



# TOEFL

## 托福高分范文大全

- 全、新话题，把握最新考试趋势
- 高分范文，全方位展现写作技巧

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戴云 刘芸 ➔ 编著

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# 前言

## PREFACE

目前，各国已普遍采用托福网考的新模式，即大家所熟知的TOEFL iBT (internet-Based Test)，考试结构与考试内容也随着考试模式的变化而有所改变。新托福改革了旧托福的试题框架，新增了口语测试，同时也加强了写作的测试力度，更注重考查应试者的英语综合能力。留学生若想在纯英文环境下完成艰巨的学习任务，扎实的语言功底是必须具备的能力，而托福考试成绩能够比较客观地反映留学生的英语水平，所以受到美、欧、澳、亚各类学校的普遍重视，因而取得傲人的托福高分是考生的共同梦想。

近年来，全球平均每年参加托福考试的人数高达80万。ETS公布的数据显示，2012年中国托福考生人数较2011年增长了32%，预计此增长势头在2013年及以后几年仍将持续。面临如此激烈的竞争，各位考生必须从容应对。而托福写作是考生获取高分必须攻克的一道难关。

在备战托福写作时，许多中国考生为不能快速、有效地提高写作能力而烦恼。而一本高质量的托福范文则是祛除这块心病的一剂良药。但是，目前市面上的托福范文所选题目太过陈旧，明显不会再出现在托福写作考试中；有的托福范文中涵盖的写作技巧不够全面，总是用一两种方法写作，并不适合写作基础千差万别的考生；有的托福范文遣词造句不够地道，谈不上有精彩之处，对考生提升写作能力没有太大帮助。倘若备考资料的范文水平不高，又怎么能期待考生的写作水平迅速提高呢？而盲目的练习、背诵与模仿容易使考生陷入写作备考的误区，导致“事倍功半”的尴尬，甚至导致考生留学梦想的破灭。

为了帮助考生以科学的方法攻克托福写作难关，向赴异国求学的光辉目标迈进，这本融入了作者多年心血的《托福高分范文大全》应运而生了。

### 本书具有以下特色：

#### 特色一：题目新、真、全

新：书中精选的题目全部是最近几年才考过的新题；

真：书中的题目全部来自考生亲历的全真机经；

全：书中题目涵盖教育、科技、传媒、文化、社会、环保等几乎全部托福作文话题。

## 特色二：通过范文阐释写作技巧

范文应用了托福写作的各种论证技巧，如例证法、对比法、拆分法等。

以范文为媒介，向考生全方位、多角度展现写作技巧是如何运用于写作实践的。

考生可通过精读范文、背诵经典段落以及模仿范文来提高自己的写作水平。

## 特色三：注重多样化，避免重复单一

范文具备多样化的特色，即实现了文章结构、段落结构、句型结构以及用词的多样化，从而帮助考生开拓思路，且掌握多样化的写作技巧，最终为自己的文章增光添彩，赢得阅卷人的青睐。

## 特色四：权威把关，精益求精

每篇范文均经过海外资深写作专家的精心润饰，并且由国内顶级托福名师严格审阅把关，力求做到精益求精。

诚然，写作能力的培养绝非易事，但拥有一本优秀的范文书，就如同拥有一位好老师，莘莘学子会在她的指引下，找到开启成功之门的钥匙，进而为快速、有效地提高自己的写作水平奠定稳固的基础，《托福高分范文大全》无疑就是这样一位好老师。衷心祝愿广大考生能够跟随她的脚步，在托福写作备考过程中不断积累、不懈奋斗，并最终在考场上取得梦寐以求的优异成绩！

编者



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# 第一章 托福写作简介

托福写作由两部分组成，第一部分为综合写作（The Integrated Writing Task），第二部分为独立写作（The Independent Writing Task）。

## 一、独立写作简介

独立写作部分要求考生在30分钟之内就某个话题完成一篇300字以上的文章。

### 1. 典型题目

- ◆ Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The best way to travel is in a group led by a tour guide. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.  
你是否赞成下列观点：跟团旅行是最佳旅行方式？请用具体原因详细论证你的观点。

### 2. 评分标准

- ◆ HOW WELL YOU DEVELOP YOUR IDEAS（观点是否充分展开）
- ◆ HOW WELL YOU ORGANIZE YOUR ESSAY（文章结构是否有条理）
- ◆ HOW WELL YOU USE LANGUAGE OR EXPRESS YOUR IDEAS（语言运用与观点表达是否恰当准确）

### 3. 满分（5分）作文评分标准

- ◆ effectively addresses the writing topic and task（有效地阐明了主题）
- ◆ is well developed and well organized, using clearly appropriate explanations, exemplifications, and/or details（运用了明确恰当的论据使论点充分展开，结构有条理）
- ◆ displays unity, progression, and coherence（文章保持统一性、渐进性和连贯性）
- ◆ displays consistent facility in the use of the language, demonstrating syntactic variety, appropriate word choice, and idiomaticity（语言流畅，句法多样，用词恰当、地道）

## 二、独立写作“四步走”战略

### 1. 第一步，审题并确定立场

认真阅读题目，根据主题内容，迅速确定自己的立场。一般有三种立场可以选择：①同意；②不同意；③妥协中立。注意：尽量选择自己在写作此类题目时最易发挥的立场。

#### (1) 独立写作常考主题类别

- ◆ 友谊
- ◆ 教育、学习
- ◆ 个人成功
- ◆ 人生观、价值观
- ◆ 家庭、社会
- ◆ 科技、环保
- ◆ 经济、文化
- ◆ 传媒

#### (2) 与常考主题相关的表达、论点、论据

(以“个人成功”为例)

- ① 常用表达包括：achieve one's goal (实现目标), make good efforts (努力), the stepping stone toward success (通往成功之路的垫脚石), ...pave the way for one's personal success (……为个人成功铺路), never give up (永不放弃), try one's best to... (尽全力争取……), sense of honor (荣誉感), sense of achievement (成就感)等。
- ② 备选的论点包括：成功可以带来财富；成功源于自信；竞争激励人们努力拼搏；潜力预示成功；失败是成功的动力；压力可转化为动力；团结协作有助于成功；谦虚使人进步等。
- ③ 备选的论据包括：  
名言警句：Success often depends upon knowing how long it will take to succeed. (Charles Montesquieu, 法国思想家孟德斯鸠)；There is only one success—to be able to spend your life in your own way. (Christopher Morley, 美国作家克里斯托弗·莫利)；Self-trust is the first secret of success. (Emerson, 美国作家爱默生)等。  
名人轶事：当代名人：比尔·盖茨；迈克尔·乔丹；奥普拉·温弗瑞等。已故名人：史蒂夫·乔布斯；爱迪生；居里夫人；爱因斯坦；牛顿等。

### 2. 第二步，确定分论点，搭建文章结构框架

托福作文的惯用结构为：开头段+主体段+结尾段。主体段通常由三个段落组成，每段围绕一个中心论点展开论述。主题句通常为段落首句。迅速列出各分论点，作为各个段落的主题句，形成文章结构主框架。例如：

First of all, there is no denying that paying a visit to a museum ①**teaches people a great deal about a nation's past.**

Secondly, visiting museums can also ②**supply people with ample knowledge about the present magnificence of a country.**

As a matter of fact, in addition to museum visits, there are also ③**other ways to learn about a country.**

### 3. 第三步，详细展开论证

#### (1) 开头段

提出论题，并表明自己的观点立场。例如：

**Today, a number of college students choose to live off-campus by renting an apartment in a community.** They may have their own reasons to justify this choice. However, in spite of the freedom and comfort gained from living outside the university, most students still prefer to live in dormitories. **From my standpoint, dormitory life is more meaningful and suitable for students who are pursuing higher education.**

#### (2) 主体段

以每段主题论点为中心展开详细论证。论证时需注意以下几点：

##### ① 用词地道准确，语言灵活多变

例如，可以用下列更精妙的副词代替very（非常）：

extremely, highly, amazingly, astonishingly, surprisingly, shockingly, overwhelmingly, strikingly, awfully, exceedingly, dramatically, strongly

##### ② 尽可能多变换句式，避免表达单一

###### ◆ 可将正常语序转化为倒装句，例如：

People seldom use pens and paper to write articles or letters now. → **Seldom do people use pens and paper to write articles or letters now.**

###### ◆ 也可将陈述句转化为疑问句，以加强语气，例如：

It is necessary to carry out this plan. → **Isn't it necessary to carry out this plan?**

##### ③ 论证方法的多样性

###### ◆ 例证法：提出论点→列举例证→分析例证→得出结论，例如：

In addition, some educational computer games familiarize children with practical skills or useful knowledge. **A popular game named RichMan, for example, guides players to plan and arrange incomes and investments intelligently.** Young children can obtain a primary understanding of what financial transactions mean.



- ◆ 因果论证法：提出论点→提出原因→分析条件→得出结果，例如：

Besides, TV is also an effective teaching tool that helps enhance learning efficiency. The large variety of education programs are specially designed to make study time more enjoyable. *Follow me*, a popular English learning program, is a perfect example. The superior visual and sound effects help leave a deeper impression on the viewers and improve their learning effectiveness. **Therefore, TV does not merely serve for delight but also for education.**

- ④ 多种论据全方位有力支撑，切忌空泛之谈

有效论据包括名人轶事、历史事件、新闻报道、自己身边的事，或科学道理和原理、谚语、成语和名人名言，或统计数据、研究成果、调查报告等。例如：

Having an intelligent partner by our side is just like receiving charcoal when the snow falls. He is competent enough to offer sincere and applicable suggestions that could drag us out of troubled waters. By making full use of our combined wisdom, problems can be solved easily. **Take my cousin as an example: He has just set up his own company. At the very beginning, he was faced with a series of problems in business administration. After consulting his best friend, an MBA student in Harvard, he smoothly tackled those problems.** As an old Chinese saying goes, 'he who gets in contact with vermilion will become red'. A friend's wisdom and accomplishments can directly influence us in positive ways.

### (3) 结尾段

总结前文论述，重申自己的立场。例如：

**In sum, the mobile and diversified functions of telephones have considerably extended their impact on people's lives in the modern world.** Comparatively speaking, the position of TV is no longer as important as it was in the last century. Judging from the reasons listed above, **we can easily draw the conclusion that the modern telephone has greater influence than TV.**

## 4. 第四步，检查纠错，及时修改

检查重点包括以下几个方面：

### ① 拼写错误

### ② 语法错误

常见语法错误包括：时态错误、主谓不一致、关联词语重复。例如：

- ◆ 时态错误：Before we **leave** school, she told us that she was the happiest person on earth.

应改为：Before we **left** school, she told us that she was the happiest person on earth.

- ◆ 主谓不一致：The distinct side effects incurred through advertising **is** being intensified in this information age.

应改为：The distinct side effects incurred through advertising **are** being intensified in this information age.