In the reading passage ,several theories are listed about how agonstids may have lived. However, the professor in the lecture argue against the reading passage with her evidence contrast to each part of the passage.

**-注意格式与单复数：符号紧随之前的单词与之后的单词空格隔开；主谓数的一致**

 First, the reading passage says that the agonstids can be free-swimming predators living by preying on smaller organisms since there is other type of primitive arthropods which are strong swimmers and active predators. Nevertheless, the professor claims that the free-swimming predators always have developed eyes to help them track the organisms, but agonstids do not have.She then tells that there is no such special sensory in agonstids which can replace the good vision.

**-这个段落的分论点层面对比与细节层面对比的划分不够清晰（参见修改文章）**

 **but agonstids do not have.－这个细节处理的比较粗糙，同时还有语法问题，have是一个及物动词，后面应该跟宾语，但此处并没有宾语。即便加上一个代词them。这个them代替的是什么也不十分清楚。Them可以指代上个句子当中所有的复数名词，即便根据上下文缩小them的指代范围。Them也非常合理的被认为指代eyes，那么这个句子就变成agnostids没有eyes，这与原文不符，原文中agnostids有眼睛，只不过很小、视力差、甚至差到瞎，但并不等于没有眼睛。 there is no such special sensory in agonstids which can replace the good vision. 这个细节的表达有两个问题：1. such 用词不对；应该是other。2. special sensory 应该是special sensory organ, 另外即便organ没有丢失。那么special sensory organ替换视力的目的是什么，没有回答，显得这个细节不够完整。**

 Second ,the another point the professor uses to cast doubt on the reading is that the agonstids can cross a long distance in a short time which opposes to the idea that the agonstids can be seafloor dwellers because they always stay local and are not able to move to another habitat.

**--这个段落的分论点层面对比与细节层面对比的划分不够清晰（参见修改文章）**

 because they always stay local and are not able to move to another habitat.听力细节过于集中，**整个段落没有明显的development和progress。最明显的表现就是字数不足，段落干瘪。**

 Third, the professor states that ,on the contrary of the reading passage, the agonstids have a large population but the population of parasites has a limitation. In others words, if the agonstids are parasites ,they will kill the hosts, so they can't be parasites.

**--这个段落的分论点层面对比与细节层面对比的划分不够清晰（参见修改文章），论点内容与细节内容杂糅。听力细节过于集中，且表达不够准确，整个段落没有明显的development和progress。最明显的表现就是字数不足，段落干瘪。**

 So, the contents in the reading passage are totally jeopardized by the speaker and the speaker has totally different ideas on the topics made in the reading.

**听力与阅读都没有结尾段，此处不需要结尾段。**

**问题1:该篇综合写作的结构不够清晰，或者说可以写得更加清晰；**

**具体修改建议1: 综合写作结构按照essay的标准结构处理。在这篇TPO当中，阅读以非常清晰的essay结构呈现：第一段的最后一句为阅读的主题；每个中间段之前均给出了小标题，该小标题即该段落的分论点；接下来的内容为相应分论点的supporting details。那么，我们在综合写作中，也按照这样的结构分析阅读与听力之间的关系。**

**第一段：从主题层面对比听力与阅读，建议将听力主题前置**

**第二／三／四段：从分论点层面对比听力与阅读，建议将听力分论点前置；接下来详细列举听力细节；**

**中间段示范：**

**The first point of the listening is that agnostids were not free-swimming predators, which differs from the reading. As a matter of fact, one of the indispensable organs for swimming hunters are large and well-developed eyes, as vision is the premise for hunters to track their preys. However, agnostids’ eyes were small and poorly developed; what’s worse, they were occasionally totally blind. As it was impossible for them to depend on a good vision to catch their prey, they had to develop other sensory organs to help finish this task. Unluckily, no such evidence was found on their fossil record. Therefore, it’s hard to draw the conclusion that agnostids were free-swimming predators.**

**Another point of the lecturer is that agnostids didn’t live on the sea floor, which disagrees with the author. In fact, to be a seafloor dweller, an animal is unable to move both very fast and fairly far. Such an animal moves slowly dwelling in localized areas and they won’t spread to strange locations. Seafloor dwellers tend to occupy their home geographic areas without moving somewhere else. On the contrary, a lot of agnostids species choose to live in different geographic areas, covering distances from each other. It’s probable that they could move from one place to another in fast speed. Such an ability would be quite opposite to that of sea-floor dwellers.**

**The last point of the listening material is that agnostids were not parasites, which opposes the reading material. Actually, one of the prerequisite for parasites is that they have to maintain a small population. And there is a certain limit for the size of the population. After all, the population of parasites should be in proportion to that of their hosts. Otherwise, the organisms of their hosts will be killed off. However, based on the huge amounts of fossils that have been found, many agnostids have very large population. As a result, the theory that they are parasites seems to be right.**