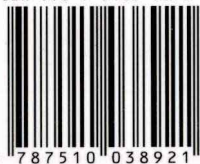


本书是马丁·伦纳从事托福教学和
和研究十余载的心血结晶，作者除亲自编
写内容，还亲自绘制书中大量漫画插图，细致
地分析了中国考生在托福考试中遇到的听说读写
各种问题以及如何快速简捷地回答这些问题。书
中还从新托福的结构和考试技巧两方面来描述，
提出很多“捷径”——回答问题和完成答卷的技
巧，帮助你在新托福考试中轻松快速地获得好成
绩。书中附有托福考试模拟题及答案，给考生提
供实战机会。



We also
recommend:

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Introduction:

Before we proceed, please complete the brief questionnaire:

	Yes	No	Not sure
I want to study in an American (or other foreign) university.			
I need a good TOEFL ibt score.			
I don't have much time to study.			
I would like to get a good score quickly!			
I think the TOEFL test is too difficult!			
I don't have such a good range of vocabulary.			
My speaking, reading, writing and listening skills need to improve.			
There's so much to learn in so little time!			



■ 吧，如果你的多数答案为“是”，我想我可以帮助你！

2004年，也就是我成为雅思考官的三年前，我在日本担任托福老师。过去的十三年来，我一直帮助学生在托福考试中取得不错的成绩（当然在雅思考试中也是如此）

这段时间，托福考试题型变化很大。特别是去掉了“结构”（语法）部分，增加了口语部分。事实上，现在的托福考试跟雅思考试极其相似：两种考试都包含四部分——阅读、写作、听力和口语。

但是，两者又有主要区别，如下：

- 1) 托福考试的最常见形式是网上操作（新托福）；
- 2) 托福考的是综合技能，也就是说有些题型需要运用多种技能。

What I won't be doing is using a lot of technical expressions that other TOEFL books use (you don't need to know what "pragmatic understanding" means in order to get a good score!) so the information in this book will be clear to understand.

Using this information should greatly improve your TOEFL iBT score!



So... there's no time like the present! Let's get started!

First up, let's take a look at the:

新托福考试最佳结构:

试题结构为（按先后顺序）：

阅读	60-100 分钟	0-30 分
听力	60-90 分钟	0-30 分
休息	10 分钟	
口语	20 分钟	0-4 分，换算为 0-30 分
写作	50 分钟	0-5 分，换算为 0-30 分

如上所示，新托福的总分是 **120** 分。

一般考生大概会得到 80-90 分，一些大学能够接受的最低分是 80 分。但是，一些高端或者著名大学通常要求托福分数在 100 分以上。

TOEFL iBT Test Structure:

In order, the test looks like this:

Reading Test	60-100 minutes	0-30 points
Listening Test	60-90 minutes	0-30 points
Break-time	10 minutes	
Speaking Test	20 minutes	0-4 points, converted to 0-30 points
Writing Test	50 minutes	0-5 points, converted to 0-30 points

As you can see, the total possible score with iBT is **120**

A “good” score is generally 80-90. Some universities will accept a minimum of 80, whereas high-end/famous schools generally require 100+.



与雅思考试不同，托福考试一天内完成（共计约 4 小时）。

正如雅思考试一样，口语和写作部分都是人工阅卷。

另外，你在整个考试过程中可以（且应该）做笔记，特别是听力部分（之后更要！）监考老师会给你提供草稿纸，并在考试结束后收回。

刚才说过，有些试题侧重测试综合技能，如：

口语考试也涉及阅读和听力。

写作考试也涉及阅读和听力。

那好，在分头讨论试题内容和做题方法之前，我们先来看看……

Unlike IELTS, you complete the entire TOEFL Test on the same day (approx. 4 hours in total).

Just like IELTS, both your speaking and writing tests will be marked by human evaluators.

Also, you can (and should!) take notes throughout the test, particularly in the listening section (more on that later!). Note-taking materials will be provided for you and collected after the test.

As mentioned previously, some tests feature integrated skills, for example:

In the Speaking Test you will also have to read and listen.

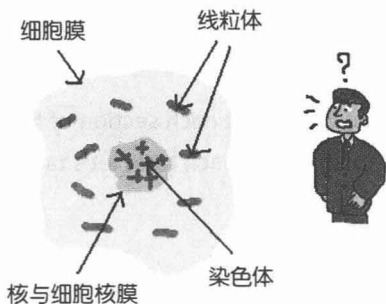
In the Writing Test you will also have to read and listen.

Now, before we look at each section of the test and the ways to approach each task, let's talk for a while about...



很多学生为了托福考试学会几百个甚至几千个单词。这有用吗？当然……学什么都有用！当然如果出国学习就特别有用。

但是，只是为了考试，尤其是为了阅读部分的考试而学习单词未免有些浪费时间和精力。



首先，阅读考试文章恰好有你学过的单词的可能性微乎其微！

其次，记住阅读材料的水平相当于英语为母语的人的大学水平：他们在大学里学习专业课题。



说实话，有些单词连我也不认识（因为我又不是科学家、宇航员，心理学家等等！）。每个领域都有大量的专业词汇、专业术语以及专业的表达方式。

事实上，词汇的理解并非那么重要，一会儿具体讨论阅读部分会谈到这一点，后面更是这样。

注意：考试中有些较难的单词会在术语里有所解释（点击蓝色！），所以不用担心！

另一方面，学习在听力考试中可能会听到的常用词汇大为有用。

托福听力和雅思听力的最大区别就是雅思关注学术界内部和外部情况，而托福更关注大学生活。

正因如此，学习听力词汇会比阅读词汇容易得多。最常用的词汇涉及人物、地点、相关的学术 / 研究词汇和课题 / 专业。

别忘了：如果你在美国（或西方其他国家），你总会听到这些单词，现在正好可以熟悉一下！



我们可以分话题探讨，每一话题都配有练习：（书后面有答案，见 334 页）

Majors/subjects:

In TOEFL Listening, the lecture subjects come from 4 areas of study:

Social science	Physical science	Life science	The Arts

Put each major/subject under the correct category:

history / music history / math / animal communication /
 / industrial design / psychology / astronomy /
 / biology / sociology / education / city planning /
 / business / anthropology / biochemistry / architecture /
 / photography / oceanography / computer science /
 / criminology / particle physics

11. "I want to do some _____ activities, like learning the guitar!"
12. "I have to write a _____ every class for English!"
13. "The _____ is very high this year! I don't have much money."
14. "Where do you live?" "Oh, I live in the _____."
15. "Do you live at the university?" "No, I live off-_____."
16. "I'm writing my _____ now to get my diploma."
17. "I have to finish writing an _____ this week!"
18. "Next year will be my third year and I'll be a _____."
19. "I'm going to graduate this year. I'm a _____."
20. "The _____ is going to give a _____ soon!"
21. "What's your major?" "Oh, I'm really interested in space, so that's why I'm studying _____."
22. "I'm really hoping to _____ Professor Brown's class. I won't get credit, but it may help me when I graduate."

Check your answers on pg. 335!

Recognizing evidence

Without doubt... / Indeed... / Obviously...
Clearly.... / Undoubtedly... / It's clear to see that...

Recognizing cause/effect

As a result (of this)... / Because of this...
Consequently... / Due to this...

Recognizing contrast

On the contrary... / Nevertheless... / Comparatively...
On the other hand... / Conversely...

Recognizing a definition

This is called... / The so-called... / ...which is named...
...otherwise known as...



Tip: all of these “signpost” word/expressions can — and should! — be used in both the speaking and writing tests!

注意：有时候，重要的定义就出现在相对简单的单词后面：

“或者……”

谈到高级词汇或专业术语时尤为有用，因为单词的意思往往通过更为简单的术语加以解释：

“俄罗斯人愿意改善国际关系，也就是说缓解两国的紧张关系，增加彼此的交流。”



这里的“é”后面就是疑难词汇“détente”的定义，交代了重要信息。

还有……

听力考试中，常常会让你描述某人的……

态度

可能会这样问你：“该学生觉得……怎么样？”
或是“该教授怎样看待这位学生？”

这类词汇通常较难，所以知道一些高频词汇就很有用。这些词汇也可以用在口语考试中（“请形容某人……”），不过后面用处更多！下面就是这些有用的词汇：



悲观的 乐观的 矛盾的 轻蔑的
热情的 关心的 耐心的 宽容的 表示感激的
冷漠的 漠不关心的 沮丧的 焦虑的 多疑的

Also...

In the Listening Test, you will often be asked to describe someone's...

Attitude

The question may be worded: "How does the student feel about...?" or "What is the professor's attitude towards the student?"

This vocabulary is usually quite difficult, so knowing some of the more frequent words may be useful. These words can also be used in the Speaking Section ("Describe somebody..."), but more on that later! Here are some useful words:



Pessimistic Optimistic Ambivalent Dismissive
Enthusiastic Concerned Patient Tolerant Appreciative
Apathetic Indifferent Frustrated Anxious Skeptical