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2018 年 3 月 10 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	Your foreign friend is considering coming to your country to visit, but he/she doesn't know how to plan the trip. What suggestions of transportation do you give him/her?
话题分类	事件
解题思路	这道题首先从答题结构上已经很明显了，让我们做一个推荐，通常采用的结构就是先总说推荐是什么，然后分两个论点去说一下这个推荐的两个好处分别是什么就可以了。这道题明显就可以推荐 take the subway。第一个分论点说便捷快速，best way to travel far within a short period, no traffic jams. 第二个论点段就说比较 environment-friendly, 因为是采用 electricity 进行驱动，不 emit air pollutants, 为保护环境 make contribution.
参考范文	<p>From my perspective of view, I would definitely recommend taking the subway as a transportation. There are a couple of reasons to name.</p> <p>To begin with, taking the subway is the best choice to travel far within a short period. Taking the bus and driving a car also seem quite fast, but you will wait in line and travel even as slowly as a tortoise if rush hours come. However, rush hours cannot stop the subway.</p> <p>Moreover, taking the subway is an environment-friendly method. All the trains are driven by electricity so that no air pollutants will be emitted. Thus this will help the visitors make more contribution to protecting the environment here.</p> <p>For the above reasons, I would suggest taking the subway.</p>
录音	范文配有录音

Task 2

考题回忆	A big cooperation is planning to invest in a factory in your hometown. This factory will create many job opportunities for people, but also bring a lot of pollution at the same time. Do you agree or disagree?
话题分类	事件
解题思路	这道题是典型的是否同意某一事情的题目，同意的话就说该事件的两个优点，不同意的话就说该事件的两个缺点，通常情况下说优点会比较于说缺点更好说一些。投资开厂的优点有：1 可以吸引更多的资金投入进来，创造更多的就业岗位，拉动 GDP，并且带动家乡的经济发展，提高百姓的生活水平。2 可以让家乡的资源得以充分利用，并且能够以成品的形势走出去，从而提升家乡的知识度，从而之后吸引更多的关注，获得更多方面的资金支持。
参考范文	<p>As far as I'm concerned, I long for that for a while. There are a couple of reasons to name.</p> <p>To begin with, citizens in my hometown will live a higher-level life. After the investment in the factory, more capital will be distributed to create jobs and bring the GDP to a higher level. In return, local citizens can get more salary by working.</p> <p>Moreover, my hometown may become well known and in the concerns of the government. Resources here are taken good advantages of and increasing products will be sold. Consequently, the town will have a higher reputation and the government officers may offer help to the development</p> <p>In conclusion, I can't agree more.</p>
录音	范文配有录音

Task 3

考题回忆	阅读部分	<p>公告：学校打算开个旧书市场</p> <p>原因 1：学校给学生提供了买书的地方</p> <p>原因 2：学生用完了可以卖回给学校</p>
	听力部分	<p>女生赞成</p> <p>原因 1：可以省钱买书，以前买过一本历史书 100 刀，现在可以省钱</p> <p>原因 2：以前买的书都不舍得扔，都在宿舍堆着，现在好了，可以卖了</p>
话题分类	学校计划	

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>The university is going to open a market selling old books. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, it offers the students a good place to buy textbooks and also these books can be sold back to school after being used</p> <p>And the woman in the conversation agrees with it for two reasons. Firstly, it can help students save money when buying books. For example, she once bought a history book at the price of 100 dollars. But now, it will be far less than that. What's more, books the students bought and finished using are stored in dormitory and this would not only take up much space but also be a waste of resources. So selling these books is a perfect solution to this.</p>	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 4		
考题回忆	阅读部分	标题：value analysis 定义：想办法降低成本，赚取更多收益
	听力部分	例子：一个 camera 公司生产 pocket camera，卖的很好，公司还在卖东西的时候调查，发现大家对于 case 不是很 care，他们觉得皮质的太浪费了，所以公司决定把皮的 case 换成尼龙，既节约了成本，camera 仍然很流行
话题分类	社会科学/商业管理	
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商家是谁，它生产什么产品的成本是，怎么去赚取利润，以及通过怎样的方式使得利润最大化。	
参考范文	<p>The reading is about an academic topic known as value analysis which refers to a strategy that a business will try everything to lower the cost and make more profits.</p> <p>And in the lecture the professor gives an example to explain this. According to the lecture, a camera company produced pocket camera. The camera sold quite good and the company got tremendous profits. However, when selling the camera, the company also did a survey and found that customers did not care too much about the case. So they thought it was a wasted of</p>	

	resources to make the case from fur and they exchanged it with nylon. As a result, the cost was lowered but the camera was also a hit.
录音	范文配有录音
Task 5	
考题回忆	<p>问题：明天有 presentation，男生要打印海报，还没设计完，但学校的打印店还有一小时关门，明天上课前都不开门。</p> <p>两个解决方案：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 一小时内加速做完，赶着去打印，但质量不会很高 2. 去外面打印店，时间充裕，但会贵。
话题分类	时间问题
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 not finished designing the poster for the presentation tomorrow but the print shop closes in an hour till tomorrow. There are two possible solutions. The first one is finish the design in an hour and print it before the shop is closed, and the second solution is to print the poster in shops outside the campus. I would recommend the second solution for two reasons.</p> <p>First of all, the man can have sufficient time to finish the design and the quality of it will be high enough that he may get praised tomorrow after the presentation. Although it may be a little bit expensive to print the poster in shops outside the campus, that is not a lot of money and he can do some part-time job to earn the money.</p>
录音	范文配有录音
Task 6	
考题回忆	<p>话题：dragonfly 是 most effective predator</p> <p>要点 1：compound eyes 视野大</p> <p>例子 1：可以看到猎物从各个方向，即使蚊子不说从正面飞来也可以</p> <p>要点 2：脑中有个计算系统，可以感知猎物的飞行速度</p> <p>例子 2：蚊子飞来可以预测 path 和 speed，所以蚊子根本无处可逃。</p>

话题分类	生命科学
解题思路	先总说整篇文章讲的是 dragonfly 是 most effective predator 的两个理由。第一个理由是 compound eyes 给了它 broad field of vision, 比如它可以从各个方向看到猎物, 即使蚊子从正面飞来也可以, 都能够精确定位猎物。再说第二个方面是它脑中有个 computing system, 可以 percept the speed of flying prey。比如蚊子来了之后, dragonfly 可以预测其 path 和 speed 而后进行处我调整以进行捕食, 蚊子将无处可逃
参考范文	<p>In the lecture, the professor talks about two reasons why the dragonfly is the most effective predator.</p> <p>The first one is that compound eyes give them a broad field of vision. With the help of compound eyes, the dragonfly can clearly see preys flying from all directions, including in the very front so that no preys will be omitted.</p> <p>The second one is that they have a computing system to predict the flying speed of the preys. This system is sophisticated enough to work out the speed the preys nearby travel at and the dragonfly can make adaption to capture them. For example, when approaching the dragonfly, the mosquitos' path and speed will be worked out in a short time. And the dragonfly will take actions and the mosquitos have nowhere to hide and finally become meals of the dragonfly.</p>
录音	范文配有录音

2018 年 3 月 10 日托福写作回忆和解析

贺进 整理点评

权威点评		
这次的综合写作为旧题, 曾经在 2016 年 1 月 9 日出现。		
综合写作		
话题分类	生命科学	
考题回忆	总论点	Amalgam should be prohibited in dental repairs

	<p>阅读部分</p> <p>听力部分</p>	<p>1. Amalgam is harm to people's health, which will invade in nervous system and bring series of illness.</p> <p>2. Mercury in Amalgam will drain into waterways, polluting rivers and lakes.</p> <p>3. There are substitutes of Amalgam, such as gold and ceramic.</p> <p>1. The recent study shows that with a small amount of mercury, human body will not be harmed.</p> <p>2. Most of dentists have a solution to prevent mercury from flowing into sewer systems to pollute environment.</p> <p>3. Mercury has lots of advantages.</p>
<p>解题思路</p>	<p>从阅读观点逻辑分析，为“物品优劣”。阅读认为 Amalgam（一种汞合金）应该在牙医行业中禁止使用，并论述了 Amalgam 三方面的缺点。听力逐一反驳，认为这些缺点可以避免同时还存在一些优点。</p>	
<p>参考范文</p>	<p>The reading material believes that Amalgam should be prohibited in dental repairs. However, the professor in the listening refutes the idea of the reading and provides reasons from three aspects.</p> <p>Firstly, the reading argues that Amalgam is harm to people's health, which will invade in nervous system and bring series of illness. By contrast, the professor hold the view that the recent study shows that with a small amount of mercury, human body will not be harmed. Furthermore, Those people who are affected significantly as reading mentioned are allergic.</p> <p>Secondly, the reading material gives another threat of Amalgam. Mercury in Amalgam will drain into waterways, polluting rivers and lakes. However, the lecture clearly indicates that most of dentists have a separator in their offices, a kind of filter which can collect solid materials and prevent water with mercury from flowing into sewer systems to pollute body of water.</p> <p>Finally, the reading material insist that There are substitutes of Amalgam, such as gold and ceramic. On the contrary, the professor refute with some details. He says that mercury has lots of advantages. It can last longer than other materials in human's wet mouth. Also, gold is expensive. It can increase cost of dental by 12 billion dollars every year.</p>	

独立写作	
话题分类	工作
考题回忆	<p>Which one is the most important factor to help you work productively:</p> <p>A. Having an environment free of noise and distractions;</p> <p>B. Knowing that you will receive a reward;</p> <p>C. Doing something you are interested in.</p>
解题思路	<p>这次是一道三选一，有关“怎么才能高产的工作”。我的立场是兴趣能够让人们更有创造力的工作，具体可以从如下三方面展开：</p> <p>“兴趣是最好的老师”。不言而喻，通往个人成功的第一步就是拥有情感上的偏好，这是学习和工作的最大动力。兴趣还能使人保持振作的精神，并且抵制厌倦与疲惫情绪的产生。</p> <p>选择喜欢的工作能够使工作本身充满乐趣。幸福往往在于过程，而并非最后的结果。从某种程度上讲，兴趣就像一位陪伴左右，并使人时常开心的好友。</p> <p>在任何工作中都会遇到困难。心理学家告诉我们，如果我们确切地知道想要什么且要的是正确的东西，那我们最终就会得到它。</p>
参考范文	<p>原创范文</p> <p>Authors are always trying to write a book which can be a best seller. Singers make the effort to create a song remembered by posterities. Scientists and engineers are pushing the boundaries of our scientific and technical limits, and then push further. One who achieves a better world want to know what is the most important factor to work productively. In my book, however, people who want to be productive and prolific should realize that doing something they are interested in is a prerequisite.</p> <p>Interest is the best teacher. Evidently, the primary step toward a person's success is to have an emotional preference. It constitutes the biggest impetus in learning. Interest also keeps</p>

one refreshed and prevents feelings of boredom and tiredness. Those epoch-making accomplishments in the scientific world owe much to the initial interest of the scientists. To illustrate, Charles Darwin is famous for his masterpiece entitled *On the Origin of Species*. His early interest in nature led him to quit his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh and explore activities instead. Further education at Cambridge continued to encourage his passion for natural science. At last, his learning enthusiasm and untiring efforts paid off. His story perfectly indicates the importance of interest as a factor in a person's success.

Furthermore, to choose a favorite subject makes working experience full of joy. Happiness lies in the process, not just in the final result. To some extent, interest is a good friend keeping one company and making one joyful much of the time. For example, whenever a problem in work arises, so does a moment of pleasure. It is time to enjoy the process of solving the problem and enjoying the final sense of achievement. Whenever a new solution is grasped, another cheerful moment ensues. It is time to explore more deeply and to make more interesting discoveries in career. Without doubt, fascination with a job makes each step of working delightful.

Finally, it is inevitable to meet difficulties in any kinds of job. Some people are ready to give up when they feel they cannot endure these difficulties or they cannot find a way to finish the required task. However, psychology teachers us that we do get what we want, if we know exactly what we want and want the right thing. First of all, we must make sure that we are on the way of chasing a desired goal and that our carefully designed means are practicable.

In conclusion, choosing a favorite job ensures one's working efficiency, allowing him to accomplish better results. Any outside factors, such as comfortable working environment and a reward, can only make sure people work productively in short term.

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2018 年 3 月 10 日托福阅读回忆和解析

黄凤迪 整理点评

Passage one	学科分类	题目
	生态学	The distribution of animals and plants
内容回忆	植物在全球的分布有很大的相似性而不同大陆的动物相似性却比较低。原因有三个。一是在大陆分裂成各个板块前植物就已经有了广泛的分布，所以现在即使不同的大陆可以看见同一种植物，而动物则相反。二是动物（准确讲是哺乳动物）的很多物种在大陆分离后都灭绝或者被新物种取代了。三是即使大陆分离了植物也有办法跨越大陆与大陆间的巨大 gap 而动物没有办法做到。	
参考阅读	TPO19 P2 Succession, Climax, and Ecosystems TPO22 P1 Spartina TPO30 P2 The Pace of Evolutionary Change TPO31 P1 Speciation in Geographically Isolated Populations	
Passage two	学科分类	题目
	商业类+历史	The Impact of Industrialization on Labor Systems

内容回忆	<p>人口增长、工具以及机械的进步和发展, 由于家庭关系的改变导致特殊分工的出现。人口增长, 就业压力变大, 农田并没有那么多, 所以不得不接受新的工作岗位。工业发展使工人们开始有各种分工, 都是负责每一个人的 step, 机械会取代劳动力, 所以工人开始负责不同的任务分工。由此会导致工人安全感下降, 因为岗位非常容易被其他人取代。举例说了英国早期, 工人们会聚集在一起讨论工资, 这个时候还不算工业化。讨论人们为什么愿意接受不熟悉的工作原因人口增长, 他们没田可种。</p>	
参考阅读	<p>TPO14 P1 Children and Advertising TPO17 P1 Europe's Early Sea Trade with Asia TPO25 P2 The Decline of Venetian Shipping TPO26 P1 Energy and the Industrial Revolution</p>	
Passage three	学科分类	题目
	生态学	Evidence of Zooxanthellae in Fossilized Corals
内容回忆	<p>还有一片珊瑚和 z 的寄生关系, 珊瑚提供保护 z 提供光合作用产生的二氧化碳, 但寄生珊瑚不能在太低温度或太深的海底因为光照不到, z 光合作用也就不行了, 但有些也不是寄生的, 判断寄生方法是同位素, z 需要 c12 而非 c13, 多余 c13 排放被珊瑚吸收, 所以 13 多的珊瑚就存在寄生关系, 判断化石生长速度, 用 x ray 类似年轮珊瑚之所以没有寄生关系是, 随着海底深度下降 生长速度不变。</p>	
参考阅读	<p>TPO19 P2 Succession, Climax, and Ecosystems TPO22 P1 Spartina TPO30 P2 The Pace of Evolutionary Change TPO31 P1 Speciation in Geographically Isolated Populations</p>	

所考词汇	<p>constraints on=limitations on</p> <p>appropriate=suitable</p> <p>sustain=continue</p> <p>profoundly=deeply</p> <p>conspicuous=easily noticed</p> <p>endure=withstand</p> <p>surplus=extra</p> <p>task=job</p> <p>immense = huge</p> <p>surge = sudden increase</p> <p>quantify = calculate</p> <p>accelerated = speed up</p> <p>exploit = take advantage of</p> <p>optimal = most favorable</p> <p>excrete = release</p> <p>stationary = fixed</p> <p>in response to = as a result of</p> <p>depositing = putting</p> <p>sculpt = shape</p> <p>drastic = very significant</p> <p>intact = whole</p> <p>annual = yearly</p> <p>subsequent = later</p> <p>observation = finding</p> <p>vulnerable = unprotected</p> <p>components= pieces</p> <p>peak = maximum</p> <p>gradual = slow</p> <p>adapt = adjust</p>
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mechanisms = means
ultimately = eventually
kept in check = prevented
securing = getting

2018 年 3 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 3 月 10 日托福听力真题及解析的内容。参加本场托福考试的同学考得如何呢?本次托福考试考到了哪些托福真题呢?有没有遇到加试呢?智课老师第 1 时间为你整理最全的托福听力考试真题回忆,虽然每一道题目的内容不是很完整,但是我们能够从考生回顾的内容中,获取近期托福听力考试题型的一个总体走势。本场考试还是以高频的论文作业场景对话及生物和艺术类讲座为主要考察对象,其次心理学和经济学相对低频的学科也有出现,平时备考也不能掉以轻心。

Conversation 1


话题分类	课外活动场景(学生和工作人员)
内容回忆	讨论室里书被挪走,被一个 project 占了,管理员去问工作人员,说是他们要参加比赛才去那里练习。工作人员说管不了,project 在那里是被允许的,反而是你们没有预约就用场地。然后学生表示虽然比赛不是什么大事,但是还是希望可以 have fun。

参考听力	TPO42C2 find a rehearsal space TPO30C1 Arrange A Work Space For His Photography Club
Conversation 2	
话题分类	校园日常生活场景（学生和工作人员）
内容回忆	一个女生去图书馆，路过一个 wellness fair（健康展会），顺便帮她舍友提交一份工作申请。然后，去了之后，跟工作人员聊天，顺便了解了锻炼的两种形式，她觉得柔韧性的低强度训练比较适合她。
参考听力	TPO8C2 Health Club
Conversation 3	
话题分类	论文作业场景（学生与教授）
内容回忆	教授咨询小组作业 project 的进度，只来了一个人，问那俩咋没来，学生说因为他们训练调时间正好冲突，不过她会回去转述的。然后学生开始阐述了 project：运费如何影响网购行为调查，关于人们会总因为一些因素买没用的或本来不想要的东西。还说了怎么做采访、把问题举例给老师：举了 T-shirt 例子，买体恤俩价格组合选哪个。最后说因为学校不让发网页，只能在 dinning room 调研。
参考听力	TPO44C1 Problem of a research project
Lecture 1	
话题分类	生物类
内容回忆	动物怎么防止被天敌追捕，有三个方法，一个是放信号，同伴就很快反应就可以逃跑了，举了船队的例子。第二个方法是 herd 分散逃跑，天敌就不知道追哪一个了，举了斑马的例子。第三个是群体数量足够大，但这个方法只有很少的证据支撑，所以不能下定论。
参考听力	TPO17L4 Defense Mechanism of Octopus
Lecture 2	
话题分类	艺术类
内容回忆	讲了 dorant 的一幅画人类与自然的关系面里有大数大山瀑布流水,但是画里的俩人却在交谈没有在看景色。提到画的有很多 detail，是因为 dorant 之前受到过训练。画中的流水潺潺表明了生活也是这样不断变化，却在不断前行着。说画的景色是实际中有的这就吸引了很多人去实际景色去看这样画作的意义。除了画本身展示的人与自然关系也让大

	家去自然景色中去体验达到了两次影响虽然这类画很多都是抨击人类破坏大自然的, 有人说这幅画也能看出来这意思, 但是教授说并没有看出来。画中人物摘了帽子交谈等也体现了大自然是人类 Relax 等的地方的意图。
参考听力	TPO19L4Cecilia Beaux--Portraits
Lecture 3	
话题分类	经济学
内容回忆	当你在一个地方 stick 住了, 你要怎么有创造性地解决。男生举了一个例子说他做 assignment 的时候也遇到了这种情况。教授就讲了 2 个方法一个 A 一个 N, 其中 A 方法是把一件事情拆开一个一个解决, 举了看电影的例子。
参考听力	TPO34L4 the Life Cycle of Innovation
Lecture 4	
话题分类	天文学
内容回忆	流星撞击地球过程中燃烧变小。流星足够大的话, 就到地球表面了。造成很大伤害然后到表面因为热量大, 会有很多 melt rock; 原本 dating rock 可以帮助了解这个流星是多 久前掉的, 但是 rock 被 melt 以后里面的一些测量分子就会重新变状态, 而测 melt rock 的技术现在不够。中间提到澳大利亚有很多流星陨石如果技术发展好了可以有很多发现 甚至可以预测未来陨石啥时候到, 教授对这尤其感兴趣。
参考听力	TPO13L4 Meteorites
Lecture 5	
话题分类	心理学
内容回忆	看电视不好, 但是有研究证明一些教育类的电视节目对于孩子的成长是有利的, 能提高 academic abilities, 但这种影响长期才会显现。然后讲到社交能力, 社交能力的提升是 不明显的, 因为社交能力有很多因素影响, 所以测量不准确。
参考听力	TPO43L2 Approximate Number Sense
Lecture 6	
话题分类	人类学
内容回忆	讲的 central town。有人认为是经济政治中心统治周边小地区。但很多镇子没看到武装

	fortify, 有些小镇过于偏远, 所以判断不是因为要做 political economic 中心, 而只是长途 trade 的一个停靠点。
参考听力	TPO44L3 New Guinea

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