



真题机经-阅读 Fill in the Blanks 高频 10.0

更新日期 2019-05-19 题目数量 173

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1.1 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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



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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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.



1.7 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 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.

1.8 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**.

1.9 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 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have **experienced** similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the **associated** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 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.

1.15 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.

1.16 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.

1.17 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**.

1.18 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.



1.19 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 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.

1.20 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.

1.21 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.

1.22 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.

1.23 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.

1.24 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.

1.25 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.

1.26 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 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.

1.27 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.

1.28 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.

1.29 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.”

1.30 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**.

1.31 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.

1.32 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.

1.33 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**.)



1.34 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.

1.35 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**.

1.36 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.

1.37 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."



1.38 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.

1.39 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.

1.40 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.

1.41 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. 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.

1.42 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.

1.43 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.

1.44 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.

1.45 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 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.

1.46 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.

1.47 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.

1.48 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.

1.49 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 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.



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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.

1.50 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.

1.51 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.

1.52 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.

"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.

1.53 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

1.54 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.



1.55 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.

1.56 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**.

1.57 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.

1.58 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** 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

1.59 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**.

1.60 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.

1.61 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 **smirk**? It’s hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as **physically**.



1.62 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.

1.63 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.

1.64 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.

1.65 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 and are **fortified** with vitamins and minerals.

1.66 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'.

1.67 History of Vaccination

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

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

1.68 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.



1.69 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).

1.70 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.

1.71 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.



1.72 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.

1.73 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.



1.74 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.

1.75 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 **risks** their **lives** - proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

1.76 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.

1.77 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.

1.78 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.

1.79 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.

1.80 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.



1.81 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**.

1.82 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.

1.83 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.



1.84 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.

1.85 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.

1.86 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 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to **therapeutic** use.

1.87 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).

1.88 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.

1.89 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.

1.90 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.

1.91 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.

1.92 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.

1.93 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.

1.94 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.

1.95 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



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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.

1.96 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.

1.97 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.

1.98 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.



1.99 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.

1.100 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.

1.101 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.

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.

1.102 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.

1.103 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.

1.104 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.



1.105 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**.

1.106 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.

1.107 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 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.

1.108 Pinker

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.

1.109 Plagiarism

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

1.110 Plainness

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

1.111 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.

1.112 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.

1.113 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.

1.114 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.

1.115 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.



1.116 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.

1.117 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.

1.118 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.

1.119 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.

1.120 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.

1.121 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**



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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.

1.122 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.

1.123 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.

1.124 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



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addresses how sales can help organizations to become more customer oriented and considers how they are responding to challenges such as increasing competition, more **demanding** customers and a more complex selling environment. Many organizations are facing escalating costs and a growth in customer power, **which** makes it necessary to allocate resources more strategically. The sales function can provide critical customer and market knowledge to help inform both innovation and marketing. However, the authors say that within the industry **there** is still uncertainty about the shape a future sales team should take, how it should be managed, and how it **fits** into their organizations business model.

1.125 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.

1.126 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.

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

1.128 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.

1.129 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 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.

1.130 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.



1.131 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.

1.132 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 people's interest in the subject than anyone else, even though he lived and wrote (1818-1884) in a period before sociology became fully established as an academic discipline. Sociology therefore, has a reasonably long history of development, (150-200 years) **although** in Britain it has only been in the last 30-40 years that sociology as an examined subject in the education system has achieved a level of importance equivalent to, or above, most of the other subjects it is possible to study.

1.133 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.

1.134 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 Ringette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch.



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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.

1.135 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.

1.136 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

1.137 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.

1.138 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**.

1.139 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**.



1.140 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.

1.141 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.

1.142 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.

1.143 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.



1.144 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.

1.145 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. 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.

1.146 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.

1.147 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 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.

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

1.149 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.



1.150 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.

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.

1.151 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.

1.152 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.



1.153 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**.

1.154 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 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.

1.155 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.

1.156 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.

1.157 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 **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.

1.158 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.

1.159 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**.

1.160 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).

1.161 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.

1.162 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.

1.163 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.

1.164 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.



1.165 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.

1.166 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.

1.167 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.

1.168 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.

1.169 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.

1.170 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.

1.171 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.



1.172 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 for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the **depth** and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finning's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific **journal**. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more comprehensive research on their effects. Even when **rigorous** studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

1.173 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 orativeness 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**.

