

新托福考试介绍及口语评分标准

1 托福及托福口语考试介绍:

1.1 “托福”是什么?

TOEFL (The Test of English as a Foreign Language, 简称 TOEFL) 是由美国教育测验服务社 (ETS) 举办的英语能力考试, 全名为“检定非英语为母语者的英语能力考试”, 中文音译为“托福”。TOEFL 有三种, 分别是: **pbt—paper based test** 纸考 677, 全世界只有美国本土还保留着 **PBT**; **cbt—computer based test** 机考 300; **ibt—internet based test** 网考 120, 新托福满分是 120 分。TOEFL 考试的有效期为两年, 是从考试日期开始计算的。例如: 2003 年 1 月 18 日参加考试, 这次考试成绩的有效期是从 2003 年 1 月 18 日到 2005 年 1 月 18 日。

1.2 托福考试 (TOEFL-ibt) 基本概况:

仅 1988~1989 年度, 全世界就有 56 万多人参加了 TOEFL 考试, 全球 170 多个国家和地区共设立了 1700 多个 TOEFL 考试中心。至今为止, 美国和加拿大共有 2300 多所院校规定, 凡是外国学生申请到该校入学学习的, 必须提供 TOEFL, GRE, GMAT 或 TSE 的某一项或两项标准化考试证明, 只有达到学校所要求成绩的报考者, 才能取得入学和申请奖学金的资格。除了美国、加拿大等大部分国家的高等院校外, 欧洲 (如英国)、大洋洲 (如澳大利亚、新西兰) 以及东南亚一些国家和地区也都已承认 TOEFL 考试成绩。近几年来, 国内的联合国驻华机构和外企及合资企业在聘录用职员时, 或国际基金组织在测试职员的英语水平时, 也都采用 TOEFL 考试成绩。

1.3 托福考试流程安排:

托福考试流程进度表:

Test Section	Range of Questions	Time Limit (Total:4 hours)	Scaled Section Score (Total:120)
1 Reading	3/4 passages, 12-14 questions each	60/80 minutes	0-30
2 Listening	2/3 conversations, 5 questions each; 4/6 lectures 6 questions each	60/90 minutes	0-30
Break		10 minutes	
3 Speaking	2 independent speaking tasks 4 integrated speaking tasks	20 minutes	0-30 (0-4 points per question)
4 Writing	1 integrated writing task 1 independent writing task	20 minutes/150-225 30 minutes/300	0-30 (0-5 points per question)

1.4 加试（加试题目数量和类型的可能性）

可能性一：阅读加试		可能性二：听力加试	
加试内容	1 篇完整文章	加试内容	1 篇对话；2 篇讲座
加试用时	20 分钟	加试用时	约 30 分钟
出现概率	随机	出现概率	随机

2 托福口语题型介绍

2.1 托福口语考试题目类型及分类：

题目形式	按照考试形式分类
形式一 (1,2 题)	一： Independent Tasks: Task 1: Free-choice; Task 2: Paired-choice; _____话题
形式二 (3,4 题)	二： Integrated Tasks: Task 3: read-listen-speak Task 4: read-listen-speak _____话题
形式三 (5,6 题)	三： Integrated Tasks: Task 5: listen-speak Task 6: listen-speak _____话题

题目类型	按照题目话题分类
类型一 (1,2 题)	一： Speaking about familiar topics: Task 1: Free-choice; Task 2: Paired-choice; _____话题
类型二 (3,5 题)	二： Speaking about campus situations topics: Task 3: Campus-related issue & Student's attitude; Task 5: Student-related problem & solutions & preference; _____话题
类型三 (4,6 题)	三： Speaking about academic course topics: Task 4: Topic & Example; Task 6: Lecture summary; _____话题

2.2 托福口语考试题型及时间分布：

序号	任务类型	准备时间（秒）	回答时间（秒）	材料性质
Task 1	自由回答	15	45	独立题目
Task 2	自由回答	15	45	独立题目（选择）
Task 3	读听说	30	60	校园对话
Task 4	读听说	30	60	学术演讲
Task 5	先听后说	20	60	校园对话
Task 6	先听后说	20	60	学术演讲

3 课程进度安排

课次	内容
第一课	新托福考试介绍及口语评分标准；新托福考试口语部分考核能力
第二课	语音学以及 33 个连读技巧讲练
第三课	第三题讲练
第四课	第五题讲练
第五课	第四题讲练
第六课	第六题讲练
第七课	第一题讲练
第八课	第二题讲练

4 托福口语核心评分标准（Scoring Rubric）精讲

4.1 新托福考试口语部分评估量化标准（4 分标准）

量化标准	标准要求
ANSWER TO QUESTION	The student answers the question thoroughly.
COMPREHENSIBILITY	The student can be understood completely.
ORGANIZATION	The student's response is well organized and developed.
FLUENCY	The student's speech is generally fluent.
PRONUNCIATION	The student has generally good pronunciation.
GRAMMAR	The student uses advanced grammatical structures with a high degree of accuracy.
VOCABULARY	The student uses advanced vocabulary with a high degree of accuracy.

4.2 评分等级

Excellent—4 分

Good—3 分

Fair—2 分

Pass—1 分

Fail—0 分

4.3 量化标准与评分等级对应关系

总分	口语得分
25—28 分	3.5 分或 4 分
20—24 分	3 分
14—19 分	2 分或 2.5 分
5—13 分	1 分或 1.5 分
5 分	0 分或 0.5 分

如考生某一道口语题自我评估后的得分如下：

量化标准	标准要求
ANSWER TO QUESTION	4 分
COMPREHENSIBILITY	4 分
ORGANIZATION	3 分
FLUENCY	3 分
PRONUNCIATION	2 分
GRAMMAR	4 分
VOCABULARY	4 分

由于考生每道题的答案将会有 **2** 名考官给出分数，且只能给整数分数（**4, 3, 2, 1, 0**），然后取平均值。因此本题总分为 **24** 分，即该题口语成绩应为 **3** 分，也许有所浮动；然后，**ETS** 会将第一、二题成绩汇总，第三、五题成绩汇总，第四、六题成绩汇总；最后再根据一个只有 **ETS** 自己知道的，号称非常科学的比率，将 **3** 个成绩最终换算为以 **30** 分为满分标准的总成绩。

4.4 考生自我测试

TPO-test10-Question3

Briefly summarize the proposal in the student's letter. Then state the woman's opinion about the proposal and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

量化标准	标准要求
ANSWER TO QUESTION	
COMPREHENSIBILITY	
ORGANIZATION	
FLUENCY	
PRONUNCIATION	
GRAMMAR	
VOCABULARY	

5 托福口语考核能力

5.1 understand written and spoken information and prompts

句子练习:

Now they'll just have to use another part of the campus to play. (TPO-text1-Q3)

It only goes through **the neighborhoods that've gotten** too expensive for students to live in. (T2)

Uh I'm not gonna argue with you there. (T3)

I sure **couldn't fit anything** into my schedule during the week. (T4)

You've eaten at some of the fancier restaurants in town right? (T5)

Yes, and most students **aren't** like that. (T6)

The university's **got it all wrong**. (T7)

They like to study while **they eat**. (T8)

I don't **think it will actually** help students. (T9)

Because if it's really **sunny out**, it'll be way too bright. If it's cloudy, it'll be way too dark. (T10)

托福口语 3~6 题是以“理解—总结—复述听力内容”为主要考核目标，因此要求考生具备良好的听力水平。导致听力不好的因素有很多，如“词汇，句型，语速，语音（发音，连读，重音，语调，意群），以及生活经历”。本人认为考生在缺乏英文环境的学习状态下，口语和听力是相互制衡的，不太可能出现“一边倒”现象。而听不懂的关键在于“**We don't speak English in the same way.**”

Q&A

5.2 produce fluent, clear, and intelligible speech

What is the standard of “fluent”?

导致“不流利”的可能性除了基础英文能力如词汇语法等之外，还有两点比较关键：一是 **the way of expression**；二是 **logical thinking which depends on your knowledge structure and life experience**。

What is the standard of “clear”?

考生只要做到词句的发音清晰准确即可。

What is the standard of “intelligible”?

“intelligible”意思为“明白易懂，可以理解”。显然，导致“语无伦次，不知所云”的可能性就很多了一思维逻辑，发音，语音语调，节奏，用词，句型等。

5.3 organize and deliver a spoken presentation of up to one minute in length

需要考生具备可以滔滔不绝的持续讲英文长达一分钟的能力，当然 **it depends**，因为托福口语六道题目中 **3,4,6** 题是极有可能且被允许有剩余时间的。此外 **1,2** 题答题时间只有 **45** 秒。若考生在对 **1,2** 题作答时，导致无法 **fill the time** 的原因可能为“没有思路，无从下口，各种词穷，句穷”；若考生在对 **3-6** 题作答时发生同样问题，应为“对所给材料信息提取不充分或语言组织能力欠缺”所致。

5.4 connect parts of your speech by using transition words and phrases

“Transition words and phrases”可以定义为“承接词或短语，转折词或短语”。考官要求考生使用 **transition words and phrases** 的意图是希望 **Your answer will be easy to follow, not require some listener effort**。

5.5 pronounce words properly

考生发音好坏有两个评价标准：一为是否正确；二为是否地道。正确发音是硬性评价标准，发音有误有时会导致词不达意，挑战考官的听力理解能力，有时甚至失之毫厘谬以千里，如：

- a. **I encourage every student to take this course.**
我鼓励每位同学都选择这门课程。
- b. **I turned toward him, but lacked the courage to look into his eyes.**
我转向他，但我没有勇气直视他的眼睛。
- c. **Tell me something unique about yourself.**
说说你有什么独特的地方？

地道发音是软性标准，其优势在于：**1. 同样的内容，更好的表现力！**得分也会有所不同！
2. OG 中对第 5 题、第 6 题 Sample Questions 的 comment 中都提到了一点 “However, it is obvious from the apparent ease in which she speaks that she understands the concept and is able to talk about it. / Although she runs out of time before she can explain why she holds that opinion, it is clear that she understands the task.”可以说表现力是托福口语评分的隐性标准，良好的语言表现能力有时可以**弥补考生其他不足**。（参见 3~5 题应试技巧）

5.6 use stress and intonation correctly

语音学 **Phonetics** 包括：音标发音、词句重音、语音语调、连读、意群停顿，其构成了英文表现力的五个基本要素。如果说发音是门面的话，那么重音和语调会让你的英文表达更加自然，真实，准确，清晰！

词句练习：

- a. present / perfect / record / green house / Chinese teacher / short hand
- b. resume / fiancé / latte
- c. agricultural / impossibility / antibiotic / emancipation
- d. Can I remind you to call me at seven tomorrow morning?
- e. Didn't your nanny bots tell you it's rude to sneak up on people?

Q&A

5.7 use appropriate grammar

语法在口语中的重要性体现在积累与训练的过程中，在此过程中 **Students should value the cultivation of language intuition.** 但是当考生开口答题的一刹那，语法已显得不是那么重要了，剩下的只有对语言感觉的依赖。语法是一种逻辑思维，需要我们去思考，而在短短的 **45s** 或 **60s** 的时间内，是没有时间让我们去思考的。况且，在人类的语言交流过程中，往往呈现出“无意识优先于行为（集体无意识），行为优先于语言（言已尽，意未止），语言优先于有意识（嘴比脑子快）”

再者，语法不是一成不变的，也不是绝对的，很多语法书都会对某条规则标注“很多语法学家对此处有争议”。有一次一个美国朋友和笔者讨论一件事情，她想说自己有两个鼠标，但是不确定到底是说 **“I have two computer mice.”** 还是 **“I have two computer mouses.”** 还是说 **“I have two computer mouse.”** 最后笔者建议第二种为最佳。

词句练习

- a. **persons / peoples / waters**
- b. **Who they? What do? And why?**
- c. **There's hundreds of students sitting in here.**

5.8 use vocabulary accurately

每个单词都具有其特定的显性或者隐性含义。英语学习者在词汇方面最大的困扰有三个：一为词汇记忆；二为词汇辨识；三为词汇使用。

词汇记忆的方法有很多，在此就不赘述了，请参考笔者《词汇记忆法》。另外，人类的记忆其实是分为隐性记忆和显性记忆的，也就是说我们貌似背过而忘记的词汇其实还存在于大脑中，只是无法有意识调动而已，而在一些无意识状态下，如梦境中，这些貌似被遗忘的词汇可能会突然出现甚至被使用。

词汇辨识实际上是词形与词义把握的进一步深化，其实很多情况下词汇的声形就已经代表了部分词义。通过以下练习各位会有所了解。

最后词汇使用，这实际为英语语言综合运用的一部分，受限于英语综合能力。笔者建议每个词汇每个词性记忆一个“常用、可用、有机会用”的句子然后尽量在工作生活中去使用。

- a. **river-liver-rival / leave-leaf-lease / wine-vine-fine**
- b. **wrist-wrest-write / prince-prance-principle / cop-cap-emancipate**
- c. **room-moor / form-morph / moon-monopoly**
- d. **B-bank-breed / D-door-delta wing aircraft / M-marine-mountain / N-navy-nest**
- e. **acceptable-acceptive-accepting-accepted / October-octopus /
virgin-virago-virtue-virid-virus**

5.9 use idioms appropriately

成语、俚语、俗语的使用可以使考生的答案锦上添花，显示考生深厚的英语功底和对西方文化的理解，但前提是有“锦”。**Idiom** 的熟练使用在于长期的积累和练习。

句子练习：

- a. Money makes the mare go.
- b. Their new car turned out to be a lemon.
- c. You'll marry that guy over my dead body.
- d. I cannot do away with laziness. That is my Achilles Heel.
- e. He was like a cat on hot bricks before his TOEFL test.

Q&A

简易国际音标

一. 国际音标种类

在开始音标部分讲解之前，我们需要首先了解我们将要学习的是什么。这个问题听上去比较滑稽，但是也正因为有这样的问题存在，使得学生在音标学习的过程中产生很大的困惑。

我们现在常接触到的音标有 5 套：国际音标，简易国际音标，KK 音标，AHD 音标，DJ 音标。其中最常见的是有 3 套：简易国际音标，KK 音标，DJ 音标。下面我们将这 5 套音标做个了解：

1. ☆国际音标(国际音标 The International Phonetic Alphabet, 简称 IPA)

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2005)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC) © 2005 IPA

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill				r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap		ⱱ		ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

2. ★简易国际音标(国际音标 The International Phonetic Alphabet, 简称 IPA)

元音										
单元音	前元音	i:	i	e	æ					
	中元音	ə:	ə	ʌ						
	后元音	u:	u	ɔ:	ɔ	ɑ:				
双元音		ai	ei	ɔi	ie	uə	ɛə	au	əu	
辅音										
爆破辅音		t	d	p	b	k	g			
摩擦辅音		s	z	θ	ð	ʃ	ʒ	f	v	h
破擦辅音		ts	dz	tʃ	dʒ	tr	dr			
鼻辅音		m	n	ŋ						
舌边音		l								
半元音		w	j							

3. ★DJ 音标 Daniel Jones Phonetic Symbol, 简称 DJ

4. ★KK 音标 Kenyon & Knott Phonetic Symbols, 简称 KK

[i:] /i/	[ɜ:] /ɜ/	[ɑ:] /ɑ/	
[ɪ] /ɪ/	[ə] /ə/	[ɒ] /ɒ/	
[e] /e/	[æ] /æ/	[ʊ] /ʊ/	
[æ] /æ/	[ʌ] /ʌ/	[u:] /u/	
		[ʊ] /ʊ/	
			[w] /hw/
			[w] /w/
			[l] [ɫ]
			/l/ /ɫ/
[aʊ] /aʊ/	[ʊə] /ʊr/	[eɪ] /e/	
[əʊ] /o/	[ɪə] /ɪr/	[aɪ] /aɪ/	
	[eə] /ɛr/	[ɔɪ] /ɔɪ/	

DJ 音标，由英国语言学家 Daniel Jones 发明。应用于 English Pronouncing Dictionary
AHD 音标，美国传统音标。应用于 American Heritage Dictionary

5. ☆AHD 就是 American Heritage Dictionary 的缩写，即美国传统词典音标。

美国传统词典的标音方法属于重拼法（**Respelling**），即，照一个字的念法把该字重新拼成一般常见易读的拼法。这种标音法常见于英美的母语辞典，会因辞典而异。如今，为了方便交流，越来越多的英国母语辞典也改用国际音标，而美国辞典则大都停留在使用各自的重拼法来注音。

IPA	ɛə	b	tʃ	d	ie	dʒ	ŋ	ɔi	au
AHD	r	b	ch	d	r	j	ng	oi	ou
IPA	ʃ	t	θ	ð	ə:	j	ʒ	ə	ə
AHD	sh	t	th	th	r	y	zh	ər	ə

如以上所见，我们现在所接触到的音标大致有 5 套，其中 **KK** 音标和 **DJ** 音标相对比较特殊，而简易 **IPA** 音标则是我们一直以来所使用的，所以在本书的学习当中，我们将主要以 48 个简易国际音标为主导来进行学习，同时进行英美音的发音以及书写差异。

二. 英美音差异

对英美音差异的了解是十分必要的，有助于对听力的理解和口语表达得准确。很多同学认为自己说的是英音或是美音。其实不然，因为大多数英语学习者的发音是英美参半的。理由很简单，因为英语并非我们的母语，我们也不是 **ABC**，甚至对于 **native speakers** 来讲，他们也很可能带有口音，如生活在美国的亚裔，非裔，墨西哥裔，印地安裔等等。但是对英美音的区分仍然很重要，因为英语并非我们的母语，我们的英语缺乏环境一致性认同，更缺乏在真实生活中语言代替情感无意识化的无意识化输出，所以作为一名中国学生，我们一定要做到英语发音 **80%** 一致，英音或美音。

1. 英美音的主要差异有三点：清浊，小大，平卷。

英音	美音	实例
平	卷	Water, matter, better, flatter, breakfast, idea ['wɔ:tə] ['mætə] ['betə] ['flætə] ['brekfəst] [ai'diə]
小	大	god, boss, coffee, wall, ball, call [gɒd] [bɒs] ['kɒfi] [wɔ:l] [bɔ:l] [kɔ:l]
清	浊	water, matter, better, sneak up on ['wɔ:tə] ['mætə] ['betə] [sni:k ʌp ɔn]

英美音差异不仅仅体现在发音上，甚至在书写上也发生了变化（见第一章第一节），其具体差异细节我们将在下面的音标学习中进行讲解。另外，本书主要介绍美式英语，但是书中涉及到的很多知识技巧是英美音通用的。况且对于发音来讲，我们可以选择英式美式；但对于听力来讲，我们是从无选择的，英式美式，印度式，新西兰式，黑人式。所以请将心态归零，将本书学完，你可能会对英语有新的认识和收获！

英美音小测试，看看自己属于哪一类？朗读下面句子：

1. **Oh, my god! I feel so hot!**
2. **I don't know the word world.**
3. **Can I remind you to call me at seven tomorrow morning?**

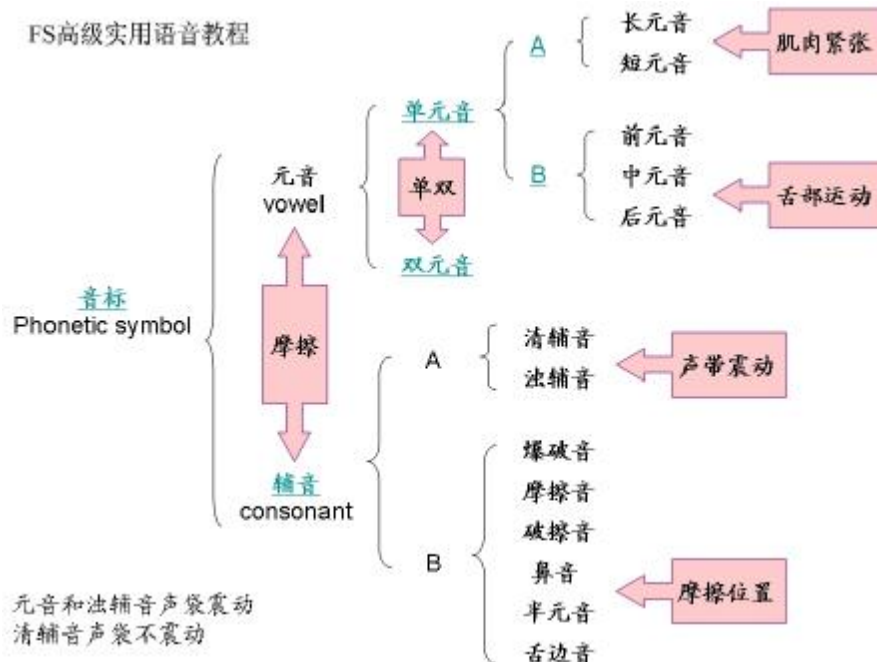
三. 简易国际音标概述

本节主要对于 48 个简易国际音标的类型以及构成规则做一下概述。这样更有助于我们快速掌握发音技巧，运用于实践。因为知识一定要知其然，更要知其所以然。

语法是后于文字出现的，文字是后于语言出现的，语言是后于发音出现的，辅音是后于元音出现的。如猿人的嚎叫，虎豹的怒吼，婴儿的咿呀学语，都是元音。因为元音在发音时仍然保持着原始的状态，也就是气流通过时不与发声器官发生摩擦。而辅音几乎全部发生摩擦，只有 [l] [r] 两个例外，发音方式与元音相同，不发生摩擦，但是由于其不能单独构成音节，只能配合其他元音使用的特性，仍将其归于辅音类，叫做“半元音”。

1. 简易 IPA 音标图组：

元音										
单元音	前元音	i:	i	e	æ					
	中元音	e:	ə	ʌ						
	后元音	u:	u	ɔ:	ɒ	ɑ:				
双元音		ai	ei	ɔi	iə	uə	ɛə	au	əu	
辅音										
爆破辅音		t	d	p	b	k	g			
摩擦辅音		s	z	θ	ð	ʃ	ʒ	f	v	h
破擦辅音		ts	dʒ	tʃ	dʒ	tr	dr			
鼻辅音		m	n	ŋ						
舌边音		l								
半元音		w	j							



2. 单元音中的英美音差异

英美音差异部分不标注英美音标拼写区别（拼写区别请见第一章），完全以简易国际音标来标注英美音发音差异。且简易国际音标发音与英式发音相似。

英式发音	美式发音	发音条件
[ʌ]	[əʌ]	通常情况。极弱时[əʌ]完全读作[ə]（见第三章连读）
[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]后加字母 r ，美音中需要卷舌的时候。 如： course, horse, warm, board, door [kɔ:s] [hɔ:s] [wɔ:m] [bɔ:d] [dɔ:]
	[ɒ]	[ɔ:]后不加字母 r ，美音中不需卷舌的时候，读作[ɒ]。 如： wall, water, ball, call [wɔ:l] ['wɔ:tə] [bɔ:l] [kɔ:l]
[ɒ]	[ɑ:]	通常情况。 如： god, boss, coffee, office, hot [gɒd] [bɒs] ['kɒfi] ['ɒfis] [hɒt]
[ɑ:]	[ɑ:]	[ɑ:]后加字母 r ，美音中需要卷舌的时候。 如： car, garden, bar, hard, card [kɑ:] ['gɑ:dn] [bɑ:] [hɑ:d] [kɑ:d]
		特殊词汇。 如： Papa, Mama, Nana, calm, palm [pə'pɑ:] [mə'mɑ:] [nɑ:nə] [kɑ:m] [pɑ:m]
	[æ]	出上述两种情况外，美音中[ɑ:]一律读作[æ]。 如： class, glass, basketball, can't [kla:s] [gla:s] ['bɑ:skitbɔ:l] [kɑ:nt]

以上只是标准英美音差异，在现实生活中，英语受时间性，空间性，文化性，历史性影响相当大，其中差异千变万化，只能慢慢积累。有想了解更多英语起源及文化，历史的同学请参考笔者的另一本书《词汇记忆法》。

在英国中世纪，“**Good morning/afternoon/evening.**”相当于“**Good bye.**”；**my** 发音为[mi]，此现象可以在电影 **Corpse Bride** 中见到；英国曼彻斯特人将 **lucky, school bus** 中的字母 **u** 所发的[ʌ]被统统读作[u]。另外，英美音在个体中是存在交叉使用的，因为每个人都有自己的发音习惯。如中文“劣质，树懒，吃肉，酗酒，媳妇，天津，北京大栅栏等”很容易被中国人念错且接受，并逐渐形成个人或地域性习惯。英文亦如此，只是要记住，我们的英语发音中至少要有 **80%** 属于一种发音标准，切忌均等混淆。

四. Liaison 规则总结

1. Liaison 概念介绍:

Liaison 是指在语言口语表达过程中出现的连读, 省略, 吞音, 变音现象。**Liaison** 不仅仅发生在英语当中, 其发生在世界任何一种语言当中, 包括汉语如“花生米、大栅栏、不知道等”。**Liaison** 的形成原因很简单--简便, 舒适, 连贯。

2. 限制音变技巧发生的条件:

1. 在停顿和重读的地方一般不存在音变现象。
2. 当不符合语言习惯的时候不发生音变, 如 **give me that** 理论上可以发生击穿省略, 但是不符合语言习惯。
3. 当音变后已经改变原意的时候不发生音变, 如 **sweatshirt** [], 理论上可以发生同化现象, 但是变化后已经改变词义。

五. Liaison 规则一览

连读	1	[i:] [i] 与元音相遇, 其间加[j] 进行过渡
	2	[u:] [u] 与元音相遇, 其间加[w] 进行过渡
	3	辅音与元音相遇, 直接连读
	4	辅音与半元音[j] 相遇, 直接连读
弱读	5	长元音弱读为短元音
	6	任何元音都可弱读成[ə]
	7	后鼻音[ŋ] 可弱读成[n]
略读	8	爆破辅音与辅音相遇, 爆破辅音失爆, 不发音, 转爆破
	9	爆破辅音可以无条件略读
	10	[s] [z] 与 [θ] [ð] 相遇, 重后清前
	11	[f] [v] [θ] [ð] 可以无条件略读
	12	同类辅音相遇省略一个
	13	若[r] 后紧跟[r] 或 [θ] [ð], 则此[r] 省略
击穿	14	若两音可连读时, 其间包夹[h], 击穿并连读
	15	若两音可连读时, 其间包夹[w], 击穿并连读
	16	若两音可连读时, 其间包夹[ð], 击穿并连读
清浊	17	摩擦浊辅音可以无条件清化
	18	元音+爆破清辅音+元音, 爆破清辅音浊化成对应的爆破浊辅音
	19	[s]+爆破清辅音, 爆破辅音浊化成对应的爆破浊辅音
	20	爆破清辅音可以无条件浊化
	21	-s 在浊音后读[z], 清音后读[s] 在辅音[s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [tʃ] [dʒ] 后写作-es, 读作[iz]
	22	-ed 在浊音后读[d], 清音后读[t] 在辅音[t] [d] 后读作[id]
	23	前词词末辅音清浊受后词词首清浊影响—后清前清, 后浊前浊

同化	24	摩擦辅音[t]如果和半元音[j]相遇，会同化成[tʃ]
	25	摩擦辅音[d]如果和半元音[j]相遇，会同化成[dʒ]
	26	摩擦辅音[s]如果和半元音[j]相遇，会同化成[ʃ]
	27	摩擦辅音[z]如果和半元音[j]相遇，会同化成[ʒ]
	28	摩擦辅音[s]或者[z]若与[j]相遇，会同化成[ʃ]
单双	29	单元音双读
	30	双元音单读
其他	31	发音不到位
	32	发音变位
	33	拼读相异

六. Liaison 技巧练习

1. [i:] [i]与元音相遇，其间加[j]进行过渡

She turns me off.

她使我厌烦。

It's up in the air.

尚未确定。

Drop me a line.

写封信给我

Can you give me a hand?

你能帮个忙吗？

I will play it by ear.

我会见机行事的

2. [u:] [u]与元音相遇，其间加[w]进行过渡

I take it as a means to an end.

我把它用作达到目的之手段。

Go on with your work!

继续工作！

Just do it!

放手去做！

What a coincidence!

太巧了！

We cannot go along with you on this point.

在这一点上我们不能同意你的意见。

3. 辅音与元音相遇，直接连读

It is just like looking for a needle in a haystack.

这就如同大海捞针

You must keep an ear to the ground these days.

这些天你必须保持警惕。

It's a pain in the neck

麻烦的事（人）

Success begins with self-affirmation.

成功来源于自我肯定。

It's none of your business.

关你屁事！

4. 辅音与半元音[j]相遇，直接连读

How can I get in touch with you?

我怎样才能和你取得联系？

Take your time.

慢慢来/别着急。

I hope I didn't offend you.

希望没有冒犯你。

Take your ego out of it!

别过于自尊了！

If you're going through hell, keep going.

如果你正在经历炼狱，就坚持走下去！

5. 长元音弱读为短元音

It's up to you.

由你决定。

You can't do this to me.

你不能这么对我。

Just to be on the safe side.

为了安全起见。

It's been a long time.

好久不见了。

He puts me to shame.

他使我蒙羞。

6. 任何元音都可弱读成[ə]

If I were in your shoes.

如果我是你的话。

He's behind the times.

他落伍了。

We are just going to make a night of it.

我们要痛痛快快的玩它一个晚上。

He likes to put on the dog.

他很喜欢摆架子。

Keep your chin up!

乐观点！

7. 后鼻音[ŋ]可弱读成[n]

I'm working on it.

我正在努力。

Are you pulling my leg?

你在开我玩笑吗？

You're going too far!

你太过分了！

Youth means never saying failure, never giving up.

青春就是永不言败，永不放弃！

Some days it's going to rain.

成功之路多坎坷。

8. 爆破辅音与辅音相遇，爆破辅音失爆，不发音，转爆破

It's late, so I guess I'll hit the hay.

太晚了，我想我该去睡觉了。

I have the first prize in my back pocket.

头等奖已是我的囊中之物了

It's like pulling hen's teeth to make anything grow in this poor soil.

在这块儿贫瘠的土地上种东西是几乎不可能的事。

No problem, I just lift a finger.

没问题这只是举手之劳罢了。

I wasn't born yesterday.

我又不是三岁小孩。

9. 爆破辅音可以无条件略读

Don't make a mountain out of a molehill.

不要小题大做。

This new plan was all washed up.

这个新计划彻底破产了。

Where can I wash my hands?

请问洗手间在哪里？

It doesn't make any difference.

没什么差别/无所谓。

Ten to one she has forgotten it.

十有八九她忘记了它。

10. [s][z]与[θ][ð]相遇，重后清前

The dentist's drill left his tooth smarting.

牙医的电钻使他的牙齿感到刺痛。

My mouth's watering.

我流口水了

I have no suitable clothes to wear.

我没有适当的衣服可穿。

Others say they would have been in preparation for months.

另有人说他们此前已精心准备了几个月。

He never feels remorseful for his wrongdoings; he just goes through the motions for the jury.

他干了坏事没有悔过，只是对陪审团装装样子而已。

11. [f][v][θ][ð]可以无条件略读

You made me feel ashamed of myself.

你让我感到羞愧。

Boy, this time you sure did open a can of worms.

好家伙，这次你确实自找麻烦了。

She let the cat out of the bag.

他泄露了秘密。

The man's name is right on the tip of my tongue.

那男人的名字就在我嘴边上了。

We have to get out of here.

我们必须离开这里。

12. 同类辅音相遇省略一个

This is a chance once in a blue moon.

这是一个千载难逢的好机会。

He is still on thin ice.

他依然如履薄冰，尚未走出险境。

You won't get away with this.

你逃不掉惩罚的。

Don't monkey with the watch.

不要瞎摆弄那块表。

He has a very short temper.

他脾气很暴躁。

13. 若[r]后紧跟[r]或[θ][ð]，则此[r]省略

All that is now just water under the Bridge .

去年的争论已是覆水难收了。

I'm feeling under the weather.

我觉得不舒服/精神不好/情绪低落。

Please get everything in order before you leave here.

你离开这儿之前，请把东西收拾好！

Actions speak louder than words.

行动胜过空谈。

To a certain extent, we are all responsible for this tragic situation.

一定程度上讲，我们都对这悲惨的局面负有责任。

14. 若两音可连读时，其间包夹[h]，击穿并连读

He always takes great pains to kiss up to his superior.

他总是费尽心机取悦上司。

Before criticizing a man, walk a mile in his shoes.

批评别人之前，先设身处地替别人着想。

I'm fed up with him.

我受够他了。

We have thirty minutes to kill.

我们有三十分钟空闲时间。

Let's give him a big hand.

让我们热烈鼓掌。

15. 若两音可连读时，其间包夹[w]，击穿并连读

It'll come to me.

我会想起来的。

Time will tell.

时间会证明的。

If we don't reach our goal, it'll be my neck, not yours.

如果我们没有达成目标，后果也是由我承担，不关你们的事。

Wait until you hear my new marketing plan -- it'll knock your socks off!

等着听我新的销售计划吧，它会让你震惊的。

Yet it would be a mistake to indulge in cynicism.

然而，沉迷于冷嘲热讽将是一个错误。

16. 若两音可连读时，其间包夹[ð]，击穿并连读

I'm not in the mood.

我没心情。

Don't bury your head in the sand.

不要逃避现实。

He could not summon up the courage to tell them about it.

他鼓不起勇气告诉他们那件事。

Those in difficulties are always praying for some friends to help them out.

人在困境中总是希望有朋友相伴。

The job rather appeals to them.

这份工作对他们来讲非常具有吸引力。

17. 摩擦浊辅音可以无条件清化

He often fails to keep his word.

他常常不遵守诺言。

Don't get on my nerves!

不要搅得我心烦。

Your face tells it all.

你的表情透露了一切。

His argument doesn't hold water.

他的论点站不住脚。

It's raining cats and dogs.

下着倾盆大雨。

18. 元音+爆破清辅音+元音，爆破清辅音浊化成对应的爆破浊辅音

One cannot have one's cake and eat it.

鱼与熊掌不可兼得

Let's call it a day

决定或同意暂时或永久停止（进行某事）

Don't beat around the bush.

别拐弯抹角了。

It isn't much.

那是微不足道的。

Neck and neck.

不分上下。

19. [s]+爆破清辅音，爆破辅音浊化成对应的爆破浊辅音

You're too outspoken.

你太直率了。

If I waste today I destroy the last page of my life.

如果我浪费了今天，我就破坏了我人生的最后一页。

Judges love to keep a straight face.

法官喜欢保持一张正直的脸。

The ring cost me an arm and a leg.

我为这戒指花了一大笔钱。

Beauty is only skin deep.

美貌不过是外表而已

20. 爆破清辅音可以无条件浊化

Didn't your nanny bots tell you it's rude to sneak up on people?

你的机器保姆没有告诉过你偷偷摸摸的靠近别人是很粗鲁的吗？

I have not yet entered my prime.

我还没有进入状态。

He soon became acquainted with the people there.

他很快就和那里的人认识了。

The snow indicates the coming of winter.

这场雪象征冬天来了。

Could you tell me how to keep in fit?

能告诉我怎样保持身材吗？

21. -s 在浊音后读[z]，清音后读[s]；在辅音[s][z][ʃ][ʒ][tʃ][dʒ]后写作-es，读作[ɪz]

It hurts like hell!

疼死啦！

What's the rush?

什么事那么匆忙？

Don't jump to conclusions.

别仓促/过早下结论。

At one time, we are accustomed to bear, accustomed to passively accept all the injustices.

曾经，我们习惯于忍受，被动地接受，一切不公正。

He always keeps a complete poker face.

他老是一副死板的面孔。

22. -ed 在浊音后读[d]，清音后读[t]；在辅音[t][d]后读作[id]

I'm all mixed up.

我全搞混了。

Why are you so concerned?

你为何如此关心呢？

I'm pressed for time.

我时间紧迫。

I'm flattered.

过奖了。

The whole point of being alive is to evolve into the complete person you were intended to be.

活着的所有意义就是把自己发展成一个全面的人，这是做人的本责。

23. 前词词末辅音清浊受后词词首清浊影响—后清前清，后浊前浊

He'll win a match **when pigs fly.**

他要是能赢得比赛就怪了！

To me, you are irreplaceable, because you are **one of a kind.**

对我而言妳是无法代替的，因为妳是独一无二的。

It seems to me **a monkey on my back.**

在我看来这是一个难以摆脱的负担。

We have to **weed out unqualified applicants.**

我们必须淘汰不合格的申请人。

Think nothing of it.

别放在心上。

24. 摩擦辅音[t]如果和半元音[j]相遇，会同化成[tʃ]

Don't put your foot in it.

别说不该说的话。

Don't hesitate to do anything that will aid your skills and benefit your position.

不要犹豫去做任何帮助提高你的技能和有利于你职位的事情。

Let's suppose that you're up for a big promotion at work.

设想你在工作中面临重要的晋升。

Let your fear motivate you, not inhibit you.

让内心的恐惧激励你，不要让他们成为绊脚石。

I suggest you to wonder a bit on this topic.

我建议大家考虑一下这个问题。

25. 摩擦辅音[d]如果和半元音[j]相遇，会同化成[dʒ]

****Hold your horses!** We still have plenty of time.**

慢慢来！我们还有充裕的时间。

Success lies in how much you have done for people around you.

成功的真正意义在于你为他人奉献了多少。

Bide your time, for success is near.

耐心等待，成功近在咫尺。

Mend your ways! Don't you know he's your superior?

收敛点儿，难道你不知道他是你的上司吗？

He assumed an air of innocence, but it didn't deceive us.

他装出一副无辜的样子，但这骗不了我们。

26. 摩擦辅音[s]如果和半元音[j]相遇，会同化成[j]

God bless you!

上帝保佑你！

I miss you so much!

我非常思念你！

Scientists hope to get some results later this year.

科学家们希望在今年年底能获得结果。

Excuse me, I don't want to seem inquisitive, but what makes you think so?

对不起，我并不想多管闲事，只是你为什么会这么想呢？

Not everyone who gets you out of shit is your friend.

把你挖出粪堆的人未必就是朋友。

27. 摩擦辅音[z]如果和半元音[j]相遇，会同化成[ʒ]

Your name precedes you.

久仰大名

How much does your laptop weigh?

你的笔记本电脑有多重啊？

If your friend reminds you kindly of your faults, take it not merely pleasantly but thankfully.

如果你的朋友善意的指明你的缺点，你不但要欣然接受，而且要心怀感激之情。

Virtue is lofty, but it needs you to give.

美德是高尚的，但美德需要付出与给予。

Disappointments and tragedies in life will come and go, but happiness never leaves you.

生命中的失落和悲伤来了又去，但是幸福从未离开过你。

28. 摩擦辅音[s]或者[z]若与[j]相遇，会同化成[j]

I'm gonna leave her a message in case she forget it.

我给她留了口信，以免她忘了。

Does she pity me?

她是在可怜我？

Plus, she has terrible time management skills.

而且，她的时间管理技巧糟透了。

Indians always shake their heads when they talk to others.

印度人在和别人说话时，总是在摇着头。

It's shame on you if you cheat me once, but shame on me if you cheat me twice.

欺骗我一次，你是可耻的，但被你欺骗两次，可悲的是我。

29. 单元音双读

Your English is pretty good!

你英文真棒！

I don't give it a shit!

我他妈才不管呢！

She's a sexy bitch!

她真漂亮！

I just can't get it out of my head!

我就是忘不了！

I have faith in what he says. He is not a false friend.

我相信他说的话，他不是虚假的朋友。

30. 双元音单读

It's out of the question.

这是不可能的。

I'm not myself today.

我今天心神不宁。

Really? I'm not sure about it actually.

真的吗？我其实不太有把握。

Stay out of this matter, please.

请别管这事。

Are you out of your mind?

你疯了吗？

31. 发音不到位

She's **not dealing with a full deck.**

她头脑不正常。

Can you keep an eye on my bag?

帮我看一下包好吗？

Money will come and go.

钱乃身外之物。

How can you tap into this resource?

你如何才能开发这些资源呢？

If we can speak English well we will have more chance to succeed.

如果我们能讲流利的英语，那么就会有更多的机会成功。

32. 发音变位

It won't take much time.

不会花很长时间的。

Are you by any chance going to the airport?

你是不是恰巧要去机场？

How are you doing at school?

你在学校过得怎么样？

Why are you in such a good mood?

你为何心情如此好？

Do you have the time?

请问几点了？

33. 拼读相异

有些单词的拼写与发音存在明显差异，最典型的一个就是 **colonel**，其发展过程为拉丁语→西班牙语→法语→英语；或者一个单词有多种读法。如 **potato, resume, hostile, simultaneous, direction, hostile, etc.** 这是由于英语发展的多元化造成的。

托福口语强化课程—第一题

1 题目类型及答题要点

1.1 题目类型

第一题是**描述性话题**，答题过程主要包括两个部分：

- a. **brief introduction part** 此部分中，会有约 **10s** 左右的时间用来介绍题目。此时考生需要做的事情是将 **guideline** 写在答题纸上，做好笔记准备。
- b. **answering part** 此部分中，首先会有 **10s** 左右的读题时间，然后是 **15s** 的准备时间，此间考生需要做的事情是**做笔记**。最后便是 **45s** 的答题时间。

1.2 答题标准(guideline)

guideline	part	content
O:(opinion)	independent	考生所持有的观点
R1(reason1)	independent	考生持有此观点的理由 1
D1(detail1)	independent	充分拓展理由 1
R2(reason2)	independent	考生持有此观点的理由 2
D2(detail2)	independent	充分拓展理由 2

1.3 回答第一题应具备的能力

- a. 基础口语能力
第一题的成败完全取决于考生的英语功底和平日的积累，没有技巧和捷径。
- b. 生活经历和思维逻辑
考生在此题中最大的挑战除了英语实力外，就是 **life experience & logical thinking**. 缺乏生活经历，很多话题无从下嘴；缺乏逻辑思维能力，使得所答非所问，或不知所云。

1.4 第一题重点答疑

- a. 答题时必须给出 **2** 个 **reason** 吗？

不必，2 个为最佳，1 个也没问题，3 个就不好了。其实给出多少个 **reason** 取决于 **detail** 的拓展是否充分，若足够充分的话，1 个 **reason** 是完全可以的。

b. 如何拓展 **detail** 呢？我总是不知道说什么好。

用 **who, whose, where, why, what, how, so** 等疑问词不断对回答中的模糊性词句进行提问，然后 **work off the surplus words, and reorganize your answer.**

1.5 第一题话题类型

第一题话题主要包括：人、物、地点、事件以及开放性话题，其提问角度多样，较难把握。但是，很多话题是有内在联系的。因此在备考时，考生可以尽量准备兼容性高的话题。下面列举 5 个例子作比较：

Describe the characteristics of a good neighbor. Give details and examples to support your response. Begin your response after the beep. (2010.12.11NA)

性格→性格表象→发生在你身上的事→受益→感想

信息综合：一个好邻居应该是“口味相同、爱好相同、有理想、知己”

If one of your friends wants to run a restaurant, what is your opinion or advice on food and location? Give details and examples to support your response. Begin your response after the beep. (2011.4.2NA)

开饭店的目的→目标受众→地点→受众口味→食物

信息综合：艺术家喜欢带有艺术气息的美食；职业人需要快速食品；朋友聚会喜欢烧烤

If you had the choice between being a photographer, musician, or painter, which occupation would you choose? Give details and examples in your response. Begin your response after the beep. (2011.8.5NA)

画家→偶像→艺术的真谛→为谁而画

信息综合：邻居是朋友，十年前潦倒，努力后摇身一变成画家，专画美食

Imagine your life ten years in the future. Talk about one way you think your life will be different in ten years than it is now. Use details to explain your answer. (TPO)

人生理想→现状→奋斗→未来展望

信息综合：受邻居影响，邻居是画家，十年前潦倒，努力后摇身一变成画家，我的榜样

People make friends in many different ways. What do you think is a good way to make new friends? Use specific details and examples in your response. (TPO)

交友准则→准则依据→交友实例

信息综合，投其所好，邻居喜欢艺术，我也喜欢，我们有共同的理想，十年后一起奋斗

由此可以看出，在准备第一、二题的时候，考生可以从典型题型中练习逻辑思维和答题思路。同时将答案按所需类别分为段落信息进行记忆，考试时发挥想象力，将段落重组，不失为一条答题妙法。

How to Describe a Person

Sample 1



Personal Information

Name: Keanu Reeves

Date of Birth: 2nd of September 1964

Nationality: Canadian, American, UN

Occupation: Actor

Height: 183cm (1feet=0.304m)

Weight: 77kg

Education: High school (dropped out)

Zodiac: Virgo

Chinese Zodiac: Dragon

Components

1. Who is he?

He's Keanu Reeves.

He's my idol.

2. What does he look like?

He looks handsome.

He looks heavy-hearted.

3. What is his inner character?

He's gentle.

He's kind-hearted.

4. What's his occupation?

He's an actor.

He's a husband.

5. What did he do that impressed you most?

Keanu Reeves' first baby died in water. And his pregnant wife died in a car accident.

Keanu Reeves has two sisters, one is retarded, the other had leukemia.

Keanu Reeves still rents cheaper inns, as he earned 300 million from The Matrix.

Keanu Reeves bought his sick sister a mansion with complete medical facilities.

6. What do you feel about his stories?

I was shocked.

My heart was softened.

7. What did you learn from these?

I've learned what a responsible man should do faced with ups and downs.

I've learned affection is the most precious treasure in the world.

I've learned a real man never says die.

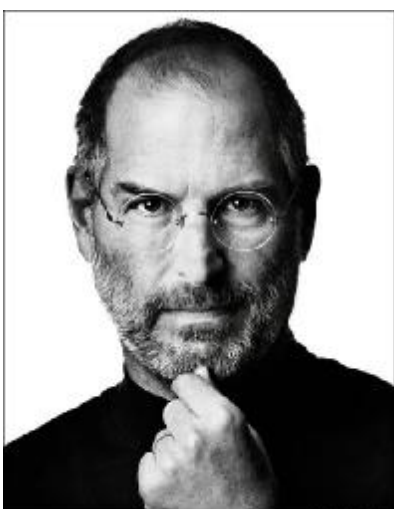
8. Do you want to make some changes?

I will make more time to take care of my families.

I will tell my parents that I love them.

I will cherish every minute being with my families,

Sample 2



Personal Information

Name: Steve Jobs

Date of Birth: 24th of February 1955

Nationality: American

Occupation: enterpriser, inventor

Height: 188cm (1feet=0.304m)

Weight: Unknown

Education: Reed College (dropped out)

Zodiac: Pisces

Chinese Zodiac: Sheep

Components

1. Who is he?

He's Steve Jobs.

He's my idol.

2. What does he look like?

He looks wise.

He looks dignified.

3. What is his inner character?

He's the man of pride.

He's the man of persistence.

4. What's his occupation?

He was an entrepreneur.

He was an inventor.

5. What did he do that impressed you most?

Steve Jobs was an orphan abandoned by his parents when he was a baby.
Steve Jobs slept on the floor, and walked 7 miles to a temple for a free dinner.
Steve Jobs dropped out of Reed College for his poor family couldn't afford the fee.
Steve Jobs performed the miracle of electronic industry with his intuition and curiosity.

6. What do you feel about his stories?

I was shocked.
I was inspired.

7. What did you learn from these?

I've learned that a remarkable man despite beginnings.
I've learned sometimes adversity is a kind of trial to succeed.
I've learned one must reconcile himself to a life of hardship and poverty.
I've learned one must conceive a dream of life even in adversity, and hold to it.

8. Do you want to make some changes?

I will be thankful to what I own, and cherish them.
I will not be afraid of adversities.
I will stop complaining.
I will enjoy my life with satisfaction, and pursue my dreams with stubbornness.

Accumulation of Vocabulary

Who is he?

1	relative	['relətiv]	n. 亲戚
	He is my distant relative.		
2	cousin	['kʌzən]	n. 表兄弟姐妹
	My cousin is a baseball player.		
3	sibling	['siblɪŋ]	n. 兄弟姐妹
	We think of an elder sibling as someone who can protect us and offer help and advice.		
4	mentor	['mentɔ:]	n. 良师益友
	It could be a relative, a mentor, your inner child, or a historic or fictional character.		
5	confidant	[,kɒnfi'dænt]	n. 知己, 密友
	She's a confidant of mine.		

What does he look like?

1	attractive	[ə'træktɪv]	adj. 有魅力的
	I am not shy about talking to men I find attractive.		

2	adorable	[ə'dɔ:rəbl]	adj. 可爱的
	What a cute girl. She's indeed adorable.		
3	charming	['tʃɑ:miŋ]	adj. 迷人的
	Marilyn was hot and less charming than my lady. Hedy wasn't only captivating . She was very intelligent.		
4	handsome	['hænsəm]	adj. 英俊的
	Sir Thomas More was a man of stately and handsome presence		
5	mature	[mə'tjuə]	adj. 成熟的
	Kids make a person responsible and mature and help us to understand life better.		
6	deep	[di:p]	adj. 深沉的
	They think they need to be tall, deep, and handsome.		
7	genial	['dʒi:niəl]	adj. 和蔼的, 亲切的
	A forceful man of athletic building, Gregson was normally genial and well liked.		
8	cunning	['kʌniŋ]	adj. 狡猾的
	His black eyes were restless, sly and cunning.		
9	sincere	[sin'siə]	adj. 真诚的
	She is nice girl. She appears very sincere.		
10	simple	['simpl]	adj. 淳朴的
	For all his fame and great achievements, Einstein was a very simple man.		

What is his inner character?

1	strong	[strɒŋ, strɔ:ŋ]	adj. 坚强的
	The key to success is not so much money as a strong will.		
2	diligent	['dɪlɪdʒənt]	adj. 勤奋的
	Your department is lucky in having a young man who is humble and diligent.		
3	righteous	['raɪtʃəs]	adj. 正直的
	He could be witty and kind, but also competitive, righteous, needy and prone to bear grudges .		
4	stubborn	['stʌbəŋ]	adj. 坚强的
	Many are stubborn in pursuit of the path they have chosen, few in pursuit of the goal		
5	outgoing	['aut,geɪuɪŋ]	adj. 直爽的
	When Laura is sober, she is a vivacious, outgoing, fun-loving person.		

6	introverted	[,intrəu've:tɪd]	adj.内向的
	I was an extremely shy and introverted child.		
7	extroverted	['ekstrəuvə:tɪd]	adj.外向的
	Extroverted, I think. I mix well and enjoy doing things with others.		
8	moonstruck	['mu:nstrʌk]	adj.多愁善感的
	All said the women are the most moonstruck , why am I also so brittle in the emotion?		
9	considerate	[kən'sɪdərɪt]	adj.体贴的
	He is a very good and considerate husband.		
10	rational	['ræʃənəl]	adj.理性的
	Man is a rational being.		

What do you feel about his stories?

1	shocked	[ʃɒkt]	adj.震惊的
	He was shocked to hear his daughter swearing.		
2	inspired	[ɪn'spaɪəd]	adj.受鼓舞的
	Even a mere glance would make you moved and inspired .		
3	motivated	['məʊtɪveɪtɪd]	adj.受激励的
	I guess I'm motivated by both intrinsic and extrinsic rewards.		
4	depressed	[dɪ'prest]	adj.压抑的
	In opposite, he will feel tedious and depressed, even annoyed.		
5	tiny	['taɪni]	adj.渺小的
	It let me feel a little tiny.		

Useful Expressions

1. Sentences that can be used in telling details.

Youth means never saying failure, never giving up.

青春就是永不言败，永不放弃！

Look to your beliefs for the answer.

从你的信念中寻找答案吧。

Some days it's going to rain.

成功之路多坎坷。

Adopt a positive, optimistic attitude towards life.

选择一种积极乐观的人生态度。

Who loses faith has no more to lose.

谁失去了信念，就意味着失去了一切。

A strong man will struggle with the storms of fate.

一个坚强的人能够在命运的暴风骤雨中抗争！

If you're going through hell, keep going.

如果你正在经历炼狱，就坚持走下去！

He is truly happy who makes others happy.

使别人幸福的人是最幸福的人。

He knows best what good is that has endured evil.

经历过不幸的人才能体会善良的真谛。

Success lies in how much you have done for people around you.

成功的真正意义在于你为他人奉献了多少。

2. Expressions that can be used in telling one's opinion

1) I believe that...	2) In my opinion,
3) I think that...	4) I consider...
5) It is my estimation that...	6) For me,
7) My favorite...	8) The best...
9) It is my opinion that...	10) I strongly feel that...

3. Expressions that can be used in telling reasons

1) Firstly,	2) To begin with,
3) First (Second) of all,	4) One reason is...
5) Secondly,	6) For one thing,
7) I feel this way because...	8) The main reason is...
9) In addition,	10) Another reason is...

4. Expressions that can be used in telling details and supporting ideas

For example,	Therefore,
For instance,	Not only that, but...also...
Because of him (her),	An example of this is...
As a result,	This means that...
As an example,	Consequently,

5. Accumulation of Conjunctions

In that case, / Such being the case, / That being the case, 既然如此

That being the case, why not turn study into fun?

既然如此，何必不讲学习当做一种乐趣呢？

At any rate, / in any case, / anyway, 无论如何

This issue, at any rate, will have to be faced.

这件事无论如何也要面对。

As a result of... / caused by... / just for... 正是由于

Just for my current situation, it makes me pursuing breakthroughs in my life, even though it just locals on myself.

正是由于这种现状，才能让我能够勇于自我突破，即使这种突破只局限于自身意义上的成功。

So that, / so as to... / so much so 以至于，以便

She herself believed in freedom, so much so that she would rather die than live without it.

Even so, / for all this, / still and all, 尽管如此

Still and all, our relations have not always been good.

尽管如此，我们的关系还总是不和谐。

Questions:

1. What characteristics do you think make someone a good parent? Explain why these characteristics are important to you.
2. What do you miss most about your home when you are away? Use specific details in your explanation.
3. About a time when a friend or family member helped you in the past. Describe how the person helped you. Then explain why this was important to you.
4. Choose a quality you think makes someone a valuable member of a team. Explain why you think it is an important quality far a team or group member to have.
5. Talk about one way your personality has changed since you were a child. Use examples and details to explain your answer.

Describe an Entertainment

Sample 1



Movie Info

The name of the movie:
The Pursuit of Happyness

Starring: Will Smith

Director: Gabriele Muccino

Type: Comedy

Components

1. What's the best movie do you think?

For me, the best movie I've ever seen is the Pursuit of Happyness.

The Pursuit of Happyness starring Will Smith directed by Gabriele Muccino.

2. What type of movie do you like?

Comedy is my kind of movie.

You can call it a romantic comedy.

3. What's the character of the hero?

The hero is responsible.

The hero is a loving father.

The hero is a man of strong character.

4. What does this movie tell about?

The film features a divorced man down and out struggling for survival with his child.

The Pursuit of Happyness says, "If you have a dream you must persist to it."

The impoverished hero lives on selling medical equipment.

His life is so harsh that he can't afford the rent of an apartment.

The hero succeeded by strength of love between father and son eventually.

5. What do you feel about this film?

I was moved.

I was so inspired.

I was pissed off.

6. What have you learned from this film?

Don't be afraid of adversity! Welcome it! That's your surefire route to ultimate success.

Never underestimate the power of love.

With love, life is bright and abundant, full of joy and possibilities.

Some women shortsighted and irresponsible always miss the best things in their lives.

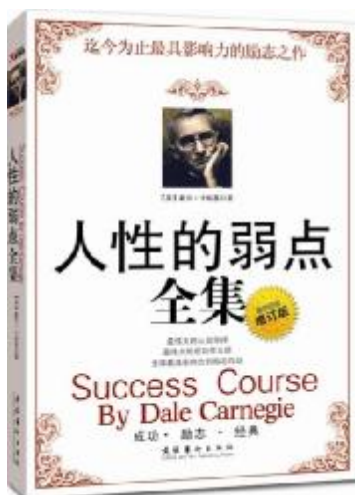
7. Do you want to make some changes?

I will try to be a good man with my own standard.

I should learn to be grateful in my life.

No matter what frustrations I meet, I will face them with courage and optimism!

Sample 2



Book Info

Title: the Weakness of Human Nature

Author: Dale Carnegie

Type: Self-help Book

Components

1. What book do you think is useful?

I think the most useful book is the Weakness of Human Nature.

I think the most useful book is a self-help book.

2. What do you think the book deals with?

This book is about how to win friends and influence others.

This book mainly deals with how to stop worrying and start living.

3. What have you learned from this book?

My job is not to deceive, it's to create opportunities.

Never try to prove anything to others.

Before we judge others, try to criticize ourselves.

Never desire to gain other's gratefulness; just enjoy the process of giving.

4. What do you feel about this book?

I feel that I received a **baptism** of the spirit.

I feel that my thoughts got the sublimation.

I feel that this book broadened my horizon.

I became mature in thought with reading the book.

5. Do you want to make some changes?

I was suffering from a heavy burden of work. Life to me seemed nothing but work.

In order to prove that I was an efficient man, I never asked help from others.

I tended to be critical, sometimes even skeptical to prove myself.

I often complained about human indifference and heartlessness.

Accumulation of Vocabulary

What is your favorite book/musical/movie/song?

1	horror movie	['hɒrə]	n. 恐怖电影
2	thrill movie	['θril]	n. 惊悚片
3	historic movie	[his'tɒrik]	n. 历史片
4	romance movie	['rəʊməns, rə'mæns]	n. 言情片
5	swordsman movie	['sɔ:dzmən]	n. 武侠片
6	science fiction movie	['saɪəns 'fɪkʃən]	n. 科幻片
7	comedy	['kɒmɪdi]	n. 喜剧片
8	novel	['nɒvəl]	n. 小说
9	self-help	['self help]	n. 自助型书籍
10	autobiography	[,ɔ:təubai'ɒgrəfi]	n. 自传
11	fiction	['fɪkʃən]	n. 小说
12	nonfiction	[nɒn'fɪkʃən]	n. 散文
13	science fiction	['saɪəns 'fɪkʃən]	n. 科幻小说
14	poetry	['pəʊɪtri]	n. 诗歌
15	philosophy book	[fi'lɒsəfi, fə-]	n. 哲学类书籍
16	ballad	['bæləd]	n. 民谣
17	light music	['laɪt]	n. 轻音乐
18	loud music	[laʊd]	n. 重音乐
19	metal music	['metəl]	n. 金属乐
20	rock	[rɒk]	n. 摇滚乐

21	jazz	[dʒæz]	n.爵士乐
22	the Little Match Girl	[mætʃ]	卖火柴的小女孩
23	Cinderella	[ˌsɪndə'relə]	灰姑娘
24	Beauty and the Beast	[bi:st]	美女与野兽
25	Pride and Prejudice	['predʒudis]	傲慢与偏见

What is it about?

1	tell	[tel]	v.讲述了
	The novel based on her experience told that how she escaped Nazis' search.		
2	feature	['fi:tʃə]	v.描述了
	The film features a wealthy middle-aged Chinese man searching for his true love.		
3	express	[ik'spres]	v.表达了
	Music expresses our character and values.		
4	mold	[məʊld]	v.塑造了
	This novel molded three types of persons.		
5	reflect	[ri'flekt]	v.体现了
	This works reflect the movement of the active, strive hard.		

What do you feel about it?

1	moved	[mu:vd]	adj.感动的
	The film moved me to tears.		
2	refreshing	[ri'freʃɪŋ, ri:-]	adj.令人振奋的
	And while it might be a performance, it was a refreshing one.		
3	melancholy	['melənkəli]	adj.忧郁的
	It was a disheartening circumstance, but a melancholy fact.		
4	relieved	[ri'li:vd]	adj.释怀的
	After reading it... Suddenly I feel relieved ...I asked myself what do I really want?		
5	sublimated	['sʌblimeɪt]	adj.升华了
	And, you can make their own personal ideological realm has been sublimated.		

Useful Expressions

1. Sentences that can be used in telling details.

This book can help you restructure your life.

这本书可以帮助你重新构建你的生活。

This book deals with questions of Political Economy.

这本书是讲述经济问题的。

The movie manages to come out emotionally realistic, even brutal.

这部电影旨在揭露感情的真实，甚至让人感到有些残忍。

Well, I am looking forward to seeing this film.

我期待着看这部电影。

The novel is cast in the form of a diary.

这部小说是以日记的形式写的。

Music is well said to be the speech of angels.

有人说的好，音乐是天使的语言。

This novel is a mirror of the times.

这篇小说是反映时代的一面镜子。

In my eyes, such selfish people don't exactly know what life is all about.

在我看来，自私的人根本不知道生活是什么。

If I waste today I destroy the last page of my life.

如果我浪费了今天，我就破坏了我人生的最后一页。

Live a good, honorable life. Then when you get older and think back, you'll get to enjoy it a second time.

过一种优质而高尚的生活，那样，当你逐渐老去回首往事时，才会再次体会到生命的意义。

2. Accumulation of Conjunctions

...is not..., but... 不在于...而是...

just as the most important thing in our lives is not the triumph, but the struggle.

正如在生活中，最重要的不是凯旋，而是拼搏。

No matter 无论怎样

No matter what happens to you, nothing is unfair.

无论在你身上发生了任何事情，没有什么是不公平的。

Even / even though / even if 即使

Pigs would be too heavy to fly, even if they had wings.

即使猪有翅膀，也因为太重而飞不起来。

Otherwise, / on the contrary, / conversely 反之

Otherwise, she might be in her tomb today!

否则，她今天就在坟墓里了。

Yet / nevertheless / but / however 然而

Nevertheless, caution is needed.

然而，还是需要谨慎。

Questions:

1. What kind of reading material, such as novels, magazines, or poetry, do you most like to read in your free time? Explain why you find this kind of reading material interesting.
2. Talk about a book you have read that was important to you for some reason. Explain why the book was important to you. Give specific details and examples to explain your answer.
3. Talk about an interesting book you have read. Explain why you thought the book was interesting. Give specific details and examples to explain your answer. People enjoy reading many different types of books such as mystery, biography, romance, etc. Of all the different types of books that there are. What type do you most enjoy? Explain why.

Activities

Sample 1



Components

1. **What is your favorite sport?**
My favorite sport is hiking.
I love traveling.
2. **Why you like it?**
Hiking is a good way to exercise.
Travel will acquaint us with new customs.
Eco-travel is a way to find out what can be done to help animals and plants.
Travel can broaden our minds by learning about different cultures of the world.
Being in a beautiful place, I can forget all the troubles and purify my soul.

3. What is your personal experience?

The whole area is covered with plants. Green is everywhere.

Forest-clad mountains and limpid streams complete the scene here.

It has beautiful scenery and dense pine forests, scenic.

Everybody has been very friendly and hospitable and made us feel very welcome.

It is full of breath-taking landscape, ancient history, simple folkway, wonderful culture.

I wondered at the beautiful of the old town.

4. What do you feel about this journey?

I seemed to forget all worries, troubles.

At last, I knew the true meaning of life.

I understand the impermanence of life, but also realize the value of life.

Fame and fortune all the human world are illusory false, fickle.

5. Do you want to do some changes?

From now on I began to treasure what life has given me.

Life itself is the passing of time, cherishing time is cherishing life.

I suddenly realized that I'd stopped enjoying simple but important things in life.

Attitude to life is a kind of indifferent to fame and wealth should be.

Change the emotionally moved that the nature offered into the action of natural protection.

Sample 2



Components

1. What is your favorite sport?

My favorite sport is basketball.

Basketball is my main talent.

2. **Why you like it?**

Playing basketball is a good way to exercise.

Playing basketball really keeps me in good shape.

Basketball is a passionate sport.

To play basketball will strengthen my spirit of cooperation.

I like collective sports, because the spirit to unity is great.

Playing basketball can bring me honor and make me feel the exhilaration of victory.

3. **What is your personal experience?**

I played center for my college team.

I've tasted bitter defeat and the sweet success.

We didn't fight for ourselves; we fought for honor and dignity.

Our basketball team got blow away in the final.

4. **What have you learnt from this?**

Only experienced the pain of failure in order to win the joy of success.

We should trust in the strength of the team, every success is attributable to the team.

The ideal and the reality, between success and failure only step away.

Faith is the continual demonstration of the strength and wonder of life.

5. **Do you want to do some changes?**

It made me want to be more important, made me want to have more purpose in life.

It seems most of the time we walk around with the world on mute.

An individual's strength is insignificant.

The collective force lies in diversity.

Accumulation of Vocabulary

What is your favorite sport?

1	hike	[haik]	n./v.远足
	Most people choose to hike in the countryside, in the forests, or in the mountains.		
2	scuba diving	['sku:bə]	n.潜水
	Scuba diving is great exercise, and can satisfy man's curiosity about the sea.		
3	fancy diving	['fænsi]	n. 花式跳水
	You can't beat fancy diving.		
4	skin-diving	[skin daivɪŋ]	n.裸潜
	Skin-diving interests me a lot.		
5	surfing	['sə:fiŋ]	n.冲浪运动
	Surfing is no sport for weaklings.		

6	taekwondo	[tai'kɒndəu]	n.跆拳道
	My hobby is swimming, taekwondo, painting, calligraphy, Chinese chess, and so on.		
7	judo	['dʒu:dəu]	n.柔道
	The judo is a kind of fighting sport.		
8	baseball	['beisbɔ:l]	n.棒球
	I'm a baseball fan and my friend Peter is a basketball fan.		
9	tennis	['tenis]	n.网球
	What would you like to play, tennis or bowling?		
10	mountain-climbing	['klaɪmɪŋ]	n.登山
	Which do you prefer, fishing or mountain-climbing?		

Why do you like it?

1	coordination	[kəu,ɔ:di'neiʃən]	n.协调
	Good team work spirit and coordination skill.		
2	organization	[,ɔ:gənai'zeɪʃən]	n.组织
	Good ability in organization and good team spirit.		
3	cooperation	[kəu,ɔpə'reɪʃən]	n.合作
	Good leadership, team spirit and cooperation.		
4	fit	['fɪt]	adj.健康的(体型)
	Sports can help people to keep fit.		
5	health	[helθ]	n.健康
	Doing regular exercise can keep you in good health.		

What do you feel about it?

1	rejoice	[ri'dʒɔɪs]	v.使高兴
	The news of victory rejoiced the heart of the whole nation.		
2	victorious	[vɪk'tɔ:riəs]	adj.胜利的
	Everyone enjoys the victorious happiness.		
3	exhilaration	[ɪg,zɪlə'reɪʃən]	n.喜悦
	Accept challenges, so that you may feel the exhilaration of victory!		
4	hard-fighting	['faɪtɪŋ]	adj.拼搏的
	Their spirit of hard-fighting moves us.		

5	preserving	[pri'zə:viŋ]	adj.有毅力的
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During the long months of the season, the perseverance of the character is very important.

Useful Expressions

1. Sentences that can be used in telling details.

Surfing is one of the world's most popular water sports.

冲浪运动是世界上最流行的水上运动之一

Believe me, basketball is a game of strength.

相信我，篮球是力量的竞争

He who has a purpose is always concentrating his forces.

有了目标就要竭尽全力为之拼搏

He felt a pleasantly victorious sensation surge through him.

一种胜利的喜悦浸透了他的全身

Accept the challenges so that you may feel the exhilaration of victory.

接受挑战吧，以便你能体会到胜利的喜悦

Don't fear the bitterness of failure, for it can teach you the happiness of success.

不要害怕失败的痛苦，因为它会教给你成功的喜悦是什么

Successful joy probably the brilliance which bring for an instant, but pain and sufferings of failure can become a wealth of the abyss of time.

成功的喜悦或许只带来一瞬间的荣光，失败的痛苦却可成为一笔永恒的财富

A successful man is one who meets frustrations with a sense of humor.

成功的人就是面对挫折时能以幽默感处之的人

You never have real success, wealth or happiness without health.

没有健康的话，更不要说成功，财富与幸福

Difficulties strengthen the mind, as labor does the body.

困难磨练意志，劳动增强身体

2. Accumulation of Conjunctions

Better...than... / not as good as / not equal to / inferior to 不如

All splendor riches and honor are inferior to a good friend.

人世间的一切荣华富贵不如一个好朋友。

Not only...but also / not just... but / as well as 不仅...而且

This washing machine was not only expensive but also unreliable.

这台洗衣机不仅贵，而且不可靠。

As long as... / provided 只要

Provided we draw useful lessons from them, we may turn difficulties to good account.

只要我们从吸取有益的教训，我们可以把它们变成好事。

Regardless of... / disregard / whether...or... / despite / in spite of 不管

Despite the grumbling, there have been some successes.

尽管抱怨不断，改革还是有成效的。

In desperation / but under / helpless 无奈之下

But under her husband had promised his wife's request.

无奈之下丈夫只好答应了妻子的要求。

Questions:

1. Choose a place you go to often that is important to you and explain why it is important. Please include specific details in your explanation.
2. Talk about a place you enjoyed going to or visiting when you were a child. Describe the place. Explain why you enjoyed it.
3. Your friends from another country were going to spend time in your country. What city or place would you suggest they visit? Using details and examples to explain why?
4. Talk about a popular gathering place in your town where people like to go. Describe the place and explain why people enjoy going there.
5. Talk about a game, sport or other group activity that is played in your country. Explain why that you think the activity is enjoyable.

托福口语强化课程—第二题

1 题目类型及答题要点

1.1 题目类型

第二题是**选择话题**，答题过程主要包括两个部分：

- brief introduction part** 此部分中，会有约 **10s** 左右的时间用来介绍题目。此时考生需要做的事情是将 **guideline** 写在答题纸上，做好笔记准备。
- answering part** 此部分中，首先会有 **10s** 左右的读题时间，然后是 **15s** 的准备时间，此间考生需要做的事情是**做笔记**。最后便是 **45s** 的答题时间。

1.2 答题标准(guideline)

guideline	part	content
C:(choice)	independent	考生做出的选择
A1:(advantage)	independent	choice A 的优势 / choice B 的劣势
B2:(benefit)	independent	benefit in choice A / lose in choice B
A1:(advantage)	independent	choice A 的优势 / choice B 的劣势
B2:(benefit)	independent	benefit in choice A / lose in choice B

1.3 回答第二题应具备的能力

c. 基础口语能力

第二题的成败完全取决于考生的英语功底和平日的积累，没有技巧和捷径。

d. 生活经历和思维逻辑

考生在此题中最大的挑战除了英语实力外，就是 **life experience & logical thinking**. 缺乏生活经历，很多话题无从下嘴；缺乏逻辑思维能力，使得所答非所问，或不知所云。

1.4 第二题重点答疑

题目给出两个选择，是否一定要二者选其一呢？

不必，实际上有三种方法：单选，双选，第三方观点。

单选的优势在于逻辑简单，调理清楚。劣势在于要求考生给出更多 **elaborated, developed, reasonable, and convincing details**.

双选的优势在于更加容易展开话题，因为 **Every coin has two sides**. 劣势在于要求考生有一定的逻辑思维能力和语言组织能力。（本人经常使用的方法）

第三方观点不建议优先使用，即使使用也要首先论证题目给出的两个选择的不合理性或者劣势，也就是回答内容不可脱离题目。

Education

Sample 1



Components

1. The advantages of studying in traditional school classrooms.

Students commonly lack independency and activity in learning process.

Students have less judgment.

Students without formed view of value need guidance of a qualified teacher.

Traditional class can offer a real situation which is necessary for the growth of children.

Traditional class can make people healthy psychologically.

2. The disadvantages of studying in traditional school classrooms.

Traditional class might kill the creation of students.

Individualized education is hard to be provided in traditional class.

3. The advantages of studying on the internet.

Distance education makes it possible for people in remote areas to study the subjects they are interested in.

Distance education will help people study whenever they have time and wherever they maybe.

The network classroom can offer diversified information more conveniently.

4. The disadvantages of network class.

It depends more on students' autonomy and independency.

The structure of knowledge should be constructed under a teacher's guidance.

5. What's your preference?

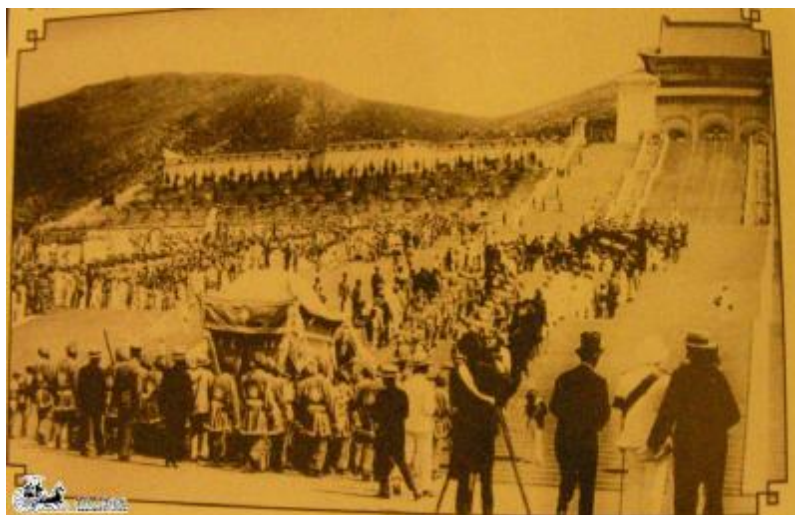
I live far away from school.

I've got dyslexia.

I enjoy a good learning environment.

I take network class as a complement to optimize the structure of knowledge.

Sample 2



Components

1. What's your favorite subject?

My favorite subject is history.

I like history best.

2. **Why do you like this subject?**

The course in history opened up new horizons for the students.

Studying history helps you learn from others' mistakes so that, hopefully, you won't commit the same mistakes.

I think we're all better people if we know and appreciate history.

History is a mirror, recording the past, shows the future.

Time represents the accumulated of life experience and wisdom.

3. **What's your own experience?**

The history of Portugal, the first "Supremacy at Sea" suggests that every adversity carries within it the seed of equal or greater benefit.

The destruction of the Roman Empire told us the political corruption is the main reason to the death of country.

Throughout China's history, we can see that who gets the popular support can conquer the world.

4. **What have you learnt from this?**

I should stop striving for success and start striving for significance.

Happiness is not eternal, and painfulness is just temporary.

I do not live for gain selfishly, but to leave for the future generations.

Human are different, I don't expect they think the same.

5. **Do you want to make some changes?**

I will calmly accept the ups and downs in my life.

Attitude to life is a kind of indifferent to fame and wealth should be.

The target I'm struggling for is absolutely not money, but learning to love.

Accumulation of Vocabulary

What is your favorite sport?

1	mathematics	[,mæθə'mætiks]	n. 数学
2	psychology	[psai'kɒlədʒi]	n. 心理学
3	philosophy	[fi'lɒsəfi, fə-]	n. 哲学
4	biology	[baɪ'ɒlədʒi]	n. 生物学
5	engineering	[,endʒɪ'niəriŋ]	n. 工程学
6	astronomy	[ə'strɒnəmi]	n. 天文学
7	geography	[dʒi'ɒɡrəfi]	n. 地理

8	physics	['fɪzɪks]	n.物理
9	chemistry	['kɛmɪstri]	n.化学
10	archaeology	[,ɑ:ki'ɒlədʒi]	n.考古学

Why do you like it?

1	broaden	['brɔ:dən]	v.开拓
Music can be calm, but take a trip can make me broaden self's horizon.			
2	define	[di'fain]	v.认知
Sometimes we depend on other people as a mirror, to define us and tell us who we are.			
3	wisdom	['wɪzdəm]	n.睿智
For if I help my student to grow in wisdom.			
4	reveal	[ri'vi:l]	v.揭示
It reveals the objective law of the development of history.			
5	profound	[prəʊ'faund]	adj.意义深远的
However the most profound unsolved problem in biology is the origin of life itself.			

What have you learnt from it?

1	grasp	[grɑ:sp, græsp]	v.抓住
The meaning of life can be grasped in a moment.			
2	witness	['wɪtnɪs]	v.见证
Looking back we will witness civilizations rise and fall, as humanity walks down a very repetitive path of construction and destruction.			
3	ponder	['pɒndə]	v.苦苦思索
Many people are pondering the meaning of life.			
4	insight	['ɪnsaɪt]	n.见解
Some books can provide us with a new insight into the nature of humans.			
5	compare	[kəm'peə]	v.相比
Compared with the boundless universe, we are only a drop in the ocean.			

Useful Expressions

1. Sentences that can be used in telling details.

Mathematics is the language of science.

数学是科学的语言

I seldom think about the true meaning of love and life before.

之前我很少思考爱与生命的真正含义

Music is a higher revelation than any wisdom or philosophy.

音乐是比一切智慧、一切哲学更高的启示

Through our sense of truth we realize law in creation, and through our sense of beauty we realize harmony in the universe.

通过对真理的感悟，我们认识了造物的规律；通过对美的感悟，我们领略了造物的和谐

Living chronic illness dead, this is the life natural regulation, no one can evade and resist.

生老病死，这是人生自然规律，任何人都无法逃避和抗拒

Science-technology and morality are two important forces embracing human life.

科技与道德是支撑人类社会生活的两支重要力量

2. Accumulation of Conjunctions

In addition, / besides, / moreover, / furthermore, / on the other side 另外

Furthermore, if something is true, it must be true for a reason.

另外，存在即合理。

Within this perspective, / from this viewpoint, / it seems 由此看来

It seems that not everyone experiences this kind of strong love.

由此看来，不是每个人都经历这种强烈的爱。

Maybe / probably / perhaps 也许

They say that life is short to those who look back perhaps it is.

人们说人生是短暂的，对那些总回顾过去的人也许是的。

All of a sudden / suddenly / in an instant / for a moment 刹那间

Like the brains of individual human beings, it can shift in an instant from greed to fear. 就像人类大脑一样，它能在刹那间从贪婪转向恐惧

In a sense, / in this way, / from this perspective, / in terms of... 从...方面讲

In terms of money, the old man is very rich, but not in terms of happiness.

从钱的方面来说，这个老人很富有，但就幸福而言，他却不是这样。

Questions:

1. Many universities now offer academic courses over the internet. However some people still prefer learning in traditional classrooms. Which do you think is better? Explain why.
2. State whether you agree or disagree with the following statement. Then explain your reasons using specific details in your explanation. Learning through online courses is more effective than learning in the traditional classrooms setting.
3. More and more people are buying items on the internet and from magazines or catalogs. Other people prefer shopping in a store. Which do you prefer and why?
4. When looking for information for a research project, some students prefer to get their information mainly from the internet. Others prefer to mainly use printed materials such as books and academic journals. Which do you prefer, and why?

5. Some people prefer to learn about current events from watching television news programs. Others prefer to read about current events in newspapers or on the internet. Which do you think is better watching the news or reading the news? Explain why?

SHORT HAND

常用速记符号

意义	符号	意义	符号
大于	>	非常、十分重要	* *
小于	<	坚持	≡
小于或等于	≤	关键、奇观	!
大于或等于	≥	有关	@
等于、意味着	=	替换为	↔
不等于	≠	但是	
约等于	≈	与...比较而言、平行	//
遗憾、悲哀	;	空洞	○
高兴、兴荣	(代表	Δ
错误、否、不、否定	×	优秀	★
正确、对、好、肯定	√	属于	∈
不同意	N	胜利	V
同意	Y	问题、疑问	?
上升、增加	↑	和、与	&
下降、减少	↓	结论是	=>
国家	□	强、好、补充信息	+
国与国	□/□	更强、更好	+2
原因	←	弱、差	-
导致、结果	→	更弱、更差	-2
对立、冲突	><	因为	∴
波折	<<	所以	∴
进入	∩	会议、会面	⊙
接触、交往	∞	圆满、圆桌会议、团结	O
分歧	⊥	断句处	/
sum	s	frequency	f
w/	with	w/o	without
vs	against	\	therefore
to	2	for	4
作为...的结果	< --- >	in	--- >
following	ff	在...之间	()
不同	≠	表示各种“说”动词	:
省略、前后	.	转折	∧

常用缩略词

Abbreviations	Explanations	Abbreviations	Explanations
APT	apartment	ACC	accountant
ACDG	according	ACPT	accept
AD	advertisement	ADS	address
ADV	advice	AMAP	as many (much) as possible
AMT	amount	APV	approve
ASAP	As soon as possible		
BAL	balance	BLDG	building
CERT	certificate	CFM	conform
CNCL	cancel	CNF	conference
CMI	commission	CMP	complete
CMPE	compete/competitive	CMU	communication
CONC	concern/concerning	COND	condition
CO.	company	DEPT	department
DISC	discount	DPT	departure
EXCH	exchange	EXPLN	explain
EXT	extent	FLT	flight
FNT	final	FRT	freight
FYR	for your reference	GD	good
GUAR	guarantee	H.O.	home office
INFO	information	IMP(T)	important
INCD	include	INDIV	individual
INS	insurance	INTST	interested
I/O	instead of	IOU	I owe you
IVO	in view of	MANUF	manufacture
MDL	model	MEMO	memorandum
MGR	manager	MIN	minimum
MKT	market	MSG	message
NCRY	necessary	NLT	no later than
OBS	observe	OBT	obtain
ORD	ordinary	PAT	patent
PC	piece	PKG	packing
PL	people	PLS	please
POSN	position	POSS(BL)	possible
PROD	product	QLTY	quality
QUTY	quantity	RCV	receive
REF	reference	REGL	regular
REP	representative	RESN	reservation
RPT	repeat	RESPON	responsible
SEC	section	SITN	situation
STD	standard	TEL	telephone

TEMP	temporary	TGM	telegraph
THO	though	TKS	thanks
TRD	trade	TRF	traffic
TTL	total	U	you
UR	your	WK	week
WL	will	WT	weight
XL	extra large		

注：常用缩略词所表示的含义未必是唯一

1. **ACC** 可用来表示所有以 **acc** 为首的词汇，如：**Accelerate, accent, accept, accident, accompany, etc.**
2. **TTL** 可用来表示所有去掉元音后可缩写为 **TTL**，或者开头字母可缩合为 **TTL** 的词组或短语，如：**Transistor-transistor logic, through-the-lens, to take leave, etc.**
3. **UR** 可用来表示发音相似的 **your**，或者其他按照去掉元音，首字母缩合，保留首音节等速记法写成的词汇缩写，如：**Unconditioned response, urban renewal, etc.**

常用缩写方法：

1. 保留首音节
2. 保留首音节及相邻辅音
3. 截掉词汇尾部
4. 去掉元音
5. 利用省略符号
6. 复数缩写 **s**
7. 现在分词缩写 **g**
8. 词组短语首字母缩合

托福口语强化课程—第三题

1 题目类型及答题要点

1.1 题目类型

第三题是**校园场景**对话，答题过程主要包括四个部分：

Ø INTRODUCTION PART

在此部分中，会有约 **15 秒** 的时间用来介绍题目要求。此时考生需要将 **structure** 写在草稿纸上。

Ø READING PART

在阅读部分中，会出现学校颁布的计划或通知(**plan**)；或是由某个学生递交的关于投诉或建议的信件(**proposal**)。阅读时间为 **45s**，此时考生需要根据对阅读内容的理解进行笔记。

Ø LISTENING PART

在听力部分中，会出现一男一女进行关于 **reading part** 内容的讨论。其中的一个人必会持有强烈的赞同或反对观点。听力时间为 **60/90s** 不等，此时考生需要根据对听力内容的理解进行笔记。

Ø ANSWERING PART

在答题部分中，首先会有 **10s** 左右的读题时间，然后是 **30s** 的准备时间，最后是 **60s** 的答题时间。此时考生需要：

审题—确定答题重点。(大多题目并不要求考生对阅读部分进行描述)

浏览笔记—标记答题重点，划掉冗余部分。

整理思路—快速理清答题重点的逻辑顺序。

1.2 答题框架(structure)

guideline	part	content
P(plan/proposal)	reading	校方计划，通知；学生投诉，建议
R1(reason1)	reading	校方或学生给出的支持其观点的理由
R2(reason2)	reading	校方或学生给出的支持其观点的理由
O(opinion)	listening	赞同或反对
r1(reason1)	listening	观点持有者对 R1 的论述
r2(reason2)	listening	观点持有者对 R2 的论述

注意：第三题的 **structure** 并不是一成不变的，不能适用于所有题目。因此考生在答题部分切记要审题！审题！审题！

1.3 第三题答题技巧

Ø READING PART

完成 **P/R1/R2** 笔记后，开始定位听力重点。若对话中其中一人(男/女)赞同 **P** 的话，其通常会给出 **r1/r2** 分别论证支持 **R1/R2**，考生必须保证听力中所得信息可以充分论证 **R1/R2**。反之，若反对 **P**，则必须保证所得信息可充分反驳 **R1/R2**。另外，凡事皆有例外，有些时候 **r1/r2** 会分别论证 **Rx/P** 本身。

第三题中若 **reading** 部分出现了关于 **money, cost, fee** 等关于钱的信息，那么听力部分通常会就此进行论述。

Ø LISTENING PART

当确定了主要观点持有者(表示赞同或反对)，与此同时，另外一方的语言已不重要，不需要进行笔记，因为题目不会要求对非主要观点持有者的观点进行描述。

当主要观点持有者提出设问的时候，即一问一答或自问自答，此时疑问句(疑问语气)不重要，不需要进行笔记，但其后通常会出现重点！

Ø ANSWERING PART

第三题对 **reading** 部分信息使用的灵活性为保分高分提供了可能。一般使用 **reading** 内

容的情况有以下三种:

a. 题目要求 **briefly summarize the plan/proposal**

b. 个人习惯, 喜欢描述 **plan/proposal**

c. 听力信息理解不准确, 听力笔记内容不饱满, 有遗漏或缺失。答题时可以从 **P/R1/R2** 开始作答, 但最好将 **reading** 部分内容控制在 25 秒之内, 最后, 一定要超时!

1.4 第三题答题模板

Ø READING PART

The university plans to...

The student in reading proposes that...

Ø LISTENING PART

The man/woman agrees/disagrees with this plan/proposal for two reasons.

First...

Second...

2 托福考试 TPO 原题训练

2.1 TPO-2 Question3

Reading section of Question 3:

Bus Service Elimination Planned

The university has decided to discontinue its free bus service for students. The reason given for this decision is that few students ride the buses and the buses are expensive to operate. Currently, the buses run from the center of campus past university buildings and through some of the neighborhoods surrounding the campus. The money saved by eliminating the bus service will be used to expand the overcrowded student parking lots.

学生笔记区 (guideline)

P × bus-s

R1 -std

R2 +\$ / < > ○

O M×

r1 ruts ood

→ ⊙ +\$

↗ rut → +3 off-c

r2 drv-on

+2 nois / trfc / nd 4 ○

Answering Part of Question 3

The man expresses his opinion of the university's plan to eliminate the bus service. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

标准答案

The university plans to discontinue its free bus service. The man in listening disagrees with the plan for two reasons. First, he thinks the problem is the route's out-of-date. It only goes through the neighborhoods that've gotten too expensive for students to live in. If they changed the route so it goes where most off-campus students live now, they'd get plenty of students riding those buses. Besides, he thinks cutting back the bus-service and adding parking's just gonna encourage more students to drive on campus. And that will add to the noise around campus and create more traffic, and that'll increase the need for more parking spaces.

听力原文:

Listening section of Question 3:

Man

I don't like the university's plan.

Woman

Really? I've ridden those buses, and sometimes there were only a few people on the bus. It did seem like kind of a waste.

Man

I see your point. But I think the problem is the route's out-of-date. It only goes through the neighborhoods that've gotten too expensive for students to live in. It's ridiculous that they haven't already changed the route - you know, so it goes where most off-campus students live now. I bet if they did that, they'd get plenty of students riding those buses.

Woman

Well, at least they're adding more parking. It's gotten really tough to find a space.

Man

That's the other part I don't like, actually. Cutting back the bus service and adding parking's just gonna encourage more students to drive on campus. And that will just add to the noise around campus and create more traffic...and that'll increase the need for more parking spaces.

Woman

Yeah, I guess I can see your point. Maybe it would be better if more students used the

buses instead of driving.

Man

Right. And the university should make it easier to do that, not harder.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

out-of-date	adj.过时的	off-campus	adj.校外的
eliminate	v.消除	ridiculous	adj.荒谬的

Sentence Pattern

1	It seems like... It seems like a no-brainer. 这似乎是一目了然的事情。
2	I bet if... I bet her boy friend will kill me if I dare to. 我打赌她的男友一定杀了我如果我敢的话。

Difficult Sentences

1. I've **ridden those** buses, and sometimes there were only a few people on the bus.
2. I see your point. But I think the problem is the **route's out-of-date**.
3. It only goes through **the neighborhoods that've gotten** too expensive for students to live in.
4. **And that will** just add to the noise around campus and create more traffic...
5. **And that'll increase** the need for more parking spaces.

2.2 TPO-5 Question3

Reading section of Question 3:

Campus Dining Club Announced

Starting this year, the university dining hall will be transformed into The Campus Dining Club for one week at the end of each semester. During the last week of each semester, the dining hall will feature special meals prepared by the university's culinary arts students. The school feels that this will give students who are studying cooking and food preparation valuable experience that will help them later, when they pursue careers. The university has announced that it will charge a small additional fee for these dinners in order to pay for the special gourmet food ingredients that will be required.

学生笔记区 (guideline)

P: d-hl \curvearrowright d-clb
 R1: valu-exp.
 R2: +\$

O: M \checkmark
 r1: csn: ck 4 + ♀ \neq cls-mt
 pres tk-tm
 rsh
 ♀ wtg
 ↓ ×

r2: mls \checkmark /-\$

Answering Part of Question3

The man expresses his opinion about the university's plan. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

标准答案

The university plans to transform Dining Hall into Dining Club for one week at the end of each semester. The man agrees with this plan for two reasons. First, his cousin said it is very different to cook for a lot of people in that kind of atmosphere than to cook for classmates. Well in class, you can take your time, but cooking for more people there is more pressure, like you're in a rush, people are waiting, and it might be easy to make a mistake with all that stress. So it is a good practice. Second, about the extra cost, he thinks these students will be making fantastic meals and it's gonna be cheaper than going out to one of those expensive restaurants.

听力原文

Listening section of Question 3:

Student A

Did you see that article?

Student B

Yeah, and it sounds like a great idea. It's really good for the students in that program.

Student A

Don't they cook in class anyway?

Student B

Well, yeah, they do. But my cousin was in the program a few years ago, and she said that it's very different to cook for a lot of people in that kind of atmosphere than to cook for classmates.

Student A

Why is that?

Student B

Well, in class, you can take your time, but cooking for more people there is more pressure. I mean you are in a rush, people are waiting, and it might be easy to make a mistake with all that stress.

Student A

Then they'll think you are a bad chef right?

Student B

Absolutely.

Student A

So, OK, it's good practice. But what about the extra cost?

Student B

Well, look at it this way. You've eaten at some of the fancier restaurants in town right?

Student A

Well, there are some great places to eat around here.

Student B

Well, these students, they'll be making fantastic meals and it's gonna be cheaper than going out to one of those restaurants.

Student A

Much cheaper actually.

Student B

So, you know, it would be worth it. The meal will be as good as the ones in those expensive restaurants.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

food preparation	n.膳食准备	gourmet food	n.美食
feature	v.以...为特色	culinary	adj.烹饪的

Sentence Pattern

1	take your time (不慌不忙; 抓紧时间) Sir, please don't indulge you self with idle daydreams. Take your time. 先生, 请您不要做白日梦, 抓紧时间吧。
2	be worth n./doing/to do This letter is worth reading for at least two reasons. 这封信之所以值得一读至少有两个原因。

Difficult Sentences

1. It's really good for the students **in that program**.
2. But my cousin was in the program a few years ago, and she said that it's very different to cook for a lot people **in that kind of atmosphere** than to cook for classmates.
3. and it might **be easy to** make a mistake with all that stress
4. **Then they'll** think you are a bad chef right?
5. **You've eaten at** some of the fancier restaurants in town right?

2.3 TPO-8 Question3

Reading section of Question 3:
<p>Music Coming to Cafeterias</p> <p>Mary Dixon, Director of the Student Life Committee, announced yesterday that beginning next semester, university cafeterias will broadcast classical music during mealtimes. "Music will foster a more relaxed atmosphere, said Dixon." Students' lives are hectic, and mealtimes provide important opportunities to take a break and catch up with friends before moving on to the next class or assignment." Added Dixon, "We're also hoping that, if we provide the music, students will unplug their personal music devices—their Walkmans and mp3 players or whatever—and will spend more time talking to each other. When students have their headphones on, they're not connecting with each other.</p>

学生笔记区 (guideline)

P: cls-msc
 R1: rlx ○ / brk
 R2: ×plg

 O: M×
 r1: ×brk /\sty / exm / asgn
 r2: ×(cls-msc
 blk-out

Answering Part of Question3

The man expresses his opinion of the university's plan. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

标准答案

The university plans to broadcast classical music during mealtimes. The man in listening disagrees with the plan for two reasons. First, a lot of students aren't looking for a relaxing break at lunch time. They prefer to study while they eat especially if they have exams coming up or some assignment they have to get done. Second, most students don't like classical music. Broadcasting classical music will only encourage more students to bring their music devices and play their own music to block out the classical stuff.

听力原文

Listening section of Question 3:

Student A

Did you read this article? Are they serious?

Student B

Yeah, I think so, why?

Student A

Well, first of all, a lot of kids aren't looking for a relaxing break at lunch time. They like to study while they eat, especially if they have exams coming up or some assignment they have to get done.

Student B Yeah, that's true.

Student A

And now they won't be able to concentrate. This is gonna be very distracting.

Student B

Hm, ok, yeah, I see your point.

Student A

And second, most students don't like classical music.

Student B

It's certainly not what I listen to.

Student A

So are people going to stop listening to their own music?

Student B

No.

Student A

I think people are going to be even more likely to bring their mp3 player, you know, to play their own music and block out the classical stuff.

Student B

Yeah, that makes sense.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

unplug	v.拔掉...插头	hectic	adj.繁忙的
foster	v.培养	block out	v.挡住

Sentence Pattern

1	catch up with (赶上, 追上) He worked hard to catch up with his classmates. 他努力学习希望能赶上同班同学。
2	be more likely to do (更可能是) It seems more likely to be the result of economics. 而似乎更可能是经济状况改变所导致的结果。

Difficult Sentences

1. Well, first of all, a lot of kids **aren't** looking for a relaxing break at lunch time.
2. They like to study while **they eat**
3. And now they won't to **be able to** concentrate.
4. It's certainly not **what I** listen to.

2.4 TPO-10 Question3

Reading section of Question 3:

Student Art Display

The university is currently considering possible locations on campus for displaying paintings and other artwork by students. I think the lobby at the entrance to the student center would be a great location since many students pass through the Student center every day, artwork displayed in the lobby would be viewed by hundreds of people. Also, because the whole front of the building is made of glass windows, the lobby is filled with natural light. This makes it perfect for displaying artwork, which should have plenty of light to be seen and appreciated.

Sincerely, Paul Sands

学生笔记区 (guideline)

P: lobby @ 入 2 std ⊙ √ loca → art
 R1: +std
 R2: • | gls-wind / natr-lgt

 O: W×
 r1: crwd
 u ⊙ ptg
 +♀ wlkg • | u / | viw / ∞ u
 r2: 自 lgt ×
 suny brgt / cldy drk
 ctrl / ≡lgt
 art-msm / lgt ctrl / =lv

Answering Part of Question3

Briefly summarize the proposal in the student's letter. Then state the woman's opinion about the proposal and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

标准答案

The student in letter proposes that the lobby at the entrance to the student center would be the best location to display artworks. The woman disagrees with this proposal for two reasons. First, the lobby is really crowded with people coming and going. Imagine you are standing there, trying to look at a painting. There's gonna be like a million people walking through, people walking in front of you, blocking your view, distracting you. So you won't be able to appreciate the artwork. Second, she thinks natural light is not good because if it's really sunny out, it'll be way too bright. If it's cloudy, it'll be way too dark. What you want is controlled light, consistent light, the kind you get from electric light bulbs. Think about in an art museum. In an art museum, you've got electric lighting, and the light is always carefully controlled, always at the same level.

听力原文

Listening section of Question 3:

Man

Mary, you are an art student. What do you think of this letter?

Woman

I don't like the idea.

Man

Why not?

Woman

Well, first of all, his first point about a lot people passing through the student center, that's true. but...

Man

But?

Woman

But it's always really crowded with people coming and going. It's not good for showing artwork. Imagine you are standing there, trying to look at a painting. There's gonna be like a million people walking through, people walking in front of you, blocking your view, distracting you...

Man

Hm... yeah... hadn't thought of that.

Woman

You won't be able to appreciate the artwork, or get a good look at anything with so much going on, with so many people moving around.

Man

Yeah, I see what you mean.

Woman

Plus, he's wrong about the windows.

Man

But isn't it true that it's good for art to have lots of light?

Woman

In a sense, yeah, but that kind of light, all that natural light from windows? That's actually not good because if it's really sunny out, it'll be way too bright. If it's cloudy, it'll be way too dark.

Man

Oh!

Woman

What you want is controlled light, consistent light, the kind you get from electric light bulbs. Think about in an art museum. In an art museum, you've got electric lighting, and the light is always carefully controlled, always at the same level.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

artwork	n. 艺术品	location	n. 地点, 位置
consistent	adj. 始终如一的	light bulb	n. 电灯泡

Sentence Pattern

1	be way too adj. (太...样了) It would be way too time-consuming to send the emails one by one to our entire staff. 一个一个地给大家发电子邮件又太浪费时间了。
2	in a sense (在某种意义上) Life is in a sense a battle. 生活在某种意义上来说是一场战斗。

Difficult Sentences

1. Mary, you **are an art** student.
2. people walking **in front of you**, blocking your view, distracting you
3. you won't **be able to** appreciate the artwork
4. because if it's really **sunny out**, it'll be way too bright. If it's cloudy, it'll be way too dark

托福口语强化课程—第四题

1 题目类型及答题要点

1.1 题目类型

第四题是**学术讲座**，答题过程主要包括四个部分：

Ø INTRODUCTION PART

在此部分中，会有约 **15 秒** 的时间用来介绍题目要求。此时考生需要将 **structure** 写在草稿纸上。

Ø READING PART

在阅读部分中，会出现一篇学术类文章，涉及心理学，生物学，教育学等诸多学科领域。阅读时间为 **45s**，此时考生需要根据对阅读内容的理解进行笔记。

Ø LISTENING PART

在听力部分中，会有一名教授针对阅读部分中出现的学术理论进行讲解并举例说明。听力时间为 **90/120s** 不等，此时考生需要根据对听力内容的理解进行笔记。

Ø ANSWERING PART

在答题部分中，首先会有 **10s** 左右的读题时间，然后是 **30s** 的准备时间，最后是 **60s** 的答题时间。此时考生需要：

审题—确定答题重点。

浏览笔记—标记答题重点，划掉冗余部分。

整理思路—快速理清答题重点的逻辑顺序。

1.2 答题框架(structure)

guideline	part	content
T(theory)	Reading	学术理论
D(definition)	Reading	学术理论的定义
C(complement)	Reading	根据对阅读部分的理解，预测针对听力部分的 structure .

注意：第四题基本上不要求回答阅读部分的内容。题目仅需要考生利用听力信息内容阐述说明阅读部分中出现的学术理论即可。

1.3 第四题答题技巧

Ø READING PART

在阅读部分中，考生首先需要找出 **T** 和 **D** 并进行笔记，亦可不作笔记。一般来讲 **D** 出现的位置常常会伴有信号词出现，如 **suggest, known as, is** 等。

在确定 **D** 的位置时，其后的阅读内容往往是对 **T** 发生原理的详细阐述。其发生过程与听力中事例的讲述顺序，以及所述细节保持一致，但是内容与措辞有很大不同。此时考生需要根据对阅读部分的理解，预测针对听力部分的 **structure**。

Ø LISTENING PART

根据阅读部分中所预测的 **structure** 进行笔记，其余听力部分理解即可，无需笔记。

Ø ANSWERING PART

第四题对 **reading** 部分信息使用的灵活性为保分高分提供了可能。一般使用 **reading** 内容的情况有以下两种：

- a. 个人习惯，喜欢描述 **plan/proposal**
- b. 听力信息理解不准确，听力笔记内容不饱满，有遗漏或缺失。答题时可以从 **P/R1/R2** 开始作答，但最好将 **reading** 部分内容控制在 2-5 秒之内，最后，一定要超时！

1.4 第四题答题模板

Ø LISTENING PART

The professor gives us one/two examples to illustrate...

2 托福考试 TPO 原题训练

2.1 TPO-2 Question4

Reading section of Question 4:

Social Interaction

People deal with each other every day. This interaction is at the heart of social life. The study of social interaction is concerned with the influence people have over one another's behavior. People take each other into account in their daily behavior and in fact, the very presence of others can affect behavior. For example, one principle of social interaction, audience effects, suggests that individuals' work is affected by their knowledge that they are visible to others, that the presence of others tends to alter the way people behave or perform an activity.

学生笔记区 (guideline)

T: soc ∞

D:

act 大 std tyg shoe

⊙ 1G ob / fstr >

× ⊙ 2G × knw ob

act lrn 2 type

⊙ @ fstr rate / ↓ ×

× ⊙

Answering Part of Question 3

Explain how the examples of tying shoes and learning to type demonstrate the principle of audience effects.

模拟答案 (精简版)

The professor gives us two examples to illustrate audience effect. First, in the example of tying shoes, college students were asked to each put on a pair of shoes-shoes with laces that they would have to tie. The students who were aware that they were being watched actually tied their shoes much faster than the students who thought they were alone. Second, in the example of learning how to type, when people are conscious of being observed, they'll likely begin typing at a much faster rate than they would if they were alone, but they will also make more mistakes.

听力原文:

Listening script of Question 4:

Professor

OK, so we said that the way we interact with others has an impact on our behavior. In fact, there's some interesting research to suggest that in one type of interaction - when we're being observed specifically, when we know we're being watched as we perform some activity - we tend to increase the speed at which we perform that activity.

In one study, college students were asked to each put on a pair of shoes-shoes with laces they would have to tie. Now one group of students was told that they would be observed. The second group, however, didn't know they were being observed. The students who were aware that they were being watched actually tied their shoes much faster than the

students who thought they were alone. Other studies confirm the same is true even when we're learning new activities.

Let's say someone is learning a new task - for example, learning how to type. When they're conscious of being observed, they'll likely begin typing at a much faster rate than they would if they were alone. But, and this is interesting, the study also showed that certain common behavior - things people typically do, like...making mistakes when you're learning something new that behavior pattern will also increase. So in other words, when we're learning to type, and we know we're being watched, we'll type faster but we'll also make more mistakes.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

social interaction	n. 社交	audience effect	n. 观众效应
presence	n. 存在, 出席	visible	adj. 可见的

Sentence Pattern

1	be concerned with... (涉及, 关心) Many were concerned with privacy issues and security. 很多人担忧隐私和安全问题。
2	take into account (重视, 考虑) We think that health effects should be taken into account. 我们认为健康因素将会被考虑进来。
3	be aware of/that (意识到, 醒悟) You must be aware that personal feelings may color judgement. 我的个人的感情歪曲了我对这个事件的判断。
4	the same is true of/with/for (也一样) The same is true of life, after training can often make life wonderful. 生活也是这样, 经过努力之后生活必然丰富多彩。

Difficult Sentences

1. OK, so we said that the way we interact with others has an impact on our behavior.
2. when we know we're being watched as we perform some activity
3. they'll likely begin typing at a much faster rate than they would if they were alone.

2.2 TPO-1 Question4

Reading section of Question 4:

Groupthink

One process by which groups may make bad or irrational decisions is known as groupthink. Individual members of a group attempt to conform their opinions to what they believe to be the group consensus even though the result may be negative. There are many reasons why groupthink happens. These include the desire to be liked, fear of losing a job, or even not wanting to be the one employee delaying a decision that seems inevitable. These kinds of implicit pressures to conform lead group members to ultimately make decisions that each, by himself or herself, might normally not make.

学生笔记区 (guideline)

T: G-thk
 D: × / irra ↓
 ↑ dsgn mk-ovr / up2dt
 ? √ cstm : buy clr
 >1/2 ↑ us
 △: fcs-on tech / ∞lk ×必
 (co-wrk: ×impr
 ×jb ×prom
 Delay me: wrth tm 2 argu
 G ↓ stay w/ old dsgn
 ? × end-up +\$
 竟 new / attr 客 / prev frm

Answering Part of Question3

Explain groupthink and its effects using the example or the computer company.



标准答案

The professor gives us one example to illustrate group think. When he was working for a computer company a couple of years ago, he and his co-worker suggested they should give their computers a design makeover, make them look more up-to-date.

At first, more than half of the group supported them. But, when one of the senior managers said, "Our focus has always been on technology. Changing the look is an unnecessary cost." Almost immediately, some of the supporters changed their minds. Even his coworker changed his mind. His co-worker said he didn't want to make a bad impression on the senior managers, and disagreeing with them might jeopardize his chances of getting a promotion by not looking like a team player. And the man himself started wondering if it was worth everyone's time to argue about this. So they unanimously decided to stay with the current old-looking design. But this decision ended up costing them a lot of money. That same year, their competitor came out with a new design that attracted some of their customers and prevented them from profiting on potential new customers.

听力原文:

Listening script of Question 4:**Professor**

So let me tell you about my own experience with this when I was working for a computer company a couple of years ago. So one day, a coworker and I suggested we should give our computers a design makeover, make them look more up to date. Market research was showing that new customers said they would be more interested in buying our computers if they looked cooler. Our technology was advanced, but the outside design looked really old-fashioned.

At first, more than half the group supported us. There were a few senior managers there though who didn't support the design change. One of the senior managers said, "Our focus has always been on technology. Changing the look is an unnecessary cost." Almost immediately, some of our supporters changed their minds. Even my coworker changed his mind. When I asked him why after the meeting, he told me he didn't want to make a bad impression on the senior managers. He thought that disagreeing with them might jeopardize his chances of getting a promotion by not looking like a team player.

What about me? I hate to admit it, but after a few hours of discussion, I started wondering if it was worth everyone's time to argue about this. As more people sided with senior management, I started to feel like I was the only one holding up the vote. Everyone else seemed to think change wasn't necessary, so I voted against my own idea in the end. So we unanimously decided to stay with the current old-looking design. But this decision ended up costing us a lot of money. That same year, our competitor came out with a new design that attracted some of our customers and prevented us from profiting on potential new customers.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

irrational	adj.不合理的	consensus	n.一致, 合意
inevitable	adj.不可避免的	ultimately	adv.最后, 基本上
makeover	n.化妆美容, 大转变	jeopardize	v.危害

Sentence Pattern

1	conform... to...(名词性) Most people are willing to conform to the custom of society. 大多数人都愿意遵循社会习俗。
2	prevent... from...(名词性) When we get failures over and over again, we always get the frustration inside our heart. The frustration inside you can prevent you from doing what you are doing. 如果我们总是失败, 我们的内心就会有一种挫败感。挫败感会妨碍你做任何一件事情。

Difficult Sentences

1. Our focus has always been on technology.
2. Almost immediately, some of our supporters changed their minds.
3. But this decision ended up costing us a lot of money.
4. our competitor came out with a new design that attracted some of our customers

2.3 TPO-4 Question4

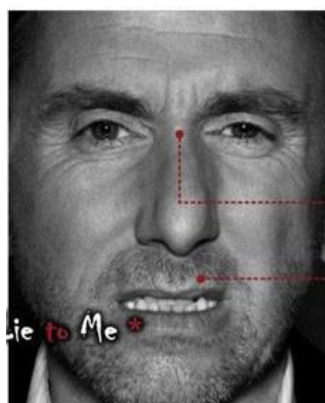
Reading section of Question 4:
Verbal and nonverbal communication When we speak with other people face-to-face, the nonverbal signals we give-our facial expressions, hand gestures, body movements, and tone of voice-often communicate as much as, or more than, the words we utter. When our nonverbal signals, which we often produce unconsciously, agree with our verbal message, the verbal message is enhanced and supported, made more convincing. But when they conflict with the verbal message, we may be communicating an entirely different and more accurate message than what we intend.

学生笔记区 (guideline)

T: V ∞ × V
D:
S1 P! vst
V P! √ ⊙ u
× V ⊙ 大 / 大 sml / jmp ↑ ↓
R P felt √
S2 女 6 & I ↑ 鸟-hs
× V ?hamr/nail
R smash-thm
×; 女
× wry / nothg
Shk-hnd / face * / voc-trem
女 × bel / : OK?

Answering Part of Question3

Explain how the examples from the professor's lecture illustrate the relationship between verbal and nonverbal communication.



厭惡，討厭
disgust

- ① nose wrinkling
 * 印堂起皺紋
- ② upper lip raised
 * 上嘴唇上揚

2/7



輕蔑
contempt

- ① lip corner tightened and raised on only one side of face
 * 嘴角翹起且只展露在臉部一側



LTM官方·七大常用表情解讀圖鑑*

模拟答案(标准版)

The professor gives us two examples to illustrate the relationship between verbal and nonverbal communication. First, once his uncle Pete paid him a surprised visit. When he saw his uncle, his verbal message--Uncle Pete, what a surprise! How nice to see you!--agreed with his nonverbal signals--his eyes got really wide, and he broke into a huge smile and jumped up and down like a little boy. His verbal message was enhanced that made uncle Pete feel very good.

Second, he and his six-year-old daughter were building a birdhouse last week. When he was showing her how to use a hammer and nail, he smashed his thumb. It hurt, but he didn't wanna upset his daughter, so he said "Don't worry honey, it's nothing" which conflicted with his nonverbal message--he was shaking his hand, and his face was contorted in pain, and his voice was trembling too. So his daughter didn't believe him and kept asking him if he was OK.

听力原文:

Listening script of Question 4:

Professor

Last month my favorite uncle paid me a surprise visit. I hadn't seen him for many years. The doorbell rang, I opened the door and there was Uncle Pete. Now I am sure when I saw him, I said something like "Uncle Pete, what a surprise! How nice to see you!" Anyway, my wife was standing next to me, and according to her, I wasn't really aware of this, my eyes got really wide and I broke into a huge big smile. She said I was actually jumping up and down like a little boy. Well, anyway, later that evening Uncle Pete told me how very very good he felt when he saw how happy I was to see him.

But compare that with this, my daughter, she is six. We were building a birdhouse together last week. And I was showing her how to use a hammer and nail. And of course, stupid me, I wasn't being very careful and I smashed my thumb with the hammer. Boy did it hurt! I almost felt like screaming, but I didn't want to upset my daughter, so I said, "Don't worry, honey, it's nothing." Meanwhile, I was shaking my hand as if that would stop my thumb from hurting, and my face was contorted in pain. My voice was trembling too. So even though I told my daughter I was okay, I'm sure she didn't believe me because she kept asking me if I was okay.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

verbal	adj. 言语的	nonverbal	adj. 非言语的
communicate	v. 传达	upset	v. 使心烦
contort	v. 扭曲	tremble	v. 发抖

Sentence Pattern

1	conflict with... 冲突 Your interests conflict with mine. 你的利益和我的冲突。
2	compare with... 与...比较 Compare with those who is suffering, we are better off. 跟那些受苦的人相比，我们过得很好了。

Difficult Sentences

1. I hadn't seen him for many years.
2. Now I am sure when I saw him, I said something like...
3. I wasn't being very careful and I smashed my thumb with the hammer. Boy did it hurt!
4. I was shaking my hand as if that would stop my thumb from hurting,

2.4 TPO-8 Question4

Reading section of Question 4:	
Revealing Coloration	
<p>H animals use coloration to protect themselves from predators. One defensive strategy involving the use of coloration is what is known revealing coloration. Animals employing this strategy have an area of bright color on some part of their body; this bright color is usually hidden from predators' view. When approached by a predator, the animal suddenly reveals the area of bright color; this unexpected display of color startles or confuses the predator and provides the would-be prey with an opportunity to escape.</p>	

学生笔记区 (guideline)

	T: revl-clr D: def-strg ani peanut-bug clr • wing / clr-spot prd Pred ani b-fly clr shiny wing / ↘ ↗ sun-lgt prd 鸟
--	---

Answering Part of Question 3

Using the examples of the peanut bug and the morpho butterfly, explain the concept of revealing coloration.



标准答案

The professor gives us two examples to illustrate revealing coloration.

One is the peanut bug. The peanut bug's front wings are colored that they can blend in with their surroundings. But its back wings which are usually closed and hidden have bright colorful spots on them. When the peanut bug's attacked, it suddenly opens its back wings and out pop those big bright colors to surprise the predator and get a chance to get away.

Second is the morpho butterfly. Parts of its wings are very shiny. They reflect a lot of sunlight. When this butterfly is resting, this shiny part of its wings is hidden. Now morpho butterflies are often attacked by birds. So when a bird approaches, the morpho flies away. And when the morph flaps its wings, all the bird can see are flashes of light reflected from the morpho's wings. Those flashes of light make it very difficult for the bird to follow the morpho, and the morpho is usually able to get away.

听力原文:

Listening script of Question 4:

Professor

There is a large tropical insect called the Peanut Bug, yes like the peanuts that you eat. Um and the peanut bug's front wings are colored so that they blend in with their surroundings. But its back wings, which are usually closed and hidden, have these bright colorful spots on them and when the peanut bug's attacked, it suddenly opens its back wings and out pop these big bright colors. And that surprises the predator and gives the peanut bug a chance to get away.

Um and then you have a butterfly called the Morpho Butterfly, and parts of the morpho butterfly's wings are very shiny. They reflect a lot of sunlight. When this butterfly is resting, this shiny part of its wings is hidden. Now morpho butterflies are often attacked by birds. So when a bird approaches, the morpho flies away. And when the morph flaps its wings, all the bird can see are flashes of light reflected from the morpho's wings. Those

flashes of light make it very difficult for the bird to follow the morpho, and the morpho is usually able to get away.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

revealing coloration	动物保护色之一	predator	n. 猎食者
peanut bug	n. 提灯虫	morpho butterfly	n. 大闪蝶
approach	v. 接近	would-be-prey	n. 可能成为的牺牲品

Sentence Pattern

1	blend in...混合, 融入 As a social people, we have to face up the reality, and blend in social. 作为生活在社会的人, 我们必须面对现实, 要融入社会。
2	out pop...突然出现 I just saw something pop out of the water! 我刚才看见有东西从水里蹦出来!

Difficult Sentences

1. There is a large tropical insect called the Peanut Bug, yes like the peanuts that you eat.
2. Um and the peanut bug's front wings are colored so that they blend in with their surroundings.
3. its back wings, which are usually closed and hidden, have these bright colorful spots on them
4. When this butterfly is resting, this shiny part of its wings is hidden.

托福口语强化课程—第五题

1 题目类型及答题要点

1.1 题目类型

第五题是**校园场景**对话，答题过程主要包括三个部分：

Ø INTRODUCTION PART

在此部分中，会有约 **15 秒** 的时间用来介绍题目要求。此时考生需要将 **structure** 写在草稿纸上。

Ø LISTENING PART

在听力部分中，会出现一男一女进行对话。其中一人通常会遇到问题或麻烦，而后此人会得到 **2 个** 解决方案。解决方案可能由任何一方甚至第三方给出。听力时间为 **60/90s** 不等，此时考生需要根据对听力内容的理解进行笔记。

Ø ANSWERING PART

在答题部分中，首先会有 **10s** 左右的读题时间，然后是 **20s** 的准备时间，最后是 **60s** 的答题时间。此时考生需要：

审题—确定答题重点。

浏览笔记—标记答题重点，划掉冗余部分。

整理思路—快速理清答题重点的逻辑顺序，并且思考独立部分内容。

1.2 答题框架(structure)

guideline	part	content
P(problem)	listening	遇到的问题或麻烦
S1(solution1)	listening	建议 1
C1(comment1)	listening	遇到麻烦者对 S1 的评价—赞同或担忧
S2(solution2)	listening	建议 2
C2(comment2)	listening	遇到麻烦者对 S1 的评价—赞同或担忧
O(opinion)	independent	考生认为哪个 solution 最佳
R(reason)	independent	考生选择此 solution 的理由

注意：第五题的 **structure** 并不是一成不变的，不能适用于所有题目。因此考生在答题部分切记要审题！审题！审题！

1.3 第五题答题技巧

Ø LISTENING PART

当提供解决方案的一方给出条件句的时候，条件句不重要，主句通常包含重要信息，往往是具体的解决方案。

当遇到问题的一方在对 **solution** 的评价中提出担忧时，一定要认真进行笔记；反之若只是表示赞同，则无需笔记。

Ø ANSWERING PART

由于第五题存在独立口语部分，且提问方式不固定。因此有多种答题顺序，可帮助考生扬长避短！

a. P-S1-C1-S2-C2-O-R

b. P-S1-S2-O-R(C1-C2-INDEPENDENT PART)

c. P-S1-S2-O-R(INDEPENDENT PART)

d. P-O(Sx)-R(Cx-INDEPENDENT PART)

另外，考生在独立部分所给出的理由须足以将遇到麻烦一方的担忧解决掉。

1.4 第五题答题模板

Ø LISTENING PART

The man/woman has a problem...

Now there are two solutions available for him/her. First.../Second...

Personally, I recommend him/her to take the first/second solution. Because.

2 托福考试 TPO 原题训练

2.1 TPO-1 Question5

学生笔记区 (guideline)

P: vlnt / | • sch / w/ 小♀
 drv → zoo
 wtg ---- call 中介
 × van
 trp × / ♀;
 S1: 1 car
 C1: 2cr / × spc
 2drv
 S2: 公交
 bus → z
 C2: chlg ∩ ♀
 hndfl / (
 O: S1
 R: sv
 mang-tm

Answering Part of Question3

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Briefly summarize the problem. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.

标准答案

The woman has a problem. She is involved in an after-school program with the elementary school kids. She's supposed to be driving a bunch of them to the zoo tomorrow, so she needs to rent a van for the trip. But she waited too long to call the rental agency, and now it turns out to be they don't have any vans available for tomorrow.

Now, there are two solutions available for her. One is to borrow a car from her friends on campus. The other one is to try public transportation. Go check the bus schedule and there must be a bus line that goes right past the zoo.

Personally, I recommend her to take the first solution. Because if she took the second one, according to her, it sounds like a real challenge supervising the kids on the bus, when the kids get excited, they're gonna be a handful, out of control. So I guess she might lose one or two kids on the bus. That's really not a good thing for her as a volunteer. So the first solution would be a wise choice. Even if she took the first one, she needs to borrow two cars, or there wouldn't be enough space for all the kids. And she still needs to find another volunteer to drive the second car for she can't drive two cars by herself. But I think it'll be worth it. It seems boring driving a bunch of kids to the zoo, 'cuz there's generation gap. So if she could invite her best friend or intimate to be the second driver, I bet she'll get much more fun.

听力原文

Listening script of Question 5:

Man

Hey, Mary! How's your volunteer work going? You still involved in that after-school program with the elementary school kids?

Woman

Yeah! But I've got a problem. I'm supposed to be driving a bunch of them to the zoo tomorrow.

Man

Yeah?

Woman

And I was supposed to rent a van for the trip. But I waited too long to call the rental agency to reserve one. And now it turns out they don't have any vans available for tomorrow. I don't know what to do! These kids will be really disappointed if their trip gets cancelled.

Man

Um...well, doesn't one of your friends here on campus have a car? I mean, couldn't you borrow it for the day?

Woman

Yeah, probably, but I'd need to borrow two cars or there wouldn't be enough space for all the kids.

Man

Uh-huh.

Woman

That's why I was going to rent the van. And then I need to find somebody else to drive

too. I can't drive two cars by myself.

Man

[Chuckles] Yeah, that's true! Well, I'm sure you can probably find a volunteer, or if you wanted to save yourself the trouble of hunting down the second driver, well... what about public transportation? Check the bus schedule. I...I think there's a bus line that goes right past the zoo!

Woman

Yeah! That's a possibility. But...I don't know. It might be a real 'challenge', supervising the kids on the bus.

Man

[Chuckles]

Woman

Sometimes they are a handful when they get excited. It's an option, though.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

reserve	v. 预定	turn out	v. 结果是
hunt down	v. 搜寻	public transportation	n. 公共交通工具

Sentence Pattern

1	be supposed to... (被认为应该) Aren't we supposed to be living in a more civilized world now? 我们为什么不能设想生活在一个更加文明的世界呢?
2	save...from... When I'm kind of at a loss, to have an ambition will save me from being frustrated. 当我失落的时候, 志向可以将我从失落中救起。
3	turn out... It will turn out a futile attempt. 这会是徒劳无益的。

Difficult Sentences

1. You still involved in that after-school program with the elementary school kids?
2. And I was supposed to rent a van for the trip.
3. And now it turns out they don't have any vans available for tomorrow.

4. if you wanted to save yourself the trouble of hunting down the second driver

5. It's an option, though.

Accumulation of Good Sentences

1. To a certain extent, we are **all responsible for** this tragic situation.
我们都在一定程度上对这悲惨的局面负有责任。
2. There's no doubt that human right are **above all**.
毫无疑问人权高于一切。
3. Arrange your hours **however you like**.
你随意安排自己的时间。
4. Development can't be **at the expense of** the cost of the natural environment.
发展，不能以牺牲自然环境为代价。
5. All the money in the world cannot **bring back** yesterday.
倾尽世上所有金钱也无法挽回昨天

2.2 TPO-2 Question5

学生笔记区 (guideline)

P: std ← fld-trp 2 cvs
| · wtg □
wk· set↑ msm-exh
S1: ∞ ♀
C1: ✓
S2: x ← ·wed
C2: set ↑ ↓ ·3
✓
O: 2
R: ≡prm
↓2 / ≠exp.

Answering Part of Question3

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem and the two solutions. Then explain what you think the woman should do and why.

标准答案

The woman has a problem. She's got a chance to go to the field trip to the Smithsonian River Caves, because the professor said one of the students just dropped out of the field trip and she's the next on the waiting list, so now there's room for her to come along. But unfortunately she's already promised to spend next week helping professor Clark set up

the new museum exhibition. That's her problem, a time conflict.

Now there are two solutions available for her. One is that she can speak with Professor Clark and see if she has anyone to replace her. The other one is that, for the field trip groups won't leave until Wednesday, she's still got a chance to help out, to get the museum set-up done before Wednesday.

From my perspective, I consider the second solution to be a wise choice for two reasons. First, there's no faith with standing. We have to abide by our promises, keep to what we agreed to. Breaking promises easily will only jeopardize our credit without that nobody will trust us, and then we could amount to nothing. Second, if she tries to get the museum exhibition done before goes to the field trip, she will obtain different valuable experiences from both of them like organization skill learned from the set-up and expertise from that field trip.

听力原文

Listening script of Question 5:

Man

Mary, I'm so glad Iran into you.

Woman

Oh hello, Professor Jensen.

Man

Listen, I know it's short notice...and maybe you've already made plans for spring break... but...one of my students just dropped out of the field trip to the Smithson River Caves. You're next on the waiting list, so now there's room for you to come along.

Woman

You're kidding! [disappointed] I didn't think there was a chance... and...well, it's a three-day trip, right? I agreed to spend next week helping Professor Clark set up the new museum exhibition. I think she's really counting on me.

Man

Yeah, three days. But you know... if you'd rather come on the field trip, why not speak with her and see if she has anyone to replace you?

Woman

Yeah, I'd hate to miss out on the caves. I'll definitely ask Professor Clark if there's someone else who could help her.

Man

You know... we don't leave until Wednesday. If you still have to help out, any chance you could get the museum setup done before then?

Woman

Oh yeah... not until Wednesday... so then yeah... maybe that's possible too.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

drop out	v. 退学, 脱离	field trip	n. 实地考察旅行
run into	v. 偶然遇见	come along	v. 一起来, 陪伴
help out	v. 帮助...摆脱困难	miss out on	v. 错过了...

Sentence Pattern

1	count on (指望) We cannot count on other nation to help us. 我们不能指望别的国家来帮助我们。
2	miss out on (错过了...) If you sleep late, you will miss out on a beautiful sunrise. 睡得太晚你会错过一个美丽的日出。
3	by any chance (万一, 有可能) You have to rein in your temper if by any chance she refuses you. 万一她拒绝了你, 你可不许发火。

Difficult Sentences

1. Mary, I'm so glad Iran into you.
2. Listen, I know it's short notice.
3. one of my students just dropped out of the field trip to the Smithson River Caves
4. why not speak with her and see if she has anyone to replace you
5. If you still have to help out, any chance you could get the museum setup done before then?

Accumulation of Good Sentences

1. There is no faith without standing. Sincerity should be people's code to conduct.
无信而不立, 诚信应该成为人们的行为准则。
2. You may rest assured that we will abide by our promise.
请放心, 我们一定会遵守诺言。
3. We can't confide in his words, for he often breaks his promises.
我们不能相信他的话, 因为他常常打破他的承诺。
4. Lonely people become less and less trusting of others.
孤独的人会逐渐失去他人的信任。

5. Don't hesitate to do anything that will aid your skills and benefit your position.

不要犹豫去做任何帮助提高你的技能和有利于你职位的事情。

2.3 TPO-3 Question5

学生笔记区 (guideline)

	<p>P: ▽ CRI 4 stry 庆 ← me / (bio-exm</p> <p>S1: 5-p-p</p> <p>C1: +2 tm > sty 4 / tk exm + sch-wrk</p> <p>S2: ∞ ♀ / on-beh</p> <p>C2: 父 ⊙ on-stg ∞ pres</p> <p>O: 1</p> <p>R: ×父; √ chc</p>
--	---

Answering Part of Question3

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Briefly summarize the problem. Then state which of solution you recommend and explain why.

标准答案

The woman has a problem. She won an award from the creative writing institute for a story she wrote. And she's been invited to attend an award ceremony. But she's got a biology exam scheduled for the same time. That's her problem, a time conflict.

Now there're two solutions available for her. One is that she could write a five-page paper instead. The other one is that she could find someone else to receive the award for her. Go in her place and accept it on her behalf.

Personally, I recommend her to take the first solution. Because according to her, her parents are really looking forward to coming and seeing her on the stage, shaking hands with the Institute's president. So if she took the first solution, she might let her parents down. I don't think she wants to disappoint her parents. And as students, we can do nothing to reciprocate our parents' dedication, but only make them proud of us. So I can tell, the first solution would be a wise choice. Even if she took this one, it'll cost her a lot more time than simply studying for and taking the exam, but I think it'll be worth it. It sounds like a rare opportunity to write a five-page-paper and send it directly to the professor. We should not hesitate to do anything that'll add our skills and benefit our future growth.

听力原文

Listening script of Question 5:

Man

Hey, Mary! What's wrong?

Woman

Oh. ..I'm just struggling about what to do... I won an award from the Creative Writing Institute for a story I wrote. And...

Man

That doesn't sound like anything's wrong.

Woman

Well, it's a huge honor to win, and there's an award ceremony they've invited me to attend, which I'm so excited about, but...and here's what's frustrating: I've got a biology exam that's scheduled for the same time!

Man

Uh-oh! Well, have you talked to your professor about this?

Woman

Yeah, she said I could write a five-page paper instead. And I've lots of ideas and know I could do a good job. But.....

Man

But what?

Woman

Well, writing a paper would take up so much time, a lot more time than studying for and taking the exam. I've lots of other schoolwork to deal with.

Man

Oh! Or, you could have someone else receive the award for you; I mean, go in your place and accept it on your behalf.

Woman

Maybe... I'd still get the award and the money that way.

Man

Ooh!!! You won money too?

Woman

Yeah, pretty cool, huh? But anyways, my parents were really looking forward to coming and seeing me on stage, shaking hands with the Institute's president and all. I'd hate to disappoint them.

Man

Urn., true... I'm sure they're really proud.

Woman

Like I said, I'm still struggling about what to do

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

frustrating	adj. 令人沮丧的	scheduled	adj. 预定的
institute	n. 学会, 协会	ceremony	n. 典礼, 仪式

Sentence Pattern

1	take up (占据时间/地方) I will not take up much of your time. 我不会占用你太多时间。
2	on one's behalf (为...的利益; 代表) I appreciate your interest in me and the efforts you made on my behalf. 感谢您对我的关注和您为我所做的一切。
3	look forward to (期待, 期盼) Thanks for considering my application and I am looking forward to your reply. 感谢您考虑我的申请, 期待着你的回复。

Difficult Sentences

1. I won an award from the Creative Writing Institute for a story I wrote.
2. Or, you could have someone else receive the award for you;
3. I mean, go in your place and accept it on your behalf.
4. shaking hands with the Institute's president and all

Accumulation of Good Sentences

1. Some kids become high-achievers to compensate for their parents' disinterest.
一些孩子取得了很高成就, 以此来回报父母的无私 (的爱)。
2. Most of the people long for a sense of personal achievement.
大多数人都渴望有一种个人成就感
3. One exercise to build self esteem is to list everything that is good about you, your life.
建立自尊心的一种方法就是把发生在你身上和你的生活中所有美好的事情都列出来
4. Develop self-confidence as they are challenged to realize their innate potential.
通过接受挑战来发现自己先天的潜能, 从而建立自信心
5. Learn from your failure, affirm yourself from success. Success begins with self-affirmation.
从失败中了解自己, 从成功中肯定自己。成功来源于自我肯定。

2.4 TPO-4 Question5

学生笔记区 (guideline)

	P: cls-sch @ dorm ?rm / sm θ-hl S1: cmpt / std⊙ C1: ×lt / ×impr / 1 cls 介-2-psy S2: 大 lect-hl 3 / 1 flr C2: ×knw lk 囧 stk→ / : ? √plc O: 2 R: ×∞1impr 承担
--	---

Answering Part of Question3

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Briefly summarize the problem. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.

标准答案

The first year student has a problem. He left his class schedule back in his dorm on the first day of classes. He's not sure where his class is.

Now there're two solutions available for him. One is to use the computer in a student center to check his room number. And this class—introduction to psychology is a big class, so it needs a big lecture hall. And there are only three lecture halls in this building Smith Hall. So the second solution is to check each floor till he finds his class.

Personally, I recommend him to take the second solution. If he took the first one, he might be late and make a bad impression with the professor on the first day. I think that it is very difficult to change the first impression. Leaving a bad impression to the professor might get him in trouble in the future. So the second solution would be a wise choice. Even it is a little embarrassing sticking his head into each lecture hall asking if he's in the right place. But I think everyone should be accountable for their actions. Just take it as a lesson.

听力原文

Listening script of Question 5:

Man

Hi, good morning! Could you help me with something?

Woman

Uh...maybe. What's up?

Man

Well, I'm a first year student.

Woman

Everything going okay?

Man

Actually no...um....this is a little embarrassing. I think I left my class schedule back in my dorm.

Woman

Hm....not a good thing to do on the first day of classes,

Man

Yeah...so I'm not sure where my class is. I think I remember it was supposed to be here in Smith Hall.

Woman

There is a computer for student use in the student center. You can go over there, look it up and check the room number. But...you'd have to hurry.

Man

Hm ... that's not a bad idea. I could check my schedule for the whole rest of the day at the same time. I don't know where any of my other classes are either, but I don't wanna be late, make a bad impression with the professor on the first day. It's actually my very first class - Introduction to Psychology.

Woman

Psychology? Oh! Okay, you're definitely in the right building. And if it's introduction to Psychology, it's gonna be a big class, in which case it probably meets in a big lecture hall. There're only three lecture halls in the building, one on every floor. Just check each floor till you find yours. There is an elevator, so you should be able to move fast.

Man

Yeah, but I don't know what the professor looks like or anything. How will I know whether it's my class or not? It'd be sort of embarrassing, sticking my head into each lecture hall, asking if I was in the right place.

Woman

Well... you might luck out and find it the first time.

知识点总结:

Sentence Pattern

1	the rest of (其余的) He communicated the disease to the rest of his family. 他把这疾病传染给了家里的其他人。
2	in that case (在那种情况下) In that case, you should come to my health club with me. 既然如此，你应该跟我一起去健身俱乐部。
3	stick into He stuck a stick into the ground. 他在地面上插了一根棍儿。

Difficult Sentences

1. Everything going okay?
2. Actually no...um....this is a little embarrassing.
3. You can go over there, look it up and check the room number.
4. sticking my head into each lecture hall, asking if I was in the right place
5. Well... you might luck out and find it the first time.

Accumulation of Good Sentences

1. It means you are answerable for your behavior and you fully accept any consequences created by your actions.
也就是说你为自己的行为负责，完全承担由自己的行为所造成的一切后果。
2. We must weigh the pros and cons before making the decision.
在做出决定之前，我们必须权衡利弊。
3. American business people are opportunistic and willing to take chances.
美国商人是机会主义者，喜欢投机
4. Never bury your head in the sand; you need to face what has already happened.
不要逃避现实；你必须正视已经发生的事情
5. To err is human; to admit it, superman.
犯错是人，承认错误是超人。

托福口语强化课程—第六题

1 题目类型及答题要点

1.1 题目类型

第六题是**学术讲座**，答题过程主要包括三个部分：

Ø INTRODUCTION PART

在此部分中，会有约 **15 秒** 的时间用来介绍题目要求。此时考生需要将 **structure** 写在草稿纸上。

Ø LISTENING PART

在听力部分中，会有一名教授提出一个学术理论并举例说明。听力时间为 **90/120s** 不等，此时考生需要根据对听力内容的理解进行笔记。

Ø ANSWERING PART

在答题部分中，首先会有 **10s** 左右的读题时间，然后是 **30s** 的准备时间，最后是 **60s** 的答题时间。此时考生需要：

审题—确定答题重点。

浏览笔记—标记答题重点，划掉冗余部分。

整理思路—快速理清答题重点的逻辑顺序。

1.2 答题框架(structure)

guideline	part	content
C(main concept)	listening	听力主旨
E(experiment)	listening	实验

guideline	part	content
C(main concept)	listening	听力主旨
T1(theory1)	listening	理论或策略
D1(definition1)	listening	理论定义或策略目的
S1(sample1)	listening	相关事例
T2(theory2)	listening	理论或策略
D2(definition2)	listening	理论定义或策略目的
S2(sample2)	listening	相关事例
C(conclusion)	listening	结论

注意：第六题有三种答题模式：一为“**顺向模式**”，即听力中出现一个听力主旨和相关实验用来论证主旨的正确性；二为“**横向平行**”，即听力中会出现两个理论或策略，两个定义以及两组事例，“**横向平行**”的特点为，**T1** 与 **T2** 换位阐述不影响答题逻辑；三为“**横向交叉**”，其与“**横向平行**”唯一的区别在于 **T1** 与 **T2** 换位阐述影响答题逻辑，必须按照先 **T1** 后 **T2** 的顺序答题，且通常要求考生使用承启句完成由 **T1** 向 **T2** 的过渡。

1.3 第六题答题技巧

Ø LISTENING PART

每次皆以横向架构开题，若遇到“顺向模式”则随机应变。若遇到“横向模式”则需在听力过程中，捕捉 **structure** 中的 **8** 个信息点，并完成笔记。

注：第六题听力部分有时并非包含 **structure** 中的所有信息点，**conclusion** 经常缺失。

Ø ANSWERING PART

第六题由于存在三种架构，因此为保分高分提供了可能性。若遇到“横向平性”，由于 **T1** 与 **T2** 可换位阐述，因此如果 **T1** 没有听懂可先阐述 **T2**，然后采用超时策略。

第六题听力部分信息量较大，因此超时是一种必然情况，不必强求一分钟内完成作答，也就是说，考生完全可以在保证表现力的前提下，将没有听懂的内容挤出规定时间。

注：当考生超时情况发生时，考官会斟酌两个问题：一为考生是否听懂了听力内容；二为考生是否有能力完成题目要求。若回答为“可以”，则为 **high level**。

1.4 第六题答题模板

Ø LISTENING PART

题目变序

2 托福考试 TPO 原题训练

2.1 TPO-2 Question6

学生笔记区 (guideline)

C ?\$	
T1) (T2 ()
D1 合法	D2 buy
S1 USA	S2 \$=frm
c/b 合法	1 c/b
tax ←c/b 入菜	U→tax 5d ∞ rid
	tax→frm 5d ∞ 菜
	2 batr-sys
	tax→frm rid ∞ 菜
C	

Answering Part of Question3

Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two definitions of money presented by the professor.



标准答案

There are two definitions of money mentioned in this listening part. One is broad definition which means money is anything that people can use to make purchases with. For a lot of things can be used as payment, money has different forms. Coin and bills are one form of money under broad definition. For example, you might give a taxi driver five dollars to purchase a ride in his taxi. And he in turn gives the five dollars to a farmer to buy some vegetables. But in a barter system people exchange goods and services directly for other goods and services. The taxi driver, for example, might give a ride to a farmer in exchange for some vegetables.

The second definition is narrow definition which means money might be whatever is legal tender in a society, whatever has to be accepted as payment. For example, in the United States only coins and bills are legal tender meaning that by law, a seller must accept them as payment. The taxi driver must accept coins or bills as payment for a taxi ride, but not vegetables.

听力原文:

Listening script of Question 6:

Professor

So, let's talk about money. What is money? Well, typically people think of coins and paper "bills" as money... but that's using a somewhat narrow definition of the term.

A broad definition is this: [slowly] money is anything that people can use to make purchases with. Since many things can be used to make purchases, money can have many different forms. Certainly, coins and bills are one form of money. People exchange goods and services for coins or paper bills, and they use this money... these bills...to obtain other goods and services. For example, you might give a taxi driver five dollars to purchase a ride in his taxi. And he in turn gives the five dollars to a farmer to buy some vegetables.

But, as I said, coins and bills aren't the only form of money under this broad definition. Some societies make use of a barter system. Basically, in a barter system people exchange goods and services directly for other goods and services. The taxi driver, for example, might give a ride to a farmer in exchange for some vegetables. Since the vegetables are

used to pay for a service, by our broad definition the vegetables are used in barter as a form of money.

Now, as I mentioned, there's also a second... a narrower definition of money. In the United States only coins and bills are legal tender - meaning that by law, a seller must accept them as payment. The taxi driver must accept coins or bills as payment for a taxi ride. OK? But in the U.S., the taxi driver is not required to accept vegetables in exchange for a ride. So a narrower definition of money might be whatever is legal tender in a society, whatever has to be accepted as payment.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

narrow	adj. 狭义的	broad	adj. 广义的
barter system	n. 物物交换制	tender	n. 偿付

Sentence Pattern

1	in turn...轮流, 依次
2	in exchange of...换取

Difficult Sentences

1. For example, you might give a taxi driver five dollars to purchase a ride in his taxi.
2. But, as I said, coins and bills aren't the only form of money under this broad definition.
3. in a barter system people exchange goods and services directly for other goods and services

2.2 TPO-1 Question6

学生笔记区 (guideline)

C	5 月 B add / $1+1=2 \neq 1$	
T1		T2
D1		D2
S1	B \odot <u>dol</u> \downarrow scrn \cdot d 2d \cdot scrn w/ 1d obv tk-away 1d scr \uparrow scrn B ! exp 2 \odot 2d \wedge 1d	S2
C	recr B \odot mvm B ! by nois/lgt str at	

Answering Part of Question3

Using the research described by the professor, explain what scientists have learned about the mathematical abilities of babies.

模拟答案 (标准版)

Scientists have learned that babies as young as five months old can do basic arithmetic that they can add and know one plus one equals two, but not one.

The evidence is indirect because you can't ask a five-month-old baby to add up some numbers for you. In the experiment, a baby is shown a doll on the table. Then the researcher lowers a screen in front of the doll, so now the doll is hidden behind the screen. But the baby's already seen the doll and so knows it's there. Well then the researcher takes a second doll and very obviously places it behind the screen with the first one. Now there should be two dolls behind the screen, but actually the researcher secretly took away one of the dolls. So when they raised the screen back up baby's surprised, because the baby expects two but only sees one.

And the researchers recorded the baby's eye-movements. You know when a baby is surprised by something, a loud noise, or an unexpected flash of light maybe. It stares at where the noise or light is coming from. And that's what the babies in the experiment did. It stares because it's surprised.

听力原文:

Listening script of Question 6:**Professor**

Scientists have learned some interesting things about the intellectual abilities of babies. They say there is evidence that babies as young as five months old can do basic arithmetic - that they can add. Scientists think babies know that one plus one equals two, and not one. The evidence is indirect because obviously, you can't ask a five-month-old baby to add up some numbers for you.

So they devised an experiment where... um in this experiment, a baby is shown a doll on a table. OK, so the baby looks at the doll. Then the researcher lowers a screen in front of the doll, so now the doll is hidden behind the screen. But the baby's already seen the doll and so knows it's there.

Well then the researcher takes a second doll and very obviously places it behind the screen with the first one. OK, so now you have two dolls behind the screen, right? Well, no 'cuz what the researchers did was they secretly took away one of the dolls. And then when they raised the screen back up, the baby, well, it expects to see two dolls right? But there is only one there. And guess what? The baby's surprised. It expects two but it only sees one.

How could the researchers tell that the baby's surprised? Well they recorded the baby's eye movements on camera. And we know that when a baby is surprised by something, a loud noise, or an unexpected flash of light maybe, it stares at where the noise or light is coming from. And that's what the babies in the experiment did - they stared, 'cuz a baby knows that if you add one doll and one doll, you should have two dolls. So when it sees one doll, then it stares because it's surprised.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

intellectual	adj.智力的, 聪明的	arithmetic	n.算数
expect	v.期望, 预料	unexpected	adj.以外的

Sentence Pattern

1	expect to do... Don't expect to luck through without an effort. 别指望不经过努力就能侥幸成功。
2	be surprised by... She appeared genuinely surprised by this gesture of affection. 看来她真的被这个爱意的表示惊呆了。

Difficult Sentences

1. They say there is evidence that babies as young as five months old can do basic arithmetic.
2. You can't ask a five-month-old baby to add up some numbers for you.
3. It expects two but it only sees one.
4. a loud noise, or an unexpected flash of light maybe

2.3 TPO-4 Question6

学生笔记区 (guideline)

C \cap vis-elem \rightarrow msg/md / clr/txt/shp/ln

T1 clr

D1 \neq clr \leftarrow md/emt

S1 red \rightarrow joy / exct / angr
blu \rightarrow clmg-eff

T2 txt

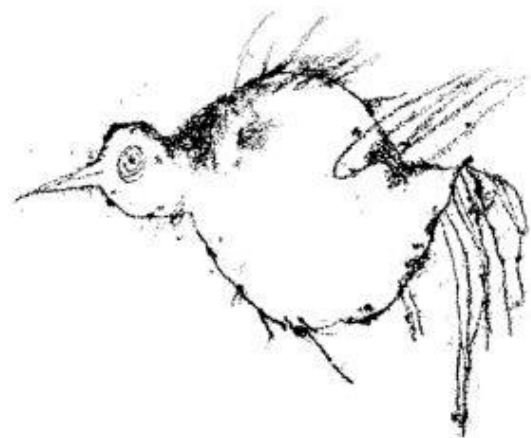
D2 surf-qua / sm θ / rgh/sft

S2 rgh \rightarrow strg
sm θ \rightarrow clmg / -2 emt

C red/org \cap brd-strk \rightarrow +wld / chao $>$ smW-strk \cap sft/pal

Answering Part of Qution3

Using points and examples from the lecture, explain the importance of visual elements in painting.



标准答案

Artists combine and manipulate these visual elements like color, texture, shape, lines to express a message or to create a mood.

Color for example, different color appeal in different ways to the senses and can convey different meanings. The color red is a strong color and can conjure up strong emotions, such as extreme joy or excitement or even anger. Blue on the other hand is considered a cool color tends to have a calming effect on viewers.

Texture means the surface quality or feel of the work—its smoothness, roughness or softness. A rough texture can evoke stronger emotions and strength, while a smooth texture is more calming and less emotional.

Artists can use a lot of strong colors like reds and oranges with broad brush strokes that suggest a rough texture in painting to convey a wilder, more chaotic emotion in the viewer than using smooth brush strokes and soft or pale colors.

听力原文:**Listening script of Question 6:****Professor**

In order for art to communicate, to appeal to the emotions or the intellect, it has to combine various visual elements to express meaning or emotion. It's really the visual components of the work, things like color, texture, shape, lines and how these elements work together, that tell us something about the work. Artists combine and manipulate these visual elements to express a message or to create a mood.

Think about how a painter might use color, for example. You all know from experience that different colors appeal in different ways to the senses and can convey different meanings. An artist chooses certain colors to evoke a particular mood and make powerful statements. The color red, for example, is a strong color and can conjure up strong emotions, such as extreme joy or excitement or even anger. Blue, on the other hand, is considered a cool color. Blue colors tend to have a calming effect on viewers.

Another visual element important to art is texture. By texture, I mean the surface quality or feel of the work - its smoothness or roughness or softness. Now, of course, in some types of art, the texture's physical - it can actually be touched by the fingers. But in painting, for example, texture can be visual. The way an artist paints certain areas of the painting can create the illusion of texture, an object's smoothness or roughness or softness. A rough texture can evoke stronger emotions and strength, while a smooth texture is more calming and less emotional.

As I said earlier, artists often combine elements to convey a message about the work. Take a painting that, say, uses a lot of strong colors like reds and oranges and uses brush strokes that are broad -wide, sweeping brush strokes that suggest a rough texture. Well, these elements together can convey a wilder, more chaotic emotion in the viewer than, more than in, say, a painting with tiny, smooth brush strokes and soft or pale colors. Artists use these visual effects and the senses they arouse to give meaning to their work.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

intellect	n. 领悟力	component	n. 成分
texture	n. 质地	manipulate	v. 巧妙地处理
visual	adj. 视觉的	stroke	n. 比划

Sentence Pattern

1	conjure up...使人想象出 I cannot but conjure up the memories of the good old days. 我不禁回忆起过去美好的日子。
2	be considered... 被认为是... Also remove what could be considered intimidating facts and details. 还要去掉那些可能有点吓人的事实和细节。

Difficult Sentences

1. In order for art to communicate, to appeal to the emotions or the intellect,
2. You all know from experience that different colors appeal in different ways to the senses and

can convey different meanings.
3. The color red, for example, is a strong color and can conjure up strong emotions,

2.4 TPO-9 Question6

学生笔记区 (guideline)

C def-strg

T1 phys / paFn

D1

S1 spky-hir / 浓密/ ×plc lnd-on

C

T2 chem / pota

D2

S2 rels 化→lf-sys
虫 full / ×eat+

Answering Part of Question3

Using points from the lecture, explain how the passion plant and the potato plant defend themselves from insects.



模拟答案（标准版）

There are two kinds of plants mentioned in this listening part, the passion plant and the potato plant.

The passion plant has physical features, its leaves have little spiky hairs numerous and dense all over them, that prevent insects from landing on them. Since insects can't land on the leaves that they can't eat them.

The potato plant protects itself by using chemical defenses. While its leaves are being eaten by an insect, the potato plant's able to release a chemical substance throughout its leaf system that'll make the insect feel no longer hungry and discourage it from wanting to eat any more of the plant.

听力原文:

Listening script of Question 6:

Professor

We all know that insects like to eat plants. But some plants have been able to...to develop ways to protect themselves from insects. Today I'm gonna talk about some ways plants defend themselves.

Now, some plants have physical features that prevent insects from landing on them, like the passion plant for example. Its leaves have little spiky hairs all over them. They are like spikes, sticking out of the plant that are so numerous and dense that they prevent insects from landing on the leaves. Basically there's just no room for the insect to land. And since insects can't land on the leaves they can't eat them. So the little hairs serve as a physical feature that helps protect the passion plant from insects.

All right! But other plants protect themselves using chemical defenses, like the potato plant. The potato plant's able to release a chemical throughout its leaf system whenever an insect attacks it, starts eating leaf. So, say an insect starts eating a potato plant's leaf. That will cause the plant to react by releasing a chemical throughout its leaf system. The insect swallows this chemical as it eats. And this chemical discourages the insect from wanting to eat any more of the plant. How? Well, the substance makes the insect feel full, like it's already had enough to eat. The insect no longer feels hungry. So it stops eating the plant. So, by emitting this chemical, the potato plant protects itself from insects.

知识点总结:

Vocabulary

passion plant	n. 受难果	spiky	adj. 尖刺的
emit	v. 释放	substance	n. 物质

Sentence Pattern

1	land on 着陆 Whatever risks Henry takes, he always seems to land on his feet. 亨利无论冒什么危险，似乎总能化险为夷。
2	discourage from 阻止 His aim is to discourage readers from doing likewise. 他的目的就是要让读者不要重蹈自己的覆辙。

Difficult Sentences

1. Now, some plants have physical features that prevent insects from landing on them,
2. And since insects can't land on the leaves they can't eat them.
3. So, say an insect starts eating a potato plant's leaf.
4. And this chemical discourages the insect from wanting to eat any more of the plant.