



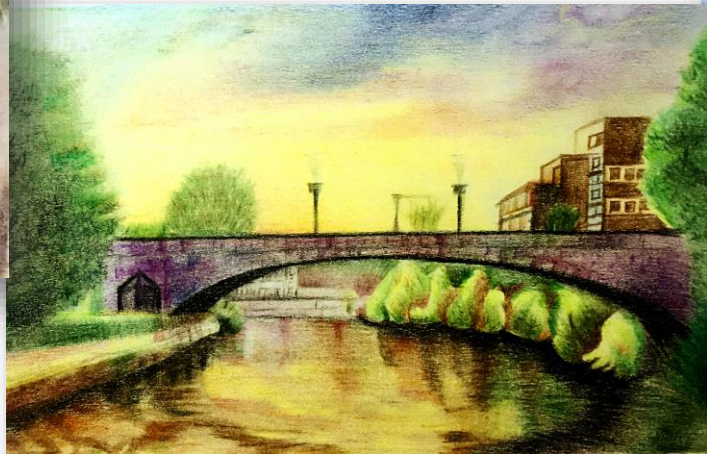
抓住采分点

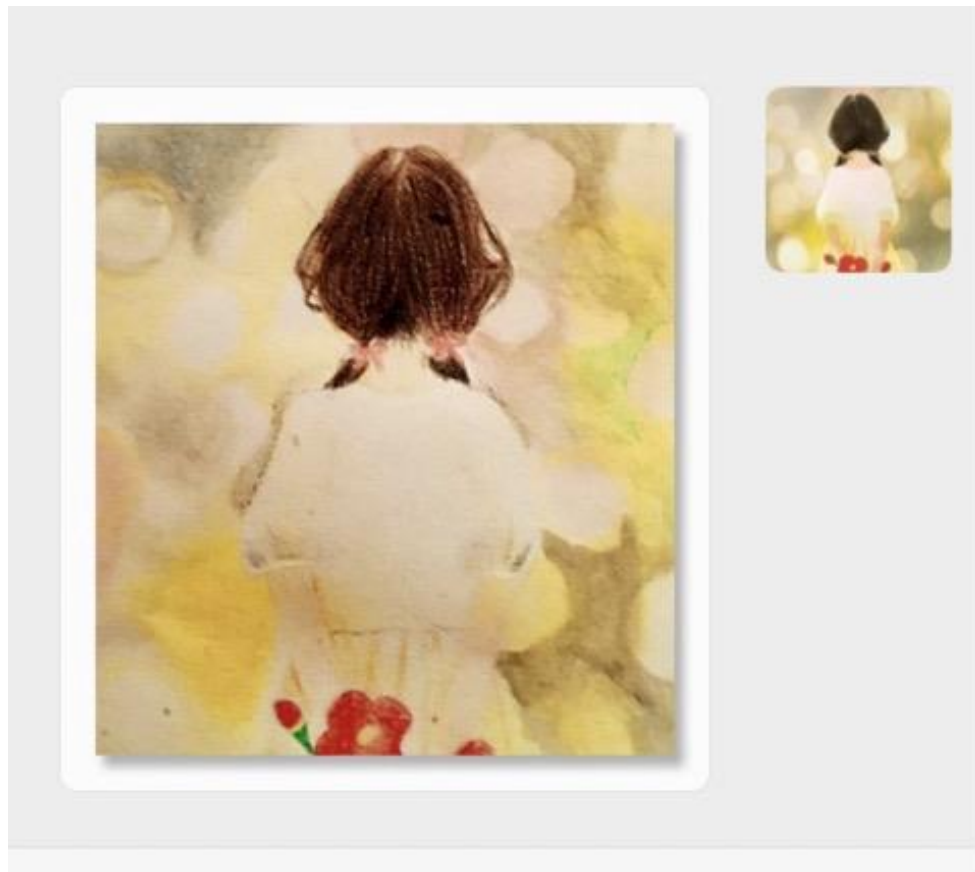
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在线学习 当然新东方在线

英语专业硕士
教学的第十年
托福&文书写作
闲暇喜欢画画





目标

01

综合写作了解

02

听力踩分点原则

03

实战练习

04

笔记示范

1. 你对综合写作进行了哪些备考？

A. 目前还不了解

B. 完整练习了0-5套

C. 完整练习了10套以上

D. 虽然读过+听过，但是几乎没有完整写过文章

3' reading + 2' listening = 20' writing

150-225 words

2. 关于综合写作下面哪个说法是正确的？

- A. 综合写作不如独立写作重要
- B. 综合写作不如独立写作好提分
- C. 综合写作中的阅读和听力都比较简单
- D. 综合写作的阅读听力材料中重点信息的抓取有技巧

3. 关于综合写作的听力笔记下面哪个说法是正确的？

- A. 笔记越多越好
- B. 可以不记笔记
- C. 听力的部分内容不需要记笔记
- D. 听力部分没有什么逻辑可言

上次课相关内容回顾:

问题1: 综合写作可以超字数吗?

答案1: 可以超, 但是没必要故意超。

问题2: 综合写作 阅读vs听力?

答案2: 写的篇幅上听力更重要。

问题3: 综合写作可以写自己的想法吗?

答案3: 不可以。

听力所有内容都要写吗?

Score	Task Description
5	A response at this level successfully selects the important information from the lecture and coherently and accurately presents this information in relation to the relevant information presented in the reading. The response is well organized, and occasional language errors that are present do not result in inaccurate or imprecise presentation of content or connections.

老师解读:

听力重点抓采分点.

公开课预告:

4.2综合写作听力抓住采分点

听力如何抓住采分点

1. 材料难度_____（大于/小于）听力部分lecture的难度。
2. _____(需要/不需要)记下来所有的内容， _____和 _____和 _____可以不记， _____需要记，尤其是 _____， _____尽量记。

1.让步阅读内容有道理

It may sound plausible that large empty rooms were used for storage, but

2.表明/总结阅读内容不可信

Second, the idea that the great houses were used to store grain maize is unsupported by evidence.

So the Pueblo Alto mound is not good evidence that the great houses were used for special ceremonies.

3.具体反驳的内容:

阅读：非科研人员想去Venus，目前是不太可能的。

听力：

- 1.虽然相对于地面游来说，确实要贵一些，但是夸张了。
- 2.其实很多政府都会资助的。
- 3.比如大梁，庆国，北齐。
- 4.而且，科研技术的发展使得很多方面的费用在下降。
- 5.比如X技术发展很快，使得飞船所需燃料是之前的1/2。
- 6.所以，平民去Venus可能不是梦。

前情提要：TPO7-2

阅读总观点：ecocertification这个东西不必要。

Second, ecocertified wood will be more expensive than uncertified wood because in order to earn ecocertification, a wood company must pay to have its business examined by a certification agency. This additional cost gets passed on to consumers-American consumers tend to be strongly motivated by price, and therefore they are likely to choose cheaper uncertified wood products. Accordingly, American wood companies will prefer to keep their prices low rather than obtain ecocertification.

(放音：请准备好纸笔哦~)

前情提要: TPO7-2
听力原文

Second point, of course **it's true that** American consumers care a lot about price, Who doesn't? **But** studies of how consumers make decisions show that price alone determines consumers' decisions only when the price of one competing product is much higher or lower than another. When the price ***difference between two products is small***, say, less than ***5 percent***, as is the case with certified wood, Americans often do choose on factors other than price. **And** Americans are becoming increasingly convinced of ***the value of preserving and protecting the environment.***

前情提要: TPO7-2
听力笔记参考

1. Strongly: decision: much ^{or} ↑ ↓
when price ~~is~~ ↓ eg: 5%
other factors (*)
+ value of 环保.

反驳的具体内容：

That is, for example, such as, like, you see, I'll explain,

细枝末节的子信息-尽量记
论据-必须记

TS: 我家附近商场特别好
That is, 有很多娱乐设施
Such as, 有友唱, 电影院, 按摩椅。
Moreover, 人少不用排队
For example, 上课周末饭点去不排队。

听力采分点

并列的词:

and, or, also, what's more, in addition, moreover, likewise等

注意：并列什么

词and词：可能是子信息-尽量记

句and句：论据并列-必须记

急训直播班



晚上班

晚上班

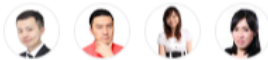
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8h1对1辅导

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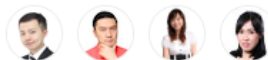
8h1对1辅导

10次批改服务

10套刷题练习

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8h1对1辅导

10次批改服务

10套刷题练习

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63h急训直播

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技巧讲解2：论证段模块拆解+论证段综合讲解

技巧讲解3：让步内容讲解+开头结尾+语言讲解+文章串讲

技巧讲解4：综合写作讲解

技巧讲解5：综合写作实战复习+备考规划

综合讲练1：破题思路练习+偏难题点睛+语言带练

综合讲练2：TPO套题练习讲解

前情提要：TPO21-3

阅读总观点：genetically modified trees这种树很好。

Finally, the use of genetically modified trees can prevent overexploitation of wild trees. Because of the growing demand for firewood and building timber, many forests around the world are being cut down faster than they can be replaced. Introducing genetically modified trees, designed for fast growth and high yield in given geographic conditions, would satisfy the demand for wood in many of those areas and save the endangered native trees, which often include unique or rare species.

(放音：请准备好纸笔哦~)

前情提要: TPO21-3
听力原文

And finally, genetically modified trees might actually cause even more damage to the local wild trees. You see, genetically modified trees often **grow more aggressively** than natural trees do. **And**, genetically modified trees are typically planted among natural trees. As a result, the genetically modified trees outcompete the native trees for **resources: sunlight, soil nutrients, and water**, eventually crowding out the natural trees.

前情提要: TPO21-3
听力笔记参考

damage
Gm 攻击 aggressively
+ natural tree 中
∴ Ziyuan eq. 中. 土. 先
→ crowd art natural.

Finally, opposing to the passage 's belief that genetically modified trees could protect local trees, the professor contends that they would virtually damage the native trees. The genetically modified trees grow aggressively. **What' s more**, they are usually grown among the natural trees and thus would outcompete the natural trees ' resources such as sunlight, soil nutrient and water. As a result, the wild trees are crowded out.

前情提要：TPO17-1

阅读总观点：鸟的数量会减少。

First, as human populations and settlements continue to expand, birds' natural habitats will continue to disappear. Forests, wetlands, and grasslands will give way to ever more homes, malls, and offices. As the traditional areas suitable for birds keep decreasing, so will the size of the bird populations that depend on those vanishing habitats.

(放音：请准备好纸笔哦～)

前情提要：TPO17-1
听力原文

First, **it's true that** urban growth has been bad for some types of birds, **but** urban development actually ***provides better and larger habitats for other types***—so much so that city and suburban dwellers often complain about increased bird populations: ***seagulls at land fills, pigeons on the streets,*** and so on. Even birds like ***hawks and falcons*** can now be found in cities, where they prey on the increasing populations of ***pigeons and rodents***. **So** it's not going to be a story of uniform decline of bird populations in the future—some populations may shrink but others will grow.

(放音：请准备好纸笔哦～)

前情提要: TPO17-1
听力笔记参考

^ 大. 好 habit
eg. pigeon on streets
hawks in city
↓
more pigeon
∴ some ↓. others ↑

First, the lecture refutes the point in the reading passage that the increasing humans' population will lead to the disappearance of birds' habitats. The professor contends that although the urban development is harmful to some types of birds, it provides larger and better habitats for other species. She further argues that the numbers of some birds like pigeons increase in suburbs, which causes the increase of hawks that eat pigeons.

前情提要：TPO50-1

阅读总观点：去火星问题太多啦。

One problem is that a round-trip to Mars and back is likely to take at least two years. The trip to the Moon lasted only a few days, and it was easy to bring enough supplies of food, water, and oxygen; but the cargo capacity of space vehicles is too limited to put on board the food, water, and oxygen required by a crew for a period of two years. Without those essentials, though, a Mars mission is impossible.

(放音：请准备好纸笔哦~)

前情提要: TPO50-1
听力原文+笔记参考



First of all, food, water, and oxygen. Well, astronauts can use ***hydroponics***. ***Hydroponics*** is a technique for growing plants with their roots in water rather than in soil. It requires relatively little space. Using ***hydroponics***, the astronauts should be able to cultivate ***food*** crops in the spacecraft. **In addition**, the hydroponically grown plants will recycle wastewater and release it as clean water vapor, which can be collected as ***drinking water***. **And** of course, all plants absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, so thanks to ***hydroponics***, the astronauts will also have fresh ***air*** to breathe

Hydroponics-小space

种fo

+recycle 水-drinking 水

+植release ox-fresh air

前情提要：TPO50-2

阅读总观点：去火星问题太多啦。

A second problem is that astronauts on the Mars mission would be in the zero-gravity environment of space for many months at a time. Spending a long time in the zero-gravity environment has negative effects on the human body, such as decreased muscle mass and lower bone density. Over the course of a two-year mission, the effects would be so severe, they would make it impossible for humans to make the trip without experiencing grave medical problems.

(放音：请准备好纸笔哦~)

前情提要: TPO50-2
听力原文+笔记参考



Second, the effects of zero gravity. Over the last few decades, we have launched several space stations orbiting the Earth, and a number of astronauts have ***spent many months*** on them in a zero-gravity environment. These astronauts have learned to use ***several techniques*** to safely manage the effects of zero gravity. For example, ***regular exercise*** prevents the decrease in muscle mass. **Likewise**, taking ***vitamins and minerals like calcium*** slows down the decrease in the astronauts' bone density.

Astronauts 多月 0-gra

几个techni

Eg. Exercise: X muscle mass降

+vitamins: X bone destiny 降

First—sure, taking salt out of the lake by desalination would reduce salinity, but it would present some serious problems as well. For example, as you've read, water pumped into desalination facilities evaporates and leaves behind solid materials that were dissolved in the water. Well, the solid materials that desalination facilities leave behind would pose a health risk. The materials would be mostly salt, but they would also include other types of chemicals. Some of the chemicals would be toxic, like selenium. If the wind spreads selenium and other chemicals into the air, and people breathe them in, that would be very dangerous to people's health.

Problems

Solid mater: health risk

Other chemical-toxic eg. Selenium

风-breathe-危险

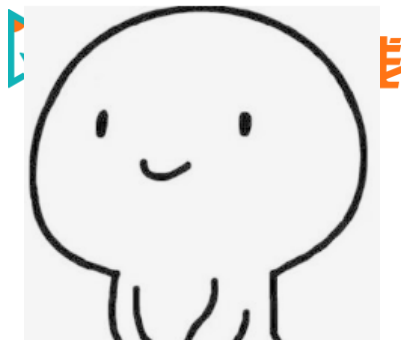
前情提要：TPO54-1

阅读总观点：降低salinity的方式。

One option is direct removal of salt from the lake's water in special desalination facilities. Water from the lake would be pumped into the facilities and heated. This would cause the water to evaporate into steam, while salt and other materials dissolved in the water would be left behind. The steam would then be cooled down and returned to the lake as salt-free water. Gradually, the high salt levels would be reduced and the lake's overall health would be restored.

(放音：请准备好纸笔哦~)

写作单项班



急训班4月第一周, 4月1日开班							
课程日历	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
报名之日 (2020-04-01前)							
课前专业入学测评&专属班级群督导&建立学习档案 2020-04-01 18:00群内开班预告							
日期	2020/3/30	2020/3/31	2020/4/1	2020/4/2	2020/4/3	2020/4/4	2020/4/5
名师直播 20:00-22:00			开学典礼	听力1	阅读1	录播强化	复习巩固
课后巩固				课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析		
日期	2020/4/6	2020/4/7	2020/4/8	2020/4/9	2020/4/10	2020/4/11	2020/4/12
名师直播 20:00-22:00	录播强化	复习巩固	听力2	口语1	阅读2	听力3	复习巩固
课后巩固			课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	
日期	2020/4/13	2020/4/14	2020/4/15	2020/4/16	2020/4/17	2020/4/18	2020/4/19
名师直播 20:00-22:00	阅读3	口语2	口语3	阅读4	写作1	录播强化	复习巩固
课后巩固	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析		
日期	2020/4/20	2020/4/21	2020/4/22	2020/4/23	2020/4/24	2020/4/25	2020/4/26
名师直播 20:00-22:00	听力4	写作2	阅读5	听力5	复习巩固	口语4	复习巩固
课后巩固	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析		课后作业 附答案解析	
日期	2020/4/27	2020/4/28	2020/4/29	2020/4/30	2020/5/1	2020/5/2	2020/5/3
名师直播 20:00-22:00	写作3	写作4	口语5	写作5	复习巩固	TOP模考	结课
课后巩固	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析	课后作业 附答案解析			

写作单项班4月17号
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冲95-105分

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名师互动6-8人VIP精品小班课

冲80-95分

冲95-105分

晚上班 64h直播 50h录播 2h一对一辅导

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🕒 2020.4.08开班 | 直播-20:00-22:00



¥28800

限报 6-8人

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新东方在线

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- 每节限报15人

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明日预告



日期	时间	科目	老师	主题
3月30日	20:00-21:00	阅读	费扬	全新思维方法剖析，突破阅读细节题
3月31日	20:00-21:00	听力	张仪	听力多选题特辑，实战带练巧得高分
4月1日	20:00-21:00	写作	彭璐	独立写作难题怪题解析，抓住出题点
4月2日	20:00-21:00	写作	徐欣	综合写作，听力写作如何抓住采分点
4月3日	20:00-21:00	口语	吴奇	口语评分规则都不懂？你在怎么备考
4月7日	20:00-21:00	口语	唐腾浩	口语校园场景题，阅读技巧助力巧得分
4月8日	20:00-21:00	写作	徐宸	那些关于写作考试评分标准的谣言们
4月9日	20:00-21:00	阅读	吴迪	托福阅读目的题 - 这样看透作者心思
4月10日	20:00-21:00	口语	仲慕秋	学会一个句子，搞定托福独立口语题
4月11日	20:00-21:00	听力	孔磊	抓住听力出题特征，提升信息捕捉准确度

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