

PTE-阅读

RO速记顺口溜

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RO速记口诀

适用于：复习时间不够，目标要求不高，考前想要快速复习一遍RO的同学
教研团会持续更新哦~

排序	标题	内容	解析	快速记忆口诀	
1	Peru Timber - SEPAHUA	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>"Boundaries are on maps," says a local logger, "maps are only in Lima," the capital. (考试中在from the town后结束)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 塞帕瓦是秘鲁亚马逊丛林边缘的一个摇摇欲坠的小镇，它依偎在地图上的一个口袋里，这有一条同名的河流流入乌鲁班巴河。</p> <p>2) 这个口袋指的是夹在四个自然保护区之间的一小块合法可砍伐的土地，这些自然保护区都盛产红木，从镇上可以到达。一位当地的伐木工人说：“地图上有界线，地图上只有首都利马有。”(考试中在从镇上后结束)</p> <p>3) 2001年，在环保组织世界自然基金会(WWF)的怂恿下，政府试图对允许伐木的秘鲁亚马逊地区相对较小的区域进行监管。</p> <p>4) 废除了以前的年度合同制度。</p> <p>5. 相反，它拍卖了在地图上划分的区域40年的采伐权，并有权每年开采该区域5%的木材。目的是鼓励严格的管理计划和可持续开采。”</p>	<p>1) SEPAHUA是小破镇</p> <p>2) 口袋指合法采集</p> <p>3) WWF规范伐木</p> <p>4) 废除年度合同制</p> <p>5. 拍卖地图采伐权</p>	<p>1) SEPAHUA、a ramshackle town</p> <p>2) pocket、legally loggable land</p> <p>3) WWF、regulate logging</p> <p>4) abolished、annual contracts</p> <p>5. auctioned、map、right</p>
2	Mandarin	<p>1) Mandarin is the most common language in the world as it is the official language of China, and one the official languages of Singapore.</p> <p>2) Thus, Mandarin is commonly referred to as Chinese.</p> <p>3) But in fact, it is just one of many Chinese languages.</p> <p>4) Depending on the region, Chinese people also speak Wu, Hunanese, Jiaoxinese, Hakka, Min, and many other languages.</p> <p>5) Even in one province, there can be multiple languages spoken.</p> <p>6) For example, in Fujian province, you can hear Min, Fuzhounese, and Mandarin being spoken, each being very distinct from the other.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 普通话是最常用的语言，因为它是中国的官方语言，也是新加坡的官方语言之一。</p> <p>2) 因此，普通话通常被称为汉语。</p> <p>3) 但事实上，它只是中国众多语言中的一种。</p> <p>4) 根据地区的不同，中国人也说吴语、湖南话、江话、客家话、闽话和许多其他语言。</p> <p>5) 即使在一个省，也可能有多种语言。</p> <p>6) 例如，在福建省，你可以听到闽话、福州话和普通话，每一种都非常不同。</p>	<p>1) 普通话是官方语言</p> <p>2) 称为汉语</p> <p>3) 中国语言的一种</p> <p>4) 中国人也说其他语言</p> <p>5) 一个省多种语言</p> <p>6) 福建省听到闽语、福州话</p>	<p>1) Mandarin、official language</p> <p>2) Chinese</p> <p>3) one of Chinese</p> <p>4) Chinese、speak、other languages</p> <p>5) one province、multiple languages</p> <p>6) Fujian province、Min、Fuzhounese</p>

3	Writing a book	<p>1) For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book.</p> <p>2) Not an ordinary book, but a literature book.</p> <p>3) I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done.</p> <p>4) What I did is what you will need to do.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1)多年来,我一直想写一本书。</p> <p>2)不是普通的书,而是文学书。</p> <p>3)我会广泛阅读文学作品,并思考如何才能做得像他们一样好。</p> <p>4)我所做的就是你需要做的。</p>	<p>1) 写一本书</p> <p>2) 非普通,是文学</p> <p>3) 阅读和思考</p> <p>4) 你需要做</p>	<p>1) writing a book</p> <p>2) not ordinary, literature</p> <p>3) reading, think about</p> <p>4) you, need to do</p>
4	Language	<p>1) It is wrong, however, to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways.</p> <p>2) 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.</p> <p>3) By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune. 4) Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.</p> <p>5) But just the opposite is true - language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 然而,夸大语言和其他认知技能之间的相似性是错误的,因为语言在许多方面是不同的。</p> <p>2) 首先,语言的使用是普遍的——所有正常发育的儿童都至少会说一种语言,许多人还会不止一种。</p> <p>3) 相比之下,不是每个人都能精通复杂的数学推理,很少人能把画画好,还有很多人不能调音。</p> <p>4) 因为每个人都有能力学习说和理解语言,这看起来可能很简单。但事实恰恰相反——语言是人类所有认知能力中最复杂的一种。</p>	<p>1) 夸大语言相似很离谱</p> <p>2) 小孩子会说多种语言</p> <p>3) 相反大家不会数画音</p> <p>4) 语言看似简单至极</p> <p>5. 语言实则最为复杂</p>	<p>1) to exaggerate the similarity between language、It is wrong</p> <p>2) children、many learn more than one.</p> <p>3) By contrast、mathematical、paint、tune</p> <p>4) it may seem to be simple.</p> <p>5. language is one of the most complex</p>
5	Jet Stream	<p>1) Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8mi (11) 3- 12)9 km) above the surface of the earth.</p> <p>2) They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses. There are four major jet streams.</p> <p>3) 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.</p> <p>4) Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.</p> <p>5) 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.</p>	<p>1)急流,在地球表面上方7 - 8英里(11) 3- 12)9公里)的高度发现的狭窄的、快速的气流或管道。</p> <p>2) 它们是由相邻气团之间的巨大温差造成的。有四种主要的急流。</p> <p>3)射流不是沿着直线运动,而是以波浪式的方式流动;海浪向东传播(在北半球)的速度比风速本身要慢得多。</p> <p>4) 因为飞机的前进是受到顺风还是逆风的帮助或阻碍。</p> <p>在北半球,向东飞行的飞机为了提高速度和节省燃料而寻求急流,而向西飞行的飞机则避开急流。</p>	<p>1) 什么是急流</p> <p>2) 四种急流的原因</p> <p>3) 波浪流动风速慢</p> <p>4) 顺风逆风不一样</p> <p>5. 北半球要省燃料</p>	<p>1) Jet stream</p> <p>2) caused、four major jet streams. 3) wavelike fashion、slower than the wind speed</p> <p>4) tail winds、head winds</p> <p>5. Northern Hemisphere、save fuel</p>

6	The father-led literacy project	<p>1) A University of Canberra student has launched the nation's first father-led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy.</p> <p>2) Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-2 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.</p> <p>3) Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms. Bocking saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on - with the help of more male role models.</p> <p>4) She said, "A male that values reading sets a powerful role model, particularly for young boys, who are statistically more likely to end up in remedial literacy program."</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 堪培拉大学的一名学生发起了该国第一个以父亲为主导的扫盲项目, 以鼓励父亲更多地参与其子女的扫盲工作。</p> <p>2) 朱莉娅·博金 (Julia Bocking) 的扫盲与爸爸 (LADS) 项目旨在增加参加 昆比恩小学K-2学校阅读计划的扫盲父亲的数量。</p> <p>3) 博金女士曾在青少年时期担任识字辅导老师, 他认为需要在更多的男性榜样的帮助下早日形成良好的阅读态度。</p> <p>4) 她说, “重视阅读的男性为他们树立了榜样, 特别是对于年轻男孩来说, 从统计学上讲, 他们更可能参加补教识字计划。”</p>	<p>1) 堪培拉发起项目</p> <p>2) 旨在教爸爸识字</p> <p>3) 博金帮男人阅读</p> <p>4) 男人能读是榜样</p>	<p>1) Canberra, launched the nation's first father-led literacy project</p> <p>2) aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy</p> <p>3) Ms. Bocking, help of more male role models.</p> <p>4) male, reading, role model</p>
7	O'Keeffe	<p>1) O'Keeffe never formally recorded her theories about art.</p> <p>2) She did, however, leave a long trail of interviews and letters that reveal how she approached her painting practice--and the rituals, experiences, and environments that inspired her.</p> <p>3) Correspondence with her husband, photographer Alfred Stieglitz, in particular, offers a raw, honest glimpse into O'Keeffe's creative mind.</p> <p>4) The two exchanged 25,000 pages of letters between 1915 and 1946, during which time she found her voice as an artist: first, through her flower paintings, and later, through landscapes and surrealistic still lifes inspired by her mountainous, skull-studded surroundings in New Mexico.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 奥基夫从未正式记录她的艺术理论。</p> <p>2) 然而, 她确实留下了一长串的采访和信件, 揭示了她是如何进行绘画实践的——以及启发她的仪式、经历和环境。</p> <p>3) 尤其是她与丈夫——摄影师阿尔弗雷德·斯蒂格利茨 (Alfred Stieglitz) 的通信, 让我们得以一窥奥基夫的创作思想。</p> <p>4) 两人在1915年至1946年间交换了2.5万页的信件, 在此期间, 她发现了自己作为艺术家的声音: 首先是通过她的花卉画, 后来是受她在新墨西哥州山区、头骨点缀的周围环境的启发, 通过风景画和超现实主义静物画。</p>	<p>1) 记录艺术理论</p> <p>2) 采访信件揭示实践</p> <p>3) 得到创作思想</p> <p>4) 作为艺术家的声音</p>	<p>1) recorded, theories about art</p> <p>2) interviews and letters, reveal, practice</p> <p>3) creative mind</p> <p>4) her voice as an artist</p>

8	Memory losing	<p>1) In 1992 a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.</p> <p>2) Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he didn't have the foggiest idea.</p> <p>3) Yet whenever he was hungry he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.</p> <p>4) Studies of this man led scientists to a breakthrough: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason. It offered proof of what the US psychologist William James noticed more than a century ago that humans "are mere walking bundles of habits"</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 1992年, 圣地亚哥的一名退休工程师患上了一种罕见的脑病, 彻底丧失了记忆。</p> <p>2) 每天都有人问他, 厨房在他家的什么地方, 他每天都一点概念也没有。</p> <p>3) 然而, 每当他饿了, 他就站起来, 径直走到厨房去拿东西吃。</p> <p>4) 对这个人的研究使科学家们取得了突破: 我们大脑中储存习惯的那一部分与记忆或理性无关。这证明了一个多世纪前美国心理学家威廉·詹姆斯所注意到的——人类只不过是行走的习惯的捆绑物。</p>	<p>1) 92工程师脑疾</p> <p>2) 不知道厨房在哪</p> <p>3) 饿了就去厨房吃</p> <p>4) 习惯和记忆无关</p>	<p>1) 1992、engineer、brain disease</p> <p>2) kitchen、didn't have the foggiest idea</p> <p>3) hungry、straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.</p> <p>4) habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason.</p>
9	Foreign Aid	<p>1) At the beginning of the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.</p> <p>2) Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.</p> <p>3) Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.</p> <p>4) Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 从上世纪90年代开始, 外国援助开始缓慢改善。</p> <p>2) 新闻媒体的密切关注使许多发达国家感到羞愧, 迫使它们遏制不良行为。</p> <p>3) 如今, 像世界银行这样的组织的项目都受到监督团体的严格检查。</p> <p>4) 尽管这一体系远非完美, 但它肯定比外国援助常常帮助残暴的独裁者掌权时更加透明。</p>	<p>1) 90援助始改善</p> <p>2) 媒体让发达羞愧</p> <p>3) 今天世行被检查</p> <p>4) 虽不完美但透明</p>	<p>1) 1990、foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.</p> <p>2) media、developed countries、shamed</p> <p>3) Today、World Bank、inspected</p> <p>4) Although、is far from perfect、transparent</p>
10	Hypothesis	<p>1) Another common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.</p> <p>2) Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.</p> <p>3) Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.</p> <p>4) In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.</p> <p>5) The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 另一个常见的错误是忽略或排除不支持该假设的数据。</p> <p>2) 理想情况下, 实验者对假设正确与否的可能性持开放态度。</p> <p>3) 然而, 有时, 科学家可能有一个强烈的信念, 认为假设是正确的(或错误的), 或感到内部或外部的压力, 要获得特定的结果。</p> <p>4) 在这种情况下, 可能会有一种心理倾向, 用不支持科学家预期的数据来发现“错误的东西”, 例如系统效应, 而与这些预期一致的数据可能不会被同样仔细地检查。</p> <p>5. 教训是所有数据都必须以相同的方式处理。</p>	<p>1) 另一个常见错误</p> <p>2) 理想状态开放态度</p> <p>3) 但科学家要结果</p> <p>4) 心理倾向来检查</p> <p>5. 所有数据要处理</p>	<p>1) Another common mistake</p> <p>2) Ideally、open</p> <p>3) scientist、result</p> <p>4) psychological tendency、be checked</p> <p>5. all data、must be handled</p>

11	Aviation	<p>1) During the 1920s and 1930s, great progress was made in the field of aviation, including the first transatlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight in 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.</p> <p>2) One of the most successful designs of this period was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner to be profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service.</p> <p>3) By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.</p> <p>4) The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 在20世纪20年代到30年代, 航空领域取得了巨大的进步, 包括阿尔科克和布朗在1919年的第一次跨大西洋飞行, 1927年查尔斯·林德伯格的单人跨大西洋飞行, 以及查尔斯·金斯福德·史密斯在次年进行的跨太平洋飞行。</p> <p>2) 这一时期最成功的设计之一是道格拉斯DC-3, 它成为第一架完全搭载乘客的盈利客机, 开启了客运航空服务的现代时代。</p> <p>3) 到第二次世界大战开始时, 许多城镇都建立了机场, 有了许多合格的飞行员。</p> <p>4) 战争给航空带来了许多创新, 包括第一架喷气式飞机和第一枚液体燃料火箭。</p>	<p>1) 航空领域大进步</p> <p>2) 客运航空来开启</p> <p>3) 二战城镇建机场</p> <p>4) 喷气飞机和火箭</p>	<p>1) great progress was made in the field of aviation</p> <p>2) passenger airline service</p> <p>3) World War II, many towns and cities had built airports</p> <p>4) jet aircraft, rockets</p>
12	Wal-Mart	<p>1) Wal-Mart's core shoppers are running out of money much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices, and the retail giant is worried, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday.</p> <p>2) "We're seeing core consumers under a lot of pressure," Duke said at an event in New York. "There's no doubt that rising fuel prices are having an impact."</p> <p>3) Wal-Mart shoppers, many of whom live paycheck to paycheck, typically shop in bulk at the beginning of the month when their paychecks come in.</p> <p>4) Lately, they're "running out of money" at a faster clip, he said.</p> <p>5) "Purchases are really dropping off by the end of the month even more than last year," Duke said. "This end-of-month [purchases] cycle is growing to be a concern."</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 首席执行官迈克·杜克 (Mike Duke) 周三表示, 由于汽油价格上涨, 沃尔玛的核心购物者用完钱的速度比一年前快得多, 这家零售业巨头对此感到担忧。</p> <p>2) 杜克在纽约的一次活动上说: “我们看到核心消费者承受着很大的压力。” “毫无疑问, 燃油价格上涨正在产生影响。”</p> <p>3) 沃尔玛购物者中的许多人都是用薪水支付薪水的, 通常会在他们的薪水到来的月初开始批量购物。</p> <p>4) 最近, 他们正在以更快的速度 “耗尽金钱”, 他说。</p> <p>5) 杜克说: “到月底, 购买量确实比去年下降了很多。这个月末 (购买) 的周期越来越引起人们的关注。”</p>	<p>1) 沃尔玛担心油价上涨</p> <p>2) 杜克说压力很大</p> <p>3) 顾客工资买东西</p> <p>4) 顾客的钱花光光</p> <p>5. 购物量有在下降</p>	<p>1) Wal-Mart's, rising gasoline prices</p> <p>2) Duke, under a lot of pressure</p> <p>3) shoppers, paycheck</p> <p>4) running out of money</p> <p>5. Purchases are really dropping off</p>

13	Harvard Business Review	<p>1) When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooted the idea of a “\$300-house for the poor were merely expressing a suggestion. “.</p> <p>2) Of course, the idea we present here is an experiment,” wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr Sarkar, a marketing consultant who works on environmental issues an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a “far-out” idea.</p> <p>3) Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn’ t it been done before?</p> <p>4) Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: “We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations: Are there any takers?”</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 2010年8月, 当Vijay Govindarajan和Christian Sarkar在《哈佛商业评论》上写博客条目时, 提出了“为穷人提供300美元的住房只是在表达建议”的想法。</p> <p>2)当然, 我们在此提出的想法是实验, 达特茅斯塔克商学院国际商务教授Govindarajan教授和从事环境问题研究的市场咨询顾问Sarkar先生对提出了一个“遥远的”想法表示歉意。</p> <p>3)谁能花300美元建造房子, 如果有可能, 为什么以前没有做过呢?</p> <p>4) 尽管如此, 他们还是在挑战中关闭了博客: “我们问首席执行官, 政府, 非政府组织, 基金会: 有没有接受者?”</p>	<p>1) 300美元为穷人房</p> <p>2) 为该想法而道歉</p> <p>3) 怎么可能300块</p> <p>4) 尽管如此找卖家</p>	<p>1) 300-house for the poor</p> <p>2) issues an almost apologetic disclaimer</p> <p>3) Who could create a house for \$300</p> <p>4) Nonetheless、Are there any takers</p>
14	Speak English	<p>1)Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.</p> <p>2)Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.</p> <p>3)Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.</p> <p>4) Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.</p> <p>5)This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 任何想达到国际商务, 医学或学术界的最高水平 (但可能不是运动水平) 的人人都必须具备很高的英语水平。</p> <p>2)同样, 任何想与这些新学英语打交道的英语为母语的人, 都需要知道如何和他们交谈而不致于使他们感到困惑。</p> <p>3)因为今天有很多以英语为母语的人本来就会说英语, 所以他们几乎不知道掌握另一种语言有多困难。</p> <p>4) 许多人认为让外国人懂得自己的最好方法是多交流和口语化一些。</p> <p>5) 这看起来似乎很友好, 但是由于可能涉及使用口语表达, 这会使理解变得更加困难。</p>	<p>1) 每个人要说英语</p> <p>2) 说英语不能乱说</p> <p>3) 他们不知英语难</p> <p>4) 要多说话不拘礼</p> <p>5. 俗语真很难懂</p>	<p>1 Anyone、speak English</p> <p>2) needs to know how to talk without baffling them.</p> <p>3) English-speakers、have little idea how difficult it is</p> <p>4) chatty and informal</p> <p>5. colloquial expressions、it makes comprehension harder</p>

15	Rosa Parks	<p>1) It was there that Rosa Parks, an African American woman, refused to vacate her seat in the middle of the bus so that a white man could sit in her place.</p> <p>2) She was arrested for her civil disobedience.</p> <p>3) Parks' arrest, a coordinated tactic meant to spark a grassroots movement, succeeded in catalyzing the Montgomery bus boycott.</p> <p>4) Parks was chosen by King as the face for his campaign because of Parks' good standing with the community, her employment, and her marital status.</p> <p>5) Earlier in 1955, Claudette Colvin, a 15-year old African American girl, had been arrested for the same crime. However, King and his civil rights compatriots did not feel that she would serve as an effective face for the civil rights campaign.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 在那里, 非裔美国妇女罗莎·帕克斯拒绝腾出她的座位在公共汽车中间, 以便一个白人男子可以坐在她的地方。</p> <p>2) 她因公民不服从而被捕。</p> <p>3) 帕克斯的被捕, 一种旨在引发草根运动的协同策略, 成功地催化了蒙哥马利巴士的抵制。</p> <p>4) 帕克斯被金选作他竞选的代言人, 因为帕克斯在社区的良好地位, 她的就业, 以及她的婚姻状况。</p> <p>6) 1955年早些时候, 15岁的非洲裔美国女孩克劳德特·科尔文因同一罪行被捕。然而, 金和他的民权同胞并不认为她会成为民权运动的有效面孔。</p>	<p>1) Rosa Parks不让座</p> <p>2) 她不让座就被捕</p> <p>3) 大家一起来抵制</p> <p>4) Parks因此来代言</p> <p>5. Claudette Colvin也被捕</p>	<p>1) Rosa Parks、 refused to vacate her seat</p> <p>2) She was arrested</p> <p>3) boycott</p> <p>4) the face for his campaign</p> <p>5. Claudette Colvin、 had been arrested for the same crime</p>
16	Railway profile (与真题内容有出入, 但内容类似)	<p>1) Ever since the completion of the Great Western Railway, in the 1840s, intrigue has swirled around the Box Tunnel, a long, steep bypass near Bath, England.</p> <p>2) The question was this: did the railway's creator, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, really have the tunnel carved in such a way that when the sun rose on his birthday – April 9th – it would be flooded with light?</p> <p>3) This past Sunday, April 9th, the railway's current engineers decided to test the rumor once and for all. They weren't disappointed.</p> <p>4) "When you look from the east portal, the cutting provides a lovely V-shape," communications manager Paul Gentleman told the Guardian.</p> <p>5) While the west side's view wasn't quite so impressive, the engineers generously chalked that up to centuries of dirt and grime.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 自从19世纪40年代西部大铁路竣工以来, 围绕着英国巴斯附近一条又长又陡的旁路Box隧道的阴谋诡计就一直萦绕不去。</p> <p>2) 问题是这样的: 这条铁路的创造者, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, 真的把隧道刻成这样, 当他的生日——4月9日——太阳升起的时候, 它会充满阳光吗?</p> <p>3) 上个星期天, 4月9日, 铁路的现任工程师们决定一劳永逸地测试这个谣言。他们没有失望。</p> <p>4) “当你从东面入口往下看时, 会看到一个可爱的v型切割。公关经理Paul Gentleman告诉《卫报》。</p> <p>5) 虽然西区的景色并没有那么令人印象深刻, 但工程师们慷慨地把它归因于几个世纪以来的尘土和污垢。</p>	<p>1) 1840西铁路</p> <p>2) 阳光洒满隧道里</p> <p>3) 工程师们验谣言</p> <p>4) 东侧路口可爱V</p> <p>5. 西侧路口平平常</p>	<p>1) 1840s、 Great Western Railway 2) sun、 it would be flooded with light</p> <p>3) engineers、 test the rumor</p> <p>4) the east portal、 lovely V-shape 5. the west side's view 、 wasn't quite so impressive</p>

17	Science and technology	<p>1) It is a truism to say that in 21st century society science and technology are important.</p> <p>2) Human existence in the developed world is entirely dependent on some fairly recent developments in science and technology.</p> <p>3) Whether this is good or bad is, of course, up for argument.</p> <p>4) But the fact that science underlines our lives, our health, our work, our communications, our entertainment and our transport is undeniable.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 不言而喻, 在21世纪的社会里, 科学技术是很重要的。</p> <p>2) 发达世界人类的生存完全依赖于科学技术的一些最近的发展。</p> <p>3) 当然, 这是好是坏还有待商榷。</p> <p>4) 但不可否认的是, 科学强调了我们的生活、健康、工作、交流、娱乐和交通。</p>	<p>1) 科学技术很重要</p> <p>2) 发达世界求发展</p> <p>3) 好和坏还不一定</p> <p>4) 科学强调多方面</p>	<p>1) science and technology are important.</p> <p>2) developed world, developments</p> <p>3) Whether this is good or bad</p> <p>4) science underlines</p>
18	Describe Music	<p>1) Over the years many human endeavors have had the benefit of language.</p> <p>2) In particular a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.</p> <p>3) But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.</p> <p>4) It was the development of a standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.</p> <p>5) Now music could be communicated efficiently, and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 多年来, 人类的许多努力都得益于语言。</p> <p>2) 特别是, 书面语言可以传达很多关于过去的事件、地点、人和事的信息。</p> <p>3) 但是用语言来描述音乐是困难的, 更困难的是指定一个曲调。</p> <p>4) 在11世纪, 标准乐谱的发展使得音乐能够以实物形式记录下来。</p> <p>5. 现在, 音乐可以有效地交流, 后代将会对他们祖先的音乐有所了解。</p>	<p>1) 人类得益于语言</p> <p>2) 书面语言很厉害</p> <p>3) 描述音乐很困难</p> <p>4) 乐谱发展立大功</p> <p>5. 音乐能够传下去</p>	<p>1) human, benefit of language.</p> <p>2) written language</p> <p>3) difficult to describe music</p> <p>4) development of a standard musical notation</p> <p>5. music, succeeding generations</p>
19	Sustainable development	<p>1) Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe in both.</p> <p>2) The Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (1987), defines sustainable development as “development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.</p> <p>3) Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?</p> <p>4) Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.</p> <p>5) To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 进步和更美好未来的理念到底怎么了? 我仍然相信两者。</p> <p>2) 布伦特兰报告《我们共同的未来》(1987)将可持续发展定义为“既满足当代人的需要, 又不损害后代人满足其自身需要的发展”。</p> <p>3) 这个定义隐含的意思是旧的发展模式不能持续下去。这是真的吗?</p> <p>4) 过去发展靠的是增长和创新。它带来了新技术和生活水平的巨大提高。</p> <p>5) 认为我们知道未来几代人的情况或需要是错误的, 这不可避免地会导致一种使人衰弱的感觉, 即我们活在借来的时间里。</p>	<p>1) 进步和美好未来</p> <p>2) 共同未来的报告</p> <p>3) 想想旧发展模式</p> <p>4) 过去增长和创新</p> <p>5. 活在借来时间里</p>	<p>1) progress and a better future</p> <p>2) Our Common Future</p> <p>3) the old pattern of development</p> <p>4) growth and innovation</p> <p>5. living on borrowed time.</p>

20	IBMAI Deep blue	<p>1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.</p> <p>2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of clever machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.</p> <p>3) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.</p> <p>4) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 长期以来, 人工智能领域的研究人员一直对游戏感兴趣, 而不仅仅是为了逃避工作。</p> <p>2) 游戏提供了一个理想的环境来探索智能机器设计的重要元素, 如模式识别、学习和规划。</p> <p>3) 自从1997年在IBM超级计算机上运行的程序“深蓝”(Deep Blue)击败当时的国际象棋世界冠军加里·卡斯帕罗夫(Gary Kasparov)取得令人震惊的胜利以来, 人们就清楚地认识到, 计算机将主宰这一特殊的游戏。</p> <p>4) 然而, 今天他们在各方面都加紧了进攻。</p>	<p>1) 人工智能爱游戏</p> <p>2) 游戏提供好环境</p> <p>3) 深蓝打败大冠军</p> <p>4) 如今真是全碾压</p>	<p>1) artificial intelligence, intrigued by games</p> <p>2) Games provide an ideal</p> <p>3) victory of Deep Blue</p> <p>4) Today, attack on every front.</p>
21	Financial crisis at young age	<p>1) Many people face serious financial crisis when they are only 20-30 years old.</p> <p>2) This is because they do not really pay attention to their daily spending, and has poured their spending on buying.</p> <p>3) This will lead to them paying piling credit card loan and monthly payments.</p> <p>4) Although they can have student loan, people should... (giving suggestion)</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>许多人在20-30岁的时候就面临严重的经济危机。</p> <p>这是因为他们没有真正注意到他们的日常支出, 而把他们的支出都花在了购买上。</p> <p>这将导致他们支付堆积信用卡贷款和月供。</p> <p>虽然他们可以有学生贷款, 人们应该... ..</p>	<p>1) 20-30岁遇危机</p> <p>2) 不顾日常开支</p> <p>3) 月供堆积如山</p> <p>4) 虽有学生贷款....</p>	<p>1) 20-30 years old, financial crisis</p> <p>2) daily spending</p> <p>3) paying piling credit card loan and monthly payments.</p> <p>4) student loan,</p>
22	International Economics	<p>1) International Economics: Theory and Policy is a proven approach in which each half of the book leads with an intuitive introduction to theory and follows with self-contained chapters to cover key policy applications.</p> <p>2) The Eighth Edition integrates the latest research, data, and policy in hot topics such as outsourcing, economic geography, trade and environment, financial derivatives, the subprime crisis, and China's exchange rate policies.</p> <p>3) New for the Eighth Edition, all end-of-chapter problems are integrated into MyEconLab, the online assessment and tutorial system that accompanies the text.</p> <p>4) Students get instant, targeted feedback, and instructors can encourage practice without needing to grade work by hand. For more information visit MyEconLab.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 《国际经济学:理论与政策》是一种行之有效的方法, 书的每半部分都以对理论的直观介绍开头, 然后用独立的章节介绍关键的政策应用。</p> <p>2) 第八版整合了外包、经济地理、贸易与环境、金融衍生品、次贷危机、中国汇率政策等热点话题的最新研究、数据和政策。</p> <p>3) 第八版新增了所有章节结尾的问题都集成到MyEconLab中, 这是一个在线评估和教程系统。</p> <p>4) 学生可以得到即时的、有针对性的反馈, 教师可以鼓励学生练习, 而不需要手工评分。更多信息请访问MyEconLab。</p>	<p>1) 国际经济有方法</p> <p>2) 八版融合新研究</p> <p>3) 新八版增My Lab</p> <p>4) 学生得反馈</p>	<p>1) International Economics, approach</p> <p>2) The Eighth Edition, the latest research</p> <p>3) New for the Eighth Edition, MyEconLab,</p> <p>4) Students, feedback</p>

23	Tutorial	<p>1) Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.</p> <p>2) Why is that?</p> <p>3) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.</p> <p>4) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.</p> <p>5) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 许多学生一周又一周地坐在辅导班里, 一句话也不说。</p> <p>2) 为什么呢?</p> <p>3) 也许他们不知道辅导的目的。</p> <p>4) 他们认为这就像一个小讲座, 导师给他们提供信息。</p> <p>5) 即使学生们知道辅导课的目的, 他们保持沉默可能还有其他原因。</p>	<p>1) 学生课上默不作声</p> <p>2) 为什么</p> <p>3) 不知辅导目的</p> <p>4) 想导师给信息</p> <p>5. 其他原因让沉默</p>	<p>1) without saying anything.</p> <p>2) Why is that?</p> <p>3) the purpose of a tutorial</p> <p>4) the tutor gives them information.</p> <p>5. other reasons why they keep quiet.</p>
24	Arcelor V2	<p>原文出处: https://studfiles.net/preview/748436/page:3/</p> <p>最后两句原文中是 First, Second, 并且两句话之间还有内容, 但是考试中是没有出现这两个明显的逻辑连接词的。</p> <p>1) It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.</p> <p>2) The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.</p> <p>3) The story tells us two things about European business, both positive.</p> <p>4) Shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.</p> <p>5) And more important, the Arcelor Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 它被米塔尔公司收购, 这是一家在荷兰注册的公司, 由其最大的单一股东拉克希米·米塔尔[Lakshmi Mittal]在伦敦经营。</p> <p>2) 这场收购战持续了六个月, 直到阿塞洛的老板们最终听取了股东们的意见, 股东们希望董事会接受米塔尔的第三次出价</p> <p>3) 这个故事告诉我们关于欧洲商业的两件事, 都是正能量的。</p> <p>4) 在欧洲大陆, 股东维权行动日益增多, 直到不久前, 这种情况还非常罕见得令人沮丧。</p> <p>5) 更重要的是, 阿塞洛-米塔尔的交易表明, 欧洲正日益融入全球经济。</p>	<p>1) 印度老板Mittal 在伦敦经营公司</p> <p>2) 收购战持续6月</p> <p>3) 两个好方面</p> <p>4) 股东维权增加</p> <p>5. 欧洲融入全球经济</p>	<p>1) London, Mittal, an Indian</p> <p>2) The takeover battle, six months 3) two things, both positive.</p> <p>4) Shareholder, increasing</p> <p>5. global economy.</p>
25	Reading	<p>1) Humans appear to be the only species which is able to translate their communication into another medium, and in this case the medium provides a semi-durable record of the elements of the communication.</p> <p>2) So reading is a very special ability that we have.</p> <p>3) Reading also is special because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write and spell.</p> <p>4) So though we may be predisposed to being able to read and usually have the abilities necessary to master reading, it is something that most of us only accomplish through the direct help of others.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 人类似乎是唯一能够将他们的交流转化为另一种媒介的物种, 在这种情况下, 这种媒介提供了对交流元素的半持续性记录。</p> <p>2) 所以阅读是我们拥有的一种非常特殊的能力。</p> <p>3) 阅读也很特别, 因为与语言不同, 大多数孩子需要学习阅读、写作和拼写。</p> <p>4) 因此, 尽管我们可能倾向于能够阅读, 并且通常具有掌握阅读的 necessary 能力, 但这是我们大多数人只能通过他人的直接帮助才能完成的事情。</p>	<p>1) 唯一物种人类转换交流去媒介</p> <p>2) 我们有阅读能力</p> <p>3) 孩子需要会读写</p> <p>4) 通过他人帮助去完成</p>	<p>1) only species, translate communication into medium</p> <p>2) The takeover battle, six months 3) two things, both positive.</p> <p>4) Shareholder, increasing</p> <p>5. global economy.</p>

26	Earthquake	<p>1) At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.</p> <p>2) The main temblor, having a 7.7–7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault.</p> <p>3) But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.</p> <p>4) The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 1906年4月18日凌晨5点12分, 旧金山的人们被一场地震惊醒, 这场地震将摧毁这座城市。</p> <p>2) 主地震为7.7-7.9级, 持续约1分钟, 是800英里长的圣安德烈亚斯断层最北端296英里断裂的结果。</p> <p>3) 但在计算破坏程度时, 地震排在第二位, 紧随其后的是大火。</p> <p>4) 这场火灾持续了四天, 很可能是煤气管道破裂引起的(在某些情况下, 是希望为自己的财产买保险的人帮了忙——他们买了火险, 但没有买地震险和损害险)。</p>	<p>1) 地震摧毁城市</p> <p>2) 持续1分钟</p> <p>3) 统计损失</p> <p>4) 大火持续4天</p>	<p>1) an earthquake, devastate the city</p> <p>2) lasted about one minute</p> <p>3) calculating destruction</p> <p>4) The fire, lasting four days</p>
27	Fiber VS. Wool and Silk	<p>1) Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.</p> <p>2) The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk.</p> <p>3) However, up to 30 times cheaper.</p> <p>4) Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.</p> <p>He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 首次由小麦蛋白麸制成适合于服装的纤维。</p> <p>2) 纤维像羊毛和丝绸一样坚硬而柔软。</p> <p>3) 但是, 便宜多达30倍。</p> <p>4) Narendra Reddy和Yiqi Yang, 他们在林肯的内布拉斯加大学生产了这种纤维。他说, 由于它们是可生物降解的, 因此可能会用于生物医学应用, 例如外科手术缝合线。</p>	<p>1) 纤维合适做衣服</p> <p>2) 纤维硬柔相间</p> <p>3) 却更便宜</p> <p>4) 两所大学里生产纤维</p>	<p>1) Fibers suitable for clothing</p> <p>2) strong and soft</p> <p>3) cheaper</p> <p>4) Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, University</p>
28	Competence VS. Performance	<p>1) In language learning there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind. What he or she knows?</p> <p>2) Separate from actual performance—what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.</p> <p>3) An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the Code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license.</p> <p>4) In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the Code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances, and may even break it from time to time.</p> <p>5) Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 在语言学习中, 能力和表现是有区别的。能力是说话者的一种心理状态。他或她知道什么?</p> <p>2) 与实际表现分开——他或她在创造或理解语言时所做的事情。换句话说, 能力是通过表现体现出来的。</p> <p>3) 可以类比一下《公路驾驶规范》。司机们知道这个规范, 并且的确是根据规范来考试, 从而获取驾照。</p> <p>4) 然而, 在实际驾驶中, 驾驶员必须将规范与不断变化的环境联系起来, 甚至可能不时地破坏规范。</p> <p>5. 知道驾驶规范和开车是不一样的。</p>	<p>1) 区别能力和表现</p> <p>2) 能力通过表现来体现</p> <p>3) 司机知法规</p> <p>4) 实际驾驶会打破它</p> <p>5. 两者不一样</p>	<p>1) distinction between competence and performance.</p> <p>2) competence is put to use through performance</p> <p>3) Drivers know the Code</p> <p>4) actual driving, break it</p> <p>5. not the same</p>

29	Map	<p>1) For as long as I can remember, there has been a map in the ticket hall of Piccadilly Circus tube station supposedly showing night and day across the time zones of the world.</p> <p>2) This is somewhat surprising given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.</p> <p>3) But this map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.</p> <p>4) This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regarding the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 从我记事起, 皮卡迪利广场地铁站的售票大厅里就有一张地图, 据说上面显示了世界上不同时区的白天黑夜。</p> <p>2) 考虑到伦敦地铁历来难以把握守时的概念, 这多少有些令人惊讶。</p> <p>3) 但这张地图一直让我着迷, 现在依然如此, 尽管它现在看起来非常原始。</p> <p>4) 这是因为它以经度平均分割世界, 而不考虑政治分歧或季节变化的现实。</p>	<p>1) 地图显示昼夜</p> <p>2) 伦敦地铁难准时</p> <p>3) 原始地图让我着迷</p> <p>4) 因为它平均地分割世界</p>	<p>1) a map, night and day</p> <p>2) London Underground's historic difficulty, punctuality</p> <p>3) this map, fascinated, very primitive</p> <p>4) chops the world up equally</p>
30	School choosing	<p>1) There are more than 100 schools in the country.</p> <p>2) Do not ever choose a school without going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance.</p> <p>3) You can see the facilities and accommodations around the school.</p> <p>4) Because you might be living there.</p> <p>5. And they can be helpful to your study as well.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 这个国家有一百多所学校。</p> <p>2) 不要还没去过就选择一所学校。一旦有机会, 你就要去看一看。</p> <p>3) 你可以看看学校附近的设施和住宿。</p> <p>4) 因为你可能要住在那里。</p> <p>5. 而且这些也对你的学习有帮助。</p>	<p>1) 100多所学校</p> <p>2) 有机会要去看</p> <p>3) 了解设施和住宿</p> <p>4) 可能过去住</p> <p>5. 这些能有帮助</p>	<p>1) more than 100 schools</p> <p>2) go and see once you have a chance.</p> <p>3) facilities and accommodations</p> <p>4) can be helpful</p>
31	Bankrupt	<p>1) In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for cleanup in either of two ways.</p> <p>2) Especially if the company is small, its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for cleanup at the old mine.</p> <p>3) If the company is so large that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by cleanup costs (as in the case of ARCO that I shall discuss below), the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs.</p> <p>4) In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government (hence ultimately all taxpayers) pay for the cleanup through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 在蒙大拿州, 和其他地方一样, 收购老矿的公司对支付清理费用的要求有两种反应。</p> <p>2) 特别是在公司规模较小的情况下, 其所有者可能会宣布公司破产, 在某些情况下还会隐瞒公司的资产, 并将其业务转移给其他公司或不承担清理旧煤矿责任的新公司。</p> <p>3) 如果该公司规模太大, 以至无法宣称自己将因清理成本而破产 (就像我下面会讨论的ARCO的情况一样), 那么该公司要么否认自己的责任, 要么美国联邦政府和蒙大拿州政府 (最终所有的纳税人) 通过联邦超级基金和相应的蒙大拿州基金为清理工作买单。</p>	<p>1) 蒙大拿州 公司有两种方法清算</p> <p>2) 小公司可能破产</p> <p>3) 大公司寻求最低成本</p> <p>4) 无论哪种情况, 会危及人类</p>	<p>1) Montana, pay for cleanup, two ways</p> <p>2) company is small, bankrupt</p> <p>3) company is so large, minimize the costs</p> <p>4) In either case, endangering people</p>

32	Wind in valleys	<p>1) Around 1 billion people depend on water resources originating from the Hindu-Kush Karakoram Himalayan region, attributable to both rainfall and melting of snow and ice.</p> <p>2) The wind in the valleys in the region plays an important role in transporting clouds and moisture and redistributing snow in the valleys, and so understanding what drives this wind is crucial.</p> <p>3) Around the world, wind in valleys generally travels up the valley, and up the sides of mountains, during the day.</p> <p>4) This is often driven by differences in pressure caused by the slopes of the mountains and the shape of the valleys.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 大约有10亿人依赖源自喜马拉雅地区兴都库什-喀喇昆仑山脉的水资源, 这是由于降雨和冰雪融化造成的。</p> <p>2) 该地区山谷中的风在输送云和水分以及重新分配山谷中的雪方面发挥着重要作用, 因此了解是什么驱动了这种风是至关重要的。</p> <p>3) 在世界各地, 山谷中的风通常在白天沿着山谷向上, 沿着山的两侧向上吹。</p> <p>4) 这通常是由山脉的斜坡和山谷的形状造成的压力差异造成的。</p>	<p>1) 降雨和冰雪造成水资源</p> <p>2) 风发挥作用</p> <p>3) 山谷风通常两侧吹</p> <p>4) 压力差异造成</p>	<p>1) water resources, rainfall, melting of snow and ice</p> <p>2) wind plays an important role</p> <p>3) wind, up the sides of mountains</p> <p>4) differences in pressure caused</p>
33	Heart attack	<p>1) Heart attack is caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.</p> <p>2) When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.</p> <p>3) The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.</p> <p>4) Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 心脏病发作是由于冠状动脉突然被血凝块堵塞而引起的。</p> <p>2) 当凝块形成时, 它会留在血管里。</p> <p>3) 血管中的凝块会阻碍血液流动。</p> <p>4) 没有正常的血液流动, 就会引起肌肉收缩。</p>	<p>1) 心脏病的产生</p> <p>2) 凝块留在血管</p> <p>3) 凝块阻碍流动</p> <p>4) 引起肌肉收缩</p>	<p>1) Heart attack is caused</p> <p>2) clot, blood vessels</p> <p>3) block blood flow</p> <p>4) muscle contraction</p>
34	Greenhouse gas emission	<p>1) There is a growing consensus that, if serious action is to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Canada, a price must be applied to those emissions.</p> <p>2) There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing.</p> <p>3) If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation.</p> <p>4) Even if other countries act in concert with Canada to price carbon, the effects will be uneven across sectors, and lobbying efforts by relatively more-affected sectors might threaten the political viability of the policy.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 越来越多的人一致认为, 如果要在加拿大采取严肃行动减少温室气体(GHG)排放, 就必须对这些排放进行定价。</p> <p>2) 然而, 碳定价在政治上的可接受性存在挑战。</p> <p>3) 如果加拿大自己实施碳排放价格, 人们担心加拿大的工厂将迁往其他国家以逃避监管。</p> <p>4) 即使其他国家与加拿大联手为碳定价, 其影响也将因行业不同而不同, 受影响相对较大的行业的游说努力可能会威胁到该政策的政治可行性。</p>	<p>1) 定价需进行来减少温室气体(GHG)</p> <p>2) 政治上有挑战</p> <p>3) 加拿大迁工厂逼监管</p> <p>4) 多国联手定碳价</p>	<p>1) reduce greenhouse gas (GHG), price</p> <p>2) challenges, political acceptability</p> <p>3) Canadian factories, avoid the regulation.</p> <p>4) other countries, price carbon</p>

35	Meerkats	<p>1) Meerkats, a small group-living mongooses in southern Africa, have been so extensively studied and filmed that we can follow individuals through their lives like characters in an animal soap opera.</p> <p>2) The Kalahari Desert meerkats, <i>Suricata Suricata</i>, have been followed over generations.</p> <p>3) They are so habituated to humans that they will climb on and off weighing scales when a scientist wants to weigh an animal.</p> <p>4) It is remarkable that behavior, which at one time could only be observed by dedicated field workers, is now readily available for all of us to see.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 猫鼬是一种生活在非洲南部的小型群居猫鼬, 人们小型群居猫鼬对它们进行了广泛的研究和拍摄, 以至于我们可以像动物肥皂剧中的角色一样跟踪它们的生活。</p> <p>2) 喀拉哈里沙漠狐獴(<i>Suricata Suricata</i>)已经被人类跟踪了好几代。</p> <p>3) 它们对人类是如此的习惯, 以至于当科学家要称动物的重量时, 它们会爬上爬下秤。</p> <p>4) 值得注意的是, 曾经只有专门的现场工作人员才能观察到的行为, 现在我们所有人都可以看到。</p>	<p>1) 猫鼬是小型群居猫鼬</p> <p>2) 被人类跟踪好几代</p> <p>3) 它们对人类习惯</p> <p>4) 所有人看到观察行为</p>	<p>1) Meerkats, a small group-living mongooses</p> <p>2) have been followed over generations</p> <p>3) habituated to humans</p> <p>4) behavior, available for all of us to see</p>
36	Sherbet powder	<p>1) A reaction that needs some type of energy to make it go is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy.</p> <p>2) For example, the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of baking soda and citric acid.</p> <p>3) When it is mixed with water in your mouth an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.</p> <p>4) Another example of an endothermic reaction is seen with the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolves in the water.</p> <p>5) This process is endothermic-taking heat energy from the surroundings and</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 一个需要某种能量才能进行的反应叫做吸热反应。它吸收能量。</p> <p>2) 例如, 你在第25页的章节题目中使用的果子露是小苏打和柠檬酸的混合物。</p> <p>3) 当它与你嘴里的水混合时, 就会发生吸热反应, 从你嘴里吸收热量, 让你感觉更凉爽。</p> <p>4) 另一个吸热反应的例子是运动员用来治疗受伤的冷敷包。这些冷敷包通常包括一个能够溶于水的硝酸铵塑料袋。</p> <p>5. 这个过程是吸热的——从周围环境中吸收热能, 冷却身体受伤的部分。这样, 冷敷包就相当于一个冰袋。</p>	<p>1) 吸热反应吸收能量。</p> <p>2) 例如, 果子露是混合物。</p> <p>3) 与水混合时, 就会发生反应</p> <p>4) 另一个例子是冷敷包。5. 过程相当于一个冰袋</p>	<p>1) Endothermic、takes in energy 2) For example、the sherbet、a mixture</p> <p>3) mixed with water、reaction occurs</p> <p>4) Another example、the cold packs</p> <p>5. This process、an ice pack</p>
37	Motivation of employee	<p>1) The job of a manager in the workplace is to get things done through employees. 2) In order to accomplish this, the manager should be able to motivate employees. 3) That is, however, easier said than done.</p> <p>4) Motivation practice and theory are difficult subjects, encompassing various disciplines.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 经理在工作场所的任务是促使员工完成工作。</p> <p>2) 为了做到这一点, 经理应该能够激励员工。</p> <p>3) 但是, 说起来容易做起来难。</p> <p>4) 动机实践和理论是难度很大的学科, 涵盖了各个学科。</p>	<p>1) 经理促使员工完成工作。</p> <p>2) 所以应该能够激励员工。</p> <p>3) 说起来容易做起来难。</p> <p>4) 因为动机实践难度大。</p>	<p>1) Manager、employees</p> <p>2) motivate</p> <p>3) easier said than done.</p> <p>4) Motivation practice、difficult subjects</p>

38	Religious (学生近期考到, 内容不一致, 最后一句没有句首的 but)	<p>1) Yet my study of the history of religion has revealed that human beings are spiritual animals. Indeed, there is a case for arguing that Homo sapiens is also Homo religious. (考试中没有yet)</p> <p>2) Men and women started to worship gods as soon as they became recognizably human; they created religions at the same time as they created works of art.</p> <p>3) This was not simply because they wanted to propitiate powerful forces.</p> <p>4) But these early faiths expressed the wonder and mystery that seems always to have been an essential component of the human experience of this beautiful yet terrifying world.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 然而, 我对宗教史的研究表明, 人类是精神动物。确实, 有一个论点认为智人也是宗教信仰者。</p> <p>2) 人类从存在开始就开始崇拜神灵; 他们在创造艺术品的同时创造了宗教。</p> <p>3) 这不仅仅是因为他们想发动强大的力量。</p> <p>4) 但是这些早期的信仰表达的奇妙和神秘感, 似乎一直是这个美丽而恐怖的世界的人类经验的重要组成部分。</p>	<p>1) 人类是精神动物</p> <p>2) 人类崇拜神灵</p> <p>3) 不仅因为力量</p> <p>4) 而且因为奇妙和神秘感</p>	<p>1) human beings、spiritual animals</p> <p>2) worship gods</p> <p>3) powerful forces</p> <p>4) wonder and mystery</p>
39	Porous material	<p>1) The natural structure found within leaves could improve the performance of everything from rechargeable batteries to high-performance gas sensors, according to an international team of scientists.</p> <p>2) The researchers have designed a porous material that utilises a vascular structure, such as that found in the veins of a leaf, and could make energy transfers more efficient.</p> <p>3) The material could improve the performance of rechargeable batteries, optimising the charge and discharge process and relieving stresses within the battery electrodes, which, at the moment, limit their life span.</p> <p>4) The same material could be used for high performance gas sensing or for catalysis to break down organic pollutants in water.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 根据一个国际科学家的研究, 树叶内部的自然结构可以提高从可充电电池到高性能气体传感器等各种产品的性能。</p> <p>2) 研究人员设计了一种多孔材料, 它利用了一种血管结构, 就像在树叶的静脉中发现的那样, 可以使能量传递更有效。</p> <p>3) 这种材料可以提高可充电电池的性能, 优化充放电过程, 缓解电池电极内的应力, 目前这些应力限制了电池的寿命。</p> <p>4) 同样的材料可以用于高性能气体传感或催化分解水中的有机污染物。</p>	<p>1) 树叶的自然结构</p> <p>2) 设计多孔材料</p> <p>3) 提高性能</p> <p>4) 气体传感和分解污染物</p>	<p>1) natural structure leaves</p> <p>2) porous material</p> <p>3) improve the performance</p> <p>4) gas sensing, break down organic pollutants</p>
40	Desert festival	<p>1) The “Festival in The Desert” is a celebration of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent nomadic people.</p> <p>2) It is held annually near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles north-west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger River.</p> <p>3) Reaching it tests endurance, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate.</p> <p>4) The reward of navigating this rough terrain comes in the form of a three-day feast of music and dance.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) “沙漠中的节日”是对剧烈独立的游牧民族图萨音乐遗产的庆祝。</p> <p>2) 每年在尼日尔河古城廷巴克图西北约40英里的绿洲埃萨卡尼(Essakane)附近举行。</p> <p>3) 需要耐力才能完成它, 并需要穿越数英里的非永久性沙地。</p> <p>4) 在这崎岖的地形中穿行的奖励是为期三天的音乐和舞蹈盛宴。</p>	<p>1) “沙漠中的节日”。</p> <p>2) 在埃萨卡尼举行。</p> <p>3) 需要耐力才能完成。</p> <p>4) 奖励是音乐和舞蹈盛宴。</p>	<p>1) Festival in The Desert</p> <p>2) Essakane</p> <p>3) endurance</p> <p>4) reward、music and dance</p>

41	Tree ring	<p>1) Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing objects can help – if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records – written in nature's hand.</p> <p>2) The series of strata in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely.</p> <p>3) However, when archaeologists want know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.</p> <p>4) For example, tree ring, Dendrochronology (literally, —tree time) dates wooden artefacts by matching their ring patterns to known records, which, in some areas of the world, span several thousand years.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 历史记录, 硬币和其他带有日期的物体 (如果存在的话) 可以提供帮助。但即使是史前遗址也包含大自然亲自书写的记录。</p> <p>2) 考古挖掘中的一系列地层使挖掘机能相对较远地 (即使不是绝对地) 对回收的物体标明日期。</p> <p>3) 但是, 当考古学家想知道某个地点的绝对日期时, 他们通常可以超越简单的地层学。</p> <p>4) 例如, 树木年轮, 树木年代学 (字面意思是 “树木时间”) 通过将木制品的环型与已知的记录相匹配来对木制品进行定年, 这些记录在世界上的某些地区跨越了数千年。</p>	<p>1) 历史记录和硬币有帮助。</p> <p>2) 考古挖掘中对回收的物体 标明日期。</p> <p>3) 可以超越简单的地层学 知道绝对日期。</p> <p>4) 例如树木年轮, 树木年代学等。</p>	<p>1) Historical records、coins、help 2) an archaeological dig、to date recovered objects</p> <p>3) absolute date、go beyond simple stratigraphy</p> <p>4) For example、tree ring、Dendrochronology</p>
42	Actors' performance	<p>1) In a wonderful set of studies and subsequent book, Elly A. Konijn looked to the question of how much actors are aware of their performance as they perform it, and how much they let the character 'take over'.</p> <p>2) She asked Dutch actors to rate their own emotions and the emotions of the characters they were playing across a range of affective states (from disgust and anxiety to tenderness and pleasure).</p> <p>3) She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.</p> <p>4) However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 在一系列精彩的研究和随后出版的书中, 艾丽·a·科尼金研究了这样一个问题: 演员在表演时对自己的表演有多少意识, 他们在多大程度上让角色 “接管” 了自己的表演。</p> <p>2) 她要求荷兰演员在一系列情感状态下 (从厌恶和焦虑到温柔和愉悦) 对自己的情绪和他们扮演的角色的情绪进行打分。</p> <p>3) 她发现, 演员在扮演角色的情绪时, 往往会感受到积极的情绪。</p> <p>4) 然而, 角色的情绪越消极, 演员在舞台上感受到这种情绪的可能性就越小。</p>	<p>1) 演员表演接管自己的表演</p> <p>2) 演员对自己打分</p> <p>3) 感受到积极情绪</p> <p>4) 情绪消极, 演员感受越小</p>	<p>1) actors, performance as they perform</p> <p>2) rate their states</p> <p>3) positive emotions</p> <p>4) more negative, less feeling</p>
43	Journalists	<p>1) Although experts like journalists are expected to be unbiased, they invariably share the system biases of the disciplines and cultures in which they work.</p> <p>2) Journalists try to be fair and objective by presenting all sides of a particular issue.</p> <p>3) Practically speaking, however, it is about as easy to present all sides of an issue as it is to invite candidates from all political parties to a presidential debate.</p> <p>4) Some perspectives ultimately are not included.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 尽管我们期望像新闻工作者这样的专家会保持公正, 但他们总是不可避免的分 享他们所在学科和文化的系统性的偏见。</p> <p>2) 新闻工作者通过陈述特定问题的各个方面, 试图做到公正客观。</p> <p>3) 然而, 实际上, 提出一个问题的各个方面与邀请所有政党的候选人参加总统辩论一样容易。</p> <p>4) 但最终有些观点没有被引用进来。</p>	<p>1) 尽管期望专家保持公正, 但他们有偏见。</p> <p>2) 新闻工作者试图做到公正 客观</p> <p>3) 然而, 提出问题与邀请候 选人一样容易。</p> <p>4) 有些观点没有被引用进来</p>	<p>1) Experts、unbiased、biases</p> <p>2) .Journalists、try to be fair and objective</p> <p>3) However、present、an issue、invite candidates、easy</p> <p>4) Some perspectives、not included</p>

44	Locomotion	<p>1) Researchers need to understand why different forms of locomotion evolved.</p> <p>2) Long-held assumptions, such as the need for energy efficiency, have already been overturned.</p> <p>3) For example, a mechanical ankle brace can improve the metabolic efficiency of human walking, implying that walking is inefficient.</p> <p>4) But variation of movement is important, too: such an ankle brace holds you back if you try to skip, gallop or skitter.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 研究人员需要理解为什么会进化出不同形式的运动。</p> <p>2) 人们长期持有的假设, 比如提高能源效率的必要性, 已经被推翻了。</p> <p>3) 例如, 机械踝关节支架可以提高人体行走时的代谢效率, 这意味着行走是低效的。</p> <p>4) 但动作的变化很重要。此外, 如果你想跳跃、疾驰或突击, 这样的脚踝护具可以阻止你。</p>	<p>1) 为什么进化不同的运动</p> <p>2) 提高能源效率被推翻</p> <p>3) 例如, 行走低效</p> <p>4) 动作变化很重要</p>	<p>1) why different forms of locomotion</p> <p>2) energy efficiency, been overturned</p> <p>3) walking is inefficient</p> <p>4) variation of movement is important</p>
45	Study abroad	<p>1) All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.</p> <p>2) They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.</p> <p>3) They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.</p> <p>4) Some students go overseas because they love travel.</p> <p>5) Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 全世界学生都选择去外国来读大学。</p> <p>2) 他们去或选择特定学习地点的原因并不完全相同。</p> <p>3) 他们之所以选择一所大学是因为它的课程有趣, 或者因为他们喜欢这个国家及其语言。</p> <p>4) 有些学生因为热爱旅行而出国。</p> <p>5) 无论出于何种原因, 每年都有成千上万的学生实现出国接受大学教育的梦想。</p>	<p>1) 全世界学生都去外国读大学。</p> <p>2) 原因并不相同。</p> <p>3) 因为课程有趣/喜欢语言。</p> <p>4) 热爱旅行而出国。</p> <p>5) 无论何种原因, 每年都有学生出国读大学。</p>	<p>1) All over the world、students、changing countries、university studies</p> <p>2) don't all have the same reasons</p> <p>3) interesting courses、its language</p> <p>4) go overseas、love travel</p> <p>5. Whatever the reason、each year、a university education</p>
46	Animal Exploratory Urge	<p>1) All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.</p> <p>2) It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.</p> <p>3) If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they do not bother so much with the general complexities of the world around them.</p> <p>4) So long as the ant eater had its ants and the koala bear had gum leaves, then they are satisfied and the living is easy.</p> <p>5) The non-specialists, however, the opportunists of the animal world, can never afford to relax.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 所有动物都具有强烈的探索欲望, 但对某些动物而言, 它比其他动物更重要。</p> <p>2) 取决于它们在进化过程中变得有多专业。</p> <p>3) 如果他们全力以赴地完成一项生存技巧, 那么他们就不会对周围世界的一般复杂性感到烦恼。</p> <p>4) 只要蚂蚁食者吃了蚂蚁, 而考拉熊只吃了口香糖叶, 他们就会感到满足并且生活很轻松。</p> <p>5) 但是, 动物界的机会主义者, 永远也无法放松。</p>	<p>1) 动物都具有强烈的探索欲望。</p> <p>2) 取决于进化过程中变得有多专业。</p> <p>3) 全力以赴地完成生存技巧</p> <p>4) 蚂蚁和考拉熊满足后生活很轻松。</p> <p>5) 但非专业者无法放松。</p>	<p>1) All animals、a strong exploratory urge</p> <p>2) Specialized、the course of evolution</p> <p>3) put all their effort、survival trick</p> <p>4) ants and the koala bear、satisfied、living is easy</p> <p>5. The non-specialists、never afford to relax.</p>

47	University of Otago	<p>1) University of Otago Center of International Health co-directors Professor Philip Hill and Professor John Crump share a view that global health is a multidisciplinary activity.</p> <p>2) In their work - from Tanzania to the Gambia, from Myanmar to Indonesia and beyond - they tap into a wide range of expertise from across the University, including clinicians, microbiologists and molecular microbiologists, public health experts, economists and mathematicians.</p> <p>3) They have also forged relationships and collaborations with research and aid agencies around the world.</p> <p>4) For the past seven years Professor Philip Hill has been part of a collaborative tuberculosis research project in Indonesia, with the University of Padjadjaran in Bandung, West Java, undertaking European Commission-funded research into the causative links between infectious and non-communicable diseases in this case tuberculosis (TB) and diabetes mellitus. 第四句有变，把TB删了</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 奥塔哥大学国际卫生中心副主任菲利普·希尔教授和约翰·克鲁姆教授认为，全球卫生是一项多学科活动。</p> <p>2) 在他们的工作中（从坦桑尼亚到冈比亚，从缅甸到印度尼西亚，甚至更远），他们利用了整个大学的广泛专业知识，得到了包括临床医生，微生物学家和分子微生物学家，公共卫生专家，经济学家和数学家的帮助。</p> <p>3) 他们还与世界各地的研究和援助机构建立了合作关系。</p> <p>4) 过去7年中，菲利普·希尔教授与印度尼西亚西爪哇省万隆市的帕德贾兰大学一起，在印度尼西亚开展了一项结核病合作研究项目，该研究由欧盟委员会资助，用于研究传染病和非传染病之间的因果关系。主要是结核病和糖尿病。</p>	<p>1) 两个教授认为全球卫生是多学科活动。</p> <p>2) 他们在坦桑尼亚等地区，得到了包括临床医生等人的帮助。</p> <p>3) 他们还与世界各地的机构建立了合作关系。</p> <p>4) 过去7年中，在印度尼西亚开展了一项结核病合作研究项目。</p>	<p>1) Professor Philip Hill and Professor John Crump, global health, multidisciplinary activity 2) Tanzania, clinicians 3) forged relationships and collaborations, agencies, around the world. 4) The past seven years, a collaborative tuberculosis research project, Indonesia</p>
48	Mario de Andrade (学生近期考到内容不完全一致，最后一句不太一样，但有关键词 in the result 可判断为最后一句)	<p>1) Early in 1938, Mário de Andrade, the municipal secretary of culture here, dispatched a four-member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.</p> <p>2) His intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.</p> <p>3) Traveling by truck, horse and donkey, they recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.</p> <p>4) But the Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 早在1938年，这里的文化部长就派出了一个由四人组成的民俗研究团前往巴西东北腹地执行类似的任务。</p> <p>2) 他的目的是在该地区独特的文化受广播和电影之类的影响之前，尽快录制尽可能多的音乐。</p> <p>3) 他们乘卡车，马和驴旅行，记录了任何有趣的人：钢琴运载体，牛仔，乞丐，伏都教牧师，采石场工人，渔民，舞蹈团甚至是玩耍的孩子。</p> <p>4) 但是，巴西人的收藏任务最终疲惫不堪的中止了。</p>	<p>1) 1938年，四人民俗研究团前往巴西执行任务。</p> <p>2) 他的目的是在尽快录制音乐. intention、record、music</p> <p>3) 他们旅行，记录有趣的人。 4) 但是，最终疲惫不堪的中止了。</p>	<p>1) 1938, a four-member, Folklore Research Mission, Brazil, mission 2) 1938, a four-member, Folklore Research Mission, Brazil, mission 3) Traveling, whoever seemed to be interesting 4) But, languishing, ended up</p>

49	Huawei program	<p>1) Huawei offers college students a certification program.</p> <p>2) This program includes various training courses.</p> <p>3) The program exempts students from exam fees.</p> <p>4) The fees used to be 200 to 500 dollars each student.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1)华为为大学生提供认证项目。</p> <p>2)本课程包括各种培训课程。</p> <p>3)该计划免除学生的考试费用。</p> <p>4)以前每个学生的学费是200到500美元。</p>	<p>1) 华为提供认证课程</p> <p>2)包括培训</p> <p>3)免除考试费用</p> <p>4) 以前费用200-500美元</p>	<p>1) Huawei, offers, certification program</p> <p>2) includes training courses</p> <p>3) exempts, exam fees</p> <p>4) fees, 200 to 500 dollars</p>
50	A requirement of Humanities	<p>1) A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.</p> <p>2) The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.</p> <p>3) The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.</p> <p>4) The final draft is due one week before the final exam.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 人文学科104的要求是就你选择的主题写一篇有说服力的论文。</p> <p>2)你选择的主题应得到一系列来源的支持。</p> <p>3)来源应根据APA指南引用，最终草案应以APA样式编写。</p> <p>4) 最终初稿应在期末考试的一周前提交。</p>	<p>1) 人文学科104的要求选主题写论文。</p> <p>2)选的主题应该有依据。</p> <p>3)来源应根据APA指南引用。 4) 最终初稿应在期末考试前提交。</p>	<p>1) Humanities 104、paper、a topic</p> <p>2) The topic you choose、supported by a range of sources</p> <p>3) be cited under APA guidelines</p> <p>4) The final draft、before the final exam</p>
51	New Ventures	<p>1) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies-- Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.</p> <p>2) We have facilitated more than \$203 million in investment, and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>3) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.</p> <p>4) For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) New Ventures一个旨在帮助世界上一些最具活力的新兴经济体（巴西，中国，哥伦比亚，印度，印度尼西亚和墨西哥）的企业家的项目。</p> <p>2)我们已促成超过203亿美元的投资，并与250个创新企业合作，这些企业的产品和服务产生了清晰，可衡量的环境效益，例如清洁能源，高效用水和可持续农业。</p> <p>3)他们通常还会解决世界困难企业所面临的挑战。</p> <p>4) 例如，我们在中国的一家合作公司，叫Ecostar，翻新了美国的复印机，并以低于品牌影印机20%的价格转售或租借了它们。</p>	<p>1) 新投资助力企业家</p> <p>2) 促成投资创合作</p> <p>3) 穷人挑战要应对</p> <p>4) 翻新复印机更便宜</p>	<p>1) New Ventures、 helps entrepreneurs</p> <p>2) facilitated investment</p> <p>3) challenges、 the world's poor</p> <p>4) refurbishes copy machines、 20 percent less</p>

52	Neutron	<p>1) The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8- 13, 2011)</p> <p>2) The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small-angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering.</p> <p>3) The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.</p> <p>4) For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)加拿大中子散射研究所将于2011年5月8- 13日在乔克河举办第十一届中子暑期班。</p> <p>2)暑期班的目标是覆盖与热中子散射相关的广泛的主题, 包括粉末衍射、应力分析、织构、反射测量、小角度中子散射, 以及与中子散射相关的基本理论。</p> <p>3)该理论将以任何这些领域的人都能理解的方式提出。</p> <p>4) 更多信息, 请看加拿大中子散射研究所的中子暑期班。</p>	<p>1) 研究所举办暑期班</p> <p>2) 目标涉猎广泛</p> <p>3) 理论将被提出</p> <p>4) 详情敬请参考</p>	<p>1) The Canadian Institute、summer school</p> <p>2) The aim、a wide range</p> <p>3) The theory、be presented 4) For more information</p>
53	Painting and photography	<p>1) Dependence, rivalry, envy, emulation: painting and photography, like members of a dysfunctional yet in -separable family, just cannot cast off lineages of influence and appropriation.</p> <p>2) Photography, from its appearance in 1839, looked to painting for fundamental models of depiction.</p> <p>3) Yet it threw the older medium into crisis, removing at a stroke painting's unique capacity to bear witness.</p> <p>4) How these two media leapfrogged through the Victorian age, defining themselves against one another, is the subject of Tate Britain's exhibition Painting with Light.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)依赖、竞争、嫉妒、竞争:绘画和摄影就像一个功能失调但又分离的家庭的成员一样, 无法摆脱影响和占有的血统。</p> <p>2)摄影, 从1839年出现开始, 就从绘画中寻找基本的描绘模型。</p> <p>3)然而, 它却将旧媒介推入了危机, 一举剥夺了绘画独特的见证能力。</p> <p>4)这两种媒体如何跨越维多利亚时代, 相互对立地定义自己的, 是泰特英国美术馆“光之画”的主题。</p>	<p>1) 绘画摄影分不开</p> <p>2) 绘画是基本形式</p> <p>3) 古老媒介陷危机</p> <p>4) 回首维多利亚时代</p>	<p>1) painting and photography、in -separable family</p> <p>2) Photography、fundamental models</p> <p>3) older medium、into crisis</p> <p>4) the Victorian age</p>

54	Elephants	<p>1) Earlier this year, researchers from Duke University went to Gabon to monitor that country's dwindling elephant population. They took along three drones, which they planned to use to count the elephants, follow their herds, and map their migrations.</p> <p>2) Only things didn't exactly go as planned..</p> <p>3) The elephants noticed the drones, which hovered anywhere from 25 feet to 300 feet above them. And it wasn't just that the elephants noticed them; in many cases, the elephants were clearly agitated. Some of them took off running. In at least one case, an elephant used her trunk to hurl mud in the drone's direction. "She had her baby with her," 55 said Missy Cummings, the director of Duke's Robotics Lab..</p> <p>4) The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees. And elephants do not like bees. At all.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 今年初, 杜克大学的研究人员前往加蓬监测该国日益减少的大象数量。他们带上了三架无人机, 计划用它们来清点大象数量, 跟踪它们的种群, 并绘制它们的迁徙地图。</p> <p>2) 只是事情没有完全按计划进行。</p> <p>3) 大象注意到了无人机, 在它们上方25到300英尺的任何地方盘旋。大象不仅仅是注意到了; 在很多情况下, 大象明显被激怒了。有些跑开了。至少有一次, 一头大象用鼻子朝无人机的方向扔泥巴。55岁的杜克大学机器人实验室主任米西·卡明斯(Missy Cummings)说, 它当时带着它的孩子。</p> <p>4) 研究人员认为, 大象的反应非常强烈, 因为无人机听起来很像蜜蜂。大象一点也不喜欢蜜蜂。</p>	<p>1) 杜克大学无人机</p> <p>2) 事未按计划进行</p> <p>3) 无人机激怒大象</p> <p>4) 大象不喜欢蜜蜂</p>	<p>1) Duke University、drones</p> <p>2) didn't exactly go as planned</p> <p>3) the elephants were clearly agitated</p> <p>4) elephants do not like bees</p>
55	An underperforming company	<p>1) Take an underperforming company</p> <p>2) Add some generous helping of debt, a few spoonful of management incentives and trim all the fat.</p> <p>3) Leave to cook for five years and you have a feast of profits.</p> <p>4) That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 以一家表现不佳的公司为例。</p> <p>2) 增加一些慷慨的债务援助, 几汤匙的管理激励, 并削减所有的脂肪。3) 如果让你烹饪五年, 你就会有一场利润盛宴。</p> <p>4) 在过去的200年里, 这一直是私募股权集团的秘诀。</p>	<p>1) 一家公司表现差</p> <p>2) 财务援助来激励</p> <p>3) 五年后利润盛宴</p> <p>4) 私募股权的秘诀</p>	<p>1) underperforming company</p> <p>2) management incentives</p> <p>3) five years、profits</p> <p>4) private-equity groups、recipe</p>
56	Monash student	<p>1) Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.</p> <p>2) Ne (Tan), an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.</p> <p>3) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.</p> <p>4) Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 机械工程专业的学生Ne Tan今年的第一学期在加州大学伯克利分校学习, 这是莫纳什海外项目的一部分。</p> <p>2) Ne (Tan), 来自中国上海的国际学生, 2006年10月在莫纳什学院开始了她的莫纳什之旅。</p> <p>3) 在那里, 她拿到了毕业证书, 这使她得以进入莫纳什大学读二年级。</p> <p>4) 现在是在莫纳什大学学习的第三年, 莫纳什大学海外项目将会见证她在在美国完成四个单元的学习, 并于2009年5月返回澳大利亚。</p>	<p>1) NeTan伯克利学习</p> <p>2) NeTan来自大上海</p> <p>3) NeTan拿毕业证书</p> <p>4) NeTan返澳前去美</p>	<p>1) Ne Tan、Berkeley</p> <p>2) student from Shanghai</p> <p>3) completed a diploma</p> <p>4) US、Australia</p>

57	Rugby	<p>1) Citizens commonly identify with their nation in the context of major sporting events: imagining the nation is easier when there is a national team playing another nation (Hobsbawm, 1990).</p> <p>2) Rugby in Wales is a particularly strong example of this phenomenon, being perhaps the main thing that unites people in Wales.</p> <p>3) In many ways rugby in Wales defines what Wales is and what people in Wales share.</p> <p>4) From outside Wales, too, it is the rugby that commonly defines the nation – with the sport providing both widespread interest and one of the few positive associations of outsiders’ perceptions of Wales.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 在重大体育赛事中, 公民通常会对自己的国家产生认同感: 当一个国家的球队与另一个国家比赛时, 人们想象这个国家会更容易 (Hobsbawm, 1990)。</p> <p>2) 威尔士的橄榄球就是这一现象的一个特别突出的例子, 它可能是威尔士人民团结的主要原因。</p> <p>3) 威尔士的橄榄球在很多方面定义了威尔士是什么, 以及威尔士人共有什</p> <p>么。</p> <p>4) 来自威尔士以外的地区, 橄榄球也通常定义了这个国家——这项运动提供了广泛的兴趣, 同时也是外界对威尔士为数不多的积极联想之一。</p>	<p>1) 公民认同其国家</p> <p>2) 典型例子橄榄球</p> <p>3) 威尔士定义威尔士</p> <p>4) 橄榄球定义该国家</p>	<p>1) Citizens commonly identify with their nation</p> <p>2) strong example. Rugby</p> <p>3) Wales. defines</p> <p>4) defines the nation</p>
58	Mayors	<p>1) Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts, but they are starting to utter warnings. (but后面这一句被单独列出来)</p> <p>2) Last summer the editors of the Harvard educational review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.</p> <p>3) And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.</p> <p>4) All this must be weighed up by the New York state legislature in 2009, when mayoral control is up for renewal—or scrapping. (没有第四句子)</p> <p>以下为考试中出现的版本</p> <p>1) Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts.</p> <p>2) But they are starting to utter warnings.</p> <p>3) Last summer the editors of the Harvard educational review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.</p> <p>4) And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 教育学者认为, 市长可以帮助失败的地区</p> <p>2) 但他们开始发出了警告</p> <p>3) 去年夏天, 哈佛教育评论的编辑警告道市长的控制可能会降低父母对学校的影响</p> <p>4) 同时指出Mr. Bloomberg的激进风格是不该做的</p>	<p>1) 教育学者</p> <p>2) 发出警告</p> <p>3) 市长控制</p> <p>4) 咄咄逼人</p>	<p>1) Education scholars</p> <p>2) utter warnings</p> <p>3) mayoral control</p> <p>4) aggressive style</p>

59	Worms	<p>1)Not all wildlife is created equal in our eyes.</p> <p>2)Take the earthworm, which doesn't have the widespread appeal of larger, more charismatic animals such as gorillas, tigers or pandas.</p> <p>3)Worms are never going to get a strong "cute response", and they won't ever be the face of a conservation campaign.</p> <p>4) But what Darwin rightly recognized is that - panda fans avert your eyes - worm conservation is much more important once we factor in their provision of what we now call "ecosystem services", which are crucial to human survival.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 并不是所有的野生动物在我们眼中都是平等的。2)以蚯蚓为例，它不像大猩猩、老虎或熊猫等体型更大、更有魅力的动物那样具有广泛的吸引力。</p> <p>3) 蚯蚓永远不会得到强烈的“可爱回应”，它们也永远不会成为环保运动的代言人</p> <p>4) 但达尔文正确认识到的是：熊猫粉丝不要看哦，一旦我们把他们提供的我们现在称为“生态系统服务”考虑进去，保护蚯蚓就变得重要得多。这对人类的生存来说也是至关重要的。</p>	<p>1) 野生动物不生来平等</p> <p>2) 小蚯蚓没有吸引力</p> <p>3) 蚯蚓不配可爱回应</p> <p>4) 保护蚯蚓非常重要</p>	<p>1) Not all wildlife is created equal 2) earthworm、doesn't have the widespread appeal 3) cute response 4) crucial to human survival.</p>
60	Copernicanism	<p>1)The expanding influence of Copernicanism through the seventeenth century transformed not only the natural philosophic leanings of astronomers but also the store of conceptual material accessible to writers of fiction.</p> <p>2)During this period of scientific revolution, a new literary genre arose, namely that of the scientific cosmic voyage.</p> <p>3)Scientists and writers alike constructed fantastical tales in which fictional characters' journey to the moon, sun, and planets.</p> <p>4) In so doing, they discover that these once remote worlds are themselves earth-like in character.</p> <p>5)Descriptions of these planetary bodies as terrestrial in kind demonstrate the seventeenth-century intellectual shift from the Aristotelian to the Copernican framework.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 哥白尼的影响扩大到了整个17世纪，不止是改变了对天文学的自然哲学倾向，同时也改变了科幻小说家们可以获得的观念性的素材的储备。</p> <p>2)在科学改革期间，出现了一种叫做科学宇宙旅行的文学题材</p> <p>3)科学家和作家都构建了关于虚拟人物去月亮、太阳和行星上去旅行的故事</p> <p>4) 这么做的过程中，他们发现这些曾经遥远的星球在性质上与地球是相似的</p> <p>5.对这些类地星球（月亮、太阳、和别的行星）的描述表明了17世纪由Aristotelian亚里士多德向哥白尼理论框架的知识转移</p>	<p>1) 哥白尼改变世界</p> <p>2) 新文学体裁出现</p> <p>3) 构建虚拟人物</p> <p>4) 星球与地球相似</p> <p>5. 类地星球转向白尼</p>	<p>1) Copernicanism、transformed 2) a new literary genre 3) fantastical tales 4) earth-like 5. shift to the Copernican framework.</p>
61	Palaus	<p>1)Palaus and his colleagues wanted to see if any trends had emerged from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains.</p> <p>2)They collected the results from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and or behavior.</p> <p>3)The studies show that playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure.</p> <p>4) For example, playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) Palaus和他的同事们想看看迄今为止关于电子游戏如何影响我们大脑结构和活动的研究是否出现了什么趋势。</p> <p>2)他们收集了116项科学研究的结果，其中22项着眼于大脑的结构变化，100项着眼于大脑功能和行为的变化。</p> <p>3)研究表明，玩电子游戏可以改变我们的大脑功能，甚至改变它们的结构。</p> <p>4) 例如，玩电子游戏会影响我们的注意力，一些研究发现，游戏玩家在几种类型的注意力上都有改善，比如持续注意力或选择性注意力</p>	<p>1) Palaus和同事做实验</p> <p>2) 他们收集结果看变化</p> <p>3) 电子游戏会影响大脑</p> <p>4) 电子游戏影响注意力</p>	<p>1) Palaus and his colleagues 2) They collected the results 3) video games can change 4) playing video games affects our attention</p>

62	Copernicus	<p>1) Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514) 2) For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.</p> <p>3) The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium Libri VI (“Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs”), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.</p> <p>4) According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543)</p> <p>5) The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy. It had a profound influence on later thinkers of the scientific revolution, including such major figures as Galileo, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 哥白尼可能在1508- 1514年之间就发现了他的一些主要的想法</p> <p>2) 但那些年里, 他的这些著作与所有的权威相矛盾, 于是他推迟了对这些有争议的著作的发表。</p> <p>3) 这本历史性的著作, 包含了哥白尼理论的最后版本, 直到他去世那年, 即1543年也没有出过纸质版</p> <p>4) 根据传说, 哥白尼在他垂死那天 1543年5月24日 是收到了这本书的副本 5. 这本书为天文学真正的科学研究开辟了道路。它对后来的科学革命思想家产生了深远的影响, 包括伽利略、约翰尼斯·开普勒和艾萨克·牛顿等重要人物。</p>	<p>1) 哥白尼发现想法</p> <p>2) 著作存在大矛盾</p> <p>3) 最终版本未出版</p> <p>4) 死前收到该副本</p> <p>5. 新书开辟新道路</p>	<p>1) Copernicus, his main idea</p> <p>2) publication of his controversial work</p> <p>3) did not appear in print</p> <p>4) received a copy as he was dying</p> <p>5. The book opened the way</p>
63	European Union (学生近期考到, 变形)	<p>1)The European Union has two big fish problems.</p> <p>2)One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.</p> <p>3)The other is that its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.</p> <p>4) The EU has tried to solve both problems by sending its fishermen to West Africa. Since 1979 it has struck agreements with the government of Senegal, granting our fleets access to its waters.</p> <p>5)As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 欧盟有两大渔业问题。</p> <p>2) 其一是, 部分由于其管理不善, 其本国渔业已无法满足欧洲的需求。</p> <p>3) 另一个原因是, 中国政府不会对抗其渔业游说团体, 也不会让所有剩余的渔船退役。</p> <p>4) 欧盟试图通过派遣渔民到西非来解决这两个问题。自1979年以来, 它同塞内加尔的政府签署了协议, 允许我们的船队进入其水域。</p> <p>5. 因此, 塞内加尔的海洋生态系统已开始走上与我们相同的道路。</p>	<p>1) 欧盟渔业问题</p> <p>2) 一是管理不善</p> <p>3) 二是政府作为</p> <p>4) 欧盟遣去西非</p> <p>5. 塞内加尔步后尘</p>	<p>1) European Union has two big fish problems</p> <p>2) failure to manage them properly 3) its governments</p> <p>4) The EU, West Africa</p> <p>5. Senegal</p>

64	Graduation 考试中没有那么多句话，没有第二句，但是意思一样	<p>1) During the school year, we had the benefit of being both unaccountable and omnipotent.</p> <p>2) We could engage in impassioned debates about how as chief executive of a certain company we would have done this, or if we had been the banker on that deal we would have structured it like that.</p> <p>3) Insulated from the consequences of such decisions, and privy to all critical information about the case, we were able to solve complex business problems with relative ease.</p> <p>4) We knew that once we began our internships, this would no longer be the case. 5) The information would be more nebulous and the outcomes of our decisions would be unpredictable. (Any seriously bad choices could cost a lot of money. 这一句不确定考试中是否有)</p> <p>6) So in approaching this impending summer period, what lingered in the back of our minds was a collectively felt, unspeakable thought: "Were we really up to the challenge?"</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 在学年期间，我们既有不负责又无所不能。</p> <p>2) 我们可以就如何作为某个公司的首席执行官进行慷慨激烈的辩论，或者如果我们曾经是交易的银行家，我们就会这样构建它。</p> <p>3) 由于不受这些决策的影响，并且能够了解有关案例的所有关键信息，我们能够相对轻松地解决复杂的业务问题。</p> <p>4) 我们知道，一旦我们开始实习，这就不再是这种情况。</p> <p>5. 信息会更加模糊，我们的决定结果将是不可预测的。(任何不好的选择都会造成高昂的成本代价)</p> <p>6. 因此，在接近即将来临的夏季时期，我们脑海中浮现同样的感受，无法形容的想法：“我们真的能够应对这一挑战吗？”</p>	<p>1) 学生简直无所不能</p> <p>2) CEO银行家随便当</p> <p>3) 轻松解决复杂问题</p> <p>4) 实习开始一切变味</p> <p>5. 信息模糊不可预测</p> <p>6. 夏季来临焦虑开始</p>	<p>1) school year、omnipotent 2) chief executive、banker、</p> <p>3) solve complex business、with relative ease.</p> <p>4) internships、no longer be the case.</p> <p>5. nebulous、unpredictable</p> <p>6. summer period,</p>
65	IT Innovation	<p>1) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.</p> <p>2) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost effective way.</p> <p>3) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.</p> <p>4) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.</p> <p>5) "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself," said Mr. Maria.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1) 印度波士顿咨询集团董事长阿伦·玛丽亚 (Arun Maria) 表示，印度的创新与IT技能一样，都是由于企业家精神。</p> <p>2) 印度商人利用 IT 创造新的业务模式，使他们能够以更具成本效益的方式提供服务。</p> <p>3) 这不一定需要昂贵的技术研究经费。</p> <p>4) 他建议，如果本地没有这种能力，该国的计算机服务行业可以简单地研究外包给外国大学。</p> <p>5) 玛丽亚先生说：“这样，我就有机会接触世界上最好的科学家，而不必自己生产。</p>	<p>1) 印度企业家精神</p> <p>2) 印度成本效益</p> <p>3) 不一定很贵</p> <p>4) 没能力就外包</p> <p>5. 接触最好科学家</p>	<p>1) entrepreneurialism</p> <p>2) more cost effective way.</p> <p>3) not expensive</p> <p>4) outsource</p> <p>5. best scientists</p>

66	Accounting system	<p>1) Are there any systems that can measure the Accounting system?</p> <p>2) Well, there is accounting software describes a type of application software that records and processes accounting transactions within functional modules such as accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll, and trial balance.</p> <p>3) It is a system in which functions as an accounting information system.</p> <p>4) This enables the access anywhere at any time with any device which is Internet- enabled, or maybe desktop based. It varies greatly in its complexity and cost.</p> <p>5) These tools identify quality customer service and create a climate of confidence, a customer service strategy that helps meet the specific needs.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 有什么制度可以衡量会计制度吗?</p> <p>2) 嗯, 有一种会计软件描述了一种应用软件, 它记录和处理诸如应付账款、应收账款、工资和试算平衡表等功能模块中的会计交易。</p> <p>3) 它是一个会计信息系统。</p> <p>4) 这使得可以随时随地访问任何支持internet的设备, 或者基于桌面的设备。它的复杂性和成本差别很大。</p> <p>5. 这些工具识别高质量的客户服务, 并创造一种自信的氛围, 一种有助于满足特定需求的客户服务策略。</p>	<p>1) 首先来提问题</p> <p>2) 什么能记录处理</p> <p>3) 就是会计信息系统</p> <p>4) 随时随地真的棒</p> <p>5. 识别高质量客户</p>	<p>1) are there?</p> <p>2) records and processes</p> <p>3) accounting information system. 4) anywhere at any time</p> <p>5. identify quality customer</p>
67	Experiment on calves	<p>1) To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.</p> <p>2) Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.</p> <p>3) In the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a-half feet apart.</p> <p>4) The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces.</p> <p>5) The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 为了判断乐观和悲观, 研究人员安排了一项有22头小牛参与的实验。</p> <p>2) 在他们开始实验之前, 他们训练小牛去理解他们的哪些选择会导致奖励。</p> <p>3) 在训练中, 每只幼崽进入一个小围栏, 发现墙上有五个孔, 排成一条水平线, 间隔2)5英尺。</p> <p>4) 一头的洞里装着一瓶牛奶, 而另一头的洞里只有一个空瓶子, 空气吹在小牛的脸上。</p> <p>5. 小牛很快就知道围栏的哪一边放着牛奶作为奖赏。</p>	<p>1) 小牛参加实验</p> <p>2) 训练小牛得奖励</p> <p>3) 训练幼崽进围栏</p> <p>4) 洞里空瓶和牛奶</p> <p>5. 小牛很快得牛奶</p>	<p>1) calves</p> <p>2) trained the calves to understand 3) training</p> <p>4) The hole、milk、 empty bottle 5. The calves learned quickly</p>
68	Art history	<p>1) Art history is the study of objects of art in their historical development and stylistic contexts.</p> <p>2) The study includes painting, sculpture, architecture, ceramics, furniture, and other decorative objects.</p> <p>3) Art history is the history of different groups of people and their culture represented throughout their artwork.</p> <p>4) Art historians compare different time periods in art history.</p> <p>5) As a term, art history (its product being history of art) encompasses several methods of studying the visual arts; in common usage referring to works of art and architecture.</p>	<p>译文:</p> <p>1) 艺术史是研究艺术对象的历史发展和文体语境。</p> <p>2) 研究范围包括绘画、雕塑、建筑、陶瓷、家具和其他装饰品。</p> <p>3) 艺术史是不同群体的历史和他们的文化在他们的艺术作品中所体现的历史。</p> <p>4) 艺术史学家比较艺术史上不同的时期。</p> <p>5. 作为一个术语, 艺术史(它的产物是艺术史)包含了几种研究视觉艺术的方法;通常指的是艺术和建筑作品。”</p>	<p>1) 艺术史研究艺术对象</p> <p>2) 艺术史范围非常广</p> <p>3) 艺术属于不同群里</p> <p>4) 艺术比较不同时期</p> <p>5. 艺术史是个术语</p>	<p>1) Art history</p> <p>2) The study includes</p> <p>3) different groups</p> <p>4) compare different time periods 5. As a term</p>

69	Vegetarian	<p>1) Vegetarians do not eat meat or fish in their diet.</p> <p>2) This diet is not only unattractive but also may cause nutritional imbalance if not managed well.</p> <p>3) Restaurants and school cafeteria adjust and amend their menus to adapt to this special diet.</p> <p>4) Menus in all of these places have become more balance in nutrients, and also attract those who are not vegetarians.</p> <p>5) These developments/improvements won't succeed without the effort of vegetarians.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 素食者的饮食中不吃肉或鱼。</p> <p>2) 这种饮食不仅缺乏吸引力,而且如果管理不好,还可能导致营养失衡。</p> <p>3) 餐馆和学校食堂调整和修改他们的菜单,以适应这种特殊的饮食。</p> <p>4) 所有这些地方的菜单在营养方面变得更加平衡,也吸引了那些不是素食者的人。</p> <p>5) 没有素食者的努力,这些发展/改进不会成功。</p>	<p>1) 素食者不吃鱼肉</p> <p>2) 营养失衡欠吸引</p> <p>3) 餐馆食堂改菜单</p> <p>4) 改完效果非常好</p> <p>5. 感谢素食主义者</p>	<p>1) Vegetarians</p> <p>2) nutritional imbalance、unattractive</p> <p>3) Restaurants and school cafeteria 4) become more</p> <p>5. succeed without the effort of vegetarians.</p>
70	Job	<p>1) Numbers of staff who wish to turn up and do a simple job and go home is relatively happy if they believe their work is secure.</p> <p>2) However, any employee who wants to acquire more varied and responsible duties will not feel satisfied for long staying with the same and boring job.</p> <p>3) People want to keep working hard only if there are opportunities for promotion to a more challenging job.</p> <p>4) If this opportunity does not exist, they are most likely to be demotivated.</p>	<p>译文:</p> <p>1) 如果员工认为自己的工作是有保障的,那么希望上班、做简单工作、然后回家的员工数量相对较多。</p> <p>2) 然而,任何想要获得更多的多样化和负责的职责的员工都不会满足于长期呆在一个乏味的工作上。</p> <p>3) 只有当有机会晋升到更有挑战性的工作时,人们才希望继续努力工作。</p> <p>4) 如果没有这样的机会,他们很可能会失去动力。</p>	<p>1) 工作保障员工满意</p> <p>2) 想要更多不满足</p> <p>3) 晋升挑战能努力</p> <p>4) 没有机会缺动力</p>	<p>1) secure.</p> <p>2) will not feel satisfied</p> <p>3) opportunities for promotion</p> <p>4) to be demotivated.</p>
71	Australia's native plants and animals	<p>1) Australia's native plants and animals adapted to life on an isolated continent over millions of years.</p> <p>2) Since European settlement they have had to compete with a range of introduced animals for habitat, food and shelter.</p> <p>3) Some have also had to face new predators.</p> <p>4) These new pressures have also caused a major impact on our country's soil and waterways and on its native plants and animals.</p>	<p>译文:</p> <p>1) 澳大利亚的本土植物和动物在数百万年的时间里适应了在一个与世隔绝的大陆上的生活。</p> <p>2) 自从欧洲人定居以来,他们不得不与一系列引进的动物竞争栖息地、食物和住所。</p> <p>3) 有些动物还不得不面对新的捕食者。</p> <p>4) 这些新的压力也对我国的土壤、水道和本土动植物造成了重大影响。</p>	<p>1) 澳洲本土动植物</p> <p>2) 欧洲人定居竞争</p> <p>3) 动物面对捕食者</p> <p>4) 新压力影响我国</p>	<p>1) Australia's native plants and animals</p> <p>2) European settlement、compete with</p> <p>3) new predators.</p> <p>4) new pressures、caused a major impact</p>

72	Information technology	<p>1) The emergence of Information Technology has created new products, processes and distribution systems.</p> <p>2) New products include the computer, the internet and digital TV.</p> <p>3) New processes include internet banking, automated inventory control and automated teller machine.</p> <p>4) And new distribution systems include cable and satellite TV.</p>	<p>译文:</p> <p>1) 信息技术的出现创造了新的产品、过程和分销系统。</p> <p>2) 新产品包括电脑、互联网和数字电视。</p> <p>3) 新流程包括网上银行、自动库存控制和自动柜员机。</p> <p>4) 新的分配系统包括有线电视和卫星电视。</p>	<p>1) IT创造新产品</p> <p>2) 新产品包括网络</p> <p>3) 新过程包括网银</p> <p>4) 系统包括卫星TV</p>	<p>1) Information Technology</p> <p>2) internet</p> <p>3) internet banking</p> <p>4) systems, satellite TV.</p>
73	Scientific dishonesties	<p>1) I think we should be wary of the reporting of science-it is often over-dramatized in order to secure an audience-but not of science itself.</p> <p>2) Of course, there are rare extremely scientific dishonesties, which will be seized upon by the news organizations.</p> <p>3) The role of science in modern society remains valuable.</p> <p>4) Mobile phones, for example, can cause incidents if drivers insist on talking on the phone instead of looking at roads.</p> <p>5) But no one would argue that mobile phones cannot help to make a phone call when we are under a crisis.</p>	<p>译文:</p> <p>1) 我认为我们应该警惕对科学的报道——为了吸引观众，它常常被过分夸大——但不应警惕对科学的报道。</p> <p>2) 当然，也有一些极其罕见的科学上的失礼，新闻机构会加以利用。</p> <p>3) 科学在现代社会中的作用仍然是有价值的。</p> <p>4) 例如，如果司机坚持打电话而不是看路，手机可能会引起事故。</p> <p>5) 但是，没有人会争辩说，在我们处于危机的时候，手机不能帮助我们打电话。</p>	<p>1) 警惕报道科学</p> <p>2) 科学不诚实</p> <p>3) 在现代社会，有价值</p> <p>4) 手机引事故</p> <p>5. 手机危机时候打电话</p>	<p>1) be wary of the reporting of science</p> <p>2) scientific dishonesties</p> <p>3) modern society, remains valuable</p> <p>4) Mobile phones, cause incidents</p> <p>5. mobile phones, make a phone call, under a crisis</p>
74	Unprecedented opportunity	<p>1) We live in an age of unprecedented opportunity: with ambition, drive, and talent, you can rise to the top of your chosen profession regardless of where you started out.</p> <p>2) But with opportunity comes responsibility.</p> <p>3) Companies today aren't managing their knowledge of workers' careers.</p> <p>4) Instead, you must be your own chief executive officer.</p> <p>5) That means it's up to you to carve out your place in the world and know when to change course.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 我们生活在一个机遇前所未有的时代:只要有抱负、干劲和天赋，无论从哪里开始，你都可以在你所选择的职业中达到顶峰。</p> <p>2) 但机遇也伴随着责任。</p> <p>3) 如今的公司没有管理他们对员工职业生涯的了解。</p> <p>4) 相反，你必须成为自己的首席执行官。</p> <p>5) 这意味着，在这个世界上开拓自己的位置，并知道何时改变方向，取决于你自己。</p>	<p>1) 生活在机遇多的时代</p> <p>2) 伴随责任</p> <p>3) 公司没有管理员工职业生涯</p> <p>4) 成为自己的ceo</p> <p>5) 开拓位置和改变取决于自己</p>	<p>1) age of unprecedented opportunity</p> <p>2) responsibility</p> <p>3) Companies, aren't managing, workers' careers</p> <p>4) your own chief executive officer</p> <p>5) carve out, when to change, up to you</p>

75	Egyptian temple	<p>1) We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as almost all the monuments were made for the rich and influential.</p> <p>2) Houses in which ordinary Egyptians lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves with few funerary goods.</p> <p>3) Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are those concerned with death and the rituals surrounding death: these include pyramids, tombs and graves, but also statues, reliefs and paintings.</p> <p>4) Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.</p> <p>5) But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 我们对埃及富人的了解比对普通人的了解要多得多, 因为几乎所有的纪念碑都是为富人和有影响力的人建造的。</p> <p>2) 普通埃及人居住的房屋没有保存下来, 大多数人死后都被埋在简陋的坟墓里, 几乎没有随葬品。</p> <p>3) 我们关于旧王国的大多数传统信息来源是与死亡和死亡相关的仪式: 这些包括金字塔、坟墓和坟墓, 还有雕像、浮雕和绘画。</p> <p>4) 甚至连纸莎草也主要来自金字塔神庙。</p> <p>5. 但这并不意味着死亡是埃及人唯一的心事。</p>	<p>1) 埃及富人有纪念碑 2) 普通人死后没有葬品 3) 老国王有绘画</p> <p>4) 纸莎草也自金字塔</p> <p>5. 不只是死亡</p>	<p>1) wealthy people of Egypt, monuments</p> <p>2) ordinary Egyptians, funerary goods.</p> <p>3) Old Kingdom, paintings</p> <p>4) papyri, pyramid</p> <p>5. not mean that death</p>
76	United Nations Conference	<p>1) Conferences have played a key role in guiding the work of the United Nations since its very inception.</p> <p>2) In fact, the world body was born when delegates from 50 nations met in San Francisco in April 1945 for the United Nations Conference on International Organization.</p> <p>3) The recent high-profile conferences on development issues, which have continued a series that began in the 1970s, have broken new ground in many areas: by involving Presidents, Prime Ministers and other heads of state - as pioneered at the 1990 World Summit for Children.</p> <p>3) These events have put long-term, difficult problems like poverty and environmental degradation at the top of the global agenda.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 联合国成立以来, 会议在指导工作方面发挥了重要作用。</p> <p>2) 事实上, 联合国诞生于1945年4月, 当时来自50个国家的代表齐聚旧金山, 参加联合国国际组织会议。</p> <p>3) 最近举行的关于发展问题的高级别会议继续了1970年代开始的一系列会议, 在许多领域开辟了新的领域: 总统、总理和其他国家元首参加了这些会议 - 1990年世界儿童问题首脑会议就是这种会议的先驱。</p> <p>4) 这些事件使贫困和环境退化等长期困难问题成为全球议程的首要问题。</p> <p>5. 否则, 这些问题就没有占据头版头条、引起世界领导人注意的政治紧迫性。</p>	<p>1) 联合国重要角色</p> <p>2) 1954, 50国在旧金山</p> <p>3) 1970 和1990 有两会</p> <p>4) 贫困和环境问题为首要</p> <p>5. 问题占头条</p>	<p>1) United Nations a key role</p> <p>2) 50 nations, San Francisco in April 1945</p> <p>3) 1970, 1990, conferences</p> <p>4) poverty and environmental degradation</p> <p>5. front-page headlines</p>
77	Marine Creature	<p>1) In order to establish whether diversity matters in the sea as well as on land, 11 marine biologists, along with three economists, have joined forces.</p> <p>2) They have spent the past three years crunching all the numbers they could lay on their hands on.</p> <p>3) These ranged from the current UN Food and Agriculture Organization's database to information hundreds of years old, gleaned from kitchen records and archeology</p> <p>4) The results of this comprehensive analysis have been published in Science.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 为了确定多样性在海洋和陆地上是否同样重要, 11名海洋生物学家和3名经济学家联合起来进行研究。</p> <p>2) 在过去的三年里, 他们把手头上能找到的所有数据都仔细研究了一遍。</p> <p>3) 这些资料范围从目前联合国粮农组织的数据库到数百年前从厨房记录和考古学中收集的信息。</p> <p>4) 这项综合分析的结果发表在《科学》杂志上。</p>	<p>1) 科学家们一起研究</p> <p>2) 过去三年找数据</p> <p>3) 信息来着联合国粮农组织</p> <p>4) 结果发表在科学杂志</p>	<p>1) 11 marine biologists, along with three economists</p> <p>2) past three years crunching all the numbers</p> <p>3) UN Food and Agriculture Organization's</p> <p>4) poverty and environmental degradation</p> <p>5. results, published in Science.</p>

78	Language standards	<p>1) In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.</p> <p>2) For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.</p> <p>3) This language is now used by over a million people, but it began many years earlier as a kind of 'contact' language called a pidgin.</p> <p>4) A pidgin is a variety of a language (e.g. English) that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading, among groups of people who had a lot of contact, but who did not know each other's languages.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 在一些地区, 选择的标准可能是一种原本没有母语人士的语言。</p> <p>2) 例如, 在巴布亚新几内亚, 许多官方事务是使用巴布亚皮钦语进行的。</p> <p>3) 现在有超过一百多万人使用这种语言, 但它在许多年前作为一种叫做洋泾浜语的“接触”语言出现。</p> <p>4) 洋泾浜语是一种语言的变体(如英语), 它是为某种实际目的而发展起来的, 例如在一群人之间进行贸易往来, 这些人有很多接触, 但他们彼此不懂对方的语言。</p>	<p>1) 一些地方无母语</p> <p>2) 官方语言用Tok Pisin</p> <p>3) 使用超过百万人</p> <p>4) 像英语一样是变种</p>	<p>1) no native speakers</p> <p>2) official business, Tok Pisin.</p> <p>3) over a million people</p> <p>4) a variety of a language (e.g. English)</p>
79	Speed	<p>1) To overcome the pull of gravity and reach another body in space you need to achieve a certain speed.</p> <p>2) A journey to Mars from Earth's surface requires a minimum total speed of nearly 30,000mph.</p> <p>3) This requires large rockets, tonnes of fuel, and complex orbital manoeuvring.</p> <p>4) Due to the moon's weaker gravitational field, the same journey from the lunar surface would "only" require a speed of 6,500mph (2)9km/s).</p> <p>5) This is roughly one third of that necessary to reach the International Space Station from Earth.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1 为了克服重力的牵引, 到达太空中的另一个物体, 你需要达到一定的速度。</p> <p>2 从地球表面到火星的旅行需要最低的总速度接近30000英里每小时。</p> <p>3 这需要大型火箭、吨级燃料和复杂的轨道机动。</p> <p>4 由于月球引力场较弱, 从月球表面出发的同一旅程“只”需要6500英里/小时 (2)9公里/秒)的速度。</p> <p>5 这大约是从地球到达国际空间站所需的三分之一。</p>	<p>1) 需要速度到太空</p> <p>2) 从火星到地球</p> <p>3) 需要火箭</p> <p>4) 月球引力弱</p> <p>5. 达到空间站</p>	<p>1) reach space, speed,</p> <p>2) Mars from Earth's surface</p> <p>3) requires large rockets</p> <p>4) the moon's weaker gravitational field,</p> <p>5. International Space Station from Earth</p>
80	Japanese girl	<p>1) This paper summarizes some of the major data gathered in a longitudinal, naturalistic study of a Japanese girl learning English as a second language (Hakuta 1975b).</p> <p>2) The subject in this study is Uguisu, "nightingale" in Japanese. Her family came to the United States for a period of two years while her father was a visiting scholar at Harvard, and they took residence in North Cambridge, a working-class neighborhood.</p> <p>3) The children in that neighborhood were her primary source of language input.</p> <p>4) Uguisu also attended public kindergarten for two hours every day, and later elementary school, but with no tutoring in English syntax. Most of her neighborhood friends were in her same class at school.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1本文总结了一个日本女孩学习英语作为第二语言(博多1975b)的纵向自然主义研究收集的一些主要数据。</p> <p>2本研究的主题是Uguisu, 日语中的“夜莺”。她的父亲在哈佛大学(Harvard)做访问学者时, 她的家人来美国待了两年, 并在工薪阶层社区北剑桥(North Cambridge)居住</p> <p>3那个社区的孩子是她语言输入的主要来源</p> <p>4 Uguisu还每天上两个小时的公立幼儿园, 后来上小学, 但没有英语语法辅导。她的大多数邻居朋友都在学校和她同班。xcel没有</p>	<p>1) 日本女孩学二外</p> <p>2) 父亲在哈佛</p> <p>3) 社区的语言输入</p> <p>4) 两小时公立幼儿园</p>	<p>1) a Japanese , a second language</p> <p>2) father, Harvard,</p> <p>3) neighborhood , source of language input</p> <p>4) public kindergarten for two hours</p> <p>5. International Space Station from Earth</p>

81	Medical Education	<p>1) Formal medical education in Manchester began in 1814 when Joseph Jordan opened the first anatomy school in the English provinces.</p> <p>2) Previous lecture courses in medicine had included a series given by Peter Mark Roget, then a physician at Manchester Infirmary (1804–8), but better known for his later Thesaurus.</p> <p>3) Jordan, however, offered dissections as well as lectures, and medical education proved good business.</p> <p>4) In London the private anatomy schools, which had competed with each other for decades, became incorporated with the hospitals, but in the provinces private medical schools continued beyond 1870, using the hospitals for clinical teaching but not formally attached to them.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>曼彻斯特正式的医学教育始于1814年，当时约瑟夫·乔丹在英国各省开办了第一所解剖学学校。</p> <p>2)之前的医学讲座课程包括了彼得·马克·罗格(Peter Mark Roget)的系列讲座，他当时是曼彻斯特医院(Manchester医务室)的一名医生(1804 - 188)，但更出名的是他后来的《同义词词典》(Thesaurus)。</p> <p>3)然而，约旦除了提供讲座外，还提供解剖，医学教育证明是一门好生意。</p> <p>4) 在伦敦，相互竞争了几十年的私立解剖学校与医院合并，但在各省，私立医学院一直延续到1870年以后，利用医院进行临床教学，但没有正式隶属于医院。</p>	<p>1) 1814在英国开解剖学校</p> <p>2) 彼得开讲座</p> <p>3) 医学教育是好生意</p> <p>4) 在伦敦，私立医院延续到 1870</p>	<p>1) began in 1814, the first anatomy school in the English provinces.</p> <p>2) Previous lecture courses, Peter 3) medical education proved good business.</p> <p>4) In London the private anatomy schools, continued beyond 1870</p>
82	Raised beaches	<p>1) Raised beaches often consist of areas of sand, pebbles, or dunes, sometimes containing seashells or piles of debris comprising shells and bones of marine animals used by humans.</p> <p>2) The location of these heaps of rubbish can be an accurate indicator of earlier coastlines.</p> <p>3) In Tokyo Bay, for example, shell mounds of the Jomon period (about 10,000 to 300 B.C.E.) mark the position of the shoreline at a time of maximum inundation by the sea (6,500-5,500 years ago), when, through tectonic movement, the sea was three to five meters higher in relation to the contemporary landmass of Japan than at present.</p> <p>4) Analysis of the shells themselves has confirmed the changes in marine topography, for it is only during the maximum phase that subtropical species of mollusc are present, indicating a higher water temperature.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1) 凸起的海滩通常由沙子、鹅卵石或沙丘组成，有时含有贝壳或由人类使用的海洋动物的贝壳和骨骼组成的成堆碎片。</p> <p>2)这些垃圾堆的位置可以准确地指示早期海岸线。</p> <p>3)以东京湾为例，日本新石器时代（约公元前10000年至300年）的贝壳丘标志着海岸线的位置，当时是最严重海水泛滥期（6500-5500年前），当时，通过构造运动，相对于当代日本大陆而言，海平面比现在高出3至5米。</p> <p>4) 对贝壳本身的分析证实了海洋地形的变化，因为亚热带软体动物只在最盛时期出现，说明水温较高。</p>	<p>1) 海滩由沙子，鹅卵石组成</p> <p>2) 垃圾堆显示早期海岸</p> <p>3) 东京湾</p> <p>4) 热带动物显示水温高</p>	<p>1) beaches often consist of areas of sand, pebbles,</p> <p>2) rubbish, earlier coastlines.</p> <p>3) Tokyo Bay</p> <p>4) subtropical species, indicating a higher water temperature.</p>

83	Mars and Turkey	<p>1) If you want to visit Mars, visit Turkey.</p> <p>2) That's where you'll find lakes so salty that the only bugs able to live there are species that could probably survive on Mars as well.</p> <p>3) For that reason, microbiologists in Turkey have surveyed the array of species that inhabit the Acigol, Salda and Yarisli lakes.</p> <p>4) They're hopeful that studying some of them will yield useful insights into the kinds of biology that could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 如果你想访问火星，访问土耳其。</p> <p>2) 在那里，你会发现湖都非常咸，以至于唯一能在那里生活的虫子可能也能在火星上生存。</p> <p>3) 出于这个原因，土耳其的微生物学家对栖息在Acigol湖、Salda湖和Yarisli 湖的一系列物种进行了调查。</p> <p>4) 他们希望通过对其中一些微生物的研究，能够对有助于微生物在火星或其他可能适宜居住的行星和卫星上生存的生物类型有更深入的了解。</p>	<p>1) 去火星，土耳其</p> <p>2) 唯一虫子在火星</p> <p>3) 调查Acigol湖、Salda湖和 Yarisli湖</p> <p>4) 微生物在火星</p>	<p>1) Mars, visit Turkey.</p> <p>2) only bugs, survive on Mar</p> <p>3) surveyed, the Acigol, Salda and Yarisli lakes.</p> <p>4) microbes exist, Mars</p>
84	Antarctic Ice	<p>1) Scientists have known for over a decade that the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has been losing mass and contributing to sea level rise.</p> <p>2) Its eastern neighbour is, however, ten times larger and has the potential to raise global sea level by some 50 metres.</p> <p>3) Despite its huge size and importance, conflicting results have been published on the recent behaviour of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet.</p> <p>4) A study led by a group of NASA scientists, that was published in 2015, suggested that this part of Antarctica was gaining so much mass that it compensated for the losses in the west.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 科学家们十多年前就知道，南极西部冰盖的质量一直在减少，导致海平面上升。</p> <p>2) 然而，它东边的邻居面积是它的十倍，有可能使全球海平面上升约50米。</p> <p>3) 尽管南极东部冰盖的面积巨大，意义重大，但有关其近期活动的研究结果却相互矛盾。</p> <p>4) 美国宇航局(NASA)的一组科学家领导的一项研究于2015年发表，该研究表明，南极洲这部分的质量正在增加，它弥补了西部的损失。</p>	<p>1) 南极西部冰盖减少</p> <p>2) 东部面积大十倍</p> <p>3) 研究结果矛盾</p> <p>4) NASA发表研究，南极洲质量增加</p>	<p>1) Decade, West Antarctic Ice Sheet</p> <p>2) Eastern, ten times larger</p> <p>3) conflicting results</p> <p>4) NASA scientists, Antarctica, gaining so much mass</p>
85	Wal-Mart V2	<p>1) Majority of Walmart customer have less money 'at the end of the month.'</p> <p>2) This was caused from lending of U.S.</p> <p>3) This trend if confirmed will cause more trouble.</p> <p>4) This damage is manageable.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 大多数沃尔玛顾客“月底”的钱都变少了。</p> <p>2) 这是由于美国的贷款</p> <p>3) 这种趋势如果得到证实，将会引起更多的麻烦。</p> <p>4) 这种损害是可控的。</p>	<p>1) 沃尔玛客户月底钱变少</p> <p>2) 美国贷款是原因</p> <p>3) 引起麻烦多</p> <p>4) 损害课控制</p>	<p>1) Walmart customer, less money</p> <p>2) lending of U.S.</p> <p>3) cause more trouble</p> <p>4) damage</p>

86	Arctic environment	<p>1)With the Arctic the fastest warming region on the planet, climate change is already altering key components of the Arctic environment.</p> <p>2)Some of the clearest signs of change are the thinning and retreat of sea ice and the migration of species into the Arctic that normally live at lower latitudes.</p> <p>3)The response of the Arctic to climate change will have an unprecedented impact on how the Arctic ecosystem operates.</p> <p>4)This is likely to affect the UK's climate and economy, with anticipated impacts on industries like tourism and fisheries.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1)由于北极是地球上变暖最快的地区，气候变化已经改变了北极环境的关键组成部分。</p> <p>2)一些最明显的变化迹象是海冰变薄和退缩，以及通常生活在低纬度地区的物种迁移到北极。</p> <p>3)北极对气候变化的响应将对北极生态系统的运行产生前所未有的影响。</p> <p>4)这可能会影响英国的气候和经济，预计会对旅游业和渔业等行业产生影响。</p>	<p>1) 北极气候变化</p> <p>2) 海冰变薄, 物种迁移</p> <p>3) 北极的响应前所未有的影响</p> <p>4) 会影响英国的气候和经济</p>	<p>1) Arctic, climate change</p> <p>2) thinning, sea, migration of species</p> <p>3) response of the Arctic, unprecedented impact</p> <p>4) affect, climate, economy</p>
87	Poincaré	<p>1) Poincaré had an especially interesting view of scientific induction.</p> <p>2) Laws, he said, are not direct generalizations of experience; they aren't mere summaries of the points on the graph.</p> <p>3) Rather, the scientist declares the law to be some interpolated curve that is more or less smooth and so will miss some of those points.</p> <p>4) Thus a scientific theory is not directly falsifiable by the data of experience; instead, the falsification process is more indirect.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1)Poincaré对科学归纳法有特别有趣的看法。</p> <p>2)他说，规律不是经验的直接概括;它们不仅仅是图表上点的总结。</p> <p>3)相反，科学家宣称规律是某种或多或少光滑的插值曲线，因此会遗漏其中的一些点。</p> <p>4)因此，科学理论不能被经验数据证伪;相反，证伪过程更加间接。</p>	<p>1) Poincaré对归纳法看法</p> <p>2) 规律不是直接概括</p> <p>3) 科学家会遗漏一些点</p> <p>4) 证伪过程更加间接</p>	<p>1)Poincaré, view, scientific induction</p> <p>2) Laws, not direct generalizations</p> <p>3) scientist, miss points</p> <p>4) falsification process, indirect</p>
88	Teardrop-shaped hand-axe	<p>1) Sometime about a million and a half years ago, some forgotten genius of the hominid world did an unexpected thing.</p> <p>2) He (or very possibly she) took one stone and carefully used it to shape another.</p> <p>3) The result was a simple teardrop-shaped hand-axe, but it was the world's first piece of advanced technology.</p> <p>4) It was so superior to existing tools that soon others were following the inventor's lead and making hand-axes of their own.</p> <p>5) Eventually whole societies existed that seemed to do little else.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1)大约150万年前的某个时候，原始人世界中某个被遗忘的天才做了一件意想不到的事情。</p> <p>2)他(或者很可能是她)拿起一块石头，小心翼翼地用它塑造另一块石头。</p> <p>3)结果是一个简单的泪滴形手斧，但它是世界上第一件先进技术。</p> <p>4)它比现有的工具要优越得多，很快其他人也开始效仿这位发明家，制作他们自己的手斧。</p> <p>5)最终，整个社会的存在似乎只做其他事情。</p>	<p>1) 150万年前天才做了一件事</p> <p>3) 他用石头塑造另一块石头</p> <p>3) 结果是手斧</p> <p>4) 其他人也开始效仿</p> <p>5) 整个社会似乎只做其他事情</p>	<p>1) a million and a half years, genius,</p> <p>2) took one stone, shape another</p> <p>3) result,teardrop-shaped hand-axe</p> <p>4) others, following</p> <p>5) whole societies, do little else</p>

89	Young children	<p>1) Many Young children are inexperienced in dealing with emotional upheaval.</p> <p>2) As a result, they lack the coping strategies that many adults have.</p> <p>3) In particular, many young children lack the verbal skills to express their emotions and to effectively communicate their need for emotional support.</p> <p>4) The frustration of not being able to effectively communicate may manifest itself in alternative behaviors.</p> <p>5) Strategies that children may employ at this age are commonly referred to as defence mechanisms.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 许多小孩子没有处理情绪波动的经验。</p> <p>2) 结果是, 他们缺乏许多成年人所拥有的应对策略。</p> <p>3) 特别是, 许多幼儿缺乏表达情感和有效表达他们对情感支持的需要的语言技能。</p> <p>4) 无法有效沟通的挫败感可能会表现为其他行为。</p> <p>5) 儿童在这个年龄可能使用的策略通常被称为防御机制。</p>	<p>1) 孩子处理情绪波动</p> <p>2) 缺应对策略</p> <p>3) 特别缺乏技能</p> <p>4) 无法沟通</p> <p>5. 选取防御机制</p>	<p>1) Many Young children, emotional upheaval.</p> <p>2) lack the coping strategies</p> <p>3) not being able to effectively communicate</p> <p>4) defence mechanisms</p>
90	Playwrights	<p>1) Playwrights come to their craft with different aesthetic sensibilities.</p> <p>2) They create recognizable worlds with troubling relevance to human behavior and social themes.</p> <p>3) Others dismiss the "illusion of the real" to engage us in political arguments or absurdist metaphors.</p> <p>4) Thornton Wilder and Tennessee Williams, on the one hand, and Bertolt Brecht and Samuel Beckett, on the other, are playwrights with very different approaches to empathy and aesthetic distance.</p> <p>5) However, these writers have in common their means of artistic expression- the play.</p>	<p>翻译</p> <p>1) 剧作家以不同的审美情趣进入他们的艺术领域。</p> <p>2) 它们创造了与人类行为和社会主题相关的可识别世界。</p> <p>3) 另一些人无视“真实的幻觉”, 让我们卷入政治争论或荒谬的隐喻。</p> <p>4) 桑顿·怀尔德(Thornton Wilder)和田纳西·威廉姆斯(Tennessee Williams), 以及贝托尔特·布莱希特(Bertolt Brecht)和塞缪尔·贝克特(Samuel Beckett), 这两位剧作家对同理心和审美距离有着截然不同的处理方法。</p> <p>5) 然而, 这些作家都有共同的艺术表现手段——戏剧。</p>	<p>1) 剧作家进入艺术领域</p> <p>2) 创造了可识别世界</p> <p>3) 另一些人让我们卷入政治争论</p> <p>4) 剧作家有处理方法</p> <p>5) 这些作家共同的艺术表现——戏剧</p>	<p>1) Playwrights, craft</p> <p>2) create recognizable worlds</p> <p>3) Others, political arguments</p> <p>4) playwrights, different approaches</p> <p>5) common, artistic expression- the play</p>
91	Big Country Snake Removal	<p>1) Big Country Snake Removal responded to a home in Albany, Texas, after a man who was trying to restore his cable, climbed under the house and saw some snakes.</p> <p>2) He saw a 'few' snakes and quickly crawled out," said a post on Big Country Snake Removal's Facebook page.</p> <p>3) "We arrived around lunchtime and as soon as I crawled under I could immediately see that there was far more than a 'few,'" the post said.</p> <p>4) The company ended up removing 45 rattlesnakes from beneath the house.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 一名男子在试图修复电缆时, 爬到房子下面, 看到了一些蛇。</p> <p>2) “他看到了‘几条’蛇, 很快爬了出来,” Big Country Snake Removal Facebook页面上的一篇帖子写道。</p> <p>3) “我们大约在午饭时间到达, 我一爬下去就看到有很多,” 帖子上说。</p> <p>4) 该公司最终从房子下面清除了45条响尾蛇。</p>	<p>1) 修电缆时看到蛇.</p> <p>2) 看到蛇后爬出来</p> <p>4) 一爬下去看到很多</p> <p>3) 最终响尾蛇被清除</p>	<p>1) restore his cable、saw some snakes</p> <p>2) saw a 'few' snakes、quickly crawled out</p> <p>3) far more than a 'few'</p> <p>4) removing 45 rattlesnakes</p>

92	Pandas	<p>1) People didn't know pandas well.</p> <p>2) Now, people can attach a GPS to them.</p> <p>3) This GPS can transmit data every a couple of hours for up to two years.</p> <p>4) Then it is found 5 pandas' habitats sometimes overlap.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 人们不太了解熊猫。</p> <p>2) 现在, 人们可以在手机上安装GPS。</p> <p>3) 这个全球定位系统每隔几小时就可以传送数据, 最长可以持续两年。4) 然后发现五个大熊猫的栖息地有时是重叠的。</p>	<p>1) 人们不太了解熊猫。</p> <p>2) 现在装GPS去了解。</p> <p>3) GPS可以传送数据。</p> <p>4) 发现栖息地有时重叠。</p>	<p>1) didn't know pandas well</p> <p>2) attach a GPS</p> <p>3) transmit data</p> <p>4) habitats sometimes overlap</p>
93	Hudson	<p>1) Aboard the ship Discovery, Hudson left England in April 1610.</p> <p>2) He and his crew, which again included his son John and Robert Juet, made their way across the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>3) After skirting the southern tip of Greenland, they entered what became known as the Hudson Strait.</p> <p>4) The exploration then reached another of his namesakes, the Hudson Bay.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 1610年4月, 赫德森乘坐“发现”号船离开了英国。</p> <p>2) 他和他的船员, 也包括他的儿子约翰和罗伯特·朱埃, 横渡了大西洋。</p> <p>3) 他们绕过格陵兰岛南端, 进入了后来被称为哈德逊海峡的地方。</p> <p>4) 这次探险后来到达了另一个与他同名的地方——哈德逊湾。</p>	<p>1) 赫德森离开英国。</p> <p>2) 他和他的船员横渡了大西洋。</p> <p>3) 绕过格陵兰岛, 进入哈德逊海峡。</p> <p>4) 另一个与他同名的地方——哈德逊湾。</p>	<p>1) Hudson left England</p> <p>2) He and his crew, the Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>3) Greenland, the Hudson Strait</p> <p>4) another of his namesakes, the Hudson Bay</p>
94	Millipede	<p>1) The leggiest creature on Earth lives in California: it's a three-centimeter-long (1) 2 inch) millipede with 750 legs.</p> <p>2) First seen by government scientists in 1928, Illacme plenipes, 'the acme of plentiful legs', keeps such a low profile that for the rest of the 20th century the species was thought to be extinct.</p> <p>3) Then University of Arizona entomologist Paul Marek spied one near Silicon Valley</p> <p>4) Marek and colleagues' new paper, published Wednesday by the journal Zookeys, offers the first scientific description of Illacme plenipes, including insights into its strange anatomy.</p> <p>5) For one thing, females have to up to 750 legs and males have more than 550.</p>	<p>翻译: (此翻译为正确顺序)</p> <p>1) 地球上腿最长的动物生活在加利福尼亚:它是一种长3厘米 (1) 2英寸), 有750条腿的千足动物。</p> <p>2) Illacme plenipes是政府科学家在1928年首次发现的, 它被称为“多腿典范”, 它的知名度非常低, 以至于在20世纪剩下的时间里, 人们都认为它已经灭绝了。</p> <p>3) 然后亚利桑那大学昆虫学家保罗·马里克在硅谷附近发现了一只。</p> <p>4) 马里克和他的同事们于本周三在“动物园钥匙”杂志上发表了一篇新论文, 首次对Illacme plenipes进行了科学描述, 包括对Illacme plenipes奇怪的解剖结构的洞察。</p> <p>5) 另外, 雌性有多达750条腿, 雄性有多达550条腿。</p>	<p>1) 地球上腿最长的动物: 千足虫。</p> <p>2) 它被称为“多腿典范”, 误认为灭绝了。</p> <p>3) 然后在硅谷附近发现了一只。</p> <p>4) 发表论文, 对它进行了科学描述</p> <p>5) 另外, 雌性有多达750条腿。</p>	<p>1) The leggiest creature, millipede 2) the acme of plentiful legs, thought to be extinct</p> <p>3) Silicon Valley</p> <p>4) new paper, the first scientific description</p> <p>5. Females, 750 legs</p>

95	Bitcoin	<p>1) Bitcoin is an online money.</p> <p>2) That's to say you need to download mobile phone app to use such money.</p> <p>3) With above done it generates a bitcoin address.</p> <p>4) This address can only be used once.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)比特币是一种在线货币。</p> <p>2)也就是说,你需要下载手机应用程序来使用这些钱。</p> <p>3)与以上所做的它生成一个比特币地址。</p> <p>4) 此地址只能使用一次。</p>	<p>1) 比特币是在线货币。</p> <p>2)用手机应用程序来使用这些钱。</p> <p>3)生成一个比特币地址。</p> <p>4) 地址只能使用一次。</p>	<p>1) Bitcoin、an online money</p> <p>2) mobile phone app</p> <p>3) generates a bitcoin address</p> <p>4) be used once</p>
96	The first draft	<p>1) Your first draft is complete, but your paper is far from finished.</p> <p>2) The next step is to revise your paper: strengthen the content.</p> <p>3) Start this at least a week before your paper is due.</p> <p>4) In fact, you don't need to wait until you have a complete first draft to start revising.</p> <p>5) You can revise individual paragraphs as you finish them as well.</p>	<p>翻译: (此处为正确序号)</p> <p>1)你的初稿已经完成,但你的论文还远未完成。</p> <p>2)下一步是修改你的论文:加强内容。</p> <p>3)至少在论文截止前一周开始。</p> <p>4)事实上,你不必等到有了完整的初稿才开始修改。</p> <p>5)你也可以在完成后修改单独的段落。</p>	<p>1) 初稿已经完成。</p> <p>2)下一步是修改你的论文。</p> <p>3)至少截止前一周开始。</p> <p>4)不必等完整的初稿才修改</p> <p>5)可以在完成后修改单独段落。</p>	<p>1) first draft</p> <p>2) revise your paper</p> <p>3) a week、due</p> <p>4) a complete first draft、start revising</p> <p>5. revise individual paragraphs</p>
97	Kids' clothing business	<p>1) During the past few years, some of the world's biggest names in high-end fashion have begun to see children's clothes as a promising sideline with which to extract more value from their main business.</p> <p>2) Jean Paul Gaultier, Chloe and John Galliano have all launched children's clothes lines.</p> <p>3) But for France's Bonpoint, making kids' clothing is the main business.</p> <p>4) Since Bonpoint was founded 40 years ago by clothes store owner Marie-France and Bernard Cohen, children and babies have been at the centre of the brand's development.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 在过去的几年里,世界上一些最知名的高端时尚品牌已经开始把童装视为一个很有前途的副业,通过这个副业,他们可以从主营业务中获得更多的价值。</p> <p>2)让·保罗·高缇耶(Jean Paul Gaultier)、克洛伊(Chloe)和约翰·加利亚诺(John Galliano)都推出过儿童服装系列。</p> <p>3)但对于法国的Bonpoint来说,制作儿童服装是其主要业务。</p> <p>4)40年前, Bonpoint由服装店老板Marie-France和Bernard Cohen创立,儿童和婴儿一直是该品牌发展的中心。</p>	<p>1) 高端时尚品牌把童装视为有前途的副业</p> <p>2)多品牌都推出过儿童服装系列。</p> <p>3)但Bonpoint来说,制作儿童服装是其主要业务。</p> <p>4)儿童和婴儿一直是该品牌发展的中心。</p>	<p>1) high-end fashion、children's clothes、a promising sideline</p> <p>2) launched children's clothes lines</p> <p>3) kids' clothing、the main business</p> <p>4) at the centre of the brand's development</p>

98	History is selective	<p>1)History is selective.</p> <p>2)What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected.</p> <p>3)They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made.</p> <p>4) Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 历史是选择性的。</p> <p>2) 历史书告诉我们的关于过去的事情并不是所有已经发生的事情, 而是历史学家的选择。</p> <p>3) 他们不能把所有东西都放进去:必须做出选择。</p> <p>4) 同样地, 对于过去的哪些方面应该以学校历史课的形式正式传授给下一代, 我们也必须作出选择。</p>	<p>1) 历史是选择性的。</p> <p>2) 历史书是历史学家的选择 3) 他们选择东西都放进书里 4) 教的内容我们也必须作出 选择。</p>	<p>1) History is selective</p> <p>2) history books、 what historians have selected</p> <p>3) choices have to be made</p> <p>4) taught to the next generation</p>
99	The highest plants	<p>1) Some plants can even survive in favorable microhabitats above the snow line. 2) The highest plants in the world occur at around 6, 100 meters on Makalu in the Himalayas.</p> <p>3) At this great height, rocks, warmed by the sun, melt small snowdrifts.</p> <p>4) This explains how, for example, alpine cushion plants have been found growing at an altitude of 6, 180 meters.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 有些植物甚至可以在雪线以上良好的微生境中生存。</p> <p>2) 世界上海拔最高的植物生长在喜马拉雅山马卡鲁峰6100米左右的地方。</p> <p>3)在如此高的地方, 岩石受到太阳的温暖, 融化了一小堆雪堆。</p> <p>4) 例如, 这就解释了为什么人们发现高山垫状植物生长在海拔6180米的地方。</p>	<p>1) 有些植物可以在微生境中生存。</p> <p>2) 有植物生长在喜马拉雅。</p> <p>3)这里融化了一小堆雪堆。</p> <p>4) 这就解释了可以在这里生存。</p>	<p>1) Plants、 survive in favorable microhabitats</p> <p>2) Himalayas</p> <p>3) melt small snowdrifts</p> <p>4) Explains、 growing</p>
100	The origin of theater	<p>1)Although origin in ritual has long been the most popular, it is by no means the only theory about how the theater came into being.</p> <p>2)Storytelling has been proposed as one alternative.</p> <p>3)Under this theory, relating and listening to stories are seen as fundamental human pleasures.</p> <p>4) To enhance their listeners' enjoyment, storytellers continually make their stories more engaging and memorable.</p> <p>5)Thus, the recalling of an event (a hunt, battle, or other feat) is elaborated through the narrator's pantomime and impersonation and eventually through each role being assumed by a different person.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 尽管戏剧起源于仪式一直是最普遍的说法, 但这并不是戏剧如何形成的唯一理论。</p> <p>2)讲故事被认为是另一种选择。</p> <p>3)根据这一理论, 联系故事和听故事被视为人类最基本的快乐。联系故事和听故事被视为人类最基本的快乐。</p> <p>4) 为了增加听众的乐趣, 讲故事的人会不断地让他们的故事更引人入胜、更令人难忘。</p> <p>5) 因此, 对某一事件(狩猎、战斗或其他壮举)的回忆通过讲述者的哑剧和模仿而变得更加丰富, 最终通过每个角色由不同的人扮演而变得更加丰富。</p>	<p>1) 戏剧起源于仪式是最普遍的说法。</p> <p>2)讲故事被认为是另一种选择。</p> <p>3)听故事是人类最基本的快乐。</p> <p>4) 增加听众的乐趣, 让故事引人入胜。</p> <p>5) 因此, 回忆变得更加丰富。</p>	<p>1) origin in ritual、 the theater</p> <p>2) Storytelling</p> <p>3) listening to stories、 fundamental human pleasures</p> <p>4) listeners' enjoyment、 more engaging and memorable</p> <p>5. recalling</p>

101	Review	<p>1) A review is a survey of what you have covered.</p> <p>2) It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.</p> <p>3) Rereading is an important part of the review process.</p> <p>4) Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.</p>	<p>解析:</p> <p>1) 第三句中讲到, 重读是复习中一个重要部分, 那么就会知道这篇主要讲 review, 所以讲review的句子放在前面, 所以第二句最合适做首句, 讲review是什么</p> <p>2) 第四句, 接下来具体说具体review是要干什么</p> <p>3) 然后讲完review之后, 再通过第三句引起reread</p> <p>4) 最后第一句展开开说reread是要干什么</p>	<p>1) 复习是对你所涵盖内容的调查.</p> <p>2) 对应完成的任务的回顾.</p> <p>3) 重读是一个重要部分.</p> <p>4) 重读时你要衡量获得了什么.</p>	<p>1) review is a survey、have covered</p> <p>2) supposed to accomplish</p> <p>3) Rereading、an important part</p> <p>4) gained from the process</p>
102	Glacier photographs	<p>1) In 1997 Lisa McKeon, a physical scientist with the United States Geological Survey who works in the park, came across a pair of historic photographs depicting the glaciers she studies.</p> <p>2) Over the years, countless photos of the majestic park have been snapped, and many of those have become part of the park's official archive, spanning over a century.</p> <p>3) It was a light bulb moment: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers, and add new photos every year?</p> <p>4) The Repeat Photography Project was born.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 1997年, 在公园工作的美国地质调查局物理学家丽莎·麦肯偶然发现了两张描绘她所研究的冰川的具有历史意义的照片。</p> <p>2) 多年来, 人们拍了无数关于这个宏伟公园的照片, 其中许多已经成为公园官方档案的一部分, 档案跨越了一个多世纪。</p> <p>3) 这是一个灵光一现的时刻: 为什么不使用旧照片来创建一个变形冰川的时间轴, 然后每年添加新照片呢?</p> <p>4) 重复摄影项目诞生。</p>	<p>1) 发现冰川具有历史意义的照片.</p> <p>2) 拍了无数这个宏伟公园的照片.</p> <p>3) 来创建一个变形冰川的时间轴.</p> <p>4) 重复摄影项目诞生.</p>	<p>1) historic photographs、the glaciers</p> <p>2) countless photos、the majestic park</p> <p>3) a timeline of the morphing glaciers</p> <p>4) The Repeat Photography Project</p>
103	Grid pattern of cities	<p>1) If you look at how a US city is laid out on a map, you usually find a grid pattern of streets going from north to south and east to west, and they cross at a very precise 90 degree angle.</p> <p>2) In cities elsewhere, such as those in many European countries, streets follow a meandering pattern, following the rivers and natural landmarks.</p> <p>3) This is not simply a case of an older, irregular pattern giving way to a later American invention, however.</p> <p>4) The ancient Romans, for example, laid out their streets mathematically many years previously, and this also produced a grid pattern.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 如果你看看美国城市在地图上的布局, 你通常会发现街道呈网格状, 从南到北, 从东到西, 它们以非常精确的90度角相交。</p> <p>2) 在其他地方的城市, 比如在许多欧洲国家, 街道是沿着河流和自然地标蜿蜒而行。</p> <p>3) 然而, 这并不仅仅是一种古老的图案让位于后来的美国发明。</p> <p>4) 例如, 古罗马人多年前就用数学方法规划街道, 这也产生了网格模式。</p>	<p>1) 美国城市街道呈网格状.</p> <p>2) 在其他地方街道是蜿蜒而行.</p> <p>3) 这不是种古老的图案 (自然地蜿蜒) 让位于后来的美国发明 (网格状) .</p> <p>4) 古罗马人多年前就用网格模式.</p>	<p>1) a US city、a grid pattern</p> <p>2) cities elsewhere、a meandering pattern</p> <p>3) an older, irregular pattern、American invention</p> <p>4) ancient Romans、produced a grid pattern</p>

104	5 kilohertz sound	<p>1) Previous studies have shown that humans are unable to recognize melodies whose notes have a fundamental tone above 5 kilohertz.</p> <p>2) It was thought that, at frequencies this high, the rapidly cycling sound wave was too fast for the auditory nerve to cope with.</p> <p>3) To test this theory, Andrew Oxenham and his colleagues at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis asked a group of six students whether two four-note melodies were identical or not.</p> <p>4) As in previous studies, the volunteers could not recognize melodies with fundamental tones above 5 kHz.</p> <p>5) The team then took a fundamental tone pitched below 5 kHz and digitally filtered it to leave just the overtones above 6 kHz. Surprisingly, the volunteers were able to distinguish these melodies.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1) 先前的研究表明，人类无法识别基本音调高于5000赫兹的旋律。</p> <p>2) 人们认为，在如此高的频率下，快速循环的声波速度太快，听觉神经无法应对。</p> <p>3) 为了验证这一理论，明尼阿波利斯市明尼苏达大学的Andrew Oxenham和他的同事们询问了一组六名学生两个四音符旋律是否相同。</p> <p>4) 在之前的研究中，志愿者不能识别出基本音调高于5千赫的旋律。</p> <p>5) 然后，研究团队选取了一个音调低于5千赫的基本音调，并对其进行数字过滤，只留下高于6千赫的泛音。令人惊讶的是，志愿者们能够分辨出这些旋律。</p>	<p>1) 人类无法识别高于5000赫兹的旋律。</p> <p>2) 因为声波速度太快，听觉神经无法应付。</p> <p>3) 验证这一理论</p> <p>4) 之前无法识别高于5000赫兹的旋律。</p> <p>5. 但这次志愿者们能够分辨出这些旋律</p>	<p>1) humans are unable to recognize、5 kilohertz</p> <p>2) the rapidly cycling sound wave、the auditory nerve to cope with</p> <p>3) To test this theory</p> <p>4) in previous studies、could not recognize</p> <p>5. the volunteers、distinguish these melodies</p>
105	Agricultural revolution	<p>1) Historians are now agreed that beginning in the 17th century and continuing throughout the 18th century, England witnessed an agricultural revolution.</p> <p>2) English (and Dutch) farmers were the most productive farmers of the century and were continually adopting new methods of farming and experimenting with new types of vegetables and grains.</p> <p>3) They also learned a great deal about manure and other fertilizers.</p> <p>4) In other words, many English farmers were treating farming as a science, and all this interest eventually resulted in greater yields.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1) 历史学家现在一致认为，从17世纪开始，一直持续到18世纪，英国经历了一场农业革命。</p> <p>2) 英国(和荷兰)的农民是本世纪最多产的农民，他们不断采用新的耕作方法，并试验新的蔬菜和谷物类型。</p> <p>3) 他们还学到了很多关于肥料和其他肥料的知识。</p> <p>4) 换句话说，许多英国农民把农业当作一门科学，所有这些兴趣最终导致了更高的产量。</p>	<p>1) 17-18世纪英国经历农业革命</p> <p>2) 英国农民最多</p> <p>3) 他们学习肥料知识</p> <p>4) 英国农民把农业当科学</p>	<p>1) 17th century, 18th century, England, agricultural revolution</p> <p>2) English farmers, most productive</p> <p>3) Learned, manure and other fertilizers</p> <p>4) English farmers, farming, science</p>
106	Hot-air balloons	<p>1) Hot-air balloons date back to the year 1783, and within a few months of the first flight a French scientist, Charles, went up two miles in a free balloon.</p> <p>2) Yet there is little resemblance between these crude vehicles and a modern scientific balloon, which has by now become an important tool.</p> <p>3) The main development has been carried out by M. Schwarlschild and his team at Princeton University in the United States, in collaboration with the United States Navy.</p> <p>4) The 'Stratoscope' flights of 1959, concerned mainly with studies of the Sun, were remarkably successful.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1) 热气球的历史可以追溯到1783年，在第一次飞行后的几个月内，一位法国科学家就发明了热气球。查尔斯，乘着自由气球飞了两英里。</p> <p>2) 然而，这些粗糙的运载工具和现代科学用的气球几乎没有相似之处，而现代科学用的气球现在已经成为一种重要的工具。</p> <p>3) 主要的发展是由M. Schwarlschild和他在美国普林斯顿大学的团队与美国海军合作完成的。</p> <p>4) 1959年主要研究太阳的“平流层望远镜”飞行取得了显著的成功。</p>	<p>1) 法国科学家发明热气球</p> <p>2) 现代科学气球是工具</p> <p>3) Schwarlschild和美国海军合作</p> <p>4) 平流层望远镜取得成功</p>	<p>1) Hot-air balloons, French scientist</p> <p>2) modern scientific balloon, tool</p> <p>3) M. Schwarlschild, United States Navy</p> <p>4) 'Stratoscope' flights, successful</p>

107	"Big Five" personality	<p>1) Some psychologists believe that independent, peer-reviewed research in the decades since the MBTI was devised has provided something better than Myers-Briggs.</p> <p>2) They champion the notion of the "Big Five" personality trait--openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.</p> <p>3) Of these, only one trait is closely shared with the MBTI--extroversion.</p> <p>4) Myers-Briggs does not focus on "neuroticism" or, indeed, any similarly negative trait, which may point to one of the reasons why the criticisms lobbed at the test by modern science have yet to undermine its popularity.</p> <p>5) As Adam Grant says, 'Going around telling people that they're neurotic and disagreeable will not win you any friends.'</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)一些心理学家认为, MBTI被设计出来后的几十年里, 独立的、同行评议的研究提供了比迈尔斯-布里格斯更好的东西。</p> <p>2)他们推崇“五大”人格特征——开放性、尽责性、外向性、亲和性和神经质。</p> <p>3)在这些特质中, 只有一个特质与MBTI有密切的共同之处-外向。</p> <p>4)尔斯-布里格斯并没有把重点放在“神经质”或任何类似的负面特征上, 这或许可以解释为什么现代科学对这项测试的批评尚未影响到它的普及。</p> <p>5)正如亚当·格兰特(Adam Grant)所说: “到处告诉别人他们神经质、令人讨厌, 这不会让你赢得任何朋友。”</p>	<p>1)MBTI提供更好的东西</p> <p>2)推崇五个人格特征</p> <p>3)一个特质与MBTI有共同之处</p> <p>4)为什么现代科学的批评未影响普及</p> <p>5)格兰特所说一句话</p>	<p>1)MBTI, provided, something better</p> <p>2) "Big Five" personality trait</p> <p>3) one trait, closely shared, MBTI</p> <p>4) why criticisms, yet to undermine, popularity</p>
108	First publication	<p>1) To celebrate his first publication, Frost had a book of six poems privately printed; two copies of Twilight were made--one for himself and one for his fiancée.</p> <p>2) Over the next eight years, however, he succeeded in having only 13 more poems published.</p> <p>3) During this time, Frost sporadically attended Dartmouth and Harvard and earned a living teaching school and, later, working a farm in Derry, New Hampshire.</p> <p>4) But in 1912, discouraged by American magazines' constant rejection of his work, he took his family to England, where he found more professional success.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)为了庆祝他的第一次出版, 弗罗斯特私人印刷了一本包含六首诗的诗集;《暮光之城》制作了两份——一份给他自己, 一份给他的fiancée。</p> <p>2)此后的8年里, 他只发表了13首诗。</p> <p>3)在此期间, 弗罗斯特偶尔上达特茅斯学院和哈佛大学, 以教书为生, 后来在新罕布什尔州德里的一个农场工作。</p> <p>4)但1912年, 由于美国杂志不断地拒绝他的作品, 他灰心丧气, 带着家人去了英国, 在那里他在事业上取得了更大的成功。</p>	<p>1)弗罗斯特印刷诗集</p> <p>2)此后8年只发表了13首诗</p> <p>3)偶尔教书,后来农场工作</p> <p>4)1912带着家人去了英国,取得成功</p>	<p>1)Frost, a book, printed</p> <p>2)next eight years, 13 poems, published</p> <p>3)Frost, teaching school, later, working a farm</p> <p>4)in 1912, took family, England, professional success</p>

109	Photogrammetry	<p>1)Photogrammetry involves taking hundreds of photos of an object at slightly different angles and 'stitching' them together to create an interactive digital 3D model.</p> <p>2)The process is already being used by the University of Aberdeen's anatomy department to create digital models of organs and other body parts to aid teaching and learning for young doctors.</p> <p>3)Now the same technology is being used to create virtual replicas of artefacts within the University's museum's collections, including an ancient Egyptian mummified cat, prehistoric skulls and ancient Greek pottery.</p> <p>4)These artefacts are rarely handled as they are so fragile.</p> <p>5)Photogrammetry lets the public and students get to see them close-up and in very high detail.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 摄影测量涉及以略有不同的角度拍摄数百张照片,然后将它们“缝合”在一起,创建一个交互式的数字3D模型。</p> <p>2) 阿伯丁大学(University of Aberdeen)解剖学部门已经在使用这一过程创建器官和其他身体部位的数字模型,以帮助年轻医生的教学和学习。</p> <p>3) 现在,同样的技术也被用于制作该大学博物馆藏品中的人工制品的虚拟复制品,包括古埃及猫木乃伊、史前头骨和古希腊陶器。</p> <p>4) 这些文物很少被处理,因为它们很脆弱。</p> <p>5) 摄影测量法让公众和学生得以近距离、细致地观察它们。</p>	<p>1)摄影测量拍摄数百张照片,创建数字3D模型</p> <p>2)阿伯丁大学使用数字模型</p> <p>3)技术也被用于虚拟复制品</p> <p>4)文物很少被处理</p> <p>5)摄影测量法观察它们</p>	<p>1)Photogrammetry, hundreds of photos, digital 3D model</p> <p>2)University of Aberdeen, create digital models</p> <p>3)technology, being used, virtual replicas</p> <p>4)artefacts, rarely handled</p> <p>5)Photogrammetry, see them</p>
110	Historic time	<p>1) The people and events of the past can only be understood when viewed within the larger context in which they existed.</p> <p>2) That is not possible when historical events or topics are isolated and extracted from the web of historic time to serve some other curricular purpose.</p> <p>3) The value of history also depends upon the chronological presentation of events through time.</p> <p>4) It is only through a chronological survey that students can begin to understand the process of social and cultural change, which is one of the principal purposes of history.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)过去的人和事只有在他们存在的更大的背景下才能被理解。</p> <p>2)如果将历史事件或主题从历史时间的网络中分离出来,以服务于其他课程目的,这是不可能的。</p> <p>3)历史的价值还取决于事件的时间顺序。</p> <p>4)只有通过按时间顺序的调查,学生才能开始了解社会和文化变化的过程,这是历史的主要目的之一。</p>	<p>1)过去的人和事被理解</p> <p>2)将历史事件从时间分离是不可能的</p> <p>3)历史价值取决时间顺序</p> <p>4)按时间顺序的调查,学生开始了解</p>	<p>1)events, past, be understood</p> <p>2)not possible, historical events, isolated</p> <p>3)value of history, depends upon, through time</p> <p>4)chronological survey, students, understand</p>
111	Research project	<p>1) So now that you've completed the research project, what do you do?</p> <p>2) I know you won't want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.</p> <p>3) In fact, this final stage - writing up your research - may be one of the most difficult.</p> <p>4) Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.</p> <p>5)And, in many research projects you will need to write multiple reports</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 既然你已经完成了研究项目,你现在做什么?</p> <p>2) 我知道你不想听这些,但你的工作还远远没有完成。</p> <p>3) 事实上,最后阶段——撰写研究报告——可能是最难阶段之一。</p> <p>4)编写一份好的、有效的、简明的报告本身就是一种艺术形式。</p> <p>5)而且,在许多研究项目中,你需要写多个报告,以不同层次的细节向不同的受众呈现结果。</p>	<p>1)完成了研究项目,现在做什么</p> <p>2) 你的工作还没有完成</p> <p>3) 撰写研究报告最困难之一</p> <p>4)编写报告是艺术形式</p> <p>5)你需要写多个报告</p>	<p>1)completed, research project, what do you do</p> <p>2)your work, far from done</p> <p>3)writing research, most difficult</p> <p>4)Developing, report,</p>

		hat present the results at different levels of detail for different audiences.			art form 5)need to, multiple reports
112	LiDAR sensor	<p>1)Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.</p> <p>2)But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.</p> <p>3)Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.</p> <p>4)The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1)摄像头可以帮助自动驾驶汽车识别路牌和交通灯的颜色。</p> <p>2)但激光雷达，又称光探测和测距系统，做传感和帮助汽车避开障碍物的重要工作，无论是倒下的树，喝醉酒的司机，还是跑到马路上的孩子。</p> <p>3) 现在，一家名为Luminar Technologies Inc.的初创公司推出了一款高分辨率激光雷达传感器，这款传感器研发了五年时间。</p> <p>4)这家初创公司目前已获得3600万美元的种子期融资，其激光雷达系统是从零开始打造的。</p>	<p>1)摄像头帮助识别路牌和交通灯</p> <p>2)激光雷达做传感</p> <p>3)公司推出激光雷达传感器</p> <p>4)公司已获得3600万美元融资</p>	<p>1)Cameras, street signs, color, traffic lights</p> <p>2)LiDARs, sensing</p> <p>3) startup, LiDAR</p> <p>4) raised \$36 million</p>
113	Vision and echolocation	<p>1) Vision and echolocation have many features in common.</p> <p>2)One narrow range of radiation---light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation---provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.</p> <p>3) Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?</p> <p>4) Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.</p> <p>5) Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1) 视觉和回声定位有许多共同的特点。</p> <p>2) 一个狭窄的辐射范围——光线用于视觉，超声波用于回声定位——提供了与各种各样的认知和实际目标有关的信息。</p> <p>3)那么，为什么视觉如此普遍，而回声定位如此罕见呢？</p> <p>4)因为，在大多数环境中，视觉更有效。</p> <p>5)回声定位只能在视觉不可能或严重受损的生态位中才能适应，例如，在洞穴中居住或夜间狩猎时，像蝙蝠一样。</p>	<p>1)视觉和回声定位有共同特点</p> <p>2)辐射范围提供信息</p> <p>3)为什么视觉普遍,回声定位罕见？</p> <p>4)大多数环境视觉有效</p> <p>5)回声定位只能在生态位中才适应</p>	<p>1)Vision, echolocation, features in common</p> <p>2)radiation, provides, information</p> <p>3)Why, vision, common, echolocation, rare</p> <p>4)most environments, vision, effective</p> <p>5)Echolocation, ecological niche, adaptive</p>

114	Noise and Study	<p>1) Some students say that they need completely quiet to read and study.</p> <p>2) Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.</p> <p>3) The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.</p> <p>4) However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so leave the TV off when you are reading or studying. Also, don't let your self distracted by computer games, email, or internet surfing.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 一些学生说他们需要完全安静的环境来阅读和学习。</p> <p>2) 有些人在拥挤嘈杂的房间里学习效果最好, 因为噪音实际上有助于他们集中注意力。</p> <p>3) 重点是, 你应该知道什么样的噪音对你自己的学习最有利。</p> <p>4) 然而, 对所有学生来说, 一个普遍的规则是, 电视似乎比音乐或其他背景噪音更容易分散注意力, 所以当你阅读或学习时, 把电视关掉。此外, 不要让你自己被电脑游戏、电子邮件或上网分心。</p>	<p>1) 学生需要安静环境阅读学习</p> <p>2) 有些人嘈杂房间学习效果好</p> <p>3) 你应该知道什么样噪音有利</p> <p>4) 电视比音乐分散注意力</p>	<p>1) Students, need, completely quiet, read, study</p> <p>2) Others, crowded, noise, concentrate</p> <p>3) Level, noise, optimal</p> <p>4) TV, distraction, music</p>
115	Drug resistance	<p>1) Drug resistance is the leading cause of death in women with estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancer, the most common form of the disease.</p> <p>2) Now, researchers have identified an ordinary dietary element that may increase the chances of a breast cancer becoming drug-resistant.</p> <p>3) The connection of the amino acid leucine to drug resistance raises hopes that a relatively simple intervention, like a shift to a low-leucine diet, can reduce the incidence of drug resistance, which is responsible for a large portion of the roughly 40,000 breast cancer deaths every year.</p> <p>4) The work also raises the possibility that a drug could be developed to mirror the effects of that dietary restriction, by blocking cells' ability to take in leucine from the surrounding environment.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 在雌激素受体阳性乳腺癌患者中, 耐药性是导致死亡的主要原因。雌激素受体阳性乳腺癌是乳腺癌最常见的形式。</p> <p>2) 现在, 研究人员已经发现了一种可能增加乳腺癌耐药几率的普通饮食元素。</p> <p>3) 氨基酸亮氨酸与耐药性之间的联系引发了人们的希望, 通过一种相对简单的干预, 比如转向低亮氨酸饮食, 就可以降低耐药性的发生率。每年大约有4万人死于乳腺癌, 而耐药性是其中很大一部分原因。</p> <p>4) 这项研究还提出了一种可能性, 即可能开发出一种药物, 通过阻断细胞从周围环境中吸收亮氨酸的能力, 来反映这种饮食限制的影响。</p>	<p>1) 雌激素乳腺癌患者, 耐药性导致死亡</p> <p>2) 研究人员发现增加乳腺癌耐药几率饮食元素</p> <p>3) 氨基酸亮氨酸与耐药性的联系引发希望</p> <p>4) 可能开发出药物吸收亮氨酸</p>	<p>1) women with estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancer, disease</p> <p>2) researchers, dietary element, increase</p> <p>3) connection, amino acid leucine, drug resistance</p> <p>4) drug, developed, take in leucine</p>
116	GPS tracking collars to pandas	<p>1) We know very little about wild pandas because they are so rare and live in almost impenetrable forest.</p> <p>2) But in 2010 and 2011, Vanessa Hull of Michigan State University and her colleagues were given permission to attach GPS tracking collars to five pandas in the Wolong National Nature Reserve in China.</p> <p>3) The collars transmitted each animal's position every four hours, for up to two years.</p> <p>4) The team found that the home ranges of individual pandas overlapped and on a few occasions, two animals spent several weeks in close proximity.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 我们对野生大熊猫知之甚少, 因为它们非常稀有, 生活在几乎无法穿越的森林里。</p> <p>2) 但在2010年和2011年, 密歇根州立大学的瓦妮莎·赫尔 (Vanessa Hull) 和她的同事获准在中国卧龙国家自然保护区的5只大熊猫身上安装GPS追踪项圈。</p> <p>3) 项圈每4小时传递一次每只动物的位置, 持续时间长达两年。</p> <p>4) 研究小组发现, 大熊猫个体的活动范围有重叠, 在某些情况下, 两只大熊猫会近距离相处几周。</p>	<p>1) 野生大熊猫稀有</p> <p>2) 2010年和2011年, 5只大熊猫安装GPS追踪项圈</p> <p>3) 项圈传递动物的位置</p> <p>4) 大熊猫个体活动范围有重叠</p>	<p>1) wild pandas, rare</p> <p>2) in 2010 and 2011, attach GPS tracking collars, five pandas</p> <p>3) collars, transmitted, animal's position</p> <p>4) pandas, overlapped</p>

117	Biosph	<p>1) In 1875, the geologist Eduard Suess used the term biosphere to describe the location where all living things dwell.</p> <p>2) Since this initial formulation, the term has been further developed and is now considered to encompass all the ecosystems of the Earth.</p> <p>3) It includes every living organism on the planet as well as their interactions with the earth, water, and air.</p> <p>4) The biosphere is thought to have developed about 3.5 billion years ago when the first living organisms began to appear.</p> <p>5) Today, some scientists have argued that the biosphere itself is a kind of super organism.</p> <p>6) Each of the plants, animals and other organisms serve as just a piece of the whole.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 1875年, 地质学家爱德华·休斯(Eduard Suess)用生物圈这个词来描述所有生物居住的地方。</p> <p>2) 从最初的提法开始, 这个词又得到了进一步的发展, 现在被认为包括地球上所有的生态系统。</p> <p>3) 它包括地球上的每一种生物, 以及它们与地球、水和空气的相互作用。</p> <p>4) 生物圈被认为是在大约35亿年前第一批生物开始出现的时候发展起来的。</p> <p>5) 今天, 一些科学家认为生物圈本身就是一种超级有机体。</p> <p>6) 每一种植物、动物和其他有机体都只是整体的一部分。</p>	<p>1) 地质学家用生物圈描述生物居住地</p> <p>2) 这个词被认为生态系统</p> <p>3) 它包括地球每一种生物</p> <p>4) 生物圈被认为第一批生物出现的时候发展</p> <p>5) 科学家认为生物圈是超级有机体</p> <p>6) 植物、动物只是整体一部分</p>	<p>1) geologist, used, biosphere, describe, living things dwell</p> <p>2) the term, ecosystems</p> <p>3) includes, every organism</p> <p>4) biosphere, developed, first living, began, appear</p> <p>5) scientists, biosphere, super organism</p> <p>6) plants, animals, a piece of the whole</p>
118	Totalitarianism	<p>1) Totalitarianism is a political and social concept that explains a form of government where the state has all control over the civilians.</p> <p>2) Such government assumes full power, without any limitations.</p> <p>3) As put by Juan Linz, a totalitarian scholar, the three main factors of a totalitarianism government are "a monistic center of power; an ideology developed, justified and pursued by the leadership; and mass participation in political and social goals encouraged and even demanded by that same leadership."</p> <p>4) Throughout the 20th century, the manifestation of totalitarianism was an extreme measure of harsh political occurrences.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 极权主义是一个政治和社会概念, 它解释了一种政府形式, 在这种形式下, 国家完全控制了平民。</p> <p>2) 这样的政府拥有全部权力, 没有任何限制。</p> <p>3) 极权主义学者胡安·林茨(Juan Linz)认为, 极权主义政府的三个主要因素是“一元论的权力中心; 一种由领导层发展、证明和追求的意识形态; 同样的领导人鼓励甚至要求大众参与政治和社会目标。”</p> <p>4) 在整个20世纪, 极权主义的表现是严酷政治事件的一种极端手段。</p>	<p>1) 极权主义是概念</p> <p>2) 政府拥有全部权力</p> <p>3) 极权主义政府三个因素</p> <p>4) 整个20世纪, 极权主义是极端手段</p>	<p>1) Totalitarianism, concept</p> <p>2) government, full power</p> <p>3) three main factors, totalitarianism</p> <p>4) 20th century, totalitarianism, extreme measure</p>

119	Eating habits	<p>1) Researchers surveyed more than 2,000 young people about their eating habits in 1999.</p> <p>2) When they surveyed the same group five years later, most teenagers were eating fewer fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>3) The researchers, led by Nicole I. Larson of the University of Minnesota School of Public Health, found two dips in the intake of fruits and vegetables during the teenage years.</p> <p>4) The first occurred in early adolescence when consumption went down by more than half a serving.</p> <p>5) The second came in late adolescence and was about the same size as the first.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 1999年, 研究人员调查了2000多名年轻人的饮食习惯。</p> <p>2) 当他们5年后对同一组人进行调查时, 大多数青少年吃的水果和蔬菜更少了。</p> <p>3) 由明尼苏达大学公共卫生学院的尼科尔·i·拉尔森领导的研究人员发现, 青少年时期的水果和蔬菜摄入量出现两次下降。</p> <p>4) 第一次发生在青少年早期, 当时饮食量减少了一半以上。</p> <p>5) 第二次出现在青春期后期, 大小与第一次差不多。</p>	<p>1) 1999年调查饮食习惯</p> <p>2) 青少年吃更少水果和蔬菜</p> <p>3) 青少年水果和蔬菜摄入量两次下降</p> <p>4) 第一次在青少年早期</p> <p>5) 第二次在青春期后期</p>	<p>1) eating habits in 1999</p> <p>2) teenagers, fewer fruits, vegetables</p> <p>3) two dips, intake of fruits, vegetables</p> <p>4) first occurred, early adolescence</p> <p>5) second came, late adolescence</p>
120	Student retention	<p>1) Student retention is a key concern in tertiary education enabling programs with research showing that early engagement leads to higher completion rates.</p> <p>2) But how do students new to university education learn how to engage effectively?</p> <p>3) This article outlines an engagement framework that foregrounds Guidance, Encouragement, Modelling and Structure (GEMS) as a holistic approach to facilitating effective student engagement.</p> <p>4) This framework was developed from qualitative data gleaned from students enrolled in the Preparing for Success Program at Southern Cross University, New South Wales, Australia.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 学生保留率是高等教育项目的一个关键问题, 研究表明, 早期参与会导致更高的完成率。</p> <p>2) 但是, 刚接触大学教育的学生如何学习如何有效地参与?</p> <p>3) 本文概述了一个参与框架, 将指导、鼓励、建模和结构(GEMS)作为促进有效学生参与的整体方法。</p> <p>4) 该框架是从澳大利亚新南威尔士州南十字星大学 “为成功做准备” 项目注册学生的定性数据中开发的。</p>	<p>1) 学生保留率是关键问题</p> <p>2) 学生如何有效地参与</p> <p>3) 本文概述参与框架</p> <p>4) 该框架是从定性数据中开发的</p>	<p>1) Student retention, key concern</p> <p>2) students, how to engage, effectively</p> <p>3) article, outlines</p> <p>4) framework, developed, qualitative data</p>
121	Sheer population growth	<p>1) We'll likely have two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century -- more than nine billion people.</p> <p>2) But sheer population growth isn't the only reason we'll need more food.</p> <p>3) The spread of prosperity across the world, especially in China and India, is driving an increased demand for meat, eggs, and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs, and chickens.</p> <p>4) If these trends continue, the double whammy of population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the amount of crops we grow by 2050.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 到本世纪中叶, 我们很可能还要养活20多亿张嘴——超过90亿人。</p> <p>2) 但是纯粹的人口增长并不是我们需要更多食物的唯一原因。</p> <p>3) 世界范围内, 特别是中国和印度的繁荣, 正在推动对肉类、蛋类和奶制品的需求增加, 增加了种植更多玉米和大豆以喂养更多牛、猪和鸡的压力。</p> <p>4) 如果这些趋势继续下去, 人口增长和更丰富的饮食的双重打击将要求我们到2050年种植大约两倍的作物。</p>	<p>1) 本世纪中叶, 我们要养活超过90亿人</p> <p>2) 人口增长并不是唯一原因</p> <p>3) 中国和印度的繁荣推动需求增加</p> <p>4) 要求2050年种植两倍的作物</p>	<p>1) mid-century, feed, nine billion people</p> <p>2) sheer population growth, isn't, only reason</p> <p>3) China and India, increased, demand</p> <p>4) require, double, crops, 2050</p>

122	Wandering minds	<p>1) Researchers studied groups of people from the University of Wisconsin-Madison community, ranging in age from 18 to 65.</p> <p>2) The first group was asked to perform simple tasks, like pressing a button every time they took a breath or clicking in response to a letter popping up on a computer screen; these tasks were so easy that their minds were likely to wander, the researchers figured.</p> <p>3) The researchers checked in periodically, asking the participants if their minds were on task or wandering.</p> <p>4) When the task was over, they measured each participant's working memory capacity by having them remember letters while doing math equations.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1. 研究人员研究了威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校的年龄在18至65岁之间的群体。</p> <p>2. 第一组被要求执行简单的任务, 例如每次屏住呼吸时都按一个按钮或响应计算机屏幕上弹出的字母而单击; 研究人员认为, 这些任务太过简单, 以至于他们可能会走神。</p> <p>3. 研究人员定期检查, 询问参与者他们脑子里的想法处于任务模式还是在走神。</p> <p>4. 任务结束后, 他们通过让每个参与者在做数学方程式时记住字母来衡量他们的工作记忆能力。</p>	<p>1) 研究人员研究18至65岁之间的群体</p> <p>2) 第一组要求执行简单的任务</p> <p>3) 研究人员定期检查</p> <p>4) 他们衡量工作记忆能力</p>	<p>1) Researchers, studied, ranging, age from 18 to 65</p> <p>2) first group, perform, simple tasks</p> <p>3) checked, periodically</p> <p>4) measured, working memory capacity</p>
123	The glow worms	<p>1) The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.</p> <p>2) The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.</p> <p>3) For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.</p> <p>4) The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the Arachnocampa richardsae, a type of fungus gnat. Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1. 经过25年的页岩运输, Newnes铁路于1932年关闭。</p> <p>2. 铁轨从600米长的隧道中拉出来, 这条隧道是穿过Wollemi国家公园的砂岩, 就留下了隧道被留在那儿。</p> <p>3. 对于纽恩来说, 这意味着成为成千上万的萤火虫的家园。</p> <p>4. 发光虫是各种生物发光幼虫的总称, 在这个例子中, 是一种名为Arachnocampa richardsae的真菌蚊。在洞穴中发现了大量的这种真菌幼虫, 它们附着在废弃隧道的石壁上, 用长长的发光的黏液串捕食。</p>	<p>1) Newnes铁路1932年关闭</p> <p>2) 隧道穿过Wollemi砂岩</p> <p>3) 这意味萤火虫的家园</p> <p>4) 发光虫是发光幼虫的总称</p>	<p>1) Newnes railroad, 1932, closed</p> <p>2) rails, through, sandstone, Wollemi</p> <p>3) meant, home, glow worms</p> <p>4) glow worm, all name, bioluminescent larvae</p>

124	Hip hop	<p>1) Hip hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.</p> <p>2) It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.</p> <p>3) Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.</p> <p>4) Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1. 嘻哈是对20世纪70年代南布朗克斯的帮派文化和暴力的一种反应，也是对贫困、种族主义、排斥、犯罪、暴力和忽视的日常体验。</p> <p>2. 它必然体现和重视弹性、理解、社区和社会正义。</p> <p>3. 没有这些，嘻哈文化将永远不会存在，正是因为这些价值观仍然是其核心，所以嘻哈是世界各地积极社会变革的强大动力。</p> <p>4. 然而，嘻哈项目还没有摆脱这些困难的环境。</p>	<p>1) 嘻哈是对20世纪70年代帮派文化和暴力的反应</p> <p>2) 它的体现</p> <p>3) 嘻哈是社会变革的强大动力</p> <p>4) 嘻哈项目还没摆脱困境</p>	<p>1) Hip hop, 1970s, gang culture, violence</p> <p>2) resilience, understanding, community, social justice</p> <p>3) powerful agent, social change</p> <p>4) hip hop project, not yet, free, difficult circumstances</p>
125	Feeding birds	<p>1) According to experts, feeding birds is probably the most common way in which people interact with wild animals today. More than 50 million Americans engage in the practice, collectively undertaking an unwitting experiment on a vast scale.</p> <p>2) Is what we're doing good or bad for birds?</p> <p>3) Recently, researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology sought to answer this question, analyzing nearly three decades' worth of data from a winter-long survey called Project Feeder Watch.</p> <p>4) Preliminary results suggest the species visiting our feeders the most are faring exceptionally well in an age when one-third of the continent's birds need urgent conservation.</p> <p>5) Still, what are the consequences of skewing the odds in favor of the small subset of species inclined to eat at feeders? What about when the bird we're aiding is invasive, like our house finch?</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1. 据专家表示，喂鸟可能是当今人类与野生动物互动的最常见方式，超过5000万的美国人参与了（喂鸟）这项活动，一起进行了大规模的没有意识的实验</p> <p>2. 这样喂鸟的行为是好的还是坏的？</p> <p>3. 最近，Cornell Lab of Ornithology的研究院争取回答这个问题，分析了一项叫做FeederWatch的项目的数据，这些数据来自长达一个冬天的调查，包含了近30年的数据。</p> <p>4. 初步结论表明，来拜访喂养者的物种在大陆上1/3的鸟类需要紧急保护的年代都过得特别好。</p> <p>5. 尽管如此，偏袒在喂养者处进食鸟类小团体的差别会产生怎样的后果呢？当我们帮助的那只鸟是侵略性的，就像家雀一样会怎么样？</p>	<p>1) 喂鸟是与动物互动的方式</p> <p>2) 喂鸟的行为是好的还是坏的？</p> <p>3) 数据包含了近30年的数据</p> <p>4) 来拜访喂养者的物种过得好不好</p> <p>5) 当帮助那只鸟是侵略性的会怎么样</p>	<p>1) feeding birds, common way, interact, wild animals</p> <p>2) doing good, bad, for birds</p> <p>3) analyzing, three decades, data</p> <p>4) visiting, feeders, well</p> <p>5) What about, bird, invasive</p>

126	Short-term memory	<p>1) Short-term memory (SMT) can hold information anywhere between 15-30 seconds.</p> <p>2) According to Miller's Magical Number Seven (1956), short-term memory has a limited capacity, being able to store 5 to 9 items simultaneously.</p> <p>3) However, if we hear concepts or ideas repeatedly in an audio form we can acoustically encode the information.</p> <p>4) It is a process referred to as "rehearsal", thereby committing it to our long-term memories.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 短时记忆(SMT)可以在15-30秒内保存任何地方的信息。</p> <p>2) 根据米勒的《神奇数字七》(1956), 短期记忆的容量是有限的, 只能同时存储5到9个东西。</p> <p>3) 然而, 如果我们以音频形式反复听到概念或想法, 我们就可以用声音对信息进行编码。</p> <p>4) 这是一个被称为“排练”的过程, 从而使它成为我们的长期记忆。</p>	<p>1) 短时记忆在15-30秒保存信息</p> <p>2) 短期记忆容量是有限</p> <p>3) 我们用声音对信息编码</p> <p>4) 使它成为长期记忆</p>	<p>1) Short-term memory, 15-30 seconds, hold information</p> <p>2) limited capacity</p> <p>3) audio, encode</p> <p>4) long-term memories</p>
127	Poor students	<p>1) England's most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to change higher tuition fees, the country's fair access watchdog has warned.</p> <p>2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.</p> <p>3) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country's most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.</p> <p>4) Such defenses from the country's most elite universities 'do not hold water', Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1) 英国公平入学监督机构警告说, 如果英国最挑剔的大学想要改变较高的学费, 就必须采取更多措施来吸引来自贫困家庭的青少年。</p> <p>2) 公平接受高等教育的主任莱斯·埃布顿教授说, 大学不能再为招收的贫困学生人数找借口了。</p> <p>3) 埃布顿教授在昨日发表的一份声明中, 驳斥了美国最挑剔的几所大学的观点。这些大学声称, 背景较差的年轻人通常成绩较差。</p> <p>4) 埃布顿教授说, 这种针对美国最顶尖大学的防御“站不住脚”, 他敦促各大学采取更多措施扩大招生。</p>	<p>1) 英国最挑剔的大学采取措施吸引贫困青少年</p> <p>2) 大学不能再为贫困学生找借口</p> <p>3) 教授驳斥美国几所大学</p> <p>4) 教授敦促大学扩大招生</p>	<p>1) England, selective universities, attract teenagers, disadvantaged backgrounds</p> <p>2) Professor, no longer make excuses, poorer students</p> <p>3) Prof, dismissed, selective universities</p> <p>4) Prof, do more, widen intakes</p>

128	IBM AI Deep blue	<p>1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.</p> <p>2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of clever machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.</p> <p>3) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.</p> <p>4) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1) 长期以来，人工智能领域的研究人员一直对游戏感兴趣，而不仅仅是为了逃避工作。</p> <p>2) 游戏提供了一个理想的环境来探索智能机器设计的重要元素，如模式识别、学习和规划。</p> <p>3) 自从1997年在IBM超级计算机上运行的程序“深蓝”(Deep Blue)击败当时的国际象棋世界冠军加里·卡斯帕罗夫(Gary Kasparov)取得令人震惊的胜利以来，人们就清楚地认识到，计算机将主宰这一特殊的游戏。</p> <p>4) 然而，今天他们在各方面都加紧了进攻。</p>	<p>1) 人工智能研究人员对游戏感兴趣</p> <p>2) 游戏来探索智能机器的重要元素</p> <p>3) 人们认识到计算机将主宰游戏</p> <p>4) 他们加紧了进攻</p>	<p>1) Researchers, artificial intelligence, intrigued, games</p> <p>2) Games, explore, elements</p> <p>3) computers, dominate, game</p> <p>4) pressing, attack, front</p>
129	Restaurant	<p>1) The physical location of a in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure.</p> <p>2) Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location.</p> <p>3) All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.</p> <p>4) Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1. 长期以来，餐馆在城市竞争环境中的地理位置一直被认为是决定其成败的主要因素。</p> <p>2. 一旦餐馆在这样的环境中建立起来，他们对自己的位置就无能为力了。</p> <p>3. 他们所能做的就是努力让顾客更方便地使用他们的服务。</p> <p>4. 餐馆老板们经常通过与地方当局就停车问题展开斗争来达到这一目的。</p>	<p>1) 餐馆地理位置决定成败</p> <p>2) 餐馆对自己的位置无能为力</p> <p>3) 他们让顾客更方便使用服务</p> <p>4) 老板展开斗争</p>	<p>1) physical location, restaurant, success or failure</p> <p>2) restaurants, do little, location</p> <p>3) improve customer, premises</p> <p>4) battles, local authorities</p>
130	Botanic Garden	<p>1) The organization which has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally. The BCGI (Botanical Gardens Conservation International), a charity that compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 members organizations.</p> <p>2) The researchers claim to have collected information over a period of two years from sources including over 500 published contents and 80 experts in the BCGI's network.</p> <p>3) BCGI in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of nature identified 60,065 tree species currently living on earth.</p> <p>4) Of that number, more than half were found to only occur in a single country, which could suggest an increased vulnerability to threats, said the authors of the database.</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1) 一个组织发现全球有6万多种树木。BCGI(国际植物园保护组织)是一个慈善机构，根据其500个成员组织网络收集的数据编制了树木名单。</p> <p>2) 研究人员声称，在两年多的时间里，他们从超过500篇已发表的内容和80名卑诗安全局网络专家那里收集了信息。</p> <p>3) BCGI与国际自然保护联盟合作，确定了60,065种目前生活在地球上的树种。</p> <p>4) 该数据库的作者说，在这些数字中，超过一半的数据只出现在一个国家，这可能意味着更容易受到威胁。</p>	<p>1) 组织发现6万多种树木</p> <p>2) 研究人员收集了信息</p> <p>3) BCGI确定60,065种树种</p> <p>4) 超过一半的数据出现在一个国家</p>	<p>1) organization, revealed, 60,000 species, trees</p> <p>2) researchers, collected information</p> <p>3) BCGI, identified, 60,065 tree</p> <p>4) more than half, occur, single country</p>

131	Sojourner	<p>1) More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to explore a region where there may once have been life.</p> <p>2) Sojourner has now been effectively switched off, but lasted almost twice its expected lifetime.</p> <p>3) Similarly the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site (dubbed the Carl Sagan Memorial site) and took atmospheric measurements, lasted a good deal longer than expected.</p> <p>4) The only unfortunate thing to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader).</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1.最近的火星探测任务包括非常成功的火星探路者号，它把一个叫索杰纳的小漫游者送到火星表面，探索一个曾经可能有生命存在的地方。</p> <p>2. 索杰纳现在已经被有效地关闭了，但是它的寿命几乎是预期寿命的12倍。</p> <p>3. 类似地，着陆器对着陆点周围的几个区域进行了成像并进行了大气测量，持续时间比预期长得多。</p> <p>4. 从这次任务中唯一不幸的是着陆地点的岩石的命名(包括从史酷比到达斯·维德的所有东西)。</p>	<p>1)火星探测任务把漫游者送到火星表面</p> <p>2)索杰纳已经关闭</p> <p>3)着陆器进行了成像</p> <p>4)唯一不幸是着陆地点的岩石的命名</p>	<p>1)missions, Mars, surface</p> <p>2)Sojourner, switched off</p> <p>3) lander, landing site, imaged</p> <p>4)only unfortunate, naming of the rocks, landing site</p>
132	Chimpanzees V2	<p>1) A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.</p> <p>2) 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.</p> <p>3) 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.</p> <p>4) 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 Wash and Nim Chimsky, and the lowland gorilla Koko, all of whom learned to sign and interact very naturally with their trainers.</p> <p>5) 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: is chimpanzee and gorilla signing language?</p>	<p>翻译：</p> <p>1.一个合乎逻辑的候选物种是黑猩猩，它们共享人类98.4%的遗传密码。</p> <p>2.黑猩猩不会说话，是因为它们与智人不同，它们的声带位于喉咙的高处，无法像人类的声带那样受到精细的控制。</p> <p>3.然而，这并不意味着黑猩猩就没有语言能力。如果他们能用其他方式表达，也许他们也能像人类一样掌握语法</p> <p>4.最明显的选择就是手语，因为所有灵长类动物的手都极其灵巧，而手语也是一种语言。你们可能已经读过一般的黑猩猩是霍黑猩猩和尼姆斯基黑猩猩，还有低地大猩猩科科，它们都学会了用手势，并且与驯兽师进行非常自然的交流。</p> <p>5.所有这些动物都被教导要用手语来获得食物、挠痒痒、梳理毛发、得到玩具，并离开笼子。那么问题来了：黑猩猩和大猩猩是手语吗？</p>	<p>1)黑猩猩共享人类98.4%遗传密码</p> <p>2)黑猩猩不会说话</p> <p>3)并不意味着黑猩猩没有语言能力</p> <p>4)最明显的选择就是手语</p> <p>5)所有这些动物被教导要用手语</p>	<p>1)chimpanzee, shares 98.4%, genetic code</p> <p>2)Chimpanzees cannot speak</p> <p>3)does not follow, lack of speech</p> <p>4)obvious alternative, sign language</p> <p>5)these animals, taught, sign</p>

133	Electronic device disposal	<p>1) The invention of electronic devices is a huge step and advancement of humans.</p> <p>2) Such as washing machine, video game players, etc.</p> <p>3) But how to deal with these e-waste has become a problem.</p> <p>4) The amount of e-waste has been growing by 3% to 5% every year.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)电子设备的发明是人类的一大进步。</p> <p>2)如洗衣机、电子游戏机等。</p> <p>3)但如何处理这些电子垃圾已经成为一个问题。</p> <p>4)电子垃圾的数量以每年3%到5%的速度增长。</p>	<p>1)电子设备是人类进步</p> <p>2)如洗衣机、电子游戏机</p> <p>3)如何处理电子垃圾成为问题</p> <p>4)电子垃圾的数量每年3%到5%速度增长</p>	<p>1)electronic devices, huge step, humans</p> <p>2)washing machine, video game players</p> <p>3)how, deal with, problem</p> <p>4)e-waste, growing, 3% to 5%</p>
134	Objectivity of Journalists	<p>1) Experts especially journalists, inevitably find difficult to be objective because of their culture background.</p> <p>2) Journalists tried their best not to be biased.</p> <p>3) However, including every aspects of an issue is as easy as calling for every candidate to participate in presidential debate.</p> <p>4) Some aspects are not included in the reporting.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)专家,尤其是记者,不可避免地会发现由于他们的文化背景,很难做到客观。</p> <p>2)记者们尽量不带偏见。</p> <p>3)然而,把一个问题各个方面都考虑进去,就像号召每个候选人都参加总统辩论一样简单。</p> <p>4)有些方面没有包括在报告中。</p>	<p>1)记者很难做到客观</p> <p>2)记者尽量不带偏见</p> <p>3)各个方面都考虑像号召每个候选人参加总统辩论</p> <p>4)有些方面没有包括</p>	<p>1)journalists, difficult, objective</p> <p>2)Journalists, tried, not, biased</p> <p>3)every aspects, calling, candidate, presidential debate</p> <p>4)Some aspects, not included</p>
135	Sloths and birds	<p>1) A Technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals awakens a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep. Studies using miniature sleep recording devices known as neurologgers have already challenged several longheld beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds.</p> <p>2) Three toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought.</p> <p>3) And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximize success at that time.</p> <p>4) Now John Lesku of La Trobe University in Melbourne and his colleagues are using neurologgers to investigate whether light pollution interferes with the circadian rhythms of tammar wallabies in Australia.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)一项记录野生动物脑电波的技术使人们对睡眠的功能有了更深入的了解。使用微型睡眠记录设备——神经记录器——的研究已经对树懒和鸟类的睡眠习惯的几个长期存在的观念提出了挑战。</p> <p>2)例如,三趾树懒的睡眠时间就比我们想象的要少得多。</p> <p>3)在三周的繁殖季节里,雄性鹬几乎可以完全不睡觉,这有助于最大限度地提高成功率。</p> <p>4)现在,墨尔本拉特罗布大学的约翰·莱斯库和他的同事们正在利用神经记录器来调查光污染是否会干扰澳大利亚塔马尔小袋鼠的昼夜节律。</p>	<p>1)脑电波使人们更了解睡眠</p> <p>2)三趾树懒睡眠时间要少</p> <p>3)雄性鹬几乎不睡觉</p> <p>4)利用神经记录器调查光污染</p>	<p>1)brainwaves, understanding, function of sleep</p> <p>2)Three toed sloths, sleep, far less</p> <p>3)male sandpipers, entirely without, sleep</p> <p>4)neurologgers, light pollution</p>

136	Jean Briggs	<p>1)Jean Briggs has worked with the Inuit of the Canadian Arctic and has described how, within these communities, growing up is largely seen as a process of acquiring thought, reason and understanding (known in Inuit as ihuma).</p> <p>2)Young children don't possess these qualities and are easily angered, cry frequently and are incapable of understanding the external difficulties facing the community, such as shortages of food.</p> <p>3)Because they can't be reasoned with, and don't understand, parents treat them with a great deal of tolerance and leniency.</p> <p>4)It's only when they are older and begin to acquire thought that parents attempt to teach them or discipline them.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)吉恩·布里格斯曾与加拿大北极地区的因纽特人一起工作,并描述了在这些社区中,人们是如何把成长过程主要看作是获得思想、理性和理解的过程(因纽特人称之为伊胡马)。</p> <p>2)幼儿不具备这些素质,容易生气,经常哭闹,无法理解社会面临的外部困难,如食物短缺。</p> <p>3)因为他们不能被说服,也不理解,父母对他们非常宽容和宽容。</p> <p>4)只有当他们长大了,开始有想法的时候,父母才会试图教他们或管教他们。</p>	<p>1)吉恩·布里格斯曾与因纽特人工作</p> <p>2)幼儿不具备这些素质</p> <p>3)父母对他们非常宽容</p> <p>4)当他们长大,父母才会试图教他们</p>	<p>1)Jean Briggs, worked, Inuit</p> <p>2)Young children, qualities</p> <p>3)parents, tolerance</p> <p>4)older, teach them</p>
137	Airbnb	<p>1) Back in 2008 a small company in San Francisco called Airbnb had a dream.</p> <p>2) People with spare bedrooms would welcome strangers into their homes and share restaurant recommendations with them for a small fee.</p> <p>3) Fast forward to 2016 and the big, successful Airbnb is considered a mainstay of what we now call "the sharing economy".</p> <p>4) It is also the business that defines the mentality of the millennial.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1)2008年,旧金山一家名为Airbnb的小公司有一个梦想。</p> <p>2)有空余卧室的人会欢迎陌生人到他们家里来,并与他们分享餐馆的推荐,只收取少量的费用。</p> <p>3)快进到2016年,大而成功的Airbnb被认为是我们现在所说的“共享经济”的支柱。</p> <p>4)正是这个行业定义了千禧一代的心态。</p>	<p>1)2008年Airbnb有一个梦</p> <p>2)空余卧室欢迎陌生人</p> <p>3)到2016年,Airbnb被认为是支柱</p> <p>4)定义千禧一代的心态</p>	<p>1)2008, Airbnb, dream</p> <p>2)spare bedrooms, strangers</p> <p>3)2016, mainstay</p> <p>4)defines, mentality, millennial</p>
138	Piano	<p>1) Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood, for lightness.</p> <p>2) Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.</p> <p>3)Traditionally, the black keys were made from ebony and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory, but since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.</p> <p>4) Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.</p>	<p>翻译:</p> <p>1. 钢琴琴键一般由云杉或椴木制成,以减轻重量。</p> <p>2. 云杉通常用于高品质的钢琴。</p> <p>3. 传统上,黑色琴键是用乌木做的,白色琴键上覆盖着象牙条,但由于产象牙的物种现在濒临灭绝,受到条约的保护,塑料现在几乎完全被使用。</p> <p>4. 此外,象牙比塑料更容易碎。</p>	<p>1)钢琴琴键由云杉或椴木制成</p> <p>2)云杉通常用于高品质</p> <p>3)塑料现在几乎被使用</p> <p>4)象牙比塑料更容易碎</p>	<p>1)Piano keys, spruce, basswood</p> <p>2)Spruce, high-quality pianos</p> <p>3)plastics, used</p> <p>4)ivory, chip, plastic</p>