

小范围合集 第二重点

- 本档中每套机经重要级都是相同的。
- 机经能看多少看多少，看不完的至少浏览一遍想下思路。
- 写作机经不能背诵，答案只能做参考。尤其是综合写作，听力的细节才是关键，而机经回忆不可能完全正确和完整，所以考试时要好好听！

1

阅读: Anasazi 的文明突然 vanished, 估计是干旱 drought.造成的, 理由如下。

(1)全球变暖, 该文明消逝前后的 1800AD 正值一场大规模的全球变暖, 带来严重干旱, 导致文明消逝。

(2)文明消失前, Anasazi 人已经规模的修建水利公事, 但估计最后是这些公事没能保证足够的水源, 使得 Anasazi 人无法应对突如其来的旱灾, 被迫离开家园。

(3)当年他们离开他们居住地的时候, 走得很 abrupt^是 fled away from dwelling, 把很多 artifacts 都

留下了, 说明当年是避旱灾而匆忙逃窜。

听力: 教授说, 关于 Anasazi 的文明突然消逝的原因很多, 但至今没有定论, 干旱的说法更是站不住脚。理由如下。

(1)全球变暖说。文明消失的 1800AD 前后是有一次大变暖, 但考古发现 Anasazi 原住地附近的树长得都很好, 一点也不缺水, 说明全球变暖带来的缺水说不成立。

(2)Anasazi 人在几百年前就修建水利公事, 而且他们完全有能力储备足够的水源, 所以, 这一说法也不成立。

(3)文明突然消逝, 可能是由其他原因造成的。比如瘟疫 plague 和战争 war。有一种理论认为, 另一个强大但缺水的部落 civilization 为了争夺水源和 Anasazi 人打仗, 迫使后者离开家园。

While the reading passage highlights three possible reasons of the Anasazi people's leaving their cliff dwellings, the lecture claims they are cast in doubt by three corresponding issues. There is no denying the fact that the reason behind Anasazi people's leaving their homes is a topic worthy of debate. Consequently, it is critical to analyze the arguments related to this issue.

The passage claims that there was a big migration of tribes into the Anasazi living area and this might have caused a war. There was also archaeological evidence of bones and weaponry. Unfortunately this argument does not hold up under close examination. The main problem with this argument is that the sacred ritual grounds may have been burnt by the Anasazi themselves. This is true because some tribes held these burning rituals to indicate they would never come back again. Despite the passage's assertion, the claim that there was a war is misleading.

Also, the passage emphasizes that archaeologists have evidence of famine and

drought in neighboring areas: this inevitably would have led to conflict. This point is overshadowed by the fact that there were many possessions left behind by the Anasazi people. Furthermore, had there been a war, the intruders would have taken all the possessions away. As a result, the claim that a war happened does not hold upon close analysis. Based on this line of reasoning, one can see how the assumption is not so convincing.

Finally, the passage asserts that Navajo tradition claims the Anasazi were defeated in battle and forced to flee. On the other hand, the speaker argues that the Anasazi population grew too quickly so it became vulnerable to water shortages. All things considered, the speaker makes a much stronger case. Her argument is based on the fact that a large population can be easily subject to problems caused by drought. With all of these arguments in hand, it is obvious that the passage's basic assertion is unreasonable.

2

阅读:给老师发 signingbonus 可以缓解美国大学的老师的短缺。

原因一: rise income。_很多老师都抱怨说工资低, 所以奖金会有助于他们留下来。

原因二: 提高福利可以吸引那些很有经验/其他方面的专家, 但是没有教学背景的人。

原因三: 很多老师会在 school year 之前解约, 可以让那些想走的人义务的留下来, 解决教师辞职。

听力: 反驳

原因一: 根据调查, 钱不是老师们最关心的点, 其他的例如管理层运营、图书馆、communication 的才是老师们关心的地方。

原因二: 那些有经验的人之所以不转行当教师, 是因为那个 training course 太过复杂。它要求那些人要辞职, .这会令到那些人很 stressful 的。所以应该要简化那个 Training course.

原因三: 承认确实奖金可以留住那些要解约的老师, 但是这些老师情绪原本就不高涨。如果他们为了钱留下来的话, 根本无助于教学质量的保证, 留住一些 unhappy 的教师反而对学生不是好事。

Casting doubts on the issue whether signing bonus can relieve the tension over the shortage of urban university professors, the speaker holds a perspective contrary to the reading passage.

The reading says that this policy will increase the income of the urban professors since their payment is not good. However, listening indicates that based on the survey, the issue of salary is not the major concern for professors applying for urban universities. Some factors matter more, such as how well the school administration is, how well the laboratories and libraries are, or even the commute hours matter more to some experienced teachers. In other words, they will not be drawn to the city universities for the reason of the increments in

salary.

Secondly, according to the speaker, the training course is too complicated that it requires people taking the course quit their current job in order to take part in it. This is stressful because the trainees are not paid during the training period. Thus, those experienced people do not want to divert their jobs to take the risk. This likewise refutes the author from the passage in that the signing bonuses make the teachers' salaries comparable with other professions and will thus draw those experts to the teaching field.

The third point is about keeping the teachers in the position. From the reading, it signifies that teachers will be obligated to pay the fine to the school if he or she breaks the contract quitting the teaching job. Hence, they would not do it. However, from the listening content, it points out that it is true that teachers will not leave by paying a fine. Yet, those who feel trapped by the school are not enthusiastic about teaching. This is neither encouraging nor promising to the teaching career. In other words, students will suffer from inferior teaching quality.

In summary, the speaker thinks that the signing bonuses are not likely to solve the problem of recruiting professors to the urban universities.

3

阅读: primary care doctor 缺少的原因

(1)钱少: 上医学院学费贵, 学生需要贷款, 毕业之后 primary doctors 的工资低, 不够还贷款 loan

(2)PC doctors 压力大, 工作时间长, 看的病人多, 没人愿意干这个工作

(3)the opportunities to get trained are limited, 而且毕业后要培训三年才能上岗但是 residency position 不多, 导致很多学生毕业后得不到培训, 之后他们就延迟培训或者行听力: 这些问题都有解决方法。

(1)政府提供的对应政策 NHS.项目, 学生入学时承诺毕业后留在 primary care field, 政府就会给他们提供帮助, 比如帮助付贷款或者提供奖学金;

(2)护士帮忙调整住院医生职位, 让 nurse 承担一部分医生的工作, 比如开药方, 这样医生压力就减少了;

(3)如今每年都有很多培训机会给予应届毕业生, 美国颁布了一个法律, 规定如果毕业生三年里都没有接受培训, 政府就会把他们安排到其他替院, 这些替院有 residency positions 而且一个医生在替院工作了几年之后就可以调去其他更好的替院, 从而把空缺给予需要的人。

Being skeptical about the reasons concerning the shortage of primary care doctors, the speaker holds a perspective contrary to the reading passage.

The first point is regarding the high tuition fees the doctors owed during their student hood of school loans and it means that the salary is low. Being a primary doctor and the money they earn is not sufficient to pay their student loan. The listening content nevertheless holds that this problem can be solved due to the

responding polices to such National Health Service(NHS) for primary care doctor. Government provides financial aid like scholarship helps them pay the loan if students make commitments to stay in the primary care filed after they finish their degree.

Secondly, according to the speaker, primary care doctors may be under huge pressure. Government will help ease their pressure and provide more vacations. Besides, the nurse can also take some responsibilities from the doctors, such as prescribing medicines. This likewise refutes the author from the passage in that Primary care doctors are working long hours being under huge stress that intimidate doctors to come.

The third point is about the limited opportunities to receive the training; the vacancy is not ample, so students may either delay or divert their professions after they graduate. The speaker however refutes this and says that such training limitation may only be true for some hospitals. By law, they are guaranteed to receive the training in three years. If not, they will be arranged to other hospitals offering residency positions. Moreover, there will be as many as 1000 vacancies(听力细节) if young doctors could move after three years. To be more concise, they can move to other hospitals that are better and more promising and the vacancy will be out for students in need.

In summary, the speaker thinks that the shortage of primary care doctor can be handled even though there are problems discussed in the reading section.

4

综合写作：

阅读：用电子记录医学记录 (databasemedical record) 要比 paper base 好

(1) 省钱 (减少 storage 和运输费用)

(2) 减小错误发生

(3) 提供 researchdata, 促进医学研究。

听力不同意

(1) 医生依然用纸作为应急使用 (医生即使有电子记录仍然会留一份 paper record)

(2) 医生在 examine patient 的时候也会用纸 (医生喜欢用 paper 记录), 然后让别人把记录输入进计算机, 这样由于 poor handwriting 导致的错误依然会出现

(3) 病人数据的使用受法律限制, 只有所有者同意才能使用, 所以依然麻烦

The reading passage provides a list of advantages that electronic medical record has over paper-based record. However, the lecturer argues that these benefits are hardly true in reality.

First, the lecturer says that adopting electronic medical record will not save costs. This is because even if doctors convert to electronic medical record

system, they still have the habit of keeping a physical copy in case any emergent situations occur. Therefore the costs associated with storing and transporting paper medical record will not be reduced.

Second, according to the lecture, electronic medical record will not reduce errors either. This is because when doctors examine a patient, they first record the patient's information on paper, and often another person will transfer the information to the computer system later. As doctors' handwriting is often very difficult to read / (poorly legible), this may lead to medical errors.

Finally, although electronic medical system may improve portability and accessibility of medical data, to actually use the data in medical research would require complicated legal procedures. Patients' medical record is protected by law and only after a patient grants permission can researchers obtain and use the data. So it is not likely to facilitate medical research.

5

阅读：对于产品单一或者产业链单一的公司怎么发展

(1)在已有产品上升级版本（新包装）

(2)在产品方面推出新产品，比如皮带啊裤子啊你可以生产靴子啊，这样能一起买了

(3).和别的公司合作，比如说巧克力公司.和冰淇淋公司合作推出巧克力味冰淇淋
听力：lecture 里反驳

(1)老顾客不喜欢新包装，会觉得被 **offense**，不买新包装，.同时又有人觉得老包装 **oldfashion**，就全不买了

(2)一系列产品不能保证质量，万一买了靴子发现质量不好，可能皮带等也都不买了，**reputation** 完了

(3)合作变成竞争，巧克力公司自己也生产冰淇淋了怎么办？不就和冰淇淋公司闹起来了么

无参考答案

6

阅读：bison 减少的原因：

(1)bison 是 European American 主要的食物来源

(2)European American 带来了 **cattle** 和 **horse**，和 **bison** 抢草吃，**bison** 抢不过

(3)**development of the new technology**，有那种一下可以打很多子弹的枪，提高打死 **bison** 的 **efficiency**

听力：

(1)European American 是从东部往西部开拓的，但 **bison** 是从西部开始减少的

(2)**bison** 有很厚的 **fur**，还能从冰层下找草吃，所以能生活在很 **harsh** 的环境里，跟 **cattle** 和 **horse** 根本不存在 **compete** 的情况

(3)虽然以前枪虽然没 repeating gun 好，但是有经验的 native American 用 bow and arrow，可以和 repeating gun 一样好。一发接着一发，效率不差。

The topic is about the reasons of the population in bison in the region of North American and how it is reduced considerably. The reading and the listening hold a different perspective for the cause.

Firstly, the reading passage argues that the decline of the bison can be attributed to European American settlers, who fed on them in large numbers; however, the listening says that the settlers moved from east to west, but the bison decline otherwise in the western part of America. In other words, the pattern of how bison disappeared gradually was different from that of the movement of European American did.

Secondly, the lecturer indicates that the bison lived in much harsher rangelands than that of the cattle or horses brought by the settlers. Thus, the living regions were unbearable for either cattle or horses in terms of survival reasons. Therefore, these two different species cannot compete with each other for food. Likewise, this refutes the reading passage's claim that the expansion towards the west caused the population to decline in a conspicuous ways.

Finally, according to the lecture, Native Americans' hunting ability, such as bow-and-arrow method having been used for a long time was a large factor in the bison's decline. In addition, experienced hunters can use such traditional hunting method to hunt bison one after another with easiness in spite of the fact that their fur is solid and thick. However, the reading material put forth the theory that the latest European weapons helps kill bison in large quantity with the efficiency of such new method.

7

阅读: Prairie Dogs (下面简称 PG) 在美国数量下降, passage 不同意采取措施保护, 原因:

一: PG 是 pests, 会和草原上的 cattle 争草吃 (farmers 很不满, 而且他们群居, 住在 burrows 里对 grass 是一种 damage);

二: PG 会传染疾病(帮你找出来请看原文), 有一种疾病就是他们传染给人的, 还有一些 fleas 等会通过他们传到人身上;

三: 作者认为只有 top of the food chain 对 ecosystem 有重要意义, 才应该保护。PG 对 ecosystem 作用不大:

听力: 教授反驳。

一: 你说那是都 outdated, 现在我们 (farmers) 养牛都用 processed feed (表明 PG 与 cattle 并不存在对 grass 的竞争关系了) 而且养在 closed area, 而且有调查表明、burrows 能使土地更 fertile;

二: 那些在 PG 身上的 fleas 不会在人身上长的, 而且人因为 PG 传染得病的概

率很小、在过去 50 年，只有 10 人因为和 PG 接触而 infect ;

三：他们是食物链中的一环，数量少了，会影响那些被认为重要的动物 a 此外，PG 的 burrows 是 snakes 和 salamanders 的好住处，而且 fox 嚙的也靠吃 PG 活的：

Casting doubts on whether or not Prairie dogs should be protected to prevent the population declining in the nature, the speaker holds a perspective contrary to the reading passage on this issue.

The first point is about potential food shortage shared between cattle feeding and those Prairie dogs, and it means that nowadays farmers do not let their cattle to feed on the open grassland, but use processed food to keep such animals. Yet, the reading says Prairie dogs cause troubles to the grassland underneath and also feed on the same grassland. The speaker also indicates that cattle are kept in the closed area where Prairie dogs cannot sneak in and eat the food. Besides, Prairie dogs help to make the land more fertile that they live in the ground.

Secondly, according to the speaker, Prairie dogs do not transmit the disease with the fleas on them. This likewise refutes the author from the passage in that Prairie dogs are infected by certain rat that carried virus harmful to human beings. From the speaker, in the past fifty years, the infected people with such disease were less than 10; none of them die of such infection.

Thirdly, the Prairie dogs are of no benefits to human beings. However, according to the speaker, even though Prairie dogs are not on the top of the food chain, it is still considered essential to the ecosystem. For instance, they excavate burrows in the ground and those spots are great hidden places for snakes or salamanders, which are highly important to the balance of the ecosystem. Why? Because they are favorite food to, many predators, such as hawks, foxes. Thus, Prairie dogs do help our ecosystem and should be protected.

8

在 British library 的 Pearl Poet poems 作者到底是谁，阅读提出三个，听力——反驳。

(1) 阅读说 John 的字迹跟 Pearl Poet's poems 是一样的，所以是 John Massey ; 听力说当时有很多 professional copiers 会 copy 这些 poems，相同字迹只显示是同一个 professional copier copy 的

(2) 阅读说 Hugh 才是原作者因为用了一样的 alliterations，不同地方用不同的 dialect, Hugh 的 dialect 是 Yorkshire dialect, 跟 Pearl Poet's poems 里用的 dialect.

(3) 阅读说是由一群作家一起完成的。听力说不可能因为 Pearl Poet's poems 用

了很多 uncommon words, 但是在其他作品都看不到, 所以应该是一个人写的而不是一群人。

The stand in the listening material casts doubt on the theories regarding the issue of the identity of the Pearl Poet, who is an unknown Middle Ages' English poet referred to as the Pearl Poet. This stand is opposite to that discussed in the reading content.

To being with, the author says that the handwriting of "Saint Erkenwald" written by John Massey is identical to the handwriting discovered in the Pearl Poet's manuscripts, so this makes John Massey a possible author of the Pearl Poet poem. Nevertheless, the lecturer refutes and indicates that during the period, the poems were duplicated by professional copyists, thus the similarity of the handwriting should be from other poets who had copied the poems as well as the handwriting.

Second, another theory suggested by the reading is that the poems are written by a writer called Hugh because they used same alliterations. The speaker, on the other hand, contradicts this assertion by pointing out that different regions would use different dialects back then. The dialect being used in Hugh's works was Yorkshire dialect which was different from the ones used in the Pearl Poet's poems.

Finally, the lecturer does not agree with the fact that poems are finished by multiple authors instead of just one. In other words, the poems use unique vocabulary composing of a large number of uncommon words with similar meanings, yet those words didn't appear in other works, which is a strong indicator suggesting the work is finished through a single author instead of just one author. Thus, the reading and the listening contents are opposing for the stand of the issue of the identity of the Pearl Poet.

9

阅读: 关于 the shape of the head of hammer-shaped sharks,重点说这个鲨鱼的头的奇特造型有 3 个方面的作用。

- 1.the improved turning speed,说这种造型的头能让鲨鱼转身更快。
- 2.the sensitivity to electricity field,说这种造型的头让鲨鱼对电磁场的敏感度更高。
- 3.用作 weapon 对抗 prey,说这种造型的头能被用来做武器。

听力:教授反驳了阅读观点, 从 3 个方面如下:

1.教授说这种鲨鱼,hammer-shapedsharks 的确转身速度很快, 但是是来自于其他的原因, 比如 bones 和 joints 的结构。并且他说,以前人们得出阅读中结论的那个实验里面,都是 younger 鲨鱼,所以可能是因为鲨鱼年轻更有活力,转身速度才快。

2.教授说人们做了个实验,发现所有的鲨鱼对电磁场的敏感度差不多都是一样的,

能够在距离目标 30centimeter 的地方探测刀。

3.这种头不能用来做武器,因为它离鲨鱼的眼睛太近了,容易给眼睛带来伤害,甚至导致眼睛变成盲的,就算能做武器,也没有证据被发现来证明说鲨鱼用头做武器是一种 regular 的行为。

The passage discusses the shape of the head of hammer-shaped sharks is conducive to improve the fast turning speed. However, the listening argues that their turning speed results in other factors, rather than the shape of the head, such as the structure of the sharks' bones and joints. Besides the experiment had the conclusion that is focused on the age of the sharks—younger sharks are with more vigor and energy and this accounts for the special ability of fast turning speed.

Second, the writer points out that the head of the hammer-shaped sharks improve their sensitivity to electromagnetic field so that they can hunt more effectively. However, the speaker states that all sharks have similar sensitivity to electromagnetic field and all of them are able to detect targets from as far as 30 meters in range, which directly contradicts what the passage indicates.

Finally, the passage raises the issue that the widened head can be used as a weapon to hunt or resist preys. The speaker says that the weapon hypothesis is wrong because the shark's eyes are so close that they may be damaged or even be blind when using it as a weapon. Further, even the head could be regarded as a kind of weapon, there is no evidence that using the head as a weapon is a regular behavior. Thus, the content in reading and listening is totally contradictory.

10

综合写作：阅读说 bee 在 200 million years 前就存在了的观点受到质疑，理由：
1 没化石。没花没食物。化石结构可能不是 bee 的。speaker 反驳 1，没有化石是因为那时候没树，无法 preserve 化石。2.bee 不是一定要 feed on 花的，也可以是 pine tree 什么的。

The reading passage and the lecture present contrasting views regarding the hypothesis that bees existed prior to 200 million years ago.

According to the reading, all fossil records of bees, including the earliest one found in the state of Arizona, date the existence of bees to no more than 200 million years ago. However, the lecturer explains that this is because trees did not exist until about that time, so only after then was it possible for tree resins to preserve a fossilized bee. Clearly, this does not rule out the possibility that bees may have predated the existence of tree (and tree resin) and so have an ancestry longer than 200 million years.

Furthermore, the reading presents a similar argument, saying that flowers and flowering plants did not exist until 200 million years ago, so pollen-dependent bees could not have existed before then. However, the lecturer argues that the earliest bees did not necessarily feed on flowers. They could have fed on non-flowering plants such as pine trees or ferns, and only gradually evolved to depend on flowering plants.

Finally, the reading cautions that the fossil nest might not be that of bees because there is a crucial lack of spiraling structure in the bee chambers that is prevalent in modern bee nests. However, the lecturer points to the same water-proof substance found in both the fossilized chamber and modern bee chambers, arguing that the makers of the fossil nest were indeed bees.

11

讲道路限速的问题 (regulating speed on the road) 文章中说减少事故, 举例 19xx-19xx 年间限速了, 事故从 xx 减少到 XX。

保护空气质量, 说减少了汽车行驶, 然后排放温室气体减少。

3•这样做很 economy, 解释说 slower-fewer fuel 所以少花钱。

听力反驳说:

1•事故减少完全是限速, 可能是 well road design 和优质的 car equipment。

空气质量说。调查说温室气体中由汽车排放的一个什么比例的 (-.-) 是 0.1%, 就是说汽车排放量不会因为限速很大改善。

举例反驳。如果一个 track driver 被限制速度。开得慢-时间长-那么运费成本会增加。所以并不是很经济的做法。

12

阅读讲了蝙蝠会被一种细菌感染, 从而在冬天无法冬眠, 醒着的时候太冷不能觅食, 所以会饿死。三个分论点是预防蝙蝠死亡的三种措施。

1、不让人靠近洞口, 因为人被认为是细菌的传播载体, 从一个洞带到另一个洞。听力中反驳说蝙蝠才是真正的传播载体, 有的洞穴人从未到过, 但也被感染了。

2、阅读说通过研究欧洲一种通过进化产生了抗体的蝙蝠来解决问题。

听力反驳说没有实际意义, 因为那是一种特别复杂的进化结果, 要花好几十年, 而人类要研究出来其中的 cue 需要花很长的时间, 许多种类的蝙蝠马上就灭绝了, 等不了那么久。3、阅读说可以通过提高洞内的温度, 因为细菌通常生活在 4M 氏度的环境, 而加热可以降低细菌的活性。

听力中反驳说加热会让冬眠的蝙蝠醒过来, 让它们以为是夏天来了, 从而因为天气太冷不能觅食而饿死, 所以加热不可行。

13

1 阅读说明 bonobos are less aggressive than chimpanzee. 听力反驳: 动物在不同 environment 中反应不同, bonobos 可能在 captivity 下没有野外 aggressive, 但不说明 bonobo 坏比 chimoanzees 翻辨。

2 阅读说 bonobo 坏像 chimpanzee 会欺负幼小；教授说但人们发现 bonobo 群体中是老的容易被小的欺负，科学家们忽略了这一点 hidden rule.

3 阅读里说 chimpanzee 不仅吃植物还吃肉，professor 反驳 chimoonzee 吃肉是因为他们的 habitat 被 human behaviour 破坏了不得已才 hunt other animals 的。而 bonobos 的 habitat 是 isolated 的所以不存注这问题。要是 bonobos 面临同样的问题那说不定他们也吃肉了。

14

阅读说病例该从纸质的变成电子的，

- 1 可以减少保存运输的费用花销
- 2 可以减少书写错误，提高效率
- 3 可以整理 data，做大数据研究。

听力反驳

- 1 纸质主要是备份，即使用了电子的，还是得保留纸质的。所以不能减少费用的。
- 2 医生先记在纸上，再敲到电脑里，还是会有误差，会有弄错的。
- 3 法律问题，病例属于个人隐私，不能随便用于研究，要经过严密的审核程序。