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- 2.1 39.5% of Californian residents don't speak English at home.....20
- 2.2 A computer virus (have) destroyed all my files. 20
- 2.3 A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise is bigotry.20
- 2.4 A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.20
- 2.5 A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment.20
- 2.6 All of our accommodations are within walking distance to the academic buildings.....20
- 2.7 All students and staff have access to printers and scanners.....20
- 2.8 All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the war/wall experience. .20
- 2.9 All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar.20
- 2.10 Answering this complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.20
- 2.11 As a student union member,we can influence the change of the university.....20
- 2.12 Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor.20
- 2.13 Being a vegan means not consuming any animal meat.20
- 2.14 Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of results.....20
- 2.15 Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.....20
- 2.16 Don't forget to hand in your assignment by next Tuesday.....20
- 2.17 Eating too much will do harm to your health. /Eating too much can lead to many health problems.20
- 2.18 Economic necessity practice out strip theory.20
- 2.19 Elephant is the largest land living mammal.20
- 2.20 Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing.....20
- 2.21 Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible..... 20
- 2.22 Exam results will be available next week from the course office.20
- 2.23 Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving..... 20
- 2.24 Generally students unusual problems in school, you can pay by cash or using a credit card. 20
- 2.25 He was not the only one to call for legal reform in the 16th century.20
- 2.26 Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer.20
- 2.27 History is not the simple collection of dates and events..... 20
- 2.28 I didn't agree with the author's argument, but his presentation is good.20
- 2.29 I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration..... 20
- 2.30 I don't agree with the author's point of view, but his presentation is good..... 20
- 2.31 I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue.21
- 2.32 I missed yesterday's lecture. Can I borrow your notes? 21
- 2.33 I used to have coffee with milk and one sugar. 21
- 2.34 I will be in my office every day from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock..... 21
- 2.35 I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. ... 21
- 2.36 If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.21
- 2.37 In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America..... 21
- 2.38 In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee..... 21
- 2.39 In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.21
- 2.40 In market, short time thought often leads to disaster.21





- 2.41 In this library, reserved collection books can be borrowed for up to three hours.21
- 2.42 It is clear that there is little accurate documentation is in support of this claim.21
- 2.43 It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill.21
- 2.44 It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.21
- 2.45 Make sure you correctly cite all your sources.21
- 2.46 Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand.21
- 2.47 Meeting with mentors could be arranged for students who need additional help.21
- 2.48 Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.21
- 2.49 Most animals have triangular vocal cords, but the lion's mighty pipes are square.21
- 2.50 Most of the strategies are in a preclinical state. 21
- 2.51 Much of the evidence been used has only recently become available.21
- 2.52 Nearly half of television production/outputs are given away for educational program.21
- 2.53 Newspapers across the world reported stories of presidents.21
- 2.54 No more than four people can be in the lab at once.21
- 2.55 Number the beakers (烧杯) and put them away before/by tomorrow.21
- 2.56 On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation.21
- 2.57 On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.21
- 2.58 Opposition to the government tax policies is widespread across business sectors.21
- 2.59 Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives.21
- 2.60 Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, and the others just stay here. 21
- 2.61 Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. 21
- 2.62 Please do not bring food into the classroom. 21
- 2.63 Please explain what the author means by "sustainability". 22
- 2.64 Please keep this medicine in the fridge. 22
- 2.65 Please make sure all works follow the department guidelines. 22
- 2.66 Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. 22
- 2.67 Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday. 22
- 2.68 Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table. 22
- 2.69 Residents hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester. 22
- 2.70 Rules of breaks and lunch time vary from one company to another. 22
- 2.71 Students can download the materials from the website. 22
- 2.72 Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors. 22
- 2.73 The application form must be submitted before the end of term. 22
- 2.74 The author expressed the idea that modern readers (invariably) cannot accept. 22
- 2.75 The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library. 22
- 2.76 The café will close soon but you can still access the snack machine which is running overnight/throughout the night. 22
- 2.77 The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events are always fascinating. ... 22
- 2.78 The college welcomes students from all over the world. 22
- 2.79 The contest includes both the land living history and the human history. 22





2.80	The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as expected.....	22	2.100	The university supply a number of scholarship for qualified students.	23
2.81	The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure.....	22	2.101	The US ranks 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP.....	23
2.82	The largest department in this university is history department.....	22	2.102	The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.....	23
2.83	The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building.....	22	2.103	The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month.....	23
2.84	The library is located on the other side of the campus behind the student center.....	22	2.104	There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture.	23
2.85	The minimal mark for Distinction is no less than 75%.....	22	2.105	There will be an open book exam on Monday, the twenty-eighth.....	23
2.86	The module develops our understanding of the theory behind advertising campaign.	22	2.106	They have enough works to keep them going.	23
2.87	The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly follow the freshman seminar.	22	2.107	To measure distance could take as much as three weeks.....	23
2.88	The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.	22	2.108	To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts.	23
2.89	The politics combine both the legislative and the political authorities.	22	2.109	Vessels carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body.....	23
2.90	The professor will be the last speaker this evening.....	22	2.110	Visual aids can make presentations clear and more interesting.	23
2.91	The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects..	22	2.111	We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty.....	23
2.92	The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty.....	22	2.112	We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.	23
2.93	The seminar will now take place once a week on Tuesday.....	22	2.113	We must hand in our assignments by the end of the week.....	23
2.94	The small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands.....	23	2.114	We must put great care when analyzing data.	23
2.95	The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.....	23	2.115	We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture close together. ...	23
2.96	The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork.....	23	2.116	What distinguishes him from others is that he used black and white photography.....	23
2.97	The timetable for next/the new term will be available next week.....	23	2.117	Would you pass me the book on the left-hand side?	23
2.98	The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.	23	2.118	Would you please put the materials on the table.	23
2.99	The United States has become a coffee culture in recent years.	23	2.119	You can change your courses on the website during the registration period.....	23



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真题机经高频合集 7.0

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PART 1: Read Aloud

1.1 21st century

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

1.2 Augustus/奥古斯塔斯

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

1.3 Australian slang/澳洲俚语

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

1.4 Beauty contests/选美比赛

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

1.5 Birds/鸟类

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



1.6 **Black swans/黑天鹅**

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

1.7 **Blue/蓝色**

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

1.8 **Book choosing/书的选择**

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

1.9 **Bookkeepers/簿记员**

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

1.10 **Botswana's AIDS/博茨瓦纳的艾滋病**

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



1.11 **Brain/大脑**

The brain is divided into its 'hemispheres' by a prominent groove. At the base of this lies nerve fibers which enable these two halves of the brain to communicate with each other. But the left hemisphere usually controls movement and sensation in the right side of the body, while the right hemisphere similarly controls the left side of the body.

1.12 **Breeding areas/繁殖地**

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

1.13 **Business school/商业学校**

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

1.14 **Carbon dioxide emissions/二氧化碳排放**

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

1.15 **Communication in 21st century/21 世纪的沟通**

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



1.16 **Company imprint/企业形象**

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

1.17 **Divisions of domestic work/家务划分**

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

1.18 **Divorce/离婚**

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

1.19 **Electric car/电动汽车**

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

1.20 **Electronic course/电子课程**

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

1.21 **Elephant/大象**

The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, design for two main reasons. One is to cope with the great



weight of huge grinding cheek teeth and elongated tusk, making the skull particularly massive. The other is to support the enormous bulk of such a huge body.

1.22 Examination/考试

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

1.23 Eye/眼睛

Some people object that in order for the eye to modify and still remain a useful instrument to its owner, many changes would have had to take place simultaneously. However, it is not necessary to suppose this if the modifications were extremely slight and gradual.

1.24 Fast food/快餐

Hundreds of millions of American people eat fast food every day without giving it too much thought, unaware of the subtle and not so subtle ramifications of their purchases. They just grab their tray off the counter, find a table, take a seat, unwrap the paper, and dig in. The whole experience is transitory and soon forgotten.

1.25 Fence/栅栏

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

1.26 Grand Canyon/科罗拉多大峡谷

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

1.27 Growth rate/人口增长率

How quickly is the world's population growing? In the United States and other developed countries, the current growth rate is very low. In most developing countries, the human



population is growing at a rate of 3 people per second. Because of this bustling growth rate, the human population is well on its way to reaching 9 billion within lifetime.

1.28 **Hazard Assessment/危害评估**

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

1.29 **Immense Disparity/巨大的不同**

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

1.30 **Industrial Revolution/工业革命**

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

1.31 **Japanese tea ceremony/日本茶道**

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

1.32 **Legal writing/法律写作**

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



1.33 **Lenient parents/慈爱父母**

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

1.34 **Magnetars/磁星**

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

1.35 **Marketing Management/营销管理**

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

1.36 **MBA courses/工管课程**

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

1.37 **MBA/工商管理学硕士**

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



1.38 **Non-material culture** /非物质文化

In comparing material with none-material culture - the first being the objects and technologies we create, and the second our customs, beliefs and attitudes - the speaker gives greater emphasis to the material culture. He gives the example of the development of genetic science and the benefits it has brought to mankind, despite a fair amount of opposition.

1.39 **Nutritionally bankrupt**/营养欠佳

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

1.40 **Orientalists**/东方学家

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

1.41 **Parkinson**/帕金森

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

1.42 **Pluto**/冥王星

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



1.43 **Public demand for education/民众对教育的需求**

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

1.44 **Recycling/循环利用**

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

1.45 **Restaurant/餐厅**

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

1.46 **Russia/俄国**

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

1.47 **Shrimp/养虾**

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



1.48 **Situation of economic/经济形势**

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

1.49 **Tesla & Edison/特斯拉与爱迪生**

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

1.50 **The most memorable benefit/最难忘的益处**

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

1.51 **The next wave of leaders/下届领导班子**

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

1.52 **The preparation of abstract/编写摘要**

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



1.53 **The semiconductor industry/半导体产业**

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

1.54 **The training of an actor/演员的相关训练**

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

1.55 **Tourism/旅游业**

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

1.56 **Vanilla/香草**

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

1.57 **Written examinations/写作考试**

Written examinations are a fact of life for most high school and university students. However, recent studies have shown that this traditional form of assessment may not be an accurate indicator of academic performance. Tests have shown that many students experience anxiety during exam weeks, which leads to poorer results. As a result, some learning institutions are replacing exams with alternative assessments such as group work and oral presentations.



PART 2: Repeat Sentence

- 2.1 39.5% of Californian residents don't speak English at home.
- 2.2 A computer virus (have) destroyed all my files.
- 2.3 A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise is bigotry.
- 2.4 A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.
- 2.5 A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment.
- 2.6 All of our accommodations are within walking distance to the academic buildings.
- 2.7 All students and staff have access to printers and scanners.
- 2.8 All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the war/wall experience.
- 2.9 All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar.
- 2.10 Answering this complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
- 2.11 As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university.
- 2.12 Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor.
- 2.13 Being a vegan means not consuming any animal meat.
- 2.14 Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of results.
- 2.15 Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.
- 2.16 Don't forget to hand in your assignment by next Tuesday
- 2.17 Eating too much will do harm to your health. /Eating too much can lead to many health problems.
- 2.18 Economic necessity practice out strip theory.
- 2.19 Elephant is the largest land living mammal.
- 2.20 Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing.
- 2.21 Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible.
- 2.22 Exam results will be available next week from the course office.
- 2.23 Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving.
- 2.24 Generally students unusual problems in school, you can pay by cash or using a credit card.
- 2.25 He was not the only one to call for legal reform in the 16th century.
- 2.26 Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer.
- 2.27 History is not the simple collection of dates and events.
- 2.28 I didn't agree with the author's argument, but his presentation is good.
- 2.29 I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
- 2.30 I don't agree with the author's point of view, but his presentation is good.



- 2.31 I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue.
- 2.32 I missed yesterday's lecture. Can I borrow your notes?
- 2.33 I used to have coffee with milk and one sugar.
- 2.34 I will be in my office every day from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock.
- 2.35 I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.
- 2.36 If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.
- 2.37 In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America.
- 2.38 In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee.
- 2.39 In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
- 2.40 In market, short time thought often leads to disaster.
- 2.41 In this library, reserved collection books can be borrowed for up to three hours.
- 2.42 It is clear that there is little accurate documentation is in support of this claim.
- 2.43 It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill.
- 2.44 It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
- 2.45 Make sure you correctly cite all your sources.
- 2.46 Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand.
- 2.47 Meeting with mentors could be arranged for students who need additional help.
- 2.48 Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
- 2.49 Most animals have triangular vocal cords, but the lion's mighty pipes are square.
- 2.50 Most of the strategies are in a preclinical state.
- 2.51 Much of the evidence been used has only recently become available.
- 2.52 Nearly half of television production/outputs are given away for educational program.
- 2.53 Newspapers across the world reported stories of presidents.
- 2.54 No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
- 2.55 Number the beakers (烧杯) and put them away before/by tomorrow.
- 2.56 On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation.
- 2.57 On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
- 2.58 Opposition to the government tax policies is widespread across business sectors.
- 2.59 Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives.
- 2.60 Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, and the others just stay here.
- 2.61 Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy.
- 2.62 Please do not bring food into the classroom.



- 2.63 Please explain what the author means by "sustainability".
- 2.64 Please keep this medicine in the fridge.
- 2.65 Please make sure all works follow the department guidelines.
- 2.66 Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row.
- 2.67 Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday.
- 2.68 Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table.
- 2.69 Residents hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester.
- 2.70 Rules of breaks and lunch time vary from one company to another.
- 2.71 Students can download the materials from the website.
- 2.72 Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors.
- 2.73 The application form must be submitted before the end of term.
- 2.74 The author expressed the idea that modern readers (invariably) cannot accept.
- 2.75 The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library.
- 2.76 The café will close soon but you can still access the snack machine which is running overnight/throughout the night.
- 2.77 The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events are always fascinating.
- 2.78 The college welcomes students from all over the world.
- 2.79 The contest includes both the land living history and the human history.
- 2.80 The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as expected.
- 2.81 The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure.
- 2.82 The largest department in this university is history department.
- 2.83 The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building.
- 2.84 The library is located on the other side of the campus behind the student center.
- 2.85 The minimal mark for Distinction is no less than 75%.
- 2.86 The module develops our understanding of the theory behind advertising campaign.
- 2.87 The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly follow the freshman seminar.
- 2.88 The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.
- 2.89 The politics combine both the legislative and the political authorities.
- 2.90 The professor will be the last speaker this evening.
- 2.91 The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects.
- 2.92 The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty.
- 2.93 The seminar will now take place once a week on Tuesday.



- 2.94 The small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands.
- 2.95 The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.
- 2.96 The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork.
- 2.97 The timetable for next/the new term will be available next week.
- 2.98 The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.
- 2.99 The United States has become a coffee culture in recent years.
- 2.100The university supply a number of scholarship for qualified students.
- 2.101The US ranks 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP.
- 2.102The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.
- 2.103The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month.
- 2.104There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture.
- 2.105There will be an open book exam on Monday, the twenty-eighth.
- 2.106They have enough works to keep them going.
- 2.107To measure distance could take as much as three weeks.
- 2.108To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts.
- 2.109Vessels carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body.
- 2.110Visual aids can make presentations clear and more interesting.
- 2.111We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty.
- 2.112We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.
- 2.113We must hand in our assignments by the end of the week.
- 2.114We must put great care when analyzing data.
- 2.115We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture close together.
- 2.116What distinguishes him from others is that he used black and white photography.
- 2.117Would you pass me the book on the left-hand side?
- 2.118Would you please put the materials on the table.
- 2.119You can change your courses on the website during the registration period.
- 2.120You can drop your courses on the website online during the registration period/session.
- 2.121You can find the student service center on level one of Home Building.
- 2.122You can have student discount in many campus stores including the coffee house.
- 2.123You can pay using cash or a credit card.
- 2.124You should go to the reception to get your student card.
- 2.125You should include your name and identification number in the registration form.
- 2.126You should raise your concern with the head of school.



2.127 Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything.

2.128 Your watch is fast, you need to reset it.



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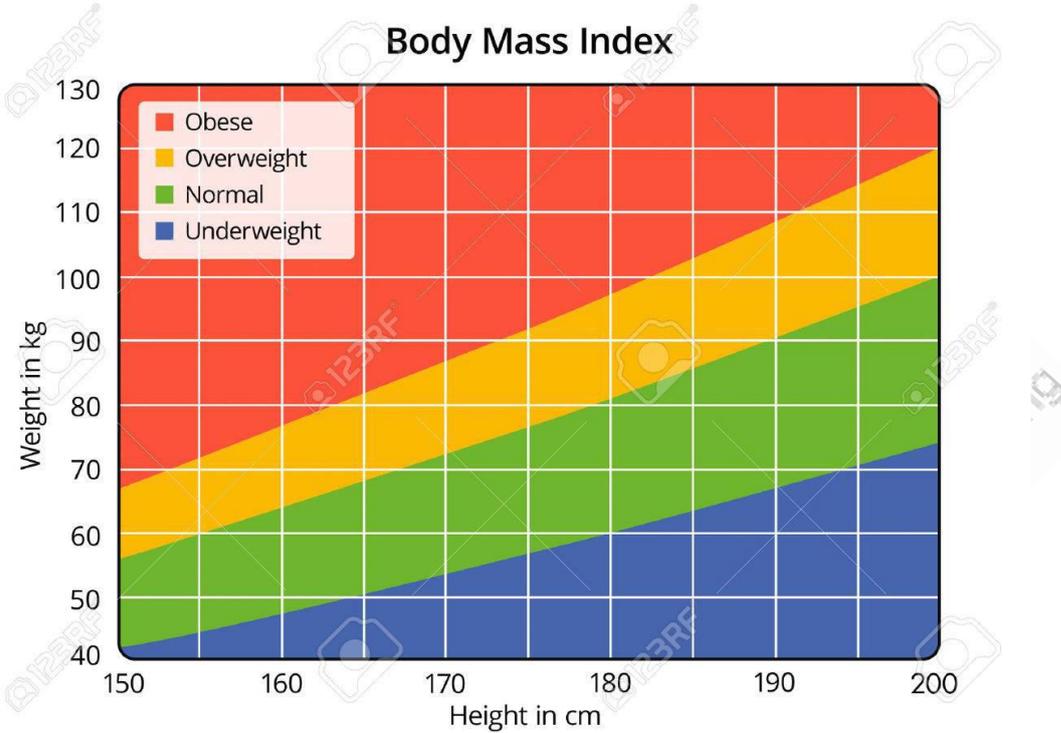
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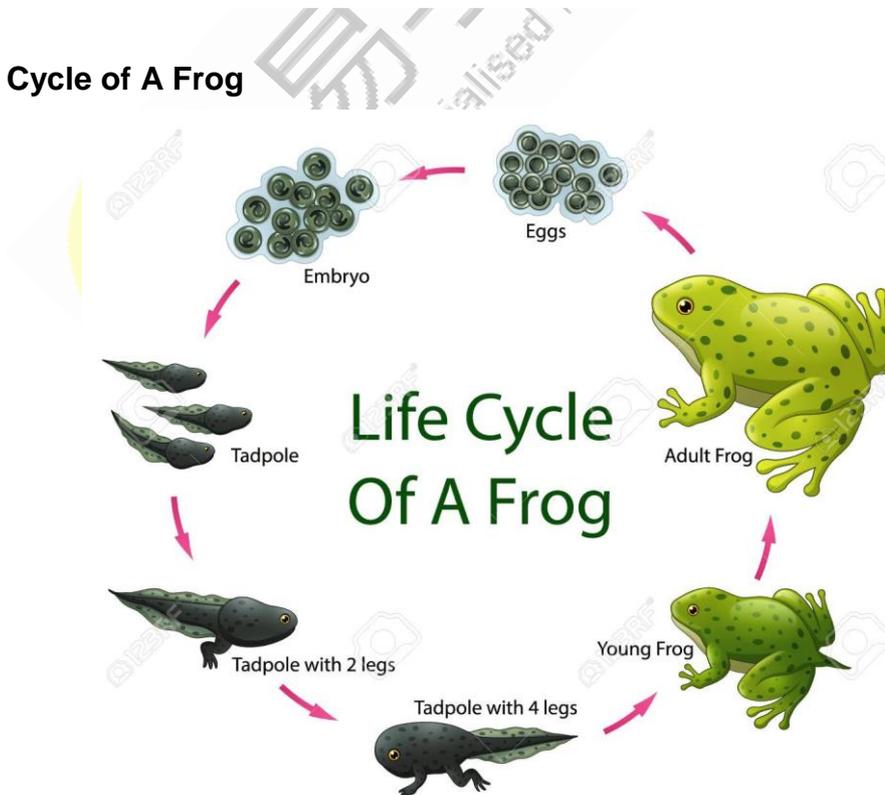
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PART3: Describe Image

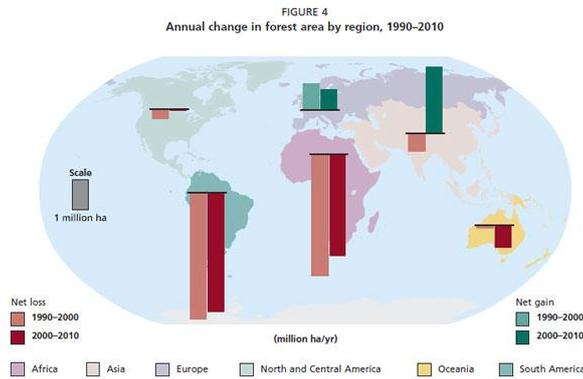
3.1 Body Mass Index



3.2 Life Cycle of A Frog



3.3 Annual change in forest area by region, 1990-2010

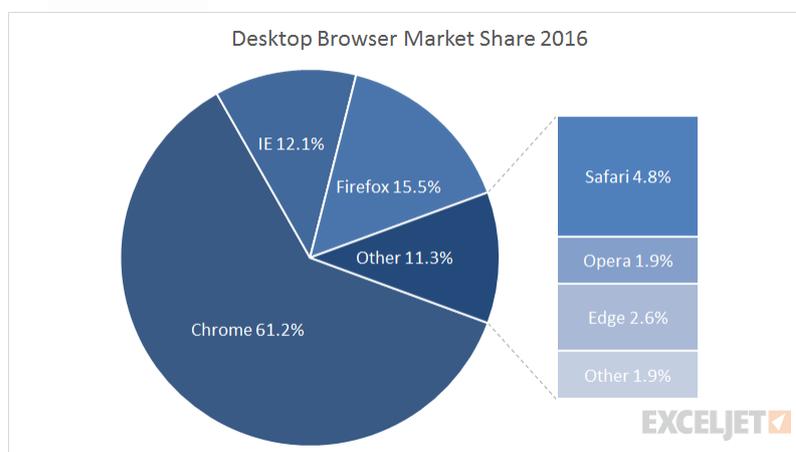


3.4 The Most Common Languages in the World

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

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

3.5 Desktop Browser Market Share 2016



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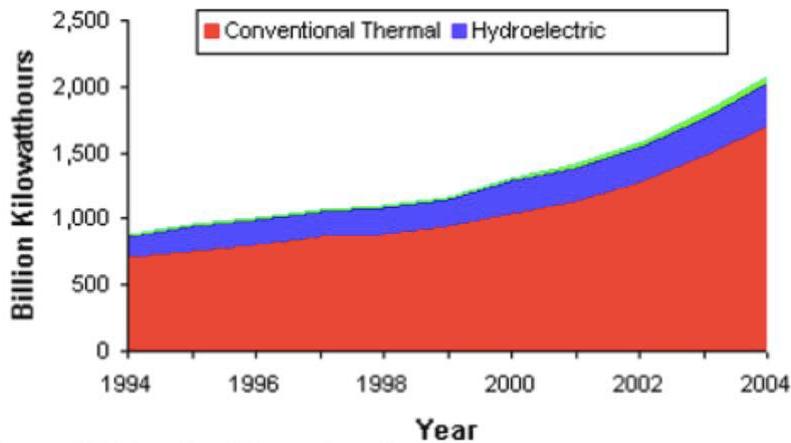
3.6 Economic inactivity through the generation

Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations

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

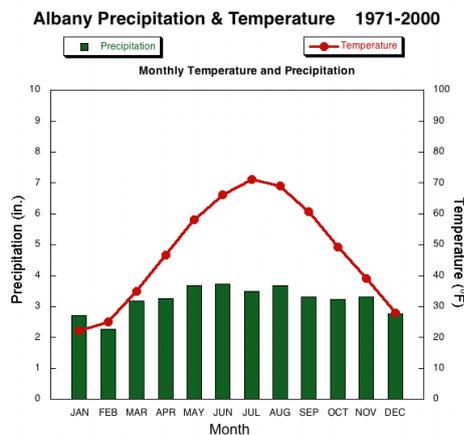
3.7 Electricity Generation in China by Type

Electricity Generation in China by Type, 1994-2004

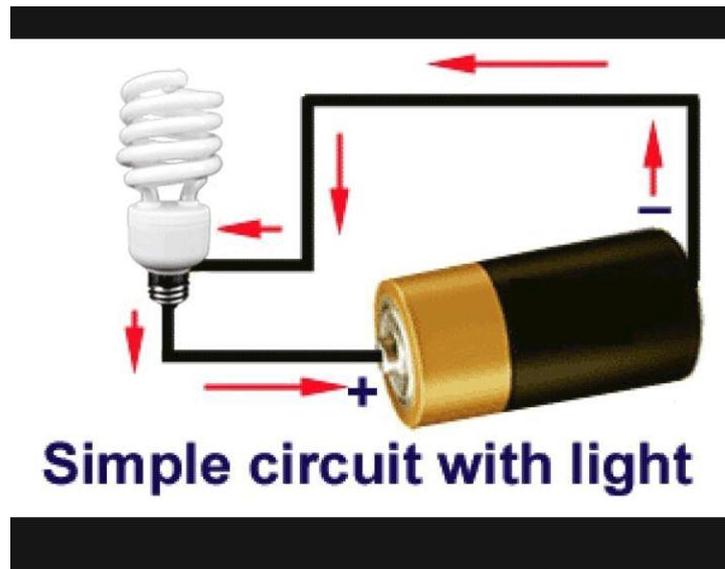


Source: EIA International Energy Annual

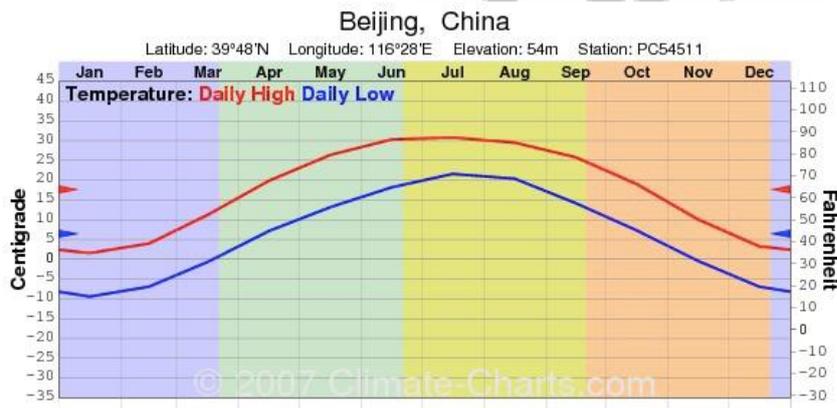
3.8 Albany Precipitation & Temperature 1971-2000



3.9 Simple circuit with light



3.10 Beijing, China



3.11 Table of Baby sleep hours

Table of Baby sleep hours

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



3.12 The United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates



Jordan



3.13 Trading Goods



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

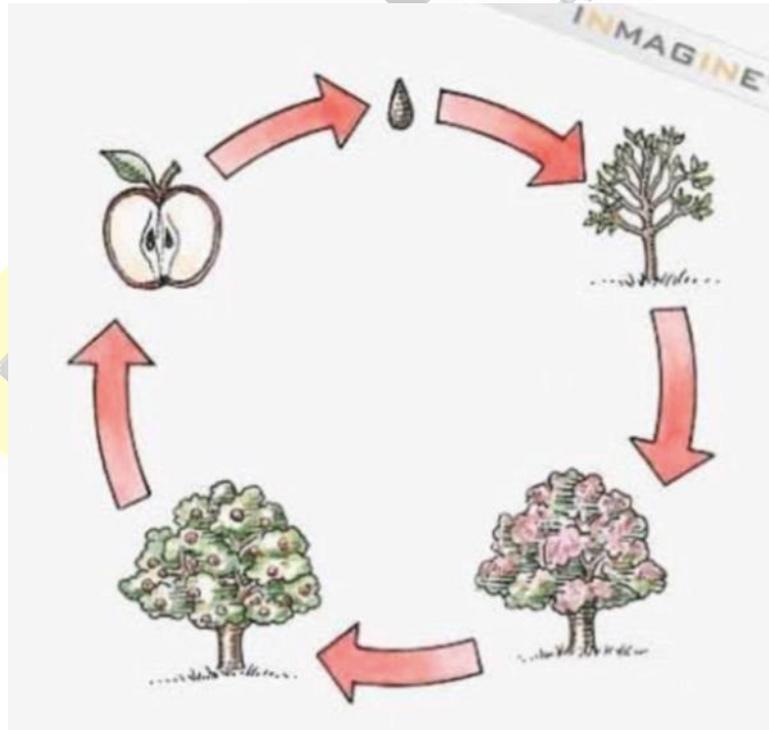


3.14 Most Livable States.2011

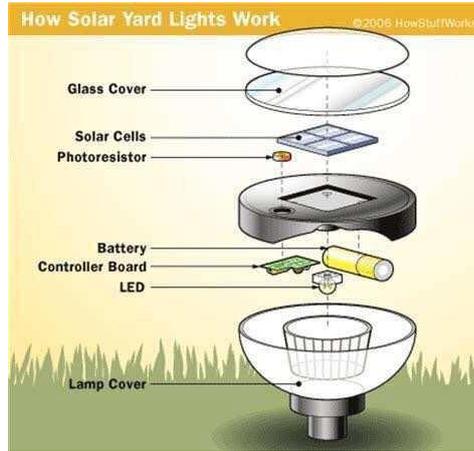
Most Livable States, 2011

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

3.15 The cycle of apple

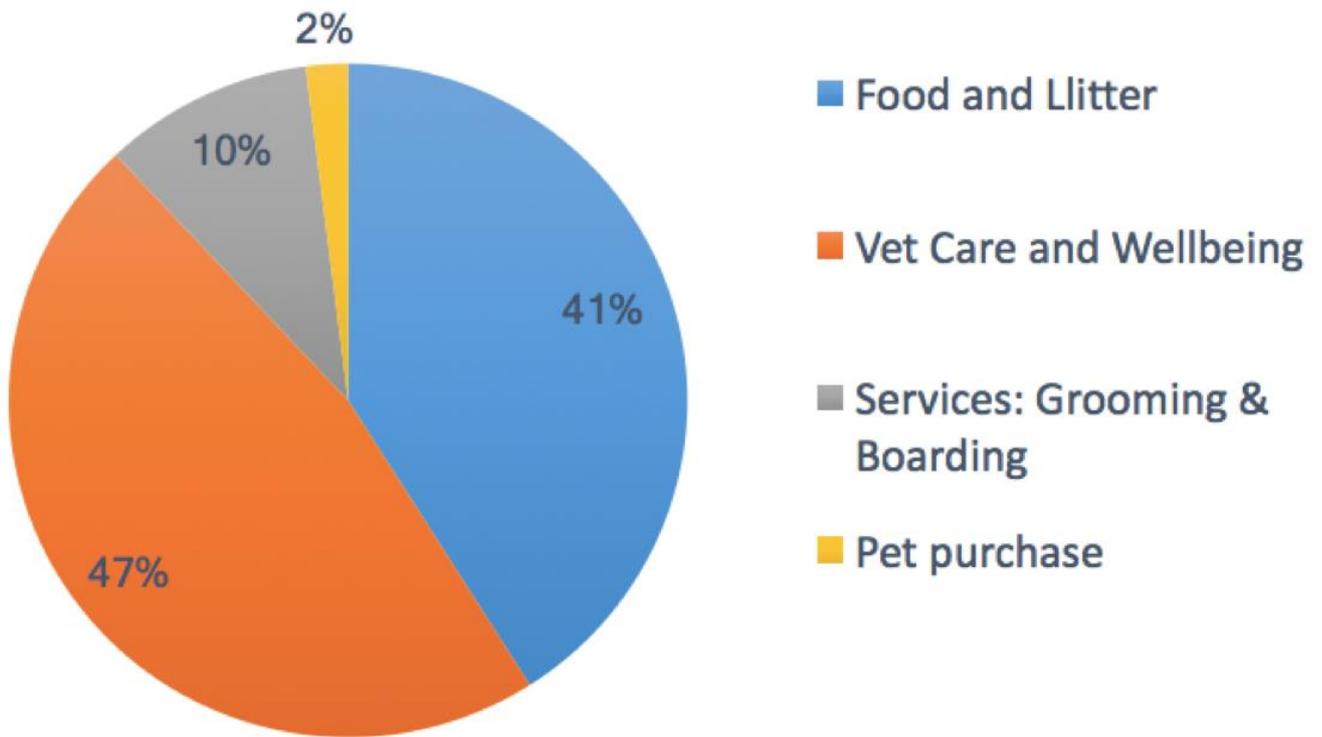


3.16 How Solar Yard Light Work



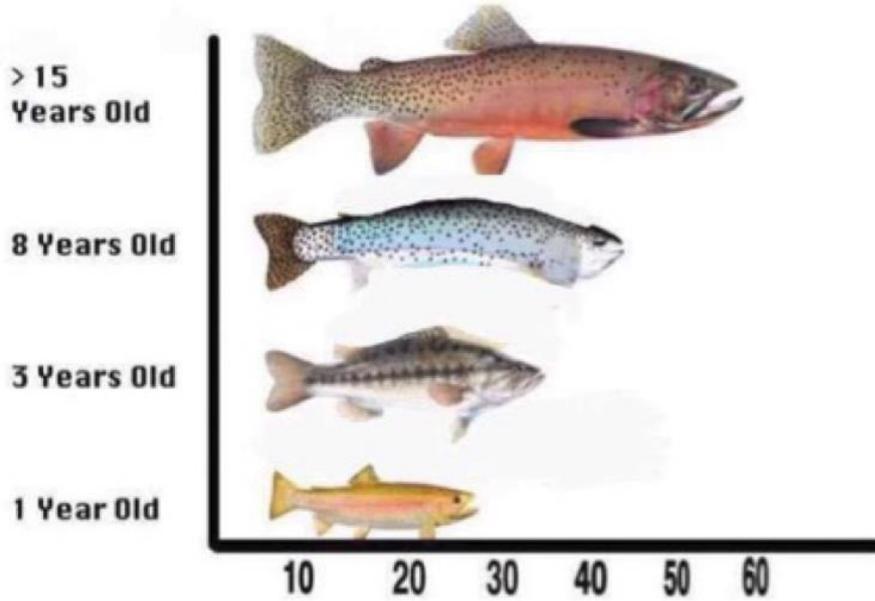
3.17 Pet Expenditure in US

Pet Expenditure in US



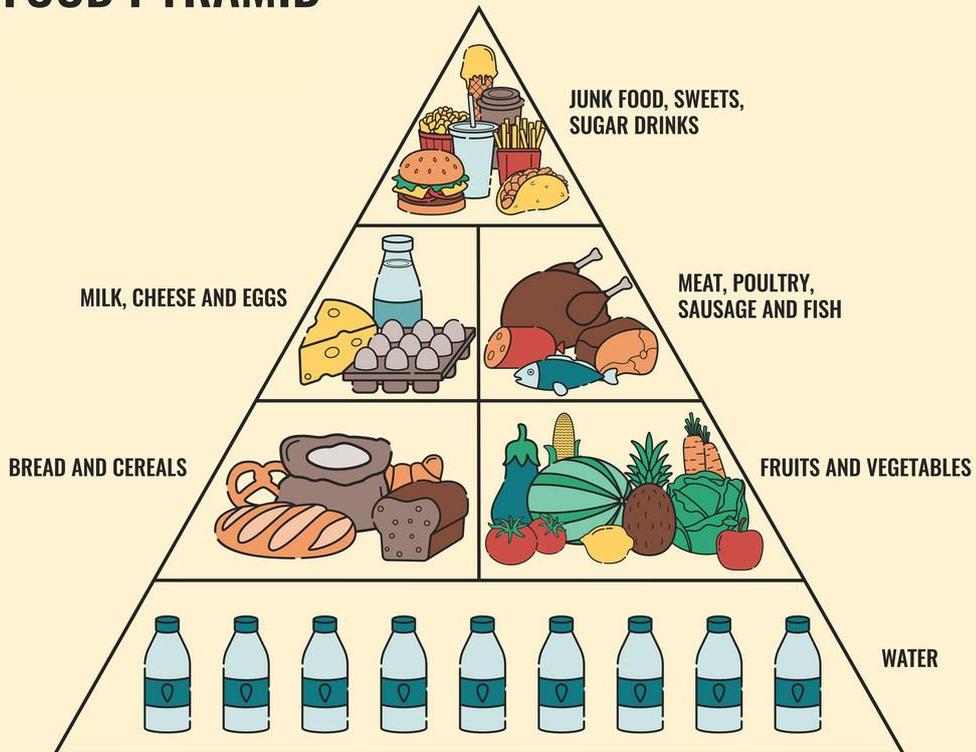
3.18 Trout Size

Trout Size

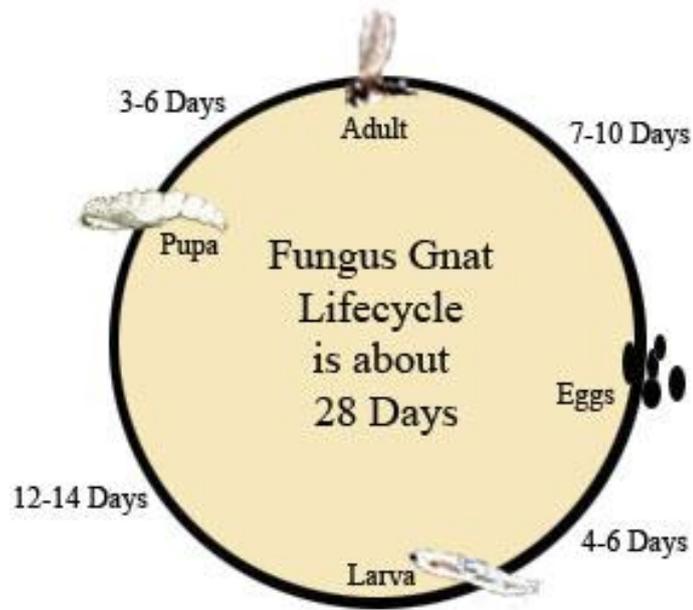


3.19 Food Pyramid

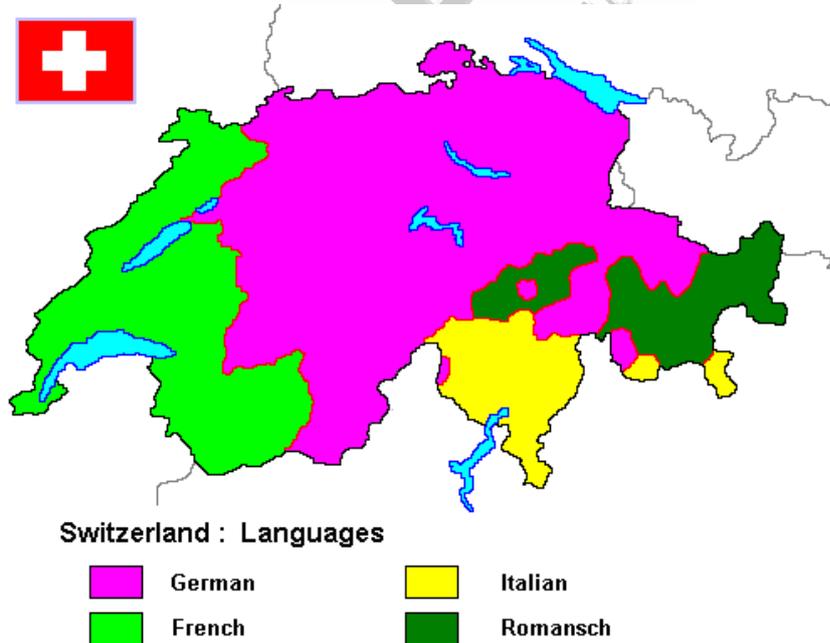
FOOD PYRAMID



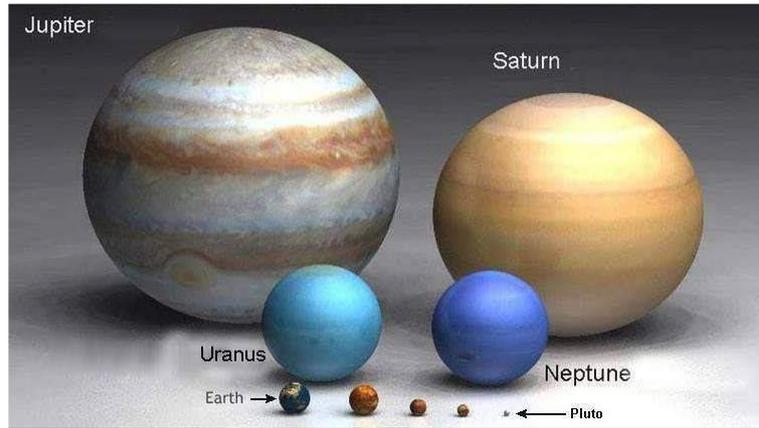
3.20 Fungus Gnat Lifecycle



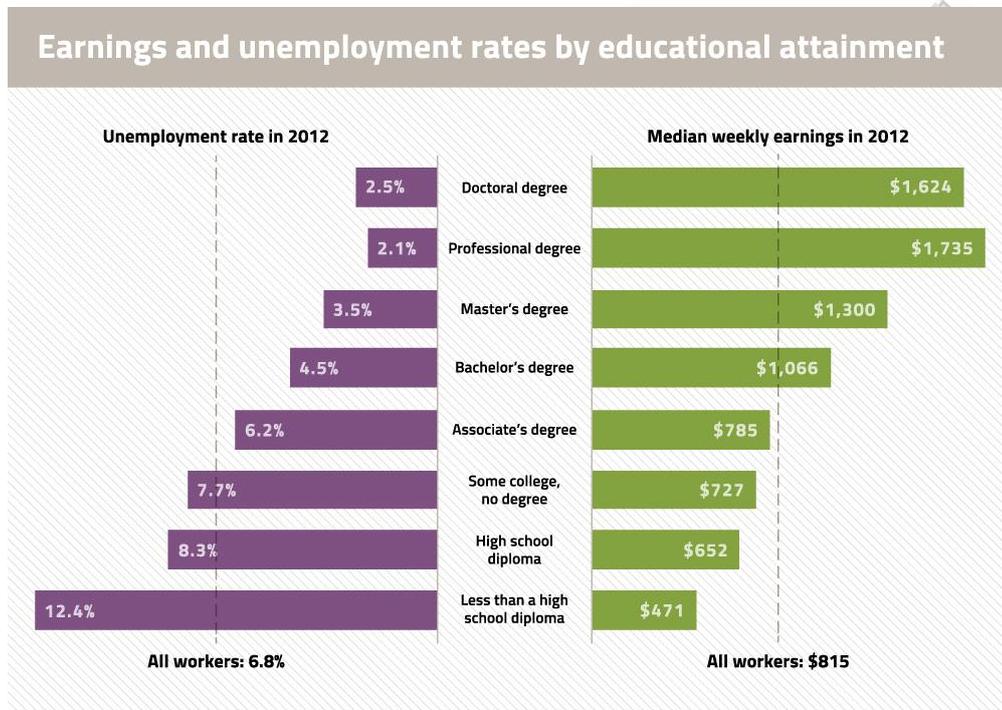
3.21 Switzerland: Languages



3.22 Nine Planet



3.23 Earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment



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

3.24 Economic inactivity through the generations

Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations

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



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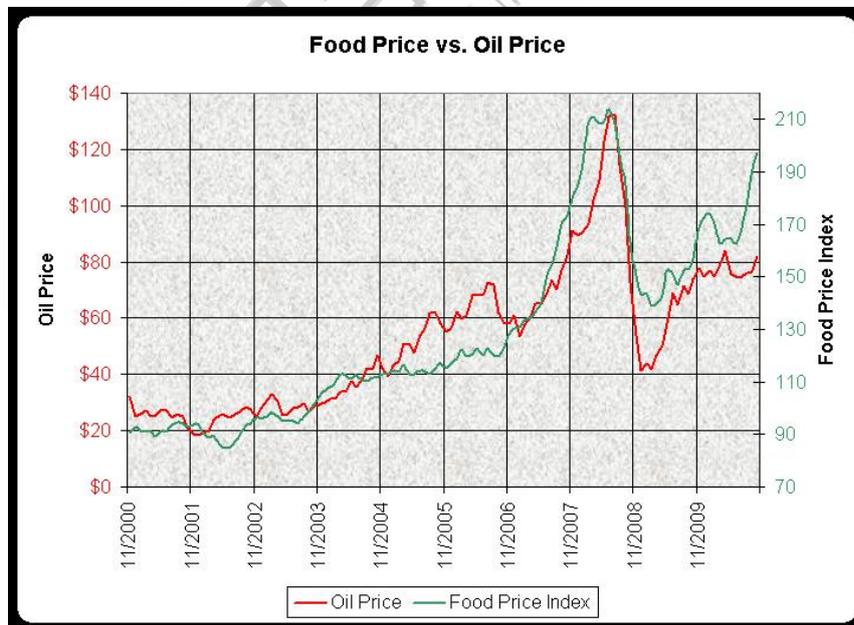
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3.25 How Dell does closed-loop recycling

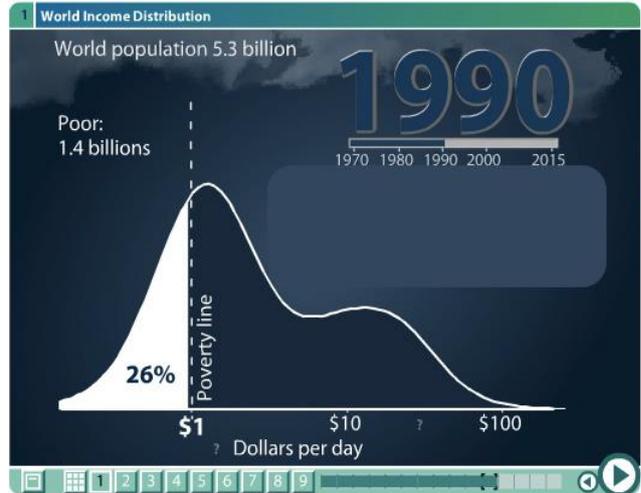
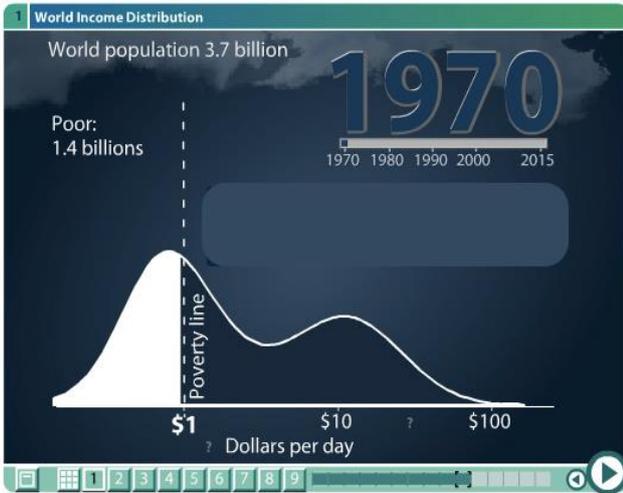
How Dell does closed-loop recycling



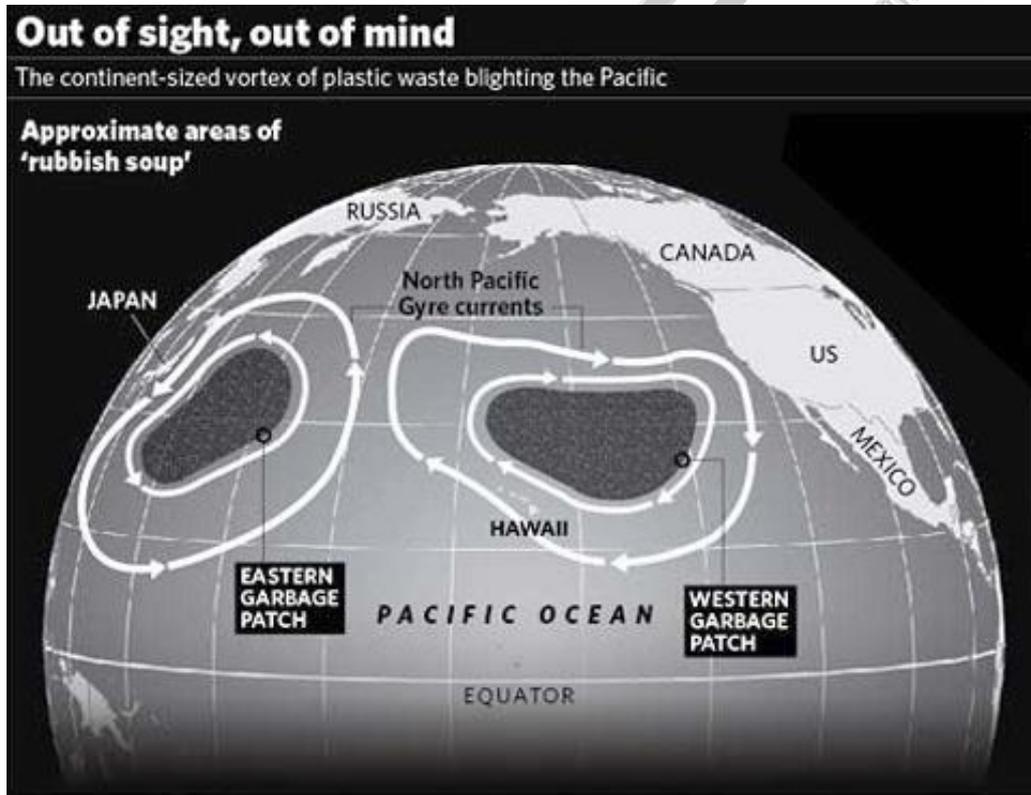
3.26 Food Price vs. Oil Price



3.27 World Population



3.28 Out of sight, out of mind



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3.29 How a virus works

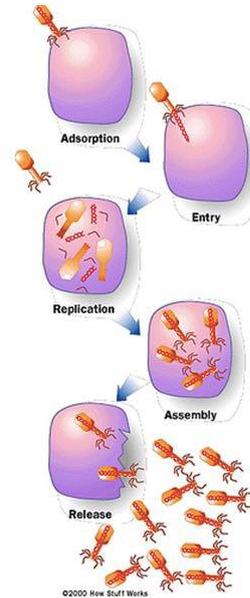
How a virus 'works'

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

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

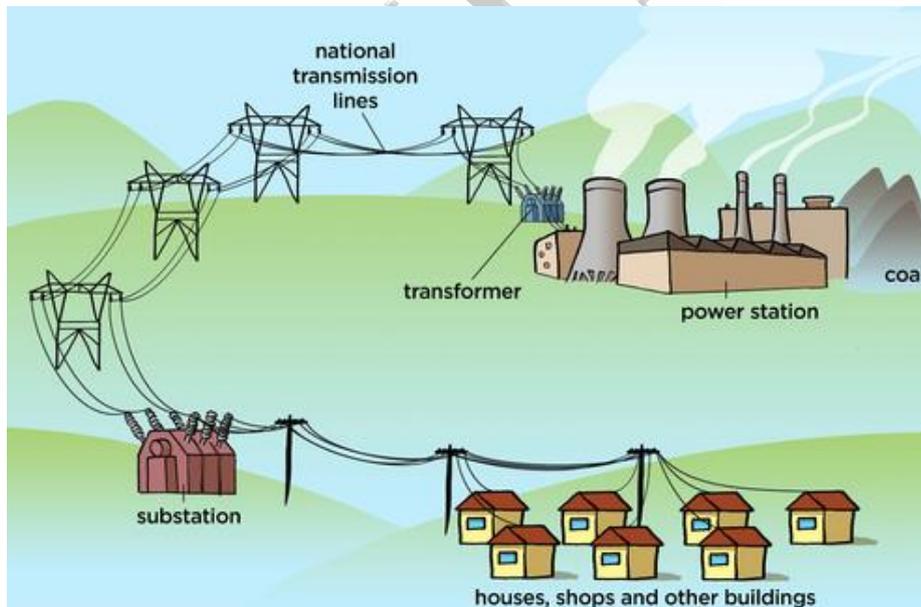
Your cells stop doing what they're supposed to and instead make copies of the virus
(*Replication & Assembly*)

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



www.sliderbase.com

3.30 How to bring electricity to families



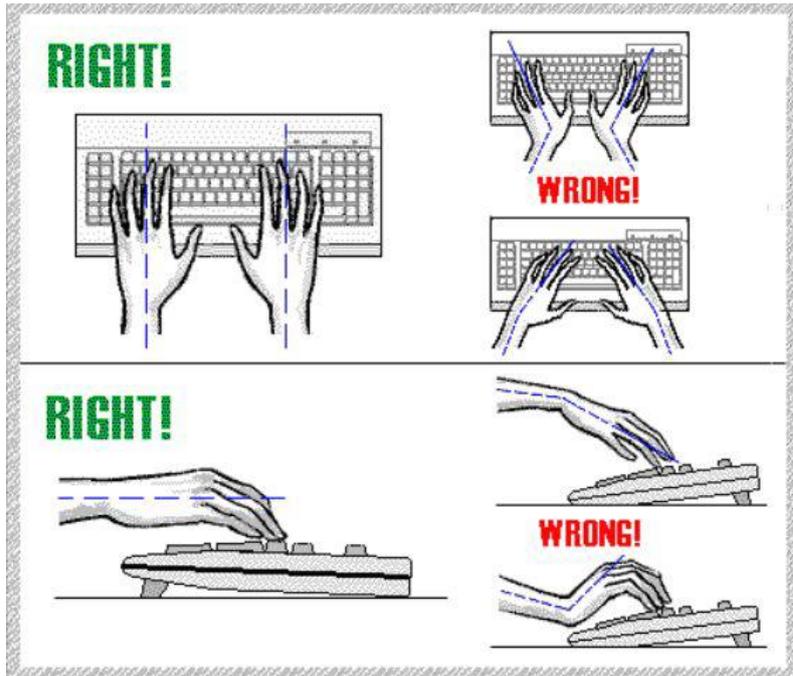
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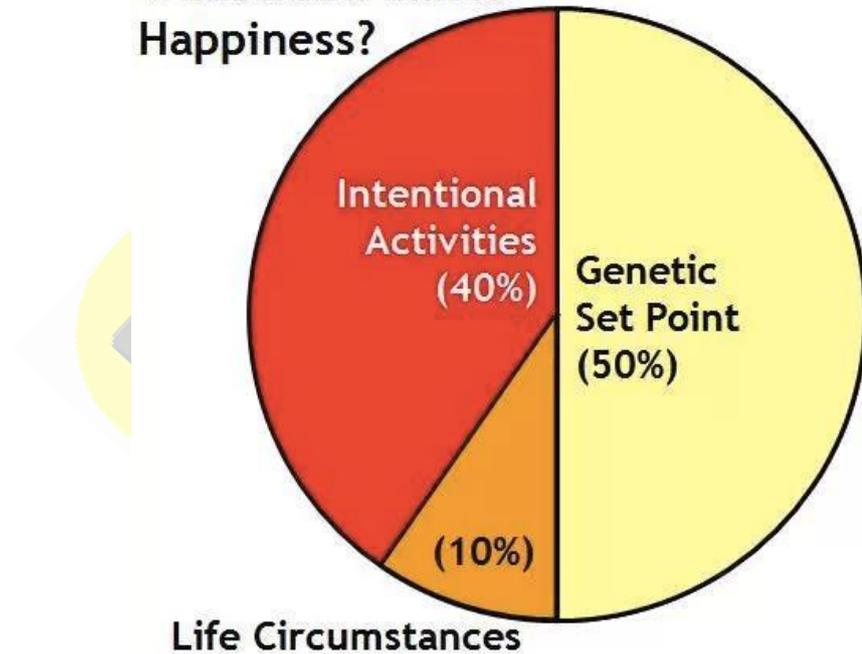


3.31 How to use the keyboards

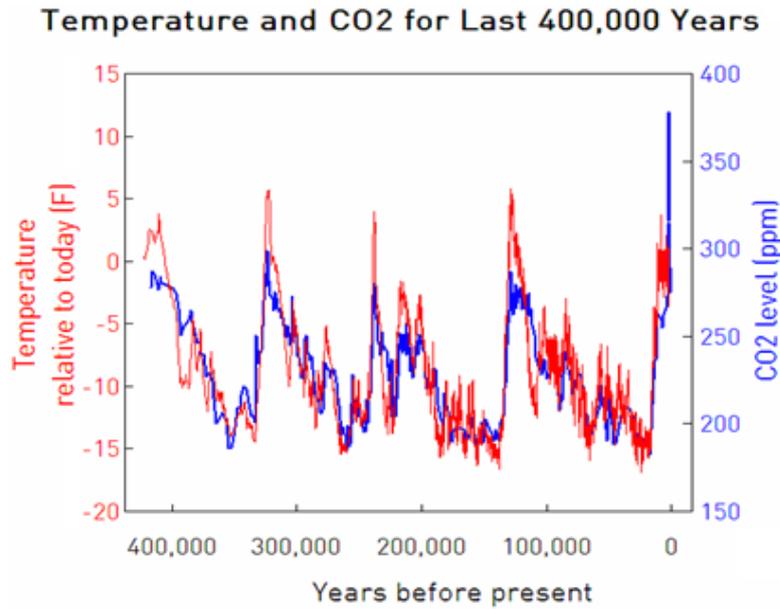


3.32 What Determines Happiness

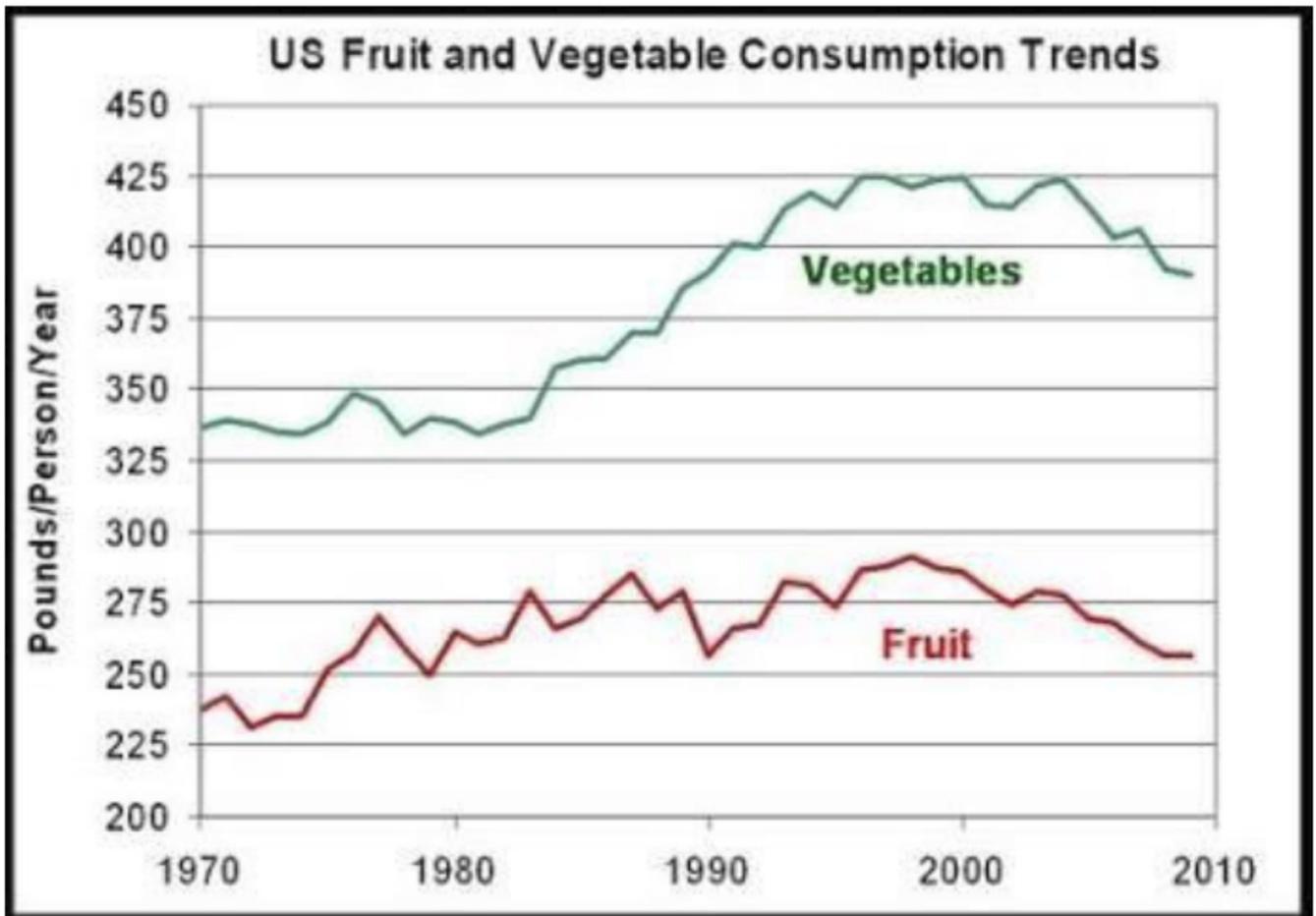
What Determines Happiness?



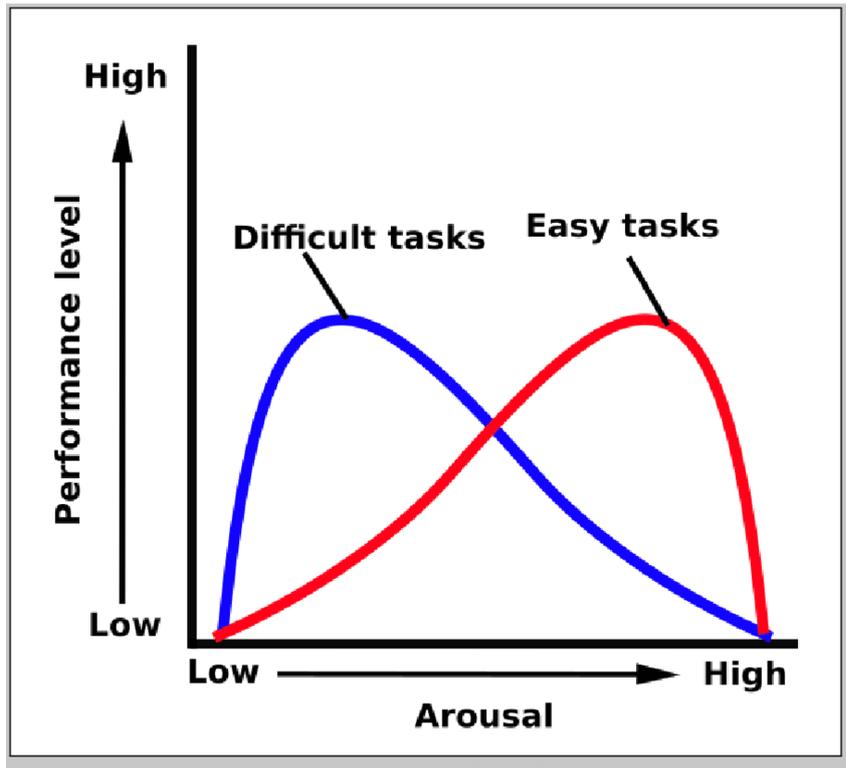
3.33 Temperature and Co2 for last 400000 years



3.34 US Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Trends



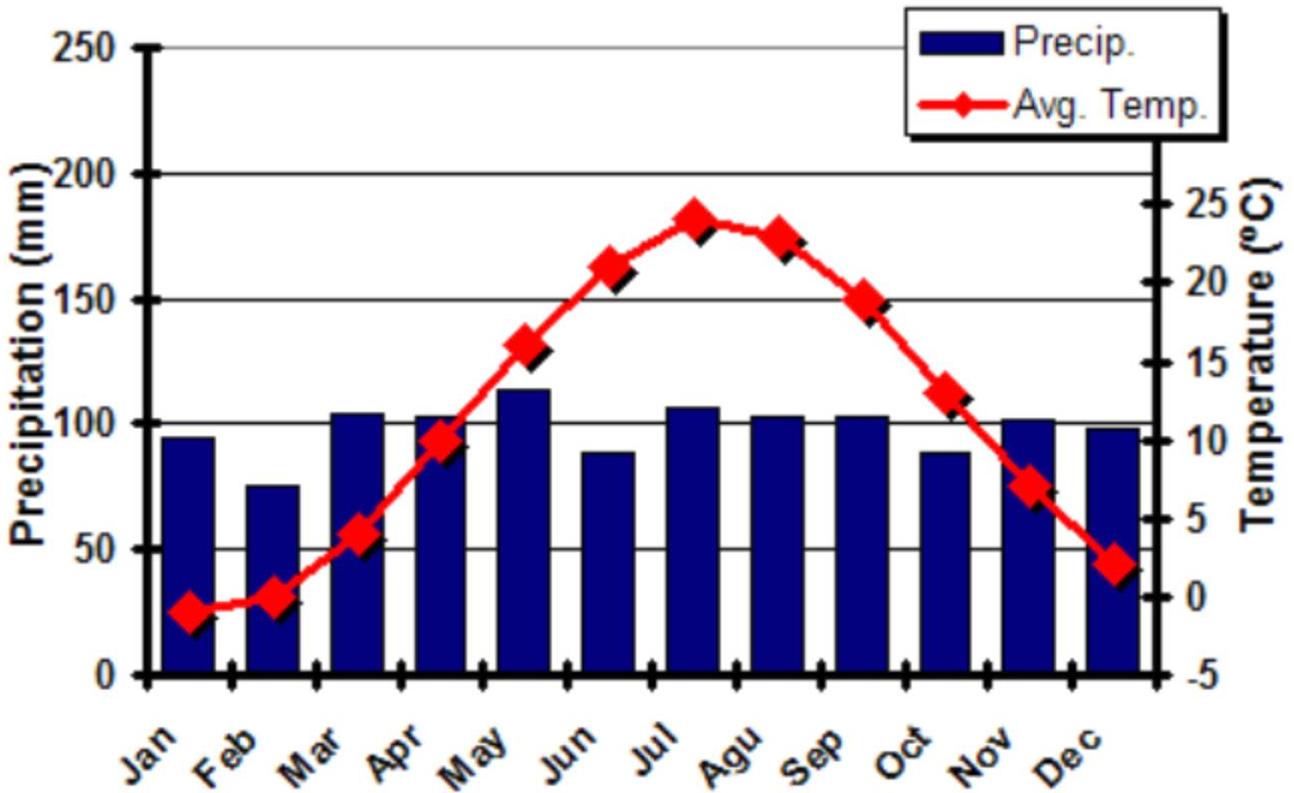
3.35 Difficult and Easy tasks



3.36 100% health



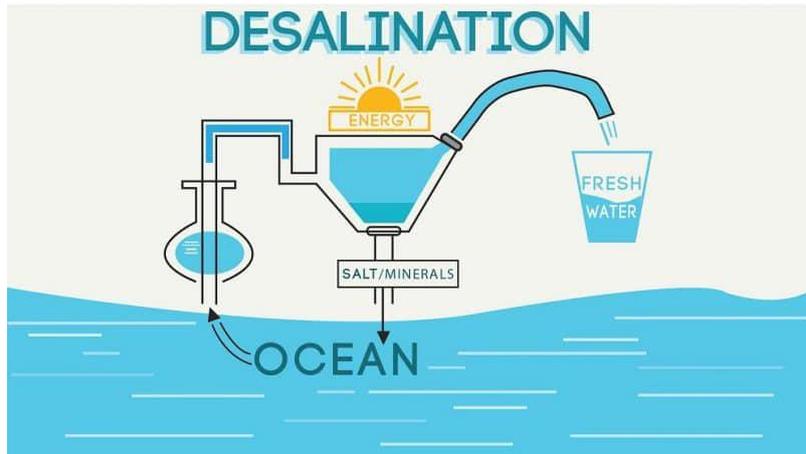
3.37 Precipitation and Temperature



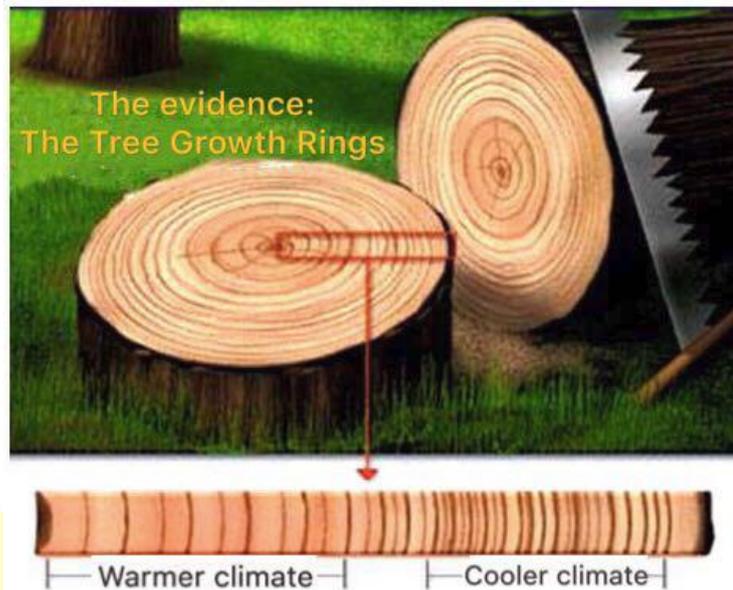
3.38 London's Fleet Street Then and Today:



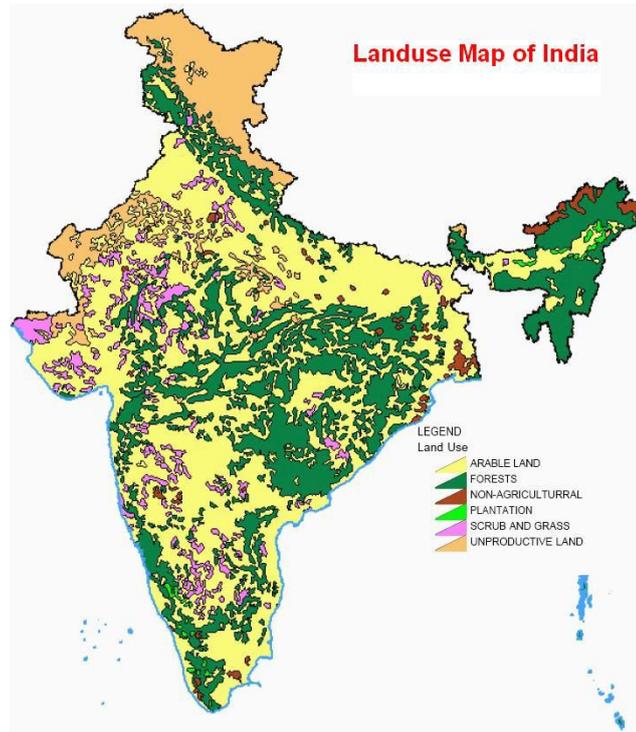
3.39 Desalination



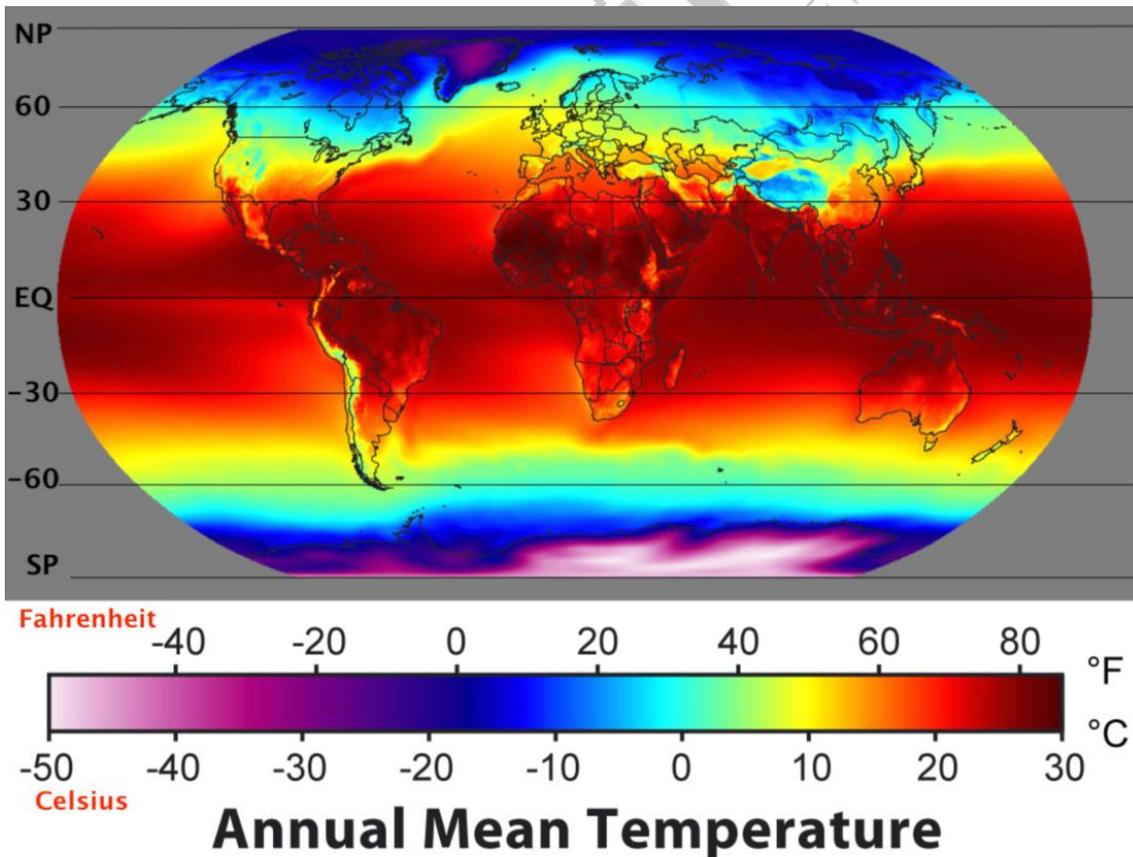
3.40 Tree rings



3.41 Landuse Map of India



3.42 Annual Mean Temperature

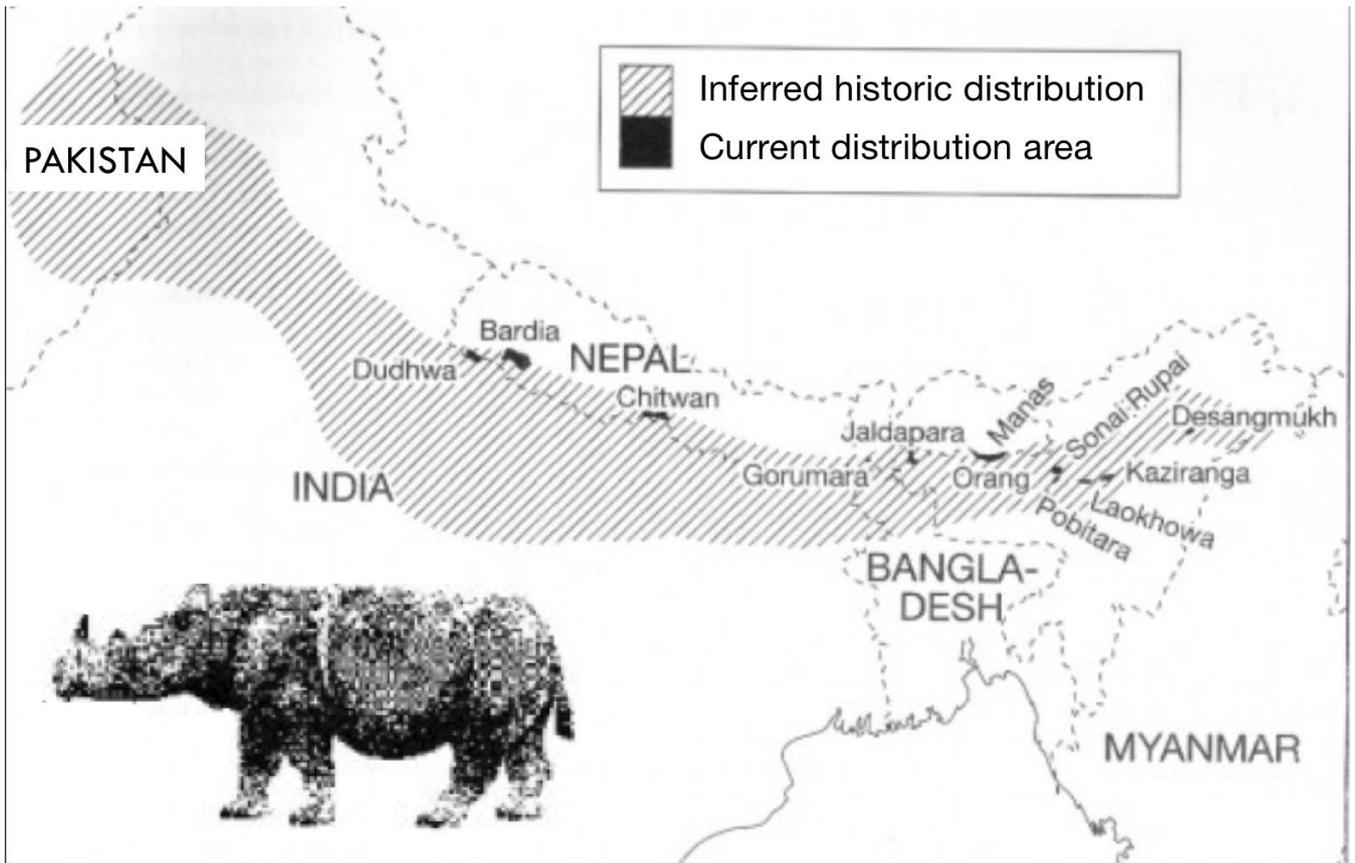


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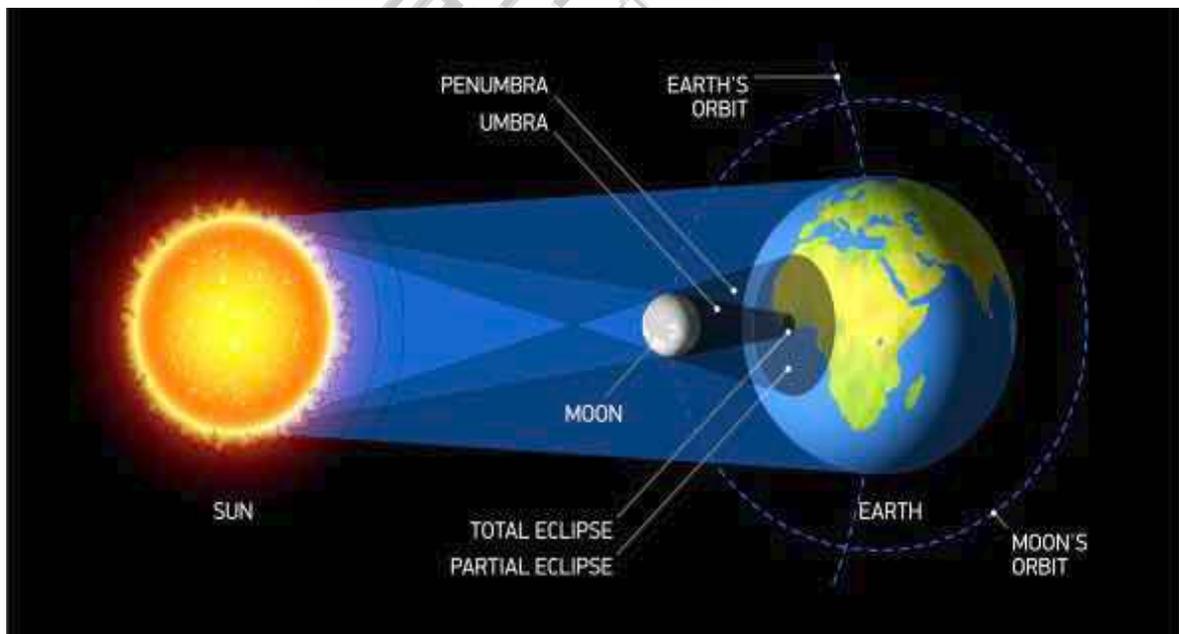
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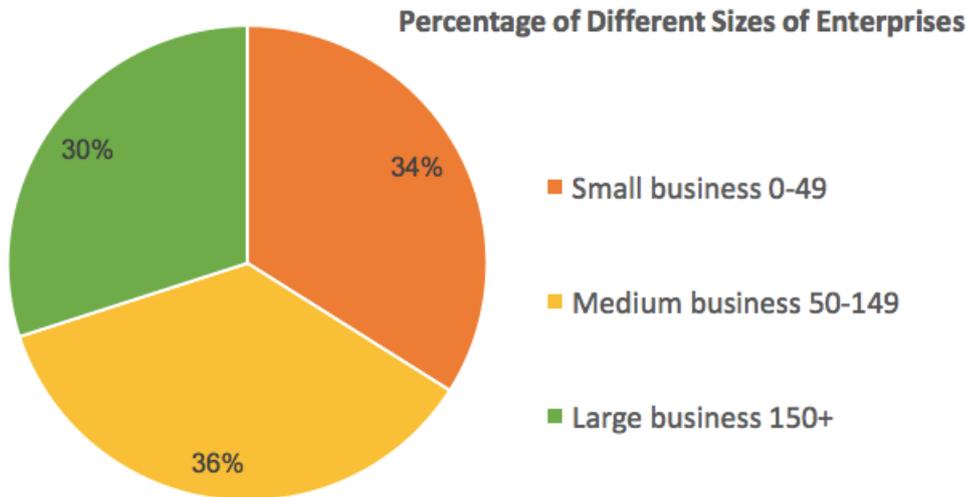
3.43 Pakistan



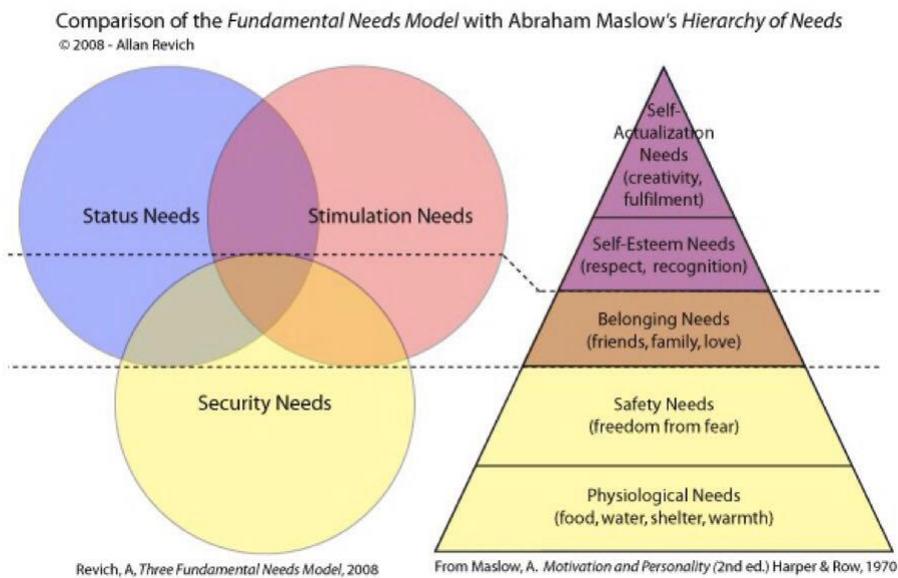
3.44 Sun ,Moon and Earth



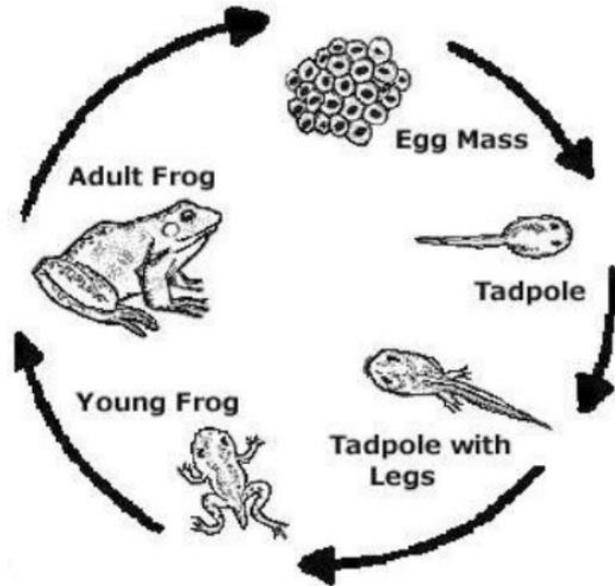
3.45 Percentage of Different Sizes of Enterprises



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

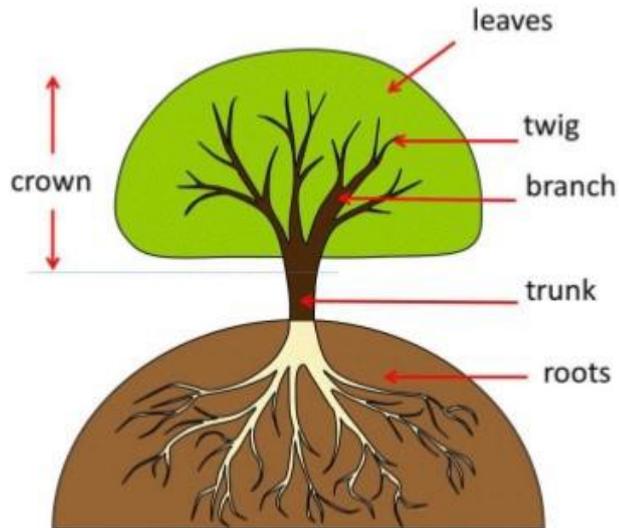


3.47 Frog lifecycle

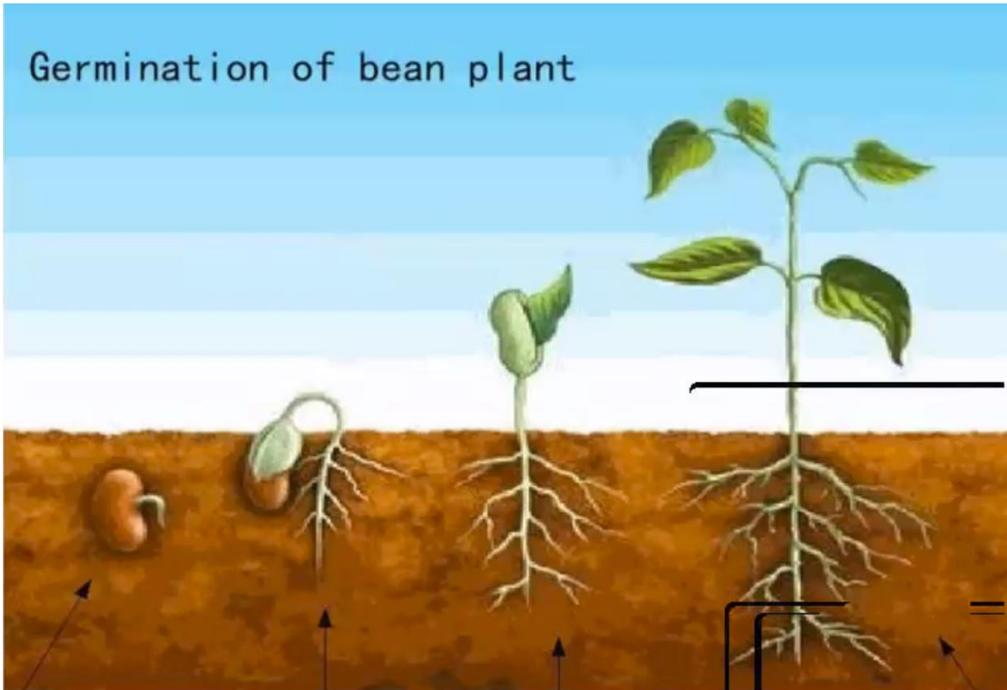


3.48 Parts of a Tree

Parts of a Tree

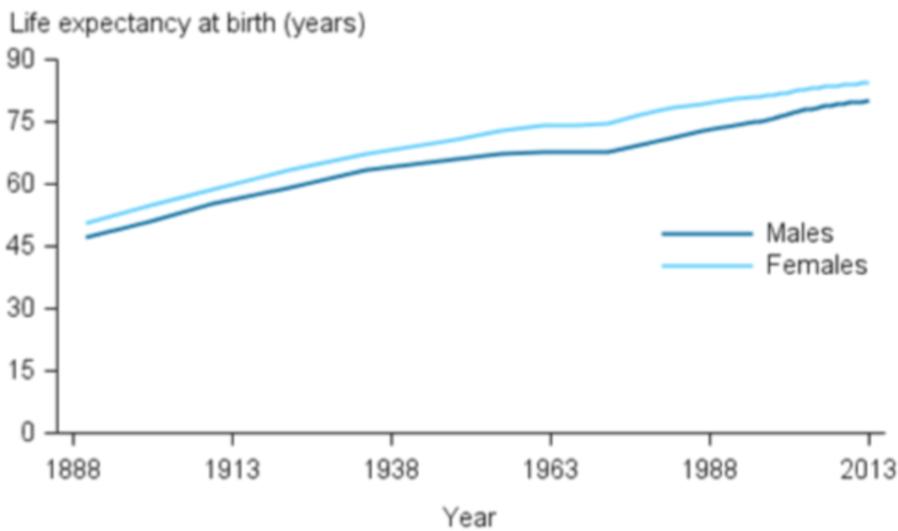


3.49 Germination of bean plant

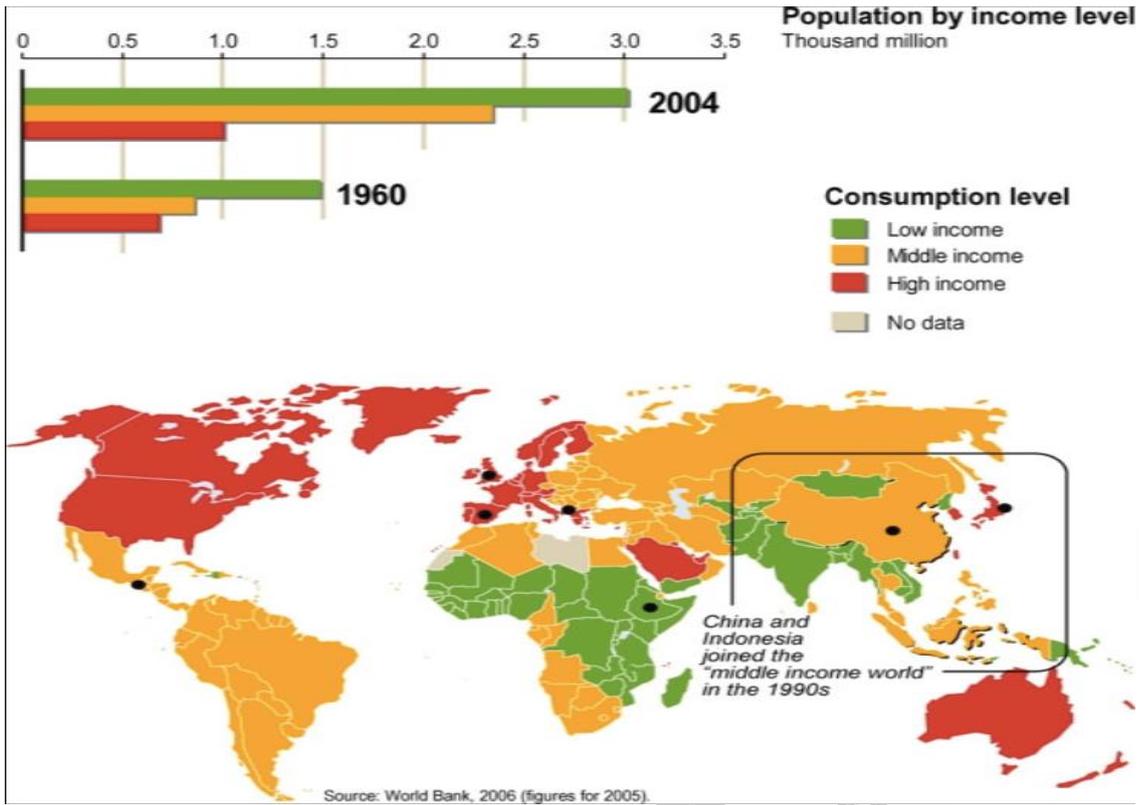


3.50 Life expectancy at birth by sex

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



3.51 Population by income level



3.52 How to feed the birds

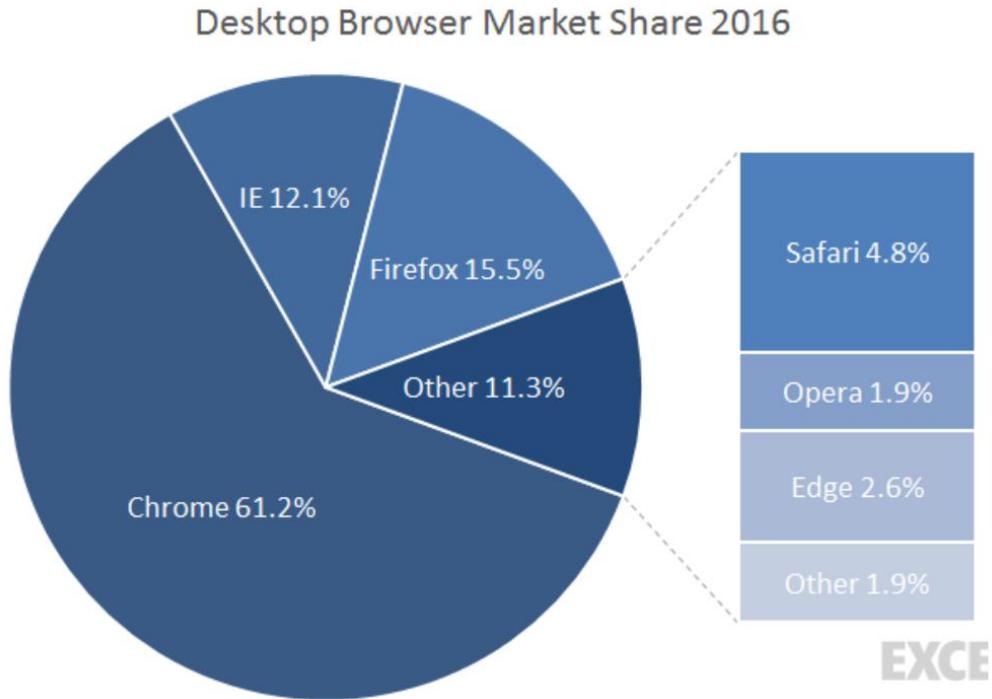


3.53 Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields

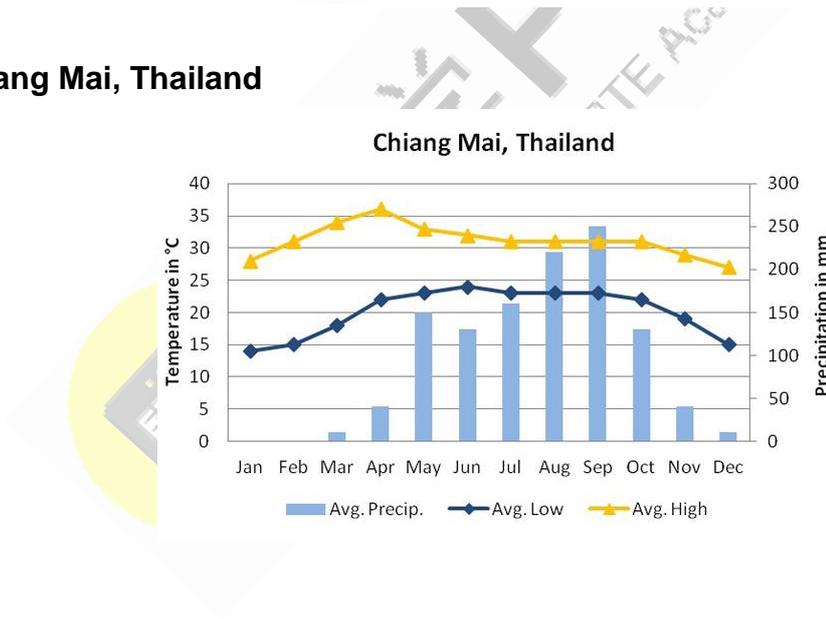
Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields			
	1980	1990	2000
Business	91,000	97,000	105,000
Education	78,000	85,000	98,000
Language and Literature	64,000	71,000	80,000



3.54 Desktop Browser Market Share 2016



3.55 Chiang Mai, Thailand



3.56 Government Expenditure: Education- all sectors

Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



3.57 Teaching as a career

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

3.58 The Most Common Languages in the World

The Most Common Languages in the World			
	LANGUAGE	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NATIVE SPEAKERS (in the year 2000)	COUNTRIES WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF NATIVE SPEAKERS
1.	Mandarin Chinese	874,000,000	16
2.	Hindi (India)	366,000,000	17
3.	English	341,000,000	104
4.	Spanish	322-358,000,000	43
5.	Bengali (India and Bangladesh)	207,000,000	9



3.59 Tesco Extra



PART 4: Summarize Written Text

4.1 Ageing world

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

Demographers note that if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful.

While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones,



and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources societies stand to gain from their contribution.

参考答案:

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

4.2 American English

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

参考答案:

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



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4.3 Australian Education

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

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

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.4 Beauty Contest

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



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

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.5 Benefit of Honey to athletes

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

[PARAGRAPH 2] The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel.

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

参考答案:



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

4.6 Children Allowance

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

参考答案:

Although many people say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around home, it can provide an understanding of how a business works and give them a chance to experience the things they can do with money because children can spend the money or understand saving and investing, so they can learn about the power of compound interest.

4.7 Columbus

When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been settled by Native Americans for about 5,000 years. The occupants in Columbus's time were a group of Arawak Indians called Tainos who lived by farming, were organized into five chiefdoms, and numbered around half a million (the estimates range from 100,000 to 2,000,000). Columbus initially found them peaceful and



friendly, until he and his Spaniards began mistreating them. Unfortunately for the Tainos, they had gold, which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to the work of mining themselves. Hence the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them. By the year 1519, 27 years after Columbus's arrival, that original population of half a million had been reduced to about 11,000, most of whom died that year of smallpox to bring the population down to 3,000.

参考答案:

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

4.8 Comparative advantage

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

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

Nevertheless, during the early stages of the development of a new technology, the United States has a comparative advantage in the production of the products enabled by this innovation. However, once these technologies become well understood and production



processes are designed that can make use of less skilled labor; production will migrate to countries with less expensive labor.

参考答案:

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

4.9 Compulsory Voting

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

参考答案

While Australia is one of the few democratic countries where voting is compulsory, compulsory voting is actually not democratic at all, as citizens are forced to vote by making the quickest and easiest choice without understanding the political views just because they will be fined if they do not, but it will be much better if the votes come from people who have understood the political views carefully.

4.10 Compulsory Voting UK

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



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

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

参考答案:

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

4.11 Computer Programming for America and India

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

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



Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

参考答案:

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

4.12 Energy Demand

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

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.13 Frog amber

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



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

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.14 Grass & Cow

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

For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch.

For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass – which single-stomached creatures like us can't digest – into high-quality protein. The can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in



nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty-five-gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

参考答案:

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

4.15 Greenhouse Gases(Individual Behaviors)

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

参考答案:

While an individual's behaviors produce greenhouse gases, this individual enjoys all the benefits but suffers only part of the costs, so we must induce individuals to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions if we want individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, and the two most widely accepted means to deal with greenhouse gases are government regulations and taxation.

4.16 Guinness World Record

One of Guinness World Records' more unusual awards was presented at the National Maritime Museum yesterday. After a 100-day trial, the timepiece known as Clock B – which



had been sealed in a clear plastic box to prevent tampering – was officially declared, by Guinness, to be the world’s “most accurate mechanical clock with a pendulum swinging in free air”.

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

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.17 Malaysia Tourism

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

Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a



skybridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall goldpainted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesia's Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sip Adan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds.

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

参考答案:

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

4.18 Mini War/Small War

In such an environment, warfare is no longer purely directed against the military potential of adversarial states. It is rather directed at infiltrating all areas of their societies and to threaten their existences. The comparatively easy access to weapons of mass destruction, in particular relatively and low-cost biological agents, is of key concern. Both governmental and nongovernmental actors prefer to use force in a way that can be characterized as "unconventional" or also as "small wars." War waged according to conventions is an interstate phenomenon. The "small war" is the archetype of war, in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and permanently try to violate what conventions do exist. The protagonists of the "small war" observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements. They make



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use of territories where they do not have to fear any sanctions because there is no functioning state to assume charge of such sanctions or because the state in question is too weak to impose such sanctions. This type of war does not provide for any warning time. It challenges not only the external security of the nation states and international community, but also their internal safety.

参考答案:

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

4.19 Moving from City back to Countryside

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

True, I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna (including, on one memorable occasion, a dead lamb), the absence of central heating in farm houses and cottages, and a single track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken down machinery or escaped livestock.

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

参考答案:

While living in the country has some minor disadvantages including water supply and the absence of central heating, the author still thinks it is a good idea to move back because he



had been there before, but persuading Liz back to country is hard because she would not exchange a warm terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income.

4.20 Nobel Peace Prize

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

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

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

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

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

参考答案:

While the Nobel Peace Prize winner from the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC) is telling what the world should expect from climate change, the other award winner, Al



Gore, is telling us what to fear with rising sea level and accelerated melting ice in Greenland, but he ignores and overlooks the conclusions of the IPCC that cold spells are a much bigger killer than heat and global warming will actually save lives.

4.21 Online Safety for Children

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

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

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

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

参考答案:

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



4.22 Online teaching & online Learning

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

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.23 Overqualified employees

If your recruiting efforts attract job applicants with too much experience—a near certainty in this weak labor market—you should consider a response that runs counter to most hiring managers' MO: Don't reject those applicants out of hand. Instead, take a closer look. New



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research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and they don't quit any sooner. Furthermore, a simple managerial tactic—empowerment—can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.24 Parent Control Children Watching TV

Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching? There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the child watches and what effect it



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has on his life. Research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases.

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.25 Parent' s Born Order Affects Their Parenting

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

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

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



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

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.26 Plug-in vehicle

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

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



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

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

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

参考答案:

While people can charge their plug-in vehicles overnight before driving, they can plug their vehicles into sockets allowing power to flow from car batteries to the electricity grid, and an engine driving a generator will supply alternative power to complete the journey when the batteries run flat, which means more people will drive plug-in vehicles in the future because the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is unsustainable.

4.27 Pre-service teachers

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

参考答案:



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

4.28 School Liaison Police NSW

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

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

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

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

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

参考答案:

Although parent groups warned of potential dangers and said it may spark a range of community reactions, bringing armed police into NSW schools to reduce crime rate and educate student still has positive benefits because School Liaison Police will not only conduct



crime prevention workshops to talk to students, but also advise school principals, which suggests that the positive relationships between police and students will be built.

4.29 Skip Breakfast

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

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

3) 不吃早餐对学生学习有影响，不能集中精神，学习效率低下。

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

5) Preschool children and babies 反而很难 skip breakfast as they are at their hungriest time

and will demand for food, 但是到了学龄期和成人的时候，吃早餐就成了一个 learned

lesson instead of biological need

参考答案:

While skipping breakfast will affect schoolchildren's learning ability and concentration, adults who skip breakfast would suffer from low blood sugar level, but breakfast can actually be simple and healthy, and preschool children and babies rarely skip breakfast as they are at their hungriest time with a high demand for food before they turn school age when having breakfast becomes a learned lesson instead of biological needs.

4.30 Sleeping and Napping

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



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

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

参考答案:

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

4.31 Technology Prediction

As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotext systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are very relevant, nor do I know where you can find



information about them online, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

参考答案:

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

4.32 The City of London

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

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

Yet the 325,000 souls who operate in the UK capital's financial hub have now overtaken their New York rivals in size of the funds managed (including offshore business); they hold 70% of the global secondary bond market and the City dominates foreign exchange trading. And its institutions paid out £9 billion in bonuses in December. The Square Mile has now spread both eastwards from EC3 to Canary Wharf and westwards into Mayfair, where many of the private equity 'locusts' and their hedge fund pals now hang out.

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

参考答案:



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

4.33 The Rosetta stone

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

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

参考答案:

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



4.34 Tree Rings

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

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

参考答案:

While dendrochronology is known as tree-ring dating, the widths of tree growth rings vary annually depending on weather conditions, and the tree ring sequence is more diagnostic and informative than Morse code by matching up and aligning tree-ring sequences with the same diagnostic wide-narrow patterns from different beams to construct records, each of which is valid for a geographic area whose extent depends on local weather patterns and for reconstructing the past climate.

4.35 Vividness of TV and Newspaper

To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the "vividness" experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of



words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of concreating the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself—and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought.

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

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

参考答案:

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

4.36 Wine Industry

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

Unfortunately, this act has lasted for thirteen years, which nearly destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry. One of the loopholes in the Volstead Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wines for sale by pharmacists with a



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

参考答案:

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

4.37 World Wide Web

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

Since the web went global 20 years ago, the way we shop, listen to music and communicate has been transformed. There are implications for politics, literature, economics — even terrorism — because an individual can now have the same access to information as the elite. Society will never be the same.

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

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



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

参考答案:

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

PART 5: Fill In The Blank-R & RW

5.1 A Dog

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

5.2 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.

5.3 Allure of book

The allure of the book has always been negative and **positive**, for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to **discover** and grasp the world around them in a pleasurable and meaningful way. But the allure has also enabled authors and



publishers to prey upon young readers' dispositions and desires and to **sell** them a menu that turns out to be junk food.

5.4 American executive/美国行政

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.

5.5 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.

5.6 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.

5.7 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**.

5.8 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.



5.9 Australia Higher Education Funding

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

Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, **particularly** student fees. In 1989, the Australian Government introduced the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled university to remain **accessible** to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government **introduced** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students - the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources - Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

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

自上世纪 80 年代末以来，私人捐款(尤其是学费)有所增加。1989 年，澳大利亚政府推出了高等教育缴费计划(hs)，其中包括一项贷款计划，帮助学生资助他们的缴费。这使得学生可以通过延迟支付学费直到他们能够偿还贷款来继续就读大学。2002 年，澳大利亚政府推出了一项类似于研究生入学考试的计划——研究生教育贷款计划(PELS)。高等教育的资金来源多种多样。这篇文章考察了三个主要的来源——澳大利亚政府资助，学生费用和收费，和 HECS。虽然通过高等教育筹集的收入占总收入的比例相对较小，高等教育的支付是学生大学费用的一个重要组成部分，许多学生在离开大学后背负着高等教育债务数年。本文还从高等学校学生的高等教育负债状况、高等教育负债积累水平等方面分析了大学生高等教育负债的特点。



5.10 Bats/蝙蝠

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.

5.11 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.

5.12 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.

5.13 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**.

5.14 Career/雇佣生涯

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



5.15 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.

5.16 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.

5.17 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.

5.18 Clones/无性繁殖

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



5.19 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.”

5.20 Complementary Therapies

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

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

5.21 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**.)

5.22 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.

5.23 Dendrochronology/年轮学

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**.

5.24 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.

5.25 Diversity of the Amazon Basin

This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major** source of diversity for the



Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the **tropical** forest itself. “Basically the Amazon basin is ‘melting pot’ for South American frogs,” says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. “Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of origin, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the **basin**. Adjacent regions have played a major role.”

5.26 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.

5.27 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.

5.28 Economic depression

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5.29 Edible Insects

Fancy 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 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.

5.30 Edison

Thomas Alva Edison was **both** a scientist and an inventor. Born in 1847, Edison would see **tremendous** change take place in his lifetime. He was also to be responsible for making many of those changes occur. When Edison was born, society still **thought** of electricity as a **novelty**, a fad.

By the time he died, entire cities were lit by electricity. Much of the **credit** for that progress goes to Edison. In his lifetime, Edison **patented** 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname “The Wizard of Menlo Park.” The most famous of his inventions was the incandescent light bulb. Besides the light bulb, Edison **developed** the phonograph and the “kinetoscope,” a small box for viewing moving films.

Thomas Edison is also the first person in the US to make his own filmstrips. He also **improved** upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell’s telephone. He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison was quoted as saying, “Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration.” In **tribute** to this important American, electric lights in the United States were **dimmed** for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death.



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

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

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

5.31 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...

5.32 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.

5.33 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.



5.34 Enigma 迷

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

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

5.35 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.

5.36 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.

5.37 Estee Lauder

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

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

But early on, there wasn't a burgeoning business; there weren't houses in New York. Palm



Beach, Fla., or the south of France. It is said that at one point there was one person to answer the telephones who **changed** her voice to become the shipping or billing department as needed. You more or less know the Estee Lauder story because it's a chapter from the book of American business folklore. In short, Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her **enterprise** by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts.

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

5.38 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.

5.39 Fingerprints/指纹

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



5.40 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.

5.41 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.



5.42 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**.

5.43 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.

5.44 Genetic test/基因检测

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

5.45 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.

5.46 Hard work/努力工作

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

5.47 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.



5.48 High-protein diet/高蛋白饮食

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

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

5.49 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".

5.50 Impressionism

Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. **Characteristics** of



Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colours, open composition, **emphasis** on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is **derived** from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, soleil levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari. Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by giving colours, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing **inspiration** from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the **act** of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted indoors, but the Impressionists found that they could **capture** the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air).

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

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

5.51 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.

5.52 Japan and China

Version 1:



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

5.53 Jean Piaget

Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher and psychologist, spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and **poring** over reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put it **most succinctly**, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to **suspect** that behind their cute and seemingly illogical **utterances** were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a **discovery** "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it." Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably **prolific** research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he **fashioned** a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform **movements**. It was a shift comparable to the displacement of stories of "noble savages" and "cannibals" by modern anthropology. One might say that Piaget was the first to take children's thinking seriously.

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

皮亚杰的洞察力为我们打开了一扇新的窗户，让我们了解大脑的内部运作方式。广泛年底和非常多产的研究跨越近 75 年的职业生涯,从他第一次科学出版 10 岁,工作还在进行,当他在 84 年去世,皮亚杰已经开发了一些新的科学领域:发展心理学,认知理论,被称为发生认识论虽然不是一个教育改革家,他倡导了一个儿童的思考方式,为今天的教育改革运动提供了基础。这一转变堪比



现代人类学对“贵族野人”和“食人族”故事的取代。有人可能会说皮亚杰是第一个认真对待儿童思维的人。

5.54 Job-hunting

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

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

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

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

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

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



5.55 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.

5.56 Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the **prospect** of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw **flotillas** of **vividly** painted shikaras carrying Indian **families**, boho westerners, young travellers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** their skills, as did **purveyors** of anything remotely **embroidered** while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. The economy boomed. Then, in 1989, everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people **bolted**, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats **rotted**. Any foreigners **venturing** there **risked** their **lives** - proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

5.57 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.



5.58 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.

5.59 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.

5.60 Linguistic effects/语言效果

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



5.61 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.

5.62 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.

5.63 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.

5.64 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).



5.65 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.

5.66 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.



5.67 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.

5.68 Natural capital/自然资本

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

5.69 No parents/离家上学

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

5.70 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.

5.71 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.

5.72 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.

5.73 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.

5.74 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.

5.75 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.

5.76 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**.

5.77 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.

5.78 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.

5.79 **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.

在一系列畅销书中，包括《语言本能》(Language Instinct)和《大脑如何运作》(How The Mind Works)，平克认为，我们的精神、社交和情感生活可能起源于进化适应，非常适合我们祖先在更新世大草原(Pleistocene savannah)外的生活。有时候，似乎没有什么东西可以不被这样解释。平克说，路怒症、通奸、婚姻、利他主义、我们倾向于奖励高层管理人员在顶楼设立角落办公室，以及越来越少的女性成为机械工程师——所有这些都可能源于自然选择。有争议的含义是显而易见的：例如，男性和女性在执行某些任务时的先天能力可能有所不同，或者养育子女对个性的影响可能微乎其微。

5.80 **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**.



5.81 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).

5.82 Planes

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

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

5.83 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.

5.84 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 have the fundamental elements of your business right, it's **wasted** money.

5.85 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.

5.86 Reality (Camus' test)

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

5.87 Recruitment approaches/招聘方法

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



5.88 Sales activities/销售活动

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

5.89 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.

5.90 Scientist's Job

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



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

5.91 Seatbelt

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

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

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

亚当斯完全破坏了我对这些明显明智的预防措施的信心。他令人信服地论证了，特别是在安全带方面，他们做他们应该做的事的证据是非常可疑的。尽管有很多人声称安全带每年拯救了成千上万人的生命，但事实并非如此。在 1970 年到 1978 年之间，强制佩戴座椅铃铛的国家比引入法律之前平均有 5% 的交通事故死亡。在英国，道路死亡人数在 1972 年每年稳步下降约 7000 人，1989 年仅略高于 4000 人。1983 年颁布的安全带法没有任何效果的证据。有证据表明，骑自行车和基座的死亡数量增加了两倍约百分之十，在 1922 年在交通事故中丧生的孩子现在不能作为证据，减少风险当孩子在街上玩耍今天，它几乎肯定会反映了照顾被父母让孩子。



5.92 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.

5.93 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.

5.94 Smart organisms/聪明的微生物

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

5.95 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.

5.96 Space work for an astronaut

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

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

5.97 SpaceX Dragon Capsule

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

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

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

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

5.98 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.

5.99 Statistical theory [Drag]

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

5.100 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**.

5.101 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**.

5.102 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.



5.103 Teens writing/青少年写作

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

5.104 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.



5.105 **The essence of reasoning**/推理的本质

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.

5.106 **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."

5.107 **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.

5.108 **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.

5.109 Trip to Germany

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

5.110 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.

5.111 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.

5.112 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).

5.113 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.

5.114 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.

5.115 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.

5.116 Water security [Drop-down]

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



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

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

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

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

5.117 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.

5.118 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.

5.119 Wolf's perspective

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

PART 6: Write From Dictation

1. A good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
2. A laptop has been found at the biology lab.
3. All medical students must clean their hands before entering this/the room.
4. All of your assignments should be submitted by next Tuesday.
5. Animal and plant cells have a number of structures in common.
6. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts.
7. As union members, we can influence the change of the university.
8. Assignments should be submitted to the general/department office before the deadline.
9. Astronauts are using light years to measure the distance in the space.
10. Banks charge interests for money they loan to their customers.



11. Before submitting your dissertation, your adviser/advisor must approve your application.
12. Behind the groups, there is a flat cart drawn by mules.
13. Being bilingual is not necessarily being having the ability of understanding two languages.
14. Blue whale is the largest mammal that ever lived.
15. Certain organisms can reproduce using just one parent.
16. Children acquire their first language without any conscious effort.
17. Clinical placements in nursing prepare students for professional/practical practice.
18. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands.
19. Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level in accuracy.
20. Courses are assessed by group work and individual assignment.
21. Criminal charges are (v.+ed) all of the men.
22. Dealing with the growing population is a challenge for many governments.
23. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments.
24. Essays and assignments are spread across the academic year.
25. Even simple techniques need to be practiced to become perfect.
26. Every student has regular meeting with his or her personal tutor.
27. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill.
28. Food cannot be eaten in the main library.
29. Food has become a political issue in the world.
30. Free campus tours run daily during summer for prospective students.
31. Good nutrition is crucial to the general health and vitality.
32. Growing population has posed a challenge to many governments.
33. His appointment as culture minister was seen as demotion.
34. I thought it was through the small meeting room.
35. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available.
36. Implementation figures are expected to be improved in the next few years.
37. It helps you rationally assess your arguments.
38. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources.
39. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduate/graduation ceremony.
40. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react.



- 41.Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts.
- 42.Late applications are not accepted under any circumstances.
- 43.Make sure you choose a course that provides great career opportunities.
- 44.Make sure you have saved all the files before turning off the computer.
- 45.Many graduates of journalism can get jobs in the communications field.
- 46.More graduate training is often needed after the university study is finished.
- 47.Most of these features were/are part of the previous system.
- 48.Most of these students have not considered this issue before.
- 49.Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite.
- 50.Native speakers are exempt from the language tests in their own language.
- 51.Observers waited nervously and with bated breath for the concert.
- 52.One function of body fat is to keep the internal organs warm.
- 53.Our facilities include five items in the university.
- 54.Our professor is hosting the business development conference.
- 55.Participants initially select from a range of foundation subjects.
- 56.Physics is a key subject to understand the world and the universe.
- 57.Please write down the name of the author and the year of the publication.
- 58.Protective clothing must always be worn all the time.
- 59.Radio is one of the most/one popular forms/form of entertainment throughout the world.
- 60.Resources and materials are on hold at the library's reference desk.
- 61.Review all your sources before drawing any conclusions.
- 62.Scientists are always asking the government for more money.
- 63.Scientists recognize differences among water molecule content.
- 64.She used to be the editor of the student newspaper.
- 65.Social media is criticized of causing internet addiction.
- 66.Some of the vocational courses are provided by many private enterprises.
- 67.Some vocational courses of institution are funded by private enterprises.
- 68.Sound waves are unable to travel through vacuum.
- 69.Speed is defined as how fast a person or an object moves.
- 70.Speed is defined as how quickly an object moves.



71. Sports teams practice on weekdays and play games on weekends.
72. Strong liner is used to measure distance and baseline.
73. Students have the option to live in college residences or apartments.
74. Students should leave their bags on the table by the door.
75. Students' concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form.
76. Sugar is a compound including carbon, hydrogen and oxygen items.
77. Sugar is a compound which consists of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.
78. Supply and demand is one of the fundamental concepts in economics.
79. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing.
80. That means we have so many struggles overlapped.
81. The (new) paper challenged many previously accepted theories.
82. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluation.
83. The application process may take longer than (it's) expected.
84. The area has a number of underwater habitats in species.
85. The article reflects a number of very interesting experiments.
86. The artists tied to conservative politicians earned their own roles of critics.
87. The balance in diet and exercise makes a good health.
88. The book was supported by many faculty members.
89. The bus for/to London will leave 10 minutes later than expected.
90. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
91. The career services provide job interviews.
92. The celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy.
93. The chemistry building is located near the entrance to the campus.
94. The city/city's/cities/cities' founders created a set of rules that became law.
95. The coffee machine on the third floor is not working today.
96. The collapse of the housing market makes recessions.
97. The commissioner will portion the funds from/among/to all sovereignties/authorities.
98. The department has organized a trip to London in July.
99. The essay will argue that the technology does more harm than good.
100. The evaluation forms will be reviewed by university personnel.



101. The first assignment is due on the 14th of September.
102. The history lecture has been moved to the lecture theatre.
103. The jobs tomorrow will require higher skill levels.
104. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history.
105. The library will be closed for staff training tomorrow morning.
106. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument.
107. The meeting for first year economic students is on Tuesday.
108. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade.
109. The new chemistry professor will deliver his first lecture tomorrow.
110. The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday.
111. The opening hours of the library are reduced during summer.
112. The printers automatically print both sides of each page.
113. The qualification will be assessed by using a criterion reference to approach.
114. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone.
115. The reception staff provide advice on renting private accommodation.
116. The research has produced some other unexpected results.
117. The researchers are disappointed that their materials are proved to be inconclusive.
118. The same issues featured both explanations of the problem.
119. The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.
120. The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday.
121. The synopsis contains the most important information.
122. The teacher asked the group to commence the task.
123. The theme of the instrumental work exhibited more of a demure compositional style.
124. The toughest part of postgraduate education is funding.
125. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.
126. There is a significant difference between theory and practice of education.
127. They developed a unique approach to training their employees.
128. They have many struggling overlaps.
129. They were struggling last year to make their service pay.
130. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week.



- 131.This essay will argue technology does more good than harm.
- 132.This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled /cancelled .
- 133.Those seeking formal extension should contact their faculty for information.
- 134.Time and distance are used to calculate speed.
- 135.Too much information may be avoided by good research design.
- 136.Tribes vied with each other to build up monolithic statues.
- 137.Undergraduate students may pursue their specific interests within specific programs (programmes).
- 138.Undergraduates have a wide range of cultural modules to choose from.
- 139.University departments carefully monitor/monitored articles and other publications by faculty.
- 140.Unusual weather patterns are making farming more difficult today.
- 141.We are no longer responding to any reference requests.
- 142.We can't consider any increase in our prices at this stage.
- 143.We hold the visiting hours throughout the year for students.
- 144.We no longer respond to any reference/material requests.
- 145.We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us.
- 146.When workers ask for higher wages, companies often raise their prices.
- 147.While reconciliation is desirable, basic underlying issues must first be addressed.
- 148.XXX is compounded/is a compound of completely separate parts.
- 149.You are required to complete the research paper by Monday.
- 150.You can contact all your tutors by email.
- 151.You don't need to have specialist knowledge to be able to read the book.
- 152.You should provide examples to support your ideas and arguments.
- 153>Your ideas are discussed depending on your seminar or tutorial.
- 154>Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.
- 155>Your statistical information depends on your raw data.





PART 7: Fill In the Blank (Listening)

7.1 近期考试回忆

1. Sound, technician, interest, context, overseas
2. industrial, distinctive, city (landscape), moustache (men), portrait
3. speed (up), situation, demographic, obvious
4. share, opening, neighbor/neighbour
5. fashions, followers, discipline, schedule
6. Fashions, followers, spirit, movements
7. Materials, revenue, million, delivering, failed
8. bored, five, twenty-six/26, irrelevant
9. single, constant, vary, spread
10. enlarge, medium, wisdom, patriotism, partial
11. managers, training, promotion
12. Journalists, electronics, pragmatic, imagine
13. (all) disciplines, modes, confirm, (this is how) science (works), contract (muscles)
14. Right, them, theories, computer, phonographs
15. Clothing, properties, overseas, label, _____
16. Validity, different, role, describe, _____
17. Premium, true, constant, single
18. restricted, personality, career
19. Mathematics, controversial, demographic, atmospheric
20. Promotional, work, complex, simple, training
21. Describe, historian, trusted, ideas, actually
22. materials, minimise/minimize, revenue, factors, delivering
23. Hydrogen, apparent, urgency, growth
24. Wisdom, medium, enlarge, patriotism, partial
25. Everywhere, infrastructure, application
26. Teamwork, productive, produce, opt (for)
27. Constitutes, deduction, natural, development, creativity
28. Climate, green, warmer
29. Travel, decline, salted (fish), depression, confusing, trading
30. (was) untinned, financial
31. Negative, risks, lying
32. Incentive, ultimately, concussive, whatever, generated
33. ridiculous, assumption, branding, atmospheric
34. Popular, essentially
35. Initially, technically, relationship
36. Premium, communities
37. provides, histories, existence, session/section
38. Insights, disciplines, inevitable (decline), complicated
39. seemingly, Habitat, sales, convergence
40. Stolen, permission [主题: 电脑入侵]
41. Dawn, origin,
42. Massive, months, Tokyo (注意和Kyoto京都的区别) [主题: 地震]
43. ground, recognized, disappeared, sustainable



44. Spectrum, million, convergence, sales (forces)

7.2 常见零散单词

undoubtedly,	identical,	coaching,
envisions,	stirring,	emphasized/emphasised ,
boast (up),	apologized/apologised,	revolutionized/ revolutionised ,
debate,	ferry,	paradox,
relying,	individuality,	paradoxical,
intelligence,	expectations,	Shakespeare,
urgency,	spectacle,	conversion,
potential,	huge,	factory,
electronically,	faith,	field,
aftermath,	squabble,	force,
death,	graphics,	commonly,
dependence,	spices,	equations,
growing,	particular,	initially,
Church,	supporting,	heart,
intensive,	qualifiers,	watch,
coercive,	historical,	intentionally,
nutrients,	particles,	graphic,
social,	large,	burning,
nutrition,	funding,	University,
accumulating,	operation,	subject,
whatever,	galaxy,	relationship,
ultimately,	ancient,	three;
every,	similar,	contract,
shadow,	casually,	pattern,
application,	radically,	modes;
represents,	massive,	emit,
underneath,	enormous,	spirit,
represents,	critically,	oceanographer,
face,	overseas,	movements,
intentional,	ancient,	



occurs,	propulsion,	discovery,
occurring,	government,	technology,
occupies,	increasing,	subscribes,
emphasis/emphases ,	embrace,	electronically,
Subordinative/	Figurative,	representative,
subordinated,	awoke,	turned,
perception,	phenomena,	ravel (long story),
experiencing,	Generated,	translated,
minimize/minimise,	psychological,	sequentially,
strategy,	dealing,	expressions,
insurance,	investigate,	branding,
agency,	elementary,	curing ,
experience,	leans,	shadow,
permanent,	predict,	tropical,
discursion,	restores,	forests,
expansion,	brought,	financial
instilled,	communities,	institutions,
emit,	pedal (boat),	undeniable,
mentioned,	observable,	radically,
Personality,	immense,	constitute(s),
career,	enormous,	incredibly,
nutrients,	nearest,	huge,
introduced,	individual,	occurrence,
months,	neighbouring/neighboring ,	absolutely,
subsiding,	emergency,	appalling,
imaging/imagining,	powered,	discuss,
deformed,	field,	variety,
economic,	Assumption,	sociable,
character(s),	charity,	depth,
competitions,	proportion,	shallow,
everyone,	stolen,	floor,
Assumption,	constant,	profound,
atmospheric,	package,	tiny,



tightly,
getting,
clout/clot ,
synthesis,
constitution,
determine,
classical,
characters,
coaching,
principally,
exhibit,
incorporate,
sculpture,
articles,
passive,
Nitrogen,
journalism,
prospective,
femininity,
clusters,
distinction,
monetary,
opt (for),
technologically,
thrown,
foreshadowed,
predicament,
system,
engineering,
forecast,
extreme,
graduate,
role,

obscure,
getting,
situation,
demographic,
moderation,
addition,
natural,
emulates,
subconsciously,
communications,
phenomenon,
complex,
rush,
aggressive,
serve,
challenge,
knowledge,
propose,
purpose,
improvements,
readably,
vernacular,
institutional,
admit,
whole,
turned,
photographs,
rapidly,
lenient,
discovered,
covered,
dispersion,
arbitrated,

root,
necessarily,
professionally,
introduced,
different,
relatives,
environment,
technological,
lined,
universe,
brilliant,
colloquial,
innovator,
optimizing,
representatively,
search,
quantitative,
qualitative,
modes,
introduced,
crisis,
scary,
stabilized/stabilised,
convincible,
repetition,

