

# 小马机经

6月13、14日抢先版

独立口语

8<sup>🕒</sup>  
小时

全日制

24<sup>🕒</sup>  
小时

随时学

24<sup>🕒</sup>  
小时

随时练

### 独立口语 SPEAKING 1 五星级重点

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 its 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?

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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 important. 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 your idea.

13、★★★★★

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

14、★★★★★

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

15、★★★★★

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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.

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25、★★★★★

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

独立口语 SPEAKING 1 四星级重点

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.

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34、★★★★★

Which challenge in the list do you think is the most difficult for university students? Being far away from families, finding time to relax, making new friends.

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、★★★★★

Which of the following activities is more likely to make you happy? Gathering with friends, studying alone or travelling. Please include details in your explanation.

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、★★★★★

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If you have a chance to study a form of art, which one would you like to learn? Sculpture, portrait, painting or landscape painting. Please explain your choice with specific details.

43、★★★★★

Your friend wants to drop out of university or college. Do you agree or disagree with his decision? Please explain your opinion 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 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、★★★★★

Your friend studies in a business school now, but he likes playing musical instrument. What suggestion would you give to your friend? To keep studying business or to learn to play music?

50、★★★★★

Which campus improvement do you suggest your school to invest in? Swimming pool, cafeteria or dormitory. Please give specific reasons to support your opinion.

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?

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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、★★★★★

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?

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.

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# 小马机经

6月13、14日抢先版

综合口语



## 综合口语 SPEAKING 3 五星级重点

### 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

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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、★★★★★

学生要等候一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,干扰师讲课,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

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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 to prohibit students ride bicycles on campus 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 appearance. 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.

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【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、★★★★★

(关于学校取消艺术等信息推送) about the school's determine to eliminate the newsletter about art and ...change the form to see them through internet.

Woman disagree:1. people will miss out the performance, not many peoplegonna attend. it is covinient in the letter form, they are just around you, ect. 2. deal with the money point that school can use the budget to motivate thestudents to write , since student always want extra cash

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, 男生同意

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。

随时字

【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、★★★★★

【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: 你看到通告了吗

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、★★★★★

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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该增加 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, 提高学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, 读书图书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。

综合口语 SPEAKING 3 四星级重点

26、★★★★★

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【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书馆用电脑。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, 学生们换来去会造成 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，不方便，同学们不想去 2. 我们不是 PROFESSIONAL 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，而且所借的书都会看。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、★★★★★

阅读材料: from school's newspaper, the student health center will be closed for there will be a new hospital not far away.

好处: 1. 原来的 health center 没有存在的必要了 (设备比较旧); 2. 对学生不会造成很大的影响

听力材料: 女生反对。1. 会给学生造成 long term influence. 开车去那个医院要 10-15 分钟, 有些人可能没有 transportation 或者 too sick to drive; 2. 设备其实不太重要, 因为学生们一般都是小病, like cold, flu or sports injury, 不需要去医院。如果学生懒得去, 也可能以后小病也会酿成大病。

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. 原因是她姐姐就参加了去年

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program, 然后毕业之后就 from 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、★★★★★

学校发通知 (announcement)，因为健身房 (gym) 的人数减少，决定对 gym 作出两项调整。

调整 1 增加一些新的设施 (equipment)，比如自行车 (bicycle)

调整 2 延长 gym 在晚上的开馆时间

有一个男生对新的调整很欢迎，他以前经常去，后来不去 gym 了，原因是因为很多人排队等锻炼的设施，等待的时间太长，不值得去 (not worth going)，现在增加设施就好多了。

还有很多学生白天都忙着上课 (having classes) 和做家庭作业 (homework)，他们只有晚上完成作业才能去 gym，现在延长晚上的时间很好。

38、★★★★★

Reading: University theater is planning to prohibit eating food in the stadium. Reason 1: eating is a distraction to other members in the show, and avoid eating increase the experience. Reason 2: students don't bring the waste out of the stadium- forget to dispose.

Listening: The woman agrees with the notice. Reason 1: Noise. Someone eats popcorn and distracts her. Reason 2: Dirty. Someone leaves the popcorn box in the stadium.

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 to music, and they have no where to study. Reason 2: Computers make it so much more convenient to study, because not everyone has a

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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、★★★★★

Reading: Announcement: The University is going to cancel its lecture series. Reason 1: Low students' attendance rates. Reason 2: Too expensive to pay for the professors' housing.

Listening: The man disagrees. Reason 1: He personally has a good time there, the real problem is the advertising, the university only puts the information on its website and not too many students get to see it: what the university should do is to hang out posters which can be seen everywhere on campus. Reason 2: The University can use the empty dorms to accommodate the professors instead of arranging them in hotels.

43、★★★★★

学生写了一封信提议学校 Improve library, 集中两个方面, 一个是增加可以查书的电脑; 另一个是 add faculties

男生表示很支持。第一很多学生在图书馆发邮件做 research, 要排队才能用上电脑 look up books. 第二 这些 faculties 都是学生可以增加工作机会。

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

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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、★★★★★

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，男问女的想法，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、★★★★★

Reading: 有人建议学校建的新 computer lab, 因为旧的 computer lab 太挤，排队得等好久，另外学校的 literature building 里面有位置正好可以用来建新 lab. Listening: woman 的观点是同意这个方案，因为她自己就经常排很久的队才能进去写作业，另外 literature 的学生经常要用电脑写论文，学生在他们上课的教学楼里写论文比较方便。

## 综合口语 SPEAKING 4 五星级重点

### 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蝠依然捕捉得到。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、★★★★★

developmental response 就是植物可以调整自己适应环境的改变。教授举了 pine trees 作为例子。这种树可以长在阴凉地方或者 sunny place。长在阴凉地方，SOIL 湿，就不需要发达 extended roots system 去生存。长在阳光好的地方，土地干，需要发达的根系汲取充足的水分。

### 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。

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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 Accommodation

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

听力里说: The professor'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 professor took Jenny to the zoo and saw ostrich, 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,协同作战抵御捕猎者。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 develop 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、★★★★★

【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。

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【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往会拿它和另外一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然后在离水面 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 recruiting 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服务, 于是增加了 gym 的 customer basis, 是有效的



## 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、★★★★★

Reading: 心理学词汇 impact of bias. 意思就是我们会错误地 anticipate 我们的 emotional condition, 比如说我们总会觉得我们悲伤或者开心的情绪会一直持续下去。这都是由于我们判断失误引起的。但是另外如果发生其他不同的事件会让人 recovery.

Listening: 教授拿他女儿举了个例子。她女儿升学，特别想去一所学校，可惜没去成，就非常绝望沮丧觉得 life is ruined. 而且她觉得她会一直不高兴下去。但是她还是接受了另外那所学校，因为很多 colorful activities, 她慢慢走出了阴影，情绪也好多了。结论：我们的 emotional condition 会被 other outside events 给改变。

## 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，

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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

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综合口语 SPEAKING 4 四星级重点

26、★★★★★

Reading: extinction to ignore people repeated behavior. 意思是行为得不到 reward 就会停止，最后消失。

Listening: 妈妈带小孩儿到 grocery, 小孩儿一看到 cookie 就大哭不止，妈妈怕丢人妥协买了 cookie; 以后小孩儿还会这样; 妈妈为了让小孩儿停止这种坏习惯，在小孩儿哭得时候，ignore him, allow him crying; 以后就不这样了。

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

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【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，还会把几条穿着以同吃。

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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 on soap, 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。

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36、★★★★★**可出分付款, 需要的联系QQ695238563**

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 the needs of the customers.

【讲座举例】Example: People used large stereos to listen to music at the beginning, later smaller stereos appeared and people started bringing them to outdoors to listen to music. Some companies sensed this latent demand, and they figured that 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、★★★★★

fast following, 一个全新的产品, 第一家公司做广告之后, 第二家公司过段时间 follow, 效益比第一家的好这种现象。让你解释这个定义。business class 介绍了 fast following 这个 concept, which means 一些公司不愿意 be the first to try new products, 于是如果别的公司推出了 innovative 的 new product, 他们会快速效仿。例子是一 video game company 颠覆传统, 用感应人的动作的 movement sensor 代替 controller (不就是 wii 吗。。。。), 市场反应很好。于是另外一家公司马上效仿这个做法, 而且还 improve 了他们的 graphic quality, 所以市场上人们都灰常 like it and buy it.

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.

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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 ,一些动物 confronting and fighting against predator.

listening: a kind of dove always likes to build the nest on the ground. it's easy to hurt. 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 box on 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、★★★★★

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Reading: (面部反应) Definition: Facial feedback, we believe that our emotion causes our facial expression. But it is not true. It is our facial expression determine show we feel.

Listening: The professor gives an example of an experiment. He gives out the same math problem to two groups of students. Everything is the same except one. He asks students in Group A to smile in the experiment, and asks students in Group B to present frown and other unhappy faces in the experiment. As a result, students in group A say they enjoy the math, while students in group B say they are tortured.

#### 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 is associate with mud which is the mixture of dirt and water, 来 reduce the temptation, 就戒了 he stopped buying.

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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。

综合口语 SPEAKING 5 五星级重点

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) live with his friend Nick, 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 and help 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、★★★★★

【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.

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很好吃,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

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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 woman is attending a play, but she's busy with her school work, so she's afraid that attending the play might influence her academic performance.

Solution 1: Quit the play

Comment: she's majoring in theater, and she is not attending the play just for fun, it's beneficial for her career

Solution 2: Drop some of the required classes, take them 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.

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17、★★★★★

【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 student thinks that it is too expansive,女生说没准其他科目也用得上呢?第二个解决方案,找那个学生一起看呗。男生说他问过了,但那个学生说她看完了才借给他。但这个 paper 下周就交了,等不了啊。

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# 小马机经

6月13、14日抢先版

独立写作

24小时

随时学

### 独立写作五星级重点

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、★★★★★

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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.

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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、★★★★★

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

托福答案，阅读听力保证55以上

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 it is 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.

独立写作四星级重点

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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.

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可出分付款，需要的联系QQ695238563

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、★★★★★

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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.

托福答案，阅读听力保证55以上

可出分付款，需要的联系QQ695238563

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? It is better to relax by amovie or reading a book than doing physical exercise.

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?

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# 小马机经

6月13、14日抢先版

综合写作

24小时  
随时学

## 综合写作五星级重点

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。

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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(self-employed)：

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

听力里驳斥

- 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 between 1421 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

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

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

第三段是在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;

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【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。这两个人处于不同的地方, 会有不同口音 dialect, 所以那种修辞在不同口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】Anasazi 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 Anasazi 人打仗, 迫使后者离开家园。

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## 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 SO<sub>2</sub> 增多, 导致地球变冷。3. asteroid strikes, 产生的 cater 使植物得不到足够的 sunshine, 也是恐龙灭绝的原因。

listening 里的 professor 进行一点一点的否决: 1. 她说 sea level 在那个时候是 fluctuate, 但是很 graduate, 所以对 coast living 造不成影响因为它们能适应环境的变化。

2. SO 虽然能使地球变冷, 但是大气中的 SO 不那么多, 而且还为变成酸雨降到地面上。

3. asteroid 撞击地球是在 12 million year ago (好像是, 不太确定没在作文里写), 在生物大灭绝之前发生, 和这次没有任何关系。

## 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 OT

3. 论述 mining 的管制法制问题

讲座反驳:

1. volcanic mining 出来的 metal 不一定 available, 目前的技术不够好, collect and transportation 技术都不好

2. 即是 metal 只污染 2 公里以内的, 但是污物会 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 LOCAL COMMUNITIES;

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。

## 13、★★★★★

综合写作

【主题】

Electronic medication record 电子医疗记录

Reading:

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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

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.
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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、★★★★★

IVR 说了三个好处:

1 人们愿意对机器倾诉, 真人他们不好意思说自己观点, 得到的观点更 reliable 2. cost few 但是获得跟多答案 3. 没有 voice problem

教授驳斥如下:

1. No evidence. 谁都不傻, 机器问问题, 最后还不是人来分析问题的么。  
2. impolite not to finish the survey when facing the real people. 但是 机器问问题, 可以选择不回答。3. remove 不了的, 人们不在乎是男的问女的问, 他们在乎是谁问的问题

### 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:

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【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

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