

小范围核心预测

综合版口语 - 181017 发布 针对 2018/10/20 考试

【综合口语出题规律】

小站机经团队,将2017年考题与往年真题进行查重比对,现总结出如下出题规律:

- ◆ 2017年,综合口语部分的新题数量也大幅增加。截止到目前共考查综合口语题 160 题,其中新题约占 80%。
- ◆ 从出题规律来看,54 道综合口语旧题中,重复 2016 和 2015 的次数最多。2017 年没有出现 重复往年整套旧题的情况。另一明显趋势是,自 2017 年起,综合口语 Task3 和 Task4 的阅读 部分长度有明显变长的趋势,建议考生提高自己的阅读速度。

综合口语 Integrated Speaking - S3456

TASK 3

场次	20170506CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Laundry Room Renovation 学生们抱怨空间太小,机器太少,等待时间长,所以决定把 Eastwood basement 扩建一下。期间暂时停用,使用 Greenwood 的洗衣机。
听力	【听力】 态度:没必要 原因1:只是周六日人多,需要排队,平时去人很少。 原因2:Greenwood 要绕过校园。花费的时间很长,尤其是衣服多的,可能需要走好几次,花的时间更长。

场次	20170610CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: Computer Repair Center should be open later 原因 1: students could work and study there longer in the
	evening
	原因 2: it is not easy to find a computer repair staff



人物:woman 态度:agree

听力

原因 1: The girl once had to finish her history paper, which was due next day. However, her laptop collapsed and she handed her paper one day later. In the end, she got a very low score.

原因 2 :Computer major could have more work experience if the center could be open later. This experience would be very valuable when they are looking for a job.

场次	20170701CN Task3 (new)
阅读	标题: University Close School Garden原因 1:有些植物比较脆弱,由于踩踏破坏了它们的生长,关闭开放后可以让它们恢复。原因 2:同学们可以去草坪休息。
听力	态度:反对原因 1:可以采用别的方法而不是关闭,比如建立栅栏,贴上让大家注意的标志。原因 2:草坪上没有 benches,很不方便,而且有土,不干净。

场次	20170114CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: Weekend Art Workshop 原因 1: This will provide students whose majors are not art a relaxed environment to learn art without concerning about
	grade. 原因 2:This will give art-majored students more opportunities to practice.
听力	态度:不同意原因一:学校目前已经有艺术类选修课程,是不评分的。所以感兴趣的学生可以去选择,不用担心学不好会影响分数,也可以达到这个目的。原因二:这对于艺术专业的学生并不会有好处,Weekend Art Workshop 在周末会占用教室,会 cut the time available on
	weekends。 比如女生要做一个雕塑,需要花很长时间,她不可能周末搬回宿舍去做。

场次

20160820CN Task3 (new)



阅读	标题:Newspaper to Post off-Campus Job Opportunities 变化:学校报纸上不止刊登校内的工作机会,现在更增加刊登校外机
	构的工作信息。
听力	态度:女生非常赞成
	原因 1:以前校内机会少,学生对校外机构不熟悉,现在可以到校外
	工作。
	原因 2:校内的工作并不是都和学生专业对口,现在学生可以选择对
	口的专业去校外尝试工作。

场次	20160821CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: write long thesis 变化: 建议 write long thesis under the supervision of professors 原因 1 帮助低水平的学生。 原因 2:给学生参考。
听力	态度: disagree 原因一:直接去 library collect information 能得到更多 useful information, 而且是更interest的information 网站上有资料可以给不同水平学生参考。原因二: thesis usually too long and complex, it's a kind of time and energy consuming, and what they write is just a small part of paper, so they won't get an over-all picture of the whole paper。

场次	20170415CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Cancel the science class requirement
	原因 1: no need for non-science students to take science class
	原因 2: too difficult for science students to register
听力	听力 态度:反对
	原因 1: University should hire more instructors of science class
	and should add more science classes
	原因 2:Taking science class may have unexpected connection to
	other subjects for example she produced flower paintings by
	observing flowers in science lab

场次	20160710CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: Dining Hall to close during Spring Break



	变化: The school is planning to close the dining hall during the spring break. 1. There are not enough students on campus. 2. Student could go to the restaurant in town to have some food.
听力	态度: Man disagrees. 原因 1: There are some students on campus during the spring break. They have to stay here to study or work. In fact, the school could have another option. To open the dining hall for only an hour or to provide a smaller menu. 原因 2: Going to town for food would be too time-consuming. Students want to make the best use of their time finishing their big assignments or something.

场次	20161210CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
	标题:library training Day
阅读	原因 1: 大一新生不知道怎么用图书馆
	原因 2: 学完之后学生需要做 assignment
	态度:反对
听力	原因 1: 没必要, 学生都在网上查资料
	原因 2: assignment 增加新生负担

场次	20150328CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:建议学校开办 psychology department 的 magazine。 原因 1:这是对学生努力的认可。 原因 2:可以让其他学生学习如何组织材料。
听力	态度:女生同意 原因 1:对以后就业好,是很不错的 accomplishment。 原因 2:其他系学生可以因此 develop organizational skills 并有效 利用 resources。

场次	20150418CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:学校要取消 junk food 的贩卖。
	原因:这有利于学生的健康饮食和合理消费。
	态度:男生反对该倡议
听力	原因 1:他认为对 junk food 不必那么苛刻。
	原因 2:假如学生想买这种食品而不得则会转向校外,这样会花更多

托福

的钱。

场次	20160924CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Remove TV from Dormitory Lounge 原因 1:都去看电视节目了,减少了大家沟通交流的时间。 原因 2:电视节目太吵。
听力	态度:反对原因一:正是因为看了电视节目,大家才有沟通交流的话题。原因二:Lounge 和各个房间都有门,可以把门关上,就不会吵到大家了。

场次	20161126CN Task3(下午) <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: University should put tables outside the dining hall 原因 1:减少食堂过度拥挤的情况。 原因 2:可以享受宜人的天气。
听力	态度:不同意原因 1:食堂拥挤是暂时的。目前另外一个食堂正在整修,几周就可以完成。原因 2:建议摆放的位置是个草坪。有很多人踢足球,所以在那里吃饭很有风险。

场次	20160903CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:ice-skating rink converted into student housing 变化:认为当前学生数量上升,意图把滑雪场改成学生宿舍,该滑雪 场在镇中心,离学校 4km 远。
听力	态度: 男同学认为不应该改造。原因 1: It's fun. 很多学生喜欢这个滑雪场。如果改造, 很多学生会upset。 原因 2: 离校区太远, 不便参与很多校园活动。

场次	20160910CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Community Service Opportunity for Incoming First-Year
	Students
	变化:学校准备让大一新生参加社区附服务。一来是能为社区的社团
	提供自愿者。二来是有利于大一新生交朋友。





态度:女生赞同这一观点

原因 1: 她们正有计划为孩子们建造一个室外操场。志愿者人数一多,

听力 她们就能够更快完成建设。

原因 2: 她当年进来时候也是想去认识人,但却没有办法。这样更加

有利于新生融入大学生活。

场次	20161112CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:wait list program 变化:一些课程的报名人数已满后,可以将那些对该课程感兴趣的学生放到 wait list 上,如果有学生放弃该课程,则 wait list 上的学生可以参加。 原因 1:给其它对于该课程感兴趣的学生一个机会原因 2:根据感兴趣的人数,可以另开新课
听力	态度: 觉得设置该项目帮助不大原因 1: 就算 wait list 的学生能够加入,也是在开课一两周之后,可能跟不上课程的进度。原因 2: 开了新课不会是同一个老师教,而且不一定是学生意向的时间。

场次	20161119CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
.\ . 771\=±	标题:shut the gym down
阅读	原因 1: to update locker rooms and shower facilities
	原因 2: students can use an off-campus gym freely
	态度: girl disagrees
	原因 $1:$ Unnecessary to shut the whole gym down, just shut the
	area they are working on, and students can change their
	clothes and take shower in their dorms cuz dorms are close to
听力	the gym.
	原因 2 :the off-campus gym is far away from campus, it will take
	30 mins to there and another 30 mins back to school, plus
	students will always feel exhausted after working out, so they
	may not willing to walk anymore.

场次	20161203CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Selling snacks during movie screening
1900	原因 1 :Students will enjoy watching movies more if they can eat



	some snacks.
	原因 2 : The club can raise money by selling snacks.
	态度:不同意
	原因一: Eating will be annoying and noisy. Crunching will be a
	great distraction since it is a small room.
听力	原因二: It is not financially beneficial for the clubs. That is
	because only small number of students will go to watch the
	movies on campus. They cannot sell much. And this little
	money is not worth the effort the club needs to take.

场次	20161210CN Task3 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Notice on policy change in room transfer requirements 变化:将原来的学期初接受调换寝室请求改为开学 5 周后。
	原因 1: 学生中心学期初的事务太多。 原因 2: 给已经确定寝室的学生一个好的环境。
听力	态度:赞成原因 1:学期初的时间应该留给工作人员处理 higher priority 的事务。 原因 2:总会有很多 move-in and move out,很干扰学习,而学期初的学业表现很重要。

场次	20160123CN Task3
阅读	标题: Open a child care center 变化:学生建议在学校开办 child care center 一来可以帮助老师和学
	生看孩子;二来可以帮忙教孩子。
	态度:男生赞成。
	原因 1:可以减轻有孩子的教师及学生的负担,而且费用比起城里的
听力	托管班便宜,可以节省开销。
	原因 2:还可以给男生所在的 children education department 的学
	生提供实习机会,有利于获得教学经验,可以写进简历,应聘时被录
	用几率高。

场次	20160319CN Task3
阅读	标题:学校公告推迟一小时上课 变化:上课时间从 8am 改为 9am。1.让学生睡更久,精力充沛更利 于学习。2.教授有更多时间准备课程。



态度: 男生不同意。

听力

原因 1: 如果学生知道不用早起自然会睡得更晚,实际上会减少休息

时间。

原因 2: 教授那个时间正好赶上早高峰,反而在路上浪费更多时间。

场次	20160409CN Task3
阅读	标题:faculty advisors help student write senior theses 变化:学校要求学生完成一篇比较复杂的论文 senior thesis, 需要学生做调研,同时给学生配置一个 faculty advisor,可以帮助学生解决关于 research skill 的问题。
听力	态度: The boy thinks it is a great idea. 原因 1:他们以前没做过类似的作业,在 research 的过程中可以学到很多。 原因 2:他觉得和导师沟通,既方便又可以解决关于 essay 上的很多问题,还能帮他们提升实验技能。

场次	20150111CN Task3
阅读	标题:建议信
	变化:一个学生写信建议让教授们在天气好的时候组织室外上课。
听力	态度:男生反对。
	原因 1:他认为这会起反作用,学生会更容易分心,比如朋友路过时
	会打招呼,还有可能会看鸟,但教室可以把这些干扰因素隔绝在外。
	原因 2:他觉得在室外上课不方便,因为上课空间不足,有的人可能
	得站着,且学生不方便记笔记或使用电脑。

场次	20150711CN Task3
阅读	标题: Ban bikes in the center of the campus 变化: Many students get around campus by riding bicycles, which is good. However, I think in one area in particular the center of campus between the academic buildings should be prohibited. The sidewalks connecting the academic buildings are narrow, when students ride their bikes on the sidewalks, it would be unsafe for other students who are walking to their classes. In order to ensure that students follow the rule, anyone caught riding the bikes in this area should be made to pay a fine.
听力	态度: The woman disagrees with the plan.



原因 1: 学生骑车时一般都比较小心,到了人行道自然会下车,不需要 policy.

原因 2: 学校专门找人来监督浪费资源,还有更重要的事情去做。

场次	20151108CN Task3
阅读	标题: create a website for student musicians 变化: The student proposes that the university should create a website for student musicians where they can find people of the same interests and post information about concerts or music related events.
听力	态度: The woman agrees for two reasons. 原因 1: She and her friends always practice songs together, and they play rock music. However, they don't happen to know a drummer who could play the drum. But now, with the website, they could find one easily. 原因 2: When she goes to campus concerts, there are few people there. That's because people don't know about those concerts. So now, with the website, more people will come to the concerts.

场次	20151114CN Task3
阅读	标题: set writing course in school writing centre 变化: 学生建议在学校的写作中心设置写作课程,因为那里的反馈可以让学生改善学术写作技能并且提高作业效率。
听力	态度: 男生反对。 原因 1: 学生有很多机会和教授沟通,教授的单独指导比 writing centre 的要好。 原因 2: 学校不同建筑之间很远,学生来去写作中心很浪费时间,就无法很好地完成其他作业了。

场次	20151121CN Task3
阅读	标题: open the university gym to the off-campus people 变化: The university is planning to open the university gym to people off-campus due to two reasons. The first reason is that the university can charge them a monthly fee and use the money to upgrade the gym facility. And the second reason is that it won't affect the students' life that much.

听力



态度: The woman agrees with the plan.

原因 1: Her first reason is that it'd necessary now for the university to upgrade the facilities because some of them are really old, this way the university doesn't have to charge the students or the faculty.

原因 2: As for the second reason, she mentions that it's a pretty small town anyway, so not a lot of people will use the gym and it won't make too big a difference for students.

场次	20150807NA Task3
阅读	标题: Open new writing centre. 变化:学校决定开一个新的写作中心。学校到时候会请 tutors,来辅导学生如何写 papers 和 reports。在这个写作中心,给学生提供相关职位,增加工作经验,帮助他们更好的找工作。
听力	态度:女生表示赞成原因 1:可以帮助需要的同学,因为教授一般很忙,没有时间帮学生改论文,这个 center 正好可以帮忙。原因 2:为那些写作好的同学提供工作经验,为以后找工作提供帮助。

场次	20150919NA Task3
阅读	标题: Eliminate the humanalities requirements of science students. 变化:建议学校让科学系学生免修人文学科。因为,学生不感兴趣浪费时间,有分散精力。本来 4 年修专业课就很难了,还要修人文太艰难。
听力	态度:女生不同意 原因1:刚开始不感兴趣,但是学着学着就爱上了。比如她自己以前不爱历史课,上了一年发现还挺有意思的。 原因2:只要学生好好安排课程时间,还是可以搞定的,再说还有暑期课程可以参与。

TASK 4

场次	20170107CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Life Stage of Animal Migration



	定义: In different life stages, some animal need to migrate to various places to live, because of the diet and safety. When they are young, they may safe and have enough food in the original place. However, if they grow older, the original place may have threads from the predators and the food may be insufficient.
听力	例子 :Anglerfish lay eggs in deep sea. Then, the eggs will float to the surface of the sea, where the younger Anglerfish can enjoy enough food and sunlight. But when they grow older, they predator will be a great threat to them, so they will migrate to the deep sea.

场次	20170311CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: Fear Appeal 定义: When companies make advertisement to attract consumers, one of the strategies they adopt is called fear appeal. That is, they present some negative events or outcome people may encounter, and then provide solutions with their products or service.
听力	例子: The professor uses a construction company's advertisement about roof maintaining to explain fear appeal. In the advertisement, a family was at first having vacation on a beach, laughing and enjoying their vacation. But at the same time, back in their house, water leaks like rainstorm. When they get back home, they say damage everywhere. Then the voice comes: you can avoid this in advance; hire our company to check and repair your roof and you will never be worried about such thing.

场次	20170325CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: Nest mate recognition 定义:很多种类的昆虫可以靠气味等信息辨别其他昆虫是不是来自同 一巢穴,分清楚是敌是友。
听力	例子:一种在 pine tree 筑巢的蚂蚁,在觅食时,可以靠气温辨别其它的蚂蚁是不是也来自 pine tree. 如果其它蚂蚁身上有 pine tree 的味道,那么说明来自同一个巢穴,可以分享食物,或者让另一只蚂蚁把食物搬回去;但是如果另一只蚂蚁身上有不熟悉的气味,说明它是其他巢穴的蚂蚁,就不会分享食物给它。



场次	20161015CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:social mimicry 定义:文章下定义,它指通过模仿对方,而得到对方好感,最终说服 对方的策略。
听力	例子:通过实验来说明这个 social mimicry, 两组人, 一组使用这个策略, 一组不使用这个策略, 结果发现, 用了这个策略的销售效果好。

场次	20160827CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Undercover Market
	定义:在消费者不知道的情况下推销产品。
听力	例子:一家 camera 公司雇佣了 50~60 个人带着新的相机到街上去,
	随机找一些陌生人来寻求他们帮助,让他们来帮忙拍照,在拍照的过
	程中让这些潜在的顾客体验这款相机使用的便捷性和高性能,最终达
	到提高销量的目的。

场次	20160703CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: Dormancy 定义: In the really harsh natural environment, some animals will use dormancy to protect themselves from the nature. In a word, they will avoid exposure to certain elements in the environment and use slow metabolism to preserve energy.
听力	例子: Professor used an example of the lungfish to demonstrate the term, lungfish lives in the shallow lakes that faces the possible consequences of drying up. If the lake dries up, then the lungfish is cooked, so they will explore certain method to prevent that from happening. So basically what the lungfish do is to dig a hole through the mud at the bottom of the lake, its body will be curled up and berried in the mud, so the covered mud could be a proactive coat for the lungfish that keeps them away from the heat and also keep the moisture inside the body. The lungfish will keep the body still and breathe really slow, the heart beat is slowing down as well. Usually the lungfish relies on eating crabs and small fish to survive but since it lives in the shelter, it doesn't need to eat anything at all. They can survive in this shelter for months, or even years until the lake returns.



场次	20160529CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Renewal ecology 定义:把一个地方恢复到原始的自然状态。
听力	例子:以学校为例,学校本来是荒地,有 wild grass, flower 和 bush,后来为了建设操场,就都被毁掉了。现在学校打算重新种回这些植物,可以恢复到原来物种的多样性,吸引一些其他的生物回来,从而让学生更亲近自然同时学会自然的知识。

场次	20161022CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Facilitators 定义:一种动物,在原始栖息地被自然灾害毁灭后,在新的地方开发 new habitats 并且帮助后来的 animals 去适应和改变新的生存之地。
听力	例子:教授提到了一种海洋动物作为例子说明阅读中 Facilitators 的重要作用。

场次	20161028CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Hope Appeal 定义:广告突出产品的效果,让消费者期待看到自己使用后的效果, 从而购买产品。
听力	例子:教授提到他的一个朋友看到电视上的健身器材的广告,广告里雇佣了一个身材非常健壮的男人,教授的朋友觉得自己买了以后可能也会有这样的效果,所以购买。实际上他的朋友买来以后确实坚持一周锻炼几次,但是由于忙碌的工作,和广告里的健身的人相比还是差的比较多。

场次	20161029CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Rebound Effect 定义:传统观念认为 fuel 价格降低或者新科技出现帮助减少 fuel 的使用,但事实上当 energy 变得更高效,其价格降低,价格降低,导致更多人使用。
听力	例子:教授提到了 car using 来说明 rebound effect. 厂家成产出fuel-efficient 汽车 ,可以用更少 fuel 跑更远的 distance. 这虽然帮助use fuel less, but not a lot less. 因为当更少的 fuel 可以 travel longer distance, 人们会更多地使用汽车。



场次	20160710CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: Nudge Marketing 定义: To gently push customers toward buying a product by using indirect cue or signal.
听力	例子:A grocery store wants to persuade customers to buy more fresh vegetables. They first put up a big poster to meet their end. However, their customers didn't respond. Then they spare a section in their carts and put it in green color so as to remind customers eat more vegetables. The customers turned out to fill it up with more vegetables and the grocery store made a bigger profit.

场次	20160821CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: consensus bias 定义: People will think that the rest of the world will think and behave like themselves.
听力	例子 :experiment: ask some students if they' re willing to go into a crowded but quiet library, and sit sown ,starting to talk to themselves loudly, could be any topic, silly ones, like maybe talk about ice cream. Some students said they r willing to do so, others refused immediately. Then the next question is "what do you think others will do?" The student who said yes will also think other students will say yes, and students who refused to do so also consider other students will refuse this silly action.

场次	20160910CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: Constrained Risks 定义:人们喜欢享受那些看似真实的危险,因为他们直到这些危险不 会对他们造成伤害,他们只是喜欢体验刺激的感觉。
听力	例子: 教授提到了辛辣食物,特别是 Chilly Pepper。教授说人们喜欢吃辛辣的食物,尽管他们的舌头会有灼热感,会感到很痛苦,但是他们直到这些感觉都会过去,不是真的。因此他们很享受。教授还说,一个最新的调查显示,那些喜欢吃辛辣食物的人们,当食物越为辛辣,他们越是感到刺激。



场次	20161105CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: Stimulates Discrimination 定义: Animals respond to sounds and noises known as stimuli created by the environment, they have developed capacity to distinguish the stimuli as to whether or not they are dangerous is known as stimulates discrimination.
听力	例子: Professor used an example of seal, it is an animal threatened by whales. However, only one type of whale will eat seal, the other types eat fish. The whales make rather slightly different noises that can be distinguished by seals. Whether the seal is about to run for its life depends on the noise it hears. The type of whale that eats seal makes a simple anonymous sound with one note, when the seal hears it, it will run away. The other type of whales that pray on fish make a complex sound, when the seal hears it, it will continue eating rather than wasting energy and time on running.

场次	20161112CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: reward power 定义:指经理能够通过回报来影响员工的工作效率的能力。虽然掌握 更多的公司资源可以帮助经理提高 reward power, 但是也可以用 creative 的方式影响员工的工作效率
听力	例子: Kris 是一家造纸公司的销售团队的组长。该公司一般会通过举行 party 来激励员工,虽然他不能掌控 party 的预算,但是他知道员工需要被认可,于是1,给月度最佳销售拍照并挂在墙上。2,写信祝贺他们取得的成就。这两种方式并不花钱,但是很好的激励了员工。

场次	20161119CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:create grouping 定义 :group the items in a new way in order to increase the sales
听力	例子: The professor uses watch as an example to illustrate this concept. He said that in the past, watches are seen as expensive and luxury jewelry, always use gems or expensive metal to make watches and people are willing to pay big money on them. One company started to make watches, they use plastic materials instead of metal, and they made their watches fun



and fashion, people will pay less money to get a watch like that and it also changed the way people buy it, instead of just buy one watch a time, people are more tend to buy several watches a time cuz they are cheap.

场次	20161203CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题: You too fallacy 定义: When you give other people suggestions or advices, they will think it is completely useless and ignore you when the suggestions or advices are not in accordance with theirs, despite the fact that such suggestions or advices may be very useful objectively.
听力	例子:The professor uses his brother's example to illustrate this. His brother recently told the professor that he was lack of energy. The thing is his brother was eating sugary food junk food, in want of vegetables and nutritious food. The professor suggested his brother eat vegetables and keep healthy and balanced diet, which is scientifically proved to be a good way to regain energy. But his brother just regards this suggestion as stupid and silly one and he will never change his eating habit, for he thinks that the professor himself eats junk food also.

场次	20161210CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>	
阅读	标题:Floral Robbing 定义:某些生物吃了果实而没有帮助其传播花粉,因此剥夺了其传播 机会的现象。	
听力	例子: rocket flower 是一种有很长的 tube, 而且 sweet nectar 的花。Humming bird 和 bee 同时会吃其 nectar, 因为前者有 long beak 就会伸到 tube 里面 同时会触碰到其 pollen, 并帮助传播花粉;而 bee 只能在花朵的底部咬开一个洞,并不会接触到 pollen,因此只是享有了 nectar, 而没有帮助传播花粉。	

场次	20161211CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:egocentric thinking in the children
	定义:小孩子会觉得别人眼里看到的世界和他们看到的是一样的。
听力	例子:实验者把一个小朋友带到房间的前面,他让孩子看房间里面,



那里有一个红色的娃娃,然后让一个 researcher 背对着房间,那里只有一面墙,实验者问小男孩你觉得那个 researcher 能看到什么,小朋友说他能看到一个红色的娃娃。因为他觉得 researcher 看到的应该和他看到的一样。

场次	20161217CN Task4 <i>(new)</i>
阅读	标题:Environmental Impact Assessment 定义:在实施建筑项目(construction projects)的时候,要考虑工 程对于环境的影响,如果影响是负面的,则需要对项目进行调整。
听力	例子:一家建筑公司(construction company)考虑在一片湿地(wet land)上修建一座大型的购物中心。修建之前,该公司先对当地做了一个社会调查,调查发现如果修建购物中心则会破坏当地的湿地,因此该公司最后放弃了在当地修建购物中心的计划,而换到了其他地点。

场次	20160313CN Task4
阅读	标题: Bet hedging 定义:一些植物生活在天气气候多变的环境,如果植物出来的种子一次性全部发芽的话,可能会由于干旱会导致全部死亡。于是有些植物就把部分种子延迟 a year or more 再发芽。
听力	例子:美国西部的沙漠中,有一种植物叫 pepper grass,如果生出种子的那一年没有雨,一部分种子就会随风飘落,然后 sprout 一部分,第一年不继续生长,等到第二或者第三年有水了以后再发芽,或者等不到雨季 dry out。

场次	20160528CN Task4
阅读	标题:generalization of predator 定义:动物通过观察和已了解的捕食者相近的习性来确定没见过的动 物是否为捕食者。
听力	例子:一群小鱼遇到了另外两群鱼,一群鱼是已知天敌的亲戚,因为它们发着同样的气味,这群小鱼感觉到了,就聚在一起不动防止被吃掉。而另一群鱼没有气味,这群小鱼无法判断其是否为它们的捕食者,就没有做出相应的应对措施。

场次		20150307CN(A) Task4
阅读	标题:矛盾心理	

听力



定义:人会被一个目标的 positive influence 吸引,同时又会因为这
个目标带来的 negative influence 而倍感压力。
例子:教授说到他的一个朋友曾经想当老师,但当她真的读了教育专
业后发现当老师非常的 demanding , 并且会被占用很多时间 , 此时
她就觉得压力很大并且质疑自己是否真的想从事教师行业。

场次	20150328CN Task4
阅读	标题: consistency bias 定义: When people are not aware that their opinion was inaccurate.
听力	例子: brother Tim, 在 high school 当老师,来了个新 principal,他不喜欢,于是说他肯定会是一个 bad leader,做出一些不受大家欢迎的改变,结果他的改革很好,比如说在教室里装上了电脑,然后 Tim对他赞誉有加。Professor 这时提醒他说"开始的时候你不是不喜欢他吗",结果 Tim 不记得了,说一直都很看好这个校长。

场次	20150711CN Task4
阅读	标题: Environment Scenting 定义:Our powerful sense of smell allows us to tell the difference between many kinds of doors these odors are interpreted and processed in a part of the brain that affects our emotions, behavior and memory. Given this knowledge, market researchers are studying the effects of what is known as environment scenting, this technique attempts to use pleasant fragrance to attract customer sales. The results of these marketing studies indicate that smells can strongly influence consumers both in their willingness to buy a product and in the value they place on a product.
听力	例子: 1)在店里喷上男士和女士喜欢的香水,营业额会翻倍。2) 让人们进入两间放了同样鞋子的房间,人们喜欢有香味的房间的鞋, 并且普遍认为更贵。

场次	20150712CN Task4
阅读	标题:偶尔犯错的人更受人喜爱 定义:相比完美无缺的人来说,人们通常会觉得偶尔犯错的人更可爱。
听力	例子:教授介绍了一个实验,实验中两组人分别观看两个视频——视频1和视频2,内容都是关于一个男的参加知识竞赛进行答题。视频

托福

1 中男的回答完全正确。视频 2 中他也回答正确,但是途中喝了杯咖啡洒身上了。实验结果是视频 2 中此男的表现更受人喜欢。

场次	20151108CN Task4
阅读	标题: signal redundancy 定义: Animals will send the same message with different types of signals to inform the other animas of the same species.
听力	例子: The professor gives an example in class. A group of deer sometimes graze together and sometimes one of the deer would go off and eat on its own. When this deer sees a predator like a lion approaching, it will raise its tails to inform the rest of the deer to run away from the area. But sometimes the other deer cannot see the signal. So this particular deer will also dump its foot on the ground to make some noise. When other deer hear the noise, they will run away.

场次	20151114CN Task4
阅读	标题: passive territorial defense 定义:有些动物不会为了领地去打斗,而是留下一些信号告诉其他动物领地的归属。
听力	例子:听力中教授以大熊猫为例,大熊猫会在吃竹子的时候抬起前掌去够竹子的高一些的部分,做标记,留下身体的气味。这样一来别的大熊猫到这块地方时就会知道这里的领地有主了。而且标记越高说明大熊猫体形越大,这样就能避免相应的争斗。

场次	20151121CN Task4
阅读	标题: generalizing 定义: In the lecture, the professor introduces the concept of generalizing which means children are able to realize that a word doesn't only mean a specific object but also other means other objects of the same category as they grow up.
听力	例子:He offers us an example of his own son. When he was much younger, he learnt the word 'train', at first his understanding of this word was pretty limited, he thought it only referred to his toy train. But as he grew up, it came to his understanding that the word 'train' not only refers to his toy train but also other real trains in life. That's how the professor



uses the example of his son to illustrate the concept of generalizing.

场次	20150807NA Task4
阅读	标题:Founder effect 定义:少量物种从 large population 中脱离演化出独特的特征。
听力	例子: 澳大利亚的小雏菊在大陆的种子很大, 当一小群漂洋过海到小岛形成小群落后就演化成小种子的形态了。

TASK 5

场次	20170226CN Task5 <i>(new)</i>
听力	问题:学生有 paper 要交,但是还要参加一个会议解决方案 1:先写论文 优点 1:能在截止日期前写完 缺点 1:会议参加不成了解决方案 2:参加会议 优点 2:会议对他很重要 缺点 2:论文的事情要 email 教授

问题: Roommate painted the wall but accidentally paint t	场次	20170603CN Task5 <i>(new)</i>
this winter because she has already thrown the old-fashion one 解决方案 1: the roommate offered to buy a new one for her 优点 1: she can afford 缺点 1: the speaker thinks this is also her fault that she did r place the coat in the right place 解决方案 2: borrow an old one from her sister 优点 2: her sister do has one	听力	问题: Roommate painted the wall but accidentally paint the speaker's new coat green and this is the only coat she has for this winter because she has already thrown the old-fashioned one 解决方案 1: the roommate offered to buy a new one for her 优点 1: she can afford 缺点 1: the speaker thinks this is also her fault that she did not place the coat in the right place 解决方案 2: borrow an old one from her sister





为次

20160924CN Task5 (new)

问题: 男孩儿搬到了新家 a new apartment, 但新家空间太小, 装不下之前住处的家具解决方案 1: 放弃之前住处的家具, 按照新住处的空间购买新的家具优点 1: 满足了新家的空间要求; 缺点 1: 男生搬家频繁, 如果明年还要搬家, 到时候就还需要去再买, 太浪费; 解决方案 2: 折价卖掉旧家具, 优点 2: 这样就可以节约一部分钱, 也省去了搬家具的麻烦

缺点 2: 旧家具售价太便宜, 买新的也比较贵, 不划算。

场次 20161029CN Task5 (new)
问题:女孩儿隔壁有人在下午 play violin,制造很大噪音,影响她学习。但好像别人都无所谓。她不知道怎么办解决方案 1:去图书馆学习优点 1:安静不吵缺点 1:但是去图书馆很远,她也不想每天带那么重的书和电脑去图书馆解决方案 2:搬到另外的宿舍优点 2:也不吵缺点 2:但另外的宿舍是 single room,她需要付更多钱。现在是跟别人一间。虽然她可以负担,但她在别的地方的花销就得减少,需要

が 20161210CN (下午) Task5 (new)

「问题:女孩的 computer broken down , 但是是期末 , 非常需要电脑写论文解决方案 1:可以从 computer shop 租电脑缺点 1: 浪费钱 , 这钱可以省下来买新电脑解决方案 2:借 roommate 的电脑优点 2: roommate 愿意缺点 2: 大家都要写 paper , 要 work out the schedule

carefully control her expenditure.

场次 20170325CN Task5 *(new)*「问题:男生遇到问题,他的历史课需要两个同学合作完成 group program。但是他的 partner 因为 course schedule 太满 ,想要 drop





这节课。

解决方案 1: 教授建议他参加别的小组,和其他两个人组成三个人的 小组。

优点 1:/

缺点 1:要换 topic,必须要放弃原来的 topic,但是原来的 topic 已经

完成了一部分了。

解决方案 2: 一个人完成,自己上去做 presentation.

优点 2:可以继续做自己喜欢的 topic。

缺点 2: 任务量更大了,只能自己一个人完成。

场次 20170415CN Task5 (new)

问题: The female students needs help to move out her apartment on Sundays, and the male students forgot this and made other appointment with other friends to art museum.

解决方案 1: She asked others to help her.

优点 1: The boy can go to the exhibit. 听力

缺点 1: She may not find someone to help

解决方案 2: The male students can cancel the appointment of

the art exhibit and give the ticket to other people.

优点 2: Make sure she has someone to help

缺点 2: The boy wastes his ticket.

场次 20161211CN Task5 (new)

问题: 男生明天有重要的考试, 所以他问 Tina 借了笔记, 他现在需要 把笔记还给 Tina。但是他已经等了 15 分钟 , Tina 还没有来 , 如果 他继续等下去的话,他的工作就要迟到了。

解决方案 1:去 Tina 的 dormitory 找她,直接把笔记还给她。

优点 1: Tina 可以尽早地开始复习功课 听力

缺点1:他的工作会耽误一会儿。

解决方案 2: 把笔记放到 campus mail 里面,再给她发个消息。

优点 2:上班不会迟到。

缺点 2:不知道 campus mail 啥时候开始工作, Tina 可能要很晚拿到

笔记,会耽误复习。

20160820CN Task5 (new) 场次





问题: Alice 周末想去市区一家图书馆查询论文方面的资料, 但是很久

不见的朋友那天约她见面。

解决方案 1:去图书馆查资料

听力 优点 1:可以找到很多需要的资料

缺点 1: 不能见到好朋友,下次朋友不知道什么时间有空

解决方案 2:和朋友见面

优点 2: 很久没见,可以见到了

缺点 2: 图书馆只有这周开放, 错过就不能去查资料

场次 20161113CN Task5 *(new)*

问题: 男孩儿明天的 acting class 有一个 play 要表演,但是他的搭

档女生 drop the class,没法演了。

解决方案 1:放弃之前需要两个人的剧,重新练习一个 monologue。

听力 缺点 1:需要重新练习。而且之前的 play he practiced really hard。

解决方案 2: 和对话中的另一个女孩合作表演。

优点 2: 不用练新的剧目。

缺点 2:对话中的女孩是是业余的 ,只会 read from the paper。

场次 20161217CN Task5*(new)*

问题: 男生想去参加 art festival, 但是他的 paper 还没有完成

解决方案 1:晚上回家完成作业

优点 1: 不会错过艺术节

听力 缺点 1:参加完艺术节之后,回家太晚,来不起做

解决方案 2:在大巴上完成作业

优点 2: 既可以参加艺术节,又可以完成作业

缺点 2: 大巴的票价太高, 男生负担不起

场次 20160709CN Task5 *(new)*

问题:男生申请了一个当地小杂志社的暑假工实习,但是老板刚告诉

他可以来实习,然而不会付工资。

解决方法 1:去实习,用自己剩下的钱维持实习生活

听力 优点 1:增加工作经验

缺点1:钱很紧,怕emergence发生,钱就不够了。

解决方法 2: 打其它暑假工,比如餐馆服务员,可以赚钱。

优点 2: 可以赚钱



场次	20160710CN Task5 <i>(new)</i>
听力	问题: The student is not able to work in campus café but she need some money during the summer vacation. 解决方法 1: The student could try to work for extra hours to make summer money. 优点 1: / 缺点 1: Her class is quite hard and she has to deal with a lot of assignments at the same time. 解决方法 2: The student could also to find another part-time job in town. 优点 2: / 缺点 2: Going to town to work could take her so much time. Plus, the bus schedule is limited. She could end up waiting quite late for the bus to come.

场次	20160716CN Task5 <i>(new)</i>
	问题:The student left his glasses at his parent's home. So he
	can't read without the glasses.
	解决方法 1 :The student could try to wait until his mother mailed
	him the glasses.
	优点1:/
听力	缺点1: He has a lot to read, without glasses, he could not read
	for long time, this is very bad.
	解决方法 2: The student could also take a bus home to get the
	glasses and return.
	优点 2:/
	缺点 2: it takes couple of hours to go and return

场次	20160910CN Task5 <i>(new)</i>
听力	问题:有朋友要开车来看谈话中的女生,需要在校园停车,但是女生忘记申请停车证明,且现在周末相关部门已经关门。解决方案1:把车子停在附近的停车场优点1解决了就近停车问题缺点1:但是停车费比较贵解决方案2:把车停在不收费的停车场或路边优点2:比较便宜,不要停车费





缺点 2:不能长时间停车,需要时不时的换停车地点

场次 20160910CN(下午) Task5(new)

问题:男生今年就要毕业,但是却忘记选修了一门文学课程。

解决方案 1: 把该文学课程安排到早上

优点1:无

缺点 1: 早上能选的文学课程是关于莎士比亚的研究。如果选择了该 听力

门课程,则需要花很多时间读文学著作,没有时间完成其他任务。

解决方案 2: 把该问学生称安排到晚上

优点 2:无

缺点 2:晚上他有兼职,在学校的 coffee bar 里面打工。这会影响他

的兼职时间。而且他额外的生活费也少了。

场次 20161016CN Task5 (new)

问题: 男生参加了 hiking club 的 hiking 活动,但同时又有 paper

work 做。

解决方案 1:参加徒步旅行,但不能按时完成 paper

优点 1:呼吸新鲜空气,锻炼身体,增长见识 听力

> 缺点 1: club 的活动比较正式, 时间不灵活 解决方案 2:完成 paper,不参加 club 活动

优点 2:学业更重要,要活得分数。

缺点 2:/

场次 20161022CN Task5 (new)

问题:女孩儿打算出国留学但需要提前学一门历史课程

解决方案 1:参加在线课程

优点 1: 节省时间

缺点1:不利于和老师,其他同学交流讨论 听力

解决方案 2:在本学校参与线下课程

优点 2:这样可以与同学老师一起实时互动交流

缺点 2:影响做兼职的时间,女孩儿需要 do part-time job 挣钱 出

国旅游

场次 20161105CN Task5 (new)

问题:The woman has to conduct an interview for business class, 听力



and then write an essay on the process of starting business, but the interviewer who agreed to do the interview as a last minute business meeting that he has to go out of the town for the weekends.

解决方案 1: The man suggested that she do the interview next week.

优点 1: She could still do an okay job, may be not a great one. 缺点1 :She will be left with only a few days to write up the paper because it is due next week.

解决方案 2: Professor offer a list of business owners for student, she can find someone else to interview.

优点 2: She could easily find a business owner.

缺点 2: She is interested in healthy food industries, the person she was supposed to interview owns a healthy-food magazine, now she has to find people working in other fields.

场次 20161112CN Task5 (new)

问题: Jenny 暑假必须参加一门生物课程才能毕业。但同时她已经许

诺帮助姐姐这个暑假照料她的孩子。

解决方案 1:可以两者都做

优点 1: 可以上午照看孩子,下午上课;同时可以免费住在姐姐那里 听力

缺点 1:压力会比较大。来回走比较费时,晚上还有作业。

解决方案 2:可以在学校附近租房子上学

优点 2: 可以专心完成学业;课程只需 6 周,剩下的时间帮助姐姐

缺点 2:会让姐姐失望

场次	20161119CN Task5 <i>(new)</i>
听力	问题: the girl has a time confliction between her tutoring program and her history class this semester 解决方案 1: change her history class to next semester 优点 1: can continue her tutoring program 缺点 1: next semester the history class will change from ancient to modern, which she's not interested in 解决方案 2: ask her classmates from math class to help her out 优点 2: she can take history classes this semester 缺点 2: she cannot keep tutoring kids math anymore



场次	20160313CN Task5
听力	问题: 男生是乐队的,有一场演出,本来这周需要在 music hall 举行演唱会,需要在报纸上刊登 free performance announcement 的信息,但是他 missed the deadline of the campus newspaper to submit the announcement。解决方案 1:延迟到下周优点 1:/ 缺点 1:很费时间,不好预定场地。解决方案 2:可以今天就贴海报 poster 来吸引观众。优点 2:/ 缺点 2:但是他们可能没办法及时看到

场次	20160423CN Task5
听力	问题:女生要去音乐会,但是会因此错过5点的火车。解决方案1:开男生的车子优点1:/ 缺点1:但是会比较堵车,还会错过音乐会开头。解决方案2:买别的时间的票优点2:/ 缺点2:但是不知道还有没有票,也有可能会支付额外的钱。

场次	20160522CN Task5
听力	问题:女生在打篮球试拉伤肌肉了,可她接下去还有一场非常重要的篮球比赛。现在有两个方案。解决方案1:放弃接下来的比赛优点1:这是快速恢复的合理方法。缺点1:/解决方案2:参加比赛优点2:/

场次	20160529CN Task5
听力	问题:男生因为上课坐的椅子不好的原因,造成了 back hurting,医生建议他换一把椅子,但是医生建议的网站上现在没有那种椅子。解决方案 1:买医生建议的椅子。 优点 1:等 3-4week,才能配送(deliver)。





缺点1:/

解决方案 2:在附近的工厂买一把比较相似的。 优点 2:很便宜,这个男生坐了也比较舒服。

缺点 2:/

场次	20160604CN Task5
听力	问题:男生在假期租了房子,但是房东不让用厨房。解决方案 1:一是可以去朋友家做饭优点 1:/ 缺点 1:weird and inconvenient解决方案 2:二是参加学校的 meal plan。优点 2:不用自己买菜、也不贵。缺点 2:但是男生住的地方离学校很远。

场次	20160703CN Task5
听力	问题: The woman wants to take the guitar lesson but the guitar lesson got canceled because there was not much people signing up for it this semester. 解决方案 1: Her professor offered the first solution in which she can seek for a professor at school for private lessons. 优点 1: They will meet up once a week, she can be committed to several lessons altogether until she can play very well. 缺点 1: She is concerned about the expense since private lessons usually are not cheap, not to mention she has to take several courses. 解决方案 2: She can buy a book online to teach herself how to play guitar, there also comes with a cd that she can listen to. 优点 2: There is no need to worry about the cost. 缺点 2: If she want to study fast and to learn more, she has to be really committed, disciplined and stick to it.

场次

20150712CN Task5



问题:女生无法及时完成 story of anthropology , 因为她要采访的教授去了 field research ,要两周后才能回来 ,但她的 deadline 将近。

解决方案 1:她放弃 interview。

听力

优点1:/

缺点1:但这样文章就会缺乏重要研究信息,会让不少学生读者失望。

解决方案 2:她可以跟编辑商量延缓 deadline。

优点 2:/

缺点 2: 但这样一来她的文章就对学生们写作论文没有帮助了。

场次	20151121CN Task5
听力	问题: The man's problem is that he wants to go on a trip with his French club during spring break but he can't afford it. 解决方案 1: The first solution is to pick up some extra shifts at work. 优点 1: / 缺点 1: He has an upcoming exam and picking up extra shifts would take up the time he's supposed to spend on studying. 解决方案 2: And the second solution is to sell his guitar and uses the money for the trip. 优点 2: He's not going to be a musician or something, it wouldn't hurt to sell it and use the money for the trip he really wants to take. 缺点 2: /

Task 6

场次	20170610CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	语题: Two advantages of data testing 要点 1: feedback and improvement 例子 1: A camera company provides photographers with their new cameras. After trying out these new products, the photographers say its flash doesn't work quite well and could produce extra light and take high-quality photos. The company takes back these products and fixes the flash. 要点 2: free advertising 例子 2: The photographers are satisfied with the new cameras and recommend to more and more people and their friends. This could be a free advertising.



场次	20170625CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题: Two effects of temperature regulation of plants 要点 1: Help plants survive in cold weather. 例子 1: A kind of plants keep their flowers and leaves warm in early spring, when the weather is still cold, and its warm temperature can melt the snow. 要点 2: Help plants reproduce. 例子 2: Another plants keep themselves warm to attract insects which help carry pollen. When it is cold, insects will have a rest on these flowers, and in this way the plants are then pollinated.

场次	20170304CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题:如何让邮件广告更有针对性要点 1:mail your target customer例子 1:比如一个美发沙龙里,可以将广告发邮件给女性,并且是住在附近的女性
	要点 2: mail the target design 例子 2: 还是那个美发沙龙,可以先在一个小群体里实验两个不同的发型设计,看哪一个能吸引更多的顾客。把吸引更多顾客的那个类型通过邮件广告出去。

场次	20170311CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题: Plants also have sensory ability. 要点 1: sense the odor 例子 1: Vines smell odors to detect water and nutrient. 要点 2: sense the sound 例子 2: some plants can sense the sound animals make to protect themselves. When they notice animals approaching, they can emit some chemical to prevent the animals from eating them

场次	20170513CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题:prairie dogs 对生态系统的好处,陈述两个好处。
-7175	要点 1: prairie dogs 会挖洞,离开后,它们挖的洞可以作为其它动





物的栖息地,保护它们 away from predators。

例子 1: owl 就利用 prairie dogs 留下的洞,保护 young owl.

要点 2: prairie dogs 挖洞使得泥土变得很松,从而有利于其他植物

的生长。

例子 2: grasses 就得益于松弛的泥土,生长得很好。

场次	20170520CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题:两种沙漠植物适应多风环境的方式 要点 1:抗风性 例子:cactus plant 表面有 hairs 以及 spike 可以帮助其留住水分。 要点 2:如何避免被埋在沙土中 例子:vucca plant 的茎比较坚硬,可以让其直立,避免被沙土掩埋。

场次	20170415CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题: The professor give examples of how plants control their growth.
	要点 1: The first is the plants grow too crowded and become compete.
	要点 2: The second is the environment control, the example is the flood, and the water grows regularly to cover the roots of
	plant to control their growth.

场次	20150328CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题:生物课,动物两种保存食物的方式,防止 bacteria。要点1:除掉食物中水分例子1:松鼠,爱吃 mushroom,会把它们晾在树枝上,等没有水分了再保存起来。
	要点 2:放在比较冷的地方 例子 2: beavers, 爱吃 tree branches and leaves, 会采下来后丢
	到河里,冬天的时候水温低,好保存不易长 bacteria。

场次	20161015CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题:关于没有牙齿的 hampback whale 觅食行为的两个适应性。 要点 1:必须吞大量的水。
	例子 1:因为 more water, more tiny fish,能吞的水越多,吃的就





越多。

个在水里用。

要点 2: 必须把水吐出来。

例子2:毕竟它们的目的是吃鱼,所以它们还要把吞进去的水吐出来。

 场次
 20161210CN (下午) Task6 (new)

 话题: 极地动物过冬的方式。
 要点 1: gain weight

 例子 1: 松鼠, overeat,然后整个冬天都在地下洞穴里不怎么动。
 要点 2: lose weight

 例子 2: reindeer 冬天吃得少,消耗能量少。

适题:Two adaptations of animals in floodplain。动物为了适应季节性的在陆地和水里的生活,进化出了不同的特征来适应。要点1:第一种适应是 behavioral adaption。是通过改变生存行为来适应环境。

例子1:当生存地被水淹没时,动物 A 会爬到树上,在树上生活,直到陆地干了再下地生活。要点2:第二种是 physical adaption。一些动物为适应环境进化出了能够适应水陆两种环境的器官。
例子2:动物 B 进化出不同的呼吸器官,一个可以在陆地上用,另一

场次	20161029CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题:消费者在评判一个产品的质量时有两种方式要点1:像产品材质,规格这样的 intrinsic cue例子1:比如让消费者品尝 wine,好喝不好喝,这样是 intrinsic cue要点2:像产品包装之类的 external factors 是第二种方式, extrinsic
	cue 例子 2:比如把酒装在特别高级的杯子里,有 gold riding 之类。消费者通过这个会觉得这个酒质量应该特别好。

场次

20161016CN Task6 (new)





话题: 鸟控制鸟窝温度的两种方式。

要点1:把巢穴筑在可以抵御风寒的地方。

听力

例子1:有一种鸟,在地里挖了个洞,在洞里筑巢来保持温暖。

要点 2:通过填充物来保持温暖

例题 2:另一种鸟把干草铺在鸟巢里,形成了保护层,防止与冰冷的

地面接触。

供了良好的栖息地。

场次	20161112CN Task6 (new)
听力	话题:nonnative species 一般会对本土物种形成危害,所以一般科学家会建议 remove 外来物种。但有两种情况下,科学家建议不要移出外来物种。
	要点 1:外来物种原来的生存环境造成其濒临灭绝。 例子 1:墨西哥一种 parrot 引入加利福尼亚,其在墨西哥的原来的生存的坏境中,森林就遭到了砍伐,无法生存。 要点 2:外来物种对本地物种有些有益作用。 例子 2:例如美国西海岸的一种外来物种的 grass 对本地的 bird 就提

场次	20160507CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	Topic: Synthetic die 的两种不同 effects。 第一个: cheaper,以前只是 available for wealthy people,现在可以 available for everyone,并且 fashion-changed,有了更多的 colorful cloth; 第二个: medical use, researcher 发现一种 yellow die,可以 kill bacteria,认为 cleaning cutting staff for preventing infection的 医学用途。

场次	20160529CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	Topic: 跳槽对于公司的影响。 影响 1: 首先经济效益。一个人跳槽,公司要花很久时间找代替的人 因此造成损失。比如,家具公司走了一个师傅,别人可能不会他的手 艺,这个公司以后可能就不能生产这样的产品。 影响 2: 影响其他人的工作效率,同事会不习惯,降低工作效率。比 如,如果一个很有灵感和创造力的设计师退休了,同组的人可能会不 知所措。





场次	20160604CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	Topic:记忆的两种类型 一种是 declarative memory, 另一种是 procedural memory。这两种记忆是很有区别的,比如一辆自行车,你认识车的形态、车上的部件,这属于 declarative memory; 而你会骑自行车,这个取决于procedural memory。但这两种记忆是很不同的,如果不了解这两种记忆的区别,就容易做出错误决定。比如一个足球队要招教练,往往会从较为成功的退役球员中进行选取。然而会踢球和会指导这两种知识经验来自于不同类型的记忆。

场次	20160625CN Task6 <i>(new)</i>
听力	话题:公司用来和顾客建立 social bonds 的方法 小标题 1: Friendship bonds 案例 1:可以让公司了解顾客的喜好,兴趣等 小标题 2: Financial bonds 案例 2:一家公司用每个月降价 10%的折扣方式来建立与顾客之间的关系。

场次 20160703CN Task6 *(new)*

话题: In a mass media class, professor talks about certain techniques in advertising to persuade consumers.

小标题 1: Direct route.

案例 1: If a car is really energy efficient that it runs on electricity or small amount of gasoline, in advertisement, they will use facts and statistics to compare themselves with other cars, the consumers can have a pretty good sense on the functions. This is direct approach or direct route.

小标题 2: Indirect route

案例 2: If a car is ordinary in functions, has no other obvious advantages, in advertisement it will be showing a group of people smiling and laughing, driving themselves to the beach, this is a technique that relates the car with happiness. Using associations and connections other than facts and hard evidence, is indirect route.

场次

听力

20160821CN Task6 (new)



听力



话题: how marine animals use other animals as their defense strategy

要点1: use other animals' shelter

例子 1: Some crabs will use some shrimps, the shrimps usually dig holes under the sand, normally several inches deep, the crab will use those holes as shelters.

要点 2: use other animal's physical feature

例子 2: boxer crabs 会利用一种特别小的海葵,这种小海葵察觉到危险的时候会 sting 其他 animal,这个 crab 就会非常贱的用蟹钳带着两个叮人的小海葵四处逛,或者扔背上背着四处逛,来保护自己。

场次 20160827CN Task6 (new) 话题:把一些物种从一个地方移到另一个地方可能会对当地的物种产生一些不好的结果。 要点1:树长的太高大会挡住其他树木接收阳光 例子1:有一种名为A的树长得很高大,但是却挡住了阳光,这样影响了比它矮小的植物进行光合作用,对生长不利。 要点2:有些树木会繁殖过快,导致物种入侵。

场次 20160903CN Task6 *(new)* 话题:应对 food scarcity 的两种适应方式。

外来入侵者,占领了很多本土植物的土地,影响其生存。

要点1:第一种以袋鼠为例。

例子 1:为了觅食,动物往往需要搜寻大片区域,为了减少能量的消耗,袋鼠发展处 hopping and jumping 来快速覆盖大量面积,减少

例子 2:有一种名为 B 的树,能够在很短的时间内繁殖,因此成为了

能量消耗。

听力

要点 2:第二种以蜥蜴为例。

例子2:有机会的时候蜥蜴会尽量多吃来储存多余的脂肪,以备关键

时刻转化成能量用来消耗。

场次	20160311CN Task6
听力	话题: mechanic organization & organic organization.
	要点 1:Mechanicorganization 产品需要高度一致。
	例子 1:举了 pizza 店的例子,顾客预期相同,知道自己会得到什么
	样的 pizza。



要点 2:Organic organization 对产品的要求更加 flexible, 更加需要创意,每个产品都不一样。

例子 2: 举例 advertising agency 为了满足不同客户的不同需求,需要创意无限。

场次	20160313CN Task6
	话题:Name recognition of Advertising 要点 1:在广告中重复商品名字并显示在屏幕中。重复直到顾客能够 记住。
听力	例子 1:/ 要点 2:人们倾向于购买自己熟悉名字的产品。记住了品牌的名字可以让人们将高质量,与你的产品联系起来。

透次 20160319CN Task6 话题:生物方法应对生物入侵 要点1:和化学防除相比,昆虫防治能减少对环境中的其他本土物种的危害。 例子1:在新西兰某地有一种入侵仙人掌,它的存在抑制了其他植物

的生长。科学家们引入的昆虫之消灭入侵的仙人掌,并没有污染或者破坏环境中的其他植物。

要点 2:性价比高。

听力

例子2:/

例子 2: 化学防治浪费钱,引入昆虫只需要使用最少量的昆虫达到最好的清除效果,因为昆虫具备繁衍的能力,在短时间内增量后的昆虫能够彻底消灭入侵的物种。例如,引入少量甲壳虫便清除了生长在美国的一种 weed。

场次	20160326CN Task6
听力	话题:contingency plan,指在商业运作中出现问题或危机时的备选(backup)方案。要点 1:一是在危机出现时使生意仍能继续。例子 1:比如在滑雪场(ski area),当降雪太少,就要准备好造雪机制造人工雪。要点 2:二是要危机公关。例子 2:积极应对消费者可能有的不良情绪。比如同样是滑雪场这件事,公司可以提前跟顾客 Email 说明滑雪场情况,并告知已有人工造雪的方案。



场次	20150712CN Task6
听力	话题: desert bird 给自己降温的两种方式。要点1: 利用风。例子1: 当风大的时候,鸟会利用风力让自己的羽毛竖起来,这样皮肤裸露,风就能给鸟降温。要点2: 利用血液流动。例子2: 当鸟的体温过高,它体内的血液就会被输送到过热、裸露的地方比如鸟的脚。

场次	20151108CN Task6
听力	话题: Two advantages of fire for early humans. 要点 1: The first one is to allow them to make better stone tools. 例子 1: For example, they could use fire to heat the stone to a high temperature which could ship the stone to a sharp edge like a sharp blade. So the early humans could hunt more effectively. 要点 2: The second is to improve the early humans' diet. 例子 2: For instance, raw potatoes were hard to digest. But if they used fire to heat the potatoes, it would be much easier to digest.

场次	20140620NA Task6
听力	话题:Ecosystem engineering 动物住在一个地方,这个地方会变得适合其他动物生存。 要点 1:在 everyday life 中慢慢去做。
	例子 1:比如某个海鲜: mussels, 在吃水里东西的时候把水过滤干净了。
	要点 2:在一个 group 中间 position 的时候,形成一个对其他动物有保护的地方。
	例子 2:比如刚才那个海鲜:mussels。他们成群住在 sea floor,他们之间的空隙形成其他动物能够生存的 space。

场次	20140726NA Task6
听力	话题:Two ways for whales to use sounds to survive in the deep
	ocean.
	要点 1:navigate





例子1: Hear the refection from objects so that wholes can get right direction.

要点 2: obtain food

例子 2: Since whole are in group, one can call other whales if it

find any fish.





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