

## 考试改革(8月起)

- 文章数量不变，每篇文章题目由之前**12-14题**减少到**10道题**；  
时长由之前的**60-80分钟**减少到**54-72分钟**(加试依旧存在)；
- 考试本质不变，衡量能力不变，题型不变；
- 核心备考资料不变，复习计划不变(不可放松)；

## 考试改革(8月起)

词汇题(难度低) – 每篇文章 3-4题 \_\_\_\_\_



事实信息题(难度高) – 每篇文章 3-4题 \_\_\_\_\_

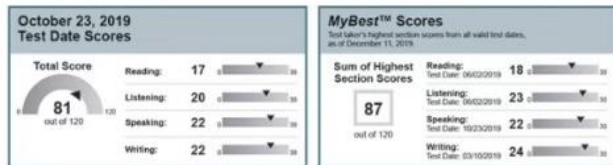
## MyBest™ Scores

The TOEFL® program is pleased to announce the addition of *MyBest™* scores to TOEFL iBT® score reports, beginning August 2019.

Created by the TOEFL program, *MyBest* scores allow you to see your applicants' best test performance when evaluating their English proficiency, which will help you select the best international applicants for your program.

### How Do They Work?

*MyBest* scores — sometimes generically called superscores — are the combination of an applicant's best scores for each test section from all of their valid TOEFL scores in the last 2 years. All TOEFL iBT score reports sent after August 1, 2019, will include both the applicant's *MyBest* scores and the scores from their selected test date, like in this example:



### How Are They Helpful?

Here are some important things to know about *MyBest* scores:

- **MyBest scores are valid.** Research from the testing experts at ETS shows that *MyBest* scores and single test date scores are both valid measures of English-language proficiency.
- **You can widen your pool of qualified applicants** that meet your English-language requirements when you let students show their best performance with *MyBest* scores.
- **Using MyBest scores is easy.** The TOEFL iBT score scale remains the same, and there is no need to change your score requirements.

It's your choice whether or not to accept *MyBest* scores, based on your institution's needs and goals. Either way, you will continue to get each applicant's TOEFL scores from a single test date, as you always have. You may also want to update your website, to make it clear that your institution accepts *MyBest* scores.

Explore the [rationale behind MyBest scores \(PDF\)](#).

**2019年8月开始**，ETS会提供托福拼分 (MyBest Scores)，它的目的是提供给托福考生可以展现自己最好英语能力的机会。

**校方会收到ETS发出的考生的两种成绩报告：**

\_\_\_\_\_ ;  
\_\_\_\_\_ °

**理性对待 “拼分”**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ °  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ °

**结论：** \_\_\_\_\_

# 事实信息题解题技巧

ID :

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# 事实信息题错误选项特征

无：\_\_\_\_\_

反：\_\_\_\_\_

混：\_\_\_\_\_

偏：\_\_\_\_\_

满：\_\_\_\_\_

# 事实信息题的做法

定位词：\_\_\_\_\_

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关键词：\_\_\_\_\_

# 定位词的选择原则

第一选择：

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第二选择：

---

第三选择：

---

最后选择：

---

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# 常见的误区

- 
1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_

结论：

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



Ever since European first explored Australia, people have been trying to understand the ancient rock drawings and carvings created by the Aborigines, the original inhabitants of the continent. Early in the nineteenth century, encounters with Aboriginal rock art tended to be infrequent and open to speculative interpretation, but since the late nineteenth century, awareness of the extent and variety of Australian rock art has been growing. In the latter decades of the twentieth century there were intensified efforts to understand and record the abundance of Australian rock art. (23-3-2)

1. According to paragraph 1, the twentieth-century approach to studying Australian rock art was different from earlier approaches because the twentieth-century approach
- A. recognized that many different groups of Aborigines created Australian rock art.
  - B. concentrated on a limited range of Aboriginal rock art.
  - C. examined Aboriginal art from an Aboriginal rather than from a European perspective.
  - D. focused more intensely on understanding and documenting rock art.

# 关键词的选择原则



As railroad lines fanned out from Chicago, farmers began to acquire open prairie land in Illinois and then Iowa, putting the fertile, deep black soil into production. Commercial agriculture transformed this remarkable treeless environment. To settlers accustomed to eastern woodlands, the thousands of square miles of tall grass were an awesome sight. Indian grass, Canada wild rye, and native big bluestem all grew higher than a person. Because eastern plows could not penetrate the densely tangled roots of prairie grass, the earliest settlers erected farms along the boundary separating the forest from the prairie. In 1837, however, John Deere patented a sharp-cutting steel plow that sliced through the sod without soil sticking to the blade. Cyrus McCormick refined a mechanical reaper that harvested fourteen times more wheat with the same amount of labor. By the 1850s McCormick was selling 1,000 reapers a year and could not keep up with demand, while Deere turned out 10,000 plows annually. (33-2-10)

2. According to paragraph 5, the first settlers generally did not farm open prairie land because
- A. they could not plow it effectively with the tools that were available.
  - B. prairie land was usually very expensive to buy.
  - C. the soil along boundaries between the forest and the prairie was more fertile than the soil of the open prairie.
  - D. the railroad lines had not yet reached the open prairie when the first settlers arrived.

# 逻辑细节分割原则

如果存在以下情况：

A \_\_\_\_\_ B ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

A \_\_\_\_\_ B

A \_\_\_\_\_ B

则：如果**细节题**考察的是A，但凡有选项涉及到B，  
\_\_\_\_\_；

**理由：** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Many areas of the shallow sea bottom are covered with a lush growth of aquatic flowering plants adapted to live submerged in seawater. These plants are collectively called seagrasses. Seagrass beds are strongly influenced by several physical factors. The most significant is water motion: currents and waves. Since seagrass systems exist in both sheltered and relatively open areas, they are subject to differing amounts of water motion. For any given seagrass system, however, the water motion is relatively constant. Seagrass meadows in relatively turbulent waters tend to form a mosaic of individual mounds, whereas meadows in relatively calm waters tend to form flat, extensive carpets. The seagrass beds, in turn, dampen wave action, particularly if the blades reach the water surface. This damping effect can be significant to the point where just one meter into a seagrass bed the wave motion can be reduced to zero. Currents are also slowed as they move into the bed. (44-3-1)

3. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true about seagrasses in calm ocean waters?
- A. They will not survive for very long without the nutrients brought in by fast-moving waters.
  - B. They tend to form beds covering large areas along the ocean floor.
  - C. They usually are arranged in separate mounds.
  - D. They grow more slowly than do seagrasses in fast-moving waters.

# 完整做题原则

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

# 事实信息题综合练习

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1) 托福水平在70-80分左右

2) 四级以上英语水平

目标分数：90分-100+分

备考时间：1-3个月短期冲分

<

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**听力：**通过科学有效的话题分类帮助学生提升听力能力与笔记技巧

**阅读：**通过对托福阅读十大题型的介绍及讲解，了解最新考试动态。分析文章结构及答题技巧，培养学生快速阅读文章，准确找到答案。

**口语：**专攻中国学生口语低分软肋，在最短时间内给出高分答案

**写作：**紧跟托福写作特点，梳理写作逻辑与用词技巧，分析写作常见问题与解题策略

>

These developments added up to what one modern scholar has called "a commercial revolution." In the long run, the commercial revolution of the High Middle Ages (A D 1000-1300) brought about radical change in European society. One remarkable aspect of this change was that the commercial classes constituted a small part of the total population—never more than 10 percent. They exercised an influence far in excess of their numbers. The commercial revolution created a great deal of new wealth, which meant a higher standard of living. The existence of wealth did not escape the attention of kings and other rulers. Wealth could be taxed, and through taxation, kings could create strong and centralized states. In the years to come alliances with the middle classes were to enable kings to weaken aristocratic interests and build the states that came to be called modern. (46-2-9)

4. According to paragraph 4, which of the following was associated with the rise of modern states?
- A. Increased wealth for the ruling classes.
  - B. The weakening of the aristocracy.
  - C. The decline of the middle class.
  - D. A reduction in taxes.

Physiological adaptations can assist amphibians in colonizing habitats where extreme conditions prevail. The tolerance range in body temperature represents the range of temperatures within which a species can survive. One species of North American newt is still active when temperatures drop to  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$  while one South American frog feels comfortable even when temperatures rise to  $41^{\circ}\text{C}$ —the highest body temperature measured in a free-ranging Amphibian. Recently it has been shown that some North American frog and toad species can survive up to five days with a body temperature of  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$  with approximately one-third of their body fluids frozen. The other tissues are protected because they contain the frost-protective agents glycerin or glucose. Additionally, in many species the tolerance boundaries are flexible and can change as a result of acclimatization (long-term exposure to particular conditions)

(40-3-3)

5. According to paragraph 2, what allows some North American frog and toad species to survive in ambient temperatures well below freezing?

- A. Their internal body temperatures never fall below  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- B. They do not remain at temperatures below freezing for very long periods of time.
- C. Their tolerance boundaries are flexible
- D. Some of their body tissues contain substances that prevent freezing.

Dinosaurs rapidly became extinct about 65 million years ago as part of a mass extinction known as the K-T event, because it is associated with a geological signature known as the K-T boundary, usually a thin band of sedimentation found in various parts of the world (K is the traditional abbreviation for the Cretaceous, derived from the German name Kreidezeit). Many explanations have been proposed for why dinosaurs became extinct. For example, some have blamed dinosaur extinction on the development of flowering plants which were supposedly more difficult to digest and could have caused constipation or indigestion—except that flowering plants first evolved in the Early Cretaceous, about 60 million years before the dinosaurs died out. In fact, several scientists have suggested that the duckbill dinosaurs and horned dinosaurs, with their complex battery of grinding teeth, evolved to exploit this new resource of rapidly growing flowering plants. Others have blamed extinction on competition from the mammals, which allegedly ate all the dinosaur eggs—except that mammals and dinosaurs appeared at the same time in the Late Triassic, about 190 million years ago, and there is no reason to believe that mammals suddenly acquired a taste for dinosaur eggs after 120 million years of coexistence. Some explanations (such as the one stating that dinosaurs all died of diseases) fail because there is no way to scientifically test them, and they cannot move beyond the realm of speculation and guesswork. (42-2-3)

6. According to paragraph 1 the extinction of the dinosaurs is unlikely to have been the result of competition from mammals because
- A. mammals would not have been capable of eating dinosaur eggs
  - B. mammals did not appear in any significant numbers until after the Late Triassic
  - C. mammals and dinosaurs did not, in fact, compete for any of the same resources
  - D. mammals and dinosaurs lived together for roughly 120 million years before the extinction

Once Venus' oceans disappeared, so did the mechanism for removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. With no oceans to dissolve it, outgassed carbon dioxide began to accumulate in the atmosphere, intensifying the greenhouse effect even more. Temperatures eventually became high enough to "bake out" any carbon dioxide that was trapped in carbonate rocks. This liberated carbon dioxide formed the thick atmosphere of present-day Venus. Over time, the rising temperatures would have leveled off, solar ultraviolet radiation having broken down atmospheric water vapor molecules into hydrogen and oxygen. With all the water vapor gone, the greenhouse effect would no longer have accelerated. (41-2-10)

7. According to paragraph 6, extremely high temperatures increased the amount of carbon dioxide in Venus atmosphere by

- A. increasing the rate which carbon dioxide was outgassed.
- B. baking out carbon dioxide from carbonate rocks.
- C. creating additional water vapor.
- D. replacing the previous mechanisms for removing carbon dioxide with less effective ones.

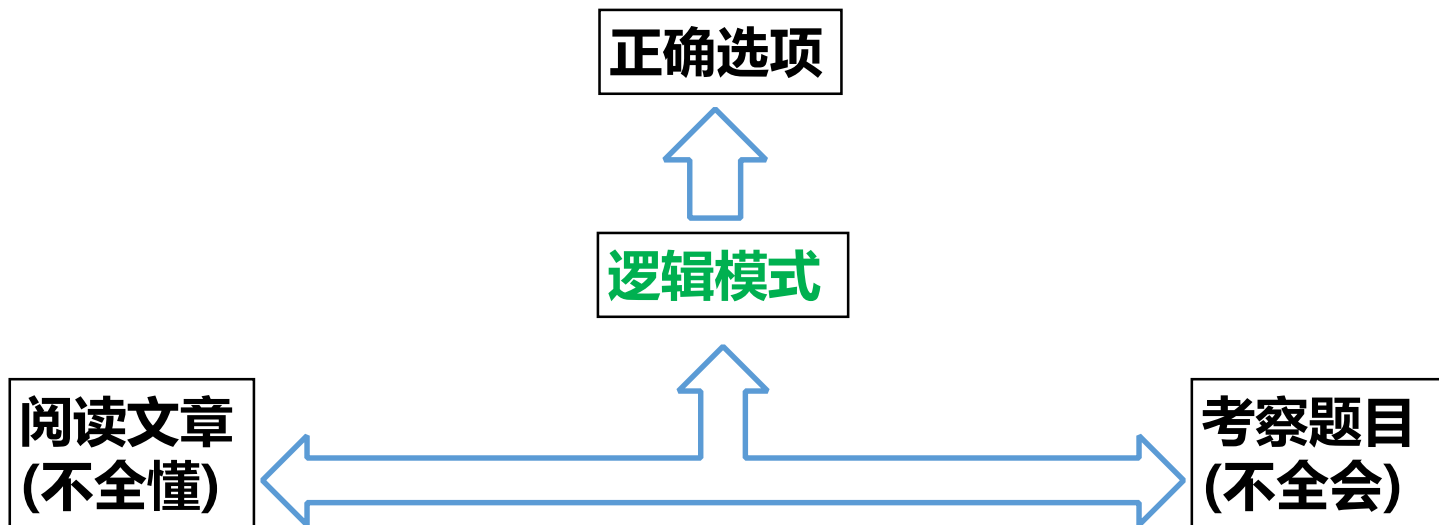
The original tokens (circa 8500 B.C.E.) were three-dimensional solid shapes—tiny spheres, cones, disks, and cylinders. A debt of six units of grain and eight head of livestock, for example might have been represented by six conical and eight cylindrical tokens. To keep batches of tokens together, an innovation was introduced (circa 3250 B. C. E.) whereby they were sealed inside clay envelopes that could be broken open and counted when it came time for a debt to be repaid. But because the contents of the envelopes could easily be forgotten, two-dimensional representations of the three-dimensional tokens were impressed into the surface of the envelopes before they were sealed. Eventually, having two sets of equivalent symbols—the internal tokens and external markings—came to seem redundant, so the tokens were eliminated (circa 3250-3100 B.C.E.), and only solid clay tablets with two-dimensional symbols were retained. Over time, the symbols became more numerous, varied, and abstract and came to represent more than trade commodities, evolving eventually into cuneiform writing. (53-1-4)

8. According to paragraph 2, why were tokens eliminated?
- A. They were not numerous or varied enough to represent all of the trade commodities.
  - B. They were easily broken and then hard to count.
  - C. They were difficult to keep together in batches.
  - D. They were unnecessary when symbols were used on the surface of envelopes.

## 如果你有以下问题

- **读了但是读不懂**  
明明每一个词都认识，但是放在一起就不明白了？
- **读懂了也记不住**  
辛苦理解了，但是还没开始做题就忘了？
- **记住了也考不到**  
理解了也记住了，但是考官没有设计出题点？

# 正确阅读解题概念

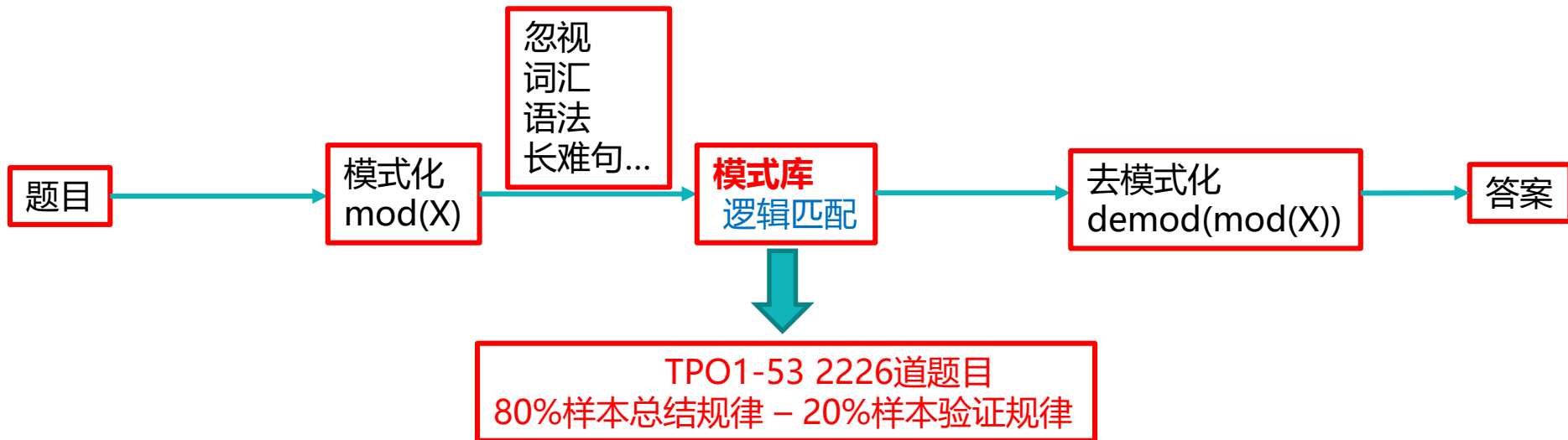


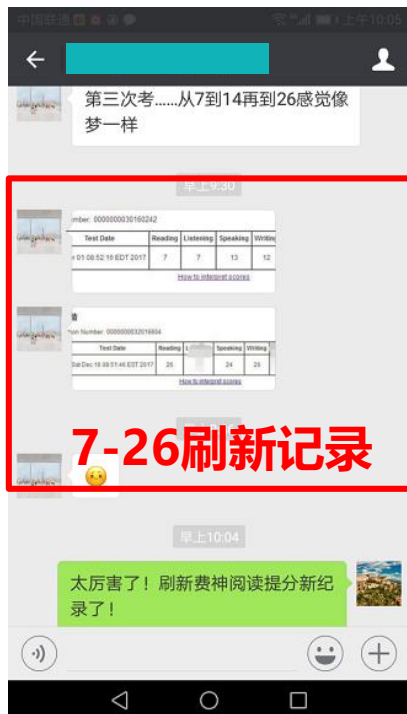


# 阅读理解 VS 模式匹配



通过一系列解决问题的清晰指令，提供准确而系统的解题的策略机制。  
在保证正确性的前提下，最大程度缩减时间复杂度(解题时间消耗)和空间复杂度(解题脑力消耗)







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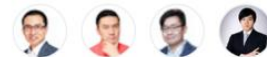
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课时安排	精讲精练直播：64小时 作业解析录播：50小时 1对1强化辅导：2小时		写作 口语 批改	任课老师精批无限次	
教材资料	官方指南 冲80-95分专属讲义 托福核心单词 基础知识储备资料	官方指南 冲95-105分专属讲义 基础知识储备资料 机经题目	代 报 名 服 务	1次	
模考	TPO模考2套		全 程 班 级 群	有	
			高 分 奖 学 金	有	



**问题一：**

**细节题定位词和关键词一般优先哪个入手？**

**问题二：**

**细节题中错误选项有几个常见的维度？**



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