

## task11 课前作业

### 作业1: task2 大作文

*In some countries, more and more people are becoming interested in finding out about the history of the house or building they live in.*

*What are the reasons for this?*

*How can people research this?*

读: 70%

0. 务必仔细审题, 就像阅读当年您的初恋写给您的情书一样, 一个字都不要放过。

1. 泛读&泛听这个话题 (尽量别看范文)

2. 随手记下新的内容+结构+表达

练: 20%

3. 尝试用自己的大脑总结出一些符合您实际情况或认知的思路, 并罗列文章大纲。

4. 随笔写, 不用担心是否一次写完, 不用担心是否哪里不会用英文表达, 先用汉语凑合没问题。(控制在500字左右, 不限时间)

改: 10%

5. 在接下来的一段时间, 每学习一些新的单词+语法+习惯用法就不定期回来看看尝试修改这篇文章

6. 实在忍不住, 就直接去 grammaly + chatgpt +? 去修改, 但是, 一定要对比修改完的文章 和您自己写的文章在表达, 内容, 结构上的差别。

7. 星座小组: 共同准备, 互相讨论, 互相提供修改建议。(thesis)

作业2见下一页

## task11 课前作业

### 作业2: task1 小作文

虽然接下来我分了雅思A类, G类, 托福。但是无论您考这三者中哪一个, 都要全部看一下。实际操作可以选择自己的类别。

#### 雅思A类:

1. 认真审题, 标记核心词, 短语, 句子。
2. 学员汉语书写 (150+) + 查找高分范文 (英文+去哪找?) + 对比二者【内容】【结构】上的差别。

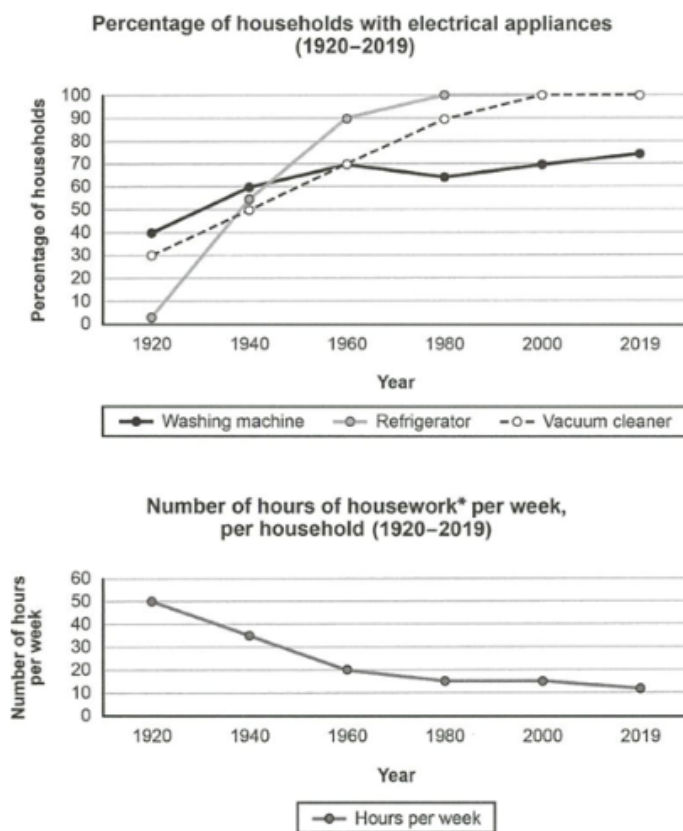
## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and amount of time spent doing housework in households in one country between 1920 and 2019.*

*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

Write at least 150 words.



雅思G类：

1. 认真审题，标记核心词，短语，句子。
2. 学员汉语书写（150+）+查找高分范文（英文+去哪找？）+对比二者【内容】【结构】上的差别。

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*A friend of yours is thinking of going on a camping holiday for the first time this summer. He/She has asked for your advice.*

*Write a letter to your friend. In your letter*

- *explain why you think your friend would enjoy a camping holiday*
- *describe some possible disadvantages*
- *say whether you would like to go camping with your friend this summer*

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

托福：

1. 找来真题（TPO-小站托福app），熟悉流程（阅读+听力+写作）
  1. 阅读skimming + summary + 标记核心观点
  2. 听力+ take notes
2. 学员汉语书写（150-225字）+查找高分范文（英文+去哪找？）+ 对比二者【内容】【结构】上的差别。

## 小站托福app

【综合写作】Official 28 如下这篇文章

16:52

微信

原文

题目

### 阅读材料

Robert E. Peary was a well-known adventurer and arctic explorer who in 1909 set out to reach the North Pole. When he returned from the expedition, he claimed to have reached the pole on April 7, 1909. This report made him into an international celebrity. Though some historians have expressed doubts that Peary did in fact reach the North Pole, three arguments provide strong support for the truth of Peary's claim.

First, the National Geographic Society put together a committee that was instructed to conduct a thorough investigation of Peary's records and equipment. At the end of the investigation, the committee concluded that Peary's accounts were consistent and persuasive and declared that he had indeed reached the North Pole.

Second, a recent expedition provides support for Peary's claim that he reached the North Pole in only 37 days after setting out from Ellesmere Island off the coast of Greenland. Skeptics used to argue that Peary could not have traveled that fast, since even modern snowmobiles take longer to cover the same distance. However, a British explorer named Tom Avery recently made the same trek in less than 37 days. In fact, Avery used the same kind of dogsled and the same number and breed of dogs as Peary had. Thus, Peary's claims are not impossible, and he very well might have been telling the truth.