苏 总 机 经

针对1月31日、2月1日考试

苏巍老师毕业于东北大学外语系,是原北京新东方国外考试部北美项目教师, 2002年加入北京新东方,2013年12月24日辞职。长期讲授口语类课程,包括 语音速成、电影听说、英语900句、中级美国口语、走遍美国、iEnglish 听说 速成、一级听说、二级语音、二级听力、四级美国口语等一系列新东方听说高端 精品课程。此外还长期讲授考试类课程,包括大学英语四级考试阅读、六级阅读、 考研阅读、雅思口语及托福口语,十几年的新东方教龄培训学员数以万计,期间 曾在2009年赴兰州新东方学校组建国外考试部并担任部门主管。教学经验丰富, 逻辑清晰易于理解,秉承实用主义的教学方法,教授托福口语的应试技巧归纳为 简单、有效、直接、有料。

独立题:

- 1. Describe a gift that you gave to a friend.
- 2. What is the most important quality the teacher should have?
- 3. Would you like to make friends with the same interests or the one with different interests?
- 4. Do you agree or disagree: Young people today know more about world events than their parents did before?
- 5. Describe a time when you learned a new subject and how did you learn it.
- 6. Which technology has made the greatest impact on people's life in your country? Airplane, computer or television.
- 7. 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. Which do you agree?
- 8. Do you agree or disagree: students should do part-time job before attending to college.
- 9. What do you think we should do to decrease the usage of car or other vehicle and solve the traffic problems?
- 10. The university is planning to allow students to watch TV in dormitories. What are the advantages and disadvantages about it.
- 11. More and more people care about their health, which of the following do you think is the best way to maintain health, exercises, eating healthy or getting enough sleep.
- 12. 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?
- 13. 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.
- 14. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Teachers should make their lessons fun.
- 15. 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?
- 16. Do you prefer a job which requires you to communication with others, or do you prefer a job where you work alone.
- 17. What quality do you think is the most important for a university student? Self-motivation, hard-working, or intelligence?
- 18. Do you agree or disagree with the statement: artists and musicians are important to our society.
- 19. If there are two residences, the first one is a residence with strict rules, the second one is a residence without any strict rules, which one are you prefer to live?

- 20. What kind of activities do you enjoy most at school? Explain why you enjoy doing this activity.
- 21. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Must a person have talent in order to be an artist?
- 22. What is your favorite place to study? Give details and examples in your response.
- 23. Some people prefer a job which deals with the same tasks every day. Others prefer a job which deals with many different tasks.
- 24. Your friend wants to drop out of college, do you agree with this choice? Give details and examples in your response.
- 25. Currently, air pollution is a serious problem. Describe several ways to reduce air pollution.
- 26. Do you think a school's success depends on the textbooks it publishes?
- 27. A friend of you wants to make a big purchase but does not have enough money, what will you suggest him to do to get extra money?
- 28. Some people prefer to have a tight schedule while others prefer to have some free time in their schedule. Which one do you prefer and why?
- 29. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? College students should not be allowed to keep pets in their dormitories.
- 30. Which of the following activities would you rather do with friends than doing it alone? Having a walk, watching a movie; Traveling
- 31. When on a vacation in a different city, some people prefer to go camping in a tent, while others prefer to stay in the hotel. Which would you prefer and why?
- 32. Your friend has a bad eating habit. What suggestions would you like to give to this friend.
- 33. Small town people are nicer than big city people
- 34. 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.
- 35. Describe a difficulty which you have overcome with the help of your family, friends or classmates. Explain how they helped you.
- 36. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important influences that young adults have are from their families.
- 37. What time of a year do you like the most? Explain why you like this time of a year.
- 38. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Having a relaxed or unhurried life is the best way of life for a person.
- 39. Describe an area in your city that you like the most. Explain why you like this area the most.
- 40. What will you do when you need to find an answer to a question: to ask a teacher, to search the Internet, or to read a book?
- 41. If a foreign visitor comes to your country, what food will you introduce to him/her? Explain why.
- 42. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? University students should learn how to manage their time more efficiently.
- 43. Do you prefer to live in an area that is noisy but close to shops or public transportation, or an area that is quiet but far away from shops and public transportation?
- 44. Suppose you are to choose between two jobs with equal amount of time and pay. One job requires you to work with other employees in a group and the other requires you to work individually. Which do you prefer?

第三题:

- 1. 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。
- 2. 阅读: 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,不方面,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。
- 3. 【阅读】学生写信建议学校增加校车班次和走更合理的路线有两个好处: (1)更 efficient;(2)会有更少的学生自己开车。【听力】女生赞成, (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。
- 4. 要在数学楼里建一个餐厅 可以解决两个问题 一个是课间学生有地方吃饭 另一个是可以给电脑充电 女学生同意 第一是学校食堂在 student center,非常远 建了食堂解决此问题 第二是一般学生都会带电脑上课 数学楼太老没地方充电 建了就解决了
- 5. 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。
- 6. 有一个是说学校打算让在校生和已经工作的学生交流一下,了解下自己领域的相关东西。 然后女生觉得这样做不好。因为学生很忙,而且相关的 advices 可以从家人或者 professor 那得到。
- 7. 【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。
- 8. (Reading part) school will give an environmental protection program, in order to cultivate the idea of students' environmental protection, only studying students who major in environment may participate in this program. (Listening part) male students didn't agree this program's point, point 1, most of students are aware well of environmental protection, for example, turn off lights when leaving rooms, no behaviors which described in the notice of the program that fails to care about environmental protection. point 2, The program should be opened to each students of the school, especially that program should provide some training about environmental.
- 9. 【学校通知】学校计划让 experienced resident advisor 来培训新的 advisor, 之前都是由学校的 housing staff 来培训的。【学生态度】: 女生表示赞成: 理由 1: 她自己也是 resident advisor, 可以把她的经验介绍给新的 advisor, 有助于解决 roommate之间的 conflict;理由 2: 因为开学会有很多学生 move in, housing staff 会很忙,这样可以腾出更多的时间和精力来分配住宿。
- 10. 【个人倡议】: 有个学生写倡议书给校报建议 computer lab 建立一个预约签到系统 new system 让大家提前预约 sign-up sheet,每个人限制使用一个小时打印文件 finish printing in 1 hour。这么做的好处 1、提高效率 improve the efficiency of using computer。学生就不用花很多时间等了 more convenient。好处 2、减少 reduce 因很多学生在大堂 lobby 等候而制造噪音 noise。【学生态度】: 女生认为此系统不可行。理由 1、每个 student

has to finish printing in 1 hour,太短 Limited time,大部分学生一小时打不完,就必须离开 has to stop in the middle of work.完不成还得另找时间再预约签到再来 if they can't finish, they have to come back,这样不 efficient 和 convenient。理由 2、如果约的人迟到了,他就打不完文件,就会影响后面的人。the disagreement of students will make the lobby noisier。问: 女生对此建议的态度和理由。

- 11. 【学校通知】: 化学专业 top student 应该拿奖学金: 1. 可以让学生们更好学习; 2. 对学院获得的钱可以很好利用。【学生态度】: The man holds a negative idea.1. 系里已经给优秀生 certificate 了,enough 了(版本二:已经很努力没法再努力了); 2. 可以花那笔资金完善设备,造福所有 chemistry students。
- 12. 学校要把学校的一个 theater 租给一个 local group 当地剧团排练,剧团也会做一些演出,因为暑假没学生用;而且有 summer class 的学生可以有娱乐活动还可赚钱修设施。学生同意 觉得很 cool。因为她就上过 summer courses,觉得除了上课没事干很很 boring,剧团来演出下可以有意思些而且出租赚的钱可以改善 theater 现在的条件,比如椅子太破了。
- 13. 【学校通知】: 学校为了帮助学生解决电脑问题,准备雇用一些 paid student technician。 这些 technician 要住在宿舍,为了给大家提供 24 小时的服务。作为回报,住宿的费用减低一半。【学生态度】: 女的觉得这是个好主意,第一点. 她有一次做作业做到很晚,电脑 freeze 了,修不好,她只能抱着一大堆书去图书馆用电脑。但是第二天她一个朋友说这是个很简单的问题,一下子就解决了,如果有 student technician 能帮她解决这个问题,就太好了。第二点,降低一半的住宿费很不错,因为住宿费太贵了,她也想去竞选这个职位
- 14. 【学生写信】: 学生写信建议学校更改举办 graduation ceremony 的地点,从礼堂改到 lawn。好处 1: beautiful environment and fresh air;好处 2: 礼堂的座位太少,室外空间大,看的人多。【学生态度】: 男生表示反对。理由 1: 人们一般不关注室外风景,而是把注意力放在 stage 上;理由 2: 礼堂的空间是够的,室内有摄像,家长可以通过电视观看,不用邀请很多人去室内。
- 15. Reading(proposal): The lounge in the dorm should be changed into study room for two reasons. First, people can go there to study. Second, the study room should be equipped with computers. The man agrees with it. First, it's too noisy in the lounge because people watch TV there, and the dorm rooms can be noisy too because the roommate is always on the phone or listening to music, and they have nowhere to study. Second, computers make it so much convenient to study, because not everyone has a computer, sometimes they have to go to the library to use the computers there and the library is closed when it's too late.
- 16. 【学生提议】是一个人提出的意见:食堂里不应该放电视,应该是朋友真正对话的时间。 【学生一件】男生反对。理由:要安静有安静的地方,读书有图书馆,而且大学里的都已经是成年人了,很成熟这些问题可以自己解决,不该是学校的问题。

第四题:

- 1. human behavior 是 consists of a serial of simple behavior。有一种方法叫 chaining。教授给个例子,他给她女儿教的洗手动作分解: 1.开水龙头,2.把手伸出来,3.打肥皂,4.把手收回,5.关水龙头。然后他女儿就会洗手了。
- 2. 说学习兴趣,给了一个定义,就是教学的时候要把书本材料和学生现有兴趣联系起来,教授聚了一个他老婆的例子讲居里夫人,一开始学生们都不能集中精力,后来他老婆找

- 到一个关于居里夫人的电影,说了一些他的发明和故事,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。
- 3. 【阅读】: motivation research of consumer 客户购买东西的动机:是公司为了调查消费者为什么不买他们产品的调查但是有的时候消费者自己也 aware 不到为什么。问卷调查不能有效反映顾客的 motivation【听力】:教授说了一个例子。一个制衣 cloth 公司因为运动衣 cloth 不畅销,所以做了一个调查。他们没有直接问为什么,而是给 people 杂志和剪刀,让他们剪 cut 下来认为适合公司产品的图片。顾客剪下来的都是运动员图。所以就反映顾客认为他们的运动衣只适合运动衣,不适合大众。于是后来制衣公司就改进了
- 4. commensal feeding 两种物种的握共生关系 其中一种福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,斯鸟吃一种昆虫 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
- 5. 【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。
- 6. 【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。
- 7. 【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。
- 8. 【课文要点】: task partitioning:通过分工来增加效率。【教授举例】:教授举了 leaf-cutter ants 的例子,说它们一般分成三组。第一组爬到树上 cut leaves。第二组把落在地上的叶子 cut into pieces, easily carried。第三组把 cut 好的树叶运回 nest。最后教授说这样的分工效率很高,因为它们都 work independently,还说到这样不用都去爬树,不会 tiring out too soon。
- 9. 12、【名词解释】internal attribute:当人们寻找问题的原因时,首先要找自己的原因,它可能会 have negative effects,让人失去自信,但是也可以自我鼓励,从而更加努力。【教授举例】教授举了自己以前在汽车公司管理销售的例子,第一个星期落后很多,跟不上进度,然后找自己的原因,觉得是自己的效率不高,不够有条理,所以改进了方法,最后提高了效率。
- 10. 【名词解释】: emotion display(情绪表达规则)It means the expression of emotion depends on the society in which we are live in.【教授举例】: 教授的女儿过生日,她只喜欢玩具,对别的都不感兴趣。她妈事先给她说要学会说 thank you。但是等 grandma 来

- 送她衣服时,她看到不是玩具就走开了。她妈叫她过来看衣服多么可爱并且给 grandma 说 thanks,grandma 很开心。
- 11. 【名词解释】:环境的自我净化能力 self-purification。【教授举例】: lecture 部分举了个例子是森林里的 stream,落叶会掉里面,如果不及时清理的话就把河道堵住了,对鱼啊河啊都不好,好在 stream 能 self-purification,里面的 bacteria 能 broke down 叶子,这样就不会对环境造成危害了。
- 12. 【名词解释】: contrast effect 大概意思就是说,人们在看一件东西的时候,往往会拿它和另外一个类似的东西比较,而不是基于这个东西本身的价值。在人评价人的时候,往往会拿一个认识的人和他比较【教授举例】: 教授举了自己的例子,自己年轻的时候去找房子,一开始看了很多烂房子 small and crap,很受不了。突然看到了一个还可以的 bigger and seems nicer。就定下来了。因为和前面的房子比较。但是等他搬进去,发现还是太小,他的家具什么的都放不下,而且现在看起来也没有那么 nice。他还是应该更耐心一点去找更多的。
- 13. 【课文要点】: personality attribution error:人们总会把错误归结为 personality 上面,而忽略了一些客观的外部条件。【教授举例】: 教授(男)用自己的例子做了解释。一次他参加一个会议,迟到了十分钟,他很安静的进入会场,没打扰到其他人。在会中教授向演讲者(女)问了一个问题,但是她并没有搭理教授,而且看着有些生气。教授后来了解了情况才意识到,女演讲者在会议开始就说了今天时间紧张,让大家不要提问,下次开会的时候再提问。而女演讲者以为教授故意忽略了她一开始做的说明,她并不知道教授迟到了,没听到她做那个说明。
- 14. Definition: Compromising effect. Example: a coffee maker company produced a kind of coffee maker with low end quality and another with average quality, and most of the customers choose to buy the cheaper one. Then the company came up with the third kind of fancy coffee maker with a high quality that is more expensive, and after that, more customers have started shifting to buying the average kind of coffee maker.
- 15. Definition: Latent Demand. Example: People used large stereos to listen to music at beginning, later smaller stereos appeared and people started bringing them to outdoors to listen to music. Some companies sensed this latent demand, and they figured that great if people could listen to music in public but privately instead of playing it out loud. So they made tiny stereos with ear phones, and it was a huge success and there was no competition back then.
- 16. 【名词解释】approach-avoidance conflict这个产生的原因是有一个goal,很吸引你,但又很难达到,觉得很Discourage。【教授举例】说教授有个Friend,大学时想当老师,在practice时发现她得把free time on weekend都放弃来准备下周的课程。很Discourage。
- 17. 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。
- 18. 【名词解释】(解释一种现象)许多动物看不到,但是可以躲避障碍物,捕捉食物。【教授举例】教授以蝙蝠举例,蝙蝠吃老鼠,老鼠只有在晚上出来活动,但是蝙蝠依然捕捉得到.因为它靠发射回来的回音,辨别障碍物,比如树.而且它可以分辨障碍物是树还是老鼠。

第五题:

- 1. 学生问题: 男孩明天面试, 忘拿西服。解决方案: 他自己说他本来想借室友的, 但他室友的太 big, looks sluggish。女人给建议, 再买一个新的, 他觉得太贵了, 他平时不怎么存钱。
- 2. 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)。
- 3. 【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)。
- 4. 【学生困难】: 男生要给一叫 Sam 的哥们儿送一礼物因为朋友乔迁之喜打算在乔迁 party 上送挑了一个 bookcase 因为这哥们儿家里太空了然后这帮人回去之后发现安装了之后 少零件 parts missing 这不是坑人么所以就说找店家给我们换但是店家说要过一段时间 才 replace。【解决方案】: 男生自己给自己两个方案: 方案 1、换一个,商店暂时没货,要等 2weeks 才来新货,赶不上 house warming。下周六直接送 Sam 家,再跟说我们送你个礼物不过太扯了那还送什么啊方案 2、买另外一个新的,但是更贵,超出他们预算了。
- 5. 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。
- 6. 【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。
- 7. man 的 roommate 要搬到 off 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。
- 8. 【学生困难】: 男生约了 Tina 在 bookstore 门口还她笔记,因为明天要考试了,他之前借来看的,现在要还给她。但是等了 15 分钟 Tina 还没有来,打电话也没接,男生马上要去做 part time job 了。【解决方案】: 另外一个女生给了他两个建议: 1. 送去 Tina 的宿舍,但男生说这样他的 part time job 就要迟到了。2. 可以通过 campus mail, 然后给 Tina 的手机留言,但是男生说不知道 mail 好不好用,怕 Tina 下午才能收到笔记,来不及复习。
- 9. 【一个问题】男生明天要和同伴 act in a play,结果同伴 sick。【解决方案】女生建议: Explain the situation to the professor, 改天再演。但是男生 disagreed: reschedule 到下周,下周还有另一个 play 要 act,男生自己有一个想法: 说朋友愿意带病演出,但是男生觉得这样做会很不人道。
- 10. 【学生问题】一个学生获得了一个 internship,但是报到第一天她生病了【解决方案】 (1)在家里休息,但是学生觉得实习第一天,害怕给 boss 的印象不好;(2)去药店买药,上班只上四个小时她可以晚上休息,可以坚持。

- 11. 【学生问题】: 男生需要在寒假帮历史教授写新书不能回家。但他同时是篮球队员,需要每天去 gym 锻炼。不过学校的 gym 冬天不开门。【解决方案】: 1. 去 town 里面的 gym。有 one-month-membership 刚好可以 cover 整个寒假。里面有他需要的所有器材。但是 75 一个月太贵了 2. 去户外跑步。但是会很冷。
- 12. 【学生困难】: 女生所在的 radio club 要招新,负责招聘的同学病了,明天不能去了。 【解决方案】: 女生自己说出两个方案。方案 1: 女生自己去,但是明天有 group meeting, 时间冲突。方案 2: 她室友愿意帮忙,室友不是 club member,但她人很 nice,还喜欢 talk to others,可以招到更多人。
- 13. 【学生困难】: 男生的朋友送了他一张今天晚上演唱会的门票,演唱会有他最喜欢的band的演出,但是男生有一个 history paper 明天要交,时间冲突了。【解决方案】: 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。但是这个演唱会 N 年一次,错过了可能很多年以后才能听到。
- 14. The man has to choose a farther route with more traffic jam because his old route is being reconstructed, and he has been late for the history classes for several times. Solution 1: Wake up earlier. Pro: He can arrive at school on time. Con: Sometimes he has to work until late at night, and he won't be able to wake up early next morning. Solution 2: He can take this class next semester. Pro: It won't be a problem because it's only been 2 weeks since they started this semester.
- 15. Problem: The man was supposed to go to the seaside with friends, but Mary asked him to go help her to move on a short notice because she has to move out by tomorrow. Solution 1: Find someone to replace him. Con: It might not work at this last minute. Solution 2: Cancel his appointment with his friends. Con: He has been planning to go for long, and later the weather will turn cold, and they can't go to the beach any more.
- 16. 【学生困难】男生要写 Paper,教授推荐他一本书。这本书教授又推荐给了另一个同学,结果那个同学借走了。而图书馆只有一份。【解决方案】女同学跟他说你可以在网上买个,yet the man student thinks that it is too expansive,女生说没准其他科目也用得上呢?第二个解决方案,找那个学生一起看呗。男生说他问过了,但那个学生说她看完了才借给他。但这个 paper 下周就交了,等不了啊。

第六题:

- 1. 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。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 shrimps can escape.方式二、constant flash bright light: 例子: 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.
- 2. 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。

- 3. 【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好。但是这个方法有俩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)。
- 4. 【讲课要点】: 生物学的。说在一个 tropical rainforest 里面生活 animal 都在 canopy 上飞 tree to tree 动物们为了 survive 独居,领地侵犯等,进化出两种 behavior: 第一种是 searching food alone, individually 因为这个地方的食物很分散,group 一起找食物,就会不够吃。各自找会有 better chance 找到更多吃的。给了例子: 猩猩 ape 都自己找食。第二种是 make sounds 保护自己的领地。穿过厚厚的叶子树来让别的兄弟知道要不然在树上飞啊飞的就会撞一起然后受伤.给了一个例子: 说一种猴子 monkey 他们就大叫,来让不小心进入其领地的动物知道这是他的地盘。
- 5. 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。
- 6. Generally speaking, a small company has two ways to do advertising, the first way is concentrate on a small group of people, for example, a computer repairing company can put Ads in local newspapers which cost less money. Second way is joint marketing, computer repairing company can exchange sales flyers with a company selling new computers, this method can expand the reach of new consumers
- 7. 【讲课要点】: two types of barriers for new business: 1. financial barrier: for example to open a new gym, we should spend a lot of money on the expensive equipment and so on; 2. customer loyalty barrier: the same example, people are used to going to the well-known gym, it's difficult to stop them to go there.
- 8. 【讲座主题】bird 保护 nest 的两个 method【2 个方法】(1)利用 natural barrier,。举例 magpie 把 nest 搭建在 bushes 上,用树丛和有尖刺的枝保护自己的 nest,这样 predator 就上不去了;(2)用隐藏的方法。举例 hirundo (非洲的一种小燕子) 用嘴 mud 自己的 nest,形成一个小的 opening,可以自己喂食。因为 opening 小,predator 以为里面没东西,就不会有危险了。
- 9. 【讲座主题】商业课上说不好的 logo 会损害 company 的利益【2个例子】(1)讲的是一个 toothpaste 公司的 logo 是黑的,这样就让消费者相当之不爽,然后不买这个公司的产品;(2)是个买电话和提供互联网服务之类的公司,用了个 old fashion 电话当 logo,然后消费者不买这家的产品。
- 10. 【讲课要点】: expansion of railroad 如何帮助美国经济发展: 1. 方便商品运输,产品卖得更远。举例,某钟表公司,有了铁路,可以让很多人都购买他的钟表,不仅仅是那些本地的或周围的,比较远的地方的人们也可以购买; 2. 让工厂 located in new area。举例,某公司依靠煤,有跌路后他们就可以选择更好的地点而不是只在煤矿周围,因为跌路运输可以让他们得到煤。
- 11. 【讲课要点】: 动物做妈妈以后更勇敢,为了找到更多食物。做了两组实验让rats去找食物。两个不同的盒子,一个open, the other closed, 不是妈妈的rat胆子小只敢走有盖的,顶多绕着没盖子的转转,但是不敢进去很害怕。相比之下mother rat更brave and confident, 敢去走open的盒子,because mother rats need to search food for their babies.

- 12. 2 mechanisms to make it hard for the predators to predict the next behavior of the animals. Example 1: Squids don't go straight, and the speed is unsteady, they choose to move in a zigzag pattern which makes it extremely difficult for the predators to anticipate its behavior. Example 2: Squids can change into different colors, they can change from pink to blue, then to white. For example, the predator stares at something pink but all of a sudden it changes into blue, it confuses the predator and then gives the squids a chance to escape.
- 13. 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
- 14. 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。