

朗阁新托福写作考题预测

Integrated Writing:

第一套:

关于 Lascaux 法国拉斯科洞穴壁画 cave painting 是否与打猎有关

阅读文章的要点: 很有关系

- 1、壁画上表现的是动物被捕猎或攻击的图景;
- 2、壁画上有一部分人类戴着动物的头饰, 一种解释是因为他们要伪装成动物以便捕猎;
- 3、这样的内容出现在壁画上被认为有保佑狩猎成功之意。

听力讲座的要点: 认为并没有太大的关联

- 1、壁画上还有很多其他的动物没有被捕杀;
- 2、戴动物头饰可能还有其他的含义, 因为有些戴头饰的人是躺着的, 不可能在捕猎;
- 3、这些壁画可能象征着某种纪念祖先的仪式, 而非保佑狩猎。

第二套:

Carolina bays 卡罗莱纳湾有很多 circular or oval 形状的 depressions 低洼, 讨论它们是否是由于 meteorites 陨石的碎片撞击地面形成的。

阅读文章的要点: 是由于陨石撞击形成的。

- 1、Carolina bays 的洼地形状不对称。陨石碎片撞击地面会形成坑, 由于撞击的角度不一样, 所以洼地不同面的深度不一样;
- 2、洼地附近的沙子没有铁涂层。陨石碎片撞击地面会产生巨大的热能, 沙子在高温中会丢失铁元素;
- 3、在 Carolina bays 发现了很多巴基球(buckyballs)。巴基球是一种特殊的碳的形态, 需要在极大的压强下才能产生, 而陨石强大的撞击力足以满足巴基球的产生条件。

听力讲座的要点:

- 1、洼地的不对称性可能是由于洋流(sea current)产生的。这些洼地曾经都是 underwater 的, 所以有可能是海底的洋流使得沙子向同一方向堆积;
- 2、如果是由于高温使得沙子丢失铁元素的话, 那么高温也会将沙子融化成玻璃(glass)。但是并没有找到玻璃的痕迹, 所以不可能是陨石造成的。有可能是化学反应(chemical process)导致沙子中的铁元素丢失;
- 3、如果是陨石撞击形成 buckyballs, 那么 buckyballs 应该广泛存在于所有地方, 但实际上只有少数几个海湾发现了 buckyballs。更有可能是闪电(lightning)形成的。

Since 1999

Independent Writing:

1) 是否同意类

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is difficult for teachers to be both popular (students like them) and effective to help students learning.

Sample answer:

With the increasingly fierce competition in school enrollment and employment in contemporary society, it is understandable that unprecedented emphasis has been laid on education. Teachers, who have played an indispensable role in students' academic performance in all ages, are therefore drawing much attention from modern citizens. In fact, with the growing awareness of student-centered class, many teachers, especially the younger ones, have gained significant popularity from their students thanks to their more stimulating teaching methodologies compared with traditional ones in class. However, some people point out that it is almost impossible for a teacher to be both popular among students and be able to help them learn effectively in school. From my perspective, these two aspects are not contradictory at all; instead, they are actually mutually reinforcing.

First and foremost, popular teachers are more likely to develop better teacher-student relationship. To be specific, teachers who are highly welcomed by students are usually more humorous and approachable, which means rather than being lofty teachers, they are more like friends to their students. Thus, mutual communication between these teachers and their students may occur more frequently. In other words, when students encounter difficulties either in study or in their life, they will be willing to share their troubles with these teachers and turn to them for help, which enables the teachers to be aware of their students' problems in time and help them figure out effective solutions accordingly. On the contrary, if a teacher is unpopular and disagreeable, students may be reluctant to communicate with them when they are struggling with the comprehension of class contents and the completion of their assignments, which can obviously exert negative influence on their digestion and grasp of what has been taught.

Furthermore, students will learn more effectively in popular teachers' class. Usually, if students like the teacher, they will be more motivated to get involved in class and express their thoughts freely. Therefore, students' critical thinking ability and their innovative creativity are more likely to be triggered during the discussion between them and the teachers, which can leave the knowledge imparted in class more impressive to them and improve their academic achievements as a result. On the other hand, have the students disliked their teacher, they might be absent-minded in class and would not focus on what the teacher is inculcating, let alone participate in class. As a consequence, students tend to gradually become passive receptacles of predigested knowledge and may learn knowledge only by rote rather than through understanding, which is unable to help them lay a solid foundation for future study.

Admittedly, some opponents may pinpoint that because popular teachers are always good-tempered and tolerant to students. Some unruly ones are inclined to disobey the teachers' instructions if they are too easy-going. For example, they might not finish their assignments in time, so their academic performance may be unsatisfactory. However, should the teacher force the students to obey their rules and directions, those students

would be more rebellious and would even be tired of study, which may lead to more serious consequences. As a matter of fact, if students really like their teacher, they are more likely to enjoy their homework since they are more interested in these teacher's class and they do not want to make people they like disappointed as well.

Taking all of the analysis above into consideration, we can safely conclude that it is highly likely for students to learn more effectively when they like their teachers in school.

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 i phones, 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

What is the best way for the government to improve education for young students?

- 1. Hiring more teachers to reduce the number of students in each class.**
- 2. Providing preschool education.**
- 3. Providing additional training for teachers to improve teaching quality.**

Sample answer:

Report of the New Zealand Government's Early Childcare and Education Working Group argues for enhancing better funding for early childhood education institutions. For the government to improve education for young students, it is confronted with some choices: Hiring more teachers to reduce the number of students in each class, Providing preschool education, Providing additional training for teachers to improve teaching quality. Unquestionably, the second one is a real way.

The initial reason is that preschool programs have made profound impact in a cross-country. In Japan, it gives children the opportunities to be member of a group; in the USA, it makes children more independent and self-reliant. preschool programs designed for preschoolers focus primarily on social and emotional factors: some are geared making toward promoting cognitive gains and preparing preschoolers for the formal instruction they will experience when they start further schooling; some are designed to serve the "whole child", including children's physical health, self-confidence.

Another key reason is that every child is born with a natural curiosity, while preschool can serve guidance on things to look for and expect as the child grows. For example, guidance in fostering children's intellectual, language alike because most young children have the potential to understand about 1000 words when they are about two or three years old, most of the language they will use in ordinary conversation for the rest of their lives. Preschool makes young children have made greater strides in problem solving, auditory comprehension, verbal ability and language ability thanks to their natural curiosity.

However, as for the remaining option when the government means the young children's education improvement, some restraints should be taken into account: employing more teachers to improve small class teaching is unwarranted as it is questionable whether there are so many teachers qualified relevant requirements: besides obtaining the prerequisite "student-teaching" time, and receive a special diploma to begin teaching after graduation. Many educational institutions especially within the US, require that prospective teachers pass a background check and psychiatric evaluation to be able to teach in classroom as security concerns grow. Also, offering additional training to the teachers to foster teaching quality does not make sense: academic success is largely dependent upon factors out of teachers, such as inherited abilities. In other words, children of a particular age cannot be expected to master educational material without taking into account their current level of cognitive development, although many teachers additionally trained are involved in their education.

In short, young children require appropriate educational practice, so government should base on their unique characteristics. Among given options, providing young children preschool is pretty essential to promote their education: this is because there are accomplished cases in the world; this is because young children have their distinctive cognitive development.

