



综合口语 TASK4

主讲人： Serene(Siyuan) Liu



20141206 TASK3



Reading time: 00:00 seconds

In Need of a Nature Club

I am a natural science student here on campus. I really think our school should provide money to create a nature club for all those who are interested in nature. There are at least two reasons for doing so. Many students enjoy outdoor activities and being close to nature. Some students just want to relax in nature and get rested up. However, places like that are hard for students to reach by themselves. The school can organize field trips and offer free buses for the students. This kind of trip has educational value too. Students can learn a lot about their environment through first-hand experiences in nature.

20141206 TASK3



Exit

HIDE TIME

00 : 00 : 00



20141206 TASK3

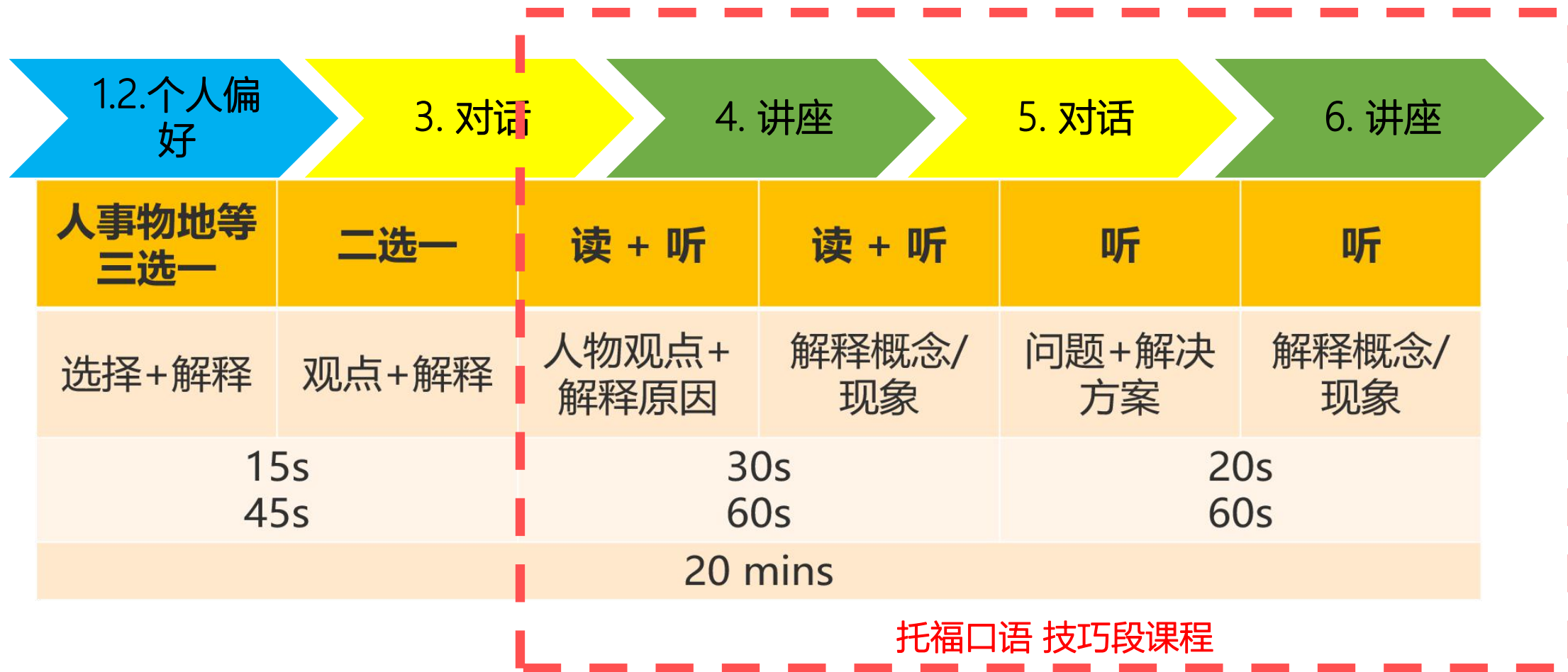


Question: The woman expresses her opinion about the school policy. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

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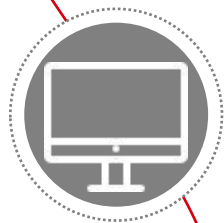
Integrated Speaking



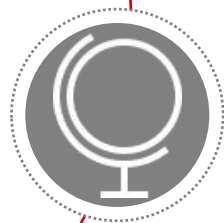
TASK 4



题型介绍



心理类例题



模拟练习



Step1 题型介绍

题型介绍

题目要求

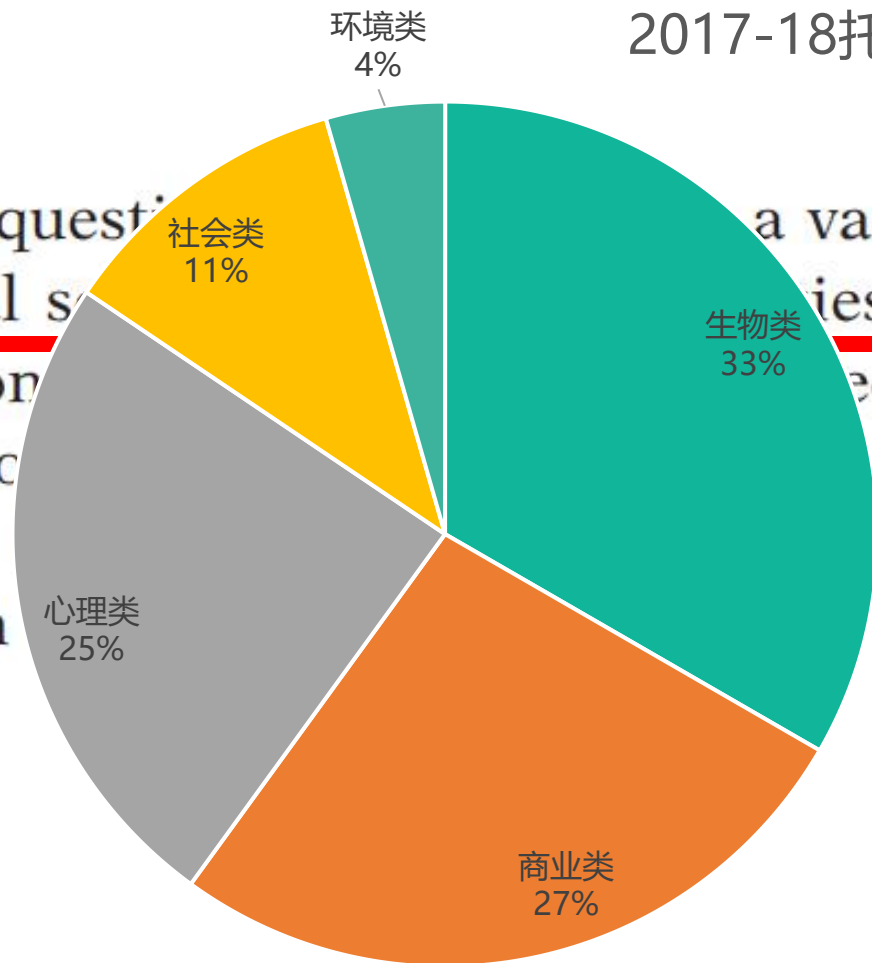
答题结构

Task4常见话题



2017-18托福口语真题Task4话题分类

The topics for this question are from a variety of fields: life science, social science, physical science, and technology. Although the topics are academic in nature, none of them requires prior knowledge or concepts used are not specific to any particular academic specialization.



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Task Type



Reading

75-100 words, 45-50s



Listening

150-220 words, 60-90s



Prepare

30s



Recording

60s

Response Structure



Definition

15-20s

1-2 sentences

E.g. 1

(E.g. 2)

40-45s

2-3 sentences

2-3 sentences

TASK 4 Reading



Using the example from the lecture, explain the comfort zone bias.





Step2 阅读部分

阅读考点

笔记技巧

答题结构



Cognitive dissonance

Individuals sometimes experience a contradiction between their actions and their beliefs—between what they are doing and what they believe they should be doing. These contradictions can cause a kind of mental discomfort known as cognitive dissonance. People experiencing cognitive dissonance often do not want to change the way they are acting, so they resolve the contradictory situation in another way: they change their interpretation of the situation in a way that minimizes the contradiction between what they are doing and what they believe they should be doing.



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Actor-observer

People account for their own behavior differently from how they account for the behavior of others. When observing the behavior of others, we tend to attribute their actions to their character or their personality rather than to external factors. In contrast, we tend to explain our own behavior in terms of situational factors beyond our own control rather than attributing it to our own character. One explanation for this difference is that people are aware of the situational forces affecting them but not of situational forces affecting other people. Thus when evaluating someone else's behavior, we focus on the person rather than the situation.



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暂停

Question 4 of 6

Reading time 00:00 seconds



Cultural Lag

Technological change occurs very rapidly in modern society – sometimes more rapidly than many people are prepared for. As a result, when new technology emerges, people may struggle for a time to adapt to it. This period of transition, when people are adjusting to technological change, is known as cultural lag. At first, people are not accustomed to the new technology and may not understand it; they may therefore have a negative attitude toward it. Over time, however, their attitudes change, and they successfully incorporate the new technology into their daily lives.

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Reading time 00:45 seconds

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00

Response Structure



Definition

15-20s

1-2 sentences

E.g. 1

(E.g. 2)

40-45s

2-3 sentences

2-3 sentences



Step3 听力部分

听力考点

笔记技巧

答题结构

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暂停

Question 4 of 6



23s

TPO25-4 Note-taking



READING

Cultural Lag

period of trans

[p adjusting to tech ~]

LISTENING

Telephone

[1st available]

Only buz^o use

Most p^o /thk × for personal communi

∴ × like w/o face-

rude to call I/O visit in person

[Gradually]atti ~

30yrs b/ every home have one

Normal to call just to chat, just for fun

× rude anymore

late at night

45s





TPO25-4



Using the example of the telephone, explain the concept of cultural lag.

00

00

TASK 4 Listening



听力中可能出现的结构

两个小例子

一个大例子

对比实验



Step4 模拟练习

计时做题

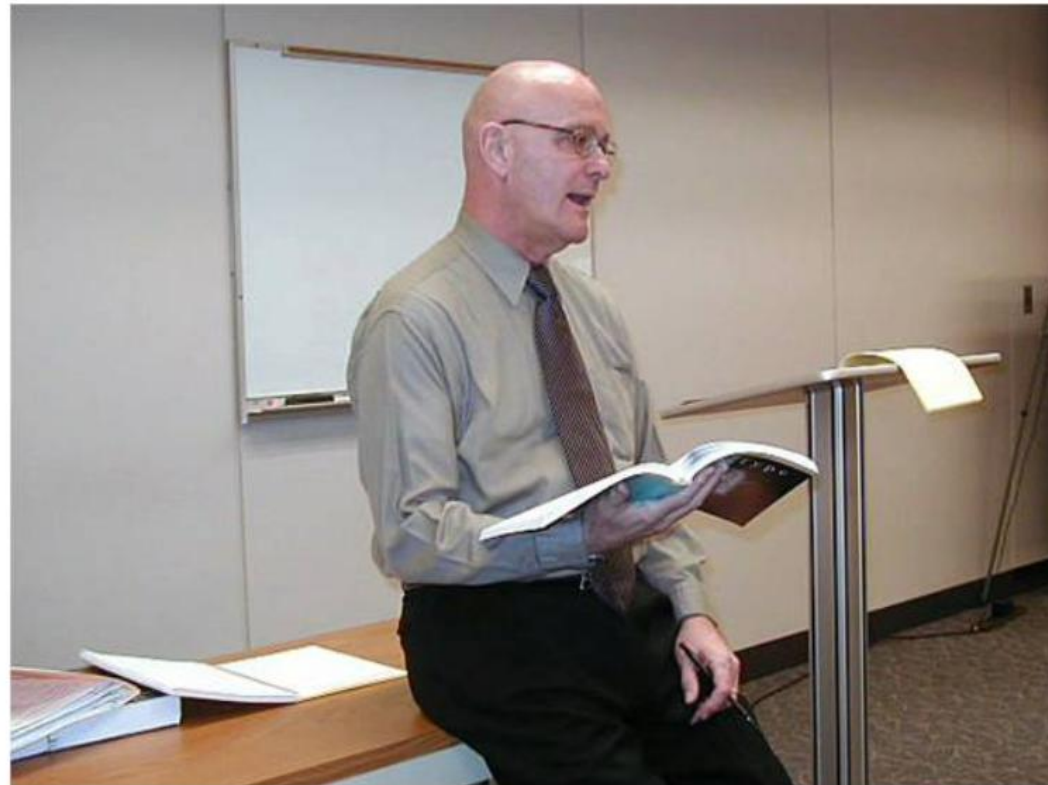
精读精听

反复录音

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暂停

Question 4 of 6



00:00



1.0X

变速

01:45

Reading time 00:45 seconds



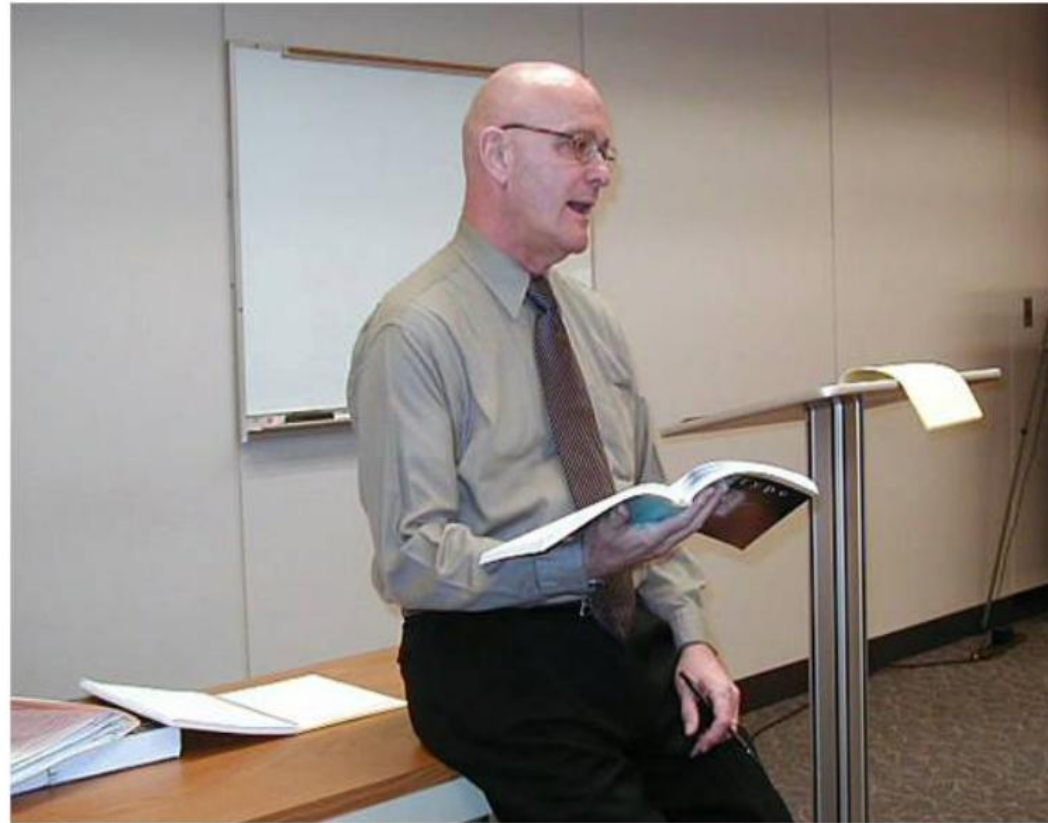
Comfort Zone Bias

Psychologists have found that **when people make important decisions**, they often choose to stay in their "comfort zones"; that is, they **prefer remaining in comfortable, familiar situations, rather than entering into new, unfamiliar ones**. This tendency is often referred to as the **comfort zone bias**. When people are reasonably content, they often decide not to pursue a new opportunity, even if it attracts them and offers more advantages. Psychologists believe that the comfort zone bias exists not only because we have a natural preference for what we already know, but also because we want to avoid taking risks.

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00:00



1.0X

变速

01:45



TPO14-4



Using the example from the lecture, explain the comport zone bias.

00

00

TPO14-4 Note-taking



READING

CZ

p/prefer familiar sit
× unfam
[makign decisions]

LISTENING

friend /dreamed film reviewer
ended up news reporter
[∴ not find a job]
became a good reporter.

[a fr position come]
he turned it down.
∴ gotten used, × want change



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Question 4 of 6



1.0X

变速

00:02

01:45

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暂停

Question 4 of 6

Reading time 00:45 seconds

Irrational Commitment

When people have devoted time or resources to a certain project, they generally want to see it succeed. However, they may grow so attached to the idea of a successful outcome that even if it starts to look like the project will fail, and the disadvantages are outweighing the benefits, they will nevertheless increase their commitment to the project rather than give up. This is known as irrational commitment. This tendency to continue with a project when it would make better sense to quit can be especially strong when people feel they may be judged by others for their eventual success or failure with the project.

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1.0X

变速

00:02

01:45



TPO22-4



Explain how the example from the professor's lecture illustrates irrational comment.



TPO22-4 Note-taking



READING

IC
continue w/ a
project [better
sense to quit]

devoted time or
resources

LISTENING

He&wife/looking for a house
He loved archi/design
b/ wife doubted
So he convinced to buy and fix

worse than thought
huge \$ (roof, electri)
more determined
[∴ his wife think he was wrong for
not following her adv]



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Question 4 of 6

Reading time 00:00 seconds



Subliminal Perception

Humans are constantly perceiving visual and auditory stimuli. Sometimes our perception of these stimuli occurs consciously; we are aware of a stimulus and know that we are perceiving it. But our perception of a stimulus can also occur without our awareness: an image might appear and disappear before our eyes too quickly for us to notice that we saw it, or a sound might be too faint for us to realize that we heard it. This phenomenon – the perception of a stimulus just below the threshold of conscious awareness – is called subliminal perception. Experiments have shown that subliminally perceived stimuli can influence people's thoughts and attitudes.

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00:05



1.0X

变速

01:30

TPO12-4



Describe what subliminal perception is and explain how the experiment discussed by the professor illustrates this phenomenon.

00

00

TPO12-4 Note-taking



READING

TS:

subliminal perception

Defⁿ:

Perceive w/o
awareness

(≠ p's thoughts and
atti)

LISTENING

Exp.:

2 groups/ ~~watch TV~~

pic (...) flash on screen
(quick → ×notice)

=boy ≠emo { angry throwing
happy offering

2 groups/ look at ano pic of =boy
(b/ w/o emo)
describe personality

P(exposed to angry boy) descr neg
... posi

Language Take-aways



- **get used to/accustomed to:**
- **turn down:** I asked her out , but she *turned* me *down*.
- **disadvantages are outweighing the benefits**

Out-v. outperform, outlive, outgrow

- **in very good condition/in good shape:**
- **incorporate:**into

Response Templates



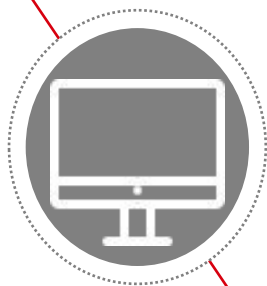
1) 15-20s:

XXX means/is/is defined as/refers to...

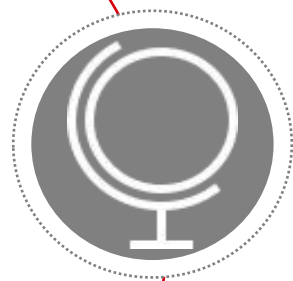
2) 40-45s:

The professor uses 1/2 examples/his personal experience to explain/illustrate this concept.

TASK 4



生物类例题



模拟练习

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暂停

Question 4 of 6

Reading time 00:00 seconds



Revealing Coloration

Many animals use coloration to protect themselves from predators. One defensive strategy involving the use of coloration is what is known as revealing coloration. Animals employing this strategy have an area of bright color on some part of their body; this bright color is usually hidden from predators' view. When approached by a predator, the animal suddenly reveals the area of bright color; this unexpected display of color startles or confuses the predator and provides the would-be-prey with an opportunity to escape.

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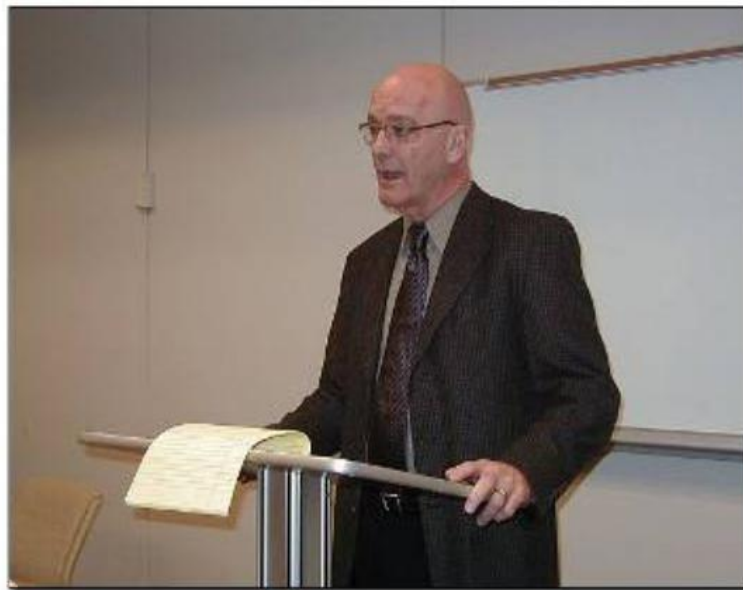
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Question 4 of 6



00:00



1.0X

变速

TPO8-4



Using the example of the Peanut Bug and the morpho butterfly, explain the concept of revealing coloration.

00

00

20140927 TASK4



Reading time: 00:00 seconds

Animal Communication

Briefly, animal communication is any behavior on the part of one animal that has an effect on the current or future behavior of another animal. the most obvious form of communication is vocalization. It plays an essential role in many tasks, from mating rituals to warning of danger; from conveying the location of food sources to social learning. Probably the most striking of these involves warning signals. The survival value of warning other species members of the presence of predators and facilitating their escape is obvious. They can also adopt different tactics to cope with the threat, for example gathering into a group to ward off attack.



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20140927 TASK4



Exit

HIDE TIME

00 : 00 : 00



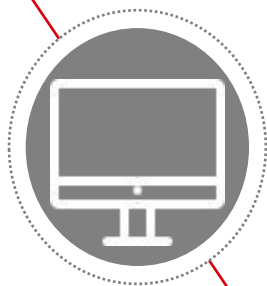
20140927 TASK4



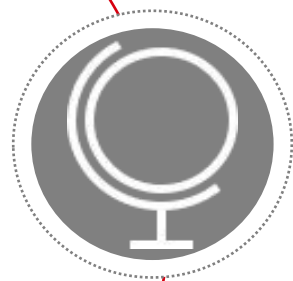
Question: Using information from the reading and the lecture, explain how meerkarts vary their alarm signals when facing attacks from different predators.



TASK 4



商业类例题



模拟练习

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暂停

Question 4 of 6

Reading time 00  seconds

Target Marketing

Advertisers in the past have used radio and television in an attempt to provide information about their products to large, general audiences; it was once thought that the best way to sell a product was to advertise it to as many people as possible. However, more recent trends in advertising have turned toward target marketing. Target marketing is the strategy of advertising to smaller, very specific audiences –audiences that have been determined to have the greatest need or desire for the product being marketed. Target marketing has proved to be very effective in reaching potential customers.

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Question 4 of 6

Reading time 00:45 seconds

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1.0X

变速

00:00

01:21

TPO5-4



Using the professor's examples, explain the advertising technique of target marketing.

20150321 (重复20120608)



Reading time: 00:00 seconds

Audience Profile

An audience profile is a necessary first step in successful advertising. One might call it “advertising’s homework”. It helps identify who exactly buys a given company’s product as well as the type of people viewing this or that broadcast. Before advertising, the information such as potential customers’ preference and demand are gathered and analyzed in order to make advertisements aiming at their personal preference and needs. With this information in hand, companies can then create ads appealing to people likely to buy their products.

20150321 (重复20120608)



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20150321 (重复20120608)



Exit

HIDE TIME

00 : 00 : 00



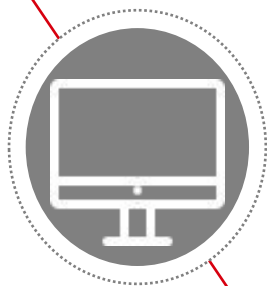
20150321 (重复20120608)



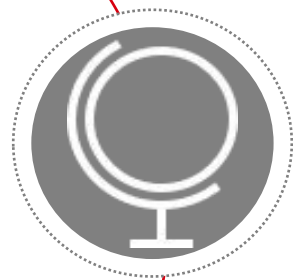
Question: Using the example from the lecture, explain how the milk company uses the Audience Profile to promote its sale.



TASK 4



社会类例题



模拟练习

首页

暂停

Question 4 of 6

Reading time 00  seconds

Social Interaction

People deal with each other every day. This interaction is at the heart of social life. The study of social interaction is concerned with the influence people have over one another's behavior. People take each other into account in their daily behavior and in fact, the very presence of others can affect behavior. For example, one principle of social interaction, audience effects, suggests that individuals' work is affected by their knowledge that they are visible to others, that the presence of others tends to alter the way people behave or perform an activity.

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Question 4 of 6

Reading time 00:45 seconds

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Question 4 of 6



00:00



1.0X

变速

TPO2-4



Explain how the examples of tying shoes and learning to type demonstrate the principle of audience effects.

	00
	00

20141011 TASK4



Reading time: 00:00 seconds

Specialization VS Generalization

The term, specialization, refers to a phenomenon when people master only their own field of skills, they will encounter some difficulties in other areas. To excel only in one's own field turns the rest of the world into a threat to oneself. Therefore, being a generalist instead of a specialist is important, because the generalist can create and maintain the conditions under which the specialist finds maximum application. Without some grasp of the big picture, the specialist is as likely to foster chaos as to promote order.



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20141011 TASK4



Exit

HIDE TIME

00 : 00 : 00



20141011 TASK4



Question: The professor gives an example to illustrate the disadvantage of being a specialist instead of being a generalist. Explain how this example is related to the reading passage.



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Question 4 of 6



1.0X

变速

00:00

01:04



TPO16-4



Using the example from the lecture, explain what social loafing is, and how it affects behavior.



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Question 4 of 6

Reading time 00:45 seconds

Social Loafing

When people work in groups to perform a task, individual group members may feel less motivated to contribute when one person is held directly responsible for completing the task. The result is that people may not work as hard, or accomplish as much as they would if they were working alone and their individual output were being measured. This **decrease in personal effort, especially on a simple group task is known as social loafing**. While it is not a deliberate behavior, the consequence of social loafing is less personal efficiency when working in groups than when working on one's own.

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00:00



1.0X

变速



TPO16-4



Using the example from the lecture, explain what social loafing is, and how it affects behavior.



Response Templates



1) 15-20s:

XXX means/is/is defined as/refers to...

2) 40-45s:

The professor uses 1/2 examples/his personal experience to explain/illustrate this concept.
First is about... And in the second example...



Assignment



- 《真经5》 20141121 Task4
- TPO20 Task4
- TPO18 Task4
- TPO3 Task4



要求：

1. 计时做题；
2. 全篇泛听，补充笔记；
3. 逐句精听，跟读，并积累词句；
4. 最后一遍，重新录音；

下次课前一天20:00之前提交最后一遍笔记及音频



Thank you