欢迎参加 腾讯课堂 何琼雅思听力课

看到这个画面说明显示正常,设备调试中,七点开始准时上课

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腾讯课堂独家直播 4/10/2019

2019年四月 何琼雅思听力课

何琼

今明两天课表:

课程提供的内容分为四大类,12小时直播课,六次作业讲解与难点答疑,两次听力模考含讲解和全程贴心一对一QQ老师亲自答疑。
有课程报名相关问题欢迎咨询老师私人微信:heqiongyasi。
课程回放有效期四个月,有效期内可以随意观看,充分学习。

04月10日	作业讲解和难点提醒	何琼听力 学员内部QQ群
04月10日 ^{19:00-21:00}	雅思听力花样填空题的解题秘技	腾讯课堂直播教室
04月11日	作业讲解和难点提醒	何琼听力 学员内部QQ群
04月11日 19:00-21:00	雅思听力地图题的精准定位方法	腾讯课堂直播教室

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基本要求:

- 1. 直播课和群里补课
- 2. 尽量按时做作业
- 3. 有问题考前必须问清楚
- 4. 按照要求做

Now, this is one area that much less is generally known about than conventional or traditional crime. It has been relatively ignored by the mass media – for example, it tends to be under-reported in comparison with conventional crime in news broadcasts, and in crime serials and films and so on – they very rarely deal with corporate crime. And it also tends to be ignored in academic circles – there's been far more research on conventional crime and far more data is available.

There are several reasons for this lack of interest in corporate crime, compared with other types of crime. It's often very complex, whereas with conventional crime it's usually possible to follow what's going on without specialist knowledge. As well as this, whereas conventional crime usually has a lot of human interest, corporate crime often has much less. The third reason, and possibly the most significant one, is that very often the victims are unaware – they think their misfortune is an accident or that it's the fault of no-one in particular. They're unaware that they've been victims of a crime.

So, when we look at the effects of corporate crime we may find it's very difficult to assess the costs. But these costs can be very considerable in both their economic and social aspects.

Let's look at the economic costs first. For example, if a company is producing fruit juice and it dilutes its product so that it's just a little below the concentration it should be, many millions of people may be paying a small amount extra for their carton of orange juice. Now small amounts like this may seen insignificant for individual customers – too small to worry about – but for the company this deception might result in massive illegal profit. However, all studies of corporate crime agree that the individuals are in fact deprived of far

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4/10/2019

Q35

Q36

038

=没进步

今晚任务:

- 1. 明确答案格式要求
- 2. 各种填空题
- 3. 学习错题七坑表

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格式要求

- I. Date
- 2. Date of birth
- 3.Time

4/10/2019

格式要求

- 4. 大小写
- 5. 单复数
- 6. 连字符

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腾讯课堂独家直播

4/10/2019

A NUMBER

- 89173507017835
- Y9AF9O7UA
- 7.3.1999
- 2009-2018
- 7.00-9.00

正确的方法最省时间

39-40	9. 0
37-38	8.5
35-36	8.0
33-34	7.5
30-32	7.0
27-29	6,5
23-26	6.0
20-22	5.5
16-19	5.0

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4/10/2019

方法正确才是捷径

- •不建议听写长句/文章
- •不建议练速记
- 不建议把录音加速
- •不建议做其他题/材料



所课#复习听#复习听#复习 「可琼雅思原创课件」课程主页heqiong.ke.qq.com 微信heqiongyasi 微博@何琼J

5-4-2 P.79

SECTION 2 Questions 11–20

Ouestions 11-13

Complete the sentences below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

- 11 The next meeting of the soccer club will be in the in King's Park on 2 July.
- 12 The first event is a
- 13 At the final dinner, players receive

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4/10/2019

5-4-2

Good evening everyone and thank you for coming to the Soccer Club meeting. It's good to see so many parents and children here tonight, and I know you are looking forward to a great football season. Now I'd like to take a few minutes to tell you about some changes to the Soccer Club for the coming season.

Now, this season we'll be playing all our matches for both the junior and senior competitions at King's Park, instead of Royal Park, which was used last season.

Now for meetings, we're going to use the <u>clubhouse</u> in King's Park, and the next meeting will be held in the clubhouse on the 2nd of July.

As usual, we hope to begin the season with a picnic next Saturday at the clubhouse. Please try and come to the picnic as it's always good fun. The last week of the season we usually have a dinner and presentation of prizes to the players, and more information about this will be given to you later in the season.

4/10/2019

填空题错题七坑总结表

错题题号	考点	惩罚	完成打勾
	I.		
	2.		
	3.		
	4.		
	5.		
	6.		
	7.		
上面问题整理完后录音完整听三遍			

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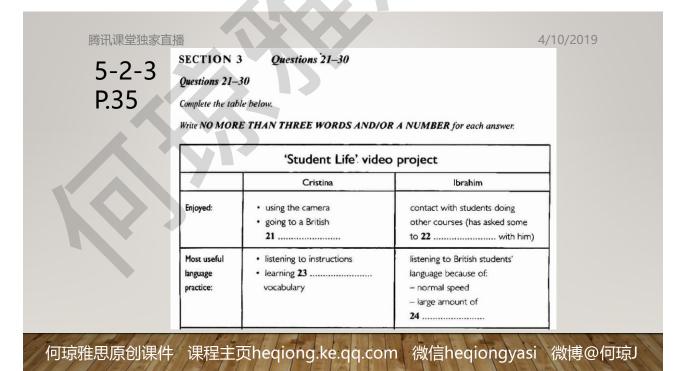
4/10/2019

请学会抓重点



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5-2-3

P.35 I liked using the camera.

Is it the first time you've operated one like that? Yes, it is.

Well the results were very good! Anything else?

I also enjoyed visiting one of the British students we filmed. I'd never been inside a British home before.

OK Cristina. thanks. What about you. Ibrahim? What did you enjoy? Well for me it was a very good chance to get to know students who are on other courses, because everyone in our group is studying English, and we don't usually have much to do with the rest of the college.

Yes, good. Do you think you'll maintain the contact now? I hope so. I've invited three of them to have dinner with me next week. Great! If you haven't decided what to make yet I can tell you they'll love trying Arab dishes. And of course, it's good for your English too. Cristina.

022

021

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I think, when we were being shown how to edit the film, we had to follow the instructions. And that was very good practice for me. And I also learned some technical words that I hadn't heard before.

023

What about you Ibrahim? What was the most useful for your English? It was listening to the British students, because they don't speak as slowly as most of the tutors on our course. I think they speak at natural speed, so it forces me to get used to it. And they use a lot of slang. So you learned some new words which will be useful?

Q24

Yes.

4/10/2019

4/10/2019

填空题错题七坑总结表

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腾讯课堂独

11-1-4

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

Ocean Biodiversity

Biodiversity hotspots

- areas containing many different species
- important for locating targets for 31
- at first only identified on land

Boris Worm, 2005

- identified hotspots for large ocean predators, e.g. sharks
- found that ocean hotspots:
 - were not always rich in 32
 - had higher temperatures at the 33
 - had sufficient 34in the water

- looked for hotspots for marine 35
- found these were all located where ocean currents meet

Census of Marine Life

- found new ocean species living:
 - under the 36 ...
 - near volcanoes on the ocean floor

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25

腾讯课堂独家直播 4/10/2019 conservation food/foods surface oxygen/O₂ mammals ice decline/declining/decre 38 map 39 migration 40 consumption 何琼雅思原创课件 课程主页heqiong.ke.qq.com 微信heqiongyasi 微博@何琼J

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40 腾讯课堂独家直播 4/10/2019 Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer. **Ocean Biodiversity** Biodiversity hotspots areas containing many different species important for locating targets for 31 at first only identified on land) Boris Worm, 2005 identified hotspots for large ocean predators, e.g. sharks found that ocean hotspots: were not always rich in 32 had higher temperatures at the 33 had sufficient 34 in the water Lisa Ballance, 2007 looked for hotspots for marine 35... found these were all located where ocean currents meet Census of Marine Life found new ocean species living: - under the 36 - near volcanoes on the ocean floor

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腾讯课堂独家直播

I've been looking at ocean biodiversity, that's the diversity of species that live in the world's oceans. About 20 years ago biologists developed the idea of what they called 'biodiversity hotspots'. These are the areas which have the greatest mixture of species, so one example is Madagascar. These hotspots are significant because they allow us to locate key areas for focusing efforts at conservation. Biologists can identify hotspots on land, fairly easily, but until recently, very little was known about species distribution and diversity in the oceans, and no one even knew if hotspots existed there.

Then a Canadian biologist called Boris Worm did some research in 2005 on data on ocean species that he got from the fishing industry. Worm located five hotspots for large ocean predators like sharks, and looked at what they had in common. The main thing he'd expected to find was that they had very high concentrations of food, but to his surprise that was only true for four of the hotspots – the remaining hotspot was quite badly off in that regard. But what he did find was that in all cases, the water at the surface of the ocean had relatively high temperatures, even when it was cool at greater depths, so this seemed to be a factor in supporting a diverse range of these large predators. However, this wasn't enough on its own, because he also found that the water needed to have enough oxygen in it.— so these two factors seemed necessary to support the high metabolic rate of these large fish.

A couple of years later, in 2007, a researcher called Lisa Ballance, who was working in California, also started looking for ocean hotspots, but not for fish — what she was interested in was marine mammals, things like seals. And she found three places in the oceans which were hotspots, and what these had in common was that these hotspots were all located at boundaries between ocean currents, and this seems to be the sort of place that has lots of the plankton that some of these species feed on.

So now people who want to protect the species that are endangered need to get as much information as possible. For example, there's an international project called the Census of Marine Life. They've been surveying oceans all over the world, including the Arctic. One thing they found there which stunned other researchers was that there were large numbers of species which live below the ice — sometimes under a layer up to 20 metres thick. Some

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- areas containing many different species
- important for locating targets for 31
- · at first only identified on land

Boris Worm, 2005

- identified hotspots for large ocean predators, e.g. sharks
- found that ocean hotspots:
 - were not always rich in 32
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Lisa Ballance, 2007

- looked for hotspots for marine 35
- found these were all located where ocean currents meet

Census of Marine Life

- found new ocean species living:
 - under the 36

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4/10/2019

4/10/2019

Global Marine Species Assessment

- want to list endangered ocean species, considering:
 - population size
 - geographical distribution
 - rate of 37
- Aim: to assess 20,000 species and make a distribution 38 ... for each one

Recommendations to retain ocean biodiversity

- increase the number of ocean reserves
- establish 39corridors (e.g. for (turtles))
- reduce fishing quotas
- catch fish only for the purpose of 40 ...

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Global Marine Species Assessment

However, biologists still don't know how serious the threat to their survival is for each individual species. So a body called the Global Marine Species Assessment is now creating a list of endangered species on land, so they consider things like the size of the population – how many members of one species there are in a particular place – and then they look at their distribution in geographical terms, although this is quite difficult when you're looking at fish, because they're so mobile, and then thirdly they calculate the rate at which the decline of the species is happening.

So far only 1,500 species have been assessed, but they want to increase this figure to 20,000. For each one they assess, they use the data they collect on that species to produce a map showing its distribution. Ultimately they will be able to use these to figure out not only where most species are located but also where they are most threatened.

which live out in the high seas but have their nesting sites on the American coast, <u>we need to create corridors for migration</u>, so they can get from one area to another safely. As well as this, action needs to be taken to lower the levels of fishing quotas to prevent overfishing of endangered species. And finally, there's the problem of 'by-catch'. This refers to the catching of unwanted fish by fishing boats — they're returned to the sea, but they're often dead or dying. If these commercial fishing boats used equipment which was more selective, <u>so that only the fish wanted for consumption were caught</u>, this problem could be overcome.

OK. So does anyone have any ...

- want to list endangered ocean species, considering:
 - population size
 - geographical distribution
 - rate of **37**
- Aim: to assess 20,000 species and make a distribution 38for each one

Recommendations to retain ocean biodiversity

- increase the number of ocean reserves
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- reduce fishing quotas
- catch fish only for the purpose of 40

4/10/2019

填空题错题七坑总结表

错题题号	考点	惩罚	完成打勾
	I.		
	2.		
	3.		
	4.		
	5.		
	6.		
	7.		
上面问题整理完后录音完整听三遍			

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填空题错题七坑总结表

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	I.		
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	4.		
	5.		
	6.		
	7.		
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4/10/2019

12-6-4

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

Conflict at work

Conflict mostly consists of behaviour in the general category of 31

Often a result of people wanting to prove their 32

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4/10/2019

12-6-4

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

Conflict at work

Conflict mostly consists of behaviour in the general category of 31

Often a result of people wanting to prove their 32

What is conflict in the workplace? Definitions vary, but I'm taking it to refer to a whole range of behaviours that the victim finds unacceptable, from minor, harmless arguments to – at the opposite extreme – physical violence. Much of this is covered by the term bullying, by which I mean one or more people behaving abusively or aggressively against another who is in a weaker position. Although all behaviour like this is a form of conflict, not all conflict can be described in these terms.

As with all human behaviour, there are numerous reasons for it. But often it's caused by someone who feels the need to show their superiority over someone else, in order to feel that they aren't at the lowest level in a hierarchy or a group of people.

方法正确才是捷径

- 复盘练习
- 不懂就问
- •时间宝贵

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方法正确才是捷径

- 先解决送分考点
- 再解决九分难点

4/10/2019

填空题本质

- 挖坑
- 单词

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腾讯课堂独家直播



4/10/2019

- 1. 注意课表,按时听课 2. QQ群:资料+作业+补充 3. 有问题QQ私戳答疑

今明两天课表:

04月10日	作业讲解和难点提醒	何琼听力 学员内部QQ群
04月10日 19:00-21:00	雅思听力花样填空题的解题秘技	腾讯课堂直播教室
04月11日	作业讲解和难点提醒	何琼听力 学员内部QQ群
04月11日 19:00-21:00	雅思听力地图题的精准定位方法	腾讯课堂直播教室

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