

小范围核心题库

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针对 2021/03/27 考试

2021 年来了!

2021 年考场时间 ETS 已经发布, 小站机经预测教研组也将继续为大家提供最新最精准的考题预测!

目前托福【在家考】和【线下考】同时可供考生们选择。托福 iBT 在家考为全球性考试, 所以出题方式和逻辑在 2020 年上半年更像是以往北美地区的线下托福考试, 所以难题偏题较多。但是 2020 年下半年, 线下和家考的出题逻辑几乎没什么逻辑差异了, 这种趋势会在 2021 年保持, 因此 iBT 在家考的托福考生也可以利用本套预测题进行练习。

小站机经团队分析了最新考情趋势的同时进行了严谨的数据整理, 为大家梳理出每次考试最值得练习的综合题目, 供大家参考

综合写作出题规律

综合写作话题来看, 生物类还是稳居第一的宝座, 达到将近一半, 而原本被大家重视的考古类话题(出土文物, 遗迹遗址等)出现频率出乎意料的减少, 只有 6 次, 相比历史类话题(包括历史事件、民族文化以及历史人物等)出现了 4 次之多。生活类话题在 2020 年 C 位出道, 和天文类话题一起加入到综合写作“豪华午餐”中, 从 TPO40~54 之间多次出现可以预计到, 这两类话题的比重会在将来进一步增大。此外 2020 年的“黑马”话题教育类也是自 2012 年后第一次出现在考场, 而且一共出现 2 次, 相信那两场考试的同学都记忆犹新, 接下来详细部分重点话题在今天的规律。

综合口语出题规律

托福考试每个场次的题目, 在口语部分, 超过 70% 的题目都是重复历年考试的原题。

这些原题就是所谓的真题, 真题有上千道吧, 所以这些题目你们单纯看到数量已经要吐血, 但不要慌张, 上千道题目中很多题目的考察话题都是类似的, 提前认真练习答题思路和语言, 对

考生临场流畅答题获得高分是神助攻。另一明显趋势是，自 2017 年起，综合口语 Task2（原 Task3）和 Task3（原 Task4）的阅读部分长度有明显变长的趋势，建议考生提高自己的阅读速度。

2021 年 3 月托福备考推荐：

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综合口语 Integrated Speaking – S234

TASK 2

场次	20170506CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: Laundry Room Renovation 学生们抱怨空间太小, 机器太少, 等待时间长, 所以决定把 Eastwood basement 扩建一下。期间暂时停用, 使用 Greenwood 的洗衣机。
听力	【听力】 态度: 没必要 原因 1: 只是周六日人多, 需要排队, 平时去人很少。 原因 2: Greenwood 要绕过校园。花费的时间很长, 尤其是衣服多的, 可能需要走好几次, 花的时间更长。

场次	20170610CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: Computer Repair Center should be open later 原因 1: students could work and study there longer in the evening 原因 2: it is not easy to find a computer repair staff
听力	人物: woman 态度: agree 原因 1: The girl once had to finish her history paper, which was due next day. However, her laptop collapsed and she handed her paper one day later. In the end, she got a very low score. 原因 2: Computer major could have more work experience if the center could be open later. This experience would be very valuable when they are looking for a job.

场次	20170701CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: University Close School Garden 原因 1: 有些植物比较脆弱, 由于踩踏破坏了它们的生长, 关闭开放后可以让它们恢复。 原因 2: 同学们可以去草坪休息。
听力	态度: 反对 原因 1: 可以采用别的方法而不是关闭, 比如建立栅栏, 贴上让大家

	<p>注意的标志。</p> <p>原因 2: 草坪上没有 benches, 很不方便, 而且有土, 不干净。</p>
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场次	20170114CN Task3 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: Weekend Art Workshop</p> <p>原因 1: This will provide students whose majors are not art a relaxed environment to learn art without concerning about grade.</p> <p>原因 2: This will give art-majored students more opportunities to practice.</p>
听力	<p>态度: 不同意</p> <p>原因一: 学校目前已经有艺术类选修课程, 是不评分的。所以感兴趣的学生可以去选择, 不用担心学不好会影响分数, 也可以达到这个目的。</p> <p>原因二: 这对于艺术专业的学生并不会会有好处, Weekend Art Workshop 在周末会占用教室, 会 cut the time available on weekends。比如女生要做一个雕塑, 需要花很长时间, 她不可能周末搬回宿舍去做。</p>

场次	20160820CN Task3 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: Newspaper to Post off-Campus Job Opportunities</p> <p>变化: 学校报纸上不止刊登校内的工作机会, 现在更增加刊登校外机构的工作信息。</p>
听力	<p>态度: 女生非常赞成</p> <p>原因 1: 以前校内机会少, 学生对校外机构不熟悉, 现在可以到校外工作。</p> <p>原因 2: 校内的工作并不是都和学生专业对口, 现在学生可以选择对口的专业去校外尝试工作。</p>

场次	20160821CN Task3 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: write long thesis</p> <p>变化: 建议 write long thesis under the supervision of professors</p> <p>原因 1 帮助低水平的学生。</p> <p>原因 2: 给学生参考。</p>
听力	<p>态度: disagree</p> <p>原因一: 直接去 library collect information 能得到更多 useful</p>

	<p>information, 而且是更 interest 的 information 网站上有资料可以给不同水平学生参考。</p> <p>原因二: thesis usually too long and complex, it' s a kind of time and energy consuming, and what they write is just a small part of paper ,so they won' t get an over-all picture of the whole paper.</p>
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场次	20170415CN Task3 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: Cancel the science class requirement</p> <p>原因 1: no need for non-science students to take science class</p> <p>原因 2: too difficult for science students to register</p>
听力	<p>听力 态度: 反对</p> <p>原因 1: University should hire more instructors of science class and should add more science classes</p> <p>原因 2: Taking science class may have unexpected connection to other subjects for example she produced flower paintings by observing flowers in science lab</p>

场次	20160710CN Task3 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: Dining Hall to close during Spring Break</p> <p>变化: The school is planning to close the dining hall during the spring break. 1. There are not enough students on campus. 2. Student could go to the restaurant in town to have some food.</p>
听力	<p>态度: Man disagrees.</p> <p>原因 1: There are some students on campus during the spring break. They have to stay here to study or work. In fact, the school could have another option. To open the dining hall for only an hour or to provide a smaller menu.</p> <p>原因 2: Going to town for food would be too time-consuming. Students want to make the best use of their time finishing their big assignments or something.</p>

场次	20161210CN Task3 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: library training Day</p> <p>原因 1: 大一新生不知道怎么用图书馆</p>

听力	原因 2: 学完之后学生需要做 assignment
	态度: 反对
	原因 1: 没必要, 学生都在网上查资料
	原因 2: assignment 增加新生负担

场次	20150328CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: 建议学校开办 psychology department 的 magazine。 原因 1: 这是对学生努力的认可。 原因 2: 可以让其他学生学习如何组织材料。
听力	态度: 女生同意 原因 1: 对以后就业好, 是很不错的 accomplishment。 原因 2: 其他系学生可以因此 develop organizational skills 并有效利用 resources。

场次	20150418CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: 学校要取消 junk food 的贩卖。 原因: 这有利于学生的健康饮食和合理消费。
听力	态度: 男生反对该倡议 原因 1: 他认为对 junk food 不必那么苛刻。 原因 2: 假如学生想买这种食品而不得则会转向校外, 这样会花更多的钱。

场次	20160924CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: Remove TV from Dormitory Lounge 原因 1: 都去看电视节目了, 减少了大家沟通交流的时间。 原因 2: 电视节目太吵。
听力	态度: 反对 原因一: 正是因为看了电视节目, 大家才有沟通交流的话题。 原因二: Lounge 和各个房间都有门, 可以把门关上, 就不会吵到大家了。

场次	20161126CN Task3(下午) (new)
阅读	标题: University should put tables outside the dining hall 原因 1: 减少食堂过度拥挤的情况。 原因 2: 可以享受宜人的天气。

听力	<p>态度：不同意</p> <p>原因 1：食堂拥挤是暂时的。目前另外一个食堂正在整修，几周就可以完成。</p> <p>原因 2：建议摆放的位置是个草坪。有很多人踢足球，所以在那里吃饭很有风险。</p>
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场次	20160903CN Task3 (new)
阅读	<p>标题：ice-skating rink converted into student housing</p> <p>变化：认为当前学生数量上升，意图把滑雪场改成学生宿舍，该滑雪场在镇中心，离学校 4km 远。</p>
听力	<p>态度：男同学认为不应该改造。</p> <p>原因 1：It' s fun. 很多学生喜欢这个滑雪场。如果改造，很多学生会 upset。</p> <p>原因 2：离校区太远，不便参与很多校园活动。</p>

场次	20160910CN Task3 (new)
阅读	<p>标题：Community Service Opportunity for Incoming First-Year Students</p> <p>变化：学校准备让大一新生参加社区附服务。一来是能为社区的社团提供自愿者。二来是有助于大一新生交朋友。</p>
听力	<p>态度：女生赞同这一观点</p> <p>原因 1：她们正有计划为孩子们建造一个室外操场。志愿者人数一多，她们就能够更快完成建设。</p> <p>原因 2：她当年进来时候也是想去认识人，但却没有办法。这样更加有利于新生融入大学生活。</p>

场次	20161112CN Task3 (new)
阅读	<p>标题：wait list program</p> <p>变化：一些课程的报名人数已满后，可以将那些对该课程感兴趣的学生放到 wait list 上，如果有学生放弃该课程，则 wait list 上的学生可以参加。</p> <p>原因 1：给其它对于该课程感兴趣的学生一个机会</p> <p>原因 2：根据感兴趣的人数，可以另开新课</p>
听力	<p>态度：觉得设置该项目帮助不大</p> <p>原因 1：就算 wait list 的学生能够加入，也是在开课一两周之后，可能跟不上课程的进度。</p>

	原因 2: 开了新课不会是同一个老师教, 而且不一定是学生意向的时间。
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场次	20161119CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: shut the gym down 原因 1: to update locker rooms and shower facilities 原因 2: students can use an off-campus gym freely
听力	态度: girl disagrees 原因 1: Unnecessary to shut the whole gym down, just shut the area they are working on, and students can change their clothes and take shower in their dorms cuz dorms are close to the gym. 原因 2: the off-campus gym is far away from campus, it will take 30 mins to there and another 30 mins back to school, plus students will always feel exhausted after working out, so they may not willing to walk anymore.

场次	20161203CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: Selling snacks during movie screening 原因 1: Students will enjoy watching movies more if they can eat some snacks. 原因 2: The club can raise money by selling snacks.
听力	态度: 不同意 原因一: Eating will be annoying and noisy. Crunching will be a great distraction since it is a small room. 原因二: It is not financially beneficial for the clubs. That is because only small number of students will go to watch the movies on campus. They cannot sell much. And this little money is not worth the effort the club needs to take.

场次	20161210CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: Notice on policy change in room transfer requirements 变化: 将原来的学期初接受调换寝室请求改为开学 5 周后。 原因 1: 学生中心学期初的事务太多。 原因 2: 给已经确定寝室的学生一个好的环境。
听力	态度: 赞成

	<p>原因 1: 学期初的时间应该留给工作人员处理 higher priority 的事务。</p> <p>原因 2: 总会有很多 move-in and move out, 很干扰学习, 而学期初的学业表现很重要。</p>
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场次	20160123CN Task3
阅读	<p>标题: Open a child care center</p> <p>变化: 学生建议在学校开办 child care center 一来可以帮助老师和学生看孩子;二来可以帮忙教孩子。</p>
听力	<p>态度: 男生赞成。</p> <p>原因 1: 可以减轻有孩子的教师及学生的负担, 而且费用比起城里的托管班便宜, 可以节省开销。</p> <p>原因 2: 还可以给男生所在的 children education department 的学生提供实习机会, 有利于获得教学经验, 可以写进简历, 应聘时被录用几率高。</p>

场次	20160319CN Task3
阅读	<p>标题: 学校公告推迟一小时上课</p> <p>变化: 上课时间从 8am 改为 9am。1.让学生睡更久, 精力充沛更利于学习。2.教授有更多时间准备课程。</p>
听力	<p>态度: 男生不同意。</p> <p>原因 1: 如果学生知道不用早起自然会睡得更晚, 实际上会减少休息时间。</p> <p>原因 2: 教授那个时间正好赶上早高峰, 反而在路上浪费更多时间。</p>

场次	20160409CN Task3
阅读	<p>标题: faculty advisors help student write senior theses</p> <p>变化: 学校要求学生完成一篇比较复杂的论文 senior thesis, 需要学生做调研, 同时给学生配置一个 faculty advisor,可以帮助学生解决关于 research skill 的问题。</p>
听力	<p>态度: The boy thinks it is a great idea.</p> <p>原因 1: 他们以前没做过类似的作业, 在 research 的过程中可以学到很多。</p> <p>原因 2: 他觉得和导师沟通, 既方便又可以解决关于 essay 上的很多问题, 还能帮他们提升实验技能。</p>

场次	20150111CN Task3
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阅读	标题：建议信 变化：一个学生写信建议让教授们在天气好的时候组织室外上课。
听力	态度：男生反对。 原因 1：他认为这会起反作用，学生会更容易分心，比如朋友路过时会打招呼，还有可能会看鸟，但教室可以把这些干扰因素隔绝在外。 原因 2：他觉得在室外上课不方便，因为上课空间不足，有的人可能得站着，且学生不方便记笔记或使用电脑。

场次	20150711CN Task3
阅读	标题：Ban bikes in the center of the campus 变化：Many students get around campus by riding bicycles, which is good. However, I think in one area in particular the center of campus between the academic buildings should be prohibited. The sidewalks connecting the academic buildings are narrow, when students ride their bikes on the sidewalks, it would be unsafe for other students who are walking to their classes. In order to ensure that students follow the rule, anyone caught riding the bikes in this area should be made to pay a fine.
听力	态度：The woman disagrees with the plan. 原因 1：学生骑车时一般都比较小心，到了人行道自然会下车，不需要 policy. 原因 2：学校专门找人来监督浪费资源，还有更重要的事情去做。

场次	20151108CN Task3
阅读	标题：create a website for student musicians 变化：The student proposes that the university should create a website for student musicians where they can find people of the same interests and post information about concerts or music related events.
听力	态度：The woman agrees for two reasons. 原因 1：She and her friends always practice songs together, and they play rock music. However, they don't happen to know a drummer who could play the drum. But now, with the website, they could find one easily. 原因 2：When she goes to campus concerts, there are few people there. That's because people don't know about

	those concerts. So now, with the website, more people will come to the concerts.
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场次	20151114CN Task3
阅读	标题: set writing course in school writing centre 变化: 学生建议在学校的写作中心设置写作课程, 因为那里的反馈可以让学生改善学术写作技能并且提高作业效率。
听力	态度: 男生反对。 原因 1: 学生有很多机会和教授沟通, 教授的单独指导比 writing centre 的要好。 原因 2: 学校不同建筑之间很远, 学生来去写作中心很浪费时间, 就无法很好地完成其他作业了。

场次	20151121CN Task3
阅读	标题: open the university gym to the off-campus people 变化: The university is planning to open the university gym to people off-campus due to two reasons. The first reason is that the university can charge them a monthly fee and use the money to upgrade the gym facility. And the second reason is that it won't affect the students' life that much.
听力	态度: The woman agrees with the plan. 原因 1: Her first reason is that it'd necessary now for the university to upgrade the facilities because some of them are really old, this way the university doesn't have to charge the students or the faculty. 原因 2: As for the second reason, she mentions that it's a pretty small town anyway, so not a lot of people will use the gym and it won't make too big a difference for students.

场次	20150807NA Task3
阅读	标题: Open new writing centre. 变化: 学校决定开一个新的写作中心。学校到时候会请 tutors, 来辅导学生如何写 papers 和 reports。在这个写作中心, 给学生提供相关职位, 增加工作经验, 帮助他们更好的找工作。
听力	态度: 女生表示赞成 原因 1: 可以帮助需要的同学, 因为教授一般很忙, 没有时间帮学生改论文, 这个 center 正好可以帮忙。

	原因 2: 为那些写作好的同学提供工作经验, 为以后找工作提供帮助。
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场次	20150919NA Task3
阅读	<p>标题: Eliminate the humanities requirements of science students.</p> <p>变化: 建议学校让科学系学生免修人文学科。因为, 学生不感兴趣浪费时间, 有分散精力。本来 4 年修专业课就很难了, 还要修人文太艰难。</p>
听力	<p>态度: 女生不同意</p> <p>原因 1: 刚开始不感兴趣, 但是学着学着就爱上了。比如她自己以前不爱历史课, 上了一年发现还挺有意思的。</p> <p>原因 2: 只要学生好好安排课程时间, 还是可以搞定的, 再说还有暑期课程可以参与。</p>

TASK 3

场次	20170107CN Task4 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: Life Stage of Animal Migration</p> <p>定义: In different life stages, some animal need to migrate to various places to live, because of the diet and safety. When they are young, they may safe and have enough food in the original place. However, if they grow older, the original place may have threads from the predators and the food may be insufficient.</p>
听力	<p>例子: Anglerfish lay eggs in deep sea. Then, the eggs will float to the surface of the sea, where the younger Anglerfish can enjoy enough food and sunlight. But when they grow older, they predator will be a great threat to them, so they will migrate to the deep sea.</p>

场次	20170311CN Task4 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: Fear Appeal</p> <p>定义: When companies make advertisement to attract consumers, one of the strategies they adopt is called fear appeal. That is, they present some negative events or outcome people may encounter, and then provide solutions with their</p>

	products or service.
听力	例子：The professor uses a construction company's advertisement about roof maintaining to explain fear appeal. In the advertisement, a family was at first having vacation on a beach, laughing and enjoying their vacation. But at the same time, back in their house, water leaks like rainstorm. When they get back home, they say damage everywhere. Then the voice comes: you can avoid this in advance; hire our company to check and repair your roof and you will never be worried about such thing.

场次	20170325CN Task4(new)
阅读	标题：Nest mate recognition 定义：很多种类的昆虫可以靠气味等信息辨别其他昆虫是不是来自同一巢穴，分清楚是敌是友。
听力	例子：一种在 pine tree 筑巢的蚂蚁，在觅食时，可以靠气温辨别其它的蚂蚁是不是也来自 pine tree. 如果其它蚂蚁身上有 pine tree 的味道，那么说明来自同一个巢穴，可以分享食物，或者让另一只蚂蚁把食物搬回去；但是如果另一只蚂蚁身上有不熟悉的气味，说明它是其他巢穴的蚂蚁，就不会分享食物给它。

场次	20161015CN Task4(new)
阅读	标题：social mimicry 定义：文章下定义，它指通过模仿对方，而得到对方好感，最终说服对方的策略。
听力	例子：通过实验来说明这个 social mimicry，两组人，一组使用这个策略，一组不使用这个策略，结果发现，用了这个策略的销售效果好。

场次	20160827CN Task4(new)
阅读	标题：Undercover Market 定义：在消费者不知道的情况下推销产品。
听力	例子：一家 camera 公司雇佣了 50~60 个人带着新的相机到街上去，随机找一些陌生人来寻求他们帮助，让他们来帮忙拍照，在拍照的过程中让这些潜在的顾客体验这款相机使用的便捷性和高性能，最终达到提高销量的目的。

场次	20160703CN Task4 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: Dormancy</p> <p>定义: In the really harsh natural environment, some animals will use dormancy to protect themselves from the nature. In a word, they will avoid exposure to certain elements in the environment and use slow metabolism to preserve energy.</p>
听力	<p>例子: Professor used an example of the lungfish to demonstrate the term, lungfish lives in the shallow lakes that faces the possible consequences of drying up. If the lake dries up, then the lungfish is cooked, so they will explore certain method to prevent that from happening. So basically what the lungfish do is to dig a hole through the mud at the bottom of the lake, its body will be curled up and berried in the mud, so the covered mud could be a proactive coat for the lungfish that keeps them away from the heat and also keep the moisture inside the body. The lungfish will keep the body still and breathe really slow, the heart beat is slowing down as well. Usually the lungfish relies on eating crabs and small fish to survive but since it lives in the shelter, it doesn' t need to eat anything at all. They can survive in this shelter for months, or even years until the lake returns.</p>

场次	20160529CN Task4 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: Renewal ecology</p> <p>定义: 把一个地方恢复到原始的自然状态。</p>
听力	<p>例子: 以学校为例, 学校本来是荒地, 有 wild grass, flower 和 bush, 后来为了建设操场, 就都被毁掉了。现在学校打算重新种回这些植物, 可以恢复到原来物种的多样性, 吸引一些其他的生物回来, 从而让学生更亲近自然同时学会自然的知识。</p>

场次	20161022CN Task4 (new)
阅读	<p>标题: Facilitators</p> <p>定义: 一种动物, 在原始栖息地被自然灾害毁灭后, 在新的地方开发 new habitats 并且帮助后来的 animals 去适应和改变新的生存之地。</p>
听力	<p>例子: 教授提到了一种海洋动物作为例子说明阅读中 Facilitators 的重要作用。</p>

场次	20161028CN Task4 (new)
阅读	标题: Hope Appeal 定义: 广告突出产品的效果, 让消费者期待看到自己使用后的效果, 从而购买产品。
听力	例子: 教授提到他的一个朋友看到电视上的健身器材的广告, 广告里雇佣了一个身材非常健壮的男人, 教授的朋友觉得自己买了以后可能也会有这样的效果, 所以购买。实际上他的朋友买来以后确实坚持一周锻炼几次, 但是由于忙碌的工作, 和广告里的健身的人相比还是差的比较多。

场次	20161029CN Task4 (new)
阅读	标题: Rebound Effect 定义: 传统观念认为 fuel 价格降低或者新科技出现帮助减少 fuel 的使用, 但事实上当 energy 变得更高效, 其价格降低, 价格降低, 导致更多人使用。
听力	例子: 教授提到了 car using 来说明 rebound effect. 厂家生产出 fuel-efficient 汽车, 可以用更少 fuel 跑更远的 distance. 这虽然帮助 use fuel less, but not a lot less. 因为当更少的 fuel 可以 travel longer distance, 人们会更多地使用汽车。

场次	20160710CN Task4 (new)
阅读	标题: Nudge Marketing 定义: To gently push customers toward buying a product by using indirect cue or signal.
听力	例子: A grocery store wants to persuade customers to buy more fresh vegetables. They first put up a big poster to meet their end. However, their customers didn't respond. Then they spare a section in their carts and put it in green color so as to remind customers eat more vegetables. The customers turned out to fill it up with more vegetables and the grocery store made a bigger profit.

场次	20160821CN Task4 (new)
阅读	标题: consensus bias 定义: People will think that the rest of the world will think and behave like themselves.

听力	例子: experiment: ask some students if they' re willing to go into a crowded but quiet library, and sit sown ,starting to talk to themselves loudly, could be any topic, silly ones, like maybe talk about ice cream. Some students said they r willing to do so, others refused immediately. Then the next question is "what do you think others will do?" The student who said yes will also think other students will say yes, and students who refused to do so also consider other students will refuse this silly action.
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场次	20160910CN Task4(new)
阅读	标题: Constrained Risks 定义: 人们喜欢享受那些看似真实的危险, 因为他们直到这些危险不会对他们造成伤害, 他们只是喜欢体验刺激的感觉。
听力	例子: 教授提到了辛辣食物, 特别是 Chilly Pepper。教授说人们喜欢吃辛辣的食物, 尽管他们的舌头会有灼热感, 会感到很痛苦, 但是他们直到这些感觉都会过去, 不是真的。因此他们很享受。教授还说, 一个最新的调查显示, 那些喜欢吃辛辣食物的人们, 当食物越为辛辣, 他们越是感到刺激。

场次	20161105CN Task4(new)
阅读	标题: Stimulates Discrimination 定义: Animals respond to sounds and noises known as stimuli created by the environment, they have developed capacity to distinguish the stimuli as to whether or not they are dangerous is known as stimulates discrimination.
听力	例子: Professor used an example of seal, it is an animal threatened by whales. However, only one type of whale will eat seal, the other types eat fish. The whales make rather slightly different noises that can be distinguished by seals. Whether the seal is about to run for its life depends on the noise it hears. The type of whale that eats seal makes a simple anonymous sound with one note, when the seal hears it, it will run away. The other type of whales that pray on fish make a complex sound, when the seal hears it, it will continue eating rather than wasting energy and time on running.

场次	20161112CN Task4(new)
阅读	<p>标题: reward power</p> <p>定义: 指经理能够通过回报来影响员工的工作效率的能力。虽然掌握更多的公司资源可以帮助经理提高 reward power, 但是也可以用 creative 的方式影响员工的工作效率</p>
听力	<p>例子: Kris 是一家造纸公司的销售团队的组长。该公司一般会通过举行 party 来激励员工, 虽然他不能掌控 party 的预算, 但是他知道员工需要被认可, 于是 1, 给月度最佳销售拍照并挂在墙上。2, 写信祝贺他们取得的成就。这两种方式并不花钱, 但是很好的激励了员工。</p>

场次	20161119CN Task4(new)
阅读	<p>标题: create grouping</p> <p>定义: group the items in a new way in order to increase the sales</p>
听力	<p>例子: The professor uses watch as an example to illustrate this concept. He said that in the past, watches are seen as expensive and luxury jewelry, always use gems or expensive metal to make watches and people are willing to pay big money on them. One company started to make watches, they use plastic materials instead of metal, and they made their watches fun and fashion, people will pay less money to get a watch like that and it also changed the way people buy it, instead of just buy one watch a time, people are more tend to buy several watches a time cuz they are cheap.</p>

场次	20161203CN Task4(new)
阅读	<p>标题: You too fallacy</p> <p>定义: When you give other people suggestions or advices, they will think it is completely useless and ignore you when the suggestions or advices are not in accordance with theirs, despite the fact that such suggestions or advices may be very useful objectively.</p>
听力	<p>例子: The professor uses his brother' s example to illustrate this. His brother recently told the professor that he was lack of energy. The thing is his brother was eating sugary food junk food, in want of vegetables and nutritious food. The professor suggested his brother eat vegetables and keep healthy and</p>

	balanced diet, which is scientifically proved to be a good way to regain energy. But his brother just regards this suggestion as stupid and silly one and he will never change his eating habit, for he thinks that the professor himself eats junk food also.
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场次	20161210CN Task4 (new)
阅读	标题: Floral Robbing 定义: 某些生物吃了果实而没有帮助其传播花粉, 因此剥夺了其传播机会的现象。
听力	例子: rocket flower 是一种有很长的 tube, 而且 sweet nectar 的花。Humming bird 和 bee 同时会吃其 nectar, 因为前者有 long beak 就会伸到 tube 里面 同时会触碰到其 pollen, 并帮助传播花粉; 而 bee 只能在花朵的底部咬开一个洞, 并不会接触到 pollen, 因此只是享有了 nectar, 而没有帮助传播花粉。

场次	20161211CN Task4 (new)
阅读	标题: egocentric thinking in the children 定义: 小孩子会觉得别人眼里看到的世界和他们看到的是一样的。
听力	例子: 实验者把一个小朋友带到房间的前面, 他让孩子看房间里面, 那里有一个红色的娃娃, 然后让一个 researcher 背对着房间, 那里只有一面墙, 实验者问小男孩你觉得那个 researcher 能看到什么, 小朋友说他能看到一个红色的娃娃。因为他觉得 researcher 看到的应该和他看到的一样。

场次	20161217CN Task4 (new)
阅读	标题: Environmental Impact Assessment 定义: 在实施建筑项目 (construction projects) 的时候, 要考虑工程对于环境的影响, 如果影响是负面的, 则需要对项目进行调整。
听力	例子: 一家建筑公司 (construction company) 考虑在一片湿地 (wet land) 上修建一座大型的购物中心。修建之前, 该公司先对当地做了一个社会调查, 调查发现如果修建购物中心则会破坏当地的湿地, 因此该公司最后放弃了在当地修建购物中心的计划, 而换到了其他地点。

场次	20160313CN Task4
阅读	标题: Bet hedging

	定义：一些植物生活在天气气候多变的环境，如果植物出来的种子一次性全部发芽的话，可能会由于干旱会导致全部死亡。于是有些植物就把部分种子延迟 a year or more 再发芽。
听力	例子：美国西部的沙漠中，有一种植物叫 pepper grass, 如果生出种子的那一年没有雨，一部分种子就会随风飘落，然后 sprout 一部分，第一年不继续生长，等到第二或者第三年有水了以后再发芽，或者等不到雨季 dry out。

场次	20160528CN Task4
阅读	标题：generalization of predator 定义：动物通过观察和已了解的捕食者相近的习性来确定没见过的动物是否为捕食者。
听力	例子：一群小鱼遇到了另外两群鱼，一群鱼是已知天敌的亲戚，因为它们发着同样的气味，这群小鱼感觉到了，就聚在一起不动防止被吃掉。而另一群鱼没有气味，这群小鱼无法判断其是否为它们的捕食者，就没有做出相应的应对措施。

场次	20150307CN(A) Task4
阅读	标题：矛盾心理 定义：人会被一个目标的 positive influence 吸引，同时又会因为这个目标带来的 negative influence 而倍感压力。
听力	例子：教授说到他的一个朋友曾经想当老师，但当她真的读了教育专业后发现当老师非常的 demanding，并且会被占用很多时间，此时她就觉得压力很大并且质疑自己是否真的想从事教师行业。

场次	20150328CN Task4
阅读	标题：consistency bias 定义：When people are not aware that their opinion was inaccurate.
听力	例子：brother Tim, 在 high school 当老师，来了个新 principal, 他不喜欢，于是说他肯定会是一个 bad leader, 做出一些不受大家欢迎的改变，结果他的改革很好，比如说在教室里装上了电脑，然后 Tim 对他赞誉有加。Professor 这时提醒他说“开始的时候你不是不喜欢他吗”，结果 Tim 不记得了，说一直都很看好这个校长。

场次	20150711CN Task4
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阅读	<p>标题: Environment Scenting</p> <p>定义: Our powerful sense of smell allows us to tell the difference between many kinds of doors these odors are interpreted and processed in a part of the brain that affects our emotions, behavior and memory. Given this knowledge, market researchers are studying the effects of what is known as environment scenting, this technique attempts to use pleasant fragrance to attract customer sales. The results of these marketing studies indicate that smells can strongly influence consumers both in their willingness to buy a product and in the value they place on a product.</p>
听力	<p>例子: 1) 在店里喷上男士和女士喜欢的香水, 营业额会翻倍。2) 让人们进入两间放了同样鞋子的房间, 人们喜欢有香味的房间的鞋, 并且普遍认为更贵。</p>

场次	20150712CN Task4
阅读	<p>标题: 偶尔犯错的人更受人喜爱</p> <p>定义: 相比完美无缺的人来说, 人们通常会觉得偶尔犯错的人更可爱。</p>
听力	<p>例子: 教授介绍了一个实验, 实验中两组人分别观看两个视频——视频 1 和视频 2, 内容都是关于一个男的参加知识竞赛进行答题。视频 1 中男的回答完全正确。视频 2 中他也回答正确, 但是途中喝了杯咖啡洒身上了。实验结果是视频 2 中此男的表现更受人喜欢。</p>

场次	20151108CN Task4
阅读	<p>标题: signal redundancy</p> <p>定义: Animals will send the same message with different types of signals to inform the other animas of the same species.</p>
听力	<p>例子: The professor gives an example in class. A group of deer sometimes graze together and sometimes one of the deer would go off and eat on its own. When this deer sees a predator like a lion approaching, it will raise its tails to inform the rest of the deer to run away from the area. But sometimes the other deer cannot see the signal. So this particular deer will also dump its foot on the ground to make some noise. When other deer hear the noise, they will run away.</p>

场次	20151114CN Task4
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阅读	标题: passive territorial defense 定义: 有些动物不会为了领地去打斗, 而是留下一些信号告诉其他动物领地的归属。
听力	例子: 听力中教授以大熊猫为例, 大熊猫会在吃竹子的时候抬起前掌去够竹子的高一些的部分, 做标记, 留下身体的气味。这样一来别的大熊猫到这块地方时就会知道这里的领地有主了。而且标记越高说明大熊猫体形越大, 这样就能避免相应的争斗。

场次	20151121CN Task4
阅读	标题: generalizing 定义: In the lecture, the professor introduces the concept of generalizing which means children are able to realize that a word doesn't only mean a specific object but also other means other objects of the same category as they grow up.
听力	例子: He offers us an example of his own son. When he was much younger, he learnt the word 'train', at first his understanding of this word was pretty limited, he thought it only referred to his toy train. But as he grew up, it came to his understanding that the word 'train' not only refers to his toy train but also other real trains in life. That's how the professor uses the example of his son to illustrate the concept of generalizing.

场次	20150807NA Task4
阅读	标题: Founder effect 定义: 少量物种从 large population 中脱离演化出独特的特征。
听力	例子: 澳大利亚的小雏菊在大陆的种子很大, 当一小群漂洋过海到小岛形成小群落后就演化成小种子的形态了。

Task 4

场次	20170610CN Task6 (new)
听力	话题: Two advantages of data testing 要点 1: feedback and improvement 例子 1: A camera company provides photographers with their new cameras. After trying out these new products, the

	<p>photographers say its flash doesn' t work quite well and could produce extra light and take high-quality photos. The company takes back these products and fixes the flash.</p> <p>要点 2: free advertising</p> <p>例子 2: The photographers are satisfied with the new cameras and recommend to more and more people and their friends. This could be a free advertising.</p>
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场次	20170625CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: Two effects of temperature regulation of plants</p> <p>要点 1: Help plants survive in cold weather.</p> <p>例子 1: A kind of plants keep their flowers and leaves warm in early spring, when the weather is still cold, and its warm temperature can melt the snow.</p> <p>要点 2: Help plants reproduce.</p> <p>例子 2: Another plants keep themselves warm to attract insects which help carry pollen. When it is cold, insects will have a rest on these flowers, and in this way the plants are then pollinated.</p>

场次	20170304CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: 如何让邮件广告更有针对性</p> <p>要点 1: mail your target customer</p> <p>例子 1: 比如一个美发沙龙里, 可以将广告发邮件给女性, 并且是住在附近的女性</p> <p>要点 2: mail the target design</p> <p>例子 2: 还是那个美发沙龙, 可以先在一个小群体里实验两个不同的发型设计, 看哪一个能吸引更多的顾客。把吸引更多顾客的那个类型通过邮件广告出去。</p>

场次	20170311CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: Plants also have sensory ability.</p> <p>要点 1: sense the odor</p> <p>例子 1: Vines smell odors to detect water and nutrient.</p> <p>要点 2: sense the sound</p> <p>例子 2: some plants can sense the sound animals make to protect themselves. When they notice animals approaching,</p>

	they can emit some chemical to prevent the animals from eating them
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场次	20170513CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: prairie dogs 对生态系统的好处, 陈述两个好处。</p> <p>要点 1: prairie dogs 会挖洞, 离开后, 它们挖的洞可以作为其它动物的栖息地, 保护它们 away from predators.</p> <p>例子 1: owl 就利用 prairie dogs 留下的洞, 保护 young owl.</p> <p>要点 2: prairie dogs 挖洞使得泥土变得很松, 从而有利于其他植物的生长。</p> <p>例子 2: grasses 就得益于松弛的泥土, 生长得很好。</p>

场次	20170520CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: 两种沙漠植物适应多风环境的方式</p> <p>要点 1: 抗风性</p> <p>例子: cactus plant 表面有 hairs 以及 spike 可以帮助其留住水分。</p> <p>要点 2: 如何避免被埋在沙土中</p> <p>例子: yucca plant 的茎比较坚硬, 可以让其直立, 避免被沙土掩埋。</p>

场次	20170415CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: The professor give examples of how plants control their growth.</p> <p>要点 1: The first is the plants grow too crowded and become compete.</p> <p>要点 2: The second is the environment control, the example is the flood, and the water grows regularly to cover the roots of plant to control their growth.</p>

场次	20150328CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: 生物课, 动物两种保存食物的方式, 防止 bacteria.</p> <p>要点 1: 除掉食物中水分</p> <p>例子 1: 松鼠, 爱吃 mushroom, 会把它们晾在树枝上, 等没有水分了再保存起来。</p> <p>要点 2: 放在比较冷的地方</p> <p>例子 2: beavers, 爱吃 tree branches and leaves, 会采下来后丢</p>

	到河里，冬天的时候水温低，好保存不易长 bacteria。
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场次	20161015CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题：关于没有牙齿的 hampback whale 觅食行为的两个适应性。</p> <p>要点 1：必须吞大量的水。</p> <p>例子 1：因为 more water, more tiny fish, 能吞的水越多，吃的就越多。</p> <p>要点 2：必须把水吐出来。</p> <p>例子 2：毕竟它们的目的是吃鱼，所以它们还要把吞进去的水吐出来。</p>

场次	20161210CN (下午) Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题：极地动物过冬的方式。</p> <p>要点 1：gain weight</p> <p>例子 1：松鼠，overeate, 然后整个冬天都在地下洞穴里不怎么动。</p> <p>要点 2：lose weight</p> <p>例子 2：reindeer 冬天吃得少，消耗能量少。</p>

场次	20161211CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题：Two adaptations of animals in floodplain。动物为了适应季节性的在陆地和水里的生活，进化出了不同的特征来适应。</p> <p>要点 1：第一种适应是 behavioral adaption。是通过改变生存行为来适应环境。</p> <p>例子 1：当生存地被水淹没时，动物 A 会爬到树上，在树上生活，直到陆地干了再下地生活。</p> <p>要点 2：第二种是 physical adaption。一些动物为适应环境进化出了能够适应水陆两种环境的器官。</p> <p>例子 2：动物 B 进化出不同的呼吸器官，一个可以在陆地上用，另一个在水里用。</p>

场次	20161029CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题：消费者在评判一个产品的质量时有两种方式</p> <p>要点 1：像产品材质，规格这样的 intrinsic cue</p> <p>例子 1：比如让消费者品尝 wine, 好喝不好喝，这样是 intrinsic cue</p> <p>要点 2: 像产品包装之类的 external factors 是第二种方式, extrinsic cue</p>

例子 2: 比如把酒装在特别高级的杯子里, 有 gold riding 之类。消费者通过这个会觉得这个酒质量应该特别好。

场次	20161016CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: 鸟控制鸟窝温度的两种方式。</p> <p>要点 1: 把巢穴筑在可以抵御风寒的地方。</p> <p>例子 1: 有一种鸟, 在地里挖了个洞, 在洞里筑巢来保持温暖。</p> <p>要点 2: 通过填充物来保持温暖</p> <p>例题 2: 另一种鸟把干草铺在鸟巢里, 形成了保护层, 防止与冰冷的地面接触。</p>

场次	20161112CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: nonnative species 一般会对本土物种形成危害, 所以一般科学家会建议 remove 外来物种。但有两种情况下, 科学家建议不要移出外来物种。</p> <p>要点 1: 外来物种原来的生存环境造成其濒临灭绝。</p> <p>例子 1: 墨西哥一种 parrot 引入加利福尼亚, 其在墨西哥的原来的生存的环境中, 森林就遭到了砍伐, 无法生存。</p> <p>要点 2: 外来物种对本地物种有些有益作用。</p> <p>例子 2: 例如美国西海岸的一种外来物种的 grass 对本地的 bird 就提供了良好的栖息地。</p>

场次	20160507CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>Topic: Synthetic die 的两种不同 effects。</p> <p>第一个: cheaper, 以前只是 available for wealthy people, 现在可以 available for everyone, 并且 fashion-changed, 有了更多的 colorful cloth;</p> <p>第二个: medical use, researcher 发现一种 yellow die, 可以 kill bacteria, 认为 cleaning cutting staff for preventing infection 的医学用途。</p>

场次	20160529CN Task6 (new)
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听力	<p>Topic: 跳槽对于公司的影响。</p> <p>影响 1: 首先经济效益。一个人跳槽, 公司要花很久时间找代替的人因此造成损失。比如, 家具公司走了一个师傅, 别人可能不会他的手艺, 这个公司以后可能就不能生产这样的产品。</p> <p>影响 2: 影响其他人的工作效率, 同事会不习惯, 降低工作效率。比如, 如果一个很有灵感和创造力的设计师退休了, 同组的人可能会不知所措。</p>
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场次	20160604CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>Topic: 记忆的两类型</p> <p>一种是 declarative memory, 另一种是 procedural memory。这两种记忆是很有区别的, 比如一辆自行车, 你认识车的形态、车上的部件, 这属于 declarative memory; 而你会骑自行车, 这个取决于 procedural memory。但这两种记忆是很不同的, 如果不了解这两种记忆的区别, 就容易做出错误决定。比如一个足球队要招教练, 往往会从较为成功的退役球员中进行选取。然而会踢球和会指导这两种知识经验来自于不同类型的记忆。</p>

场次	20160625CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: 公司用来和顾客建立 social bonds 的方法</p> <p>小标题 1: Friendship bonds</p> <p>案例 1: 可以让公司了解顾客的喜好, 兴趣等</p> <p>小标题 2: Financial bonds</p> <p>案例 2: 一家公司用每个月降价 10% 的折扣方式来建立与顾客之间的关系。</p>

场次	20160703CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: In a mass media class, professor talks about certain techniques in advertising to persuade consumers.</p> <p>小标题 1: Direct route.</p> <p>案例 1: If a car is really energy efficient that it runs on electricity or small amount of gasoline, in advertisement, they will use facts and statistics to compare themselves with other cars, the consumers can have a pretty good sense on the functions. This is direct approach or direct route.</p> <p>小标题 2: Indirect route</p>

	<p>案例 2: If a car is ordinary in functions, has no other obvious advantages, in advertisement it will be showing a group of people smiling and laughing, driving themselves to the beach, this is a technique that relates the car with happiness. Using associations and connections other than facts and hard evidence, is indirect route.</p>
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场次	20160821CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: how marine animals use other animals as their defense strategy</p> <p>要点 1: use other animals' shelter</p> <p>例子 1: Some crabs will use some shrimps, the shrimps usually dig holes under the sand, normally several inches deep, the crab will use those holes as shelters.</p> <p>要点 2: use other animal' s physical feature</p> <p>例子 2: boxer crabs 会利用一种特别小的海葵, 这种小海葵察觉到危险的时候会 sting 其他 animal, 这个 crab 就会非常贱的用蟹钳带着两个叮人的小海葵四处逛, 或者扔背上背着四处逛, 来保护自己。</p>

场次	20160827CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: 把一些物种从一个地方移到另一个地方可能会对当地的物种产生一些不好的结果。</p> <p>要点 1: 树长的太高大会挡住其他树木接收阳光</p> <p>例子 1: 有一种名为 A 的树长得很高大, 但是却挡住了阳光, 这样影响了比它矮小的植物进行光合作用, 对生长不利。</p> <p>要点 2: 有些树木会繁殖过快, 导致物种入侵。</p> <p>例子 2: 有一种名为 B 的树, 能够在很短的时间内繁殖, 因此成为了外来入侵者, 占领了很多本土植物的土地, 影响其生存。</p>

场次	20160903CN Task6 (new)
听力	<p>话题: 应对 food scarcity 的两种适应方式。</p> <p>要点 1: 第一种以袋鼠为例。</p> <p>例子 1: 为了觅食, 动物往往需要搜寻大片区域, 为了减少能量的消耗, 袋鼠发展处 hopping and jumping 来快速覆盖大量面积, 减少能量消耗。</p> <p>要点 2: 第二种以蜥蜴为例。</p>

例子 2: 有机会的时候蜥蜴会尽量多吃来储存多余的脂肪, 以备关键时刻转化成能量用来消耗。

场次	20160311CN Task6
听力	<p>话题: mechanic organization & organic organization.</p> <p>要点 1: Mechanic organization 产品需要高度一致。</p> <p>例子 1: 举了 pizza 店的例子, 顾客预期相同, 知道自己会得到什么样的 pizza。</p> <p>要点 2: Organic organization 对产品的要求更加 flexible, 更加需要创意, 每个产品都不一样。</p> <p>例子 2: 举例 advertising agency 为了满足不同客户的不同需求, 需要创意无限。</p>

场次	20160313CN Task6
听力	<p>话题: Name recognition of Advertising</p> <p>要点 1: 在广告中重复商品名字并显示在屏幕中。重复直到顾客能够记住。</p> <p>例子 1: /</p> <p>要点 2: 人们倾向于购买自己熟悉名字的产品。记住了品牌的名字可以让人们将高质量, 与你的产品联系起来。</p> <p>例子 2: /</p>

场次	20160319CN Task6
听力	<p>话题: 生物方法应对生物入侵</p> <p>要点 1: 和化学防除相比, 昆虫防治能减少对环境中的其他本土物种的危害。</p> <p>例子 1: 在新西兰某地有一种入侵仙人掌, 它的存在抑制了其他植物的生长。科学家们引入的昆虫之消灭入侵的仙人掌, 并没有污染或者破坏环境中的其他植物。</p> <p>要点 2: 性价比高。</p> <p>例子 2: 化学防治浪费钱, 引入昆虫只需要使用最少量的昆虫达到最好的清除效果, 因为昆虫具备繁衍的能力, 在短时间内增量后的昆虫能够彻底消灭入侵的物种。例如, 引入少量甲壳虫便清除了生长在美国的一种 weed。</p>

场次	20160326CN Task6
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听力	<p>话题: contingency plan, 指在商业运作中出现问题或危机时的备选(backup)方案。</p> <p>要点 1: 一是在危机出现时使生意仍能继续。</p> <p>例子 1: 比如在滑雪场(ski area), 当降雪太少, 就要准备好造雪机制造人工雪。</p> <p>要点 2: 二是要危机公关。</p> <p>例子 2: 积极应对消费者可能有的不良情绪。比如同样是滑雪场这件事, 公司可以提前跟顾客 Email 说明滑雪场情况, 并告知已有人工造雪的方案。</p>
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场次	20150712CN Task6
听力	<p>话题: desert bird 给自己降温的两种方式。</p> <p>要点 1: 利用风。</p> <p>例子 1: 当风大的时候, 鸟会利用风力让自己的羽毛竖起来, 这样皮肤裸露, 风就能给鸟降温。</p> <p>要点 2: 利用血液流动。</p> <p>例子 2: 当鸟的体温过高, 它体内的血液就会被输送到过热、裸露的地方比如鸟的脚。</p>

场次	20151108CN Task6
听力	<p>话题: Two advantages of fire for early humans.</p> <p>要点 1: The first one is to allow them to make better stone tools.</p> <p>例子 1: For example, they could use fire to heat the stone to a high temperature which could ship the stone to a sharp edge like a sharp blade. So the early humans could hunt more effectively.</p> <p>要点 2: The second is to improve the early humans' diet.</p> <p>例子 2: For instance, raw potatoes were hard to digest. But if they used fire to heat the potatoes, it would be much easier to digest.</p>

场次	20140620NA Task6
听力	<p>话题: Ecosystem engineering 动物住在一个地方, 这个地方会变得适合其他动物生存。</p> <p>要点 1: 在 everyday life 中慢慢去做。</p> <p>例子 1: 比如某个海鲜: mussels, 在吃水里东西的时候把水过滤干净了。</p>

	<p>要点 2: 在一个 group 中间 position 的时候, 形成一个对其他动物有保护的地方。</p> <p>例子 2: 比如刚才那个海鲜: mussels。他们成群住在 sea floor, 他们之间的空隙形成其他动物能够生存的 space。</p>
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场次	20140726NA Task6
听力	<p>话题: Two ways for whales to use sounds to survive in the deep ocean.</p> <p>要点 1: navigate</p> <p>例子 1: Hear the reflection from objects so that whales can get right direction.</p> <p>要点 2: obtain food</p> <p>例子 2: Since whales are in group, one can call other whales if it find any fish.</p>

综合写作 Integrated Writing – W1

场次	170225CN (new)
题目:	棕榈油的生产是积极的还是消极的。
阅读:	<p>palm oil 的生产有积极的影响, 应该要扩大生产。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 可以帮助保护森林, 需要的土地少。 2. 可以用于生产环境友好的 biodiesel。 3. 可以减少小规模生产的农民们的贫困。
听力:	<p>palm oil 生产同时也会有消极的影响, 不应该扩大生产。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 种植虽然可以成为森林且需要的土地少, 但是在以砍伐其他森林为目的的, 也是破坏了森林。 2. 可以用于生产 biodiesel, 但是在砍伐完其他森林以后, 需要焚烧 peat, 这个东西的燃烧会产生更多的二氧化碳, 对环境不利 3. 是可以减少小规模生产的农民们的贫困, 但是小规模生产的农民们对于 palm oil 生产的控制时间并不长, 随后大的规模的生产机构也对 palm oil 感兴趣, 这样小规模生产的农民们将失去对 palm oil 生产的控制, 增收很少。

场次	170311CN (new)
题目:	保护濒危鸟类 Hermit Ibis。
阅读:	<p>保护濒危鸟类 Hermit Ibis 很困难, 因为:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. habitat destruction 生存环境的破坏, 大多由于人的占用导致。 2. 附近捕食者(比如秃鹰和乌鸦)对幼鸟和蛋的攻击. Eggs and juvenile are vulnerable to the predators, which, however, cannot be killed because they are also important to ecosystem. 3. 保护濒危物种通常科学家会 raise them in captivity 然后 release into the wild, 但是 Hermit Ibis 是迁徙类动物, 它们是从父母那里学习 how and where to migrate, 如果人工饲养然后放回大自然, 它们无法生存。
听力:	<p>问题可以解决</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hermit ibis 可以在很多地方筑巢, 人工搭建的栖息地, 比如建筑物的外墙。这个不是问题。 2. 虽然 eggs and juvenile are vulnerable, 但是它们的天敌都比较胆小, 只要在 eggs and juvenile 成年之前人类通过吹哨子赶走天敌, Hermit Ibis 成年后生活就没有问题了。 3. 人类也可以教给年幼的 hermit ibis 如何迁徙, 比如 pilot 带着年幼的 hermit ibis 随着它们迁徙的路线飞行, 它们也可以学会如何迁徙, 放回大自然后它们的生存就不会有任何问题。

场次	170325CN (new)
题目:	关于小麦的三个理论。
阅读:	<p>阅读:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1、Dating Error <p>因为土地沉降问题, 所以 soil layer 对于时间上的证明是不准确的。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2、Trade <p>小麦并不是当地的农作物, 而是有其他地方通过贸易手段到英国的。</p>

	<p>3、British Farmers</p> <p>当时英国还是以打猎为主，但是已经有部分的农民出现，只是没有大范围出现而已。</p>
听力：	<p>听力：</p> <p>1、这种情况很少见，而且因为英国的土壤非常 dense,这种 transportation 不太可能发生，而且在小麦的地层没有其他植物，所以不存在 transportation。</p> <p>2、那个时候只有南欧有小麦，在那个年代长距离贸易是非常困难的，所以不太可能。</p> <p>3、小麦有 reproduction process，所以一定会产生 pollen，但是只发现了同时期其他植物的花粉，但是没有小麦的花粉，所以也不存在。</p>

场次	161029CN (new)
题目：	拯救白鲸的三种方式。
阅读：	<p>阅读：有一些措施能够拯救 belugas (白鲸)</p> <p>1. 完善法律，增加规定</p> <p>2. 养殖后再放生的方式</p> <p>3. 不抓走 young belugas</p>
听力：	<p>听力：这些措施都没什么用。</p> <p>1. 有些人忽视法律以及规定</p> <p>2. 并不是长期的办法，而且环境也会改变</p> <p>3. 除非有 dams，否则很难做到</p>

场次	161217CN (new)
题目：	建造太阳能道路。
阅读：	Build solar roads by paving glass, glass can absorb the sun' s energy and translate into electricity.

	<p>态度: Oppose</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not a logical place. The roads are flat, not tilted. 2. Glass are not safe, especially in wet or icy condition 3. Will be very expensive.
听力:	<p>态度: agree</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will be more efficient. The solar panel will produce more energy. It will reflect the sun in cloudy days not just in one direction but in many different directions. 2. A new kind of glass will solve the problem. The engineers have already researched for it, it will also useful in wet days. 3. The solar roads will produce more power which can be sold to other counties; its revenue can be the cost.

场次	160709CN (new)
题目:	Hypothesis about why Vikings left Greenland in the 15th century (关于维京人离开格陵兰岛原因的几个假说)
阅读:	<p>阅读 1: Because of climate change the temperature got lower so the Vikings didn' t have enough food. (气候变化导致农作物减产, 食物不足)</p> <p>阅读 2: The Vikings were driven out by the local enemies. (维京人被当地人驱赶出格陵兰岛)</p> <p>阅读 3: The trade between the Vikings and the European countries was cut off by Norway. (挪威王室不允许维京人和欧洲其他国家通商)</p>
听力:	<p>听力 1: Vikings relied on fish for food and climate change didn' t change the ocean and the fish. (维京人以鱼类为主食, 并没有面临饥荒)</p> <p>听力 2: When the Vikings left, they took away all their valuables and tidied up, if they were driven out they would have been in a rush. (维京人离开时整齐有序, 并没有落荒而逃的迹象)</p> <p>听力 3: The formal trade was cut off but the illegal and unofficial trade was still on-going. Even the Norwegian King complained about the illegal trade was hard to control (虽然正式的贸易被禁止了, 但是非法的和私下的通商依旧繁荣)</p>

场次	160710CN (new)
题目:	Three possible theories of what a sea-dwelling microorganism's eye might be for.
阅读:	<p>阅读 1: The eye is used for following preys.</p> <p>阅读 2: The eye is used for sensing sunlight.</p> <p>阅读 3: The eye is used for aiming at having a better accuracy at other tiny life-forms when it is going to stab them.</p>
听力:	<p>听力 1: Other closely-related microorganisms which have no eyes could follow their prey successfully. Therefore, their eyes must be for other purposes.</p> <p>听力 2: Scientists studying the evolution of microorganism find that they are becoming less and less dependent on sunlight for energy. Compared with their ancestors, the sea-dwelling microorganism is with a much more complex eye. So it must have other functions.</p> <p>听力 3: After examining the eye thoroughly, researchers find that its eye couldn't focus quite well, thus not being able to have better accuracy at other tiny life-forms when stabbing them.</p>

场次	160716CN (new)
题目:	Three possible theories of why sturgeon fish jump into the air.
阅读:	<p>阅读 1: They need to feed themselves by the insects in the air</p> <p>阅读 2: They want to remove the parasites on the scales.</p> <p>阅读 3: They are aggressive when the tourists' boats invade their territory.</p>
听力:	<p>听力 1: they don't eat in the summer since they are fed in winter with enough, and they are bottom fed, they eat from the sea floor</p> <p>听力 2: The most dangerous parasites are internal, not external, even some domesticated have external parasites.</p> <p>听力 3: The human invasion is accidently, even without the invasion, the fish also jumped.</p>

场次	160827CN (new)
题目:	登录火星是否可行。

阅读:	<p>人类即将开展宇航员登陆火星的项目，但是有一些很棘手的安全问题需要解决。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 着陆的时候冲击力大容易产生损害。 2. 没有办法携带足够多的燃油，包括去程和返程的。 3. 太阳辐射会直接伤害到宇航员的身体。
听力:	<p>目前已经有很多的办法去解决阅读中所提到的安全问题。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 着陆时可以通过电脑控制或者人工控制来选择适合的着陆点并减少冲击力。 2. 只需要带去程的燃料就可以了，返程的燃料可以通过火星上所有的固态冰现做。 3. 可以在 spaceship 上制造一个类似于地球磁场的防护罩，来阻挡太阳辐射的伤害

场次	160910CN (上午) (new)
题目:	一个爱尔兰航海学家是否到达过北美。
阅读:	<p>理论证明一个航海家从爱尔兰到北美</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. written theories 有关文件记载 2. boat 研究人员造船试航 3. old marking 像航海家那个时代的 alphabetic
听力:	<p>这些力量不够说服力</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 文件记载所到的地方可能是别的地方 2. 虽然船的大小和制作材料一样但不能证明 3. old markings 可能是土著的 carve pictures

场次	161022CN (new)
题目:	starlings 棕鸟是否会带来危害。
阅读:	<p>starlings 棕鸟的一些危害</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 危害农作物，他们乱吃果实 2. 危害航空安全，乱闯跑道 3. 危及濒危物种，因为他们会霸占一些为濒危物种特制的安全笼子
听力:	<p>并没有危害</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 它们不仅吃果实，同时也吃害虫，省却了杀虫剂的费用 2. 可以制作一个大的笼子把鸟关在里面 3. 制定一些小入口的笼子让鸟进不去

场次	160625CN (new)
题目:	Peru 沙漠里的一种地形 Nazca lines, 关于 Nazca lines 存在的三种理论。
阅读:	<p>阅读 1: 作为 astronomical calendar, 去跟踪一些特殊的 events, 比如说冬至。也有发现表明它确实与一些天体有关系。</p> <p>阅读 2: for monumental arts, 总而彰显当地的文化和地位及重要性。就像埃及见金字塔一样。</p> <p>阅读 3: 人们留下的足迹。有可能最为跑步的赛道。</p>
听力:	<p>听力 1: 阅读里没有提到有 sky 中很多天体这一事实, 所以阅读里所说的相关可能只是偶然。</p> <p>听力 2: 实际上这些 lines 很大, 只有在高空中才可以看到它的全貌, 而如果站在附件的话, 不能够进行识别, 也不会给人留下深刻的印象。</p> <p>听力 3: 这些 lines 有一些是 images of animals, too complex for human' s footstep.另外听力推测, 当地有宗教习惯是走一些不寻常的路径, 所以有可能这些 lines 是 religious ritual 留下来的。</p>

场次	160528CN (new)
题目:	Topic: Mysterious prints reported in an English newspaper.
阅读:	<p>Thesis: The reading points out three hypotheses to explain the mysterious prints.</p> <p>Sub-point1: This was kangaroo footprint.</p> <p>Sub-point2: It was made by hot air balloon, which can be demonstrated by the broken rope and blots.</p> <p>Sub-point3: The whole story was invented although reported trustworthy.</p>
听力:	<p>Thesis: Refute the three explanations mentioned in reading passage.</p> <p>Sub-point1: Kangaroo' s sharp and powerful claws would make deep marks during long trails. And if the footprints were left by the fleeing kangaroo, there must have been reports about this incident, but there wasn' t.</p> <p>Sub-point2: There was a forest area in the way, and the hot air balloon would be entangled by tree branches and could not travel that long distance.</p> <p>Sub-point3: The report was based on reliable materials. For one thing, there' s letter from Devin who found the footprints; For another thing, newspaper office collected a lot of details about the print. Thus the report</p>

wouldn' t be invented.

场次	160910CN (下午) (new)
题目:	太阳能吸收器放在太空有三个好处
阅读:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能够吸收更多能量 2. 能过避免彗星的冲撞 3. 能够对环境有好处
听力:	<p>太阳能吸收器放在太空其实并没有什么好处</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 如果在太空的吸收器坏了。地面上要送一宇航员上去修理。这不仅非常花钱。而且，到达太空时间非常长。这一段吸收器不工作的时间，许多原本能被吸收的能量就浪费了。 2. 尽管彗星这种大的星体能够避免。但是太空中的 space dust 科学家时无法跟踪的。这些 dust 以非常高的速度运行，会给吸收器带来非常大的热量，从而造成损害。 3. 这些吸收器在太空吸收完能量后，会以 beam 或 ray 的形式把能量发回地面。Beam 和 ray 会对大气层中的臭氧层造成损害，从而更多的紫外线会之间照射到人类、动物和植物。人类和动物会产生许多健康问题。植物的产量也会因此而减少。

场次	160911CN (new)
题目:	哺乳动物的祖先从非洲大陆到达马达加斯加岛是有证据证明的
阅读:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 是通过偶然因素才会到达马达加斯加的，比如洪水，自然灾害等 2. 周围的海水是不会把动物带到岛屿的，因为海水不会朝那个方向流 3. 大陆与岛屿之间有 400 km，因此旅途会很长，动物活不了那么久
听力:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 基因研究发现，岛上至少有四种物种的基因来自于大陆哺乳动物 2. 通过地形地貌变化，海水流经的位置现在是向南的，可以把动物送达马达加斯加 3. 动物在旅途中会降低自己的基础代谢，消耗很少，不会渴死饿死

场次	161112CN (new)
题目:	lemur 狐猴，如何防止其灭绝，或数量下降。

阅读:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 把那些把森林与森林之间隔开的农田变成森林走廊, 这样森林之间就连上了。 2. 禁止非法捕猎, 加大管理力度。 3. 囚禁 (captivity) 它们, 人工饲养保护。
听力:	<p>听力: 并无多大效果</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 猴狐生活之外的森林对于它们来说很危险, 即便退耕造林建起连接的走廊, 它们也不会走。 2. 不只有大量的人把狐猴抓起来做宠物, 也会捕食它们, 所以范围太大, 方法多样, 很难有效管控。 3. 狐猴的种类很多, 习性不同, 针对不同狐猴进行饲养可能有 20 多种食物, 这样可能很难保证饲养。

场次	161211CN (new)
题目:	犀牛角非常的珍贵, 以至于一些偷猎者不惜一切代价地猎杀犀牛, 对犀牛的种群数量造成了严重的影响。为了保护犀牛, 人们想出一种办法: 把犀牛运到别的栖息地 (relocation plan), 防止偷猎者的捕杀。阅读和听力讨论这种 relocation 的方法是否有效。
阅读:	<p>阅读: relocation 对保护犀牛没有用。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 犀牛在 relocation 的过程中有 2%-5% 的死亡率。众所周知, 犀牛是濒危物种, 因此在运输过程中造成犀牛死亡, 这中做法是不可取的。 2. 犀牛有着非常紧密的种族社会关系, 如果把犀牛 relocate 的话, 就会造成公犀牛和母犀牛的数量不平衡, 会对犀牛的繁殖造成影响, 此外它们的种族纽带也会被切断。 3. relocation 不能完全防止偷猎者猎杀犀牛, 因为犀牛角的价值很高, 所以就算把犀牛运到别的地方偷猎者还是会紧随不放, 所以不能从根本上解决问题。
听力:	<p>听力: relocation 可以很好地保护犀牛种群。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 虽然犀牛在运输途中不可避免地会发生伤亡, 但是死亡的犀牛毕竟是少数。特别是把运输途中犀牛死亡率和盗猎者猎杀犀牛导致的死亡率对比时, 会发现运输途中犀牛死亡数量远远低于盗猎者猎杀犀牛的数量。相比两种情况, 还是 relocation 更好一些。 2. 阅读中所提到的犀牛性别不平衡问题在进行 relocation 之前就可以避免。保护者们会挑选一定数量的公犀牛和母犀牛, 保持比例平衡。另外带着幼崽的母犀牛不会进行 relocation, 不会拆散它们的社会关系。 3. 把犀牛运到别的地方, 那里地域广阔, 犀牛有很大的活动空间, 盗猎者在如此大的范围之内发现犀牛非常困难。另外, 有些地方人很难通过, 偷猎者无法到达。

场次	150110CN
题目:	讨论关于 birds anting 这一习性的三种解释。
阅读:	<p>Demonstrate three theories to explain why birds have the habit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birds use anting to irrigate skin during feather change in summer. 2. The acid released during anting by ants can help resist parasites growing on birds. 3. Anting is a way for birds to feed on those ants.
听力:	<p>Refute the three explanations mentioned in reading passage.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is just a coincidence between the time of feather change and bird anting. 2. Anting cannot reduce the growth of parasites on some birds. 3. Birds will have other things to rub themselves, but they do not tend to eat those things.

场次	150125CN
题目:	讨论健康计划 Wellness Programs (即公司推出奖励计划给达到 healthy-related goal 的员工) 是否对员工有益。
阅读:	<p>Wellness Programs in United States bring lots of benefits to companies and employees.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The programs can become a motivational tool for people to lose weight and quit smoking, bringing much healthier lifestyle. 2. Employees will be more inclined to take exercises and have wholesome diets through the motivation of the Wellness Programs. 3. Although the program might cost companies a great deal of money at beginning, it saves more compared to the spending for employees' sickness.
听力:	<p>The program does not work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The program may be an effective way to motivate employees in short term, but it cannot keep for a long period. Research shows that after several years, people are back to their bad habits. 2. The program is not fair for every employee, because cases differ. Some

	<p>who have to take care of their family or cope with chores do not have enough time to exercise, while others are genetically fat.</p> <p>3. Companies might suffer great financial loss in long term, because many employees will not stay in one company forever.</p>
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场次	150201CN
题目:	讨论关于 40 年前黄腿山蛙数量下降的三种解释。
阅读:	<p>Demonstrate three theories to explain why the number of yellow-legged mountain frogs declined 40 years ago.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A kind of fish, the trout, was introduced to this area and the trout ate tadpoles of the frogs. 2. The use of pesticides contaminated the habitat. 3. The frogs there were infected by a fungal disease.
听力:	<p>Refute the three explanations mentioned in reading passage.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The trout was introduced 100 years ago, however the decline happened 40 years ago. The time does not match. 2. Rainfall tends to wash the pesticides to lower and farther places. However, frogs lived in areas with higher altitude than that of farms using pesticides. 3. Yellow-legged mountain frogs can produce some antibodies within their bodies, so that they can resist to the infection of fungal disease.

场次	150328CN
题目:	Mary Rose 号沉没的原因。
阅读:	<p>There are three reasons to explain why Mary Rose sank.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The gunspot was not closed after getting fire, but they forgot to close it. Water poured in to gunspot. 2. Sailors dislike the captain and do not follow his lead. 3. French made significant damage to the ship.
听力:	Refute the three reasons mentioned in reading passage.

1. According to a research, there were still some cannonballs in the gunspot, which proved that it cannot be opened.
2. Mary rose is flag ship. Sailors are all capable, so they will not fail to follow the captain' s lead under such dangerous situation.
3. Frenchmen told a lie in order to show that they were powerful than English.

场次	150524CN
题目:	关于 Pearl Poet 是谁的三个假说。
阅读:	<p>There are 3 possible hypotheses.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John Massey might be possible, because he lived in northwestern England, where the poems came out, and the handwritings of John Massey and Pearl Poet are the same. 2. It might be Hugh, because he wrote poems about Garwin and those 4 famous handwritten poems are also related to Garwin. What' s more, the poems all adopt the rhetorical method of alliteration. 3. The 4 poems might not be written by one person because the poems referred different areas in England.
听力:	<p>None of the 3 hypotheses is reasonable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was same copier in 14th century. That is why the handwritings are the same. 2. It cannot be Hugh because the dialect used in the poems of Pearl Poet and Hugh is totally different. 3. The poems cannot be made by several persons, because the wording of the 4 poems is very similar, which is impossible for different authors.

场次	150711CN
题目:	关于降低风力发电涡轮对蝙蝠数量影响的方案。
阅读:	<p>Three solutions can be used to lower the effect of wind turbines upon bats.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The wind turbines should be built in the areas far away from the

	<p>migratory routes of the bats.</p> <p>2. The wind turbines should be turned off in the night for bats are nocturnal.</p> <p>3. Radars should be used to repel the bats, for the bats hate radar waves.</p>
听力:	<p>Those three solutions are not feasible.</p> <p>1. The migratory routes of bats are exactly the places where wind turbines should be built, for if they are built in the remote areas, such as flat plain, the wind speed will decline.</p> <p>2. Though the bats are not active in the daytime, they will choose sleep on tall structures, and the tops of the turbines are such places.</p> <p>3. If bats meet the electromagnetic waves emitted by radars, those waves will prominently influence the reproductive systems of the bats.</p>

场次	150912CN
题目:	prevent jellyfish booms from happening
阅读:	<p>The writer puts forward three methods to address the problem.</p> <p>1. Use chemicals to destroy the polyp.</p> <p>2. Harvest for human consumption</p> <p>3. The government makes stricter regulation, letting workers clean the ballast water.</p>
听力:	<p>The measures are unconvincing.</p> <p>1. The remains of polyp would breed the next generation quickly. Besides, using chemical ways might destroy other species in the marine or other places.</p> <p>2. Only 12 kinds of jellyfish are edible. And people can only eat one percent of them.</p> <p>3. Boat companies and fishermen will not be willing to do so, for it wastes a lot of time and has a negative influence on their economic profits.</p>

场次	150913CN
题目:	犀鸟 (toucan bird) 的巨大的鸟嘴的三种功能。

阅读:	<p>3 reasons can explain why toucan evolved a bill.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weapons against predators 2. Color and shape to hide from predator 3. Get rid of excess body heat
听力:	<p>None of the 3 reasons about the bill's function is reasonable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It cannot function as weapons. It is made of hollow bones filled with air, so it is thin and lightweight or else it cannot fly. If it is used as a weapon, it will be easily damaged in activities like jabbing. 2. They have to call out to each other in order to use the color and shape to blend into surrounding areas. If they do this, they are going to draw attention from predators. 3. Healthy toucan does not use their bills. They need bill to get rid of heat in the daytime but at night when the temperature is lower, they do not. They then need to retain body heat.

场次	
151024CN	
题目:	考古学家 Schliemann 发现的金面具到底是不是真的。
阅读:	<p>Heinrich Schliemann discovered a golden mask of warrior king. He claimed that the golden mask is the Mask of Agamemnon. However, the archaeology industry suspects that the golden mask is a fake. There are three reasons for that.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firstly, Schliemann has a reputation of faking his discovery and excavation. He used to buy an antique from a craftsman and claim that the item is from ancient Greek until it was identified a fake. Therefore, the golden mask is very suspicious and Schliemann is incredible. 2. Secondly, some features of the golden mask are different from the authentic golden masks from Ancient Greek. Ancient Greek golden masks have very flat appearance and no pointed hairs. The golden mask of warrior king discovered by Schliemann has very well-defined lips and pointed beard. Therefore, the golden mask is a fake. 3. Thirdly, Schliemann immediately shut down the site where the golden mask is discovered after he found the golden mask. This is a very suspicious behavior. Usually archeologist will continue to excavate the site in the hope of finding more cultural information about the

	<p>discovery, such as the historical context and identify whose mask it is. More information about the mask could have been discovered to identify the mask, however, Schliemann close the site in a rush, revealing his afraid of being found that the mask is a fake.</p>
听力:	<p>Though many archeologists think the golden mask of warrior king is a fake, but I think that is an authentic item from Ancient Greek. There are three reasons to refute the points in the passage.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firstly, Schliemann did have a reputation of faking discovery and excavation. However, for this mask, it's not easy to fake. The Greek government is familiar with Schliemann's reputation of dishonesty and specifically assigned a supervisor to closely supervise and monitor Schliemann's work of excavation. If Schliemann really cheated on this discovery, it's hard to do so without being caught by the supervisor. 2. Secondly, a golden mask of lion from Ancient Greek, which was proved an authentic antique, was compared with the golden mask of warrior king. The golden lion mask also has three-dimensioned lips and nose, and all pointed hair. All the features are comparable to the golden mask of warrior king. 3. Thirdly, the timing of the site being shut down immediately after the golden mask was discovered can be explained. Schliemann was not a real archeologist but a treasure hunter. It fitted a treasure hunter's habit to close the site immediately after he depleted all the valuable things in the site. Therefore, Schliemann's behavior of shutting down the site is not suspicious.

场次	161126CN(下午场) <i>new</i>
题目:	fort 能不能起到防御作用
阅读:	<p>一些考古学家认为公元前两千多年的 forts 不能起到很好的防御作用</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 不是所有的 sides 都有 walls 所以很容易受到敌人攻击 2. multiple entranceways, enemies are easy to enter 3. no evidence of water and wells , 当被包围的时候很容易败
听力:	这些都是误解 原因如下

1. 有些地方不用 walls 就可以起到防御的， 比如有悬崖峭壁 cliff
2. 敌人发现 Spot 之前就 block 封锁掉
3. 可能是之前挖的井干了所以后人没看到不代表没有证据；不可能存在围攻的问题，因为敌人不会一直 wait out 的

场次	151115CN
题目:	防止蝙蝠白鼻综合征 (WNS)的方式。
阅读:	<p>Suggestions to fight White Nose Syndrome (a kind of fungus killed lots of North American bats in the past few years)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One suggestion is restricting people to access the caves where bats live, because fungus can be spread cave to cave by riding on people' s clothes. 2. The second suggestion is studying a species of bats that is resistant to fungus. 3. The third suggestion is heating the cave.
听力:	<p>Refute the three explanations mentioned in reading passage.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lecturer refutes the point by saying that people are not main factors to help spread fungus, and it is bats themselves that spread the fungus, because in some caves where people cannot access, there' s fungus still. 2. Resistance is formed during the process of complex biological evolution. And understanding the process needs decades. However, the bats will die out in 10 years if there' s no effective remedy. 3. Bats die because the fungus wakes them up and forces them to face starvation. If the caves are heated, bats will be unable to sleep and thus suffer the starvation. Therefore this suggestion will make the situation worse.

场次	151128CN
题目:	讨论 the reasons about the death of Ichthyosaurs.

阅读:	Three possible reasons 1. They died of toxic algae. 2. They stranded in shallow water. 3. They were preserved in a pattern by other creatures.
听力:	The reasons are not established. 1. The fossils of ichthyosaurs show that they died in different time. Some were formed earlier than others. 2. According to the seafloor, it was deep water in the past. 3. These nine bones were put in order; however, this creature only put them at random.

场次	151212CN
题目:	The reason that causes the low production of rhino in parks.
阅读:	Three causes can explain the low production of rhino in parks. 1. Infertility results from the alfalfa and hay in animal fodder, which increasing it hormone. 2. Rhinos develop foot disease for often walking on the hard surface. 3. Brain disorder in the newborn rhinos makes them cannot live long.
听力:	The listening argues against the three reasons mentioned in the reading. 1. Infertility can be cured by regulating the rhino' s hormone. 2. Advanced radiographic image equipment can detect the early anomaly of the bone and feet, which can heal the foot disease. 3. The reason for the little rhino' s brain disorder is that its mother is so old that it carries toxic chemical element. So letting younger rhino bear child is one of the solution.

场次	151213CN
题目:	hammer head shark 锤头鲨头部的功能。
阅读:	1. 提高了转弯的速度

	2. 提高了对电场的感知能力 3. 作为捕食的工具
听力:	1. 转弯主要是靠脊椎, 同时, 年轻的鱼转弯更快。 2. 试验中, 把锤头鲨和其它类型的鲨鱼放在一个导线连接的有感应的池子里, 所有的鲨鱼对猎物的感知度一样, 锤头鲨并没有体现出更高的敏感度。 3. 由于眼睛长在头上。因此, 如果拿头去捕食, 会损害眼睛, 甚至会瞎。

场次	150516CN
题目:	公司如何继续成长。
阅读:	Three ways to promote the products' development. 1. The company can launch new version under existing products. 2. The company can launch related products. 3. The company can cooperate with another company to produce new product.
听力:	Those three ways are risky. 1. The regular customers may still prefer the old products, while new customers may feel the products is old-fashioned. 2. The related products may have bad quality, which will exert negative influence on the company's reputation and make the sales decrease. 3. The partner company may also the new product, thus the partner becomes the competitor.

场次	151205CN
题目:	whether the canned food is the factor that contributes to the lead poisoning and the death of crew in Kashiip.
阅读:	1. The lead that was carefully stilled to the can would not contact the food. 2. No other evidence of death of the crew was found in other ship. 3. Water purification system may be the source of poisoning.
听力:	1. Company has limited time to finish this work. Workers are under time pressure and it is reasonable that they are careless and apply lead to the

	<p>cans in a hurry way.</p> <p>2. First, it is difficult to judge whether sailors are affected by lead without careful tests. Second, the symptoms of lead poisoning are common, such as feeling tired or headache and they can be easily overlooked.</p> <p>3. The water in the purification system is used for ship engineering since the salt water cannot be used. The water for cooking and drinking comes from a different way.</p>
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场次	150807NA
题目:	关于 saber-toothed cat(剑齿猫)是否是群居动物。
阅读:	<p>saber-toothed cat 是群居动物。</p> <p>1. Fossils of saber-toothed cats with broken bones indicate that they were fed by other saber-toothed cats when they were injured</p> <p>2. There are large numbers of saber-toothed cats in the trap. The saber-toothed cats hunted together. The sound of dears in the trap attracted them to fall in the trap together</p> <p>3. Saber-toothed cats lived with other predators such as lions and wolves. Saber-toothed cats have to live in group to compete with those predators.</p>
听力:	<p>剑齿猫不是群居动物。</p> <p>1. The fossils of saber-toothed cats with broken bones indeed indicate that they could survive when they were injured. However it doesn' t necessarily mean that they have to be fed by other saber-toothed cats. Many predators can find dead animals to eat. So did the saber-toothed cats</p> <p>2. The large numbers of saber-toothed cats in the trap doesn' t mean that they hunt together. The saber-toothed cats hunt separately. One of the saber-toothed cats heard the sound of the trapped deer, went to the trap and fell. Then another saber-toothed cat also heard the sound of the trapped deer, came to the trap and fell again</p> <p>3. Saber-toothed cats were large predators. Take tigers for example, one tiger is strong enough to fight against the social predators such as lions and wolves. So the saber-toothed cats don' t have to live together to compete with lions and wolves.</p>

场次	140322CN
题目:	Arizona 发现一个 2 亿年前的虫子的巢化石是不是蜂巢。
阅读:	<p>很多人认为这是蜂巢，但这是不可信的。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 亿年前还没有蜜蜂，哪里来的蜂巢； 2. 2 亿年前连 flowering plants 都没有，怎么会有需要吃花蜜的蜜蜂； 3. 现代蜜蜂的巢都有个盖子 cap，那个化石没有，所以这个巢很可能是其他虫子的。
听力:	<p>反对，这个化石是蜂巢。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 没有发现有 200 百万年前的蜜蜂化石不代表没有 200 百万年前的蜜蜂，那时候蜜蜂筑巢的树比较难留下来，所以没有化石也正常。 2. 古时候的蜜蜂就一定要吃花蜜吗？他们不能吃 nonflowering plants 吗？ 3. 没有盖子 cap 可能因为化学原因，腐蚀掉了什么的，再说为什么要跟 modern bee 一样呢？

场次	140323CN
题目:	Whether the declining of bison was caused by the European American settlers.
阅读:	<p>About bison, a kind of animal, something like cattle or horse. The passage suggests that the declining bison was due to the European American settlers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When European American cross prairies, they hunted bison as food because there is no food in prairies. 2. They brought cattle and horses, which competed with bison for resources. 3. The evolving technology, especially guns, let hunters kill several bison in a short time.
听力:	<p>The professor contradicts each of these three points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The European American moved from east to west, but the bison decline

in the western part of America. The pattern of how bison disappeared gradually was different from that of movement of European American.

2. Bison have double furs covering their bodies and unique head structure, which allow them to live in harsher and colder areas. The areas were unreachable for cattle and horses. How could different species compete with each other in separate territories?

3. The advanced technology should not be blame worthy for the decreasing bison. The ancient methods are as effectively as guns. Skilled ancient American hunters could kill several bison with short intervals.

场次	140524CN
题目:	两种哺乳动物：有袋动物和无袋动物。有袋动物是否比无袋动物更原始，发育不完全，缺乏竞争力。
阅读:	<p>有袋动物 marsupials 比无袋动物 placental 更原始。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 第一因为幼崽在母亲的袋子里生活使得发育不完全，免疫能力差。 2. 第二它们对温度的控制能力差。 3. 第三在澳洲有袋动物占多数因为没有太多无袋动物，而其他地方有袋和无袋生活在一起有竞争，所以说有袋竞争不过无袋动物。
听力:	<p>听力反驳。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 第一有袋幼崽其实发育的很好，它们喝奶的时候同时也从奶中获得了抗体因此免疫好。 2. 第二有袋动物体温会变是为了适应环境，比如降低体温来减少能量消耗。 3. 第三很久以前在澳洲有袋和无袋一起生活的，而后来有袋占多数说明无袋竞争不过有袋。

场次	140927CN
题目:	讨论 wetland 里面的鬼火 (will-o'-the-wisp) 形成的原因是什么。
阅读:	有 3 个可能的原因。

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection against cold (losing heat). 2. Protection against fungal spores infection, block out water so insects have meanings of fungal infection. 3. Eliminate night time light, in order to track up to the regular time to produce flowers.
听力:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plants have no source of internal heating, so whether folding or unfolding suffer the same freezing damage. 2. Even though the plants are folding, they cannot block out all the water and fungal spores only require a few water. 3. Some plants in densely shaded area where no light is reaching still fold their leaves, therefore some other reasons may explain.

场次	141011CN
题目:	讨论是在北美发现的土堆 (Mima Mound) 形成的原因是什么。
阅读:	<p>Three theories to explain how the Mima Mound is formed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mima Mounds were formed by human labor because they were arranged in order. 2. Mima Mounds were caused by earthquake. After shaking, the land becomes loose and reshape to the Mima Mound. 3. Build by pocket gopher to build nest.
听力:	<p>These three theories are all unconvincing at all.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It cannot be created by human labor because there are no human activities and remains to support the theory. 2. Earthquake is impossible to take place in where Mima Mound existed. Besides, there were no enough earthquake to loosen the soil. 3. There are gophers nowadays, but no new Mima Mounds have been found.

场次	161210CN(上午) <u>new</u>
题目:	威胁 Inuktitut 加拿大语言的三个要素

阅读:	<p>Inuktitut 这种语言是在加拿大一部分地区被人使用的语言，由于说这种语言的人很少，政府采取措施保护这种语言，但是很多人认为威胁这个语言的还有一些其他因素，列举的三个威胁 Inuktitut 语言的因素如下：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 调查表明，当地有少于 25% 的 16 岁以下的人说这种语言，如果如此少的年轻人说这个语言的话，那么它传承下去的可能性比较小。2. 当地很多的家长是渔民，需要用英语做生意，很多家长意识到了英语的重要性，于是让孩子学习英语，这个也会威胁 Inuktitut 语。3. 电视和其他的媒体方式对孩子的影响比较大，但是当地 Inuktitut 语言的电视节目比较少，且最近还关掉了两个 Inuktitut 语言的节目。
听力:	<p>并没有这么多的其他因素可以影响到 Inuktitut 语言的使用情况。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 调查的数据不准确，另一批研究人们研究表明，当地说 Inuktitut 语言的人并不是低于 25%，只是说传统的 Inuktitut 语言的人比较少，大部分的人都是在使用现代版的 Inuktitut 语言。2. 很多家长在意识到英语的重要性之后，让孩子说两种语言，及英语和 Inuktitut 语言都使用。3. 再一次的调查研究表明 Inuktitut 语言节目在当地不论是电视还是电台都有 strong appearance,并不像文章中说的的那样。

我们坚持前行，只因每一个留学梦想都值得认真对待，我们不懈努力，只因每一次在线托付都无比珍贵。小站集左手名师，右手黑科技为一体的一站式智能学习系统为你全新升级而来。筑梦成长，留学就选小站。

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