

Task 6

【讲课要点】: two strategies to make students follow rules and make the class goes through smoothly; Strategy 1, announce the purpose of a rule to students. 举例: the professor once taught in an elementary school. Some kids ate snacks in class. she told her students the purpose of not eating snack in classes: food and drink will attract insects[damage the books]. They should keep the classroom clean and 集中精力学习。后来, 情况就改善了。 Strategy 2, 让学生 sign a commitment to obey some rules. 举例: make everyone sign names on it and post it in the front of the classroom. 让他俩明白他们已经 promised, 那他们就会 follow the rule. [北美 8.1/10.23/3.16]

独立写作: A or DA People now are easier to become educated than in the past.

综合写作:

reading: 不需要 protect prairie dogs. 原因

1. prairie dogs 会和 cattle 争夺草吃。
2. 携带 flea, 会传播给人, 影响人的健康。
3. 在 ecosystem 中不重要。

listening: 重要, 需要保护。

1. 现在许多 farmer 不再仅仅依靠草来喂养 cattle and cows, 并且, prairie dogs 的活动能使土壤更加肥沃。
2. 接触感染病菌的几率很小。例如, 在过去 50 年, 只有 10 人因为和 prairie dogs 接触而 infect。
3. 在 ecosystem 中是重要的, 例如, 它们打的洞可以是其他动物的 habitat, such as snakes. 它们是很多动物的食物, 例如: fox.

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上课日期	针对考试	上课时间	课程主题	课程详情
10 月 29 日	基础夯实	20:00	Jacky：流利口语养成术	点击查看
11 月 06 日	11 月 8/9 日	20:30	【机经点题】雯姐：托福写作的神来之笔	点击查看
11 月 12 日	特别企划	20:30	Jacky：十二星座英语分手记	点击查看
11 月 13 日	11 月 15 日	19:30	【机经点题】Garcia：改邪归正，托福必胜	点击查看
11 月 13 日	特别企划	20:30	Jacky：想脱单，学搭讪	点击查看
11 月 20 日	11 月 23 日	20:30	【机经点题】Garcia：托福口语之无形化有形	点击查看
11 月 27 日	11 月 29 日	19:30	【机经点题】雯姐：托福写作，难题不难	点击查看

Task 4

【名词解释】 animal's passive locomotion (被动移动), 意思就是: animals do not need to waste their energy to move, but depend on 依靠外力。

【教授举例】 以 spider 为例, spider 不花费己力, 风吹的时候, 蜘蛛网就会随着风的方向被吹离原来的地方, 这样蜘蛛可以 climb up to branches where there are fewer spiders, thus the competition will be less severe.

Task 5

【学生困难】 男生得 write a 4pages paper about a poem for his Poem class. 明早交 due tomorrow. 他在家用 internet 搜索到图书馆 the library 有一本有用的参考书 book, 但他出去跟朋友吃饭去了 After having dinner with his friends. 回来晚了, 发现周日图书馆关门早 the library closes early at 7pm. 没借到书。

【解决方案】 女生给男生两方案: 方案 1, write about another poem. he has got some poem books on his bookshelf, he can finish it tonight. 但是, 那个男的对之前选的那个诗真的很感兴趣, 且都构思好了 has already got some idea about the poem. 方案 2, 明天早早起来 tomorrow morning, 一早去图书馆借书 go to the library as soon as the it opens. 然后快点看, 写, write it in a few hours before the class get the book and write the paper. But he may not be able to finish it within such a short time. 但只有两小时准备论文了。

2014.3.16

Task 1

Describe a special friend in your childhood. Explain how this friend influenced you? Include reasons and details to support your response.

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A person's personality changes with his or her age. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Task 3

【个人倡议】 有一个学生写信给校报建议大学 ban 在学校里用 food carts 卖食品。理由 1, students 买了食品后乱扔垃圾 leave trash, 弄脏了环境。2, 用 food carts 卖的食品都是 junk food, 学生们可以去 the dining hall 吃饭。那儿食品健康。

【学生态度】 女生反对此提议。理由 1, 学生乱扔垃圾, 是因为校园里垃圾桶不够。如果学校多设几个垃圾桶, 学生就不乱扔垃圾了。理由 2, 学校 dining hall, 卖的食物品种太少, food carts 不只卖 junk food, 还卖很多 healthy food, such as fruit and juice. 学生课前路过买来吃, 就不会觉得饿 energy, 有利于 concentrate on class. 她就经常买。如学校真地取消了用手推车卖食品, 学生买东西就不方便了。[北美 5.9/5.22/3.16]

Task 6

说的是心理学的一种现象 majority effluence (多数人效应或从众效应)。分为两种, 第一是 information effluence, this happen when information is important to you. 比如开车问路, 如果你周围的人都告诉你 go straight is right, you will change your 想法, 选择直行。第二是 normative effluence, this happen when someone wants to be accepted by the group. 是看电影, 电影结束后, 旁边的人都认为 great, 但是你认为糟糕, 但是你会说好, 为了 go with the group.

独立写作:

Which way do you think is the best for a student to make new friends? A. Joining a sports team. B. Participating in community activities, C. Traveling.

综合写作:

pearl poem 的 three theories that put forward its identity.

1. John lived same place in Britain, 和 John 的另一些诗 same manuscript in handwriting.

反驳, due to the reason that the producing of book was by copy. Maybe the the same person copied the two poems.

2. Hugh 描写了 Britain 的相同位置, 且!!! 一样样的用了 alliteration.

反, dialects 不同, Hugh 的那首诗是 yorkshire 的, 而 pearl poem 不是。

3. not single author 因为 only common point is tha.

反驳, unique vocabulary 却一直高频率重复, 肯定不是同一人。

Task 4

【名词解释】：releasers. Animals' certain skills are essential for animals' survival and don't need to be learned before being performed, are innate reaction to some stimuli such as movements.

【教授举例】：教授举了两个例子来解释这一定义：例子1. European /African toads prey on worms, 但也会 attack 所有 wormlike objects (thin and long). If some people move a pencil horizontally, a toad 就会去 attack. 例子2. goose 不光保护自己的 eggs, 看其它 egg like objects, 就会 use their beaks to roll the round objects back to their nests and protect them.

Task 5

【学生困难】：女生想 take an economics class which will be taught by 她最喜欢的 a famous visiting professor in the next semester, but she has to take 4 required courses to graduate in the next semester, so her course load might be full.

【解决方案】：男生给了她两个解决方案：方案1. audit the economics course, thus she has not to worry about grades of paper and tests. The woman worries that she can't learn much in these way. 方案2. waive one required course and take it in summer semester. The woman is afraid it can influence her full time summer job.

2014.3.15

Task 1

Many students do volunteer work in schools or communities. If you are a volunteer, what kind of volunteer work are you interested to do? Explain why you think that this work is important. Include reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 2

Some people prefer to work in office settings. Other people prefer to work at home. Which way do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons to support your answer.

Task 3

【学校通知】: college newspaper 说 college 计划 cancel the poetry writing class. 理由 1. There are only a few students who took this class (原文是 the declining of enrollment). This situation makes the class worthless. 理由 2. Students who want to take it can go to the State University nearby to register similar course.

【学生态度】: 男生上学期上了这门课。他反对此计划。两个理由: 理由 1. in a small size class, students can get more personal attention, feedback and comments from the professor. Since poetry focuses on individual development, this class is worthy. 大课教学就没这好处。理由 2. State University is too far. Most students do not have cars. Besides, It takes more than one hours from their school to State University by bus. so it will not be convenient.

独立写作:

A or DA The rules in societies today are too strict for young people. (There are too many strict rules in societies today for young people.)

综合写作:

综合: hammerhead shark 锤子头的作用, 开头有张它的图片

Reading: turning quickly

Improve sensitivity of electric field

Use as weapon

Lecture: 不对啊

别的原因才游得快 bone in spin , 例子, 小鲨鱼 怎么样的

没有提高 sensitivity 实验, 和其他鲨鱼放在同样的 electric system 里和人家感知的距离一样

Weapon: 眼睛在锤子头两边容易受伤, 甚至瞎了, 他傻呀。

Task 4

【名词解释】 search image (搜寻印象): by 多次捕食 preys, predators can memorize the image of a kind of preys. With the image, predators can tell preys easily and catch them efficiently.

【教授举例】教授举了一个关于 birds 的例子。A sort of caterpillars is green and lives on green leaves, and thus it is difficult for birds to tell at first, 所以鸟就吃得少。Later, birds developed search images of caterpillars, and can easily distinguish caterpillars according to their special head parts. Thus they prey a lot. [8.27 北美]

Task 5

【学生困难】男生第一次实习讲课, 很尴尬: 课堂问问题学生没人回答。

【解决方案】女生给了两个解决办法: 一、单独找学生讨论作业, 顺便问一下对课程的看法。二、做个匿名的调查问卷看看问题在哪里, 不过学生有可能不会很 serious 地对待调查, 因此填一些错误的东西。Describe the man's problem, the woman's two solutions. [2007.5.18/12.13]

Task 6

【讲课要点】psychology lecture, 两种不同学生——satisfier 和 maximize 对于择业不同的态度: 好处 1, satisfier: lawyer 只要做个律师。好处 2, maximizer: journalist 记者, 可在报纸杂志等等尽可能多的媒体, 领域找工作。[北美 3.21]

2014.3.2

Task 1

If a high school in your hometown is planning to provide students with an after-school activity, what activity would you like to recommend this high school should take? Include reasons and examples to support your response.

[8.27 北美]

Task 2

Some people prefer to spend time with their family or friends. Others prefer spend time alone. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response. [北美 3.21]

Task 3

【学校通知】学校要求学生必须为社区做免费的 16 小时志愿者。

【学生态度】女生赞成。理由 1，可以锻炼自己，增加经验。比如我弟弟就是通过做志愿者最后当上老师的。理由 2，可以和社区里的人们 share 他们课上的东西。[2007.5.18/12.13]

精准命中《行思教育王京竹（竹子老师）托福点题班讲义》

竹子机经第6题-2010.9.26NA

文章：讲的是 bonobo 小黑猩猩 peaceful and less aggressive, 与残暴的 chimpanzee 做对比。

1. bonobo 被抓后很乖, captivity
2. bonobo 的 observation 发现他们 set a rule, large bonobo 不欺负 small bonobo, 然而 chimpanzee 是互相攻击的
3. bonobo 是 vegetarian, 不 hunt animal, 然而 chimpanzees hunt animal, 吃肉,

听力：说这些行为 need other explanation

1. 虽然被抓后乖, 但是不意味在其他时候就 peaceful
2. bonobo 小的攻击大的, (虽然大的不攻击小的)
3. chimpanzee 原来也是素食, 但是栖息地被人类破坏了, 没有食物, 所以不得不就肉食了。然而 bonobo 的 habitat 是 isolated, 少有人来, 所以等他们的栖息地被破坏了, 他们也不得不 hunt animal 而 eat meat

独立写作:

精准命中《行思教育王京竹（竹子老师）托福点题班讲义》

竹子机经第7题-2010.6.26NA

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. People who have developed many different kinds of skills are more successful than people who focus on only one skill.

得 unfair, 有 desire to get freedom, 于是他偏要去玩。例子 2: 一种肥皂对环境有害, 政府不让大家买了, 但是大家觉得他们有权决定自己买什么, 所以买得更多了。

Task 5

【学生困难】: 女生要参加 students center 画展, 但是她的画太大, 她需要换个合适的尺寸。

【解决方案】: 女生自己说出两个方案: 方案 1、用一张她以前的画, 尺寸合适但是没有展示她的最高水平。方案 2、尽全力重新画一幅。问题: 你推荐哪个 idea。

Task 6

【讲课要点】: 早期人类 two benefits of domesticating animals: 好处 1、驯养了动物以后, 人们随时可以吃 meat, 省着打猎有时候打不到, 没得吃。举例: goats were easy to control and they would move with people, then people could have consistent and reliable food resources. 好处 2、人们可以得到很多 product。举例: Goats could produce milk. People could not only drink milk, but also use milk to make yogurt and cheese, which were easy to restore.

综合写作:

2014.2.22

Task 1

Describe the transportation you enjoy most. It could be bicycle, automobile, train. Explain why you think this transportation is important to you. Include details and examples to support your response.

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In the future, people will read fewer books than today. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Task 3

【个人倡议】: 来自大学校报的倡议书说学校应该 online 公开对教授的 evaluation. 好处 1、可能对学生退老师有帮助。好处 2、老师看到评价, 会有动力好好教学。

【学生态度】: 女生反对此提议。理由 1、学生一般在 the end of the class day 去评价, 所以赶着回家没心思评, 就 rush, 所以不能反应真实情况。理由 2、教授不喜欢这样被评, 他们可能不 care。

Task 4

【名词解释】: reactance 逆反心理。简单地说就是你越不让他做什么事情, 他非做并且比以前更想做。

【教授举例】: 具体讲了两个例子。例子 1: 一个小孩要去操场玩, 妈妈不让他去, 他就觉

Task 6

【讲课要点】：广告 advertisement 对 environment 有两个 negative influence: 负面影响 1. waste nature resources.

举例：教授曾收到厨具公司寄给她的关于厨房装修 booklet，但是这个 booklet 对于她来说一点用也没有，因为她住 apartment，没有自己的房子，不需要搞装修。然后说很多住在她小区的人都不需要。做这个厨房装修 booklet 浪费了大量纸张，也就是间接破坏了大量 trees。负面影响 2，破坏自然美景 nature beauty。举例：路边的 bill board (广告牌) 破坏美丽的风景。[北美 6.26]

独立写作：8.20 北美

The most important investment of a company is to improve the work skills of its employees, do you agree?

综合写作：

讲某一个生态环境中有物种灭绝的时候一个很好的方法是物种替代，讲类似物种引进以保持生态平衡。北美草原很久前有狮子和象但是后来灭绝了，物种替代的理论是可以将非洲的狮子和大象引进以保持生态平衡。但是很多人对此理论持批评态度原因有三：

1. 一个生态环境里的物种灭绝后可以自我修复，然后自动的变平衡，所以没必要引进类似物种
2. 引进的物种容易侵犯和破坏其他物种和生态环境
3. 引进物种后造成的后果是不可逆的，可能会产生破坏性结果。

讲课反驳了以上三点：

1. 很多地方的生态环境在物种灭绝后难以恢复平衡，尤其是岛屿上的生态环境。讲了毛里求斯岛屿的巨型灭绝后带来很严重影响，必须通过物种替代来解决问题。
2. 引进物种不会侵犯其他物种破坏生态环境。因为引进的物种和灭绝的物种是类似的，物种之所以灭绝是因为很敏感和脆弱，因为新引进的物种和灭绝的物种一样所以也会很敏感很脆弱。不会有破坏作用。
3. 后果可以逆转，因为引进的物种以大型动物为主，如果他们有破坏作用可以很容易跟踪并找到这些动物。

Task 4

【名词解释】最佳觅食理论(Optimal foraging theory)是一种捕食方法。用此法,动物可在捕食时消耗更少 energy 并从食物中获得更多能量。

【教授举例】教授以一种吃 shellfish 的鸟为例。为打破 shellfish 的壳,这种鸟会挑选较大个儿的 shellfish 飞到5米的高空,然后 hit 到 stone 上。之所以选大个儿的,是为了获得更多能量。只飞到5米高空 height,是因为如果飞低了 shell 没砸坏,又要捡起来多 hit 几次。如果飞得太高又浪费自身的能量了。

Task 5

【学生困难】男生明天就要放假了,原计划要参加家庭聚会 family union,但他的生物报告 laboratory report 没写好,拿了个低 grade。教授要他重写 rewrite。

【解决方案】女生给了他两个解决方案:方案1,回去参加 family union,并把作业带回家,利用一周的假期时间写好 report,下周带回来上交。男生担心万一要查资料……。方案2,等到下学期重修这门课。[欲

洞1.10/北美1.10]

2014.2.15

Task 1

Describe a good study habit you have that is different from other students. Explain why this habit helped you. Include reasons and details to support your response.

Task 2

Some people prefer to do shopping in large grocery stores or department stores. Others prefer to do shopping in small grocery stores. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 3

【个人倡议】：有一个学生写信给校报建议大学在学校建校自己的 museum。理由 1、provides students opportunity to enjoy artwork. 2、让以前的校友 alumni 捐钱修建博物馆。

【学生态度】：男生认为建博物馆没必要。理由 1、学生可以坐 bus 去 downtown 一个很近的 museum 参观，而且 Bus 很方便。博物馆对学生收费便宜，周末还免费。那博物馆里还经常展出很多著名艺术家作品 exhibition。理由 2、建博物馆要很多钱，校友 alumni 已经捐钱盖了图书馆和 student center，贡献够大了，他们没那么多钱捐了。

9月21、27日考生注意，近期已考题目如下：

2014.8.16，重复考了 2014.1.12 考题。

2014.9.6 台湾加场，重复考了 2014.3.1 中国大陆考题。

2014.9.14，重复考了 2014.3.22A 卷考题。

从上面这几场考题可以看出，ETS 出题人近期比较喜欢出 8-5 个月以前年以前（2014 年 1-4 月）的中国大陆拼盘题。为此，我提醒同学们注意准备一下还未被重复考的 2014 年 1-4 月的拼盘题。

这些剩余的拼盘的机经如下：

Task 6-6

【讲课要点】：猴子 monkeys 常年栖息在树上，需获取水源来生存。获取水源有两种方法：来源 1，食物：食物里含有很多水分，absorb moisture from foods，所以他们无需再另外喝水。举例：hobe (?) monkeys 以吃树叶为生，他们爱吃很嫩的树叶 tender leaves，嫩叶新鲜多汁，所以它们可以获取足够水分，不喝水也没有问题。来源 2，雨水：雨后，找到存留在树叶上的水洼，以补充水分。举例：spider monkeys 生活的地方有一种特殊 plant，叶子呈杯子 cup-shaped leaves，雨后，这种叶子上会有很多积水，猴子可以喝。

Task 6-7 已考

Task 6-8

【讲课要点】：plowing helps crops to get more nutrition in 2 ways;

好处 1，那么翻土就能将底层的营养物质回到地表层 bring the nutrition to the surface，让植物更有效吸收营养。Plowing 帮助把土翻上来让 the crops to get nutrition from the soil easily. 举例：when it rains, the water brings the nutrition down. Plowing can help to bring the nutrition from the bottom to the surface of the land.

好处 2. Plowing can help to prevent other plants like weeds growing, so weeds can't absorb nutrition. Since weeds will get most of the nutrition, farmers can't allow weeds and crops to grow in the same area. Q: 我找讲的什么?

举什么例子来说明?

Task 6-1 已考

Task 6-2 已考

Task 6-3

【讲课要点】大多数昆虫 parent insect lay eggs 后不久就离开了, baby 们就会很 helpless。给孵出的幼虫提供充足食物 supply food, feed young, 有两个方法: 方法 1, parents lay eggs 之前, 先给 the young gather & store enough food 在 nest 里, 然后再飞走。这样, 等幼虫孵出后就可以直接在巢里吃了。举例: potter wasp 陶工黄蜂, 它们建完巢以后, 就会去找各种食物放在巢里, 再下蛋。方法 2, 昆虫可以把巢驻在里很近的食物来源 supply 充足的 location, 然后在那里生 egg。举例: butterfly 蝴蝶, 花很多时间四处找 evaluate 靠近食物的地方, 然后一边筑巢产卵。幼虫孵出后就可以很容易地得到食物。

Task 6-4

【讲课要点】教授说研究发现: mother female animals 的比 non-mother female animals 更 brave and confident。教授举了一个实验: 用成熟的 female rats, 一些是 mother rats, 一些是 non-mother rats, (也有可能是两只老鼠, 一只 mother rat, 另一只 non-mother rat, 大家要有心理准备。) 让它们在一个有 top (closed) 和没 top (open, 可以看到上面。) 的容器 (像下水 pipe), 里 search food。实验结果: 发现在寻找食物的过程中, mother rats 比较勇敢地去两个容器搜寻食物, 因为要 search food for their babies, feed 它们的 babies。Non-mother rats 很 fearful, 只敢在 safe 有 top 的 closed 容器内搜寻食物。

Task 6-5 已考

Task 5-3 已考

Task 5-4

【学生困难】男生的一篇 paper 明天要交。今天还没写完，但他接受了朋友的邀请今晚去听 concert。

【解决方案】女生给他两个方案：方案 1. work on the paper after the concert, 因为这样东西都还记得。但男生说如果听完音乐会太通宵会很累，而且赶出来的论文质量不能保证。方案 2. cancel the invitation by his friend, 但男生说朋友请客听音乐会，票都买了，如果不去，怕朋友会失望。

Task 5-6 已考

Task 5-7

【学生困难】女生要在校报上 publish a paper about history of university, 但 editor 说她 paper 写得 too long to publish.

【解决方案】女生自己说出她的 adviser 给她的两个方案：方案 1. just print 文章的一部分，删掉一半 cut off the paper to make it shorter 就能立即出版。但女生觉得她花了 lots of work to write this paper. 每个部分都很重要 even include some interviews in it. 不愿意 cut, 只能把文章的形式弄成 summary 了。方案 2. to publish 到 summer issue. 女生担心效果不好，because not everybody attend to summer school and 朋友都放假离开学校了，教授和朋友们都不太可能看到她的 paper.

Task 5-1

【学生困难】女生答应晚上给男生复习化学，准备明天的 chemistry exam，结果自己忘记这件事情，买今晚的 tickets 约 friends 看 watch a school play.

【解决方案】女生自己想出两个解决方案：方案 1，8.am tomorrow 去图书馆给男生补习，但是男生觉得太早了怕起不来，而且 test 也比较近，马上就考试。方案 2，女生 cancel 自己的 play 计划，退掉门票，因为女生已经答应给男生做辅导，男生觉得不好意思，the ticket is not expensive, 女生说本来就是她自己忘记了是她的 mistake.

Task 5-2

【学生困难】男生在 spring break 要去 Spain 旅游，准备拍照，但是数码相机 digital camera 丢了。

【解决方案】两方案：女生说方案 1，再买个新的。缺点是：很贵，旅游还要花钱。男生说他没有 enough money。男生自己说方案 2，问朋友 just 借一个。缺点是：怕弄坏 broken 或弄丢 stolen。转述女的困难和方案，你的建议及理由。：了。

Task 4-4 已考

Task 4-6

【名词解释】 behavior exposure 暴露疗法; kids 可能因为 concerning about negative consequence 而 fear to do something new. 鼓励他们 try new things gradually, 让他们意识到 positive consequence, 他们就会 overcome their fear with the new things.

【教授举例】 教授举了自己 11 岁儿子 Tommy 的例子。His family 刚 moved to Los Angeles. Some neighbor kids played outside (riding bicycles). He found that his son 趴在窗户上看外面邻居小孩在骑单车, wanted to join but also feared to do so. 然后他就循序渐进鼓励儿子: He brought his son to a store to buy some ice-cream. He asked his son say "hi" to the neighbor kids when they are passing by them. 然后他儿子说了, 小朋友也回了 Hi. On the way back, he recommended his son talk more with the neighbor kids' bicycle. After they returned home, his son asked if he could go out to play with the neighbor kids. 几天后, 教授就听儿子说交到了几个好朋友。

Task 4-7 已考

Task 4-8

【名词解释】 social responsibility (社会责任) 当 companies 考虑更多的社会 obligation 的时, 做点有益社会的事情, 就可能会有一些经济上的损失。而当顾客了解到这些经济损失后, 消费者会赞同, 会非常乐意地来多消费, 从而补偿利润, 生意会更好。

【教授举例】 教授的以 a coffee shop 来举例。该咖啡店, 在一开始, 用的是 plastic cups. 后来, 意识到用 plastic cups 不环保, 就把 plastic cup 换成了 recycle paper cups. 虽然比较贵但是保护环境啊。再后来这家 coffee shop 又推出了新措施, consumers who use 自己的 cups 可以换得 a little discount. 生意就变得很好了。

Task 4-1

【名词解释】 learner-centered teaching (以学习者为中心的教学方式) 以前传统的教学方式就是老师讲, 学生听, 这样学生参与度并不高, 学生学习积极性差。这样做的好处是让学生参与进教学之中, 这样学生更 motivated, 而老师起到一个更 helper and guide 的作用, 学习效果好。

【教授举例】 professor 以教自己 12 岁的女儿 Ann 学 learn 吉他的经历为例。Ann 想去学吉他, 他的女儿参加一个 guitar 培训班。起初, 一开始她的老师让教授女儿看 workbook 的前几章内容, 她自己有个大概了解。可是 Ann 没啥兴趣, 也很消极, 在课堂上老师讲的歌曲她女儿不喜欢。每天浑浑噩噩 seldom concentrates on and even have day dreaming。老师注意到了这一问题就换了教学方式 changed the way to teach。让 Ann 回家找她自己喜欢的曲子, 流行音乐啊啥的, 然后拿过来教她 bring some songs she liked or popular. By learning those songs, Ann 就然非常开心, 有兴趣了 she became interested。回家也积极查找音乐, 然后跟老师互动的非常开心。学到了很多知识, 回家练曲子也勤了。

Task 4-2 已考

Task 4-3

【名词解释】 anticipated emotion (预期情绪) Before making decisions, people will predict what would happen after the decision, 然后根据这个估计决定自己是不是要做那件事。

【教授举例】 教授举了 1 个例子。教授 once he wanted to attend his sister's birthday party so he decided to go shopping for the gift, when he went into the store, he found a very nice jacket and he wanted to buy it. Actually, he has not enough money. 就比较犹豫。If he spent the money on the jacket, 就只能 buy a smaller and cheaper gift for his sister. 他 predicted 如果他真的 pay for the jacket, he would feel guilty for his sister. 所以最后还是 put back jacket. Put his sister in the first place. He bought a very nice gift for his sister.

Task 3-6 已考

Task 3-7

【个人倡议】 一个学生给校报写倡议书，说学校应在期末考试周，cancel 在 dormitory 旁办的 the comedy show。理由 1, the comedy show will bring too much noise, disturb students preparing for final exam. 理由 2, 因为大部分学生都会来看这个 comedy show, 所以学校的 shuttle bus service will be suspended on that night. This is inconvenient.

【学生态度】 女生反对。理由 1, 如果寝室太吵, students can go to other classroom like library 学习, which is pretty quiet, 是 perfect place. 理由 2, the campus is quite small, it takes half an hour to walk from one side to another side, 校车根本就不是必要的。再说了, the comedy show only takes a couple of hours. 困难是可以克服的。问题: 转述女生对这个计划的态度和她持该态度的两个理由。

Task 3-8

【个人倡议】 一个学生写信给大学校报建议大学禁止学生们在 dining hall 的 lawn 上做 sports。理由 1, 学生上面 do sports, 踩坏了 dining hall 前面的草坪。理由 2, 学生们可以去附近的 gym to do sports.

【学生态度】 女生反对。理由 1, 草坪被破坏, 主因并非学生们在上面做运动, 而是因草坪处于校园中心, 学生们为了赶时间上课, 都不走正路, 而穿草坪。仅禁止学生在草坪上 do sports 无法从根本上解决问题。理由 2, 学生们的课间时间只有 10-15 分钟, gym 太远, 学生们来不及 walk 到 gym to do sports.

Task 3-3

【个人倡议】 一个学生写倡议书提议学校应该邀请一个学生组织的 jazz band 每天在 afternoon 在学校的草坪上 on the open lawn 在举行免费 concert。理由 1 给下午课间休息的同学提供 relaxation。

【学生态度】 女生反对此提议。理由 1。她认为 afternoon is not the best time, 应改到晚上举行, 因为大家白天都有课或读书, 开音乐会产生的 noise will disturb others, evening 听音乐会感觉 will feel relaxed。理由 2。她认为音乐会应该在 indoor will be better, 因为在 lawn 上开音乐会, 太多人上 lawn 上走, 花花草草 grass 会被踩死, 最后草坪就变成全是泥 mud 了。

Task 3-4

【学校通知】 学校计划 stop publishing the newsletters about arts and entertainment on university newspaper。理由 1。students can browse the university website to read newsletter online。理由 2。there are not enough volunteers who write event reviews。

【学生态度】 男生反对此计划。理由 1。这个 newsletter 很好, 帮助学生了解学校的 events。It is easy and convenient for students to get newspaper anywhere around campus, 比如在咖啡馆, mailbox。Not many of the students have a habit of visiting the university website。如果把 newsletter 放到网上, 就不方便得到信息了, 没学生愿意读了。这下一些 events 就更少人参加了。理由 2。If the university eliminate the newsletter, there will be even less students who would write reviews。However, if the university pays students for writing reviews, more students would like to write reviews。use the budget to motivate the students to write, since student always want extra cash。

Task 2-6

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response. Government should spend money on some projects to encourage citizens to lead healthier lifestyles.

Task 2-7 已考

Task 3-1

【学生倡议】 a student proposes that 学校 hold the graduation ceremony 从礼堂内改到 outdoors 的 lawn 上举行。理由 1，去 lawn 比在礼堂内好，因为礼堂内 seats are limited，而 lawn 的 space 很 big。人又不多，亲戚，朋友都来。理由 2，在 lawn 举行典礼，可以看风景 beautiful environment, fresh air，更多游客都可以看到，有气氛。

【学生态度】 男生反对此建议。两个理由：理由 1，不存在位子不够的问题，礼堂椅子够用了 space is enough。因为他们 program 的毕业生每年不是那么多。坐着比站着好：理由 2，礼堂内有全程摄像 camera，不能进入礼堂参加毕业典礼的人，家长，朋友可看电视直播 watch through TV，也很方便。

Task 3-2 已考

Task 1-8

What advice will you like to give to a friend who is going to take a job interview. Explain why this suggestion is important. Include reasons and details to support your response.

Task 2-1

Some people prefer to attend sports. Other people prefer to watch others playing sports. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 2-2

Some people prefer to collect old things such as newspaper. Other people prefer to drop them. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 2-3 已考

Task 2-4

Some people prefer to have a busy schedule with a lot of activities. Others prefer to have a lighter schedule with a lot of free time. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

第 1 组

Task 1-1 已考

Task 1-2

Many college students will get homesick when they go away to college. What do you think college students should do to reduce homesickness? Explain why? Include specific reasons and examples in your response.

Task 1-3 已考

Task 1-4

Describe an important thing that you learned from your parents in your childhood. Explain why this thing is important to you. Include reasons and details in your response.

Task 1-6 已考

Task 1-7

Which type of music do you enjoy most? Explain why you enjoy this type of music. Include reasons and details in your explanation.

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上课日期	针对考试	上课时间	课程主题	课程详情
10 月 29 日	基础夯实	20:00	Jacky：流利口语养成术	点击查看
11 月 06 日	11 月 8/9 日	20:30	【机经点题】雯姐：托福写作的神来之笔	点击查看
11 月 12 日	特别企划	20:30	Jacky：十二星座英语分手记	点击查看
11 月 13 日	11 月 15 日	19:30	【机经点题】Garcia：改邪归正，托福必胜	点击查看
11 月 13 日	特别企划	20:30	Jacky：想脱单，学搭讪	点击查看
11 月 20 日	11 月 23 日	20:30	【机经点题】Garcia：托福口语之无形化有形	点击查看
11 月 27 日	11 月 29 日	19:30	【机经点题】雯姐：托福写作，难题不难	点击查看