

TPO34 口语全套解析+参考答案

Table of Content

Task1	2
Task2	3
Task 3	3
Task4	5
Task5	7
Task6	9

Task1

Your university plans to open a café inside the campus library. Do you think this is a good idea? Explain why or why not.

答题思路

It's a good idea

- 1) good place to take a break and get refreshments
- 2) convenient to get coffee if I need a pick-me-up

Not a good idea ← eating in the library is not appropriate

- 1) it's disturbing for other students
- 2) it's messy, might stain the books and other paper materials

I think it's absolutely a great idea. ↵

First, it would be a great place to take a break from study, especially when exams are coming up. While getting refreshments, I could have some small talks with my friends in the study group. In this way, I wouldn't get a headache from staring at the computer screen for several hours in a row. ↵

Also, it would be really convenient to get coffee. Often times I would feel really sleepy and tired in the morning. At this point, it would be awesome if I could easily grab a latte in the library on my way to the self-study room. The minute I take a sip of my coffee, I'm completely picked up and ready to start a new study session. ↵

Task2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Private car should not be allowed in the city centers of large cities.

Use details and examples to explain your opinion.

答题思路

Agree

- 1) ease traffic congestion
- 2) reduce air pollution
- 3) increase safety

Disagree

- 1) Inconvenient under situations when people do need to drive
- 2) might cause traffic congestion in other areas of the city

Although some people might say that banning private cars in downtown area would be a great solution for busy traffic in big cities, I don't think it sounds so great because it would be really inconvenient under situations when people do need to drive. For example, if emergencies happen and we need to drive someone to the hospital, or if some day I'm almost late for work and don't have enough time to take public transportation. ↗

Also, when we're moving from place to place, it would be nearly impossible to take public transportation. Plus, completely banning private cars in downtown might cause traffic situations in other areas since people will have to choose alternative ways to reach their destinations. ↗

Task 3

Program to Provide Free Tutoring

The university has announced that starting with the fall semester, free tutoring will be available to all new students for their entire first year. The

academic dean, James Maxwell, commented, "The university is aware of the academic problems that many first-year students face when making the transition from high school to college." The new tutoring program, he said, is designed to assist first-year students who want or need additional support with their academic course work. The program will also be organized so that individual students can arrange to work with tutors majoring in their own chosen field of study.

听力原文

Now listen to two students discussing the article.

(man) Hey, did you read about this plan?

(woman) Yeah, and I think it's really a great idea.

(man) Why's that?

(woman) Well, a lot of new students really need this, I mean, it's not just about getting extra help with the course material, they'll probably also get information about things like taking notes or the best way to study for exams.

(man) Yeah, I barely even knew how to do those things when I first came here.

(woman) Neither did I. So these are things most students wind up having to learn on their own at first. That's why so many of them have a hard time.

(man) And it's probably good that they can work with somebody who has the same interests.

(woman) Right, that will be a real advantage: to get information about the classes you're gonna need to take from somebody who's already taken those classes. And they could recommend professors and tell you who the best advisers in the department are, things like that.

(man) I see what you mean, so new students could get access to information about the program from another student's point of view.

(woman) Exactly!

题目分析

提议：给新生提供免费课程辅导服务

1. 帮助新生学习新课程；
2. 新生有机会和该专业的学长学姐接触对话：女
同意

1. 新生确实需要这项服务，因为他们从中不仅可以学到关于课程的内容，还可以学习记笔记、应付考试的方法；
2. 新生有机会和已经学过这门课的人接触，从而得到关于好老师的信息，并且可以了解其他人对课程的看法

↵
The school is planning to provide free tutoring services for freshmen. First, they think that this would assist first year students with their academic course work. Also, students would have the chance to work with tutors from their own major, which would be beneficial. ↵

↵
In this conversation, the woman thinks this is a great plan. First, she thinks that new college students really need tutors. They not only could get some help regarding their courses, but also learn how to take notes and how to deal with exams, which are hard to manage on their own. ↵

↵
The other thing is, new students would have the chance to get information from someone who has already taken these classes, and this person could probably even recommend professors. In this way, new students could get information about a certain course from another person's point of view, which would be really helpful for their academic study. ↵

Task4

The Familiarity Principle

People tend to develop a preference for this they have previously encountered, things they are familiar with. Social psychologists refer to this tendency as the familiarity principle. Given a choice between two similar items, one they have experienced before and another that is new,

most people will choose the familiar item. This principle operates even when people are not conscious of their previous experience with an item. Once people have been exposed to an item – even if they do not recall having been exposed to it – they will tend to prefer that item over other items to which they have not been previously exposed.

听力原文

Now listen to part of a lecture on this topic in a Psychology class.

Some researchers did an experiment related to this. What they did was they assembled a group of subjects, a group of students, and they showed these students a series of geometrical shapes. These were very distinctive shapes, a little unusual, not the kind of shapes students often see. But they only showed the students the shapes for a very short period of time, about a second. They also lowered the light in the room to make it even more difficult for the students to see the shapes. So the shapes were there for a split second in dim light and then they were gone.

In the next step of the experiment, the researchers again showed the students some shapes, but this time they gave the students a longer time to look at them. And this time they showed the images in pairs, two at a time. In each pair, one shape was a shape the students had already seen for just a split second in dim light. And the other was some other shape that hadn't been shown to them before. After presenting each pair, the researchers asked the students to say which of the two shapes they liked better.

Most of the time, the students preferred the shape they'd already seen earlier in the experiment. Now, if you asked them if they'd already seen that shape, they probably wouldn't know for sure. But that didn't matter. They still tended to prefer the shapes they'd already seen.

题目分析阅读

- ✓ The familiarity principle: 人们会更偏向他们已经见过的东西，即使他们并没有意识自己以前见过这个东西。听力
- ✓ 一组学生在昏暗灯光下看到一个形状
- ✓ 只能看不到一秒的时间
- ✓ 形状被拿走
- ✓ 之后看到两个形状
- ✓ 其中一个是他们之前看过的、另一个是没看过的
- ✓ 让他们选更喜欢哪个形状
- ✓ 大家都选第一个
- ✓ 即使他们可能并没有印象自己最初看过这个形状

↵
Familiarity principle is a tendency that people have a preference for what they have previously encountered, even if they' re not conscious of their previous exposure to this item.↵

Just like the experiment in the lecture. A group of students are shown some distinctive shapes under dim light for less than a second, then the shapes are gone. In the next part of the experiment, each student is shown a pair of shapes. One shape is the one they have seen before while the other is a new shape. Then they are asked to pick a shape they liked better, and all of them preferred the one they' ve seen before, even if they' re not aware of the fact that they' ve been exposed to this shape earlier. ↵

Task5

听力原文

Listen to a conversation between two students.

(woman) Hey, Mike, how's it going?

(man) OK

(woman) Something's the matter?

(man) Well, sort of, I'm taking this French class (woman)
OK?

(man) And one of the class requirements is a weekend trip to Canada to Montreal which is in the French-speaking part of Canada. It's only like five hours from here. So the next weekend the whole class's going on a bus. We're supposed to practice French, you know, talk to people and we're going to a play.

(woman) Sounds like fun.

(man) Yeah, I'd love to go.

(woman) But?

(man) Well, we'll be crossing an international border so in order to go you need a passport. The professor told us a while ago to be sure to get a passport but I completely forgot to apply for one.

(woman) What are you gonna do?

(man) Well, I talked to my professor and she said I could fulfill the requirement a different way if I want. Instead of going on the trip, I could stay here and write a short paper about Montreal.

(woman) In French?

(man) Yeah, I'd have to do a little research and write about three pages. Talk about Montreal, its history or whatever, in French. It wouldn't be too hard.

(woman) But then you'd miss out on a great trip to Montreal.

(man) I know.

(woman) Well, you know there's another option. You can probably still get a passport in time if you go directly to US Passport Office and pay extra. Then you could go.

(man) Yeah, actually, I looked into that. I can still get a passport in time, but to get it at the last minute is expensive, like, 150 dollars. And I don't know if I want to spend that much.

(woman) That is a lot of money.

题目分析

问题：男生下周末要去 Montreal，因为这是一门课的要求；但是他没办护照，现在时间来不及了。解决方案 1：用另一种方式完成课程要求—用法语写一篇 3 页长的 paper

评论：错过这个 trip 解决方案 2：

多付一些钱加急办护照

评论：可行，但是太贵，要\$150，不想花这么多钱

The man's problem is that he is supposed to attend a field trip to Montreal next weekend, but he forgot to apply for a passport in order to cross the international border. Now he doesn't have enough time to do this. ↵

There are two solutions. First, he could fulfill the class requirement by writing a 3-page paper in French talking about Montreal. Or he could apply for a passport now, pay some extra money, and get the passport sooner. ↵

I would recommend the second solution. This is because if he chooses to write a paper, although it's not that hard, he would miss this great trip to Montreal, and I'm pretty sure he would be really disappointed when other students get to talk about the trip after they come back. As for the second solution, even if he needs to pay some extra money, he could probably be able to compensate the cost by doing a part-time job. Plus, I'm sure he would need his passport if he wants to travel abroad in the future. ↵

Task6

听力原文

Listen to part of a lecture in a Biology class.

So, OK, we've been talking about frogs, and like all amphibians, frog has thin skin, which means they lose moisture through their skin easily. Now, typically, we think of frogs as living in wet environments. But for frogs who live in dry places, with desert-like conditions, this can be a problem. Frogs have been able to survive in such areas by having different physical features, special dry-climate features that help them maintain an adequate level of moisture in their cells and avoid drying out.

Some frogs do this by preventing water loss through their skin. By creating a sort of covering over their skin, they greatly reduce their skin's

exposure to the dry air. The covering acts like a barrier that locks in moisture. For example, some frogs secrete a substance through their skin, a fatty substance that they rub off over their skin using their hands and feet, which creates a waxy layer all around their bodies that's almost completely water-tight.

Other frogs maintain an adequate level of moisture through a different physical feature, one that allows them to store water inside their bodies for later use. A specially modified internal organ inside their bodies enables them to have a high water-storage capacity. So the frogs are able to absorb and store moisture during wet rainy times which they can rely on to get through dry periods. The aptly named water-holding frog, for example, has a bladder that is highly elastic and stretchable. When it does rain, the frog absorbs water through its skin and its bladder stretches to hold this extra water. The water is then slowly released from the special bladder into the frog's internal tissues until the next rain which might not be for several months.

题目分析

生存在干燥环境的青蛙有两种机制可以帮他们在这种环境下存活 1) 产生一层覆盖物盖在身体表面，防止水分流失 青蛙分泌一种脂类物质，然后涂抹在自己全身，在身体表面形成一层像蜡一样的涂层，可以防止水分蒸发

2) 在体内储存水分

一种 Water-holding Frog 的膀胱伸展性很好。下雨的时候可以把水分储存起来，干燥的时候慢慢释放到身体中，保持湿润。

There are two dry-climate features for frogs to survive in dry environment. ↵

↵

First, they could create a covering on their body to prevent water loss. For example, a frog could secrete a fatty substance, then they rub this substance across their bodies to create a waxy layer. In this way, they could lock in moisture. ↵

↵

Also, frogs could store water in the organs inside their bodies during rainy days, then use this water when the weather is dry. For example, water-holding frog has a super stretchy bladder. On rainy days, they would absorb water, and store it in the bladder. Then when it' s dry, the water in the bladder is released to moisturize other tissues in their bodies. This mechanism could help them survive for months in dry environment. ↵