
托福口语讲义

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托福整体介绍

一、托福的定义：

TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) 托福考试

TOEFL iBT Internet Based Test (网考, 互联网考试)

二、托福考试报名流程：

第 1 步、登陆教育部考试中心托福报名网 <http://toefl.etest.net.cn/>

第 2 步、注册用户，创建档案。

第 3 步、支付考试费用：中国工商银行或中国招商银行网上银行

第 4 步、选择考位，注册考试

第 5 步、填写背景调查

第 6 步、收到确认信息

* 考试成绩：考试结束约 15 个工作日后登陆报名网站查询成绩或寄送。

* 得到分数报告：四项技能的分数、总分、机考托福对照分数

* 转考：距考试日 10 天前（不含考试日和申请日），可以申请转考。首先支付转考费并在“我的主页”中确认支付成功。“查看已注册信息”申请转考。

* 复议：一科 600rmb，只能复议作文口语

三、托福考试流程及算分：

Test Section	Range of Questions	Time Limit (Total:4 hours)	Scaled Section Score (Total:120)
1. Reading 阅读	3 passages, 12-14 questions each	60 minutes	0-30
2. Listening 听力	3/2 conversations, 5 questions each 6/4 lectures, 6 questions each	90/60 minutes	0-30
Break 休息		10 minutes	
3. Speaking 口语	2 independent speaking tasks 4 integrated speaking tasks	20 minutes	0-30 (raw points per question 0-4)
4. Writing 写作	1 integrated writing task 1 independent writing task	20 minutes 30 minutes	0-30 (raw points per question 0-5)

托福口语整体介绍

一、大学对申请者托福口语单科成绩的要求：

本、研 ≥ 22

助教奖金 ≥ 26

医学 法学 师范 商学类专业 ≥ 26

二、历年托福网考中国大陆地区考生总分及各科平均分：

YEAR	SECTION SCORE MEANS				TOTAL SCORE
	READING	LISTENING	SPEAKING	WRITING	
2006	20	19	<i>18</i>	20	77
2007	21	19	<i>18</i>	20	78
2008	20	18	<i>18</i>	20	76
2009	20	17	<i>18</i>	20	75

三、你的目标=?

四、托福口语题型分类：

按出题顺序和考查能力分类	按话题选材分类
<p>I .Independent Tasks 独立题（纯口语题）</p> <p>Task 1 Free-choice _____ 话题</p> <p>Task 2 Paired-choice _____ 话题</p> <p>Prefer A or B _____</p> <p>Agree or Disagree _____</p> <p>II .Integrated Tasks 综合题（综合能力题）</p> <p>i .Reading → Listening → Speaking 读听说综合题</p> <p>Task 3 Campus-related Issue & Student's Attitude _____ 题</p> <p>Task 4 Term & Examples _____ 题</p> <p>ii .Listening → Speaking 听说综合题</p> <p>Task 5 Student-related Problem & Solutions _____ 题</p> <p>Task 6 Summary _____ 题</p>	<p>I .Speaking about Familiar Topics</p> <p>谈论_____话题</p> <p>Task 1 Free-choice</p> <p>Task 2 Paired-choice</p> <p>II .Speaking about Campus Situations</p> <p>谈论_____话题</p> <p>Task 3 Campus-related Issue & Student's Attitude</p> <p>Task 5 Student-related Problem & Solutions</p> <p>III.Speaking about Academic Course Content</p> <p>转述_____内容</p> <p>Task 4 Topic & Examples</p> <p>Task 6 Summary</p>

五、托福口语高分回答的特征和低分回答的特征——托福口语考试评分标准：

Delivery

- *Clear and fluid speech*
- *Good pronunciation*
- *Natural pace*
- *Good intonation*

Language Use

- *Use of grammar*
- *Vocabulary*

Topic Development

- *How fully you answer*
- *How clearly you express your ideas*
- *How you connect ideas*

六、口语各题型、各分数段评语的含义：

Speaking rubric mean	Scaled score	Speaking rubric mean	Scaled score
4	30	1.83	14
3.83	29	1.66	13
3.66	28	1.50	11
3.50	27	1.33	10
3.33	26	1.16	9
3.16	24	1.00	8
3.00	23		6
2.83	22		5
2.66	20		4
2.50	19		3
2.33	18		2
2.16	17		1
2.00	15		0

Speaking Skills 口语技能	Level 水平	Your Performance 你的表现
Speaking about familiar topics 谈论日常话题 Task 1,2	Good(3.5-4.0) (26-30)	Your responses indicate you are able to speak in English about your personal experiences and opinions in a mostly clear and coherent manner. Your speech is clear with only occasional errors. Grammar and vocabulary are strong and include only a few errors. You can elaborate fully on your ideas and have a strong overall communication. 你的回答显示出你能用英语非常清晰、连贯地讲述你的经历和观点。你的回答是清晰的，偶有瑕疵。你的语法和词汇水平是高的，只有一些小错误。你能把你的思想充分地展开论述，你的交流能力是强大的。

	Fair(2.5-3.0) (18-25)	<p>Your responses indicate you are able to speak in English about your personal experiences and opinions in a mostly clear and coherent manner. Your speech is mostly clear with only occasional errors. Grammar and vocabulary are somewhat limited and include some errors. At times, the limitations prevent you from elaborating fully on your ideas, but they do not seriously interfere with overall communication.</p> <p>你的回答显示出你能用英语非常清晰、连贯地讲述你的经历和观点。你的回答是清晰的，只是偶有瑕疵。你的语法和词汇水平稍低，有些错误。这些语法和词汇方面的局限阻碍了你充分地表述你的思想，但这些局限不会严重地影响你与他人的交流。</p>
	Limited(1.5-2.0) (10-17)	<p>Your responses indicate some difficulty speaking in English about everyday experiences and opinions. Listeners sometimes have trouble understanding you because of noticeable problems with pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. While you are able to respond partially to the questions, you are not able to fully develop your ideas, possibly due to limited vocabulary and grammar.</p> <p>你的回答显示出你在用英语讲述你的日常经历和观点时遇到一些困难。由于你在发音、语法和词汇方面有明显错误，听者有时不太容易听懂你的回答。可能是由于你在词汇和语法方面的局限，导致你只能部分地回答出问题，却不能充分表达你的思想。</p>
	Weak(0 - 1.0) (0-9)	<p>Your responses are incomplete. They include little or no information about the topic. Your speech is often difficult for listeners to understand, and the meaning is unclear.</p> <p>你的回答不完整。其中未包含或只包含了少量与本话题有关的信息。听众一般很难听懂你的回答。你的回答的意思含糊不清。</p>
Speaking Skills 口语技能	Level 水平	Your Performance 你的表现
Speaking about campus situations 谈论校园情景 Task 3,5	Good(3.5 - 4.0) 好 (3.5 - 4.0) (26-30)	<p>Your responses indicate an ability to speak effectively in English about reading material and conversations typically encountered by university students. Overall, your responses are clear and coherent, with only occasional errors of pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary.</p> <p>你的回答显示出你能用英语有效地谈论大学生经常接触到的阅读材料和对话。从整体上来看，你的回答是清晰、连贯的，只是在语音、语法或词汇方面偶有瑕疵。</p>
	Fair(2.5 - 3.0) (18-25)	<p>Your responses demonstrate an ability to speak in English about reading material and experiences typically encountered by university students. You are able to convey relevant information about conversations, newspaper articles, and campus bulletins; however, some details are missing or inaccurate. Limitations of grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation at times cause difficulty for the listener. However, they do not seriously interfere with overall communication.</p> <p>你的回答显示出你能用英语谈论大学生经常接触到的阅读材料和对话。你能转述与对话、报</p>

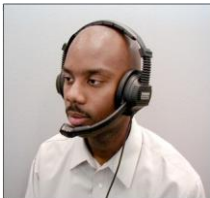
		章和校园通知相关的信息。然而，你漏掉了一些细节，这导致你的回答不太准确。在语法、词汇和语音方面的局限，有时会给听者造成理解上的困难。尽管如此，这些局限不会严重地影响你与他人的交流。
	Limited(1.5-2.0) (10-17)	Your responses indicate that you have some difficulty speaking in English about information from conversations, newspaper articles, university publications, and so on. While you are able to talk about some of the key information from these sources, limited grammar and vocabulary may prevent you from fully expressing your ideas. Problems with pronunciation make it difficult for listeners to understand you at times. 你的回答显示出你在用英语谈论来自对话、报章、大学通知的信息的时，遇到些困难。然而，你还是可以讲出其中的一些关键信息的。语法和词汇方面的局限，使你不能充分地表述你的思想。语音方面的问题使得听者难以听懂你的回答。
	Weak(0 - 1.0) (0-9)	Your responses are incomplete. They include little or no information about the topic. Your speech is often difficult for listeners to understand, and the meaning is unclear. 你的回答不完整。其中未包含或只包含了少量与本话题有关的信息。听众一般很难听懂你的回答。你的回答的意思含糊不清。
Speaking Skills 口语技能	Level 水平	Your Performance 你的表现
Speaking about academic course content 谈论学术内容 Task 4,6	Good(3.5 - 4.0) (24-30)	Your responses demonstrate an ability to communicate effectively in English about academic topics typical of first-year university studies. Your speech is mostly clear and fluent. You are able to use appropriate vocabulary and grammar to explain concepts and ideas from reading or lecture material. You are able to talk about key information and relevant details with only minor inaccuracies. 你的回答显示出你能用英语就大一阶段学术话题和他人进行有效交流。你的讲话非常清晰、流利。你能用恰当的词汇和语法解释在阅读材料和讲课中出现的概念和观点。你能非常准确地谈论关键信息和相关细节。
	Fair(2.5 - 3.0) (18-23)	Your responses demonstrate that you are able to speak in English about academic reading and lecture material, with only minor communication problems. For the most part, your speech is clear and easy to understand. However, some problems with pronunciation and intonation may occasionally cause difficulty for the listener. Your use of grammar and vocabulary is adequate to talk about the topics, but some ideas are not fully developed or are inaccurate. 你的回答显示出你能用英语谈论学术阅读材料和讲课内容，偶有交流障碍。从整体来看，你的回答清晰、易懂。然而，一些语音、语调问题可能会给听者在理解上造成困难。在谈论学术话题时，你的语法和词汇的使用都没有什么问题，只是在表述一些要点时，你表述得还不够充分或表述错了。

	<p>Limited(1.5-2.0) (10-17)</p>	<p>In your responses, you are able to use English to talk about the basic ideas from academic reading or lecture materials, but, in general, you include few relevant or accurate details. It is sometimes difficult for listeners to understand your responses because of problems with grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. Overall, you are able to respond in a general way to the questions, but the amount of information in your responses is limited and the expression of ideas is often vague and unclear.</p> <p>在你的回答里，你能用英语谈论简单的学术阅读材料和讲课信息。可你的答案所包含的准确的相关信息并不多。你在语法、词汇和发音方面的错误，导致听众有时会难以听懂你的回答。从整体来看，你能回答出大致的要点，但你回答的信息量较少。你的思想表述得含糊不清。</p>
	<p>Weak(0 - 1.0) (0-9)</p>	<p>Your responses are incomplete. They include little or no information about the topic. Your speech is often difficult for listeners to understand, and the meaning is unclear.</p> <p>你的回答不完整。其中未包含或只包含了少量与本话题有关的信息。听众一般很难听懂你的回答。你的回答的意思含糊不清。</p>

Testing Process

I .Independent Tasks - Speaking

Question 1 Free-choice

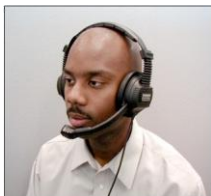


Choose a place you go to often that is important to you and explain why it is important. Please include specific details in your explanation.

Preparation time: 15 seconds

Response time: 45 seconds

Question 2 Paired-choice



Some college students choose to take courses in a variety of subject areas in order to get a broad education. Others choose to focus on a single subject area in order to have a deeper understanding of that area. Which approach to course selection do you think is better for students and why?

Preparation time: 15 seconds

Response time: 45 seconds

II - i .Integrated Tasks Reading → Listening → Speaking

Question 3 Campus-related Issue & Student's Attitude

Reading Time: 45 seconds

Bus Service Elimination Planned

The university has decided to discontinue its free bus service for students. The reason given for this decision is that few students ride the buses and the buses are expensive to operate. Currently, the buses run from the center of campus past university buildings and through some of the neighborhoods surrounding the campus. The money saved by eliminating the bus service will be used to expand the overcrowded student parking lots.



The man expresses his opinion of the university's plan to eliminate the bus service. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

Preparation time: 30 seconds

Response time: 60 seconds

Question 4 Term & Examples

Reading Time: 45 seconds

Social Interaction

People deal with each other every day. This interaction is at the heart of social life. The study of social interaction is concerned with the influence people have over one another's behavior. People take each other into account in their daily behavior and in fact, the very presence of others can affect behavior. For example, one principle of social interaction, audience effects, suggests that individuals' work is affected by their knowledge that they are visible to others, that the presence of others tends to alter the way people behave or perform an activity.



Explain how the examples of tying shoes and learning to type demonstrate the principle of audience effects.

Preparation time: 30 seconds

Response time: 60 seconds

II -ii. Integrated Tasks - Listening → Speaking

Question 5 Student-related Problem & Solutions



The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem and the two solutions. Then explain what you think the woman should do and why.

Preparation time: 20 seconds

Response time: 60 seconds

Question 6 Summary



Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two definitions of money presented by the professor.

Preparation time: 20 seconds

Response time: 60 seconds

Task 1 Free-choice _____ 话题

A. Testing Purpose of Task 1:

TYPE	1. 有形的谈论对象			2. 抽象的谈论对象	
英文	1.person (16.56%)	2.place (11.67%)	3.tangible object (14.72%)	4.intangible object (34.36%)	5.event or activity (22.70%)
中文	人物	地点	实物	抽象事物	事件或活动

1. Person

1. Describe a person that you look up as a role model. Explain how this person influence your life. Include details and examples to support your response.

2. Describe a person who is very important to you in your life. Explain why you think this person is important to you. Include details and examples to support your response.

3. Describe a person who positively influenced your life. Explain how this person influenced your life. Give specific

reasons and details to support your explanation.

2. Place

1. Please describe a place that you would like to visit but you have not been to. Use specific examples and details to support your opinion.

2. You have the opportunity to visit a foreign country for two weeks. Which country would you like to visit? Use details and examples to support your opinion.

3. Describe a place where you go for rest and relaxation. Explain why it is a good place for you to relax. Don't forget to include details and examples in your explanation.

3. Tangible object

1. Choose one of the following and explain why you like it most: fictions, magazines and poems.

2. Choose one of the forms of the technology in the list and tell why it has great impact on people's lives in your country? Airplane, computer or television.

3. Describe a book that is the most useful to you.

4. Intangible object

1. Describe a job career or profession which you wish to pursue. Explain why this job is your ideal job. Include reasons and details to support your response.

2. Describe a special job that you have hand in the past or one that you would like to do in the future. Explain why?

3. Choose one of the following work of art and explain why you like it most: comedy stage play and musical play.

5. Event or activity

1 Describe a celebration, public event or moment that is most important to you. Explain why it was impressive to you. Include reasons and examples to support your response. 庆祝活动

2 Describe a ceremony or public event that you attended. Explain why it was memorable to you. Include reasons and examples to support your response.

3 Describe the most enjoyable event in your childhood. Explain why it was memorable to you. Include reasons and examples to support your response.

B. Question Types of Task 1:

Question Type 1 ‘Describe’ Question _____题 (91.41%)

Question Type 2 ‘Characteristics or Qualities’ Question _____题 (8.59%)

C. Strategies for Task 1:

Question Type 1 ‘Describe’ Question

■ Step 1. Reading the Question:

1. Format:

①. Describe a familiar				
1.person	2.place	3.tangible object	4.intangible object	5.event or activity
②. Give explanation				

2. Two subtypes;

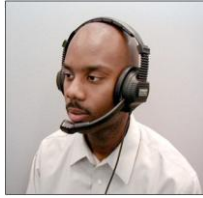
Subtype (1): 直白问法

Describe a person you’d like to know more. Explain what you’d like to know more about this person. Include reasons and examples in your response.

Subtype (2): 隱晦问法

Choose a school which is very impressive to you and explain why it is impressive to you. Include reasons and examples to support your response.
[2006.9.23]

3. a Sample Question:



Describe your favorite place or area in the city or town you live in and explain why you like it most. Include reasons and examples to support your response.

Preparation time: 15 seconds
Response time: 45 seconds

■ Step 2. Preparing your Response:

1. Preparing time:

2. What should you do during these 15 seconds?

3. Response Preparation Strategies:

Skill 1. Quickly jot down your key points (opinion, reasons and details).

Skill 2. Follow the Template of Task 1-‘Describe’ Questions: ★

T- 2S-C:

▲ **T (_____)** =**Topic Statement:**

用最简单的一句话开门见山的回答，再加一两句描述 (8 sec)

▲ **2S (_____)** =**Supporting Information:**

Perspective1 _____. Detail 1: _____. _____. (15 sec)

Perspective2 _____. Detail 2: _____. _____. (15 sec)

▲ **C (_____)** = **Conclusion:**

_____. (4 sec)

Skill 3. Perspectives

思考理由的几大常用角度

1. Health
2. Money
3. Work/study
4. Social life
5. Atmosphere
6. Interests or hobby
7. Relax
8. time

Skill 4. Things that can be used as details: ★

展开说细节的方法:

方法 1. Domino Effect _____:

方法 2. Before-after Effect _____:

方法 3. Giving an Example _____:

1. For example / For instance, 2. Take...as an example. 3. Last time, 事例。

方法 4. Giving a List _____:

1. Such as A, B and C 2. Like ... 3. Including ...

方法 5. Giving a Figure / Figures _____:

Components and Expressions

Step	Expressions
<p>A.</p> <p>Topic Statement</p>	<p>Personally, Personally speaking, Individually, As far as I am concerned, For me, In my opinion, In my view, Through my eyes, From my perspective, From my point of view, In my books, the famous person I admire most is xxx. I believe that... I think the best invention is computers. I would like to say that my favorite is</p>
	<p>最高级 Favorite Like...most / Admire...most</p>
<p>B.</p> <p>Supporting Information</p>	<p>Because Also because The first reason is that The second reason is that Another important reason is that</p>
<p>C.</p> <p>Conclusion</p>	<p>In conclusion, In a word, In short, In brief, All in all, To sum up <u>These are the reasons why I think that</u> Backstreet Boys are the best.</p>

■ Step 3. Speaking your Response:

1. Response Time:

2. Put the key points into the template.

3. Characteristics of an Outstanding Response.

Question Type 2 ‘Characteristics or Qualities’ Question

■ Step 1 & 2. Reading the Question & Preparing your Response:

1. Format:

①. State some important qualities / characteristics / features of a	
1.person	2.place
②. Give explanation	

2. Typical and Sample Question (1):

In your opinion, what are some important characteristics of a good team member? Use reasons and specific examples to explain why these characteristics are important. [北美 2007.1.26]

3. Template of Task 1- ‘Characteristics or Qualities’ Questions: ★

T-2S:

- ▲ Personally, I believe that a good xxx should at least have the following two characteristics. (11 sec)
- ▲ Characteristic or quality 1: _____. Reason and detail: _____. _____. (17 sec)
- Characteristic or quality 2: _____. Reason and detail: _____. _____. (17 sec)

4. Sample Answer:

Key points:

T=Topic Statement:

- 2S=Supporting Information: ①. Cooperative + detail:
②. Understanding +detail:

C= Conclusion (optional):

5. Typical Question (2):

What do you think are the most important qualities a good neighbor? Please use specific details and examples to illustrate your point.

6. Template of Task 1- ‘Characteristics or Qualities’ Questions: ★

T-2S:

- ▲ I think the most important qualities of a good neighbor are (11 sec)
- ▲ Detail or example: _____. _____. _____. (17 sec)
- Detail or example: _____. _____. _____. (17 sec)

7. Sample Answer:

Key points:

T=Topic Statement:

2S=Supporting Information: ①

②

C= Conclusion (optional):

8. My Answer:

题目内容分类汇总及语言素材准备

A. Speak about a person

人物描述题

capable	有才干的，能干的；		adaptable	适应性强的
active	主动的，活跃的；		aggressive	有进取心的
ambitious	有雄心壮志的		nice	和蔼可亲的
friendly	友好的		analytical	善于分析的
apprehensive	有理解力的；		aspiring	有志气的，有抱负
brave	大胆的，有冒险精神		competent	能胜任的
frank	直接的		punctual	严守时刻的
independent	有主见的		objective	客观的
sensible	明白事理的		wise	睿智的
responsible	负责的		ingenious	极为聪明的
realistic	现实的；		intelligent	理解力强的
Learned	博学的，有学问的		industrious	勤奋的
humorous	幽默的		impartial	公正的
efficient	有效率的		faithful	守信的，忠诚的
energetic	精力充沛的		expressive	善于表达
generous	宽宏大量的		dependable	可靠的
Responsible	尽职的		well-educated	受过良好教育的
Sophisticated	老练的，有策略的		dedicated	有奉献精神的
disciplined	守纪律的		creative	富创造力的

个 性	constructive	建设性的		cooperative	有合作精神的	描述：
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Bad

characteristics :

stubborn, weird, mean, selfish, narrow-minded, bad-tempered, strict ,serious, uncommunicative,

Appearances:

tall, short, big eyes, tall nose, thin lips, round face, reddish cheeks, long eyebrows, athletic body,

muscular, strong

Describe a person that you look up to as a role model. Explain how this person influenced your life. 正面人物描述题 (young, old and famous)

- Describe a person who positively influenced your life. Explain how this person influenced your life.
- Describe a person that you admire.
- Describe a person who is very important in your life.
- Describe a person whom you would like to talk with often.
- Describe a special friend in your childhood.
- Describe an elder person that you respect.
- Describe the famous person that you admire most.
- Describe the person to whom you would like to turn for advice when you are in trouble.
- Describe your favorite performer or musician.

人物特点题

Describe the quality of a specific group of people. 建立一个基本的特点库，设计出相对应的段落和语言元素，并对这些有相当的熟悉，然后在不同的人的特点里进行套用。

For example: Humour, sense of responsibility, cooperation, high spirit, tolerance, patience, hard work, passion, respect, loyalty, honesty, same interest, etc.

- In your opinion, what is the most important quality of **a good team member**? Use reasons and specific examples to explain why these characteristics are important.
- In your opinion, what are some important characteristics of **a good leader**? Use reasons and specific examples to explain why these qualities are important.
- In your opinion, what are some important characteristics of **a good friend**? Use reasons and specific examples to explain why these characteristics are important.
- In your opinion, what are some of the qualities of **a good parent**? Use reasons and specific examples to explain why

these characteristics are important.

◆ 人物描述题和特点题在语言素材准备方面的关系：用这个人物的特点描述人物。因此，准备的是同一套语言素材。 **Young/old/famous + qualities**

◆ **Assignment:** 运用“有限的几种”语言素材针对以上列出的“所有”机经题目“设计”答案
人物特征和素质题参考解决方案

Humorous friendly intelligent diligent hard-working easy-going patient
Passionate persevering respectable well-informed helpful optimistic generous
Knowledgeable kind Warm-hearted Honest Responsible Considerate Polite

2. Speak about a Place

地点描述题

语言素材：三个不同层次的地点：**city/place in your country or the world**(大地点)；**place in the city**(稍微小一点儿的地方)；**room or school**(更小的地方)。每个层次准备一个版本的回答。

- Describe a **city** you have always wanted to go and explain why. Include details and examples to support your response.
- Describe a **favorite area** in your city. 描述你的城市里的你最喜欢的一个地方
- A **foreign visitor** has only one day to spend in your country. Where should this visitor go on that day?why?
- Choose a **place** that you and your friends often go to and explain why it is important.
- Choose a **school** that which is very impressive to you and explain why.
- Describe your **favourite place** when you were a child.
- Describe your **favourite room**. It can be in your house or some other place and explain why.
- What **place** you never visited before do you want to visit most?
- Where do you often go to **play outdoor sports** on sunny days?
- Where would you like to **live** most?mountain forest, beach or desert?

地点特点题

与人物特点题一样，需要同学们积累一定的特点库，并用尽可能“有限的”特点来套用无穷无尽的口语问题。 **For example: location, size, faculty, opportunity, being quiet, good service, clean food, healthy environment, etc.**

- While choosing a **restaurant or café**, what are some important features you care about? Why?
- What do you think is the most important quality of a **good working environment**: good bosses, friendly co-workers, or flexible hours? Explain why?
- While choosing a **house or an apartment to live in**, what is the most important characteristic you care about? Why?
- While choosing a **university**, besides academic programs, which of the following factors do you care about most: cost,

size and location? Explain why this characteristic *is the most* important to you?

- ◆ 地点描述题和特点题在语言素材准备方面的关系：用这个地点的特点描述地点。因此，准备的是同一套语言素材。三个层次的地点+qualities

3. Speak about a Tangible Object 可触及物体描述题

- ◆ 语言元素准备：忽略 **gift object thing** 之类的词，因为这些和其他明确说明物体类别的题都是一回事。需要建立的信息最少应包括几个方面：一本书、一种科技（推荐 **Internet**）、一种交通工具、一件艺术品。

- ◆ 可触及物体的描述角度：

1、**appearance** 物体的外表

2、**function** 物体的功用

3、**meaningful** 物体的纪念意义、激励作用

- Describe a **gift** that you would give to someone. Explain why you want to give this gift to this person. Please include specific reasons and details in your response.
- What type of **books** do you enjoy to read? Romance books, biography books or mystery books? Explain why you enjoy reading this type of book? Please include reasons and details in your explanation.
- Which **technology** has made the greatest impact on people's life in your country? Airplane, computer or television. Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.
- Describe a **memorable painting or photo** you have seen before. Explain why you like it or dislike it. Include reasons and details to support your response.
- Choose an **object you like** and explain why it is of special value to you.
- Choose a **work of art**, such as a song, poem or painting, which has made a lasting impression on you. Please explain the impression and include specific examples and details in your explanation.
- A foreign friend is going to have a meal in your home. What kind of **food** would you like to prepare for this foreign friend?
- Choose one of the following and explain why you like it most: **fictions, magazines and poems**.
- Describe a **book** that is the most useful to you.
- Describe a **book** that you think is interesting.
- Describe a **special and valuable object** that is important to you.
- Describe a **special toy or game** in your childhood.
- Describe a **valuable thing** of yours.
- Describe an **important thing** that you will miss most when you are away from home.
- Describe **one material you wrote** which is the most important to you. It could be a letter, a poem or an essay.
- Describe the **transportation** that you enjoy most.

- What are some important effects of **Internet** on modern people's life?
- What do you think is the **most important invention** in the past 100 years?
- Describe the **most efficient transportation** in your country.

4. Speak about an Intangible Thing 抽象事物谈论题

\$ 策略 1、相信你看到的题目及思路提示，都是普通华人学生的思路。是用来给大家抛砖引玉用的。大家千万不要照搬。一定要 **设计** 出自己个性的答案！

\$ 策略 2、大家在设计自己的个性化答案时，可以利用一些有帮助的网络资源，比如：

Yahoo Answers (<http://answers.yahoo.com>);

Mylot (<http://www.mylot.com>);

Answerbag (<http://www.answerbag.com>)。

- What **new skill** would you like to learn? Explain why this skill would be good for you to have. Include details and examples to support your response.
- How many **steps** will you take **when learning a new course or doing something new**? 如果给你一个新的事物或课程去学习，你会分几步，请详细描述。
- Describe your **favorite school subject** when you were in elementary school. Explain why you liked it most. 描述你小学时最喜欢的一门学科。解释你为什么最喜欢。
- Describe a **good way to make new friends**. 描述一种认识新朋友的好方法。
- If you get a chance to choose a **job**, what will you do? What's your reason for choosing this job?
- Choose a **profession that you love and you will never work a day in your life**. Explain why this profession would be appealing to you and why you wouldn't take it.
- It's generally agreed that society benefits from the work of its members. In your opinion, which type of contribution do you think is valued most by your society: the contributions of **doctors, teachers or farmers**?
- Choose one of the following **work of art** and explain why you like it most: comedy, stage play and musical play.
- Choose one of the following **work of art**: song, poem and painting. explain why you like it most.
- Describe a piece of advice which was given by a friend, a family member or a teacher of yours. Explain how this advice helped you to solve your problem.
- Describe a piece of good news which made you feel happy. Explain why you felt happy about that news.
- Describe a special opportunity that you have been given in your life.
- Describe one difficulty that you have encountered and how you overcame it.
- Describe the most important decision you have ever made in your life.
- Describe one of your future goals. Explain why this goal is important to you.

- Describe one or two ways in which you may live in five years.
- Describe your favorite time of a year. Explain why you like this time most.
- Describe your first year in your elementary school when you were a child. Explain why you like or dislike that year.
- Describe your greatest achievement. Explain why you think this is your greatest achievement.
- Describe the most enjoyable and particular day in your life.
- Describe the most interesting class you have ever taken. Explain the aspects of the class that made it interesting.
- What kind of movie do you like most? Explain why you like this kind of movie.
- What subject do you think is difficult to learn and you don't enjoy, but you think it is very important.

A 描述一个将来的目标

- 1 出国学习
- 2 考入理想大学或专业
- 3 职业目标: 教授/讲师, 医生, 工程师
- 4 开公司
- 5 参加某个竞赛

B 描述一个所做过的最重要的决定

- 1 一系列的选择: 国内/出国学习-----选大学
- 2 考托福/雅思
- 3 职业目标: 导游, 口译员, 高管
- 4 学技能: 学车。学游泳

C 描述你所喜爱的一种艺术形式, 喜剧, 话剧, 音乐剧

1 喜剧:

Make me laugh, enjoy the day Stephen Chow 周星驰
Learn jokes ,tell my friends

2 话剧:

Understand better 经典小说
我是话剧社成员, 学习演技

3 音乐剧:

学歌曲

D 描述你所喜爱的一种艺术形式, 歌曲, 诗歌, 画。

1 歌曲:

节奏: 慢: 放松 relax 快: 富有激情 passionate energetic
展示风采, 赢得自信
练习语言: 英文歌, 粤语歌

2 诗歌:

制造浪漫
传承文化

在写作中引用

迅速阅读

便于携带

3 画:

欣赏各个国家的画, 了解各国风情

本身是一种放松

美化居室

传递美好的信息 deliver good message

5 描述一年中最喜欢的时刻:

1 四季: 寒暑假

2 你的生日

3 假日

4 节日

除夕 Chinese New Year's Eve

春节 Spring Festival

感恩节 Thanks Giving

情人节 Valentine's day

圣诞节 Christmas

5 Describe an Event or an Activity 事件或活动谈论题

注意 **how** 和 **why** 的区别, 以及不同的回答方法。

Describe a memorable celebration or social event. Include details and examples to support your response.

Describe a memorable celebration or social event.

Describe the most disappointing event in your life and explain why you were disappointed.

Describe one recent important experience, and explain why it is important to you.

Describe a challenging experience you had and how you overcame that challenge.

Describe a leisure activity you often do in your spare time. Explain why you often do that.

Describe a memorable event that you experienced with your families or friends.

Describe a memorial event you attended. Explain why it was important to you.

Describe a popular sport game or activity in your country. Explain why it is so popular.

Describe a situation in which you asked someone for help. And explain how he or she helped you.

Describe a successful event in your life. Explain how you made it.

Describe the most enjoyable event in your childhood. Explain why it was memorable to you.

Describe an activity you enjoyed most when you were a child. Explain why you enjoyed this activity most.

Describe a trip you want to take most in the future. What place would you like to visit most? Explain why you would like to visit this place most.

Describe the most surprising event your friends did for you. Explain why it was memorable to you.

If you could do one thing for your community what will you do and why.

What do you do to keep yourself healthy? Explain why it is more important to you.

What is your favorite way to relax yourself? Explain why you like to use this way to relax yourself.

Task 2 Paired-choice _____ 话题

A. Testing Purpose of Task 2:

Task 2 测试考生表明、证明自己的喜好或立场的能力。

B. Question Types of Task 2 and Strategies for Task 2

■ Step 1. Reading the Question:

1. Formats:

Type 1 Prefer A or B _____ [65.5%]		Type 2 Agree or Disagree _____ [34.5%]	
①. Choose and State		be Given One Statement	
Choice A (behavior / situation)	Choice B (behavior / situation)	Agree	Disagree
②. Give your Explanation		①. State your Opinion and ②. Give your Explanation	

2. A Typical and Sample Question for Type 1- Prefer A or B:

Some people prefer to buy prepared food from restaurants. ***Others prefer to*** prepare and eat food at home. ***Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.***

3. A Typical and Sample Question for Type 2-Agree or Disagree:

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

■ Step 2. Preparing your Response:

1. Preparation time:

2. What should you do during these 15 seconds?

3. Response Preparation Strategies:

Skill 1. Follow the template of Task 2:

T-2S-C / T-3S:

▲ Topic Statement: Personally, I _____ because of two reasons (9 sec)

▲ Supporting Information:

Reason and detail 1: _____ . _____ . _____ . (15 sec)

Reason and detail 2: _____ . _____ . _____ . (15 sec)

▲ Conclusion: So, _____, I _____. (6 sec)

Skill 2. Quickly jot down your key points (opinion, reasons and details).

Skill 3. How to choose your opinion, reasons and details?

Opinion 的思路

思考理由的几大常用角度

+ -

++

--

Reason 的八个万能角度

思考理由的几大常用角度

9. Health

10. Money

11. Work/study

12. Social life

13. Atmosphere

14. Interests or hobby

15. Relax

16. time

Skill 4. Things that can be used as details: ★

展开说细节的方法:

5. Sample question:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. College education should be free.

Key points:

T=Topic Statement: ✓

2S=Supporting Information: ①. + detail:
 ②. + detail:

C= Conclusion (optional):

Sample response

Task 2 Paired-choice 2 选 1 话题答案开篇句型

1. 用于表达喜好的句型

1. I prefer to do sth.

Some college students prefer to take classes on campus during summer vacations. Others prefer to have a rest or work off campus during summer vacations. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples

to support your response.

2. I prefer doing sth.

Some people prefer working with a team. Others prefer working alone. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response. [北美 2006.8.12]

3. I believe that...

Some people believe that people can use their cell phones at anytime. Other people believe that cell phones should be prohibited on some certain occasions. What is your opinion and why?

习题 1.

Some people prefer to travel to new places; others prefer to travel to places that they have been before. Which do you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response.

习题 2.

Some people believe that modern technology has made our lives simpler. Others believe that modern technology has made our lives more complicated. What is your opinion and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

习题 3.

Some people prefer to work on several tasks or projects together at the same time. Others prefer to work on only one task or project at a time. Which way of working you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

Task 2 Paired-choice 2 选 1 话题答案开篇句型

2. 用于表达立场的句型

立场题的答案的开篇句型

1. agree/disagree with +观点+同位语从句 the statement that...

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. Friends have the most important influence in a person's life.

2. agree/disagree with +持某观点的人+定语从句

those people who believe that...

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. High school students should be required to take art and music courses.

3. agree/disagree that +宾语从句（同意或反对之内容）

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your response. It is important for children to learn to draw or paint.

习题 1

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Include specific reasons and examples in your explanation. People should always tell the truth.

习题 2.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. Students should be given a one-year-long break from academic studies before attending colleges.

习题 3.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons to support your answer. Cell phones can improve our lives greatly.

习题 4.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. It is easier to be a teacher than to be a student.

习题 5.

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

Task 3 Campus Issue & Students' Attitude

一、题型概况:

- 1、考查目的: 考查考生读懂、听懂、记录、归纳、转述能力
- 2、出题套路:

1、 考试流程:

第一步、读文章 : 45/50 秒 79-105 字 (64.3%) 45s (79-99 字) (35.7%) 50s (100-105 字)	
大学官方通知 Announcement 题库中 66.89% 新规定 policy 或新计划 plan	个人倡议书 proposal letter 题库中 33.11% 倡议 proposal
第二步、听对话: 学生 discussion (50-65 秒) opinion 态度+ 2 reasons 理由	
例题: 典型问法 The woman expresses her opinion of the announcement made by university president. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.	
第三步、说答案: 答题任务: 在 60 秒内转述读到的和听到的信息	

2、 真题举例:

Reading Time: 45 seconds

The Northfield College Student Association recently decided to make a new purchase. Read the following announcement in the college newspaper about the decision. (Reading time in an actual test would be 45-50 seconds.)

Good News for Movie Fans

The Student Association has just purchased a new sound system for the Old Lincoln Hall auditorium, the place where movies on campus are currently shown. By installing the new sound system, the Student Association hopes to attract more students to the movies and increase ticket sales. Before making the purchase of the new equipment, the Student Association conducted a survey on campus to see what kind of entertainment students liked best. Going to the movies ranked number one. "Students at Northfield College love going to the movies" said the president of the Student Association, "so we decided to make what they already love even better. We're confident that the investment into the sound system will translate into increased ticket sales."



The man expresses his opinion of the Student Association's recent purchase. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

Preparation time: 30 seconds

听力录音

(Male student) I really think the Student Association made a bad decision.

(Female student) Really? Why? Don't you like going to the movies?

(Male student) Sure I do. But this new purchase is just a waste of money.

(Female student) What do you mean? It's supposed to sound really good.

(Male student) Yeah, well, I'm sure it does, but, in Old Lincoln Hall? I mean that building must be 200 years old! It used to be the college gym! The acoustics are terrible.

(Female student) So you're saying there'll be no improvement?

(Male student) That's right. And also, I seriously doubt that going to the movies is the number one social activity for most students.

(Female student) Yeah, but that's what students said.

(Male student) Well, of course that's what they said. What else is there to do on campus?

(Female student) What do you mean?

(Male student) I mean, there isn't much to do on campus besides go to the movies. If there were other forms of, uh recreation, or other social activities, you know, I don't think most students would have said that going to the movies was their first choice.

二、解题步骤:

Step 1 读通知或倡议书:

1、抓文章标题

2、三大类

+

-

change

3、读什么

学校到底要干什么?

学生到底有什么提议?

两个理由的主干(角度)

4、记笔记技巧——只记答题要点。

干什么

理由

Step 2 听学生议论:

1、了解套路:

(1) primary speaker and secondary speaker

(2) 反对 72.19% 赞成 27.18%

2、带着问题去听：

- 1、第一时间确定 primary speaker
- 2、态度如何？
- 3、支持主角态度的 2 个理由是什么？
- 4、理由中的新增细节或者现身说法

3、态度的标志词语：

反对	同意

3、出题思路：

反对 阅读未出现的新细节

同意 阅读未出现的新细节或者自己（及熟人）过去的经历

Step3 准备答案：

1、说些什么——>把阅读、听力笔记中的要点，套用到模板中去答题。

2、答题时态：一般现在时

3、答题模板：

通知 P: The university is planning (going) to do _____

倡议书 A student suggests /advises that the university should do / stop doing _____.

(R1: _____)

R2: _____)

The woman (man) agrees (disagrees) with the plan/proposal/policy because

R1: _____ Another important reason is that R2: _____

在准备 Task 3 的答案时，考生可用来转述对话主角的态度的语汇		
序号	表示支持的词语	表示反对的词语
①	<u>agrees with</u>	<u>disagrees with</u>
②	likes / loves / is in favor of	doesn't like / dislikes / hates
③	supports	opposes
④	is in support of	is against
⑤	feels happy with	feels unhappy with / feels sorry for

Exercises

1.

Letter in the Centerville College News

The administration has announced plans to acquire a new sculpture for campus. We should all oppose this plan. The University's poor financial condition led it to increase the price for campus housing and tuition by 15% this past year. Surely then it is no financial position to purchase such an expensive sculpture. Moreover, just look at the sculpture: several 60-foot long steel plates, jutting out of the earth at odd angles! It's so large. It'll take up all the green space in front of the campus center! This is public space that should be reserved for students to use

Narrator

Explain why the woman disagrees with the reason expressed in the letter

2.

Bus Service Elimination Planned

The university has decided to discontinue its free bus service for students. The reason given for this decision is that few students ride the buses and the buses are expensive to operate. Currently, the buses run from the center of campus past university buildings and through some of the neighborhoods surrounding the campus. The money saved by eliminating the bus service will be used to expand the overcrowded student parking lots.

Narrator

The man expresses his opinion of the university's plan to eliminate the bus service. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

3.

Hot Breakfasts Eliminated

Beginning next month, Dining Services will no longer serve hot breakfast foods at university dining halls. Instead, students will be offered a wide assortment of cold breakfast items in the morning. These cold breakfast foods, such as breads, fruit, and yogurt, are healthier than many of the hot breakfast items that we will stop serving, so health-conscious students should welcome this change. Students will benefit in another way as well, because limiting the breakfast selection to cold food items will save money and allow us to keep our meal plans affordable.

Narrator

The woman expresses her opinion of the change that has been announced. State her opinion and explain her reasons for holding that opinion.

4.

Evening Computer Classes May Be Added

The computer department is considering offering evening classes in the fall. The proposal to add the classes is a response to student complaints that daytime computer classes have become increasingly overcrowded and there are no longer enough computers available. The department has decided that despite some added expense, the most cost-effective way of addressing this problem is by adding computer classes in the evening. It is hoped that this change will decrease the number of students enrolled in day classes and thus guarantee individual access to computers for all students in computer classes.

Narrator

The computer department is considering a scheduling change. Explain the man's opinion of the change and the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

5.

Campus Dining Club Announced

Starting this year, the university dining hall will be transformed into The Campus Dining Club for one week at the end of each semester. During the last week of each semester, the dining hall will feature special meals prepared by the university's culinary arts students. The school feels that this will give students who are studying cooking and food preparation valuable experience that will help them later, when they pursue careers. The university has announced that it will charge a small additional fee for these dinners in order to pay for the special gourmet food ingredients that will be required.

Narrator

The man expresses his opinion about the university's plan. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

Transcripts & Sample Answers

1.

Letter in the Centerville College News

The administration has announced plans to acquire a new sculpture for campus. We should all oppose this plan. The University's poor financial condition led it to increase the price for campus housing and tuition by 15% this past year. Surely then it is no financial position to purchase such an expensive sculpture. Moreover, just look at the sculpture: several 60-foot long steel plates, jutting out of the earth at odd angles! It's so large. It'll take up all the green space in front of the campus center! This is public space that should be reserved for students to use.

Narrator

Now listen to two students discussing the opinion expressed in the letter.

Student A

Did you see Paul's letter in the paper about the new sculpture?

Student B

Yeah, but it was totally unconvincing. His reasons for opposing the plan were just totally off. I'm glad we'll finally have some nice art on campus. I'd like to shake the donor's hand and say "Thank you."

Student A

What do you mean, "the donor?"

Student B

You didn't know? An anonymous donor is paying the bill for most of the sculpture.

Student A

Not the university?

Student B

No. His assumptions about who's paying for it are all wrong.

Student A

Still, I wonder if he has a point about the space it'll take up.

Student B

Well, you know why Paul is upset? He and his friends are always out there on the lawn, right where the sculpture will be, kicking around the soccer ball. Now they'll just have to use another part of the campus to play.

Student A

Oh, so, he just doesn't want to have to move.

Student B

Yeah. For him, it's sculpture versus convenience.

Narrator

Explain why the woman disagrees with the reason expressed in the letter

Sample Answer

Paul suggests that the university should stop acquiring a new sculpture for campus, due to two reasons. The first one is because of the university's poor financial condition, the other one is because that the sculpture will take up the green space in front of the campus center. In this conversation, the woman disagrees with proposal because of the following reasons: First of all, most of the sculptures are paid by an anonymous donor, not the university. The letter is written by Paul, and his assumptions about the poor condition of the university are totally off. Second, the reason for Paul's upset is that there will be no space for Paul and his friends to play soccer ball on the lawn where the sculpture will be. It is not convenient for Paul.

So the woman disagrees with Paul's proposal.

2.

Bus Service Elimination Planned

The university has decided to discontinue its free bus service for students. The reason given for this decision is that few students ride the buses and the buses are expensive to operate. Currently, the buses run from the center of campus past university buildings and through some of the neighborhoods surrounding the campus. The money saved by eliminating the bus service will be used to expand the

overcrowded student parking lots.

Narrator: Now listen to two students discussing the article.

Man: I don't like the university's plan.

Woman: Really? I've ridden those buses, and sometimes there were only a few people on the bus. It did seem like kind of a waste.

Man: I see your point. But I think the problem is the route's out-of-date. It only goes through the neighborhoods that've gotten too expensive for students to live in. It's ridiculous that they haven't already changed the route—you know, so it goes where most off-campus students live now. I bet if they did that, they'd get plenty of students riding those buses.

Woman: Well, at least they're adding more parking. It's gotten really tough to find a space.

Man: That's the other part I don't like, actually. Cutting back the bus service and adding parking's just gonna encourage more students to drive on campus. And that'll just add to the noise around campus and create more traffic . . . and that'll increase the need for more parking spaces . . .

Woman: Yeah, I guess I can see your point. Maybe it would be better if more students used the buses instead of driving.

Man: Right. And the university should make it easier to do that, not harder.

Narrator: The man expresses his opinion of the university's plan to eliminate the bus service. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

Sample Answer

The university is planning to cancel the bus service for students due to two reasons. The first one is that it is too expensive to operate the bus. And the second one is that the money saved by eliminating the bus service can be used to expand the parking lot.

In this conversation, the man disagrees with the plan because of the following reasons: The first one is that the route is out-of-date. It only goes through the neighborhoods that've gotten too expensive for students to live in. And the second reason is that, by adding parking lot, more students will drive on campus, which would cause more noises and traffic around campus. And that will increase the need for more parking spaces.

3.

Hot Breakfasts Eliminated

Beginning next month, Dining Services will no longer serve hot breakfast foods at university dining halls. Instead, students will be offered a wide assortment of cold breakfast items in the morning. These cold breakfast foods, such as breads, fruit, and yogurt, are healthier than many of the hot breakfast items that we will stop serving, so health-conscious students should welcome this change. Students will benefit in another way as well, because limiting the breakfast selection to cold food items will save money and allow us to keep our meal plans affordable.

Narrator

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

Student A

Do you believe any of this? It's ridiculous.

Student B

What do you mean? Well it's important to eat healthy foods.

Student A

Sure it is, but they are saying yogurt's better for you than an omelet or than hot cereal? I mean whether something is hot or cold, that shouldn't be the issue, except maybe on a really cold morning. In that case which is going to be better for you, a bowl of cold cereal or a nice warm omelet? It's obvious: there's no question.

Student B

Uh I'm not gonna argue with you there.

Student A

And this whole thing about saving money.

Student B

What about it?

Student A

Well, they are actually going to make things worse for us, not better, 'cuz if they start cutting back and we can't get what we want right here on campus, well we are going to be going off campus and pay off-campus prices. And you know what? That'll be expensive. Even if it's only two or three mornings a week, it can add up.

Narrator

The woman expresses her opinion of the change that has been announced. State her opinion and explain her reasons for holding that opinion.

Sample Answer

The university is planning to cancel serve hot breakfast foods at university dining halls due to two reasons. The first one is that cold breakfast foods are healthier than hot breakfast. And the second one is that students could save money by having less-selection cold breakfast. In this conversation, the woman disagrees with the plan because of the following reasons: The first reason is that whether something is hot or cold, that shouldn't be the issue, except maybe on a really cold morning, it is not a question that if the foods are warm or cold. And the second reason is that students can not get what they want on campus because they are going to be going off campus and pay off-campus prices, which will be more expensive for students.

4.

Evening Computer Classes May Be Added

The computer department is considering offering evening classes in the fall. The proposal to add the classes is a response to student complaints that daytime computer classes have become increasingly overcrowded and there are no longer enough computers available. The department has decided that despite some added expense, the most cost-effective way of addressing this problem is by adding computer classes in the evening. It is hoped that this change will decrease the number of students enrolled in day classes and thus guarantee individual access to computers for all students in computer classes.

Narrator

Now listen to two students discussing the article.

Student A

I just don't think this will work.

Student B

Why not?

Student A

Because it's not gonna solve the problem. Students are busy at night. I mean, we have jobs, families, clubs, social events... Most of us already have something to do every single night of the week.

Student B

I see your point. I sure couldn't fit anything into my schedule during the week. I've got swimming practice most nights.

Student A

Right, and as far as expense goes, I think they are going about it the wrong way. I mean, it cost money to hire more teachers and keep the academic building open later, which is a lot more expensive than just simply buying more computers.

Student B

More computers?

Student A

That's right. Computer prices have come way down the past few years. So the department won't have to spend as much now as they did in the past. Besides, the computer department classrooms, you know, the rooms themselves, they are actually very big. There's plenty of space to add more computers.

Narrator

The computer department is considering a scheduling change. Explain the man's opinion of the change and the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

Sample Answer

The computer department is planning to offer evening computer classes due to two reasons. The first one is that daytime computer classes have become increasingly overcrowded. And the second one is that this change will decrease the number of students enrolled in day classes. In this conversation, the man disagrees with the plan because of the following reasons: The first reason is that students are busy at night. They have jobs, families, clubs, social events... Most of them already have something to do every single night of the week. And the second reason is that it cost money to hire more teachers and keep the academic building open later, which is a lot more expensive than just simply buying more computers. The computer prices are lower than before, and the computer department classrooms are actually very big. There's plenty of space to add more computers.

5.

Campus Dining Club Announced

Starting this year, the university dining hall will be transformed into The Campus Dining Club for one week at the end of each semester. During the last week of each semester, the dining hall will feature special meals prepared by the university's culinary arts students. The school feels that this will give students who are studying cooking and food preparation valuable experience that will help them later, when they pursue careers. The university has announced that it will charge a small additional fee for these dinners in order to pay for the special gourmet food ingredients that will be required.

Narrator

Now listen to two students discussing the article.

Student A

Did you see that article?

Student B

Yeah, and it sounds like a great idea. It's really good for the students in that program.

Student A

Don't they cook in class anyway?

Student B

Well, yeah, they do. But my cousin was in the program a few years ago, and she said that it's very different to cook for a lot of people in that kind of atmosphere than to cook for classmates.

Student A

Why is that?

Student B

Well, in class, you can take your time, but cooking for more people there is more pressure. I mean you are in a rush, people are waiting, and it might be easy to make a mistake with all that stress.

Student A

Then they'll think you are a bad chef, right?

Student B

Absolutely.

Student A

So, OK, it's good practice. But what about the extra cost?

Student B

Well, look at it this way. You've eaten at some of the fancier restaurants in town, right?

Student A

Well, there are some great places to eat around here.

Student B

Well, these students, they'll be making fantastic meals and it's gonna be cheaper than going out to one of those restaurants.

Student A

Much cheaper actually.

Student B

So, you know, it would be worth it. The meal will be as good as the ones in those expensive restaurants.

Narrator

The man expresses his opinion about the university's plan. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion

Task 4 Term & Examples

一、Testing Purpose of Task 4 测试目标:

课堂模拟微缩版

二、Introduction of Task 4 题型概况:

考试流程:

1、读: short text 课文节选 (45/50 秒 80-110 词) (50%) 45 秒: 80-99 词 (易懂) (50%) 50 秒: 80-99 词 (晦涩) 或 100-110 词 名词解释: term 名词+explanation 含义 名词可能是: 定义、理论、原理
2、听: lecture 讲课片断 (1:20-1:50) 2 或 1 和 examples
3、说: 答题任务: 在 60 秒内转述读和听的信息!

例题

4. Read a passage from a psychology textbook and the lecture that follows it. Then answer the question. (Reading time in an actual test would be 45-50 seconds.)

Flow

In psychology, the feeling of complete and energized focus in an activity is called flow. People who enter a state of flow lose their sense of time and have a feeling of great satisfaction. They become completely involved in an activity for its own sake rather than for what may result from the activity, such as money or prestige. Contrary to expectation, flow usually happens not during relaxing moments of leisure and entertainment, but when we are actively involved in a difficult enterprise, in a task that stretches our mental or physical abilities.

(Male professor) I think this will help you get a picture of what your textbook is describing. I had a friend who taught in the physics department, Professor Jones, he retired last year. . . . Anyway, I remember . . . this was a few years ago . . . I remember passing by a classroom early one morning just as he was leaving, and he looked terrible: his clothes were all rumpled, and he looked like he hadn't slept all night. And I asked if he was OK. I was surprised when he said that he never felt better, that he was totally

happy. He had spent the entire night in the classroom working on a mathematics puzzle. He didn't stop to eat dinner; he didn't stop to sleep . . . or even rest. He was that involved in solving the puzzle. And it didn't even have anything to do with his teaching or research; he had just come across this puzzle accidentally, I think in a mathematics journal, and it just really interested him, so he worked furiously all night and covered the blackboards in the classroom with equations and numbers and never realized that time was passing by.

Question: Explain flow and how the example used by the professor illustrates the concept.

Preparation Time: 30 seconds

Response Time: 60 seconds

三、Strategies for Task 4 解题策略:

STEP 1 读课文节选:

阅读

DNA 法

N

D

A

STEP 2 听讲课片段

对 D-N-A 的补充_____，假设的例子/真实发生的例子

STEP 3 答题

四、例题

Groupthink

One process by which groups may make bad or irrational decisions is known as groupthink. Individual members of a group attempt to conform their opinions to what they believe to be the group consensus even though the result may be negative. These include the desire to be like, fear of losing a job, or even not wanting to be the one employee delaying a decision that seems inevitable. These kinds of implicit pressures to conform lead group members to ultimately make decisions that each by himself or herself, might normally not make.

Explain groupthink and its effects using the example of the computer company.

Social interaction

People deal with each other every day. This interaction is at the heart of social life. The study of social interaction is concerned with the influence people have over one another's behavior. People take each other into account in their daily behavior and in fact, the very presence of others can affect behavior. For example, one principle of social interaction, audience effects, suggests that individuals' work is affected by their knowledge that they are visible to others, that the presence of others tends to alter the way people behave or perform an activity.

Explain how the examples of tying shoes and learning to type demonstrate the principle of audience effects.

Cognitive dissonance

Individuals sometimes experience a contradiction between their actions and their beliefs---between what they are doing and what they believe they should be doing. These contradictions can cause a kind of mental discomfort known as cognitive dissonance. People experiencing cognitive dissonance often do not want to change the way they are acting, so they resolve the contradictory situation in another way. They change their interpretation of the situation in a way that minimizes the contradiction between what they are doing and what they believe should be doing.

Using the example discussed by the professor, explain what cognitive dissonance is and how people often deal with it

Verbal and Nonverbal Communication

When we speak with other people face-to-face the nonverbal signals we give---our facial expressions, hand gestures, body movements, and tone of voice---often communicate as much as,

or more than, the words we utter. When our nonverbal signals, which we often produce unconsciously, agree with our verbal message, the verbal message is enhanced and supported, made more convincing. But when they conflict with the verbal message, we may be communicating an entirely different and more accurate message than what we intend.

Explain how the examples from the professor's lecture illustrate the relationship between verbal and nonverbal communication.

Target Marketing

Advertisers in the past have used radio and television in an attempt to provide information about their products to large, general audiences; it was once thought that the best way to sell a product was to advertise it to as many people as possible. However, more recent trends in advertising have turned toward target marketing. Target marketing is the strategy of advertising to smaller, very specific audiences---audiences that have been determined to have the greatest need or desire for the product being marketed. Target marketing has proved to be very effective in reaching potential customers.

Using the professor's examples, explain the advertising technique of target marketing.

五、听力文本

Listening Script for TPO Test 1 Speaking Task 4

Narrator

Now listen to part of a lecture on this topic in a business management class.

Professor

So let me tell you about my own experience with this when I was working for a computer company a couple of years ago. So one day, a coworker and I suggested we should give our computers a design makeover, make them look more up to date. Market research was showing that new customers said they would be more interested in buying our computers if they looked cooler. Our technology was advanced, but the outside design looked really old-fashioned.

At first, more than half the group supported us. There were a few senior managers there though who didn't support the design change. One of the senior managers said, "Our focus has always been on technology. Changing the look is an unnecessary cost." Almost immediately, some of our supporters changed their minds. Even my coworker changed his mind. When I asked him why after the meeting, he told me he didn't want to make a bad impression on the senior managers. He thought that disagreeing with them might jeopardize his chances of getting a promotion by not looking like a team player.

What about me? I hate to admit it, but after a few hours of discussion, I started wondering if it was worth everyone's time to argue about this. As more people sided with senior management, I started to feel like I was the only one holding up the vote. Everyone else seemed to think change wasn't necessary, so I voted against my own idea in the end. So we unanimously decided to stay with the current old-looking design. But this decision ended up costing us a lot of money. That same year,

our competitor came out with a new design that attracted some of our customers and prevented us from profiting on potential new customers.

Listening Script for TPO Test 2 Speaking Task 4

Script taken from the Official Guide to the TOEFL iBT

Narrator

Now listen to part of a talk in a sociology class. The professor is discussing audience effects.

Professor

OK, so we said that the way we interact with others has an impact on our behavior. In fact, there's some interesting research to suggest that in one type of interaction—when we're being observed specifically, when we know we're being watched as we perform some activity—we tend to increase the speed at which we perform that activity.

In one study, college students were asked to each put on a pair of shoes—shoes with laces they would have to tie. Now one group of students was told that they would be observed. The second group, however, didn't know they were being observed. The students who were aware that they were being watched actually tied their shoes much faster than the students who thought they were alone. Other studies confirm the same is true even when we're learning new activities.

Let's say someone is learning a new task—for example, learning how to type. When they're conscious of being observed, they'll likely begin typing at a much faster rate than they would if they were alone. But, and this is interesting, the study also showed that certain common behavior—things people typically do, like . . . making mistakes when you're learning something new that behavior pattern will also increase. So in other words, when we're learning to type, and we know we're being watched, we'll type faster but we'll also make more mistakes.

Listening Script for TPO Test 3 Speaking Task 4

Narrator

Now listen to part of a lecture about this topic in a sociology class.

Professor

This is a true story, from my own life. In my first year in high school, I was addicted to video games. I played them all the time, and I wasn't studying enough. I was failing chemistry. That was my hardest class. So this was a conflict for me, because I wanted a good job when I grew up, and I believed, I knew, that if you want a good career, you got to do well in school. But I just couldn't give up video games. I was completely torn.

And my solution was to...to change my perspective. See, the only class I was doing really badly in was chemistry. In the others, I was...I was ok. So I asked myself, if I wanted to be a chemist when I grew up, and the fact is I didn't. I was pretty sure I wanted to be a sociologist, so I told myself my chemistry class didn't matter, because sociologists don't really need to know chemistry. In other words, I changed my understanding of what it meant to do well in school. I reinterpreted my situation. I used to think that doing well in school meant doing well in all my classes. But now I decided that succeeding in school meant only doing well in the classes that related directly to my future career. I eliminated the conflict, at least in my mind.

Listening Script for TPO Test 4 Speaking Task 4

Narrator

Now listen to part of a lecture on this topic in a psychology course.

Professor

Last month my favorite uncle paid me a surprise visit. I hadn't seen him for many years. The doorbell rang, I opened the door and there was Uncle Pete. Now I am sure when I saw him, I said something like "Uncle Pete, what a surprise! How nice to see you!" Anyway, my wife was standing next to me, and according to her, I wasn't really aware of this, my eyes got really wide and I broke into a huge big smile. She said I was actually jumping up and down like a little boy. Well, anyway, later that evening Uncle Pete told me how very very good he felt when he saw how happy I was to see him.

But compare that with this, my daughter, she is six. We were building a birdhouse together last week. And I was showing her how to use a hammer and nail. And of course, stupid me, I wasn't being very careful and I smashed my thumb with the hammer. Boy did it hurt! I almost felt like screaming, but I didn't want to upset my daughter, so I said, "Don't worry, honey, it's nothing." Meanwhile, I was shaking my hand as if that would stop my thumb from hurting, and my face was contorted in pain. My voice was trembling too. So even though I told my daughter I was okay, I'm sure she didn't believe me because she kept asking me if I was okay.

Listening Script for TPO Test 5 Speaking Task 4

Narrator

Now listen to part of a lecture on this topic in a marketing class.

Professor

Nowadays something you notice more and more is television commercials that are made specifically for certain television programs. So let's say a company wants to sell a telephone, a cell phone. Now during TV shows that young people watch, you know shows with pop music or teen serials, they create the commercial that emphasizes how fun the phone is. You know, the phone has bright colors and they show kids having a good time with their friends. And well the company wants the kids watching TV at this time to want to buy this phone, this phone that's made especially for them.

But the same company will make a different commercial to be shown during, say, a program about business or a business news show. Now for this group of people, business people, the company will have to show how efficient their phone is, how it can handle all business easily and maybe even save money. And here is the thing. It's basically the same phone. The company has just made two different commercials to appeal to different groups of people.

Task 5 Student-related Problems & Solutions

一、Testing Purpose of Task 5 测试目标:

生活场景中提建议的能力。

二、Introduction of Task 5 题型概况:

1、听对话:

1、对话长度: 1-1.5 分钟

2、内容：1 problem+2 solutions

2、典型问法:

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Briefly summarize the problem. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.

3、说：答题任务:

B. 客观任务：转述 1 困难和 2 解决方案

C. 主观任务：说出考生自己推荐的方案（从上述两个方案中选 1 个）和理由

例题

(Female student) How's the calculus class going? You're doing better?

(Male student) Not really. I just can't get the hang of it. There're so many functions and formulas to memorize, you know? And the final . . . It's only a few weeks away. I'm really worried about doing well.

(Female student) Oh . . . You know, you should go to the tutoring program and ask for help.

(Male student) You mean, in the Mathematics building?

(Female student) Ya. Get a tutor there. Most tutors are doctoral students in the math program. They know what they're talking about, and for the final test, you know, they'd tell you what to study, how to prepare, all of that.

(Male student) I know about that program . . . but doesn't it cost money?

(Female student) Of course. You have to register and pay by the hour . . . But they've got all the answers.

(Male student) Hmm . . .

(Female student) Another option, I guess, is to form a study group with other students. That won't cost you any money.

(Male student) That's a thought . . . although once I was in a study group, and it was a big waste of time. We usually ended up talking about other stuff like what we did over the weekend.

(Female student) But that was for a different class, right? I've actually had some pretty good experiences with study groups. Usually students in the same class have different strengths and weaknesses with the material . . . if they're serious about studying, they can really help each other out. Think about it.

Question: Briefly summarize the problem the speakers are discussing. Then state which solution you would recommend. Explain the reasons for your recommendation.

Preparation Time: 20 seconds

Response Time: 60 seconds

三、Strategies for Task 5 解题策略:

听力技巧 1、带着六个问题听对话:

问题 1. 什么困难? (困难的类型)

*五大常考困难:

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. 组织活动困难 | 25.00% |
| 2. 时间冲突 | 14.47% |
| 3. 论文困难 | 13.16% |
| 4. 选课困难 | 9.21% |
| 5. 住宿困难 | 9.21% |

问题 2. 哪两方案?

问题 3. 优点缺点?

听力技巧 3、Task5 常考场景的场景规律和语汇:

学生困难解决题场景思路三字经

1、出行困难 Car Problem:

小朋友动物园或博物馆 van

序号	场景规律	场景语汇
①	车已坏	His car broke down (过去式)
②	借不着	... is not available.
③	打车贵	1. take a taxi. 2. <u>taxi fee</u> is expensive. 3. Only 4 people would like to <u>share the cost</u> with me. costly

④	坐公交	To take/ride a bus
⑤	改天去	1. change the schedule / plan. 2. reschedule your trip / activity 3. find another day to do sth.
⑥	会失望	Sb. would feel disappointed .

2、住宿困难 Dorm Problem:

序号	场景规律	场景语汇
①	没房住	His dormitory on campus will not be available .
②	房租贵	rent an apartment rent rental He can't afford it.
③	干扰大	1、听觉干扰: 噪音 party phone call 2、视觉干扰: 抽象画
④	总搬家	1、毕业实习 家具 2、发大水 住哪儿? 睡沙发 Different schedules

3、时间冲突 Time Conflict, Schedule Conflict:

序号	解决方案	场景语汇
①	找人替	1. to find another person to replace him or her / take his or her place
		2. to find another person to help him or her
②	改日期	reschedule = to change the plan / schedule: 1. 推迟: put off / delay / postpone the activity to the next week to find another day to do sth. 2. 提前: do / finish doing sth. before a specific time

4、选课困难 Course Registration Problem:

序号	场景规律	场景语汇
① . 困难	不提供	1. This course is not available now.
	门槛高	
	课已满	1. This course is full
	常撞车	Some body has a busy schedule.
② . 方案	改期选	1. to take the same / a similar course in the next semester ; 2. to take a similar course which will be given by another professor in the afternoon 3. to drop some courses
③. 担心	过这村 没这店	This is the last time / opportunity to take this course.
		Reasons: 1. The professor is very famous . 2. The professor is the best expert in that field / area . 1. The professor will go back to ...

		2. He is going to graduate.
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5、论文困难 Essay Problem:

序号	场景规律	场景语汇
①	时间紧	1. His time is <u>tight</u> . 2. His schedule is busy. 3. He has a busy schedule. 4. His paper <u>will be due</u> by/on.... the due day 5. He must <u>submit</u> the paper tomorrow / soon / next week. 6. He can't finish them tomorrow / soon / next week.
	任务重	He has to finish two important papers at the same time /in a very short time.
②	没资料	a reference book
③	电脑坏	His computer <u>broke down</u> , and there is no <u>backup copy</u> . <u>the computer repair shop</u> / computer emergency help desk
④	搞不定	He can't finish / <u>submit</u> his paper <u>on time</u> .
⑤	要延期	1. to <u>ask the professor for an extension</u> ; 2. to <u>put off</u> the <u>deadline</u> .
⑥	不好要	两种情况: <u>情况 1.要不着:</u> 1). The professor is very strict with sb. (be strict with sb.) 2). The professor will be very angry. <u>情况 2.要得着:</u> 1. <u>deduct</u> his score 区别: deduct 扣除 deduce 演绎

四、例题问法:

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Briefly summarize the problem. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.

五、准备答案:

Task 5 答题模板:

The man/woman has a problem. He/she And there are two possible solutions. The first solution is that The second solution is to

I think the first/second solution is better because the man/woman can/will.... If the he (the other solution),he will

Although it's not a big deal. The man can

+

-

克服

花钱太多

时间不够

失望生气

时间分配;

问题以及解决方案 s

方案选择及理由 s

六、例题及听力文本

Listening Script for TPO Test 1 Speaking Task 5

Narrator

Now listen to a conversation between two students.

Student A

Hey, Mary! How's your volunteer work going? You still involved in that after-school program with the elementary school kids?

Student B

Yeah! But I've got a problem. I'm supposed to be driving a bunch of them to the zoo tomorrow.

Student A Yeah?

Student B

And I was supposed to rent a van for the trip. But I waited too long to call the rental agency to reserve one. And now it turns out they don't have any vans available for tomorrow. I don't know what to do! These kids will be really disappointed if their trip gets cancelled.

Student A

Um...well, doesn't one of your friends here on campus have a car? I mean, couldn't you borrow it for the day?

Student B

Yeah, probably, but I'd need to borrow two cars or there wouldn't be enough space for all the kids.

Student A

Uh-huh.

Student B

That's why I was going to rent the van. And then I need to find somebody else to drive too. I can't drive two cars by myself.

Student A

[Chuckles] Yeah, that's true! Well, I'm sure you can probably find a volunteer, or if you wanted to save yourself the trouble of hunting down the second driver, well... what about public transportation? Check the bus schedule. I...I think there's a bus line that goes right past the zoo!

Student B

Yeah! That's a possibility. But...I don't know. It might be a real 'challenge', supervising the kids on the bus.

Student A

[Chuckles]

Student B

Sometimes they are a handful when they get excited. It's an option, though.

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Briefly summarize the problem. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.

Listening Script for TPO Test 2 Speaking Task 5

Script taken from the Official Guide to the TOEFL iBT

Narrator

Listen to a conversation between a student and her geology professor.

Man

Mary, I'm so glad I ran into you.

Woman

Oh hello, Professor Jensen.

Man

Listen, I know it's short notice . . . and maybe you've already made plans for spring break . . .

but . . . one of my students just dropped out of the field trip to the Smithson River Caves. You're next on the waiting list, so now there's room for you to come along.

Woman

You're kidding! [disappointed] I didn't think there was a chance . . . and . . . well, it's a three-day trip, right? I agreed to spend next week helping Professor Clark set up the new museum exhibition. I think she's really counting on me.

Man

Yeah, three days. But you know . . . if you'd rather come on the field trip, why not speak with her and see if she has anyone to replace you?

Woman

Yeah, I'd hate to miss out on the caves. I'll definitely ask Professor Clark if there's someone else who could help her.

Man

You know. We don't leave until Wednesday. If you still have to help out, any chance you could get the museum-setup done before then?

Woman

Oh yeah . . . not until Wednesday . . . so then yeah . . . maybe that's possible too.

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the

problem and the two solutions. Then explain what you think the woman should do and why.

Listening Script for TPO Test 3 Speaking Task 5

Narrator

Now listen to a conversation between two students.

Student A

Hey, Mary! What's wrong?

Student B

Oh. ..I'm just struggling about what to do... I won an award from the Creative Writing Institute for a story I wrote. And...

Student A

That doesn't sound like anything's wrong.

Student B

Well, it's a huge honor to win, and there's an award ceremony they've invited me to attend, which I'm so excited about, but...and here's what's frustrating: I've got a biology exam that's scheduled for the same time!

Student A

Uh-oh! Well, have you talked to your professor about this?

Student B

Yeah, she said I could write a five-page paper instead. And I've lots of ideas and know I could do a good job. But.....

Student A But what?

Student B

Well, writing a paper would take up so much time, a lot more time than studying for and taking the exam. I've lots of other schoolwork to deal with.

Student A

Oh! Or, you could have someone else receive the award for you; I mean, go in your place and accept it on your behalf.

Student B

Maybe... I'd still get the award and the money that way.

Student A

Ooh!!! You won money too?

Student B

Yeah, pretty cool, huh? But anyways, my parents were really looking forward to coming and seeing me on stage, shaking hands with the Institute's president and all. I'd hate to disappoint them.

Student A

Urn., true... I'm sure they're really proud.

Student B

Like I said, I'm still struggling about what to do

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem and the two solutions. Then explain what you think the woman should do and why.

Listening Script for TPO Test 4 Speaking Task 5

Narrator

Now listen to a conversation between two students on campus.

Student A

Hi, good morning! Could you help me with something?

Student B

Uh...maybe. What's up?

Student A

Well, I'm a first year student.

Student B

Everything going okay?

Student A

Actually no...um....this is a little embarrassing. I think I left my class schedule back in my dorm.

Student B

Hm....not a good thing to do on the first day of classes,

Student A

Yeah...so I'm not sure where my class is. I think I remember it was supposed to be here in Smith Hall.

Student B

There is a computer for student use in the student center. You can go over there, look it up and check the room number.

But...you'd have to hurry.

Student A

Hm ... that's not a bad idea. I could check my schedule for the whole rest of the day at the same time. I don't know where any of my other classes are either, but I don't wanna be late, make a bad impression with the professor on the first day. It's actually my very first class - Introduction to Psychology.

Student B

Psychology? Oh! Okay, you're definitely in the right building. And if it's introduction to Psychology, it's gonna be a big class, in which case it probably meets in a big lecture hall. There're only three lecture halls in the building, one on every floor. Just check each floor till you find yours. There is an elevator, so you should be able to move fast.

Student A

Yeah, but I don't know what the professor looks like or anything. How will I know whether it's my class or not? It'd be sort of embarrassing, sticking my head into each lecture hall, asking if I was in the right place.

Student B

Well... you might luck out and find it the first time.

The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Briefly summarize the problem. Then state which solution you recommend and explain why.

Listening Script for TPO Test 5 Speaking Task 5

Narrator

Listen to a conversation between two students.

Student A

Susan! What happened to your arm?!

Student B

That's my wrist actually, I sprained it last weekend. And I'm kind of upset about it, because I'm supposed to play the violin

in my string quartet's big concert next week. We've been practicing for weeks and we've already sold a bunch of tickets.

Student A

Uh...I'm sorry to hear that. What are you gonna do?

Student B

Well, I was thinking about trying to play anyway. I mean I really don't want to let the other three group members down. Plus the doctor said my wrist should be feeling better by then.

Student A

Oh, okay, so, problem solved, right?

Student B

Not exactly. I'm worried that I'm gonna be out of practice, like I haven't been able to play the violin since I sprained my wrist. What if I don't play well? I'd make the rest of the group sound bad.

Student A

Why don't you get somebody else to take your place?

Student B

Well there is only one other person I know of who could do it, and that's Jim. He is a great violinist, and I'm sure he'd say yes. The thing is that he is not very reliable. I mean I'm in the orchestra with him and he is always showing up late for rehearsals

Student A

Oh, so you're not sure you can depend on him

Student B

Exactly, and we have less than a week left to rehearse for the concert. We'd really need him to show up on time for all of our rehearsals.

Briefly summarize the woman's problem. Then state which solution you would recommend. Explain the reasons for your recommendation.

Task 6 Summary _____ 题

A. Introduction to Task 6

1. Testing Purpose of Task 6

课堂发言模拟, 总结能力

2. Format of Task 6:

Steps	Time	Contents
★ <i>Listening</i>	<i>sec</i>	Lecture: $1X+2Y$
<i>Preparing</i>	<i>sec</i>	
★ <i>Speaking</i>	<i>sec</i>	Summarize Contents of the Lecture

PCT	No.	Lecture		Sample Questions
		1X	2Y	
40.4%	1	1 purpose	2 methods / ways	动物保护自己的方式有两种
28.1%	2	1 object	2 types / kinds	动物的保护色有两种
16.4%	3	1 object	2 benefits / usages	产业聚集区的好处有两个
3.4%	4	1 result	2 possible reasons	文艺复兴后，绘画变得更立体、更逼真，原因有两个
2.7%	5	1 object	2 elements/components	反形式艺术的特点有两个
2.1%	6	1 procedure	2 stages	婴儿的想象力和创造力发展有两个阶段
2.1%	7	1 object	2 disadvantages	灌溉的两个缺点
0.7%	8	1 object	2 affective factors	影响动物生物钟的因素有二
4.1%	9*	1 principle	1 controlled experiment (2 groups)	靠单一感官判断事物不准确

3. a Typical Question:

(Female professor) Human beings aren't the only animals that use tools. It's generally recognized that other animals use tools as well . . . use them naturally, in the wild, without any human instruction. But when can we say that an object is a tool? Well, it depends on your definition of a tool. And in fact, there are two competing definitions—a narrow definition and a broad one. The narrow definition says that a tool is an object that's used to perform a specific task . . . but not just any object. To be a tool, according to the narrow definition, the object's gotta be purposefully changed or shaped by the animal, or human, so that it can be used that way. It's an object that's made. Wild chimpanzees use sticks to dig insects out of their nests . . . but most sticks lying around won't do the job . . . they might be too thick, for example. So the sticks have to be sharpened so they'll fit into the hole in an ant hill or the insect nest. The chimp pulls off the leaves and chews the stick and trims it down that way until it's the right size. The chimp doesn't just find the stick . . . it . . . you could say it makes it in a way.

But the broad definition says an object doesn't have to be modified to be considered a tool. The broad definition says a tool is any object that's used to perform a specific task. For example, an elephant will sometimes use a stick to scratch its back . . . it just picks up a stick from the ground and scratches its back with it . . . It doesn't modify the stick, it uses it just as it's found. And it's a tool, under the broad definition, but under the narrow definition it's not because, well, the elephant doesn't change it in any way.

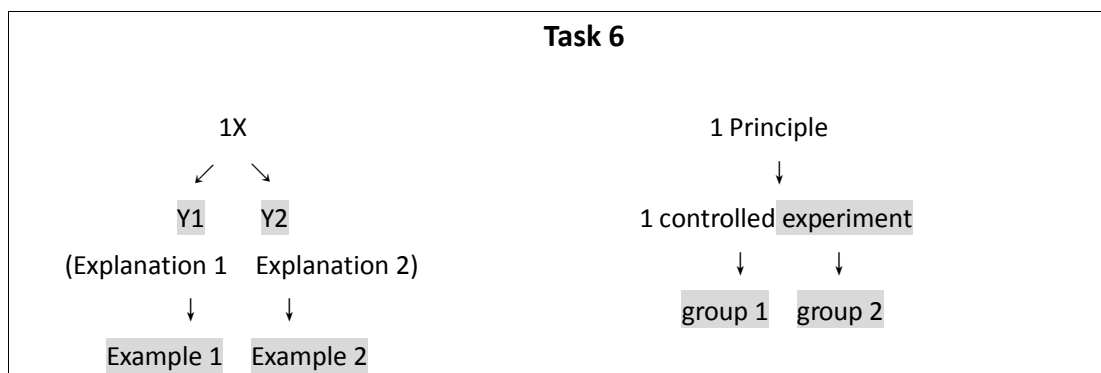
Question: Using points and examples from the talk, describe the two different definitions of tools given by the professor.

Preparation Time: 20 seconds

Response Time: 60 seconds

B. Strategies for Task 6

Step 1. Listening to a Lecture Excerpt:



Step 2. Reading the Question:

1. a Sample Question:

Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two YYY by the professor.

Step 3. Preparing your Response:

1. Preparation time:

2. What should you do during these 20 seconds?

3. Follow the template of Task 6:

Task 6 模板:

The professor is talking about two of

The first is -----. (It means ----) for example

The second is -----. (It means ----) for example

Task 6 组合

PCT	No.	Sample Questions	
		2Y	
40.4%	1	2 adaptations	海洋动物适应海底环境的特征
16.4%	2	2 benefits / usages	产业聚集区的好处有两个
3.4%	3	2 possible explanation	文艺复兴后，绘画变得更立体、更逼真，原因有两个
8%	4	2 definitions	工具的两定义
2.7%	5	2 elements/components	反形式艺术的特点有两个
2.1%	6	2 stages	免疫系统作用机制有两阶段
2.1%	7	2 disadvantages	灌溉的两个缺点
0.7%	8	2 affective factors	影响动物生物钟的因素有二
4.1%	9	2 groups of a controlled experiment	靠单一感官判断事物不准确

Exercises

1.

Narrator

Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two definitions of money presented by the professor.

2.

Narrator: Using the examples from the talk, explain how persuasive strategies are used in advertising.

3.

Narrator

Using points and examples from the lecture, explain the importance of visual elements in painting.

4.

Narrator

Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two types of motivation.

5.

Narrator

Using points and examples from the talk, explain the difference between active and passive attention.

Transcripts and Sample Responses

1.

Narrator: Now listen to a part of a talk in an economics class.

Professor

So, let's talk about money. What is money? Well, typically people think of coins and paper "bills" as money . . . but that's using a somewhat narrow definition of the term.

A broad definition is this: [slowly] money is anything that people can use to make purchases with. Since many things can be used to make purchases, money can have many different forms. Certainly, coins and bills are one form of money. People exchange goods and services for coins or paper bills, and they use this money . . . these bills . . . to obtain other goods and services. For example, you might give a taxi driver five dollars to purchase a ride in his taxi. And he in turn gives the five dollars to a farmer to buy some vegetables . . .

But, as I said, coins and bills aren't the only form of money under this broad definition. Some societies make use of a barter system. Basically, in a barter system people exchange goods and services directly for other goods and services. The taxi driver, for example, might give a ride to a farmer in exchange for some vegetables. Since the vegetables are used to pay for a service, by our broad definition the vegetables are used in barter as a form of money.

Now, as I mentioned, there's also a second . . . a narrower definition of money. In the United States only coins and bills are legal tender—meaning that by law, a seller must accept them as payment. The taxi driver must accept coins or bills as payment for a taxi ride. OK? But in the U.S., the taxi driver is not required to accept vegetables in exchange for a ride. So a narrower definition of money might be whatever is legal tender in a society, whatever has to be accepted as payment.

Narrator: Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two definitions of money presented by the professor.

Narrator: Now listen to part of a lecture in a psychology class. The professor is discussing advertising strategies.

Professor

In advertising, um...various strategies are used to persuade people to buy products. In order to sell more products, advertisers will often try to make us believe that a product will meet our needs or desires perfectly, even if it's not true. The strategies they use can be subtle, uh... friendly forms of persuasion that are sometimes hard to recognize.

In a lot of ads, repetition is a key strategy. Research shows that repeated exposure to a message, even something meaningless or untrue, is enough to make people accept it or see it in a positive light. You've all seen the car commercials on TV, like the one that refers to its roomy cars over and over again, you know which one I mean. This guy is driving around and he keeps stopping to pick up different people. He picks up three or four people, and each time the narrator says "plenty of room for friends, plenty of room for family, plenty of room for everybody". The same message is repeated several times in the course of the commercial.

Now the car...er...the car actually looks kind of small. It's not a very big car at all, but you get the sense that it's pretty spacious. You think that the viewer would reach the logical conclusion that tile slogan... er... misrepresents the product. Instead, what usually happens is that when the statement "plenty of room" is repeated often enough, people are actually convinced it's true.

Um, another strategy they use is to get a celebrity to advertise a product. It turns out that we are more likely to accept an advertising claim made by somebody famous, a person we admire and find appealing. We tend to think they are trustworthy. So... um... you might have a car commercial that features a well-known race car driver. Now it may not be a very fast car, er... it could even be an inexpensive vehicle with a low performance rating, but if a popular race car driver is shown driving it, and saying "I like my cars fast", then people will believe the car is impressive for its speed.

Narrator: Using the examples from the talk, explain how persuasive strategies are used in advertising.

3.

Narrator

Listen to part of a talk in an art appreciation class.

Professor

In order for art to communicate, to appeal to the emotions or the intellect, it has to combine various visual

elements to express meaning or emotion. It's really the visual components of the work, things like color, texture, shape, lines and how these elements work together, that tell us something about the work. Artists combine and manipulate these visual elements to express a message or to create a mood.

Think about how a painter might use color, for example, you all know from experience that different colors appeal in different ways to the senses and can convey different meanings. An artist chooses certain colors to evoke a particular mood and make powerful statements. The color red, for example, is a strong color and can conjure up strong emotions, such as extreme joy or excitement or even anger. Blue, on the other hand, is considered a cool color. Blue colors tend to have a calming effect on viewers.

Another visual element important to art is texture. By texture, I mean the surface quality or feel of the work – its smoothness or roughness or softness. Now, of course, in some types of art, the texture's physical - it can actually be touched by the fingers. But in painting, for example, texture can be visual. The way an artist paints certain areas of the painting can create the illusion of texture, an object's smoothness or roughness or softness. A rough texture can evoke stronger emotions and strength, while a smooth texture is more calming and less emotional.

As I said earlier, artists often combine elements to convey a message about the work. Take a painting that, say, uses a lot of strong colors like reds and oranges and uses brush strokes that are broad – wide, sweeping brush strokes that suggest a rough texture. Well, these elements together can convey a wilder, more chaotic emotion in the viewer than, more than, say, a painting with tiny, smooth brush strokes and soft or pale colors. Artists use these visual effects and the senses they arouse to give meaning to their work.

Narrator

Using points and examples from the lecture, explain the importance of visual elements in painting.

4.

Narrator: Now listen to part of a lecture in a psychology class.

Professor

Why do we do the things we do? What drives us to participate in certain activities, to buy a certain car or even choose a certain career? In other words, what motivates us to do what we do?

Well, in studies of motivation, psychologists distinguish between two very different types. Our reasons for doing something, our motivations, can be extrinsic, in other words, based on some kind of external reward like praise or money. Or they can be intrinsic, meaning we engage in the activity because it pleases us internally. Both create strong forces that lead us to behave in certain ways. However, intrinsic motivation is generally considered to be more long-lasting than the other.

As I said, extrinsic motivation is external. It's the desire to behave in a certain way in order to obtain some kind of external reward. A child, for example, who regularly does small jobs around the house, does them not because she enjoys taking out the garbage or doing the dishes but because she knows if she does these things, she'll be given a small amount of money for doing them. But how motivated will the child be to continue doing the work if her parents suddenly stop giving her money for it.

With intrinsic or internal motivation, we want to do something because we enjoy it or get a sense of

accomplishment from it. Most people who are internally motivated get pleasure from the activity so they just feel good about doing it. For example, I go to the gym several times a week. I don't go because I'm training for a marathon or anything. I just enjoy it. I have more energy after I exercise and I know it's good for my health so it makes me feel good about myself. And that's what kept me going there in the past five years.

Narrator: Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two types of motivation.

Narrator: Now listen to part of a talk in an education class.

Professor

One of the hardest parts of teaching is keeping your students' attention. Now, the key to doing this is understanding the concept of attention.

Basically, there are two types of attention, The first type is 'active'. Active attention is voluntary. It's when you intentionally make yourself focus on something. And since it requires effort, it's hard to keep up for a long time.

Ok .so, um, let's say you're teaching a...a biology class, and today's topic is 'frogs', all right? You're standing at the front of the room and lecturing: [*in a boring, robotic voice—"a" is pronounced "ay"*] 'A frog-is-a-type-of-animal-known-as-an-amphibian.' Well, this isn't necessarily going to keep the students' interest. But most of them will force themselves to pay active attention to your lecture. But it's only a matter of time before they get distracted.

Now the other type of attention is passive attention when it's involuntary. Passive attention requires no effort because it happens naturally. If something's really interesting, students don't have to force themselves to pay attention to it. They do it without even thinking about it.

So, back to our biology lecture, you start talking about frogs, and then you pull a live frog out of your briefcase. You're describing it while you hold it up, show the students how long its legs are and, and how they're used for jumping, for example. Then, maybe you'll even let the frog jump around a bit on the desk or the floor. In this case, by doing something unexpected, something more engaging, you can tap in to their passive attention and it can last much longer than active attention. As long as the frog is still there, your students will be interested.

Narrator: Using points and examples from the talk, explain the difference between active and passive attention.