

TPO 01

——By 沐沐

阅读材料:

In the United States, employees typically work five days a week for eight hours each day. However, many employees want to work a four-day week and are willing to accept less pay in order to do so. A mandatory policy requiring companies to offer their employees the option of working a four-day workweek for four-fifths (80 percent) of their normal pay would benefit the economy as a whole as well as the individual companies and the employees who decided to take the option.

在美国，职员一般执行的一周五天，每天八小时工作制。然而，很多职员希望能够改为四天工作制，如果能够满足需要可以接受薪水降低。要求企业提供薪水八成工作四天的工作方式供员工选择对于国家整个经济都是有好处的，同时获益的还有个人，以及执行这个政策的公司。

The shortened workweek would increase company profits because employees would feel more rested and alert, and as a result, they would make fewer costly errors in their work. Hiring more staff to ensure that the same amount of work would be accomplished would not result in additional payroll costs because four-day employees would only be paid 80 percent of the normal rate. In the end, companies would have fewer overworked and error-prone employees for the same money, which would increase company profits.

减少工作日会提高公司的利润，因为员工们会感到很轻松和精神，这样他们就会在工作中较少犯那些可能会带来损失的错误。为了完成同样的工作量将需要雇佣更多的人手，但是这并不意味着需要支付更多的薪水，这是因为四天工作日只需支付给每个员工 80% 的工资。这样，公司花同样的钱，员工这会过于劳累和失误连连了，这样将会提高公司的利润。

For the country as a whole, one of the primary benefits of offering this option to employees is that it would reduce unemployment rates. If many full-time employees started working fewer hours, some of their workload would have to be shifted to others. Thus, for every four employees who went on an 80 percent week, a new employee could be hired at the 80 percent rate.

对于国家整体来说，给职员提供这样的选择选择的好处就是可以降低失业率。如果原来全职工作的人缩短了工作时间之后，他们的部分工作就需要转给其他的员工。这样，如果每个员工每周都只工作 80% 的时间，这样就可以以同样的工作时间来雇佣新员工了。

Finally, the option of a four-day workweek would be better for individual employees. Employees

who could afford a lower salary in exchange for more free time could improve the quality of their lives by spending the extra time with their families, pursuing private interests, or enjoying leisure activities.

最后，这种四天工作日的选择对于员工个人来说也是有利的。那些可以接受用降低薪水来增加休息时间的员工可以提高他们的生活质量，因为他们有更多的时间陪家人、追求自己的兴趣、以及享受一些休闲生活。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: A mandatory policy requiring companies to offer their employees the option of working a four-day workweek for four-fifths (80 percent) of their normal pay would benefit the economy as a whole as well as the individual companies and the employees who decided to take the option.
- Sub point 1: The shortened workweek would increase company profits.
- Sub point 2: the country as a whole will benefit.
- Sub point 3: the option of a four-day workweek would be better for individual employees.

观点抽出方法：

- 这篇文章没有在观点抽取的时候为我们设置障碍，Main point 就乖乖地出现在首段段尾，sub points 都是在段首出现的。但是需要提醒的是千万不要把 support 和 detail 作为 point 提取出来。在独立写作的时候，大家常犯的一个错误就是把 support 和 detail 作为 point 放在段首，在阅读部分也还是难以压抑对 support 和 detail 的重视。在提取 point 的时候不要把细节搅和进来。比如就不能说第一个 sub point 是员工效率更高；第二个 sub point 是可以降低失业率，第三个 sub point 是可以提高生活质量。如果用细节当 point，就会在听力部分发现点对不上，因为不是所有题目都是会反驳阅读部分的细节的。即便是，你貌似对上了，但是逻辑层面不对还是错的。所以，真正的理解 point 的含义是非常重要的，point 的是观点，不提炼出来的态度，而不应该是一些起支撑作用的细节。

- 我们自查 sub point 的方法就是它是否是支持 main point。有的时候 sub point 是 main point 的一部分，这段就是一个典型，有的时候 sub point 从不同方面支持 main point。但是如果抓到的是细节，那么就没有这样直接的逻辑关系，则不可用。这样的视角也可以用在独立写作的自查上，看看自己找的 sub point 到底对不对。

在听力部分，我们可以预测到的就是这个四天工作制是没有哪个方面可以从中获益的，在听的时候我们一定要注意那些表原因的词汇，这样我们才能找到重点。

Offering employees the option of a four-day workweek won't affect the company profits, economic conditions or the lives of employees in the ways the reading suggests.

给雇员提供四天工作日的选择不会像阅读部分上所说的对企业、经济状况和雇员个人的生活带来积极的影响的。

First, offering a four-day workweek will probably force companies to spend more, possibly a lot more. Adding new workers means putting much more money into providing training and medical benefits. Remember the costs of things like health benefits can be the same whether an employee works four days or five. And having more employees also requires more office space and more computers. These additional costs would quickly cut into company profits.

首先，采用四小时工作制可能会对导致企业支出增加，甚至大幅增加。增加新的员工以为这要再员工培训和医疗保险上花费更多的钱。别忘了，无论是四天工作制还是五天工作制，每个人在诸如保健福利金方面的花费是一样的。而新增的员工统一也需要更多的工位和更多的电脑。这些额外的支出很快就会影响到公司的利润。

Second, with respect to overall employment, it doesn't follow that once some employees choose a four-day workweek, many more jobs will become available. Hiring new workers is costly, as I argued a moment ago. And companies have other options. They might just choose to ask their employees to work overtime to make up the difference. Worse, companies might raise expectations. They might start to expect that their four-day employees can do the same amount of work they used to do in five days. If this happens, then no additional jobs will be created and current jobs will become more unpleasant.

第二，至于整个社会的就业问题，也不是像阅读部分所说的，只要有雇员选择四天工作制，就会创造更多的就业机会。鉴于我刚才说的，雇佣新员工花费颇多，很多公司都另作选择了。他们可能就是要求他们的员工加班已完成任务差额。甚至公司可能会提高它们对员工效率的预期。它们可能会要求改成四天工作制的员工完成过去他们五天完成的任务。如果这样，不但没有新的工作机会，而且现有的工作也变得不那么令人愉快了。

Finally, while a four-day workweek offers employees more free time to invest in their personal lives, it also presents some risks that could end up reducing their quality of life. Working a shorter week can decrease employees' job stability and harm their chances for advancing their careers. Four-day employees are likely to be the first to lose their jobs during an economic downturn. They may also be passed over for promotions because companies might prefer to have five-day employees in management positions to ensure continuous coverage and consistent supervision for the entire workweek.

最后，虽然四天工作日给员工更多的空闲时间去安排他们的私人生活，但是他们也会冒有一定风险，这些风险甚至可能会降低他们的生活质量。时间较短的工作制将会降低雇员工作的稳定性，同时阻碍他们事业的发展。在面临经济危机的时候，选择四天工作制的员工将会首当其冲地被裁掉。同时由于公司更倾向于把管理岗给那些五天工作的员工，这样四天工作制的员工将会错失进行集会。企业正阳的考虑是为了保证在整个工作周期中都有持续的管理覆

盖和持续的监督机制。

词汇补充: (欢迎补充)

阅读部分表达方法: passage, material

听力部分表达方法: lecture, the professors says

同意: say, argue, claim, opinion, hold the view that, figure, deem, believe, reckon, consider, opinion, proposition,

反对: on contrary, by contrast, argue against, refute, object, hold a totally different view, oppose, be against.

TIP: 在行文过程中, 需要变化的是表示同意或者反对的功能性词汇, 而表示阅读部分和听力部分的指代型词汇请不要变化。就像你跟人介绍我, 不能在过程中说沐浴、沐沐、达芙妮、muyuruc, 这样会让听者或者读者摸不到头绪的, 我们语言多样性的表达要用在需要的地方。

文章结构:

第一段: 要表达的内容有: passage 部分的主观点, lecture 部分的主观点, 以及两者之间的关系。

第二段: passage 部分的 sub point 1, lecture 部分对应的 sub point, lecture 里面相对应的 support 和 details。

第三段: passage 部分的 sub point 2, lecture 部分对应的 sub point, lecture 里面相对应的 support 和 details。

第四段: passage 部分的 sub point 3, lecture 部分对应的 sub point, lecture 里面相对应的 support 和 details。

TIP: 没有必要在文章中出现 passage 部分的 support 和 details, 或者说不能出现。

例文（仅供参考）

综合写作对语言的要求是清晰表达，准确转述即可（其实独立写作的要求也类似）。没有必要可以的追求语言的华丽，把话说清楚最重要。有的同学语言使用的能力还有一定局限的情况下，千万不要刻意追求句式的复杂化，因为这样的后果就是写出来的句子个个都有错，个个都有表达不清。同时，那些语言能力好的同学也要注意语言的简洁，无论是何种语言，总最好的词表达最多的内容都是很厉害的呀。从句套从句的句子，我不希望在写作部分看到。

The passage argues that four-day work week will benefit companies, the whole economy, and individuals. But in the lecture, the professor holds a totally different view that no one will be beneficial from the new work week.

Firstly, the passage says that companies will get more profits for employees can work more effectively. However, the lecture points out that four-day workweek will lead to spend more. That is because companies have to spend more money on training, medical benefits, office positions, even new computers.

Secondly, the passage claims that the whole economy will benefit, for the four-day workweek is a way to reduce unemployment rates. The lecture refutes the idea completely. Admittedly, there are more available jobs, but companies will prefer to let employees work overtime to finish them for hiring new staff is too expensive. In addition, the companies may lift their expectation that staff finish five-day jobs within four-day.

Thirdly, the passage suggests that individual employees can benefit from it. Though the four-day workweek can provide more leisure time to employees, the lecture argues against the passage. Comparing to five-day workers, the four-day workweek employees may be the first one to be fire during economic depression. And they will have less chance to promotion because companies wish that managers could be on duty every work day.

TPO 02

——By 沐沐

阅读材料：

In many organizations, perhaps the best way to approach certain new projects is to assemble a group of people into a team. Having a team of people attack a project offers several advantages. 在很多机构里，恰当完成一个新项目的最好方法可能是把一组人组织成一个团队。一个团队来完成一个项目有几个优势。

First of all, a group of people has a wider range of knowledge, expertise, and skills than any single individual is likely to possess. **Also, because** of the numbers of people involved and the greater resources they possess, a group can work more quickly in response to the task assigned to it **and** can come up with highly creative solutions to problems and issues.

首先，一组人员意味着有比任何一个个体拥有更为广泛的知识、技能以及技巧。同时，因为有更多数量人员的介入和更多资源的占有，团队工作可以以更快的速度对任务作出反应。同时，也能创造性地解决遇到的问题 and 争议。

Sometimes these creative solutions come about because a group is more likely to make risky decisions that an individual might not undertake. This is because the group spreads responsibility for a decision to all the members **and thus** no single individual can be held accountable if the decision turns out to be wrong.

由于在团队工作中个体无需承担风险，所以会倾向于作出冒险的决定。这就导致了团队工作有时候可以创造性地解决问题。这是因为团队把团队决策的责任分摊给所有的成员了，这样的话，即使决策最后证明是错的，也不会有任何个体需要对此负责。

Taking part in a group process can be very rewarding for members of the team. Team members who have a voice in making a decision will no doubt feel better about carrying out the work that is entailed by the decision than they might doing work that is imposed on them by others. **Also**, the individual team member has a much better chance to “shine”, to get his or her contributions and ideas not only recognized but recognized as highly significant, **because** a team’s overall results can be more far-reaching and have greater impact than what might have otherwise been possible for the person to accomplish or contribute working alone.

加入一个团队对于个体成员来说是一个非常荣耀的。对于那些能够影响决策的成员来说，毫无疑问，他们在团队行为中得来的决策快感要优于他们被动地接受别人指派任务时候的感受。同时，团队中的个人有更多“闪耀”的机会，这些机会的实现是由于他们对团队的贡献不但被认可，而且是高度低认可。这种高度的认可是因为团队的成就和影响力是要高于个体。团队可以实现个体所不完成的任务，达到个体所不能达到的高度。

阅读部分需要抽取的观点是：

- Main point: perhaps the best way to approach certain new projects is to assemble a group of people into a team.
- Sub point 1: A group can work more quickly in response to the task assigned to it
- Sub point 2: Sometimes these creative solutions come about.
- Sub point 3: Taking part in a group process can be very rewarding for members of the team.

观点抽出方法:

- Main point: 主观点抽取的时候,有些同学喜欢凭感觉。可是如果感觉可靠的话,就没有那么多人失恋了。感觉是靠不住的,我们要找到根据。这篇文章的主观点算是比较好找的。阅读部分从题材上是 essay, 这个跟我们独立写作的作文是一致的。对于独立写作我们对开头段的要求是什么呢? 那就是一个简短的 **drawer** 加上一个清晰的 **main point**。同时如果时间不允许,那么开头直接说观点也是可以的,这篇文章呢,就是开门见山的说出了观点: **perhaps the best way to approach certain new projects is to assemble a group of people into a team**。而后面的一句话是过渡句,是预告下文的。也就是说,我将在团队工作的优势方面来支持我的主观点。我们在独立写作的时候,也可以把 **sub point** 整理之后提前到开头段,因为开头段存在的目的是: **what I will talk about**。

- Sub point 1: 简单的 **main point** 找到之后,大家就在第一个 **sub point** 上面折戟了,华丽丽地选择了开头句。是呀,我们都说 **TS** 前置的呀!!! 但是这是考题呀,就是考我们怎么抽出观点的。同时,经过这个也可以看出来,不把 **TS** 前置是多么讨厌的事情呀。我们写文章一个要不能用废话去烦考官,另一个是不能去考考官,因为我们是弱势群体。那么,这个 **sub point** 是怎么找出来的呢? 显然不是凭感觉的。我们先厘清一下一个概念,就是一段里面 **sub point** 和下面的 **support** 内容是什么关系呢? 唉,是解释的关系。**Support** 是解释 **sub point** 的,是支持 **sub point** 的。因此,所有表原因的部分,都不会是 **point**,而会是 **support** 和 **details**。因此“**because of the numbers of people involved and the greater resources they possess**”这句就华丽丽的不会是观点。而跟着它的那个主句,这很有可能是观点,但目前还不能这么草率的确定。我们沿着这个句子往前看,有个词是“**also**”。这个词,直译过来就是“也”。如果这样一句话:“**我,我也没吃饭,所以我们要一起去吃饭**”,那么横线上的内容一定是“**我也没吃饭**”相平行的,要么张三,要么李四,共同组成“**我们去吃饭**”的原因。所以 **also** 之前的内容也是原因,而不是结果,那么就不会是观点。好了,先说到这里,接着说第二个 **sub point**,然后回过头来这这一段结尾的那个句子。

- Sub point 2: 这个 **TS** 就好找多了,开头第一句嘛。但是这样就可以了吗? 显然不行,我们这样的判断方法是没有普适性的,下一次不放在第一句怎么办? 好吧,我们找一个很伟大的词: **because**。这是一个原因状语从句,在主从复合句中,如果从句放在后半部分,那么就不需要用逗号隔开,这就让我们这个 **because** 不那么明显,但是,如果我们每次看综合写作的时候都先把 **because** 念一遍,就找到了。紧接着的这句就更和谐了,“**This is because**”

开头了。那么这句也是表原因啦。里面有个词，thus 可能会给大家带来一些困扰：这不是因此吗？这不是于是吗？但是在 thus 前面还有一个神一样的词，是 and，好吧，这 and 表示的时候前后的东东是并列的，所以能，前后都是表原因的。这个 thus 的存在表示后面这个原因，其实是 and 前面的这个原因衍生出来的，然后共同充当 sub point 的原因。好了，这一段就只剩下第一句话的主句了，就是 creative solution 了。这时候，我们再回过头看第一段的最后一句，好像也提到了 creative solution 了，但同时也看到了 and。And 前后的东西是并列的，那么 creative solution 是一个 sub point，则 and 前面的句子也是 sub point 的，验证了我们前边的推论。至于这里提到的 creative solution 是对下面的预告。我们总是就接用 linking word 是用 first 好还是 first and foremost 好，但是很多时候，地道的表达会用句子来做 linking。

- Sub point 3: 这段的观点也是出现在了开头，rewarding。好了，我们再也不要用感觉去判断了。我们找到一个叫 also 的词，它会告诉我们前后的两句是同等地位的，鉴于每段之后一个 point，那么这两句都被排除了。那么除了第一句我们好像也没有更好的选择了。可能有的同学会找到 because，然后认为 because 前面的那半句是 point。但是，因为 also 的存在粉碎了这样的观点，同时我们要知道，在使用推理论证的过程中，因果是可以不止一层的，很可能是 A→B→C→D 的过程。我们不能 because A, B 就误认为 B 是 point。其实独立写作和综合写作时互通的，在独立写作中学到的论证方法可以帮我们阅读，而阅读中学到的表达方式和行文风格也可以借鉴到独立写作之中。

现在观点找到了，我们开始简单猜一猜听力部分的分论点吧。这个嘛，不会太精确，但是可以给我们指出一个大概分方向。说阅读部分有多重要，可能需要重新开一篇文章了，但是我们先记住它主要就好了。

三个 sub point 分别是：quickly, creative solution, rewarding。
那么反驳的时候，就是不 quickly、不 creative solution 和不 rewarding。第一个和第三个是没有问题的，但是对于 creative 和 solution 的反驳却有三个角度，一个是不 creative，一个是不 solution，一个是两个都反驳。就这篇文章的听力部分来说，是既反驳的 creative，又反驳了 solution。如果在听力部分听不到这个点，那就是一定会丢点的。很多学生都觉得自己听懂了，觉得这个无论是语速还是词汇都远小于单独的听力部分测试。但是，这两者之间是有很大的区别的，听力测试是有题目和选项的，更多的是要求大家抓到主干即可，如果要考细节，那么就会有重听。但是综合写作却考的是精听，要你听到观点和分论点之后，还有写出 support。有的学生说听懂之后，我让他来复述，都会漏掉很多的细节，因为听的时候要么不记笔记，要么记句子，这些都是不可取的。这部分应该和文章阅读一起单独跟大家说一说。

下面我们来看这篇文章的听力部分吧。

Now I want to tell you about what one company found when it decided that it would turn over some of its new projects to teams of people, and make the team responsible for planning the projects and getting the work done. After about six months, the company took a look at how well the teams performed.

现在我要给大家讲讲在一个公司考虑以团队工作的形式进行项目时候的发现吧。这几个项目是以团队的形式负责和完成的。六个月之后，公司来验收项目进行的如何。

On virtually every team, some members got almost a “free ride” . . . they didn’t contribute much at all, but if their team did a good job, they nevertheless benefited from the recognition the team got. And what about group members who worked especially well and who provided a lot of insight on problems and issues? Well . . . the recognition for a job well done went to the group as a whole, no names were named. So it won’t surprise you to learn that when the real contributors were asked how they felt about the group process, their attitude was just the opposite of what the reading predicts.

实际上，在每个团队都会有一些成员选择“搭便车”。这些成员并没有对团队的工作有任何贡献，但是如果整个团队很好地完成了任务，他们也会从团队所获得的认可中获利。那么对于那些在团队中努力工作，为团队所面临的问题和正义提供很多简介的人呢？没有人知道他们的名字。当这些真正的贡献者被问及团队工作的感受是，他们的态度则是和阅读部分所预计的相反的。你应该不会对这样的态度感到意外的。

Another finding was that some projects just didn’t move very quickly. **Why? Because** it took so long to reach consensus; it took many, many meetings to build the agreement among group members about how they would move the project along.

另一个发现就是，一些项目进行的速度不是很快。为什么呢？这是因为团队需要很长的时间达成一致意见，他们需要开很多会才能在成员之间对于如何进行项目达成共识。

On the other hand, there were other instances where one or two people managed to become very influential over what their group did. Sometimes when those influencers said “That will never work” about an idea the group was developing, the idea was quickly dropped instead of being further discussed. **And then there was another occasion** when a couple influencers convinced the group that a plan of theirs was “highly creative.” And even though some members tried to warn the rest of the group that the project was moving in directions that might not work, they were basically ignored by other group members. Can you guess the ending to this story? When the project failed, the blame was placed on all the members of the group.

在另一方面，有些证据表明在团队中会有一到两个人会对整个团队非常有影响力。有时候，当他们对团队中正在运行的想法说了一句“这是行不通”的时候，这个想法就会在没有进行深入讨论之前就被放弃了。同时，还会存在这样一种情况：这些有影响力的人笃定他们相处的方法是“非常有创造性的”。这时候，即便有些成员会试图提醒其他成员项目现在正在沿着一个错误的方向进行，甚至有可能失败的。但是他们的声音会被其他的成员所忽略。你能猜到这个故事的结局吗？结局就是，当这个项目失败的时候，责备会被所有团队成员一同承担。

观点抽出方法：

听力部分的观点顺序不一定跟阅读部分是完全一致的，这一点还是比较常见的。在篇文章里，听力部分的第二段，反驳的就是 **rewarding** 这个点，第三段反驳的是 **quickly**，而第四段则分别反驳了 **creative** 和 **solution**。先说好的 **idea** 可能不经深入讨论就 **drop** 了，这样 **creative** 就无从实现了，接着说在 **influential** 的影响下可能在错误的方向上进行，进而失败，以驳斥了 **solution**。

笔记内容：

需要注意的标志词：

Another, on the other hand, because, and then there was another occasion

在听力部分，because 后面的话可就变得重要了。

笔记上的重点词：

记笔记是一定要的，因为考的是精听，细节记不下来就会失分。但是不要记句子，而是记单词。就这篇文章来讲，你的笔记上需要出现以下词：

- didn't contribute, benefit, no names were named, opposite of reading prediction
- didn't move very quickly, long to consensus, many meetings
- influential, never work – dropped, high creative – warn, direction not work – ignore, fail, blame on all members.

在实际记笔记的过程中，你可以选择自己特有的简写方法，那么你的笔记将会更加简洁。听的时候不要因为一个两个词的纠结影响大片信息的提取。

文章结构：

第一段：要表达的内容有：passage 部分的主观点，lecture 部分的主观点，以及两者之间的关系。

第二段：passage 部分的 sub point 1, lecture 部分对应的 sub point, lecture 里面相对应的 support 和 details。

第三段：passage 部分的 sub point 2, lecture 部分对应的 sub point, lecture 里面相对应的 support 和 details。

第四段：passage 部分的 sub point 3, lecture 部分对应的 sub point, lecture 里面相对应的 support 和 details。

TIP：没有必要在文章中出现 passage 部分的 support 和 details，或者说不能出现。

例文（仅供参考）

The lecturer talks about research conducted by a firm that used the group system to handle their work. He says that the theory stated in the passage was very different and somewhat inaccurate when compared to what happened in reality.

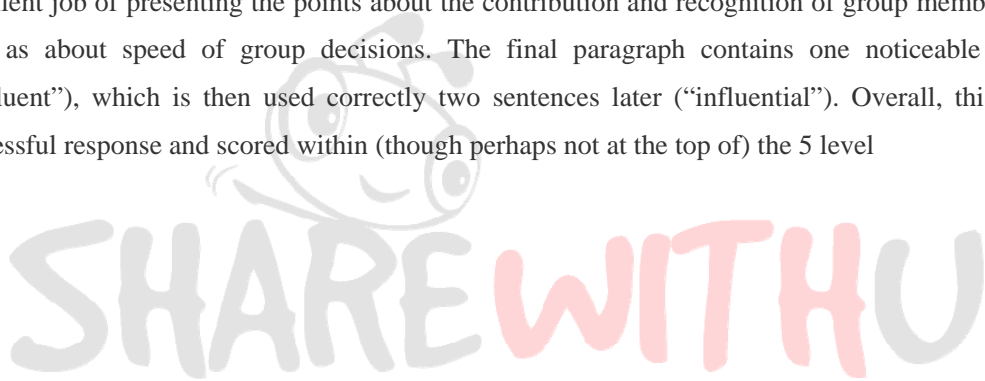
First, some members got free rides. That is, some didn't work hard but got recognition for the success nonetheless. This also indicates that people who worked hard were not given recognition they should have gotten. In other words, they weren't given the opportunity to "shine". This directly contradicts what the passage indicates.

Second, groups were slow in progress. The passage says that groups are more responsive than individuals because of the number of people involved and their aggregated resources. However, the speaker talks about how the firm found out that groups were slower than individuals in decision making. Groups needed more time for meetings, which are necessary procedures in decision making. This was another place where experience contradicted theory.

Third, influential people might emerge and lead the group towards glory or failure. If the influential people are going in the right direction there would be no problem. But in cases where they go in the wrong direction, there is nobody that has enough influence to counter the decision made. In other words, the group might turn into a dictatorship, with the influential party as the leader, and might become less flexible in its thinking. They might become one-sided, and thus fail to succeed.

rating annotation:

Once you can read past what seem to be the results of poor typing, this Benchmark 5 does an excellent job of presenting the points about the contribution and recognition of group members as well as about speed of group decisions. The final paragraph contains one noticeable error ("influent"), which is then used correctly two sentences later ("influential"). Overall, this is a successful response and scored within (though perhaps not at the top of) the 5 level



TPO 03

——By 沐沐

伦勃朗·哈尔曼松·凡·莱因（Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn 1606 年 7 月 15 日 - 1669 年 10 月 4 日）是欧洲 17 世纪最伟大的画家之一，也是荷兰历史上最伟大的画家。台湾简称为林布兰特。伦勃朗早年从师 P.拉斯特曼，1625 年在家乡开设画室。画作体裁广泛，擅长肖像画、风景画、风俗画、宗教画、历史画等。（摘自百度百科）

阅读材料：

Rembrandt is the most famous of the seventeenth-century Dutch painters. However, there are doubts whether some paintings attributed to Rembrandt were actually painted by him. One such painting is known as attributed to Rembrandt because of its style, and indeed the representation of the woman's face is very much like that of portraits known to be by Rembrandt. But there are problems with the painting that suggest it could not be a work by Rembrandt.

伦勃朗是十七世纪荷兰最富盛名的画家。然后，对于有些画作是否确实出自他手却是颇有争议的。有一副有争议的画归于伦勃朗名下是因为其风格属于伦勃朗，同时画上女子的面庞也同伦勃朗其他画作中的人物非常类似的。然而，这幅画中存在的一些问题却表明这幅画不是伦勃朗的作品。

First, there is something inconsistent about the way the woman in the portrait is dressed. She is wearing a white linen cap of a kind that only servants would wear-yet the coat she is wearing has a luxurious fur collar that no servant could afford. Rembrandt, who was known for his attention to the details of his subjects' clothing, would not have been guilty of such an inconsistency.

首先，这幅画上的一个问题就是画中女子的衣着有些不协调。她带着一个白色的亚麻帽子，这是一种仆人才会戴的帽子。但是穿的衣服却有一个奢华的皮草领子，这样的衣服是仆人阶层所不能承受的。以关注作品服饰细节著称的伦勃朗是不会在作品中发这样的错误的。

Second, Rembrandt was a master of painting light and shadow, but in this painting these elements do not fit together. The face appears to be illuminated by light reflected onto it from below. But below the face is the dark fur collar, which would absorb light rather than reflect it. So the face should appear partially in shadow-which is not how it appears. Rembrandt would never have made such an error.

第二，伦勃朗是光影大师，但是在这幅作品中光影却是不协调的。人物的面庞被来自下面的光照亮了，但是面部下面却是深色的皮草领子。这个深色的皮草领子应该是吸光而不是反光的，所以面部应该呈现的是半明半暗的状态，而不是全部都是亮的。伦勃朗是绝不会犯这样的错误的。

Finally, examination of the back of the painting reveals that it was painted on a panel made of several pieces of wood glued together. Although Rembrandt often painted on wood panels, no painting known to be by Rembrandt uses a panel glued together in this way from several pieces of wood.

最后，对于画作背侧的检查发现这幅画的木板是有几块木头粘在一起的。尽管伦勃朗常常会在木板上作画，但是尚未发现伦勃朗使用几块拼接的木板作画。

For these reason the painting was removed from the official catalog of Rembrandt's paintings in the 1930s.

因为上述原因，这幅画在 1930 年代从伦勃朗的官方画作目录中移除了。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: The painting is not a work by Rembrandt.
- Sub point 1: There is something inconsistent about the way the woman in the portrait is dressed.
- Sub point 2: Light and shadow do not fit together.
- Sub point 3: Panel made of several pieces of wood glued together which is never done by Rembrandt.

观点抽出方法：

- 这篇文章的阅读部分可以说是非常和谐的，无论是 main point 还是 sub points 都是非常清晰明了的。
- 但是需要注意的是这篇文章段内展开是需要仔细看的。很多的时候大家都认为只要知道 point 就够了，其他的就听就行了。但是，三分钟的时间我们真的足够可以把这篇文章仔细看完，甚至做好笔记。如果你听力足够好，不看可以，但是什么样才是足够好呢？听力部分 TPO 满分算吗？答：不算。听力部分是泛听，还有题目和套路去辅助你。但是综合写作部分就没有这么好，这么慢的速度，这么短的文章，怎么可能听个大概就放过你们呢？
- 如果阅读部分的展开是基于事实的，那么一定一定要认真看，对于我们听力部分有很好的促进作用。事实是不能被反驳的，有黑色的领子是不会变的，光影不协调是不会变的，拼接木版是不会变的。那么在听力部分只能是基于这些事实进行 explanation。这样，谈的话题都会是离不开阅读部分的细节的。不看的话就以为这你要在听力的时候记相当多的内容。
- 听力部分有人问要不要记笔记。如果你是个正常人，不是超长的，那么就要记。因为不是听个大概就可以了，要有细节和 reasoning，正常人是记不住的。
- 很奇怪吗？lecture 部分也有 reasoning？当然，你要反驳一个观点，没有推理怎么可以？不是你堆砌听到内容就可以了，写出的文章要经得起问 why。

在听力部分，我们可以猜到的是这幅画还是伦勃朗的画作。但是 passage 部分的理由都是基于事实且非常充分。看来，无论如何，这些细节都是 lecture 部分绕不过去滴。

Everything you just read about “Portrait of an Elderly Woman in a White Bonnet” is true, and yet after a thorough re-examination of the painting, a panel of experts has recently concluded that it’s indeed a work by Rembrandt. Here is why.

刚才你读到的关于“戴白帽的老妪”的说法都是真的。但是经过专家小组对这幅画彻底的检查，最近确定这幅画确实是伦勃朗的作品。原因如下：

First, the fur collar. X-rays and analysis of the pigments in the paint have shown that the fur collar wasn’t part of the original painting. The fur collar was painted over the top of the original painting about a hundred years after the painting was made. Why? Someone probably wanted to increase the value of the painting by making it look like a formal portrait of an aristocratic lady.

首先是皮草领子。专家小组用 X 光检查并分析了画上的颜料，发现这个皮草领子不是原画作的组成部分。这个皮草领子是在成画后一百年之后直接画在原画上面的。这么做的目的是什么呢？可能是有人想让这幅画看起来像是一个贵族女子的正式画像，以为这样可以提高画的价值。

Second, the supposed error with light and shadow. Once the paint of the added fur color was removed, the original painting could be seen. In the original painting, the woman is wearing a simple collar of light-colored cloth. The light-colored cloth of this collar reflects light that illuminated part of the woman’s face. That’s why the face is not in partial shadow. So in the original painting, light and shadow are very realistic and just what we could expect from Rembrandt.

第二，所谓的光影问题。只要把这个后加上来的皮草领子移除，我们就能看到原画。在原画上，这个女人穿的是一个有这单领的浅色袍子。这个带领子的浅色袍子能够把光反射到女人的脸上。这是为什么这个女人的脸上没有呈现出半明半暗的状态。所以呢，原画上的光影是具备伦勃朗应该具有的写实风格的。

Finally, the wood panel. It turns out that when the fur collar was added, the wood panel was also enlarged with extra wood pieces glued to the sides and the top to make the painting more grand and more valuable. So the original painting is actually painted on a single piece of wood, as would be expected from a Rembrandt painting. And in fact, researchers have found that the piece of wood in the original form of “Portrait of an Elderly Woman in a White Bonnet” is from the very same tree as the wood panel used for another painting by Rembrandt, his “Self-portrait with a Hat”.

最后，木板的问题。研究发现，在加上皮草领子的同时，木板也是被认为的增大了。有人原画的上边和侧面粘上了木板，以期可以使这幅画看起来更大和更贵重。所以这幅话最初是画在一个单块木板上的，这样就符合我们对伦勃朗风格的期待了。同时，研究人员发现这幅“戴白帽的老妪”上所使用的木材同伦勃朗的另一幅画所使用的木板来自同一颗树。这幅画是他的“戴帽子的自画像”，这一点更有力地说明了这幅画是伦勃朗所作。

文章结构：

第一段：要表达的内容有：passage 认为这幅画不是伦勃朗所作；lecture 部分认可 passage 部分说陈述的事实，但是这幅画确实是伦勃朗的作品。

第二段：passage 指出这幅画作的人物的衣着不协调，而这不是伦勃朗的风格（具体说存在的不协调）。Lecture 部分说这个别扭的领子是后人加上去的，其目的是提高这幅画的价值。（要谈到目的）

第三段：passage 指出这幅画作上光影有问题（具体说存在的问题）。Lecture 对这个问题做了解释，是由于深色的皮草领子造成的，如果移除之后可以发现原画衣着的颜色是可以在脸上造成相同的光影效果的。

第四段：passage 指出这幅画是几块木板拼接的（要说明这不是伦勃朗的风格）。Lecture 部分分了两点来支持自己的观点。首先，原画是单块木板的，拼接是后人加上去的，其目的是提高价值。其次，这幅画同伦勃朗的“戴帽子的自画像”是源自同一棵树的。

TIP: 这篇文章在成文的过程中不可避免的要对 passage 部分进行一定的转述，仅仅写 TS 是不够的。这是因为这些要转述的细节是 lecture 反驳的基础，如果回避了，就无法逻辑清晰了，因为会给读者天外飞仙之感。在成文的过程中，lecture 部分的细节是重中之重，一定要把那些回答 why 的内容体现出来。这就是为什么要求精听了。听了个大概，然后开始猜细节，这样的结果只有一种，那就是死的很惨。所以，不要随便说自己听懂了，如果试着一句一句的听写出来，或者仔细看看 lecture 部分的文本，是很容易发现自己漏掉了一些好像很小但是却很重要的部分。

例文（仅供参考）

The lecture revises the idea presented in the text, that Rembrandt was not the artist who painted the famous painting “Portrait of an Elderly Woman in a White Bonnet”.

The inconsistency between the white cap, which identifies the woman as a servant, and the expensive fur collar she wears dissolves as the Professor explains that the fur collar was apparently painted over the original painting to increase its worth by displaying an aristocratic woman.

In addition, the assumption that light and shadow in the painting do not fit together is refuted by the fact that in the original painting, the woman wears a light cloth that illuminated her face. Thus the presentation of light and shadow was indeed very realistic and accurate, as it is characteristic of Rembrandt’s paintings.

Finally, the mystery of the panel consisting of patches glued together is also solved in the lecture. Actually, the wood panel was later enlarged to make it more grand and valuable, but the original painting was painted on a single panel, as Rembrandt would have done it. Furthermore, the wood is of the same tree used in other Rembrandt paintings, like the “Self-Portrait with a Hat”.

All this information points to Rembrandt as the painter of the controversial painting.



TPO 04

——By 沐沐

阅读材料:

Endotherms are animals such as modern birds and mammals that keep their body temperatures constant. For instance, humans are endotherms and maintain an internal temperature of 37°C , no matter whether the environment is warm or cold. Because dinosaurs were reptiles, and modern reptiles are not endotherms, it was long assumed that dinosaurs were not endotherms. However, dinosaurs differ in many ways from modern reptiles, and there is now considerable evidence that dinosaurs were, in fact, endotherms.

恒温动物是指诸如现代鸟类和哺乳动物这种可以保持体温恒定的动物。比如，人是恒温动物，无论环境温度是怎样，体温都维持在 37°C 。因为恐龙属于爬行动物，而现代的爬行动物都不属于恒温动物，所以长期以来恐龙都被当做是变温动物。然而，恐龙在很多地方都同现在的爬行动物不一致。同时，现在有大量的证据表明恐龙其实是恒温动物。

Polar dinosaurs

One reason for believing that dinosaurs were endotherms is that dinosaur fossils have been discovered in Polar Regions. Only animals that can maintain a temperature well above that of the surrounding environment could be active in such cold climates.

极地恐龙

主张恐龙属于恒温动物的原因是在极地发现了恐龙。只有能够很好维持体温的动物才能在如此寒冷的地方生存。

Leg position and movement

There is a connection between endothermy and the position and movement of the legs. The physiology of endothermy allows sustained physical activity, such as running. But running is efficient only if an animal's legs are positioned underneath its body, not at the body's side, as they are for crocodiles and many lizards. The legs of all modern endotherms are underneath the body, and so were the legs of dinosaurs. This strongly suggests that dinosaurs were endotherms.

腿的位置和运动方式

恒温动物和腿的位置及运动方式有一定联系。恒温动物的生理结构允许它们进行持续的物理运动，比如奔跑。但是，只有当腿长在身体的下部而不是两侧的时候才能快速地奔跑，而像鳄鱼或者很多蜥蜴的腿，都是长在身体两侧的。所有现代恒温动物的腿都是长在身体下部的，而恐龙的腿也具有同样的特点。这很有力地说明了恐龙是恒温动物。

Haversian canals

There is also a connection between endothermy and bone structure. The bones of endotherms usually include structures called Haversian canals. These canals house nerves and blood vessels that allow the living animal to grow quickly; and rapid body growth is in fact a characteristic of endothermy. The presence of Haversian canals in bone is a strong indicator that the animal is an endotherm, and fossilized bones of dinosaurs are usually dense with Haversian canals.

哈弗森管

恒温动物和骨结构之间也有相应的关联。很多恒温动物都有一种名为哈弗森管的骨结构。这种哈弗森管可以保护神经和血管以保障动物快速地生长，而快速生长恰恰是恒温动物的一个特征。哈弗森管的存在可以有力的说明该动物属于恒温动物，而恐龙的骨骼化石中常常可以观察到哈弗森管。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 恐龙是恒温动物
- Sub point 1: 恐龙的化石在极地发现，而极地只有恒温动物生存，所以恐龙是恒温动物。
- Sub point 2: 恐龙有跟恒温动物一样的腿结构，所以恐龙是恒温动物。（这个是有逻辑漏洞的，一会在听力部分我再解释）
- Sub point 3: 恐龙跟恒温动物一样的哈弗森管，所以恐龙是恒温动物。

观点抽出方法：

这篇文章的观点抽取上难度不是很大，但是问题的关键是要看到这个论证的逻辑链，而找到的逻辑链有助于我们在听力的时候快速精准地提取有用信息。

分论点一的逻辑是：只有恒温动物能适应极地的寒冷气候，而恐龙能适应，所以恐龙是恒温动物。这个只有让这个逻辑关系合格，所以只能翻过极地的状态和恐龙的状态了，、

分论点二的逻辑是：是什么？是“所有现代恒温动物的腿都是长在身体下部的，而恐龙的腿也具有同样的特点”吗？不是的，腿长在身体下部是恒温动物的“必要不充分条件”。段内的逻辑是这样的：腿长在身体下部 → 可以快跑 → 可以持续剧烈运动 → 是恒温动物。然后呢？把恐龙带进去。哪个地方是有可能反驳的呢？听力部分一定是要打碎这个逻辑链。

分论点三的逻辑是：有哈弗森管 → 可以保护血管和神经 → 可以快速生长 → 恒温动物。而恐龙恰好有恒温动物。反驳的时候一定也是打碎逻辑链啦。

这种科学类的题目，很多都是建立在推测的基础上的，所以推理论证就是最常用的方式啦。因为，反驳的时候也一定用打碎逻辑链的方式。

听力材料：

Many scientists have problems with the arguments you read in the passage. They don't think those arguments prove that dinosaurs were endotherms.

很多科学家对你们刚刚听到的文章持有不同意见。他们么认为这些理由不能支持恐龙是恒温动物。

Take the polar dinosaur argument. When dinosaurs lived, even the Polar Regions, where dinosaur fossils have been found, were much warmer than today, warm enough during part of the year for animals that were not endotherms to live. And during the months when the Polar Regions were cold, the so-called polar dinosaurs could have migrated to warmer areas or hibernated like many modern reptiles do. So the presence of dinosaur fossils in Polar Regions doesn't prove the dinosaurs were endotherms.

先说一下极地恐龙的观点。当恐龙存在的时候，极地，也就是这些发现化石的地方比现在要暖和很多。而且当极地很冷的几个月里，这些极地恐龙会迁徙到暖和的地方或者像现在爬行动物一样选择冬眠。所以，在极地发现恐龙化石不能证明恐龙是恒温动物。

Well, what about the fact those dinosaurs have their legs placed under their bodies, not out to the side like crocodiles. That doesn't necessarily mean dinosaurs were high-energy endotherms built for running. There is another explanation for having legs under the body. This body structure supports more weight, so with the legs under their bodies, dinosaurs can grow to a very large size. Being large had advantages for dinosaurs, so we don't need the idea of endothermy and running to explain why dinosaurs evolved to have their legs under their bodies.

那么，恐龙的腿在身体下方而不是两侧是怎么回事呢？这个不足以证明恐龙是可以进行奔跑类剧烈运动的恒温动物。腿生长在身体下部对于恐龙是别有的意义的。这样的结构可以支撑更多的重量。所以腿长在身体下部可以让恐龙长到非常大。对于恐龙来说，巨大的重量是非常有意义的，所以没有比用要用恒温动物和奔跑来解释为什么恐龙进化出这样的身体结构的。

Ok, so how about bone structure? Many dinosaur bones do have Haversian canals, and that is true. The dinosaur bones also have growth rings. Growth rings are thickening of the bone that indicates periods of time when the dinosaurs weren't rapidly growing. These growth rings are evidence that dinosaurs stopped growing or grew more slowly during cooler periods. This pattern of periodic growth, you know, rapid growth followed by no growth or slow growth, and then rapid growth again, is characteristic of animals that are not endotherms. Animals that maintain a constant body temperature year-round as true endotherms do grow rapidly even when the environment becomes cool.

恩，那么骨结构呢？很多恐龙确实有哈弗森管，这是事实不能否认。但是与此同时，恐龙还有生长环。生长环上比较厚的环节说明当时恐龙生长的缓慢。因此，生长环证明了恐龙在冷的时候生长缓慢甚至停止生长。这是一种周期性生长：一段时间不生长或者生长缓慢，然后接着快速生长。拥有这样生长方式的动物不是恒温动物。真正的恒温动物可以一年四季保持恒定的体温，因此可以在天气很冷的情况下快速生长。

听力笔记内容：

Main point: don't

Sub point one: warmer, migrated, hibernated

Sub point two: doesn't necessarily, for running, more weight, advantages

Sub point three: Haversian canals, growth ring, slowly or stop V.S. rapid, periodic

这些词都听到了吗，都记下来了吗？如果都听到了，把他们带回到之前阅读部分总结的逻辑链，就可以告诉 ETS 是如何反驳的了，这样就能完成 ETS 要求的要体现阅读和听力部分的关系了。

笔记格式

阅读主观点区	听力主观点区
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阅读分论点一	听力分论点一
逻辑链	细节
阅读分论点二	听力分论点二
逻辑链	细节
阅读分论点三	听力分论点三
逻辑链	细节

这些词都听到了吗，都记下来了吗？如果都听到了，把他们带回到之前阅读部分总结的逻辑链，就可以告诉 ETS 是如何反驳的了，这样就能完成 ETS 要求的要体现阅读和听力部分的关系了。

注意：

- 1 在开始听前要画好表格，这样写出来的不会乱，要不笔记就是一坨坨
- 2 阅读时候要做好笔记，记住，一定要用词而不是句子记笔记。用句子是非常不好的习惯，很耽误时间，如果不会误解的话，半个单词也好。同时也不要因为写作文的时候可以看到原文，因为原文很多时候是帮助听力的。比如之前伦勃朗的以事实论证的，以及这篇用推理论证呢的，都能很大程度上帮助听力部分的理解。
- 3 注意要记下概念性或人名类生词，这些词不知道具体意思没有关系，但是听力部分如果听到了，不知道是指哪里就不好了。所以这个要记全词。
- 4 一定要记笔记，不要以为自己听懂的就不用记。综合写作没有题目提醒你，细节又显得十分重要，而且就算记忆再好，写上十分钟也就忘得差不多了，而十分钟你第二点还没写完呢。

例文（仅供参考）

下面这篇作文是针对 TPO 第四套的综合写作（关于恐龙是否是恒温动物）写的，虽然有一些小错误，但 ETS 评分为满分。

Sample Response

The professor actually contradicts the statements made in the passage. She is of the view that dinosaurs are not endotherms i.e. they were not able to keep their body temperature at a constant rate.

The professor contradicts the issue of dinosaurs being endotherms based on the availability of fossils being available in the polar regions, she says that the polar regions in those days were not as cold as they are today i.e. at least warm enough for dinosaurs to live. During harsh winters she says that there is a possibility of the dinosaurs actually migrating to warmer regions.

The issue of leg position and movement being used as a reason to classify the dinosaurs as endotherms does not please the professor either. She says that dinosaurs had legs under their bodies to support their huge bodies i.e. the legs under the body of the dinosaur were actually to support the huge weight of the dinosaur and not to provide it with a body structure like endotherms (which is actually suited for running).

The professor acknowledges the presence of Haversian canals but also points out that the fossils show the presence of growth rings. These rings occur due to the thickening of the bone. The thickening indicates that the dinosaurs were not actually growing continuously but were experiencing periods of rapid growth and periods of no growth in succession. This pattern, she says, is characteristic of non-endothermic animals.

Thus it can be inferred that the professor challenges the passage by giving reasons as to why she thinks that the dinosaur is not an endotherm.

Description of Response:

Despite initial appearances, this response largely succeeds in clearly and accurately presenting how the lecture points take issue with the points in the reading passage that dinosaurs were endotherms. The first point regarding dinosaurs in polar regions could be a bit clearer. Otherwise, the response mainly suffers from typographical errors, but these are not regarded as major problems; it is obvious that the writer has good control of structure and vocabulary and the ability to use these to convey in an organized and logical manner what has been understood and asked.

TPO 05

——By 沐沐

阅读材料:

As early as the twelfth century A.D., the settlements of Chaco Canyon in New Mexico in the American Southwest were notable for their “great houses,” massive stone buildings that contain hundreds of rooms and often stand three or four stories high. Archaeologists have been trying to determine how the buildings were used. While there is still no universally agreed upon explanation, there are three competing theories.

早在 12 世纪，美国西南部墨西哥地区查科峡谷的居民就以他们的“巨屋”而闻名。这种石质材料建成的“巨屋”包好有数百个房间，而且通常有三到四层高。很多考古学家都试图解释这些建筑的用途。尽管业界尚未达成一致，但现在有三个比较有竞争力的理论。

One theory holds that the Chaco structures were purely residential, with each housing hundreds of people. Supporters of this theory have interpreted Chaco great houses as earlier versions of the architecture seen in more recent Southwest societies. In particular, the Chaco houses appear strikingly similar to the large, well-known “apartment buildings” at Taos, New Mexico, in which many people have been living for centuries.

一个理论认为这些巨屋是单纯用来居住的，每个可以容纳数百人。持有这种理论的人解释说查科巨屋同时间较近的一些西南族群早期建筑的雏形。尤其值得一提的是，查科的这些建筑同新墨西哥陶斯镇著名的“寓所式建筑”非常相似。这些寓所式建筑供很多人居住了数个世纪。

A second theory contends that the Chaco structures were used to store food supplies. One of the main crops of the Chaco people was grain maize, which could be stored for long periods of time without spoiling and could serve as long-lasting supply of food. The supplies of maize had to be stored somewhere, and the size of the great houses would make them very suitable for the purpose.

第二个理论认为查科建筑是用来储存食物的。查科人的主食之一是玉米。玉米可以不宜变质，可长期储存，因此可以作为长期的食物来源。这些玉米一定是要储存在某个地方的。而巨屋的规模非常适合作为储存地。

A third theory proposes that houses were used as ceremonial centers. Close to one house, called Pueblo Alto, archaeologists identified an enormous mound formed by a pile of old material. Excavations of the mound revealed deposits containing a surprisingly large number of broken pots. This finding has been interpreted as evidence that people gathered at Pueblo Alto for special ceremonies. At the ceremonies, they ate festive meals and then discarded the pots in which the meals had been prepared or served. Such ceremonies have been documented for other Native American cultures.

第三个理论认为这些房屋是用来作祭司中心的。离一个巨屋不远的地方有个阿尔托村庄，考古学家在那里发现了一个由古代材料堆积成的山包。对这个山包挖掘后发现了大量破碎罐

子。这个发现佐证了人们聚集到巨屋是为了某种祭祀。在祭祀中他们使用节日佳肴，然后把做饭和盛食物的器皿抛弃。而这样的祭祀活动在其他美洲土著文化中有所记载。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

这篇文章从结构和内容上看，都比较和谐。但是，考古学的内容可能比较陌生，但是，更多是心理战的成分。

- Main point: 查科峡谷巨屋的用途
- Sub point 1: 居住
- Sub point 2: 储存玉米
- Sub point 3: 祭祀

在听力部分，我们可以预测到的就是这三个理论都不成立，那么究竟是什么原因不成立呢？我们来听听：

Unfortunately none of the arguments about what the Chaco great houses were used for is convincing.

很遗憾，关于查科峡谷巨屋用途的三个理论，都不具有说服力。

First, sure, from the outside, the great houses look like later and Native American apartment buildings. But the inside of the great houses casts serious doubt on the idea that many people lived there. I'll explain. If hundreds of people were living in the great houses, then there would have to be many fireplaces, where each family did its daily cooking, but there are very few fireplaces. In one of the largest great houses, there were fireplaces for only around ten families. Yet there were enough rooms in the great house for more than a hundred families, so the primary function of the houses couldn't have been residential.

首先，当然从外部卡莱，这些巨屋同之后出现的美洲土著居住建筑很相似。但是巨屋的内部构造却反驳着居住说观点。我来解释一下。如果真有数百人居住与此，那么一定有很多灶火坑以便每家都可以用来做饭。但事实上巨屋里只有很少很少的灶火坑。在其中最大的一个巨屋里，存在的灶火坑只够十家人使用。然而，存在的空间却可以供一百家人居住。所以，巨屋的主要功能不可能是居住。

Second, the idea that the great houses were used to store grain maize is unsupported by evidence. It may sound plausible that large empty rooms were used for storage, but excavations of the great houses have not uncovered many traces of maize or maize containers. If the great houses were used for storage, why isn't there more spilled maize on the floor? Why aren't there more remains of big containers?

第二，证据也不支持巨屋用来储存玉米的说法。巨大的空屋子用来储存物品，这样的说法听起来挺合理的。但是对巨屋挖掘后却没有发现太多的玉米以及容器的痕迹。如果巨屋真的是用来储存的，为什么没有在地上发现更多的散落的玉米呢？为什么没有更多大号容器的痕迹呢？

Third, the idea that the great houses were ceremonial centers isn't well supported either. You know that mound at Pueblo Alto? It contains lots of other materials besides broken pots, stuff you wouldn't expect from ceremonies. For example, there are large quantities of building materials, sands, stones, even construction tools. This suggests that the mound is just a trash heap of construction material, stuff that was thrown away or not used up when a house was being built. The pots in the pile could be regular trash too, leftover from the meals of the construction workers. So the Pueblo Alto mound is not good evidence that the great houses were used for special ceremonies.

第三，祭祀中心的说法同样也站不住脚。大家知道阿尔托村庄吗？在那里，除了破碎罐子之外还有很多发现，这些东西是不会出现在祭祀中的。比如，有很多建筑材料、沙子、石头还有建筑工具。这说明这个山包知识一个建筑材料垃圾堆，都是一些用后抛弃或者在建筑过程中没有用完的材料。这些罐子也是属于垃圾，是建筑工人吃饭的容器。所以，阿尔托村庄的这个山包不能作为证据支持祭祀说。

听力笔记内容：

Main point: none, convincing

Sub point one: fireplaces, ten families, a hundred families

Sub point two: not, maize, containers

Sub point three: would not for ceremonies, trash, meals

笔记格式

阅读主观点区	听力主观点区
阅读分论点一	听力分论点一
逻辑链	细节
阅读分论点二	听力分论点二
逻辑链	细节
阅读分论点三	听力分论点三
逻辑链	细节

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- 3 注意要记下概念性或人名类生词，这些词不知道具体意思没有关系，但是听力部分如果听到了，不知道是指哪里就不好了。所以这个要记全词。
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例文（仅供参考）

The author of the reading passage proposes three theories as likely explanations of the primary function of Chaco Canyon houses, giant structures built in the 12th century. The lecturer, however, points to the inaccuracies in each of these theories.

The lecturer argues that the modest number of fireplaces in these structures is in contradiction with the huge size of these houses, indicating that these structures could not have been used for residential purposes. The reading, however, draws comparisons between the Chaco houses and other similar large residential structures in support of the “residential” theory.

The second theory, that the houses were used for food storage, is also rejected by the lecturer. He explains that a place that had been used for storing maize would have many traces of scattered maize, which is not the case in the area of the Chaco Canyon houses. This proves that the “food storage theory” is unlikely.

Finally, regarding the third theory, the “ceremony theory”, the lecturer contends that the presence of broken pots close to the great houses does not offer sufficient proof that this was a place for ceremonial activities. He argues that there are other materials such as pieces of construction trash found along with the broken pots, which suggest that these pots were probably not used for ceremonial purposes but instead were discarded by construction workers upon completion of the great houses.

本篇范文可以借鉴的模板

The author of the reading passage proposes three theories as likely explanations of _____.
The lecturer, however, points to the inaccuracies in each of these theories.

The lecturer argues that_____. The reading, however, _____ in support of the_____ theory.

The second theory, that _____, is also rejected by the lecturer. He explains that _____ . This proves that the “_____ theory” is unlikely.

Finally, regarding the third theory, the “_____ theory”, the lecturer contends that_____. He argues that_____.



TPO 06

——By 沐沐

阅读材料:

Communal online encyclopedias represent one of the latest resources to be found on the Internet. They are in many respects like traditional printed encyclopedias, however, is that any internet user can contribute a new article or make an editorial change in an existing one. As a result, the encyclopedia is authored by the whole community of Internet users. The idea might sound attractive, but the communal online encyclopedias have several important problems that make them much less valuable than traditional, printed encyclopedias.

交互式在线百科是互联网上新的资源模式。在线百科在诸多方面与传统纸质百科全书类似。但是在线百科同传统纸质百科不同的地方在于任何一个网民都可以创建或者编进词条。因而，可以说在线百科是由所有网民共同编辑的。这个想法听起来可能很不错，但是跟传统纸质百科全书相比，在线百科也因此具有了一些严重的问题。而这些问题将很大程度地削减在线百科的价值。

First, contributors to a communal online encyclopedia often lack academic credentials, thereby making their contributions partially informed at best and downright inaccurate in many cases. Traditional encyclopedias are written by trained experts who adhere to standards of academic rigor that nonspecialists cannot really achieve.

首先，在线百科信息的提供者往往缺乏学术资格，因为他们提供的信息很多时候不够完美，甚至是不够精确的。传统的百科全书是由受过良好训练的专家编撰的。这些专家符合严格的学术标准，而这一点是业余人士无论如何都达不到的。

Second, even if the original entry in the online encyclopedia is correct, the communal nature of these online encyclopedias gives unscrupulous users and vandals or hackers the opportunity to fabricate, delete, and corrupt information in the encyclopedia. Once changes have been made to the original text, an unsuspecting user cannot tell the entry has been tampered with. None of this is possible with a traditional encyclopedia.

第二，即使在线百科词条最初是正确的，但是其互动的特性允许一些无原则的用户，蓄意破坏的人以及黑客们伪造、删除和篡改条目。当原始的版本被篡改之后，那些对条目深信不疑的用户不能发现问题。而这样的情况是不会发生在传统百科全书中的。

Third, the communal encyclopedias focus too frequently, and in too great a depth, on trivial and popular topics, which created a false impression of what is important and what is not. A child doing research for a school project may discover that a major historical event receives as much

attention in an online encyclopedia as, say, a single long-running television program. The traditional encyclopedia provides a considered view of what topics to include or exclude and contains a sense of proportion that online “democratic” communal encyclopedias do not.

第三，在线互动百科对于绯闻和流行话题的关注过多过深，这一点使大家对孰轻孰重产生错觉。孩子可能会通过在线百科完成学校留的作业。这时，他可能会发现在线百科上面，重大的历史事件所受的关注度跟一档长线播出的电视节目是一样的。而在传统百科中，对于内容的取舍和均衡是非常注意的，而这一点在具有“民主性”的在线百科上是没有体现的。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 在线互动百科的缺陷种种
- Sub point 1:最初创建的时候可能不准确
- Sub point 2:即使初始是准确的，也可能被篡改
- Sub point 3:对于琐碎流行的内容关注过多

在听力部分，我们可以预测到的就是这三个缺点都是不存在的。

The communal online encyclopedia will probably never be perfect, but that's a small price to pay for what it does offer. The criticisms in the reading are largely the result of prejudice against and ignorance about how far online encyclopedias have come.

尽管在线互动百科永远都不会达到完美，但是总体看还是瑕不掩瑜的。阅读部分的批评更多是来自于偏见和对于在线百科发展进程的忽略。

First, errors. It's hardly a fair criticism that encyclopedias online have errors. Traditional **encyclopedias** have **never** been close to perfectly **accurate**. If you are looking for a really comprehensive reference work without any mistakes, you are not going to find it, on or off line. The real point is that it's easy for errors in factual material to be **corrected** in an online encyclopedia. But with the printed and bound encyclopedia, the errors remain for decades.

首先，关于错误。对于在线百科有错误的这种批评是很难令人信服的。传统的百科全书也很难做到完全精确。如果你渴望一个完全没有错误的综合参考书，你是不会找到的，无论是线上还是线下。而且事实上，在线百科上的事实性错误时很容易纠正的，而那些纸质的百科全书上的错误，确实数十年难有机会改正。

Second, hacking. Online encyclopedias have recognized the importance of protecting their articles from malicious hackers. One strategy they started using is to put the crucial facts in the articles that nobody disputes in a **read-only format**, which is a format that no one can make changes to. That way you are making sure that the crucial facts in the articles are reliable. Another strategy that's being used is to have special editors whose job is to **monitor** all changes made to the articles

and **eliminate** those changes that are clearly malicious.

第二，黑客篡改。在线百科意识到了保护条目不受黑客恶意篡改的重要性了。他们采取的策略之一是对于无争议的关键事实条目设置为只读模式，这样就没有人可以修改了。这样可以保证你相信条目里的关键事实是可以信赖的。另一个策略是设置专门的编辑来审查对于条目的修改，并删除那些恶意篡改的内容。

Third, what's worth knowing about? The problem for traditional encyclopedias is that they have **limited space**, so they have to decide what's important and what's not. And in practice, the judgments of the group of academics that make these decisions **don't reflect** the great range of interest that people really have. But space is definitely not an issue for online encyclopedias. The academic articles are still represented in online encyclopedias, but there can be a great **variety** of articles and topics that accurately reflect the great diversity of users' interests. The diversity of use in topics that online encyclopedias offer is one of their strongest advantages.

第三，关于内容价值。传统百科全书由于受到空间的局限不得不决定哪些事重要的，哪些是次要的。然而，在实践中，是由学术团队的判断来决定的。这导致百科全书不能全部反应读者的兴趣和需求。但是对于在线百科来说，空间就不是问题。学术类条目在百科中存在的同时，还有很多种类的条目和内容用来满足用户多样性的偏好。在线百科在内容上的多样性是他们最大的优点。

听力笔记内容：

Main point: **prejudice**

Sub point one: never, accurate, corrected

Sub point two: read-only, monitor, eliminate

Sub point three: limited space, don't reflect, variety

例文（仅供参考）

The lecturer addresses each of the three criticisms of communal online encyclopedias mentioned in the reading passage.

The lecturer admits that communal online encyclopedias, like any reference book, may contain errors, but she claims that these errors can be corrected much more easily and quickly than those printed in a paper encyclopedia. The reading passage, in contrast, points to the inaccuracy of information in online encyclopedias, presenting the argument that errors in these resources are due to lack of professional knowledge among contributors.

The lecturer then gives two strategies that have been proven very effective in protecting online encyclopedias from malicious alteration. She explains that contents that consist of indisputable

facts are stored and presented in a read-only format so that nobody can make changes to them. In addition, she says, there are specialists who constantly monitor contents online so that they can quickly remove a suspicious change once it is detected.

The lecturer also challenges the final point in the reading regarding the nature of topics covered in online encyclopedias. She says that because of virtually unlimited space on the Internet, there is no need to worry about what is important enough for inclusion in an online encyclopedia. Moreover, the greater variety of topics in online encyclopedias more truly reflects the genuine interests of the general public, even if some of these topics are less serious or academic than those in traditional encyclopedias.

本篇范文可以借鉴的模板

The lecturer addresses each of the three criticisms of _____ mentioned in the reading passage.

The lecturer admits that _____, but she claims that _____. The reading passage, in contrast, points to _____, presenting the argument _____.

The lecturer then _____. She explains that _____. In addition, she says, _____.

The lecturer also challenges the final point in the reading regarding the _____. She says that _____. Moreover,

TPO 07

——By 沐沐

阅读材料:

In an effort to encourage ecologically sustainable forestry practices, an international organization started issuing certifications to wood companies that meet high ecological standards by conserving resources and recycling materials. Companies that receive this certification can attract customers by advertising their product as ecocertified. Around the world, many wood companies have adopted new, ecologically friendly practices in order to receive ecocertification. However, it is unlikely that wood companies in the United States will do the same, for several reasons.

为了能过促进林业的可持续发展,有个国际组织开始着手给那些达到了环保和再生利用要求的木材公司颁发认证。获得认证的公司可以在广告商宣传自己是环保的,进而吸引消费者。在全球范围内来看,为了能得到环保认证,很多木材公司已经开始采用了环保策略。然而,就美国的公司来讲不太会采取同样的措施,原因如下。

First, American consumers are exposed to so much advertising that they would not value or even pay attention to the ecocertification label. Because so many mediocre products are labeled “new” or “improved,” American consumers do not place much trust in advertising claims in general.

首先,由于每天接受大量广告的轰炸,美国消费者对于环保标签并不是很在意。由于很多的普通产品都标榜“创新”或者“升级”,美国消费者对于广告上生成的东西基本上不怎么信任。

Second, ecocertified wood will be more expensive than uncertified wood because in order to earn ecocertification, a wood company must pay to have its business examined by a certification agency. This additional cost gets passed on to consumers – American consumers tend to be strongly motivated by price, and therefore they are likely to choose cheaper uncertified wood products. Accordingly, American wood companies will prefer to keep their prices low rather than obtain ecocertification.

第二,环保认证后的木材会比普通木材价格昂过,因为木材公司必须向认证机构支付审核费用才能得到相关的认证。这份额外的支出将会转嫁给消费者,而美国的消费者对于价格非常敏感。因而,他们将倾向于选择便宜的没有认证的产品。因而,美国的木材公司还是会选择低价格而非环保认证。

Third, although some people claim that it always makes good business sense for American companies to keep up with the developments in the rest of the world, this argument is not convincing. Pursuing certification would make sense for American wood companies only if they marketed most of their products abroad. But that is not the case – American wood businesses sell

most of their products in the United States, catering to a very large customer base that is satisfied with the merchandise.

第三，尽管有人声称这样可以使美国的公司保持敏锐的商业触觉，跟上世界发展的脚步。但是，这样的说法是站不住脚的。只有当美国的木材公司主要市场是针对海外的时候，追求环保认证才变得有意义。但事实却并非如此。美国木材公司的产品主要在美国销售，而满足了主要消费者的需求就可以保证商业运行顺畅。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 环保认证对于美国木材公司意义不大
- Sub point 1: 美国消费者对于广告上的环保认证并不信任
- Sub point 2: 环保认证会提高产品价格，而美国的消费者对于价格敏感
- Sub point 3: 这项认证只对海外市场有效，而美国木材公司的市场主要在国内

Well, despite what many people say, there is good reason to think that many American wood companies will eventually seek ecocertification for their wood products.

尽管有很多人那么说，但是还是有很充分的理由来促使美国木材公司逐渐为他们的产品寻求环保认证的。

First of all, consumers in the United States don't treat all advertising the same. They distinguish between advertising claims that companies make about their own products and claims made by independent certification agencies. Americans have a lot of confidence in independent consumer agencies. Thus ecologically-minded Americans are likely to react very favorably to wood products ecologically certified by an independent organization with an international reputation for trustworthiness.

首先，美国消费者对于不同广告的态度也是不一样的。他们可以区分哪些是公司企图宣传产品的广告说辞，哪些是来自独立认证机构的评价。美国人对于独立消费机构的评判还是很有信心的。美国人很有环保理念。因而，拥有来自于国际声望独立组织认证的木材产品还是很有兴趣的。

Second point, of course it's true that American consumers care a lot about price. Who doesn't? but studies of how consumers make decisions show that price alone determines consumers' decisions only when the price of one competing product is much higher or lower than another. When the price difference between two products is small, say, less than five percent as is the case with certified wood, Americans often do choose on factors other than price. And Americans are becoming increasingly convinced of the value of preserving and protecting the environment.

第二，诚然美国消费者对价格很敏感。可是谁不是这样的呢？但是消费选择的研究发现只有当价格差很大的时候价格才会成为唯一的决定因素。当两个产品的价格差很小，比如小于百

分之五的时候,其他因素就会影响美国消费者的选择。而认证木材的价格差恰好在这个范围。而且美国人越来越重视环境保护了。

And third, US wood companies should definitely pay attention to what's going on in the wood business internationally, not because of foreign consumers but because of foreign competition. As I just told you, there's a good chance that many American consumers will be interested in ecocertified products. And guess what? If American companies are slow capturing those customers, you can be sure that foreign companies will soon start crowding into the American market, offering ecocertified wood that domestic companies don't.

第三,美国木材公司必须要关注国际木材行业的趋势。这不是因为国外的消费者,而是因为国外的同行。我可以告诉大家,美国的消费者会对环保产品越来越感兴趣,而这是一个极佳的机会。为什么呢?这是因为如果美国的公司没有及时地抓住消费者,那么当国外的公司提供美国所没有的环保产品,他们可以很快速占领美国市场。

听力笔记内容:

Main point: prejudice

Sub point one: don't, the same, independent certification, ecologically certified

Sub point two: much higher or lower, less than five percent, value, environment

Sub point three: foreign competition, interested, offering ecocertified wood

例文 (仅供参考)

The lecture and the reading passage give contradictory opinions on the topic of ecocertification, a form of accreditation conferred by an international agency in recognition of a company's ecofriendly practices. The passage explains that it is not necessary for American wood companies to pursue ecocertification while the lecture provides several counterarguments to this view.

First, the lecturer argues that the reading passage is too general in its statement that American consumers reject advertising completely. He asserts that Americans do not trust advertising claims for a product only when these claims are made by the company that sells the product. When a claim is made by an independent third party such as a wood certification company, he posits, consumers respond very positively with strong acceptance of the certified product.

The lecturer also refutes the second point in the reading – that price-sensitive American consumers are likely to choose cheap wood products without certification. The professor contends that certified wood is only slightly (less than 5%) more expensive than uncertified wood, and therefore, he argues, consumers will tend to ignore the price difference and choose the eco-friendly product.

Finally, receiving eco-certification is, according to the professor, an important strategy used by American wood companies to ensure that their products can compete against ecocertified wood products imported into the domestic market from foreign countries. According to the reading, however, this strategy is unnecessary because American consumers are likely to be content with domestically manufactured products, even if they are not ecocertified.

本篇范文可以借鉴的模板是：

The lecture and the reading passage give contradictory opinions on the topic of _____. The passage explains that _____ while the lecture provides several counterarguments to this view.

First, the lecturer argues that the reading passage is too general in its statement that _____. He asserts that _____.

The lecturer also refutes the second point in the reading – that _____. The professor contends that _____.

Finally, _____, according to the professor, is _____. According to the reading, however, _____.

TPO 08

——By 沐沐

贾科莫·卡萨诺瓦 (Giacomo Girolamo Casanova, 1725 年 4 月 2 日—1798 年 6 月 4 日), 极富传奇色彩的意大利冒险家、作家、“追寻女色的风流才子”。18 世纪享誉欧洲的大情圣。生于意大利威尼斯, 卒于波希米亚的达克斯(现捷克杜克卓夫)。卡萨诺瓦一生中最为重要的作品当属其穷尽晚年精力的创作《我的一生》(Histoire de ma vie), 这部法语写成的自传式小说讲述了卡萨诺瓦一生中的故事。(来自百度百科)

这个人跟今天的题目有什么关系呢? 卡萨诺瓦喜欢被人称为塞恩加尔骑士, 就是文中的 Chevalier de Seingalt。

阅读材料:

Toward the end of his life, the Chevalier de Seingalt (1725-1798) wrote a long memoir recounting his life and adventures. The Chevalier was a somewhat controversial figure, but since he met many famous people, including kings and writers, his memoir has become a valuable historical source about European society in the eighteenth century. However, some critics have raised doubts about the accuracy of the memoir. They claim that the Chevalier distorted or invented many events in the memoir to make his life seem more exciting and glamorous than it really was.

塞恩加尔骑士在晚年写了一部长篇回忆录以描写他冒险的一生。骑士先生是一个充满争议的人物。但是由于他同很多包括国王和作家在内的很多名人都有交集, 所以他的这本回忆录对于研究十八世纪欧洲历史有一定价值。然而, 一些评论家对这本回忆的准确性提出了质疑。他们认为骑士先生为了让他的一生显得更富有传奇性, 他虚构和编撰了很多事件。

For example, in his memoir the Chevalier claims that while living in Switzerland, he was very wealthy, and it is known that he spent a great deal of money there on parties and gambling. However, evidence has recently surfaced that the Chevalier borrowed considerable sums of money from a Swiss merchant. Critics thus argue that if the Chevalier had really been very rich, he would not have needed to borrow money.

比如说, 骑士先生在回忆录中说当他在瑞士居住的时候是非常富有的, 而且在各种派对和赌局上挥金如土。然而最近揭示的证据却表明当时骑士先生曾跟一个瑞士商人借了一大笔钱。批评家因此声称, 如果骑士先生真的非常有钱, 他就不会需要举债度日。

Critics are also skeptical about the accuracy of the conversations that the Chevalier records in the memoir between himself and the famous writer Voltaire. No one doubts that the Chevalier and Voltaire met and conversed. However, critics complain that the memoir cannot possibly capture these conversations accurately, because it was written many years after the conversations occurred.

Critics point out that it is impossible to remember exact phrases from extended conversations held many years earlier.

同时，批评家们还对他跟著名作家伏尔泰之间过于精确的对话。骑士先生和伏尔泰曾经会面和交谈是确信无疑的。但是，批评家们回忆录是不可能把对话记录的这么精确的，因为这本回忆录是对话发生多年之后才写的。批评家们指出人是不可能记住话题广泛对话的具体用词的，尤其事情发生多年。

Critics have also questioned the memoir's account of the Chevalier's escape from a notorious prison in Venice, Italy. He claims to have escaped the Venetian prison by using a piece of metal to make a hole in the ceiling and climbing through the roof. Critics claim that while such a daring escape makes for enjoyable reading, it is more likely that the Chevalier's jailers were bribed to free him. They point out that the Chevalier had a number of politically well-connected friends in Venice who could have offered a bribe.

批评家还对回忆录中的一个细节提出了质疑，就是骑士先生对于自己从意大利威尼斯一个臭名昭著的监狱逃出的情节。骑士自己声场他是越狱逃出的，用一块铁片在天花板上弄出洞，然后从屋顶翻出来。批评家说尽管这种冒险的越狱行为让这本书更具有可读性，但是事实上是骑士先生通过贿赂狱卒的方式获得自由的。批评家们指出，骑士先生在威尼斯政界有不少朋友，而这些朋友可以帮他贿赂狱卒。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 塞恩加尔骑士的回忆录不够精确
- Sub point 1:回忆录声称自己很有钱，但是事实上不是
- Sub point 2:回忆录上对于他跟伏尔泰交谈记录得过于详细，不合常理
- Sub point 3:他声称自己在威尼斯越狱，但实际上他是政界朋友帮忙行贿才获得自由的

听力材料：

No memoir can possibly be correct in every detail, but still, the Chevalier's memoir is pretty accurate overall, and is, by and large, a reliable historical source. Let's look at the accuracy of the three episodes mentioned in the reading.

所有的回忆录在细节上都会有瑕疵。但是尽管如此，塞恩加尔骑士的回忆录总体上看还是相当精确的，而且总体上说是具有史料价值的。我们看一下阅读部分质疑细节的精确性吧。

First, the loan from the merchant. Well, that doesn't mean that the Chevalier was poor. Let me explain. We know that in Switzerland, the Chevalier spent huge amounts of money on parties and gambling, and he had wealth. But it was a kind of property you have to sell first to get money. So it usually took a few days to convert his assets into actual money. So when he ran out of cash, he

had to borrow some while he was waiting for his money to arrive, but that's not being poor.

首先，是向商人借债的问题。当然，这不能就说明骑士先生是平穷的。我来解释一下。我们都知道骑士先生生活在瑞士的时候把大把的钱都花在了派对和赌博上了。他是非常富有的，但是他所拥有的财产都不是现金，是需要变卖的。所以，当他的钱花光了之后，他就需要暂时借钱周转。他是在等着现金到位，而不是因为穷。

Second, the conversations with Voltaire. The Chevalier states in his memoir that each night immediately after conversing with Voltaire, he wrote down everything he could remember about that particular night's conversation. Evidently the Chevalier kept his notes of these conversations for many years and referred to them when writing the memoir. Witnesses who lived with the Chevalier in his later life confirmed that he regularly consulted notes and journals when composing the memoir.

第二，是跟伏尔泰的对话。骑士先生在他的回忆录中曾说，每次同伏尔泰交夜间交谈之后，他就会迅速记录下能记住的谈话细节。很明显，骑士先生连续几年记录着他跟伏尔泰的谈话，并在撰写回忆录的时候用到了记载的细节。有在其实先生晚年伴随其左右的人证明，在骑士先生撰写回忆录的时候会常常查找笔记和期刊。

Third, the Chevalier's escape from a prison in Venice. Other prisoners in that prison had even more powerful friends than he did, and none of them were ever able to bribe their way to freedom, so bribery hardly seems likely in his case. The best evidence, though, comes from some old Venetian government documents. They indicate that soon after the Chevalier escaped from the prison, the ceiling of his old prison room had to be repaired. Why would they need to repair a ceiling unless he had escaped exactly as he said he did.

第三，是关于骑士先生在威尼斯越狱的事情。监狱里其他人拥有比他有权有势的朋友，但是也没有以贿赂的方式获取自由。所以，他应该不是采取了贿赂的方法。然后，有一个来自于威尼斯政府文件的记载很有利地支持了骑士先生的记录。文件上说当其实先生离开监狱不久，监狱就进行了修缮。如果真想不是如他所说，那么为什么监狱要修缮屋顶呢？

听力笔记内容：

Main point: accurate

Sub point one: property, sell first, a few days, waiting for his money

Sub point two: wrote down everything, kept his notes, Witnesses, consulted notes and journals

Sub point three: more powerful friends, none, bribe, government document, repaired

例文（仅供参考）

The reading passage raises several doubts about the accuracy of the memoir written by the

Chevalier de Seingalt, whereas the professor defends the memoir in the lecture by clarifying the seeming contradictions in the Chevalier's accounts.

The professor argues that because the Chevalier was rich in assets but poor in cash while he was living in Switzerland, he occasionally had to borrow funds to pay for expensive recreational activities. According to the professor, having low amounts of cash is not the same as being financially poor. The reading, however, holds that as someone who had to borrow large amounts of money from others, the Chevalier must have fabricated stories of his wealthy life in Switzerland.

Moreover, the professor challenges the skepticism expressed in the reading regarding the reliability of the conversations with Voltaire that the Chevalier recorded in his memoir. She explains that because the Chevalier had a habit of recording each conversation with Voltaire in a diary immediately afterward, he was able to recall those discussions in detail even years later.

Finally, the professor rejects the claim in the reading that the Chevalier bribed his way out of a prison in Venice. She says that the fact that none of the other prisoners, even those with better resources, had been able to do so shows that bribery was unlikely. Furthermore, she points to a government paper that recorded the repair work done to the Chevalier's prison cell, citing this as strong evidence that the account of his escape from the prison was indeed accurate.

本篇作文可借鉴的模板

The reading passage raises several doubts about_____, whereas the professor defends_____by clarifying the seeming contradictions in_____.

The professor argues tha_____. According to the professor, _____. The reading, however, holds that_____.

Moreover, the professor challenges the skepticism expressed in the reading regarding the _____. She explains that_____.

Finally, the professor rejects the claim in the reading that_____. She says that the fact that_____shows that_____. Furthermore, she points to_____, citing this as strong evidence that_____.

TPO 09

——By 沐沐

阅读材料：

Car manufacturers and governments have been eagerly seeking a replacement for the automobile's main source of power, the internal-combustion engine. By far, the most promising alternative source of energy for cars is the hydrogen-based fuel-cell engine, which uses hydrogen to create electricity that, in turn, powers the car. Fuel-cell engines have several advantages over internal-combustion engines and will probably soon replace them.

汽车制造商和政府都在积极地寻找内燃机的代替品，而目前内燃机是汽车主要的动力源。目前为止，氢燃料电池发动机是最有竞争力的汽车动力代替品。氢燃料电池发动机是用氢作燃料产生电能以充当汽车的动力。鉴于燃料电池发动机相对于内燃机发动机优点多多，因而可以很快替代内燃机。

One of the main problems with the internal-combustion engine is that it relies on petroleum, either in the form of gasoline or diesel fuel. Petroleum is a finite resource, someday; we will run out of oil. The hydrogen needed for fuel-cell engines cannot easily be depleted. Hydrogen can be derived from various plentiful sources, including natural gas and even water. The fact that fuel-cell engines utilize easily available, renewable resources makes them particularly attractive.

内燃机发动机的问题之一就是对于石油的依赖，而石油具体的形式是汽油或者柴油。石油是不可再生资源，总有一天会用尽的。而燃料电池发动机所使用的氢则不是那么容易消耗完的。氢有多种来源，比如天然气和水。燃料电池发动机很容易得到，而这种能源的可再生性使其特别具有吸引力。

Second, hydrogen-based fuel cells are attractive because they will solve many of the world's pollution problems. An unavoidable by-product of burning oil is carbon dioxide, and carbon dioxide harms the environment. On the other hand, the only byproduct of fuel-cell engines is water.

第二，氢燃料电池发动机还可以在全球范围内解决污染问题，这也是其具有吸引力的原因。使用石油不可避免的副产品就是二氧化碳，这是对环境有害的气体。而与此同时，燃料电池发动机唯一的副产品就是水。

Third, fuel-cell engines will soon be economically competitive because people will spend less money to operate a fuel-cell engine than they will to operate an internal-combustion engine. This is true for one simple reason. A fuel-cell automobile is nearly twice as efficient in using its fuel as an automobile powered by an internal-combustion engine is. In other words, the fuel-cell powered

car requires only half the fuel energy that the internal-combustion powered car does to go the same distance.

第三，因为燃料电池发动机的使用费用比内燃机发动机低，燃料电池发动机很快会在价格上很有竞争力了。这个道理是很简单的。燃料电池汽车的能量利用率几乎是使用内燃机发动机的汽车的两倍。换句话说，行驶相同的距离，使用燃料电池发动机汽车只需要消耗内燃机汽车的一半能量。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 氢燃料电池发动机将替代内燃机发动机
- Sub point 1: 氢燃料来源丰富，不会用尽
- Sub point 2: 氢燃料电池发动机不会污染环境
- Sub point 3: 氢燃料电池发动机能量利用率高，更为经济

听力材料：

The reading is correct in pointing out the problems associated with oil-powered cars. Yes, oil is a finite resource, and yes, burning oil harms the environment. However, the reading is way too optimistic in its assessment of hydrogen-based fuel-cell engines. Hydrogen is not the solution to these problems.

阅读部分对于石油动力车的问题描述是站得住脚的。是的，石油是不可再生资源；是的，使用石油会造成环境污染。然而，阅读部分对于氢燃料电池内燃机的评论却过于乐观。氢燃料并不能解决这些问题。

First, hydrogen is not as easily available as the passage indicates. Although it's present in common substances like water, it's not directly useable in that form. For using a fuel-cell engine, hydrogen must first be obtained in a pure liquid state. This pure liquid hydrogen is a highly artificial substance. It's technologically very difficult to produce and store liquid hydrogen. For example, it must be kept very very cold at minus 253 degrees Celsius. Imagine the elaborate cooling technology that's required for that! So, hydrogen is not such a practical and easily available substance, is it?

首先，氢并不是像阅读部分说的那么容易得到。尽管氢就像水一样普遍存在，但是并不是以一种可以直接使用的形态存在的。如果想在燃料电池中使用氢，那么必须是液态纯氢。而这种液态纯氢是一种极难获取的物质。在技术上很难制造，同时很难储存。比如，液态纯氢必须保存在摄氏零下 253 度的超低温下。可以想象一下液态纯氢所要求的技术条件有多苛刻。由此可见，氢并不是一种很容易得到和使用的物质，是不是？

Second, using hydrogen would not solve the pollution problems associated with cars. Why?

Producing pure hydrogen creates a lot of pollution. To get pure hydrogen from water or natural gas, you have to use a purification process that requires lots of energy that's obtained by burning coal or oil. And burning coal and oil creates lots of pollution. So although the cars would not pollute, the factories that generated the hydrogen for the cars would pollute.

第二，使用氢燃料并不能解决汽车造成的环境污染。为什么？这是因为生产氢燃料的过程是会造成很多环境污染的。如果要从水或者天然气中获取纯氢，那么你就必须警醒能量消耗巨大的提纯。这种提纯过程所使用的能量则是来自于燃烧煤或者石油。众所周知，燃烧煤和石油是会造成很多污染的。所以，虽然汽车不会造成环境污染，但是那些为汽车生产氢燃料的工厂却会造成环境污染。

Third, there won't necessarily be any cost savings when you consider how expensive it is to manufacture the fuel-cell engine. That's because fuel-cell engines require components made of platinum, a very rare and expensive metal. Without the platinum components in the engine, the hydrogen doesn't undergo the chemical reaction that produces the electricity to power the automobile. All the efforts to replace platinum with a cheaper material have so far been unsuccessful.

第三，当你知道制造燃料电池发动机有多贵的时候，你就不会认为使用它省钱了。价格昂贵是因为燃料电池发动机的原件是铂金的，而铂金是一种非常稀有而昂贵的金属。如果发动机不用铂金制造的话，氢就不能进行可以生产电能的化学反应，也就不能为汽车提供能量了。所有关于寻找成本低廉的铂金替代品的研究都还没有取得成功。

听力笔记内容：

Main point: not the solution

Sub point one: not as easily available, pure liquid state, minus 253 degrees

Sub point two: not solve, creates a lot of pollution, factories, hydrogen, pollute

Sub point three: won't, platinum, doesn't undergo, unsuccessful

例文（仅供参考）

The lecturer points out several problems with the use of hydrogen-based fuel-cell engines in support of her claim that substituting them for internal-combustion engines is technologically unfeasible, environmentally unfriendly, and economically unviable.

First, the lecturer argues that it is impractical to replace internal-combustion engines with fuel-cell engines because using the latter requires hydrogen, which is technologically challenging to both obtain and store. However, the reading touts it as an attractive advantage because hydrogen is an infinite source of energy.

Second, the lecturer refutes the claim in the reading that hydrogen cells are environmentally friendly. She argues that although engines that use hydrogen cells produce less pollution, the manufacturing of hydrogen cells generates large amounts of harmful by-products due to the burning of fossil fuels in the purification process.

Third, although the reading suggests that hydrogen-based engines are more fuel-efficient and thus economically competitive than internal-combustion engines, the professor argues that such an advantage is undermined by the fact that fuel-cell engines are extremely expensive to manufacture because they require the addition of platinum, a very rare and expensive material.

注：本篇作文可借鉴的模板为：

The lecturer points out several problems with _____ in support of her claim that _____.

First, the lecturer states that _____. However, the reading argues that _____.

Second, the lecturer refutes the claim in the reading that _____. She argues that _____.

Third, although the reading suggests that _____, the professor argues that _____.

TPO 10

——By 沐沐

阅读材料:

The sea otter is a small mammal that lives in waters along the western coast of North America from California to Alaska. When some sea otter populations off the Alaskan coast started rapidly declining a few years ago, it caused much concern because sea otters play an important ecological role in the coastal ecosystem. Experts started investigating the cause of the decline and quickly realized that there were two possible explanations: environmental pollution or attacks by predators. Initially, the pollution hypothesis seemed the more likely of the two.

海獭是一种生活在北美西海岸从加州到阿拉斯加沿线的小型海洋哺乳动物。几年前，阿拉斯加海岸的海獭数量急剧减少。由于海獭对于维持海岸沿线生态平衡有非常重要的作用，所以其数量下降引起了广泛的关注。专家开始研究海獭数量下降的原因，并且很快发现了两个可能的原因，分别是环境污染和天敌捕食。最初，环境污染说看起来更为可信。

The first reason why pollution seemed the more likely cause was that there were known sources of it along the Alaskan coast, such as oil rings and other sources of industrial chemical pollution. Water samples from the area revealed increased levels of chemicals that could decrease the otters' resistance to life-threatening infections and thus could indirectly cause their deaths.

为什么污染说更为可信呢？这是因为阿拉斯加海岸确实有污染源，比如石油带或者其他的工业污染物。该地的水样显示水中化学物的含量增加，其数量可以导致海獭对于一些致命感染丧失抵抗力，进而间接导致数量下降。

Second, other sea mammals such as seals and sea lions along the Alaskan coast were also declining; indicating that whatever had endangered the otters was affecting other sea mammals as well. This fact again pointed to environmental pollution, since it usually affect the entire ecosystem rather than a single species. Only widely occurring predators, such as the orca (a large predatory whale), could have the same effect, but orcas prefer to hunt much larger prey, such as other whales.

第二，在阿拉斯加海域，包括海豹和海狮在内的其他海洋哺乳动物的数量也有所下降。这表明造成海獭数量下降的原因也对其他海洋哺乳动物造成了影响。原因再次指向了环境污染，这是因为环境污染问题常常不是仅仅影响某个特定物种，而是影响整个生态系统。除此之外，只有像逆戟鲸（一种大型肉食鲸）那种食性广泛的动物才能通过捕食呈现相同的效果。但是，逆戟鲸更喜欢捕食像鲸类这种的大型猎物。

Third, scientists believed that the pollution hypothesis could also explain the uneven pattern of

otter decline: at some Alaskan locations the otter populations declined greatly, while at others they remained stable. Some experts explained these observations by suggesting that ocean currents or other environmental factors may have created uneven concentrations of pollutants along the coast.

第三, 科学家认为污染说同时可以解释海獭数量变化的不均衡性。所谓不均衡性是指在阿拉斯加某些区域海獭数量下降明显, 而在其他地方海獭的数量保持未定。一些专家指出这样的观察结果表明洋流和其他环境因素导致了海岸线上污染物的不均衡聚集。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是:

- Main point: 海獭数量下降的原因是环境污染
- Sub point 1: 阿拉斯加海域确有污染源
- Sub point 2: 除海獭外, 还有其他哺乳动物的数量下降
- Sub point 3: 不同区域海獭数量下降情况不同, 可以解释为污染物聚集情况不同导致的。

听力材料:

Well, ongoing investigations have revealed that predation is the most likely cause of sea otter decline after all.

目前的研究表明天敌捕食是最可能导致海獭数量减少的原因。

First, the pollution theory is weakened by the fact that no one can really find any Dead Sea otters washing off on Alaskan beaches. That's not what you would expect if infections caused by pollution started killing a lot of otters. On the other hand, the fact that it's so hard to find dead otters is consistent with the predator hypothesis. If an otter is killed by a predator, it's eaten immediately so it can't wash up on shore.

首先, 由于没有人发现有海獭尸体被冲上阿拉斯加海滩, 所以污染理论捕食那么站得住脚的。如果污染造成的疾病感染导致了海獭数量的剧减, 那么情况不该如此。而且, 很少发现海獭尸体也恰恰说明了天敌捕食假说。捕食者杀死了海獭后, 会很快地吃掉它, 那么我们就不会再岸上发现海獭尸体了。

Second, although orcas may prefer to hunt whales, whales have essentially disappeared from the area because of human hunters. That means that orcas have had to change their diet to survive and since only smaller sea mammals are now available, orcas have probably started hunting those. So, it probably is the orcas that are causing the decline of all the smaller sea mammals mentioned in the passage - the seals, the sea lions, and the sea otters.

第二, 尽管逆戟鲸喜欢捕食鲸类, 但是鲸类的数量却由于人类的捕猎活动而剧烈减少。这意味着逆戟鲸不得不为了生存而更改捕食习惯。目前来看只有一些小型海洋哺乳动物还可以捕捉, 逆戟鲸很可能开始以它们为食了。所以, 很可能是逆戟鲸的捕食导致了文中提到的诸如

海豹、海狮和海獭等小型哺乳动物的数量减少。

And third, the uneven pattern of otter decline is better explained by the orca predation theory than by the pollution theory. What happens to otters seems to depend on whether the location where they live is accessible to orcas or not. In those locations that orcas can access easily, the number of sea otters has declined greatly. However, because orcas are so large, they can't access shallow or rocky locations. And shallow and rocky locations are precisely the types of locations where sea otter populations have not declined.

第三，海獭数量变化的不均衡性恰好表明了逆戟鲸捕食理论比污染理论更合理。海獭数量的增减取决于它们生存的地方逆戟鲸是不是可以进入。在那些逆戟鲸很容易进入的海域，海獭的数量急剧减少。然而，因为逆戟鲸个头很大，所以他们不能进入那些过浅或者充满岩石的海域。而那些过浅和充满岩石的海域，恰恰是海獭数量保持稳定的地区。

听力笔记内容：

Main point: 天敌说更为可信

Sub point one: 没有发现海獭的尸体

Sub point two: 多种小型海洋哺乳动物的减少是因为逆戟鲸捕食

Sub point three: 逆戟鲸个头很大，有的海域不能进入，解释了为何数量变化不均衡

提示：在阅读部分出现的陌生的名词（包括专有名词）要记下来，因为听力出现的时候我们要根据读音判断出现位置和大致含义。

例文（仅供参考）

The lecturer and the reading passage suggest two competing theories, the predation theory vs. the pollution theory, to explain why the sea otter population is in rapid decline.

The professor reasons that the absence of dead sea otters washed up the coast suggests that their decline is not caused by sea pollution but rather by sea predators who consume their bodies after killing them. In contrast, the reading passage attributes the death of sea otters to pollution, citing evidence of increased sources of ocean contaminants which lead to greater vulnerability to infections.

Furthermore, the lecturer argues that orcas are likely factors in the disappearance of sea otters, because the scarcity of whales, their usual prey, has left them with no other choice but to start hunting smaller mammals like the otters for food. The reading passage, on the other hand, rules out this theory based on the orca's preying habit, and instead approves of the pollution theory as

the only explanation for the decline of both large and small sea mammals across the entire ecosystem.

Finally, according to the lecturer, the uneven pattern of sea otter decline corresponds to the distribution of the orcas; she argues that the fact that their population has declined most rapidly where orcas are most prevalent further validates the predation theory. However, the reading passage argues that changeable environmental factors, which lead to different concentrations of pollutants, better explains the varying pattern of sea otter decline.

注：本篇范文可以借鉴的模板是：

The lecturer and the reading passage suggest two competing theories, _____ V.S. _____, to explain _____.

The professor reasons that _____ is not caused by _____ but rather by _____. In contrast, the reading passage attributes _____ to _____, citing evidence of _____.

Furthermore, the lecturer argues that _____ are likely factors in _____, because _____. The reading passage, on the other hand, rules out this theory based on _____, and instead approves of the _____ theory as the only explanation for _____.

Finally, according to the lecturer, _____. However, the reading passage argues that _____ factors better explains _____.

TPO 11

——By 沐沐

阅读材料：

A recent study reveals that people especially young people are reading far less literature – novels, plays, and poems – than they used to. This is troubling because the trend has unfortunate effects for the reading public, for culture in general, and for the future of literature itself.

最近的研究显示人们，尤其是年轻人不再像以前那样爱读小说、喜剧或者诗歌这类文学作品了。这个现象是令人担忧的。这是因为这对广大读者受众、对广义文化以及对于文学本身未来的发展都是非常不幸的。

While there has been a decline in book reading generally, the decline has been especially sharp for literature. This is unfortunate because nothing else provides the intellectual stimulation that literature does. Literature encourages us to exercise our imaginations, empathize with others, and expand our understanding of language. So, by reading less literature, the reading public is missing out on important benefits.

在书籍阅读量下降的大气候下，文学类书籍阅读量下降更为明显。这是令人遗憾的，因为在启迪心智方面，没有什么可以替代文学作品的作用。文学让我们发挥我们的想象力；让我们同他人心灵相通；让我们体味语言的魅力。文学阅读量的下降，让很多公众错失了这些文学的益处。

Unfortunately, missing out on the benefits of literature is not the only problem. What are people reading instead? Consider the prevalence of self-help books on lists of best seller. These are usually superficial poorly written, and intellectually undemanding. Additionally, instead of sitting down with a challenging novel, many persons are now more likely to turn on the television, watch a music video, or read a Web page. Clearly, diverting time previously spent in reading literature to trivial forms of entertainment has lowered the level of culture in general.

不幸的是，公众失去的不仅仅是文学本身的益处。人们用什么取代阅读呢？想想畅销书排行榜上那些颇为流行的自主类图书吧。这些书往往是内容肤浅、文笔粗糙的。而且，相对于坐在那里饶有兴趣地看一部小说，现在的很多人都倾向于看电视节目、音乐录影带或者上网看看网页。显然，把那些本该用在阅读文学作品的时间消耗在琐碎的娱乐将降低大众的文化水平。

The trend of reading less literature is all the more regrettable because it is taking place during a period when good literature is being written. There are many talented writers today, but they lack

an audience. This fact is bound to lead publishers to invest less in literature and so support fewer serious writers. Thus, the writing as well as the reading of literature is likely to decline because of the poor standards of today's readers.

当想到这是一个不乏好作品的时候，文学作品阅读量的减少更显得令人遗憾了。有很多天才的作家，但是他们却鲜有读者。这会导致出版商不再投资于文学作品，而转而支持那些不够严谨的作家。因而，当今读者的水平不高导致了文学作品的创作跟阅读量同时下降。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 文学作品阅读量的减少对于读者、文化和文学的发展都是有害的
- Sub point 1: 文学作品阅读量减少对于读者是有害的
- Sub point 2: 文学作品阅读量降低文化水平
- Sub point 3: 文学作品阅读量减少导致文学创作减少

听力材料：

It is often said that people are reading less literature today than they used to. What should we make of this?

现在常有人说人们不像以前那样多的阅读文学作品了。我们应该如何应对呢？

Well first, a book doesn't have to be literature to be intellectually stimulating. Science writing, history, political analysis and so forth aren't literature perhaps, but they are often of high quality and these kinds of books can be just as creative and well-written as a novel or a play. They can stimulate the imagination. So don't assume that someone who isn't reading literature isn't reading a good book.

首先，启迪人只会的不一定必须是文学作品。学科书籍、历史、政治分析等基本上都不是文学作品，但是它们的质量往往很高，而且它们也想小说和喜剧那样的充满创造力和文采。它们也可以启发人的想象力。所以不要认为不读文学作品的人就不读书。

But let's say that people aren't just spending less time with literature, they are also spending less time with books in general. Does that mean that the culture is in decline? No, there's plenty of culturally valuable material that isn't written – music and movies, for example. Are people wasting their time when they listen to a brilliant song or watch a good movie? Do these non-literary activities lower cultural standards? Of course not. Culture has changed. In today's culture, there are many forms of expression available other than novels and poems. And some of these forms speak more directly to contemporary concerns than literature does.

我们假设那些很少读文学作品的人同时也很少读各种书。这就意味着文化水平下降吗？不是的，因为除了写作之外还有很多文化形式，比如音乐和电影。当人们聆听美妙的音乐或者看

一部好电影的时候，我们能说这是在浪费时间吗？非文字类的行为会降低文化水平吗？显然不是。文化已经不同了。在今天，除了小说和诗歌之外，我们有了更多的形式表达文化。而且，它们中的很多比文学作品更直接地表达当代社会的关注点。

Finally, it's probably true that there's less support for literature today than in earlier generation. But don't be too quick to blame the readers. Sometimes it's the author's faults. Let's be honest. A lot of modern literature is intended to be difficult to understand. Here is not much reason to suppose that earlier generation of readers would have read a lot of today's literature either.

最后，或许现在对于文学作品的支持不如以前的。但是不要过于草率地去责备读者。有时，这是作者的问题。说实话，很多当代的文学作品刻意地写得很难以理解。我们没理由相信以前的读者会青睐现在的文学作品。

听力笔记内容：

Main point: 阅读部分的说法不成立

Sub point one: 人们虽然读文学书少，但是可以在其他类型的书籍中获益

Sub point two: 除了文学作品之外，音乐和电影也是很好的文化传播方式

Sub point three: 文学作品的支持减少不是因为读者阅读减少，而是因为作者的问题。

提示：

- 这篇文章阅读部分的分论点集中于每段段尾。尽管在独立写作中我们不推荐这种写法，但是这是完全符合 essay 的写作要求的。选择分论点的时候不可以想当然地选择段首句，而是要仔细阅读，筛选分析。方法呢，看以前的解析吧。
- 在反驳的过程中，前两点是直接反驳缺点，陈述说缺点并不存在。而第三点，这是“另寻他因”：文学出版减少的原因不是因为读者不读书，而是作者的问题。反驳角度不同，不可以想当然。

例文（仅供参考）

The lecturer raises several arguments to counter the reading passage's strong criticism of the general public's declining interest in reading literature.

The lecturer argues that literature is only one among many forms of reading genres from which the public can benefit intellectually. The public also benefits from reading works of science fiction and historical novels, among other reading genres. Therefore, the reading is wrong to claim that the public is suffering great losses by not reading literature.

Furthermore, the lecturer explains that even if it is true that the public is reading fewer books and

watching more television and films instead, it does not necessarily mean culture is in decline. Television and film are simply modern forms of cultural expression that are also intellectually stimulating and directly relevant to contemporary life.

Finally, the lecturer admits a decline in audience and support of literature in today's society, but she attributes it to the authors themselves, who have alienated themselves from the reading public by using overly complex language. The reading, however, blames the lowering standards of the public for the declining interest in reading great works of literature.



TPO 12

——By 沐沐

简·奥斯汀（Jane Austen，1775 年 12 月 16 日—1817 年 7 月 18 日）是英国著名女性小说家，她的作品主要关注乡绅家庭女性的婚姻和生活，以女性特有的细致入微的观察力和活泼风趣的文字真实地描绘了她周围世界的小天地。（百度百科）

阅读材料：

Jane Austen (1775-1817) is one of the most famous of all English novelists, and today her novels are more popular than ever, with several recently adapted as Hollywood movies. But we do not have many records of what she looked like. For a long time, the only accepted image of Austen was an amateur sketch of an adult Austen made by her sister Cassandra. However, recently a professionally painted, full-length portrait of a teenage girl owned by a member of the Austen family has come up for sale. Although the professional painting is not titled Jane Austen, there are good reasons to believe she is the subject.

简·奥斯汀是最有名的英国小说家之一。时至今日，她的作品变得更受欢迎了，有数部被好莱坞改编成电影了。但是对于她的长相却没有太多的记录。很长一段时间以来，唯一被认可的奥斯汀的画像是她妹妹卡桑德拉画的。但是这幅成年奥斯汀素描并不是出自于专业画家。然而，最近一副奥斯汀家族成员持有的画像想要出售。这幅出自专业画家之手的全身画像上面是一个少女奥斯汀。尽管这幅专业画作上并没有写有简·奥斯汀，但是我们还是有足够的理由相信画上的人就是她。

First, in 1882, several decades after Austen's death, Austen's family gave permission to use the portrait as an illustration in an edition of her letters. Austen's family clearly recognized it as a portrait of the author. So, for over a century now, the Austen family itself has endorsed the claim that the girl in the portrait is Jane Austen.

首先，在 1882 年，在奥斯汀去世几十年后，奥斯汀家族曾经授权这幅画作为她出版的书信集上本人画像。奥斯汀家族当然能够确认这幅画就是作者。所以，一个多世纪过去了，奥斯汀家族还是为这幅画背书，认为这个女孩就是简·奥斯汀本人。

Second, the face in the portrait clearly resembles the one in Cassandra's sketch, which we know depicts Austen. Though somewhat amateurish, the sketch communicates definite details about Austen's face. Even though the Cassandra sketch is of an adult Jane Austen, the features are still similar to those of the teenage girl in the painting. The eyebrows, nose, mouth, and overall shape of the face are very much like those in the full-length portrait.

第二，这幅画上人物的面容和卡桑德拉画的那幅画很相似，而卡桑德拉的画作上的人物确定是奥斯汀。尽管卡桑德拉的画作略显业余，但是还是很好地描绘了奥斯汀面部的细节的。尽

管卡桑德拉的画描绘的是成年简·奥斯汀，但是面部细节还是同这幅画上少女奥斯汀非常相似的。眉毛、鼻子、嘴和整个轮廓都跟这幅全身画作非常相似。

Third, although the painting is unsigned and undated, there is evidence that it was painted when Austen was a teenager. The style links it to Ozias Humphrey, a society portrait painter who was the kind of professional the wealthy Austen family would hire. Humphrey was active in the late 1780s and early 1790s, exactly the period when Jane Austen was the age of the girl in the painting. 第三，机关这幅画没有署名也没有日期，但是确信这幅画的绘制时间是奥斯汀少女时期。这幅画从风格上看是奥扎厄斯·汉弗里的作品。他是一个专门受雇于奥斯汀这样富有家族的上流社会肖像画家。汉弗里活跃时期是 1780 末到 1790 年初，而这个时期恰好正是简·奥斯汀十几岁的时期。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 有一副画上面的人物是简·奥斯汀
- Sub point 1: 这幅画得到了奥斯汀家族的认可
- Sub point 2: 面容同简·奥斯汀的另一幅画很像
- Sub point 3: 风格上看是奥扎厄斯·汉弗里的作品，此人活跃时期简·奥斯汀的年龄同画作相符

听力材料：

The evidence linking this portrait to Jane Austen is not at all convincing. Sure, the painting has long been somewhat loosely connected to Austen's extended family and their descendents, but this hardly proves it's a portrait of Jane Austen as a teenager. The reading's arguments that the portrait is of Austen are questionable at best.

所有证明这幅画上人物是简·奥斯汀的证据都是不足信的。当然，这幅画长期以来同奥斯汀家族极其后代保持着某种意义上的联系。但是，这都不足以证明画中人就是少女简·奥斯汀。

First, when the portrait was authorized for use in the 1882 publication of her letters, Jane Austen had been dead for almost 70 years. So, the family members who asserted that the painting was Jane had never actually seen her themselves. They couldn't have known for certain if the portrait was of Austen or not.

首先，当奥斯汀家族在 1882 年授权在她书信集中使用这幅肖像画的时候，简·奥斯汀已经过世差不多 70 年了。所以，声称画中人物是简·奥斯汀的家庭成员其实从来没有见过她本人。他们其实不能确信这幅画是不是奥斯汀。

Second, the portrait could very well be that of a relative of Austen's, a fact that would explain the resemblance between its subject and that of Cassandra's sketch. The extended Austen family was

very large and many of Jane Austen's female cousins were teenagers in the relevant period or had children who were teenagers. And some of these teenage girls could have resembled Jane Austen. In fact, many experts believe that the true subject of the portrait was one of those relatives, Marianne Kempian, who was a distant niece of Austen's

第二，至于为什么这幅画上人物同卡桑德拉画的那副长得很像，可以解释为这幅上上的任务是简·奥斯汀的一个亲人。奥斯汀家族非常庞大，在画作成画时期，很多简·奥斯汀的堂姐妹还是十几岁的年纪，或者她堂姐妹的孩子是十几岁。这些女孩子们很多跟简·奥斯汀长得很像。事实上，很多专家认为这幅画中的人物实际上是这些人之一。她叫玛丽安·凯佩恩，是简·奥斯汀的一个远方侄女。

Third, the painting has been attributed to Humphrey only because of the style. But other evidence points to a later date. A stamp on the back of the picture indicates that the blank canvas, you know the actual piece of cloth on which the picture was painted, was sold by a man named William Legg. Record showed that William Legg did not sell canvases in London when Jane Austen was a teenager. He only started selling canvases when she was 27 years old. So, it looks like the canvas was used for the painting at a time when Austen was clearly older than the girl in the portrait.

第三，认为这幅画是汉弗里作品的根据仅仅是风格。但是，有其他证据证明这幅画的成画时间实际要稍晚一些。画布背面的印章表明这幅画的空白画布是一个叫威廉姆·莱格卖出的。记录表明简·奥斯汀少女时期，威廉姆·莱格并没有在伦敦卖画布。他开始卖画布的时候，简·奥斯汀已经 27 岁了。所以，这幅画完成的时候，简·奥斯汀本人的年纪是大于画中人物的。

听力笔记内容：

Main point: 这幅画中人物不是简·奥斯汀

Sub point one: 虽有家族人的背书，但是这些人没有见过简·奥斯汀本人

Sub point two: 同简·奥斯汀面容相似的原因可能是画中人物是简·奥斯汀的亲人

Sub point three: 画布背面的印章表明这幅画成画时，简·奥斯汀年龄大于画中人物问题

提示：

- endorse 背书。本意是指在支票后面签字，引申为赞同、认可、支持(意见、活动、某人等)。

例文（仅供参考）

The reading passage suggests that three pieces of evidence provide support that a portrait recently put up for sale by a member of Jane Austen's family is of Jane Austen herself when she was a teenager. However, the lecturer rejects such evidence and argues that the painting could not be a portrait of Jane Austen.

First, the lecturer argues that the portrait first appeared 70 years after Jane Austen's death, suggesting that members of her extended family might have commissioned the portrait without having actually seen her in person. Therefore, the fact that the portrait had been commissioned by her family members does not necessarily prove that it is a portrait of Jane Austen.

Second, the lecturer argues that the resemblance between the portrait and an authentic sketch of the adult Jane Austen could be explained by the hypothesis that the portrait is of a relative of Jane Austen when the relative was a teenager.

Finally, the lecturer argues that despite the style of the painting, which links it to the exact period when Jane Austen was a teenager, the stamp on the back of the canvas indicates that the portrait was painted at least 27 years after Jane Austen's birth, indicating that the portrait was of someone else who was much younger than Jane Austen.

本篇范文可以借鉴的模板句型：

The reading passage suggests that three pieces of evidence provide support that_____. However, the lecturer rejects such evidence and argues that_____.

First, the lecturer argues that _____, suggesting that_____. Therefore, the fact that _____ does not necessarily prove that _____.

Second, the lecturer argues that the _____ could be explained by the hypothesis that _____.

Finally, the lecturer argues that despite _____, which_____, the_____ indicates that_____.

TPO 13

——By 沐沐

阅读材料:

Private collectors have been selling and buying fossils, the petrified remains of ancient organisms, ever since the eighteen century. In recent years, however, the sale of fossils, particularly of dinosaurs and other large vertebrates has grown into a big business. Rare and important fossils are now being sold to private ownership for millions of dollars. This is an unfortunate development for both scientists and the general public.

私人化石收藏家们从十八世纪就开始涉足化石买卖。所谓化石是指那些古代有机体的石化物。然而最近几年，化石买卖，尤其是恐龙和其他大型脊椎动物的化石的买卖变得繁荣起来了。稀有而重要的化石现在以百万计的价格在私人搜藏家之间流通。这种现象无论对于科学家还是对于公众来说，都不是一件好事情。

The public suffers because fossils that would otherwise be donated to museums where everyone can see them are sold to private collectors who do not allow the public to view their collections. Making it harder for the public to see fossils can lead to a decline in public interest in fossils, which would be a pity.

化石不在捐赠给博物馆而是由私人收藏家持有，而不是像过去那样捐赠给博物馆。私人收藏家不会让公众看他的藏品，而博物馆里的展品却是人人有机会看到的。这样对于公众来说是受损的。接触化石的机会变少会让大众失去对化石的兴趣的，而这一点显然是令人遗憾的。

More importantly, scientists are likely to lose access to some of the most important fossils and thereby miss out on potentially crucial discoveries about extinct life forms. Wealthy fossil buyers with a desire to own the rarest and most important fossils can spend virtually limitless amounts of money to acquire them. Scientists and the museums and universities they work for often cannot compete successfully for fossils against millionaire fossil buyers.

更重要的是，科学家将错失很多研究珍贵化石的机会，进而可能同一些关于灭绝生物的重大发现失之交臂。富有的化石购买者因为对稀有而重要化石的强烈渴望，将会不计成本地想得到这些化石。科学家和他们所服务的博物馆和大学都无力同那些身价百万的化石购买者竞争，也只能坐视失去化石。

Moreover, commercial fossil collectors often destroy valuable scientific evidence associated with the fossils they unearth. Most commercial fossil collectors are untrained or uninterested in carrying out the careful field work and documentation that reveal the most about animal life in the

past. For example, scientists have learned about the biology of nest-building dinosaurs called oviraptors by carefully observing the exact position of oviraptors fossils in the ground and the presence of other fossils in the immediate surroundings. Commercial fossil collectors typically pay no attention to how fossils lie in the ground or to the smaller fossils that may surround bigger ones.

而且，商业化石收藏家常常会破坏他们挖掘出的化石中有科学价值的部分。多数商业化石收藏家常常没有接受过专业的训练，同时对谨慎研究记录化石没有兴趣。而这些研究和记录可以揭示过去生活在地球上的生命最重要的信息。科学家就是通过对筑巢的偷蛋龙的研究就是这种方法：通过对偷蛋龙化石的埋在地下的精确位置以及邻近的其他化石的状态来获知其生物特性的。私人化石收藏家万网不关注化石埋藏的唯一以及大型化石边上那些小型的化石。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 私人化石买卖无论对科学家还是对公众都是一件坏事情
- Sub point 1: 公众将失去接触化石的机会，进而失去兴趣
- Sub point 2: 科学家也将失去接触化石的机会
- Sub point 3: 化石包含的珍贵数据可能遭到破坏

听力材料：

Of course, there are some negative consequences of selling fossils in the commercial market, but they have been greatly exaggerated. The benefits of commercial fossil trade greatly outweigh the disadvantages.

当然，在商业市场上买卖化石是有一些负面影响，但是这些负面影响在阅读部分被夸大了。化石买卖的优点大大的超过其缺点。

First of all, the public is likely to have greater exposure to fossils as a result of commercial fossil trade, not less exposure. Commercial fossil hunting makes a lot of fossils available for purchase, and as a result, even low-level public institutions like public schools and libraries can now routinely buy interesting fossils and display them for the public.

首先，私人化石买卖合法之后，公众接触化石的机会不是变少了，而是增加了。私人化石买卖让更多的化石进入流通领域。这样，甚至等级较低的公共机构，比如公立学校和图书馆也有能力通过正规渠道购买化石，并向公众展示了。

As for the idea that scientists will lose access to really important fossils, that's not realistic either. Before anyone can put a value on a fossil, it needs to be scientifically identified, right? Well, the only people who can identify, who can really tell what a given fossil is or isn't, are scientists, by performing detailed examinations and tests on the fossils themselves. So, even if a fossil is

destined to go to a private collector, it has to pass through the hands of scientific experts first. This way, the scientific community is not going to miss out on anything important that's out there.

至于说科学家将错失接触重要化石机会的说法，也是站不住脚的。不论是谁，在给一组化石定价之前，都一定是需要科学家来鉴定的，是不是？那么，唯一能够鉴定化石，唯一能够说出化石是否有价值的人是科学家。是科学家通过对细节的检查和测试来决定化石的价值的。所以，即使化石最终归于私人收藏家，但是还是要首先经过科学家的手的。这样，科学团体就不会错过化石上的任何重要信息了。

Finally, whatever damage commercial fossil collectors sometimes do, if it weren't for them, many fossils would simply go undiscovered because there aren't that many fossil collecting operations that are run by universities and other scientific institutions. Isn't it better for science to at least have more fossils being found even if we don't have all the scientific data we'd like to have about their location and surroundings than it is to have many fossils go completely undiscovered?

最后，私人化石收藏者的确会损坏化石，但是如果没有他们，很多化石就会永远埋在地下了。这是因为大学和其他科学研究机构没有足够多的化石采集项目。对于科学发展来说，能够发现更多的化石比让化石长眠于地下要好，不是吗？尽管我们可能确实一些诸如化石位置其周围伴生化石的信息。

听力部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 私人化石买卖利大于弊
- Sub point 1: 公众不会失去接触化石的机会，反而更多
- Sub point 2: 科学家也不会失去接触化石的机会
- Sub point 3: 尽管化石的珍贵数据可能遭到破坏，但是要好过让大量化石长眠于地下

例文（仅供参考）

The lecturer rejects the ideas presented in the reading passage about the problems involved with the booming business of commercial fossil trading. In her opinion, the benefits of this new development outweigh its negative consequences.

The lecturer does not agree with the first point made in the reading-that private collectors will keep their fossil collection away from the public. She contends that the commercial trading of fossils actually makes them available to a wider public, because everyone with a budget, such as private schools and libraries, can purchase them for study and exhibition.

The lecturer goes on to refute the claim in the reading that fossil trading business prevents scientists and public museums from benefiting from fossil finds, as these parties cannot compete with wealthy private buyers to acquire important fossils for research purpose. On the contrary, she

argues, scientists themselves are the first to evaluate any important fossil before it can be sold in the commercial market at a price, so the academic community does not miss any opportunity to study privately traded fossils.

Additionally, the lecturer challenges the final downside of fossil trading mentioned in the reading. The lecturer reminds us that the damages, if any, caused by private collectors in their field operations are more than offset by the effort they have made to increase the number of fossils available to the public that would otherwise remain undiscovered.

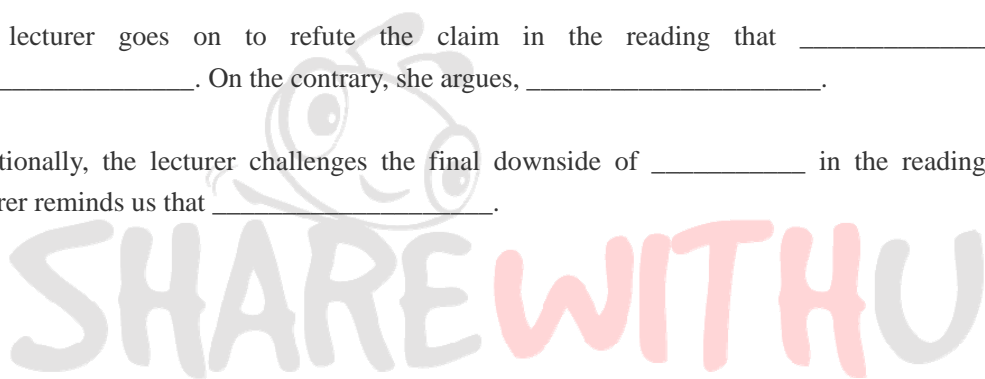
本篇范文可以借鉴的模板是：

The lecturer rejects the ideas presented in the reading passage about _____. In her opinion, the benefits of _____ outweigh its negative consequences.

The lecturer does not agree with the first point made in the reading—that _____. She contends that _____, because _____.

The lecturer goes on to refute the claim in the reading that _____, as _____. On the contrary, she argues, _____.

Additionally, the lecturer challenges the final downside of _____ in the reading. The lecturer reminds us that _____.



TPO 14

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料:

Every year, forest fires and severe storms cause a great deal of damage to forests in the northwestern United States. One way of dealing with the aftermath of these disasters is called salvage logging, which is the practice of removing dead trees from affected areas and using the wood for lumber, plywood, and other wood products. There are several reasons why salvage logging is beneficial both to a damaged forest and to the economy.

每年,在美国西北部,森林火灾和一些严重的暴风雨会给森林造成严重的损害。而处理这些灾难造成的损害的方法之一被称为回收性砍伐。回收性砍伐是指把受损地区的已经死亡的树木一走,用作制作木料、胶合板或者其他木材产品。有一些理由让我们相信回收性砍伐无论对于受损的森林还是对于经济发展都是有好处的。

First, after a devastating fire, forests are choked with dead trees. If the trees are not removed, they will take years to decompose; in the meantime, no new trees can grow in the cramped spaces. Salvage logging, however, removes the remains of dead trees and makes room for fresh growth immediately, which is likely to help forest areas recover from the disaster.

首先,每次森林火灾之后,森林都被死树堵住了。如果不把这些树移走,那么它们需要数年的时间才会腐化。在这个时间里,就不会有新的树木能够在这些狭窄的空间发芽生长了。然而,回收性砍伐则可以把这些死树移走,迅速地位新生的树木提供生长的空间。这样做,有助于帮助森林从火灾中恢复。

Also, dead trees do more than just take up space. Decaying wood is a highly suitable habitat for insects such as the spruce bark beetle, which in large numbers can damage live, healthy spruce trees. So, by removing totting wood, salvage logging helps minimize the dangers of insect infestation, thus contributing to the health of the forest.

同时,已死的树对森林的损害不仅仅是占用空间。腐烂的木头同时也是昆虫很好的栖息地,比如杉皮甲虫。大量的杉皮甲虫会对健康生长的杉树造成损害。所以,通过移走这些腐烂的木头,回收性砍伐可以降低虫害侵袭的危险,进而保护森林的健康。

Third and last, salvage logging has economic benefits. Many industries depend upon the forests for their production, and because of this a fire can have a very harmful effect on the economy. Often, however, the trees that have been damaged by natural disasters still can provide much wood that is usable by industries. Furthermore, salvage logging requires more workers than traditional

logging operations do, and so it helps create additional jobs for local residents.

最后，回收性砍伐是有经济收益的。很多的产业的产品生产都依赖森林，因而森林大火对于经济的发展是非常有害的。但是，很多时候这些因为自然灾害死亡的树木还是可以能够为工业生产提供很多木材的。而且，回收性砍伐比传统的砍伐活动需要更多的人力，所以这可以为当地居民提供更多的就业机会。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 回收性砍伐对于森林和经济发展都好处
- Sub point 1: 可以为新生树木提供生长空间
- Sub point 2: 可以避免虫害伤害森林
- Sub point 3: 有助于经济发展

听力材料：

Salvage logging may appear to be an effective way of helping forests recover after a destructive fire or storm, but it can actually result in serious longer-term environmental damage. Its economic benefits are also questionable.

回收性砍伐看起来似乎是个帮助森林从破坏性大火或者暴风雨中的损害中恢复的有效方法，但是事实上却会带来长期的环境损失。而它的经济利益也是存疑的。

First, cleaning up a forest after a fire or storm does not necessarily create the right conditions for tree growth. In fact, the natural process of wood decomposition enriches the soil and makes it more suitable for future generations of tree. The rapid removal of dead trees can result in soil that lacks the nutrients necessary for growth.

首先，在大火或者暴风雨之后的清理并不一定会给树的生长提供合适的生长环境。事实上，树木腐烂的自然过程可以使土壤变得肥沃，更适合以后树木的生长。迅速地移除死去的树木可能会导致土壤确实树木生长所必须的营养物质。

Second, it's true that rotting wood can increase insect population, but is this really bad for the forest? In fact, spruce bark beetles have lived in Alaskan forest for nearly hundred years without causing major damage. And of course dead trees do not provide habitats only for harmful insects. They are also used by birds and other insects that are important contributors to the long-term health of forests. In the long run, therefore, salvage logging may end up doing more harm to forests than harmful insects do.

第二，的确那些腐烂的树木会让昆虫的数量增加，但是这就一定对森林不好吗？事实上，杉皮甲虫已经在阿拉斯加森林里生活了近百年来，但是从来没有造成严重的灾害。而且，死树不是仅仅为害虫提供栖息地，鸟类和其他昆虫也会居于于此，这些鸟类和昆虫对于森林的长期

健康是有利的。因而，从长远看，回收性砍伐最终给森林带来的危害要大于害虫。

And third, the economic benefits of salvage logging are small and don't last very long. In severely damaged forests, much of the lumber can be recovered only by using helicopters and other vehicles that are expensive to use and maintain. Furthermore, jobs created by salvage logging are only temporary and are often filled by outsiders with more experience or training than local residents have.

第三，回收性砍伐的经济利益是很微小的而且不具有持久性。在严重受损的森林里，木材必须使用直升飞机或者其他交通工具才能回收，而这些的使用和保养费用都非常昂贵。而且，回收性砍伐提供的工作岗位都是临时的，同时这些工作岗位往往都被受过训练而且富有经验的外地人获得，本地人并不具有竞争力。

听力部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 回收性砍伐弊大于利
- Sub point 1: 回收性砍伐会使森林土壤失去营养
- Sub point 2: 回收性砍伐会使鸟类和有益的昆虫失去栖息地，长久看来对森林无益
- Sub point 3: 回收性砍伐经济利益很小。

例文（仅供参考）

The lecturer and the reading passage hold completely different views toward the practice of salvage logging, which is the removal of dead trees from a forest after a fire or a storm.

First, the lecturer states that removing dead trees is not good for the health of a forest because it deprives it of the nutrients necessary for future tree growth, which dead trees release into the soil as they decompose. In contrast, the reading passage states that removing old trees provides more space in which new generations of fresh trees can grow more healthily.

Second, the lecturer argues that some insects and birds that inhabit dead trees are beneficial for tree growth, so salvage logging may cause unwanted damage to the forest in the long run. The reading, however, points out that some of these insects are harmful to trees; thus, because clearing the forest of dead trees also destroys the habitat of these harmful insects, it ensures the healthy recovery of a forest after a fire.

Finally, with regard to economic impact, the lecturer argues against salvage logging because the dead trees can only be salvaged at a very high cost, and the employment associated with salvage logging is often temporary and taken by non-native residents. On the other hand, the reading argues that this practice provides many industries with the wood necessary to sustain their production and offer employment opportunities to local people.

本篇作文可以借鉴的模板是:

The lecturer and the reading passage hold completely different views toward _____, which is_____.

First, the lecturer states that _____. In contrast, the reading passage states that _____.

Second, the lecturer argues that _____. The reading, however, mentions _____. It points out that_____.

Finally, with regard to_____, the lecturer argues against _____ because_____. On the other hand, the reading argues that_____.



TPO 15

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料:

The cane toad is a large (1.8 kg) amphibian species native to Central and South America. It was deliberately introduced to Australia in 1935 with the expectation that it would protect farmers' crops by eating harmful insects. Unfortunately, the toad multiplied rapidly, and a large cane toad population now threatens small native animals that are not pest. Several measures have been proposed to stop the spread of the cane toad in Australia.

蔗蟾是一种原产于中南美洲的两栖动物，个头很大，重大 1.8 公斤。蔗蟾是在 1935 年由人工引进至澳大利亚的。因为它们可以吃害虫，所以希望借由它们保护农作物。不幸的是，蔗蟾繁殖迅速。而且，数量巨大的蔗蟾群体已经开始威胁一些对农业无害的小型本土生物。现在提出了几个解决蔗蟾在澳大利亚蔓延的方法。

One way to prevent the spread of the toad would be to build a national fence. A fence that blocks the advance of the toads will prevent them from moving into those parts of Australia that they have not yet colonized. This approach has been used before: a national fence was erected in the early part of the twentieth century to prevent the spread of rabbits, another animal species that was introduced in Australia from abroad and had a harmful impact on its native ecosystems.

第一个阻止蔗蟾蔓延的方法是建立一个全国范围的围栏。用围栏控制蔗蟾增长的方式是通过阻止它们迁徙实现的，这样它们就不会聚集到那些尚未被它们控制的地区了。这种方法以前就用过。在二十世界初期，澳大利亚就从用这种围栏阻止兔子的过度增长。兔子由澳大利亚从他国引进后，给当地的生态平衡造成了巨大的灾难。

Second, the toads could be captured and destroyed by volunteers. Cane toads can easily be caught in simple traps and can even be captured by hand. Young toads and cane toad eggs are even easier to gather and destroy, since they are restricted to the water. If the Australian government were to organize a campaign among Australian citizens to join forces to destroy the toads, the collective effort might stop the toad from spreading.

第二，可以招募志愿者抓蔗蟾。简单的陷阱就可以抓到蔗蟾，甚至徒手都可以抓到。至于蝌蚪和卵因为是生活在水里的，更是容易抓到和消灭。如果澳大利亚政府组织一个由澳大利亚公民参与的运动去消灭蔗蟾，那么可能会达到阻碍其蔓延的目的。

Third, researchers are developing a disease-causing virus to control the cane toad populations. This virus will be specially designed: although it will be able to infect a number of reptile and

amphibian species, it will not harm most of the infected species; it will specifically harm only the cane toads. The virus will control the population of cane toads by preventing them from maturing and reproducing.

第三，研究人员正在研究一种用于控制蔗蟾数量的致病病毒。这种病毒是专门为控制蔗蟾研制的。尽管这种病毒也可以感染相当多数量的爬行动物和两栖动物，但是这种感染基本是无害的。它只会影响蔗蟾。这种病毒通过阻碍蔗蟾的成熟和繁殖实现控制其数量的目的。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 提供了三个控制蔗蟾数量的方法
- Sub point 1: 建立全国范围性的围栏
- Sub point 2: 组织志愿者抓
- Sub point 3: 研制某种特殊病毒，阻碍蔗蟾的成熟和繁殖

听力材料：

The cane toad won't be as easy to get rid of as the reading suggests. The measures proposed by the reading are likely either to be unsuccessful or to cause unwanted environmental damage.

蔗蟾不会像阅读部分说的那么容易出去的。阅读部分提供的观点不但是不会奏效，甚至会对环境造成损害。

First of all, a national fence probably won't stop the spread of the toad. That's because young toads and toad eggs are found in rivers and streams. No matter where the fence is located, at some point there will be rivers or streams flowing from one side to the other. These waterways will be able to carry the young toads and their eggs to the other side. Since it's only necessary for a few young toads or eggs to get through the fence in order to establish population on the other side, the fence is unlikely to be effective.

首先，一个全国范围内的围栏不会阻止蔗蟾的蔓延。这是因为蝌蚪和蔗蟾卵是生活在河水和溪流中的。不管围栏怎么安排，总会有跨过河流和小溪的地方。在这些地方，流水可以越过围栏。蝌蚪和蔗蟾卵可以通过这些水流穿过围栏。只要有很小数量的蝌蚪和蔗蟾穿过围栏，它们就可以建立起一个种群。所以，这种围栏的方法是无效的。

Secondly, a massive group of volunteers could have success trapping and destroying toads. But it's likely that these untrained volunteers would inadvertently destroy many of Australia's native frogs some of which are endangered. It's not always easy to tell the cane toad apart from native frogs especially when it's young.

第二，人数众多的志愿者队伍的确可以抓住和消灭蔗蟾。但是这些没有经过训练的志愿者很可能会无意间杀死很多澳大利亚原产的青蛙，而其中的一些已经是濒危物种的。蔗蟾和澳大

利亚原产青蛙并不容易区分，尤其是在它们都是幼体的时候。

Third, using the virus is a bad idea because it could have terrible consequences for cane toads in their original habitat in Central and South America. You might be wondering how can virus released in Australia cause harm in the Americas. Well, Australian reptiles and amphibians are often transported to other continents by researchers or pet collectors for example. Once the animals infected by the virus reach Central and South American, the virus will attack the native cane toads and devastate their populations. That would be an ecological disaster because in the Americas cane toads are a native species and a vital part of the ecosystem. So if they are eliminated the whole ecosystem will suffer.

第三，病毒可能会对蔗蟾原产的中南美洲的生态环境造成严重的破坏，所以使用病毒也是一个坏主意。你们可能很好奇为什么投放在澳大利亚的病毒会破坏美洲的环境。恩，研究者或者宠物饲养者常常会被澳大利亚的爬行动物和两栖类动物带到其他的大洲。一旦感染此病毒动物被带到了中南美洲，那么这种病毒就会感染当地的蔗蟾，使得其数量锐减。因为蔗蟾在美洲是原生物种，是生态系统的重要组成部分，所以其数量锐减将会是生态灾难。所以，如果蔗蟾灭绝了，那么美洲的生态系统也会受到破坏。

听力部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 三个方法是无效甚至只有害的
- Sub point 1: 蔗蟾的蝌蚪和卵可以通过流水穿过围栏，方法无效
- Sub point 2: 尽管志愿者可以抓到蔗蟾，但是可能会错抓当地濒危的原产青蛙
- Sub point 3: 使用病毒可能会破坏蔗蟾原产地中南美洲的生态平衡

例文（仅供参考）

The lecturer argues against the three measures mentioned in the reading passage to reduce the population of the cane toad, a species introduced to the Australian continent.

The lecturer argues that the first measure, a national fence, would not prevent the flow of streams or rivers and, therefore, would allow young toads or toad eggs to travel to the other side of the fence. The reading passage, however, argues that such a fence would effectively cut off the route that animals use to establish colonies and expand in population.

Regarding the second measure, recruiting a large group of volunteers, the lecturer explains that volunteers often have difficulty distinguishing between cane toads and native frogs, an endangered species; therefore, they might kill members of both species. The reading passage gives the opposite view: Organizing a large group of volunteers to join an extermination campaign would speed the destruction of cane toads.

Finally, the lecturer objects to the third measure—using an infectious virus. She points out that a virus intended to eliminate Australia’s cane toad population could be transmitted through animal transportation to other continents where cane toads are an essential part of the ecosystem. This is in direct contradiction with the claim in the reading passage that an infectious virus could be developed to stop the reproduction of cane toads without harming other species.

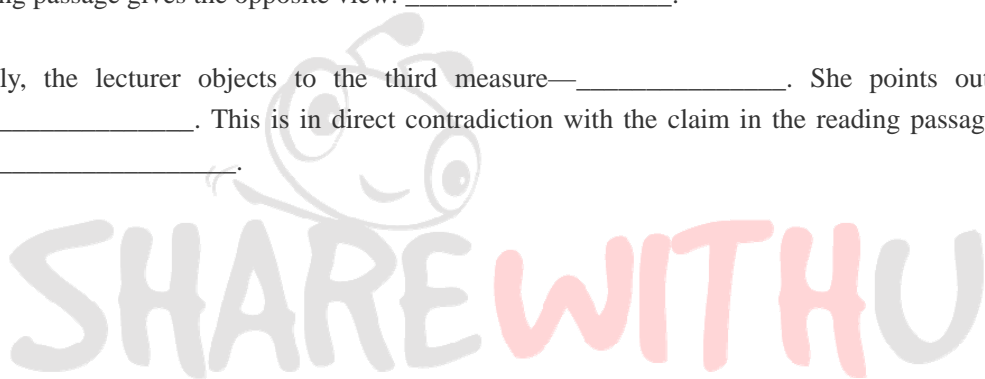
本篇作文可以借鉴的模板是：

The lecturer argues against the three measures mentioned in the reading passage to _____.

The lecturer argues that the first measure, _____. The reading passage, however, argues that such a _____ would _____.

Regarding the second measure, _____, the lecturer explains that _____. The reading passage gives the opposite view: _____.

Finally, the lecturer objects to the third measure—_____. She points out that _____. This is in direct contradiction with the claim in the reading passage that _____.



TPO 16

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料：

The United Kingdom (sometimes referred to as Britain) has a long and rich history of human settlement. Traces of buildings, tools, and art can be found from periods going back many thousands of years: from the Stone Age, through the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the time of the Roman colonization, the Middle Ages, up to the beginnings of the industrial age. Yet from most of the twentieth century, the science of archaeology – dedicated to uncovering and studying old cultural artifacts – was faced with serious problems and limitations in Britain.

英国（有的时候被称为不列颠）在人类居住建筑方面有久远丰富的历史。建筑、建筑工具以及建筑艺术的遗迹的历史可以追溯到数千年。从石器时代开始，历经青铜时代、铁器时代、罗马殖民时代、中世纪，一直到工业时代的初期。但是在 20 世纪的大部分时间里的英国，致力于挖掘和研究古代文化遗迹的考古学面临着严峻的问题和局限性。

First, many valuable artifacts were lost to construction projects. The growth of Britain's population, especially from the 1950s on, spurred a lot of new construction in British cities, towns, and villages. While digging foundations for new buildings, the builders often uncovered archaeologically valuable sites. Usually, however, they proceeded with the construction and did not preserve the artifacts. Many archaeologically precious artifacts were therefore destroyed.

首先，建筑工程破坏了很多有价值的估计。从 1950 年以来愈加明显的人口增加导致了英国建筑业的迅猛发展，无论是在城市、乡镇还是村庄。在给新建筑打地基的时候，建筑者常常会挖掘到一些有价值的文物遗迹。然而，常常建筑工人会继续进行工作，而不是保护这些文物。很多很多珍贵的考古文物就因此遭到了破坏。

Second, many archaeologists felt that the financial support for archaeological research are inadequate. For most of the twentieth century, archaeology was funded mostly through government funds and grants, which allowed archaeologists to investigate a handful of the most important sites but which left hundreds of other interesting projects without support. Furthermore, changing government priorities brought about periodic reductions in funding.

第二，很多考古学家都感觉到考古学研究的经费不足。在二十世纪的大部分时间里，考古的经费大多来自于政府的基金和拨款。经费的不足导致考古学家只能研究很少了的最重要的遗迹，而数以千计的其他有意义的项目都缺乏经费。而且，政府预算优先权的改变也导致了经费的周期性减少。

Third, it was difficult to have a career in archaeology. Archaeology jobs were to be found at universities or with a few government agencies, but there were never many positions available. Many people who wanted to become archaeologists ended up pursuing other careers and contributing to archaeological research only as unpaid amateurs.

第三，考古事业难以为继。只有在大学和很少数的政府部门才能找到考古学相关的工作。但是职位总是供不应求。很多想成为考古学家的人都放弃了，选择了其他的领域，仅仅把考古学研究当做一个没有收益的业余爱好。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 英国考古学的发展面临着严峻的问题和局限性
- Sub point 1: 建筑工程破坏考古遗迹
- Sub point 2: 考古项目缺乏资金支持
- Sub point 3: 考古学家的考古事业发展困难

听力材料：

In 1990, new rules and guidelines were adopted in the United Kingdom that has changed the whole field of Archaeology in that country. The new guidelines improved the situation in all there areas discussed in the passage.

在 1990 年，英国颁布了新的法规和指南，从而改变了英国整个考古学领域。新的指南改善了阅读部分提到的所有领域出现的问题。

First, the new guidelines state that before any construction project can start, the construction site has to be examined by archaeologists to see whether the site is of archaeological interest or value. If the site is of archaeological interest, the next step is for the builders, archaeologists and local government officials to get together and make a plan for preserving the archaeological artifacts, either by building around them or by excavating and documenting them properly before the construction is allowed to proceed.

首先，新的指南要求所有建筑工程开工之前都要经由考古学家检查以确定该地是否有考古价值的遗迹。如果有考古价值，那么下一步就是建筑者、考古学家和当地政府的联合行都了。他们要在一起制定一个保护考古遗迹的计划。要么在周围的地方建房子，要么在开工之前把文物妥善地挖掘保存起来。

Second, an important part of the new guidelines is a rule that any archaeological work done on the construction site will be paid for by the construction company not by the government. The construction company has to pay for the initial examination of the site, and then for all the work carried out under the preservation plan. This is a whole new source of financial support. The

funding from construction companies has allowed researchers to study a far greater range of archaeological sites than they could in the past.

第二,新指南很重要的一部分就是规定对于建筑工地的考古学检查的费用由建筑公司而不是政府支付。建筑公司要为工地最初的检查付费,同时随之而来的全部保存计划都由建筑公司付费。这是一个全新的资金来源。来自建筑公司的资金保证研究人员可以进行比以往更为深入的考古研究。

Last, the new guidelines provide a lot of paid work for archaeologists, work that didn't exist before. Expert archaeologists are now hired at all stages of the process to examine the site for archaeological value, then to help draw up the preservation plan to do the research in a professional scientific manner and finally to process the date and write reports and articles. The increased job and career opportunities in Archaeology have increased the number of professional archaeologists in Britain, which is now the highest it's ever been.

最后,新的指南为考古学家提供了很多新的就业机会,而这在以前是不可能的。整过的考古研究过程都需要雇佣考古专家。从检查地基的考古学价值,然后帮助制定符合专业科学研究的保护机会,到最后处理数据、撰写报告和文章,这些都需要考古学家。增加的考古类工作岗位和事业发展机会使得现在英国有了更多的专业考古学家,而这是有史以来最多的时候。

听力部分需要提取的观点是:

- Main point: 阅读中提到的所有问题都可以通过新的法规和指南加以解决
- Sub point 1: 开工之前让考古学家进行检查,可以避免建筑工程破坏考古遗迹
- Sub point 2: 考古费用由建筑公司承担
- Sub point 3: 整个考古过程会提供很多新的工作机会

例文 (仅供参考)

修正稿

The professor explained three aspects of the new guidelines adopted in the United Kingdom, each of which has successfully addressed the problems mentioned in the reading passage concerning the preservation of artifacts, the funding of archaeological research, and career opportunities in archaeology.

First, the professor pointed out that according to the new guidelines, any construction project must undergo an evaluation process in order for the archaeological value of the site to be ascertained. If a site is determined to contain precious objects, a panel of experts is convened to draw up a preservation plan. This measure has proven very effective in addressing the first problem

mentioned in the reading – careless and irresponsible construction projects being pursued without any regard for archaeological preservation.

Second, the lecturer explained that the new guidelines shifted the responsibility for funding archaeological work, from initial examination to future preservation, from the government to construction companies. As a result of this shift, the second problem highlighted in the reading concerning insufficient government funds for archaeological research has been significantly addressed.

The professor's last point concerned the final problem raised in the reading material – a decline in archaeology-related job opportunities. She argued that thanks to the new guidelines, many skillful, full-time archaeological experts and professionals are now needed to handle work at various stages of archaeological investigation, research, and preservation.

本篇范文可以借鉴的模板（特别适用于“听力解决阅读问题”类型的综合写作）

The professor explained three aspects of _____, each of which has successfully addressed the problems mentioned in the reading passage concerning _____, _____, and _____.

First, the professor pointed out that _____. This measure has proven very effective in addressing the first problem mentioned in the reading – _____.

Second, the lecturer explained that _____. As a result of this, the second problem highlighted in the reading concerning _____ has been significantly addressed.

The professor's last point concerned the final problem raised in the reading material – _____. She argued that _____.

附原稿

The professor noted in the lecture that laws and rules have been developed to improve the situation of artifacts in the United Kingdom over the past 3 years. This statement differed from the passage, which stressed that artifacts are often destroyed.

The first point the professor mentioned is that construction projects must be approved before they begin. Experts examine how much archaeological value and interest a construction site has and

whether it requires further investigation. If the artifacts at the site are of great value, the construction projects cannot be executed. Under these rules, construction projects would no longer proceed casually to meet the needs of the growing population in the United Kingdom. The loss of precious artifacts due to construction projects could be greatly avoided under these rules.

Second, experts are now paid by construction companies, not by the government. They not only examine the sites, but also can earn from them, gaining funds that they can use to study the artifacts or something else. They need not worry about limited funding from the government any longer.

The professor's last point was totally different from the reading material. It concerned the need to hire more experts in archaeology. These jobs involve various stages of the process, such as researching, writing reports, and so on. The increasing need for people with these skills has created more opportunities for those who want to work in archaeology in the United Kingdom.



TPO 17

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料：

In the past century, the steady growth of the human population and the corresponding increasing in agriculture and pesticide use have caused much harm to wildlife in the United States – birds in particular. Unfortunately for birds, these trends are likely to continue, with the result that the number of birds in the United States will necessarily decline.

在过去的一个世纪，人类数量的增加以及随之而来的农业生产的发展和杀虫剂的增加使得很多美国的野生动物受到了影响，而这种问题在鸟类上表现得更为明显。更加不幸的是，由于人口数量、农业生产和杀虫剂使用的趋势不会改变，美国的鸟类数量将会必然地随之下降。

First, as human populations and settlements continue to expand, birds' natural habitats will continue to disappear. Forests, wetlands, and grasslands will give way to ever more homes, malls, and offices. As the traditional areas suitable for birds keep decreasing, so will the size of the birds' populations that depend on those vanishing habitats.

首先，随着人口数量和居住面积的不断扩张，鸟类天然的栖息地持续地减少。森林、湿地和草原都变成了住宅、商场和写字楼。随着那些传统的适宜鸟类栖息的地方持续减少，失去赖以生存栖息地的鸟类，数量自然是减少的。

Second, agricultural activities must increase to keep pace with the growing human population. The growth of agriculture will also result in the further destruction of bird habitats as more and more wilderness areas are converted to agricultural use. As a result, bird populations in rural areas will continue to decline.

第二，为了能够满足增长的人口数量，农业活动也必须随之增加。农业的增加的代价是进一步破坏鸟类的栖息地，越来越多的荒地变成了农业用地。因而，鸟类在乡村的数量也随之持续减少。

Third, as human settlements expand and agriculture increases, the use of chemical pesticides will also increase. Pesticides are poisons designed to kill agricultural and home garden pests, such as insects, but inevitable, pesticides get into the water and into the food chain for birds where they can harm birds. Birds that eat the poisoned insects or drink contaminated water can die as a result, and even if pesticides do not kill birds outright, they can prevent them from reproducing successfully. So, pesticides have significantly contributed to declines in bird population, and because there will continue to be a need to control agricultural pests in the future, this decline will

continue.

第三，随着人类居住地的扩展和农业的发展，化学农药的使用也增加了。农药是用来杀死诸如昆虫之类的生长在农田或者菜园的害虫的有毒物质。不可避免的是，这些农药会进入水系和食物链，进而伤害鸟类。鸟类会吃被毒死的昆虫或者喝污染了的水。这样会导致鸟类的死亡，即便不会导致鸟类的立刻死亡，也会影响鸟类的繁殖。所以，杀虫剂会对鸟类的数量有非常严重的影响。同时，因为即便是在将来，还是需要杀虫剂来控制农业害虫，所以，鸟类数量减少的趋势难以改变。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 三个原因导致鸟类数量减少
- Sub point 1: 人类居住地的增加
- Sub point 2: 农业用地的增加
- Sub point 3: 杀虫剂的使用

听力材料：

The passage claims that there will be fewer and fewer birds, but the arguments used to support this claim are unconvincing.

阅读文章声称鸟类的数量会越来越小，但是所使用的理由都是没有说服力的。

First, it's true that urban growth has been bad for some types of birds, but urban development actually provides better and larger habitats for other types. So much so, that city and suburban dwellers often complain about increased bird populations – seagulls at landfills, pigeons on the streets and so on. Even birds like hawks and falcons can now be found in cities, where they prey on the increasing populations of pigeons and rodents. So, it's not going to be a story of uniform decline of bird populations in the future. Some populations may shrink, but others will grow.

首先，确实城市的发展对于一些鸟类是不利的，但是城市的发展事实上也为其他的鸟类提供了更大更好的栖息地。这样发展，城市的居民常常抱怨鸟类数量过多：堆填区的海鸥，大街上的鸽子，等等等等。甚至那些不常出现在城市里的鸟类，比如鹰类也出现在城市，这是因为他们可以捕捉数量不断增加的鸽子和啮齿类动物。所以，将来不会是所有鸟类的数量都在减少。有一些的数量在减少，但是其他的在增加。

As for agriculture, it's true that it too will increase in the future, but not in the way assumed by the reading passage. The truth is, in the United States, less and less land is being used for agriculture every year. Increases in agricultural production have resulted from and will continue to result from the introduction of new, more productive varieties of crops. These new crops produce more food per unit of land, and as a result, there's no need to destroy wilderness areas.

对于农业来说，确实需求会越来越大，但是农业的增长并不是以阅读所提及的方式实现的。在美国，实际上用在农业领域的土地每年都在减少。农产品产量的增加是因为引进了新的、产量更高的农作物品种，而这种趋势将会持续。这些新的农作物有更高的亩产量，因而，就没有必要破坏原有荒地用作农耕了。

And third, while it's certainly true that traditional pesticides have been destructive to birds, it's incorrect to project this history into the future. Now that, people are aware of the possible consequences of traditional pesticides, two changes have occurred. First, new and much less toxic pesticides have been developed, and that's important. Second, and perhaps more importantly, there is a growing trend to develop more pest resistant crops, crops that are genetically designed to be unattractive to pests. Pest resistant crops greatly reduce the need for chemical pesticides, and best of all, pest resistant crops don't harm birds at all.

第三，尽管传统的杀虫剂的确会给鸟类带来损害，但是用过去推测未来的想法是站不住脚的。现在人们已经意识到了传统杀虫剂可能带来的危害，因而采取了两个措施。首先，已经研究出了新型的、毒性更小的杀虫剂，这是很重要的一个改变。而第二点可能是更为重要的，就是现在正在研究能够抵抗虫害的作物。通过设计，使得农作物在基因上具有不吸引害虫的能力。抗虫害作物能够极大的减少对化学杀虫剂的需求。更为重要的是，抗虫害作物对鸟类是完全无害的。

听力部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 阅读部分的主张是站不住脚的
- Sub point 1: 人类的居住地的扩张不会导致所有鸟类数量的下降，有的会增加
- Sub point 2: 因为新品种作物的种植，农业用地会越来越少
- Sub point 3: 新型杀虫剂的毒性变小，并且正在研制新型抗虫害作物，将来杀虫剂不会继续伤害鸟类

例文（仅供参考）

In the lecture, the professor claims that the problem indicated by the reading passage is unreliable. She then offers some evidence to contradict the point that the population of birds will decline.

On one hand, the professor claims that it is true that the growing population of human being and the expanding settlement of human can reduce the natural habitat for birds. However, she indicates that urbanization may increase the population of some kinds of birds, such as pigeons and sea gulls. It is not possible for the population of all birds to decline as the reading passage asserts.

On the other hand, the professor says that it is true more agriculture will be in need. However, human now increase the agriculture by introducing more productive plants instead of putting more lands into use for agriculture. Thus, it will not make the number of natural habitat decrease.

In addition, the professor indicates that nowadays people are aware of the negative effects of traditional pesticide. In modern society, people invent new kind of less toxic pesticide and pest resistant crops to avoid pest without harming the environment. Therefore, it is less likely that the population of birds will be affected by traditional pesticide.



TPO 18

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料:

In the 1950s *Torreya Taxifolia*, a type of evergreen tree once very common in the state of Florida started to die out. No one is sure exactly what caused the decline, but chances are good that if nothing is done, *Torreya* will soon become extinct. Experts are considering three ways to address the decline of *Torreya*.

在佛罗里达州，佛罗里达香榧是一种非常常见的常绿乔木。从 1950 年代开始，佛罗里达香榧数量开始减少，并濒于灭绝。目前尚不清楚导致其濒危的确切原因，但是如果不采取任何行动的话，香榧很可能会灭绝。目前，专家们提出了三个方式去解决香榧数量下降。

The first option is to reestablish *Torreya* in the same location in which it thrived for thousands of years. *Torreya* used to be found in abundance in the northern part of Florida, which has a specific microclimate. A microclimate exists when weather conditions inside a relatively small area differs from the region of which that area is a part. Northern Florida's microclimate is very favorable to *Torreya*'s growth. This microclimate is wetter and cooler than the surrounding region's relatively dry, warm climate. Scientists have been working to plant *Torreya* seeds in the coolest, dampest areas of the microclimate.

第一个选择是把香榧重新种植在它们已经茂盛生长数千年的原生长地。在拥有特殊微气候的北佛罗里达，香榧树曾经数量众多。所谓微气候是指在一片独立区域内，内部一小部分地区的气候状况同该区域有区别。而被佛罗里达的微气候非常时候香榧的生长。该地区同周围干热的气候不同，是非常潮湿和凉爽的。科学家计划在拥有最冷和最潮湿微气候的地区种植香榧。

The second option is to move *Torreya* to an entirely different location, far from its Florida microclimate. *Torreya* seeds and saplings have been successfully planted and grown in forests further north, where the temperature is significantly cooler. Some scientists believe that *Torreya* probably thrived in areas much further north in the distant past, so by relocating it now, in a process known as assisted migration, humans would simply be helping *Torreya* return to an environment that is more suited to its survival.

第二个选择是把香榧移植到完全不同的地区，该地区远离其原生的微气候。目前，香榧的种子和幼苗在佛罗里达州北部很远的地方可以生长，那里相对来说冷很多。有些科学家相信在离原生地很远的北方，香榧或许可以茂盛生长。所以，如果现在进行辅助迁移，也就是说把香榧移到北方，那么人们可能就这么简单地帮助香榧重新找到适合它们生存的环境。

The third option is to preserve Torreya in research centers. Seeds and saplings can be moved from the wild and preserved in a closely monitored environment where it will be easier for scientists both to protect the species and conduct research on Torreya. This research can then be used to ensure the continued survival of the species.

第三个选择是把香榧保存在研究中心。把种子和幼苗从野外移植并保护在研究中心这样一个严格人工监视的环境里。这样，既方便科学家的保护该物种，同时也方便研究香榧。而所进行的研究可以有助于该物种持续的存活发展。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 专家提出三种方法来解决香榧树数量减少、濒于灭绝的问题
- Sub point 1: 在原地种植香榧树
- Sub point 2: 把香榧移到比原生地往北的地方
- Sub point 3: 把香榧移到研究中心

听力材料：

You've just read about three ways to save Torreya Taxifolia. Unfortunately, none of these three options provides a satisfactory solution.

你梦刚刚听到了三种保护佛罗里达香榧树的方法。很遗憾，这三个方法都不能解决这个问题。

About the first solution – reestablishing Torreya in the same location – that's unlikely to be successful, because of what's happening to the coolest dampest areas within Torreya's micro-climate. These areas are being strongly affected by changes in the climate of the larger region. This could be because global warming has contributed to an increase in overall temperatures in the region or because wetlands throughout Florida have been drained. Either way, many areas across the region are becoming drier, so it's unlikely that Torreya would have the conditions it needs to survive anywhere within its original Florida micro-climate.

先说第一个方法。在原地种植香榧树是不可行的。这是因为原来适合香榧生长的湿冷微气候已经发生了变化。这些地方的微气候受到了整个大区域气候变化的严重影响。这可能是因为全球变暖导致了该地区整体温度的上升，也可能是因为整个佛罗里达地区的湿地变干。无论是那种原因，该区域的很多地方都变得很干旱，同原来香榧树生长的佛罗里达微气候已经不同。

Now about the second solution, relocating Torreya far from where it currently grows. Well, let's look at what happened when humans helped another tree, the black locust tree, move north to a new environment. When they did this, some of these plants and trees were themselves already in

danger of becoming extinct.

现在说一下第二个方法，就是把香榧种在远离它们原来生长地的区域。恩，让我们看看人类帮助另一种树的。人们把洋槐树向北移，移到了一个全新的环境。这么做了之后，当地一些本来已经濒危的植物或者树木因而灭绝了。

Third, research centers are probably not a solution either. That's because the population of Torreya trees that can be kept in the centers will probably not be able to resist diseases. For a population of trees to survive a disease, it needs to be relatively large and it needs to be genetically diverse. Tree populations in the wild usually satisfy those criteria, but research centers would simply not have enough capacity to keep a large and diverse population of Torreya trees. So, trees in such centers will not be capable of surviving diseases in the long term.

第三，移到研究中心也不是一个有效的方法。这是因为研究中心能够保护的香榧的数量不足以帮助香榧抵御病虫害。如果一种树木想要抵御病虫害，就需要它的数量达到一定规模，并且具有基因多样性。在野外生长的树木一般可以满足这些要求，但是研究中心没有能力保护数量足够多，基因足够多样化的香榧树。所以，长期看来，这样的研究中心是不能保证香榧树抵抗病虫害的。

听力部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 三种方法都不能解决问题
- Sub point 1: 原有气候已经不适合香榧生长
- Sub point 2: 往北迁移可能会因生态入侵造成其他物种灭绝
- Sub point 3: 研究中心承载能力有限，不能确保香榧能抵抗病虫害。

例文（仅供参考）

The professor in the lecture totally disagrees with the three solutions mentioned in the reading passage. In fact, she believes that these solutions won't lead to satisfactory consequences at all.

Firstly, the professor mentions that help the Torreya reestablish in its original habitat is unlikely to success. She claims that the coolest and dampest area of the microclimate is strongly influenced by many worldwide climate effects such as the global warming, thus it is impossible for Torreya to thrive again in the same place. This strongly opposes the first method in the reading passage.

Secondly, the professor claims that moving Torreya to a totally different location is also unrealistic. She takes Black Locus as an example. Black Locus thrives quickly after entering a new habitat and endangers many scarce species. The professor points out the disastrous consequence and opposes the second method raised in the reading passage.

Last but not least, the professor claims that keeping Terroya in research center won't be a good method either. Trees preserved in the center cannot resist diseases in the long run. The professor again opposes the last method in the reading passage.



TPO 19

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料：

Many consumers ignore commercial advertisements. In response, advertising companies have started using a new tactic, calling “buzzing.” The advertisers hire people – buzzers – who personally promote (buzz) products to people they know or meet. The key part is that the buzzers do not reveal that they are being paid to promote anything. They behave as though they were just spontaneously praising a product during normal conversation. Buzzing has generated a lot of controversy, and many critics would like to see it banned.

很多消费者都无视商业广告。为了应对这种情况，广告公司开始采取一种名为“托儿”的新策略。广告公司雇佣托儿，让他们向他们认识的或者遇见的人推荐产品。这种策略的关键是托儿是会隐藏他们受雇佣来推荐产品这一事实的。他们表现出他们只是在日常的交流中无意地推荐某种产品。这种营销方式引来了很多争议，而许多批评家希望能够禁止这种方式。

First, the critics complain that consumers should know whether a person praising a product is being paid to praise the product. Knowing this makes a big difference: we expect the truth from people who we believe do not have any motive for misleading us. But with buzzing what you hear is just paid advertising, which may well give a person incorrect information about the buzzed product.

首先，批评家认为消费者有权利知道向他推荐产品的人是否有报酬的。知道真相是很重要的。我们预期真相的来源是那些我们相信他不会为任何原因误导我们的人。但是，你从托儿口中听到的宣传是付费的广告，而这些宣传可能会给人提供错误的消息。

Second, since buzzers pretend they are just private individuals, consumers listen to their endorsement less critically than they should. With advertisements in print or on TV, the consumer is on guard for questionable claims or empty descriptions such as “new and improved.” But when consumers do not know they are being lobbied, they may accept claims they would otherwise be suspicious of. This may suit the manufacturers, but it could really harm consumers.

第二，鉴于托儿假装他们只是个人，消费者听到他们推荐的时候就不会像平常那样有辨别力了。对于印刷品或者电视上的广告，消费者会提防里面令人生疑的说法和诸如“新款、升级”之类的空洞描述。但是当消费者不知道他们是被人游说的，他们可能会接受本来他们不会相信的说法。这样可能满足了制造商的需求，但是却会对消费者带来伤害。

And worst of all is the harmful effect that buzzing is likely to have on social relationships. Once

we become aware that people we meet socially may be buzzers with a hidden agenda, we will become less trustful of people in general. So, buzzing will result in the spread of mistrust and the expectation of dishonesty.

而最糟糕的是这种口碑营销的方式会破坏社会关系。一旦我们知道了我们在社交中遇到的人是有这隐秘目的的托儿，我们会不在那么信任别人的。所以，口碑营销对导致不信任和不忠诚的蔓延。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 口碑营销的方法问题种种，批评家希望取缔。
- Sub point 1: 口碑营销可能会提供错误的信息
- Sub point 2: 消费者容易信任口碑营销
- Sub point 3: 口碑营销可能会破坏社会关系

听力材料：

Hi, my name is Bill. I was talking your professor in the subway about the greatest phone service I used. And it turned out we both interested in marketing, so he asked me to talk to the marketing class. You see I am a buzzer, part time you know. During the day, I am a student just like you. Now I had read that piece of tacking buzzing, it is really misleading. How it described buzzing leads out a lot and gives the wrong impression

大家好，我是比尔。我刚才在地铁上跟你们教授谈论我用过的最好的电话服务，然后他让我来市场营销课堂上讲一讲。大家知道我是一个兼职托儿。在白天我跟你们一样是个学生。我看到了这个关于口碑营销的偏见的文章，这是一种误导。里面对于口碑营销的描述是错误的。

First, it makes a sound that buzzing do not tell the truth about the products they are buzzing. That is not true. How buzzing work is this: companies find people who use the product and who really think the product is good. So, buzzing is not like ordinary advertisement when an actress is paid to read some lines. Yes, I get pay for telling what I think, but you get the truth from buzzers. I really do think my phone service is great. That is why the company hired me.

首先，文章中说口碑营销的过程中，托儿对他们推销的产品的性能说谎。这是不正确的。口碑营销的过程是这样的：公司招募那些真的使用了他们产品，并且真的觉得这些产品好的人。所以，口碑影响不像是传统广告那样，一个收受代言的女一人说出一些台词。是的，我因为说出自己的真实想法而获得报酬，但是你们也从托儿的口里得到了真实的信息。我是真的认为我选择的电话服务是非常棒的。而这，正是公司雇佣我的原因。

Second, the reading makes it seem that when a buzzer talks to someone, the person believes whatever he hear from the buzzer. Not true. In fact, the opposite is true. People I talk to ask a lot

of questions about the product I buzz, that's about the price, service and how long I used the product. If I don't have the answers, they won't buy the product.

第二点，读者认为当一个托儿向别人推销的时候，这个人会相信托儿所说的一切。这也不是真的。事实与之恰恰相反。我所交谈过的人都会问很多关于我推销的产品的问题，比如价格、服务还有我使用的时间。如果我不能回答，他们就不会买这种产品。

Finally, if you believe what you read, buzzing will destroy civilization. That's stupid. If a product is bad, the company cannot recruit buzzers. So, what you get from a buzzer is not only sincere, it is likely to be about a good product. If you try the phone service I use, you will get love it. So, people who try buzzed products are going to have good experience, so they will end up being more trustful and open to people.

最后，如果你们相信您们读的这个材料，那么口碑营销是会破坏社会文明的。但是这种说法是愚蠢的。如果一个产品不好，那么公司就雇不到托儿。这样，你们从托儿口里听到的都是真的。他推销的却是好产品。如果你们也试一试我用的电话舒服，你们也会喜欢的。所以，那些接受口碑营销建议的人都会有很好的用于体验，那么他们就会变得更信任别人，胸怀也更开放了。

听力部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 阅读部分对口碑营销的观点是错误的
- Sub point 1: 托儿在推销产品的时候不会说谎
- Sub point 2: 人们不会盲目信任口碑营销
- Sub point 3: 口碑营销可以促进人与人之间的信任

例文（仅供参考）

As stated in the reading, many critics would like buzzing to be banned. Yet a buzzer Bill, dissenting from those critics, argues for buzzing in three aspects.

First, he contends that the point made in the reading, that buzzers don't tell the truth, is not true. Buzzers, he explains, although they are paid by companies, are actually previous users having enjoyed the product and willing to share their real thoughts with us.

Second, he argues against buzzers' role in misleading consumers as illustrated in the reading, by saying that consumers remain clear and skeptical when being buzzed. They question about details such as price, service and the buzzer's familiarity before drawing their final decision according to the responses.

Third, about the harmful effects imposed by buzzing on civilization mentioned in the reading, he indicates that buzzers are only employed to promote worthy products they ever used to leave consumers a nice experience, as a result of which buzzing benefits social relationships.



TPO 20

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料：

In the United States, it had been common practice since the late 1960s not to suppress natural forest fires. The “let it burn” policy assumed that forest fires would burn themselves out quickly, without causing much damage. However, in the summer of 1988, forest fires in Yellowstone, the most famous national park in the country, burned for more than two months and spread over a huge area, encompassing more than 800,000 acres. Because of the large scale of the damage, many people called for replacing the “let it burn” policy with a policy of extinguishing forest fires as soon as they appeared. Three kinds of damage caused by the “let it burn” policy were emphasized by critics of the policy.

在美国，从 1960 年代末开始就非常普遍地对森林大火采取不扑灭的策略。这种“随它燃烧”的策略认为森林大火可以在不造成太多损失的情况下迅速燃烧完。然后，1988 年发生在美国最出名的黄石国家公园的森林大火却整整燃烧了两个月，蔓延了 80 万英亩。鉴于这次造成的巨大损失，很多人主张取消“随它燃烧”的策略，转而开始全力扑灭森林大火的策略。评论家们提供了三个由“随它燃烧”策略造成的损害来支持自己的观点。

First, Yellowstone fires cause tremendous damage to the parks trees and other vegetation. When the fires finally died out, nearly one third of Yellowstone’s land had been scorched. Trees were charred and blackened from flames and smoke. Smaller plants were entirely incinerated. What had been a national treasure now seemed like a devastated wasteland.

首先，黄石大火给公园里的树木以及其他植物造成了巨大的损失。当火燃尽的时候，黄石公园接近三分之一的面积已成焦土。火焰烧焦树木，浓烟熏黑树木。小型植物则被彻底烧成灰烬。当看到宝贵的国家财富成为一片荒地的时候，会是何种感觉？

Second, the park wildlife was affected as well. Large animals like deer and elk were seen fleeing the fire. Many smaller species were probably unable to escape. There was also concern than the destruction of habitats and the disruption of food chains would make it impossible for the animals that survived the fire to return.

第二，公园的野生动物也遭到了伤害。像鹿或者麋鹿这些大型动物在火灾中都逃脱了，但是很多小型动物却不能逃脱。同时，大火还破坏了动物的栖息地并打乱了食物链，这使得当或在结束之后，逃离的动物也无法回来栖息于此。

Third, the fires compromised the value of the park as a tourist attraction, which in turn had

negative consequences for the local economy. With several thousand acres of the park engulfed in flames, the tourist season was cut short, and a large number of visitors decided to stay away. Of course, local businesses that depended on park visitors suffered as a result.

第三，火灾会降低公园对游客的吸引力，进而对当地的经济造成不良的影响。由于数千英亩的土地被火焰吞没，旅游旺季缩短了，而很多游客都会选择放弃游览黄石公园。当地的经济对于旅游业依赖很大，自然会受到负面影响。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 专家主张废除“随它燃烧”的策略
- Sub point 1: 会对国家公园的植物造成伤害
- Sub point 2: 会对国家公园的动物造成伤害
- Sub point 3: 火灾会降低公园对游客的吸引力

听力材料：

Actually, fires are natural part of ecological cycle and their role is not just destructive but also creative. That is why the “let it burn” policy is fundamentally a good one, even if it sometimes causes fires of the 1988 Yellowstone fire. Let’s look at what happened after 1988 fire.

事实上，森林大火是生态系统的组成部分，而且大火的角色不仅仅是破坏性的，同时也是建设性的。这就是为什么“随它燃烧”政策基本上是正确的，尽管它导致了 1988 年黄石大火。让我们看看 1988 大火之后发生了什么。

First, vegetation. As you might imagine, scorched areas were in time colonized by new plants. As a matter of fact, the plants in Yellowstone became more diverse because the fire created an opportunity for certain plants that could not grow otherwise. For example, areas where the trees have been destroyed by the fire could now be taken over by smaller plants that needed open and shaded space to grow. And another example, seeds of certain plants species won’t germinate unless they’re exposed to very high levels of heat. So, those plants started appearing after the fire as well.

首先，对于植物来说。你们可以想到，那些烧焦的地方随着时间的发展都会被新的植物覆盖。而且事实上，因为大火给一些本来难以生长的种类得以发芽，黄石的植物因此变得更具多样性。比如，原来长满树木的地方因为火灾遭到破坏，但现在那里长满了需要开阔而阴凉空间的小型植物。另一个例子是，一些植物的种子只有经受过非常高的温度之后才能够发芽。所以，这些植物会在大火之后开始生长。

It’s a similar story with the animals. Not only did their populations recover, but the fire also created new opportunities. For instance, the small plants that replaced trees after the fire created

an ideal habitat for certain small animals like rabbits and hares. And when rabbits and hares started thriving, so did some predators that depended on them for food. So, certain food chains actually became stronger after the fire than they were before.

动物的情况也类似。不但动物的数量会逐步回复，而且大火会给动物的生长带来新的机会。比如，那些在火灾之后取代原有树木的小型植物给一些小型动物提供了极佳的栖息地，比如兔子。当兔子的数量开始变多，那么以它们为食的捕食者的数量也会增加。所以，大火过后，相应的食物链会变得比之前更加稳定。

And last, fires like 1988 Yellowstone fire would be a problem for tourism if they happened every year. But they don't. It was a very unusual combination of factors that year, low rainfall, unusually strong winds, accumulation of dry undergrowth that caused fire to be so massive. This combination has not occurred since and Yellowstone has not seen such a fire since 1988. Visitors came back to the park next year and each year after that.

最后，只要 1988 年的黄石大火不是每年都发生，那么就不会对旅游业造成巨大问题。而事实上，也确实不会每年发生。大火的发生是在那一年诸多因素和偶然的相互作用。比如，降水少、罕见的大风，以及干燥的低层植被的聚集导致了那次大火规模空前。但是这些因素没有再次聚合，而黄石公园自 1988 年开始也没有出现过这样规模的火灾。游客在大火第二年的时候就会恢复，而且这种趋势会保持下去。

听力部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: “随它燃烧”政策基本上是正确的
- Sub point 1: 植物会在大火之后恢复而且生长的更好
- Sub point 2: 动物也会在大火之后恢复，食物链会更加稳定
- Sub point 3: 只有每年都发生火灾才会影响当地旅游业，但是从 1988 年后再也没有发生

例文（仅供参考）

The reading passage argues that the "let it burn" policy should be replaced by the policy of extinguishing forest fires as soon as they appeared. However, the professor raises serious counterarguments against the reading paragraph by providing three aspects as listed below:

First, according to the speaker, the natural forest fires are a cycle of creative even they have a large scale of the damage, and after the fires, new plants which became more diverse than before existed in the Yellowstone. For example, some big plants were replaced by the small ones appeared in the Yellowstone due to the open and shaded lands. Another example is that it was a better place for certain seeds thanks to the high level of the heat. This point directly contradicts what the passage indicates.

Second, the reading passage states that the fire was a destruction of habitats and the disruption of the food chain. The professor, however, stated that the population had already recovered, and created some ideal habitats for the small animals such as rabbits and hares. Moreover, since the rabbits and hares began to live there, the predators who lived on them came to live in the Yellowstone, too. Therefore, certain food chain was stronger than before. This is another point where the listening opposes the reading passage.

Third, quite different from what had been stated in the reading passage, the lecturer said that the fire in 1988 was quite unusual and it did not happen every year. Moreover, the massive fire was caused by the low rain fall and the strong wind, which would not occur again. Besides, the visitors still come back to the Yellowstone next year and each year after that. This point refutes the view stated in the reading passage.



TPO 21

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料:

Genetic modification, a process used to change an organism's genes and hence its characteristics, is not being used to improve trees. Through genetic modification, it is possible to create trees that produce more fruit, grow faster, or withstand adverse conditions. Planting genetically modified trees on a large scale promises to bring a number of benefits.

基因改良是通过改变有机体的基因，进而改变其性状的过程。目前还没有用来改良树木。通过基因改良，可能创造出具有产量高、生长快、抗逆强特点的树木。很大程度上，种植基因改良树木可以带来诸多益处。

First, genetically modified trees are designed to be hardier than nature trees; that is, they are more likely to survive than their unmodified counterparts. In Hawaii, for example, a new pest-resistant species of papaya tree has been developed in response to ring-spot virus infections that have repeatedly damaged the native papaya-tree population. Planting the genetically modified papayas has largely put an end to the ring-spot problem.

首先，基因改良树木设计得比天然树木更能承受不良环境。也就是说，相对于它们没有改良的同类，它们更易存活。比如，在夏威夷有一种新的抗虫害的番木瓜树。这种树可以抵抗环斑病毒的感染，而正是这种环斑病毒常常会降低当地番木瓜树的数量。种植这种基因改良的番木瓜可以很大程度上解决环斑病毒的问题。

Moreover, genetically modified trees promise to bring a number of economic benefits to those who grow them. Genetically modified trees tend to grow faster, give greater yields – of food, fruit, or other products – and be hardier. This allows tree farmers to get faster and greater returns on their farming investment and save on pesticides as well.

而且，基因改良的树木据信可以给种植者带来巨大的经济利益。基因改良的树木基因改良更快。同时，产量更高，也就是说可以获得更多的粮食、水果以及其他产品。而且，这些树木抗逆性更好。这样就能弄得更明确可以更多而且更多地收回投资，同时节约杀虫剂的花费。

Finally, the use of genetically modified trees can prevent overexploitation of wild trees. Because of the growing demand for firewood or building timber, many forests around the world are being cut down faster than they can be replaced. Introducing genetically modified trees – designed for fast growth and high yield in given geographic conditions – would satisfy the demand for wood in many of those areas and save the endangered native trees, which often include unique or rare

species.

最后，种植基因改良树木可以减少对野生树木的过度开发。由于对于木柴和建筑木材的越来越大，世界上森林砍伐的速度超过了再生速度。引入在相同地里条件下生长更快、产量更大的改良树木可以满足很多地方对于木材的需求，这样可以保护那些独特而稀少的濒危野生树种。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 基因改良树木优点很多
- Sub point 1: 可以抵御病虫害
- Sub point 2: 可以提高农民的收入
- Sub point 3: 可以保护天然森林

听力材料：

Sure, there is benefit to planting genetically modified trees, but are these trees really as great as they first sound? When you examine the subjects closely, there are some serious problems and causes associated with the using of genetic modified trees.

当然，种植基因改良树木是有好处的，但是真的有利到可以作为首选作物吗？当你仔细审视这些理由的时候，就会发现基因改良树木会带来一些严重的问题。

First, genetically modified trees may be resistant to one particular condition, but it doesn't necessarily ensure their survival. You see: a typical non-modified tree population is genetically diverse. That means that for most threatening conditions, for climate, insects, and pests, whatever, there will be at least some individual trees of any given species tree that are resistant. So, even if the most of one kind of tree were killed, those few resistant ones will survive and ensure the survival of that species of tree. But, genetically modified trees are genetically much more uniform, so if there is supposed to an environmental challenge they have not been designed for, they will all die. So, if the climate changes or new pest engages in, the genetically modified trees will likely be completely wiped out.

首先，基因改良树木可能对某种特定问题有抵抗力，但是这却不足以保证它们的生存。你看，非基因改良的树木种群是具有基因多样性的。这就意味着无论何种树木，即便是在遭遇极端气候灾害或者虫害的情况下，都至少有部分个体对灾害有抵抗能力。所以，即便种群中的大多数都死亡了，那么少数有抵抗力的存活下来也能保证这个种群的延续。但是对于基因改良树木基因是一直的，所以当他们受到他们基因设计里不能低于的环境挑战时，他们会全部死亡。所以，当气候发生变化或者有新的害虫出现，那么基因改良树木就将全部死亡。

That is the second point. There are hidden causes associated with the growing genetically modified trees. You see, the company that genetically modified tree can charge tree farmers much

more for its seeds than unmodified tree seeds would cost. Also, after you've grown the tree, you can not just collect the seeds and plant the new tree for free. By law, you have to pay the company every time you plant.

现在说第二点。在基因改良树木的生长过程中伴随着一些隐含问题。你看，公司都是以高于天然种子很多的价格向农民出售基因改良树木种子的。同时，你现在不能再每年收获之后收集种子，然后来年免费再种了。因为根据法律规定，你每年都必须向种子公司支付费用。

And finally, genetically modified trees might actually cause even more damage to the local wild trees. You see, genetically modified trees often grow more aggressively than natural trees do. And genetically modified trees are typically planted among natural trees. As a result, the genetically modified trees out compete the native trees for resources: sunlight, soil nutrition and water. Eventually, crowd out the nature trees.

最后，基因改良树木可能会对本土野生树木造成更多的损害。你看，基因改良树木相对于天然树木生长的更为迅猛。而且，基因改良树木一般来说跟天然树木是共同生长的。那么结果就是，基因改良树木会抢占天然树木的资源，诸如阳光、土壤和水等。慢慢地，基因改良树木就会挤走天然树木。

听力笔记内容：

Main point: 优点之中都存在问题

Sub point one: 如果遇到不能抵御的病虫害，可能会全部死亡

Sub point two: 会增加农民的成本，因为种子公司有权每年收费

Sub point three: 会损害天然森林，因为会争夺自然资源

例文（仅供参考）

In the lecture, the professor claims that although they may be some benefit, planting genetic modified trees will bring potential problems and costs. She totally opposes the three statements made in the reading passage.

Firstly, the professor indicates that genetic modified trees may resistant, but this cannot guarantee their survival. She points out that in fact the unity of genes within genetic modified plant will increase their likelihood to wipe out when there is some threatening situation. The professor counters the claim made by the reading passage.

Secondly, the professor opposes the reading passage by pointing out there is hidden cost behind modification trees. Though genetic modification trees may provide more products or can save pesticide, their seeds are usually charged at a higher price. In addition, according to the law, a

farmer has to pay for the seed each time they plant the trees. This will not bring any economic benefit mentioned in the reading passage.

Last but not least, the professor opposes the statement that genetic modification trees will prevent overexploit of wild trees. In fact, genetic modification trees tend to grow aggressively and can easily exhaust the resource of normal trees. This will bring disastrous result for the local vegetation.



TPO 22

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料:

Ethanol fuel, made from plants such as corn and sugar cane, has been advocated by some people as an alternative to gasoline in the United States. However, many critics argue that ethanol is not a good replacement for gasoline for several reasons.

乙醇燃料是从玉米或者甘蔗之类的植物中提取的。在美国，一些人提倡使用乙醇燃料来代替汽油。然而，很多评论家认为一些原因使得乙醇燃料不是良好的汽油替代品。

First, the increased use of ethanol fuel would not help to solve one of the biggest environmental problems caused by gasoline use: global warming. Like gasoline, ethanol releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere when it is burned for fuel, and carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas: it helps trap heat in the atmosphere. Thus, ethanol offers no environmental advantage over gasoline.

首先，使用汽油带来的最大的问题之一是全球变暖，而对于乙醇燃料使用的增加并不能解决这个问题。同汽油一样，乙醇燃烧后向大气释放二氧化碳，而二氧化碳是温室气体。它会保持大气层内的温度。因而，相对于汽油来说，乙醇并没有环保优势。

Second, the production of significant amounts of ethanol would dramatically reduce the amount of plants available for uses other than fuel. For example, much of the corn now grown in the United States is used to feed farm animals such as cows and chickens. It is estimated that if ethanol were used to satisfy just 10 percent of the fuel needs in the United States, more than 60 percent of the corn currently grown in the United States would have to be used to produce ethanol. If most of the corn were used to produce ethanol, a substantial source of food for animals would disappear.

第二，乙醇产品的大量增加会导致用于其他目的作物数量减少。比如，在美国很多的玉米都是用来作动物饲料来喂养牛和鸡。可以推测，如果乙醇只满足美国对燃料需要的 10%，那么美国就要用现在玉米产量的 60%用来制造乙醇燃料。如果把玉米产量的大部分用来生产乙醇燃料的话，那么家畜主要的食物来源就不复存在了。

Third, ethanol fuel will never be able to compete with gasoline on price. Although the prices of ethanol and gasoline for the consumer are currently about the same, this is only because of the help in the form of tax subsidies given to ethanol producers by the United States government. These tax subsidies have cost the United States government over \$11 billion in the past 30 years. If the United States government were to stop helping the producers in this way, the price of ethanol would increase greatly.

第三，乙醇燃料在价格上永远无法与汽油竞争。虽然目前对消费者来说，乙醇燃料和汽油的相差无几，但是只是因为美国政府以税收补贴的形式补助乙醇燃料制造商。这个税收补贴在过去的三十年花掉了美国政府 110 亿美元。如果美国政府停止以这种形式帮助制造商，那么乙醇燃料的价格会大幅升高。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 乙醇燃料无法替代汽油
- Sub point 1: 燃烧乙醇燃料会排放二氧化碳，造成全球变暖
- Sub point 2: 制造乙醇燃料导致畜牧业缺乏饲料
- Sub point 3: 乙醇价格过高，依赖政府补贴

听力材料：

Ethanol actually is a good alternative to gasoline although you just read three reasons why it is not a good alternative. Not one of these three reasons is convincing.

虽然阅读部分说乙醇燃料不是汽油很好的代替品，但是事实上是可以很好代替汽油的。阅读部分给出的三个理由都是没有说服力的。

First, the increased use of ethanol will not add to global warming. It is true that when ethanol is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. But as you read, ethanol was often made from plants such as corn. Well, the process of growing the plants counteracts this release of carbon dioxide. Let me explain. Every growing plant absorbs carbon dioxide from the air as a part of its nutrition. So, growing plants for ethanol production actually removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

首先，提高对乙醇燃料的使用不会导致全球变暖。诚然，燃烧乙醇燃料的时候会向空气中排放二氧化碳。但是，就像在阅读部分看到的，通常来说乙醇燃料是由玉米之类的作物制造的。恩，这些作物生长的过程中可以抵消掉乙醇燃料燃烧所释放的二氧化碳的。我来解释一下。所有作物在生长的过程中都会吸收空气中的二氧化碳作为养料。所以，为制造乙醇燃料而种植的作物事实上可以吸收乙醇燃料排放到空气中的二氧化碳。

Second, large scale production of ethanol does not have to reduce the source of food for animals. That is because we can produce ethanol using cellulose. Cellulose is the main component of plants' cell walls, and you find most cellulose in those parts of plants that are not eaten by animals. So, since we can produce ethanol from the plant parts that are not eaten, the amount of animals feed that is available will not be reduced.

第二，大量生产乙醇燃料不会减少畜牧业的饲料供应。这是因为我们用纤维素制造乙醇燃料。纤维素是植物细胞壁的主要组成成分，而且多数作物富含纤维素的部分都是家畜不食用的。

所以，鉴于我们是使用家畜不食用的部分来制造乙醇燃料的，那么家畜可使用的饲料不会减少。

Third, in the future, ethanol will be able to compete with gasoline in term of price. It is true that the government subsidies make up ethanol is cheaper than it would normally be, but this support would not always be needed. Once enough people start buying ethanol, ethanol producers will increase their production of ethanol. Generally, increased production of a product leads to a drop in its price, so the price of ethanol will go down as more of it becomes available. Study shows that if ethanol production could be three times greater than it is now, the cost of producing a unit of ethanol would drop by forty percent.

第三，在未来，乙醇燃料可以在价格上同汽油竞争的。确实，现在政府的补贴政策使得乙醇燃料的价格比实际要低，但是这样的补贴政策不需要一直存在。一点有足够多的人购买乙醇燃料，那么乙醇燃料燃料的制造商将会更多地生产。一般来说，对某产品的生产增多会导致价格下降，所以当乙醇燃料燃料的产量增加之后，价格也会随之下降。研究表明如果乙醇燃料燃料产品的产量增加三倍，那么每个单位乙醇燃料燃料的价格将会下降 40%。

听力笔记内容

Main point: 三个理由都没有说服力

Sub point one: 乙醇燃料虽然会产生二氧化碳，但是制造乙醇燃料的作物在生长的过程中会吸收二氧化碳

Sub point two: 生产乙醇燃料使用的是动物不食用的部分，不会影响动物的饲料供应

Sub point three: 乙醇燃料的价格会在使用量增大后下降

例文（仅供参考）

The professor in the lecture definitely believes that ethanol is a good alternative of the gasoline. His view point is definitely opposite to the statements made in the reading passage. Actually, he finds the statements made by the reading passage unconvincing.

On one hand, the professor points out that burning ethanol will not add to global warming as the statement mentioned in the reading passage. Although burning ethanol will release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, the growing process will counteract the effort by absorbing carbon dioxide in the air. Therefore, the professor finds the first statement in the reading passage unconvincing.

On the other hand, the professor indicates that producing ethanol will not reduce the amount of food for animals. In fact, the professor says we can produce ethanol by using cellulose, which will not be eaten by animals. Therefore, the amount of plants for other use will not decrease as the reading passage mentions.

What's more, the professor counters that ethanol will compete with gasoline in terms of price. The professor indicates that the continuing support for ethanol will make the production of ethanol increase, and thus the price of ethanol will decrease in the future. Under this circumstance, the third statement made by the reading passage is unconvincing.



TPO 23

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料:

Populations of the yellow cedar, a species of tree that is common in northwestern North America, have been steadily declining for more than a century now, since about 1880. Scientists have advanced several hypotheses to explain this decline.

黄杉是北美西北部常见的树木。但是从 1880 年开始的一个多世纪以来，黄杉的数量在逐渐减少。目前，科学家提出了几个假说来解释黄杉数量的下降。

One hypothesis is that the yellow cedar decline may be caused by insect parasites, specifically the cedar bark beetle. This beetle is known to attack cedar trees; the beetle larvae eat the wood. There have been recorded instances of sustained beetle attacks overwhelming and killing yellow cedars, so this insect is a good candidate for the cause of the tree's decline.

其中一个假说认为黄杉数量下降是由以杉皮甲虫为代表的寄生害虫导致。这种甲虫据了解是以杉树皮为食，而其幼虫则以木质部分为食。史上不乏对于甲虫侵蚀和导致黄杉大量死亡的记录。因为，这种甲虫很可能是黄杉数量减少的原因。

A second hypothesis attributes the decline to brown bears. Bears sometimes claw at the cedars in order to eat the tree bark, which has a high sugar content. In fact, the cedar bark can contain as much sugar as the wild berries that are a staple of the bears' diet. Although the bears' clawing is unlikely to destroy trees by itself, their aggressive feeding habits may critically weaken enough trees to be responsible for the decline.

第二种假说认为是棕熊导致了黄杉数量的减少。熊有时会扒下黄杉的树皮用以食用，因为黄杉树皮还有很高的糖分。事实上，黄杉树皮的含糖量同棕熊主要使用的野生浆果相差无几。虽然棕熊扒树皮的行为不会直接导致黄杉的死亡，但是它们这种破坏性的觅食行为却因为降低了树木的生命力，而间接导致黄杉数量的减少。

The third hypothesis states that gradual changes of climate may be to blame. Over the last hundred years, the patterns of seasonal as well as day-to-day temperatures have changed in northwestern North America. These changes have affected the root systems of the yellow cedar trees: the fine surface roots now start growing in the late winter rather than in the early spring. The change in the timing of root growth may have significant consequences. Growing roots are sensitive and are therefore likely to suffer damage from partial freezing on cold winter nights. This frozen root damage may be capable of undermining the health of the whole tree, eventually killing it.

第三个假说是气候的缓慢变化导致了黄杉数量的减少。在过去的一百年里，在北美西北部，无论是季节性的气候更替还是每天的气温调节都发生了变化。这些变化对黄杉根系产生了影响。以前，黄杉的表面细根是初春开始生长的；而现在却在晚冬就开始生长。根系生长时间的变化可能会造成非常严重的后果。新生的根系都非常敏感，因而非常容易因为冬季夜晚部分结冰的温度受到损害。这种根系冻伤现象可能会导致整个树木健康状况下降，并逐渐导致死亡。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是：

- Main point: 有三个假说解释黄杉数量减少
- Sub point 1: 杉皮甲虫的侵蚀
- Sub point 2: 棕熊的破坏
- Sub point 3: 气候变化对根系的影响

听力材料：

Unfortunately, we still do not know what is killing the yellow cedar. None of the explanations discussed in the reading is adequate.

很遗憾，我们还是不知道是什么导致了黄杉的死亡。阅读部分没有一个假说可以解释其数量减少。

First, the cedar bark beetle. Well, the problem with this explanation is these healthy yellow cedars are generally much more resistant to insect infection than other tree species. For example, the bark and leaves of the yellow cedars are concentrated with powerful chemicals that are poisonous to insects. So, healthy cedars are unlikely to suffer from the insect damage. So, how can we explain those dead cedars that were infected with beetles? In those cases, the beetles attacked trees that were already damaged or sick and what probably dead any way. So, the beetles are not the fundamental cause responsible for the decline of the yellow cedars.

首先是杉皮甲虫假说。这个解释的问题在于黄杉相对于其他树种来说其实有更强的抵御害虫侵袭的能力。比如，黄杉的树皮和叶子上聚集着一些对于昆虫来说有毒的强力化学物质。所以，健康的黄杉是不会受到害虫损害的。那么，我们该如何解释那些因为甲虫侵袭而死亡的黄杉呢？这种情况是因为甲虫侵袭的是已经受损或者患病的黄杉，这些黄杉没有甲虫也会死去。所以，甲虫的入侵不是黄杉数量下降的重要因素。

Second, although bears damage some trees, they are not the cause of the over all population decline. Yellow cedars population has been declining all across the northwestern coast of North America, both on the mainland and on the islands just off the coast. There are no bears on the islands, yet the islands cedars are still in decline. Since the decline occurs with and without bears,

the bears can not be responsible.

第二，虽然熊破坏一些树木，但是他们却不是整个黄杉种群数量下降的原因。在北美西北部整个海岸线上的黄杉数量都在下降，不管是在大陆还是在离岸的岛屿上。而在那些岛屿上是没有熊的，而黄杉的数量却依然减少。因为无论有无熊黄杉数量都在减少，所以熊不回事数量减少的原因。

And finally, the theory about root suffering from frozen damage. Well, the reading passage forgot to take one fact into account. Many more trees are dying in the lower elevations where it is warmer than in the higher elevations where it is cold. If freezing damage were responsible for the decline, we would expect to see more trees die in the cold weather of the high elevations. Instead, more trees die in the relative warm of the low elevations. So, although the climate change may have made the cedar roots more sensitive than they used to be, this is not what killed them.

最后是根系因低温损害假说。恩，阅读部分忘掉了一个事实，那就是在温暖的海拔低处，黄杉死亡数量比相对寒冷的高海拔地区要多。如果低温损害是数量减少的原因，那么我们可以推理在寒冷的高海拔地区树木死亡的要多。然而事实相反，温暖的低海拔地区死亡的数量更多。所以，虽然气候的改变让黄杉根系变得比过去更加敏感，但是这不是他们死亡的原因。

听力笔记内容：

Main point: 三个假说都不成立

Sub point one: 杉皮甲虫不能侵蚀健康树木，可以侵害的树木本身就已经有问题

Sub point two: 在没有棕熊的岛屿上黄杉数量也减少了，所以不是棕熊造成的

Sub point three: 因为气温高的低海拔地区死亡的多，气温低的高海拔地区死亡的少，因此低温损害说不成立。

例文（仅供参考）

In the lecture, the professor points out that the hypothesis made by the reading passage is not adequate to explain why the population of Yellow Cedar is on the decline. He points out several weaknesses of the statements made by the reading passage.

On one hand, the professor claims that insect parasite may not be the fundamental cause of the decline. In fact, he argues that healthy yellow cedar can secrete chemicals which can kill the cedar bark beetles so that they are unlikely to suffer from insect parasite. The trees that suffers insect parasite have already been sick or on the edge of death.

On the other hand, the professor asserts that brown bears cannot cause overall decline in yellow cedar population. There is decline both on the mainland of North America and islands along the coast. However, there is no brown bear on the islands at all.

What's more, the professor doubts the hypothesis that the change of climate is to blame for the declination. He admits that the climate has changed rapidly recently. And, if the climate change is the real cause, the number of trees died on the higher elevation should be larger than that on a lower elevation. The fact is, however, on the opposite.



TPO 24

——By Daphe Yu Mu

阅读材料:

Animal fossils usually provide very little opportunity to study the actual animal tissues because in fossils the animals' living tissues have been largely replaced by minerals. Thus, scientists were very excited recently when it appeared that a 70-million-year-old fossil of Tyrannosaurus rex (T. rex), a dinosaur, might still contain remains of the actual tissues of the animal. The discovery was made when researchers deliberately broke open the T. rex's leg bone, thereby exposing its insides to reveal materials that seem to be remains of blood vessels, red blood cells, and collagen matrix.

动物化石很难帮助人们研究动物的软组织,这是因为化石里面的动物活性组织大部分都被矿物质代替了。最近,发现一个7千万年前的霸王龙化石中可能存在真正的动物软组织。这令科学家们非常兴奋。科学家小心翼翼地打开了霸王龙腿骨的时候,发现里面存在着可能为血管、血红细胞和胶原蛋白基质的物质。

First, the breaking of the fossilized leg bone revealed many small branching channels inside, which probably correspond to hollows in the bones where blood vessels were once located. The exciting finding was the presence of a soft, flexible organic substance inside the channels. This soft substance may very well represent the remains of the actual blood vessels of T. rex.

首先,打开腿骨化石之后,科学家发现了内部有一些管状分支,这些管状分支可能是骨内血管存在的地方。令人兴奋的是在这些管状分支中存在着柔软的有机物质。这些柔软的物质可能是霸王龙真正血管的遗留痕迹。

Second, microscopic examination of the various parts of the inner bone revealed the presence of spheres that could be the remains of red blood cells. Tests showed that the spheres contained iron – a material vital to the role of red blood cells in transporting oxygen to tissues. Moreover, the spheres had dark red centers (substances with iron tend to be reddish in color) and were also about the size of red blood cells.

第二,通过显微镜对骨内部多处进行详细检查之后发现了一些可能是血红细胞化石的球状体。检测发现这些球状体里面还有铁,而铁在血红细胞往组织内输送氧气的过程中扮演重要角色。而且,这些球状体中间呈红色,而含有铁元素的物质往往是红色的,同时这些球状体的大小也符合血红细胞。

Third, scientists performed a test on the dinosaur leg bone that showed that it contained collagen. Collagen is a fibrous protein that is a main component of living bone tissue, in which it forms a

so-called collagen matrix. Collagen (or its chemical derivatives) is exactly the kind of biochemical material that one would expect to find in association with bone tissue.

第三, 科学家的测试发现这个恐龙腿骨化石中还有胶原蛋白。胶原蛋白是一种纤维化蛋白质, 是生物骨组织的重要组成部分, 以胶原蛋白基质的形式存在。胶原蛋白或者其衍生物是一种存在于骨骼软组织中的生化物质。

阅读部分需要提取的观点是:

- Main point: 科学家在研究霸王龙腿骨化石的时候, 发现里面存在着可能为血管、血红细胞和胶原蛋白基质的物质。
- Sub point 1: 化石中有血管
- Sub point 2: 化石中有血红细胞
- Sub point 3: 化石中有胶原蛋白

听力材料:

As much as we would like to have the remains of actual dinosaur tissue, there are sound reasons for being skeptical of the identifications made in the reading.

尽管我们都希望这些化石是真正的恐龙组织, 但是还是有一些很有说服力的理由让我们怀疑阅读部分的发现。

First, the soft, flexible substance inside the bone channels isn't necessarily the remains of blood vessels. It is much more likely to be something else. Like what? You might say. Well, long after an organism is died, bacteria sometimes colonize hollows, empty areas in bones, like the channels that once held blood vessels. When bacteria lived inside bones, they often leave behind traces of organic material. What the researchers in the reading are identifying as blood vessels might just be traces of soft and moist residue left by bacteria colonies.

首先, 骨管内柔软而有延展性的物质不一定是血管的化石。它更大的可能性是别的东西。那是什么呢? 你们可能会问。恩, 在有机体死亡很久之后, 细菌可能会聚集在骨骼里的空洞的地方, 比如那些曾经是血管存在的地方。当细菌在骨骼内部繁殖后, 细菌常常会留下有机物质的痕迹。在阅读部分, 研究人员鉴定为血管的物质很可能就是细菌繁殖后留下的湿软残渣的痕迹。

All right. What about the iron-filled spheres? Well, the problem is that scientists found identical reddish spheres in fossils of other animals found in the same place. That includes fossils of primitive animals that did not have any red blood cells when they were alive. Clearly, if these spheres appear in organisms that did not have any red blood cells, then the spheres cannot be the remains of red blood cells. The spheres probably have a very different origin. They are probably

just pieces of reddish mineral.

恩,那么那些含铁的球状体呢? 问题在于科学家们在同一个地方发现了其他还有动物的还有红色球状体的化石。这些化石中有的属于一些活着的时候没有任何血红细胞的低等动物。显然,如果这些球状体出现在那些没有任何血红细胞的动物化石组织里的话,那么这些球状物就不可能是血红细胞的残留物。这些球状体可能有完全不同的来源。它们可能只是一些红色矿物质颗粒。

Third, the collagen. The problem is that we have never found collagen in animal remains that are older than one hundred thousand years. Collagen probably cannot last longer than that. Finding collagen from an animal that lived seventy million years ago would really contradict our ideas about how long collagen can last. It is just too improbable. The most likely explanation for the presence of collagen is that it doesn't come from the T.rex, but from another much more recent source. For example, human skin contains collagen, so the collagen may have come from the skin of the researchers who are handling the bone.

第三, 胶原蛋白。问题在于我们从来没有在超过十万年的动物化石中发现胶原蛋白。胶原蛋白可能不能存在超过一万年。在生活在七千万年前的动物化石里发现胶原蛋白是同我们对于胶原蛋白存在时间的认识相矛盾的。这种可能性太低了。最为合理的解释是这些胶原蛋白不是来自于霸王龙,而是来自于其他的,更近的来源。比如,人类的皮肤中还有胶原蛋白,所以这些胶原蛋白可能来自于那些处理化石的研究人员的皮肤。

听力部分需要提取的观点是:

- Main point: 阅读部分的发现是值得怀疑的
- Sub point 1: 细菌会侵袭死亡有机体, 研究人员鉴定为血管的部分可能是细菌的遗迹
- Sub point 2: 含铁红色球状物在其他没有血红细胞的动物化石中也有发现,可能是矿物颗粒
- Sub point 3: 胶原蛋白不可能存在那么长时间,很可能来自于研究人员

例文 (仅供参考)

The reading passage points out three evidences that indicate the existence of actually tissue in dinosaur fossil. However, the professor doubts the accuracy of these evidences. In fact, he offers some alternative explanations for the substances found in the fossil.

First and foremost, he challenges the existence of blood vessels. Instead, he points out that bacteria may occupy the hollows inside the bones. Therefore, it is highly possible that the soft substance in the branching channels of the bone is the moist residue of bacteria, rather than blood vessels of the dinosaur.

Moreover, the professor casts doubt about the red substance in sphere, which according to the reading passage is the remain of red blood cells. In fact, the professor claims that this red substance was also found in some other animals, which lived in the same place but had no red blood vessels at all. The professor argues that the sphere can be pieces of red minerals.

Additionally, the professor doubts the existence of collagen in the fossil. On the contrary to the reading passage, he points out that the earliest collagen that has ever found is in fossils 100000 ago. It is unlikely for collagen to last for more than 70 million years. As a result, the professor suggests that the collagen may come from recent sources, such as the skin of researchers who handed the fossil.

