学术演讲思维对接

Logic and layout of IELTS academic texts and IELTS listening solutions

周璐

IELTS Bro, IDP

目录
CONTENTS

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DON'T PANIC!

周璐

英国约克大学TESOL（英语教育）专业优秀荣誉硕士学位（MA with Distinction）
16年听力教学经验
融合雅思听力成绩及学术听力能力双升教学目标
短期注意力提升专项训练（TAS/NS/AI）
改变"碰词"做题方法，快速提升听力正确率

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PART 01

▽

课前须知

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课前须知
提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

Pre-class notice

01 课程内容
直播六节
录播学习
1v1微信作业批改（日常作业每周一三五拍照发周老师）

02 群文件的使用
看百度网盘文件夹内资料及使用方法录屏

03 其它福利

04 问题求助
课内问题直接微信周老师
技术问题联系群内邦邦班主任

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内部资料的使用
提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

☐ 文件名

☐ 📁 词汇

☐ 📁 录播课课件及录屏

☐ 📁 直播课件

☐ 📕 Critical Thinking (An Exploration of Theory and Practice) .pdf

☐ 🎬 内部资料如何使用.avi

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PART 02

▽

雅思听力总复习计划

雅思听力考什么

复习目标拆解

复习线路

各听力分数段日常训练目标

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知识 + 能力 = 稳定 的做题节奏

▽   ▽   ▽

学术英语思维对接

S4学术演讲框架及做题方法
S3学术讨论逻辑及做题方法
S1&2（低配版3&4）特点及做题方法

注意力日常训练

TAS： 注意力控制力训练
NS：做题节奏训练
AI：意群、语音训练

三向操作的能力

读+写+听→when+how

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考试

刷题

WHEN&WHY

TAS0.8之后加NS

刷题前日常作业

训练做题方法

NS

WHEN&HOW

剑4-10单项刷；剑11之后模考

留10天刷题即可，考试着急可留一周刷题

TAS

WHEN&WHY

3-8分同学学习完录屏开始

刷题前日常作业

训练注意力控制力

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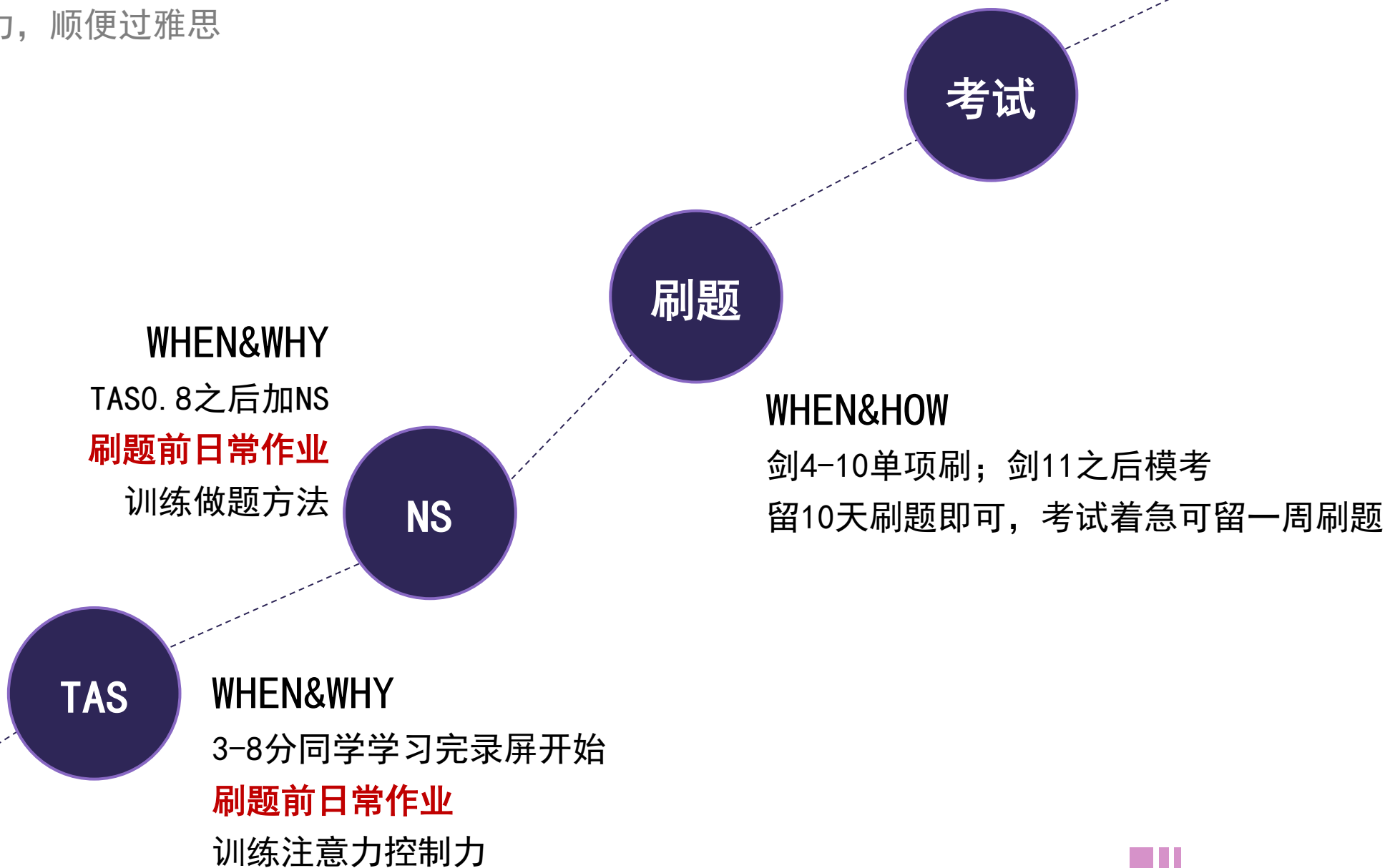
各听力分数段短期日常训练目标

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

日常训练目标

词汇量：六级词汇量/阅读理解自测6.5及以上/任意词汇书听说读写正确率80%即可

注意力要求：TAS1.0*4-1.0*3

NS单选：1-2/10

语音：发现时加AI

听力目标7-9

听力目标6-6.5

日常训练目标

词汇量：六级词汇量/阅读理解自测6.5及以上/任意词汇书听说读写正确率80%即可

注意力要求：TAS0.8*5-1.0*5

NS单选：2-3/10

语音：发现时加AI

日常训练目标

词汇量：四级/任意听力词汇书听说读写正确率60%即可

注意力要求：TAS0.75*5；NS稍作训练

语音：发现时加AI

听力目标5-5.5分

第一节 学术演讲思维对接

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PART 03

▽

P4学术英语思维对接

学术英语段落基本框架

P4 lecture全篇鱼骨

P4八种常见全篇逻辑

Move&段落逻辑

signposting/signal words

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🔴 大标题：总话题

🔴 篇章、段落框架

直线型听力、做题模式
（被动做题）

分层型听力、做题模式
（积极做题）

BE AN ACTIVE LISTENER
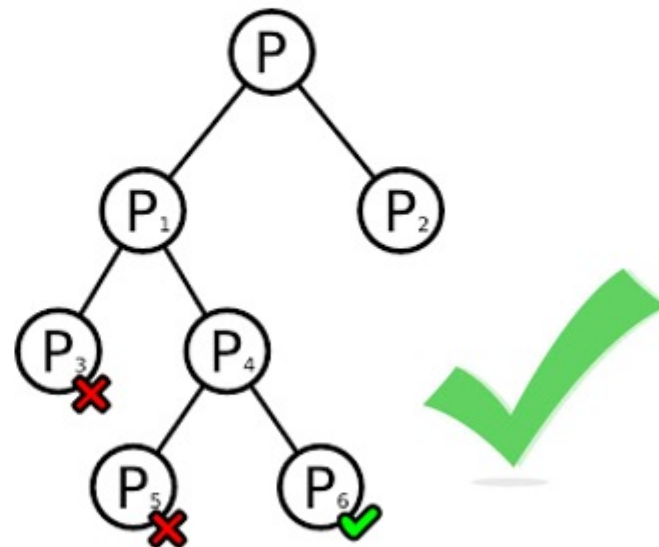
Ears hear what the mind prepares to hear.

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走进Speaker/writer的脑部

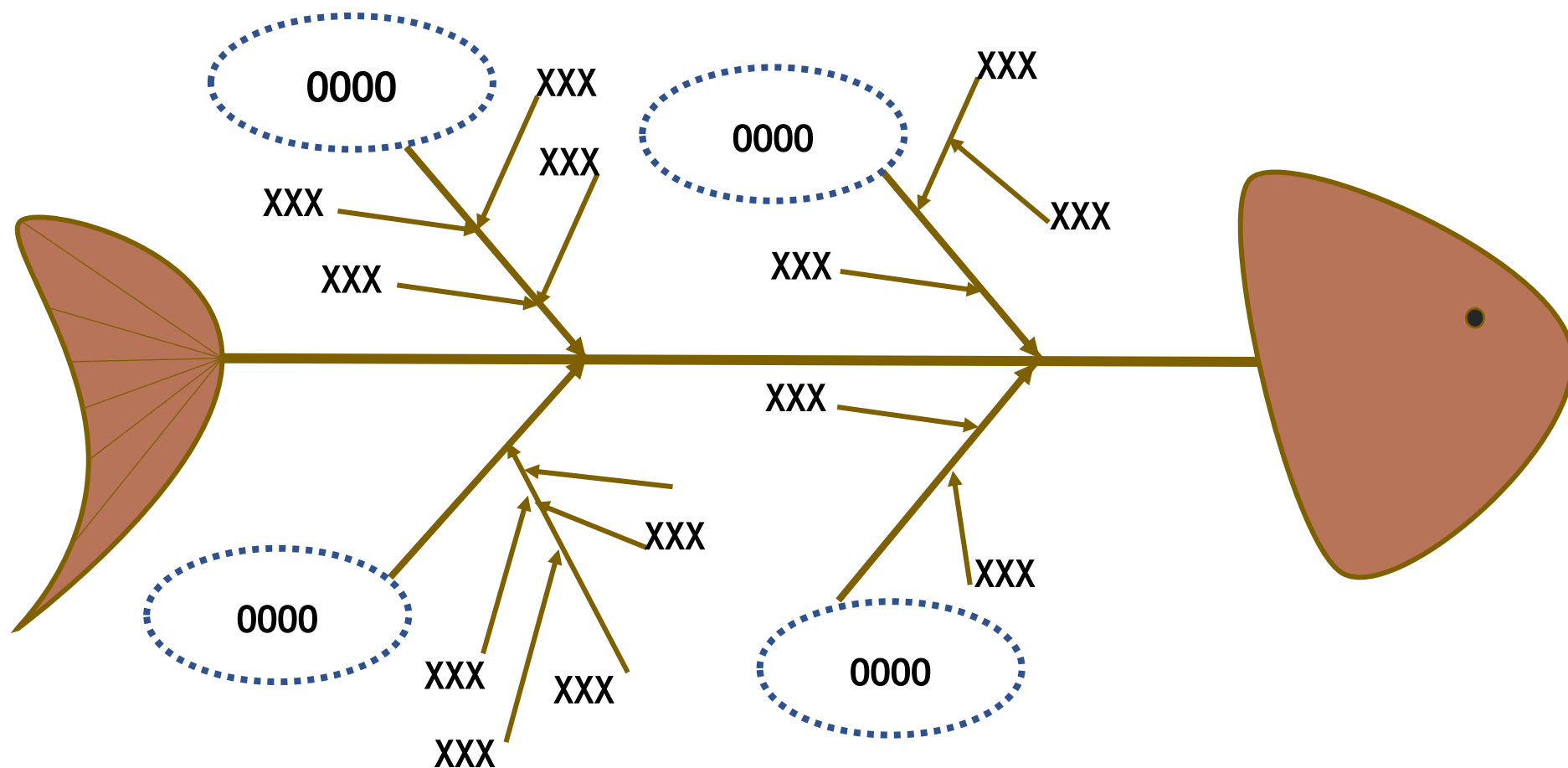提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

Speaker's job:

explanation
&
justification

Listener/reader-centered

An imaginary audience who keeps asking 5W1H

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OOOO

XXX
XXX
XXX
XXX

OOOO

XXX
XXX
XXX

XXX

OOOO

XXX
XXX
XXX

XXX
XXX
XXX

OOOO

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Beginning

Main body

Conclusion

Topic Sentence1

Topic Sentence 2

Topic Sentence 3

Detail 1

Detail 2

Detail 3

Detail 1

Detail 2

Detail 1

Detail 2

Detail 3

paragraph 1

paragraph 2

paragraph 3

备注：听力95%TS都在段首

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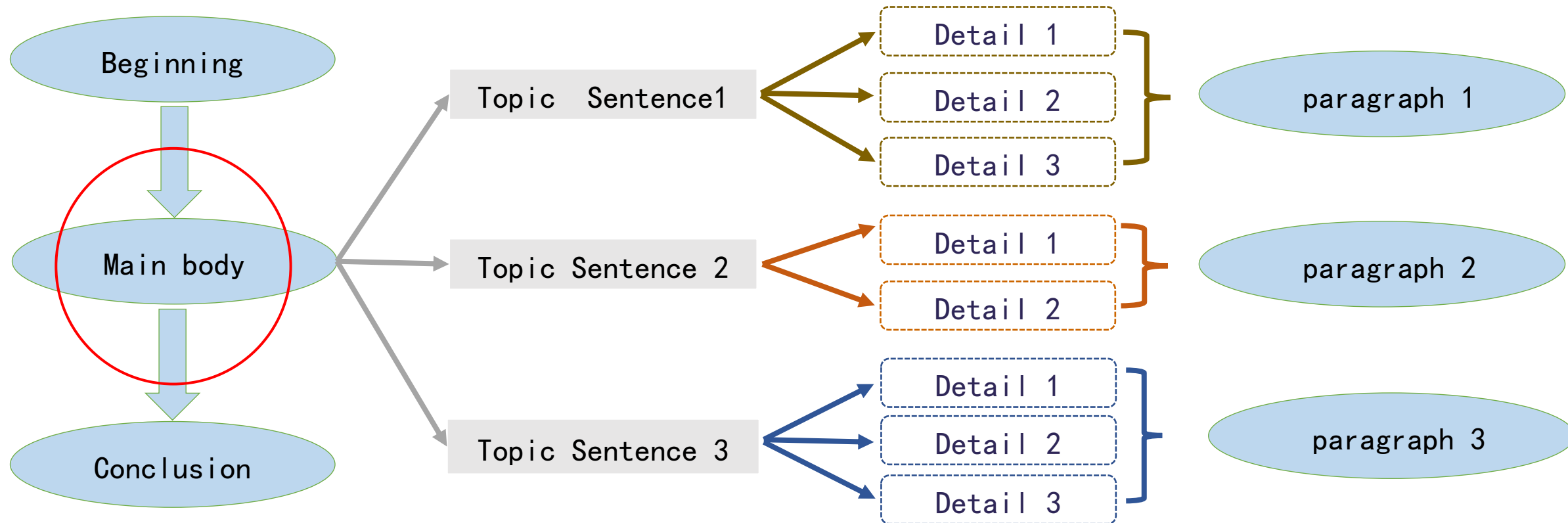
1. 因果：

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Corporate crime has been ignored by:
a) the 33 ……………………………… e.g. films
b) 34 ……………………………….

Reasons:
a) often more complex, and needing 35 ………………………….
b) less human interest than conventional crime
c) victims often 36 …………………………….

Effects:
a) Economic costs
  • may appear unimportant to 37 …………………………….
  • can make large 38 ……………………………. for company
  • cause more losses to individuals than conventional crimes
b) Social costs
  • make people lose trust in business world
  • affect poorer people most

2. 概念—应用：

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

'Self-regulatory focus theory' and leadership

Self-regulatory focus theory

People's focus is to approach pleasure or avoid pain
Promotion goals focus on 31 …………………………….
Prevention goals emphasise avoiding punishment

Factors that affect people's focus

The Chronic Factor
• comes from one's 32 …………………………….

The 33 ……………………………. Factor
• we are more likely to focus on promotion goals when with a 34 …………………………….
• we are more likely to focus on prevention goals with our boss

How people's focus affects them

Promotion Focus: People think about an ideal version of themselves, their 35 ……………………………. and their gains.

Prevention Focus: People think about their 'ought' self and their obligations

Leaders

Leadership behaviour and 36 ……………………………. affects people's focus

Transformational Leaders:
• pay special attention to the 37 ……………………………. of their followers
• passionately communicate a clear 38 …………………………….
• inspire promotion focus in followers

Transactional Leaders:
• create 39 ……………………………. to make expectations clear
• emphasise the results of a mistake
• inspire prevention focus in followers

Conclusion

Promotion Focus is good for jobs requiring 40 …………………………….
Prevention Focus is good for work such as a surgeon
Leaders' actions affect which focus people use

3. 现象—理论：

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Mass Strandings of Whales and Dolphins

Mass strandings: situations where groups of whales, dolphins, etc. swim onto the beach and die

Common in areas where the **31** .... can change quickly

Several other theories:

Parasites
e.g. some parasites can affect marine animals' **32** .... , which they depend on for navigation

Toxins
Poisons from **33** .... or .... are commonly consumed by whales

e.g. Cape Cod (1988) – whales were killed by saxitoxin

Accidental Strandings
Animals may follow prey ashore, e.g. Thurston (1995)

Unlikely because the majority of animals were not **34** .... when they stranded

Human Activity
35 .... from military tests are linked to some recent strandings

The Bahamas (2000) stranding was unusual because the whales
- were all **36** ....
- were not in a **37** ....

4. 问题—解决方案：

Setting up systems based on an existing process

Two mistakes

Manager tries to:
- improve on the original process
- create an ideal **35** .... from the best parts of several processes

Cause of problems
- information was inaccurate
- comparison between the business settings was invalid
- disadvantages were overlooked, e.g. effect of changes on **36** ....

Solution
- change **37** ....
- impose rigorous **38** ....
- copy original very closely:
  - physical features of the **39** ....
  - the **40** .... of original employees

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5. 对比/类比：

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Business Cultures

Power culture

Characteristics of organisation
- small
- 31 .... power source
- few rules and procedures
- communication by 32 ....

Advantage:
- can act quickly

Disadvantage:
- might not act 33 ....

Suitable employee:
- not afraid of 34 ....
- doesn't need job security

Role culture

Characteristics of organisation:
- large, many 35 ....
- specialised departments
- rules and procedure, e.g. job 36 .... and rules for discipline

6. 并列：

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

The Underground House

Design
- Built in the earth, with two floors
- The south-facing side was constructed of two layers of 33 ....
- Photovoltaic tiles were attached
- A layer of foam was used to improve the 34 .... of the building

Special features
- To increase the light, the building has many internal mirrors and 35 ....
- In future, the house may produce more 36 .... than it needs
- Recycled wood was used for the 37 .... of the house
- The system for processing domestic 38 .... is organic

Environmental issues
- The use of large quantities of 39 .... in construction was environmentally harmful
- But the house will have paid its 'environmental debt' within 40 ....

7．时间顺序：

8．介绍一个或多个Research/study：

Australian Aboriginal Rock Paintings

Which painting styles have the following features?

*Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, next to questions 31–36.*

Painting Styles

A Dynamic
B Yam
C Modern

Features

31 figures revealing bones ....

32 rounded figures ....

33 figures with parts missing ....

34 figures smaller than life size ....

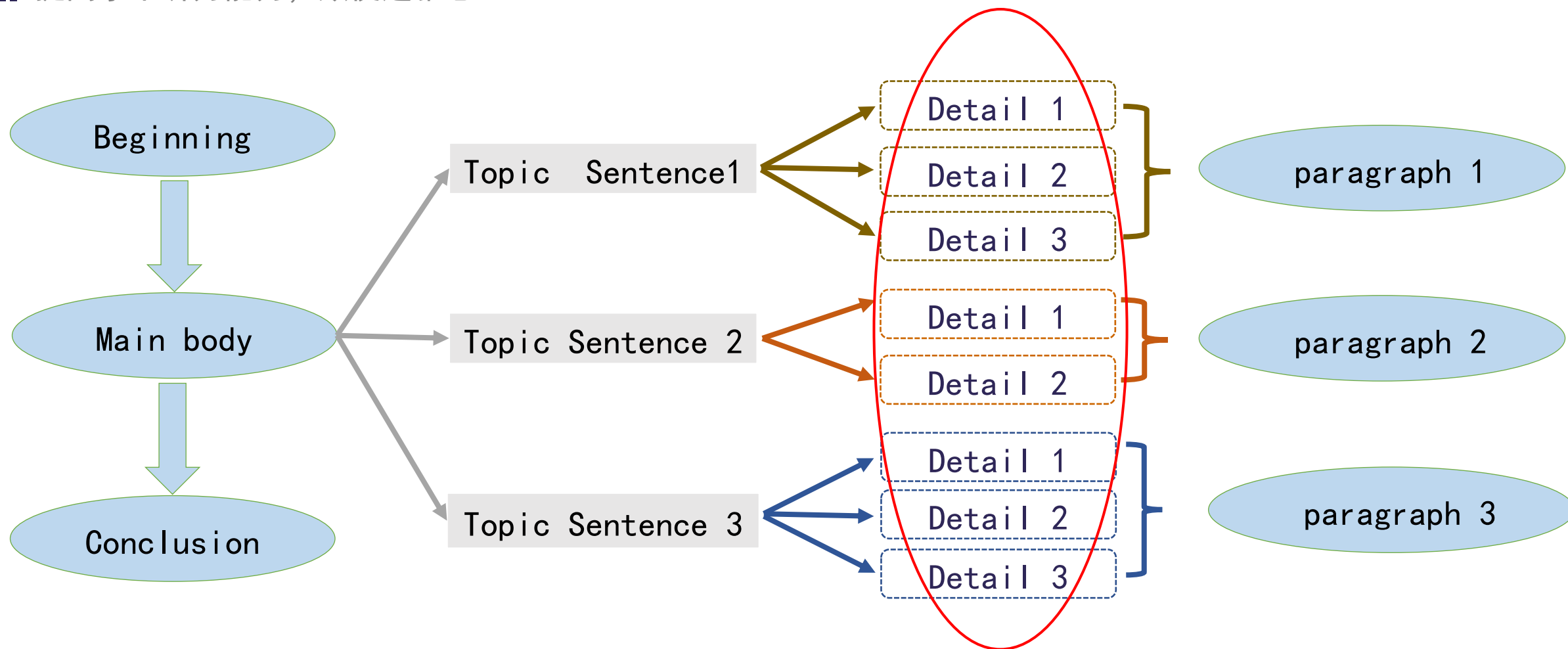35 sea creatures ....

36 plants ....

Research on questions about doctors

31 In order to set up her research programme, Shona got

A advice from personal friends in other countries.
B help from students in other countries.
C information from her tutor's contacts in other countries.

32 What types of people were included in the research?

A young people in their first job
B men who were working
C women who were unemployed

33 Shona says that in her questionnaire her aim was

A to get a wide range of data.
B to limit people's responses.
C to guide people through interviews.

34 What do Shona's initial results show about medical services in Britain?

A Current concerns are misrepresented by the press.
B Financial issues are critical to the government.
C Reforms within hospitals have been unsuccessful.

35 Shona needs to do further research in order to

A present the government with her findings.
B decide the level of extra funding needed.
C identify the preferences of the public.

36 Shona has learnt from the research project that

A it is important to plan projects carefully.
B people do not like answering questions.
C colleagues do not always agree.

Beginning

Main body

Conclusion

Topic Sentence1

Topic Sentence 2

Topic Sentence 3

Detail 1
Detail 2
Detail 3

Detail 1
Detail 2

Detail 1
Detail 2
Detail 3

paragraph 1

paragraph 2

paragraph 3

备注：95%TS都在段首

雅思听力段落内部逻辑
提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

1 Move

2 Signposting 立标杆

3 Signal words 信号词

四个知识点

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Move

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

定义
&
种类

Speaker/writer解释说明一个话题或论证一个观点的角度或策略。可以是一句话，也可以是几句话。

Definition

Classification

Example

Turning of direction in meaning

Introducing a process

Introduction of the background

Presenting an opinion

Contrast

Comparison

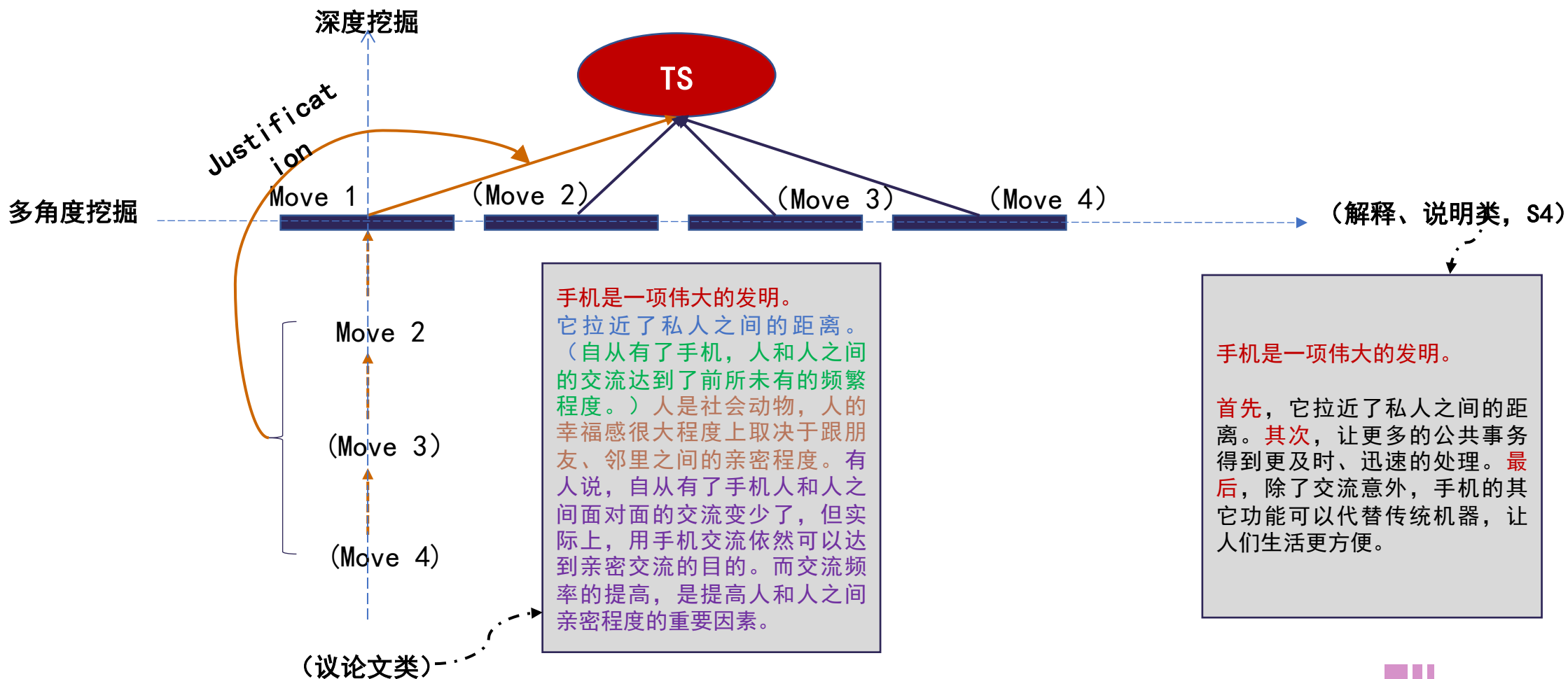Giving a cause

Presenting an effect

Addressing by repeating

Signposting

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议论文（说服别人为目的）和解释说明（介绍现象、术语、东西……为目的）类（大部分听力和阅读题目）文章或演讲的差别：

深度挖掘

TS

Justification

多角度挖掘

Move 1　（Move 2）　　　（Move 3）　　（Move 4）　　　（解释、说明类，S4）

Move 2

（Move 3）

（Move 4）

手机是一项伟大的发明。
它拉近了私人之间的距离。（自从有了手机，人和人之间的交流达到了前所未有的频繁程度。）人是社会动物，人的幸福感很大程度上取决于跟朋友、邻里之间的亲密程度。有人说，自从有了手机人和人之间面对面的交流变少了，但实际上，用手机交流依然可以达到亲密交流的目的。而交流频率的提高，是提高人和人之间亲密程度的重要因素。

手机是一项伟大的发明。

首先，它拉近了私人之间的距离。**其次**，让更多的公共事务得到更及时、迅速的处理。**最后**，除了交流意外，手机的其它功能可以代替传统机器，让人们生活更方便。

（议论文类）

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一段话里的**moves:**

MOVE 1 | The first type is called the Power Culture, and it's usually found in small organisations.

MOVE 2 | It's the type of culture that needs a central source of power to be effective, and because control is in the hands of just one or two people there aren't many rules or procedures.
Another characteristic is that communication usually takes the form of conversations rather than, say, formal meetings or written memos.

MOVE 3 | Now one of the benefits of this culture is that the organization has the ability to act quickly, so it responds well to threat, or danger on the one hand, and opportunity on the other.
But on the negative side, this type of organization doesn't always act effectively, because it depends too much on one or two people at the top, and when these people make poor decisions there's no-one in else who can influence them.
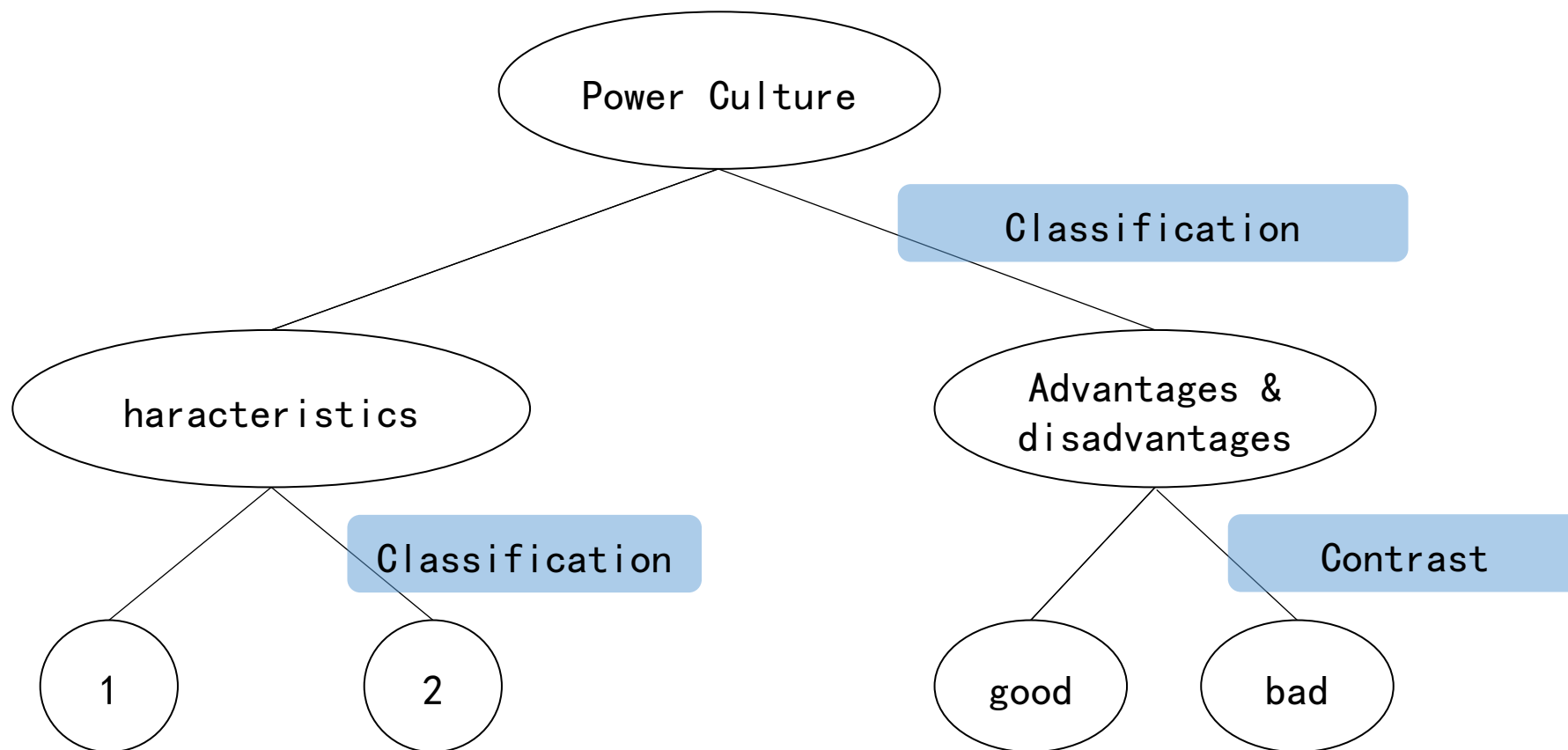
定义：描述文章、段落结构的序列词及词块儿。利用标杆词分辨**move**起止点的重要线索。

种类、位置及作用

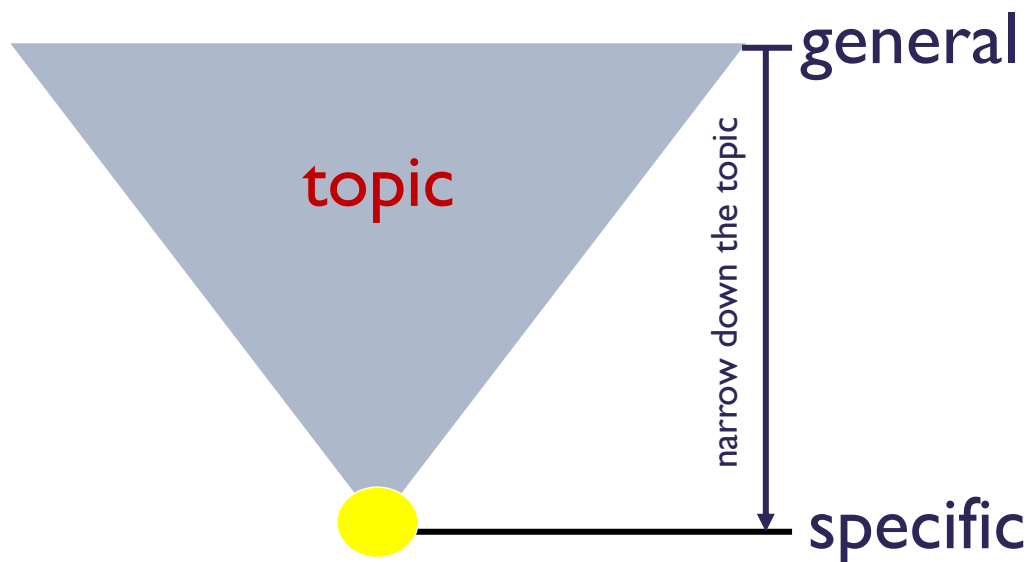| Levels	Positions	Example
介绍全篇结构	只在首段，不在结尾	Today; let's start the lecture…
介绍一个topic	段落开头(引入新topic)	Then I'll move on to…
介绍一个sub-topic	Move开头(向sub-topic的过渡)	Next …

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位置：首段
目的：介绍**lecture**内容是什么
结构：时间（序列词）+人+介绍内容=倒金字塔

general

topic

narrow down the topic

specific

时间

第一人称

话题（大➔小）

e.g. Good morning, everyone. In the last few lectures I've been dealing with business finance, but now I'm going to move on to business systems. And in today's lecture I'm going to talk about what can go wrong when businesses try to copy their own best practices. （8-3-4）

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位置：段落首句或内部MOVE第一句话
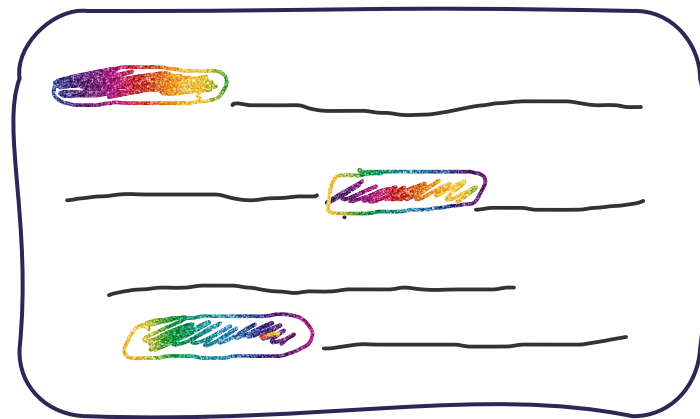**目的：介绍topic和sub-topic**
结构：序列词（可在句尾）+topic + 人

e.g. Let's look at the **economic costs** first. For example... (4-2-4)

人   话题   序列

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首段立标杆的常见词块儿
提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

Intro paragraph:

Intro of the general topic:

ok, so we've been looking at …
Right, I've now almost succeeded in …
In public discussions of …
So this meeting is for …
In my presentation, I'm going to talk about …
Over the past few sessions, we've been …
As many of you here today have …
In this session I'll be presenting …
I'm going to report on …
As we all know …

Intro of the specific topic:

let's take a look at
so, I'll bring you up to date with …
Today, I'm going to talk about …
Today, we're going to be looking at …
I'm going to be telling you
Today, we'll be continuing the series of lectures on …
Today, I'd like us to have a look at …
And today I'm going to introduce …
I'm going to focus on …
I'll go through the …
I particularly looked at …
OK, let me tell you about some of the …
Today I'll outline …
But before we get there I'll give you a little information about …
I'll tell you briefly about …

Intro of the speech structure:

I'll start by saying/summarizing/introducing…then…and then…
I'll give you a brief introduction to the … and then …
I'll give you an example, then go on to show …

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Introducing paragraph topic or sub-topic

In addition, going back to …
In the end, it comes down to …
As far as … are concerned…
Apart from … you'll find …
Finally, let me tell you about…
I'm not talking here about …
Now I'll say a little about …
As with …
But I'm taking it to refer to …
Next, we come to …
Now, in … terms …
(So, now) Let me tell you about some of the …
So basically, the idea is that we …
The first question to ask yourself is …
I'll start with …
It's quite interesting to think about the …

One surprising thing we discovered from this is …
So what is the …? Well, …
This raises important questions.
As you may know …
So, what kind of problems does … cause?
So, what can be done to …?
Now I'd like to look at some ways ..
             and I'll do this by giving some examples of …
Let's just talk a bit about the …
So how did …?
A major step toward … is …
Once the …had been, …(the next topic)
You may have noticed the …
So why is this?
Now, if you can take a look at …
Ok, so we'll start by …
If you are interested in …

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一段话里的moves:

The first type is called the Power Culture, and it's usually found in small organisations.

It's the type of culture that needs a central source of power to be effective, and because control is in the hands of just one or two people there aren't many rules or procedures.
Another characteristic is that communication usually takes the form of conversations rather than, say, formal meetings or written memos.

Now one of the benefits of this culture is that the organization has the ability to act quickly, so it responds well to threat, or danger on the one hand, and opportunity on the other.
But on the negative side, this type of organization doesn't always act effectively, because it depends too much on one or two people at the top, and when these people make poor decisions there's no-one in else who can influence them.

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定义：表示段与段之间、句与句之间、意群之间逻辑关系的词或短语。信号词也是判断MOVE起止点及种类重要线索。

分类

contrast   but(弱读)，unfortunately, unlikely, whereas, as, in fact, on the other hand, or，of course, you may have seen, most people would … rather than …

Cause and effect   the trouble is, consequently，as a result, so

Support
- giving an example: take, say, namely, including, you know, in most cases
- add an additional reason to support the topic: also, additionally，and, or, perhaps

Addressing by repeating   I mean, that is to say, which means, in other words

conclusion   from this we see, so, now, anyway

Sequence/order

一段话里的moves:

The first type is called the Power Culture, and it's usually found in small organisations.

It's the type of culture that needs a central source of power to be effective, and because control is in the hands of just one or two people there aren't many rules or procedures.
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1. 复习计划及不同分数目标日常作业训练要求；

2. 学术英语思维对接之全篇逻辑结构；

3. 学术英语思维对接之段落内部逻辑结构；

4. move/signposting/signal words的定义、分类

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1. 配对：左边例句的里"or"在句子中的意思和右边用法配对：

1. Are you doing physics or chemistry?
2. One of the problems is assimilation, or the merging together of words in speech.
3. She's Malaysian - or at least so she says.
4. He's doing a PhD, or rather an M.Phil.

A an alternative word with the same meaning
B an alternative choice or possibility
C self-correction
D hedging/uncertainty

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2. 补充录屏：《常见的分辨move的语言特征》
3. 务必学习录播《日常注意力训练精讲课程包（TAS→AI→NS）》开始做日常打卡；
4. 分析下面一段话里的MOVE，画树状图+写summary。
5. 补充录屏：《段落MOVE分析答案讲解》

So what makes studies like these different from ordinary research? Let's look at some of the general principles behind ethnographic research in business. First of all, the researcher has to be completely open-minded – he or she hasn't thought up a hypothesis to be tested, as is the case in other types of research. Instead they wait for the participants in the research to inform them. As far as choosing the participants themselves is concerned, that's not really all that different from ordinary research – the criteria according to which the participants are chosen may be something as simple as the age bracket they fall into, or the researchers may select them according to their income, or they might try to find a set of people who all use a particular product for example. But it's absolutely crucial to recruit the right people as participants. As well as the criteria I've mentioned, they have to be comfortable talking about themselves and being watched as they go about their activities.