

主要目的题 (purpose)

主要目的题题干特征

Why does the student visit the professor?

Why does the student visit the registrar's office?

Why did the professor ask to see the student?

Why does the professor explain X?

目的题

听好寒暄之后的第一句话

I was wondering if you could...

I would like to do....

Do you have time to...

Are you free to...

Ready to...

主要目的题选项特征

以To do 形式开头

A To ask the professor for a form.

B To find out what will be taught.

C To get a signature on a form.

D To ask a question about some course material.

- Questions
- 1. Why does the man go to see his professor?
- A To borrow some charts and graphs from her
- B To ask her to explain some statistical procedures
- C To talk about a report he is writing
- D To discuss a grade he got on a paper

练习 OG P130

Student

I was hoping you could look over
my notecards for my presentation . . .
just to see what you think of it.

Professor

Okay, so refresh my memory: what's
your presentation about?

Student

Two models of decision making . . .

Professor

Oh, yes—the classical and the
administrative model.

Student

Yeah, that's it.

Professor

And what's the point of your talk?

Student

I'm gonna talk about the advantages
and disadvantages of both models.

Professor

But what's the point of your talk?

Are you going to say that one's
better than the other?

Student

Well I think the administrative model's definitely more realistic. But I don't think it's complete. It's kind of a tool . . . a tool to see what can go wrong.

Professor

Okay, so what's the point of your talk? What are you trying to convince me to believe?

Student

Well, uh, the classical model—you shouldn't use it by itself. A lot of companies just try to follow the classical model, but they should really use both models together.

Professor

Okay, good. So let me take a look at your notes here. . . . Oh typed notes. . . . Wow you've got a lot packed in here. Are you sure you're going to be able to follow this during your talk?

Student

Oh, sure that's why I typed them, because otherwise . . . well my handwriting's not very clear.

Why does the student visit the professor?

A To get some notecards for his presentation

B To show her some examples of common errors in research

C To review the notes for his presentation with her

D To ask for help in finding a topic for his presentation

细节题 (details)

练习 OG p131

细节题 (details)

Uh, other things that glaciers can do is, uh, as they retreat, instead of depositing some till, uh, scraped up soil, in the area, they might leave a big ice block and it breaks off and as the ice block melts it leaves a depression which can become a lake. These are called kettle lakes. These are very critical ecosystems in this region, um because uh uh they support some unique biological diversity, these kettle lakes do.

细节题 (details)

The Great Lakes are like this, they were left over from the Pleist— from the Pleistocene glaciers, uh, the Great Lakes used to be a lot bigger as the glaciers were retreating, some of the lakes were as much as a hundred feet higher in elevation.

细节题 (details)

The beach of a former higher stage of Lake Erie was about fifty miles away from where the beach—the current beach of Lake Erie is right now.

细节题 (details)

So I just wanted to tell you a little bit more about glaciers and some positive things uh that we get from climate change, like the ecosystems that develop in these kettle lakes, and how we can look at them in an environmental perspective

What are kettle lakes?

A Lakes that form in the center of a volcano

B Lakes that have been damaged by the greenhouse effect

C Lakes formed by unusually large amounts of precipitation

D Lakes formed when pieces of glaciers melt

How did the glaciers affect the Great Lakes?

A They made the Great lakes smaller.

B They made the Great Lakes deeper.

C They reduced the biodiversity of the Great Lakes.

D They widened the beaches around the Great Lakes.