

新东方张仪 2016 年 4 月 23 日托福口语超级小范围预测

口语第一题：

NO.1

Do you think it's a good idea for students to work for a year before entering university?

NO.2

Describe a person whom you would like to spend time with. Explain why you would like to spend time with this person.

NO.3

Describe the most important accomplishment of your country in the past 25 years. Explain why this accomplishment is important. Please include details and examples in your response.

NO.4

What is your favorite outdoor place to exercise on a nice day?

NO.5

说说你写 paper,试验阿什么的带来的好处(好像是这个题目,可以说很多事例,因为是第一个题,随意性大)

NO.6

在医院做 volunteer , 是喜欢和病人聊天 , 读书给病人听 , 照顾病人亲属

NO.7

Who should be paid more: a nurse, a teacher, or an officer?

NO.8

描述你觉得最重要的物品(Describe an object that is the most important to you) , 并说明如何得到的和为什么重要。

NO.9

Describe a day you enjoy most or most special for you

NO.10

Describe a tool or an object that you rely on often in your daily life. Explain why it is important to you. Include reasons and examples to support your response.

NO.11

Your friend is considering getting a new pet. What kind of animal would you suggest and what advice will you give him?

NO.12

The university acts as a venue for three kinds of student activities:

- Concerts performed by students
- Drama acted out by theater students
- Lectures given by a well-known professor

Which one do you prefer? Use details and examples to explain.

NO.13

在这一百年之内有很多发明,说一个你觉得对你生活改变最大的.

NO.14

在学校里喜欢什么活动 What activities do you like to do at school?

NO.15

上过的两个学校,解释两个学校的区别。

NO.16

Describe why organizing time is challenging for university students and why it is important?

NO.17

Talk about an important decision that you have made. Explain in detail why this decision was important to you.

NO.18

Which one of the following would you like to do on the weekend: stay with your family, go to the gym, or watch TV?

口语第二题：

NO.1

Some people prefer team sports, while others prefer individual sports. Which do you prefer?

NO.2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Students should always study in quiet places.

NO.3

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents are the most important teachers of their children. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

NO.4

Some people like to take a break or get a job during summer vacation. Others prefer to enroll in a summer course. Which do you prefer and why?

NO.5

Some people prefer to live in old buildings. Others prefer to live in new and modern buildings. Which do you prefer? Explain why.

NO.6

你比较喜欢 job with communication ,还是不喜欢个人打交道的工作

NO.7

People often will watch movies or television shows with their families and friends. Some prefer to remain quiet until the end of the movies or shows, while others prefer to discuss with family members and friends while watching. Which do you prefer? Use details and examples to explain.

NO.8

有的大学强制上外语课，有的强制上计算机课。你认为哪个更重要？

NO.9

Some universities expect students to choose their major when they enter university. Others let students wait until the second or third year. Which do you think is better and why?

NO.10

Some people prefer to solve a challenge all by themselves. Others prefer to depend on other people's help. Which do you prefer and why? Include details and examples in your explanation.

NO.11

Do you agree or disagree: it is more enjoyable to read fictional literature than those of non-fiction.

NO.12

有些人觉得在大学的学习是很重要的,有的人觉得它并不怎么重要,你的观点?

NO.13

Do you like to study alone or with others?

NO.14

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.

NO.15

Do you agree or disagree that children should learn to draw or paint

NO.16

Do you agree or disagree that assignments handed in after the deadline should receive a lower score?

NO.17

选择 participate in activities alone or with a team or group.

NO.18

你同意富人应当帮助穷人这种观点吗？ Do you agree that wealthy people should be required to help poor people?

口语第三题：

NO.1

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。

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。

NO.2

Reading:

Suggestion: University should allow freshmen to part their cars on campus.

Reason 1: it's easier for them to find a job

Reason 2: they can drive home at weekends

Listening:

The woman disagrees.

Reason 1: freshmen are super busy with their study, it's unnecessary for them to find a job

Reason 2: driving home at weekends will only make them more homesick and make it harder for them to settle in the new environment

NO.3

说 2 种 survey

estimation survey(好像是这个词)就是估算了,举例:公司调查停车位,只要大概了解多少员工就可

B.精确 survey(原词忘记了),举例:学校调查有多少老师教 science,就需要精确数字

NO.4

The letter proposes the school should open classes outside the classroom because good scenery will make the students focus and avoid boredom and the school has installed some benches and seats outside.

The student disagrees with the proposal.

First, there are too many distractions outside. Students will be distracted when friends are passing through.

Second, there aren't enough seats available, it's inconvenient for students to take notes if they have to stand there.

NO.5

阅读：停止爵士合唱团，因为感兴趣的人少，没有必要继续了

听力：女人觉得真不好。

理由一：主要是因为平时训得太勤了，导致很多学生不来了

理由二：没有其他选择了，很多是经典，但不是爵士，女人不喜欢，其他学生也不喜欢。

NO.6

口语三：学校报社计划推出一个 pro-peering ? project，即，在学生提交 Paper 前，报社人员帮助同学修改，有利于 balabala

女生觉得 不好， 1) 报社人员也是学生，不一定给出什么好建议。

2) 即使好建议，也不利于学生的长远发展，还是培养独立意识比较好。

NO.7

阅读：【公开信】：小报上刊登了来自一个学生的公开信. 倡议大学应该 to build an electronic board (电子告示板) at student center.

好处: 1. make student get information about coming up events easily rather than acquiring news at different places on campus by posters.

(之前使用贴在校园各处的海报不一定能让所有人看见 , 而这个电子告示板在固定的位置 , 学校的人来来往往能看见 , 信息覆盖面很大)

2. 学校也会更整洁,因为墙上没海报了

听力 : 【学生议论】 : 男学生觉得这主意 interesting , 女生反对这个计划.

理由:

It is better to get news from different locations on campus because

1. they are everywhere (more than one place). If they do not go to student center, they will miss the notice. 举了她在图书馆看到海报,所以 didn't miss a show / concert 的例子.

电子告示板不一定能够像预想的那样 , 让那么多人获取信息 , 因为很多人不愿意花时间特意经过电子告示板来看有什么新的消息。举例:她自己上周五去了图书馆看到海报 , 所以 didn't miss a show / concert , 如果没有去过就看不到了 , 所以一个信息不能只在一个地方发布。

2. Even though the new bulletin board was established, students will still do posters because of it is convenient (没有人会提交 information, 然后再等它 post 出来)

question:explain the woman's opinion towards the suggestion and why she holds that opinion.

NO.8

S3 阅读：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。

听力;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：学校作出了怎样的决定，男同学的意见是什么？

NO.9

大学要建艺术教学楼，女生同意，因为新楼宽敞明亮，有助于创作；对教授的声誉又有好处，因为校外一楼的修建，导致人们纷纷去那个楼去学艺术。

NO.10

Reading: Only qualified students have the right to work at the computer center. There are 3 reasons for this, but they are irrelevant to the speaking part.

Listening:

Man: I don't think it works.

Reason:

1) There should be a minimum grade requirement. How do you decide if a student is qualified enough? The university should offer a computer repair course.

(这个地方我不是很确定)

2) Even when prospective students' pass the minimum grade requirement, they should only be allowed to handle situations that aren't overly complicated.

NO.11

Reading Part:

Nowadays, college newspaper hires students from different majors to write for them articles. In the future, they should only hire journalism students to write. This way they can deal with students who are actually interested in news and have more articles completed.

Listening part: Disagree

1) Students in other majors may also be interested in writing news pieces, so the school should encourage those students to write for college newspaper as well. Take this history major for example. He wants to enter the news industry in the future.

2) Having more articles isn't important. There is no point in having too many articles coming in, because the newspaper may not have the resources and time to deal with editing so much writing. The process of preparing an article is complicated, as it includes the efforts of both the editors and the writers. There is a lot of back and forth between those who write and those who review and edit.

NO.12

Task 3

【学生写信】：

学生写信建议学校的剧院演出应该向所有人免费开放。

好处 1：当地居民能够得到 free entrainment;

好处 2：观众多了演员会演的更有热情。

【学生态度】：男生赞成此建议。

理由 1：nearby 没有什么 theater, 来回的交通费加上演出费很贵。开放学校剧院能让当地居民不用跑很远就能欣赏到 professional 的演出；

理由 2：男生自己作为一个 actor, 觉得观众多可以给他鼓励。举例说当表演一段幽默戏的时候，底下只坐了一半人，没什么人笑，会影响表演质量。相反，要是人多，反响热烈，表演也更有劲了。

Question : Explain the man's opinion and why he holds that opinion.

NO.13

阅读：一个学生给的提议，说学校地上垃圾多，张贴画也脏，多。提议学生组成 volunteer, 分组拾垃圾。

听力中两个学生讨论，一个女生就不同意，她说：脏要看情况，我们学校这么大，人这么多。刚扫干净，又会有垃圾，张贴画，你撕了人家再贴，也是一样的，而且学生到学校是学习的，不是做志愿者的。真要干净校园，学校要雇人，花钱叫专人来干。

NO.14

阅读建议：在学生宿舍中增加 kitchen. 理由 1) give an alternative to eating. 理由 2) having fun to prepare and eat with friends

听力观点：男学生同意该提议。理由 1) 学校餐厅的饭不好吃，如果有食堂就有了另外一个选择。理由 2) 除了有乐趣以外，还能在准备饭的同时彼此互相学习。

NO.15

□ 3.proposal of adding seats in the Andreson Theater

要求概括这个 proposal 以及一个女生的反对。

A.seats 不够，很多 show 是学生们想去但买不了票的-反对：只有少数是这样，大部分 show 都有位子，所以没需要加 seats

B.学校能通过更多位子卖更多票增加收入-反对：收入个毛，这是 big investment, construction cost a lot, 而且 take years 去收回老本。

NO.16

Reading: The univeristy is planning a new writing center to

- 1) help students organize their thoughts in order to get better grades
- 2) foster abilities related to actual jobs

Listening: Our plan for the center

- 1) The professors are usually busy and have no time to help students with improving their writing. The new center can do that.
- 2) The center is good for editing student writing and for helping them discover career options in the future.

NO.17

一学生写信申请图书馆让用手机 cellphone , 女生反对 , 理由 1:低声说话对方听不见 , 大声势必 noise 理由 2:急事可以出去打电话 , check message

NO.18

The student proposes the university should open a snack shop on campus that is entirely operated by students because it will help to create jobs for students and be convenient for students to buy food.

The man agrees with him.

First, it helps students gain the experience of running a business.

Second, the current café is far away from the school building. It takes a lot of time to buy a cup of coffee or a sandwich. What's more, it also takes at least 15 minutes to drive to the café.

口语第四题：

NO.1

报 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。

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。

NO.2

口四：报 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。

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。

NO.3

Reading part:

【名词解释】：

backward framing 事后重塑

消费者尝试一种新产品后会做出评价，如果不喜欢，可以通过广告改变其记忆，使记忆趋向积极的一面。

Listening part:

【教授举例】：

Professor 举例说，他们提供了 coffeesample 给一组愿意接受市场调查的人喝，在他们不知情的状况下加了盐和醋，喝起来味道会怪怪的。喝完 coffee 后，给他们看了一组广告，广告里人们坐在一起喝咖啡，很 happy 并且还面带微笑。因为看了广告，所有人都还是跟广告里面的人一样评价说这咖啡很棒。

Question：用听力的例子来解释对这个概念的理解。

NO.4

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。听力，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

NO.5

4.大学旁边住房问题,rent 等,听力里的 woman 完全不同意,大概说了 3 个原因(我是说了 3 个).1.贴广告不一定能和需要系的人 2.rent 相比其他学校已经很低 3.一些学生喜欢在 summer 住在学校附近(这个跟新 policy 怎么联系上的,忘记了) 问题就是 summary reasons.

NO.6

4. Reading part: Priority Effects

environment before the other species come and avoid them to utilize the habitat.

Listening part:

alter the

Priority effects occur when a species that arrives first at a site impacts a species that arrives

later by reducing the availability of space or resources. The species coming first may

There's a kind of small ants(文中始终未给出该蚂蚁名称), when they first arrive a new habitat, say an "askentia(音) tree", their unique habit is to eat part of the tree which produces nectar, because they don't rely on it. They are altering the environment before any other species come.

There is a kind of bigger ants, they're more aggressive and can easily occupy the trees as they want, and can force the smaller ants to leave. However, they rely on the nectar produced by "askentia" tree very much. So the smaller ants stop the tree producing nectar to avoid the bigger ants to take up the tree, so that they can stay living there.

How does the example in the listening part explain the concept of priority effects?

NO.7

阅读：【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.Brood parasites(孵育寄生动物): animals that use a unconventional tactic to let other animals hatch their offspring for them.

就是说通过联系不好的情况来 resist 坏东西，帮人解决坏习惯。即 make negative associations with the thing, 这样就可以让这个东西变得 less appealing and more resistible。教授用一个自己的例子解释。

听力：【教授举例】： 教授举的他自己戒除巧克力的例子. 教授很喜欢 loves chocolate bar because it is tasty, 但吃太多不好. 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.

教授举例他以前很喜欢吃巧克力，但是过高的糖分让他过于肥胖。为了戒掉巧克力，让自己更健康，他采取了这种 technique，他把巧克力切成小碎末然后拍了一张照片。他想象巧克力是 mud 做的，这样逐渐他就觉得巧克力很恶心，后来就戒掉了。

question:用听力的例子解释对 negative ideation 的理解

NO.8

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（文中用了缩写，好象是 AFS 还是 FAS 记不清了），然后讲讲 lecture 中间的例子如何证明的。

NO.9

广告应该忠实于产品的功能，但是现在的广告为了达到吸引顾客的目的，纷纷引用名人说的话，这样可能会误导消费者(quote out of context)。听力的例子是电影，电影开场前，打的广告是引用名人的话，但是电影播放后结果确实是很不好。

NO.10

Task4:

文章：一个 proposal, 建议学校拿出一部分 activity budget 给学生参加 academic conferences.

男生：觉得这个建议不好，有两点原因：1) 活动经费应该就给那些原来 intended for 的活动，比如 cultural activities, extracurricular activities, for example, concerts. 2) 学校其他的 academic departments 已经有给学生参加学术会议的经费预算，学生只要申请，教授会决定是否给钱让学生去开会。

要求：summarize proposal, 然后说男生的评价

NO.11

阅读：

内在原因，当人们找事情原因时，找自己的原因叫内在原因。它可能会让人失去自信，也可以自我鼓励更加努力。

听力：

教授举例：自己在汽车公司管理销售，第一个星期很落后，跟不上进度，找自己的原因，觉得是自己的效率不高，不够有条理，所以改进的方法，最后提高了效率。

NO.12

TASK4

阅读解释概念：internal attribute: 将事物发生的原因归结自己的内在问题，而不是外界因素。

听力教授举自己的例子解释这个概念。具体为：该教授青少年时期在一家公司工作，负责整理文件。他遇到困难总是不能及时完成工作。该教授没有抱怨老板也没有抱怨工作太多而是想办法提高自己的能力。最后教授提高自己的能力，能按时完成工作，变得非常擅长自己的工作。

NO.13

□ 4. 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 new products 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

NO.14

Task4:

Reading:

一个关于经济学的定义: xxx externality 定义:可能人们并没有明确的 requirement,不是但是确因为其它的事情擦产生的一种 interaction.

Listening:

教授举例:一个公司要换掉他们的 old buses. 但是他们不想单纯的换一批一模一样的 new buses.因为 fossil fuel 相当的污染环境.问题是他们又没有足够的钱去弄一批用电发动的 bus.于是他们写了信给政府,政府觉得这样可以帮助改善环境,于是答应了给钱给他们.所以这个城市的市民就受益了,因为他们所生活的地方环境被改善了.

Question: Explain the definition of xxx externality, how the example in the listening passage prove the definition given by the reading passage?

NO.15

Reading:

Task partitioning - insects use their own specialized methods to accomplish tasks by dividing the work into separate groups.

Listening:

The professor gives an example of leaf-cutting ants.

Group1: climbs trees and picks up leaves.

Group2: cuts the leaves into small pieces, making them easier for transport.

Group3: brings the leaves back to the nest.

In this example, the groups can finish each of their tasks independently.

NO.16

Reading part Listening part 【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.

Question：用听力的例子来解释对这个概念的理解。

NO.17

讲的有时候文化差异不能融合。例子 North Russia 和 South Russia，南边用马拉扯产奶一堆活动，开始北边也学着用马但是失败了因为太冷了，后来就换了 ring deer 然后很好的工作。

NO.18

□ 4: sociology，一个女教授说不同种群的人会用自己创造的语音来进行对话。

举了两个例子；一个是医生们用自己有的专业知识来进行交流，但对病人就要详细说明；一个是一群 share experience 的人，有过共同经历，只要 mention 事情的 keyword 就能引起共鸣。summarize 一下就可以了。

版本 2 是 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。

口语第五题：

NO.1

Task 5

Problem: The band that's supposed to come to perform in the university got a scheduling problem and now they can't come.

Solution 1: Hire another band

Pro: The show will still be on time

Con: The students may not like the new band

Solution 2: Hire the old band and postpone the performance

Pro:/

Con: People will be busy with the finals next week, it's hard to say if a lot of people will come

NO.2

□ 5:

【室友困难】：室友挂了整墙的画，但很丑且占地地方，不过直说又会造成对室友的打击。

【解决方案】：

一男一女讨论对策，对策有二：一是忍气吞声，慢慢习惯；二是告诉她真实想法，希望她画点别的。

【问题】：Briefly summarize the problem and two possible solutions. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.

NO.3

□ 5

【学生困难】：一女生的 part time job 是 working with young，然后计划下周要带一群孩子去参观 science museum，但向导 tour guy 生病了 very sick。于是女生没办法带孩子去了。

【解决方案】：两个方案：

女生说出方案 1、女生自己带孩子们去参观博物馆。但女生担心自己没向导懂得多，没向导解说得好。

男生说出方案 2、换个时间再去参观 reschedule her time。但女生说换时间的话，又要和博物馆重新预约，又要从家长那里拿 permission，还要 arrange tickets。

问题：选择谁的 idea 好。

NO.4

5

The man's problem is that he left his keys in the dorm and he forgot to take his paper with him, which should be handed in today. He's roommate was in another city now. There are two solutions for him. First, he should tell the professor but his paper was regarded late. Second, he could ask the administrator of the dorm to open the door but it would cost him 15 dollars.

NO.5

5.音乐会什么,因为要下雨,2 个 solutions, woman:贴告示说移到下星期,man:虽然下雨会 wet 但是气温还 warm,而且听众可能不介意, woman 又说:但是大家可能看到外面要下雨就打消来的年头了,问题:总结 2 个 solutions

NO.6

5

男生要打印东西，但是他要去学校和不方便，两个方法，1 从同学那买个二手的打印机，但是比较容易坏，并且打印效果不好，2 买新的，贵，但是男生还有两年毕业，可以买个新的也比较值

NO.7

5

Man's Problem: He has a study group tomorrow with other students for a physics exam, but there is a presentation on writing novels held at the same time.

Possible Solutions:

1) Attend the study group:

- Can't change the time since other students aren't free at other times.
- It's better to study with them because they are better at physics than he is, and he has some materials that he doesn't fully understand. (Communicating by email isn't helpful)

- Can read the article and listen to the recording on the presentation afterwards.

2) Go to the Presentation:

- He is passionate about writing and really wants to go.
- The writer giving the presentation may not come to his university again.
- Reading the article on the event website is not the same as listening to the presentation in-person.
- The man can study on his own. The other members in the study group said he could email them if he had questions.

NO.8

口语五：女生室友忘带冬季外套让她开车到机场送，她去，时间太长；不去又不好，况且她室友最近帮了她的忙。

她室友还说自己可以去借什么的。

NO.9

Task5:

一个女生生病了，不想外出，但是她是 youth center 的 volunteer，应该带一帮孩子去 zoo 看动物。两种解决办法，方法一是 reschedule 去动物园的时间，但这是一个 special exhibit of 一种老虎，孩子们会很喜欢，而且是最后一天，不去很可惜。方法二是

让另外一个志愿者 Megan 代孩子们去，但是 Megan 自己要复习物理课内容参加考试，女生觉得让朋友做出这种牺牲自己过意不去。

要求：让考生描述情况和解决办法，并推荐一个选择一个方案还要说理由

NO.10

S5

woman 收到一个去 marine research 的 offer，但是给的钱不够她去交下学期的 tuition. man 说：1、explain to them and ask for more money (women 怕他们收回 offer)；2、take a part-time job (woman 说怕时间不够太累) 问题是：这个女生的 Dilemma 是什么，你认为应该怎么做，为什么？

NO.11

Task5:

男生向女生抱怨自己刚才正在做 research project，结果不小心 erased his data(删掉了数据)，而且没有 copy。女生提出了两点 possible solution：给 emergence 打电话，让他们来修理，因为有晚间服务，但是男生说太贵。女生于是建议向教授要求 extension，男生担心教授 strict，会 take points(减分)。

NO.12

Girl's problem:

She is planning to give a presentation on her study-abroad experience, but her laptop crashed and she was unable to show the audience her photos.

Possible solutions:

1) She has a photo album containing some of her pictures taken during her study abroad years, and she could pass the book among the audience members.

- This way the audience will be able to see her photos
- Not all of the photos she wants to show are included in the album
- There is a lot of people in the audience, and not everyone will be able to see

the album

2) Her pictures are still in her camera. The camera is at her parents' house. She could go there to get the camera, and show her audience photos through the camera.

- She has the time to go to her parents' house to pick up the camera and return before the presentation

- But she initially planned to use the time to practice her presentation, and rushing to her parents' house will take up valuable time.

NO.13

Task5:

Man's problem:喜欢他的心理学课程,因为教授实在是讲得很好.把枯燥的定义生动的传授给大家了.但是,他最近总是不能按时上课.原因是:他有和 well-paid 的工作,要工作到很晚,而第二天的课程很早.也是由于他不能按时上课,所以 grade 就下降了.

Woman's suggestion: quit the job.

Man:但是这个工作真的是很好的报酬,他的报酬足够涵盖我要花的所有钱了.或者,我可以把心理学的课程放到下午去,下去还有一个同样的课程,同样的进度,但是不是同一个教授教的!

Question: problem + solutions(这里那个 woman 只是提供了一个意见,另一个是 man 自己说的,考的时候我就听到有人说 there are two suggestions given by his friend.)+ what do you the man should do?

NO.14

Task 5

【学生困难】：男生把心理学书忘记在实验室，实验室关门了，但是明天有心理学考试。

【解决方案】：男生自己说了两个方案：

1. 晚上先看笔记复习，明早 6 点实验室开门去取，但是他得 5 点就起床；
2. 今晚和同学一起看书，但那个同学学习很差，一起复习可能大部分时间都在 tutoring 他。

【问题】：Briefly summarize the problem and two possible solutions. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.

NO.15

Task 5

学生困难：两个学生聊天，一个男生说倒霉，今早太匆忙，把资料给打印重叠了（反正出问题了）都不知道。

解决方案：男女各一条建议

1. 女的说，不急，你再去打。男（jim）的说，我得换一台新电脑设施去打。但是马上就要上课了。
2. 我得和教授解释去。

NO.16

TASK5

听力男学生遇到的问题是时间冲突。一方面他要去机场接朋友，另一方面他想去参加以为作者的演讲。

两个解决方案为：

1 告诉朋友自己会迟到(提到的好处有：老朋友可以理解他迟到，这个朋友还可以自己在机场逛逛，吃点东西读书。缺点是朋友大老远跑来看他，不好意思迟到。2 不去参加的演讲。(提到非常想去，如果错过不会有第二次机会)

NO.17

口语五：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。

NO.18

The woman's problem is that she shared a room with others off-campus. Her roommate is too noisy and she cannot do her own things. She is considering moving to another apartment next year.

There are two solutions for her. First, she can move back to campus. The university dorm has a policy about keeping quiet during certain hours of the day and it isn't expensive. But there's no kitchen in the dorm and the woman is really into cooking. Second, she can find another apartment near campus. It will be convenient because she has a job in library for 24 hours at a time. But with an apartment, she has the added pressure of paying rent.

口语第六题：

NO.1

Task 6

Memory gaps, we fill our memory gaps inaccurately in two ways.

Way 1: with plausible guesses and assumptions

Example 1: 车祸后被要求回忆，他们会说出一些有道理但不真实的原因，比如司机在打电话或安全带没系

Way 2: others' suggestions and opinions

Example 2: 车祸后被要求回忆，如果问题是"司机当时开车的速度怎样"，人们会被速度所影响

NO.2

Task 6

【讲课要点】：

动物靠在空中放出 pheromone 来交流 communicate。这种化学物质有两个用途：

1. 判断 location: an insect can use this chemical to guide another insect from food to home。举例：蜜蜂在外找食，在巢里的其他蜜蜂就会发出这种激素，帮助找食的蜜蜂找到自己的巢。

2. this chemical is the signal to show that female animals are ready to mate 交配。举例：a female moth can relapse this chemical, so a male moth can know this female moth is ready to mate and can find where it is。" S6: 暂时无法确定题目来源

NO.3

□ 6

【讲课要点】：

ProtectiveAdaptation

1. structureadaptation -- grow specific body structure

通过改变身体的部分来适应环境，或是防御掠食者

EG:说一种 B 鲨鱼，个头小，身体弱，vulnerable to big sharks，最后经历漫长的演化尾部长出 spike，防止其他比他大的鲨鱼的 attack。

2. behavior adaptation -- change behavior

通过装死、改变自身的行为来骗过掠食者

EG:说北美的一种动物，当遇到天敌攻击时就会 pretend death, shut eyes, heart beat slow, breath slight...

NO.4

□ 6:

演员如何入戏？比如一个人要扮演国王，现在要会见一位来提亲的男子，那么他登台之前就应该像一个国王那样想问题，比如说他应该想到来提亲的是不是要夺我王位，冲着我的权力而来，这样演员一上台就进入了国王的角色，观众也可以很快融入戏中，感觉真实而不是做戏。

NO.5

6

说是有两种途径让动物们既可以在白天活动也可以在夜里活动，第一种是 make light 怎么的（忘了），给出的例子是 fox 有一种很特殊的 layer 能借助月光看清东西。第二种

是 可以通过缩小眼睛的一个什么 (eyes pupil 不确定拼写对不对) 瞳孔吧 , 例子还是

FOX , 可以调节瞳孔大小 , 来减少光的强度 , 所以他们还是可以在白天摄取食物。

NO.6

6

The professor talks about two types of suspense in a movie.

The first type is that the audience feels interesting to guess the end. For example, two heroes set the same goal, but the audiences have no idea who comes first.

The second type is that the audiences know the end but they have no clue how to get to the end. For example, in a love story, the hero and heroine doom to meet in the end, but how they meet each other becomes intriguing.

NO.7

6

Lecture: Small Business: drawbacks on home-based business

For many small businesses, instead of renting, they prefer to work from home.

Though working from home has its merits, a home-based business has some drawbacks.

1) Can't Maintain a Professional Image

People working in home-based businesses don't set a clear boundary between business and personal life. The customers may think they are not professional and serious about the business. For example, if a home-based business is a catering service that provides food for some major event, a customer would call and not expect a baby crying in the background. However, if it happened, the customer will for sure think that the business is not professional enough for their event and not trust the ability of the caterer to provide good-quality food.

2) Will Affect the Lives of the Neighbors

Use the catering example again, the business may hire two or more workers to help with the preparation of food. These workers may need to park their cars on the street, which would take up the neighbors' parking spots. Having their spots taken, the neighbors would definitely complain.

Question : Describe the two drawbacks of home-based businesses.

NO.8

6

Ecosystem engineering: 动物住在一个地方，这个地方会变得适合其他动物生存。

两种方式

1、在日常生活中慢慢去做。比如某个海鲜：mussels，在吃水里东西的时候把水过滤干净了。

2、在一个群中间位置的时候，形成一个对其他动物有保护的地方。再比如刚才那个海鲜：mussels。他们成群住在海洋地表，他们之间的空隙形成其他动物能够生存的空间。

NO.9

口语六：老师总希望得到 feedback，feedback DE characters 1 focus on students 2. focus on 其他

NO.10

Task6:

人类发明创造有 2 种可能：有目的性(intentional)，无目的性(accidental)。有目的性的举例是发明一种眼镜，可以不用让人在看远距离和近距离的时候频繁换眼镜。无目的性

的例子是 X-RAY 的发明，是某个科学家在实验室里发现的物体影像，进而应用于人体医学。 "

NO.11

6

Wetland's two benefits for animals.

1). for nursery, sharks lay eggs in wetlands close to the ocean, because wetlands are shallow, there are not large predators, baby sharks can grow safely in the wetlands and survive in the ocean.

作为孕育地。动物可以 lay eggs or give birth, 直到它们的宝宝长大成熟。举例，一种鲨鱼在靠近海洋的湿地产卵，因为这里大动物少，可以减少被捕食者捕食的几率；

2). for rest and find food. Immigrating birds, for example, paper, during the long journey of immigration, stop the wetlands to find the food because they can find similar food like before.

question 6 【讲课要点】 two ways the animals use wetland.

to rest and feed themselves. 举例，一种要 cross 美洲的 migrate bird，在长途迁徙的过程中需要休息或者觅食，这时候湿地发挥了很大的作用:在这里可以 resting and setting，这里还有很多吃的，就跟它们平时吃的一样，所以很适合停留。

NO.12

Task 6

讲课要点】 : Two Economic Changes in Ancient Civilization

1. Currency: this monetary form made life easier. For example, a man who bakes bread can now use money in exchange for a coat. Using money to trade can avoid the possible issue that the person who sells coats does not like bread.

2. Trade new things over a greater distance. For example, Romans can import silk fabric from China.

NO.13

Lecture: Two Advantages of the Beta Testing Method in Business

A beta test is an opportunity that gives the intended audience some samples to try the product out first.

1) Get feedback from the customers

The producer can get feedback from the customers who try the product. They will know which aspects of the product the customers like and don't like. A camera company, for example, may give some professional photographers new sample

cameras to test out. After testing, the photographers may report, for example, that the flash doesn't work well because it produces too much light. The company will then know they need to work on the flash to make the overall product more desirable.

2) Providing Free Advertising

If the tested audience thinks the new product is satisfactory, it will leave a positive impression in their minds and they may tell others about the product. Even if it's not a perfect product at first, the efforts taken by the company to improve it will convince the photographer customers that the new camera will be very good. They, in turn, will tell other photographer friends about the new product and encourage greater sales.

NO.3

NO.14

Task 6

鸟窝的两种搭建方式，

1.一个把巢建的高高的，藏起来。

2.另一种让母的在家看小鸟，公的去找食物什么没太清楚。

NO.15

TASK6

生物课堂上老师讲解了有些树能够活很长时间的原因-树的适应性。主要有两个方面。

1 通过释放化学物质避免虫害。举例为 red wood , 树叶和树干中含有天宁酸 , 所以虫子不能忍受这种物质 , 所以不会去吃 red wood.

2 发达的根系可以帮助在风暴中幸存下来。举例仍为 red wood. 说首先有发达的根系 stretch every direction, 以及还可以与周围的树木的根系相组合。互相缠绕在风暴中就不会有问题。

NO.16

口语六：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。第一种是他们感觉很灵敏，举例子是 donkey fish 头上长了 hair 之类的可以感知 predator。第二种是有一种能力可以在水里静止然后躲起来，不让 predator 察觉到，举例是另一种鱼可以在水里 keep still 时还让水 move，所以就能 keep still 然后等 predator 走了。

NO.17

TASK6

Two ways of keeping eggs moist:

1) lay the eggs below water. e.g. frogs lay their eggs underwater and let the liquid permeate the eggs to keep them moist

2) lay eggs with special protecting structures. eg: snakes eggs have a tough shell structure that helps maintain the moisture

NO.18

Task 6

【讲课要点】：尽管 wildfire 会给动物造成 damage, 但是也可以带来好处。

1. 能给动物提供栖息地，比如 woodpecker 在烧过的树洞里筑巢；

2. renew vegetation, 把旧的植物 wipe out, 给新的植物生长带来条件，新的植物更 nutritious, which are more attractive to deer.