

2016年1月9日托福口语小范围预测（18题）

新东方点题班范围

新东方®	北京新东方	新东方北美研发中心
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口语第一题 :

NO.1

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 OOX

NO.2

描述一个你喜欢与之聊天的人。

Describe a person whom you would like to talk with often (this person could be one of your close friends, family members or teachers). Explain why you would like to talk with this person and what you would talk about?

NO.3

What are some important effects of the worldwide availability of Internet on modern people's lives? Use specific details and examples to support your response.

NO.4

How would you advise somebody who was planning to come to your country to study abroad? Give details and examples to support your response. Begin your response after the beep.

NO.5

你朋友 next semester 要上一个很难的 math class,他很紧张,问你有没有什么建议给他

NO.6

版本一：日常生活 depend on 比较多的 tool, object...

版本二：最喜欢的科目是什么

NO.7

如果有计划来一次旅游,你会选择哪里

NO.8

Which technology has made the greatest impact on people's lives in your country: airplane, computer or television? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

NO.9

Describe the greatest period of your life and explain why.

NO.10

Choose a job lawyer, animal doctor, restaurant owner, which one do you prefer

NO.11

朋友搬家了,让你 give advice about how to make friends in a new city

NO.12

描述一个你崇拜但你不会选择作为自己职业的工作。describe a job you admired but you will NOT choose it yourself

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NO.13

Describe why organizing time is challenging for university students and why it is important?

NO.14

Talk about your favorite book when you were a child. Explain in details why you liked to read it.

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NO.15

If you have a chance to learn new things, what do you want to learn? Select one of the following and explain your ideas: 1. play a sport 2. fly a plane 3. play a new instrument

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NO.16

从三个职员制工作 volunteer work 选一个。工作一能够帮助图书馆中人用电脑查书籍，工作二把书读给小孩听，工作三把书和杂志整理到书架上

NO.17

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

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NO.18

下面哪种职业你喜欢？律师(lawyer)，餐馆老板(restaurant owner)，兽医(animal doctor)
Which of the following would you rather be? Lawyer, veterinarian or restaurant owner. Explain your answer in details.

口语第二题：

NO.1

你同意参与课堂讨论能使学生学到更多这个观点吗？

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Participating in class discussions makes students learn more. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

NO.2

Some students prefer to go to universities or colleges in their hometown. Others prefer to go to universities or colleges in new cities or towns. Which do you prefer and why? Include details and examples in your explanation.

NO.3

Do you think that people will read fewer books in the future than they do today? Give details and examples to support your response. Begin your response after the beep.

NO.4

If you have time, would you choose to learn to play a new musical instrument or learn to play a new sport?

NO.5

高中毕业后,有些选择直接进入大学深造,有些要 take a break, 你会选择哪个, 陈述理由

NO.6

你是否觉得 it is important to study the history from ancestors

NO.7

做事是喜欢刚开始就准备还是到了 due day 才开始准备，原因

NO.8

Some universities expect students to choose their major when they enter university. Others let students wait until the second or third year. Which do you think is better and why?

NO.9

Some people believe that it is better for children to grow up in big cities. Others believe that it is better for children to grow up in small towns or rural areas. What is your opinion and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

NO.10

Some think robots are useful in the future. Some think robots will never be more useful and smarter than human. Which do you agree ?

NO.11

some answer the phone and text a message in the middle of the conversation, what do think this behavior, good or not

NO.12

周末是喜欢呆在家里看书搞学习还是喜欢 social vs friends relax.

NO.13

Some students prefer to study in a library. Others prefer to study at home or in dormitories. Which way do you prefer and why? Include reasons and details in your response.

NO.14

选一个，帮助教授完成重要科研任务还是参加你姐姐的生日派对

NO.15

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.16

do you agree that parents put more pressure on students in school than ever before

NO.17

Nowadays many people move to cities for work and study. What advantages do moving to cities bring to people?

NO.18

Some people prefer to read or watch news every day. Other people prefer to read or watch news less regularly. Which do you prefer ?

口语第三题：

NO.1

是讲一个学校推出了一个新的 announcement 给 freshman, Biology department. 说学生一起学习(group study) 可以 best know the equiment and improve acdemec study, and in addtion, 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 dont really need to go to the study group.

NO.2

学校规定大一新生 first year students 不能在校内用车 keep their cars on campus。一个学生给校报信说学校应允许大一新生在校内用车。理由 1、大一学生到校外 find

part-time jobs 要用车,没车找工作不方便。理由 2、大一学生想家 get homesick 的时候,周末要开车 drive 回很远的家探亲。没车回家不方便。

女生反对此提议。理由 1、大一新生课业负担重 have a lot of school work to do,没有额外时间 do part-time jobs。如果开车就容易找到工作,if they do part-time jobs, they might not do well in school。理由 2、如果大一新生一想家 get homesick, they might go home every weekend,他们就没有足够时间与新同学相处,很难适应大学生活 learn how to socialize with other people。

NO.3

是一个学生向学校写信说允许学生在校内停车,原因是不允许学生在校内停车,学生会不方便;学校建设新的停车场解决停车难问题。女生反对,原因:第一,学校外有 bus station 和 taxi station;第二,原有的空地准备建设新的实验室。

NO.4

一个学生提议要把 campus dining hall 移到 Outdoor 去因为可以解决 crowded 的问题还可以享受 lawn 上的好天气

男生说我 against it,这只是一个 temporary 的 problem

-因为 campus 最近的另外一个 dining hall 在 renovating 所以才 crowded,等几个星期过去装修好了就不会 crowded 了

-很多人在草地上 kick soccer ball 还 Play Frisbee. 男生幽默的说:“你在草地上吃饭,说不定一个 soccer ball 会踢到你的沙拉里。(我听到这就笑了)

NO.5

文章内容: 学校出公告要建一个 housing office for off-campus.

对话: 女生同意觉得很好.原因: 1)是 on-campus 的 dorm 已经 overcrowded 了.

2)是新生不熟悉本地环境.这个 office 正好帮助他们.问总结女生观点.

NO.6

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: 学生预先掌握一下写作技巧有助于大学学习, 教授也可以不用在这些基本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.

NO.7

学校准备建一个 art building。女生同意, 因为可以容纳更多的学生上课, 她去年选课就选不上, 还有更大的 screen 看老师 show pictures and sculptures 可以更清晰。

解析:

阅读材料: 学校要建(build)一个 art building。

听力材料: 女生态度, 同意(agree, for...).

理由一: 可以容纳(accommodate)更多学生, 女生举例去年就因为空间小选课没有选上。

理由二: 可以有更大的 screen, 这样看老师 show pictures and sculptures 可以更清晰(clearer)。

按照以上主线将听力材料组织完全即可。

NO.8

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。

NO.9

school need the students who study politician science to read the newspaper and new newspaper room will set in the library.

the man like the idea, he think read the newspaper can give him a chance to know a lot of thing about the topic of research paper, 可以有效的帮助学生去理解一些大事情, 还有, news room good 因为同学能更好的学习, 多门天真的孩子啊

NO.10

学校报纸出来一则新的 policy, 要求学生把 belongings 搬到一个什么 store space 的地方. 每个人分 3 个箱子. 然后是男女生见面讨论.

那个女生说 1) 她这不公平, 可以开车把东西弄回家去, 但是她的 roommate 就难办了. 2) 没有必要 worry 地盘不够用, 好象是说的 dorm 可以放吧

NO.11

proposal of adding seats in the Andreson Theater

要求概括这个 proposal 以及一个女生的反对。

A. seats 不够, 很多 show 是学生们想去但买不了票的-反对 : 只有少数是这样, 大部分 show 都有位子, 所以没需要加 seats

B. 学校能通过更多位子卖更多票增加收入-反对: 收入个毛, 这是 big investment, construction cost a lot, 而且 take years 去收回老本。

NO.12

reading: university theater is planning to prohibit eating food in the stadium
reason1: eating is a distraction to other members in the show, and avoid eating
increase the experience reason 2: students do not bring the waste out of the stadium- forget to dispose. listening: the woman agree with th notice reason1: noise. someone eats popcorn and distracts her. reason2: dirty. someone leaves the popcorn box in the stadium.

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NO.13

【学校通知】: announcement 学校计划要搞 library expansion 把图书馆旁边的 student center 改造成 new library, 从而 increase library space. 好处 1、有更多的空间摆放更

多书 shelves、存放更多媒体 materials。好处 2、摆放更多桌椅，让学生有更多地方自习。

【学生态度】：男生反对。理由 1、学校应该用 technology 手段而非扩建图书馆以节省 space，比如将资料扫描成 electronic copy 储存到电脑里可以节省空间。理由 2、同学们爱去 student center 自习，不爱去图书馆。学校减小学生中心只能导致学生自习空间更少。

版本二

听力材料讲，男学生不同意，1 说学生可以在 student center 学习即使扩建还是满屋子书架，学习空间大不了哪去。

第三题：阅读说学校图书馆要给更多的 space 吧。然后听力反对，说更多 space 不好，2 点理由，第一说图书馆可以用电子化书籍，用电脑，电脑比 shelf 占的地方小多了。第二貌似是说有个 student center 还是哪里，中间有个 xx，有很大的 space，可以在那里放些桌子，这样同学们可以到那里去学习，这样图书馆就有更多地方放 shelf

NO.14

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.15

给大学新生建议周末去野营，并且学校提供道具和方案，女的不同意，理由 1 第一年应该在学校校园环境 理由 2 装备很贵，一年只用一次，性价比不高。

NO.16

【学生困难】：

很多人想报 short story course，因此要交一篇 short story，教授觉得合适的人录取，但女生擅长的是写 poem。

【解决方案】：

第一个方案：按要求写 short story，但是女生从没读过，也没时间（要考试），要写也只能草草写；

第二个方案：该女生擅长写诗，交一篇以前写的诗歌，但怕老师直接拒绝了。

【问题】：

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

NO.17

Library to offer reference materials online only

Reading: The library decides no longer keep paper copies because run out of space on shelves.

Conversation: 男表示都在线查资料太棒了。因为男在图书馆工作，深有体会。书记资料太多，整理很麻烦，学生检索起来也不是很方便。女表示没有意识到会有这么大的问题。男的反问女的你上次什么时候去的图书馆查资料还记得吗，表明去图书馆查阅纸质资料的人其实也不是很多。女的同意，表示反正宿舍也有电脑，查阅起来也很方便。

QUESTION: Please express his opinion, state his opinion and explain his reason for holding his ideas.

NO.18

阅读材料是学校通知下学期将开设 interview skill workshop，会请外面的职业人士来学校模拟 interview，帮学生更好的准备以后找工作。

对话里两个人都很喜欢这个 program，因为 1，附近的其他学校都没有开设这个 program，所以他们会变得 competitive；2，除了能教你 skill，meeting and chatting with 这些不同行业的人能够 build up connections。

口语第四题：

NO.1

trial offer。几个月前我看见电视上的一个广告(commercial)在推销 stretching machine，在广告里都是一些很健美的男人，有很漂亮的肌肉，并且告诉你使用效果很棒，我看了很

动心，但是那个广告只提供了一个购买电话在屏幕上，我对此犹豫不决，因为我不知道这个我没有听说过 (unheard of)，不熟悉(unfamiliar)的机器究竟是好是坏，它是不是真的像广告中的那样起作用，因此我没有买。

几天后我在另外一个频道中看见了关于这个健身器材的同样的广告，这次不仅有购买电话号码，并且提供一个月的免费试用期，可以先使用后付款，于是我就订购了一台，试用期满后我付款买下了这台健身器。

NO.2

阅读：讲小孩遇到做事失败后经常 frastrate，稍微大点的孩子就会知道如何克服这种不好的情绪，讲家长要怎么怎么帮助孩子去增强抗失落

听：举例说自己的孩子玩积木吧盖塔，经常倒。倒了就叫家长帮忙，他每次都去帮忙。但后来发现这样不好，所以他每次都故意晚去一会，几周之后孩子学会了独立完成。

NO.3

问题：男人说要写一个作业关于 poem 的，他发现一本好书在图书馆，但他出去玩疯了，忘了在 Weds (大概是) 借书了，而且他点背，那天图书馆关门早。

解决方案

1 女的说可不可以用别的 poem 书呢，他就觉得这书好。

2 另外一个就是，明天早晨早点儿去图书馆，然后快点儿看，因为没啥时间了，必须的他交作业了

NO.4

advanced crediting 这一概念：老师在学生没有完成某任务之前就鼓励学生们说他们会做这个可以帮助学生最后完成这个任务。

听力材料里 professor 讲述了 advanced crediting 的一个例子，总是鼓励一开始乱仍糖纸的小孩子是讲卫生，爱干净的孩子，他们到最后就会变得不乱丢糖纸了。

NO.5

Term: Impact Bias

Definition: people have inaccurate expectations of the impact certain event will have on them. Both the intensity and how long it would last

Lecture:

The professor's daughter wanted to apply to this University because her best friends are applying and the University's got a great educational program. She thought her life will be ruined if she didn't get it. It turns out she wasn't accepted. She got very upset about it. But she was busy taking care of her high school graduation and planning her summer vacation. Pretty soon she forgot about her misfortune of being rejected by the school, and move on with her life.

NO.6

commitment device. The professor wanted to run a 10 kilometer race, and planned to get up very early in the morning. But he often went back to sleep after getting up. Then he has a friend who ran with him together so that he was able to run every early in the morning.

NO.7

阅读讲 Nomadic phase 指动物的迁徙，主要因为一些生活危机，例如食物枯竭或其他灾难。听力举例蚁群居住在地下，但当新蚁出生后他们就会迁徙，以满足对新生蚂蚁的食物源头。

NO.8

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.9

promotion risk. 听力举的例子是一个 software designer 因为工作很好，就升职做了 supervisor of xxx department，但是这个人很擅长设计软件，但是不擅长管理，不能在

deadline 之前完成工作，不能 motivate 其他员工，但是又不能给他降职，会让他很没面子，因而公司要承担给他升职的风险。

解析：

阅读材料：中心词是 promotion risk，记录下该术语的 definition 或者 explanation

听力材料：教授举例。

答题：按照阅读笔记复述术语概念，按照听力笔记将该例子复述即可。注意 promotion risk 与例子之间的联系。

NO.10

是讲一个概念，忘记了这个概念是什么，但是意思是老师对一个学生的印象往往来自于别的老师的评价和别的学生的印象，但是这样的印象往往是不准确的。音频提供的例子是教授交六年级学生的时候有一个同学特别安静。教授布置了一个任务，以为这个学生太安静了而不能完成。。但是最后是这个学生做的最好。

NO.11

讲 distraction display 动物们会把 predator 吸引走，来保护自己的幼仔。for example, 什么 Mourning dove(读音是这样) Mourning doves build their nests on the ground, so they are more exposed and vulnerable to large predators. 像狐狸。如果 adult dove 看到狐狸就会立马做出反应，它会飞开自己的巢，装作自己的 wing 是 broken 的，让狐狸以为自己是一个 easy victim. 其实不是。adult dove 把狐狸吸引到很远的地方后，自己再突然逃脱，它 Nest 里的 Young dove 就安全了 (貌似这个 distraction display 在 TPO 的听力里出现过。)

NO.12

一个说学校要建个图书馆 但是会覆盖了原有用来 hang out 的地方

一个女生是一个组织的代表 想申请一个 event 去表示他们组织的反对

*问到为什么 Dean 要问她组织里有多少人

因为要确定他们是否有足够影响力

*问杂志上什么写错了： 其实这件事还没定下来

*那个女的应该做 research 然后去参加会议 直接跟领导人讲

NO.13

阅读：文章介绍一种艺术作品，并且给出了定义，然后介绍了2种类型

听力：讲座介绍分别举例子介绍这两种类型：第一种好像介绍了一个浴缸，艺术家在其外面 cover rubber, make it yellow, 参观者觉得很漂亮，没有想到这种平常的东西会如此 soft, smooth;第二种好像说的是撑衣架，是 factory manufactured, 没有经过任何 modification, just stay as it usually looks like. 同样让人们惊叹好看

NO.14

business class 讲 lateral view (侧面观点). 就是从一个新的观点来看问题.

对话里的教授举了一个例子：一个经营宾馆的人老遭到顾客抱怨说等电梯时间太长. 然后经理先去找了电梯生产商, 发现解决问题成本太高. 然后他的员工给他提意见说可以在电梯前装个电视, 顾客就不觉得无聊了. 问题让你用这个例子来说明 lateral view.

NO.15

短文说：商业上经常采用分类的方式来标记商品, 商品按照大众认识的分类, 就可以被找到. 在商品的分类上创新, 可以增加用户对商品的注意, 增加销售量..

lecture：以手表为例，人们以前把它认为是一种昂贵而严肃的珠宝产品，做工精细，用于看时间，可以保存很长时间。但一个公司创造性地把它定位在流行时尚和有趣的产品上，它由塑料制造而不再是金属，也不贵了。

NO.16

讲 joint venture 一个公司和一个公司合作创立第三个公司，平分利润。听力老师用一个 tv 公司想要 build 一个网站 post the news 但是他们没有高人帮他们弄网站，就找了一帮高人有着很强电脑技能, to design and maintain the website. they will provide the news. the profit made by third company is advertisement in the website, they 平分利润。

NO.17

permeable group 的概念，意即相比于一些封闭的动物种群，有一些动物种群的 group 愿意接纳外界的个体加入 group 一起生活，相互交流一些经验。Lecture 中, professor

举了 female chimpanzee 的例子, chimpanzee 到了十岁的时候就会离开家庭, 独自寻找一个 group 生活。而新的 group 也很乐意接纳她, 因为她会带来一些新的知识。比如说在捕食上, 由于她从另一个地方来, 她在捕食 ant 的时候采取一种借助 stick 的方式, 即让 ant 都从 stick 的一端爬上, 然后她再在另一端等着吃掉它们。这个 group 里的其他成员会看着她完成这一切, 记录下来并应用到以后的生活中。

NO.18

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。

口语第五题：

NO.1

问题：推销服务质量, 还有一个叫 TESTMONIA(音) professor 的朋友想做 paint work, 但是没有生意,

解决方案

- 1.采用了推销服务质量之后, 有人说这个人涂东西极好又耐久, 后来很多人都来找他。
- 2.另外, 他还发了图片对比涂了的和没涂的效果, 人们看到了, 吸引了广大的潜在客户。

NO.2

Problem: the man is invited to go to a conference in NYC with the professor he's been working with, but only hotel will be covered, he will have to pay for transportation himself.

Solution 1: he can buy a flight ticket and fly to NYC

Pro: meet people, opportunity to learn, more time to be prepared for presentation

Con: expensive

Solution 2: take the train to NYC

Pro: save some money

Con: train ride takes one day, he will miss an important class

NO.3

女生要展出的画忘在家里了，但今天晚上就要展出，且她的朋友要来看，所以想今晚取来，但是今晚她又要 review physical test, 没时间。第二个解决方案是可以让她妈妈送来，但是妈妈明天才有空送来，今晚她的朋友就要来看。

NO.4

The woman plans to go home during the winterbreak, however the ticket is so expensive and she hasn't bought one.

two solutions: 1. take bus. cheap but 8-hour trip very painful. 2. take 3 am flight. but may interrupt their parents' sleep and inconvenient for them to pick up her.

NO.5

女生刚刚搬家要开暖房聚会，得收拾屋子。但明早她约了朋友去参观博物馆，要耽搁一天，发生了冲突。男生建议可以今晚收拾房间，但女生担心明天逛博物馆会累，或者可以不去博物馆，但女生担心朋友不高兴，而且展览机会难得。

NO.6

The girl is on her way to buy groceries for the party tonight. She suddenly remembered that there will be a chemistry review session in 10 minutes. Option 1: go to the sessions, but feel bad because she has promised her roommates and they are going to cook. Option 2: leave early at the session to buy groceries. But there's a quiz next week. She's worried that she won't pass.

NO.7

版本一：男生想去参加一个电影鉴赏会，但是那天晚上他 cousin 要来，他要和他在餐厅吃饭，给他介绍学校的情况。他有两个选择，女孩说她可以陪他 cousin 吃饭，介绍学校情况，

因为她天天晚上都在餐厅吃饭，男孩说让一个不同的人介绍学校确实好，但是他 cousin 有些害羞，他有点担心他会感觉不舒服，另外一个办法是不去看电影，以后再看，但是他又非常想参加后面的讨论会。女生让他决定好了告诉她

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版本二：

【Problem】

The girl attended the rehearsal of a school play, the rehearsal is time consuming. She is too busy to take many classes and not doing well in study. She does not know what to do.

【Solutions】

1. Drop out of play and focus on study.

Con: Her major is theater. Attending rehearsal helps her progress. If she quite, it may make trouble for her professor to find someone to replace her and the professor may be angry with her.

2. Decrease the number of classes, take it next semester.

Con: She has taken the course for 3 weeks and put in so much work in that class. It is a required course. If she drops the class this semester, she has to take it next semester.

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NO.8

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 friend to move to the new apartment. He injured 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 OOX. 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 semester...

所以最后他还是没结论...

NO.9

女生要组织一场舞会 organize a school dance，请了个著名乐队 band 在舞会上演出。但该乐队因当晚有另一场演出 show，他们忙不过来 they can't play for the dance show，取消 canceled 了这次演出。

女生自己说出两个方案：1、请另外一个乐队来表演 find another band。但女生说其它乐队没这个乐队受欢迎 enjoy。怕观众可能会不喜欢。2、还是请这个乐队，但延期举办舞会 reschedule the dance to next week。但如推迟一周的话，就临近期末考试 final exam 了。到那时，学生已在忙着准备期末考试了，同学可能没时间来参加舞会了。

NO.10

男生的 band 需要找新的场地训练，一个选择是租 music studio，但是很贵，第二是 music building 还是什么，时间上有问题，白天不能练习，晚上也不能练习太晚。。

解析：

问题：男生的 band 需要找新的场地训练。

解决一：rent a music studio

解决二：practice in the music building

答题：陈述问题及两个解决方案之后，可以选择第一个方案，因为在 music building 里面练习时间很短，并且 music studio 的费用问题可以很简单地通过成员 part-time job 来搞定，不用担心经费问题。

NO.11

The boy was waiting for Greg at the student center to return the sociology book he borrowed for tomorrow's test. But Greg was in the library and forgot. Since the boy got a doctor's appointment and needed to leave campus soon, he had to figure a way to return the book, as Greg might need it for the test.

1. The boy can return to campus after a couple of hours and return the book, but Greg might need it before that.

2. The girl he was talking to can help him return the book to Greg in the library, but this may require her to walk across campus and back.

NO.12

man 的 problem 是自己要写一个 paper 所以要看一本 Mystery Novel。但是学校的 bookstore 关门了。有两个 solution

-第一个,男生说自己打了很多电话去找这本书,在一家店找到了,但是要 take him couple of hours to get there.而且男生可能会 Miss 自己的一些课

-第二个,男生说他去年也读过一本 mystery novel 但是他不喜欢这本书,而且他没有理解透

NO.13

一个 singing group 要举办了

男的本原本要弄个 announcement on newspaper 让跟多人来,但是他忘记了,错过 deadlin 了,女的说那改期吧,男的说那个 music court 很难 book 改期可能就要另找 location。女的说那贴海报宣传吧 男的说考虑一下

NO.14

一个女生的笔记本电脑坏了,修不好.里面有期末考试的复习文件.

两个建议:

一个选择是 rent 电脑.但是她觉得太贵了不值.

另一个选择是和 roommate 共用,就是需要 arrange the schedule.问你推荐哪个建议?

NO.15

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.16

一个女生 show 优越,说老师给他 extra week to finish his research paper, he do not know what to do.

1 solution is to live with parents ,which is two hour away from the campus and hard to get the school resource 而且他们妹妹们要挑逗他说话, distracting her.

2live near the campus, 但是房租好贵。

我认为第二个好,钱什么的都是浮云啊,学习最重要的啊。

NO.17

男生定错机票 have a physics test on that day, two solutions, one is to change the flight, charge \$150 fee, another is to ask the prof to change the date of exam, only Tuesday is available, but have another two exams on that day, don't sure if he will be ready for the three exams.

NO.18

【学生困难】：女生要在周末组织一个户外音乐节 outdoor music festival, weather forecast 却说周末可能会下雨，女生担心活动没办法按时举行。

【解决方案】：男生两个建议：一、postpone 到下周末。但是女生怕请来的学生乐队 student band players 会有人无法出席，他们下周末可能有其他 plan 了。二、就这个周末，雨势不大 shower，在雨中进行，因为有可能只下一会雨，天气还是好的，这样也很特别，女生说怕大家开始看到窗外在下雨就不想来看了。就在窗口看而不买票，她希望提供的是现场的音乐享受。第五题，学生对话，说因为天气原因，一个演唱会就收到影响。男生给出两个建议

口语第六题：

NO.1

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：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.2

The professor talks about how animals that doesn't live underwater do to stay under the water. The first way is to reduce movement in order to save oxygen. For example, alligators hunt under water by staying very still, basically no movement. In doing so, it can cut down heart rate, therefore cut down the need for more oxygen. The second way is to minimize the time spent under water. For example, brown pelican dives down to catch fish in the water. It doesn't go to deep, and it has air sacks that open when in the water. That will help the pelican to get back to the surface as fast as possible for oxygen.

NO.3

The professor talks about two types of suspense in a movie.

The first type is that the audience feels interesting to guess the end. For example, two heroes set the same goal, but the audiences have no idea who comes first.

The second type is that the audiences know the end but they have no clue how to get to the end. For example, in a love story, the hero and heroine doom to meet in the end, but how they meet each other becomes intriguing.

NO.4

顾客买东西一般看产品的两种 cues，一种是内在的，由产品自身的质量决定，比如果汁好喝所以买，一种是外在的，由产品的外在包装决定，比如果汁的瓶子漂亮，并且商标 fancy，所以买。In the lecture the professor talks about two cues to judge the qualities of products by consumer. The first clue is the intrinsic cue which means the customers judge the products qualities by their physical characteristic, such as color, texture, sizes. For example, food, customers will think it has good qualities if it has good taste. The opposite cue is the extrinsic cue; the customers don't judge the product quality by physical characteristics. For example, juice, if the bottle of juice is a good looking glass bottle and has good label, consumers think it has good

quality. So products are evaluated by external packs but not the taste of the juice itself.

NO.5

two ways for whales to use sounds to survive in the deep ocean. First, navigate. Hear the reflection from objects so that whales can get right direction. Second obtain food. Since whole are in group, one can call other whales if it find any fish.

NO.6

教授讲商品 product 要有 utility , 顾客才会购买。two types utilities : 1、utility of form 形态效用 : 意思是产品要满足人们的特殊需求 have features customers need , 人们才会买。例 : 人们要买防寒服 winter coats made of fabric material and feather 是因为冬天要保暖 keep warm、防雨 be waterproof。2、utility of place 地点效用 : 意思是要在正确的地点销售产品 the product should be at the place where customers need it。例 : 防寒服 winter coats , 如果在 Alaska where is very cold 一定好卖, 因为那里的人非常需要防寒服。如果在热带岛屿 tropic island 就没人买, 那里的人根本用不着防寒服。

NO.7

【讲课要点】 : During long distance travel, animals navigate themselves by two ways :

方法1、by sight : 举例 : 美国—Ducks(野鸭)fly at night. Stars help them to distinguish their own flying way. They can distinguish different groups of stars.

方法2、by smell: For example, Salmon (大马哈鱼) track a unique scent released by plants or something in the river/stream to get to游回它们出生地sites to 产卵lay eggs. Every stream has its unique scent because of the chemicals released by soil and plant.

NO.8

讲 planning 的 drawbacks

-plan excessively, too detailed

example: professor 去年做了一个很详细的 daily plan,安排好她什么时候该备课, 写

essay, 锻炼 etc. 但是她没办法完成, 所以觉得很 frustrated

-有很多干扰, 人们会把事情想简单

example: professor 说自己以前答应过一个朋友帮他看 paper, 她本来以外一个周末就可以搞定, 但是其实 take more time than she expected. 她还有去上网查相关的资料, 因为她不熟悉这个 topic.

NO.9

讲 negative ideation

课堂例子

教授很喜欢 chocolate bar 但吃太多不好

后来就把它想象成是泥做的来 reduce the temptation

NO.10

讲座讲: 广告商经常利用广告带给观众的 emotions 来促进产品销量,

第一种方式: Produce positive emotions

eg: 一种 shampoo 广告, 一个 baby 用这种 shampoo, 笑得好甜, the smiling face relax the mother 消费者, 尤其是妈妈们就将使用这种 shampoo 和自己宝宝和自己愉快的经历联系起来, 进而购买.

第二种方式: Produce negative emotions

eg: 一个 man 的 car 在雨天 broke down 了, 他没有手机, 只好在雨中不行前往公用电话厅打电话求助. 观众自己就会 worry about themselves, they don't even want to imagine how terrible the situation is, 然后自己就赶快去买了.

NO.11

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。

NO.12

讲小动物们都喜欢成群结队出去玩去保护自己，捕食他们的动物有两个方法去吃他们。

1 找到一个有着不一样颜色的小动物，然后定位他，就吃他。例子是 memo 神马的 someone in the group will have unique color from others, the predator will go after him

2 他们还会把这些 group break up, 然后小动物们紧张了，逃跑了，队伍就散了，然后捕食者就找一个 group 去追神马啊。

NO.13

telecommute。教授讲到现在的公司为了追求利润经常会采取 telecommute 的方式，意即通过 email 和 telephone 工作，而不再到办公室去上班。之后重点讨论了两个 advantage：

- 首先，telecommute 为公司带来了许多“overhead cut”，即办公经费的开支。通过减少办公室面积和办公室的设备，公司节约了很多成本。比如说 professor 姐姐的公司，上一年要求 25% 的员工以 telecommute 的方式工作，结果到了年底节省了 half million
- 其次，telecommute 留住了以前必定要流失的人才。公司培养一个人才需要花很多的财力人力，而这些人才如果因为计划外原因流动出公司，会对公司造成极大的损失。Telecommute 可以使这些员工即使流动到其他城市或国家也能参与工作，从而保证了工作效率并减少了人才方面带来的损失。Professor 又举了她姐姐的例子，她姐姐本来要移到 Texas 去居住，因此不能继续参与原公司的工作，但公司提出可以让她以 telecommute 的方式继续工作，保障了公司的利益。

NO.14

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.15

印刷术出现之前的出的出版和阅读都是不一样的.....

从前的书是手抄本，抄写员会漏词、多词、或者拼错，导致每本书的内容都不一样，现在你到书店里去，看见一摞一样的书肯定内容都是一摸一样的。从前的书很贵和稀有，你有一本就会有超多的人到你家里来看，大声地朗读出来。现在大家都买得起书啦，你可以一个人静静地看。

NO.16

女生的老师组织看 play 和打工时间冲突 1.和 manager 请假，但是上次已经请过一次假了
2.和 professor 请假，事后看 vcd，但是她喜欢和大家一起看

NO.17

Psychology ! 核心是人们做错事都会想一些 explanation，而最常见的 explanation 是 attribution 和 justification。Attribution 指的是人犯了错然后认为是别的东西导致自己犯错，责任不在自己，又叫 excuse。举例是她作为老师，经常收到学生诸如我闹钟坏了这样的迟到理由，表明他们自己不想迟到。Justification 指的是人们确实有意识的做了这件所谓的错事，但做这件事的出发点是合理的，可被正名的。举例是她同样收到过这样的迟到理由，比如说某人去参加 job interview 而没去上课，觉得这个比上课更重要，这样的 explanation 就是 justification，为自己的行为正名。

NO.18

History of newspaper

在 19 世纪，只有少数人卖报纸，但是现在，大家都读报纸，为什么呢。

原因一 :advance in technology. It is easy for publisher to produce a large quantity of newspaper. Late in 19th century, new technology made the printing process faster.

原因二 :less expensive of newspaper. 因为 newspaper publishers had other funding. And they are able to sell newspaper at low price. 因为有了广告，所以可以卖很低的价钱，甚至 1 penny。

Question : explain two reasons for the growth in newspaper readership in the late nineteenth century.