



托福教辅系列丛书

# 洋话连篇 托福

Test of English as a Foreign Language from Modern English

## 写作指南

### Super Success for the TOEFL Test



详尽的写作模板

让你轻松地举一反三!

东方友人 编著

中国对外翻译出版公司

洋话连篇

# TOEFL 写作指南

东方友人 编著

中国对外翻译出版公司

---

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

洋话连篇托福写作指南/东方友人编著. 北京:  
中国对外翻译出版公司, 2003. 2  
ISBN 7-5001-1106-1  
I. 洋... II. 东... III. 英语 写作 高等教育  
入学考试, 美国-自学参考资料 IV. H315  
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 007818 号

---

编者/北京东方友人经济信息咨询有限公司  
地址/中国 北京 海淀区 西三环北路 1 号(100089)  
电话/(010)96096518  
传真/(010)68420255  
网 址/[www.modernenglish.com.cn](http://www.modernenglish.com.cn)

---

出版发行/中国对外翻译出版公司  
地 址/北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号物华大厦六层  
电 话/(010)68002481 68002482  
邮 编/100044  
传 真/(010)68002480  
E-mail: [ctpc@public.bta.net.cn](mailto:ctpc@public.bta.net.cn)  
<http://www.ctpc.com.cn>

策划编辑/赵铁伶  
责任编辑/李育超  
责任校对/高学先  
封面设计/邹程刚 王红燕

印 刷/重庆华林天美彩色报刊印务有限公司  
经 销/新华书店北京发行所

规 格/880×1240 毫米 1/32  
印 张/5.5  
版 次/2003 年 4 月第一版  
印 次/2003 年 4 月第一次  
印 数/1-5000

---

ISBN 7-5001-1106-1/H·336 定价:13.00 元



版权所有 侵权必究  
中国对外翻译出版公司

# 编写人员

策划创意	Hogan - 孙 震
主 编	Kevin
编 辑	Amy - 胡英华
	Susie - 徐 茜
	April - 李 杰
	Vivien - 吴 楠
	高学先
监 制	Daisy - 高 红
技术支持	王佳渝

# 前言

TOEFL 写作是 TOEFL 考试中考查语言能力的-一个重要组成部分，也是 TOEFL 考试的第一项，能否一举攻下，对考生的写作成绩和后面几部分考题能否正常发挥具有极其重要的作用。托福写作考试的答题时间是 30 分钟，字数在 250 到 300 字之间，设有单独一张作文卷。一般情况下，作文题不涉及政治、种族或性别歧视等问题，主要测试考生在学术性写作方面的能力，通常是关于学习及生活方面的话题。据统计，我国考生的写作成绩平均为 3.5 分左右，这说明考生的写作水平并不理想。

鉴于此，本书对典型的写作范文从文章的框架结构、常用句型、句式变换、高分词汇几方面做了详尽的分析，可以帮助考生仔细揣摩体会范文，结合自身的优缺点，在短期内提高写作水平。本书的第三部分是历年的典型 TOEFL 作文考题与范文，所提供的范文语言难度适中，字数在 300 字左右。考生可以参考选辑的优秀作文，对文章的整体结构和谋篇布局有更深入的理解。除此以外，我们在书中总结了大量的写作素材、模板式句型以及英文谚语，供大家参考。编者建议考生准备并熟记与自己的写作风格相似的文章模板，同时掌握大量的写作素材，并注意按照题材分类。这样，在考试中同学们在结构、内容、语言等各方面都能表现出众。

本书的创作、编辑及出版等工作花费了洋话连篇国外考试部、编辑部等许多部门及若干同志的大量心血。由于时间仓促，涉及到的考题很多，所以本书所存在的错误在所难免，恳请读者见谅并提出宝贵的建议和意见！

2003 年 2 月 28 日

# 目录

---

目录

前言

第一部分	写作评分标准.....	1
第二部分	TOEFL 作文例文分析.....	5
第三部分	范文.....	15
第四部分	写作素材.....	95
第五部分	最新托福作文模板.....	107
第六部分	英语谚语.....	115
第七部分	TOEFL 作文题选编.....	141

## 第一部分 写作评分标准

6 Strongly shows the ability to write an organized, developed, and logical essay. Specific examples and details support the main ideas of the essay. All the elements of the essay are unified and cohesive. A variety of sentence structures are used successfully, and sophisticated vocabulary is employed. Grammatical errors are infrequent but a few minor mistakes may occur.

5 Shows the ability to write an organized, developed, and logical essay. The main ideas are adequately supported by examples and details. Sentence structure may be less varied and vocabulary less sophisticated than that of a level 6 essay. Some grammatical errors will appear.

4 Shows a moderate ability to write an acceptable essay. Although main ideas may be adequately supported, weaknesses in organization and development will be apparent. Significant sentence-structure and vocabulary may lack sophistication or be used inappropriately. Grammatical errors may be frequent.

3 Shows some minimal ability in writing an acceptable essay, but involves serious weaknesses in organization and development. Significant sentence-structure and vocabulary problems occur, and there are frequent grammatical errors that sometimes make the writer's ideas difficult to comprehend.

2 Shows the inability to write an acceptable essay. Organization and development are very weak and or nonexistent. Lacks unity and cohesion. Few if any specific details may be given in support of the writer's ideas. If details are given, they may seem inappropriate. Significant and frequent errors in grammar occur throughout the essay. Writer may not have fully understood the essay topic.

1 Clearly shows the inability to write an acceptable essay. No apparent development or organization. Sentences may be brief and incomplete and unrelated to one another. Significant grammatical errors occur throughout the essay and make it difficult to understand any of the author's ideas. Writer may have completely misunderstood the essay topic.

## 六分标准

审题清晰，文章切题。阐述充分，即能将问题展开，论据、说明比较充分，具有说服力；段落之间衔接紧密、过渡自然，逻辑性强。句式富有变化，句与句之间连接顺畅；措辞准确、得体。整篇文章表现出作者具有较高的写作能力。

## 五分标准

文章切题，阐述基本充分，段落层次组织有序，衔接紧密、逻辑性较强；句式使用得当，有少量语法错误；有少量用词不当和拼写错误。与六分作文相比，文章的错误略多，作者的语言功底略显欠缺。



## 四分标准

文章切题，阐述一般，展开不够；段落组织有序、衔接紧密、有逻辑性；有部分语法错误，用词一般。整篇文章框架结构与连贯较好，英语水平一般化。

## 三分标准

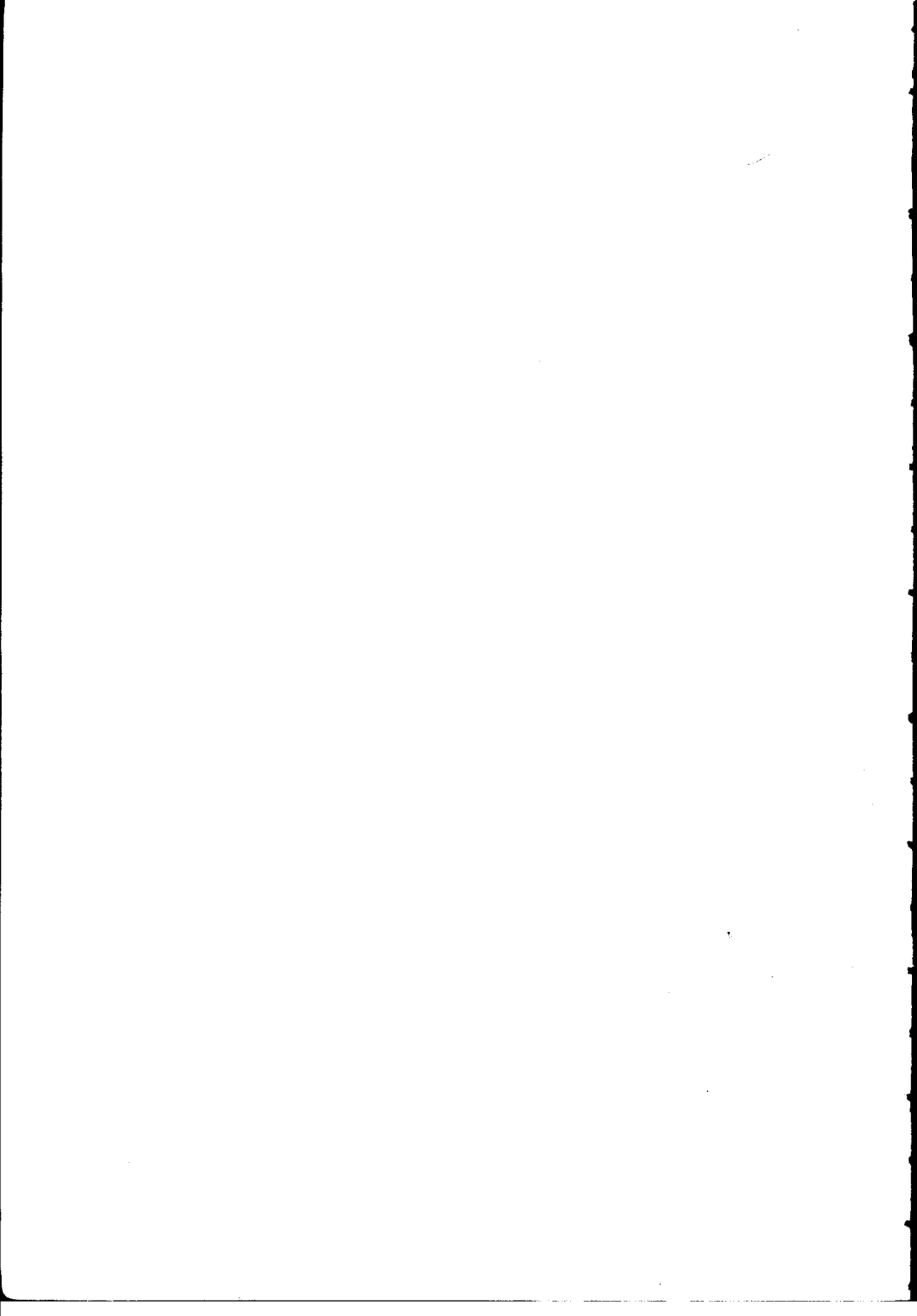
文章切题，段落组织基本合理，有逻辑性。句子框架结构基本成型，但有许多语法错误，句间联系不通顺；词汇方面拼写错误多。总的印象是英语水平不够，能够勉强表达自己，但表达能力受到了语言水平的限制。

## 二分标准

文章切题，但没有展开，只是几句话回答问题；没有段落组织，长度很短；句子排列有一定的逻辑关系，但结构与语法错误较多；用词不得体，拼写错误多。总的印象是英语水平低，写作能力差，语言和内容两个方面都有严重的不足。

## 一分标准

文章在各方面都存在严重的错误。总的印象是根本没有写作能力，英语水平太低，够不上两分标准，只能打最低分。



## 第二部分 TOEFL 作文例文分析

## 范文(1)

**Topic:** *In most elementary and high schools in the United States, the average class size is 25 to 30 students. In some countries, schools have an average class size of more than 60 students. In your opinion, what would be the ideal class size? Explain why.*

Which kind of class size is better? In the United States, a typical class in most elementary and high schools has 25 to 30 students, while in some other countries the average class size can amount to more than 60 students. As far as I am concerned, a class of about 20 students is ideal.

In the first place, the teacher can satisfy the demands of all the students in a small class. As there are only about 20 students in the class, it will not be long before the teacher comes to know his or her students well enough. The teacher can get to know the abilities and problems of each student, which makes it easy for the teacher to handle the class. Consequently, every question can be answered; every request can be satisfied, and every bit of talent can be tapped.

In the second place, teaching in a small class can be more effective than in a bigger one. The main reason, I suppose, is that there are more opportunities of communication between the teacher and the students in a small class. For example, the teacher can ask more questions and the students have more chances to answer questions. If necessary, a class can be conducted in the manner of discussion, in which all the participants, including the teacher, can actively exchange views over an idea or issue. In addition, not only does the teacher in a small class find it easier to organize the class, but also the students can hear more clearly and thus be more attentive in class. All this is almost impossible in a class of about 60 students. A case in point is the class size of the elementary and high schools in

China. Because each class has more than 50 students, those who sit at the back of the classroom cannot hear the teacher clearly and hence often become absent-minded in class. The teaching result is often unsatisfactory.

In conclusion, I believe that a small class of about 20 students is more advantageous not only because in such a class the teacher can better satisfy the needs of students, but also because it makes the teaching and studying more effective. Therefore, I strongly advocate that all schools should adopt the policy of small class size.

## 范文分析

1. 审题：文章是否切题，是否回答了题目所要求的问题。本篇作文的要求是 *"In your opinion, what would be the ideal class size? Explain why."* 托福作文题目都是和大家的日常生活相关的，所以题目并不艰深，考试方也不想 在审题上给同学们设置很多的障碍。阅读本文，作者在文章的第一段就明确回答了题目中提出的问题：*"a class of about 20 students is ideal."* 并且在以下的几段中又详细的阐述了两点支持自己观点的原因。

2. 文章结构分析：在文章的开头，作者用几句话引题，将题目作简单说明；然后，旗帜鲜明地表明自己的观点——*"As far as I am concerned, a class of about 20 students is ideal."* 在文章的中间段，作者写了两个理由段来支持自己提出的观点。在第一个理由段中，作者先是使用了一个主题句——*"the teacher can satisfy the demands of all the students in a small class."* 紧接着他又用了三个支持句来支持主题句，采用由原因到结果的分析方法（注意观察文中的 *As...Consequently...* 等结构）。在第二个理由段的段首，作者开门见山地提出了主题句——*"teaching in a small class can be more effective than in a bigger one."* 然后，作者通过摆事实、讲道理来解释说明主题句（观察 *For example* 后面的详细例证）。在文章的结尾段，作者总结了理由段中的主题句，并重申了自己的观点——*"I strongly advocate that all schools should adopt the policy of small class size."*

3. 常用句型及短语：开头段提出自己的观点时：As far as I am concerned... 理由段中的 In the first place, As...Consequently..., In the second place, For example, In addition, A case in point is... 结尾段中的 In conclusion, I believe that..., Therefore, I strongly advocate that... 实际上，文章的开头、中间、结尾都有一些固定的句式，大家应注意总结，同时，应注意使用启、承、转、合的体现文章层次的词，（常用的这些词及短语可参见本书常见句型部分）

4. 句式变换：第一段中：（观察黑体部分的句式变换）“a typical **class** in most elementary and high schools **has** 25 to 30 students, **while** in some other countries the average **class size** can **amount to** more than 60 students.” 第二段中使用了 there be 句型，As...Consequently... 结构，every question can be answered... 被动排比句等。第二段中插入语的使用“The main reason, I suppose, is that...” 第三段中使用了 not only... but also..., Because... 等复杂句。最后一段中的 In conclusion, I believe that ...not only because ...but also because ...Therefore, I strongly advocate that... 等复杂句。这些句式变换为本篇文章增色不少。但应注意不应用过多过分复杂的复句，使用复句应力求地道准确。

5. 高分词汇及搭配：作文中的词汇首先要正确，即没有语法错误。其次要尽可能的优美，这样才能在语言方面获得高分。这篇文章中出现的好词如下：typical, satisfy the demands of, effective, opportunities, communication, participant, attentive, absent-minded, unsatisfactory, advantageous, advocate。考试中适当的使用部分不常使用的但能准确表达意思的词以及使用近义词，可以显示出考生较高的写作水平。

## 范文(2)

**Topic:** *Some people say that exploration of outer space has many advantages; other people feel that it is a waste of money and other resources. Which view do you agree to? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.*

With the development of outer space exploration, many people begin to doubt whether the endeavor is worthwhile. It is true that some money and other resources must be spent in this area, but **in my opinion**, human beings should continue the adventure **because** it can add to our knowledge, **acquire** new resources, and even find places where human beings can live.

**To begin with**, the exploration of outer space will add to our knowledge about the universe as well as about the earth. Although human beings have been living on the earth for thousands of years, we know very little about it. **For example**, we are not even sure about how the earth came into being, why the dinosaurs disappeared altogether from the face of the earth, and whether there is life on other planets. The attempt to explore outer space will certainly help us answer all these questions and bring us a great many benefits.

**In addition**, the exploration of outer space may help **mitigate** the energy crisis. **As we all know**, our oil, coal, and other conventional fuels will be exhausted in the near future. Although the scientists are looking for **alternatives** on the earth, such as nuclear power, we may launch spacecraft to the moon or other planets, where natural resources might be abundant and untapped.

**Last but not least**, the exploration of outer space may find new habitation for human beings. Our earth is becoming more and more uninhabitable because of the population explosion. Although we have tried various means to relieve the burden of overpopulation, such as the building of skyscrapers and the practice of birth control, but the problem is getting increasingly serious. The best way, I think, is to turn our eyes to outer space. Some scientists are already working on

the possible human migration to another planet, say, the Mars.

Since space exploration has so many important advantages, there is no reason for any objection to it. Those who only see the financial and material resources used for this undertaking are near-sighted. Would they leave the earth in a state of overcrowding, energy shortage, and severe pollution? Would they remain ignorant of the earth upon which human beings depend for survival? If not, they should change their position and support the scheme for space exploration.

## 范文分析

1. 审题：本篇文章提出的写作要求是：“Which view do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.” 阅读文章，作者在文章开头就明确表明他同意的观点——“human beings should continue the adventure”并且说明了同意此观点的原因——“because it can add to our knowledge, acquire new resources, and even find places where human beings can live.”

2. 文章结构分析：在文章的开头，作者先通过介绍当前的形势和不同的观点引出题目，然后说出自己的观点——“but in my opinion, human beings should continue the adventure”，紧接着又通过简要介绍原因引起下文——“because it can add to our knowledge, acquire new resources, and even find places where human beings can live.” 在中间段，作者用了三个理由段进一步说明自己的观点。在第一个理由段中，作者先提出主题句——“the exploration of outer space will add to our knowledge about the universe as well as about the earth.” 接着作者用具体实例（For example...）作为支持句阐述原因。第二个理由段中，作者又开门见山的提出第二个理由——“the exploration of outer space may help mitigate the energy crisis.” 然后通过说理的方式用两句话进一步支持主题句。第三个理由段的主题句——“the exploration of outer space may find new habitation for human beings.” 围绕着

这个主题句，作者用四个支持句进行了详尽的论述。在文章的结尾，作者再次总结主题句，使用连续的反问句进一步强调自己的观点，

3. 常用句型：以下是本文中出现的的几种常用的模板式句型，供读者借鉴：文章开头介绍当今发展状况时经常使用：With the development of...，提出自己的观点时：in my opinion...because... 在文章的中间段：To begin with, In addition, As we all know, Last but not least. 文章的结尾段：there is no reason for any objection to it.

4. 句式变换：文章开头使用了 With 引导的状语——With the development of outer space exploration, It 引导的从句“It is true that...”在最后一句中有使用了三个动宾短语（add to our knowledge, acquire new resources, and even find places）增强了语势。在中间段落：使用了 Although 开头的复合句，长句 we are not even sure about how...why...whether... 以及插入语 The best way, I think, is to..., ...say, the Mars 等。结尾段中 there be 句型：Since...there is no reason for any objection to it. 两个并列的反问句 Would they... 文章中这些句型的搭配使用，是的文章清晰明了，层次分明。

5. 高分词汇及搭配：endeavor, worthwhile, adventure, dinosaur, mitigate, alternative, launch, habitation, uninhabitable, population explosion（人口爆炸，人口剧增），relieve the burden of, skyscraper, birth control（计划生育），financial, near-sighted, energy shortage（能源短缺），remain ignorant of 等。



## 范文(3)

**Topic:** *Some people prefer work or activities that mainly involve working with people. Others choose work or activities that mainly deal with objects or machines. Compare these types of activities. Which of them do you prefer? Give reasons to support your answer.*

**There is much disagreement over whether** it is better to work with people or with objects or machines. **Some people claim that** it is more comfortable to work with objects or machines. **Others, however, argue that** working with people is more pleasant. **If I were forced to agree with one of the two positions, my choice would be the latter.**

**Why do some people think that** working with objects or machines are more advantageous than working with people? **For one thing,** objects or machines are easier to deal with. Since both objects and machines have no wills, they do not argue with us. On the contrary, they are always ready to follow our directions. **For another,** objects or machines are reliable. Unlike people who sometimes hurt our feelings, they never cheat us. **In addition,** I suppose, these people cannot adapt themselves to the human world of competition.

**Although I agree that** working with objects or machines certainly has its advantages, **I insist that** it is far more beneficial and exciting to work with people. **In the first place,** when I work with people, I can work more efficiently than when I work with machines or objects. The reason, in my opinion, is that working with people gives us power and competition and thus make our work more productive. In this sense, rivalry can become a very effective motive in improving one's ability. Moreover, two heads are always better than one. **In the second place,** working with people is more interesting than working with machines or objects. The latter makes one bored, and it takes much more time to complete a certain task. Besides, if one spends most of his or her time only handling machines or objects, he or she can become indifferent and inhuman. Though machines