

A Must for

新托福考试必备

TOEFL

iBT Writing

新托福

田雅文◎编著

写作集训



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A Manual for
TOEFL
iBT Writing

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田雅文◎编著

科学出版社

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前言

新托福考试，即TOEFL iBT (Internet-Based Test)，将听、说、读、写四部分有机地结合在一起，全面考查考生的语言技能和沟通能力。要训练和提高这些能力，考生必须首先掌握好听、说、读、写四方面最重要的语言点。而这些听、说、读、写的重要语言点正是“新托福考试必备”丛书所要重点论述的。抓住了必备关键的语言点，也就抓住了新托福考试的命脉，抓住了成功。

本书作者根据自己多次参加新托福考试的实战经验，以及从事新托福的教学实践和对新托福考试的深入研究，在成功培养社会各界考生，包括广大高中生、大学生、社会考生等众多考生留学海外名校的基础上，将多年新托福培训经验和亲身实战经验整理出书，希望有志留学深造者能借助此套丛书“战胜”新托福考试 (I Beat TOEFL)，为未来的事业插上腾飞的翅膀。

本丛书包括听、说、读、写四个分册，即《新托福听力集训》、《新托福口语集训》、《新托福阅读集训》、《新托福写作集训》。

丛书特色

特色一：提供关键语言点。

“新托福考试必备”丛书的听、说、读、写各分册，都以重要的考试语言点为线索，提供相关答题技巧链接，使考生在较短时间内掌握新托福考试的必备语言点，从而获得考试成功。

特色二：覆盖面广，分类归纳，针对性强。

本丛书各分册几乎覆盖了全部新托福考试内容，并加以整理、归纳，针对性强，有利于考生在较短时间内提高各项考试成绩。

特色三：结合真题考经，使考生身临其境。

本丛书各分册提供了新托福考试真题考经，使考生如亲临考场一样，获得亲身体验和提高。所有新托福真题考经均为作者根据新托福多次实战经历和多年教学实践经验精心打造而成。

特色四：提供完美答案，有利于考生自我测评。

本丛书各分册的实战演练及真题考经，均提供了专业打造的满分答案，供考生自我测评，做好充分准备，从而在考场上使自身水平发挥得更加完美。

分册特色

《新托福听力集训》提供了新托福听力训练技巧和听力考试中常出现的会话和讲课段落的分类整理，提供了最近几年新托福听力真题考经，并配有录音文稿，提供了最近几年新托福听力高频词汇。

《新托福口语集训》提供了新托福高分口语策略和新托福口语必备的八大“个人喜好”样本，以及适合六种题型的六大板块，提供了最近几年新托福口语真题考经及完整答案。

《新托福阅读集训》提供了新托福阅读的十大阅读题型、阅读策略及十大类真题阅读范畴关键词链接、实战演练，提供了最近几年新托福阅读真题考经，提供了最近几年新托福阅读真题高频词汇及易混淆词汇。

《新托福写作集训》为考生量身打造，提供了新托福高分作文的五个标准，每个标准均有详细解析，以及作文如何开头，如何写中间段落，如何结尾，并配有精彩的范文，提供了综合作文模块及最近几年新托福写作综合作文真题考经。

编者

2010年3月

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Unit 1

新托福高分作文标准



新托福写作考试程序

新托福写作分为两个部分，都需要考生在计算机上完成。该操作界面有计时器，考试时间一到，计时自然结束。界面上方有字数统计，考生可以参考。界面没有文字校对功能，考生需要自己注意核对单词拼写问题、语法问题等。

第一部分是综合写作，要求考生在3分钟内阅读一段文字，然后界面出现听力内容，需要考生做笔记，听力结束后，题目出现，要求考生用20分钟时间完成对阅读和听力部分综合的关系作文，字数在150~225之间。此时，阅读部分重新出现，考生可以参考使用。时间一到，界面自然跳到第二部分。第二部分是独立写作，要求考生在30分钟内完成300字的作文。时间一到，考试自然结束。

以下是美国考试中心官方的写作考试程序和指令，并附有样本。在本书下文的具体演练中，为了简化，不再详细重复这些程序和指令，请读者仔细阅读，做到心中有数。

Writing Section Directions

Make sure your headset is on.

This section measures your ability to use writing to communicate in an academic environment. There will be two writing tasks.

For the first writing task, you will read a passage and listen to a lecture and then answer a question based on what you have read and heard. For the second writing task, you will answer a question based on your own knowledge and experience.

Now listen to the directions for the first writing task.

Writing Based on Reading and Listening Directions

For this task, you will first have three minutes to read a passage about an academic topic. You may take notes on the passage if you wish. The passage will then be removed and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. While you listen, you may also take notes.

Then you will have 20 minutes to write a response to a question that asks you about the

relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words long. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content. If you finish your response before time is up, you may click on Next to go on to the second writing task.

Now you will see the reading passage for three minutes. Remember it will be available to you again when you write immediately after the reading time ends. The lecture will begin, so keep your headset on until the lecture is over.

Directions:

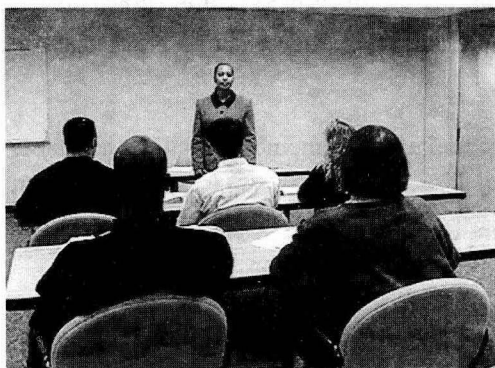
You have 20 minutes to plan and write your response. Your response will be judged on the basis of the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the points in the lecture and their relationship to the reading passage. Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words.

Altruism is a type of behavior in which an animal sacrifices its own interest for that of another animal or group of animals. Altruism is the opposite of selfishness; individuals performing altruistic acts gain nothing for themselves.

Examples of altruism abound, both among humans and among other mammals. Unselfish acts among humans range from the sharing of food with strangers to the donation of body organs to family members, and even to strangers. Such acts are altruistic in that they benefit another, yet provide little reward to the one performing the act.

In fact, many species of animals appear willing to sacrifice food, or even their life, to assist other members of their group. The meerkat, which is a mammal that dwells in burrows in grassland areas of Africa, is often cited as an example. In groups of meerkats, an individual acts as a sentinel, standing guard and looking out for predators while the others hunt for food or eat food they have obtained. If the sentinel meerkat sees a predator such as a hawk approaching the group, it gives an alarm cry alerting the

other meerkats to run and seek shelter. By standing guard, the sentinel meerkat gains nothing—it goes without food while the others eat, and it places itself in grave danger. After it issues an alarm it has to flee alone, which might make it more at risk to a predator, since animals in groups are often able to work together to fend off a predator. So the altruistic sentinel behavior helps ensure the survival of other members of the meerkat's group.



Narrator

Now listen to part of a lecture on the topic you just read about.

Professor

You know, often in science, new findings force us to re-examine earlier beliefs and assumptions. And a recent study of meerkats is having exactly this effect. The study examined the meerkat's behavior quite closely, much more closely than had ever been done before. And some interesting things were found...like about eating habits... it showed that typically meerkats eat before they stand guard—so the ones standing guard had a full stomach! And the study also found that since the sentinel is the first to see a predator coming, it's the most likely to escape...because it often stands guard near a burrow, so it can run immediately into the burrow after giving the alarm. The other meerkats, the ones scattered about looking for food, are actually in greater danger.

And in fact, other studies have suggested that when an animal creates an alarm, the alarm call might cause the other group members either to gather together or else to move about very quickly, behaviors that might actually draw the predator's attention away from the caller, increasing that animal's own chances of survival.

And what about people—what about some human acts that might be considered altruistic? Let's take an extreme case, uh, suppose a person donates a kidney to a relative, or even to a complete stranger. A selfless act, right? But...doesn't the donor receive appreciation and approval from the stranger and from society? Doesn't the donor gain an increased sense of self worth? Couldn't such non-material rewards be considered very valuable to some people?

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Question:

Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on points made in the reading.

Now get ready to answer the question.

You may use your notes
to help you answer.

Narrator

Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on points made in the reading.

Writing Based on Knowledge and Experience

Directions:

For this task, you will write an essay in response to a question that asks you to state, explain, and support your opinion on an issue. You will have 30 minutes to plan, write, and revise your essay.

Typically, an effective essay will contain a minimum of 300 words. Your essay will be judged on the quality of your writing. This includes the development of your ideas, the organization of your essay, and the quality and accuracy of the language you use to express your ideas.

If you finish your essay before time is up, you may click on Next to end this section.

When you are ready to continue, click on the Dismiss Directions icon.

Directions:

Read the question below. You have 30 minutes to plan, write, and revise your essay. Typically, an effective response will contain a minimum of 300 words.

Question:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

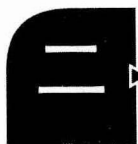
Good teachers are more important to a child's development than good parents.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

新托福写作考试有两种题型：综合写作和独立写作。新托福综合写作要求考生在20分钟内，完成150~225字的作文，内容为对阅读部分和听力部分的内容加以对比分析。新托福独立写作要求考生在30分钟内，完成300字以上的独立题目的作文。下面先从独立写作开始介绍。

新托福独立写作要求考生在30分钟内完成300字以上的独立题目的作文。评分标准：结构严谨规范（Well-Organized Structure）、思想清晰准确（Strong Elaboration of Ideas）、语言清楚丰富（Grammatical or Idiomatic Use of Language）。从这些要求可以看出，考生要想在独立作文中得高分需要从以下5个标准做起：

- (1) 选词灵活性 (Flexibility in the Choice of Words) ;
- (2) 结构多样性 (Variety of Sentence Structures) ;
- (3) 运用文体手段 (One or Two Figurative Sentences: Stylistic Devices) ;
- (4) 有文化内涵 (If Possible, One or Two Personal Examples and Proverbs, Quotations or Idioms: Cultural Connotation) ;
- (5) 首尾呼应 (Echo With the First Paragraph: Circle) 。



选词灵活性

选词的灵活性，即在选择写作用词时，能做到用词灵活，不要总用老一套的语言表达法。考生在写作选词时，如果做到了灵活性，就会给作文增添亮点。例如，“我认为”的英文就有很多灵活的表达方式，用好了就会提升语言层次，通常在作文首段表达个人观点时使用。要表达“我认为”，不一定总用 I think 或 in my opinion，也可用以下关键词句：

Personal experience showcases that...	In my light, ...
From my perspective, ...	In my stance, ...
Personally speaking, ...	I reckon, ...
I uphold the idea that, ...	I propose, ...
As far as I know, ...	I advocate, ...

在作文中间陈述“原因”时，不一定总用 firstly、secondly、thirdly 等，可用下列灵活的关键词句来表达：

- The first reason to support my opinion is that...
- Another essential reason why I firmly hold this view is that...
- Another problem is that...
- Initially, what makes me support this is that...
- Something is always top of the list of my argument.
- Something constitutes another reason for my opinion.
- An additional factor involves (concerns)...
- The main reason lies on...
- Furthermore, something is a consideration.
- Besides, something should be taken into account.

The most important thing to realize is that...

在作文中间举例时，不一定总用for example或for instance，可用以下关键词句来表达：

The following example can better illustrate the idea.

Take something as an example....

Another case is that,...

To illustrate...

Such as...

Namely...

在作文结尾时，做结论不一定总用in a word，可用以下关键词句来表达：

Judging from all the evidence offered above, we can arrive at this conclusion...

From what has been mentioned above, it is not difficult to assert this summary that...

In short, ...

In brief, ...

All in all, ...

In conclusion, ...

In summary, ...

In sum, ...

To conclude, ...

To summarize, ...

To sum up, ...

To wrap up, ...

In a nutshell, ...

因此，考生在写作文选词时，可以考虑用一些新颖的、较有亮点的词汇，这样就可以吸引读者的注意力。再比如：表达“痴迷于网络”，不一定总用net addiction，可用以下关键词句来表达。这些都表示“痴迷于网络”，必要时，不同的表达方式可以起到意想不到的作用：

internet lover

net surfer

net worm

net buff

net maggot

mouse potato

internet-literate

no stranger to the net

eyes are glued to the net

又如，表示“解雇”不一定总用fire，可用以下关键词句来表达。这些都表示“解雇”，可以考虑在合适的时候使用：

ax

boot

sack

kick out

dismiss

lay off

downsize

get the pink slip

show sb the door

再如，汉语表示“假的”，英语中就有下列灵活的关键词来表达：

假货 fake commodity

假酒 illegal alcohol

假币 false money = counterfeit money

假花 artificial flower

假皮（人造皮）synthetic fur

假声 phony voice

假情假意 affected feeling = affectation of affection

这样看来，在新托福写作中如果用词灵活了，句子也就会相应地变得灵活。例如，表示“他思念故乡。”不一定用“He misses his hometown.”还有下列灵活的关键句来表达：

Long distance can't rip him apart from his home. 距离剪不断思乡情。

Homesickness lingers in his mind. 思乡情久久挥之不去。

Homesickness is like lingering perfume. 思乡情，香水长。

There is no sanctuary like home. 家是最温馨的港湾。

Home is where his heart targets. 家是心之所想。

He is a kite while his hometown is the thread. 他是风筝，故乡是牵他的线。

又如，表示“他又惊又喜，说不出话来。”不一定用“He was surprised and happy, so he couldn't say a word.”还可以用下列灵活的关键句来表达，这些句子都能表达出“他高兴得说不出话来”的意思：

He was too surprised and happy to utter a word.

He was so excited that the words failed him.

His excitement is beyond expression.

Words failed him since he was struck by excitement.

Excitement deprived him of all power of utterance.

He found no word to express his happiness.

由此可见，只有注意用词的得当性和造句的灵活性，文章才显得不呆板。遣词造句的灵活会使文章耳目一新，从而打动读者，给人以美好的印象，为作

文得高分打下基础。接下来请欣赏下面的范文，体会其中遣词造句的灵活性。

题目：Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents are the best teachers. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Throughout my life, I have been lucky enough to have a very good relationship with my parents. They have supported me, given me necessary criticism, and taught me a great deal about how to live my life. Parents can be very important teachers in our lives; however, they are not always the best teachers.

Parents may be too close to their children emotionally. Sometimes they can only see their children through the eyes of a protector. For example, they may limit a child's freedom in the name of safety. A teacher might see a trip to a big city as a valuable new experience. However, it might seem too dangerous to a parent.

Another problem is that parents may expect their children's interests to be similar to their own. They can't seem to separate from their children in their mind. If they love science, they may try to force their child to love science too. But what if their child's true love is art, or writing, or car repair?

Parents are usually eager to pass on their values to their children. But should children always believe what their parents do? Maybe different generations need different ways of thinking. When children are young, they believe that their parents are always right. But when they get older, they realize there are other views. Sometimes parents, especially older ones, can't keep up with rapid social or technological changes. A student who has friends of all different races and backgrounds at school may find that his parents have narrower views. A student who loves computers may find that her parents don't really understand or value the digital revolution. Sometimes kids have to find their own ways to what they believe in.

The most important thing to realize is that we all have many teachers in our lives. Our parents teach us, our teachers teach us, and our peers teach us. Books and newspapers and television also teach us. All of them are valuable. Parents are not always the best teachers.

这篇范文用词灵活，比如开头表达观点时，不用“I think”，而是直接用“however”把观点呈现出来。接下来论述理由时不是用firstly、secondly、thirdly，而是用emotionally、another problem、usually、the most important thing to realize is that来分别呈现，体现了用词的灵活性。