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**TOEFL**

# 精选托福干货资料

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## 2018 年 6 月 2 日托福口语回忆和解析

黄仙 整理点评

### 权威点评

Task 1 属于常规的电子书和纸质书区别类话题，类似的话题在 TPO 中都出现过，task2 也是学习类的常规话题，套学习效率类的段子即可。Task 3 是学校政策的话题，而且听力和阅读的观点一致，比较简单，Task 4 类似于 TPO 34 的 task 4，都是关于 familiarity principle，听力部分可能需要信息的整合。Task 5 类似于 TPO 15 的 task 5，都是要参加活动，但是不小心把酱汁倒在了衣服上，Task 5 和 Task 6 难度适中，听力内容都不是很难。

### Task1

考题回忆	Your school plans to replace the paper-based campus newspapers with online campus newspaper. Please state one advantage and one disadvantage.
话题分类	校园活动
解题思路	这是一道和电子书有关的话题，难度适中，优点可以用常规理由环保或者便利度，缺点可以说网络世界的诱惑或者电子版会伤害视力，属于常见的科技类优点缺点话题。
参考范文	One big advantage of turning traditional newspapers into online versions is that it will be more convenient for students to read. They can read campus news on their laptops or smartphones anywhere and at any time. When they need to check some information, they can just search it on the school website instead of flipping through different newspaper issues. However, there's a clear drawback. Reading online campus newspaper may influence students' study, because when students are reading online, they are easily distracted by other media, like online videos and online games. They may end up reading only one piece of news before they go to play a popular computer game.
录音	范文配有录音

### Task 2

考题回忆	Some professors prefer to answer students' questions immediately, other professors prefer to answer questions raised by students after class, which one do you prefer?
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话题分类	学校生活	
解题思路	本体属于典型的学校生活题目，我们只用用学习效率这个点去进行回答和延伸就可以，教授停下来回答问题可能会影响教学质量，导致自己的教学内容不能完成，另外对其他学生也不公平，影响听课效率。	
参考范文	Well, I think professors should answer students' questions after the class, because first, it can guarantee a good teaching quality. Most professors have a clear outline in mind when they're in class. If one student breaks in with a question and the professor stops the lecture to answer it, it will interrupt his train of thought and he may not have enough time to deliver all the contents he's prepared to students. Second, it's unfair to other students, because some questions raised by students are way too simple or some of them are even irrelevant. If professors spend too much time answering those questions, other students may feel bored or even annoyed. Therefore, I think a better way to deal with students' questions is to answer them after the class.	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 3		
考题回忆	阅读部分	学校准备调整每学期入学的安排，让安排更自由。
	听力部分	听力中，女生表示同意。因为平时很忙都没有时间参加，这样时间更灵活，可以匹配自己的时间；人是少的话可以交到很多朋友，可以有更多交流会更加有趣
话题分类	校园政策	
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。	
参考范文	In the announcement, the university plans to provide students with multiple orientation sessions in order to encourage more students to take part in and make the orientation more interesting. In the conversation, the woman thinks it's a great idea. First, she thinks multiple orientation sessions will give her a chance to choose from different activities. She can be more flexible with what she can do with her time and choose the orientation session that best suits her schedule. Second,	

	multiple orientation sessions means the number of students who attend each orientation will decrease, which is a good thing, because students will have more opportunities to interact with each other and make friends.	
录音	范文配有录音	
Task 4		
考题回忆	阅读部分	Frequency illusion 人对自己学过的东西 就会觉得它出现的频率变高了。
	听力部分	教授举了自己的亲身例子：他辅导女儿写的 paper 的主题，在看展览的时候认识了一幅画，在一个纪录片也看到过，然后有一次他跟她女儿出去吃饭，在餐厅里看到一个海报贴了这个。他问他女儿这是第一次贴吗，他女儿说这个海报贴了很久了。印证了人们会对自己学过的知识 pay more attention， 所以感觉出现的频率变高了。
话题分类	心理学	
解题思路	本题的定义句不难概括总结，唯一有点难度的是听力部分用例子来证明观点需要组织好语言，需要考生们仔细听懂听力材料才好概括。TPO34 中有类似的题目 familiarity principle	
参考范文	Frequency illusion is a phenomenon that when people become familiar with an object, they are more likely to identify the object in their daily life and feel the frequency at which the object appears in their life increases greatly. In the listening material, the professor uses his personal example to explain. In order to supervise his daughter to write a paper, they went to an exhibit together, where he saw a painting and remembered it. A few days later, he saw this painting in a documentary when he was watching TV. However, what made him more surprised is that he saw this painting again in a restaurant when he was dining out with his daughter, but when he asked her if this painting was put up recently, his daughter said that it had been on the wall for a long time. This shows that people pay more attention to things they are familiar with, so they feel	

	these things appear more frequently in their life.
录音	范文配有录音
<b>Task 5</b>	
考题回忆	男学生要做一个关于莎士比亚诗歌的演讲，但是他吃饭的时候弄脏了他的 T-shirt，他就换了一个 gym T-shirt. Solutions 1: 回家换衣服 但是本来准备提前再准备一下就没时间了。Solution 2: 就穿夹克去，但是会显得太 casual，不够正式。
话题分类	时间冲突
解题思路	本题难度适中。两条解决措施比较清晰，也比较容易概括。 两条解决措施都可以选择，但是选择第 2 条，因为解决方案好讲一点
参考范文	The man has a problem that he needs to give a presentation about a Shakespeare's play, but he carelessly spilt some sauce on his white t-shirt when he was eating in the dining hall. There are two solutions. One is to go back home and find a clean t-shirt to change, the other is to wear a jacket to go on the stage. I'd recommend him to go for the second solution, because first he wants to have some time to prepare before the performance. If he goes back to change clothes, he won't have enough time to rehearse the speech again. Second, it's true that wearing a jacket is not that formal, but I think the presentation itself is more important. I don't think audiences will pay much attention to the clothes he wears. Therefore, I think he should spend more time on practice.
录音	范文配有录音
<b>Task 6</b>	
考题回忆	marine animals 对 floating plants 的利用。说 marine animal 生存在 floating plants 附近，有 2 个好处，1. 可以把 marine animal 带到更远的地方繁殖，列举了 oyster, coral reef 可以移动过把牡蛎带到其他地方 2. 如果有 Predator 来吃 marine animal 它可以跳到 floating plant 上面躲过一劫。
话题分类	生物学
解题思路	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意的。

参考范文	The professor talks about how marine animals can use floating plants to help them to survive in the water. There are two benefits. One benefit is floating plants can take marine animals to other areas of the ocean so that they can have access to more resources to reproduce. For example, oysters can't move, but with the help of coral reefs, they can be moved to other bodies of the water where they can have a better living environment to breed. Another benefit is that floating plants can protect marine animals from other predators. For example, a type of marine animals can jump on some floating plants when their enemies approach them, so they can escape from their predators.
录音	范文配有录音

## 2018 年 6 月 2 日托福写作回忆和解析

综合写作		
话题分类	生命科学	
考题回忆	总论点	海龟数量下降
	阅读部分	<p>三种保护海龟的办法：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 用一种fence保护海龟蛋以免被Predator吃了</li> <li>2. 塑料袋被海龟吃了消化不了，要减少塑料袋的使用</li> <li>3. 渔民要用一种特制的网来捕鱼可以让海龟漏掉不被捕捉可以颁布法律让渔民用这种渔网</li> </ol>
	听力部分	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 这个fence会妨碍海龟发展一种 sense，而这种 sense 是海龟今后的生存需要的。</li> <li>2. 海洋里现存的塑料袋太多需要几百年来降解，即使现在不生产不使用塑料袋也不能帮助到现在面临的问题</li> <li>3. 渔民很勉强用这种渔网 因为会减少他们收入 即使颁布法律也可能偶尔用用没啥作用</li> </ol>
独立写作		

话题分类	工作
考题回忆	<p>Schools always collect information about teachers' teaching performance and give rewards to those teachers who perform well. Which way do you think is more useful?</p> <p>1.to evaluate teachers' performance by students.</p> <p>2.to evaluate teachers' performance by teachers? Why?</p> <p>Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.</p>
解题思路	<p>两种方法各有千秋，可以对两种方法分别分析，为做到公平公正评判教师工作，可以综合两种方法。</p>
参考范文	<p>To evaluate teachers based on students' feedback, or evaluate teachers based on other teachers' feedback? Although most schools today adopt a mixed system which includes evaluations of both, they tend to focus more on either the students or the teachers. Personally, I would prefer an evaluation system which leans more toward the opinions of students because I believe it will be in the best interests of everyone in general, including students and teachers alike.</p> <p>To start off, teachers are supposed to respond to students, not their peers nor their superiors. For example, a good teacher should provide lessons and assign homework based on the student's ability. In this case, students can learn new materials without feeling too much frustration. However, this process may conflict with the teaching plan that schools assign which every other teacher uses. In this case, the teacher will have to choose to satisfy students or appeal to his or her peers and the school's authority. Therefore, it is important to design a process to incentivize teachers to respond to students rather than others.</p> <p>Secondly, evaluation through students can save a lot of time and effort for other teachers. For example, In Chinese schools, each teacher typically has to deal with over fifty students each class. Therefore, it will be a nuisance to pay detailed attention toward all other</p>

teachers on how they teach students, and this is under the assumption that they want to evaluate their peers in a fair and just manner. Since students have already spent so much time with their educators, they can easily come to conclusions on how good or bad their teachers are. In this sense, students can be more inclined to make fair evaluations compared to other teachers.

Last but not least, student evaluations are safer from controversies on the rewarding compared to teachers' evaluations. Typically, there are only a handful of teachers within a school. Since there are only few people making evaluations, every teacher is more vulnerable toward biased opinions. If schools heavily base their rewarding systems on teachers' evaluations, there will be controversies all over the place. In addition, this may lead to a dangerous trend that teachers will no longer respond to the wellbeing of the students at all, but focusing on how to make BFFs with other teachers and superiors, which will further increase the chances of have controversies. Because of this, focusing too much on teachers' evaluations will induce a negative cycle which makes everyone unhappy.

All in all, it is necessary for schools to adopt both students' and teachers' evaluations in order to be fair for judging teachers' ability. However, it will be unwise to focus on the latter because it puts unnecessary burden on the teachers while leading them toward being unresponsive toward the students.



## 2018 年 6 月 2 日托福阅读回忆和解析

Passage one	学科分类	题目
	社会科学	United states interstate highway systems
内容回忆	<p>P1</p> <p>为了连接coast to coast, border to border, 美国建立了全美的州际高速公路系统, 使得1.速度大幅提升, 2. 运载量上升 3, 安全度上升(减少了交叉线路, 因此减少了collision)。</p> <p>P2</p> <p>线路减少了, 但是因为更为快速, 很多人避开了更短的线路, 导致oil consumption 上升, 污染随之上升; 因为设计线路的时候缺乏整体的规划, 导致远离高速公路的一些地方被孤立;</p> <p>P3</p> <p>说明为城市带来了一些改变, 商业开始延伸至郊区, 市郊的人们可以流向城市, 但是导致很多区域被低效的划分, 而不是根据功能划分, 而使得农田的效率降低。而且占据了一些历史村落和waterfronts.</p> <p>P4</p> <p>说明对农村的改变是比较糟糕的, 政府以“前进”为借口拆除了村庄建设铁路, 而不方便的那些地方则更加的人际罕至。</p> <p>P5</p> <p>说明虽然有些人认为这些高速公路系统破坏了美国的公共交通, 但作者认为这些高速公路和市内的铁轨线路联系起来, 保证了这些路的人流, 整合了美国的交通系统。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO33 P2 Railroads and Commercial Agriculture in Nineteenth-Century United States	
Passage two	学科分类	题目
	人类学	Greek City States: Spartans and Athenians

内容回忆	<p>P1</p> <p>说明希腊城邦里斯巴达人和雅典市民形成了鲜明的对比。为了统治,Spartans 形成了高度等级化。雅典在文化和艺术上达到了其他城邦难以企及的成就。</p> <p>P2</p> <p>雅典一开始是贵族统治的,当土地足以滋养民众的时候,是一切无忧的,但当民众负债累累,难以生活,那么就会起身反抗贵族的统治。</p> <p>P3</p> <p>雅典当时的统治者采取了改革,让那些非贵族的稍有财富的普通级别的男性市民也参与到了政治权力当中,后来的继承者把该项权利扩展到了所有男性市民中,因此塑造了雅典开放,包容的文化氛围,并吸引了外邦人移居到雅典,使得文化、艺术上得以发展。</p> <p>P4</p> <p>引起现代人注意的是斯巴达的女性获得了比雅典的女性更大的自由。为了使得斯巴达的女性能够培养更有战斗力的勇士,女性被赋予了土地的权力和受教育的权力,而雅典的女性被认为需要在室内活动以辅佐自己的丈夫。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO40 P1 Ancient Athens	
Passage three	学科分类	题目
	生物学	Tool use in Captive monkeys
内容回忆	<p>P1</p> <p>研究者发现那些captive 的C猴会大量的使用工具,但是在野生猴里这种状况要少很多。可能的理由有1. 树上的环境导致没有那么多的工具2.树上不是很好利用工具,而平地当然更好使用工具3,可能树的canopy导致使用不太容易被观察到。</p> <p>P2</p> <p>C猴子的感官系统和其他猿类一样敏感,而且也具备长有力的臂膀,是利用工具的优势,但是C猴比起其他猿类在captive的情况下使用工具更加频繁,因此不是aboreal的情况完全造成的在野生C猴较少使用工具。什么造成了不同呢?</p>	

	<p>P3</p> <p>发现C猴的群体更加支持性，老手会接纳新手。另外，他们的好奇心更加的持久和强烈，总是对很熟悉的工具也要玩弄很久，琢磨这个物品。</p> <p>P4</p> <p>Captive 的C猴子有了更多的安全感和时间，得以耐心的琢磨他们的工具，这是导致C猴子在captive 的情况下更多使用tool的原因。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO32 P3 Distributions of Tropical Bee Colonies	
Passage four	学科分类	题目
	天文	young sun paradox
内容回忆	<p>最开始太阳没有那么亮，因为他的氦元素在不断上升加强，然后现在每几百万年缩小一点。但如果太阳一开始不那么亮，那地球应该比现在冷，应该被冻住，可是根据水的记录和生物出现的时间，这个假设不成立。</p> <p>这种矛盾就是这个太阳年轻悖论，然后根据这个有的科学家提出，可能是地球上生物具有温度调节能力，能够使地球吸收阳光的热量的程度进行调节。这个理论的支持者认为动物生物啥的这个整体会因为自身的生存需求，调节光合作用之类的，然后调整地球吸收阳光。但这个理论也有弱点，比如人类现在大规模刚啥，生物也不能调节，所以应该有度。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO16 P3 Planets in Our Solar System	
Passage five	学科分类	题目
	历史	汉朝的石雕
内容回忆	<p>讲西汉的时候石雕比较少，是有墓里比较多，随着孔夫子的爱国爱民儒家文化的采用。许多人都在墓碑那里放石头雕刻的东西了，还搞了一个sprite road给后人travel。</p>	
参考阅读	TPO27 P1 Crafts in the Ancient Near East	

所考词汇	<p>pertinent=relevant</p> <p>fluid=liquid</p> <p>conversely = on the other hand</p> <p>adverse = negative</p> <p>unprecedented = never before seen</p> <p>acknowledge = admit</p> <p>simultaneously = at the same time</p> <p>readily =immediately</p> <p>exploit = pay attention to</p> <p>cycle = repetition</p> <p>diffuse = spread</p> <p>constant = endure</p> <p>extended = gradually</p>
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## 2018 年 6 月 2 日托福听力回忆和解析

孙艳莉 整理点评

### 权威点评

6 月的第一场考试中，听力并没有难为大家，听力大多是 17 年或者 16 年的老题，比如普遍认为比较难的艺术史 lecture Conceptual Art 实际是重复 2017.5.6 及 2016.12.11 的真题，所以考生们平时按照正常难度备考，应对考试就可以啦。

### Conversation 1

话题分类	课程
内容回忆	<p>一个新生去找 professor 问问题,是在她参加一个植物活动时遇到的。她不知道树叶变黄之后脱落的这个过程是什么引起的。老师跟她解释了这个过程,说树木在秋天的时候会分泌一种物质,这种物质会导致树叶变黄,之后还会 enforce 树叶脱落。学生很惊讶,因为之前他都没有想过这个过程中,树本身会参与到其中。同时他表示对植物学产生了非常大的兴趣。</p>

	<p>教授就问为什么不选择学这个专业呢,学生表示之前跟自己的 advisor 聊过,知道植物学分很多专业的,自己得花时间想想具体选哪个专业。教授就建议他过几天来参加一个聚餐,届时很多植物学教授都会参加来解答新生的各种问题并问学生之前 advisor 没有跟他说这个聚会么?学生回答没有。教授就想想可能是因为他们自己做宣传做完了,说下学期会早点宣传。</p>
参考听力	T P O 34- C 2
Conversation 2	
话题分类	生活
内容回忆	<p>女学生去问男宿管借用 multifunction room 的条件。宿管说这个房间是之前被废弃不用,现在给教师职工用的。学生解释她要用来上课,这是她的一个 project,可以给自己加学分的,而且已经有六个人表示愿意参加她的课程了。</p> <p>宿管说为什么不去借用健身房呢。学生说她了解到健身房只能够给学校项目开放,她的这个项目虽然会给自己加学分,但却不是学校的项目。另外,健身房距离太远,她的学生表示不愿意去。老师就说看看能不能她申请用多功能房间,但是女生之后还得去另外一个办公室找谁批准。</p>
参考听力	T P O 30- C 1
Conversation 3	
话题分类	图书馆
内容回忆	<p>学生网上申请借书,但过了一周都没收到邮件,职员说 2 楼的中世纪历史书被淹了,一大堆要借书,图书馆忙不过来,说学生可以去二楼的 Alice 问问她的 list condition。</p>
参考听力	T P O 14- C 1
Lecture 1	
话题分类	艺术史

内容回忆	<p>题目: Conceptual Art</p> <p>内容: 一开始讲述了 conceptual art 的概念, 即凡是能够引发人们思考的作品, 都是成功的艺术作品, 主要介绍了两位艺术家的作品, 第一位是 Joseph Kesuth 的 one and three chairs ,这个作品中并没有真的出现 chair,但是可以让人们联想到 chair, 介绍完一系列的特点之后, 教授说了一句 good work for JK(后面有考题, 问题教授对 KJ 的态度); 第二个艺术家是 William Wegman,先说了他的一个作品是 Spelling lesson , 说这个作品和他之前的作品特点不一样, 接着说了他的第二个作品是一些关于 dogs dressing in human clothes 的照片, 体现了荒诞主义的观点。(重复 2017.5.6 及 2016.12.11)</p>
参考听力	老托 part C 第 78 篇
Lecture 2	
话题分类	心理学
内容回忆	<p>题目: Children development。</p> <p>内容: 婴儿哭是因为他们需要别人拿东西给他们。学生说所以哭是好事(重听题)。哭的时候,希望 carekeeper 快回来, 笑的时候是为了希望你靠近他。用他们的脸部肌肉表示感情</p>
参考听力	T P O 2- L 1
Lecture 3	
话题分类	生命科学
内容回忆	<p>内容: 细胞的老化。有 radical 出现,毁坏细胞。但有个 anti-oxygen 的东西可以防止氧气破坏细胞, lower metabolism</p>
参考听力	T P O 45- L 2
Lecture 4	
话题分类	天文学

内容回忆	<p>内容: 白矮星或成为人类下一个居住地老师说人类在寻找下一个可居住的星球,并提出可供人类移居的星球必须满足两个条件。一,这个星球离其恒星的距离要合适,使其表面温度适宜人类居住。二,这个星球的质量要合适,使其重力适宜人类生存。然后就提到目前发现白矮星上也许能找到适合人类移居的行星。</p> <p>首先她介绍说白矮星白矮星是演化到末期的恒星,学生就问,既然到末期了,那还适合人类居住么。老师说问得好,但从天文学的时间看,即便是末期也能为人类提供很长时间的熱量了。另外,老师补充说在白矮星发现行星的可能性非常大,因为就连已经死亡了的 P 恒星周围都已经发现过行星。</p>
参考听力	T P O 41-L 4; T P O 30-L 3
Lecture 5	
话题分类	心理学
内容回忆	<p>主要讲了一下为了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。</p> <p>之后那婴儿举例说婴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?</p> <p>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,另外一个是要让婴儿看这些图片的时间</p>
参考听力	T P O 10-L 4 Childhood Amnesia
Lecture 6	
话题分类	生物学
内容回忆	<p>酶在生产牛仔裤中的应用。一开始老师介绍什么是 enzyme(酶),说它的作用。老师举例说我们消化食物就要靠酶,否则我们人体无法自己消化。之后老师提到在座很多学生都穿着牛仔裤,就把话题转向酶在牛仔裤产业的运用。说到牛仔裤最开始的时候是很完整的,之后人们渐渐爱上有点破烂的感觉的牛仔裤。</p>

	<p>生厂商最开始想到的办法是把小碎石 gravels 衣机里去搅拌,但是说到这种方法耗资巨大,另外搅拌出来的牛仔裤,破烂程度不确定,所以不适用于生产。</p> <p>之后生产商改用酸 acid,这样就能控制破烂程度了,但是酸的使用会造成环境污染,这一点被当地环保部门控制了。最后就想到了用酶,说酶正好能跟牛仔裤当中的某种物质发生反应,是牛仔看上去有些破烂,同时,又不产生污染,这就是目前牛仔裤生产中酶的使用了。</p>
参考听力	T P O 26- L 3





## 孙艳莉

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