

Contents

真题机经高频合集	1	3.3 Cause of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon,2000-2005.....	12
PART 1: Read Aloud.....	1	3.4 The taxation by countries:	12
1.1 Akimbo	1	3.5 S&P/ ASX 200.....	13
1.2 Blue	1	3.6 Precipitation and Temperature:	13
1.3 Carbon Dioxide Emission	1	3.7 PAKISTAN	14
1.4 Productive Capacity.....	1	3.8 Food Price vs Oil Price.....	14
1.5 Himalayas.....	1	3.9 How viruses multiply?.....	15
1.6 Pluto	2	3.10 Switzerland: Languages.....	15
1.7 Father	2	3.11 How to use keyboard:.....	16
1.8 Lincoln.....	2	3.12 What Determines Happiness:.....	16
1.9 Shakespeare	2	3.13 Life expectancy at birth by sex	17
1.10 Akimbo	2	3.14 Us Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Trends	17
1.11 Yellow.....	3	3.15 Simple circuit with light:	18
1.12 Edison and Tesla.....	3	3.16 Temperature and CO2 for Last 400,000 Years	18
1.13 Yellow Tulip	3	3.17 Mean of GPA:.....	19
1.14 Non-Material Culture	3	3.18 Most Livable States, 2011	19
1.15 Introvert and Extrovert	3	3.19 The Average Household Energy Consumption.....	20
1.16 Incentive Pay Schemes	4	3.20 Beijing China	20
1.17 Population Growth	4	3.21 Performance Quality.....	21
1.18 Price on Carbon Emissions	4	3.22 Trading Goods.....	21
1.19 Augustus	4	3.23 Annual Mean Temperature:	22
1.20 Industrial Revolution	4	3.24 Eclipse:	22
1.21 Major Breeding Areas.....	4	3.25 Municipalities and Precipitation of Gariep Basin:	23
1.22 Diversity of Language.....	5	3.26 Table of Baby sleep hours:.....	23
1.23 Stress	5	3.27 100% Health:.....	23
1.24 Vanilla	5	3.28 Nine Planets:.....	24
1.25 Living Room	5	3.29 Tree Height	24
1.26 Teacher's instruction	5	3.30 Litchfield Population Growth:	25
1.27 Solar Energy.....	5	3.31 Landuse Map of India:.....	25
1.28 No ordinary book	6	3.32 Government Expenditure: Education-all sectors.....	26
PART 2: Repeat Sentence.....	7	3.33 The United Arab Emirates and Jordan: 26	
高频:	7		
PART3: Describe Image.....	11		
3.1 Body Mass Index.....	11		
3.2 Weather Zone.....	11		





3.34 Major transportation modes in the past: 26	4.6 Language Decay41
3.35 Trout Size:27	4.7 Grass and cow42
3.36 Tree rings:27	4.8 Technology prediction IBM43
3.37 Electricity Generation in China by Type: 28	4.9 Tree ring.....44
3.38 London’s Fleet Street Then and Today:.....28	4.10 US and Indian engineers45
3.39 Percentage of Different Sizes of Enterprises:29	4.11 US and Indian engineers45
3.40 Food Pyramid:29	4.12 Australian education.....46
3.41 UK30	4.13 Nobel peace prize47
3.42 List of States By Income30	4.14 Children watching TV48
3.43 Comparison of the Fundamental Needs Model with Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs31	4.15 Napping.....49
3.44 World Income Distribution:.....31	4.16 Wine industry in US.....50
3.45 Out of sight, out of mind:.....32	4.17 Skip Breakfast50
3.46 How to feed birds:.....33	4.18 Greenhouse gas.....51
3.47 The cycle of apple33	4.19 Mammals.....52
3.48 Parts of a Tree:.....33	4.20 Geothermal energy.....53
3.49 Earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment:34	PART 5: Fill In The Blank-R & RW55
3.50 Fungus Gnat Lifecycle is about 28 Days 34	5.1 Teenage Daughter55
3.51 Tasks:.....35	5.2 Pinker (RW).....55
3.52 Germination of bean plant:35	5.3 Video-conferencing technology (RW) 55
3.53 How Solar Yard Lights Work.....36	5.4 Australia Higher Education Funding (RW) 56
3.54 Projected Population:.....36	5.5 Impressionist (RW).....56
3.55 Population By income level:.....37	5.6 Sportswomen57
3.56 Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields:37	5.7 Poverty (RW).....57
3.57 Economic inactivity through the generations37	5.8 Ocean floor (RW)57
PART 4: Summarize Written Text38	5.9 Locust58
4.1 The charging car.....38	5.10 Advertising a global perspective- Burger King (RW).....58
4.2 Rosetta Stone.....39	5.11 Kashmiri59
4.3 American English.....39	5.12 Symphony59
4.4 Mini war40	5.13 Jean Piaget (RW).....59
4.5 Columbus41	5.14 The writing on the wall.....60
	5.15 Enigma.....60
	5.16 Oxford medical school (RW).....60
	5.17 E-learning.....61
	5.18 Space work61
	5.19 Ministerial staffing system61





5.20	Alaska's Aleutian Islands	62	5.56	Tokyo's Skytree/东京晴空塔	74
5.21	Parliament (RW)	62	5.57	Concept of culture/文化的概念	75
5.22	People who visit health professionals 62		5.58	SpaceX/太空探索技术公司	75
5.23	Personal life	63	5.59	SISU/上海外国语大学	75
5.24	Egg-eating snakes (RW)	63	5.60	Plates	76
5.25	Dairy farms (RW)	63	PART 6 : Write From Dictation		77
5.26	Investment	64			
5.27	Northern spotted owls (RW)	64			
5.28	Essays	64			
5.29	Estee Lauder	64			
5.30	Professor Phoenix (RW)	65			
5.31	Folklore	65			
5.32	Lure New Students (RW)	66			
5.33	Eiffel (RW)	66			
5.34	Arbitration	66			
5.35	Architectural Museum (RW)	67			
5.36	Daniel Harris/丹尼尔哈里斯	67			
5.37	Wrinkle cure	67			
5.38	Push and pull factors (RW)	68			
5.39	Omniscience/全知	68			
5.40	Non-attendance	68			
5.41	Australia and New Zealand	69			
5.42	Hebal (RW)	69			
5.43	Symbiosis	70			
5.44	Opportunity cost (RW)	70			
5.45	Carbon Detox (RW)	70			
5.46	Steven Pinker/史蒂文平克	71			
5.47	Allergies (RW)	71			
5.48	Impressionist painters	72			
5.49	Life changes/生活变化	72			
5.50	Volcano Eruption	72			
5.51	Woman	72			
5.52	How to make cloth/如何织布	72			
5.53	No parents	73			
5.54	Distance learning/远程学习	73			
5.55	Global problem/全球性问题	74			



真题机经高频合集

预测范围 10-12-10-21 页数 84

PART 1: Read Aloud

1.1 Akimbo

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

1.2 Blue

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

1.3 Carbon Dioxide Emission

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

1.4 Productive Capacity

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

1.5 Himalayas

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



is held in check by various pests, but take these away and it grows and reproduces unhindered. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.

1.6 Pluto

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

1.7 Father

Ever since I remembered, father woke up at five thirty every morning, made us all breakfast and read newspaper. After that he would go to work. He worked as a writer. It was a long time before I realize he did this for a living. Fiscal Year At the beginning of each fiscal year funds are allocated to each State account in accordance with the University's financial plan. Funds are allocated to each account by object of expenditure. Account managers are responsible for ensuring that adequate funds are available in the appropriate object before initiating transactions to use the funds.

1.8 Lincoln

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

1.9 Shakespeare

A young man from a small provincial town -- a man without independent wealth, without powerful family connections and without a university education -- moves to London in the late 1580's and, in a remarkably short time, becomes the greatest playwright of all time. How was this achievement of magnitude made? How does Shakespeare become Shakespeare?

1.10 Akimbo

Akimbo, this must be one of the odder-looking words in the language and puzzles us in part because it doesn't seem to have any relatives, What's more, it is now virtually a fossil word, until recently almost invariably found in arms akimbo, a posture in which a person stands with



hands on hips and elbows sharply bent outward, one signaling impatience, hostility, or contempt.

1.11 Yellow

Yellow is the most optimistic color, yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers most often in yellow rooms and babies cry more. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color on the eye, so it can be overpowering if overused.

1.12 Edison and Tesla

Tesla actually worked for Edison early in his career. Edison offered to pay him the modern equivalent of a million dollars to fix the problems he was having with his DC generators and motors. Tesla fixed Edison's machines and when he asked for the money he was promised, Edison laughed him off and had this to say, "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor."

1.13 Yellow Tulip

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

1.14 Non-Material Culture

For the purposes of argument, culture is divided into material and non-material, and the speaker's aim is to show how they both affect each other. Material developments in tools and technology can affect non-material culture, our customs and beliefs, and the other way around. Genetics is used as an example as it has changed the way we think about life, but also our beliefs have affected its rate of development.

1.15 Introvert and Extrovert

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



1.16 Incentive Pay Schemes

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

1.17 Population Growth

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

1.18 Price on Carbon Emissions

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

1.19 Augustus

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

1.20 Industrial Revolution

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

1.21 Major Breeding Areas

Major breeding areas, and breeding islands, are shown as dark green areas or darts. Open darts shown nobreeding records on islands, and are also used for offshore sightings, that is from ships or boats. Other areas where species is not meant to be seen are plain pale green, with pale green hatching where records are usually sparse.



1.22 Diversity of Language

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

1.23 Stress

This study tracked about 1,000 adults in the United States, and they ranged in age from 34 to 93, and they started the study by asking, 'How much stress have you experienced in the last year?' They also asked, 'How much time have you spent helping out friends, neighbors, people in your community?' And then they used public records for the next five years to find out who died.

1.24 Vanilla

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

1.25 Living Room

Living room is the most used part that withholds most of the traffic coming in and out of the house. It is highly recommended that the flooring should be strong enough that it can endure all such amendments done with your furniture or to the increasing and decreasing ratio of visitors. For this purpose, you can opt for hardwood flooring. Being classy and sophisticated in look it is the perfect choice for your living room whenever you are remodeling your home.

1.26 Teacher's instruction

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

1.27 Solar Energy

Solar energy is an excellent source of supplying power to homes and companies and by utilizing solar power you're not merely protecting the environment from becoming polluted but



also you are saving the rest of the earth's natural resources. Capturing solar energy does not contribute to any pollution and does not harm the atmosphere. One of the factors why many individuals are still hesitant to make use of solar power is because it is expensive. The need of big location of space is another reason why people aren't taking into consideration solar power.

1.28 No ordinary book

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



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PART 2: Repeat Sentence

高频:

- 1.39.5% of Californian residents didn't speak English at home.
- 2.A computer virus destroyed all my files.
- 3.A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry.
- 4.A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry.
- 5.All postgraduate students should participate in the seminar.
- 6.Answering this complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
- 7.Any text or references you make should be cited appropriately in the footnotes.
- 8.As for me, it is a strategy to go to judicial review.
- 9.Biographical information should be removed before the publication of the results.
- 10.Companies need to satisfy customers' needs if they want to be successful.
- 11.Dr. Green's office has been moved to the second floor of the building.
- 12.Due to rising demand for courses, the university should increase the staff, too.
- 13.Eating too much will do harm to your health.
- 14.Elephant is the largest land living mammal.
- 15.Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible.
- 16.Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon.
- 17.He was not the only one to call for legal reforms/a legal reform in the 16th century.
- 18.I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment.
- 19.I used to have a cup of coffee with one sugar.
- 20.I will be in my office every day from 11 to 12.
- 21.I will be in my office every Tuesday and Thursday.
- 22.I would like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread with orange juice.
- 23.If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.
- 24.If you have problems, please contact your tutor.
- 25.Interpreters are not readily available in this department.
- 26.Mary felt happy when she learned the results of the election.
- 27.Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help.
- 28.Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
- 29.Most animals have triangular vocal cords, but the lion's mighty pipes are square.
- 30.Newspapers around the world are reporting stories of presidents.
- 31.Please register your student email account at your earliest convenience.



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- 32.Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday.
- 33.Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table.
- 34.Residents hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester.
- 35.She has been in the library for a long time.
- 36.Spiritualism is defined as a system of belief or religious practice.
- 37.Student loans are now available for international students.
- 38.Student residents hall/accommodation is very close to the academic building ... in a walking distance.
- 39.Students can download the materials from the website.
- 40.Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date.
- 41.The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating.
- 42.The course registration is open early March for new students.
- 43.The first person in space was from the Soviet Union.
- 44.The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly follow the freshman seminar.
- 45.The opposition has so far been unresponsive to our proposal.
- 46.The recent study has thrown out the validity of the argument.
- 47.The seminar on writing skills has been canceled.
- 48.The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.
- 49.The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.
- 50.The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month.
- 51.There is a pharmacy on campus near the store.
- 52.There will be ample opportunities to ask questions about the presentation.
- 53.To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts.
- 54.Tomorrow's lecture will discuss educational policy in the United States.
- 55.Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic elections clash on my time table.
- 56.Vessels carry blood from the heart to other part of the body.
- 57.We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty.
- 58.We are not going to accept the assignment after the due date on Friday.
- 59.We must hand in our assignments by the end of the week.
- 60.You come with me. The others stay here.

次高频:

A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.



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A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment.
All the assignments must be submitted by the end of this week.
Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor.
Being a vegan means not eating any other meat.
Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.
Could you pass the material to students that are in your row?
Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week.
I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
I missed yesterday's lecture. Can I borrow your notes?
I used to have a cup of coffee with one sugar.
I'm glad you got here safely.
In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
Make sure you correctly cite all your sources.
Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars.
No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation.
On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
Physics is the subject of matters and energy.
Please finish all the reading chapters before the field trip.
Reserved collection books can be borrowed up to three hours.
She has been in the library for a long time.
She is an expert of the 18th century French literature.
Sport is the cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States.
Students are so scared of writing essays because they have never learned how.
Students should take advantages of the online resources/internet before attending the lecture.
The author expressed a (n.) that modern readers (adv.) cannot accept.
The college welcomes students from all over the world.
The context/contest includes both the land history and the human history.
The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention.
The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure.
The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States.
The minimal mark for Distinction is no less than 75%.



The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.
The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects.
The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty.
The result of the study will be published next month.
The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam technique.
The test selected materials from all chapters in this course this semester.
The theoretical proposal was challenged to grass.
There are varying plagiarism across different university departments.
There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture.
We should take gender into account when analyzing the data.
You should include your name and identification number in the registration form.

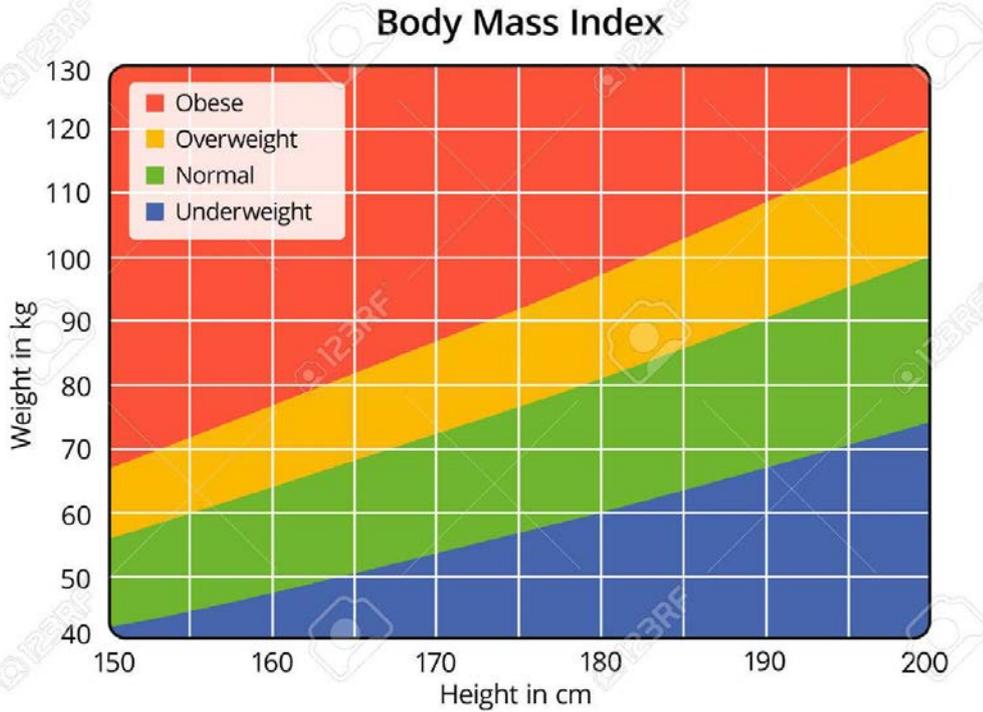


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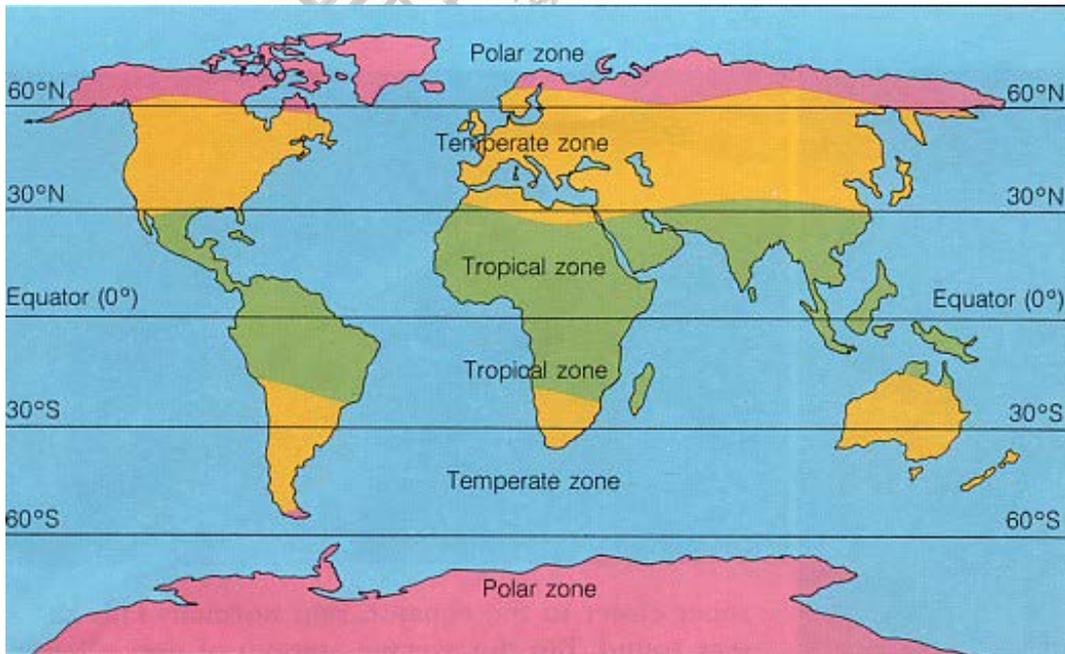


PART3: Describe Image

3.1 Body Mass Index

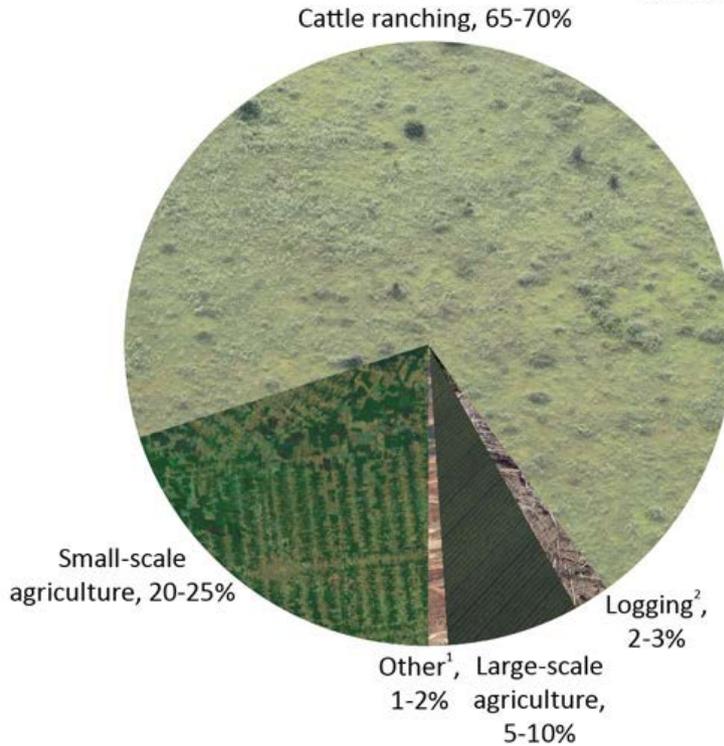


3.2 Weather Zone



3.3 Cause of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, 2000-2005

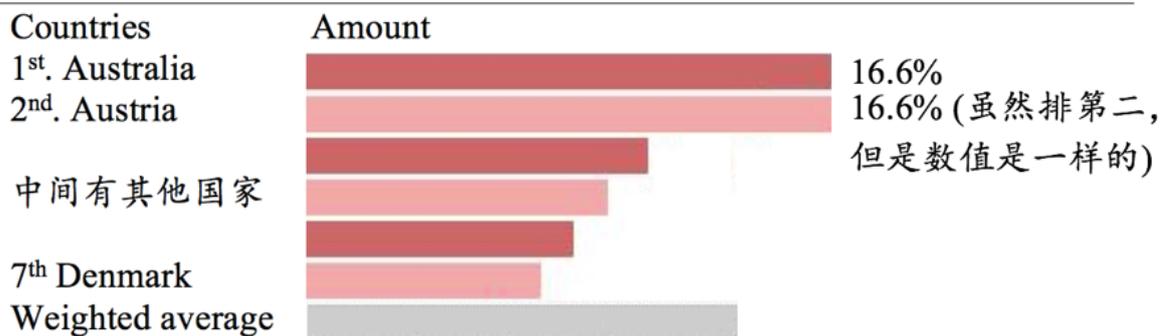
Causes of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, 2000-2005
source: mongabay.com



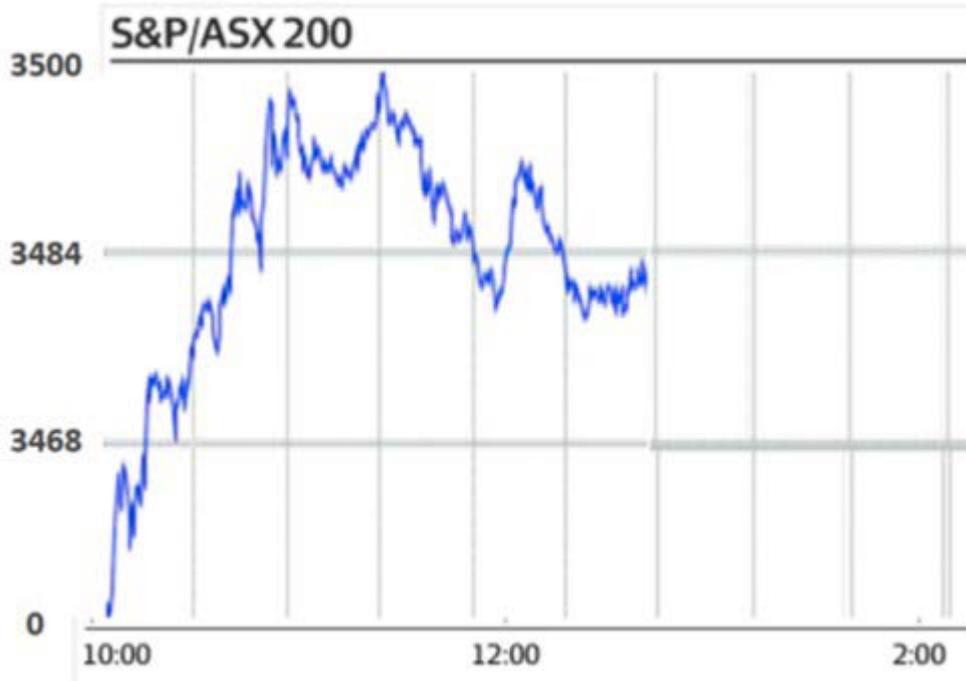
1) Other includes fires, mining, urbanization, road construction, dams; 2) Logging generally results in degradation rather than deforestation, but is often followed by clearing for agriculture; 3) Data from Holly Gibbs 2009

3.4 The taxation by countries:

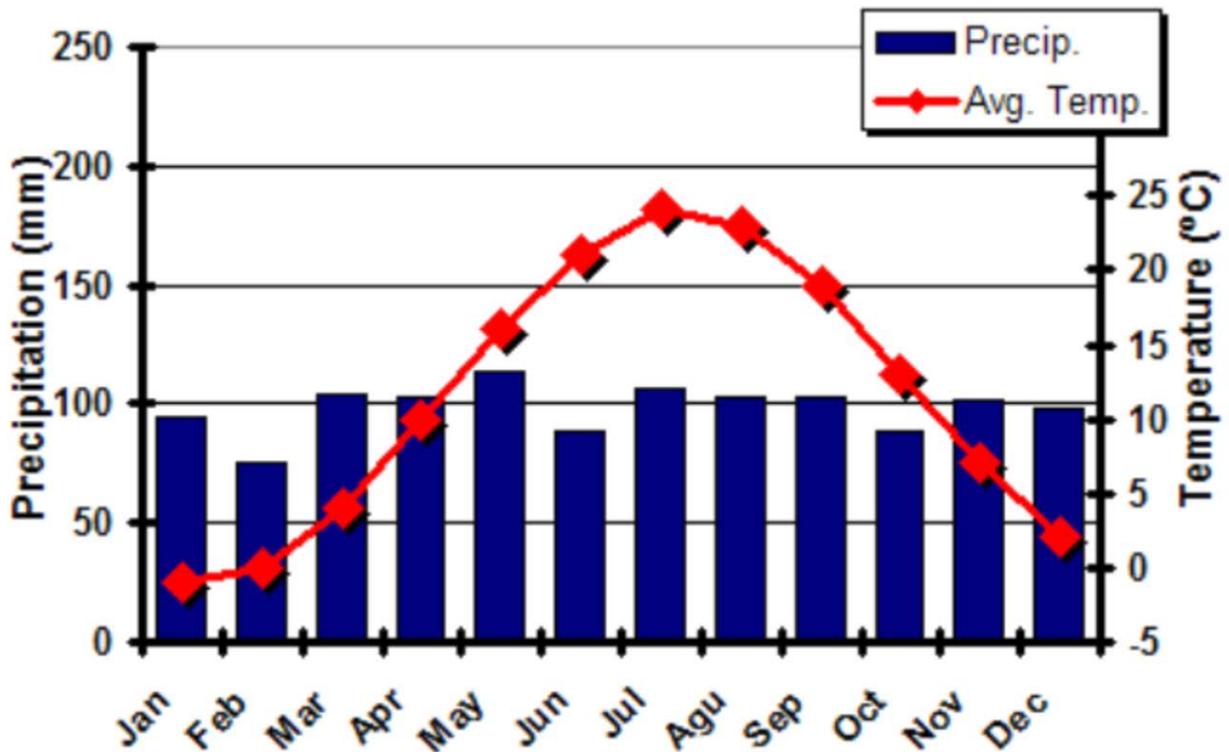
单条形图，一个网页的截图，标题字很大，关于税收，数值从大变小
The taxation by countries → Payroll and superannuation (recent years) xxx



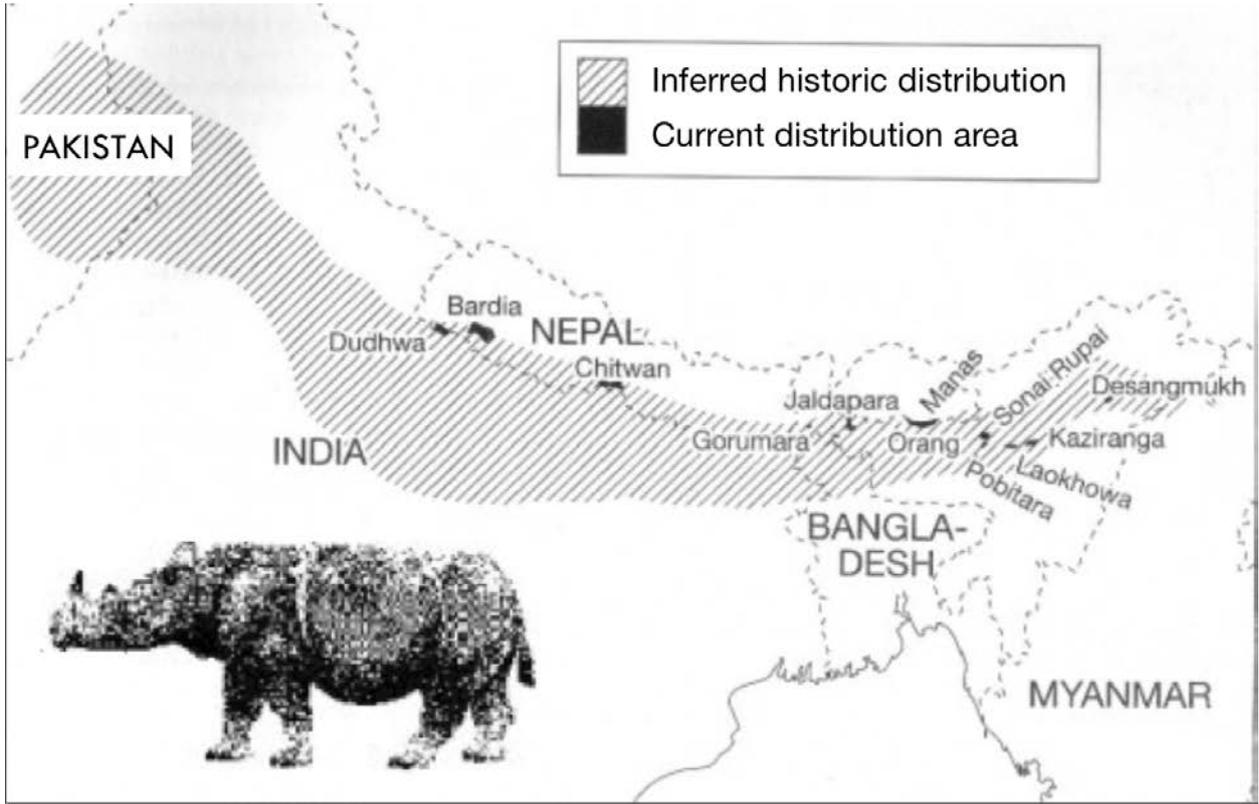
3.5 S&P/ ASX 200



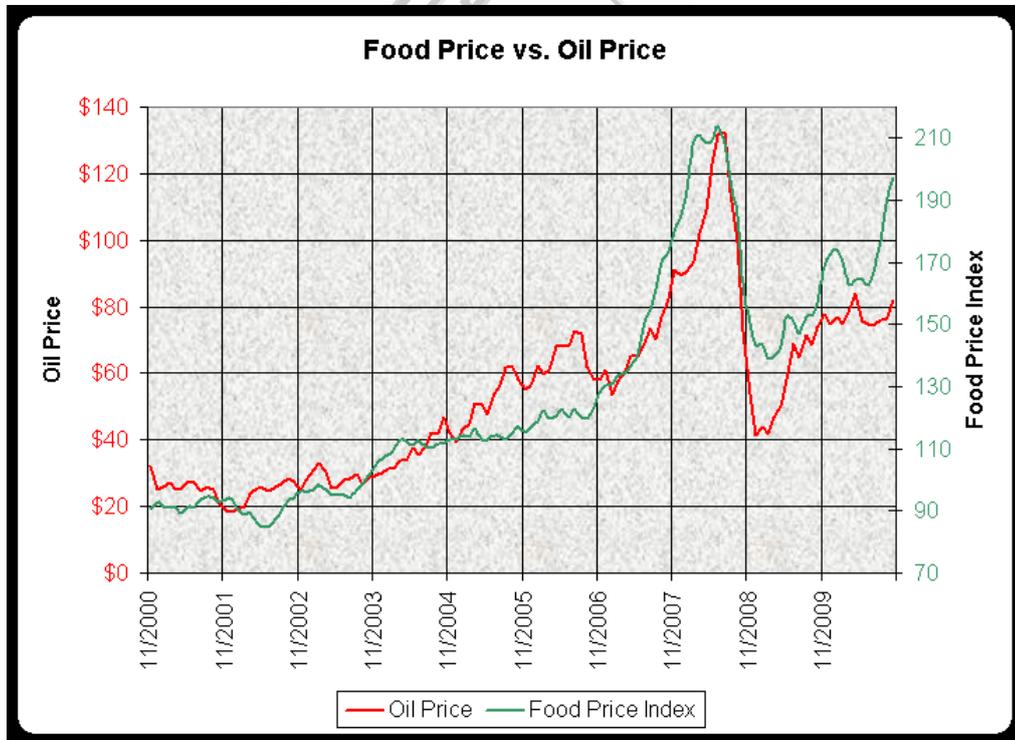
3.6 Precipitation and Temperature:



3.7 PAKISTAN



3.8 Food Price vs Oil Price



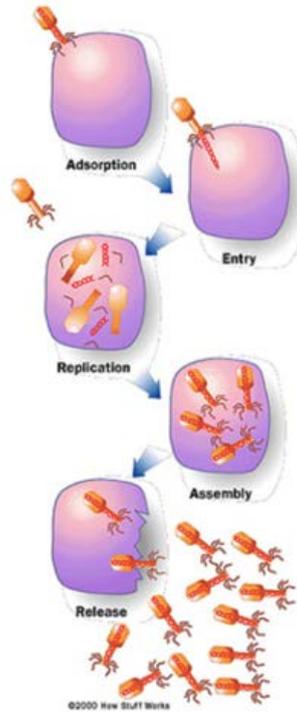
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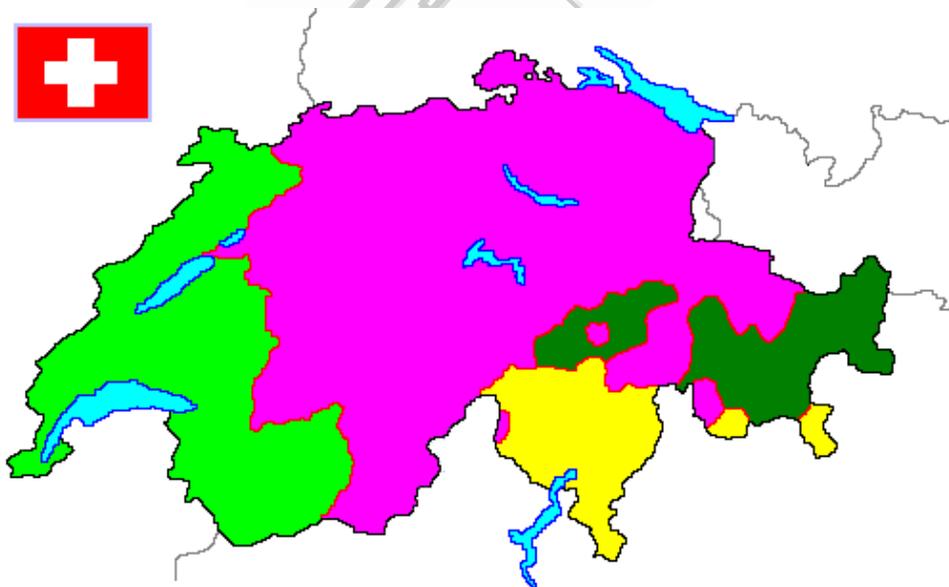
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3.9 How viruses multiply?

How viruses multiply ?



3.10 Switzerland: Languages



Switzerland : Languages

- | | |
|--|--|
|  German |  Italian |
|  French |  Romansch |

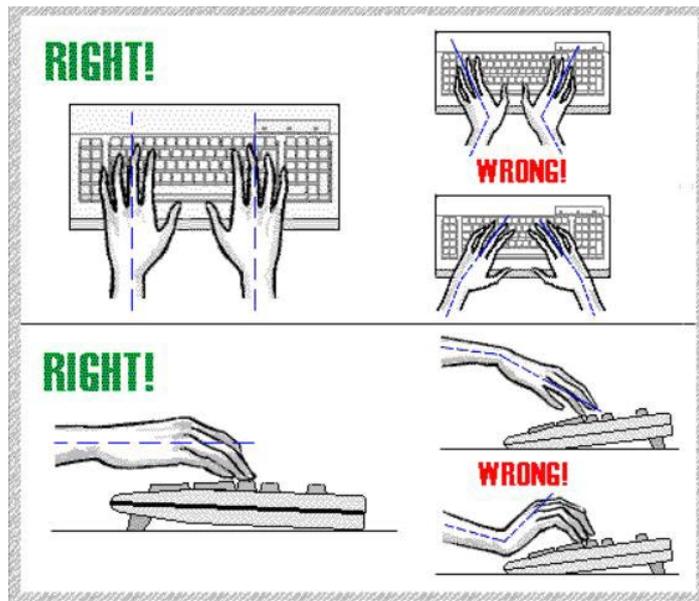


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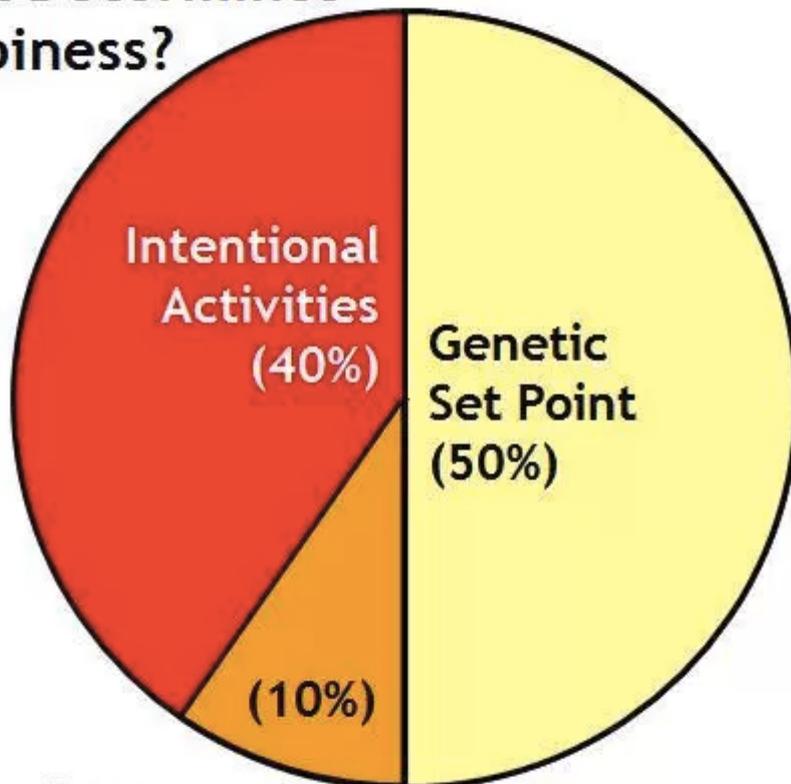
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3.11 How to use keyboard:



3.12 What Determines Happiness:

What Determines Happiness?

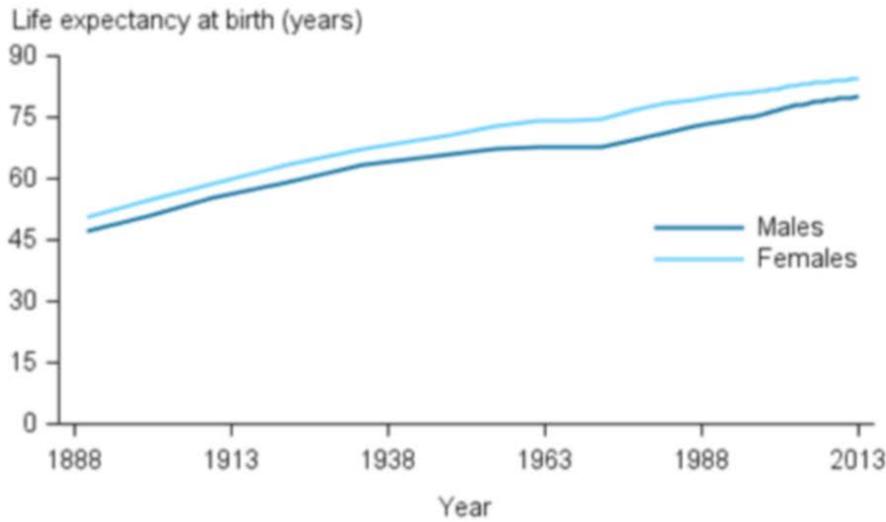


Life Circumstances

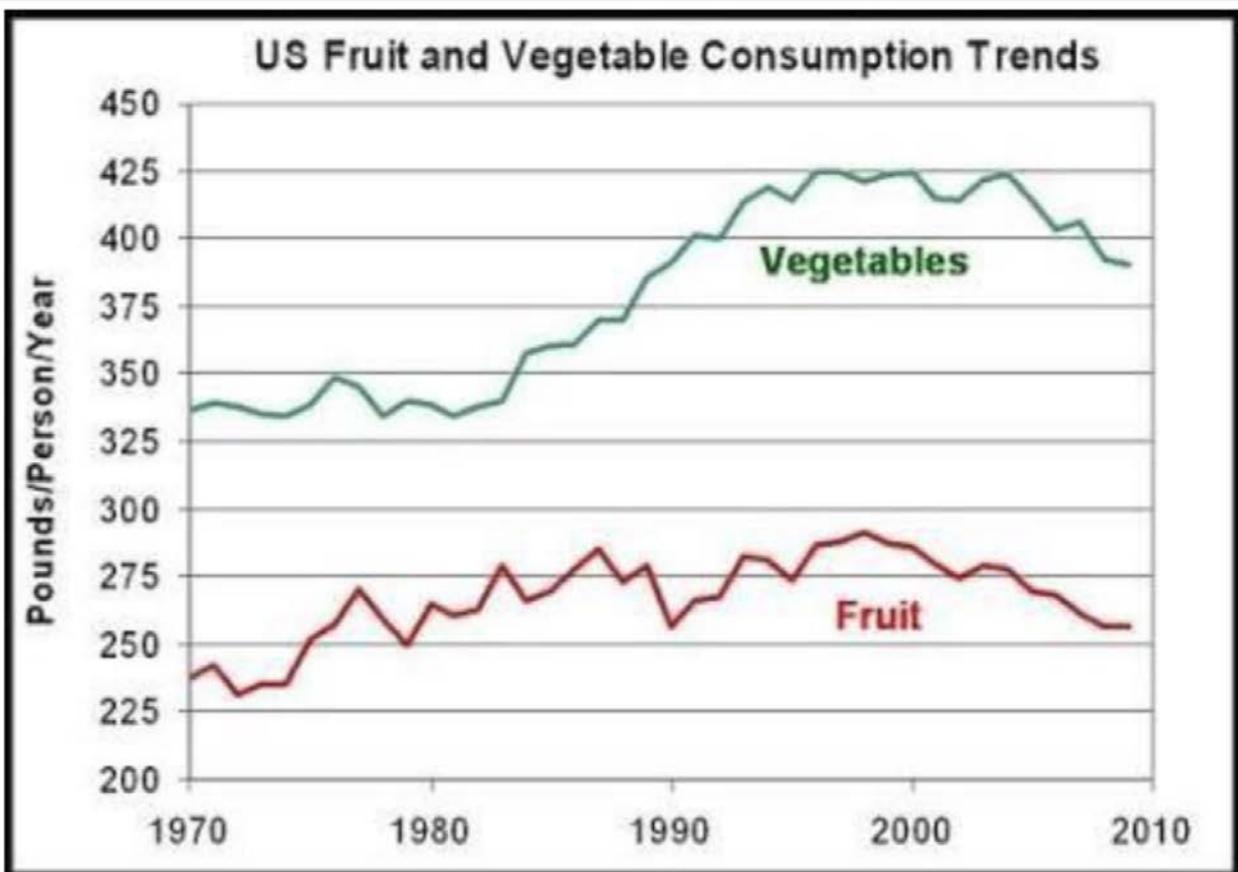


3.13 Life expectancy at birth by sex

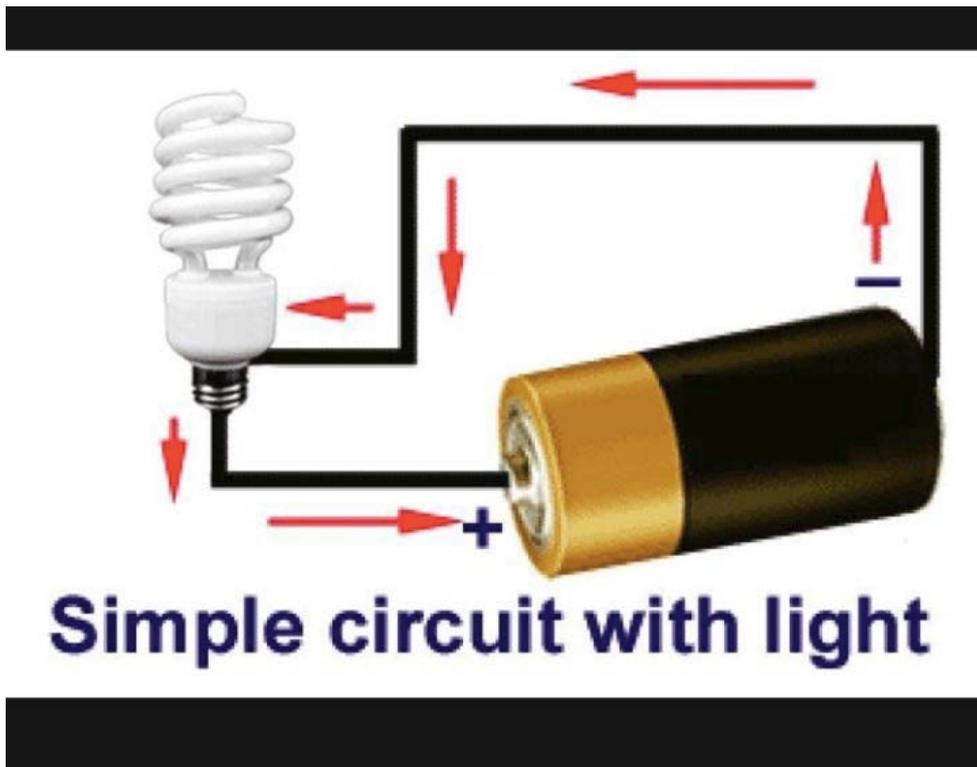
Figure 1: Life expectancy (years) at birth by sex, 1881–1890 to 2011–2013



3.14 US Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Trends

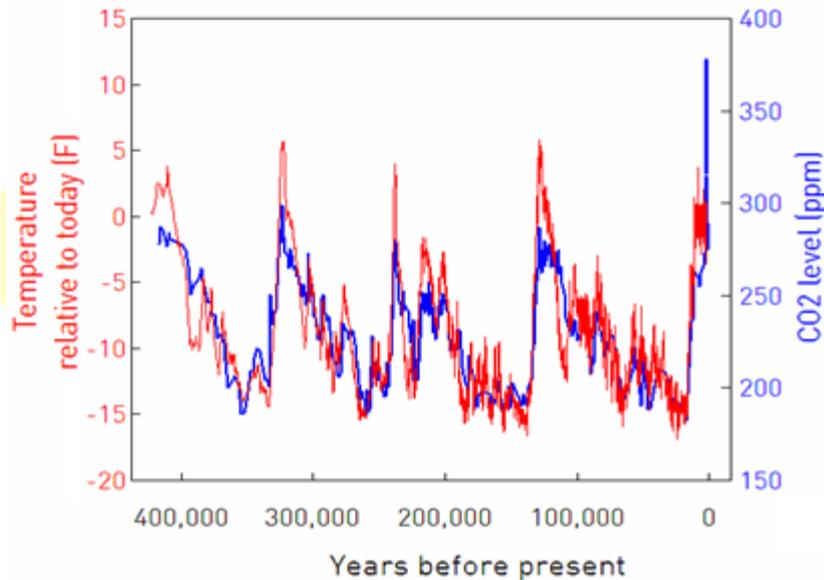


3.15 Simple circuit with light:

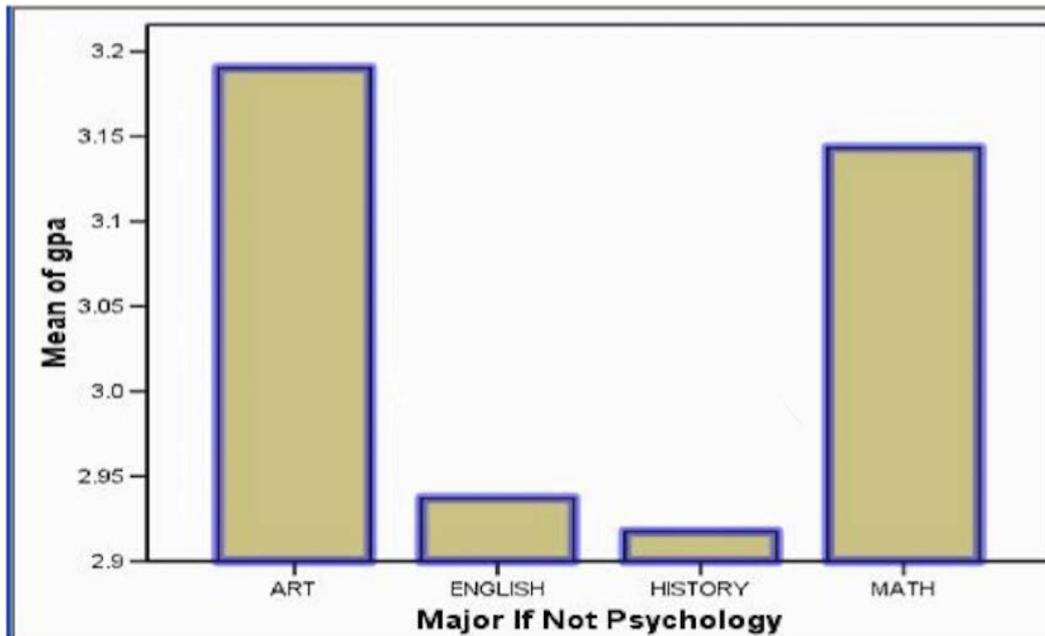


3.16 Temperature and CO2 for Last 400,000 Years

Temperature and CO2 for Last 400,000 Years



3.17 Mean of GPA:



3.18 Most Livable States, 2011

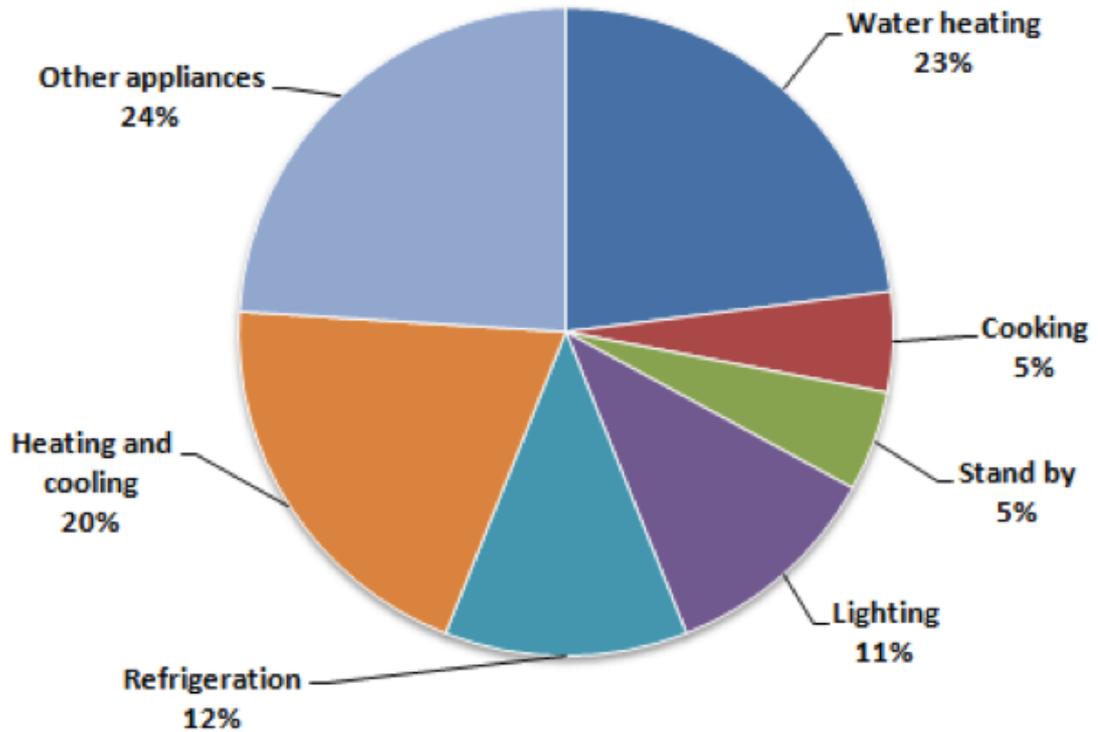
Most Livable States, 2011

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

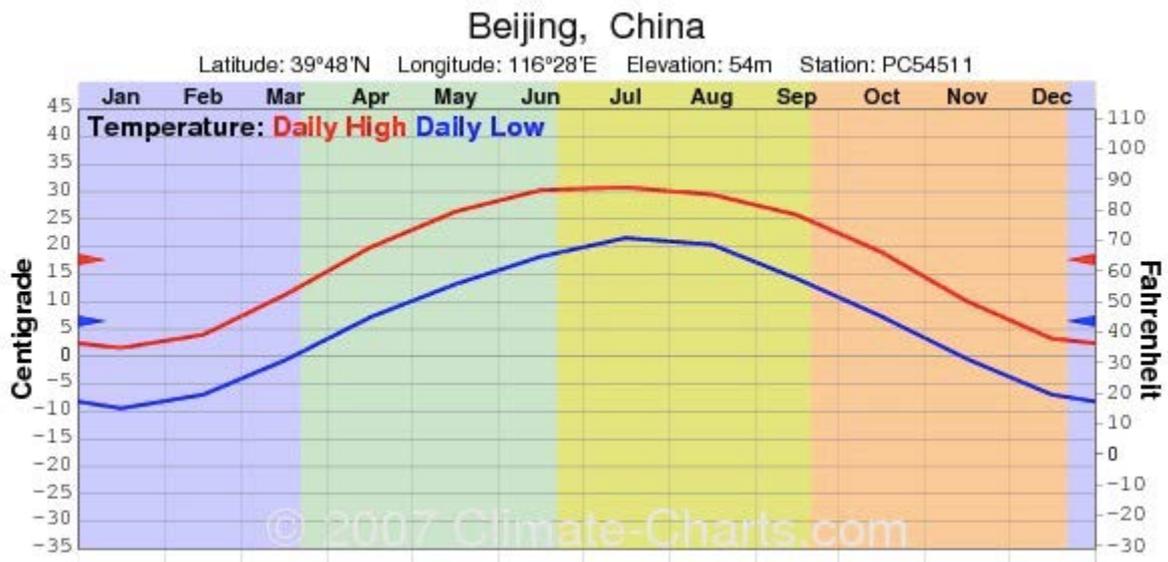


3.19 The Average Household Energy Consumption

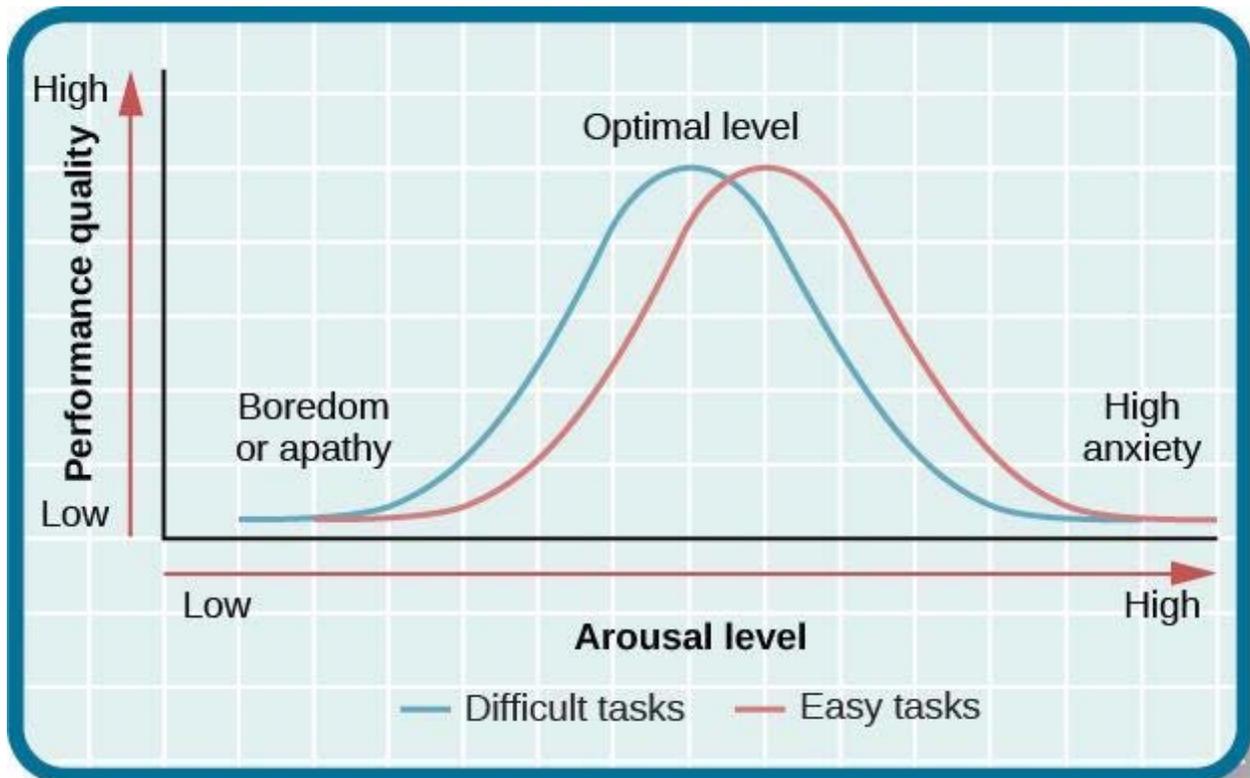
The Average Household Energy Consumption



3.20 Beijing China



3.21 Performance Quality



3.22 Trading Goods

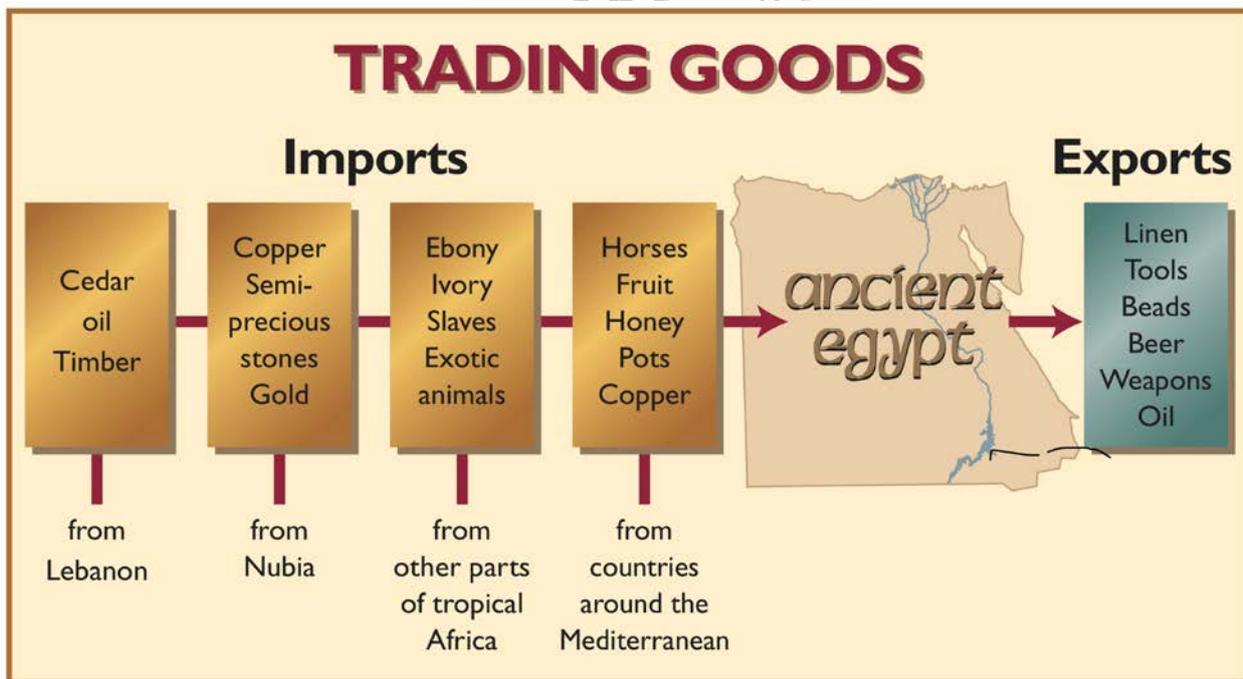
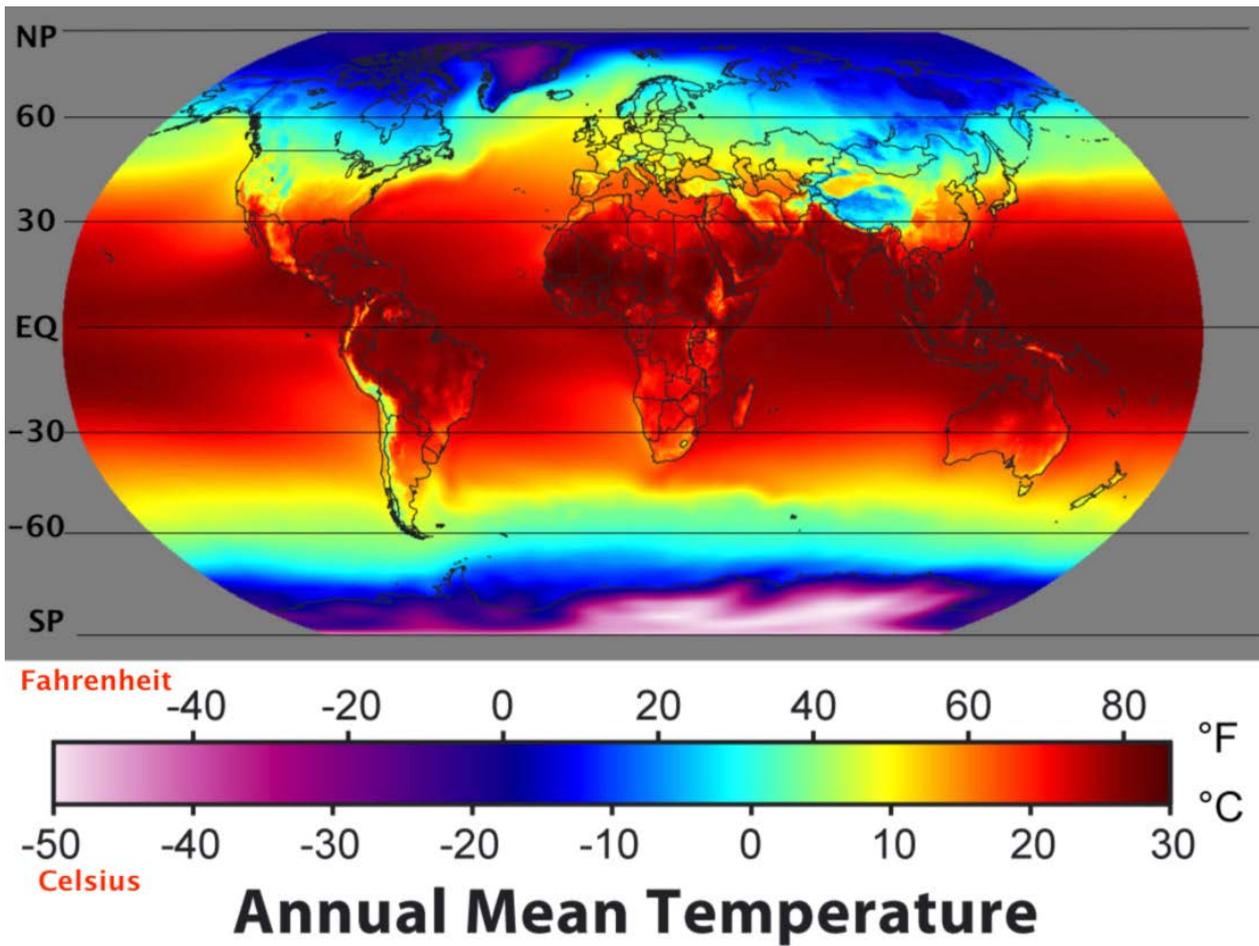


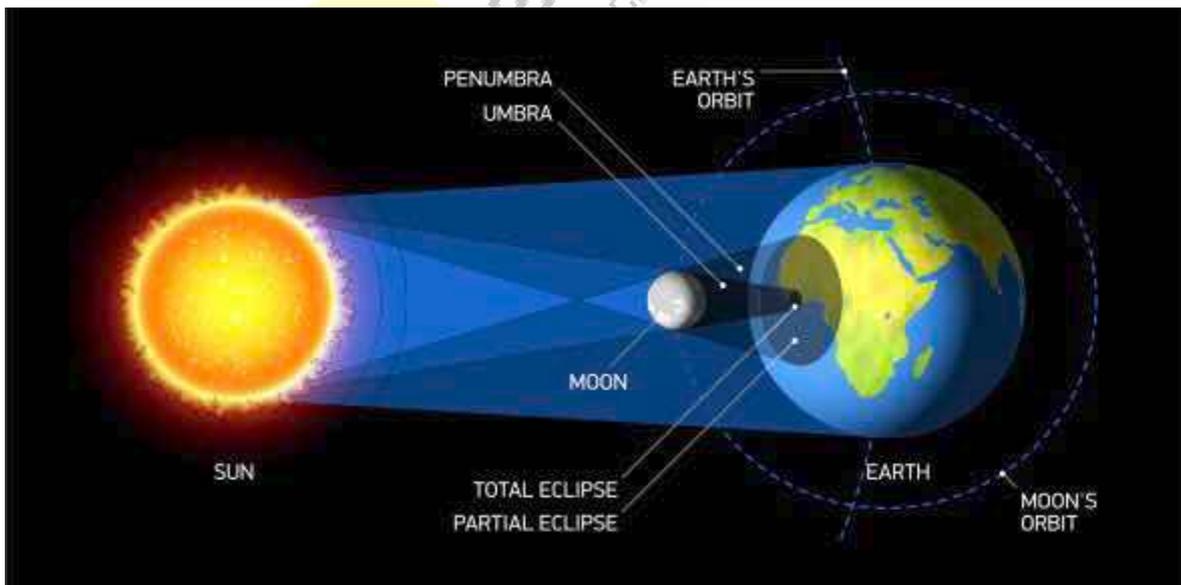
Diagram showing ancient Egypt's trading partners, the goods imported from each area and Egypt's main exports



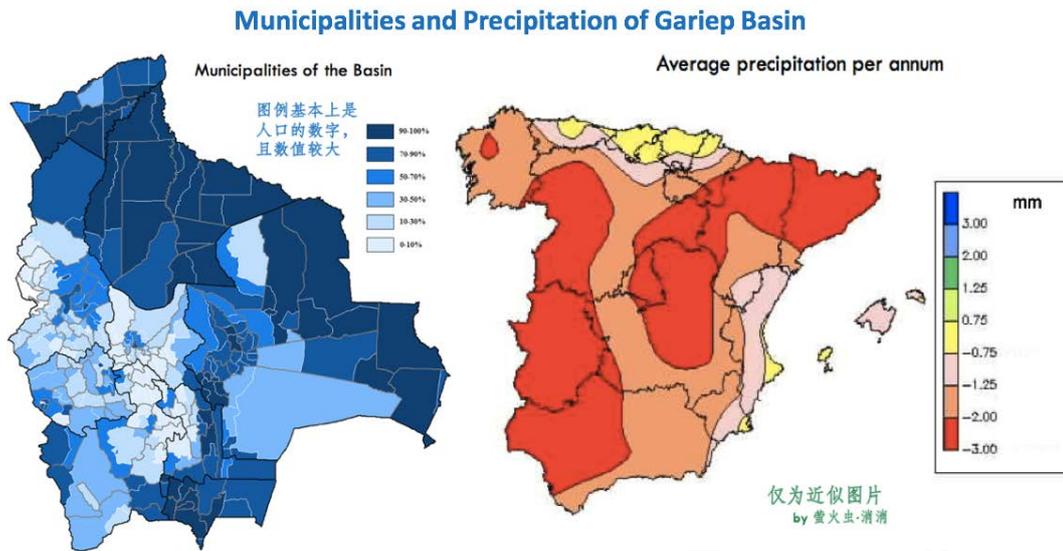
3.23 Annual Mean Temperature:



3.24 Eclipse:



3.25 Municipalities and Precipitation of Gariep Basin:



3.26 Table of Baby sleep hours:

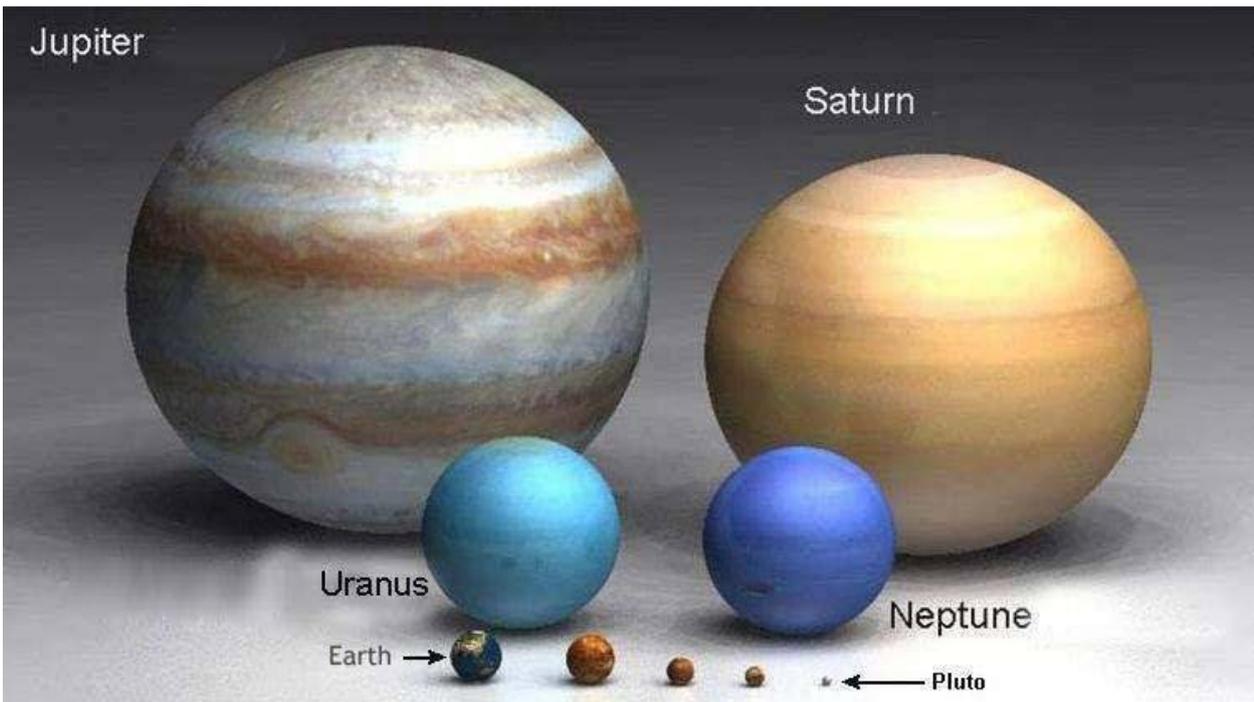
Table of Baby sleep hours

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

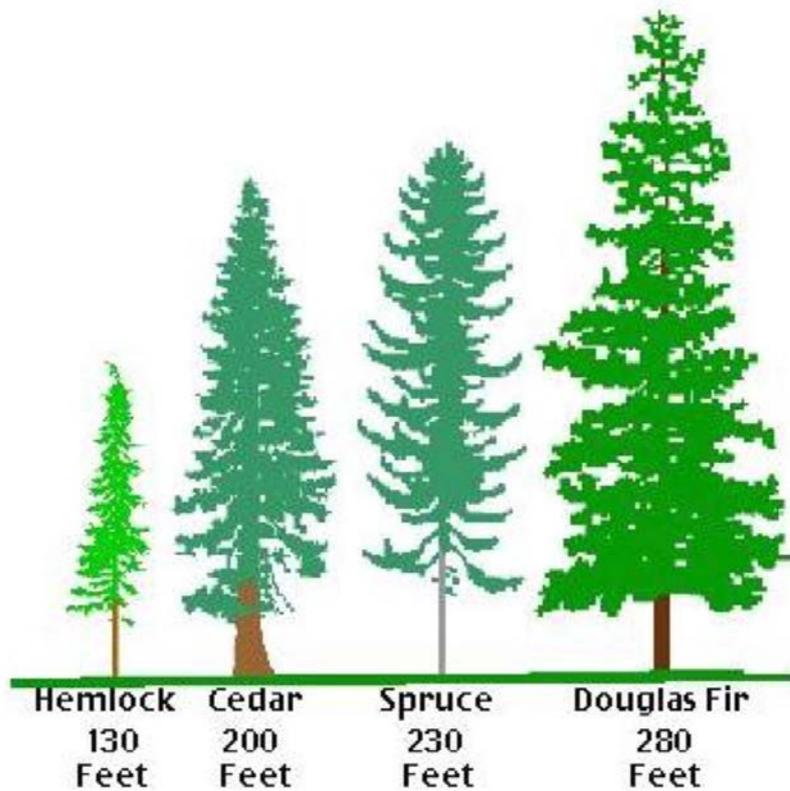
3.27 100% Health:



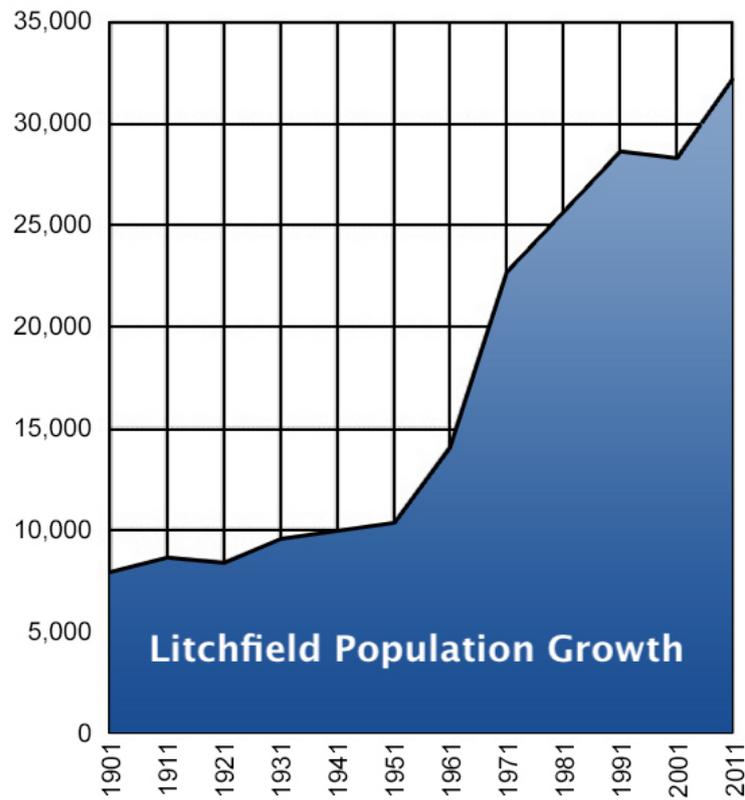
3.28 Nine Planets:



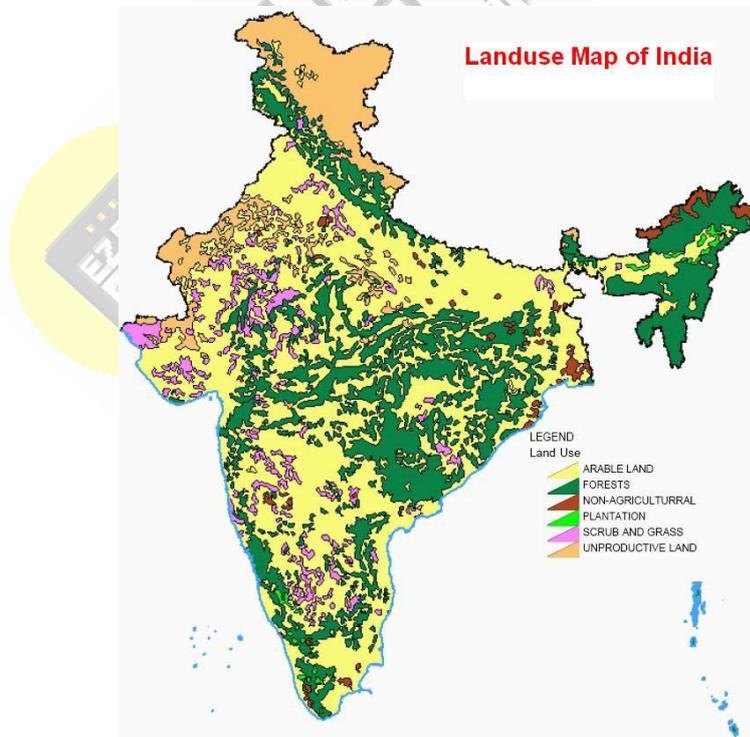
3.29 Tree Height



3.30 Litchfield Population Growth:



3.31 Landuse Map of India:

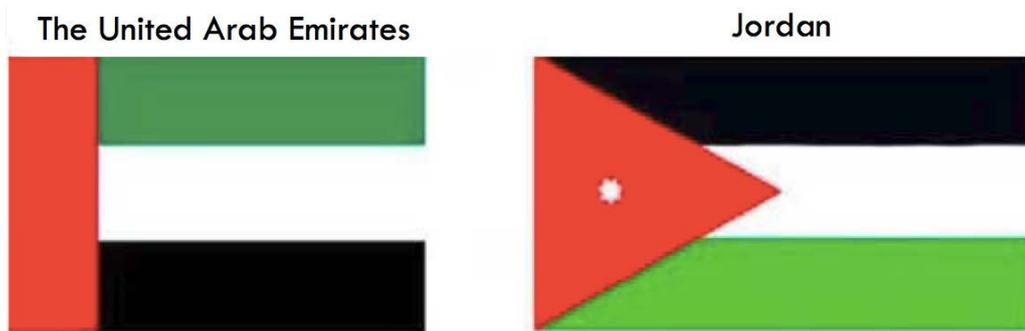


3.32 Government Expenditure: Education-all sectors

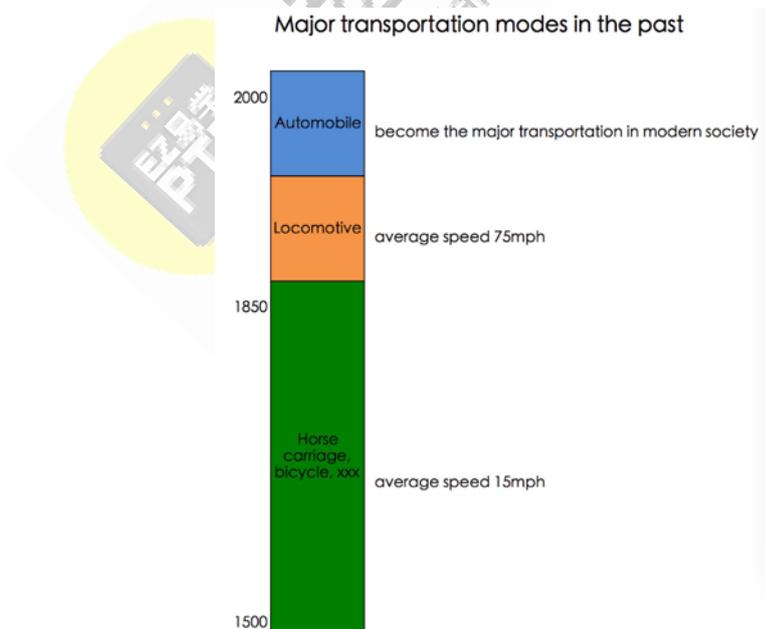
Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



3.33 The United Arab Emirates and Jordan:

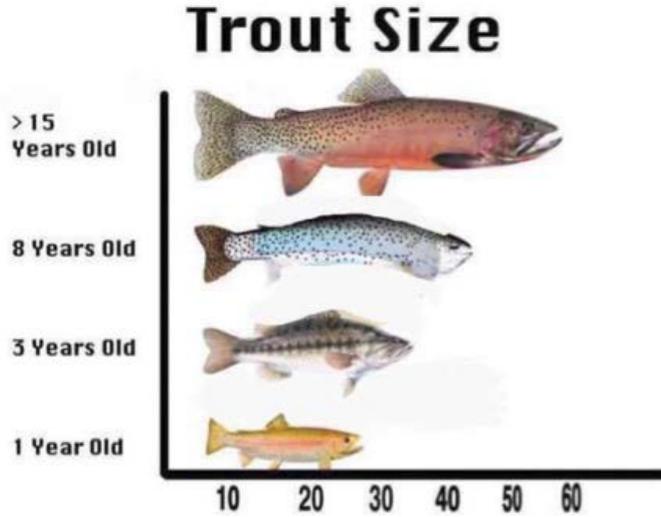


3.34 Major transportation modes in the past:

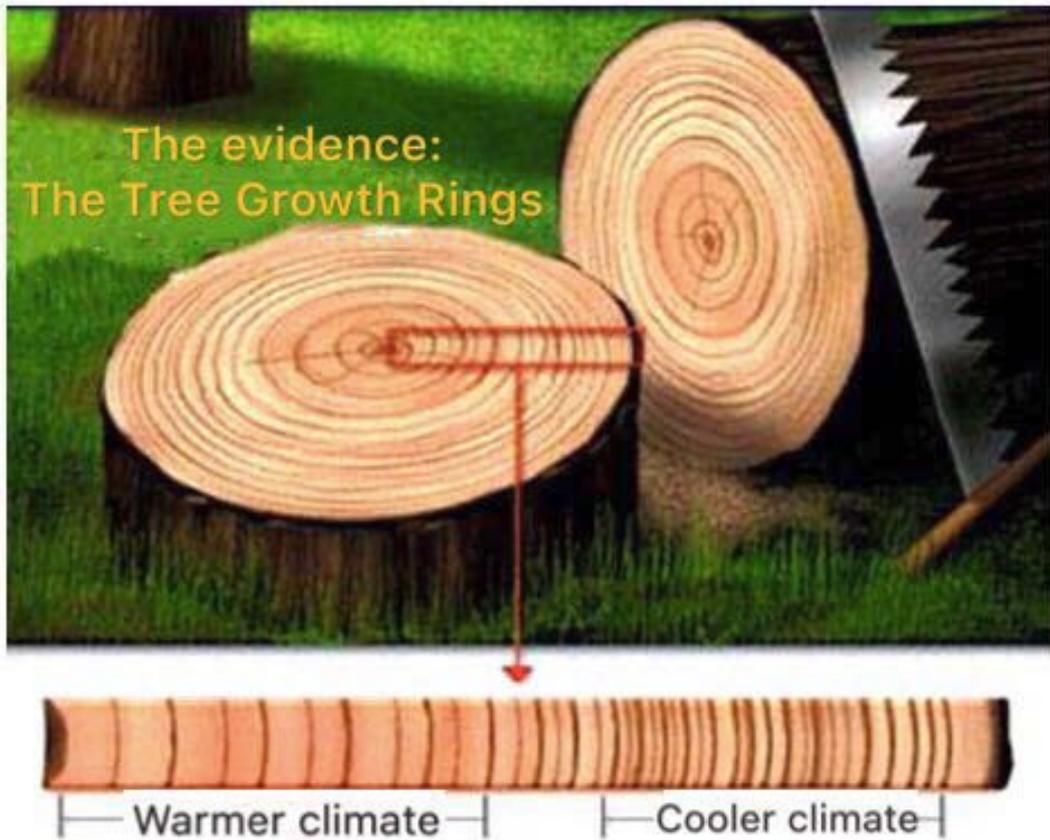


3.35 Trout Size:

3.4.7: 原标题是 Great Trout Growth Chart, 原图有 5 条鱼

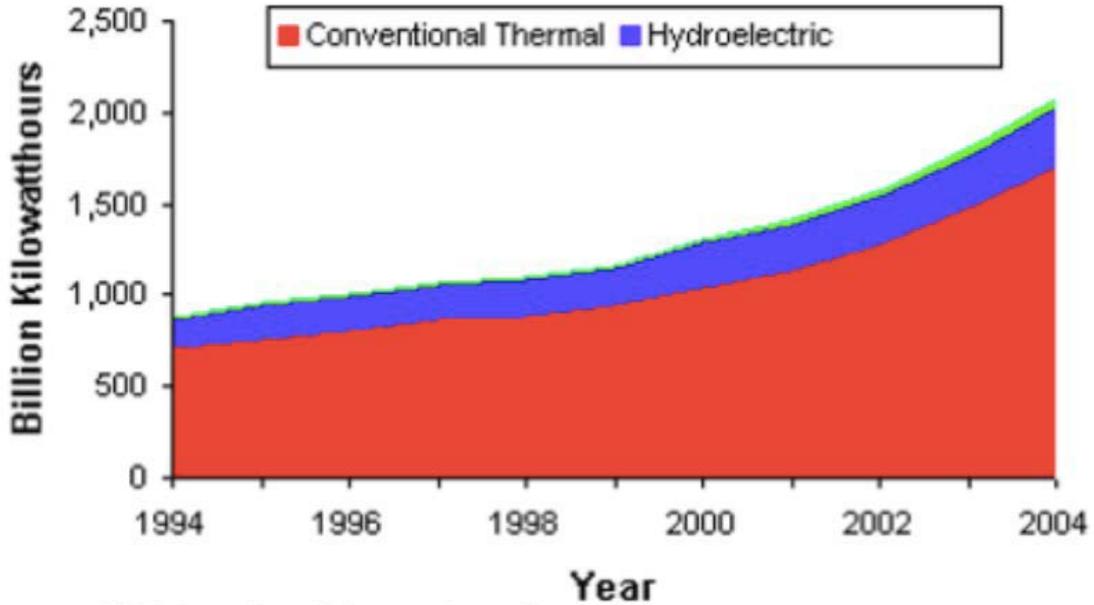


3.36 Tree rings:



3.37 Electricity Generation in China by Type:

Electricity Generation in China by Type, 1994-2004

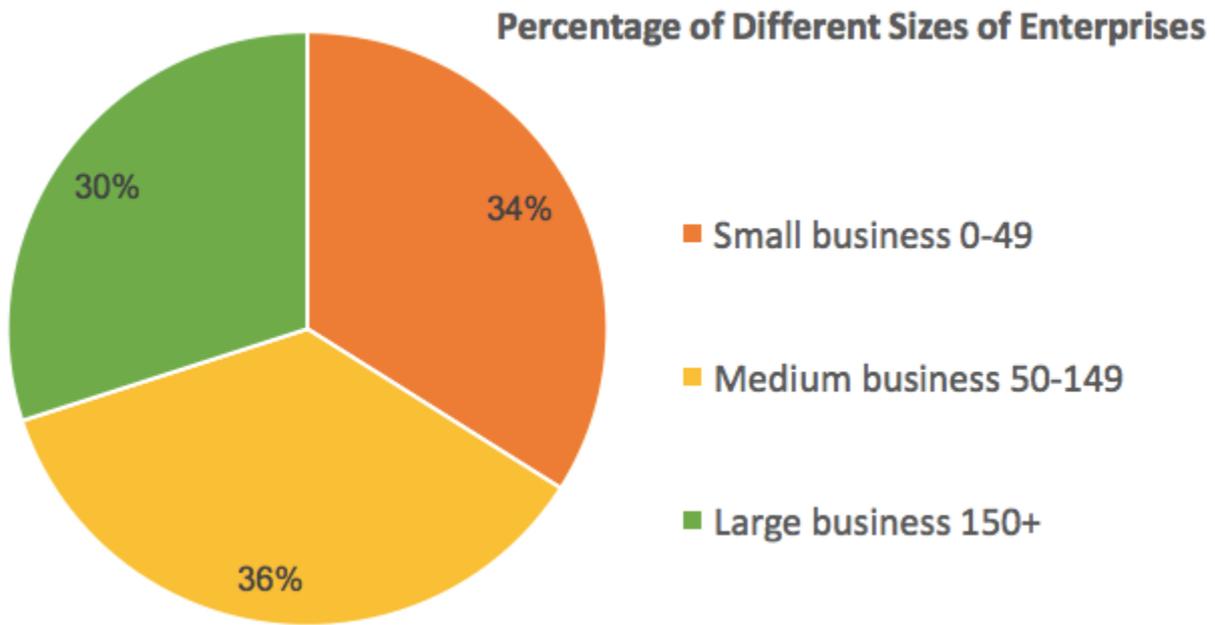


Source: EIA International Energy Annual

3.38 London's Fleet Street Then and Today:



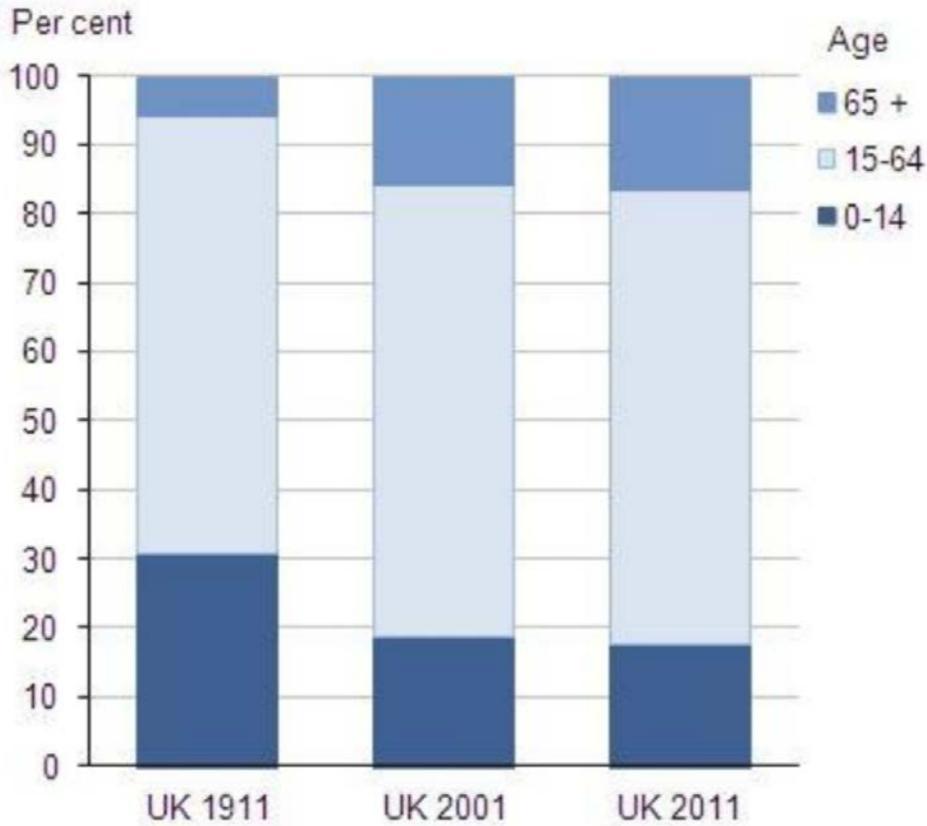
3.39 Percentage of Different Sizes of Enterprises:



3.40 Food Pyramid:



3.41 UK



3.42 List of States By Income

List of States By Income

近似, 非原图

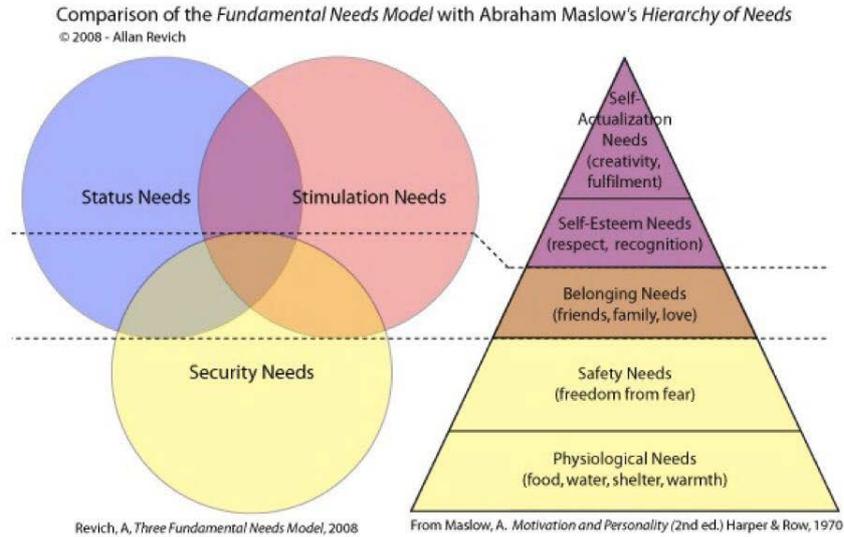


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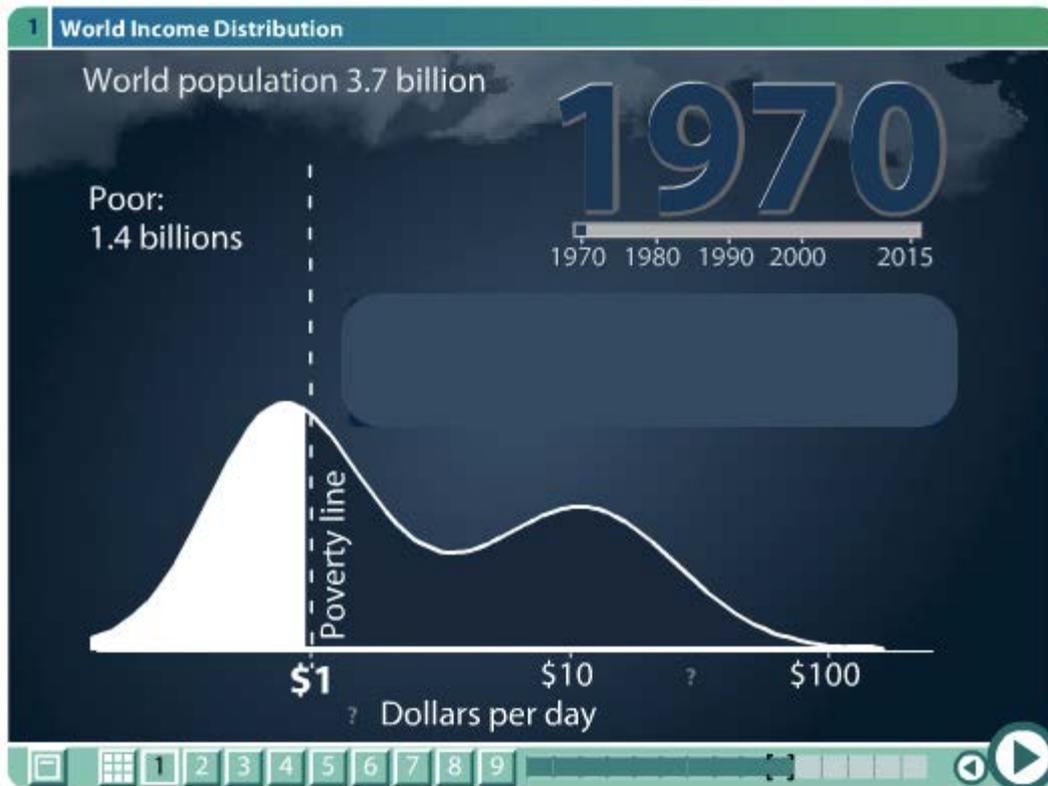
Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezptperth

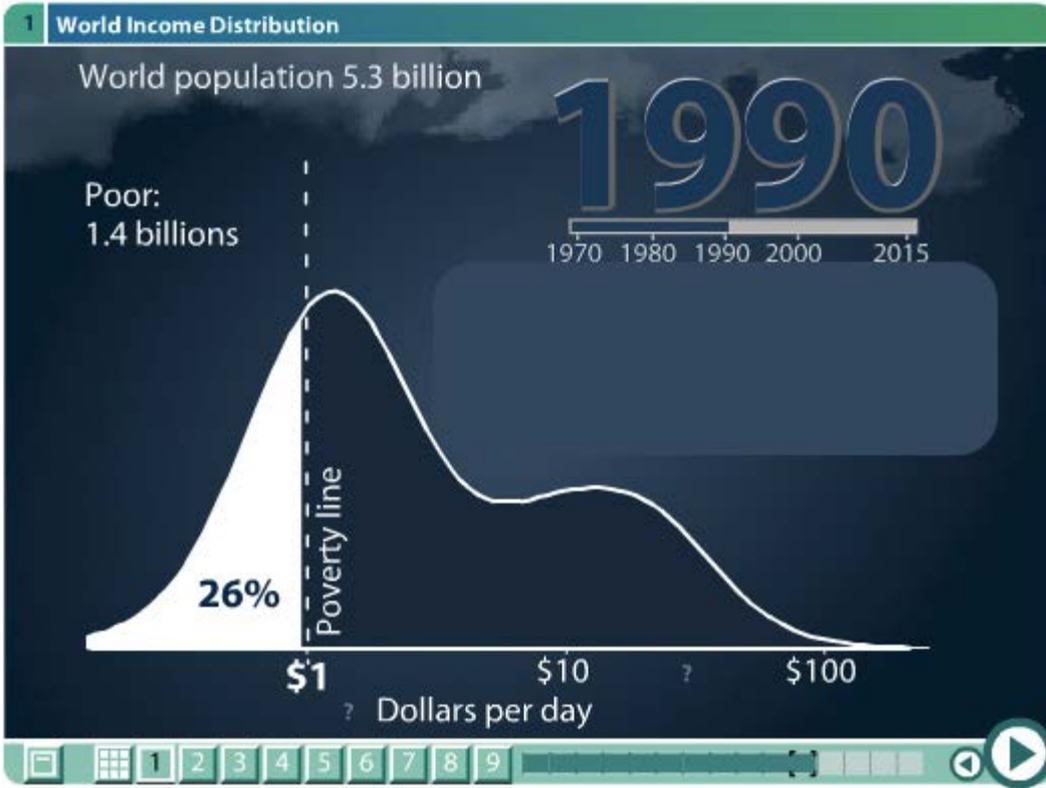
PH: (08 6262 9966 Mob: 0425 011 301 Web: www.ezpte.com Email: info@ezpte.com

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



3.44 World Income Distribution:





3.45 Out of sight, out of mind:



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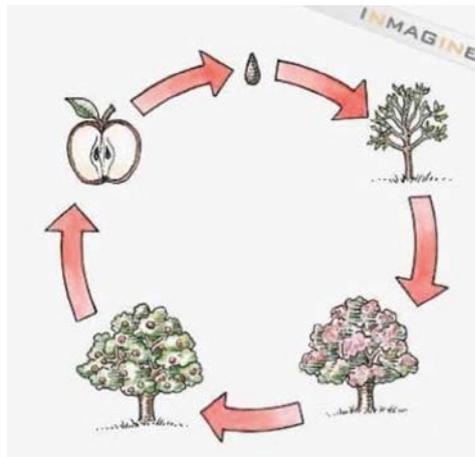
Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezptperth

PH: (08 6262 9966 Mob: 0425 011 301 Web: www.ezpte.com Email: info@ezpte.com

3.46 How to feed birds:

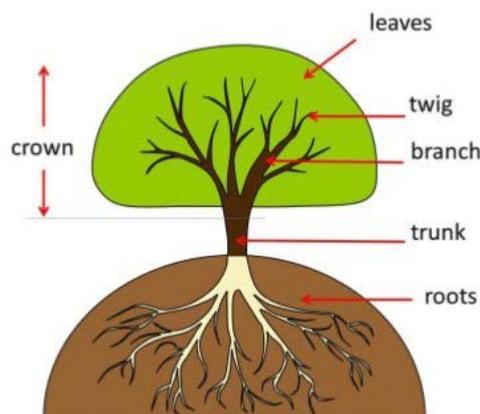


3.47 The cycle of apple

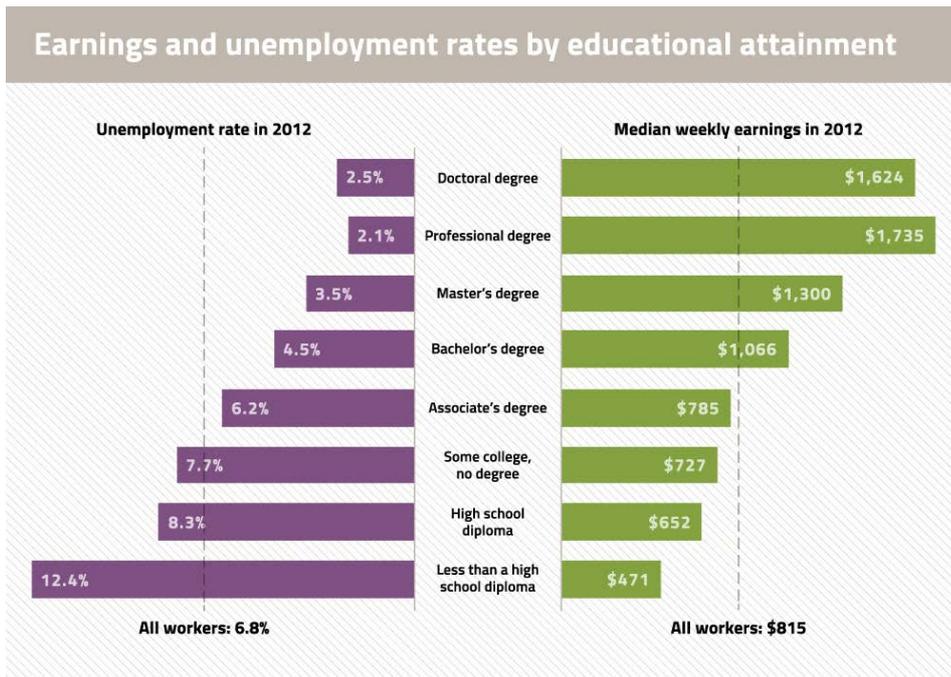


3.48 Parts of a Tree:

Parts of a Tree

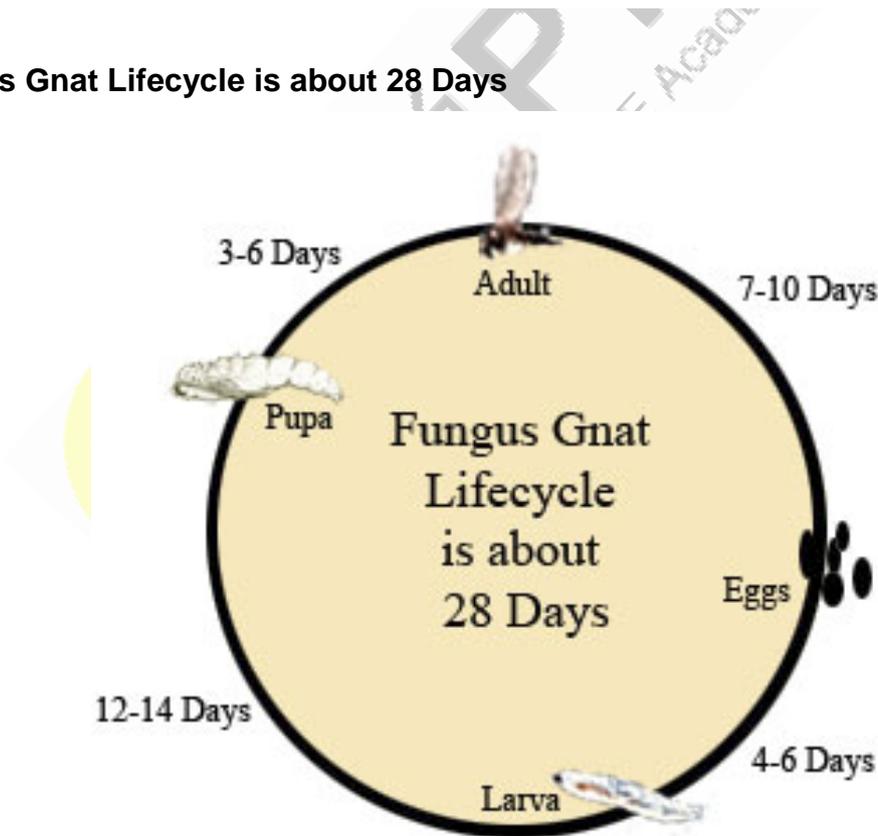


3.49 Earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment:



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

3.50 Fungus Gnat Lifecycle is about 28 Days

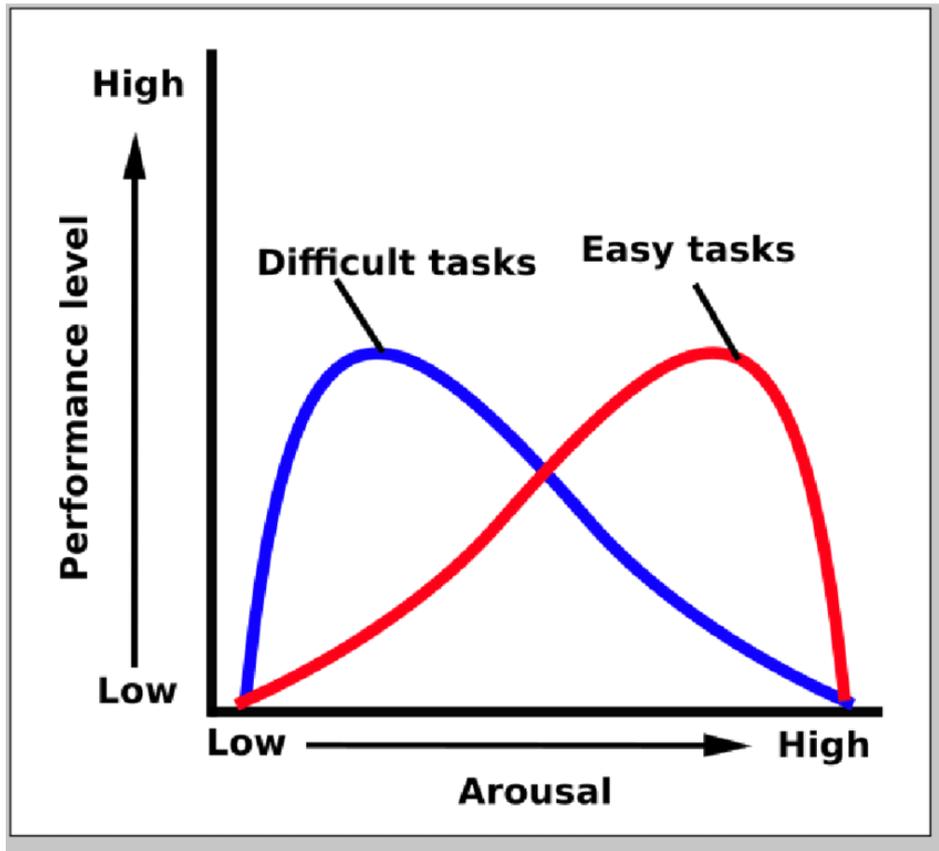


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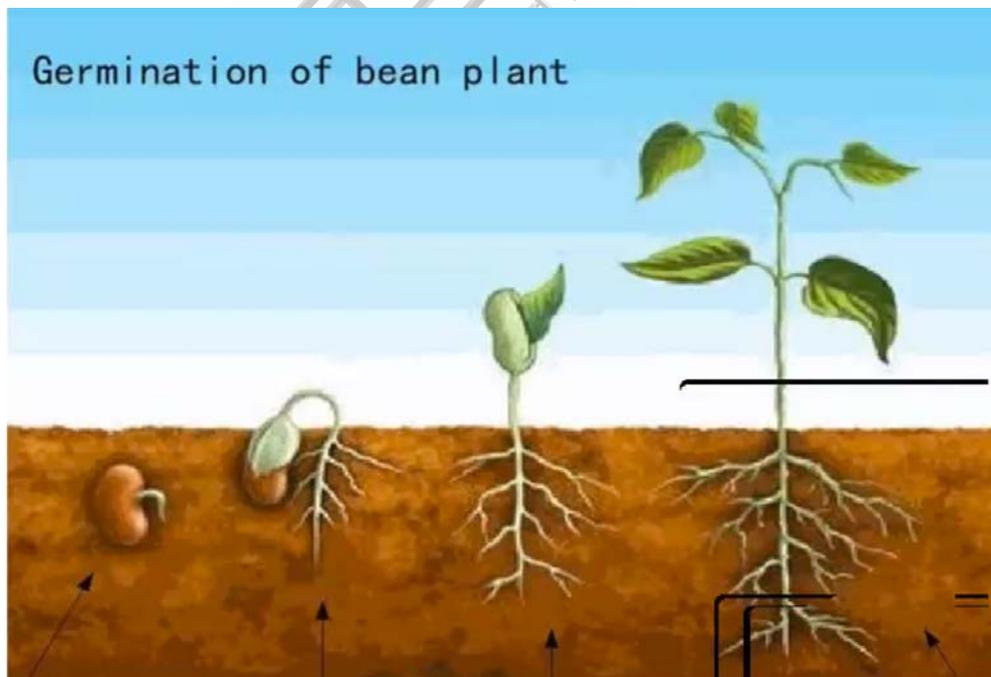
Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezpteperth

PH: (08 6262 9966 Mob: 0425 011 301 Web: www.ezpte.com Email: info@ezpte.com

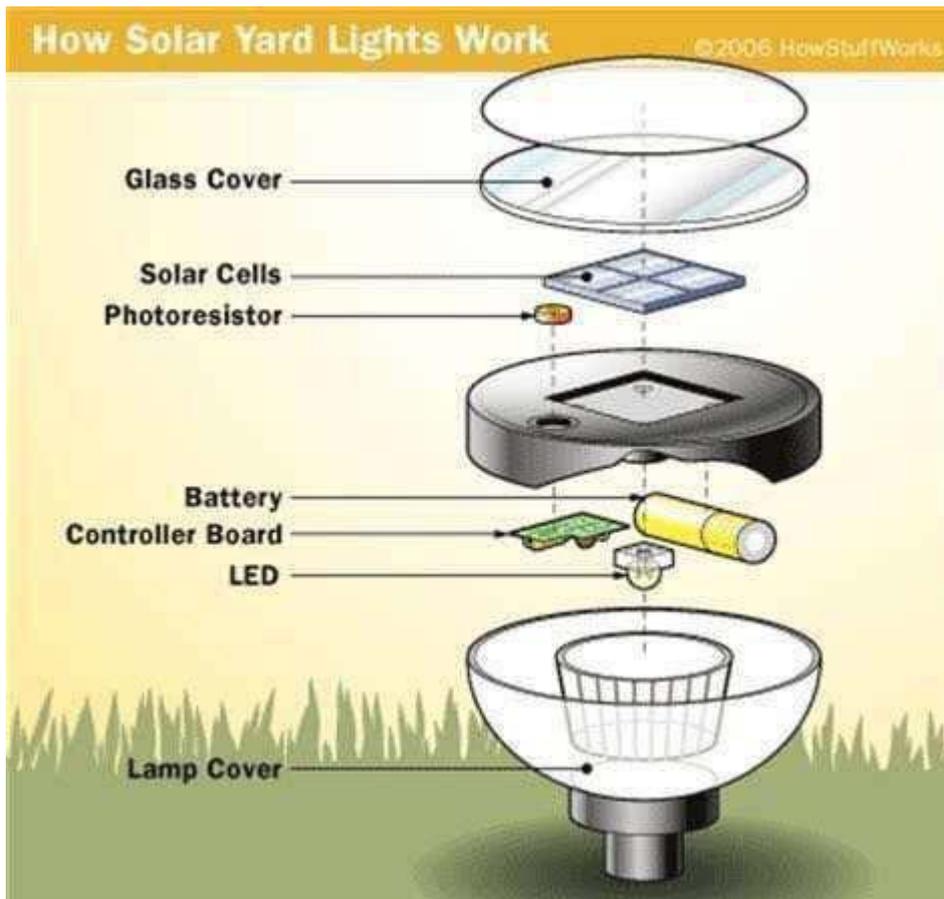
3.51 Tasks:



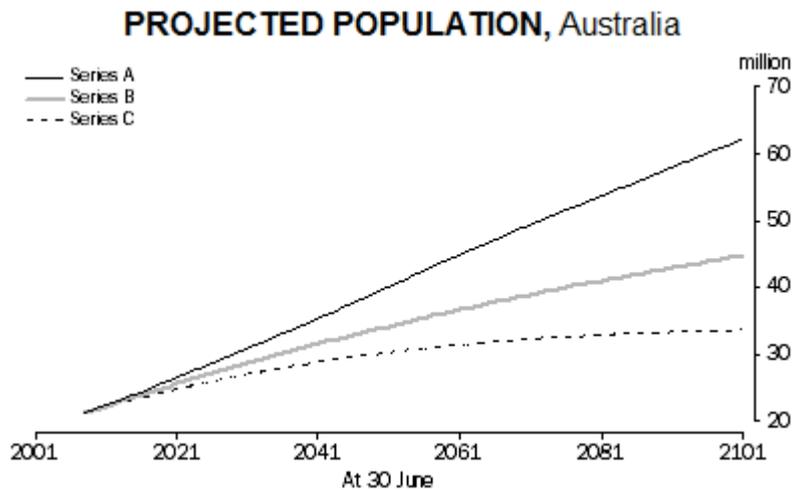
3.52 Germination of bean plant:



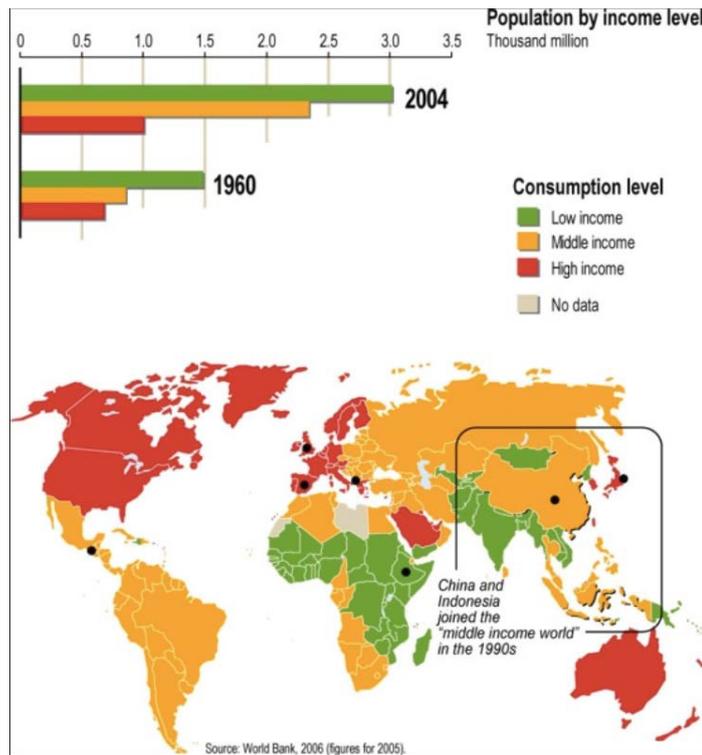
3.53 How Solar Yard Lights Work



3.54 Projected Population:



3.55 Population By income level:



3.56 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

3.57 Economic inactivity through the generations

Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations

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



PART 4: Summarize Written Text

4.1 The charging car

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 bio-fuel, 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 worldwide 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:

Plug-in vehicles with a small and efficient engine will be what many people drive to work in ten years and more from now, which can be fully charged for you to drive 50-100 km, and also, electricity suppliers can draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, because the world's almost total dependence on petroleum based fuels for transport is unsustainable. (Word count: 70)



4.2 Rosetta Stone

When the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied. Printers ink was applied to the Stone and white paper was 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 printers 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, many copies or facsimiles have been made using a variety of materials, along with many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone, causing the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of materials, and an opportunity for investigation and cleaning the stone arose at the British Museum in 1999, after which all but the origin was removed, and the stone was black with white lettering. (Word count: 75)

4.3 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 Kahane 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 computers 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:

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. (Word count: 29)

4.4 Mini 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 low-cost biological agents, is of key concern. Both governmental and nongovernmental actors prefer to use force in a way that can be characterized as unconventional or also as small wars. War waged according to conventions is an interstate phenomenon. The small war is the archetype of war, in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and permanently try to violate what conventions do exist. The protagonists of the small war observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements. They make use of territories where they do not have to fear any sanctions because there is no functioning state to assume charge of such sanctions or because the state in question is too weak to impose such sanctions.

This type of war does not provide for any warning time. It challenges not only the external security of the nation states and international community, but also their internal safety.

参考答案:

Unconventional war is also known as mini war. Because nowadays weapons are easy to access, and mini wars can be triggered without any warnings Some countries do not care



much about weapon threats but are busy hiring penologists. These people don't care about and ... may become terrorists. (Word count:48)

4.5 Columbus

When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been selected 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 2000,000). 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:

When Columbus arrived at Hispaniola, it was occupied by Tainos, and Columbus and his Spaniards began to divide up the island and put the Indians to work as virtual slaves since they do not want to go to the work of mining of the gold themselves, but Indian population died out within a few decades due to diseases and small pox, which forced the Spaniards to look elsewhere for slave laborers.(Word count: 71)

4.6 Language Decay

Let us begin by asking why the conviction that our language is decaying is so much more widespread than the belief that it is progressing. In an intellectual climate where the notion of the survival of the fittest is at least as strong as the belief in inevitable decay, it is strange that so many people are convinced of the decline in the quality of English, a language which is now spoken by an estimated half billion people – a possible hundredfold increase in the number of speakers during the past millennium.

One's first reaction is to wonder whether the members of the anti-slovenliness brigade, as we may call them, are subconsciously reacting to the fast-moving world we live in, and



consequently resenting change in any area of life. To some extent, this is likely to be true. A feeling that 'fings ain't wot they used to be and an attempt to preserve life unchanged seem to be natural reactions to insecurity, symptoms of growing old. Every generation inevitably believes that the clothes, manners and speech of the following one have deteriorated. We would, therefore, expect to find a respect for conservative language in every century and every culture and, in literate societies, a reverence for the language of the 'best authors' of the past.

参考答案:

In an intellectual climate where the notion of the survival of the fittest is at least as strong as the belief in inevitable decay, every generation inevitably believes that the clothes, manners and speech of the following one have deteriorated and an attempt to preserve life unchanged seem to be natural reactions, therefore, we would therefore expect to find a respect for conservative language in every century and every culture. (Word count:70)

4.7 **Grass and cow**

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

For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure.

In exchange for these services, the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass which single-stomached creatures like us can't digest into high-quality protein. They can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a fortyfive- gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

To summarize it, The co-evolutionary relationship means cows can spread seed and fertilize grass, in exchange, the grass offer exclusive supply of lunch for cows, and the progression of rumen enables cows to convert grass.

参考答案:



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PH: (08 6262 9966 **Mob:** 0425 011 301 **Web:** www.ezpte.com **Email:** info@ezpte.com

Cows and grasses form mutually beneficial relationships: cows can only survive by eating grass, whereas this process can help the grass to expand, spread and fertilize its seeds and the transformation from grass to the protein inside a cow's body is highly dependent upon rumen which is huge in both size and its capacity.

4.8 Technology prediction IBM

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 the 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 the 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:

We all, including the "experts", seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies given facts that IBM chairman, the British Department for Education and Microsoft failed to foresee future trends whereas developers of automobile and telephone failed to predict the development, but we can extrapolate from experience of previous technologies even though how justified we might be in doing so remains an open question. (70 words)



4.9 Tree ring

Here's how tree-ring dating, known to scientists as dendrochronology works. If you cut a tree down today, it's straightforward to count the rings inwards, starting from the trees outside (corresponding to this year's growth ring), and thereby to state that the 177th ring from the outermost one towards the center was laid down in the year 2005 minus 177, or 1828. 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. However, the widths of tree growth rings vary from year to year, depending on the rain or drought conditions in each year.

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 many different widths, rather than the Morse code choice between dot and dash.

Tree-ring specialists (known as dendrochronologists) 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. They then match up and align the tree ring sequences with the same diagnostic wide, narrow patterns from different beams.

In that way, dendrochronologists have constructed tree-ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world. Each record is valid for a geographic area whose extent depends on local weather patterns because weather and hence tree growth patterns vary with location. For instance, the basic tree-ring chronology of the American Southwest applies (with some variation) to the area from Northern Mexico to Wyoming.

参考答案:

The study of tree rings, which is called dendrochronology, can be used to measure the year when the tree was firstly planted accurately, but unlike Morse code which can deliver telegraph message efficiently, the information indicated by tree rings is far richer and therefore provides more precise and detailed account of the rain or drought conditions in a particular year. (Word count:60)



4.10 US and Indian engineers

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 an 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. The United States will specialize in technology innovation India will specialize in programming. The business managers in each country will opt to specialize in activities in which they have a comparative advantage. As in the past, The U.S. economy will continue to concentrate on what is called the best activities.

参考答案:

With equally capability in programming and innovation as well as three quarter fewer charges, Indian computer technicians seem to gain absolute competitive advantage comparing with American peers, but the U.S. is neither losing jobs nor degrading its living standard because the comparable superiority in India only correlates with physical capital, and both countries will specialize in separate realm which they are expert in.(Word count:63)

4.11 US and Indian engineers

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 an 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. The United States will specialize in technology innovation India will specialize in programming. The business managers in each country will opt to specialize in activities in which they have a comparative advantage. As in the past, The U.S. economy will continue to concentrate on what is called the best activities.

参考答案：

With equally capability in programming and innovation as well as three quarter fewer charges, Indian computer technicians seem to gain absolute competitive advantage comparing with American peers, but the U.S. is neither losing jobs nor degrading its living standard because the comparable superiority in India only correlates with physical capital, and both countries will specialize in separate realm which they are expert in. (Word count:63)

4.12 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:

In debate about educational quality or equity, Australia cannot achieve both at the same time, as evidence from New South Wales illustrates curriculum reforms for equity increase breadth or differentiation in offerings in a way that increases differences in quality, and simultaneously, for the purpose of strengthening human capital to underpin modern, knowledge economies, OECD and other countries accept the need for improved quality and improved equity that is important for social cohesion. (Word count:74)

4.13 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 labeled "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. Gore also frets about the future of polar bears. He claims they are drowning as their icy habitat disappears. However, the only scientific study showing any such thing indicates that four polar bears drowned because of a storm.

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 on the world, global warming will actually save lives.

参考答案:

This year's Nobel Peace Prize rewards the IPCC scientists and Al Gore, who are engaged in excellent work in climate change, however, Gore expects the sea level to rise 20 feet over this century and worries about the future of polar bears, while the IPCC estimated only a half foot and two feet increase and study shows that the global warming will actually save lives because few lives will die because of cold.

4.14 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 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 its 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 picked on the moment someone enters the empty house? Is it on during the daytime? Is it part of the background noise of your family life? Do you demonstrate by your own viewing that television should be watched selectively?

参考答案:

The research shows that for children, the amount of time of television viewing and the amount spent on other social activities are negatively correlated and that the impact of television on children can only be discussed after considering a wide range of issues, whereas television indeed exerts a profound influence on the family as a whole.

4.15 Napping

Could midday napping 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 siestas were 37 percent 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 workers.

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, published in the Archives of Internal Medicine, concluded that napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other life-ending heart ailments.

Still, the authors cautioned that further research is needed to confirm their findings.

参考答案:

According to a Harvard research, Siesta significantly reduces the possibility of coronary mortality, though these results require verification and exploration because other factors may also influence the accuracy of consequence, and naps appeared to offer the most protection to workers who have a significantly lower risk.



4.16 Wine industry in US

In 1920, the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was enacted, creating yet another serious setback to the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, exportation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and nearly destroyed what had become a thriving national industry. In 1920 there were more than seven hundred wineries in California. By the end of Prohibition, there were 160.

If Prohibition had lasted only four or five years, its impact on the wine industry might have been negligible. But it continued for thirteen years, during which time grapes went underground literally and figuratively, becoming an important commodity in the criminal economy. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate, was ideal for making wine. 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 ground to a halt.

参考答案:

The 1920 Volstead Act prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, exportation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purpose, loopholes of which allowed sacramental wine, medicinal wines and medicinal wine tonics sold upon prescription, and importantly, allowed anyone to produce two hundred gallons yearly of fruit juice or cider, but grape concentrate bootleggers would no longer thrive because American government prevented illegal wine production and vineyards planting and halted wine industry. (73 words)

4.17 Skip Breakfast

Skipping breakfast seems a simple way of losing weight or saving time while getting the children ready for school or rushing off to work. But it can also be a sign of an unhealthy lifestyle with potentially dangerous consequences, including a higher risk of premature death. According to a study, adults and teenagers who miss the first meal of the day are less likely to look after their health. They tend to smoke more, drink more alcohol and take less exercise than those who do eat. Those who skip food in the morning are also more likely to be fatter and less well-educated, meaning they find it harder to get a job.



Researcher Dr. Anna Keski-Rahkonen said: Smoking, infrequent exercise, a low level of education, frequent alcohol use and a high body mass index were all associated with skipping breakfast in adults and adolescents. Our findings suggest this association exists throughout adulthood. Individuals who skip breakfast may care less about their health than those who eat breakfast.

Previously, experts assumed that missing breakfast often called the most important meal of the day was simply the marker of a hectic life or a way to try to lose weight. But Dr. Keski-Rahkonen, who led the study at Helsinki University, said the results revealed starting the day without food suggests an unhealthy lifestyle.

参考答案:

Although skipping breakfast seems a simple way of losing weight and was the marker of a hectic life, a study has revealed that more smoking and drinking, less exercise, being fatter and less educated as well as higher body mass index are all associated to the adults who miss 'the most important meal of the day', and this association exists during adulthood. (Word count:62)

4.18 Greenhouse gas

When an individual drives a car, heats a house or uses an aerosol hairspray, greenhouse gases are produced. In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality. Most of the cost is borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hairspray 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:

Driving a motorized vehicle, which follows the principle of negative externality, proves to be beneficial only to drivers themselves but causes severe damage to other related parties including the environment and other people, and such a practice can only be



stopped by making drivers bear more costs, including imposing more taxes on them or implementing more stringent rules and regulations. (Word count:60)

4.19 Mammals

Mammals can be one of the hardest-hit groups by habitat loss, and a lot of research has been carried out to find the best ways to conserve mammal diversity.

Much of this research has focussed on very large-scale changes in land use and the impacts this will have on overall mammal diversity. However, many important decisions about land use are made at much more local scales, for example at the level of individual landowners. Now, in a detailed study led by Imperial College London that looked at mammal diversity across different small-scale landscapes in Borneo, researchers have identified previously logged forests as an overlooked source of refuge for mammals.

These 'selectively logged' forests, where only certain tree species are removed, are often considered to be degraded and are frequently cleared to make way for plantations. The new results, published in the journal Ecological Applications, suggest they should be better protected.

The team recorded mammals using trap-and-release techniques and motion-sensing cameras over three years, creating an unprecedented 20,000 records of species in three land-use types: old-growth forest, logged forest and oil palm plantation. This is one of the most intensive studies of rainforest mammal diversity ever undertaken.

To their surprise, they found that mammal diversity for large mammals, like the clouded leopard and civets, was similar for both old-growth forests and logged forests. For small mammals, such as squirrels and rodents, the diversity was actually higher in logged forests.

参考答案:

Researches have been carried out to find ways to conserve mammal diversity, these researches focused on largescale, while decisions about land use are made at local scales, now, a study showed that 'selectively logged' forests could be a source of refuge for mammals and should be protected, moreover, diversity for large mammals was similar for old-growth forests and logged forest, as for small mammals, diversity was higher in logged forests. (Word count:70)



4.20 Geothermal energy

What is the solution for nations with increasing energy demands, hindered by frequent power cuts and an inability to compete in the international oil market For East Africa at least, experts think geothermal energy is the answer. More promising still, the Kenyan government and international investors seem to be listening. This is just in time according to many, as claims of an acute energy crisis are afoot due to high oil prices, population spikes, and droughts.

geothermal energy works by pumping water into bedrock, where it is heated and returns to the surface as steam which is used directly as a heat source or to drive electricity production. Source Energy Information Administration, geothermal Energy in the Western United States and Hawaii.

Currently, over 60 of Kenya's power comes from hydroelectric sources, but these are proving increasingly unreliable as the issue of seasonal variation is intensified by erratic rain patterns. Alternative energy sources are needed and the leading energy supplier in Kenya, Kenya Electricity Generating Company KenGen, hopes to expand its geothermal energy supply from 13 to 25 of its total usage by 2020. The potential of geothermal energy in the region was first realized internationally by the United Nations Development Program when geologists observed thermal anomalies below the East African Rift system. Locals have been utilizing this resource for centuries using steam vents to create the perfect humidity for greenhouses, or simply to enjoy a swim in the many natural hot lakes.

Along the 6000 km of the rift from the Red Sea to Mozambique, geochemical, geophysical and heat flow measurements were made to identify areas suitable for geothermal wells. One area lies next to the extinct Olkaria volcano, within the Hells Gate National Park, and sits over some of the thinnest continental crust on Earth. This is a result of the thinning of the crust by tectonic stretching, causing hotter material below the Earth's surface to rise, resulting in higher temperatures. This thin crust was ideal for the drilling of geothermal wells, reaching depths of around 3000 meters, where temperatures get up to 342°C, far higher than the usual temperature of 90°C at this depth. Water in the surrounding rocks is converted to steam by the heat. The steam can be used to drive turbines and produce electricity.

参考答案:

Due to the instability of using hydroelectric power, Kenya government plans to exploit geothermal energy to supply 25% of total electricity generated by 2020, and two ideal



regions have already been identified with ideal geological conditions and suitable temperature. (Word count:39)



PART 5: Fill In The Blank-R & RW

5.1 Teenage Daughter

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, her text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible and reckless at the same time? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been **exploring** the unique structure and chemistry of the adolescent brain. The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it, says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. Its a paradoxical time of **development**. These are people with very sharp brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them. In animals, the movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central pattern generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to **contract** rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of pulses. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between different **modes**, such as going from a standstill to walking.

5.2 Pinker (RW)

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.

5.3 Video-conferencing technology (RW)

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to **conduct** face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting **strain** on the environment. The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more



environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time **pressure** or environmental burden of international travel.

Previous designs have enabled video-conferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm's Virtualive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five separate locations anywhere in the world – with unrivaled transmission quality.

5.4 Australia Higher Education Funding (RW)

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 accepted to all Australians who had the ability and who wished to participate in higher education.

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

5.5 Impressionist (RW)

Impressionism was a nineteenth-century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. **Characteristics** of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colors, open composition, **emphasis** on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is **derived** from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, Soleil Levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari.

Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by



giving colors, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing **inspiration** from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the act of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-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).

5.6 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.

5.7 Poverty (RW)

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.

5.8 Ocean floor (RW)

The ocean floor is home to many unique communities of plants and animals. Most of these marine ecosystems are near the water surface, such as the Great Barrier Reef, 12,000-km-long coral **formation** off the northeastern coast of Australia. Coral reefs, like nearly all-complex living communities, depend on solar energy for growth (photosynthesis). The sun's energy, however, penetrates at most only about 300 m below the surface of the water. The relatively shallow penetration of solar energy and the sinking of cold, subpolar water combine to make most of the deep ocean floor a **frigid** environment with few life forms.

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



unexpected, was the discovery of abundant and unusual sea life-giant tube worms, huge clams, and mussels -- that **thrived** around the hot springs.

5.9 Locust

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

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

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

5.10 Advertising a global perspective-Burger King (RW)

Drive down any highway, and you'll see a proliferation of chain restaurants-most likely, if you travel long and far enough, you'll see McDonald's golden arches as well as signs for Burger King, Hardee's and Wendy's, the “big four” of burgers. Despite its name, though. Burger King has fallen short of **claiming** the burger crown, unable to surpass market leader MacDonald's No.1 sales status. Always the bridesmaid and never the bride, Burger King remains No.2.

Worse yet, Burger King has experienced a six-year 22 percent decline in customer traffic, with its overall quality rating dropping while ratings for the other three **contenders** have increased. The decline has been **attributed** to inconsistent product quality and poor customer service. Although the chain tends to throw advertising dollars at the problem, an understanding of Integrated Marketing Communications theory would suggest that internal management problems (nineteen CEOs in fifty years) need to be rectified before a unified, long-term strategy



can be put in place.

The **importance** of consistency in brand image and messages, not at all levels of communication, has become a basic tenet of IMC theory and practice. The person who takes the customer's order must communicate the same message a Burger King's famous tagline, "have it your way" or the customer will just buzz up the highway to a chain restaurant that seems more consistent and, therefore, more **reliable**.

5.11 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. 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.

5.12 Symphony

Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll down side streets filled with rows of tall brick **houses**. In the early evening or on a weekend morning, you'll hear the **sound** of classical music **drifting** from a piano, played by a 10-year old or a grandmother in her seventies. Wander down another alley toward drab **skyscraper**, 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.

5.13 Jean Piaget (RW)

Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher, and psychologist spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and **poring** over reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put most **succinctly**, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to **suspect** that behind their cute and seemingly illogical utterances were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a discovery "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it."



Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably **prolific** research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he **championed** 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.

5.14 The writing on the wall

The inevitable consequences **include** rampant corruption, an absence of globally competitive Chinese companies, **chronic** waste of resources, rampant environmental **degradation**, and soaring inequality. Above all, the monopoly over power of an ideologically bankrupt communist party is **inconsistent** with the pluralism of opinion, security of property and vibrant competition on which a dynamic economy depends. As a result, Chinese development remains parasitic on know-how and institution developed elsewhere

5.15 Enigma

And if the voice of an animal is not heard as message but as art, interesting things start to happen: Nature is no longer an alien **enigma**, but instead something immediately beautiful, an **exuberant opus** with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a **reason**.

5.16 Oxford medical school (RW)

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.

5.17 E-learning

Remember when universities were bursting at the seams with students sitting in the aisles, balancing books on their knees?

No more, it seems. E-learning is as likely to stand for empty lecture theatres as for the internet **revolution**, which has greatly increased the **volume** and range of course materials available online in the past five years.

The **temptation** now is to simply think, 'Everything will be online so I don't need to go to class'," said Dr Kerri-Lee Krause, of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Melbourne.

The nation's universities are in the process of opening the doors for the new academic year and, while classes are generally well **attended** for the early weeks, it often does not last.

"There is concern at the university level about student **attendance** dropping and why students are not coming to lectures." Dr Krause said.

But lecturers' pride - and **fierce** competition among universities for students - mean few are willing to acknowledge publicly how poorly attended many classes are.

5.18 Space work

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.

5.19 Ministerial staffing system

The contemporary ministerial staffing system is large, active and partisan - far larger and further evolved than any West minster equivalent. Ministers' demands for help to cope with the pressures of an increasingly competitive and professionalized political environment have been



key drivers of the staffing system's development. But there has not been commensurate growth in **arrangements** to support and control it. The **operating** framework for ministerial staff is **fragmented** and ad hoc.

5.20 Alaska's Aleutian Islands

Alaska's the Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to **ship** wrecks. 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

5.21 Parliament (RW)

No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer so it may seem right that he should announce a royalty for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a scandal, recently **exacerbated** by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required the extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy great-grandchildren are still **reaping** the benefits of West End success for her whodunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The **scandals** are that been peasants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could **justify**. In doing so, they have betrayed our trust.

5.22 People who visit 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.



5.23 Personal life

In 2001 he received the SIUC Outstanding Scholar Award. In 2003 he received the Carski Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching from the American Society for Microbiology. Mikes research is **focused** on bacteria that inhabit extreme **environments**, and for the past 12 years, he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major **treatise** on phototrophic bacteria and served for over a decade as chief editor of the **journal** Archives of Microbiology. He currently serves on the editorial board of Environmental Microbiology. Mikes nonscientific **interests** include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses. He lives **beside** a peaceful and quiet lake with his wife, Nancy, five shelter dogs (Gaino, Snuffy, Pepto, Peanut, and Merry), and four horses (Springer, Feivel, Gwen, and Festus).

5.24 Egg-eating snakes (RW)

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only bird's eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, these snakes have spines that stick out from the backbone. The spines **crack** the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

5.25 Dairy farms (RW)

A few summers ago I visited two dairy farms, Huls Farm and Gardar Farm, which despite being located thousands of miles apart were still remarkably **similar** in their strengths and vulnerabilities. Both were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their **respective** districts. In particular, each was centered around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for **sheltering** and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly divided into opposite-facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows **graze** outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and **increased** their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields. The two farms were similar in an area (a few square miles) and barn size, Huls barn holding somewhat more cows than Gardar barn (200 vs. 165 cows, respectively). The owners of both farms were viewed as leaders of their respective societies. Both owners were deeply religious. Both farms were located in gorgeous natural settings that attract tourists from afar, with backdrops of high snow-capped mountains drained by streams teeming with fish, and sloping down to a famous river (below Huls Farm) or 3ord (below Gardar Farm).



5.26 Investment

One city will start to attract the **majority** of public or private investment. This could be due to **natural** advantage or political decisions. This, in turn, will **stimulate** further investment due to the multiplier effect and **significant** rural to urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the **expense** of other cities.

5.27 Northern spotted owls (RW)

Our analysis of the genetic structure of northern spotted owls across most of the range of the subspecies allowed us to test for genetic discontinuities and identify landscape features that influence the subspecies' genetic structure. Although no **distinct** genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, **several** landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation Cascade and Olympic Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range **facilitated** gene flow, acting as a "genetic corridor." The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, **suggesting** owls readily fly over this large river. Thus, even in taxa such as northern spotted owls with potential for long-distance dispersal, landscape features can have an important impact on gene flow and genetic structure

5.28 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 lecture 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.

5.29 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.

5.30 Professor Phoenix (RW)

Moreover, for Professor David Phoenix, the dean of the faculty of science and technology, the return of single-honours **chemistry** is a matter of credibility and pride. "If you say you're a science faculty, you have to have all the core sciences, and this course will mean we attract a new supply of potential Masters and PhD students in chemistry."

Phoenix is adamant that the new course will teach solid chemistry, but he thinks that an attraction for students will be a teaching approach that **differs** significantly from his days as an undergraduate. This takes real-life issues as the starting point of lectures and modules, such as how drugs are made or the science behind green issues. Out of this study, he says, students will be exposed to the same core chemistry unchanged over decades, but they will be doing it in a way that is more **engaging** and more likely to lead to more fundamental learning. It is an approach that symbolizes chemistry's recent success story: moving with the times, while holding fast to the subject's essential role as a building block of science and technological advance.

5.31 Folklore

A modern term for the **body** of **traditional** customs, superstitions, stories, dances, and songs that have been adopted and maintained within a given **community** by processes of repetition is not reliant on the written **word**. Along with folk songs and folktales, this broad **category** of cultural forms embraces all kinds of legends, riddles, jokes, proverbs, games, charms, omens, spells, and rituals, especially those of pre-literate societies or social classes. Those forms of verbal



expression that are handed on from one generation or locality to the next by word of the month are said to constitute an oral tradition.

5.32 Lure New Students (RW)

In an attempt to **lure** new students, leading business schools - including Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Wharton - have moved away from the unofficial missions and **prerequisite** of four years' work experience and **instead** have set their sights on recent college graduates and so-called "early career" **professionals** with only a couple years of work under their belt.

5.33 Eiffel (RW)

The Eiffel Tower was the tallest building in the world when it was completed in 1889. It was built for the World's Fair to **demonstrate** that iron could be as strong as a stone while being infinitely lighter. And in fact, the wrought-iron tower is twice as tall as the masonry Washington Monument, and yet it weighs 70,000 tons less! It is repainted every seven years with 50 tons of dark brown paint.

Called "the father of the skyscraper," the Home Insurance Building, **constructed** in Chicago in 1885 (and demolished in 1931), was 138 feet tall and ten stories. It was the first building to effectively employ a supporting **skeleton** of steel beams and columns, allowing it to have many more windows than traditional masonry structures. But this new construction method made people worry that the building would fall down, leading the city to halt construction until they could **investigate** the structure's safety.

In 1929, auto tycoon Walter Chrysler took part in an intense race with the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company to build the world's tallest skyscraper. Just when it looked like the bank had captured the **coveted** title, workers at the Chrysler Building jacked a thin spire hidden inside the building through the top of the roof to win the contest (subsequently losing the title four months later to the Empire State Building). Chrysler also decorated his building to mirror his cars, with hubcaps, mudguards, and hood ornaments.

5.34 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**.

5.35 Architectural Museum (RW)

The Edo-Tokyo Tatemono En is an open-air architectural museum, but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from **all** around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, all of which would have been present on a typical middle-class street from Edoera to Showaera Tokyo. The west section is **residential**, with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji-era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Western style after Japan opened its borders in 1868. The Musashino Sabo Cafe occupies the **ground** floor of one such house, where visitors can enjoy a cup of tea. Grand residences like that of Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and '30s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free to wander through a kitchenware shop, a florist's, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor's, a cosmetics shop, and an inn complete with an operational noodle shop.

5.36 Daniel Harris/丹尼尔哈里斯

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally **supplanted** illustration as the “primary means of advertising clothing” in the 1950s, glamour **inherited** less in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's attitude, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have **expressions** at all, but angles or tilts.

5.37 Wrinkle cure

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



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

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

5.38 Push and pull factors (RW)

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.

5.39 Omniscience/全知

Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two **kinds**, you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. Now the amount which you may actually know yourself must, at its best, be limited, but what you may know of the **sources** of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the **value** and use of reference books—the working of one book in connexion with another—and applying your own **intelligence** to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, a knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be **contributory** to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.

5.40 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.

5.41 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.

5.42 Herbal (RW)

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.

5.43 Symbiosis

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

5.44 Opportunity cost (RW)

Opportunity cost incorporates the **notion** of scarcity: No matter what we do, there is always a trade-off. We must trade off one thing for another because resources are limited and can be used in different ways. By acquiring something, we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The notion of opportunity cost allows us to measure this trade-off. 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.

5.45 Carbon Detox (RW)

In his **fascinating** book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information. Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix. Of the **narratives** that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those that offer us some reward. A story that tells us that the world is cooking and that we'll have to make sacrifices for the sake of future generations is less likely to be accepted than the more rewarding idea that



climate change is a conspiracy hatched by scheming governments and venal scientists, and that strong, independent-minded people should unite to defend their freedoms.

He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, **environmentalists** should show where the rewards might lie: that understanding what the science is saying and planning accordingly is the smart thing to do, which will protect your interests more effectively than flinging abuse at scientists. We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action. Projects like the transition town's network and proposals for a green new deal tell a story which people are more willing to hear.

5.46 **Steven Pinker/史蒂文平克**

Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book "The Language Instinct" has called music "auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties." If it **vanished** from our species, he said, "the rest of our lifestyle would be **virtually** unchanged." Others have argued that, on the **contrary**, music, along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalizing effect. Philip Ball, a British science writer and an avid music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is ingrained in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions. We have a music **instinct** as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

5.47 **Allergies (RW)**

What Are Allergies?

Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system **mistakenly** believes that this substance is harmful to your body. (Substances that cause allergic reactions — such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines — are known as allergens.)

In an attempt to **protect** the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to **release** chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine (pronounced: HIS-tuh-meem).

The histamine then **acts** on the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this antibody response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have some form of allergy symptoms.



5.48 Impressionist painters

Impressionist painters were considered **radical** in their time because they broke many of the rules of the picture making set by earlier **generations**. They found many of their **subjects** in life around them rather than in history, which was then the accepted **source** of subject matter.

5.49 Life changes/生活变化

Research has suggested that major stresses in our lives are life **changes**, for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, **including** unemployment and boredom, are also common **causes** of stress. Differences in personality may also **play** a part.

5.50 Volcano Eruption

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.

5.51 Woman

With the increase in women's **participation** in the labour force, many mothers have less time **available** to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **recognition** that the father's role and **relationship** with a child is important.

5.52 How to make cloth/如何织布

About 10,000 years ago, people learned how to make cloth. Wool, cotton, flax, or hemp was first spun into a thin thread, using a spindle. The thread was then woven into a fabric. The earliest weaving machines **probably** consisted of little more than a pair of sticks that held a set of parallel threads, called the wrap, while the cross-thread, called the weft was inserted. Later machines called looms had roads that separated the threads to allow the weft to be inserted more **easily**, a piece of wood, called the shuttle, holding a spool of thread, was passed between the separated threads. The basic **principles** of spinning and weaving have stayed the same until the present day though during the industrial revolution of the 18th century many ways were found of **automating** the processes. With new machines such as the spinning mule, many threads could be spun at the same time, and, with the help of devices like the flying shuttle, broad pieces of cloth could be woven at great speed.



5.53 No parents

For many first-year students, the University may be their first experience living away from home for an **extended** period. It is a **definite** break from home. In my point of view, this is the best thing that you can do. I know you have to fend for yourself, cook and clean after yourself, basically look after yourself without your parents but the truth is some time in your life you are going to have to part with **lovely** Mummy and Daddy. But they are only just a phone call away, and it is really good to have some QUALITY TIME without them. The first few weeks can be a lonely period. There may be concerns about forming the friendship. When new students look around, it may seem that everyone else is self-confident and **socially** successful! The reality is that everyone has the same concerns.

Increased personal freedom can feel both wonderful and **frightening**. Students can come and go as they choose with no one to hassle them. The strange environment with new kinds of procedures and new people can create the sense of being on an emotional roller coaster. This is normal and to be expected. You meet so many more people in the halls than if you stayed at home. The main points about living away from home are NO PARENTS! You don't have to tell them where you're going, who you're going with, what time you'll be coming, why you're going etc. etc.

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

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

5.54 Distance learning/远程学习

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 fulltime 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. **since** 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.

5.55 **Global problem/全球性问题**

You may well ask why science did not warn us of global warming sooner; I think that there are several reasons. We were from the 1970s until the end of the century distracted by the important global problem of stratospheric **ozone** depletion, which we knew was manageable. We threw all our efforts into it and succeeded but had little time to spend on climate change. Climate science was also neglected because twentieth-century science failed to **recognize** the true nature of Earth as a **responsive** self-regulating entity. Biologists were so carried away by Darwin's great vision that they failed to see that living things were tightly coupled to their material environment and that evolution concerns the whole Earth system with living organisms an **integral** part of it. Earth is not the Goldilocks planet of the solar system sitting at the right place for life. It was in this favorable state some two billion years ago but now our planet has to work hard, against ever-increasing heat from the Sun, to keep itself **habitable**. We have chosen the worst of times to add to its difficulties.

5.56 **Tokyo's Skytree/东京晴空塔**

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 meters long and immensely detailed. But **however** massive this form of digital art becomes -and it's a form subject to rampant inflation-Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognized when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something in common: something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, along with the conventions of western art were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface, but Japanese traditions employed "a different spatial logic", as he said in an interview last year with jcollabo.org that is "uniquely Japanese".



5.57 **Concept of culture/文化的概念**

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This **concept** of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't FIT into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human **behavior**.

In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might **argue** that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

5.58 **SpaceX/太空探索技术公司**

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

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

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

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

5.59 **SISU/上海外国语大学**

Upholding the motto of "Integrity, Vision and Academic Excellence" Shanghai International Studies University (SISU) is an internationally recognized, **prestigious** academic institution



distinctive for its multidisciplinary and multicultural nature, committed to preparing innovative professionals and future global leaders for a wide range of international expertise to address theoretical challenges of our times.

Drawing on our strengths in multi-language programs and multi-disciplinary resources, while responding to national and regional strategies, we operate more than 70 research institutes and centers serving as academic think tanks to provide advisory services on language policies, diplomatic strategies and global public **opinion** of China. These academic entities have contributed landmark research and are also dedicated to promoting the development of social sciences in China.

We have now **established** partnerships with more than 330 universities and institutions from 56 countries and regions, and have **maintained** close connection with international organizations, including the United Nations and the European Union.

5.60 Plates

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek **root** "to build." Putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which **refers** to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics **states** that the Earth's outermost layer is **fragmented** into a dozen or more large and small plates that are moving **relative** to one another.



PART 6 : Write From Dictation

高频:

- 1.A celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy. (1)
- 2.A good research assistant is not afraid to ask questions.(16)
- 3.Accounting students should have a good understanding of profit and loss statements. (新)
- 4.All of the assignments must be submitted in person to the faculty office. (14)
- 5.Although sustainable development is not easy, it is our responsibility. (11)
- 6.Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts. (23)
- 7.Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. (25)
- 8.Before submitting your dissertation, your adviser/advisor must approve your application. (29)
- 9.Behind the crops, there is a flat cart drawn by mules. (31)
- 10.Behind the groups, there is a flat cart drawn by mules. (31)
- 11.Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among reputable scientists. (39)
- 12.Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice. (40)
- 13.Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level in accuracy. (45)
- 14.Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill. (65)
- 15.Free campus tours run daily during summer for prospective students. (70)
- 16.Good research paper delivers practical benefits to real people. (73)
- 17.Graduates of journalism can get jobs in the communications field. (76)
- 18.He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closely together. (新)
- 19.I thought it was through (within) the small meeting room. (86)
- 20.It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react. (104)
- 21.Let me know if anyone/anybody struggles in the lab. (117)
- 22.Most of these features were part of the previous system. (130)
- 23.Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite. (137)
- 24.Native speakers are exempt from the language tests in their own language. (138)
- 25.Observers waited nervously and with bated breath for the concert. (143)
- 26.One of the election promises is to decrease the income tax. (新 78)
- 27.Our professor is hosting the business development conference. (148)
- 28.Participants initially select from a range of foundation subjects. (154)



易学 PTE | EZPTE 珀斯校区 **Perth Campus**

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

PH: (08 6262 9966 **Mob:** 0425 011 301 **Web:** www.ezpte.com **Email:** info@ezpte.com

29. Please click the logo above to enter the site. (新)
30. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world. (168)
31. Review all sources before drawing any conclusions. (178)
32. Scientists are always asking the government for more money. (184)
33. Several candidates were graded as the greatest scientists of all time. (新)
34. She used to be the editor of the student newspaper. (189)
35. Some people are motivated by competition, while others prefer collaboration. (192)
36. Students are encouraged to monitor their own attendance. (新 63)
37. Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments. (201)
38. Students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday. (307)
39. Students' concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form. (196)
40. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental concepts in economics. (52)
41. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing. (207)
42. That means that we have so many struggles in the lab. (新 18)
43. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. (新 65)
44. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluation. (19)
45. The application process may take longer than expected. (215)
46. The article refers (to)/reflects/verifies/features a number of interesting experiments. (218)
47. The artists tied to conservative politicians earned their own roles to the critics. (新相似 62)
48. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm. (224)
49. The chemistry building is located near the entrance to the campus. (38 相似)
50. The city founders created a set of rules that became laws. (229)
51. The commissioner will portion the funds among other authorities. (232)
52. The economy is now showing the/its first sign/signs of recovery. (新 20)
53. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September. (255)
54. The library holds substantial collection of materials on economic history. (270)
55. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument. (272)
56. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade. (278)
57. The new medical students should attend the talk about optional courses. (新)
58. The new paper challenged the previously accepted theories. (353)



- 59.The placement test of/for mathematics and statistics is offered every semester. (286)
- 60.The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theatre. (新 3)
- 61.The qualification will be assessed by using criterion/criteria reference to approach. (290)
- 62.The railways make long-distance travel possible for everyone. (291)
- 63.The same issue featured both explanations of the problem. (297)
- 64.The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide. (303)
- 65.The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday. (307)
- 66.The summer course was cancelled due to insufficient enrolment. (新 69)
- 67.The synopsis contains the most important information. (70)
- 68.The teacher asked the group to commence the task. (309)
- 69.The theme of the instrumental work exhibited more of a demure compositional style. (312)
- 70.The toughest part of postgraduate education is funding. (318)
- 71.The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing. (328)
- 72.There are opportunities to receive the grants from most artistic fields. (新)
- 73.There have been (too) many struggles in the mathematics department. (新)
- 74.There is a welcome party for all new students for each term. (新 73)
- 75.They were struggling last year to make their service pay. (345)
- 76.This course considerably emphasizes on the critical thinking skills. (新)
- 77.This morning's lecture on economic policy has been cancelled. (256)
- 78.This problem is complex and difficult to explain. (新)
- 79.Those seeking for formal extension should contact their faculty for information. (356)
- 80.Those who seek for formal extension should contact their faculty for information. (356)
- 81.Traffic is the main cause of (air) pollution in many cities. (319)
- 82.Tribes vied/worked with each other to build up monolithic statues. (362)
- 83.Undergraduates may participate in specific stages within the program. (364)
- 84.Undergraduates pursue their interests in special/specific stages within the program. (364)
- 85.University departments carefully monitored/monitor articles and other publications by faculty. (365)
- 86.We can't consider any increase in our prices at this stage. (370)
- 87.We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us. (373)



- 88. When workers ask for higher wages, companies often raise their prices. (383)
- 89. While reconciliation is desirable, basic underlying issues must first be addressed. (382)
- 90. You are required to complete the research paper by Monday. (387)
- 91. You can contact all your tutors by email. (397)
- 92. You will need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. (394)
- 93. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. (401)

次高频:

- 1. All lectures and learning materials can be found on the internet. (新 2)
- 2. An introduction is an essential element of presentation. (新 5)
- 3. Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies. (新 58)
- 4. Experts are (now) able to forecast weather over much longer periods. (新 66)
- 5. Geography is generally divided into two branches: of human and physical. (新 72)
- 6. He is regarded as the most foremost economist this year. (新 80)
- 7. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available. (89)
- 8. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy. (61)
- 9. No more than four people can be in the lab at once. (141)
- 10. Please visit the website for information about the opening times. (160)
- 11. Read safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. (新 4)
- 12. Some departments have their own special book collections. (新 17)
- 13. Students (who) attempted to go to the conference must register now. (新 1)
- 14. Students are encouraged to monitor studies by themselves. (新 63)
- 15. The article presents a number of very interesting experiments. (6 相似)
- 16. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them. (新 8)
- 17. The department has higher than normal proportion of postgraduate students. (新 19)
- 18. The designers will complete the plan later today. (新)
- 19. The visiting guest used to be the lecturer of this department. (新 34)
- 20. The essay contains most of the important information. (294)
- 21. The evaluation forms will be reviewed by university personnel. (249)



- 22.The plight of wildlife has been ignored by developers. (287)
- 23.The professor took one year working on her book. (新 23)
- 24.The site is to be interactive. (新 68)
- 25.The sustainable development is not easy, but it is unavoidable. (新 11)
- 26.The timetable for the next/new term will be available next week. (新 82)
- 27.The visitor used to be the lecturer of this department. (新 7)
- 28.There are different/many types of governments in the world. (新 25)
- 29.Tomorrow's lecture will discuss educational policy in the United States. (269)
- 30.Undergraduates need some specific sources to analyse a program. (新 27)
- 31.We have not yet achieved equality in our society. (新 28)
- 32.You should submit your team papers to the general office. (新 29)
- 33.You will acquire many skills during the academic studies. (新 57 相似)



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