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2018 年 1 月 13 日托福口语回忆和解析

靳阳阳 整理点评

权威点评	
<p>本次考试 task 1 传统的描述类题目：task 2 二选一，并说出两个支撑选项 opinion 的分论点和相关例子。独立口语的属于高频考点，跟日常生活关系比较密切。综合口语部分 task3,5 需要考生按照课堂所讲记笔记和答题技巧，按照清晰地思路和答题要点进行作答。4, 6 题话题和素材稍有难度，需要学员具备相关的生物和商业词汇，并在考试当中注意做笔记和作答技巧。</p>	
Task1	
考题回忆	Nowadays teachers incline to assign group assignments instead of individual assignments, what are its advantages and disadvantages?
话题分类	工作(group vs alone)
解题思路	<p>工作，学习方式类题目，group work 的优缺点；</p> <p>优点例如：提升工作效率,减轻工作压力；互相学习，提升自我</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doing the assignments in a group will increase the working efficiency and lighten workload for each group member. 2. Provides students a good chance to learn from each group member and get improved. 3. Creates chances for students to learn how to cooperate with other people. <p>缺点例如：缺乏动力,不愿付出，因为个人贡献无法衡量，另外部分队友不负责任，影响 assignments 和 grade.</p> <p>Personal effort will decrease on this simple group work since students may think that their own contribution won't be properly measured. This phenomenon is known as social loafing.</p>
参考范文	<p>Working in a group is beneficial for improving the working efficiency and lightening workload. The assignments requiring too much attention, energy and time may be efficiently done by a group since students can break down a complex task into manageable pieces together and accomplish what they should do in certain amount of time, which means each group member might not need to burn the candle at two sides.</p> <p>However, students' Personal efforts could decrease since their own contribution might not be properly measured. Meanwhile, as the success of group work depends on the contribution of each group member, if some students slack off, everyone's grade would be affected.</p>
录音	范文配有录音(录音命名“task1 录音”)

Task2		
考题回忆	When you have some disagreements with other people, will you choose to convince them or respect the difference?	
话题分类	人际交往	
解题思路	<p>本题属于典型的二选一考题。情景假设，告知如果你跟别人意见冲突，现在提供两种解决方案，要么说服他人，要么尊重不同之处。需要考生作出一个选择并提出两个分论点支撑自己的 opinion。假设考生选择尊重不同之处，那么可以有两个 subtopics,</p> <p>Firstly, it offers a good chance to learn from others and get improved. 尊重不同的意见，可以让自己学习不同的观点，得到提升。Secondly, it helps to maintain a harmonious interpersonal relationship with others. 有利于维持和睦的人际关系。</p>	
参考范文	<p>Respecting the difference may be a better choice for the following two reasons.</p> <p>Firstly, it offers a good chance to learn from others and get improved. Appreciating the difference, we have on certain topics enables me to be more open-minded. Meanwhile, bouncing ideas off each other broadens my horizon since it adds to the breadth and depth of my ideas.</p> <p>Secondly, it helps to maintain a harmonious interpersonal relationship with others. Each single person should be respected no matter their ideas are right or wrong. Admitting that there is a difference on certain things and figuring out the reasons behind each disagreement helps me to avoid offending others and create a friendly environment for both of us.</p>	
录音	范文配有录音(录音命名“task2 录音”)	
Task 3		
考题回忆	阅读部分	<p>Announcement:</p> <p>University will not lend laptop to students since there aren't too many students coming to borrow laptops and they prefer using the university computers.</p>
	听力部分	<p>Opinion from the conversation: the man disagrees with the announcement.</p> <p>Reason 1: The university computers are way too old and crash all the time. They don't work very well.</p> <p>Reason 2: Laptops are pretty convenient since they can be taken to anywhere. Students might need to put piles of their materials and books in the dorms; it would save a lot of work to bring the laptops back to the dorms instead of carrying all the materials needed to finish their papers in the campus computer center.</p>
话题分类	Policy	

解题思路	<p>综合口语第三题按照考题要求，需要学生在参考阅读和听力文章，在作答中复述以下四方面内容：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ideas of the announcement from the reading material 2. it's reasons; 3. the man's opinion 4. Reasons and examples he gives in the conversation. <p>同时，考生需要注意复述的整体时态与阅读和听力原文保持一致，并且不要加进个人观点。</p>	
参考范文		<p>According to the reading material, the university will no longer lend students laptops since there aren't too many students coming to borrow laptops and they prefer using the university computers.</p> <p>In the conversation, the man disagrees with this announcement for two reasons.</p> <p>Firstly, the university computers are too old, crash all the time and don't work very well, which may influence students working efficiency consequently. Secondly, the laptops are pretty convenient since they can be taken to anywhere. Students might need to put piles of their materials and books in the dorms. It would save a lot of work to bring the laptops back to the dorms instead of carrying all the materials needed to finish their papers in the campus computer center.</p>
录音	范文配有录音(录音命名“task3 录音”)	
Task4		
考题回忆	阅读部分	<p>Academic term: Aposematic behavior</p> <p>Definition: which relies on the <u>memory</u> of the would-be predator, is a defense mechanism referring to the exaggerated movements prey do to indicate that they are unpalatable and evade predators</p>
	听力部分	<p>Example: Some caterpillars have evolved countermeasures and eat the leaves of toxic plants. In addition to being unaffected by the poison, they sequester it in their body and make them highly toxic to predators, such as birds that will get sick after swallowing these caterpillars. After noticing that their predators are approaching, the caterpillars will keep still and do some exaggerated movements like shaking their heads up and down, which are deemed as the signals to warn off the birds and remind them of the truth that they would get sick after eating these preys. Every time these birds see the caterpillars shaking their heads up and down, which associates with toxicity and sickness, will endeavor to avoid a repetition of the</p>

		experience, back off and go to eat other species.
话题分类	Biology	
解题思路	<p>按照答题要求，需要考生结合阅读和听力文章，复述以下三点信息：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. reading 文章里的 academic term 是什么。 2. academic term 即 Aposematic behavior 的 original definition。 3. listening material 中教授用了什么样的 example 来具体讲解 academic term 也就是 Aposematic behavior 的，需要复述出 example 具体是动物还是人，有何种地理和身份特征，发生了何种行为 what，为什么 why，什么时候 when，达到了怎样的效果 what the consequences are 等具体信息点。 <p>同时，考生需要注意复述的整体时态与阅读和听力原文保持一致，并且不要加进个人观点。</p>	
参考范文	<p>The reading passage mainly talks about Aposematic behaviors, which is a defense mechanism referring to the exaggerated movements prey do to indicate that they are unpalatable and evade predators.</p> <p>In the lecture, the professor uses the example of caterpillar. Some caterpillars have evolved countermeasures and eat the leaves of toxic plants. They sequester it in their body and make them highly toxic to predators, such as birds that will get sick after swallowing these caterpillars. After noticing that their predators are approaching, the caterpillars will keep still and do some exaggerated movements like shaking their heads up and down, which are deemed as the signals to warn off the birds and remind them of the truth that they would get sick after eating these preys. Every time these birds see these movements, which associate with toxicity and sickness, will endeavor to avoid a repetition of the experience, back off and go to eat other species.</p>	
录音	范文配有录音(录音命名“task4 录音”)	
Task5		
考题回忆	听力部分	<p>Problem: The girl wants to make hometown dishes for ten people, however the supermarket where the ingredients needed for the dishes is far from her dorm, and her roommate has accident and can't lend her car.</p> <p>Solution 1: ride bicycle</p> <p>Advantage: hometown dishes are pretty special</p> <p>Disadvantage: many ingredients to buy, gonna spends much time</p> <p>Solution 2: change another recipe</p> <p>Advantage: ingredients needed are available in local grocery</p> <p>Disadvantage: not special</p>
话题分类	Campus life: 事件冲突	

解题思路	<p>按照答题要求，需要考生结合听力文章，进行以下四点信息作答：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 简要描述女生碰到的问题是什么。 2. 然后说明两个解决方案分别是怎么做的，注意在此处不要去点评解决方案的好处或坏处。 3. 再挑选其中的一个方案，例如 solution B 4. 然后根据听力文章中给出的 two solutions 的优缺点，说两个理由，（可以参照 B+ A-法则）第一个理由说方案 B 的优点，第二个理由说方案 A 的缺点。 <p>同时，考生需要注意复述的整体时态与听力原文保持一致。</p>	
参考范文	<p>The woman has a problem that she wants to make hometown dishes for ten people; however the supermarket which sells the ingredients needed for the dishes is far from her dorm. Meanwhile her roommate has accident and can't lend her car.</p> <p>There are two possible solutions: one is going to the remote supermarket by bicycle; the other one is changing another recipe.</p> <p>I prefer to choose the second solution.</p> <p>If she tells the ten people about her special situation that she can't find a car to get all the ingredients needed in the remote supermarket, i am sure that they would understand that and would feel happy to taste the food from the new recipe.</p> <p>However, if she insists on cooking the hometown dishes for the ten people and going to the supermarket by bicycle, it will cost too much time and could be dangerous since she needs to go there twice and carry many ingredients with her.</p>	
录音	范文配有录音(录音命名“task5 录音”)	
Task6		
考题回忆	听力部分	<p>General topic: internal constraints</p> <p>Sub topic 1: 有的商家因为 physical 原因导致营业状况不好</p> <p>Example 1: cash registers are old and don't work well, 影响收银速度, customers feel annoyed and won't come again</p> <p>Sub topic 2: employee training is not good, 导致营业状况不好</p> <p>Example 2: staffs are not familiar with the exact places of different products. They even failed to tell where the products are when asked by the customers, guided customers to the wrong positions. Which led to the customer loss.</p>
话题分类	Business	
解题思路	<p>按照答题要求，需要考生结合听力文章，进行以下三点信息作答：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 需要说明 internal constraints 的定义。 2. 其次按照听力文章所列举的两个 subtopics 和 examples 进行文章复述。也就是说 subtopic 1: cash register 的相关举例和细节。subtopic 2: bad 	

	<p>employee training 对于 customer loss 的影响和 details。</p> <p>同时，考生需要注意复述的整体时态与听力原文保持一致，并且不要加进个人观点。</p>
参考范文	<p>In the lecture, the professor talks about Internal constraints, kinds of factors that are under the control of a given company yet interfere with its own best interest.</p> <p>One internal constraint is the capacity of the company's machinery which largely influences the working efficiency of the company. Such as the old cash registers that slow checkout speed and lead to bad store checkout experience which may cause long lines and result in earnings shortfall.</p> <p>The other one is the availability of the employee training. For example, staffs are supposed to perform <u>customer service</u> duties, such as giving recommendations and helping people find certain items. However, if they are not well trained, they may fail to accomplish duties above and this should be blamed for customer loss.</p>
录音	范文配有录音(录音命名“task6 录音”)

2018 年 1 月 13 日托福写作回忆和解析

贺进 整理点评

权威点评		
从逻辑上讲，本篇综合写作属于事件的“正负影响”；难度适中，可以参考的 TPO 真题有： TPO1 four-day workweek; TPO11 decline of literature reading; TPO 13 sale of fossils; TPO 14 salvage logging; TPO 19 buzzers; TPO 20 let it burn; TPO26 zebra mussels; TPO41 coal ash		
综合写作		
话题分类	生命科学	
考题回忆	总论点	There are several benefits of commercial fishing of lionfish.
	阅读部分	1.It is beneficial to ecosystem, such as for corals; 2.Lionfish would be new type on fishing market, which would balance the market; 3.Lionfish is full of nutrients which have dietary benefits.
	听力部分	1.Commercial fishing of lionfish will jeopardize local ecosystem; 2. Fishers will raise more lionfishes, leading to the widespread of these fishes; 3.Lionfish contains poisonous chemicals which will be accumulated in the body.
解题思路	阅读认为 Commercial fishing of lionfish 有三方面好处，听力认为这些好处统统不存在，反而还有很多坏处。说到听力观点，我们可以直接写 The professor in the lecture totally refutes the idea of the reading material.	
参考范文	<p>In the reading material, the writer insists that there are benefits of commercial fishing of lionfish. However, the professor in the lecture refutes all the points of the reading material.</p> <p>Firstly, the reading material believes that it is beneficial to ecosystem, such as for corals. On the contrary, the lecturer argues that Commercial fishing of lionfish will jeopardize local ecosystem instead of improving. To be specific, when people catch lionfishes, other species, some of which are even in the danger of extinction would also be fished, which will lead to a disaster to the ecosystem.</p> <p>Secondly, another theory of reading material holds the opinion that lionfish would be new type on fishing market, which would balance the market. However, this benefit is also declined by the professor. In order to gain more profits, local fishers will raise more lionfishes, leading to the widespread of these fishes. In the long run, the fish market will face problems.</p> <p>At last, lionfish contains a wealth of nutrients, the writer indicates. The professor still shows</p>	

	his doubt. Except for the nutrients, Lionfish also contains poisonous chemicals which will be accumulated in the body. Intake of these chemicals reaching to a certain level will lead to some certain disease or symptom.
独立写作	
话题分类	政府、科技
考题回忆	It is a waste of time to spend funds on space travel or space exploration.
解题思路	<p>这一次的机经解析，请原谅我的任性，我决定走“心”：用自己的宇宙观来看这道题目。世界很大，人类本就该前赴后续奔向星辰大海。</p> <p>虽然题目中没有出现 government, technology, economy 这些大而明显的词，但我们应该知道讨论的核心问题还是“政府到底该怎么花钱”。我们需要论证政府在某方面投资到底有没有意义。</p> <p>这道题目我要用一个写大的“DISAGREE”来完成展开思路，即：It is definitely not a waste of time to spend funds on space travel or space exploration. “Do not go gentle into the good night”.《星际穿越》(Interstellar)告诉我们，仰望星空真能够拯救人生。星辰深处，才是人类的归宿。</p> <p>具体的分论点如下：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.任何国家的政府预算都是经过复杂计算与全球形势判断才最终确立，每一个方面的投资都是权衡的结果； 2.高科技方面的投资（包括航空、航天、外太空技术）会在预算中占有适当比例。这些技术确实耗资巨大，短期对于人们日常生活无用，但长期影响深远。 3.外太空的探索能够让人类有更高的视角、更深程度思考地球上的人类生活。 <p>当然，上过我们写作课的同学知道，这道题我们最好写的方式是按照“发达国家 VS 落后国家”来分情况讨论。你们可以理解为下面范文中的分论点就是适用于“发达国家”。落后国家的状况，套用任何一道有关“government”话题的题目中涉及相关观点即可。这一次大家看到的，除了是一篇托福高分范文，还可以当是我给大家写了一些“why explore space”科普小知识。</p>

参考范文

Humanity interest in the heavens has been universal and enduring. Humans are driven to explore the unknown, discover new worlds, push the boundaries of our scientific and technical limits, and then push further. The intangible desire to explore and challenge the boundaries of what we know and where we have been has provided benefits to our society for centuries. Whenever I was asked this question whether people should explore space, my answer is an emphatic yes.

In 1970, a Zambia-based nun named Sister Mary Jucunda wrote to Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger, then-associate director of science at NASA, in response to his ongoing research into a piloted mission to Mars. Specifically, she asked how he could suggest spending billions of dollars on such a project at a time when so many children were starving on Earth. Dr. Ernst sincerely and thoughtfully explained to Sister Mary Jucunda in his letter that people were supposed to send shuttles to the space and, de facto, scientists working in this field were ameliorating and then improving this world by their methods in the long run.

Dr. Ernst briefly revealed the process of where money come from, how the President allocates budgets on different aspects and how the economy works. It was not as simple as people thought that money and subsistence stuffs would easily be transferred to the hands of desperate and staving people in Zambia if all the programs of NASA had been ceased and budgets on aeronautics and space had been saved. By sophisticated calculation, money of a country goes to health, education, welfare, urban renewal, transportation, science, and so on. Governments, especially those of developed nations, are supposed to concern not only people's living standard but also the future of human being as a whole.

Indeed, something very good and pragmatic came out of space exploration, and also out similar work done by others at other places: communication satellites usher people into the era of information; people know the weather condition in following week with the help weather satellites; plant-cultivating technology carried out in space station provides us high-yield crops. Though state-of-the-art technologies are researched in space, the benefits of these technologies are reaped on earth and back to earth.

Throughout history, the great nations have been the ones at the forefront of the frontiers of their time. In 17th century, explores discovered new world beyond the horizon of ocean. In this age, we should sail to stars.

2018 年 1 月 13 日托福阅读回忆和解析

郭丁 整理点评

权威点评

1. 本次考试词汇题难度有所提高：**plausible; discrete; eminent** 等等，个别题目选项中的单词也有一定难度（如：**distinguished**），同学们还是得踏踏实实刷几遍托福词汇再上考场；
2. 本次考试所涉及的学科与内容也是之前一直在考察的，比如生物灭绝，工业革命等等，一定要提高对于这些科目与主题的重视程度，将之前 TPO 中考察到的相关内容进行认真研究，之后也一定还会再次考到相关内容

Passage one	学科分类	题目
	生物 / 生态	猛犸象的灭绝
内容回忆	气温升高，grassland 草地变成 tundra 苔原，因此栖息地变少； 气温模型在某些地方（西伯利亚等等）适用，而对于有些地方（美国北部等等）不适用； 但是前几次气温波动并没有造成大规模生物灭绝。	
参考阅读	TPO5 Passage2 Mass Extinctions TPO8 Passage2 Extinction of the Dinosaurs TPO33 Passage3 Extinction Episodes of the Past TPO42 Passage2 Explaining Dinosaur Extinction	
Passage two	学科分类	题目
	历史	英国的工业革命
内容回忆	Watt 给蒸汽机增加了 steam chamber； 冶铁技术的改进和蒸汽机的改良，促进了铁路建设，改变了传统工业依赖煤矿的区位分布，从而开始靠近城市并获得了更大的市场； 其他城市（如巴黎）没有煤矿分布，依靠铁路的密集分布成为一个巨大的商业中心	
参考阅读	TPO6 Passage1 Powering the Industrial Revolution TPO26 Passage1 Energy and the Industrial Revolution TPO34 Passage2 The Development of Steam Power	
Passage three	学科分类	题目
	历史	Coban 灭亡的原因
内容回忆	Coban 灭亡的第一个原因是统治者无能：统治者无法针对社会动乱提出有效应对措施，反而一直举行无用的仪式； Coban 灭亡的第一个原因是商业通路被毁：能够给 Coban 带来巨大财富的商业道路被毁，之后城市就衰败了； Coban 灭亡的第一个原因是气候干旱：虽然没有确实的证据，但是灭亡的时间和干	

	早的时间一致。
参考阅读	TPO16 Passage1 Trade and the Ancient Middle East TPO25 Passage2 The Decline of Venetian Shipping TPO32 Passage2 Siam, 1851 – 1912
所考词汇	Laboriously= making much effort Distinguish= separate Resemble= similar Vulnerable= threaten by Dense= closely placed Abrupt= sudden Presumed= supposed Eminent= distinguished Discrete= distinct Plausible= likely

2018 年 1 月 13 日托福听力回忆和解析

石媛 整理点评

权威点评	
本次考试仍然延续去年听力考试的格局，采用大量的旧题+小部分新题的形式。不管是对话部分还是讲座部分，都有不少是大家耳熟的文章，主要从生物，艺术史这两类必考题里选取的，加上地质，考古，经济等几类高频学科。	
Conversation 1	
话题分类	学生和学校职工
内容回忆	学生需要为一个活动而印制一些 T 恤。该男生是学天文的，所以他们的衣服上也都是跟行星有关的东西。但是男生目前还不知道衣服的颜色，所以回去要再确认一下。衣服正面是行星，后面是冥王星，男生解释到因为它不再是行星了。订单的流程是确认后一周能做好。
参考听力	TPO26 conversation1
Conversation 2	
话题分类	学生和教授
内容回忆	学生是毕业典礼上发言的代表候选人之一，他希望自己的演讲能够很出彩，使人印象深刻，因此来找教授求助。尽管教授就是教发言稿写作的，但是却不能给他具体指点，因为教授是评委会的，觉得这样指点他有失公允。但是教授给到的建议是，尽量按照学生之前提交的 outline 来，因为这是他入选的原因，最好不要随便变动。她有一同事也教授类似课程，会通过 dialogue、小组合作的的方式进行。
参考听力	TPO28 conversation1
Conversation 3	
话题分类	学生和学校职工
内容回忆	一个男生的论文话题教授觉得太 unreliable 了，是关于 marsh 之类的，salt water replace fresh water，和环境变化以及 climate change 有关，教授说不要研究这些不确定证据不足的话题，中间还涉及到一篇 article，也是证明没有依据文章不能 convince people，也不严谨。所以教授让他研究 ice age，几千年前但有确凿证据证明气候变化和影响的。
参考听力	TPO2 conversation1
Conversation 4	
话题分类	学生和工作人员
内容回忆	开头寒暄问女生和室友处得咋样，之前的问题解决没有，就是俩人生活学习习惯不一样，

	需要商量妥协。女生非常惊讶她的室友很好说话，这里有题，也感谢了老师的建议。去的目的是问能不能做 volleyball 活动，老师说以前搞过 baseball 的，顺便就地点以及所需物品给女生说了下。女生说想让 residence hall 各出代表队进行比赛，老师说那你还不去张贴一下海报看她们感兴趣不。
参考听力	TPO23 conversation1
Lecture 1	
话题分类	生物学 Bergmann's rule
内容回忆	Bergmann's rule 是说动物的大小和居住环境温度相关。在寒冷地区，动物体积较大，可以保持体温，东西不够吃的时候，也能靠着脂肪维持生命。但是，蛇啊，蜥蜴啊并不适用这个理论。另外一个理论就是 Allen's rule，寒冷地区的动物四肢较短，这个理论和 Bergmann's rule 不一致。
参考听力	TPO27 lecture3
Lecture 2	
话题分类	地质学 地幔中的水
内容回忆	地幔中存在水，其是以 mineral 的形式存在的，并非液体。地幔有三层 :upper, transition, lower。upper 中有矿物质 Olivine，受到压力和热会变成 ringwoodite，两者结构不同。地球上钻石样本的研究证明了地幔中确实有水，尽管含量较少，但是有重要意义。
参考听力	TPO30 lecture3
Lecture 3	
话题分类	人类学 合作陶瓷
内容回忆	有理论说过去的陶瓷是由一个人独立完成的，今天教授讲的是另外一种理论：多人制作的陶瓷。博物馆里的瓷器可以说明这一点。古代人做陶器时，一种方法叫 SD,就是老师在教，学生动手做。陶瓷有可能是一家人一起做的，小朋友从小就学了，女性塑形男性装饰，最后女性签名。此外，庆典上的陶瓷是经过几代人多次装饰的，抹去了旧的然后弄上新的。
参考听力	TPO41 lecture3
Lecture 4	
话题分类	艺术 现实主义戏剧
内容回忆	Melodrama 真实还原现实，更重要的是吸引观众多去看戏剧。不像之前戏剧穿当代的服装，此戏剧穿的是所表演的时代的服装。社会发展、艺术发展促进现实主义戏剧的发展，科学家和剧作家都需要对现实社会进行仔细观察
参考听力	TPO24 lecture2
Lecture 5	
话题分类	心理学 感知能力
内容回忆	关于 sense 的，先分类讲五个感觉不同，问学生为什么。学生说脑子里处理的时候去的地方不一样。然后一个男同学提了一个人，说他回忆录里看到的，然后老师就讲了 smell 在人的早期发育，sight 更复杂。然后解释这个写回忆录的人为什么很重要。学生以为

	他吃 M 的时候表现出他知道 sense 和 brain 关系可以引起回忆，结果老师说因为他知道记忆会变，比如他在书里面写了一个女人好几遍，但是每次都会有一点不同。
参考听力	TPO14 lecture1
Lecture 6	
话题分类	经济 营销学
内容回忆	关于 marketing 营销学的 lecture。关键点，要给消费者一种 image of your company。当你想到一个超市，就会想到它独特的高质量但价格仅仅是一般商品价格的商品，这样 uniqueness 很重要。商家们为了得到消费者的青睐，通常会采用两种定价策略，high price, high quality 或者 low price, low quality, 那些 moderate price, moderate quality 的定价策略反而没用，反而那些定价高质量高或者定价低质量低的商家更加有利可图。还说高质量不论是低价格也好还是高价格也好，都比低质量要 profitable，这个理念应该让公司每个员工都知道。
参考听力	TPO11 lecture4

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