

王京竹2014年12月-2015年1月 口语机经

最新最全

托福预测信息！！

**教育机构留学机构
内部资料！**

微信号：LAOXIKOU



托福口语各题型复习和学习

A. 按话题内容分类:

I. Speaking about Familiar Topics

谈论个人日常生活

- Task 1 Free-choice
- Task 2 Paired-choice

II. Speaking about Campus Situations

谈论校园事务

- Task 3 Campus Issue & Student's Attitude
- Task 5 Student-related Problem & Solutions

III. Speaking about Academic Course Content

转述学术内容

- Task 4 Term & Examples
- Task 6 Summary and Paraphrase

B. 按出题顺序和被考查能力的个数分类:

I. Independent Tasks

独立题 (单项能力题, 纯口语题)

- Task 1 Free-choice
- Task 2 Paired-choices
 - 1. Prefer A or B
 - 2. Agree or Disagree

N 选 1 话题
2 选 1 话题
喜好题
立场题

II. Integrated Tasks

综合题 (综合能力题)

i. Reading → Listening → Speaking

读听说综合题

- Task 3 Campus Issue & Student's Attitude
- Task 4 Term & Examples

校园事务议论题
名词解释举例题

ii. Listening → Speaking

听说综合题

- Task 5 Student-related Problem & Solutions
- Task 6 Summary and Paraphrase

学生困难解决题
知识总结转述题

托福口语考试评分标准

重要提示：考生必须“自然大方地侃侃而谈（present）（体现表现力、交流力）”而非草率地读、背答案。（如何区别讲、读、背？）

评判指标		口语高分回答的特征		口语低分回答的特征
1、好内容	1、采分点 (meet the requirement of the task)	Task 1-2	答案清晰、完整、准确地表达 idea（观点、理由和细节）。	有论点，缺乏足够理由和细节支持。
		Task 3-6	答案完整、准确地理解、整合、转述了（阅读、听力材料中的）采分信息。精简扼要！不要临时加台词。要挑要点去说。不要被笔记束缚，不要答太多。	Task 3-6 遗漏重要信息、有严重的错误或张冠李戴。
	2、构思 (organization)	烂熟模板→句间有模板、连接词（common connecting words and phrases）→逻辑关系清晰（has a clear defined structure）、信息能自然、清晰地衔接（clearly connected, sustained）→易懂。		句子间逻辑词不明显。听到的只是单个句子。逻辑关系不清楚（disorganized），难以理解。
	3、词句 (词句、语法的使用熟练度、准确度)	造句能力（中翻英）！ 1、在答题过程中，迅速、准确取用恰当、准确的句词、语法。 2、言简意赅！口语最高境界：simple but elegant ①. 句式简洁。 ②. 选词（vocabulary）：恰当；难度适中。（simple and correct） ③. 语法（grammar）：避免复杂结构。注意答案的时态，尤其是转述例子时用的时态。		词汇和语法结构单调；有明显的用词错误和语法错误。由于语速慢，给人以不能迅速、准确取用词汇、句式和语法的感觉。
2、好声音	1、语速	语速太快→听起来考生草率。淡定→语速不要过快。 语速太慢→听起来考生能力低 语言熟练→表达句词时，用最佳语速：natural speed 适中略偏快、变速（非匀速），保证表达高效。 Task 1-2 ≈ 85-105/45" Task 3-6 ≈ 110+-5/60" 为了把握好时间→注意瞄表（看电脑上的计时器。不要		语言不熟练→语速缓慢且不规则。 语速太快→缺乏语

<p>2、流利度 (fluency)</p>	<p>忙乱的答案, 不值钱!</p> <p>大声预演马上要讲的内容, 只说 key words → 对内容熟悉 → 流利地说出完整答案。</p> <p>遣词造句能力强 → 遣词造句熟练 → 流利 (fluid)。</p> <p>无大于 3 秒的中断, 不结巴的。(avoid frequent pauses)</p>	<p>练习少 (练啥、咋练、遍数) → 不熟 → 心里没底、心虚 → 紧张 → 忘词 → 思维混乱 → 表达混乱、语无伦次 → 不流利。有多处停顿。</p>
<p>3、音效 (语音、语调、 心态、音量、吐字)</p>	<p>1、语音准确: (good pronunciation)。元音饱满。</p> <p>2、吐字清晰 (clear):</p> <p>(1)、不要自己嘟囔 → 声音放开、大声 (有适度力气, 但不要过于用力 → 音量不要过大)。</p> <p>①. 读懂听懂、提前跳跃式挑关键词预演 → 老练、对内容熟悉、熟悉模板、无须尽可能恢复读听原文 (用自己的话转述即可, 无压力 → 无精神负担)、花花公子, 吊儿郎当、无条件相信自己、成竹在胸 → confident → 有底气不紧张 → 用丹田气, 别光用嗓子。不苦大仇深 → 放开、自然大方、话语肯定。</p> <p>②. 气力: 及时停顿、及时换气。</p> <p>(2)、口形到位。</p> <p>3、不要太认真 → 放松 → 洒脱、自然。不要太严肃、不要太愣。要开心、热情。目光交流。</p> <p>4、要兴奋、伸缩节奏 → 活力、疯疯癫癫 → 侃侃而谈。</p> <p>5、手悬空, 打拍子 → 语言节奏感强 (natural rhythms)。停顿自然。用手势的速度控制语速。</p> <p>6、重音 → 力度: (词重音、实意重读 (实词重读升调, 虚词弱读降调)、句子重心、强调重读、短语重读) 明显、且位置正确。</p> <p>7、语调 (good intonation): 什么语言配什么语调。要养成升调说话的习惯: 天真、真诚 → 主动睁大眼、使劲宣讲。真心用升调、拐调、怪调来说答案! 有起伏 (实词</p>	<p>多次重复明显的语音语调错误。整体印象是: 不熟练。</p>

A

Task 1

Describe a job, career or profession which you wish to pursue. Explain why this job is your ideal job. Include reasons and details to support your response.

Task 3

【个人倡议】: health center 的问题, 文章说病人看病通常要等很久, 而且即使等上了, 也是一下就检查完了, 因为医生已经 overworked 了, 所以提出两条建议: 1、增加医生 2、要求医生周末也上班

【学生态度】: 男的反对说, health center 太小了, 增加医生会使 space 显得更小, 不方便。另外 周末在学校的学生本来就不多, 大家都回家去 happy, 而且也不一定会生病, 没必要要求医生上班。

B

Task 4

【名词解释】: 一个 ecosystem 中, prey 和 predator 之间的 population 是相互影响的。

【教授举例】: 以 wolves 和 mice 数量之间互相影响为例, 根据相对 population size 三个 phases 循环:

1. Prey (mice) 多, predator (wolf) 食物充足, (wolf) population 增加。
2. Prey (mice) 少了, predator (wolf) 食物减少了, (wolf) population 减少。
3. Population 平衡了。

Task 5

【学生困难】: 男生今晚得去 visit museum 找资料完成 art class 论文 (明天 museum 将被 closed), 但他晚上又要上课。

【解决方案】: 女生建议: 1、miss the class tonight, 去 museum。回头借同学笔记抄。2、to talk with professor of art to postpone the due date。男生说教授会生气。描述男生遇到的困难, 女生给的两个建议, 你的建议及理由。

Task 6

【讲课要点】: Reinforcement is a method to change one's behavior. Reinforcement 分 positive reinforcement 和 negative reinforcement 两种。教授举例: You must get up early to go work., 不喜欢早起, 为让自己早起, 有两种办法: positive: add sth make you happy. 要么给 giving 自己 positive reward. You can reward yourself by delicious breakfast, 就可让自己早起。Negative: remove sth that make you unhappy. 要么 remove negative things, change the shower time.

C

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Young people today are more informed about the world events than their parents when they were young. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

D

Task 1

What do you think is ONE of the most important characteristics that a good teacher should have? Include specific reasons and details in your explanation. [

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? While choosing friends, people should always choose those who have different interests from their own. Include specific reasons and examples in your explanation.

Task 6

【讲课要点】: Marine animals protect themselves by producing lights. There are 2 ways: 方式一, sudden flash bright light: 举例: When they are under attack, deep-sea shrimps will give a short period bright light to frighten the attackers, and deep-sea sea shrimps can escape. 方式二, constant flash bright light: 举例: Since their predators always hunt animals by judging dark shades, hatchet fish give constant light to make themselves seem like sunshine. By doing this their predators can hardly find them.

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or is it better to save your

es to support your opinion.

调高空调 air-condition 的温

灯关掉来达到节能的目的。节

书馆就不够 comfortable。就

专心复习。

Describe a special gift you gave to some else. Explain why it is a special gift? Include details to support your explanation.

When you earn a little extra money, is it better to spend your money or is it better to save your money for some time in the future? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

【学校通知】：为了节能大学计划：1、关掉图书馆的灯，代之以节能灯。2、调高空调 air-condition 的温度。

【学生态度】：女生反对此计划。理由 1、学校应该把学校里的很多空教室的灯关掉来达到节能的目的。节能灯太暗，学生还得自己带台灯。理由 2、如果关掉空调，in hot day，图书馆就不够 comfortable，就没人去图书馆学习了。大家只能在宿舍复习了，但是宿舍又太吵，所以很难专心复习。

Task 4

【名词解释】: Human behavior consists of a serial of simple behavior. 有一种教育方法叫 behavior chaining (行为连锁)。有时候教小孩子一件事, 把 complex activity 分解开来一步一步教, 他们更容易理解掌握。

【教授举例】: 一个教授教他三岁的女儿如何洗手 wash hands. 洗手过程 action 分解 break down 为五个步骤 steps. 1、打开水龙头 turn on the water; 2、wet the hands; 3、put some soap; 4、rinse hands; 5、turn off the water. 教授先一步一步地教女儿分解动作, 直到她熟悉一个动作后, 再教她下一个动作。最后把所有动作连接起来, 他女儿就学会如何洗手了。 此文档由老西口托福提供

Task 5

【学生困难】: 男生明天要去参加一个 job interview. 可是他把西装 suit 落他父母家了。

【解决方案】: 男生自己说出两个方案: 方案 1、借室友 roommate 的西装。男生说 roommate 的西装不合身, 有点儿 big. looks sluggish. 如果穿 roommate 的西装去参加面试, 可能会给面试官留一个不好的 impression. 方案 2、去商店买一套新的。男生说挺贵的。他想攒钱买辆自行车 bike. 如果买了衣服就没钱买车了。

F

Task 1

Which technology has made the greatest impact on people's life in your country? Airplane, computer or television. Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 2

Some people believe that it is better for children to grow up in big cities. Others believe that it is better for children to grow up in small towns or rural areas. What is your opinion and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 3

【学校通知】: the university is considering moving the student theater center from campus to the nearby downtown. 好处 1、downtown theater has a larger space, and it can contain more audiences. 好处 2、the new theater will have better technical facilities, so that students can get better light and sound while they are appreciating performances.

【学生态度】: 男生反对此计划。理由 1. audiences in the downtown theater are mainly students. It is quite inconvenient for them to drive for 20 min to get there to see performances, so few of them would like to go to the new theater. 理由 2、the facilities in school theater are quite basic and easy to operate. However, students are not professional and well-trained, and the facilities in downtown theater will be too complex for students to operate. So, students might end up with worse lights and sounds than what they have now. So, better facilities are not necessary.

Task 6

【讲课要点】 2 stages of children's social development in playing: Stage 1: associative play: if some three to four years old children play together with same material, they think and behavior in different ways. For example, while some 3-4 years children are playing blocks together, little Johnny may use blocks to build a car and little Mary may use blocks to build an airplane. Stage 2: Cooperative play: if some four to six years old children play together with the same material, they start to cooperate. For example, while some 4-6 years children are playing blocks together, they may create a house together. They may discuss about how it should look like, how many rooms it should have and how the roof should look like.

G

Task 1

What benefits will you have if you attend a university or college in a foreign country? Include reasons and details to support your response.

Task 5

【学生困难】: 男生所在的 psychology study group 里有个规矩: 每次轮着去一个组员的 apartment 里 have dinner, 后学习。去谁家谁就要 cook。It's his turn 今天, 男生说他 studied in the library all the afternoon, 忘记今晚要给学习小组做饭了, 他担心来不及回家 cook 了。

【解决方案】: 男生自己说出两个方案: 方案 1、去附近的 restaurant buy 外卖带回家。餐馆里东西也很好吃。男生不愿去餐馆买, 因为给 6 个人买外卖 too expensive。而且他其实已经买好做饭的材料了, 就是没时间做而已。方案 2、打电话给 group members, 让他们晚一点来他的 apartment, 留出时间给他做饭, 但这样可能比较晚, 大家会饿着, 且可能没时间做讨论了。

Task 6

【讲课要点】: 为逃避天敌 survive, 昆虫 insects 采取两种 mimicry['mimikri]: 第一种、伪装成 predator 的 predator, look dangerous, 来吓跑 predator。举例: 有种 fly 伪装成某种能 sting 的 bee, 尽管它没刺。但看上去比以前 bigger 了, 它的捕食者 think it is dangerous, 就不去惹它。第二种、伪装成 predator 本身的样子, look unattractive to predators。predator 以为它是自己人, 就不攻击它了。举例: 有种 moth 伪装成 jumping spider。身体 color 与 jumping spider 的相同。真 spider 以为它是 friend, 就不找它了。

H

Task 1

Describe the steps, through which you once learned a new thing and explain how you learned it. Please include details and examples in your response.

Task 3

【学生倡议】: 一个学生写信建议图书馆限制一次性借书数量最多借十本 limit the number of books borrowed from library, 理由 1、大多数学生一次借太多书看不过来。理由 2、许多人借的时间太长, 不按时还甚至丢书, 影响他人借书。这样可以减少图书馆每年丢书的数目。

【学生态度】: 女生反对, 理由 1、不应受限。she has 4、5 门课 many lessons and have to research, 她 use lots of books when writing research paper, 一次就需要查 20 本书 so she needs many books at a time. 所以还是把书接回家写好。理由 2、图书馆这样做明显是不 trust 学生, 她从来不会不按时还, 不会把书弄丢 never lost or misplace any books. she think school must trust its students coz they are adults. they can take good care of the book they borrowed.

Task 6

【讲课要点】: 女教授讲古人类 early human 为了保暖、为了吓跑动物, 要使火不灭 to keep the fire burning 的方法有两种手段 two ways: 手段 1、technological knowledge, 当闪电击中树木着火之后, 古人类发现围在火边很暖和。但没过多久, 木头烧完后火就灭了 fire die out. 当他们偶然发现木头 wood 其实是一种 fuel 让火一直燃烧。要 keep fire burning, 就要往火里不停加木头 add wood. 手段 2、social skills, 如果大家同时睡觉的话, 火就会灭掉。大家轮流看守火种 (一些人去 sleep 了, 另一些人就照看着火) 加木头 take turns to look after the fire to keep it burning all the time. Cooperate, cooperation.

I

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Students should do some some work, like part-time jobs before attending college. Use specific reasons and examples in your answer.

Task 3

【个人倡议】：一个学生在校报上写倡议书，建议学校应该延长课间休息时间 increase time between classes from 10 m to 20 m.。理由 1、从一个教室到另一个教室十分钟内赶课来不及，有些学生上课会迟到 may be late for the next class, cannot arrive on time. 理由 2、现在的课间休息 break 时间太短，学生没时间课下问老师问题 no time to talk to prof. 延长课间休息时间学生下课后可以问老师问题。

【学生态度】：男生反对此倡议。理由 1、实际上很多课上课的教室在同一栋教学楼 teaching building 里面，教室之间距离并不远 not quite far away from each other，一般只有 8、9 分钟完全可以走到下一节课的教室 10 m is enough for students to go to different classes. Even if 因教室距离太远 you arrive late, the professor will be understanding, 不会责怪你，甚至会主动帮你补全你缺的课 fill what you have missed for you. 理由 2、学生不必在课间问问题 not necessary，课间问教授问题是一个比较 private 事情，对于大多数学生比较 unfair. 教授平时都 have their regular office hours for students to ask questions. 学生可以那时候去拜访或邮件 send email 问教授问题。

Task 4

【名词解释】：刺激区辨 (stimulus discrimination)。动物会通过 sound, smell, movement 等等来作为 stimulus 传递信号。动物们能依靠听辨 recognize/distinguish 相近的声音，来判断另外一种动物是不是对其有威胁。

【教授举例】：教授举了海豹 seal 的例子。有一种 whale 叫虎鲸 orcas，会吃海豹，但是其它 orca is harmless to seal，都是吃鱼的。海豹 seal 依靠听辨 predator 和 harmless 不同的 sound 来区分不同的 orcas。如果对方的声音不 complex，叫声很 simple, one note, monotonous, high pitch sound, repetitive, over and over again 它们就知道对方是海豹的 Predator，要捕食它们了，这时就要立即 escape 了。如果对方的叫声 complex, like music, 由几个音调 notes 掺杂在一起 with variation，它们就知道对方是 non-predator, harmless，就不用紧张 keep on eating，才 save energy 不 run away。

Task 5

【学生困难】：女生 Monica 周末回了趟父母家，把数学书落在父母家了 forgot her text book in her parent's home。数学作业做不成 assignment, tomorrow 要交。

【解决方案】：男生给她两个建议：建议 1、找室友 Emily 借数学书 borrow。但女生说室友现在正在用那本书 do assignment，她只能等着室友用完以后 hours later 借来看，熬夜做作业，she may only have little sleep。建议 2、明天开车回家取数学书 drive back to home to get the textbook，等她把书取回来以后再做作业。女生说她也希望用自己的书。好处：就算你迟交了教授也能理解。但女生说数学老师要求严格 is very strict，晚交一天作业怕拿不了满分。

Task 6

【讲课要点】：商家在用广告做比较营销（comparative marketing）时，指的是在做广告的时候提到 competitor，让 competitor 显得 inferior，这样自己的就显得 better。但这样做可能面临两个 risks：风险 1、在做广告时，会 mention the competitor's brand name for a lot of times, will increase consumers' memory of their products. 举例：某某 soft drink 的广告说自己比另一种饮料好喝 taste better，因为提到了对手名字，让观众知道了对手的名字，转而去购买对手的产品。他们自己的销量反而下降了。风险 2、做广告，本想拉拢竞争对手的消费者。但如果说过火了，就会 insult potential customers. 尤其对那些 currently use products of competitors，引起他们的反感。举例：shampoo A 广告说如果使用 A 香波顾客头发很 beautiful and shining。如果使用 shampoo B，顾客头发很糟糕 bad hair，会让那些本来就在用 shampoo B feel insulted，因为他们发现自己的头发情况也很好。会导致正在使用 B 的消费者反感。不用 A 香波 they will never switch to A.

J

Task 1

Many cities have traffic congestions (traffic jams). What do you think a city should do to deal with traffic jams and why? Include reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 4

【名词解释】: interest boosting (兴趣激发): in class, to boost students' interest 教师为吸引学生注意力应该把一个学生觉得没有意思的书本内容与学生感兴趣的内容结合在一起 by showing the material of the subject.

【教授举例】: 教授举了他妻子 wife 的例子。教授的妻子是一个高中教师 in a high school. 教学生化学课 teaches, 她想 tried to 跟学生讲有关居里夫人的故事, 但是她的学生都不感兴趣 care about, 不能集中精力。后来改成放一个关于居里夫人的电影 movie which related to the subject, 说了一些她的发明和故事 because she thinks that students love that movie and the main actor, 电影里有很 popular 的演员, as a result, 学生很爱看, 也对这门课产生了浓厚的兴趣。注意力很容易就集中了 students really payed more attention.

K

Task 1

Your university is planing to allow students to watch TV in theirs dormitorie. What is your opinion and why? What are the advantages and disadvantages of watching TV in dormitories. Include reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 3

【学生倡议】: 一个叫 Mark 的学生给大学 newspaper 写信说大学应该改变校车服务。好处 1、增加更多校园巴士 run buses more frequently, 可以 reduce 学生 waiting time. 更 efficient. 好处 2、走更合理路线。学生可以不用开车来学校了。会有更少的学生自己开车上学。更多同学乘车 buses.

【学生态度】: 女生赞成 totally agrees. 理由 1、可节约学生时间: 目前校车 bus 班次太少, 以前学生从城市的一边到另一边赶课, 如果错过上一班坐校, 下一班要等太长。她以前坐校车害得她要等 20 分钟, 有一次 chemistry class 迟到, 所以她只有开车 drive car 来学校。理由 2、可让开车子的人省钱。现在汽油 gas 很贵 expensive, 虽然 short way, but the cost can add up 很花钱 a short drive will cost much. 坐校车 better option, 可以提供 a switch, she will go back to the bus. 她不开自己的车了, 省很多钱。

L

Task 2

Some people think that employees should be required to wear formal suits by their bosses. Other people think that employees should be required to wear casual clothes by their bosses. What is your opinion and why? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Task 5

【学生困难】：男生 Sam is in charge of the classic movie club。这星期他还邀请到一个教授在放映一部电影前介绍这部电影，但教授因为家里临时有急事 family emergency, canceled 这个 lecture。

【解决方案】：男生自己想了两个方案：方案 1、推迟放映 reschedule, 但男生怕好多学生，因临时没看到通知，还是来参加这个活动了。方案 2、男生自己准备材料，给同学介绍这部电影，但就会少了 Q & A 环节，因为他没办法回答学生问题。

M

Task 1

A friend of yours is preparing for a presentation. Which way would you recommend your friend should take? To watch experienced speakers' presentations or to practice more in front of many people. Explain why? Include reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 3

【学校通知】: 学校计划降低能耗。理由 1、为旧楼加装密闭好的窗户。理由 2、减少一些学生不多 building 的开放时间。

【学生态度】: 男生同意。理由 1、那些旧楼确实需要装密闭窗户。天冷时, 窗户漏风, 坐在窗边冷飕飕的, 耗费能源也多。理由 2、那些 hall lag 到那么晚时 (九点), 但确实只有几个学生在晚上用。他们每个人要用的话, 完全可以让他们去 student study center or library。

Task 4

【名词解释】: synomone (互益素): 指的是两种动物之间释放出的 chemical signal 互惠互利。

【教授举例】: 教授以两种鱼为例。Prople? 释放出的 chemical signal 吸引 clownfish, 而 clownfish 释放出的 chemical signal 吸引一种大鱼, 这样, prople 吃了大鱼, 也保护了 clownfish。

Task 5

【学生困难】: 男生本打算这周末回家给母亲庆祝生日, 但 paper 要交, 没写完。

【解决方案】: 两方案: 方案 1、不回了, 爹妈能理解。方案 2、带着 paper 回, 两不误。转述女生困难, 方案, 你的建议及理由。

Task 6

【讲课要点】：让你更享受 repeated activities or experiences 有两个 ways: Way 1、第一，将行为多样化。徒步爱好者如果一直在同一片森林走同一个路线可能会觉得无聊。如果他选择不同的路线，徒步会一直都有意思。Way 2、通过改变你做那件事的频率。喜欢吃冰淇淋，天天吃会觉得不好吃了，如果两周才吃一次会觉得仍然可口。

N

Task 2

Some people prefer a job with a lot of business travels. Others prefer a job without business travels. Which kind of job do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Task 3

【大学通知】: 大学计划把 concert 举办到校外去 Students in the university orchestra will perform in local school. 理由 1、给学生多一些机会锻炼 They will have more chances to perform. 理由 2、提高学校的 reputation, 引起 schoolchild 学音乐的兴趣 inspire the kids to learn musical instruments.

【学生态度】: 男生赞成此倡议。理由 1、现在每年只有一次的 concert, students in the university orchestra only can perform once at the end of the semester. They practice and rehearse a lot. So it is a shame to perform once and the policy will give them more chances to perform. 理由 2、可以帮助孩子们提高音乐兴趣 they perform the concerts in local schools which will inspire the kids to learn musical instruments. It gets harder to learn when older. The man did not learn violin very young. He had spent quite some time to catch up with others. He thought if he started learning violin at a younger age, it would be easier for him.

Task 6 (版本1)

【讲课要点】: 广告让受众接受产品的两个方法: 方法 1、在合适的时间让受众看到。举例: 玩具车的广告要在孩子们喜欢的电视节目的时间段播出。方法 2、要和实际的产品结合。举例: 他女儿和朋友们 she and her friends 有个小玩具, 然后最近要有关于这个玩具的节目 show 上映了。

Task 6 (版本2)

【讲课要点】: Animals live in harsh environment and they have developed some adaptations to survive. In desert, the food was scarce. So animals develop two adaptations to find enough food for themselves. The first adaptation is that animals have to cover large areas foraging for food with less energy. Kangaroos will jump or hop in the desert looking for food. If they run, they have to use more energy. By keeping the momentum of jumping or hopping, they could search a larger area with less energy. The second adaptation is that animals have to find a way to store food as fat. Lizards will eat as much as they can when they find small insects or birds. They store food as fat in their tails so their tails could double in size. When there is a food scarcity, lizards could use the fat stored in their tails to survive..

O

Task 1

Which of the following activities would you like to do most if you work in a hospital as a volunteer? 1. to talk with patients 2. to read books to patients 3. to talk with patients' family members. Explain why? Include reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 2

Some people prefer to work alone. Others prefer to work with others or in a team. Which kind of work do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Task 3

【大学通知】：大学计划吸引更多读者读校报。理由 1、大学要把报纸价格降价。理由 2、大学会叫把校报直接到学生宿舍去。

【学生态度】：女生反对此计划。理由 1、报纸价格已经很便宜了，只要 50 美分 cents 就可以知道校动向。理由 2、校报规模不大，没那么多工作人员和车，可能无法及时送到，特别是偏远校区。女生建议学校买个小车并扩大规模。

Task 4

【名词解释】: natural consequence: 小孩做错事, 大人口头不用惩罚, 由着做错事的结果来惩罚孩子。

【教授举例】: 教授给了个例子, 教授5岁的女儿在后院玩了玩具经常不收进来, 教授怎么说怎么惩罚也没用, 每次都是他帮女儿收拾进来。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, 把她的绒毛玩具都损脏泥巴了, 女儿非常 sad, 在这件事后认识到自己的错, 以后就记得把玩具收进来了。

Natural consequences are those things that happen in response to your child's behavior without parental involvement. These are imposed by nature, society, or another person. You do not actually deliver a natural consequence yourself. Instead, you allow nature or society to impose the consequence on your child by not interfering.

Task 5

【学生困难】: 男生要 print paper, 但他得去学校 student center 打印, student center 离他宿舍太远不方便。

【解决方案】: 两方案: 方案 1、从同学那买个二手的打印机, 才 15 块, 但是比较容易坏, 并且打印效果不好。方案 2、买全新的, 贵, 但是男生还有两年毕业, 可以买个新的也比较值。转述男生困难, 方案, 你的建议及理由。

P

Task 3

【个人倡议】: 一学生写信给校报说学校应让在校生 visit the mentors in an office place. 好处 1、 they can discuss about academic activities in school. 好处 2、 students will learn more about their future career from the mentors.

【学生态度】: 女生反对此建议。理由 1、 学生现在很忙 students are so busy, 没有时间 they don't have time to visit office places off campus. Also, there is a Student Center on campus to help them answer these questions and it open all day, which is convenient to students. However, most students don't know about it because it hasn't been advertised in appropriate way. 理由 2、 it's enough to get advices from their parents, academic advisor and professor. advices form more resources may make students confused.

Task 4

【名词解释】: virtue by association (美德联想): People tend to think others are better than they actually are if they are associated with somethings famous or people prefer.

【教授举例】: the professor takes an example about an election of mayor in his hometown. Before the election, he was too busy to read any article, to listen to any speeche or anything related to get the background. However, there was one candidate from a famous small town which was good at business and organize community. What's more, the candidate (名字好像是 Jonash) mother was a mayor 20 years ago. Therefore, he thought that man has the ability to take this position and others voted to him too. However, at last, that man wasn't able to work as a mayor because he didn't bring any business to the city after the election. 让你结合听力的例子解释文章里的名词。

Task 5

【学生困难】: The man Jim wants to go for a hiking camp with his friends this weekends, but he is not sure if he should take the trip to the mountain or not, because he is not completely recovered from the cold.

【解决方案】: 方案 1、cancel it, because there are some exams next week. 但是会让朋友们失望。
方案 2、仍然 participate the thiking, 但是做好保暖的措施 prepare enough(medicine and warm cloth), 防止更 sick. the top of the mountain is so chill for a patient.

Task 6

【讲课要点】: salt soils is accumulated during the irrigation. People can use two solutions to deal with this poblem: solution1、use pipes to lead extra water away, accompany with bring back the extra salt. Solution 2、Plant some resistant crops which can grow inthe salt soil.

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