



葡萄国际教育

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TOEFL

机经伴侣

(大陆 12 月 22 日考试)

葡萄团队出品

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葡萄国际教育



葡萄托福伴侣本次改版说明

阅读

1. 阅读部分简化了英文背景介绍，根据文章的中文还原信息，针对难以理解的术语背景添加简要中文解释。
2. 阅读部分添加了**文章结构**。通过结构浏览，考生更能便捷掌握文章的逻辑发展。并且，学生如果能够熟悉托福阅读常出现的阅读结构，提前预测文章重点，有利于学生快速阅读，节约答题时间。

听力

1. 听力部分简化了英文背景介绍。
2. 听力部分重点推出**题目答案预测**。基于靠谱的中文还原，葡萄团队采用听力出题原则预测题目和答案。考生以真题为例学习出题原则和预测题目之间的关系，可以主动把握听力出题趋势，从而保证自己的听力能力。

注：2012年12月22日机经伴侣中阅读和听力学机经的材料来自于各机构预测的重点头10套。分别是2011年08月27日(北美)；2011年12月17日(北美)；2011年12月9日(北美)；2012年4月20日(北美)；2012年5月5日(北美)；2012年5月25日(北美)；2012年5月26日(北美)，2010年10月17日(大陆)；2010年10月22日(北美)，2011年11月26日(大陆)。



机经伴侣使用说明

阅读机经伴侣使用说明

1. 该机经伴针对各大机构对 12 月 22 日的托福机经预测的 10 套重点题目进行分析，内容包括考生回忆的中文内容；文章结构；学术背景介绍。
2. 考生可以利用伴侣中的阅读结构分析，总结托福阅读文章特点。
3. 考生可以将学术背景介绍作为课外读物阅读。

听力机经伴侣使用说明

1. 该机经伴侣针对各大机构对 12 月 22 日的托福机经预测的 10 套重点题目进行分析，内容包括考生回忆的中文内容；问题预测；学术背景介绍。
2. 考生需要熟悉问题预测中的题型，出题原则，问题，和答案。学生通过使用此伴侣，学会基本的听力出题原则，并能独立运用这些原则进行听力内容预判。
3. 考生可以将学术背景介绍作为课外读物阅读。

口语机经伴侣使用说明

1. 浏览机经中所有口语独立题目即 Task 1, 2;
2. 根据每道题目后面提供的思路和要点，挑选、组合并写出适合自己的答题提纲；
3. 根据提纲，写出自己的答题段落（口头作文）；
4. 反复朗读并修改自己的答题段落，直至能在规定时间（45 秒）内流利说出答案为止；
5. 模拟考试场景，录下自己的答题段落，考前反复重录重听。

写作机经伴侣使用说明

1. 按照四种分类，浏览机经上所有独立写作题目，归纳每类题目的共同特点；
2. 逐类浏览范文及分析，比较同一类题目不同写作思路的难易，针对每一类题目，选择最适合自己的写作思路；
3. 详细阅读范文，主要掌握文章开头、结尾的写作模式，文章主干的展开方式及结构；
4. 按照范文框架，还原范文的内容；
5. 摘抄、背诵范文主干当中的论证以及论述句子；
6. 模仿范文的结构，进行同一类思路下面其他文章的写作。

阅读机经伴侣

2011年08月27日 (北美)

阅读

1. 昆虫。
2. 心理学。
3. 中世纪欧洲的土地制度。
4. 地球大气的形成。
5. 美国水土保持。

2011年12月17日 (北美)

1. 蜥蜴,身体的温度是根据环境变化的。还说在沙漠的种类和平常的有什么不同。

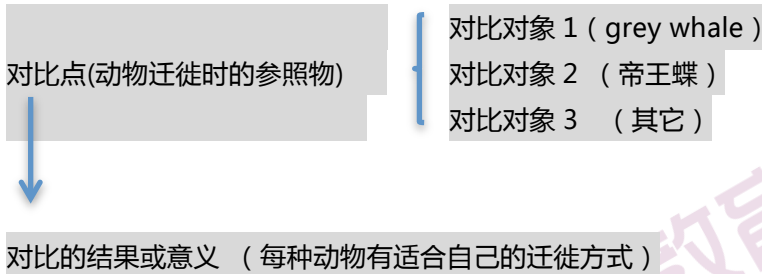
学术背景：蜥蜴类象其他爬行类一样，首先具有外温；假如把蜥蜴放在实验室恒温条件下，其体温立刻改变，与它的周围湿度没有差别。但是它在自然界条件下随着环境温度而变化、蜥蜴类靠阳光热量时刻变化来调节它的身体温度。蜥蜴早晨从洞穴出来，在阳光下伸展身体取暖获得热量。白天，蜥蜴缩小暴露身体面积或抬起身体向着太阳取暖。在白天酷热时，蜥蜴静居洞穴。在太阳落下和气温下降的傍晚，蜥蜴出来取暖。

2. 动物迁移,提到 monarch butterfly, grey whale,还有其他。grey whale 靠着往南游时,海岸线在它的左手边,往北游海岸线在它的右手边,来记回家的路。monarch butterfly 的部份题目有陷阱,因为帝王蝶冬天时往南迁,在春天结束时先交配,夏天飞到原本北边才产卵,要特别记得是在 A 地。mate 在 B 地产 egg,考题在季节&

地点上耍花招。然后有些动物靠不动的北极星认路,有些动物靠地球磁场分辨方向,使得即便在 cloudy 的时候也不会迷失方向。

文章结构类型：对比类

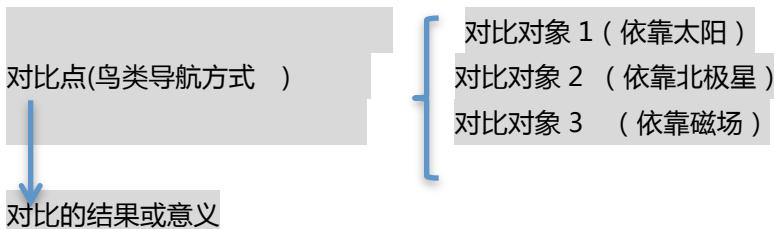
文章结构图：



3. 候鸟迁徙。某鸟春天到北方以后下蛋死掉,小鸟自动飞到老鸟冬天去的 4kkm 外的地方,有些鸟白天飞靠太阳 内置定时器修正太阳方位,有些晚上飞也修正方位,某鸟看北极星不需要修正方位,少数鸟以及大蜜蜂靠磁场阴 天也飞。

文章结构类型：对比类

文章结构图：



学术背景：鸟类从千里之外定向识途的本领，一直是神奇的大自然的奥秘之一。它们靠什么来决定航向？北极星？太阳？月亮？风？气候？还是地磁？它们的方向意识又是从何而来的？这始终是自然界中一个使人百思不得其解的谜。科学家通过环志、雷达、飞行跟踪和遥感技术等方法观测到，鸟类在飞行时，往往主要依靠视觉，通过天空中日月星辰的位置来确定飞行方向。此外，地形、河流、雷暴、磁场、偏振光、紫外线等，都是鸟类飞越千里不迷航的依据。最近的研究还表明，鸟嘴的皮层上有能够辨别磁场的神经细胞，被称之为松果体的神经细胞就像脊椎动物对光的感觉器官一

样起着重要作用。对哺乳动物和信鸽进行的多次电生理学试验表明，部分松果体细胞能对磁场强弱的微小变化作出反应。

4. 小行星。同位素监测月亮岩石及流星得知年龄(出题的那个是最大的流星,地球上没观测到过,通过红移监测 宇宙年龄)。

文章结构类型：对比类

文章结构图：



学术背景:目前，科学家对宇宙 (Universe) 的年龄有不同的估计，根据不同的宇宙学模型 (cosmological models)，科学家估计宇宙的年龄是介乎一百亿至一百六十亿之间；最近，科学家利用南欧洲天文台 (European Southern Observatory) 的望远镜，观察一颗称 CS31082-001 的星球，量度星球上放射性 (radioactive) 同位素 (isotope) 铀 -238(Uranium-238) 的光谱 (spectrum)，从而计算出这星球的年龄是一百二十五亿年，这个估计的误差大约三十亿年，是亦即是说，宇宙的年龄至少有一百二十五亿年，这是科学家第一次量度太阳系 (Solar System) 以外铀含量的研究。

词汇题:

cases = stop

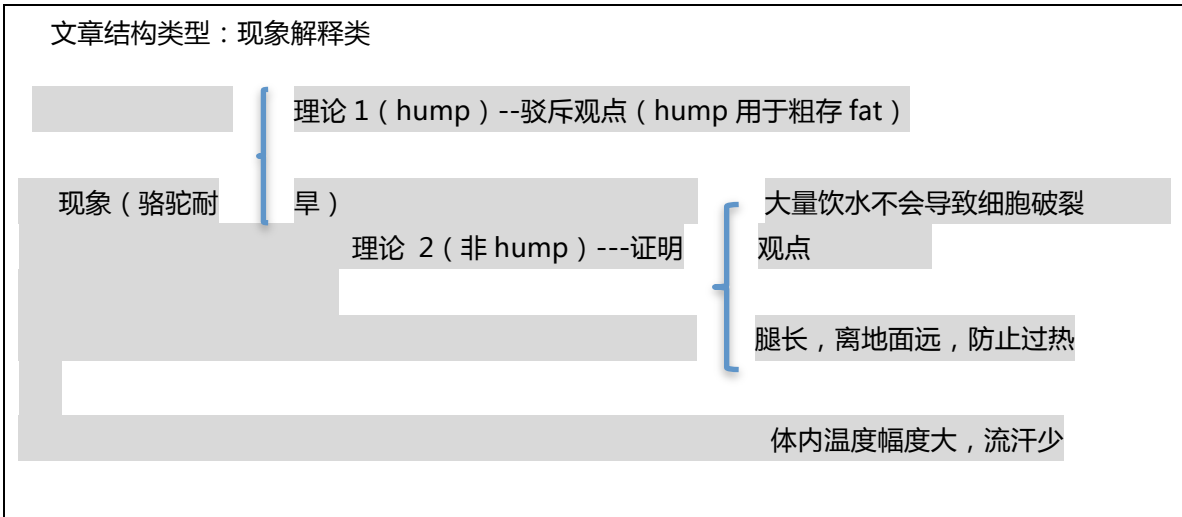
enormous = very large

profound

exhibit
cluster

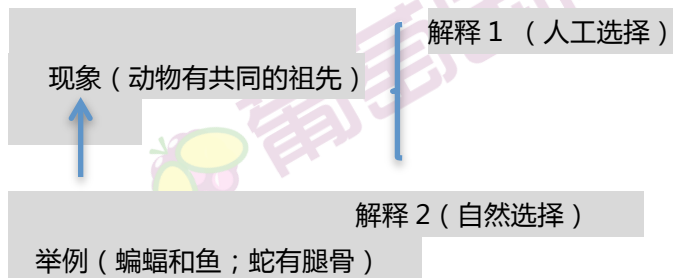
2011年12月9日(北美)

1. 骆驼撒哈拉沙漠的骆驼耐旱特别强,人失水 12%就挂了,骆驼 20%还没事。为啥呢?大多数人以为是 hump,其实不是, 那里是储 fat 的,虽然 fat 代谢也产生水,但远不及骆驼呼吸是排出的。主要的原因是:第一,它们失水后可以一 次性大量饮水。其他动物会因 blood 浓度急降,红细胞涨破而死(词汇题:rupture=break)但骆驼不会。第二,骆 驼的体内温度 range 特别大,耐高温,耐冷,其他动物为了保持体温恒定,在 温度高的时候会出汗,浪费很多水,脱水而死,而骆驼 internal 温度可以很高,所以 不出汗,保水。第三,骆驼腿长,离地面远,防止过热。 Fat(词 汇 题:uniformly=completely)在皮下,隔热。 其他出题点有:丢失的水分是在细胞外而 不是细胞内,驼峰可以反射太阳辐射等。 词汇题:fluctuate=vary。



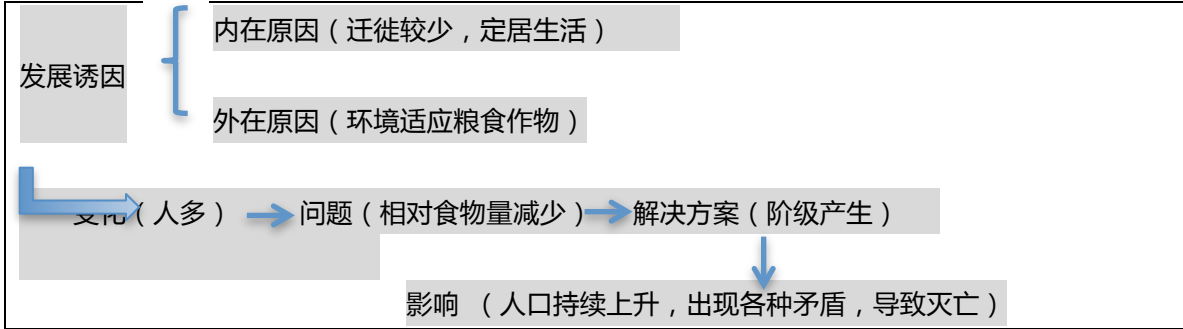
2. 达尔文进化论 说达尔文有一年去岛上研究,发现隔得不是很远的动物差的也很多,收集了好多标本,回去以后想了个理论,就是共同祖先。体现在两个方面:第一,蝙蝠,鱼,和其他动物的 limb 都 share。第二,冗余器官,比如蛇的腿骨。中间还说了人工筛选和自然筛选(有题:从 social 那里模拟过来的,资源不足)解释某些物种灭绝的原因。但是 他的理论一直没发布(有题:自己觉得证据还不足),一直到一个什么会,有个年轻人跟他的理论类似,这才被朋友劝,发表了。因为达尔文的证据积累多年,所以他有更多荣誉。

文章结构类型：现象解释类



3. Southwestern Asia讲一个部落的发展史,到灭亡。词汇题记得有一个 “sticklegloss”, stickleg 是文章前面提到的一个骨性工具。开头部份想不起来了,有说这个部落后来迁到了靠近海岸边,有天然栖息地,说他们的农业改良使他们可以定居,部落扩大,有可以储存的粮食,所以他们不经常移动。后来又说根据墓地里,只有少数人发现在贝壳的什么东西,大概是象征地位的,但是大多数人都发现在家俱等,说明阶级已经产生(有题,为什么产生,我选得是为了更好的 distribute extra food)。最后因为 population 上升,然后灭亡。词汇题:confined=limited

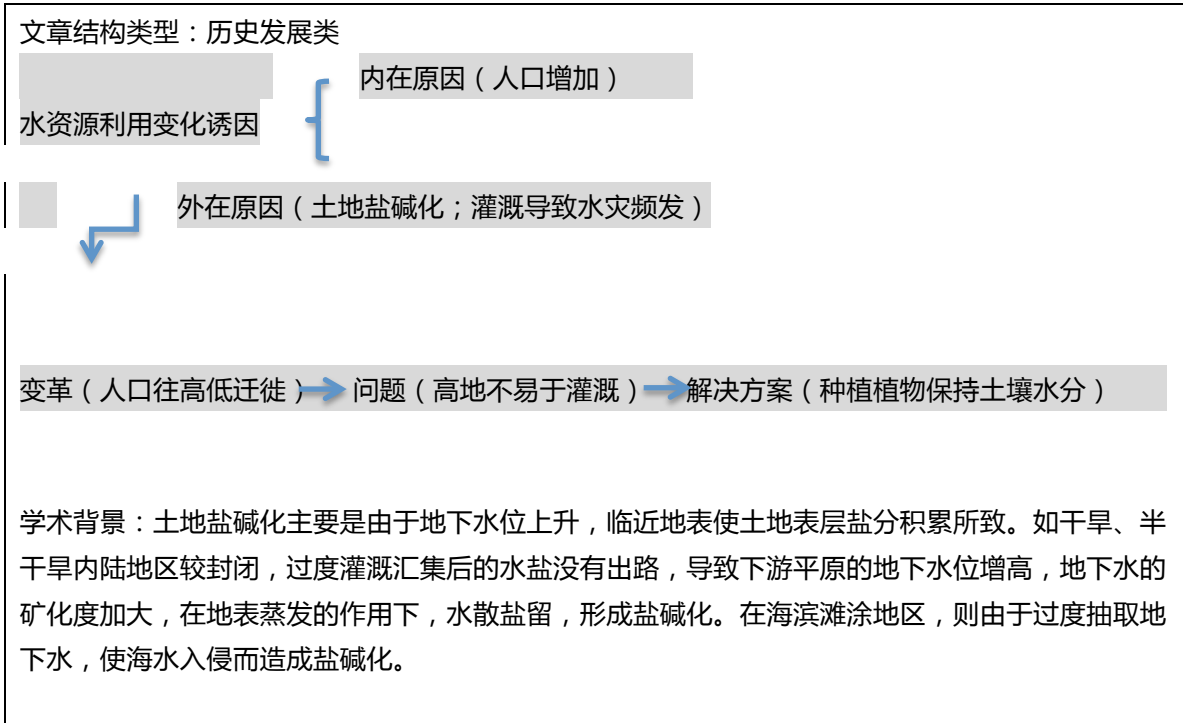
文章结构类型：历史发展类



4. 欧洲工业的发展,说是人口和技术革新导致的。

2012年4月20日 (北美)

1. 关于水资源在农业上的利用,以一个古国为例,说过渡灌溉造成盐碱化的内容较多。说以前耕种的灌溉方式,增加管道加宽了灌溉的面积,可是也因此容易造成水灾。随着人口增加田地不足,因此 朝着高地开发 由于高地灌溉困难,最后好像是种某种植物增加土壤表面含水量借此来保持土壤水分。



在严重缺乏淡水的地区，如：西北黄土高原，由于淡水资源不足，与农业生产发展供需矛盾尖锐，采用低劣质水灌溉是人为造成的土地盐碱化的重要原因。无计划开垦荒坡地，滥砍乱伐，破坏植被，使裸露土壤的地表蒸发量增大，也易形成土地盐碱化。

2. 工业的发展:石油的提炼,还有提到一些原油提炼产生的副产品&价值。

学术背景：

石油提炼：靠加热石油，然后每种温度下分解出来的都不一样，温度最高的分解出来是液化石油气，稍微低点分解出来的是汽油，然后是煤油、柴油、重油等，最后剩下石油沥青

石油副产品：

1.石油燃料（fuel）：石油燃料作为炼油工艺过程中的最后一种产品，产品质量控制有着较强的特殊性，最终燃料油产品形成受到原油品种、加工工艺、加工深度等许多因素的制约。

2.润滑油&润滑脂 (lubricant)：润滑脂是根据其用途选用不同皂基混入适量的润滑油构成的，可以形象的了解成象一块吸满润滑油的海绵。润滑油与润滑脂的主要用途都是润滑，但润滑脂更适合于低转速、宽温度范围、苛刻环境下、长换油周期等条件下的润滑。

3.石蜡 (paraffin wax)：石蜡是矿物蜡的一种，也是石油蜡的一种；它是从原油蒸馏所得的润滑油馏分经溶剂精制、溶剂脱蜡或经蜡冷冻结晶、压榨脱蜡制得蜡膏，再经溶剂脱油、精制而得的片状或针状结晶。

4.沥青 (asphalt)：石油沥青是原油蒸馏后的残渣。根据提炼程度的不同，在常温下成液体、半固体或固体。石油沥青，色黑而有光泽，具有较高的感温性。由于它在生产过程中曾经蒸馏至400℃以上，因而所含挥发成分甚少，但仍可能有高分子的碳氢化合物未经挥发出来，这些物质或多或少对人体健康是有害的。

3. 恐龙减亡(从地质方面讨论)



大灭绝:65 亿年前的陨石冲撞造成地球上 75%生物死亡 地表 99%死亡,好像有提到有人认为陨石冲撞杀不死这么多生物,然后是说陨石冲撞造成尘土飞扬,遮住了阳光造成地球温度下降,最后提剩下 25%如何生存之类的。

文章结构类型：现象解释类

现象（恐龙灭绝猜想）

理论 1（陨石撞地球）--驳斥观点（陨石重装不能灭绝所有生物）
理论 2（地球温度下降）
理论 3（碱中毒）
理论 4（食物链崩溃）

学术背景：

关于恐龙的灭绝，人们曾经设想过许多种原因。有说是恐龙爱吃含有大量的生物碱的被子植物，以致体内生物碱蓄之过多中毒而死的；有说是食物链崩溃，庞大的恐龙得不到足够多的食物维持生命，导致灭绝；有说是气候的突然变冷，使习于温暖气候的恐龙来不及适应，因而死亡，等等。20 世纪 50 年代以后，国际地学界出现了一种新的说法，说在白垩纪末天外飞来一块巨石（陨星），砸到地球上，给地球造成了一场巨大的环境灾害，终致生物大量灭绝，包括恐龙。

辞汇题:

accumulate = build up

subsequence = later

coincide = happen at the same time

catastrophe(n. 大灾难)

2012 年 5 月 5 日 北美

阅读（碰到了加试，80分钟4篇），考点常规，但是细节题的难度偏大。一篇是讲 theater里的布景转换，一篇是日本的气候...还有两篇，记不得了（泪奔中）

2012年5月25日 北美

1. 一个是美国南北部工业发展的差别

文章结构类型：对比型（由于无中文还原，该结构为笔者按照历史记录还原）

对比点(南北工业发展区别)

- 对比 1（内战前）
- 对比 2（重建时期）
- 对比 3（20 世纪）

学术背景：

内战前：1860年亚伯拉罕·林肯当选总统时，美国人口的16%住在城市里，国民总收入中的三分之一来自制造业，源源不断的资金用于大规模发展工业和建设铁路。城市化的工业当时只局限于东北部一带。棉纺业是主要工业，制鞋、毛纺，以及机械制造业也在发展。城市化的另一重要因素是全国人口的不断增加。从1845年到1855年之间，欧洲来的移民每年达30万人，其中大多是穷人，一般都留在东部城市或他们到达的港口。南方则相反，仍然是农业区，而且依赖北方提供资金和工业品。南方的经济利益，包括奴隶制在内，只有在南方控制着联邦政府的情况下才能受到政权的保护。

重建时期：在内战之后，无论从人口、基础建设、以及经济状况来说，南部都已经到达完全崩溃的状况。整个美国也面临重建的时期，大量的军队仍然占领南部地区。许多在内战中支持联盟国的南部人在战后失去了基本的公民权利（例如投票权），而随着接下来通过的第十三条（将奴隶制度非法化）、第十四条（赋予非裔美国人完整的公民权）和第十五条（延伸投票权给黑人男性）宪法修正案，南部地区的非裔美国人开始拥有许多他们在之前从来不曾有过的权利。许多北部的“提包客”到了南部从事政治和商业的重建工作，之中一些人参与了政府设立的自由人办公室和其他重建机构，一些人则是打算协助黑人族群的人道主义者，然而许多人则是企图趁乱牟利的投机分子。这些提包客还经常不择手段的操弄黑人选民，并且建立出腐败的政府机构。

20世纪：内战带来的长期负面影响，在南部无论是白人黑人都饱受其害。内战摧残了整个南部、也连带摧毁了大量的基础建设，许多南部地区的经济状况直到第二次世界大战为止都还没有从这一波打击中复原，富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福便承诺会将南部作为经济大恐慌中“需要最优先援助”的地区。南部的农业陷入了低生产力中，产业的发展也因此被减缓，企业以及资本投资的水平也不高。第二次世界大战带来的大量新产业和军事工业发展使得南部终于获得了一直缺乏的资本和基础建设，来自全美国的各地的人们前往南部接受军事训练并且在那里替许多新产业工作。农夫们从棉花和烟草类改种包括大豆、玉米等 其他作物。南部的经济发展在1960年又获得加速、并且在80年代和90年代中持续成长。超过4百万人居住的大型都会区在德州、佐治亚州、和佛罗里达州四处出现，而像汽车制造、电信、纺织、银行业、以及航空制造等产业

也在南部州分快速扩张,产能甚至超过了东北部与中西部的大型州分。直到2000年,南部与西部是美国人口增长最快速的地区。

2. 一个是菌种的数量减少

2012年5月26日 北美

1. 有一座銀礦發現後,鑄幣業(minting)開始產生。中世紀的商人開始可以攜帶比較少的錢幣做遠距離的貿易。中間有一些商會的形成,商人之間的互相(mutual trust)信任造成信用(credit)機制的產生(有重述題)。這題跟 TPO 好像 13 還是 10 有一題很像。

文章结构类型：历史发展类

文章结构类型：历史发展类

铸币业发展诱因

内在原因（远距离贸易需求易于携带的货币）

外在原因（银矿的发现）

变革（铸造银币）

问题（交易无稳定机制）

解决方案（信用机制产生）

学术背景：

铸币业兴起

In successive centuries, market networks grew to embrace regional and international areas, but more distant market relations brought greater problems of transport and payment, making the direct exchange of one commodity for another increasingly

货币铸造对于贸易很重要,因为长途贸易需要携带方便的货币。

difficult. The incentive for trader to adopt coins as the medium of exchange thus became more and more compelling, until in truth it can be said, "no mint, no market."

银矿的开采催生铸币业

The surge of mint creation across Germany did not happen by accident; mints are only established when there is a critical mass of raw material to work with, and that appeared in plenty with the discovery of silver in the Rammelsberg above the town of Goslar in the Harz Mountains late in the tenth century.

铸造业兴盛的原因之一是在 Rammelsberg 地区发现了大量的银矿存在。

贸易市场中商会间的信用机制

虽然贸易货币便于携带,但是贸易往来能顺利的进行还需要有成型的市场。在市场中,相同货物商形成商会或者行会。商人间用 fair letters 作为交易的信用机制,在贸易季度介绍结账。

Monetary stability and with it market expansion could only be guaranteed when mints and markets were anchored in the context of a new or reviewed social institution, the fair. In this connection the international fairs transcended themselves as merchants developed a payment system based on credit instrument called lettres de foire, or fair letters. These documents recognized sales of merchandize, but often specified payment at later fair, when the total of debits and credits for a season would be computed and a final reckoning made between buyers and sellers. Letters were not endorsable, but could be transferred from one party to another.

2. Mommoth Steppe. 亞洲大陸和阿拉斯加中間的白令海域在過去 2.5 萬年之間有七次冰河期(?)反正有七次冷暖交替. 猛馬象在最後一次滅絕. G 開頭的學者認為一種他命名叫 MommothSteppe 的草在過去冰河期那段寒冷期間, 除了最冷到最巔峰的時間以外, 都長得比現在的草還要好 (有重述題). 因此可以提供足夠的營養給上面大型動物. 現代的植物因為比較酸(acidic)還有一個不太重要的原因沒有辦法帶給地上動物足夠的營養. 他認為因為這種草在之後環境變暖了後就滅絕了, 所以猛馬象也一起陪葬了. 可是有另外的學者覺得沒有化石的證據證實這種 Mammoth Steppe 真的存在過, 他們覺得猛馬象消失後草才跟著一起消失的. 接下來一段在講一個例子述說大象這種踩踏有利於草原而不適合灌木生長. 有一題插入題 (大意是 可是這個現象可以以 mommonth steppe 不易留下化石證據的理由

反駁

文章结构类型：现象解释类

现象 (猛犸象灭绝) → 解释 1 (食物链的中断) -- 反駁：没有化石证据

反駁反方观点 (猛犸象践踏，毁坏化石)

学术背景：

什么是 Mammoth Steppe

During the Late Pleistocene the environment of the northern territories of Eurasia, ranging from Western Europe to Alaska, was generally open, tending toward steppe. It is known as the Mammoth Steppe, a biotope remarkable for its unusual combination of mammal species when compared to the present-day distribution. The ecosystem of the Mammoth Steppe collapsed during the period that marks the Pleistocene – Holocene transition and was replaced by the modern tundra, taiga, and steppe belts of Eurasia. The Mammoth Steppe was very productive and characterized by a very diverse flora and fauna with a large variety in species. During the Pleistocene – Holocene transition a drastic rearrangement of its floral and faunal components occurred and led to a marked change in the distribution of species. The geographical ranges of several species shrank and many became regionally extinct, whereas others disappeared completely. It was the time when species such as giant deer, woolly mammoth, and woolly rhinoceros became extinct after having survived many climatic changes during several hundreds of thousands of years. It is also the period during which humans spread into Northern Siberia and crossed Beringia on their way to America.

在上新世，猛犸大草原上居住和生长着各种动植物。然而，随着气候的变暖，大型的物种随之灭亡。

Mammoth Steppe 为猛犸象提供充足草料

猛犸大草原上丰富的草地资源为大型食草动物提供了充足的营养，同时也孕育了大批肉食动物。

In the time of the mammoths, the landscape over most of their range looked very different than the barren heaths and boggy tundra surrounding the river today. The air was drier, cloud cover was limited, and strong winds swept the electric blue skies. In place of tundra grew a vast, arid



grassland that paleobiologist R. Dale Guthrie has called the mammoth steppe, stretching from Ireland to Kamchatka and across the Bering land bridge to Alaska, the Yukon, and much of North America. The grasses, broad-leaved herbs, and low shrubs of the steppe provided nutritious food, and in addition to mammoths, nourished a profusion of other outsize, exuberantly hairy mammalian megafauna—woolly rhinoceroses, enormous long-horned bison, and bear-size beavers, as well as the fearsome carnivores that hunted them: saber-toothed cats, cave hyenas, and giant short-faced bears.

气候变暖减少适合的草料供应

After a harsh, 1,500-year cold snap called the Younger Dryas about 13,000 years ago, the climate began to get even warmer. The rising temperatures led to a decline in woolly mammoths' favored foods, like grasses and willows, and encouraged the growth of **low-nutrient conifers and potentially toxic birch**. Marshy peatlands developed, forcing the mammoths to struggle through difficult and nutritionally poor terrain, and forests became more abundant, squeezing mammoths out of their former territory.

气候变暖导致可供猛犸象食用的草量减少，取而代之的是低营养，有毒性危害的白杨。

地质结构变化减少适合的草料供应

As herbivorous animals, mammoths needed large amounts of minerals to survive and they compensated for the lack of such by eating certain kinds of clay known as alkali soils, at

由于地质结构变化的原因，富有矿物质碱性的土壤逐渐酸化，导致所生长的植物不能够作为猛犸象的食用原料。

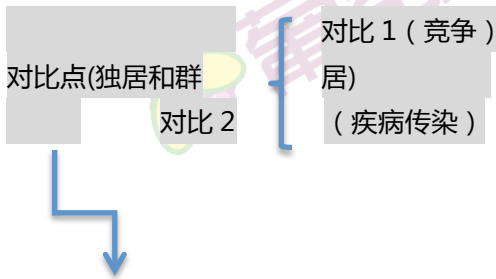
"animal pastures." The need to eat these clays was particularly prevalent during mating season and pregnancy.

Due to tectonic forces, alkali soils were transformed into soils of an acid nature, which

were lacking in nutrients. **Grass which was a mammoth staple, lacked necessary minerals and this progressive decrease in proper nutrition caused various pathological processes in bones, some so painful that the poor animals couldn't even move, much less forage for food (and more likely become someone else's food).**

3. 生物應該是生態類的題目。第一段大意是說人們都覺得群居動物是演化程度比較高的，因為他們會互相合作，其實這不是絕對的。獨居的動物(Solitary) 也是有他們生存上的優勢。後面繼續說了群居的壞處，有兩點，一個是群居動物需要耗費精力爭奪社會階層(Social rank); 另外群居也比較容易有傳染病。就生物學上的角度來說，生物要耗費精力在處理這些負面影響是演化上不利的條。像是某種蜜蜂就需要幫蜂蛹加熱幫助猛種黴菌(fungus)的感染(有題)。但是整體上,物種會演化成群居生活一定是整體利益大於那些單身生活不利的條件，反之亦然。舉例，一種 B 魚嘴巴很小，會跟另外一種 C 魚合作趕走想要吃魚卵的入侵者。相反地，跟 B 魚同科的 D 魚則喜歡獨自生活，不喜歡合作，他們有天生得大嘴巴可以趕走入侵者，所以自己生活 ok。

文章结构类型：对比类



对比的结果和意义：物种会演化成群居生活一定是群体生活利益大于独立生活利益，反之亦然

学术背景：

	Social animals (群居动物)	Solitary animals (独居动物)
Pros (优势)	1. Protection against predators	1. No needs to share resources.
	2. Better chance to catch larger prey	2. The solitary often is the top predator, so it does not need to cooperate for protection.
	3. Opportunity of learning from others	3. The brain is less activated since the solitary animal spends less time in communicating,

4. Making the physical environment more tolerable developing and maintaining relationship and learning to work together, so the large brain required for social activity is not necessary. It takes less food to power that small computer.

- Cons (劣势)
1. The more animals there are in a group, the more food the group needs.
 1. Less likelihood of capturing large animals
 2. There may be competition within the group for resources in addition to food. For example there can be competition for mates and subordinates may find themselves unable to reproduce.
 2. Vulnerable to harsh weather conditions
 3. Diseases generally spread more easily when there are more animals together.

词汇题

Tactic = strategy

potential = possible

inhibit = prevent



2010年10月17日 大陆

第一篇 : prehistoric diet

P1, many ways to know the prehistoric diet, one way--indirect---通过看当时的natural environment和农业可以大概知道他们吃什么(有题) , however, the flaw of this method---can't know what's the most important part of their diet(有题)

P2, another way--direct--通过food remains in the garbage heaps or other sites---problem: the food remains usually fragile(词汇题)--a solution by scientists: 一般是连土一起取回实验室, 用一种liquid可以使之分离, 因为food remains是organic, 可以在这种liquid里面浮起来(句子简化题)

P3, 通过看牙齿和wear on the teeth得到general info about their diet, for example, dog teeth---meat(有题)

文章结构类型：现象解释类

现象 (史前饮食证据)

理论 1 (观察外界环境) --驳斥观点 (不能观察到最重要的饮食组成)

理论 2 (研究食物垃圾) --驳斥观点 (食物垃圾容易分解)

理论 3 (观察尸骨残骸中的牙齿部分)

第二篇 : morphography

P1 , same species of plant, different in different light conditions

P2, two examples can only live well in specific light environment while others can adapt to various light conditions

P3, 在弱光下 ,moss 生长出长的stem--这叫elongation ,在强光下 ,生长短 ,但是diameter 增加

P4 , 甚至大家以为的不会有这种情况的阔叶树也会展示出elongation的特性 , and they can compete for light



文章结构类型：对比型

对比点 (植物对于光的反应) 对比对象 1 (只能在特定光线下生长的植物) 对比对象 2 (能灵活适应各种光线的植物) 举例: moss 举例: 阔叶树

对比的结果或意义 (不同的植物对于光的反应不同)

学术背景：

Morphology (形态描述学): the systematic investigation, tabulation, and description of the structure of animals, including comparative anatomy, histology, and embryology, and the distribution of animals in time and in space, with special reference to their classification; general or systematic zoölogy.

第三篇：深海生物

p1, 以前大家一直以为, 深海底无生物, 但19th century 发现了一个生物, 然后lead to many researches

p2, 以前一直以为深海生物都是小snails啊worms啊, 但是后来发现他们其实都是很野蛮的。reason: lack of competition, abundance in food and lack of juvenile(有题, 这个单词要认识)

p3, antarctic 被发现竟然有上百种鱼

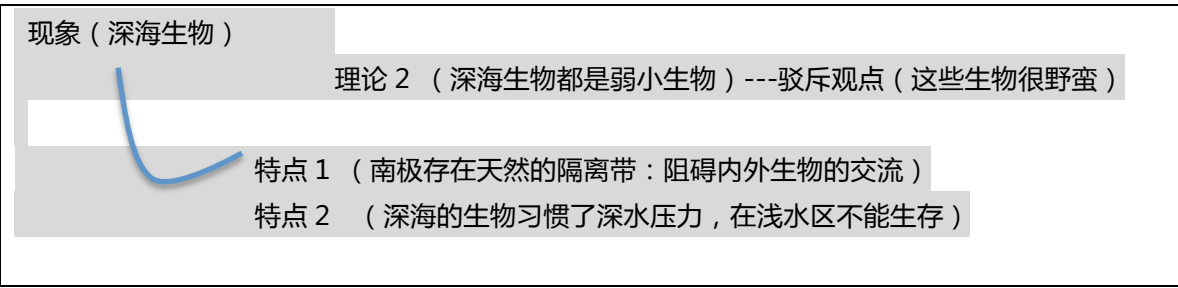
P4, Antarctica有一种barrier可以阻碍冷水鱼出去, warm鱼进来, 然后暖流也不会进来, 这些鱼有一种special blood protein which bind to the crystal so that they can survive

P5, 深海底的bacteria和其他organism承受了上千的pressure, 但是如果放到小于300的pressure的时候他们反而不能生存

文章结构类型：现象解释类+事物特点类

理论 1 (深海无生物) --驳斥观点 (19世纪发现了生物)

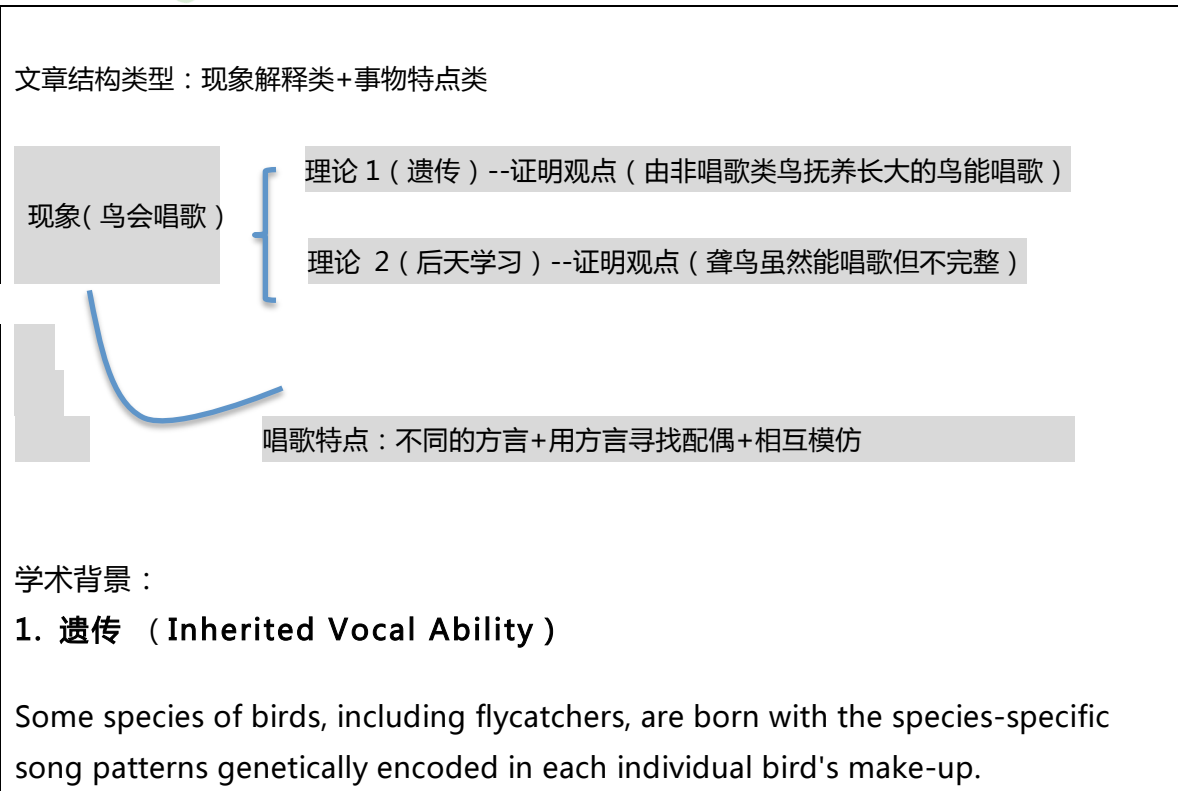




2010年10月22日 北美

1. 讲鸟怎么学唱歌, 三种方式: 遗传, 听自己唱然后不断纠正, 听别个成年鸟唱然后学. 证明遗传是说有些鸟把蛋下在别个窝里, 然后幼鸟由别个养大但是一样能唱歌; 证明学习时说聋鸟虽然也能唱但是不完整. 最后说鸟的唱歌很精确到有很多 dialect, 然后鸟夫妻们利用这种 dialect 的区别来找到对方. 最后一段是说他们之间相互模仿能够达到唱到一样的程度。

文章结构类型: 现象解释类+事物特点类



实验 1 : According to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, attempts to confuse young Alder flycatchers into learning the songs of another flycatcher species failed. Researchers played recordings of Willow flycatchers to 10-day-old Alder flycatchers that had been removed from the nest. The youngsters still sang the song of their own species. **Experiments involving this bird group demonstrate the inherent ability to produce the correct song even when raised away from their own species.**

实验 2 : one way to approach the problem would be to take some newly-laid birds' eggs, incubate them separately in soundproof chambers, hand-rear each young one (also in individual and acoustic isolation) and then see as each bird grew up what sounds it produced. At Cambridge, England, some chaffinches were reared in these exacting conditions. **Even when nearly a year old they sang very simple songs, representing as the experiment intended, the inborn component of the song.**

2. 后天习得(Vocal Learners)

True songbirds of the Oscine suborder of Passeriformes, such as canaries, finches, sparrows and thrushes, are vocal learners that learn to sing by listening to adult birds of the same species. If young birds of these species are removed from members of their own species, they will still vocalize and produce songs, but the songs do not follow the normal species-specific patterns.

实验 1 : William Thorpe pioneered scientific research on song learning in the late 1950s. He showed that chaffinches (*Fringilla coelebs*), raised in a laboratory as nestlings without exposure to adult males of the same species, develop abnormal songs (Thorpe 1958). However, when young of the same species were exposed to taped recordings of a wild chaffinch song (tutor songs), they sang species-specific songs as adults. **This demonstrated that birds must learn songs early in life.**

实验 2 : Classic studies of the White-crowned Sparrow showed that a nestling taken from a nest at eight or nine days of age and raised alone in a laboratory would develop an abnormal song. **However, young White-crowned Sparrows**

housed with a "tutor" (a singing adult White-crowned Sparrow), learned their songs from that bird.

3. 后天习得的时间段 (Stages of Learning)

Some songbirds, such as canaries and starlings, are called open learners. They have the ability to learn new songs even after reaching adulthood. However, **most juvenile songbirds learn to sing in two phases**, with the sensitive--or critical--period being the time when they memorize new songs by listening to the adult males of their species. Once this period has passed and the birds enter the second learning phase, they begin to practice what they previously memorized. The two phases vary in length depending upon species.

4. 方言(Dialects)

Birds of the same species but living in different geographical regions sing similar songs, but often produce distinct dialectic variations. Young birds learn to sing in these dialects, much like human babies learn dialects by listening to the accents of the adults around them. **Birds can even find their mates by detecting the differences in the dialect.**

结论 (Conclusion)

No-one knows the relative importance of inheritance and learning in each and every one of the world's 9,000 species of bird. Comparatively few have been studied. But among the typical songbirds it seems that learning partly by imitating elders as in the chaffinch example is probably quite widespread.

2. 讲海龟靠什么导航。一开始说不可能是星星，因为海龟眼神不好。也不可能是气味，因为在过程中有气味干扰但是海龟依然能找对方向。接下来一个实验证明磁场也不可能。但是有一个结论是海龟可能是用 combine 几种方法，在靠近目的地是味道是有用的(这里有题)。最后一种解释，是海龟体内的一种 DNA，它能记录海龟被孵化出的地点(也就是他们去的地方)，并且由母海龟遗传给小海龟。最后说有一个例子可以证明：从前在加勒比海的一个地方有很多绿海龟，但是后来捕杀很严重海龟们就不去了;近几年虽然又保护起来了但是海龟们来得仍然很少。

文章结构类型：现象解释类



学术背景：

解释 1 视力 (Navigation by celestial bodies or landmark)

反驳： Adult turtles of several species migrate across hundreds or thousands of kilometers of open ocean to nest on their natal beaches, which are often isolated stretches of continental shores or tiny, remote islands. Such impressive feats are all the more astonishing in view of the fact that they are accomplished in an open-ocean environment devoid of visual landmarks and by marine animals whose **poor eyesight above water probably precludes the use of star patterns and other celestial cues.**

解释 2 气味 (Navigation by olfactory cue)

反驳： Sea turtles are known to possess a high degree of olfactory discrimination, and orientation mechanism involving an olfactory component has been put forward. **However, in recent experiment, scientists found that sea turtle can find its way to the seashore even when olfactory abstractor is placed in the migration route.**

解释3 磁场 (Navigation by magnetic force)

反驳 : The ability to head in a given direction without reference to landmarks, is called a compass mechanism and where magnetic cues are used to achieve this it is called a 'magnetic compass. Here, researchers study how loggerhead sea turtle hatchlings use geomagnetic cues to guide themselves during their migration around the north Atlantic gyre, a current system that encircles the Sargasso Sea. The results suggest that hatchling turtles can use regional magnetic fields from numerous locations along the northern segment of their migratory pathway as open ocean guideposts. Exceptions may exist, however, in cases where regional fields have changed significantly in the recent past because of secular variation. My results also suggest that the magnetic field in which sea turtle eggs incubate influences the hatchlings' subsequent ability to use regional fields for navigation. **This finding has important implications for sea turtle navigation cue, as magnetic anomalies encountered by developing hatchlings at nesting beaches might disrupt their magnetic navigation abilities later in life.**

解释 4 遗传 (Innate navigation ability)

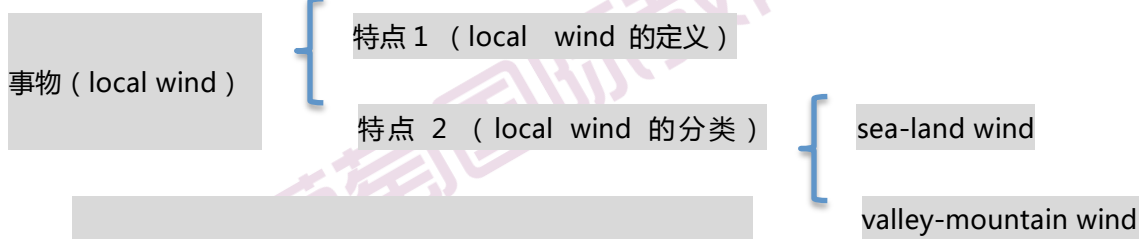
Hatchlings of marine turtles crawl towards the sea soon after they emerge from the nest' s chamber. Because this behavior is displayed by hatchlings that have not experienced their surroundings, **one might think that sea- ward crawling behavior is somehow imprinted in the brain' s circuits before hatching.**

实验证明 : Caribbean sea used to boast of green turtles, but the turtle population dwindled significantly as hunting was sever in the waters; since then, the population is barely on the rise even though the water is set aside for conservation area.

反驳 : However, **the observations that seaward crawling can be perturbed by exposing turtle hatchlings to bright silhouettes or horizons or to artificial lights rule out that this behavior is "hard wired" in the hatchlings' brains.** This is why numerous previous attempts have been made to identify the nature of the information used by turtle hatchlings to guide their movements while attempting to reach the sea.

3. local wind 三篇里面最简单的一个，基本上地理过关的不用看文章就能做题。开头先解释什么是local wind，并说其实并不local而是一个大系统的一部分，有题。后面主要讲了两种风：sea-land wind 和valley-mountain wind。白天陆地升温快形成低气压，于是风从海往陆地吹，能够降低陆地温度；晚上陆地降温快形成高气压于是风从陆地往海吹。这一现象跟纬度有关系，热带最明显，中纬度就不那么强烈，高纬度就几乎注意不到。第二种风，白天山面的空气受热快向上爬升形成valley wind，这个风会产生雷阵雨；晚上反之形成mountain wind (这里有题问mountain wind的原理是什么)，这个风很冷会冻伤农作物(有题)。

文章结构类型：事物特点类



学术背景：

海陆风 (land-sea breeze)

For instance, a **land - sea breeze** is created along coasts where land and water create variations in pressure due to differences in the way these two bodies heat and cool. During the day, land heats more rapidly than water resulting in low pressure forming over land and higher pressure over water. Air moves from over the water toward land in response to the pressure gradient creating a **sea breeze**. During the evening, the land cools more rapidly than water promoting higher pressure over the land and lower pressure over water. The pressure gradient induces the air to flow from the land toward the water as a **land breeze**.

山谷风 (mountain-valley wind)

The presence of mountains and valleys also produces specialized types of local winds. During the daytime, mountain slopes warm causing the air over the slope to be warmer than the air over the valley at the same elevation. Warming the air causes it to rise upwards creating a **valley wind**. During the evening, the air chills due to a loss of surface energy to space. The cool dense air moves down slope as a **mountain wind**.

2011年11月26日 大陆

1. Meercat的一种行为。然后分别讲了三种解释,前两种解释后面都跟了否定的原因,最后一个,有没有否定,忘了。第一个 theory 是 meerkat 都是非常近的家族关系,所以他们放哨是为了照顾自己的家人,但是在这些 meerkat 群体里也有外来户啊,他们也跟着放哨啊什么的,所以这个理论被否定。(这一段有两个题:一个问第三段哪一点支持理论是 kin relationship 导致他们放哨的行为的。答案:他们大都是有种族关系的。还有一题问:为什么这个理论不对?原因就是因为有外来户)。

第二个理论是利他主义,大家排排队轮着值班,结果发现实际情况跟预想的不一样(有题,问为什么否定这个结论),因为 meerkat 们并没有 predictable order 去值班,常常是有 meerkat 少值了,其他的 meerkat 会主动多值,而且没有惩罚少值的 meerkat 的措施,所以这个理论也不对。

第三个理论是自我利益理论,说 meerkat 拿到食物后就该去值班,从而让其他的 meerkat 可以放心地去吃(有题,说为根据这个理论,为什么 meerkat 会让找到充足食物的 meerkat 值班。答案用排除法比较好做)。

最后一段说,专家们观察了二万个例子发现,其实放哨是很安全的(有题,问举 20000 的用意),因为在放哨前他们吃得很饱,而且因为第一个发现 predator,而且可以逃的更快,不会被逮个措手不及,从未有被捕食者吃掉的例子。所以发现在一些大的群落里,meerkat 们都是轮着值班的,不管是本族还是其他的群落里的成员,大家都值班,所以大群落要比小群落更安全(有插入句子题,therefore,it is more safe for meerkat to stay at the large group than the small group, 应该是第四个选项)。词汇题:collaborate = work together.

文章结构类型:现象解释类 (meercat 放哨行为)

现象 (meercat 放哨行为)

理论 1 (近亲理论) --驳斥观点

理论 2 (利他主义理论) ---驳斥观点



理论 3 (安全协作理论) ---支持观点

2. Grassland 的生态环境

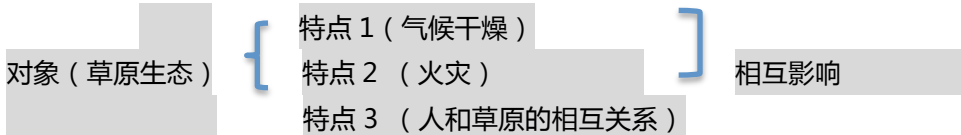
第一部分:讲述了草原的自然条件很严酷,比如美国的中部草原,左右都有山脉隔断了左右流通的气流,从而只有南北方向的气流,导致夏天干旱和冬天很冷,气候差别很大。

第二部分:然后说夏天很干,干草堆会因闪电和人为影响,草原容易发生火灾。

第三部分:这种火灾对维持草原的生态系统极为重要。一是能驱除掉那些不耐火的树木,二是燃烧之后的灰可以变成肥料。而人们也经常故意放火以保持草原能长出牧草来饲养牲畜,同时还可以让害虫无所藏身。

第四部分:举了几个人为的例子,一是对喜欢猎野生动物的美国原住民来说,草原对他们有利;二是人类放养牲畜(grazer)有利于维持草原生态,比如长太高太长的草会被吃掉,以保证矮草也能生存来维持生态多样性。另外牲畜的粪便也是很好的肥料。
单字:intermittent间歇的;断断续续的

文章结构类型:对象特点类(草原生态)



学术背景:

Fires Easily Caused by Thunderstorms 雷暴雨容易引起火灾



Many thunderstorms occur in the plains in the spring through summer. One of the more significant hazards lightning can pose is the wildfire that is capable of igniting. Under a regime of low precipitation (LP) thunderstorms, where little precipitation is present, rainfall cannot prevent fires from starting when vegetation is dry as lightning produces a concentrated amount of extreme heat. Moreover, stacks of hay scatter everywhere in the grassland, which may feed the fire further. The wildfires can devastate vegetation and the biodiversity of an ecosystem.

The Positive Impact of Fires on Ecological System of Grassland 火灾对于草原生态系统的积极作用

The effects of wildfire are not all negative and wildfires also contribute to the balance of ecosystem. Firstly, fires could burn out those excessive plants non-resistant to fire. As you might imagine, new plants will colonize scorched areas. As a matter of fact the plants of the grassland will become more diverse because the fire creates an opportunity for certain plants that could not grow otherwise. Secondly, fire is a powerful force of change in nature. In some regions, decay is slow and pests or parasites are thriving. Wildfires reduce these things to mineral-rich ash, releasing and recycling nutrients. In the same vein, some local people even implement intermittent "planned fires" to make the pasture thrive.

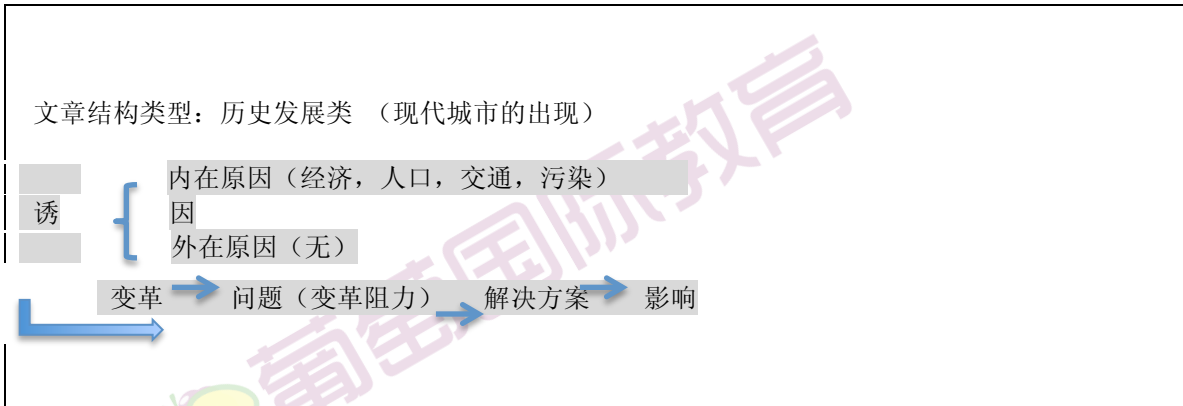
The Positive Impact of Human Beings on Ecological System of Grassland 人对于草原生态系统的积极作用

The grassland supports an abundant wildlife in undisturbed settings. Humans have converted much of the prairies for agricultural purposes or to create pastures. Despite manmade disturbances to the balance of ecosystem, human beings spare no effort to maintain the ecosystem. On one hand, for Americans who are fond of wildlife, grassland is good for them by providing a variety of animals. On the other hand, human beings contribute to preserving the biological diversity of grassland by grazing cattle, because animals may feed on exuberant grass, leaving time and space for other kinds of grass to grow and animals' excrement could fertilize the soil in return.

3 Urban Planning 第一部分,美国在上个世纪进行的城市建设谈不上是真正的城市建设。因为 缺少整体规划,而其原因是城市建设 只是为了满足开发商的利益。第二部分,三个因素对城市建设的 思想有较大的影响,但同时也存在一个侧面因素。三个



因素中,经济效应很重要,因为居民的收入得到了提高,所以有了更多的预算来支付生活开销(包括房屋和交通)。交通费用变得越来越便宜,因为放弃马车而转为使用公交系统的人数在变多。第三部分,特别强调交通部分的功能。有很多外地人和外国人进入了城市居住,但同时,原先的城里人有一部分开始移居郊区。第四部分,由于缺少整体规划,城市的街道都很不规则,更加上不合理的使用火源,导致火灾危害严重。第五部分,缺少整体规划的另一个恶果是卫生条件很差,尤其是对污物的处理。近代的城市开始移除私有的“蓄污池”,因为这种池子会污染饮用水。



听力机经伴侣

听力机经如何“学”？

听力出题原则是广大考生获取听力考分的重要技巧，得技巧者，得天下！细心的同学在听力机经伴侣中的每篇文章后的表格部分会发现开头原则，对比，并列平行原则出现的频率最高。可以断定：每篇文章出题时涉及的开头原则出现的机率是100%；对比原则是100%，平行并列原则是80%+。考生可以以此为契机，掌握托福听力出题原则，并且增加专业或常用词汇，真正做到**学机经**！

听力主要出题原则：

开头原则	并列平行原则	对比原则
因果原则	强调原则	转折原则
语气原则	建议原则	问答原则
不确定原则	数字原则	举例原则

2011年8月27日 北美

对话

1. 一个女生想要应聘 on campus job, children care 类的, 然后 MAN 说, 这类 job 拿钱少, 但是对你的专业有帮助, 然后说啥学校就有个 children care centre, 但是女生想去工作的话, 就只能选晚上的课了, 女生说没问题, 为了工作, 忍了。MAN 又说你要去网上填表, 填完了去那看看, 然后再来找我。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由 (出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of this conversation?	The woman wants to find out information about part time job on campus.	开头原则	目的主旨
What does the man imply about the payment of the child care job?	The pay is less than satisfying.	对比原则	推断题
What is the disadvantage of the work in child care center?	The woman has to sign up for the evening course.	弱转折原则	细节题
What does the man require the women to do?	The woman should finish an on-line form.	建议原则	细节题

2. 一个哥们找老师, 说自己上周没去 museum 的原因, 老师说, 没事, 没去可以补, 而且在那做讲座的人她认识, 可以再预约, 而且这还有 handout 和好多东西, 先读读就 ok 了。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由 (出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose	The man explains to the professor his	开头原则	目的主旨

of this conversation?	absence from the museum.		
Why does professor say this: I have a good connection with the lecturer.	To suggest she can arrange another session for students.	语气原则或者因果原则	功能题
How could the man make up for his absence in the end?	He can read broacher, handbook or other resources distributed from the lecture.	建议原则或者并列原则	细节题

3. 一个男的被天文老师叫去,说让他做学生辅导,男的刚开始不想去,觉得自己不是天文专业的,水平不行,老师说,没问题的,你就和别的同学一起学习就 ok 了,而且做这工作还有 2 个好处呢,一个能利于你的学习;二是 能多学个课,早毕业,男的就从了。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of this conversation?	The professor persuades the man to tutor students.	开头原则	目的主旨
What does the professor tell the man to do in class?	He can encourage other student to focus on study.	强调原则或者弱转折原则	细节题
What are the two benefits of the work?	To prompt the man to study and to earn more credit to graduate in advance.	并列原则	细节题

讲座:

1. Theater history。讲的是上演莎翁 Henry V 的一个剧场,这个露天剧场有站席,坐席,但是没有 roof,下雨时要淋湿(有题)。接着,就讨论关于这个剧场到底是不是圆形的争论。其一,根据一个著名建筑师的图画,它是圆的;其二,因为这个剧场是木制建造(有题),所以人们不相信木头可以做到 perfect 圆形。人们在后来的一本书中找到描述,描述说剧场其实是 8 边形的。但是,教授指出,此书在剧场彻底倒塌后 150 年写成,作者很可能没有看过实际建筑。相反地,根据前者那个著名的建筑家画了很多其他草图,有些建筑还存在着,而通过这些建筑,发现这个建筑家的其他草图非常精确。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the lecture mainly about?	The debates about the shape of stage for a Shakespeare production.	开头原则	内容主旨
What can we infer from the passage about the theater in a rainy day?	The audience would get drenched.	转折原则	推断题
Why does professor mention the building material of the theater?	To point out the opposing evidence against the assumption that the theater is circular in shape.	强调原则/因果原则	功能题
Why does professor mention the other sketches of the famous architect?	To point our that the architect' s drawing can testify the round shape of the	举例原则	功能题

	theater?		
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2. Ancient history。讲的是 Arizonan 沙漠的历史。在那样不适合农业耕作的环
境下,人们依然以 Beni 沙漠为基础, 形成了神秘的高度文明。
3. ancient art。显示了一张图,上面画的是啥太阳,月亮,星星的,古人类用这个 disc
来观察星象作为 calenda,r 和农历有点关系。

2011年12月17日 (北美)

- 听力1. 找管理员问东西没了,可能在别的 storage,答应尽快答复。
2. 牛顿对诗人的影响。以前光对应 darkness,现在因为他的论光学,诗人全都写牛
顿体可分解光,而且这书用英语而不是拉丁文写的,谁都看得懂,不是科学体。
3. 什么 diamond,有黑钻石,地球上只有两处有,不是地球天然的,而是天上掉下来
的,黑钻石是粗糙的表面, 多孔的。
4. 同学找老师要推荐信,老师很热情,会帮忙联系那个项目并且系里给加学分。
5. 一个地理形态的形成的。先有个专家说有可能是因为河流,有可能是因为 glacial,
后来又否定了,另一个专家
说是另外一个什么的原因。 6.(缺)

2011年12月9日 (北美)

学生与生物老师的对话 学生来找生物老师,有人问他落叶的问题(有目的题,问什么来找生物老师)。老师讲解,说落叶是树分泌荷尔蒙,让叶子脱落。学生说大家普遍误解树在其中没有起到作用,只是叶子自动脱落(有题,关于叶子脱落的原理)。学生说很有趣,自己下学期要选生物课,老师说为什么不选 botany 或者 biology 当专业,学生说自己对很多科学都感兴趣,想广泛选科学的课。老师问下周有个各个科学学科的年会,问学生参加不。学生说不知道,自己的导师没告诉自己。老师问你上一次见导师什么时候,学生说上个月。老师说这应该是几个月前就通知到了的,还有什么(有题,老师说这话是什么意思)。还有一双选题:学生下一学期要完成哪两件事(一个是选择这个生物专业;二个是参加专业选择早会)。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由 (出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of conversation?	To ask how the leave fall from trees.	开头原则	主旨题
Why does professor mention hormone?	To clarify student' s misunderstanding that leaves fall apart from the influence of tree.	对比原则	功能题
Why does profess say this: the notice has been sent out a couple of months ago.	To suggest that students should have learnt about the seminar about disciplines introduction.	弱转折原则	重听题
What does the student need to do in the next semester?	To sign up for biology and attend breakfast seminar about subjects introduction.	平行结构	细节题

2. 关于珊瑚 coral(反复复出现几个词:coral, calcium, carbon dioxide)。应该还是跟大气变暖或是环境污染有关。一个题目是:为什么有钙会保护珊瑚。一个题目是:珊瑚近期被严重破坏的原因。

珊瑚 coral reef 珊瑚的形成和现在要挂的现状。珊瑚是植物而不是动物,它与一种藻类 algae 共生,如果环境不好,它会把 algae 吐出来,但会变白(有题,why bleach)。它们会生产碳酸钙固定身体抵御海流,但最近二氧化碳增多,溶于水变碳酸会分解碳酸钙(有题:做个试验把 chalk 放入 vinegar 醋里会溶解的目的)。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由 (出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the lecture?	To explain the causes of coral reef destruction	开头原则	主旨题
Why can calcium maintain the form of coral reef?	In process of calcification, organism secretes calcium carbonate to form external structure of coral reef.	排序原则	结构题
What are the reasons for coral reef being severely damaged?	Increasing emission of carbon dioxide and global warming	平行原则	细节题
What is the purpose of putting chalk into vinegar?	To demonstrate the solubility of calcium in acid liquid.	举例原则	结构题
Why would coral reef turn bleached?	Algal that maintain the mutualism between coral and zooxanthellae is expelled from coral reef because of the increasing ocean temperature.	术语原则	细节题

3. 社会心理学 social evaluation 从上节课,我们知道,人们能分辨出谁是阻碍自己的人,谁是帮助自己的人。有个人问,这个是后天的还是天生的。老师说,Yale 大学做了两个实验,7 个月大的婴儿也可以分辨出来谁是帮助谁是阻碍。又有一个学生说,可是不到一岁的婴儿还是不会讲话(preverbal)(有题,问:学生说这句话是什么意思,我选的是质疑科学家是怎么能 tell the ability of the infant)。于是老师开始讲



实验。在婴儿面前摆一个梯子,给三个木板(还是什么的,名词不大懂)画上眼睛,方的是往上爬的,圆的是 helper,三角的是设置障碍的。然后把三个并排摆,婴儿们都去找那个圆的。于是有学生说,是不是小孩子们可能比较喜欢圆形,或者是比较喜欢向上的。于是就有第二个实验排除这种可能(有题,设置第二个实验的目的),第二个实验与第一个的不同就是没有画眼睛。排除了形状的因素,还是得到了一样的结果。

最后题目,这个实验的巨大意义,我答的是小孩子们作为旁观者,而不是其中参与者,都知道去分辨并近亲找那个 helper。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the lecture?	To demonstrate social evaluation is innate by experiments.	开头原则/问答原则	主旨题
Why does the student say this? Baby who is not one year old cannot even talk.	To question why scientists can tell infant's ability.	问答原则	功能题
What is the purpose of second experiment by Otago university?	To refute possibility that infants make their decision based on their preference for round object.	对比原则	功能题

4. 女生宿舍灯坏了,让男员工找人去修,并且希望把坏的灯泡留下,因为她 art 课程要做一个 sculpture,希望让这个更吸引人(有题),男人给他提了建议,还说这里有很多废旧的东西,如金属如果女生需要,可以拿走(有题, why the man mention about the metal,我选的是 decorate sculpture)。女生还说自己负责一个社团的一个展

示什么的, (有题,女孩在社团中负责什么)如果做得好的话说不定能有新人加入,希望男员工帮忙。后来男员工说道下周学校减树枝,女生他们要做一个大雕塑,如果用到,可以来拿(有题,修理工为什么说这句话)。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the conversation?	To keep the broken light bulb for art class.	开头原则	主旨题
Why does the employee mention about the metal?	To suggest that the girl could use them for sculpture purpose.	建议原则	功能题
What does the girl take charge of?	The exhibition of a society	离题原则	细节题
Why does the employee say this: you can come here to pick up some tree trunk.	To indicate that the tree trunk might be useful for the exhibition.	建议原则	功能题

5. Art history画家 Albert Bierstadt 的一生,Albert Bierstadt 生在德国,小时候随母亲来了美国,因为母亲就是画家,所以自己教他绘画技巧。后来回德国学习绘画,之后又来到美国。用水彩颜料代替油画颜料,画风倾向自然,不惜代价的追求自然的颜色,在大幅的绘画中也注意刻画细节。后来被选中画了国会山(capitol)里的壁画。最后教授对比了他死前的画和40年前的作品,认为他的画风和二十年前他刚开始绘画的时候基本一样,没什么变化。

他曾是红及一时(fad)的 landscape 画家,主要话印第安的风土人情,中间给看了一张图(有题),他的画满足了当时人们对于美国(落基山脉)的好奇,他画中的颜色有时会轻微改变,为了突出整体效果。最后在他晚年,虽然他40年来画的质量没有丝毫

下降,但是人们的潮流变了,所以他的事业以被一个展览退画而悲剧的告终(有题, 什么原因导致他的画没有被高层采纳,潮流变了,人们认为他的作品 out fashion 了)。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the lecture?	To give an account of the artistic feature and development of a famous painter	开头原则	主旨题
What are the features of Albert' s painting?	grandiose effect, attention to details and landscape theme	平行原则	细节题
Why were people at that time negative about Albert' s painting?	Albert' s painting was inconsistent with the changing tastes.	因果原则	结构题

6. 什么化石燃料,全球变暖,我们除了可以想办法控制 CO2 的输出,还可以想办法加大它的摄入(C 循环么)。以前海洋可以吸收很多 CO2,但是现在饱和了,从而还破坏了海洋生态,比如珊瑚,那咋办呢?女学生说,少砍 树吧。老师说:the tree can not absorb carbon dioxide when they were cut down(有重听题,目的是同意学生观点), 除了少砍,我们还可以多种,但缺点是土地是有限的,我们还要种粮食(有题,用植物处理的弊端是什么。选: 用植物吸收要占很大土地),所以还有其他办法么?让 porous rock 吸收,但是这个过程缓慢,而且对环境如地下 水的影响还未知(有题),采用这种方法之前还有什么问题。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the lecture?	To introduce some methods to deal with carbon dioxide emission and their problems	开头原则	主旨题

Why would professor say this? The tree cannot absorb carbon dioxide when they are cut down.	To air support for the girl' s statement	强调原则	功能题
What is the professor' s attitude with embedding carbon dioxide in rocks?	He is nor sure about the impact of this method on underground water.	不确定性原则	态度题
What is the problem with growing trees?	It would consume too many land.	对比原则	细节题

2012年4月20日(北美)

对话:

1. 老师劝学生 tutor。

有个 biology 的学生被老师请到办公室,这个老师想邀请他做 tutor,去辅导学生写英语作文,这个学生说了 N 多理由不想去,后来还是决定去。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the conversation mainly about?	The professor persuades the student to tutor freshmen with their English composition.	开头原则	内容主旨题

2. 女生想去看一个 opera,但是她没有参加这个班的课,然后问老师她能不能跟着去,因为她上学期上过这个老师的课,老师说不能啊,因为他带的观影团满额了,所以没有多余的票。然后叫她去看看那个 show 的电影院有没有志愿者的工作,这样她就可以免费看 show 了。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the conversation?	The student would like to attend an opera-watching program organized by a class of which she is not a member.	开头原则	目的主旨题
Why does the professor decline the student's request initially?	There is no spared ticket for the show.	语气原则	结构题
What does the student need to do in the end?	She should check if the program needs some volunteers.	建议原则	细节题

讲座

1. 两种方式怎样把能量转化为光能 light,有物理 physics 方法和化学方法。
2. lizard 掉尾巴的研究。
3. geology, Europe Africa 什么的。。
4. psychology。两组 baby 实验。对音乐的反应。大人说话声音不同。
5. URBAN PLANNING。有个纽约建筑政策啥的,还有个纽约公共图书馆的图片。
6. 有道讲画家的,说他的话用 white 和 darkness 很多,当时人不欣赏这种。。

2012年5月5日 北美

暂缺

2012年5月25日 北美

对话 1 一个是学历史的哥们儿想要份 museum 的兼职。



预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the conversation?	The student intends to secure a part time job in museum.	开头原则	目的主旨题
What are the possible benefits of the job?	The display in the museum can help the student learn more about history; The student can find sources for his paper; The student can earn extra money to cover daily expenses.	并列原则	细节题

对话 2 搞教育的哥们儿跑英语老师那儿要点教育题材，英语老师给了个很早教育学家的例子，这个例子很重要，全是考点。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the conversation?	The student wants to find some sources for his paper.	开头原则	目的主旨题
Why does the professor mention the education expert?	无	举例原则	功能题

lecture1 一个是 ecology ,
lecture 2 一个是植物传播种子的

学术背景：



植物传播种子的方式主要有四种：动物传播、风传播、水传播和弹射传播。

动物传播

人和动物的某些活动，常常有意无意地帮助植物传播种子。比如：鬼针草、苍耳等植物的种子上长着钩或者刺，可以钩在动物的皮毛和人的衣服上，被带到远处去。有些鸟常常爱吃一些植物的果实，这些植物的种子的种皮都比较坚硬，不易被消化，所以当鸟排粪便时，种子也随着出来，在新的地方发芽生长起来。

杨树也是靠杨絮传播种子，杨树的果将要成熟，果开裂杨絮就四处飞扬，大街上杨絮到处散播会造成环境污染，因此，行道树应种雄株杨树，不能种雌株杨树。

风传播

有些种子会长出形状如翅膀或羽毛状的附属物，乘风飞行。在台北植物园常见的有翅种子包含青枫、印度紫檀及许多裸子植物；具有羽毛状附属物的种子大多为草本植物。另外有些细小的种子，它的表面积与重量的相对比例较大，种子因此能够随风飘散。蒲公英的瘦果，成熟时冠毛展开，像一把降落伞，随风飘扬，把种子散播远方。

水传播

水流，也是传播种子和果实的一种途径。大雨之后常常把许多果实和种子冲到别的地方。椰子不怕水浸，又能浮水，它能够漂洋过海，所以在热带的岛屿和海岸都生长椰子。

弹射传播

有的植物靠机械方式将种子散播出去，酢浆草便是其中一例，它是一种很普通的野生杂草，开小黄花，花后结具五棱的荚果，成熟时，果沿室背开裂，果壳卷缩将种子弹出，抛射至远处。凤仙花的果实会弹裂，把种子弹向四方，这是机械传播种子的又一例。

lecture 3 一个是 art history 讲 social value 对早期 art 的影响。

2012年5月26日 北美



1. 女同学要去学校的 theater 当 volunteer tour guy. 不过需要经过两堂课的培训. 她明天要上第二堂否则这学期没办法当 tour guy. 但是她明天有一门考试在同样的时间. 所以她去 theater 问找 Instructor A, 结果 A 已经下班了, 女的想要要 A 的电话 B 不给. B 就跟她说她可以回答他的问题. 她建议女生下学期再来做就好, 女生说不要, 因为这个其实是一个教授规定的工作, 这学期当 volunteer 成绩才有加分. 可是课程的时间也不能改, B 就建议她做 data processing 的工作. 这样她可以马上上工, 不用再上课. 女生说这主意很好, 她问过教授后明天就会来答覆 B.

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the conversation?	The student wants to get the phone number of theater instructor.	开头原则	目的主旨题
Why cannot the girl go to the training class for volunteer tour guy?	She has to attend an exam at the same time, so there is a time crash.	转折原则	结构题
What can be inferred from volunteer job?	The job can be done in exchange for extra credit.	因果原则/弱原则原则	推断题
What is the student' opinion of data processing?	She feels much better about her assignment.	建议原则/结尾原则	态度题

2. 扁蝠演化. 以前有一种扁蝠叫 Incaxxxxxxxx 跟现在的扁蝠长得很像, 没什么不一样, 可是只有食指(index finger)有一个突起(?)可以爬树(?), 现在的扁蝠五根手指头都有这种结构(?) 另外有一种 Onyxxxxxxx 扁蝠可以能是演化中间物种 (transition). 听不太懂. (注: 该题由于中文还原甚少, 笔者的问题预测基于对于蝙蝠的学术研究)

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the lecture?	To introduce two primitive types of bats during evolution process.	开头原则	目的主旨题
What are the primitive traits of bat evidenced by <i>Larcronyteris</i> ?	Long tail & separation of hind leg from skin membrane & only one claw	并列原则	细节题
What can be implied when the professor mention that scientist acknowledge fossil has been flattened by fossilization process ?	The scientists are not certain about the developmental order of flight ability and echolocation of bats.	不确定原则	推断题

学术背景：

Lcaronycteris measured about 14 centimeters long and had a wingspan of 37 centimeters. It closely resembled modern bats, but had some primitive traits. The tail was much longer and not connected to the hind legs with a skin membrane, **the first wing finger bore a claw** and the body was more flexible.

Onychonycteris occurs alongside *Icaronycteris index*, previously thought to be the most primitive known bat species. ***Onychonycteris* was unique among bats in that it had claws on all five fingers**, as opposed to two or three in all other known species, hence *Onychonycteris* meaning "clawed bat".

蝙蝠是先会飞还是先会回声定位？

***Onychonycteris finneyi* was the strongest evidence so far in the debate on whether bats developed echolocation before or after they evolved the ability to fly.** *O. finneyi* had well-developed wings, and could clearly fly, but lacked the enlarged cochlea of all extant echolocating bats, closer resembling the old world fruit bats which do not echolocate. This indicates that early bats could fly before they could echolocate. However, an independent evaluation of the *Onychonycteris* reference fossil in 2010

provided some evidence for other bone structures indicative of laryngeal echolocation, raising the possibility that *Onychonycteris finneyi* possessed the ability to echolocate after all. They did acknowledge that the fossil itself has been flattened by the fossilization process (a 'pancake fossil'), and thus it was difficult to ascertain the exact bone structure and configuration, a fact that still casts a degree of uncertainty on the results of both studies.

3. 不是所有的生物都是温血或冷血. 有一种海龟是 facultative, 中间型吧. 可以维持体温, 可是又没有像哺乳动物那么好. 她可以晒太阳增加体温, 黑壳黑皮肤都有助于吸收阳光. 像哺乳动物藉由颤抖(shiver)来产热, 乌龟游泳也可以产热(?). 产热归产热, 抑制能量散失也是很重要的. 两种方法, 变大隻, 减少 "表面积/体积" 比例. 表面积少, 能量散失就便慢了. 身体很多脂肪也有助于隔热保温. 另外最重要的机制就是 "逆流机制" (counter-current exchange), 原理 wiki 百科有. 教授说这个也可以解释为什么鸟类可以赤脚站在冰上不会觉得受不了.

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of the lecture?	The ways with which leatherbacks can keep their body temperature.	开头原则	目的主旨题
What are the methods adopted by leatherbacks to produce heat?	To bask in the sunshine and to swim constantly	并列原则	细节题
Why would professor mention about the bird standing on cold ice barefoot?	To explain how counter-current heat exchanges works.	举例原则	功能题
What are the methods adopted by leatherbacks to conserve heat?	Fat covering & large size & counter-current heat exchanges	并列原则	细节题

学术背景：

Leatherback turtle 如何保持体温

Leatherbacks have been viewed as unique among reptiles for their ability to maintain high body temperatures using metabolically generated heat, or endothermy. Initial studies on leatherback metabolic rates found leatherbacks had resting metabolisms around three times higher than expected for a reptile of their size. However, recent studies using reptile representatives encompassing all the size ranges leatherbacks pass through during ontogeny discovered the resting metabolic rate of a large *Dermochelys coriacea* is not significantly different from predicted results based on allometry.

Rather than use a high resting metabolism, leatherbacks appear to take advantages of a high activity rate. Studies on wild *D.corriacea* discovered individuals may spend as little as 0.1% of the day resting. This constant swimming creates muscle-derived heat. **Coupled with their counter-current heat exchangers, insulating fat covering and large size, leatherbacks are able to maintain high temperature differentials compared to the surrounding water.** Adult leatherbacks have been found with core body temperatures that were 18 °C (32 °F) above the water they were swimming in.

4. 两河流域有一个 XXXX creascent 区域。(有地图出现, 在阿拉伯伊朗那裡).
Creascent 下面有 Akkxxxx 城市, 上方有 Hurxxxxx 城市. 有关这个两个城市到底谁先产生的复杂叙述, 很难听懂. 有部份提到一种铅印 Seal. 有的是印国王, 有的是皇后, 可能是不同地区社经地位不同(?), 有的地区皇后掌大权(?)有题. 有提到神圣的(Sacred)区域。

学术背景：

The Akkadian Kingdom

The Sumerians were not the only people to inhabit the Fertile Crescent of Mesopotamia. There were other groups of people who lived in permanent communities and who interacted with the Sumerians in times of peace and in war. By 2350 B.C., Semitic-speaking



people united northern Mesopotamia with the Sumerian city-states and a new capital was set up at Akkad. The result was a centralized government under the authority of the king, his royal court, and the high class of priests.

Hebrew Civilization

Dwarfed by the great empires of the Sumerians, Akkadians, Babylonians and Egyptians, were the Hebrews. Of all the ancient civilizations, it was the Hebrews who exerted perhaps the greatest influence on western society as well as the western intellectual tradition.

The Hebrews, a Semitic-speaking people, first appeared in Mesopotamia. For instance, Abraham's families were native to Sumer. But between 1900 and 1500 B.C., the Hebrews migrated from Mesopotamia to Canaan and then into Egypt. At this time, a tribe of Hebrews who claimed to be the descendants of Abraham began to call themselves Israelites ("soldiers of God"). The Hebrews were enslaved by the Egyptian pharaohs until 1250 B.C. when their leader, Moses, led them on an exodus out of Egypt to the Sinai peninsula. Moses persuaded his followers to become worshippers of Yahweh or Jehovah.



5. 希腊剧场的摆设, 说明不同部份结构的用途. 一开始就有俯视图. 各部位的结构名陆续被标示. 一共有 skene(舞台后方), 中间舞台, 观众席叁个位置, 各有不同作用. 很难都听不懂.

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the lecture mainly about?	The professor introduces characteristics of the stage setup of ancient Greek theater.	开头原则	内容主旨题

学术背景：
Stage Setup



The ancient Greek theatre had a distinctive setup. No other theatre had the same design. Originally the theatre was made to hold religious ceremonies. There was an altar to the gods, a tithing house, and a tiring house (dressing room). The tithing house and tiring house were both made of wood. As the theatre became more important, the setup began to change. The altar got smaller. The tithing house became a treasury. The tiring house joined with the skene, the setting where actors performed. The tiring house also became an entrance and exit.

The theatre was constructed of three major parts.

- skene
- orchestra
- koilon

The skene was the place where the actors performed. It was originally a hut, tent, or booth. It was the background for the play. The skene faced the audience. In the beginning the skene was a palace or a temple. Later on, tables were added or other themes, such as a market place or the sea, were put on the background. Most of the time there were one or three entrances on the skene.



Typical theatre of Ancient Greece

Skene

The skene of the theatre showed the background and is a little like a modern day stage. It has the scene like picture on the background. In the foreground is the actual stage. There might be tables, there were exits and entrances, and whatever kind of buildings may be needed. The hypocrits, actors, moved around the skene to make it appear that they were doing something. If they were writing, they would sit at the table and do so, or pretend to do it. They would have a pen, or some kind of writing tool, to write with.

Inside a permanent skene were machines. One machine, the Aeorema, was a crane that enabled the gods to appear on the stage. Another machine, the Periactoi, was placed inside pillars on the left and right side of the stage. It changed the background of the skene. The last machine used was the Ekeclema, a platform on wheels to bring the bodies of the dead out to show the audience. This was necessary since murder and suicide never took place in front of the audience.

Orchestra

The orchestra was the main part of the stage where the chorus was located at. The word orchestra was derived from the word orcheisthai. Literally translated, it means the dancing place. It was the place where the chorus danced and sang. During the harvesting season it was used for threshing. Threshing was the beating of wheat to remove the grain. The orchestra was in front of the skene and was at the center of the theatre. It had the thymeli in it, which began as an altar, but later became the place for the chorus leader, the korypharios, to stand.

Koilon

The koilon (or Theatron) was the auditorium of the Greek theater. It was called koilon because of its shape. At first spectators were sitting around the orchestra. Later, the Greeks started building the (wooden at the beginning, from stone later) Koilon. Its shape was semi-circular, built around the orchestra. It was divided in two Diazoma, the upper and the lower.

Stage

Some historians say that the stage was originally a rectangle, and then became a circle. Others say that the stage has always been a circle. The stage was against the back wall. It was a narrow, raised platform. It was called the Logeion, and was designed so that the actors could be separated from the chorus.

Outside the Theatre

The outside of the theatre was made of stone. The seats were stone and carved into a hill. Unlike modern theatre, the seats were set up so that the better seats were all together, and

the worse seats were all together. Instead, every Greek "tribe" sat in a different section. The front rows, called Proedria, were reserved for the priests. The lay audiences were in the section for their tribe. The most honorable person in the audience would have been the priest of Elefthereos Dionyssos.

Indoor Theatre

There were indoor theatres also. They were called Odeia. They were used for musical performances and tragedy Proagones. A tragedy Progonos was like a contest of qualifications.

6. Petroglyph 的重要性. 这种石刻文字画是把石头表面的一种自然产生的 coating 刻掉产生的. 只记得镁离子可以与黏土混合形成那层 coating. Coating 的成份很重要, 可以用来追溯年代. 比如成份中含硅(silicone)的话就是工业革命以后才产生的. 可以用来分辨那颗石头画到底是不是古人留下来的东西.

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the lecture mainly about?	To illustrate the role of petroglyph.	开头原则	内容主旨
What does professor mean when he mentions post-industrialization?	To explain how coating help people to determine the date of particular object.	举例原则	细节题

2010年10月17日 大陆

conversation1: 一男的找老师(theater teacher), 来问老师 mid-term 的事, 因为上节课没去, 感冒了。

老师话锋一转: oh, before i forgot, 下周有一个 play, 因为你是帮忙组织的,

那你帮我 hand out the tickets 给其他同学吧~对了 ,你应该不需要 direction 吧 ,你是去过那儿对吧?(有题)

男 : 是的。。

老师 : 哦 , 对了 , 记得提醒童鞋们 play 看完以后参加 reception , 因为你们可以问 allen(是这个 play 的 actor。也是学校的 professor)表演上的问题。

男 : 有点惊奇---哇 , 我一直知道学校的 faculty 都会出去表演 , 但是没想到他们会出现在 just this town~

老师 : you're be surprised(重听题 , answer , to point out that the man's assumption is wrong), actually there's a catalog listing the local plays in which our professors will participate. 然后又开始讲 allen 教授了 , 说他写了一个 script adaptation,男的说 , 那岂不是比较简单 , 因为大部分可以照着原小说来写 , pro 说 :um。。。 actually it's not. requires a lot of imagination..blahblah...(讲 allen 教授这些让我有点迷茫了 , 要认真听 , 会有题 , 对其他题也有影响)

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of this conversation?	The student wants to learn the arrangement of the mid-term examination.	开头原则	目的主旨题
What can be inferred about the student' s knowledge about the play?	He knows well of the play because he helps to organize the play.	因果原则/问答原则	推断题
What does professor mean when she say this: you should have known that and actually the catalog lists the local play in which the professor will participate.	The boy' s assumption that faculty aren' t in this town is wrong.	语气原则/弱转折原则	功能题
What are the original features of Allen' s script adaptation?	无明确预测	并列原则	细节题

Conversation2：一女的去问 housing manager，我哥想给我装一个 bookcase 可以嘛？

男：只要它是 free standing 就好。你离开学校的时候，寝室要和你来的时候一摸一样。

女：好像要弄一个 hole 在墙上，嵌进去

男：ohohoh,nonono!no hole in the wall!!!

女：可好多同学都钉画在墙上啊之类的。。

男：sigh, 学校规定，no hole in the wall which include the nails, people just think they can get away with it. I just don't understand why they wanna change it, the room is fully equiped(有题，他觉得 unnecessary)。如果严重的话，他们还有可能被 kicked out。

女：wa，不会吧!那么狠!

男：对呀，之前有个女的，在寝室 babysitting 还是要宠物什么的，警告过一次还是不改，就直接让她滚蛋了。。。当然我倒不介意你养一只金鱼在寝室里。。。 (why the man mention the fish) 女的：那我是交了钱的呀!!把我赶出来了总得给我退钱吧!

男：then good luck to get a refund(重听提：这男的压根就不认为她能拿到 refund)

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of this conversation?	The student wants to ask for permission for installation of a bookcase in dorm.	开头原则	目的主旨题
What is the man's opinion of hanging stuff on the wall in dorm?	He thinks it unnecessary to make any adjustment to the dorm.	举例原则/与其原则	态度题

Why does the man mention about golden fish?	To explain what can be allowed in the dorm.	对比原则	功能题
Why does the man say this: then good luck to get refund.	He doesn't think the student can get refund.	语气原则	功能题

Lecture1 : 讲人类的 speech development(主要讲孩子的)

孩子早期习得语言主要有三个阶段

stage1--大人无法 recognize , 并且有些语言不像本国的, 还更像 language from a different culture. 在此阶段, 孩子爱发, dada, gaga, papa 之类的 reduplication, 而且纵观全球的宝宝, 他们都会说这些玩意, 所以猜测我们的语言是从这种 babble 发展过来的, 不过只是个 guess。这种 babble 的意义(有题): 孩子通过不停的 babble, 他们其实是在 practice however they are not aware.

stage2.--开始有点想说 conversation 的冲动, 但是顶多只能说句子, conversation 完全听不懂

stage3---可以简单的 conversation 了

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the purpose of this lecture?	To explain speech development of infants.	开头原则	目的主旨题
What is significance of babbling?	Infants can imitate the sound he gets by cooing and babbling.	强调原则	细节题

学术背景 :

Understanding Normal Speech and Language Development

It's important to discuss early speech and language development, as well as other developmental concerns, with your doctor at every routine well-child visit. It can be difficult to tell whether a child is just immature in his or her ability to communicate or has a problem that requires professional attention.

These developmental norms may provide clues:

Before 12 Months

It's important for kids this age to be watched for signs that they're using their voices to relate to their environment. **Cooing and babbling are early stages of speech development.** As babies get older (often around 9 months), they begin to string sounds together, incorporate the different tones of speech, and say words like "mama" and "dada" (without really understanding what those words mean).

Before 12 months, children should also be attentive to sound and begin to recognize names of common objects (for example bottle, binky, etc.). Babies who watch intently but don't react to sound may be showing signs of hearing loss.

By 12 to 15 Months

Kids this age should have a wide range of speech sounds in their babbling (like p, b, m, d, or n), begin to imitate and approximate sounds and words modeled by family members, and typically say one or more words (not including "mama" and "dada") spontaneously. Nouns usually come first, like "baby" and "ball." Your child should also be able to understand and follow simple one-step directions ("Please give me the toy," for example).

From 18 to 24 Months

Though there is a lot of variability, most toddlers are saying about 20 words by 18 months and 50 or more words by the time they turn 2. **By age 2, kids are starting to combine two words to make simple sentences, such as "baby crying" or "Daddy big."** A 2-year-old should also be able to identify common objects, common pictured objects, indicate body parts on self when labeled, and follow two-step commands (such as "Please pick up the toy and give it to me").

From 2 to 3 Years

Parents often witness an "explosion" in their child's speech. **Your toddler's vocabulary should increase (to too many words to count) and he or she should routinely combine three or more words into sentences.**

Comprehension also should increase — by 3 years of age, a child should begin to understand what it means to "put it on the table" or "put it under the bed." Your child also should begin to identify colors and comprehend descriptive concepts (big versus little, for example).

lecture 2 : DaVinci 不仅画画，还有一个著名的发明叫 ornithopter，就是模仿鸟扇翅膀，但是一直无法成功，后来有一个科学家用物理和数学的方法得出结论：要像鸟类那样扇翅膀飞起来根本不可能，因为人类的 muscle 没有足够的 power，然后有很多发明家就放弃这个想法了。。。教授又说了，这个像鸟一样飞的 idea ironically hindered the development of airplane,因为之前的人一直局限在要像鸟一样飞 in every aspect---即 flap the wings, 一个男同学疑惑了，难道以鸟为模型一点用都没有吗？那天我看天上的飞机，身材和造型和鸟很像啊~老师说，对啊，但是后来开始运用 glide 和 soar 的理念，才有了进一步的发展。

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the lecture mainly about?	The professor explains early human attempts to fly.	开头原则	内容主旨题
What is the problem of the Davinci' s ornithopter?	Humans cannot have enough power to lift themselves up like birds do.	对比原则/因果原则	细节题
What does professor think of flight model of bird' s wings?	The idea that humans should have wings flatting out like birds holds back people' s dream of flying.	对比原则/因果原则	态度题
Why does the professor say this: you might think the resemblance between airplane and birds may prove the usefulness of the role of bird model.	She indicates the student' s assumption is wrong.	对比原则	功能题

Lecture3: 美国东岸有种 oyster 很好吃, 以前经常打捞导致很多海洋问题出现了, 然后说明问题出现的原因和解决方案。

这种 oyster 可以 filter out the algae, 以前只需要一周, 现在由于少了, 竟然需要一年。

另外, 这种 oyster 的 hard shell 可以附在 reef 上, 是其他 reef 的食物来源。所以 reef 也被 ruin 掉了。

eg. 这就像一个房子少了一块, 整个都要倒塌(有题, 说明 oyster 的重要性)

这些破坏的原因: 打捞, 还有 powerplant 的 pollution

农民也开始有觉悟了, 开始有保护措施了... 有打算引进一种 oyster, 但是这个也是有风险的, 不知道它会对 native 的生态产生啥影响....

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the lecture mainly about?	The importance of and threats faced by oyster.	开头原则	内容主旨题
What are true about the oyster?	It filters out the algae; It can provide food for reef.	并列原则	细节题
What does professor imply when he mentions about collapsing of house?	He intends to emphasize the importance of oyster to reef system.	举例原则	推断题
What is the response of local farmers towards reintroduction of oyster?	They are uncertain about the effect of introducing new oyster.	不确定原则	态度题

Lecture4 : M 和 Ames, 通过 telescope 发现天上的 galaxies 不是 uniformly distributed, 就是不是 evenly 分布的, 而是 cluster 的。

然后又有一人, 暂且就他 G? 有些重大的贡献 1.他发现了许许多多 galaxies 啊~2. 他发明了一种 classification 的方法, 即按 richness 和 symmetry 来分类。

并且他的大的 sample size 也为他的分类提供的基础和依据，所以广为接受。

接着说这两个分类特点，richness 呢就大概是 density 的意思，而 symmetry 是不是就是 shape 呢?教授说 roughly the same.

教授又说了，这个分类是分 cluster 的，和 galaxis 不是一个概念，就比如说 cluster 是 symmetric 的，但是里面的 galaxies 确是另一种特性的 spiral 啥的(有题，说明他们是 independent 的)

G 呢，当时预测这些 cluster 都是一样的 size ,surprisingly 最后研究发现还真是这样(有题，the professor is impressed)

预测问题	预测答案	预测理由(出题原则)	预测题型
What is the lecture mainly about?		开头原则	内容主旨题
What did people originally know about the distribution of galaxies?	They were evenly and uniformly distributed.	对比原则	细节题
What is the classification criteria used by Abell for galaxies?	Richness and symmetry	并列原则	细节题
Why could Abell' s classification gain widespread acknowledgement?	Because he reached his conclusion based on a large amount of samples.	强调原则/并列原则	结构题
What can be inferred from the spiral and symmetry of cluster and galaxy?	The cluster and galaxy exist independently.	转折原则	推断题
Why does professor say this: What it turns out to be exactly the same size.	The professor is impressed by Abell' s observation.	语气原则	功能题

2010年10月22日 北美 暂无

2011年11月26日 大陆

对话 1

一个学生找食堂管理员问自己的 meal plan 的问题(学校对于新生的政策,就是说学生在开学 就买好这学期所需 的所有顿饭的餐费),因为他的父母为他买了太多餐券,他吃不完(有题,问的是 what can we learn from the 管理员 about first-year students' parents?答案:students parents prefer the students have much more to eat than have little to eat)。学生说想明年开始改成使用次数少一些的饭票,但是管理员提了几个档次,二年级学生可以选少一些的,但是最少的档次只有三四年级学生才有这样的权利。然后他咨询管理员说能不能退(refund),能不能把吃不完的多余的餐的费用 退给学生。管理员说不行,这是学校规定,然后学生又说能不能把这个学期吃不完的饭钱挪到下 学期,管理员再次拒绝。学生说 not fair 因为听说 senior 学生都可以自由用餐,不用买固定的 meal plan 然后管理员就给他解释说什么高年 级学生,他们情况不一样啊,有些不住在学校里,有 些因为他们所在的 club 包餐,所以没限制他们必须用 meal plan。然后学生慌了说,我怎么才能在一星期之内用完这 75 顿饭钱啊,管理员说你可以请客,跟朋友一起吃(有题,说 why mention friend?答案:老师 offer a possible solution)。然后学生说我没什么朋友,唯一认识的比我剩下的餐 还多,管理员说如果你够坚定就去 dean 那投诉我啊。那学生说我很忙没空,要准备考试啊、复习啊什么的,然后又说下学期一定去跟 dean 投诉,说这个政策对新生太不公平。

预测题型	预测出题原则	预测问题	预测答案
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主旨题	开头原则	What is the conversation about?	The student is complaining the new meal plan.
推断题	因果原则	What can we infer from the employee about the first years' students' parents?	Students' parents prefer the students have much more to eat than have little to eat
细节题	问答原则/并列原则	Why could senior students have the rights to buy less meals?	Some of the senior students live off-campus; Some of the senior students' clubs cover their meals.
功能题	建议原则	Why does the employee mention friends?	To offer a solution for over-sized meal plan of the student.
态度题	结尾原则/重复原则	What is students' attitude towards employee' s solution?	He is not satisfied with the solution.

Conversation 2

professor 把个学生叫到办公室。

老师说,你来了,我发现你的 paper 中德文献有问题,缺乏可信度,问同学你从哪弄来的这些。同学说,我从网上找的。老师说,我看了看又些理论跟学校中德文献相对立,你引用的 xxx 的言论,我也查了,他完全是因为商业盈利而发表的理论,根本不可取(有题,问 what can we learn from the teacher about the xxx 就是 这所谓的理



论家?答案:他们往往 consider profits,选他们只以商业营销为目的的选项)。学生说,好,我把那些都换了。然后又说,我想跟您讨论关于我 paper 选题发电机(turbine)的事,问了一下海浪式发电机的原理,是否与风力发电机一样。

老师说基本一样,除了海浪式是水准式的叶片。

学生说他一开始找了很多种,研究它们对环境影响。老师觉得主题有些大,学生说那我就研究海上的,他们对环境带来的不良影响,可能会杀死海里的动物。而原先的研究都是研究这个怎么怎么好,我要研究它的不好的影响。

老师说这个还不错,说很多 new technology 的东西都在环境中留下 footprint(有题,问老师对于 new technology 的态度。答案:老师觉得 new technology 留下的许多影响,但从未被人证实,此处老师是中立态度)。然后老师又说 你要研究这个可以,但是还是宽泛了,老师说你要缩小范围。然后老师举例,说了两个地方(挪威)的海上发电机要学生重点研究(有题,问老师给学生两个海上发电机的例子是为什么?答案:narrow the topic)。

预测题型	预测出题原则	预测问题	预测答案
主旨题	开头原则	Why does the professor ask the student come to her office?	To point out the problem with the reference in the student' s paper.
推断题	弱转折原则	What can we learn from the professor' s attitude towards the theorist?	He published paper solely out of profit from marketing.



细节题	对比原则	Where does the difference between water turbine and wine turbine lie in?	The turbine blade.
态度题	转折原则	What does professor think of new technology?	She is reserved about the new technology because there are so many impacts of them that are not fully explained.
功能题	举例原则	Why does professor mention sea turbines in Norwegian regions?	To exemplify how to narrow paper topic.

Lecture 1

真菌与环境(菌类对土壤的影响)

真菌在地底下覆盖了广大的土地,真菌靠消化酶吸取土壤中的营养。好多 fungus 真菌可以净化土壤,mushroom 就是真菌,它可以很有效的吸收土壤中的毒素,也可以净化周边环境,因为它的根茎吸收能力极强,既可以吸收 土壤营养,又可以吸附大量毒素。然后教授就举了个例子,甲壳素 chitin 存在于真菌 cell 的细胞壁上,通过这种物质 cell 可以进行 absorption。然后教授又解释 absorption,说这个方式是植物吸附营养的方式,同时也可以吸附 大量有害物质,但是细胞壁可以抵御有害物质进入植物细胞体,将其隔绝在根茎外部,植物可以通过这种方式净化水源。现在 absorption 正被广泛应用在净化土地上,人们种真菌净化含有大量重金属的土地,虽然真菌会因吸收过多有害物质死去,一个 mushroom 可以吸收自身 2 倍体重的有害重金属。即使真菌死亡了,重金属也不更溶于水,长达 30 年之久。真菌是生产抗生素的好材料,所以可以利用工厂生产完抗生素的细胞壁做成某种过滤物,用来过滤重金属。真菌 净化土地不但高效而且还可以回收,盘尼西林 penicillin 就是

在真菌的帮助下产生的,而工业上也可以用真菌的丝状组织(filament)用成 filter 来回收重金属。那些重金属因为被真菌吸收,依附在真菌的细胞表皮上,可被提取并且反覆利用。

题目:(1) 主旨(选:有 CLEANING UP 那个)。

(2) 真菌是怎么获得营养的。

(3) 为什么说到盘尼西林。

(4) 貌似说有什么共同特点。

预测题型	预测出题原则	预测问题	预测答案
主旨题	开头原则	What is the lecture mainly about?	The general introduction to the usage of fungi
细节题	平行原则	What are the two basic characteristics of fungus?	To absorb nutrients and attract toxin
细节题	平行原则	What are the applications of fungus' absorption?	To clean up environment and recycle heavy metal
功能提	例子原则	Why does professor mention chitin?	To illustrate how fungi absorb toxin.

功能题	例子原则	Why does professor mention penicillin?	To illustrate fungus' ability to recycle substance.
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学术背景

1. Heterotroph (异养菌) Fungus are heterotrophs. That is, they cannot manufacture their own food from simple compounds as plants are able to do. So they are dependent on other organisms to produce their foods, e.g., sugars, starches, proteins, fats, etc.
2. Filament (丝状体) The food gathering part of a fungus is made up of either filamentous, hollow, branched tubes called mycelium (菌丝体) or are single cells called yeasts (酵母).
3. Chitin(甲壳素) They have cell walls. This is a characteristic generally attributed to plants, but unlike plants, most fungal cell walls are composed of chitin, a carbohydrate, and is the same material which makes up the exoskeletons of insects. Plant cell walls are composed of cellulose(纤维素).
4. Absorption: The process by which fungi "eat". This differs from the way in which we eat in that a fungus will digest its food *before* eating it. Bacteria are the only other group of organisms that eat in this fashion.

Fungi 的用途

1 Decomposition (降解生物)

Decomposers (Nature's recyclers: the degradation of organic material and the recycling of its nutrients). As decomposers, the fungi are vitally important members to the plant and animal kingdoms. When a dead leaf drifts to the forest floor or an animal dies of disease, fungal and bacterial spores floating in the air have already settled on it. These spores quickly germinate and begin to break down the dead organism, releasing small organic molecules that can be used as food, as well as minerals that may be absorbed by the decomposer or by nearby plants.

2. Bioremediation (生物环境修复)

Bioremediation of toxic materials – use of microorganisms to reclaim soil and water that have become contaminated with hazardous materials.

3. Edible (可食用)

The human use of fungi for food preparation or preservation and other purposes is extensive and has a long history. Mushroom farming and mushroom gathering are large industries in many countries.

4. Recycling of heavy metals (重金属回收)

In recent year, the purpose of removal heavy metal contaminants from wastewater source is a necessary for many industries, due to the environmental concerns and society federal regulations. Biological system that use for the removal of heavy metal ions and recycling heavy metals could prove more efficiency and more economical than currently used physical, chemical processes and others tradition methods due to the effectiveness and it capable to regeneration and reuse.

Filamentous fungus with the capability for removing heavy metal ions from aqueous solutions was studied for remediation and accumulates of heavy metal contaminants in industrial wastewaters. Fungal generally perform well when compare to the other traditional methods. Various types of biomass were used as source to trap heavy metal ions in contaminated waters in this technology.

5. Medicines (医药)

Penicillin, perhaps the most famous of all antibiotic drugs, is derived from a common fungus called *Penicillium*. Many other fungi also produce antibiotic substances, which are now widely used to control diseases in human and animal populations. The discovery of antibiotics revolutionized health care worldwide.



Lecture 2

.African American textile 非洲-美洲织物

教授一开始说 同学们让我们看看一些织物的展品,说这些织物的展品都很 unique(有题,问那些展出的 textile 展品有什么特点?只听到 unique,不确定对不对。。。)。然后教授说其实别看它们都看起来区别很大,其实许多 American 的织物艺术品都有借鉴 Africa 的元素。然后开始描述 Africa 织物的特点,早期根本不是艺术品,只是家里的女性开始做,然后被广泛运用到装饰中。说它的颜色鲜明 (bold color)图案几何化(geometric pattern),说它的花纹没有规律,艺术制造者也很随性,只是看见什么布料就往上混搭,所以我们看见 African 的编制艺术,布料的区域性很明显,因为你可以明显看出它由几块布组成。然后教授又说当时流行有两种图案,一个是几何的(geometric),一个就是图案说事的(illustrative),说这种图案可以 represent family,然后教授举例说,比如你有一个穿旧了的 dress,留着也没用,因此可以再利用做成 textile 的一部分(有题 why mention dress)。然后教授说让我们再回到那些 textile 的展品上,接着教授举例,美国第一个加入大联盟(major league)的黑人,在自己穿得衣服上编织上 baseball 以纪念他当 player 的时期,这可以代表它的过去(有题:why use the example?),最后教授就说,我们今天没时间举太多例子啊。

预测题型	预测出题原则	预测问题	预测答案
主旨题	问答原则	What is the lecture mainly about?	The characteristics of African textile
细节题	对比原则	What is the original purpose of African textile?	To supply the daily needs for clothes.
细节题	平行原则	What are the patterns for African textile in fashion?	geometric pattern and illustrative pattern
功能题	例子原则	Why does the professor mention dress?	To explain that the textile can represent family.



功能题	例子原则	Why does professor mention Jackie Robinson?	To explain that the textile can represent one' s identity
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Lecture 3

一开始教授描述 hurricane 很强大、速度非常快,而且还一直变化,老师就说如何测这个 hurricane 的速度啊,然后他说以前是就是用一种载有特别设备的专用飞机 mini airplane,飞到暴风中心测量(有题,问用 airplane 测速有什么好处?我选的是它可以 directly 直接出风速,不用再进行资料计算,不知道对不对),但是价格昂贵并且风 险大。

学生问:危险可以理解,但是为什么贵呢?然后教授就说因为要很多 equipment 什么的。

最新的方法是用 hydrophone(水听器)来记录声音从而推断风速。不仅便宜,还没有危险。然后又说这个方法怎 么不好。接着教授说最近一个新的测风速的方法,就是用 hydrophone 放在海里测风速,因为 hydrophone 可以测定 wave 的频率,从而可计算风速(有题,问 hydrophone 的优点)。

然后学生问风在水面上刮啊,在水里怎么测?教授反问:难道风只是从水面刮过,不会把水卷起来吗(有重听题:问教授所这话什么意思?答案:help student get the answer of his own question)。同学恍然大悟。然后有一女同学问老师:这东西是谁想出的啊?用 hydrophone 放在 sea 的 surface 测量风速?教授说,这种测量方法的发明是 1999 就开始的工作,两位 MIT 的教授 Kerry Emanuel 和 Nicholas Makris,一个气 象专家和一个声音学者的共同研究成果。(有题:为什么提到两个科学家?to illustrate two fields of science collaboration,选说两个学科合作那个选项)

有一次两个科学家见了面,一个对另一个说:“你说声波是否对检测地震有帮助呢?”这句话启发了另一个专家,于是发明了 Hydrophone。第一次研究其实是一个测地震的麦克风的资料,正好有暴风通过,而且该暴风被飞机测过风速。因为有两种资料,并经过分析得出有规律,所以确定了这种方法。



最后教授举个例子说 hydrophone 在实际中好啊,可以预防。因为那些 hydrophone 一直在那,在 1999 年时先是地震,然后是飓风,都被一个 hydrophone 侦测到了。

预测题型	预测出题原则	预测问题	预测答案
主旨题	开头原则	What is the purpose of the lecture?	The methods of measuring hurricane strength
细节题	对比原则	What is the trait of airplane surveillance?	Airplane surveillance can measure the speed and strength more accurately and directly.
功能题 (重听题)	问答原则	Why does professor say this? Can't wind blow the water off sea surface when it whiz away?	The professor gives a hint to student's question.
推断题	问答原则	What does professor imply when he mention two scientists from MIT?	Hydrophone is the fruit of science collaboration of two fields.

学术背景：

Hydrophone 测量暴风雨速度操作原理

Nicholas Makris, associate professor of mechanical and ocean engineering and director of MIT's Laboratory for Undersea Remote Sensing, thinks there may be a better way other than manipulating airplane in the hurricane. By placing hydrophones (underwater microphones) deep below the surface in the path of an oncoming hurricane, it's possible to measure wind power as a function of the intensity of the sound. The roiling action of the wind, churning up waves and turning the water into a bubble-filled froth, causes a rushing sound whose volume is a direct indicator of the storm's destructive power.



Hydrophone 的发现

Makris has been doing theoretical work analyzing this potential method for years, triggered by a conversation he had with MIT professor and hurricane expert Kerry Emanuel.

Hydrophone 应用在地震测量

Hydrophone allows us to listen to the earthquakes as they occur and when something unusual happens, we can send out a group of scientists to study the events as they unfold."

The hydrophone system - called the Sound Surveillance System, or SOSUS - was used during the decades of the Cold War to monitor submarine activity in the northern Pacific Ocean. As the Cold War ebbed, these and other unique military assets were offered to civilian researchers performing environmental studies.

Hydrophone 应用在研究全球变暖研究

The hydrophones could be a very effective way of monitoring the amount of sea salt entering the atmosphere as a result of the churning of ocean waves. This sea salt, it turns out, has a major impact on global climate because it scatters solar radiation that regulates the formation of clouds. Direct measurements of this process could help climate modelers to make more accurate estimates of its effects.

Lecture 4

Viking。先来一张地图讲解。说人们原先对维京人的认识很可能是片面的、不客观的,一般人认为维京人很有侵略性(aggressive),他们被认为是海盗(piracy),然而这个历史可能不是真的,因为这个历史是某个人群写的,因为那些历史档是有被抢夺、掠夺的受害人所写的。

同学突然恍然大悟说,这些人是被他们抢劫过的(raided)。教授说他们其实也是探险家(explore)商人(merchant),作出了不少贡献,像是发明了羊毛衫、先进的造船技术。他们还是桥梁(bridge)-因为他们处在古代欧洲与中世纪欧洲的交接时间点处,不仅是古代希腊和罗马过渡到现代欧洲的桥梁;还是斯堪地纳维亚半岛与外地的桥梁。



他们把商品和先进的思想传出斯堪的纳维亚,然后把外地的商品和思想又传入斯堪的纳维亚半岛。

最近学者们开始研究一本叫《冰岛札记》(The Sagas of Icelanders)的书,虽然这本书是在维京时代 2-3 世纪之后写的,很多人质疑他的可信性,同时不能考证真实性,以前人们都认为那里面的东西都是是一些 fiction。

但现在发现其中至少有一部分是真实的。即里面写了一些重要资讯。比如最近考古学家根据这本书里的描写,发现北欧海盗曾在东加拿大殖民过 10 年,因为在那里地方发现了他们的遗迹,与书中的描述相符,他们到达那里的时间比哥伦布发现新大陆还要早 500 年,但后来因为交通不便撤退了。虽然很多人质疑这本书的可靠性,但这个发现证明了这本书有可信之处。

最后学生回答了老师一个问题,只记得里面提到了 isolated(有题)。

预测题型	预测出题原则	预测问题	预测答案
主旨题	开头原则	What is this lecture mainly about?	To clarify some misconception about Vikings
推断题	重复原则	What can be inferred when the student says that Vikings once raided the catholic followers?	The account of Vikings as pirates is biased.
功能题	举例原则	Why does professor mention east Canada?	To demonstrate that part of the Saga of Icelanders is reliable.
学术背景：			



Common misconception concerning Viking (人们对于维京人的误解)

1. Vikings wore horned helmets.(维京人带有角的头盔) The only extant authentic Viking helmet, does not have horns. No depiction of Viking helmets dating to the Viking Age represents horned patterns. There are two or three representations of ritual processions where warriors wear helmets with protrusions ending with stylized bird heads or resembling to snakes, but even the ritual use of the horned helmets by Vikings remains unproven.
2. Abroad, Vikings did nothing except fighting and pillaging (维京人除了掠夺, 还帮助了地区经济贸易). Vikings did pillage many lands. However, plunder was only one among many other goals of their overseas expeditions. Vikings peacefully colonised Iceland, Greenland and many smaller islands. As explorers they crossed the Atlantic and reached America 500 years before Columbus. As international merchants of their time, they also peacefully traded with almost every country of the then known world.
3. Vikings were exceptionally cruel and bloodthirsty. (天主教对于维京人的偏见认识: 维京人天性凶狠) The image of wild-haired, dirty savages sometimes associated with the Vikings in popular culture is a distorted picture of reality. Non-Scandinavian Christians are responsible for most surviving accounts of the Vikings and, consequently, a strong possibility for bias exists. This attitude is likely attributed to Christian misunderstandings regarding paganism.

Vikings indeed were sometimes very violent. However, the question is whether Christian armies of the time acted in any substantially different manner. For instance, Charlemagne, who was Vikings' contemporary, virtually exterminated the whole people of Avars. At Verden, he ordered the beheading of 4,500 Saxons. Vikings certainly were not as bloodthirsty as many Christians of their time.

Saga of Icelanders (冰岛杂记: 部分真实记录了维京人的生活)

Evidence from after the Viking Age can also be important for understanding the Vikings, although it needs to be treated very cautiously. After the consolidation of the church and the assimilation of Scandinavia and its colonies into the mainstream of medieval Christian culture in the 11th and 12th centuries, native written sources begin to appear, in Latin and Old Norse. In the Viking colony of Iceland, an extraordinary vernacular literature



blossomed in the twelfth to 14th centuries, and many traditions connected with the Viking Age were written down for the first time in the Icelandic sagas. The reliability of these medieval prose narratives about the Scandinavian past is often doubtful, but some elements remain worthy of consideration, such as temporary stay of Vikings in east Canada that is evidenced by actual footprints detected in the same region.



口语机经伴侣

Task 1

答题模式:

Task1 基本答题模式	
Topic Sentence	Personally speaking, ... (开门见山表述自己对于题目的看法)
Reason 1	First, ... (分论点 1)...(原因) For example, ... (举例)
Reason 2	Second, ... (分论点 2)...(原因) For example, ... (举例)
Reason 3	Third, ... (分论点 3)...(原因) For example, ... (举例)
Summary	To sum up, ... (重申自己对于题目的看法)

【替换 personally】in my opinion, personally, as far as I am concerned, in my view, personally speaking, I believe, for me, I consider, from my perspective, from my point of view

【替换 first】to begin with, firstly, first of all, the first reason is that

【替换 second】besides, in addition, also, secondly, furthermore, what is more

【替换 third】plus, additionally, then

【替换 to sum up】all in all, in conclusion, in a word, in brief, therefore, that's why I...

1. Is it beneficial for the student to have computers? (2010.3.12 NA)

对于学生来说, 拥有电脑有好处么?

好处: informative, source of knowledge; make study process interesting; enrich afterschool life; release pressure, do good to health

坏处: hurt eyesight; spread violent, pornographic/erotic contents; distract students' attention to study; breed craze to vie with each other(滋生攀比风气); set society in chaos

【相关语句】

It is very convenient and timesaving for students to use computer to search for information.

Computers could visualize the content of textbooks and make the study process interesting.

Suffering huge amount of pressure, students could relax themselves by using computers in order to maintain health.

2. 描述一下你使用 Internet 的一个 benefit. (2012. 5. 25 NA)

好处 1: improve the study efficiency: easy access to huge amount of information; convenient quotation—copy, paste; efficient communication—online chatting;

好处 2: relax myself in various ways/enrich the after-school life: on-line chatting, computer games, TV programs, movies;

好处 3: tighten the family bonds

【相关语句参看第 1 题】



3. 生活中的 Make your life easier 的 tool/equipment/object? (2011.2.20 ML)
Computer/the Internet 【相关语句参看第 1 题】 电脑/网络的好处
Electronic books 【相关语句参看第 19 题】 电子书的好处
Dish washer 【相关语句参看 Task 2 第 13 题】 洗碗机的好处
4. 小孩子玩电子游戏有 advantage 也有 disadvantage, 分别说说并给出例子。(2012.7.6 NA)
好处 1:
5. Advantage and disadvantage of eating in class. (2011.12.9 NA)
在课堂上吃东西的利与弊
好处: save time; do good to health;
坏处: distract attention to study; set classroom in chaos
【相关语句】
Students could save a lot of time if they are allowed to eat food in class.
By allowing students to eat food in class, schools could promote healthy lifestyle among students.
For example, in my school, students only have 50 minutes to have lunch every day. Overcrowded school cafeteria always scares away some students, including me. I either turn to instant noodles or eat nothing. If eating in class is allowed, I could save a lot of time standing in line. On one hand, I could have a good rest to ensure an energetic state in the afternoon class; on the other hand, I could get rid of the risk of getting stomach illnesses.
6. What kind of food do you recommend to add to food menu on campus cafeteria? (2012.3.23 NA)
学校食堂需要增加食物, 你推荐哪一种食物呢?
fast but nutritious food: save time, enough and balanced nutrients to support study
snacks from all over the world: know foreign countries as well as their culture well
【相关语句】
Considering that students have limited time to have meals, campus cafeteria should add some fast but nutritious food to menu. (例子可以借鉴第 3 题)
7. Do you think students should be allowed to park their cars on campus? (2012.3.9 NA) 学生们是否应该被允许把车停在校园里?
好处: save time; sense of belonging; enhance students' interrelationship(相互 take a ride, 促进学生之间的感情)
坏处: destroy environment on campus—occupy places, crowd; noise and waste gas pollution; breed craze to vie with each other(滋生攀比风气); set society in chaos
【相关语句】
Students could save a lot of time finding parking lot if they are allowed to park their cars on campus.
By allowing students to park their cars on campus, schools could foster a kind of sense of belonging among students in order to create a harmonious atmosphere.
Accompanying students' cars, noise and waste gas will appear to exert a negative impact on campus.
8. Describe an important letter or poem or story you have written. (2011.4.30 NA)
描述你曾经写过的一封重要的信、一首重要的诗或者一个重要的故事。
letter/poem to get my first girlfriend/boyfriend
application letter to get my first job
the first story to be published in newspaper or magazine



9. Describe a difficulty you once meet. Explain how you overcame this difficulty. Give specific details and examples to support your answer. (2011.9.17 NA)
描述一个你曾经遇到过的困难。并解释你是如何克服这个困难的。
Prepare for TOEFL Test: when meeting with the bottleneck (比如听力怎么也突破不了 20 分), how to make breakthrough;
Lose weight in order to join in a competition
Convince parents to allow me to raise pets
10. If your high school has after-school activities, which activity would you like to choose? (2011.8.27 NA)
如果你的中学有课外活动, 你想要选择哪一种课外活动?
团体运动: Play basketball/football/volleyball/...: release pressure—do good to health, improve study efficiency; enlarge social circle; enhance students' interrelationship; promote team spirit and sense of cooperation
俱乐部活动: English/Bridge/Chess/Dancing Club: release pressure—do good to health, improve study efficiency; enlarge social circle; enhance students' interrelationship; broaden horizons
【相关语句】
Playing basketball enables me to release pressure from study in order to improve my study efficiency.
By playing basketball, I could enhance the relationship between schoolmates and me.
11. If a friend from certain foreign country comes to China to study, what suggestions will you give them? (2011.1.15 NA)
如果有外国朋友到你们国家学习, 你可以给他什么建议?
按照时间顺序:
来之前: know China well—read books about history, culture, geography and so on; learn language; surf on the Internet
来之后: travel as much as s/he can—experience everything about China by himself/herself; make Chinese friends; emerge into real life in China
【相关语句】
Before coming to China, s/he should have some knowledge on China by reading books about Chinese history, culture, geology and so on.
It is important for him/her to learn Chinese because it not only enables him/her to ask for help in China but also makes them understand China better.
S/he could make use of time to travel to experience everything read in books about China in order to have in-depth knowledge.
12. If your university has got a large sum of money and planed to rebuild the library, gym or scientific lab, which do you think should get the investment? Why? (2012.4.20 NA)
如果你的大学有一大笔钱可以用于重建图书馆、体育馆或者科学实验室, 你认为应该投入在哪一方面呢? 为什么?
library: more holding capacity, increasing the diversity of knowledge; release pressure—do good to mental health, improve study efficiency; more activities, like lectures to broaden students' horizons
gym: release pressure—do good to health, improve study efficiency; enlarge social circle; enhance students' interrelationship
scientific lab: help students apply knowledge to practice; improve students' interest in science; boost scientific research and improve the reputation of university



13. Describe one way to improve the system of education in your country. (2011.12.17 NA)
描述一种改变你的国家教育系统的方法。
方法 1: popularize the use of computer and the Internet
方法 2: provide more extracurricular activities
方法 3: increase teachers' salaries
方法 4: promote the collaboration of enterprises and schools
14. Describe the problems your country is facing now. (2011.11.26 ML, 2012.2.18 NA)
描述你的国家现在正面临的问题。
问题 1: environmental pollution
问题 2: unequal distribution of educational resources
问题 3: corruption of government
问题 4: overpopulation
15. Is good manner important in interpersonal relationship? (2012.1.13 NA)
礼貌对于人际交往重要么?
good manner: great first impression; easily get along well with others; easily get support or help
【相关语句】
Good manner enables a person to leave good first impression to others.
By showing politeness to others, a person could easily get along well with others.
16. 学校流行什么样式的衣服还是款式, 你喜欢什么, 为什么? (2012. 5. 26 NA)
sports wear: comfortable, cheap, convenient—after-class sports to relax myself, do good to health and study;
jeans wear: comfortable, cheap—durable material, stain-resistant, stylish
homemade clothes: comfortable, cheap, fit—tailor-made, full of love
17. 有些大学把 paper books 或者 magazines 卖掉了, 取而代之的是 electronic books, 你觉得可行还是不可行? (2012. 5. 5 NA)
paper books, magazines:
好处: systematic knowledge,
坏处: space occupying, not environmentally friendly—paper, expensive—need to be updated always, destruction-prone

electronic books:
好处: informative, portable, convenient—read anytime anywhere, look up words and expressions easily
坏处: radioactive; inactive reading process—easy to be distracted; restricted by equipment; limited resources
18. 你认为以下哪个职业最困难, 最辛苦: 1. Government leader; 2. Doctor; 3. Police Officer (2012.7.28 NA)
以上三种职业具有以下几个共同的特点:
Great sense of responsibility:
Government leader: making decisions about policy, welfare of people
Doctor: cure illnesses, life and death

Police Officer: safety and security of people, taking risk of one's own life

No regular working schedule:

Government leader: tight schedule—having meetings, visiting trips, various activities

Doctor: dealing with emergencies, working overtime

Police officer: deal with emergencies, working overtime

19. 说一个你觉得不感兴趣(或者很难对付)但又非常重要的学科, 具体到为啥难对付但又为什么重要。(2010.2.7 ML)

Mathematics:

Difficult: so many formula (公式) and theorems (定理) to memorize

Important: foundation to learn other subjects like physics, chemistry.

English:

Difficult: so many words and expressions to memorize

Important: necessary communication tool—go abroad to travel, study and work.

20. 工作环境最重要的你认为是以下哪个: 1. 好的同事; 2. 好的薪水(可能是, 不准确) 3. 好的老板 (2010.9.18 ML)

Colleagues:

1. help me solve problems and have fun with me to help me get rid of pressure;
2. cooperate with me to improve work efficiency.

Salaries:

1. reap sense of achievement and motivate me to work harder
2. satisfy personal interests;
3. enable families to have better life.

Bosses:

1. provide opportunities to advance my career;
2. share experience and teach me some lessons to develop myself.

21. Where would you like to go shopping and why?

XX Shopping Mall/Center

好处 1: convenient and time-saving: many categories of goods, one-stop service (一站式服务); many brands to select.

好处 2: multi-functional—restaurant to have delicious food, cinema to watch movies, cafeteria to have snacks and drink coffee.

好处 3: convenient traffic—bus, taxi, subway

22. What kind of music do you like least? Give reasons why you do not like this kind of music.

Rock and Roll

坏处 1: Too noisy, do harm to hearing;

坏处 2: make people more nervous and pressed;

坏处 3: rebellious, connect with crimes, violence, drugs.

23. 你想做什么样的志愿者?

Voluntary English teacher: English is of great importance; improve English; cultivate confidence; enlarge social circle.

Saving animal volunteer: more and more homeless pets; cultivate sense of responsibility



and patience; enlarge social circle.

Task 2

答题模式:

Task 2 基本答题模式 1	
Topic Sentence	Personally speaking, ... (开门见山表述自己对于题目的看法)
Reason 1	First, ... (分论点 1)...(原因) For example, ... (举例)
Reason 2	Second, ... (分论点 2)...(原因) For example, ... (举例)
Reason 3	Third, ... (分论点 3)...(原因) For example, ... (举例)
Summary	To sum up, ... (重申自己对于题目的看法)

Task 2 基本答题模式 2	
Topic Sentence	Personally speaking, ... (开门见山表述自己对于题目的看法)
让步	Admittedly, ... (承认对方存在的好处或者自身存在的问题), but...(转回主题)
Reason 1	First, ... (分论点 1)...(原因) For example, ... (举例)
Reason 2	Second, ... (分论点 2)...(原因) For example, ... (举例)
Summary	To sum up, ... (重申自己对于题目的看法)

1. People should always remain honest. (2010.3.12 NA)
人们应该一直保持诚实。
Disagree
让步: Honest will generate trust—the precondition to smooth and sincere interpersonal relationship
转折: white lie—reduce or even eliminate the hurting effect of fact
2. The government should not rebuild the city. (2011.4.30 NA)
政府不应该重建城市。
Disagree
让步: rebuilding city will bring about destruction of some historic and cultural sites; but could be avoided by thorough planning and design.
好处: proper layout of city to meet the need of high-quality life—convenient, healthy...
3. It is not good for first year students to live in the same dormitory with senior students. (2011.9.17 NA)
一年级的学生和高年级的学生住在同一个宿舍不好。
Agree
让步: the advantage: get experience in all aspects and get used to new study quickly; but not enough time to communicate
转折: the disadvantages: disturb each other—different studying and living space; lack common topics to communicate—different ages, focuses;
4. In the future, people will read less books. (2011.8.27 NA)

未来人们将会看更少的书。

Agree

More efficient ways to get information other than reading: surf the Internet, watch TV...

More environmental-friendly forms of books: audio books for people to listen to instead of reading

5. Who do you prefer to make friends with, people who always share opinions with you or people who always have different opinions from you? (2011.1.15 NA)

你更喜欢和哪一种人交朋友？总是和你观点相同的人还是总是和你观点不同的人？

People who have different opinions

让步： Same opinion: good mood—less conflicts; easily reach consensus; but feel bored

转折： Different opinion: activate intellect—In-depth discussion and argument; make progress—pointing out errors and mistakes

6. Should students focus on study or do some part-time jobs during school time? (2012.4.20 NA)

学生应该集中精力学习还是在上学期期间做一些兼职工作？

Part-time jobs

让步： Focus on study: easily to get good grade

转折： Do part-time jobs: learn knowledge better—applying knowledge to practice; practice skills—team spirit, problem solving, time management; enlarge social circle;

7. Some people like collecting old things such as newspaper. How about you? Why? (2011.12.9 NA)

一些人喜欢搜集旧东西，比如报纸。你呢？为什么？

Collecting old things: keep memory about the past, remind me of what happened in the past; investment

8. Reading books or listening to audio books? (2011.12.17 NA)

你更喜欢看书还是听有声书籍？

Listen to audio books

让步： read books: traditional way to absorb information

转折： audio books: good to environmental protection—save trees; save space to store books, could carry a lot when outing; more efficient to get information

9. Do you prefer finishing your work as quickly as possible or waiting until the due time (deadline). Why? (2011.11.26 ML, 2012.2.18 NA)

哪种做事方式你更喜欢？拿到工作之后立即着手完成还是等到截止日期到来时再完成？

Finish work as quickly as possible

让步： wait till the deadline: more time to enjoy myself, but always feel upset because unfinished task haunts me.

转折： Finish work as quickly as possible: less pressure—abundant time; better result—more careful, not in a hurry; enjoy the spare time more without worrying about unfinished task.

10. Who do you prefer, experienced teachers or new teachers? (2012.1.13 NA)

哪种老师你更喜欢？有经验的老师还是新老师？

Experienced teacher

让步： New teacher: more energetic, more common topics



转折: Experienced teacher: help me identify my problem—experience; assist me solving problems efficiently—more proficient expertise; more accessible and amiable

11. It is unnecessary to recite historical data, because all of them could be found on the Internet. Do you agree or disagree? (2012.3.9 NA)

没有必要记忆历史数据, 因为所有的数据都能在网上找到。

Agree

让步: recite: take exam or display profound knowledge, but not many practical uses

转折: unnecessary to memorize—could get them easily when using; could save the time for more creative tasks.

12. Some people like to buy new but expensive books while others prefer to buy old but cheap ones. Which do you prefer? (2012.3.23 NA)

一些人喜欢买昂贵的新书, 而另一些人则喜欢买便宜的旧书, 你更喜欢哪一种呢?

Old but cheap books

让步: new books: more tidy and clean, feel good

转折: old books: protect environment—save trees from being cutting down; save money

13. 喜欢用洗碗机洗碗还是亲手洗碗, 为什么? (2012. 5. 26 NA)

dish-wash machine:

优点: faster; cleaner; more healthy—sterilized

缺点: not environmentally friendly—waste of water, remain of cleaner

DIY:

优点: environmentally friendly; promote family relationship;

缺点: tiresome; time-consuming; unhealthy—difficult to clean, hurt skins

14. 现在的人们是不是比 100 年前的人们拥有更健康的生活方式? (2012. 5. 25 NA)

nowadays:

健康: balanced nutrition and diet; popularized sports;

不健康: polluted food raw materials; irregular working time; high pressure

past:

健康: less pollution—more healthy food raw materials; less pressure—work-life balance;

less entertainment—spend less/no time in watching TV, playing computer games

不健康: lack of food diversity and cooking methods—less nutritious

15. Government 是不是应该 spend money on encouraging citizens to lead a healthy lifestyle. (2012. 5. 5 NA)

Yes, should spend encouraging citizens to lead a healthy lifestyle

好处 1: improve quality of life, increase the social welfare (福利) of people

好处 2: stabilize government's status; abundant human resource to contribute to economic development

16. 当遇到困难的时候, 是自己做还是找伙伴大家一起做? (2011.2.20 ML)

Cooperation

1. more solution plans to choose, bigger chances to succeed.

2. mutual encouragement and support, not easily give up.

3. Some problems could only be solved with joint efforts.



17. product 有说明书, 你会看说明书使用还是自己研究怎么用? (2012.7.6 NA)
Read the instruction
1. save time—DIY may take more time, even cause some mistakes and waste more time
 2. save money—DIY may cause some damage to the product, have to buy the product again
18. 学生该不该去科学、艺术、历史等类的 museum? (2012.7.28 NA)
Yes
1. apply their knowledge to practical use to master knowledge better
 2. broaden their horizons
 3. relax themselves from heavy burden of study
19. 你喜欢在家看 DVD 还是去电影院? (2010.2.7 ML)
在家看 DVD:
优点 1: save money
优点 2: save time
缺点 1: lack atmosphere, cannot fully enjoy some movies, especially those with special effect.
缺点 2: encourage pirated DVD industry
- 在电影院:
优点 1: enjoy movies better, like movies with 3-Dimensional special effect.
优点 2: serve more purposes—social activities to strengthen friendship, collegueship, and other interpersonal relationship
缺点 1: spend too much money, expensive movie tickets
缺点 2: waste too much time—traffic jam on the way to cinema, lining up for tickets
20. 你认为 cell phone 是否大大提高人类的生活? (2010.9.18 ML)
Yes
- 优点 1: Shorten the distance between people and strengthen interpersonal relationship—easy and new communication (电话 phone call、短信 short message、彩信 multi-media message)
- 优点 2: Revolutionize ways of entertainment and get relaxed better and more conveniently—multi-functional: surf on the Internet, play games, read books and so on.
21. Some college students like to spend their free time studying another course or doing schoolwork. Others like to join a club and enjoy club activities. Which do you think is better and why?
- Join a club and enjoy club activities.
1. Distract attention to study and surging pressure, relieve pressure, higher efficiency of study;
 2. cultivate and practice some skills like communication, teamwork;
 3. Enlarge social circle.
22. Artist 和 musician 对于社会的作用。
1. Record memorial moments in history;
 2. Create artistic master pieces to cultivate people's mind and improve people's taste;

Task 3

题目形式:

	时间	内容
Reading	45s	通知/公开信 (校园场景)
Listening	≥60s	某人对 Reading 的意见和理由
Speaking	准备时间 30s; 答题时间 60s	Listening 使用什么理由支持/反对 Reading; 侧重 listening

答题模式:

Task 3 基本答题模式	
Reading 的观点	The school has implemented a new policy that... due to...
衔接, 表述对话主说人对于 Reading 观点的看法	And the man/woman holds a positive/negative view towards the announcement.
主说人阐述的 Reason 1	The first reason he/she gives is that...
主说人阐述的 Reason 2	And the second reason is that...

Task 4

题目形式:

	时间	内容
Reading	45s	讲解一个概念 (term)
Listening	60s	课堂演讲 (使用 1-2 个例子解释 term)
Speaking	准备时间 30s; 答题时间 60s	Listening 使用了什么样的例子证明了 Reading 中的 term; 侧重 listening

答题模式:

Task 4 基本答题模式 1	
概念阐述	In the lecture, the professor mainly talks about the theory/concept that...
衔接, 指出教授提出两个例子支撑概念	To reinforce the theory, the professor uses two specific examples to illustrate the theory.
例子 1	The first one he/she gives is that...
例子 2	The other one is that...
总结	And that's the two reasons the speaker presents to explain his/her idea.

Task 5

题目形式:

	时间	内容
Listening	60s-90s	对话：问题解决
Speaking	准备时间 20s; 答题时间 60s	Listening 的 problem 是什么？两个解决方案是什么？你选择哪一个？

答题模式：

Task 5 基本答题模式 1	
主说人问题阐述	In the conversation, the man/woman encounters a problem that...
衔接，辅说人提出两个备选解决方案	In order to solve the problem, the woman/man offers two possible solutions.
解决方案 1	The first one she/he gives is that...
解决方案 2	And the second one is that...
自己的选择	Personally speaking, I would rather to adopt the first/second solution for the following reasons.
原因 1	First, ...
原因 2	Second, ...

Task 6

题目形式：

	时间	内容
Listening	120s-150s	Lecture: 讲解一个大原理+ 2 个小分类
Speaking	准备时间 20s; 答题时间 60s	复述 listening 的内容：1 + 2

答题模式：

Task 6 基本答题模式 1	
概念阐述，指出教授提出例子支撑概念	In the lecture, the professor provides two examples to illustrate the phenomenon/theory that...
例子 1	The first one is that...
例子 2	The second one is that...
总结	And that's the two examples the speaker presents to explain the theory/phenomenon.

写作机经伴侣

独立写作分类—按照题型分类

本次机经共含有独立写作题目 23 道。按照题型分成绝对词类（5 题）、比较类（12 题）、含有/隐藏 All 类（4 题）以及三选一类（2 题）。

其中，黑体标注出来的题目表明后文中提供了不同思路相应的范文及解析。

2012 年 12 月 22 托福考试题目预测—独立写作	
绝对词类题目	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is <u>impossible</u> to be <u>completely</u> honest with your friends. (2011.12.17 NA) 2. Is there a good reason to be impolite/rude to another person? (2012.5.25 NA) 3. It is only worth watching movies that can teach us something about real life. (2011.8.28 ML, 2009.9.11 NA) 4. The most important characteristic of a politician or a leader is the good communication skill. (2010.5.22 NA, 2012.6.15 ML) 5. The best way to improve the quality of education is to increase teachers' salaries. (2011.12.10 ML)
比较类题目	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. It is more important to have friends that can have fun with than to choose friends that will help you when you need them. (2011.7.8 NA) 7. Your job has greater happiness than your social life. (2011.12.9 NA) 8. Which do you prefer? Working at home or working in the office. (2011.11.26 ML, 2012.2.18 NA) 9. Young people nowadays are more willing to help others than those young people in the past. (2012.3.9 NA) 10. Government should focus its budgets more on environmental protection than on economic development. (2012.3.23 NA) 11. Nowadays, it's easier to maintain healthy than the past. (2012.5.26 NA) 12. It is more important for government to spend money to build art museums and music performance center than to build recreational facilities (such as swimming pool, playground) (2010.1.22 NA) 13. People who go out from their village will be more successful and happier than people who stay in their village. (2011.2.20 ML) 14. It is better to relax by a movie or reading a book than doing physical exercise. (2010.10.17 ML) 15. Joining in school organization and activity club is as important as their academic class. (2012.7.6 NA) 16. When you are assigned an important presentation for work or school, you prefer to work on it right away so that you can work on it a little bit every day, or wait until you have a good idea about the presentation? (2012.7.28 NA) 17. In order to succeed, you should be more like others than be different

	from everyone else. (2010.2.7 ML)
含有/隐藏 All 类 题目	<p>18. College or universities should offer more courses to prepare students for the future before they start working. (2012.9.24 NA)</p> <p>19. The effective leader tries to make others feel they have been part of a decision. (2010.9.18 ML, 2009.6.20 NA)</p> <p>20. People spend too much money on their pets, although there are many other good ways to spend money. (2010.8.13 NA)</p> <p>21. 大学生是否不必到校上课，只参加考试就行？(2012.3.23 NA-2)</p>
三选一 类题目	<p>22. If you could choose ONLY one factor contributing to your enjoyable vacation, which factor will you choose? Good food, good location or good friends to travel together. (2012.4.20 NA)</p> <p>23. Which way do you think is the best way for a student to make new friends—joining a sports team, participating in community activities or travelling? (2012.5.5 NA)</p>

(一) 绝对词类题目：

例 1: It is only worth watching movies that can teach us something about real life. (2011.8.28 ML, 2009.9.11 NA)

思路一：一边倒

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，不同意只有反映现实的电影值得看，首先指出反映现实生活的电影容易让成年人觉得厌倦，其次指出这种类型的电影可能对于孩子的身心发展不利，最后补充指出还有其他的电影也具有观赏价值和意义。5 段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays, popular with people at all ages, <u>watching movies</u> (引出关键词) has become a common way to relieve pressure and get entertainment. Ironically, facing fast working and living pace, people have to squeeze their limited time to enjoy themselves by watching movies. Here comes a question— <u>which kind of movie is worth watching?</u> (设问)
	关于题目，一对 对立观点陈述	Some people believe that only movies that could teach them something about real life are worth watching.
	观点陈述	However, as far as I am concerned, I doubt whether the statement bear any analysis.
分论点 1	主题句	To begin with , despite the educational meaning, movies that can teach us something about real life will easily bore audiences sharing the same or similar experience and accordingly cannot help them get relaxed effectively.
	举例论证	The 21 st century has witnessed the rapid development of society and the ensuing surging pressure from life work and study. After a whole day tiring work in office, a white-collar could feel nothing but disgusted and stressed when watching movies “Go Lala Go”, a Chinese movie centering on the heroine Du Lala's joys and pains as she grows from an office rookie into an HR manager, because everything presented on the screen is nothing but what she/he has really experienced in daily work. In this way , it is meaningless for

		him/her to watch movies.
分论点 2	主题句	Moreover, as an old English saying goes “one man’s meat is another man’s poison” (引用英语谚语/俗语), some realistic movies might not suitable for certain group of people, especially kids.
	理论论证	Fierce social competition, cruel principle of “survival of the fittest”, sophisticated interpersonal relationship, to name just a few—all these facts are hurting and easily impact kids’ thoughts, values and behaviors.
	举例论证	Take “Go Lala Go” mentioned above for example . If a white-collar feels bored about the office gossips and politics on screen when watching it, a kid will probably be impressed by the adult world of the infightings and intrigues which he/she has never experienced. Gradually, he/she may get used to distrusting and cheating others because his/her views about society have been twisted by movies of this kind. The impact may be so profound that hardly could he/she integrate into society and get along well with others in life and work.
分论点 3	主题句	Finally , there are other movies that are worth watching—comedies, science fiction movies, to name just a few.
	理论论证	By exaggerated plots, humorous lines and funny figures, comedies could help us get relieved. Supernatural or unrealistic as they are, science fiction movies could not only help us relieve pressure but also promote or even predict the development of science and technology in the future.
结尾	重申观点	In conclusion , it is ridiculous to say that it is only worth watching movies that could teach us something about real life,
	分论点总结	because the criteria to judge whether a movie is valuable or not are audiences’ needs—just as audiences’ needs vary, so the genres of movies vary.

思路二：让步

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，不同意只有反映现实生活的电影才值得看，让步承认看这类电影的好处，两个分论点论述反映现实生活的电影的局限性：无法让成年人获得最大限度的放松，对小孩子的身心可能会造成一定伤害，5段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays, popular with people at all ages, <u>watching movies</u> (引出关键词) has become a common way to relieve pressure and get entertainment. Ironically, facing fast working and living pace, people have to squeeze their limited time to enjoy themselves by watching movies. Here comes a question— <u>which kind of movie is worth watching?</u> (设问)
	对立观点陈述	Some people believe that only movies that could teach them something about real life are worth watching.
	观点陈述	However, as far as I am concerned, I doubt whether the statement bear any analysis.
让步	主题句	Admittedly , it is valuable for us to watch movies that could teach us something about real life.

	理论论证 1	First , we may watch on screen situations similar to those we meet in daily life and get ideas to solve problems in real life.
	举例论证 1	Take the romantic Chinese movie "Go Lala Go!" for example . It centers on the heroine Du Lala's joys and pains as she grows from an office rookie into an HR manager. A lot of young people share with Lala her frustration and pressure in career and hence learn a lot of lessons from this movie.
	理论论证 2	Also , from movies of this kind we could know more about people and things beyond our reach in life.
	举例论证 2	For example , I might never have chance to go to Africa plain, but movies "Out of Africa" could take me there and help me experience the exotic scenery and grand panorama of expansive African prairie.
分论点 1	主题句	However , despite the educational meaning, movies that can teach us something about real life will easily bore audiences sharing the same or similar experience and accordingly cannot help them get relaxed effectively.
	举例论证	The 21 st century has witnessed the rapid development of society and the ensuing surging pressure from life work and study. After a whole day tiring work in office, a white-collar could feel nothing but disgusted and stressed when watching movies "Go Lala Go", a Chinese movie centering on the heroine Du Lala's joys and pains as she grows from an office rookie into an HR manager, because everything presented on the screen is nothing but what she/he have really experienced in daily work. In this way , it is meaningless to for him/her to watch movies.
分论点 2	主题句	Moreover , as an old English saying goes "one man's meat is another man's poison", some realistic movies might not suitable for certain group of people, especially kids.
	理论论证	Fierce social competition, cruel principle of "survival of the fittest", sophisticated interpersonal relationship, to name just a few—all these facts are hurting and easily impact kids' thoughts, values and behaviors.
	举例论证-正	Take "Go Lala Go" mentioned above for example . If a white-collar feels bored about the office gossips and politics on screen when watching it, a kid will probably be impressed by the adult world of the infightings and intrigues which he/she has never experienced. Gradually, he/she may get used to distrusting and cheating others because his/her views about society have been twisted by movies of this kind. The impact may be so profound that hardly could he/she integrate into society and get along well with others in life and work.
结尾	重申观点	In conclusion , although movies that could teach us something about real life bear significance, it is ridiculous to say that only movies of this kind are worth watching,
	分论点总结	because the criteria to judge whether a movie is valuable or not are audiences' needs—just as audiences' needs vary, so the genres of movies vary.

思路三：让步转折递进

思路概述：以绝对词 **only** 作为切入点，不同意值得看的电影只有反映现实生活这一类。



让步：去掉绝对词 **only**，表明此类电影的确值得看；转折：但是并非只有这一类电影才值得看，还有其他类型的电影也值得看，比如喜剧；递进：此外，还有其他的电影也值得看，比如科幻电影。5段，写作模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays, popular with people at all ages, <u>watching movies</u> (引出关键词) has become a common way to relieve pressure and get entertainment. Ironically, facing fast working and living pace, people have to squeeze their limited time to enjoy themselves by watching movies. Here comes a question— <u>which kind of movie is worth watching?</u> (设问)
	对立观点陈述	Some people believe that only movies that could teach them something about real life are worth watching.
	观点陈述	However, as far as I am concerned, movies of various genres bear respective significance.
让步	主题句	Admittedly, it is valuable for us to watch movies that could teach us something about real life.
	理论论证 1	First, we may watch on screen situations similar to those we meet in daily life and get ideas to solve problems in real life.
	举例论证 1	Take the romantic Chinese movie "Go Lala Go!" for example. It centers on the heroine Du Lala's joys and pains as she grows from an office rookie into an HR manager. A lot of young people share with Lala her frustration and pressure in career and hence learn a lot of lessons from this movie.
	理论论证 2	Also, from movies of this kind we could know more about people and things beyond our reach in life.
	举例论证 2	For example, I might never have chance to go to Africa plain, but movies "Out of Africa" could take me there and help me experience the exotic scenery and grand panorama of expansive African prairie.
转折	主题句	However, not only are realistic movies worth watching, but also other movies, like comedy. By exaggerated plots, humorous lines and funny figures, comedies could help us get relieved.
	举例论证-反	The 21 st century has witnessed the rapid development of society and the ensuing surging pressure from life work and study. After a whole day tiring work in office, a white collar worker could feel nothing but disgusted and stressed when watching "Go Lala Go" mentioned above.
	理论论证-正	On the contrary, comedies are able to refresh him/her mind and calm his/her frayed nerves by laughing as much as possible.
递进	主题句	In addition, science fiction movies are also worth watching.
	理论论证 1	Supernatural or unrealistic as they are, movies of this kind could not only help us relieve pressure but also promote or even predict the development of science and technology in the future. When it comes to the function of relaxation, science fiction movies could play a role as effectively as comedies to enable us to get rid of daily disturbances temporarily.
	理论论证 2	Moreover, by presenting conventionally supernatural or unrealistic scenes on screen, movies of this kind could expand our vision, fire our imagination and activate our desires for better life in the future.

	举例论证 2	<u>Haven't inventions like telephones, automobiles and the Internet been derived from human beings' imagination and desire triggered? Can anyone doubt the fascinating car driven by Batman on screen will come into use in the future?</u> (反问句, 增强语气)
结尾	重申观点	In conclusion , as one of the most popular ways of entertainment, watching movies has become an indispensable of our daily life.
	分论点总结	<u>Just as we should feed on various foods to get balanced nutrition, so we need to watch various movies as long as they could meet our need.</u> (类比, just as... so)

例 2: The best way to improve the quality of education is to increase teachers' salaries. (2011. 12. 10 ML)

思路一：一边倒

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，同意增加老师的工资能够带来教育质量的提升，两个分论点正面论述增加老师的工资带来的两个好处：激励老师更加努力地工作提升教学质量，减少老师的负担和压力从而身体更健康（提高教育质量的基础）。4 段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays, people are living in a highly developed society, which provides people with furious competition. Therefore, <u>education</u> (原题中提炼出来关键词) is becoming critical to the development of both individuals and society.
	关于题目，一对对立观点陈述	Some people think that <u>increasing teachers' salaries is the best way to improve the quality of education</u> (引出题目), whereas others do not think so.
	观点陈述	In my opinion , increasing the teachers' salaries is indeed an effective way to improve the quality of education.
分论点 1	主题句	To begin with , satisfactory payment could serve as an effective engine driving teachers to strive for better performance in their career.
	理论论证	On one hand , sense of satisfaction obtained from decent salary as well as respectable status could eliminate people's tiredness and then their enthusiasm of working could be boosted. On the other hand , people have to face furious competitions ensuing from jobs and adequate payment could motivate them to maintain their positions and even procure promotions in the near future. <u>Teachers are no exceptions</u> (将论述具体引导到老师这个话题上, 为举例子做铺垫).
	举例论证-正-调查段	<u>A recent survey, conducted by the Ministry of Education, about the most influential on the improvement of quality on teaching, shows that 78.3% teachers think that satisfactory salary is the most effective way to increase the quality on teaching, because they could be more dedicated to work without worrying about earning bread for their families.</u>
分论	主题句	Furthermore (衔接词), high payment could do good to teachers' health by decreasing their financial burden and pressure.



点 2	理论论证	With good health conditions, teachers could dedicate themselves to teaching and accordingly improve the quality of education.
	举例论证-正	High payment enables teachers not to have much financial pressure, and they do not have to find excess jobs to support their family, such as home-teaching. Thus, they will get much time to do exercise. For example , they could spend their free time doing jogging which is an excellent way for them to decrease the possibility of suffering physical disorders, like obesity, hypertension and diabetes. So, teachers will have good health conditions to face their work, and then the quality of teaching will be increased accordingly. Consequently, high payment is also an excellent way for teachers to keep fit.
结尾	重申观点	Above all , I agree that increasing teachers' salaries is the best way to improve the quality of education,
	分论点总结	because it could not only serve as an engine driving teachers to work harder but also indirectly do good to teachers health.

思路二：让步

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，同意增加老师的工资是提高教育质量的好方法，两个分论点正面论述增加老师的工资带来的两个好处：激励老师更加努力地工作提升教学质量，减少老师的负担和压力从而身体更健康（提高教育质量的基础），让步一点论述提高教育质量并不限于这一种方法，5段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays, people are living in a highly developed society, which provides people with furious competition. Therefore, <u>education</u> (原题中提炼出来关键词) is becoming critical to the development of both individuals and society.
	关于题目，一对对立观点陈述	Some people think that <u>increasing teachers' salaries is the best way to improve the quality of education</u> (引出题目), whereas others do not think so.
	观点陈述	In my opinion , increasing the teachers' salaries is indeed an effective way to improve the quality of education.
分论点 1	主题句	To begin with , satisfactory payment could serve as an effective engine driving teachers to strive for better performance in their career.
	理论论证	On one hand , sense of satisfaction obtained from decent salary as well as respectable status could eliminate people's tiredness and then their enthusiasm of working could be boosted. On the other hand , people have to face furious competitions ensuing from jobs and adequate payment could motivate them to maintain their positions and even procure promotions in the near future. <u>Teachers are no exceptions</u> (将论述具体引导到老师这个话题上，为例子做铺垫)。
	举例论证-正-调查段	<u>A recent survey, conducted by the Ministry of Education, about the most influential on the improvement of quality on teaching, shows that 78.3% teachers think that satisfactory salary is the most effective way to increase the quality on teaching, because they could be more dedicated to work without worrying about earning</u>



		bread for their families.
分论点 2	主题句	Furthermore , high payment could do good to teachers' health by decreasing their financial burden and pressure.
	理论论证	With good health conditions, teachers could dedicate themselves to teaching and accordingly improve the quality of education.
	举例论证-正	High payment enables teachers not to have much financial pressure, and they do not have to find excess jobs to support their family, such as home-teaching. Thus, they will get much time to do exercise. For example , they could spend their free time doing jogging which is an excellent way for them to decrease the possibility of suffering physical disorders, like obesity, hypertension and diabetes. So, teachers will have good health conditions to face their work, and then the quality of teaching will be increased accordingly. Consequently, high payment is also an excellent way for teachers to keep fit.
让步	主题句	Admittedly , there are another ways to improve educational quality as well, such as training teachers.
	举例论证	By taking certain training courses, teachers could improve themselves by learning more teaching skills and updating their expertise.
	转折回主题(指出存在的问题)	However , taking training courses may occupy much time and teachers may not have enough time to work, which would probably impact their teaching negatively.
结尾	重申观点	From what have been discussed above, we can safely draw a conclusion that increasing teachers' salaries is the best way to improve the quality of education
	分论点总结	which could not only serve as an engine driving teachers to work harder but also indirectly do good to teachers health.

思路三：让步转折递进

思路概述：以绝对词 **best** 作为切入点，不同意增加老师的工资是提高教育质量的最好方法。让步：最高级降级，表明此方法的确是个好方法；转折：但是增加老师的工资并不是最好的方法，还有别的方法也同样能够带来教育质量的提升，比如改善教学设备；递进：此外，还有别的方法也能带来同样效果，比如为老师提供培训、为学员提供奖学金等。5 段，写作模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Along with the rapid development of society, <u>education</u> (引出话题) has become increasingly important. People pay more and more attention to <u>how to improve the quality of education</u> (引出题目讨论主题) .
	对立观点陈述	Some people argue that <u>the best way to improve the quality of education is to increase teachers' salaries</u> (引出题目) .
	观点陈述	However , I disagree with them.
让步	主题句	Admittedly , increasing teachers' salaries is a <u>good</u> (best 降级变成 good) way to improve the quality of education in at least three aspects.

	理论论证	Firstly , high salary could attract more talented people to get devoted to teaching, which could lead to the improvement of teachers' quality. Secondly , decent pay serves as an incentive to motivate teachers to work hard. Furthermore , with more income, teachers need not to spend time doing part-time jobs. Instead, they could pay more attention to teaching.
转折	主题句	However , there are other ways as effective as increasing teachers' salaries to improve the quality of education.
	理论论证	Schools could invest money to upgrade teaching facilities in order to improve the quality of education.
	举例论证-今昔对比	<u>In the past</u> , teachers could only adopt chalks and blackboard to display and explain certain points to students in class. In contrast , <u>nowadays</u> , multimedia equipment like computers and projectors make classes to become vivid and interesting. In this way, students could learn more knowledge more efficiently, because facilities of this kind enable students to gain knowledge in both auditory and visual way.
递进	主题句	In addition , schools could improve the quality of education in other ways.
	举例论证	On one hand , schools could provide professional trainings to all the teachers so that staff could keep up-to-date with the latest expertise and teaching methods. On the other hand , schools could offer more scholarships to students to encourage more talented students to access schools and make students study more industriously.
结尾	分论点总结	Above all , although increasing teachers' salaries could bring about some benefits to the improvement of education quality, there are other ways as good to have the same effect like improving school facilities, offering trainings to teachers, providing scholarships to students and so on.
	重申观点	Therefore , I cannot agree with the topic statement that the best way to improve the quality of education is to increase teachers' salaries.

部分题目思路解析:

1. It is impossible to be completely honest with your friends. (2011.12.17 NA)

破题:

该题目当中出现了两个绝对词: impossible 和 complete, 正好抵消掉了题目绝对词的含义。题目翻译为“对待朋友完全诚实是不可能的”。因此, 采用同意的态度较为好写, 同时“让步转折递进”思路与传统“转折”思路等同

思路一: 一边倒

- 1) Agree
- 2) Firstly, hiding some trivial but feeling-hurt truths enables us to maintain and strengthen friendship.
- 3) Secondly, we could tell friends truth selectively or conceal the truth completely in order to protect our friends from the devastating effects caused by truths.
- 4) Thirdly, it is impossible for us to be totally frank to some friends whom we haven't completely trusted.
- 5) Conclusion



思路二：让步

- 1) Agree
- 2) Firstly, hiding some trivial but feeling-hurt truths enables us to maintain and strengthen friendship.
- 3) Secondly, we could tell friends truth selectively or conceal the truth completely in order to protect our friends from the devastating effects caused by truths.
- 4) Admittedly, in most situations, honesty is the precondition to friendship, because friendship must be nurtured and strengthened by trust and sincerity generated from mutual honesty.
- 5) Conclusion

2. Is there a good reason to be impolite/rude to another person? (2012.5.25 NA)

破题：

此题目类似 2010.8.21NA 独立写作题目 In the modern world, we should never be impolite with another person. 同意比不同意更好些，因为如果回答“有理由”，那么只需要列举出特殊情况，证明的确存在合理的不礼貌的情况，而一旦回答“没有理由”，则需要证明没有理由的原因。因此，采用同意的态度较为好写，同时“让步转折递进”思路与传统“转折”思路等同。

思路一：一边倒

- 1) Yes
- 2) Firstly, when our rights and benefits are threatened or hurt by others, it is impossible for us to show good manners.
- 3) Secondly, in some situations, showing impoliteness is a strategy to fulfill some purposes.
- 4) Thirdly, in some emergent circumstances, timing, speed, life or other factors comes first rather than good manner.
- 5) Conclusion

思路二：让步

- 1) Yes
- 2) Firstly, when our rights and benefits are threatened or hurt by others, it is impossible for us to show good manners.
- 3) Secondly, in some emergent circumstances, timing, speed, life or other factors comes first rather than good manner.
- 4) Admittedly, in most situations, good manner is the precondition to interpersonal relationship.
- 5) Conclusion

3. The most important characteristic of a politician or a leader is the good communication skill. (2010.5.22 NA, 2012.6.15 ML)

破题：

该题目当中出现了非常明显的 the most important，因此以此为切入点，采用对付独立写作的“让步转折递进”思路写作较为简单。

思路一：一边倒

- 1) Agree
- 2) Firstly, good communication skill enables a politician or a leader to deliver the strategies more clearly so that his/her subordinates could do implementation more accurately.
- 3) Secondly, conflicts between members could easily be resolved by leaders' coordination and conciliation, which will greatly boost the performance of the whole team.



- 4) Thirdly, good communication skill will lead to an easier access to the politician or the leader, which will contribute to members' greater trust to the leader and stronger attachment to the team.
- 5) Conclusion

思路二：让步

- 1) Agree
- 2) Firstly, good communication skill enables a politician or a leader to deliver the strategies more clearly so that his/her subordinates could do implementation more accurately.
- 3) Secondly, good communication skill will lead to an easier access to the politician or the leader, which will contribute to members' greater trust to the leader and stronger attachment to the team.
- 4) Admittedly, there are other skills of great importance for a politician or a leader, like judgment and goal orientation.

让步转折递进

- 1) Disagree
- 2) Admittedly, communication skill is an important characteristic of a politician or a leader, because outstanding communication skill helps him/her to build, maintain and strengthen leading position.
- 3) However, communication skill is not the only important skill for a politician or a leader. There are other skills as significant. Judgment is one of them.
- 4) In addition, goal orientation is another skill bearing great importance for a politician or a leader.
- 5) Conclusion

(二) 比较类题目：

例 1: Which do you prefer? Working at home or working in the office. (2011.11.26 ML, 2012.2.18 NA)

思路一：一边倒

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，同意在家工作更好，三个分论点正面论述在家工作的三个好处：提高员工个人工作效率和工作积极性，节省公司的钱并增加公司利润，减少出行对环境有好处，5 段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays a new kind of working pattern SOHO (small office home office) becomes quite popular.
	对立观点陈述	Some people argue that such pattern is worse than working in the office and it should not be widely used.
	观点陈述	However, I doubt whether this argument bear any analysis.
分论点 1	主题句	First of all , working at home offers a much more flexible schedule, which is beneficial to employees who take this option.
	理论论证 1	Working at home enables employees to arrange their own time according to their own mental state and working pace in order to make full use of time to work and rest.

	举例论证 1-正	For example , working at home, an employee can do his assignment any time as long as he can finish it before the deadline. If he could finishes his tasks before 12 o' clock in the morning, he can arrange a whole afternoon to do other things such as watching a movie with his friends in order to relax himself. In this way, not only could he finish his task efficiently but also he could relieve his pressure.
	举例论证 1-反	On the contrary , if he has the nine to five routine in the office, he will have to slow down his working pace because even if he could finish his task he could not have a rest, which will greatly impact his initiative in work.
	理论论证 2	What's more , such flexible schedule is not only beneficial but also necessary for creative professionals such as writers, painters and composers because they have to rely on inspirations that may suddenly fly into their mind at any time of the day.
	举例论证 2-正	Take Lu Xun, the famous writer of China in the early 20 th century for example . He liked to write his stories late in the night when others had fallen into sleep. And he would add lots of details into his stories at any time of the day when he suddenly got inspired.
	举例论证 2-反	However , if he was confined in the office with a certain working schedule, he might have failed in catching his inspirations. And we may not have so many masterpieces of him to read now.
分论点 2	主题句	Then , applying such a pattern can also bring financial benefit to the whole company itself.
	理论论证	because company needs not to hire a working building and buying furniture for employees.
	举例论证-反	It is known to all that the price of hiring a 10-floor building is really high in China. What's more, the inflation makes the furniture more and more expensive. Small companies may have a hard time to survive the market in China because the tiny profits they get can only compensate the hiring fee of an office building
	举例论证-正	On the opposite , if all the employees can work at home, such problem can be solved. The company only needs to buy a laptop for every worker and all the assignments can be done and handed in on the Internet. The saving of hiring office and buying furniture can in turn accelerate the development pace of the company.
分论点 3	主题句	Thirdly , working at home pattern contributes to environmental protection.
	举例论证	Nowadays, confronted with the deteriorated environment, more and more organizations and governments popularize a concept called Carbon Footprint, the green gas emission cause by human beings' activities. And also, people are encouraged to offset their Carbon Footprint by planting trees. Actually, most greenhouse gas comes from people's daily commute and encouraging people to work at home could reduce the greenhouse gas emission caused by transportation to the most extent, which will do good to our environment.
结尾	重申观点	Above all , I agree that working at home is better than working in the office,
	分论点总结	because it could promote the working efficiency as well as employees' initiative, save money for the further development of the company itself and contribute to environmental protection.

思路二：让步

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，同意在家工作更好，两个分论点正面论述在家工作的两个好处：提升员工个人工作效率和工作积极性，节省公司的钱并增加利润，让步一点论述在办公室工作的好处：更加积极的工作氛围，5段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays a new kind of working pattern SOHO (small office home office) becomes quite popular.
	对立观点陈述	Some people argue that such pattern is worse than working in the office and it should not be widely used.
	观点陈述	However, I doubt whether this argument bear any analysis.
分论点 1	主题句	First of all , working at home offers a much more flexible schedule, which is beneficial to employees who take this option.
	理论论证 1	Working at home enables employees to arrange their own time according to their own mental state and working pace in order to make full use of time to work and rest.
	举例论证 1-正	For example , working at home, an employee can do his assignment any time as long as he can finish it before the deadline. If he could finishes his tasks before 12 o' clock in the morning, he can arrange a whole afternoon to do other things such as watching a movie with his friends in order to relax himself. In this way, not only could he finish his task efficiently but also he could relieve his pressure.
	举例论证 1-反	On the contrary , if he has the nine to five routine in the office, he will have to slow down his working pace because even if he could finish his task he could not have a rest, which will greatly impact his initiative in work.
	理论论证 2	What's more , such flexible schedule is not only beneficial but also necessary for creative professionals such as writers, painters and composers because they have to rely on inspirations that may suddenly fly into their mind at any time of the day.
	举例论证 2-正	Take Lu Xun, the famous writer of China in the early 20 th century for example . He liked to write his stories late in the night when others had fallen into sleep. And he would add lots of details into his stories at any time of the day when he suddenly got inspired.
	举例论证 2-反	However , if he was confined in the office with a certain working schedule, he might have failed in catching his inspirations. And we may not have so many masterpieces of him to read now.
分论点 2	主题句	Then , applying such a pattern can also bring financial benefit to the whole company itself.
	理论论证	because company needs not to hire a working building and buying furniture for employees.
	举例论证-反	It is known to all that the price of hiring a 10-floor building is really high in China. What's more, the inflation makes the furniture more and more expensive. Small companies may have a hard time to survive the market in China because the tiny profits they get can only compensate the hiring fee of an office building
	举例论证-正	On the opposite , if all the employees can work at home, such problem can be solved. The company only needs to buy a laptop for

		every worker and all the assignments can be done and handed in on the Internet. The saving of hiring office and buying furniture can in turn accelerate the development pace of the company.
让步	主题句	Admittedly , working in office does have some minor advantages.
	举例论证	For example , working together with colleagues in office can create a good working atmosphere. As a result , assignments can be finished more quickly and efficiently.
	转折回主题	However , in some aspects, the advantages of working at home obviously overwhelm strengths of working in office.
结尾	重申观点	Above all , from my perspective, although working in the office may slightly improve the efficiency, working at home is more beneficial,
	分论点总结	as not only could the latter promote the working efficiency as well as employees' initiative but also it save money for the further development of the company itself.

思路三：分情况讨论

思路概述：不同意，不是所有的工作都适合在家里做，分类讨论——一类工作适合在家里做，一类则适合在办公室做，4段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays, a trend called SOHO (Small office, home office) is greatly prevalent among working people.
	对立观点陈述	More and more people prefer working at home to working in the office due to a lot of conveniences.
	观点陈述	However , I do not think that home could take the place of office completely as a suitable working place.
	原因陈述	For different types of work, people have to make different choices about working conditions in order to maximize the working efficiency.
分论点1	主题句	On one hand , for people who take some creative jobs, like painters, writers and designers, home is a better choice in terms of working place.
	举例论证1	Take the writer for example. First of all , writers depend on their inspiration to a great extent to create their works and accordingly their working time may be much flexible. That is to say , maybe some of them tend to work early in the morning while another ones prefer to work in the evening or even the midnight. In this way, it is impossible for them to work together in the office where there is a routine working schedule.
	举例论证2	Second , the environment at home is relatively quiet without many distractors, which enables writers to concentrate on their creation. However, the environment in the office is noisy and full of accidental disturbances from the surroundings, which will probably prevent writers capturing their inspiration and delivering their ideas.
分论点2	主题句	On the other hand , for people who take project-based jobs, office is a better choice in terms of working place.
	举例论证1-正	A project-based job means probably there is a project team and team members will have regular meeting to discuss some issues and report the progress periodically, say daily. In this way, the project

		could be run smoothly with every step and detail clear to every necessary member.
	举例论证 2-反	If team members are working respectively at home, daily meeting will cost them a lot of time and money, because they have to turn to computers or telephones. They may not have communication smoothly due to technological malfunctions or manmade delays, which would exert a negative effect on both the efficiency and result of the whole project team.
	举例论证 2	Moreover , working in the office means higher exposure to supervisors, which means greater chance to get appreciated and promoted for what employees have done as well as to obtain opportunities to prove themselves, because supervisors are just there around them!
结尾	重申观点	All in all , we can see that whether home is a suitable place for working depends on the nature of certain job.
	分论点总结	Creative jobs necessitate flexible working time and tranquil environment, so home is a better choice than office. However, some project-based jobs require frequent and in-time communication, so office is a preferable choice to/over home.

例 2: Young people nowadays are more willing to help others than those young people in the past. (2012.3.9 NA)

思路一：一边倒

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，同意现在的年轻人比以前的年轻人更爱帮助人，三个分论点解释原因：经济、物质条件更好，受到更良好的教育，政府大力鼓励和推动，5 段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	The will of helping others (引出关键词) who are in need is always considered as a key factor in judging people's moral level.
	对立观点陈述	Some people argue that nowadays young people are more willing to help others.
	观点陈述	From my point of view, I totally agree with this idea.
分论点 1	主题句	First of all , the plenty of material lives allow the will of helping others to prosper.
	理论论证 1	More young people are willing to donate money to the people in need because it only takes a small proportion in their salaries.
	举例论证 1-现状	For example , the KFC in China advocate a project to donate one yuan from every meal to the kids in mountainous region. Such money can buy breakfast to the kids and improve their health. When asked to donate one yuan in their meals, most people will not refuse because compared to the salary they get every month, such amount of money can nearly be ignored. What's more , they also help others by donating the money, which can bring a feel of achievement.
	举例论证 1-过去	However , in the past the society was organized in a self-sustaining pattern. People could only meet their basic need for surviving, and thinking of helping others seems impossible.



分论点 2	主题句	Then the development of education system also fosters young people to help others.
	理论论证	In China, the quality education is emphasized recently. When kids were very young, they were told to help others.
	举例论证-现状	Like my cousin, he studies in a middle school of Beijing where moral education is highly lighted. Although he is only 14-year-old, every year he saves his pocket money and old clothes, then donates them to the local Red Cross for helping kids in poor areas. Once I asked him about his motivation, he just told me that helping others can bring him happiness, and he and his friends all enjoy the process of aiding the kids who are in need. Thus the will of helping others seem to root in young people's minds and they can gain great happiness from it.
	举例论证-过去	However , in the past, the test-oriented education fostered high score students who were only good at taking exam and had no conception of helping others.
分论点 3	主题句	Thirdly , all levels of government attach great importance to encouraging people to help others in order to foster harmonious atmosphere in society.
	举例论证	In China, annual awards like "Top Ten Moral Models", "The Most Beautiful Workers" are set by national government to praise those outstanding people who give hands to others willingly. Besides, public advertisements on TV, magazines, and light box spare no efforts to propagandize the idea of helping others. As a result , surrounded by atmosphere of this kind, young people are willing to help others.
结尾	分论点总结	Above all , with more ways to offer help and better education, young people nowadays are more willing to help others in such an inducing society where helping others is the mainstream than in the past.
	重申观点	Therefore, I agree with the topic statement.

思路二：让步

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，同意现在的年轻人比以前的年轻人更爱帮助人，两个分论点论述现在的年轻人更爱帮助人的原因：经济、物质条件更好，受到更良好的教育，让步一点论述现在社会中有些人利用别人的好心设局骗钱，5 段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	The will of helping others (引出关键词) who are in need is always considered as a key factor in judging people's moral level.
	对立观点陈述	Some people argue that nowadays young people are more willing to help others.
	观点陈述	From my point of view, I totally agree with this idea.
分论点 1	主题句	First of all , the plenty of material lives allow the will of helping others to prosper.
	理论论证 1	More young people are willing to donate money to the people in need because it only takes a small proportion in their salaries.



	举例论证 1-现状	For example , the KFC in China advocate a project to donate one yuan from every meal to the kids in mountainous region. Such money can buy breakfast to the kids and improve their health. When asked to donate one yuan in their meals, most people will not refuse because compared to the salary they get every month, such amount of money can nearly be ignored. What's more , they also help others by donating the money, which can bring a feel of achievement.
	举例论证 1-过去	However , in the past the society was organized in a self-sustaining pattern. People could only meet their basic need for surviving, and thinking of helping others seems impossible.
分论点 2	主题句	Then the development of education system also fosters young people to help others.
	理论论证	In China, the quality education is emphasized recently. When kids were very young, they were told to help others.
	举例论证-现状	Like my cousin, he studies in a middle school of Beijing where moral education is highly lighted. Although he is only 14-year-old, every year he saves his pocket money and old clothes, then donates them to the local Red Cross for helping kids in poor areas. Once I asked him about his motivation, he just told me that helping others can bring him happiness, and he and his friends all enjoy the process of aiding the kids who are in need. Thus the will of helping others seem to root in young people's minds and they can gain great happiness from it.
	举例论证-过去	However , in the past, the test-oriented education fostered high score students who were only good at taking exam and had no conception of helping others.
让步	主题句	Admittedly , in some cases we can see that people don't want to help others.
	举例论证	For example , Beijing TV has reported that a young man refused to give his seat to an old man on a bus even the conductor urged him to do so.
	转折回主题	Despite how rare such case is, it may also have been exaggerated to attract audience. In fact, nowadays young people are really more helpful due to some changes in our society.
结尾	重申观点	Above all , although some cases about unwilling to help others have been reported, they are very rare.
	分论点总结	In fact , nowadays young people would like to help others because the plenty of material life and the advance of quality education.

思路三：Equally

思路概述：不同意，现在和过去的年轻人都愿意帮助他人，过去社会简单，人心单纯，人们本能愿意帮助他人；现在经济、物质条件发达，人们受到良好的教育，同时身处一个鼓励助人为乐行为的大环境当中。4段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	The <u>will of helping others</u> (引出关键词) who are in need is always considered as a key factor in judging people's moral level.
	对立观点陈述	Some people argue that nowadays young people are more willing to help others.

	观点陈述	From my point of view, I doubt whether this argument bear any analysis.
分论点 1	主题句	Admittedly , young people in the past are willing to help others out of their instincts.
	理论论证	On one hand , everyone was born kind and sympathetic; on the other hand , society was not that advanced and complicated, and interpersonal relationship was simple. Therefore , people were willing to help others instinctively in order to survive the undesirable environment in the past.
	举例论证	For example , my mum always tells me some stories about her childhood, cherishing appreciation to people who gave hand to my family. In 1960s' China, the economy was undeveloped and the food shortage was still serious. As the eldest girl of three in the family, my mum had to stand up with hunger and take care of her younger brother and sister (my uncle and aunt) because at that time my grandparents were both busy with their work in factory. The neighbor, a young couple, always gave a hand to my family, not only sharing food but also helping my mum take care of little kids. Not prosperous they were, they just offered help selflessly.
分论点 2	主题句	However , young people nowadays are also willing to help others due to improved living conditions, abundant education and positive social environment.
	理论论证 1	Firstly , the plenty of material lives allow the will of helping others to prosper. More young people are willing to donate money to the people in need because it only takes a small proportion in their salaries.
	举例论证 1	For example , the KFC in China advocate a project to donate one yuan from every meal to the kids in mountainous region. Such money can buy breakfast to the kids and improve their health. When asked to donate one yuan in their meals, most people will not refuse because compared to the salary they get every month, such amount of money can nearly be ignored.
	理论论证 2	Then the development of education system also fosters young people to help others.
	举例论证 2	In China, the quality education is emphasized recently. When kids were very young, they were told to help others.
	理论论证 3	Thirdly , all levels of government attach great importance to encouraging people to help others in order to foster harmonious atmosphere in society.
	举例论证 3	In China, annual awards like "Top Ten Moral Models", "The Most Beautiful Workers" are set by national government to praise those outstanding people who give hands to others willingly. Besides, public advertisements on TV, magazines, and light box spare no efforts to propagandize the idea of helping others. As a result , surrounded by atmosphere of this kind, young people are willing to help others.
结尾	分论点总结	Above all , there are respective advantages both in the past and nowadays that promote young people's helpfulness—young people in the past were helpful instinctively and their materialistically prosperous peers nowadays are educated and motivated to be helpful.
	重申观点	Therefore, I disagree with the topic statement.

部分题目思路解析:

1. It is more important to have friends that can have fun with than to choose friends that will help you when you need them. (2011.7.8 NA)

破题: 关于朋友的话题, 名言 a friend in need is a friend indeed.

思路一: 一边倒

- 1) Disagree
- 2) As an old saying goes, "A friend in need is a friend indeed", someone with whom we could have fun with might abandon or even betray us when we need their help/whether someone could help us when we are in trouble is the only criterion to examine whether he/she is our friend.
- 3) With friends' help, we solve our problems, which will definitely bring about longer-lasting and more durable happiness.
- 4) Conclusion

思路二: 让步

- 1) Disagree
- 2) As an old saying goes, "A friend in need is a friend indeed", someone with whom we could have fun with might abandon or even betray us when we need their help/whether someone could help us when we are in trouble is the only criterion to examine whether he/she is our friend.
- 3) With friends' help, we solve our problems, which will definitely bring about longer-lasting and more durable happiness.
- 4) Admittedly, friends we could have fun with enable us to recover good mood and rest our mind temporarily in the maze of problems and troubles.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路三: Equally

- 1) Disagree
- 2) On one hand, friends we could have fun with enable us to recover good mood and rest our mind temporarily in the maze of problems and troubles. In this way, at least we could keep energetic and courageous to face the challenges.
- 3) On the other hand, with friends' help, we solve our problems, which will definitely bring about longer-lasting and more durable happiness.
- 4) Conclusion.

2. Your job have greater happiness than your social life. (2011.12.9 NA)

破题: 工作和社会生活哪一项可以带来更大的乐趣。比较两者能够带来的乐趣。

思路一: 一边倒

- 1) Job has greater happiness
- 2) Firstly, hard work is the precondition to enjoying social life. Long-time indulgence to social life without working hard leads to nothing but sense of emptiness.
- 3) Secondly, happiness from work is more accumulative and more sustainable than happiness from social life based on consumption of time, energy and money.
- 4) Moreover, if people could enjoy their work, chances are they could have promising future in career and earn more salaries. In this way, they could guarantee affluent lives of their families and reap great sense of achievement.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路二：让步

- 1) Job has greater happiness
- 2) Firstly, hard work is the precondition to enjoying social life. Long-time indulgence to social life without working hard leads to nothing but sense of emptiness.
- 3) Secondly, if people could enjoy their work, chances are they could have promising future in career and earn more salaries. In this way, they could guarantee affluent lives of their families and reap great sense of achievement.
- 4) Admittedly, people could get joy from various social lives, like chatting with friends, going shopping, doing sports and so on, because surging pressures in all aspects of life necessitate social life which could greatly help people relax themselves.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路三：Equally

- 1) Both have great happiness in respective aspect.
- 2) On one hand, happiness from work consists of sense of growth and feel of achievement. Changing from novices to masters in careers endows people with abundant experience, growth and surging incomes. In this way, they could guarantee affluent lives of their families and reap great sense of achievement.
- 3) On the other hand, happiness from social life consists of inner peace and energy recovered. People could get joy from various social lives, like chatting with friends, going shopping, doing sports and so on, because surging pressures in all aspects of life necessitate social life which could greatly help people relax themselves.
- 4) Conclusion.

3. Government should focus its budgets more on environmental protection than on economic development. (2012.3.23 NA)

破题：政府应该在环保方面投入更多还是经济发展方面投入更多。比较两者重要性。

思路一：一边倒

- 1) Agree.
- 2) Firstly, by protecting environment, government could get abundant and sustainable resources, one of the central pillars to support the development of economy.
- 3) Secondly, well-preserved environment enables people to be healthy physically and mentally which is critical to economic development.
- 4) Thirdly, compared with economic development, environment protection could hardly get financial support and investment from individuals or corporations, which necessitates government's investment.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路二：让步

- 1) Agree.
- 2) Firstly, by protecting environment, government could get abundant and sustainable resources, one of the central pillars to support the development of economy.
- 3) Secondly, well-preserved environment enables people to be healthy physically and mentally which is critical to economic development.
- 4) Admittedly, economic development could boost the environmental protection to some extent by providing enough money.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路三: Equally

- 1) Disagree.
- 2) On one hand, by protecting environment, government could get abundant and sustainable resources to support the development of economy.
- 3) On the other hand, economic development could boost the environmental protection by providing enough money.
- 4) Conclusion.

4. Nowadays, it's easier to maintain healthy than the past. (2012.5.26 NA)

破题: 今昔对比类

思路一: 一边倒

- 1) Disagree.
- 2) Firstly, nowadays hardly could people eat healthily nowadays. (polluted food raw materials; tight schedule, irregular meal time and prevalent fast food)
- 3) Secondly, contaminated environment easily leads to more diseases of human beings than before.
- 4) Thirdly, faster pace of living imposes more pressure on human beings than before.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路二: 让步

- 1) Disagree.
- 2) Firstly, nowadays hardly could people eat healthily nowadays. (polluted food raw materials; tight schedule, irregular meal time and prevalent fast food)
- 3) Secondly, faster pace of living imposes more pressure on human beings than before.
- 4) Admittedly, nowadays, people have spared no effort to tackle health-related problems.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路三: Equally

- 1) Disagree.
- 2) On one hand, in the past, people could feed on more natural food and suffer little pressure from the environment.
- 3) On the other hand, nowadays, people have adopted advanced technologies and facilities to preserve the nutrients to the most extent and developed medical system reduces the health-related risks and problems.
- 4) Conclusion.

5. People who go out from their village will be more successful and happier than people who stay in their village. (2011.2.20 ML)

思路一: 一边倒

- 1) Agree.
- 2) Firstly, in urban areas, people have easier accesses to better education and more work opportunities which enable people who go out from their villages to be more competitive and have more opportunities to succeed.
- 3) Secondly, in urban areas, abundant material wealth and recreational facilities contribute to people's investment on personal interests, hence the increased sense of happiness.
- 4) Thirdly, better living conditions in urban areas enable people to take care of their families better, which brings about more sense of achievement and happiness.

5) Conclusion.

思路二：让步

- 1) Agree.
- 2) Firstly, in urban areas, people have easier accesses to better education and more work opportunities which enable people who go out from their villages to be more competitive and have more opportunities to succeed.
- 3) Secondly, better living conditions in urban areas enable people to take care of their families better, which brings about more sense of achievement and happiness.
- 4) Admittedly, rural areas provide people with serene happiness by presenting people simple, tranquil, harmonious and natural life.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路三：Equally

- 1) Disagree.
- 2) On one hand, in urban areas, people have easier accesses to better education and more work opportunities which enable people who go out from their villages to be more competitive and have more opportunities to succeed.
- 3) On the other hand, rural areas provide people with serene happiness by presenting people simple, tranquil, harmonious and natural life.
- 4) Conclusion.

(三) 含有/隐藏 all 类题目:

例 1: College or universities should offer more courses to prepare students for the future before they start working. (2012.9.24 NA)

思路一：一边倒

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，同意，大学应该开更多的课程，三个分论点正面论述开更多课程的好处：明确未来职业方向，培训面试等实用技巧，培训未来工作中需要用到的能力，5 段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays in China, students have easy access to universities or colleges. However, when graduating, the prospect of career is not as promising as students expect. Statistics show that more than 10% of college graduates could not find a job as soon as they leave the campus.
	观点引入	Hence, some educators blame universities and colleges for irresponsibility and suggest more courses be offered to prepare students for the future.
	观点陈述	From my perspective, I totally agree with them.
分论点 1	主题句	To begin with , college and universities should offer some courses to guide students to clarify their career goals or area of interest.
	理论论证	Confronted with fierce competition in job market, each student should have a clear direction which could on one hand show his/her competitiveness or edge as much as possible and on the other hand serve as a beacon to lead him/her out of the mist of job market. Therefore, some courses about personality analysis, career planning should be offered to help students identify their strengths and

		shortcomings, locate their area of interests and lock their career goals.
分论点 2	主题句	Then , some courses aimed at offering some job information and training some practical skills about online job application, job interview should also be offered.
	举例论证	I remember clearly when I was a senior student in university, on-line application became very popular which was totally different from traditional job-hunting process—preparing printed resume, joining in recruitment fair, talking with interviewers and submit resumes on site. It was a pity that many students missed job opportunities just because they were not familiar with the procedure of on-line application, hence the necessity of teaching students how to apply for jobs on line on the website of certain enterprise or some professional job hunting websites like ChinaHR, Zhilian and so on.
分论点 3	主题句	Last but not the least , it is also important for schools to offer some courses to develop students' competences like cooperation, problem-solving, conflict management, dealing with ambiguity, time management and so on.
	理论论证	The prominent feature of students nowadays is the asymmetry of their strong expertise and weak competences. While diploma could get them in the door, they will get nailed if they lack competences and cannot handle their work. Therefore , universities and colleges should offer some competence-based courses to prepare graduates well for future work.
结尾	分论点总结	All in all, we can see that besides expertise university graduates have a long way to go before they get their dream work—clear career goal, job information, practical skills, competences and so on. Only if they could combine all these factors together could they stand out from thousands of competitors in job market.
	重申观点	Therefore, I agree that universities and college should offer more courses so that students could prepare themselves better for future work.

思路二：让步

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，同意，认为大学有必要提供更多的课程，两个分论点正面论述开课的两个好处：明确未来职业方向，培训面试等实用技巧，让步一点论述开课可能带来的问题：给学生过多的压力；5段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays in China, students have easy access to universities or colleges. However, when graduating, the prospect of career is not as promising as students expect. Statistics show that more than 10% of college graduates could not find a job as soon as they leave the campus.
	观点引入	Hence, some educators blame universities and colleges for irresponsibility and suggest more courses be offered to prepare students for the future.
	观点陈述	From my perspective, I agree with them.

分论点 1	主题句	To begin with , college and universities should offer some courses to guide students to clarify their career goals or area of interest.
	理论论证	Confronted with fierce competition in job market, each student should have a clear direction which could on one hand show his/her competitiveness or edge as much as possible and on the other hand serve as a beacon to lead him/her out of the mist of job market. Therefore, some courses about personality analysis, career planning should be offered to help students identify their strengths and shortcomings, locate their area of interests and lock their career goals.
分论点 2	主题句	Then , some courses aimed at offering some job information and training some practical skills about online job application, job interview should also be offered.
	举例论证	I remember clearly when I was a senior student in university, on-line application became very popular which was totally different from traditional job-hunting process—preparing printed resume, joining in recruitment fair, talking with interviewers and submit resumes on site. It was a pity that many students missed job opportunities just because they were not familiar with the procedure of on-line application, hence the necessity of teaching students how to apply for jobs on line on the website of certain enterprise or some professional job hunting websites like ChinaHR, Zhilian and so on.
让步	主题句	Admittedly , more courses opened may jeopardize the quality of education.
	举例论证—数据	University students have already got heavy load of study, research and internship. Statistics show that firstly in China the average number of compulsory major courses a university student takes is 50 which are mainly opened in the second and third year and secondly, senior students in university have to spend over 70% of time in labs or on internships in order to reap some experience to polish their resumes. Considering these two facts, students may suffer surging pressure and be distracted greatly if schools add more courses to regular curriculum.
	转折回主题	Therefore , schools could take both students' need and capacity into consideration when opening course.
结尾	重申观点	All in all, although more courses may impose pressure on students, college and university graduates have a long way to go before they get their dream work—clear career goal, job information and practical skills.
	分论点总结	Therefore, I agree that universities and college should offer more courses so that students could prepare themselves better for future work.

部分题目思路解析:

1. The effective leader tries to make others feel they have been part of a decision. (2010.9.18 ML, 2009.6.20 NA)

思路一: 一边倒

- 1) Agree
- 2) First, by doing so, a leader could win his/her members' respect and trust in order to consolidate his/her leadership.

- 3) Second, by doing so, a leader could greatly improve the performance of his/her team. If a leader always tries to take members' opinions into consideration, he/she could always get comprehensive conclusion for every task the team has been assigned.
- 4) Third, the leader's efforts to make members feel they have been part of a decision are beneficial to members' self-development and career development.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路二：让步

- 1) Agree
- 2) First, by doing so, a leader could win his/her members' respect and trust in order to consolidate his/her leadership.
- 3) Second, by doing so, a leader could greatly improve the performance of his/her team. If a leader always tries to take members' opinions into consideration, he/she could always get comprehensive conclusion for every task the team has been assigned.
- 4) Admittedly, it is very time consuming to take every member's opinions into consideration.
- 5) Conclusion.

思路三：分情况讨论（并非所有的情况下，领导都需要让每个人都觉得自己是决策的一部分）

- 1) Disagree.
- 2) On one hand, leaders should make members feel that they are part of decision. In this way, the leaders could have a comprehensive plan and a smooth implementation for the assignment.
- 3) On the other hand, in some emergencies, hardly could leaders make others feel they are a part of decision.
- 4) Conclusion.

2. People spend too much money on their pets, although there are many other good ways to spend money. (2010.8.13 NA)

思路一：一边倒

Disagree

First, pets could entertain their masters and distract their attention from burdensome work and overwhelming pressure. Compared with other expensive or troublesome ways to release pressure, raising pets is more economic and more convenient.

Second, pets could create some occasions for people to communicate with each other in order to tighten the social bonds and harmonize the social atmosphere.

Third, considering the rising of living standard, raising pets is not as expensive as expected. Moreover, more love and caring rather than money is needed to keep pets.

Conclusion

思路二：让步

Disagree

First, pets could entertain their masters and distract their attention from burdensome work and overwhelming pressure. Compared with other expensive or troublesome ways to release pressure, raising pets is more economic and more convenient.

Second, pets could create some occasions for people to communicate with each other in order to tighten the social bonds and harmonize the social atmosphere.

Admittedly, there are some people who spend too much money raising pets in society.

Conclusion.

思路三：分情况讨论

Disagree

On one hand, it is burdensome for people like university graduates to raise pets, because they are at the threshold to society and suffer a lot of economic pressures.

On the other hand, for some well-established people, even if they raise several pets or hire some people to take care of those pets, it is only a small portion of money that they spend raising pets in order to enrich their lives.

Conclusion.

(四) 三选一：

例 1: **If you could choose ONLY one factor contributing to your enjoyable vacation, which factor will you choose? Good food, good location or good friends to travel together. (2012.4.20 NA)**

思路一：让步

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，选择三者之中具有决定意义的要素，即这个要素更加全面或者其他要素的实现需要以这个要素为前提，5 段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Nowadays, more and more people like traveling to broaden their horizons, relieve themselves, to name just a few.
	推出三个要素	Among various factors are three —presented by people when asked what is the most important determinant to travel—food, location and companion.
	观点陈述	From my perspective , companion is of the greatest important.
分论点 1	主题句	First of all , a good companion could stimulate me to get prepared for travelling, which serves as the precondition to fully enjoying the trip.
	理论论证 1	Despite the importance of planning, I hate doing preparatory work. A good companion could do preparation tasks together with me, which ensures the quality of travel.
	举例论证 1-正	My friend Jessica is always my first choice when I go on vacation. She is fond of and good at making plans which enables us to make full use of time to enjoy the journey. Last summer holiday, we decided to go to Qinghai as backpackers. Having made up our mind, Jessica started to surf the Internet, collecting travelling tips, scheduling trips, buying airplane tickets, booking hotels, and so on. With her, I was also motivated to participate in doing some tasks—finding local flavors, preparing medicine and so on. Finally, with this detailed 7 days' plan, we two enjoyed ourselves to the most extent in Qinghai, not to mention tasting good food and appreciating grand natural beauties.
分论点 2	主题句	Then , a good companion will enable me to be immune to the boredom and bad mood in journey.
	理论论证 1	On one hand , in journey inevitably we have to spend some time, short or long, on our way to different “stops” in traffic tools or on foot. A good company could accompany me to do whatever we both

		like to kill time happily.
	举例论证 1-正	I still remember in my last summer trip with Jessica to Qinghai, one day, taking a free ride, we had to spent 4 hours in boxcar late at night. We curled up on the dusty board, chatting, telling jokes, eating snacks, watching the starry sky and so on, which made the long, freezing and boring journey memorable and colorful.
	理论论证 2	On the other hand , in journey, a friend who shares the interest could always reach consensus with me when making decisions. As a result, I could have a good mood to enjoy the beautiful scenery better.
让步	主题句	Admittedly , we cannot ignore the importance of food and location in journey.
	举例论证	Delicious food is the trigger to travelling as well as the source of power in journey. Location determines how convenient the transportation is and what scenery we could watch.
	转折回主题	However , with an improper company who always quarrels with me and irritates me in journey, how can I enjoy the food and views? How can I enjoy the travelling?
结尾	重申观点	Above all , from my perspective, a good companion to my trip is of the greatest importance,
	分论点总结	because it not only enables me to get prepared fully for my travel but also help me enjoy the journey better with a good mood which is the precondition to enjoy the food and landscape.

例 2: Which way do you think is the best way for a student to make new friends—joining a sports team, participating in community activities or travelling? (2012.5.5 NA)

思路一：一边倒

思路概述：传统的英文 Essay 写作模式，选择参加体育运动队，分论点提出两点好处：更多的机会遇见相同兴趣爱好的人、更多在一起的时间维系并加深友谊。4 段，模式如下：

开头	背景阐述	Friend is an indispensable part of everyone's life. However, more and more people, especially students like me, feel it difficult to make friends with others because of fast space of life, work and study—everyone is tangled with numerous tasks.
	推出三个要素	There are at least three ways for a student to make friends: joining sports teams, participating in community activities and travelling.
	观点陈述	As far as I am concerned , among the three, joining sports teams is the best way for me to make friends.
分论点 1	主题句	To begin with , at school students who are interested in doing certain sport would choose to join in corresponding sports team, which increases the chance of meeting people sharing the same hobbies with me.
	举例论证-正	Despite the possibility of making friends with people who are different from me, isn't it easier for two strangers to become familiar with each other by chatting about the same NBA basketball superstar James Brown, or the craziness about the same Nike's new

		sneakers and practicing the same technique about three-point shot? Topics in common could always create opportunities of communication, shorten the distance between and erase the feeling of strangeness.
	举例论证-反	On the contrary , community activities or travels attract random students rather than those sharing so many things in common, hence the lower chances to meet and become friends. Therefore , in sports teams, no matter it is basketball team, football team or volleyball team, it is easy for a student like me to make friends with others.
分论点 2	主题句	Secondly , compared with joining in community activities and travelling, joining sports team means more time to stay together, which enables students to know each other well and become friends gradually.
	理论论证-正	Joining a sports team involves in training, practicing, competition and so on. No matter how tight a student's schedule is, he/she has to spend certain amount of time regularly devoting himself/herself to sports to get relaxed and fulfill his/her interests. As a result , even if students could not become friends at the first sight, they could cultivate and establish their friendship along with the time.
	理论论证-反	On the contrary , sporadic community activities and travelling make the maintenance of friendship difficult.
结尾	分论点总结	All in all , joining sports team could not only increase the possibility of making friends at the very beginning by providing common topics but also provide considerable amount of time for students to maintain and deepen friendship.
	重申观点	Therefore , it is the best way for a student like me to make friends compared with participating in community activities and travelling.

综合写作—答题模式

综合写作答题模式	
开头：主旨	In the lecture, the professor/ instructor thinks that... On the other hand, the reading contends that... The lecture casts doubt on the reading by using the following three points.
要点 1	The first point that the professor uses to refute the reading is that.... According to him, ... However, this is different from the reading, which states that...
要点 2	Moreover, contrary to the belief in the passage that..., the professor asserts that... To be specific, ... (按听力文中顺序陈述)
要点 3	Finally, the professor points out that.... This is not what the reading says. The reading thinks...
(结尾：总结)	In sum, ...

