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## 2018 年 6 月 10 日托福口语回忆和解析

江林竹 整理点评

Task1	
考题回忆	如果你朋友要养宠物，你建议他做什么准备？
话题分类	事件/建议类
解题思路	这题考的是对于养宠物的话题给出建议，答案是开放性的。其实类似的话题出现过，例如 Your friend is considering getting a new pet. What kind of animal would you suggest and why? College students should be allowed to keep pets in their dormitories. What do you think? 准备可以是场地、物资、知识技术或者心理上的，选择其中一项进行回答即可。说完理由后别忘了结合个人经历，用事例充实答案。
参考范文	In my opinion, it is advisable to prepare a vacuum cleaner at home, especially when he wants to have a cat or dog because cats and dogs continually shed hair and bring dirt from the outside. In a small space like an apartment, this hair and dirt can quickly turn his home into an unwelcoming environment. For example, I used to have a puppy at home. Even though I had cleaned the carpet in living room yesterday evening, when I came back home from work, it was accumulated with hair. I had to vacuum every day. So a vacuum cleaner is necessary to keep his home clean and create a better environment for both him and his pet.
录音	范文配有录音
Task 2	
考题回忆	学校要减少一些对 club 的投资，例如体育类、数学类还有学术类的，你认为对哪个 club 的投资要取消？
话题分类	事件
解题思路	关于校园社团活动的话题也不算新鲜。我们可以讨论某种 club 的缺点不足，理由可以从资金、场地、设备、人员、时间精力等方面找。

参考范文	If I have to cut down the investment in university clubs, I choose sports club. One of the main reasons is that sports club is money-consuming. For example, it costs a large sum of money to maintain sports courts and facilities such as swimming pool, tennis court and gym equipment. Also many clubs hire qualified coaches to provide training for members. Sometimes, club members go off-campus to attend competitions with professional sportswear, which are mostly sponsored by the club. If the university have financial problems, it is inevitable to cut down unnecessary spending and save more money for academic activities.	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 3		
考题回忆	阅读部分	学校通知  学校准备在网上开通学生跟教授预约见面的服务，因为很有效回复便捷，而且更容易让学生跟教授都记住。
	听力部分	学生态度 女生同意  以前的话都太慢了，写邮件给教授好几天才回复，然后又写邮件回去再等几天，确认后都一星期过去了；以前都是非常忙的时候约教授见面，比如期中考，期末考的时候，很容易忘掉，这样的话学生跟教授都可以记住。
话题分类	学校计划	
解题思路	使用“学校通知”的模板： (学校)The university decides to.../ announces that... First, ... Second, ... (But,) the man/woman in the conversation (dis)agrees with the decision/ announcement. First, the man/woman says that... Second, ...	

参考范文	<p>The university decides to open an online service for students to reserve an appointment with professors. First, it's effective and convenient to reply. Second, it's easy for students and professors to remember.</p> <p>The woman in the conversation agrees with it.</p> <p>First, the woman says that writing e-mail is too slow. The professor replies after a few days, and then she replies to him and waits for a few days. It takes a whole week to confirm the appointment.</p> <p>Second, they arrange the appointment when they are busy, during mid-term exams and finals. they forget about the appointment easily. With this service now, both students and professors can remember.</p>	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 4		
考题回忆	阅读部分	<p>【名词解释】</p> <p>negative bias。负面特点对人们影响更大。一个人即使有再多的优点，别人也会直接想到缺点。</p>
	听力部分	<p>【教授举例】</p> <p>一个员工在公司工作很久了，知识渊博，努力上进，表现出色，但是因为个人脾气不好，意见不一致时会和情绪激烈地争论。公司考虑到他不能控制好情绪，老板对他印象不好，最后没有给他升职。</p> <p>（2016 年 3 月 19 日考过）</p>
话题分类	心理学/社会学	
解题思路	<p>根据模板,先解释阅读定义，再概述听力教授的例子。</p> <p>According to the reading passage, XX is ...</p> <p>In the listening, the professor takes one example to explain it.</p>	

参考范文	<p>According to the reading passage, negative bias means that the negative characteristic will impress people stronger than the positive ones.</p> <p>In the listening, the professor takes one example to explain it. A worker has been working in an insurance company many years. He is diligent, capable and knowledgeable. He always finishes work perfectly and loves to help others in need. However, he's easy to lose temper. He even argues with coworkers. So when the boss asks about him, the coworkers concentrate much more on his bad temper instead of all those favorable qualities. Finally, the boss has a bad impression so the worker doesn't get a promotion.</p>
录音	范文配有录音
Task 5	
考题回忆	<p>【学生困难】</p> <p>春假期间女生想在寝室写 paper,室友却有朋友来宿舍拜访一整周。</p> <p>【解决方案】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 不让室友带人。和室友商量一下,希望室友能理解在宿舍不希望被打扰。</li> <li>2. 自己去图书馆。但图书馆假期每天只开放一段时间,剩下的时间不知道怎么办。</li> </ol> <p>(2016 年 3 月 19 日考过)</p>
话题分类	作业问题/人际关系
解题思路	<p>先说 problem, 再说两个 solution。选择其中一个。说 1 个正面的理由, 1 个不选择另一个 solution 的理由。</p> <p>The woman has a problem...</p> <p>There are two possible solutions to the problem. First, .... Second, ...</p> <p>Personally, I prefer the...solution.</p> <p>First, ....</p> <p>Second, ....</p>

参考范文	<p>The woman has a problem. She plans to work on her paper in dorm during the spring break but her roommate will have a friend over for a whole week.</p> <p>There are two possible solutions to the problem. Firstly, she can talk to her roommate not to bring the friend over. Secondly, she can go to the library to study.</p> <p>Personally, I prefer the second solution. Firstly, talking to her roommate about the distraction may cause dispute and misunderstanding between them, which may ruin their friendship. although the library's open hour is shortened during the spring break and she'll have less time to write her paper, I think she look on the bright side. such compression of time may as well motivate her to work harder and get the paper done much more efficiently.</p>
录音	范文配有录音
Task 6	
考题回忆	<p>Artificial light 对于动物的两个负面影响。第一个是限制它们找食物，举例是 mice 在晚上找 seeds，但是灯光让很多区域都变得不安全，因此它们有很少的安全区域找食物；第二个是不能发展新的领域，举例是 puma,他们在黑暗里会有更好的视力，但是他们活动区域的高速公路附近的灯光让他们很难看清其他区域，因此他们就呆在他们原来的生存区域了。</p>
话题分类	生命科学-动物学
解题思路	<p>先概述讲座主题，再解释分论点和例子</p> <p>In the lecture, the professor mainly talks about ...</p> <p>First, .... For example, ...</p> <p>Second, .... For instance, ...</p>
参考范文	<p>In the lecture, the professor mainly talks about the two negative effects of artificial light on animals.</p> <p>First, it restricts the animals' searching for food. For example, mice search for seeds at night. However, many areas become unsafe because of the artificial light. So mice have few safe areas to search for food.</p> <p>Second, animals can't develop new areas. For instance, pumas have better vision in darkness. However, because of the lights near highway, it's difficult for pumas to see other areas clearly.</p>

	So they have to stay where they originally live.
录音	范文配有录音

## 2018 年 6 月 10 日托福写作回忆和解析

刘少龙 整理点评

权威点评		
考试难度：中等		
综合写作		
话题分类	自然科学	
考题回忆	总论点	<p>阅读：北美野牛数量的下降是因为人类的活动</p> <p>听力：北美野牛数量的下降不是因为人类的活动（反驳阅读）</p>
	阅读部分	<p>1 过去移民的美国人以bison为食，因为当地居民没有啥东西吃，bison又大又多</p> <p>2 移民过来的美国人带了cattle和horse两种动物为食草动物，会和bison竞争</p> <p>3 随着新的科技出现，一种枪使得美国人能更高效率的捕杀bison，数量剧烈减少</p>



	<p><b>听力部分</b></p> <p>1 移民是在西部，而bison的下降从东部开始。所以数量减少和人无关</p> <p>2 bison可以生活在很寒冷的地方，抗寒能力很强，然后cattle和horse不能去这些地方，</p> <p>所以没有竞争</p> <p>3 可能会觉得不可思议，但是bison的移动速度非常快，和枪一样快，所以枪伤不到它</p>
<b>解题思路</b>	<p>1. 逻辑一定要清晰，明确地表达出听力对阅读的反驳关系；</p> <p>2. 听力的知识点一定要全面，不要遗漏，这是得满分的保证；</p> <p>3. 阅读中的细节也要适当给出，让文章读起来更有连贯性。</p>
<b>参考范文</b>	<p>First, according to the professor, it is not true that immigrants in the past fed on bison. Although the passage says that local residents lacked food and bison was appropriate for food because they were big and fat, the professor hold the opposite view because the decrease of the number of bison began from the east while the immigrants were in the west, which means that they had no relations. This directly refutes that the passage indicates.</p> <p>Second, the lecturer thinks the fact that cattle and horses brought by the immigrants would compete with bison for food is unconvincing. This is because bison could live in extremely cold places because they had strong power to resist the cold weather but cattle and horses couldn't adapt to that environment. This is another part where the listening contradicts the reading.</p> <p>Last but not least, the lecturer says that it's unrealistic that bison could be killed by a new kind of guns, which is stated in the passage. The reason of lecturer's view is that bison moved very fast, even as fast as the gun, which implies that the</p>



	gun couldn't hurt them.
独立写作	
话题分类	生活方式类
考题回忆	<p>为了大一学生尽快适应大学生活</p> <p>attend one-week orientation OR ask for students in the same major who have attended universities for several years</p> <p>Which is better?</p>
解题思路	<p>这是典型的 A 和 B 哪个更好的题目，我们可以采用折中的答题思路，认为 A 和 B 都很好，我们需要把他们结合起来。To some extent, they are equally important.然后分别论证 A 和 B 都有哪些优点,最后再说为什么要把他们结合起来。</p>
参考范文	<p>When an individual gets into a university, how are they supposed to do to help fit in the new, unfamiliar and even challenging life at the beginning of the important stage? Some people would say that attending to a one-week orientation comes very handy when they are trying to adapt to the new life. But this does not imply that asking for students in the same major who have attended universities for several years is of less importance. So my view on this issue is that they should combine both together.</p> <p>Let's assume a teenager grows up into a young adult and gets into a university. What would confront him or her is a totally different life because this might be their first time to live without their parents and the first time to live with roommates. And also, they are expected to attend many courses and need to accomplish lots of projects, assignment and papers. So under these circumstances, a one-week orientation would be very helpful in that the orientation would give them suggestions on how to arrange their time properly to balance study and life. Plus, some other instructions or tips may also be involved in the</p>

orientation such as means to deal with their roommates and professors and to handle all kinds of papers and essays. Knowing all these important things, a freshman would be definitely better prepared for the following life.

Meanwhile, consulting students in the same major who have more experience as guides would be a good idea as well. For one thing, they know more about the major: which course is the most important and which is the most difficult; how to learn these courses more efficiently and what are the professor like. etc. For another, communicating with upperclassmen is likely to develop wonderful friendship, which could help expand horizons and better suit the new life.

We all would agree that university life plays a significant role in a person's life-long period, and probably is the most significant. So as a freshman, how to fit in it is a very huge decision because the new life is quite different from that of high school. In this case, young adults had better combine the two methods together to pass the making/breaking point successfully.

## 2018 年 6 月 10 日托福阅读回忆和解析

于洋 整理点评

### 权威点评

**Passage one** 重复 2017.02.25, 2017.07.08, 2018.01.27, 考试难度依旧保持偏难的系数, 多数考场出现加试文章, 重复文章再次出现

Passage one	学科分类	题目
	艺术类	Essentials of Chinese Art
内容回忆	<p>首先看标题, 预测全文内容和结构走向, 应该是关于中国艺术的“方方面面打开型”学术论文(因为标题中含有复数名词 essentials), 然后对应每个 essential(每一段), 又会有详细的描写和纵深的原因分析(分析中国艺术为什么会形成这一 essential), 以及该 essential 给中国艺术带来的结果影响。</p> <p>文章的实际内容与预测基本相符, 全文共分 5 段, 首段引出研究对象(中国艺术), 以下各段分别打开中国艺术的组成要素: 手工艺术品(第 2&amp;3 段), 埋葬品(第 4 段), 和书法艺术品(第 5 段)。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO10-1 Chinese Pottery	
Passage two	学科分类	题目
	地质类	洋流的变化对全球温度的影响
内容回忆	<p>首段: 调节全球温度的洋流主要通过水流温度、海洋浓度等方式。</p> <p>第二段: Gulf Stream 原本可以将大量的暖流注入到南大西洋, 但是随着温室效应, 温度产生相反的效果。</p> <p>第三段: 大量冰川淡水涌入洋流中, 导致温度降低, 就会造成类似 1863 年英国的寒潮侵袭。</p> <p>第四段: 与此同时其他洋流的流向也极大程度上加速了全球变暖的趋势, 是一个恶性循环。</p>	
参考阅读	<p>TPO10-2 Variations in the Climate</p> <p>TPO43-3 El Nino</p> <p>TPO53-3 The Role of the Ocean in Controlling Climate</p>	

Passage three	学科分类	题目
	人类学	奥古斯丁时代罗马帝国的城市发展
内容回忆	<p>首段说明奥古斯丁时代罗马帝国的发展概况。</p> <p>第二段说明，城市的发展是因为大量的农民在城市中经商，并且带动城市周围发展。</p> <p>第三段说明有一些农民为了寻求更好的生活，从农村移居到城市，而城市里原本那些商人承担了城市政府的职能。</p> <p>第四段说明因为贸易的增加，一些沿岸港口城市发展特别快，相反一些内陆的老城开始逐渐衰败。</p>	
参考阅读	<p>TPO7-2 Ancient Rome and Greece</p> <p>TPO19-1 The Roman Army's Impact on Britain</p> <p>TPO29-1 Characteristics of Roman Pottery</p> <p>TPO47-1 Roman Cultural Influence on Britain</p>	
Passage four	学科分类	题目
	天文学类	宇宙的形成
内容回忆	<p>首段说明宇宙形成学说有非常多种。</p> <p>第二段：在过去人们没有停止对太空起源的探索，单大多数从哲学角度分析。</p> <p>第三段：宇宙爆炸学说是当前人类接受度最高的一种。</p> <p>第四段：大量物质和尘埃的形成能解释大多数天体运动现象，但是依然有部分时间现象无法解释。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO16-3 Planets in Our Solar System	
所考词汇	<p>features = aspects</p> <p>unrivaled = unequaled</p> <p>mere = only</p> <p>verging = bordering</p> <p>elaborate = complex</p> <p>considerable = a large mount of</p>	

## 2018 年 6 月 10 日托福听力回忆和解析

梅芳 整理点评

### 权威点评

本次和大家分享的是 2018 年 6 月 10 日托福听力真题及解析的内容。本场考试有一篇艺术类讲座，重复 2017.2.26 考题，一篇环境科学讲座，重复 2017.2.25 考题。本场考试对话依然是校园学习场景和校园日常生活场景均有出现，艺术类和生物类讲座依然保持一贯的高频地位，其次是环境科学和考古学，社会科学文章也有出现，平时备考也不能掉以轻心。

### Conversation 1

话题分类	论文作业场景（学生和教授）
内容回忆	讲的是音乐和舞蹈的关系，学生说他以前的课都是学知识没有像现在这样自己编舞蹈，他觉得好有趣但是有个问题就是为什么音乐老是在舞蹈编好后才进行选择，能不能根据音乐设计舞蹈，因为他发现有些音乐可以搭配不同的舞蹈动作，或者用不同的音乐来编舞之类的。老师说之前有一个编舞的人要把每个动作都严格贴合音乐，所以也更重视音乐，但这被评论家批评不够创新。
参考听力	TPO34C2 Autobiography of Eudora Welty-O. Henry's story

### Conversation 2

话题分类	校园日常生活场景
内容回忆	女生想去 athlete 中心拍摄什么短片之类的，咨询是否有什么要求，男的说要让被拍摄的人填写同意的签名表格，估计得花不少时间，女的说一星期就 due 了，要拍两天，编辑两天，时间太紧，然后男的就说还有另外一个方式，找 manager 去拿许可。
参考听力	TPO10C1 Get Photographs into a show

### Conversation 3

话题分类	校园日常生活场景
内容回忆	讲的是野餐相关，一个 picnic 遇到 damage 了，虽然食物很好（这里有题，感觉是贬义），但是又下雨还有饮料坏了。前面还有一个问题好像是说 IDcard 不能付款，老师说这个已经标明了是学生没注意看，还建议学生上网填个反馈（双空题，在

	网上可以做什么) 学生还提了一个建议, 但是老师说要考虑到成本问题 (有题), 所以可能不会实行。
参考听力	<b>TPO19C2 Cafeteria Food Policy</b>
Conversation 4	
话题分类	论文作业场景 (学生和教授)
内容回忆	学生在课后请教老师, 为什么上课的时候会提到两个课本中没有提到的人, 学生认为这两个人更像艺术家, 跟课上研究的关于鸟类的主题关系不大。老师解释说这两个人虽然很有艺术成就, 但他们的艺术作品帮助发现和展示了新型鸟类。并且老师强调, 课本上的内容都是近期生物学上取得的最新成就, 想要更好的学好生物学, 就应该从历史中从别的科目上汲取经验。
参考听力	<b>TPO43C2 discussion about a theater professor</b>
Lecture 1	
话题分类	艺术
内容回忆	讨论了绘画艺术的一个流派, pointillism。讲到了该流派的出现和发展过程。其中举了画家 Vincent Van Gogh (梵高) 为例, 说到梵高是这个流派最典型的代表人物。同时对梵高的绘画技巧, 手法, 风格等做了讨论, 来印证该艺术流派。同时对比了 pointillism 与 neoclassicism 之间的在绘画上的观点的不同。(重复 2017.2.26)
参考听力	<b>TPO1L1 Rose Frantzen</b> <b>TPO19L4 Cecilia Beaux--Portraits</b>
Lecture 2	
话题分类	环境科学类
内容回忆	环境科学, 提出 algae oil 可以通过 catalysts 来反应成为 bio-fuel, 用了人类消化系统的例子来帮助说明这个过程, 接着提出 vacuoles 这个概念, 说到对于环境保护来说, algae oil bio-fuel 相比较于 corn 和 canola 要更加有益于环境, 接着还提到很多人想对环境保护作出贡献, 那么应该要人们了解 the high-density vertical bioreactor 的概念, algae oil bio-fuel 就是这样的物质, 使用以后可以对环境更加友好, 提倡人们使用。(重复 2017.2.25)
参考听力	<b>TPO42L3 Fungi</b>

Lecture 3	
话题分类	艺术
内容回忆	艺术史讲的有关于 modern sculptor, 教授先是问了文艺复兴时期 sculpture 的特点, 学生回答说真实性和什么什么性, 然后教授说现在的雕塑都偏向特别大的, 抽象的, 举了一个例子: 一张金铜色的雕塑说是一只鸟, 然后学生问会有特别小的马? 教授说有个 W 的画家就特别会, 他的雕塑要用放大镜看, (好像是雕在米上的)。
参考听力	<b>TPO18L2 Copies of Greek Sculptures</b> <b>TPO42L1 Greek and Roman Statues</b>
Lecture 4	
话题分类	生物类
内容回忆	动物行为, 两种鸟类的选巢地址的不一样, 然后进行一个 cross 培育去看看这种因为是先天的还是后天模仿的, 但是结果是不固定的, 有一定比例的不一样
参考听力	<b>TPO46L1 swarm intelligence</b> <b>TPO47L2 bird foraging for food</b>
Lecture 5	
话题分类	考古学
内容回忆	考古学, 美洲的一个人种从 four comer 搬离了, 他们搬到一个地方, 有 cliff, 相似的陶器和相似的建筑。然后就探讨原因。一说是因为干旱。但是反驳说偶尔还有降水。还有人做了好多研究, 最后发现即使干旱农业也能让他们活下来, 而且他们是成批撤离的。所以又说是有人搬来了强迫他们撤走了。但是还没办法有确定的结果。
参考听力	<b>TPO28L4 Lost Civilization:Gonor-depe</b> <b>TPO49L4 Pottery find at the excavation sites</b>
Lecture 6	
话题分类	心理学
内容回忆	研究推理能力是否是天生, 心理学家针对婴儿做的实验。一开始老师举例说, 早上阳光照在我们脸上我们知道太阳从东边升起了, 这反映人类潜意识里有推理能力, 然后提到这种能力是我们天生的还是后天习得的呢。之后那婴儿举例说, 婴



	<p>儿听到猫咪叫听了一段时间后等他们能说话了他会说是猫咪在叫，问这个推理过程是婴儿这段时间学到的还是天生就知道呢？之后就讲到科学家们做了一个实验，实验对象是婴儿，实验工具是几个 containers 和四个图片，其中一个图片是三角形，三个是圆形的。实验中有连个变量，分别是图片和受试者的距离，另外一个一是让婴儿看这些图片的时间。</p>
参考听力	<b>TPO43L2 Approximate Number Sense</b>

于洋

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## 江林竹

- ◇ 教育背景:英国华威大学硕士, TOEFL 听力满分, 阅读 29 分。拥有 5 年英语教学经验。
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