

## 机经整理

### Re-tell Lecture and Summarise Spoken Text

#### 1. Napoleon III Paris Renovation:

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the renovation of Paris in 1890s.

The renovation was a vast public program commissioned by Napoleon the third and directed by Haussmann.

Napoleon the third instructed Haussmann to bring air and light to the center of Paris and to drain the sewages.

And he also asked Haussmann to plant more trees, build roads and to make the city safer.

The reason for doing this was that the old Paris had many serious problems such as overcrowding, diseases and crimes.

sewage 污水; Napoleon ; Haussmanns; vast commission drain

Background Learning:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haussmann%27s\\_renovation\\_of\\_Paris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haussmann%27s_renovation_of_Paris)

#### 2. Galaxy:

This lecture talked about the darkness between galaxies.

A picture from Nasa was provided to further explain the darkness.

This picture is copyright free and can be found on newspapers, magazines and in the Internet.

According to the lecturer, gaps between galaxies are not dark. The reason why we cannot see it is because our eyes are not able to detect the infrared light.

To conclude, the darkness between galaxies still remain mysterious to us.

NW: infrared [ˌɪnfɹəˈrɛd] 红外线的

**Answer 2:**

Darkness between the galaxies is the most mysterious questions.

Hubble images of the galaxy are copyright free and are used by web, media, and newspaper.

The expansion of the universe causes lights to be shifted to lower frequencies, so we could not see the light, which is dark.

### 3. Thermodynamic theories:

Keywords: heat theories physics atom motion energy mechanical kinetic thermodynamics

Mechanism: Heat and motion transmission.

Kinetic: Atom motions etc.

Temperature: Temperature is the average kinetic energy within a given object.

Thermal Energy: Thermal energy is defined as the total of all kinetic energies within a given system.

Heat: It is important to remember that heat is caused by flow of thermal energy due to differences in temperature (heat flows from object at higher temperature to object at lower temperature), transferred through conduction/convection/radiation. Additionally thermal energy always flows from warmer areas to cooler areas.

NW: thermal; thermodynamic; kinetic energy; potential energy

Physical kinetic 运动的 energy and thermodynamic: 大多数现象 obey 物理原理, unusual situation 违背, atomic 运动, 热, 活跃 heat and motion transmission

### 4. Disempowerment

原文听力材料:

But in the face of this sense of disempowerment, there surprisingly is no decline in involvement in organisations which seek to share wealth and opportunities, protect one another's rights and work towards the common good. According to the United Nations, civil society groups have grown 40-fold since the turn of last century.

Internationally, the non-profit sector is which one trillion dollars, and there are 700,000 such organisations in Australia alone. The UN recognises 37,000 specifically civil society organisations across the globe, and gave 3,500 accreditation to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development.

This profound movement towards harnessing voices and resources from outside the realm of governments and officialdom reflects a profound growth in NGO's, "the third sector", as some call it. As Robert Putnam discovered in the field of local government in Italy, the best predictor of governmental success was the strength and density of a region's civic associations.

### 5. Human Brain development

Brain development, consist of billions of cell, xxxx, brain can store information and remember things (memory), further study on human brain is required

## 6. Government Power:

The lecture first stated the need to modify government powers. Then it followed by addressing the different opinions holding by the democratic party and the republican party. While the democratic party claims that government should hold the big power and entitlements, the republicans believe government should share its powers with the states and people.

## 7. DNA+RNA:

**Biology:** All animals have DNA RNA, which are used for storing and transmitting genetic material.

They have the same building blocks of life which are cells, within which the same chemicals are contained...

Similar metabolism:

Many creatures have the samilar DNA and RNA.

These are inherited and genetic elements, which can be passed on and such as molecules, based on form of cells;

### Answer 2:

Biology is a subject that studies animals, human and the environment around them. Although animals are looked differently, they are closely related to each other. They all rely on DNA and RNA to store and pass genetic information. They all based on cells, which is the fundamental structure of lives. The inner chemicals are still the same and they react alike to use and covert energy.

### Answer 3:

The lecture talks about biology. The butterfly, flowers and dolphin and other creatures look different; but they are interconnected. Creatures rely on DNA and RNA, which are used for storing and transmitting genetic materials. All creatures rely on genetic and inherited information. Cells are foundation of building organs. All organs have metabolism system, which convert energy from one form to another.

## 8. Typhoid Mary: Woman cook disease

One Ireland woman (Mary Mallon) moved to the US and worked as a cook. Everyone is satisfied with her work and she lived with friends, but she felt bored with her boss sometimes. Later, she got a bacteria disease, which could transmits through water and food. Even before she died, she always denied she was sick. Actually, 22 people were infected by her and one of them died

## 9. Monkey and Typewriter

听力原文材料:

The infinite monkey theorem states that a monkey hitting keys at random on a typewriter keyboard for an infinite amount of time will almost surely type a given text, such as the complete works of William Shakespeare.

In this context, “almost surely” is a mathematical term with a precise meaning, and the “monkey” is not an actual monkey, but a metaphor for an abstract device that produces a random sequence of letters and infinitum.

The theorem illustrates the perils of reasoning about infinity by imagining a vast but finite number, and vice versa. The probability of a monkey exactly typing a complete work such as Shakespeare’s Hamlet is so tiny that the chance of it occurring during a period of time of the order of the age of the universe is minuscule, but not zero.

But technologies can help monkeys to write. If the monkey are given a pen and some papers to spell the word “monkey”, they can only scratch on the paper. By contrast, if they are given a typewriter, it will take them over 10 years to produce the right spelling. However, if they can use computer programming, they can finish the task within a day.

Summary:

The speech is a hypothesis about monkey and typewriter. People believe that a monkey hitting key at a random on a typewriter keyboard for a very long time such as 600 million years, it can almost surely complete works of Shakespeare. This assumption is possible in mathematic but not in reality.

## 10. Drug advertisement

电视上很多 drug 的广告, drug 公司近几年花在做广告的钱上比以前翻了一倍。虽然那些广告 Technically accurate, 但是实际上会造成 misleading。广告上的人一吃药马上就恢复了。但实际上不是这样。(中间一小段没听懂)我们不能让买处方药像买香皂一样简单。

## 11. Underwater Antares detector (Remote technology system) – 有图

Camera installed under the water for fish monitoring. It can detect surrounding environment and fish. What they eat and do not eat, and stop feeding them if necessary

## 12. Educational fees: public and private

UK expenditure on tertiary education

### 13. Ideal society, transport and humanity of London

### 14. Influence of immigration on USA economy

### 15. High LG, Low LG: Diabetes cancer blood

Some mother rats spend a lot of time licking, grooming, and nursing their pups. Others seem to ignore their pups. Highly nurtured rat pups tend to grow up to be calm adults, while rat pups who receive little nurturing tend to grow up to be anxious.

It turns out that the difference between a calm and an anxious rat is not genetic—it's epigenetic. The nurturing behavior of a mother rat during the first week of life shapes her pups' epigenomes. And the epigenetic pattern that mom establishes tends to stay put, even after the pups become adults.

### 16. Eukaryotes & prokaryotes

People cells are eukaryotic, and Bacteria are an example of prokaryotes.

Eukaryotes can be single-celled or multi-celled

Cells are huge in comparison to bacteria

organelles are an efficient way to organize everything that's going on in the cell

Having a nucleus or not is the biggest difference between eukaryotes and prokaryotes

### 17. Globalisation

There are three definitions:

Transactions across the world: more transactions among countries.

Growth in travel.

More international companies.

### 18. Australian Export

Line graph. Talks about the development of export industry in Japan, USA, China (the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest export country) in these few decades. And how Australia should take this chance to develop its export.

### 19. Coffee---Vietnam

USA and Germany help Vietnam becomes the second large coffee producer and became competitor with Columbia.

### 20. Small Language extinction:

Little languages are disappearing at a rate that has never been before in history. The main reason for the disappearing is urbanization where people are moving to cities and being influenced by mainstream language. The ideal place for little languages to survive is in isolated areas.

#### 21. 19<sup>th</sup>-century developments of physics

There are three major developments of physics in 19<sup>th</sup>-century. Firstly, it is energy conservation law – the total energy of isolated system remains constant. Secondly, the law of Thermodynamics – there are four law of thermodynamics define fundamental physical quantities (temperature, energy and entropy) that characterize thermodynamic systems at thermal equilibrium. The third one is Kinetic theory – the work needed to accelerate a body of a given mass from rest to its stated velocity.

#### 22. Bomb calorimeter 量热仪

The lecture is about calorimeter, which is a tool to measure the amount of heat of the food. It consists of two vessels, outer vessel and an inner vessel. Also includes insulation, ignition wire, thermometre, air space, chamber for food and water. Scientists use thermometre to measure the temperature of the liquid in the inner vessel in order to test the calorie of the food.

#### 23. (Survey in 100 CEO) Consumption on IT

#### 24. Community service worker (ppt)

25. More and more European women are reluctant to give birth  
Leading to the low birth rate, unemployment for males

#### 26. Developed countries should open gate for developing countries.

Give more freedom and help them rich (4 factors)

Humanitarian: we should help those people in developing countries.

Economics: the country itself will also become rich

#### 27. Development of NGO (PPT)

#### 28. Industrialization--- population growth--- resource and waste

Mega city, population rose from 1.5 to 6 billion, globalisation and urbanisation, 涌向城市, 2%人消耗 75%resource

### 29. Dimensions--- latitude, longitude

Dimensions---numbers needed

1d-longitude (line)

2d-longitude and latitude (surface)

3d-longitude + latitude + altitude (square)

4d- lo+la+al+time (space)

5d - 外太空 use more

### 30. Maths and English score of girls and boys

Grades of math and English for boys and girls. In English, girls outperform boys. In maths, boys and girls have no real difference. And there are three factors: biological and social factor have closely linked.

#### Answer 2:

Boys' and girls' performance in English and Mathematics. Girls are usually better at English than boys over the first 6 years while there is no real difference in maths. There are 3 reasons to explain this. Firstly, biological factors (ppt). Second is the social factors (ppt). Thirdly, the pre-school factors (ppt)

### 31. Welsh, Celtic language

Different number and % of those different speakers.

Many people can understand Welsh but not much speak or read, Welsh speaker numbers decreased, professor said a positive prediction on Welsh speaker.

### 32. Economy in Latin America

拉丁美洲经济在经历全球化和 reform 之后增长变慢, 原来 20 年涨了 80%多, reform 后 20 年涨了 10%一下 (有个图)。经济变得 unsustainable。人们开始怀疑 reform 到底是好的

This lecture mainly talks about the economic development in Latin America. According to the lecture and graph provided, we can find that in the past 20 years, the percentage of economic development in Latin America grew 80%. However, after the globalization and reform, the growth turns slow down from 80% to 10%. Therefore, the speaker mentions the economic after reform become unsustainable. And some people start to consider is the reform is positive or negative development

### 33. Computer and artificial intelligence

Human brain is a simple/symbol processor. Computer reply on analysing messages into work, similar to human brain. Computer has potential to bring computer intelligence.

### 34. International environmental law

Industrial revolution

An aggressive regulation

Adam Smith Model

Industries to focus on employees' health and environment

### 35. Importance of laugh/humour

Laughing is one of the best therapy. Humour existed in Europe for example Berlin long time ago.

Laugh and humour able to protect self-respect and identity

### 36. Factors of animal survive and reproduce

E.g. Fog in cold water.

### 37. Authoress, interview:

Non-fiction--fiction, not confident, stressful, risky,

Inspired by xx, anything should take risk, began to write 1990

In 1992, wrote the first chapter of "the secret life of bees".

### 38. India Debt

The debts for Indian peasants is too high (borrow money), the more they borrow, the more they spend.

The company sell pesticide is the same of that sell seeds (Indian accent) Debts come from the seeds and pesticide, 用了就要一直用 globalization

### 39. Citizens should be well informed

The western countries are democratic countries. But the government policies are often interpreted in a wrong way and misleading people.

But in some society people are deliberately hidden from the truth

Governments do all trick in the book to cover their mistakes

### 40. Education leadership



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Stanford management : purpose , not only delivering services and make sure good quality. They should realize their responsibility through accomplishing assignment by themselves instead of depending on others.

A conference about Stanford University Business School. Talked about the relationship between business school and education school

#### 41. War of Talent

The speech is about the war of talent and the speaker explains the three reasons behind this phenomenon. Firstly, the imminent retirement of the baby-boomers will decrease the number of labour force and raise the shortage of skill workers. Secondly, it is the collapse of loyalty. Employees are happy to change their workplace because of the higher income. Finally, it is the mismatch between what schools are producing and what companies need.

#### 42. Mr. Green – Amory Lovins

Amory Loving is an American consultant experimental physicist and he has been active at the nexus of energy, resources, economy, environment, development and security in more than 50 countries for over 40 years. He pays attention on energy saving and how to use energy in a more efficient and sustainable way. He built a house with plenty of energy-saving concepts.

#### 43. A woman (Christine Hill)

Summary: Massive repayment of college loans and debts, with college degree still difficult to find a job.

听力原文材料: <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6915549>

I'm 43 years old and I owe tens of thousands of dollars in student loans. Oh sure, I knew the loans were piling up as I went through school. But with one loan coming from here, another from there, I had no idea of the rockslide that was building.

Fifteen years later, I still experience moments of sheer horror regarding my family's financial situation.

My monthly student loan payment is more than triple my car payment.

OK, so without my college degree, I would not have been able to get my current job. For that I'm grateful; but at what cost?

My loans have been accruing at a rate of 10 percent, and now they have burgeoned to — well, I'm an English major, you do the math. I don't think they'll ever get paid off. We're in debt way past our eyeballs, and there's no hope in sight.

I'm being kept in class — a financial class of graduates whose only hope for attending college meant borrowing money from the government. Because of our mounting credit card debt and monthly

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payments that far exceed our family's income, my kids will also join the class of citizens who can't rely on their parents for college support.

Do I wish I'd chosen another educational route? You bet. Perhaps trade school — I've thought that being a plumber might not be such a bad gig.

But if your job aspirations require a four-year degree, take my advice and choose a college you can afford, both during and after graduation. Take a realistic look at your anticipated income, and factor in priorities that don't carry a price — like the spouse and children you might want to have some day.

I was overconfident that my student-loan debt would pale in comparison to the lucrative writing career I'd enjoy after graduation. Now I'm paying for that decision — in more ways than I'd ever imagined.

#### 44. Creativity--3P (People, Process--key, Product)

Its definition & importance. Process is the most important one.

#### 45. Make errors

If the task is well designed, people are likely to do right things, otherwise they are prone to make mistakes

#### 46. Development of genes

A small number of human genes is different with 500 years ago

Modern people has little difference with our ancestors in half million years ago since the evolution of genes has not changed a lot.

The change of gene is not rapid. Not much difference btw ppl and our ancestors 5000 years ago

#### 47. Universe fixed-- Einstein changeable---dynamically changing

#### 48. Student competition

Academic job market, English, government funding, donors, university, vice chancellor

#### 49. Democracy, 权利集中和下放

(Reducing government/modifying government, there is an issue of moving power to people, moving away power from state. The power system is private power)

The lecture first stated the need to modify government powers. Then it followed by addressing the different opinions holding by the **Democratic Party** and the **Republican Party**. While the

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Democratic Party claims that government should hold the big power and entitlements, the republicans believe government should share its powers with the states and people

#### 50. Importance of citizenship education

Students are the future, change the world

Citizenship education is important subject in school as compared to the past. In the past, people reluctant to teach. It is important for students in this changing world. There are still problems in teaching this subject due to lack of commitment and lack of provision for teachers to teach

#### 51. A man named Robinson

Nobody knows him in the classroom, he soak knowledge in a small town, learn in mountain, 30 years thinking up ways to save energy, thinking up ways to solve problem with existed technique, people tends to regard him as genius

#### 52. Urbanisation

Why people live in countryside want to move to city:

1. Agriculture (force to go) 2. Job searching (compel)

说城市化和农业的关系。首先, 城市和 countryside 是有 relationship 的他们互相贸易。而农业产能的增长使更多的人能够进城找工作。一个农民的农业产量至少要能养活一家人才能使更多的人口进入城市。但是, 有些人进入城市是因为他们已经没法在 countryside make a living

#### 53. Sound receptors

听力原文材料:

You've got sound receptors in your ear and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear and they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We're not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students I think find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices.

#### Summary:

The lecture is about sound receptors, which is in our ear. It can translate vibrational energy that hurting your eardrum into the fluid then into a physical motion of the receptors. After that, it becomes an electrical signal into your ear.

## 55. Cocoa

There are four functions of cocoa. Firstly, it was mainly used as a beverage as people use them to make chocolate drinks. Secondly, people use the cocoa beans as a currency and as a tribute (tax) from people that they ruled. Thirdly, people use the oily layer as a sunscreen to protect the skin. Finally, people use cocoa to celebrate important events because they believe cocoa had a religious significance.

## Summarise Written Text (SWT)

### 1. Improvement of educational quality and equity 提高教育质量

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.

## 2. Tree ring dating/dendrochronology 树的年轮

Here's how tree ring dating, known to scientists as dendrochronology (from the Greek roots Dendron = tree, and chronos = time), works. If you cut a tree down today, it's straightforward to count the rings inwards, starting from the tree's outside (corresponding to this year's growth ring), and thereby to state that the 177th ring from the outermost one towards the centre was laid down in the year 2005 minus 177, or 1828. 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 width, 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.

A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring reflects the amount of rain and the season at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow

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one to reconstruct the past climate, e.g., a series of wide rings means a very wet period, and a series of narrow rings means a drought.

### **Summary:**

Tree ring dating, also known as dendrochronology, can be used to determine the age of trees and reconstruct past climate, by cutting down the trees counting the rings and studying the sequence and width of the rings.

### **3. Diaspora consciousness**

The rise of diaspora consciousness can be found in Chinese, Indian, Russian and Mexican group, which is because of the increasing international migration, convenient communication that comes from revolution in transport and information technology, the reaction against global homogenised culture, the rising attention on ethnicity and nationalism and changing policies that allow people have dual citizenship and multiculturalism.

### **4. Aging World**

Our world is currently facing aging problem, which cannot be ignored due to the increasing number of older person and a historic crossover in the proportion of the young and the old, which challenging the social and economic structures, so that the society demand a new and revolutionary thinking way that can formulate and implement the policies.

### **5. Cow and grass**

There is a co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass as the cows, which is one of the ruminants that has rumen to digest the grass into high quality protein even though the grasses already evolved to against the grazing of ruminants, can help the grass spread seed by their hooves and also provide manure to it.

### **6. Economic development of London**

London becomes the world's significant money capital, which has overtaken its competitor New York in the size of funds that they managed and hold majority of the worldwide secondary bond market, also benefit financial foreigners as there is no Sarbanes-Oxley and no euro to limits its expansion even though the progress was full of challenges.

### **7. Marketing strategy**

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Marketers adopted the Theory of Resonance from physics, which explains how regularly dropped tiny pebbles create the cumulatively large effect, as they believe a carefully choreographed and meticulously advertising strategy works more efficiently than a big splash during TV breaks.

## 8. TV

When considering why and to what extent parents should control their children's TV watching, we should take 2 factors into consideration and one is the amount of time spent on TV and the other is the effects of TV watching while the second factor has much to do with the impact of violence, sex and the influence of commercials.

## 9. Police and school

School environments become safer due to the successfully early intervention, since police data illustrates the number of students' complaints about disturbances, bullying and assaults have dramatically increased in the last decade so a Response Planning Team was established, which is comprising social workers, university researchers, stakeholders and police officers, in order to cooperate with parents, provide training to teachers and educate students.

### Answer 2:

Police brought to schools increase students' knowledge of safety, provide education, prevent crimes, build relationship between students and police, positive feedback from parents, even different communities have different opinions.

## 10. Armed police

School Liaison Police (SLP) officers, who are aimed to build relationships between police and students and has right to advise school principals, participated in NSW schools in order to reduce crime rate and educate students by conducting workshops and talking with students regarding to shoplifting, offensive behaviour, graffiti and drugs and alcohol issues.

## 11. Beauty Contest

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

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

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

In the 1960s and 70s, one of the first acts of the feminist movement was to picket beauty pageants on the premise that the industry promoted the view that it was acceptable to judge women on their appearance. Today many young Australian women are still profoundly uncomfortable with their body image, feeling under all kinds of pressures because they are judged by how they look.

Almost all of the pageant victors are wafer thin, reinforcing the message that thin equals beautiful. This ignores the fact that men and women come in all sizes and shapes. In a country where up to 60% of young Australians.

#### 12. Why human is different from animals

By critical thinking and questioning but just do what need to be done.

#### 13. Absolute and comparative advantages between India and America

India—technology; America--capital---programming

#### 14. South Africa

2000 years ago, Khoisan: hunting, wild floods, live in rock shelters; European ended their civilization

#### 15. Wine industry in America

Influenced by prohibition for 13 years

#### 16. A Namibia woman

Changed her outlook about wildlife and livestock

#### 17. Technology eliminates illiterate

预测科技发展, 失败案例 (computer, IBM), 作者预测, 认为预测是不确定

#### 18. Nobel peace prize

Climate change, former president; IPCC co-winner disagreed



### 19. Midday napping

The research of 23000 Greeks about their napping habits suggests that compared with diet and physical activity, napping is beneficial to humans, especially to those who have higher risks to suffer heart diseases such as working men, because napping can help release the stress and keep a regular biological rhythm and scientists, who did not participate in the research, also admitted the benefits.

### 20. Skip breakfast

减慢新陈代谢 metabolism, 消耗卡路里变少, 低血糖, schoolchildren 尤其有害, complete breakfast is very easy, 早上饿自然生理反应, 受周围影响不吃, learned experience

#### Summary:

Skipping breakfast will reduce calorie burnings and metabolism, impair adult thinking and children's ability to recall and use newly acquired knowledge, learned habit for children from parents and siblings, a simple bowl of cereal would help.

### 21. Tourism

GDP and employment rate, at lower cost than other industry

### 22. Biology: Species and animals to survive and to reproduce (also SST)

1. Study the condition that the creature can survive and produce
2. Seasonal factors, inhabitant factors and so on
3. Tolerance and temperature

### 23. Voting should not be compulsory in Australia

### 24. Working environment and efficiency

Office space and environment, plant pot and greenery, sufficient light, stimulate creativity and build trust, increase job satisfaction and physical and psychological health, some pioneers companies already did it to see the correlation

### **Real Aloud**

1. Domestication is an evolutionary, rather than a political, development. They were more likely to survive and prosper in an alliance with humans than on their own. Humans provided the animals with food and protection, in exchange for which the animals provided the humans their milk and eggs and - yes -- their flesh

2. *Akimbo*, this must be one of the odder-looking words in the language. It 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 that signals impatience and hostility.

### **Highlight incorrect words**

Scientific American: SSS Height affects perception of health (24 Oct 2007)

<http://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode/ceace194-e7f2-99df-3616c13c4d725268/>

Height is correlated with a lot of things. Up to a certain height, taller people make more money than the vertically challenged. And the taller presidential candidate almost always wins. Now a study finds that your height as an adult has a profound effect on your perception of your health. Short

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people judge their health to be worse than average or tall people judge theirs. The research was published in the journal Clinical Endocrinology.

Data for the study came from the 2003 Health Survey for England. More than 14,000 participants filled out questionnaires and had their heights measured. The study only looked at how good the subject thought his or her health was, not their actual health. Questions focused on five areas: mobility, self-care, normal activities, pain or discomfort and anxiety or depression. Men shorter than about 5'4" and women shorter than 5' reported the worst impressions. But small increases in height at the low end had much bigger effects on perception than the same increases among taller people. Other studies have shown, ironically, that shorter people on average actually live longer.

## Multiple Choices – Listening (multiple answers)

### Practice 1

*Should the girl listen to the man's suggestions on essay writing?*

- 1 structures are not clear, using headlines to make it clearer
- 2 not totally rewrite essay

### Practice 2

*Lecturer ask the student do what?*

1. Amend asset;
2. Bring copies of resources
3. Show where the recourses from
4. Change topic of essay.

### Practice 3

女学生和导师讨论她的 thesis, 导师说有两点需要注意:

1. Organise your arguments in a clear and logical way;
2. Give readers some reading signs such as using headers.

## Multiple Choices – Listening (single answers)

### Practice 1

男问女孩 engineering building 在哪, 女孩描述了, 因为她之前就在那儿学 engineering 现在学 math 了, 然后男的约她喝咖啡, 女孩说可以, 但现在不行

### Practice 2

一个 Lecturer 讲了 research 的步骤, step1-4 要尽快完成给他 comment, 然后重点讲了他对 step5 的要求。问题是: what does this speaker mainly talked about?

## Fill in the Blanks

### Practice 1

Shakespeare literature: mysterious, sources, church, gaps

### Practice 2

Viking: historical, salted, creed? 这个不确定, 还有一个空忘了

## Missing word

### Practice 1

Logistics, globalisation, move things faster and——cheaper

### Practice 2

Government funding, people with degree of social anxiety better deal with this sort of —— intervention/case?

## Highlight Correct Summary

### Practice 1

International study in UK, UK has always been a hot spot for oversea students, but you must familiar with the course syllabus and requirements to see if you are eligible to study the course, and if the course is suitable for you.

### Practice 2

Atoms and molecules covalent bond, thermal energy, body temperature

## Re-order Paragraph

### Practice 1

- It is wrong, however, to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways.
- For one thing, the use of language is universal – all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language and many learn more than one.

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- By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune. Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.
- But just the opposite is true – language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities.

## Practice 2

- In most countries it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.
- But in Scotland three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.
- The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.
- When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.
- To face growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of an adequate currency.

## Practice 3

- Markets may be good at encouraging innovation and following trends, but they were no good at ensuring social equality.
- These markets had become rapidly dominated by powerful enterprises who were able to act in their own interests, against the interests of both workers and consumers.
- There had already been some legislation to prevent such abuses - such as various Factory Acts to prevent the exploitation of child workers.
- Mill was able to see an expanded role for the State in such legislation to protect us against powerful interests.
- He was able to argue that the State was the only organ that was genuinely capable of responding to social needs and social interests, unlike markets.

## Practice 4

- 第一句: 一个飞行员以 first in class 毕业后加入了一个航空公司送邮件;
- 第二句: During his mail route, 他开什么什么飞机;
- 第三句: 他送 mail 的城市;
- 第四句: 出了一次事故后, 他怎么怎么着。

## Practice 5

共 5 个句子, 大意及顺序如下:

- 科技有弊端但是也有好处;
- For example, phone;
- 有人开车打电话, 造成事故 or 隐患;
- 但是我们不能否认科技的好处;

- I think 开头的一句话。

## Practice 6

### Immigration effect

- In the early years of the twenty-first century the impact of immigrants on the welfare state has become a staple of discussion among policy makers and politicians.
- It is also a recurrent theme in the press, from the highbrow pages of Prospect to the populism of the Daily Mail.
- Inevitably, these discussions focus on present-day dilemmas.
- But the issues themselves are not new and have historical roots that go much deeper than have been acknowledged.

## Practice 7

### Jet stream

- Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 miles above the surface of the earth.
- They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent [air masses](#).
- Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
- Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered, in the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.

## Multiple choices in Reading (Multiple answers)

### Practice 1

The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi-island archipelago (群岛) at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south-east of Florida. The islands are an overseas territory of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1-6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, language and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school in their age cohorts (同年龄组的人). At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary

setting. Primary and secondary school enrolment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single grade classrooms. Pupils in these schools are generally grouped by age into mixed-ability classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighbouring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As far as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and monograde classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource-poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Islands. This is in contrast to studies conducted in other developing country contexts.

*According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands?*

1. Most primary pupils are in mixed-ability classes.
2. Most primary pupils are in multigrade classes.
3. Parents can choose to send their child to a multigrade school.
4. Multigrade classes are for the youngest three grades.
5. Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools.

## Practice 2

Here is a part of Spain's sun-baked Andalucia that is extraordinary not only because of its unspoiled terrain and authentic Spanish traditions but also because of its caves. These are not dark, damp holes, with dripping water and evil smells. They are residences, ancient Bronze Age dwellings now being refurbished for hundreds of 21st century Spaniards. In Galera, the region's most important village, it's estimated that there are at least 1,000 such habitations carved into its hillsides. "We take old caves, renovate them, then sell them on," says Rob Oakley, office manager of leading developer Galera enterprises. "Our company was set up by someone who discovered the area of Galera when it was just a tourist attraction 15 years ago and saw its potential." The ancient abodes are transformed from rough

caves into relatively luxurious homes, equipped out with amenities like electricity and sewage, phone lines, running hot water, even internet connections.

*Which of the following words in the passages have the same meaning at residences?*

1. Adobes
2. amenities
3. connections
4. dwellings
5. habitations
6. hillsides
7. terrain

### **Multiple choices in Reading (Single answers)**

#### **Practice 1**

The artists were not a rich man's frivolous addition to his entourage but an essential part of a scientific team in the age before photography. Their principal task was to draw the specimens that the scientists collected. Although the naturalists, such as Banks, intended to preserve some of their specimens and take them home to England, it would not be practical to do so with all of them. Banks also expected to dissect certain animals, and the artists would preserve a record of this work. In addition to their scientific drawings, Banks wanted the artists to sketch the people and places they visited.



*Which of the following can be inferred from the text?*

- a) Dissecting specimens was not as useful as taking them to England.
- b) Naturalists themselves were often talented artists.
- c) Photography eventually made scientific expeditions more productive.
- d) Artists performed a variety of tasks in early scientific explorations.

## Practice 2

Every day millions of lights and computers are left on in deserted offices, apartments and houses. Environmental activists say that simply switching them off could cut Sydney's greenhouse gas emissions by five percent over the next year.

Per capita, Australia is one of the world's largest producers of carbon dioxide and other gases that many scientists believe are helping to warm the Earth's atmosphere, causing climate upset.

A long-standing drought and serious water shortages in Australia have focused much attention on climate change. Some experts warn higher temperatures could leave this nation of 20 million people at the mercy of more severe droughts and devastating tropical cyclones.

*One present indicator of climate change in Australia is ...*

- a) Gas emissions
- b) Environmental activists
- c) Carbon dioxide
- d) Drought

## Fill in blanks (Reading and writing)

### Mt. Everest

Called Chomolungma ("goddess mother of the world") in Tibet and Sagarmatha ("goddess of the sky") in Nepal, Mount Everest once went by the pedestrian name of Peak XV among Westerners. That was before  established that it was the highest mountain on Earth, a fact that came as something of a surprise - Peak XV had seemed lost in the crowd of other formidable Himalayan peaks, many of which gave the  of greater height.

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In 1852 the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India measured Everest's elevation as 29,002 feet above sea level. This figure remained the officially  ✓ height for more than one hundred years. In 1955 it was adjusted by a mere 26 feet to 29,028 (8,848 m).

The mountain received its official name in 1865 in honor of Sir George Everest, the British Surveyor General from 1830-1843 who had mapped the Indian subcontinent. He had some  ✓ about having his name bestowed on the peak, arguing that the mountain should retain its local appellation, the standard policy of geographical societies.

Before the Survey of India, a number of other mountains ranked supreme in the eyes of the world. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Andean peak Chimborazo was considered the highest. At a relatively unremarkable 20,561 feet (6,310 m), it is in fact nowhere near the highest,  ✓ by about thirty other Andean peaks and several dozen in the Himalayas. In 1809, the Himalayan peak Dhaulagiri (26,810 ft.; 8,172 m) was declared the ultimate, only to be shunted aside in 1840 by Kanchenjunga (28,208 ft.; 8,598 m), which today ranks third. Everest's status has been unrivaled for the last century and a half, but not without a few threats.

## Language

If after years of Spanish classes, some people still find it impossible to understand some native speakers, they should not worry. This does not  ✓ mean the lessons were wasted. Millions of Spanish speakers use neither standard Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which predominate in US schools.

The confusion is partly political - the Spanish-speaking world is very diverse. Spanish is the language of 19 separate countries and Puerto Rico. This means that there is no one standard dialect.

The most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American. It is sometimes called "Highland" Spanish since it is generally spoken in the  ✓ areas of Latin America. While each country retains its own  ✓ and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers. This dialect is noted for its  ✓ of each letter and its strong "r" sounds. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and was brought to the Americas by the early colonists.

However, the Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain, called Castilian, developed  ✓ that never reached the New World. These include the pronunciation of "ci" and "ce" as "th." In Madrid, "gracias" (thank you) becomes "gratheas" (as opposed to "gras-see-as" in Latin America). Another difference is the use of the word "vosotros" (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of "ustedes" in Spain.

Castilian sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

## Tall Buildings

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  that iron could be as strong as 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,  in Chicago in 1885 (and demolished in 1931), was 138 feet tall and 10 stories. It was the first building to effectively employ a supporting (骨架; 结构)  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  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 (垂涎的)  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.

## United Nations

Founded after World War II by 51 "peace-loving states" combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations,  its newest members, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and  in .

United Nations Day has been  on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945.

The UN  in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its  has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world."

Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping  16 are currently under way. Thus far, close to 130 nations have contributed personnel at various times; 119 are currently providing peacekeepers. As of August 31, 2008, there were 16 peacekeeping operations underway with a total of 88,230 personnel. The small island nation of Fiji has taken part in virtually every UN peacekeeping operation, as has Canada.

## C.S. Lewis

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

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

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

Lewis hated the school, with its strict rules and hard, (不表同情的; 不同情的)  ✓ headmaster, and he missed Belfast terribly. Fortunately for him, the school closed in 1910, and he was able to return to Ireland.

After a year, however, he was sent back to England to study. This time, the  ✓ proved to be mostly positive. As a teenager, Lewis learned to love poetry, especially the works of Virgil and Homer. He also developed an interest in modern languages, mastering French, German, and Italian.

