
Morning Reading 晨读

Grade 11 · AS · Week 3

Read each word aloud, then copy the English word three times. 朗读每个单词，然后把英语单词抄写三遍。

Reading 阅读

Read the passage aloud twice. 把短文朗读两遍。

Two students measure the same pencil. One writes 14.32 cm, the other 14.29 cm. Who is right? **Accuracy** means being close to the true value; **precision** means getting almost the same reading every time. A ruler read from an angle gives a **parallax** error, and tiny hand movements cause **random error**. Repeating the measurement and taking the **mean** reduces random error. Serious laboratories also do **calibration**: they check their instruments against a known standard, and they quote a **percentage uncertainty** with every result.

Networks have their own quality measures. A **server** answers requests from many **client** machines; the delay before data starts to arrive is the **latency**. A school **local area network** connects nearby rooms, while the internet is a **wide area network** spanning the planet.

Adam Smith noticed that a pin factory with ten specialised workers made far more pins than ten generalists. **Specialisation** and the **division of labour** raise output, but workers then depend on trade with each other.

Talk about it 说一说:

1. Your three readings are 2.1 s, 2.4 s and 2.2 s. What do you report, and why?
2. Which school tasks would go faster with a division of labour? Which would not?

Physics

Topics 1-2 · Physical quantities and units, Kinematics

🔍 instrument 仪器

— mean 平均值

± absolute uncertainty 绝对不确定度

% percentage uncertainty 百分比不确定度

📏 derived quantity 导出量

— diameter 直径

📦 volume 体积

significant figures 有效数字

scalar 标量

↗ vector 矢量

📊 density 密度

⊕ electric charge 电荷

→ displacement 位移

⇨ momentum 动量

□ coplanar 共面

↗ resultant 合矢量

+ perpendicular 垂直

↗ component 分量

↔ horizontal 水平

↑ vertical 竖直

Chemistry

Topics 1-2 · Atomic structure, Atoms, molecules and stoichiometry

○ sphere 球形

✦ free radical 自由基

⊙ unpaired electrons 未成对电子

⚡ first ionisation energy 第一电离能

↗ successive ionisation energies 逐级电离能

↔ spin-pair repulsion 自旋成对排斥

⚖ unified atomic mass unit 统一原子质量单位

⚖ relative atomic mass 相对原子质量

⚖ relative isotopic mass 相对同位素质量

⚖ relative molecular mass 相对分子质量

⬡ molecule 分子

⚖ relative formula mass 相对式量

mole 摩尔

Σ Avogadro constant 阿伏伽德罗常量

⚖ molar mass 摩尔质量

☞ compound 化合物

± ionic compound 离子化合物

oxidation number 氧化数 _____

Biology

Topics 1-2 · Cell structure, Biological molecules

☛ centriole 中心粒 _____

⊙ microtubule 微管 _____

≡ cilia 纤毛 _____

⊙ microvilli 微绒毛 _____

⇓ absorption 吸收 _____

☀ photosynthesis 光合作用 _____

▢ cell wall 细胞壁 _____

▢ cellulose 纤维素 _____

∞ plasmodesmata 胞间连丝 _____

💧 vacuole 液泡 _____

⊖ tonoplast 液泡膜 _____

⊖ prokaryotic cell 原核细胞 _____

🦠 bacterium 细菌 _____

○ unicellular 单细胞 _____

▢ peptidoglycan 肽聚糖 _____

🦠 virus 病毒 _____

⊖ non-cellular 非细胞 _____

🧬 nucleic acid 核酸 _____

🛡 capsid 衣壳 _____

✉ envelope 包膜 _____

🔗 phospholipid 磷脂

🏠 host 宿主

📦 molecule 分子

Mathematics

Topic 1 · Pure Mathematics 1

📦 composition 复合

[↔] reflection 反射

🔄 transformations 变换

↔ translation 平移

↔ stretch 伸缩

📍 Coordinate geometry 坐标几何

↗ gradient 斜率

— equation of a straight line 直线方程

= parallel 平行

⊥ perpendicular 垂直

Further Mathematics

Topic 1 · Further Pure Mathematics 1

📦 zero matrix 零矩阵

📦 identity matrix 单位矩阵

[] determinant 行列式

⊗ singular matrix 奇异矩阵

📦 inverse matrix 逆矩阵

Computer Science

Topic 2 · Communication

☆ star 星形

📏 mesh 网状

🛡️ fault-tolerant 容错

☁️ Cloud computing 云计算

[] scalability 可扩展性

🌐 Ethernet 以太网

🌐 twisted-pair 双绞线

🌐 fibre-optic 光纤

🔌 network interface card
网络接口卡

🏠 MAC address MAC 地址

🔌 switch 交换机

🔌 hub 集线器

📶 wireless access point 无线接入点

📶 router 路由器

📦 packet 数据包

📍 IP address IP 地址

📏 routing table 路由表

↔️ network address
translation 网络地址转换

⚙️ DHCP 动态主机配置协议

📏 firewall 防火墙

 collision 冲突			
 CSMA/CD 载波侦听多路访问/冲突检测			
 full-duplex 全双工			
 Bit streaming 流式传输			
 buffer 缓冲			
 internet 互联网			
 protocol 协议			

Economics

Topic 1 · Basic economic ideas and resource allocation

 interest 利息			
 enterprise 企业家才能			
 profit 利润			
 non-renewable resources 不可再生资源			
 entrepreneur 企业家			
 specialisation 专业化			
 division of labour 劳动分工			
 worker 工人			
 mobility 流动性			
 occupational mobility 职业流动性			
 geographical mobility 地理流动性			
 allocate 配置			

 market economy 市场经 济	_____	_____	_____
 planned economy 计划经 济	_____	_____	_____
 command economy 指令 经济	_____	_____	_____