



考天下名师团 编

格林 主编

新托福 120分

Writing and Speaking
Forecast for TOEFL

写作与口语预测

名师教案全面揭秘 | 考点论据素材大全



NO.1

中国石化出版社

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Preface

前 言

“工欲善必利其器，不积跬步无以成千里”，在新托福考试中写作和口语都属于“输出”方面的技能，这也是新托福中比较具有特色的部分，因此较强的遣词造句能力显得尤为重要。如没有扎实的语言能力，纵有满腹经纶，恐怕在考试中你也难以表达出来。

在新托福考试复习过程中，中国考生感到最为头痛的莫过于写作。因为，托福写作的难度虽然比不上 GRE 和 GMAT，但托福写作的考查面广：独立写作没有固定的题库，综合写作对听力、记忆力、理解力以及记笔记能力都提出了较高的要求。所以很多考生对新托福的写作望而生畏。常言道，没有金钢钻，不揽瓷器活。要想托福考高分，就必须突破写作这道难关。同时，与其他所有考试不同，口语是新托福新增加的考试部分，但是其却沿用了 ETS 出题条理清晰、条块分明的一贯风格，共分成三大部分，六大题型。

不论是写作还是口语，都旨在全面提高和夯实学生操作语言的基本能力，我们在复习的过程中可以从词、句、段入手，结合新托福对语言的要求，循序渐进，边讲边练，将二者放在一起共同学习。本书共分为五大章节，收录了各种社会生活中所遇到的不同话题，从以下几个方面对综合写作和口语考试进行预测，以帮助考生考出理想成绩：

1. 新托福独立写作分类预测。在“独立写作”这一部分，很多考生面对题目，脑子里只是有一些模糊的想法，却不清楚文章的每个段落应该具体写些什么、如何展开，在茫然中经常找不到北。本书在开篇两章就对新托福考试独立写作提供了大量素材，针对在考试中对不同观点的不同表达方法，书中提供了大量话题，使同学们在研习过程中将自己的模糊想法理顺成纲，在学习范文中学到实用的写作技法，从写作的迷茫中找到方向。

2. 迅速搞定一篇“综合写作”。很多考生在应对综合写作任务时常常不知所措，不知该如何筛选、记录阅读以及听力材料中的关键内容，并在 20 分钟内按题目要求完成一篇 150~225 字的小作文。因此，本书根据不同的话题模版，分为“问答论据”和“讨论论据”两大板块。这样，将笔记内容有效地融入模板中，迅速地完成一篇高质量的“综合写作”就不再是件难事。

3. 将“综合写作”与“口语”双剑合璧。作为同是展示输出方面的技能测试，我们可以充分运用“综合写作”中的大量素材，来打造我们的口语基础。书中提供的灵活、实用的预测题材，可以准确有效地帮助我们表达观点，在短时间内使自己的口语水平有一个质的飞跃，最终在考试中从容不迫，顺利取得满意的成绩。

4. 汇总高频实用词句。与其捧着一本托福词汇书狂背到吐血，不如积累一些常用、有效的用语，这样才可以真正提高你的写作和口语表达能力。本书的最后一大部分收录了不同话题的问题表达。这其中的常用动词、形容词、短语以及一些强有力的写作、口语词句，可以更好地帮助考生解决词穷的现象。

写作和口语最能体现一个人的语言能力，而语言能力主要表现在对词汇、语法、句子、结构等的掌握及实际运用能力上。所以，写作和口语是两门实践性很强的学问，如果只是学而不练，考生将始终无法突破这道难关。希望考生能够以坚定的意志和坚强的决心坚持训练，彻底粉碎写作和口语这两块顽石，以期为最终完成能力的飞跃扫清障碍。

我们真心希望这本《新托福写作与口语预测》能够帮助广大考生摆脱新托福考试复习中的困苦，通过自己的坚持和不懈努力在出国留学的道路上获得成功，实现自身价值。

编 者

Contents

目 录

第一章 新托福独立写作分类题型专项预测	1
一、论双方观点并给出自己的观点	1
二、讨论优缺点并给出自己的观点	30
三、同意或者不同意某一观点	47
四、分析原因并给出建议	72
五、简单论述自己的观点	81
第二章 新托福独立写作预测话题及范文大全	100
第一节 议论文范文(一)	100
第二节 议论文范文(二)	107
第三章 新托福综合写作和口语论据素材大全——问答论据篇	114
第一节 名字、工作和学习、家乡	114
Name 名字	114
Working or studying 工作和学习	114
Hometown 家乡	116
第二节 运动、音乐、购物、阅读、电视节目、周末	116
Sports 运动	116
Music 音乐	117
Shopping 购物	119
Reading 阅读	120
TV program 电视节目	121
Weekend 周末	121
第三节 花语、数字、交通、噪声、语言、鸟类、舞蹈	122
Language of flowers 花语	122
Number 数字	122
Transport 交通	123
Noise 噪声	124
Language 语言	125
Bird 鸟类	125
Dancing 舞蹈	126

第四节 住所、朋友、照片、食物、家庭	127
Apartment 住所	127
Friend 朋友	128
Photo 照片	130
Food 食物	131
Family 家庭	132
第五节 博物馆、收藏、色彩、绘画、目标	133
Museum 博物馆	133
Collection 收藏	134
Color 色彩	135
Painting 绘画	135
Goal 目标	136
第四章 新托福综合写作和口语论据素材大全——讨论论据篇	137
第一节 人物描述	137
A leader you admire 你所崇拜的领导人	137
Personality 性格	139
A successful person 成功人士	140
Character in film or TV 影视中的角色	142
Neighbor 邻居	143
Friend 朋友	144
Old man 老人	146
Family member 家人	148
A past family member who led an interesting life 一生很精彩的家庭成员	150
第二节 地点描述	152
Favorite room 喜欢的房间	152
House or flat 房子	154
Environmental pollution 环境污染	155
Public transportation 公共交通	157
第三节 购物	159
Department store 商场	159
Vehicle 车辆	161
A piece of furniture 家具	163
Work of art 艺术品	164
Clothes or jewelry 衣服或首饰	166
Gift 礼物	168
Something you bought that is not satisfactory 买的不满意的物品	170
Something you want to own in future 将来想买的物品	171
An expensive thing you wish to buy 想买的贵重物品	173
第四节 休闲	175
Music 音乐	175
Sports 运动	176

Handicraft 手工艺品	177
Physical exercise 体育锻炼	179
TV Program 电视节目	181
Magazine and newspaper 期刊杂志	182
A leisure center 休闲中心	184
Relaxation method 放松方式	185
Hobby 爱好	187
Club 俱乐部	189
第五节 校园生活	190
School/university/college 学校	190
Building in your university or school 校内建筑	191
Major 专业	193
Learning English 学英语	194
Subject 科目	196
Teacher 教师	198
第六节 旅游	200
Favorite park/garden 公园/花园	200
Lake, river or sea/A place with water 江河湖海	202
Historical place 古迹	204
An exhibition 展会	205
Holiday 假期	207
Interesting trip 有趣之旅	208
Travel 旅行	210
Bad weather 坏天气	211
Favorite country 喜爱的国家	214
City 城市	216
Building 建筑	217
Four seasons 四季	219
Favorite season 最喜爱的季节	220
第七节 童年	222
Favorite games 喜欢的游戏	222
Toy 玩具	223
Story in childhood 童年故事	224
Interesting period of time 有趣的时光	226
An impressive event in your childhood 童年往事	227
Child 孩子	228
A place in childhood 童年场所	229
第八节 家庭生活	231
Birthday celebration 生日庆典	231
Wedding 婚礼	232
Restaurant 餐厅	233
Special family event 特别的家庭事件	235

Photograph 照片	235
Party 聚会	237
Visit from others 来访	238
第五章 新托福综合写作和口语预测话题	240
第一节 新托福综合写作和口语问答类预测话题	240
第二节 新托福综合写作和口语讨论类预测话题	261
第三节 新托福综合写作和口语选择类预测话题	281
第四节 新托福综合写作和口语阐述类预测话题	295

第一章

新托福独立写作分类题型专项预测

一、论双方观点并给出自己的观点

1. 教育

Topic 1:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Many people believe that the main aim for university education is to help graduates to find better job, while some people believe that university education has wider benefit for individual and society. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

Write at least 250 words.

参考范文

The Aim of University Education

大学教育的目的

Nothing is so much debated as the aim of university education in our society. Some believe that the main aim of university education is to help graduates to find better job, while other people strongly oppose this opinion and claim that the university education must have wider benefits for society and individual. Both sides have much to say. Let us see the two perspectives in details.

People who hold the former viewpoint defend that their opinion accords with the requirements of the society. They argue that today's society is a competitive one. In order to survive in this cut-throat society, the newly-graduated university students must be possessed of various work skills and be well prepared for their career with relevant working knowledge. So, it is the university's main duty to teach the real knowledge that comes from practice and experience, and enable the graduates to find a good job.

Others may maintain that university education should do more than that. These people think there are mainly two aims for university education. For the society, the university education aims at training good civilians; for individuals, the university education intends to



turn all its students into persons who have the abilities of pursuing a better life. They also point out that the abilities not only refer to the working skills but also include the master of various theoretical knowledge and learning methods, maintenance of correct values and world outlook, and the possession of noble morals and so on. Therefore, they insist, the university education benefits both the society and the individuals in a larger range besides job seeking.

Maybe it is really hard to define the aim of university education, but as far as I am concerned, I am for the latter opinion. University education should train all round citizens rather than merely workers for our society.

Topic 2:

Do you think middle school students should study international news as a subject?

参考范文**International News Deserves a Place in School Curriculum****世界新闻应该在学校课程中占有一席之地**

Today, watching news, a means of learning what is happening around the world, has become a way of life to many people. When the value of news is undisputed, an issue of debate is whether it is necessary to include international news as part of school curriculum. I am of the opinion that it will be an enheartening change.

The first point to support the importance of international news is that it reminds young people of the forces of globalisation and international developments. In today's world, businesses operate beyond borders and countries are closely connected with each other. Any country that fails to recognise this would miss out on the benefits of globalisation. To young people, watching international news leads them to develop a global perspective and world vision. They learn to elicit information from news and use it in decision making, for example, studying abroad, career option, and so forth. It is of critical importance as they are very likely to face stiff international competition later in life.

Another benefit obtained from studying international news is enhancing young people's capabilities and skills, such as critical thinking skills. Living in a society that is bombarded with different messages, many people have become lost in search for useful information and unable to understand and absorb information. Studying international news drives them to explore perspectives and get a view of every aspect of an international event. Reading editorials allows them to practice independent thinking.

Despite those benefits, integrating international news into curriculum requires educators to address several issues in advance. First, students might be distracted by a great variety of conflicting arguments produced by different experts. However, as mentioned above, it is immensely conducive to the development of their analytical skills. Meanwhile, it could be time-consuming for students to read those news stories that are identical with each other in essence, although they appear in different papers. It, therefore, requires teachers to select news in advance and play an active role.

In conclusion, one has reasons to believe that international news deserves a place in school curriculum. By reading, watching and analysing international news, future generations will acquire knowledge of the whole world and enrich a variety of skills.

Topic 3:

What are the main tasks of universities: to offer students knowledge and skills essential for their future career, or to provide students with access to knowledge itself? What do you think university education should contain?

参考范文

The Main Tasks of Universities

大学教育的主要任务

Universities around the world are now facing the problem of how to efficiently use their resources to serve a larger population of students that are more culturally and socially diversified. To solve the problem, universities should be perfectly aware of their main tasks: providing students with easy access to knowledge and, at the same time, encouraging them to make active contribution to the advancement of human knowledge.

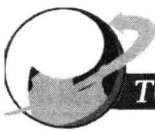
Universities should, first of all, be learning communities where knowledge is not only disseminated but also advanced. As full-fledged members of this community, students should not be information recipients who learn the knowledge in a passive way. Instead, they should be challenged to achieve their potential and, indeed, to excel. Therefore, rather than focus merely on knowledge dissemination and transfer, universities should contrive to provide learning conditions that encourage students to remain curious, to value diversity in opinions and perspectives, and to think critically and communicate effectively. In this way, students can gain problem-solving experience and confidence.

Furthermore, universities will never attain their goals if they tailor all their courses or programs to meet the needs of specific employers or occupational sectors. Today's social environment is more dynamic and turbulent than ever before. Only those graduates who possess certain personality traits and can do well in diversified situations can distinguish themselves from other job applicants.

In order to fulfill the main tasks of universities, university education should contain amply opportunities for independent learning which can cultivate students who are more likely to adapt to the changing society. Students can also learn to exercise their autonomy more effectively, and they may clarify their own professional interests while learning in an independent way.

Topic 4:

In order to improve the quality of education, high school students should be encouraged to evaluate and criticize their teachers, but others think it will result in loss of respect and discipline in classroom. What is your opinion?



参考范文

Students' Participation in Teacher Appraisal Is Helpful**学生参与教师评鉴大有帮助**

Teacher appraisal is not a new instrument in improving teaching performance or developing teacher training. However, when it comes to inviting the input of students and seeking their comments on teachers' performance, there is disagreement. Some people object to this practice, saying that it leads to the loss of respect and discipline. In my opinion, students' participation in teacher appraisal is definitely helpful, but it should be administrated properly.

A strong argument for using student ratings to evaluate teachers is that students' judgement is reliable and impartial. Because of their ongoing interaction with teachers throughout the semester, students have the authority to measure the performance and competence of a teacher, with the knowledge they have obtained from learning and the stance they have adopted toward the subject taught. A critical analysis of students' feedback enables teachers to enhance their competence and adjust teaching aims and methods for better attainment of students' learning objectives.

Students are also concerned about whether the teacher is fully committed to his or her job. The value of a teacher is determined as much by competence as by commitment. The school can therefore assess the performance of a teacher by collecting students' feedback on some observable facts, such as a teacher's punctuality and the legibility of his or her writing on the board. Teachers who perform poorly are advised to reflect deeply on their teaching practice, the drawbacks in particular, which is the key to the improvement of their performance.

Despite those overt advantages of encouraging students' input, analysis of their input is important and should be handled carefully. Misinterpretation of students' opinions might leave teachers an inaccurate picture of their strengths and weaknesses and lead them into a poor judgement about what they can do to satisfy the needs of their students. It is also important to guide teachers to perceive the feedback sensibly; otherwise, they might have feelings of powerlessness.

What has been discussed is to support a notion that students' input provides an important source of data for evaluating teachers, helping teachers not only to discover their disadvantages but also to make an improvement.

Topic 5:

Some people think that students benefit greatly from going to private secondary schools, but others assert that private secondary schools have a negative impact on the young generation and the society alike. Discuss both views.

参考范文

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Private Secondary Schools

私立中学的优缺点

Parents seem to have ongoing preference for a private secondary school, although they have to pay extremely high tuition for their children. Despite the fact that a private school is very often associated with quality service, professional teaching staff, competitive courses and excellent facilities, critics are concerned about the harmful effects of private schools on society. The merits and demerits of this argument will be explored below.

Unarguably, private schools outperform public schools based on their more flexible and advanced academic and extracurricular programmes. With this distinguishing advantage, private schools are capable of adjusting their programmes for students of different levels and assisting them to attain their objectives individually. Another remarkable quality of a private school is its proficiency in formulating and promoting different non-academic programmes, such as group sports and outings to foster students' physical, emotional and social well-being.

Private schools are also acclaimed as experts in addressing students' discipline problems. Keen to consolidate its image as an excellent quality provider, a private school focuses not only on a student's academic performance but also on their demeanour. For this reason, physical fights, drug use, bullying and other behaviour problems are less likely to be seen in private schools. On the other hand, private schools have high entrance requirements and tuition standards, resulting in relative homogeneity of students' family background. Students are mainly from medium or high income families. Upbringing and strict school discipline jointly contribute to better behaviour of students. It is no wonder that most of private school students are good-mannered and have a positive self-image.

Although the position of a private school as a well-qualified education provider is prominent, it benefits some sections of school-age populations only. Because of tuition fees, a private school is accessible only to those who are able to pay, rather than those who are able to learn. It has denied most students' access to quality education, potentially causing the gap between rich and poor to widen.

The arguments presented above have created a dilemma when people evaluate the effects of a private school on society. On the one hand, the private school is better than the public school in many aspects, such as teaching staff, learning environment and facilities. On the other, it tends to discriminate against students from low income families by maintaining high tuition fees. While teenagers from high income families continue to benefit from their social status, those of a lower class suffer enormously from lack of educational opportunities.

**Topic 6 :**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Nowadays the age at which children start to attend school is becoming younger and younger. Some children go to school at the age of four. Some people think it is good for children to attend school earlier, while others disagree.

Write an essay expressing your point of view.

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

参考范文**To Start School too Early Is Harmful for Children****过早地开始学业对小孩有害**

Nowadays, there is a growing tendency for children to attend school earlier. Some even go to school at the age of four. Yet, in my opinion, it's not a matter of the-earlier-the-better when we discuss the age when children should go to school. On the contrary, I think it is unhealthy for children to start school too soon.

First of all, psychologically speaking, children who attend school too early are forced into a premature situation, and thus bear more pressure than their peers. When they sit in a classroom competing with students who are two or three years older than they are, it is difficult for them to cope with problems that the others find easy to handle. Therefore, it is hard for them to develop healthy values and points of view towards other people and towards the world.

Secondly, from the physical aspect, it is harmful for small children to have to shoulder the burden of too much schoolwork. According to statistics, 80% of school children are overloaded with homework. This leads to many physical problems such as near-sightedness and stunted growth. We can see this all around us.

Last but not least, most of the children who attend school earlier than others do not receive a well-rounded education, and tend to fall behind when they enter high school. Excluding the gifted ones, most students who attend school earlier have to make extra efforts to keep up with their classmates. Other aspects important to children's growth are suppressed. When it comes to comprehensive ability, those children naturally drop behind.

In a word, I think that schooling should follow the natural growth of children's bodies and minds. To start school too early is harmful for children both mentally and physically. In my opinion the age of seven is quite early enough for a child to start school.

2. 体育

Topic 1:

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people think the fittest and strongest individuals and team will win in sports, while others believe it is those who have a good mental attitude will win in the end. Discuss both views and give your own opinion

Use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

Write at least 250 words.

参考范文

What Contributes to the Success of Sports?

是什么造就了体育上的成功?

Which one contributes more to the success of sports, the fitness and strength or the mentality of the athletes? Some claims that the former is more important, as just we know in most cases it is those who are fittest and strongest win the game. While others argue that the mental quality matters most, for it relates directly to the performance of athletes.

It is true that fitness and strength of the athletes are vital to the success of sports, without which one cannot even get the chance to display his performance. Just as the Chinese saying goes, "without health, you amount to nothing in the end." Without a good body and strong professional skills, it is no use having high mental quality. Take Luo Xuejuan for example, she was one of the best female Chinese swimmer, who won the women's 100m breaststroke title at the Athens Olympics, but had to retire from competitive swimming due to her heart surgery failure, left Beijing Olympics behind forever.

However, you may doubt what matters if the competitors are on the same level of fitness and strength. Actually, it is not rare to see some dark horse in many games. So many people believe in sports field, especially during the competition between top players, it is the athletes' psychological quality that determines the victory or defeat. One who has a good mental state can better cope with pressure, frustration and temporary setback, thus more possible to give full play to his potentialities.

In conclusion, although competitions vary in situation, great success can only be achieved by the excellent combination of technical superiority, physical ability and good psychology. The former two show your proven strength, while the last shows your nature.

Topic 2:

Some people believe that national sports teams and individual athletes who represent their country should be financially supported by the government. Some people think that they should be funded by non-government groups (e. g. business, sponsorship). What is your opinion?



参考范文

Private Financing Should Be Accepted in the Sports World**体育世界应当允许私人企业赞助**

In recent years, one of the clearest trends in sports is that more and more corporations have come into play. It is a subject of discussion whether private financing should be accepted by the government to a larger extent and even the state can concede its control over national sports teams to private ownership. In my opinion, the involvement of entrepreneurs is essential and can be deemed as a complement to government administration.

There are many reasons why the private sector should play a more active role in sports. First, the government alone cannot afford the expenditure involved in the sports industry, such as salaries of athletes, administrative costs, and so forth. By organising competitions efficiently and economically, enhancing athletes' market values, seeking out sponsors or patrons, the private sector not only raises necessary financing but also maximise the return of the sports industry. A business's willingness to take part in this industry is attributable to many incentives. For example, it would help create an image which is associated with enthusiasm, energy and passion and can be turned into enormous income. Meanwhile it contributes a lot to its solid position in society, as well as good reputation.

Meanwhile, as sports have grown more competitive, the need for better equipment, facilities, nutrition and training methods has become urgent. Athletes should have well-developed physiques, which can be obtained only through extensive physical training and strict exercise. Private sponsors have expertise in different areas of technology, ranging from nutrition to the treatment of injuries. They are able to train athletes scientifically and effectively, reduce the risk of injuries and extend their career lives. Besides, as private sponsors are more financially capable of providing awards, bonus and other financial incentives to motivate athletes, their involvement is crucial to athletes' performance on the playing field.

The role of the private sector is therefore indispensable, but it is not to say that the government should divest itself of intervening in the sports industry. Although the private sector is surely committed to seeking sponsorship and performing many fund-raising jobs, it is profit-oriented and therefore, very likely to make a decision ignorant of the interests of athletes. National teams are branded, marketed and sold as entertainment products, while the value of national pride and ethnical dignity is overlooked. It is also very likely that private investors are only interested in those sports with high media exposure, resulting in the unbalanced development of sports. For this reason, the government should retain the major ownership of the sports.

In conclusion, the sports world is in need of financial support and the assistance of the private sector. While providing financial resources, goods and services, business investors can obtain communicative and commercial benefits. By giving the green light to private financing, the government is more likely to advance the overall development of sports.