

# 考古学/人类学

## 一. 特殊发现

1. 年代 2. 种族 3. 文化

## 二. 对立关系

1. 大众VS现实 2. 新证据VS旧证据

3. 新方法VS旧方法（结合化学）

## 三. 习俗与文化

1. 背景 2. 发展 3. 成就 4. 保护/研究/现代意义

# 人类学考古学

## 一. 年代

ancient civilization, Bronze Age, chronological,  
Iron Age, Mesolithic, Neolithic Age,  
Paleolithic Age, Prehistoric, primitive,

## 二. 发现物

porcelain, pottery, smoking pipes, jewellerys,  
artifact, antique, antiquity, fossil, footprint,

# 人类学考古学

## 三. 地点

excavation site, historical interest, cultural relics,  
ancient villages

## 四. 文化

ideology, custom, routine, worship, tribal  
tradition, convention, clan, subgroup, cranial,  
skull, symbol, mark, hominid, interdependent,  
ancestor, descendant, homogeneous, originate,

# PBT Archaeology 3

1 What is the purpose of the talk?

A To introduce a new reading assignment

B To explain several approaches to anthropology

C To review a previous lecture

D To explain a specialized term

2 According to the professor, what is a 'bottom-up approach' to the study of culture?

A A method of searching for early cultures by digging through layers of ground

B The belief that people's cultures are determined by their environment

C The theory that culture spreads by people's contact with each other

D The theory that culture changes very slowly

3 According to the professor, what is one crucial difference between the Inuit and the Anastasia peoples?

A The composition of their diets

B The size of their territory

C The number of people in their tribes

D The frequency of contact with other tribes

4 What will the professor probably discuss next?

A The various cultures once found in their immediate area

B The differences between the United States and Canada's cultures

C The agricultural practices of the Anastasia peoples

D Similarities among artifacts found in North America



# 地理旅游

## 一. 美国著名地标

1. 形成过程 2. 在美地位（类比） 3. 主要特点

## 二. 贡献和保护

1. 贡献 2. 人类破坏 3. 保护措施

落基山脉 The Rocky Mountains

苏比利尔湖 Lake Superior; 密歇根湖 Lake Michigan; 休伦湖 Lake Huron; 伊利湖 Lake Erie; 安大略湖 Lake Ontario;

大盐湖 the Great Salt Lake

黄石国家公园 the Yellow Stone National Park

大峡谷 the Grand Canyon

死谷 the Dead Valley

圣海伦斯火山 Mount S. Helens

密西西比河 the Mississippi River

尼加拉亚大瀑布 Niagara Falls

# 经济/管理

## 一. 经济史:

1. 总体发展
2. 商业组织
3. 工业革命经济史
4. 欧洲经济事件

## 二. 经济学

1. 原理
2. 市场
3. 政府

## 三. 管理

1. 组织结构
2. 组织机制
3. 组织协调

# 经济/管理

## 一. 分支

logistics, supply chain, human resource, service, sales, marketing, technical support, Research and Development, clerical, IT department, administration,

## 二. 主体

buyer, user, consumer, customer, client, company, corporation, group, organization, investor, agent, Labor Union, Guild, financial institution,

# 经济/管理

## 三. 动作

invest, finance, capital/fund/ raising,  
manufacture, allocate, distribute, consume,  
estimate, calculate, trade, analyse, research,  
bid, buy-out, re-organize, retail, whole sale,  
franchise, imitate, emulate, compete, deal,  
shipment, transaction, verbal agreement,  
fluctuate, advertise,

# 经济/管理

## 四. 概念

mergers and acquisitions, organization analysis, business consulting, information system, crisis management, sales campaign, venue, premise, price elasticity, monopoly, oligopoly, public relations, budget, contract, terms and conditions, recess, depression, inflation, surplus, labor force, Labor Union, opportunity cost, cost-effectiveness, market share/niche

# 经济/管理

## 五. 指标

profit, revenue, cost, loss, user/consumer/  
experience, debt, satisfaction, supply and  
demand, price, discount, productivity,  
efficiency, stock, value, surplus

## 六. 人物

merchant, project manager, supervisor, clerical  
worker, secretary, assistant, director, president,

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1 What is the lecture mainly about?

A Technological innovations in the automobile industry

B The organizational structure of companies

C Ways to improve efficiency in an engineering department

D Methods of resolving conflicts in organizations

2 Why does the professor talk about a construction company that has work in different cities?

A To give an example of functional organization

B To give an example of organization around projects

C To illustrate problems with functional organization

D To illustrate the types of conflict that can arise in companies

3 Listen again to part of the lecture by playing Track 23.  
Then answer the question.

Why does the professor say this?

A He does not understand why the student is talking about engineers.

B He wants to know how the engineers will communicate with their coworkers.

C The student has not provided a complete answer to his question.

D He wants the student to do more research on the topic.

4 What is an example of a violation of the “unity of command” principle?

A More than one person supervises the same employee.

B A company decides not to standardize its products.

C Several project managers are responsible for designing a new product.

D An employee does not follow a supervisor’s instructions.

5. According to the professor, where might there be a conflict in an organizational structure based on both projects and function?

A Between architects and finance experts

B Between the need to specialize and the need to standardize

C Between two engineers who work on the same project

D Between the needs of projects in different cities.

Indicate whether each sentence below describes functional organization or project organization.

Place a checkmark in the correct box

	Functional Organization	Project Organization
It encourages people with similar expertise to work closely together		
It helps the company to adapt quickly and meet changing needs		
It helps to achieve uniformity in projects		

# 哲学

## 一. 概念

1. 定义 2. 类比 3. 分类 4. 举例

## 二. 观点

1. 对比 2. 沿袭

## 三. 后人评价

1. 合理性 2. 局限性（时代/文化）

# 哲学

## 一. 概念

Theme, logic, rhetoric, fundamental causes,  
principles of the universe

perception, sense, soul, spirit, element, justice,  
ultimate good, Ethics, ethical theory, moral,  
ultimate truth, doctrine, Idealism,  
Epistemology, Metaphysics, intrinsic,  
extrinsic,



# 哲学

## 二. 性质

insightful, moral, original, just, intellectual,  
rational, reasonable, impartial,  
impractical, conservative, ideal, empirical,  
cognitive,

## 三. 动作

meditate, reason, dispute, discuss, define, treat,  
view, regard, perceive, conceive, contemplate,  
justify, disproof,

如何秒选？

# 敌意词

impossible(ly) / immediate(ly)/ always / often /  
usually / never/ all / every / any / none

must/absolutely/ definitely/ invariably/  
inevitably/ unarguably/ irrefutably/ assuredly/  
indisputably/ undeniably/ certainly/ without  
question/ out of the question/ unmitigatedly/  
impervious(ly)/ impregnable

# 讨论词

already,

exclusively

最高级, 关于most

uniqueness,

# 友好词

possible(ly)/ probable(ly)/ presumably/ perhaps/  
be likely to/ maybe/ may(might)/ can(could)/  
would/ somewhat/ seem to/ appear to/ chances/  
odds/ almost/ sometimes/ some/ certain/ a  
degree of/ occasionally/ not always/ not all/  
not necessarily/  
extremely/exceptionally/relatively/mildly/

# 复习计划

材料

PBT+TPO

方法 听写+笔记+考点总结

时间

1个月 3+1

2个月 6+2

3个月 9+3

6个月 15+3