

新东方 国际教育
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独立写作 真题解析

2022年上半年（1-6月）

南京新东方 托福写作教研组



2022 年上半年托福写作真题

1 月 5 日 (重复 2019.5.4)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important goal of education is to teach people how to educate themselves.

立场: Agree

观点 1: 教育资源有限使这件事变成刚需。

Topic Sentence: The shortage of education resources urges people to educate themselves.

推理 1: 教育资源有限, 比如教师和学生比例 (education resources are limited e.g. teacher-student ratio → teachers/mentors are busy with their work and family → cannot fully focus on every student) → 不总是能够接收到老师的指导或去上学 (people cannot always get teachers' guidance, or go to school for education) → 自学成为必须, 比如毕业生和打工人就没有充分的指导 (self-learning is needed to cope with problems in life when no one can teach us how to do e.g. Graduate students & working class encounter and deal with various problems on their own, because there is no enough instructors or mentors to tell them the answers)

细节扩充:

已有一定教育水平的毕业生依然在需要完成项目报告的时候独立完成资料的查找 (Graduate students, already having comparatively higher education, always do the research for their own thesis project and need to look up some journal paper



by their own.) 并不总有教授教学生们学习什么 (There are not many professors to teach everything all students what to learn, so the student should learn by themselves.) 他们可以自行找寻答案并且和他人协同&讨论 (They can browse the Internet to find the answer to the question and coordinate or discuss with each other.)

Agree 观点 2: 持续自学才能保持竞争力

Topic Sentence: The rat-race competition requires us to be a generalist in order to improve our competitive advantages.

推理 2: 异常激烈的竞争使得比如电脑使用技巧成为各行各业刚需 (rat-race competition->computer skills appear to be prerequisite for employees among various industries even they don't major this before)->使得员工能够更好地适应工作环境 (better adjust to working conditions->保证工作效率 比如多样化的工作技能&能够多任务并行并且期待升职 (ensure work efficiency: skill portfolio->better at multi-tasking) & look forward to reasonable promotion)

补充阅读

Reading Materials

* The three goals of public

education: <http://www.buildingbetterschools.com/the-three-goals-of-public-education/>

* The purpose of

education: <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-purpose-of-education>

Recap of Reading material 2:



Three purposes - empowering young people to succeed in the economy, participate in culture, and leave school prepared for adult life - have consistently guided our program of reform. Delivering on our commitment to social justice means placing these principles at the center of everything we do, so that every young person has the opportunity to reach their potential.

1 月 8 日上午场 (重复 2021.10.20 下午场和 2017.9.17)

At one high school, more of its students than ever before have been caught cheating on their homework assignments; for example, many students have asked other students to provide them with answers for assignments. The school is considering making a change to help decrease the number of students who cheat on homework. Which ONE of the following actions do you think will be most effective, and why?

- 1) Asking parents to monitor their children as they do their homework and confirm that their children have not cheated**
- 2) Increasing the penalty (punishment) for cheating**
- 3) Asking teachers to create homework assignments that will make it more difficult for students to cheat**

立场: 选 2

观点 1: 让父母监督孩子是不现实的。

Topic Sentence: It is unrealistic to ask parents to monitor their children.

推理: 父母工作忙, 下班到家孩子已经做完作业了。即使回家早, 他们还得做家务,



因此也无法时刻监督孩子做作业。

观点 2: 老师确实可以布置难以作弊的作业。但这无疑加重了老师们的工作负担。

Topic Sentence: It is true that teachers can assign hard-to-cheat homework. However, it aggravates their workload.

推理: 英语和语文老师可以布置书评, 演讲和作文(book review, presentation and writing)而理科老师可以要求学生们写下每道应用题的解题步骤(write down steps of each question)。但这无疑加重了老师们的工作负担。一篇读书笔记至少需要改 10 分钟, 全班如果 30 位同学, 老师就得花 300 分钟。这样的工作量剥夺了老师们的休息时间。

观点 3: 比起上述两种方法, 加大惩罚力度是阻止作弊的做有效的方法。

Topic Sentence: Compared to the above two methods, increasing the penalty for cheating is the best way to stop students cheating.

推理: 如果惩罚只是罚站或者重写作业, 学生们一开始可能还会觉得丢脸 (feel ashamed and humiliated), 但是过段时间习惯了, 他们也不觉得丢人和尴尬了。如果老师直接取消被抓到作业作弊的学生的考试机会 (deprive students of the chances to take the exam), 相信学生肯定会意识到作弊的严重性的 (realize the severity of cheating)。那是因为无法参与考试也就意味着没有考试成绩, 家长一定在学期末发现。对高度重视学生成绩的家长来说, 这必将是个严重打击 (a shattering blow to parents)。为了避免父母给与更严重的惩罚 (to avoid more severe punishment), 学生们肯定会规范自己的日常行为 (regulate their behaviors), 从而减少作弊的现象。



补充阅读

3 Ways to Prevent Students from Cheating - wikiHow

Make homework a small part of a student's grade.

- Make homework count for only roughly 10% of a student's grade. This is typically enough to ensure that the students do the assignments. However, it will make other types of work, such as tests, more important. Most cheating on homework is in the form of excessive collaboration or searching for answers on the internet. If you use this type of weighting and thoughtfully construct your exams, the exams will enforce the no cheating policy for homework better than you can.
- The students who choose to cheat will likely have their grades lowered as a result of poor performance on exams. Those who are too used to being able to freely collaborate or use the internet may have a hard time with individual assessments.
- This makes it so there is very little incentive for copying solutions and not very much energy needs to be put into dealing with cheating on homework.

Have students show their work.

- Require that students show all of their work and/or provide reasoning for the answer they arrived at. It is very easy to simply copy a final answer off of another student on an exam. If you suspect a student copied off of another student for an exam question or changed their answer after the fact, ask them to reproduce or interpret their solution individually in your presence a few days later. If there is a large difference in their ability to produce that solution during the exam and reproduce the solution individually in your presence, cheating may have occurred.
- If the work appears illogical, the student probably made a rash attempt to copy from a neighbor.



Assign group projects and presentations.

- There are certain types of homework assignments that are more difficult to cheat on than others. Group projects and presentations are particularly hard for students to cheat on, unless they are all in on it together. In a group, each student will have specific responsibilities and they will be accountable to each other for the final product. When students are working together, individual students will find it harder to cheat, since that cheating will be exposed to their classmates.
- While group projects and presentations will not eliminate cheating altogether, they do make cheating less likely.

1 月 8 日下午场 (重复 2018.3.10)

When you are working or doing schoolwork, many factors can affect your productivity. Which one of the following do you think is the most important one?

- 1) Having an environment free of noise and distractions**
- 2) Knowing that you will receive a reward (a pay rise or a better grade)**
- 3) doing something you are interested in**

立场: 1) doing something you are interested in

选项 1

Topic sentence (concession): Admittedly, an environment without distractions and noises allows us to immerse in working and studying.

推理: 当我们专心做一件事情的时候或者专心想某个方案的时候(focus on a task or a



project), 别人突然跟我们说话会打断我们的思维 (a sudden chat would interrupt our train of thoughts)。如果没有这些意外的搭话或者声音 (unexpected talk and sounds), 我们可以一直思考下去 (keep concentrating on tasks at hand)。 **(Rebuttal 反驳):** However, creating such an environment is easier said than done. 日常的工作学习中, 创造力通常都是和其他人交流中得到的 (creativity comes from communication and collaborations with peers and colleagues), 我们通常需要在公共场合进行这些会议 (and at most time, we discuss and negotiate in public places like library)。同时, 也不可避免需要电脑和手机的帮助 (it is inevitable to get assistance from laptops and phones)。所以, 我们不可能在完全安静的场所进行学习 (it is impossible to study in places which are totally quiet), 也无法控制电脑上突然跳出来的消息和广告 (cannot avoid pop-up ads and instant messages from others)。

选项 2

Topic sentence (concession): Rewards, undoubtedly, can motivate people to work and study harder.

推理: 人们工作是为了更高的收入和声誉 (work for higher income and reputation), 学习是为了更好的成绩和别人的赞赏 (for better scores and compliments from others), 所以如果我们的创造, 能得到想要的回报的话, 我们会更加努力学习工作的 (our creativity would be promoted by expected returns)。 **(rebuttal 反驳)** But, in fact, people would have a larger appetite. In other words, people would not always be satisfied by the same return. 一开始, 只需要一点点加薪和一点点成绩的提高, 人们就会满足 (people would feel satisfied by a little pay rise and performance improvement)。但是随着自己创造出越来越多的成就, 我们想要不同的或者是更多的回报 (with more achievements, people may long for more and better awards)。如果没有更好的回报, 那我们很有可能没有办法更有创造力。

选项 3

Topic sentence: Interest can bring you more inspirations and you would be constantly



benefited by it in working and studying.

推理：众所周知，兴趣是最好的老师(the interest is the greatest motivation of learning and working)。作为学生，有了兴趣，我们会更加努力地钻研某一个领域(devote themselves to a certain area, for example, neuroscience or environment engineering)，这样我们可以收集到最前沿的信息、学到最先进的技术或者知识(collect the most advanced information and obtain the cutting-edge technology)，而这些也是激发创造力所需要的先决条件(prerequisites)。作为打工者，根据自己的兴趣选择一份喜欢的工作也可以激发创造力(Choosing a preferred job can inspire employees' creativity)，因为我们会很愿意与同事交流和不断学习。

1 月 15 日 (重复 2019.11.9 和 2017.7.1)

Which one do you think is the most useful to improve our environment?

- 1) travelling by bike or walking to destinations instead of driving**
- 2) reusing and recycling waste materials**
- 3) buying local, organic food**

立场：选 B

观点 1：首先，再利用和回收对每个人来说都是切实可行的，这有利于促进环境的可持续发展。

Topic Sentence: Firstly, it is practical and doable for everyone to reuse and recycle, which is beneficial for promoting environmentally sustainable development.

因果论证：环境问题日益恶化 (become increasingly worse) → 循环使用生活中的资源 → 保护生态平衡 (ecological balance)，改善环境状况 (improve environmental



condition)

举例:

循环使用水资源 (reuse water resource) 保证水资源可持续发展;

循环使用塑料制品 (plastic production) 减少垃圾填埋 (landfill);

循环使用金属制品 (metal production) 防止土壤污染恶化 (the deterioration of soil pollution)

进一步解释: 简单的回收利用对每个人来说是举手之劳 (Simple recycling is easy for everyone) → 如把纸张塑料放入小区内的可回收垃圾桶内 (Put paper and plastic into the recycling bin in your community)

观点 2

让步: 诚然, 机动车尾气 (automobile exhaust) 是造成空气污染 (air pollution) 的原因之一 → 更多的人骑车或步行, 能够减少机动车的使用, 进而 (in turn) 减少尾气的排放, 有助于 (contribute to) 缓解空气污染.

转折: 但是, 在很多情况下, 骑自行车或步行是不切实际的

However, biking or walking can be impractical under many circumstances.

随着城市化的进程 (the progress of urbanization), 人们的出行范围越来越大 travel within a larger and larger area) → 很多人住的地方和工作地相距甚远 (live far away from the office) → 开私家车 (private cars) 上下班是必须的 → 骑车或步行不现实 (unrealistic)

观点 3

让步: 坦白地说, 本地有机食品使用较少的有害化学物质, 这有助于减少土壤变质。

Frankly, local, organic foods use fewer harmful chemicals, which contributes to less



soil deterioration.

转折：有限的土地制造出的 organic food 比传统农业（conventional farming）少
→ organic farms 比传统农场 traditional farms 需要更大量的水和土地 → 造成土地过度
开发（over exploitation）和森林毁坏（forests destruction）→ 制造污染

Besides, organic food 一般比较贵，大多数人无法长期购买（in the long term）

1 月 19 日

Parents usually give children suggestions on what class to take in university. For example, parents would persuade their children to take medical courses even if their children are interested in music courses. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

College students should be completely free to choose whatever courses they like without any influence or suggestions from parents.

立场：Disagree

观点 1：家长了解自己孩子，可以帮孩子找到适合的专业领域

Topic Sentence: Parents know their children well so that they can help the students choose the majors or courses that are really suitable to the students.

推理：家长养育并陪伴了孩子十多年，最了解孩子的品质/特征（characteristic）与喜好（preference）。因此父母能判断孩子会享受什么样的专业、能在什么领域获得成功。

观点 2：家长的知识水平更丰富，可以帮孩子找到有发展前景的专业。



Topic Sentence: More abundant knowledge enables parents to find promising fields for their children.

推理: 家长有对现代科技水平 (modern technology) 与社会发展方向 (direction of social development) 更加了解, 他们知道哪些领域有更多的潜在发展空间 (potential)、哪些领域可能会被淘汰 (be eliminated)。听取他们的建议能让孩子学习更有前景的专业知识。

1 月 22 日 (重复 2021.12.4 和 2019.5.18)

Some people believe that friendships become stronger when friends enjoy good times together. Others believe that friendships become stronger when friends talk about their problems with each other and support each other. Which of these two approaches do you feel is the most useful in helping make a friendship stronger?

立场: talk about their problems with each other and support each other

观点 1: 交流问题比一同享乐更能深入了解彼此。

Topic Sentence: When it comes to deepen the understanding of each other, sharing problems with friends is more effective than having fun together.

推理: 诚然, 一起玩乐可以了解朋友的许多方面 (get to know many aspects of a friend), 比如饮食的偏好、购物习惯等等 (eating preferences, shopping habits)。但这些 都是一个人较为外在的方面 (However, these aspects only reflect the exteriors of a person)。相反地, 交流问题是能够体现一个人真实想法 (when talking about problems, friends can speak the real thoughts in their mind)。这些想法里包含着朋友最关心、最期待、最害



怕的事情(their deepest concerns, earnest longings, and worst fears)。这些都促使朋友之间有心灵的交流(facilitate the communication of two souls), 培养出长久且信任的关系 (cultivate a long-lasting and trustworthy relationship)。

观点 2: 相互支持比一同享乐更能留下深刻回忆。

Topic Sentence: Supporting each other leaves more unforgettable memory than enjoying good times together.

推理:能一起共度欢乐时光的人非常多, 普通朋友、刚认识的人, 甚至陌生人都可以一起娱乐(There are so many people with whom we can share a happy moment. Regular friends, new acquaintances, or even strangers can entertain together)。这样的快乐来得快, 忘得也很快(Happiness gained through entertainment not only comes fast, but also fades quickly)。但当自己处在困难中非常无助时 (helpless and in need), 朋友的支持 能够给我们温暖与力 (give us warmth and power), 在艰难中相互扶持的经历是终身难忘的(the experience of supporting each other during difficulty will always remain untarnished)。

2月 19日上午场 (重复 2019.11.17)

Some people believe that young students (aged five to ten) should not be asked to focus on their lessons at school for more than an hour at a time; after one hour spent focusing on a lesson, the teacher should let the students rest or play games before they start focusing on their lesson again. Other people believe that young students should be trained to focus on their lessons for longer periods of time, and that one break in the middle of the school day is sufficient. Which view do you agree with, and why?



立场: should not be asked to focus on their lessons for more than an hour

观点 1: 5-10 岁的孩子注意力集中时间有限, 授课时常过长不利于课堂效率。

Topic Sentence: Students aged between 5-10 have limited attention span, so prolonging the lessons over one hour reduces study efficiency

推理: 5-10 岁孩子的注意力集中时间通常在半小时左右 (The common attention span for children aged 5-10 is around 30 minutes), 超过这个时常学生会开始走神(absent-minded)、犯困(feel sleepy)、或者开始跟同学聊天(start to chat with other students), 这些都导致无法听讲(cannot pay attention to the class)。因此, 一节课时间太长会导致学习效率低(lead to reduced study efficiency), 学习成绩下降 (decrease academic performance)。

观点 2: 休息和玩乐对于学生是必要的, 学生能学会与人交往。

Topic Sentence: Resting and playing games, during which students can learn to communicate with their peers, are necessary and could help to cultivate their social skills.

推理: 休息的时候, 学生可以与同学聊天 (have conversations with other students), 交流彼此的兴趣爱好、日程生活、理想职业等(talk to each other about their interests, hobbies, daily lives, dream jobs etc.) 这有利于加深他们彼此了解 (deepen understanding between them), 成为更好的朋友(become better friends)。同时, 玩游戏的时候, 孩子需要讨论与合作 (discussion and cooperation), 遇到困难时要会克服问题(learn to overcome difficulties), 甚至要处理分歧(settle conflicts and disagreement), 这些都能锻炼孩子的交流能力(practice communication skills)。

观点 3: 训练 5-10 岁的学生上更长时间的课对于学生的身体不利。

Topic Sentence: Classes of longer periods of time could negatively impact



students' health.

推理：上课时学生需要在教室内坐着 (When having classes, students are required to sit in the classroom.) 久坐不利于孩子的脊椎发展 (Sitting for too long periods of time is harmful to children's spine development and could even cause a curved spine.)。另外 (In addition), 长时间在教室内无法呼吸新鲜空气(breathe in fresh air), 缺乏运动 (lack exercise), 会降低孩子的免疫力 (decrease immunity)。

2 月 19 日下午场

When studying abroad, would you like to have a roommate from another country or a roommate from your own country?

立场： Have a roommate from another country

观点 1：交异国朋友能帮助我扩展视野

Topic sentence: To begin with, having a foreign friend as a roommate can help me expand my horizons.

推理：异国朋友的文化背景不同，包括饮食、作息、气候等很多方面(various cultural backgrounds, including diet, working and rest, climate condition and many other aspects.) 举个例子，比如在食物上(For example, in terms of cooking meal), 通过观察室友的做饭过程(by observing my roommate's cooking process), 我可以了解他的国家常见食物的烹饪方式，口味喜好等(the cooking methods and taste preferences of common food in his country)。这可以增长我在饮食文化上的视野(This can enrich my vision and knowledge in international cuisine culture)。

观点 2：交异国朋友能提高我的语言能力。

Topic sentence: In addition, my language skills would be improved through



sharing a house with a friend from a different culture background.

推理：异国朋友他的语言肯定是不一样的(mastering distinct mother language.)。他可能会有不同的语音，语法规则以及语言使用习惯(having different pronunciation, grammar rules and speaking habits)。如果我会说他的国家的语言，我们住一起时会有很多的机会交流(we will have a lot of opportunities to communicate when we live together)，比如见面打招呼，一起去超市买东西，或者去看电影等等(like greeting in the morning, going shopping in the supermarket together, or visiting cinemas)。这些可以帮助我练习他的国家的语言，提高我的外语表达能力(These can help me practice spoken language and improve my expression skills)。

2 月 20 日 (重复 2019.3.31)

Your university will spend money on dormitory to improve the life quality of students.

Which of the following do you think is the best way?

- 1) Providing a room for quiet study**
- 2) Building an exercise room**
- 3) Providing an entertainment place (watch films)**

立场： 1 Providing a room for quiet study

观点 1：健身房固然是很重要的，因为大部分学生都有健身需求，但通常来说健身房不能满足所有学生的锻炼需求。

Topic Sentence： Exercise room enables students to have physical workout conveniently, but it cannot meet everyone's demand.



推理：如今的年轻人重视身体健康和身材锻炼 (physical workout)，因此对健身房的需求是很大的。如果在宿舍里就有 exercise room，这会极大地方便学生，因为可以不需要出门，甚至免费地获得这些服务。然而，宿舍里的健身房通常规模不大，facility 也不够多，适用的人会比较多，而且很多人 prefer 在户外健身，比如跑步，划船，hiking 等，因此不能满足所有人的需求

观点 2：娱乐的空间可以帮助学生放松和社交，但也有可能会打扰到别人。

Topic Sentence: Indeed, providing an entertainment place allows students to relax and meet people, but it may bring other troubles such as noise.

推理：学术生活 (academic study) 通常压力很大，学生往往会熬夜学习 (burn midnight oil for writing an essay or preparing for finals)，因此在宿舍提供一个娱乐的场所，可以让学生定期通过看看电影，打打游戏，或者一起聚会聚餐来放松和社交，对 mental health 有好处。然而现实是，很多学生反映这样一个娱乐场所所在 common room 里，聚会的学生会 stay up late，制造很多垃圾和噪声，影响到周围人的休息，毕竟有的人也想在 common room 里学习。Given this，娱乐场所还不应该出现在宿舍里。

观点 3：提供一个安静的学习空间，是所有学生共同的诉求。

Topic Sentence: Providing a quiet study room caters to all students.

推理：The primal goal for students is to improve academic performance and get a degree. 对学生来说，提高学业表现拿到学位是首要目标，因此一个安静的学习环境必须要得到保证。很多同学在 final 期间，都需要找到一个地方专心学习和写论文，而很多学校图书馆和 study center 都有 closing time，一些学生或许有早起或者熬夜学习赶作业的习惯，因此如果能在宿舍里有这样一个地方，学生们不仅能更方便的安排学习时间，也保证了安全。



3 月 2 日

Some people believe that the government should encourage people to drive by making sure that every person has a car, lowering the price of gasoline, and building more roads and highways, while others feel that the government should encourage people to take public transportation by building more bus or subway stations and increasing the number of routes. Which view do you agree with and why?

立场: vote for the latter: advocate the use of public transportation

观点 1:鼓励人们用公交出行, 而不是私家车出行, 可以减少环境污染。

Topic sentence: Commuting by public transportation, compared with by private cars, could contribute to less contamination to our environment.

推理 1:相比于私家车, 公家车可以容纳更多的人 (accommodate more commuters), 燃烧的石油也较少 (less oil combustion), 因此会排放更少的有害气体, 还有碳 (discharge less noxious gas, and carbon as well, which is the main culprit of greenhouse effect)。具体来讲 (Specifically stating), 一辆载有 50 人的公交车的排放量, 一定是低于 50 个人开私家车出行的排放量。(The total waste gas emission of a bus carrying 50 individuals, is way lower than the aggregated amount of 50 private cars' exhaust.) 另外, 如果像前者所说的那样 (as proposed in the former opinion), 使每个人可以开车(if private cars are affordable to all), 同时降低油价(fuel price goes down), 这样只会吸引更多人去使用汽油 (it conceivably triggers a surge in use of gasoline, which itself, is under the threat of depletion).

观点 2: 如果多建公交站点和线路的话, 公交出行会变得很方便快捷, 可能比自驾车出行更舒适。



Topic sentence: If governments subsidize building more public transportation stops and routes, traveling by transportation can become more convenient and faster, even more comfortable than driving a car.

推理 2: 反对者 (opponents of mass transmit)通常宣称 (articulate)私家车出行更方便和舒适, 因为公交很拥挤 (people are jammed together like sardines in a can). 但是如果政府可以花钱修更多的公交和地铁, 线路变得更多的话, 公交车上就不会变得拥挤。比如, 中国的很多城市中, 地铁很空 (spacious), 出行体验很好。而且在高峰时候 (During peak hours), 地铁毫无疑问是比汽车快很多的 (inarguably faster than cars). 即使建更多的公路, 还是会有堵车的风 险 (congestion risk cannot dissolve), 但是搭乘地铁就从来不用担心这个问题。

观点 3: 另外, 让人人都能开上车不太实际, 而且汽车的维护也需要很大的开支。

Topic sentence: It sounds unfeasible to make everyone drive a car, and car maintenance is also a costly expense.

推理 3: 不管在哪个国家, 发达国家或是发展中国家 (No matter in which country, undeveloped or developed), 很难做到人人都有辆车。如果政府要进行补贴的话 (provide funds), 这会是一笔天文数字 (it will definitely be an astronomical number)。但是, 政府如果选择投资公共交通, 财政支出不会那么高。另外, 即使人们能买得起车, 汽车的维护也要花费很多钱, 相比公交出行来说, 这也会增加人们的经济负担 (adds to people's financial burden)。

3 月 5 日

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Cities should make a law to restrict primary school teachers to assign homework costing more than 30 minutes to students?



立场: Disagree

观点 1: 让步肯定小学生确实不应该有太多作业。

Topic Sentence: Granted, assignments to primary school kids should never be too much.

推理: 小朋友处于认知发展的阶段 (in the phase of recognition development) → 应该给予更多接触(access)各种个样事物的机会 → 找到自己的兴趣爱好 → 如果太多作业 → 全部的认知只是和课业有关 → 没有时间去接触其他事物 → 很难确定自己的爱好 → 从而不利于未来发展方向的确立。

观点 2: 否定立法。首先, 容易造成师生关系变差。

Topic Sentence: However, it seems too much when the regulation of the amount in school comes into legislation. After all, it is bad for the bond between students and teachers.

推理: 如果有了 30 分钟的法律条文 → 有些不想写作业的学生可能会故意拖延(drag)写作业时间 → 导致自己时间超过法律规定 → 这时候他们去报警 → 老师就违法(be against the law)了 → 但是, 老师并没有布置特别多作业 → 然而却被举报 → 心里会不满 → 从而不对学生真心相待

观点 3: 另外, 由于现在的大量培训, 老师本身就完全已经很好的控制了学生作业的量。

Topic Sentence: Besides, the adequate professional training has already made most teachers aware of the proper size of homework.

推理: 现在学校, 社会, 政府会给老师提供大量的专业培训(professional training) → 不仅有关于课堂之上的, 还有关于课下、课外的 → 所以老师知道如何布置作业, 也知道应该布置多少。



3 月 6 日 (重复 2021.9.29)

Job sharing is a type of part-time employment in which one position can be shared by two part-time workers; that is, the two people share the work, hours, and pay of one job. Job sharing opens more opportunities to people who have other responsibilities, such as taking care of their children or studying, and who need flexible working hours. Do you agree or disagree that job sharing is good for workers? Why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

| | Pros | Cons |
|-------------|---|--|
| Job Sharing | <p>-promotes work flexibility, leading to work-life balance</p> <p>-provide an attractive form of part-time jobs</p> <p>-boost work efficiency and productivity</p> | <p>-does not necessarily enhance life quality</p> <p>-lower work efficiency and productivity</p> |

立场: job sharing is a negative thing for workers

To begin with, job sharing does not necessarily enhance life quality. It should be admitted that employees who choose job sharing are endowed with more spare time to spend with their family, pursue private interests and enjoy leisure activities. This helps employees achieve work-life balance. Appealing as it may sound, the thing is that their monthly salary would be halved. Their daily expenditure would be halved as well, taking a toll on their daily lives. Worse still, workers who adopt job sharing are likely to pass over for promotion, for the boss appreciates and values employees who are loyal and committed to their work. It is these workers who can ensure continuous



coverage and consistent supervision for the entire week. Obviously, for those who embrace job sharing, their social life takes priority over their jobs. Since there is little likelihood of job promotion, their annual income is unlikely to be raised; therefore, hardly they can enjoy their social life.

立场: job sharing is a positive thing for workers

Firstly, the beauty of job sharing is flexible work arrangements for employees. Such arrangements can reduce stress in employees. A good case in point is the experience of Julie Levine and Julie Rocco, two highly successful full-time engineers at a US car company. Specifically, this car company adopted a creative solution, job sharing, in order to retain top engineers. The process worked like this: Levine and Rocco determined how working time and responsibilities would be divided, and they each planned to talk on the phone each evening to discuss the day's work. As it turned out, Levine and Rocco not only managed to make their job seamless but also improved their quality of life by spending extra time with their families. In short, job-sharing can effectively ease work-related stress and lift morale among staff members.

Moreover, another advantage of job sharing is that it could minimize harm to one's job security and provide an attractive alternative to other forms of part-time work. Usually, other forms of part-time work might not offer equally comparable health benefits, salary, or stability. For example, in their job-sharing setup, Levine and Rocco were compensated at 80 percent of their full-time salaries and benefits. Apart from these, job sharing was a way for Levine and Rocco to continue climbing the career ladder without having to work the long hours usually demanded of an employee in a high-level position. In other words, job sharing will not decrease employees' job stability or harm their chances of advancing their careers.

Thirdly, job sharing can enhance employees' ability to communicate and their overall work performance. Studies have confirmed that job sharing can improve work quality by encouraging teamwork. In a 2003 survey of employees at the UK National Health Service, for example, more than 70 percent of job sharers felt that communicating with their partners improved their ability to understand and execute their jobs. And effective



communication is crucial to the success of a job-sharing arrangement. As can be seen from Levine and Rocco's success in developing a best-selling 2011 sport-utility vehicle, job sharing provides an effective flexible working solution when undertaken by motivated employees and companies.

Extended Reading:

[Everything You Need To Know About Job Sharing | Indeed.com](#)

[What is Job Sharing? | Monster.com](#)

How job sharing benefits workers and employers

For employers, a key benefit is that they always have coverage and are still able to offer the job flexibility necessary to retain good workers, Calvert says. "It is particularly helpful if one job sharing partner has to take leave or is on vacation. The position is covered at least half time, if not full time. The employer also has the benefit of two heads thinking about a problem."

"In many cases, two part-time employees holding one position actually contribute more, together, than one person in the same position," adds Deb Hornell, president of [Hornell Partners](#).

For employees, greater flexibility can lead to better work-life balance and higher job satisfaction.

Job sharing can also be combined with mentoring, says Stan Kimer, president of Total Engagement Consulting by Kimer. Older employees who aren't quite ready to retire but who want to reduce their hours are prime candidates for job sharing. Offering job sharing to older employees can help retain their expertise while allowing them to mentor and pass on institutional knowledge to their less-experienced colleagues.

Greater flexibility in work schedules

One of the greatest benefits job sharing provides to employees is the ability to create a



flexible work schedule. Dividing job duties between two people allows you both to complete your work in less time. It also makes it easier for you to plan time off work because you know your partner can help cover your responsibilities while you are away and you can do the same for them. This is also a benefit for the employer because they know there is at least partial coverage available for the role at all times.

Healthier work-life balance

Being able to create a flexible work schedule with reduced hours and less responsibility also makes it easier for employees to achieve a healthy work-life balance. Whether you need more time to attend appointments, run errands or spend time with your family, the flexibility you have when job sharing can help you accomplish your priorities at both work and home. Having a better work-life balance can also help employees experience greater job satisfaction.

Retention of top talent

Job share arrangements help employers retain highly skilled employees who may otherwise leave their position if they could not reduce their hours or workload to achieve their desired work-life balance. This also helps employers keep employees who are preparing to retire or who have too many responsibilities at home to remain committed to a full-time workload and schedule.

For example, a highly skilled employee approaching retirement age may desire to reduce their workload or to work only part-time. Their employer could use a job share arrangement to encourage them to stay in their position on a part-time basis. The employer could also use the experience of the employee approaching retirement to train and develop a newer employee during a job share partnership.

Increased efficiency and productivity

Having two people share the responsibilities of a role can help reduce work-related stress and prevent burnout, which makes it easier for each partner to perform at their maximum capacity. Job sharing also results in better quality control because each partner can devote more attention to each of their responsibilities and can support each other in finding and correcting errors. Having two employees with complementary skills and strengths also makes it easier to find solutions and complete challenging tasks in less time.



3 月 12 日 (重复 2019-11-3)

You may choose between two professors who will be teaching a course that you must take at your university. If the following statements are the only information available to you about the differences between the two professors, which professor would you choose? Why?

- A. Some professors who are voted to be the most popular.
- B. Some professors who are rewarded for outstanding research.

立场: B. Some professors who are rewarded for outstanding research.

First of all, when the professor is awarded for his research, he must expertise in a certain field. Therefore, in a course tutored by such a professor, more professional information and the latest updates would be shared, which means it would be easier for me to deepen my studying on the aspect.

Furthermore, the awards would be adding the professor's academic reputation. In other words, he would be one celebrity in his field, which means that he would know more people and have more opportunities in the respect. Ergo, if I could choose his lecture and outweigh others in the class, there would be a greater opportunity to access those opportunities.

Admittedly, the popularity of a teacher means the teacher has some edges and I will be one beneficiary enrolled in the class tutored by him. However, the problem is that such a teacher would be so popular that registering for his course will be very difficult, especially when most schools are using the online course registration system, or the OCRS, which is accessible on campus or at home, wherever the Internet is available. Therefore, when the teacher's course is valid for choose, there would numerous applications and my chance would be not that great, and when the notice of failing to select the course came on the screen and I have to switch to choose for other courses,



I would find the "good" ones mostly chosen.

3 月 16 日 (重复 2018.8.26)

Imagine that you are considering taking action to improve your performance in order to get better grades (marks) at school or to get a promotion and higher pay at work. You are considering the following two actions:

A. Doing additional work or extra assignments beyond what is required;

B. Participating more actively and contributing your own ideas more frequently in group discussions;

Which one of this two actions do you think would be more helpful for improving your performance? Why?

立场: 选 B

Topic Sentence 1: Participating in group discussions enables us to deepen our understanding of the lecture and assignment, contributing to better performance.

解释: 小组讨论可以和其他人交换意见(exchange ideas)→容易得到帮助(get help easily)→也可以取长补短(make up for one's deficiencies by learning from others' strong points)→对比之下, 因为不擅长某个学科或某个知识点没掌握牢固(have difficulty in grasping certain knowledge points)→做额外的作业→没有帮助的情况下→很有可能长时间没有进展 (do not make any progress) →并不有助于成绩(not helpful for one's academic performance)。



Topic Sentence 2: Professors and supervisors are sure to be impressed by our creative ideas and insights, increasing the likelihood of getting a promotion.

解释: 集思广益 (put heads together)→产生有创造力的想法和洞见(highly likely to generate creative ideas and insights)→且一个决定的后果会分摊到每个组员身上而不是一人承担(the group spreads responsibility for a decision to all the members)→更敢于做出有风险的尝试 (be courageous to make risky decisions) →有助于创新

让步转折段: Undeniably, as a saying goes, practice makes perfect. Additional assignments and work are of great use for us to consolidate knowledge and turn short-term memory into a long-term one. However, the fact is that if we have mastered today's knowledge points, doing additional homework is just a waste of time.

3 月 26 日(重复 2021.10.13)

During big events, such as weddings or graduations, some people choose to record many videos and take numerous pictures on their smart phones, while others decide to record few or no videos and take few or no pictures. Which choice or decision do you prefer? Why?

立场: Record few or no videos and take few or no pictures

观点 1: 关注典礼本身有利于人际关系

Topic sentence: Focusing on the ceremonial events themselves would be conducive to the relationship.

推理 1: 人们举行婚礼或者毕业典礼(hold weddings or graduate ceremonies)的原因之一就是想要和家人、朋友以及关系亲密的人(people who close to them)分享珍贵的时刻, 留下难忘的记忆(to enjoy precious moments and to make unforgettable memories), 只



有不拍照片和视频(only when giving up taking pictures or vlogs), 我们才能全身心地投入到典礼中(put out heart and soul into the grand events)。此外(what's more), 全身心地参加典礼(fully engaging in events), 我们还能享受美食(enjoy delicious buffet), 向新娘新郎祝辞(toast to the bride and groom)。所以, 客人会衷心地向主人致以祝福和祝贺, 主人也会珍惜这种关系(with sincere wishes and congratulations from guests, the host would cherish the relationship more)。相反, 太多的闪光灯和照相机(too much flashlights and cameras)可能会让主人和客人都分心, 无法专心典礼。这是因为人们天生比较在意照片好不好看, 或者是视频有没有泄露隐私(people's natural instincts would care about whether pictures look good and whether videos disclose privacy)。因此, 部分参与者不能全心全意地欣赏这些宝贵的时刻(part of participants cannot wholeheartedly appreciate these precious moments), 而且这些数字设备可能会对关系产生负面影响。

观点 2: 有利于扩展人际圈/结交新朋友

Topic sentence: It is a chance to expand networking if we attend important events without unrestrained recording and photographing.

推理: 有一个很常见的现象是很多重要场合, 主人都会邀请来自不同时期认识的人(invite acquaintances the host met during different periods)。大家很有可能互相不认识但是坐在一起(sit down and enjoy tasty buffet with strangers), 可以有一些简单的聊天(have small talk for ice-breaking or communicate views about the event or current affair)。所以, 我们有可能遇上能成为朋友的人(be congenial to one's taste), 从而交到新的朋友(make new friends by the end of the banquet)

立场: record many videos and take numerous pictures

观点: 能帮我们留下美好的时光

Topic sentence: photos and vlogs would leave guests pleasant memories.



推理：人们的记忆会随着时间的流逝而淡去(the memory would fade as time goes by), 不记得细节是一件很常见的事情。但是很多人喜欢在多年后回忆当时的场景 (recollect situations such as making oaths in a wedding or turning the tassel in a commencement)。为了在以后回忆这些美好的画面, 需要镜头来记录 (camera to record happy and sweet moments), 所以我们需要拍照录像

Extended Viewing

科技如何影响我们感知现实的方式

https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV143411C74Q?from=search&seid=9222095056447656745&spm_id_from=333.337.0.0

科技如何帮助我们专注

https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1zW411W7Df?from=search&seid=9222095056447656745&spm_id_from=333.337.0.0

4 月 3 日(重复 2021.4.24 和 2016.4.9)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Getting advice from friends who are older than you is more valuable than getting advice from friends your same age.

立场: Agree

观点 1: 年长者有更丰富的知识

Topic sentence: Older people possess more abundant knowledge.

推理 1: 年长者经历更多, 积累了许多年轻人不懂得的知识 (accumulate knowledge)。在解决某些问题的过程中, 能够给出年轻人想不到的解决方案。举例: 洗衣做饭等家务活中一些年轻人不知道的技巧。



观点 2：年长者遇事更加沉稳，不易冲动

Topic sentence: Older friends are usually calmer when emergency happens.

推理 2：年长者经历更多，包括自己曾经因为冲动而犯的错（mistakes caused by impulse），因此知道遇事需要冷静思考（think sth. over），不能意气用事（act on impulsion/passion without consideration）。举例：朋友之间的误会。

立场：Disagree

观点 1：同龄人更能互相理解。

Topic sentence: Friends of the same age can better understand each other.

推理 1：同龄人的经历、喜好都相似（similar experience and interests），且更加普遍的交流（communicate more frequently），因此更容易理解对方的困扰或想法。相反，年长的人则时常无法感同身受（cannot put oneself into sb's shoes），不理解年轻人的困惑。

观点 2：一般人更愿意听取同龄人的建议。

Topic sentence: People tend to be more willing to accept their peers' suggestions.

推理 2：当提供建议时，年长者会不自觉地进行说教（older people sometimes cannot help themselves but teach others in a domineering manner）；相反地，同龄人互相之间更加平等（treat each other equally），提供帮助的一方态度温和（gentle attitude），作为请求帮助的一方觉得更容易接受。



4 月 9 日

Teachers of young children at a primary (elementary) school are considering making one change to better support the educational and social development of their students (ages 6-10). Which ONE of the following changes do you believe is the most important for the teachers to make, and why?

- 1) Encouraging students to ask questions in class more frequently than they do now.
- 2) Having students work together in pairs or small groups more frequently than they do now.
- 3) Meeting with each student's parents more frequently than they do now.

立场：选择 1

观点 1：鼓励学生小组合作不仅能够提高学习成绩，还能够培养沟通能力。

Topic Sentence: Working in pairs or small groups not only improve students' academic performance, but also cultivate good communication skills.

推理：小组学习让学生了解不同的想法、不同的角度，扩展对话题的认知(By working in pairs or small groups, students will listen to others' ideas and perspectives of looking at a certain topic and also express their own thoughts. For one thing, this is a great opportunity for learning because other students may share useful information not known to themselves, thus effectively expanding knowledge. Also, during discussions, the understanding of academic concepts could be deepened and the memorization of



these concepts consolidated)。另外，小组学习中需要进行讨论，学生有机会锻炼表达自己的机会，比如，如果清晰地、有逻辑地陈述和支持自己的观点。(Moreover, when working together, students have the chance to practice how to get one's ideas across clearly and logically, for example, how to persuade others with arguments and strong support.)

观点 2：鼓励学生多提问虽然能够锻炼思考能力，但 6-10 岁的学生，课堂提问很有可能扰乱课堂秩序，影响教学。

Topic Sentence: Admittedly, encouraging students to ask questions in class could train their thinking abilities. However, for students aged between 6 to 10, they put forward questions off the topics, which interrupts the teaching in class.

推理：6-10 岁的孩子思路活跃 (active mind)，但大多想法都与课堂无关的 (the majority of ideas has nothing to do the class teaching)。离题的问题(Questions off the topics)还容易引起其他孩子的兴趣(easily arouse the interests of other children)，他们会开始在课堂上说话(start to talk in class)，导致很多孩子分心(cause distractions)，老师很难控制课堂秩序(teachers have difficulty controlling the class order)。

观点 3：更多的家长见面，既增加老师的工作量也增加家长的负担。

Topic Sentence: More meeting-ups add workload and pressure both on teachers and parents.

推理：现在老师可以通过很多途径与家长进行沟通 (have channels to communicate with



parents), 包括电话、线上语音、信息等(telephone, online voice calls, messages)。而且, 家长普遍很关心孩子 (parents are all very concerned about their children's performance at school), 也经常主动与老师沟通 (often readily communicate with teachers)。因此, 老师没必要安排更多与家长的见面(it is not necessary for teachers to arrange more meeting-ups)。

4 月 20 日

A city's government is considering three new projects but can only fund (provide money for) one of them. Which of one these projects do you believe the government should fund, and why?

- 1) showing films for free in public parks on a regular basis
- 2) establishing after-school programs to teach students skills that they do not learn at school
- 3) creating advertisements designed to attract more tourists to the city

立场: 3. Creating advertisements designed to attract more tourists to the city

观点 1: 免费电影可以放松身心, 是城市居民的好选择, 但受众太少, 因此此项投资不划算。

Topic sentence: Showing films for free in public is welfare, but movies are limited to a small number of people.

推理: 定期免费播放电影, 可以给市民们提供一个休闲娱乐的好去处。尤其一些天气



晴朗之日，人们劳累了一天之后，可以相约一起去 public parks 看电影，带上 picnic blankets, snacks, 欣赏电影艺术，缓解疲到。但是这项活动比较小众 (watching movies is considered as a high-brow event)。并不是每一个人都热爱电影，加上场地也有所限制不能容纳很多人，因此此次 project 的受众不是很多。市政投资更应该把钱花在那些大部分市民都能够享受的服务商。

观点 2: 给学生提供课堂中学不到的知识能帮助他们更好地立足社会，但现实情况往往是学生没有时间去参与。

Topic Sentence: The after-school programs can equip students with more practical skills and life lessons to help them live their life well. However, the fact is that they barely have time for it.

推理: 现在学校主要是传授一些关于学生打造“就业力”employability 的课程，比如数理化，语言等。而课后项目，比如理财课程 Financial course, 爱的课程 course about love, 是一些学校不教，但是对于一个人如何过好一生重要的课程，因此他们 deserve more attention. 但实际情况往往是 students are still struggling with 学校课程，因为他们不得不应对各种标准化考试，拿到 degree, 才能得到 well-paid job, 这就决定了那些课后课程在以考试为导向(exam-oriented education system)的教育体系中不使用，所以不会有多少学生参加，因为学生更多的时间应该要去参加 cram School 去不断提高分数，在考试中更有 competitive advantage。因此，若开设了，往往是白投资 (the investment will be down to drain as hardly would students attend these course.)

观点 3: 投放更多更高质量的广告能够带动旅游业，从而提高就业率和经济。

Topic Sentence: Premium and more advertisement on city image contributes greatly to economic boost.

推理: 相比前两个选项不是那么大众，投资城市形象广告是能够给整个城市的经济和每一个市民都带来好处的。城市形象广告应该突出城市的 uniqueness, 比如 rich



history, modernity, local life, 这些都能够吸引游客来参观和体验。当游客 pay a visit, 他们需要 book hotel, taste local food, buy tickets, and go shopping etc. 这些 consumption 都能够为更多人带来 job opportunity。因此, 当地的就业率能提升, 且经济能够得到发展, 是对全市都有巨大 economic benefit 的投资。

4 月 23 日 (重复 2013.3.16 和 2010.8.28)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Movies and TV programs made in one's own country are more interesting than those made in other countries.

立场: 同意 Movies and TV programs made in one's own country are more interesting than those made in other countries.

观点 1: 我们国家的电影有很多样, 每一样都可以给我们带来乐趣。

Topic sentence: There is a wide range of movies in our country, each of which can bring us great fun.

推理: 我们国家的电影有很多样, 比如反映真实生活的喜剧片, 我们能从中看到幽默的对话和搞笑的互动, 以娱乐自己 (For example, we can see humorous dialogues and funny interactions to entertain ourselves from a comedy adapted from real stories)。

同时, 我们也能从本地的电影中获得启发 (Meanwhile, it can also provide daily inspiration from local movies), 比如男主角和女主角的爱情故事 (such as the love story between the hero and the heroine), 主人公的人生选择 (the life choices of the leading performers), 以及对我们现实生活的指导 (the guidance to our real life)。这些都让我们的生活变得更丰富, 给我们留下一个有趣和值得观看的印象 (All these



have enriched our life and left individuals an interesting and worthwhile impression.)。

观点 2:诚然其他国家的电影也有有趣的地方，但我们可能理解不了那些有趣的点。

Topic Sentence: It is true that movies in other countries could also entertain individuals, but the foreign audience may not be able to understand those interesting points.

推理: 诚然其他国家的电影也有有趣的地方，比如滑稽的片段和讽刺夸张的喜剧演员表演(like funny scenes and ironic comedian performances.)。

但是因为文化差异(But because of cultural differences)，我们可能理解不了那些有趣的点。比如外国人的语言，我们可能听不懂电影里表达的内容(For example, in the language of foreigners, we may not understand the content expressed in the film,)，因此无法做到被电影里的笑话娱乐(fail to be entertained by the jokes in the film)。除此之外，就算有翻译能明白视频的人在说什么话(even if we can understand what the actors or actress in the video are saying with the help of translators)，但也会存在一些本地的俚语或者习俗用法我们无法真正了解(there will still be some local slang or customary usage that we can't really understand.)。这些都会影响我们的观影体验，使我们认为其他国家的电影是没有意思的(All these will affect our movie watching experience and convince audience that the foreign movies are of much vapidty.)。



4 月 30 日 (重复 2015.3.14)

Nowadays people spend too much money on their pets, although those can be spent on other things.

立场: Disagree: people nowadays do not spend exorbitant money on their pets.

观点 1: 让步: 不可否认, 现在有些人在宠物身上花费了大量金钱。但是这些都是可以理解的, 因为宠物确实对于他们很重要。

Topic sentence: Granted, there exists a portion of individuals who put a large percentage of their money into raising pets. However, their behavior is understandable and explainable.

推理 1: 经济社会的发展(economic prosperity)让人们的购买力 (purchasing power) 空前提高(burgeon unprecedentedly)。人们有能力 (are financially able)去在宠物上花费大量金钱, 比如给他们买精美的服装、玩具、零食(pet clothes, toys and treats etc.)等。当然, 我们可以把这些钱花在一些更有价值和意义的事情上, 比如旅游放松 (traveling for relaxation)、职业培训(signing up for vocational training)、给父母购买精美礼物 (buying adorable presents to parents)、或是留给未来备用(saving it for future plans)等。但是, 把钱花在宠物上是很有必要的, 因为宠物在现代人的生活中扮演了非常重要的作用 (play a defining role in modern people's life)。



观点 2: 宠物能给人们的生活带来很多益处，因此人们愿意在宠物身上花钱。

Topic sentence: Pets bring many practical benefits to people's lives, so people are very willing to spend money on them.

推理 2: 养宠物可以让人们身体保持健康 (keeping pets has health benefits). 举例比如狗是一种很有活力的动物，每天需要玩耍和活动(require outdoor activity). 许多养狗的人都把遛狗(walk dogs), 训练狗(train them), 或跟狗在户外玩耍看成是每天锻炼身体的机会(as a way to do physical exercise), 甚至可以帮助减肥 (keep fit or lose weight) . 另外，由于宠物要定时喂养和玩耍 (to feed and play on a regular basis), 养宠物还可以帮助人们形成规律的生活习惯(form an organized lifestyle). 有的家庭还会通过让小孩子养宠物来培养孩子们的责任心。(Some parents view pet-keeping a good opportunity for them to cultivate children's sense of responsibility.)

观点 3: 宠物可以给人们带来情感慰藉，很多人甚至把宠物当作家庭成员的一部分，所以在它们身上花钱理所应当。

Topic sentence: Since people develop a reliance on the emotional companionship brought by pets and some of them even treat pets as family members, people take for granted spending money on their beloved pets.

推理 3: 对于很多人来说，宠物不仅仅是宠物，是他们的家人，在家人身上花钱理所应当。They aren't "just animals" to owners. Instead, they are the best family members, comforters as well as non-judgmental listeners. People bond with their animals more than they do with people. 比如，很多退休的老人 (retired population)家里会养宠物。他



们的子女可能远离他们工作和生活 (Their children may work or settle down away from home), 宠物可以陪伴他们(pets can serve as a company and support), 这样他们就不会感到孤独(isolated and solitary)。

5 月 4 日 (重复 2020.10.17)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Because economic growth is so important for modern societies, economic development should not be slowed down by concerns about the environment.

立场: Agree

观点 1:经济的发展太重要了, 放慢的经济发展会带来严重的社会问题。

Topic Sentence: Economy is considered the priority for any nation, and a slowed economy would be very reason of so many social issues.

推理: 经济是一个非常宏观的概念 (macro concept), 不仅仅是指社会中钱的分配, 更是涉及对于社会中所有的资源的分配 (the arrangement of all resources nationwide), 所以经济的状况会决定了这个国家的发展 (economy is the determinant of the development of the nation)。有人觉得经济发展稍微慢一点, 或者比之前减缓一点不会有任何的问题, 但是这实际上大错特错 (they could not have been more wrong)。中文有一句谚语叫不进则退 (It must forge ahead or it will be driven back), 在经济的发展中也是一样 (could be applied in the development of economy)。试想, 在原本高速发



展的经济 (highly-developed economy) 中, 你经营着一家餐厅(run a canteen), 每天人流量很大, 餐厅饱负荷运行, 这时候, 你会作出什么样的管理决定(strategy)? 扩张? 对吧? 我猜这是大部分人的选择(choice of the majority), 因为我们会认为扩张之后的饭店会符合发展的要求。我们租了更大的场地, 雇佣(employ)了更多的员工, 然而, 经济稍微衰退了, 来吃饭的人变少了。我们的扩张没有达到我们的预期的收益(reach the expectation)。为了维持收益率, 我们开始裁员, 退租。而我们裁掉的人没有饭吃了, 越来越多的行业收到了冲击(be negatively influenced), 越来越高的失业率(high unemployment rate)出现, 这时候整个国家社会都会因此出现严重的问题。活不下去的人为了活着选择去犯罪, 犯罪率的上升使得外国资本开始逃离(escape of foreign capital), 没有足够的钱, 人们开始选择不去上学(drop school), 接受教育, 甚至整个国家的产业发展都因此受到影响开始偏向于更加容易在短期内获利, 而非能为国家长期发展带来帮助的产业(shift from industrial development which would bring long-term benefits to those which can only bring easy money)。这不是痴人说梦 (a crazy man's dream), 而是真正发生在这个地球上的事情, 如果你去看看巴西, 泰国这些曾经的高速发展的国家的历史的话(if you look into the history of countries like Brazil and Thailand who used to be among the quickest developing nations)。

观点 2: 有些人觉得环境的发展会走到经济发展的反面, 但是实际上, 这根本不是一个需要担心的问题。

Topic sentence: Some concern that the environment would go right against the economic development, but it is flawed in reality.

推理: 很多人觉得在经济的发展中, 我们牺牲了太多的环境(at the expense of the



environment), 看看类似于伦敦, 纽约这些国际大都市(metropolis)的发展历史我们就知道。但是, 实际上, 这可能在过去是这样, 经济的发展会对于环境带来破坏(bring harm to), 但是这在现在并不是这样了。随着科技水平的发展, 越来越多的行业也随之呈现(there appears so many new industries)。环境保护产业, 包括对于污水废气的回收利用(the recycle and reuse of waste emission), 垃圾的分类处理(the clarification of garbage)等, 已经越发成熟(mature industry), 而其他在研究中的技术(technology under research), 比如纳米分解(Nano decomposition)等使得这个产业成为这个千禧年新的蓝海(the blue ocean of the millennium)。所以, 经济的发展其实现在不仅不会造成环境的问题, 反而对于环境的保护是在更多的促进经济的发展(Instead of being a sacrifice of the economic advance, environment, or the protection of which is now actually boosting the development of economy.)。

5 月 14 日 (重复 2014.9.14)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Younger school children (aged five to ten) should be required to study art and music in addition to math, language, science, and history.

立场: Agree

观点 1: To begin with, art-related courses enable children to lay a solid foundation for their further study of science.

解释: 当孩子设计和制作一些手工制品时, 他们会触摸和感知很多不同材质的原材料(touch and feel raw materials of different textures), 比如纸板或木制盒子(wooden and paper box), 黏土造型(clay structures), 铜丝做的小玩具(copper toys)或毛线编织的图



案(knitted woolen patterns)→这种直观实际的体验为他们学习科学知识提供第一手的素材(this visual and practical experiences afford them first-hand examples from life), 为他们理解化学中的各种物质的分类做好准备(prepare them for their understanding of classification of substances in chemistry)。同时, 艺术课可以锻炼孩子的设计和动手能力(practice children's design and hands-on skills), 有助于对科学知识的理解(advance their comprehension of scientific knowledge)。

观点 2: Secondly, it is these art-related courses that enrich their campus life.

解释: 音乐课上孩子们可以参与充满乐趣的活动(engage in enjoyable activities), 比如和同学们一起伴着欢快的节拍唱歌, 跳舞(dance and sing with classmates to upbeat and joyous tempo), 且同学们还可以学习使用乐器(music instruments), 如钢琴, 小提琴合竖笛(clarinet), 弹奏出美妙的旋律(play a beautiful melody)。对比之下, 像数学课, 历史课和语言课程, 往往都采用老师讲解, 学生听讲和记笔记的模式(teachers explain theories and formulas with examples while students passively listen and take notes), 缺乏参与感的小学生很容易觉得课程单调且无聊(primary school students devoid of participation tend to consider these courses tedious and repetitive)。即使是科学课, 考虑到孩子的年纪和生命安全(for the sake of their young age and personal safety), 一般都是老师做实验, 学生看着。因此, 艺术有关的课程可以使得校园生活更加活泼, 上课体验更有意思(render learning experiences captivating)。

5月18日 (重复 2013.10.20)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is always better to purchase in large stores than in several small shops that specialize in different items.

立场: disagree



观点 1: 在小而精的商店购买商品效率更高。

Topic Sentence: First of all, customers target satisfying products with lower cost and higher efficiency.

推理: 大商场商铺很多, 卖的商品太多 (offer vast arrays of products in an elegant atmosphere), 有一个很常见的现象是人们每次会花很多时间逛商场, 甚至忘记自己要买什么或者买了意料之外的商品 (even forget why they come to shop or make unexpected purchases), 浪费金钱和时间 (so that they may waste time and money)。而专卖店只提供某些类别的商品, 很有针对性 (franchise house may only provide specific varieties of items), 方便我们对商品进行对比, 选择性价比最高的 (it is convenient for customers to not only compare products from different factories but also select the one with higher cost performance)。所以不会造成时间和金钱的浪费。

观点 2: 专卖店的服务比大商场的更好。

Topic Sentence: Secondly, customers can enjoy better services in smaller shops than in malls.

推理: 大商场服务质量差, 因为他们觉得客户多, 商场员工既不愁没有客源, 也没有那么多精力来照顾到每一个顾客 (as employees in shopping malls not only do not need to worry about passenger sources but also are too fatigued to respond to every single customer properly), 所以顾客的购物体验会比较差。而专卖店的服务质量很高 (higher service quality), 因为只卖特定的商品, 所以导购对商品非常了解, 能为顾客详细介绍商品 (sales can introduce products as detailedly as possible because the types of



products in small stores are limited and sales are quite familiar with each item), 其次专卖店的客人较少, 每一位客人能得到的服务时间就更多(moreover, the number of clients in exclusive stores is lower than that in shopping malls so that on average, customers can enjoy more service)。

5 月 21 日 (重复 2018.3.24)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should relax with the ways related to their hobbies and physical activities which are different with their work.

立场: agree

观点 1: 追求与工作无关的爱好可以提神醒脑, 提供有效的放松。

Topic Sentence: First, pursuing hobbies unrelated with work refreshes the mind and provides effective relaxation.

推理: 研究表明, 做不同的事情大脑的活跃区域(active area)是不同的, 长时间使用同样的区域容易使大脑疲劳(exhaust the brain), 而运用不同的区域(utilizing different areas)能够使大脑保持活跃和放松(keep it active and relaxed)。比如, 计算(calculating)更多地运用到左脑(left brain/left side of the brain), 而(while)画画和听音乐与右脑(right brain)更有关联(are more associated to)。一个会计(an accountant)如果在业余时间(during leisure time)听音乐画画, 大脑就会得到有效的放松。反之, 如果业余时间(spare time)仍然做与工作同类(the same kind of tasks)的事情, 大脑就很可能持续疲劳(prolonged



exhaustion), 很难得到放松, 再次工作的时候也容易效率下降(lower work efficiency)。

观点 2: 做体育运动是一种极好的放松方式, 对于现代人的身体健康和心理状态都有益处。

Topic Sentence: Second, doing physical activities and sports is an excellent way to relax, which is beneficial to modern people' body condition as well as mental state.

推理: 现代社会, 大多数人处在一种久坐不动的生活方式(sedentary lifestyle)中。不论是上班, 还是空闲时间(Whether it be at work, or during breaks), 他们都长时间地(for a long time)坐着或者躺着看电脑或刷手机。这不仅导致了(Not only does it lead to)身体上的疲惫(physical tiredness), 更带来了(but it also brings)心理上的疲乏(mental fatigue)。如果上班时候很难改变这种状态, 那么空闲时间, 人们就应该积极地行动起来(actively participate in)去跳舞、打球、跑步等等。充足的运动(sufficient exercise)能够释放精神压力(release mental pressure)并且使人们睡得更好(enable people to sleep better), 最终提供给人们一个高质量的休息(provide people with a high quality relaxation)。

5 月 25 日 (重复 2020.5.28 和 2018.11.17)

Which do you think is the most important quality to maintain long-lasting friendship?

- 1) Friends help each other in a crisis or go worries in life.**
- 2) Friends have similar interests or views in the topics.**
- 3) Friends trust each other completely.**



立场: Friends trust each other completely.

Topic sentence: Not every friend has the capacity to solve the crisis or difficulties in our life.

解释: 个人能力局限 (limitations: finance, location, techniques, etc.) → 我们遇到的问题有时很复杂很庞大 (encounter complicated and troublesome issues) → 朋友会爱莫能助 (be willing to help but unable to do so) → 但这并不代表他们不为我们着想 关心我们 也是友谊重要的部分

例子: 在美国读物理的我遇到学术问题, 我的朋友在中国, 不懂物理, 很替我着急, 却不能帮到我

Topic sentence: The joys and pleasure in friendship don't necessarily come from the common interests or views.

解释: 观点和爱好不是一个人生活所有的组成 → 也不是友谊完全的定义

发现对方身上的闪光点 → 互相欣赏, 互相学习 (欣赏对方对自己观点的坚持; 欣赏对方对自己独特爱好的投入) → 也能成为朋友

例子: Lucy 喜欢读书, 我喜欢体育, 爱好不同, 但我在体育中不抛弃不放弃的精神一直鼓舞 Lucy 被她欣赏, 她也因此很喜欢跟我相处

Topic sentence: Complete trust is the precondition of building a friendship.

解释: 信任 (have trust in sb) → 对陌生人打开心扉 (open up) → 才会有了解和关爱 → 友谊才能形成 (build a friendship)

不信任 → 互相猜测 (speculate) → 不会分享自己的生活与感受 → 形同陌路 (numb/indifferent) 友谊尽失



5 月 29 日 (重复 2015.3.14 和 2022.4.30)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Many people nowadays spend too much money on their pets (dogs, cats, or other animals), although there are better uses for their money.

立场: disagree: people nowadays do not spend exorbitant money on their pets.

观点 1: 让步: 不可否认, 现在有些人在宠物身上花费了大量金钱。但是这些都是可以理解的, 因为宠物确实对于他们很重要。

Topic sentence: Granted, there exist a portion of individuals who put a large percentage of their money on raising pets. However, their behavior is understandable and explainable.

推理 1: 经济社会的发展(economic prosperity)让人们的购买力 (purchasing power) 空前提高(burgeon unprecedentedly)。人们有能力 (are financially able)去在宠物上花费大量金钱, 比如给他们买精美的服装、玩具、零食(pet clothes, toys and treats etc.)等。当然, 我们可以把这些钱花在一些更有价值和意义的事情上, 比如旅游放松 (traveling for relaxation)、职业培训(signing up for vocational training)、给父母购买精美礼物 (buying adorable presents to parents)、或是留给未来备用(saving it for future plans)等。但是, 把钱花在宠物上是很有必要的, 因为宠物在现代人的生活中扮演了非常重要的作用 (play a defining role in modern people's life)。



观点 2: 宠物能给人们的生活带来很多益处，因此人们愿意在宠物身上花钱。

Topic sentence: Pets bring many practical benefits to people's life, so people are very willing to spend money on them.

推理 2: 养宠物可以让人们身体保持健康 (keeping pets has health benefits). 举例比如狗是一种很有活力的动物，每天需要玩耍和活动(require outdoor activity). 许多养狗的人都把遛狗(walk dogs), 训练狗(train them), 或跟狗在户外玩耍看成是每天锻炼身体的机会(as a way to do physical exercise), 甚至可以帮助减肥 (keep fit or lose weight) . 另外，由于宠物要定时喂养和玩耍 (to feed and play on a regular basis), 养宠物还可以帮助人们形成规律的生活习惯(form an organized life style). 有的家庭还会通过让小孩子养宠物来培养孩子们的责任感。(Some parents view pets-keeping a good opportunity for them to cultivate children's sense of responsibility.)

观点 3: 宠物可以给人们带来情感慰藉，很多人甚至把宠物当作家庭成员的一部分，所以在它们身上花钱理所应当。

Topic sentence: Since people develop reliance on the emotional companionship brought by pets and some of them even treat pets as family members, people take for granted to spend money on their beloved pets.

推理 3: 对于很多人来说，宠物不仅仅是宠物，是他们的家人，在家人身上花钱理所应当。They aren't "just animals" to owners. Instead, they are best family members, comforters as well as non-judgmental listeners. People bond with their animals more



than they do with other people. 比如，很多退休的老人 (retired population)家里会养宠物. 他们的子女可能远离他们工作和生活 (Their children may work or settle down away from home), 宠物可以陪伴他们(pets can serve as a company and support), 这样他们就不会感到孤独(isolated and solitary)。

6 月 4 日 (重复 2013.3.2)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Because the world today is just so busy and crowded, we should not expect people to be polite to one another.

立场: Disagree

观点 1: 的确，这个世界是喧嚣吵闹的。但是，这不代表着人们可以不尊重彼此

Topic sentence: Indeed, it is true that the world is busy and crowded. However, it does not mean we should not respect and be polite to others.

推理 1: 这个世界发展的越来越快。人口，科技，经济等，一切都在向前推进 (Everything is progressing rapidly, including population, technology, economy and so on). 因此，人们的生活节奏越来越快，人口越来越多，而这些会带来一些 challenges，例如，肮脏的街道 (filthy street)，恶化的环境 (deteriorating environment), 拥挤的城市交通 (frequent traffic jam)，激烈的竞争 (cut-throat competition)。这些都会降低我们的生活质量，甚至让人们变得冷漠，好斗，甚至粗鲁 (indifferent, aggressive, and even rude.)。然而，这并不代表着我们就要对别人 rude，因为这会带来更多的问题。

观点 2: 不礼貌对待他人，会带来更多的社会问题。

Topic Sentence: Being rude to others will have negative impacts on society.



推理 2: 如果 being rude to others, 会进一步恶化人们的关系, 加剧人们的压力, 从长远来看不利于构建和谐社会。现代社会的人们每天已经面对来自工作 996(996 work schedule-working from 9 am to 9 pm for six days per week), 升学, 生活, 家庭的压力, 沉重的压力已经让人们喘不过气 (people can barely take a break in life because of heavy stress from work, academic study, family, and even survival). 换句话说 (in other words,) 人们的神经已经高度紧绷 (many people are **on the edge of** melt-down/break-down under tremendous pressure). 如果这个时候人们不小心做错了事却遭到遭到粗鲁对待, 比如上地铁不小心踩到别人, 那么 TA 很有可能也会 have quarrel with strangers. 这会破坏人与人之间的关系, 让社会更加冷漠。因此, in order to create a better world with love and peace, 我们需要从尊重、善待身边的人做起, 让每一个人都被温柔对待。

6 月 11 日

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The government should make it possible for all children to attend preschool (early childhood education programs for three-year-old children, for example) at no cost to the children's families.

立场: Disagree

观点 1: 学前教育可能会对小孩的身心健康造成不良影响。

Topic Sentence: Preschool education programs may bring negative impacts on children's physical and mental health.

解释: 在学前教育项目中, 孩子被交给老师或其他人管理 (teachers or other carers are responsible for the management of children), 通常是一个人面对很多小孩(one person



needs to take care of many young children), 老师的精力有限 (limited attention and energy), 无法照顾很多小孩(fail to look after everyone), 容易造成安全问题(security issues), 比如摔倒、打架(falling over, fights)等。另外 (Moreover), 这个年龄段的小孩缺乏学龄前的小孩 (Children under the age of 6 years old) 更多需要家长和家人的陪伴和照顾(need company and care from parents and other family members), 因为这是与家人建立亲密和信任的关键时间段 (critical period for children to establish intimacy and trust with families)。如果总是面对陌生人 (face strangers), 会造成与家人关系的疏远(become isolated from families)。

观点 2: 免费的学前教育将是政府很大的经济负担。

Topic Sentence: Free preschool education is a big financial burden to the government.

解释: 学前教育的花费涉及多个方面 (the spending of preschool education involves various fields), 比如场地建设、课程研发、老师的培养和薪资等等 (the construction and decoration of education sites, the development of courses, the cultivation of teachers and their salaries)。另外, 在教育方面, 政府实际上有更重要的地方需要花钱 (there are many other important fields that are in need of government funding), 比如将资金投资到到乡村的义务教育中, 让更多的学生接受更高质量的教育(for instance, to invest in compulsory education in rural areas to help more people receive education with better quality)。因此, 免费的学龄前教育上是不实际的 (free preschool education is impractical and the money is not well-spent)。



6 月 15 日

Some people think classic movies or TV shows have greater value, while others think new movies are more enjoyable. Which one do you agree?

立场: new movies are more enjoyable

观点 1: 人们能从最新的电影中获得很多乐趣。

Topic Sentence: To begin with, individuals can be entertained a lot from the latest movies.

解释: 最新的电影里会包含很多进步 (the latest film will contain a lot of progress) 比如更加逼真的电影特效技术 (more realistic film special effects technology), 更加细致的人物刻画 (more detailed characterization), 更加完善的情节 (more perfect story lines) 等等。这些会让观影人有不同的体验, 获得乐趣 (These will make movie viewers have different experiences with great joy)。同时, 新的电影中会讲述新的故事 (will present new stories), 特别是一些与现实生活中相关的电影 (especially those related to real life)。观众可以从电影中获得对当下生活的感悟 (audience can get inspiration from the current life in the film), 获得满足感, 因此享受其中 (enjoy it with a sense of satisfaction)。

观点 2: 传统的电视节目可能因为过时而无法产生乐趣。

Topic Sentence: Besides, classical TV programs may not produce amusing



experience due to its outdated settings.

解释：现在的时代变化非常快(the current society is changing very fast), 很多东西都在变化, 比如每年的流行语、笑话、明星新闻等(the annual catchwords, jokes, gossip of the popular stars)。传统的电视节目在当时看的时候(When watching traditional TV programs), 会觉得复合理解大家可以调侃(make fun of it)制造乐趣。但是如果之后在看(But if you watch it later), 很多笑话已和当下的环境不符合(many jokes are not in line with the current environment,) , 产生不了讽刺当下和搞笑的效果(fail to produce ironic and funny effects)。同时, 很多经典的电影或电视节目, 里面的台词或故事已经被大众熟知(the lines or stories in many classic movies or TV programs have been well known by the public.)。因此看的时候已经知道了内容(audience already know the content and the story ending before watching them), 会缺少新鲜感, 因此无法产生乐趣(unable to have fun due to a lack of freshness)

6 月 25 日 (重复 2022.5.21)

**(上午) Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
People should relax with the ways related to their hobbies and physical activities which are different with their work.**

立场: agree

分论点 1: 追求与工作无关的爱好可以提神醒脑, 提供有效的放松。

Topic Sentence: First, pursuing hobbies unrelated with work refreshes the mind and



provides effective relaxation.

推理：研究表明，做不同的事情大脑的活跃区域(active area)是不同的，长时间使用同样的区域容易使大脑疲劳(exhaust the brain)，而运用不同的区域(utilizing different areas)能够是大脑保持活跃和放松(keep it active and relaxed)。比如，计算(calculating)更多地运用到左脑(left brain/left side of the brain)，而(while)画画和听音乐与右脑(right brain)更有关联(are more associated to)。一个会计(an accountant)如果在业余时间(during leisure time)听音乐画画，大脑就会得到有效的放松。反之，如果业余时间(spare time)仍然做与工作同类(the same kind of tasks)的事情，大脑就很可能持续疲劳(prolonged exhaustion)，很难得到放松，再次工作的时候也容易效率下降(lower work efficiency)。

分论点 2：做体育运动是一种极好的放松方式，对于现代人的身体健康和心理状态都有益处。

Topic Sentence: Second, doing physical activities and sports is an excellent way to relax, which is beneficial to modern people's body condition as well as mental state.

推理：现代社会，大多数人处在一种久坐不动的生活方式(sedentary lifestyle)中。不论是上班，还是空闲时间(Whether it be at work, or during breaks)，他们都长时间地(for a long time)坐着或者躺着看电脑或刷手机。这不仅导致了(Not only does it lead to)身体上的疲惫(physical tiredness)，更带来了(but it also brings)心理上的疲乏(mental fatigue)。如果上班时候很难改变这种状态，那么空闲时间，人们就应该积极地行动起来(actively participate in)去跳舞、打球、跑步等等。充足的运动(sufficient exercise)能够释放精神压力(release mental pressure)并且使人们睡得更好(enable people to sleep better)，最终提供给人们一个高质量的休息(provide people with a high quality relaxation)。



6 月 25 日 (重复 2016.11.21)

(下午) Imagine that a professor wants students to learn as much as possible about a subject in a short period of time. Is it better for the professor to require students to work together in a group, or is it better to require students to work alone? Why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

立场: work together in a group

分论点 1: 小组学习会让大家的学习效率更高。

Topic sentence: Group work enables the whole group to enhance their study efficiency.

推理: 如果大家在小组学习, 同学之间有竞争(competition invariably exists among students), 因为总会有一些学生很努力(strive for academic excellence), 所以其他组员就不会容易懈怠 (are unlikely to slack off)。这就是同辈竞争带来的积极影响(positive effects brought by peer pressure)。相反, 如果是独自学习, 我们很可能没有清晰的学习目标和动力 (there is a high likelihood that students may lack clear goal and driving force since no comparison or competition results in mediocrity and lying flat), 影响整体的学习效率。举例, 我在大一的时候, 心理学教授让我们用一周的时间去自学商业行为心理学 (psychology of business behavior)这一部分。我一个人在图书馆里啃书 (buried into books in library in solitude), 并不知道我的同学们都学了多久 (had no comprehension of how my classmates had achieved), 因此我也逐渐放松(gradually became lax), 每天花在图馆的时间越来越少, 最后我那个部分学得很糟糕 (achieved poor performance in that part)。

分论点 2: 我们在小组学习中可以互相讨论和学习,这样有利于我们对课程内容理解得更深。



Topic sentence: Students can discuss and learn from each other in a group, which contributes to a more profound comprehension of a subject.

推理: 通常大学的课程会比较难 (comparatively more demanding), 有大量的知识需要我们去吸收和解决。当我们独自学习的时候, 必须要独自思考 (have to think independently because they have nobody to turn to), 但是一个人的思想可能会被局限 (The chances are that their mind is confined to a specific area)。因此, 不可避免, 他们的学习可能会走弯路。(In the course of exploration, it is inevitable for these students to make many detours.) 相反, 小组学习可以集思广益 (put their heads together), 他们可以分享独特的见解 (share unique insights), 给同学讲解晦涩的理论 (teach confusing concepts they understand to other group mates), 也可以从彼此身上学习不同的学习方法 (learn effective ways of acquiring knowledge from each other), 比如, 如何更高效地查找信息、完成项目、课程展示以及如何备考 (completing projects, developing presentations and preparing for exams) 等。这样, 他们会更容易解决难题 (tackle the problems more easily), 对课程的理解会更深入。

6 月 26 日 (重复 2019.8.3)

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In modern times, parents learn more from their children than children learn from their parents.

立场: disagree

分论点 1: 【让步】随着科技的进步, 电子产品更新换代很快 (with remarkable advances made in science and technology), 很多父母, 不太熟悉电子产品的丰富的功能除了打电话和发短信。相反, 孩子出生在数码时代 (born in the digital era)。他们每天暴露在电子产品之下, 他们可以用手机操控着家里的所有电器 (manipulate all the household electric appliances over their phone), 也可以通过社交平台结交国内外的好友。从这个方面来看, 父母的确可以从孩子身上学到不少。**【转折】**如果说父母从孩子身上能比孩



子从父母身上获得的更多，这有点言过其辞了(the statement that...is a piece of exaggeration)。因为不管社会如何变化，父母比孩子有更丰富知识和阅历(abundant life experience and knowledge)，所以孩子从父母那儿可以学到更多。

分论点 2: Parents play a major role in teaching children to be a responsible social member.

推理: 早教(early childhood education)对孩子尤为关键，孩子直到 4-5 岁才上学，上学之前的这段时间对孩子的性格培养和价值观的形成非常重要(the first few years of life are key to the development of characters and formation of values)。上学之前的大量时间孩子都和父母待在一起，通过观察父母并与父母相处，孩子会模仿孩子的行为(children tend to spend a large amount of time with their parents, and by observing and interacting with parents, children pick up their parents actions and imitate their behaviors)。父母如何对待家人，朋友和陌生人也会深深的影响孩子(the way parents treat family members, friends and strangers exerts profound effects on their children)。

举例: 父母对餐厅的服务员友好礼貌，孩子也会照做。父母耐心帮助游客指路(patient enough to give directions)，孩子也会照做。相反，父母无视要过马路的盲人(turn a blind eye to)，那孩子很可能长大之后也不会帮助有困难的人。



南京新东方

托福高分学员心得（部分）

01

学员姓名：吴*熹

本科学校：南京大学

就读专业：匡亚明学院

托福成绩：114 分（首考）（读 30，听 29，口 27，写 28）

班级类型：托福一对一全明星

我是运动小将，也是古典音乐爱好者

大家好，我是吴佳熹。我平常喜欢运动，各种球类运动都会积极参与，算是常往运动场跑的那种。另一大爱好就是听一些古典音乐，因为我从小就练钢琴，所以对古典音乐比较感冒，流行歌曲啥的就不太能吸引我的兴趣，总之学习之外的生活过得还是有滋有味的。

前沿学术还得出去读

我一早就有本科毕业后留学的打算了，我计划申请应用物理学相关的领域，像凝聚态物理，高能天体物理等都有在考虑。选择出国是因为在物理学领域，人才储备和教学科研等方面，国外的顶尖院校更多，实力更强，可以提供更大的发展平台。因此，我觉得要想做前沿研究，还是要先走出国门，看看世界最前沿的学术水平，最大化地挖掘自己的潜能。

选择继续读物理，是因为对自然科学有很浓厚的兴趣，未来也想从事相关方面的研究，所以出国深造是个不错的选择。还有一个原因是觉得做科研很有意思，我研究的东西以前从来没有人做过，有一种超前的现代感。

时间急任务重，我还是做到了！

我选择班型是一对一全明星，因为这次托福是为了出国交换申请准备的，所以从项目发通知到出分截止日期之间的时间比较紧，而且对方学校要求的分数也比较高，所以一对一的时间灵活，针对性也比较强，就选了这个班。

课程体验极好，很符合我的预期。老师教得很耐心也很有针对性，包括课程结束后我自己准备考试期间问的问题也很及时地有回复。当然最重要的还是时间很灵活，让我能够在学校的期末考试周期间穿插上托福，老师课上会根据我的个人情况选不同难度和类型的题帮助我提分。

托福、GRE 一次出分！

一直听同学说新东方的课很值得上，尤其是出国留学这一块儿的英语课程，老师都很专业，加上新东方仙林的校区离南大很近，也节约了很多时间。考完托福后，前一阵子还在新东方上了 GRE 的课程，首考也考出了很满意的成绩！

祝新东方越办越好吧，老师很 nice，教材也很 nice，整个教育体系也很 nice。然后也希望自己能把在这儿学到的东西应用到日后的学习生活中，做到真正的学以致用。



阅读复习心得：

阅读最重要的就是细致，托福阅读的答案在原文里都能很好地对应找到，所以在读的时候要仔细地看每一个关键词。同时考前多多刷题提高阅读速度和定位题干的速度也是很重要的，因为考试时间相对比较紧张，尤其是抽到阅读加试，如果平时没有高强度地训练可能读到第四篇就读不动了。

听力复习心得：

听力复习除了做 TPO 的题之外，还可以适当地听一听英美的广播电台和电视节目，像 CNN Student News 和一些美剧英剧都是不错的训练材料。当你掌握了 native speaker 说话的语速和节奏之后，再去听托福听力就不是很难了。

口语复习心得：

我觉得口语最重要的就是敢说和随时随地地说。我练习口语不一定是对着电脑看倒计时去一道题一道题练，而是平时比如看到一些英文的文字就读出来，把自己的发音练清楚；另外在生活中遇到一些场景也可以模拟是考场上的问题，然后自己练习也是不错的训练方式；如果能找到外国友人对话那就更好啦。

写作复习心得：

综合写作的话多练习，自己拟定一个写作模版，然后练一练打字速度就 OK 了。独立写作可以适当地积累一些写作素材和写作手法，这样在考场上可以迅速地对题目作出反应，不要在构思上浪费太多的时间，把更多的时间节约给写作。

02

学员姓名：濮*悦

本科学校：南京大学

就读专业：软件工程

托福成绩：113 分（读 30，听 30，口 26，写 27）

班级类型：托福中级提高班

我想出国的理由是一

我是来自南京大学的濮宗悦，正在读软件工程专业。我在大一的时候就决定出国念研究生了，主要是想体验一下不同的文化，培养国际化的视野，而且去国外学习知识有利于回国后更好的发展。申请过程本身也很大地锻炼了自己的独立能力和意志，比如准备托福、GRE 标化成绩，以及参加实习、做背景提升，我知道了应该如何去努力，怎么去实现自己的目标。留学让我减少了对未来的迷茫，而且也接触到很多优秀的同学，从他们身上也得到了很多激励。



学计算机当然要去美国顶校！

我计划申请的是计算机专业，卡耐基梅隆，哥伦比亚，康奈尔这些世界一流大学都在我的考虑范围内。因为从中学起就对计算机比较感兴趣，加上本科又是软件工程，就比较希望通过研究生阶段的学习，继续拓宽计算机方面知识的深度和广度，并且在人工智能和机器学习方面有所建树。众所周知，美国的计算机科学研究是全球领先的，而**美国大学的课堂比国内更加开放，学习方式也更自由**，课程设计和安排也更加灵活，很好地满足学生个性化的发展需求，因此坚定了自己想出国深造的想法。

基础不错，如何高效备考？

我选的是托福强化班。我的英语基础还不错，但针对考试的训练比较少。希望通过强化班的学习，提升自己的词汇量，并在经验丰富的老师的指导下，加深对托福考试题型地了解，进行有针对性的考前训练。事实证明新东方的学习使我受益匪浅，特别是**考前训练部分能够有效地找出知识的薄弱环节**，让备考事半功倍。我选择的这个班型给了我很棒课程体验！**课堂的教学氛围非常好**，班级同学的基础都差不多，同学之间的交流，相互学习对大家的能力提高起到了很积极的作用。课程设置也很合理，兼顾了各个模块的需求。

感谢专业，有爱的老师们

新东方的老师都很优秀，其中**口语老师给我的印象尤为深刻**。他讲课深入浅出，能够很好地**调动同学们的学习兴趣**。在课余时间总是耐心地解答同学们提出的各种问题，并且和大家一起**分析模拟考试中暴露的知识点的不足，提供有针对性的帮助**。

除了上课老师，**学管老师们也很体贴细致**。因为疫情的原因，注册的考试被不断地取消，需要去重新报考。新东方的老师在这过程中给了我很大的帮助，她们总是第一时间通知我更新的考位信息，让我顺利地完成了托福考试。

在选择托福培训机构时，确实也比较了好几家机构。最后选择新东方首先是**新东方的品牌和口碑**。其次和新东方老师的交流也坚定了选新东方的想法。老师们能够**根据自己的具体情况给出合理的建议**，并且愿意倾听同学的想法，非常贴心。

阅读复习心得：

阅读的词汇量是基础。背单词是必不可少的，也没什么捷径，只能靠平时的积累和考前的强化。阅读解题技巧部分可以通过考前培训得到提升。在做练习时，要注意归纳总结容易犯的错误，进行有针对性的训练，争取做到举一反三。



听力复习心得：

听力要能够抓住句子的关键字，这样即使一些修饰性的词汇没有听清，也能够大致领会文章的中心思想和结构。平时看一些英语原版的电视剧对听力的提高也颇有益处，刚开始可以看一些有中文字幕的，然后看纯英文的，做到循序渐进。

口语复习心得：

口语训练最重要的是克服畏惧心理，积极用英语交流。可以和有同样兴趣爱好的同学每天就一两个感兴趣的话题用英语交谈。一开始不必拘泥于语法的完美，只要能准确地把意思表达清楚就行。如果学校有英语角或英语社团，也可积极地参与。

写作复习心得：

写作的基础还是词汇量，在有一定的词汇量基础上再提高写作技巧。可以多看一些写作范本，总结一些通用的开场白和结束语，中间阐述部分要做到言之有据，逻辑清晰。要花时间领会老师对写作的批改要求，做到举一反三。

03

学员姓名：陆*一

本科学校：南京师范大学

就读专业：财务管理

托福成绩：112 分（读 30，听 30，口 25，写 27）

班级类型：托福模考班

不出国也考托福的原因？

大家好，我是陆婧一。我平时喜欢看书，中文的英文的都看过。中文的喜欢看马尔克斯的小说，还有一些小众诗人的诗集：比如普拉斯，阿多尼斯，兰波，聂鲁达。英文的由于语言能力有限，看特别高深的经典巨著比如狄更斯的书会有点吃力，但看一点小说比如暮光之城还是很轻松的。

我并打算出国，考托福就是想了解一下自己目前的英语水平。**托福相比于四六级更综合，包含了更多的听力，口语的考察内容，更能反映现阶段英语水平。**我想通过考试较为准确地了解自身英语有哪些不足，日后加以改进。另外，**托福也可以为我的英语综合实力提供证明**，学校很多志愿者活动，比如给小朋友上英语课等都需要英语成绩证明。

尽管不出国，但是好的托福成绩还是有加分项的，首先在备考托福的过程中，我的英语能力得到了提高，这对于学校英语课的学习显然是有好处的。在构思托福独立口语和独立写作的过程中，不断头脑风暴，有利于拓宽我的思路，在学校里的英语考试也可以用



到，而且备考托福一定程度上督促我开口说英语，**未来在考研复试英语面试环节时也会助力很多。**

模考班针不戳！

我当时选择的班型是托福模考班。因为快要考试了，想做题练手感，自己找的话很难找到托福原题原卷，而且很难模拟托福机考真实环境。模考班有最接近真实考试难度的模拟卷，而且和其他同学一起在机房考试，有利于模拟真实考场环境。

整个模考流程和真实考试完全一样，练了四套卷子以后让我对整体考试内容、形式、流程有了更好的把握。考完后，各单项老师对模考题目讲解地也很详细，感谢阅读老师还给我推荐了免费的看电子书网站，原价好几百人民币的原版小说现在可以下载到手机阅读软件里畅读，真是太快乐了！听力和口语老师也都很可爱，上课非常风趣，写作老师讲课也非常仔细。

“新东方在托福方面挺专业的！”

新东方在托福方面挺专业的，有很多托福相关的备考资料和学习资源！**新东方在出国考试这一块一直都是全国领先的，出了很多相关的备考书籍，质量都很高。**当时也没有考虑其他机构，直接报名了新东方。以前在新东方上高考英语，老师就教的很好。

整个上课过程中，能感觉出老师们课前做了很多准备，上课内容风趣，易于接受。学管老师也一直都很认真负责，帮我们准备资料，通知各种信息等。总而言之，**教学实力很雄厚，老师们都很认真，校区环境也很好，交通方便，干净整洁，课程体验很棒！**

各科备考心得

阅读复习心得：

“做题”和“阅读文章”间隔着进行，多读一些托福阅读的文章，不一定急着做题，先加深对文章的理解。坚持背单词，以前背过一段时间很难的 GRE 单词，但是感觉对考托福没太大帮助。考托福、刷高分还是要有针对性地背托福核心词汇，然后平时看看学术性比较强的论文。

听力复习心得：

每天坚持做一到两个听力练习，就是 TPO 里的，题还挺多。到现在我考完了都还没做完，做完题对完答案还会把原文听好几遍，一句一句听，把每句都听懂。自己在家练习时都是 1.25 倍速练的，考场上听原来的速度就会好一点。

口语复习心得：

用新东方的 app 每天坚持练习，还有专门的口语评分功能！独立口语和综合口语间隔交错着练习。录的不太好的、评分比较低的，我会重录。反复听自己的答案，找里面说的不好的地方，比如我专门数过有一题一分钟我卡顿了 13 次！另外还得积累独立口语素



材，每天看一看，背一背。

写作复习心得：

多看看高分范文，找出范文里的好的分论点、尝试写出范文里的完整的逻辑链。也不一定要用英文写，中文写清楚也行。主要是通过写逻辑链，加强论证的严谨性，也能拓宽自己的思考角度，平时有意识地积累这些分论点，还有好的表达，这样在考场上就不愁没话可写啦！

04

学员姓名：赵*馨

本科学校：中国药科大学

就读专业：药学专业

托福成绩：111 分（读 26，听 30，口 27，写 28）

班级类型：TOEFL 大学生直通车全程班（校内班）

合理规划，才不会顾此失彼

直到大三我才开始正式准备托福，在十月第一次考试，首考是 96 分，后来经过了状态的调整，十二月第二次考了 111 分。

大二暑期时参加了北卡罗来纳大学药学院的交流项目，北卡的药学可以说是专排全美第一。我去了以后，感受到了那边很优秀的平台、师资和科研力量，也就促使我坚定了出国的想法，因此后来就非常认真地准备了托福。

在我准备托福考试期间，其实课表是非常满的。同时为了丰富科研经历，还去参加了大创。一般下午都是实验课，四点多就会下课，这时候我会利用晚饭前的这段时间练习一套听力，吃完饭就可以开始反思了。晚上就去图书馆刷 TPO，十点多回到寝室就会开始背单词，大概每天要记两个多小时。

我刷 TPO 的频率是每天固定一套听力，然后搭配一套阅读或者口语，周末会搭配有写作（写作频率是一周 1-2 次）。为了兼顾大创，我通常利用周三上午的空闲时间去实验室，最后我们的项目也获得了“国家级大创”的优秀称号。

但是我想提醒学弟学妹们的是，我这样紧凑的作息安排也很难面面俱到，实际上大三同时做这么多事情是非常伤害“绩点”的，我那个学期的绩点比其它学期大概低了 0.3，掉得非常多了。希望大家尽早准备，尽量大二暑假前就把它考掉，大三压力实在是太重。

高分心得

单词记忆



单词是学习托福的基础。一些同学记单词不关注单词的发音，导致阅读中认识，但是在听力中就听不出来了。我推荐大家使用 APP 记单词（推荐新东方“乐词 app”噢！），背的时候一定要把音频给打开，边听边记。还有建议在刷 TPO 的过程中把不认识的词摘出来，结合语境去理解，在做题的过程中背单词。

我推荐的背单词方式是：大量多次地反复记忆。有些同学一天记二三十个单词，花一年时间来记，这样备考的战线过长。其实词汇储备是可以短期快速提高的，我当时比较赶时间，每天记 300 个单词，复习了两轮，词汇量也就基本够用了。

还推荐大家在考前一个月的时候，针对性地背陌生学科话题的学术词，比如人类学、生物学等。临考之前，可以向老师要一些新东方的机经，还是挺有用的。

阅读单项

第一是对于长难句的解析，阅读对于这个要求还是比较高的。第二是要学会“定位问题”。这些你可能都需要老师对你的指导。

建议“成套”地做题，这样能提高对阅读时间和精力分配的能力。“词汇题”是我比较吃力的一种题型，它的考察范围太广了。但其实有一些高频词是会重复考的，比如 significant 和 considerable 这对近义词，我在很多篇 TPO 和机经都遇到过，最后考试中也遇到了。

我认为总体来说，一定要多做题，更加注重反思和思考，可能反思一套题的时间比做一套题的时间还长，但是我觉得只有这样才可以真正地获得提高。

听力单项

听力提高最为重要的一点就是“精听”。整套做完 TPO 听力后，要反思做错题目。不懂的地方要反复听，这个时候我建议先不要看文本，听过三四遍以后再去查看文本。在听的过程中可以进行“跟读”，不仅训练了听力，还把听力输入转化成了口语输出，有助于口语提高。

对于“记笔记”，老师和同学们都各有各的方法。我记笔记的目的是让我回到听力时候的状态，找到出题点。所以我习惯从头记到尾，使用一些简写缩写，尽可能很快地把重点信息记下来。这些方法老师上课的时候都会讲到。

口语单项

首先在听力精听时可以跟读。对口语里的听力材料进行复读，这是我口语老师教我的一个方法。口语考试最重要的是准确和流利，并不要求像老外一样的语调，但是发音要正确、用词要准确，这些是更重要的。口语中的 conversation 就是很好的学习材料，通过跟读，不仅可以训练语感，也可以增加流利度。

独立口语，很多考试中的话题之前已经考过或者在 TPO 中出现过，对这些话题进行一定的归类 and 整理，内容要在平时准备好，考试时才有话可说。



综合口语，我认为最重要的一点是要掌握它的答题模板，考试时可以节省很多不必要的思考和准备时间，增加表达的流利度。综合口语最重要的不是“刷很多题”，而是对于一道题“反复练习”，把它练透。可以通过听自己的录音来找寻更多要改进的地方。当你把 10 套左右的题练透以后，对综合口语的帮助是非常大的，也有助于真正消化答题的模板。

写作单项

单词的积累。这个单词积累不是指通常意义的“记更多单词”，而是有针对性地积累“简单词”的“高级替换”。写作或者修改作文的时候要有意识地进行高级词汇的替换。

范文的积累。写作和口语都必须要先“输入”，然后才有“输出”。一种好的输入材料是托福阅读，另外就是一些经典范文。我自己对写作的总结是：结构一定要清晰，句式尽可能多样，字数尽可能多。考试时，我综合写作 20 分钟写了 360 多词，独立写作 30 分钟写了 480 多词，最后的分数是 28 分，作文长度是很重要的。

保持较高的练习频率。平时要多写多练，然后给老师批改，老师会指出你作文中的不足，然后会提出相应的建议，可以指导你怎么去修改作文。而且写作对于打字速度和准确性是有要求的，这点也需要保持较高的练习频率进行训练。

过来人的肺腑之言

首先我想表达对口语和写作老师的特别感谢。口语老师非常地专业负责，对于我平时的素材积累和口语练习都提供了非常也提供了很多的帮助。写作沈老师经常给我批改作文，都给我提供了很不错的一些修改建议，帮助我写作的提高。学管老师虽然并不教具体的课程，但是会管理我们整个学习的进度，会督促学习打卡，背单词等等。在有考试机经或者是考位信息的时候都会提供给我们，非常的认真负责。

对于备考我有一些建议给学弟学妹们：

(1) **早日规划，确定大学的目标。**语言考试的准备宜早不宜晚，准备得越充分，最后的结果也就更好；

(2) **保持“我不怕托福”的心态**，可以更好地战胜它。我首考只有 96 分，主要原因不在语言水平上，而是考试发挥出了大问题（考试前一天我紧张得只睡了三个小时）。在二战期间我意识到之前失败原因在于“害怕考试”，我调整了自己的刷题频率，不再像原来那么密集，而且在考试前半天就开始做一些跟考试无关的事情。在比较放松且自信的心态下考试，取得了更好的成绩；

(3) **最重要的事情就是你一定要坚持。**比如托福备考，可能遇到二战比首考分数还低，或者有一段时间状态很差，无论怎么做题都无法提高的情况。我觉得这都是很正常的，这些情况下，你只有非常努力地坚持下去，最后才可以获得胜利。



05

学员姓名：孟*怡

本科学校：东南大学

就读专业：金融系

托福成绩：110 分（读 30，听 30，口 23，写 27）

班级类型：TOEFL 直通车大学生全程班（25-30 人）

确定梦想，破釜沉舟也要努力

备考时最难忘的就是破釜沉舟逼着自己努力一把的劲。第一次寒假备考时我每天刷一份练习题，6、7 个小时都扑在托福上，虽然很累，但是逼着自己坚持下去，后来首考取得了 102 分。二刷时我刚从美国暑校回来，距离考试只有两周左右，那段时间我更是逼着自己冷静下来不要慌张，每天定好计划表针对性突击，后来估计也是暑校的经历让我听力阅读都有了很大提高，所以才有了 110 的成绩。

留学申请让我变得目标感强烈，知道自己想要什么并为之付出不懈的努力，每天都过得非常充实而不是稀里糊涂地混过去。留学是场耐力赛，环环相扣，面对阶段性胜利更要保持清醒，因为很有可能这才是万里长征的一小步。大学三年以来，我做得最好的应该是规划。先是从医学院转到金融系，在学习过程中确定了金工的目标，然后大二、大三不仅补专业课，更额外修了许多计算机、数学系课，为金工打基础。接着备战语言考试、实习等也一个没落。just do it, and time will tell~

哥伦比亚大学是我的梦校，想去学习金融工程/金融数学专业。对于出国留学的想法，其实由来已久了。大概从初中起就有了萌芽，我非常想体验不同于国内的教育氛围，感受更加多元与包容的文化环境，也为我环游世界的梦想向前迈进一步。后来，大二杜克暑校的经历更让我坚定了这个想法。对于想申金工的学生来说，哥大绝对是女神校之一。哥大是常春藤名校之一，毗邻华尔街，在这里不仅可以体验到美国最繁华的风情，更能接受到世界顶尖教育，想起来就让人热血沸腾。BTW，希望纽约疫情快点好。

高分心得

阅读复习心得：

我刷了托福题库，从 20 几 30 这样开始做，50 几份刷完了成绩就上去了，两次都是 30。

听力复习心得：

简单粗暴一个词，多听多练。我习惯中午吃完饭睡觉前听一份 CNN 新闻，每天 10 分钟，冲刺阶段再加上一份托福真题。听力重在积累，学会用好 10 分钟的碎片化时间，轻松又高效。

口语复习心得：

这方面我不是很有发言权，两次都是 23 分，基本都是考前 2-3 周用真题练一练。我的



高分朋友会提前准备好大量话题，可以参考。

写作复习心得：

多看范文，学习范文的文章构思、写作手法、例子、句子等，可以根据自己需要找一些范文进行学习背诵，从模仿开始慢慢写出自己风格。

单词复习心得：

背了两遍，每天半个 wordlist，不求多但风雨无阻，重在积累。背单词注重记忆方法，大脑普遍对画面记忆更牢，还要对长得像的单词、意思类似的单词进行归类积累。

留学路漫漫，坚持才会看见光

在时间非常紧迫的冲刺阶段，我选择的校内班节省了大量的时间和精力，另外在课程期间有很多同学一起努力和坚持，给了我很多动力。下课后也可以很快回到自己的学业中，两边都不落下。虽然周末高压学习的模式会有点压力，但只要坚持就一定会胜利！

新东方的老师们都很负责。印象最深的是学管老师，个人风格非常明显，工作上周到负责，及时发消息通知、考位提醒，还有帮报名非常非常好。口语徐老师也很不错，风趣幽默。写作老师很有个人特点，是个地道的南京姑娘，不仅作文解剖切中要害，还会给我们讲一些有趣的南京故事，都是满满的干货。

新东方是老牌教育机构了，各方面都很好。不仅课程设置好，教材编写也把握住了 TOFEL 的精髓，并且有模考环节，帮助考生在上“战场”前真正了解自己，查漏补缺，再针对性地采取补救措施。这几年在各大高校开设了校内班，极大地方便了我们这种“郊区”的孩子们，每周新东方老师们都要一大早来到学校，真诚的说一句：学管姐姐辛苦了，老师们也都辛苦了！



南京新东方 托福高分学员榜

部分学员名单

| 序号 | 学员姓名 | 学校 | 总分 | 阅读 | 听力 | 口语 | 写作 |
|----|------|--------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 韩*缘 | 清华大学 | 118 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 | 奚*淼 | 清华大学 | 117 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 30 |
| 3 | 周*萱 | 北京大学 | 117 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 28 |
| 5 | 丁*元 | 复旦大学 | 114 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 6 | 吴*熹 | 南京大学 | 114 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 28 |
| 7 | G*学 | 清华大学 | 113 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 27 |
| 8 | 丁* | 复旦大学 | 113 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 29 |
| 9 | 濮*悦 | 南京大学 | 113 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 27 |
| 10 | 邵*涵 | 北京大学 | 113 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 29 |
| 11 | 吴* | 北京大学 | 113 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 28 |
| 12 | 李*馨悦 | 清华大学 | 113 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 30 |
| 13 | 葛*然 | 清华大学 | 113 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 27 |
| 14 | 吴* | 复旦大学 | 113 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 28 |
| 15 | 张*若 | 中国药科大学 | 112 | 29 | 30 | 25 | 28 |
| 16 | 陆*一 | 南京师范大学 | 112 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 27 |
| 17 | 蔡*桓 | 北京大学 | 112 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| 18 | 叶* | 外地其他大学 | 112 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 28 |
| 19 | 彭*梓 | 南京大学 | 112 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 28 |
| 20 | 俞*枫 | 北京大学 | 111 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 28 |
| 21 | 赵*馨 | 中国药科大学 | 111 | 26 | 30 | 27 | 28 |
| 22 | 朱*宇 | 南京大学 | 111 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 28 |
| 23 | 杨*文 | 华中科技大学 | 111 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 27 |
| 24 | 杨* | 南京大学 | 111 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 24 |
| 25 | 徐*怡 | 清华大学 | 111 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 27 |
| 26 | 杨*文 | 华中科技大学 | 111 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 27 |
| 27 | 周* | 南京大学 | 110 | 30 | 29 | 23 | 28 |
| 28 | 吴*俊 | 南京大学 | 110 | 30 | 29 | 23 | 28 |
| 29 | 孟*怡 | 东南大学 | 110 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 27 |
| 30 | 叶*羽 | 南京大学 | 110 | 30 | 30 | 22 | 28 |
| 32 | 陈*扬 | 清华大学 | 110 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 27 |
| 33 | 胡*豪 | 南京大学 | 110 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 25 |
| 34 | 赵* | 苏州大学 | 110 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 26 |
| 35 | 李*泽 | 清华大学 | 109 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 29 |
| 36 | 王* | 南京大学 | 109 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 25 |



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|----|-----|------------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 37 | 方*行 | 北京大学 | 109 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 24 |
| 38 | 孔*辰 | 南京审计大学 | 109 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 25 |
| 39 | 顾*毓 | 外地其他大学 | 109 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 26 |
| 40 | 宣*轩 | 南京信息工程大学 | 108 | 30 | 28 | 22 | 28 |
| 41 | 曹*天 | 南京大学 | 108 | 28 | 29 | 23 | 28 |
| 42 | 余*涛 | 南京大学 | 108 | 30 | 29 | 22 | 27 |
| 43 | 顾*石 | 对外经济贸易大学 | 108 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 20 |
| 44 | 高*伟 | 南京大学 | 108 | 30 | 28 | 24 | 26 |
| 45 | 黄* | 立命馆亚洲太平洋大学 | 108 | 29 | 30 | 23 | 26 |
| 46 | 庄*辰 | 东南大学 | 108 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 26 |
| 47 | 陈* | 南京大学 | 108 | 30 | 29 | 23 | 26 |
| 48 | 沈*颖 | 南京大学 | 108 | 29 | 30 | 23 | 26 |
| 49 | 潘* | 清华大学 | 108 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 27 |
| 50 | 李*祺 | 清华大学 | 108 | 30 | 28 | 24 | 26 |
| 51 | 吴*莉 | 中国药科大学 | 108 | 29 | 29 | 24 | 26 |
| 52 | 苗*淼 | 哈尔滨工业大学 | 107 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27 |
| 53 | 黄*洋 | 南京师范大学 | 107 | 28 | 29 | 22 | 28 |
| 54 | 刘*越 | 南京大学 | 107 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 24 |
| 55 | 陶*洋 | 复旦大学 | 107 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 28 |
| 56 | 陈*腾 | 南京邮电大学 | 107 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| 57 | 王*文 | 南京大学 | 107 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 27 |
| 58 | 唐*千 | 苏州大学 | 107 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 27 |
| 59 | 杨* | 东南大学 | 107 | 29 | 28 | 22 | 28 |
| 60 | 江*祺 | 东南大学 | 107 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 28 |
| 61 | 蒋*苏 | 南京大学 | 107 | 30 | 26 | 24 | 27 |
| 62 | 石*楷 | 南京大学 | 107 | 30 | 27 | 22 | 28 |
| 63 | 李*龙 | 南京大学 | 107 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 27 |
| 64 | 李*儒 | 南京大学 | 107 | 27 | 30 | 23 | 27 |
| 66 | 杨*清 | 南京大学 | 106 | 29 | 25 | 27 | 25 |
| 67 | 裘*学 | 苏州大学 | 106 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 28 |
| 68 | 林*明 | 上海交通大学 | 106 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 28 |
| 69 | 薛*寒 | 南京大学 | 106 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 27 |
| 70 | 房*妍 | 南京大学 | 106 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 28 |
| 71 | 刘*彦 | 南京邮电大学 | 106 | 30 | 27 | 22 | 27 |
| 72 | 李*玥 | 东南大学 | 106 | 27 | 29 | 22 | 28 |
| 73 | 郭*楠 | 东南大学 | 106 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 26 |
| 74 | 刘*璇 | 东南大学 | 106 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 25 |
| 75 | 李*璇 | 中国药科大学 | 106 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 25 |
| 76 | 卢*逍 | 东南大学 | 106 | 28 | 30 | 21 | 27 |
| 77 | 卢*伟 | 南京大学 | 106 | 30 | 29 | 20 | 27 |
| 78 | 黄*杰 | 北京理工大学 | 106 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 25 |
| 79 | 金*玥 | 南京大学 | 106 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 23 |
| 80 | 胡*宇 | 东南大学 | 106 | 30 | 27 | 22 | 27 |



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|-----|-----|--------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 81 | 董*凡 | 南京大学 | 106 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 24 |
| 82 | 李*玻 | 东北农业大学 | 106 | 30 | 29 | 23 | 24 |
| 84 | 官*桐 | 东南大学 | 105 | 26 | 28 | 22 | 29 |
| 85 | 俞*钰 | 南京师范大学 | 105 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 25 |
| 86 | 霍* | 南京邮电大学 | 105 | 29 | 30 | 22 | 24 |
| 87 | 吴*鸣 | 南京师范大学 | 105 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 24 |
| 88 | 宋*蓓 | 南京财经大学 | 105 | 29 | 29 | 24 | 23 |
| 89 | 陈*乐 | 东南大学 | 105 | 29 | 27 | 24 | 25 |
| 90 | 陶*雨 | 中国药科大学 | 105 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 28 |
| 91 | Z*学 | 东南大学 | 105 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 26 |
| 92 | 陈*清 | 华东师范大学 | 105 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 22 |
| 93 | 唐* | 南京财经大学 | 105 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 24 |
| 94 | 李*宇 | 南京邮电大学 | 105 | 29 | 29 | 20 | 27 |
| 95 | 叶*升 | 南京大学 | 105 | 29 | 27 | 24 | 25 |
| 96 | 代*哲 | 南京大学 | 105 | 29 | 30 | 25 | 21 |
| 98 | 徐*夷 | 北京大学 | 105 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 24 |
| 99 | 白*天 | 东南大学 | 105 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 27 |
| 100 | 徐* | 南京大学 | 105 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 23 |
| 101 | 徐*哲 | 南京大学 | 105 | 30 | 30 | 21 | 24 |
| 102 | 冯*齐 | 东南大学 | 105 | 26 | 29 | 25 | 25 |
| 103 | 邹* | 南京大学 | 105 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 24 |
| 104 | 李*薷 | 南京师范大学 | 105 | 29 | 27 | 24 | 25 |
| 105 | 杨*坤 | 南京大学 | 105 | 30 | 29 | 22 | 24 |
| 107 | 刘*彤 | 北京大学 | 105 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 25 |
| 108 | 汤*至 | 南京大学 | 105 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 24 |
| 109 | 蔡*乐 | 南京大学 | 104 | 30 | 29 | 21 | 24 |
| 110 | 府*昊 | 东南大学 | 104 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 26 |
| 111 | 张*伟 | 东南大学 | 104 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 23 |
| 112 | 白*雯 | 南京大学 | 104 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 27 |
| 113 | 陈*臻 | 东南大学 | 104 | 27 | 30 | 23 | 24 |
| 114 | 杨*远 | 东南大学 | 104 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 27 |
| 115 | 许*乔 | 复旦大学 | 104 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 23 |
| 116 | 管* | 东南大学 | 104 | 28 | 29 | 22 | 25 |
| 117 | 董*廷 | 南京师范大学 | 104 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 27 |
| 118 | 沈* | 南京农业大学 | 104 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 24 |
| 119 | 邱*艺 | 南京农业大学 | 104 | 27 | 28 | 23 | 26 |
| 120 | 刘* | 南京大学 | 104 | 29 | 25 | 23 | 27 |
| 121 | 薛*文 | 东南大学 | 104 | 30 | 28 | 20 | 26 |
| 122 | 胡*玥 | 南京大学 | 104 | 27 | 28 | 23 | 26 |
| 123 | 丁*宜 | 南京大学 | 104 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 24 |
| 124 | 郑*雯 | 南京财经大学 | 104 | 25 | 30 | 23 | 26 |
| 125 | 宋*源 | 北京大学 | 104 | 29 | 24 | 23 | 28 |
| 126 | 陈* | 东南大学 | 104 | 30 | 27 | 22 | 25 |



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|-----|-----|----------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 127 | 王*蓁 | 在职 | 104 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 25 |
| 128 | 叶*楷 | 东华大学 | 104 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 25 |
| 129 | 张*圆 | 南京大学 | 104 | 30 | 27 | 21 | 26 |
| 130 | 任*奇 | 南京大学 | 104 | 29 | 30 | 23 | 22 |
| 131 | 罗* | 南京大学-大学 | 104 | 29 | 28 | 22 | 25 |
| 132 | 邓*云 | 宁波大学 | 104 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 24 |
| 133 | 缪*雅 | 东南大学 | 104 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 27 |
| 134 | 高*齐 | 南京大学 | 103 | 28 | 30 | 22 | 23 |
| 135 | 宁*心 | 南京大学 | 103 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 26 |
| 136 | 王*苇 | 皖南医学院 | 103 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 23 |
| 137 | 张*轩 | 南京大学 | 103 | 29 | 30 | 22 | 22 |
| 138 | 吴*楠 | 东南大学 | 103 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 26 |
| 139 | 吕*翰 | 东南大学 | 103 | 30 | 26 | 23 | 24 |
| 140 | 顾*毅 | 南京林业大学 | 103 | 26 | 27 | 22 | 28 |
| 141 | 吴*凡 | 南京理工大学 | 103 | 28 | 30 | 23 | 22 |
| 142 | 邱*雯 | 南京大学金陵学院 | 103 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 26 |
| 143 | 淡*雅 | 南京农业大学 | 103 | 30 | 27 | 21 | 25 |
| 144 | 梁*妍 | 北京大学 | 103 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 26 |
| 145 | 谢*心 | 南京大学 | 103 | 29 | 24 | 23 | 27 |
| 146 | 张*雯 | 南京信息工程大学 | 103 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 26 |
| 147 | 张*雯 | 南京大学 | 103 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 25 |
| 148 | 陈*彦 | 南京中医药大学 | 103 | 28 | 29 | 22 | 24 |
| 149 | 李*轶 | 南京大学 | 103 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 23 |
| 150 | 胡*晓 | 南京大学 | 103 | 29 | 27 | 21 | 26 |
| 151 | 顾*蝶 | 在职 | 103 | 29 | 28 | 22 | 24 |
| 152 | 王*令 | 东南大学 | 103 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 25 |
| 153 | 费*桢 | 南京邮电大学 | 103 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 26 |
| 154 | 费*桢 | 南京邮电大学 | 103 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 26 |
| 155 | 陈*宁 | 南京大学 | 102 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 24 |
| 156 | 董*怡 | 南京邮电大学 | 102 | 29 | 23 | 23 | 27 |
| 157 | 李*慧 | 苏州大学 | 102 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 22 |
| 158 | 蒋*如 | 南京大学 | 102 | 29 | 24 | 22 | 27 |
| 159 | 杨*然 | 东南大学 | 102 | 29 | 30 | 19 | 24 |
| 160 | 毕*宇 | 南京大学 | 102 | 30 | 24 | 22 | 26 |
| 161 | 沈*辰 | 苏州大学 | 102 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 23 |
| 162 | 夏* | 南京邮电大学 | 102 | 28 | 28 | 20 | 26 |
| 163 | 乔*晨 | 东南大学 | 102 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 24 |
| 164 | 王*飞 | 南京大学 | 102 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 23 |
| 165 | 谭*洋 | 东南大学 | 102 | 30 | 27 | 21 | 24 |
| 166 | 顾*宇 | 南京邮电大学 | 102 | 26 | 28 | 23 | 25 |
| 167 | 黄*莹 | 南京审计大学 | 102 | 29 | 26 | 21 | 26 |
| 168 | 刘*龙 | 南京大学 | 102 | 30 | 28 | 19 | 25 |
| 169 | 梁*明 | 南京大学 | 102 | 30 | 25 | 21 | 26 |



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|-----|-----|----------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 170 | 施*荣 | 上海交通大学 | 102 | 29 | 27 | 21 | 25 |
| 171 | 江*辰 | 浙江大学 | 102 | 27 | 29 | 23 | 23 |
| 172 | 古*乐 | 南京理工大学 | 102 | 27 | 27 | 20 | 28 |
| 173 | 张*喆 | 清华大学 | 102 | 30 | 25 | 22 | 25 |
| 174 | 李*中 | 南京大学 | 102 | 29 | 28 | 18 | 27 |
| 175 | 陈*治 | 南京大学 | 102 | 30 | 24 | 22 | 26 |
| 176 | 胡*凝 | 南京理工大学 | 102 | 30 | 25 | 23 | 24 |
| 177 | 侯*勇 | 南京大学 | 102 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 25 |
| 178 | 王*飞 | 南京大学 | 102 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 23 |
| 179 | 李*远 | 兰州大学 | 102 | 29 | 26 | 21 | 26 |
| 180 | 陆*珵 | 南京大学 | 102 | 25 | 29 | 21 | 27 |
| 181 | 高*盟 | 南京农业大学 | 102 | 27 | 29 | 23 | 23 |
| 182 | 施*荣 | 上海交通大学 | 102 | 29 | 27 | 21 | 25 |
| 183 | 宇* | 南京大学 | 102 | 30 | 23 | 23 | 26 |
| 184 | 朱* | 南京大学 | 101 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 22 |
| 185 | 王* | 南京大学 | 101 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 23 |
| 186 | 戴*彪 | 南京大学 | 101 | 29 | 24 | 20 | 28 |
| 187 | 顾* | 南京大学 | 101 | 30 | 24 | 22 | 25 |
| 188 | 李*臣 | 吉林大学 | 101 | 27 | 29 | 22 | 23 |
| 189 | 汪*海 | 南京理工大学 | 101 | 29 | 26 | 20 | 26 |
| 190 | 仲* | 南京信息工程大学 | 101 | 26 | 28 | 21 | 26 |
| 191 | 周*宇 | 东南大学 | 101 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 23 |
| 192 | 徐*禹 | 北京大学 | 101 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 26 |
| 193 | 董*郅 | 南京大学 | 101 | 30 | 27 | 20 | 24 |
| 194 | 张*前 | 南京晓庄学院 | 101 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 24 |
| 195 | 李*蔚 | 南京艺术学院 | 101 | 28 | 24 | 22 | 27 |
| 196 | 任* | 南京大学 | 101 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 20 |
| 197 | 张*畅 | 南京大学 | 101 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 23 |
| 198 | 胡*昶 | 南京市中医药大学 | 101 | 29 | 27 | 21 | 24 |
| 199 | 武*璇 | 南京财经大学 | 101 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 24 |
| 200 | 宋*峤 | 南京航空航天大学 | 101 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| 201 | 余*炜 | 南京大学 | 101 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 26 |
| 202 | 陈*凡 | 江西财经大学 | 101 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 21 |
| 203 | 封* | 南京工业大学 | 101 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 24 |
| 204 | 宦*男 | 南京大学 | 101 | 30 | 28 | 20 | 23 |
| 205 | 曹*希 | 南京大学 | 101 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 24 |
| 206 | 董*郅 | 南京大学 | 101 | 30 | 27 | 20 | 24 |
| 207 | 张* | 南京理工大学 | 101 | 24 | 29 | 23 | 25 |
| 208 | 倪* | 南京大学 | 101 | 29 | 27 | 21 | 24 |
| 209 | 徐* | 南京大学 | 101 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 25 |
| 210 | 孙*轶 | 南京大学 | 101 | 29 | 28 | 23 | 21 |
| 211 | 石*朋 | 南京邮电大学 | 101 | 30 | 22 | 24 | 25 |
| 212 | 黄*威 | 南京大学 | 101 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 25 |



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|-----|-----|----------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 213 | 王*君 | 清华大学 | 101 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 21 |
| 214 | 蒋*烨 | 武汉大学 | 101 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 22 |
| 215 | 周*宁 | 江苏大学 | 101 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 24 |
| 216 | 宋*峤 | 南京航空航天大学 | 101 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| 217 | 蔡*毓 | 南京大学 | 101 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 23 |
| 218 | 吴*文 | 南京邮电大学 | 100 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 27 |
| 219 | 周*然 | 安徽工业大学 | 100 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 24 |
| 220 | 张*仪 | 南京医科大学 | 100 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 24 |
| 221 | 丰*颢 | 东南大学 | 100 | 26 | 29 | 22 | 23 |
| 222 | 孙* | 四川大学 | 100 | 29 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| 223 | 胡*学 | 东南大学 | 100 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 23 |
| 224 | 杨*学 | 东南大学 | 100 | 22 | 29 | 23 | 26 |
| 225 | 曾*豪 | 南京大学 | 100 | 24 | 30 | 20 | 26 |
| 226 | 曹*琪 | 东南大学 | 100 | 30 | 26 | 19 | 25 |
| 227 | 张*旭 | 南京大学 | 100 | 27 | 29 | 20 | 24 |
| 228 | 王*学 | 南京大学 | 100 | 30 | 26 | 20 | 24 |
| 229 | 崔*文 | 常熟理工大学 | 100 | 25 | 27 | 22 | 26 |
| 230 | 张*馨 | 东南大学 | 100 | 26 | 28 | 22 | 24 |
| 231 | 游*隽 | 南京大学 | 100 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 26 |
| 232 | 戴*澄 | 东南大学 | 100 | 26 | 28 | 21 | 25 |
| 233 | 陈*秋 | 南京大学 | 100 | 28 | 23 | 22 | 27 |
| 234 | 黄* | 南京大学 | 100 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 22 |
| 235 | 张*玮 | 中国矿业大学 | 100 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 22 |
| 236 | 钱*梁 | 南京大学 | 100 | 24 | 29 | 23 | 24 |
| 237 | 杨*萱 | 复旦大学 | 100 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 23 |
| 238 | 张*玮 | 中国矿业大学 | 100 | 29 | 26 | 23 | 22 |
| 239 | 金*苑 | 南京大学 | 100 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 25 |
| 241 | 杨*萱 | 复旦大学 | 100 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 23 |
| 242 | 李*宇 | 上海交通大学 | 100 | 30 | 26 | 22 | 22 |
| 243 | 孙* | 南京信息工程大学 | 100 | 28 | 28 | 20 | 24 |
| 244 | 曹*龄 | 南京农业大学 | 100 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 23 |
| 245 | 宋*莹 | 西北工业大学 | 100 | 26 | 28 | 23 | 23 |
| 246 | 黄*然 | 南京大学 | 100 | 28 | 29 | 22 | 21 |
| 248 | 强*恒 | 南京医科大学 | 100 | 26 | 27 | 22 | 25 |
| 249 | 姜*刚 | 南京大学 | 100 | 29 | 27 | 21 | 23 |
| 250 | 张*辰 | 清华大学 | 100 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 23 |
| 251 | 顾*宇 | 南京邮电大学 | 100 | 28 | 24 | 22 | 26 |
| 252 | 张*宇 | 南京大学 | 100 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 24 |

(以上信息均真实可查询)



南京新东方

托福独家优势

01 留学行业引领者

新东方学校至今成立 29 年
中国大陆第一所美国上市教育机构
全国 60 多所分校位居全国第一
全国 2000 万学员的共同选择
ETS 官方认证—连续四年最杰出战略合作伙伴

02 官方认证全江苏最好的托福培训机构

托福出题机构 ETS 官方认证
三星级（最高级）合作伙伴
连续四年行业内最优教学资源
全国仅 6 家 江苏省内仅 1 家

03 官方量身定制入班测试 ProPlacer

托福出题机构 ETS 为新东方独家定制
测试题由托福命题人设计，贴合实考
自适应测试模式，能力评测高效准确

04 官方与新东方合作独家教材 PrepEdge

托福出题机构 ETS R&D 与新东方联合编著
以中国学生为数据模型，为中国学生量身打造
采用 ETS 托福 2K 语料库作为编写材料

05 官方独家口语评分系统 SpeechRater

托福出题机构 ETS 独家授权线下使用
从 12 个维度对口语作业进行细致评分
评分维度完美切合托福口语实考考点
托福实考评分系统；为教学保驾护航

06 官方独家写作批改系统 E-rater

托福考试官方评分系统
从独立写作五大方面评测写作能力
按照评分标准提升文章质量

07 官方独家全真正版 TPO 模考

托福出题机构 ETS 独家授权全真模考
口语写作均可获得 ETS 官方认可分数
从此口语写作不再依靠老师主观评分

08 托福课程重读政策

19 年 9 月 1 日后全面推出重读政策，出分无忧
若不出分，免费重读

09 南京新东方托福师资力量

教师 100%托福成绩 105 分及以上
教师 100%持有 TKT/CELTA 证书
全职教师分项授课，每周教研，官方定期培训
教师 100%海归/硕士/985/211

10 完整跟盯服务

课前学习个性化指导
报名赠送课前线上热身课程
全职学管跟盯课中作业、出勤率、学习情况
课后专业教学团队分析学习情况
赠送托福考试代报名服务