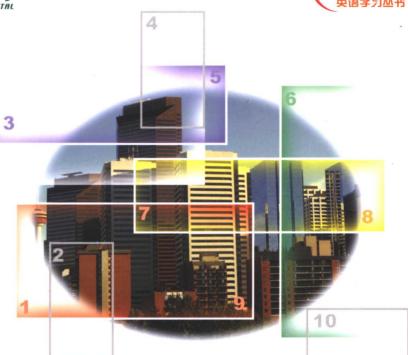
新集为 NEW OR JENTAL 新东方大愚



搞定TOEFL作文 TOEFL作文实战技巧

• 凝聚名师多年教学精华

- 兼容新一代TOEFL考试
- 经十数万学生实际检验
- •演练10日, 收获高分

〇张红岩 著

必果用出出版公司



张红岩 著

光界内より版公司 北京·广州·上海·西安

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

十天搞定 TOEFL 作文/张红岩著. 一北京:世界图书出版公司北京公司,2004. 9

ISBN 7 - 5062 - 7055 - 2

I. 十... II. 张... III. 英语—写作—高等教育—自学参考资料 IV. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 092535 号

### 十天搞定 TOEFL 作文

著 者: 张红岩 责任编辑: 刘 蓓 装帧设计: 寻嘉乐

出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

发 行:世界图书出版公司北京公司

(地址:北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编:100010 电话:64077922)

销 售: 各地新华书店和外文书店

印 刷:蓝空印刷厂

开 本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 5

字 数: 100 千 印数: 00001 - 10000 册 版 次: 2004 年 9 月第 1 版 2004 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7  $-5062 - 7055 - 2/H \cdot 743$ 

定价:10.00元

# **新东方**图书策划委员会

主 任 俞敏洪

委 员 (按姓笔划为序)

王 强 王文山

包凡一 汪海涛

周成刚 徐小平

钱永强 铁 岭

告别新东方讲坛有日,闲逛书店,仍见不少青少年才俊,仗义疏财,暴致 TOEFL 学习书籍,情之迫,心之切,比已往教过的十数万众有过之而无不及。于是顿悟:我不在江湖,而还有过之而无不及。于是顿悟:我不在江湖,而是生勉为其难之念。红岩愚钝,5年青春韶华仅铸生勉为其难之念。红岩愚钝,5年青春韶华仅铸但破这 TOEFL 写作之门却刚好合适。因此创动能单一、外强中干,常恐为名门正派所不齿,原本只想执教之时与众人共勉,过后便毅然弃之,却偏有后学者孜孜以求。孔子讲为师之适乃"知无不言,言无不尽",佛家亦崇尚为师之恐惧者做"无畏布施",于是不敢懈怠,编著此书讲述快速破解 TOEFL 写作之道。

学写英语文章如练武功,需内外兼修方可 大成。但因门下弟子多数都只有三五月时间,为 应急之便,曾传人数个唬人招数,不料竟能屡建 奇功。这道理也许金庸先生笔下的郭靖大侠感受 最深,其实郭大侠初试降龙十八掌时功力尚浅, 却也足够吓跑小贼无数。当然即便是这唬人招 数,也需些许时日方能演练熟悉,而若能同时兼

自序

修内功心法,即增强遣词造句的基本能力,效果 更佳。

本书以实战招式为重点,边讲边练,讲习 文章的审题立意、布局谋篇、行文策略、实用 技巧等要招,语言上务求简洁、有效。书中引用 的范文和部分段落除标明出处外,均出自众多 新东方学员的作文习作。

使用本书时,建议从头到尾依次阅读,同时务必认真做各章节练习。 考前可以根据实际情况就个别章节进行精读,那样效果更佳。

谨望修习本书者勿以本书所言为真学问, 勿花太多青春光阴于此。 建议因人而异,少可3 日,多至10日为限,务必吃透要点,待试后务请 焚之一炬; 切勿因得分尚可而生骄矜之心,从而 蠡测天下文章,须知江湖险恶,山外有山。

本书所言,不堪也无意接受历史检验,肯 盼有朝一日再无人问津。届时必为各类留学考 试失势之时,汉语托福考试盛行之机,汉语语言 文化为世人景仰的中华盛世之际,祈盼这一天 早早到来!

感谢新东方大愚文化传播公司总裁俞敏洪 在本书出版过程中所给予的大力支持和殷切鼓 励,并感谢参与本书内容部分整理工作的汍国 华、邓骏竣以及提供范文的众多新东方学员。

谨以此书献给关爱我和我关爱的人们!

张红岩 2003年9月于北京

#### 自 序

1	. 1	筆	音	TO	EFL	作	ゥ	老	计规	更
		ילל	早.	11,	LP L	11-	×	75	いいい	. 35

- 2 一、考试概况与要点分析
- 4 二、评分标准
- 7 三、1~6分文章范文
- 13 四、评分过程
- 13 五、考场例文评析
- 16 六、小结与练习

### 21 第二章 考前准备阶段

- 21 一、作文题目的主要题型
- 24 二、文章段落结构安排
- 28 三、使用常用句套写作
- 32 四、小结与练习

### 34 第三章 审题立意阶段

- 35 一、熟悉常考话题
- 39 二、先列简要提纲,再确定立场
- 40 三、选择最佳理由
- 46 四、14条"万能理由"
- 48 五、理由的先后次序
- 50 六、小结与练习

目 录

- 52 第四章 正文写作阶段
- 52 一、首段写作 5 种方法
- 59 二、中间段落重要环节
- 65 三、末段写作3种方法
- 68 第五章 行文规范阶段
- 68 一、文体要正规
- 71 二、句式要多样
- 76 三、修辞要使用
- 80 四、写作要迅速
- 83 五、人称善使用
- 86 六、避免性别歧视
- 89 七、小结
- 91 第六章 检查阶段
- 92 一、改正拼写错误
- 93 二、改正语法错误
- 94 附录
- 94 一、机考经典题目理由分析
- 109 二、机考作文题目分类
- 132 三、适合引用的名言警句
- 138 四、容易拼写错误的单词
- 142 全文总结
- 144 参考答案
- 149 后记

## 第一章

### TOEFL 作文考试概要

讲习 TOEFL 写作之初,曾遇一位仁兄。他多年供职于国内某大报社,每日编辑英文稿件,英文写作功底不浅,备考 TOEFL 作文,即 TWE(Test of Written English)之际,仍不耻下问于我,问可否传一绝招。于是给他量身订做了七日计划,劝其务必演习 6 篇文章。不料他骄气太盛,只写了一篇文章,结果正式考试只得了 4.5 分(满分是 6分)。虽然这比普通文理科的 4 分要求还高了 0.5 分,但对于一个申请大众传媒专业的人来说最低要求应该是 5 分,因此功亏一篑,即便总分是 657 分,此君也不得不再一次报考,再次经受无聊考试对人们身心的煎熬。

此例足以说明考前练习写作的重要性,同时也阐明了作文成绩合格的必要性。作文在 TOEFL 考试中的战略意义在已经实行机考 CBT (Computer Based Test) 的考区尤为重要。目前,包括欧美在内的全球绝大部分考区都采用 CBT 方式,在这种考试中,考生的作文成绩将不再单独列出,所以绝不会再存在某君 TWE 只有 4分, TOEFL 却得了满分的现象。作文计人总分后,所占比重达到总分的近五分之一。

在新一代 TOEFL 中, 听说读写这四项技能各占总分的四分之一, 写作分成两部分: INTEGRATED WRITING(综合性写作) 和 INDE-

PENDENT WRITING (独立写作), 其中综合性写作部分表现为听后感和读后感, 应该说这是客观衡量考生实际英语写作水平的一项有力举措。如何在这部分获得高分是本书再版时的工作, 对于独立写作部分, 其命题方式和考试要求与现行考试基本一致。

就现行笔考 PBT(Paper Based Test) 而言, ETS 的统计数据表明, 中国考区历年考试中都有近三分之一考生得不到 4 分。 这些分数不 足 4 分的人, 依我之见, 还可细分为四类人:

- 1. 知识欠缺, 非天才而又不努力的初中生;
- 2. 努力不足的高中生;
- 3. 不努力的大学生或更高学历者;
- 4. 多年不接触英语又努力不足的工作人士(含所有学历者)。

这些实际情况给我们的启发是,在 TOEFL 作文考试面前,学历的高低与最终得分之间并不能建立必然联系,惟一必然的事是"天道酬勤",所有人都需要相当程度的努力,少则数日,多则数月,只要努力都有进步。惟一不同的是,修习得法者能事半功倍,效率更高。言归正传,孙子曰:"知己知彼,百战不殆",考场亦如战场,所以我们征服 TOE-FL 作文的首要任务就是熟悉考试及其评分标准。

### 一、考试概况与要点分析

TOEFL 作文即 TWE(Test of Written English),自 1987 年开始加入到 TOEFL 考试中,算做考试一部分,以增强该考试考查学生英语水平的程度。多数大学随即对考生做出 TWE 分数的要求,普通文理科的标准为至少 4 分,该标准也随专业和学校不同有所区别,名校和偏向文科类的专业要求更高些,一般为 5 分,也有要求 3 分或 3.5 分的,比如艺术类研究生,澳大利亚、加拿大很多本科专业。当然也有不做任何要求的,具体到读者要报考的学校的需求,建议到欲报考学校的网站上查询确证。现在欧美实行的 CBT 计算机化考试中,写作已经

成为总分中必不可少的一部分, 所以不会有此单项要求, 只有总分的要求。

时间: TWE 考试在 TOEFL 考试最开始的半个小时进行, 笔考和机考都是如此。我们明显可以看出写作部分的表现会奠定整场考试的心情基调, 绝不可掉以轻心。 每次考试人们都会看到有一些考生开考只有半小时就退出考场, 他们多数是因为没有在半小时内完成作文或感觉作文写得很糟糕而放弃整场考试的。经验表明, 考试时在半小时内成功地写完一篇反映自己真实实力的作文, 是必须经过一番艰苦训练的。

工具: 笔考作文必须用铅笔(HB~2B)完成,使用自动铅笔也可以,这样省去中途笔尖变钝要削铅笔的麻烦。铅笔需要考生自己考前备好。 若参加机考则有笔答和键盘输入两种选择,打字速度慢者可以用铅笔完成,只不过因为作文卷纸需要邮寄所以获得分数的时间要比键盘输入者晚两周。经验表明,对于一个英文打字很熟练的考生来讲,键盘输入的效率更高一些。 综合考虑,我们通常建议参加机考的考生以键盘输入为佳。

字数: TWE 从没有明确规定考生应该写多少单词, 但经验表明 200 词以下的文章很难达到四分的及格线, 一般文章要写到 250 词左右, 好文章字数一般在 300~350 词左右, 此标准需经过训练方能达到。写作时字数多少无法细数, 要从篇幅上判断, 正常情况大家每行写 10~12 个单词, 每行超过 14 词或少于 8 词都不合适, 这样答卷纸正面写满一般在 230 词上下, 反面再写一半就有 300 多个单词了。

文体:正规书面文体,绝对不可使用像"It's"、"I'll"等非正规文体的表达,也不可使用类似 dorm, pro 等口语中的词汇,学习 TOEFL 期间要注意尽量不用 TOEFL 听力中的俗语、俚语,而应该注意模仿

TOEFL 阅读中的遗词造句。具体如何把握文体特征, 第四章有详述。

题目:对笔考而言,作文题目每次必换,偶尔有类似但绝不重复。机考的作文题目事先给出,见于报考时发放的小册子内,题目定期更新,最新题目可以在 ETS 官方网站上下载(www. toefl. org),作文题库总数量目前是 200 多个。考试时随机选中一个,猜中题目的概率小于 1%。虽然题目稍显多了些,但如果对策得当,能以不变应万变,就会来者不惧。

### 二、评分标准

请先阅读 ETS 在考生须知中给出的英文版评分标准。

6. Demonstrate clear competence in writing on both the rhetorical and syntactic levels, though the essay may have occasional errors.

A paper in this category:

- effectively addresses the writing task
- is well organized and well developed
- uses clearly appropriate details to support a thesis or illustrate ideas
- displays consistent facility in the use of language
- demonstrates syntactic variety and appropriate word choice
- 5. Demonstrate competence in writing on both the rhetorical and syntactic levels, though the essay may have occasional errors.

A paper in this category:

- may address some parts of the task more effectively than others
- is generally well organized and developed
- uses details to support a thesis or illustrate an idea
- displays facility in the use of language
- demonstrates some syntactic variety and range of vocabulary

4. Demonstrates minimal competence in writing on both the rheto-rical and syntactic levels.

A paper in this category:

- addresses the writing topic adequately but may slight parts of the task
- is adequately organized and developed
- uses some details to support a thesis or illustrate an idea
- demonstrates adequate but possibly inconsistent facility with syntax and usage
- may contain some errors that occasionally obscure meaning
- 3. Demonstrates some developing competence in writing, but the essay remains flawed on either the rhetorical or syntactic level, or both.

A paper in this category may reveal on or more of the following weaknesses:

- inadequate organization or development
- inappropriate or insufficient details to support or illustrate generalizations
- a noticeably inappropriate choice of words or word forms
- an accumulation of errors in sentence structure or usage
- 2. Suggests incompetence in writing.

A paper in this category is seriously flawed by one or more of the following weaknesses:

- serious disorganization or underdevelopment
- little or no detail, or irrelevant specifics
- serious and frequent errors in sentences structure or usage
- · serious problems with focus
- 1. Demonstrates incompetence in writing.

A paper in this category:

- may be incoherent
- may be undeveloped
- may contain severe and persistent writing errors

英文版的评分标准也许并不容易被大家充分理解和把握,下面 我们用母语再次阐述一番,这是我们设定目标的过程,请仔细阅读 和记忆:

- 6分: 文章切题, 阐述充分, 文章有说服力; 段落组织有序, 衔接紧密, 过渡自然, 有很强的逻辑性; 段落内句与句连接顺畅, 句式使用恰当、灵活、成熟; 用词确切、得体。文章中有个别语法拼写错误, 但不影响内容表达。
- 5分:文章切题,阐述基本充分,在某些细节上有缺陷;段落层次组织有序,衔接紧密,过渡自然,逻辑性强;句间连接顺畅,句式使用恰当、灵活;用词基本得体;文章中有少量用词不当和语法拼写错误。
- **4分**: 文章切题, 阐述尚可, 展开不够。段落层次组织有序, 衔接紧密, 过渡自然, 有逻辑性; 句间连接基本顺畅; 有部分句法错误; 用词一般, 有时不得体; 词性区分和拼写等有若干错误。
- 3分: 文章切题, 段落组织基本合理, 有逻辑性, 但只存在于语义 层次上, 语言表达上未能体现; 句子框架结构基本成立, 但有许多语 法错误, 句间联系不顺畅, 往往是不善于使用逻辑连词, 显得幼稚、 生硬; 词汇方面拼写错误多, 常有用词不得体现象。
- **2分**: 文章切题; 阐述没有展开, 只限于三言两语地回答问题; 没有段落层次, 组织很乱, 长度很短; 句子排列有一定的逻辑关系,

能看出各句基本框架,但结构或语法错误较多;用词不得体,拼写错误多。

1分: 文章各方面都有严重错误, 句子不像句子; 总体印象是根本没有写作能力, 英语水平太低, 够不上 2 分标准, 只能打最低分。

上述评分标准如何表现在具体文章中,各等级的文章感觉应该 怎样,请大家粗略阅读下面范文,从感性上体会各种分数文章间的 差异。

### 三、1~6分文章范文

### 作文题目

Some intensive English programs in the United States offer a foreign student the option of living with an American family while he or she is studying abroad. Many students feel that such a home-stay program is a valuable part of their total learning experience. However, others may feel that such a plan offers little value. In a short essay, discuss one or two advantages of living with an American family and then state one or two disadvantages. Tell whether you are in favor of or opposed to the idea of home-stay. Give examples to support your opinion.

### 1. 范文一(6分)

(注:括号内为正确说法,以下同)

A foreign student who plans to come to the United States must have some definite goals in mind. For the student who wants to improve his English quickly and learn about American customs firsthand, there is often an opportunity to live with an American family. There may be one or two disadvantages to this living arrangement; however, I believe that there are

far more advantages.

First of all, some minor disadvantages to living with an American family include both a lack of privacy and little opportunity to have independence (be independent). For instance, the foreign student may find that the family expects him to join them in group activities such as watching television and going on picnics. At times, however, he might enjoy staying in his room to read or to write letters to his family and friends.

Another drawback to living in an American home involves the possibility that the family may treat the student like a child. For example, the parents may want to decide who his friends will be and where he will go during his leisure time away from home.

Even though there may be one or two disadvantages to living with an American family, the advantages far outweigh them. By taking part in a home-stay program, the student has an excellent opportunity to learn about American customs. He will find out how to behave in different social situations such as parties and serimonies (ceremonies) and how to dress (dress on) these occasions. Also, he will learn about many other aspects of the American way of life, such as the way schools are run in the United States. With a family close by, he can ask questions about attendance rules and school costs. The family will make certain that he becomes acquainted with this new way of life, and soon he will feel at home.

Another advantage to living with an American family is that the student is in an ideal environment to improve his English. For example, each time he has a conversation with someone in the family, this native speaker can help him with his pronounciation (pronunciation) and grammer (grammar). Maybe the younger children in the family can help the student with his homework, too. But the most important thing is that he will be surround (surrounded) by English most of the time during his stay in the United States.

Although I agree that there may be a couple of disadvantages to living with an American family, I feel that the advantages are more obvious. In a home-stay program, the student can learn about American customs in the most natural way possible. In addition, he will find himself in an atmosphere in which his English will certainly improve. In my opinion, these are the two most important goals for him to consider, and living with an American family is the best way to achieve them.

### 2. 范文二(5分)

Every year, many foreign students go to America to study English. Some of this (them) will participate in a home-stay program and live with an American family. However, others will take (make) a different decision. They will live with friends from their own country. I believe that if a foreign student looks at both possibilities, he will decide to live with an american (American) family. Even though there are one or two drawbacks to the home-stay way (option), there are far more benefits. In taking (making) his decision about how to live in the United States, the foreign student is smart (wise) to consider one or two disadvantages to living with an American family.

First of all, he must realize that he is going to feel homesick at first. Living in an American home with people of other (another) language and culture may cause this feeling to increase. Also, the american (American)