

<<ETS新托福考试官方指南第3版>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

If you're looking for the best, most authoritative guide to the TOEFL Internetbased test, you've found it! The Official Guide to the TOEFL R Test is the one and only TOEFL guide specially created by ETS--the people who actually make the test. It's packed with everything you need to succeed on the TOEFL test--and help you get into the college or university of your choice. Only ETS can show you exactly what to expect on the test, tell you precisely how the test is scored--and give you hundreds of authentic test questions to study for practice. That makes this guide your most reliable source for everything you need to know about the TOEFL test.

作者简介

美国教育考试服务中心 (ETS) 成立于1947年, 是全球最大的非盈利私营教育考试和评测机构, 也是教育研究领域的领先机构之一。

ETS在全球超过180个国家设有9000多处考试中心, 每年开发、举办并评估2400万人次参加的考试。ETS设计并提供一系列考试产品以适应市场需求, 包括用于大学的考试申请和录取工作的托福考试、GRE考试以及托业考试等。

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章节摘录

4. What point does the professor make when he refers to the university library solving took place there. A study on problem Students should go there to read more about behaviorism. Student eyes will turn toward it if they think about it. He learned about William James' S concept of thinking there.

5. The professor describes a magic trick to the class. What does the magic trick demonstrate? An action people make that they are not aware of That behaviorists are not really scientists How psychologists study children A method for remembering locations 6. What is the professor' S opinion of the motor theory of thinking? Most of the evidence he has collected contradicts it. It explains adult behavior better than it explains child behavior. It is the most valid theory of thinking at the present time.

It cannot be completely proved or disproved. PRACTICE SET 3 SCRIPT AND ANSWERS

Track 5 Listening Script Narrator Listen to part of a psychology lecture.

The professor is discussing behaviorism. Professor Now, many people consider John Watson to be the founder of behaviorism. And like other behaviorists, he believed that psychologists should study only the behaviors they can observe and measure. They're not interested in mental processes. While a person could describe his thoughts, no one else can see or hear them to verify the accuracy of his report. But one thing you can observe is muscular habits. What Watson did was to observe muscular habits because he viewed them as a manifestation of thinking. One kind of habit that he studied are laryngeal habits. Watson thought laryngeal habits...you know, from the larynx, in other words, related to the voice box...he thought those habits were an expression of thinking. He argued that for very young children, thinking is really talking out loud to oneself because they talk out loud even if they're not trying to communicate with someone in particular. As the individual matures, that overt talking to oneself becomes covert talking to oneself, but thinking still shows up as a laryngeal habit. One of the bits of evidence that supports this is that when people are trying to solve a problem, they, um, typically have increased muscular activity in the throat region. That is, if you put electrodes on the throat and measure muscle potential-muscle activity-you discover that when people are thinking, like if they're diligently trying to solve a problem, that there is muscular activity in the throat region.

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