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研究生 — **HKUST**(香港科技大学) — **IT**(Information Technology)
- 从事**pattern recognition**(模式识别), **machine learning**(机器学习), **data mining**(数据挖掘)**intellectual algorithm**(智能算法), **transfer learning**(迁移学习)相关研究。
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杨强教授 - 国际人工智能协会 (AAAI) 院士, 国际电子电气工程师协会 (IEEE) 院士, 国际模式识别协会 (IAPR) 院士
美国科学促进会 (AAAS) 院士, 美国计算机学会 (ACM) 杰出科学家, 国际人工智能协会 (IJCAI) 主席华为诺亚方舟实验室主任, 论文被引用次数超过20000次。
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考试改革(8月起)

文章数量不变，每篇文章题目由之前_____减少到_____；
时长由之前的_____减少到_____（_____）；

_____；

_____；

考试改革(8月起)

词汇题() - 每篇文章 题

事实信息题() - 每篇文章 题

→ 修辞目的题() - 每篇文章 题

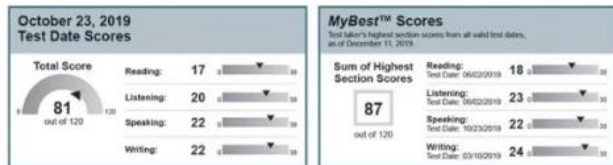
MyBest™ Scores

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.

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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:



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- **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.

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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： _____

修辞目的题解题技巧

三大类：

1. _____ ;
2. _____ ;
3. _____ ;

修辞目的题分类

一：修辞目的题大家比较熟悉的是第一种_____，
出题形式通常是以下几种：

- _____
- _____
- _____

在这种形式下，一般都是作者举了个_____，题目问作者_____
正确答案通常会包含：_____

论点论据 - 核心功能性词汇

修辞目的题分类

二：第二种修辞目的题的形式就是对_____的提问，出题形式：

- _____
- _____
- _____

这种情况就是问_____，其实是在问段落的主旨是什么。

修辞目的题分类

三：最后一种修辞目的题的形式就是对段间关系的提问，考对段落之间关系和联系的把握和理解。

它的出题形式

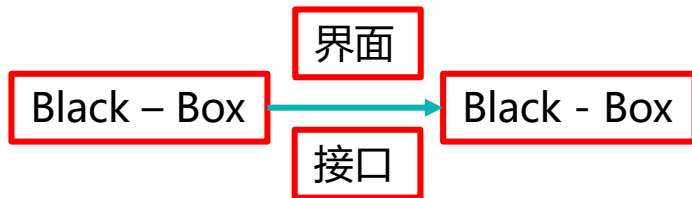
题目一般就是在问某一段和其他段的关系是什么，或者这一段在全文中有什么作用。

那我们在做题的时候就要_____，不能只看一段的内容，还要看看这一段与前后文是又怎样的关系(_____)。

信息的封装 – 修辞目的必杀技

线性思维原则

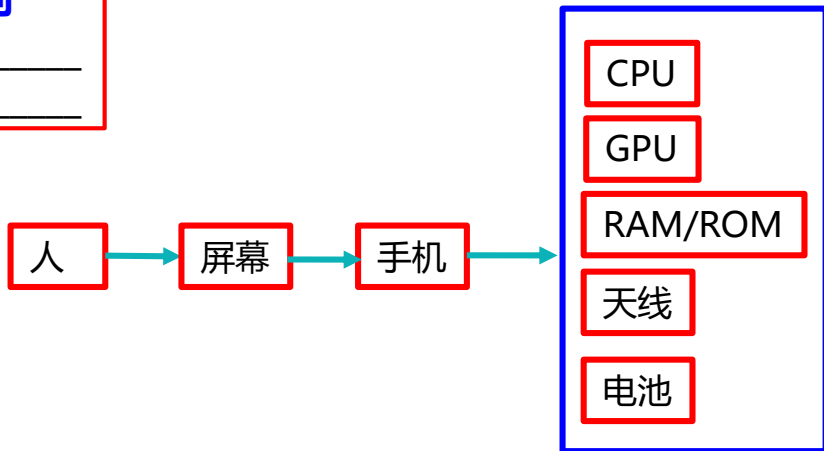
A 是如何作用于 B 的？



修辞目的题界面/接口构成：

1 : _____
2 : _____
3 : _____

就近原则



界面/接口完备功能性：

1 : _____
2 : _____

Allopatric speciation may be the main speciation route. This should not be surprising, since allopatry is pretty common. In general, the subpopulations of most species are separated from each other by some measurable distance. So even under normal situations the gene flow among the subpopulations is more of an intermittent trickle than a steady stream. In addition, barriers can rapidly arise and shut off the trickle. For example, in the 1800s a monstrous earthquake changed the course of the Mississippi River, a large river flowing in the central part of the United States of America. The change separated populations of insects now living along opposite shore, completely cutting off gene flow between them. (31-1-5)

1. In paragraph 2, why does the author mention that some insect populations were separated from each other by a change in the course of Mississippi River caused by an earthquake?

- A. To make the point that some kind of physical barrier separates the subpopulations of most species.
- B. To support the claim that the condition of allopatry can sometimes arise in a short time.
- C. To provide an example of a situation in which gene flow among the subpopulations of a species happens at a slow rate.
- D. To explain insects living along opposite shores of the Mississippi River are very different from each other.

This mode of craft production favored the growth of self-governing and ideologically egalitarian craft guilds everywhere in the Middle Eastern city. These were essentially professional associations that provided for the mutual aid and protection of their members, and allowed for the maintenance of professional standards. The growth of independent guilds was furthered by the fact that **surplus was not a result of domestic craft production but resulted primarily from international trading**; the government left working people to govern themselves, much as shepherds of tribal confederacies were left alone by their leaders. In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian or quasi-egalitarian organizations for fellowship, worship, and production that flourished in this laissez-faire environment, individuals could interact with one another within a community of harmony and ideological equality, following their own popularly elected leaders and governing themselves by shared consensus while minimizing distinctions of wealth and power. (16-1-4)

2. The author includes the information that **surplus was not a result of domestic craft production but resulted primarily from international trading** in order to

- A. support the claim that the mode of production made possible by the craft guilds very good for trade.
- B. contrast the economic base of the city government with that of the tribal confederacies.
- C. provide a reason why the government allowed the guilds to be self-controlled.
- D. suggest that the government was missing out on a valuable opportunity to tax the guilds.

The political institutions of the four countries posed no significant barriers to industrialization or economic growth. The nineteenth century passed relatively peacefully for these countries, with progressive democratization taking place in all of them. They were reasonably well governed, without notable corruption or grandiose state projects, although in all of them the government gave some aid to railways, and in Sweden the state built the main lines. As small countries dependent on foreign markets, they followed a liberal trade policy in the main, though **a protectionist movement developed in Sweden**. In Denmark and Sweden agricultural reforms took place gradually from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth, resulting in a new class of peasant landowners with a definite market orientation. (18-1-9)

3. The author includes the information that “**a protectionist movement developed in Sweden**” in order to
- A. support the claim that the political institutions of the four countries posed no significant barriers to industrialization or economic growth.
 - B. identify an exception to the general trend favoring liberal trade policy.
 - C. explain why Sweden industrialized less quickly than the other Scandinavian countries and Netherlands.
 - D. provide evidence that agricultural reforms take place more quickly in countries that have a liberal trade policy than in those that do not.

隐形例证原则：
当信息具体 - 具体人物，具体地点，具体时间，具体数据
即使界面不完善，可以判定为论据

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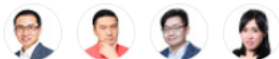
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备考时间：1-3个月短期冲分

- **课程设置：**

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

Savannas typically experience a rather prolonged dry season. One theory behind savanna formation is that wet forest species are unable to withstand the dry season, and thus savanna, rather than rain forest, is favored on the site. Savannas experience an annual rainfall of between 1,000 and 2,000 millimeters, most of it falling in a five- to eight-month wet season. Though plenty of rain may fall on a savanna during the year, for at least part of the year little does, creating the drought stress ultimately favoring grasses. Such conditions prevail throughout much of northern South America and Cuba, but many **Central American savannas as well as coastal areas of Brazil and the island of Trinidad** do not fit this pattern. In these areas, rainfall per month exceeds that in the above definition, so other factors must contribute to savanna formation. **(31-3-2)**

4. In paragraph 2, the author mentions **savannas in Central America, Brazil, and the island of Trinidad** in order to:

- A. argue that these savannas are similar to those in South America and Cuba.
- B. point out exceptions to the pattern of savanna formation in areas with drought stress.
- C. provide additional examples of savannas in areas with five-to-eight-month wet seasons.
- D. indicate areas where savannas are being gradually replaced by rain forests.

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. (46-2-8)

5. Why does the author provide the information in paragraph 4 that the commercial classes **never exceeded 10 percent of the population**?

- A. To argue that the wealth created by the commercial revolution benefited only a small number of people.
- B. To challenge the view that the commercial classes made up a majority of the population of Europe.
- C. To suggest a reason that the commercial revolution ended around A. D. 1300.
- D. To emphasize the point that the commercial revolution was brought about by a small part of the population.

Outflow channels are probably relics of catastrophic flooding on Mars long ago. They appear only in equatorial regions and generally do not form extensive interconnected networks. Instead, they are probably the paths taken by huge volumes of water draining from the southern highlands into the northern plains. The onrushing water arising from these flash floods likely also formed the odd teardrop-shaped “islands” (resembling the miniature versions seen in the wet sand of our beaches at low tide) that have been found on the plains close to the ends of the outflow channels. Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous—perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the **105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon river**. Flooding shaped the outflow channels approximately 3 billion years ago, about the same times as the northern volcanic plains formed. (8-3-5)

6. In paragraph 2, why does the author include the information that **105 tons of water flow through the Amazon river per second**?

- A. To emphasize the great size of the volume of water that seems to have flowed through Mars’ outflow channels.
- B. To indicate data used by scientists to estimate how long ago Mars’ outflow channels were formed.
- C. To argue that flash floods on Mars may have been powerful enough to cause tear-shaped “islands” to form.
- D. To argue that the force of flood waters on Mars was powerful enough to shape the northern volcanic plains.

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. (42-2-1)

7. In paragraph 1, why does the author include a discussion of when **flowering plants evolved**?

- A. To help explain why some scientists believe that the development of flowering plants led to dinosaur extinction.
- B. To cast doubt on the theory that the development of flowering plants caused dinosaurs to become extinct.
- C. To suggest that dinosaurs were able to survive for as long as they did because of the availability of flowering plants.
- D. To emphasize that duckbill dinosaurs and horned dinosaurs were the first dinosaurs to become extinct.

The first wells were drilled into the Ogallala during the drought years of the early 1930s. The ensuing rapid expansion of irrigation agriculture, especially from the 1950s onward, transformed the economy of the region. More than 100,000 wells now tap the Ogallala. Modern irrigation devices, each capable of spraying 4.5 million liters of water a day, have produced a landscape dominated by geometric patterns of circular green islands of crops. Ogallala water has enabled the High Plains region to supply significant amounts of the cotton, sorghum, wheat, and corn grown in the United States. In addition, **40 percent of American grain-fed beef cattle are fattened** here. (3-2-5)

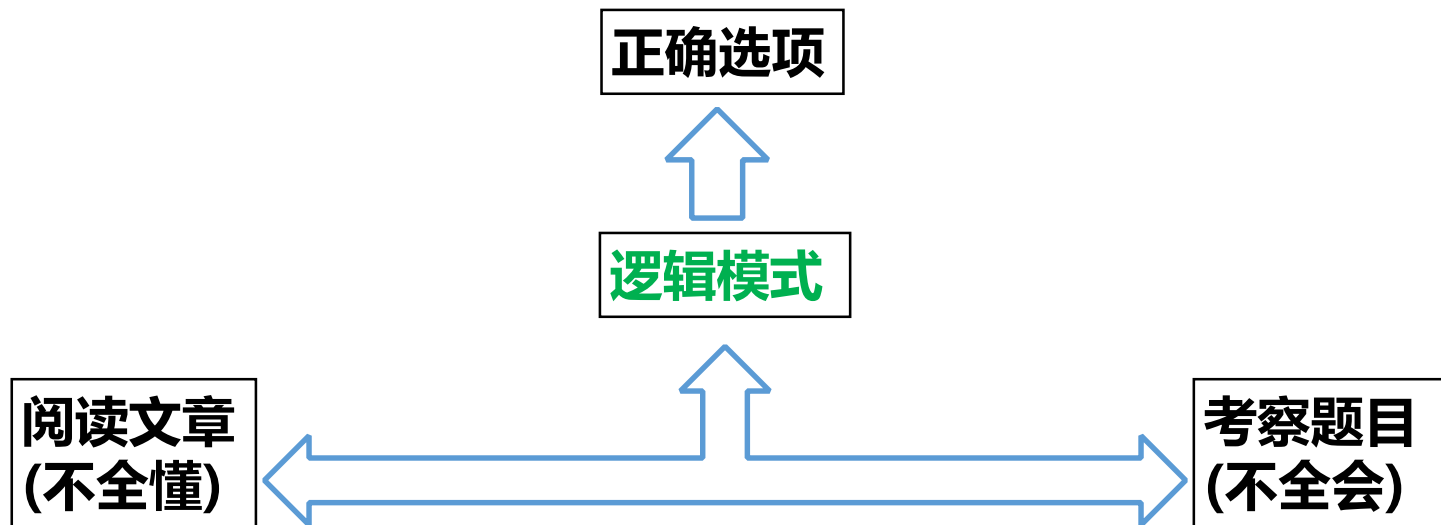
8. In paragraph 3, why does the author provide the information that **40 percent of American cattle are fattened** in The High Plains?

- A. To suggest that crop cultivation is not the most important part of the economy of the High Plains.
- B. To indicate that not all economic activity in the High Plains is dependent on irrigation.
- C. To provide another example of how water from the Ogallala has transformed the economy of the High Plains.
- D. To contrast cattle-fattening practices in the High Plains with those used in other region of the United States.

One of the most thoroughly analyzed examples of natural selection in operation is the change in color that has occurred in certain populations of the peppered moth, *Biston betularia*, in industrial regions of Europe during the past 100 years. Originally moths were uniformly pale gray or whitish in color; dark-colored (melanic) individuals were rare and made up less than 2 percent of the population. Over a period of decades, dark-colored forms became an increasingly large fraction of some populations and eventually came to dominate peppered moth populations in certain areas —especially those of extreme industrialization such as the Ruhr Valley of Germany and the Midlands of England. Coal from industry released large amounts of black soot into the environment, but **the increase of the dark-colored forms was not due to genetic mutations caused by industrial pollution.** (36-3-2)

9. In the passage, why does the author mention that "the increase of the dark-colored forms was not due to genetic mutations caused by industrial pollution"?
- A. To suggest that
 - B. To emphasize that
 - C. To introduce the
 - D. To reject a view of the

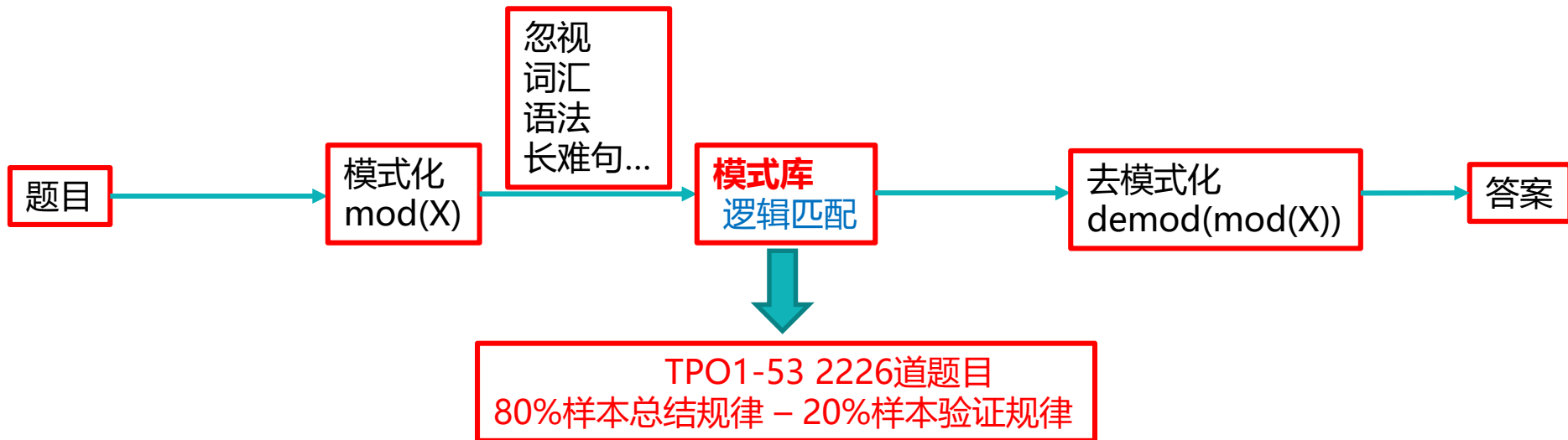
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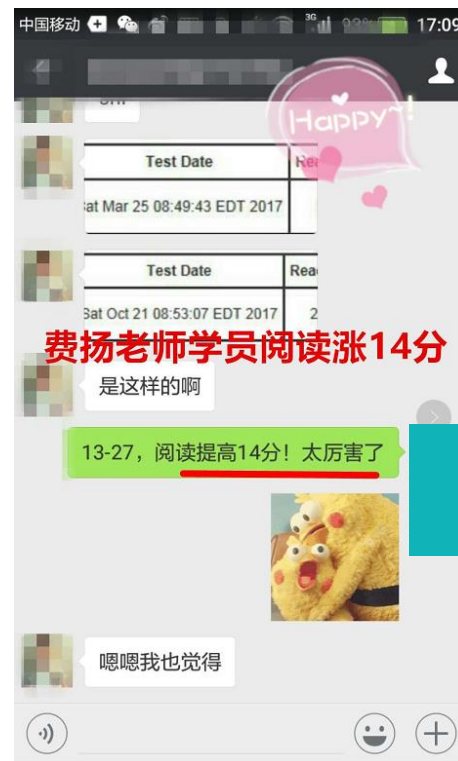
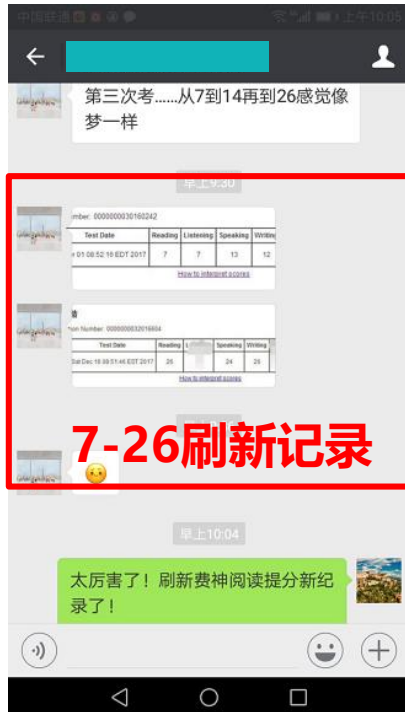


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写作：紧跟托福写作特点，梳理写作逻辑与用词技巧，分析写作常见问题与解题策略

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