

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)。 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。	仅有论点, 缺乏足够理由和细节支持。 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 (词汇、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, 决定 → 语速不要过快。 语速太慢 → 听起来考生能力低 语言熟练 → 表述句词时, 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, 不要一直看笔记), 提前两三秒答完。	语言不熟练 → 语速缓慢且不规则。 语速太快 → 缺乏语气!

2. 流利度 (fluency)	<p>忙乱^{慌张}答案，不值钱！</p> <p>大声^{自信}预演马上要讲的内容，只说 key words → 对内容熟悉 → 流利^{自信}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>
3. 音效 (语音、语调、 心态、音量、吐 字)	<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，语语肯定。</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，风风火火 → 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、怪调来回答问题! 有起伏 (实词的语调要向上扬，洋人附体，语调放气，二声)。每个实词使出吃奶的劲儿用升调说! 语调不等于感情。</p>	<p>多次重复明显的语音语调错误。整体印象是: 不熟练。</p>

1

Task 1

Describe your first year at your elementary school when you were a child. Explain why you like or dislike that year. Include reasons and details to support your response.

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Popular celebrities, like singers, actors and athletes can give good examples to young people? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Task 3

【学校通知】: 学校计划在 library 旁边 beside 开一个 café。好处 1, students are accessible to food。好处 2, 给学生提供 have a break 和 do group discussion 的地方。

【学生态度】: 男生赞成, 理由 1, 省时 convenient, 不用走很远就能买到吃的 food。It used to take students 20 minutes to get food and few of them are willing to get back to the library because of the long distance。理由 2, 图书馆要保持 quiet 不能大声 talk, 不能做 group discussion。有个这么近的咖啡馆, 学生们在里面既可以喝咖啡休息, 又可以进行 group discussion 以完成 group projects, 不必担心影响到别人。待讨论完毕, 回 library 里继续学。

Task 4

【名词解释】：公有资源的悲剧 (Tragedy of Commons). Natural resources owned by public are easy to access.

If people over use them, they will be degraded and used up.

【教授举例】：教授举了两个例子：例子 1、过度捕捞 overfishing: people who live near ocean catch more fish to earn more money. Fishing decreases the amount of fish 直到鱼被捞光。最后, people are out of jobs, 因为他们已经无鱼可捞了。例子 2、过度放牧 overgrazing: 一个 village 里有一个的 public pasture. People 把他们的 many sheep and horses 带到那儿吃草。这些动物 reproduced more animals. 更多动物把草都吃光了 grass will be eaten up.

Task 5

【学生困难】：男生得和 group partners 做 discussion 以 to work for an economics project. Project 要在下周一提交 (dead line), 本打算在 weekends 做, 还想在这周末回家参加 his father's 50 岁 birthday party.

【解决方案】：女生提出方案 1、不参加周末的 project 讨论, explain to group partners, 让组员 help him finish his left assignment. 男生说这样做 is unfair to others though he has done a lot of work, 因为其他组员也有很多东西做。他不想让别人再承担更多的任务。男生自己提出方案 2, go home early and come back to school on Sunday morning, 跟 group partners 讨论, so he still has one day to finish project. 男生说很多亲友都将去参加生日派对, 怕亲友会对他的提前离开 feel disappointed.

Task 6

【讲课要点】：birds eat soil or dirt 有两个 functions: 好处 1, to digest food. 例: Raben have teeth and can't chew food, especially large seeds. Eat soil 后, soil 中的 sand 和 food mix and break down the food into smaller pieces, 有助于 food digestion. 好处 2, to neutralize poison. 例: 鸚鵡 parrots 喜欢吃 fruit, 那些水果里的 poison 会使 get sick. Particle in soil 可以 neutralize food 中的 poison 并 change 为 nutrients. 这样, 小鸟既不会被 harmed, 又能吸食物中的营养.

2

Task 1

Describe your favorite teacher. Explain why you like this teacher. Include reasons and details to support your response.

Task 2

Some people prefer to make decisions quickly. Others prefer to take their time making them. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 3

【个人倡议】一个学生写倡议书给校报，建议学校 extend the studying period at the end of semester from 1 day to 3 days. 好处 1、学生可以有更充分时间复习多门要考试的科目。好处 2、学生有不懂的可以请教教授。

【学生态度】女生反对此建议。理由 1、学生应该通过整个学期的，不应该学期末的时候抱佛脚 wait until the last minute of the semester and they cannot learn much in a few days. 理由 2、professors are usually very busy at the end of semester (grading students' homework assignments) and they do not have much time to answer students' questions.

Task 4

【名词解释】: root communication. 为适应 desert 里干旱环境, 沙漠中 plants root system 都 maintain certain distance with other plants' root system, 并用特殊交流防止植物互相争水。

【教授举例】: 一种沙漠植物 cereus (大仙人掌[s'arias]), 这种 cereus stays far away from other plants, 而且, 当另一株 cereus 的 roots grow too close to them, 一株 cereus 的 root system will release a chemical to warn another cereus "this is my space and my water". 这样, 另一株 cereus 的 roots 就会停止生长或 grow to another direction. 这样, 就确保了这株 cereus 可以从土壤中吸取足够的水和养分。

Task 5

【学生困难】: 女生是学 journalism 的, 想去听一个她们专业的 guest speaker 在学校做一个 journalism report, 但那个时间她得去做 a part-time job at the library, 时间 conflict 去不了。

【解决方案】: 男生说出方案 1, 向 ask 图书馆 boss for a time-off. 但女生说她 last week 才获得这 job, 她不确定她的 boss 能不能 do a favor 让她请假, 而且上个星期请过一次假, 不好意思这么频繁请假。女生说出方案 2, 她可以去找 professor borrow and watch the video tape. 女生担心: 虽然可以借来讲座 video, 但她就不能和 speaker 面谈了。面谈可能提供更多的机会, 比如 internship opportunity。

Task 6

【讲课要点】: 商家在卖东西时, 可以通过 secondary interest (买一送一) 的 strategies 来吸引顾客, increase sale. 具体方法有两种: 方法 1, 附赠 free goods. 例子 1, the computer store sells computer, may provide a free video games to the customers to attract and retain the customers, and some customers who are hesitating might buy that because they may like the video games. 方法 2, 附赠 free 服务. 例子 2, keep 老客户, provides free basic computer lessons once a month, maintain contact with customers. 当老顾客下次想到要买一些与电脑相关的产品的时候, 自然而然就会想到这家店, 还是会 come back 这家店买。

3

Task 1

Describe a period of time when you were successful. Explain what the success was and how you feel about the success. Include reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is never too old for people to get a university degree. Use specific reasons to support your answer.

Task 3

【个人倡议】：一个学生写倡议书（标题：limitation of printing in computer lab）建议学校的 computer lab 应该 limit using of printing machines, 每个学生只能 print 100 pages per month. 理由 1、学生们 waste paper, 限制打印可以减少纸张浪费。理由 2、It is easily to get some equipment problem such as paper jam and printer crash. 限制打印可以保护打印机。

【学生态度】：女生反对此建议。理由 1、Students are not intending to waste paper. Printing paper is a part of doing research. When they are writing an essay, they need to print some materials, set their topics and choose useful stuff. 理由 2、Breakdown with printing machines is not due to the frequent usage, 而 real reason 是 the printing machines are too ancient (old) to do the job properly. The university should replace the printing machines with new and efficient ones rather than limit students to use printing machines, so as to solve the problem of paper jams. 问题：转述女生对倡议书里的倡议的态度和她持该态度的两个理由。

Task 4

【名词解释】 Advancing crediting in the field of child education: teachers can praise children somehow before they conduct some desirable behavior, and eventually children will return with some appropriate social behavior.

【教授举例】教授讲 a study: 第 1 次, researchers 把 some elementary kids 放在 a room, gave them some candies and observe them. Most kids threw candy wrappers on the floor. Few students threw wrappers into the trash bin. 第 2 次, 先 ask teachers praise kids as new children constantly. After 2 weeks of constant praise, researchers give out candies again. this time, most of the kids threw candy wrappers into the trash bin.

Task 5

【学生困难】女生正在图书馆学习, 忽然想起要去 a building which is on the other side of the campus 做 an oral presentation, unfortunately there is only 10 min left for her to get there. 但 it is pouring outside. 她没带伞.

【解决方案】有两个解决方案: 男生说出方案 1 to borrow the man's umbrella, 好处: 女生有伞可以 stay dry, 男生会一直待在图书馆里, 不需要伞了. 缺点: but the man has left his umbrella upstairs, so it will take a while to get the umbrella. 女生说等雨伞可能会 be late for her presentation. 女生自己说出方案 2, to run to the building without umbrella (用 bag cover note book, 保证 note book 不 wet) 但这样做, 虽然不会迟到, 但是她的 appearance 会 poor, 因为浑身, 书本可能全 get soaked. 这样去做 oral presentation 会很礼貌. (描述女生的困难, 男生的两个建议, 你的建议及理由.

Task 6

【讲课要点】 Some animals can use defensive behavior to fool or mislead predators, so predators lose interest to eat them and they can avoid being eaten by predator. 以 hog snake 为例. Behavior 1, 当 predator approaches, animals pretend to be bigger and more dangerous than they actually are, and let the predators think it is about to bite predators. In fact, they don't really want to bite since their mouths close when they move. As a result, the predators will be scared away. Behavior 2, pretend to be dead and hope be ignored by predator. They lie down to the ground, with belly up towards, mouth open and tongue hanging up to mislead predators. 让要吃活物的捕食者以为它死了, ignore it. after a few minutes, predators go away, 它 turn back to the right position to see if predators are gone. 题: 用要点例子, 解释动物欺骗捕食者的两种方法.

4

Task 1

What change would you recommend your community make to make your community a better place to live in? Explain why. Include reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 2

Some students prefer to review their course notes regularly, while others prefer to review their course notes just before exams. Which do you prefer and why? Include reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 3

【学校通知】学校计划委托校外行李寄存公司 private company 为学生提供 provide 暑假 during the summer vacation 行李 students' luggage 寄存服务 storage service (store students' stuff). 学生需付 small storage fee.

This storage just happened at the last day of the semester.

【学生态度】男生赞成此计划。理由 1、行李寄存公司可以给学生提供 larger storage room, 给 3 huge boxes. 目前, 学校只给每个学生 1 个箱子寄存行李, space is not enough. 他本人去年只好把一些行李寄 back home. 下学期开学再寄回来。这样做 is hard and expensive. 理由 2、行李寄存公司集中于学期 the last day 搬运行李, 更加 fast, quiet, 帮学生们节省出充裕时间 quietly 复习。目前, 学校把寄存行李的时间都安排在 final exams 之前, 楼道里大包小包地搬东西, 又 noisy 又挤, 影响学生复习。问题: 转述男生对这个计划的态度和他持该态度的两个理由。

Task 4

【名词解释】 Latent learning: Sometimes we can acquire knowledge and skills unconsciously. You will not be aware of latent learning until it arises up.

【教授举例】 教授举了一个例子。 You live in a town far from campus and you don't have a car. Your friend 和你是邻居。 Your friend has a car so he gives you a ride to school every day. On the way to school, you just chat with each other and seldom try to remember the streets to school. One day, your friend is sick and can not drive you to school, and you have to ride your own bike to school. You are very nervous because you think that you don't know the way to school, but soon, you find with surprise that you even know every street and corner on the way. You learn the way to school unconsciously.

Task 5

【学生困难】 女生想 move to a new apartment. Although she has many friends to help to move, she cannot use her car because her car is too small. 没有足够大量量的车搬运家具 large furniture.

【解决方案】 女生有两个方案: 女生自己说出方案 1, 借 her friend's truck. 朋友 Jim 也很爽快地答应借她了, 但她担心那车是 brand-new. She is afraid that she may make it scratched or dirty. 男生说出方案 2. rent a truck from a company, 但女生说租车 cost money, she plans to save money to pay for books in the next semester. 转述女生的困难、解决方案, 提出你的建议和理由。

Task 6

【讲课要点】 two types of channels of communication in businesses: Type 1, low richness channel: 适用于 convey simple information, which requires no explanation. For example, a manager can send an agenda of a meeting to his staffs with a quick E-mail, because the meeting is routine and simple, and employees will not have many questions about the agenda. Type 2, high richness channel: 适用于 convey complex information, which requires explanations. For example, an employer can use face to face communication, like a weekly staff meeting, to assign a new job to his employees because they will have a lot of questions to ask.

5

Task 1

Nowadays, Internet is available worldwide. What are some positive effects of Internet on modern people's life? Use specific details and examples to support your response?

Task 2

Some students prefer to go to universities or colleges in their hometowns. Other students prefer to go to universities or colleges in new cities or towns. Which do you prefer and why? Include details and examples in your explanation.

Task 3

【个人倡议】：有一学生写倡议书说学校应 create a psychology magazine for psychology students. 好处 1、可以鼓励更多心理系学生在该杂志上发表 papers, 展示研究成果。好处 2、新生可以以优秀论文为范文 model, 学习如何写好 papers.

【学生态度】：女生赞成此倡议。理由 1、心理系学生大都是要读研的。By publishing papers on the magazine, students can prepare well for graduate school application. 理由 2、心理系 new students 可以从中 learn how to organize papers and how to use relevant resources.

Task 4

【名词解释】: advertising image 广告形象。含义: companies use positive and funny images as logos to help people to memorize a product and boost sales.

【教授举例】: A Cookie Company called Big Bear Cookies used the image of a dancing big bear to attract people, especially children, because children like bears and they enjoy the fun from the big bear. Even though there is no relationship between bears and cookies because bears do not eat cookies, this character help was remembered in by people. Therefore, this product sold better than other competitors' did.

Task 5

【学生困难】: 女生着急回宿舍写 a sociology paper, 但她把宿舍门钥匙忘在了宿舍里了 her key is inside the dormitory. 宿舍管理员也不在, 她进不去宿舍 is stuck outside the dorm.

【解决方案】: 女生自己说出两个解决方案: 方案 1, 她可以到 library to read some material for her research, 但她发现 most of her relevant notes are in her dormitory. 方案 2, 她可以去找她的 roommate and get key from her roommate. 但 she is afraid to interrupt her roommate because her roommate is in the process of an orchestra rehearsal.

Task 6

【讲课要点】: During long distance travel, animals navigate themselves by two ways: 方法 1, by sight 光线:

例子: 美洲一 mallard ducks (内华达州绿头鸭) fly at night. They can distinguish different groups of stars. Stars help them to distinguish their flying way. 方法 2, by smell 气味: 例子: Salmons (大马哈鱼): Salmons track a unique scent released by soil or plants in the stream to 游回它们出生地 sites to lay eggs.

6

Task 1

Describe a leisure activity you often do in your spare time. Explain why you often do it. Please include reasons and examples to support your response.

Task 2

Some people think that college education should be free. Others don't think so. What is your opinion and why? Include details and examples in your explanation.

Task 3

【学校通知】 The Computer Center 计划降低 student assistant hiring requirement. Students of any major (not only computer science students) can serve in the center. 理由 1, the center is understaffed (人手不够). 理由 2, There are not enough job opportunities on campus. 能给学生提供在校园里做兼职的机会。

【学生态度】 女生反对此计划. 理由 1, She thinks that the center should not give the job opportunities to students whoever need them. Non-computer science majors might not be as professional as computer science majors and they couldn't help in solving some problems. 理由 2, There are many other part time jobs off campus with higher wages. 校外的很多公司常年招人。

Task 4

【名词解释】媒体影响儿童的行为 media effects. 儿童看电视时, 会根据行为的后果 the result 决定 to decide 是否 whether or not to 模仿 imitate 电视中人物的行为 behavior or activity. 如果后果是 reward, 就模仿; 如果后果是 punishment, 就不模仿。

【教授举例】举了一个实验证明上述原理。研究人员拍了两个片子 video. 两个片子 video 的开头一样: 都是讲一个小女孩一会儿在沙发 sofa 上玩, 一会儿爬家具 climb furniture, 然后她爸爸进来了。这两个片子的结尾不同: 在第一个片子 video 中, 他爸爸很生气, 骂了她 shouted at her. 在第二个片子 video 中, the father encouraged the girl as an active girl and took her to buy 冰淇淋 ice cream. 研究人员给一些孩子看了这两个不同结局的片子后把他们 put in two different waiting rooms with sofas and furniture. 研究人员在另一个房间观察他们。发现: 看了不同结尾的孩子表现不同: With different endings, kids who saw the happy ending 上窜下跳 jumped and climbed on furniture, 而 kids who saw the angry ending 什么都没做 stayed quiet.

Task 5

【学生困难】办报纸的成本 The cost of publishing the school newspaper 增加了 has been raised. Two of the school editors are discussing about how to maintain the cost.

【解决方案】男生建议: 1. 登更多广告 put on more advertisement for the local restaurants or any other 企业 businesses. The man says this would be more profitable but will also 增加工作量 put extra work on the editors who 已经很忙了 were already very busy, 找商家是很花时间的. 2. 收费 charge for the newspaper. 比如 25 cents per issue, but the woman thinks that students are used to read free newspaper and this may cause them to 停止阅读 stop reading the newspaper.

Task 6

【讲课要点】：教师 in the class 调动学生参与课堂活动 engage student 的两种方法：第一种是分组讨论 observable participation. 此法特点：老师可以看到学生的行为，老师可以把学生分组，并让他们一起讨论某个问题的解决方法。如果学生能够 physically engaged, 那么他们就能 mentally engaged. 例如：地理老师可以在地理课上把学生分组，并让他们讨论 name capital city. 第二种是提出问题让学生思考 hidden participation. 此法特点：老师看不到学生的行为，老师可以提一个问题让学生独立、安静地思考，通过回忆讲述其个人经历来思考。例如：地理老师可以让学生回忆自己去过美国哪些州的 capital city. 这时学生们能充分发挥想象力，而且还可以将课堂内容和个人的经历联系起来。

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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 2

Some people prefer to read or watch news everyday, others don't prefer to read or watch news regularly. Which way do you prefer and why? Include reasons and examples in your explanation.

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, she use lots of books when writing research paper, 每次就需要查 20 本书 so she needs many books at a time. 所以还是把书带回家写好。理由 2. 图书馆这样做明显是不 trust 学生, 她从不不会不按时还, 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 good care of the book they borrowed.

Task 4

【名词解释】: vertical migration (垂直迁移); 海洋动物 animals 垂直迁徙重复 move up and down in the ocean

有两个目的: 1、躲避天敌的威胁, 2、寻找食物。

【教授举例】: 教授举了 squid (乌贼, 鱿鱼) 的例子。晚上 when the sun sets, squid 浮到水面 the surface, invisible, 觅食 feed on tiny creatures. 太阳出来了, 乌贼躲到黑暗的水底 the bottom, 以躲避 predators (cause 白天光照强 illuminate the surface, 光照使得 squid 可见, 可能引来 predator attack, the darkness will protect them from the predators)。题目要求解释为什么海洋动物要垂直迁徙。

Task 5

【学生困难】: 女生想选一个知名的教授的 creative writing course, 报的人太多了, 教授要求每个人先写一篇自己写的 short sample story, 然后他自己录取合适的学生。女生没空写。

【解决方案】: 男生给了她两个解决方案: 方案 1、马上按要求 requirement 写一篇 short story。如果写 story 的话她已经有一些 ideas 了, 但是要花很多时间, 而且不擅长写 short story。女生还说太忙没时间, 得准备 4 天后的生物考试, 要写也只能草草写。方案 2、写一篇以前发表过的 poem 交上去。女生擅长写 poem。但是女生担心不符合老师的要求, 怕教授直接 reject。

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, 木柴烧完后火就灭了 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, 火就会天掉。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.

8

Task 1

Describe a special experience which has changed you positively. Explain how it changed you. Include reasons and details to support your response.

Task 2

Some people prefer to learn from events in the past, others prefer to learn from current events. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

Task 3

【professor's email】 一个教授给某班写了封 email, require students to submit her two questions about the reading material one day ahead on class discussion, 以备课上讨论。好处 1, 可以促使 students to finish the reading assignment better. 好处 2, can add class discussion to aim at students interest 针对学生感兴趣的部分 interesting part 增加课堂讨论。

【学生态度】 男生同意。理由 1, 这样 save 做阅读的时间来做讨论。Last time it took them a long time to finish a discussion. 理由 2, It is useful for students' finals, because they have interesting ideas ready. It would be easy to write paper. 问题: 转述男生对此计划的态度和理由。

Task 4

【名词解释】 evolution in action: plants can quickly adjust their behaviors to adapt to a newly changed environment in a short time.

【教授举例】教授举了 mint 的例子: Mint plants used to grow in grassy field and woods and grew tall and faster, later some house owners planted mint plants in their house yard. They cut the mint plants in their yard shorter. Quickly, all mint plants became short and grew side way, so they became flat and hardly to be cut. 问题: 用教授讲例子阐释 evolution in action 的定义。

Task 5

【学生困难】男生想 hold a party before the final exams to make students get away from books and relieve stress from final exams, but the invited band will not be available now because lead singer of the band is sick.

【解决方案】女生提出两个方案。方案 1, to play CDs in the party instead of waiting for the lead singer recovering, but 女生觉得 recorded music is not as exciting as live music. 方案 2, to postpone the party to one week before the final exam. 那时, some students might be busy at the test or some of them might go back home and miss the party. 描述男生遇到的困难和相应的两个建议, 你的建议及理由。

Task 6

【讲课要点】 Customers judge the quality of a product by two cues: 第一种, intrinsic cue, customers judge the quality of a product by its physical characteristics such as color, texture, sizes. For example, some stores ask customers to taste the juice. If the juice has a good taste, customers will think it has a good quality and buy it. 第二种, extrinsic cue, customers judge the quality of a product by its external package. For example, if the juice bottle is a good looking glass bottle with colorful package and a fancy label, customers will think it has a good quality and buy it.

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Task 1

Which type of movie you don't like to watch most? Action movies, romance movies and science-fiction movies.

Explain why you don't like this type of movies most. Use specific reasons and examples in your answer.

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, 学生没时间课间问老师问题 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。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, 对大多数学生 unfair, 教授平时都 have their regular office hours for students to ask questions, 学生可那时去拜访或 send email 问教授问题。

Task 4

【名词解释】：刺激区别 (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。

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