

新东方
XDF.CN

Absolute TOEFL

直通托福预备教程： 读写

新东方教育科技集团有限公司
美国本科考试研究院
编著

Foundation

请登录www.dogwood.com.cn/mp3/zttfybdc下载本书音频

教育出版社
EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

Absolute TOEFL

直通托福预备教程： 读写

新东方教育科技集团有限公司
美国本科考试研究院 / 编著

Foundation

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

直通托福预备教程：读写 / 新东方教育科技集团有限公司，美国本科考试研究院编著. — 杭州：浙江教育出版社，2017.7

ISBN 978-7-5536-5719-6

I. ①直… II. ①新… ②美… III. ①TOEFL—阅读教学—自学参考资料 ②TOEFL—写作—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4②H315

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2017)第086024号

直通托福预备教程：读写

ZHITONG TUOFU YUBEI JIAOCHENG: DUXIE

新东方教育科技集团有限公司 美国本科考试研究院 编著

责任编辑 刘文芳

文字编辑 黄霄露

美术编辑 韩波

封面设计 大愚设计

责任校对 罗曼

责任印务 时小娟

出版发行 浙江教育出版社

地址：杭州市天目山路40号

邮编：310013

电话：(0571) 85170300 - 80928

邮箱：dywh@xdf.cn

网址：www.zjeph.com

印刷 北京慧美印刷有限公司

开本 889mm×1194mm 1/16

成品尺寸 210mm×275mm

印张 20.75

字数 367 000

版次 2017年7月第1版

印次 2017年7月第1次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5536-5719-6

定价 78.00元

版权所有，侵权必究。如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题，请拨打服务热线：010-62605166。



Contents

Unit 1 My Family / 1

Unit 2 My Home / 20

Unit 3 My Hobbies / 38

Unit 4 My Friends / 57

Unit 5 My Schedule / 74

Unit 6 My City / 93

Unit 7 My Travels / 111

Unit 8 My Community / 131

Unit 9 My Classes / 150

Unit 10 My Childhood and Memories / 170

Unit 11 Business / 188

Unit 12 Art / 205

Unit 13 Health / 223

Unit 14 Environment / 241

Unit 15 Emotions / 259

Answer Key / 277



音频

Unit

1

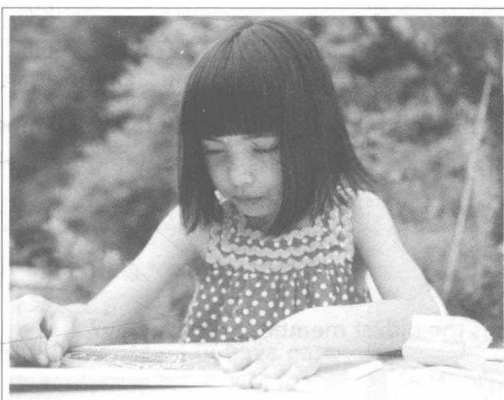
My Family

Warm up



Name:

Hobby:



Name:

Hobby:



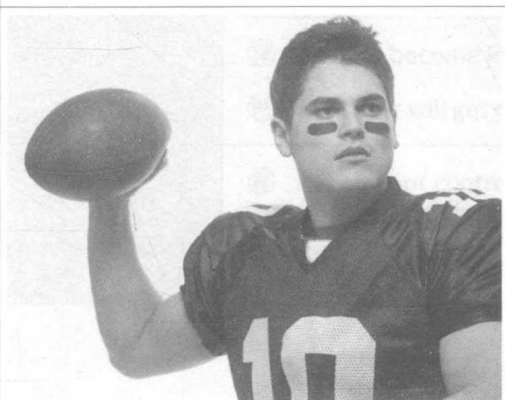
Name:

Hobby:



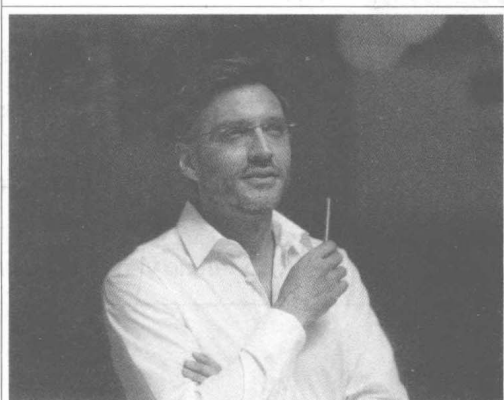
Name:

Hobby:



Name:

Hobby:



Name:

Hobby:

My name is Andy. I have a big family, and we are all very close. My father, Ben, is very tall and wears glasses. He likes to watch TV and play golf. My mother's name is Susan. She has brown hair and is not very tall. She likes to read and go running. My sister Samantha is younger than me, and she has brown hair. She enjoys dancing and painting. My brother Alex is older. He has brown hair like my mother. He likes playing football and videogames. My uncle Rick has black hair. He likes golfing with my father. My grandmother Alice lives with my family. She likes to paint and watch movies.

1. Read the paragraph and fill in each family member's name and hobby below the picture.

2. Who is the oldest member of the family?

3. Who is the youngest member of the family?

4. Who likes to go golfing?

5. Who are in your family?

In my family there are...



Vocabulary	Definition & Example Sentence	Synonym
scholar n. ['skɑ:lər]	<p>① 学者 a well-educated person who knows a particular subject well; someone who has studied something and is knowledgeable about it</p> <p>② 例 My uncle is a scholar of mathematics.</p>	academic intellectual
extended family [ɪk'stendɪd 'fæməli]	<p>① 大家庭 the family including grandparents, aunts, uncles and other relatives</p> <p>② 例 Their extended family includes four grandparents and two uncles.</p>	
common adj. ['kɔ:mən]	<p>① 普通的 not rare; occurring or appearing frequently; done by many people</p> <p>② 例 It is common in North America for teenagers to have part-time jobs.</p>	ordinary average normal everyday
relative n. ['relatɪv]	<p>① 亲戚 a person connected by blood or marriage</p> <p>② 例 I spent my Christmas break with my relatives.</p>	family
create v. [kri'eɪt]	<p>① 创造 to make or produce something; to bring something into existence</p> <p>② 例 The new company created a thousand jobs.</p>	make build
nuclear family ['nu:kliər 'fæməli]	<p>① 核心家庭 father, mother and their children</p> <p>② 例 In Western countries, the nuclear family is most common.</p>	
couple n. ['kʌpl]	<p>① 夫妻 two people who are together in a relationship</p> <p>② 例 That couple fights a lot.</p>	
marry v. ['mæri]	<p>① 结婚 to become joined with someone in marriage</p> <p>② 例 My sister will get married this September.</p>	wed
independent adj. [ɪndɪ'pendənt]	<p>① 独立的 not controlled by others; not relying on something or someone else</p> <p>② 例 Claire is very independent and doesn't rely on her parents.</p>	self-reliant self-sufficient

Vocabulary	Definition & Example Sentence	Synonym
adapt v. [ə'dæpt]	<p>① 释 使适应 to change something so that it works better or is better for a certain purpose; to change your behavior so that it is easier to live in a place or situation</p> <p>② 例 He adapted to university life.</p>	adjust accommodate
habit n. ['hæbɪt]	<p>① 释 习惯 something that a person does regularly or repeatedly</p> <p>② 例 It is important to teach your children good eating habits.</p>	tendency routine
depend v. [dɪ'pend]	<p>① 释 依赖 to rely on for support or help; to place trust in; to be contingent on</p> <p>② 例 You can depend on me, I will always be here to help you. Whether or not I go will depend on how much money I have.</p>	rely
child-centered adj. [tʃaɪld 'sentərd]	<p>① 释 以儿童为中心的 giving priority to the interests and needs of children</p> <p>② 例 Most Chinese families only have one child, so they can be very child-centered.</p>	
attention n. [ə'tenʃn]	<p>① 释 注意 notice, awareness, interest; the act or state of applying the mind to something</p> <p>② 例 If you want to have good grades, you need to pay attention in class.</p>	concentration
education n. [edʒu'keɪʃn]	<p>① 释 教育 the process of teaching someone, especially in school; the knowledge, skill and understanding you get from attending school</p> <p>② 例 She received her university education abroad.</p>	learning schooling
priority n. [praɪ'ɔ:rəti]	<p>① 释 优选 something that is more important than other things and that needs to be done or dealt with first; the things that a person thinks are important</p> <p>② 例 Your priority right now should be studying for exams, not watching TV.</p>	precedence
importance n. [ɪm'pɔ:rtns]	<p>① 释 重要性 being of great significance or value</p> <p>② 例 Courtney has now learned the importance of studying before a test.</p>	significance value
plan n. [plæn]	<p>① 释 计划 something that someone needs to do; a set of actions that are devised as a way to do or achieve something</p> <p>② 例 Tim's plan is to study business in university.</p>	strategy intention

Vocabulary	Definition & Example Sentence	Synonym
succeed v. [sək'si:d]	(释) 成功 to achieve the desired aim or result (例) The man succeeded in opening his own restaurant.	achieve accomplish
surprising adj. [sər'praɪzɪŋ]	(释) 惊讶的 causing surprise or wonder; unusual or unexpected (例) It's surprising that I did so well on this test.	unexpected unanticipated shocking

England	英格兰; 英国	children	孩子
Industrial Revolution	工业革命	grandparent	祖父母
parent	父母		

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word. Use plural form or change the verb tense if necessary.

scholar adapt common relative create couple marry
 independent habit depend attention importance priority plan succeed

- We all believe that his new business will _____.
- The class is very small, so every child gets a lot of _____.
- She _____ quickly to life in university.
- People today realize the _____ of a university education.
- Children should be encouraged to be _____.
- Your exam scores _____ on how much you study.
- Brian is in the _____ of waking up at 6 every morning.
- That _____ has been arguing for nearly an hour now.
- My _____ is happiness, not money.
- My best friend is getting _____ this summer.

II. Match the words with their translations.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. nuclear family | a) 大家庭 |
| 2. extended family | b) 普通的 |
| 3. relative | c) 使适应 |
| 4. scholar | d) 惊讶的 |
| 5. create | e) 亲戚 |
| 6. depend | f) 以儿童为中心的 |
| 7. common | g) 核心家庭 |
| 8. education | h) 注意 |
| 9. marry | i) 学者 |
| 10. habit | j) 创造 |
| 11. couple | k) 教育 |
| 12. child-centered | l) 夫妻 |
| 13. attention | m) 结婚 |
| 14. adapt | n) 依赖 |
| 15. surprising | o) 习惯 |

III. Connect the beginning of each sentence with the correct ending.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. He doesn't pay attention in class, | a) get married in June. |
| 2. How well you do on your test | b) see wild animals in the city. |
| 3. It is not common to | c) living in the United States. |
| 4. My family thinks that education | d) travel to Europe this summer. |
| 5. The couple will | e) that you hadn't heard the news. |
| 6. It was surprising to me | f) no wonder his grade is low. |
| 7. My plan is to | g) is more important than hobbies. |
| 8. I have many relatives | h) depends on how much you study. |



The Nuclear Family in England

830L

Scholars used to think that before the Industrial Revolution, **extended families** were the most **common** type of family. An extended family has parents, children, and other **relatives** like grandparents living and working together. It was thought that the Industrial Revolution **created** the **nuclear family**, which has only parents and their children living together.

However, scholars have found that the nuclear family has actually been the most common type of family in England since the 1200s. English **couples** usually did not live in their parents' homes after getting **married**. They married later, after they had enough money to be **independent**. This included having their own home to live in.

In many ways, the nuclear family was better than the extended family. It was better at **adapting** to changes. Nuclear families could move or find new jobs more easily. They also had the **habit** of working hard and saving money. Extended families were not like this. In extended families, couples lived and worked with their parents. They married earlier, usually before the age of 20. Because they married young and **depended** on their families, these couples could not adapt to big changes.

Another good thing about the nuclear family was that it was **child-centered**. In extended families, couples married younger and had many children. Because there were many children, each child got little **attention**. An **education** was not important in this type of family. On the other hand, nuclear families married later and had fewer children. Each child got more attention, and a good education was a **priority**.

Nuclear families knew the **importance** of hard work, **planning**, and adapting. Children in nuclear families could **succeed** in a changing world. It is not **surprising** that the Industrial Revolution started in England, a country of nuclear families.

📍 Reading Exercises

I. Select the correct answer for the following questions.

1. What did scholars used to think about the nuclear family?

- a) It started after the Industrial Revolution.
- b) It started before the Industrial Revolution.
- c) It was always the most common type of family.
- d) It was the only type of family.

2. What is the difference between the extended family and the nuclear family?

- a) An extended family has parents and their children.
- b) A nuclear family includes grandparents, aunts and uncles.
- c) An extended family includes grandparents, aunts and uncles.
- d) A nuclear family can only have three people.

3. What *didn't* scholars discover about English couples as early as the 1200s?

- a) They did not live with their parents after marriage.
- b) They often didn't have children.
- c) They married later than in other countries.
- d) They married after they had money to be independent.

4. The nuclear family was better than the extended family in all ways *except*

- a) nuclear families often worked harder and saved money.
- b) nuclear families could adapt to changes easily.
- c) nuclear families could move or change jobs easily.
- d) nuclear families depended on other family members for money.

5. Why was the nuclear family better for children?

- a) They had closer relationships with their parents.

- b) They were more likely to get an education.
- c) They would work for their parents.
- d) They had more brothers and sisters.

6. How would the nuclear family have contributed to the Industrial Revolution? (Choose 2)

- a) Their children were educated.
- b) Nuclear families were often rich.
- c) They were likely to work hard, plan and adapt.
- d) They started a lot of businesses.
- e) They had many children.

II. Read the sentences. Are they true (T) or false (F)?

1. The Industrial Revolution created the nuclear family. _____
2. The nuclear family includes grandparents and other relatives. _____
3. Since the 1200s, the nuclear family was the most common type of family in England. _____
4. Extended families work harder than nuclear families. _____
5. Nuclear families were usually child-centered. _____
6. Couples in extended families got married very early. _____
7. In extended families, children often got an education. _____
8. Extended families were good at adapting to changes. _____

Functional Vocabulary U1-FV1

depend on	<p>④ 取决于, 依靠 to be contingent on</p> <p>④ Your grade in the course depends on how much you study.</p> <p>Whether I go or not depends on how much money I have.</p>
------------------	--



Grammar Focus—Pronouns

Pronouns are words that replace a noun. There are three types of pronouns—**subject**, **object**, and **possessive**.

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns replace the subject of a sentence. For example:

I, he, she, they

Subject pronouns are easy to identify. Look at the following sentences:

My brother is good at tennis.

He is good at tennis.

Alex is an amazing artist.

She is an amazing artist.

Object Pronouns

Object pronouns come after a verb or preposition. For example:

me, you, him, her, us, them

Look at the following sentences:

I like **her** style! (verb: **like**, object pronoun: **her**)

I want **you** to do well on your test. (verb: **want**, object pronoun: **you**)

There are a lot of people around **me**. (preposition: **around**, object pronoun: **me**)

The restaurant is in front of **us**. (preposition: **in front of**, object pronoun: **us**)

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show ownership. For example:

mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

Look at the following sentences:

That is my book. It's **mine**.

That is my sister's phone. It's **hers**.

Is this your jacket? Is it **yours**?

My pen is yellow. **Mine** is yellow.

Grammar Exercises

I. Complete the sentences with pronouns, then circle whether it is a subject (S), object (O), or possessive pronoun (P).

1. Jason is really nice. _____ let me borrow his pen. S/O/P
2. I have three dogs. _____ love to run and play. S/O/P
3. I went to visit my friend Jasmine's hometown. I met _____ family and they were very nice. S/O/P
4. Tony studies a lot. Sometimes, _____ lets me use his notes. S/O/P
5. I brought three books but only one of them is _____. S/O/P
6. When I take the subway to work, there are always many people around _____. S/O/P

II. Rewrite the sentences with pronouns instead of the bolded words.

1. **My brother** went home early because he felt sick.

2. It is **my sister's** wallet.

3. I like playing tennis with **Tony**.

4. **The employees** don't like working on the weekend.

5. Everyone was looking at **Kevin and James**.

6. That is **my father's** bag.

III. Read the paragraph and underline the pronouns.

This morning, I woke up and went to my kitchen. I cooked some eggs and then took a shower. I wanted to eat them after showering. My brother had to wait for the shower. He decided to eat breakfast. He ate my eggs. He asked, "whose eggs are these?" I said, "They're mine!" But he ate them anyway. Sometimes he can be very mean.

Vocabulary	Definition & Example Sentence	Synonym
gender equality ['dʒendər i'kwɑ:ləti]	<p>释 性别平等 equality between men and women</p> <p>例 The organization fights for gender equality.</p>	
researcher n. [ri'sɜ:rtʃər]	<p>释 研究者 a person who does research</p> <p>例 Researchers are studying the health benefits of a vegetarian diet.</p>	investigator
positive adj. ['pɑ:zətɪv]	<p>释 积极的 good or useful; hopeful or optimistic; indicating the presence of something</p> <p>例 Having a positive attitude is very important.</p>	good approving favorable
mental adj. ['mentl]	<p>释 精神的 of or relating to the mind</p> <p>例 He made a mental calculation of the cost.</p>	
behavior n. [bi'heɪvjər]	<p>释 行为 the way a person or animal acts</p> <p>例 The teacher rewards her students for good behavior.</p>	action demeanor
social adj. ['səʊʃl]	<p>释 社交的, 交际的 related to or involving activities in which people spend time talking to each other or doing things together</p> <p>例 Jay is very social and has many friends.</p>	
depression n. [dɪ'preʃn]	<p>释 抑郁 a serious medical condition in which a person feels very sad, hopeless and unimportant</p> <p>例 The doctor prescribed some pills for her depression.</p>	despair
anxiety n. [æŋ'zaɪəti]	<p>释 焦虑 a feeling of worry, nervousness or unease; a nervous disorder characterized by overwhelming fear and uneasiness</p> <p>例 Kurt felt a lot of anxiety about his new job.</p>	uneasiness nervousness
low-income adj. [ləʊ'ɪŋkʌm]	<p>释 收入低 of or related to those with a relatively small income</p> <p>例 Most of the students in this school come from low-income families.</p>	low-paid
single parent ['sɪŋgl 'perənt]	<p>释 单亲 a family in which a parent raises a child alone, without a partner</p> <p>例 Ethan is raised by a single parent, his mom.</p>	

Vocabulary	Definition & Example Sentence	Synonym
access n. ['ækses]	<p>① (接近某地或某人的) 机会 (或方法) a way of getting near or to someone or something</p> <p>② All employees have access cards for the office building.</p>	approach
comfortable adj. ['kʌmfətəbl]	<p>① 舒服的 producing physical comfort; causing no worries, difficulty or uncertainty; free from stress or fear</p> <p>② My new shoes look nice, but they aren't comfortable.</p> <p>I am not comfortable speaking in front of big groups of people.</p>	pleasant cozy comfy
quit v. [kwɪt]	<p>① 离开, 辞职 to leave (a job, school), to stop doing some action or activity</p> <p>② My parents were angry when I told them I had quit university.</p>	give up pull out leave
position n. [pə'zɪʃn]	<p>① 职位; 位置 an employment for which someone has been hired</p> <p>② Rick applied for several positions as a teacher.</p>	job post
advantage n. [əd'væntɪdʒ]	<p>① 优势 a desirable quality or feature; something that helps make someone or something better than others</p> <p>② People who can speak more than one language have an advantage when looking for a job.</p>	benefit asset
breadwinner n. ['bredwɪnər]	<p>① 养家糊口的人 a person who earns money to support a family</p> <p>② Traditionally, men have been the breadwinners in the family.</p>	earner provider
middle class ['mɪdl klæs]	<p>① 中产阶级 a social group including professional and business workers and their families, characterized by a high standard of living</p> <p>② The family bought a house in a middle-class neighborhood.</p>	
childcare n. ['tʃaɪldkɛr]	<p>① 儿童保育 the care of children by a daycare center or babysitter while parents are working</p> <p>② Childcare costs have gone up in recent years.</p>	