PTE在线学院
PTE资料圈
一周机经更新汇编

2019 年 6月18日更新发布

近期考试的考生千万不要错过哦

Speaking-RS	新增 **7**	题
Speaking-RL	新增 **4**	题
Reading- FIB	新增 **5**	题
Listening-SST	新增 **2**	题

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周二机经
大放送

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目录

Speaking

Repeat Sentence

1. Native discourse continues to be predominant in discussion of gender.

2. All source of materials must be included in your bibliography.

3. The new English class will start next Monday morning.

4. There are a range of housing options near the university.

5. Our school of Arts and Technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year.

6. Rules about breaks and lunch time vary from one company to next.

7. Knives and forks should be placed next to the spoons on the edge of the table.

Retell Lecture

1. Measuring Food

I'm a dietitian and I work in clinical weight-loss recently. Accurately estimating portion size is critical in research or real-world settings. For example, if you're trying to watch your weight and you're out to dinner and you're presented with a bowl of

food, there's no really good way to actually estimate how much you're eating unless you're gonna whip some scales out of your bag. So, we wanted to find a more objective way for people to quantify what they're eating when they're out and about. I came up with a more hands-on approach. We got people to measure the dimensions of the food using the width of their fingers and remembering back to primary school maths. We use the geometric volume formulas to estimate the weight of the food. To show you how this works, I've ordered a piece of lasagna. And that's my box, a glass of wine and that's my cylinder. And I'm feeling pretty healthy, so I order some watermelon for dessert. And that's my wedge. So this was I know it's seven by five, by four fingers. in the future, I see this method be incorporated into smartphone applications. So you put your finger, it's in along with your height and your weight. And the app will do all of the calculations for you. And then you've got a more accurate way to estimate the portion size.

1) This lecture mainly talked about accurately estimating portion size.

2) In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said that accurately estimating portion size is critical in research or real-world settings.

3) In the second part of the lecture, the speaker said a more objective way is raised, to measure the dimensions of the food using the width of their fingers and remembering back to primary school maths.

4) In the final part of the lecture, the speaker pointed out geometric volume formulas to estimate the weight of the food.

5) In conclusion, the app will do the calculations for you.

2. Language Disappears

1) Like the polar ice caps, it seems that the world's languages are melting away.

2) They disappear at a rate of one every two weeks, and if we don't stop this decline, 90% of the world's languages will be gone by the end of this century.

3) Language is a part of the world's intangible heritage.

4) This is nowhere more evident than in Australia. We have the worst record of language extinction on the planet.

5) This means they'll be ceased to be spoken in the next generation if nothing is urgently done to save them now.

3. Natural Resource

1) WWF show the world how humans are plundering the planet at a pace that outstrips its long-term capacity to support life.

2) we found that more than the one third of the natural world has been destroyed by humans during the past three decades.

3) We are now using 20% more natural resources from the world can produce on the sustainable basis.

4) The footprint of the average Australian is 7.7 hectares.

5) This worked out by dividing the earth 11.3 billion hectares productive land and

sea space between 6.1billion people.

4. Attention Interval

1) This lecture is mainly about attention interval.

2) 10 years ago, before the use of iPhone or iPad, people's attention interval is about 25 minutes. This number is good.

3) However, nowadays the attention interval has dropped from 25min to only 8seconds, which means our memories are shorter than that of a goldfish.

Reading

Fill in the Blanks

1. The Roman People

The Roman people had at first been inclined to regard the French Revolution with either indifference or derision. But as the months went by and the emigres who remained in the city were less and less hopeful of an early return home, the mood of the Romans became increasingly antagonistic towards the 'assassins of Paris'. The nationalization of Church property in France, the confiscation of papal territories, the dwindling of contributions and the paucity of tourists and pilgrims

all contributed to an exacerbation of this 107 antagonism. When the French Convention, determined to gain international recognition for the Republic, dispatched envoys to Rome, the people turned upon them in fury.

2. Gauss

Gauss was a child prodigy. There are many anecdotes concerning his precocity as a child, and he made his first ground-breaking mathematical discoveries while still a teenager. At just three years old, he corrected an error in his father payroll calculations, and he was looking after his father's accounts on a regular basis by the age of 5. At the age of 7, he is reported to have amazed his teachers by summing the integers from 1 to 100 almost instantly (having quickly spotted that the sum was actually 50 pairs of numbers, with each pair summing to 101, total 5,050). By the age of 12, he was already attending gymnasium and criticizing Euclid's geometry.

3. Biological Systems

Since biological systems with signs of complex engineering are unlikely to have arisen from accidents or coincidences, their organization must come from natural selection, and hence should have functions useful for survival and reproduction in the environments in which humans evolved.

4. Cardona Salt Mountain

Formed two million years ago when low-density salt was pushed up through the much harder materials surrounding it, the Cardona Salt Mountain is one of the largest domes of its kind in the world, and unique in Europe. While small amounts of other minerals pervade the savoury hill, the salt pile would have a near translucent quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior. The significance of the 109 mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt, which began to bolster the young Cardonian economy. With the invention of industrial mining techniques, mine was built into the side of the mountain and a thriving facility formed at its base as excavators dragged enormous amounts of potash (water-soluble) salt from the innards of the hill. In addition to the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell and invented a number of hard, salty pastries unique to the area.

5. Economic Inequality

For the past thirty years, the United States has been conducting what one observer (Samuelson 2001) has called "a massive social experiment" regarding the political and social consequences of increasing economic inequality. The share of national income going to families in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution declined by about one-fifth, from 17.4% in 1973 to 13.9% in 2001,

while the share going to families in the top 5 percent increased by more than one-third, from 15.5% to 21.0% (Mishel, Bernstein, and 110 Boushey 2003). Meanwhile, the share of income going to the top one-tenth of one percent quadrupled between 1970 and 1998, leaving the 13,000 richest families in America with almost as much income as the 20 million poorest families (Krugman 2002). The economic causes of these trends — technological change? demography? global competition? — are a matter of some scholarly controversy. But the important political point is that, whereas most rich democracies have significantly mitigated increasing economic inequality through government action, the United States has mostly been content to let economic trends take their course, doing "less than almost any other rich democracy to limit economic inequality" through employment and wage policies, taxes, and transfers (Jencks 2002, 64).

Listening

Summarize Spoken Text

1. Industrial Revolution V2

France, one thought that they were called them "retarded", a word that was used, unfortunately, at that time. And then one tried to see why and why not. Now, that

analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because Industrial Revolution is measured by more than simply large factories with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the intensification of artisanal production, craft production, of domestic industry, which we've already mentioned, that is people mostly women but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production. In Paris, for example, in 1871, alright, 1870, the average unit of production had only slightly more than seven people in it. So, if you only look for big factories and lots of machines, you'll be missing the boat on the Industrial Revolution.

2. Industrial Revolution V3

Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, the idea of the Industrial Revolution was that it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry but also in mining that eliminated blocks to assembly line production. Then everybody was crowded into factories and the new brave world opened up. In fact, one of the most interesting books and great classics that is still in print was written by an economic historian at Harvard who's still alive called David Landes. It's a good book called The Unbound Prometheus, which was

basically that. Some of the inventions that I briefly describe in your reading, the spinning Jenny, etc, refer to that. Well, and that kind of analysis led one to concentrate on England where the Industrial Revolution began, and to view industrialization as beginning a situation of winners and losers by not going as fast. Now, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because Industrial Revolution is measured by more than simply large factories with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the 129 intensification of artisanal production, craft production, of domestic industry, which we've already mentioned, that is people mostly women but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production.