

TOEFL 口语 Task 1 评分报告: TP08 口语 Task4

题目内容

Using the examples of the horned frog and the lizard, explain the differences between the two types of protective resemblance discussed by the professor.

你的回答

the horned frogs stay fixed color and shape when he move to different places for example when their dead leaves or rain running down he he stay fixed color and shape and it is possible for predator to but for lizard they often change their color and in different environment to adaptive depend on the environment so for example when he specialize in the pigment change correctly occupy that leaves and stay green in the grass so it is more conceptual

AI 参考答案

The professor discusses two types of protective resemblance, where animals resemble their environment. The type depends on whether the animal's environment is permanent or changes. The first type is permanent protective resemblance, exemplified by the horned frog. Since it lives its entire life on the forest floor, its appearance is fixed. It is brown with lines like dead leaves, making it nearly invisible to predators there. The second type is adaptive protective resemblance, shown by the anole lizard. Because it moves through different environments, it can change color. It has special moving pigments in its cells. On brown leaves, it turns brown; on green shrubs, it turns green. Thus, the frog has a fixed, permanent resemblance, while the lizard has a changeable, adaptive one.

问题与建议

□ 问题: ["The student fails to clearly explain the key distinction from the reading/lecture: that the type of protective resemblance depends on whether the animal's environment is permanent or changes. The student mentions 'fixed color and shape' and 'change their color' but does not connect these to the underlying principle.", "The student omits specific, accurate details from the lecture examples. For the horned frog, the student incorrectly mentions 'when he move to different places' and 'rain running down,' misrepresenting the frog's fixed brown color and leaf-vein-like lines. For the lizard, the explanation is vague ('specialize in the pigment change correctly occupy that leaves') and misses the key mechanism of moving pigments and the specific color changes (brown on leaves, green on shrubs).", "The response lacks clear organization and coherent structure to compare the two types. The explanation jumps between ideas without logical connectors, making it

difficult to follow the intended contrast. The concluding phrase 'so it is more conceptual' is unclear and does not effectively summarize the difference."]

□ 建议: Content: The response partially identifies that one animal has a fixed appearance and the other changes, but it fails to accurately convey the key concepts from both the reading and lecture. It misses the central idea that the strategy type depends on environmental permanence. The lecture examples are described with significant inaccuracies and omissions (e.g., the frog's resemblance to dead leaves, the lizard's pigment mechanism and specific color adaptations). Integration: The response does not clearly explain how the lecture examples illustrate the two types of protective resemblance defined in the reading. It mentions examples but does not explicitly connect them to the overarching concept. Coherence: The explanation is not well-organized. Ideas are presented in a disjointed manner, lacking logical flow and clear comparative structure. Language use: Grammar and word choice issues ('when he move,' 'rain running down,' 'correctly occupy that leaves') frequently obscure meaning and affect clarity.

推荐短语

The professor introduces the concept of...; This concept is illustrated through the example of...; In contrast, the second type is characterized by...; The key distinction lies in...; Therefore, these examples demonstrate how...

推荐句型

The professor introduces the concept of protective resemblance, where animals mimic their surroundings.; This concept is illustrated through the example of the horned frog, which has a fixed brown color and leaf-like lines.; In contrast, the second type is characterized by adaptive change, as seen in the anole lizard.; The key distinction lies in whether the animal's environment is permanent or variable.; Therefore, these examples demonstrate how different survival strategies evolve based on an animal's lifestyle.