

朗阁新托福写作考题预测

Integrated Writing:

第一套:

安第斯山脉某个建筑没有起到堡垒的作用

阅读给出三种观点:

1. 该建筑并不是所有的地方都有围墙。如果有缺口的话, 敌人很容易进攻;
2. 这个建筑有多个进出口。一般用作防御的城堡都只有一个进出口, 所有此建筑不能起到抵御作用;
3. 因这个地区不能存储足够的水, 所以防御的人就不能抵抗敌人的持久战。

听力逐一反驳:

1. 在有天然防护的地方, 如悬崖峭壁, 就没有围墙; 在容易受到攻击的地方, 如缓坡上, 就建有围墙。这样的一种设计, 正是为了防御;
2. 该建筑有多个进出口也需要具体问题具体分析。尽管进出口数量很多, 但是每个进出口都有很宽阔的视野。只要敌人来袭, 便可以很快发现敌人并且有时间封锁进出口。另外, 每个进出口都不宽, 也降低了封锁的难度;
3. 缺少水资源并不是一个大的问题。安第斯山脉的人不会采取打持久战这一战术。因为该地区十分干旱, 不仅仅是防御的人没有充足的水资源, 进攻者也没有。所以, 一旦第一次进攻未果, 他们便会撤退。

第二套:

喝牛奶对人体不一定好。

阅读给出的三种观点:

1. 虽然牛奶中含有钙, 可以增强人的骨骼强度(density of skeleton), 但有统计数据表明, 不常喝牛奶的人并没有比经常喝牛奶的人的骨折概率高;
2. 牛奶中含有的抗生素对人体不好。为了防止牛生病, 人们会用抗生素(antibiotic)来杀死牛身上的细菌(bacteria)。所以人经常喝牛奶会对抗生素产生抵抗性(resistance), 之后生病再服抗生素就没有效果了;
3. 牛奶中提供的营养(nutrition)并非无法取代的(irreplaceable)。人们也可以通过吃鱼, 海鲜, 蔬菜等食品获取这些营养物质。

听力逐一反驳:

1. 鲜牛奶中一种物质 B, 容易导致人类骨折。但这种物质在发酵奶中是不存在的, 所以常喝发酵奶, 如酸奶, 可以避免骨折;
2. 政府对奶制品有严格的监管, 会对进入市场的牛奶进行各种检测, 包括进行抗生素的检测。所以, 抗生素含量超过标准的牛奶是不允许进入市场的;
3. 虽然, 从其他食物中也可以获取牛奶中含有的营养物质, 但是这种途径获得的营养物质数量很低。人们的日常生活中, 也不可能食用如此大量的鱼, 海鲜等食品来获取此类营养物质。

Independent Writing:

1) 是否同意类

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It's better for old people to take risks and explore new things than young people.

Sample answer:

Age stereotypes are applied more frequently and believed to lend some explanation to the highly skewed demographics in risk-taking endeavors. Start-ups in sunrise industries are invariably led by a team of young, hugely ambitious adults who are keen to build a business empire from scratch; the graying population, on the other hand, are often depicted across different cultures as leading a sedentary, laid-back post-retirement life. Though life might take a surprising turn for better for retirees to embark upon a risky adventure, I am strongly opposed to this argument.

Though risk-taking may turn out to be a wise idea in a scenario where success is guaranteed, the alternative is often worrisome, accompanied by negative consequences that few could possibly conceive, let alone withstand. Given the challenges involved in any risk-taking, the odds are apparently stacked against the older people. What could be a 50% chance of success for youngsters might be an endeavor in which seniors stand literally no chance of succeeding. The limited physical stamina and intellectual prowess constitute precisely the major reason why the aging population should remain averse to risks. Climbing to the top of Mount Everest, an athletic challenge that thrills many adventurers, may prove almost the surest pathway to death for the old who share the same ambition; founding a new company requires complex, professional analysis of huge chunks of corporate data and keen acuity for promising opportunities on the horizon, a task that could easily unnerve any old people who wish to take on this challenge.

Exploration of novelty out of curiosity also goes against the grain of elderly people. They have long been accustomed to a particular lifestyle rooted in the distant past, forming a mindset that dismisses any changes as an attempt to challenge what they have believed in. Such resistance to novelties contrasts sharply to the highly receptive youngsters, whose minds are malleable enough to be readily shaped or bent by the social changes, in a way, the patterns of thinking of young adults are largely a result of interactions among different new ideas inputted into them. Even if the elderly people hope to embrace new concepts and creations as fervently as their younger counterparts do, they simply lack the knowledge, skills, and experience that are needed to translate them into productive contributions. Virtual Reality technology, for instance, may be an incredibly useful tool for tech-savvy geeks in a wide range of fields and endeavors – to enhance online shopping experience or distant communication, to name a few. However, cutting-edge technology of such sort is probably no more utilitarian than a wooden desk for computer illiterate pensioners who barely knows how to register a new account on popular social media. The gap between pensioners' familiar knowledge base and novelties that may dominate the future landscape is as big as the Persian Gulf.

In conclusion, taking risks and exploring uncharted territories could be fun for the old age, but they are never meant to be a serious business. Their lack of physical and intellectual power as well as ignorance of the new developments around the world imply that they could never compete against the younger generation on a leveled playing field. Perhaps accepting this reality and settling down for a less strange, risk-averse life isn't a bad idea



after all.



2) 二选一类

Some people would buy new technological products as soon as the products come to the market, while other people would wait for some time and then buy them. Which do you prefer?

Sample answer:

In order to maintain competitiveness and seize market share, companies in the technology industry tend to launch new technological products regularly. Some people, especially those technology enthusiasts, are willing to buy these products once they are brought to the market. However, others are more inclined to wait for some time before they make the final buying decision. As a rational consumer, I definitely belong to the latter group.

Waiting for some time before buying technological innovations would make it possible for buyers to cut costs of these purchases. This is because the price of new technological products, as time passes, tends to follow a downward trend gradually when their novelty wears off. So if consumers wait patiently, they are more likely to be offered a better discount but still enjoy the same product of same quality. For example, every time when the Apple Incorporated Company announced a new generation of iPhones, it is liable for people to buy the older ones at a relatively lower price. Therefore, waiting is definitely worthwhile.

Also, people can wait for more comments given from those first buyers, which provide objective and well-rounded information about the new technological products. This information can help people gain in-depth knowledge about the products and reconsider whether these products are really necessary and suitable for them. People who plan to buy a newly launched electric car can collect feedbacks from those car owners when browsing the car forum. By doing this, they can know whether their needs can be matched by the performance of the car. This is particularly necessary for those impulsive consumers, who can form a good consumption habit.

Undeniably, buying the latest technological products immediately when they are rolled out would bring people some benefits. These products are normally added with new functionality and features, which can provide users with novel experience. However, this benefit can be the other way around if people only pay attention to the experience brought by the newly purchased product while ignore other important aspects such as the price they have to pay and their need for the product.

In conclusion, although buying the newly launched technological products without hesitation would bring people some kind of satisfaction, it is wise for people to wait for a while until they know more about the products and get a more reasonable price.

3) 三选一类

Which of the followings do you think is the most important thing in helping students to study in colleges and universities?

- 1. inviting tutors to provide individual instruction for the students who have difficulty in study;**
- 2. having the help and encouragement from the family and friends;**
- 3. having excellent teachers in high school who can help the students before the university.**

Sample answer:

Nowadays, more and more students attend the university to pursue their dreams, and how to qualify the academic life becomes rather crucial. The best way to help student succeed in their learning, I believe, is to receive encouragement from family members or friends with previous university experience.

In the first place, communication with friends and family can provide incessant motivation to the young students, especially those freshmen. After entering university or college, they are desperate to break the chains connecting them to school. They gradually develop difficulty to identify their orientation at very beginning of university education. As a result, problems emerge. But if some valuable advice or encouragement were offered, students would have behaved better and thus prevented themselves from indulging in entertainment in various kinds. Personal experience of higher education would only make the advice more convincing and much easier to be adopted by the students.

Besides, help from friends and family is more welcomed by students than that from tutors and teachers. Young people are emotionally attached to friends and family members, which makes the opinions from them accepted more easily. It is another story with the tutors who can provide individual instruction or excellent teachers who prepare students better for university. Teachers are considered as authoritative superiors to students in the sense that they think from the perspective of an educator rather than a learner. Therefore, many students would reluctantly take the methods or advice proposed by them.

Though tutors providing individualized help can solve some problems of certain students, there still are many students who refuse this method either because of hidden costs or possible embarrassment. In addition, high-quality of secondary education is not realistic. As we know, load of study has already been heavy. If school education needs to be improved, students would, undoubtedly, be required to finish more papers and work for longer time. It would end up with students' mounting difficulty in current stage of education and of course affect the later stage.

All in all, family's and friends' advice and encouragement is more tempting since it can remove the difficulty and is easily taken by young students.