

新挑战 TOEFL iBT 作文满分

ETS官方认证TOEFL培训师权威主编·经典教材

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- ◎ 本书是《挑战TOEFL作文满分》最新升级的2.0版本
- ◎ 借鉴斯坦福大学本科的学术写作课程和其他顶级大学的学术写作课程(academic writing), 对读者进行从文章的架构和构思, 到细节的遣词造句的系统培训
- ◎ 所有范文均由权威考官亲自修改并点评
- ◎ 内含2010—2013年最新考试试题
- ◎ 提供从审题到结构的详细解答

新托福 TOEFL iBT

作文满分

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新出图证(鄂)字10号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新挑战 TOEFL iBT 作文满分 / 许轶编著. — 武汉: 华中师范大学出版社,

2013.11

ISBN 978-7-5622-6368-5

I. ①新… II. ①许… III. ①TOEFL—写作—自学参考资料

IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 259182 号

新挑战 TOEFL iBT 作文满分

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编辑室: 对外合作部

责任编辑: 胡 维 肖绪旭

责任校对: 赵 瑜

出版发行:  华中师范大学出版社

社 址: 湖北省武汉市珞喻路 152 号

电 话: 027-67863040 (发行)

电 话: 027-67867370

网 址: <http://www.ccnu press.com>

邮 编: 430079

经 销: 全国新华书店

传 真: 027-67863291

印 刷: 北京画中画印刷有限公司

电子信箱: hscbs@public.wh.hb.cn

字 数: 260 千字

开 本: 710mm × 1000mm 1/16

印 张: 13.5

版 次: 2013 年 12 月第 1 版

印 次: 2013 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 39.80 元

欢迎上网查询、购书

敬告读者: 欢迎举报盗版, 请打举报电话 027-67861321

前言

时至今日，社会急速变化，语言日新月异，托福作文之要求亦非往昔可比。但由于OG（《托福考试官方指南》^①）在实战中很少被当作教材研究，大家有26套TPO之后更是少有人去翻阅厚厚的OG了，所以大家可能未注意到，OG中口语和写作两个科目的评分标准已经有了显著的提升。换言之，以前可以得到4分的文章，现在按照新的标准也许就只有3分了。

鉴于此，当当网畅销书《挑战托福作文满分》的作者许轶老师重出江湖，携手时代焦点团队，紧跟时代步伐，推陈出新，共同编写了这本《新挑战托福作文满分》。在本书中，许老师总结了自己在托福、SAT、GMAT三大考试写作部分全满分的一线经验和多年教学生涯中的诸多感悟，为广大考生指点迷津，保驾护航——只有亲身考过托福，并且取得满分的人，才能出版真正的“提分法宝”和“满分神器”。

本书编写过程中，突出一个“新”字。托福考试在不断改革，考生遵循旧法必不可取，而所谓“新”者，绝非刻意标新立异，追赶潮流，而是根据近年来托福作文出现的评分变化和规律，撮要纳新，不断丰富和超越旧版。同时，许老师力邀美国权威考官、托福写作专家Jakub Tucholski按照考试最新标准对所有范例重新批改，为考生提供第一手的考试信息。

① 2012年10月30日托福®考试的研发者——美国教育考试服务中心(ETS)发行了《托福考试官方指南(第4版)》，中国境内考生可通过网上购买。新版指南提供简体中文版，包含三套完整的托福真题，以助考生熟悉考试形式和题型。

同时，本书重点在于“授人以渔”——指导学生知其然，且知其所以然。结构为先“理”后“练”，先讲清楚原理，然后指导实战练习，循序渐进地灌输西方思维习惯的行文方式。大家都明白，满分范文随处可取，倘若只是收录范文便冠之以“宝典”，让学生死记硬背，自然荒谬之极。因为首先并非所有范文皆适合中国考生，其次，一味背诵范文而不注意培养美式思维，只是“授之以鱼”，学生习到一潭死水，提笔之时自然无法文思泉涌。本书将重点针对独立写作进行讲解，因为只要培养出了复合思维的写作习惯，综合写作的部分是很容易处理的。

概括起来，本书有以下特点：

1. 本书是《挑战TOEFL作文满分》最新升级的2.0版；
2. 它借鉴了斯坦福大学本科的学术写作课程和其他顶级大学的学术写作课程(academic writing)，对考生进行从文章的架构和构思，到细节的遣词造句的系统培训；
3. 所有范文均由权威考官亲自修改并点评；
4. 本书内含2010—2013年最新作文题目；
5. 各类题型从审题到结构均给予详细解答。

此外，我们在实际教学中搜集到大量的学生习作，严格按照考试实际进行打分并呈现给读者，然后再由美国顶级的专家——芝加哥大学的学者Jakub Tucholski修改到30分的水平。

“桃李不言，下自成蹊。”时代焦点人始终相信，真正的精品一如真金，经得起千锤百炼。读者选择的才是精品，经得起时间考验才是精品——书籍如是，教育如是，做人亦如是。

在许轶老师的带领下，时代焦点团队兢兢业业，全力以赴，书成之日，我们真的深感欣慰。在此特别向参与此书策划和校对的高娃（时代焦点顶尖名师）、李嘉夫（时代焦点顶尖名师）、王亚南（时代焦点文案翻译）致以最真挚的感谢！

古人云：学无止境。编写此书虽已尽力，但只怕我们纍短汲深，疏漏或不足之处在所难免，所以恳请广大读者不吝指正为感。

时代焦点团队

2013年10月

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第一章

审题攻略

对任何一种作文考试来说，审题都是最基本、最重要的一环。然而，审题也是容易被忽视的一环。有谚曰：千里之行，始于足下。倘若把出国留学比作千里之行，那么托福考试作文的审题就是我们迈出的第一步。这一步的好与坏，会直接影响到将来的路途。为此，我们专门在此辟出一章的篇幅，跟大家详细探讨审题的技巧。请读者一定要把这一章仔细看完，这里面有很多革命性的理论会让你受益匪浅。

审题的过程，对考生而言，就好像侦探破案之前的调查工作一样重要。正所谓良医对症下药，患者才能药到病除。同样，审题决定了你的行文方向和行文主题。这一步走好了，你的作文就有了一个成功的开始。

在托福考试中，“审题”实际指的是所有的前期工作。所谓的“前期工作”，除了通常意义的审题之外，还有切题技巧和布局谋篇等等。审题就是把握题意。切题就是抓住主题，展开写作。布局谋篇，则是合理组织文章的结构层次。

本章的主要内容，就是教大家如何做好前期工作。把这些东西做好并不难，只要按照我们的Instruction来做，就可以拿到2~3分；但是如果这部分不做好，即使你的逻辑性很强，文笔流畅，也只能拿到2分以下。这就是我们常说的“千里之行，始于足下”。

第一节 审题和切题

这一小节所说的审题，是狭义的审题，也就是看题目、区分题目类型的意义。

在下面几节中我们将探讨审题的广义内涵，包括切题、列提纲和谋篇技巧等等。

一、审题步骤

审题的目的就是按照我们给出的四种类型，对题目进行归类。主要包括以下几个步骤：

通读：迅速地把题干通读一遍，理解题意。

归类：打开脑海中的记忆库，把题干归为四种基本题型的其中一种。

确认：再次浏览题干，确定归类是否正确。

二、题型分类

无论之前还是以后的托福题型，大致都可以分为四种类型，每种类型都有相应的行文策略和行文模板。在这里我们仅将托福题型的分类原则大致说明一下，并不深入探讨。这样做是为了让读者在阅读时先对托福题型有一个初步的了解，消除陌生感。至于题型分类和应对策略的进一步的知识，将在后面的章节中详细讲解。四大题型归纳如下：

（1）观点对比型

题目给出两个对立的观点，让考生选择其中一个并解释原因，因此也叫做“二选一”或【A/B】。例如：“Some people prefer to live in a small town. Others prefer to live in a big city. Which place would you prefer to live in? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.”考生需要从【A】“small town”和【B】“big city”中选择一个来进行“live in”的动作，并且需要“Use specific reasons and details to support your answer”。这就是典型的观点对比型题目。

（2）支持反对型

题目问及考生对于某个观点是持赞成还是否决的态度，因此也叫做“投票题”或【√/×】。例如：“Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents are the best teachers. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.”考生需要对“Parents are the best teachers.”这个命题选择“agree”或者“disagree”的态度，并且需要“Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer”。这就是典型的支持反对型题目。

（3）观点选择型

题目问及考生就某个观点、对几个可供选择的事物的取舍倾向，因此也叫做“选择题”或【A/B/C/D】“Choose one of the following transportation vehicles and explain why you think it has changed people's lives. Automobiles, bicycles, airplanes. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.”考生需要在“Automobiles, bicycles, airplanes”中，选择一种“transportation vehicles”来论述“why you think it has changed people's lives”，并且需要“Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer”。这就是典型的观点选择型题目。

（4）问题分析型

题目问及考生对某个特定观点的个人意见，因此也叫做“分析题”或【A1/A2/A3】。例如：“People attend college or university for many different reasons (for example, new experiences, career preparation, increased knowledge). Why do you think people attend college or university? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.”考生需要对“Why do you think people attend college or university?”这个特定问题进行分析，并且需要“Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer”。这就是典型的问题分析型题目。

真正的托福高手，能够在瞬间判断出一个题目是哪种类型，接着根据这种类型给出相应的解题策略。我们希望读者也能在经过训练之后，迅速判别出题目类型，这样再加上我们教你的每种题型的应对方法，就能在考场上节省大量时间。也许当别人还在冥思苦想怎样扣题的时候，你已经把提纲列好，开始写作了。关于题型的判别，我们在接下来的章节中还会有着重介绍。

我们要写好托福文章，就要把这四种文章类型死死地印在脑海之中。下面我们详细讲解它们的特点，最终的目的就是让你在阅读任何一个托福题目之后，知道它属于哪一个类型。这是写好所有托福作文必备的第一步。

（一）观点对比型

给出两个对立的事物或者一个事物对立的两个方面，要求考生支持一方并进行说明。

TOPIC: Some people like A; others like B. Which one do you prefer—A

or B? Give specific reasons and examples to illustrate your answer.

关键词: Some... others... / or / prefer

例题:

Some people prefer to live in a small town. Others prefer to live in a big city. Which place would you prefer to live in? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Some people prefer to eat at food stands or restaurants. Other people prefer to prepare and eat food at home. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Some people believe that university students should be required to attend classes. Others believe that going to classes should be optional for students. Which point of view do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.

Some people think that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher. Others think that it is always better to have a teacher. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons to develop your essay.

给出两个对立事物或一个事物对立的两个方面, 要求考生说明二者为什么不同或比较它们的优缺点, 并给出理由。

TOPIC: Some people believe that A while others consider B more appropriate. Give advantages and disadvantages of the two positions and explain which position you support.

关键词: advantages... disadvantages / compare / contrast

例题:

It has been said, not everything that is learned is contained in books. Compare and contrast knowledge gained from experience with knowledge gained from books. In your opinion, which source is more important? Why?

A company has announced that it wishes to build a large factory near your community. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this new influence on your community. Do

you support or oppose the factory? Explain your position.

(二) 支持反对型

给出一个论点，此论点不包括两种事物的比较，要求考生支持或反对并给出理由。

TOPIC: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? AAA.
Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

关键词: agree or disagree

例题:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents are the best teachers.
Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Television has destroyed communication among friends and family. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Universities should give the same amount of money to their students' sports activities as they give to their university libraries. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should sometimes do things that they do not enjoy doing. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

(三) 观点选择型

题目给出几个可供选择的事物，要求考生说明自己的取舍倾向并给出理由。

TOPIC:... A, B, C, D... Which do you choose? Give specific reasons and examples to illustrate your answer.

关键词: Choose

例题:

If you could change one important thing about your hometown, what would you

change? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.

Choose one of the following transportation vehicles and explain why you think it has changed people's lives. Automobiles, bicycles, airplanes. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

(五) 问题分析型

题目给出一个问题，要求考生说明对它的个人意见并给出理由。

TOPIC:... AAA... What do you think about it? Give specific reasons and examples to illustrate your answer.

关键词：无（但是题干明显是问你对于一个问题的看法）

例题：

People attend college or university for many different reasons (for example, new experiences, career preparation, increased knowledge). Why do you think people attend college or university? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Nowadays, food has become easier to prepare. Has this change improved the way people live? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

How do movies or television influence people's behavior? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.

Many people visit museums when they travel to new places. Why do you think people visit museums? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

第二节 题库

2012年的大陆地区的考题范围是2010—2012年的北美地区真题，虽说多次出现预测新题目，但其实只有两次考的是新题，于是在此处附上2010—2012三年的北美地区真题。毫不夸张地说，接下来大家看到的就是ETS2013年独立写作的题库。所以只要掌握了这些题目的分类和思路，考试得高分就会如同囊中取物。

北美地区2010年—2012年真题参考

On December 01, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree: People living in small villages are more satisfied with their life than those who live in cities.

On November 17, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: One can learn another person from books and movies the person likes.

On November 03, 2012:

Should parents spend more time in playing games or doing sports with their Children, or in doing something related to their children's study?

On October 27, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree: Young people in today are less dependent on their parents than in the past.

On October 19, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree: Younger people spend more time in improving the world than in the past.

On October 12, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree: The rules that the whole societies today expect to young people to follow and obey are too strict.

On October 06, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Nowadays, neighbors depend on each other less than the people in the past.

On September 29, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree the best leaders should admit if they made a bad decision?

On September 21, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Your job has more effect on your happiness than your living environment does.

On September 15, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Teachers' performance should be evaluated by students rather than by other teachers.

On September 07, 2012:

If the school gets a lump sum of grant, in your view, which plan is wiser — improving the food of cafe in school or investing in social activity for students after school?

On August 25, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: To achieve successful development of a country, a government should spend more money on young children's education(5~10) rather than on universities.

On August 17, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree that universities should spend money in improving facilities (labs and general requirements) rather than hiring famous teachers?

On August 04, 2012:

Do you think teachers have greater influence on young children in the past than today?

On July 28, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Two people can still be good friends if one of them has much more money than the other.

On July 06, 2012:

Do you agree that students' participating in school's organizations and club activities is as important as attending their academic class?

On June 23, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: All school teachers should be required to attend some courses every five years to update their knowledge.

On June 15, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree: Most problems can be solved by people or their families and help from the government is unnecessary.

On June 08, 2012:

Should company use public recognition to reward hard working, not to use money?

On May 26, 2012:

Nowadays it's easier to maintain health than the past.

On May 25, 2012:

Is there a good reason to be impolite (rude) to another person?

On May 05, 2012:

Which way do you think is the best for a student to make new friends?

- a. join a sports team
- b. participate in community activities
- c. travel

On April 27, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Students are more interested in politics than before.

On April 20, 2012:

Contributes on an enjoyable vacation, please select one of three selection. Good food, good location and with good friends to travel.

On April 14, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree: It is important for government to protect animals and wilderness areas for future generations.

On March 23, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Governments should focus its budgets more on environmental protection than on economic development.

On March 09, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree: Young people today are more ready and willing to offer help than those in the past.

On March 03, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Employees who follow instructions from their managers are more valuable than employees who try to find new ways to perform their tasks.

On February 18, 2012:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Working at home using