



2017 最新 PTE 阅读机经

阅读单选

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.

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



3.

问: 为什么有些人会用 written material?

答案: 可以让他们 add information to other data they have collected.

4.

纽约大学研究城市里低收入的妈妈是怎么培养孩子 cognitive awareness

答案: 选择带 poorer mum live in city 的选项。

5. 问: 为什么学生一直重复已经说过的东西在自己的 ESSAY 里面, 他们这样做 to meet the ten pages requirement

答案: increase the length of the assignment

6.

问: Scientists 做科学研究, 问哪些 women are investigated?

答案: women from a wide range/women from rural areas (不确定)

7.

一种电脑游戏, 有 GO 的, 类似 alpha go, 有三个选项。

答案: 以后有可能赢人类。

8.

一段表格和文字, 说一种 P 字头的系数, 可以测量科技发明的影响。这些发明往往能降低成本。表格有近 10 年的发明, 其中 4 个是 50 年以后的发明, 问哪个对。选项答案缺失。

9.

Crimes and deviance

Not all crimes are deviant, over-speeding for example Tax evasion is deviant.

选 speeding is not deviant



10.

有一题是一个通知教学生怎么去交作业，必须到 classroom 来交，有个界面，左边是上传作业，右边是你要写一个没有抄袭的说明。问 What is the reason of the instruction of submitting assignments?

答案: student may copy others work. (其他选项有:告知学生 classroom is too crowded,避免学校 stuff 走错教室, 避免学生交作业过程中出现问题)

11.

有一个单选是讲 查阅文献的时候一定要看书籍的出版年代，然后问题是 Purpose

答案: 选 the book is old edition (有 old edition 的一项，因为太老的书可能信息不准确了)

12.

有个单选是关于 Venus 金星的。Magnetic field in Venus changed the atmosphere, 选跟这句相关的。☞

13.

有一个单选，有一个古老的地方 D 开头的，然后问为什么那个组织有 POWER, 答案选带有 LAW 的那一项。因为 block message of law 在文中有 rules 和 secrecy 对应 block.

14.

记者和评论家不一样的地方，文章很长，答案是最后一段靠近最后的地方，选择“他们对于评论某件事的方法是不一样的”，不确定，请考试时候再验证。☞

15.

有一题关于 Greenhouse emissions trend from 1780 to 2005, 答案缺失

16.

猴子没有语言，但是也可以通过 sounds and actions in group to communicate, 答案缺失

17.

Which of the statement is correct? Answer: if you selected an insurance through AHM.

(这一题关键词 OSHC, health provider; medibank; AHM, health provider)

18.

有一题关于 jelly fish, 问 envision 是什么意思。

答案: envision vt. 想象, 预想

19.

问科学实验和艺术的共同点是什么，提到 communicate, 说他们是可以互相交流的，答案类似这个意思。



20.

问 illusive 什么意思?答案: 错觉的, 幻觉的, 迷惑人的。

21.

有一题说现在很多人 home-working, 但是有很多顾虑, 穿着睡衣工作不是很好, 问题是括号里的话有什么含义?

答案: 是 home-working 的一个例子。

22.

男女对话, 男的抱怨课程表周一上讲座, 一周五天天天有课, 女的表示这没什么稀奇的。答案是选跟“课程排的满很正常”这个意思有关的一项。

23.

澳大利亚语言消失, 一个是因为土著讲英语, 保存品味语言的方法是 record video book。关注 record video book 意思的选项。

24.

有一题, 想赚钱除了要有雄心之外, 还要有钱支持你去买原材料, 问演讲者对这两个选择持有什么态度, 选相辅相成。

答案: 医学

26.

珠穆朗玛峰那篇 FIB, 这个题也作为选择题, 问题是为什么保留 everest 这个名字? 全文请参见 FIB。

26.

没文化最高的地区

答案: 80%那个

27.

Beatles, 提到 recording system, 他们的 personality, 以及他们从年轻到成熟的经历。答案缺失





阅读多选

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.
- 2.

Here is a part of Spain's sun-baked Andalusia 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



3.

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问 in the last paragraph, what information can you have?

答案: multigrade 和 monograde 拥有相似的教学资源
在这个地区的 multigrade 要比其他国家的好



4.

有个题关于养小孩的成本。

答案: 统计部门不 **data widely available**

人们忽视养育小孩成本

5.

问: **industries which require more than 50%**?有哪两个部门超过 50%? 文中开始直接提到 **education and health is over half**

答案: 教育和健康 (language 和 medicine 的部门对应教育和健康)

6.

有一个题,说的是水母在欧洲攻占某个地方,数量很多,科学家怎样说的。问 **invasion** 在文中有什么作用?

答案: 事态严重

用词生动形象

7.

19 世纪后女性地位发生了变化,不像以前一样要那么多孩子,很多女的晚结婚,甚至不结婚,事业上有成就。在学校工作或者成了小说家。问: 19 世纪后的变化是什么?

答案: 家庭 **size** 变小; 不结婚在社会上也 **acceptable** (混淆选项: 结婚 **Less popular**)



8.

Culture 在商业以及公司的运用，说公司很早就意识到这个问题，并且员工也能很好的适应不同的文化，在其他国家工作的时候，也在发现不同的文化，公司认为有的时候他们能得到 local company 的帮助。UK 的回忆就是针对问题来开会，而其他国家则可能只是 discussion。最后说，商业应该与其他国家奖励 business relationship。

答案: 1. other countries use meeting for social purpose 2. It is necessary to build up a business relationship with other countries.

9.

介绍 Impressionist painting 的，举例子有 Monet, 答案: 会将 history paintings 进行 imaginary 的创作。另外一个答案不确定。

10.

有一题，关于 investigate on genetic problem for health. Physician get the test method. 答案缺失

11.

有一题，关于 ligin, 最后才提到 ligin, 问为什么动物不能全部消化 Plants? 选最后一个包括 ligin 的选项 decomposition fib encroachment (答案有待验证)

12.

关于 limitation of research, 问有什么不足之处 (drawback)。文章有提到技术不好，设备不好，主观臆断，影响实验不能正确解释一些事情或者找到答案。



13.

有一题, 关于美国移民, 给跟没给一样, 最多最多给点 government aid 或者 send money 等。

答案缺失

14.

AUS 和 NZ 的军队在土耳其战争中, 这题比较难, 有一个答案是确定的: 对澳洲现代人的 value 有巨大影响。

15.

有一题, 关于一个地方旅游业发展, 吸引了大量游客 (influx tourists), 但是最近抢劫事件增多, 导致游客去哪里是 risk their lives。 答案有待验证

16.

关于 Job training 的几个 advantages, 答案: relatively inexpensive 和 flexible pace.

17.

Youth unemployment and terrorist

答案: 1.Youth unemployed tend to be more violent. 2. Youth only a few of them participate terrorist activity (答案有待验证)

18.

508BC 的时候的 population, 答案: 1.population declining; 2.Family size ca not be foreseen

19.

Written material 如何被 researchers 使用? 答案: add more information; 另一答案缺失



////////////////////我是一定能考过的分割线////////////////////

FIB

1.

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.

2.

The ocean floor is home to many unique communities of plants and animals. Most of these marine ecosystems are near the water surface, such as the Great Barrier Reef, a 2,000-km-long coral **formation** off the 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 springs at a depth of 2.5 km, on the Galapagos Rift (spreading ridge) off the coast of Ecuador. This exciting discovery was not really a **surprise**. Since the early 1970s, scientists had predicted that hot springs (geothermal vents) should be found at the active spreading centers along the mid-oceanic ridges, where magma, at temperatures over 1,000 °C, presumably was being erupted to form new oceanic crust. More exciting, because it was totally **unexpected**, was the discovery of abundant and unusual sea life -- giant tube worms, huge clams, and mussels -- that **thrived** around the hot springs.

Disaster	aggregation	frigid	grow	natural
Unexpected	<u>aswarm</u>	formation	surprise	thrived



3. 给阿拉伯学生开课

Arab students will be able to sign up to study at a **distance** for the business courses in their own language. The Edinburgh Business School **announced** the project at a reception in Cairo on Saturday. It is hoped the course will improve links between the university and the Arab business world. A university spokeswoman said: "The Arabic MBA will **raise** the profile of Heriot-Watt University and the Edinburgh Business School among businesses in the Arabic-speaking world and will create a strong network of graduates in the **region**." The first **intake** of students is expected later this year. Professor Keith Lumsden, director of Edinburgh Business School, said: "Arabic is a major global language and the Arab world is a center for business and industrial development. We are proud to work with Arab International Education to meet the demands of the region."

4.

India Onion

The most **vital** ingredient in Indian cooking, the **basic** element with which all dishes begin and, normally, the cheapest vegetable available, the pink onion is an essential item in the shopping basket of families of all classes. But in recent weeks, the onion has started to seem an unaffordable **luxury** for India's poor. Over the past few days, another sharp **surge** in prices has begun to unsettle the influential urban middle classes. The sudden spike in prices has been caused by large exports to neighboring countries and a shortage of **supply**.

Basic supply costly luxury increase staple





5. Estee Lauder

Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she “was growing a nice little business.” And that it is. A little business that **controls** 45% of the cosmetics market in US 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 saleslady 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.



6.

DNA barcoding was invented by Paul Hebert of the University of Guelph, in Ontario, Canada, in 2003. His idea was to generate a unique identification tag for each species based on a short stretch of DNA. Separating species would then be a simple task of sequencing this tiny bit of DNA. Dr Hebert proposed part of a gene called cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) as suitable to the task. All animals have it. It seems to vary enough, but not too much, to act as a reliable marker. And it is easily extracted, because it is one of a handful of genes found outside the cell nucleus, in structures called mitochondria.

Barcoding has taken off rapidly since Dr Hebert invented it. When the idea was proposed, it was expected to be a boon to taxonomists trying to name the world's millions of species. It has, however, proved to have a far wider range of uses than the merely academic—most promisingly in the realm of public health.

One health-related project is the Mosquito Barcoding Initiative being run by Yvonne-Marie Linton of the Natural History Museum in London. This aims to barcode 80% of the world's mosquitoes within the next two years, to help control mosquito-borne diseases. Mosquitoes are responsible for half a billion malarial infections and 1m deaths every year. They also transmit devastating diseases such as yellow fever, West Nile fever and dengue. However, efforts to control them are consistently undermined by the difficulty and expense of identifying mosquitoes—of which there are at least 3,500 species, many of them hard to tell apart.



7. 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.

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. (这一段会出阅读选择题)

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.

8. 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.

9. 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.



10. 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 Montenegro in 2006.

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.



11.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.

12.

Plants & Animals are a Montreal--based indie rock trio that began playing together as kids. Touring arduously for about five years after their proper full--length debut in 2008, they pretty much made their records on the go until 2013. So the band' s decision to be slow, deliberate, and thorough on their latest offering, *Waltzed In From The Rumbling*, represents a major change of pace. Finally sleeping in their in own beds while recording, the band assembled the album over the course of nine seasons. It' s a return to their origins, but it also pushes audaciously forward.

The aesthetic varies wildly and wonderfully from track to track, each song having its own hermetic seal but somehow still melding cohesively as a body of work. Jangling guitars, drums leaning toward the off--kilter swing of J Dilla, found sounds, a hint of shoegaze, and unorthodox instrumentation come together to keep the ear constantly engaged with a feeling of constant evolution. They found an antique guiro next to a broken VCR and recorded both. They made an empty fridge sound like a timpani drum. They recorded gossip on a city bus. They brought in classical string flourishes. They sometimes left mistakes if they felt they were perfectly imperfect. It' s truly DIY, but with a feel of big production value that makes the album soar.

Contemplative lyrics anchor the album through all the exploratory **wandering**. The words are delivered melodically, belying their potency, but listening beyond the pretty aesthetic reveals piercing observations and an undeniable translation of feeling. The simplicity of the penetrating refrain on the three--part mini **opus** "Je Voulais Te Dire" is a paragon of how the lyrics effortlessly cut through the instrumentation. Guitarist/vocalist Warren Spicer sings "It's only love, but you want it bad," encompassing how we try to avoid and downplay our desire for love and affection, but ultimately search and long for it anyway.



13.

Back" Diamonds May Come From Outer Space

An exotic type of diamond may have come to Earth from outer space, scientists say. Called carbonado or "black" diamonds, the **mysterious** stones are found in Brazil and the Central African Republic. They are **unusual** for being the color of charcoal and full of frothy bubbles. The diamonds, which can weigh in at more than 3,600 carats, can also have a face that looks like melted glass. Because of their **odd** appearance, the diamonds are **unsuitable** as gemstones. But they do have industrial applications and were used in the drill bits that helped dig the Panama Canal. Now a team led by Stephen Haggerty of Florida International University in Miami has presented a new study **suggesting** that the odd stones were brought to Earth by an asteroid billions of years ago. The findings were published online in the journal *Astrophysical Journal Letters* on December 20. The scientists exposed polished pieces of carbonado to extremely intense infrared light. The test revealed the presence of many hydrogen-- carbon bonds, indicating that the diamonds probably

formed in a hydrogen--rich environment—such as that found in space. The diamonds also showed strong similarities to tiny nanodiamonds, which are frequently found in meteorites. "They're not **identical**," Haggerty said, "but they're very similar." Astrophysicists, he added, have developed theories predicting that nanodiamonds form easily in the titanic stellar explosions called supernovas, which scatter debris through interstellar space. The deposits in the Central African Republic and Brazil, he said, probably come from the impact of a diamond--rich asteroid billions of years ago, when South America and Africa were joined.

14.

By the Bronze Age drinking vessels were being made of sheet metal, primarily bronze or gold. However, the peak of feasting -- and in particular, of the 'political' type of feast -- came in the late Hallstatt period (about 600--450 BC), soon after the foundation of the Greek **colony** of Massalia (Marseille) at the mouth of the Rhine. From that date on, the blood of the grape began to make its way north and east along major river systems together with imported metal and ceramic drinking vessels from the Greek world.

Wine was thus added to the list of mood--altering beverages -- such as mead and ale (see coloured text below) -- available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe. Attic pottery fragments found at hillforts such as Heuneburg in Germany and luxury goods such as the monumental 5th century Greek bronze krater (or wine mixing vessel) found at Vix in Burgundy supply archaeological evidence of this interaction. Organic **containers** such as leather or wooden wine barrels may also have travelled north into Europe but have not survived. It is unknown what goods were **traded** in return, but they may have included salted meat, hides, timber, amber and slaves.



15.

DNA barcoding was invented by Paul Hebert of the University of Guelph, in Ontario, Canada, in 2003. His idea was to **generate** a unique identification tag for each species based on a short stretch of DNA. Separating species would then be a simple task of sequencing this tiny bit of DNA. Dr Hebert proposed part of a gene called cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) as suitable to the task. All animals have it. It seems to vary enough, but not too much, to act as a reliable marker. And it is easily **extracted**, because it is one of a handful of genes found outside the cell nucleus, in structures called mitochondria.

The idea worked, and it has dramatically reduced the time (to less than an hour) and expense (to less than \$2) of using DNA to identify species. And thus, in July this year, Dr Victor's mystery goby became *Coryphopterus kuna*. It was the first vertebrate to have its DNA barcode—a sequence of about 600 genetic “letters”—included in its official description.

Barcoding has taken off rapidly since Dr Hebert invented it. When the idea was proposed, it was expected to be a **boon** to taxonomists trying to name the world's millions of species. It has, however, proved to have a far wider range of uses than the merely academic—most promisingly in the **realm** of public health.

One health--related project is the Mosquito Barcoding Initiative being run by Yvonne-- Marie



Linton of the Natural History Museum in London. This aims to barcode 80% of the world's mosquitoes within the next two years, to help control mosquito-borne diseases. Mosquitoes are responsible for half a billion malarial infections and 1m deaths every year. They also transmit devastating diseases such as yellow fever, West Nile fever and dengue. However, efforts to control them are consistently undermined by the difficulty and expense of identifying mosquitoes—of which there are at least 3,500 species, many of them hard to tell apart.

16. smallpox 了解背景

According to the literature, the history of vaccination can be traced back to as early as the 7th century when the monks in India tried to immunize themselves by drinking snake venom. The first vaccination was inoculation with human smallpox, a practice widely carried out in ancient India, Arabia, and China. This method of vaccination consisted of collecting pus from a patient suffering from mild form of smallpox virus infection and inoculating the sample to a healthy human, which later led to a minor infection [1,2].

This method was first introduced in England by a Greek named E. Timoni. However, this method had a risk of spreading smallpox in the community and even worsening the health condition of the person who received the inoculation [3].

While the use of human smallpox vaccine was controversial, E. Jenner came up with bovine smallpox vaccine in 1796; this new method also faced controversy, but continued to be universalized. Smallpox became a preventable disease by injecting pus extracted from a human infected with cowpox virus. Jenner named the substance "vaccine" after the Latin word "vacca" which means "cow," and thus the process of giving vaccine became "vaccination" [4,5].



17. Richard Morris

Richard Morris, of the school of accounting at the University of NSW, which requires an **entrance** score in the top 5 percent of students, says **attendance** has been a problem since the late 1990s.

“Sometimes in the lectures we’ve only got about one-third of students **enrolled** attending.” He said. “it definitely is a problem. If you don’t turn up to class you’re missing out on the whole richness of the **experience** you don’t think a whole lot, you don’t **engage** in debates with other students- or with your teachers.”

It is not all gloom, said Professor John Dearn, a Pro Vice-Chancellor at the University of Canberra, who said the internet was **transforming** the way students **access** and use information.

“It is strange that despite all the evidence as to their ineffectiveness, **traditional** lectures seem to



persist in our universities.”

18. wolf

The two researchers showed that reintroducing the wolves was **correlated** with increased growth of willow and cottonwood in the park. Why? Because grazing animals such as elk were **avoiding** sites from which they couldn't easily escape, the scientists **claimed**. And as the woody plants and trees grew taller and thicker, beaver **colonies** expanded.

19.

But Ms Bishop says Australian universities only enroll foreign students once they have achieved international standards of language **proficiency**.

“This has been an extraordinary attack by Professor Birrell on your universities.” She said. “international students must meet international benchmarks in English language in order to get a place at a university in Australia and they can't get into university without reaching that international standard.”

University of Canberra vice chancellor Roger Dean also says international students are required to sit an English test before being **admitted** to nearly all Australian universities.

“there are, of course, intercultural difficulties as well as language difficulties.” He said. “there are, of course, also many Australian students who don't speak such fantastically good English either.

“so we're trying to push the standard even higher than present but it's a very useful one already.” Ms Bishop says Australia's university system has high standards.

“I've seen no **evidence** to suggest that students are not able to complete their courses because they're failing in English yet they're being passed by the universities.” she said.

“international education is one of our largest exports, It's our fourth largest export and it's in the interest of our universities to **maintain** very high standards because their **reputation** is at stake.



20.

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

21.

Federal Education Minister Julie Bishop says she has seen no evidence that foreign students are graduating from Australian universities with poor English skills. Research by Monash University academic Bob Birreli has found a third of foreign students are graduating without a competent level of English. But Ms Bishop says Australian universities only enroll foreign students once they

have achieved international standards of language proficiency.



22.

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more and more like the job of chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians practices don't just need to know medicine. They must also be able to **balance** budgets, **motivate** a large and diverse staff and **make** difficult marketing and legal decisions.

以下没有原文，只有大概内容，请酌情参考

23. 关于未来世界孤独现象的假说，按照科学家预测，以后每个人都会独居，研究显示，英美国年轻人的好朋友数量逐年递减，以后大家都是 loner。

24. 中国文化传到日本，自己发扬光大。

25. 牛顿对光学的研究，光没有 **weight**，可以在水中折射，直线传播。

26. 学生业余打工，**extra** income, **debt** that they can't pay off, change the **limit** of working hours, many students **exceed** 15 working hours.

27. 大豆之类的食品代替肉类，而且越来越多的客人愿意尝试，因为大豆这类食物富含大量的蛋白质。

28. 讲 **wind** 的形成，轻的 **air** 和重的 **air** 会怎样，温度有差别，总是从一个方向传递。

29. 美国人慷慨捐款: **donor**, **emphasis**, **reliance on**

30. 有一篇讲了 **current** 最有名的是微软的比尔盖茨和某公司的某个人，有个选择 **both**

31. 美国 2025 年飞机很多，**as many times as**，它们要确保在不同的 **altitude**，以避免 **collision**，同时空中还会有 **rocket** 携带的 **satellite** 和太空旅行的 **tourist**。

32. 公司 **self-assessment** 的 360 度全面考核，有内部考核还有 **external**，有助于 **Promotion and pay decision**。



33. 墨西哥之类的国家吃虫子，还说了需求很大导致某些品种的虫子数量居间，那些昆虫很有营养。

34. 提到某大学要重新开一个 honours of sciences 什么的学位，校长说这个 revolutionary approach (differs) from 曾经是 undergraduate 时期的方针。

35. 讲 behaviourist，填空的答案有 Personality, experience, 最后一个空是 stimuli

36. Science work is mostly based on observation. Science will observe and test it using experiment.... If it is correct then he can publish his result. Once scientist gather enough data...

into... of the way of life.



into... of the way of life.

最后，阅读 FIB 请关注以下词汇

Poring, succinctly, suspect, discovery, opened, prolific, formation, frigid, surprise, unexpected, thrived, distance, announced, raise, region, intake, vital, basic, luxury, surge, supply, controls, changed, selling, stalked, potent, generate, extracted, boon, realm, responsible, transmit, undermined, surveyors, illusion, accepted, reservations, surpassed, necessarily, mountainous, accents, pronunciation, characteristics, demonstrate, constructed, skeleton, investigate, coveted, including, observed, engages, influence, operations, earlier, plagued, explored, unsympathetic, experience, correlated, avoiding, colonies, knowledge, converting, traditional, online, extra, debt, limit, border, edge, exceed, pouring, suspect, discovery, prolific, championed, odd, suggesting, donor, emphasis, reliance on, vivid portrait, survive, categorize, risk, adverse, evidence, proficiency, reputation, passionate, opportunities, chances, criticism, take off, evidence, diplomacy, proficiency, salty, trading, presumption, biology, habitants, species, obligated, depression, colony, alcohol, containers, as many times as, altitude, collision, rocket, satellite, tourist.

////////////////////////////////////我是一定能考过的分割线////////////////////////////////////



REORDER

1.

- 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.

2.

- 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.



3. 

- 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。

4.

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。



5.

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.

6.

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.



7. 备注 ABCDE 是正确的按照顺序排列, 以下如同。

- A. Despite posting healthy profits, Volkswagen shares trade at a discount to peers due to bad reputation among investors.
- B. The main problem with Volkswagen is the past.
- C. Many investors have been disappointed and frightened away.
- D. A disastrous capital hike, an expensive foray into truck business and uncertainty about the reason for a share buyback has in recent years left investors bewildered.
- E. Volkswagen shares trade at about nine times the 2002 estimated earnings, compared to BMW's 19 and are the second cheapest in the sector.



8.

A A simple way to disprove this hypothesis (the Innateness Hypothesis) is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech. A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.

B Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike homo sapiens, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as delicately as human vocal cords.

C It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language. Perhaps they can acquire grammar like humans if they could only express it some other way.

D The obvious alternative is sign language, since all primates have extremely dexterous hands and sign language is a language. You have probably already read about the regular chimpanzees Washoe and Nim Chimpsky, and the lowland gorilla Koko, all of whom learned to sign and interact very naturally with their trainers.

E All of these animals were taught to sign in order to get food, tickling, grooming, toys, and to get out of their cages. The question, then, is chimpanzee and gorilla signing language?

9.

1. SEPAHUA, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.

2. That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally loggable land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the town. "Boundaries are on maps," says a local logger, "maps are only in Lima," the capital.

3. In 2001 the government, egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the



relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.

4. It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.

5. Instead, it auctioned 40--year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.

10.

1. 第一句是提问，问有没有什么 system 能怎么怎么样？

2. Well, there is, 直接回答提问。

3. It is a system……. (注意这里是代词应用的技巧，指代第一句中的 system)

4. This enables……. tools……. (this 指代这个 system, 第一次引入 tools)

5. These tools……. (These 代词的定位，指代上一句引入的 tools)

11.

1. 某位 wal-- mart 超市的大神 found out that consumers spent all their money.

2. This trend…….. negative effect… (This trend 指代的是上一句消费者没钱的现象)


3. The damage caused by …… (the damage 指代的是上一句 negative effect).

4. Much more …… (最后延伸话题作为结尾)

12. 

Science 对我们不止有好的影响，还有坏的影响，eg, 电话会影响我们的注意力，导致 accident(按照这个顺序排)



13. 

- A. Fireworks and special effects will also turn the bridge into a giant Aboriginal flag before the 9pm fireworks display.
- B. "It's about how we're all so affected by the harbour and its surrounds, how special it is to all of us and how it moves us," said the Welcome to Country's creative director, Rhoda Roberts.
- C. From 8:40pm, the bridge will be turned into a canvas showing the Welcome to Country ceremony.
- D. Fireworks and special effects, including a red "waterfall" from the bridge base, will turn the structure built in 1932 into a giant Aboriginal flag shortly after the sun sets for the last time in 2015.

14.

- 1.在一个小地方，在亚马逊，介绍地理位置，
- 2.然后废除了什么，变成了自然保护区
- 3.这里的委员会规定不需研究儿童抗抑郁药，驳回了一些公司对这个决定的投诉
- 4.解释了原因是怕导致儿童有自虐倾向。

15.

Energy industry 需要人才
尤其是工厂类别
工程类不但工作机会多，而且研究经费多



他们研究部门拿到的经费是什么的两倍
(每一句有提到下一项的 key word)

16.

有个人著作很多, 图书馆按照 date 和种类排列, 但是没有 search devices

17.

美国黑人平等事件—黑女 Rose 不肯让座被抓, 有名人替她辩护, 最终成为全美的种族平等运动

18. 

Vegetarian: a. 先说他们吃什么

b. 说他们还吃什么

c. 学校针对他们做出了 improvement

d. 总结了下这种 Improvement 的影响

19.

a. International date line 国际日界线, imaginary line 假想线; 虚线 on the earth's surface, generally following the 180° meridian (adj. 子午线的; 最高点的 n. [天] 子午线, [天] 经线: 顶点) of longitude, where, by international agreement, travelers change dates.

b. The date line is necessary to avoid a confusion that would otherwise result.

c. For example, if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24 hr would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them.

d. The same problem would arise if two travelers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth, 180° of longitude distant.

e. The apparent paradox is resolved by requiring that the traveler crossing the date line change his date, thus bringing the travelers into agreement when they meet.



20.

- a. 有一个研究问题，提到一个 11 岁男孩被寄养好几个家庭作为例子
- b. 此外他还上过好几个学校
- c. 这样的后果就是很难融入社会
- d. 此外还有就是成绩也不好
- e. 最后的结果就是把他送到他的亲戚家让他能够得到更好的照顾

21. sea level rise

- a. 讲有许多人生活在 flooding 的威胁下
- b. 海平面每上升一次，就有更多的人处于危险中
- c. 科学家预测海平面每上升 0.5cm 就会有 xx 人处于危险
- d. 每上升 1cm 就会有 xx 人处于危险。

22. language

- a. It is wrong, however, to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills,



because language stands apart in several ways.

b. 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.

c. By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune.

d. Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.

e. But just the opposite is true--language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive ability.

23.

某些地方不得出售某些药，除非是某某条款特许的，此外批发商也要检查好这些店有没有 License,然后违法的话有什么处罚。

24.

1. Competence 和 performance 不同，competence 是指你知道多少。

2. performance 指的是你的表现，你知道多少是通过你的表现来体现。

3. 举个例子，开车

4. 先学 code，表示你有 competence。

5. 然后是路考，是 performance

25. 语言的发展，前两句讲语言保存后三句说音乐是一种好的保存语言的方式。第三句话有 but，说 Music 很难用 word 记录。💬

26. 关于有两个人开启了一个 program 是让父亲多参与孩子的阅读活动。答案缺失

27. 讲员工的工作态度，有哪些 employee satisfy their job, other employees 期待更多的 challenges motivation。答案缺失



28.

1. take underestimated company
2. add a debt
3. leave to cook for 5 years
4. get profit
5. 这就是收益菜谱，经营的秘密

29.

员工花很多时间在工作上，management 应该减少员工 time bankrupt，这样对 business 有影响。答案缺失

30. 

1. 素食者不吃肉
2. such a diet 不合理均衡，不健康
3. restaurants 改善菜品 to meet these requirements



31.

- 1.fiber is similar to wool and silk
- 2.however, much cheaper
- 3.fiber use for clothing
- 4.inaddition, other use

32.

- 1.车祸多发生在早上
- 2.举例子数据早上 1 点到 5 点
- 3.其中很多青少年司机
- 4.表示应该对青少年多一些 concern
- 5.新的措施

33.

- 1.1994 年对 200 个青少年的水果摄取量进行调查
- 2.在 2004 年对同样的人又调查一次
- 3.发现他们摄取量有所减少
- 4.家长要反思

34.

小孩表达感情不像大人一样, 答案缺失

35.

职员在各种场合的发言, 答案缺失

36.

Australia 的贸易立法, 答案缺失

37.

印度科技 CEO, 答案缺失



38.

一共四句话, 前三句都是 community 开头, 以下并非正确顺序, community has been advised..., community declare..., no sought for approval... 答案缺失

39. 金融危机

Global crisis, lending pressure is manageable 有提到美国次贷危机, 答案缺失

40.

内容介绍了一个 festival, 那个节日每年在一个地方开, 然后介绍那个地名。指代明显。

41.

Conferences UN 1970, 内容和答案缺失