



Task 1:

1. Which of the following activities would you do with friends rather than alone? A.

Taking a walk.

B. Watching a movie.

C. Travelling.

2. Hard---working, intelligence 和 highly motivated 哪个更重要？

3. 现在的大学生经常 homesick，有什么解决的办法？ (141227 已考)

4. Choose ONE of the forms of the technology in the list and tell why it has great impact on people's lives in your country? Airplane, computer or television.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

5. Which of the following do you think is the most important for maintaining good health? Doing exercises, eating healthy food, or going to bed early?

6. Describe a present you have given to others. Explain why you think it is important.

7. Your friends want to change him or her diet habit, what are some suggestions that you would give?

8. What do you like to do during your spare time?

9. What is your favorite place to study?

10. What is the most important quality the teacher should have? 你认为作为老师最重要是需要什么品质？

10

11. Your university is planning to allow students to watch TV in their dormitories.

What is your opinion? What are the advantages and disadvantages of watching TV in dormitories? Include reasons and examples to support your response.

12. Describe a present you have given to others. Explain why you think it is important.

13. Describe a time when you learned a new subject.

14. Some people think students should study in the classroom while others believe they should visit the museum or the zoo. Which do you prefer and why?

15. Some schools require students to take part in community service activities after school. Which of the following do you think is the best activity for students?

1. planting flowers in the community 2. doing clean-ups in the garden 3. recycling waste(141214 类似话题)

16. What do you think we should do to decrease the usage of car or other vehicle and solve the traffic problems?

17. ~~Your friend often feels nervous when speaking in front of a large group of people. What suggestions would you give to your friend to overcome this fear?~~

(141228 已考)

18. Talk about two singers who are popular in your country. Explain why they are popular and how they are different.

19. Describe how cellphones change people' s lives. Please give your answer with specific examples and details.

11

20. What do you think is the most significant benefit that internet brings to our life? Explain why you think this benefit is important. Please include reasons and details to support your response.

21. Talk about an important decision that you have made. Explain why this decision was important for you in details.

The person I' d like to learn more about is my teacher Tony for the following reasons. First, it seems to me that he knows about everything. He can answer all of our questions, math, science, literature, you name it. I' d like to find out what kinds of

books he reads so I can be as knowledgeable as him. Second, he's the funniest guy I know. He's always telling jokes in class. We never get bored because he gets our full attention. Lots of the stories he tells are from his life. I hope I can live an amazing life when I grow up, just like him.

Task 2:

1. When going on vacations, some people prefer to go camping in tents; others prefer to stay in hotels. Which do you think is better?
2. Some of us like to learn by ourselves. Others like to take the opportunity and share your ideas with others. What kind of person are you and why?
3. Do you prefer to live in a residence where there are strict rules (such as rules against making loud noises at night), or do you prefer to live in a residence without strict rules.
4. Some people think students should study in the classroom while others believe they should visit the museum or the zoo. Which do you prefer and why?
5. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The success of a school largely depends on the resources it has such as textbooks and journals.

6. Do you prefer a job which requires you to communication with others, or do you prefer a job where you work alone.

7. Some people prefer a job which deals with the same tasks every day. Others prefer a job which deals with many different tasks. Which do you prefer and why?

8. ~~Someone likes to collect old things, someone throw things away after they used it. What's your preference?~~ (141228 已考)

9. 艺术家和音乐家对社会是否重要？

10. Would you like to make friends with the same interests or the one with different

interests? 你同不同意找朋友要选择有相同的爱好的人？

11. Agree or disagree: students should do part---time job before attending college.

有人认为，在上大学之前应该有 work experience , such as doing a part---time job. 你是否同意这个观点？

12. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Teachers should make their lessons fun.

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13. Do you prefer to do a job which requires you to travel a lot, or a job that allows you to work at a fixed location?
14. Do you prefer a job which requires you to communication with others, or do you prefer a job where you work alone.
15. Some people believe that it is better for small children to grow up in a small town. Others, however, believe that it' s better for them to grow up in a big city.

Which do you think is better?

17. ~~When you take a trip, do you prefer to just look around, or do you prefer to take pictures and keep a journal?~~ (141228 已考)
18. Do you prefer to have fast food in a fast---food restaurant, or do you prefer to have food in other kinds of places?
19. Some people prefer to go to the same place for a vacation. Others prefer to go to different places and spend less time at each place. Which do you prefer?
20. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: people live healthier lives now than they did 100 years ago? Please use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

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21. Do you agree or disagree with the statement that it's important for students to study Art and Music in school. Explain your answer in details.
22. While traveling, some people prefer to go to new places; others prefer to visit familiar places. Which do you think is better? Explain why.
23. 是否同意 it is better to be a member of a team than to be a leader of a team.

Task 3:

1 (141227 已考)

~~jazz band 要在 afternoon 在校园的 lawn 开 concert woman~~

~~不满意 因为~~

~~1. 学生要学习, 会打扰, evening 更好~~

~~2. 很多人聚堆会踏坏草坪~~

2

阅读内容:学校要展开环境保护项目,提高学生的环保意识,现在的环境专业在读学生才能参

加。听力:男学生不同意。1:现在大部分学生的环保意识已经非常强烈,出门都会关灯,不存在告

示里说的环保意识薄弱的现象,学校的样本数据太小。2:项目应该向全体学生成员开放特别是

项目还要提供相关方面的培训。

3

学生建议大学提供机会让学生可以和校外的 mentor 交流,在校外的 office 里。不仅讨论学生

活动,并且对今后找工作有帮助。听力里女生反对这个提议。1. 学生都太忙了,没有时间到校外的 office 去和 mentor 交流,其实学校里就有一个 student center 可以解决这些问题。2. 可以问父母,academic advisor 和 professor 了解这些信息。太多人给信息反而让学生 confused。

4

学校打算培训一批新的宿舍管理员,通过新老经验交流的方式。女生觉得这是一个很好的想法,首先她当过宿管后有很多很多经验如何去处理事务纠纷等问题,这样的话新人能够从这里学到很多。其次这也样老一批宿管能够有时间去处理其他问题,诸如学生宿舍的调配什么的。

5

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1:现在大部分学生的环保意识已经非常强烈,出门都会关灯,不存在告示里说的环保意识薄弱的现象,学校的样本数据太小。2:项目应该向全体学生成员开放特别是项目还要提供相关方面的培训。

6

阅读,学校希望更多学生购买报纸,两种方法提高读者数量,降价和送货上门。听力,女学生不同意,1 价格已经很便宜了 50 分,价格没什么影响。2 没有那么多工作人员,没有人力和车。

7

【讲座主题】学生写信建议学校增加校车班次和走更合理的路线

【原因】有两个好处：(1)更 efficient;(2)会有更少的学生自己开车。

【学生态度】女生赞成，

【同意原因】(1)目前校车班次太少，如果错过上一班，下一班的等待时间太长，要二十多分钟，她以前坐校车经常迟到，所以只有开车来学校;(2)但现在汽油很贵，要花很多钱，这个计划可以使她省很多钱。

8 (141213 已考)

~~【公开信】:学生 propose 学校应该新生在第一年开学之前,给他们 future roommate 的 contact info: email 地址和电话:好处 1、可以让新生们早点互相认识,省的到时候开学没人认识。好处 2、还可以 Plan 到时候带去的東西,省下空间以免浪费。【学生议论】:woman 很赞成:第一点是能让学生在进学校之前就和自己的 future roommate 联系这样进学校就不会太生疏谁都不认识能感觉舒服点儿(减轻压力,适应环境)。第二点是能让学生提前和自己的 future roommate 商量。因为学校的宿舍很小,如果带了很多行李 stuff 就放不下,能提前商量以便于整理自己的行李(还可以商量带什么东西,避免带重复的东西)。~~

9 (141221 已考)

学校要把 concert 举办到校外去,一来给学生多一些机会锻炼,二来可以提高学校的 reputation,引起 schoolchild 学音乐的兴趣。男的支持,因为一来现在每年只有一次的 concert,二来可以帮助孩子们提高音乐兴趣。

10 (141228 已考)

—【公开信】学生写信给学校,提议应该允许学生在图书馆喝饮料。理由 1,学生需要咖啡或茶来提神。理由 2,学生都是成年人了,会很小心,不会弄脏图书馆和学校的书的。—

—【学生对话】女生反对

理由 1,图书馆的不远处就有咖啡店,可以去那里喝完后再回图书馆,而且学习中间休息一下也很好。理由 2,就算再怎么小心,饮料还是有可能洒到书上,长此以往,学校就得换书和其他设备了。—

11

proposal: a student suggest 图书馆限制同学们借书,最多借十本,因为 1. 大多数人一次借的太多,看不过来 2. 许多人借的时间太长,都丢了,这样可以减少图书馆每年丢书的数目。女生反对:1 要给好几个科目写 paper,喜欢用很多书,至少 20 本,而且所借的书都会看。2 从来没丢过书。

12

A letter from a student says that the university should impose on monetary penalties for people who litter on campus for the following two reasons. First, it can make university cleaning. Second, the university can get lot of extra money. In the conversation, the woman supports this plan for the following two reasons. First, her home town was dirty at first but when her town issued such policy, the town becomes cleaner. Second, the university can save a lot of money since it does not have to pay employees to clean up the university.

听力说同意，首先拿自己的家乡做例子，家乡也有同样的问题，家乡采用了相同的政策，现在家乡很干净，不是钱让他们干净，二十扔东西被警察看到很羞愧。第二，干净后学校不用雇人打扫校园，还可以还钱。

13

文章: 说要把一个 on campus 剧院关掉,移到外面的一个地方,这样的好处有:1. 外面的剧院更大,就有更多 的人去。2. 外面的 light 和 sound 系统更好。听力: 男生不同意,说 1. 太远了,不方便,同学们不想去 2. 我们不是 PROFETIONAL 的,所以没有受训练,去用更好 SYSTEM 也许还更差。

14

【学校通知】:信里建议把 math building 的一层改成 cafeteria。Convert large empty room in Maths building into small cafeteria. Student can eat between classes 2) install recharge outlets in new cafeteria so student can recharge their laptops.

【学生意见】:女的赞成,说好啊,现在吃饭的地方在 student center,离 building 好远,上课间隙来来回回很赶,要是能在一层吃东西会朋友该多好,然后又说数学系的楼太旧了,cafeteria 可以 recharge laptop 这样很方便,而且还可以在那干点别的事。(students always use laptops during classes---allows students to recharge

15

【学校通知】:校报登了封信,说要对学校大礼堂(auditorium)整修,首先要改进音响系统,然后引入 online tickets system

【学生意见】:听力里女生同意。第一学校礼堂音响系统确实非常烂,她有时候自己组织读诗会,学校麦克风经常不 work。第二,online systems 也非常有效,能解决问题她自己很难找出合适的时间去现场买票,大礼堂离教室非常远,有时买票队伍很长。

In the set of materials, the reading part mentioned that the school' s hall needs to be renovated. And there are two ways of improving. One is to improve the stereo system; and another one is to introduce the online tickets system.

The woman totally agreed with this proposal. First, from her experience, it is really a giant problem for the stereo system. The microphone often doesn' t work during the poem competition, which gave a bad ambiance for them. In addition, she believes the online system should be very effective, which can easily solve the problem. This is because the hall is quite far from the classroom, not convenience. And sometimes the queue was also quite long.

16

Reading—Announcement: the school is planning to prohibit students ride bicycles on campus because there could be accidents. Instead, the school would provide free bus service.

Listening—Attitude: 女生反对

Listening—Reason 1: 事故都是晚上发生的, 白天很安全

Listening—Reason 2: Bus 一小时才来一班, 太浪费时间

17

reading :

School will remove the posters on the concrete wall outside the student center. First it can improve the appearance. second , posters can be put in the dining hall on the bulletin board.

listening : woman : Disagrees.

first , the concrete wall would be boring without the changing posters. Different posters can show different personalities.

second , not everybody eating in the dining hall. Students may choose to eat in the snack bar or on the street. So posters in the dining hall will not be noticed by them.

18

Reading

【Proposal】 Students should be allowed to use cell phones in the library.

【Reasons】

1. Students can talk with a lower voice and whisper.
2. Occasionally, students need to make emergency calls.

Listening

The girl disagrees. It doesn' t work.

【Reasons】

1. The library should be quiet. If students talk with a lower voice or whisper, they cannot be heard, so they would have to talk loudly and make noise, which will cause the distractions to other students.
 2. If students get emergency calls, they can go out to check messages. Normally, urgent calls will be delivered by messages.
-

19 (141123 已考)

Topic sentence:

The University is planning to install computers in every dorm building and woman in the conversation supports this plan.

Reading

First, the university believes that with computers available in every dorm building, students will be able to receive and send their assignments or emails to their professors more efficiently. But there's a rule that each student could only use computers no more than 10mints, when someone else is waiting.

Listening

The woman totally agrees with this plan because firstly, sometimes she forgets to check directions online when she has already went out the dorm. So if there is a computer in the lobby, she doesn't have to go back to the fourth floor. Secondly, limiting the using time will prevent students from typing their essays and occupying these computers for a long time.

20

【个人倡议】一学生建议关闭 coffee house. 因为这个地方很少有人来不是一个聚会的好地方并且灯光很差不适宜学习。

【学生态度】女生和男生讨论反对这建议:理由 1:很多学生白天有课,但晚上有时间经常在 coffee house 聚会, hang out or do some reading.理由 2:after renovation, 这个地方灯光变好,每张桌子上灯光很足。

21

Newspaper to Post Off campus Job Opportunities

The newspaper will feature a job listing of local off---campus businesses

1 stu complain about shortage of jobs 2

help stu find jobs related to their majors

She agrees.

1. When she was freshman she went to many places like a bookstore to apply for a job. She didnot get one. The offers given by the university are taken too fast. It is very frustrating. As a freshman, she was not familiar with the area. She didnot know where to go to find a job

2 Her friend who majoy in law wants to know how a lawyer works. But she works in a bookstore which is not beneficial for her career in the long term. If she can find a job as a lawyer, she will have sth good on her resume.

22

阅读说大一学生需要得到更多帮助，学校会把小组改为 20 人， 男生同意

原因之一是刚上大学不知道怎么准备论文作业和考试； 原因之二是大学和高中不同，高中知识听老师讲课，大学是更多的交流。

Task 4:

1

【名词解释】natural consequence 阅读讲的小孩做错事,大人口语不用惩罚,由着做错事的结果来惩罚孩子。

【讲座举例】教授给了个例子,教授 5 岁的女儿经常把玩具放在后院,平常教授都帮女儿收拾。一天女儿还是把玩具放在 后院,教授没有帮收拾,那天晚上下雨,把她的玩具损坏了,女儿在这件事后认识到自己的错,以后再也不帮玩具放后院了。

2 (141227 已考)

anticipated emotion。人们采取行动之前会对自己做了这个事情之后会有一个怎样的心情有一个估测，然后根据这个估测决定自己是不是要做那件事。lecture 里，教授举例子说有一次去给妹妹买生日礼物，发现一件很想买的 jacket，但是买了 jacket 之后就只能给妹妹买很便宜的小礼物，于是他就想如果真的买了 jacket 的话他肯定会很愧疚，所以最后决定还是不买。

【名词解释】

刺激区辨 (stimulus discrimination)。

有一些动物会通过 sound, movement 等等来作为 stimulus,另外的动物会接受这些信息，但是有很多动物都要传递信息，他们怎么分辨是自己人在发出信息。动物们依靠听辨不同的声音，来判断危险和安全。

【教授举例】

lecture 里，教授以海豹的主要 predator 即海獭为例，说并不是所有的海獭都吃海豹。只有一个物种吃海豹，其他的对海豹无害。而这种吃海豹的海獭发出的 sound 是单一的，over and over again. 而其他的发出的则 more complex，like music。所以海豹可以通过区别这个声音来判断是不是它们的 predator。如果是的话就赶快 run away，如果不是就不会 escape，因为会消耗能量。

Question : 用听力的例子解释对 stimulus discrimination 的理解。

4

讲生物分工的(task partitioning),为了获得更高的效率。讲的一种动物以树叶为食,它们在工作中分成三组:第一组负责把叶片从树上弄下来,第二组在地上成堆的叶子中将其切成适合搬运的小块,第三组将这些小块搬回巢穴。最后说这样的话它们避免了来回跑而过早耗尽体力。

5

【名词解释】attribution error。就是说在判断某人的行为的时候,人们倾向于把该事件归结于个人的 personality,而没有考虑到外界的客观情况。

【教授举例】教授说他曾经参加一个会,迟到了,会议中他向 chief 提了个关于 new course 的问题,chief 很生气因为在会议开始时他说过这次会不讨论这个问题,他认为教授是故意忽略他的 announcement,但教授其实是迟到了没听见。

6

Behavior chaining,就是说有时候教小孩子一件事,就把这件事情拆开来一步一步教。教授的 lecture 很简单,就一个例子,教他 3 岁的女儿 wash hands,不要认为,这就是 one action,要分开教,5 步,turn on the water, wet the hands, put on soap, wash hands, turn off water.每天教一步,渐渐的小孩子自己就把这几步连起来了,过几天就能自己洗手了。

7

阅读:讲了生态学中的 cyclic population change,说在一个生态系统(ecosystem)中,生物之间的数量(population) 是互相影响的,捕食者(predator)和被捕食者(pre)的数量有一个均

衡点。听力:教授举了一个例子来说明。讲一种 mice 和它的 predator(可能是某种 wolf) 之间互相影响。分三个阶段: (1)prey (mice)多,predator 食物充足,population 增加; (2)prey 少了,predator 食物减少了,population 减少;(3)predator 少了,prey 又开始多起来了,如此循环,population 平衡。 教授说实际上第三阶段就是第一阶段,因为是 cyclic, 不断重复这三个阶段。

8(141221 已考)

~~【名词解释】Close communication bias 是讲你跟你很熟悉的人反而交流有障碍,因为你对熟悉的人不会再去可以解释你的习惯和习性。【教授举例】一个学生和以前的教授很熟悉,他们经常去意大利餐馆吃饭。他决定和新来的教授和以前的教授一起去吃个饭。跟新来的教授讲餐馆的信息很清楚,位置、时间都很详细,跟以前的教授直说去经常去的餐馆的老位置。新来的教授准时出现在餐馆,但是以前的教授却去了另外一家餐馆。请你根据例子解释一下。~~

9

【名词解释】:place marketing,一个地方利用当地特色来吸引游客。

【讲座举例】:例子是一个临海的 town 不仅 有美丽的海滩,还有一个特点是可以骑单车,所以这个 town 就用这个特点吸引一些喜欢运动的游客,主打运动项目 牌。集中宣传来这个 town 不仅可以欣赏美丽的海滩,还能打排球,骑单车,参加各种运动项目。这么做的结果就是吸引了很多 active 的年轻人,town 里的旅馆,饭店都蓬勃发展了。最后自然这个 town 的经济也发展了。

10

名词解释:interest boosting:教学中常用的一种技巧(technique),就是教学的时候,要把教授的知识和学生现有兴趣联系起来(connected with what the students are interested in),学生就能学的更有效率。教授举例:他老婆是学校里的老师,教化学的。有一次要讲 Marie Curie.但开始学生们都不感兴趣也不能集中精力,后来他老婆找到一个关于居里夫人的电影,说了一些她的发明和故事,而且电影里还有演员是很 popular 学生很喜欢的。所以很多对电影感兴趣的同学也就开始对 居里夫人感兴趣,注意力很容易就集中了。问题:用教授的例子解释什么是 interest boosting

11

c 开头的 feeding。两种物种的共生关系。其中一种能从这种关系取得好处,另一个不受影响。给例子是给了一种鸟和 cattle 的例子。这种鸟吃一种昆虫。这种鸟跟随 cattle。当 cattle 吃草的时候鸟就容易找到那个昆虫,cattle 不受影响。

12

Assimilation and Accommodation

阅读里说: When children learn new object, if the objects fit in the concept they knew, they will fill it in that category, this is assimilation. Accommodation 的我记不清了,就不误导了。

听力里说: The professor' s daughter, Jenny, always watches birds through windows. When she saw a bird she would shout" : bird! Bird! "Since it has wings and feathers and it can fly. Later, when the professor took Jenny to the zoo and saw ostrich, she

did not know it was a bird. The professor asked her: "what is it?" She hesitated to say: "it is a bird".

教授女儿很小，当看见有鸟飞的时候，让小孩说 BIRD，在她的脑子里，鸟的概念就是小的翅膀的飞的东西。一天教授带女儿去动物园，看见 ostrich 也有翅膀，问孩子这个是什么，小孩犹豫下说是鸟，在这个事中，女儿改变了鸟的定义

13

【名词解释】diffusion effects。就是做实验设两个对照组，但如果对照组收到实验组的干扰这个实验就失败了。

【讲座举例】一个想要 research 一个 exercise 可不可以缓解 office worker 的疲劳。把一个 building 分成两组，并告知做 ex 的那一组不准告诉不做的那一组。结果几星期过去了，实验组的有人就跟对照组的人感叹啊，说做了这个 ex 神清气爽啊，结果对照组的人也去做那个 ex 了.实验失败。

14

阅读文章中介绍了一个现象：在一个群体中，人们会对集体的决定进行妥协，使得他们个人的意见没有被提出来

教授给了一个例子：一家人在屋外闲做，突然爸爸提议开车去市里，然后到饭馆用餐；妈妈觉得天气太热，而且对餐馆不感兴趣，但考虑到是爸爸的提议，所以就同意了；女儿也不太感兴趣，但这已经是父母提出来的，怕自己不同意会让父母感到不好，所以也同意了。结果，这个旅行即热又无聊，而且餐馆也不是很好。回家后，女儿抱怨说本来不想去，但碍于

父母，母亲也抱怨到是因为爸爸提出了建议，认为女儿也会同意，而爸爸说这只是他提的一个想法而已。

15

【名词解释】leader price,就是搞个商品降价,打广告吸引顾客来买,这就是领导产品...别人来了不仅会买这个产品,还会买其他的...所以虽然这个产品没赚钱,其他的赚了很多。 【讲座举例】教授年轻时在超市工作,经理把牛奶降价,打广告,许多顾客来买,顺便买了其他东西,像鸡蛋什么所以那周获得了更高总利润。

16

主题：Promotion risk

听力：例子是 software designer 因为工作很好，就升职做了 supervisor of xxx department，但是这个人很擅长设计软件，但是不擅长管理，不能在 deadline 之前完成工作，不能 motivate 其他员工，但是又不能给他降职，会让他很没面子，因而公司要承担给他升职的风险。

17

Reading—Test Customer: in order to see whether employee' s performance, the employer might hire a 'customer' that makes purchases in the store just like regular customers do, then the hired 'customer' reports to the employer about the employee' s performance.

Listening—一个餐厅的 manager 找一个人当 test customer，来测试员工的服务是否到位。

18

Reading—Coloration warning: Animals have special color or other features that surprise/startle the predators, so the next time when predators see them, they wouldn't come close.

Listening—Skunk【臭鼬】 The predator of skunk is wolf. When wolves approach, they would emit a unique scent to drive the wolves away. Skunk has bold black and white coloration which makes their appearance memorable. So the next time when wolves see skunk, they know to stay away in order to avoid being sprayed by the scent.

19

Convergent evolution the process in which unrelated animal's develop similar traits. Example used was the a awkward, a pig like animal, and echidna, a small animal in Africa. Both animals eat the same insects who lives in complexly mud holes. Both developed long sticky tongues that can be used to eat the insect.

20 (141123 已考)

~~Learn transfer~~

阅读部分：学习过程中，以前学习的东西对后来学习的东西的作用，分两种：a. Negative transfer. b. Positive transfer.

教授分别举例，~~Positive transfer~~. 举了教授自己的例子。小时候学习钢琴，不看琴键，只看乐谱。后来到高中学习打字，只看屏幕，不看键盘。很 Helpful.

听力部分：Negative transfer 举了教授朋友的例子。以前是舞台剧演员，习惯了大声念台词，后来做 movie actor，不需要大声了，但还总是大声。此为 negative transfer. 学习过程中，以前学习的东西对后来学习的东西的作用，分两种：Negative transfer, Positive transfer. 教授分别举例：Positive transfer. 举了教授自己的例子。小时候学习钢琴，不看琴键，只看乐谱。后来到高中学习打字，只看屏幕，不看键盘。很 Helpful. Negative transfer 举了教授朋友的例子。以前是舞台剧演员，习惯了大声念台词，后来做 movie actor，不需要大声了，但还总是大声。此为 negative transfer。

21

【名词解释】:记忆心理学。轨迹法(method of loci)。借助轨迹法按顺序 image 记忆东西的方法。选的东西要 vivid,更 好记。

【教授举例】:教授举了个记 names of planets 的例子。记 names of planets 时可把每一个行星的名字当作一个去 student center 路上的标志去记忆:比如你要 from your dorm to student center. The first thing you see is the front door, then the tree, then the status in front of library then the building。再一一对应,比如 to memorize names of planets in solar system, make Mercury as front door, Venus as tree etc。当考试时你就 do the same thing,用这些 door, tree 帮助自己回忆起 names。

Task 5:

1

男生有问题,打印机坏了,哲学课的论文的最后几页褶皱了。两种方案解决
方案一:另外打一份。弊端是浪费了经济课讨论小组, 解决方案二:是找教授说明情况。弊端是让教授觉得不够重视,发表自己的观点

2 (141227 已考)

~~【1个问题】 the man can't find his camera before his trip to Spain. 男生在 spring break 要去西班牙玩,准备拍照,但是数码相机丢了~~

~~【2个建议】 he can either buy a new one, or borrow one from his friend Jake. 女生让他买,但是他说没有 enough money,他自己说他朋友(貌似说了具体的名字)可以借给他,但是他不想用,女生说:对,万一 broken 或者 stolen 就不好了~~

~~In the conversation, the man plans a trip to Spain during the spring break, but unfortunately, he can't find his camera. He is so upset because he can't take pictures there. The woman offers two possible solutions. One is to buy a new one, and another choice is to borrow a camera from his friend. The first choice seems impossible because he can't afford a new camera. And he also doesn't want to borrow from his friend though it's available. The woman agrees with him, because if the camera is broken or stolen, it will also be a problem. And if it were my choice, I will choose the latter one. I would like to take pictures very much during my trip, and now that I can't afford a new camera, borrowing one becomes a good alternative. Though it is at the risk of being broken or stolen, as long as we are careful enough, it won't be a problem.~~

3

男学生要搬家需要搬家具。两个解决方案。1,租卡车但是小卡车都没有了,只剩下大卡车,要花更多的钱而且没必要。2,用朋友的车,但是要来回跑几趟,费事费力。

4

一个男生管女生借了笔记,约好了今天早上还回去,但是女生早上联系不到,明天就要考试了,男生马上也有事情。旁边的人给了两个建议,一个是直接去宿舍把本子交给室友,但是男生会迟到;另一个是将其放入信箱中并发短信告知,但可能女生收到时会耽误很多时间。

5

【1 个问题】男生的朋友给了他一张今天晚上去演唱会的门票,这个演唱会有他最喜欢的 band 的演出,但是男生有一个 history paper due 明天,所以有一个时间冲突。【2 个建议】他面临两个选择: 1. 去演唱会,回家再写 paper,但是要熬通宵。 2. 不去演唱会,把票给别人。(在结尾的时候男生提到这个演唱会 X 年一次,所以很可能没有机会再次见到了)

6

【学生困难】

女学生要做数学作业,但是过周末的时候把 textbook 忘在家厨房了,作业明天要交。

【解决方案】

- 1、 晚上向她室友借 text book,但室友也选了这门课,而且正在做,所以她只能等几个小时再借,所以她势必要熬夜。但她昨晚又没睡好,今晚要早点休息明天考试;
 - 2、 明早开车回家拿回自己的书,这样万一迟到教授也可以理解(但被女生否决,因为教授对 deadline 很严格,说新学期开始不可以晚交作业)。
-

【问题】

Briefly summarize the problem and two possible solutions. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.

7

男生的问题,明天要去面试,但是西服丢在父母家了。有两个解决办法,一个是穿室友的,但是很大,担心不能给面试官留下好印象;或者,女生提供的方法,今天放学后抓紧时间,再买一件。男生不太愿意,因为他的钱现在都省下来想买个自行车,买了衣服就没钱买车了。

8

【学生问题】学期末,女生在一个很好的饭店订了星期四的位置让同学来聚一聚,但是有两个同学没有办法来。【解决方案】她有两个选择:一、还是在周四,但是不能带这两个同学二、安排在周五但是周五很多同游要回家或者没时间,那他们就不能在定好的那个好餐馆。

9

man 的 roommate 要搬到 in campus,所以他要找一个新室友。俩 solution,一个是前室友的朋友,人不错但是有些 messy。第二个是学校里贴 advertisement。问你支持哪个,为啥。

10 (141214 已考)

男生要打印东西,但是他要去学校和不方便,两个方法,1 从同学那买个二手的打印机,但是比较容易坏,并且打印效果不好,2 买新的,贵,但是男生还有两年毕业,可以买个新的也比较值

11

【学生困难】女生找到了一个 summer job,并且在 town 找到了住房,不知道自己的宿舍怎么处理(女学生拿到了 summer job,但是希望 summer 后还能租住这个房子,其间怎么办)。

【解决方案】男生给了两个建议:1.可以把宿舍租给 别人,让租房者付租金,但女生怕人家把宿舍弄乱。2. 两边房租都交,但女生下学期要买新电脑,如果两边都付了房租 没钱买电脑了。

12

男生的问题,明天要去面试,但是西服丢在父母家了。有两个解决办法,一个是穿室友的,但是很大,担心不能给面试官留下好印象;或者,女生提供的方法,今天放学后抓紧时间,再买一件。男生不太愿意,因为他的钱现在都省下来想买个自行车,买了衣服就没钱买车了。

13

男生急着要完成艺术 paper,但必需要去 museum 才能完成,而 museum 明天就要关门了,只能今晚去,可是这个男 生今晚又有课要上。

女生给了两个建议: (1)向负责 paper 的教授请求延迟交,男生说这样教授会生气的; (2)向今晚上课的老师请假,然后去 museum,缺的内容可以回来再抄笔记,(男生从不缺课,上课的老师会体谅他)。

14

【学生困难】:男生他答应他朋友下午 5 点要开车送他朋友去上班,但他有个会议也是在 5 点。时间冲突了。

【解决方案】:两个方案:方案 1、打电话给他朋友,取消送他朋友。方案 2、送朋友去工作,但开会可能迟到。转述男生的困难和方案,你的建议及理由。

15

Problem: the woman broke her ankle while playing football, so she cannot ride to teach some high school students, and there is no bus either. Solution 1:taxi-cash-expensive 2:Ask one friend for a ride-someone offers already-own to friend-long time waiting

16

女生把她老妈的车停在了校园,怕吃罚单。她打算去把车开走,男生建议别管,因为不容易被发现 ,而且快上课了,再说就算罚也就是一点钱。

17

女生 took 6 classes this semester and she was selected to the women's basketball team。平时篮球训练占用了她 太多的学习时间。

【解决方案】:女生自己说出方案 1:to quit the basketball team, since it takes too much time。男生说她 got in the team after several times of application,放弃了很 shameful。男生说出方案 2:to drop some classes which are not so important。反正也不是 required classes。但女生说 good scores in extra classes may make her competitive to attend a graduate school。

18

有个男学生 Sam 负责在学校放电影,然后这星期他还请到了 professor 来介绍电影(在电影放映前)。但是 professor 临时家里有急事就 cancel 了这个 lecture。Sam 自己就想了解两种解决办法,一个是 reschedule,但是怕好多学生临时没看到通知还是去了。另外一种是他自己准备材料讲,但是就会少了 Q&A 环节,因为他没办法回答学生问题。

19

【学生问题】gg 碰到的问题:要在的 newspaper 上发文章,但是照片处理出现些问题。

【解决方法】mm 推荐方 法 1,不要放照片上去。但是 gg 觉得这样文章缺少吸引力。方法 2,还有一天的时间,争取重新去拍照片。

20

Problem: The woman is attending a play, but she' s busy with her school work, so she' s afraid that attending the play might influence her academic performance.

Solution 1: Quit the play

Comment: she' s majoring in theater, and she is not attending the play just for fun, its beneficial for her career

Solution 2: Drop some of the required classes, take them next semester

Comment: she has to start over on these classes, it' s a lot of trouble

the man has a conflict : he wants to attend a film discussion meeting tomorrow but he also has to dine with his cousin tomorrow. two choices :

1 the woman dines with cousin for the man advantage : Cousin will know more people disadvantage : the cousin is shy , dining with the woman may be uncomfortable.

2 the man will not attend the meeting.

disadvantage : the film discussion meeting is really interesting.

【Problem】 The man in the conversation attends a club and they would like to travel to France, but he doesn' t have enough money to pay for the plane ticket.

【Solutions】

1. He can work extra ten hours every day at the restaurant.
2. He can sell his guitar to pay for the ticket. He hasn' t been using his guitar for a long time.

23 (141123 已考)

Topic sentence

~~The woman and her club members were planning to go on an outdoor activity but that place was — shut down at the last minute due to some emergencies and they already paid the bus fees which are non — refundable. In order to solve this problem, they have two solutions: they can either arrange the trip to the waterfalls or to the science museum instead.~~

Preference

~~If I were her, I would choose the second solutions for two reasons. First, most of the members have already been to the waterfall, so it might be less interesting If they go there again. What' s more, planning a new trip to the science museum will make people feel excited because the exhibitions there are frequently updated.~~

【学生问题】女生的问题是:要做一个 project about film class,今天要拍但是有雨,而且还有两天截至日期.

两个解决方案:1)可以转向 building 用这里的 scenes。2)可能明天拍,因为明天 weather becoming better, 但是问题是明天她需要编辑,并要完成这个 project, 没有时间。

Task 6:

1 (141227 已考)

~~要孵化出来的动物交流有什么好处。好处一，蛋之间交流，可以一起孵出来。鸭子在会孵出来事，会发出卡卡声，别的小鸭子听到，会同时孵出来。二，可以和妈妈交流。鳄鱼蛋在快孵出来时，和妈妈交流。鳄鱼妈妈会把蛋上的泥清干净，帮它出壳。~~

2 (141129 已考)

~~【讲座主题】Late 19th 读报纸的人比过去多~~

~~【2 种原因】(1)advance in technology, eg.better printing devises and faster printing process, so the amount of newspapers was increasing;(2)publishers based their fund more heavily on theadvertisements, so it cost people less money to buy newspapers.~~

3

关于解决土壤盐碱化的两个 solution。1,用 pipe 引导多余的水灌溉土壤,这些水会把多余的 salt 带回来。2. 种植能在 salt soil 生长的植物。

4

对于 Marketing 广告,投资一般很大,小企业怎么办?两个方法:1,聚焦客户群:比如社区修电脑的仅在当地的社区报纸的科技版面登载广告;2,与大品牌联合营销 Joint Marketing:比如还是修电脑的可以将广告放在社区最大电脑销售商店的 Leaflet 上面一起推销。

5

讲的是两种商业障碍(Commercial Barrier):资金障碍和客户忠诚度障碍,分别都是以建健身房作为例子,前者是你如果要建先要花大笔钱买器具,之后才能赚钱;后者是如果已经有了一个,你需要想办法提供新东西把客户从之前的那个吸引过来。

6

Protecting method of some fish in the deep sea use light:1 to confuse the predator--deep sea shrimp: burst out light from its mouth, directly to the face of predator, then escape 2 to cover the black shadow of itself---hatching fish(?不确定):constant light in its stomach, camouflage the shadow made by its body, so the predator won't see it.

7

【讲课要点】

关于 comparative marketing , 在广告中对比自己竞争者的 products , 说自己的产品有多么多么好。但是这个方法有两 drawbacks , 并举例为证。

1、 反而让消费者记住竞争对手的名字 (以 soft drink 为例 , 因为广告中提到了对手名字 , 消费者把这名字与 taste good 联系在一起)。

2、 这种广告方式可能会 insult 到使用竞争对手产品的消费者 , 造成相反效应。(举了一种洗发水的例子 , 说品牌 A 在广告中说使用 B 牌子的顾客头发很糟糕 , 如果使用 A 牌子就很漂亮。令使用 B 牌子的顾客觉得 insulted 了 , 反而不用 A 牌子)。

8

心理学中的 reinforcement, 分为 positive reinforcement 和 negative reinforcement 两种, 即增加能够激发个人兴趣的东西和消除自己不喜欢的东西。 教授具体举了两个能实现早起上班的例子。(1) positive (add the pleasure): 早起奖励自己 好的 food, 这样就可以让你喜欢早起这种 behavior。(2) negative (remove the unpleasant behavior), 不喜欢早上 shower, 那么可以改在晚上, 这样人也就不会那么讨厌早起了。

9 (141213 已考)

~~【讲座大意】wildfire, 尽管 wildfire 可以给动物造成 damage 但是也可以带来好处: 1. 能给动物提供栖息地 (shelter for themselves and young), 提供了更好的 survive 的环境, 比如给 woodpecker, 提供 branch 去居住 (在烧过的树洞里筑巢)。2. 能给把旧的植物 wipe out, 给新的植物生长带来条件, 比如给 deer, 新的植物更 nutritious, green and delicious, which are more attractive to deer.~~

10

讲广告让受众接受产品的两个方法,一个是在合适的时间让受众看到,举的例子是玩具车的广告要在孩子们喜欢的 电视节目的时间段播出,第二个好像是要和实际的产品结合。举的例子似乎是他女儿和朋友们有个小玩具,然后最近要 有关于这个玩具的节目上映了。

11

【讲座要点】动物如何向同类传递危险信号(alarm signal)。两种信号:1,call。举个例子,鸟大叫,像哭一样, 其他成员听到后,通知同伴捕食者就在附近。2,化学信号。鱼(salmon)是通过身上皮肤破损后释放味道之类的化学 信号(chemical substance)

12

Two things ancient human learned to keep the fire burning. 第一,technical knowledge. 发现木头烧完后 fire die out. 偶然明白木头是燃料,要 keep burning, 就要 add wood. 这是 Technical understanding。第二,social skills 如果大家同时睡觉,火就灭了,因此明白了合作的重要性,要轮流看火。

13

The professor introduces two benefits of flooding to farming. First, it carries with fine soil. For example, when water flooded to the corps, it brings with silts, which is essential for corps to grow so farmers can expect good results. Second, it helped with irragtion. For example, farmers can control the flow of water and direct it to the places where water is needed.

人利用洪水有 2 方式。首先，水上升带来肥沃的土，其次，用 channel the water to the places which need the water and use the water to irrigarion those land far from the river

14

教授说在深海中，有些鱼能通过身体的某些器官发光来躲避捕食者，有两种途径，举了两个例子：一个较 D 的鱼从嘴里发出光，突然找到捕食者，让它们背光刺激的无法辨识，然后乘机逃走；另一种鱼是通过身体发光，让捕食者无法看到自己的影子，而逃过被捕食。描述这两种鱼是怎样躲避捕食的。

15 (141206A 卷已考)

children 的 ~~social skills~~ 是怎么培养的。1. 3—4 岁的时候虽然在一起玩,但是是做不同的事。比如用 block 玩的时候,有一个可能拼车,有的可能干其他的什么(忘了)。2. 5—6 岁的时候,孩子一起玩就是 ~~corporation~~ 了,比如玩 block 的时候,很多人交谈,然后一起决定要怎么建这个房子。

16

【讲座主旨】鸟要在很深的水捕鱼,两种方法。

【讲座例子】第一种用重力,飞很高,收缩翅膀钻入水中。第二种是特殊形体,有种鸟有短而壮的翅膀,可以帮他们。

17

【讲座主题】mechanism that animal use to survive from water current.

【相关例子】one is attainment, black fly larva. the second is thick body, sculpin.

补充:两种动物,black fly larva 和 splince(音译)为什么可以在激流中保持不动,那个 larva 好象是因为 hand&hook,所以可以 touch the bottom of river.第二个好像身体里有一个 borrower(音译),可以让他在水中保持不动。

The lecture tells us about the mechanism that the animal use to survive from water current. The professor gives two examples. One is the black fly larva and the other is splince. The black fly larva can stay under the water without being flush away because its 'hands and hooks' can touch the bottom of the river. The splince has a special physical structure which enables it hold tight under the water. 18

总括：不同电影拍摄技术可以赋予角色不同的特点

观点 1：从 low angle 拍显得比较 powerful

例子 1：电影 Queen of England 中的 queen 就采用 lowangle 拍摄

观点 2：从 high angle 拍显得角色比较 powerless 例子 2：拍一个沙漠

中的男人，如果俯拍就显得他 hopeless

19

总括：人们为什么对某些事情印象会非常深刻？对这种现象有两种解释 观点

1：我们在之前对它们有所了解

例子 1：没了解过音乐的人参加 classicalmusic concert，一年之后就不会对这个 concert 有很

多记忆；但是学习过音乐的人却可以记住其中的 details 观点

2：对特殊的人或事能记得更清楚

例子 2：在大教室中上课，人们更容易记住特别的人，比如 tallboy/intelligent girl

20

product repackaging : two conditions companies would do so the first condition is in response to new technology or material available for packaging the example used was milk bottles from glass to plastic more durable and cheap. Second condition is in response to competition from competitors. Example used was milk again. it's competitors selling juices n tea started to sell in smaller n more portable sizes it changed its products into smaller and more portable sizes to respond to competitor market change.

21 (141123 已考)

~~Loon birds have two types of feather to protect them in the cold water, they are water birds live in cold climate in north America, 1st, counterfeit (伪造的东西), feather which is the outer layer of the birds' body. This type of feather keeps the birds dry, it is packed tightly and oily which keep the water going into the body. 2nd type, is down feather, which keeps the bird warm. It is dense and thick and is make of soft fluffy material. So it prevents the heat losing for the body.~~

22

【讲课要点】:biology class。深海鱼类 fish can make electric current and they can benefit from it in 2 ways:

用途 1、用电 流 capture 小鱼,从而获得 food。举例:eel can produce strong currency to shock and paralyze small fish, and then eat it.

用途 2、用电流自卫、逃避危险。举例:一种叫做 knife fish 的鱼。这种鱼利用其身体产生的 electric current field 去 explore the dark environment. If there is a rock nearby the it, the current field will change. So the knife fish can sense it and avoiding crashing into the rock.

23

植物学。植物有两种方法适应 harsh environment 具体的那个词忘记了，下面的例子也都说了具体名称，但是都是拟音的，所以忘记了。S1,针对 high wind，就长得矮一点，只高过地面几公分，避免 high---wind 的 damage。S2 针对 lack of water, 特殊的叶子可以减少蒸发，储存水分。

24

关于 weeds 是不是 useful，当然是的，有两个理由，一个是 hold the soil 拿 coffee 举例，coffee 产地大多多雨，weeds 保护他们不会 wash away；第二是防止不会被 animal 吃掉，也是 coffee 举例，他们会去吃那些 leaves 而不是 crop，所以可以保护他们。