

托福冲分班

QTT2411

第31周	2023-07-24(一)	2023-07-25(二)	2023-07-26(三)	2023-07-27(四)	2023-07-28(五)	2023-07-29(六)	2023-07-30(日)
08:10~10:10		TOEFL冲刺口语 李雨桐 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 1/7	TOEFL冲刺听力 丁予 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 1/7	教辅 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 3/16	TOEFL冲刺写作 王伟伟 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 1/7	教辅 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-24 5/16	
		TOEFL冲刺口语 李雨桐 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 2/7	TOEFL冲刺听力 丁予 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 2/7	TOEFL冲刺口语 李雨桐 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 3/7	TOEFL冲刺写作 王伟伟 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 2/7	TOEFL冲刺口语 李雨桐 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-24 4/7	
		教辅 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 1/16	教辅 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 2/16	TOEFL冲刺阅读 刘佳微 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 1/7	教辅 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-18 4/16	TOEFL冲刺阅读 刘佳微 市南香港中路远洋大 厦B座3层VIP6-24 2/7	
第32周	2023-07-31(一)	2023-08-01(二)	2023-08-02(三)	2023-08-03(四)	2023-08-04(五)	2023-08-05(六)	2023-08-06(日)
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第33周	2023-08-07(一)	2023-08-08(二)	2023-08-09(三)	2023-08-10(四)	2023-08-11(五)	2023-08-12(六)	2023-08-13(日)
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听力

1. conversation

(1) 非学术类：生活问题

校内兼职、图书馆

(2) 学术类：上课没听懂、期末作业

考点：

主旨

问答

举例

建议

第三方

逻辑

态度

专有名词

并列

过程

2. lecture

生物、艺术

人文、环境、经济

每题平均 30~35s.

大 section: 10分钟 ↗ 分开计时

小 section: 6分钟 ↗

{ 内容主旨: What ... mainly ...? → 章节大意 }

{ 目的主旨: Why / What is the purpose ...? → 考察目的而非内容 }

主旨: 开门见山 / 目的后移明确主旨 / 全文总结 (若没有明确的主旨句)

(不要) 以偏概全 / 无中生有

信号词: I was hoping / wondering if you could ...

Since my appointment today is to discuss ...

I have a problem / issue with ...

I've got some questions about ...

I am here to talk about ...

The thing is that ...

I'm interested in ...

What do you need?

How can I help you?

...

问答: 方式: 师生互动、自问自答

作用: 直接考点、文章层次,

笔记: 记问题、记答案、记评价 → 笔记让先画问号

* 跟上 speaker 的思路 (对话)

举例

信号词句

for example
for instance
such as
like

Take ... as an example ...

Let's say ...

还有极个别无信号词的

考察目的: Why does the Prof. V. ... ?

考察细节

建议 (仅 conversation)

Conversation: 提出问题 → 分析问题 → 解决问题

考察: 解决方法及原因

具体建议及原因

学生反映

后续

信号词 I suggest ...

You'd better ...

You might want to try ... / Have you tried ... ?

第三方

前文未提到, 突然出现 (考察形式类似举例)

Anyway ...

专有名词

材料中教授提到的新词或新概念

通常写在黑板上, 并且经常考到.

笔记: 记缩写、记含义、记讨论 缩写: 优先记辅音字母

分类: 生词、熟词、人名

信号词: called ...

be known as ...

which means

逻辑

1) 转折

转折词: but / however / while / yet / though / on the other hand
(短句句末)

层次转折: problem

2) 符号标记

3) 因果

表原因:: because (of) / since / the reason is / due to

表结果:: so / cause / lead to / result in

4) 对比/比较

(强调不同/共同点)

对比: on the contrary / on the other hand / however / be different from /
rather than / instead of / alternative / 新旧对比
B可替换A

比较: similarly / like / relatively / the same as

态度

1) 情绪变化及原因

“ ”

2) 强调

! / ☆

Intonation (语气语调)

In fact / as a matter of fact

Important (eg. Another important thing is that...)

Interesting

key / remarkable

3) 观点 (常偏结尾)

表未来

表局限

In my opinion / for me ... / I think ...

并列 (常考双选)

侧重听到而非听懂

大并列: 文章结构

小并列: 一句话前、后半句

一段话内

Let me mention 3 points: ---

factors / reasons / conditions ---

and / another / also ---

first ... second ...

on the other hand ...

过程 (参考排序题)

内容：制作过程，实验过程，自然现象，历史事件

- 关键：
(1) 顺序词 (用箭头表示)
(2) 时间 年份
(3) happen

acknowledge 承认

anticipate 先于…行动 预期 期望

* 记单词、结构、逻辑

天文学

八大行星 及大概特点

类地、类木行星

{ gas giants
ice giants

小行星带

艺术类

发展历程 (前期准备) / 背景 < 环境

成名原因

< 新流派的出现
< 第三方
< 对比

口语

1. 15'' + 45''

- { 1) 表明观点
 2) 2个 reason
 最多
 3) 有时间可以再总结 (表时长)
- I'll probably choose
 1或2
 Firstly
 In addition



积累万能语料

工作场景:

{ 1) no's but 事多
 2) help me win the respect from others
 prefer but 钱少

1) bring true

happiness

快乐

anything

Detail: 1) 前因后果
 前因后果
 对比

2) I can buy everything I want.
 (抽象信息) + { like
 such as + things
 eg. travel
 buy luxury things

2) 前因后果 因: People trend to respect those who are rich

果: make me feel good

So / As a result / in that case

{ economical: cheap / 节省 cost-effective

{ economic: 经济的 economic crisis / depression 经济危机

{ worth ✓ sth. be worth doing
 worthy ✗
 worthwhile ✗

unnatural pause: 1) you know, I mean, what I wanna say, well actually

2) * 拉长最后一个单词的元音部分 (stretch the vowel)

或: and, meanwhile, but, instead
 on the contrary = in contrast

3) 加逻辑连接词

禁止
prohibit ... from doing... protect... from...
prevent
ban

上课录像

否定型题目: eg. Some professors prohibit students from recording lectures.
What do you think?
I think -- should ... (防止录音)

invasion of privacy 侵犯隐私

Listen attentively 认真听讲
(注意用词难度)

学校/教授禁止 ...
公司禁止员工 ...

不应该禁止

1) The policy won't work (管不了)

2) cause dissatisfaction (易引发不满)

Detail: 1) why — because

bring cellphones and laptops

use apps / electronic devices

without getting noticed

没法 check

2) 上课没听懂的
上课分心的 (distracted) } review

第二点的逻辑连接词: in addition / plus / besides

第一点: the main reason is that / because

对...有更好的掌握: have a good understanding of sth.

reinforce what we've learnt

家长是否应该限制孩子自由 龙伟

限制自由的原因：

competitive job market

不阻止：① damage the relationship with their kids

② not interested in - not motivated
dedicated

① 反骨 outright 反底的
Fesentment 憎恶 Rebellion 反抗 parents don't trust
conflicts. ↑ their judgement
don't have the freedom to make decisions

② chore / nuisance 杂事

↓
poor performance or learning nothing at all
acquire/gain less knowledge

✓ 1秒 2.5个词左右

✓ 语调可以夸张

低年级学生是否需要做作业

Lay a solid foundation for future study 为未来学习打下良好基础

原则：不要强迫 ② 给学生更多自由

学生应当读推荐的书，还是自己选？

观点：read books that they chose for themselves

2. Reading: < announcement 公告 (学校)
 proposal 建议 (学生) → I think, 落款 (人称)

change + 2 reasons [why/how]

Listening: 观点 反驳 / 赞同的原因

main speaker, attitude
2 reasons + details

30s 准备

1 min 答题

笔记格式:

不重复的细节尽量去记 重复的信息不说

P/A Reading	Listening
Change	he/she ✓/X
Point 1	Reason 1 + Details
Point 2	Reason 2 + Details

竖着用纸

in reading to 笔记: 先看标题 动宾可以记 否则往下看
 优先记 change

e.g. create a similar museum on our own campus
 (change)

用标题替换: art

- reason:
 1) appreciate fine art
 2) alumni donate money
 (校友)

justify doing sth. 对...做出解释

答题: (1) 根据阅读改变 + 2原因 (15s)

Announcement: (声明) change reason 1 reason 2
 The university plans to/that... [because ... and ...] (学校)

Proposal: (提议) A student / professor proposes that... [] (学生)

(2) 表明听力观点, (5s)

The woman / man in the listening (doesn't) agree with the reading part. 态度中立: mixed feelings about it

(3) 论证听力原因 (40s)

对应阅读 1 + 细节 1

First, he / she says that 原因 1 + 细节 1

对应阅读 2 + 细节 2

In addition, he / she continues saying that 原因 2 + 细节 2

总结句: That's why [观点] (如果时间还有剩余)

It is announced
 that ...
 (如果忘了入称)

综合写作 → task 2 → task 3-4 (细节详尽程度)
 at the 仅保留框架即可

{ at the end of semester 在学期末
 in their final semester 在最后一个学期

学校生活: work on a big research paper

work a part-time job

preparing to take (final) exams

(因为主语好连)

* 记笔记时要注意删减, 不要写完整的主谓宾, 改写为动宾搭配

get around to doing sth. = finally doing 最终做成某事

e.g. I finally got around to cleaning the window.

* 没听清楚整句的信息时, 不要记!

* 动词过去式、被动要有所标注。

* we/us 不应出现 (不代入语境) → 第一人称

be aware of 同类问题易出现 * 注意 be 开头的词组。

不要用如及其变形表达, 那样是错误的。

阅读材料中的 "in order to" 表目的, 并非 reason (是原因的目的),
 因此在记笔记时应当跳过这种句子。

3. 不用记专有名词 (在final question里有)

先找到定义句并记录^{→ 35s左右} (对核心概念的解释) → 可简化记录
后面读完即不 先找学术名词出现的位置 同义词可省略

听力部分：举例 1~2个或实验

重点在听力

笔记竖着记 记录框架为主 阅读能提示听力重点

可以注意一下时态 eg. 商业题 | 背景 — 一般现在
故事/剧情 — 一般过去

Now, Well 在听力中表示分层

without charging anything in return 免费

hard work pays off 努力有了回报

模板：(1) 根据阅读中学术词汇的定义

学术名词 + means/is that + 从句

(2) 从阅读过渡到听力

In the lecture, the professor uses one example^(vivid) / two examples / an experiment to explain the concept. The reading is about... The reading talks about...

(3) 听力中的框架性信息

The example is about / that ...

The first one is about / that ...

The second one is about / that ...

(4) So, 听力中的例子是 a typical example of 学术名词.

become a success nationwide 全国出名

result was useless 结果没用 / 无效

4.

Listening (lecture)

20s + 60s

生物 35%

商业 19%

心理 15%

defend against predator 防御天敌

acquire food 获得食物

adapt to the environment 适应环境

听力结构: (1) Topic

- (2) Subtopic 1 & e.g. 1 (3) Subtopic 2 & e.g. 2 } 个别题目仅有一个

保留框架为主 (summary task)

举例: (1) experiment 研究对象(研究方法)过程、结果、结论

eg. TPO 12, 15, 16, 34 Task 3

TPO 1, 10, 34, 55 Task 4

escape from a predator 逃离捕食者

capture prey 捕食猎物

动物适应环境话题要记的要点:

name, feature, function

looking again at sth.

back to sth.

与上文举例相同

Template: In the lecture, the professor talks about...

(直接读题)...

- The first — is ... (横线内容跟着题干走)
For example ...

10s

25s

- The second — is ...
For example ...

25s

Note:

Topic	
Subtopic 1	Subtopic 2
e.g. 1	e.g. 2

that's a big plus 这是很有好处的

It turned out that ... 实验结果

return to the same deadend 走向相同的死胡同

实验题答题结构:

1. 实验结论: In the lecture, the professor is talking about an experiment to prove that ...

2. 实验对象: Scientists / Researchers did an experiment with ...

3. 实验过程: first, next step, then (一般过去)

4. 实验结果: It turned out that ... (一般现在)

时态问题: (1) 多写动词

(2) 多用情态动词

would / might / should / could + do

生态环保类:

reduce carbon dioxide

reduce greenhouse gases

release oxygen

purify the air

improve the air quality

improve the cityscape 改善城市风景

建公园的好处:

1) give the local residents a place to work out & relax

2) improve the cityscape physical & mental health

 ↳ 水泥森林: a concrete jungle made of skyscrapers

 ↓ boring & lifeless

 add energy to the city

3) 改善空气 (使用上述词组)

be beneficial to sth.

eg. best time in a person's life? (TP057) D15

对比作答 (in contrast, instead)

Children don't need to face academic pressure & financial burden.
(economic)

补充 They don't have to spend 10 hours a day | economical: 经济实惠的
on sth.
doing sth.

职场上升类:

get a higher position

climb the social ladder

social status

spend more quality time with family members 陪伴家人

restrictions imposed on them 施加在他人身上限制

strengthen { the relationship between ...

hurt

come away from 有 ... (影响)

eg. come away from the experience with negative feeling about ...

complain about not having enough time

表达“导致”： [果] be the result of [因]

lead to / cause 与之顺序相反

propose doing 提出做 ...

attendance begin to improve 人数的增长

万能理由：

• 学生忙 / 累 (学生新添 ... 活动/工作)

做作业

复习 course material a day

忙于 ... 事情 spend at least 10 hours to ...

taking classes

doing homework

老师忙：准备讲义 prepare extra handouts for ...

答疑 answer students' questions

批改作业 grade students' homework

· 钱：学生穷，没钱做…

eg. 不做整容；买旧书；不去月球；不养宠物

It'll still end up costing me some money...

My budget's pretty tight right now.

I don't think it's going to put any strain on the university's budget.

阅读

18分钟 1篇 共2篇

考试：稍晚点开始

阅读安静
旁听听力

1. 句子简化题：

标志：essential information

原文有阴影句子

解法：找主句（主干）——主谓宾

逻辑词可以辅助 eg. 转折后

2. 细节题：

标志：According to ... + 细节信息 或明确定位词

定位出题句 (借助题干关键字) 常考词汇改写

3. 目的题：

标志：author, why, in order to ...

作者举例论证的目的 → 论点 前面居多
支撑

解法：找论点

4. 推断题：

标志：infer, indicate, imply, suggest

定位出题句 + 推断 只能推一步！

※ 转折、因果、对比、绝对词易出考点 (可解决难题)

↓
only, every, all, ...

5. 段落主旨题 (最后的多选题)

去掉例子和细节

做题的时候对每段做归纳整理。

(问)
※有缺点，找转折

否定题：

标志：not / except

每个选项逐一对应原文

注意选项的并列 and / also / or / > / ;
(有概率使用)

插入题：连续概念不能打断

e.g. 因果关系

this / such 代词

指代
总分
承上启下

写作

综合写作 (客观)
学术讨论 (主观) 取平均分

综合写作: 阅读 + 听力 + 写作
3min 2min 20min
(有阅读的内容)

学术讨论: 10min 包含读题分析 + 写作

1. 综合

若提前读完, 可以适当记笔记(关键词) 不要写句

- ① 文章主旨(开头段)
- ② 3个主体段主旨
- ③ 术语/专有名词

写作期间, 转述听力:

- ① 禁止改写(原文越多越好)
- ② 禁止删减(字数 350词起步)
- ③ 禁止总结

文章: 一个开头, 三个主体

and, but, so 在写作中一般不放句首

hence, thus, therefore

however, by contrast, on the contrary

* 模板永远是一般现在, 要根据情况改时态

- 拿分:
- 1 字数(推荐 350+)
 - 2 语言表达准确度(只要不写简单句)
 - 3 听力(原文 + 全文)

2. 学术

1 字数 180字

2 语言表达准确度+难度(句式/选词)

3 扣题

读题分析:

看懂老师的问题 → 选择立场 → 找 1 个理由
(最好找立场的好处)

eg. 购物 { rely on our family's advice
search online for information

立场选择 { 互联网: 信息全面; 方便
家人朋友: 靠谱

模板: 1. 综合写作

开头段: Both the reading and the listening focus on the same topic

① about + n./doing ② that + 陈述句 ③ whether + 陈述句

④ 特殊疑问句

However, their perspectives are different.

主体段1:

First, the reading points out... However, in the lecture, the professor points out that... He points out that... He also points out that...

主体段2: (偏详细)

Besides, the passage claims/declares/presents that + 阅读主旨句 (高分: 适当改写). On the other hand, the lecture argues that 听力全文 + 原词. Thus, 否认阅读主旨.

主体段3:

Finally, according to the reading,... However, the professor says that... Because of ... and because of ... As a result, ...

2. 学术写作

一共5句话

- ① Differentiated from = Distinguished from what XXX has mentioned that [对方立场], from my perspective, [自己立场], due to the fact that [题干介绍的]某类人 are capable of drastically / dramatically / considerably ensuring that they can [理由]

eg. (购物 / 网上信息)
家人朋友

Differentiated from what Paul has mentioned that customers tend to rely on family member's suggestions to purchase their products they are looking forward to, from my perspective, individuals had better utilize the Internet to obtain information, due to the fact that people contact with the Internet to acquire information are capable of significantly ensuring that they can acquire comprehensive information.

- ② Obviously, / Apparently, / Evidently, the main / primary reason is that when / while [某类人做题干的这类事时], they can make full use of / take full advantage of this period / method to [展开论证], (such as ..., which means that ... > meaning that ...)

eg. Apparently, the primary reason is that when customers have access to the Internet having a huge impact on their daily life, customers will take full advantage of the method to possess numerous information concerning these commodities, such as their prices or other characteristic functions, which means that they can make contrast with other goods by using useful information accumulated in advance to purchase appropriate products.

- ③ 举例: For instance, [具体某种身份的 / 题干] 这类人具体发生的故事, during which / after which, 他们具体发生的具体动作, resulting in the fact that = leading to the fact that 得到类似的结论 = 理由

e.g. For instance, researchers occupied by busy tasks consisting of different experiments can have access to the Internet to obtain adequate information within a short period of time, during which they can conveniently make comparison with different commodities to make a reasonable decision, leading to the fact that they can successfully buy what they want with overall information given by the Internet.

take full advantage of = make full use of 充分利用(注意搭配)
daily routine 日常工作
apparatuses 仪器

- ④ However, once doing / done 对立立场的事儿, 这类人 will comparatively lose a precious opportunity to [理由], owing to the fact that 找个借口.
(如果不方便写这句话可以不写)
- ⑤ Hence = Thus = Therefore, benefiting from = based on 题干这样做,
这类人 can achieve a goal of [理由].