

小范围核心预测

综合版 - 170228 发布 针对 2017/03/04 考试

【综合部分出题规律】

小站机经团队,将2016年所有考题,与往年真题进行查重比对,现总结出如下出题规律:

- ◆ 2016年起,综合写作的新题数量明显增加。2016年的48场考试中,有22题为新题,26题为旧题。新题和旧题的比率大致呈对半开的趋势。自2016年起,综合口语的新题数量大幅增加。在2016年的48场托福考试中,共考查了综合口语题192题。据初步统计,其中新题数量为108题,旧题数量为84题,新题多于旧题。
- ◆ 从出题规律来看,2016年综合写作与往年考题(大陆+北美)重复的26道旧题中,2015年重复15次,2014年4次,2013年3次,2012年2011年均有2次。因此,2015年的题目是复习的重中之重,尤其是北美考题。2014和2013年的题目也可以作为重点来复习。而2016年的84道综合口语旧题,所对应的往年考试场次,均匀分布在2010-2015年。2016年没有出现重复往年整套旧题的情况。另一明显趋势是,自2016年起,综合口语几乎很少出现4道题目全部为旧题的情况,大部分为新旧题拼盘或4道题均为新题。
- ◆ 从题材分类来看,2016年综合写作部分考查最多的是生物类(17题),其次是考古类(7题)、 地质类和环境类(各5题),其他类别各考查2-3题。和往年相同,生物、考古、地质等话题 一直是综合写作的热门题材,所以同学们可以有针对性地复习。

2017 年 3 月福备考推荐:

- 3月托福口语、写作练习免费在线批改【点击前去提交】
- 3 月托福考试 托福考友吐槽、考后经验分享及晒分集合【点击进入】

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综合口语 Integrated Speaking - S3456

TASK 3

场次	20160123CN Task3
阅读	标题: Open a child care center 变化:学生建议在学校开办 child care center 一来可以帮助老师和学 生看孩子;二来可以帮忙教孩子。
听力	本有孩子,一未可以得几教孩子。 态度:男生赞成。 原因 1:可以减轻有孩子的教师及学生的负担,而且费用比起城里的 托管班便宜,可以节省开销。 原因 2:还可以给男生所在的 children education department 的学 生提供实习机会,有利于获得教学经验,可以写进简历,应聘时被录 用几率高。

场次	20160319CN Task3
阅读	标题:学校公告推迟一小时上课 变化:上课时间从 8am 改为 9am。1.让学生睡更久,精力充沛更利 于学习。2.教授有更多时间准备课程。
听力	态度:男生不同意。 原因 1:如果学生知道不用早起自然会睡得更晚,实际上会减少休息时间。 原因 2:教授那个时间正好赶上早高峰,反而在路上浪费更多时间。

场次	20160409CN Task3
阅读	标题:faculty advisors help student write senior theses 变化:学校要求学生完成一篇比较复杂的论文 senior thesis, 需要学 生做调研 ,同时给学生配置一个 faculty advisor,可以帮助学生解决关 于 research skill 的问题。
听力	态度:The boy thinks it is a great idea. 原因 1:他们以前没做过类似的作业,在 research 的过程中可以学到很多。 原因 2:他觉得和导师沟通,既方便又可以解决关于 essay 上的很多问题,还能帮他们提升实验技能。



场次	20150111CN Task3
阅读	标题:建议信
	变化:一个学生写信建议让教授们在天气好的时候组织室外上课。
听力	态度:男生反对。
	原因 1:他认为这会起反作用,学生会更容易分心,比如朋友路过时
	会打招呼,还有可能会看鸟,但教室可以把这些干扰因素隔绝在外。
	原因 2:他觉得在室外上课不方便,因为上课空间不足,有的人可能
	得站着,且学生不方便记笔记或使用电脑。

场次	20150711CN Task3
阅读	标题: Ban bikes in the center of the campus 变化: Many students get around campus by riding bicycles, which is good. However, I think in one area in particular the center of campus between the academic buildings should be prohibited. The sidewalks connecting the academic buildings are narrow, when students ride their bikes on the sidewalks, it would be unsafe for other students who are walking to their classes. In order to ensure that students follow the rule, anyone caught riding the bikes in this area should be made to pay a fine.
听力	态度:The woman disagrees with the plan. 原因 1:学生骑车时一般都比较小心,到了人行道自然会下车,不需要 policy. 原因 2:学校专门找人来监督浪费资源,还有更重要的事情去做。

场次	20151108CN Task3
阅读	标题: create a website for student musicians 变化: The student proposes that the university should create a website for student musicians where they can find people of
	the same interests and post information about concerts or music related events.
听力	态度:The woman agrees for two reasons. 原因 1:She and her friends always practice songs together, and they play rock music. However, they don't happen to know a drummer who could play the drum. But now, with the website, they could find one easily.



原因 2: When she goes to campus concerts, there are few people there. That's because people don't know about those concerts. So now, with the website, more people will come to the concerts.

场次	20151114CN Task3
阅读	标题:set writing course in school writing centre 变化:学生建议在学校的写作中心设置写作课程,因为那里的反馈可 以让学生改善学术写作技能并且提高作业效率。
听力	态度: 男生反对。 原因 1: 学生有很多机会和教授沟通,教授的单独指导比 writing centre 的要好。 原因 2: 学校不同建筑之间很远,学生来去写作中心很浪费时间,就 无法很好地完成其他作业了。

场次	20151121CN Task3
阅读	标题: open the university gym to the off-campus people 变化: The university is planning to open the university gym to people off-campus due to two reasons. The first reason is that the university can charge them a monthly fee and use the money to upgrade the gym facility. And the second reason is that it won't affect the students' life that much.
听力	态度: The woman agrees with the plan. 原因 1: Her first reason is that it'd necessary now for the university to upgrade the facilities because some of them are really old, this way the university doesn't have to charge the students or the faculty. 原因 2: As for the second reason, she mentions that it's a pretty small town anyway, so not a lot of people will use the gym and it won't make too big a difference for students.

场次	20150807NA Task3
阅读	标题:Open new writing centre. 变化:学校决定开一个新的写作中心。学校到时候会请 tutors, 来辅 导学生如何写 papers 和 reports。在这个写作中心 , 给学生提供相关 职位 , 增加工作经验, 帮助他们更好的找工作。



态度:女生表示赞成

听力

原因 1:可以帮助需要的同学,因为教授一般很忙,没有时间帮学生

改论文,这个center正好可以帮忙。

原因 2:为那些写作好的同学提供工作经验,为以后找工作提供帮助。

场次	20150829NA Task3
阅读	标题:组织骑自行车活动 变化:一个 policy 决定组织骑自行车活动,让人们对骑车感兴趣,周 末一些道路会封闭,地图贴在网上。
听力	态度:女生不同意原因 1:很多人已经喜欢自行车了,只是因为 campus 和 downtown很少有停自行车的地方。原因 2:周末交通很忙要出行,如果封闭道路,给大家造成不方便。

场次	20150919NA Task3
阅读	标题: Eliminate the humanalities requirements of science students.
	变化:建议学校让科学系学生免修人文学科。因为,学生不感兴趣浪费时间,有分散精力。本来4年修专业课就很难了,还要修人文太艰难。
听力	态度:女生不同意 原因 1:刚开始不感兴趣,但是学着学着就爱上了。比如她自己以前
	不爱历史课,上了一年发现还挺有意思的。
	原因 2:只要学生好好安排课程时间,还是可以搞定的,再说还有暑期课程可以参与。

场次	20140621CN Task3
阅读	标题:阅读志愿者应该被支付工资。 变化:文章说应该给乐队志愿者付钱,不然他们就不会好好干活,而 且付了钱就能得到更多的 training.
听力	态度:男生同意。 原因 1:因为大部分志愿者都有主业,一般都会先考虑自己的主业。 比如他的一个朋友就为了老板的工作,放弃了排练。 原因 2:第二个就是应该让更有经验的人示范给他们看设备的用法, 这样更好。



场次	20140329NA Task3
阅读	标题:The university adds a small coffee shop to the lobby. 变化:In the Newsletter a student suggests the university adds a small coffee shop to the lobby of fine art building.
听力	态度:The woman agrees. 原因 1 :Students have no place to buy coffee or snacks between classes. 原因 2:Draw attention to the work of fine art students.

场次	20140405NA Task3
阅读	标题: Proposal of selling snack and drinks in the campus bookstore.
	变化: Reasons: 1. It provides students with food and drinks when they are finding books to read. 2. Students may get hungry during class breaks.
听力	态度: Disapproval 原因 1:Students may spill drinks on books and ruin them. Some books are expensive. 原因 2: There is already a convenience store in campus close to the building where classes are held. Students are unlikely to go to the other side of the campus to buy food from the book store.

场次	20140726NA Task3
阅读	标题:学校租车为大一新生组织 trips 变化: The university should organize a bus trips for 1st year students. 1st year students don't have a car. Seniors can be
听力	more familiar with the city. 态度: The woman thinks it is a good idea. 原因 1: First, the city is far from campus, and no public transportation available. 原因 2: Second, because there is no bus, she did not know the time and place for music concerts.

场次	20140913NA Task3
阅读	标题:hold a sale for used items



	变化:学生建议学校 hold a sale for used items. 因为 1:学生可以
	花较少的钱买 used items; 2:学生有很多不用的东西可以通过这个活
	动卖掉。
听力	态度:女生同意该建议
	原因 1:Students can't afford new items. 女生说自己中学时想买
	自行车但是太贵,如果有跳蚤市场,就可以买 used items,则很省钱
	原因 2: It is easier for students to get rid of useless things in the
	dormitory.

场次	20141121NA Task3
阅读	标题:学校向新生提供室友信息。 变化:学校决定给新生公开室友信息,包括名字和联系方式。这样方
	便提前联系。并且也可以规划一下谁带什么,以免宿舍里的东西带重复了,毕竟宿舍小,放不下那么多东西。
听力	态度: The woman thinks it is a good idea.
	原因 1:要了解一个人需要很长时间,这样的话就能提前联系室友, 互相了解。如果性格不合的话,就可以趁早换室友。
	原因 2:可以提前说好自己带什么东西去宿舍,以免带的东西重复了,
	宿舍地方小,放不下很多东西。

场次	20130302NA Task3
阅读	标题:艺术系同学义务教小朋友画画。 变化:学校发布一个通知,让学艺术的同学下个学期在附近的小学义 务教小朋友画画,这样不但利于小孩子在经费不足的情况仍然有可能 接触艺术,同时对学生也有好处。
听力	态度:男生同意。 原因 1:小朋友没有接触艺术的途径。他自己小时候有同样的经历, 他小时候也在一个小地方的学校,条件不好,所以能体会到很重要。 原因 2:他自己既学艺术又学教育,教学经历有助于改进他未来教学 方法。

场次	20130322NA Task3
阅读	标题:Improve library 变化:学生写了一封信提议学校改善图书馆设施。集中在两个方面, 一个是增加可以查书的电脑;另一个是增加工作人员数量。
听力	态度:男生表示很支持。 原因 1:很多学生在图书馆发邮件做研究,要排队才能用上电脑查询



需要用的书籍和参考资料。

原因 2:增加工作人员,可以让学生来从事这些工作,增加工作机会。

场次	20130531NA Task3
阅读	标题:Group study/ Individual study in study lounge 变化:有人提议说在 study lounge 做 group study 不好,因为相互 打扰,建议把它改成 for individual study,同时建议 group study 在图书馆的会议室(conference room)进行。
听力	态度:女生表示支持。 原因 1:她表示根本不愿意去那里,有一次为了赶 paper 在那里学习,非常吵,要求同学安静,但周围人只安静一小会然后又继续吵闹。 原因 2:她赞同 conference room for group study。因为有门,不会吵到别人,同时桌子很大椅子很多;然而 lobby 的桌椅很小,需要拉到一起拼起来。

场次	20130927NA Task3
阅读	标题: prohibit eating food in the stadium 变化: University theater is planning to prohibit eating food in the stadium. Reason 1: eating is a distraction to other members in the show, and avoid eating increase the experience. Reason 2: students don't bring the waste out of the stadium- forget to dispose.
听力	态度: The woman agrees with the notice. 原因 1: Noise. Someone eats popcorn and distracts her. 原因 2: Dirty. Someone leaves the popcorn box in the stadium.

场次	20131214NA Task3
阅读	标题: off-campus orientation 变化: There always a week's Orientation for freshman of university. One person suggest: go camping, in order to know each other better.
听力	态度:disagree 原因 1 :Orientation's aim is to know more about school's facility, buildings services like computer lab. But camping have nothing to do with this. 原因 2:Camping's equipment is very expensive, it's a waste to use it for a month and put it in store for a year.



场次	20120826CN Task3
阅读	标题:hold a fair to provide club information
	变化:举办一个 fair ,给同学提供关于各种 club 的信息。
	态度:男生很赞同。
听力	原因 1: 现在 poster 都很 disorganized。大家根本不知道都有什么
	样子的 club , 所以在缺乏信息的情况下不能确定参加哪个 club。
	原因 2:可以直接和 member of club 交谈 , 直接了解 club。举了个
	例子:photography club 女生想参加,男生说如果看我们的海报肯
	定觉得我们无聊透了,可是你跟我聊天就知道我的 club 很有意思,可
	以经常去看展览。

场次	20140523NA Task3
阅读	标题:学校报社计划推出一个 pro-peering project
	变化:在学生提交 Paper 前,报社人员帮助同学修改。
	态度:女生不同意
听力	原因 1:报社人员也是学生,不一定给出什么好建议。
7173	原因 2:即使好建议 , 也不利于学生的长远发展 , 还是培养独立意
	识比较好。

场次	20110212CN Task3
阅读	标题:discussion requirement 变化:Professor's email about discussion requirement, student
	take 2 discussion lecture write the report 1 day ahead. And reading give the interest part.
听力	态度:Man likes the requirement
	原因 1 : It is good for the discussion part because saving time.
	Last week it took them a long time to finish discussion.
	原因 2:It is useful for their finals. Because students have
	interesting ideas ready and easy to write paper.

场次	20110320CN Task3
阅读	标题:晚上 10 点后禁止喧哗 变化:学校出了新政策,晚上 10 点后禁止在宿舍喧哗。
听力	态度:女生极力支持。 原因 1:去图书馆自习,想早点回宿舍都不行,因为宿舍很吵,室友



会开 party, 她想在宿舍学习都学习不了。

原因 2:可以让室友之间关系更和谐。举了个例子说她朋友的室友喜欢放音乐很大声,她朋友就去让那室友别这样,结果俩人关系闹得很僵,现在学校出了规定,就不用自己去讲了。

场次	20100626CN Task3
阅读	标题:offer a new dancing class 变化:大学要新增一个新的舞蹈课程,是没有学分的,第一节课提供 免费试听。
听力	态度:女生很赞成。 原因 1:有兴趣,她以前锻炼的时候,都自己练没能坚持。hard work 最后都 drop out 了,这个每周按时和大家一起锻炼身体,很不错。 原因 2:free,可以知道课程好不好再做决定,就算去上了一节不满 意的话也不会浪费钱,免得选了又不喜欢。

场次	20101031CN Task3
阅读	标题:students-run snack shop 变化:学生写信建议学校在校园里开一个 snack shop ,这样可以制造
	很多 job opportunity,同时方便学生购物。
	态度:男生赞同
听力	原因 1:这对于很多想有些经商经验的人来说是个好事,能提供工作
	机会,学习 business skills。
	原因 2:虽然学校附近有 cafe , 但车程也需 15 分钟 , 如果校园里就
	有这样的 snack shop , 学生可以省下更多时间学习。

场次	20100723NA Task3
阅读	标题:改造停车场
	变化:有学生写建议信,建议学校改造停车场。
	态度:女生不同意
听力	原因 1:图书馆和食堂边上都可以停车,而且多走两步没什么问题。
	原因 2:校园绿化本来就不多,所以不可以把绿地改造成停车场。

场次	20100925NA Task3	
阅读	标题:equip the dorm with computers 变化:阅读是一个学校打算在寝室加装电脑(带 internet 的)。有人在 等的情况下,每个人限用 10 分钟。	Ξ



听力

态度:女生觉得这是一个 good idea。

原因 1: 她有时候忘记查邮件或者是她要出去但是忘记路线了,就可以

很方便的查,不用跑回宿舍查,因为她住在4楼。

原因 2:每个人限用 10 分钟很好,因为有些人总是坐在电脑前面发信

息,而有些同学是急着用电脑要写 paper。

TASK 4

场次	20160313CN Task4
阅读	标题:Bet hedging 定义:一些植物生活在天气气候多变的环境,如果植物出来的种子一 次性全部发芽的话,可能会由于干旱会导致全部死亡。于是有些植物 就把部分种子延迟 a year or more 再发芽。
听力	例子:美国西部的沙漠中,有一种植物叫 pepper grass, 如果生出种子的那一年没有雨, 一部分种子就会随风飘落,然后 sprout 一部分, 第一年不继续生长,等到第二或者第三年有水了以后再发芽,或者等不到雨季 dry out。

场次	20160528CN Task4
阅读	标题:generalization of predator 定义:动物通过观察和已了解的捕食者相近的习性来确定没见过的动 物是否为捕食者。
听力	例子:一群小鱼遇到了另外两群鱼,一群鱼是已知天敌的亲戚,因为它们发着同样的气味,这群小鱼感觉到了,就聚在一起不动防止被吃掉。而另一群鱼没有气味,这群小鱼无法判断其是否为它们的捕食者,就没有做出相应的应对措施。

场次	20150307CN(A) Task4
阅读	标题:矛盾心理 定义:人会被一个目标的 positive influence 吸引 , 同时又会因为这 个目标带来的 negative influence 而倍感压力。
听力	例子:教授说到他的一个朋友曾经想当老师,但当她真的读了教育专业后发现当老师非常的 demanding,并且会被占用很多时间,此时她就觉得压力很大并且质疑自己是否真的想从事教师行业。



场次	20150328CN Task4
阅读	标题 : consistency bias 定义 : When people are not aware that their opinion was inaccurate.
听力	例子: brother Tim, 在 high school 当老师,来了个新 principal,他不喜欢,于是说他肯定会是一个 bad leader,做出一些不受大家欢迎的改变,结果他的改革很好,比如说在教室里装上了电脑,然后 Tim对他赞誉有加。Professor 这时提醒他说"开始的时候你不是不喜欢他吗",结果 Tim 不记得了,说一直都很看好这个校长。

场次	20150711CN Task4
阅读	标题: Environment Scenting 定义:Our powerful sense of smell allows us to tell the difference between many kinds of doors these odors are interpreted and processed in a part of the brain that affects our emotions, behavior and memory. Given this knowledge, market researchers are studying the effects of what is known as environment scenting, this technique attempts to use pleasant fragrance to attract customer sales. The results of these marketing studies indicate that smells can strongly influence consumers both in their willingness to buy a product and in the value they place on a product.
听力	例子: 1)在店里喷上男士和女士喜欢的香水,营业额会翻倍。2) 让人们进入两间放了同样鞋子的房间,人们喜欢有香味的房间的鞋, 并且普遍认为更贵。

场次	20150712CN Task4
阅读	标题:偶尔犯错的人更受人喜爱
	定义:相比完美无缺的人来说,人们通常会觉得偶尔犯错的人更可爱。
听力	例子:教授介绍了一个实验,实验中两组人分别观看两个视频——视
	频 1 和视频 2, 内容都是关于一个男的参加知识竞赛进行答题。视频
	1 中男的回答完全正确。视频 2 中他也回答正确,但是途中喝了杯咖
	啡洒身上了。实验结果是视频 2 中此男的表现更受人喜欢。

场次 20151108CN Task4



阅读	标题 : signal redundancy 定义 : Animals will send the same message with different types
	of signals to inform the other animas of the same species.
听力	例子: The professor gives an example in class. A group of deer sometimes graze together and sometimes one of the deer would go off and eat on its own. When this deer sees a predator like a lion approaching, it will raise its tails to inform the rest of the deer to run away from the area. But sometimes the other deer cannot see the signal. So this particular deer will also dump its foot on the ground to make some noise. When
	other deer hear the noise, they will run away.

场次	20151114CN Task4
阅读	标题:passive territorial defense 定义:有些动物不会为了领地去打斗,而是留下一些信号告诉其他动 物领地的归属。
听力	例子:听力中教授以大熊猫为例,大熊猫会在吃竹子的时候抬起前掌去够竹子的高一些的部分,做标记,留下身体的气味。这样一来别的大熊猫到这块地方时就会知道这里的领地有主了。而且标记越高说明大熊猫体形越大,这样就能避免相应的争斗。

场次	20151121CN Task4
阅读	标题: generalizing 定义: In the lecture, the professor introduces the concept of generalizing which means children are able to realize that a word doesn't only mean a specific object but also other means other objects of the same category as they grow up.
听力	例子:He offers us an example of his own son. When he was much younger, he learnt the word 'train', at first his understanding of this word was pretty limited, he thought it only referred to his toy train. But as he grew up, it came to his understanding that the word 'train' not only refers to his toy train but also other real trains in life. That's how the professor uses the example of his son to illustrate the concept of generalizing.

场次 20150807NA Task4



/ 标题: Founder effect 定义: 少量物种从 large population 中脱离演化出独特的特征。

「「力」 例子: 澳大利亚的小雏菊在大陆的种子很大, 当一小群漂洋过海到小岛形成小群落后就演化成小种子的形态了。

场次	20140329NA Task4
阅读	标题: Concept testing 定义: A marketing technique company use to find out if customer likes a new product idea. Two benefits: to gain information; use feedbacks to improve the product.
听力	例子: A bicycle company introduced a folding bike. Marketing people talk to a group of consumers. Information gathering: consumers like the folding back. New feedback: wants to have an attached lock. And the company adapted the product and the bike sells well.

场次	20140405NA Task4
阅读	标题:Compound Nesting 定义:Two species live together, which are different enough not
	to compete for food.
听力	例子: Example of Ants in Africa. The bigger ant collects food,
	and the smaller one eats the left over scrambles. For the smaller
	one, it doesn't need to search for food. For the bigger one, the
	smaller one makes the nest clean by eating the left over food,
	which prevents bacteria.

场次	20140608NA Task4
阅读	标题:协同作战 定义:讲动物之间一般会一起做一样的事情。而且协同作战还会让它 们更团结,抵抗外敌。
听力	例子:教授举了某种动物做例子,说在迁徙的时候,如果一只口渴停下来喝水,其他不渴的也会停下来喝,喝完再一起继续迁徙。为嘛他们要一起呢,因为在 dry open grass 上有很危险的敌人,有狮子什么的。如果单独行动太危险了,很有可能丧命。

场次 20130714CN Task4



阅读	标题:stimulus diffusion
	定义:指不同文化相遇,把其中一些根据自身文化的要求改造并利用。
听力	例子: Lecture 中教授提到了 north russia 人们驯养驯鹿。 5000 年前
	north russia 遇到 south russia 的养马的文化 ,north russia 觉得很
	好也想这样,但是 north russia 不冷不适宜养马,所以就加以更改开
	始驯养他们以前打猎的鹿用来骑。

场次	20130531NA Task4
阅读	标题:Negative Externality
	定义:个人的行为可能会让不相干的人感到不悦。
听力	例子: 教授小时候家附近有片漂亮农田 ,风景好 ,周围居民都很 enjoy ,
	但是农田主人想退休,于是把地卖给一家公司,公司建厂,厂房破坏
	美丽景致,工厂烟雾造成污染,周围居民尽管没有参与这个土地转让
	的协议,但他们利益受到损害,却无计可施。

场次	20131214NA Task4
阅读	标题: 2 kinds of animal groups 定义: Animals group have two kinds: closed (don't accept others) and permeable (welcoming the others). Permeable group is better because new members bring new knowledge.
听力	例子: Chimpanzee is a good example, they leave home since they grow up, join into a new group. And all are friendly easy to live. Bring new knowledge, different chimpanzee live in different place before. One chimpanzee perhaps uses sticks to get eggs from nest. Others watching him while he is doing this, and they learn that too.

场次	20131220NA Task4
阅读	标题: virtue with association 定义: People may think people better than they really are in reality if they associated with something others prefer or famous.
听力	例子: The professor describes an example of election of mayor in his hometown. Before the election, he was so busy to read any articles, listen to any speeches or something related to provide the background information. However, there was one candidate form a famous small town, who is good at business



and organize community. What's more, this Jonash 's mother was mayor 20 years ago. Therefore, he thought this man has ability to handle this position and others voted to him too. However, it turned out to be that he wasn't able to work on this mayor position because he didn't bring any business to the city after the election.

场次	20120609CN Task4
阅读	标题:social responsibility
	定义:companies recognize obligation 后可能会有经济损失。
听力	例子:咖啡厅以前用塑料杯,不环保。现在用循环纸杯,客人如果自己带杯,会有小额优惠。这样生意也是好的。
	己带杯,会有小额优惠。这样生意也是好的。

场次	20120826CN Task4
阅读	标题:stopover habitat 定义:在动物迁徙过程中会有一个地点停下来,这里要有食物,还要有适 合的环境。
听力	例子:一种小鸟在迁徙过程中会有一个固定的停下来的地点,这个地点有两个好处。第一个是有很多食物、insects 可以吃,第二个是有水,有 stream 可以喝。第二个好处是有很多植物,小鸟可以藏在叶子里,可以躲避大鸟,因为大鸟要吃他们。这样小鸟就可以 eat insects and relax。

场次	20121019CN Task4
阅读	标题:information cancade
1900	定义:说人们的选择会被其他人影响,人们总会跟着别人的选择。
听力	例子:去一个新城市,带了 guide book,有介绍餐馆,一个意大利,
	一个法国,说意大利好法国的不好,但是他过去发现法国餐馆人多,
	于是选择了这个,但是吃起来实在不好吃,但是过程中一直有人来,
	他们也是 information cancade。

场次	20110320CN Task4
阅读	标题:logical consequence & inappropriate behavior 定义:惩罚孩子要和为什么惩罚联系到一起,他才不会再犯。
听力	例子:教授举了个例子是教授原来在大学教小孩画画。有一个叫 Mary
-7173	的小孩,让她画画她画到了桌子上,教授就罚她不许出去玩。结果之



后那孩子还是画;后来他就叫他画桌子之后不许用 pen 画画了。孩子明白了,以后就不犯了。

场次	20110326CN Task4
阅读	标题:为什么动物要迁徙 定义:因为温度的变化和天敌的威胁,还有就是他们需要食物。
听力	例子: 教授举了 squid 的例子。 白天沉到黑暗的水里躲避天敌,晚上 浮出水面觅食。

场次	20110828CN Task4
阅读	标题:exploitation 定义:Species interact with each other, usually benefit each other. Sometimes one takes advantage of the other, only one of them benefits.
听力	例子: 举例 Bee & Flower. Depend on each other. Flower is the food source for Bee, Bee transport pollen for flower and help them reproduce.两个互惠互利但是有特例,一种花名为 orchid,外表 bright,吸引 bees 采蜜,但其实它没有 nectar,去采蜜的时候,蜜没采到,结果花粉 pollen stick to bee's body,然后还是帮助orchid 传播了花粉。这就是 exploitation, bee 单方面的被利用了。

场次	20110430NA Task4
阅读	标题:anticipated emotion
	定义:人们在行动前的想法和感情会影响最后的决定。
听力	例子: 教授讲自己给妹妹买生日礼物,选礼物的时候他看中了一件
	jacket,很想买给自己。可是如果他买了,他就没钱给妹妹买好礼物
	了。他于是幻想到买了这件 jacket , 回到家里就会感觉很罪恶 , 感觉
	妹妹一点都不重要,这不值得,于是就不买了。

场次	20110528NA Task4
	标题:Distraction protections
阅读	定义: In the world of animals, some animals confront and fight
	against predators.
	例子: A kind of dove always likes to build the nest on the
听力	ground. It's easy to hart. When the fox comes, one dove always
	pretends to be hurt, and cannot fly (luring). So the small dove



will survive.

场次	20110610NA Task4
阅读	标题:Distraction protections 定义:In the world of animals, some animals confront and fight against predators.
听力	例子: A kind of dove always likes to build the nest on the ground. It's easy to hart. When the fox comes, one dove always pretends to be hurt, and cannot fly (luring). So the small dove will survive.

场次	20100221CN Task4
阅读	标题:Bi-directional communication between parents and baby 定义:babies 和父母能相互影响。
听力	例子: 教授举了一个例子。两个 parents 和一个六个月大的 baby named Max。Max 爱笑 smile,喜欢被抱 to be hold,喜欢 talk /communicate with his parents。Max 的这些行为导致他的 parents 也爱对他笑,爱抱他。而 baby 喜欢 feedback from the parents。这种 feedback 又进一步刺激 Max 喜欢和父母交流。

场次	20100828CN Task4
阅读	标题:observation 定义:为了确定服务在消费者心中的印象,通常会观察消费者的行为, 而不是直接问消费者一些问题,这会使消费者觉得很烦,从而给出不 好的评价。
听力	例子: 一个博物馆有 3 个 part。为了确定消费者更喜欢哪个部分,会 对消费者进行观察。

场次	20100312NA Task4
阅读	标题:masking 定义:指动物会受到环境噪音的影响。一种外界声音大于动物自己发 出的声音时,动物会有相应的反应。
听力	例子:教授说到一种鲸鱼,它可以通过 echo system 找寻食物。研究者做了一个实验,当加大环境噪音时,鲸鱼会受到干扰从而无法顺利地找到食物。



场次	20100424NA Task4
阅读	标题:social-skill 定义:社交技能是要教授、培养、训练的。
听力	例子: Mary 是一个小女孩,她的蜡笔用完了,直接朝同桌那拿了就用。 后来老师教她,拿别人东西前呢,要先征求别人同意的,而且要有礼 貌。后来小女孩知道了,以后每次要借东西都很礼貌的用疑问句问别 人。

TASK 5

场次	20160313CN Task5
听力	问题: 男生是乐队的,有一场演出,本来这周需要在 music hall 举行演唱会,需要在报纸上刊登 free performance announcement 的信息,但是他 missed the deadline of the campus newspaper to submit the announcement。解决方案 1: 延迟到下周优点 1: / 缺点 1: 很费时间,不好预定场地。解决方案 2: 可以今天就贴海报 poster 来吸引观众。优点 2: / 缺点 2: 但是他们可能没办法及时看到

场次	20160319CN Task5
	问题:春假期间女生想在寝室写 paper,室友却有朋友来宿舍拜访一整
	周。
听力	解决方案 1: 和室友商量一下,希望室友能理解在宿舍不希望被打扰。
	优点 1 : /
	缺点 1 : /
	解决方案 2:去图书馆
	优点 2:/
	缺点 2:但图书馆假期每天只开放一段时间,剩下的时间不知道怎么
	か。

场次 20160423CN Task5



问题:女生要去音乐会,但是会因此错过5点的火车。

解决方案 1: 开男生的车子

优点1:/

听力 扫

缺点1:但是会比较堵车,还会错过音乐会开头。

解决方案 2: 买别的时间的票

优点 2:/

缺点 2: 但是不知道还有没有票,也有可能会支付额外的钱。

场次	20160507CN Task5
	问题:The woman has a time conflict. 假期留校参加地理实践活动
	或者回家。
听力	解决方案 1:回家,不参加地理课活动
	优点 1:这样可以和父母度过 happy time 而且她的姐姐这次回来,
	她们有好久没见。
	缺点 1:缺点是她会失去这个好机会。
	解决方案 2:参加实践,回家团聚下次还有机会。
	优点 2:/
	缺点 2 : /

场次	20160522CN Task5
听力	问题:女生在打篮球试拉伤肌肉了,可她接下去还有一场非常重要的篮球比赛。现在有两个方案。解决方案1:放弃接下来的比赛优点1:这是快速恢复的合理方法。 缺点1:以是快速恢复的合理方法。 缺点1:/ 解决方案2:参加比赛 优点2:/ 缺点2:但一定需要做足赛前拉伸和赛后冰敷的保护工作。

场次	20160529CN Task5
听力	问题:男生因为上课坐的椅子不好的原因,造成了 back hurting,医生建议他换一把椅子,但是医生建议的网站上现在没有那种椅子。解决方案 1:买医生建议的椅子。 优点 1:等 3-4week,才能配送(deliver)。 缺点 1:/



解决方案 2:在附近的工厂买一把比较相似的。 优点 2:很便宜,这个男生坐了也比较舒服。

缺点 2:/

场次	20160604CN Task5
听力	问题:男生在假期租了房子,但是房东不让用厨房。 解决方案 1:一是可以去朋友家做饭
	解伏力条1.一定可以云肋及豕収収 优点1:/
	缺点 1: weird and inconvenient
	解决方案 2:二是参加学校的 meal plan。
	优点 2:不用自己买菜、也不贵。
	缺点 2: 但是男生住的地方离学校很远。

场次	20160703CN Task5
听力	问题: The woman wants to take the guitar lesson but the guitar lesson got canceled because there was not much people signing up for it this semester. 解决方案 1: Her professor offered the first solution in which she can seek for a professor at school for private lessons. 优点 1: They will meet up once a week, she can be committed to several lessons altogether until she can play very well. 缺点 1: She is concerned about the expense since private lessons usually are not cheap, not to mention she has to take several courses. 解决方案 2: She can buy a book online to teach herself how to play guitar, there also comes with a cd that she can listen to. 优点 2: There is no need to worry about the cost. 缺点 2: If she want to study fast and to learn more, she has to be really committed, disciplined and stick to it.

场次	20150712CN Task5
听力	问题:女生无法及时完成 story of anthropology , 因为她要采访的教授去了 field research ,要两周后才能回来 ,但她的 deadline 将近。解决方案 1:她放弃 interview。 优点 1:/ 缺点 1:但这样文章就会缺乏重要研究信息 , 会让不少学生读者失望。



解决方案 2:她可以跟编辑商量延缓 deadline。

优点 2:/

缺点 2: 但这样一来她的文章就对学生们写作论文没有帮助了。

场次	20151121CN Task5
听力	问题: The man's problem is that he wants to go on a trip with his French club during spring break but he can't afford it. 解决方案 1: The first solution is to pick up some extra shifts at work. 优点 1: / 缺点 1: He has an upcoming exam and picking up extra shifts would take up the time he's supposed to spend on studying. 解决方案 2: And the second solution is to sell his guitar and uses the money for the trip. 优点 2: He's not going to be a musician or something, it wouldn't hurt to sell it and use the money for the trip he really wants to take.

场次	20140316CN Task5
听力	问题: The man has to finish his poetry assignment and he wants to copy a poem from a book in the library, but the library is closed on Sundays. 解决方案 1: choose another poem to copy 优点 1: / 缺点 1: He doesn't find other poems amazing enough. 解决方案 2: Wait until Monday morning to go to the library 优点 2: / 缺点 2: /

场次 20140511CN Task5



问题:男的要去参加朋友的婚礼,但是没西服,可以向他哥借,但是

不合适,不好看。

解决方案 1:方法一是他朋友 Susan 可以帮他 sewing。

听力

优点1:/

缺点1:但她不专业可能毁了衣服。

解决方案 2:方法二是学校有商店可以修。

优点 2:/

缺点 2: 但是有点贵。

场次	20140621CN Task5
听力	问题:一个女生说爸爸妈妈今晚就要来看她了,但是房间乱七八糟,水池里都是没洗的盘子。解决方案 1:马上整理房间,不参加今天晚上的 study group。优点 1:/ 缺点 1:但是明天的 chemistry 很难, study group 又很有用。解决方案 2:考完试再整理房间。优点 2:就算理不好也没事,反正她爸妈也习惯了。缺点 2:/

场次	20141123CN Task5
听力	问题: The woman joined an adventure club, but the place they are going to is going to be closed. And there's no refund for the bus tickets. 解决方案 1: They can go to the waterfall. 优点 1: / 缺点 1: But it's too far to walk there. 解决方案 2: They can go to the natural museum. 优点 2: However, the museum change exhibitions once in a while, so they won't get bored. 缺点 2: But a lot of people have been there before.

场次	20130714CN Task5
听力	问题:学生下周要和教授去纽约展示研究成果并且希望遇见同领域专家,但生物系只给宾馆费。解决方案1:他可以坐飞机。 优点1:很快。 缺点1:但是随着日期临近机票越来越贵。



解决方案 2:他也可以坐火车。

优点 2:便宜。

缺点2:但是要整整一天,会错过历史复习。

场次	20130302NA Task5
听力	问题:男生弄坏了gym的locker,他可以陪给gym但很贵要60刀。解决方案1:他可以用家里没有过的代替还给学校。优点1:/ 缺点1:但是他开车回家要4个小时,而且那天有场比赛他想看。解决方案2:用本来要买winterjacket的钱赔。 优点2:/ 缺点2:/

场次	20130322NA Task5
	问题:女孩组织一个 spring concert 明晚就举行了,但是天气报告说
	有可能下雨。
听力	解决方案 1: 改地点到 auditorium
	优点1:/
	缺点 1: 但是本来的音乐会在室外举行,应该会很热闹。
	解决方案 2:改时间到 the day after tomorrow。
	优点 2:/
	缺点 2:她担心周日人会不够多,concert 不够热闹。

场次	20131116NA Task5
听力	问题: The man has to choose a farther route with more traffic jam because his old route is being reconstructed, and he has been late for the history classes for several times. 解决方案 1: Wake up earlier than usual. 优点 1: He can arrive at school on time. 缺点 1: Sometimes he has to work until late at night, and he won't be able to wake up early the next morning. 解决方案 2: He can take this class the next semester. 优点 2: It won't be a problem because it's only been 2 weeks since they started this semester. 缺点 2: /



场次	20131214NA Task5
听力	问题:女生的公寓隔壁建筑扰民,她不能 focus attention to study。解决方案 1:换一个公寓。 优点 1:/ 缺点 1:/ 解决方案 2:去图书自习。 优点 2:觉得 study in house 舒服,有 computer source。 缺点 2:/

场次	20120826CN Task5
听力	问题:课程时间安排问题,一节课在午饭前,一节课在午饭后,只有半个小时午饭不够,怎么办。解决方案1:自己带饭 优点1:/ 缺点1:要自己去超市买东西还有要记得带着午饭。解决方案2:把一节课换到周三晚上。 优点2:/

场次	20121214NA Task5
听力	问题:女孩遇到的问题:回家看了父母,却把作业忘在家里。第二天要交。解决方案1:回家取优点1:路程来回2个小时,来得及。 缺点1: 路程来回2个小时,来得及。 缺点1:/ 解决方案2:重新画 优点2:/ 缺点2:但是非常喜欢本来的那幅。

场次	20110731CN Task5
听力	问题:女生要在校报发表一篇 paper,但文章写得 too long to publish。男编辑给他两个方案。解决方案 1:删掉一半 cut off the paper / make it shorter 优点 1:能立即出版。 缺点 1:但女生觉得每个部分都很重要,不愿意 cut,要弄短就只能Summarize 了。



解决方案 2:到暑期版 summer issue 上发表 publish。

优点 2:/

缺点 2:女生不太愿意,因为暑假大家都放假了,没人看得到。

场次	20110828CN Task5
听力	问题:女生买了一张今天晚上的话剧票,哈姆雷特。答应和朋友一起去。但是忘记明天有一个非常重要的生物学考试。
	解决方案 1:带着书去,在去的 bus 上先看一部分,等看完话剧再回来完成剩下的部分。 优点 1:/
	缺点 1:可能没时间看,也不能集中精力。 解决方案 2:取消这个约会,不去看话剧了,专心复习一整个晚上。 优点 2:朋友会理解。
	缺点 2:已经买票了,而且女生很想看。

场次	20110925CN Task5
听力	问题:男生选了 American Literature 课,但人巨多,该 discuss 的课没机会 discuss。解决方案 1:组织 outclass discuss group优点 1:/ 缺点 1:但是很多人懒得参加,觉得那就跟多选了一门课似的。解决方案 2:下学期再学优点 2:/ 缺点 2:不过他还有一门别的课现在要写个 essay,需要 literature 这么课的内容。

场次	20110820NA Task5
听力	问题:男生要去机场接朋友,但是与此同时他要去参加一个读书活动,他很想去。解决方案1:告诉朋友晚点来接他,让朋友先在机场等一下。优点1:可以参加活动缺点1:感觉对不起朋友解决方案2: 不去参加 reading event 了优点2:/ 缺点2:男生很想参加。



场次	20111105NA Task5
听力	问题:女生在一个陶艺课上做了个花瓶,然后下周就是她老妈生日,她想把这个花瓶作为生日礼物。解决方案1:由于花瓶易碎,所以寄过去的话要找专门的公司。 优点1:包装得很好。 缺点1:费用比较贵。 解决方案2:她自己开车去当面给妈妈。 优点2:/ 缺点2:但是最近正好是期中考试那女的比较忙。

场次	20101128CN Task5
听力	问题:男生的 a new roommate is an active person。He often invites lots of friends to visit their new dormitory to party (talking, playing PC games, watching movies)。这可以丰富他的 social life,但 he can't focus on his study。解决方案 1: Go to another place, like library 学习,但男生说 he works on a big project and needs to use a lot of materials. He has them organized in the dorm。优点 1:/ 缺点 1:图书馆的 room 太小了,不方便 organize。解决方案 2:Talk with his roommate and set a schedule with him.规定用一个星期中的几个 nights来 visit,用几个 quiet nights让他学习。优点 2:/ 缺点 2: 男生怕影响他和室友的关系。

场次	20100424NA Task5
听力	问题 她是个话剧还是舞蹈剧的组织者和编排者。有个舞蹈需要 skilled dancer,但她现有的人员。解决方案 1:她想招募。 优点 1:/ 缺点 1:但怕伤害其队友,怕她们觉得自己舞蹈很差劲。 解决方案 2:重新编排。 优点 2:/ 缺点 2:但很费时间,最起码几个月,但还有2周就开演了。

场次 20100723NA Task5



问题:女的在小学当志愿者,和她的小学生们约好周末去野餐。但周

末天气不好。 所以有两个选择。

解决方案1:改计划。

听力

优点 1:/

缺点1:但很麻烦,因为家长也要去。

解决方案 2: 改地点, 去餐厅吃。

优点 2:/

缺点 2: 但在室内吃饭没有在外面有趣。

场次	20101029NA Task5
听力	问题:女生答应给男生辅导化学,结果自己忘记答应的这件事情,约了朋友去看 school play。解决方案 1:女生说第二天一早去图书馆给男生辅导。优点 1:/ 缺点 1:但是男生觉得太早了怕起不来,而且时间也比较近,当天就考试。解决方案 2:女生 cancel 自己的计划,跟男生做辅导。优点 2:/ 缺点 2:男生觉得不好意思,女生说本来就是她自己忘记了是她的mistake。

Task 6

场次	20160311CN Task6
听力	话题:mechanic organization & organic organization. 要点 1:Mechanicorganization 产品需要高度一致。 例子 1:举了 pizza 店的例子,顾客预期相同,知道自己会得到什么样的 pizza。 要点 2:Organic organization 对产品的要求更加 flexible,更加需要创意,每个产品都不一样。 例子 2:举例 advertising agency 为了满足不同客户的不同需求,需要创意无限。

场次

20160313CN Task6



话题: Name recognition of Advertising

要点 1:在广告中重复商品名字并显示在屏幕中。重复直到顾客能够

记住。

听力

例子1:/

要点 2:人们倾向于购买自己熟悉名字的产品。记住了品牌的名字可

以让人们将高质量,与你的产品联系起来。

例子 2:/

国的一种 weed。

场次
 适题:生物方法应对生物入侵
 要点 1:和化学防除相比,昆虫防治能减少对环境中的其他本土物种的危害。
 例子 1:在新西兰某地有一种入侵仙人掌,它的存在抑制了其他植物的生长。科学家们引入的昆虫之消灭入侵的仙人掌,并没有污染或者破坏环境中的其他植物。
 要点 2:性价比高。
 例子 2:化学防治浪费钱,引入昆虫只需要使用最少量的昆虫达到最好的清除效果,因为昆虫具备繁衍的能力,在短时间内增量后的昆虫能够彻底消灭入侵的物种。例如,引入少量甲壳虫便清除了生长在美

场次20150712CN Task6「活题: desert bird 给自己降温的两种方式。要点1:利用风。
例子1:当风大的时候,鸟会利用风力让自己的羽毛竖起来,这样皮肤裸露,风就能给鸟降温。



要点 2:利用血液流动。

例子 2: 当鸟的体温过高,它体内的血液就会被输送到过热、裸露的

地方比如鸟的脚。

场次	20151108CN Task6
听力	话题: Two advantages of fire for early humans. 要点 1: The first one is to allow them to make better stone tools. 例子 1: For example, they could use fire to heat the stone to a high temperature which could ship the stone to a sharp edge like a sharp blade. So the early humans could hunt more effectively. 要点 2: The second is to improve the early humans' diet. 例子 2: For instance, raw potatoes were hard to digest. But if they used fire to heat the potatoes, it would be much easier to digest.

场次	20140511CN Task6
听力	话题:两种阿尔卑斯地区植物适应 harsh 环境的方法。要点1:长得很矮例子1:适应风大,有一种 shrub 长的很贴近地面,只有几厘米高。要点2:形成 waxy layer例子2:一种 berry 的植物的叶子就长了 waxy skin。可以吸收水分并保存。

场次	20141123CN Task6
听力	话题: The professor introduces that a bird has two types of feather which can help it prey on the surface of the cold water. 要点 1: The first type of weather is water proof. 例子 1:/ 要点 2: The second type of weather is underneath the first type of weather. It can avoid the heat lost.
	例子 2:/

场次	20141206CN(B) Task6
听力	话题:一个能让员工保持兴趣、不觉得无聊的方法,叫 loading。
	要点1:第一种叫 horizontal loading。



例子1:例如可以让原本卖TV的员工去卖computer,改变工作内容。

要点 2:第二种叫 vertical loading。

例子 2:老板可以让员工做 research 找到提高销售的方法。

场次	20140117NA Task6
听力	话题: two adaptions of rain forest plants to avoid water accumulation. 要点 1: Special coding leaves 例子 1: 一种植物有像打过蜡一样的叶子表面,可以让雨水滑落。 要点 2: Special shape 例子 2: 一种有长的 sharpen leaves,可以让雨水滑落。

场次	20140620NA Task6
	话题:Ecosystem engineering 动物住在一个地方,这个地方会变得 适合其他动物生存。
	要点 1:在 everyday life 中慢慢去做。
	例子1:比如某个海鲜:mussels,在吃水里东西的时候把水过滤干净
听力	了。
	要点 2:在一个 group 中间 position 的时候,形成一个对其他动物
	有保护的地方。
	例子 2:比如刚才那个海鲜:mussels。他们成群住在 sea floor,他
	们之间的空隙形成其他动物能够生存的 space。

场次	20140726NA Task6
	话题:Two ways for whales to use sounds to survive in the deep
	ocean.
听力	要点 1:navigate
	例子 1: Hear the refection from objects so that wholes can get
	right direction.
	要点 2:obtain food
	例子 2:Since whole are in group, one can call other whales if it
	find any fish.

场次	20141121NA Task6
听力	话题:教授讲动物有两种方法决定等级。通过等级决定获取资源,例
	如食物和交配对象。



要点1:打架

例子1:例如一群鸟去找食物。两只鸟都想要一个事物,那么打一架。

鸟会发声音,用喙啄对方。然后有一只就放弃了。

要点 2: 观察,看别人打架。

例子 2:例如上个例子有第三只鸟,它也想要食物,如果它看到打架

的过程,评估两只都比自己强就算了。

功次 20141219NA Task6

话题:讲了公司在推出产品之前要把产品拿给小部分消费者试用。要点1:这样会有反馈,看新的是不是有问题来进一步改变。
例子1:相机公司把新的拿给专业照相师用,发现闪光灯不能用就拿回来改。
要点2:免费产品广告,,好用就推荐给周边的人来买。
例子2:相机改好了摄影师喜欢就把它推荐给周边的人去买。

场次	20130714CN Task6
听力	话题:两种生蛋保持水分的方式。 要点 1:一种是让蛋壳方便水进入,在水下生蛋。 例子 1:比如青蛙在水中生蛋。 要点 2:建造 retain moisture 的蛋,里面可以有包含液体的小包。 例子 2:一种生活在旱地的蛇,为了保持蛋的湿润就利用了这种方法。

场次	20130531NA Task6
听力	话题:两种方法防护 beach erosion。要点 1:造建筑 barrier。例子 1:用混凝土等材料 build construct in shallow water or near shore,这种 construct 减轻 force of the wave, decrease amount of water that reach the beach,降低被浪卷走的沙的数量浪就小了。要点 2:用新的沙子代替冲走的沙子。例子 2:比如建个泵把海里沙子抽上来,这样以后就会更多冲走新的,旧的就留下来了。

场次	
听力	话题 : Animal's defense mechanism. Some people like group
*****	living, this brings benefits as long as risks. For instance



dangerous disease might spread among the animals and the whole species might distinct. Animals have different defense mechanisms to deal with it.

要点1: Behavior mechanism

例子 1: Ants clean themselves, especially those who go out and search for food, they clean themselves more often than those who live in the colony, because there's a risk that they bring virus from outside world to the whole species.

要点 2: Bodily mechanism

例子 2: Ants give out a substance to remove virus.

场次	20131116NA Task6
听力	话题: Two solutions where animals have territorial food resources but they don't defend the territory. 要点 1: When the food resources are abundant, and it's unnecessary to drive the others out of their territory. 例子1:For instance, sunbirds eat a kind of nectar, it's so much that the sunbirds don't even bother to defend their own territory. 要点 2: When the food resources are too limited. 例子2: For instance, if there are only a few flowers, the birds would rather take the time and look for another resource instead of wasting the time to drive away the other birds.

场次	20120826CN Task6
听力	话题:心理学问题,就是日常的活动人们经常会忘记。 要点 1: short of storage for routines 例子 1: 例子是你开车离开家 走到一半觉得自己没关 stove,结果回 去发现自己关了。为什么会这样?是因为这活儿你每天都做,你脑子
	里压根就没有存储空间来记得你做过了。 要点 2: losing place area 例子 2: 举例子说你放水放咖啡豆准备做咖啡,然后你去接了个电话 回来以后你就 expect 咖啡好了,可是发现没有好。因为忘记 turn on 了,这些事太平常了,没有 monitor every steps,所以如果你被
	distract 了,你回来以后会 omit one step。

场次 20121019CN Task6



话题:介绍杂食动物,什么都吃,就可能导致 sick,介绍两种方法它

们如何避免 sick。

听力 要点 1: 开始只吃小块。

例子1:用 race 举例。

要点 2: 如果已经 sick 了就吃别的缓冲掉。

例子 2: race 吃了某东西,就会吃另一种食物,来防止毒素进到体内。

场次	20110925CN Task6
听力	话题:讲有些鱼怎么躲避 predator的。要点1:第一种是他们感觉很灵敏。例子1:bony fish 头上长了 hair 之类的可以感知 predator。要点2:有一种能力可以在在水里静止然后躲起来,不让 predator察觉到。 例子2:举例是另一种鱼可以在水里 keep still 时还让水 move,所以就能 keep still 然后等 predator 走了。

场次	20111218CN Task6
听力	话题:心理学的文章 Drops off 要点 1: To plan too specifically, so eventually cannot achieve. 例子 1: 教授举了一个自己的例子: She had plan before the semester, how much time to read, how much time to exercise However, she could not achieve it. 要点 2: People always expect that the plan will be progress smoothly without interruption. 例子 2: 教授又用了一个自己的例子: A colleague asked her to research a paper, but the professor didn't know the topic well. She expected that she should have done it within a few hours, however, she had to ask for an extension.



场次	20110708NA Task6
场次 听力	超过 : two ways of eco-tourism 要点 1: To cut the environmental cost. 例子1 a company of eco-tourism would let tourists walk or hike to the ancient remains in the mountains instead of taking bus . so it is pretty eco-friendly 要点 2: To do some projects to preserve environment 例子 2: Another company would let tourists do plant some trees
	in South America in which the forests are cut off. in this way , they not only enjoy the scenery but also preserve the habitats
	of many wild animals .

场次	20110820NA Task6
听力	话题:有些树如何能够比其他树活的更长。
	要点1:分泌化学物质,防止虫子攻击他们。
	例子1:用 redwood tree 作为例子。
	要点 2:有很强大的根系(root system),可以延伸很远,向各个方
	向,帮助植物收集养分,抵御很强的 storm。
	例子 2:用 redwood tree 作为例子。

场次	20111014NA Task6
听力	话题:鸟类长距离迁徙前的准备。 要点 1:physiological 例子 1:一些鸟吃很多,囤积脂肪,满足长距离迁徙的需求,中途休息就可以少一些。 要点 2:behavior solitary 例子 2:变得 social,在一起飞,增加 protection from predator。

场次	20100522CN Task6
听力	话题:weeds 常常被人们认为是有害的,但是weed 对植物也是有好处的。以 coffee 为例,weed 的作用体现在以下的方面。要点1:首先是保持水土例子1:因为咖啡都常常长在山上,那些 stream 冲刷常常带走那些有营养的 soil要点2:其次防止 insect 去吃 coffee



例子 2:因为长在一起 insect 比较喜欢吃 weeds 多于吃 coffee。

场次	20100828CN Task6
听力	话题: plant shed themselves 植物掉叶子的原因。要点 1: prevent damage 例子 1: marple tree 在冬天来临时掉叶子,要不 snow 和 ice 附在叶子上会压坏枝条。要点 2: reserve nutrient 例子 2: 某种树,结果子时会让一些果子提前掉下以获得足够营养让果子成熟。

场次	20101128CN Task6
听力	话题: Animals can cooperate to protect themselves and their young in a group in two ways. 要点 1: encircling the young 例子 1: musk ox (麝牛): When the stock encounter predators —wolves ,adult musk oxes will face outward and form a circle and keep their young inside the circle to protect them. 要点 2: mobbing 例子 2: a kind of birds are aggressive。they are concerning their territories。When the they encounter foxes, they will cring loudly together to frighten enemies out of the region.

场次	20100424NA Task6
听力	话题:为什么大城市比小城镇热?要点1:大城市都是机器,还有汽车,那些气体放热。例子1:/ 要点2:大城市的马路,街道颜色很深。深色是吸热的,就算到了晚上都散不去。 例子2:/



综合写作 Integrated Writing - W1

场次	150110CN
题目:	讨论关于 birds anting 这一习性的三种解释。
阅读:	 Demonstrate three theories to explain why birds have the habit. Birds use anting to irrigate skin during feather change in summer. The acid released during anting by ants can help resist parasites growing on birds. Anting is a way for birds to feed on those ants.
听力:	 Refute the three explanations mentioned in reading passage. It is just a coincidence between the time of feather change and bird anting. Anting cannot reduce the growth of parasites on some birds. Birds will have other things to rub themselves, but they do not tend to eat those things.

场次	150125CN
题目:	讨论健康计划 Wellness Programs (即公司推出奖励计划给达到 healthy-related goal 的员工) 是否对员工有益。
	Wellness Programs in United States bring lots of benefits to companies and employees.
阅读:	 The programs can become a motivational tool for people to lose weight and quit smoking, bringing much healthier lifestyle. Employees will be more inclined to take exercises and have wholesome diets through the motivation of the Wellness Programs.



	3. Although the program might cost companies a great deal of money at beginning, it saves more compared to the spending for employees' sickness.
听力:	 The program does not work. The program may be an effective way to motivate employees in short term, but it cannot keep for a long period. Research shows that after several years, people are back to their bad habits. The program is not fair for every employee, because cases differ. Some who have to take care of their family or cope with chores do not have enough time to exercise, while others are genetically fat. Companies might suffer great financial loss in long term, because many employees will not stay in one company forever.

场次	150201CN
题目:	讨论关于 40 年前黄腿山蛙数量下降的三种解释。
阅读:	Demonstrate three theories to explain why the number of yellow-legged mountain frogs declined 40 years ago.
	1. A kind of fish, the trout, was introduced to this area and the trout ate tadpoles of the frogs.
	2. The use of pesticides contaminated the habitat.
	3. The frogs there were infected by a fungal disease.
	Refute the three explanations mentioned in reading passage.
	 The trout was introduced 100 years ago, however the decline happened 40 years ago. The time does not match.
听力:	2. Rainfall tends to wash the pesticides to lower and farther places.
	However, frogs lived in areas with higher altitude than that of farms
	using pesticides.
	3. Yellow-legged mountain frogs can produce some antibodies within
	their bodies, so that they can resist to the infection of fungal disease.



场次	150328CN
题目:	Mary Rose 号沉没的原因。
阅读:	There are three reasons to explain why Mary Rose sank.
	 The gunspot was not closed after getting fire, but they forgot to close it. Water poured in to gunspot.
	2. Sailors dislike the captain and do not follow his lead.
	3. French made significant damage to the ship.
听力:	 Refute the three reasons mentioned in reading passage. According to a research, there were still some connonballs in the gunspot, which proved that it cannot be opened. Mary rose is flag ship. Sailors are all capable, so they will not fail to follow the captain's lead under such dangerous situation. Frenchmen told a lie in order to show that they were powerful than English.

场次	150524CN
题目:	关于 Pearl Poet 是谁的三个假说。
阅读:	 There are 3 possible hypotheses. John Massey might be possible, because he lived in northwestern England, where the poems came out, and the handwritings of John Massey and Pearl Poet are the same. It might be Hugh, because he wrote poems about Garwin and those 4 famous handwritten poems are also related to Garwin. What's more, the poems all adopt the rhetorical method of alliteration. The 4 poems might not be written by one person because the poems referred different areas in England.
听力:	 None of the 3 hypotheses is reasonable. There was same copier in 14th century. That is why the handwritings are the same. It cannot be Hugh because the dialect used in the poems of Pearl Poet and Hugh is totally different.



3. The poems cannot be made by several persons, because the wording of the 4 poems is very similar, which is impossible for different authors.

场次	150711CN
题目:	关于降低风力发电涡轮对蝙蝠数量影响的方案。
阅读:	 Three solutions can be used to lower the effect of wind turbines upon bats. The wind turbines should be built in the areas far away from the migratory routes of the bats. The wind turbines should be turned off in the night for bats are nocturnal. Radars should be used to repel the bats, for the bats hate radar waves.
听力:	 The migratory routes of bats are exactly the places where wind turbines should be built, for if they are built in the remote areas, such as flat plain, the wind speed will decline. Though the bats are not active in the daytime, they will choose sleep on tall structures, and the tops of the turbines are such places. If bats meet the electromagnetic waves emitted by radars, those waves will prominently influence the reproductive systems of the bats.

场次	150905CN
题目:	小动物小时候玩耍的原因。
阅读:	幼崽玩耍主要有三个原因。 1. 它们有多余的能量,一定要用完。 2. 幼崽玩耍是为了为以后自己独立觅食做准备。 3. 幼崽玩耍是为了和伙伴建立关系。
听力:	这三种原因不成立。 1. 小海豹不能自己找食物。食物来源于妈妈给的,所以没有多余的能量,但是小



海豹仍然玩耍。

- 2. 一组小猫可以玩,另一组不玩。长大之后,可以玩的那一组并没有成为更好的捕猎者。
- 3. 蝙蝠小时候玩耍,但是是在比较大的时候才建立关系。所以,蝙蝠玩耍发生在建立关系之前。所以说,两者没有关系。

场次	150912CN
题目:	prevent jellyfish booms from happening
阅读:	 The writer puts forward three methods to address the problem. Use chemicals to destroy the polyp. Harvest for human consumption The government makes stricter regulation, letting workers clean the
听力:	 The measures are unconvincing. The remains of polyp would breed the next generation quickly. Besides, using chemical ways might destroy other species in the marine or other places. Only 12 kinds of jellyfish are edible. And people can only eat one percent of them. Boat companies and fishmen will not be willing to do so, for it wastes a lot of time and has a negative influence on their economic profits.

场次	150913CN
题目:	犀鸟(toucan bird)的巨大的鸟嘴的三种功能。
阅读:	 reasons can explain why toucan evolved a bill. Weapons against predators Color and shape to hide from predator Get rid of excess body heat
听力:	None of the 3 reasons about the bill's function is reasonable. 1. It cannot function as weapons. It is made of hollow bones filled with air,



so it is thin and lightweight or else it cannot fly. If it is used as a weapon, it will be easily damaged in activities like jabbing.

- 2. They have to call out to each other in order to use the color and shape to blend into surrounding areas. If they do this, they are going to draw attention from predators.
- 3. Healthy toucan does not use their bills. They need bill to get rid of heat in the daytime but at night when the temperature is lower, they do not. They then need to retain body heat.

场次	151024CN
题目:	考古学家 Schliemann 发现的金面具到底是不是真的。
	Heinrich Schliemann discovered a golden mask of warrior king. He claimed that the golden mask is the Mask of Agamemnon. However, the archaeology industry suspects that the golden mask is a fake. There are three reasons for that.
阅读:	 Firstly, Schliemann has a reputation of faking his discovery and excavation. He used to buy an antique from a craftsman and claim that the item is from ancient Greek until it was identified a fake. Therefore, the golden mask is very suspicious and Schliemann is incredible. Secondly, some features of the golden mask are different from the authentic golden masks from Ancient Greek. Ancient Greek golden masks have very flat appearance and no pointed hairs. The golden mask of warrior king discovered by Schliemann has very well-defined lips and pointed beard. Therefore, the golden mask is a fake. Thirdly, Schliemann immediately shut down the site where the golden mask is discovered after he found the golden mask. This is a very suspicious behavior. Usually archeologist will continue to excavate the site in the hope of finding more cultural information about the discovery, such as the historical context and identify whose mask it is. More information about the mask could have been discovered to identify the mask, however, Schliemann close the site in a rush, revealing his afraid of being found that the mask is a fake.
听力:	Though many archeologists think the golden mask of warrior king is a fake, but I think that is an authentic item from Ancient Greek. There are three



reasons to refute the points in the passage.

- 1. Firstly, Schliemann did have a reputation of faking discovery and excavation. However, for this mask, it's not easy to fake. The Greek government is familiar with Schliemann's reputation of dishonesty and specifically assigned a supervisor to closely supervise and monitor Schliemann's work of excavation. If Schliemann really cheated on this discovery, it's hard to do so without being caught by the supervisor.
- 2. Secondly, a golden mask of lion from Ancient Greek, which was proved an authentic antique, was compared with the golden mask of warrior king. The golden lion mask also has three-dimensioned lips and nose, and all pointed hair. All the features are comparable to the golden mask of warrior king.
- 3. Thirdly, the timing of the site being shut down immediately after the golden mask was discovered can be explained. Schliemann was not a real archeologist but a treasure hunter. It fitted a treasure hunter's habit to close the site immediately after he depleted all the valuable things in the site. Therefore, Schliemann's behavior of shutting down the site is not suspicious.

场次	151031CN
题目:	short-faced bears ate what food to support their massive body size
阅读:	 There are three possible food sources for the short-faced bears. The short-faced bears preyed on large mammals by using their big front feet to attack and pull down giant animals. The short-faced bears caught fast-running animals such as deer, for the strong and long legs enabled bears to run fast too. Bears were scavengers, eating the dead animal bodies, and they were big enough to threaten or fight off other scavengers like wolves.
听力:	 The food sources mentioned in the reading cannot bear examination. The study of those bears' skeletons shows that the bears had thin and fairly weak bones, not strong enough to attack large mammals. The fast-running animals often suddenly changed directions and made sharp turns. Being so heavy, bears needed time to slow down and



turned direction when running, so they could not catch those animals.

3. No records suggest that the bears had the kind of distinct marks on the teeth that are characteristic of scavengers. That marks on the teeth were specifically used to gnaw the hard bones of the dead animals.

场次	151115CN
题目:	防止蝙蝠白鼻综合征 (WNS)的方式。
阅读:	Suggestions to fight White Nose Syndrome (a kind of fungus killed lots of North American bats in the past few years)
	 One suggestion is restricting people to access the caves where bats live, because fungus can be spread cave to cave by riding on people' s clothes.
	2. The second suggestion is studying a species of bats that is resistant to fungus.3. The third suggestion is heating the cave.
	Refute the three explanations mentioned in reading passage.
听力:	 The lecturer refutes the point by saying that people are not main factors to help spread fungus, and it is bats themselves that spread the fungus, because in some caves where people cannot access, there's fungus still.
	 Resistance is formed during the process of complex biological evolution. And understanding the process needs decades. However, the bats will die out in 10 years if there's no effective remedy.
	3. Bats die because the fungus wakes them up and forces them to face starvation. If the caves are heated, bats will be unable to sleep and thus suffer the starvation. Therefore this suggestion will make the situation worse.

场次	151128CN
题目:	讨论 the reasons about the death of Ichthyosaurs。
阅读:	Three possible reasons



	1. They died of toxic algae.
	2. They stranded in shallow water.
	3. They were preserved in a pattern by other creatures.
	The reasons are not established.
听力:	 The fossils of ichthyosaurs show that they died in different time. Some were formed earlier than others. According to the seafloor, it was deep water in the past. These nine bones were put in order; however, this creature only put them at random.

场次	151212CN
题目:	The reason that causes the low production of rhino in parks.
阅读:	 Three causes can explain the low production of rhino in parks. Infertility results from the alfalfa and hay in animal fodder, which increasing it hormone. Rhinos develop foot disease for often walking on the hard surface. Brain disorder in the newborn rhinos makes them cannot live long.
听力:	 The listening argues against the three reasons mentioned in the reading. Infertility can be cured by regulating the rhino's hormone. Advanced radiographic image equipment can detect the early anomaly of the bone and feet, which can heal the foot disease. The reason for the little rhino's brain disorder is that its mother is so old that it carries toxic chemical element. So letting younger rhino bear child is one of the solution.

场次	151213CN
题目:	hammer head shark 锤头鲨头部的功能。
阅读:	1. 提高了转弯的速度2. 提高了对电场的感知能力



	3.	作为捕食的工具	
听力:	1.	转弯主要是靠脊椎,同时,年轻的鱼转弯更快。	
	2.	试验中,把锤头鲨和其它类型的鲨鱼放在一个导线连接的有感应的池子里,原	斩
		有的鲨鱼对猎物的感知度一样,锤头鲨并没有体现出更高的敏感度。	
	3.	由于眼睛长在头上。因此,如果拿头去捕食,会损害眼睛,甚至会瞎。	

场次	150228NA
题目:	雨蛙抵御某种真菌的三个方法是否可行。
阅读:	 雨蛙群居可以抵御真菌感染。 一种化学物质可以使雨蛙对病毒免疫。 雨蛙的自身防御,一旦觉得感染了就使自己体温升高来抵御感染。
听力:	全部否决 1. 那个湖中不仅有雨蛙还有其他生物,他们可以携带病毒来感染雨蛙。 2. 那个化学物质留存时间很短,在雨蛙遇到病毒之前这种物质就已经失效了。 3. 雨蛙上升自己体温来防御会消耗大量体力,就会使雨蛙特别的虚弱,抵抗力就会下降,进而就很容易死亡。

场次	150606NA
题目:	电子病历的三个优点。
	在美国,某些人认为电子病历有三个优点。
阅读:	1. 省钱,不会发生错误,和利于做科研。
	2. 电子病例是用电脑写的,因此辨识度很高,不容易错。
	3. 电子病历利于更方便的取得大量病人的相关资料做研究。
	1. 教授认为这些优点是不确定的,他说,即使有了电子病历,医生们还是会把纸
	质病历作为备份,所以存储转移这些病历的费用并没有省下来。
听力:	2. 虽然电子病历使用电脑,但是还是难免出现错误,因为病历还是由医生手写,
-7175	职员打字输入的,在辨识医生的文字和输入电脑的过程中都有可能出现错误。
	3. 教授说在美国病人的病历属于隐私的范畴,有隐私法来监督,研究人员不可能
	随意的查看病人的病历,首先他必须经过严格复杂的程序获得很多人包括病人



自己的允许才能查看病历,所以关于电子病历的这个优点是不存在的。

场次	150516CN
题目:	公司如何继续成长。
阅读:	 Three ways to promote the products' development. The company can launch new version under existing products. The company can launch related products. The company can cooperate with another company to produce new product.
听力:	 The regular customers may still prefer the old products, while new customers may feel the products is old-fashioned. The related products may have bad quality, which will exert negative influence on the company's reputation and make the sales decrease. The partner company may also the new product, thus the partner becomes the competitor.

场次	151205CN	
题目:	whether the canned food is the factor that contributes to the lead poisoning and the death of crew in Kaship.	
阅读:	 The lead that was carefully stilled to the can would not contact the food. No other evidence of death of the crew was found in other ship. Water purification system may be the source of poisoning. 	
听力:	 Company has limited time to finish this work. Workers are under time pressure and it is reasonable that they are careless and apply lead to the cans in a hurry way. First, it is difficult to judge whether sailors are affected by lead without careful tests. Second, the symptoms of lead poisoning are common, such as feeling tired or headache and they can be easily overlooked. 	



3. The water in the purification system is used for ship engineering since the salt water cannot be used. The water for cooking and drinking comes from a different way.

场次	150807NA
题目:	关于 saber-toothed cat(剑齿猫)是否是群居动物。
	saber-toothed cat 是群居动物。
阅读:	 Fossils of saber-toothed cats with broken bones indicate that they were fed by other saber-toothed cats when they were injured There are large numbers of saber-toothed cats in the trap. The saber-toothed cats hunted together. The sound of dears in the trap attracted them to fall in the trap together Saber-toothed cats lived with other predators such as lions and wolves. Saber-toothed cats have to live in group to compete with those predators.
听力:	到齿猫不是群居动物。 1. The fossils of saber-toothed cats with broken bones indeed indicate that they could survive when they were injured. However it doesn't necessarily mean that they have to be fed by other saber-toothed cats. Many predators can find dead animals to eat. So did the saber-toothed cats 2. The large numbers of saber-toothed cats in the trap doesn't mean that they hunt together. The saber-toothed cats hunt separately. One of the saber-toothed cats heard the sound of the trapped dear, went to the trap and fell. Then another saber-toothed cat also heard the sound of the trapped dear, came to the trap and fell again 3. Saber-toothed cats were large predators. Take tigers for example, one tiger is strong enough to fight against the social predators such as lions and wolves. So the saber-toothed cats don't have to live together to compete with lions and wolves.



场次	140301CN
题目:	植物的叶子在夜间闭合的三个理论。
阅读:	有三个理论。 1. 第一个理论:有助于保温。 2. 第二个理论:防止真菌感染,不让雨水进去。 3. 第三个理论:避免接受月光,以此跟随季节变化。
听力:	反驳三个理论。 1. 第一个理论:没有帮助。因为植物没有 internal heat,在遇到冷的天气,尤其是冰点以下时不能避免冻害。 2. 第二个理论:下雨时即使叶子闭合,也会有少量雨水进入,而真菌只需要少量的雨水即可,因此是没有意义的。 3. 第三个理论:举一个反例。在一些 denser 的森林中,有些植物即便在树荫下接收不到月光,也会闭合叶子。因此需要其他的解释。

场次	140322CN
题目:	Arizona 发现一个 2 亿年前的虫子的巢化石是不是蜂巢。
阅读:	很多人认为这是蜂巢,但这是不可信的。 1. 2 亿年前还没有蜜蜂,哪里来的蜂巢; 2. 2 亿年前连 flowering plants 都没有,怎么会有需要吃花蜜的蜜蜂; 3. 现代蜜蜂的巢都有个盖子 cap,那个化石没有,所以这个巢很可能是其他虫子的。
听力:	反对,这个化石是蜂巢。 1. 没有发现有 200 百万年前的蜜蜂化石不代表没有 200 百万年前的蜜蜂,那时候蜜蜂筑巢的树比较难留下来,所以没有化石也正常。 2. 古时候的蜜蜂就一定要吃花蜜吗?他们不能吃 nonflowering plants 吗? 3. 没有盖子 cap 可能因为化学原因,腐蚀掉了什么的,再说为什么要跟 modern bee 一样呢?



场次	140323CN
题目:	Whether the declining of bison was caused by the European American settlers.
阅读:	About bison, a kind of animal, something like cattle or horse. The passage suggests that the declining bison was due to the European American settlers:
	1. When European American cross prairies, they hunted bison as food because there is no food in prairies.
	2. They brought cattle and horses, which competed with bison for resources.
	3. The evolving technology, especially guns, let hunters kill several bison in a short time.
听力:	The professor contradicts each of these three points:
	1. The European American moved from east to west, but the bison decline in the western part of America. The pattern of how bison disappeared gradually was different from that of movement of European American.
	2. Bison have double furs covering their bodies and unique head structure, which allow them to live in harsher and colder areas. The areas were unreachable for cattle and horses. How could different spices compete with each other in separate territories?
	3. The advanced technology should not be blame worthy for the decreasing bison. The ancient methods are as effectively as guts. Skilled ancient American hunters could kill several bison with short intervals.

场次	140524CN
题目:	两种哺乳动物:有袋动物和无袋动物。有袋动物是否比无袋动物更原始,发育不完全,缺乏竞争力。
阅读:	有袋动物 marsupials 比无袋动物 placental 更原始。



	 第一因为幼崽在母亲的袋子里生活使得发育不完全,免疫能力差。 第二它们对温度的控制能力差。 第三在澳洲有袋动物占多数因为没有太多无袋动物,而其他地方有袋和无袋生活在一起有竞争,所以说有袋竞争不过无袋动物。
听力:	听力反驳。 1. 第一有袋幼崽其实发育的很好,它们喝奶的时候同时也从奶中获得了抗体因此免疫好。 2. 第二有袋动物体温会变是为了适应环境,比如降低体温来减少能量消耗。 3. 第三很久以前在澳洲有袋和无袋一起生活的,而后来有袋占多数说明无袋竞争不过有袋。

场次	140927CN
题目:	讨论 wetland 里面的鬼火(will-o'-the-wisp) 形成的原因是什么。
阅读:	有 3 个可能的原因。 1. Protection against cold (losing heat). 2. Protection against fungal spores infection, block out water so insects have meanings of fungal infection. 3. Eliminate night time light, in order to track up to the regular time to produce flowers.
听力:	 The plants have no source of internal heating, so whether folding or unfolding suffer the same freezing damage. Even though the plants are folding, they cannot block out all the water and fungal spores only require a few water. Some plants in densely shaded area where no light is reaching still fold their leaves, therefore some other reasons may explain.

场次	141011CN
题目:	讨论是在北美发现的土堆(Mima Mound)形成的原因是什么。
阅读:	Three theories to explain how the Mima Mound is formed.



	1. Mima Mounds were formed by human labor because they were arranged in order.
	2. Mima Mounds were caused by earthquake. After shaking, the land becomes loose and reshape to the Mima Mound.
	3. Build by pocket gopher to build nest.
	These three theories are all unconvincing at all.
听力:	 It cannot be created by human labor because there are no human activities and remains to support the theory. Earthquake is impossible to take place in where Mima Mound existed. Besides, there were no enough earthquake to loosen the soil. There are gophers nowadays, but no new Mima Mounds have been found.

场次	141026CN
题目:	讨论 stop the decline of frog population 问题。
	Provide three methods to the decline of frogs.
阅读:	 Prohibition of using pesticides can relieve this phenomenon. Implement the large-scale of treatment.
	3. Control the decline of water habit.
	These methods are ineffective and useless.
	1. It is not financially economical. Farmers will suffer more, if they do not use pesticide.
听力:	This treatment has to apply to each frog, and people would be easily get infected. This way is expensive and hard to implement.
	3. It is not human action that leads to the decline of water habitats, but global warming. Even though human actions are controlled, it cannot solve the whole problem.

场次 141102CN

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题目:	北美的早期人类是从欧洲还是从亚洲移民过去的。
	是从欧洲移民过去的,有三个证据。
阅读:	1. spear points 的刀锋和欧洲的一样 2. bone & skull 和欧洲的像 3. 他们可以穿越 Atlantic ocean 因为那时候全结冰了。
	北美人是从亚洲过去的,有三个证据。
听力:	1. 北美和欧洲的 spear point 确实像,但是独立发展的,因为那有大型哺乳动物, 他们各自发展了 spear point 来 hunt。
	 一个 skull 的例子不能说明问题 随便找个 bone 都能跟欧洲的像。 穿越大西洋很危险,几乎没有机会存活。而且他们没有这样的经验。

场次	141115CN
题目:	Why erdstalls(tunnel systens)were dug.
阅读:	有三种可能的用途。 1. Shelter livestocks in winter and store grains 2. Hiding places(from attacks) 3. Religious purpose(residents believe in souls and spirits)
听力:	反对这三种用途。 1. Erdstalls get rainfalls in winter so impossible to shelter livestocks, and no trends of grains and other crops shown. 2. Too small to contain even a family, easy to run out of oxygen, each has only one entrance which is impossible for people to escape. 3. People all share the same religious belief, however, only some communities built Erdstalls while other didn't.

场次	141129CN
题目:	讨论一种鲸鱼的角的用途(Narwhal Tusk)



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	Three theories to explain what the tusk for.
阅读:	 Narwhal lives in Arctic Ocean, where many ice sheets floating there. They need to pierce these ice sheets with their tusks for breathing fresh air.
	2. Narwhals' tusks are the tools that help the male Narwhal to fight with
	others to win its mate.
	3. Millions of microscopic pores on tusks are used as sensors to detect the
	ocean environment.
	The function of tusk cannot be simply explained by these three theories.
	1. It is impossible to penetrate ice sheets because they are 750px thick. The
	phenomenon that reading mentioned might be caused because those
听力:	ice sheets have broken before.
	2. The misunderstanding in reading caused by distant observation, while
	close observing indicates that it is gentle communication.
	3. The phenomenon described in reading passage cannot explain the
	female Narwhal lives longer, but few female Narwhal own tusks.

场次	141214CN
题目:	讨论腓尼基人有没有航行到欧洲过。
阅读:	Phoenicians had not been sent to sail around the Africa. 1. 船及设备太简陋,跑不了那么远(simple technology)。 2. 埃及统治者对航海没有兴趣,国王也没有理由去雇佣 sailors。 3. 这可能就是一个故事,因为当时有了 sea monster 和 magical islands 的故事,所以 sailor 的故事也可能是编造的。
听力:	Phoenicians 的确 sail 到过欧洲。 1. 尽管当时的船跟 simple, 但是后来有科学家仿造了他们的船,并用这个船到达了非洲。 2. 虽然其他埃及统治者不感兴趣,但是 N 二世和别的帝王不一样,他喜欢 water trading,他有可能派人去 find new trading patterns。 3. 有很多确定的细节,比如确定的日子,和天气,如果是编的,不可能如此详细。



场次	140531NA
题目:	是否要保护野生犀牛。
	要保护野生犀牛,用下面三种方法。
阅读:	 把牛角给卸了,这样猎人就不高兴去杀犀牛了 教育消费者,告诉他们犀牛角有药用价值是不科学的。可以改用其他的东西代替犀牛角。 政府来合法卖牛角,如果政府卖低价,非法商人就没利润了。
听力:	这三种方法都不好。 1. 把所有牛角都卸了本身就不可能,另外对犀牛也没好处。 2. 人民对牛角的需求是有传统的,他们相信牛角牛逼。 3. 人们认为买牛角是合法的,所以更多人去买了,这样牛就要大放血了。

场次	141004NA
题目:	南极冰川下的湖里有没有复杂生物 complex organisms。
阅读:	三个理论支持。 1. 冰块样本的 RNA 分析,有 complex organism 的 RNA。 2. 一种常常在火山口生活的细菌也存在湖里,因此说明有火山提供 energy source。
听力:	 一种湖里有寄生细菌,因此湖里有更高级的 host organisms。 三个理由反对。 小块被不干净的钻探设备污染。 湖里有通道和海洋连接,因此这些细菌可能来自海里。 寄生菌有两种生存方式,要么寄生在 host 上,要么 live independently。

场次	141025NA
题目:	卡尔·威廉·诺道夫(Karl Wilhelm Naundorff)是不是真正的法国王子。



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	Wilhelm Naundorff 是法国 lost 的 prince。
阅读:	1. 这个人深知王子早年的生活习惯和王室的利益和习惯还有家庭情况。
	2. 王室早期的仆人们都觉得他的行为举止很想当年的王子。
	3. 王子被认为是 arsenic 毒死的 , 在 Naundorff 骸骨的骨头里发现了砷。
	但是 lecture 的 professor 认为,他不是王子。
	 首先,王子的习惯法国的历史都是可以经过研究学习的,而且这个人的法语很烂。
听力:	2. 其次,这个人一直给真王子的姐姐写信,姐姐都不见他,而且,姐姐看过照片
	都认不出这个人是王子。
	3. 最后,教授认为 arsenic 在 naundorff 身上的微量砷可能是吸收了棺木里的 ,
	如果真的是被毒死的应该在骨头里的砷含量应该很高。所以教授认为 reading
	不可信。

场次	141219NA
题目:	讨论新品种西兰花会带来的好处。
阅读:	新品种西兰花有三个优点。 1. 新品种西兰花不再像以前一样只能从加州通过运输转运到东海岸来卖高价,当地消费者可以购买当地种植的新品种西兰花了。 2. 新品种是用传统方式种植的,不像玉米是用了 genetic modifications technology,消费者会认同这种种植方式,因此会购买。
听力:	 新品种西兰花可以直接在当地收获,保存得好,越新鲜营养越丰富。 反驳三个优点。 生产率低,产物少价格就高,跟运输费抵消了。 新品种和玉米都是一个公司的产品,人们不相信这个公司用 genetic modifications technology 生产的玉米,自然也不会相信新品种西兰花。 有些东部的蔬菜同样也有相同的营养,而且可以在夏天秋天冬天生长,不像西兰花只能在夏天生长。人们应该吃那些已经 available 的蔬菜。

场次	130126CN

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题目:	美国埋葬虫数量减少的原因。The American burying beetle population decline。
阅读:	文章提出三个原因。 1. 第一个是 farmer 用杀虫药。 2. 第二个是人们开发土地破坏了这种 beetle 的栖息地。 3. 第三个原因是另一种动物和它争食。
听力:	教授驳斥三个原因。 1. farmer 用杀虫药用之前就减少了。 2. 其他类似栖息地的 beetle 怎么都没少呢。 3. 这种 American burying beetle 有发达的嗅觉系统,可以发现很远地方的食物,而且他们把得到的食物藏到地下,而且还会散发化学物质防止食物气味散发出来被其他动物发现。

场次	130316CN
题目:	manatee 海牛的智力为什么不如其他的海洋哺乳动物。
	人们普遍认为海洋的动物比如 dolphin 等都很聪明,但是 manatee 是个例外,理 由如下:
阅读:	 海牛的大脑皮层很平滑 不像灵长类动物如猴子 以及同科海豚等的大脑有褶皱。 海牛的大脑在整个身体中所占的比例比其他认定聪明的动物小。 海牛很难训练成海豚那样,能做出各种聪明的动作。
听力:	持反对意见,理由如下: 1. 没有什么材料表明动物大脑皮层的褶皱同其聪明程度有关。海牛的大脑皮层虽然平滑,但也有复杂的结构。 2. 海牛的身体大,是因为它生存在冰冷的海水中。庞大的身躯能帮助它保持热量。海豚和猴子则没有这种需要。 3. 海牛由于自身的条件,很难像海豚那样做轻巧的动作,例如顶皮球,但是它们一样能根据训练者的声音指令做出动作。海牛是可以训练的。

场次	130324CN

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题目:	讨论 T.rex 恐龙是不是食肉动物。
阅读:	一种恐龙叫做 T.rex , 以前很多人认为它是肉食性恐龙(predator) , 但是文章中的观 点指出它是一种 scavenger。
	 这种恐龙前肢极其不发达,无法抓取猎物。 这种恐龙后肢也不发达,移动速度慢,体重很大,转身速度也慢。 这种恐龙具有很强的嗅觉,可以帮助它找到食物,跟 vulture 一样。
听力:	它是肉食性恐龙。
	 很多动物的前脚掌都不发达,比如 modern reptiles 里面的鳄鱼,鳄鱼的前肢是帮助它移动的,并不是抓取猎物,它们使用下颚来抓取猎物的(jaw)。 肉食性恐龙不需要多少移动速度,因为那时候素食恐龙移动速度非常慢。尽管他们可能有像厚皮肤这样的防御手段,但是也无法面对 T.rex 尖利的牙齿。 vulture 这动物是唯一的一种仅仅靠食腐肉就活了如此之长的生物,因为它不仅有些发生的原料。
	有敏锐的嗅觉还有能支撑它长时间飞行的翅膀。而 T.REX 仅仅有嗅觉是不行的 , 它移动速度太慢 , 体重太重无法应付食腐肉需要的长途跋涉。

场次	130511CN
题目:	Harappan(一个古代的 community) decline 的原因。
阅读:	有三个可能的原因。 1. 因为 nomadic tribe (游牧) 的 invade , 而且 Harappan 的 painting 和其他东西都表明 Harappan 没有军队。 2. climate change , 导致 agriculture decline , 没有足够的 surplus support 更多的人口。 3. Epidemic (流行病) ,说流行病大范围传播,并且喝的水污染了,传染扩大。
听力:	三个理由反对。 1. 被 invade 的 cities 只是 Harappan 很小一部分,Harappan 很大,少部分被 invaded 不会影响整个 community 的 decline。 2. 同时期其他两个 community 如 Egypt 和不达米亚也遇到了 climate change。 但是他们 adjust to the environment。他们能够生产出足够的食物来 support 人口。 3. 说 Harappan 有很 sufficient water,而且 Harappan 在 filter water 方面很 excellent。因此大范围的污染是不可能的。传染病更不能大范围传播。



场次	130901CN
题目:	讨论将叶酸加入面包等食物好不好。
阅读:	孕妇需要一种叶酸,有人建议将这种叶酸加入面包等面粉制品,作者不同意。 1. 即便如此,一个年轻女性从面包中摄入的叶酸也不够。 2. 这种物质对老年人有副作用。 3. 将叶酸加如药物中直接针对孕妇更好。
听力:	反驳阅读观点。 1. 数据来源不正确,应该用怀孕妇女的样本,而非妇女。很多怀孕妇女会食用更多面包来摄取叶酸。 2. 这种添加是适量的,不会对老年人产生副作用。 3. 这种叶酸必须在怀孕早期吸收,当妇女不知道自己怀孕时,不会刻意去食用维生素片。