

老西口大范围精选 2015 年 5-7 月综合写作

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此范围精选了各家大范围（康老师，竹子，J2，小马，新东方,豆腐等）



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- 命中指数代表该题被考的可能性与重要程度，分为五星级、四星级和三星级；星级越高越重要。
- 如果距考试时间不到 20 天，请先重点看老西口小范围合集，看完小范围，再看此文档。
- 此文档和老西口小范围合集**部分重合**。五星必看，四星有时间一定看，三星如没时间写，可简单浏览一遍想想思路。本卷按照星级降序排列，可按照本卷的顺序阅读。
- 机经仅为一种预测，尽可能做到准确，但并不保证完全命中，请各位考生实力为先。

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五星级:

1

Passage: microcredit 不能解决贫困问题。

- 1) borrower 没有 business skill, 做生意很容易失败
- 2) 小额贷款会 increase 银行的 administration cost, 是 inefficient 的。
- 3) 如果政府把钱投入 microcredit 里面, 就不能投到其它方面了。

Lecture: 文章说得不对。

- 1) agencies 提供 other services, 比如教 borrower 怎么记账, 怎么利润最大化等等。
- 2) 文章说的问题很好解决: 银行可以把钱借给由 4-5 个人组成的 small groups, 这样在相同的 cost 下帮助了贫困的人。
- 3) 由于提供小额贷款的都是 agencies, 政府其实在这方面 save 了 money, 这样政府就能把钱投到小型贷款不能融资的大型工程, 比如建一栋楼什么的。

Microcredit is a form of financial service which provides small loans to help the poor start their business. The reading passage points to three inherent problems with microcredit. The lecture, however, addresses each of these questions.

The first problem is that receivers of microcredit usually do not possess the knowledge and skills necessary to run a business, so their business is likely to fail. However, according to the lecture, microcredit service is more than just providing loans. Borrowers are also taught many useful skills such as how to budget the balance and how to lower their cost. These, together with the credit they are given, will help receivers successfully run their business.

The second problem is that microcredit will increase the administrative cost of the bank, and therefore it is an inefficient practice. The lecture argues that this is not necessarily the case, since the bank often lends microcredit to a small group of 4 to 5 people at a time, rather than just to one individual, so the administrative cost involved is significantly reduced, which means more loans can be provided to a larger number of people.

Finally, another problem with microcredit is that it takes away the valuable funds which the government could have invested in more important areas like education and infrastructure. The lecture, however, contends otherwise. It explains that microcredit is often financed by non-government institutions. So it does not decrease government fund. On the contrary, with small businesses being financed by microcredit, the government could focus its limited budget on financing larger projects, such as the construction of bridges and roads.

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,

1. 依据就是一些发现的古老的生物还是什么的碎片,
2. 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,
3. 然后发现某个沟壑还是海峡有可能就是那个坑

speech 说

1. 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-million-old 这么老。
2. 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。
3. 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 pest-resistant 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

阅读材料说了防止 Asian carp 进入 Great Lakes 的三种方案 1. construct walls in Great Lakes 2. 利用 electrical charged device to eliminate Asian carp. 3. two-step measure. First, 通过 toxic chemicals 把所有的鱼毒死。Second, 再引进 native species.

听力反对

1. 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. 这样无法覆盖全面, carp 可以游到 other side 从而进入 lake
3. 这种做法总来试过, unpredictable, 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 passage introduces three methods to prevent the Asian carp from entering the Great Lakes area. However, the lecture points to the problems associated with each method.

The first method is to construct walls in the Great Lakes to block the passage of the Asian carp. However, the lecture points out that this would negatively influence the shipping industry in the area because cargo ships would also be blocked and have to unload the cargo at one side of the wall and reload the cargo at the other side, significantly increasing cost of transportation.

The second method is to use electrical devices to eliminate the Asian carp. However, according to the lecture, this method would not work successfully because small fish could still swim through the device, and continue to grow and reproduce in the other side of the lake.

The third method is a two-step approach involving the poisoning of the Asian carp first and then the introduction of new species. Yet the professor argues that this measure is too drastic and could have unpredictable results. The toxic chemicals released would lead to changes in the whole ecosystem that are dangerous to the fish population in the area.

5

Reading passage 说 T.Rex 这种食肉恐龙能跑, 原因:

1. 吃其他跑的很快的食草动物。
2. 胯骨和跑的很快的老虎一样。
3. 现的化石上证明脚趾大, 两个脚分的远, 站着感觉很强壮, 所以跑的快。

Speaker 就不同意了, 她说:

1. 吃死的食草动物, 因为它鼻子厉害, 能闻到死尸味道。
2. 胯骨虽然长的和老虎一样, 但是骨头要脆要弱。
3. 肌肉不是能跑的肌肉, 弱的很。

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.

6

Stone 为什么能够被搬到很远的地方

1. 风吹的;
2. ice 把 stone 包裹起来, 滑下去的时候带动 stone 移动;
3. 人为 move。

教授反驳:

石头有移动的痕迹, 说明阻力很大, 由于石头很重, 不可能有这么大的风能吹动。

那个地方不会有那么大的冰层, temperature 不够低, 水不够充足;

因为是泥地, 如果有人存在, 会有痕迹, 但是没有痕迹。并没有人或马的脚印留下来。

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.

7

阅读文章:

在 Rhone river 的河底, 考古学家发现了一个 bust (就是一种头部雕塑), 人们认为这个 bust 是 Julius Caesar 的。有几个理由:

【1】style of the sculpture: 头像的艺术风格正好是 Caesar 的那个年代的, 叫“realist style”

【2】resemblance to Caesar's other portraits : Caesar 年代的 silver coin 上有他的头像, 和考古发现的这个 bust 非常相似, 特别是头发

【3】location of the bust found: Caser 后来被推翻, 所以民众不敢在新的国王统治下还保留 Caesar 的头像, 所以就扔河里了, 很说得通。

听力讲座教授反对:

【1】realism 又不是在 Julius Caesar 的时代才有, 在 Julius Caesar 死后还持续了很久, 可能 bust 是其他人的作品

【2】仅仅是与 coin 上 hair 一样, bust 的鼻子却和 coin 上的不同, 要是出自同一人, all features should be consistent with each other

【3】被人扔在河边也不是因为政治因素, 只是单纯的废品。人们不可能很早就埋好了这个半身像, 为了显示自己对 Julius Caesar 的崇敬。

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.

8

阅读部分:

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。

1.这样做可以 improve time(主要就是说节省时间)

2. 可以改善环境 improve that area's environment

3. 收的 fee 可以用于 revenue。the city 可以再修路, 修桥什么的

听力反驳:

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。

2. 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

3. 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. 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.

9

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

warm climate

listening :

1. 氧气含量其实比现在还少（很多百分比，听糊涂了，这样不确定）
2. plant 是很多，但是营养很少
3. 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 higher levels of oxygen could not have been the reason because in the earth's earlier history, the oxygen level was actually considerably lower than it is today. This is because active volcanic activities on early earth would release large quantities of poisonous gas into the atmosphere, making it difficult for animals to breathe.

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.

10

阅读说关于大象有三种很奇幻的说法：

- 1, 大象能预知自己将死, 并找到水边独自死去, 形成“grave”。
- 2, 大象有艺术和绘画的能力, 能拿笔画画。(能用鼻子画个花)
- 3, 大象怕小老鼠 (有个实验把他和老鼠放在一起)。

听力里驳斥

- 1, 大象是因为老了而牙齿脱落, 要软的食品, 只能吃软的草, 而在水边才容易找到。body 多在水边发现, 并不是他们能感知死亡
- 2, 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。(只是记住了 line 没有创作)
- 3, 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, 因为它突然冒出来了, 本能躲了一下。熟悉了之后就不怕了。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. (据网上一些资料显示, 训练手段有时很残忍, 例如: When the elephant paints incorrectly they are beaten as punishment, often a hook is rammed into the elephants ear or they are hit on their head or trunk, 所以以后大家到泰国旅游别买大象画的画啊!)

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.

11

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.

12

阅读: 现代都市里 **glass** 越来越多, 严重干扰鸟类飞行, 有三个 **solutions** 可以防止 **birds** 撞到玻璃上。

- (1) 做 **one-way-window** (单一光线玻璃), 里面看得到外面, 外面的鸟看不到里面。
- (2) 玻璃上画图案 (彩色的玻璃), 比如 **stripes**
- (3) 制造人工磁场, 阻止鸟类向玻璃飞近

听力: 反对所有观点:

- (1) 鸟以为是镜子, 同样会撞上
- (2) 找缝隙撞到没有颜色的玻璃上
- (3) 制造人工磁场导航在短距离没效果。

The reading passage introduces three solutions that can be used to prevent birds from flying into window glass on modern buildings. However, according to the lecture, none of the solutions will work effectively.

The first solution, replacing regular glass with one-way glass, creates a new problem. From the outside, a one-way glass surface reflects like a mirror. However, birds don't understand mirrors. If they see reflections of the sky in a mirror or of a tree in the mirror, they think the reflection is the sky or is the tree and they will fly right into it.

The second solution, painting colorful stripes on regular glass, also has problems. As the reading says, these designs include openings so people inside the buildings can see out. But birds will

perceive these unpainted openings as open holes and they'll try to fly right through them. To prevent birds from doing this, the unpainted spaces in a window would have to be extremely small, but then it would make the rooms of the building too dark for the people inside.

The third solution, creating an artificial magnetic field, won't work very well either. While it's true that the birds use magnetic fields to help them navigate, they use this only when they are migrating over long distances. But this ability isn't used to go over short distances such as going from one side of the city to another. For short trips, birds use their eyes and natural light to determine where to go, so magnetic signals from buildings won't have much effect.

13

阅读：说小蛾子都扑向人工灯光的三个原因：

- 1 他们把灯光当月亮了，平时逃避敌人的时候都是往月亮方向飞，所以就往灯光上飞了。
- 2 他们把灯光当花了，想飞进去采蜜。
- 3 取暖

听力：三种原因不对

- 1 蛾子都是绕着灯飞，不是冲向等，而且他们飞的时间也略长了点，要躲敌人早躲开了。
- 2 研究已经发现了，蛾子去找花是因为花放出 CO₂，人工灯和 CO₂ 半毛钱关系都没。
- 3 实际上蛾子更多的是去扑冷光灯的。

In the reading, three theories are given to explain why moths often fly towards artificial lights. However, in the lecture, the speaker rejects these theories and argue that none of them seem convincing.

First, according to the reading passage, when moths see a predator, they often fly away from the predator and fly towards the moon. So moths could have mistakenly thought that artificial lights were coming from the moon and so fly towards these lights. However, in the lecture, the professor asserts that moths often circle around the artificial light and even collide into each other when flying. They also fly much longer than necessary, long after the predator is already gone. So this shows that they are certainly not making their way to the moon.

The second possible theory is that moths take man-made lights as the light from flowers so they fly into them to find nectar. However, the lecturer argues that moths can detect the CO₂ emitted from flowers and are drawn to these flowers. So they fly to the flowers not because of light but because of CO₂. Research shows that a moth can detect the amount of CO₂ around them and know the source and variety of flowers that are nearby. Apparently artificial light does not release any CO₂, so the second theory is also not convincing.

Finally, the reading passage claims that moths fly to artificial light to heat themselves in cold environment. This seems plausible but the professor states that if this theory was rational, moths would be flying to warmer lights more than to colder lights. For instance, they would fly into florescent light much less frequently because florescent light is cold. However, it seems that the moths prefer florescent lights to other kinds of lights.

14

阅读文章说用 GAS 做能源有诸多坏处。

1. 不是绿色能源; 造成温室效应。
2. 开采用的水添加了化学有毒物质, 会污染饮用水体系;
3. 开采时噪音和灯光会影响 LOCAL COMMUNITIES;

讲座教授反驳。

1. 绿色能源风能和太阳能不够; GAS 燃烧产生的温室效应没有想象的那么大; 比煤炭干净,
2. 水可以收集, 放到特殊地方(还是特殊用途。。这里没听清), 埋到很深的地下, 不会影响饮用水;
3. 开采 GAS 会给社区带来就业机会。

答案暂无

15

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^ 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 bats⁴ 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.

16

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 common symptom;
- 【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.

四星级:

1

阅读材料讲反对 national park 将要收门票。理由有三点:

1) 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。

2) 收费会减少大家去公园的兴趣, 去公园的人数将会减少。

3) 会使公园的工作人员多参与有关门票销售, 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。

听力材料中, 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, 对比阅读材料。

1) 教授认为收费会对人们更加公平, 体现在, 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, 但并不是每人都去。所以收费门票可以保证公平。

2) 收费可以更加吸引游人参观。在游人们的心目中, 门票高的公园比门票低的公园更值得去看。

3) 可以让公园的工作人员接触到更多的人, 了解他们的需要和对公园发展的意见等等...

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. 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.

2

Reading: 在北美一个叫 M 的地方发现一个洞穴，里面挖掘出的东西证明已有 20000 年历史，但很多学者对此表示怀疑。

理由 1: 对碳同位素测定出的时间有疑义，测定用的煤可能是从别处运过来的。

理由 2: 20000 年前是冰河期，当时有一座冰川离 M 只有 80miles，但洞中挖掘出的动植物和手工制品需要在温暖条件下存在。

理由 3: 人和动物的活动可能会破坏洞穴，使原本埋在下层的東西翻到上层，让人误解年代较古老的東西是位于上层的。

Speaking: 支持洞穴中的证据

理由 1: (这段没听清) 似乎是说，如果煤是从别处运过来的，会有 sign of erosion，还有 ground water 云云。本文档由老西口托福提供，更新请关注微信: laoxikou

理由 2: 20000 年前确实是冰河期，但冰川是在高海拔形成的，海拔越低，温度越高。在 M 的洞穴处是可能有温暖气候的。

理由 3: 人和动物的活动只能破坏洞穴的上层土壤，洞穴里的东西都是从深的地方挖出来的。

The reading passage challenges a claim that a cave discovered in North America has a history of 20,000 years. However, the lecture supports this claim.

First, the reading argues that carbon dating does not necessarily produce convincing data about the true age of this cave, because the carbon samples used for dating might have originated from somewhere else. However, the professor questions this argument. He says that, if these carbon elements indeed came from other sources, there should have been signs of erosion, or indications in the ground water.(由于机经回忆不详，无法还原更多答案细节，考试时请注意听)

Second, the reading states that the last ice age was about 20,000 years ago. The plants and handicrafts excavated from this cave could not have dated so long ago because they require warm conditions for preservation. However, the professor argues that the cave could have supported a warm condition, because it was located at lower altitudes, and temperatures tended to increase at such altitudes.

Third, the reading points out that human or animal activities over the ages might have moved lower layers of archaeological objects to upper layers, making interpretation of the age of these objects less accurate. However, the lecturer refutes this theory by saying that human or animal activities could only have affected stratifications close to the surface of the soil. Excavation of

the cave was deep beneath the soil, so destruction at that depth was less than possible.

3

一些高中要求学生们每周做两个小时的志愿者。Paragraph 里面说，这样是没有用的，因为：

1 学生们可以取巧，在自己的家长或者祖父母那里干活然后作为汇报，只有自己汇报没有其他东西来证明；

2 会让学生们以后远离志愿者，因为现在是学校要求，他们为了获得回报采取这么做，这让他们觉得做志愿者本身也是意见要有回报，要被要求才能够去做的事情，所以以后就不会喜欢真正无偿的志愿者了；

3 学校的要求是破坏学生的权利(violate students' right)，学校没有权利强迫学生们去这样做。

Lecture 说，paragraph 里面说的是没有道理的，因为：1 学生自己的工作汇报只是检验工作的一部分，我们和学生工作的地方的人联系，专业的机构(authority)还有官方的文件记载(official document of the city)来保证；

2 学生们喜欢作者愿者，比如那些在医院和帮助过小孩子们的学生觉得他们的经历很好(powerful experience)，并激发他们继续做下去(motivate)；

3 学校的要求不是破坏学生权利，如果高中能够要求学生来上数学课，那志愿者作为一门课程为什么就不能够实行呢，学生们在学校上课就要完成学校要求的

Many farms in the US suffer crop damage from hail. Cloud seeding is a common technique used to prevent such damage. Cloud seeding works by dispersing chemicals such as silver iodide into the cloud, turning hail into light snow. Three pieces of evidence in the reading passage prove that cloud seeding is very effective in preventing hail damage to crops. However, the lecture refutes each of them.

First, the lecturer argues that success in lab experiment is not sufficient to prove that cloud seeding is beneficial in reality. Silver iodide not only reduces hail, but also reduces natural phenomenon such as snow and rain, which may lead to drought. This is even worse for the crops.

Second, success in Asia cannot be repeated in other places. Asian cities have a high level of pollution so there are large amounts of particles in the air which react with silver iodide for cloud seeding to work. However, in the US, the skies over farmlands are not polluted and do not have these particles. So cloud seeding is not likely to work well in these regions.

Finally, local study is not convincing either. Indeed local records show that in some places that use cloud seeding, occurrences of hail damage are reduced. But in other places where cloud seeding is not used, there is also a decrease in hail damage. So the improved situation may not be the result of cloud seeding. They may be due to other environmental factors.

4

reading passage: 美国有些 farm 常常受到 hail 的破坏，导致缺水。有一种方法叫 cloud seeding，把碘化银打到天上然后可以使本来接近 freezing 温度的 hail 最后变成 light snow，就不破坏农业了。三个 evidence 能证明：

1. lab experiment
2. results in Asia
3. local study

听力反驳

1. 实验室成功, 现实中未必。因为碘化银不仅能够减少 hail, 还可以减少很多自然现象比如 snow、rain, 这样会导致这些 farm 的 drought 问题, 更不好。
2. 亚洲的情况不能 repeat, 因为都是在亚洲的 city, 而城市污染水平很高, 恰恰 particles 可以在 cloud seeding 时与碘化银发生 reaction, 但是 US 是要在没有污染的农田上空进行, 所以不可靠。
3. 的确本地有些地方的记录表明用了 cloud seeding 技术使得 hail 转化、灾害减少了, 但是不仅在想要减灾的地区, 而且在没有使用该技术的周边地区也发生了。这说明可能是气候因素。

Some high schools require students to participate in volunteer activities for at least 2 hours every week. The reading passage claims that such requirement is not meaningful, while the lecture argues that volunteer work is beneficial to high school students and therefore justified.

Firstly, the reading says that some high school students can easily fulfil this requirement by reporting that they have done some work in places like their grandparents' gardens. There is no way the school can monitor their work. However, the lecturer says that students' own report is only part of the evaluation. The school also checks with relevant local authorities at the students' place of work, asking for official document as proof of the student's record of volunteer service.

Secondly, the reading raises the concern that volunteer work mandated by the school may instill a concept in students' mind that volunteer work is actually tied with some forms of benefits. This may prevent students from participating in volunteer work in the future when there is no such benefit. Yet the lecturer explains that many students who have done some types of volunteer work such as working in the hospital regard such experience as very powerful and rewarding. They feel motivated to continue doing volunteer work in the future.

Finally, according to the reading passage, requiring students to do volunteer work is a violation of student' freedom and rights, which is illegal. The lecturer, however, draws an analogy between volunteer work and academic curricula. He argues that if there is nothing wrong with schools requiring students to take academic courses such as math, then they are not violating any student's right when they demand the student to do some volunteer work.

5

阅读中认为 Venus 基本上不可能 Permanent human presence

1. 阅读中认为 the atmospheric pressure on the Venus' surface is higher than the Earth's。任何 spacecraft 着陆后一小时都会 crush。
2. 没有足够的水和氧气来供人类生存。
3. 云太厚了

听力反驳, 认为可能

1. 即使表面的大气压力很大, 但是 50km above surface 是和地球一样的, 可以建立 floating station 和 balloon 一样。
2. 写作中认为水和氧可以通过化学物质生成, chemical process, 而且 Venus 上面有原材料, 这样就不需要从地球 import 水和氧气。
3. 可以用 solar cell, 因为云层上面有 sunlight and 而且云层也会 reflect sunlight below。这样会有 more than enough electricity.

The reading passage states that it is impossible to establish permanent human presence on Venus, due to significant challenges caused by the planet's hostile surface environment. Yet the

lecturer argues that there are ways to overcome these challenges.

The first challenge is pressure. The atmospheric pressure on the surface of Venus is far greater than on Earth, so any spacecraft that tries to land on Venus for more than one hour would inevitably crush. [s-keygen-aswer-20110108]However, the lecturer argues that 50 meters above the surface of Venus, the atmospheric pressure is similar to that on Earth, so humans can probably establish floating stations above Venus like balloons.

Furthermore, water and oxygen, both essential for human survival, are almost absent from Venus. But the lecturer states that water and oxygen can be produced by chemical process. Venus provides plenty of raw materials to allow such process so there is no need to transport water and oxygen from Earth to Venus.

The final challenge is the dense layer of clouds over Venus, which blocks sunlight, making navigation based on solar power unlikely over Venus. However, the lecturer explains that solar cells can be used effectively because there is plenty of sunlight above the clouds and these clouds also reflect sunlight down below, providing abundant sources of electricity.

6

为了 slow down the global warming 的速度, iron fertilization 是个办法, 但是有很多问题.

1 只能吸收很少的 CARBON DIOXIDE

2 产生永久影响 可能有毒的

3 破坏 ecological balance of ocean

听力

1 实验有用, 第一个月不行, 后面就好啦~

2 有毒的可以停止施肥啊, 会慢慢的减少的。

3 虽然不知是否永久伤害, 但可以试试的, 毕竟对全人类都是好事

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 warning.

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 CO₂ 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 risk.

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.

7

阅读文章的要点：火星有生命。

- 1, 在顯微鏡看火星来的陨石上面有一些 **tube-like** 化石能证明火星有生命存在。
- 2, 在火星上發現一種特殊化合物，跟地球上的一种化合物相似。
- 3, 在火星上找到 **meteorite grains**。

讲座的要点：火星上无生命。

- 1, 用顯微鏡改变了化石的形状和真实构造。化石可能是在为电子显微镜准备样品时弄出来的。
- 2, 留上面的化学物质也可能是火山产生的，不一定从火星来。
- 3, 火星没有地球这边强的磁场，细菌不需要辨别磁场的的能力，所以不能证明细菌是火星来的。

The reading passage presents three pieces of evidence for microscopic life in a meteorite from Mars. However, the lecturer challenges this view, claiming that the evidence is flawed.

First, microscopic image of meteorite fragments show fossils of tube-like organisms which suggests that a primitive form of life may have existed on Mars. However, the lecturer argues that these fossils may have appeared as a result of changes in the meteorite sample's shape and characteristic feature as it was prepared for microscopic scanning.

Second, a chemical compound found on the meteorite is very similar to a chemical compound on Earth called boron (硼), a necessary ingredient for life. Yet this view is contested by the lecturer, who states that this chemical substance does not necessarily originate from Mars. The meteorite could have contained this chemical due to its impact with Earth during period of volcanic activity.

Finally, grains of magnetite were found on the meteorite, resembling those produced by bacteria on Earth (类细菌生命体所产生的磁铁矿颗粒), which can be taken as signs of biological activity on Mars. However, the lecturer says that compared with Earth, the magnetic field on Mars is too weak, so it's unlikely that these grains of magnetite were used by microbes on Mars to follow its magnetic fields.

8

Passage 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：

- 【1】有一种细菌可以吃鱼的排泄物，这种细菌会打出来
- 【2】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

The reading passage criticizes fish farms for causing a number of problems to the local environment. However, in the lecture, the professor argues that solutions have already been found to address each problem.

The first problem is that fish raised in fish farms may produce large quantities of by-products and wastes that may contaminate the surrounding water. In the lecture, the professor points out that a kind of bacteria (也可能是 marine animal) has been introduced in fish farms to effectively break down (或 eat) the waste.

The second problem is that when the fish escape from the farms and breed with their wild relatives, they could produce offspring with genetic weakness and low viability. However, according to the lecture, domestication has made fish in the farms genetically different, and their reproductive ability much lower than that of the wild fish, so successful breeding for the escaped fish in the wild is highly unlikely.

The third problem concerns the overconsumption of freshwater resources in fish farms. To address this problem, the lecture says, scientists have invented a water recycling system, in which water is continuously filtered and recycled so the amount of water needed to run a large-scale fish farm is minimized. Furthermore, a type of plant called () can be grown in salt water to help with the cleaning process.

9

passage 讲了三种可能的理论来解释一次物种大灭绝, 1. sea level decline 造成 coast living 灭绝。

2. cool climate, 主要是火山活动造成的 SO₂ 增多, 导致地球变冷。

3. asteroid strikes, 产生的 crater 使植物得不到足够的 sunshine, 也是恐龙灭绝的原因。

listening 里的 professor 进行一点一点的否决:

1. 她说 sea level 在那个时候是 fluctuate, 但是很 gradual, 所以对 coast living 造不成影响因为它们能适应环境的变化。

2. SO₂ 虽然能使地球变冷, 但是大气中的 SO₂ 不那么多, 而且还为变成酸雨降到地面上。

3. asteroid 撞击地球是在 12 million year ago (好像是, 不太确定没在作文里写), 在生物大灭绝之前发生, 和这次没有任何关系。

The reading passage present three theories as likely explanations for the first mass extinction of species on Earth, while the lecture rejects these theories as unfounded.

The first theory is that declining sea levels caused the extinction of coastal living and eventually mass extinction of all species. However, the lecturer suggests that the sea level fluctuation was a gradual process, so coastal lives should be able to adapt to such change. This theory, therefore, is not valid because it does not explain why the mass extinction was so rapid.

The second theory attributes the mass extinction to volcanic activities which produce excessive amount of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in Earth's atmosphere and subsequently initiated a drop in global temperature. Yet the lecturer argues that the increase in SO₂ levels was not so significant, and that any increased amount would eventually fall back to the ground in the form of acid rain.

The third theory links the mass extinction to an asteroid impact. A giant crater was formed and the dust and debris from such impact blocked the sunlight, causing plants and animals to die out. However, the lecturer points out that a possible asteroid impact was recorded around 12 million years ago, which came too early to have been the cause of extinction.

10

阅读文章 deep-sea mining

1. 论述 mining 的 metal 是适合的
2. 论述 metal 的污染问题 OT
3. 论述 mining 的管制法制问题

讲座反驳:

1. volcanic mining 出来的 metal 不一定 available, 目前的技术不够好, collect and transportation 技术都不好
2. 即是 metal 只污染 2 公里以内的, 但是污物会 drift back 回? 动物还是会受影响
3. 虽然现在很多 law 管制, 而 coast 属于某一个国家。international agency & law 只对公海有效, 对 coast 无效吧。

The reading passage supports deep-sea mining for minerals near volcanic vents while the lecture raises doubts about such practice. The speaker argues that the benefits mentioned in the reading overlook several important concerns.

First, the reading passage states that there are abundant mineral resources that could be exploited near volcanic vents. However, the lecturer says that these minerals may not be easily available because currently the technology needed for separating and transporting the minerals is not sufficiently developed.

Second, according to the reading passage, deep-sea mining is environmentally safe because the mining site is considerably far away from the shore. Yet the lecturer argues that contamination could spread over a large area of the ocean because contaminating minerals could drift a long way. Some of the contaminants may even move back to the volcanic vent, endangering the animal species that inhabit there.

Finally, the reading passage mentions that international laws and agencies can help to ensure the safe running of mining facilities and prevent accidents, to which the lecturer expressed his doubts. He points out that many deep-sea mining facilities are operated off the coast that belongs to a particular country, in which case international laws and agencies are not applicable because they only govern international sea waters.

11

阅读讲苏格兰 Hill forts 的石头好像曾经温度很高融化过(vitrified), 3 个原因:

1. 可能与宗教活动有关;
2. 当时的人不小心用火烧发现的;
3. 人们有意为之, 因为 vitrified 后更坚固。

教授反驳:

1. 不可能是宗教仪式造成(反对第一个观点说到了这种 religious 已经被 wipe out 了), 他们不会用长草的城堡
2. 不可能被袭击着火造成的, 因为温度不够高, 而且燃烧时间不够长, 石头不会融化。
3. 不可能是建筑师为了使城堡更坚固弄的, 虽然建筑师想让城堡坚固,,, 之后好像还听到什么有弹性(太紧会 brittle, 建的时候都会 loose 一些)

Hill forts in Scotland are stone structures built on higher grounds. Many of these hillforts are vitrified forts, whose stone walls seem to have been subjected to intense heat. The reading passage proposes three theories to explain the causes of vitrification, while the lecturer refutes each of these theories.

First, the reading suggests that vitrification might have been part of a religious or ceremonial ritual. Fort builders might have believed that vitrification could bring them magical powers. However, the lecturer argues that the forts were mostly built during a time when christianity was the dominant religion. It did not believe in the power of vitrification. Other religions that might have had this belief had already been wiped out. (此处各种版本机经回忆均不够明确，考试时请注意听)

Second, the reading considers that vitrified forts may have been the product of battles in which enemies used fire weapons. These weapons set fire to the wooden beams on top of the forts, vitrifying the stones beneath them. Yet the lecturer explains that in order for vitrification to take place, sustained burning at a temperature of over 1000 degrees is required. Burning wood can never reach that temperature. Nor does the fire last long enough.

Finally, according to the reading, fort builders might have purposefully vitrified the forts in order to strengthen the walls. From the lecturer's point of view, however, this is not likely because vitrified stones are very brittle, so vitrification actually weakens the structure.

12

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**。机经更新请关注微信：laoxikou

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.

13

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。

2 没花没食物。

3 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.

三星级

1

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

1. imported species may do harm to local ecosystem
2. 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，对得很工整：

1. 农作物引入是一个好事情（imported species doesn't always do harm to local ecosystem, 以 agriculture 为例）
2. 对于资源的破坏要取决于各地的情况，一种叫 Cane toad 的动物（reading 中的例子）引入以后帮助了 Florida 消除害虫（imported species doesn't always destroy the useful aspects of local species, it depends on local circumstance. 以 Florida 引进的 toad 为例。）
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（imported species adds the local economic burden, it depends on local circumstance. 以 Mesquite imported into Africa 为例， food and firewood.）

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 may 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. 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.

2

阅读是说 有个作家 xx 说中国人在 between 1421 年 and 1423 年去过 America。

第一段大概是在说 Bimix 上面有 markings, 是 Chinese 弄的。

第二段大概是在说在 coast land 还是哪里发现了石头的 anchors, 说是中国人在哪里弄的。

第三段是在说在某个岛上面有个 stone tower, 有点像 lighthouse, 说是中国人搞的, 然后 Chinese sailor could raise and xx platform for repair damaged boats.

听力讲座：教授说怀疑中国人没到过 America, no evidence to show Chinese came to America 在 1421-1423 年

第一说那些 marking 是 natural formation, 不是人为的 marking, 只是像人为的。说 geologist 看的话一眼就可以看出是天然行程的。

第二说那些 anchor 也不一定是中国人, 因为在那个时候, anchor 已经用了好久在航海了, 不只一个国家用锚。

第三是说那个岛上的 tower 不是中式建筑, 看起来是 England 建筑, 说那个岛原来是一个 England 的 owner 的, 这个 lighthouse 更像是 England 建筑。

The reading passage provides three pieces of evidence to support author Gavin Menzies's claim that it was Chinese who first visited the Americas. However, the lecturer dismisses this claim as unfounded.

First, as to the markings resembling Chinese characters discovered on a rock on Bimini Road, the lecturer argues that these markings are natural formation rather than human engraving. It looks as if they were carved by humans but a closer examination by geologists would immediately reveal that they are formed by natural forces.

Second, regarding the donut-like anchor found off the Coast of Bimini, which seems to be made by Chinese, the speaker suggests that this does not necessarily mean Chinese had been there first, because similar anchors had long been used in navigation by many other countries.

Finally, the lecture refuses to view the stone towers on Bimini Island as evidence of the arrival of Chinese sailors earlier than others. He points out that although these towers look like a Chinese lighthouse from a distance, they are in fact built in an English architectural style. Furthermore, carbon dating technique has indicated that the construction by Chinese sailors took place much later than the 15th century.

3

阅读材料就是在 Ghost Ranch 发现了一群恐龙化石，(the explanation of the death of a herd of dinosaurs found in Mexico.) 同一时间死的。然后给出了三个可能的原因：

1. 掉进泥沼出不来死的 (they may be stuck in the mud and can't escape)
2. 是毒死的，水塘有毒 (they may have been poisoned to death since there are poisonous chemicals found in their body.)
3. 是被洪水淹死的。(sudden flood. because the skeleton of the dinosaurs remain complete.)

听力教授就对三个论点分别质疑并给出证据。

1. if they are stuck in the mud, they...(forgotten)...
- 2, the remains of the fish is found. so the water won't be poisonous.
- 3, the pose of their death body indicates that the death may have happened before the flood.

Some dinosaur fossils were discovered in Ghost Ranch which, according to the reading passage, could explain the death of a herd of dinosaurs in that area. Three possible hypotheses were given as to why these dinosaurs died, but the lecturer challenges these explanations.

The first hypothesis is that the dinosaurs may have been stuck in the mud and eventually died there because they could not escape. This theory was supported by evidence that mud was found around the bones. However, the lecturer argues that if the dinosaurs did indeed die stuck in the mud, their bones found at the site would have been found lying down instead of standing up.

The second hypothesis is that the dinosaurs died after drinking poisoned water since there were poisonous chemicals found in their bodies. However, the lecturer points to the remains of fish also found in the same site, arguing that these fish showed no signs of being poisoned, indicating that poisoned water may not have been the cause of death.

The last hypothesis is a sudden flood which had drowned the dinosaurs to death. This is

supported by evidence that the skeleton of the dinosaurs remained complete. The opposing evidence, however, is that the dinosaurs appeared to have died with their necks curved inward. This posture indicates that their death occurred before the flood.

4

阅读材料观点：采取措施使 **tortoises** 数量增长

1. 种植一种 **pine trees** 保护这种龟的栖息地。
2. 将研究中心繁育的龟 **release to wild environment**。
3. 将这种龟 **reintroduce to** 一些原本没有这种龟的地方去。

听力逐一反驳：三种方法不现实

1. 种植 **pine trees** 会使得龟赖以生存的草得不到足够的阳光而长不好，因而会影响龟的数量。
2. 研究中心繁育的龟不能适应野外的环境。在实验室中病了有人治，但野外没人给它们治。还有就是这种龟可能会传播疾病给野生龟。
3. 这种龟有一种习惯，总是要返回原来的栖息地，所以即使把它们带到新环境，它们也会想办法回原来的栖息地，这会使它们在回家的途中面临更多的 **risks**，比如说在 **busy road** 被汽车撞死。

Gopher tortoises are listed as an endangered species in the United States. The reading passage introduces three measures that are expected to help restore the gopher tortoise population. However, the lecture rejects each of the measures as unlikely to succeed.

The first measure mentioned in the reading is the conservation of longleaf forest, a vital habitat for gopher tortoises. However, the lecturer argues that the abundance of longleaf pine trees may actually have a negative impact on the ecosystem, because they block the sunlight that is necessary for the growth of a type of grass that gopher tortoises depend on.

The second measure is to bring young gopher tortoises to research laboratories where they are fed and their disease is cured, before releasing them to the wild. However, the lecturer considers this as a risky practice because gopher tortoises brought up in laboratory environment is more susceptible to diseases when they are released into the wild, and these diseases may spread very quickly among the tortoise population.

The third method is to translocate gopher tortoises to other carefully selected places. The lecture rejects this measure as even more dangerous. Gopher tortoise, the professor argues, have a strong homing instinct and will try to return to their original habitat no matter where they are taken. On their way back, they may run into a series of risks, like being run over by a car while they try to cross a busy road.

5

阅读文章的要点：睡眠的作用

1. 睡眠让人加强记忆，睡眠越多，记忆越好。
2. 睡眠让人恢复能量，比如一些动物晚上捕食，白天就要睡觉。
3. 睡眠可以排毒，脑细胞会破坏，通过睡眠恢复。

讲座的要点：对睡眠作用的反驳。

1. 睡眠根本就不能对记忆有好处，有的人睡着的时候根本不想白天发生的事情。
2. 不只是睡眠才能够储存能量，简简单单休息一下但是醒着的也可以储存能量。
3. 排毒这个说法太特殊了，是特例，不具有普遍性，因为如果你几天没睡了，然后去补一个很长

的觉，那这种情况才会排毒，而且只排一点点，还不是全部。这个例子太极端，专家根本就不能根据这种特例来下结论，所以排毒这个功能也是不对的。

The lecture and the reading passage both address the question why humans need sleep. The reading proposes three theories to explain the purpose of sleep, but the lecture throws doubts on each of them.

The first theory is that people need sleep in order to organize and consolidate information that has been acquired during the day. The reading cites REM as evidence of this theory because people's brains are so active during REM sleep. However, the speaker argues that sleep may not be essential for memory, because some people don't think about their daytime memories during sleep. They don't show REM either.

The second theory suggests that sleep is needed for revitalizing energy, as is illustrated by some nocturnal animals which prey during the night and sleep during the day. Yet the lecturer states that to restore energy, one simply needs to rest awake. So restoration may not be an essential function of sleep.

Thirdly, some experiments have shown that sleep helps to remove toxins that have been accumulated in the body so damaged brain cells can be repaired. However, the lecturer points out that these experiment results may not be valid, because they are based on extreme cases, in which subjects are kept awake for several days before being allowed to sleep.

6

reading passage: 说一种叫 T.rex 的恐龙可能是不会跑的，原因有三个：

1. 体积太大体重太重，如果跑太远，一旦跌倒的话，就会有致命的危险。
2. T.rex 的腿又细又长。而跑的时候肌肉会对骨头产生很大的力量，而又细有长的骨头难以支撑这种力量，跑久了会断掉；
3. 根据计算，如果 T.rex 这种 size 的恐龙要跑的话，体重的分布应该是：86%的体重都在腿部。而 T.rex 的体重分布不符合这个计算结果。

Listening 段子说：这三个理由都很容易被 challenge。

1. 首先，摔倒时有致命的危险并不意味着这种动物就一定不会跑。举例子，比如猴子，也可能在树之间荡的时候摔下来也有致命危险，但他们还是会这样去荡，因为这是一种生存需要。像 T.rex 这种 predator，会跑带来的好处是很明显的，有益于其捕猎。由于收益大于风险，因此 T.rex 很可能还是会跑的。
2. 腿很细、很高的动物不一定不会跑。事实证明，很多现代动物，如马，虽然腿很细但都能跑。原因是他们会通过调整跑步姿势和方式来降低肌肉对骨头的冲击力。比如，马每跑一下他们的小步子都很小，然后他们会不断重复这样的小步子从而向前跑动。
3. reading passage 的计算是基于假想的 T.rex 的样子，很多参数不一定是对的。比如，如果改变一些假设(比如 T.rex 的内部器官的体积、跑步的时候是否 lean forward，是否 hold their back straight)，可能算出来的结果是反的，是可以支持“T.rex 是能够跑步的”这一结论。

The lecture throws doubts over the claim made in the reading passage that T.rex was not able to run. It challenges the three pieces of evidence presented in the reading passage.

The first point in the reading is that T. rex had such a huge body that if it could run, then when it fell, the danger could be fatal. However, the lecturer argues that such risk was much less than

the benefit that T. rex could gain from the ability to run, because it would enable T. rex to chase its prey, a skill needed for survival. This applies to many other animals, for example the monkey, which would swing from tree to tree at the risk of getting fatally hurt if it drops to the ground.

The second point in the reading is that T. rex had long and thin legs, which were not strong enough to sustain the force imposed on them when T. rex was running. The lecturer refutes this argument, using the example of modern day animals such as horses, which had thin legs but are still fast runners. The horse is able to adjust its running postures to minimize impact on its bones. It does so by making small steps and repeating them fast in order to move forward.

The third point is that it is calculated that in order to run, a T. rex would have 86% of its body weight spread among its legs, which was not possible. But the lecture points out that this calculation is based on a hypothetical model of T. rex. Under this model, many parameters could be wrong. We could draw a totally opposite conclusion if some of the parameters were changed, such as the size of T. rex's internal organs, or the posture of its body when it was running.

7

Whale' beaching behavior 的原因。

1. sickness 鲸鱼生病了，导致不能辨别方向
2. military ships' sonar 太强大，干扰了鲸鱼的定位系统
3. earth's magnetic field changing before earthquake.

听力反驳。

1. 从尸体没发现鲸鱼在搁浅时身体有毛病...
2. 船的声纳是 mid-frequency, 但是 whale 是 low-frequency, 所以不存在影响
3. 很多 whale 发现的时候并没有 earthquake. 诚然有同时存在的情况，但是可能只是巧合，因为搁浅并不一定总有地震，同样地震时并不总发生搁浅。

The reading passage discusses why a whale sometimes strands itself on the beach. It attributes whales' beaching behavior to three possible causes, but the lecturer does not believe any of these causes to be true.

First, the lecturer says that disorientation caused by sickness could not have been the cause of whales' beaching behavior, because when beached whales were discovered and their bodies were examined, people found that their bodies did not show any signs of disease or illness, indicating that the whales must have been healthy before they were stranded.

Second, the lecturer argues that although military ships do emit powerful sonar signals, they are unlikely to disrupt whales' navigation system. This is because the ship's sonar uses mid-frequency sound while whales use low-frequency sound for navigation, so military sonar could not have been the cause of whale stranding.

Last, the earth's magnetic field change, from the lecturer's point of view, is unlikely to be the real cause either. Many whales are stranded at a time when there's no earthquake. Even if there are cases when stranding follows an earthquake, the lecturer argues that this may only be a coincidence.

8

【阅读】Mayan 文化 collapse 的原因:

dry period 因为某次严重干旱

writing system 在那个时候断裂了, 因为干旱人移到其他地方 cities were abandoned

其他古代美洲文明如 Anasazi 很多都是因为干旱消失的

听力:

1 玛雅地区每 200 年就干旱一次, shells 分布在广大地区是因为当时湖水干涸, 玛雅既然以前没事, 这次都应该能度过这次干旱。

2 因为当时玛雅地区与其他地区常有战争, 战胜者会将玛雅地区中会写字的 educated people 带走, 导致写作系统的 breakage

3 他们有很好的 water system, 玛雅有很好的水存储系统名可以存储 1.5 年的水所以干旱不是问题。

The Reading lists three reasons for the collapse of Mayan culture. However, the professor in the lecture thinks that none of the these explanations is adequate.

First of all, the reading suggests that the collapse was caused by extreme drought. However, the professor in the lecture claims that the fact that shells were found scattered over large stretches of land indicates that the Mayan region suffered drought every 200 years, since Maya survived previous droughts, it should not have had any problem coming out of this drought unaffected.

Secondly, the reading indicates that the writing system was disrupted and the cities were abandoned because many people moved elsewhere because of severe drought. However, the professor in the lecture refutes by saying that the Maya was at war with its neighboring regions at that time and victors always took away educated people who were able to write, causing a breakage in the writing system.

Thirdly, the reading contends that many ancient American civilization disappears because of drought. However, the professor in the lecture says that the Mayan people had excellent water system which can store up water that could sustain the Mayan people for up to 15 years, so water couldn't have been a problem for them.

9

讲 red rain 在 Indian Karele(好像是这么拼)

READING

文章写有三个 theories,

第 1 个是 comet theory, 说有人说听到巨响, 所以有可能是这样, 那些红雨其实是陨石碎片

第 2 个可能是说是红色的沙子, 从 north africa/abardia(拼的似乎不对) 吹来的

第 3 个可能是 chilen(拼的不对, 应该是苔藓植物的一种) spores, 因为这种 spores 在 karele 附近都是红色的, 而且有很大产量, 所以非常非常有可能是因为这个原因

听力反对

教授反驳了三个观点, 原因如下

1. 过去 100 年里一共下了 3 次红雨, 3 次陨石在同一个地方是 very rare.

2.the red dust from deserts are contained a lot of chemical elements, such as Iron and phosphorus, 但是那种雨里这些化学物质的含量是 very small of amount

所以也不可能

3 那种 spores 也不太可能, 讲了他们的 LIFE CIRCLE 说如果他们同时进入 reproductive phase 才能释放 spores, 所以同时进入这个 Phase 的几率也基本等于 0

The reading passage proposes three theories as to what caused the red rain phenomenon witnessed in the southern Indian state of Kerala. The lecturer, however, rejects each theory as invalid.

First, the lecturer discredits the comet theory as a possible explanation for the colored rain. He explains that three occurrences of red rain were reported in Kerala during the past 100 years. If each time it was caused by a comet hitting the earth, there would have been three meteor explosions in or near Kerala. The chances of this happening are extremely rare.

Second, the lecturer argues that sand dusts from the deserts of Arabia could not have been the cause of the red rain either. He explains that the dust clouds from that region contained great quantities of elements such as iron and phosphorus. However, chemical analysis of the rainwater showed only small amounts of these elements.

Finally, the possibility of spore proliferation causing the red rain is also ruled out by the lecturer. The widespread growth of lichens could spread red spores into the atmosphere. However, for these lichen to release their spores in large quantities and simultaneously, it is necessary for them to enter their reproductive phase at about the same time, which is quite improbable, because the life circle of lichen is very short.

10

阅读 Oppose the law that prohibits importing. Buying, selling the non-native species in U.S

1, people fear that their pets will be taken away by authorities

2. It is expensive to implement the law because government has to spend a lot on the study of nonnative animals

3. 非本土物种可能不会造成威胁, 比如 Belgian rabbits are nonnative , but it will not establish in the northeast of U.S because the weather is really cold

听力反对

1. 法律禁止买卖, 但不会拿走人们现在的宠物。现在的宠物是国内的, 不在禁止范围。E.g. one person has tropical fish; the fish will not be taken away, but the owner cannot buy the non-native tropical fish in the future

2. 非本土物种造成的破坏更加大, 是不可估计的损失; 比如 Florida 的一种蛇 Burmese Python (Google 来的, 有幻灯片显示拼写)

3. 本土物种会造成威胁, 破坏当地物种。Belgian rabbits carry Myxoma virus (Google 来的, 有幻灯片显示拼写) They kill a lot of native animals and kill almost 99% of native rabbits.

The reading passage opposes a law in the U.S. that prohibits the importation and sales of non-native species, while the lecture defends such law as justified.

First, the reading states that many pet owners fear that, under this law, the exotic animals they keep in their home will be taken away by authorities. However, the lecturer reassures that the law only prohibits the trading of non-native species, it does not govern the current possession of exotic pets by private citizens. For example, if a person owns an exotic tropical fish now, it will not be taken away. The pet owner is only prohibited from buying any new exotic fish in the

future.

Second, the reading points out that it is extremely costly to implement the law because the government has to invest huge amounts of fund on the study of non-native animals. However, the lecturer argues that compared with this cost, the damage that non-native animals may bring to the local ecosystem is far more severe and also irreversible. For example, the declines in several native species in Florida have been linked to the presence of invasive Burmese pythons.

Finally, according to the reading, non-native species may not pose a significant threat because it's difficult for new species to establish themselves in a new ecosystem. Yet the lecturer cites the Belgian rabbits as a highly invasive species that has caused great damage, because they carry Myxoma virus, which almost caused the extinction of native rabbits.

11

reading 谈到了 deer 的角的三种 function

1. 散热

2. keep from predator

3; male 用来表示他们 predominant

讲座说不对，

1. deer 夏天过后它们的角还在 grow 呢； cold 的地方还 grow 呢；有些 warm 的地方 deer 的角偏小， cold 的地方它的角偏大，所以不是用来散热的啊。

2. 不对，如果是防 predator 呢，那 female 咋不长呢。还有啊，在有些地方 deer 是 kick 击退 wolf 的啊

3. 不对，两个 deer confront each other, 发出 song 来传达信息，然后其中一只 deer walk around, 没有 clear 的迹象表明是角比较小的 deer walk around 了啊

The lecture challenges ideas presented in the reading passage regarding the functions of deer antlers.

The first function of antlers, according to the reading passage, is to assist deer to lose heat. However, the lecturer argues that the antlers of deer continue to grow even after summer is gone, indicating that they may not be used for heat loss. Besides, in places where temperature is higher, the antlers of deer seem to be smaller, further disproving this "heat loss" theory.

Secondly, the reading states that antlers may be used for self-defense against predators. This theory is also refuted by the lecture. The speaker argues that if antlers were used for self-protection, then we would have seen female deer also growing antlers because they are the ones protecting their young. Furthermore, we often see deer kicking with their front legs, rather than fighting with their antlers, when they are attacked by wolves.

Finally, antlers may be used to battle other males for dominance. A deer that has larger antlers in a combat will be seen as a superior one. Yet the speaker argues that often when two male deer confront each other, they use other tactics such as grunting, or walking around each other, to determine who is stronger. In some cases, it is the deer with larger antlers that go away.

12

阅读:

将古代 (L 开头单词) 的 **cave painting**。给了好大一幅马的话, 说画这些洞穴壁画是跟 **hunting** 有关。

【1】画的这些动物比较大, 还有一些箭的图案, 受伤的动物, 都是他们打猎的动物。

【2】壁画中有些人型动物头得图案, 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】说是为了预祝他们打猎可以成功。

听力讲座:

Lecture 里教授提出质疑。

【1】画里面还有很多他们不捕捉的小动物, 比如说 **cat**, 也有一些没有箭头, 也没有受伤的动物, 所以不一定跟打猎有关

【2】他们除了用 **animal heads** 伪装自己打猎以外, 这个 **heads** 还有其他用途。

【3】好像跟神有关了, 听的时候听懂了, 结果写完上面 2 点, 发现这点记不是很清楚了, 杯具啊!!!!

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. 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.

13

Topic Great Zimbabwe 的三个作用。

阅读

1. 是储存粮食, **cattle**。For storing grain and cattle

2. **gold mining** 那底下有好多矿物啥的。There is a large quantity of minerals beneath the Great Zimbabwe.

3. **Observatory**

听力反对

1. 只是看起来像是 grain storage, 里面都没有 grain;
2. thanks to carbon radiation detecting (好像是这个) 它底下是有矿什么的, 但是那些人并不知道; (综合写作第二点反驳好像有说挖矿手艺在这塔之后才出现所以时间上不对) Although there are minerals underneath the structure, people back then did not know it; plus, people mastered the mining technology only after the Great XXX was constructed.
3. 观天文用的 tower, 他们 design 的时候会有特定的 angle 和 distance, 但是这个经过勘察, 它不符合他们天文塔的标准。Towers for observing stars require specific angles and distance, however, this Great XXX does not meet such requirements.

Modern scientific examination shows that none of the traditional theories in the reading about the purpose of the Great Zimbabwe are viable. The lecture gives the following arguments.

First, the great tower looks like a grain storage bin, but only viewed from the outside. There is too little open space inside for the tower to serve as a grain storage facility. Besides, if it had been used for grain storage, we would expect to find small pieces of grain on the floors or walls, but no traces of grains were found anywhere in the tower.

Next, although there is a great gold deposit in the Great Zimbabwe region, radio carbon dating indicates that the mines were not built until after Great Zimbabwe was founded. So the people who built the Great Zimbabwe probably did not know that gold was located in the area until they had already settled there.

Finally, ancient astronomical observatories had very special designs. The angles and distances between various structures helped people make specific observations of stars. However, at Great Zimbabwe, the angles and distances between the structures do not seem to be designed for any astronomical observation.

14

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。这两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。

The "Pearl Poet" is the name given to the author of a number of great poems including the poem "Pearl", which were written in the Middle Ages and are currently held in a British library. However, there is controversy over the true identity of the "Pearl Poet". The reading passage proposes three theories, all of which are refuted by the lecturer.

The first theory is that the poems were written by John Massey because his handwriting appears to be the same as the handwriting in Pearl. However, the lecture argues that this similarity does not necessarily mean that their authors are the same person because the existing manuscript of the poems might be a copy of their original work by the same copyist.

Another theory in the reading holds that a man called Hugh may have authored the poems since Pearl and many of Hugh's poems share similar themes and writing styles. However, the lecturer rejects this view by pointing out that the dialects used in Pearl and in Hugh's work are completely different.

The third theory proposed in the reading is that Pearl is composed collectively by a number of different authors rather than by only one person. This theory is also refuted by the lecturer, who argues that the poems feature the same uncommon vocabulary that are repeatedly used, so the poems should have been written by the same person.

15

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

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】**Anasazi** 的文明消逝的非常突然 **with no notice**, 并且 **in a short time**, 说明不是一般的文明衰落的原因。

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:

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。

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。(这一点没听好)

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。