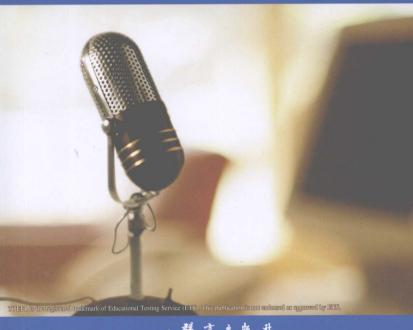




张洪伟 翟少成 ● 编 著



a 詳言出版社 Qunyan Press



了《EFL ibt 口语词汇①伴侣

张洪伟 翟少成 编著

A Tiskut Qunyan Press

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出版人范芳

责任编辑 孙春红

封面设计 王抒音

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地 址 北京东城区东厂胡同北巷1号

邮政编码 100006

网 站 www. qypublish. com

电子信箱 qunyancbs@dem-league.org.cn

联系电话 010-65263345 65265404

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"英国文化协会驻华办事处考试业务总监马博兰在'北京国际教育考试论坛暨备考、升学、培训展览会'上透露,英国文化协会对 2004 年、2005 年全球雅思考试的情况调查显示,在听说读写四项考查内容中,中国考生的阅读和听力较好,但中国考生平均成绩明显低于全球总平均成绩,口语成绩为各项目最低。"

"自从中国大陆 2006 年 9 月新托福口语第一次开考至今已 经进行了百余场的考试。据权威机构的统计数据,中国托福考生 的口语成绩是新托福的四个部分(阅读、听力、口语和写作)中最 低的。"

面对上面两组数据,作为一名在新东方讲台上奋斗了5年的口语老师,我开始反思其原因。为什么中国考生经过对于英语语法的"痴迷"后,口语却如此糟糕?

毋庸置疑,导致中国考生"哑巴英语"的原因很多:应试教育、基层英语教师专业水平参差不齐等。但笔者认为考生自己的英语学习方法不当应该是导致口语欠佳的"内因"。而在这些内因中非常重要的一点就是对于英语词汇的掌握。在英语口语词汇方面,中国考生有三大问题。

第一、词汇量很大,却不知如何准确地选用,造成"用大词"和"用词不当"的问题。有些考生在说英语时喜欢用大词,即academic-sounding words。这导致考官在描述中国考生说英语时有以下评价: Talk like a book and write like a child。实际上,正常的状态应该是"Talk like a child and write like a book"。本书会推荐一些如何培养考生这方面能力的方法。

第二、认为口语的好坏取决于英文词汇量的大小。事实上笔者遇到一些英语学习者词汇量超过10,000,却依然说着蹩脚的英

语。其实英语单词可以分成两大类:主动单词(active words)和被动单词(passive words)。通过死记硬背记住的单词只能是被动单词,当我们想说出或使用的时候往往很干涩或干脆想不起来,只有通过科学的训练才能将仅仅停留在认知水平的被动单词转化成主动单词,从而做到在使用这些词时可以脱口而出。因此,一个人所背诵的单词数量并不代表他的口语词汇量,因为那些单词是没有生命的单个符号。只有放到句子当中,在日常口语中反复运用,才能"激活"成为有生命的主动词汇。

由于很多中国学生认为一个人的词汇量与其口语水平成正比,于是当自己词汇量不够大时不开口。殊不知中国的高中毕业生所具备的词汇量就足以让他们自由地表达自己了。本书会将重点放在口语表达所需要的主动单词上。

第三、学习单词、词组和句型方法错误。许多考生学习单词、词组和句型的方法基本都以机械式的背诵为主。结果自己所掌握的大量词汇基本都属于被动词汇。书中推荐的"极速造句法"能够帮助考生将被动单词转化为主动单词。

另外,针对新托福口语的实际情况,即前两题是独立任务 (independent tasks),后四题为综合任务 (integrated tasks)。其中又分为校园题材 (campus-related situations) 和学术类题材 (academic-based materials),本书将分别介绍独立任务常用词汇、北美校园常用词汇及学术类常用词汇。书中将各类英文学术类材料中出现频率最高的单词做了一个汇总呈现给广大考生。并且值得一提的是,这些词都来自于权威的词频统计机构的最新研究成果。相信考生通过对该部分的学习,在应答新托福口语中的学术类题目,甚至是对新托福的整个听力部分都会有所帮助。

在此,特别感谢北京新东方国外考试部的张洪伟主任,没有他的创意就没有这本书的问世。最后,祝愿广大考生早日飞往理想的彼岸。

日 录

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第一章 新托福口语介绍

新托福考试(TOEFL iBT)的口语部分共有 6 题,总时间约为 20 分钟。

第 1 题和第 2 题为独立回答题 (Independent Task), 准备时间为 15 秒, 回答问题时间为 45 秒。问题会被朗读出来,同时会出现在屏幕上。

第 3 题至第 6 题都属于综合任务(Integrated Task)。其中第 3 题和第 4 题要求考生先阅读一段文字,然后再听一段与阅读文字在内容上相关的听力材料,最后考生按照要求回答相关问题。通常第 3 道题与校园生活有关,第 4 道题是与教授课堂授课有关的学术题,阅读材料为 70~100 单词,考生有 45 秒钟的阅读时间。听力材料可能是对话,也可能是演讲,其长度大约为 1 分半钟,150~180 个单词,考生可以在听录音的过程中做笔记来辅助答题。考生有 30 秒的准备时间,60 秒的回答问题时间。最后,第 5 题和第 6 题以听力材料为基础,要求考生回答相关问题。听力材料通常一道题是对话情景题,长度为 60~90 秒;另一道题是课堂讲座题,长度为 90~120 秒。考生可以在听录音的过程中做笔记来帮助答题。考生有 20 秒的准备时间,60 秒的时间回答问题。每个回答的得分是 0~4 分。考查综合语言技能的题目的评分以回答的质量、完整性和准确性为依据。

第一节 题型简介

新托福口语部分总共计时 20 分钟, 分为独立口语和综合口语两部分, 共 6 道试题。

新托福口语中6道题简介及例子

下表是 ETS 对于新托福口语的官方描述:

Task Type	Task Description	Timing
Independent Tasks	2 题方独立回答题:Independen	等1. 癌和等
1. Personal Preference (个人偏好)	important people or places, or events or activities; favorite movies, food, book, etc 描述一个重要的人或地点, 或是重要的事件或活动; 最喜欢的电影、食品或书籍。	15 seconds 准备时间为 15 秒 Response time: 45 seconds
2. Choice (选择)	personal choice between two contrasting behaviors or courses of action. (watch movies at home; watch movies in theatres) 在两个迥异的观点或行为之间做出选择。(在家看电影还是在影院看电影)	15 seconds 准备时间为 15 秒 Response time: 45 seconds 回答时间为 45 秒
Integrated Tasks	情景题,长度为 60-90 秒; 另	3.恢县越第一省
Read / Listen / Speal	14 os	r-period at all all
3. Campus Situation (校园场景) Topic: Fit and Explain (说明某人观点并 解释原因)	 A reading passage (75-100 words) presents a campus-related issue. 阅读材料呈现(75~100 词)与校园有关的题材。 	30 seconds 准备时间为 30 秒

	• A listening passage (60 ~ 80	Listen / Speak
	1-150 100-words) comments	
	on the issue in the reading	7
	1 1 1 bl (co oo :=) al til til	
	料中的问题进行评述。	
	• The question asks the test taker to	
	in the market's eminion	5. Campus Situatio
	within the context of the reading	(校园场景)
	passage.	Topics Problem
	口语问题需要考生借助阅读材	Solution (FF) #6
	料来总结听力材料中说话者的	
	某种观点。	解決方案)
, ac	• A reading passage (75~100	Preparation time:
	words) broadly defines a term,	
	process, or idea from an academic	
	subject.	Response time:
	阅读材料 (75~100 词)从学术角	
	度笼统地解释了一个术语、过	
	程或是一个观点。	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4. Academic Course	• An excerpt from a lecture (60~90	a a
4. Academic Course (学术讲座)	seconds; 150~220 words) provides	,
L. seconds	examples and specific information	
Topic:	to illustrate the term, process, or	 Academic Cours
General / Specific	No. 1 To Control Control Control Control Control Control	(学术课度)
(笼统/具体。注:这	idea from the reading passage.	
里的意思是阅读材	To the second the first the second of the second	(計多美官)
料一般较笼统,而		1965
听力材料一般更具	授用事例和具体信息来说明阅	
体。)	读材料中的术语、过程或观点。	
	combine and convey important	
	The state of the s	
	passage and the lecture.	
	口语问题是要求考生借助阅读	Set should be
	材料和讲座来复述材料中的重	
	要信息。關係同意則以	第1個和年
de an intention of	and the strategy as the line	THE DATE OF THE PERSON OF THE

Listen / Speak		
	solutions. 所力材料 (60~90 秒; 180~220 词)是一个对话,此对话是关于 学生可能会遇到的问题和两个	20 seconds 准备时间为 20 秒 Response time: 60 seconds
6. Academic Course (学术讲座) Topic: Summary (口头总结)	• The listening passage is an excerpt from a lecture (90~120 seconds; 230~280 words) that explains a term or concept and gives concrete examples to illustrate it.	20 seconds 准备时间为 20 秒

具体来说: 事份中學特益夏季查別時科學

第1题和第2题为独立回答题,即"Speaking":要求考生就某一话题阐述自己的观点。准备时间15秒,回答问题时间45秒。问题会被朗读出来,同时出现在屏幕上。独立口语考试中的2个题目基本上是TSE(Test of Spoken English)的某些题型的延续,准备方法和答题方法与TSE一样。例如"Do you recommend first year

university student to live in dorm or stay in their own house? Give specific details and articulate arguments." 或者 "Some students like to take classes early in the morning. Others prefer having classes later in the day. Which time of day is better for you and why. Include details and examples in your explanation."

第3和第4道题属于综合任务。在第3题中,考生会先读一段短文。然后短文消失,考生将听到一个关于同一内容的谈话,就所阅读的短文和听到的材料回答问题。考生需要将阅读材料和听力材料中的相关信息进行整合来答题。此部分的评分标准是看考生是否能够清晰和流畅地表达以及是否能准确地从阅读材料和听力材料中提取相关信息来答题。如考生可能会读到以下这篇文章。该通知是关于一所大学准备增加学生的学费。

great new experiments in microbiology that we can't even gnibash

Announcement from the president

The university has decided to increase tuition and fees for all students by approximately 8 percent next semester. For the past 5 years, the tuition and fees have remained the same, but it is necessary to increase them now for several reasons. The university has many more students than we had 5 years ago, and we must hire additional professors to teach these students. We have also made a new commitment to research and technology, and will be renovating and upgrading our laboratory facilities to better meet our students' needs.

然后,考生会听到两个学生之间的对话,他们在谈论这则通知:

Student A

Oh great, now we have to come up with more money for next semester.

Student B

Yeah, I know, but I can see why. When I first started here, classes

were so much smaller than they are now. With this many students, it's hard to get the personal attention you need... has aliased afficients

take classes early in the morning. Others profer having class A tribut?

Yeah, I guess you're right. You know, in some classes I can't even get a seat. And I couldn't take the math course I wanted to because it was already full when I signed up.

Student B

And the other thing is, well, I am kind of worried about not being able to get a job after I graduate.

Student A

Why? I mean you're doing really well in your classes, aren't you? Student B

I'm doing ok, but the facilities here are so limited. There are some great new experiments in microbiology that we can't even do here... there isn't enough equipment in the laboratories, and the equipment they have is out of date. How am I going to compete for jobs with people who have practical research experience? I think the extra tuition will be a good investment.

[2 seconds]

has many more students than we had 5 years ago, and :gniksqQ

The woman expresses her opinion of the announcement made by the university president. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

第4题也属于综合任务。但第4题属于学术类问题。考生会读到一则带有学术色彩的短文,如下文:

Animal Domestication

For thousands of years, humans have been able to domesticate, or tame, many large mammals that in the wild live together in herds. Once tamed, these mammals are used for agricultural work and transportation. Yet some herd mammals are not easily domesticated.

A good indicator of an animal's suitability for domestication is how protective the animal is of its territory. Non-territorial animals are more easily domesticated than territorial animals because they can live close together with animals from other herds. A second indicator is that animals with a hierarchical social structure, in which herd members follow a leader, are easy to domesticate, since a human can function as the "leader".

然后, 考生将听到一位教授就同一题材所做的讲座之节选:

Professor

So we've been discussing the suitability of animals for domestication... particularly animals that live together in herds. Now, if we take horses, for example... in the wild, horses live in herds that consist of one male and several females and their young. When a herd moves, the dominant male leads, with the dominant female and her young immediately behind him. The dominant female and her young are then followed immediately by the second most important female and her young, and so on. This is why domesticated horses can be harnessed one after the other in a row. They're "programmed" to follow the lead of another horse. On top of that, you often find different herds of horses in the wild occupying overlapping areas—they don't fight off other herds that enter the same territory.

But it's exactly the opposite with an animal like the uh, the antelope... which... well, antelopes are herd animals too. But unlike horses, a male antelope will fight fiercely to prevent another male from entering its territory during the breeding season, ok—very different from the behavior of horses. Try keeping a couple of male antelopes together in a small space and see what happens. Also, antelopes don't have a social hierarchy—they don't instinctively follow any leader. That makes it harder for humans to control their behavior.

读完短文和听完讲座之后,口语题目是: The professor describes the behavior of horses and antelope in herds. Explain how their behavior is related to their suitability for domestication.

第 5、6 题也属于综合任务,不过考生无须读一篇短文。其模式为"Listening 后 Speaking"。即考生先听一段听力材料,然后回答相关问题,如,讲话人是如何论证观点的,他对该问题提出了哪些解决方案等。听力材料通常一段是情景对话,另一段是课堂演讲,其长度大约为 1 分半钟。考生有 20 秒钟的准备时间,之后进行 60 秒钟的回答。

必须说明的是,考生可以在阅读文章和听录音的过程中记笔记(note-taking)以帮助答题。

第二节 如何准备新托福口语

应对新托福的口语考试, 考生需把握以下 10 大黄金法则:

1. 熟悉新托福口语测试的出题形式。

对于新托福的口语部分, 考生一定要在考前熟悉其出题形式。

2. 建立对 6 道口语问题的回答模板, 在短时间内进行有效的描述和论证。

只有这样在考场上考生才能真正胸有成竹, 充满自信。

3. 提高记笔记的能力。I mob (sith—zssala garqqshove gaivqusoo bliw

在新托福口语考试里, 做笔记的能力是至关重要的。首先要学会如何辨认哪些是有用信息、提炼观点和最直接的佐证; 如何同意转述,整合信息(将听力和阅读材料有机结合起来的能力); 以及有针对性地发表个人意见。此外, 听出说话人的态度、意图和语气, 熟悉常见的语用功能也是非常重要的。建议考生平时在训练英文听力的时候养成做笔记的好习惯, 为口语部分的考试做准备。

为什么考生必须具有总结的能力? 从下面这张 ETS 官方的表格就可以看出:新托福口语的四道综合任务题所考查的能力全都是 summarize。Summarize 的主要 意思是 to comprehensively and briefly abstract the topic,考生需要做的是全面、简短地总结考试中出现的场景或学术讲座中的要点并能最终表述出来。

简单来说,各题型考查的重点如下表所示:

Question Number 题号	Question Types 题型	Expected Response 答案类型
else I can spend	Independent speaking. Choose something and explain your choice. 独立任务。选择并解释原因。	Opinion 表达观点
S用奖品解释的 可以表文释。例 a hule gadget o	Independent speaking. Tell about a preference. 独立任务。说出偏好。	Opinion 表达观点
s. And because is c other hand, you g materials. "過光 計過到 和何根, 如	四块的杆和引力的杆都正与校四生	Summary Signatury Signatury 17
音及句。在使用 容易 位成 liste 4	Short reading and short lecture on an academic topic. 关于学术问题的阅读材料和听力材料。	Summary 总结
	Listen to a conversation about a school- related problem or topic and opinion. 听一个与校园生活相关的对话并表	Summary 总结
6	Listen to a short lecture. 听一小段教授的讲座。	Summary 总结