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SPEAKING 1

1**、*****

Choose one of your favorite methods to relax and explain why it is your favorite. Please include specific details in your explanation.

2**,** ****

Describe a skill you are good at, for example, painting or a kind of sport, and explain why it is important to you. Please include specific examples and details in your explanation.

3, ****

A school is planning to organize it students to visit the workplace. Which place do you recommend the students to visit? 1. A science lab 2. A business office 3. A TV studio

4、*******

Describe the steps, through which you once learned a new subject and explain how you learned it. Please include details and examples in your response.

5**,** ****

It is generally agreed that society benefits from the work of its members. Which type of contribution do you think is most valued by your society: that of primary school teachers, artists or nurses? Why?

6、****

Your friend has suddenly received a lot of money. What do you think is the best way for your friend to spend this money? Include reasons and details to support your response.

7**、******

what do you think we should do to decrease the usage of car or other vehicle and solve the traffic problems?

8, ****

Choose ONE of the forms of the technology in the list and tells why it changes (has had great impact) people's lives in your country?a) The airplane b) The computer c) The Television

9, ****

Compare the differences between two singers you like. Include specific reasons and details in your explanation.

10**、******

What do you think is the most significant benefit that internet brings to our life? Explain why you think this benefit is import. Include reasons and details to support your response.

11**、*****

Describe the most important decision you' ve ever made in your life. Explain why it's important.

12**、** ****

What quality is the most important to be a university student: highly motivated, hard working, or intelligence? Using details and examples to support you idea.

13**、*****

Talk about an activity you enjoyed doing with your family when you were a child, explain you answer in details.

14**、*****

Describe a present you have given to others. Explain why you think it is important.

15**,** ****

Which of the following do you think is the best way to get to know a new

school? 1. Joining a one-day campus tour 2. Spending a weekend on the campus play field 3. Auditing lectures?

16**,** ****

What time of a year do you like the most? Explain why you like this time of a year.

17**、******

If a high school is planning to organize an after-school activity for its students, what kind of activity would you recommend and why?

18**,** ****

Which form of transportation is the most enjoyable? Bicycle, automobile, train?

19**、** ****

Describe a special event or occasion that you have participate with your family or friends. Give Specific details and examples to explain your answer.

20**、*****

Talk about an activity you would like to participate in the near future, explain your answer in details.

21、****

Among the following three activities, which do you think has the most benefits for students? 1. A field trip 2. A home tutoring session 3. A presentation given by a local leader

22**、*****

Talk about a time when someone (your friends, family or teachers) gave you advice to solve the problem.

23**、*****

Talk about a skill that you have mastered but you still want to improve

24**、*****

Which of the following activities do you prefer to do with friends? Taking a walk, going to a movie, traveling to another city.

25**、******

Your friend wants to have a more healthy eating habit. What suggestions would you give to this friend?

26, ***

What is your favorite place to study? Give details and examples in your response.

27**、*****

Describe how cellphones change people's lives. Please give your answer with specific examples and details

28, ***

If a foreign visitor comes to your country, what food will you introduce to him/her? Explain why.

29, ***

Many regions in the world face problems with air pollution. What can be done to decrease the amount of air pollution in these regions? Use details and examples in your response.

30**、******

Describe a person that you look up to as a role model. Explain how this person influenced your life. Include details and examples to support your response.

31**、*****

What do you think is ONE of the most important characteristics that a teacher should have?

32**、*****

Describe an area in your city that you like the most. Explain why you like this area the most.

33**、** ***

Describe an important day in your life. Explain why it is important.

34**、★★★★**

Talk about an experience of learning something new. What difficulties do you have to overcome in order to learn it?

35**、★★★★**

A friend of yours wants to make a big purchase but does not have enough money. What would you suggest your friend do to get extra money?

36**、** ***

Your university is planning to allow students to watch TV in theirs dormitories. What is your opinion? What are the advantages and disadvantages of watching TV in dormitories? Include reasons and examples to support your response.

37**、** ★★★★

Which of the following do you think is the most important for maintaining good health? Doing exercises, eating healthy food, or going to bed early?

38**、** ***

Which of the following three subjects would you choose to learn? Math, painting, science. Explain what you want to learn from this subject.

39**,** ***

What are the advantages and disadvantages of eating in a fast-food restaurant?

40, ***

Many schools do not allow students to take their laptop computers into the classroom. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers in the classroom? Use specific details and examples to support your opinion.

41**、*****

What personal quality do you admire most? Creativity, courage or intelligence? Explain why? Please include details and examples in your response.

42**、★★★★**

People have a lot of ways to make friends. What do you think is a good way to make friends? Include reasons and examples to support your response.

43**、** ★★★★

Your friend wants to drop out of universit or college. Do you agree or disagree with his decision? Please explain your opnion with details.

44, ***

Our society is now facing very serious environment problems. Choose one approach that you believe to be useful to save our planet.

45、★★★★

Describe an activity you enjoy doing in your school recently. Why do you enjoy it? Please include specific and details to support your response.

46**、** ***

Describe a time when you tried to do something that you have never done. Explain what you did and why you did it.

47**、******

Describe a historical event that you' re interested in most. Explain why you are interested in it and want to know more about it. Include reasons and examples to support your response.

48、★★★★

One of your friends is going to study math as his major. What suggestions would you give to this friend?

49、****

Some schools require students to take part in community service activities after school. Which of the following do you think is the best activity for students? 1. planting flowers in the community 2. doing clean-ups in the garden 3. recycling waste

50**、★★★★**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In order to be a good teacher, one must have experience. Give specific details and explanations to support your response.

SPEAKING 2

1, ****

Some people like to plan their free time. Other people spend their free time without any plan. Which do you prefer.

2**、*****

If you were given an empty pieces of land, would you rather using it to build a garden or a playground for children?

3**、******

Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Teachers should make their lessons fun.

4, ****

Some students prefer to go to universities or colleges in their own cities or towns. Others 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.

5**,** ****

Some students prefer to work on their course paper one or two days before its due date. Others like to work on the paper bit by bit every day. Which do you prefer and why?

6**,** ****

Instead of always being busy, one should have a relaxed life style. Do you agree or disagree with the above statement? Why or why not? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

7**、*****

Some people prefer to live in a place most of their life. Other people prefer to move to different places. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

8**. *******

Which do you think is more important for someone to be successful: taking risks or making safe decisions?

9、*******

some people prefer to visit only one place during their vacations, others prefer to visit lots of places, which one do you prefer and why?

10, ****

Do people nowadays lead a healthier lifestyle than people 100 years ago?

11**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the statement that it's important for

students to study Art and Music in school. Explain your answer in details.

12**、******

Do you agree or disagree with the statement: artists and musicians are important to our society.

13**、** ****

While traveling, some people prefer to go to new places, but others prefer to visit familiar places. Which do you think is better? Explain why.

14**、******

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: it is better to be a leader in a group than a supporting member? Use examples and details in your explanation.

15**,** ****

which one do you prefer, shopping in a large store or shopping in a small store?

16**、*****

Some people prefer to do one job or project at one time. Other people prefer to do several jobs or projects at the same time. Which do you prefer and why?

17**、******

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Personality changes with age use specific reasons to support your answer.

18**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the statement? If you want to be successful in running a business, it is important to have a friendly and outgoing personality.

19**、******

Do you agree or disagree that advertisements have influence on people's purchasing.

20, ****

Do you prefer to live in an area that is noisy but close to shops or public transportation, or an area that is quiet but far away from shops and public transportation?

21, ****

Do you agree or disagree? The most important influence that young adults have are from their families.

22**、*****

Some people consider going to the gym a priority in their life, while others go to the gym only when they have time. Which do you think is better and why?

23**、******

Some people argue that people born with natural abilities are more likely to succeed. Other people believe success can be achieved through hard work. What's your opinion?

24、****

Some people think students should study in the classroom while others believe they should visit the museum or the zoo. Which do you prefer and why?

25**,** ****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The success of a school largely depends on the resources it has such as textbooks and journals.

26**,** ***

Do you prefer to live in a residence where there are strict rules (such as rules against making loud noises at night), or do you prefer to live in a residence without strict rules.

27**、*****

When going on a vacation, some people prefer to stay in a hotel, while others prefer to camp outside in a tent. Which do you prefer?

28, ***

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? University students should learn how to manage their time more efficiently.

29, ***

Some people prefer to have a very tight schedule, while others prefer to have more free time in their schedule. Which one do you prefer and why?

30**、*****

Some students like to learn by themselves, others prefer to share their ideas with others. Which one do you prefer?

31**、*****

Do you always make friends with people who have different interests from you? Why?

32**、** ***

What will you do when you need to find an answer to a question: to ask a teacher, to search the Internet, or to read a book?

33**、** ***

Some people believe that it is better for small children to grow up in a small town. Others, however, believe that it's better for them to grow up in a big city. Which do you think is better?

34**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following question. In order to stay happy, you must have a job that you love doing.

35**、** ****

Which do you prefer? Card game or computer game? Explain why.

36**、★★★★**

Do you prefer to do a job which requires you to travel a lot, or a job that allows you to work at a fixed location?

37**、★★★★**

Do you prefer a job which requires you to communication with others, or do you prefer a job where you work alone.

38**、*****

Suppose you are to choose between two jobs with equal amount of time and pay. One job requires you to work with other employees in a group and the other requires you to work individually. Which do you prefer?

39, ***

Do you agree or disagree with the statement: parents put more pressure on students in school than ever before?

40、★★★★

Do you agree or disagree with the statement? It is important to remember and learn from past experience.

41**、****

Some people plan every detail of their vacation in advance. Others prefer to leave most details flexible or open to chance. Which do you think is better and why?

42**、*****

In some cities there is a law against making noise at night such as loud music or TV. Some peole support this law, while others do not. What is your opinion?

43**、******

Are you willing to carefully choose the gift which your friends like or choose whatever you like?

44、****

Watching TV is not a good use of time. Do you agree or disagree?

45**、*****

Do you agree or disagree that a person needs talent to be an artist. Please use sepcific reasons and examples to support your answer.

46、★★★★

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The way people dress themselves reveals their personality.

47**、★★★★**

Some students prefer to study or work on difficult class assignments early in the morning. Other students prefer to do this type of work in the evening. Which do you prefer and why?

48、★★★★

Noisy and quiet areas which one would you choose to be home: A. Noisy-close to restaurant transportation shopping center. B. quite far from

everything.

49、****

Some people would borrow money to buy things they need. Others would save up money until they can afford it. Which would you do and why?

50**、★★★★**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Yong people today know more about world events than their parents did before.



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综合口语

24% 随时学

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SPEAKING 3

1, ****

教授布置了 a special assignment, 是让学生们去 museum 看 ancient Egyptian sculpture, 然后写 paper。 【好处】(1) make more sense than the textbook;(2)教授可以拿到团体票的折扣,半价。

女生的觉得这主意好,原因(1)这样做,可以给学生提供一个近距离亲眼鉴赏课本里讲到的雕塑。有助于帮助学生加深印象。(2)博物馆门票正好有discount,而且不用学生出钱,这个女生本来就打算去,就是因为门票太贵,所以没去成。

2**,** ****

文章:学校要来一个节电比赛 ,看谁用电少,赢者奖励皮萨派对。

对话:女的说这很好啊,应该节电的。还说应该贴小纸条"随手关灯"在开关旁边。男的说:不是每个人都感兴趣。女的说:就算他们对节电比赛没有兴趣,也对皮萨派对有兴趣,这样为了赢,他们就会节电了。

3, ****

学生要等候个星期在新学期开始地时候才能 move 到新的 apartment。 男生是支持的观点。一是因为这样可以确保足够的房间并且合理进行安排。二是因为每次新学期一开学,很多人因为要和朋友搬的近一点之类的原因,刚开学那一阵子总是很吵。这样有助于维持环境稳定等等。

4、****

学生写信,学校咖啡厅提供 beverages and cookies 很好,但建议增加一些如 sandwich 这样耐吃的食物 和 more light music。

The woman agrees with the proposal,具体两点进行支持:the cookies don't really help much when she's hungry,所以的确要有一些其他吃的。the music

there is too noisy now, she has to go back to her dorm to read instead of reading there

5**,** ****

学校想要在即将建设的科技楼中建一个零食店,这个科技楼离学校的其他部分很远,因而学可以下课到零食店买吃的。对话里面男同志很反对,说这会鼓励学生带零食进课堂,于扰师讲课,比说上课吃薯片啊,啃苹果,多不好。

6、****

学校通知学生比较在毕业前完成 10 个小时的志愿者时间。两个人讨论,女学生认为不合理,

因为如果做为硬性要求的话,很多人不愿意做 ,因为学校要的是 encourage 而不是 require, 另

一个原因是需要服务的 community 都很远,学生没有车,不方便到,所以不 practical。

7**、★★★★★**

【学校通知】:信里建议把 math building 的一层改成 cafeteria。Convert large empty room in Maths building into small cafeteria. Student can eat between classes 2) install recharge outlets in new cafeteria so student can recharge their laptops.

【学生意见】:女的赞成,说好啊,现在吃饭的地方在 student center, 离 building 好远,上课间隙来来回回很

赶,要是能在一层吃东西会朋友该多好,然后又说数学系的楼太旧了, cafeteria 可以 recharge laptop 这样很方便,而且还可以在那干点别的事。(students always use laptops during classes - allows students to recharge

8**,** ****

【学校通知】:校报登了封信,说要对学校大礼堂(auditorium)整修,首先要改进音响系统,然

后引入 online tickets system

【学生意见】: 听力里女生同意。第一学校礼堂音响系统确实非常烂, 她有时候自己组织读诗

会,学校麦克风经常不 work。第二,online systems 也非常有效,能解决问题她自己很难找

出合适的时间去现场买票,大礼堂离教室非常远,有时买票队伍很长。

9, ****

Reading—

Announcement: the school is planning toprohibit students ride bicycles on ca mpus because there could be accidents. Instead, the school would provide free

bus service.

Listening—Attitude: 女生反对

Listening—Reason 1: 事故都是晚上发生的,白天很安全 Listening—Reason 2: Bus 一小时才来一班,太浪费时间

10**、** ****

reading: 学校将在学生中心外墙贴海报

School will remove the posters on the concrete wall outside the student centre. first it can improve the appearence. second, posters can be put in the dining hall on the bulletin board.

listening:

woman: disagrees.

first, the concrete wall would be boring without the changing posters. Different posters can show different personalities.

second, not everybody eating in the dining hall. students may choose to eat in the snack bar or on the street. So posters in the dining hall will not be noticed by them.

11**、******

Reading

[Proposal] Students should be allowed to use cell phones in the library.

[Reasons]

- 1. Students can talk with a lower voice and whisper.
- 2. Occasionally, students need to make emergency calls.

Listening

The girl disagrees. It doesn't work.

(Reasons)

- 1. The library should be quiet. If students talk with a lower voice or whisper, they cannot be heard, so they would have to talk loudly and make noise, which will cause the distractions to other students.
- 2. If students get emergency calls, they can go out to check messages. Normally, urgent calls will be delivered by messages.

12**、******

【个人倡议】一学生建议关闭 coffee house. 因为这个地方很少有人来不是一个聚会的好地方并且灯光很差不适宜学习。

【学生态度】女生和男生讨论反对这建议:理由 1:很多学生白天有课,但晚上有时间经常在 coffee house 聚会, hang out or do some reading.理由 2:after renovation,这个地方灯光变好,每张桌子上灯光很足。

13**、*****

Newspaper to Post Off campus Job Opportunities 到校外工作的机会 The newspaper will feature a job listing of local off-campus businesses 1 stu complain about shortage of jobs

- 2 help stu find jobs related to their majors She agrees.
- 1. When she was freshman she went to many places like a bookstore to apply for a job. She didnot get one. The offers given by the university are taken too fast. It is very frustrating. As a freshman, she was not familiar with the area. She didnot know where to go to find a job
- 2 Her friend who majoys in law wants to know how a lawyer works. But she works in a bookstore which is not beneficial for her career in the long term. If she can find a job as a lawyer, she will have sth good on her resume.

14**、******

阅读说大一学生需要得到更多帮助,学校会把小组改为 20 人,男牛同意

原因之一是刚上大学不知道怎么准备论文作业和考试;

原因之二是大学和高中不同,高中知识听老师讲课,大学是更多的交流。

15、★★★★★

【阅读】学生写信建议学校应该有自己 museum. 理由一、可以多 opportunity 欣赏好作品; 理由二、让毕业学生赞助修。

【听力】男同学不同意。理由一、downtown 的 museum 很近,而且 by bus 半小时就到 了。而且还经常邀请特 NB 的艺术家来搞 exhibition。学生证有优惠而且周一(周末)免费; 理由二、最近学校的毕业生已经捐钱盖了两个东西,一个是图书馆,另一是 student center。 学校没钱,校友们也不可能捐钱了

16**,** ****

【学校通知】:化学专业 top student 应该拿奖学金: 1. 可以让学生们更好学习;

2. 对学院获得的钱可以很好利用。

【学生态度】:The man holds a negative idea.

- 1. 系里已经给优秀生 certificate 了, enough 了;
- 2. 可以花那笔资金完善设备,造福所有 chemistry students。

$17, \star\star\star\star\star$

【学校通知】:announcement 学校计划要搞 library expansion:把图书馆旁边的 student center 改造成 new library, 从而 increase library space。好处 1、有更多的空间摆放更多书 shelves、存放更多媒体 materials。好处 2、摆放更多桌 椅,让学生有更多地方自习。

【学生态度】:男生反对。理由 1、学校应该用 technology 手段而非扩建图书馆

以节省 space, 比如将资料扫描成 electronic copy 储存到电脑里可以节省空间。理由 2、同学们爱去 student center 自习,不爱去图书 馆。学校减小学生中心只能导致学生自习空间更少。

18**,** ****

A student writes a letter suggesting that school should ban the food cart.两个原因,一是 Not clean 二是为了学生的健康着想。

对话中女生不同意 一是校园不干净不是 food cart 的问题而是 not enough garbage can 的问题,学校应该多放置几个垃圾 桶。二是学校的食堂也不见得有多 Healthy,而 food cart 除了提供 hot dog 之外还提供 fruit 和 juice 的健康食品。女生可以买 东西吃而不会在课堂上 hungry.

19, ****

先看了一个老师发的通告。通告中说,从下学期开始,每三次作业以后要安排一个单独和老师见面的机会。考试后,老师会单独和每个同学谈话,分析试卷,这个时候同学可以就不同的问题和关系的话题提问。然后出现连个同学就这个通告进行讨论。

女: 你看到诵告了吗

男:看到了

女: 你觉得怎么样

男: 我觉得好极了。你不觉得吗?

女:我不知道。

男:这样很好啊,老师和你一起讨论试卷,你就可以问任何你不懂的问题。平时拿到试卷,有的问题你不明白为什么错,但是又好意思问,怕老师觉得你在抱怨。尤其是你分数比你想象的低的时候。这次正好有了个机会可以和老师讨论试卷,还不会让老师误会,因为你只是做了他让你做得事情。

女: 听起来好像是这样。

男:一对一单独谈话的好处就是你可以问任何你感兴趣的问题。这在平时是很难得的机会,尤其是在很多人一起上课的情况下。

20, ****

学校要取消一年级新生使用 parking pot 的资格,男学生不同意,主要原因有:1)freshmen 里只有 85 个人有车要 park,根本缓解不了问题。2)需求的车位远远大于 100 个。3)应该把荒废的 football space 作为停车场还差不多。

21, ****

一个学生写信给学校说应高增加 theater 的座位,因为现有的座位满足不了同学们看 play 的需求。女的反对说 1. 你装啥啊,一年才去看几回 play,而且每回去人也不多啊,所以根本没必要。2. 太费钱,学校又要欠债了,拿啥还。

22, ***

阅读内容 阅读内容:学校要展开环境保护项目,提高生的意识现在专业读才能参加。听力 男学生同意。 1:现在大部分学生的环保意识已经非常强烈,出门都会关灯不存告示里说薄弱象校: 2:项目应该向全体学生成员开放 特别是项目还要提供相关方面的培训。

23, ****

【学生提议】是一个人出的意见:食堂里不应该放电视,朋友真正对话时间。【男生反对】 理由:要安静有的地方,读书图馆而且大学里都已经是成年人了,很熟这些问题可以自己解决,不该是学校的问题.

24, ****

Boy 的大学请别的学校 professor 来 lecture 但是现在这个演讲取消了,第一个原因是没人去,第二个原因是请别的学校的老师来经费贵。所以 BOY 和 girl 在听力里辩论。boy 认为没人去听演讲,因为学校只在学校的 website 上打广告应该贴满校园,让别人知道。第二个,如果能让 professor 住 campus 就能减少 hotel 的费用。

25**,** ****

学生建议大提供机会让可以和校外的 mentor 交流, 在校外的 office 里。不仅讨论学生活动, 并且对今后找工作有帮助。 听力里女生反对这个提议作 1. 学生都太忙了, 没有时间到校外的 学生都太忙了, 没有时间到校外的 学生都太忙了, 没有时间到校外的 学生都太忙了, 没有时间到校外的 office 去和 mentor 交流, 其实学校里就有一 交流, 其实学校里就有一 个 student center 可以解决这些问题。 可以解决这些问题。 可以解决这些问题。 2. 可以问父母, academic advisor 和 professor 了解这些信息。太多人给反而让学 confused。

26**、** ***

【阅读】学校准备在下一学期举行一个 library training day,帮助那些刚上大学的学生学会如何使用图书馆查找资料。培训完了之后还要布置作业,确保学生们都学会了。

【听力】男生说这个计划很糟糕,因为1、现在大多数学生都是用自己的电脑查资料;2、即使要用到图书馆订阅 journal,也可以使用自己的电脑进行查找;3、新生本来就很忙了,还要给他们布置作业,会让新生更忙。

27**,** ***

【学校通知】为了帮主生解决电脑问题,准备雇用一些 paid student technician。这些 technician 要住在宿舍, 为了给大家提供 24 小时的服务。作为回报,住宿费用减低一半【学生意见】 Conversation: 女的觉得这是个好主意,: 第一点. 她有一次做作业到很晚,电脑 freeze 了,修不好她只能抱着一大堆书去图馆用电脑。但是第二天个朋友说这是个很简单的问题,一下子就解决了如果有 友说这是个很简单的问题,一下子就解决了如果有 student technician

能帮她解决这个问题,就太好了。第二点降低一半的住宿费很不错,因为太贵了她也想去竞选这个职位。

28**,** ***

学校打算培训一批新的宿舍管理员,通过老经验交流方式。女生觉得这是个很好想法首先她当后有很多经验如何去处理事务纠纷等问题,这样的话新人能够从里学到。其次也老一批宿管有时间很多经验如何去处理事务纠纷等问题,诸如学生宿舍的调配什么。

29, ***

【学生提议】一封 letter 建议学校在 建议学校在 computer tab 增加 sign-up sheet 【原因】现在用 paper 要等很长 时间,预约可以提高 efficiency 【学生态度】女 disagreed(1)如果规定用 computer 的时间会使学生 inconvenient and low efficiency; (2) time slot. 学牛们换来去会造成 loud noise。

30**,** ***

【阅读】学校要把学校的一个 theater 租给一个 local group 当地剧团排练。(1) 因为暑假

theater 没有学生 用,如果租给剧团排练,那么有 summer class 的学生就可以有娱乐活动了;(2)

可以赚钱修设施

【听力】学生同意 (1)bring entertainment to students, 能丰富学生课余生活。提到去年暑假在

学校没有体育艺术活动,很无聊 ;(2)the rental fees 能用来改善剧院的设施。seats are

uncomfortable and old

31**、★★★★**

文章: 说要把一个 on campus 剧院关掉,移到外面的一个地方,这样的好处有: 1. 外面的剧院更大,就有更多的人去。2. 外面的 light 和 sound 系统更好。听力: 男生不同意,说 1. 太远了,不方面,同学们不想去 2. 我们不是 PROFETIONAL 的,所以没有受训练,去用更好 SYSTEM 也许还更差。

32**,** ***

proposal: a student suggest 图书馆限制同学们借书,最多借十本,因为 1. 大多数人一次借的太多,看不过来 2. 许多人借的时间太长,都丢了,这样可以减少图书馆每年丢书的数目。女生反对: 1 要给好几个科目写 paper,喜欢用很多书,至少 20 本,而目所借的书都会看。2 从来没丢过书。

33**、** ★★★★

是有个人在校刊上说要申请给 nature club 更多经费。听力里女的说,不一定要

跟 club 才能接近自然,还有进了自然也不一定学到啥东西。

34**、** ***

【学生写信】学生写信建议学校更改举办 graduation ceremony 的地点,从礼堂改到 lawn。【理由】(1) beautiful environment and fresh air; (2) 礼堂的座位太少,室外空间大,看的人多。【学生态度】男生表示反对(1) 人们一般不关注室外风景,而是把注意力放在 stage 上(2) 礼堂的空间是够的,室内有摄像,家长可以通过电视观看,不用邀请很多人去室内。

35**,** ***

【学校通知】: 大学计划增加校车班次和走更合理路线。好处1、对学生来说更方便。好处2、学生可以不用开车来学校了。【学生态度】: 女生赞成。理由1、如果她有两节课是连着的话,一个在这栋楼一个在那栋楼,去另外一栋楼不方便,会迟到。理由2、目前校车班次太少,她以前坐校车经常迟到,所以她只有开车来学校,但现在汽油很贵,很花钱,这个计划可以使她省很多钱。

35、★★★★

the announcement of change in career survive from the school newspaper. 2 changes: the first one is students are required to meet their career advisor at least once per semester. (because they can get more info 貌似是这个意思,我改动了一些); the second one is participating summer internship program,原因我忘记了.然后那个女的非常同意,原因一是好多同学不去,但实际上去了可以得到很多有用的信息,她就上个学期去了一个学期,她的 advisor 就帮助她整理 resume 和写 cover letter.原因二是她姐姐就参加了去年 program,然后毕业之后就从 intern 变成了 full-time

36**、★★★★**

【学校建议】给博物馆的建议。第一是增加导游,第二是延长开放时间。【学生意见】男的认为建议很好。第一,导游会有帮助,另外男的是学历史的,可以去当导游,把知识分享给别人,也是一个工作经验。第二是学生白天学习很重,没有时间去博物馆,参观博物馆是很好的休息,更多的学生会去参观。

37**, ★★★★**

【学校通知】学生要等候个星期在新学期开始地时候才能 move 到新的 apartment。【学生意见】男生是支持的观点。一是因为这样可以确保足够的房间并且合理进行安排。二是因为每次新学期一开学,很多人因为要和朋友搬的近一点之类的原因,刚开学那一阵子总是很吵。这样有助于维持环境稳定等等。

38**,** ***

【学生提议】学生写信,学校咖啡厅提供 beverages and cookies 很好,但建议增加一些如 sandwich 这样耐吃的食物和 more light music。【学生对话】The

woman agrees with the proposal, 具体两点进行支持: the cookies don't really helpmuch when she's hungry, 所以的确要有一些其他吃的。the music there is too noisy now, she has to go back to her dorm toread instead of reading there

39**、** ***

阅读,学校希望更多学生购买报纸,两种方法提高读者数量,降价和送货上门。听力,女学生不同意,1 价格已经很便宜了50 分,价格没什么影响。2 没有那么多工作人员,没有人力和车。

40、★★★★

【学校通知】: The lounge in the dorm should be changed into study room. Reason 1: People can go there to study. Reason 2: The study room should be equipped with computers. 【学生对话】The man agrees. Reason 1: It's too noisy in the lounge because people watch TV there, and the dorm rooms can be noisy too because the roommate is always on the phone or listening tomusic, and they have no where to study. Reason 2: Computers make it so much more convenient to study, because not everyone has a computer, sometimes they have to go to the library to use the computers there and the library is closed when it's too late.

41**、****

学校通知说学校计划让现在的 resident advisor 去培训新来的 RA, 之前的 advisor 都是学校的教职工给新的培训, 现在要改成担任过 advisor 的学生给新的员工培训。

听力:女生说她同意这样做。理由 1、她做过 advisor,说这样做可以将她的经验介绍给新的 advisor,有助于解决 roommate 之间的 conflict。理由 2、因为开学会有很多学生 move in, housing staff 会很忙,有助于帮助 dormitory 分房间。

42**、****

教授在线评估 Reading: A student suggests that school should post professors' evaluation online. Thus, they could first professor to improve themselves and students could see these evaluations to judge who to take class with.

Listening: Students do not agree with the proposal. First, the professor will not be happy to see the comments online.

Students focus on their study and they will not take the evaluations seriously.

43**、*****

阅读:

学校要弄一个新的 mentoring program, 是 let fourth grade student to mentor first year students。有两个好处:

- (1) to help 1st year student, help 1st year student adapt to college life more quickly, because senior students know much more than the freshmen:
- (2) to help 1st year student to know some senior students to expand social connection.

听力:

woman 同意这个 plan, 理由有二:

- (1) 大一的小 P 孩都不知道,比如说 schedule change, building location, 他们都不知道,所以有个人能 deliver those information 的话会很有帮助;
- (2) 他大一的时候认识的人都是大一的或者住在一起的很局限,能认识更多不同年级的人的话会更好。

44、****

是说学校决定把每个班级的人数从 8 人增加到 15 人。原因是有更多的学生 apply 这些课程,但是学校的 faculty 有限。男同学的意见: 1、增加人数减少了 communication with faculty,降低了小课堂的参与程度。2、既然有更多的学生,就可以获得更多的钱,就可以请更多的 faculty 解决了人力不足的问题。简言之就是 more students, more money, more faculty。

问题是:学校做出了怎样的决定,男同学的意见是什么?

45、★★★★

【报纸通知】报纸出通知:新生统一住校,原因有二:一是向学生提供建立学习小组的机会;二是缓解校园停车场

的压力。【学生意见】女的不同意:一,她拿自己举例,根本没有因为住校而建立学习小组;二,新生住校非但不能缓

解停车场的压力,反而会因为更多的学生住校带来更多的长时间霸占车位的现象而造成车位短缺加剧。

46**、*****

有学生写信给 computer lab, 学校出了新规定:限定每个学生每个月只能打印 100 张。理由 1、学生们浪费纸张太多。理由 2、打印机经常卡纸。

女生反对此计划。理由 1、不是学生想浪费纸,而是有太多的材料要用,而且有时候不知道什么材料会用到,什么不会用到。理由 2、打印机经常卡纸是因为打印机太旧了。如果换新的打印机,就不会老卡纸了。

问题:转述女生对公开信里的计划的态度和她持该态度的两个理由

47**,** ***

雕塑艺术课 art class of sculpture, the school is planning to downsize the class size from 30 to 15, due to two reasons, the first one is that

too many students may not get the attention from teacher as when it was of a smaller size, and 交流 is crucial to art class. the second reason is that it is too expensive to buy the materials(不记得啥了) for so many students. 女生观点:完全不同意, sculpture is so important for students of arts that they would like to choose the class even if not paid so much attention from the teacher, the new regulation will 剥夺很多 art student's privilege to choose the class they want. Secondly, the art students would pay for the materials themselves, just to get the chance to attend the class. 学校要减少一个 art 什么的课的人数,理由是人太多造成教授的 attentive 受到影响,另一个就是费用比较高。一男一女两个同学讨论,男问女的看法,女同学说很不开心,这个课很重要,less attentive is better than do not have any class at all,对于花费高她说这个也不是个好理由,这课真的很重要,所以即使要掏钱学,很多人会 pay for it. 复述女孩的态度

48**,** ***

学校 policy 让所有大一新生明年统一搬到 baxter dormitory, 其他年级的搬到其他宿舍,原因是这样更有利于大一

学生在一起,经历同样问题可以一起商量解决,更好度过大一。注意托福机经口语中某男是支持的态度: 1. 结合他自己

经历,当年他大一小屁孩一个碰到问题没人问很郁闷,现在他想小娃子聚到一起商量肯定好得多。2 某女问他那你不得

搬家到其他宿舍吗,他说不要紧我搬到个更新的宿舍地儿更大可以放下我的更多东西

49**、******

关于学校新的出勤政策 全校范围内查勤 和学习成绩挂钩神马的 学校说一这是为了防止你们逃课 要严控 二是各个课程的出席政策不一样 特乱 这样正好统一了然后有个 GG 不以为然 他说 一现在的教授要求有的都很严了 全校的政策如果还不如教授自己的严不就也没什么作用么 二是所有教授在第一节课时候都会把自己的政策放在课程介绍里告诉选这个课的童鞋 童鞋们都知道自己课的要求 不会乱

50**、★★★★**

来自大学校报的通知说学校计划聘请一位知名导演 director 辅导学生搞 spring musical,以前都是学生做导演。

好处 1、这位导演要在学校的 theatre 辅导学生排一部剧,学生可以学到很多。好处 2、这位知名导演可以吸引很多学生观众看剧。学生议论 1:

女生反对此计划。理由 1、这位导演自己很忙,有别的剧要排,一周只能来学校一天,没时间 pay attention 辅导那么多学生排剧。倒不如 the university should 请学生导演。女生本人就参加这出剧,她担心自己 sing, dance 都要由自己排练。理由 2、虽然这位导演有名,但也只是在他们业内。别的专业的学生都没听说过这个导演,所以该导演不能吸引很多学生来看剧

1, ****

emotional reasoning 人类对一件事抱有负面感觉会影响他对事情的真实性的判断,要去寻找负面感觉的 evidence 看看存不存在。教授举了个例子,他刚加入 psychology lab 工作时,同事之间互相邀约聚会却没邀请他。他以为自己不受欢迎,实际上想想只不过是大家不熟。主动沟通后就没问题了,教授举的例子怎么 illustrate emotional reasoning

2, ****

Reading: Concept of reactance, 当人们越不被允许做某件事情,人们却越想去做。

Listening:

Example 1: Kids play, if their parents do not allow them to play, they are more likely to go to play.

Example 2: Soap contains an poisonous material, but when soap is limited to be used, people will miss it.

3**、★★★★★**

【名词解释】(一种现象)许多动物看不到,但是可以躲避障碍捕捉食。教授举例蝙蝠吃老鼠,只有在晚上出来活动但是蝙依然捕捉得到.因为它靠发射回的音辨别障碍物比如树而且它可以分辨障碍物是树还老鼠。

4、★★★★★

experience goods 指没有用过就不知道好坏的货物,一般商家会提供免费样品给客户试试。例子就是他卖教学 DVD 的朋友,那朋友知道 DVD 很好,但是没人买。她给那地区所有学校送了张,结果老师发现学生很喜欢,于是纷纷订购,后来全国都有人购买。

5**、★★★★★**

【名词解释】natural consequence 阅读讲的小孩做错事,大人口语不用惩罚,由着做错事的结果来惩罚孩子。 【讲 座举例】教授给了个例子,教授 5 岁的女儿经常把玩具放在后院,平常教授都帮女儿收拾。 一天女儿还是把玩具放在 后院,教授没有帮收拾,那天晚上下雨,把她的玩具损坏了,女儿在这件事后认识到自己的错,以后再也不帮玩具放后 院了。

6、****

audience profile(广告受众的需求)。讲做广告之前,要 gather and analyze 潜在消费者 customer 的喜好和需求,针对他们的 personal 喜好和需求设计 告。

教授举了个卖牛奶的例子。有个 milk company 想推销它的牛奶,先在超市做了群众问卷调查,问了很多问题 如 where, how often, who, how much 之类,确定 house wife 尤其 是 mother 是 primary 客户。这些女性客户购买牛奶的时候,看重的是牛奶的营养,不是口味,于是牛奶公司做的广告主要介绍他们的牛奶含有很多维生素等营养物质。因此广告使销量很快改善。

7**、★★★★★**

名词解释:interest boosting:教学中常用的一种技巧(technique),就是教学的时候,要把教授的知识和学生现有兴趣联系起来(connected with what the students are interested in),学生就能学的更有效率。教授举例:他老婆是学校里的老师,教化学的。有一次要讲Marie Curie.但开始学生们都不感兴趣也不能集中精力,后来他老婆找到一个关于居里夫人的电影,说了一些她的发明和故事,而且电影里还有演员是很 popular 学生很喜欢的。所以很多对电影感兴趣的同学也就开始对居里夫人感兴趣,注意力很容易就集中了。问题:用教授的例子解释什么是 interest boosting

8**.** ****

c 开头的 feeding。 两种物种的共生关系。其中一种能从这种关系取得 好处,另一个不受影响。给例子是给了一种鸟和 cattle 的例子。这种鸟吃一种昆虫。这种鸟跟随 cattle。当 cattle 吃草 的时候鸟就容易找到那个昆虫, cattle 不受影响。

9, ****

Assimilation and Accomondation

阅读里说: When chilren learn new object, if the objects fit in the concept they knew, they will fill it in that category, this is assimilation. Accommondation 的我记不清了. 就不误导了。

听力里说: The profeesor's daughter, Jenny, always watches birds through windows. When she saw a bird she would shout":bird!bird!"since it has wings and feathers and it can fly. Later, when the profsesor took Jenny to the zoo and saw ostirch, she did not know it was a bird. The professor asked her: "what is it?" She hesitated to say: "it is a bird". 教授女儿很小,当看见有鸟飞的时候,让小孩说 BIRD, 在她的脑子里,鸟的概念就是小的翅膀的飞的东西。一天教授带女儿去动物园,看见 ostrich 也有翅膀,问孩子这个是什么,小孩犹豫下说是鸟,在这个事中,女儿改变了鸟的定义

10**,** ****

【名词解释】diffusion effects。就是做实验设两个对照组,但如果对照组收到实验组的干扰这个实验就失败了。

【讲座举例】 一个想要 research 一个 exercise 可不可以缓解 office worker 的疲劳。把一个 building 分成两组,并告知做 ex 的那一组不准告诉不做的那一

组。结果几星期过去了,实验组的有人就跟对照组的人感叹啊,说做了这个 ex 神清气爽啊,结果对照组的人也去做那个 ex 了。 实验失败。

11, ****

机会主义者:植物界有这样一种植物,当一块地的植物被不知道什么原因消灭的时候,这种机会主义植物就会赶紧占领这块地。但是当人家本来的植物长回来的时候,这个机会主义植物竞争不过人家,只好慢慢消失。

教授的例 是: 牛吃草。

12**,** ****

【名词解释】leader price,就是搞个商品降价,打广告吸引顾客来买,这就是领导产品...别人来了不仅会买这个

产品,还会买其他的...所以虽然这个产品没赚钱,其他的赚了很多。

【讲座举例】教授年轻时在超市工作,经理

把牛奶降价, 打广告, 许多顾客来买, 顺便买了其他东西, 像鸡蛋什么所以那周获得了更高总利润。

13**、*****

老师介绍一种动物自我保护的行为,就是变色之类的,让捕食者不易发现,进而忽略他们,然后用什么 cat fish 举例,说这种鱼生活在水利,当他们遇到危险,他们会变成和的 dead leaves 差不多的东西。捕食者只吃动物,不吃叶子,所以这种鱼就被忽略了。就自我保护了。

14**、******

动物之间 cooperation,协同作战抵御捕 者。

动物迁徙时,如果一只停下来喝,其他也会一起停下喝,再继续一起迁徙,因为 there might be predators like lions on the dry open grass, 单独行动很危险。

15**、*****

学术话题,学术名词记不清楚了,是生词,但是有解释,很好理解,意思就是camouflages,对话中主要讲海洋动物如何做隐蔽的,从而躲避海星的捕捉。

16**、*****

convergent evolution the process in which unrelated animals develope similar traits. Example used was the aarkvard, a pig like animal, and echidna, a small animal in Africa. Both animals eat the same insects who lives in complexly mud holes. Both developed long sticky tongues that can be used to eat the insect. (趋同进化)

$17. \star \star \star \star \star$

【名词解释】:记忆心理学。轨迹法(method of loci)。借助轨迹法按顺序 image 记忆东西的方法。选的东西要 vivid,更 好记。

【教授举例】: 教授举了个记 names of planets 的例子。记 names of planets 时可把每一个行星的名字当作一个去 student center 路上的标志去记忆:比如你要 from your dorm to student center. The first thing you see is the front door, then the tree, then the status in front of library then the building。再一一对应,比如 to memorize names of planets in solar system, make Mercury as front door, Venus as tree etc。当考试时你就 do the same thing,用这些 door,tree 帮助自己回忆起 names。

18**、*****

【名词解释】 contrast effect 大概意思就是说,人们在看一件东西的时候往会拿它和另外个类似比较而不是基于这个东西本身的价值。【教授举例】教授举了了自己的例子,自己年轻的时候去找房一开始看了很多 small and crap, 很受不了。突然看到了一个还可以的,因为和前面的房子比较 bigger and seems nicer。 就定下来了。 但是等他搬进去,发现还太小的家具什么都放不下而且 现在看起来也没有那么 nice。 他还是应该更耐心一点去找多的。 他还是应该更耐心一点去找多的。

19**、******

Reading: 关于 business, psychological risk

Listening: 一个公司打算卖 sports car, 调查发现有一部分人不会买 (because of their personal beliefs—文章中提的) 因为 care 环境, 于是公司改变了广告, 说这个车 high efficiency, environmental friendly.

20、★★★★★

【阅读】讲 optimal foraging, 动物捕猎时会用 energy-efficient approach 去捕食, minimize the energy to get what they need. Lecture。

【听力】例子是一种鸟、Croak 之类,如何节约能量捕食 shellfish,先是潜到水里找最大的,pick up the biggest fish in the lake,然后把鱼从水里抓出来后在离水面 5 米高的地方把 鱼摔下去。太低的话,鱼死不了还得再摔一次。太高的话有点浪费体力飞那么高,fly 5 meters, no more no less, to drop the fish,crack the shell. 因为是一种 shell fish,不能直接吃。 if high, waste energy. if low, need to do it many times, also waste energy. 5 米就是 不高不低正合适。

21, ***

Aggressive recuiting 即商家在推广期间给与顾客一些实惠,积累顾客,推广期过后开始收费增加收入。

lecture 举了一个 gym 的例子在说明 这种策略的有效性。具体是, gym 在推广期让消费者免费获得健身指导,一个月以后取消免费政策,结果大部分人都继续使用该

22**、******

【名词解释】: emotion display(情绪表达规则):

It means the expression of emotion depends on the society in which we are live in.

【教授举例】:The professor uses an example of his 4-year-old daughter. She had a birthday party. Prior to the party, parents told her that she should hide her negative emotion when she did not like the gift received. Her grandmother gave her cute clothes as a gift. But the girl did not like it and felt disappointed. Before her negative emotion became too obvious, her mother said the clothes were very cute. The girl suddenly realized that she should say thank you to grandmother and she did that.

23、****

passive locomotion. Animals can be carried by sth in the environment without using their own efforts to some where full of resources. 教 授举了 spider 的例子。spider 可以通过 jump 和 walk 来移动,但是走不了很远。因为它们身体很轻,环境中的风,可以带着它们到很远的地方(lots of insects, fewer spiders)。

24、****

【名词解释】 appeasement behavior 是说动物之间老打架,但是 smaller 的打不过 larger 的,他们就主动示弱,表示不打了,larger 就饶了他们,举例子是 wolf, smaller wolf 是低头(lower its head)示弱

25**、*****

internal competition

reading passage:

companies have some successful products 占据市场;但它们会 introduce new products, 于是 consumers 不买旧的买这个公司新的了。所以 internal competition 意味着同个公司内部 newproducts 抢了 established products 的 profits, 简单来说就是公司内部自己的新旧产品之间竞争。但这是没办法的,必须引进新产品,因为新产品才能和别的公司竞争。

lecture:

教授说自己当教授前是一个 automobile 公司的总监之类的,他们公司之前有个 top sell 的 small cars,长得不好看但实用安全。后来别的公司的车挺时尚的,于是他公司为了竞争也产了一款新的 more stylish 的车。于是他公司的拥趸不买旧款买新款了。但这是必须的,因为为了 come up with 其他公司,与其他公司竞争

26**、** ***

extinction of behavior

讲座里讲了小孩死皮赖脸用哭闹来威胁妈妈们买 cookies 的例子说明。

27**、** ***

【名词解释】

刺激区辨 (stimulus discrimination)。

有一些动物会通过 sound, movement 等等来作为 stimulus, 另外的动物会接受这些信息, 但是有很多动物都要传递信息, 他们怎么分辨是自己人在发出信息。动物们依靠听辨不同的声音,来判断危险和安全。

【教授举例】

lecture 里,教授以海豹的主要 predator 即海獭为例,说并不是所有的海獭都吃海豹。只有一个物种吃海豹,其他的对海豹无害。而这种吃海豹的海獭发出的 sound 是单一的, over and over again. 而其他的发出的则 more complex, like music。所以海豹可以通过区别这个声音来判断是不是它们的 predator。如果是的话就赶快 run away,如果不是就不会 escape,因为会消耗能量。

Question: 用听力的例子解释对 stimulus discrimination 的理解。

28, ***

环境的 self-purification。

森林里的 stream,落叶会掉里面,如果不及时清理的话就把河道堵住了,对鱼、河都不好,好在 stream 能 self purification,里面的 bacteria 能 broke down 叶子,这样就不会对环境造成危害了。

29, ***

先听了一段话,讲了动植物之间的关系,用的蜜蜂和花的关系。先说蜜蜂和花可以互惠。蜜蜂采蜜当食物,同时给花传播花粉。后来又说了,还有一种情况就是不平等关系。举例有一种花有很鲜艳的颜色,引诱蜜蜂去采蜜,但是其实没有花蜜。虽然蜜蜂没有采到花蜜,但是还是传播了花粉。最后问,花的花粉可以传播,但是蜜蜂得到了什么呢?

30**,** ***

【名词解释】: 讲了 search image

【教授举例】: 鸟吃虫子的时候,因为叶子是绿色的,虫子也是绿色的,所以不易发现鸟吃的不多,但后来鸟在虫子身上找到了其它可辨别的几号,因为好定位了所以找的也快了,还会抓几条留着以后吃。

31, ***

Behavior chaining,就是说有时候教小孩子一件事,就把这件事情拆开来一步一步教。教授的 lecture 很简单,就一个例子,教他 3 岁的女儿 wash hands,不要认为,这就是 one action,要分开教, 5 步,turn on the water, wet the

hands, put onsoap, wash hands, turn off water. 每天教一步,渐渐的小孩子自己就把这几步连起来了,过几天就能自己洗手了。

32**、** ***

动物的利他主义: benefic other animals, but reduce the chance of survival。一种生活在加州的动物松鼠,它的主要敌人是 mountain lion. 尤其是吃母的。当她发现有危险?时候会发生一种高 pitch 的 calling 来警告同伴赶紧逃跑,但是他的 calling 会引来 lion,因此自己很可能被吃掉,她牺牲了自己逃走的机会,但是给同伴留了生路,尤其是 family member 在附近的时候

33**、** ***

【名词解释】attribution error。就是说在判断某人的行为的时候,人们倾向于把该事件归结于个人的 personality,而没有考虑到外界的客观情况。【教授举例】教授说他曾经参加一个会,迟到了,会议中他向 chief 提了个关于 new course 的问题,chief 很生气因为在会议开始时他说过这次会不讨论这个问题,他认为教授是故意忽略他的 announcement,但教授其实是迟到了没听见

34**、** ***

The professor talks about egocentric thinking in children, which means that children think other people will see or understand the world in the same way like them.

e.g. A child was lead in a room with a small house in it. The child was standing in front of the house, which has a red door. The researcher went to the other side of the house. When he asked the child: "what am I watching?", the child answered: "A red door" which was exactly the thing that child was watching.

35**、★★★★**

名词解释】心理现象:如果说一个人觉得另一个人有用的话,或者说对那个人的成功有帮助的话会有比较好的印象。

【教授举例】教授举了一个例子说卖 office equipment 的公司, sales groups。他们的奖金跟 sales 有很大的关系,分成两组:第一组人就直接看了,看完以后实验的人问他们什么感想?他们啥感想也没,对那个人没印象;第二组的人看完以后比较 focus on personality,并且对他有比较好的印象都觉得这个人很 qualified,会成为一个很好的销售人员。

36**,** ***

Reading:讲一个商科的 term, 两家公司打价格战。A 公司产品(照相机)好, 名气旺但是价钱贵, B 公司没有名气, 产品也一般, 但是价格便宜。 Listening:人们先对比了下, 觉得 B 还是划算所以买 B 家的多了。这时候 A 就着急了啊, 卖不出去照相机不就砸牌子了么。因此, A 也开始降价销售。最

后, A 卖出的照相机最多, A 赢。

37**,** ***

【名词解释】Latent demand means that potential customers needs can be identified by the companies thus better meet theneeds of the customers.

【讲座举例】Example: People used large stereos to listen to music at the beginning, later smaller stereosappeared and people started bringing them to outdoors to listen to music. Some companies sensed this latent demand, and they figured that isn't it great if people could listen to music in public but privately instead of playing it out loud? So they made tiny

stereos with ear buds, and it was a huge success and there was no competition back then.

38**,** ***

研究人员的研究成果受其期望值的影响,他们怎么样的结果会直接影响他们做实验的方式。

听力:教授举了一个例子。有个研究人员要对两组猴子进行 training, 他被告知两组猴子当中有一组非常聪明, 有一组则笨一些。于是研究人员就对那组聪明的猴子又是微笑又是说话, 亲近地不得了, 对另一组笨猴子则冷漠地不得了。结果还真是聪明的猴子学得快。但其实这些猴子都是一样聪明, 没什么区别。

39**、** ***

阅读: Oversimplified error (过于简单的错误)。 People tend to oversimplify the course of an event.

听力: The professor ran into his friend at a party。 They talked about how people today live much longer lives comparing to 100 years ago。 His friend said that people live longer because of the advancements in modern medical practice。 But the professor pointed out there are other reasons being ignored here。 Such as better safety regulations, and people are paying more attention to healthy diets。

40、***

公众效应: 人周围的环境会影响一个人的行为。

听力: 教授拿他女儿举例子,说某次生日聚会,女儿收礼物,当她收到她想要的礼物时会很开心,收到不想要的就很失落。教授怕女儿聚会时表现不好,就对她说聚会的时候不能不开心,因为这样会伤害了给她礼物的人。后来聚会的时候,女儿收到了外祖母的礼物,是一件衣服,女儿太小还不懂,见不是自己想要的就不高兴。这是教授夫人突然说了一句好 cute 啊,然后女儿就拥抱了外祖母,外祖母很开心,于是大家都开心了。

41, ***

客户购买东西的动机。公司为了调查客户为什么不购买自己产品的调查,但有时候客户自己也意识不到为什么。问卷调查不能有效地反映客户的动机。

听力: 教授说了一个例子,一个制衣公司因为运动衣不畅销,所以做了一个调查。 他们没有直接问为什么,而是给人们杂志和剪刀,让他们剪下来他们认为适合公司 产品的图片,结果大家剪下来的都是运动员的图片,认为公司的产品只是适合运动 员。制衣公司因此改进了自己的产品。

42**、******

Reading: in the world of animal , - 些 动 物 confronting and fighting against predator。

listening: a kind of dove always likes to build the nest on the groundo it's easy to hart, when the fox come, one dove always pretends to be hurt, and cannot fly, so the small dove will survive.

43**、*****

【名词解释】Insight learning。在观察周围情况后,动物能相处解决问题的方案。这就是 insight learning。【教授举例】:举例大猩猩(Chimpanzee)如何获取食物的例子来进一步阐述这个理论和概念。香蕉在很高的天花板上(top of its cage)挂着,猩猩第一反应是跳起来去取,一次两次甚至三次,太高取不到会失望和沮丧。Then it give up and sit down for awhile,经过思考,他发现屋里有 box,于是他拿来一个 box 垫在自己脚下再去取,还是不够高,他又拿另外一个 Box,(use boxon top of other boxes)直到盒子的高度足以让他取到香蕉。

44、****

关于 kinaesthetic learning 用肢体语言。

听力:老师当年教小学生读表,首先拿出自己纸糊的的表,孩子们不理他。老师觉得没面子,于是换了一个欢乐的方式。他让学生上台,一个扮演表面,一个扮演表针,然后问时间让学生说。这样的方式让学生很振奋。

45**、★★★★**

Reading: Concept of reactance, 当人们越不被允许做某件事情,人们却越想去做。

Listening:

Example 1: Kids play, if their parents do not allow them to play, they are more likely to go to play.

Example 2: Soap contains an poisonous material, but when soap is limited to be used, people will miss it.

46, ***

动物发警报的声音会根据 predator 的不同而不同,同时引起的同胞逃跑反应也不

同。听力里讲到 meerkat, 平时生活在地下,但还是得上到地面去觅食。通常会有一个在那把风, 当它看到 big bird 的时候, 会发出很响的噪音, 这样别的兄弟姐妹就会躲到地 下去直到鸟飞走; 但当它看到蛇的时候, 就会发出另外一种不同的声音, 这是所有 meerkat 会聚集到一起来吓退蛇

47**、** ***

阅读: 动物有固定的 patterns of behavior。听力: 1、一种小鱼: male fish 会 do attack dance to the finish entering its territory 而且是有 red mark 的,如果没有 red mark 就不会 2、goose: female 鹅生过蛋后会 move its head back and forth,但是当它的 egg 被 moved away 以后,它仍然这样。问题是: 讲一讲什么是动物的这种惯性行为,然后讲讲 lecture 中间的例子如何证明的。

48, ***

【名词解释】dormancy 这一概念,阅读材料讲到冬眠的涵义:帮助渡过恶劣环境;降低自身生理能耗。【讲座内容】听力材料里 professor 讲述了一个肺鱼的例子:在河水干涸之后鱼就躲在河床上之前就打好的洞里,这样一方面可以隔热、保湿,另一方面可以降低呼吸、心跳频率。

49, ***

【课文要点】: Negative ideation: a method used by people to resist desires by adding something negative. 就是说通过联系不好的情况来 resist 坏东西,帮人解决坏习惯。

【教授举例】: 教授举的他自己戒除巧克力的例子。教授 loves chocolate bar because it is tasty, but chocolate is not good. So he used the method of negative ideation to refuse chocolate. 后来 whenever he wanted to buy chocolate bar he would think it associate with mud which is the mixture of dirt and water, 来 reduce the temptation, 就戒了 he stopped buying。

50**、*****

讲 demand shifting。Two strategies of demand shift reduce the peak-peak demanding; increase the poor-peak demanding. 教授举例说他的一个在洛杉矶的朋友开了一家餐馆,这个餐馆在晚上7-9 点之间,人声鼎沸,很少有位置。有些顾客愿意等位置,但很多人都不想等而是换其它地方吃饭。于是,教授的朋友就creat a new deal。对于7点之前吃饭的顾客就免费提供 dessert。于是有些原来七点后来的顾客为了得到免费甜品,就提早来,并且提前结束吃饭。这样餐馆比以前更加赚钱。

1**、*****

一个学生遇到 time conflict, 要去 career fair 又要去打工,那个女的说,你可以请 coworker 帮忙,但是男的说他不想,因为 boss 很 nice 不想惹麻烦。后来那女的又说,你可以先去几分钟再去打工,可以先接触那些公司,之后再慢慢跟人家联系,那个男的说万一先去的没有他中意的公司呢?

2**,** ****

一个女写的 paper 需要本书,学校没有。解决方法一、state U 有一本,但是寄过来要好几天。解决方法二、开车去取,但是单程2小时,要翘课。

3**,** ****

春节假期,宿舍关门,男生家太远,不想回家,但没有地住。

(1) livewithhisfriendNick, Nick 家离学校近, 还可以和 Nick 的家人一起度假。但男生担心他可 能 have no time to do the paper。 说男生可以假期结束后写,不过时间就不多了。男生自己说出方案(2) 教授全家要去意大利度假,他可以去帮教授看房 live in professor's house andhelp to feed his pets,这样男生可以专心 focus on paper。但他怕一个人会很无聊,而且教授的 house is out of town,他又没车,很不方便。

4、★★★★★

【学生困难】: 男生要搬新 apartment, 但是那里面已经有家具了, 他的家具没有地方放。他只租这个 apartment 一年。【解决方法】: 女生建议 1, 把家具 store起来, 但是 store 也有费用。2, selling。还可以得钱, 但是他明年搬家了还要用家具。

5**,** ****

Ithe student's landlord is going to sell the house and there's a buyer who's eager to buy it, he has only a bit over one week to move. Solution 1: a friend of his is looking for a roommate near his university, but he can't concentrate on his study. Solution 2: he can live with his parents, but too far away

6、********

一个女孩忘带做好的午餐了,下午还有三节课,她在下课之间没办法吃饭。男生建议她要么回去拿,要么在学校餐厅买点。女孩说不想花钱,而且餐厅也没自己做的好吃,或许可以回去拿,但怕耽误上课。问你的个人观点。

7**、★★★★★**

男生急着要完成艺术 paper,但必需要去 museum 才能完成,而 museum 明天就要关门了,只能今晚去,可是这个男 生今晚又有课要上。 女生给了两个建议: (1)向负

责 paper 的教授请求延迟交,男生说这样教授会生气的; (2)向今晚上 课的老师请假,然后去 museum,缺的内容可以回来再抄笔记,(男生从不缺课,上课的老师会体谅他)。

8, ****

【学生困难】: 男生他答应他朋友下午 5 点要开车送他朋友去上班, 但他有个会议也是在 5 点。时间冲突了。 【解决方案】: 两个方案: 方案 1、打电话给他朋友,取消送他朋友。方案 2、送朋友去工作, 但开会可能迟到。转 述男生的困难和方案,你的建议及理由。

9, ****

女生的脚踝在她踢球的时候受伤了,没办法开车,而她还有个兼职去教书,到那里没有公车,想搭计程车,太贵;男生也觉得出租贵,建议她找个朋友搭她去;女生说到那里太远,要个把小时,她让朋友带过,但不好意思经常让朋友麻烦。简述女生的问题和提出的解决方法,说出你的建议。

10, ****

女生把她老妈的车停在了校园,怕吃罚单。她打算去把车开走,男生建议别管,因为不容易被发现,而且快上课了,再说就算罚也就是一点钱。

11**、*****

女生带 6 班这学期,她被选中的女子篮球队。平时篮球训练占用了她太多的学习时间。【解决方案】:女生自己说出方案 1:要退出篮球队,因为它花费太多的时间。男生说她球队在得到应用,多次放弃了很可耻。男生说出方案 2:放弃一些类是不那么重要的必修课。反正也不是但女生说好几十。额外的课程可能会让她参加研究生院的竞争。

12**、** ****

有个男学生 Sam 负责在学校放电影,然后这星期他还请到了 professor 来介绍电影(在电影放映前)。但是 professor 临时家里有急事就 cancel 了这个 lecture。Sam 自己就想了两种解决办法,一个是 reschedule,但 是怕好多学生临时没看到通知还是去了。另外一种是他自己准备材料讲,但是就会少了 Q&A 环节,因为他没 办法回答学生问题。

13**、** ****

【学生问题】gg 碰到的问题:要在的 newspaper 上发文章,但是照片处理出现些问题。

【解决方法】mm 推荐方 法 1,不要放照片上去。但是 gg 觉得这样文章缺少吸引力。方法 2,还有一天的时间,争取重新去拍照片。

14**、******

Problem: The women is attending a play, but shesbusy with her school work, so shes afraid that attending the play mightinfluence her academic performance.

Solution 1: Quit the play

Comment: shes majoring in theater, and she is notattending the play just for fun, it's beneficial for her career

Solution 2: Drop some of the required classes, takethem next semester Comment: she has to start over on these classes, it's a lot of trouble

15**、*****

problem:

the man has a conflict: he wants to attend a film discussion meeting tomorrow but he also has to dine with his cousin tomorrow.

two choices:

1 the woman dines with cousin for the man advantage: cousin will know more people

disadvantage: the cousin is shy, dining with the woman may be uncomfortable.

2 the man will not attend the meeting. disadvantage: the film discussion meeting is really interesting.

16**、** ****

【Problem】 The man in the conversation attends a club and they would like to travel to France, but he doesn't have enough money to pay for the plane ticket.

[Solutions]

- 1. He can work extra ten hours every day at the restaurant.
- 2. He can sell his guitar to pay for the ticket. He hasn't been using his guitar for a long time.

$17. \star \star \star \star \star$

【学生问题】女生的问题是:要做一个 project about film class,今天要拍但是有雨,而且还有两天截至日期,

两个解决方案:1)可以转向 building 用这里的 scenes。2)可能明天拍,因为明天 weather becoming better,但是问题是明天她需要编辑,并要完成这个 project,没有时间。

18**.** ****

Problem: 一个男生,因为 miss bus 迟到了。

Solutions: 1. 这门课的老师很介意学生迟到,所以他不想去上课了,这门课可以有一次缺课不扣分的机会,2. 但是下周要考试了,还有不明白的,又想去上课。

19, ****

女生要参加 camping 但没有帐篷,

有两个解决方案,一个是向朋友借,但是很旧,如果下雨也许会淋雨, 另一个是自己买,但是有点小贵,也许不喜欢了以后不再参加,觉得比较浪费。

20**,** ****

【困难】重写报告 rewrite report, and in before the final grading 【解决方案】:1:leave town for family reunion, hand in at the beginning of fall semester, but no library resources available at home solution 2: do it now, and in in one week, miss the family reunion.

21, ***

是一男的有一乐队要表演,组了个场子,但是场子那时候被占了,solution 1 是换一地,但是那太小了,容纳观众有限,solution 2 是跟另一个 band 一起表演,但是表演时间就太短,没法充分表现。

22**、******

选课的问题。男生说他想选美国文学,但是太火爆,这里不确定,要么是选不上,要么是即使能选上,也挤不进讨论里面去(discussion)。两种办法,一种是干脆选个别的课,不选这玩意了。一种是现在不选了,下学期或者明年再选。

23, ****

男生要写 Paper, 教授推荐他一本书。这本书教授又推荐给了另一个同学, 结果那个同学借走了。而图书馆只有一份。

女同学跟他说你可以在网上买个, yet the man studentthinks that it is too expansive, 女生说没准其他科目也用得上呢?第二个解决方案, 找那个学生一起看呗。男生说他问过了, 但那个学生说她看完了才借给他。但这个 paper 下周就交了, 等不了啊。

24、****

一个学生获得了一个 internship, 但是报到第一天她生病了。【解决方案】(1)在家里休息, 但是学生觉得实习第一天, 害怕给 boss 的印象不好; (2)去药店买药, 上班只上四个小时她可以晚上休息, 可以坚持

25**,** ****

女: 我现在不知道我该怎么办?

男:怎么了?

女:我买了一张今天晚上的话剧票,是莎士比亚的哈姆雷特。我答应和我朋友一起

去。但是我忘记了, 明天有一个非常重要的生物学考试。

男: 那怎么办啊?

女:只有两个办法。第一,我带着书去,在路上先看一部分,等看完话剧再回来完

成剩下的部分。第二,就是取消这个约会,不去看话剧了,专心复习一整个晚上。

男: 你有时间在路上看吗?

女:我们大约花一个小时在路上,如果我和我的朋友说,我明天要考试,现在不能social,我想他们会理解的。我也不知道,总之我真的想去,已经买了票了。

26, ***

【学生问题】男生需要在寒假帮历史教授写新书,不能回家 但他同时是篮球队员,需要每天去 gym 锻炼。不过学 校的 gym 冬天不开门。【解决方案】 冬天不开门。【解决方案】 1. 去 town 里面的 gym。有 one-month-membership 刚好可以 cover 整个寒假。里面他需要的所有器材。但是 75 一个月太贵了。2. 去户外跑步。 但是会很冷

27**,** ***

【一个问题】男生明天要和同伴 act in a play, 结果同伴 , 结果同伴 sick。 【解决方案】女生建议: Explain the situation to the professor, 改天再演。但是男生 disagreed: reschedule 到下周,还有另一个 play 要 act, 男生自己有一个想法:说朋 友愿意带病演出,但是男生觉得这样做会很不人道。

28, ***

男生有问题, 打印机坏了, 哲学课的论文的最后几页褶皱了。

两种方案

解决方案一: 另外打一份。弊端是浪费了经济课讨论小组,

解决方案二:是找教授说明情况。弊端是让教授觉得不够重视,发表自己的观点

29, ***

【学牛闲难】: 男牛的朋友去他寝室玩把他室友的台灯弄坏了。

【解决方案】: 方案一:把家里一个差不多的拿来。好处:他室友也喜欢的。坏处: 俩台灯不一样。 方案二:商店里去买个新的。坏处:没有一模一样的了。而且贵。

30**,** ***

问题: 一男想要把 notes 还给 Tina, 因为她要用, 他在约好的地方等。Tina 没有来, 这个男的打电话 Tina 也没有接。明天就该考试了, 这个男生马上也有事情。solutions: 女生有两个建议, 1、放她 dorm, 男生说这样他的 part time job 就迟到了。2、可以通过 canpus mail, 然后给 Tina 的手机留言, 但是男生说怕 Tina 下午才能收到笔记来不及复习。

31, ***

男生的问题,明天要去面试,但是西服丢在父母家了。有两个解决办法,一个是穿室友的,但是很大,担心不能给面试官留下好印象;或者,女生提供的方法,今天放学后抓紧时间,再买一件。男生不太愿意,因为他的钱现在都省下来想买个自行车,买了衣服就没钱买车了。

32, ***

【学生困难】女学生要做数学作业,但是过周末的时候把 textbook 忘在家厨房了,作业明天要交。【解决方案】1、晚上向她室友借 text book,但室友也选了这门课,而且正在做,所以她只能等几个小时再借,所以她势必要熬夜。但她昨晚又没睡好,今晚要早点休息明天考试;2、明早开车回家拿回自己的书,这样万一迟到教授也可以理解(但被女生否决,因为教授对 deadline 很严格,说新学期开始不可以晚交作业)。

33**、** ***

【1 个问题】男生的朋友给了他一张今天晚上去演唱会的门票,这个演唱会有他最喜欢的 band 的演出,但是男生有一个 history paper due 明天,所以有一个时间冲突。【2 个建议】他面临两个选择: 1. 去演唱会,回家再写 paper,但是要熬通宵。2. 不去演唱会,把票给别人。(在结尾的时候男生提到这个演唱会 X 年一次,所以很可能没有机会再次见到了)

34**、** ****

【学生问题】女生要完成商科的 paper: 采访一个 magazine 的创始人,为了学习关于 how to start up business, thebusinessman called to cancel the interview because he has to attend a last-minute conference and will not be able to be back(out oftown 了) until next week。 【解决方案】解决方法有二: (1) wait for that person to come until next week,但会给那个女生 lesstime to write paper; (2) interview another person from the list given by the professor,但是 area 会不一样,女生对那个 magazine 很感兴趣。

35**,** ***

listening: the man has a problem. this year is his calculus prof.'s first teaching. he isn't used to his way of explaining... theprof. teaches too fast, he gets confused. two solutions: 1. he says he can switch to another calculus section, but has to takeit in the evening when he wants to do homework or hang out with friends. 2. he also says he can organize a study groupto discuss what they learnt after class. but it'll cost extra time."

36**,** ***

女孩的脚伤着了,但明天要带孩子们(20 个小孩)去 hiking,要照顾孩子。两个选择,不去,在家休息,会有另外一个人照顾(另一个志愿者),但是对于一个人来说,太难。第二是去,跟在后面慢慢走,而且这次登山只需要 2 个半小时。

37**、★★★★**

学生问题】男生要去 airport 但本来要来接他的朋友联系不上了。

【解决建议】1,坐 bus,但是要转车,而且箱子重。2,继续等朋友,不行叫taxi。

38**、** ***

【学生问题】女的房租要涨了(不能住学校了…原因太贵了)【解决建议】解决一是和奶奶一起住,免费而且只住一学期能接受,但是会想念朋友。解决二是在学校图书馆打工赚钱,但是下学期学习很重,功课很难。

39**、** ***

【学生问题】学期末,女生在一个很好的饭店订了星期四的位置让同学来聚一聚,但是有两个同学没有办法来。【解决方案】她有两个选择:一、还是在周四,但是不能带这两个同学二、安排在周五但是周五很多同游要回家或者没时间,那他们就不能在定好的那个好餐馆。

40、****

【学生困难】the student's landlord is going to sell the house and there's a buyer who's eager to buy it, he has only a bit over one week to move. 【解决方案】Solution 1: a friend of his is looking for a roommate near his university, but he can't concentrate on his study. Solution 2: he can live with his parents, but too far away

41, ***

man 的 roommate 要搬到 in campus, 所以他要找一个新室友。俩 solution, 一个是前室友的朋友, 人不错但是有些 messy。第二个是学校里贴 advertisement。问你支持哪个,为啥。

42**、** ***

男生说不知道是去上化学课,还是去书店买历史书,两个时间点互相冲突。女生说你去买书吧,我把笔记借给你。男生说看别人笔记不是很有用,也许他可以第二天买书,但怕书今天卖完了。问你的选择是什么。

43**、** ***

表演课要求两人表演,一个男生 A 的搭档要 drop 那门课,他的女同学 B 给他建议,可以自己演,可以找别人代替,女同学 B 就可以代演,问两个 suggestion 是什么,你觉得哪种好?

44、***

【学生问题】The mail was supposed to go to the seaside with friends, but Mary asked him to go help her to move on a short notice because she has to move out by tomorrow. 【解决方案】1: Find someone to replace him. It might not work at this last minute. 2: Cancel his appointment with his

friends, but he has been planning to go for long, and later the weather will turn cold, and they can't go to the beach any more.

45**、★★★★**

一个男的说他住在 off campus apartment 太贵, 伤不起, 在想怎么办。1) 找个室友,可以分担房租啊水电费那些。因为住学校都是 include 在 dorm fee 的, 所以出来好贵。但是 apartment 可能有点小挤, 而且他出来住不用怕 disturb 到室友,可以 study whenever he wants, 所以纠结。2) 在个餐馆打工,钱还不少,但是餐馆要他最忙的时候去,就是周五和周六晚上,但是男的说啦,他跟朋友玩都是那个时间,怕打工打得没有 social life 了,所以继续纠结!

46**,** ***

问题:女生需要白衬衫和黑裤子去音乐会,但是她的白衬衫还在洗,也没有时间去store 去买一件新的。她急得不得了,于是就问了相关人员,被告知可以穿 cream color 的衬衫。

男生说:这和别人的不一样啊。女生说,对啊,还有另外一个办法,就是借她室友的衬衫,她室友也有白衬衫。但是她给她室友打电话,她室友没接,今天出城去了。该怎么办,女生从来没有过不经人允许就借人东西的。

47**、★★★★**

女生把自己的钥匙忘在宿舍了,她又着急写 paper。

女生说出了两个解决方案,第一个她可以去图书馆去写,但是她发现,most of her relevant are in her dormitory。第二个她可以找她的室友去要钥匙,但是她担心自己会打扰到自己的室友。

48, ***

Problem: The man has got a prize for his outstanding term paper and he's going to have a dinner with the university president (校长), but he doesn't know what to wear.

Solutions: Solution 1: Wear suit. Problem. Conclusion: He doesn't have one and he doesn't have time to buy one either. Solution 2: Wear casual clothes. Problem. Con: He's not sure if it's okay.

49**、** ***

Problem: 男生要给一叫 Sam 的哥们儿送礼物因为朋友乔迁之喜打算在乔迁 party 上送,挑了一个 bookcase 因为这哥们儿家里太空了然后这帮人回去之后发现安装了之后少零件 parts missing 这不是坑人么,所以就说找店家给我们换,但是店家说要过一段时间才 replace. Solutions: 男生自己给自己两个方案: 方案 1、换一个,商店暂时没货,要等 2weeks 才来新货,赶不上 house warming。下周六直接送 Sam 家,再跟说我们送你礼物,不过太扯了;方案 2、买另外一个新的,但是更贵,超出他们预算了。

50**、*****

【学生困难】: 女生的问题是 paper 明天 due, 她基本上写完了,但不知道现在 (this afternoon)交作业好还是晚上改一下明天交好(because the professor sent email that students can delay to send paper until tomorrow morning.)。【解决方案】: 方案 1: 现在交可以解脱了,并且还可以和朋友们出去玩 (. X 晚上她要见一位很好的朋友,她们很久没见了, 她很想跟这为朋友一起玩.)。方案 2: 明天交可以再改改,争取好成绩 (put another data, such as, graph, which help paper better than now.)。

SPEAKING 6

1**、★★★★★**

婴儿和他们的抚养者的感情(emotional development)是通过什么建立起来的。以前认为是通过 feed, 家长给孩食物,孩子就对家长更依赖,他们之间建 了 bond。后来提出了不是这么回事,而是 warm and loving touch 是孩子 love 家长。做了个实验 baby monkeys, two substitute mother made of metal wire, 但是有 个mother 包上了毛绒外壳。小猴分两组,一组是属妈妈喂,另一组是毛绒妈妈喂,平时不是吃饭时间小猴可以随便 touch 两个妈妈,发现不管被谁喂,所有小猴都喜欢毛绒妈妈,所以证明了 touching 是感情的。题目让叙述实验怎么 证实这个说法的。

2**、*****

spruce tree in north Canada and Russia Avoid injure 1) triangle shape when heavy snow fall down, slide off to the ground instead of break the branch. 2) Dark green colored needle leaves 深绿光合作用效率最大,能量最多。

3, ****

选择 observatory location

主要原则:could observe star clearly。(1) avoid lighting pollution,因此 city is not an ideal place,因为 city is brightly lighted at night, 如有 很多 car headlight;(2) avoid humidity, desert 是个好选择,而且它有 clear dark sky

4**、******

【讲座主旨】经济学 【讲座例子】例子是:服装店卖夹克衫。你和顾客说这件 服不剩多少了,再不买就没 有了,他们就会疯买。或者你和顾客说只在这个周末打五折哦,他们也会疯买。

5**、★★★★★**

悲观的人也能带来积极的好处,举例说比如他们会预期到即将发生的不好的事情,提前做好准备,例如说预计天会下雨,他们就提前带雨具什么的防止被淋湿。而且他们提前预测到不好的结果不会有失望的情绪,比如说找共作失败,他们也不会很沮丧。

6、****

wo things ancient human learned to keep the fire burning. 第一, technical knowledge. 发现木头烧完后 fire die out. 偶然明白木头是燃料,要 keep burning, 就要 add wood. 这是 Technical understanding。第二, social skills 如果大家同 时睡觉, 火就灭了, 因此明白了合作的重要性, 要轮流看火。

7**、★★★★★**

The professorintriduces two benefits of flooding to farming. First, it carrys with fine soil. For example, when water flooedd to the corps, it brings with silts, which is essential for corps to grow so farmers can expect good results. Second, it helped with irragtion. For example, farmers can control the flow of water and direct it to the places where water is needed.

人利用洪水有 2 方式。首先,水上升带来肥沃的土,其次,用 channel the water to the places which need the water and use the water to irrigarion those land far from the river

8**,** ****

【讲座主旨】鸟要在很深的水捕鱼,两种方法。

【讲座例子】第一种用重力, 飞很高, 收缩翅膀钻入水中。第二种是特殊形体, 有种鸟有短而壮的翅膀, 可以帮他们。

9、********

【讲座主题】 mechanism that animal use to survive from water current.

【相关例子】one is attainment, black fly larva. the second is thick body, sculpin.

补充:两种动物, black fly larva 和 splince(音译)为什么可以在激流中保持不动,那个 larva 好象是因为 hand&hook,所以可以 touch the bottom of river.第二个好像身体里有一个 borrower(音译),可以让他在水中保持不动。

10**,** ****

总括:不同电影拍摄技术可以赋予角色不同的特点

观点 1:从 low angle 拍显得比较 powerful

例子 1: 电影 Queen of England 中的 queen 就采用 lowangle 拍摄

观点 2:从 high angle 拍显得角色比较 powerless

例子 2: 拍一个沙漠中的男人, 如果俯拍就显得他 hopeless

11, ****

总括:人们为什么对某些事情印象会非常深刻?对这种现象有两种解释

观点 1: 我们在之前对它们有所了解

例子 1: 没了解过音乐的人参加 classical music concert, 一年之后就不会对这个

concert 有很多记忆;但是学习过音乐的人却可以记住其中的 details

观点 2: 对特殊的人或事能记得更清楚

例子 2: 在大教室中上课,人们更容易记住特别的人,比如 tallboy/intelligent

girl

12**、*****

产品包装:两个条件的公司会这样做的第一个条件是应对新技术或可供包装使用的例子是牛奶瓶的玻璃的塑料更耐用和便宜的材料。第二条件是为了应对竞争对手。用的例子又是牛奶。它的竞争对手销售果汁 N 茶开始出售小 N 更便携的尺寸改变其产品为更小、更便携的尺寸来应对竞争对手的市场变化。

13**、*****

【讲课要点】:biology class。深海鱼类 fish can make electric current and they can benefit from it in 2 ways:

用途 1、用电 流 capture 小鱼,从而获得 food。举例:eel can produce strong currency to shock and paralyze small fish, and then eat it。

用途 2、用电流自卫、逃避危险。举例:一种叫做 knife fish 的鱼。这种鱼利用 其身体产生的 electric current field 去 explore the dark environment。If there is a rock nearby the it, the current field will change. So the knife fish can sense it and avoiding crashing into the rock。

14**、******

有两种 suspicion (1) 知道如何发展,但不结局. 例子,两个人,一有了线索然后怎么样你不知道,到最后一刻 你永远不知 道结局. (2),但情节是怎样的。例子一男女肯定 meet and fall in love 但你永远不知道他们如何遇见的,从路人到恋。

15**,** ****

植物学。植物有两种方法适应 harsh environment 具体的那个词忘记了,下面的例子也都说了具体名称,但是都是拟音的,所以忘记了。S1,针对 high wind,就长得矮一点,只高过地面几公分,避免 high-wind 的 damage。S2 针对 lack of water,特殊的叶子可以减少蒸发,储存水分。

16**、******

关于 weeds 是不是 useful, 当然是的, 有两个理由,

一个是 hold the soil 拿 coffee 举例, coffee 产地大多多雨, weeds 保护他们不会 wash away;

第二是防止不会被 animal 吃掉,也是 coffee 举例,他们会去吃那些 leaves 而不是 crop,所以可以保护他们。

17**、*****

invasive species。这类物种有很强的生存能力,两点。1: 啥都能吃,各种来源的食物都可以吃,所以有很强的生存能力。例子: 澳大利亚的蛇引进到某个大西洋小岛,然后这蛇就成了 invasive species 2: 可以容忍环境的变化。例子: 亚洲的鱼引进到美国西海岸,可以适应那里的水温变化,忽冷忽热都没事儿。

18**,** ****

两种 majority influences

- 1. informational influences 一般是在为了获取正确信息的时候发生,比如你开车带一群人去 town,你自己感觉应该左拐,但是其他人都说要 go straight,一般情况下,自己也就会听其他人的看法,go straight 了。
- 2, normative influence 一般是为了 gain accepted, 比如你和一堆你想和他们 become friends 人一起看电影,他们都说电影很 great, 虽然你觉得是 awful 的,但是你不会那么说,因为一旦你那样说,就会觉得自己不是 one part of the group 了。

19, ****

广告的两种方法。1 种是 in general 地正面宣传整个公司,让客户对这个公司有信心。例如:卖家具的的 slogan 是 last long,而不是什么具体的桌椅;2 是宣传特定产品的功能,例如 printer,公司宣传 printer 轻小易携带 with computer, slogan 是"printing as you go"

20**、******

Teaching strategy.有两个。第一个是 explain the purpose. 老师曾经在小学教书,她定了一个不允许在课堂上吃 东西的规定。因为吃东西弄脏书本,引来昆虫, damage the desk.第二个是 lei students make a commitment. 老师做了一张 poster,让每个学生 sign up,然后 Put it in front of the classroom. 这样 students are more likely to follow the rules

21, ***

说 interview 分两种, 一种是 unstructured, 一种是 structured。unstructured 就是随便回答, 举得例子是 city 调查民众, 问哪些需要 improve, 民众就随便写。structured 就是为了得到 detail, 是有选项的调查, 举例是居民想 improve city, 就要问是具体怎么 improve。

22, ****

说海里一种鱼为了适应环境发展出了一种结构可以感觉到 predator 来了而且可以保持不动吧。这个题自己说的也不好。

23, ****

关于商业管理。创业企业需要经济支持,所以要去找投资商。找之前要准备两份材料: business plan 和 executive summary。计划书: 可能像书一样厚,包括计划,人员组成等所有投资商想看到的信息。仅有它是不够的概要: 计划书可能太多了,大多数投资商都很忙,只有时间看概要,来决定是否要看计划书。概要要能吸引人的注意力例子:一个朋友,作办公家具的,以前他有计划书,但是从来没有人去读它,后来通过概要,越来越多人看了他的计划书给他投资

24**、*****

讲雕塑,有两种基本方式。一种是在坚硬的东西上刻,比如 Stone。但这个会 lack the inspiration,因为没法改。还有一种是在 Clay 或者 Plastic 上刻,一点一点往上加东西,不喜欢就 cut 掉也没关系,这种允许你有 mistake。

25**,** ****

说的是关于公司增长的。每年年底,公司都会做总结和预算,来计划下一年。总结后,会想办法提高下一年的收益。一般来讲有两种办法可以促进公司的增长。第一种,是内部方法。投入公司内部的预算,比如购置新的机器,对员工进行培训等。然后以Wilson为例。一开始,公司有很多很老的机器,工作效率很低。后来公司换了新的机器,工作效率一下提高了。这样,吸引了很多新的顾客到店里,因为大家很快就能结账,节省很多时间。越来越多的顾客喜欢这种很快就能结完帐的感觉。因此公司有了很多新的客户,公司得到了增长。第二种,是外部方法。就是在投资购买相似的企业。购买相似企业的同时,还会得到企业的客户,这就是公司能够增长的关键。还是以Wilson为例。Wilson并购了周围很多的超市,同时也得到了超市的顾客。顾客一般不会因为超市变了名字就不去了。因此,用这种并购相似企业的方法,Wilson得到了很多原来超市的客户,使公司得以成长。问题:公司成长的方式有什么。文中如何论证。

26**,** ***

女生等装宽带的人一上午,然后他打电话说等明天下午再过来装。但女生第二天想和室友一起看电影,而室友想第二天参加考试之前的复习课。你会建议女生第二天留下来还是室友留下来,为什么?

27**,** ***

讲的是两种商业障碍 (Commercial Barrier): 资金障碍和 客户忠诚度障碍,分别都是以建健身房作为例子前者你如果要建先花大笔钱买器具,之后才能赚; 者是如果已经有了一个你需想办法提供新东西把客户从前的那吸引过来。

28, ***

Lecture: Small business 的市场策略。对于 Marketing 的广告,投资一般很大,小企业怎么办?两个办法。1、聚焦客户群,比如社区修电脑的仅在社区报纸的科技版面登载广告。2、与大品牌联合营销 join Maeketing,比如还是修电脑的可以将广告放在社区最大的电脑销售商店的 leaflet 上边一起推销。

29, ***

商业课:说不好的 logo 会损害 company,举 2个例:第一个例子比如说牙膏广告,说什么 dark color 会让消费者认为该公司产品不好;第二个例子是个卖手机的公司,结果 logo 的产品都是过时的(可能是父母年轻时候用的),人们就不买他的手机,因为跟不上技术的发展,太落后了

30**、** ***

关于解决土壤盐碱化的两个 solution。1,用 pipe 引导多余的水灌溉土壤,这些水会把多余的 salt 带回来。2. 种植能在 salt soil 生长的植物。

31, ***

心理学中的 reinforcement, 分为 positive reinforcement 和 negative reinforcement 两种, 即增加能够激发个人兴趣的东西和消除自己不喜欢的东西。教授具体举了两个能实现早起上班的例子。(1) positive (add the pleasure): 早起奖励自己好的 food, 这样就可以让你喜欢早起这种 behavior。(2) negative (remove the unpleasant behavior), 不喜欢早上 shower, 那么可以改在晚上,这样人也就不会那么讨厌早起了

32**,** ***

【讲课要点】: Marine animals protect themselves by producing lights. There are 2 ways:方式一、sudden flash bright light:

举例:When they are under attack, deep-sea shrimps will give a short period bright light to frighten the attackers, and deep-seashrimps can escape. 方式二、constant flash bright light: 例子: Since their predators always hunt animals by judging dark shades, hatchet fish give constant light to make themselves seem like sunshine. By doing this, their predators can hardly find them.

33**、★★★★**

【讲课要点】关于 comparative marketing, 在广告中对比自己竞争者的 products, 说自己的产品有多么多么好。但是这个方法有俩 drawbacks, 并举例为证。1、反而让消费者记住竞争对手的名字(以 soft drink 为例, 因为广告中提到了对手名字, 消费者把这名字与 taste good 联系在一起)。2、这种广告方式可能会 insult 到使用竞争对手产品的消费者,造成相反效应。(举了一种洗发水的例子,说品牌 A 在广告中说使用 B 牌子的顾客头发很糟糕,如果使用 A 牌子就

很漂亮。令使用 B 牌子的顾客觉得 insulted 了, 反而不用 A 牌子)。

34**、** ***

business network: a group of people join in one group, they meet and built up relationship, friendship, they can benefit fromeach other's expertise, which means share each other's skill.这有两个有点,一,在一个 group 里的人互相 benefit。比如,一个 restaurant owner,她要找人 manager financial,然后她再 business network 里认识了一个 account,并且 trust 她,她就可以直接雇佣那个朋友。二:可以 recommended 自己的圈外朋友。例子还是 restaurant owner,他认识其他的 owner 也想找 account,这个时候她就可以介绍 account 过去。

35**、** ***

【讲座主题】选择 observatory location 【2 个选择】主要原则: could observe star clearly。(1) avoid lighting pollution,因此 city is not an ideal place,因为 city is brightly lighted at night,比如有很多 car headlight;(2) avoid humidity,desert 是个好选择,而且它有 clear dark sky

36**、★★★★**

【讲座主旨】关于 speed 的 adaptation

【讲座例子】example 1. tough foot。猎豹 (cheetah) 的 foot tough 然后可以在 rough 的地面上跑,石头沙子什么磨来磨去也不会痛,自然跑的快。2. long and powerful leg. 还是猎豹,后腿肌肉发达。

37**、★★★★**

鸟的视力很重要,一般而言,鸟的眼睛有两种分布: 1、in front 可以有很好的视力; 2、两边都长眼睛,防止被侵犯

38**、★★★★**

讲广告让受众接受产品的两个方法,一个是在合适的时间让受众看到,举的例子是玩具车的广告要在孩子们喜欢的电视节目的时间段播出,第二个好像是要和实际的产品结合。举的例子似乎是他女儿和朋友们有个小玩具,然后最近要有关于这个玩具的节目上映了。

39**,** ***

教授举了两个例子说明在沙漠中动物怎样适应 food scarcity。1 节约能量,举了一种动物能够跑很远的路用很少的能量,他就可以跑很远去寻找食物。2 store fat,比如蜥蜴 lizard 可以一次吃很多,多余的能量存储在尾巴里,没有食物的时候,他就可以把尾巴里的能量转化成 energy。

40, ***

教授说从乡镇到大城市学习工作的人有很多都会最终返回自己的家乡的,这样其实有很多好处。例如从大城市回来的人体会了大城市的交通便利之后,对于自己乡镇的交通也愿意促进改善。然后举了一个在 NYC 工作的人回家乡之后花了很少的钱盖了一个跟 NYC 一样漂亮的房子,然后告诉了他的同学,他的同学也愿意去他的家乡盖房子了。这样一来就间接发展了他的家乡。

41**、*****

【讲座主题】2 mechanisms to make it hard for the predators to predict the next behavior of the animals. 【讲座举例】Example1: Squid don't go straight, and the speed is unsteady, they choose to move in a zigzag pattern which makes it extremely difficult for the predators to anticipate its behavior. Example 2: Squid can change into different colors, they can change from pink to blue then to white, for instance, the predator stares at something pink but all of a sudden it changes into blue, it confuses the predator thus gives the squid a chance to escape.

42**、** ***

动物的长时间迁移靠两种方式: 1、靠星空, 野鸭在夜晚飞翔, 星空能够帮助他们寻找正确的方向; 2、靠嗅觉, 大马哈鱼旅行时依靠的是水中的某一种物质的气味。

43**、** ***

Lecture: 需要氧气的动物怎么在水下作业的时候满足供氧需求。第一种方法是不要做剧烈运动,减少体能消耗,降低 body function,降低心率减少需氧量等,例子是短吻鳄鱼,它们在水下不主动去抓鱼,只是 stay still,然后 slower heart beat 等等然后再伺机抓鱼;第二种方法是减少在水下待的时间,例子是一种鸟,它们会在水上飞瞄准猎物后一举拿下,而且它们身上的皮肤好像有一个功能阻止离地太远(减少冲击力还是怎么地呀),就是不会在水下待很久。

44, ***

Lecture: Two survey methods. (两种调查方法) Example 1: Unstructured method, these are usually open-ended questions that don't really look for specific information, questions like what you want the government do to improve our city. Example 2: Structured method, these are usually close-ended questions that look for specific information, questions like choose from the three to improve our city: building more bicycle trails, building more parks and planting more trees.

45**,** ***

Lecture:为什么 invasive speaes (理解这个概念就好办了) 会在一个

地方 successfully, 1 they depend on wide range of food for example a snake introduced to Australia, 没有 lizards 他们可以吃 birds: 2 他们耐受的环境范围也很广,适应环境快,适应环境变化 example, afish from Asia to the western coast of America, they can adapt to the change of temperature of sea water

46**、** ***

Lecture: The barrier of open new business. The first one is financial barrier, for example to open a new gym we should a lot of moneny on the expensive equipment and so on. The second one is customer loyal, the same example, people are used to the popular gyms that are opend before, and it is difficult to stop them to go there.

47**、** ***

讲广告。教授说一种广告是让大家记住商品名字。然后讲了How to do it and why it is important to 记住商品名字(问题就是让你总结这个) How: repeat the name over and over again, show the name on the screen of the TV example: 一个洗衣机叫 "quick washing" Why: (2点)1. people are likely to buy sth. they know the name of 2. 把产品的名字和 advantages 要对上号,不然消费者光知道 advantages 但不知道是哪个东西有这些优点也白搭啊。问题是:广告的作用是什么,为什么让顾客知道 name 很重要?

48**、******

的话是说 zebra 和 trout 两种 fish 怎么躲避 predators 的。zebra 长了个 small hair 去 sense 水的波动,所以 predators 来了它们就提前知道了,就躲。trout 就是可以 keep still 在水里之类的,然后可以 hide

49、★★★★

Lecture: 心理学的文章。Drops off. 1. To plan too specifically, so eventually cannot achieve. 教授举了一个自己的例子: She had plan before the semester, how much time to read, how much time to exercise... However, she could not achieve it. 2. People always expect that the plan will be progress smoothly without interruption. 教授又用了一个自己的例子: A colleague asked her to research a paper, but the professor didn't know the topic well. She expected that she should have done it within a few hours, however, she had to ask for an extension.

50**、★★★★**

Archeologists use different ways to decide the places where they should dig for ancient artifacts. 1. Surface feature of the land. E.g. New Zealand. It has a typical structure. High land? (New Zealand have Giant step to the hill.) 2. Plant: certain plants grow in certain places. E.g. Banana nuts tree were planted in Central America. These trees continue reproduction. So archeologists find the place which has banana nuts tree to dig.



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1, ****

If a city has given money to investment, which option would prefer: 1. build a public garden to provide a quiet environment to benefit all 2. build a sports field for students in a high school that doesn't have its own

2**、******

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? To truly enjoy a vacation(holiday), people should leave their mobile phones at home.

3, ****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? We should state our honest opinions even though other people may disagree with them.

4、*******

Some parents do not agree with the way teachers are teaching their children. Do you think that parents should express their disapproval to the teachers?

5**,** *****

Society benefits more from works of great artists than from political leaders.

6、****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers were more appreciated and valued by the society in the past than they are now.

7**、★★★★★**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Workers would be much happier if they are doing different types of tasks during their workday than doing the same task.

8**.** ****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In order to attract good students, a university should spend a lot of money funding social activities.

9、****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers should be paid according to how well their students perform.

10**、******

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The environmental issue is too complex to be handled by the individual.

11, ****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Students are more interested in politics today than they were in the past.

12**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Students could receive a better, more efficient education if they spend 11 months a year studying.

13**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important problems in today's world will be solved in our lifetime.

14**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important things people learn are from their families.

15**、★★★★★**

Some students prefer to have their final grades determined by numerous small assignments, whereas others prefer to have their final grades determined by only a few large ones.

16**、*****

Students must take a class in which they learn a practical skill. School administrators are trying to decide whether to hold a class in cooking, managing personal finances or auto repair. Which do you think the school should require students to take? Why?

17**、******

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The more money people have the more they should give away to charity.

18**,** ****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers were more appreciated and valued by the society in the past than they are now.

19**、*****

Do you agree or disagree: Professional athletes or performers shouldn't be involved in politics.

20、★★★★★

Many high school students are doing a lot of school work already. Some people believe that students should help their parents with household chores, since if s the best way to give them a sense of responsibility.

21, ****

Some people say that students should study many lessons during a semester, but others say that it is better for students to just take three or four lessons. Which do you think is better?

22, ****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is much easier for people to achieve success without their family members' help now than in the past.

23**、******

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In order to succeed in doing a new job, the ability to adapt oneself to the new environment is more important than the excellent knowledge of this job.

24**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Competition between friends always has a negative effect on their friendship.

25**,** ****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important goal of education is to teach people how to educate themselves.

26**、** ***

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is as important for older people to study or learn new things as it is for younger people.

27**、** ***

When choosing a place for living, which factor is the most important one for you? 1. Living in an area not expensive, 2. Living close to relatives 3. Living in an area with many shops and restaurants.

28, ***

If your teacher says something incorrect in a class, what will you do? 1. Interrupt your teacher right away 2. Keep silent 3. Correct your teacher after class

29, ***

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents should allow children to make mistakes and let them learn from their own mistakes.

30**、★★★★**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The car (automobile) has had a greater effect on society than the airplane.

31**、★★★★**

In times of an economic crisis, in which area should the government reduce its spending? 1. Education 2. Health Care 3. support for the unemployed.

32**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In the busy and crowded world today, we should not expect people to be polite to each other.

33**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In the past young people depended on their parents for making decisions. Today, young

people are better able to make decisions on their own.

34**、** ***

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents should give school-age children money as a reward for getting a high mark (grade) in school.

35**、** ***

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents do not understand their children as well as parents did 50 years ago.

36**、★★★★**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Students should not take part-time jobs while they are studying in the university.

37、★★★★

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The telephone has greater influence on people's lives than television has.

38**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Technology designed to make our life simpler actually makes our life more complicated

39**、★★★★**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The food we eat today is much healthier than in the past.

40、★★★★

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In the past, it was easier to identify what type of career or job would lead to a secure and successful future.

41**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The rapid growth of cities has a mostly positive impact on the development of the society.

42**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Improving schools is the most important factor for the successful development of a country.

43, ***

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important for the government to spend money on new buildings than to preserve historic or traditional buildings and homes.

44、****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People can solve important problems by themselves or with the help from their family members so there's no need for the government to help them

45、★★★★

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In the modern world, we should never be impolite to another person.

46, ***

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is important for governments to protect wild animals and wilderness areas for the future generations.

47**、★★★★**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People care more about public recognition than about money. Even if no money is given, public recognition can still make people work harder.

48**、*****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? To achieve successful development of a country, a government should spend more money on young children's education rather than on universities.

49**、****

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important problems in today's world will be solved in our lifetime.

50**、★★★★**

Some people think university professors should spend more time doing research while others think they should spend more time educating students. What is your view?

小马机经 5月9日抢先版

综合写作

24% 随时学

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1, ****

阅读部分:

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。

- 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, 修桥什么的听力反驳:
- 1. 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。

2, ****

阅读:

- 一个什么动物在很久以前身躯很大的原因:那时候氧气含量很多 plant 很多 warm climate listening:
- 1. 氧气含量其实比现在还少(很多百分比,听糊涂了,这样不确定)
- 2. plant 是很多,但是营养很少
- 3. warm climate is actually a disadvantage, because they needed to cool off

3**,** ****

"阅读说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, 形成"grave"。
- 2, 大象有艺术和绘画的能力, 能拿笔画画。 (能用鼻子画个花)

- 3, 大象怕小老鼠(有个实验把他和老鼠放在一起)。 听力里驳斥
- 1,大象是因为老了而牙齿脱落,要软的食品,只能吃软的草,而在水边才容易找到。body 多在水边发现,并不是他们能感知死亡
- 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。(只是记住了line 没有创作)
- 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,因为它突然冒出来了,本能躲了一下。熟悉了之后就不怕了。当动物园里的大象(对老鼠熟悉了),就根本不在乎了。"

4、★★★★★

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(selfemployed):

- 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。 听力里驳斥
- 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。

5**,** ****

阅读是说 有个作家 xx 说中国人在 between1421 年 and 1423 年去过 America。 听力讲座: 教授说怀疑中国人没到过 America, no evidence to show Chinese came to America 在 1421-1423 年

第一段大概是说 Bimix 上面有 markings,是 Chinese 弄的。

第二段大概是说在 coast land 还是哪里发现了石头的 anchors, 说是中国人在哪里弄的。

第三段是说在某个岛上面有个 stone tower, 有点像 lighthouse, 说是中国人搞的, 然后 Chinese sailor could raise and xx platform for repair damaged boats.

反驳: 第一说那些 marking 是 natural formation, 不是人为的 marking, 只是像人为的。说 geologist 看的话一眼就可以看出是天然行程的。

第二说那些 anchor 也不一定是中国人,因为在那个时候,anchor 已经用了好久在航海了,不只一个国家用锚。

第三是说那个岛上的 tower 不是中式建筑,看起来是 England 建筑,说那个岛原来是一个 England 的 owner 的,这个 lighthouse 更像是 England 建筑。

6**,** ****

文章是讲的关于 Harappan civilization decline 的原因的三个假说。第一个是受到游牧民族 nomadic tribe 入侵。

第二个是气候变化导致农业垮了,没有食物。

第三个是水源被污造成一种通过水传播的流行病,所以就搬迁。 听力反驳:

第一个是当时 H 文明的地盘很大 large scale 游牧民族虽然打了他几个地区但是还不至于导致他 decline。

第二个是同时期的埃及文明和另一种文明同样遭受了气候变化但是都调整了农业有了 surplus 的 food。所以 H 也不可能因为气候变化而 decline。

第三个是 H 人都是出色的工程师, 他们创造了先进的水系统可以防止疾病通过水传播。

7**、******

lecture 讲英国的 written book Pearl Poet 真正作者到底是谁,因为只有一个署名儿在这书中的一个 poem 的 title 下面叫什么 P. 文章就开猜了,有三种可能性。

- 【1】第1 个被认为可能的人 John Massey, 因为流传下来的他们的作品的 handwriting 是一样的;
- 【2】第2 个是 Hugh, 因为 H 的其中一首 poem 描写的 region 和书中一手叫什么 骑士 Knight 的描写的地方一样
- 【3】第3种猜测是那四首诗是一个 collection, Pearl Poet 是一堆人。 听力部分反驳:
- 【1】第一个理由,过去的作品都是靠 copy 传播的,原版被 reproduce 很多次。 所以人们看到的可能只是同一个人手抄 copy original 的书,不能表明作者相同;
- 【2】第二个理由,教授说不是他,因为诗使用的 dialect 不同。这俩个人处于不同的地方,会有不同□音 dialect,所以那种修辞在不同□音的情况下是不同的;
- 【3】像词语 vocabulary 的用法啥的都是重复那么多次频率这么高这肯定是一个人写的,不可能有很多人 collection 都有这些 unique 的特性。

8**.** ****

阅读说 bee 在 200 million years 前就存在了的观点受到质疑,理由:

- 1 没化石。
- 2 没花没食物。
- 3 化石结构可能不是 bee 的。

speaker 反驳

- 1. 没有化石是因为那时候没树,无法 preserve 化石。
- 2. bee 不是一定要 feed on 花的,也可以是 pine tree 什么的。
- 3. 通过化学物质可以断定化石那就是 bee 的。

9、*******

Anasazi 文明突然 vanished , 估计是干旱 drought 造成的。理由如下:

- 【1】全球变暖,该文明消逝前后的 1800AD 正值一场大规模的全球变暖,带来严重干旱.导致文明消逝。
- 【2】文明消失前,Anasazi 人已经规模的修建水利公事,但估计最后是这些公事没能保证足够的水源,使得Anasazi 人无法应对突如其来的旱灾,被迫离开家 园。
- 【3】Anasazi 的文明消逝的非常突然 with no notice,并且 in a short time,说明不是一般的文明衰落的原因。

教授说,关于 Anasazi 的文明突然消逝的原因很多,但至今没有定论,干旱的说法更是站不住脚。理由如下:

- 【1】全球变暖说。文明消失的 1800AD 前后是有一次大变暖,但考古发现 Anasazi 原住地附近的树长得都很好,一点也不缺水,说明全球变暖带来的缺水说不成立。
- 【2】Anazia 人在几百年前就修建水利公事,而且他们完全有能力储备足够的水源,所以,这一说法也不成立。(这一点没听好)
- 【3】文明突然消逝,可能是由其他原因造成的。比如瘟疫 plague 和战争 war. 有一种理论认为,另一个强大但缺水的部落 civilization 为了争夺水源和 Anazia 人打仗,迫使后者离开家园。

10, ****

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 S02 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. S0 虽然能使地球变冷,但是大气中的 S0 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,和这次没任何关系。

11, ****

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 0T
- 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。

12**、*****

阅读文章说 用 GAS 做能源有诸多坏处。1. 不是绿色能源;造成温室效应。2. 开采用的水添加了化学有毒物质,会污染饮用水体系;3. 开采时噪音和灯光会影响LOCALCOMMUNITIES;

13**、*****

综合写作

【主题】

Electronic medication record 电子医疗记录

Reading:

It is benefit to have electronic medication record.

- 1. Save money
- 2. Less error
- 3. Provide research data

Listening:

Disagree.

- 1. Doctors will keep paper records even if they have electronic records.
- 2. Doctors like to use paper records, and ask others to input records into computer, which will more easily to make errors.

 Medicine records cannot be used freely.

14**、*****

Schools in big cities do not have enough teachers, the reading believes that signing bonuses (offering teachers cash payment, and other financial incentives) project can improve urban schools. 在大城市的学校没有足够的教师,阅读认为签约奖金(提供教师现金支付,和其他财政奖励)项目可以提高城市学校。

- 1. Signing bonus will increase the income, usually teachers' income is low. So this project could stimulate other teacher to apply for urban schools.
- 2. The Signing bonuses makes the teachers's salaries comparable with other professions, thus would attract capable candidates from other professions into teaching positions such as computer science, engineers.
- 3. The signing bonuses will reduce teacher staffing problem at the beginning of a school term. They will not quit at the beginning of their jobs. Besides, They are legally obligated to pay back the money if they quit.

听力

Listening

The signing bonuses are not likely to solve the problem.

- 1. According to a survey concerning what do teachers care the most. Salary is not the top concern. Other factors, such as how well the school administration is, how well the laboratories and libraries are, or even the commute hours matter more to some experienced teachers. So the experienced teachers are not likely to apply for urban schools only for the sake of money.
- 2. The biggest obstacle for other professions to enter teaching position is the stressful and long process getting the teaching certification. They have to quit the old jobs to prepare, which results in salary loss. If they are preparing while doing their current job, it would be more stressful.
- 3. it would not be a good thing to both teachers and their students if teachers are trapped in their position. Teachers can not leave schools before they pay back the bonus money, they will not in good mood, the teaching and student will suffer.

15**、*****

Business 的,阅读提出了三种提高销量的方法,听力给予反驳。

- 1. New version of existing products, 反驳的店是如果老顾客不喜欢新版本又会觉得用旧版很过时,就会放弃对这个牌子饮料的消费
- 2. New product related to the brand.

反驳的是如果旧的 vehicle 的卖点是 tough, 如果新产品如 boots 没有这样的 quality, 就会给公司带来 bad reputation. 反驳是如果原来买冰淇淋的厂商开始卖巧克力了,会增加巧克力的竞争者。

3. 联合生产。

反驳的是如果产品一个企业生产不了那么可以几个公司合作,要不没什么用。举了一个冰淇淋和巧克力的例子。可以如果有一天生产巧克力的那家公司开始自己生产冰淇淋,不再依赖冰淇淋公司,会导致从合作变成竞争关系。

16**、******

【主题】

野牛数量的下降

Reading:

- 1. 人将它作为了 source of food
- 2. Migrators 带来的 competing for grassland
- 3. 新科技的发展, 如枪的发展

Listening:

- 1. 人是从东部迁徙过去的,但是野牛数量下降时从西边开始的,东部也吃野牛,但是数量没有下降。
- 2. 野牛可以在寒冷的天气下生存,有很厚的皮,还可以吃雪下面的草而牛和马 在冷环境下无法存活。

过去的狩猎武器跟新武器一样有效,所以新武器出现后威力更大的说法是说不通的。

17**、******

阅读文章:

在 Rhone river 的河底,考古学家发现了一个 bust (就是一种头部雕塑), 人们认为这个 bust 是 Julius Caesar 的。有几个理由:

- 【1】style of the sculpture: 头像的艺术风格正好是 Caesar 的那个年代的,叫"realist style"【2】resemblance to Caesar's other portraits: Caesar 年代的 silver coin 上有他的头像,和考古发现的这个 bust 非常相似,特别是头发
- 【3】location of the bust found: Caser 后来被推翻,所以民众不敢在新的国王统治下还保留 Caesar 的头像,所以就扔河里了,很说得通。 听力讲座教授反对:
- 【1】realism 又不是在 Julius Caesar 的时代才有,在 Julius Caesar 死后还持续了很久,可能 bust 是其他人的作品
- 【2】仅仅是与 coin 上 hair 一样, bust 的鼻子却和 coin 上的不同, 要是出自同一人, all features should be consistent with each other
- 【3】被人扔在河边也不是因为政治因素,只是单纯的废品。人们不可能很早就埋好了这个半身像,为了显示自己对Julius Caesar 的崇敬。

18**、*****

reading 谈到了 deer 鹿的角的三种 function

1st 散热

2nd keep from predator

3rd male 用来表示他们 predominant

lecture 的观点:

- 1 不对, deer 夏天过后它们的角还在 grow 呢; cold 的地方还 grow 呢; 有些 warm 的地方 deer 的角偏小, cold 的地方它的角偏大, 所以不是用来散热的啊。
- 2 不对,如果是防 predator 呢,那 female 咋不长呢。还有啊,在有些地方 deer 是 kick 击退 wolf 的啊
- 3 不对,两个 deer confront each other,发出 song来传达信息,然后其中一只 deer walk around,没有 clear 的迹象表明是角比较小的 deer walk around 了啊

19**,** ****

【主题】Stone 为什么能够被搬到很远的地方

Reading: (1)风吹的;(2)ice 把 stone 包裹起来,滑下去的时候带动 stone 移动;(3)人为 move。

Listening: 反驳: (1)石头有移动的痕迹,说明阻力很大,由于石头很重,不可能有这么大的风能吹动。(2)那个地方不会有那么大的冰层,temperature 不够低,水不够充足;(3)因为是泥地,如果有人存在,会有痕迹,但是没有痕迹。并没有人或马的脚印留下来。

20、★★★★★

Reading

草原上 prairie dogs(土拨鼠) 的数量减少,人们就是否应该把其作为保护动物引发了争论。

- 1、农民们觉得土拨鼠是 geological pests, 因为它们和 cattle 竞争食物来源(也就是草地资源)
- 2、Prairie dogs 身上有 fleas, 会让接触它们的人们感染患病, do harm to human health.
- 3. Prairie dogs do not have enough ecological importance to deserve protection.

Listening

- 1、这种想法 outdated,因为现在 cattle obtain food by feeding,就是 cattle 的食物来源变了,不会受到土拨鼠的影响。
- 2、Prairie dogs 身上的 fleas 在人身上不能存活。 Investigations have shown that in colorado, only 10 people suffered from illness by contacting the prairie dogs in the last 50 years.
- 3、虽然土拨鼠是 plant eaters, 但是它们也对草原生态系统有重大影响。例如 burrows made by prairie dogs represent a habitat for other species, 蚂蚁什么 的(这里不太确定)。还有 prairie dogs 是它们的 predators (例如 fox)的 食物来源。所以 the decline of the number of prairie dogs exerts a negative impact on prairie ecosystem.

21, ***

阅读 异性头的三种功能

主要观点 : The special shaped head functions in three ways.

分论点 1: First, shark with such shaped head turns around quickly.

分论点 2: Second, such head helps improve the shark's sensitivity to electricity field.

分论点 3: Third, the head can be used as weapons to hunt prey. 听力

主要观点 : The hammer head sharks do not function in the ways the passage pointed out

分论点 1: It is true this type of sharks turns around quickly, but the reasons are the skeletons and the joints; The passage drew the

conclusion from a group of sharks which are younger and therefore could be more vigorous

分论点 2: an experiment shows that shark groups demonstrate similar performance in terms of the sensitivity of electrical field, which can be detected with 30 centimeters from the objective.;

分论点 3: Since Sharks with hammer-shaped head have eyes close to both sides of the head, which makes it highly risky to use hammer head as a weapon; even thought it were used as weapons, there is no evidence showing this behavior is conventional;

22**、*****

Rreading

总论点: bonobos less aggressive than the chimpanizee。倭黑猩猩比chimpanizee 较少侵略性。

分论点:

- 1. The expriment shows less aggressive behavior on the Bonobos.
- 2. The Bonobos were observed that they preferred to protect the smaller animals.
- 3. The Bonobos does not kill other species.

Lecture

听力材料只是用自己的支撑理由对阅读材料进行了直接反驳,并没有提出新的观点。

总论点: the speaker does not think bonobos less aggressive than the chimpanizee

- 1. The result of the expriment cannot prove the real behavior of Bonobos.
- 2. The reading ignored the fact that the smaller animal would often attack the bigger ones.
- 3. The Bonobos have no access to other species.

23**、******

阅读材料观点:采取措施使 tortoises 数量增长

- 1. 种植一种 pine trees 保护这种龟的栖息地。
- 2. 将研究中心繁育的龟 release to wild environment。
- 3. 将这种龟 reintroduce to 一些原本没有这种龟的地方去。

听力逐一反驳:三种方法不现实

- 1. 种植 pine trees 会使得龟赖以生存的草得不到足够的阳光而长不好,因而会影响龟的数量。
- 2. 研究中心繁育的龟不能适应野外的环境。在实验室中病了有人治,但野外没人给它们治。还有就是这种龟可能会传播疾病给野生龟。

3. 这种龟有一种习惯,总是要返回原来的栖息地,所以即使把它们带到新环境,它们也会想办法回原来的栖息地,这会使它们在回家的途中面临更多的 risks,比如说在 busy road 被汽车撞死。

24, ****

文章是讲的关于 Harappan civilization decline 的原因的三个假说。

第一个是受到游牧民族 nomadic tribe 入侵。

第二个是气候变化导致农业垮了,没有食物。

第三个是水源被污造成一种通过水传播的流行病,

所以就搬迁。

听力反驳:

第一个是当时 H 文明的地盘很大 large scale 游牧民族虽然打了他几个地区但是 还不至于导致他 decline。

第二个是同时期的埃及文明和另一种文明同样遭受了气候变化但是都调整了农业有了 surplus 的 food。所以 H 也不可能因为气候变化而 decline。

第三个是 H 人都是出色的工程师, 他们创造了先进的水系统可以防止疾病通过水传播。

25**,** ****

Passage 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的后代存活能力低
- 【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】事实上人丁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

26**,** ***

Passage: microcredit 不能解决贫凩问题。

- 1) borrower 没有 business skill, 做生意很容易失败
- 2)小额贷款会 increase 银行的 administration cost, 是 inefficient 的。
- 3)如果政府把钱投入 microcredit 里面, 就不能投到其它方面了。

Lecture: 文章说得不对。

- 1) agencies 提供 other services, 比如教 borrower 怎么记账, 怎么利润最大化等等。
- 2)文章说的问题很好解决:银行可以把钱借给由 4-5 个人组成的 small groups, 这样在相同的 cost 下帮助了贫困的人。

3)由于提供小额贷款的都是 agencies, 政府其实在这方面 save 了 money, 这样政府就能把钱投到小型贷款不能融资的大型工程, 比如建一栋楼什么的。

27**、** ***

保罗纪时代的生物灭绝了,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。

28, ***

reading passage: 说一种叫 T. rex 的恐龙可能是不会跑的。原因有三个:

- 1. 体积太大体重太重,如果跑太远,一旦跌倒的话,就会有致命的危险。
- 2. T. rex 的腿又细又长。而跑的时候肌肉会对骨头产生很大的力量,而又细有长的骨头难以支撑这种力量,跑久了会断掉;
- 3. 根据计算,如果 T. rex 这种 size 的恐龙要跑的话,体重的分布应该是:86%的体重都在腿部。而 T. rex 的体重分布不符合这个计算结果。

Listening 段子说: 这三个理由都很容易被 challenge。

- 1. 首先,摔倒时有致命的危险并不意味着这种动物就一定不会跑。举例子,比如猴子,也可能在树之间荡的时候摔下来也有致命危险,但他们还是会这样去荡,因为这是一种生存需要。像 T. rex 这种 predator,会跑带来的好处是很明显的,有益于其捕猎。由于收益大于风险,因此 T. rex 很可能还是会跑的。
- 2. 腿很细、很高的动物不一定不会跑。事实证明,很多现代动物,如马,虽然腿很细但都能跑。原因是他们会通过调整跑步姿势和方式来降低肌肉对骨头的冲击力。比如,马每跑一下他们的步子都很小,然后他们会不断重复这样的小步子从而向前跑动。
- 3. reading passage 的计算是基于假想的 T. rex 的样子,很多参数不一定是对的。比如,如果改变一些假设(比如 T. rex 的内部器官的体积、跑步的时候是否lean forward,是否 hold their back straight),可能算出来的结果是反的,是可以支持"T. rex 是能够跑步的"这一结论。

29, ***

Wind turbines can be used. (风力涡轮机)

- 1 built on sites, not interfere with bat's migratory system.
- 2 The turbines would shut down atnight
- 3 people would use radars to keepbats away

Will not solve problem.

1. Turbines need to be built where there is wind such as on mountains. Bats live close to mountains.

- 2. Tall structures attract bats and it is where they choose to sleep. Bats can sleep in the turbines at night but when the turbines starting working in the daytime, this will alert and harm the bats.
- 3. Radar can damage bat's reproductive system.

30**、** ***

富兰克林远征船队的铅中毒死亡事件。文章说不是这样的,因为罐头食物不可能有毒,没有接到同一时期其他人员铅中毒的情报,可能是水清洁 system 的铅让船员的饮用水有毒。

教授说:罐头食物可能是有毒的,因为员工很 pressure 时间紧迫,铅 ran done into, 铅中毒的症状比如说头疼可能被认为是海上的 common symptom;水清洁系统和饮用水系统是 seperately 的,不可能是污染了饮用水。

31, ***

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。

32**,** ***

综合写作是:阅读材料说了防止 Asian carp 进入 Great Lakes 的三种方案 1.阅读说 construct walls in Great Lakes 听力说这个对 shipping 有影响, cargo 要从一个船 reload 到另一个船上,增加了 cost.

- 2.阅读说利用 electrical charged device to eliminate Asian carp.听力说这样无法覆盖全面, carp 可以游到 other side 从而进入 lake
- 3. 阅读说 two-step measure. First,通过 toxic chemicals 把所有的鱼毒死。Second,再引进 native species. 教授说这种做法总来试过, 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。

33**、** ***

Reading:用 corn 之类的植物做的新型塑料,biopolymers 认为:

- 1. 易于降解;
- 2. 节能环保;
- 3. 质量也不会下降。

Listening:教授不同意,逐条批驳完全给否了:

- 1. 降解只发生在特定条件下,而且很难 meet 所有的条件:要暖,至少保持一周,没有 heat 和 moisture 的话,要用和 traditional plastic 一样长的时间才能降解;
- 2. 为了做 biopolymers,要先种玉米等原料,而农业恰恰极为耗能而且污染环境 (因为农民用农药等化学物质);
- 3. 质量上会 inferior, 比如要储存 C D等东西,要 durable,而 biopolymers 在 heat 和 moisture 下会降解,显然不行

34, ***

Reading: 有个作品一直认为是古董的,后来发现是米开朗基罗 forge 的

- 1. 他以前伪造过可能再伪造;
- 2. 他有个画和这个作品很像;
- 3. 他为了多赚钱造假。

Listening: 反对:

- 1. 伪造是很早发生的事情,后来大家都认为他又能力,没必要再伪造了;
- 2. 相像可能是巧合还是有不少地方不一样的;
- 3. 造假太冒险了, 没必要。

35、★★★★

Reading: 北美 Hohokam 人突然消失于 X 地的原因:

- 1. 过度耕种,漫灌,土地盐碱化,土地遂不孕不育,最终导致食物来源丧失;
- 2. 过度砍树, 动物没有栖息地, 搬走, 人类没东西吃, 也走;
- 3. 战乱,跟风语者(?)打一仗然后估计输了就撤了,理由是由类似于工事(疑似用来防御)的东西。

Listening:教授不同意,进行一一反驳:

- 1. 他们采用丰收之后休耕的做法,土地保养得很好,一春又一春,再说在那以前 1000 年他们一直用得好好的,不可能一下就没了;
- 2. 被砍的这种树生长很快,只用木材来生火和盖房子的古人是用不完的;
- 3. 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。

36、★★★★

- 一个 Bay 受污染, eco-system 受损, 文章三个方法:
- 1、限制捕鱼, 曾经有一种 crab 数量下降, 一限制捕鱼, 数量就回升上去了;
- 2、引进物种,因为现在有一种 disease,引进一种 Asian Crab 可以 resistant 这种 disease;
- 3、教育农民:农民用的肥料太肥了,一下雨就会冲到海里造成污染,应该教育他们少用肥的肥料。

教授反驳:

- 1、crab 是人们抓着玩的,限制就限制了,但捕鱼是渔民要以之为生的,限制了会有他们有不好的影响。
- 2、引进物种或许能 resist, 但对于整个生态系统来说, 有着不可估量的影响,
- 3、教授给了一张图,说这个 bay 涉及的区域太大,不可能教育全部的农民的。

37、★★★★

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,因为: 1 学生们可以取巧,在自己的家长或者祖父母那里干活然后作为汇报,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,因为现在是学校要求,他们为了获得回报采取这么做,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 里面说的是没有道理的,因为: 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联系,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经历很好(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,那志愿者作为一门课程为什么就不能够实行呢,学生们在学校上课就要完成学校要求的课程。

38**、** ***

阅读文章: 听力讲座:

讲古代 (L 开头单词) 的 cave painting。给了好大一幅马的话,说画这些洞穴壁画是跟 hunting 有关。

- 【1】画的这些动物比较大,还有一些箭的图案,受伤的动物,都是他们打猎的动物。
- 【2】壁画中有些人型动物头得图案,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】说是为了预祝他们打猎可以成功。

Lecture 里教授提出质疑。

- 【1】画里面还有很多他们不捕捉的小动物,比如说 cat, 也有一些没有箭头, 也没有受伤的动物, 所以不一定跟打猎有关
- 【2】他们除了用 animal heads 伪装自己打猎以外,这个 heads 还有其他用途。
- 【3】动物崇拜

39**,** ***

Reading: natural gas 开采的应该减少,原因:

- 1. 不是干净能源,会排放温室气体;
- 2. 产生污水;
- 3. 噪音和光影响社区。

Listening:进行一一反驳

- 1. 确实不是干净能源,但是风能太阳能不能满足现在需要,而且天然气产生的温室气体是煤的一半;
- 2. 污水不被吸到地面也会渗透地底同样污染水源;
- 3. 开采管道都会 off 社区,还有公司会给钱,这些钱可以改善社区环境。

40、★★★★

阅读:是人类活动把大型动物搞死的。原因有三:a 人类出现和大动物个屁同时发生 b 大动物向来没天敌,所以对人类没有戒心,人就得手了 c 人类喜欢杀大动物,所以小动物就没死吧

听力部分: the speaker totally refused the passage she believe that there is no relationship between the extinction of large mammals in the north america and human hunting, instead she thinks that the extinction was caused by other factors such as climate change

- 听力: (1) the same time between the extinction and human establishment dose not necessarily mean human burting results in the extinction of those animal around 11000 years ago was a global phenomnon, they bacame extinct even in those places where no people lived.
- (2): no food preservation skills at that time could all human being to keep meat for a long time, thus, people only killed what they could eat, and therefore it is impossible for human to kill all the large mammals to make them ectinct. People always move frequently at that time so they did not kill large mmmals at one place to make them become extinct.
- (3): not only large mammals became extinct at that time, small animals such as some kinds of birds also became extinct at the time

41、******

Reading: 交通路口的摄像头,文章观点是不好。

- 1. 不能及时制止危险行为。
- 2. 驾驶员在没有摄像头的地方可以不安全行驶。
- 3. 导致更多的路口交通事故。

Listening: 反驳文章观点:

- 1. 罚款能更有效的使驾驶员未来安全驾驶,不会放过任何违规,交警可能错过一些。
- 2. 交警也是设点的,而目花费更多,摄像头因为便宜就可以全面覆盖。
- 3. 摄像头引起的事故都是轻微的,并且严重(侧面相撞)事故减少了 40%。

42、 ******

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

- 1. 影响健康。里面有种物质吸收后会影响 central nerve system 带来一系列病。
- 2.环境问题。诊所里用完后冲走进入江河湖海,会造成环境污染威胁 wildlife。

3. 可以代替的材料。有很多材料可以代替她,像陶瓷,金什么的。

Listening: 反对:

- 1. 它只有很少的量被人体吸收。不会带来什么大问题。有些人有问题是他们过敏,然后这种过敏的比例很小。
- 2. 有一种 device, S 开头的, 可以 COLLECT 这些 solids 所以不会带来这些问题。
- 3. 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。

43、****

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,对得很工整:
- 1. 农作物引入是一个好事情 (imported species doesn't always do harm to local ecosystem, 以 agriculture 为例)
- 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 (reading 中的例子) 引入以后帮助了 Florida 消除害虫 (imported species doesn't always destroy the useful aspects of local species, it depends on local circumstance.以 Florida 引进的 toad 为例。)
- 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 (imported species adds the local economic burden, it depends on local circumstance. 以 Mesquite imported into Africa 为例, food and firewood.)

44、 ******

小作文,阅读材料就是在 Ghost Ranch 发现了一群恐龙化石, (the explanation of the death of a herd of dinosaurs found in Mexico.) 同一时间死的。然后给出了三个可能的原因:

- 1. 掉进泥沼出不来死的 (they may be stuck in the mud and can't escape)
- 2. 是毒死的, 水塘有毒 (they may have been poisoned to death since there are poisonous chemicals found in their body.)
- 3. 是被洪水淹死的。 (sudden flood. because the skeleton of the dinosaurs remain complete.)

听力教授就对三个论点分别质疑并给出证据。

- 1. if they are stuck in the mud, they... (forgotten)...
- 2, the remains of the fish is found. so the water won't be poisonous.
- 3, the pose of their death body indicates that the death may have happened before the flood.

45、★★★★

阅读材料讲反对 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。
- 3) 会使公园的工作人员多参与有关门票销售,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。

听力材料中,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,对比阅读材料。

- 1) 教授认为收费会对人们更加公平,体现在,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) 收费可以更加吸引游人参观。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们,了解他们的需要和对公园发展的意见等等•••

46、★★★★

Reading: 在北美一个叫 M 的地方发现一个洞穴, 里面挖掘出的东西证明已有20000 年历史, 但很多学者对此表示怀疑。

理由 1: 对碳同位素测定出的时间有疑义,测定用的煤可能是从别处运过来的。

理由 2: 20000 年前是冰河期,当时有一座冰川离 M 只有 80miles,但洞中挖掘出的动植物和手工制品需要在温暖条件下存在。

理由 3: 人和动物的活动可能会破坏洞穴,使原本埋在下层的东西翻到上层,让人误解年代较古老的东西是位于上层的。

Speaking:支持洞穴中的证据

理由 1: (这段没听清) 似乎是说,如果煤是从别处运过来的,会有 sign of erosion, 还有 ground water 云云。

理由 2:20000 年前确实是冰河期,但冰川是在高海拔形成的,海拔越低,温度越高。在 M 的洞穴处是可能有温暖气候的。

理由 3: 人和动物的活动只能破坏洞穴的上层土壤,洞穴里的东西都是从深的地方挖出来的。

47、★★★★

reading passage: 美国有些 farm 常常受到 hail 的破坏,导致缺水。有一种方法则 cloud seeding, 把碘化银打到天上然后可以使本来接近 freezing 温度的 hail 最后变成 light snow, 就不破坏农业了。三个 evidence 能证明:

- 1. lab experiment
- 2. results in Asia
- 3. local study

听力反驳

- 1. 实验室成功,现实中未必。因为碘化银不仅能够减少 hail,还可以减少很多自然现象比如 snow、rain、这样会导致这些 farm 的 drought 问题,更不好。
- 2. 亚洲的情况不能 repeat,因为都是在亚洲的 city,而城市污染水平很高,恰恰 particles 可以在 cloud seeding 时与碘化银发生 reaction,但是 US 是要在没有污染的农田上空进行,所以不可靠。
- 3. 的确本地有些地方的记录表明用了 cloud seeding 技术使得 hail 转化、灾害减少了,但是不仅在想要减灾的地区,而且在没有使用该技术的周边地区也发生了。这说明可能是气候因素。

48、 ******

Reading:

为了 slow down the global warming 的速度, iron fertilization 是个办法, 但是有很多问题.

- 1 只能吸收很少的 carbon dioxide
- 2 产生永久的影响,可能有毒
- 3 破坏 ecological balance of ocean

Lecture 反对:

- 一、实验还是有用的,没有效是因为实验时间太短了, iron fertilization 在第一个月吸收二氧化碳的能力确实不行,但是到了第二个月第三个月就 increase 了。
- 二、对于部分有毒的区域可以停止施肥、会逐渐 decline,
- 三、虽然不知是否会造成永久性伤害,但是还是 worth to take the risk,毕竟地球到了生死存亡的关头。

49, ***

阅读文章的要点: 火星有生命。

- 1, 在顯微鏡看火星来的陨石上面有一些 tube-like 化石能证明火星有生命存在。
- 2. 在火星上發現一種特殊化合物, 跟地球上的一种化合物相似。
- 3. 在火星上找到 meteorite grains。

讲座的要点:火星上无生命。

- 1, 用顯微鏡改变了化石的形狀和真实构造。化石可能是在为电子显微镜准备样品时弄出来的。
- 2, 留上面的化学物质也可能是火山产生的, 不一定从火星来。
- 3, 火星没有地球这边强的磁场,细菌不需要辨别磁场的能力,所以不能证明细菌是火星来的。

50**,** ***

阅读文章的要点: 睡眠的作用

- 1. 睡眠让人加强记忆,睡眠越多,记忆越好。
- 2. 睡眠让人恢复能量,比如一些动物晚上捕食,白天就要睡觉。

- 3. 睡眠可以排毒, 脑细胞会破坏, 通过睡眠恢复。
- 讲座的要点: 对睡眠作用的反驳。
- 1. 睡眠根本就不能对记忆有好处,有的人睡着的时候根本不想白天发生的事情。
- 2. 不只是睡眠才能够储存能量,简简单单休息一下但是醒着的也可以储存能量。
- 3. 排毒这个说法太特殊了,是特例,不具有普遍性,因为如果你几天没睡了,然后去补一个很长的觉,那这种情况才会排毒,而且只排一点点,还不是全部。这个例子太极端,专家根本就不能根据这种特例来下结论,所以排毒这个功能也是不对的。

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