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**TOEFL**

# 精选托福干货资料

陪你一起斩托福

## 2018 年 5 月 12 日托福口语回忆和解析

洪林洁 整理点评

Task1	
考题回忆	<p>Which of the following characteristics do you think would be the most important for a person who is going to start a new small business?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— being outgoing and friendly</li> <li>— being creative and imaginative</li> <li>— being well organized</li> </ul>
话题分类	人物性格类话题；问题类型为三选一，属于高频题型
解题思路	<p>三选一的题目，一般三个选项之间并无优劣之分。建议考生先快速选择一个，最好是有 easy opinion 的选项，然后按以下任一思路展开：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 选 A,两个分论点均说 A 的优点；</li> <li>2. 选 A,第一个分论点说 A 的优点，第二个分论点说 B/C 的缺点（最好可以结合 A 展开）；</li> <li>3. 选 A,第一个分论点说 A 的优点，第二个分论点说尽管 B/C 有什么好，还是选 A，因为...；</li> <li>4. 选 A,说选 A 的理由和举例进一步说明。</li> </ol>
参考范文	<p>I think being outgoing is definitely the most important characteristic among the three.</p> <p>Because being outgoing and friendly usually means being more trustworthy and this kind of person can make friends easily in a short time, and they can acquire valuable financial supports and business advices from others. Take my friend Jack as an example, he is a super outgoing and friendly person and he make friends easily and much faster than most others. And he started his business last year, and in five months, he can already run his business smoothly. And I think this is because he can get to know other people easily and he can get more resources.</p>
录音	范文配有录音
Task 2	

考题回忆	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  Parent should help kids prevent difficulties in their life so kids will not experience difficulties early.	
话题分类	事件类话题；观点类题型。	
解题思路	选清立场。  用两个观点+细节（举例/因果/对比）展开。注意观点之间区分度要明显，最好有递进关系	
参考范文	I would have to say that I strongly oppose the statement. Why? Because first, difficulties are inevitable in everyone’s life. If parents shield their kids from difficulties at their early age, their children will lose their opportunities to face and deal with difficulties, so when they grow up, it will be difficult for they to deal with difficulties in real life. Secondly, I think everyone should be encourage to deal with difficulties and find a way to overcome that. I always admire those people who face a lot of hardship in their life, because they usually appear to be stronger and more optimistic than the majority.	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 3		
考题回忆	阅读部分	学校要翻新 Art studios，方便学生交流，而且能提供地方展示学生作品。
	听力部分	男学生部分同意。  一是因为对艺术生来说，隐私很重要，不希望作品完成之前被别人指手画脚，路过的人会打断他们；二是支持的原因：有更大空间去展览艺术作品，方便学生交流而且提供地方展览学生作品。
话题分类	学校计划	
解题思路	答题框架如下：  The university plans to XXX.  In the conversation, the man/woman agree/disagree with this proposal for two reasons.  Firstly, XXX.  Secondly, XXX.	

参考范文	<p>The university is going to renovate its art studio for two reasons, firstly, it will be a great place for students to communicate with each other, and it will also provide a place for students to exhibit their artworks.</p> <p>In the conversation, the man partially agrees with the proposal.</p> <p>On the bright side, he thinks that this renovated will accommodate the original collection of the university, and it will also be a place for students to communicate with each other and to exhibit their own artwork. However, on the dark side, it will be inconvenient for art students. This is because according to the man, privacy is important for art students, and students don't want their artwork to be evaluated or judged before completion, and people passing by will interrupt and interfere with them.</p>	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 4		
考题回忆	阅读部分	媒体叠加效应 (availability cascade)
	听力部分	举例：一个旅游网站，本来价格低廉，有折扣，很受欢迎。但有一天出故障多收了客户钱，这个事件被电视，报纸，网络等媒体报道接连报道。虽然公司很快把钱退了回去，但是人们还是担心会被多收钱。网站最后变得不那么受欢迎了。(重复 2017.11.12)
话题分类	社会科学	
解题思路	答题框架如下： XXX(阅读中的概念) refers to XXX, In the lecture, the professor gives an example of XXX...	
参考范文	<p>The reading passage introduces a concept called availability cascade. In the listening, the professor gives an example of a tourist website.</p> <p>Originally, the price of the services provided by the tourist website was reasonable with great discounts, so it was extremely popular. But one day, due to some system malfunction, a lot of customers were overcharged. And what made it worse was that this</p>	

	incident was reported by a series of medias such as television, newspaper and websites. Even though the company returned the money to its customers soon, people still worried about being overcharged in the future, so eventually this website became less popular.
录音	范文配有录音
Task 5	
考题回忆	<p>男生要参加一个生物教授办的 party, 但是有历史 paper 要做, 之前做好的东西因为电脑刚修好, 丢失了数据, 需要加班多检查几次。</p> <p>解决方案有二, 一是联系生物老师发邮件, 但男生不想过多麻烦生物老师; 二是可以去参加 party 但这样没法检查 paper。</p>
话题分类	时间冲突类
解题思路	<p>答题框架如下:</p> <p>The man is going to XXX(event).However, she XXX(conflict)</p> <p>There are two solutions for the woman, she could either XXX or XXX.</p> <p>If I were the man, I would choose to XXX.</p> <p>The first reason it that XXX,</p> <p>Secondly, XXX.</p>
参考范文	<p>The man is going to a party hosted by his biology professor. However, he has some important biology paper to be finished, and since his computer has just been fixed, he lost some important data, so he need to work extra time to make sure everything goes on well.</p> <p>There are two solutions, the first one is to contact his biology teacher and ask her to send an email to him, and second one is to go to the party, as planned.</p> <p>If I were the man, I would choose the first solution. The first reason is that if the man goes to the party, he would have no time to check the paper. And according to what he said, he definitely need more time to check the data and make sure everything goes on well. Moreover, even though it will bother his biology professor, but I think if the man explains</p>

	the causes to her, she would definitely understand.
录音	范文配有录音
Task 6	
考题回忆	<p>关于沙漠动物降温的两种方式 (survive in hot desert)。</p> <p>第一种是自己的 shade。比如 squirrel 貌似有个尾巴可以提供 shade ;</p> <p>另一种是大面积 exposed to air 可以 cool down the blood 然后给自己降温。举例是一种兔子的耳朵很大，然后可以降温。</p>
话题分类	生命科学
解题思路	<p>答题框架如下：</p> <p>The professor talks XXX(主旨).</p> <p>Firstly, XXX.</p> <p>Secondly, XXX.</p>
参考范文	<p>The professor talks about two ways how animals living in the desert survive in hot environment.</p> <p>The first strategy is to use part of its body as shade. For example, there is a type of squirrel living in the desert. It has a special tail and when the environment is getting too dry or too hot, the squirrel can use its tail to provide shelter for its whole body.</p> <p>The second strategy is to expose the majority part of its body to the air. And in this way, animals can cool down its blood and lower its body temperature. For example, there is a type of rabbit living in the desert which has huge ears, and when the environment is getting too hot, it can just expose its ears to the air in order to lower its body temperature.</p>
录音	范文配有录音

## 2018 年 5 月 12 日托福写作回忆和解析

### 花秀文 整理点评

#### 权威点评

总体难度不高，听力都是很明显的反驳。

#### 综合写作

话题分类	生物	
考题回忆	总论点	<p>阅读：一些植物夜晚闭叶子的三个原因</p> <p>听力：阅读的三个原因并不具有说服力</p>
	阅读部分	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 植物闭叶子是为了防寒</li> <li>2. 植物闭叶子是为了预防在雨水来临的受到真菌的感染</li> <li>3. 植物闭叶子是为了避免夜晚的光线</li> </ol>
	听力部分	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.植物内部并不储存能量，所以变冷会立即感受到</li> <li>2. 植物闭叶子也无法阻挡雨水，况且真菌是需要一线的水就可以感染叶子</li> <li>3.有些植物即使完全接收不到光线，也会关闭叶子</li> </ol>
解题思路	<p>写出来阅读和听力在观点和三个 sub points 上的对比，同时对听力的细节信息进行阐述。</p>	
参考范文	<p>According to the reading article, there are three reasons available to explain why some plants fold leaves in the evening. However, the professor casts doubt on these three explanations respectively by elaborating details.</p> <p>Firstly, the passage refers that folding leaves is an effective way to protect plants against coldness since this behavior can decrease the surface that that is exposed to the air. In terms of this reason, the professor presents her opposite opinion by asserting that plants do not have capacity to store energy. In this sense, once the temperature falls down, plants are susceptible to coldness and then suffer.</p>	

	<p>Secondly, in the author's opinion, the occurrence of rainstorms at nights is an impetus for the spread of fungus. In that case, plants can get rid of fungi infection by the means of folding leaves. Likewise, this theory is also contradicted by the professor. To illustrate, it is impossible for plants to completely block water even if they fold leaves. Moreover, the spread of fungi only requires a small amount of water. Thus, folding leaves is unlikely to eliminate infection.</p> <p>Lastly, as is stated by the writer, some plants rely on folding leaves to block nighttime light because light at this period is a disturbance to record how much light is collected in the day time. Questioning this explanation, the professor claims that some plants cannot receive nighttime light, but the still fold their leaves. For example, one telling example of this phenomenon is the species which grow in the shades caused by bigger trees.</p>
独立写作	
话题分类	政府类
考题回忆	When a new technological device becomes available, some will buy it right away, and some wait until many have adopted. What do you think?
解题思路	生活类话题，学生们应该都有过经历，所以还是比较容易想到思路的。



参考范文

Upon entry into the new era, we have more exposure to technological products and their occurrence undoubtedly enrich and facilitate our life. However, in the face of the release of a new technological device, how do consumers decide what is an optimal time to buy? Some may prefer to buy a product as soon as it is on sale so that they can immediately benefit from the new technology. However, I am inclined to deem that it is more worthwhile to purchase a technological gadget after it is adopted by many people.

Firstly, long time after the release of a new technological product, consumers can enjoy a cheaper price and stable service. On one hand, to stay competitive, companies will adjust the price according to the fluctuation of the market. On the other hand, it is commonly noticed that a company will lower the price of a given product after the release of another new product. In any case, consumers can economically benefit from the waiting. In terms of the service, the feedbacks from consumers are indispensable to the growth of companies, such as the feedbacks about a system, the battery capacity and heat radiation. Afterwards, companies can rely on these feedbacks to improve their service accordingly. In this sense, after a product is used by many other consumers, its service will become more user-friendly and human-based.

In addition, it is easier to get familiar with the usage of a given technological device when it has been purchased by many consumers. To be specific, buying a product means having access to its various functions. If this device is more available around a consumer, he does not need to carefully read instructions. Instead, he can refer to others for experiences. By contrast, if one buys a new product instantly, it means that he should explore all the functions almost on his own. Expectedly, it both takes time and takes energy.

All in all, it is unwise to follow the trend of buying a technological product. After all, it is created to make our life easier and more comfortable. Moreover, a more suitable price, good service and less troubles are of greater concern.

## 2018 年 5 月 12 日托福阅读回忆和解析

唐梦娇 整理点评

权威点评		
<b>Passage one</b> 与 2016 年 8 月 20 日真题重复。美国铁路自 2016 年以来就成为 ETS 常考的话题，需要对这个类型的文章引起注意。		
Passage one	学科分类	题目
	社会科学	Nineteenth-century Railroads in the United States
内容回忆	19 世纪铁路是美国最先进的发展。铁路体现了美国人前所未有的想象力，因为铁路看起来破坏了自然的连接。没有河流和运河的城市，铁路为其提供了和乡村贸易的方式。美国的铁路线数量几乎超过了世界其余国家的铁路线总量，铁路的发展使美国成为仅次于英国的第二大工业国家。除了促进交通业的发展，铁路的发展还促进了钢铁业，采煤业的发展。铁路的发展更促进了电报业的发展，到 19 世纪 50 年代，几乎每一个火车站都有电报机。美国铁路的建设及所有权几乎全部归私人企业所有，之后政府采取了一系列措施来改善这一现象。19 世纪 50 年代的铁路发展是美国工业化的一个重要信号。	
参考阅读	TPO33-2 Railroads and Commercial Agriculture in Nineteenth-Century United States TPO23-2 Seventeenth-Century Dutch Agriculture TPO50-1 American Railroads	
Passage two	学科分类	题目
	社会科学	Mass production : method and impact
内容回忆	第一段讲爱迪生，卡耐基，洛克菲勒这些人的发明和公司促进了技术进步，导致了市场上供大于求。第二段是面粉行业，出现了某种新技术，导致供大于求。第三段是用brand, trademark, slogans等增加了用户的需求和忠诚。第四段说很多行业开始百家争鸣到一家独大。第五段说新技术，新工业，导致失业率上升，因为工人们不会这些新玩意儿。第六段说，但是，这同时也创造了更多别的工作岗位，还有低人力，便宜的产品。	

参考阅读	TPO46-2 The Commercial Revolution in Medieval Europe TPO34-2 The Development of Steam Power	
Passage three	学科分类	题目
	生物学	Bird Colonies
内容回忆	<p>先说了什么情况下鸟会聚集在一起，举了一种黄色小鸟的例子，在colony边缘的窝要比中心的窝更易损(vulnerable)，所以colony中心的鸟窝分布密度很大。鸟类住在colony当中有好处也有坏处，好处是比如可以躲避predator、一起孵蛋(hatch eggs)、share食物信息等。其中对付predator的手段有三种：一是集群攻击，二是用废弃的窝(abandoned nest)和新窝混合在一起迷惑敌人，三是把窝建在W鸟窝的周围，predator就不会靠近。这些方法中，一三鸟群受到的伤害最少。关于一起孵蛋，即便有被天敌吃掉的蛋，但总会有漏网之鱼(outnumber)活下来。最后说到食物来源(food supply)，colony一般在食物来源的周围分布，还说到一个食物丰富的地方，但是给鸟类留下的落脚点很少，所以就会使鸟群集中。群居的坏处是容易感染寄生虫(parasite)带来疾病的传播，这一劣势的影响极其严重，肯能从而导致群体灭绝。文章最后表明作者态度，他认为利大于弊(advantages outweigh the disadvantages)。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO47-2 Termite Ingenuity Tpo32-3 Distributions of Tropical Bee Colonies TPO28-3 Buck Rubs and Buck Scrapes	
Passage four	学科分类	题目
	人类学	The Social Consequence of Urbanization
内容回忆	<p>第一段说公园前 3000 年，人们由于一些原因开始聚居。第二段说 city-state 的出现让政权取代了皇权，这比农业社会更高效。第三段说 diversity and complexity represents City-state, People start to fight for this。第四段说它 weaken the family relationship。第五段说的是 gender，男的在这个变化中比较占便宜，女的 lose privileged private world。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO33-1 The First Civilizations TPO20-2 Early Settlements in Southwest Asia	

	TPO28-2 Early Saharan Pastoralists	
Passage five	学科分类	题目
	生物学	The Isolation and Diversity of Rain Forest
内容回忆	<p>雨林阻止了物种交流，因此在很短的地理范围内产生了很多不同的种类的生物。但是在特定区域，雨林树木很高，留下了很大空间给一种生物捕食和繁殖，因此这种生物能广泛传播，而且不存在 diversity，同时带着这种树的种子传播到整个安第斯山脉，这种树也没有 diversity。</p>	
参考阅读	<p>TPO46-3 Ecosystem Diversity and Stability TPO40-2 Latitude and Biodiversity</p>	
所考词汇	<p>Likewise = similarly emerging=newly developing lucrative=profitable might=strength component=part remarkable=impressive confined to=limited to relentless=unceasing improbable=unlikely definitive=final notion=idea harbor=contain characterize=are typical of simultaneous=as the same time as execute=carry out privileged=advantaged congestion=overcrowding advantageous=favorable retained=kept</p>	

## 2018 年 5 月 12 日托福听力回忆和解析

### 伍肇衡 整理点评

#### 权威点评

1. Lecture 部分可参考 TPO 40 的难度 Conversation 属于 TPO 40-48 的难度，和 TPO40 以后的一样。
2. 考题难度与 TPO 40 差不多，考生可能反应不出题目所问的内容，建议学生按笔记顺序找出内容，总结后从选项中找出对应的内容即可，2-5 的题目内容不是最关键，题号顺序才是。
3. 最后听力加试会经常出现，希望大家认真作答，因为考生是不知道哪 Section 才是加试，所以如果有加试，最后第三个 section 也要认真完成。

#### Conversation 1

话题分类	师生场景
内容回忆	学生去问老师关于 assignment 的 comment，老师讲到叫做 Little Dancer Aged Fourteen（十四岁的小舞女）的雕塑，并且提到作者德加 Edgar Degas. 这个雕像本初是 wax sculpture，在 Edgar Degas 去世后被翻制成了 bronze，并暗示德加生前其实比较拒绝把它制成铜的。学生最后表示要拓展一下自己 paper 的内容，更多涉及一些雕像的材料。
参考听力	TPO 33 C 2

#### Conversation 2

话题分类	学习规划场景
内容回忆	女生要 sign up 教授 Adams 的 seminar，但是已经没有名额了，辅导员把她放在 waiting list，同时还要填写一个 consent form，并参加一个 lab seminar，学生不解，问为什么以前不需要，辅导员讲 Adams 的课程形式有点不同，需要了解学生的基础。在选择 seminar 方面，学生挑选的老师 schedule 有变，辅导员建议学生最好参考 Web-based schedule，那个 updates every day.
参考听力	TPO 36 C 1

#### Lecture 1

话题分类	建筑学
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内容回忆	cathedral 是 Christian church. 历史上, 建造 cathedral 是一个 city success 的象征。有一个叫 ED 的人建了一个 bronze model of cathedral, 要比通常的 size 大很多。期初 cathedral 的结构并不是很稳定, 后来有一个名叫 AC 的建筑家, 他参考了很多建筑的 dome, 加固了 cathedral 的结构, 被沿用至今。
参考听力	TPO-32-L4.Harriet Morrison Irwin
Lecture 2	
话题分类	生物行为
内容回忆	我们今天来聊一聊动物的 animal behavior, 我们要聊的是 sea turtle, 一种叫做 leatherback turtle. 首先 turtle 是很难研究的, 因为它们大部分时间都是 below the surface, 难以观察。研究的一个步骤就是进行 locate, locate 的最好时期就是 egg hatchery. 这些 egg 里有些全部是 embryo, 但有些已经 partly hatched. 海龟们会通过 acoustical method 来交流, 保护大家的安全, 躲避捕食者。
参考听力	TPO-24-L1.Crocodile Vocalization
Lecture 3	
话题分类	天文学
内容回忆	brown dwarf 是一个很难 classify 的 celestial body, 因为从 orbit 来讲, 它像 planet 一样围着恒星转, 但从 composition 来讲, 它像 star 一样会有 dust 和 gas 组成。关于 brown dwarf 的 formation, 有两个理论 ejection theory 和 turbulence theory. 其中 turbulence theory 是 low-mass star formation 的一个 new model, 是由 gravitational fragmentation 形成的。
参考听力	TPO-41-L4.exoplanets
Lecture 4	
话题分类	社会学
内容回忆	federal government 很关注 transportation, 所以地方政府可以通过增加土地使用去减少 drive。但是这个很难做, 而且不能 random 的选择在哪边建房子, 建什么功能的建筑, 最好提前想好。比如加州的 Davis 准备建 superstore, 政府比对了其他地方建之前和建之后的情况, 这边有两个学生提出了自己的问题, 男学生认真建

	<p>superstore 好处多，因为这个超市东西的种类多，人们可以集中一次大采购，减少开车频率，但是女学生不同意，觉得这种超市通常建在 outside of way 的地方，交通不方便，开车反而更远。</p> <p>教授说政府发现这个地方的人其实本来就喜欢去隔壁的 superstore 去采购，那个地方很远。然后学生就说，那这样是不是说明，建 superstore 更好。教授说，不一定，还要看 superstore 里的产品是怎么生产的，以及怎么运输的。</p>
参考听力	TPO-40-L4.infrastructure privatization



## 伍肇衡

- ✧ 英国南安普大学金融专业，毕业后投身教育事业，多年出国留学语言培训经验；主要为出国留学学生提供大班和1v1语言类培训；提供针对性的教学答疑，迅速帮助学生提分；授课风趣幽默，潜移默化，帮助学生举一反三；学生心目中的男神。
- ✧ 主教托福口语；托福听力；雅思口语；雅思听力；AP宏观；国际高中面试口语。



## 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。





## 洪林洁

- ✧ 广东外语外贸大学金融学学士。获国家人事部全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试二级口译认证(CATTI2)。
- ✧ 主讲科目:托福听力, 托福口语, 雅思口语, 雅思听力
- ✧ 在教学方法上, 擅长逻辑法教学:在口语上抓逻辑, 重内容;在听力上抓框架, 重预测, 并辅以适应考试需求的笔记法教学, 帮助学生在短期内大幅提分。



## 花秀文

- ✧ 授课科目:TOEFL 雅思 阅读 / 写作 SAT 写作。
- ✧ 英语师范专业, 接受过专业的教师专业素质训练, 扎实的英语基础, 毕业后一直从事教师的工作, 接触过初高中教学, 再后来是出国类考试的培训工作接触过不同类型的学生, 能根据不同学生的各种情况因材施教, 帮助学生建立最佳的学习方案。

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