



Summarize Spoken Text

1. Laughing / Humor

1. Humor existed in Europe for example Berlin long time ago.
2. Jokes of Berlin Wall can be used as effective therapy.
3. Laughing is the simplest and cheapest method to deal with stress.
4. It can relieve pain, reduce blood pressure and decrease stress.
5. Able to protect self-respect and identity.

This lecture talks about the benefits of laughing, especially in adversity, and there were war jokes about Berlin Wall prevailing in Eastern countries during the Second World War, which can ease the harm of the war. Moreover, laughing is the simplest and cheapest method to deal with stress, reduce blood pressure and helping people get through bleak and boring time. Finally, laughing can effectively improve people's self-respect and identity.

2. Animal survives and reproduces

The lecture mentioned how animals can survive and reproduce, how to maintain their body under water; tolerate different temperature, seasons and how animals use inhabit, daily activities and behaviors.

Researchers put a frog into the water and heat up the water. The result of the experiment indicates that the frog can adjust their body temperature according to the change of the water temperature in order to survive itself.

3. Mental things

People will forget they are in the middle of doing something.

4. Job competition faced by English Spoken Countries 英语国家面临的竞争

Job market competition in English speaking countries becomes fierce. 一个女的提到了现在英语越来越 popular, 导致 English speaking 国家的市场资源越来越紧张。主要体现在三个方面: 一是 government funding, 二是 research contracts, 三是 charity 资源方面

5. Observation in the hemisphere ocean Antares detectors 水下探测器

The lecture is about a kind of remote technology- underwater Antares detectors. Detectors can be used to observe the environment change and water temperature change. More importantly, these detectors are installed underwater to monitor fishes' reaction to feeding. This makes it possible for people to change their feeding strategy quickly when fish do not react to the feeding.

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6. Sound Receptor

The lecture talks about the mechanism of sound receptor in human's ear.

These little spiky and flappy things in the ear can translate vibrational energy coming from the ear, hurting the eardrum, being translated into physical motion throughout the fluid, and then further into electrical motion and electrical signal. Finally the speaker invited MIT students to learn more about it as they think it as a remarkable device.

7. Urbanization (The development of urbanization and agriculture.)

The lecture mentioned the nexus between city and countryside. Farmer produces food then trade in city. Actually more and more people move to city because of hard life in countryside and more opportunities in city. The development of urbanization, for example agriculture, a farmer grow food can benefit many families in the city. People tend to move to city then make a living in city, however, start losing jobs.

The lecture talks about the nexus between urbanization and agriculture. Firstly, farmers live in country produce food, and then trade in city. The first reason they move to the demand for food in large city is decreasing. Another reason is that the live in moral area is hard.

8. Consultant 女人欠大学贷款

听力原文材料: <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6915549>

I'm 43 years old and I owe tens of thousands of dollars in student loans. Oh sure, I knew the loans

were piling up as I went through school. But with one loan coming from here, another from there, I had no idea of the rockslide that was building.

Fifteen years later, I still experience moments of sheer horror regarding my family's financial situation. My monthly student loan payment is more than triple my car payment. OK, so without my college degree, I would not have been able to get my current job. For that I'm

grateful; but at what cost?

My loans have been accruing at a rate of 10 percent, and now they have burgeoned to — well, I'm an English major, you do the math. I don't think they'll ever get paid off. We're in debt way past our eyeballs, and there's no hope in sight.

I'm being kept in class — a financial class of graduates whose only hope for attending college meant borrowing money from the government. Because of our mounting credit card debt and monthly payments that far exceed our family's income, my kids will also join the class of citizens who can't rely on their parents for college support.

Do I wish I'd chosen another educational route? You bet. Perhaps trade school — I've thought that being a plumber might not be such a bad gig. But if your job aspirations require a four-year degree, take my advice and choose a college you can



afford, both during and after graduation. Take a realistic look at your anticipated income, and factor in priorities that don't carry a price — like the spouse and children you might want to have some day.

I was overconfident that my student-loan debt would pale in comparison to the lucrative writing career I'd enjoy after graduation. Now I'm paying for that decision — in more ways than I'd ever imagined.

Summary:

In this consultation, the concern of financial situation was raised by a woman who was 43 years old and with a student loan of more than 10,000 dollars and still be unpaid after 15 years past. Meanwhile, the monthly loan repayment is more than triple of her car loan and the debt exceeds her family income which limited the support of her children's education.

9. Stanford university conference

A lecture held by Stanford university business school stressed the importance of management and leadership in business school. It is clear that educational purpose is to learn management and leadership. Student should be responsible for the management performance and identify how it could happen appropriately. The responsibility means that the accomplishments achieved by themselves with on indication from other. The lecturer talks about the importance of management. Firstly, he mentions that many worldwide large institutions are heavily depending on management. To be more specifically, an accountable and responsible person play a major-part of management.

关键词 : Stanford University, New York Times, Article, Leadership, Management, Responsibility, Accomplishment, indication

10. Competition faced by LSE

1. two factors: English and funding of government.
2. 5 main kind competitions: for students, academic staff, research funding, research contracts, pound against other currencies

11. Advertisement on prescription medicine 处方药广告

The advertisement on prescription medicine has doubled, especially in prime time. People buy drug depend on what they saw on the ad. Despite medicine ads may be technically accurate, they are misleading in tones. Depression patients, for example, may



feel better after administering the medicine, but not means there is a change in life style. Therefore, buying the prescription medicine is not like buying soap.

12. Globalization 三个定义

Globalization has variety definitions and meanings. Firstly, globalization is a proliferation of trade, transactions, communications, services and multinational companies beyond the borders. Secondly, there are more travel and cooperation around the world. Thirdly, integrated economics strategy and organization integration, different countries consume or produce different goods, so countries would depend on the economy of other countries.

13. Indian peasants and Debt 印度债务

Peasants are very poor in India. The country's debt has been increased by 2000 percent these years, and debtors are unlikely to pay off.

Once debtors try to borrow money to pay off their debts, it will only become a vicious circle.

Along with the globalization of free market, the issue has become more severe, and most of the creditors are in the same industry, which sell pesticides and seeds.

14. Government information disclosure.

Citizens are not well informed. Although the western countries are democratic countries, the government uses tricks in the book to cover up the truth and take it for granted. In the meantime, the government policies are often wrongly interpreted and misleading the people. Besides, the government hides the events which have already taken place. Furthermore, the government hides information to keep their citizens less informed.

15. Modification of Government (Power)

The lecture first stated the need to modify government power from federal to state level. Then it is followed by addressing the different opinions holding by the two political parties. The Democratic Party believes that the government should hold the strong power and entitlements, while the Republican Party regards the government should share the power with the states and people. *However power being handed to state normally means taking power away from people due to some secret reasons behind the government.* (考试我没听清, 也没写这最后一句, 供参考)



16. A female novelist 女作家走弯路

原文:

4. The secret life of bees

I've been written life fictions for years actually and but secretly I wanted to be a novelist. When I first started writing at the age of thirty was with the intension of writing a fiction. But I took a long detour and for ten or twelve years and wrote life fiction which I absolutely had no regret about it at all. I think it exactly the right thing for me to do. But that was that dream took away and side of me to do this. Now I remember reading something that Eudora Welty wrote, who is, you know, the great novelist who has a big influence on me actually, and she said 'No art ever came out of not risking your neck.' And I think she is absolutely right about that. It doubts that way to me at that time and it actually feels that way to me every time I sit down to write something. Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that. And one of the very first things that I wrote was what I thought was going to be, the first chapter of the novel called 'The Secret Life of Bees'. I wrote it in 1992 and it is actually an essentially the first chapter of the novel, as it is now.

参考答案:

A female desired to become a novelist and detoured 10 to 12 years to fulfill the dream. Before that time, though she wanted to write novel, she remained a non-fictionist and never regret about it. Until one day she was inspired by another famous novelist and she started writing novel in 1990, and in 1992 the first chapter named "The Secret Life of Bees" was finished.

17. Artificial Intelligence 人工智能

People have been talking about symbolic representation of computers long before they were invented.

2. If we can know more about how human manipulate and work with symbols. Just like computers works with bits and bytes.

3. Computer has a high potential to develop intelligence.

This lecture talks about computer and artificial intelligence. Human brain is a symbol processor. Human tells computer what and how to do. Computers can operate, given the meaning of certain words. It has systems and symbols. Computer

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relies on analyzing messages into bytes, which is similar to human brain. Computer has a high potential to develop computer intelligence.

18. International environmental legislation and law

1. International law, climate change
2. Improve environment –globally and locally
3. 2 human activities on environment and industrial revolution. Improve employee's health

The lecture mentioned the environmental law. British government launched the environmental law for controlling the impact of humans on environment locally and globally. Companies applied the Adam Smith theory to increase their profitability. Managers were unsatisfied about environmental law because companies would pay more money to ensure the health of their employees under the environmental law, which made companies less competitive in the market.

19. 海里的三种人造发电 devices

现在很多 device 是靠海洋生物的原理进行模拟的,举了三个例子

利用 oyster 的原理,浮在海面上,利用 energy from wave

利用 snake 的原理,tube 吸水然后把水吐出去的时候产生能量

利用 snake 的原理,是 steel 制造,可以产生 electrical power,还是 green energy

Sea creatures are inspiring the latest devices that harness wave power.

This one called the Oyster, sits on the sea floor, and opens and closes as waves pass over it.

Cables attach it to generators on the shore. Since the November 2009, it's been powering 9000 homes in the Orkney Islands.

Another device looks like a snake. The anaconda is made from a rubber tube filled with water that floats just below the surface. When the swell hits the front of it, the tube squeezed above ripples done its links and powers a turbine in its tail. Prototypes are currently being tested, but the full-scale version will be 2000 meters long.

This System also looks like a snake. But this one is made of steel. It floats near the surface, where waves make its joints move, this drive hydraulic system that power electrical generators, like the anaconda. It's still being tested; results will prove that these devices are up to the job of supplying variable sources of green energy.

Implemented in the squeezing power prototype

Sea-creature-like devices are implemented in green energy detection. Oyster-shaped device opens and closes as waves pass over it, powering nine thousand families since 2009. A snake-shaped rubber tube that has a full-length of two hundred meters was also under test for measuring waves' squeezing power. Another prototype made of steel contributes to electric power generating.

Sea creatures are inspiring the latest devices that harness wave power.

20. Napoleon III Paris Renovation

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The lecture mentioned the renovation of Paris in 1890s. The renovation was a vast public program commissioned by Napoleon the third and directed by Haussmann. Haussmann was designated to bring air and light to the centre of Paris and to drain the sewages. Haussmann was required to plant trees, build roads and fountains. The reason of renovation was the old Paris had many problems including overcrowding, diseases and crimes.

21. A women suffered lung disease , and she need to work and live on herself, so she has a big financial pressure

22. Introduce risk management

1. What is risk
2. There are two possibilities
3. Has different meaning in different context (linguistic meaning)

23. War of talent 三个原因，有两个版本

版本 1 (imminent retirement of the baby boomers, collapse of loyalty, mismatch between what schools are producing and what companies need)

版本 2 (low birth rate and aging problem, change of economy nature, mismatch between what schools are producing and what companies need)

Because nowadays short of talent , big companies and countries are search for talented people. Some young immigrants have a degree in university , and after graduate, will compete with local student (will give a figure) , actually, it is the way how developed country attract the talents ; and the world has put the talents on a primary position.

In this speech, the issue of talent shortage (talent war) was raised. Firstly, the low birth rate and aging problem were the main causes. Then, the change of economy nature caused the intense demand of intelligent employees by large organizations. Lastly, the speaker believed that the mismatch brought by education institutions also caused the shortage of talented people.

Reference article(very similar)

The war for talent refers to an increasingly competitive landscape for [recruiting](#) and retaining talented [employees](#). In the book, Michaels, et al., describe not a set of superior [Human Resources processes](#), but a [mindset](#) that emphasizes the importance of [talent](#) to the success of [organizations](#).

The war for talent is intensified by demographic shifts (primarily in the United States and Europe). This is characterized by increasing demand along with decreasing supply (demographically). There are simply fewer post-baby-boom workers to replace the baby-boom retirement in the US and Europe (though this is not the case in most of [East](#)

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[Asia](#), [Southeast Asia](#), [Central Asia](#), [Central America](#), [South America](#), or the [Middle East](#); [Eastern Europe](#) also tends to have similar demographics, namely an aging and/or shrinking labor force).

While [talent](#) is vague or ill-defined, the underlying assumption is that for knowledge-intensive industries, the [knowledge worker](#) (a term coined by [Peter Drucker](#)) is the key competitive resource (see the [Resource-based view of the firm](#)). [Knowledge-based theories](#) of organizations consistently place knowledge workers as a primary, competitive resource.

Talent is never explicitly defined in the book, though the Preface notes, "A certain part of talent elude description: You simply know it when you see it." (p. xii) After several further caveats, the authors go on: "We can say, however, that managerial talent is some combination of a sharp strategic mind, leadership ability, emotional maturity, communications skills, the ability to attract and inspire other talented people, [entrepreneurial](#) instincts, functional skills, and the ability to deliver results." (p. xiii) The authors offer no outside support for this assertion.

A 2006 article in [The Economist](#), which mentions the book, notes that, "companies do not even know how to define "talent", let alone how to manage it. Some use it to mean people like [Aldous Huxley's](#) alphas in "[Brave New World](#)"—those at the top of the bell curve. Others employ it as a synonym for the entire workforce, a definition so broad as to be meaningless."

The 'War for talent is seen by various sources as becoming irrelevant during economic downturns. However, there have been highly visible talent poaching by solvent firms of others who have economic hardship (e.g., [JP Morgan](#) was raided by a European firm in March, 2009)

24. Chocolate in Maya Society (Cocoa)

This lecture talks about cocoa during the time of Aztecs. Cocoa was mainly used as a beverage. However, not everybody could afford it. Furthermore, Cocoa beans were used as a currency and cocoa butter can be used as sunscreen to protect skin. Besides, cocoa also has the religious significance, because people of Maya society believed that drinking chocolate can give them wisdom.

25. Language extinguish 小语种消失

Language accelerates to extinguish. And now many small languages are extinguishing at an unprecedented rate. Globalization contributes to it, as more people are going to urban to live and work being influenced by mainstream language. Urbanization makes small language hard to survive. The ideal place for small languages to survive is isolated areas.

26. Harry Bergson

The lecture is about an unusual person called Harry Bergson.

Harry is not from the academic world. He runs a consulting company and is regarded as a genius. He is dedicated to save energy and solve problems by using existing technology

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27. Mr. Green---Amory Lovins

Amory Lovins is an American consultant and he has been active at the nexus of energy, resources, economy, environment, development and security for over 40 years. Amory pays attention to energy saving and dedicates to the sustainable energy utilization and built a house with plenty of energy-saving concepts. People think Amory was crazy and a female writer wrote a book about Amory called Mr. Green.

28. Large animals/small animals

energy/water consumption. Small animals can survive almost anywhere since they do not need much water/energy. On the contrary. . .

29. Mary Mallon

Mary Mallon was born in Ireland in 1869 and moved to New York in 1893 and worked as a cook. Although everyone is satisfied with her work, she felt bored with her boss sometimes. Later, she got a typhoid fever, which could transmit through water and food. Even before she died, Mary denied she had typhoid fever. Actually, 22 people were infected by her and one of them died.

30. DNA & RNA

Biology is a subject that studies animals, human and the environment around them. Although animals are looked differently, they are closely related to each other. All living things rely on DNA and RNA to store and transmit genetic information. They all based on cells, which is the fundamental structure of lives. The inner chemicals are still the same and they react alike to use and covert energy.

Biology (DNA RNA)

1. The butterfly, flower and dolphin and other creatures look different, but they are interconnected.
2. Creatures rely on DNA and RNA, which are used for storing and transmitting genetic materials.
3. All creatures rely on genetic and inherited information, which can be passed on, such as molecules based on forms of cell
4. Cells are foundation of building organs
5. All organs have similar metabolism system, which can convert energy from one form to another.
6. They have the same building blocks of life, which are cells, within which the same chemicals are contained.

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cells, which is the fundamental structure of lives. All organs have similar metabolism system, which can covert energy from one form to another.

31. Citizenship Education (School)

以前学校都忽视 citizenship education, 跟其他 subject 起来, 现在的学校更应该注重培养学生的 citizenship education, 因为学生会 change the world. 将 citizenship curriculum 就是 critical school 的这部分课比其他科目课少但是这门课很有价值如果学生投入足够的时间这门课可以让学生面对 the changing world 变得自信也可以解决学生缺乏领导力的问题等等

Originally, school ignored the citizenship education and reluctant to teach it, while today's school should pay more attention to the development of citizenship education, because students will change the world. Although citizenship curriculum has fewer classes, it is worth learning and if the students spend enough time on citizenship education, they will be more confidence in a changing world and solve the problems such as lack of leadership.

32. Einstein

For thousand years, people believe that universe was absolutely fixed. However, such theory has been transformed by Einstein in 20th century. Einstein suggests that the stars and planets were under continuous dynamical changes. Actually, such theory was not firstly proposed by Einstein while by the astronomer whose name called Hubble.

33. The utilization of robots (这题语速蛮快的, 大概两个数字):

Development of robots; applied into car manufacture in the factories; service robots; should against robots for general purpose, change to special purpose such as vacuum robots which has been purchased by many bachelors; 25,000 robots have been sold out in a year.

34. Vitamin 维生素 D

讲人体中的 Vitamin D, 如果生活环境里有充足的阳光是不需要补充的。比如: 在 tropical area 生活的人就不需要补充, 因为皮肤经常和阳光接触。但是在 cold area 生活的人就需要通过食物来补充 Vitamin D

Vitamin D refers to a group of fat-soluble secosteroid responsible for increasing intestinal absorption of calcium, iron and magnesium. Dermal synthesis of vitamin D from D3 is depending on sun exposure. Vitamin D may be considered as a hormone. People live in tropical area don't need

vitamin D supplement because of enough sunshine while in winter people wear more clothes need to eat food to get vitamin D.

关键词:

Sunshine vitamin adequate amount of sunshine

Climate change, not enough sunshine

Get from food, food is not abundant in Vitamin D

Hormone, Tropical area, wear clothes, Eat food to get Vitamin D

35. Marketing

Marketing is the process and activity that goods and services transfer from the suppliers to the end user or customer. Meanwhile profit and nonprofit companies interchange their services and products in order to meet win-win. Besides, there is a profit model can ensure profit. Therefore companies can generate more return capital. So marketing equals to increasing in sales.

36. Gene Development

This lecture talks about development of genes. The lecture firstly talked about genetic differences on cognitive abilities between present people and ancestors, then it highlighted the small number of different genes between modern people and people from 5000 years ago. The way of people piss is no difference with our ancestors in half million years ago, because the gene didn't change too much.

37. Human creativity 3P

This lecture talks about human creativity. Product, process and people are the three key elements of human creativities. A creative product should be surprising, original, beautiful and useful. As for people, the most important factors necessary for genius are ability, grit and right mindset. While process is the most important factor, which including improvement,



insight, innovation and imagination. Human being can survive because of their creativity.

38. Making error

The lecture mentioned how to do things right. There are two reasons.

Firstly, if the task is well-designed, people are likely to do right thing, otherwise they are prone to make mistakes.

Secondly, distraction is a key factor which causes people making error. For example, when someone is operating a photocopier, if something disrupts the thinking process, people are likely to leave the original files in the machine.