

PTE在线学院 PTE资料圈 一周机经更新汇编

2019年 6月11日更新发布

近期考试的考生千万不要错过哦

Speaking-RS	新增 10 题
Speaking-ASQ	新增 5 题
Reading- FIB	新增 5 题
Writing-SWT	新增 4 题

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周二机经
大放送

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Speaking

Repeat Sentence

1. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week.
2. This is a prestigious program for our university.
3. Students are competing for every place in the computer courses.
4. Essays with few or no citations will be regarded as invalid.
5. The country's economy is primarily based on tourism.
6. Many undergraduate students go back home to stay with their parents after graduation.
7. The professor is going to discuss the conflict.
8. His objection to include scientific evidence has brought a lot of controversy to him.
9. The lecture was meant to start at ten.
10. She told the faculty to be very supportive.

Answer Short Question

1. What is the document you submit before you submit your assignment at

university?

2. Proposal
3. How do we call that animals and plants preserved in the rocks? Fossils
4. What device can be used to take photos?
5. Which one is more widespread, Korean, Thai or Hindi? Hindi
6. Which country's language is more widespread, Japanese, North Korea or India?

India



Fill in the Blanks

1. Pre-Raphaelite

Pre-Raphaelitism was Britain's most significant and influential 19th-century art movement. Founded in 1848, it centered on a group of three young artists: William Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and John Everett Millais. These artists sought to revive English art by radically turning away from the old studio tradition and bringing painting into direct contact with nature. With an eye for absolute accuracy, every detail was now to have intense realist as well as symbolic meaning.

2. The Essence of Reasoning

One of the most eminent of psychologists, Clark Hull, claimed that the essence of reasoning lies in the putting together of two 'behavior segments' in some novel way, never actually performed before, so as to reach a goal. Two followers of Clark Hull, Howard and Tracey Kendler, devised a test for children that was explicitly based on Clark Hull's principles. The children were given the task of learning to operate a machine so as to get a toy. In order to succeed they had to go through a two-stage sequence.

3. Well-Being

Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of life in the UK to be delivered by the Measuring National Well-being programmer and will be updated and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the economy, people and the environment. Information such as the unemployment rate or number of crimes against the person are presented alongside data on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, satisfaction with our jobs or leisure time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.

4. Psychoanalytic and Behaviorist

Elements of both the psychoanalytic and behaviorist theories arrange in modern approaches to personality Advances in neuroscience have begun to bridge the gap between biochemistry and behavior, but there is still a great deal that needs to be explained. Without a consistent understanding of personality, how can we begin to categorize risk takers? If we cannot, we will be unable to 4 compare their genes with those of others.

5. Pullman Historic District

Built in 1880 on 4,000 acres of land outside of the Chicago city limits, Pullman, Illinois, was the first industrial planned community in the United States. George Pullman, of the Pullman railroad Car Company, built the south residential portion of the company town first, which contained 531 houses, some of which stand today more or less as they did originally.

Writing

Summarize Written Text

1. Independent Work

Working nine to five for a single employer bears little resemblance to the way a substantial share of the workforce makes a living today. Millions of people assemble various income streams and work independently, rather than in structured payroll jobs. This is hardly a new phenomenon, yet it has never been well measured in official statistics — and the resulting data gaps prevent a clear view of a large share of labor-market activity. To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates the people who participate in it, the McKinsey Global Institute surveyed some 8,000 respondents across Europe and the United States. We asked about their income in the past 12 months—encompassing primary work, as well as any other income-generating activities—and about their professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future.

The resulting report, *Independent work: Choice, necessity, and the gig economy*, finds that up to 162 million people in Europe and the United States—or 20 to 30 percent of the working-age population—engage in some form of independent work. While demographically diverse, independent workers largely fit into four segments (exhibit): free agents, who actively choose independent work and derive their primary income from it; casual earners, who use independent work for supplemental income and do so by choice; reluctants, who make their primary

living from independent work but would prefer traditional jobs; and the financially strapped, who do supplemental independent work out of necessity.

2. Humans Love to Complain

Humans love to complain to each other. It helps us feel less alone. Think about what happens when a family member or friend is going through a tough time; they call up someone who will listen to their tale of woe. Unfortunately, negative bonding is the default for many groups. In some families complaining is the only way to get attention. When one person says, I had a bad day; the other person has to top it. "You think you had a tough day, I had to do three TPS reports!" The same thing happens at work and social settings. "Your child didn't sleep through the night until 6 months? Mine was a full year old before she went over six hours." It's a race to the bottom, the worst situation wins. In *Bitching is Bonding, A Guide To Mutual Complaint*, Irene S. Levine, Ph.D., a professor of psychiatry at the NYU Langone School of Medicine says, "the reason these conversations feel good is because we feel understood." People raised in negative environments learn early on, being positive gets you thrown out of the club. When family dinner is a complaint fest, you're not going to risk alienation saying, "Wow, I had an awesome day, don't you just love life?" Translate this into a work setting, people, often unconsciously, believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club. When negativity provides bonding, humans are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.

3. Education Technology

IN 1953, B.F. Skinner visited his daughter's maths class. The Harvard psychologist found every pupil learning the same topic in the same way at the same speed. A few days later he built his first "teaching machine", which let children tackle questions at their own pace. By the mid-1960s similar gizmos were being flogged by door-to-door salesmen. Within a few years, though, enthusiasm for them had fizzled out. Since then education technology (edtech) has repeated the cycle of hype and flop, even as computers have reshaped almost every other part of life. One reason is the conservatism of teachers and their unions. But another is that the brain-stretching potential of edtech has remained unproven. Today, however, Skinner's heirs are forcing the sceptics to think again (see article). Backed by billionaire techies such as Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates, schools around the world are using new software to "personalize" learning. This could help hundreds of millions of children stuck in dismal classes—but only if edtech boosters can resist the temptation to revive harmful ideas about how children learn. To succeed, edtech must be at the service of teaching, not the other way around. The conventional model of schooling emerged in Prussia in the 18th century. Alternatives have so far failed to teach as many children as efficiently. Classrooms, hierarchical year-groups, standardized curriculums and fixed timetables are still the norm for most of the world's nearly 1.5bn schoolchildren.

4. Solar Energy

The advantages and disadvantages of solar power compared to other forms of renewable energy have been greatly debated. While obviously superior to some forms of energy, solar power's high cost and efficiency dependent on geography have limited its appeal. However, a large number of advantages also merit further development and even possible adaptation for residences. Advantages of Solar Power Solar energy remains popular because it is both a renewable and clean source of energy. These advantages along with the hope that eventually nations can use solar power to decrease global warming ensure its popularity. Renewable Solar energy is a true renewable resource. All areas of the world have the ability to collect some amount of solar power and solar power is available for collection each day. Clean Solar energy is non-polluting. It does not create greenhouse gases, such as oil-based energy does, nor does it create waste that must be stored, such as nuclear energy. It is also far more quiet to create and harness, drastically reducing the noise pollution required to convert energy to a useful form. Residential size solar energy systems also have very little impact on the surrounding environment, in contrast with other renewable energy sources such as wind and hydroelectric power. Low Maintenance Solar panels have no moving parts and require very little maintenance beyond regular cleaning. Without moving parts to break and replace, after the initial costs of installing the panels, maintenance and repair costs are very reasonable.

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