

新东方点题班口语预测超级小范围(18 套题)

		新东方北美研发中心
口语第一题:		
口语第二题:	F.CN	4
口语第三题:		7
口语第四题:		15
口语第五题:		21
口语第六题:	[[[]	26
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口语第一题:

NO.1

You attended a school recently, if one aspect of the school needs to be improved, which one will you choose, describe it and explain why.

NO.2

What type of music do you enjoy most? Explain why you enjoy this type of music. Include reasons and details in you explanation.

NO.3

Describe a charater in a book, movie or TV program that deeply impressed you. Explain why you like this charater. Include reasons and details to support your response.





Describe the greatest period of your life and explain why?

NO.5

北京新东方

版本1.Imagine that you have to stop using cell phone for a month, would that be difficult for you?

版本 2.Can you live without your cell phone for one month? Why or why not.

NO.6

说一个你和别人不同的学习习惯 & why

NO.7

现在很多地方都在发展旅游业,有很多外国人来旅游,说说发展旅游业的优缺点,各一个

北京新东方

你住的国家面临的问题... 翻译的不知道对不对 原题似乎是" explain your country's problem or OOXX

NO.9

A friend of you wants to make a big purchase but does not have enough money, what will you suggest him to do to get extra money?



If your friend is dropping out of the college, do you think is a good

thing?

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北京新东门

NO.11

Among the following three professions, which do you respect the most: photographers, musicians and painters. Explain why.

NO.12

版本一

聊一聊 shopping on the internet 的好处

版本二

Describe a skill that you want to learn



NO.13

大学收到一大笔钱,问你认为应该花在哪里来改善学生的生活:技术运动设施,研究

NO.14

Describe the most important decision that you have ever made

NO.15

你是怎么保持健康的



NO.16

1.Imagine the situation where you can't use computer or have no access to internet for a month. How will your life be different? Use details and examples to explain.

NO.17

Please choose one of the following transportations that you consider to be most enjoyable.

Bicycle, automobile, train

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NO.18

你愿意给别人辅导,还是当访问学者,第三个想不起来了,说原因



Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It's a waste of time for university students to take courses outside their major fields. Use specific reasons and examples in your answer.

NO.2

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It's easier to teach children in primary schools than students in universities. Include reasons and details in your explanation.



NO.3

北京新东方

Do you agree or disagree with the statement that employees should be prohibited to listen to music at work.

NO.4

版本 1.Some people think that business and industry need to be developed, even if the development of them affect environment; other people think that environment need to be protected from the development of business and industry. What do you think?

版本 2 有人认为工业发展需要以破坏环境为代价,也有人认为 industrial development should protect the environment。你同意哪个观点及原因。

NO.5

你喜欢在大的 grocery & department 购物,还是喜欢在小商店里购物 & why

NO.6

你喜欢一个经常出差的工作还是总在一个地方的工作。

R

NO.7

你喜欢早做完事情还是等到快到 deadline 在做,为什么,你的意见是什么

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有的大学强制上外语课,有的强制上计算机课。你认为哪个更重要?

NO.9

北京新东方

Which do you prefer, reading paper books or reading electronic books? Explain why.

NO.10

版本一

有的人呢喜欢买 food prepared , others like to buy food and 自己 cook, which do you prefer

版本二

Advantage of group discussion



NO.11

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? All students should be required to study art and music in secondary school. Use specific reasons to support your answer.

NO.12

The best lesson we can learn is through making mistake. Agree or disagree?



Do you agree or disagree, in the future, people will read fewer books



than they do today.

NO.14

北京新东方

学生应该出席所有课还是可以选着上,没去的课自己看资料补上呢?

NO.15

NO.16

喜欢一年上9个月或者10个月的课,或者一整年都上课

TITE TO A SECOND

Some people speak out in class, others prefer to listen and quietly observe. Which do you think leads to greater success in school? Why?

NO.17

同不同意学生在上之前先休息一年做准备?





你觉得学生应该 focus on study 或应该在求学期间 part -time job.



□语第三题:□



大学计划 close down 洗照片的暗室 the photography darkroom。理由有二:理由 1、现在,many students use their own digtal cameras,所以很少有人会到 darkroom 去冲洗照片。理由 2、学校的 money is scarce,学校应该用 the saved money improve academic programs,而非把钱浪费在 photographing 这种 minor hobby 上面。女生反对。理由 1:还是有很多人使用 both traditional cameras and digital cameras。handle ordinary pictures,用数码相机。prefessional 摄影师需要用 traditional cameras 去 capture 照片 background details。而这是用 digital camera 很难做到的。所以,darkroom 有用,不能关。理由 2、女生认为 photographing is not merely a hobby,更是一项 special skill,可以 help students find jobs in the future。例如她一个学姐就是靠 photographing skills found a job as a professional photographer。

NO.2

阅读:【大学通知】: 美国大学要求参加西班牙Spain留学交换项目的美国学生到西班牙以后住校live on campus。好处1、住宿费便宜cheap。好处2、可以和native Spanish speaker住在一起,有利于学习西班牙语learn language (Spanish)和西班牙文化。

听力:【学生议论】:女生反对此计划。理由1、其实学生在校园周边也能找到便宜的房子。她举了她sister home stay的例子。她已经找到一个本地家庭local family愿意租,房租相当便宜。理由2、和美国学生住在一起,大家都说英语,没法学习improve西班牙语言和文化。所以要搬出去住,只是不要说英语。

Question: Explain the woman's opinion towards the school announcement and why she holds that opinion.

NO.3

increasing attendance on student art show。给学生发邮件通知,时间改在学期中而非学期末。女生同意,1.作为艺术系的学生,很需要看这种照片,现在



用邮件通知,知道的人多了,去的人就多了。2.期末事太多,大伙儿都呆在屋里或者图书馆,如果改在其中,大家就有时间去了。



北京新东方

阅读里面说学生建议取消读诗会,因为很少有人参加,而且可以从图书馆借 CD来听。听力里女生不同意,因为现在读诗会只会在网站上发通知,如果他们能在教室、图书馆和学生中心还有报纸这些其他形式上也加以通知,肯定会有更多人来。而且参加读诗会和听 CD 感觉不同,可以 make eye contact, use body language,和其他人分享这种经历。

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NO.5

阅读:学校要建一个 new art museum,因为:别的很多学校都有,然后可以提高学生鉴赏力

听力:男生不同意。1、说 downtown 也有 museum,好像还有个大师在那里有展览,学生 Monday free;2、这是个 expensive project,学校不舍得花钱啦~

NO.6

是讲一个学校推出了一个新的 annoucement 给 freshman, Biology department. 说学生一起学习(group study)可以 best know the equviment and improve acdemec study, and in addition, can meet and make new friends.

However, in the conversation, the girl said the study group sort of thing doesnt help. Because people have their own way to study, expect thoes who doesnt know how to study. So she prefers to work alone.



the second point is that she thinks that if people in the same department, they will have class together, so they eventually will meet each other. So you don't really need to go to the study group.

NO.7

阅读:停止爵士合唱团,因为感兴趣的人少,没有必要继续了

听力:女人觉得真不好。

理由一:主要是因为平时训得太勤了,导致很多学生不来了

理由二:没有其他选择了,很多是经典,但不是爵士,女人不喜欢,其他学生

也不喜欢。

NO.8

女生遇到困难:她想上 Professor Cline 的 creative writing class,但是她上课后发现班里人太多,太 crowd,无法更好地和教授同学互动。共有两种解决方法:1、上另一个教授的写作课。但女生说她不知道另一个教授会不会和 Professor Cline 一样好。 2、上下个学期同一个老师的课。下学期的课在早上,人应该会少,但是女生说她想现在就得到 feedback。

NO.9

Reading Material

TOPIC

学校打算给不住在学校坐车上下课的学生也建立一个 lounge, 里面有 bulletin board 可以贴 posting

Listening Material

Attitude woman agrees

Reason 1

新东方托福考试网

http://toefl.xdf.cn/



学校 dorm 有 lounge, 是很重要的 social 和 relax 地点, 坐车的学生也很辛苦也很需要

Reason 2

posting 可以提供信息学生们一起搭车省钱

北京流

NO.10

学校改变了一个学期一次的 art 什么东西变成一学期两次,还加上要 paper.男生反对 (the man is against this for the following reasons), 有两点不喜欢被强迫(don't feel like being pressed to do something), 没有时间。

NO.11

3.Proposal: Library should install storage lockers. The lockers can help students to keep the books so that they don't have to take the books from library to their dorms. The library can pay for the lockers by charging fees from students.

Conversation: The man thinks it's a bad idea.

1)It is very likely that people will lock books in their lockers without checking them out, and no one will know. They can keep the books as long as they want. Like, if a student locks 20 books in his locker, no one will know where those books are.

2)Students like himself don't have extra money to pay for the fees. They already have many fees need to be paid. If only a few students are willing to pay and only these people can take advantage of this plan, the university should not carry out it.

Shortly summarize the proposal and state the student's opinion of this

proposal.



NO.12

一个女生和一个男生对话,女生说 a few students' art works were chosen 在一个 art exhibit 上展出;男生 sounds great, so you are one of them;女生说是的,但是问题来了,她的那幅画太大,is a 3-meter canvas,会超出展览方给的 limited exhibiting space.男生说真的吗?女生说,对的,他们不愿意给我更大的 space, because that will be unfair for other students. 接着说,但我可以把我的一副 older painting 拿去展出(one suggestion),which is smaller.男生说可以啊;女生说,但是那幅画是我以前画的,而我的 technique has improved a lot since then,所以那幅画不能体现我的真实水平;男生说,那要不你 draw a new one by the next week(第二个 suggestion);女生说其实也可以,但是我最近很 busy,有 a couple of exams coming.

NO.13

学校通知说禁止在学校人行道骑自行车



,女生同意,第一太危险,尤其是在午饭和课间人多的时候,好像要给汽车的弄个 line,她认为这样对汽车的人来说既安全又快

NO.14

学校要在春季休息的时候修操场,避免给学生造成不方便,而且室外设施还是 开放给想锻炼的人



competence 的两个阶段 consicous 和 unconscious 用了 typing 来作为例子说明在 conscious 阶段 比如刚开始学习 typing paper 他必须全神贯注并且



在和他谈话时 他必须专门停下来因为不能够同时作两件事 所以导致的结果就是他打完一篇文章很慢 但是那个时候的错误也比较少. 在 unconscious stage 人们通常认为自己已经完全学会了这项技能 所以不再聚精会神,常常一心两用所以他打字慢慢变快而且常常边打字便和寝室同学对话 但是这样做的结果就是他在打字的时候犯的错误也便多了题目就是让你 summerize 整个材料大意还有如何用例子来说明观点的。

NO.16

先阅读,内容是建议给 premedical school 的第一年学生,让他们在第一年去社区医院或者小诊所做 volunteer work。原因有两个:1) 可以让他们更早的积攒经验和熟悉医疗的 procedure 2)premedical 学生第四年本来也要求做实习,这样他们第四年可以不那么紧张。然后两个人针对这个讨论,sam 是这个学院的学生,他认为:写这篇文章的人一定是第一年的学生,因为他不了解prededical school 的 structure,因为这是 preclinical 离 clinical 还很远,他们主要学一些基础临床医学知识,为 medical school 学习做准备,那些社区医院的医疗 procedure 经验和他们的学习不相关,第四年他们要忙着申请medical school,所以不相关。

NO.17

【通知】医学院安排假期 internship 的通知,要让医学院学生有机会做3个月的实习。

【1观点】女生同意。

【2 理由】【1】可以让学生知道自己专业是否有办法 handle.

【2】学校课业很重,每天都读到很晚,3 个月的实习不用每天 focus 在学校课业。





阅读是学校计划所有学生参加 capital hospital 实习 internship,来使学生决定是否将医学当做未来的职业,同时这个实习将在暑假进行因此不会影响到学生的日常功课的学习。听力中女生同意。因为这样的实习一方面可以将实践与课堂知识相结合,并且可以在选择医生这种职业前在实习中亲历未来可能会遇到的问题以便决定是否从事这个行业。 第二是可以不和课程相冲突,女生认为医学课程本来就很多很难,她平时学习时经常在实验室做作业到很晚。

NO.18

阅读:学校决定让新生在入学前提前做一些以后会做的作业,主要是文学方面的.

学校理由 1: 学生预先掌<mark>握一下写作技巧有助于大学</mark>学习, 教授也可以不用在这些基础技能上停留太多时间, 进而传授更多知识

学校理由 2: 学生预先阅读的一些东西可以成为他们入学后的共同话题,从 而促进交流, 广交朋友

听力: 男生反对理由:

- 1): 大部分学生在假期里面时间比较少, 比如有工作(我理解是实习),所以无法完成这些阅读任务. 而一旦完不成, 开学就要 struggle to catch up, 有时不得不 rush, 结果就 skip 文章, 囫囵吞枣
- 2): 新生不会谈论文学,他们更喜欢聊熟悉有趣的话题,such as some cool places to hang out.







口语第四题:

NO.1

stimulus reduction。举了那老师教小学班时一个叫 STEVEN 的例子,一学生靠窗坐,总是在做作业的时候看窗外,不集中精力。后来老师就把座位调了 rearrange,他就集中精力了,学习也好了。

NO.2

Concept testing. A marketing technique company use to find out if cust omer likes a new product idea

Two benefits: to gain information; use feedbacks to improve the product Example. A bicycle company introduced a folding bike. Marketing ppl talk to a group of consumers. Information gathering; consumers like the folding back.

New feedback: wants to have an attached lock

And the company adapted the product And the bike sells well.

版本二:

口四:一市场科技公司用 concept testing 方法来检测消费者是否喜欢一个新的产品概念。两个好处:一获取信息二使用 feedback 来提升产品。举例:一个自行车公司推出了一个折叠自行车,用此方法告诉大众

NO.3

inequality aversion (不平等厌恶): 不仅仅是人类,动物也有 sense of unfairness and refuse unfair rewards。教授以一个关于猴子拣石头的实验为例。researchers 让 a group of monkeys pick up small rocks and give them to the researchers。给搬得好的猴子 cucumbers 做奖励,它们会很高兴。后来,researchers gave a member of the group some grapes 做奖励。猴子虽然很喜欢黄瓜,但更喜欢葡萄。Other monkeys 就 felt upset。Refused to pick up small rocks and refused to accept cucumbers,甚至 threw



cucumbers away immediately 以表示抗议。



北京新东方

阅读讲 Test Marketing 用来测试潜在客户对一个产品的反应,帮助公司对产品的问题进行修改,听力里举了电影公司的例子。比如他们做一个动画片给小孩看,但他们没有经验,所以就找来一些小孩看这部片子并且问他们最喜欢的角色,小孩都说喜欢里面的狗,于是公司以此为判断,把狗作为了动画片的主角,然后大获成功。

NO.5

版本 1 : 文章讲了 generalizing。 Early childhood 小朋友的学了一个词以后就会觉得那个词是特指某件物品(single, specific object),直到他们长大一点后学会了 generalizing,才会知道知道一个词是代表一类物品(similar general objects)。

Professor 用的是他儿子的例子,儿子小时候玩儿 Toy train,他就告诉儿子那叫"train"。有一天带儿子去坐火车,看到轨道上的火车,他告诉儿子这是 train,儿子就很 upset。不过一年以后,儿子稍微大一点了,就知道 real train 和 toy train 都是 train 了。

版本 2 : 心理学——generalizing

阅读部分: 在学习语言的过程中,儿童很容易把一个词的意思理解为仅仅是用来表示一个特定的物体(one specific object),随着年龄的增长,儿童能逐渐理解一个单词不仅能用来描述一件物品,而是可以用来表示某一类物品。这种现象叫做归纳(generalizing)。

听力部分:教授的儿子三岁时,他有一个玩具火车,爸爸妈妈就教给儿子这个东西叫做"train"。有一天爸妈带着儿子出去玩,途径火车站,爸爸就指着火新东方托福考试网 http://toefl.xdf.cn/



车说这是"train",当时儿子就显得非常不理解(upset and confused)。而到儿子四岁时,他就能够正确使用"train"这个词了,并且能明白这个词不仅仅能够表示他的玩具火车,还能用来表示火车站里真正的火车。

问:用教授给出的例子解释什么是 generalizing。

NO.6

阅读:解释了一个名词叫 optimal foraging (最佳觅食理论),

听力:举例鸟儿会把 shellfish 从高空中扔下在石头上敲开。但他们有两个选择

标准,一个是会选最大的扔,另一个是为了节省体力会选在特定的高度扔。

NO.7

讲的是货币的形式, 说的是1, 货币是 coin and paper bonds. 例子是如果你坐出租车, 你付给 driver 的是钱.

还有一种方式是以物易物,说一个农夫坐出租车,他可以给司机他的农产品,如果司机同意了,那这个时候农产品就是钱.

但是, 政府规定了我们现在使用第一种方式.

NO.8

Reading part

Listening part【名词解释】:

emotion display (情绪表达规则):

It means the expression of emotion depends on the society in which we are live in. 【教授举例】:

The professor uses an example of his 4-year-old daughter. She had a





birthday party. Prior to the party, parents told her that she should hide her negative emotion when she did not like the gift received. Her grandmother gave her cute clothes as a gift. But the girl did not like it and felt disappointed. Before her negative emotion became too obvious, her mother said the clothes were very cute. The girl suddenly realized that she should say thank you to grandmother and she did that.

Question:用听力的例子来解释对这个概念的理解。

NO.9

学校给志愿者提供住宿,进行一周的志愿者活动。好,1 很多学生想做义工,但是没钱 stay over night,这样解决了问题。2 一周的时间并不长,因为前几天要 training 一下 skills,真正做义工的时间只有几天。

NO.10

阅读:

signaling

THE STATE OF THE

商家在 selling 的过程中请 third party 来提供一个 objective 的 idea 表明产品质量好

听力:

教授的朋友开一家珠宝店,她请了一个20多年经验的专家鉴定了每一样珠宝都是 real的,然后在门口挂个牌子说我们家珠宝都是 certified by专家,让大家放心买贵的珠宝。

NO.11

阅读:学习过程中,以前学习的东西对后来学习的东西的作用,分两种:Negative transfer, Positive transfer.



听力:教授分别举例: Positive transfer. 举了教授自己的例子。小时候学习钢琴,不看琴键,只看乐谱。后来到高中学习打字,只看屏幕,不看键盘。很Helpful。 Negative transfer 举了教授朋友的例子。以前是舞台剧演员,习惯了大声念台词,后来做movie actor,不需要大声了,但还总是大声。此为negative transfer.

A A DF.CI

NO.12

动物的 specialization 的长短处(advantages and disadvantages)

NO.13

Seagoing fish: live in freshwater when young and migrate to water contains higher density of salt to increase survival rate.

Lecture:

A good example of seagoing fish is a kind of Salmon in Japan. Live in the river when they are young (babies and hatchers) until grow to full size, because they' re vulnerable when young and there' re less big fish (predators) in the river. While after mature, they migrate to oceans where they can find more food. Now they' re less vulnerable and need more food. Ocean provides more kinds of fish for them to eat than in the river. They can eat more and grow stronger. In the end they go back to rivers to breed their babies.

Use the example in the lecture to explain the concept of seagoing fish.

NO.14

Reading:

Professor evaluation

新东方托福考试网

http://toefl.xdf.cn/



这个 student 写了个 letter 给校方希望能改变 professor evaluation ,which is carried out at the end of every class,的方式。之前的 evaluate 之后都是教授自己看 , 不具有公开性 ; 所以学生 propose to put the evaluations online. 有两个好处: 1. Professors will get more motivated to improve his teaching skills if he knows that the evaluations will go public. 2. 学生也可以通过这些评估做出 more informed decision as to which course to take.

Listening:

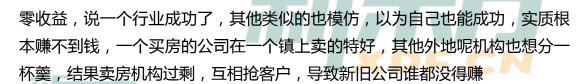
男生女生对话,男生说,哎挺好的啊。女生说,我觉得一点都不好。教授肯定 feel not happy about his course being publicly criticized,他不会 take it seriously 而这些 evaluation 也不会 influence 他的 Teaching skill。男生说,但至少学生们表达的自己的观点啊。女生说:这就是问题所在。The evaluations are usually 在the end of the last class举行 很多学生都in a hurry to leave,所以不会 take the evaluation seriously ,也不会提一些 specific 的建议。

NO.15



一种人类行为,说人们做事习惯有思维定式,但如果有情况不符合的话就会make mistake. Prof. 举了一个自己的例子,说他一次把包落在cafeteria,包里有很多重要文件。他想他肯定没办法拿回了,因为cafeteria人很多,任何人都可能拿走包。但是因为包里的重要文件,他还是回去找了。他发现包还在。但是前台的woman 不让他拿,因为cafeteria人很多,她不相信prof.

NO.16





昆虫觅食的时候遇到困难会召集同伙一起,举的例子是南美的 fire ant

NO.18

多种方式传递同一种信息,比如deer 在森林里面碰到狮子,她会翘起尾巴,别的鹿看了就知道了,但有些没看到,这个鹿就会跺脚发出噪音来叫大家走

口语第五题:

NO.1

一个男生接他同学笔记本写论文,第二天要交。笔记本突然死ji了。该怎么办?回去找他室友。但是已经很晚了,他应该睡了。而且他也不一定会修。二,第二天起早去 computer lab 重写

NO.2

男生想选讲马克吐温的文学课,但是和他打篮球时间冲突 a confliction between the class and the basketball。方法一,换一门不太喜欢的课,这样就可以打球了。方法二,仍然选讲马克吐温的课,但是打球时间就会少半学期。

NO.3

【学生困难】: 女生要在校报发表一篇paper, 但文章写得too long to publish。

【解决方案】:男编辑给他两个方案:方案1、删掉一半cut off the paper / make it shorter就能立即出版。但女生觉得每个部分都很重要,不愿意cut,要弄短就只能Summarize了。方案2、到暑期版summer issue上发表publish。女生不太愿意,因为暑假大家都放假了,没人看得到

【问题】:Briefly summarize the problem and two possible solutions. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.



NO.4

女生的问题是她的音乐剧明天首映但主演病了,她可以找人来替,但是担心这个人会觉得太紧张而演不好,也可以考虑把音乐剧推迟到下周,但这样观众会觉得很失望。

NO.5

男生的问题是他很想回家,但又要重新写一篇论文。两个解决方案,一个是在学校呆一个星期,这样会错过家庭聚会,另外一个就是回家写论文,但这样就没法在图书馆查找资料了。

NO.6

首先, 一个男人说, he works in the bookstore in college. His job is to carry heavy box which contains books. However, last week he went to help his frd to move to the new apartment. He injuried himself. Doctor said that he cant carry heavy things for a month. So he went back to talk to his boss, his boss offered him a job to be a cashier in bookstore, however, the schedule for cashier only opens in the morning. he has a physic group study at that time. The physic group is important to him coz he improved grade OOXX. so he went to find a dish washer job in cafeteria which fits his schedule. however, if he takes the job in cafeteria, he wont have the discount to buy books in bookstore, which saved him a lot every semaster....

所以最后他还是没结论...

NO.7

man 的 roommate 要搬到 in campus,所以他要找一个新室友。俩 solution,一个是前室友的朋友,人不错但是有些 messy。第二个是学校里贴advertisement。问你支持哪个,为啥。



NO.8

【学生困难】: 女生所在的 radio club 要招新,负责招聘的同学病了,明天不能去了。

【解决方案】: 女生自己说出两个方案。

方案 1: 女生自己去,但是明天有 group meeting,时间冲突。

方案 2:她室友愿意帮忙,室友不是 club member, 但她人很 nice, 还喜欢 talk to others, 可以招到更多人。

NO.9

人对得罪自己的人,可能当时没用表现,以后会一直记恨。举例,一男生开生日派对,他姐在快结束的时候打电话说因为一个 project 来不了了,他当时在电话上说没关系,可以 understand,但是在他 deep down inside,他很 angry 后来他和他姐约好吃饭,他故意迟到一小时,说自己忘记约定时间,后来自己意识到还是在为之前生日派对的事情生气。

NO.10

Problem

女生说他们班教授请大家免费今晚去 theater 看演出 by bus 但是她明天有历史 大考她今晚想复习

Solution 1

to study on the bus 以及 come back 再继续学习,缺点是学习环境不好晚上休息不好

Solution 2

今晚不去看演出只复习考试,缺点是改天自己去得买票花不少钱。



Reading:

Reactance: 人们都很重视自己的 freedom。因此当自己的行为被 limited and 自由受限 by some rules and regulations 时,人们尝试去逃脱这种限制。很多 adults and children's behavior are results of the urge to 重获 freedom. "Reactance" indicates people's desire to reestablish freedom and break away from(具体的词组不是 break away from, 但意思一致) the control.

Listening:

两个例子可以验证 reactance 的现象: 1. Imagine a child, who used to play very happily on the playground, having a lot of fun ,但是突然有一天 his parents don't allow him to play on that playground again。小孩会感到很 upset,于是他会 sneak to the playground and play despite his parents' rule. 2. A town recently ban on a kind of soap because it's harmful to the environment. 但是这个 ban 并没有降低 the soap's ability to clean things.因此人们会感到很 upset ,"why can't I choose any type of soaps that I want?"因此人们会 attempt to buy a large number of this kind of soaps, a lot more than they used to do, 尽管 town 会限制他们做这件事。

NO.12

讨论旅行要改地点问题:女的要great trip去xxx.有个waterfall 还有个 natural museum.去哪个...

NO.13

女的 note 丢了,解决办法是要么借,要么参加晚上的一样的课(第五题模板较多,希望各位紧记之)



女生要搬出学校和朋友住,可是她得回学校做实验,路上话时间,两个解决方



法第一跟教授说没时间来,反正也没给钱,但是这个实验对毕业上研究生好, 第二是搬回学校,她又想朋友而且房子就空了



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那个女研究生既要在明天之前帮教授出本科生的成绩又要写自己明天要交的论文,两种方法:1 请教授多给她时间出成绩,2 熬夜把两个任务都完成

NO.16

男的遇到问题,在公共学校的一门课有15个人,人太多,他不到老师的有效反馈,决定退课,他自己给自己提了两个solutions,一个是换到晚上,人少,但是晚上他可能有作业,课什么的,二是到暑假再选,但暑假他已经有两门课了,可能三门太多了

NO.17

一个讲座关于 industry cluster 也就是说同一行业集中于某个区域 然后文章 举例服装业的 industry cluster 来说明这种商业形式的优点 1 供货商多所以选择多 2 有相关技术的劳动力也多 所以即使有员工生病或者退休 想要找人替代也很简单 然后题目就是让你讲讲听力里面主要讲了什么然后是怎么样解释的。

NO.18

Mary 本来要 Jack 去帮她搬东西。但 Jack 忘了,约了和朋友去 Art Exposition. 票都买好了。如果放 Mary 鸽子,Mary 只能找其他人,如果帮 Mary,Jack 就要把票卖给其他人。问怎么办。





口语第六题:

NO.1

生物课,老师讲动物怎么改进来使用南极寒冷气候。两个例子,一,北极熊爪子上很厚的毛。这样 full speed 跑起来也不会滑倒

二 ,一个叫 wol ris 还是什么的动物,在冰下游泳,为了make break hole through the ice , adapt 出了很长的牙

NO.2

【讲课要点】: 不能自身移动的海底sea bottom动物dwellers (居民)获得食物的方法feed有两种:第一种、active method:举例:海葵sea anemone 伪装成植物,寄生在其他动物身上,寄主又会放毒液,这样sea anemone就能捕住食物了。第二种、passive method,举例:牡蛎Oyster,不动。坐等海水流把微生物tiny material送到嘴边

NO.3

应对有生命威胁的情况,animals survive 有时靠 individual 自己就行,有时还要靠 group。动物形成群体 form a group 保护自己生存下去,有两种 ways:第1种、gather together 取暖:帝企鹅 empire penguins 到了冬天就迁移到 inland、那里特别冷。为了 survive,帝企鹅会 bunch together to form a concentrated group to keep warm,并 take turn to stand outside to combat the extreme cold and get warmth。第2种、围在一起 to form a concentrated group to survive the predator:八哥 starlings 遇到 predator——falcons 攻击时会挤在一起,形成一个 solid mass。大的在外面,小的在里面。如果 a falcon hits them with one of its wings,its wing will be injured。the falcon 就没办法 catch any single starling 了。



城市温度比农村高的原因。一个是城市中的机器会释放各种热量,比如汽车释



放尾气和热量,另外是城市当中黑色的东西更多,更易吸收光并转化为热量。 比如 concrete 制成的深色马路和街道。



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版本 1 这个 lecture 讲了动物储存食物 (hoarding)的两种不同方式

- 1) all food in one location,但是这就要求动物必须能够守住这些食物,用physical prevention 来 defense. 比如 Squirrel, 他们会把所有食物都藏带一个地方,但是如果有 birds 或者其他都无来抢的时候他们就会把这些掠食者赶走, drive them away
- 2) disperse, divide up food and save in different locations, 但是这要求动物必须记性特别好(good memory)记的食物都放在那些地方了.比如 Rat in desert,它们把食物藏在 hundreds of locations,但是他们记性好,都记得这些 locations 在哪里



版本 2 生物学——hoarding

听力部分:教授说贮藏食物(hoarding)对于动物来说十分重要,并具体介绍了两种贮藏食物的方法。

第一种是把所用食物都贮藏在同一个地方(store all food in one place)。这种方法要求动物有能力保护自己的食物不被抢走(defensive)。例如,松鼠会把所有的松果(pine cone)都藏在同一颗树下,这是因为松鼠很有攻击性(aggressive),而且跑得快,所用能把来偷食物的敌人赶跑(chase away)。

第二种是采用分散(dispersive)的方法,先把食物分好(divide up),然后再藏到不同的地方。这种方法要求动物具有良好的记忆力(good memory)。例如,在沙漠里有一种老鼠,它们就是把食物分别藏在不同的沙子下面。科学家发现这种老鼠记忆力特别强,能够记住上百个藏食物的地点。



两个破坏环境的策略,一个是浪费资源做没用的广告,比如关于厨房装修的广告对教授就没有用,因为他在租房,另外一个是影响环境美观的广告



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讲广告让受众接受产品的两个方法,一个是在合适的时间让受众看到,举的例子是玩具车的广告要在孩子们喜欢的电视节目的时间段播出,第二个好像是要和实际的产品结合(记不清了),举得例子似乎是他女儿和朋友们有个小玩具,然后最近要有关于这个玩具的节目上映了。

NO.8

new business 选地址的时候要考虑的因素,一个是 cost,给的例子是美国公司租地时候要给 tax,不同的地 tax不同,第二个大致是说周边是否能成为雇员提高便利生活,像有超市购物中心就会比较吸引雇员

NO.9

Ecosystem engineering: 动物住在一个地方 ,这个地方会变得适合其他动物生存。两种方式

- 1、在日常生活中慢慢去做。比如某个海鲜:mussels,在吃水里东西的时候把水过滤干净了。
- 2、在一个群中间位置的时候,形成一个对其他动物有保护的地方。再比如刚才那个海鲜:mussels。他们成群住在海洋地表,他们之间的空隙形成其他动物能够生存的空间。

NO.10

蚂蚁通过某些 strategy 来提高 forage food 效率。

- 1.每次出发都方向不同,比如 Amy Ant,第一次从 north 出发,下次换 East
- 2.大家一起搬运而不是将食物切成小块分次搬运来节约蚂蚁力,比如一片水果,



一起搬只要 10 个 ants , 分片搬要 50 个 ants

NO.11

电影中摄像头角度:电影技巧中采用不同视角的镜头对人物形象塑造的影响。从低处往高处拍,显得actor很powerful,larger. Queen of England(??不清楚了)就采用了这种手段。使得她显得很高贵。从高处往低处拍,显得actor很small,无助。A man lost in desert就用了这种手段。和广大的desert比,这个人就显得很无助,很hopeless。

NO.12

Two situations of price inelastic

Normally, if the price goes up the demand will goes down, because people don' t want to buy products when they become more expensive. But there' s also a situation when the demand stays the same when price goes up. It' s called price inelastic.

Two situations of price inelastic:

1)When the products are necessary. Though price goes up, consumers still buy them because they need them.

For example, the electricity, even if the electricity company raises the price of electricity, people still purchase it because it's necessary and people need electricity for electric appliance like lights.

2)When the company has a strong brand loyalty. The customers will continue buying them even if the company raises price.

For example, the blue jeans, customers are loyal to the brand so even though the price goes up, they continue to buy it because they feel comfortable to buy blue jeans.



Use the examples in the lecture to explain two situations of price inelastic.

NO.13

历史课

以前 early human beings 是去 hunt wild animal for meat , 但是大概 10000 年前开始驯化 (domesticate) control animals. The domestication of animals 有很多 benefits , 下面我们来说一下:1. The domestication of animals will provide consistent and reliable source of meat. Early people 去打猎 , 有时打得到 , 但 often 打不到猎 , 而把 animal 养在身边可以随时随地 有吃的 ,举了 goat 山羊的例子 ,山羊是最早被驯化的动物。 Goats can be easily controlled and can be organized by the heard and move with the people。因此这个 source 非常 reliable。 2. The domestication of animals will supply a variety of food other than meat. 又举了山羊的例子 , goats produce milk. People can collect milk and drink. Also people can process milk and make it into yoghurt and cheese.

介绍一种鸟的身体特殊的功能捕猎,第一是耳朵有个什么环,能捕捉猎物细小声音,帮助定位,第二是它在空中飞行没有声音,不让猎物发现

NO.15

new business 选地址的时候要考虑的因素,一个是 cost,给的例子是美国公司租地时候要给 tax,不同的地 tax不同,第二个大致是说周边是否能成为雇员提高便利生活,像有超市购物中心就会比较吸引雇员



publicity 相对 advertising 的优点 ,一是更便宜 ,比如游戏厂商在电脑杂志上 发表文章比广告便宜,二是可信度更高,电脑杂志如果描述一下那个电脑游戏, 购买者更容易接受,相对于广告

NO.17

NO.18

Wetland 的两大好处: 1. 可以在雨多的时候防洪水,因为土质好,可以吸水。 2. 可以过滤有害化学物质。



两种处理工厂 carbon dioxide 的方式。

【相关例子】一种是 in factory, 讲了一个 process; 另一种是 out of factory, 就是在厂子周围种很多树。

北京新东方



