

雅思考试听力考题回顾

朗阁海外考试研究中心 曾娜玲

考试日期	2019 年 11 月 16 日		
总体评析	➤ 三旧: section 1 , section 2 & section 3 ➤ 一新: section 4		
重点关注	➤ 单选题, 配对题, 地图题需多加练习, 填空题注意单词拼写及辨音; ➤ 填空选择比例 20:20 , 考试难度一般。		
Section 1	版本号	场景	题型
	旧	租房	Completion
一句话简介	公寓出租相关信息的咨询 (Renting a Flat)		
详细回忆	1-10 Completion 1. The rent does not include the cost of electricity 2. The red tap to turn off the water is in a cupboard in the hall 3. Rubbish is collected on Thursday . 4. The nearest cycling centre is by the supermarket on Queen's Road 5. The door to the balcony must be kept locked 6. There is a mark on the carpet 7. There is no picture opposite the TV 8. A window is leaking 9. Name: Mr. Heatherington 10. Must inform him if property is to be unoccupied more than 14 days		
重点词汇及扩展	注意准确审题并正确勾划关键词, 检查单词, 数字的书写, 注意干扰项。		
Section 2	版本号	场景	题型
	V150214 S2	旅游参观	Multiple Choice / Mapping
一句话简介	介绍农场的基本情况, 学生可以志愿做的工作		
详细回忆	11-15 Multiple Choice 11. How many kinds of wild birds are there? -- 选 C.19 12. The most popular activity -- 选 A. pony riding 13. Where does the farm staff payment come from? -- 选 C. city council 14. What can volunteer students do? -- 选 B. know better the problem farmer faced 15. Which course is for adults? -- 选 art classes 16-20 Mapping 16. J 17. B 18. E 19. F 20. I		



重点词汇及扩展	单选题注意筛选排除干扰信息，记录笔记辅助同意理解；地图题注意重点听方位词，跟上节奏。		
Section 3	版本号	场景	题型
	V130727 S3= V151114 S3= V180315 S3	作业讨论	Multiple Choice / Matching
一句话简介	主题是关于新西兰一种已经灭绝的鸟 Moa （恐鸟）		
详细回忆	<p>21-26 Multiple Choice</p> <p>21. Why does he choose moa rather than dinosaurs? A. Both are of interest to people B. They become extinct at almost the same time C. Both have large fossils remain</p> <p>22. What is the difference between moa and other birds? A. No wing bones B. Tail C. Has smaller head</p> <p>23. What's special for their chicks? A. Never return to the nests B. Can find their own food C. Most die within two months</p> <p>24. What is the tutor's opinion on male hatching the eggs? A. Doubt it is true B. Maybe it is true C. Certainly to think</p> <p>25. What is the speaker's response after hearing someone had saw moa recently? A. Surprised B. Worried C. Amused</p> <p>26. The reason why moa became extinct? A. Climate change B. Human interference C. Other animal competitors</p> <p>27-30 Matching</p> <p>A. The tallest female B. Few fossil remains C. The largest eggs D. It may feed at night E. More vocal communication F. Have poor eyesight</p> <p>27. The northern island moa -- 选 A 28. the crested moa -- 选 B 29. the heavy foot moa -- 选 F 30. the eastern moa -- 选 D</p>		
重点词汇及扩展	注意熟悉单选题的做法，排除干扰项，适当记录重要信息辅助找同义表达；填空注意拼写和辨音。		
Section 4	版本号	场景	题型
	新题	学术讲座	Completion



一句话简介	介绍北美辣椒pepper
详细回忆	31-40 Completion 31. shape 32. odor 33. addictive 34. safety 35. stress 36. bears 37. powder 38. weapon 39. eyes 40. pharmacy
重点词汇及扩展	注意填空题定位词的判断，同义表达及答案的拼写和辨音，注意检查。

新托福阅读考题回顾

朗阁海外考试研究中心 周洋

考试日期	2019 年 11 月 16 日
A 卷	
Passage 1	
Title:	Aztec Chinampa Agriculture 阿兹特克浮岛农业 重复 2019.07.13, 2017.08.26
大致内容	讲了农业上的三个问题，假设称之为 ABC 三个。A 是家庭就可以完成。B 是灌溉，建设起来工程大，维护起来很费力，是政府介入的，几个城市还是分别独立的不影响。C 是既有 A 的特点又有 B 的特点(这句话有句子简化题变成了：C 像 B 一样建设和维护起来很麻烦需要政府的力量也像 A 一样后期可以家庭实现不需要政府的力量)
Passage 2	
Title:	决定动物生产时间的因素 Since 1999
大致内容	有人发现动物都集中在一段时间内繁殖。实验（改变不同的变量）表明动物是根据日照时间的长短繁殖。其他因素如温度也决定了繁殖多少，但不决定繁殖时间。最后讲了不同物种从繁殖行为到真正生产的时间长短不同。
Passage 3	
Title:	各种岛屿



大致内容	各种岛上面的动植物不一样，最后说到和风有关。
Passage 4	
Title:	银狐试验
大致内容	对银狐驯养后，狐狸和狗一样变温顺了
B 卷	
Passage 1	
Title:	蝙蝠
大致内容	一种吃腐肉的蝙蝠，好像是独自生活但是聚在一起吃饭。
Passage 2	
Title:	The Megafauna Extinction 大型动物灭绝
	重复 2019.11.09, 2018.03.11
大致内容	<p>气候变化假说</p> <p>更新世大型哺乳动物（如猛犸象）的灭绝原因是气候变化引发的环境压力：寒冷半干旱气候被温暖湿润气候所取代，继而引发草原被森林取代，草原退化到更北的高纬度地区，原来依赖草原的食草动物食物短缺，又无法迁徙到高纬度地区（山脉和上升的海洋阻挡）所以食草动物灭绝，继而引发食肉动物灭绝。</p> <p>人类的影响</p> <p>直接屠杀：气候变化假说存在缺陷，因为先前气候变暖并未引发物种灭绝；相反可能是人类的过度猎杀导致灭绝，并且罗列了很多动物遗骸集中出土在猎杀地、以及人类到达时间之后不久动物就灭绝等作为证据。</p> <p>人类过度猎杀假说也存在缺陷：一是纵使人类到达美洲后不久大型动物灭绝，但人类到达欧洲和澳洲后很长时间，人类和大型动物一直并存；二是有些大动物甚至在人类到达前就灭绝；三是某些被作为支持性证据的动物虽然集中出土于人类猎杀地，但最后并未灭绝（如野牛和驯鹿）。</p> <p>间接生态影响</p> <p>间接影响是人类取代食肉动物的生态位置去猎食某些食草动物，导致食肉动物的灭绝以及某些食草动物的灭绝，但人类却保存了另一些食草动物，因为人类和这些动物保持了互利关系（驯化）。</p>
Passage 3	
Title:	How We Are Aging? 变老的奥秘
	重复 2019.05.26
大致内容	人为什么变老？细胞分裂停止，免疫系统变差和协调系统相互影响。开篇提到两个理论，后续展开，人老后内稳态失调，免疫力下降，细胞的自然衰老中有 DNA 突变，自由基也会对细胞产生影响。

Passage 4	
Title:	生态系统的更替
大致内容	土壤从荒芜 (barren) 逐渐变得有植被覆盖
C 卷	
Passage 1	
Title:	定居希腊小岛
大致内容	人类定居希腊小岛。过去某个时间居住在希腊东边四个小岛的生活很艰辛，什么都没有，只能与外界贸易。
Passage 2	
Title:	火与植物
大致内容	重复 2019.01.05 火对于植物的生长有利有弊。大火会扰乱 (disturbance) 生物群落，小火有不一样的益处在于可以把腐殖质燃烧，快速变成植物再生长 (regenerate) 时可利用的营养。人为去干涉反而会破坏火灾带来的好处。举例说明美国黄石国家公园在 1988 年发生的火灾让人们发现了一些过去被证明灭绝的物种再次出现。
Passage 3	
Title:	第二次工业革命
大致内容	以英国和法国的情况为主，介绍了第二次工业革命，提到了内燃机和电机，以及对蒸汽机产业的影响。
Passage 4	
Title:	潮汐浅滩上的生物活动
大致内容	有潮汐的地方看起来危险，但是这里生物很多样。生活在潮汐地形中的生物会根据潮起潮落改变生活位置，潮起潮落海水力量很大，生物需要适应。
D 卷	
Passage 1	
Title:	Postwar economics 二战后的经济发展
大致内容	二战后的中产阶级发生了变化，从有家族产业、有财产到有技术、受教育。
Passage 2	
Title:	恐龙灭绝的原因
大致内容	重复 2019.07.13 推翻了气候的温度变化原因，因为别的变温动物可以活下来。也推



	翻了火山活动。用某种化学元素在一种浅层粘土（clay）中的含量来分析灭绝事件持续的时长。
Passage 3	
Title:	卫星发射
大致内容	卫星发射选择在地球赤道，是因为旋转轨道离赤道最近，发射时就不用带更多的返程燃料。赤道有日光，极地太黑。
Passage 4	
Title:	澳大利亚的袋獾
大致内容	介绍了澳大利亚的一种肉食性动物袋獾（Tasmania Devil）。
词汇题：	
1. sophistication = complexity 复杂性 2. anchored = held in place 用锚系住 3. eventually = over time 终于 4. devastating = extremely destructive 毁灭性的 5. pointed out = stated 指出 6. favored = preferred 喜爱 7. spurt = sudden increase 突然增长 8. era = period 时代 9. suffice = to be enough 足够 10. unprecedented = never happened previously 前所未有的	

新托福口语考题回顾

朗阁海外考试研究中心 邱一晨

考试日期:	2019年11月16日	
题号	内容	
Question 1	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People should spend time watching news from other countries.	
Question 2	Reading part	Listening part
	【学校通知】: Announcement: Add one-week break in semester. Reason 1: Students can get rid of stress; Reason 2: Students can keep up with all assignments.	【学生态度】: The woman disagrees Reason 1: Students tend to be tired and stressed out after taking continuous class; Reason 2: Students won't spend time working on paper, whereas, they prefer to travel at that time.
	Question: Explain the woman's opinion and why she holds that opinion.	
Question 3	Reading part	Listening part

	【名词解释】: Pre giving: Sending gifts to customers to achieve goal.	【教授举例】: Example: Professor hoped citizens to make donation to complete a project about cleaning water, so he emailed people to introduce this plan, but few people responded. Then, he decided to send a calendar which was filled with pictures to illustrate the consequence of this plan, all beautiful sceneries. So, people appreciated and felt guilty and finally donated money to clean water.
	Question: 用听力的例子来解释对这个概念的理解。	
Question 4	【讲课要点】: Two defense mechanism of plants to survive in flooding. Example 1: A kind of plant can gain oxygen from air, coz its roots is on the surface of ocean. Example 2: A kind of herb can delay time of growing in harsh condition and when habitat is dry enough, it can regrow again.	

新托福写作考题回顾

朗阁海外考试研究中心 李怡静

考试日期:	2019 年 11 月 16 日
Task 1	
INTEGRATED	综合写作
探测火星，飞船适合在赤道着陆还是在极地着陆。 阅读说明三个理由：在赤道着陆好 1. 赤道温度适宜，极地太冷。 2. 赤道的自转速度可以作为动力能源利于发射。 3. 赤道的阳光可以看清 surface。 听力进行反驳： 1. 重要的不是温度而是温度变化。赤道的温度变化大，对器材有害。 2. 极地可以用当地的冰融化的水作为 fuel。 3. 阳光太足有害眼睛，极地可以做 ice shell 保护。	
Task 2 INDEPENDENT 独立写作	
话题类别	教育类
考题文字:	High school teachers spend most of the class time lecturing while the students listen and take notes. Other high school teachers spend most of the class time on discussion and projects in which

	<p>students are highly involved and exchange their ideas. Which of these two approaches do you think is more effective for students' learning and why?</p>
<p>参考范文:</p>	<p>With schoolwork onerous and knowledge more esoteric, it is more difficult for students, especially those in high school, to succeed in academic performance. Under such scenario, many teachers tend to add interactive activities to classes, while others insist conventional teaching methods. In view of the benefits in grades as well as in well-rounded development, it is a wise move for teachers to apply new teaching tactics.</p> <p>First, including more class activities is beneficial to students' school performance. When passively instilled knowledge into, students feel less like taking initiative to think for themselves, making it harder for them to absorb and apply what they have learned in class. But it would be a different story if they participate in discussions and projects in class because interactive activities require them to practically use boring and tedious knowledge to express themselves and complete tasks. Gradually, a mastery of knowledge will arise. For example, a teacher in art history class will ignite students' passion if he holds a debate contest demanding students to explain the social impact caused by Picasso's paintings instead of just talking about every artist, every piece of art and the influence brought by endless wars in Renaissance.</p> <p>Additionally, allowing students to take part in the class can cultivate their abilities. Class discussions, presentations, projects and debate not only deepen students' understanding of knowledge but also need them to collect information, do research, calmly and explicitly express their ideas and deal with conflicts and arguments all by themselves. In such process, students will have their communicative skills, information categorization, management, organization and critical thinking practiced. For instance, to meet the need and requirement of a teacher in archaeology who intend to encourage students to research into the medieval weapons and carry out presentations, students have to visit museums, search for pictures of the weapons online, speculate their function, analyze their pros and cons and the social meaning, thus proficient in contact with others, manage information and time and optimizing thinking pattern.</p> <p>Granted, it is not to say that lecturing for the whole class is totally harmful. One benefit is that force-feeding urges students to focus more in class rather than get distracted by other related topics or</p>

	<p>some games. Also, some classes – politics and literature, for example – are too serious and strict to be explained in a relaxing fashion. That being said, the pace of teachers will easily get faster once teachers keep talking, making knowledge arcane. Besides, without any kinds of activities, it is almost impossible for teachers to know how well the students understand the knowledge.</p> <p>In a nutshell, new teaching methods – involving students in the class – are favorable and more effective.</p>
<p>本次写作考试点评：</p> <p>本次新托福考试独立写作重复 2017 年 11 月 4 日大陆考题，属于比较类题目，正反方均可选，而且可以进行让步。</p> <p>1. 课上让学生多参与能够更有效的提升学生的学习成绩。当学生被动的接受知识时，他们是不会进行主动思考的，这样就无法积极的吸收和理解知识，久而久之，成绩会受到很大影响。而如果老师在上课时多增加一些互动活动，学生就会真正使用上课讲到的知识到情景中，加深对于知识的印象和运用能力，同时产生学习兴趣。比如说，在艺术史课上，如果老师只是讲解欧洲文艺复兴的每一个艺术家、作品还有很多战争造成的影响，学生会认为没有意思，甚至睡觉老师都看不见。但是如果老师举办一个辩论赛，比如让大家讨论毕加索的画对当时的社会是否有意义，那么很多学生就会提起兴趣，开始研究老师讲过的内容，从而掌握大量知识。</p> <p>2. 课上让学生多参与能够培养学生的能力。课堂讨论、演讲、项目、辩论等等有意义的课堂活动不仅会让学生对知识理解的更深入，还要求学生要自己收集资料、做课下调研、学会更心平气和和有理有据的阐述自己的观点、当自己的观点与他人冲突时更好的处理与同学的关系。在这样的过程中，学生会提升沟通能力、信息分类能力、组织管理能力、辩证思考能力等等，更加全面发展。比如说，一个考古学教授想要让大家对于中世纪武器进行研究并且做课堂汇报。许多学生就会自发在课下去参观博物馆、收集各种武器的图片、作用、利弊、使用时期、社会意义等等，这样他们就会越来越擅长跟其他人交流、筛选信息、管理时间等等。</p> <p>3. 让步：老师上课主讲也是有好处的。比如说，能够让学生更加关注课堂内容，而不会因为一两个小活动或者其他相关话题而走神；另外，有一些课程不适合加入许多活动，比如一些严肃的政治课、文学课等等，因为一旦加入课堂活动就很有可能打乱老师的上课节奏，对于知识的系统性传授有影响。但是，老师上课如果只讲课不引入学生参与，那么很有可能知识的解释过程太复杂或者内容太多，容易让学生消化不了；同时，老师上课一味自己讲课是没有办法对学生的掌握情况有清晰的了解，很容易影响学生的学习成绩。</p>	