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2018 年 1 月 28 日托福口语回忆和解析

刘茵 整理点评

Task1	
考题回忆	There are many events at school, which were negative when we confronted initially, and got positive after we experienced. Please give an example of such an event and include specific details in your answer. (2016 年 9 月 24 日题目)
话题分类	事件题
解题思路	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 考过的旧题。可以从学习习惯，校园生活上切入。如学习习惯：一开始不喜欢 work in groups,后来发现 group work 的好处（话题迁移）。校园生活：一开始和 roommate 合不来，后来成为好朋友。 2. 回答 2 个要点：第一，描述这个事件，讲它如何 negative；第二，描述后续，讲自己如何把它变成 positive 的。用同一个例子把这两点串起来。
参考范文	<p>When I was a freshman at college, my teacher often asked us to do a group presentation on a certain topic. When I first started doing it, I didn't see the point and thought this was a waste of time. However, I changed my mind after I did a group presentation on Pride and Prejudice with my fellow classmates. Now I really enjoy working with a group of people.</p> <p>First, I found that group work allowed me to listen and learn from other people. For example, when we were discussing the plot of Pride and Prejudice, my partners pointed out some points that I didn't notice before. Additionally, group work will help improve my social skills when I need to convey my message clearly.</p>
录音	范文配有录音
Task 2	
考题回忆	Do you agree or disagree with the following policy: the professor will not allow students to record lectures in class. Use specific details and examples in your response.
话题分类	事件题/物品题

解题思路	1. 不同意：联想到手机的作用一题：学生可以用手机 record lectures。有 2 个好处：第一，不懂的地方反复听；第二，生病的同学不用担心错过课堂。 2. 同意：第一，如果同学们依赖录音，就不会好好听讲记笔记了；第二，拿录音设备如手机会使同学们分心玩手机（说一下手机对学生的 distraction）	
参考范文	I disagree with the policy for the following 2 reasons: first, recording lectures allows students to listen to the lecture multiple times in case they don't understand. For example, I was very bad at math and needed to listen to the teacher more than once. So I recorded the lectures and I didn't need to ask the teacher to explain to me again. Second, recording lectures makes it easier for the students who missed the class. If my classmate got sick, I can help her record the lectures, and she can listen to it and try to keep up with the rest of the class. It saves both the teacher and the students' energy. That's why I don't agree that professors should forbid students to record lectures in class.	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 3		
考题回忆	阅读部分	学生提出在食堂设立专门的桌子，给 foreign language 学生交流，可以练习语言并交朋友。
	听力部分	男生不同意。 1. 食堂人多，座位不够，特别是晚饭的时候，如果再设置专门的桌子给这些学生，对其他学生不公平。 2. 学校已经有 language club 给学生机会去练习，男生就参加了 Japanese club，他们每周都有见面，还会去看电影。
话题分类	校园生活	
解题思路	使用 proposal 的模板： The reading passage is a proposal suggesting that ... The listening passage is a conversation between two students on this proposal. In the conversation, the man disagrees with the proposal for the following two reasons.	

	First, ... Second, ...
参考范文	<p>The reading passage is a proposal suggesting that the school dinning hall should set up some special language tables for foreign students to practice their language skills and socializing.</p> <p>The listening passage is a conversation between two students on this proposal. In the conversation, the man disagrees with the proposal for the following two reasons.</p> <p>First, the dinning hall is usually crowded with tons of students. At peak times, there's usually not enough table, especially at dinner times. If they save up special tables just for foreign language students to make friends, it is not fair for other students who dine there.</p> <p>Second, the school has language clubs for students to practice foreign languages. The man has attended the Japanese club himself, which provides a variety of activities. They meet every week and go to see a movie sometimes.</p> <p>That is why the man is against the proposal.</p>
录音	范文配有录音
Task 4	
考题回忆	<p>阅读部分</p> <p>Dimorphism (二态现象)</p> <p>一些 species 的不同性别在外貌上有很大不同, 如颜色, 体形大小等; 分工也不一样。</p>
	<p>听力部分</p> <p>教授举例 bird of paradise,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 雄性的羽毛鲜艳明亮以吸引配偶 2. 雌性则颜色单一并负责养育孩子, 羽毛的颜色单调, 不容易被捕食者注意到, 更安全。
话题分类	生命科学
解题思路	<p>使用模板, 先解释 dimorphism, 再复述教授的举例。</p> <p>Dimorphism is ...</p> <p>The professor uses an example of ... to illustrate what is dimorphism.</p>

参考范文	<p>Dimorphism is the condition where the two sexes of the same species exhibit different appearances. The professor uses the example of the bird of paradise to illustrate what is dimorphism.</p> <p>The male and female birds of paradise appear differently in their colors and sizes. The male birds have bright and beautiful feathers to attract female birds so that they can produce offspring. The female birds on the other hand, are less colorful. Their main responsibility is to take care of the young, not attracting the opposite sex. Additionally, the dull color is safer for the female birds to avoid being found by the predators.</p>
录音	范文配有录音
Task 5	
考题回忆	<p>女生由于邻居家的噪音晚上睡不着，经常上课时睡觉。</p> <p>解决方案一：和好朋友换房子，但好朋友家太小了。</p> <p>解决方案二：她爸爸妈妈愿意给她买贵的地毯铺在地上看，可是需要开 2 小时车回去，她不想开车回去拿。</p>
话题分类	住宿问题
解题思路	<p>选择方案一：换房子省钱（讲学生需要省钱）；不用花时间去爸爸妈妈家，不会影响学习（讲学习第一位）</p> <p>选择方案二：好友家小，住着不方便不习惯；去爸爸妈妈家顺便看他们</p>
参考范文	<p>The woman has a problem that her neighbors were too loud so she couldn't sleep, and it was affecting her study. There are 2 possible solutions to her problem, the first one is to change room with her friend, the second one is to drive to her parents' house and get a rug to block the noise.</p> <p>I would recommend her to take the second solution for the following 2 reasons: first, as is mentioned in the conversation, her friend's room is too small, she will have to get used to it, and she might still have other problems that affect her sleep.</p> <p>Secondly, if she drives to her parents' house to take the rug, she will have the chance to spend time with her dear parents, which would be nice for a family gathering. Plus, it's only 2-hour drive away, it won't take her too much time.</p>

	That's the reason why I prefer the second solution.
录音	范文配有录音
Task 6	
考题回忆	<p>Small business 的好处。例子是 small clothing store. 好处一：跟顾客密切接触，知道他们的喜好。顾客喜欢 personalized stuff and know what they really like. e.g. color, size and so on.</p> <p>好处二：可以更灵活的进行调整和改变。E.g. opening hours, adjustments</p>
话题分类	社会科学-商业管理
解题思路	<p>In the lecture, the professor uses ... as the example to explain ...</p> <p>First, ...</p> <p>Second, ...</p>
参考范文	<p>In the lecture, the professor uses the example of the clothing store to explain the two benefits of small business.</p> <p>The first benefit is that small business allows for closer customer contact, thus knowing their preferences. For example, if you own a small clothing store, you can talk to your customers about their personalized needs for clothing such as the color, the size and so on.</p> <p>The second benefit is flexibility in running the business. Take the small clothing store as an example again, you can make adjustments easily whenever needed. like how to call the store, what time to open and close it, etc.</p>
录音	范文配有录音

2018 年 1 月 28 日托福写作回忆和解析

贺进 整理点评

权威点评		
本次考试中出现一些专业名词，如 marsupials , 语速适中，信息层次不是特别清楚，难度：中偏难。		
综合写作		
话题分类	人文科学	
考题回忆	总论点	reading material : there were evidences indicating that Europeans have reached Australia.
	阅读部分	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maps drawn by Europeans in 1505 had already included Australia. 2. Books describe characteristics of marsupials only found in Australia. 3. Some articles, such as keys, found in Australia were dated back to 1500.
	听力部分	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The shape of related area was not exactly the same as Australia. The mapmakers just got some hearsay by which they finished the map. 2. There were also marsupials in the US which Europeans already reached, and chances are that Europeans took marsupials to other places. 3. Technology used to date the soil was not accurate then which cannot be regarded as convincing evidence.
解题思路	<p>本文从逻辑上分为“事件真伪”类，即阅读认为“欧洲人 1500 年就已经到达了澳大利亚”，听力认为阅读提供的证据不够有说服力，从细节入手反驳了阅读中的分论点。相关 TPO 材料推荐 TPO 28 the journey of Peary to North Pole; TPO 44 silver coin.</p>	

参考范文	<p>The reading passage argues that there were evidences indicating that Europeans have reached Australia. However in the lecture, the professor holds a completely different view that all these evidences were unconvincing, and provides three specific reasons.</p> <p>Firstly, the reading passage says that Maps drawn by Europeans in 1505 had already included Australia. However, the lecture points out that The shape of related area was not exactly the same as Australia. That is because The mapmakers just got some hearsay by which they finished the map.</p> <p>Secondly, the reading passage claims that Books describe characteristics of marsupials only found in Australia. By contrast, the lecture refutes the idea of the reading passage completely. There were also marsupials in the US which Europeans already reached, and chances are that Europeans took marsupials to other places.</p> <p>Thirdly, the reading passage suggests that Some articles, such as keys, found in Australia were dated back to 1500. On the contrary, the lecture argues against the reading passage. Technology used to date the soil was not accurate then which cannot be regarded as convincing evidence.</p>
独立写作	
话题分类	教育
考题回忆	<p>Which one of the following areas should governments fund in order to improve children's educational quality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hiring more teachers so that there are fewer students in one class; 2) Providing preschool education; 3) Providing additional training for teachers so they know more methods to teach.

<p>解题思路</p>	<p>本周两场考试都是“三选一”题型，</p> <p>“三选一”题型的问法通常就是：如下选项哪一个最好（或者是哪一个最不好）选项有A、B、C。假设我们的总观点是：“我认为A最好”，那么分论点可以论述：A好理由1；A好理由2，.....当然，还可以补充说明：B和C为什么不够好。</p> <p>还可以有另外一种结构，即采用分情况讨论的方法。教育是国之重器，但是不同的国家经济状况不同，能够拿出的资金也不一样，因此能够投资的方向也不同。这道题可以分“发达国家”和“落后国家”两种分类进行讨论。</p> <p>对于发达国家，政府可选择提供 preschool education，这需要消耗大量资金；对于落后国家，政府可以在不投入大量资金的情况下训练老师，让他们能够具备更高素质来教育学生。</p>
<p>参考范文</p>	<p>This is a skeptical age, but although our faith in many of the things in which our forefathers fervently believed has weakened, our confidence in the benefits of education remains the same as theirs. So as long as the issue that which area should governments fund to improve teaching quality is involved, people tend to show positive attitude towards preschool education. However, I, with more discretion, insist that we can ill afford to determine this matter once and for all, since countries with different background should be taken into account.</p> <p>Without doubt, by no means are we supposed to neglect the fact that in some cases preschool education plays an important role in strengthening the teaching quality, especially when we take develop nations into account. Considering that education system remains several parts including preschool education, basic education, higher education and continuing education, establishing such a huge system needs a huge amount of money. In addition, it's a truth universally acknowledged that the education a person receives in childhood is the foundation of his future academic and career life, and therefore laying great emphasis on preschool education will yield profound profits. Examples abound in this world among which the experience of the US government is a case in point. The budget on education of the US, one of the wealthiest countries, tops the world. Every President of the US allocates 10% of K-12 education budget on kindergarten, which effectively relieve the teaching pressure of primary school and substantially improve the teaching quality of K12.</p>

To my certain knowledge though investment on preschool education boosts the teaching quality, it's irrational for us to take it for granted that it's correct under all circumstances, particularly for those undeveloped countries. To be specific, there's no denying that governments of undeveloped nations have limited budgets, as a result of which policy makers have to strike a balance between expenditure and effect. If governments of undeveloped countries allocate proper budgets on training teachers, the chances are that students are able to receive better education and governments do not have to spend too much money. Sudan is a case in point. As poorest nation in the north Africa, Sudan is still facing such problems: famine, soaring unemployment rate, and obsolete infrastructures. Obviously, Sudan government cannot afford the whopping expenditure of establishing well-rounded preschool education. In order to enhance education in whole, training teachers is an affordable Band-Aid solution.

Based on the aforementioned analysis, we can come to a conclusion safely that the answer to this question depends on the specific situation of countries. For developed countries, investing on preschool education is a wise choice. However, when undeveloped nations are involved, governments are supposed to fund on training teachers.

2018 年 1 月 28 日托福阅读回忆和解析

于洋 整理点评

权威点评

Passage one 与 2017 年 5 月 13 日第二篇考题重复, passage three 与 TPO5-3 The Cambrian Explosion 重复, passage four 与 TPO51-3 The Origin of Earth's Atmosphere 重复

Passage one	学科分类	题目
	生物类	The north long-neck turtle
内容回忆	第 1 段介绍了生活在澳洲热带的 long-neck turtle, 它们的栖息地非常地特殊, 会随着干湿两季的不同, 改变栖息地; 第 2 段讲到研究者们找了两年也没有找到这种龟的栖息地, 但是当地的土著人知道, 他们知道这种龟会将蛋产在水下。为了验证这个说法, 研究者在水下放了很多 radio transmitter, turtle 下蛋的时候, transmitter 会附在蛋上, 结果真的发现, long-neck turtle 会在水下 14-17 米的泥下下蛋; 第 3 段讲为什么 turtle 会选这里下蛋, 这和它们生存的环境有关, 它们生存的环境没有稳定的水, 干湿两季是主要原因。第 4 段讲到 为什么这种龟下蛋在水下, 蛋可以生存下来, 不同于别的蛋, 它们的蛋特别抗压。	
参考阅读	TPO15-1 A Warm-Blooded Turtle	
Passage two	学科分类	题目
	艺术类	Japanese pottery
内容回忆	第一段是讲 japan 的 pottery 很久, 与之媲美的或许只有中国。第二段讲日本 pottery 如此之早的原因, 一个可能的原因是他们用来当做 food vessel, 第三第四段提出两个异议, 第三段指出日本有很多 stone 等等, 根本不用 pottery, 第四段指出挖掘时间提前了 1000 年, 直接导致的后果的是 original purpose 不相符。接下来提出新的一个 explanation, 日本人可能是将 pottery 作为 decoration 使用, 这段有三个词汇题。这篇文章有好几个问题, 为啥说在某个时代陶器不是必须的找支持点; 陶器在古代的功能; 繁复的装饰是为了啥; 早期后期在装饰方面的不同。	

参考阅读	TPO10-1 Chinese Pottery TPO29-1 Characteristics of Roman Pottery	
Passage three	学科分类	题目
	古生物类	The Cambrian Explosion
内容回忆	<p>第 1 段讲了生物的进化一般都比较慢，但是有一段时期生物的进化突然变的很快；第 2 段讲到科学家通过动物的 basic body plan 来把动物分成不同的 phyla,这个分类现在还在进行中，目前总共有 30 个不同的 phyla。第 3 段讲到了寒武纪大爆发的来源，由于所有这 30 个不同的 phyla 同时出现在了地质记录中，且时间刚好发生在寒武纪初期，就命名为寒武纪大爆发。第 4 段由于寒武纪大爆发是地质记录中唯一的生物多样性同时出现，引出了两个问题：第一，为什么这个时候的生物进化发生的如此快速？第二，为什么地质历史上没有其他的类似的物种多样性的爆发？第 5 段讲到，寒武纪爆发的可能的因素有四个，讲了其中一个，寒武纪之前氧含量比现在低很多。第 6 段讲了第二个原因是由于气候变化。第 7 段讲了第三个因素是由于基因复杂性的进化。第 8 段讲了第四个因素是由于有效捕食者的缺失。第 9 段讲解了为什么地质历史上没有其他的类似的物种多样性的爆发的原因可能就是由于第 4 个因素。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO5-3 The Cambrian Explosion TPO8-2 Extinction of the Dinosaurs TPO15-2 Mass Extinctions TPO20-3 Fossil Preservation TPO33-3 Extinction Episodes of the Past TPO42-2 Explaining Dinosaur Extinction	
Passage four	学科分类	题目
	地质类	The origin of Earth atmosphere
内容回忆	<p>第 1 段讲到要了解地球大气的起源，先要知道地球的形成。在太阳系初期有一种 rock material 通过不断地碰撞加热一系列反应，形成一个个星球，比如看现在的 moon 表面还有碰撞的证据。；第 2 段讲到最初地球是没有大气的，它还不够大，气体不能留住。第 3 段讲地球形成到一定的大小，大密度的物质下称碰撞加温，所以大密度的物质都下沉到了地心，并且由于碰撞的加热温度很高，融化了。地心的形成很</p>	

	重要，因为这样才解释了为什么地球是有磁场。第4段讲到比较轻的物质上升，在地球表面形成地壳，地心和地壳之间是 mantle。第五段讲的更轻的物质上升，彗星的碰撞也使得轻的物质如氢气氦气上升，因为地球质量大部分气体留在了地球表面，氢气和氦气蒸发了大部分。	
参考阅读	TPO49-3 Earth's Atmosphere TPO51-3 The Origin of Earth's Atmosphere TPO52-2 Early Life-forms and Earth's Atmosphere	
Passage five	学科分类	题目
	生态学类	Crown of Thorns Starfish and Coral Reefs
内容回忆	写的是关于珊瑚礁的问题，分析海星对于珊瑚礁威胁。starfish 可以对珊瑚礁造成很严重的伤害（有题），一只吃一大片珊瑚礁，但是对于 starfish 可以在珊瑚礁上大量繁殖的动机有很多说法，但是至今应该还没有确定。有自然环境的原因，暴风雨和人为原因。人类污染或炸药捕捞过后，天敌少了，他们吃更多珊瑚礁，难以恢复。	
参考阅读	TPO47-3 Coral Reefs	
所考词汇	1. Chaotic-disorganized 2. Coalesced- joined 3. Suddenly-abruptly 4. Refine-improved 5. Sparse-thin	

2018 年 1 月 28 日托福听力回忆和解析

石媛 整理点评

Conversation 1	
话题分类	论文作业场景
内容回忆	学生想写一个关于一个科学家的成果的一个 paper, 教授说他资料比较少, 推荐了另外更出名的一个人。学生以为教授推荐的那个人是艺术家而不是科学家, 而要写 paper 的这个是一个科学课。教授说他的话也有一些科学成就, 并最后强调在 paper 中应该强调他们的研究对后人的影响之类的, 不要太强调艺术成就, 因为毕竟是科学课。
参考听力	TPO22 conversation 2
Conversation 2	
话题分类	学习规划场景
内容回忆	男学生去 writing center 寻求帮助, 先问是不是把文章留在那里就可以了? 工作人员说不是, 要 make an appointment, 一起修改, 这样才能提高。然后发现最早的一个 appointment 在周五下午, 但是周五就要交论文了。然后说北校区西校区也有 writing center 但是北校区只给 engineering 的学生用, 西校区的那个因为男生有课因此也拒绝了, 后来又发现室友有一个 appointment, 男生提出可以和室友换, 先回去问问室友, 并先预定了周五的 appointment
参考听力	conversation2
Lecture 1	
话题分类	心理学
内容回忆	infants evaluation 老师说是出生就有, 男同学表示怀疑, 老师讲了两个实验, 第一个实验用了三个 blocks, 分别是圆、方、三角, 方是 help, 三角是 hinder, infants 选择了 helper。女生质疑 infants 选择只是因为形状, 引出第二个实验, 最后证明 infants 不是自己 evaluate 而是根据 interaction with others。
参考听力	TPO30 lecture1。心理学文章重在实验, 大家听的时候不仅只是听个热闹就完了, 还要对实验的设计和实验的结果心中有数才可以。
Lecture 2	

话题分类	物理学
内容回忆	superheat, 讲述的是水沸腾的经过。教授说在 100 度以内, 给锅加水的话, 锅底的热气 heat 会慢慢传导到水里让水变热, 但是超出了 100 度, 水沸腾的水蒸气 vapor 就不会再传热了, 然后 200-220 度会出现一个“L”effect 的效果。
参考听力	此类学科在 TPO 中出现频率较低, 2017 年 12 月 10 日还考过一篇相对论的文章, 比较冷门。可以参考 TPO43 lecture4, TPO29 lecture4 进行练习。
Lecture 3	
话题分类	艺术
内容回忆	艺术类文章。提出流行艺术 pop art 和 super realistic art 两个概念, 说前者重在 cartoon like, 后者就是为了反映现实。之后重点讲了超现实主义, 举了两个超现实主义艺术家的例子, Levin 和 Shaw, 一个画家用 clay 模仿 leather 皮革, 因为这样符合历史。文章两个艺术家虽然通过不同的方式作画, 殊途同归, 为了更好地反映现实。
参考听力	此篇艺术文章, 结构重在表现两种风格的不同, 各有代表人物, 重在两种风格的特色的重点记录, 推荐练习 TPO3 lecture2
Lecture 4	
话题分类	人类学
内容回忆	传统上对人类社会有四种分类, 采集狩猎、饲养牲畜、种植庄稼、有计划的养殖和种植。教授提出, 这四种分类不是很好, 并一一指出缺陷, 讲了一下区别。又说通过这个有时候很难准确的划分, 然后有个关于 wild animal 的讨论, 比如 hunter 可能有肉换蔬菜啊, 把小动物抓回来养又很想饲养啊什么的。然后提了一种新分类方法根据社会稳定性, 举了 fishing 的例子。教授说有些 system 中没有明确的区分, 最后说就算是 simple system 也能发展成为复杂且有组织的社会。
参考听力	TPO22 lecture1 讲的是 State Formation, 与考试文章相似度很高。此类文章生单词不多, 也不难理解, 重要的是能够跟上文章叙述的逻辑, 知道各种方式的优劣及划分维度是如何描述的。

贺进

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