口语重点要把行文逻辑、转折用语确定！不然很容易临时想换又说不出来！

口语3（学校公告，男女意见）：

In the reading material, we learn that the college/university is considering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In the listening material, the man/woman agrees with (thinks ... is right)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. One reason he/she gives is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Another reason is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He/ She also thinks (points out/ has found) that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (如果有的话)

Therefore, he/she likes the idea.

口语4（文章介绍，教授解释）：

The reading passage introduces a XXX method/gives the definition of..., which is...

In the lecture, the professor goes on to demonstrate it by introducing some researches/examples/

experiments.

口语5（遇到问题，提供选择）：

In this conversation, the man/woman is having a hard time dealing with the problem that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are two possible solutions discussed.  One is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The other is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

And if it were my choice, I would choose the former/latter one, because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

口语6（概括讲座）

作文综合（文章观点，三理由，教授反对）：

Both the lecture and the reading discussed .... However, their viewpoints are strongly contradictory for several reasons.

First, the reading points out that ..., but the lecturer supposes that .... And he also argues that ..., thus...

Moreover, the author holds that ... The lecturer, however, believes that.... Since it is ..., ....

Besides, the professor also refutes the idea that ... from the passage. He provides us with the instance/reason that....

In sum, according to the discussion above, the speaker totally disagrees with the conclusions revealed in the reading passage.