

## 汇总版说明

**发布时间：**每期的汇总版在考完上一场的当天晚上发布，周考前增发补充文件

**加试部分：**现在阅读不考经典加试了，所以里面没有阅读经典加试文件，只有听力经典加试

**阅读听力：**命中率太低，这个是靠看的多了有可能碰上一两道，如果时间只够看少量题的话建议就不要看了，作用不大

**口语写作：**五星级题目必须看，口语比写作命中率稍高一点。现在的写作很大程度上是靠题量取胜的。

**口语写作顺序：**看完前一项再看后一项：《五星级口语第一级》《五星级口语第二级》《五星级独立写作+综合写作》《四星级独立写作+综合写作》《五星级口语第三级+三星级独立写作+综合写作》【口语三星四星已转入不需要看的文件里】

汇总版的题目比较多，因为要保证每个老师的所有题都不少，只要一个老师没删题我们就需要继续把他整理进汇总版，没有办法再压缩题量了，里面只有四星级口语第一套是我们自己添加的，可以不看，其他所有题目都能在老师的官方版机经里找到原题。

嫌题量大的实在没有办法，机经不是我们编写的，我们只是整理。上半年那样只有二三套口语小范围的情况很长一段时期内都不会出现了

**建议：**小范围只看【上一场考完当天出的汇总版，考前增发的汇总版小范围补充】就行了。同一星级层次内所有题重要性相同，不分先后。

## 418 汇总版小范围综合写作

### 509-530 临时版

考完一场更新一次，不出意外每次变动在 10%以内

1. 汇总版小范围集合了所有老师的小范围按重要性排序，不同老师的版本题目描述不同
2. 机经仅为一种预测，尽可能做到准确，但并不保证完全命中，请各位考生实力为先。
3. 2014 下半年 ETS 出题规律有变，小范围题量增加，

小范围分为三级重点，并不是单纯各个老师重复次数多就越重要，还要考虑是新增题目还是往期存留题目，所以有些只出现一次题目却是五星级题。

## 五星级

1

reading: 罗马第九兵团消失之谜

(1) Scotland 第九兵团被派去镇压苏格兰的暴乱，被苏格兰的叛军消灭了

(2) Netherland 荷兰的一个 Roman fort 的房顶上发现有罗马第九兵团标记的 tile，证明第九兵团在荷兰生活过。

(3) Judea 犹太有 revolt，罗马帝国派不列颠总督带第九兵团前往镇压，士兵们路上得病死了或者是被叛军击溃了。

listening:

(1) 大规模战争才能成建制地消灭一个兵团，而没有迹象显示当时苏格兰和罗马之间爆发过大规模的战争，比如在苏格兰没有找到属于第九兵团的武器装备。

(2) tile 可能是由其他人从不列颠带到荷兰的。另外 tile 需要一种 XX 工具才能制造，而堡垒附近没有发现这种工具。

(3) 不列颠在帝国西边，犹太在帝国东边，长途运送士兵和补给品去镇压暴乱耗时太久，而犹太当地就有士兵可以徵调。

The topic debated is regarding the disappearance of the Ninth Legion and the stand in the reading and listening is different.

To begin with, the writer thinks that this legion was destroyed in the battle in Scotland. Nevertheless, in order to destroy one of the best legions in Rome, there must have many signs for this massive battle, yet there was none, nor were the weapons discovered that belongs to the Ninth Region. Some similar fortresses were found, yet they did not mean much.

In the second place, from the listening, some special tiles were discovered in the fortress related to the Ninth Region; however, the special stamped tiles can be brought to Scotland from other places because the tile making tool was not found and there were no kilns located nearby. On the other hand, from the writer, such stamped tiles found were the evidence of Ninth Legion when they left the stationed fortress.

Lastly, the legion was said to be wiped out on the way to quell the rebels in Judea. Soldiers were sick or dead or even when they arrived at the battle field, they could be easily destroyed. However, from the listening, Judea is situated in the east of Rome and it is not a sensible decision to dispatch the Ninth Region to suppress the revolt since it is too far away. Besides, there were soldiers stationed in Judea. The Rome Empire can just send the soldiers directly from that region.

To sum up, the listening content and the reading passage are different on how the legendary Ninth legion was disappeared.

## 2.

阅读：建造 wind turbines 会 kill bat，阻碍 bat 迁徙导致 bats 数量的减少，三种措施

- (1) 让科学家研究 bat 的迁徙路线，建造 WT 的时候远离这个路线
- (2) 夜间关停 WT 同时 bat 迁徙基本是在夜裡
- (3) 用雷达影响 bat 改变 bat 飞行路线

听力：教授三个都不同意

- (1) bat 沿山脊飞山脊是风力最强的地方也是 WT 应该建的地方；而蝙蝠不经过的平缓地带风速太低，没法发电，故此方法不实际。
- (2) bat 白天睡觉，它们睡觉喜欢在高的树上或者其他高的东西上，夜间关停的 WT 就会成为它们的首选，白天 WT 启动还是会造成伤害。
- (3) 雷达会毁坏蝙蝠的 reproduction organs，影响 bat 生殖繁衍，直接就导致 bat 减少

This topic debated in both the reading and listening content is about how to stop bats being killed by the wind turbines. The stand to support the settlement of this phenomenon is different.

To begin with, from the author, scientists can try to find out the flight paths of bats and build the wind turbines out of this route. However, Wind turbines need to be built on higher land, such as by the cliff or on the side of sloping hill where wind power can mostly be utilized due to strong air currents. Additionally, bats do not fly around the lowland or places where the air flow is weak. The highland places are good places for them to prey and fly around.

Secondly, bats are active in the night time, so wind turbines can be shut down in the night time and bats will not be killed. Likewise, this is opposing to the listening content that bats might take rests in the wind turbine in the night time instead since they like to rest on the tall trees or higher areas. When the wind turbines operate the next day, bats can be killed as well.

Thirdly, from the listening, radar system is harmful to bats in reproduction organs and behavior as well as to other mammals. In other words, using radar to change the flight path of bats will affect their ability to give birth to bats. The reading however indicates that radar can be used to stop bats flying toward the range of wind turbines and thus reduce the killing accident. Hence, from the above points, the reading and the listening contents on the issue is conflicting.

## 3

the hohokam 人类的灭绝原因

阅读：

- (1) 其灌溉系统含有 alkaline water，土地遂不孕不育；
- (2) 因为 hohokam 砍伐一种树砍太多，而这种 tree 是很多动物依赖生存的，所以森林里面的物种消失，而这些动物呢又是人依赖生存的 meat，于是人类没东西吃；
- (3) 受到外来者 (navajo groups) 入侵所以灭亡，有找到 fence 可以证明。

听力：

(1) the hohokam 有休耕的概念，加上雨水冲刷，所以土地应该可以在几年后变得肥沃；再说在那以前 1000 年他们一直用得好好的，咋就一下没了？

(2) 这种树生长很快，只用木材来生火和盖房子的古人是用不完的。

(3) 缺乏明确证据，有工事不等于有战争，也许只是预防而已；再说没有其他关于战争的遗迹留下。

The reading proposes three explanations as to why the Hohokan culture disappeared suddenly in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, while the professor refutes these explanations.

First of all, the reading argues that the local irrigation system is to be blamed. The water that Hohokan people used to irrigate their crops contained a lot of alkaline, which would form salt deposit, making the soil infertile and unfit to grow food. However, the professor says that the Hohokan people were able to manage the salt deposit because they would let the field rest for a few growing seasons after planting crops for one season. When the fields were resting, the falling rain would wash the salt away.

Second, the reading argues that the local people had cut down too many trees, which was the natural habitat and food sources of many birds and animals. With these birds and animals gone, the local people had no food sources. The professor refutes this point by saying that the mesquite tree could grow and reproduce very quickly. It is impossible for them to cut down all the trees for them to be replaced by new growth.

Thirdly, the reading says that based on the hill top fortification, the Hohokan people may have gone into conflict with invading new comers. The professor casts doubt on this point by saying that the very existence of hilltop fortification indicates that Hohokan people are fully prepared for invasions. What's more, if there were indeed occupation, there would have been evidence such as remains of weapons, burnt dwellings, but they are not found where Hohokan people once lived.

#### 4. 20070707CN

Reading 里說 Biopolymer 的袋子比一般的塑料袋好，不產生垃圾，廉价、环保、容易保存食物；Lecture 里說不廉价，不环保，因为这种東西用农作物制成，所以费钱，而且農作物生長要用化肥和杀虫剂，所以污染，不環保。另外还说到，这种东西不 durable，容易拉坏，不方便。

#### 5 【康老师，J2】

阅读：文章讲了三个關於在五大湖区建电站的好处

- (1) 提供就业岗位
- (2) 淡水无腐蚀
- (3) 有较好的技术防止漏油

听力

- (1) 虽然提供了，但是為了把建电站的钱弄回来，电费也贵了。
- (2) 虽然没腐蚀，但更容易结冰，成本也没降。
- (3) 如果漏油，则水质污染严重。

The topic debated is about whether or not setting up a hydroelectric-power plant around The Great Lakes is a sound suggestion for people living around to make better use of water resource; the

speaker and the author hold a different perspective on it.

The first reason from the writing is regarding building up a hydroelectric-power plant in the Great Lakes will increase the employment rate since this is a big construction and machine to operate. However, from the listening, the speaker thinks that for the plant's investors, they all want their money recovered soon, so they will not hire many people spending too much money on labor cost. In addition, for a swift way of getting their money back, so the electricity price will be high.

Secondly, from the speaker, the fresh water is ideal for building up the hydroelectric-power plant for sure because fresh water is not as highly corrosive as the salty water. Nevertheless, fresh water gets frozen easily; in the lake area, the winter is severe and long, so the cost will not be brought down as the reading says. Additionally, in the period of winter time in Five Lakes, it is long so the cost of power generation could be increased as well due to the short working period.

However, from the speaker, new technology is great, yet it does not guarantee a full stop of oil leakage. In addition, if the oil leakage does happen, the influence will be way serious. Thus, it is indeed not a sagacious idea to establish a hydroelectric-power plant near the Great Lakes. Once it happens, the leakage will disperse very rapidly and cause very serious pollution to the waters and the important habitat for animal, plants and fish.

For the above reasons in details, the reading and the listening content about this issue are contradictory. Last but not least, from the reading, we are now able to use the latest technology to prevent oil leakage of hydroelectric-power plant, which is a deadly problem.

## 6

Harappan civilization decline 的三个原因

第一个阅读认为有外敌入侵；听力说不可能有那么 large scale 的

第二个阅读说是天气变化忽然特冷特干燥导致农作物没法正常生长了；听力说在同一时期还有另外俩 Civilization 他们都有办法供给他们自己的食物所以 H 不会有这么大的 Decline  
第二个原因阅读提到因为季风受到 climate change 影响，所以农作物减产，造成文化灭绝，然后教师说，同时期的埃及同样也受 climate change 影响，但没事!!

第三个阅读是说有传染病蔓延通过水传染的；听力裡的女人说 H 的人都是很好的工程师他们在设计的是时候肯定会注意一个叫 C 的问题不会导致疾病大规模传播

第三个理由我怎么听到他们的水利工程系统很棒，所以在处理 drinking water 时会很小心，所以不会被传染

The reading passage puts forward three hypotheses to explain the decline of the Harappan civilization. However, the lecturer challenges these hypotheses and uses evidence to prove that all

of them are based on flawed speculations.

The first hypothesis is that the decline of Harappan civilization was caused by invasion from a nomadic tribe. However, the lecture argues that the Harappan culture covered a huge expanse of territory, so even if the nomad people invaded Harappan land, such invasion was confined to a small number of Harappan cities only, so it's unlikely to have led to the total destruction of the Harappan culture.

The second hypothesis is that climate change had led to the collapse of Harappan agriculture. With no food available, the Harappan people had to abandon their home. Reasonable as it may sound, there are flaws in this argument too, because, as the lecture indicates, the Egyptian civilization, a contemporary of the Harappan civilization, was able to make adjustment to its agriculture and managed to cope with the same inhospitable climate changes. There is no reason why the Harappan people could not have also adapted successfully to climate change.

The third hypothesis puts the blame on water contamination, suspecting that a water-borne disease had forced the Harappan people to migrate to other locations, leading to the decline of the entire civilization. This theory is not valid according to the lecture. The professor explains that Harappan people were excellent engineers who had created advanced canal systems that should be capable of preventing the transmission of disease through water.

#### 7 【康老师, J2】20130322NA

讨论牙医用来 repair 牙齿的一种物质: mercury。阅读说应该被禁止。

第一影响健康。裡面有种物质吸收后会影响 central nerve system 带来一系列病。

第二环境问题。诊所里用完后衝走进入江河湖海, 会造成环境污染威胁 wildlife。

第三可以代替的材料。有很多材料可以代替她, 像陶瓷, 金甚麽的。

听力说 第一它只有很少的量被人体吸收。不会带来甚麽大问题。有些人有问题是他们过敏, 然后这种过敏的比例很小。

第二有一种 device, S 开头的, (屏幕会显示。)可以 collect 这些 solids 所以不会带来这些问题。

第三这种材料持续时间长效果好, 其他材料不能代替。像金。太贵了。

From the reading material, it has listed three reasons not to use amalgam as material to make dentures. However, the professor in the lecture puts forward different evidence to argue against the validity of those reasons.

To begin with, although it is widely known that amalgam is toxic due to traces of mercury, yet the quantity we apply in molding a denture is not so much as to cause detrimental effect on human beings, but only a small number of patients allergic to mercury which is very rare. However, the reading says the ingredients amalgam fillings used hurts human beings in nerves related function.

Secondly, amalgam did contaminate environment. However, in the light of the mandatory adaptation of separation technology, this defect has been thus eliminated. All the amalgam will be filtered out through this process, regulating clinical or laboratory tests demanding 95-99%

separating efficiency. With such technology and law enforcement, there will be no environment concerns over such material issue, which is contrary to the reading that indicates it is harmful to our environment and the wildlife as a whole. Finally, amalgam fillings are still considered the best material for dental fillings. All the possible substitutes for amalgam are either not efficient or costly. It is thus not practical at all to actually use those replacements, such as gold or silver. Besides those composite materials does not last long and it stains easily. Yet, the author thinks that there are many alternative materials for this harmful amalgam filling. Weixin: tfxxxwx

In a nutshell, all the points stated in reading materials have been proved unsubstantiated by the lecturer in listening material. Amalgam is suitable to be the material for denture and this view is contradictory to the reading passage.

#### 8 【康老师 27,J2 1】121110CN 101212CN

阅读：讲要 meet the demand of energy。一个国家应该采用核能发电，但是有些批评者反对。

(1) safety, 说如果 core overheat 的话会辐射外泄造成对环境生态及人类的危害；

(2) cost, 说核能发电厂一间大约要 2~5 billion, 比起其他的发电厂贵, 举例子说了 oil 和 coal;

(3) 有 other technology, 比如风力发电;

听力：女教授反驳了。

(1) 就新技术 pebble bed reactor, 可以控温, 当热量超出 regular 时会 slow work, 以保持 normal temperature, 不会有危险;

(2) 虽然核能电厂造价比较贵, 但铀比较便宜, 相较之下煤或石油发电虽然发电厂便宜但是燃料贵, 不见得比较省;

(3) 风力发电不稳定, 换句话说 not reliable, 因此需要其他的发电厂当 backup, 所以还不如用 nuclear 呢。



The topic is about whether or not the nuclear power is a better power source among other alternatives. The reading and listening material hold a different viewpoints toward this debated issue.

To begin with, the reading indicates that the overheating of the nuclear reactor will release radioactivity in leakage that does great harm to not just human beings, but the whole environment. However, the speaker refutes and says that with the advanced technology-- Pebble Bed Reactor--, the problem can be solved. When the reactor is about to overheat, it will automatically be slowed down in speed and the heating problem can be tackled.

In the second place, speaker says that nuclear power is not expensive based on the long term perspective. However, the author claims that the cost of building the unclear plant is way too much and oil or coal plant is the better choice. For this point, the listening indicates that the construction of unclear plant is indeed more expensive, yet the fuel, Uranium, is very cheap in comparison of the fuel to the oil or coal plant. For the long run, unclear plants are a better choice to this energy generation issue.

Thirdly, wind power seems a great alternative energy since it is renewable. Nevertheless, the speaker indicates that wind power generated from wind turbine is from our nature and thus is not reliable and stable. Usually, countries using such power all have a backup power plant, which is way too troublesome. Nuclear reactors can generate a steady amount of power without any limitations. Thus, viewed from the above reasons, the reading and the listening are opposing to each other in the issue of unclear plants.

## 9 【J2 2】20121110CN

某地区下了 2 个月的 red rain, 三个原因, 1 volcanic eruption, 2 meteoric explosive, 3 spores of lichens, 教授说第一种可能造成 red rain, 但不太可能会造成这么长时间的 red rain, 而且雨水成分中没有火山喷出物, 第二种情况也不会造成那么大的 clouds, 而且 clouds 会飘走, 若发生了 explosion, 下雨应该是在另一个地方; 第三种情况, lichens 住在地面, 只能影响到 ground-level 的 air, 若要形成 red rain, 需要很多很多的 lichens, 可是市民没有看到这种现象。

## 10 阅读: natural gas 的缺点

- (1) 不够干净, 会排放温室气体
- (2) 会有大量的废水

(3) 噪音和光影响小区

听力：反驳。

(1) 现在风 太阳能并不能很好的利用，并且天然气也并没有产生那么多温室气体，最起码比煤少多了

(2) 采天然气产生大量的废水已经有了处理办法，可以排到很深的地下，这样就不会污染饮用水

(3) 关于噪音和光污染，其实天然气产业带来了更多的好处，比如增加就业。增加税收、促进小区发展。

**This article talks about whether or not the extraction of natural gas can be reduced since it is controversial for either bringing more benefits to human beings or leading to more disasters, the speaker and the author hold a different perspective toward this issue.**

To begin with, the reading says that the natural gas is not a clean energy because it releases greenhouse gases and we should develop cleaner energy instead. Yet, from the speaker, due to the utilization of energy in our modern society, those cleaner energies, such as wind power or solar power has difficulty satisfying the needs; additionally, the greenhouse gases emitted from the natural gas is only half as much as that released by burning coal.

Secondly, from the speaker, modern technology can transported wastewater into a much deeper ground that is separated from the aquifer. In other words, the protection of the clean water source is solid.

However, the writer indicates, the process of exploiting natural gas can release toxic wastewater that can contaminate clean water source. From the listening, it is indeed true, yet the technology is revolutionized and the distance between the wastewater and the clean water source is set afar. So it is perfectly fine.

Thirdly, the writing says that during the extraction of the natural gas, it causes negative impacts, such as noise and light, to the neighboring communities, which is indeed an unpleasant feeling and living environment. However, from the speaker, the advantages are far more than the disadvantages, for the development of the natural gas brings government revenues from the natural gas constructing site, increases job opportunities. In addition, it also promotes the improvement of the local communities since the companies always contribute to the local community for better environment. Thus, the local people will not be unpleasant and support the development instead. From the points above, the listening content is opposing to the reading material on the development of the natural gas.

11

文章说推行新型灯泡(cfl)替换老灯泡的政策不好.给了3点理由:

1) 太贵. 2) 有污染. 3) 光对眼睛不好。

教授反驳:

1) 虽然贵但是耐用,算总成本还是 cfl 灯便宜

2) 用旧灯泡发电需要用煤和水银,会造成更多污染

3) 老的 cfl 灯有问题,但是新的 cfl 灯已经 phosphor 混合了.所以光不单调了,对眼睛好了.

12.

the american burying beetle population decline

文章有三个原因，

第一个是 farmer 用杀虫药

第二个是人们开发土地破坏了这种 beetle 的栖息地，

第三个原因是另一种动物和它争食

教授反驳

1.farmer 用杀虫药用之前就减少了

2.其他类似栖息地的 beetle 怎麼都没少呢

3.这种 american burying beetle 有发达的嗅觉系统，可以发现很远地方的食物，而且他们把得到的食物藏到地下，而且还会散发化学物质防止食物气味散发出来被其他动物发现

The topic is about how the beetle—American burying beetles—goes extinct in a wide scale. The reading and listening points of view are different in perspectives to it.

To begin with, from the reading, it says that poisonous pesticide, such as DDT made a large-scale wipeout in the beetle along with other creatures that are food to American burying beetles. From the listening, however, prior to the usage of DDT, there were unknown reasons of beetle loss already. In addition, DDT has been used in several parts of the US, especially in the Middle West, for more than twenty years, and it did not bring any extinction to other similar beetles and why only such kind of American burying beetles? Thus, there is no direct correlation linked between this pesticide and the beetle extinction.

Secondly, due to the reading material, the fragmentation of habitat led to the extinction of the beetles. However, other similar beetles and creatures were also encountering such fragmentation of habitat by human behavior. They are also living in the same nature, yet they were still stable in numbers. In other words, such human interruption as fragmentation of habitat is not the cause. There is no reason to just single out American burying beetles and wipe them out.

Thirdly, the olfactory sensitivity of American burying beetles is superior that it can smell the food as far as two miles away. However, the author indicates that other scavengers took prevalence over them in locating food better, leading to the scanty of food source. This may be somewhat true, however there is another advantage for this special beetle—chemical weapon—, which means it will secrete a strong odor that can prevent other scavengers from "stealing" it. Such strong acidity makes American burying beetles feed on their food exclusively.

From the above mentioned points, extinction of the beetles is not that simple as what the author puts forward. Thus, the content of the two sources is opposing.

13

IF (iron fertilization)

为了减低全球气候变化，吸收更多的二氧化碳，有一个办法是 IF (iron fertilization)，将更多 iron 倒入海中帮助一种 phytoplankton 生长，吸收更多的二氧化碳，从而减缓全球变暖。The passage disagrees with this way

for three reasons. (1) 实验证明 IF 方式并不 effective。

(2) 过多的 iron 导致过多的 phytoplankton，造成 ocean toxin，对环境也不利。

(3) 对 ecological system in the ocean 会造成不好的影响。教授反对：

(1) 实验持续的时间太短，一般只有一个月，也许在第二、三个月的效果就会飞速增长。

(2) 如果某个 area 的 phytoplankton 太多了，我们就停止这种方法，phytoplankton 就会因为养分不足而死

亡，不会有 什么负面影响。

(3) 尽管会对生态造成影响，但是我们必须 take the risk，因为全球变暖造成的影响会更加恶劣。

The lecture rejects views presented in the reading passage regarding the effectiveness of iron fertilization. Contrary to what the reading says, the lecturer argues that iron fertilization is a promising solution to global warming.

First, the reading criticizes that iron fertilization is an ineffective solution because experiments show that only a small amount of carbon dioxide can be absorbed. Yet the lecturer rejects this criticism, arguing that experiments last too short (only a month) for the effect of iron fertilization to be visible. Increased CO<sub>2</sub> absorption would only be significant in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> month.

Second, the reading warns us that toxic chemicals released in the process of iron fertilization will harm local fishery as well as humans who eat contaminated fish. However, the lecturer argues that contamination is limited within certain areas only. By practicing iron fertilization in isolated areas away from the fish population would help to reduce such risk.

Finally, regarding the reading's worry that iron fertilization may cause unpredictable damage to a region's marine eco-system, the lecturer argues that such risk is worth taking because iron fertilization address a more important issue – global warming, which causes a much higher level of risk to the ocean environment across the entire globe. So iron fertilization is completely justifiable.



14

阅读部分：关于 the shape of the head of hammer-shaped sharks. 是说有像锤子一样头的鲨鱼，

重点说这个鲨鱼头的奇特造型有 3 个方面的作用

【1】the improved turning speed, 说这种造型的头能让鲨鱼转身更快

【2】the sensitivity to electricity field, 说这种造型的头让鲨鱼对电磁场的敏感度更高

【3】用作 weapon 对抗 prey, 说这种造型的头能被用来做武器

听力部分：

教授反驳了阅读观点，从 3 个方面如下：

【1】教授说这种鲨鱼，hammer-shaped sharks 的确转身速度很快，但是是来自于其他的原因，比如 bones 和 joints 的结构。并且他说，以前人们得出阅读中结论的那个实验里面，都是 younger 鲨鱼，所以可能是因为鲨鱼年轻更有活力，转身速度才快。

【2】教授说人们做了个实验，发现所有的鲨鱼对电磁场敏感度差不多都是一样的，能够在距离目标 30centimeter 的地方探测刀

【3】这种头不能用来做武器，因为它离鲨鱼的眼睛太近了，容易给眼睛带来伤害，甚至导致眼睛变成盲的，就算能做武器，也没有证据被发现来证明说鲨鱼用头做武器是一种 regular 的行为

The hammerhead sharks are named after their unusual and distinctive heads, which are shaped like a hammer. There are debates over why hammerhead sharks have such weirdly shaped heads.

The reading passage proposes three hypotheses while the lecturer rejects each of them.

The first hypothesis is that the hammerhead could increase the shark's turning speed, as is shown in an experiment. However, the lecturer argues that the increased turning speed may be the result of other factors such as the shark's vertebrate bones and joints. Furthermore, the lecturer points out that in the experiment mentioned in the reading, the hammerhead sharks were mostly young sharks, so the increased speed might simply be due to young shark's natural flexibility.

Second, the reading states that the hammerhead could improve the shark's sensitivity to electromagnetic field, so it could better locate prey. The lecturer offers his counter-argument to this hypothesis. He(he) cites an experiment involving different species of sharks in a pool with electromagnetic field. It is found that the hammerhead and other species of sharks appear to show the same sensitivity. They detect their prey electromagnetically when they are about 30 centimeters away.

The third hypothesis, proposed by the reading, is that the hammerhead may be used as a weapon to overwhelm the shark's prey. This is also refuted by the professor, who argues that this is highly unlikely because the hammerhead shark's eyes are positioned on the sides of its head, so they can be easily damaged if the head were used as a weapon. Even if the head can be used as a weapon, the professor argues, there is no evidence showing that this is a regular behavior.

15

【J2】

背景是一些高中要求学生们每周做两个小时的志愿者。1 Paragraph 里面说，这样是没有用

的，因為：1 学生们可以取巧，在自己的家长或者祖父母那裡乾活然后作為汇报，只有自己汇报没有其他东西来证明；2 会让学生们以后远离志愿者，因為现在是学校要求，他们為了获得回报採取这麼做，这让他们觉得做志愿者本身也是意见要有回报，要被要求才能够去做的事情，所以以后就不会喜欢真正无偿的志愿者了；3 学校的要求是破坏学生的权利(violate students' right)，学校没有权利强迫学生们去这样做，非法。

Lecture 说，paragraph 裡面说的是没有道理的，因為：1 学生自己的工作汇报只是检验工作的一部分，我们和学生工作的地方的人聯繫，专业的机构(authority)还有官方的文件记载(official document of the city )来保证；2 学生们喜欢作者愿者，比如那些在医院和帮助过小孩子们的学生觉得他们的經歷很好(powerful experience)，并激发他们继续做下去(motivate)；3 学校的要求不是破坏学生权利，如果高中能够要求学生来上数学课，那志愿者作為一门课程為甚麼就不能够实行呢，学生们在学校上课就要完成学校要求的课程。

Some high schools require students to participate in volunteer activities for at least 2 hours every week. The reading passage claims that such requirement is not meaningful, while the lecture argues that volunteer work is beneficial to high school students and therefore justified.

Firstly, the reading says that some high school students can easily fulfil this requirement by reporting that they have done some work in places like their grandparents' gardens. There is no way the school can monitor their work. However, the lecturer says that students' own report is only part of the evaluation. The school also checks with relevant local authorities at the students' place of work, asking for official document as proof of the student's record of volunteer service.

Secondly, the reading raises the concern that volunteer work mandated by the school may instill a concept in students' mind that volunteer work is actually tied with some forms of benefits. This may prevent students from participating in volunteer work in the future when there is no such benefit. Yet the lecturer explains that many students who have done some types of volunteer work such as working in the hospital regard such experience as very powerful and rewarding. They feel motivated to continue doing volunteer work in the future. Weixin:tfxxxwx

Finally, according to the reading passage, requiring students to do volunteer work is a violation of student' freedom and rights, which is illegal. The lecturer, however, draws an analogy between volunteer work and academic curricula. He argues that if there is nothing wrong with schools requiring students to take academic courses such as math, then they are not violating any student's right when they demand the student to do some volunteer work.

## 四星级

16

阅读：小额贷款（microcredit）给 poor 没用

1. 因为 the poor 没有 business 的经验，即使借钱给他们，也不会成功；
2. 增加银行 administrative cost；
3. 这样的话政府 投资给 poor 的会减少。

听力：反驳。

1. 可以 educate them, 并举了例子 India, teach them how to finance, how to budget
2. 可以给 a small of group, instead of each person, 这样的话 cost 也不会增加
3. 穷人从 international 机构中获得贷款之后, government save money 可以用于 bridges and road.

In the lecture, the speaker makes several points about the advantages of microcredit, a way used to help the poor for a successful future; this method however is supported by the reading passage.

The first point is about if microcredit really helps the poor in business. From the reading, it says that borrowers can only benefit from such loans when they have the knowledge of finance and business setting up experience. However, this is different from the listening in that many financial agencies provide basic financial education to customers when they ask for taking out such loans, such as how to budge wisely, how to keep costs down and the forth.

Moreover, from the reading passage, microloans are not effective because they are costly to process, adding up burden to the bank. However, the professor asserts that microcredit benefits the poor. For instance, banks do not need to respond to the entire individual request. In other words, four or five customers can take out a loan together and share the administrative costs.

Finally, the professor points out that microcredit could ensure the government to be investing the money saved into other fields. For example, governments can use this money to build infrastructure such as roads, bridges, or power lines. Those things are all helping the citizens. However, the reading says that government can pass the responsibility of helping the poor onto the side of bank. In conclusion, micro financing is not a great idea to help the poor to get rid of their poverty and difficulty in life. Thus, the reading passage and the listening content are contradictory on stands held toward this issue.

17 【康老师，J2】

美国的 Death Valley 里 300kg 的大石头会动（moving stones），有人试着解释。

阅读：

- （1）第一种理论是风吹动的，因为存在关于山谷里有大风的纪录，且天下雨的时候，muddy 很变得很平，适合让风吹动石头。

(2) 第二个理论是地下水晚上结冰，石头就能动了。

(3) 第三个理论是人类恶搞的，比如麦田圈就是。

听力：

(1) 没有风强到能吹到石头，并且给了张照片，石头陷在 muddy 里，按 writer 的理论，石头不应该陷下去的。

(2) 这里沙漠，水根本不够，并且沙漠里温度太高，就算晚上能结冰，白天就化了，没法搬动石头。

(3) 如果是人干的，那一定会留下痕迹，这种 muddy 里，没有人能做到不留痕迹。而现场既没有人的痕迹，也没有马的痕迹。

The reading passage tries to explain why some stones in desert areas show signs of moving slowly across the surface. However, all the three theories proposed in the reading are refuted by the lecturer.

The first theory is that the stones are moved by the forces of winds. This is made possible by powerful windstorms in the valley and muddy and slippery surfaces on rainy days. However, the professor argues that winds strong enough to move a rock have never been recorded on Earth. Furthermore, there's evidence showing that part of the stones is beneath the muddy surface, indicating that the stones are not sliding on the surface.

The second theory is that the rocks move because of the floating ice sheets that surround the rocks. However, this theory is also not possible because, as the speaker says, the desert area is extremely dry, so it lacks the amount of water to form large ice sheets. Even though ice could possibly form during the night when the temperature drops, during the day the ice would melt. Therefore, ice sheets could not have been the forces at play.

Finally, there is the possibility that human or animal intervention rather than natural forces made this happen. However, if this were true, the professor says, then there would have been traces left of humans or animals moving the rocks, and these traces would not have been easily removed in such muddy places. Yet the fact is that neither the traces of humans nor those of horses exist near the moving rocks. So the human intervention theory is highly unlikely.

## 18 【康老师，J2，小马】

讲 congestion pricing。说为了缓解交通拥堵，想要在 city 中的某个区域收费，这样就能缓解一下。阅读文章支持，三个理由：托福小星星

(1) 这样做可以 improve time (主要就是说节省时间)

(2) 可以改善环境 improve that area's environment

(3) 收的 fee 可以用于 revenue the city 可以再修路，修桥等等 lecture 中，professor 否定了这个观点。

(1) 他认为这样做有些司机不愿意花钱走这个区域就得绕路，更浪费时间。举了个例子：



送快递的，他们要省钱，所以送快递的时候会变长。

(2) 在收费区里面环境可能会好点，但是周围的车相对就会增多，noise and air pollution 就会多。所以不是整个 city 都能环境变好

(3) 有的人不能 afford 这个费用了，就会去坐 subway，政府就得出更多的钱维护 subway，这样一来收的那点钱可能还不够维护的，所以也不能起到帮助修桥，修路什么的作用了。

The policy of congestion pricing is enforced in some urban areas in order to alleviate traffic congestion. The reading passage explains the benefits of congestion pricing, while the lecture warns that this policy has a number of negative effects.

The reading suggests that congestion pricing reduces traffic so drivers can reach their destination in less time. However, the lecturer contends that not all people will find it time-saving. Some drivers will go round the pricing zone in order to avoid congestion surcharges. For example, delivery drivers will take a longer route to avoid this additional cost, so the delivery time is increased.

The second benefit mentioned in the reading is that congestion pricing improves urban environment. However, the lecturer points out that this may be true for areas within the charging zone because there is less traffic there. But in the surrounding areas, pollution and noise may become worse as a result of increased level of traffic that moves to those areas.

Finally, according to the reading, congestion charges are a source of city revenue which can be used by the government to improve public facilities such as roads and bridges. Yet the lecturer argues that this policy will lead some people to switch from driving to using public transportation such as the subway. This will entail an additional cost for subway maintenance, which may even exceed the revenue from congestion pricing. Therefore the policy will not help improve roads and bridges.

## 19 【J2】

Reading 讲连锁超市和地区市场的好处。

1.本地食物更好吃有营养， 2. 本地食物对环境好 3.本地食物对当地经济可以促进， 外地企业不关心当地的经济，对当地发展没有作用之意

Lecture 逐一批驳 1.因为农业科技的发展外地和本地食物基本差不多了， 2.在最合适的地方种水果可以减少土地开垦，对环境有好处.3 大公司发展经济.外地公司可以为（本地）提供税收，增加收入的好处。

The reading and listening materials compare the advantages and disadvantages between eating local food and other places food. The reading material gives three points to claim that the local food is better, while the professor in the listening gives opposite opinion.

According to the reading material, first of all, the local food is more nutritional and tastes better, because farmers who are born and live in the local area will put more energy and pay more attention to the cultivation. Secondly, eating local food do less harm to the environment. It is known that to transport food need to drive a long way which means large quantity of fossil fuels will be burnt. Thirdly, purchasing local food will benefit the local economy, however, the

companies from the other places don't concern about the local development.

On the contrast, the professor illustrates three reasons to dispute the reading material. To begin with, because of the development of agriculture technology, the food is almost the same all over the country. So it makes no sense to say that the local food is more nutritional. Besides, although transporting may somehow impact the environment, the suitability of farmland should also be taken into account. To grow plants in the most suitable lands can reduce the land reclamation, which can be beneficial to the environment as well. Finally, big companies can promote economic development. Companies from other places will increase the revenue for local government, which in turn helps the whole area.

## 20 【康老师, J2】

阅读材料说了防止 Asian carp 进入 Great Lakes 的三种方案

【1】construct walls in Great Lakes

【2】利用 electrical charged device to eliminate Asian carp.

【3】two-step measure. First, 通过 toxic chemicals 把所有的鱼毒死。Second, 再引进 native species.

听力反驳:

【1】这个对 shipping 有影响, cargo 要从一个船 reload 到另一个船上, 增加了 cost.

【2】这样无法覆盖全面, carp 可以游到 other side 从而进入 lake

【3】这种做法 unpredictable, dangerous. 而且利用 toxic chemical 之后可能会导致 whole

ecosystem 发生变化, 不利于鱼类生长。

The reading passage introduces three methods to prevent the Asian carp from entering the Great Lakes area. However, the lecture points to the problems associated with each method.

The first method is to construct walls in the Great Lakes to block the passage of the Asian carp.

However, the lecture points out that this would negatively influence the shipping industry in the area because cargo ships would also be blocked and have to unload the cargo at one side of the wall and reload the cargo at the other side, significantly increasing cost of transportation.

The second method is to use electrical devices to eliminate the Asian carp. However, according to the lecture, this method would not work successfully because small fish could still swim through the device, and continue to grow and reproduce in the other side of the lake.

The third method is a two-step approach involving the poisoning of the Asian carp first and then the introduction of new species. Yet the professor argues that this measure is too drastic and could have unpredictable results. The toxic chemicals released would lead to changes in the whole ecosystem that are dangerous to the fish population in the area.

## 21 【康老师, J2】

T-Rex 恐龙能跑吗?

阅读: 能跑, 理由

(1) 吃其他跑得很快的动物;

(2) 腿骨结构和老虎类似;

(3) 恐龙的化石, 两腿分得很开, 是能跑的动物的特征, 而 M 恐龙和 T 恐龙是亲戚, M 如果 M 恐龙能跑, 那么 T 恐龙自然也能跑;

听力: 一一反驳,

(1) T 恐龙吃那些跑的很快的动物的时候, 那些动物早就死了, 因为 T 恐龙能闻到他们尸体的味道;

(2) 虽然有和老虎类似的腿骨结构, 但老虎的骨头要比 T 恐龙的强壮的多, T 恐龙腿骨的结构太脆弱, 如果跑的话, 很容易损坏;

(3) M 恐龙比 T 恐龙小得多, 如果 T 恐龙要跑, 它的肌肉密度要比 M 恐龙大得多, 强壮得多;

There has been some controversy over whether or not T. rex could run fast. The reading passage provides three pieces of evidence to prove that T. rex was a fast runner. However, the lecturer argues that none of the evidence is convincing. ~~weixin:tfxxxwx~~

First, the reading suggests that T. rex must have been a capable runner because it fed on herbivorous animal which could run very fast. However, the lecturer argues that this may not serve as valid proof, because T. rex had very acute sense of smell so they could detect and scavenge on the dead bodies of small animals instead of having to chase them.

Secondly, the reading draws comparison between the leg bones of T. rex and a fast running tiger. Yet the lecturer rejects such comparison. He argues that in spite of the similarity, the bones of T. rex were too fragile to sustain the high pressure caused by high-speed running.

Finally, fossil evidence shows that T. rex had two powerful legs and large toes. Relatives of the T. rex that shared these features, like the [M-], were fast runners. Again this is disproved by the professor, who argues that in order to run, a T. rex would have needed to carry 86% of its huge body mass as supportive muscles in its legs, which could not have been possible.

## 22 【康老师, J2】

讲述养鱼场作为世界上主要的提供鱼类食物的 farm 对环境可能会造成严重影响:

【1】鱼产生大量的 by-product, 滋生细菌污染环境

【2】一些饲养的鱼逃跑跟野生鱼交配产生存活能力低的后代

【3】渔场浪费大量珍贵资源

professor 说事实上这些问题都有已经找到了解决办法:

【1】有一种细菌可以吃鱼的排泄物, 这种细菌会打出来

【2】事实上人工饲养的鱼由于基因变异不大可能跟野生的鱼交配成功

【3】科学家已经在找到方法通过 recycle water 使养虾时使用的被污染的清水可以使用,

而且一种生物(会打出来)可以在盐水中生存.托福小星星

The reading passage criticizes fish farms for causing a number of problems to the local environment. However, in the lecture, the professor argues that solutions have already been found to address each problem.

The first problem fish that grow in fish farms may produce large quantities of by-products and wastes that may contaminate the surrounding water. In the lecture, the professor points out that a kind of bacteria has been introduced in fish farms to effectively break down the waste.

The second problem is that when the fish escape from the farms and breed with their wild relatives, they could produce offspring with genetic weakness and low viability. However, according to the lecture, domestication has made fish in the farms genetically different, and their reproductive ability much lower than that of the wild fish, so successful breeding for the escaped fish in the wild is highly unlikely.

The third problem concerns the overconsumption of freshwater resources in fish farms. To address this problem, the lecture says, scientists have invented a water recycling system, in which water is continuously filtered and recycled so the amount of water needed to run a large-scale fish farm is minimized. Furthermore, a type of plant called [一种植物的名字] can be grown in salt water to help with the cleaning process.

## 23 【康老师, J2】

阅读: GM plant 有好处

【1】可以导入抗虫基因, 少用杀虫剂, 有利于保护环境

【2】可以耐干旱, 在非洲种可以提高农民收入

【3】可以让大米里含更多维生素 a, 防止维 a 缺乏。

听力部分认为 gm 的好处被夸大了, 因为:

【1】这种基因如果扩散到野草里, 那野草也该疯长了, 一样破坏生态平衡

【2】农民往往用去年的种子播种, 用 gm 种子的话就得年年买新种子, 多花的钱也许比多赚的还多。

【3】含维生素 a 的蔬菜有的是, 含量还比这种 gm 大米高, 为什么不建议人们吃蔬菜就得了。

The article introduced a kind of plant which called GM( Gene Modification) crop.

It has three major benefits

1. It is good for the environment because it has the resist-gene. Using GM crop can reduce the use of pesticide.

2. It can help poor farmers around the world. GM crop can also have good yield in dry season which will profit the farmer.

3. GM plant can add missing nutrients for people in specific area. For example people eating a lot rice lack of Vitamin A, so GM rice which had added Vitamin A in it can help people gain what they missed.

The lecture totally disagreed in those three aspects.

1. If the resist-gene is got by the wild crop, it will grow out of control which bring more damage to the environment.

2. those GM crop can not help farmers economically because they need to buy those GM seeds every year instead of using the seeds they got from the last season. It is more costly.
3. The Vitamin A added in the rice is not enough. the more efficient way to deal with this problem is encouraging those people eating more vegetable like sweet potato.

#### Sample answer 1

The read and the listening both discuss three major benefits of GM crop. However, what the reading suggests is quite different from the main idea in the listening.

First, the author considers that using GM crop is good for the environment because it has the resist-gene. In contrast, the professor disagrees with such point and says that if the resist-gene is got by the wild crop. It will grow out of control, which brings more damage to the environment. This directly contradicts what the reading indicates.

Secondly, in the reading it is said that GM crop can help poor farmers in that it provides good yield in dry season. On the contrary, the lecturer states that those GM crops cannot help farmers economically because they need to buy those GM seeds every year instead of using the seeds they got from the last season, which is more costly. This is another part where the listening contravenes the reading.

Third, the reading passage asserts that GM plant can add missing nutrients for people in specific area. Nevertheless, the speaker refutes such view by pointing out that the Vitamin A added in the rice is not enough, and the more efficient way to deal with this problem is encouraging those people eat more vegetables like sweet potato. Therefore, the professor thinks that the final idea in the reading is also erroneous. (229 words)

#### Sample answer 2

The reading passage introduces to the readers the benefits of genetically modified crops, while the lecture tries to convince us that these benefits are over exaggerated.

The first benefit is that GM crops are good for the environment because they possess pest-resistant genes which can reduce the need to use pesticide. However, the lecturer argues that if these resistance genes spread to wild crops, they will grow out of control which may bring more damage to the environment.

The second benefit is that GM crops can increase farmers' profits because GM crops can produce good yields even in dry seasons. However, the lecturer points to the fact that farmers of GM crops have to pay a heavy sum of money to GM seed companies, and they have to do it annually. This brings up the cost of growing GM crops significantly.

The third benefit is that GM plant can add important nutrients like vitamin A to the diet of people who lack those nutrients. However, according to the lecture, the nutrients introduced through GM crops are far from enough. The correct and more effective way to deal with nutrient deficiency is to encourage people to eat more vegetables like sweet potatoes.

## 24 【康老师机经包 17, J2 第 26】

阅读：关于新物种引入所带来的负面影响，破坏生态平衡，破坏当地资源，破坏当地经济。

- (1) imported species may do harm to local ecosystem
- (2) imported species destroy the useful aspects of local species.
- (3) imported species adds the local economic burden

听力：分别反驳三个观点。

- (1) 农作物引入是一个好事情
- (2) 对于资源的破坏要取决于各地的情况，一种叫 cane toad 的动物引入以后帮助了 Florida 消除害虫
- (3) 对于经济的破坏也要看不同经济，一种叫 mes-的植物（也是 reading 中的例子），成为了人们喂养牲畜的饲料和生火的燃料。

The reading passage explains the negative effects of introducing foreign species into a local ecosystem. The lecture, on the other hand, offers counterarguments to prove that introduced species may not necessarily be harmful.

First, according to the reading, imported species may destroy the existing balance within an ecosystem. However, the lecturer argues that these species don't always do harm to the local ecosystem. Instead they may bring benefits to local agriculture.

Second, the reading states that imported species may destroy the useful aspects of local species. Yet the lecturer points out that this is not always the case. He points out that it depends on local circumstances. For example, the cane toads introduced into the state of Florida have helped to exterminate pests that have infested local harvest.

Finally, the reading contends that imported species may add to the local economic burden. Again, the lecturer refutes this point by saying that the impact on local economy varies from place to place. He/She uses the example of mesquite to illustrate this point. This plant imported into Africa has been used as food and firewood by the local people, a useful contribution to the local economy.

## 25 【康老师, J2】

hydroelectric dam 的好处

Reading: hydroelectric power plants three advantages

- (1). low cost
- (2). low pollution
- (3). the water paths protect wildlife

Lecture: disagree

- (1). account of the research cost for selecting location and building cost, the cost of hydroelectric plants is not low
- (2). hydroelectric plants produce the same amount of greenhouse gases as fossil fuel plant do
- (3). water paths cannot protect all fishes, an example in England, a kind of fish cannot use the water path as salmon do.

Be suspicious of whether hydroelectric power is advantageous to us compared with other power, the speaker holds a perspective contrary to the reading passage.

The first point is about the cost and it means that prior to a dam can be built, many studies have to be researched and made sure if the rock around the potential dam can support the heavy and massive construction. The dams cannot be built just anywhere near a river source. In addition, the cost of building a dam is enormous. This is not cost cutting.

However, the reading thinks dams are built right in the source and do not need extra fuel to transport the power, so it is more inexpensive.

Secondly, according to the speaker, even though the operation of such plant does not generate greenhouse gases, hydroelectric plants create flooded areas that make large amounts of plant material to decompose and decay. This is "the source" of producing greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane. For tropical areas where vegetation is densest, the damage to the environment is just the same compared to coal plants. This likewise refutes the author from the passage in that hydroelectric plants do not cause harmful gases to the surroundings.

The third point is regarding the wildlife. It is true that salmon can be saved in the research because they are strong and get upstream from the dam. This is not the case for other kinds of fish in England. The fish cannot move vertically up to bypass the dam. To be more concise, hydroelectric plants still cause negative effects wildlife. Thus, all points from the reading passage are different from those stated in the listening content.

## 26 【康老师, J2】

阅读: 北美有段时间大型动物灭绝, 是因为人类活动的关系。原因有三:

- (1) 人类出现和大动物同时发生;
- (2) 大动物向来没天敌, 所以对人类没有戒心, 人就得手了;
- (3) 人类喜欢杀大动物, 所以小动物就没死吧。

听力:

- (1) 同时出现不代表有因果关系, 有很多地方没有人但是动物还不是灭绝了, 所以说是一个全球性的影响, 比如气候;
- (2) 没证据表明人能搞死大动物, 况且古代人不在一个地方常驻, 不可能把一个动物搞绝迹。那个时候的人类没有保存肉的方法, 所以不太可能去 hunt 大动物;
- (3) 同时期小动物也死了不少。



Being skeptical about the theory of the relation between human hunting and the extinction of large mammals in North America, the listening passage puts forth a perspective totally contrary to the reasons stated in the reading content.

To begin with, it is about the timing human beings came to the place where large mammals were wiped out. The listening passage says that there is no exactly the cause and effect relation for the extinction of those large mammals with the arrival of human beings. That is to say, the extinction and the time of human arrival are just a coincidence and such large extinction must be caused by something else, such as weather abnormality. However, the reading indicates, it is human beings appearing to certain areas that large animals were extinct and they were happened at the same period of time.

Secondly, the contradictory point regards-the behavior of large animals. To be more concise, large mammals did not have predators at that time, so human hunting was not a difficult job. From the listening however, it says that human beings did not know food preservation skills to keep meat for a long time and they hunted only what they needed. So, the declining number of large animals should not be so drastic due to this reason. Additionally, human beings were moving a lot and it is not convincing at all whatsoever that all the large mammals were extinct.

Lastly, the lecturer suggests that not just large mammals were extinct at that time, but were many smaller ones, such as certain kinds of birds. The reading content however shows that human beings only hunted for large mammals. What shall be the explanation why smaller animals were also extinct at that time? Thus, the listening supports other theories for such extinction, such as extreme weather condition and the forth. To conclude, the listening content is totally opposing to what the reading says in the article.

## 27 【康老师】

洞穴壁画。

(1) 洞穴画里有大量动物主题，而且有一些是当时的首要狩猎对象，还有一些箭的图案，受伤的动物，所以表现的都是狩猎场景。

(2) 有出现人身兽头的图像，说是因为他们常常用动物头伪装成动物打猎，所以画这些画。

(3) 史前人类作画很多时候是因为认为画有魔力，可以通过作画影响一定的现实，所以画出来的狩猎场景就是为了保证打猎顺利而作

听力：反驳阅读，给出理由是：

(1) 洞穴里有大量的动物主题，但也有犀牛和猫，这两样不怎么被狩猎，而且很多画的动物也没有 wounded 啊；还有根本就没那个时候最常被狩猎的动物—驯鹿，所以说动物主题和打猎不一定有关系。

(2) 壁画上的人身兽头是因为当时的人们相信他们的祖先的灵魂会附在动物身上。为了和祖先交流，他们会举办一些仪式活动，这些兽头很可能是为了这种仪式才画上去的。而且说是猎人，那么打猎的活动猎人形象应该是站着的，可是画上的人是水平姿势的，所以这



个解释站不住脚

(3) 这个 magical power 在不同的文化中有不同的含义啊, some case, in 这是一种仪式, actually the magical power their ancestors believe in is that they can communicate with the animals living around.

The reading passage explains the purpose of prehistoric paintings found in Lascaux Cave in France. According to the reading, these paintings were created by the painters with the hope of finding good luck to ensure successful hunting. However, the lecturer disagrees with this explanation.

First, the reading states that there are large animals in some paintings depicted as being wounded by spears and arrows, suggesting that these animals were hunted by the painters. However, the lecturer points out that there are other paintings that depict small animals such as cats and reindeers, which prehistoric people did not hunt. Moreover, some animals in the paintings do not appear to have been wounded. So these paintings may not be related with hunting.

Second, human figures with animal heads may not be proof that the paintings were related with hunting. According to the lecturer, some human figures do not appear in the painting to be standing; some are even sleeping. They were clearly not hunting in such a horizontal position, so it is probably not true that the humans in the paintings are wearing animal heads as a camouflage while hunting.

The third theory in the reading proposes that the painters created these paintings because they believed that these paintings might have magical powers. But the lecturer argues that this magical power might have nothing to do with hunting. The painters might have believed that they could communicate with their ancestors' spirits through these painted animals.

## 28 【康老师, 小马】

阅读: 一个什么动物在很久以前身躯很大的原因

- (一) 那时候氧气含量很多,
- (二) plant 很多,
- (三) warm climate

听力:

- (一) 氧气含量其实比现在还少
- (二) plant 是很多, 但是营养很少
- (三) warm climate is actually a disadvantage, because they needed to cool off

The lecture raises objections to the three reasons presented in the reading passage as to why [animal name] had a giant body.

First, the lecturer says that oxygen composition could not have been the reason because...

Second, the lecturer argues that although there were sufficient plants for [animal name] to feed on, they do not adequately support the growth of a large body because these plants were actually very low in nutrition.

Finally, according to the lecture, the warm climate back when [animal name] lived was actually a disadvantage when it comes to controlling body temperature, [animal name] needed to cool off constantly and a large body size constrained their efforts to do so.

注:由于本题的机经回忆内容比较少,无法还原出足够长度的范文,以上内容请参考,考试时请根据看到和听到的内容适当增加细节。

## 29 【康老师】

国家公园是否应该收费

阅读反对 national park 将要收门票。理由有三点:

- (1) 这是国家公园,国家对市民的税中包含了对公园的维护等费用,所以不应额外收费,而且国家公园就是应该让大家免费参观。
- (2) 收费会减少大家去公园的兴趣,去公园的人数将会减少,违反设立国家公园的本意。
- (3) 会使公园的工作人员多参与有关门票销售,以防有人偷渡,或者是处理废票等的工作,而会分散对别的工作的重视,如保障游人安全,保护公园环境等,阅读材料认为这些才是真正需要工作人员重视的。

听力:教授不同意阅读材料的观点。教授认为收费是合理的。理由也有三条。

- (1) 收费会对人们更加公平,例如:有的人每年最多来一次公园,却要交纳税费,虽然每人都可以去公园,但并不是每人都会去。所以收费门票可以保证公平。
- (2) 收费可以更有创意,有名的国家公园像是 Yellowstone 或是大峡谷,门票要高一点,冷门景点收便宜一点,这么一来,收费反而可以更加吸引游人参观。因为在游人们的心目中,门票高的公园比门票低得公园更值得去看。
- (3) 可以让公园的工作人员接触到更多的人,有机会了解他们的需要和对公园发展的意见等等,收票控制人进出,也可以提升安全性。

The reading passage provides three reasons to argue against paying admission charges to national parks. However, in the lecture, the professor states that admission charges are reasonable.

The first point in the reading is that most national parks are built and maintained by taxpayers' money, so they should provide free access to every taxpayer. The professor, on the other hand, points out that not every tax payer would pay a visit to the national park, so it would only be fair if those who do visit the park are charged with some admission fees, and those who never visit the park are not.

Second, the reading claims that the number of visitors to national parks will decline if they are not free. However, the lecturer does not agree with this. He argues that, on the contrary, parks that charge admission will receive even more visitors. This is because people will think of parks that charge high admission fees as more worth visiting than those parks that charge less or provide free entrance.

Finally, according to the reading, work related with ticket sales and disposal may distract staff's attention from doing more important things such as providing safety measures and protecting park environment. Yet the lecturer regards such work as beneficial because it gives employees at the park opportunities to get close to visitors, learn about their needs, and listen to their suggestions on how to improve the park.

## 30 【康老师，小马】

阅读：关于大象有三种很奇幻的说法

- (1) 大象能预知自己将死，并找到水边独自死去
- (2) 大象有艺术和绘画的能力，能用鼻子拿笔画个花
- (3) 大象怕小老鼠

听力：教授驳斥

- (1) 大象是因为老了而牙齿脱落，要软的食品，而在水边才容易找到
- (2) 大象会画画是因为有人训练它、教它动作（训象人用摸耳朵的方式）并不是它真的有能力
- (3) 大象不是怕老鼠，是因为它对没见过的东西警觉，这是动物本能，当动物园里的大象（对老鼠熟悉了），就根本不在乎了。

The reading passage presents three interesting myths that people often have about certain abilities and behaviors of elephants. However, the lecturer dispels these myths using evidence and facts.

The first myth is that an elephant seems to be able to predict(anticipate) its death and that it goes to special elephant graveyards to die, which is often near the water. However, the fact is that as elephants grow old, their teeth are gradually worn down, so old elephants usually start looking around for softer vegetation at the water's edge. This is where most elephants eventually die.

The second myth is that elephants have natural talents in drawing. They can hold a brush with their trunk and draw pictures such as flowers. However, according to the lecture, this ability is trained. Trainers teach elephants how to paint and guide their painting by touching elephants' ears. An elephant is not really painting a picture out of its mind, it is simply creating fixed patterns of lines.

The third myth is that elephants fear mice. In an experiment, an elephant backed off when it saw a mouse. Yet the lecturer argues that this is not fear. It's an animal's natural instinct to be cautious when it sees something unfamiliar. Elephants that live in the zoo are not scared of mice at all because they are familiar with the presence of mice there.

## 31

阅读：第一个 settle down 到美国的英国 colony of 忘了名字 消失了,假设去了一个什么岛,名字也忘了。

证据 1: colony leader 离开后回来发现人都走了,在外面发现了一个 sign that is the word of "那个岛的名字",leader 走之前和其他人约定好,如过离开,留下记号告诉去哪了。

证据 2: 在岛上发先一些 art crafts,其中有一个 ring 可一 trace back to 到那个 colony。

证据 3: 岛上的人金发碧眼,说英语,是因为他们和那个 colony 的人通婚

听力：反对。

- (1) 领导走之前和其他人说要搬家就搬到内地,粮食多,可是那个岛是 coast。
- (2) ring owned by a man, he was not one of the settlers in the colony, and he return back to English later, that ring must be traded to the island。
- (3) there are several colonies from England in late US, 岛上金发碧眼,说英语 的人是和别的 colony 的人通婚的。

32

政府该不该出钱支持艺术项目、组织？

阅读：不应该

- (1) 公民的娱乐已经超出了政府的管辖范围。而且有很多其他的东西需要政府的支持
- (2) 政府支持会产生 censorship,因为他们可以选择那些支持政府的作品
- (3) 艺术已经很发达了，不需要支持。像电影什么的

听力：当然应该

- (1) 公民娱乐政府当然有责任。因为艺术与国家公园一样，都是 recreation 并且会给人带来快乐。既然没人反对政府支持国家公园，为什么政府就不能支持艺术？
- (2) 政府支持不一定就会有 censorship~因为有些机构是 political-independent 的，他们才不关心什么作品里的政治因素，他们就关心作品质量，还专门请普通专家来评判。
- (3) 如果大众所面对的都是那些商业化后的艺术就完蛋了。艺术当然需要政府支持，有些项目比如 children art 是很重要的，而且你不能指望这些项目去搞商业化。

In this listening material, the professor made several points about whether the government should keep funding artist organization, which are totally different from the reading passage.

Firstly the reading part maintains that it is not government's obligation to support the artists and art organization. The lecturer refutes it by stating that art offer the public recognition and pleasure. It is one of government's responsibilities such as national park.

Secondly the reading contends that it may lead to censorship problem which means the government may use the power to interfere social art. Some artworks which are opposite to the government's opinion will not be allowed to publish. However, the lecturer says that government can avoid this phenomenon by using independent institution or hire experts from outside of governments.

Finally, the reading states that the entertainment industry in America already succeed, which means they don't need to get support from government. The lecturer disagree with it by saying that some programs should get financial funding from government, for example, children program because they cannot afford the cost.

33

阅读：一种叫 gulf sturgeon 的鱼经常高跃出水面 jump out of water，阅读中给了三种原因。

- (1) 它在跳起来吃昆虫 feeding, to eat insects in the air。
- (2) 它是摆脱寄生虫 to remove parasites。
- (3) 它受到游客船的惊吓做出的攻击行为 to attack the boats and tourists

听力：中教授对文章中的三个观点一一反驳。

- (1) 夏天这种鱼不吃东西，即使冬天它们吃东西也是吃河床附近的东西，不会因此跃出水面
- (2) 野生的鱼体表没有寄生虫，危险的体内 internal 的寄生虫，这些不能靠物理方法去除，鱼塘里养鱼体表有寄生虫，但是它们却不会跃出水面
- (3) 游船受到冲撞只是偶然现象，没有游船也会跳出来

Both the reading and the lecture hold different positions, respectively, on the issue of jumping fish in Florida that is able to jump out of the surface for food.

First, the speaker points out that the fish do not eat insects that are located in the air. The speaker also notes that the fish do not eat during their breeding purpose in the summer. Even in the winter time, the fish only eat underwater food or food near the river bottom. This assertion in the lecture contradicts in the reading that the fish jump to catch preys by flying above the water's surface.

Second, the lecturer claims that fish do not jump to get rid of parasites. According to the lecturer, even farming sturgeon does not jump in the pond. So, there is no reason for gulf sturgeon living in the wild to jump in their area. In addition, the wild-living sturgeon fish has no parasites on the body surface, so they do not jump for such reason. They do have parasites existing in the body, but it is inside the body and jumping will not help at all to get rid of them. The lecturer's argument challenges in the reading that the reason why fish jump is to dislodge parasites.

Finally, the professor from the listening content concludes that the happening of large fish collide with boats is just an accident. The professor also claims that the fish jump anyway with visitors or with boats. The professor's claim contrasts in the reading which argues that jumping is a response to invaders that comes to the fish's territory.

34

kls 时代的生物灭绝了，文章说可能是因为彗星撞地球，依据就是一些发现的古老的生物还是什么的碎片，然后它们可以 dating back to XXX 年以前，并且在中国，日本还有某个国家都有发现，然后发现某个沟壑还是海峡有可能就是那个坑 speech 说第一那些碎片的化学物质没有因为地壳运动受热而改变，所以时间应该很短，应该没有 250-million-old 这么老。第二碎片只在那三个国家被发现过，如果冲击力那么强的话，那碎片应该是散落在全世界的。第三，类似那个坑的坑到处都是，火山运动也会是造成沟壑的原因，该是地球内部地质活动形成的。

1.The reading and the listening boss discuss comet collision, a theory that explains the mass extinction of creatures in Jurassic. However, what the listening suggests is quite different from the main idea in the reading.

First, in the reading, some debris 250-million-old meteorite fragments, could date back to Jurassic.

In contrast, the speaker does not think so, and says that the chemical components of the debris do not change during the movement of crust, which generates heat. Therefore the age of such debris fails to 20 million old. This directly contradicts what the reading indicates.

Second, the author of reading considers the three places, where meteorite fragments spread, is another evidence for comet theory. On the contrary, the lecturer refutes such idea by pointing out that because fragments are only found in these countries rather than the whole world, it does not match the powerful impact caused by comet collision. This is another part where the listening contravenes the reading.

Third, the reading passage asserts that a crater found in Australia is the result of the mass impact. Nevertheless the professor thinks that such crater mentioned in the reading exists everywhere, and that normal activities such as volcano can also cause craters. Thus, the crater found in Australia is caused by the internal activity of the earth. Unfortunately, the lecturer disagrees with the final point in the reading.

2. The reading passage presents three pieces of evidence to support the theory that the Permian–Triassic mass extinction was triggered by a meteorite impacting Earth. However, the lecturer rejects this theory by pointing out its weaknesses.

The first evidence is the recent discovery of meteorite fragments containing mineral grains which dated to 250 million years ago, the same time when the extinction occurred. However, the lecturer rejects this theory as unconvincing, arguing that any substance would be transformed completely after 250 million years of gradual chemical process, so the minerals now preserved in the fragments must have been formed quite recently.

The second evidence is the scattered meteorite fragments in China, India and [], indicating the magnitude of a disastrous meteorite impact that could wipe out almost the entire species on Earth. Yet according to the lecture, the fact that the fragments were only found in three countries, and not in the rest of the world such as Europe, was actually proof that the meteorite collision was not strong enough to cause such a massive extinction.

The third evidence is a large crater found off the coast of Australia. Its size matches that of a meteorite, indicating that it was an impact site for a meteorite collision. Nevertheless, the lecturer proposes a different theory. He explains that this crater may have been caused by Earth's internal forces such as volcanic activities.

35

阅读：对 cigarette 还有 unhealthy food 增收更多税

1 可以 discourage people 买这些产品

2 在财政上公平，因为这些人容易生病，医疗保险需要为他们花费更多的钱，所以他们要多缴点钱

3 政府从这部份高税收拿到更多的收入，可以用来投资，增加 revenue of government，可



以 benefit everyone.

教授反驳:

1 高税收不致於改变人的生活习□。而且烟有 high and low quality 的差别, 便宜的含有更多有害物质, 而且跟不健康食物结合效果更严重。如果人花钱买了贵的烟后又会吃更多的不健康食物。垃圾食品贵了还买增加经济负担 (burden)

2 对公平有不同的定义。人都香烟还有 unhealthy food 交高税, 但是跟富人比起来, 穷人交的税相对高, 所以不公平。

3 政府得到这笔钱不想失去, 所以不会制定进一步戒菸的 policy, 所以并没有帮助人民。  
The reading passage and the lecture present contrasting views regarding whether the government should impose higher taxation on cigarette and unhealthy food.

First, the lecture argues that increased taxation will not prevent people from consuming cigarettes or junk food as the reading suggests because consumers would switch to less expensive brands they can afford. These are often of low quality and contain more harmful substances, which may produce even more health risks to consumers.

Second, according to the lecture, a higher tax means that the poor people would have to pay a higher proportion of their income than do the wealthy people on consumption of the same cigarettes or food, which is financially unfair. This is in direct contradiction with the reading's claim that it is justifiable for smokers and junk food consumers to pay a higher tax because they are the people who are more likely to get sick and need the government's medical service, which is funded by tax revenues.

Third, the lecturer warns us that once the government has increased its revenue because of higher tobacco or junk-food tax, it will become so dependent on this tax that it must be reluctant to formulate policies on banning smoking ( in public places) or unhealthy foods. The reading, on the other hand, presents an optimistic view that the government is going to use this money on the construction of public facilities that can benefit everyone.

36

在 Rhone river 发现了一个 bust

阅读: passage 里面认为是罗马的一个 leader—凯撒大帝, 原因有三。

(1) 雕塑风格 (realism) 是凯撒时期引入的;

(2) 雕塑特点和罗马铸币上凯撒相似 (the style of hair) ;

(3) 发现雕塑的地点在一条河, 以前人们想销毁它, 因为有新的 leader 上任, 留着它是不 respect。

听力: lecture 完全反驳这个观点, 原因有三。

(1) 写实主义是在凯撒之后才引入的, 所以不可能是西泽;

(2) 雕塑的特点也不完全一致, 凯撒有 Slim nose and long leg, 和雕塑不符合;

(3) 最后一原因罗马人把没有用的雕塑都往河里扔, 举了一个叫 Neptune 的雕塑, 是古罗马的一个神。

The lecture and the reading passage both talk about a life-size marble bust, found during an archaeological excavation and retrieved from the bed of the river Rhone. While the author of the passage attributes this bust to Julius Caesar, the lecturer refutes each of the arguments presented in

the reading.

First, the style of the portrait could not be used as evidence to show that this bust was that of Julius Caesar. Although the bust was made in a style very popular during Caesar's time, this style continued to be popular many years after Caesar died. Therefore, this bust could very well have been made in a much later time for someone other than Caesar.

Second, the similarities between the bust and the portrait of Caesar on silver coins were rather limited to the hair only. In other features such as the neck and the nose, there are many obvious differences. If the bust was Caesar's, then it should have looked the same in all features to other portraits of Caesar. [weixin:tfxxxwx](https://www.weixin.com/tfxxxwx)

Finally, the location where the bust was found could not prove anything. Archaeological study also excavated other items from the same place including a sculpture for the God of Neptune. This indicates that people could have thrown things into the river because they have become useless rather than because of political reasons, as what the reading suggests.

37

关于长颈恐龙 (Sauropods) 的脖子一般是竖直的还是横的

阅读: 恐龙的脖子一般是横着 horizontal 的, 因为

- (1) 骨骼化石连接起来是横着的
- (2) 必须高血压才能把血液供到大脑和循环
- (3) 抬着脖子够树叶太高了, 消耗能量

听力: lecturer 说不够 convincing 因为

- (1) 脖子除了骨骼, 还有肌肉和另一个什么东西 (给了单词) 支撑
- (2) 有一个另外一个动物同样情况, 但发展了一个强劲的心脏
- (3) 下面树叶还有其他的类型的恐龙竞争, 他们吃不到, 只好努力抬头吃, 吃了还能补充能量

The listening content says the Sauropod neck bone structure is positioned in a vertical arrangement, which is contrary to the reading that says it is horizontally arranged for being able to support it without difficulties. [weixin:tfxxxwx](https://www.weixin.com/tfxxxwx)

Firstly, the speaker mentions the valves and the pneumatic structure in the neck, which means valves can be sure to prevent blood sliding back to the heart and there are air sacs that make the neck bones not as heavy as we think, so those are reasons to support the heavy neck; however, the reading says the fossil being re-constructed is arranged horizontally.

Secondly, according to the lecturer, the function of heart is evolved for elongated neck. That is to say, with strong heart function, it was able to pump up the blood with higher energy to the neck as well as the head, just like ostrich mentioned in the listening. The long neck structure will not cause problems. This likewise refutes the author in that the blood transmission to the head and



the neck is impossible.

Thirdly, the listening content indicates that the structure of the long neck is naturally designed, and it means that in the food chain, various creatures are responsible for different part of the, tree. In addition, the lower section of the treesay, is the food source of a variety of creatures which is too competitive. Nevertheless, the reading says it takes too much energy to each food in the higher position of the tree. In summary, the speaker thinks that the anatomy in the Sauropod's neck should be built vertically and it holds a different stand from what the reading explains.

38

structures were designed as forts?

reading: No

- 1, walls are not surrounded the site of all sides, so the site is vulnerable
- 2, many entranceways are on the walls. enemy can get into the site easily.
- 3, no evidence there were wells inside the site. lack of water make the city cannot bear the prolonged war

lecture: Yes

- 1, places where are no wall have natural protective
- 2, entrance can make people in the site get out to defend the enemy before the enemy get closer to the site. And the entranceways are not wide. So, the enemy cannot get into it easily.
- 3, the enemy would not take much food and water with them during that time. Thus, if it is a prolonged war, it would be withdrawn.

## 三星级 【可不看】

39

综合写作 passage 讲了三种可能的理论来解释一次物种大灭绝

1. sea level decline 造成 coast living 灭绝。
  2. cool climate, 主要是火山活动造成的 SO<sub>2</sub> 增多, 导致地球变冷。
  3. asteroid strikes, 产生的 cater 使植物得不到足够的 sunshine, 也是恐龙灭绝的原因
- listening 里的 professor 进行一点一点的否决:
1. 她说 sea level 在那个时候是 fluctuate, 但是很 graduate, 所以对 coast living 造不成影响因为它们能适应环境的变化。
  2. SO<sub>2</sub> 虽然能使地球变冷, 但是大气中的 SO<sub>2</sub> 不怎么多, 而且还为变成酸雨降到地面上。
  3. asteroid 撞击地球是在 12 million year ago (好像是, 不太确定没在作文里写), 在生物大灭绝之前发生, 和这次没有任何关系。

40

阅读文章 deep-sea mining

1. 论述 mining 的 metal 是适合的
2. 论述 metal 的污染问题 OT
3. 论述 mining 的管制法制问题

讲座反驳:

1. volcanic mining 出来的 metal 不一定 available, 目前的技术不够好, collect and transportation 技术都不好
2. 即是 metal 只污染 2 公里以内的, 但是污物业会 drift back 回? 动物还是会受影响
3. 虽然现在很多 law 管制, 而 coast 属于某一个国家。international agency & law 只对公海有效, 对 coast 无效吧。

The reading passage supports deep-sea mining for minerals near volcanic vents while the lecture raises doubts about such practice. The speaker argues that the benefits mentioned in the reading overlook several important concerns.

First, the reading passage states that there are abundant mineral resources that could be exploited near volcanic vents. However, the lecturer says that these minerals may not be easily available because currently the technology needed for separating and transporting the minerals is not sufficiently developed.

Second, according to the reading passage, deep-sea mining is environmentally safe because the mining site is considerably far away from the shore. Yet the lecturer argues that contamination could spread over a large area of the ocean because contaminating minerals could drift a long way. Some of the contaminants may even move back to the volcanic vent, endangering the animal

species that inhabit there.

Finally, the reading passage mentions that international laws and agencies can help to ensure the safe running of mining facilities and prevent accidents, to which the lecturer expressed his doubts.

He points out that many deep-sea mining facilities are operated off the coast that belongs to a particular country, in which case international laws and agencies are not applicable because they only govern international sea waters.

41

阅读：越来越多的人对在大公司上班失去了兴趣，转而自己开公司(self-employed)

- 1 大公司上班有太多 bureaucracy，难以实现自己的 idea。
- 2 大公司上班工作稳定感大大不如从前。
- 3 大公司最近几年不提供 extra benefits，比如退休金，更低的医疗保险。

听力：一一反驳三个观点

- 1 自己开公司要面对的手续会更多。
- 2 自己开公司明显更有风险，稳定感更不强。
- 3 自己开公司 extra benefits 更没有保证。

An increasing number of people choose to start their own business instead of working for a company. The reading passage explains why self-employment has become so popular, while the lecturer points out several risks associated with this trend.

First, the reading says that big companies often have too many bureaucratic regulations and rules, making it difficult for individual employees to pursue their own ideas. However, the lecturer argues that starting one's own business involves even more rules during the process of business registration.

Second, the reading states that employment by big companies nowadays is not as stable as it used to be, leading to a decreased sense of security among employees. However, the lecturer refutes this point by saying that starting up a new company involves far more risks and far less stability because it could mean the loss of personal investment or other assets.

Finally, the reading suggests that recently there is a trend for big companies to stop offering extra benefits, such as pension or medical insurance, to their employees. Yet the lecturer points out that these extra benefits are even less likely to be found in a start-up company.