

新托福写作考题预测

Integrated Writing:

1) 讨论美国将对非当地动物(nonnative animal)的贸易颁布限制法令。

阅读文章的要点:

1. 对 pet owner 不好, pet owner 会担心 authorities 会把宠物收走;
2. 实施该法律的成本较高。实施法律前,需要对每一个外来物种进行研究并判断它们是否会对环境造成危害。然而,美国的非本土物种有成千上万种,所以所需的科研费用太高;
3. 法案没有必要对所有地方一视同仁地禁止贩卖。有些南方生物虽然有危害,但是不能适应北方的环境,存活时间不久,无法繁衍,危害不大,比如巴西兔。

听力讲座的要点:

1. 对已有的 pets 其实没有影响,对在这之后买来的外来物种才有影响;
2. 政府处理外来物种泛滥更花钱,这样其实是省钱的。比如一种蛇 python 在 Florida spread 伤害了 native species,政府花了很多钱才 remove 它们。
3. 巴西兔子虽然不会影响环境,但是有病毒,会感染本地物种,导致本地兔子死亡。

2) 关于 short-faced bear 是吃什么保持它们庞大的身躯的。

阅读文章的要点: 认为狗是从狼进化而来的

1. 吃大型 mammals like buffalo and mammoth, 因为熊很大,可以打败水牛等大型动物;
2. 吃 fast-speed animals like deer and antelope, 因为熊的腿长,可以跑得很快,能够追上快的动物;
3. 吃被别的动物捕到后吃剩下的猎物,因为这种熊是 scavenger (食腐动物)。

听力讲座的要点:

1. 熊虽然很大,但是其实是 thin bone, 所以很弱,打不过大型动物;
2. 虽然跑得快,但是那些 fast-running animals 会改变逃跑的方向,熊太重了没有办法 slow down 然后改变方向;
3. Scavenger 的牙齿很有特色,因为要吃骨头,但是熊的牙齿没有这种特点,是吃肉类型的牙齿,所以不属于 scavenger。

Independent Writing:

1) 同意与否

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Playing sport teaches people lessons about life.

参考范文

Of all the widely worshipped public figures who make the perfect idols for teenagers, sports celebrities are often among the first that pop into our mind. The extraordinary performances of those legendary athletes in the game serve as a source of inspiration for teenagers who share similar aspirations to athletic stardom. Some firmly assert that the act of playing sports itself is a mirror reflection of our pursuits in life, for it embodies some of the principles and wisdom on which ordinary people can draw to attain goals in their own life. I am strongly in favor of this argument.

A highly competitive spirit to beat opponents is best reflected in the field of athletics. This is particularly true in the Olympic Games where the exceptionally gifted athletes are united by the common goal of winning the gold medals. Given the flamboyant talent of participants and unpredictability of any sports event, zero-tolerance for defeat and all-hearted commitment to winning are what it takes for sportsmen to emerge victoriously from the cut-throat competition. Those top-notch players might risk losing to underdogs even if they made the slightest mistake. It's precisely such solid determination and attitude that are common to successful people in virtually all fields of endeavor. In both academic learning and career pursuit, complacency with one's own status quo and condescension of rival competitors may pay an irrevocably great price. The fall of many glorious conglomerates such as Kodak and Nokia is the living testimony to this rule of thumb.

However, sports events are not entirely one man's show. In fact, many sports that fascinate and appeal to athletic enthusiasts around the globe require the tapping of synergistic power of a team. Victory in soccer games, arguably the most widely watched and exciting sport in the world, could hardly be ascribed to the contributions of any single individual player, no matter how brilliant and world-class they are. The best team in such sports is not necessarily comprised of the best player for every position in the team, but the one that manages to maximize the collective power of every player. Such emphasis on cooperation is fully paralleled in the workplace scenarios, where the first lesson to be learnt for new entrants to the company is "no man's an island". Employers have started to attach increasing importance to the contributions of "team player" rather than the "powerful individual".

In conclusion, engagement in sports activities bears much resemblance to fighting to achieve ambitious goals in life. A fighting spirit and intense desire to win prove the source of motivation to overcome whatever obstacles and setbacks that stand in the way. In the meantime, the full awareness of the limits of individual power and of the need to work in collaboration with other may set one at the beginning of the surest and quickest path to final destination. Once one gets a taste of success, all the previous effort and pain are deemed more than worthwhile.

2) 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?

- a. Inviting tutors to provide individual instruction for the students who have difficulty in study;
- b. Having the help and encouragement from the family and friends;
- c. Having excellent teachers in high school who can help the students before the university;

参考范文

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, families' and friends' advice and encouragement are more tempting since it can remove the difficulty and is easily taken by young students.

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.

