J2TOEFL 2015 7/11+12 機經預測口說寫作 小範圍

台灣新托福考試日期一覽表

機經常見問題 FAQ (使用前請仔細閱讀,方能事半功倍)

1. 機經JJ是甚麼?

目前托福考試是有題庫在重複出現的情況。而同學上考場後,回來在網上分享考試的內容,就是機經。

而亞洲、歐美有各自的題庫,亞洲通常是考舊的機經題(也就是前一年左右<u>歐美</u>的考題),歐美通常是考新題。例如:2013 年 01 月13日 亞洲(含台灣)考試閱讀部分即重複 2011年12月09日歐美考題。

同學上機考試後,在網路上經驗的資料,即為機經, 目前亞洲(含台灣)的考試通常都是重複歐美或亞洲區的考題, 大約是前一年左右,歐美通常是新考題。

2. 機經如何使用?

由於考試內容的關係,機經使用大致上分兩部分有不同使用方法:

閱讀、聽力部分:

藉由J2TOEFL獨家補充字彙及資訊,熟悉不認識的單字及概念, 例如20120706北美閱讀其中一篇是Milankovitch hypothesis, 不熟的同學即可先對此學說有一些認識,考試碰到時再仔細閱讀內容。

口說、寫作部分:

口說一二題一定要練到考試能夠第一反應, 內容必須豐富,言之有物,以及不斷計時練習到滾瓜爛熟為止。 獨立寫作也一定要挑幾篇寫完整篇,並由專人批改,才能達到練習的效果。

3. 甚麼時候看機經 Ⅱ 最好?

考前兩至三個月應該就要把口說與寫作機經都先練過一遍,當做<u>題庫</u>來練習。 考前兩個月時,把聽力與閱讀機經快速看過一遍,增加背景知識。 上過 J2TOEFL 機經班的同學建議留二到三個禮拜複習點題內容及<mark>真題</mark>題目答案。

4. 什麽是拼盤?

從兩套題中各選取閱讀、聽力、口語或寫作部分,拼凑成一套完整的題目就是拼盤(E.g.2010年11月27日為北美09.02.21(R/W)+北美09.06.20(S/L)),有時候也會出現舊題和新題的拼盤(E.g.2011年2月20日托福機經為北美09.09.20(R/S)+新題)。

2013年開始拼盤又分的更細,以往的閱讀出題重複一套三篇文章,2013年開始 出現三篇文章都來自不同套題,聽力 2 Converstations+4 lectures 也都來自不同 的六套題,增加命中困難,真題方能幫助同學獲得高分。

[2TOEFL 全新「考前機經衝刺班」正式開班!

SPEAKING

Task 1

- 1. If you had many assignments and projects at the same time, what would you do to finish them in time? 20140628CN
- 2. Your university will sponsor one of the following activities for students, which way do you think is the best to establish a new friendship and solidarity among students?
- a) outdoor camping night
- b) music festival
- c) computer game competition
- 3. Imagine you have to give up watching TV for a month. What would be the most difficult thing?
- 4. Describe a special gift that you gave to a friend and explain why is it special/important?
- 5. What is the biggest challenge for university students?
- 6. the biggest challenge for university students. 20141206NA
- 7. advantages and/or disadvantages of the students for the evaluation of professor at the end of semester 20121014CN
- 8. If you had a chance to go to the moon, would you go? Give reasons and details in your response. 20130713CN
- 9. What is your favorite outdoor place to do exercise on a nice day? 20091101CN

- 10. Your friend is coming to study in a college in your country and is worried about the tuitions. What is your suggestion? 20141004NA
- 11. Some universities have decided to force students who cheat at school to leave the school. Do you think it is a good idea? What are the advantages and disadvantages?
- 12. If you had a chance to teach a lesson in the community, which of the following would you choose? Photography/ how to start a small business/ public speaking. 20140111NA
- 13. A group is trying to protect the environment. What is your advice? 20121214NA
- 14. Which of the following library jobs do you prefer? Help find books in computers/teach (read for) children/ shelf books 20131214NA
- 15. Describe the most important development of your country in the past 20(/25?) years. 20090227NA
- 16. If a foreigner came visit your country and you don't know their culture and climate, what tips would you give him or her? 20130810NA
- 17. Talk about an object, tool, or piece of equipment that you depend on in your daily life. Explain how it makes your life easier. 20110220CN

18. 20130531NA

If you had a chance to do volunteer activity for local primary school, which of the following would you choose?

- a. Play games with kids
- b. Make a speech (about your interests, specialties)

- c. Help their homework
- 19. Some people like to work or study in new places. What are the advantages of working or studying in new places? 20130928NA
- 20. If you had chance to learn a new form of art, what would you choose? Sculpture, portrait, or landscape. 20130322NA
- 21. Your friend is studying in a business school but wants to change to a university to study music. What is your opinion and why? 20130308NA
- 22. Which campus improvement do you suggest your school to invest in: swimming pool, cafeteria or dormitory? 20131011NA
- 23. Some schools require students to take part in community service activities after school. Which of the following do you think is the best activity for students? 1. Planting flowers in the community 2.Doing cleaning-ups in the garden 3. Recycling waste. 20141221CN
- 24. Choose one part-time job from the university: lab assistant, campus tour guide or a librarian? 20131019NA
- 25. Which of the following volunteer work would you choose? Assist students in studying/ teach elders how to read/ help elders' transportation 20130427NA
- 26. Which of the following extracurricular activity benefits the children the most? Sports/music/painting 20130126NA
- 27. A job that pays a lot but you have to go on business trips often or a job that pays little but do not have to go on business trips often. 20130126NA

- 28. If you had a chance to teach some children a program, which of the following would you choose? Recycling program/cooking/ growing plants 20121201NA
- 29. If you had a chance to visit a work place, which of the following would you choose? Science lab/ business office/ TV studio? 20130412NA
- 30. Which of the following brings you more pleasure? Spending time with friends/studying by yourself/doing sports? Explain why in details. 20130302NA
- 31. What are some important effects of the worldwide availability of Internet on modern people's life? 20100313CN
- 32. Talk about one thing important you learned in your childhood and why was it important? 20090403NA
- 33. Describe one way you like to help you relax 20090307CN
- 34. Parents now give more pressure to their kids on education than in the past. 20130928SA
- 35. 20110709CN Which of the following three careers do you think is the most important?
 - a. primary school teacher
 - b. artist
 - c. nurse
- 36. Name one thing that you can do to protect the environment and save the planet. 20100723NA

- 37. Which of the following do you think it's the best way to get to know a new school, joining a one-day campus tour, spending a weekend on the campus play field or auditing lectures? 20130608NA
- 38. Your friend has received lots of money, what would you suggest him/her to do? 20120608NA
- 39. V1: Some people like to eat at home while others like to eat in the restaurant. Which do you prefer and why? 20130223NA V2: Advantages and disadvantages of eating in a fast-food restaurant.
- 40. Describe which kind of skills you are good at and why it's important to you? 20080119CN
- 41. Which of the following three subjects would you choose to learn? Math, painting, science. Explain what you want to learn from this subject. 20121103NA
- 42. In order to run a successful business, a person needs to be friendly and outgoing. 20130907NA
- 43. Talk about an important day in your life and why is important? 20101031CN
- 44. What food would you recommend when people come to your country? 20110320CN
- 45. Your favorite time of a year. 20080105CN
- 46. A skill you have already learned and want to improve. Describe what you would do to improve the skill. 20110619CN

- 47. Talk about a time when someone (your friends, family or teachers) gave you advice to solve the problem. 20100117CN
- 48. 有 3 個教育方法,哪種對學生更有益,1 去有意義的地方實地考察旅行,2 給每個學生專門的家教指導;3,找本地領導人做演講 20130215NA
- 49. Describe why organizing time is challenging for university students and why it is important. 20110925CN
- 50. Your favorite place in the city. 20100613CN
- 51. which of the following activities would you do with friends rather than alone? Taking a walk, watching a movie, or traveling. 20131116NA
- 52. Your friend has a unhealthy diet habit. What suggestion would you give him/her to have a healthy diet habit? 20131122NA
- 53. Your friend needs money to make a large purchase but does not have enough yet. Suggest some ways for your friend to get the extra money. 20120609CN
- 54. Describe one school activity that you joined before and explain why it is meaningful. 20111202CN
- 55. What is your favorite place to study? 20120428CN
- 56. Your friend is thinking about dropping out of college or university. Do you think this is a good idea? Explain why or why not. 20120422CN
- 57. Now the air pollution is severe. How would you reduce the air pollution? 20120526CN
- 58. How do you deal with homesickness? 20111113CN

- 59. Describe one characteristic that a good teacher needs to possess. 20081130NA
- 60. V1: Your University is planning to allow students to watch TV in theirs dormitories. What is your opinion and why? 20121208CNV2: What are the advantages and disadvantages of watching TV in dormitories? Include reasons and examples to support your response.
- 61. Which technology has made the greatest impact on people's life in your country? Airplane, computer or television. Use specific reasons and examples to support your response. 20110313CN
- 62. Which of the following is the best way to keep a healthy life: Eating healthy food/ Exercise/ Having enough sleep
- 63. Describe a job, career or profession which you wish to pursue. Explain why this job is your ideal job. Include reasons and details to support your response. 20071006CN
- 64. Describe a present that you gave to your friend. 20071208CN
- 65. Describe a time when you learned a new subject and the steps. 20110326CN
- 66. How should a city deal with the heavy traffic? 20120728CN
- 67. The school in your hometown is going to provide students after-class activities. What is your suggestion? 20140302CN
- 68. One type of community work you want to take part in. 20140315CN
- 69. A special friend when you was a child 20140316CN

- 70. Which of the following characteristics is the most important for a student to be successful? Self-motivating, hard-working, intelligent 20140322CN-A
- 71. Talk about an activity you'd like to do in the near future. 20140323CN
- 72. Describe the influence of cellphone 20140412CN-A
- 73. Advantages of using the Internet. 20140412CN-B
- 74. Describe an important decision you've made 20140419CN

Task 2

- 1. Travel in a city or in a country? 20140628CN
- 2. When watching films or TV, do you prefer everyone staying quiet until the end of the show, or sharing and discussing during the show? 20141206NA
- 3. Agree or disagree: children should start school before the age of 5 or 6.
- 4. Some people like to spend their free time with a group of friends. Others like to spend their free time with just one friend at a time. Which do you prefer and why? (*注意第二個選項是一次只跟一個朋友玩,跟另外一題單獨相處不同)
- 5. Agree or disagree: gifts made by people themselves are more meaningful than the gifts bought from store 20121014CN
- 6. What would you build if you have the land, a park or a library? Give specific reasons and examples in your response. 20130713CN

- 7. During the summer vacation, some students stay at school and study, others take a job or relax. Which do you prefer? 20091101CN
- 8. School is now prohibiting students from bringing laptops to class, do you think it is a good idea? What are the advantages and disadvantages? 20120902CN
- 9. Is it more efficient to study in a group? 20141004NA
- 10. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement—college education is more important in the modern society than in the past?
- 11. When it comes to decision making, do you prefer to take account to of other people's ideas or make the decision entirely on your own? 20140111NA
- 12. Do you want to give a gift that is practical or just for entertaining? 20121214NA
- 13. A professor wants you to help him with an important project while it's your sister's birthday. What would you do? 20131214NA
- 14. Do you prefer a job that you need to work with others in a group or work individually? 20131207NA
- 15. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents are the best teachers. 20090227NA
- 16. Do you like to review tests in the morning or at night? 20130810NA
- 17. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

 School should ban junk food, such as soda, chips, and candy. 20130928NA

- 18. Would you prefer to participate in activities alone or with a team or group? 20130322NA
- 19. If you are going to study in a city far from your hometown, do you think it's important to stay in touch with old friends or make new students? 20130308NA
- 20. Do you like to travel alone or with your family, why? 20100130NA
- 21. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Nowadays, young people are more informed about world events than their parents were. 20141221CN
- 22. Some people speak out in class, others prefer to listen and quietly observe. Which do you prefer and why? 20131019NA
- 23. Some people argue people born with natural abilities are more likely to succeed. Other people believe success can be achieved through hard work. What's your opinion? 20130913NA
- 24. If you had a chance to learn a new skill, would you choose a musical instrument or sports? 20130427NA
- 25. Do you like to finish an assignment way in advance or right in front of the due day? 20130412NA
- 26. Some students prefer to have an early class schedule with classes in the morning, others prefer to have a late class schedule so they can go to classes in the afternoon. Which one do you prefer? Explain why. 20130302NA

- 27. Some students prefer to go to universities or colleges in their hometown. Others prefer to go to universities or colleges in new cities. Which do you prefer and why? 20100313CN
- 28. Prefer to have a busy schedule or a lot of free time? 20090403NA
- 29. Do you like to learn inside or outside classroom? 20090307CN
- 30. Do you prefer carefully pick presents for friends or give them gift cards and let them choose their own gifts? 20100723NA
- 31. If you were given an empty piece of land, would you rather using it to build a garden or a play ground for children? 20130608NA
- 32. Do you like card games or computer games? 20130223NA
- 33. Some people like to plan how to spend their free time while others don't. Which do you prefer and why? 20080119CN
- 34. Do you prefer to use e-mails to communicate with your friends and family members or do you prefer to use the telephone? 20121103NA
- 35. Would you choose a place that is close to restaurants, transportation and shopping centers but noisy OR a place that is quiet but far from everything? 20121117NA
- 36. Should teachers require students to take part in regular discussion? 20110320CN
- 37. Do you like or dislike relaxed and unhurried life? 20080105CN
- 38. A/D: Advertisements have too much influence on what people buy. 20110619CN

- 39. Do you agree or disagree? The most important influence that young adults have is from their families. 20100117CN
- 40. Some college students like to spend their free time studying another course or doing schoolwork. Others like to join a club and enjoy club activities. Which do you think is better and why? 20110828CN
- 41. Some people go the gym and work out everyday. Others only go when they have free time. Which do you prefer and why? 20130215NA
- 42. When you have problems, you will ask advisors for help or search it through Internet or library. 20100613CN
- 43. when going on vacation's ome people prefer to go camping in tents' others prefer to stay in hotel. Which do you think is better? 20131116NA
- 44. A/D: A school's success depends on whether the school has many textbooks or not. 20121013CN
- 45. Some people prefer to keep a busy schedule and participate in a number of activities. Others prefer to have a lot of free time. Which do you prefer and why? 20120609CN
- 46. For artists, musicians and other professions, which of the following is more important? Talents or hard work. 20111202CN
- 47. Some people prefer a job which deals with the same tasks every day.

 Others prefer a job which deals with many different tasks. Which do you prefer and why? 20120428CN
- 48. What kind of house would you like to live in? An old house or a new house? 20120526CN

- 49. If there are two residences, the first one is a residence with strict rules; the second one is a residence without any strict rules, which one do you prefer to live? 20130202NA
- 50. Some people think students should study in classroom. While others believe that they should visit museums and zoos to study. Which one do you like? 20120908CN
- 51. Prefer a job that you need or don't need to communicate with people a lot. 20130713NA
- 52. Do you prefer a job that you have to travel often or a job that you in the same place? 20130622NA
- 53. Should teachers have the responsibility to make the classes more interesting?
- 54. Some people like to collect old things while others throw things away after they used it. Which do you prefer? 20111209NA
- 55. A/D: students should do part-time job before attending college. (注意是 before attending college, 跟另外一題 before getting a real job 不同) 20110108CN
- 56. A/D: It is better to make friends who have different interests from you. 20081130NA
- 57. Some people believe that teachers should communicate with students in class. Others believe that teachers should communicate with students by sending emails. Witch why do you think in better and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. 20121028CN

- 58. Some people believe that it is better for children to grow up in big cities. Others believe that it is better for children to grow up in small towns or rural areas. What is your opinion and why? 20110313CN
- 59. Some people believe that students should be given one long vacation each year. Others believe that students should have several short vacations throughout the year. Which viewpoint do you agree with? 20071006CN
- 60. Some people like to spend time with their family or friends. Others like to spend time alone. Which do you prefer and why? 20140302CN
- 61. Prefer to work at home or in a work place. 20140315CN
- 62. Agree or disagree: People change when they grow older. 20140316CN
- 63. Agree or disagree: Musicians and artists are important to the society. 20140322CN-A
- 64. Would you like to be a leader or a member in a project? 20140323CN
- 65. A/D: Food in the past is healthier than food nowadays. 20140412CN-B
- 66. When you take a vacation, do you prefer to go to one place or several different places? 20140412CN-A
- 67. School should require students to take art classes 20140419CN

Task 3

1. 20141011NA

學校圖書館要install lock,一是方便,二是費用可以向學生收取,男生不同意, 認為有學生會把書鎖起來,其他人就用不了,另外學生budget tight,沒有額外 的錢,很少人會付錢,既然很少人,就失去了 install的意義

2. 20140628CN

有學生寫信建議學校更換圖書館的設備,一來可以讓環境更舒適,而來可以吸引學生。對話當中,女同學不同意這樣的建議,她覺得1.太舒服就容易放鬆然後睡著2.吸引學生的根本問題是在於圖書館插頭不夠,如果沒有解決這個問題,就算更新設備也沒用。

3. 閱讀:下學期起,學校music department在午餐時間,會在music building 舉辦演奏會,由music major的學生表演,並且提供免費的午餐。聽力:女學生覺得這個點子很棒。(1)因為她作為一個主修音樂的學生,一學期學了好多曲子,一年只有一次表演機會,這麼一來就能經常表演;(2)有免費的午餐,學生去看也不會耽誤午飯時間,因為music building離大部分的樓都很遠。

4. 20141206NA

university is going to sell commonly-used items in student halls 24/7, and gonna send out surveys to students to decide what items to include. the men in the conversation likes this idea because a) stores that sell these items are far away and close early at night. last night he wanted aspirins for headache but could not buy any. b) student opinions are important and valuable because the school cannot know what students really need in life. e.g. running out of ink for the printer right before printing an assignment to submit.

5. 20121014CN

campus cleanup day, 說學校要進行全校大掃除,維持校園乾淨,還說掃除完了後有party, 男的說 great,這樣的話,那些亂扔垃圾的同學看到他的同學在撿垃圾後就不會再亂扔垃圾了。而且這樣一打掃,校園也就乾淨了,而且這個活動會吸引很多的志願者參加,大家可以social啊,enjoy music啊

6. 有 student letter 建議要講圖書館的舊桌椅替換成新的,理由是給學生們提供一個更舒適的環境,並且可以吸引更多學生。 聽力:女學生反對: (1) 更舒適的環境只會讓學生 sleepy,

(2) 就是吸引學生的重點不對,很多學生不來圖書館的原因是圖書館沒有足夠多的插座,很多同學要帶電 腦,應該增加插座才對。

7. 20130713CN

學生寫信給學校要求開放building後面的停車位給學生

理由1) 學生經常找不到車位

理由2) 早上老師停車位有大量空位

女學生反對

理由1:學生的停車場離教學樓也不是很遠了,走路十分鐘就能到教學樓,而且 停車位很充足,那些抱怨的人是不願意走路。

理由2:老師的那個停車場其實也很擠的,很多時候都找不到停車位的。

8. 20091101CN

學校newspaper post出來要求一年級新生全部住校,woman不同意,觀點是:

- (1)以前她一年級時候完全不存在group study的現象,而且學習環境吵得不行
- (2)解決不了parking擁擠問題,反而加重。在校學生會把車停在campus

9. 20090329CN

The school has decided to raise the limit of student number from 8 students to 15 students for each class, due to increasing numbers of student registration and limited numbers of school faculties.

聽力: 男學生認為學校不應該這樣做。 (1) 因為小班有更好的討論和參與 participation,如果人數增加了他們會沒有這些好處。 (2)學校有更多的學生就會 有更多的 tuition 收入,可以請更多的教授,而不是應該增加班級人數

10. 20120902CN

【講座主題】學校報紙上有個Proposal說宿舍的電視節目里要加入國際頻道。

【好處】(1)可以幫助大家學習外語;(2)可以讓國際學生看到自己國家的電視節目 【學生態度】女生贊同(1)女生在學西班牙語,然後發現看國際頻道可以幫助她 提升西班牙語水平,加大詞彙量;(2)女生去年去西班牙學習,當時在那的美國學 生都想看在美國發生了點什麼,所以可以理解國際學生有這個需求。

11. 20141004NA

校報由週一到週六每天一期改為一週一期,由於經費和學生閱讀少;男的反對,一是說校報可以增加廣告;二是增加校報提供的地點。

12. 20140111NA

學校圖書館停止使用頻率小的書,騰空間,並掃描供查閱 女生同意:為新書準備空間;學生可以用電腦查閱老書。

13. 20121214NA

music building change

reading: music building 改造完成,有地方拿來做locker,來保存學生的樂器。還有建專門的聯系房。

男學生支持:

原因1 更加方便,不用carry instrument back and forth。淋雨或什麼的會損壞樂器.

原因 2 現在只能在 dorm 練習,現在有練習房,不會影響別人休息了

14. 20131214NA

新生orientation是否應該off campus, conversation是反對的,因為一新生介紹就應該要在校園裡熟悉環境,二野營費用高而且性價比不高

15. 20131207NA

Announcement: The university is going to cancel its lecture series. Reason 1: Low students' attendance rates. Reason 2: Too expensive to pay for the professors' housing.

Listening: The man disagrees. Reason 1: He personally has a goodtime there, the real problem is the advertising, the university only puts the information on its website and not too many students get to see it: what the university should do is to hang out posters which can be seen everywhere on campus. Reason2: The university can use the empty dorms to accommodate the professors instead of arranging them in hotels.

16. 20130810NA

文章說的意思是教授親自批改學生作業,而不是讓一些 graduate student 批。一方面這樣教授可以 給更多 detailed 的意見;另一方面,教授可以知道學生的學習情況。 聽力:男同學不同意。因為(1)教授要是自己判作業,任務量大,就不會給個別學生 detailed 的意見了; (2)教授和 TA 每星期都會見面,所以可以通過TA 瞭解學生的學習狀況,這樣更有效率。

17. 20130531NA

校報上的建議:某個 lobby 原先是 for group study,建議把它改成 for individual study,同時建議 group study 在圖書館的會議室(conference room)進行 聽力: women同意校報上說的。她表示根本不願意去那裡,有一次為了趕paper 在那裡學習,吵得要死不能專心,要求同學安靜,但周圍人只安靜一小會然後又 繼續吵吵

同時她贊同conference room for group study。因為有門,不會吵到別人,同時 桌子很大椅子很多;然而lobby的桌椅很小,需要拉到一起拼起來

18. 20130928NA

The university plans to increase summer enrollment. It will shorten the time from 8weeks to four weeks.

The man thinks it is a great idea. He took the summer class last year and only had one week left before the fall semester. He did not feel like there was a break for him. Also students do not have enough for summer school. Students have to pay extra. The proposal will save students' money.

19. 20130322NA

第三個是學生寫了一封信提議學校Improve library,集中兩個方面,一個是增加可以查書的電腦;另一個是add faculties 男生表示很支持。第一很多學生在圖書館發郵件做research,要排隊才能用上電腦look up books.第二這些faculties都是學生可以增加工作機會。

20. 20130308NA

學校發通知(announcement),因為健身館(gym)的人數減少,決定對gym作出兩項調整。

調整1 增加一些新的設施(equipment),比如自行車(bicycle)

調整2 延長gym在晚上的開館時間

男生贊成,他以前經常去,後來不去gym了,原因是因為很多人排隊等鍛鍊的設施,等待的時間太長,不值得去(not worth going),現在增加設施就好多了。

還有很多學生白天都忙著上課(having classes)和做家庭作業(homework),他們只有晚上完成作業才能去gym,現在延長晚上的時間很好。

21. 20100130NA

文章內容:學校出公告要建一個housing office for off-campus.對話:女生同意覺得很好.原因:1)是on-campus的dorm已經overcrowded了.2)是新生不熟悉本地環境.這個office正好幫助他們.問總結女生觀點。

22. 20131011NA

學校要投錢建設一個會議室,有人說一方面會議室可以為一些學生提 research的場所,另一方面租用會議室費用很高,很多人負擔不起費用。然 後男生不同意 這個觀點,他說一方面學校應該把錢投入到其他比如體育館等 文化設施上更有必 要,而不是投入到學術設施上。另一方面,學校已經給物 理學院還有其他學院提 供了各種funding,學生可以向各自的department申 請使用funding,(只是手續 麻煩些),而且好多同學根本不知道department有 這項funding。

23. 20141221CN

【學校通知】學校的 orchestra 要在 local schools 表演。

【學生態度】同意,原因一,因為一年只有一次演出,這樣做可以讓他們 have more chances to perform,原因二,可以激發學生學習音樂的興趣,讓那些小孩子從小學習 Instruments,男生舉一個了自己小時練小提琴的經歷。

24. 20130913NA

Proposal letter: the university gym should open up more free group classes like yoga and karate. The girl thinks it's a great idea.

25. 20130427NA

閱讀:一個學生向學校寫信,希望允許學生在學校內停車,原因:(1)不允許學生停車,學生會不 方便;(2)學校建設新的停車場,可以解決停車困難的問題。聽力:女生反對,原因:(1)學校外有 bus station,而且公車頻率高,又可以去市區很多地方;(2)原有 的空地,學校打算建新的實驗室,也沒有其他空地可以做停車用。

26. 20130126NA

學生寫信限制詩歌課的人員數量,控制在15左右,以讓學生能夠更多get feedback from professor, 控制的方式可通過選TOP15的學生,被選出的學生一般都是對課程serious

27. 20121201NA

閱讀材料是學校通知下學期將開設interview skill workshop,會請外面的職業人士來學校模擬interview,幫學生更好的準備以後找工作。對話里兩個人都很喜歡這個program,因為1,附近的其他學校都沒有開設這個program,所以他們會變得competitive;2,除了能教你skill,meeting and chatting with這些不同行業的人能夠build up connections.

28. 20130412NA

一學校要求本科生都要選一門藝術課(music, theater等),但學生寫信覺得不應該強制,因為有些學生在校外自己已經學了藝術課了,比如寫信的學生他自己就在校外學了violin。而且學生可以提交sample of their work來證明自己學過。學生意見 :對話里的學生不同意信里的學生的意見(就是說對話里的學生覺得有必要強制學習一門藝術課)理由1:就算你在校外已經學過一門藝術課,也可以學別的art course, 比如學music的可以學photograph,這樣可以explore different areas理由2: professors都很忙的,沒時間看那麼多學生submit的 sample.

29. 20090403NA

reading-----school will eliminate event report and review on newspaper.
理由: 因為student can go on school website to get information.且沒有學生自願寫event review mm disagree 1. paper version is easy and convenient. students can get newspaper anywhere around campus. 2. 學校可以pay 給學生寫review

30. 20090307CN

閱讀材料: from school's newspaper, the student health center will be closed for there will be a new hospital not far away.

好處:1.原來的health center沒有存在的必要了(設備比較舊);2. 對學生不會造成很大的影響

聽力材料:女生反對。1. 會給學生造成long term influence.開車去那個醫院要10-15分鐘,有些人可能沒有transportation或者too sick to drive; 2.設備其實不太重要,因為學生們一般都是小病,like cold, flu or sports injury,不需要去醫院。如果學生懶得去,也可能以後小病也會釀成大病。

31. 20090221NA

reading:所有高年級生都要搬家,把這個B公寓留給大一新生。 conversation: 男生agree,1.B公寓離學校近,新生可以利用他多瞭解學校 2. 男生自己也很願意搬,因為B公寓是舊的,搬新公寓好啊

32. 20130928SA

劇院裡禁止進食,因為1.噪音對其他觀眾造成干擾2.遺留垃圾。女生同意該建議,因為1.某次有人在劇院吃爆米花2.很少有人在中場丟垃圾,所以散場後不會帶走垃圾

33. 20110709CN

藝術系學生的作品應該掛在圖書館,女生同意,因為1.)gallery太遠; 2.)圖書館剛蓋好,放進去可以當裝飾,她說她自己常去圖書館,有東西欣賞還不錯。

34. 20130608NA

Reading:

學生寫信,學校咖啡廳提供beverages and cookies很好,但建議增加兩項: 一些如sandwich這樣耐吃的食物; more light music

Listening:

The woman agrees with the proposal,具體兩點進行支持:

the cookies don't really help much when she's hungry, 所以的確要有一些其他吃的

the music there is too noisy now, she has to go back to her dorm to read instead of reading there

35. 20120608NA

Professor to arrange student to go to exhibition to see ancient Egyptian sculpture

36. 20130223NA

學校通知,學生要開學五週後才能move到新的apartment。男生支持。一是因為這樣可以確保足夠的房間並且合理進行安排。二是因為每次新學期一開學,很多人因為要和朋友搬的近一點之類的原因,剛開學那一陣子總是很吵。這樣有助於維持環境穩定等等。

37. 20080119CN

學校通知學生比較在畢業前完成10個小時的志願者時間。兩個人討論,女學生認為不合理,因為如果做為硬性要求的話,很多人不願意做,因為學校要的是encourage 而不是require,另一個原因是需要服務的community都很遠,學生沒有車,不方便到,所以不practical。

38. 20121103NA

文章:學校要來一個節電比賽,看誰用電少,贏者獎勵皮薩派對。

【學生意見】:對話:女的說這很好啊,應該節電的。還說應該貼小紙條「隨手關燈」 在開關旁邊。男的說:不是每個人都感興趣。女的說:就算他們對節電比賽沒有興趣,也對皮薩派對有興趣,這樣為了贏,他們就會節電了。

39. 20130907NA

閱讀:學校要建新教室,有人寫文提議在邊上建個小賣部,方便同學;而且還沒開工 也容易加入方 案。聽力:學生反對,因為上課吃東西分散精力;而且雖然沒開工, 但是改變設計還是要花錢。

40. 20121117NA

閱讀

library training is necessary for freshmen to get familiar with the library resou rces. They will be assigned work to fully understand how to use the library 學生反對:research over Internet is more common and convenient ...freshmen already have a heavy load of work...they won't want another assignment

41. 20110320CN

學校出了個通知說不讓宿舍晚上吵鬧了。女生同意: (1)她一般在圖書館看書,因為dorm經常有吵雜聲。這樣就也可以再dorm 看了。 (2)第二天有早課的同學需要早睡,太吵了就沒辦法早睡,這樣就好很多。 (3)改善同學關係。之前她又一同學老跟室友吵架就是因為晚上吵。這下不會了。而且學校告訴學生比學生自己跟一個同學說好很多。

42. 20080105CN

學校要取消一年級新生使用parking pot 的資格, 男學生不同意, 主要原因有:

- 1) freshmen 里只有85 個人有車要park,根本解決不了問題。
- 2) 需求的車位遠遠大於100 個。
- 3) 應該把荒廢的football space 作為停車場還差不多。

43. 20110619CN

閱讀: requirement.所有theater major 的學生都要take trips off campus and see a drama.每人要\$35的費用,看三次的演出。因為作為art student, 這樣能更好地理解theater.

聽力: 男同學同意。原因一,藝術專業的學生從reading中學不到真的東西,需要在觀看戲劇中對character很好理解;原因二, real bargain.因為看一次演出的錢就不只\$35,現在可以看三次。另外,可以free transportation.

44. 20110828CN

通告中說,從下學期開始,每三次作業以後要安排一個單獨和老師見面的機會。考試後,老師會單獨和每個同學談話,分析試卷,這個時候同學可以就不同的問題和關系的話題提問。男:這樣很好啊,老師和你一起討論試卷,你就可以問任何你不懂的問題。平時拿到試卷,有的問題你不明白為什麼錯,但是又好意思問,怕老師覺得你在抱怨。尤其是你分數比你想象的低的時候。這次正好有了個機會可以和老師

討論試 卷,還不會讓老師誤會,因為你只是做了他讓你做得事情。男:一對一單獨談話的好處就是你可以問任何你感興趣的問題。這在平時是很難得的機會,尤其是在很多人一起上 課的情況下。

45. 20130215NA

學校要成立 arts club,對學生沒什麼要求,且可以讓學生半價參觀博物館。男學生認為很好。他一直很喜歡藝術課。且半價他可以欣賞到本來很貴的藝術作品。

46. 20110925CN

閱讀:學校要擴建 theater 理由(一)座位不夠, 很多 show 是學生們想去但買不了票的;(二)賣票給學校提供經濟來源。女生反對。理由(一)大部分 show都有位子,多數時間很多空座,所以沒需要加 seats;(二)建造費用太大, 學校要賣很久得票才能打平或是賺錢。

47. 20100613CN

In the letter the student suggests the school to remove the big-screen TV in the cafeteria because it is too noisy. Some students usually study there. And also students usually discuss with each other there. But now nobody discuss questions there.

In the conversation, the man disagrees with the suggestion in the letter for two reasons. First, the TV is for students to relax. If students want to study, they should go to library. Second, students are big enough to make decision for themselves and no need discuss with others.

48. 20131116NA

proposal: the student suggests the university to allow students to have classes outside.

reason1: fresh air ,students can better concentrate in a new environment reason2: they can put a bench or something on the lawn for the students to sit on

listening: the man disagrees

reason1: there are too many distractions, for instance a friend who passes by may want to say hi or even a bird that flies by can distract the students. When they're in the classroom, they can simply close the door to make sure everybody concentrates.

reason2: the space is limited, students usually bring their laptops with them to take notes, this means some people have to sit on the ground which is very uncomfortable and may affect their note-taking as well.

49. 20121013CN

passage: 學校為了幫助學生解決電腦問題,準備雇用一些paid student technician

這些technician要住在宿舍,為了給大家提供24小時的服務。 作為回報,住宿的費用減低一半

Conversation: 女的覺得這是個好主意,第一點. 她有一次做作業做到很晚,電腦 freeze 了,修不好,她只能抱著一大堆書去圖書館用電腦。 但是第二天她一個朋友說這是個很簡單的問題,一下子就解決了,如果有 student technician 能幫她解決這個問題,就太好了。第二點,降低一半的住宿費很不錯,因為住宿費太貴了, 她也想去競選這個職位

50. 20131122NA

有人建議把宿舍的 lounge 的一間改成 study room,這樣大家可以去學習。並且在 study room 里配上電腦。聽力材料說,男生認為這個 proposal 很好,是 what students need。因為:1)每次大家在 lounge 里看電視什麼的都很吵,而且宿舍也吵,比如室友一天到晚打電話聽音樂。而且他們沒有地方學習。2)如果有電腦就方便多了。不是每個人都有電腦的,有時候大家必須去圖書館用電腦。可是有時太晚了圖書館都關門了。

51. 20120609CN

學生寫信建議畢業典禮應該從本來的 hall 搬到室外 lawn 上,因為地方較大而且 view 比較漂亮。學生反對,因為畢業典禮完後有很多時間可以到室外欣賞風景,而且地方也不需要這麼大,因為會 broadcast on TV, 可以去 student center 等等 地方看電視就好。

52. 20121110CN

training advisor,可以方便學生工作,housing staff(是吧,忘記是H什麼staff 了)可以有更多說時間處理其他工作;女生同意這raining,她舉了一個她自己的 經歷說這樣可以learn a lot,然後說staff可以省下時間做其他的工作。

53. 20120428CN

一封letter建議學校在computer tab增加sign-up sheet

【原因】現在用computer完成paper要等很長時間,預約可以提高efficiency 【學生態度】女生disagrees (1)如果規定用computer的時間會使學生 inconvenient and low efficiency;(2)time slot,學生們換來換去會造成loud noise

54. 20120422CN

學生建議學校應該除了 certificate 以外,提供 top students of Chemistry scholarship 因為學校剛好有一筆錢,而且可以給學生 motivation to study. 學生反對,有 certificate 對申請學校或找工作就很有幫助了,不需要獎學金,另外這筆錢應該拿來 buy new equipment,有些設備已經很舊了。

55. 20120526CN

學校打算暑假把學校的theater出租給當地的劇團排練,劇團也會做一些演出。 對話裡面男學生說很好,因為暑假很無聊,啥都沒有,劇團來演出下可以有意思 些。另外出租賺的錢可以改善theater現在的條件,比如椅子太破了。

56. 20130202NA

(Reading part) school will give an environmental protection program, in order to cultivate the idea of students' environmental protection, only studying students who major in environment may participate in this program.

(Listening part) male students disagrees with this program's point. point 1, most students are aware well of environmental protection, for example, turn off lights when leaving rooms, no behaviors which are described in the notice of the program that fails to care about environmental protection. point 2, The

program should be opened to each students of the school, especially that program should provide some training about environmental.

57. 20130713NA

閱讀,兩種方法提高讀者數量,降價和送貨上門。聽力,女學生不同意, 1價格已經很便宜了50分,價格沒什麼影響。2沒有那麼多工作人員,沒有人力和車。

58. 20131220NA

學校打算讓在校生和已經工作的學生交流一下,瞭解下自己領域的相關東西。然後女生覺得這樣做不好。因為學生很忙,而且相關的advice可以從家人或者 professor那得到。

59. 20100828CN

【學校通知】有學生組織了一個樂隊,他們想利用中午的時間在學校的草坪上(a large opening area)上做免費演出。【學生 意見】反對。第一:中午並不是一個好的時間,學生時間其實很緊,他們在這個時候可能也會學習,或者 reading,產生 noise吵到別人。第三:lawn 也不是個好地方,學生有可能是些 in-door type,而且坐在草坪上會壓壞 grass。所以,建議在晚上,這個時候學生多是 relax 的時候,並且選擇一個 in door 的地方。

60. 20121028CN

【學校通告】: 大學計劃增加校車班次和實施合理路線。

優點1、對學生來說更方便。

優點2、學生可以不用開車來學校了。

【學生態度】: 女生贊成。

理由1、如果她有兩節連著的課話,可能分在兩個教學樓里,從一個去另外一棟樓很不方便,很有可能會遲到。

理由 2、目前校車班次太少,她以前坐校車經常遲到,所以她只有開車來學校, 但現在汽油很貴,這個計劃可以為她節約很多開支。

61. 20110313CN

【學校通知】: the university is considering moving the student theater center from campus to the nearby downtown。好處1、downtown theater has a larger

space ' and it can contain more audience \circ 好處2 ' the new theater will have better technical facilities ' so that students can get better light and sound while they are appreciating performances \circ

【學生態度】:男生反對此計劃。理由1. audience in the downtown theater are mainly students。It is quite inconvenient for them to drive for 20 mins to get there to see performances's of few of them would like to go to the new theater。理由2、the facilities in school theater are quite basic and easy to operate。However, students are not professional and well-trained, and the facilities in downtown theater will be too complex for students to operate。So, students might end up with worse lights and sounds than what they have now。So, better facilities are not necessary。

62. 20110326CN

proposal: a student suggest 圖書館限制同學們借書,最多借十本,

因為1. 大多數人一次借的太多,看不過來 2. 許多人借的時間太長,都丟了,這樣可以減少圖書館每年丟書的數目。

女生反對:1要給好幾個科目寫paper,喜歡用很多書,至少20本,而且所借的書都會看。 2從來沒丟過書。

63. 20140302CN

學校要求每個學生一個16 小時的志願programs in community 女學生同意:幫助他們determine major and interests, 另一個好處是benefit the community.

64. 20140315CN

學校要cancel poetry writing class 因為太少人要上,而且附近大學有同樣課程可以修。 學生反對,太少人反而是好事,可以得到individualized attention; 到附近學校上很麻煩, 坐公車要一小時,而且很多學生沒有車。

65. 20140316CN

信件建議get rid of carts, 因為會帶來更多垃圾,而且help students eat in dining hall. 學生反對。垃圾問題可以專門解決; dining hall不會吸引學生去用餐。

66. 20140322CN-A

學生建議關閉 coffee house. 因為這個地方很少有人來不是一個聚會的好地方並 且燈光很差不適宜學習。美妹和哥哥討論反對這建議:1。很多學生白天有課,但 晚上有時間經常在 coffee house 聚會,hang out or do some reading. 2. after renovation,這個地方燈光變好,每張桌子上燈光很足。

67. 20140323CN

新生参加skill course R: the college requires freshmen to take the skill course. L: man agrees. (1) college is different from high school, and students need such kind of course to learn how to do research or write paper. (2) it's a small group discussion course

68. 20140412CN-A

校園不能騎自行車 會有accident,學校會為學生準備bus,學生不同意,事故一般都是晚上發生並不是因為學生騎自行車,校車一小時一班,很不方便。

69. 20140412CN-B

No more posters in students center.

70. 20140419CN

閱讀:學生建議取消圖書館打電話的限制。 聽力:反駁:(1)圖書館很安靜,就算人講話很小聲也一樣會製造噪音,而且講太小聲,對方會聽不到你在講什麼。(2)即使有一些緊急電話或你在expecting a call,或你覺得誰會打過來,那你應該要去圖書館外面,不然就是偶爾出去一下 check 手機的 voicemail time by time。

Task 4

1. 20141011NA

閱讀:社會學理論 goal displacement theory。在組織中會出現 goal displacement 的情況,意即 organization 中的人為了實現目標嚴格遵守相應的 requirement 和 rules,最終反而影響了 goal achievement。 聽力:professor 舉了 school 的例子。對於學校來說,保證 education 的正常進行以及保證教學時間是 teachers 的 goal,因而有些老師會用一些遲到就不讓上課的 rules 來保證教學進行,並在平常反復強調 insist 嚴格奉 行。儘管初衷是好的,但這一行為讓

遲到的學生 miss entire class,反而進一步影響了教學時間,造成了所 謂的 goal displacement

2. 20141206NA

priority effect: animal species, when first settling on certain territory, makes the territory less habitable for later species. this is esp. prevailing for small and weak species. for example, there is a type of small ants that net on ankasha trees. as the first group of settlers onto the tree, they destroy part of tree's nectars and render it unable to produce nectars anymore. this is because another type of bigger ants, which feed on this nectar and are more aggressive than smaller ants, will no longer come to this tree for occupation. through this small ants survive.

3. 閱讀:Elation effect。當一個公司或者組織給他的員工更高的公資以後,他們會更有幹勁,但是過了一段時間,他們就會希望回到原來的情況! 聽力:教授給的例子是一個出版社的一個印刷工,給他加薪以後,他工作效率提高了,每小時比以前印更 多書,但一個月後,他開始不喜歡這樣的生活,希望能夠回到原來的工資。

4. 20121014CN

short-term memory,是指 contemporary storehouse of information, short-term memory can be lost in two ways: decay, intervene. 教授舉了兩個例子,比如你和你室友出去玩,要打電話什麼的,你沒有這電話,你室友告訴你了,你就想我一定要記住這個電話,可是兩個小時候,你室友不在你身邊了,你又要打這個電話,結果你竟然記不起來了。第二個例子是 教授自己要去書店新書,自己列了單子的,結果接到朋友電話還是怎麼的的,朋友跟他談了一本很great 的book,教授就忘了自己要買的書了,滿腦子裡是the great book his friend mentioned.

5. 20130713CN

專有名詞: Advocacy Journalism: Advocacy journalism is a genre of journalism that intentionally and transparently adopts a biased viewpoint, usually for some social or political purpose.

教授朋友在報社工作,有天他們城市要把一棟建築物拆掉,他寫了一篇editorial, 先說把他拆掉就可以有空地蓋新的建築物,但又說這是動很老的建築物,歷史悠 久,市民對他充滿記憶,後來人們決定就保留這棟建築物沒拆了。

6. 20091101CN

dormancy(休眠)的概念就是在天氣惡劣的動物採取措施降低能耗,保存生命。舉例lungfish,說他們在dry season把自己bury在mud裡面,濕潤又遠離熱氣。同時還說dormancy的時候這些魚stay inactive, slow its breath, heart beats and the energy use.所以可以幾個月不吃東西也能survive,直到雨季來臨。

7. 20090329CN

The reading passage introduces a term called Fixed Action Pattern, or FAP, which refers to a sequence of innate behaviors displayed by animals in response to an external stimulus.

舉了一種身上有紅點的魚跟一種鳥當例子。紅點的魚在交配季節會攻擊其他有紅點的魚,只要看到有紅點就會攻擊。另一種鳥巢穴有動就會查看。

8. 20120902CN

關於circadian rhythm的介紹

每個人都會有自己的alert time和tired time;(2)這個rhythm隨著時間推移可能會改變。

教授舉了2個例子:(1)說在大學的時候他習慣晚上學習,因為那個時候他精神好,效率高,睡的比別人都晚。但是早上就會特別困,起不來,所以他從來不選早上的課。(2)他年紀大了,做了教授後發現,早上效率比較高,晚上就很累,所以現在他的習慣顛倒了,早上看看書,備課,晚上就早早睡覺了。

9. 20140111NA

閱讀:environmental impact assessment,說現在construct一個新的building,對自然環境傷害很大,所以有了這樣的assessment,如此可以評估最小程度傷害自然環境的建法。

聽力:一個公司要在wetland建shopping center,結果發現這個地區土地又濕又軟,準備運土。但評估後發現濕地可以幫助這個地區減少flooding,所以取消建 shopping center 的計劃。

10. 20121214NA

hindsight bias:是指有些人明明沒有預測到結果,但是往往結果出來之後自己 卻說以前就預測到了。

教授舉例:我朋友寫了一本書, novel, 她一直很擔心沒有出版社要去出版。 anyway, 她還是去嘗試了。幸運的是有出版商幫她出版了。我與她聊起此事時, 她說:我早就知道會有出版商願意出版的。因為我的書很好。

11. 20131214NA

動物種群是否願意接納新成員,教授說的是接納的好處,例子是 chimpanzee 吃 螞蟻的辦法;某族群看到外來的 chimpanzee, 示範給他們看怎麼抓螞蟻吃:把 樹枝放進洞裡,螞蟻就會爬上樹枝,就可以吃到螞蟻,外來的 chimpanzee 就會 把這項技能帶給其他族群。

12. 20090227NA

【課文要點】: backward framing 事後重塑: 說到當人嘗試到新事物 如果不喜歡 就會改變他對這產品的印象(機經暫不全!請參考下方背景材料中的紅色的文字解釋內容)【教授舉例】: 舉例: 說一組人在不知情的狀況下喝了加了鹽和醋的咖啡 sample coffee。喝完 coffee 的人看一組廣告,後來所有人都還是會跟廣告裡面的人一樣評價說這咖啡真好喝。

13. 20130810NA

Memory amnesia。說這個症狀是人們能記住一個事情

的具體內容但是不記得在哪什麼時候發生的。聽力文章是教授和姐姐說起他們一 起經歷的在山谷走累了看到美麗蝴蝶,有力氣繼續爬山。教授的姐姐說這不是他 的親身經歷是看電視節目看的。

14. 20130531NA

閱讀:Negative Externality 的概念 兩方達成某個協議,但是沒有捲入該協議的 外人可能因此受到利益損害

聽力材料 關於 Negative Externality 的一個例子:教授小時候家附近有片漂亮 農田,風景好,周圍居民都很 enjoy,但是農田主人想退休,於是把地賣給一家 公司,公司建廠,廠房破壞美麗景致,工廠煙霧造成污染,周圍居民儘管沒有參與這個土地轉讓的協議,但他們利益受到損害,卻無計可施

15. 20130928NA

Biomimicry. It is a process that people obtain information by studying the nature and apply it to create useful products. The professor uses a solar lily pad as an example to illustrate it. Lily pad put its' root in the river. It has large and round leaves floating on the river. Those huge leave can easily capture the energy from the sun. Some researchers from Scotland used Biomimicry to create solar lily pad to efficiently capture solar power. They fastened the root of solar lily pad at the bottom of the river and design the large and round leaves for solar lily pad. Those huge leaves capture the solar power and convert it efficiently into electricity.

16. 20130322NA

第四個是developmental response就是植物可以調整自己適應環境的改變。 教授舉了pine trees作為例子。這種樹可以長在陰涼地方或者sunny place。長 在陰涼地方,SOIL濕,就不需要發達extended roots system去生存。長在陽 光好的地方,土地乾,需要發達的根系汲取充足的水分。

17. 20130308NA

一個男生他很喜歡的歷史課從下午被挪到了晚上,他喜歡這個課,因為課上 會講很多他感興趣的tradition和technology。

他同時是校籃球隊(basketball team)的隊員,晚上要練球,如果退出會讓其他隊友失望。

18. 20100130NA

講irrigation (灌溉系統)的缺點:一是水量不好控制經常多,這樣就促進了disease的生長.所以要小心設計.二是有些水鹽分多,灌溉了之后土就不方便長農作物了.問題總結缺點。

19. 20131011NA

教授提出了一個概念:restraint bias。舉得例子是他的女兒在上大學,特別 喜歡 購物,經常把錢花在買衣服上。後來學校要組織大家去墨西哥旅遊,所 以她決定不再買衣服,不再靠近商店,並且做一些兼職來save money,她原 本認為自己 的這項決定會很成功,直到某一天,她的一個朋友想讓她陪著去 購物,她說她自己肯定不會買,只是陪著朋友去,結果最後她看上了一件衣 服,花光了她所有的錢。

20. 20141221CN

術語是 Close communication bias, 跟熟悉的人交流有障礙, 人們可能給對熟悉的人的

信息更少。例子是 professor 發郵件約一個叫 Jack 的教授和一個新教授一起吃飯,結果給不熟悉的教授的地址是 clear and detailed, 而 Jack 的那個的地址反而是錯的,導致他去錯了地方。

21. 20130913NA

Reading: niche construction. listening:森林某種螞蟻只棲息在一種樹上,在那兒築巢,吃那種樹的葉子。有其他樹或植物在附近生長的話,螞蟻就回去放毒,殺死他們。這樣就只有他們賴以生存的樹可以很好生長,獲得更多資源,進而枝繁葉茂,螞蟻的領地也不斷擴大。

22. 20130427NA

閱讀:老師對學生的預期會對其產生什麼影響 聽力:教授教 6 年級學生數學,因一學生衣著邋遢將其分到 lower rate group 而不是 advanced group,學生 不積極考試也是勉強通過。與其前老師溝通才知道他數學很好,將其換到 advanced group,經過一段時間,該學生開始積極發言,並且最終表現很好。

23. 20121201NA

關於migrating animal's characteristics的,一是這些migrating animal由於要做長途遷徙to reach their destination,會更focus,不會被別的東西easily disturb到,相對來說,local birds一發現food就會很興奮。二是migrating animal tend to move in straight line,例子是migrating shark會用geomagnetism來定位直線移動,而local animal就傾向於亂移動來找食物。

24. 20090403NA

priming-人們因為過去經驗所影響去評判眼前所見的-----reading listening---教授舉例一個女生坐在公車上正想著以前學生寫作業的生活,看到一個陌生男生上車坐下來寫東西 那個女生就認定他一定是個學生,另外一個女生剛完成詩集編寫所以她認定那個男生是作家或詩人

25. 20090307CN

閱讀材料: false consensus; 說人們一般會assume他們自己的activity, belief, 還有一個什麼東西,是和別人都一樣的。聽力材料:大概就是在圖書館做一個關於學生們是否會小聲交談的試驗,第一次問:will you speak in the library; 有的說他們說很awkward,第二次問: what do you think others will response? 之前回答說能大聲說話的認為別人也會這樣做,之前說不能的就認為別人也不會這麼做

26. 20090221NA

reading: kinesthetic learning。是講運用手段教學,會更有趣,例子是一人在小學教學生看時間,一開始拿了一個紙板玩具時鐘,學生很無聊,後來做遊戲就好了

27. 20130928SA

Facial feedback。 表情可以引起人們情緒改變。 兩組實驗對象,一組做數學題的時候被告知保持微笑,另一組被告知皺眉頭。前一組試驗結束後情緒好,後一組心情糟糕。結論:表情可以是情緒變化的原因,而不是結果。

28. 20110709CN

reading 解釋了 experimental archaeology 的定義和用處,professor 舉了一個 experimental archaeology 實例,說考古學家為了弄清一個古代一個民族是否能 從 mainland 渡船到 ocean,就使用了當時那個時代能用的 wood and rope 實際 造了一艘船,發現真的能度過 ocean.

29. 20100723NA

文章介紹了demand shifting的strategy。用來緩解peak period的demand,增加non-peak時期的demand。教授舉了一個LA的一個餐館的例子。7-9點用餐高峰期人太多,隊很長,很多人等不耐煩就去對面吃了。於是餐館用了這個一個方法,給7點前來吃飯的人贈送免費的dessert。於是7點前顧客增加了,7點

後的擁擠狀況也緩解了。

30. 20130608NA

Reading:

動物之間cooperation,協同作戰抵御捕食者

Listening:

動物遷徙時,如果一隻停下來喝水,其他也會一起停下喝水,再繼續一起遷徙, 因為there might be predators like lions on the dry open grass, 單獨行動很危 險。

31. 20120608NA

AD profiling, milk target female and woman

32. 20130223NA

老師介紹一種動物自我保護的行為,就是變色之類的,讓捕食者不易發現,進而忽略他們,然後用什麼 cat fish 舉例,說這種魚生活在水里,當他們遇見危險,他們會變成和的 dead leaves 差不多的東西。捕食者只吃動物,不吃葉子,所以這種魚就被忽略了。就自我保護了。

33. 20121103NA

【名詞解釋】機會主義者:植物界有這樣一種人,當一塊地方的植物被不知道什麼原因消滅的時候,這種機會主義植物就會趕緊佔領這片地方。但是當人家本來的植物長回來的時候,這個機會主義植物又競爭不過人家,只好慢慢消失,

【講座舉例】教授的例子是:牛吃草。

34. 20130907NA

閱讀:tactile camouflage。獵物為了躲避觸手系的捕食,會往身上放東西,這樣即便被摸到也不會發 現了。 聽力:比如海膽,為了不讓海星吃到,就在身上佈滿了石頭貝殼,就不被發現了。

35. 20101031CN

experience goods指沒有用過就不知道好壞的貨物。一般商家會提供免費樣品給客戶試試。教授的例子是他買教學DVD的朋友,那朋友自己知道DVD很好但是沒人買,於是她給那地區所以學校送了一張結果老師發現學生很喜歡,於是紛紛訂購後來全國都有人購買。

36. 20121117NA psychological risk

閱讀觀點: consumer may not buy products that conflict with their personal belief or bring negative emotions to them.

Producers should reduce this psychological risk in order to sell more products that favors the consumers

教授舉例: a car company is selling a car which is both sporty and environmental-friendly. Their first advertisement focuses on the sporty feature, but some consumers don't buy it because they think it harms the environment.

Their second advertisement focuses more on the environmental-friendly feature. The consumers who care a lot about environment buy it.

37. 20080105CN

extinction to ignore people's repeated behavior 教授講了小孩死皮賴臉用哭鬧 來威脅媽媽買cookies 的例子說明。媽媽只要ignore小孩就會知道沒用,就會停止哭鬧。

38. 20110619CN

impact bias. the tendency that people estimate negatively about the future. 例子是教授的女兒在申請學校時只有一所學校是最想去的,因為:1、好朋友去了那裡 2、教育系統很不錯。女兒說不能去的話,life就ruined了。結果最後被rejected,女兒當天upset了,但是之後plan summer vacation等等就忘了不能去那間學校的事情,最後去了別的學校,也沒有以前想象的那麼糟。

39. 20110828CN

動植物之間的關系,用的蜜蜂和花的關系。先說蜜蜂和花可以互惠。蜜蜂採蜜當食物,同時給花 傳播花粉。後來又說了,還有一種情況就是不平等關系。舉例有一

種花有很鮮艷的顏色,引誘蜜蜂去采蜜,但是其實沒有花蜜。雖然蜜蜂沒有采到花蜜,但是還是傳播了花粉。最後問,花的花粉可以傳播,但是蜜蜂得到了什麼呢?

40. 20130215NA

emotional reasoning,教授舉了個例子 他剛加入psychology lab工作時 同事之間互相邀約聚會 卻沒邀請他 他以為自己不受歡迎 實際上想一想只不過是大家不熟 主動溝通後就沒問題了。

41. 20110925CN

內部競爭(internal competition)。companies have some successful products 佔據市場;但它們會 introduce new products,於是 consumers 不買舊的,買這個公司新的了。所以 internal competition 意味著同個公司內部 new products 搶了 established products 的 profits,簡單來說就是公司內部自己的新舊產品之間 競爭。但這是沒辦法的,必須引進新產品,因為新產品才能和別的公司競爭。 聽力:教授說自己當教授前是一個 automobile 公司的總監,他們公司之前有個 top sell 的 small cars,長得 不好看但實用安全。後來別的公司的車挺時尚的,於是他公司為了競爭也產了一款新的 more stylish的車。 於是他公司的顧客不買舊款買新款了。但這是必須的,因為為了與其他公司競爭

42. 20100613CN

Echolocation: detect objects or position through the refection of sound. In the lecture, the professor use bat as an example. First, it can detect location through echolocation to avoid crash on a tree. Second, it can detect the mouse to prey it.

43. 20121013CN

contrast effect. 大概意思就是說,人們在看一件東西的時候,往往會拿它和另外一個類似的東西比較,而不是基於這個東西本身的價值。 在人評價人的時候,往往會拿一個認識的人和他比較

lecture:教授舉了自己的例子, 自己年輕的時候去找房子,一開始看了很多爛房子small and crap,很受不了。 突然看到了一個還可以的 bigger and seems

nicer。 就定下來了。 因為和前面的房子比較。 但是等他搬進去,發現還是太小,他的傢具什麼的都放不下,而且現在看起來也沒有那麼nice。 他還是應該 更耐心一點去找更多的。

44. 20131122NA

一個概念:latent demand---現在不存在,但可以被商家identify出來,從而有針對性的生產商品來滿足潛在客戶的需求。一旦有產品了,會很成功,因為這時候沒有競爭對手。聽力材料距離:在最開始的時候,人們在家裡用large stereo來聽音樂,後來出現了小點的stereo,人們就把便攜式的stereo帶到戶外聽音樂。有商家sense到了這個latent demand,想如果大家可以在public場合聽音樂,但是不是這種out loud的,而是可以privately地聽,別人聽不到的那種,那不是很好嗎?於是他們製造了很小的stereo,而且有耳機,所以別人聽不到,只有自己聽到。果然產品一出來就熱賣,商家賺翻了,因為還沒有競爭對手

45. 20111202CN

Internal attribution有正負兩方面的作用,負面的認為自己做不好;正面的則起到積極作用。聽力:教授舉了自己的一個例子,他曾經有一份 internship 在 newspaper 裡面做 organizer,,第一週總做不好,他覺得自己不擅長文檔方面的整理,這是負面的心理暗示;但他並沒有怪老闆或同事,而是責怪自己,這是正面的 心理暗示起了作用,他告訴自己仍需要改進,於是更加努力,慢慢地就做的更好。

46. 20120422CN

display rules. 幫助我們知道在什麼情況下如何表達情緒。教授舉自己女兒當例子,女兒生日要辦 birthday party,有很多人會來,送的禮物不一定是女兒喜歡的,her grandma 就送他一件衣服他不是很喜歡,但還是跟他 grandma 說謝謝 然後給他一個 hug, grandma 也很開心。

47. 20120526CN

self purification是說環境本身就有自我清潔的功能 講座舉例說去stream一到秋 天就有好多樹葉堆積,會完成堵塞。但是溪水裡面的細菌能夠分解樹葉並且消化 樹葉,這樣小溪不會堵塞。

48. 20120908CN

【文章要點】:

Personality attribution error:

人們總會把錯誤歸結為personality上面,而忽略了一些客觀的外部條件。【教授舉例】:

教授(男)用自己的例子做瞭解釋。一次他參加一個會議,遲到了十分鐘,他很安靜的進入會場,沒打擾到其他人。在會中教授向演講者(女)問了一個問題,但是她並沒有搭理教授,而且看著有些生氣。教授後來瞭解了情況才意識到,女演講者在會議開始就說了今天時間緊張,讓大家不要提問,下次開會的時候再提問。而女演講者以為教授故意忽略了她一開始做的說明,她並不知道教授遲到了,沒聽到她做那個說明。

49. 20130713NA

natural consequence 閱讀講的小孩做錯事,大人口語不用懲罰,由著做錯事的結果來懲罰孩子。 聽力,教授給了個例子,教授 5 歲的女兒經常把玩具放在後院,平常教授都幫女兒收拾。 一天女兒還是把玩具放在後院,教授沒有幫收拾,那天晚上下雨,把她的玩具損壞了,女兒在這件事後認識到自己的錯,以後再也不幫玩具放後院了。

50. 20111113CN

說人很多時候在作決定之前會考慮afterwards的後果,所以預測後果很多時候直接決定人做很多決定。講座教授舉例說自己過去一次要幫妹妹買生日禮物。結果看到一件jacket非常喜歡可惜錢只有那麼點,就比較猶豫。後來考慮了一下買回去以後自己肯定會非常有負罪感如果買夾克給自己然後給妹妹買了一個很cheap的禮物。所以最後還是放棄了買夾克的想法。直接給妹妹買了很不錯的生日禮物。

51. 20110108CN

Reading部分:

Stimulus discrimination:動物能夠區分類似的stimulus 的能力; 例子說seal海豹聽聲音來決定keep on eating還是leave, 碰到predator和 harmless的情況聲音不同。

Predator 叫聲單一,聲調高; harmless 動物叫聲複雜,幾個音調摻雜在一起。

52. 20071006CN

【課文要點】:兒童在不同時期有不同程度的imagination and critical thinking。

【教授舉例】: 教授講了兩個例子。例子1、一歲時,Children seems to start the formation of imagination. For example, they might take a football as a hat,however,the professor mentions that the size,shape and many factors are similar between these two objects. So...that's easy.

因為兩個物體很相似,不需要怎麼想像,所以說這是難度很小的創造力,例子2、 三歲時,Now they can play on a carpet and mimic the sound of car engines due to a relative higher level of comprehension of imagination. The carpet is his father's car,so,they can extend their imagination from carpet to a car.這 個創造力就比較豐富,因為兩個東西不相似。

53. 20071208CN

有一種 human behavior 叫behavior chaining: human behavior is consists of a serial of simple behaviors。,教授拿自己教他女兒洗手當例子,把複雜的行為分幾個小步驟,把洗手動作分解:1.開水龍頭, 2.把手伸出來,3.抹肥皂,4.把手收回,5.關水龍頭。然後他女兒就會洗手了。

54. 20080315CN

閱讀:講了生態學中的cyclic population change,說在一個生態系統(ecosystem)中,生物之間的數量(population)是互相影響的,捕食者(predator)和被捕食者(prey)的數量有一個均衡點。

聽力:教授舉了一個例子來說明。講一種mice和它的predator(可能是某種wolf) 之間互相影響。分三個階段:

- (1)prey (mice)多, predator食物充足, population 增加;
- (2)prey少了, predator食物減少了, population 減少;
- (3)predator少了,prey又開始多起來了,如此迴圈,population 平衡。 教授說實際上第三階段就是第一階段,因為是cyclic,不斷重複這三個階段。 問題:結合對話和閱讀材料說說population cycle change的定義和例子。

55. 20120728CN

reading: interesting boost, 說學習興趣給了一個定義就是教學的時候要把書本材料和學生現有興趣聯繫起來 教授聚了一個他妻子一個高中教師教學生化學課的方法例子講居里夫人一開始學生們都不能集中精力 後來他老婆找到一個關於居里夫人的電影, 說了一些他的發明和故事, 很多對電影感興趣的同學也就開始對居里夫人感興趣, 注意力很容易就集中了。

56.

閱讀:commensal feeding. 兩種生物在commensal feeding中只有一種會受利, 幫助他更容易獲得食物,另外一種不會受利,但也不會有太大影響。

教授:一種鳥叫cattle egret會吃昆蟲,會跟在牛後面。牛在吃草的時候把土翻起來昆蟲就會露出來,讓egret更容易吃,牛雖然沒好處,但也沒有影響。

57. 20140302CN

search image: is a mental image or picture kept in an animal's mind to help it locate preys. 舉例: caterpillars綠色的會blend in pretty well with green leaves, 所以鳥類會很難找,但是鳥類會漸漸看到caterpillar身上的一些特徵例如antenna, 就可以幫助鳥類找到caterpillar.

58. 20140315CN

Releasers are a certain stimuli that can lead animals to do a corresponding behavior. Ex1. Toads eat worms, and they will eat anything that looks like a worm. So if you put a pencil around and keep moving it, toads will attack the pencil because it looks like a worm. Ex2. Goose will try to protect eggs. So if something spherical is approaching, it will use its beak to throw the thing onto its nest.

59. 20140316CN

animal's passive locomotion to survive 教授舉例 spider carried by the wind, Spiders take advantage of wind, and be moved to places where fewer spiders populate, and they can find more insects to feed on.

60. 20140322CN-A

The Method of Loci 主要是用在記憶一連串有order的Information 教授: 如果你要記憶九大行星距離太陽的位置 你可以把"行星相對位置"跟"你宿舍附近的地標"連結在一起來記憶 太陽 <> 宿舍內部 水星 <> 宿舍的門 金星 <> 宿舍窗外的大樹

61. 20140323CN

Reading is mainly talking about animal communication. 重點關註: composition communication.就是指動物用超過 2 種的技巧來傳達他們的 emotion.

speaking:主要拿自家的狗舉例子,在兩種不同狀況下的表現: (1) 在周圍很 noisy 的情況下,尤其當當狗狗看到大的開車經過並伴隨噪音,狗狗會有煩躁, 憤怒,出現的動作是耳朵豎起來,會 yell 等; (2) 如果看到鄰居的狗狗,也會 出現耳朵豎起來等情況,但並不是煩躁憤怒,而是很開心。(具體的細節和動作 不是聽得很清楚)

62. 20140412CN-A

test customers 雇人去 evaluate employee's performance 教授:一個 restaurant 的 manager 起先是觀察 但是這樣會使員工的表現變得不真實,然後去顧人假裝 客人,再詢問這些人的感受。

63. 20140412CN-B

Warning coloration: 毒氣攻擊predator

64. 20140419CN

閱讀:contingent evolution,是指即使生活在不同環境的不同物種,也可能演化出相同的特徵。 聽力:教授給的例子是一個生在非洲一個生在澳洲的兩種昆蟲,生長環境差很多,但因為都吃同一種小昆 蟲當食物,那種小昆蟲的活動環境很難reach 因此他們都長出了 long and sticky tongue, so they can survive.

Task 5

1. 20141011NA

女學生要去紐約開會,要找住的地方,1.住在開會的地方附近會比較貴,她就不能去餐館吃飯什麼的,但是有機會和別人交流,2.住朋友家,要坐1h train,而且train的收班早,會miss 會議組織的dinner

2. 20140628CN

一個女同學Jenny在圖書館要做她的歷史報告,但隔壁桌可能是在幫忙別人家教的同學聲音干擾到她的工作。她可以:1.報告給圖書館館員,但那學生可能會不高興。2.換地方寫報告,但原先的地方都是擺放她需要的歷史書籍。

3. 女學生把手機放在父母家了,男生說可以回去拿,女生說回去要開三小時的 車,馬上就要考試了,她情願把時間留下來學習。男生又說,可以請父母寄 到學校,女生又說,這樣要等好多天才能到。

4. 20141206NA

men in the conversation have time clash: to prepare a physics exam with a study group, or to go to a presentation by his fav author. two solutions: a) go to the presentation and study on his own, emailing the group when questions arise. b). go to the study group and read the presentation, which is to be publicized online by the university.

5. 20121014CN

男生有問題,他把他的數學書借給他朋友了,結果他朋友外出的時候正好趕上下雨,給弄濕了,他沒法看了,他又不想讓他朋友 buy him a new book, 因為這本書很貴,他朋友沒錢,而且他朋友也不是故意弄濕的。女孩說可以去圖書館看啊,男的說,他問了教授,教授說可以在 reserve book of the library 看,他說可以啊,但是不方便,只能在圖書館看,而且其他人還有可能看,他就不能一直看了。

6. 女生的地理課有一個 geology trip to a mountain 在春假,她之前的假期都是和父母一起一周,這次假 期她妹妹也會從國外回來,而且他們很久沒見了,女生糾結到底回家還是去 trip。她自已提了兩個選擇:第一回家與父母妹妹團聚,但是又不想不去 trip,因為都報名了,而且 trip 還會去 hiking 和觀察

rock,是 很好的機會積累經驗;第二去 trip 並且跟妹妹說夏天再見面,可能她會理解的,但又怕她失望,她 sister 甚至已經把她想要一起做事情的清單給他發過來了!

7. 20130713CN

【學生困難】The woman's roommate always watches TV at a high volume and that makes it hard for the woman to concentrate on her school work

方案一: go to the library to get her work done

it's quiet and full of books and journals in the library

方案二: change to another dorm room

she asked and there's a room available now

8. 20091101CN

problem:室友嚴重自我陶醉,掛了副巨大又巨惡心的painting,女生對房間很看重,覺得無法忍受。

Solution: (1)認了吧習慣了就沒事的了.get used to it

(2)找她聊聊,傅達自己的看法. be honest

9. 20090329CN

The woman has received an offer from a marine research institute, but the scholarship she's been offered is not sufficient to cover the tuition for the coming semester.

兩個解決辦法- to ask the school for more scholarship, or to earn some money by taking a part-time job.

10. 20120902CN

有個女生在一個陶藝課上做了個花瓶,下周是她媽媽的生日,她想把這個花瓶作 為生日禮物,但是碰到一個問題:花瓶易碎

解決方案: (1)寄過去的話要找專門的公司,那個比較貴,雖然包裝的很好;(2) 她自己開車去,當面給她媽媽,那樣就要花幾個小時的車程,但是最近正好 是期中考試,那個女生比較忙。

11. 20141004NA

女的下學期要寫畢業論文,但是導師下學期要離開了。要麼這學期跟導師寫, 要麼換個題目換個導師

12. 20140111NA

Sam郊遊車髒了,父母要來,要立即洗車。 洗車中心洗但花錢 自己洗但考試快到了,怕沒時間準備

13. 20131207NA

Problem: The man has got a prize for his outstanding term paper and he's going to have a dinner with the university president, but he doesn't know what to wear.

Solution 1: Wear a suit. But he doesn't have one and he doesn't have time to buy one either. Solution 2: Wear casual clothes. But he's not sure if it's okay.

14. 20090227NA

【學生困難】:女生計劃下周要帶一幫孩子去參觀博物館,但嚮導tour guide 生病了very sick。於是女生沒辦法帶孩子去了。

【解決方案】:兩個方案:女生說出方案 1、女生自己帶去孩子們去參觀博物館。但女生擔心自己沒嚮導懂得多,解說得嚮導解說得好。男生說出方案 2、換個時間再去參觀 reschedule her time。但女生說換時間的話,又要和博物館重新預約,又要從家長那裡拿 permission,還要 arrange tickets。問題:讓你選擇誰的 idea 好。

15. 20130810NA

女孩工作的咖啡館裁員了因為生意不好,她沒有多餘的錢和朋友一起玩。一個方 法去舅舅的咖啡館打工,但是太遠。另一個節省開支不玩了。

16. 20130531NA

women 表示她為了 coming presentation 準備了 handout , 馬上就要上課講 , 卻發現 handout 落在住處 ,而住處 off campus 所以她沒有時間坐公交車回家拿 (Problem)

Man表示他有車,women可以開車回去

W表示即使如此還是有困難,M表示可以當司機送她回去(Problem解決方案一)

W 又說可以不發 handout 直接講 (Problem 解決方案二)

17. 20130928NA

The man majors in literature and has to go to the computer lab to write papers. But he will move out of campus, which makes him harder to access the computer lab on campus. And he does not have money to buy a laptop. There are two possible solutions. First, he could work extra hours to earn the money for a laptop. His supervisor could let him work extra shift in the library. But he is busy for his study. Working extra hours will cut him time for study.

Second, he could cancel his vacation and use that money to buy a laptop. He already saved some money for a trip to the New York City with his buddy. If he cancels the vacation, he has to stay on campus during the weekend.

18. 20100130NA

- 一個女生的筆記本電腦壞了,修不好.裡面有期末考試的復習文件.兩個建議:
- 一個選擇是rent電腦.但是她覺得太貴了不值.另一個選擇是和roommate共用,就是需要arrange the schedule.問你推薦哪個建議?

19. 20131011NA

一個女生得了感冒,所以作為志願者她不能帶小朋友們去動物園看老虎表演了, 然後她提出兩個解決方案,一個是改天自己帶著小孩去,因為他朋友又一個重要 的考試要復習。另一個是讓她的朋友替她帶著小朋友去表演,因為今天是老虎表 演的最後一天,小孩子們很期待看到老虎。

20. 20141221CN

問題是男生學校的 radio station 的 broadcast 壞了。建議一,買新的,太貴。建議二,讓會修理的工程學生幫忙修理,但可能不夠專業。

21. 20130913NA

problem: the girl has a movie class to go tomorrow, it will be the last class of the semester, the teacher will play a movie she wants to write about for her final paper and they have to participate in discussion too, but she's got a doctor appointment scheduled at the same time.

22. 20130427NA

男生在 student center 等他朋友要把書還給他,但他朋友還沒來,他又到時間要去看醫生。 兩個建議方案:(1)等男生看完醫生再還他朋友,但要過幾個小時才能回來,這本書他朋友急用要準備明 天的考試。(2)女生告訴他剛才在圖書館看到他朋友。讓女生去圖書館把書還給他朋友,雖然有點遠,對 女生來說有點不方便,但她不介意。

23. 20130126NA

一個女的要搬家,想多花時間選選房子,暫時住在朋友家裡,但又怕不方便,另 外現在看好的一個房子,可以很快搬進去

24. 20121201NA

一男生上星期回家 visit parents, 結果把 guitar 忘在家裡了, 但他平時要和 band 排練最近還準備開個 concert。女生建議他回家拿, 他說可以是可以, 但是就是 太耗時, 最近都是 full schedule 除了 busy with class 還有 a paper to write。第二個辦法是問一朋友借, 但是朋友的吉他 not as nice as his, 而且他也用不慣。

25. 20130412NA

男生的 keyboard 被雨水泡了,下周樂隊演出,沒得用。方法一,買舊的,音質不好,方法二,用旅遊的錢買新的,但是和朋友說好去旅遊,不想失信。

26. 20130302NA

男生弄壞了gym的racket,他可以賠給gym,但很貴要60塊。

方案一:他可以用家裡沒有過的代替還給學校,但是他開車回家要4個小時,而 且那天有場比賽他想看

方案二:直接賠錢

27. 20100313CN

女生忘記鑰匙在宿舍里,但是她需要筆記來做作業。她可以:

1、沒有筆記直接去圖書館做RESEARCH;

2、找她的室友去借,但是室友在音樂BUILDING幹啥,怕打擾。

28. 20090403NA

女生要交作業還沒寫完明早到期,但他朋友已經幫他買演唱會的票是今晚的演唱 2個解決1.看完演唱會回家寫,熬夜寫完就來得及(但女生說看完演唱會他 會太累無法專心完成) 2.跟他朋友取消一起看演唱會(但他朋友已經先付錢買

票給他了)

29. 20090221NA

男童學沒有textbook for class 1 圖書館已經order,但要一段時間到 2 用舊書

30. 20130928SA

一個女生合租的對象要去校外租房子,但是公寓租金很高。選項1.告訴那個女生 無法負擔租金,但是女生的朋友可能沒有時間招合租的人了2.利用額外時間打工

掙錢,但是可能沒有時間參加娛樂活動。

31. 20110709CN

一個女生的室友要轉學了,兩人一起租的apartment就只能由這個女生自己一個

人付,壓力很大。男生建議

1.)part time job, 女生說已經在book store 兼職了,不過可以增加工作hours,

但是會耽誤她學習。

2.)再找個新室友一起負擔rents,但可能不好找因為apartment 很小,以前那個

室友和她正好schedule 錯開,所以不擠。

32. 20130608NA

Problem: his landlord is going to sell the house and there's a buyer who's eager to buy it, he has only a bit over one week to move

Solution 1: a friend of his is looking for a roommate near his university

Pro: /

Con: he can't concentrate on his study

Solution 2: he can live with his parents

Pro:/

Con: too far away

57

33, 20120608NA

Conflict – history paper due but dorm closed during spring break Solution: stay with friends or stay at professor's place.

34. 20080119CN

一個學生遇到time conflict,又要去career fair又要去打工,那個女的說,你可以請coworker幫忙,但是男的說他不想,因為boss很nice不想惹麻煩。後來那女的又說,你可以先去幾分鐘再去打工,可以先接觸那些公司,之後再慢慢跟人家聯繫,那個男的說萬一先去的沒有他中意的公司呢?

35. 20130907NA

女學生上學忘了帶自製的沙拉,下午還要連上三節課。兩個選擇,一回宿舍趕快去取,但下午上課可能會遲到。二在學校買,但是貴。

36. 20101031CN

一個女生寫的 paper 需要一本書,學校沒有。solution 1: state U 有一本但是寄過來要好幾天 2.開車去取但是單程 2 小時要翹課

37. 20110320CN

女生買了演唱會的票和同學約好去看concert,但是她sister 要來看她,有衝突。她自己提出了2個解決方案:1)是把票給室友,叫同學再找別人去。自己去跟sister 好好聊天 2)多買張ticket 帶sister 去,但是就沒空好好聊天了,而且票更貴,現在聯繫不上姐姐。

38. 20100117CN

借書。 男生要完成PAPER, PROFESSOR給他推薦了一本書,沒有這本書就完不成作業,但是這個教授同時給另外一個學生推薦了同樣一本書,而且人家已經把書先借了去。男生的時間很趕啊,怎麼辦?女生說,1,你可以買一本新的。在其他可上也能用的到,但是男生認為太貴了,雖然在網上有賣的,但要付額外的運費。2,跟那個學生說一下,一起看吧。男生說,他問過了,人家說等她(是個女學生)寫完就給男生,可是她卻不知道自己啥時候寫完。

39. 20110828CN

女生跟朋友約好要看一個play,但是她忘了就是今天晚上了。明天有個生物考試,本來想今天晚上好好複習的,結果碰到要看 play 這件事情了。方法一:可以帶著複習資料 (好像是這樣,這裡聽的有點不清楚),但是這樣影響社交 sociality,不太好;又或許可以不去看play,好好用一晚上複習,但是她實在是想去看。

40. 20130215NA

學生要安裝網路,本來應該下午安裝人員來,結果沒來,說明天下午來。但是明 天下午她要去和朋友看電影。有兩個選擇1)讓室友留下來,雖然室友說如果需 要他可以留下來,但是室友得參加復習課。他覺得不好意思。2)他自己留下來, 但是就不能看電影了,而且今天他已經留下來等了,明天理應室友。

41. 20110925CN

男生上American literature的課程,這門課有不錯的討論課,但是後來發現現在選的人超多,太擁擠了,上課沒時間發言討論。女生提出方案一,組織課外討論。但男生擔心沒人會參加,因為就像多了門課;男生提出方案二,這學期withdraw美國文學,下學期再修,可能人少點,但是這學期要寫有關的論文。

42. 20131116NA

problem: the man has to choose a farther route with more traffic jam because his old route is being reconstructed, and he has late for the history classes for several times.

solution1: wake up earlier than usual

pro: He can arrive at school on time

con: sometimes he has to work until late at night, and he won't be able to wake up early the next morning

solution2: he can take this class the next semester

pro: It won't be a problem because it's only been 2 weeks since they started this semester.

43. 20121013CN

問題: 男生需要在寒假幫歷史教授寫新書 不能回家。 但他同時是籃球隊員, 需要每天去gym鍛鍊。 不過學校的gym冬天不開門

解決方法:1. 去town裡面的gym。 有one-month-membership 剛好可以cover整個寒假。裡面有他需要的所有器材。但是 75一個月太貴了 2. 去戶外跑步。但是會很冷。

44. 20131122NA

男生:週末本來約了朋友去海邊玩,結果mary臨時發信說希望他去幫她搬家, 她必須在明天之前搬走。

女生:那你能找其他人替你嗎?

男生:可以吧。。。不過這個last minute的節骨眼上,不一定能找到人啊

女生:那就取消去海邊的計劃吧

男生:也行。。。可是我和朋友都計劃很久了。而且之後天氣就會變冷,不合適 去海邊玩了

45. 20120609CN

學生是 radio club 的社長,有一個 club fair 不過本來要坐在他們攤位的學生臨時生病不能來了。兩個辦法:他自己頂替,但有個 study group,怕會留下不好印象。第二:找室友,他很熱意幫忙,不過因為不是社員,很多問題可能不會回答。

46. 20121110CN

男生找不到Tina因為要給她筆記,可是沒時間,因為要去work,女生給了2個建議,一個讓他放去Tina家,另一個讓他用campus mail

47. 20120428CN

【一個問題】男生明天要和同伴act in a play, 結果同伴sick

【解決方案】女生建議: Explain the situation to the professor, 改天再演。或 reschedule 到下周,下周還有另一個 play 要 act, 男生自己有一個想法: 說朋友願意帶病演出,但是男生覺得這樣做會很不人道。

48. 20120526CN

女孩的問題是生病了,但是今天是實習的第一天,應該去報道。兩個解決辦法: 1給老闆打電話解釋一下。但是她擔心老闆第一印象不好;2 堅持去上班。反正 只有四個小時,可以撐一下。

49. 20130202NA

a male student wants to move into new house, there are lots of furniture need to move. 2 solutions: first is to rent a truck, but presently there are no small truck, only big trucks are available, it is really expensive and not necessary. Second is use a car of a friend, but it will take back and forth several times to move the furniture, it get a lot of trouble and cost so many time

50. 20120908CN

【學生困難】: 男生的朋友送了他一張今天晚上演唱會的門票,演唱會有他最喜歡的band的演出,但是男生有一個history paper明天要交,時間衝突了。

【解決方案】:

- 1. 去演唱會,回家再寫paper,但是要熬通宵;
- 2. 不去演唱會,把票給別人。但是這個演唱會N年一次,錯過了可能很多年以後才能聽到。

51. 20130622NA

man的roommate要搬到on campus,所以他要找一個新室友。兩個solution,一個是前室友的朋友,人不錯但是有些messy。第二個是學校里貼advertisement。 問你支持哪個,為啥。

52. 20111209NA

The man can't find his camera before his trip to Spain. He can either buy a new one, or borrow one from his friend Jake.

53. 女學生在一家很好的餐廳定了禮拜四的位置,結果有兩位同學不能來。 解決辦法 1, 還是禮拜四,就要犧牲這兩個同學,辦法 2: 改成禮拜五,這樣大家 都能到,只不過這家好的餐廳就沒有位置了。

54. 20110108CN

女生週末回家,數學書放家裡了,作業沒做,改天要交。 男生建議1 找室友借 2 開車回家拿書。

55. 20071006CN

【學生問題】: 男生是校報的編輯。本來要做一個訪談,可是受訪者臨時有其他的事不能前來。可是男生已給這個訪談預留了兩頁的空白。set enough blank for this expected material。於是,男生很緊急。

【解決方案】:有兩個方案:方案1、刊登知名作家寫的詩。讀者也許會覺得有趣。但問題是在校報上刊登詩有點而兒ridiculous。方案2、男生本來攢有一些文章,只是還沒整理過。只要經過整理就可以用。但是男生說來不及。

56. 20071208CN

男孩明天面試,忘拿西裝。他自己說他本來想借室友的,但他室友的太big,looks sluggish。女人給建議,再買一個新的,他覺得太貴了,他平時不怎麼存錢。

57. 20080315CN

男生急著要完成藝術 paper,但必需要去museum才能完成,而museum 明天就要關門了,只能今晚去,可是這個男生今晚又有課要上。

女生給了兩個建議:

- (1)向負責 paper 的教授請求延遲交,男生說這樣教授會生氣的;
- (2)向今晚上課的老師請假,然後去museum,缺的內容可以回來再抄筆記,(男生從不缺課,上課的老師會體諒他)。

58. 20120915NA

有個男學生Sam負責在學校放電影,然後這星期他還請到了professor來介紹電影(在電影放映前)。但是professor臨時家裡有急事就cancel了這個lecture。Sam自己就想了兩種解決辦法,一個是reschedule,但是怕好多學生臨時沒看到通知還是去了。另外一種是他自己準備材料講,但是就會少了Q&A環節,因為他沒辦法回答學生問題。

59. 20140302CN

研究生覺得自己教的不好想問學生意見,兩種方法。

第一種arrange a one on one meeting 問學生feedback, 第二種作survey.

60. 20140315CN

女學生想上economics class 但還有其他4科required classes要修,兩個辦法: audit the class or sign up this class later.

61. 20140316CN

男生要write a poem但是太晚去, library要關了。兩個解決辦法:write tonight, different topic. 或是明天早點來,但是時間只剩一點點。

62. 20140322CN-A

女學生遇到一問題,她的project for film class will be due in 2 days. 她負責 direct, 但之前天氣不好,所有有一場需要陽光明媚就沒有拍成,她自己提一建議,rewrite the play,改為在屋裡拍,但是她覺得陽光明媚的天氣效果會更好。 哥哥給他另一個建議,明天天氣會變情可以拍攝,但妹妹說明天拍就太晚了,她沒有時間修改,作品不會很完美。

63. 20140323CN

P: woman is going camping, but she doesn't have tent.

S: (1) borrow one from friends, but it's too shabby. (2) buy one, but it's too expensive, and it'll be a waste of money if she doesn't like camping any more.

64. 20140412CN-A

too busy, spend too much time for a play, no time for study; 一是放棄讓其他 人replace her,二是可以退選下學期再修。

65. 20140414CN-B

Film discussion but need to have dinner with cousin. Two solutions: 1 找朋友陪他,但是他cousin很害羞,2 蹺課?但男生說那堂課很重要。

66. 20140419CN

男生有個去法國的機會,沒錢買ticket,方法1:延長打工時間,缺點,快考試了,方法2:賣了吉他,反正沒什麼在用,但是把好吉他,賣掉又有點可惜。

Task 6

1. 20141011NA

business class, 說有些商品的需求不會因為價格升高而升高,叫一個概念讀音像elastic,舉了2種情況:1. 必須,舉了電力公司漲電價,但是你還是會用電; 2.有些顧客會忠於一些他們喜歡的品牌,舉了blue jeans的例子

2. 20140628CN

兩種戲劇形式,一種會讓觀眾知道這一場戲劇,但和觀眾有互動。另外一種走寫實派,會把實際生活發生的事情都搬上舞台演,但部會和觀眾有互動。以吃晚餐為例,前者可能會邀請觀眾上台一起吃晚餐,後者可能會就像正常人一樣用餐,但沒有讓觀眾參與。

3. infant animal有一種天生的escape from predator 的能力(只在小時候長大就消失)例子1是一種獅子 身上有花紋和其他pattern可以隱藏在shrub和其他東西里 2是一種鳥 他的小鳥在水里生活 長大後飛出來

4. 20141206NA

small business that run their business at home have two major drawbacks. a. unprofessional image. e.g. a customer, when calling the business owner of a home-based catering service, hears a baby crying in the background and thinks the boundary between business and the owner's personal life is unpleasantly ambiguous. b. negative impact on the neighborhood. e.g. workers go to the catering service to help out, park their cars in the neighborhood, and make other neighbors unable to park their cars.

5. 20121014CN

動物的 group social, 一種是動物之間 know and interact with each other much, 一種是不much的,第一種是大象,如果有一個大象生病了或受傷了,其他大象會take care of it,第二種是魚,魚通常成百上千的生活在一塊,但是並不像大象一樣,他們在一起生活很長時間,但互相之間都不太know and interact, 而且不能distinguish one from another.

6. seabird 的challenge adaptation:

1 sunlight too bright。但是seabird have small eyes ,陽光不易射進去,所以也能看;

7. 20130713CN

生物老師在介紹某一種海裡的動物,怎麼防禦敵人。

方法1:有compound eyes,一對眼睛露出水面觀察,一對眼睛還在水里盯著。

方法2:觸角能根據游過來的動物的水的震動來判斷並防禦

8. 20091101CN

actor 在screen之前要如何讓自己融入到character中去。

舉例講了扮演KING的例子,說某actor扮演king之前以king的身份去思考該怎麼演,場景好像是有人向他提親娶他女兒,他懷疑對方動機不單純。最後效果不錯,不止actor融入角色,觀眾也很陶醉。

9. 20090329CN

How a piece of advertisement can be designed to make the viewer remember the name of the product,舉清潔劑當例子,名字要取的好計叫quick-wash,就不會忘了。另外講完優點後要立馬講名字,這樣顧客才能連結,買的時候才會想起來。

10. 20120902CN

教授講了risk of price discounting

2個例子: (1)這樣會導致大家停止購買正常價格的商品。舉了一個傢具公司的例子,他們在12月有個非常大的促銷,幾乎所有的商品都打折,過了幾年,公司發現顧客在一年其他時間不買他們的商品,就等12月打折的時候買;(2)大家會認為打折商品質量就比較差。舉了汽車公司的例子,為了促銷新款汽車,打折了,然後顧客就會懷疑是不是因為零件有問題,質量差才打折的。

11. 20141004NA

Predator有兩種方法隱藏自己以接近獵物。一是physical adaption,比如獅子的毛和非洲草原的顏色差不多,因此不易辨認;二是behavioral adaption,比如獵豹當獵物看它時就不動,獵物不看它時就繼續跟著直到足夠近的距離。

12. 20140111NA

動物兩種遮陽方式,一身體特徵,非洲hippo產生油性皮膚保護層。二行為措施,大象吐泥巴。

13. 20121214NA

seabird 的challenge adaptation:

1 sunlight too bright。但是seabird have small eyes ,陽光不易射進去,所以也能看

2 salty water: seabird 體內有一個器官可以absorb remove salt, 這樣就能喝 道fresh water

14. 20131214NA

telecommunication對公司的好處:一減少辦公室實體開銷,二保留員工優秀資源,例子是教授的妹妹的公司。有25%不用到公司上班,用telecommunication.他妹妹老公公司要搬到德州,也可以直接用telecommunicating.

15. 20131207NA

Two survey methods. Example1: Unstructured method, these are usually open-ended questions that don't really look for specific information, questions like what you want the government do to improve our city. Example 2: Structured method, these are usually close-ended questions that look for specific information, questions like choose from the three to improve our city: building more bicycle trails, building more parks and planting more trees.

16. 20090227NA

講動物protect自己的兩種進化:structure和 behavior。

方法1、structure 改變身體的部份來適應環境或是防禦掠食者:是develop body shape。

好處 2、behavior 改變自身的行為來騙過掠食者:是裝死。舉例:某動物會裝死。

17. 20130531NA

防止沙灘侵蝕的兩種方法——1.用混凝土等材料 build construct in shallow water or near shore, 這種 construct 減輕 force of the wave, decrease amount of water that reach the beach, 降低被浪捲走的沙的數量 2. 從近海挖沙填回沙灘

18. 20130928NA

It is a lecture in psychology. The professor says that there are two ways when people behave inappropriately. The first one is excuse. For example, students are late for class so they use an excuse of alarm clock. They will say that their alarm clocks do not go off. The second one is justification. People's behavior will be inappropriate. But under some circumstances, they are appropriate. For example, a student missed

the class. He explained that there was an important job interview at the same time with the class. The student went to this important job interview and that's the reason why he missed the class.

19. 20130322NA

是restricted codes,就是same group的人可以用很少的話語就可以讓彼此意會。第一方面是share same pro knowledge的人用這個。舉了醫生例子,醫生間用很少的的話就可以解釋,但是醫生和病人間需要更多細節才能明白。第二個例子是出去picnic食物被goat吃了,以後大家提起簡單地提起goat, picnic就笑,很快就明白意思

20. 20130308NA

討論沙漠(desert)中的植物如何在強風中生存(survive);表面長滿刺,減少對風的阻力,或者快速生長,防止風吹沙子把自己埋住。 舉了兩個例子,

- 1. 叫cacua的植物,會長出很多hair,這些hair能夠幫助它們牢牢的抓住地面 (grip the ground),並且保持濕潤。
- 2 叫heion的植物,它可以快速生長,防止自己被埋在沙子裡面

21. 20100130NA

business class講lateral view (側面觀點).就是從一個新的觀點來看問題. 教授舉了一個例子:一個經營賓館的人老遭到顧客抱怨說等電梯時間太長.然 後經理先去找了電梯生產商,發現解決問題成本太高.然後他的員工給他提意 見說可以在電梯前裝個電視,顧客就不覺得無聊了.問題讓你用這個例子來說明lateral view.

22. 20131011NA

reasons of different color of eggs。第一個原因是可以躲避敵人,這些蛋藏在石頭下面讓敵人發現不了。第二個原因是讓小動物的父母能看egg看的更清楚,比如duck的蛋,在很深的背景下難看清

23. 20130913NA

lecture: two advantages of setting operational goals

一激勵員工,舉鞋店老闆規定要賣50雙鞋當例子。員工有目標就會積極推銷。 二拿來當員工表現衡量標準,一樣鞋店要賣50雙鞋子,當成賞罰標準,可以選擇給bonus或是raise.

24. 20130427NA

經濟學講座關於軟廣告(two advantages that publicity have over advertising)。如今的廣告形式已經從ad 轉向軟文的形式。有兩個好處(1)便宜,在雜誌報紙上發軟文,比刊登廣告要便宜很多,例如一家遊戲 公司要發布新產品,就給遊戲雜誌發一篇文章介紹自己的遊戲如何好玩,如何吸引人等(Companies don't have to pay for newsletters and advertises)。(2)與廣告比,公眾更信任媒體的文章(因為作者不會像廣告 直接推銷),例如:一個電腦遊戲廠家做 publicity,如果被電腦雜誌介紹,一些玩家會覺得可信,因為雜誌不是為了sell,這種關於遊戲的文章更容易讓公眾接受。

25. 20130126NA

動物眼睛撲捉獵物的兩個feature,一個能夠分辨顏色,另外一個是穿透力,能 通過branch看到一些東東。

26. 20121201NA

一business class介紹了fast following這個concept,which means一些公司不願意be the first to try new products,於是如果別的公司推出了innovative的new product,他們會快速效仿。例子是一video game company顛覆傳統,用感應人的動作的movement sensor代替controller,市場反應很好。於是另外一家公司馬上效仿這個做法,而且還improve了他們的graphic quality,結果市場上人們都非常like it and buy it.

27. 20130302NA

動物為了防止自己陷進雪裡,有兩種方法

方法一:身體特殊的構造

舉例:一種小型的哺乳動物,他腳很大,腳趾很**(沒聽懂) 在雪上是覆蓋的表面

積很大。

方法二:改變行為模式

舉例:一種moss(沒聽懂),會組團在雪上,flat,其他的成員就不會陷進去

28. 20100313CN

教授講了動物識別方向的兩個方法:

1、BY SIGHT,例子是鴨子是在晚上在天上飛,看星星指引方向

2、BY SMELL: salmon靠聞味道回到他們出生的地方,然後產卵。

29. 20090307CN

講the introduction of the new species can sometimes lead to some serious problems. 會modify甚至damage ecosystem, ecosystem會失調, 給了兩個例子:1. the introduction of the XX tree to the South Africa.引進新物種本來是為了有目的的保持水土,水土是保了,但是新的物種長的比native vegetation 長的更高,吸收了更多的養分;2. the introduction of the XX tree to Southern American. (因為好看) 新物種繁殖的很快,沿河生長,根系發達,所以吸收的營養物質是native vegetation的兩倍。會suck up water.

30. 20090221NA

market research 兩種方式 quantity(count-based) car manufacturer 利用這個方法通過大量調查各類人群買車的數量,結果是 without small children 的家

庭買車的人數最多。有 small children 的家庭買的少;和 opinion-based調查沒有小孩的家庭為什麼不買這個車,結果顯示說是他們覺得車後座太 small,小 孩坐那不舒服,所以不願意買。

31. 20110709CN

Marketing理講找celebrity打廣告可能帶來的兩個負面影響。 一個是 overshadowing,使得消費者無法注意products information,例如以前有個很搞 笑的comedian推銷pizza,但是大家只能記住那個funny comedian,而不是pizza。 還有一個是controversial behavior,舉例以前有個computer請famous movie star做廣告,事後那個movie star在接受一個magazine採訪的時候,說其實她 does not use so often.

32. 20120608NA

Where to build observatory - away from city (no light) and desert (dry air).

33. 20080119CN

嬰兒和他們的撫養者的感情(emotional development)是通過什麼建立起來的。 以前認為是通過 feed,家長給孩子食物,孩子就對家長更依賴,他們之間建立了 bond。後來提出了不是這麼回事,而是 warm and loving touch 是孩子 love 家 長。做了個實驗 baby monkeys, two substitute mother made of metal wire,但 是有一個 mother 包上了毛絨外殼。小猴分兩組,一組是金屬媽媽餵,另一組是 毛絨媽媽餵,平時不是吃飯時間小猴可以隨便 touch 兩個媽媽,發現不管 被誰 餵,所有小猴都喜歡絨毛媽媽,所以證明瞭 touching 是感情的來源。

34. 20121103NA

The reading passage introduces the conception of scarcity in economy. It means shortage of something. In the listening passage, the professor gives two examples. In a store sells jackets, if the customers are told there are only a few jackets left in store and if missing this chance means no more jackets for them, people will run into the store and check if there is anything suits them just in case they will regret in the future. Similar principle, if they are told that one day sale is on Friday and they can get exclusive discounts only on that day, people will also come in on that day and buy off those jackets like crazy.

35. 20130907NA

消極情緒有時也有好處。一,可以未雨綢繆,比如去遠足旅行,覺得一定會碰到下雨, 提前就帶雨衣。二,可以在不好的事情來的時候更有準備,比如找工作,提前做好悲 劇的準備,真被拒了就不傷心了。

36. 20101031CN

How spruce trees in north Canada and Russia avoid injuries

1 triangle shape when heavy snow fall down, slide off to the ground instead of break the branch.

2 Dark green colored needle leaves,深綠色光合作用效率最大,能量最多。

37. 20121117NA

Invasive animals 成功的兩個要件:

- 1. They are flexible with food. 例子: snake in Australia 沒有天敵 lizards,可以 吃 birds,然後這蛇就成了 invasive species;
- 2. They can adjust to the surrounding environment well

例子: fish from Pacific Ocean to the American west coast 可以忍受不同水温, 忽冷忽熱都沒事。

38. 20110320CN

Immune system: 身體免疫的2 個保護stages,一個是Antibiotic stage (第一個詞不確定,類似的音): 是防禦的第一線,防止外物進入。例子是skin,可以prevent germs get into body。比如被蚊子咬了之類的。一個是Mechanical removal:異物的排出,防止在體內生長,把帶有disease 的germs get out of body,例子是 sneeze.

39. 20080105CN

Two things that new business opening need: 1. business plan(long, detailed) 2.summary(most important, interest to investors)

40. 20110619CN

介紹了兩種land animals hunt under water的辦法。

第一種, slow down body function. 例子是alligator, 在水底hunt時, remain motionless, 這樣各器官就不會消費太多的氧氣。

第二種, minimize the time under water. 講了一種鳥,羽毛地下有 air...氣囊什麼的,這樣當它 heat the water,氣囊會增加浮力減慢速度,這樣這種鳥就不會掉太深,從而在水里時間也不會太長。

41. 20100117CN

介紹了兩個方法processes:

- (1). sub什麼什麼的,就是從材料上cut 掉東西,直到想要的形狀,可是一旦 cut壞了就不能該, little changes
- (2).additive,就是把不同的材料添加上去,直到满意,壞了可以修改

42. 20110828CN

說的是關於公司增長的。每年年底,公司都會做總結和預算,來計劃下一年。總結後,會想辦法提高下一年的收益。 一般來講有兩種辦法可以促進公司的增長。第一種,是內部方法。投入公司內部的預算,比如購置新的機器,對員工進行培訓等。然後以 Wilson 為例。一開始,公司有很多很老的機器,工作效率很低。後來公司換了新的機器,工作效率一下提高了。這樣,吸引了很多新的顧客到店裡,因為大家很快就能結賬,節省很多時間。越來越多的顧客喜歡這種很快就能結完帳的感覺。因此公司有了很多新的客戶,公司得到了增長。

第二種,是外部方法。就是在投資購買相似的企業。購買相似企業的同時,還會得到企業的客戶,這就是公司能夠增長的關鍵。還是以 Wilson 為例。Wilson 併購了周圍很多的超市,同時也得到了超市的顧客。顧客一般不會因為超市變了名字就不去了。因此,用這種並購相似企業的方法,Wilson 得到了很多原來超市的客戶,使公司得以成長。

43. 20110925CN

海底生物兩種機制幫助生存

- zebra fish 有細毛,動物經過的時候會感覺到,就有機會先躲起來。
- 2. 2) 在水裡 keep still, 普通的魚要游動時 gill 才能有用。trout 的腮很特別, 不動時就可以通過 push water through 鰓呼吸來 stay still to wait till the predators are gone。

44. 20100613CN

The professor is mainly discussing Suspense in the film to hold audience's attention. First is the result is unknown. For example, two men are searching gold with different methods. But who can finally find the gold first is unknown. Second is the process has suspense. For example, a man and a woman in the movie will fall in love with each other is know to audience. But they also care about the process.

45. 20121013CN

fast current 的河裡面的魚遇到challenge, 第一,水流太快,無法停留在一個地方,會被水流衝下去。 catfish,有著big和muscular的fin(魚鰭) 可以swim against水流

第二,水流太快,攜帶的食物無法吃到。 另一種魚trout有一種behavior可以解決這個問題。 一般來說河流中間的水最快,但是岸邊的水慢,trout就一直在岸邊附近,這樣就能吃到food.

46. 20131122NA

如果predator能夠預知prey會做出什麼樣的行為,那就便於他們捕食了。可是有的動物可以有一些mechanism,讓predator無法預知獵物下一步的行為。比如 squid。1) squid並不走直線,速度也不很定。它會變速,走zigzag那種pattern,於是predator無法anticipate它的行為,就不好抓到它; 2) squid可以變色。比如pink-blue-white這種。比如predator一直在盯著一個pink的東西跑,結果bang,pink的東西不見了,來了個blue的,那麼predator就會confuse,於是squid就有機會escape。

47. 20111202CN

講兩種鳥如何偽裝自己的 nest 防止自己的 baby 被 predator 吃掉, Mxxxx 鳥的策略是把 nest 藏 在 bushes and shrubs 裡面, predator 難以發現, Hxxxx 鳥的策略是把 nest 藏在 hollow tree 裡面,自己建一 個 door,讓 mate 可以通過這個 door 給 baby 餵食,門關上後可以偽裝起來, predator 就不會發現了。

48. 20121110CN

business 里的 2 種 barrier 第一種是 entry barrier (忘記了), 說是比如開 gym 你要買 equipment,第二種是 customer 什麼的, 說是讓 customer 買你的 goods 而不買別家的,還用 gym 舉例。

49. 20120428CN【講座主題】商業課上說不好的logo會損害company的利益 【2個例子】(1)講的是一個 toothpaste 公司的 logo 是黑的,這樣就讓消費者不 買這個公司的產品;(2)是個買電話和提供互聯網服務之類的公司,用了個 oldfashioned 電話當 logo,然後消費者不買這家的產品。

50. 20120422CN

鐵路發展促使美國經濟。一是可以讓東西賣到各地去,舉 clock 當例子,以前只能在當地賣,但現在全國都買的到,第二就是可以運送原料例如 coal, 原本無法蓋工廠的都可以蓋了,因為有 coal 可以燃燒。

51. 20130202NA

Generally speaking, a small company has two ways to do advertising, the first way is concentrate on a small group of people, for example, a computer repairing company can put ads in local newspapers which cost less money. Second way is joint marketing, computer repairing company can exchange sales flyers with a company selling new computers, this method can expand the reach of new consumers

52. 20120908CN

【講課要點】:儘管wildfire會給動物造成damage, 但是也可以帶來好處。

53. 20130622NA

講廣告讓受眾接受產品的兩個方法,一個是在合適的時間讓受眾看到,舉的例子 是玩具車的廣告要在孩子們喜歡的電視節目的時間段播出,第二個好像是要和實 際的產品結合(記不清了),舉得例子似乎是他女兒和朋友們有個小玩具,然後最 近要有關於這個玩具的節目上映了。

54. 20131220NA

土地的sault accumulation問題,Solution 1; 弄pipe把多餘的水引走,S2; 種植 resistant的crop, 這些crop對於鹽有抵抗力

55. 20110108CN

comparative marketing risks 1 讓公眾知道了 competitor 的名字,publicity of the name 例子 某某 soup 的廣告讓觀眾把 taste better 和競爭對手的名字聯繫 起來 risk2 insult consumers 例子 某 A shampoo 廣告,說某 B shampoo 廣告不好,會 insult 某 B shampoo 的使用者。

56. 20111120CN

Animals that hatch from eggs 會在蛋殼里的時候就會製造出一些聲音來 communicate that they are ready to hatch. 「教授舉例」第一個目的:當有很多 eggs 的時候,it is very important that 這些 eggs 在同一個時間被 hatch 出來, 而不會 出現 hatch 晚的 baby 被媽媽遺棄了。比如 ducks,一個 duck 要 hatch 了,就會發出 clicking noise,其他的 ducks 也會發出 同樣聲音,告訴媽媽我們都要出來了,別把我們忘了的意思。第二個目的是讓媽媽幫助自己成功地破殼出來。比如 crocodile, 他的 eggs 是埋在 mud 里的,baby crocodile 要破殼出來的時候,就會 scratch the inside of the shell 告訴媽媽,然後crocodile媽媽就會把 mud remove 掉,否則 baby crocodile 出不來。

57. 20081130NA

marine biology。海底魚會發光其實是一種ability to survive,有兩種自衛方式,各舉一個例子:第一,突然強光。deep-sea shrimp,牠會在掠食者靠近牠的時候,用嘴巴發出白光,讓掠食者temporary blind,趁機游走;第二,持續發光 constant。hatchetfish牠發光的位置在胃部,因為牠生存的環境,發光讓牠顯得是陽光穿過海面,而掠食者shark是靠追蹤黑影dark shadow來補食,牠持續發光能迷惑hunter,就不會顯示出黑影讓掠食者發現。 題目:描述這兩個動物怎麼利用自身發光躲避捕食者。

58. 20071006CN

The flat map would give misleading information for two reasons: 1) the flat map is 2-dimentional; however, the actual world is 3-dimentional. The

relative distance between two points in 2 dimensions is different from that in the 3 dimensions; 2) the map would neglect the actual geographic features such as canyon or mountains. Therefore ' though it might appear to be a short distance in the map would probably take the traveler much more time to complete because of mountains.

59. 20080315CN

心理學中的reinforcement,分為positive reinforcement和negative reinforcement兩種,即增加能夠激發個人興趣的東西和消除自己不喜歡的東西。教授具體舉了兩個能實現早起上班的例子。

- (1)positive (add the pleasure):早起獎勵自己好的food,這樣就可以讓你喜歡早起這種behavior。
- (2)negative (remove the unpleasant behavior),不喜歡早上shower,那麼可以改在晚上,這樣人也就不會那麼討厭早起了。

60. 20120915NA

講的是wading birds 20141018已考-

61. 20110326CN

Two things ancient human learned to keep the fire burning.

第一, technical knowledge. 發現木頭燒完後fire die out.偶然明白木頭是燃料,要keep burning, 就要add wood. 這是Technical understanding。

第二, social skills 如果大家同時睡覺,火就滅了,因此明白了合作的重要性,要輪流看火。

- 62. 產品行銷的兩種方式。一種是說他們的品質更好,譬如一個computer speaker manufacturer, 就說自己的quality最好,讓消費者買。另一種就是說他有特殊feature,吸引特定人群。譬如pasta sauce company,就說他的sauce比其他家的都辣,就會吸引喜歡吃辣的顧客。
- 63. 20140302CN Two types of making career choice: Maximizers vs. satisficers

64. 20140315CN

Majority influence happens when an individual's behavior is affected and altered by group thoughts. 兩種:1.information influence 開車載一群朋友,不確定怎麼走,當你想轉彎時其他人都叫你直走,你就會選擇直走。2.normative influence 當人們想要融入某個group,就會改變自己意見。例如跟一群新朋友看電影,明明覺得很難看,但會迎合說很好看,因為想跟他們做朋友。

65. 20140316CN

- 1. Two strategies of making rules 目的是讓學生 easy to follow
- 1) Purpose: explain let them understand ex. Clean the room
- 2) 定合約保證不違反規定 let every student sign in, put the poster in the front of the room

66. 20140322CN-A

海中有電魚類 魚類有電可以幫助他們生存 1. 找食物吃 (電鰻) 有小魚遊進他身邊的話就把它電昏然後吃掉 2. 避開障礙物 (某魚類) 他們眼睛不好,但是身體可以產生電場, 這個電場碰到大石頭的時候會扭曲...幫他們避開障礙

67. 20140323CN

weeds常常被人們認為是有害的,但是weed對植物也是有好處的,以coffee為例, weed的作用體現在一下的方面:首先是保持水土,因為咖啡都常常長在山上, 那些stream沖刷常常帶走那些有營養的soil;其次防止insect去吃coffee,因為長 在一起insect比較喜歡吃weeds多於吃coffee。

68. 20140412CN-A

filmmaker technique: ways to make the film powerful or weak 一, 仰視好像小孩看大人一樣 二俯視比如人在沙漠裡,顯得渺小。

69. 20140412CN-B

Two explanation about better memory 1 如果有學過同學科,印象就會比較深刻,舉音樂會當例子。

70. 20140419CN

講商業的產品包裝,廠商改良包裝的原因有兩個。第一是新科技的產生;第二是要提高競爭力。舉牛奶包裝的例子,以前沒有plastic box (milk carton) 時只能用 glass bottle,發明milk carton以後就開始用比較不容易摔破的塑膠盒,第二是以前牛奶包裝比較大,但自從其他果汁公司開始有小包裝,受到喜愛,廠商為了維持競爭力也就往小包裝發展。

WRITING

Integrated Writing

1. 20131102CN

Richard III是否殺了他的侄子來爭奪王位的故事。

- 1、閱讀說他又動機殺,因為想當king,聽力說還有很多其他方法當king,比如 說他哥哥和老婆的婚姻非法,婚姻不被認可,侄子也無法合理繼承
- 2、除了莎士比亞還有很多其他作家也這麼覺得,但是聽力說這是值得懷疑的,因為這些作家和理查德的敵人tudors有關, 朵朵想瓦解理查德統治之類
- 3、倫敦塔里有小孩頭骨在房間里,證明是他殺的,可是聽力說當時有很多小孩在倫敦塔,不能判斷是誰的,也不能斷定年齡和性別

2. 20090314CN

討論將solar technology 當作 fossil fuels的一個alternatives 閱讀1 solar energy沒有other sources帶來的pollutant, 比如沒有fossil fuel的 pollutant和沒有nuclear energy的radioactive contamination:

聽力反駁:使用solar energy需要大量佔地,比如NY如果要用太陽能,那麼得佔用它25%的土地面積來建thousands of panels,而在土地越來越珍貴的今天,大量佔用土地也是一種environmental problem

閱讀2 solar energy is always available and plentiful。 太陽能不像其他能源需要be mined with great effort,而且可以store起來等沒陽光的日子用! 聽力反駁: 儲藏太陽能的電池是METAL做的,那些metal也需要be mined with effort,太陽能的使用也會被effected by nature resources

閱讀3 Solar energy 能在 remote locations 使用,比如mountains and ships。 現在這些邊遠地區難以接電線還是什麼管道,所以能源使用困難,然而他們可以 用solar panels,就可以自己發電 聽力反駁: solar energy is a complex technology. 如果你在CITY里, solar energy的設備壞了,修起來還方便;如果在邊遠地方,那就要花很長時間來修,也很困難。 所以邊遠地區還是用gasoline好, easy to maintain

3. 20140314NA

Beetles damage ash trees. The article talks about how to save ash trees.

- banning transportation of ash trees, which will take beetles' nests to other areas.

(they cannot prohibit private companies that cut down ash trees to be firewood.)

- drilling holes on the ash trees to inject a chemical pesticide that make beetles leave away ash trees.

(drilling too many holes will damage ash trees. The cycle of injecting a pesticide is two years)

- planting trap trees that beetles like to lay their eggs on.

(trap trees are beetles' food, which will increase the population of beetles and hurt more ash trees.)

4. 20130614NA

Main idea of reading

Three theories to explain why moths often fly towards artificial lights.

reason 1: They mistaken artificial lights for the moon. (it is the nature of moths, to avoid predator such as frogs, it will fly towards the moon, so when moths encounter a predator, it will consider any light as moon, so moths will fly towards the light which it observed)

reason 2: Moths take man-made lights as the light from flowers. (flowers reflect more light than other objects in the night), Moths often fly to flowers so they can suck the nectar from flowers. So when artificial light is on, they think it is the light from flowers.

reason 3: Moths fly to artificial light because they want to heat themselves, because the light source is warm.

Main idea in listening

To refute 3 ideas above

reason 1: Moths circle around the artificial light and even collide into each other when they fly. They also fly much longer than necessary, even long after the predator is gone. If the moon theory is valid, moths would only be flying upwards rather than circling.

reason 2: Moths detect the presence of flowers because they can detect the CO2 that these flowers release, not because there is light around the flower. It has been found that moths can detect the kind of flower and the richness of the flower from the amount of co2 that these flowers release. Since artificial light does not release any CO2, the "flower theory" is also flawed.

reason 3: If the "heat theory" is reasonable, then moths would be flying towards some types of light more than others. For example, they would fly into florescent light much less often because florescent light is cold. But on the contrary, moths prefer to fly into florescent light rather than other warmer lights.

5. 20130202NA

綜合寫作:美國東北部一個社區公園突然發現一批針葉樹木逐步死掉,懷疑是附近Household使用的一種新型除草劑(Herbicide)惹的禍。文章認為不是的,主要原因:

- -這種除草劑在投放市場之前經過了政府機構詳細的長達數年的測試木有問題
- -並非所有的針葉樹木受感染,還有好多其他種類樹木木有問題。
- -」專家「發現這段時間氣候突然變化(變冷)可能是因為氣候原因導致樹木死 亡

Lecture講到還是認為這個除草劑是元兇:

- -政府的測試主要是針對人和動物的安全測試,沒有太多對植物的。
- -那些沒有被感染的樹木發現都是在高處的,而低處的都被感染了因為是流經附近社區的河流將除草劑帶到了公園裡這些樹木的根部
- -氣候變化應該是那些枯黃的老樹葉先死掉,而事實上很多新綠的樹葉也掉落了

6. 20130622NA

講的是spaceship在宇宙空間中會遇到debris,三種解決方法

1 tracking debris 2 shield 3 broom

教授認為,第一種有很多小碎片很難追蹤,第二種是航天飛船需要更多的能量來 建立防禦罩,第三種用宇宙飛船把碎片脫離宇宙空間

版2:講如何處理太空垃圾,reading里仨方案,一tracking這些debris,二是加一個金屬的shield,三是用laser broom給掃走。

聽力裡面逐一批駁,方案一隻能追蹤到大的piece,小的一樣很有毀滅性,且無法追蹤。二會加重飛船重量,需要更powerful的rocket。三laser broom有可能會被用作武器。

7. 20120114CN

Iron fertilization: by putting iron into the ocean to increase the phytoplankton, so the absorption of carbon dioxide will be increased.

閱讀認為此方法不可行:

- 1. according to the experiments, absorption of carbon dioxide does not increase after using iron fertilization;
- 2. produce toxic chemical materials which will harm the local fish industry. Human beings will also be harmed if they eat those toxic fishes.
- 3. cause bad impact to ocean biology system and damage ocean's bio-system balance.

聽力逐一反駁:

1. the experiment is too short, only for 1 month. Actually, in the second and third month, the absorption of carbon dioxide will gradually increase. And most of CO2 is consumed in the last month which can not be observed in the short experiment.

- 2. only limited areas will generate these toxic materials, stop using this method in those areas. If no nutrients are in the ocean, the phytoplankton will die out soon.
- 3. the risk of global warming is greater than regional ocean's bio-system risk. So we should concern more about global warming, ignore the ocean's biology system damage.

8. 20131005NA

The Ninth Legion

羅馬帝國第九軍團的消失猜想

Reading

學術界對the Ninth Legion的消失有不少假設,比較可信的是以下三種:

- 1.消失在了如今的Scotland.當時蘇格蘭有rebellion, the Ninth Legion被派去鎮壓,結果在戰役中被wiped out
- 2消失在了如今的Netherlands.因為考古學家在Netherlands發現了一種特殊的 roof tile,能推側是soldiers給修理的。
- 3.消失在了Judea。又是因為 Roman governor 派 the Ninth Legion 去 Judea 徵戰,他們在路上或者在 battle 中被 wiped out 了。

教授一一反駁:

- 1.如果真的是在 Scotland 被滅,那麼戰場遺址一定能找到屬於 the Ninth Legion broken weapons and equipment remains, 但沒有找到任何 remains.
- 2.Netherlands 的 roof tile 也不合理,作這種 roof tile 需要 kiln(黑板有出現),一種極熱的工具,但是荷蘭那邊沒找到 kiln 的 remains,而且 roof tile 在別的地方也能作,比如 Britain 就可以,有可能是在 Britain 做好 transport 到荷蘭的。
- 3.消失在 Judea 也不合理,因為把第九軍團派到 Judea 去 not efficient,地理上看, the Ninth Legion 處於大陸 west edge,而 Judea 在 east,雨者之間有其他 legion, 要派也是派其他 legion 去。

9. 20131019NA

閱讀部分:

Wind turbines can be used.

1 built on sites 'not interfere with bat's migratory system.

2 The turbines would shut down at night

3 people would use radars to keep bats away.

聽力部分:

Will not solve problem.

- 1. Turbines need to be built where there is wind such as on mountains. Bats live close to mountains.
- 2. Tall structures attract bats and it is where they choose to sleep. Bats can sleep in the turbines at night but when the turbines starting working in the daytime, this will alert and harm the bats.
- 3. Radar can damage bat's reproductive system.

10. 20120615CN

Hohokam消失的原因:

閱讀:

- 1. 常年的種植導致土地不肥沃了
- 2. Hohokam砍伐樹木,使得小動物沒有棲息地了
- 3. conflict between them and invaders

聽力:

- 1. 他們成功的管理了這些土地,讓那些不肥沃的土地休耕幾季使得它們再度肥沃
- 2. 他們砍的數量不足以影響到小動物,而且這些樹生長很快
- 3. 閱讀中提到的證據只能證明他們準備進行戰爭,並不能說明真的有戰爭發現, 需要更進一步的證據,例如武器的碎片等

11. 20070707CN

Reading 里說 Biopolymer 的袋子比一般的塑料袋好,不產生垃圾,廉價、環保、容易保存食物;Lecture 里說不廉價,不環保,因為這種東西用農作物製成,所以費錢,而且農作物生長要用化肥和殺蟲劑,所以污染,不環保。另外還說到,這種東西不 durable, 容易拉壞,不方便。

12. 20130126CN

The American burying beetle population decline 文章有三個原因,

第一個是farmer用殺蟲藥

第二個是人們開發土地破壞了這種beetle的棲息地,

第三個原因是另一種動物和它爭食

教授反駁

- 1.farmer用殺蟲藥用之前就減少了
- 2.其他類似棲息地的beetle怎麼都沒少呢
- 3.這種 American burying beetle 有發達的嗅覺系統,可以發現很遠地方的食物, 而且他們把得到的食物藏到地下,而且還會散髮化學物質防止食物氣味散髮出來 被其他動物發現

13. 閱讀: natural gas 的缺點

- 1. 會排放溫室氣體
- 2. 會有大量的廢水
- 3. 噪音和光影響社區

聽力反駁:

- 1. 現在風 太陽能並不能很好的利用,並且天然氣也並沒有產生那麼多溫室氣體, 最起碼比 coal 少多了
- 2. 採天然氣產生打大量的廢水已經有了處理辦法,可以排到很深的地下,這樣就不會污染飲用水
- 3. 關於噪音和光污染,其實天然氣產業帶來了更多的好處,比如增加就業。增加稅收、促進社區發展。

14. 20130615CN

文章說推行新型燈泡(CFL)替換老燈泡的政策不好.給了3點理由:

1)太貴.2)有污染.3)光對眼睛不好。

教授反駁:

- 1) 雖然貴但是耐用,算總成本還是CFL燈便宜
- 2) 用舊燈泡發電需要用煤和水銀,會造成更多污染
- 3) 老的 CFL 燈有這個問題,但是新的 CFL 燈已經 phosphor 混合了.所以光不單調了,對眼睛好了.

15. 20101212CN

nuclear是不是應該成為新的主要能源

文章有3點不同意:

- 1)不安全,因為會過熱,對人體與壞境有害
- 2) 建造nuclear的能源廠價格高
- 3) 可以選擇其它能源,如風

教授說了3點反駁:

- 1) 有一個種新的儀器可以解決過熱
- 2)核電站的建設費用雖然很貴,但是運行時使用的原料便宜;而其他電廠,用的oil和gas都在不斷的漲價
- 3) 風能不穩定

16. 20121110CN

關於Kerala下了2個月red rain的三個原因

閱讀文章要點: 1. volcanic eruption; 2. meteoric explosion; 3. spores of lichens;

聽力逐一反駁:

- 1. 火山灰可能造成red rain, 但是不大可能會造成這麼長時間的red rain, 因為和一般的雨差不多,而且雨水成分中沒有火山噴發物;
- 2. 如果是流星爆炸造成的,則雲的面積會larger, 而且雲會飄走, 雨應該還會下在Kerala以外的其他地方;
- 3. 孢子一般不會飛到那麼高的地方去,即使可以的話,理論上來說要造成2個月之久的紅色雨,在發生前地面上應該有大量的紅色 lichens,可是市民都沒有看到這種現象。

17. 20130907NA

閱讀:文章講了三個關於在Great Lakes五大湖區建發電廠的好處

- (1)提供就業機會
- (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,但是為了把發電廠的錢賺回來,電費也貴了。

- (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。

18. 20080215NA

Easter island的居民是從南美過去的。三個理由:

- A 南美居民當年完全可以乘坐raft,借助風力和技巧到達該島。
- B 島上發現的一個stone wall和南美wall結構一樣,肯定是南美人的技術
- C 一些植物是南美的品種,必為人帶來

聽力一一駁斥:

- A 沒有直接證據
- B 島上的 wall 中空,其實結構很簡單
- C 那些植物可以自己隨 sea water 漂過來。

19. 20130511CN

Harappan civilization decline的三個原因

第一個閱讀認為有外敵入侵;聽力說不可能有那麼large scale的

第二個閱讀說是天氣變化忽然特冷特乾燥導致農作物沒法正常生長了;聽力說在 同一時期還有另外倆Civilization 他們都有辦法供給他們自己的食物所以H不會 有這麼大的Decline

第二個原因閱讀提到因為季風受到climate change影響,所以農作物減產,造成文化滅絕,然後教師說,同時期的埃及同樣也受climate change影響,但沒事!! 第三個閱讀是說有傳染病蔓延通過水傳染的;聽力裡的女人說 H 的人都是很好的工程師他們在設計的是時候肯定會注意一個叫 C 的問題不會導致疾病大規模傳播

第三個理由我怎麼聽到他們的水利工程系統很棒,所以在處理 drinking water 時會很小心,所以不會被傳染

20. 20110430NA

reading說政府限制捕某種魚的政策是不應該的,因為1他的天敵是XX,應該捕他們去,2限制捕了這種魚會帶來一些用這種魚供應的原料不足,3會導致捕魚及相關行業的工人失去工作。

listening說的正相反,限制捕這種魚的政策是應該的,1如果限制捕這種魚的天敵,影響食物鏈平衡,2可以用其他代替這種魚作為原料,3限制捕魚的政策可以讓魚的數量增加,之後並不會影響人們就業。

21. 20130322NA

討論牙醫用來repair牙齒的一種物質:mercury。閱讀說應該被禁止。 第一影響健康。裡面有種物質吸收後會影響central nerve system帶來一系列 病。

第二環境問題。診所里用完後衝走進入江河湖海,會造成環境污染威脅wildlife。 第三可以代替的材料。有很多材料可以代替她,像陶瓷,金甚麽的。

聽力說 第一它只有很少的量被人體吸收。不會帶來甚麼大問題。有些人有問題是他們過敏,然後這種過敏的比例很小。

第二有一種device, S開頭的, (屏幕會顯示。) 可以collect這些solids所以不會帶來這些問題。

第三這種材料持續時間長效果好,其他材料不能代替。像金。太貴了。

22. 20091025CN

背景是一些高中要求學生們每周做兩個小時的志願者。1 Paragraph裡面說,這樣是沒有用的,因為:1 學生們可以取巧,在自己的家長或者祖父母那裡乾活然後作為彙報,只有自己彙報沒有其他東西來證明;2 會讓學生們以後遠離志願者,因為現在是學校要求,他們為了獲得回報採取這麼做,這讓他們覺得做志願者本身也是意見要有回報,要被要求才能夠去做的事情,所以以後就不會喜歡真正無償的志願者了;3 學校的要求是破壞學生的權利(violate students' right),學校沒有權利強迫學生們去這樣做,非法。

Lecture 說,paragraph 裡面說的是沒有道理的,因為:1 學生自己的工作彙報 只是檢驗工作的一部分,我們和學生工作的地方的人聯繫,專業的機構(authority) 還有官方的文件記載(official document of the city)來保證;2 學生們喜歡作者 願者,比如那些在醫院和幫助過小孩子們的學生覺得他們的經歷很好(powerful experience),並激發他們繼續做下去(motivate);3 學校的要求不是破壞學生權 利,如果高中能夠要求學生來上數學課,那志願者作為一門課程為甚麼就不能夠實行呢,學生們在學校上課就要完成學校要求的課程。

23. 20071017CN

Reading講連鎖超市和地區市場的好處。

1.本地食物更好吃有營養, 2. 本地食物對環境好 3.本地食物對當地經濟可以促進, 外地企業不關心當地的經濟,對當地發展沒有作用之意

Lecture 逐一批駁 1.因為農業科技的發展外地和本地食物基本差不多了, 2.在最合適的地方種水果可以減少土地開墾,對環境有好處.3 大公司發展經濟.外地公司可以為(本地)提供稅收,增加收入的好處。

24. 20140302CN

閱讀材料觀點: 鯊魚頭部的奇特造型有3個方面的作用

- 1) increase turning speed, 這種造型的頭能讓鯊魚轉身更快,有實驗;
- 2) improve sensitivity to electric field, 這種造型的頭讓鯊魚對電場的敏感度更高,來 locate preys;
- 3)用作 weapon 對抗 overwhelming prey, 這種造型的頭能被用來當作武器。 聽力材料觀點:逐一反駁
- 1)教授說這種鯊魚,hammer-shaped sharks 轉身速度的確很快,但是是來自於其他的原因,比如 vertebrate 的 bones 和 joints 的結構。並且他說,人們發現在閱讀中的那個實驗里,都是 younger 鯊魚,所以可能是因為年輕的鯊魚更 flexible,轉身速度才快。
- 2)教授說人們做了個實驗,用人造 electric field 在 pool 里測試,發現所有的鯊 魚對電場的敏感度差不多都是一樣的,能夠在距離目標 30 centimeter 的地方探 測到。
- 3)這種頭不能用來做武器,因為它離鯊魚的眼睛太近了,這樣容易給眼睛帶來傷害,甚至導致眼睛變成盲的。就算能做武器,也沒有更多觀測證據被發現來證明 鯊魚用頭做武器是一種regular的行為。

25. 20140315CN= 20110311NA

lecture講英國的written book Pearl Poet真正作者到底是誰,因為只有一個署名 兒在這書中的一個poem的title下面 叫甚麼P. 文章就猜了三種可能性。 閱讀

可能性1 第一個被認為可能的人John Massey,因為流傳下來的他們的作品的handwriting是一樣的

可能性2

第二個是Hugh,因為H的其中一首poem描寫的region和書中一手叫甚麼騎士 Knight的描寫的地方一樣

可能性3

第三種猜測是那四首詩是一個collection, Pearl Poet是一堆人。

聽力

第一個理由,過去的作品都是靠copy傳播的,原版被reproduce很多次。所以人們看到的可能只是同一個人手抄copy original的書,不能表明作者相同第二個理由,教授說不是他,因為詩使用的dialect不同。這倆個人處於不同的地方,會有不同口音dialect,所以那種修辭在不同口音的情況下是不同的第三 像詞語vocabulary的用法啥的都是重復那麼多次 頻率這麼高這肯定是一個人寫的,不可能有很多人collection都有這些unique的特性。

26. 20140316CN

閱讀說 Prairie dogs 不應該被保護,聽力反駁。 閱讀:

- 1) prairie dogs are pests, 會跟 cattle 爭草吃。
- 2) 會傳染疾病
- 3) 只有 top of the food chain 才需要保護 聽力:
- 1) 現在都用 processed feed, 不會影響到 cattle
- 2) 身上的 fleas 不會在人身上長,而且因此得病的機率也很小。
- 3) 很多動物都跟他相關,有很大影響。

27. 20140322CN-A

Arizona (2) Bees feed on flower or flowering plants whereby the flower or flowering plants only exist in 200m year ago (3) lack of spiral structure on the fossilized chamber compared to modern bee nest - this fossilized chamber might be made by other insects

Lecture: bees exist earlier than 200m years ago. (1) Tree resin that produces the substance to preserve the bees only existed 200m years go. Bees may have been existed earlier before the existence of tree resin. (2) Bees may have been fed on non-flowering plants such as pine trees or firm ??? and gradually

evolved to feeding on flower plants. (3) chemical evidence provides that the water proofing (i.e. prevents the water from entering the bee chamber) substance are found in both fossilized and modern bee chambers.

28. 20140323CN

decline of bison

閱讀認為是 European American 害的 聽力反駁

第一點是是被當食物吃掉 聽力反博 是歷史時間不對

第二閱讀是 被 Europe America 馴養的動物吃掉而沒東西吃 數量下降 聽力反 駁此論點 因為 bison 有厲害的毛皮抗寒冷 家畜缺沒辦法

第三 先進科技害得 很厲害的手槍 換子彈的時間很短 聽力反駁 以前有一種更厲害的弓箭

29. 20140412CN-A

primary care doctors 短缺的三個原因

- 1. medical school 學費高昂;
- 2. 工作壓力太大,負擔重,less time relax and less vacations;
- 3. opportunity of training 不足。

聽力逐一反駁:

1. 政府有national health service program 提供low interest 貸款和 scholarship, 還有

compensation 來補償收入;

2. nurses 可以減輕doctors 的burden, 現在nurses undergo comprehensive training, 可

以給病人開處方等;

3. 其實不是不足,而是 badly distributed, 也就是說有些醫院的 training position 很多,有些卻很少,所以有 new law 頒布說如果某個醫院的 position 空缺三年沒人報,就分給其他醫院。

30. 20140412CN-B

閱讀:用電子記錄醫學記錄(database medical record)要比 paper base 好 1. 省 錢(減少 storage 和運輸費用) 2. 減小錯誤發生 3. 提供 research data,促進醫學研究。

聽力不同意 1. 醫生依然用紙作為應急使用(醫生即使有電子記錄仍然會留一份 paper record) 2. 醫生在 examine patient 的時候也會用紙(醫生喜歡用 paper 記錄),然後讓別的人把記錄輸入進電腦,這樣由於 poor handwriting 導致的錯誤依然會出現 3. 病人數據的使用受法律限制,只有所有者同意才能使用,所以依然麻煩

31. 20140419CN

為了招來老師,學校提供簽約獎金 閱讀:

- 1 是高工資能吸引老師
- 2 是說提高福利可以增加其他方面的專家去當老師
- 3 可以讓那些想走的人義務的留下來,解決教師辭職。

聽力:

- 1 老師在意的是其他的 service, 學校的名聲, 圖書館, 錢不是唯一因素。
- 2 是取得教師資格正很難,應該 shorter certification process, 這才是他們的障礙
- 3 人做不喜歡的工作沒有激情

32. 20121019NA

閱讀:講一個叫 ESA 的 program,給買小城市到大城市之間航班機票的人發補貼,文章支持這個 program 覺得應該 繼續推行。給出了三點理由。 第一,方便住在小城市的居民 第二,利用小城市經濟發展 第三,這個項目不會給政府帶來財政壓力,因為飛小城市的航班都很小,補貼不了多少錢

聽力:男教授認為文章觀點一點多不 convincing,這個 program 不該繼續,至少應該 reform 第一,小城市居民交通沒那麼不方便。一般從小城市到大城市機場也就 100 miles(110 km?),也就 1 小時多的車程。 住在大城市的人去機場也得開一個小時車到機場 第二,政府也該把錢花在更有經濟回報的地方。教授指出小城市的人去大城市尋求更好的發展是自然趨勢,必然結 果。政府應該把錢花在提供這些人的教育水平上,花在給這些人提供更多工作上。第三,教授說文章有一點說對了,就是這個項目非常 expensive。飛小城市的航班都特別小,市場上賣的很少,甚至 有些機型已經不生產了,所以維修和換配件就會非常貴

33. 20120922CN = 20101022NA

閱讀材料講wetland 裡面鬼火 will-o'-the-wisp 的原因,三個:1)埋在裡面的有機體釋放出可燃的氣體;2)是一種electric spark;3)一種能發光的蘑菇附著在鳥身上.

聽力反駁:1)可燃氣體是不動的,但是人們看見的鬼火是move around;2) electric spark是在wetland下面的rock中生成的,不會跑到上面來;3)這種蘑菇的發光物質在體內,要broken into pieces 才有用,但是這種物質不sticky,所以會從鳥身上掉下來.

34. 20090123NA

閱讀是講作者認為物種大滅絕那次是因為小行星撞地球, 三個原因,

- 1)發現個大坑,周圍的物質都250億年前的了,證明大坑是那個時候形成的,
- 2)還有一個是世界各地都有runshi坑發現,證明這個東西撞地球發生了炸,分散哪 兒都是,看來是個大傢伙,
- 3)最後是講發現了火山炕.

聽力教授反駁

時間久了,分析具體時間不是准的,這麼久,甚麼都有變化,世界各地還是有地方沒有發現這個坑的......

35. 20100410NA

GM(Gene Modification) Rice.基因作物

三種GM rice的好處和壞處:

1,由於較少使用殺蟲劑所以對環境有好處;

反對:1,由於可以使Wild plant也產生抵抗力所以對環境有害

2,由於可在乾旱地區使用所以可使貧窮農民致富

反對:因為每年要買新種子所以不能

3,可以調控維生素A含量來提高營養。

反對:不是最好解決辦法,比如吃蔬菜更好。

36. 20101009CN

講述養魚場作為世界上主要的提供魚類食物的farm對環境可能會造成嚴重影響: A. 魚產生大量的by-product,滋生細菌污染環境 B. 一些飼養的魚逃跑跟野生 魚交配產生存活能力低的後代 C. 漁場浪費大量珍貴資源 professor說事實上這些問題都有已經找到瞭解決辦法: A.有一種動物可以吃魚的排泄物,這種動物會打出來 B.可以培養基因改照魚,就無法繁殖,就沒問題了。 C. 科學家已經在找到方法通過recycle water使養蝦時使用的被污染的清水可以使用,而且可以拿來灌溉一種植物

37. 20120224CN

T-Rex 恐龍是否能跑?

閱讀覺得能跑,理由:

- (1)吃其他跑得很快的動物;
- (2)腿骨結構和老虎類似;
- (3)M 恐龍的化石,兩腿分得很開,是能跑的動物的特徵,而 M 恐龍和 T 恐龍是 親戚, 如果 M 恐龍能跑,那麼 T 恐龍自然也能跑;

聽力:一一反駁,

- (1)T 恐龍吃那些跑的很快的動物的時候,那些動物早就死了,T 恐龍會吃這些跑 很快的動物是因為能聞到他們屍體的味道;
- (2)雖然有和老虎類似的腿骨結構,但老虎的骨頭要比 T 恐龍的強壯的多,T 恐龍腿骨的結構太脆弱,如果跑的話,很容易損壞;
- (3)M 恐龍比 T 恐龍小得多,如果 T 恐龍要跑,它的肌肉密度要比 M 恐龍大得多,強壯得多

38. 20120217CN

閱讀文章要點: There are too many Asian carps in the Great Lakes, which will damage the local environment. 3 ways to prevent:

- 1. build walls, prevent carps from entering the lakes;
- 2. use electrical devices to sting the fish and drive them back;
- 3. use toxic chemicals to kill the fish, and then reintroduce the native species to the lakes.

聽力逐一反駁:

1. seems to work, but factories near the lakes use ships to carry cargoes. It will cost a lot to unload cargoes on one side of the wall, and then reload them on the other side;

- 2. seems to work, but small fish would swim through the device, grow up and reproduce in the lakes;
- 3. unpredictable dangers, cannot ensure not to pollute the lakes in the future.

39. 20080105CN

閱讀:關於新物種引入所帶來的負面影響,破壞生態平衡,破壞當地資源,破壞當地經濟。

- 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

聽力:分別反駁三個觀點。

- 1) 農作物引入是一個好事情
- 2) 對於資源的破壞要取決於各地的情況,一種叫 cane toad 的動物引入以後幫助了 Florida 消除害蟲
- 3) 對於經濟的破壞也要看不同經濟,一種叫 mes-的植物(也是 reading 中的例子),成為了人們餵養牲畜的飼料和 生火的燃料。

40. 20130215NA

erdstall可能有三種用途:一儲存牲口或糧食,二躲避強盜,三宗教用途 靈魂等候區

lecture反駁。

- 1) 儲存牲口或糧食: 在冬天erdstall都被淹沒了,而且也沒發現裡面有穀類殘留.
- 2)躲避強盜: erdstall太小了,存氧氣很少,只能容得下幾個人。另外,只有一個 入口,不太可能像為了逃跑設計的。
- 3) 宗教用途. 如果是的話,應該所有有共同宗教信仰的村子都有,但是有的村子有,有的村子沒有。

41. 20111209NA

閱讀:對cigarette還有unhealthy food 增收更多稅

- 1 可以discourage people 買這些產品
- 2 在財政上公平,因為這些人容易生病,醫療保險需要為他們花費更多的錢,所以他們要多繳點錢

3 政府從這部份高稅收拿到更多的收入,可以用來投資,增加revenue of government, 可以benefit everyone.

教授反駁:

- 1 高稅收不致於改變人的生活習慣。而且煙有high and low quality的差別,便 宜的含有更多有害物質,而且跟不健康食物結合效果更嚴重。如果人花錢買了貴 的煙後又會吃更多的不健康食物。垃圾食品貴了還買增加經濟負擔 (burden)
- 2 對公平有不同的定義。人都香煙還有unhealthy food交高稅,但是跟富人比起來,窮人交的稅相對高,所以不公平。
- 3 政府得到這筆錢不想失去,所以不會制定進一步戒菸的policy, 所以並沒有幫助人民。

42. 20101204CN (*参考TPO24 Megafauna)

閱讀部分:是人類活動造成大型動物絕種。原因有三:a 人類出現和大動物同時發生 b大動物向來沒天敵,所以對人類沒有戒心,人就得手了 c 人類喜歡殺大動物,所以小動物就沒死吧

聽力部分: the speaker totally refused the passage she believe that there is no relationship between the extinction of large mammals in the north america and human hunting, instead she thinks that the extinction was caused by other factors such as climate change

聽力部分觀點一: the same time between the extinction and human establishment dose not necessarily mean human burting results in the extinction of those animal around 11000 years ago was a global phenomnon, they bacame extinct even in those places where no people lived.

聽力部分觀點二: no food preservation skills at that time could all human being to keep meat for a long time, thus, people only killed what they could eat, and therefore it is impossible for human to kill all the large mammals to make them ectinct. People always move frequently at that time so they did not kill large mmmals at one place to make them become extinct.

聽力部分觀點三: not only large mammals became extinct at that time, small animals such as some kinds of birds also became extinct at the time

43. 20101121CN = 20090530NA

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.

44. 20121124CN

講 congestion pricing。說為了緩解交通擁堵,想要在 city 中的某個區域收費,這樣就能緩解一下。 閱讀文章支持,三個理由: (1)這樣做可以節省時間) (2)可以改善環境 improve that area's environment (3)收的 fee 可以用於 revenue the city 可以再修路,修橋等等

lecture 反駁: (1)他認為這樣做有些司機不願意花錢走這個區域就得繞路,更浪費時間。舉了個例子:送快遞的,他們要省錢, 所以送快遞的時候會變長。 (2)在收費區裏面環境可能會好點,但是周圍的車相對就會增多,noise and air pollution 就會多。所以不是整個 city 都能環境變好 (3)有的人不能 afford 這個費用了,就會去坐 subway,政府就得出更多的錢維護 subway,這樣一來收的那點錢可 能還不夠維護的,所以也不能起到幫助修橋,修路什麼的作用了。

45. 20120428CN

說的是Death Valley中的sliding stones

reading中三個理由:1,下雨天摩擦力減小,風吹的...2,晚上氣溫降低石頭底下結冰 了所以滑動了...3,有人沒事兒閑的搬動的

lecture中三個駁斥:1,有很深的滑動軌跡所以不可能是簡單的蹭過去而且風也沒那麼厲害...2,結冰得要很大塊才行但是白天溫度升高而且沙漠水少沒有那麼大塊

冰能結成...3沒有人或者動物的腳印

46. 20111112CN

閱讀說hydroelectric dam的好處:

hydroelectric power plants three advantages

1 low cost

2 low pollution

3 will not threaten wild animals

Lecture: disagree

- 1. 蓋水壩之前要geological study, constructions costs也很貴
- 2. 製造出大量dammed water, 分解植物也會造成很多CO2
- 3 說到會幫魚蓋 ladder, 但有種魚不夠 strong, 無法爬過這梯子, 在這裡死光。

Independent Writing

A/D = Agree or disagree with the following statement

- The best way to improve quality of education is to increase the teachers' salaries. 20111210CN
- 2. Most parents sometimes find disapproval of the ways teachers are teaching their children. It's not suggested for the parents to express their disapproval to the teachers. Do you agree or disagree? 20140125NA

3. 20130202NA

During the times of economic crisis, which of the following should the government spend less money on?

- -Education
- -Health Care
- -Support for unemployed
- 4. The most important thing people learnt is from families 20130531NA
- 5. The most important goal of education is to teach people how to educate themselves. 20130614NA

- 6. Is it as important for older people to study or learn new things as it is for younger people? 20130622NA
- 7. It is better to give students grades based on many small assignments or one or two big assignments. 20130608NA
- 8. The government has an open field. Do you think it's better to build a garden for the community or to build a sports field for a high school? 20131221NA
- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
 All schoolteachers should be required to take courses every five years to update their knowledge. 20120114CN
- 10. Some people think that it's an important part of a child's education to go on field trip (e.g. museums), others think a child's time is better spent learning in a classroom at school. Which do you prefer? 20131005NA
- 11. A high school has decided that all students must take a class in which they learn a practical skill. School administrators are trying to decide whether to hold a class in cooking, managing personal finances or auto repair. Which do you think the school should require students to take? Why? 20131019NA

12. 20130726NA

If your teacher says something incorrect in a class, what will you do?

- 1.Interrupt your teacher right away;
- 2. keep silent;
- 3. correct your teacher after class.

13. 20130713NA

Which of the following is the most important to you when choosing a living place? (1) living in a place that is not expensive; (2) living close to relatives; (3) living in an area with many shops and restaurants

- 14. People should state their honest opinions even though they know others will disagree with their views. 20130302NA
- 15. Agree or disagree: one can learn a person through the books he/she read or movies he/she watched. 20131117CN
- 16. Some jobs can pay high salaries but require employees to leave their family and friends. Other jobs pay few salaries but allow employees to stay with family and friends. Which job do you prefer and why? 20111119NA
- 17. People should care about things that's happening around the world even though they are not related to our daily lives. 20110430NA
- 18. When you make a purchase, which of the following will affect your decision? 1. suggestions from friends 2.media (advertisements from TV, magazines) 3. Recommendations from salesperson 4. On your own 20141109CN
- 19. It's important for the governments to provide money to things that are beautiful and not just for things that are practical. 20120715CN
- 20. Do you think classmates or colleagues should work on projects in person or by e-mails? Why? 20140117NA
- 21. Which of the following has bigger contributions to the society: the work of great artists or contributions of political leaders. 20130928NA

- 22. Children should spend most of their time studying or playing; they shouldn't be required to help the family with household chores. 20110313CN
- 23. When needing to discuss upset or controversial issues, some people like to use email or text messages. Others like to use phones or voice-messages. Which do you prefer and why? 20100619NA
- 24. Is it necessary for high school students to do household work after school to help build their sense of responsibility? 20130914NA
- 25. A/D: The world is busy and crowded; we should not expect people to be polite to others. 20130302CN
- 26. Some people suggest that using a cleaner energy to protect the environment is better, but some people say the traditional energy sources such as coal and oil is less expensive, what is your suggestion? 20130927NA
- 27. Some people think that the important role of university professors is to do research, others think the main role of them is to educate students.

 What is your opinion? 20121118CN
- 28. Which way do you think is the best for a student to make new friends? a. joining a sports team, b. participate in community activities, c. traveling. 20140315CN
- 29. A/D: People are easier to get educated today than in the past. 20140316CN
- 30. Which is more important for a school? To buy new equipment or hire famous teachers. 20140322CN-A

- 31. A/D: The influence of celebrities on young people is greater than old people. 20140322CN-B
- 32. A/D: Students should take a year or more to travel or work before going in to university 20140323CN
- 33. Is it easier for young people today to make decisions or depend on their parents? 20140412CN
- 34. A/D: For any business to be successful, it must spend a lot of money on advertising. 20140419CN
- 35. A/D: Teaching is harder than it was in the past. 20121207NA
- 36. A/D: For success in school and work, the ability to adapt or adjust to a changing condition or circumstance is more important than having excellent knowledge of a job or a field to study.20120923NA
- 37. Should the government preserve old buildings or build new ones? 20111218CN
- 38. A/D: Movies and television have more negative effects than positive ones on young people's behavior.20121202CN
- 39. Should school focus more on purchasing new equipment or recruiting good teachers? 20120422CN
- 40. A/D: People should stick to their challenging dreams or focus on fulfilling practical dreams. 人們應該堅持自己有挑戰性的夢想還是注重實現現實的夢想。 20100306NA
- 41. A/D: Drivers should pay a certain amount of fees to drive during rush hours. 同不同意要付一點費用才能夠在尖峰時刻開車?20080712CN

- 42. A/D: Movies and TV programs made in your own country are more interesting comparing to movies and programs made in other countries. 20090725NA
- 43. A/D: If a university wants to attract good students, it must spend a lot of money on social activities for students. 20130223NA
- 44. A/D: Students would receive a better, effective education if they were required to attend classes for 11 months of a year. 20080330CN
- 45. A/D: Company should use public recognition, not money to reward hard working. 20120608NA
- 46. A/D: The best way to truly relax and reduce stress is to spend time alone. 20071005CN
- 47. A/D: There is no reason to be impolite (rude) to other people. 20120318CN
- 48. A/D: Parents should help children do their work rather than encouraging them to do the work on their own. 20120617CN
- 49. A/D: The food we ate in the past is healthier than the food today. 20100108CN = 20091211NA
- 50. A/D: It is easier for parents to raise children now than 50 years ago. 20110925CN
- 51. Which has a larger influence on the society: Automobiles or airplanes? 20120819CN
- 52. A/D: Technology designed to make people's lives simpler actually often turns out to make people's lives more complicated. 20100926CN