

第五十三期

2010

考情速递 TEST EXPRESS

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朗阁教育
LONGRE EDUCATION



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朗阁海外考试研发中心

Research Academy for Foreign Language Examinations



朗阁海外考试研究中心 (Research Academy for Foreign Language Examinations, 简称RAFLE) 成立于1999年，是朗阁教育集团旗下的专业学术机构。

多年来针对各类海外语言考试及教学方式进行了系统全面地研究，形成了朗阁独有的教学模式，发掘了一整套适合中国人语言学习的方法。中心整合了海内外语言教育的学术精华并且结合自身的不断创新形成了专业丰富的学术体系，先后出版了多部学术著作，成为国内海外考试培训界首屈一指的学术研发品牌。

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考题回顾

2019年3月-4月雅思听力考题回顾精选

考试日期：2019年4月13日

总体评析：四旧

Section 4

场景：专题研究

版本号：V110217 S4 = V130817 S4 = V160521 S4

题型：Multiple Choice + Completion

一句话简介：关于一位建筑大师的介绍

详细回忆：

31. Why does the student choose this topic?

C. He has interest in the experience of this architect

32. Why does the architect take architecture as his career?

B. He wants to break from convention

33. Why did the man finally come back from London?

B. to win more respect

34. What is the architect famous for?

B. jointed the association and became a chairman

35. **hotel**

36. Wind **leak**

37. Room has a big **balcony**

38. Open area as a **car park**

39. There is no room to do **exercises**

40. As a transport **museum**



2019年3月-4月雅思阅读考题回顾精选

考试日期： 2019年4月13日

Reading Passage 1

Title : The adolescence

Question types : TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN

Matching

文章内容回顾：

青春期分为初级，中级和晚期三个时期，每个孩子都会经历这三个时期。每个不同时期有不同的发展任务。初期表现为孩子向独立个体发展，这个时期孩子会经历快速的身体发展和逐渐成熟。青春期中期为新的思考能力的出现和心理上对父母依赖性的减弱。青春期晚期是想成年期的最后的准备。在这个时期，青年对于赞许的渴望降低，对于父母的依赖进一步减弱，试探找寻独特的自我。青春期之前的孩子更趋向于固体目标，青春期开始时逐步接受抽象概念和目标。

题型技巧分析：

事物特征匹配题应先根据选项在文章中做出定位然后根据语意匹配题目与选项，考生应注意，选项与题目皆无序，因此定位时最好选项共同记忆一起定位，因题目无序，因此应理解选项周围句子语意再匹配题目。

是非无判断题

判断题因存在未给出这个选项，首先对于考生的要求是在定位过程中判断是定位正确选择为未给出还是因为定位错误而判断为未给出，另外还应注意理解判断题中考点的设置，不要混淆true/false与not given。

2019年3月-4月雅思写作考题回顾精选

考试日期： 2019年4月13日
类别： 社会类
题目评价： 难度一般

题目：

Some people believe famous people's support towards international aid organizations draws the attention to problems, while others think celebrities make the problems less important. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

写作指导：

1. 注意时态，使用一般现在时即可
2. 双边讨论类型，全篇文章必须把双边的观点都进行讨论

推荐思路：四段式

Opening：背景介绍，表达观点（名人对国际援助组织的支持确实能使人们关注问题）

Body1：名人对国际援助组织的支持能使人们关注问题。

支持细节1. 名人的高曝光率，使得他们参与的活动更容易被知晓。

支持细节2. 名人支持国际援助工作，树立榜样，鼓励更多人参与。

举例：Angelina Jolie支持慈善事业。

Body2：反对者的意见。媒体关注更多的可能是名人的参与，而不是实际的援助组织。

支持细节1. 名人参与救助了，其他人觉得自己不需要做了。

支持细节2. 有些名人参与救助事业，只是为了提高知名度。

Conclusion: 重申立场，总结观点：如果他们能表现出真正的关心并采取积极的行动，那么他们就能对世界慈善事业做出巨大的贡献。

2019年3月-4月雅思口语考题回顾精选

Part 2 考题总结

Person

Describe someone you haven't seen before but want to know more

You should say:

Who this person is

How you knew about the person

What you want to know more

Why you would like to know this person more

Part 3

What kinds of people do you like to be friends with?

Do you prefer to expand your social circle or be friends with a small group of people?

Describe a person who helps to protect the environment

You should say:

Who this person is

How this person protects the environment

What difficulty this person has faced

How you feel about this person

Part 3

What is the importance of environmental education?

How to protect the environment?

Is it important to teach students environmental protection?

Describe a person you wanted to be similar to when you were growing up

You should say:

When you first met this person

Who this person was

What the person did

Why you would like to become this person

Part 3

What kinds of famous people do children like?

What good qualities do famous people have?

Can you compare the past and the present of children's life?

Describe an old person who is interesting

You should say:

Who this person is

How you know this person

What you do with this person

Why you think this person is interesting

Part 3

What can old people teach young people?

Do you think old people should live with their family?

Do old people share the same interest with young people?

Describe a person you have seen who is beautiful or handsome

You should say:

Where you saw this person

When you saw this person

What the person looked like

And explain why you think this person is handsome or beautiful

Part 3

Is it easy to become beautiful?

What are the disadvantages of being beautiful?

What do people in your country think of beauty?

Do you think children should learn how to dress well?

Describe a person you would like to study or work with

You should say:

Who this person is

How long you have known this person

What you have done together

And explain why you want to work or study with him\her

Part 3

What kinds of people do you like to work with?

Do you think managers can be friends with their subordinates?

Which one is more important to you at work, development in work related skills or the recognition from your supervisors?

Describe an intelligent person you know

You should say:

Who this person is

How you know this person

What this person does

And explain why you think this person is intelligent

Part 3

Do you think smart people tend to be selfish?

Who do you think plays a more important role in a child's development, teachers or parents?

Why are some children more intelligent than others?

Describe a teenager you know

You should say:

Who he or she is

How you got to know him or her

What you usually do together

And explain how you feel about him or her

Part 3

What's the difference between teenagers and children?

How do teenagers treat old people in your country?

What are the differences between teenagers and old people?

Do you think teenagers today are better than those 30 years ago?

Object**Describe you grandparent's job**

You should say:

What it was

How long he\she had this job

How he\she got the job

Whether you would like to have this job

Part 3

What kinds of job are difficult to do?

Is it easy to find well-paid jobs in your country?

Do you think it would be beneficial to provide training to employees?

Describe a kind of food people eat during a special event

You should say:

What it is

On what event people usually eat it

How it is cooked\made

Why it is for the special event

Part 3

Why do some people grow their own food these days?

What kinds of food are good for a party?

Do you think people should eat every meal with their family?

Describe a healthy lifestyle you know

You should say:

How you know it

What it is

What a person would do

Why it is healthy

Part 3

How should schools teach students to live healthily?

What can doctors do to help people solve health-related problems?

What kinds of lifestyle are unhealthy?

What do people in your country do to remain healthy?

Describe an outdoor sport you played for the first time

You should say:

What it is

When you first played

Who you played it with

How you learned to play the sport

How you felt about the sport

Part 3

What are the advantages and disadvantages of playing outdoor sports?

What kinds of outdoor sports are popular in China?

What sports involve teamwork?

Describe an item you bought but do not often use

You should say:

When you bought it

Where you bought it

Why you bought it

And explain why you didn't often use it

Part 3

Are you an impulsive customer?

Do you care about the pollution caused by packaging?

Do you pay attention to environmental protection?

Do people in your country care about waste classification?

How do you deal with items you don't use anymore?

Describe something lost by others but found by you

You should say:

Who it belonged to

When it was lost

How the person lost it

How you found it

And how you felt about it

Part 3

Why do some people like to collect things?

Do people collect things for maintaining memories?

What do you like to collect?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of keeping collections?

Describe a good law in your country

You should say:

What it is

How you know it

Who are affected

And explain why it is good

Part 3

Do all Chinese people obey the law?

What kind of people can become police officers?

Is kindness the most important quality of a police officer?

Describe a present you received which was made by hand

You should say:

What it was

What it was like

When you received it

Who gave it to you

How you felt about the present

Part 3

Do you like DIY presents or presents bought in a shop?

Who do you think would be good at making gifts, boys or girls?

Is it popular to give hand-made presents to others in China?

Do you think expensive gifts are always more valuable than cheap ones?

Describe a newly built public facility (such as parks, cinemas etc.)

You should say:

Where this facility is

When it was built

What people can do there

What influence this facility has

Part 3

What measures should be taken to deal with damage on public facilities?

What are the differences between old facilities and new ones? What facilities do young people and old people like in China?

Describe a book you want to write

You should say:

When you had this idea

What kind of book you want to write

What the book is about

Why you want to write this kind of book

Part 3

Do people in China like to write books?

What kinds of writers are considered to be good?

What are the benefits of working as a writer?

Describe the last book you read

You should say:

What kind of book it was

What it was about

Where you read it

How you felt about it

Part 3

Do you prefer paper books or E-books?

Do you think printed books will continue to exist?

What kind of books do children read?

Describe an important plant in your country (such as fruits, flowers or vegetables) that you like

You should say:

What it is

What it looks like

Where it grows

And explain why you like it.

Part 3

Do people in your country like to grow plants at home?

How do schools teach students to grow plants?

What is the main plant in your country?

Describe a film or TV programme that makes you laugh

You should say:

When and where you watch it

What type of film or TV program is

What it talks about

And explain why it makes you laugh

Part 3

What kinds of things do Chinese people do to be happy?

Do you think adults are likely to be happier than children?

What do you do when you feel sad?

Describe something given to you that you really need

You should say:

Who gave you

When and where it is given

Why you need it

And explain how you felt about it

Part 3

What things do young people like to buy?

Why do people buy things that are not necessary?

Is consumption important to a country?

Place**Describe an ideal house**

You should say:

Where this place is

What it is like

When you want to live there

Why it is ideal to you

Part 3

What are the differences between living in the city and living in the countryside?

What are the disadvantages of living in the city?

Can you compare the past and the present of cities?

Describe an indoor or outdoor place where you can study

You should say:

Where it is

When you usually go there

Why you go there

And explain how you feel about this place.

Part 3

Do you like to learn on your own or with others?

Do you prefer to study at home or study in other places?

What's the difference between learning face-to-face with teachers and learning by yourself?

Describe a beautiful city

You should say:

Where it was

What it was famous for

How you got to know about the city

And explain how you felt about this city.

Part 3

Do you think having too many tourists is a positive thing for historical attractions?

What can we do to stop visitors from damaging historical places?

Why do some people like to visit historical places?

Describe an interesting part of your country

You should say:

Where it is

How you got to know about it

What it is famous for

And explain why you think it is interesting.

Part 3

What makes one country different from the other?

Do you like living in big cities or small ones?

What's the difference between the northern and southern part of your country?

Describe a place you plan to travel to that is far away from your home

You should say:

Where it would be

How you would like to go there

What you would do there

Explain why you would like to go there

Part 3

Where do Chinese people like to travel to?

Do people in your country like to have holidays?

What kinds of activities do people like to do for holidays?

Event

Describe a time you enjoyed your free time

You should say:

When it was

Where you were

What you did

How you felt about it

Part 3

What do people like to do when they are free?

Do you think parents should make plans for their children?

Do you think most people are able to manage their free time?

Describe a time you taught something new to a younger person

You should say:

When it happened

What you taught

Who you taught to

Why you taught this person

How you felt about the teaching

Part 3

What skills should be taught to children?

What are the skills that you wanted to learn?

What skills do adults need to have?

How can people be motivated to learn new things?

Describe a time you received horrible service

You should say:

When it happened

Where you received

Who you were with

What happened

Why the service was horrible

Part 3

What kinds of service are bad services?

Who should be responsible for bad services?

As a boss, what would you do to prevent bad services?

Describe something you do to help you study or work

You should say:

What it is

How you learn it

When you do it

How you feel about the method

Part 3

What's the routine of people in China?

What do you like to do in your spare time?

What are the routine activities that old people and young people in China do?

Describe a historical period you would like to know

You should say:

When it was

How you heard of it

What you are interested in

What you have known

And why you would like to know more

Part 3

How do you learn history?

How can we protect old buildings?

What's the difference between the history taught in primary school and the history taught in high school?

Why do some people have no interest in history?

Describe a success your friend has achieved

You should say:

Who your friend is

What the success was

What he\she did

How you felt about the success

Part 3

What kind of people would be considered successful in the society?

What does it take to become successful?

What are the reasons for failure?

Do you think a university degree would guarantee one's success in career?

Describe a piece of good news you heard (from TV or the Internet)

You should say:

What the news was about

When you got this news

Where you got this news from

Why you think it was a good piece of news

Part 3

How do people in your country get news?

What kinds of news do people in China like?

What kinds of good news do people like to hear?

Why do some people like to share news in social media?

Describe an experience that someone didn't tell you the whole truth about something

You should say:

When it was

What the situation was

Who you were with

And explain why the person didn't tell you the truth

Part 3

Why do people lie sometimes?

How would you define white lies?

Do you think it's important to teach children to be honest?

Describe something you didn't have time to finish

You should say:

When it was

Where you were

Who you were with

What you tried to do or finish

Why you didn't have time for it

Part 3

Is time management important?

Do you think most people can manage their time well?

What are the effective ways to manage time?

Describe an important decision you made with the help of others

You should say:

What it was about who helped you make this decision

What happened after the decision was made

And explain how you felt about the decision.

Part 3

Should we trust the advice given by strangers for making decisions?

Who will be helpful when making decision in your country?

Do you think it is advisable listening to others' advice when making decision?

Describe a time someone gave you money as a gift

You should say:

Who gave it to you

When this person gave it to you

What you did with the money

And explain how you felt about this gift.

Part 3

In your country, do parents give children money for doing housework?

Is it important for children to have a right attitude towards money?

On what kinds of occasions require people to send money as gifts?

Describe an activity you do when you are alone in your free time You should say:

What it is

Where you usually do it

How often you do it

And explain how you felt about doing this activity.

Part 3

How do you usually plan your free time?

Do young people in your country work longer hours now than in the past?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of flexible work time?

Describe a time you made a complaint and were satisfied with the result

You should say:

Who you complained to

What you complained about

Why you complained

And explain how you felt about the result.

Part 3

What products or services do people in your country like to complain about?

Is it necessary for companies to set up customer service?

Would you buy things in the shops which you have made complaints before?

Describe a game (not a sport) you enjoyed when you were a child

You should say:

What the game was

When and where you played it

How you played it

And explain why you enjoyed this game.

Part 3

What kinds of games do children play today?

Why do people play different kinds of games after they grow up?

Do parents in your country encourage children to play games?

Describe a skill that took you a long time to learn

You should say:

What skill it was

How long it took you to learn it

How you learned it

And explain how useful the skill was.

Part 3

What skills may take a long time to learn?

Why would people spend a lot of time learning one skill?

Do you think it takes a long time to learn a language?

Describe a successful family business you know

You should say:

What kind of business it does

How you got to know it

What kind of customers they serve

And explain how you feel about this family business.

Part 3

What are the good and bad points of family business?

How to be a successful businessman in your country?

Do people in your country like to work for big companies or small companies?

Describe an interesting talk or lecture you heard recently

You should say:

When and where you heard it

What the talk or lecture was about

Who gave the talk or lecture

And explain why you think it was interesting.

Part 3

What kinds of people will be invited to give a speech?

What is required to be a good public speaker?

Will Chinese people feel nervous when it comes to public speaking?

Describe an occasion that you borrowed something from friends or family members

You should say:

What the thing was

When you borrowed it

Whom you borrowed it from

And explain why you borrowed the thing

Part 3

Why do some people like to borrow things instead of buying them?

Why are people embarrassed when they borrow money from others?

What do you think of the sharing economy?

Describe an occasion when a piece of equipment broke down or stopped working

You should say:

What the equipment was

How it was broken

How this affected your life

And explain how you handled the situation.

Part 3

Do you think modern technology makes people lazier?

What can people do to protect their equipment from technical problems?

When an electronic item of yours does not work, would you repair it or buy a new one?

Are you good at handling problems on your own?

Describe a time when you look for information on the Internet

You should say:

When it is

How long it takes you

What you look for

And explain why you look for information on the Internet

Part 3

What ways can people get information these days?

What are the differences between getting information from library and getting information from newspapers?

Describe a second foreign language you would like to learn

You should say:

What it is and where it is spoken

How you would learn it

What difficulties you might have when learning it

And explain why you would choose to study this language.

Part 3

What can people do to learn a second language?

Is it popular to learn English in your country?

What are the difficulties of learning a new language?

Describe a time that you had to change your plan/ you changed your mind

You should say:

What the plan was

Why you changed it

What you did instead

And explain how you felt about changing the plan.

Part 3

Do old people often change plans?

What are the common reasons when people need to change plans?

How would you tell your friends when you must change your plan?

What kinds of plans are practical?

Describe a party you enjoyed

You should say:

When and where it took place

Who held the party

What people did at the party

And explain why you enjoyed it.

Part 3

What do children often do in a birthday party?

What do adults do at parties?

Do Chinese people like to hold parties?

Do you think people can make more friends if they often attend parties?

考题预测

2019年6月-7月雅思听力考题预测

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V140726 S1S3S4	V140802 S1S3S4	V140809 S1S3S4
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V140906 S1S2S3	V140920 S1S2S4	V140927 S1S3S4
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V150110 S1S2S4	V150117 S1S2S3	V150129 S1S2S3S4
V150131 S1S3S4	V150207 S1S2S4	V150212 S1S2S3S4
V150214 S1S2S3S4	V150228 S1S2S3	V150312 S1S2S3S4
V150314 S1S2S4	V150321 S1S2S3S4	V150328 S1S2S3S4
V150411 S1S2S3	V150418 S1S2S4	V150425 S1S3S4
V150430 S1S2S3S4	V150509 S1S3S4	V150516 S1S3S4
V150521 S1S2S3S4	V150530 S1S2S4	V150606 S1S2S4
V150613 S1S2S3	V150618 S1S2S3S4	V150627 S1S2S3S4
V150704 S1S3S4	V150711 S1S2S3	V150723 S1S2S3S4
V150725 S1S2S3	V150801 S1S2S3S4	V150808 S1S2S4
V150813 S1S3S4	V150829 S1S3S4	V150903 S1S3S4
V150912 S1S2S3	V150919 S1S2S4	V150926 S1S2S3
V151008 S1S3S4	V151010 S1S2S4	V151024 S1S2S3S4
V151031 S1S2S3S4	V151107 S1S2S3	V151114 S1S2S3S4
V151119 S1S2S3	V151121 S1S2S3S4	V151203 S1S2S3S4
V151205 S1S2S4	V151212 S1S2S3S4	V151219 S1S2S3S4

V160109 S1S2S4	V160114 S1S2S3	V160123 S1S2S3
V160130 S1S3S4	V160213 S1S2S3S4	V160218 S1S3S4
V160220 S1S3S4	V160227 S1S3S4	V160305 S1S2S4
V160312 S1S2S4	V160319 S1S2S4	V160331 S1S2S3

V160402 S1S2S4	V160416 S1S2S4	V160421 S1S3S4
V160430 S1S2S3	V160507 S1S3S3	V160519 S1S2S3
V160521 S1S2S3S4	V160528 S1S3S4	V160604 S1S3S4
V160616 S2S2S3	V160618 S1S3S4	V160625 S1S3S4
V160709 S1S3S4	V160714 S1S2S4	V160716 S1S2S3
V160730 S1S2S3S4	V160804 S1S3S4	V160813 S1S3S4
V160820 S1S2S4	V160827 S1S2S3S4	V160903 S1S2S3
V160910 S1S2S3S4	V160915 S1S2S3S4	V160924 S1S3S4
V161008 S1S2S4	V161013 S1S2S3S4	V161022 S1S2S3S4
V161029 S1S2S3S4	V161103 S1S2S3	V161105 S1S2S3S4
V161119 S1S2S3S4	V161126 S1S3S4	V161203 S1S2S3S4
V161210 S1S2S4	V161215 S1S2S3S4	V161217 S1S2S3S4

2019年6月-7月雅思阅读考题预测

第一套：

Passage 1:

文章标题：英国北极科考船

文章大意：北极发现了一艘沉没的科考船遗体，科考船载的是十几年前英国人去北极考察的团队，当时的设备技术等安全有保证，莫名失踪后，悬赏寻找，因纽特人帮助救援。科学家讨论船只当年遇难的原因，有人认为是供水系统出现了问题，有人认为是引擎问题，有人却认为是食品中毒问题。

Passage 2:

文章标题：Mammoth Kill

文章大意：本篇讲述关于远古时代猛犸灭绝原因的一些假说。第一段总述猛犸灭绝的原因，提出有几种假说认为可能是由人类造成的 (overkill model)，也可能是由于气候原因；第二段介绍人类过度狩猎 (human hunting) 的假说；第三段介绍人类带来致命疾病 (deadly disease) 的假说；第四段介绍气候变化 (considerable climate instability) 造成栖息地丧失的假说。

Passage 3:

文章标题：Buried Cities in Amazon Rainforests

文章大意：一名英国的探险家，来到亚马逊雨林探险，发现这里有一座城市，但在留给妻子一封信后就消失了。几十年后，考古学家在他消失的雨林区域发现了永久居住的线索：28个settlements，有人认为他是对的。但雨林的居住环境恶劣，土壤中只有不到10%的nutrient，更多的营养都在植物动物身上，所以植物只有在腐烂的动物身上吸收营养。但考古学家发现man-made soil，是当地人把human remains等东西混合起来制作的土壤，很有营养。这些man-made soil发现的区域集中在河流附近，所以考古学家推测，河流附近有居住区，而且这些土壤可以种植出谷物和水果，同时可以保持fertility。最早提出亚马逊有人居住是在1543年，当时

没有人相信，后来证明是有道理的。用卫星发现这些居住点是connected by roads，并且well-planned。

第二套：

Passage 1:

文章标题：We have star performers!

文章大意：

第一段：造成不同公司之间的差异在于人，在资本和技术可以充裕提供的知识时代，公司最重要的资源莫过于人力。因此，公司激烈地竞争，争取最好的人才，去别的公司挖走明星员工，无情地辞退二等员工，在过去的十年，这基本上是大公司的用人策略。

第二段：本月的《哈佛商业回顾》分析了为什么明星员工会产生这样的反效果。通过对1990年代1000个明星储备分析师的研究，研究人员发现，当一个公司雇佣一位明星员工时，会有3件事发生。其一，明星员工的明星地位很难从一个机构直接转移到另一个机构。其二，团队的表现往往因为对手的紧张和愤恨而受到影响。雇佣一位明星员工的反应就好比器官移植，新的器官会通过独占血液而损坏其他器官。其三，投资者通过卖掉股票来惩罚冒犯者，这是很讽刺的，因为引进明星员工的动机往往是因为首先股价的大跌，股东显然会认为是公司过度支付报酬造成的。被雇佣的人沉浸在过去的辉煌中，而不是准备开创一个璀璨的现在，即将发生的一切将是对其的一种放纵。

第三段：举例氧气和血液的例子，后来又说了足球的例子，说有明星球员的球队往往因为合作不行而输给没有明星球员的球队，后来又说因为明星员工很多人挖，所以明星员工很难在一个公司待超过3年，不利于公司的长期发展。而且明星员工能来你公司本来就是看中金钱来的，一旦其他公司有更高的待遇，明星员工会即刻消失。

Passage 2:

文章标题：Graffiti in New York

文章大意：

New York有个broken wings Theory, 是说即使graffiti看上去无害, 但是因为可能会让人觉得政府缺乏管理, 所以也要严格控制, 否则犯罪率会上升(此处有选择题和判断题)。有几个graffiti artists发表了自己的观点。大体上说graffiti是一种不是所有人都能理解的艺术, 因为每个人的文化背景不同(此处有题)。有个K说青少年涂鸦是为了让自己凸显出来, 成为最好的。有个组织创立者P说, 他创办这个组织就是为了给青少年提供涂鸦的场所, 因为他们缺乏其他社会活动, 只能涂鸦(此处有选择题)。最后, 作者号召政府与涂鸦艺术家好好沟通(此处为选择题)。

Passage 3:

文章标题：Weighty Matters

文章大意：

第一段：对于减肥, 人们一直各执己见, 但是专家认为每个人关于减肥的观点都是存在局限性的。

第二段：有人认为减肥没必要, 遵循自然规律就好。

第三段：有人认为运动量比较小的运动对减肥没用, 有人则觉得长期坚持这种运动可以减肥且不反弹。

第四段：有人认为肥胖可能会通过基因由母亲传给孩子, 专家们致力于通过改变DNA排序来预防这种事情的发生。

第五段：肥胖以及减肥不当会带来很多疾病。

第六段：专家们对一种导致肥胖的病毒的研究, 这种病毒叫AD-36。

第七段：美国专家们研制出了对抗AD-36的疫苗。

2019年6月-7月雅思写作考题预测

Advertisements for things like toys and food have effects on children and their families.

Many people think this is negative. Do you agree or disagree?

Society is based on rules and laws. It would not function if individuals are free to do whatever they want to. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

A large number of young people are leaving school and cannot find a job. What problems will youth unemployment cause in individual and for society? What measures should be taken to reduce the level of unemployment among young people?

It is a good thing for those in the senior management positions to have higher salaries than other workers in the same company or organization. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some people think that it is necessary to travel abroad to learn about other countries, but other people think that it is not necessary to travel abroad because all the information can be seen on TV and the Internet. Discuss both opinions and give your own opinion.

Some people think they have the right to use as much fresh water as they want, while others believe governments should tightly control the use of fresh water as it is a limited resource. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2019年6月-7月雅思口语考题预测

Part 1

Crowded place	Cities
Pet	Paintings
Email	Park/garden
Sharing	Transportation
Home/Accommodation	Patience
Work or studies	Movies
Sky	Morning routine
Stars	Cooking
Public holiday	Shoes
Sleep	Weather
The area you live in	Gift
Tea and coffee	Colors
Handwriting	Drink water

Part 2

- Describe an interesting part of your country
- Describe an old person who is interesting
- Describe your grandparent's job
- Describe a party that you joined
- Describe a language you want to learn (not English)
- Describe a time you taught something new to a younger person
- Describe a time that you had to change your plan
- Describe a kind of food people eat in a special event
- Describe a place you plan to travel to that is far away from your home

Describe a newly built public facility (such as parks, cinemas etc.) that influences

Describe an important decision made with the help of other people

Describe an item you bought but do not often use

Describe a person you have seen who is beautiful or handsome

Describe something that you want to do but didn't have time

Describe an outdoor sport you played for the first time

Describe a healthy lifestyle you know

Describe a person you wanted to be similar to when you were growing up

Describe a present you received which was made by hand

Describe a success your friend has achieved

Describe someone you would like to study or work with

Describe an intelligent person you know

Describe the book you read recently

Describe an interesting talk or lecture

Describe a person who helps to protect the environment

Describe a teenager you know

Describe someone you haven't seen before but you would like to know more

Describe a family business you know

Describe something lost by others but found by you

Describe something given to you that you really need

Describe a time that someone didn't tell you the whole truth about something

Describe an indoor or outdoor place where it was easy for you to study

Describe an activity you would do when you are alone in your free time

Describe a skill that took you a long time to learn

Describe a time you received horrible service

Describe a historical period you would like to know

- Describe a film or TV program that made you laugh
- Describe a game that you played in your childhood
- Describe a subject you used to dislike but now have interest in
- Describe a complaint that you made and you were satisfied with the result.
- Describe a time when you received money as a present
- Describe a time you borrowed something from your friends or family
- Describe a time that a piece of equipment of yours was broken (such as TV)
- Describe an ideal house
- Describe a time you enjoyed your free time
- Describe an important plant in your country
- Describe a piece of good news you heard (from TV or the Internet)
- Describe a good law in your country
- Describe a time that you looked for information from the Internet

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Since 1999

技巧点评

雅思阅读同义替换考点解析

朗阁海外考试研究中心 单旭东

雅思阅读考试在时间控制方面要求非常高，需要考生们在有限的时间内（1小时）将自己的正确率最大化；虽然和听力考试的题量和评分标准相同，但是阅读考试最后不再有10分钟誊抄答题纸的环节，如果去折算一下时间，理论上来说每道题需要控制在1.5分钟，其中包括了审题、关键词定位和确定答案，因此时间相当紧迫。当然通过题干内容到原文中准确定位是所有考生必备的技能，但若能够识别题干和原文用两种不同表达方式描述同一事物（俗称“同义替换”），相信一定会事半功倍。下面就让我们来看一下雅思阅读同义词替换的六项基本原则。

词性转换

Example : C6T2 Q17&Q18

This is largely due to development in _____ **17**, but other factors such as improved _____ **18** may also be playing a part.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| A. cost | B. falling | C. technology | D. undernourished |
| E. earlier | F. later | G. disabled | H. more |
| I. increasing | J. nutrition | K. education | L. constant |
| M. medicine | N. pollution | O. environmental | P. health |
| Q. independent | | | |

原文：第四段

Clearly, certain diseases are beating a retreat in the face of medical advance. But there may be other contributing factors. Improvements in childhood nutrition in the first quarter of the twentieth century, for example, gave today's elderly people a better start in life than their predecessors.

解析：根据题目中的but并列关系在文章中的重现，不能发现文章中but前即17题，but后即18题。表明有些疾病是被medical advance打败的，根据空格前的介词预判所填词性是名词，而方框内所出现的是medicine是medical的名词形式，恰好是形容词到名词的转换。而18题是一个被improved修饰的名词，原文中正好出现了improvement又是improved的名词形式，因此很方便确定该题的答案是childhood。

2. 同义词/近义词间的转换

Example : C6T1 Q38&Q39

In recent years, many of them have been obliged to give up their _____ **38** lifestyle, but they continue to depend mainly on _____ **39** for their food and clothes

原文 : D段

Over the past 40 years, most have abandoned their nomadic ways and settled in the territory's 28 isolated communities, but they still rely heavily on nature to provide food and clothing.

解析：题目中的两个关键点in recent years（时间转变）和but（并列关系）可以帮助我们在原文中划分层次。通过空格前后判断38题填一个形容词修饰lifestyle，并且已经被give up了，文章中定位到了Over the past 40 years与In recent years对应，所以but前即是38题的内容。其中abandon对应give up，ways对应lifestyle，因此way前面的形容词nomadic便是38题答案；39题的词性应该是depend on的对象（名词），原文中but后定位到了与题目相一致的food and clothing，rely on对应depend on，所以处在中间的名词nature即是答案。

3. 否定加反义词之间的转换

Example : C8T2 Q38

Certain linguistic groups may have difficulty describing smell because they lack the appropriate _____ **38**.

原文：D段

Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odors, unlike colors, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply doesn't exist.

解析：通过空格前的lack可以判断，38题所填的词性是一个由appropriate修饰的名词。题目中的linguistic groups和difficulty可以帮助我们到原文中定位大方向，即对应了language和elusive，另外because的因果关系也在文章中重现，看之后的内容即可。其中lack一词在文中被替换成了doesn't exist，是一个典型的“否定词+反义词”的形式，所以不存在（缺乏）的东西即前面的名词vocabulary。

4. 主动与被动间的转换

Example：C8T4 Q24&Q26

Q24: Leaf-mining hispidid blighted _____

Q26: Salvinia molesta plagues _____

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| A. forage grass | B. rice fields | C. coconut trees |
| D. fruit trees | E. water hyacinth | F. parthenium weed |
| G. Brazilian beetles | H. grass-scale insects | I. larval parasites |

原文：最后一段

In the late 1960s, when Sri Lanka's flourishing coconut groves were plagued by leaf-mining hispidid, a larval parasite imported from Singapore brought the pest under control. (Q24)

By using *Neochetina bruci*, a beetle native to Brazil, scientists at Kerala Agricultural University freed a 12-kilometer-long canal from the clutches of the

weed *Salvinia molesta*, popularly called "African Payal" in Kerala. About 30,000 hectares of rice fields in Kerala are infested by this weed. (Q26)

解析：这两题都属于完成句子结尾配对，即主语和谓语已知，要求根据文章内容补全宾语。两题题分别可以用Leaf-mining hispidess和*Salvinia molesta*来定位方向；谓语动词blight和plague稍有难度，但不难理解前后是动作上的关系，原文中只要能和主语有动作关系的对象即是答案。显然，coconut groves和leaf-mining hispidess存在动作上的关系were plagued，题目和原文出现了主动转被动的关系，所以coconut groves即24题的答案。同样，文中指明了*Salvinia molesta*是一种weed，在后面的句子中不难发现rice fields和这种weed有动作上关系are infested，又是一个主动转被动的例子，26题的答案是rice fields。

5. 总称与分类间的转换

Example : C10T4 Q10

California has replaced a range of firefighting tools.

原文：第八段首句

States promises to provided more up-to-date engines, planes, and helicopters to fight fires have been fulfilled.

解析：这是一道判断题，定位词只有两个firefighting tools（大方向）和replaced（小范围）。题干中的tools这个总称在文章中被替换成了engines, planes和helicopters这些分类，动词replace（取代）被替换成了up-to-date（更新的），因此这题的答案选TRUE。

Example : C7T1 Q1

examples of wildlife other than bats which do not rely on vision to navigate by

原文：B段

Bats are not the only creatures to face this difficulty today. Obviously the night-flying insects that they prey on must find their way about somehow. Deep-sea fish and whales have little or no light by day or by night. Fish and dolphins that live in extremely muddy water cannot see because, although there is light, it is obstructed and scattered by the dirt in the water.

解析：这是一道段落细节配对题，通常建议大家放到最后完成，但题干中一个定位词 wildlife（大方向）让我们很容易在B段中找到其分类信息：night-flying insects, deep-sea fish, whales和dolphins，基本可以确定题目内容对应该段；另一个定位词 do not rely on vision（小范围）也出现在这些动物所在的句子中 little or no light, cannot see等，所以答案选B段。

6. 单词与句子间的转换**Example：C10T4 Q7**

The amount of open space in California has diminished over the last ten years.

原文：第六段

In California, where population growth has averaged more than 600,000 a year for at least a decade, more residential housing is being built. "What once was open space is now residential homes providing fuel to make fires burn with greater intensity,"

解析：这是一道判断题。通过题干上的两个大方向 open space 和 last ten years 确定文章句子所在的位置，diminished 作为小范围（考点词）很容易在文中被替换。原文中并没有 diminished 同义词或反义词，所以很容易误判是 NOT GIVEN。该题需要考生针对文中的 open space 所在的句子进行简单理解。句子中提到了 now 和

residential homes，就表明了现在空地已成为了居民区，和题干中的diminished相符合，因此选TRUE。

上述内容是雅思阅读考试中的六种常见的同义词考点。在阅读备考的过程中，利用真题进行同义词和反义词的积累拓展应作为当务之急，其实还是回到了英语的基本功——词汇。总之，即使凭借再多的技巧或套路，缺少了词汇这块奠基石，一切都是徒劳，或者无奈地依靠前后文来猜，只会耗费更多时间，所以词汇与技巧相辅相成，才会让答题更准确高效。



考题演练

听力：(音频：04_考题演练_雅思听力音频.mp3)

Choose TWO letters A-E.

Which do the speakers say are the TWO reasons why Heyerdahl went to live on an island?

- A to examine ancient carvings
- B to experience an isolated place
- C to formulate a new theory
- D to learn survival skills
- E to study the impact of an extreme environment

阅读：

Reading Passage:

Paragraph A

Internationally, 'giftedness' is most frequently determined by a score on a general intelligence test, known as an IQ test, which is above a chosen cut-off point, usually at around the top 2-5%. Children's educational environment contributes to the IQ score and the way intelligence is used. For example, a very close positive relationship was found when children's IQ scores were compared with their home educational provision (Freeman, 2010). The higher the children's IQ scores, especially over IQ 130, the better the quality of their educational backup, measured in terms of reported verbal interactions with parents, number of books and activities in their home etc. Because IQ tests are decidedly influenced by what the child has learned, they are to some extent measures of current achievement based on age-norms; that is, how well the children have learned to manipulate their knowledge and know-how within the terms of the test.

Complete the sentences below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

One study found a strong connection between children's IQ and the availability of and at home.

写作：

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people think that all university students should study whatever they like. Others believe that they should only be allowed to study subjects that will be useful in the future, such as those related to science and technology.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

口语：

Part 2

Describe a shop near where you live that you sometimes use.

You should say:

What sorts of product or service it sells

What the shop looks like

Where it is located

and explain why you use this shop.



雅思考题演练答案：

听力：B, E

阅读：books, activities





考题回顾

2019年3月-4月新托福阅读考题回顾精选

考试日期 2019年4月14日

Passage 1

Title : 混凝土铺路

大致内容 :

沥青路面之前出现在欧洲后来到美国，开始大家不接受，后来慢慢接受，不同产地沥青的成分不一样，最后说的是行业标准化。

Passage 2

Title : Did Sauropods live in Swamps?

大致内容 :

第一段：引入研究对象，认为Sauropods是水栖生活，主要依据是Sauropods有常常的脖子和尾巴以及粗壮的四肢，可以没入水中，依靠浮力才能支撑庞大体重，而且长尾巴可以很方便的游泳，长脖子使得Sauropods在没入水中的时候还能保持呼吸。

第二段：50年代的反驳观点，认为Sauropods无法承受巨大水压，实验发现，肺部会承受水下六米的水压，会压垮胸腔、挤出费力的任何空气，很难想象Sauropods会如何呼吸，因为它的胸腔遇到的压力比今天任何脊椎动物都大。

第三段：60&70年代的反驳观点，认为Sauropods的脚可以承重，至少可以支持身体缓慢行走，并且狭窄的侧胸更像陆生动物如犀牛和大象而不像水生的两栖动物。

第四段：主要围绕Sauropods的长脖子展开，如果他的长脖子不是用来在水下把头部推送到水面呼吸，那是用来做什么？答案不确定，有人认为它类似于长颈鹿用于去吃高处的树叶。学者Martin爬上博物馆里Sauropods的骨架去实验它的脖子颈椎的运动幅度的受限范围，发现它并不能像我们想象的那样有很大的弯曲幅度。计算机模拟模型得到类似的结果，发现它们的脖子的水平和垂直运动的极限只能吃距离地面两三米的植物并不能吃高处的植物。

Passage 3

Title : 冰川作用

大致内容 :

第一段：冰川的形成和移动过程中对地表的影响，造成重大压力，导致地表下陷（ depressions ）。

第二段：冰川移动过程中，携带的碎石会侵蚀地表，毁坏地表一切生命（如植被），将随之代州的碎屑堆积到遥远地方，从此重塑地表。

第三段：与平地冰川缓慢均匀地向外扩张不同，形成与山岳上的冰川由于重力作用下沉而速度较快地移动，破坏力更大，能将很多山谷刻蚀成U型谷和冰悬谷。

第四段：当几路山岳冰川一起形成与山坡上并移动汇聚是，能够形成几种典型的地貌特征，如冰斗，角峰和锯齿山脊。

第五段：大陆冰川和海冰的形成会直接影响地表反照率，要融化他们则需要更多的太阳能量输入，在上次冰河时代末期太阳对地球的能量输入正好处在周期循环中的峰值，所以诱发了冰川崩解，相比于冰川形成和移动过程中对地表造成的变化，冰川崩解化为洪水注入海洋的过程对地表影响更大。

Passage 4

Title : 气候变暖造成的影响

大致内容 :

主要一种蜜蜂还是什么，对树造成破坏但因为少了树木遮盖阳光，给土壤提供了很好的环境，有利于某些草和小动物生长。

Passage 5

Title : 梵高的画copy

大致内容 :

有三种类型的copy，第一种是因为之前画的比较仓促后来重新好好画，第二种是每一次copy都会有不同的细节修改，第三种都是为了送人。前两中都有艺术价值，第三种可能画的更快一些但是更被认可。

Passage 6

Title : 后古典时代的中国经济变化

大致内容 :

第一段：后古典时代中国经济发展迅速，其原因有：梯田的修建和沼泽的开垦增加了可耕种的土地数量，新品种水稻的发展提高了农业产量，并且农具的革新以及农业分工区域专业化和运河系统的建立，所有这些又促进了贸易的发展。

第二段：贸易的增长为城市居民提供物质输送，以及政府驻扎在城市，通过税收将财富向城市集中，所有这些因素导致了中国城市的快速发展。

第三段：制造业出现在城市中，虽然有些事私人经营的小规模制造，但是大多数是政府领导的大规模制造，如纺织业，造船业，采矿业和军工制造等。

第四段：政府控制着各个制造业，不允许工匠联盟形成，所有中国城市的制造业建立在强大政府控制和对工匠压迫的基础上，一旦国家政治衰落，城市制造也随之坍塌，无法持续发展。

Passage 7

Title : 土地所有制

大致内容 :

刚开始大家都是谁用土地就是谁的土地，后来人多了开始围篱笆，但是整体还是搞坏一块再找一块，不环保，后来学者提出两个理论，第一种就是谁用的土地就是谁的，第二种是谁创造出价值就是谁的，第二种被人质疑说是过度种植之后土地就没有价值了。

Passage 8

Title : Jupiter的moon

大致内容 :

该卫星的特点是表面smooth，火山非常活跃，后面有一些热力来源分析，提到了solar wind和磁场之类的，后面提到了和月亮的对比，另一个卫星的gravity影响导致它轨道偏移。



2019年3月-4月新托福听力考题回顾精选

考试日期 2019年4月14日

Listening 1

场景话题：对话

内容描述：Office hours 教授讨论选择first和second information写报告。

Listening 2

场景话题：建筑学

内容描述：建筑外面新建的一层，提到了两个建筑师，像photograph影响painting一样，某种东西也会影响architecture。

Listening 3

场景话题：艺术

内容描述：现代科技出现对艺术的影响，两个纪念堂一个从外面看一个建了hall从里面可以看到statue。

Listening 4

场景话题：对话

内容描述：Service encounter 图书馆借馆藏书，然后不按时还会怎样。

Listening 5

场景话题：生物

内容描述：讲人的视觉和对色彩的感觉，光谱高中低、蓝色黄色互补色。

Listening 6

场景话题：地理

内容描述：讲新马德里地震。

Listening 7

场景话题：对话

内容描述：心理学专业学生去找了一个地方做project说跟之前的人联系了但是之前还有调研说在午饭时候比较合适，想在每一个桌子上放一个牌子，制定一些规则。

Listening 8

场景话题：社会学

内容描述：土地所有制，刚开始大家都是谁用就是谁的，后来人多了开始建篱笆，但整体还是用坏一块再去找另一块，不环保。后来有两个学者提出一个理论，第一个是谁用地就是谁的 第二种被质疑说过渡终止后会失去价值，展开讨论。

Listening 9

场景话题：艺术

内容描述：画的copy提到了梵高。有三种类型的copy，第一种是因为之前画的比较仓促后来重新好好画，第二种是每一次copy都会有不同的细节修改第三种可能画的更快一点，但第三种可能更被认可。

Listening 10

场景话题：科技

内容描述：说一个日本的obision这个东西从哪来的，然后用哪些手段去验证提到了XRF这个技术，然后是达芬奇的画是不是真的，怎么去判别？可以用它的style color，还有脸的比例等等，但是都不一定准确，因为文艺复兴时期的人可以模仿的很像，还有包括指纹识别也有弊端。

2019年3月-4月新托福口语考题回顾精选

考试日期 2019年4月14日

Question 1

Please describe characters that you dislike and can't make him/her become your friend.

Question 2

Which do you prefer to do when traveling in a different city: Having a careful plan or having a rough understanding of this city?

Question 3

Reading part

【学校通知】：

Notice: The school uploads on-line notice of environmental protection instead of printing flyers

Reason 1: everyone can see it

Reason 2: protecting environment

Listening part

【学生态度】：The girl agrees with that.

Reason 1: it's easy for everyone to know on-line information. For example, there was a free-ride activity in the past.

Reason 2: printing flyers is less environmentally-friendly and students have many books to carry who won't have a look on it, which will become a part of sundries in the room.

【Question】：Explain the woman's opinion and why she holds that opinion.

Question 4

Reading part

【名词解释】：

Physical review reschedule:

Maybe the additional functions of products may lead to clients' decision

Listening part

【教授举例】：

Example: The professor gives an example to explain.

For instance, (an experiment), volunteers are given two pens: one is regular and the other one is with laser light. Volunteers have to complete a paper work. Then most of people choose the normal one.

【Question】：用听力的例子来解释对这个概念的理解。

Question 5

【学生困难】：A student can't take part in an activity because he has to take care of this cousin. Another student gives him suggestions.

【解决方案】：There are two possible solutions:

Firstly, she can go and help him ask the question

Pro: he wants to go in person

Second, the boy can take his cousin together to participate in that activity

Pro: he's afraid he makes noise

【Question】：State what the problem the man has and how to solve the problem.

Question 6

【讲课要点】：How bears keep their body well, when hibernating.

Example 1: Bear uses fat to get energy. And they don't pee.

Example 2: Metabolism produces toxins. But when the bear hibernates, the cells decompose the poison into harmless substances and reuse them again. This biochemical effect also allows bears to recover water from their bodies.



2019年3月-4月新托福写作考题回顾精选

考试日期 2019年4月14日

Task 1

INTEGRATED 综合写作

鹿角的作用

阅读给出三种观点：

1. 用于散热，Antlers里面有vessel，所以有血液循环，可以帮助散热；
2. 用于保护自己不受天敌捕杀；
3. 用于communicate和show dominance，因为鹿角hard and pointy；

听力逐一反驳：

1. 不是用来散热的，因为有的鹿夏末也会长角，甚至冬天也会长，但冬天不需要散热，而且有的热的地方鹿角小，冷的地方，鹿角反而大；
2. 一般都是母鹿保护小鹿，可是母鹿没有角；
3. 两个鹿一般都是走来走去，知道另一方走开，而反而一般是角大的鹿会走开，并且他们是用叫声的方式来表示自己的身份；

Task 2

INDEPENDENT 独立写作

类别： 教育类

题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Students do not respect teachers as much as they did in the past.

Use specific examples to support your answer.

考题预测

2019年6月-7月新托福阅读考题预测

第一套：

Passage 1:

某位科学家认为一种最早在骨头上发现的裂痕是远古人类做了记号的日历，它记录了当时的月相盈亏，他由此认为这些刻痕可以帮助古代人发现更多更大的规律、进行抽象思考，并且带来了算术能力的进步，此外这一calendar的出现和hand-writing的出现也有关系。其他科学家认为这个科学家的理论毫无学术依据，纯属臆测，不足为信，举出反例，比如这些点可能是用来磨武器的时候刻的或者仅仅是划痕而已。

Passage 2:

讲生态系统中的氮及其对于植物的重要性。植物农作物的生长需要氮元素，而自然界中获得氮的方式主要有两种：通过打雷(thunder storm)和被土壤里的微生物m分解而成。在人们种了庄稼(harvest crop)之后，土壤里的氮会逐渐流失，但是氮有新的添加方式，比如种植豆类植物(legume)、施氮肥。对氮的应用也看得出英国工业革命的发展，与非洲人民只能通过不停地换耕地(rotation)来获得植物生长的氮进行了对比。

Passage 3:

先说了什么情况下鸟会聚集在一起，举了一种黄色小鸟的例子，在colony边缘的窝要比中心的窝更易损(vulnerable)，所以colony中心的鸟窝分布密度很大。

鸟类住在colony当中有好处也有坏处，好处是比如可以躲避predator、一起孵蛋(hatch eggs)、share食物信息等。其中对付predator的手段有三种：一是集群攻击，二是用废弃的窝(abandoned nest)和新窝混合在一起迷惑敌人，三是把窝建在W鸟窝的周围，predator就不会靠近。这些方法中，第一和第三种方法使鸟群受到的伤害最少。关于一起孵蛋，即便有被天敌吃掉的蛋，但总会有漏网之鱼(outnumber)活下来。最后说到食物来源(food supply)，colony一般在食物来源的

周围分布，还说到到了一个食物丰富的地方，但是给鸟类留下的落脚点很少，所以就会使鸟群集中。群居的坏处是容易感染寄生虫(parasite)带来疾病的传播，这一劣势的影响极其严重，可能从而导致群体灭绝。文章最后表明作者态度，他认为利大于弊(advantages outweigh the disadvantages)。

第二套：

Passage 1:

seaweeds分布，除了叶绿素还有一种物质可以帮助其转化阳光，这种物质有不同的颜色。深海底，只有红色波段能到达，深海的海草是红色的，中间深度的海草是褐色的，浅海地区的海草是绿色的。(这里问绿色海草分布在哪？答：水面下很近的地方)后面说有的现象并不符合这个理论，说明这个理论不是完全正确。太冷的地方海草不容易生存，在热带和亚热带就生存的很好，但在XX这个太热的地方也会死(此处有题：问为什么提“在XX这个太热的地方也会死”？)答：为了说明不是在热带就会生存的很好，在太热的地方也有例外，也会死)

Passage 2:

第一段先讲背景，主要是英国殖民美国，直到18世纪独立战争美国才独立等背景知识。第二段讲美国殖民地的很多政策都是为了帮助其mother county英国实现self-sufficient和经济发展。(此处有题，问殖民地为母国提供什么)英国一开始颁布了很多法案，对其殖民地美国作出了很多限制，其中包括：美国购买英国货物的时候必须用英国的船，雇佣英国的船员等。(此处有题，问英国颁布的这个法案没有要求什么，答案选：没有要求销售给英国货物的时候用美国的船,原文说的是从英国买货到时候必须用英国船，但没有对往英国卖货的条件作出限制。)后来，美国逐渐发展起来，尤其是当欧洲市场对美国的货物有大量需求的时候，英国甚至降低了对美国交易的barrier。美国发展起来以后，很多国家都想来分一杯羹，包括爱尔兰、非洲等地有很多移民进入美国。美国人民开始在保证生活的基础上，生产更多的产品，但目的不是为了满足市场需求，目的是：赚更多钱享受生活，赚钱购买自己不生产的东西家用等(此处有except题，答案选：多生产的物品将为可能发生的意外作准备)。有机构还制定了划分谷物的标准，分为三等。由此，谷物逐渐变成了一种abstract

good，还出现了future（期货），人们可以在谷物还没生产出来之前就进行交易。

Passage 3:

北极熊是经过很长时间才进化出现在这个在ice place极端天气下也能生存的能力。北极熊的生存一方面受限于它们需要很大的ice land，一方面又需要很多很多的seal。文中用了black brown bear和一种略smaller的bear来说明所有的bear都需要大量的meat摄入来维持能量（这里有考题）。北极熊只能捕大只动物的原因有几个：植物不能提供足够的energy，寻找植物的时候会消耗更多的能量；文中还将一种海豹和一种更大的海豹进行比较，一只更大的海豹顶的上三四只一般的海豹，(这里考题是此处infer了更大的海豹什么)。最后总结北极熊要维持当前的数量需要：足够大的生存Iceland和足够多的海豹。

2019年6月-7月新托福听力考题预测

第一套：

Conversation 1:

一个女生是professor的助理，她来找教授告诉他自己拿到一个组织的offer, professor建议她继续读master。之后他们讨论paper的事，女生要写海豚dolphin, professor说她之前做过whale research。之后女生说了一个paper, professor说too old, 她应该参考recently的paper。

Lecture 1:

海洋生物学，人造珊瑚礁类的topic。说越来越多的artificial reef正在被建造，这是因为人工reef的好处多，越rough越好，hole越多越好，增加了生物的多样性biodiversity。因为有些小动物能将hole当作自己的inhabitant place, 而大型海洋动物喜欢rough的环境，rough的环境能够方便它们栖息。

Lecture 2:

根据老鼠胡子的原理设计机器人，机器人有感受器，接收的信息用电脑重建image后发现特别准。后来说老鼠通过胡子的长短和接触物的纹理texture来判别周围的环境，这一点机器人还做不到。最后老师说机器人以后还会有很多功能。

Conversation 2:

学生找dean寻求radio station的资助，因为1. 城里的公司商业都在减小规模，funding变少了，2. advertisement方式从radio转移到别处去了，比如internet。老师说学校不给钱，只提供地方。最后说可以帮他问问development office。

Lecture 3:

关于罗马用水泥做各种建筑。罗马用concrete造arch, arch能容纳很多人集会。有的人说罗马发明了concrete, 有的人说埃及更早。professor觉得说埃及更早的人可能犯了错误。

Lecture 4:

对一个南极探险家评价的变化。有一个英国探险家去南极探险，因为气候太差，在回程的途中死去了。后来他的妻子就把他的notes整理出书，引起了轰动，成了one of the best seller, 整个英国都把这个人当英雄。老师说这有两个原因：1. 历史原因，二战之前人人恐慌，有英雄情结；2. 他的妻子做了编辑整理和润饰宣传。之后有个人指出他的失败是因为他自身的原因，组织能力差，和没有用雪橇犬。再后来有个女的要为这个英雄正名，就研究了那个时候的一些天气数据，发现那个时候weather特别糟糕，以Coldest March为题出版，表明当时的三月异常寒冷，因此更突显这个英国探险家特别不容易。

第二套：

Conversation 1:

学生上课没带作业，然后下课之后好像又赶着去体育馆，也没解释，然后老师就很生气。老师问学生是怎么回事，学生辩解说宿舍的电脑打印机坏了。老师说你可以去图书馆打印啊，学生说我以为我能修好。老师说你这样不对，后来又说，这样的情况好像发生好几次了，本来也打算让学生提前一天交，但这样又怕你们准备的时间不充分。

Lecture 1:

讲了关于quilt, 是美籍非洲裔妇女的一种手艺。说这种东西很多原料都来自于日常生活。比如一件孩子的衣服，穿旧了就没办法用了，就拿来做quilt。通常情况下，这种quilt是每个都不同的，因为没有既定的原料来做，看见什么能用就用来做了。但也有例外，有一种quilt貌似就是用来纪念哪个篮球明星的。然后说在之后学生要看的展览里面貌似这些都会有。

Lecture 2:

老师说我们之前学习了动物是如何适应环境的，今天来看看为什么有些动物不能很好的适应环境。因为它们之前develop的能力只适合某些特殊的环境，比如某种鱼，

适合生活在黑暗的cave里，不需要光就能很好的适应环境，但是如果把它放在有光的地方该怎么办呢？反而会找不到食物。然后老师又讲了人类的活动是会改变动物的生存环境的。有一种动物它繁殖能力特别强，一年能生好几次，每次都下成百上千个，这种动物就能在改变的环境下生存。还有一种动物一年就生育一次，还生育得很少，这种就很容易挂了。有学生就问：老师，你说人们对生物的生存有影响，到底是说人类的活动呢，还是人类的捕猎呢？老师说两种都有，有些动物就是因为人类的捕猎导致了灭绝。然后老师又讨论了物种的大小对于生存的影响，举了个大象的例子，还拿来和树木作比对。

Conversation 2:

女生把宿舍里的家具放在外面的过道里。她收到了一份通知，然后就去找管理员了。管理员问她为什么把家具放在过道里？女生说我有很多东西要搬进去，而且我又没有动其他同学的东西。管理员说难道你要重新刷墙？女生说可以自己刷墙？管理员说不可以，我们的员工每次都会重新刷墙，不允许学生自己乱刷。女生说她不是要刷墙。然后管理员说你可以去申请学校的仓库，不过是要收费的，通常情况下有电梯。中间还提到一个curtain的问题，女孩说我妹妹要我换curtain什么的。

Lecture 3:

关于用物理研究network的，说社会学什么的也研究，但是我们物理看的更全面，有点和线。教授用飞机来打比方，说了一个degree network, 分为high degree和low degree。High degree就是那种一个点连着好多线的，比较重要，low degree就是那种比较少的，不是很重要。在一个network里，low的数量要比high的多。然后说到一个实验，这个实验发现随机把network里的点去掉，因为去掉的很多都是low点，对于整个network来说没有什么影响，但是如果把high点去掉的话，整个network就会受到很大的威胁，甚至奔溃。然后提到电脑病毒，说我们要是能够识别还是保护那些high点的话就可以对付病毒。

Lecture 4:

说帮助别人分为两种情况。一种是有求回报的帮助，比如说你帮助朋友是因为他以前帮助过你，或者说你希望他今后会帮助你。另一种是不求回报的帮助，这种是为了满足自我的一种精神层面的东西，就好比不帮助某个人就会特别愧疚。有一些理论探讨了这两种模式的区别和联系。



2019年6月-7月新托福口语考题预测

第一套：

Question 1:

A friend needs to take a part-time job in a Spanish restaurant at night which makes her tired and cannot concentrate in the class. Give your advice to your friend. Use details and examples to explain your answer.

Question 2:

Your local community center wants to add some new workshops and programs for children, which of the following do you think would be most beneficial for the children's development?

1. Arts craft workshop
2. Athletic workshop
3. Technology workshop

Question 3:

Reading part

【学校通知】：The school plans to shut the gym down.

Reason 1: to update locker rooms and shower facilities;

Reason 2: The students can use an off-campus gym freely;

Listening part

【学生态度】：The woman disagrees.

Reason 1: It's unnecessary to shut the whole gym down. They can just shut the area they are working on. And students can change their clothes and take shower in their dorms which are close to the gym.

Reason 2: The off-campus gym is far away from campus. And students are exhausted after working out. So they may not be willing to walk.

Question 4:

Reading part

【名词解释】：Consumer lock-in:

It is a marketing strategy that the manufacturer makes accessories that can only pair with its own products.

【教授举例】：

The professor goes on to demonstrate it using his camera as an example. He had a brand A camera with which he took lots of pictures and recorded lots of memorable moments. But he accidentally broke the zoom lens. One day he saw a brand B zoom lens with reasonable price and superior performance. He was gonna buy it but found out that it couldn't fit his camera. Eventually, he had to buy the brand A lens which was much expensive.

Question 5:

【学生困难】：

The girl has a time conflict between her tutoring program and her history class in this semester.

【解决方案】：

There are two possible solutions.

First, change her history class to the next semester

Pro: It can continue her tutoring program.

Con: The history class will change from ancient to modern, and she is not interested in it.

Second, ask her classmate from math class to help her

Pro: She can take history classes this semester.

Con: she cannot keep tutoring kids math any more.

【Question】：女生遇到什么困难，两种解决方案中，你认为哪一种更好？

Question 6:

【讲课要点】：

How do plants adapt to harsh environment?

1. Resisting high velocity wind. There's a kind of bush. It's only a few centimeters' tall, very low to ground, so it's not likely to get blew off.
2. Surviving water shortage. There's a berry. The waxy skin of this berry makes sure that it will not lose water into air so easily.

第二套：

Question 1:

If one of your friends wants to transfer major from business to music, what advice would you give him?

Question 2:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

People should be fined if they watch their mobile phones when they are walking on the way or across the road?

Use specific examples and details to support your opinion.

Question 3:

Reading part :

【学生建议】：

The university is going to cancel the poetry writing class.

Reason 1: few student enrolled in;

Reason 2: The students can take a similar class in the nearby university;

Listening part

【学生态度】：

The man disagrees.

Reason 1: Fewer students means smaller classes, that's a good thing for students because it offers students enough attention from the professors and that's very important.

Reason 2: It's inconvenient, the other university is actually pretty far away like an hour by bus, most students don't have a car so it's too difficult for them to commute.

Question 4:

Reading part

【名词解释】：Releasers are certain stimuli that can lead animals to do a corresponding behavior.

Listening part

【教授举例】：

Example 1: Toads love to eat worms. They eat anything that looks like a worm, so if you put a pencil around them and keep moving it at the same time, they will attack the pencil. So the pencils here are like stimuli.

Example 2: Geese protect their eggs. If something is approaching, they use their beaks to throw things onto the nest to protect the baby geese. So round object to geese is like a releaser.

【Question】：用听力的例子来解释对这个概念的理解。

Question 5:

【学生困难】：

The girl wants to study in Germany, but the flight ticket is too expensive to afford.

【解决方案】：

There are two possible solutions:

First, put off the timetable

Pro: can get the cheaper ticket

Con: miss the first orientation week in the school

Second, arrive in Berlin first and then take the train

Pro: save money

Con: As she has never been to Germany before, it would be difficult for her to find the way from the airport to the train station.

Question 6:

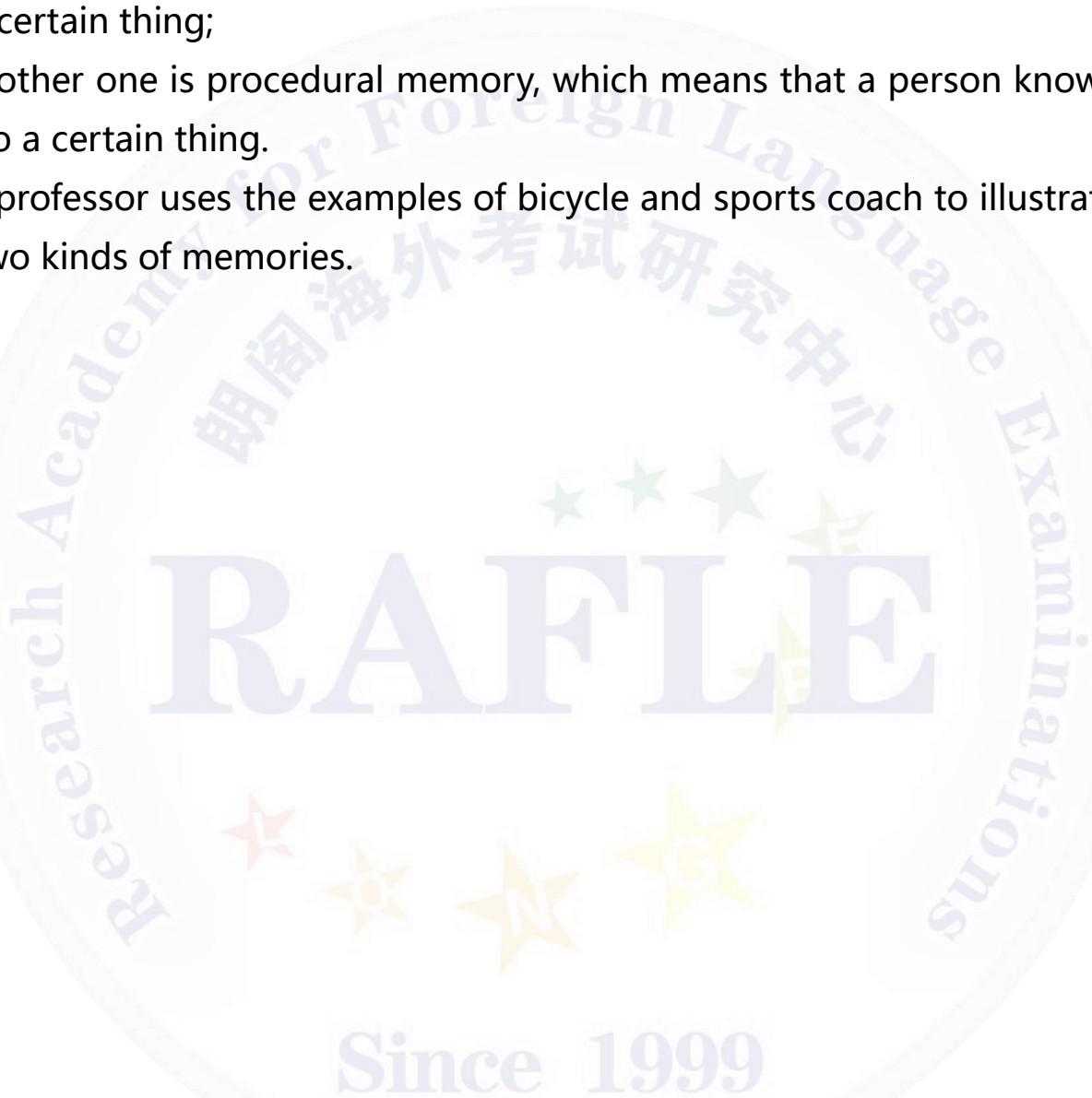
【讲课要点】：

The professor talks about two types of memory:

One is called declarative memory, which means a person knows the true fact of a certain thing;

The other one is procedural memory, which means that a person knows how to do a certain thing.

The professor uses the examples of bicycle and sports coach to illustrate these two kinds of memories.



2019年6月-7月新托福写作考题预测

Integrated Writing :

第一套 :

关于减缓red palm weevils繁殖速度的方法。

阅读从以下三个方面描述 :

1. 砍树, 有leaves表现出symptom的时候就砍掉 ;
2. make trap and put a kind of toxic material into the trap ;
3. use pesticide, 树吸收后会杀死它们 ;

听力进行反驳 :

1. 有症状的时候已经晚了, 已经几个月了, 它们已经到别的树上了 ;
2. toxic material必须定期更换, 如果weevils被吸引到trap中, 但无法及时杀死, 情况会变得更糟 ;
3. 很多weevils在很深的地底下, 无法完全消灭, 成年weevils的繁殖速度很快 ;

第二套 :

生物燃料bio-fuel可以成为未来的主要能源, 尤其是那些由藻类algae生产的燃料, 但有人说algae fuel有一些负面影响, 所以不能用做常规能源。

阅读文章要点 :

1. 耗尽资源, 比如消耗大量土地和淡水 ;
2. 需要投入大量资金建立algae站, 生产设备价格非常高 ;
3. Algae的生长需要依靠二氧化碳, 没有被完全利用的二氧化碳排放到空气中会导致空气污染 ;

听力逐一反驳 :

1. 藻类algae可以在任何土地和水的条件里生存, 利用废弃的土地和水来生产燃料 ;
2. 藻类生长周期短, 成长速度快, 一个星期收获一次, 并且收成是谷物的200倍, 所以收益可以用来购买高额的设备 ;
3. 海藻可以利用工厂排放的二氧化碳生长, 反而对环境好 ;

Independent Writing:**1) 同意与否 :**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The most important thing people learned is from families.

2) 二选一类 :

When you decide which of the two places to visit, you will have two of the following choices. Which one will you choose?

Discuss with someone who has visited the two places.

Read online.

3) 个人观点类 :

Some people think that lessons for young children aged 5-8 should include video games as an effective way to enable them to be interested in the lessons, while others think that this way is distracting and wasting time.

What is your opinion?

技巧点评

托福阅读题型解析之句子插入题

朗阁海外考试研究中心 王一珊

托福的考试非常注重学生的逻辑能力。句子插入题考察的就是学生对句间逻辑关系的把握。一般都是在倒数第二题出现，有一定的难度。对于句子插入题来说，首先第一步要能看懂插入句的意思，第二步对插入句前后的内容可以进行猜测，比如句子插入所放的位置，前面应该说什么，后面应说什么。面对一个插入句子，那么应该怎么着手呢？就像是一团很乱的线团，想要捋顺，首先要找到线头。朗阁海外考试研究中心通过TPO以及近来的一些真题，发现句子插入题常出现以下几种特征：

特征一：插入句子有连接词；解题技巧：看两边

朗阁海外考试研究中心总结了托福阅读句子插入题常见的6类逻辑词

1) 表示结果：so/ thus/consequently/hence/accordingly

以真题“Origins of the Megaliths”为例

Renfrew has studied two circumscribed areas, the Scottish islands of Arran and Rousay, to examine this hypothesis more closely. ■ He found that a division of the arable land into territories, each containing one megalith, results in units that correspond in size to the individual farming communities of recent times in the same area. ■ Each unit supported between 10 and 50 people. ■ The labor needed to put up a megalith would probably be beyond the capabilities of a community this size. ■ But Renfrew argues that the cooperation of other communities could be secured by some form of recognized social incentive perhaps a period of **feasting** at which communal building was one of several activities.

插入的句子：**So** it might seem that megaliths could not have been used by an individual community to mark its land.

So表示结果，结果是这些megaliths有可能不是一个community在用。那么前面应该会讲导致此观点的原因。D前面“the labor needed to put up a megalith would probably be beyond the capabilities of a community this size”.修建需要的人手可能超过了一个社区的尺寸（暗示无法完成）。D之后转折讲通过feasting方式解决。

有的时候插入句虽然没有明显的逻辑词，但是通过插入句的意思，还是知道前后的逻辑关系。比如以朗阁海外考试研究中心强化阶段所纳入的一篇TPO “Pastoralism in ancient Inner Eurasia” 这篇为例，插入句是“*There is a good reason for this*”。这句话就直接向我们表明了前后两个句子是因果关系。

2) 表示并列：also/ as well as/ not only...but (also)

以真题“Water Supply in Venice”为例，

Over a period of several hundred years, Venice developed an elaborate system of cisterns and gome-the gutters or pipes that carried rainwater to the cisterns and that, for a single cistern, might extend over an area of several streets. ■ Wealthy households had their own cisterns. ■ In less affluent areas of the city, cisterns were often owned and maintained by neighborhood groups. ■ In crowded parts of the city where landlords offered small house for rent, one or two cisterns were provided for each street. ■ A network of public cisterns paralleled these private and semiprivate arrangements. Every public square in the city had a cistern to serve the poorest venetians.

插入句：The complexity of the cistern system was social as well as physical.

插入句里出现了“as well as”，用来连接两个并列的成分，可以理解为“不但...而且”，它强调的是前者，后一项只是顺便提及。整句话应该理解为：蓄水池的复杂性不仅仅是physical，也是social的。那么这句话放入句中的时候，前面讲physical的复杂性，下文描述social社会层面的复杂性。所以应该放在A的位置，第一句话描述

是physical层面，外观上的复杂性：管子运输雨水到蓄水池，一个管子可能绵延几个街道那么长。A之后描述了蓄水池社会层面的复杂性，不同社会层级的人对蓄水池的享用是不一样的。比如有钱人会独立拥有蓄水池，不太富裕的地区，相邻的group会共同拥有。

3) 表示转折：but/ however/ yet/ nevertheless/ while/ indeed

以真题“Mexican Mural Art”为例

■ The Mexican muralist movement is undoubtedly one of the most important manifestations of twentieth-century Mexican culture. ■ **Its impact elsewhere in the region, as well as in the United States and Europe, has been enormous.**

■ The work of Rivera, Orozco, and Siqueiros triggered a homegrown muralist movement in the United States in cities like New York City, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. ■ The influence of the Mexicans on the modern Spanish painter Picasso's first mural and almost his only major explicitly propagandist work of art—his famous Guernica of 1937—is unmistakable even though the artist himself would have derived it. In Latin America, Mexican-influenced muralism has recurred whenever artists have felt the need to make a clear, public statement in a language that has not been borrowed from outside.

插入句：However, its influence was not limited to Mexico itself.

插入句有非常明显表示转折的信号词“However”，插入句的意思是说，但是，它的影响不仅仅局限在墨西哥本身。插入的句子前面应该讲的对墨西哥的影响，后面应该讲的是对其他地方的影响。所以应该放在B的位置，后面讲到了它对其他地方也产生了影响比如美国跟欧洲。之后还具体的举了一个例子，一个作品引发了美国一些城市的壁画运动。

除了上述的三类逻辑词以外还有：

- 4) 表示递进 : Moreover/ furthermore/ in addition/ additionally
- 5) 表示让步 : even if/ despite/ in spite of/ regardless of
- 6) 表示对比 : relatively/ rather than

特征二：插入句子有pronouns (代词)；解题技巧：往前看

既然已经是代词，那么也就是说前文已经出现了相关的名词。代词主要分以下两种：

- 1) 人称代词 they/it
- 2) 指示代词 this/that/such/certain/the

以真题 “Two Kinds of Lizards 这篇为例

The body forms of sit-and-wait foragers may reflect selective pressures different from those that act on active foragers. ■ Sit-and-wait lizards are often stout bodied, short tailed, and colored to match their background. ■ Many of these species have patterns of different-colored blotches that probably obscure the outlines of the lizard's body as it rests motionless on a rock or a tree trunk. ■ Active foragers are usually slim and elongated with long tails, and they often have patterns of stripes that may produce optical illusions as they move. ■ However, one predator-avoidance mechanism, the ability to break off their tails when they are seized by predators, does not differ among lizards with different foraging modes.

插入的句子：Such visual effects make it harder for predators to catch these moving targets.这种视觉效果让捕食者去看到移动的目标更加困难。

“such visual effects”，“these moving targets”前面应该要讲到一种视觉效果以及“moving”所以答案应该放在D。与前面的“optical illusions as they move”（当他们移动的时候产生光幻觉）相对应。如果2个句子中间出现the/such+名词，那么这里是不能断开的。插入句所放的位置首先可以排除这里。

特征三：插入句是topic sentence或者conclusion sentence；解题技巧：判断段落是总分还是分总

1) topic sentence：插入句会出现表示总结性的词语比如three ways, several methods

但对于一些题目来说，并没有明显的表示总结的信号词。但是通过句意也能判断出是主旨句。至于这种，还是需要学生有良好的阅读句子的能力。

以真题“Plant and Animal life of the Pacific Islands”为例，
There are both great similarities and **considerable diversity in the ecosystems** that evolved on the islands of Oceania in and around the Pacific Ocean. ■ **The islands**, such as New Zealand, that were originally parts of continents still carry some small plant and animal remnants of their earlier biota (animal and plant life), and they also have been extensively modified by evolution, adaptation, and the arrival of new species. ■ By contrast, the other islands, which emerged via geological processes such as volcanism, possessed no terrestrial life, but over long periods, winds, ocean currents, and the feet, feathers, and digestive tracts of birds brought the seeds of plants and a few species of animals. ■ Only those species with ways of spreading to these islands were able to undertake the long journeys, and the various factors at play resulted in diverse combinations of new colonists on the islands. ■ One estimate is that the distribution of plants was 75 percent by birds, 23 percent by floating, and 2 percent by wind.

插入句：When varied ecosystems are present, they can be explained as resulting in part from the process that formed the islands.

这句话的意思是：当各种不同的生态系统存在，他们可以被岛屿形成的过程所解释（这些生态系统的形成）。插入句前面应该要讲到生态系统，A空之前有 Considerable diversity in the ecosystems与插入句的varied ecosystems相呼应；A空之后就开始讲两种岛屿形成的情况。插入句在这个段落里是总起的作用。

2) conclusion sentence : 插入句会出现 : In a word/in short/ simply put/in sum/in general

以真题 “Bison and Humans ”为例，

■ But bison paid a price for herding. In a given area, the supply of food per individual declined along with the chances of being attacked. ■ Smaller bodies probably resulted from a decline in food availability as bison crowded together. ■ Herding changed the bison's shape as well as size. Now survival depended on the ability to crop grass, bison's main food, quickly. Shifting the head closer to the ground, reducing horn size, and growing a hump to cantilever, or support, the head's weight enabled bison to graze for long periods without strain. ■ Giant horns, which enabled males to defend territory, may also have become a liability as being able to stay close together became more valuable.

插入句： In sum, by forcing bison to live in herds, humans encouraged the development of a new kind of bison, the short-horn, humpbacked bison that we know today.

插入句里出现了in sum，说明这里一定是个总结，而不可能是第一次表明观点。人类鼓励了一种新的种类（short-horn，humpbacked）bison的发展。插入句的前面应该有讲到新bison的特点。所以应该放在D之前。

特征四：插入句是举例；解题技巧：找论点

以真题“Early Modern Industrialization”为例，

The supply of goods was also significantly modified. ■ Migration had long been critical for the diffusion of knowledge that spawned new trades or revived others. Now thousands of workers, and sizeable amounts of capital, moved from one region to another. ■ At the same time, new commodities appeared on the market, often broadening and deepening demand. ■ Most were inexpensive items destined for individual consumers. ■ Knitted stockings, ribbon and lace, buttons, starch, soap, vinegar brewed from beer, knives and tools, pots and ovens, and many more goods, formerly made only for local sale, now entered into channels of national or international trade. The best-known and most widely adopted new industry was printing with movable type, which spread swiftly throughout Europe after Johannes Gutenberg perfected his innovation in 1453. Despite isolated cases of resistance—the scribes’ guild (an association of book copiers) delayed printing’s introduction into Paris for twenty years, for example—more than 380 working presses had sprung up by 1480, and 1,000 (in nearly 250 towns) by 1500. Between 1453 and 1500, all the presses of Europe together turned out some 40,000 editions (known as incunabula), but from 1501 to 1600, that same quantity was produced in Lyon and Paris alone.

插入句：For example, during this period, international investment in Switzerland rapidly expanded after the country was flooded by skilled workers fleeing religious persecution in Italy and France.

“For example”，说明这句话是在举例子，证明前面的观点。所以插入句所放的位置前面应该是一个论点。插入句说当瑞士大量涌入了意大利跟法国的熟练工后，对瑞士的国际投资又迅速扩张了。应该放在B。

B之前谈到了投资跟工人。讲到了移民对知识（引起新的贸易或者复兴他人）的扩散是非常关键的。大规模的工人从一个区域移到另外一个地方。

利用以上特征以及解析技巧之后，当你确定插入句应放在段落的位置的时候。最后一步请检查下，插入句子所放的位置是否使的前后句的逻辑关系更紧密。

句子插入题虽然有一定的难度，但是只是在某一段落进行考察，所以平时可以进行此题型的集中练习，找到线索，培养前后句的逻辑关系，是可以完全把此题型攻克下来的。当然前提还是学生要加强对句子的理解，如果有方法，但是如果你对句子的理解比较模糊，那么这些方法发挥的作用是很小的。平时还是要加强对句子的理解能力。

考题演练

阅读：

For example, the most important traditional Navajo rituals include the production of large floor paintings. These are actually made by pouring thin, finely controlled streams of colored sands or pulverized vegetable and mineral substances, pollen, and flowers in **precise** patterns on the ground. The largest of these paintings may be up to 5.5 meters in diameter and cover the entire floor of a room.

The word "**precise**" is closest in meaning to

- A. colorful
- B. exact
- C. delicate
- D. complex

听力：（音频：04_考题演练_新托福听力音频.mp3）

What do the student and John Arnold have in common?

Choose 2 answers.

- A. They were both on the waiting list for the summer field program.
- B. They will both be doing research involving salt marshes.
- C. They often volunteer to help restore salt marshes.
- D. They live in the same university dormitory.

口语：

Talk about a famous person that you admire. Explain why you respect this.

Preparation Time: 15 Seconds

Response Time: 45 Seconds



写作：

Directions: You have 30 minutes to plan and write your response. Typically an effective response will be 150 to 225 words.

Question:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Teachers were more appreciated and valued by society in the past than they are nowadays.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

新托福考题演练答案：

阅读：B

听力：B, D

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