

Speaking

RA(尽量高)

1. 不吞音,每个单词都要读清楚
2. 注意细节,不要忽视-s,-ed
3. 遇到生词采用自然拼读,或者直接跳过的方法

- 发音
- 不可以拖音
- 实词不可以含糊
- 嘴巴要张导对应嘴型的地方
- 长元音要饱满
- 正确处理爆破音[s的浊化, 失爆, 合理连读]

1. 只有读到标点符号才停顿换气
2. 生词sth或者跳过,不影响流利度的情况下猜一个
3. 需要重读的词: 名词, 形容词, 副词, 实意名词, 数词, 否定
4. 不要重读的词: 冠词, 代词, 非实义动词, 连词, 介词
5. 失爆: bookkeeper, the most popular, development, good morning, subtle, need to
6. 连读: 辅音+元音(is one of, school is over), 元音+元音(may I, I am), 辅音+辅音(did you, will you, call you)
7. of发ov

RS(50-70%的内容+流利度)

10-12题,命中率低,几乎不能命中 精听来提高

1. 看见超过四秒的句子,注意力可以放在后半句
2. 听多少就要说多少,60分可以值说一半,八炸要基本上说全
3. 每天都要练习,50句,25句从长倒短,25句从短到长

DI(70%的内容+流利度,每天刷)

重要度:文字信息>数字信息>其他

1. 流利度最重要,不可以卡顿,不可以会读,不可以出现模板的痕迹
2. 发音清晰,能够被识别
3. 嘴瓢了的单词可以用一个and链接在之后
4. 如果碰到了一个很大的数字,eg 1,123,123,123 可以直接用1 billion代替
5. 数字xxx,xxx,xxx,xxx 快速转换 xxx billion xxx million xxx thousand xxx

注意事项:

1. 25s准备时间
2. 不用在意语法,也不用在意逻辑(eg. 20 大于 30, 名词的单复数)
3. 流利度最重要
4. 作答时间需要超过30s,说完按下next

基础模版(模版无所谓顺序,如果讲完这五个句子,依旧有没讲完的内容,再酌情添加几句)

1. The following graph shows the information about (标题)
2. It is shown that the items include (不同元素的名词)
3. According to this graph, it can be seen that + 分支模板
4. What is more, we can see that + 分支模板
5. In conclusion, we can know the trend of (不同元素的名词)

分支模板

1. 表格, 柱状图, 饼图: the largest/smallest number is xxx, which is xxx. (这里的Number是不是最大值, 最小值都不重要, 只要讲到图片上的任意元素即可)
2. 线图: the number of xxx increased/decreased slowly (drastically/with a lot of fluctuation) from xxx to xxx, reaching the (maximum/minimum) in xxx.
3. 流程图: the first/second/next step is xxx, (which is xxx).
4. 地图/图片题: to the left(right/top/bottom/central/outside) part of the picture, there is xxx, which is xxx.
- 5.

RL

1. 主要说听到的实词
2. 听完后十秒钟时间的准备
3. 不需要在意语法, 不需要在意逻辑
4. 流利度最重要
5. 作答时间需要超过30s
6. 如果是图片+音频, 不要与DI弄混

模板

- 尽量写单词, 10到15个 实词为主
- 注意重复出现的单词
- 注意信号, but, although, however, so, because
- 注意语气的变化, 放慢, 重读
- 注意数据, 具体数值年份, 百分比
- 注意开头和结尾出现的词
- 如果记录下来的词填在模板里面超出, 那么从头再次开始套模板
- 如果记录下来的单词填在模板中, 不够30s, 那么继续再把记录的单词从头套入剩下的模板中.
- 不要出现模板的痕迹, 即模板和实词之间不能有停顿

1. The lecture is about xxx.
2. The speaker argues the statement with supporting detail, including xxx.
3. According to the lecture, it is known that xxx.
4. It is also known that xxx.
5. It is clear that xxx.
6. It is also clear that xxx.
7. In conclusion, this lecture is about xxx.

笔记的写法:

1. 每一排写1到3个单词, 用and连接
2. 尽量只写实词, 不要写虚词

3. 不要写very, people 这样宽泛的词
4. 相同的词只要写一遍就够了.

ASQ

先看答案想一想问题, 考到79的话尽量要作出50%.

Writing

SWT(90%)

- 10 mins完成一篇
- 13%写作, 13%阅读
- 需要审阅一篇200-300字的小文章
- 只能用一句话总结, 字数限制5 - 75字
- swt会从Content, form, grammar和vocabulary四个小项打分

技巧:

1. 找对应关键句子

- 文章中反复出现的词
- 信号词, 信号句之后的词: but yet, however, therefore等
- 每一段开头或者结尾中的重要词所在的句子

2. 抄句子

- 句子太长可以删除定状补, 不能删除主谓宾
- 字数真好则不要删除句子成分, 建议全抄

3. 拼接

- 拼接是采用并列句的语法, 建议在swt中只使用and(万能), but, because, so
- 如果很难捋顺, 只用and即可
- 连词注意完整的陈述句, 不能出现单词, and句子的用法
- 主语逗号和句号的空格
- 有些词不是连词, 不具有连词的功能慎用, 如: therefore, however(表示否定时), also, moreover, in other words等

WE(80%)

20 mins完成一篇, 200到300字

建议还是按照逻辑写

类型:

1. 观点类--同意与否 agree or disagree或者what is your opinion
2. 论证类--正反方 advantage and disadvantage 或者 a curse or a blessing是福还是祸
3. 方案类--如何解决 what is the solution 或者 what action will you recommend to take
4. 其他 which aspect of climate you will choose and why

模板

1. 第一段: Obviously, it is undoubtedly the case that (单词[题干中的关键词]) plays (是否有s取决于关键词是单数还是复数) a vital role in our society, and the statement that(一句话[题干]) has attracted much attention from the public.[如果题干有问到多个小问题,这句话可以换成小问题的回答] As far as I am concerned, I believe that(一句话[同意与否], [解决方案是什么], [一件事的正反面]) [如果题干有问到多个小问题,这句话是对其主要问题的阐述]
2. 第二段: First and foremost, there are plenty of reasons why I believe that(一句话[你的第一个论点]). Nobody can deny the simple fact that (一句话[可写你的第一个论点的原因,结果等]). The lastest research conducted by the United States has revealed that (一句话[编一个例子]). As a matter of fact, based on my own experience, (一句话或者多句话不等, [再编写一个与主题相关的话]). Therefore, we must (补充成一句完整的话,[重申你的第一个论点])
3. 第三段 It should also be emphasized that(一句话[第二个论点]), which is probably due to the fact that(一句话[论述其原因]). An increasing number of people hold the view that...(一句话[你的反方观点]). However, I strongly maintain that...(一句话[重申第二个论点])because one of my friends has been repeatedly telling me that (一句话[编一个与主题相关的话])
4. 第四段 In conclusion, never should we neglect what we have discussed above. Nowadays, more and more people are focusing on (题干关键词). I do hope this eassy can provide them with some insights.

Reading

FIB-RW(50%)

- 没有倒扣分
-

MC-M多选

- 两分钟完成
- 错选会扣分, 可以当成单选题来做

RO排序

- 2.5 mins 完成 + 30 sec检查
 - 2-3 题
 - 每题4-6个句子
 - 相邻的排在一起就能得一分
1. 首句一般比较概括
 2. 代名词she, he, it, this, those, that
 3. 冠词a, an, the + noun
 4. 专有名词/普通名词/the + 名词
 5. 逻辑词therefore, however, butm because
 6. 时间词,earlier, afterwards,consequently

FIB-R(70%)

- 没有倒扣分
- 确定词性, 时态
- 句子的作用和态度

MC-S单选

- 一分钟做完

Listening

SST(70%)

- 十分钟满打满算做完
 - 给听力和写作供分
 - 50 - 70字
 - 一定要注意拼写
 - 大部分的时间是可以机经全中
1. Main point/ repreated words
 2. supporting point
 3. signal words
 4. 一行写一个点

58 以上不建议用模板

1. The lecture is mainly about + 名词/名词成分
2. At the beginning, it is quite clear that 加句子
3. Secondly, the speaker points out that + 句子
4. Thirdly, he/she mentions that + 句子
5. Inconclusion, this lecture talks about + 名词/名词词组 或者 In conclusion, this lecture is clear that + 句子

MC-M选择

- 5选2, 6选2或3,7选3
- 可以当成单选题
- 选错倒扣

FIB-L(50%)填空

- 2-3 题
- 整体计时

HCS选择(简易版SST)

- 1-2题
- 整体计时随机顺序
- 选对1听力+1阅读
- 答案是按照顺序出现
- 首先考虑有重复出现的重点

MC-S选择

- 听力题:1-2题

- 整体计时
- 选对1分,选错0分
- 倒计时开始前5s,看完2-3个题目

SMW(选出缺失的单词)

- 1-2题
- 整体计时,顺序随机
- 选对一分
- 选错不扣分,最低0分
- 标题中间会有本题的主旨
- 注意最后的单词之前的转折

HIW(50%)选错词

- 选错倒扣
- 篇幅正常每篇4-7个,两篇总错误10-12个
- 如果有五个错误,大概有4个是首字母就不一样,剩下一个首字母相同
- 如果不确定不选
- 每天10 - 15 mins 练5-6片,要求全对或错一个

WFD

3-4题,最后五分钟的时候一定要做到WFD

1. 首尾字母记录法
 - 首字母
 - 尾字母: 单复数, s/ ing/ ed
2. 补齐句子
 - 根据回忆和语法
3. 如果在补齐的时候,不能确定某个单词的词性或者单复数,有没有the,可以把所有的可能都写上去,最多试3个词
4. 检查拼写
 - 数字可以用1234
 - 首字母和专有名词大写
 - 宁可加词不要减词

猩际pte班课

猩际最新PTE题型占分表 (2021年11月更新)

口语	分数影响题型	口语题	口语题	口语题	口语题	口语题
		Read Aloud	Repeat Sentence	Describe Image	Re-tell Lecture	Answer Short Questions
	分数影响比重	33%	30%	22%	10%	5%

听力	分数影响题型	口语题	口语题	口语题	听力题	听力题	听力题	听力题	听力题	听力题	听力题
		Repeat Sentence	Re-tell Lecture	Answer Short Questions	Summarize Spoken Text	Multiple Choice (multiple answers)	Fill in the Blanks	Highlight Correct Summary	Multiple Choice (single answer)	Select Missing Word	Highlight Incorrect Words
分数影响比重	23%	9%	4%	6%	2%	12%	1%	1%	1%	16%	25%

写作	分数影响题型	写作题	写作题	阅读题	听力题	听力题	听力题
		Summarize Written Text	Write Essay	Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)	Summarize Spoken Text	Fill in the Blanks (Listening)	Write from Dictation
分数影响比重	6%	17%	25%	6%	18%	28%	

阅读	分数影响题型	口语题	写作题	阅读题	阅读题	阅读题	阅读题	阅读题	听力题	听力题
		Read Aloud	Summarize Written Text	Multiple Choice (single answer)	Multiple Choice (multiple answers)	Re-order Paragraphs	Fill in the blanks (Reading)	Fill in the blanks (Reading & Writing)	Highlight Correct Summary	Highlight Incorrect Words
分数影响比重	27%	4%	1%	2%	7%	20%	29%	1%	9%	

周一(听力高分题FIB-L,HIW,WFD)每天都要练

1. HIW(选错误单词)

- HIW要全对.(平时要1.2和1.5倍速播放,取自生活中的实景)
- 单击选择
- 五秒的准备时间,音频只播放一遍
- 鼠标跟着音频走
- 默读(至少和音频同步,最好快于音频1.2个词)
- 千万不纠结,不确定的不选
- 选对一个词有一分,选错倒扣分
- 一篇一共是3-7个词
- 算是送分题
- 做完之后30s检查一下更正
- 一般都是实词,虚词一般不挖空
- 速度一定要跟上
- 考察的是单词的拼读能力(拼读能力,定位收尾字母)
- 跟上音频的能力,客观:音频本身就是比较快的,需要大量的练习. 主观: 速度持平,纠结,走神
- 练习,要用网页练习
- 分析自己听漏的音节,走神?默读慢了?还是音节漏听了?

- 如果只作对了3/6就要重新做一遍.不要囫囵吞枣刷题
- 隔几天在重新做一下错题
- 用1.2倍速练习10个HIW,如果错误在10个以内,就算掌握HIW了.
- 练习的时候以原生为主,其他口音都是用ai配音的

2. FIB

- 一个空一个单词
- 用tab键(有些考场禁用)
- 打几个字母就行了,注意时态和单复数. 听的时候就要直接记下来
- 如果没有听到时态,就在检查的时候检查时态
- 拼写正确就是1分,拼不对就是0分,控制答题时间,不要超过1.5 mins
- 注意名词的单复数,单词的时态和语态,ing, ed, s
- 不要在同一个字上多停留
- 看得懂不等于听得懂,大量练习循环输入(匹配单词和读音)
- 将单词从阅读提升到听力层级
- 可以背FIB-L高频词汇,必须要记背单词
- 时间紧张的话,可以直接刷WFB

3. WFD

- 1-2 分钟完成一道题,总共留5-6分钟
- 写对一个词能得一分,一个词将近能拿到10分
- 语序不对也得分,语序一点也不重要,不考虑顺序
- 语法一定要正确
- 标点符号不重要,点没点句号都不影响得分,大小写也不会影响得分.专有名词一定要做出区分!!!(人名,地名,国家名)
- 不确定的都补上
- 官方模考中试词是有限制的,真实的考试是没有限制的
- 加词的数量是不会影响评分的,放心大胆的把所有形式写上去!
- she is 和 she's 不确定都能写上
- 试一下从词汇: the, of, to, is, a, in, and, are, for, be, students.
- a in on of is or to be the and are for this that these those
- 名词把单数复数都写上
- 动词检查主谓一致,三单和时态,加词
- 四步法:
 - 认真听(不做笔记,理解+意群划分)
 - 心里回想(非常重要)
 - 盲打默写,forecast and estimation(不要纠结拼写和语法)
 - 补充词汇(拼写正确,首字母大小写,句子末尾符号,一般为句号,不确定的词也加上去)
- 多做wfd的输入练习,刷wfd的计经
- 注意一些连读发音 would yell

4. wfd听力循环输入法:

- 第一步: 听MP3不看字幕,一句话听三遍,实在听不懂看下字幕,看完后在听3遍.
- 第二步:重复第一遍的内容,至少复数80%的内容
- 第三步:同样播放20个题目,每播放1题在心里复数,至少过80%就能通过 the temporary libra will be closed in the winter break.

周二(65左右,尽量做,79提高听力,能作对的就不要错)

1. SST 10分单独计时(包括音频时间,写作时间大概是8:30)

- 右上角能看见1 of 1或者1 of 2 50-70字
- 机经命中率高
- 满分10分
- content,有分就行(0.5分就行/2),能区分出主题,
- 格式要求,格式0分就不向下评分
- 格式要求:50-70个字,就是2分满分
- grammar,只要语法完全正确,就可以得满分,1处错误就只有1分了
- vocabulary只要是合适的单词就能得满分,使用原词原句
- spelling 拼写满分2分错一个就是1分,错两个就是0分
- 关键点不准确听力扣1分,如果几下来的内容少可以直接使用sst模版
- SST需要记句子**
- SST可以使用模版
- 边听边记(1-2mins)
- 编辑答案(5-7mins)
- 检查答案(2-3mins)
- 主题句一般出现在开头几句中,提出topic
- 有四到五个主要观点,每2-3句中有一个主要观点
- 找语义提示词
- 表意见:researchers,professional,expers suggest
- 表结论:as a result, in conclusion turns out that therefore
- but how
- 如果能力比较弱,1训练自己听信号词,2句子里的实词(n,v,a,ad,topic是底线)
- 1. 理解为王:
- 2. 要记主干:要记下足够的笔记才能记住句子的大意
- 3. 速记符号:(?=X)和缩写
- 4. 笔记排版:每个关键点分行记
- 5. 字迹清晰:以便理解回忆
- 不能用缩写
- 添加适当的连接词
- 模版如下:

技巧三 猩际 SST 模板



This lecture is mainly about

<word/phrase>

Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that

<sentence>.

He/She also mentions that

<sentence>, and _<sentence>_.

Lastly, the speaker believes that

<sentence>, and _<sentence>_.

In conclusion, _<sentence>_.

模板使用注意事项:

- 模版不会导致加分或减分。但会限制答案中关键点的字数
- 笔记内容少,才建议用模板
- 填写的句子要与原句句意相近: 主语、动词和宾语相同
- 不要套词,编跟原文不相关的句子: 如 <关键词1> and <关键词2> are important.

- 模版需要添加1个名词和6个句子
- 一定要达到五十个字,如果达不到50个词,就复制相同的句子
- 模版是不会导致加分和减分,但是会限制关键点的字数

- 笔记内容少才建议使用模板
- 填写的句子要与原句的句意相近
- 不要套词
- 不要同义替换!!!
- 65分简单方法找点,不需要区分句子的主次意思+要听出topic
- 79分听懂文章,找出总结性内容

2. MC多选(倒扣分)

- 单选是圆圈 多选是方框
- 选对是1分, 选错会扣分
- 播放之前先看题目,是correct还是incorrect
- 五个选项选2个,多于5个选3个

3. HCS(选总结)

- 听力+阅读
- 可以选择一个最短的选项来选
- 1.5min一道
-

4. MC单选 1-2个

- 前面是圆圈,选择一个最优答案

5. SMW 选缺词1分

- 看题目中的You will hear a recording about xxxx

周三()

Part 2 Reading(approximately 29-30 minutes)				
Item type	Time allowed	Number of items	Scoring	Communicative skills, enabling skills and other traits scored
Reading and writing:	29-30 minutes	5-6	Partial credit (for each correctly completed blank)	Reading and writing
Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers		1-2	Partial credit (for each correct response. Points deducted for incorrect options chosen)	Reading
Re-order paragraphs		2-3	Partial credit (for each correctly ordered, adjacent pair)	Reading
Reading: Fill in the blanks		4-5	partial credit (for each correctly completed blank)	Reading
Multiple-choice, choose single answer		1-2	Correct/incorrect	Reading

第九张PPT,25mins

1. FIB-R拖拽(刷完所有机经能碰到1-2个原题,****)

- 词性

- 上下文理解
- 空着等待
- 最后选择

2. FIB-RW下拉题(刷完所有机经后能碰到1-3个原题写作29% 阅读29%)

- 一道题1.5到2min一题
- 选错不扣分
- 大部分的时候词性都是一样的
- 1分一空
- 50分正确率:50%,79正确率:80%
- 技巧:
 - 1. 褒贬态度, 感情色彩,态度,正向意义,负向意义的词,挖空词和整体保持一致
 - 2. 显性逻辑关系标志词 but however though whilst
 - 隐性逻辑词: instead of, rather than despite
 - 3. 固定搭配:
- 找自己的薄弱项 词汇>语法>文章意思
- 精度PTE月预测机经
- 背单词和FIB机经固定搭配
- 50分-基础词汇,65/79高阶词汇

周四

Part 2 Reading(approximately 29-30 minutes)

Item type	Time allowed	Number of items	Scoring	Communicative skills, enabling skills and other traits scored
FIB-reading and writing:	29-30 minutes	5-6	Partial credit (for each correctly completed blank)	Reading and writing
Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers		1-2	Partial credit (for each correct response. Points deducted for incorrect options chosen)	Reading
Re-order paragraphs		2-3	Partial credit (for each correctly ordered, adjacent pair)	Reading
Reading: Fill in the blanks		4-5	partial credit (for each correctly completed blank)	Reading
Multiple-choice, choose single answer		1-2	Correct/incorrect	Reading

猩际最新PTE题型占分表

口语	分数影响题型	口语题		口语题		口语题		口语题		口语题	
		Read Aloud		Repeat Sentence		Describe Image		Re-tell Lecture		Answer Short Questions	
		分数影响比重		33%		30%		22%		10%	
听力	分数影响题型	口语题	口语题	口语题	听力题	听力题	听力题	听力题	听力题	听力题	听力题
	Repeat Sentence	Re-tell Lecture	Answer Short Questions	Summarize Spoken Text	Multiple Choice (multiple answers)	Fill in the Blanks	Highlight Correct Summary	Multiple Choice (single answer)	Select Missing Word	Highlight Incorrect Words	Write From Dictation
	分数影响比重	23%	9%	4%	6%	2%	12%	1%	1%	1%	16% 25%

写作	分数影响题型	写作题		写作题		阅读题		听力题		听力题	
		Summarize Written Text		Write Essay		Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)		Summarize Spoken Text		Fill in the Blanks (Listening)	
		分数影响比重		6%		17%		25%		6%	
听力	分数影响题型	口语题	写作题	阅读题	阅读题	阅读题	阅读题	阅读题	听力题	听力题	听力题
	Read Aloud	Summarize Written Text	Multiple Choice (single answer)	Multiple Choice (multiple answers)	Re-order Paragraphs	Fill in the Blanks (Reading)	Fill in the Blanks (Listening)	Highlight Correct Summary	Highlight Incorrect Words	Write from Dictation	
	分数影响比重	27%	4%	1%	2%	7%	20%	29%	1%	1%	9%

1. MC单选

- 不要花很多时间来纠结,最多1.5min 基础不好控制在1min,给FIB留时间
- 答案的可得性不高

- 读题 >> 看文章 >> 作答
-
- 2. MC多选
 - 直接选一个就走
 -
- 3. RO(做到RO要还有15mins, 占分 7%)
 - 如果BACED得满分, BCAED得1分, 因为一个相邻对得一分
 - 很容易超时, 每题最多2分钟
 - 基础不好得一半就好
 - 答题时间1.5mins
 - 1. 指示词: 找出指示代词. 一级指示代词: this, the, he, his, it, their 二级指示代词: the. 没有任何指示代词就是首句.
 - 2. 逻辑词
 - 3. 时间顺序
 - 4. 经验感悟
 - 技巧:
 - 找首句, 找配对句, 时间关系, 逻辑词, 逻辑关系
 - 很多的题目有时技巧用不上
 - 注意时间
 - 把机经当做练习题, 提高自己的阅读水平
 - 太难的不要纠结
 - 79 对一半就行 65 对25% 50不用管

周五WE

1. WE:



模板:

- Nowadays, whether (topic) has attracted numerous controversies and drawn the public's attention. Some people believe that ... (一个观点), while others hold the view that ... (另一个观点). In my opinion, ... (你的观点) for ... (A) and ... (B) reasons.

- Firstly, the ... (A) reason is why I think ... (改写你的观点). Although potentially positive/negative impacts of ... (topic里的主语, 如电脑, 法律等) must be taken into account, I still reckon that ... (topic 里的主语) has in many ways enormously harmed/enriched people's lives. For example, a well-known American scientist Einstein once said that ... (编一句与主题相关的话). It is thus clearly shown that ... (你的观点).
- Moreover, another factor that should be considered is the ... (B) reason. As far as society is concerned, the ultimate aim of ... (topic里的主语) is to ... (扣题的话). For instance, a recent article published in/by Scientific American/The Economist revealed that ... (编一句与主题相关的话). Undoubtedly, this is a clear indication that ... (你的观点).
- To sum up/In conclusion, I hold the view that ... (你的观点). To address this issue, the government and society should make a concerted effort to find solutions.

- 20分钟单独计时
- 占分17%
- 1-2 min 读题+plan, 12-15 mins写(八分钟内打完全部模版), 3-5mins检查
- 写满字就是2分 尽量要拿到
- 拼写错一个就扣一分, 错两个就没有分数了
- 模版可以帮做到用词丰富, 句式丰富, 逻辑结构
- 问题: 花太多时间想观点, 没时间检查拼写, 简单语法错误找不出来, 用错了不熟悉的词组搭配
- 尽量写简单一点的东西.
- 文章的结构:
 - 1. 开头表明立场
 - 2. 论点1观点阐述
 - 3. 论点2
 - 4. 总结

Nowadays, whether (topic) has attracted numerous controversies and drawn the public's attention. Some people believe that ... (一个观点), while others hold the view that ... (另一个观点). In my opinion, ... (你的观点) for ... (A) and ... (B) reasons.

Firstly, the ... (A) reason is why I think ... (改写你的观点). Although potentially positive/negative impacts of ... (topic里的主语, 如电脑, 法律等) must be taken into account, I still reckon that ... (topic 里的主语) has in many ways enormously harmed/enriched people's lives. For example, a well-known American scientist Einstein once said that ... (编一句与主题相关的话). It is thus clearly shown that ... (你的观点).

Moreover, another factor that should be considered is the ... (B) reason. As far as society is concerned, the ultimate aim of ... (topic里的主语) is to ... (扣题的话). For instance, a recent article published in/by Scientific American/The Economist revealed that ... (编一句与主题相关的话). Undoubtedly, this is a clear indication that ... (你的观点).

To sum up/In conclusion, I hold the view that ... (你的观点). To address this issue, the government and society should make a concerted effort to find solutions.

- 第一段: topic加句子,A和B是adj
- 第二段: positive/negative要选和第二段开头观点相反的, harm/enriched的选择和第二段观点要保持一致
- 自己写50个词左右

- 例文:
- 完全同意

Nowadays, whether **the law changes human behaviour** has attracted numerous controversies and drawn the public's attention. Some people believe that **the law can change human behaviour**, while others hold the view that **there is no relationship between law and human behaviour**. In my opinion, the law does have an influence on human behaviour for social and psychological reasons.

First and foremost, the **social reason** is why I think **the law has an influence on human behaviour**. Although potentially **negative** impacts of **law** must be taken into account, I still reckon that **the existence of law** has in many ways enormously **enriched** people's lives. For example, a well-known American **philosopher** once said that **people are generally afraid of receiving any form of legal punishment**. It is thus clearly shown that **human behaviour is changed by the law**.

In addition, another factor that should be considered is the **psychological reason**. As far as society is concerned, the ultimate aim of **the law** is to **protect people**. For instance, a recent article published by **The Economist** revealed that **80% of people fasten their seat belts in cars after a traffic law has been enacted**. Undoubtedly, this is a clear indication that **the law has a positive impact on individuals' behaviour**.

In conclusion, I hold the view that **the law changes human behaviour**. To address this issue, the government and society should make a concerted effort to find solutions. (235 words)

- largely agree + disagree under some conditions

Some people believe law changes human behaviour. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

【也可以是 largely agree: agree + disagree under some conditions, 参考第三段】

Nowadays, whether the law changes human behaviour has attracted numerous controversies and drawn the public's attention. Some people believe that the law can change people's behaviour while others hold the view that the law doesn't have much impact. In my opinion, people's behaviour can be greatly influenced by law for social reasons, **but psychological reasons cannot be ignored**.

First and foremost, the social reason is why I think the law has an influence on human behaviour. Although potentially negative impacts of law must be taken into account, I still reckon that the law has in many ways enormously enriched people's lives. For example, a well-known American scientist Einstein once said that people who often break the laws tend to have a low social status. It is thus clearly shown that people will abide by law in order to keep their social status.

Moreover, another factor that should be considered is the **psychological reason**. As far as society is concerned, the ultimate aim of **life is to survive**. For instance, a recent research published by **Scientific American** revealed that **some laws have tried to stop people from hunting, but people living in the wild would not conform**. Undoubtedly, this is a clear indication that **unreasonable laws will not change human behaviour**.

In conclusion, I hold the view that **law can change human behaviour only if it is reasonable**. To address this issue, the government and society should make a concerted effort to **set up a robust legal system**. (247 words)

- 观点类:两个问题,一段写好的原因,一段写不好的原因

As a result of advances in medical care, average life expectancy is increasing for men and women. Do you think most people will see this as a positive development? What are the disadvantages of an ageing population for individuals and society? Support your point of view with reasons and/or examples from your own experience or observations.

Nowadays, whether **increasing life expectancy is a positive development** has attracted numerous controversies and drawn the public's attention. Some people believe that **living longer is very beneficial**, while others hold the view that **it is very harmful**. In my opinion, **increasing life expectancy has an advantage and a disadvantage for social and financial reasons**.

First and foremost, the **social reason** is why I think **living longer is beneficial**. Although potentially **negative** impacts of **increasing life expectancy** must be taken into account, I still reckon that **long life expectancy** has in many ways enormously **enriched** people's lives. For example, a well-known American scientist Einstein once said that **living longer will allow people to accompany their families longer**. It is thus clearly shown that **increasing life expectancy is great for society**.

Moreover, another factor that should be considered is the **financial reason**. As far as society is concerned, the ultimate aim of **families** is to **support the elderly**. For instance, a recent article published by **Scientific American** revealed that **families have great financial pressure in supporting elderly people**. Undoubtedly, this is a clear indication that **the ageing population does have some negative influences on many families**.

To sum up, I hold the view that **increasing life expectancy is certainly a positive development**. However, it also has the **disadvantage of financial pressure**. To address this issue, the government and society should make a concerted effort to find solutions. (235 words)

- 开放性的问题:  alt text-

Culture shock is a new worry leading to less immigration. What are the possible options to eradicate this issue?

Nowadays, solving the problem of culture shock, which is a new worry leading to less immigration, has attracted numerous controversies and drawn the public's attention. Some people believe that people should travel more, while others hold the view that there should be more events hosted to bridge the gap between people from different cultures. In my opinion, this problem can be solved by individuals and governments working together.

First and foremost, governments need to host more events for people from different cultures. Although potentially negative impacts of community events must be taken into account, I still reckon that community events have in many ways enormously enriched people's lives. For example, a well-known American scientist Einstein once said that people will have a better understanding of each other if they spend more time together. It is thus clearly shown that culture shock can be reduced if people understand other cultures better through community events.

Moreover, another factor that should be considered is that individuals should travel more. As far as society is concerned, the ultimate aim of travel is to experience the unknown. For instance, a recent article published by Scientific American revealed that 80% of people are more willing to accept new cultures after travel. Undoubtedly, this is a clear indication that culture shock will become less of a problem if people travel more.

In conclusion, I hold the view that culture shock can be managed by both individuals and governments. To address this issue, the government and society should make a concerted effort to bridge the gap between different cultures. (261 words)

- 第一段结尾不同,第二段开头不同,第三段开头不同
- 解题思路拓展:个人类,一般适用于接地气的个人生活类题目,题目中包含:

一般适用于“接地气”的个人生活类题目,题目关键词中包含:

people/students/parents/you/children/kids/family members等明显跟我们的日常生活紧密相关的关键词。可以联想到的理由主要是:



- 解题思路:社会类,

一般适用于“高贵冷艳”的题目,比如题目关键词中包含:

government/society/country/nation (national organizations) 等等明显跟我们的日常生活相去甚远的关键词。可以联想到的理由主要是:



- 1) 题目中并没有明显的集体类或者个人类关键词，但可以根据题目创造的语境选择合适的套用理由；
- 2) 如果无法套用则根据题目具体想理由，不要盲目套题；
- 3) 集体类理由和个人类理由可以用于同一题中，扣题即可；

周一speaking(RA)

学习建议

- 逐个练习快速提分的题型：

口语：RS, DI, RL

写作：SWT, Essay

听力：SST, HIW

- 每天一定练基础

口语：RA跟读

阅读：背单词（50分：猩际基础词汇，65分以上猩际高阶词汇）

听力：WFD听力循环输入法

- 麦克风放在鼻头或者下巴

口语题型 & 时间

Item Type	Time Allowed	Number of Items	Scoring / Q
Read Aloud	24 - 37 min	6 - 7	Max: 13 - 14
Repeat Sentence		10 - 12	Max: 13
Describe Image		3 - 4	Max: 15
Re-tell Lecture		1 - 2	Max: 15
Answer Short Question		5 - 6	Max: 1

分值：RA > RS > DI > RL>ASQ

- 做完就点击next

Read Aloud 评分规则



内容
3-4分

关键词

朗读出题目中全部内容，不可换词 / 漏词 / 加词

发音
5分

元音 / 辅音 发音

发音正确，饱满。多查字典，学习音标

连贯性

不要一字一顿地读，需要有节奏感和连贯性

重弱读

体现出重弱读，拒绝单一音调

流利度
5分

节奏感

顺畅的节奏感。意群中连续地读，不能有停顿

不卡壳

不能有不自然的卡壳

不回读

一旦开始，将错就错，不要回头重新读

速度

模仿母语人士的说话速度，不能过快或过慢

- 可以换词可以漏词
- 内容最不重要
- 发音和流利度都很重要
- 发音>流利度>内容
- 看B站的纠音视频
- 读错了不要回头再读
- 容错不要错太多，不能错10个
- 速度，按照猩际上同步跟读的 Steven的速度来读
- 有些单词很简单，但是加在一起就不流利，需用利用好30s排查出来

RS词组:

1. on and off campus 校园的线上和线下
2. capacity to serve the community 服务社会的能力
3. balanced diet 均衡的饮食
4. study more effectively 提高学习效率

词组

1. refer to sth as sth 把sth认为是什么
2. quality 特征
3. less accessible

RA 单词发音

1. written /riten/

2. Analysis
3. various /'veəriəs/
4. awareness
5. volcanic
6. molten /'məʊltən/
7. explanations
8. tongue /tʌŋ/
9. tutorial /tju:'tɔ:riəl/
10. following
11. silver

WFD 单词拼写

1. formed 形成(过去式)
2. literature 文献
3. description 描述
4. fascination 魅力
5. maybe和may be都要试
6. accommodation住宿
7. suppose
8. temporary
9. winter
10. television
11. laboratory
12. worn (wear的过去式)
13. responsible有责任的
14. rural 农村
15. agricultural 农业的
16. transformation [n] 转变； (用于南非) 民主改革
17. dedicate [v] 把... 奉献给； (在书、音乐或演出的前部) 题献词； 为... 举行奉献典礼
18. Gravity [n] 重力； 严重性； 严肃； 地球引力
19. experiment [n] 实验； 试验； 尝试； 实践
20. horizontal line水平线
21. modern 现代的
22. professional专业的
23. opportunity 机会
24. scholarship 奖学金
25. variety 许多
26. theater
27. seminar
28. archeologist
29. phenomenon
30. compound
31. presenters
32. **eye contact**
33. Practical

- 34. practical
- 35. physics
- 36. mechanics
- 37. mathematics
- 38. fund 资助
- 39. laboratory
- 40. contemporary
- 41. regulation
- 42. geography 地理学
- 43. demography 人口学
- 44. biased
- 45. mislead 原型 misled 误导
- 46. coverage
- 47. worldwide
- 48. inflation 通货膨胀
- 49. population 后面+三单
- 50. individualities 个性
- 51. various 形容词
- 52. varies 动词三单

FIB 单词拼写

- 1. physician 医生
- 2. physicists [n] 物理学家； 物理学研究者
- 3. psychological 心理的
- 4. physical 身体上的
- 5. expertise 专长 expertise
- 6. preliminary 初赛
- 7. physicists 物理学家
- 8. magnetism 磁性； 磁力； 吸引力； 魅力
- 9. hierarchy 层次体系； 等级制度（尤指社会或组织）； 统治集团
- 10. exception [n] 例外； 一般情况以外的人（或事物）； 规则的例外； 例外
- 11. analysts [n] 分析者； 化验员
- 12. constant 常数
- 13. deforestation [n] 毁林； 滥伐森林； 烧林
- 14. vary 改变
- 15. spread 传播
- 16. categorized [v] 将... 分类； 把... 加以归类
- 17. Essentially [adv] 基本上； 本质上； 根本上
- 18. realists [n] 现实主义者； 务实的人； 现实主义作家（或画家等）
- 19. license 驾照
- 20. bored [n] 钻孔； 口径；（常因话多）令人厌烦的人； 烦人的状况（或事情）
- 21. irrelevant [adj] 无关紧要的； 不相关的
- 22. prerequisite n. 先决条件, adj. 首要必备的
- 23. hypothesise v. 假定，假设
- 24. summarized v. 总结，概括； 概述（summarize的过去式及过去分词形式）

25. contents n. 内容; [图情][计] 目录; 要旨 (content的复数) ,v. 使满意 (content的三单形式)
26. staring adj. 凝视的, 目不转睛的; 瞪着眼的; 显眼的; 怪俗气的; (头发) 倒竖的 ,v. 凝视; 盯着看; 显眼, 明摆在某人面前; 目不转睛把……看得 (stare 的现在分词) ,n. (Staring) (美、荷、瑞典、加) 斯塔林 (人名)
27. predominant adj. 主要的; 卓越的; 支配的; 有力的; 有影响的
28. sleek adj. 圆滑的; 井然有序的 ,vt. 使...光滑; 掩盖,vi. 打扮整洁; 滑动
29. mammals n. [古生] 哺乳类; 哺乳类动物 (mammal的复数) ; 哺乳纲
30. socio-economic adj. 社会经济的
31. muscle 肌肉
32. pendulum n. 钟摆; 摆锤; 摆摆不定的事态
33. oceanographer n. 海洋学家; 海洋研究者
34. countries 国家 country的复数
35. immense 巨大的
36. vertical adj. 垂直的, 直立的; [解剖] 头顶的, 顶点的; [植]纵长的, 直上的 ,n. 垂直线, 垂直面; 垂直位置
37. nutrients 营养盐 ,[食品] 营养素
38. mathematical adj. 数学的, 数学上的; 精确的 mathematical
39. mathematics 数学
40. droplets n. [流] 液滴 (droplet的复数) ; 飞沫
41. envisions 想像, 展望 (envision的第三人称单数)
42. trajectory n. [物] 轨道, 轨线; [航][军] 弹道
43. obesity n. 肥大, 肥胖
44. premium n. 额外费用; 奖金; 保险费;(商)溢价 ,adj. 高价的; 优质
45. burgeon v. 萌芽, 发芽; 迅速增长 ,n. 芽, 嫩枝
46. incorporating adj. 合并的 ,v. 合并 (incorporate 的现在分词)
47. behaviour
48. apologise
49. phonograph 留声机
50. stitch n. 针脚, 线迹
51. urgency 紧急的事
52. compossible adj. 可共存的
53. splashes n. 色斑; 散点 (splas的复数)
54. implement vt. 实施, 执行; 实现, 使生效 ,n. 工具, 器具; 手段
55. unashamedly adv. 无愧地; 厚颜无耻
56. occurrence n. 发生; 出现; 事件; 发现
57. encyclopedia n. 百科全书 (亦是encyclopaedia)
58. personalised adj. (英) 个人化的 (等于personalized)
59. squabble v. (为琐事) 发生口角, 大声争吵 ,n. 争吵, 口角
60. ecological adj. 生态的, 生态学的
61. insights n. 洞察力; 眼力; 深刻见解 (insight的复数)
62. concentrate 集中注意力
63. anxiety anxious
64. population 不可数
65. legitimate adj. 合法的; 正当的; 合理的; 正统的 ,vt. 使合法; 认为正当 (等于legitimize)
66. engine 引擎
67. pragmatic adj. 实际的; 实用主义的

68. **tremendously** adv. 非常地；可怕地；惊人地
69. **fundamental** adj. 基本的, 根本的, n. 基本原理；基本原则
70. **diseases** n. [医] 病 (disease的复数) ； [医] 疾病； [植保] 病害； 疾病种类
71. **leans** n. 倾斜； 倾斜错觉 (lean的复数) ,v. 倚靠 (lean的第三人称单数形式)
72. **ridiculous** 荒谬的, 可笑的, 荒唐的, 好笑的 Ridiculous Thoughts: 天马行空, 胡思乱想, 荒谬的想法, 荒谬的思想 Ridiculous reality: 荒谬的现实
73. **protection** 保护
74. **supplemented** v. 增补, 补充 (supplement的过去分词)
75. **saturated** adj. 饱和的； 渗透的； 深颜色的 ,v. 使渗透, 使饱和 (saturate的过去式)
76. **scenario** n. 方案； 情节； 剧本； 设想
77. **envision** vt. 想象； 预想
78. **robust** adj. 强健的； 健康的； 粗野的； 粗鲁的
79. **observe** vt. 庆祝 ,vt. 观察； 遵守； 说； 注意到； 评论,vi. 观察； 说； 注意到； 评论
80. **graphic** adj. 形象的； 图表的； 绘画似的
81. **boundary**
82. **evoke** vt. 引起, 唤起； 博得
83. **strategy**
84. **alliance** n. 联盟, 联合； 联姻
85. **ingredients** n. 材料； 佐料
86. **statics** 静力学
87. **investigators** n. 研究者, 调查者 (investigator的复数形式) ； [法] 审查者 (investigator的复数形式)
88. **invisible** adj. 无形的, 看不见的； 无形的； 不显眼的, 暗藏的
89. **instinct** n. 本能, 直觉； 天性 ,adj. 充满着的
90. **emphases** n. 重点 (emphasis的复数形式)
91. **fossil**
92. **extreme**
93. **exposure** n. 暴露； 曝光； 揭露； 陈列
94. **creed** n. 信条, 教义 ,n. (Creed)人名； (英)克里德
95. **illusion** n. 幻觉, 错觉； 错误的观念或信仰
96. **opportunity** 机会
97. **in attempt to do sth/pay attention to**
98. **quality** 质量
99. **quantity** 数量
100. **qualification** 资格
101. **quantification** 量化
102. **regulate** 调节
103. **relatives** 亲属
104. **deformed** adj. 畸形的； 丑陋的； 残废的 ,v. 使.... 残缺； 使.... 变形 (deform 的过去式和过去分词)
105. **empathy** n. 神入； 移情作用； 执着； 感同身受； 共鸣
106. **radically** adv. 根本上； 彻底地； 以激进的方式
107. **commence** v. 开始； 着手； <英>获得学位
108. **attuned** 熟悉理解
109. **incorporate** vt. 包含, 吸收； 体现； 把.... 合并 ,vi. 合并； 混合； 组成公司,adj. 合并的； 一体化的； 组成公司的
110. **temporary** adj. 暂时的, 临时的 ,n. 临时工, 临时雇员

111. approach v. 走进；与……接洽；处理；临近，逐渐接近（某时间或事件）；几乎达到（某水平或状态）,n. 方法，方式；接近；接洽；（某事的）临近；路径；进场（着陆）；相似的事物
112. spectacle n. 景象；场面；
113. calories 卡路里
114. deliberately 故意地
115. latter adj. 后者的；近来的；后面的；较后的,n. (Latter)人名；(英、德、捷)拉特
116. clot n. 凝块，黏团
117. shadow 影子
118. shed vt. 流出；摆脱；
119. ravel 解开弄明白
120. dramatically
121. illustrative adj. 说明的；作例证的；解说的
122. naval 海军
123. pollination 农学
124. vernacular 土话, 本地的
125. consecutive 连续的
126. confessed adj. 坦白的，认罪的；众所公认的，不容怀疑的，公开的，众所周知的,v. 坦白；承认 (confess 的过去式和过去分词)
127. opposed 反对的
128. recognition 标记识别
129. curiosity
130. curious
131. propulsion [n] 推进；推动力
132. emergence emergency
133. planet 星球
134. characteristic [n] 特征；特点；品质
135. initiated [v] 开创；开始；提出；制定
136. hone [v] 磨练；想念；用磨刀石磨；磨光
137. live 生活方式复数是lives
138. life 生命,复数是lives
139. fundamental [n] 基础；基本原理；基本规律；根本法则
140. compatible [adj] 兼容的；可共用的；可共存的；（因思想、志趣等相投而）关系好的
141. habitable [adj] 适合居住的
142. subscribe [v] 预订；申请；定期订购（或订阅等）；定期交纳（会员费）
143. electronically [adv] 用电子方法；用电子装置
144. permeate [v] 渗透；弥漫；扩散；感染
145. eliminate [v] 消除；消灭；清除；淘汰
146. cast some doubt 产生一些怀疑
147. rarely
148. authors
149. relative
150. clout n. 破布；敲打；影响力；势力,vt. 给...打补钉；猛击,n. (Clout)人名；(法)克卢
151. terrestrial adj. 地球的；陆地的, [生物] 陆生的；人间的,n. 陆地生物；地球上的人
152. nitrogen n. [化学] 氮
153. mysterious adj. 神秘的；不可思议的；难解的
154. rammer n. 撞者；捣槌；装填器 ,n. (Rammer)人名；(德、匈)拉默

155. primary adj. 主要的；初级的；基本的 ,n. 原色；最主要者
156. alliances n. 联盟, 同盟；盟国 (alliance的复数形式) ；联姻
157. align 对齐
158. theories 理论 theory
159. percent 百分比
160. assess 评估评价 assess
161. ponds 水塘复数 ponds
162. pounds n. 磅, 英镑；重击 (pound复数形式)
163. debit 借记卡 debit
164. debate n. 辩论； (正式的) 讨论 ,v. (尤指正式) 讨论, 辩论；仔细考虑
165. ancient 古代的 ancient
166. horns n. 喇叭；号；角制品；警报器 (horn的复数) ,v. 截锯...的角；用角抵撞；给...装角 (horn的三单形式) ,n. (Horns)人名；(瑞典、英)霍恩斯 horns
167. sequentially adv. 从而；继续地；循序地
168. balloons 气球
169. hemisphere n. 半球
170. characters n. 特性；人物角色 (character复数) ,v. 描述 (character的三单形式) ；表示...的特性
171. extol vt. 颂扬；赞美；赞颂
172. journal 期刊 journal
173. autograph n. (名人的) 亲笔签名
174. graphics n. (商业设计或插图中的) 图形；图样
175. swapping 交换
176. concussive adj. 震荡性的；给与冲击的
177. qualifiers 限定词(复数)
178. Arctic 北极
179. spreads 传播
180. benefited adj. 受益的 ,v. 受益 (benefit的过去式)
181. particles n. 微粒, 粒子；粒子系统；碎木料 (particle的复数形式)
182. launching
183. faith
184. symptom n. [临床] 症状；征兆
185. vacuum 真空吸尘器
186. supermassive adj. 特大质量的
187. propulsion n. 推进；推进力
188. discursion 离题
189. technology
190. technological

乱七八糟笔记

1. although 尽管表示让步, but 但是表转折. but的语气更加强烈.
2. suppress 抑制 stimulate 激发 pre-determined contacts 预先联系人
3. humble 谦虚的 hydrated[v] (化) 进行水合反应；(使)成水合物；(使)水合
4. a well-known figure 一个知名的人物
5. survives [v] 生存；存活；幸存；继续存在

- 6. plateaued 达到某种平衡, equitable [adj] 公平合理的; 公正的, bleak [adj] 不乐观的; 无望的; 暗淡的; 阴冷的, retarded 智障的, 发展迟缓的
- 7. distort 扭曲
- 8. passive 被动的, active 主动的
- 9. blackout 停电
- 10. void of 空白 derive 衍生 fancies 幻想
- 11. further afield 更远的地方
- 12. proportions 比例 scales 称
- 13. 二战1939 - 1945 一战:1914-1918 工业革命:1760s-1840s
- 14. turn to "在此处的意思是"求助于"或"依赖于"
- 15. variation [n] 变异; 变体; 变奏; 变种
- 16. diverge from 与...相异, prevent from 阻止, form on 在...上形成
- 17. every 强调的是整体中的所有个体(每一个都包括), 三者及三者以上
- 18. each 强调的整体中的每一个单独的元素(每一个各自), 两者及两者以上