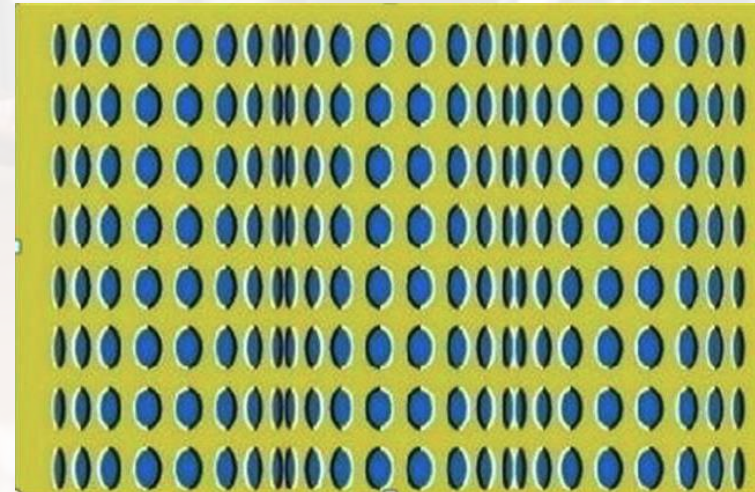


# 1. 题型介绍



## 2. 题型结构

宏观逻辑： General and Specific

Reading

Term

一般



Listening

Example

具体

R: 45-50s; L: 60-90s; S: 30s / 60s;



## 2. 题型结构示范

### Reading

#### Optimal Foraging

Food provides animals with the energy they need to survive. However, animals also lose energy in the process of obtaining, or foraging, for food. Therefore, in order to conserve energy, many animals behave in ways that minimize the energy they expend in the foraging process while at the same time maximizing their nutritional benefits. This energy-efficient approach to obtaining food is known as optimal foraging. The practice of optimal foraging allows animals to expend the least possible amount of energy while at the same time obtaining prey with high food value that will provide them with necessary nutrients.

### Listening

so I-I' ve got a good example of this. There' s a bird, a species of crow, that lives near the water, and it feeds on a type of shellfish that has a hard outer shell. In order to eat this shellfish, the bird has to crack open its hard shell.

...

it does two things: first, it carefully selects only the biggest shellfish; that means it's going to get the biggest possible meal for its efforts.

...

then, it carries the shellfish up to a specific height—about five meters—and drops it from there.

... So this bird expends just the right amount of energy—no more, no less—that it needs to obtain just the right kind of food.

# Terms and Definition

A good-looking young man, riding a white horse, pursuing for truth, has a journey to the West. He is known as Tangseng.

This phenomenon, people staring at phones with a picture of a good-looking young man, riding a white horse, wearing a bright smile, pursuing for freedom, is called being poisoned by DingZhen.

Prince Charming is usually a good-looking young man, riding a white horse, awakening the Princess with a true love kiss.

### 3. 阅读部分找点技巧

#### Term

Step 1: 标题定位 — Term在原文中首次出现的地方（快速扫行）

Step 2: 信号句 — “这就是XXX”

Step 3: 代词 — 信号句首的指示代词指代的内容在前

Tip	Term
前	<b>This</b> is what is known as XXX. <b>That</b> is what is referred to as XXX. <b>This</b> is called as XXX.
中	This phenomenon, <b>XXXXXX</b> , is called as Term.
后	Term is/means/defines as <b>XXXXXX</b> .



Reading time: 45s

## Flagship Species

Environmental organizations work to protect plants and animals whose natural habitats are threatened by human activity. One way they do this is by selecting a particular species to represent the threatened habitat to the general public. This species, called a flagship species, is one that people are likely to find attractive and interesting. The flagship species is used to raise public awareness and motivate people to take action to protect the threatened habitat. People's support of the flagship species results in protection for all the plant and animal species living in the threatened area.

Reading time: 45s

## Flagship Species

Environmental organizations work to protect plants and animals whose natural habitats are threatened by human activity. One way they do this is by selecting a particular species to represent the threatened habitat to the general public. This species, called a flagship species, is one that people are likely to find attractive and interesting. The flagship species is used to raise public awareness and motivate people to take action to protect the threatened habitat. People's support of the flagship species results in protection for all the plant and animal species living in the threatened area.

Reading time: 45s

## Subliminal Perception

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



Reading time: 45s

## Subliminal Perception

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

# 阅读示例

Reading time: 45s

## Reactance

People all ages generally prefer to have as much freedom as possible in determining their behavior. When individuals feel that their actions are being unfairly limited, they often attempt to restore freedom by directly contradicting or opposing the rule of regulation that threatened their freedom. Both children and adults demonstrate behaviors that are the results of their urge to restore freedom. This reaction, termed “reactance” by psychologists, come from an individual's desire to reestablish freedom and control of a situation.

# 阅读示例

Reading time: 45s

## Reactance

People all ages generally prefer to have as much freedom as possible in determining their behavior. When individuals feel that their actions are being unfairly limited, they often attempt to restore freedom by directly contradicting or opposing the rule of regulation that threatened their freedom. Both children and adults demonstrate behaviors that are the results of their urge to restore freedom. This reaction, termed “reactance” by psychologists, **come from an individual's desire to reestablish freedom and control of a situation.**



# TPO 19 Task 4

## Social Learning

One way people learn is by watching the behavior of others. Sometimes called social learning, this type of learning involves the process of learning to copy---or not copy---the action of another. By observing the results, or consequences, of another's behavior, people tend to imitate the behavior of another when they see that it leads to a desirable consequence---hoping to repeat it for themselves. Of course, the opposite is also true---people tend to avoid imitating the behavior of another when they see it result in an undesirable consequence.

# 阅读笔记

The background of the slide is a faded photograph of a group of people in a meeting. They are seated around a table, looking at laptops and documents. The image is semi-transparent, allowing the text to be clearly visible.

---

Social Learning

D:

---

# 4. 听力部分找点技巧

## Example



双例证/单例证/实验类

Step 1: 理解阅读中的术语定义，带着定义内容针对性地去做听力理解

Step 2: 听力笔记的要求

Tip	故事主干	故事层次
名词、动词	√	
形容词、副词		√

着重记录核心的名词和动词，辅之表名词特征的形容词和表时间节点的副词或词组

---

难点：1. 语言多样性；2. 时态



# 听力找点示范

## Reading

### Optimal Foraging

Food provides animals with the energy they need to survive. However, animals also lose energy in the process of obtaining, or foraging, for food. Therefore, in order to conserve energy, many animals behave in ways that minimize the energy they expend in the foraging process while at the same time maximizing their nutritional benefits. This energy-efficient approach to obtaining food is known as optimal foraging. The practice of optimal foraging allows animals to expend the least possible amount of energy while at the same time obtaining prey with high food value that will provide them with necessary nutrients.

## Listening

so I-I' ve got a good example of this. There' s a bird, a species of crow, that lives near the water, and it feeds on a type of shellfish that has a hard outer shell. In order to eat this shellfish, the bird has to crack open its hard shell.

...

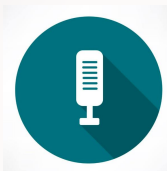
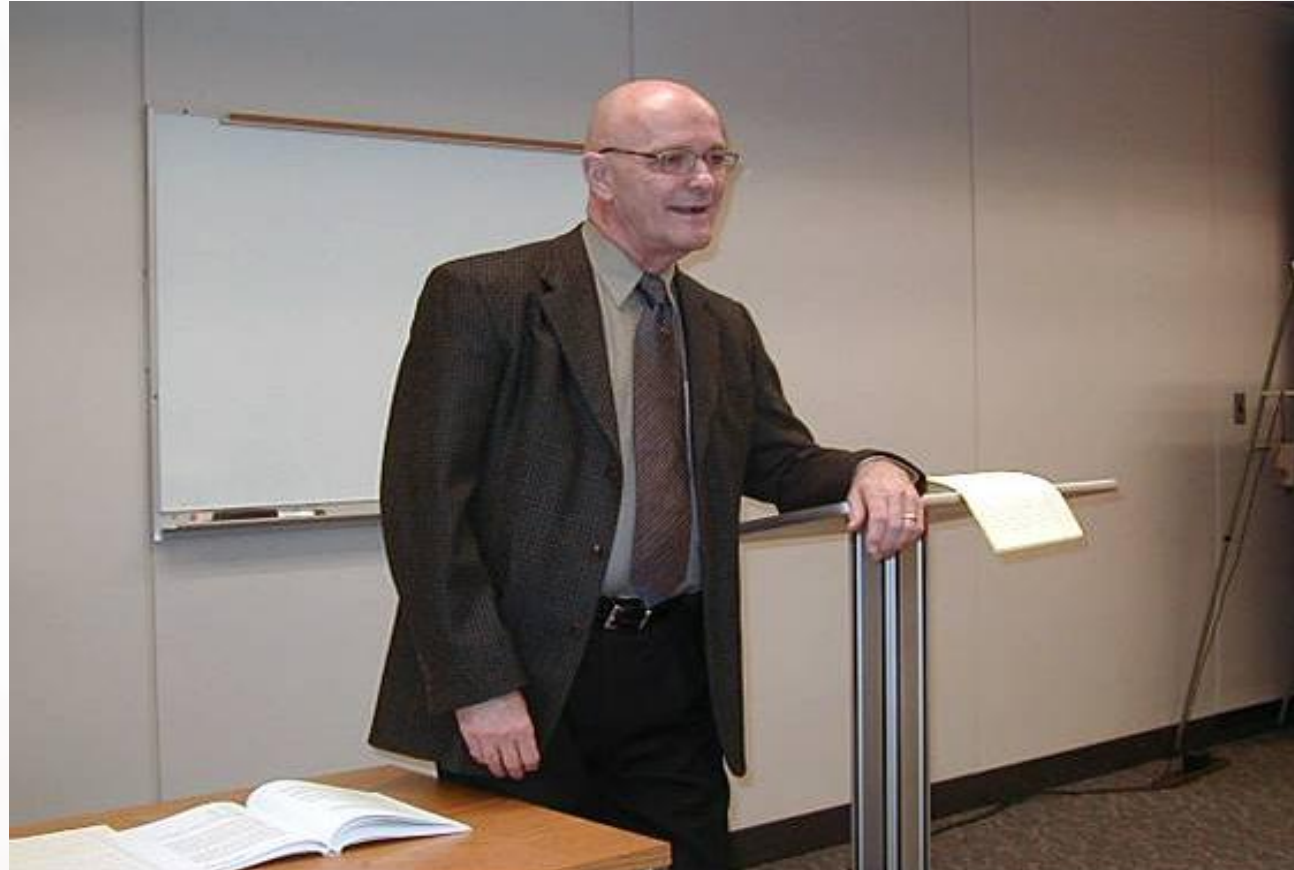
it does two things: first, it carefully selects only the biggest shellfish; that means it's going to get the biggest possible meal for its efforts.

...

then, it carries the shellfish up to a specific height—about five meters—and drops it from there.

... So this bird expends just the right amount of energy—no more, no less—that it needs to obtain just the right kind of food.

# TPO 19 Task 4



# 听力笔记

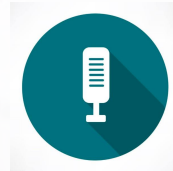
EA:

EB:



# 问题

Use the examples from the lecture to explain concept of social learning.



Preparing: 30s

Speaking: 60s

# 答题模板

**[Term] is known as the phenomenon that + Definition (抄下来的定义句).**

**Term读音从问题题干中确认 (一遍机会)**

**And the examples from the lecture illustrate this phenomenon as follows:**

**如果是双例证, the first example is ...; the other one is ...;**

**如果是单例证, the professor used an example like this: ...;**

**如果是实验样本, 样本界定;**

**So, this is how [Term] works in our daily life/in business / in animals' kingdom;**

**要求: 遣词造句的多样 — 以简单句为串句的主体, 需要体现出从句的用法 (定从+状从)**

**难点: 时态的一致性 (过去时/现在时)**

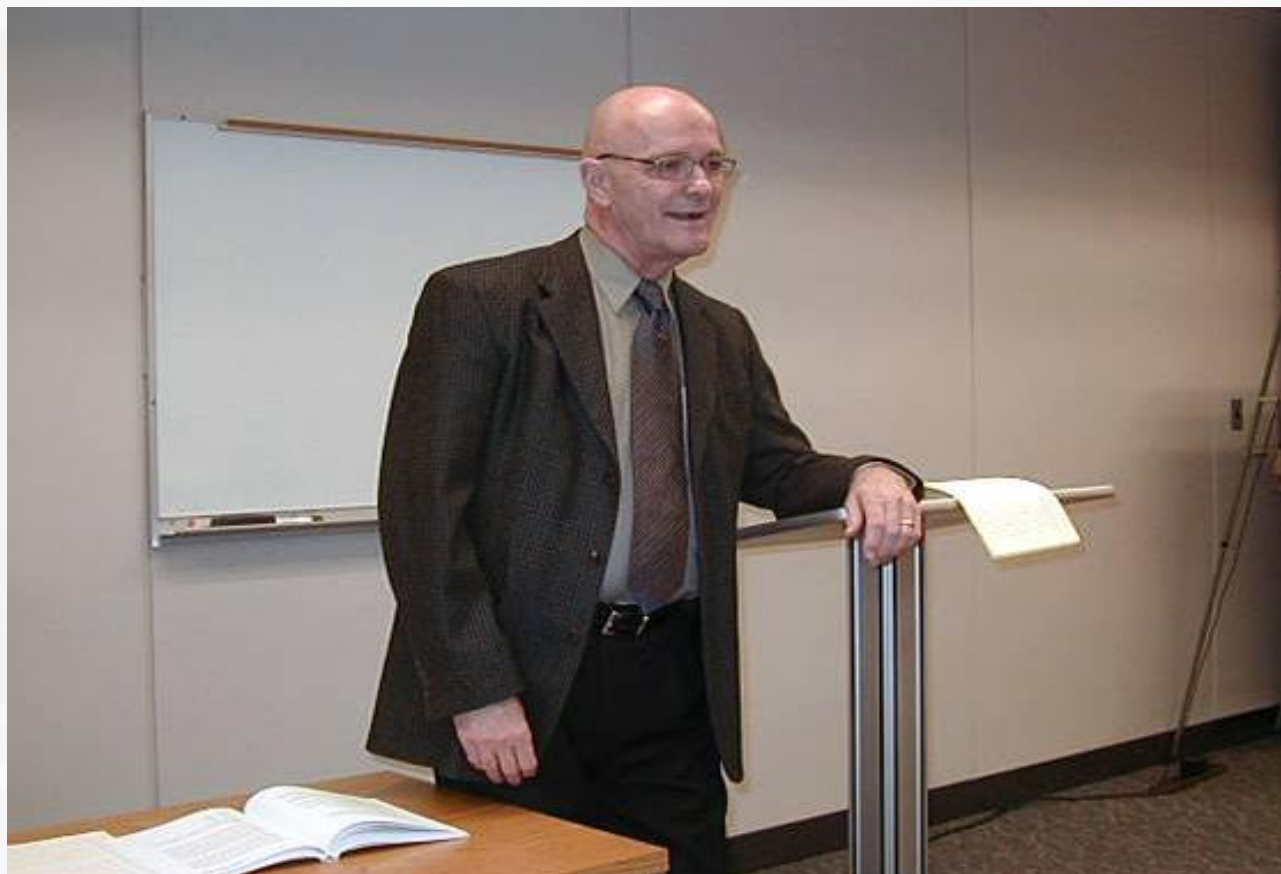
# 5. 练习

Reading time: 45s

## Flagship Species

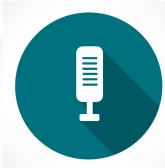
Environmental organizations work to protect plants and animals whose natural habitats are threatened by human activity. One way they do this is by selecting a particular species to represent the threatened habitat to the general public. This species, called a flagship species, is one that people are likely to find attractive and interesting. The flagship species is used to raise public awareness and motivate people to take action to protect the threatened habitat. People's support of the flagship species results in protection for all the plant and animal species living in the threatened area.





# 问题

Using the example of the macaw from the lecture, explain the concept of a flagship species.



Preparing: 30s

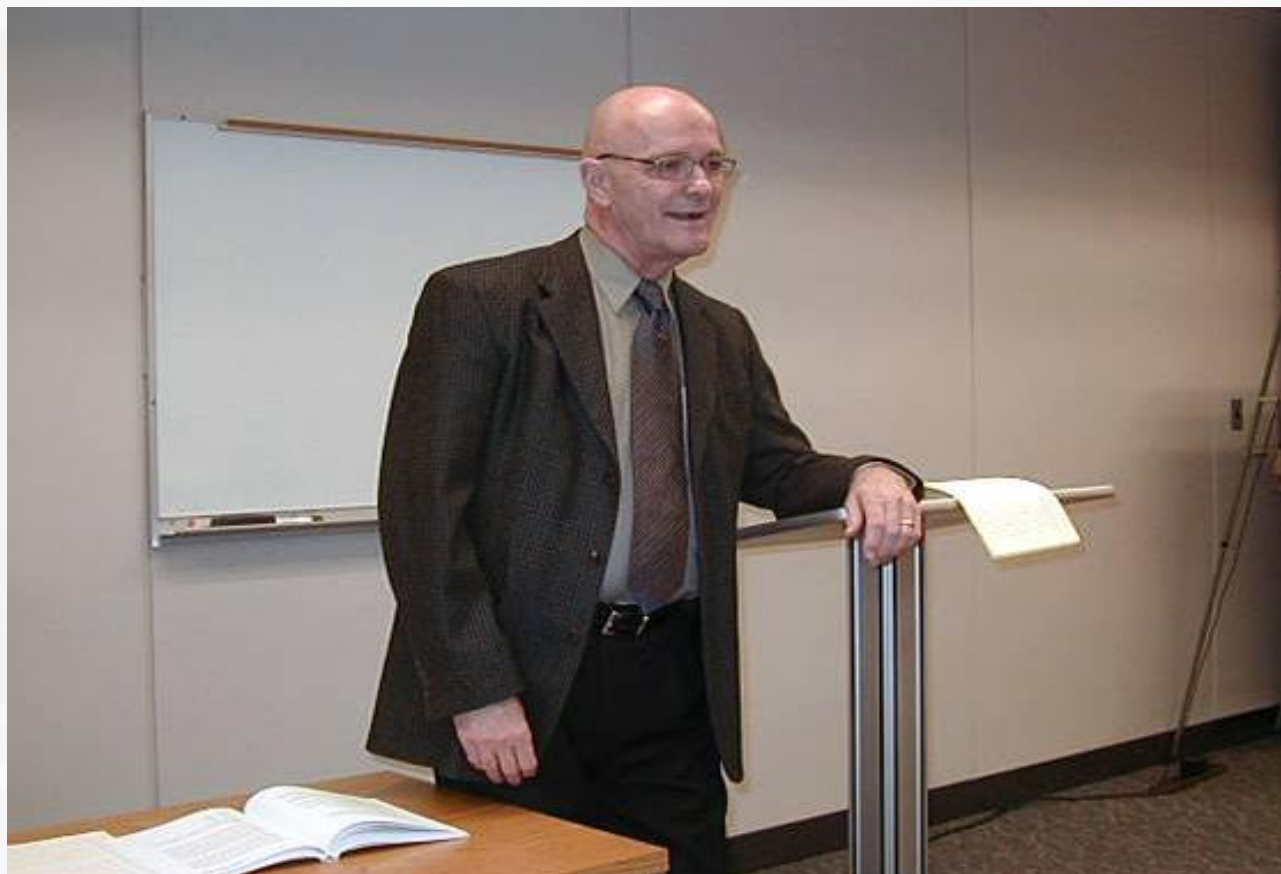
Speaking: 60s

# 5. 练习

## Experimenter Effect

One objective of any experiment is, of course, to obtain accurate results. Sometimes, however, problems occur that lead to inaccurate results. One such problem is the experimenter effect. The experimenter effect occurs when a researcher's expectations affect the outcome of the experiment. The researcher expects a particular result from the experiment, and that expectation causes the researcher to act in ways that influence the behavior of the experiment participants, thereby invalidating the results of the experiment.





# 问题

Explain how the example from the professor's lecture illustrates the experimenter effect.



Preparing: 30s

Speaking: 60s