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2018 年 6 月 30 日托福口语回忆和解析

周琛 整理点评

权威点评

本次考试中 task1 与 task2 都是在平时准备中说到过的话题，并且日常生活中谈论的频率也比较高，从这一方面来说没有很难，跟日常生活关系比较密切。而综合口语部分 task3,5 题还是比较中规中矩的，而 4, 6 题上面出第四题一个商业管理中的策略，这一个对于学员来说理解起来问题不大，因此后面去作答上面也不会特别难，而第六题是一个生物学中的理论，会给学员在理解与记忆信息上带来一点困难，从而影响作答。

Task1

考题回忆	The school decided to cancel the long summer vacation. So students have to attend school all year long with some short breaks during holidays. Do you agree or disagree? Please explain the reasons.
话题分类	事件
解题思路	本题是典型的是否同意一个观点，或者认为某件事情是否重要的题目，在组织分论点上面其实都可以统一说成同意一件事情或者某件事情重要，拿其两个优点作为论点，而不同意或者不重要的话以其缺点作为论点，而后按这个方向进行展开即可。
参考范文	<p>From my perspective of view, I would definitely disagree with it. There are a couple of reasons to name.</p> <p>To begin with, studying under enormous pressure for consistent periods will drag the feet of study efficiency. Consecutive studying process will put the students in an environment full of inhibition and it will be more likely for them to feel stressed out. Accordingly, the effectiveness and speed of their study will decrease a lot.</p> <p>Moreover, it can't be a worse idea to study in hot days. Summer is the hottest season all year round and no one will feel like to study in such harsh condition, nor can they concentrate on their study for a long time because their minds are filled with idea that I want to do nothing but stay at home, the cool place.</p> <p>For the above reasons, I disagree with it.</p>
录音	范文配有录音

Task 2		
考题回忆	A/D: Group decision is better than individual decision.	
话题分类	人物	
解题思路	这道题是典型的一个比较两个方式哪种更好的题型，如果同意，即可以说一下前者的两个优点，如果不同意，说一下后者的两个优点即可。	
参考范文	<p>As far as I'm concerned, group decision is better than individual one.</p> <p>To begin with, it will enable us to have a comprehensive idea of the advantages and disadvantages of a decision. Since the group members can take much more into account than an individual does, more benefits and harms that may be brought by the decision can be pointed out, which will lay a better foundation before making a decision.</p> <p>Moreover, it can contribute to a balanced decision. Anyone may make a decision according to his or her own preferences. In this case, a biased one will come into being. However, if a group of people discuss about the decision, that decision will be well balanced, instead of in favor of anyone's taste.</p> <p>In conclusion, I agree that group decision is better</p>	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 3		
考题回忆	阅读部分	<p>阅读标题：proposal: Campus Book Club should be set up for students who stay in school during summer vocation</p> <p>原因 1：students can make good use of their extra time.</p> <p>原因 2: students can keep socially connected.</p>
	听力部分	<p>听力态度：woman disagrees.</p> <p>原因 1：Students who stay in school during summer vocation actually have many classes and they are very busy. So there is not much extra time and students will not be interested in this club.</p> <p>原因 2：There are many other opportunities on campus that can get students socially connected like trips, movie nights. So this club is not necessary.</p>

话题分类	校园政策	
解题思路	本题在进行作答的时候，先简要说阅读材料里面的学校设施会有什么样的变化，而后加上这样做的两点原因，紧接着一句过渡的话，引出听力中主角先同这样的变化，再跟上主角阐述这一观点时所给的两点原因即可	
参考范文	<p>A letter from a student suggests that Campus Book Club should be set up for students who stay in school during summer vocation. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, students can make good use of their extra time. and also students can keep socially connected</p> <p>However, the woman in the conversation disagrees with it for two reasons. Firstly, Students who stay in school during summer vocation actually have many classes and they are very busy. So there is not much extra time and students will not be interested in this club. What’s more, there are many other opportunities on campus that can get students socially connected like trips, movie nights. So this club is not necessary.</p>	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 4		
考题回忆	阅读部分	<p>标题： illusion of Control</p> <p>定义： People overestimate their effect on some random events which are actually not under their control, especially when they get some benefits.</p>
	听力部分	<p>例子： Two groups of people were made to flip the switch of light, and the light is prograded on and off randomly. The difference is the second group of people were rewarded some money if the light is on. Some of the first group think light on and flipping switch has connection, while others don’t. Most of the people in second group think there is a connection.</p>
话题分类	心理学	
解题思路	先说阅读材料讲了什么概念，再说这个概念的定义，而后过渡一下说教授在听力讲座中用一个具体的例子来解释了这个概念。紧接着是复述这个例子，在例子中要注意抓住体现这里面的人是谁，过度预估了什么事件在他们的控制下，以及这件事情给他们带来了什么样的帮助。	

参考范文	<p>The reading is about an academic topic known as illusion of control which refers to a phenomenon that people overestimate their effect on some random events which are actually not under their control, especially when they get some benefits.</p> <p>And in the lecture the professor gives an example to explain this. According to the lecture, two groups of people were made to flip the switch of light, and the light is programmed on and off randomly. The difference is the second group of people were rewarded some money if the light is on. Some of the first group think light on and flipping switch has connection, while others don't. Most of the people in second group think there is a connection. So this is the illusion of control.</p>
录音	范文配有录音
Task 5	
考题回忆	<p>问题: The boy has an orientation weekend for his new company in NYC and graduation ceremony for school in the same weekend.</p> <p>解决方案 1: Go the orientation weekend</p> <p>缺点: Graduation ceremony is very important and he wants to attend</p> <p>解决方案 2: Go the graduation ceremony</p> <p>缺点: He doesn't want to miss the chance to get to know his coworker</p>
话题分类	
解题思路	<p>本题在作答时先简要描述男生碰到的问题是什么, 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。再挑选其中的一个方案, 比如方案 1, 说两个理由, 第一个理由说方案 1 的优点, 第二个理由说方案 1 的缺点怎么解决。</p>
参考范文	<p>The man's problem is that he has an orientation weekend for his new company in NYC and graduation ceremony for school in the same weekend. There are two possible solutions. The first one is to go the orientation weekend, and the second solution is to go the graduation ceremony. I would recommend the second solution for two reasons.</p> <p>First of all, the boy can have the precious opportunity to get awarded the certificate of graduation officially and enjoy the last time attending an activity with his classmates. Although he may not get to know his coworkers so early, he still has adequate chances to make friends with them.</p>

录音	范文配有录音
Task 6	
考题回忆	<p>话题： two methods small preys use to make themselves apparently larger</p> <p>要点 1： . Preys make themselves apparently larger by taking in things</p> <p>例子 1： A kind of fish with flexible skin can swallow seawater to appear bigger.</p> <p>要点 2： Preys make themselves apparently larger by using environment.</p> <p>例子 2： A kind of spider can take advantage of the silk on web to make the legs longer.</p>
话题分类	生命科学
解题思路	<p>先总说整篇文章讲的是 small preys 让自己看起来更大的两个方法。 第一个理由是摄取一些物质来撑大，比如某种鱼的皮肤收缩性很强，因此它们可以吞大量的海水来扩大身体的体积从而看起来更大。再说第二个方式是利用环境，比如一种蜘蛛可以利用蜘蛛网上的丝来让它们的腿看起来更长，从而显得更大。</p>
参考范文	<p>In the lecture, the professor talks about two methods small preys use to make themselves apparently larger.</p> <p>The first one is that preys make themselves apparently larger by taking in things. Their body structure is quite elastic and stretchable so that after eating things, they can expand to a bigger size. For example, a kind of fish with flexible skin can swallow seawater to appear bigger without harming themselves.</p> <p>The second one is that Preys make themselves apparently larger by using environment. They will look for something in the environment and use them as a tool to enlarge their bodies. For example, a kind of spider can take advantage of the silk on web to make the legs longer, which is impossible for them to make it on their own.</p>
录音	范文配有录音

2018年6月30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：</p> <p>保护owl parrot鸮鹦鹉有三个方面的困难</p> <p>听力：</p> <p>科学家想出了非常好的方法来保护owl parrot。</p>
	阅读部分	<p>困难一：owl parrot的繁殖率很低。owl parrot每隔几年才会繁殖一次。另外，每只雌性owl parrot一季度也只能繁殖一到两只。</p> <p>困难二：owl parrot蛋的死亡率很高。owl parrot繁殖后的蛋经常会生病，并且科学家目前没有办法治愈这种疾病。</p> <p>困难三：白鼬stoat会杀死owl parrot。新西兰引入stoat来遏制兔子的过快繁殖。虽然现在stoat只是在新西兰的一些岛屿存活，但是它们可以游到其它岛屿上，并且可以轻而易举地杀死毫无防御能力的owl parrot。</p>
	听力部分	<p>方法一：owl parrot每隔几年才繁殖一次是因为它们只有在食物充足的年份才能进行繁殖。所以，科学家可以给owl parrot提供其它的食物，这样就可以确保owl parrot每年都有充足的食物。所以，提升了繁殖的频率可以增加它们的数量。</p> <p>方法二：科学家发现那些患病鸮鹦鹉的蛋，是由于被暴露在寒冷的环境中。雌性鸮鹦鹉是夜行动物，所以它们经常晚上产蛋。所以，科学家可以在鸮鹦鹉筑巢繁殖季节观察它们的鸟巢，等到雌性鸮鹦鹉离开鸟巢的时候，给它们的蛋盖上毯子（blanket），这样就</p>

	<p>可以防止它们得病，提升数量。</p> <p>方法三：新西兰和旁边的一些小岛相距甚远，stoat很难到达新西兰。即使有一部分stoat到达了新西兰，也不一定会对owl parrot造成很大的威胁。因为到达stoat的数量较少，很容易捕捉；另外，一些owl parrot在有stoat存活的岛上，数量并没有很明显下降。</p>
解题思路	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 逻辑一定要清晰，明确地表达出听力对阅读的反驳关系； 2. 听力的知识点一定要全面，不要遗漏，这是得满分的保证； 3. 阅读中的细节也要适当给出，让文章读起来更有连贯性。
参考范文	<p>The lecturer talks about three effective solutions to protect owl parrots, and he asserts that some theories stated in the passage are inaccurate and different from reality.</p> <p>First, according to the lecture, the reproductive rate of owl parrots could be increased if they are provided with more food. In the passage, owl parrots can only breed twice a year or even once a year. This is because they cannot breed when there is not sufficient food. So the lecturer think offering more food could largely improve their reproductive rate and then increase their number. This directly refutes what the passage indicates.</p> <p>Second, the speaker holds the view that there are ways to prevent owl parrots from disease. The reason why they would suffer from disease is because they are often exposed to frigid environment. After female owl parrots leave the nest for food, we can put a blanket on the nest to keep it warm. So the disease could be avoided and their number could be increased. This is another part where the lecture contradicts the passage.</p> <p>Last but not least, the professor asserts that stoats could not threaten owl parrots because they live too far away from New Zealand. Although some of them arrive in New Zealand, they cannot decrease the number of owl parrots because they are easily caught by</p>

	people. Plus, in some islands with both owl parrots and stoats, the number of owl parrots is not obviously reduced.
独立写作	
话题分类	生活方式类
考题回忆	Some people have ambitious dreams and keep pursuing them, but other people always focus on realistic goals and try to achieve them. Which do you think is better and why?
解题思路	这是典型的二选一的题目，我们从中选择更好的进行论证即可。
参考范文	<p>There is no doubt that dreams and goals could be important motivation to our life. Some people have ambitious dreams and keep pursuing them, but I don't think this is a good idea. In my opinion, focusing on realistic goals and trying to achieve them is better.</p> <p>In terms of ambitious dreams, it seems to be necessary to make clear what ambitious dreams are. Ambitious dreams, different from realistic goals, cannot be achieved easily by people. To some extent, it is really difficult and tough to accomplish them. There is no denying that some people might succeed just like the fact that there is always someone who can win the lottery. However, this cannot be taken as a general rule and many would fail because they are under so much pressure. Let's assume a student aims very high at school. It is highly probable that the aim is beyond his ability, so how much pressure would he/she suffer from? To deal with those pressure, he/she must have strong willpower and a tough mind, but how many of them could have this ability due to such young age? If they cannot handle this properly, how are they supposed to end up at a better chance or opportunity? The same logic also applies to older people who have worked. So when it comes to this point, they'd better be realistic because realistic goals do not exert so much stress on them. Instead, they can appropriately motivate people to move forward and</p>

achieve their goals at last because as a matter of fact, proper stress, in other words, not so much stress can allow people to be more focused and work more efficiently.

Some would still say that ambitious dreams allow people to be more passionate and energetic because every time thinking of them, people would feel excited. But it is well worth noticing that thinking of dreams achieved and becoming reality does bring excitement, but they are not reality. What would happen when the immensely wide gap between dreams and reality comes into mind? It is likely that they would give up the ambitious dreams and pick a realistic one because too much pressure would bring people too bad feeling just as I mentioned above. And plus, ambitious people tend to less integrate into community because they might look down upon those who only have realistic goals. On the contrary, realistic people give impression that they have good judgment but not insatiable greed, which allows them to be more reliable.

To put it in a nutshell, ambitious dreams are just like words; they are easier said than done. On the contrary, to be realistic comes in very handy because we could easily take actions and actions speak louder than words.

2018 年 6 月 30 日托福阅读回忆和解析

郭丁 整理点评

权威点评

1. 在所有的学科分类中，生物生态学一定是考察频率最高的一个，几乎是每次考试必考的，希望备考的同学们注意加强对于生物学专业词汇的记忆，同时了解一些基本的背景知识，这样有利于理解整篇文章；
2. 本次阅读考试出现多篇之前考过的老题，比如 Parental Care by Frogs（青蛙对后代的照顾），重复

2016.11.13 和 2017.10.29 的考题等等，说明之前考过的内容很有可能再次出题，请备考的同学们注意不要采用题海战术，一定要将自己平时的练习弄明白，特别是错题。

Passage one	学科分类	题目
	社会科学	The European Towns
内容回忆	<p>本篇讲述了欧洲城镇的发展过程。</p> <p>在最开始的时候，欧洲的农民还是很多的，但是由于种种因素，农民逐渐变成商人等，有如下几个原因：</p> <p>原因一：殖民地侵略。当有大量殖民者入侵到欧洲的时候，很多农民被迫转变他们的生产方法，去从商；</p> <p>原因二：堡垒 fort 的建立。为了防止被侵略，建立了很多的堡垒，这些堡垒附近自然而然成为人们从事商业贸易的重要地点；</p> <p>原因三：宗教的发展。宗教的发展，也让当地建立了很多的学校，很多的学生从各地而来，而且也带来了很多附属的产业，所以经济获得了很大的发展。在欧洲经济发展的同时，就不断形成了城镇，因为人们开始划分区域去生活。这里最受益的当然还是转变为商人的农民，不像其它商人需要为赚钱奔波，他们更好地享受着生活。</p>	
参考阅读	<p>TPO8-1 The Rise of Teotihuacán</p> <p>TPO10-3 Seventeenth-Century European Economic Growth</p> <p>TPO16-1 Trade and the Ancient Middle East</p> <p>TPO52-3 Europe in the Middle Ages</p>	
Passage two	学科分类	题目
	生物 / 生态学	Alaska and Bark Beetles(阿拉斯加和树皮甲壳虫)
内容回忆	<p>阿拉斯加和树皮甲虫的产生及带来的影响。</p> <p>在过去，温度大概平均提高 0.7 摄氏度，在有些地方，温度的变化更加明显，温度上升更快。在 1980s-1990s，因为温度的上升，给甲虫带来了很好的生存机会，所以甲虫开始繁殖；</p> <p>在 1990s 中期，甲虫的数量又进一步增加了，而且对当地很多物种造</p>	

	<p>成了很大的危害，甚至有很多动词都灭绝了。</p> <p>在 1990s 后期，这种情况出现了一些波动，有些地方变化大，有些地方变化小。但是甲虫的这些变化只是带了危害吗？这个是不一定的，他们的变化有的时候也会带来一些好处。比如一些甲虫的数量增多，可以减少一些树木的数量，带来了更多的草皮，这些都是有好处的。</p>	
参考阅读	<p>TPO32-3 Distributions of Tropical Bee Colonies</p> <p>TPO46-3 Ecosystem Diversity and Stability</p>	
Passage three	学科分类	题目
	生物 / 生态学	Parental Care by Frogs
内容回忆	<p>对青蛙物种来说，父母的关爱是很重要的部分。</p> <p>父母对青蛙关爱的 5 种不同的方面：对青蛙每天的侍候，对青蛙的运输，对幼年青蛙的侍候，对幼年青蛙的运输，对幼年青蛙的关注。</p> <p>这些对青蛙的关爱怎么具体体现呢？比如通过一些身体机能或者水等对青蛙进行保护。</p> <p>对青蛙的这些关爱会带来与付出成正比的结果吗？经过很长时间的调查，这个是不确定的。而且会在不同的情况下有不同的结果。</p> <p>为什么会产生这种不确定的因素呢？1：时间和经历；2：食物的来源等。</p> <p>怎样才能让收益更大呢？1：雌性青蛙应该在雄性青蛙的地盘产卵；2：雄性青蛙应该兼顾照顾小青蛙和拓展根据地。</p>	
参考阅读	<p>TPO15-2 Animal Signals in the Rain Forest</p> <p>TPO28-3 Buck Rubs and Buck Scrapes</p> <p>TPO50-3 Birdsong</p>	

所考词汇	<p>harsh = severe</p> <p>appreciably = significantly</p> <p>validity = truth</p> <p>prospered = succeeded economically</p> <p>bias = prejudice</p> <p>justification = reason</p> <p>subtle = not obvious</p> <p>paved the way for = made possible</p> <p>assaults on = attacks on</p> <p>wiped out = killed off</p>
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2018 年 6 月 30 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 30 日托福听力真题及解析的内容。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保持一贯的高频地位，其次是天文学，环境科学和考古学，大家在平时备考的时候也需要总结讲座常见结构和叙述逻辑，以不变应万变，尤其当遇到一些谈论平时没接触过的学科背景知识的讲座时。

Conversation 1

话题分类	论文作业场景（学生和教授）
内容回忆	<p>学生问关于课堂上讲的 animal eye size 的方面有点问题，eye size 和 speed 有关，还有没有其他比如动物什么时候捕食，比如晚上捕食的动物应该有 bigger eye size. 老师说没错，但最重要的也是和 eye size 关系最密切的还是 maxim speed，有一个 Laucke's Law 认为越快的动物，eye size 越大。后来举了一个 cheetah 的例子。最后老师说到一个问题，我们怎么知道这些动物达到了 maxim speed，会用很多方法，比如在 vehicle 上追逐这些动物。</p>

参考听力	TPO51C1 Reproduce an experiment that is not in the textbook
Conversation 2	
话题分类	校园日常生活场景
内容回忆	学生想 rent a bike locker, 但是目前没有 available 的, 学生没有办法 rent a bike locker immediately, 先 fill out a form 申请一下。学生表达了一下自己想租 library 附近的 locker, 因为自己住在那一片。另外学生又提到看到一些 locker advocate, 老师说这些 advocate 的职责是看一下有没有异常的 locker, 学生表示很感兴趣, 老师表示他们会很高兴有新成员加入。
参考听力	TPO7C1 Volunteering for a Retirement Party
Conversation 3	
话题分类	图书馆场景 (学生和图书管理员)
内容回忆	学生去图书馆问为什么网上打不开一个论文的连接。图书管理员解释是因为数据库公司停止了部分数据链接的提供。然而他要的数据正好不被提供 (有听到重点), 学生研究的是技术发展对美国总统选举的影响。
参考听力	TPO49C1 Access is restricted
Conversation 4	
话题分类	论文作业场景 (学生和教授)
内容回忆	关于 language poem。学生听不懂, 教授讲解这个 poem, 告诉学生不需要去猜意思, 因为内容很直接, 学生关键是形成自己的 feeling。
参考听力	TPO34C2 Autobiography of Eudora Welty-O. Henry's story
Lecture 1	
话题分类	植物学
内容回忆	区别于传统的 farming 方法, 有一些创新的方法, 第一个是 hydroponics, 在 water 里加入植物所需的 nutrients, 这个其实早在 1929 年就有, 学生对此表示很惊叹。另外一种方法是 areoponics, 植物被 hang up, 空气中会提供植物所需的 moisture 和 nutrients. 这些方法区别于传统的灌溉方法, 能够更好的控制水量、营养、光照等因素。它们属于 vertical farming, 可以在 abandoned building 中种植物, 不仅可以在 city center 让人们离绿植更近, 更能减少 shipping cost。

参考听力	TPO28L3 Plants' Photoreceptors
Lecture 2	
话题分类	考古学
内容回忆	开头 professor 就提到我们要讲一下 temple，其中要重点讲到古希腊的 temple，Lindian Temple Chronicle。就像在 museum 里一样，收藏什么，收藏的东西如何分类，如何陈列，这些都可以看出 collector's perspective. 对于 Lindian Temple Chronicle，它的完成也体现了人们自己的 perspective。
参考听力	TPO1L3 Catalhoyuk
Lecture 3	
话题分类	天文学
内容回忆	我们观察月亮的时候，发现上面有一些 mark，呈现 curly 的形状，并且 pale 的颜色，科学家们把它叫做 lunar swirls。开始科学家们觉得很奇怪，并猜测它是不是 crater，后来再进一步探究中，科学家们认为 lunar swirl 的出现和 magnetism 有关，并且提出了一个 solar wind deflection hypothesis 理论。目前仍然存在一些问题未解决。lunar swirls 更多存在于 far side of the moon，但是会受到 near side magnetism 的影响。
参考听力	TPO18L1 Sunspots
Lecture 4	
话题分类	环境科学
内容回忆	讲代替化石燃料的 ethanol，可以通过 sugar、starch、cellulose 来产生。说 cellulose 最难利用，讲 starch 淀粉的时候还举了人体内的一种 enzyme(考点)，弊端是 absorb 水，因此应用到汽车引擎的时候会需要新的 pipe。
参考听力	TPO34L2 APS Digestion
Lecture 5	
话题分类	文学
内容回忆	文学上的一个著名的 Movement 叫做 Lotipo，这个更多是运用各种技巧，比如，老师举例说了一个作家 HS，在他的一部作品里，避免使用字母 e，而在另一部作品里，vowel 中只使用 e. 学生质疑其意义，老师又说这其实并不能称为文学风格，但也创作出不少 masterpiece。

参考听力	TPO43L3 Theodor Seuss Geisel
Lecture 6	
话题分类	考古学
内容回忆	琥珀化石对于研究古代生物的优势。因为这个东西可以保存有机物，所以能重建过去的生态系统。
参考听力	TPO30L2 Oviraptor(Birds and Dinosaurs)

梅芳

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郭丁

托福阅读



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