

新托福写作考题预测

Integrated Writing:

1) basic 学校不应该提供音乐课程

阅读文章的要点:

- 1、数学和语言比较重要，每天一个小时练习音乐就会少一个小时学习数学和语言；
- 2、很贵，学校不仅仅要付给老师费用，还有乐器的费用，而乐器很贵，有很多学生家里负担不起，没有办法练习；
- 3、没有什么实际效果，也看不到将来的发展（future looking purpose），是因为好多有天分的学生会觉得学校提供的课程太少了，他们必须自己课下之后学习，还有一些学生对音乐没兴趣。而且从来没有听说过学校提供的音乐课程培养出音乐家或者是以音乐为职业的人。

听力讲座的要点:

- 1、一是学习音乐有助于学生理解 math fraction, percentage 还是学习音乐可以让学生对语言有更好更有新意的理解。学习音乐有助于提高语言和数学能力；
- 2、是说学校找到了方法能 COVER 这么贵的费用，第一个是说可以雇佣 volunteer 和退休的人，这样就是免费的。第二个说学校可以把器材出租，这样可以赚钱还能提供给那些买不起器具的人；
- 3、是说虽然音乐课程不能提供将来的发展。但是可以给学生提供一个 rich life, 可以培养学生的 music appreciation.

2) 讲狗的驯化的问题

阅读文章的要点: 认为狗是从狼进化而来的

- 1、狼和家养狗有 genetic similarity, 有相近的行为特征；
- 2、在人类对狼的不断驯养下，狼逐渐进化成了家狗；
- 3、科学家从人类给家狗建的洞穴推断，家狗应该出现在 14000 年前。

听力讲座的要点:

- 1、狼一旦长成就会表现出攻击性，这和狗不太一样。在亚洲，有一种长相很像狼的狗基因和家狗更相似，行为特点更像，也许它才是家狗的祖先；
- 2、驯养狼是一个很自然的过程，当村民们只把食物、肉留给稍稍友好一些的狼来吃的时候，凶恶的狼就会被饿死，从而导致活下来的狼越来越听话了，而不是狼转化成狗了；
- 3、早在 14000 年前的几百年里，就有 hunting dog 帮人们捕猎维持生计了，所以人们对狗的驯化应该更早一些。

Since 1999

Independent Writing:

1) 同意与否

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

People should take time to relax with hobbies or physical activities that are very different from what they do at work.

参考范文

It is tiring to do the same thing day in and day out. From what I've seen, most people want to escape from their work during their leisure time by participating in activities that are very different from their work. As far as I am concerned, I just don't see any benefit of doing the same thing at work and after work.

For one thing, it is natural that people feel bored when doing the same thing for a long time. Imagine that you are a chef and spend as long as eight hours a day in the kitchen preparing meals. Then ask yourself do you want to continue to cook food after work when you arrive home? The answer is probably not. No matter how interesting their work is, most people tend to do something else after work because they need a break. Photography, for instance, is an interesting occupation. But I don't think many professional photographers keep on taking photos in their leisure time. It is beneficial for people to take up a hobby that is different from their jobs. In doing so, people temporarily forget all the troubles they face at work, which is a good way to relax and unwind.

For another, taking up different physical activities and hobbies is an opportunity for people to improve their health conditions, as well as make new friends. For example, white-collar workers often have to sit at their desks all day long, which is bad for their spines. Many of them have back pain. Such pain can be relieved by participating in swimming, yoga and other physical activities. In the meantime, they would be able to make new friends in yoga classes, public swimming pools and any other venues for different activities.

In conclusion, spending leisure time on activities different from their jobs is a good way for people to relax, to exercise, and to socialize. Although people have every right to choose what to do as a pastime, I suggest that they should try different activities instead of doing same things as what they do at work.

2) 三选一类

Which one is the most important factor to help you work productively?

- Having an environment that is free of noise and distractions
- Knowing that you will receive a reward
- Doing something that you are interested in

参考范文

As the quality of life of the general population vastly improves, the concept of "job" is no longer a means to making ends meet; instead, it has been taken beyond the financial connotations to imply a cause worthy of individuals' lifelong pursuit and commitment. However, though a consensus has been struck over what factors constitute the motivation behind self-driven workers, the relative importance remains controversial. I am

deeply convinced that personal interest matters more to work productivity than do financial rewards or decent working conditions.

The passion for a particular line of career or a job position is the source of motivation strong enough to sustain an enduring dedication and maximal efficiency at workplaces, which hinges on continuous, autonomous learning and courage to brave unexpected challenges. As market competition is nigh on cut-throat, corporations are continually seeking new opportunities by initiating both internal and external organizational reforms and restructuring. Inevitably, employees are required to adapt themselves to the revolutionary changes taking place on a probably frequent basis by coming to grip with new professional knowledge and skills entailed by the tasks with which they are entrusted. This is precisely where individual interests or the lack thereof makes a huge difference. The former usually embrace the changes as an opportunity to deepen their understanding and to gain sophistication in their field while the latter consider such organizational instability and unpredictability as a scourge. Ultimately, passionate employees will rise to the challenge and climb their way up the corporate ladder to success and wealth whereas their struggling counterparts often end up either exiting the company or be stuck in eternal suffering.

Granted, financial rewards and a sound working environment are perfectly valid considerations as well for prospective job seekers. Unfortunately, upon a closer examination, neither of them is warranted in the context of contemporary workplaces and could even interfere with productivity. Compartmentalized offices, which used to be common in the past, are no longer in alignment with modern business thinking, whereby an open, regular discussions and brainstorming among colleagues often yield surprisingly constructive ideas to company development. Besides, motivation arising from financial compensation is bound to vanish, once rival companies offer better-paid job positions. The lack of employees' loyalty to the company could even have far serious ramifications such as the leak of corporate secrets or high costs incurred by staff turnover.

In conclusion, it's never wrong to stay true to one's heart. Workplace scenarios are by no means an exception. Even if one owned the entire office floor or earned above the highest possible, one would never taste the overwhelming happiness of engaging in what one truly takes interest in for life – probably the only defining measure of what life is meant for.

Since 1999

3) 二选一

People in daily lives would frequently do the jobs that need creativity, such as the job you have never done before. Under this circumstance, do you prefer to work alone or work with others?

参考范文

In an ever-changing society increasingly dominated by the advent of state-of-the-art technologies, innovation evidently constitutes the major source of powerhouse behind progress on virtually every front. On a microscopic level, such qualities as creativity is also a much desired trait of workforce in any organization ready to embrace and shape its future through revolutionary transformations. To maximize their creative potential, cooperation and collaboration among employees apparently prove a superior alternative to working in isolation.

Creativity requires certain peculiar, outside-the-box thinking that often challenges the established, conventional norms, an endeavor that wouldn't be possible without a fierce clash of uniquely disparate schools of thought. This is particularly true in a corporate scenario, where the belief of every employee rests on assumptions of which they are convicted, possibly as a result of the education they have received over their course of academic life or their subjective perception of what works best for the company and what does not. These assumptions vary considerably from one individual to another, but what remains invariably true is that they do serve as a straightjacket that constrains one's understanding, thus inhibiting brilliant, novel ideas from being raised and shared across the work group or the entire organization. A productive discussion whereby continuous exchange of individual assumptions and perceptions takes place will serve a helpful role in challenging and eradicating those misconceptions harbored by each employee for a long time. Once their minds are set free, whatever is ready to come out is bursts of creative energy that has been stifled in their heads for too long.

Group work also serves as a filter of ideas by reinforcing those truly brilliant ones and casting aside their ludicrous counterparts. After all, creativity is embodied in a unique perspective of an individual; however, such uniqueness may yield polarizing outcomes, turning out to be either positively constructive or embarrassingly immature. It's precisely the concern for the latter that many creative thoughts hidden deep inside the minds of ordinary employees have never been brought up to senior management, for those residing on the bottom hierarchies of corporate ladder feared what they are ready to propose might turn out to be the laughing stock in the eyes of those holding managerial positions. Fortunately, group work can be the first "trial process" that tests the theoretical viability and soundness of any idea employees are willing to share. Through much more intense discussion and debate, truly genius ideas would survive and be passed up along the corporate hierarchy and the preposterous ones would be rejected. In this way, it encourages employees to engage actively in group discussions, for any esteemed individuals would aspire to career success by making their share of contributions to the team and organization as a whole.

In conclusion, in a creativity-driven corporate atmosphere, group discussion is much better appreciated than working individually. It's generally agreed that creative power is only to be fully tapped or exploited by removing any constraints imposed upon it, whether cognitive constraints such as false assumptions or psychological constraints such as fear of being laughed at. Luckily, group work eliminates these constraints and in doing so, primes even an average mind for unleashing of sparks of creative potential.