

托福英语训练系列

NEW TOEFL iBT WRITING

新托福

陆乃圣 王之怡 著

作文网络考试

“五段法”的运用

就是结合大量书中 **综合作文的攻略**

以确保网考中作文的 **整体质量** 和 **语言质量**

让你事半功倍从容应对！

兴界图书出版公司

托福英语训练系列

NEW TOEFL iBT WRITING

新托福作文网络考试

世界图书出版公司

上海·西安·北京·广州

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新托福作文网络考试/陆乃圣,王之怡著. —上海:
上海世界图书出版公司, 2009. 8

(托福英语训练系列)

ISBN 978-7-5100-0917-4

I. 新… II. 陆… 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(2009)第 104661 号

新托福作文网络考试

陆乃圣 王之怡 著

上海世界图书出版公司出版发行

上海市尚文路 185 号 B 楼

邮政编码 200010

南京展望文化发展有限公司排版

上海出版印刷有限公司印刷

如发现印刷质量问题, 请与印刷厂联系

(质检科电话: 021-56723397)

各地新华书店经销

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 9.5 字数: 236 000

2009 年 8 月第 1 版 2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5100-0917-4/H·930

定价: 22.00 元

<http://www.wpcsh.com.cn>

<http://www.wpcsh.com>

前言

FOREWORD

数年前,美国教育考试中心实行托福电脑考试的时候,笔者曾编写过一本《TOEFL 作文突破》,受到不少读者的关注,许多网站加以推荐,例如新浪网、中华教育网、中国招生教育在线、百分考试网、考试 168 网络、育学网、教育评点网、留学 e 网、出国留学网、留学信息网、Easy 考研网、考研共济网等等。该书当时是针对 TOEFL 电脑作文考试而写的,主要介绍了一种应试方法,即英文作文五段法。这种方法在美国的中学和大学非常流行,有的学校语文课规定学生写作文必须采用五段法。国内不少考生因为学会了这种方法,从而 TOEFL 作文考试获得了比较好的成绩。

然而,近年来 TOEFL 考试形式发生了重大变化,由原来的电脑考试(Computer-Based Test)变成网络考试(Internet-Based Test),作文也从原来的一篇变成两篇,即综合作文(Integrated Composition)和独立作文(Independent Composition)。其中独立作文与原来电脑考试的作文一样,没有变化,但是综合作文却是全新的,要先读一篇文章,再听一段讲话,然后才写作文,这对于国内考生来说困难不小。因而笔者产生了编写《新托福作文网络考试》一书的念头,再借助网络的推广,希望能帮助更多的人。

《新托福作文网络考试》对新托福网络考试作文部分进行了详细介绍,除了包含应对独立作文的五段法以及确保作文整体质量和语言质量的注意事项以外,还专门列出了两章介绍应对综合作文的策略,以消除读者对这一新的作文考试形式的疑虑和恐惧。

另外,参加本书修改和编写的还有上海对外贸易学院英语硕士研究生谢丛周、张芳芳、胡瑛和贾洁,在此一并向他们表示感谢。

陆乃圣

目录 | CONTENTS

一、新托福网络考试写作部分简介(New TOEFL iBT Writing Section)	1
二、新托福网络考试综合作文(Integrated Composition)	2
三、新托福网络考试独立作文(Independent Composition)	5
四、如何保证作文整体质量(How to Guarantee the Overall Quality)	8
五、如何保证作文语言质量(How to Guarantee the Language Quality)	21
六、200 道独立作文训练题(200 Independent Composition Topics)	30
七、独立作文开头怎么写(How to Begin Your Composition)	56
八、独立作文主题怎么扩展(How to Expand Your Idea)	65
九、独立作文结尾怎么写(How to Conclude Your Composition)	80
十、50 例独立作文范文(50 Exemplary Independent Compositions)	89
十一、综合作文如何应对(How to Tackle Integrated Compositions)	127
十二、综合作文实战操练(Drills in Integrated Compositions)	133
附录：国际通用口译笔记常用符号	141

一、新托福网络考试写作部分简介

(New TOEFL iBT Writing Section)

TOEFL, 中国人称之为“托福”, 是由美国教育考试中心(Educational Testing Service, 简称 ETS)制定的一种英语国际考试方式, 被美国以及许多其他国家的大学所采纳, 并作为国际学生(international students)报考该国大学本科或研究生的一个重要考试形式。最初, TOEFL 是纸张考试(Paper-Based Test, 简称 PBT), 其中作文部分被称为 TWE, 也就是 Test of Written English 的简称。这一阶段的作文只是作为考试的一个附属项目, 其成绩不计入总分 677 之内, 而是以 6 分制单独计算, 供各大学参考使用。虽然如此, 许多美国大学对作文成绩还是有明确规定的。一般来说, 报考大学本科专业需要达到 4 分(Good), 即及格分数, 而报考硕士研究生则需达到 5 分(Very Good), 即良好。

自 1988 年 7 月起, 美国教育考试中心(ETS)开始逐步在世界各个考点实行了托福电脑考试(Computer-Based Test, 简称 CBT)。有关 TWE 作文部分有了新的规定。其中最重要的一条规定是作文不再作为参考项目, 而是明确规定为托福考试的第四部分, 也就是说, 托福电脑考试包括听力、结构、阅读和作文四个部分。同时, 作文又有两个不同的成绩, 一个是原来的 6 分制成绩, 即 1~3 分为不及格, 4 分为及格, 5 分为良好, 6 分为优秀, 仍然单独计算, 不计入总分。另外一个成绩则折合到托福的总分之内, 占全部分数的 1/6。换言之, 托福电脑考试总分为 300 分, 其中听力 100 分, 阅读 100 分, 而结构和作文各占 50 分。

近年来, 美国教育考试中心(ETS)对托福考试进行了重大改革, 实行新托福网络考试(Internet-Based Test, 简称 iBT), 将听说读写四个部分有机地结合在一起, 总分 120 分, 听说读写各占 30 分。其中变化最大有两个部分, 一是增加了口语项目, 二是取消结构部分, 放在作文里考核, 而作文又包括两个项目, 一个是基于读和听的综合作文(Integrated Composition), 也就是说, 考生先读一篇文章, 读完后听一段讲话, 内容与阅读相关, 然后再根据阅读内容和讲话内容写出一篇作文来; 另外一个是基于知识和经验的独立写作(Independent Composition), 与原来的 TWE 没有多大差别。下面就分别介绍这两种考试形式。

二、新托福网络考试综合作文

(Integrated Composition)

如果你去参加新托福 iBT 写作考试, 请注意先把耳机戴上!, 因为你在看完一篇文章之后, 接着要听一段讲话, 然后把阅读内容和讲座内容结合起来写成一篇作文。

由于是在电脑上考试, 所以你必须严格按照屏幕上出现的指令(Directions)去做。屏幕上出现的指令是这样的:

Writing Section Directions

Make sure your headset is on.

This section measures your ability to use writing to communicate in an academic environment. There will be two writing tasks.

For the first writing task, you will read a passage and listen to a lecture and then answer a question based on what you have read and heard. For the second writing task, you will answer a question based on your own knowledge and experience.

Now listen to the directions for the first writing task.

Writing Based on Reading and Listening Directions

For this task, you will first have 3 minutes to read a passage about an academic topic. You may take notes on the passage if you wish. The passage will then be removed and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. While you listen, you may also take notes.

Then you will have 20 minutes to write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.



Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words long. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content. If you finish your response before time is up, you may click Next to go on to the second writing task.

Now you will see the reading passage for three minutes. Remember it will be available to you again when you write. Immediately after the reading passage ends the lecture will begin, so keep your headset on until the lecture is over.

下面就是电脑上出现阅读文章时的形式:

Time	Volume Control	Next
<div>The reading passage _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</div>		

综合作文文章长度大约 250~300 个单词,占一个版面或略微多一点,阅读时间是 3 分钟,文章难度为中等。由于你有 3 分钟时间,所以不要太赶,可以充分利用时间去归纳文章的主要意思,尤其要关注一些关键词或短语,以备写作文时使用。

3 分钟后,阅读文章隐去,接着就要听一段与阅读内容相关的课堂讲解。讲座的长度一般也是 250~300 个单词,时间约为 1 分半钟,速度为正常语速,对中国学生来说可能是比较快的。因此,同样要尽量去听懂讲座的主要意思。你可以做一些笔记,记下一些关键词或词组。

讲座结束后,你开始在屏幕上写作文。这时隐去的阅读文章会再次出现,这将有助于你构思整理作文。写作文的时间是 20 分钟,词数在 150~225 个之间。千万注意,综合作文不是表达你个人观点,而是综合阅读材料和听力材料的内容,不可以自己胡编乱造。

综合作文的题目有一定的套路,大致上有两种情况。如果听力材料和阅读材料的观点是一样的,也就是说,讲座只是阅读内容的扩展或补充,那么问题可能是这样的:

Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they are related to points made in the reading passage.

如果听力材料和阅读材料的观点是不一样的,也就是说,讲座批驳阅读材料所阐述的内容

或者提出一种相反观点,那么问题可能是这样的:

Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on points made in the reading passage.

综合作文的题目基本上就是上述的样子,可能在文字上有所变动,但形式是不变的。

三、新托福网络考试独立作文

(Independent Composition)

独立作文与以往托福考试里的 TWE 作文是一样的,题目大致可以分成四种类型:

1. 选择题

题目里有两种人或两件事,要你选择愿意做哪种人,喜欢做哪一件事,例如:

Some students participate in school activities such as sports and clubs. Other students spend most of their time on their studies. Which type of student do you prefer to be? Give specific reasons to support your choice.

Some people prefer to spend their free time outdoors. Other people prefer to spend their leisure time indoors. Would you prefer to be outside or would you prefer to be inside for your leisure activities? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

2. 比较题

题目里有两件或几件事,要你作个比较;也可能是一件事,要你讲讲这件事的优点和缺点,例如:

Compare knowledge gained from experience and knowledge gained from books. Which source is more important? Why do you think it is more important? (比较两件事)

When choosing a place to live in, what do you consider most important: location, size, style, number of rooms, types of rooms, or other features? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer. (比较几件事)

The government has announced that it plans to build a new university. Some people think that your community should be a good place to locate the university. Compare the

advantages and disadvantages of establishing a new university in your community. Use specific details in your discussion. (比较一件事的优缺点)

3. 问答题

题目本身就是一个问题,要你回答这个问题,当然要写成一篇像样的作文,例如:

What are some important qualities of a good supervisor (boss)? Use specific reasons and examples to explain why these qualities are important.

How do movies or TV influence people? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

4. 观点题

题目里摆出一种观点,问你同意还是反对,例如:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

A healthy life leads to a healthy body.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Luck has nothing to do with success.

Do you agree or disagree with the statement?

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

根据这几年的考试情况来看,托福 iBT 主要采取观点题方式来要求学生写独立作文。例如:

Renewable energy can soon replace fossil fuels.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

(2006 年托福 iBT 独立作文题目)

Do you agree with the following statement?

Rich people who do not need to work are not happy.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

(2007 年托福 iBT 独立作文题目)

Many high schools and universities require students to work on projects in groups, and all the members of a group get the same grade.



Do you agree or disagree?

(2008 年托福 iBT 独立作文题目)

因此,建议考生在参加正式考试之前,重点训练观点题,其他形式的题目也要适当熟悉一下,以防题型变化。

托福 iBT 独立作文,要求至少写 300 个词,30 分钟以内完成。独立作文完全要求你发表自己的观点,给出自己的理由。一篇好的独立作文,必须既要保证整体质量(例如主题和结构等),又要保证语言质量。下面分别具体讲讲你在独立作文时如何确保这两方面的质量。

四、如何保证作文整体质量

(How to Guarantee the Overall Quality)

托福独立作文是由美国教育考试中心(ETS)指定的美国和加拿大大学或中学的专家(writing specialists)批阅,这些专家主要根据作文的整体质量加以评分。同时,托福作文试卷的指令也明确指出,作文将依据其整体质量予以评分(your essay will be graded on its overall quality)。因此,如何保证作文的整体质量,对于考生来讲是至关重要的。

(一) 作文要切题

为了确保作文的整体质量,首先要做到文章必须切题。这似乎已经超越英文范围,只是一种思维方式,其实不然。道理很简单:文章要切题,最重要的是看懂英文作文题目。题目看不懂,或者理解错误,那么你的作文写得再好,也是不切题的。许多学生可能会想,托福作文的文字都很简单,怎么会看不懂呢?是的,美国教育考试中心(ETS)确实规定托福作文题必须简单易懂,但事实是不少中国学生在实际考试中经常因为对题目理解不当而得不到好的分数。例如下面这道题目:

There is an obvious difference between children and adults. Please explain how children become adults. Give specific reasons and examples to support your position.

上述题目的要害是要你讲讲儿童是如何(how)成为成年人的。但是,有的考生却是这样写的:

Generally there is an obvious difference between children and adults. In my opinion there are three signs showing the difference. Children are still growing up, beginning to think about others, and wish to plan their own future.

以上是这位考生作文的第一段。他所阐述的不是儿童如何成为成年人,而是分析了儿童与成年人的三个不同点:儿童仍然处于成长期;儿童正在学会怎么去为他人着想;儿童很希望能为自己的将来做出计划。这样的构思,显然是不切合题目要求的。根据这三条分析,下面的文章必然越写越离题。这篇文章的其他部分就不必在这里引述了。该生之所以出现这样的问题,就是因为题目没有看明白。本来应该阐述题目里的第二句话:how children become

adults,而他却抓住了题目的第一句话: There is obvious difference between children and adults. 更需要指出的是,这位考生是大学英语专业的高年级学生,英文成绩在班上历来是比较好的。而这次托福作文考试,就是因为作文不切题而没有得到理想的成绩,这是很可惜的!

托福作文的不切题还有一个原因,便是某些考生的思维方式有问题。由于是英文考试,作文开头部分也许还可以,也比较切题,但是写着写着思路就乱了,既要用中文构思,又要用英文表达,顾此失彼,结果想到哪里便写到哪里,渐渐偏离了主题,甚至越偏越远。请看下面实例:

Some university students want to live in a room alone. Others prefer having roommates. Which do you like better — living alone or living with roommates? Give specific examples to support your answer.

本例考生的作文开头部分写得还可以,明确摆出自己的观点,并给出三条理由,如下:

In universities or colleges, some students prefer to live by themselves. They think living alone gives more free time and no one will disturb them. But, in my opinion, sharing a room with others have more advantages. The students sharing a room with others have more advantages. The students sharing a room can save a lot of money, help each other, and communicate with each other.

以上这段文字比较切题,既提到了独住的一些好处,更强调了合住的几大优点:省钱、相互帮助和彼此沟通。英文有个成语: Well begun is half done,意思是说“良好的开端是成功的一半”。没想到这位考生开始不错,接下去却是完全离题了。请看作文第二段:

First, sharing a room can save money. As a student, we can not spend much time in earning money. If we want to earn more money, we have to work in our spare time. That will affect our studies. So save money is very necessary.

读了这段文字的第一句话,本来以为该生将进一步阐述合租房间为什么能省钱,比如说省房租钱、省电费或水费等。不料他却话题一转,讲到大学生没有时间去挣钱,如果要挣钱就必须打工,打工就必然会影响学习等等。就这样,“不知不觉”中作文偏离了主题,完全扯到别的地方去了。以上只是一个小小的实例,却是非常的典型。许多中国考生都会或多或少在这方面出现问题。因此,不要以为自己写托福作文不会看不懂题目,不会离题。千万要认真审题,紧扣主题,以确保作文的整体质量。

(二) 结构要严谨

除了切题之外,确保独立作文整体质量的另外一个主要方面是“结构严谨、条理清楚”。我

们可以通过许多途径来做到文章结构严谨和条理清楚,这里向大家介绍一种非常具有实效的方法,那就是 **Five-Paragraph Development (五段法)**。美国中学和大学一年级的作文课都要求学生运用“五段法”来写作文。如果我们也用“五段法”,不仅符合美国专家的口味,而且也保证了文章的完整性和条理的清晰度。

所谓 **Five-Paragraph Development(五段法)**是将整篇写成五段,如下:

Head
Body 1
Body 2
Body 3
Conclusion

第一段 Head,是亮出你的观点并阐述三条理由(注意:必须三条理由)。第二段 Body 1 扩展第一条理由,第三段 Body 2 扩展第二条理由,第四段 Body 3 扩展第三条理由。文章最后一段 Conclusion 应该同第一段 Head 前后呼应,可以说是第一段的重复,当然语言和词汇的运用上应该有所变换。据此,我们又可以这样来理解 **Five-Paragraph Development (五段法)**:

Position & Three Reasons
Unfolding of reason 1
Unfolding of reason 2
Unfolding of reason 3
Repetition of Position

如果你能够按照上述方法去写作文,那么你的文章就能达到:

1. 观点明确
2. 理由充分
3. 阐述清晰
4. 前后呼应
5. 字数符合要求,为 300 个词或以上。

下面这个实例完全按照 **Five-Paragraph Development (五段法)**完成,该考生拿到了比较高的分数。

Is the ability to read and write more important today than in the past? Why or why not? Give specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

以下是这篇获得高分的作文,该考生使用了“五段法”,从历史、现代和未来三个角度或者说三条理由,阐述读写能力的重要性,而且每个段落的内容都比较充实,从而确保了文章的整体优势。从语言上看,无论在用词上,或是在句子结构上,都比较好,整篇文章读起来也较为通

顺,而且也没有出现严重的语法错误。获得高分也是合情合理的:

The ability to read and write has long been recognized as one of the basic living tools for people. Nowadays, however, with the rapid development of telecommunication and Internet service, many people argue that it is playing a less and less important role in daily life. But I am of the opinion that the ability is more important today than in the past, from the historical, present, and future perspectives.

First, let's look back to the ancient times when our forefathers began the civilization of human beings. Their life was in the primitive stage. When they communicated with each other, they just drew pictures or symbols. They could live without the ability to read and write. But when the society developed, language in its written form come into being. Reading and writing began to play a more and more important role. From this we can see that the reading and writing ability is a mark of the development of civilization.

Second, let's look at what the world is now. The present-day life requires the ability to read and write. We get information by reading and express ourselves by writing. We read books, newspapers, as well as posters; we write articles, letters, as well as notes. Can you imagine living without the tool of reading and writing?

Finally, I'd like to predict the future. In future, people will certainly rely on the computer. Then the ability to read and write becomes more important. You must read to obtain information on the internet, and you must write to convey your thoughts to the other side you want to contact through the internet. What's more, the ability to read and write requires more than your native language. As a Chinese, I must have the ability to read and write English as well.

For the above-mentioned reasons, I am sure the ability to read and write is not only more important today than in the past, but also more demanding in the days to come because of more complicated communication and information flow.

(三) 条理要清楚

要想用好“五段法”,关键在于“三条理由”。不管遇到什么题目,都要想出三条理由来。有了这三条理由,整篇文章的段落和构思就算基本完成了,余下来的任务就是如何去扩展思想。下面就托福作文的不同题型,举例说明如何写好这三条理由。

前面已经讲过,托福独立作文题目有四种题型:选择题、比较题、观点题和问答题。这里先举一些选择题的例子。

[例一]

Some students participate in school activities such as clubs and sports. Others do not take part in such activities because they spend more time on studies. Tell why you think the two groups of students spend their time differently. Which type of student do you prefer to

be? Explain why.

(有的学生参加学校活动,如俱乐部或体育活动。也有的学生不参加这样的活动,而是大部分时间用在学习上。你认为为什么这两种学生的时间安排不一样?你愿意做哪一种学生?阐述你的理由。)

[观点和理由]

我喜欢参加学校活动,理由如下:

1. 我可以学到书本上学不到的东西;
2. 我可以交到许多情投意合的朋友;
3. 我可以使枯燥的学习生活变得活泼起来。

以上意思用英文表达,可以这样:

I prefer to be a student who participates in school activities. By taking part in such activities, I can learn many things that I can not learn from textbooks, make many friends who share common interests with me, and make my dull school life interesting and enjoyable.

[例二]

Some people like to work or study at night; Others like to work or study during the day. Which do you prefer — work or study at night or during the day? Give specific reasons and examples to illustrate your answer.

(有的人喜欢夜间工作或学习,有的人喜欢白天工作或学习。你喜欢在什么时候工作或学习——白天还是夜间?阐述你的理由,举例说明你的回答。)

[观点和理由]

我喜欢夜间学习,理由如下:

1. 我可以在安静的环境中集中注意力;
2. 我不会受到各种各样的干扰;
3. 我可以尽可能长时间地学习,直到深夜。

以上意思用英文表达,可以这样:

I like to study at night because I can concentrate my attention in a quiet environment, study without being interrupted by different kinds of people, and stay as long as I like far into the night.

[例三]

Some people like to eat at home and prepare food for themselves. Others like to eat outside in restaurants or foodstands. Which way of eating do you prefer? Give specific reasons and examples to illustrate your answer.

(有的人喜欢在家里自己做饭吃,而有的人则喜欢到饭馆或摊头去吃。你喜欢哪一种方式?阐述你的理由,举例说明你的回答。)