



澳洲游洋雅思
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Summary written text 课程咨询

0452079929

1. Comparative advantage

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

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

Nevertheless, during the early stages of the development of a new technology, the United States has a comparative advantage in the production of the products enabled by this innovation. However, once these technologies become well understood and production processes are designed that can make use of less skilled labor; production will migrate to countries with less expensive labor.

2. Diasporas

原文： Diasporas – communities which live outside, but maintain links with, their homelands – are getting larger, thicker and stronger. They are the human face of globalization. Diaspora consciousness is on the rise: Diasporas are becoming more interested in their origins, and organising themselves more effectively; homelands are revising their opinions of their diaspora as the stigma attached to emigration declines, and stepping up their engagement efforts; meanwhile, host countries are witnessing more assertive diasporic groups within their own national communities, worrying about fifth columns and foreign lobbies, and suffering outbreaks of ‘diasporaphobia’.

This trend is the result of five factors, all of them connected with globalisation: the growth in international migration; the revolution in transport and communications technology, which is quickening the pace of diasporans’ interactions with their homelands; a reaction against global homogenised culture, which is leading people to rethink their identities; the end of the Cold War, which increased the salience of ethnicity and nationalism and created new space in which diasporas can operate;

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and policy changes by national governments on issues such as dual citizenship and multiculturalism, which are enabling people to lead transnational lives. Diasporas such as those attaching to China, India, Russia and Mexico are already big, but they will continue to grow; the migration flows which feed them are likely to widen and quicken in the future.

参考答案: Diasporas, communities which live outside, but still keep connected with their homelands, which are increasingly stepping up their engagement efforts, are getting bigger and will continue to grow, and this trend is the result of five factors related to globalization, including the growth in international migration, the revolution of transport and communications technology, a reaction against global homeogenized culture, the end of the Cold War and policy changes by national governments.



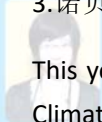
澳洲游洋雅思听力、口语、写作首席主讲。山东新东方雅思写作主讲，担任墨尔本Hewthorn Melbourne Test Center写作考官。雅思总分9分，口语、写作单到8.5。



申 恩 (Sabrina)

澳洲游洋雅思听力、阅读主讲。澳洲雅思首席名师，钻研真题精研雅思提高学员的语感，深受学员喜爱。

3. 诺贝尔奖



游洋 (Lynn)

雅思听力口语写作阅读全科主讲教师。上海新东方雅思阅读、写作、口语首席名师。雅思总分9分。



刘 非 (Jeff)

雅思听力口语写作全科主讲。上海新东方雅思全科首席名师。

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.

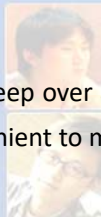
Gore also frets about the future of polar bears. He claims they are drowning as their icy habitat disappears. However, the only scientific study showing any such thing indicates that four polar

bears drowned because of a storm.

- 李思奇 雅思口语6到7分，阅读6.5到7分
- 王伟 雅思总分6.5到7分

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

- 葛晨 雅思总分6分到7分
- 张蔓蔓 雅思写作5.5分到7分



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本校提供免费试听，欢迎来电咨询。02-9621-6693 / 04520-79929
地址: best study shows that by 2050, heat will claim 400,000 more lives, but 1.8 million fewer will die

because of cold. Indeed, according to the first complete survey of the economic effects of climate change for the world, global warming will actually save lives.

参考答案: 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 foot 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.

游洋雅思名师简介

4. 伦敦逐渐成为金融中心的过程

It'll Never Fly: The City of London

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

Progress was not entirely smooth. The South Sea Bubble burst in 1720 and the coffee house exchanges burned down in 1748. As late as Big Bang in 1986, when bowler hats were finally hung up, you wouldn't have bet the farm on London surpassing New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo as Mammon's international nexus. Yet the 325,000 souls who operate in the UK capital's financial hub have now overtaken their New York rivals in size of the funds managed (including offshore business); they hold 70% of the global secondary bond market and the City dominates foreign exchange trading. And its institutions paid out £9 billion in bonuses in December. The Square Mile has now spread both eastwards from EC3 to Canary Wharf and westwards into Mayfair, where many of the private equity 'locusts' and their hedge fund pals now hang out.

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

参考答案: Despite the doubt that London will never fly because of humble background and deplorable experiences (burned down in 1748), the prohibitively high living cost, inferior transport systems and threat of terrorist attack, the UK capital has now overtaken their New York rivals in the funds managed, the global secondary bond market, foreign exchange trading and 'become the world's mighty money capital.

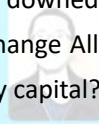
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- 朱晓丹 雅思听力 7 到 8分
- 董森 雅思阅读 5.5 到 6.5分, 听力 5分 到6分
- 5. Beauty contest 到 7分
- 张蔓蔓 雅思写作 5.5分 到 7分

原文 (考试真题与该文在某些单词上有出入, 可能被出题者修改过, 但 95%是相同的)



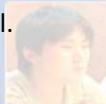
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Jennifer

雅思口语、写作主讲, 澳洲游洋雅思名师, 钻研雅思口语写作提高学员的语感, 深受学员喜爱。



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游洋雅思学校的老师非常敬业, 在培训之后, 老师仍然打电话询问我的雅思学习情况。而我的雅思成绩也在他们的督促下, 得到了很大的提高, 3个月内雅思成绩由6分提高到7分, 解决了我移民的梦想。在这里我表示由衷的感谢。 曹振伟 听 7 说 7 读 7.5 写 7

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

Opponents argue that beauty pageants, whether its 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 women are on a diet at any one time and 70% of school girls say they want to lose weight, despite the fact that most have a normal BMI, such messages are profoundly hazardous to the mental health of young Australians.

6. Technology prediction

As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium?

We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotex 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 on line, so, rather than take up space

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in the country's dry, desolate northern savannah. Her job, unpaid and dangerous, was to protect her parents' livestock from preying jackals and leopards. She saw wildlife as the enemy, and many of the other indigenous inhabitants of Namibia's rural communal lands shared her view. Wildlife poaching was commonplace. Fifteen years later, 31 year old Pascolena's life and outlook are very different. She has built a previously undreamed of career in tourism and is the first black Namibian to be appointed manager of a guest lodge. Her village, and hundreds of others, have directly benefited from government efforts to devolve management and tourism development on communal lands to conservancies run by indigenous peoples. "Now we see the wildlife as our way of creating jobs and opportunities as the tourism industry grows," she says. "The future is better with wildlife around, not only for jobs, but also for the environment".

参考答案: Pascolena Florry, whose job was herding goats in Namibia when it gained independence, because of her job she treated wildlife as enemies and so did others in that community, but she changed her view later at her 30s, then built her career in tourism and along with other members of the village benefited from efforts of government.

9. SLP 警察

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

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

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

"I am not there to patrol the school.

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

• 董森 雅思阅读 5.5 到 6.5分, 听力 5分到6分

The use of fake ID among older students is among the issues he has already discussed with principals.

Parents' groups responded to the program positively, but said it may spark a range of community reactions.

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"It is a good thing and an innovative idea and there could be some positive benefits," Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer

Danielle Cronin said. "Different communities will respond to this kind of presence in different ways."

参考答案: Armed police have been introduced to schools across the state of NSW for reducing crime rates and educating students, and they will build positive relationships with students despite the relations were already under strain, although constable Purvis pointed out some issues identified like the use of fake ID, it is undeniable the idea of sending police to schools is innovative and there are positive benefits.



王冀兴 (Jeffrey)

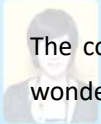
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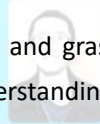
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10. Grass and cow



杨 琳 (Lynn)

口语名师，9年雅思教学一线经验，累计培训学员4000+



刘 非 (Jeff)

雅思听力、口语、写作、阅读、综合课程名师，雅思听力8.5分

The co evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature's underappreciated wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat. For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass which single stomached creatures (like us can't digest into high quality protein). They can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty five gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

The co-evolutionary relationship means cows can spread and fertilize grass, and grass can feed cows and make cows reproduce, and the possession of a large volume rumen enables cows to digest grass which cannot be digested for single stomached creatures.

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澳洲游洋雅思光荣榜 (2011年4月到2011年8月)

- 高振宇 雅思口语 6分到7分，写作 5.5分到7分
- 李思奇 雅思口语 6到7分，阅读 6.5到7分
- 王伟 雅思总分 6.5到7分
- 朱晓丹 雅思听力 7到8分
- 董森 雅思阅读 5.5到6.5分，听力 5分到6分
- 葛晨 雅思总分 6分到7分
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