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综合写作小范围第二版

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## 超五星

### 1

reading: 罗马第九兵团消失之谜

(1) Scotland 第九兵团被派去镇压苏格兰的暴乱，被苏格兰的叛军消灭了

(2) Netherland 荷兰的一个 Roman fort 的房顶上发现有罗马第九兵团标记的 tile，证明第九兵团在荷兰生活过。

(3) Judea 犹太有 revolt，罗马帝国派不列颠总督带第九兵团前往镇压，士兵们路上得病死了或者是被叛军击溃了。

listening:

(1) 大规模战争才能成建制地消灭一个兵团，而没有迹象显示当时苏格兰和罗马之间爆发过大规模的战争，比如在苏格兰没有找到属于第九兵团的武器装备。

(2) tile 可能是由其他人从不列颠带到荷兰的。另外 tile 需要一种 XX 工具才能制造，而堡垒附近没有发现这种工具。

(3) 不列颠在帝国西边，犹太在帝国东边，长途运送士兵和补给品去镇压暴乱耗时太久，而犹太当地就有士兵可以征调。

【原文还原】

Reading:

The legion ceased to exist after it was recorded in Scotland in about 117 CE when trying to crack down on the commotions occurred in Scotland.

2.It is mentioned as being stationed in Netherland since evidence has been discovered that the legionary tile belonging to the Ninth Legion is presented in the Roman fortress in 107-108 CE. After it vacated the fortress, there is evidence of the legion's presence at Carlisle in the form of stamped tile embossed with the stamp LEG VIIIIHISP.

3.The Roman authorities took measures to suppress the rebellious province of Judea. Thus, it has been suggested that the legion may have been destroyed during the Bar Kochba Revolt in Iudaea Province. Soldiers were sick or killed during this battle, so they were defeated.

Listening:

1.A battle has to be big enough to really destroy one of the greatest legions in Rome. For the evidence recorded in Scotland, there are not any traces of battle being discovered for a sign of large-scale battle. Even though there are some fortresses found, they are not considered anything close to this expected wide-ranging battle. Besides, there are none military weapons uncovered in Scotland that are directly linked to the Ninth Legion.

2.Indeed, some fortresses are discovered in Scotland that used tiles to build the Ninth Legion's new fortress. However, it is highly likely that the special stamped tiles are brought to Scotland from other places. These identified legionary tiles need kilns that can generate high temperature to produce tiles, yet there are no kilns found nearby those fortresses, so it is difficult to prove that the Ninth was based at these sites.

3. Judea is situated in the east of Rome. It is not a wise decision to dispatch a legion to quell the rebels from a distance far away. This wastes time and other supplies. Besides, In Judea, Rome Empire has military bases and can use the soldiers there to control the revolt.

### 【参考答案】

The topic debated is regarding the disappearance of the Ninth Legion and the stand in the reading and listening is different.

To begin with, the writer thinks that this legion was destroyed in the battle in Scotland. Nevertheless, in order to destroy one of the best legions in Rome, there must have many signs for this massive battle, yet there was none, nor were the weapons discovered that belongs to the Ninth Region. Some similar fortresses were found, yet they did not mean much.

In the second place, from the listening, some special tiles were discovered in the fortress related to the Ninth Region; however, the special stamped tiles can be brought to Scotland from other places because the tile making tool was not found and there were no kilns located nearby. On the other hand, from the writer, such stamped tiles found were the evidence of Ninth Legion when they left the stationed fortress.

Lastly, the legion was said to be wiped out on the way to quell the rebels in Judea. Soldiers were sick or dead or even when they arrived at the battle field, they could be easily destroyed. However, from the listening, Judea is situated in the east of Rome and it is not a sensible decision to dispatch the Ninth Region to suppress the revolt since it is too far away. Besides, there were soldiers stationed in Judea. The Rome Empire can just send the soldiers directly from that region.

To sum up, the listening content and the reading passage are different on how the legendary Ninth legion was disappeared.

## 2

阅读：建造 wind turbines 会 kill bat，阻碍 bat 迁徙导致 bats 数量的减少，三种措施

- (1) 让科学家研究 bat 的迁徙路线，建造 WT 的时候远离这个路线
- (2) 夜间关停 WT 同时 bat 迁徙基本是在夜里
- (3) 用雷达影响 bat 改变 bat 飞行路线

听力：教授三个都不同意

(1) bat 沿山脊飞山脊是风力最强的地方也是 WT 应该建的地方；而蝙蝠不经过的平缓地带风速太低，没法发电，故此方法不实际。

(2) bat 白天睡觉，它们睡觉喜欢在高的树上或者其他高的东西上，夜间关停的 WT 就会成为它们的首选，白天 WT 启动还是会造成伤害。

(3) 雷达会毁坏蝙蝠的 reproduction organs，影响 bat 生殖繁衍，直接就导致 bat 减少

### 【原文还原】

A new study has found that a significant number of bats are being killed by wind turbines. There are three approaches to avoid such unfavorable situation. 1. Wind

companies can avoid bat flying routes known as flight paths to reduce the chance of hurting the bats. For instance, wind farms could be established in the proximity of cliffs or sloping hills where bats do not set their activity range nearby.

2. Since bats are nocturnal, being active in the night time, and they mostly got killed at the night time attributable to their behavior by nature. Thus, the wind turbines can be shut down at the night time to avoid such killing accident

3. Some radar systems are proving sound to tell bats to be away from the wind turbine. Hence, scientists are also turning to radar technology that could affect the bats' flying path within a certain zone. So they will avoid being killed flying toward or close to the wind turbines.

Listening:

We do know that bats have long lives and reproduce slowly, which makes them vulnerable. Bat populations do not respond quickly to rapid losses.

The area around and above the turbines is usually on highland, the side of sloping hill or by the cliffs where the wind energy is mostly powerful and easily to be utilized in accessibility. In other words, the best location of building up wind turbines is highland and cliffs where the air current is strong. Thus, this method is not practical. In addition, bats do not fly around the lowland or places where the airflow is weak. They usually like the currents on the sheltered sides of cliffs or highlands—places where bats gather in nature. They also like hanging out in these spots because there<sup>^</sup> extra prey (insects get blown downwind) and fewer predators, and flying is easier.

Bats sleep at the day time, while they are active in the night time. When they sleep, they rest at the tall trees or areas on the higher place. To put it differently, if the wind turbines are switched off in the night time, bats will find it a great, suitable spot to rest. Yet, in the following day, when the wind turbine operates in the day time, those bats taking rest on the wind turbine will be killed,

We can easily find dead bats beneath industrial-scale wind turbines to learn more about when they mate. Animals inhabiting seasonally variable environments usually time their sexual activities to coincide with climatic conditions. In our case, if we use Radar to change the flight path of bats trying to avoid the death of bats done by wind turbines, this will affect bats' reproductive ability leading to lower birth of bats<sup>4</sup> The radar system is detrimental to the reproductive organs of not just bats, but of many other kinds of animals.

### 【参考答案】

This topic debated in both the reading and listening content is about how to stop bats being killed by the wind turbines. The stand to support the settlement of this phenomenon is different.

To begin with, from the author, scientists can try to find out the flight paths of bats and build the wind turbines out of this route. However, Wind turbines need to be built on higher land, such as by the cliff or on the side of sloping hill where wind power can mostly be utilized due to strong air currents. Additionally, bats do not fly around the lowland or places where the air flow is weak. The highland places are good places for them to prey and fly around.

Secondly, bats are active in the night time, so wind turbines can be shut down in the night time and bats will not be killed. Likewise, this is opposing to the listening content that bats might take rests in the wind turbine in the night time instead since they like to rest on the tall trees or higher areas. When the wind turbines operate the next day, bats can be killed as well.

Thirdly, from the listening, radar system is harmful to bats in reproduction organs and behavior as well as to other mammals. In other words, using radar to change the flight path of bats will affect their ability to give birth to bats. The reading however indicates that radar can be used to stop bats flying toward the range of wind turbines and thus reduce the killing accident. Hence, from the above points, the reading and the listening contents on the issue is conflicting.

### 3

阅读：越来越多的人对在大公司上班失去了兴趣，转而自己开公司(self-employed):

- 1, 大公司上班有太多 **bureaucracy**, 难以实现自己的 **idea**。
- 2, 大公司上班工作稳定感大大不如从前。
- 3, 大公司最近几年不提供 **extra benefits**, 比如退休金, 更低的医疗保险。

听力里驳斥

- 1, 自己开公司要面对的手续会更多。
- 2, 自己开公司明显更有风险, 稳定感更不强。
- 3, 自己开公司 **extra benefits** 更没有保证。

An increasing number of people choose to start their own business instead of working for a company. The reading passage explains why self-employment has become so popular, while the lecturer points out several risks associated with this trend.

First, the reading says that big companies often have too many bureaucratic regulations and rules, making it difficult for individual employees to pursue their own ideas. However, the lecturer argues that starting one's own business involves even more rules during the process of business registration.

Second, the reading states that employment by big companies nowadays is not as stable as it used to be, leading to a decreased sense of security among employees. However, the lecturer refutes this point by saying that starting up a new company involves far more risks and far less stability because it could mean the loss of personal investment or other assets.

Finally, the reading suggests that recently there is a trend for big companies to stop offering extra benefits, such as pension or medical insurance, to their employees. Yet the lecturer points out that these extra benefits are even less likely to be found in a start-up company.

### 4

关于富兰克林远征船队的铅中毒死亡。有人认为是灌装视频里的铅中毒引起。文章说不是这样的（不是因为铅中毒死亡），理由：

- 【1】因为罐头食物不可能有毒
- 【2】没有接到同一时期的其他铅中毒船员的 reports
- 【3】可能海水清洁 system 的铅 pipe 让船用的饮用水有毒

听力部分反驳，教授说

- 【1】罐头食物可能是有毒的，因为员工 pressure 时间紧迫，铅 ran down into;
- 【2】铅中毒的症状比如头疼可能被认为是海上的 commonsymptom;
- 【3】水清洁系统和饮用水系统是 separately 的，不可能是污染了饮用水

The famous expedition led by Captain John Franklin ended in the death of all crew members aboard the ship after it became icebound in the arctic territory. It is suggested that the cause of the crew's death was lead poisoning from contaminated canned food. The reading passage refutes this theory, but the lecturer argues that there is reason to believe in this theory.

First, the reading states that because the tin containers did not have direct contact with the food, food poisoning from lead was not possible. However, according to the lecture, the order for the canned food was rushed, so the workers who were processing the food might be careless and sloppy in handling the food. As a result, a significant portion of the expedition's canned food might have been contaminated by lead in the canning process.

Second, the reading points out that there were no lead poisoning reports of crew members. This indicates that lead poisoning was not the real cause. However, the lecturer argues that the lack of such reports may be due to the similarity between symptoms of lead poisoning and symptoms of other normal sea sicknesses. For example, if a crew member suffers headache caused by lead poisoning, it may well be viewed as a common symptom of sea sickness.

Finally, the reading indicates another potential source of lead poisoning-the ship's fresh water system which used lead pipes. The lecturer does not agree with this explanation either. He says that this water system was used not for drinking and cooking. It was used for providing steam to propel the ship's engine. The crew had another separate system for drinking water, so the fresh water system that the reading mentioned could not have been the cause of lead poisoning.

### 五星级补充

1

【新型灯泡 CFL】文章说推行新型灯泡（CFL）替换老灯泡的政策不好.给了 3 点理由:

1 太贵.2 有污染.3 光对眼睛不好

教授反驳:

1 虽然贵但是耐用,算总成本还是 CFL 灯便宜

2 用旧灯泡发电需要用煤和水银, 会造成更多污染

3 老的 CFL 灯有这个问题, 但是新的 CFL 灯已经 phosphor 混合了.所以光不单调了, 对眼睛好了.

2

【RED RAIN】关于 Kerala 下了 2 个月 red rain 的三个原因 阅读文章要点： 1. volcanic eruption; 2. meteoric explosion; 3. spores of lichens;

听力逐一反驳：

1 山灰可能造成 red rain,但是不大可能会造成这么长时间的 red rain,因为和一般的雨差不多,而且雨水成分中没有火山喷发物;

2 是流星爆炸造成的,则云的面积会 larger,而且云会飘走,雨应该还会下在 Kerala 以外的其他地方;

3 子一般不会飞到那么高的地方去,即使可以的话,理论上来说要造成 2 个月之久的红色雨,在发生前地面上应该有大量的红色 lichens,可是市民都没有看到这种现象。

3

【The Hohokam】人类的灭绝原因

阅读：

1 其灌溉系统含有 alkaline water,土地遂不孕不育;

2 因为 Hohokam 砍伐一种树砍太多,而这种 tree 是很多动物依赖生存的,所以森林里面的物种消失,而这些动物呢又是人依赖生存的 meat,于是人类没东西吃;

3 受到外来者 (NAVAJO GROUPS)入侵所以灭亡,有找到 fence 可以证明。

听力：

1 the Hohokam 有休耕的概念,加上雨水冲刷,所以土地应该可以在几年后变得肥沃;再说在那以前 1000 年他们一直用得好好的,咋就一下没了?

2 种树生长很快,只用木材来生火和盖房子的古人是用不完的。

3 乏明确证据,有工事不等于有战争,也许只是预防而已;再说没有其他关于战争的遗迹留下。

The topic is about the reason the Hohokam people went extinct and vanished. The content of both materials in reading and listening are different.

The first point is about food scarcity problem. From the reading, the irrigation system the Hohokam people used cause alkaline quality of the water that leads to infertilization on the land. However, the listening content indicates that fallow, the method of leaving land unseeded, allowed the land to become fertile again by rain water washing away the salty water. Besides, the Hohokam people had been using such arable method for thousands of years. This was a common practice, so the land would not become unable to farm in a short period of time.

Secondly, according to the speaker, the tree mentioned was able to grow fast with the nurture of the Mother Nature. If they were only used for materials of setting up fires or building houses, they would not be used up easily. This likewise refutes the author from the passage in that they chopped down too many trees that their "meat source", lived on. In other words, when those animals died out, the Hohokam people were cut off the food.

At last from the reading, Navajo groups, the invasive people has successfully occupied the place the Hohokam people lived. Thus there were some fortifications left as evidence. From the listening, however, might not be employed for wars.

Maybe they were just used for defending against invading people and they never used it. On top of that, there were nothing else left except those fences. There should be more evidence left if there were wars. All points mentioned above, the speaker and the author hold different views on this issue for how the Hohokam people vanished.

4

【美国甲壳虫】阅读：American Burying beetles 大量减少的三个可能的原因/理论。

1 农民使用 poisonous pesticide

2 这种 beetle 的生活模式需要完整的 habitat, 人为的环境改造, 使得环境破碎, fragmentation of habitat or Discontinuity 造成其灭绝

3 现提出这种 beetle 有一个特性, 可以嗅到很远地方的食物, 然后在底下找食物, 但是竞争不过 scavenger mammal, 所以大量灭绝。

听力：教授反驳。

1 从 pesticide 的使用时间来看, 根本就不是杀虫剂引起这个问题的。美国的 northeastern 地区在使用 pesticide 之前就有 beetle's loss 发生, 而在 Middle West, 大面积使用 pesticide 的二十年内, 这种 beetles 都存在, 所以使用农药和该虫灭绝没有必然关系。

2 有些跟其生活模式差不多的 beetle 没有灭绝, 他们同样受到 fragmentation of habitat, 却没有灭绝, 同为相近的 beetle, 不可能只作用于这种虫, 可见并不是其引起的。

3 reading 忽略了这种 beetle 另外一种特性, 他可以在发现食物之后释放一种气味 chemical smell, 防止 (block) 其他动物对食物的探寻, 他具有这样的优势, 不可能竞争不过那些 scavengers。

The topic is about how the American burying beetles goes extinct in a wide scale. The reading and listening points of view are different in perspectives to it.

To begin with, from the reading, it says that poisonous pesticide, such as DDT made a large-scale wipe out in the beetle along with other creatures that are food to American burying beetles. From the listening, however, prior to the usage of DDT, there were unknown reasons of beetle loss already. In addition, DDT has been used in several parts of the US, especially in the Middle West, for more than twenty years, and it did not bring any extinction to other similar beetles and why only such kind of American burying beetles? Thus, there is no direct correlation linked between this pesticide and the beetle extinction.

Secondly, due to the reading material, the fragmentation of habitat led to the extinction of the beetles. However, other similar beetles and creatures were also encountering such fragmentation of habitat by human behavior. They are also living in the same nature, yet they were still stable in numbers. In other words, such human interruption as fragmentation of habitat is not the cause. There is no reason to just single out American burying beetles and wipe them out.

Thirdly, the olfactory sensitivity of American burying beetles is superior that it can smell the food as far as two miles away. However, the author indicates that other scavengers took prevalence over them in locating food better, leading to the scanty of food source. This may be somewhat true, however there is another advantage for



this special beetle—chemical weapon-, which means it will secrete a strong odor that can prevent other scavengers from “stealing” it. Such strong acidity makes American burying beetles feed on their food exclusively.

## 综合写作

### 五星级题目

1

阅读材料讲 wetland 里面鬼火 will-o'-the-wisp 的原因，三个：

1 埋在里面的有机体释放出可燃的气体。

2 是一种 electric spark。

3 一种能发光的蘑菇附着在鸟身上听力部分反驳：

1 可燃气体是不动的，但是人们看见的鬼火是 move around。

2 electric spark 是在 wetland 下面的 rock 中生成的，不会跑到上面来。

3 这种蘑菇的发光物质在体内，要 broken into pieces 才有用，但是这种物质不 sticky，所以会从鸟身上掉下来

2

侏罗纪时代的生物灭绝了，文章说可能是因为彗星撞地球，依据就是一些发现的古老的生

物还是什么的碎片，然后它们可以 dating back to XXX 年以前，并且在中国，日本还有某个国家都有发现，然后发现某个沟壑还是海峡有可能就是那个坑 speech 说第一那些碎片的化学物质没有因为地壳运动受热而改变，所以时间应该很短，应该没有 250-millionold 这么老。第二碎片只在那三个国家被发现过，如果冲击力那么强的话，那碎片应该是散落在全世界的。

第三，类似那个坑的坑到处都是，火山运动也会是造成沟壑的原因，该是地球内部地质活动形成的。

**The reading passage presents three pieces of evidence to support the theory that the Permian– Triassic mass extinction was triggered by a meteorite impacting Earth.**

**However, the lecturer rejects this theory by pointing out its weaknesses.**

The first evidence is the recent discovery of meteorite fragments containing mineral grains which dated to 250 million years ago, the same time when the extinction occurred. However, the lecturer rejects this theory as unconvincing, arguing that any substance would be transformed completely after 250 million years of gradual chemical process, so the minerals now preserved in the fragments must have been formed quite recently.

The second evidence is the scattered meteorite fragments in China, India and [], indicating the magnitude of a disastrous meteorite impact that could wipe out almost the entire species on Earth. Yet according to the lecture, the fact that the fragments

were only found in three countries, and not in the rest of the world such as Europe, was actually proof that the meteorite collision was not strong enough to cause such a massive extinction.

The third evidence is a large crater found off the coast of Australia. Its size matches that of a meteorite, indicating that it was an impact site for a meteorite collision. Nevertheless, the lecturer proposes a different theory. He explains that this crater may have been caused by Earth's internal forces such as volcanic activities.

### 3

阅读: GM plant 有好处

【1】可以导入抗虫基因, 少用杀虫剂, 有利于保护环境 【2】可以耐干旱, 在非洲种可以提高农民收入 【3】可以让大米里含更多维生素 a, 防止维 a 缺乏。 听力部分认为 gm 的好处被夸大了, 因为:

【1】这种基因如果扩散到野草里, 那野草也该疯长了, 一样破坏生态平衡

【2】农民往往用去年的种子播种, 用 gm 种子的话就得年年买新种子, 多花的钱也许比多赚的还多。

【3】含维生素 a 的蔬菜有的是, 含量还比这种 gm 大米高, 为什么不建议人们吃蔬菜就得了。

The reading passage introduces to the readers the benefits of genetically modified crops, while the lecture tries to convince us that these benefits are over exaggerated.

The first benefit is that GM crops are good for the environment because they possess pestresistant genes which can reduce the need to use pesticide. However, the lecturer argues that if these resistance genes spread to wild crops, they will grow out of control which may bring more damage to the environment.

The second benefit is that GM crops can increase farmers' profits because GM crops can produce good yields even in dry seasons. However, the lecturer points to the fact that farmers of GM crops have to pay a heavy sum of money to GM seed companies, and they have to do it annually. This brings up the cost of growing GM crops significantly.

The third benefit is that GM plant can add important nutrients like vitamin A to the diet of people who lack those nutrients. However, according to the lecture, the nutrients introduced through GM crops are far from enough. The correct and more effective way to deal with nutrient deficiency is to encourage people to eat more vegetables like sweet potatoes.

#### 4

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。

3. 通过化学物质可以断定化石那就是 bee 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.

#### 5

文章是讲的关于 Harappan civilization decline 的原因的三个假说。第一个是受到游牧民族 nomadic tribe 入侵。第二个是气候变化导致农业垮了，没有食物。第三个是水源被污造成一种通过水传播的流行病，所以就搬迁。

听力反驳：

第一个是当时 H 文明的地盘很大 large scale 游牧民族虽然打了他几个地区但是还不至于导致他 decline。

第二个是同时期的埃及文明和另一种文明同样遭受了气候变化但是都调整了农业有了 surplus 的 food。所以 H 也不可能因为气候变化而 decline。第三个是 H 人都是出色的工程师，他们创造了先进的水系统可以防止疾病通过水传播。

The reading passage puts forward three hypotheses to explain the decline of the Harappan civilization. However, the lecturer challenges these hypotheses and uses evidence to prove that all of them are based on flawed speculations.

The first hypothesis is that the decline of Harappan civilization was caused by invasion from a nomadic tribe. However, the lecture argues that the Harappan culture covered a huge expanse of territory, so even if the nomad people invaded Harappan land, such invasion was confined to a small number of Harappan cities only, so it's unlikely to have led to the total destruction of the Harappan culture.

The second hypothesis is that climate change had led to the collapse of Harappan agriculture. With no food available, the Harappan people had to abandon their home. Reasonable as it may sound, there are flaws in this argument too, because, as the lecture indicates, the Egyptian civilization, a contemporary of the Harappan civilization, was able to make adjustment to its agriculture and managed to cope with the same inhospitable climate changes. There is no reason why the Harappan people could not have also adapted successfully to climate change.

The third hypothesis puts the blame on water contamination, suspecting that a water-borne disease had forced the Harappan people to migrate to other locations, leading to the decline of the entire civilization. This theory is not valid according to the lecture. The professor explains that Harappan people were excellent engineers who had created advanced canal systems that should be capable of preventing the transmission of disease through water.

6

阅读：讲要meet the demand of energy. 一个国家应该采用核能发电，但是有些批评者反对。

(1).Safety, 说如果 core overheat 的话会辐射外泄造成对环境生态及人类的危害；

(2).Cost, 说核能发电厂一间大约要 2~5 billion，比起其他的发电费贵，举例子说了 oil 和 coal；

(3).有 othertechnology，比如风力发电；

听力：女教授反驳了。

(1).就新技术 pebblebed reactor，可以控温，当热量超出 regular 时会 slow work 以保持 normaltemperature，不会有危险；

(2).虽然核能电碍造价比较贵，但是轴比较便宜，相较之下煤或石油发电虽然发电费便宜但是燃料贵，不见得比较省；

(3).风力发电不稳定 unprecedented，换句话说 notreliable，因此需要其他的发电充当 backup，所以还不如用 nuclear 呢。

The topic is about whether or not the nuclear power is a better power source among other alternatives. The reading and listening material hold a different viewpoints toward this debated issue.

To begin with, the reading indicates that the overheating of the nuclear reactor will release radioactivity in leakage that does great harm to not just human beings, but the whole environment. However, the speaker refutes and says that with the advanced

technology-Pebble Bed Reactor--, the problem can be solved. When the reactor is about to overheat, it will automatically be slowed down in speed and the heating problem can be tackled.

In the second place, speaker says that nuclear power is not expensive based on the long term perspective. However, the author claims that the cost of building the nuclear plant is way too much and oil or coal plant is the better choice. For this point, the listening indicates that the construction of nuclear plant is indeed more expensive, yet the fuel, Uranium, is very cheap in comparison of the fuel to the oil or coal plant. For the long run, nuclear plants are a better choice to this energy generation issue.

Thirdly, wind power seems a great alternative energy since it is renewable. Nevertheless, the speaker indicates that wind power generated from wind turbine is from our nature and thus is not reliable and stable. Usually, countries using such power all have a backup power plant, which is way too troublesome. Nuclear reactors can generate a steady amount of power without any limitations. Thus, viewed from the above reasons, the reading and the listening are

7

阅读: natural gas 的缺点

- (1) 不够干净, 会排放温室气体
- (2) 会有大量的废水
- (3) 噪音和光影响小区

听力: 反驳。

(1) 现在风太阳能并不能很好的利用, 并且天然气也并没有产生那么多温室气体, 最起码比煤少多了

(2) 采天然气产生大量的废水已经有了处理办法, 可以排到很深的地下, 这样就不会污染饮用水

(3) 关于噪音和光污染, 其实天然气产业带来了更多的好处, 比如增加就业。增加税收、促进小区发展。

This article talks about whether or not the extraction of natural gas can be reduced since it is controversial for either bringing more benefits to human beings or leading to more disasters, the speaker and the author hold different perspective toward this issue.

To begin with, the reading says that the natural gas is not a clean energy because it releases greenhouse gases and we should develop cleaner energy instead. Yet, from the speaker, due to the utilization of energy in our modern society, those cleaner energies, such as wind power or solar power has difficulty satisfying the needs; additionally, the greenhouse gases emitted from the natural gas is only half as much as that released by burning coal.

Secondly, the speaker, modern technology can transport wastewater into a much deeper ground that is separated from the aquifer. In other words, the protection of the clean water source is solid. However, the writer indicates, the process of exploiting natural gas can release toxic wastewater that can contaminate clean water source.

From the listening, it is indeed true, yet the technology is revolutionized and the distance between the wastewater and the clean water source is set afar. So it is perfectly fine.

Thirdly, the writing says that during the extraction of the natural gas, it causes negative impacts, such as noise and light, to the neighboring communities, which is indeed an unpleasant feeling and living environment. However, from the speaker, the advantages are far more than the disadvantages, for the development of the natural gas brings government revenues from the natural gas constructing site, increases job opportunities. In addition, it promotes the improvement of the local communities since the companies always contribute to the local community for better environment. Thus, the local people will not be unpleasant and support the development instead. From the points above, the listening content is opposing to the reading material on the development of the natural gas.

8 lecture 讲英国的 written book Pearl Poet 真正作者到底是谁，因为只有一个署名儿在这书中的一个 poem 的 title 下面叫什么 P. 文章就开猜了,有三种可能性。

[1]第 1 个被认为可能的人 John Massey，因为流传下来的他们的作品的 handwriting 是一样的；

[2]第 2 个是 Hugh，因为 H 的其中一首 poem 描写的 region 和书中一手叫什么骑士 Knight 的描写的地方一样

[3]第 3 种猜测是那四首诗是一个 collection，Pearl Poet 是一堆人。

听力部分反驳：

[1]第一个理由，过去的作品都是靠 copy 传播的，原版被 reproduce 很多次。所以人们看到的可能只是同一个人手抄 copy original 的书，不能表明作者相同；

[2]第二个理由，教授说不是他，因为诗使用的 dialect 不同。这俩个人处于不同的地方，会有不同口音 dialect，所以那种修辞在不同口音的情况下是不同的；

[3]像词语 vocabulary 的用法啥的都是重复那么多次频率这么高这肯定是一个人写的，不可能有很多人 collection 都有这些 unique 的特性。

9 讲述养鱼场作为世界上主要的提供鱼类食物的 farm 对环境可能会造成严重影响：

- (1) 鱼产生大量的 by-product，滋生细菌污染环境
- (2) 一些饲养的鱼逃跑跟野生鱼交配产生存活能力低的后代
- (3) 渔场浪费大量珍贵资源

professor 说事实上这些问题都有已经找到了解决办法：

- (3) 有一种细菌可以吃鱼的排泄物，这种细菌会打出来
- (3) 事实上人工饲养的鱼由于基因变异不大可能跟野生的鱼交配成功
- (3) 科学家已经在找到方法通过 recycle water 使养虾时使用的被污染的清水可以使用，而且一种生物(会打出来)可以在盐水中生存

This topic is about whether or not the fish farming places can be damaging to the fish specie, water and the whole nearby environment. Clearly, the contents in the reading and listening are different.

Firstly, the reading says that fish from the fish farms produce higher concentration of waste to the nearby water resource, which causes serious damages. However, from the listening, it says that fish farmers can keep a certain kind of marine animals, such as Mollusks that feed on the waste of the farm fish and this will largely reduce the degree of water pollution fish farms make.

In the second place, from the speaker, scientists can now genetically altered the farm fish; in other words, those farm fish cannot reproduce again with local fish groups. This yet is different from the reading content that indicates the interaction of the farm fish and local fish will generate physically poorer offspring.

Thirdly, the lecturer thinks that those used water from fish farms can be re-used to grow a kind of plant that is a great source of protein for both human beings and the livestock; for instance, the shrimp farm water was dumped into the open water, but now it is used to cultivate such salt-tolerant plant. The reading content likewise says that fish farms waste a great deal of fresh water and the water cannot be used for other intentions any longer.

#### 10 阅读：防止 Asian carp 进入 Great Lakes 的三种方案

(1) 阅读说 construct walls in Great Lakes

(2) 阅读说利用 electrical charged device to eliminate Asian carp.

(3) 阅读说 two-step measure. First, 通过 toxic chemicals 把所有的鱼毒死。Second, 再引进 native species.

听力

(1) 说这个对 shipping 有影响, cargo 要从一个船 reload 到另一个船上, 增加了 cost.

(2) 听力说这样无法覆盖全面, carp 可以游到 other side 从而进入 lake

(3) 教授说这种做法总来试过, unpredictable and dangerous. 而且利用 toxic chemical 之后可能会导致 whole ecosystem 发生变化, 不利于鱼类生长。

The reading says that the three methods used can prevent Asian carps from entering the Great Lakes; however, the listening passage refutes the idea and thinks they cannot work well.

To begin with, in the listening content, it says that it will cost an extra expense for shipping and cargo movements to the ships since those walls do not just constrain fish but also factories that are built near the lake. However, the reading content indicates that constructing the wall in certain part of the lake build an area of limitation for the fish and it also ignores the economic benefits of the commercial activities nearby.

Secondly, the electricity charged device, from the listening content, cannot effectively discourage Asian carps entering the lake. It is true that the electronic field can deter fish moving into the lake, yet the lake is huge and the fish can still "swim" to the other side of the lake where there is no such device employed. However, the reading indicates the electronic device will create a power electronic field that eliminates all the carp trying to move into the lake.

Thirdly, the author thinks that a two-step measurement can work as the toxic chemicals can be carried out to kill Asian carps in the first step; once the number of the fish decreases, the second step—introducing the native species can increase the chances of survival for them. However, the listening content completely contradicts the argument and indicates that such toxic substance method has never been used in the similar situation, so this is too dangerous and unpredictable. Maybe it will lead to an environmental disaster that will make the situation even worse.

In conclusion, from the listening content, the three methods trying to stop Asian carps entering the Great Lake are not valuable to this issue. Thus, the content both in the reading and listening is contradictory.

### 11 (命中指数: 五星级) T-Rex 恐龙能跑吗?

阅读: 能跑, 理由

- (1) 吃其他跑得很快的动物;
- (2) 腿骨结构和老虎类似;
- (3) M 恐龙的化石, 两腿分得很开, 是能跑的动物的特征, 而 M 恐龙和 T 恐龙是亲戚, 如果 M 恐龙能跑, 那么 T 恐龙自然也能跑;

听力: 一一反驳,

- (1) T 恐龙吃那些跑的很快的动物的时候, 那些动物早就死了, 因为 T 恐龙能闻到他们尸体的味道;
- (2) 虽然有和老虎类似的腿骨结构, 但老虎的骨头要比 T 恐龙的强壮的多, T 恐龙腿骨的结构太脆弱, 如果跑的话, 很容易损坏;
- (3) M 恐龙比 T 恐龙小得多, 如果 T 恐龙要跑, 它的肌肉密度要比 M 恐龙大得多, 强壮得多;

There has been some controversy over whether or not T. rex could run fast. The reading passage provides three pieces of evidence to prove that T. rex was a fast runner. However, the lecturer argues that none of the evidence is convincing.

First, the reading suggests that T. rex must have been a capable runner because it fed on herbivorous animal which could run very fast. However, the lecturer argues that this may not serve as valid proof, because T. rex had very acute sense of smell so they could detect and scavenge on the dead bodies of small animals instead of having to chase them.

Secondly, the reading draws comparison between the leg bones of T. rex and a fast running tiger. Yet the lecturer rejects such comparison. He argues that in spite of the similarity, the bones of T. rex were too fragile to sustain the high pressure caused by high-speed running.

Finally, fossil evidence shows that T. rex had two powerful legs and large toes. Relatives of the T. rex that shared these features, like the [M-], were fast runners. Again this is disproved by the professor, who argues that in order to run, a T. rex would have needed to carry 86% of its huge body mass as supportive muscles in its legs, which could not have been possible.





閱讀：文章講了三個關於在五大湖區建電站的好處

- (1) 提供就業崗位
- (2) 淡水無腐蝕
- (3) 有較好的技術防止漏油

聽力

(1) 雖然提供了，但是為了把建電站的錢弄回來，電費也貴了。+ they will not hire too many people for the operation in order to save budget.

(2) 雖然沒腐蝕，但更容易結冰，成本也沒降。

(3) 如果漏油，則水質污染嚴重。



### Background Knowledge:

The Great Lakes are a chain of deep freshwater lakes in east-central North America comprising five Lakes. They are one of the great natural features of the continent and of the Earth.

### Reading: For the idea of building up a hydroelectric-power plant.

1. Increase employment rate
2. Excellent condition for maintaining the plant since fresh water does not rust the material; thus, it saves money
3. New technology can be used for this plant, which is a great indicator of preventing oil leakage. This is a serious problem for most hydroelectric-power plant



### **Listening: Building up a hydroelectric-power plant is NOT a good idea**

1. The higher employment rate can be reached; however, it is not obvious. Plant investors spend a great deal of money in the construction and will not hire too many people in order to save labor cost. Besides, in order to quickly recover the investment they use for the hydroelectric-power establishment, investors will not lower the electricity fee.
2. Fresh water is not corrosive; however, in the north part, winter is long and cold. This makes fresh water freeze. In other words, it takes extra money to deal with this situation and thus, the cost is not decreasing as a whole.
3. New technology does not 100% guarantee that there is no oil leakage. Besides, if there is leakage, the whole fresh water will be more seriously polluted than that of salty water.

### **Sample Writing:**

The topic debated is about whether or not setting up a hydroelectric-power plant around The Great Lakes is a sound suggestion for people living around to make better use of water resource; the speaker and the author hold a different perspective on it.

The first reason from the writing is regarding building up a hydroelectric-power plant in the Great Lakes will increase the employment rate since this is a big construction and machine to operate. However, from the listening, the speaker thinks that for the plant's investors, they all want their money recovered soon, so they will not hire many people spending too much money on labor cost. In addition, for a swift way of getting their money back, so the electricity price will be high.

Secondly, from the speaker, the fresh water is ideal for building up the hydroelectric-power plant for sure because fresh water is not as highly corrosive as the salty water. Nevertheless, fresh water gets frozen easily; in the lake area, the winter is severe and long, so the cost will not be brought down as the reading says. Additionally, in the period of winter time in Five Lakes, it is long so the cost of power generation could be increased as well due to the short working period.

However, from the speaker, new technology is great, yet it does not guarantee a full stop of oil leakage. In addition, if the oil leakage does happen, the influence will be way serious. Thus, it is indeed not a sagacious idea to establish a hydroelectric-power plant near the Great Lakes. Once it happens, the leakage will disperse very rapidly and cause very serious pollution to the waters and the important habitat for animal, plants and fish.

For the above reasons in details, the reading and the listening content about this issue are contradictory. Last but not least, from the reading, we are now able to use the latest technology to prevent oil leakage of hydroelectric-power plant, which is a deadly problem.

**綜合寫作：**禁止汞合金補牙。

**閱讀：**Amalgam，牙醫用來 repair 牙齒的一種物質。閱讀說應該被禁止。原因有三：

- (1) 影響健康。裡面有種物質吸收後會影響 central nerve system 帶來一系列病。
- (2) 環境問題。診所裡用完後沖走進入江河湖海，會造成環境污染威脅 wildlife。
- (3) 可以用代替的材料。有很多材料可以代替她，像陶瓷，金什麼的。

**聽力**

- (1) 汞合金雖然有毒，但是量很少，不會對人有害，除非那個人對汞過敏。但是這種人很少。
- (2) 汞合金雖然污染環境，但是用了 separation 技術之後，就不會污染水了，都會被過濾掉。
- (3) 汞合金持續時間長效果好，其他材料不能代替。此外，替代品，像金，太貴了。

**Reading:**

**NO.** such Amalgam should be stopped using as a repair ingredient for dental filling.

1. Trace amounts of mercury, a substance used in such amalgam filling substance, can cause the type of damage to nerves that is characteristic of the damage found in Alzheimer's disease. Despite its inability to pass through the brain's protective barrier by way of the blood circulation, studies in fish suggest that mercury, which is toxic to brain cells, can travel directly to the brain through nerves. According to the research team, this is the first study to establish that mercury can enter the brain via nerves. The finding can be extrapolated to humans, as nerve transport also occurs in mammals, including humans.
2. The discharge of amalgam wastewater from dental practices will go to the river posing threats to the wildlife since the wastewater contains mercury. Mercury and its compounds are highly toxic to not just humans, but the ecosystems and wildlife. Once Mercury released into the environment, mercury could change into methylmercury(甲基汞 註 1) in the aquatic environment, the most toxic form, and in this way be a health problem for the wildlife related to the polluted waters.
3. There are many alternatives for such harmful ingredients, such as Glass Ionomer cement filling(註 2) and gold foil fillings (註 3) that will not cause environmental damages and contain no mercury and other harmful ingredients.

**註 1) Methylmercury 甲基汞** 汞的毒性依其化學形態與接觸路徑而異，其中以甲基汞的毒性最強，在自然界中通常是藉由特殊微生物由無機汞轉變，再經由食物鏈作用而累積在海洋生物中，因此最有機會被人類吸收，它能侵犯人體的免疫系統，改變基因與酵素系統，以神經病變為主，其毒為慢性累積，可能出現四肢末梢或口唇周圍麻木、視野缺損及一些非特異性症狀如失眠、頭痛等。嚴重者可導致小腦功能失調及痴呆等。甲基汞是最常見的型態，著名的「水俣病 Minamata Disease」即屬之。此外，甲基汞可以透過胎盤或母體的分泌傳導，直接積聚於胎兒腦部（主要影響區域是：視覺皮質區、小腦、背根神經節），造成抑制蛋白質、阻斷粒線體的功能、阻斷神經傳導及破壞神經細胞群原有的網路，導致新生兒智能障礙或

## 註 2) Glass Ionomer Cement Fillings

Like composite resins, glass ionomer cements (牙科用玻璃離子體黏合劑) are made of an acrylic resin and often include a component of glass that releases fluoride over time. These fillings are also tooth-colored but are not as close to tooth-colored as composite resins. The composition and properties of glass ionomer cements are best suited for very small restorations. Their primary advantage is their appearance. Their chief disadvantage is that they are limited to use in small restorations.

## 註 3) Gold Foil Fillings (金箔填牙料)

Gold foil fillings are used to restore cavities on biting surfaces. The advantages of gold foil fillings include their strength and durability. The disadvantages include their cost and appearance (they do not match tooth color).

### Listening:

**YES,** using amalgam fillings is an excellent idea.

1. Dental amalgam fillings contain mercury and other metals, such as powdered silver, tin, and copper. Because mercury has long been recognized as poisonous to humans, concerns about the potential of mercury poisoning from dental amalgams however are overreacting. Most scientific studies find no relationship between amalgam fillings and symptoms of mercury poisoning. Why? Because the amount of mercury used is petty and small. (聽出 Percentage 為細節) Unless the patients, only a small number of people, receiving dental amalgam fillings are highly allergic to mercury, this kind of poisonous case is rare.
2. Mercury is among the most dangerous environmental toxins for sure, yet if we can prevent it from releasing to the environment, it is not harmful to the surroundings where we live. Dental amalgam fillings release mercury along with other heavy metal content, yet in most dental houses, they have a machine to stop the wastewater being released with mercury content directly gone to our environment. Installation of an approved amalgam-separating apparatus in dental clinics is now mandatory in several countries- for example, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark. Approval of amalgam separators is based on national testing programs, including clinical or laboratory tests demanding 95-99% separating efficiency. With such technology and law enforcement, there will be no environment concerns over this mercury issue.
3. The scientific evidence supports the position that amalgam is a valuable, viable and long-lasting for dental patients. It is irreplaceable because other composite fillings, such as gold, silver stain easily over a period of time. Besides, amalgam filling material is relatively inexpensive.





## More to read

### Background Knowledge: Dental Amalgam (牙科用汞齊合金)

→In dentistry, an amalgam of silver and tin, with minor amounts of copper and zinc, is used to fill teeth. 台灣牙醫一年用掉十五公噸的汞齊，這種填補蛀牙的合金被許多人質疑是身體各種病痛的來源，部分歐洲國家甚至全面禁用。本文採訪的二位專業牙醫師，要告訴讀者究竟該不該使用汞齊補牙？改用其他材料的代價有多高？

汞俗稱水銀，是有毒金屬中毒性最強的一種，許多國家皆已禁止或限制使用。衛生署自今（二〇一一）年七月全面禁止輸入及販賣水銀溫度計，但吊詭的是，銀粉這種直接放進口腔的汞合金，至今仍是牙醫界為患者填補蛀牙的主要材質之一。

銀粉又稱為「汞齊」，其中的汞含量高達五〇%。美國食品及藥物管理局（FDA）已在二〇〇八年證實，汞齊所含的汞，會對發展中孩童及胎兒的神經系統造成影響。許多研究更質疑，汞齊會造成腦神經、心血管及腎臟病變，且會傷害免疫系統，造成過敏、氣喘及狼瘡，也會導致不孕症、癌症等嚴重疾病。

### 禁用汞齊 醫界不同調

儘管上述汞齊對身體的危害大多未被證實，且美國牙醫協會（ADA）至今仍宣稱汞齊是相當安全的補牙材料，但包括英、法、德、加拿大、澳洲已禁止孕婦、哺乳婦女及六歲以下孩童使用汞齊補牙，挪威、瑞典更是下令全面禁用。

立宸整合牙醫診所醫師王普仁表示，汞齊使用在填補牙齒窩洞已有超過一八〇年的歷史，儘管在使用上有許多爭議，但因操作容易、成本較其他材料低，且使用年限長達二十年，因此目前仍被許多牙醫師用來填補蛀牙。自從深入研究汞齊可能對身體產生的危害之後，六年前王普仁便停用這種補牙材質，並且改以低敏感度的樹脂替代。她說，唸醫學院時，常常在保護設備不足的情形下操作汞齊，現在回想起來不由得替自己捏一把冷汗。

### 補牙用銀粉 恐吸入汞蒸氣

對於醫界仍有許多支持汞齊的論點，王普仁反問，「既然汞被禁止用在溫度計，為什麼能夠放在嘴裡？」她表示，汞有劇毒早已眾所皆知，只要〇．五克的汞就能污染四萬平方公尺的湖水，且污染程度嚴重到必須禁止食用湖中魚類，而平均每顆汞齊的汞含量超過〇．五克，患者及醫師能不小心嗎？王普仁說，汞在攝氏三十七度以上就會開始氣化，這個溫度剛好是人的體溫，且口腔又是高溫潮濕的環境，換句話說，牙齒填補銀粉後，會在嘴裡不斷釋放汞蒸氣，並經由呼吸系統吸入，再藉由血液快速傳遍到身體各器官的細胞並穿透細胞膜，對身體造成傷害。此外，咀嚼、刷牙、吃熱食或酸性食物，都會促使汞齊釋放出汞蒸氣。高雄醫學大學口腔醫學院院長蔡吉政曾經針對四十六位使用銀粉補牙、年齡二十八～五十歲的民眾進行口腔內汞蒸氣的偵測，發現在咀嚼前口腔內汞蒸氣平均為四十四．七六 ppm，咀嚼三十秒後即升高為六十三．七一 ppm，足足增加十七%，甚至有人口中的汞蒸氣增幅達一二〇%。根據美國勞工部職業安全與健康署（OSHA）的規定，勞工工作場所的汞蒸氣濃度只要超過五十 ppm，就有慢性汞中毒的危險。

### 牙醫師汞含量明顯偏高

至於國人體內的汞含量有多少？根據環保署在二〇〇五年公佈的調查結果顯示，在一〇六件頭髮樣品數中，測出的汞含量平均值為每公斤二·四毫克，高於美國提出每公斤一毫克的參考值。

值得注意的是，主動將頭髮送檢的四十六名牙醫，測得的汞含量平均值為每公斤三·九四毫克，是一般人的一·六倍。其中一名男性牙醫，髮中汞含量甚至高達每公斤十八·九毫克，足足比一般人多出將近七倍。王普仁表示，牙醫師與牙科工作人員易暴露在汞蒸氣當中，導致汞沈積在體內，對健康造成不利影響。舉例來說，操作汞齊的女性牙醫或技術人員，常有月經紊亂的傾向，一些老牙醫則有記憶力較差的情形。在一項測試視覺運動協調度、專心程度、記憶力和情緒控制的實驗中，牙醫師也被發現得分比對照組來得低。不過，對於使用汞齊的安全性，牙醫師公會全國聯合會首席副秘書長溫斯勇有不同看法。他說，汞齊在口腔內釋放的汞相當微量，是穩定的合金，目前並無文獻證明填補銀粉會對身體造成傷害，或直接引發某種疾病。包括牙體復形專科學會和牙醫師公會，都認為汞齊是安全的充填牙材。

### Sample writing: (內化後 寫出)

From the reading material, it has listed three reasons not to use amalgam as material to make dentures. However, the professor in the lecture puts forward different evidence to argue against the validity of those reasons.

To begin with, although it is widely known that amalgam is toxic due to traces of mercury, yet the quantity we apply in molding a denture is not so much as to cause detrimental effect on human beings, but only a small number of patients allergic to mercury which is very rare. However, the reading says the ingredients amalgam fillings used hurts human beings in nerves related function.

Secondly, amalgam did contaminate environment. However, in the light of the mandatory adaptation of separation technology, this defect has been thus eliminated. All the amalgam will be filtered out through this process, regulating clinical or laboratory tests demanding 95-99% separating efficiency. With such technology and law enforcement, there will be no environment concerns over such material issue, which is contrary to the reading that indicates it is harmful to our environment and the wildlife as a whole.

Finally, amalgam fillings are still considered the best material for dental fillings. All the possible substitutes for amalgam are either not efficient or costly. It is thus not practical at all to actually use those replacements, such as gold or silver. Besides those composite materials does not last long and it stains easily. Yet, the author thinks that there are many alternative materials for this harmful amalgam filling.

In a nutshell, all the points stated in reading materials have been proved unsubstantiated by the lecturer in listening material. Amalgam is suitable to be the material for denture and this view is contradictory to the reading passage.

## 四星级题目

1 在 Rhone river 发现了一个 bust 阅读：passage 里面认为是罗马的一个 leader - 西泽大帝，原因有三。(1) 雕塑风格 (realism) 是西泽时期引入的；雕塑特点和罗马铸币上西泽相似 (the style of hair)；发现雕塑的地点在一条河，以前人们想销毁它，因为有新的 leader 上任，留着它是不 respect。听力：lecture 完全反驳这个观点，原因有三。写实主义是在西泽之后才引入的，所以不可能是西泽；

雕塑的特点也不完全一致，西泽有 Slim nose and long leg，和雕塑不符合；最后一原因罗马人把没有用的雕塑都往河里扔，举了一个叫 Neptune 的雕塑，是古罗马的一个神。

The lecture and the reading passage both talk about a life-size marble bust, found during an archaeological excavation and retrieved from the bed of the river Rhone. While the author of the passage attributes this bust to Julius Caesar, the lecturer refutes each of the arguments presented in the reading.

First, the style of the portrait could not be used as evidence to show that this bust was that of Julius Caesar. Although the bust was made in a style very popular during Caesar's time, this style continued to be popular many years after Caesar died. Therefore, this bust could very well have been made in a much later time for someone other than Caesar.

Second, the similarities between the bust and the portrait of Caesar on silver coins were rather limited to the hair only.

In other features such as the neck and the nose, there are many obvious differences. If the bust was Caesar's, then it should have looked the same in all features to other portraits of Caesar. Finally, the location where the bust was found could not prove anything. Archaeological study also excavated other items from the same place including a sculpture for the God of Neptune. This indicates that people could have thrown things into the river because they have become useless rather than because of political reasons, as what the reading suggests.

## 2 阅读: To Build Crossings for wildlife 的缺点

(1)动物不会用这些为他们建的 crossings; they are not trained to make use of it

(2)弄这些 crossings 很浪费钱啊: Financial waste

(3)而且 the areas affected by road or by other human development that have already been damaged too much. Not a

long term strategy. 因栖息地都坏掉，不要(无法)建 crossings,这样可以保护动物待在同一个区，虽然这样也许会让 population 下降。听力:反对阅读

(1)说虽然动物现在不会用这些 crossings，但是他们是是可以学习的嘛，比如十年后，他们就会用了。



(2)教授说不浪费钱啊，动物和人之间的 collisions 不仅对动物，对人类也造成了很大伤害，很多人都受伤了还是怎么的，说考虑到这些因素，建 crossings 能保护人类啊。

(3)教授说动物们待在一个保护区里不能去别的地方，数量当然下降了，crossings 可以连结 fragmental 的栖息地，然后动物就可以自由自在的穿梭，繁衍生息

Casting doubts on the issue whether or not wildlife crossings should be made for the greatest benefits of human beings and wildlife creatures, the speaker holds a perspective contrary to the reading passage.

The first point is about whether the animals can use the crossings and it means that if animals do not know how to make use of the crossings, it is not advantageous to the building plan; however, from the listening passage, it says that animals can be trained to use the man-made crossings. For example, the bear and wolves cases in the listening that they can make use of the crossings after certain time, such as a decade co-existing with the crossings. (weixin:laoxikou)The reading passage nevertheless holds that those wildlife animals cannot use the crossings and the building plan will be invalid.

Secondly, according to the speaker, it is not a financial waste for building wildlife crossings. If there are no crossings built, the damage can be made not just to animals, but to vehicles and to humans. Building wildlife crossings is conducive to mutual benefits; thus it is not wasting money. This likewise refutes the author from the passage in that building wildlife crossings is a total waste of money; it will not help humans to save money on the accidents.

Thirdly, the speaker thinks that building wildlife crossings can actually help animal solve the fragmentation problem by creating links and bridges that overcome the main barriers such roads and other human development so that animal can have full access to all their territories. This can provide them more opportunities to survive, thrive and grow as they have more chances to find food and reproduce. Yet, the reading indicates it is better to keep wildlife animals in reserved areas where they can better be protected. In short, the points put forth about the wildlife crossings in the reading and listening are contradictory.

### 3 hydroelectric dam 的好处

Reading: hydroelectric power plants three advantages

(1). low cost

(2). low pollution

(3). the water paths protect wildlife Lecture: disagree

(1). account of the research cost for selecting location and building cost, the cost of hydroelectric plants is not low

(2). hydroelectric plants produce the same amount of greenhouse gases as fossil fuel plant do

(3). water paths cannot protect all fishes, an example in England, a kind of fish cannot use the water path as salmon do.

Be suspicious of whether hydroelectric power is advantageous to us compared with other power, the speaker holds a perspective contrary to the reading passage.

The first point is about the cost and it means that prior to a dam can be built, many studies have to be researched and made sure if the rock around the potential dam can support the heavy and massive construction. (taobaoID:zhuxugame0725) The dams cannot be built just anywhere near a river source. In addition, the cost of building a dam is enormous. This is not cost cutting.

However, the reading thinks dams are built right in the source and do not need extra fuel to transport the power, so it is more inexpensive.

Secondly, according to the speaker, even though the operation of such plant does not generate greenhouse gases, hydroelectric plants create flooded areas that make large amounts of plant material to decompose and decay. This is "the source" of producing greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane. For tropical areas where vegetation is densest, the damage to the environment is just the same compared to coal plants. This likewise refutes the author from the passage in that hydroelectric plants do not cause harmful gases to the surroundings.

The third point is regarding the wildlife. It is true that salmon can be saved in the research because they are strong and get upstream from the dam. This is not the case for other kinds of fish in England. The fish cannot move vertically up to bypass the dam. To be more concise, hydroelectric plants still cause negative effects on wildlife. Thus, all points from the reading passage are different from those stated in the listening content.

4 美国的 Death Valley 里 300kg 的大石头会动 ( moving stones ), 有人试着解释。

阅读：

第一种理论是风吹动的，因为存在关于山谷里有大风的纪录，且天下雨的时候，muddy 很变得很平，适合让风吹动石头。第二个理论是地下水晚上结冰，石头就能动了。第三个理论是人类恶搞的，比如麦田圈就是。听力：

没有风强到能吹到石头，并且给了张照片，石头陷在 muddy 里，按 writer 的理论，石头不应该陷下去的。这里沙漠，水根本不够，并且沙漠里温度太高，就算晚上能结冰，白天就化了，没法搬动石头。(3) 如果是人干的，那一定会留下痕迹，这种 muddy 里，没有人能做到不留痕迹。而现场既没有人的痕迹，也没有马的痕迹。

The reading passage tries to explain why some stones in desert areas show signs of moving slowly across the surface. However, all the three theories proposed in the reading are refuted by the lecturer.

The first theory is that the stones are moved by the forces of winds. This is made possible by powerful windstorms in the valley and muddy and slippery surfaces on rainy days. However, the professor argues that winds strong enough to move a rock have never been recorded on Earth. Furthermore, there's evidence showing that part of the stones is beneath the muddy surface, indicating that the stones are not sliding on the surface.

The second theory is that the rocks move because of the floating ice sheets that surround the rocks. However, this theory is also not possible because, as the speaker says, the desert area is extremely dry, so it lacks the amount of water to form large ice sheets. Even though ice could

possibly form during the night when the temperature drops, during the day the ice would melt. Therefore, ice sheets could not have been the forces at play.

Finally, there is the possibility that human or animal intervention rather than natural forces made this happen. However, if this were true, the professor says, then there would have been traces left of humans or animals moving the rocks, and these traces would not have been easily removed in such muddy places. Yet the fact is that neither the traces of humans nor those of horses exist near the moving rocks. So the human intervention theory is highly unlikely.

5 讲 congestion pricing。说为了缓解交通拥堵，想要在 city 中的某个区域收费，这样就能缓解一下。阅读文章支持，三个理由：这样做可以 improve time (主要就是说节省时间) 可以改善环境 improve that area's environment 收的 fee 可以用于 revenue the city 可以再修路，修桥等等 lecture 中，professor 否定了这个观点。他认为这样做有些司机不愿意花钱走这个区域就得绕路，更浪费时间。举了个例子：送快递的，他们要省钱，所以送快递的时候会变长。在收费区里面环境可能会好点，但是周围的车相对就会增多，noise and air pollution 就会多。所以不是整个 city 都能环境变好 有的人不能 afford 这个费用了，就会去坐 subway，政府就得出更多的钱维护 subway，这样一来收的那点钱可能还不够维护的，所以也不能起到帮助修桥，修路什么的作用了。

The policy of congestion pricing is enforced in some urban areas in order to alleviate traffic congestion. The reading passage explains the benefits of congestion pricing, while the lecture warns that this policy has a number of negative effects.

The reading suggests that congestion pricing reduces traffic so drivers can reach their destination in less time. However, the lecturer contends that not all people will find it time-saving. Some drivers will go round the pricing zone in order to avoid congestion surcharges. For example, delivery drivers will take a longer route to avoid this additional cost, so the delivery time is increased.

The second benefit mentioned in the reading is that congestion pricing improves urban environment. However, the lecturer points out that this may be true for areas within the charging zone because there is less traffic there. (taobaoID:zhuxugame0725) But in the surrounding areas, pollution and noise may become worse as a result of increased level of traffic that moves to those areas.

Finally, according to the reading, congestion charges are a source of city revenue which can be used by the government to improve public facilities such as roads and bridges. Yet the lecturer argues that this policy will lead some people to switch from driving to using public transportation such as the subway. This will entail an additional cost for subway maintenance, which may even exceed the revenue from congestion pricing. Therefore the policy will not help improve roads and bridges.

### 三星级题目

#### 1 洞穴壁画。

洞穴画里有大量动物主题，而且有一些是当时的首要狩猎对象，还有一些箭的图案，受伤的动物，所以表现的都是狩猎场景。有出现人身兽头的图像，说是因为他们常常用动物头伪装成动物打猎，所以画这些画。（3）史前人类作画很多时候是因为认为画有魔力，可以通过作画影响一定的现实，所以画出来的狩猎场景就是为了保证打猎顺利而作听力：反驳阅读，给出理由是：洞穴里有大量的动物主题，但也有犀牛和猫，这两样不怎么被狩猎，而且很多画的动物也没有 wounded 啊；还有根本就在那个时候最常被狩猎的动物—驯鹿，所以说动物主题和打猎不一定有关系。

壁画上的人身兽头是因为当时的人们相信他们的祖先的灵魂会附在动物身上。为了和祖先交流，他们会举办一些仪式活动，这些兽头很可能是为了这种仪式才画上去的。而且说是猎人，那么打猎的活动猎人形象应该是站着的，可是画上的人是水平姿势的，所以这个解释站不住脚

这个 magical power 在不同的文化中有不同的含义啊，in some case，这是一种仪式，actually the magical power their ancestors believe in is that they can communicate with the animals living around.

The reading passage explains the purpose of prehistoric paintings found in Lascaux Cave in France. According to the reading, these paintings were created by the painters with the hope of finding good luck to ensure successful hunting. However, the lecturer disagrees with this explanation.

First, the reading states that there are large animals in some paintings depicted as being wounded by spears and arrows, suggesting that these animals were hunted by the painters.（关联视频里对动物图案有一定介绍）However, the lecturer points out that there are other paintings that depict small animals such as cats and reindeers, which prehistoric people did not hunt. Moreover, some animals in the paintings do not appear to have been wounded. So these paintings may not be related with hunting.

Second, human figures with animal heads may not be proof that the paintings were related with hunting. According to the lecturer, some human figures do not appear in the painting to be standing; some are even sleeping. They were clearly not hunting in such a horizontal position, so it is probably not true that the humans in the paintings are wearing animal heads as a camouflage while hunting.

The third theory in the reading proposes that the painters created these paintings because they believed that these paintings might have magical powers. But the lecturer argues that this magical power might have nothing to do with hunting. The painters might have believed that they could communicate with their ancestors' spirits through these painted animals.

2 阅读：北美有段时间大型动物灭绝，是因为人类活动的关系。原因有三：人类出现和大动物同时发生；

大动物向来没天敌，所以对人类没有戒心，人就得手了； 人类喜欢杀大动物，所以小动物就没死吧。 听力：

同时出现不代表有因果关系，有很多地方没有人但是动物还不是灭绝了，所以说是一个全球性的影响，比如气候；

没证据表明人能搞死大动物，况且古代人不在一个地方常驻，不可能把一个动物搞绝迹。那个时候的人类 没有保存肉的方法，所以不太可能去 hunt 大动物； 同时期小动物也死了不少。

Being skeptical about the theory of the relation between human hunting and the extinction of large mammals in North America, the listening passage puts forth a perspective totally contrary to the reasons stated in the reading content.

To begin with, it is about the timing human beings came to the place where large mammals were wiped out. The listening passage says that there is no exactly the cause and effect relation for the extinction of those large mammals with the arrival of human beings. That is to say, the extinction and the time of human arrival are just a coincidence and such large extinction must be caused by something else, such as weather abnormality. However, the reading indicates, it is human beings appearing to certain areas that large animals were extinct and they were happened at the same period of time.

Secondly, the contradictory point regards-the behavior of large animals. To be more concise, large mammals did not have predators at that time, so human hunting was not a difficult job. From the listening however, it says that human beings did not know food preservation skills to keep meat for a long time and they hunted only what they needed. So, the declining number of large animals should not be so drastic due to this reason. Additionally, human beings were moving a lot and it is not convincing at all whatsoever that all the large mammals were extinct.

Lastly, the lecturer suggests that not just large mammals were extinct at that time, but were many smaller ones, such as certain kinds of birds. The reading content however shows that human beings only hunted for large mammals. What shall be the explanation why smaller animals were also extinct at that time?

Thus, the listening supports other theories for such extinction, such as extreme weather condition and the forth. To conclude, the listening content is totally opposing to what the reading says in the article.

3 阅读：小额贷款 ( microcredit ) 给 poor 没用 因为 the poor 没有 business 的经验，即使借钱给他们，也不会成功；增加银行 administrative cost；这样的话政府 投资给 poor 的会减少。听力：反驳。

可以 educate them, 并举了例子 India, teach them how to finance, how to budget 可以给 a small of group, instead of each person , 这样的话 cost 也不会增加穷人从 international 机构中获得贷款之后，government save money 可以用于 bridges and road.

In the lecture, the speaker makes several points about the advantages of microcredit, a way used to help the poor for a successful future; this method however is supported by the reading passage. The first point is about if microcredit really helps the poor in business. From the reading, it says that borrowers can only benefit from such loans when they have the knowledge of finance and business setting up experience. (taobaoID:zhuxugame0725) However, this is different from the listening in that many financial agencies provide basic financial education to customers when they ask for taking out such loans, such as how to budget wisely, how to keep costs down and the forth.

Moreover, from the reading passage, microloans are not effective because they are costly to process, adding up burden to the bank. However, the professor asserts that microcredit benefits the poor. For instance, banks do not need to respond to the entire individual request. In other words, four or five customers can take out a loan together and share the administrative costs. Finally, the professor points out that microcredit could ensure the government to be investing the money saved into other fields. For example, governments can use this money to build infrastructure such as roads, bridges, or power lines. Those things are all helping the citizens. However, the reading says that government can pass the responsibility of helping the poor onto the side of bank.

In conclusion, micro financing is not a great idea to help the poor to get rid of their poverty and difficulty in life. Thus, the reading passage and the listening content are contradictory on stands held toward this issue.

4

阅读：对 cigarette 还有 unhealthy food 增收更多税可以 discourage people 买这些产品

在财政上公平，因为这些人容易生病，医疗保险需要为他们花费更多的钱，所以他们要多缴点钱。政府从这部份高税收拿到更多的收入，可以用来投资，增加 revenue of government, 可以 benefit everyone.

教授反驳：

高税收不致于改变人的生活习惯。而且烟有 high and low quality 的差别，便宜的含有更多有害物质，而且跟不健康食物结合效果更严重。如果人花钱买了贵的烟后又会吃更多的不健康食物。垃圾食品贵了还买增加经济负担 (burden)

对公平有不同的定义。人都香烟还有 unhealthy food 交高税，但是跟富人比起来，穷人交的税相对高，所以不公平。政府得到这笔钱不想失去，所以不会制定进一步戒烟的 policy, 所以并没有帮助人民。

The reading passage and the lecture present contrasting views regarding whether the government should impose higher taxation on cigarette and unhealthy food.

First, the lecture argues that increased taxation will not prevent people from consuming cigarettes or junk food as the reading suggests because consumers would switch to less expensive brands

they can afford. These are often of low quality and contain more harmful substances, which may produce even more health risks to consumers.

Second, according to the lecture, a higher tax means that the poor people would have to pay a higher proportion of their income than do the wealthy people on consumption of the same cigarettes or food, which is financially unfair.

This is in direct contradiction with the reading's claim that it is justifiable for smokers and junk food consumers to pay a higher tax because they are the people who are more likely to get sick and need the government's medical service, which is funded by tax revenues.

Third, the lecturer warns us that once the government has increased its revenue because of higher tobacco or junk-food tax, it will become so dependent on this tax that it must be reluctant to formulate policies on banning smoking ( in public places) or unhealthy foods. The reading, on the other hand, presents an optimistic view that the government is going to use this money on the construction of public facilities that can benefit everyone.

5 阅读：一个什么动物在很久以前身躯很大的原因那时候氧气含量很多， plant 很多，（三） warm climate 听力：氧气含量其实比现在还少  
plant 是很多，但是营养很少 warm climate is actually a disadvantage, because they needed to cool off

The lecture raises objections to the three reasons presented in the reading passage as to why [animal name] had a giant body.

First, the lecturer says that oxygen composition could not have been the reason because... Second, the lecturer argues that although there were sufficient plants for [animal name] to feed on, they do not adequately support the growth of a large body because these plants were actually very low in nutrition.

Finally, according to the lecture, the warm climate back when [animal name] lived was actually a disadvantage when it comes to controlling body temperature, [animal name] needed to cool off constantly and a large body size constrained their efforts to do so.

注:由于本题的机经回忆内容比较少，无法还原出足够长度的范文，以上内容请 参考，考试时请根据看到和听到的内容适当增加细节。

6 阅读：关于大象有三种很奇幻的说法 大象能预知自己将死，并找到水边独自死去 大象有艺术和绘画的能力，能用鼻子拿笔画个花 (3) 大象怕小老鼠听力：教授驳斥 大象是因为老了而牙齿脱落，要软的食品，而在水边才容易找到 大象会画画是因为有人训练它、教它动作（训象人用摸耳朵的方式）并不是它真的有能力 大象不是怕老鼠，是因为它对没见过的东西警觉，这是动物本能，当动物园里的大象（对老鼠熟悉了），就根本不在乎了。

The reading passage presents three interesting myths that people often have about certain abilities and behaviors of elephants. However, the lecturer dispels these myths using evidence and facts.

The first myth is that an elephant seems to be able to predict(anticipate) its death and that it goes to special elephant graveyards to die, which is often near the water. However, the fact is that as elephants grow old, their teeth are gradually worn down, so old elephants usually start looking around for softer vegetation at the water's edge. This is where most elephants eventually die. The second myth is that elephants have natural talents in drawing. They can hold a brush with their trunk and draw pictures such as flowers. However, according to the lecture, this ability is trained. Trainers teach elephants how to paint and guide their painting by touching elephants' ears. An elephant is not really painting a picture out of its mind, it is simply creating fixed patterns of lines.

The third myth is that elephants fear mice. In an experiment, an elephant backed off when it saw a mouse. Yet the lecturer argues that this is not fear. It's an animal's natural instinct to be cautious when it sees something unfamiliar. Elephants that live in the zoo are not scared of mice at all because they are familiar with the presence of mice there.

## 7 IF ( iron fertilization )

为了减低全球气候变化，吸收更多的二氧化碳，有一个办法是 IF ( iron fertilization )，将更多 iron 倒入海中，帮

助一种 phytoplankton 生长，吸收更多的二氧化碳，从而减缓全球变暖。The passage disagrees with this way for three reasons. 实验证明 IF 方式并不 effective。过多的 iron 导致过多的 phytoplankton，造成 ocean toxin，对环境也不利。对 ecological system in the ocean 会造成不好的影响。

教授反对：实验持续的时间太短，一般只有一个月，也许在第二、三个月的效果就会飞速增长。如果某个 area 的 phytoplankton 太多了，我们就停止这种方法，phytoplankton 就会因为养分不足而死亡，不会有什么负面影响。

尽管会对生态造成影响，但是我们必须 take the risk，因为全球变暖造成的影响会更加恶劣。

The lecture rejects views presented in the reading passage regarding the effectiveness of iron fertilization. Contrary to what the reading says, the lecturer argues that iron fertilization is a promising solution to global warming.

First, the reading criticizes that iron fertilization is an ineffective solution because experiments show that only a small amount of carbon dioxide can be absorbed. Yet the lecturer rejects this criticism, arguing that experiments last too short (only a month) for the effect of iron fertilization to be visible. Increased CO<sub>2</sub> absorption would only be significant in the 2nd or 3rd month.

Second, the reading warns us that toxic chemicals released in the process of iron fertilization will harm local fishery as well as humans who eat contaminated fish. However, the lecturer argues that contamination is limited within certain areas only. By practicing iron fertilization in isolated areas away from the fish population would help to reduce such. Finally, regarding the reading's



worry that iron fertilization may cause unpredictable damage to a region's marine eco-system, the lecturer argues that such risk is worth taking because iron fertilization address a more important issue – global warming, which causes a much higher level of risk to the ocean environment across the entire globe. So iron fertilization is completely justifiable.

8 阅读：第一个 settle down 到美国的英国 colony of 忘了名字 消失了,假设去了一个什么岛, 名字也忘了。

证据 1：colony leader 离开后回来发现人都走了, 在外面发现了一个 sign that is the word of "那个岛的名字", leader 走之前和其他人约定好,如过离开,留下记号告诉去哪了。证据 2：在岛上发先一些 art crafts,其中有一个 ring 可一 trace back to 到那个 colony。证据 3：岛上的人金发碧眼,说英语,是因为他们和那个 colony 的人通婚听力：反对。

领导走之前和其他人说要搬家就搬到内地,粮食多,可是那个岛是 coast。

ring owned by a man, he was not one of the settlers in the colony, and he return back to English later, that ring must be traded to the island。

there are several colonies from England in late US, 岛上金发碧眼,说英语 的人是和别的 colony 的人通婚的。

9 政府该不该出钱支持艺术项目、组织？阅读：不应该 公民的娱乐已经超出了政府的管辖范围。而且有很多其他的東西需要政府的支持 政府支持会产生 censorship,因为他们可以选择那些支持政府的作品 (3) 艺术已经经很发达了，不需要支持。像电影什么的听力：当然应该公民娱乐政府当然有责任。因为艺术与国家公园一样，都是 recreation 并且会给人带来快乐。既然没人反对政府支持国家公园，为什么政府就不能支持艺术？

政府支持不一定就会有 censorship~因为有些机构是 political-independent 的，他们才不关心什么作品里的政治因素，他们就关心作品质量，还专门情普通专家来评判。

如果大众所面对的都是那些商业化后的艺术就完蛋了。艺术当然需要政府支持，有些项目比如 children art 是很重要的，而且你不能指望这些项目去搞商业化。

In this listening material, the professor made several points about whether the government should keep funding artist organization, which are totally different from the reading passage.

Firstly the reading part maintains that it is not government's obligation to support the artists and art organization. The lecturer refutes it by stating that art offer the public recognition and pleasure. It is one of government's responsibilities such as national park.

Secondly the reading contends that it may lead to censorship problem which means the government may use the power to interfere social art. Some artworks which are opposite to the government's opinion will not be allowed to publish. However, the lecturer says that government can avoid this phenomenon by using independent institution or hire experts from outside of governments.

Finally, the reading states that the entertainment industry in America already succeed , which means they don't need to get support from government. The lecturer disagree with it by saying that some programs should get financial funding from government, for example, children program because they cannot afford the cost.

10 阅读：一种叫 gulf sturgeon 的鱼经常高跃出水面 jump out of water , 阅读中给了三种原因。它在跳起来吃昆虫 feeding, to eat insects in the air。

它是摆脱寄生虫 to remove parasites。 它受到游客船的惊吓做出的攻击行为 to attack the boats and tourists 听力：中教授对文章中的三个观点——反驳。

夏天这种鱼不吃东西，即使冬天它们吃东西也是吃河床附近的東西，不会因此跃出水面 野生的鱼体表没有寄生虫，危险的体内 internal 的寄生虫，这些不能靠物理方法去除，鱼塘里养鱼体表有寄生虫，但是它们却不会跃出水面

游船受到冲撞只是偶然现象，没有船鱼也会跳出来

Both the reading and the lecture hold different positions, respectively, on the issue of jumping fish in Florida that is able to jump out of the surface for food.

First, the speaker points out that the fish do not eat insects that are located in the air. The speaker also notes that the fish do not eat during their breeding purpose in the summer. Even in the winter time, the fish only eat underwater food or food near the river bottom. This assertion in the lecture contradicts in the reading that the fish jump to catch preys by flying above the water's surface.

Second, the lecturer claims that fish do not jump to get rid of parasites. According to the lecturer, even farming sturgeon does not jump in the pond. So, there is no reason for gulf sturgeon living in the wild to jump in their area. In addition, the wild-living sturgeon fish has no parasites on the body surface, so they do not jump for such reason. They do have parasites existing in the body, but it is inside the body and jumping will not help at all to get rid of them. The lecturer's argument challenges in the reading that the reason why fish jump is to dislodge parasites.

Finally, the professor from the listening content concludes that the happening of large fish collide with boats is just an accident. The professor also claims that the fish jump anyway with visitors or with boats. The professor's claim contrasts in the reading which argues that jumping is a response to invaders that comes to the fish's territory. (W:268)

11 关于长颈恐龙 ( Sauropods ) 的脖子一般是竖直的还是横的阅读：恐龙的脖子一般是横着 horizontal 的，因为 (1) 骨骼化石连接起来是横着的

(2) 必须高血压才能把血液供到大脑和循环 (3) 抬着脖子够树叶太高了，消耗能量听力：lecturer 说不够 convincing 因为

脖子除了骨骼，还有肌肉和另一个什么东西（给了单词）支撑 有一个另外一个动物同样情况，但发展了一个强劲的心脏

下面树叶还有其他的类型的恐龙竞争，他们吃不到，只好努力抬头吃，吃了还能补充能量

The listening content says the Sauropod neck bone structure is positioned in a vertical arrangement, which is contrary to the reading that says it is horizontally arranged for being able to support it without difficulties.

Firstly, the speaker mentions the valves and the pneumatic structure in the neck, which means valves can be sure to prevent blood sliding back to the heart and there are air sacs that make the neck bones not as heavy as we think, so those are reasons to support the heavy neck; however, the reading says the fossil being re-constructed is arranged horizontally.

Secondly, according to the lecturer, the function of heart is evolved for elongated neck. That is to say, with strong heart function, it was able to pump up the blood with higher energy to the neck as well as the head, just like ostrich mentioned in the listening. (weixin:laoxikou) The long neck structure will not cause problems. This likewise refutes the author in that the blood transmission to the head and the neck is impossible.

Thirdly, the listening content indicates that the structure of the long neck is naturally designed, and it means that in the food chain, various creatures are responsible for different part of the tree. In addition, the lower section of the tree is the food source of a variety of creatures which is too competitive. Nevertheless, the reading says it takes too much energy to reach food in the higher position of the tree. In summary, the speaker thinks that the anatomy in the Sauropod's neck should be built vertically and it holds a different stand from what the reading explains.

## 12 国家公园是否应该收费

阅读反对 national park 将要收门票。理由有三点：

这是国家公园，国家对市民的税中包含了对公园的维护等费用，所以不应额外收费，而且国家公园就是应该让大家免费参观。 收费会减少大家去公园的兴趣，去公园的人数将会减少，违反设立国家公园的本意。（3）会使公园的工作人员多参与有关门票销售，以防有人偷渡，或者是处理废票等的工作，而会分散对别的工作的重视，如保障游人安全，保护公园环境等，阅读材料认为这些才是真正需要工作人员重视的。 听力：教授不同意阅读材料的观点。教授认为收费是合理的。理由也有三条。 收费会对人们更加公平，例如：有的人每年最多来一次公园，却要交纳税费，虽然每人都可以去公园，但并不是每人都会去。所以收费门票可以保证公平。 收费可以更有创意，有名的国家公园像是 Yellowstone 或是大峡谷，门票要高一点，冷门景点收便宜一点，这么一来，收费反而可以更加吸引游人参观。因为在游人们的心目中，门票高的公园比门票低得

公园更值得去看。 可以让公园的工作人员接触到更多的人，有机会了解他们的需要和对公园发展的意见等等，收票控制人进出，也可以提升安全性。

The reading passage provides three reasons to argue against paying admission charges to national parks. However, in the lecture, the professor states that admission charges are reasonable.

The first point in the reading is that most national parks are built and maintained by taxpayers' money, so they should provide free access to every taxpayer. The professor, on the other hand, points out that not every tax payer would pay a visit to the national park, so it would only be fair if those who do visit the park are charged with some admission fees, and those who never visit the park are not.

Second, the reading claims that the number of visitors to national parks will decline if they are not free.(weixin:laoxikou) However, the lecturer does not agree with this. He argues that, on the contrary, parks that charge admission will receive even more visitors. This is because people will think of parks that charge high admission fees as more worth visiting than those parks that charge less or provide free entrance.

Finally, according to the reading, work related with ticket sales and disposal may distract staff's attention from doing more important things such as providing safety measures and protecting park environment. Yet the lecturer regards such work as beneficial because it gives employees at the park opportunities to get close to visitors, learn about their needs, and listen to their suggestions on how to improve the park.

13 阅读：关于新物种引入所带来的负面影响，破坏生态平衡，破坏当地资源，破坏当地经济。 imported species may do harm to local ecosystem imported species destroy the useful aspects of local species. (3) imported species adds the local economic burden 听力：分别反驳三个观点。 农作物引入是一个好事情 对于资源的破坏要取决于各地的情况，一种叫 cane toad 的动物引入以后帮助了 Florida 消除害虫 (3) 对于经济的破坏也要看不同经济，一种叫 mes-的植物 (也是 reading 中的例子)，成为了人们喂养牲畜的饲料和生火的燃料。

The reading passage explains the negative effects of introducing foreign species into a local ecosystem. The lecture, on the other hand, offers counterarguments to prove that introduced species many not necessarily be harmful.

First, according to the reading, imported species may destroy the existing balance within an ecosystem. However, the lecturer argues that these species don't always do harm to the local ecosystem. Instead they may bring benefits to local agriculture.

Second, the reading states that imported species may destroy the useful aspects of local species. Yet the lecturer points out that this is not always the case. He points out that it depends on local circumstances. (taobaoID:zhuxugame0725) For example, the cane toads introduced into the state of Florida have helped to exterminate pests that have infested local harvest.

Finally, the reading contends that imported species may add to the local economic burden. Again, the lecturer refutes this point by saying that the impact on local economy varies from place to place. He/She uses the example of mesquite to illustrate this point. This plant imported into Africa has been used as food and firewood by the local people, a useful contribution to the local economy.

14 structures were designed as forts? Reading: No

1, walls are not surrounded the site of all sides, so the site is vulnerable 2, many entranceways are on the walls. enemy can get into the site easily.

3, no evidence there were wells inside the site. lack of water make the city cannot bear the prolonged war Lecture: Yes

1, places where are no wall have natural protective

2, entrance can make people in the site get out to defend the enemy before the enemy get closer to the site. And the entranceways are not wide. So, the enemy cannot get into it easily. 3, the enemy would not take much food and water with them during that time. Thus, if it is a prolonged war, it would be withdrawn.