

TOEFL Speaking

First Lecture:

- 一道独立题，三道综合题。综合题分一道校园生活，两道课堂学术
- 评分标准：
 - 总体陈述印象：流畅清晰，发音正确、语速适中、语音语调自然（音标、连读、跟读）
 - 语言运用：熟练运用简单和复杂的语言结构和恰当的词汇
 - 话题发展：规定时间内完成，表达连贯，让人很容易听出各个观点之间的关系和思想之间的连接。不要平铺 n 个观点，而要考虑适当深挖观点背后的道理
 - 上述三个方面大体完成度较高即可
- 举例、对比、罗列
- 可以记关键词串逻辑
- 发音
 - 美式发音要同 /a/ 和 /e/ e.g.: ask & answer 等
 - 重音：celebrity 美[sə'lebrəti]
 - 句子的重音
 - 对象感，把对方当成自己的朋友，不要音量偏小
 - 咬字清楚
 - 连读：some areas/ I miss~you so much.
 - 塞音省略：爆破音不读出来但是要模拟其将要读出来的状态
 - 弱读：pose 美[pəʊz]
- 新东方 app 有官方口语评分功能
- 独立题：A or B (15s/45s)，可以说自己，可以怼对方
 - 答题逻辑
 - ◆ Opinion
 - ◆ Reason A + Details
 - ◆ Reason B + Details
 - 答案长度 100-120 词/10-12 句子
 - Some people prefer to own cars, others prefer to mainly use public transportation. Which do you agree with? Explain why.
 - ◆ Own cars:
 - Convenient
 - go to everywhere
 - Comfortable, privacy
 - phone call, interrupt
 - ◆ Public transportation
 - Eco-friendly/Environmentally friendly
 - energy efficient, much more gases, more carbon dioxide
 - Cheaper
 - buy a car, gas money, maintenance fees, if ticket
 - Convenient
 - difficult to find places to park cars.

- Agree or disagree: It is important for students to learn to use computers just when they are in primary school.
 - ◆ Agree:
 - Learning aid:
 - encounter problems->search for the internet, \not teacher
 - Social activity:
 - make friends
 - ◆ Disagree:
 - Double-edged sword
 - Play computer games, chat with others from day to night, distracted
 - Do harm to health
- When having some extra money, some people prefer to save it, others prefer to spend it. Which one do you prefer?
 - ◆ Save extra money:
 - Help our family financially
 - Buy gifts, travel to other places
 - In case of emergency
 - eg. break pc suddenly, get diseases ...
 - ◆ Spend extra money:
 - Enjoy the moment, pamper ourselves
 - Having dinner with friends, see a movie
 - 贬值
- Do you agree or disagree with the statement? It's never too old to get a university degree?
 - ◆ Agree: (举例的时候可以不是真的，无中生友，无中生同学等等 lol)
 - It's never too old to learn
 - If you have the willing
 - My uncle got a bachelor's degree in accounting, 之前怎么样，之后怎么样
 - set a good example to the youngsters, to motivate their children to be more ...
 - ◆ Disagree:
 - No degree->no chance to be accessed by the big companies
 - interview, university degree is a must->skilled, competent.
 - Difficult
 - stressful, cannot cooperate these burdens.
 - network with people who are much younger than them->lonely and isolated
 - Set a bad example for the youngsters
- Some people like to use smartphone or other navigational device to guide their road while traveling, some prefer to ask around, which do you like to do
 - ◆ Use: useful & reliable
 - Accurate
 - Mul choices, choose the most suitable one

- screenshot, show, in case of language barrier
- if shy/get nervous talking to strangers, proper
- they don't know how to go there either
 - low efficient
 - even wrong ways, unintentionally
- Difficult to communicate (语言障碍)
- route complicated: difficult to remember
- ◆ Ask
 - make friends with local friends
 - may even get extra info to local famous foods, places of interest
 - great experience
 - doubts
 - hard to recognize maps, but ask people is much easier
 - 举例
 - tech devices may not always function well:
 - 没电了, may die/out of charge
 - wifi signals not available
 - maps 不是最新版: not the newest version
- Some people prefer to buy high-tech products as soon as they are introduced to the market, others prefer to wait for some time to get them. Which do you prefer?
 - ◆ Wait
 - Expensive->cheap
 - eg: iphone first came out, ... But it was only ... three months later.
 - Flawed?
 - wait for the reviews to come out so we can find out if they work well as advertised.
 - Solve problems->when I buy, function better
 - ◆ Not wait
 - Enjoy the benefits of a high-tech product sooner
 - 用最新的产品就可以更快方便自己的生活
 - ...
- Do you agree or disagree that university students should take part-time jobs?
 - ◆ Agree
 - Earn money: independent financially
 - Reduce parental economic pressure
 - Experience
 - finish certain tasks
 - cooperation skills, work with others
 - decision making skills
 - if closely related to your major studies
 - hands-on experience
 - Make friends other than your classmates, professors...
 - ◆ Disagree
 - Time wasting

- Study should always come first
- \not meaningless jobs
- get good grades: GPA
- Reasons
 - ◆ Pay can be really low
- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement, technology has made people's life a lot easier than before? Give specific reasons and details in your answer.
 - ◆ Agree
 - ◆ Disagree

Second Lecture:

- 打卡：四个小册子打卡
- 综合题：阅读+听+说
 - 阅读 50s
 - ◆ 要记的：
 - 弄清题材：信件/通知
 - 落款：通知没有，信件有落款
 - 主语：
 - ◆ 通知：University, administration, director, health service center, ...
 - ◆ 信件：I/We
 - 标志词
 - ◆ 通知：announce, decide, plan, consider, ...
 - ◆ 信件：think, suggest, propose, oppose, ...
 - 主旨句定位：谁什么时间什么地点要怎样干什么，5W1H
 - 注意如果出现在代词一定要把信息（定语等）交代全
 - 弄清主题：Point A + Point B
 - 2个逻辑连接词 lw1, lw2, lw1+pa+lw2+pb
 - 1个逻辑连接词 lw, pa+lw+pb
 - 0个逻辑连接词 will/should/... +pa+pb 或者 pa+speaker+pb
 - 听力 60-80s
 - ◆ 要记的：
 - 主讲人是男是女：
 - 笔记：M/W
 - 信息：态度：同意还是不同意
 - 笔记：√ 或 ×
 - 语气，喜欢、反对等等
 - Reason A+ Reason B：细节要抓，主要得分点在听力，主要也是说听力
 - 注意 RA & RB 和 PA & PB 的对应关系。在明确态度以后，应该在听力中着重记录加强/削弱的信息，需要体现出细节的完整性
 - 注意笔记信息点在答题转述中的逻辑，避免简单的堆砌观点，需要体现出叙述的逻辑性
 - 听力要回应阅读
- 30s 准备
- 说：30/60s

- ◆ 通知
 - Reading:
 - In the announcement, the university has decided (is planning) to v. the n.
 - Listening:
 - In the conversation, the man/woman agrees/disagrees with the decision/plan.
 - First, + R1+ S1
 - Secondly/Plus/Besides, + R2 + S2
- ◆ 信件
 - Reading:
 - In the letter, the student proposes that the university should v. the n. /the student opposes the university's plan to v. the n.
 - Listening
 - In the conversation, the man/woman agrees/disagrees with the student.
 - First, + R1 + S1
 - Secondly/Plus/Besides, + R2 + S2
- TPO10 Task2
 - ◆ 阅读笔记
 - letter, stu proposes to display the artwork in the lobby at the entrance to the student center because + R1: many students pass through + R2: place is full of light.剩下全是说听力的内容了
 - ◆ 听力笔记
 - ◆ W×
 - ◆ people:
 - × stu who wanna appreciate artwork
 - **block view**
 - ◆ light, not good, sunny-> too light, cloudy->too dark. **art museum** same level

三道校园综合题，学术类题目评讲

- 例举可以让你的陈述更加丰富
- TPO35 T2
 - University should allow students to audit classes
 - ◆ 总结主题句: Student claims that university should allow them to audit classes
 - Some people think competition will motivate students. Other people think competition has negative influences. Which do you agree with? Explain why.
 - 注意 Competition 是抽象名词，不只是竞赛，还可以是竞争 go up against
 - Agree:
 - ◆ Work hard
 - ◆ win->confidence->do more->virtuous cycle
 - Disagree:
 - ◆ not everyone is winner->face defeats->lower level of confidence
 - ◆ some students might get trapped in the competition->wrong

ways->treat->dishonest

- ◆ bring about a lot of stress->harm health both physically and mentally->affect studies
- ◆ hurt friendship: the winner may feel so good about themselves and be arrogant and annoying; losing students might be jealous or even resentful of their winning friends. ->apparently, this does great harm to their friendship.
- 一种思路:
 - ◆ 先说理: Competition->People care more about the outcome->bring out the best in them->learn better.
 - ◆ 再举例: Presentation in history class, took it for granted, didn't put effort in it, after knowing about the competition, worked harder, won the 1 st prize, became better at history learning.
- Do you agree or disagree: students should watch teacher's lectures in video version instead of attending classes?
 - Disagree:
 - ◆ Ques: not given an answer in time.
 - ◆ Lack of class discussions: 同学互动的好处:
 - get more perspective
 - talking about topics more comprehensive
 - more solutions
 - ◆ Distracted from your lectures by stuff on the internet, such as video games, movies, a message from your friends or a pop-up advertisement.
 - Agree
 - ◆ attending classes means it only display once, once it's gone, it's gone. Some of the concepts and equations are difficult to understand. You can review the video clips for more than one time, which will help you understand them easier.
 - ◆ more flexible study schedule. for some students->sleepy, late for class, body not suitable for classes.
- You live in a crowded city with only one green space--the city park. The government recently proposes to build a housing complex on this only green space. Do you think this is a good idea?
 - Good idea
 - ◆ more green space: A great place for people to relax and exercise+例举: 比如 go for a walk after dinner
 - ◆ be more socialized: encounter your neighbor in this park, you can chitchat and have a walk together. This will help improve your friendship with them.
 - ◆ releasing the stress on overpopulation: city with millions of dwellers. Living space per capita is quite limited. Family with 2 or 3 kids, they have to stay in the same room until they go to college.
 - ◆ roof garden can be introduced in order to provide green space to the residences: roof gardens are introduced in many metropolitans in the world.
 - Bad idea:
 - ◆ birds to live in
 - ◆ live would be boring and even miserable without green space. far away from

the city park->difficult to reach there

- 学术类题第一题：自然科学、社会科学、人文科学；阅读的定义+举例；60s 说

- Franchising:

- ◆ 定义:

Franchising

Many popular and well-known business chains, such as fast food restaurants, use a practice known as franchising. In franchising, someone who wants to open a store or a restaurant pays an established company for the right to use the company's name and sell the company's products. Selling an established, in-demand product that has immediate name recognition benefits the new business by reducing the risk that the business will fail. In exchange, the new business agrees to follow all of the standard practices of the company with the name it wants to use.

- ◆ 例子: suppose the professor wants to open a restaurant, he could pay the pizza town, which is a well known pizza restaurant, 钱, 并且他不需要担心, 因为 pizza 一定会卖的很好, 作为交换, 要遵循标准、练习, pizza town 会派人来教我做 pizza, 让我的店面装修得更好。虽然损失了自由, 但是这种方式确实 works, 可以 sell a lot of pizzas.

- Reference Group

Our thinking and behavior are often influenced by other people. When we admire and respect someone, we naturally try to imitate their behavior and attitudes. Group of people whom we admire and whose behavior and attitudes we tend to imitate are known as reference groups. Reference groups provide a model—a frame of reference—that we can shape how we think and behave. Over the course of a lifetime, we may be influenced by many different reference groups. As we grow older, or encounter new circumstances, our reference group may change, and our attitudes and behavior may change accordingly.

Reference groups are groups of people who we admire and whose behavior and attitudes we like to imitate. The professor gives an example to illustrate this. When he began university studies, he made friends with some art students. They were older, fun, creative and cool. They wore T-shirts and jeans and sneakers everywhere they went. So the professor started to wear casual clothes, too. After he graduated he moved to Chicago and worked with some bright young people who handled great responsibilities for the company. His co-workers preferred to dress up a little bit, wearing nice pants, button-up shirts or fashionable dresses and shoes. So he started to dress the same way as they did, and didn't consider T-shirts and jeans and sneakers cool any more.

■ Questioning Awareness of Effect

Questioning Awareness of Effect

When a student engages in disruptive behavior in the classroom, it negatively impacts both the teacher's ability to teach and other students' ability to learn. One way a teacher can correct disruptive behavior is by questioning awareness of effect. With this technique, when a student disrupts the class, the teacher asks the student a question that draws attention to the negative effect of the student's behavior. The teacher then does not wait for an answer, but immediately continues teaching. By thus simply drawing attention to the effect of the student's behavior, the teacher can often lead the student to discontinue the behavior.

Questioning awareness of effect is a method used by teachers in class to correct students' disruptive behaviors. In the lecture, the professor uses an example to illustrate this method. The professor used to teach 8-yr olds and there was a rule in class that everyone had to raise their hands before answering questions. One girl Sara often failed to follow the rule and just called out the answers. So one day, after she did it again, the teacher asked her whether she was being unfair to the other students by not giving them a chance to answer questions too. The professor immediately went back to teaching without waiting for her answer. From then on Sara learned how to answer questions properly in class.

■ TPO27 T4 Swarm Intelligence, 已经在新东方托福的口语中评分了

• 概念:

- Swarm intelligence—insects living in groups can perform complex tasks through complex behaviors.

• 例子:

- Ants in search of food
- Wide space between the two branches
- A single ant can't cross over the space
- The group of ants work together to reach the food: 1st ant; 2nd ant; other ants, bridge, get the food

Swarm intelligence means insects living in groups can perform complex tasks that individual members could not. The professor uses ants as an example. A group of ants are moving on a tree branch to find food. When they reach the end of the branch, they find that the food is on another branch. And there is wide space between the two branches. Any single ant alone can't cross the space. What they do is that one ant walks to the end of the branch. Then it holds onto the branch with its back legs and then stretches its body forward into the open space. The next ant would hold onto the first ant and stretch forward into the open space too. Other ants just do the same thing until they form a bridge that the rest of the ants can cross over to reach the food.

学术类题第二题

- 题型介绍：自然、社会、历史、人文
- 没有阅读，只有听力+口语
- 听力逻辑
 - General and Specific / Summary
 - Overall Topic
 - Aspect A->Example A
 - Aspect B->Example B
 - L: 90-120s, S: 20s 准备/60s 说

● 听力找点技巧

- 第一步：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，辅以表示名词特征的形容词和表示时间节点的副词或词组

- ◆ 教授一直啰嗦东西就很重要

- 第二步：问题题干=讲座主旨

- ◆ 答题时注意利用问题题干作为答题的主旨句

- 难点：语言多样性、时态、概括转述

- TPO16 T6

- 心理学

In the lecture, the professor talks about two defense mechanisms, which can help people deal with painful emotions. The first defense mechanism is called Fantasy. It means people use imagination to invent a happy story in their mind. Say, a woman who has lost her pet dog may imagine that a nice family found him and he is really happy now. She will even picture her dog running around and playing. It's not real but it helps keep her pain away. The second defense mechanism is called sublimation, which turns people's negative emotions into something useful. For example, the woman might start a dog-training school and train other people's dogs so that they won't run away like hers did. In this way, the woman can change her negative feelings about losing her dog into a positive activity.

- 商科:

In the lecture, the professor talks about two characteristics of target customers that can influence marketing strategy. The first is the age of the target customers. For example, a company sells toy cars, so the target customers are kids. And in order to reach these customers, the company advertises during the time when kids are watching TV. So they will see the ad and go buy toy cars or to ask their parents to buy them. The second is the geographical location, referring to the places where target customers live. For example, a company sells boats and their target customers should be people who own houses near lakes or oceans. The company would place ads on signs along the road or on television in cities and towns that are near oceans or lakes. So they are more likely to sell more boats as a result.

- 作业: TPO33 T6、TPO14 T6、TPO19 T6

答题模板

- 校园类综合题

- 学校通知

- ◆ Reading:

- In the announcement, the university has decided/is planning to (v.) the (n.)

- ◆ Listening:

- In the conversation, the man/woman agrees/disagrees with the decision/plan.
- First, +R1+S1.
- Secondly/Plus/Besides, +R2+S2

- 学生信件

- ◆ Reading:

- In the letter, the student proposes that the university should (v.) the (n.)

the student opposes the university's plan to (v.) the (n.)

- ◆ Listening:
 - In the conversation, the man/woman agrees/disagrees with the student.
 - First, +R1+S1
 - Secondly/Plus/Besides, +R2+S2
- 学术类综合题一
 - 答题法 1:
 - ◆ In the lecture, the professor uses an example/an experiment/two examples to illustrate/explain xxx
 - ◆ The first example is _ + 细节
 - ◆ The second example is _ + 细节
 - ◆ (So xxx means _____) 看时间可选, 遵从原文时态
 - 答题法 2:
 - ◆ xxx means _____ (10-15s) 遵从原文时态
 - ◆ In the lecture, the professor uses an example/an experiment/two examples to illustrate/explain xxx
 - ◆ The first example is _ + 细节
 - ◆ The second example is _ + 细节
- 学术类综合题二
 - In the lecture, the professor talks about ____
 - The first point is ____
 - For example, ____
 - The second point is ____
 - For example, ____
 - =>point 具体用题目中的关键词替换掉, 比如 strategy, type of *等等