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2018年3月3日托福口语回忆和解析

洪思睿 整理点评

权威点评

本次考试难度适中。独立部分, Task1 延续了最近热门的三选一话题, 但是由于是大家比较熟悉的校园生活背景, 因此难度不大。 Task2 出现了不太常见的 moral values 话题, 考生们刚一遇到可能会有点没有头绪, 但是仔细分析题干还是能够找出结果的。综合部 分, Task3 和 Task5 难度适中, 重在理解。Task4 是心理学话题, 如果考生们在日常生活中有类似经验, 可能会比较容易理解, 解题关 键在于听懂两次旅程的对比。Task6 是生物学话题,不熟悉此类话题的考生可能会觉得稍微有些难度。

| | Task1 | | |
|------|---|--|--|
| 考题回忆 | Your school is planning to add some information on the school news board. Which one would | | |
| | you choose: travel, reviews of restaurants nearby or films. | | |
| | | | |
| | State your opinion and explain why. | | |
| 话题分类 | 事件 | | |
| 解题思路 | 这是一道三选一的话题,难度适中。三个选项中,旅行,餐馆和电影都是托福口语 Task1 和 Task2 较为 | | |
| | 常见的话题,因此考生们可参考的模板还是挺多的。这三个话题,任选其一都可以的。 | | |
| | | | |
| 参考范文 | I think the school should definitely add the reviews of restaurant nearby on the school news | | |
| | board. Firstly, this kind of information may not be available from other resources. I mean, you can | | |
| | always find a lot of information about famous tourist attractions and the latest movies from media, | | |
| | but the information about local restaurants could be rather limited. Besides, reviews of restaurant | | |
| | nearby will be extremely significant in helping students to choose a good place to eat. As we can all | | |
| | imagine, having a nice meal is not only beneficial to students' psychical health, but can also help | | |
| | them to enjoy some quality time and relax mentally. | | |
| 录音 | 范文配有录音 | | |
| | Task 2 | | |
| 考题回忆 | Do you agree with the following statement? | | |
| | School should be responsible to teach students moral values. | | |
| | State your opinion and explain why. | | |

| 话题分类 | 事件 | |
|------|---|--|
| 解题思路 | 本题可从两个角度展开: | |
| | 1. 从学校和社会的角度,对孩子进行道德教育,有助于孩子长大后成为对社会有益处的人; | |
| | 2. 从孩子的角度,小孩子还不懂明辨是非,而接受了道德教育之后,他们往往能够有意义、有价值德度过一 | |
| | 生。 | |
| 参考范文 | From my point of view, I do believe it is crucial for schools to have moral value lessons, such as | |
| | teaching students to be honest. There are two reasons. Firstly, these classes are beneficial to the | |
| | society. The essence of education is never solely academic study. As a matter of fact, the as significant | |
| | part is teaching students how to be a moral person. Only this way, a student can grow up to be a | |
| | useful man to the whole society. Besides, young adults are usually very vulnerable and easily affected | |
| | by bad influences. Schools have the responsibility to teach them right and wrong and help them to | |
| | live a meaningful life ever since. | |
| 录音 | 范文配有录音 | |
| | Task 3 | |
| 考题回忆 | 阅读部分 学校要取消人少的 club, 为了省钱 | |
| | | |
| | 「「力部分 不同意 | |
| | 1. 学校本身给 club 花的钱就很少; | |
| | 2. 人少的 club 成员间的关系会更好 | |
| 话题分类 | 学校计划 | |
| 解题思路 | 本题难度不大,是比较常见的校园生活话题,并且几个重要信息点都比较清晰。相信考生们只要读懂题目, | |
| | 听懂听力材料,组织语言应该不会太困难。 | |
| | | |
| | | |

| 参考范文 | The school is going to cancel the clubs that only have few members. First reason of the school is | | | |
|------|---|---|--|--|
| | that they will be able to save a sum of money by doing so. Yet, the girl totally disagrees with it. She | | | |
| | thinks that the sch | thinks that the school doesn't give much money to the clubs in the first place. Since the amount of | | |
| | fund is not huge | to begin with, the school won't save a lot by canceling the clubs. Secondly, the | | |
| | university thinks it | is unnecessary for a club with so few members to exist. However, the girl argues | | |
| | that it is actually a | rather good thing to have less people in a club, because the members can get to | | |
| | know each other | and become true friends. It is a valuable chance for people who share the same | | |
| | interests to get to | gether, and it will definitely be beneficial to students' future career. Thus the girl | | |
| | doesn' t agree wi | th the new plan. | | |
| 录音 | 范文配有录音 | | | |
| | | Task 4 | | |
| 考题回忆 | 阅读部分 | 标题:holiday paradox | | |
| | | 定义:人们对周围环境熟悉,感觉时间就过得慢;不熟悉就过得快。 | | |
| | 听力部分 | 例子:教授和妻子去意大利,旅游度假一开始什么都不熟悉,觉得时间过得很慢, | | |
| | | 以后熟悉了就觉得时间过得快。 | | |
| 话题分类 | 心理学 | | | |
| 解题思路 | 1. 本题的定义句不 | 难概括总结,唯一有点难度的是定义其实有两个主要内容,考生们在描述定义的时候可能 | | |
| | 需要注意概括总 | 结,避免超时。 | | |
| | 2. 本题听力部分难度适中,难点可能在于两次旅途的对比。需要考生们仔细听懂听力材料才好概括。 | | | |
| | | | | |
| 参考范文 | The definition | on of holiday paradox is that if people are unfamiliar with the surrounding | | |
| | environment, they will feel time passes by quickly. Yet, if they get familiar with the circumstance, they | | | |
| | will feel like time has slowed down. The professor gives us his own example. When he and his wife | | | |
| | were travelling to I | taly, at first, naturally they didn' t know the new environment in the foreign country. | | |
| | So they were very | curious, and spent the whole day exploring the exotic land. At that time, they felt | | |
| | like time passed by | y too quickly. However, they went back to Italy again later. And this time, since they | | |
| | already got some l | knowledge of the place, it only took them one day to visit museums and many other | | |
| | places. They were | amazed that they could visit so many places in one day, thus they even felt like the | | |

| | time passed by slowly. |
|------|--|
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| 录音 | 范文配有录音 |
| | Task 5 |
| 考题回忆 | 问题:一个人过生日,但女生只给一部分人买了 concert 的票 |
| | |
| | 解决方案 1: |
| | 退了之前的票,再一起买 |
| | 好处大家可以坐一起,但是坏处是就买不到很好的座位了; |
| | H/L |
| | 解决方案 2: |
| | 不退票了,大家分开坐,听完以后一起去吃饭。 |
| 话题分类 | 人际关系问题 |
| 解题思路 | 1. 本题难度适中。两条解决措施比较清晰,也比较容易概括。 |
| | 2. 两条解决措施都可以选择,但是选择第二条可能理由稍微多一些。 |
| | |
| 参考范文 | The woman has a problem. She got concert tickets for some of her friends to celebrate a |
| | birthday, but people were arranged into two different areas and they wouldn't be able to sit together |
| | during the concert. There are two solutions. The first one is to return all the tickets and book some |
| | tickets in one area. The second choice is to sit separately and get dinner together after the concert. As |
| | for me, I would choose the second choice. Well to start with, if I refund the tickets now, even though I |
| | will buy some tickets again, I won' t be able to get the same good positions again. Besides, if we are all |
| | attracted to the performance upstage, we will hardly pay much attention to the people around us. |
| | Also, we decide to grab dinner together, so there will be plenty of chances for us to celebrate later. I |
| | guess it is just not worth it. |
| | |

| 录音 | 范文配有录音 | | |
|------|--|--|--|
| | Task 6 | | |
| 考题回忆 | 话题:白蚁巢穴对生态系统的影响(termite mound,讲 termite mound,白蚁窝对植物和其他动物的 | | |
| | benefit) | | |
| | 要点 1:对动物而言可以提供 height 去侦察,找吃的,观察地形 | | |
| | 例子1: 举了一种猫,可以爬到白蚁窝上观察找吃的,站的更高 | | |
| | 要点 2:对植物而言可以让雨水渗透泥土保留水分,巢穴里有 tunnel ,可以帮助雨水下渗,提高土壤质量 | | |
| 话题分类 | 例子 2:沙漠里有白蚁窝的地方的植物会更加茂盛,而没有的地方就显得枯黄。 ———————————————————————————————————— | | |
| | | | |
| 解题思路 | 1. 本题条理还是比较清楚的,考生们根据 professor 的逻辑来,还是比较容易理解文章大大意的。 | | |
| | 2. 难点可能在于考生们对生物学知识不熟悉,不确定 termite mounds 是什么意思。 | | |
| | | | |
| 参考范文 | The professor is talking about the benefits termite mounds can have to other animals and | | |
| | plants. Firstly, to animals, termite mounds can provide them perfect spots to observe surrounding | | |
| | environment. You know, termite mounds are always higher than the ground, so they can surely | | |
| | provide the height animals need when they are trying to see what is going on nearby. For example, it | | |
| | is being noticed that a certain kind of cat will use termite mounds as their watchtowers when they | | |
| | need to find food. The second benefit is brought to plants in the area, for which, termite mounds can | | |
| | let the rain get into the dirt. Here is a fact. In a desert, the plants are always more thriving in places | | |
| | with termite mounds, because the dirt in that area gets more water than other places. On the contrary, | | |
| | places with no termite mounds may probably have no plants. | | |
| 录音 | 范文配有录音 | | |

2018年3月3日托福写作回忆和解析

李嘉颖 整理点评

权威点评

2017年6月3日考题类似,2015年4月18日原题,难度较难,专有名词较多,观点整理归纳较难,阅读和听力的过程中,会对部分 词汇量有限的学生造成理解性的障碍。

| ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・ | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--|--|
| 话题分类 | 生命科学 | -12 A | |
| 考题回忆 | 总论点 | 虎鲸以黑色为主、黑白相间占少数,而白色虎鲸更是十分罕见。在 2000 年,研究者惊奇地在阿拉斯加(Alaska)的阿留申群岛(Aleutian Islands)附近发现了一头白色虎鲸,暂且叫它 Alaska white orca。2010 年,研究者再次在俄罗斯近海岸发现了一头白色虎鲸,我们可以叫它 Iceberg white orca。那这两头虎鲸究竟是不是同一头虎鲸阅读:不是同一只听力:反对阅读文,认为是同一只听力:反对阅读文,认为是同一只 | |
| | | 10 年后,Iceberg 的背鳍尺寸也是 20 岁。所以,两头虎鲸不可能是同一头虎鲸。 | |

| | 听力部分 | 1.两头鲸肤色之所以不一样是由海藻(algae)导致的。当海里的海藻数量越多,虎鲸的肤 |
|------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | 色就会越深。而海藻的多少也会根据季节进行变化。因为 A 虎鲸和 I 虎鲸被发现的季节不 |
| | | 一样,所以肤色就会不一样。换句话说,这两头鲸很可能就是同一头鲸 |
| | | 2. 两头虎鲸隔得不算远。虎鲸的哺食模式(Hunting Pattern)分为两种,一种吃哺乳动 |
| | | 物(mammal),所以他们经常出没在海岸边。另一种虎鲸喜爱哺食鱼类,所以他们会跟 |
| | | 随鱼群的长途迁徙而环游整个海洋。有时候,他们迁徙的路径长达 2000 英里,所以美国 |
| | | 到俄罗斯的区区 1500 英里根本不算远。 |
| | | 3. 两头虎鲸的年纪对得上。通过背鳍大小来判断虎鲸年纪的方法根本不靠谱。因为虎鲸长 |
| | | 到 20 岁时, 背鳍的尺寸就会停止增长。所以从背鳍尺寸来看, 25 岁和 30 岁的虎鲸看起来 |
| | | 都一样。所以,这两头虎鲸其实就是同一头虎鲸。 |
| | | |
| 解题思路 | 综合写作按照要求进 | 行观点的对比以及听力细节性内容的阐述 |
| | 整体来看,生命科学中不常用的词汇可能会是学生输入和输出的障碍 | |

| 参考范文 | The author points out three reasons to infer that a white orca appeared near Alaska (Alaska) and another white orca sighted in Russia (Iceberg) are two different individuals. However, the lecturer totally overthrows. |
|------|---|
| | First, the reading suggests that coloration differences indicate these two orcas as different individuals. However, the lecturer states algae grown on whale skin varies the skin color from season to season. The more algae, the darker the skin could be. Taking into account of sighting time, the two whales might be the same one. |
| | Second, the author argues the locations of two sightings are 1500 miles apart, which is denied by the professor. Scientists determine that Iceberg can travel over 2000 miles in a hunting group following migrating fishes, which suggests it is not unusual for Iceberg to travel between Alaskan and Russia |
| | Last, the lecturer claims age estimate by the size of dorsal fin is not reliable, which undermines the presumption that dorsal fin keeps growing as the whale ages in the reading. Dorsal fin would stop growing when orca reaches age 20, so Iceberg found in 2010 could be the same whale found in 2000. |
| | Andrew Commence of the Commen |
| 话题分类 | 教育 |
| 考题回忆 | 假如你马上面临大学毕业要选 final course , 会选以前上过课的老师的课还是没有上过课的老师的课程 ? If you are going to graduate from the university and have to choose the final course, which professor will you choose. The one you used to sign up for courses or the one you have never learned from before |
| 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,也可以中立。 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 |



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参考范文

Professor is one of the considerations that students may take into account for course choosing. Students might hesitate which professor to choose for their final course, the one students used to sign up for courses or the one students have never taken lectures from before. As far as I am concerned, it is undeniable that attending courses taught by familiar professors brings obvious advantages.

Firstly, attending a familiar professor' s lecture saves students' time. Every professor expresses lecture in a unique approach, either installing theories and ideas or inspiring students to come up with conclusion to specific practice. At the beginning of a lecture taught by a new professor, students are likely to struggle in keeping up with the speed and style. Nevertheless, adjusting to a familiar professor, students skip the adaptation time and receive contents smoothly. In this way, time is saved and a better result is expected.

In addition, learning from a familiar professor is conducive to academic achievement. Task demands vary among professors. Some professors prefer one final examination for the whole course, while others tend to evaluate students by combining class performance, homework, mid-term examination and final examination. Students are more likely to stand out in the whole class because they understand the professor's expectations and perform accordingly. For example, my friend, Jack, understood his professor's standard on final report and finished the task perfectly with an extraordinary score.

However, considering from another aspect, learning from a new professor has its own merits. Despite the time cost adapting to teaching style, students can learn more from the professor, such as communication approach, specialized perspectives and specific research outcomes.

Even though students can benefit from both options, I strongly consider choosing lectures from familiar professors more advantageous. Time for senior students is limited, and it can be saved for graduation items and dissertations rather than getting familiar with a new professor.

2018年3月3日托福阅读回忆和解析

唐梦娇 整理点评

权威点评

Passage one 与 2017 年 7 月 2 日和 2017 年 11 月 18 日两次被重复考查;Passage two 与 2017 年 3 月 25 日及 2014 年 5 月

24 日大陆真题重复。(被重复的考题必将再次被重复!)

| Passage one | 学科分类 | 题目 |
|--------------------|---|--|
| | 人类学 | Mesopotamian and Egyptian Settlements |
| 内容回忆 | 前三段在讲 m 的城市 , 决定 | 市中心的位置和大小主要取决于时候能从别的城市获得食物的能力,因此在 |
| | 市中心人口最多,城市的人口分布 | 不均匀;不同城市之间的间隔是由城墙来区别的;主要的 business 是手工 |
| | 艺品;后两段讲的是埃及,埃及的 | 城市是均匀分布的,分布在尼罗河附近,大家都有相对均衡的资源来源,不 |
| | 同城市之间不需要有竞争;埃及的 | 主要生意来源是 trading and shipping , 因为靠着河岸边有很多港口 ; 不同 |
| | 小城市之间不需要由城墙去区分开: | 来,大家生活的都很融洽。 |
| 参考阅读 | TPO24-3 Moving into Pueblos | |
| | TPO20-2 Early Settlements | s in Southwest Asia |
| | TPO33-1 The First Civilization | |
| Passage two | 学科分类 | 题目 |
| | 地理 | Milankovitch Cycles and Glaciation |
| 内容回忆 | 前两段介绍地球上的冰川,为 | b什么会有冰川还是有争论的,到目前为止还没明确的答案。然后提出了 M |
| | 的三个解释,一是说到地球绕太阳约 | 转的倾斜角度会导致温度的变化;二是旋转时的不稳定性也会导致温度的区 |
| | 別;第三个是;第三段说的是根据 M 的假设,冰川会一直存在,而不知识在特定时期出现。说明他的假设是 | |
| | 有漏洞的不能够证明冰川为什么只: | 会在特定的时期存在。第四段讲到别的假设,有人说火山灰能够导致这个现 |
| | 象,但是事实证明那时候没有火山活 | 5动的出现。被推翻后另一个假说是因为大气中 co2 的减少导致温度的下降。 |
| | 事实证明在有冰川期的时候的确大气里的 co2 含量会别的时候低。第五段说其实蚊虫比较不容易落在水平黑白 | |
| | 间隔的地方,但斑马是垂直黑白间 | 隔的,所以这个理论也是存有疑惑的。 |

| 参考阅读 | TPO19-3 Discovering the Ice Age | | |
|---------------------|---|--|--|
| | TPO15-3 Glacier Formation | | |
| Passage three | 学科分类 | 题目 | |
| | 生物学 | The role of Diapause | |
| 内容回忆 | 第一段介绍了 diapause , 先 | 是介绍了 dia 具体是什么情况,然后说到了它的好处。第二段开始说导致 | |
| | dia 的两种情况 ,一种是 unfavorab | ole condition ,另一种是 unpredicted condition。然后说第二种 condition | |
| | 比起第一种对生物的影响更大。然 | 后引出问题:动物是怎么样去度过 unpredictable condition 的。第三段举 | |
| | 了一个具体的 red beast 的例子,ì | 这种动物延长 baby 在 pouch 的时间,连续三次生完之后即可 mate,通过 | |
| | 在同一个时间段生三个宝宝的方法 | 来度过这个困难的时期。第四段说到另一种动物在雨季的时候出来集体配 | |
| | 对,然后通过加速孵化,一般为 3- | 4;然后在宝宝出生大概十六天左右就立马回到地底下去避暑,然后下一次 | |
| | 在下雨的季节再出来交配。 | | |
| 参考阅读 | TPO40-3 Amphibian Thermoregulation | | |
| | Tpo17-2 Animal Signals in the Rain Forest | | |
| | TPO15-1 A Warm Blooded Turtle | | |
| | TPO48-2 Termite Ingenuity | | |
| Passage four | 学科分类 | 题目 | |
| | 社会科学 | Second Industrial Revolution | |
| 内容回忆 | 主要是因为工业革命给 workers 带来了一些变故, unskill 的工作机器都能做了, 然后工业革命给经历了 | | |
| | 第一次工业革命的国家带来的变故,煤矿开采越来越少了因为有了 engine 然后工业革命带来了不仅是纺织业 | | |
| | 还有其他行业的发展,连家务活都能用机器做,最后说的是工业革命在美国福克斯公司生产线的体现,工人开 | | |
| | 始做一些不用动脑子的工作。 | | |
| 参考阅读 | TPO49-3 Background for the Industrial Revolution | | |
| | TPO26-1 Energy and Industrial Revolution | | |

| 所考词汇 | classic=typical |
|------|--------------------------|
| | remnants=remains |
| | vigorous=lively |
| | ringed=surrounded |
| | severity=harshness |
| | congregate=together |
| | remnants=remains |
| | comprise=consist of |
| | consequently=as a result |
| | remarkably=distinctly |
| | |
| | |

2018年3月3日托福听力回忆和解析

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2018年3月3日的托福考试听力部分难度较高, 其中涉及到很多低频话题与专业类知识, 例如数学金字塔模型等. 另外由于经典加试不复 存在,遇到听力加试对考生的考试心态与状态是一个比较大的考验。近期托福考试听力部分由传统的四大类话题逐渐偏重一些低频,不熟 悉的高难度专业类学科. 在备考时一定要注意.

| Conversation 1 | |
|----------------|--------|
| 话题分类 | 论文作业场景 |

| 内容回忆 | 学生找教授谈论他的成绩,尤其是 reaction paper, 他不太确定能不能拿高分,材料很少,感觉写不出来两页的 paper, 老师说了 paper 的要求,不只是总结材料里的观点,要写出自己的想法,要有 developed opinion,然后教授感觉大多数学生不清楚 paper 的要求,打算下节课再强调一下 | |
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| 参考听力 | TPO2 Conversation1 | |
| Conversation 2 | | |
| 话题分类 | 校园日常生活场景 | |
| 内容回忆 | 学生找管理人员咨询退房费和工作申请的问题,学生的课程因为人数不足临时取消,学生以为为此自己的房屋租金会退回,但是并没有.管理人员让学生写一份申请,再去住房部开一张证明来解决这个问题.然后学生咨询了工作的事情,管理人员说要求有经验,如果经验不足可以申请工资较低的工作,学生不大原意,如果没有合适的工作会专注于学业. | |
| 参考听力 | TPO7 Conversation1 | |
| Conversation 3 | | |
| 话题分类 | 工作场景 | |
| 内容回忆 | 学生应聘 volunteer, 讲自己在博物馆的志愿者经历, 还有 spider superhero, 然后教授并不感兴趣. 报名需要填表格, 空不够只能选一个 certain specialty, 她选了 music | |
| 参考听力 | TPO18 Conversation2 | |
| Conversation 4 | | |
| 话题分类 | 学习规划场景 | |

| 内容回忆 | 教授邀请学生成为 tutor, 学生说自己的专业是 biology 并不是 English, 教授说不用担心, 接着详细讨论 tutor 的培训课程, 很出乎学生的意料, 以为只需要知道如何给学生讲课就可以了, 教授说不只这样, 用给学生 讲论文为例子说明授之以渔 | |
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| 参考听力 | TPO4 Conversation2 | |
| Lecture 1 | | |
| 话题分类 | 地质学 | |
| 内容回忆 | 讲述火山如何影响气候. 火山喷发将10万吨的 SO2注入平流层. 1815年的 Tambora 火山爆发导致夏天的消失. 教授又列举 Sanit Helen, 此次火山爆发星气体云,对气温影响十分巨大. 单次小的喷发对气候影响不大,因为 SO2 计量较少,但是由于小喷发的频率非常高,因此对气候造成了不可磨灭的影响. | |
| 参考听力 | TPO29 Lecture 1 | |
| | Lecture 2 | |
| 话题分类 | 艺术 | |
| 内容回忆 | 家属一个启蒙时期的艺术家,为一人家涉及 church 的时候遇到的种种困难,首先建筑工人不同意他建 12 个柱子,也不大原意他去使用很远地方的 marbles,因为会花费过多的人力物力。但是 leader 在听过他的想法后给了他全力让他全权负责。但是在快要建成时,这户人家家里死人了,要建一个墓碑,工程被推迟,石头用不上了,只能在部分建筑使用这些石头。主要表达艺术家要接受现实,因为往往不能全权把控自己的作品。 | |
| 参考听力 | TPO32 Lecture4 | |
| Lecture 3 | | |

| 话题分类 | 心理学 |
|-----------|---|
| 内容回忆 | 主要研究孩子多大能够产生认知能力. 教授以自己为例子讲述什么是 false belief, 然后引用 candy 实验和 toll 实验, 主要内容是找糖, 实验结果证明在孩子三岁左右的年级还没有判断 false belief 的能力, 需要提高的是语言能力, 能够听懂问什么比较重要. |
| 参考听力 | TPO10 Lecture 4 |
| Lecture 4 | |
| 话题分类 | 天文学 |
| 内容回忆 | 主要讲述如何利用已有证据推翻火星上有水的理论. 一开始讲研究人员拿到了火星表面的照片, 发现有水流的痕迹, 有主流还有分流, 甚至还有河床的痕迹. 但是研究人员发现和在夏威夷发现的熔岩痕迹很像,而且附近也有火山的活动. 所以河流的两端不可能同时存在水和岩浆, 以此推翻了火星上有水的理论, 也间接证明了火星上没有水也没有生物存活. |
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- ◆ 在授课中,善于根据学生的 不同情况采取不同的授课 模式,深入浅出,循循善诱, 以求达到最佳的学习效果。 对学生要求严格,但同时也 热衷于做课堂上的段子手, 让孩子们在严肃却不失欢 乐的氛围中,真正变得敢于 开口,有话可说。



唐梦娇

◆ 英语专业八级,授课风格清新,善于激发学生的学习兴趣,让学生学有所得,帮助其有效提分。





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