

# TOELL 精选托福干货资料

陪你—起斩托福

#### 2018年4月21日托福口语回忆和解析

#### 徐琳 整理点评

#### 权威点评

口语考试比较难。独立口语不容易想到具体的细节来支撑自己的答案,,会导致考试的时候说的少,或者流畅度偏低。

综合口语的听力跟之前比个别题目会时间加长,导致要复述的细节增多,学生会容易忽略听力部分的细节同时 60s 在说的时候可能出现说不完的现象或者说的少。

	Task1
考题回忆	One of your friends has been working for ten years after graduation. Now he is planning
	to return back to the university to further study, from your perspective, what kind of challenge
	or difficulty does he may confront?
话题分类	事件
解题思路	注意力不够集中,
	因为有家庭,需要分心的事情会很多。
	而且不像年轻人,脑力、记忆力会下降,所以会影响学习效率和效果
参考范文	In my view, the most remarkable challenge for my friend might be that he may not well
	concentrate on his study.
	Ten years later, returning back to university, my friend's age might be around 30, at
	the age of 30, a man may have been married and even has a child; apart from study, he may
	have to care about whether his wife is in good condition or whether his child is ill or
	uncomfortable and so on. All these things may distract his attention. However, compared
	with those young people, they are at the age around 20; they have nothing to care about but
	their own study.
录音	范文配有录音
	Task 2
考题回忆	Do you agree or disagree with the statement that interrupting others while others are
	talking about something is impolite?

话题分类	事件	
解题思路	突然打断他人	
	应该先倾听	,不该太主观判断对错是非
	会影响讨论	的进度和过程,不利于讨论的进行
参考范文	In my view, it's impolite to interrupt others suddenly.	
	For one thing	g, each one has the right to express his own ideas. Whether right or wrong,
	whether reasonab	le or not, people have the right to express their own or listen to others'
	opinions. Also wh	o can be always absolutely right?
	For another the	hing, interrupting others isn't beneficial for a discussion. For a discussion,
	usually the first st	ep is to have the brainstorm and then come to an agreement or conclusion.
	If always listening	g to one person's idea, without exchanging ideas, what is the meaning for
	a discussion?	
	Thus, I think	people should have the good manner of listening to others
录音	范文配有录	<del>立</del> 目 
		Task 3
考题回忆	阅读部分	因为用的人少,学校准备把 train line 关掉,附近建成咖啡馆。
	听力部分	
		女生反对:
		R1.这条 train line 还有很多学生老师用,而且 on vacation
		坐火车出行省钱。
		R2.学校不缺咖啡馆,书店有个很好很安静的她经常去。
话题分类	学校计划	
解题思路	全面复述阅	读学校的决定和听力的细节。

参考范文	The universit	ty decides to close the train station and build a new coffee house.	
	The woman disagrees.		
	1st, many teachers and students use it to campus. Traveling by train on vacation saves		
	lots of money.		
	2 <sup>nd</sup> , students	don't need any extra place to study. There is a café in the bood store near	
	campus, where stu	idents can study and it's quiet. Students can concentrate better.	
录音	范文配有录	音	
		Task 4	
考题回忆	阅读部分	cultural preadaptaion: 人们迁徙的时候可以成功的把他们的生活方式	
		带到新的地方,而且这种现象通常发生在两个地方气候 similar 的情	
		况下。	
	听力部分	EX:俄罗斯的农夫搬到北美去,需要在当地种植 crop,他就用他以前	
		在俄罗斯的方法来美国种而且成功了, crop 的种植成功移植到了新	
		的 settlement, ,新定居地和之前的相似,原来的策略适用。	
话题分类	社会科学		
解题思路	说出阅读部分	分对标题的定义,再复述全面听力例子的细节	
参考范文	cultural preadaptaion means when people migrate, they can use skills they've developed in		
	previous environn	nent to adapt to new environment.	
	For example, a R	ussian farmer moved to north America and need plant local crops, which	
	was challenging.	He used the same method to make it. The climate in Russia was similar	
	to north America,	so this method worked.	
录音	范文配有录	<del>立</del> 目	
		Task 5	
考题回忆	男生说宿舍	别的都好,就是油漆味让 他头疼。	
	S1.第一	他可以 talk to housing office to switch the dorm,但是他以后都得住	
	在新宿舍而且他是	和他现在的室友已经成为朋友。	
•			

	S2.第二说他可以和 uncle 住在 town,但是那里没公交所以他得 walk to campus,费时间。
上版八 <del>米</del>	<del>化</del> 空间晒
话题分类	住宿问题
解题思路	说清楚问题和 2 个解决方案,建议选择哪一个+为什么
参考范文	The man is sensitive to the smell of the paint in the dorm hall, so he has a headache.
	The 1 <sup>st</sup> solution is to switch to another dorm.
	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> one is to live in his uncle's apartment.
	I recommend the 1 <sup>st</sup> one, because he doesn't have a car and there is no bus line. So he
	has to walk to school every day, which will take him an hour per day. It's so inconvenient.
	And he is allowed to do that. That's the reasons why I suggest the 1 <sup>st</sup> solution.
录音	范文配有录音
	Task 6
考题回忆	大风时,birds 两种 flight way. 第一说是可以 glide 举了 eagle,第二说 的是 humming
	birds 在菜花蜜的时候 hover 盘旋,这样它就可以固定在一个地方 drinking flower。
话题分类	自然科学
解题思路	说清楚 lecture 的主题和两个例子的主题+两个例子
参考范文	The professor talks about 2 ways the birds can cope with strong wind.
	1 <sup>st</sup> , the eagles can glide on the wind, which can save lots of energy and avoid being
	knocked off the wind.
	2 <sup>nd</sup> , hummingbirds can hover in the sky when fly and eat nectar from flowers, so that
	they can keep in position and avoid being blown out of the wind.
录音	范文配有录音

#### 2018年4月21日托福写作回忆和解析

#### 李嘉颖 整理点评

#### 权威点评

整体来看,本次托福考试写作部分难度不大,题目为重复出现的真题

综合写作为中规中矩的社会科学类,广告类的题目,TPO19综合写作内容相似,且为2013.01.13,2015.03.14,2016.07.02大陆真题

独立写作为 ETS 常考教育话题,最近经常出现,考察方向细致,且为大陆 2016 年 12 月 10 日下午场的真题

		综合写作
话题分类	社会科学	
考题回忆	总论点	药物电视广告是否合理
		whether the TV commercials about medicines is reasonable or not
		阅读: 评论家认为在电视里推销药品会对消费者有害
		Reading: They are harmful
		听力:很多人认为药品广告有很积极的作用
		Listening: They play a positive role
	阅读部分	1. 广告不会公正客观的阐述药品的影响,只会着重宣传药品好的方
		面,对药品可能产生的副作用只字不提。所以药品广告会误导消
		费者。
		TV ads are not objective, for they often conceal the negative side
		effects, which even they have not realized yet.
		2. 药物广告会导致消费者误用他们宣传的药品,不咨询自己的医生
		Once the medicine is advertised, the sales will surge, which will
		mislead the consumers to believe that such medicine is very effective,
		so they will not consult their doctors. This is very hazardous for their
		health.
		3. 政府虽然已经对药品广告有了一定的规范,但这是不够的。政府
		应该审核每一个药品广告,如果不这样做的话,有可能会伤害消

		费者的利益。
		The regulations and controls that government imposed on medicine ads
		are insufficient, for the government does not censor those ads one by
		one, which give advertisers loopholes to exploit.
	听力部分	1. 消费者知道这是广告,不会盲目决定,有自己的决断,购买药物
		之前会调查,跟自己的医生商量,事实上对消费者有利
		The consumers have their own objective views and judgments. They
		often do a lot of researches in the internet or consult doctors before they
		buy the products 不一定会导致消费者误用药物,比如有一种尼古
		丁药,做了广告之后就大大的帮助了人们戒烟,是十分有效的
		The big sales of the products will inform the consumers some really
		useful medicines, which they did not know before. For example, a
		medicine used for prohibiting the habit of smoking was introduced to
		the consumers by ads, and it is proved very effective.
		2. 政府有法律法规,广告商不能随意夸大效果或者做虚假广告,否
		则会遭到严重的处罚
		Though the censorship is not conducted by one ad, the government will
		seriously fine the companies that violate the regulations, so the
		companies are less likely to do that.
解题思路	综合写作按照要	要求进行观点的对比以及听力细节性内容的阐述
参考范文	The author j	points out three reasons to infer that critics consider TV commercials on
	medicine are har	emful to consumers. However, the lecturer totally overthrows.
	First, the rea	ading suggests that concealing negative side effects indicate TV
	advertisements a	are not objective. However, the lecturer states consumers with their own
	objective views	and judgments would conduct numerous research on the Internet or consult
	doctors before b	uying products, which enable the consumers to have a comprehensive
	understanding of	f the medicines.

Second, the author argues the surging sale of the advised medicine will mislead the consumer to believe that the medicine is effective, which is denied by the professor.

Consumers will be informed of useful medicine, such as an effective medicine for prohibiting smoking habit.

Last, the lecturer claims censorship insufficiency is not reliable, which undermines the presumption that government does not censor advertisements one by one in the reading. Governments will seriously fine the companies violating the regulations against misleading or exaggerating advertising.

(159字)

	独立写作
话题分类	教育类
考题回忆	Do you agree and disagree it is difficult for teachers to be both popular (well-liked) and
	effective to help students learning?
解题思路	典型的教育类话题,ETS常考类型。对于观点选择,可以做出明确的选择,也可以中
	$\frac{\mathcal{Y}}{\mathcal{M}}$ o
	明确选择某观点的基础上,篇幅结构可以为一边倒,也可以转折让步使文章结构更加
	严密
	中立观点的基础上就要两个选择都进行讨论
	没有明确的结构,言之有理,符合评分标准要求即可
参考范文	Good teacher is one of the considerations resulting in the success of education. Key
	qualities required for good teachers are not definitive. Mere mentioning of it will quickly
	give rise to a controverted debate among the general public as whether popularity and
	effectiveness in teaching can co-exist in one teacher. I assert that the two qualities are not
	mutually exclusive.
	First of all, learning from a popular teacher is conductive to academic achievement. No
	matter which quality, for example, enthusiasm, intelligence, appearance, categorizes a

teacher popular, a popular teacher can inspire students' motivation to learn and students





are more likely to follow the lecture proactively. A humorous lecturer could make course content more intriguing, leading to students focus better and involuntarily get involved. As a result, students absorb the knowledge more efficiently. In addition, popular teachers can create a more productive learning environment with students. Students are more willing to consult popular teachers academic questions and popular teachers motivate academically challenged students to answer question, ensuring effective learning.

Considering from another aspect, effectiveness in teaching helps a teacher become popular. Generally, an effective teacher improving students' academic performance can be popular among leaders, parents and students. Comprehensive knowledge, innovative teaching approach and numerous experience lead to teachers are tailored to meet needs of individual students. It is obvious and undeniable that effective instructors are popular as effective teachers can instruct students at different emotional, intellectual, and social levels, managing student's learning progressions properly and improve students' academic performance individually. For example, my friend, Jack, followed his teacher's instruction on course content and finished the task perfectly with an extraordinary score. And the teacher becomes popular as many Jack's friends preferred following the teacher.

In conclusion, teachers can be both popular and effective. A popular teacher can be effective as evoking students to learn for a better academic performance. In the mean while, an effective teacher can also be popular for efficiency in instructing knowledge.

(325字)

## 2018年4月21日托福阅读回忆和解析

## 孙艳莉 整理点评

Passage	学科分类:生物类
one 内容回忆	讲birds adaptations for flight 雌性鸟tract two sides of the body 变 为one side来
	relieve baggage,雄鸟 organ变小,都是为了减轻体重,更好 的飞行。
	还讲了 no teeth,有 beak 来 crush,还 有 hollow bones,最后举了个例子 osprey 把
	fish 放在头的前面 into streamline,词汇题考了个 myriad。
	参考阅读:
Passage	学科分类:历史考古
two 内容回忆	讲苏美尔人和楔形文字,需要drainage system然后就需要warrior来监督和管理
	workforce, 苏美人的贸易推动了他们文化的传播 (词汇题diffusion)然后说什么进口
	的copper比进口的石头更effective和 useful,然后讲社会形式是以temple为中心,
	然后由于要keep record就有了writing 进而发展成为cuneiform,然后社会变成
	enterprise of freedom后,楔形文字有了更多用途。
	参考阅读:TPO46 The Origins of Writing
Passage	学科分类: 历史考古
three	有一种obsidian做的stone tool的edge many times thinner than steel stone 然后讲
内容回忆	考古学家用做的tool来cut food 和砍树什么的,然后看看上面的wear marks,并且和
	考古发现的tool的痕迹 比对to identify它们的用途 然后讲ceramic, sundried和低温
	kiln做的陶瓷不durable,所以剩下的 fragment很少,但是在亚洲和欧洲有 的地方用
	高温kiln然后更durable,所以保留下来的fragment of ceramic很多,其中考了
	ambiguity的意思,还有 portray。
	参考阅读: TPO8 The Rise of Teotihuacan; TPO16 Trade and Middle East
Passage	学科分类: 生物类
four 内容回忆	大象之间的交流有的动物交流用ultrasound象群可以在很远距离接受 信息但是
	male和female的大象能力不同。

## Passage

学科分类:农业

#### five 内容回忆

The Farming and Pastorium in Africa

第一段, 之前人们主要靠hunting和gathering维生, stone age开始人们开始 planting, domesticating animals

第二段, 在农业方面,人们最开始只是去保护一些野生植物,只有当人们 开始种植一些适应能力强的植物,真正的种植才开始。畜养动物也是一样,人们最 开始保护一些野生动物,后来开始真正驯养

第三段, 种植使得人们的生活更加稳定, 种植后的作物也可以提供额外的 食物, 可以供养孩子, 另外孩子多劳动力也就多了

第四段,生活稳定后,人们就会建造更多固定的住所,比如会造石屋。这使得工具种类越来越多,也衍生出来一些不参与到农业中的职业,比如牧师。另外人们还制造出来各种pottery,对目前的考古学相当重要

第五段, 农业的改变产生了比较重大的社会影响。社群中人们需要更好的 合作协调

第六段, 农业发展也带来的不好的方面,使得贫富差距更加大,那些控制 生产的人更加富有

农业发展不仅对农业有好处,对于herding也有好处。牛可以产牛奶,自然灾害时还可以作为肉吃,而且迁徙过程中,动物还可以carry things around

参考阅读: TPO7 Agriculture, Iron, and the Bantu Peoples

## Passage

学科分类:历史类

#### six 内容回忆

The Industrial Revolution in Britain

第一段, 一系列的原因导致了工业革命在英国发生

第二段, 英国具有非常好的地理位置,周围都是海洋,可以避免侵略,所以用在army上的投入较少,但是英国非常重视navy,强大的navy在战争时可以维护和平,在和平时期可以用作贸易

第三段, 英国不仅海洋对于工业革命很重要,它也有比较好的内部河运系统。所以一些私人投资者就特别关注运河的开凿。1760年,就建成了以一条运河。

第四段, 第二个自然条件是煤炭,煤炭对于经济的发展也非常重要,而英国煤炭多,而且大部分在表面,煤矿所在地又比较临近河,提供了非常好的自然条件。煤炭还和铁矿非常临近,提供了进一步的优势

除了自然优势之外,英国在基础建设方面也也有优势。煤炭需要出口,而英国有强大的trading house,在这其中商人起到了非常大的作用

参考阅读: TPO49 Background for the Industrial Revolution

#### **Passage**

学科分类:生物类

seven

**Insect Sense** 

#### 内容回忆

第一段, insect都有compound eyes, compound eyes上面有不同lens,在观察form 和details方面不是很好,但是在detect motion方面很好。举了例子,同一种昆虫, inactive female的lens比male少

第二段, 昆虫大部分对于黄色和蓝色比较敏感,出了蝴蝶之外,大部分昆虫对于红色不敏感。昆虫主要能观察到的颜色是ultraviolet范围内的这种对颜色的识别也是他们看到nectar的原因。

第三段, 昆虫除了compound eyes之外还有simple eyes,这有助于它们在昏暗环境下比较好得识别物体

第四段, 昆虫都有触角,触角的形状主要和它们的sense功能有关 举了两个列子,moth的触角主要为了感知气味,可以在mating的时候找到 female所在位置。Firefly主要是靠触觉感知震动

参考阅读: TPO36 Industrial Melanism: The Case of the Peppered Moth

## 2018年4月21日托福听力回忆和解析

## 宋淑慧 整理点评

	Conversation 1
话题分类	校园日常生活场景
内容回忆	两个人聊起开学一切如何,学生宿舍里东西都搬好了。然后说到学生见老师的真
	正原因是关于一封信中说学生得读一本书,老师说这本书不算成绩,只需要读完后写
	1-2页的文章,后面新生会一起讨论,方便交朋友,之后又说到新生要参加 field trip,
	去博物馆等地方,后来又提到新生可以参加 community service,学生按兴趣选择等。
参考听力	如,TPO21 conversation1
	Conversation 2
话题分类	论文作业场景
内容回忆	教授说学生的 first paper 写的很好,但是提交的 second paper 不太好,学生给出
	两个原因,最近很忙,还有其它的两个 paper 要完成,时间比较紧。第二个他写 second
	paper 时候看了一些资料有些矛盾的地方,所以不知道该怎么写。针对这个问题,教
	授给出了建议,第一,时间不够可以 ask for extension。第二,如果关于 paper 有问题
	可以和他讨论。
参考听力	如,TPO22 conversation2
	Lecture 1
话题分类	环境科学
内容回忆	本文主要讲述了大多数研究人员认为该影响是 negative 的, 会影响植物的生长速
	度,但是没有很准确的证据。提到了 deer browsing 对植物地上部分和对根部的影响;
	后面是对 deer 做 research 的难度,因为鹿高,所以一般的 research spot 它们就跳出去
	了,但是如果建立高的屏障,只能很小规模,否则花费太多,所以鹿在研究区的行为
	未必很真实;最后提到 deer 可能对 plant 有 positive impact,但这里提到的好坏植物,
	都是相对人类而言的。
参考听力	如,TPO9 lecture3
Lecture 2	

话题分类	艺术史
内容回忆	这里主要讲的是一个叫做 E.H 的生活在 1900 年代的 painter,首先教授说到他擅长
	用 light and dark 来作画,后来学生提到他在 reading 中看到的一点: E.H.和同一时代
	的画家不一样,他选取的作画对象都是 unattractive 的,但当时大部分画家都画 modern
	building 等,但是 E.H.还是画很普通的房子等,但很多人欣赏他的作品,认为他画的很
	真实,最后教授说 E.H.也不是完全不跟当下形式,他也去看过电影,并且其他的风格
	跟当时有些电影挺像的。
参考听力	如,TPO8 lecture2
	Lecture 3
话题分类	考古学
内容回忆	这篇文章主要研究影响植物中一种叫做 Ph的物质在考古中的作用,这种植物很
	容易 decay, 所以考古学家经常依靠 ph进行植物的考古。ph是植物吸收 Mineral 后
	再细胞间形成的硬的物质,所以不会 decay,并且不同的植物会有不同的 ph。通过对
	其的研究,考古学家可以了解到某种植物什么年代种过,在哪里种过等等,所以可以
	了解早期人类的生活;最后又提到,本来花粉也不容易 decay,也可以作为考古的一个
	证据,但是花粉会被吹到很远的地方,所以得到的结论可能不准确。
参考听力	如,TPO34lecture3
	Lecture 4
话题分类	地质学
内容回忆	这篇文章主要描述栖息地分裂,开始教授说这个过程可能是人为的,但也有可能
	是自然发生的,之后又举到很久以前,整个板块未分开的时候,那时候非洲和欧洲连
	在一起,大概在赤道附近,有着大片的雨林。但是后来就发生了 collapse,雨林被分割
	成很多块,后来慢慢变小,知道灭亡。大部分的科学家认为 collapse 较为合理的解释
	是 climate change,气候先变冷,后来又变热。后来又提到了 amphibian 和 reptile.
参考听力	如,TPO15 lecture2





## 宋淑慧

- ◆ 主授科目:TOEFL 听力, IELTS 听力, GRE 填空
- ◆ 毕业于英国斯特灵大学, TESOL专业,英语专八
- ◆ 智课教育集团托福听力教学 培训师
- ♦ TOEFL 听力人均提分 6+
- ◆ 托福从业数年里,发现许多同学听力提高不了的主要原因有两点:一是语音识别能力比较弱;二是没有很好的把握对话和文章的结构。通过着重提升以上两方面,同学们的听力提分显著

## 徐琳

- ◆ 托福,雅思,SSAT 权威教师, 从事出国考培多年。
- ◆ 结合多年的教学经验和判分模式的研究,对托福口语的评分标准有透彻准确的分析,会从官方角度来分析学生在口语这个版块需要达到什么样的标准。
- ◆ 讲课逻辑清晰易懂,鼓励学生 自主思考。数十名学生达到 24+的分数。



## 孙艳莉

- ◆ 教授托福阅读,语法,听力等 科目。
- ◆ 英语专业毕业,毕业后专攻留 学考试3年,能够简化托福语 法,让学生在最短时间掌握语 法的实际应用,达到能读懂, 听懂,会写的目的,从而提高 阅读,听力能力,并在分数上 有较好的体现。



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