

# i 托福·写作

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## Part 1 Introduction to TOEFL iBT Writing

### Quick Facts

#### 1. What is TOEFL?

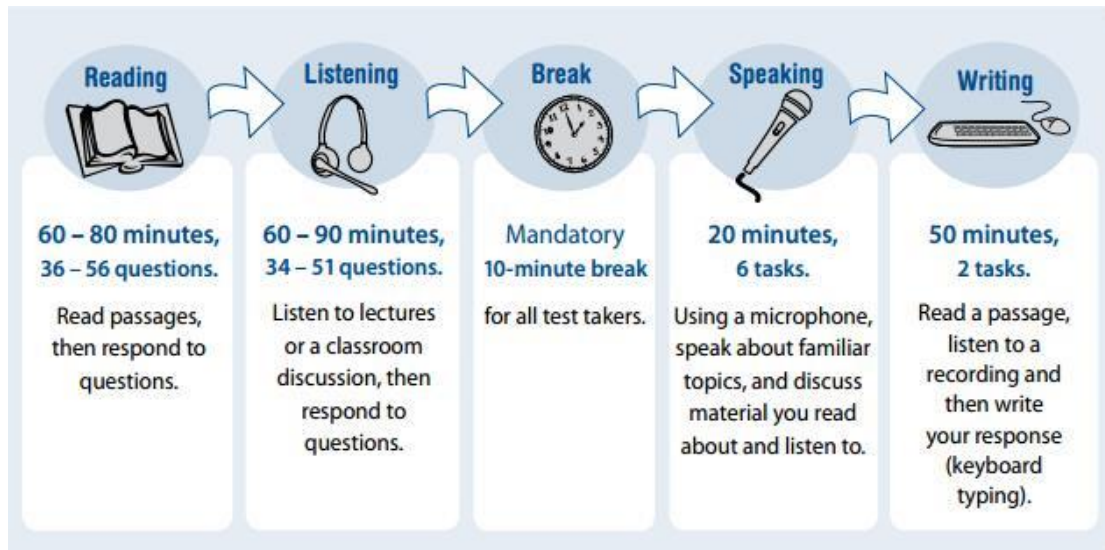
Test of English as a Foreign Language

- 托福考试通过模拟大学课堂和学生日常交流, 为学生提供了展现流利沟通技能的机会。考试中使用的语言反映了真实的语言环境, 包括课堂授课、课堂讨论以及实验室研究。
- 托福考试着重测试考生使用英语的水平, 而并非他们掌握的语言知识。

——OG Page 1

- The *TOEFL iBT* test measures all four language skills that are important for effective communication: **speaking**, **listening**, **reading**, and **writing**. The entire test is about four hours long, and all sections are taken on the same day.

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- The *TOEFL iBT* test uses integrated tasks that require test takers to combine skills just as they would in a real academic setting. The integrated questions ask test takers to:
  - read, listen and then speak in response to a question
  - listen and then speak in response to a question
  - read, listen and then write in response to a question

## 2. Format of TOEFL

- The *TOEFL iBT* test is administered via the Internet at a secure network of testing centers around the world.
- Test takers should bring nothing but their ID cards into the testing room; draft paper (3 pieces) and pencils will be provided.
- For the Speaking section, test takers wear noise-canceling headphones and speak into a microphone. Responses are recorded digitally and sent to ETS to be scored.
- Human raters, trained and certified by ETS, rate the Speaking responses.
- For the Writing section, test takers type their responses. The typed responses are sent to ETS for scoring.
- Human raters, trained and certified by ETS, rate the Writing responses. In addition to human scoring, automated scoring is used for the Writing tasks.

### 3. Score of TOEFL

#### Score Scales

The TOEFL iBT test provides scores in four skill areas:

Reading 0–30

Listening 0–30

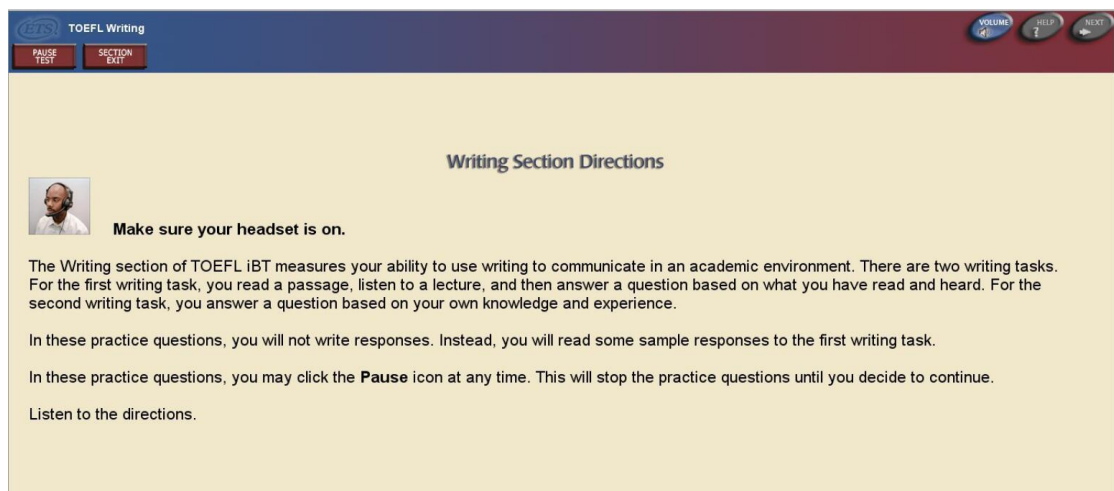
Speaking 0–30

Writing 0–30

**Total Score 0–120** (The total score is the sum of the four section scores.)

### 4. TOEFL iBT Writing Tasks

#### ● TASK 1: Integrated Writing



**Writing Section Directions**

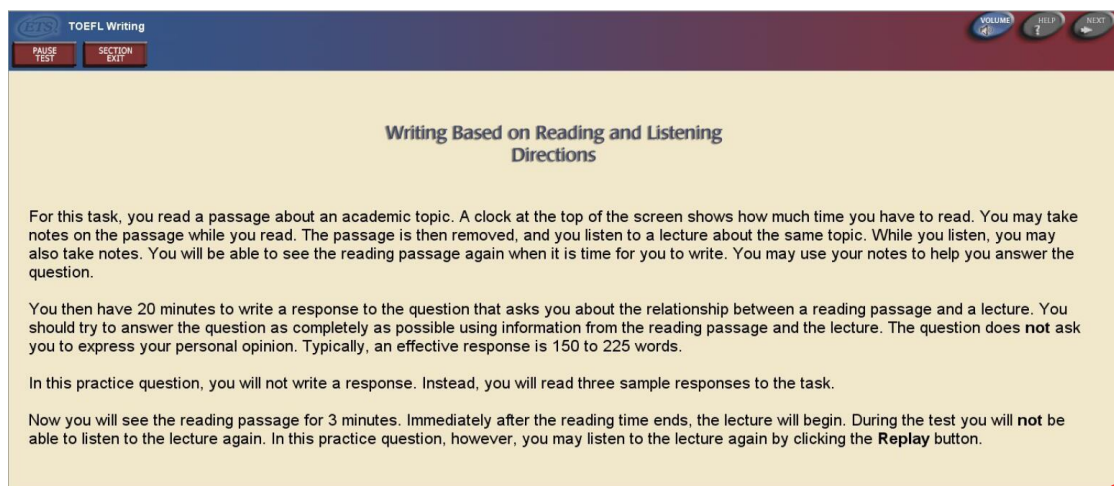
**Make sure your headset is on.**

The Writing section of TOEFL iBT measures your ability to use writing to communicate in an academic environment. There are two writing tasks. For the first writing task, you read a passage, listen to a lecture, and then answer a question based on what you have read and heard. For the second writing task, you answer a question based on your own knowledge and experience.

In these practice questions, you will not write responses. Instead, you will read some sample responses to the first writing task.

In these practice questions, you may click the **Pause** icon at any time. This will stop the practice questions until you decide to continue.

Listen to the directions.



**Writing Based on Reading and Listening Directions**

For this task, you read a passage about an academic topic. A clock at the top of the screen shows how much time you have to read. You may take notes on the passage while you read. The passage is then removed, and you listen to a lecture about the same topic. While you listen, you may also take notes. 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.

You then have 20 minutes to write a response to the question that asks you about the relationship between a reading passage and a lecture. You should 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. Typically, an effective response is 150 to 225 words.

In this practice question, you will not write a response. Instead, you will read three sample responses to the task.

Now you will see the reading passage for 3 minutes. Immediately after the reading time ends, the lecture will begin. During the test you will **not** be able to listen to the lecture again. In this practice question, however, you may listen to the lecture again by clicking the **Replay** button.

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In fact, many species of animals appear willing to sacrifice food, or even their life, to assist other members of their group. The meerkat, which is a mammal that dwells in burrows in grassland areas of Africa, is often cited as an example. In groups of meerkats, an individual acts as a sentinel, standing guard and looking out for predators while the others hunt for food or eat food they have obtained. If the sentinel meerkat sees a predator such as a hawk approaching the group, it gives an alarm cry alerting the other meerkats to run and seek shelter. By standing guard, the sentinel meerkat gains nothing—it goes without food while the others

Third, researchers are developing a disease-causing virus to control the cane toad populations. This virus will be specially designed; although it will be able to infect a number of reptile and amphibian species, it will not harm most of the infected species; it will specifically harm only the cane toads. The virus will control the population of cane toads by preventing them from maturing and reproducing.

换行请按Ctrl+Enter

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- 不要给出自己观点
- 尽量多写听力细节
- 指出听力与阅读的对应关系
- take notes on what they hear and read, and use them to organize information before writing
- summarize, paraphrase, and cite information from the source material accurately
- write about the ways the information they heard relates to the information they read

## ● TASK 2: Independent Writing

- Students must also write essays that express and support their opinions. In this type of writing, known as **independent writing**, students express an opinion and support it based on their own knowledge and experience.

For example, students may be asked to write an essay about a controversial issue. The students use past, personal experience to support their position.

## 5. Requirement of Writing Tasks

- identify one main idea and some major points that support it
- plan how to organize the essay (for example, with an outline)
- develop the essay by using reasons, examples, and details
- express information in an organized manner
- use effective linking words (transitional phrases) to connect

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- ideas and help the reader understand the flow of ideas
- use a range of grammar and vocabulary for effective expression
- use grammar and vocabulary accurately; use idiomatic expressions appropriately
- follow the conventions of spelling, punctuation, and layout

## 6. Scoring of Writing Tasks

### The Way the Test is Scored

ETS uses both human raters and automated scoring methods to offer a complete and accurate picture of a test taker's ability. While automated scoring models have advantages, they do not measure the effectiveness of the language response and the appropriateness of its content. Human raters are needed to attend to a wider variety of features, such as the quality of ideas and content as well as form.

Additionally, studies have shown that prompts designed for fully automated scoring have been more vulnerable to prompt-specific preparation and memorized responses.

The TOEFL test uses automated scoring to complement human scoring for the two tasks in the Writing section. Combining human judgment for content and meaning, and automated scoring for linguistic features, ensures consistent, quality scores.

关键词:

- Human rater + E-rater
- Holistic scoring
- 整数给分 (5, 4, 3, 2, 1)
- 加权平均

Raw Score	Scaled Score
5	30
4.75	29
4.5	28
4.25	27
4	25
3.75	24
3.5	22
3.25	21
3	20
2.75	18
2.5	17
2.25	15

手段:

通过统计学的特殊函数计算

目的:

在不同场次的考试中寻求分数的相对公平

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- The response to the integrated writing task is scored on the quality of writing (organization, appropriate and precise use of grammar and vocabulary) and the completeness and accuracy of the content.
- The independent writing essay is scored on the overall quality of the writing: development, organization, and appropriate and precise use of grammar and vocabulary.

## 7. Tips for Writing Tasks

- Increase vocabulary and knowledge of idiomatic speech so you can use it appropriately.
- Learn grammatical structures so well that you can use them naturally when writing.
- Learn the convention of spelling, punctuation, and layout (for example, paragraph creation).
- Express information in an organized manner, displaying unity in thought and coherence.
- Use signal words and phrases, such as “on the one hand” or “in conclusion,” to create a clear structure for your response.
- As you practice, ask yourself these questions:
  - *Did I complete the task?*
  - *Did I write clearly?*
  - *Did I make grammatical errors?*
  - *Did I use words correctly?*
  - *Did I organize my ideas clearly and coherently?*
  - *Did I use the time effectively?*
- TOEFL 写作考试需要准备的材料:  
OG, 真题 (机经), 词汇书, TPO
- TOEFL 考试需要注意的问题:  
时间, 标准键盘, 听力

## Part 2 Language Use

### Unit 1 Basic Sentence Structures

#### 句子基本结构

- Simple Sentence 简单句
- Compound Sentence 复合句
- Complex Sentence 复杂句

#### 1. Simple Sentence 简单句

简单句能够给人留下比较深刻的印象，比较适合用来表达观点。

翻译下面几个句子：

- 爱情使人盲目。  
✓ *Love makes people blind.*
- 住在乡村有助于人们的健康。  
✓ *Living in the country contributes to our health.*
- 运动教会人们合作精神。  
✓ *Sports teach people the spirit of cooperation.*
- 城市交通的发展使得出行变得便利。  
✓ *The development of public transportation makes travel convenient.*

#### 1) 主语+谓语

- The bus comes.
- The sun rises.

Exercise1: 人们对此话题观点不一。

Notions about this topic vary greatly.

Exercise2: 一些尖锐问题已经出现。

Some acute problems have already arisen.

#### 2) 主语+谓语+宾语

- I love you.
- Tom got full marks

Exercise1: 安装摄像头侵犯人们的隐私。

The installation of cameras violates people's privacy.

Exercise2: 打游戏机浪费父母的血汗钱。

Playing video games squanders parents' hard-earned money.

#### 3) 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语

- History gives us experience.
- Sports teach people lessons.
- Jobs offer workers money.

Exercise1: 跳槽给人们展示才艺的机会。

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Job-hopping offers people an opportunity to show their talents

**Exercise2:** 博物馆给人们民族自豪感和归属感。

Museums give people a sense of national pride and belonging.

4) 主语+谓语+宾语+宾补

- You can call me Victor.
- The government names the project Hope.
- I find TOEFL not difficult.
- The development of public transportation makes journey convenient.
- The teacher advises students to read more in their spare time.

**Exercise1:** 克隆技术可能使人变得多余、可替代甚至是处于灭绝的境地。

The cloning technology may make human beings redundant, replaceable and even extinct.

**Exercise2:** 我们把俄罗斯人叫做战斗民族。

We call Russians the fighting people.

5) 主语+系动词+表语

- GPA is important for students.
- The village remained unchanged.
- It becomes warmer these days.

**Exercise1:** 对互联网的立法管制是政府的义务。

Legislative regulation of the Internet is the duty of the government.

练习:

- 学校给学生提供了许多学习不同学科的机会。
- 与别人一起学习最明显的好处就是让你远离令你分心的事物。
- 人们认为金钱可以使人快乐。
- 写日记是个好习惯。
- 宇宙中有很多可以探索的东西。

答案:

- 学校给学生提供了许多学习不同学科的机会。
- Schools provide students with many opportunities to learn various subjects.
- 与别人一起学习最明显的好处就是让你远离令你分心的事物。
- The most obvious benefit of studying with others is to keep you away from distractions.
- 人们认为金钱可以使人快乐。
- People consider that money can make them happy.
- It is considered that money can make people happy.
- 写日记是个好习惯。
- It is a good habit to keep a diary.
- 宇宙中有很多可以探索的东西。
- There are many things to explore in the universe.

练习:

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- 正确穿着韩国传统服饰很难。
- 我想住在宿舍，和学校的朋友们共度快乐的时光。
- 我从父母那里得到了最有价值的教训。
- 现代人到哪都带着手机。
- 现代技术使我们与住在其他国家的人能够面对面交流。

答案:

- 正确穿着韩国传统服饰很难。  
✓ It is difficult to wear Korean clothes correctly.
- 我想住在宿舍，和学校的朋友们共度快乐的时光。  
✓ I would like to live in the dormitory to spend happy time with my friends.
- 我从父母那里得到了最有价值的教训。  
✓ I learned the most valuable lesson from my parents.
- 现代人到哪都带着手机。  
● Modern people bring cellphones with them wherever they go.
- 现代技术使我们与住在其他国家的人能够面对面交流。  
● Modern technology enables us to have a face-to-face communication with people who live in other countries.

## 2. Compound Sentence 复合句

翻译下面几个句子:

- 我的祖父母不怎么吃红肉，也不怎么吃乳制品。  
✓ *My grandparents do not eat a lot of red meat, nor do they eat many dairy products.*
- 我喜欢交际，所以我无法忍受一个人呆在家里。  
✓ *I have a sociable character, so I cannot put up with staying at home alone .*
- 父母的决定有时候会对孩子的发展有益，然而很多孩子并未意识到这一点。  
✓ *Parents ' decisions sometimes are beneficial to children ' s development, but many children have no awareness of this point.*

复合句的构成 1:

- Independent Clause, + coordinator + independent clause  
Salt water boils at a lower temperature than freshwater, so food cooks faster in salt water.

常见的 7 个并列连词: FAN BOYS

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

- For: To add a reason
- And: To add a similar, equal idea
- Nor: To add a negative equal idea
- But: To add an opposite idea
- Or: To alternative and possibility
- Yet: To add an unexpected or surprising continuation

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- So: To add an expected result

## 复合句的构成 2:

- Independent Clause; + conjunctive adverb, + independent clause

Salt water boils at a lower temperature than freshwater; **therefore**, food cooks faster in salt water.

- **and**: also, besides, furthermore, in addition, moreover
- **but**: on the other hand, in contrast
- **or**: otherwise
- **yet**: however, nevertheless, nonetheless, still
- **so**: accordingly, as a result, consequently, hence, therefore, thus

- To add a similar, equal idea:

Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; **also/besides/furthermore/in addition/moreover**, they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university.

- To add an unexpected or surprising continuation:

The cost of attending a community college is low; **however/nevertheless/nonetheless/still**, many students need financial aid.

- To add a complete contrast:

Tuition at a community college is low; on **the other hand/in contrast**, tuition at private schools is high.

- To give an alternative possibility:

Students must take final exams; **otherwise**, they will receive a grade of Incomplete.

- To add an expected result:

Native and nonnative English speakers have different needs; **accordingly/as a result/consequently/hence/therefore/thus**, most schools provide separate English classes for each group.

- To add an example:

Most colleges now have a writing requirement for graduation; **for example/for instance**, students at my college must pass a writing test before they register for their final semester.

## 练习:

- 互联网能提供很多有用的信息，但是也会带来很多负面的信息。
- 我正在工作，而我的朋友在浏览网站。
- 你最好多穿些衣服，否则你会感冒的。
- 昨天晚上一定下雨了，因为地面是湿的。
- 我的自行车坏了，因此我走着回家。
- 我们已经获得了胜利，但是我们还有很长的路要走。
- 我没有看过这部小说，我也不知道它的作者。

## 答案:

- 互联网能提供很多有用的信息，但是也会带来很多负面的信息。  
The Internet can provide lots of useful information, **but** it may

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also bring much negative information.

- 我正在工作，而我的朋友在浏览网站。

I am working, while my friend is surfing the Internet.

- 你最好多穿些衣服，否则你会感冒的。

You had better wear more clothes, or you will catch a cold.

- 昨天晚上一定下雨了，因为地面是湿的。

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

- 我的自行车坏了，因此我走着回家。

My bike broke down, so I walked home.

- 我们已经获得了胜利，但是我们还有很长的路要走。

We have achieved success, but we still have a long way to go.

- 我没有看过这部小说，我也不知道它的作者。

I have not read the novel, nor do I know its author.

### 3. Complex Sentence 复杂句

#### 1) Noun clause

在句子中起名词作用的句子叫名词性从句。名词性从句相当于名词词组，可以在句子中做主语，动词后的宾语或介词宾语，表语，同位语，所以根据其在句子中的成分，分为主语从句，宾语从句，表语从句和同位语从句。

Example1:

- He did not finish the homework carefully again.
- This thing made me very angry.

合并: That he did not finish the homework carefully again made me very angry.

Example2:

- This is my concern.
- Young people do not care about others these days.

合并: My concern is that young people do not care about others.

Example:

- Some people argue that children are easily influenced by environmental changes.
- Whoever gets the job will have a lot of work to do.
- I support the argument that all students should wear school uniforms.

#### When to use Noun Clauses?

当作者想表达的意思不能用一个名词或名词短语来涵盖的时候，就需要用完整的句子当作名词来使用。

##### (a) 主语从句:

- What Jeffrey Sachs hopes to see by 2025 is the end of extreme poverty in the world.
- 注意: 主语从句做主语时，谓语动词要为第三人称单数

##### (b) 宾语从句:

- We must consider seriously what Jeffrey Sachs hopes to see by 2025.

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(c) 表语从句:

- That is **what Jeffrey Sachs hopes to see by 2025.**

(d) 同位语从句:

- The idea **that there are now new ways to eradicate extreme poverty in the world** is probably true.

## How to use Noun Clauses?

### a) 以 that 引导的名词性从句

#### A. 作主语

it 做形式主语: 通常英语中为了避免头重脚轻, 会用 it 代替句子中的真实主语, 而将真实主语放到句尾。

- **That the human brain develops even after puberty** was reported by some scholars.
- It was reported by some scholars **that the human brain develops even after puberty.**
- **That there are now new ways to eradicate extreme poverty in the world** is probably true.
- It is probably true **that there are now new ways to eradicate extreme poverty in the world.**

#### 常用句型:

- It is generally/ universally/ normally/ usually thought that...
- It is true that...
- It is a fact that...

#### B. 作宾语

- Studies reveal **that there is a definite link between obesity and serious diseases such as heart attack.**
- No one would deny **that those who are older than us have more experience.**

#### 常用句型:

- Studies reveal that...
- No one would deny that...

### b). 以 whether 引导的名词性从句

- **Whether you have a diploma or not** makes a huge difference in a job market.
- Before buying something with a credit card, you should first consider **whether you can afford it.**
- The issue is not **whether you can live with others or not.**

### c). 以 wh-/ how 引导的名词性从句

- **What has been said** cannot be reversed.
- I do not know **whom I should trust.**

注意: 一般疑问句和特殊疑问句做名词性从句时, 需要注意名词性从句内的语序。

### 练习:

- 你是富有还是贫穷不能决定你的价值。

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- 确实大多数青少年都很叛逆。
- 科学家们已经在研究什么可以阻止全球变暖。
- 很多人都不清楚网络犯罪有多严重。
- 一个好老师应该做的是鼓励他的学生努力尝试。

答案:

- 你是富有还是贫穷不能决定你的价值。  
Whether you are rich or poor cannot determine your value.
- 确实大多数青少年都很叛逆。  
It is true that most teenagers are rebellious.
- 科学家们已经在研究什么可以阻止全球变暖。  
Scientists have already been studying what can prevent the global warming.
- 很多人都不清楚网络犯罪有多严重。  
Many people do not know how serious cyber crime is.
- 一个好老师应该做的是鼓励他的学生努力尝试。  
What a good teacher should do is to encourage his/her students to try their best.

练习:

- 有些人还没意识到我们对自然资源多么依赖。
- 毫无疑问，现代技术提高了人们的生活质量。
- 设定优先级别意味着将要做的事情排序。
- 据报道，校服阻碍学生表现个性。(hinder...from...)
- 很多高中生不知道自己毕业后想做什么。

答案:

- 有些人还没意识到我们对自然资源多么依赖。  
Some people have not realized how much we rely on natural resource.
- 毫无疑问，现代技术提高了人们的生活质量。  
It is no denying that modern technology has improved people' s life quality.
- 设定优先级别意味着将要做的事情排序。  
Setting priority means that you should put things to do in order.
- 据报道，校服阻碍学生表现个性。(hinder...from...)  
It is reported that school uniforms hinder students from showing their personality.
- 很多高中生不知道自己毕业后想做什么。  
Many high school students do not know what they want to do after graduation.

## 2) Adjective clause

什么是定语从句?

- 那边有一群漂亮的女孩子。
- There are some beautiful girls over there.
- 穿白色衣服的女孩子很性感。
- The girl in white is very sexy.

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- 正在打电话的女孩子最漂亮。

- The girl **who is making a phone call** is the most beautiful one among them.

当汉语中的修饰语在英文中找不到单词或词组表示的时候，可以用英语的两个并列的句子来说明，也可以用一个句子来作定语去修饰另一个句子，后者就被称为定语从句。

- Tip: 修饰语中含有动词往往用定语从句表示。

练习:

- 玛丽是一个漂亮的女孩子。

Mary is a **beautiful** girl.

- 学生常常会回避一些困难但重要的课程。

Students usually avoid some **difficult but important** courses.

- 一个在国外呆了很多年的人更容易去理解西方文化。

It is easier for a person **who has lived abroad for many years** to understand the western culture.

注意点:

a) 加逗号的定语从句 v. s. 不加逗号的定语从句

She is my girlfriend who works in the hospital. (不只有一个女朋友)

She is my girlfriend, who works in the hospital. (只有一个女朋友)

- ◆ 不加逗号的定语从句 (限制性定语从句):

多选一; 前面的名词 (先行词) 是一个泛指的概念

- ◆ 加逗号的定语从句 (非限制性定语从句):

补充说明; 前面的名词 (先行词) 是一个具体的明确概念

- **The book** which is written by J.K. Rowling is popular.

- **Harry Potter I**, which is written by J.K. Rowling, is popular.

- Second, technology has equipped children with professional apparatus **which could finally realize their imagination.**

- In addition, there are many computer games **which contain lots of violent scene that is harmful to children.**

- We have several methods, such as Television and Internet, to get information. These are **resources which can be easily had access to.**

- Students can develop a sense of belonging and experience team spirit, **both of which may prove very important in building a career.**

- Several decades ago, people treasured their friends and maintained relatively close interpersonal relations, **which is much more enjoyable than the estrangements we are experiencing.**

- Children who share similar occupations with their parents can at least inherit the experience of the parent, **which would save them much time and energy along the way.**

b) 加逗号的定语位于句中 v. s. 位于句末尾

- Tom moved to our city two years ago. He bought a new car last week.

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- Tom, **who moved to our city two years ago**, bought a new car last week.  
定语从句位于句中，可以连接两个动作
- More and more people come to the ancient village during the holidays, **which boosts the local economy**.  
定语从句位于句末，可以对前文小结，说明带来的结果。

### 练习:

- 大自然教给我们在学校无法学到的知识。  
The nature teaches us the knowledge that we cannot acquire at school.
- 和个人品味与我不同的人聊天很有趣。  
It is interesting to chat with people whose taste is different from mine.
- 假期是一段可以享受慢节奏生活的时间。  
Vacation is a period of time when we can enjoy a slow-paced life.
- 我们在学校学到的理论知识有时在我们的日常生活中很有用。  
The theoretical knowledge that we gain at school is sometimes useful in our daily life.
- 汉朝是中国历史上最重要的朝代之一，汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。  
The Han Dynasty is one of the most significant dynasties in the history of China and it attained lots of remarkable achievements during the reign.

### 3) Adverbial clause

#### 什么是状语从句?

副词从句是在句中起副词作用的主谓结构，它可以修饰主句中的动词 (a)、形容词和副词 (b) 或整个主句 (c):

- 修饰主句中的动词 (a):  
He asked me to stay **where I was**.  
Don't come **before we are ready for you**.  
I'll go **wherever the Party sends me**.
- 修饰形容词和副词 (b):  
She has made greater progress **than we expected**.  
Winter came earlier **than it ever did before**.  
He speaks so clearly **that we understand every word he says**.
- 修饰整个主句 (c):  
**No matter what the others may say**, I stick to my opinion.  
**Since the weather has improved**, we shall be able to enjoy our game.

#### 如何使用状语从句:

- 表时间的副词性从句:  
Some people tend to eat a lot **when they feel stressed out**.  
**As she came to know him better**, she relied on him more.  
**Since I entered high school**, I have kept working hard.  
He did not realize his mistake **until others pointed it out**.  
**Whenever we met with difficulties**, they came to help us.  
She wept aloud **as soon as she heard the news**.

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● 表地点的副词性从句:

**Where there is a will**, there is a way.

She follows him **wherever he goes**.

You should have put the book **where you found it**.

We must camp **where we can get water**.

● 表原因的副词性从句:

- I want to get a high-paying job **because I should support my family**.

- **Since the young dinosaur could not survive on their own**, the adult dinosaurs would not leave them behind.

- **Now that everybody has come**, let's begin our conference.

- A man cannot smile like a child, **for a child smiles with his eyes**, while a man smiles with his lips alone.

● 表目的的副词性从句:

- Ships carry lifeboats **so that the crew can escape if the ship sinks**.

- These men risk their lives **in order that we may live more safely**.

- You'd better take the keys **in case I'm out**.

- Scientists stopped their experiment **for fear that it may pose threat to the local environment**.

- They wrote the notices in several languages **so that foreign tourists could understand them**.

● 表结果的副词性从句:

- The snow fell **so fast that our footsteps were soon covered**.

- Global warming is **such a problem that some islanders worry that their islands might sink**.

- Some people were **so moved by the sight that they began to cry**.

- Pop music is **such an important part of society that it has even influenced our language**.

● 表让步的副词性从句:

- Children may know a lot **though they are young**.

- **Even if you are well prepared for an exam**, it is possible for you to make mistakes.

- **No matter how hard he tried**, she could not change her mind.

- **Much as I respect him**, I can't agree to his proposal.

- **While I understand what you say**, I cannot agree with you.

● 表条件的副词性从句:

- **If you don't want to lose the job**, you should be punctual.

- **As long as you are healthy**, you can do anything.

- We will have no water to drink **if we don't protect the earth**.

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- The concert will be held as schedule **unless there is a typhoon.**
- **If winter comes,** can spring be far behind?

#### 练习:

- 一旦迁居国外, 你就会经历文化差异。  
Once you move abroad, you will experience cultural difference.
- 看商业广告时, 我们能够得到许多有关各种产品的信息。  
When we watch commercials, we can get a lot of information about various products.
- 自从出生我就没离开过我的祖国。  
I have not left my country since I was born.
- 有些人如此物质主义, 以至于认为金钱可以解决任何问题。  
Some people are so materialistic that they consider money can solve everything.
- 在城市里, 购买必需品很容易, 因为便利店到处都是。  
It is easy to buy necessities in the city, because convenience stores are everywhere.
- 如果我们能预防校园暴力, 那么青少年犯罪率会比现在低得多。  
If we could prevent school violence, the juvenile crime rate would be much lower than now.
- 如果你错过了喜欢的电视节目, 可以在网上看。  
✓ If you missed your favorite TV programs, you can watch them on the Internet.
- 在寻求他人帮助前, 你应该尝试独立解决问题。  
Before you turn to others for help, you should try to solve the problem on your own.
- 由于我们一直在污染河流和海洋, 所以不久以后纯净水将被我们用光。  
Because we have been polluting the rivers and oceans, we will run out of the clean water soon.

## Unit 2 Parallelism

### 1. 什么是平行结构?

- 平行结构是指内容相似, 结构相同, 无先后顺序, 无因果关系, 反复使用形态相同的语法结构。

#### 试合并下面两个句子:

- When I explained my reasons, my parents listened.
  - When I expressed my love, my parents listened.
- When I explained my reasons and expressed my love, my parents listened.**

#### Example1:

- My English conversation class is made up of Chinese, Spaniards, and some are from Bosnia.
- ✓ My English conversation class is made up of **Chinese, Spaniards, and Bosnians.**

#### Example2:

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- The students who do well attend class, they do their homework, and practice speaking in English.
- ✓ The students who do well **attend class, do their homework, and practice speaking in English.**

#### Example3:

- The teacher wanted to know which country we came from and our future goals.
- ✓ The teacher wanted to know **which country we came from and what our future goals were.**

#### Example4:

- The language skills of the students in the evening classes are the same as the day classes.
- ✓ **The language skills of the students in the evening classes are the same as the language skills of the students in the day classes.**

## 2. 什么时候使用平行结构?

- 当作者需要在一句话中表达多个意思，并且这两到三个单词或词组在句中做同一成分（如名词，动词，形容词，副词）时，为了明确的表达或强调，就可以用平行结构表达，这样可以使句子更加简洁。

**注意：平行结构中的单词或成分应保持形态，搭配以及数量级的一致**

### (1) 名词的并列:

- I thanked my parents for all the **generous help and valuable advice** they had given me.

### (2) 形容词/副词的并列:

- Owing to the Internet, information searches have become **easier and faster.**
- Some work needs to be done not **quickly but precisely.**

### (3) 副词与动词的并列:

- I **clearly explained** my reasons and **strongly expressed** my love.

### (4) 句子的并列:

- The mass media **neither** gives us the necessary information, **nor** does it tell us the truth.
- **Either** you save money for a rainy day, **or** you just splurge today.

## 练习:

- 我们需要正式的教育，这不仅是为了获得知识，也是为了学习社会技能。  
We need formal education not only to acquire knowledge but also to learn social skills.
- 老师不应该教学生相互竞争，而应该教他们合作。  
Teachers should not teach students competition, but teach them cooperation.
- 一旦高中毕业，你就可以找工作或者上大学。  
Once you graduate from high school, you can find a job or go to university.
- 报纸和杂志都是很好的获得常识的来源。  
Both newspaper and magazines are good sources of common knowledge.
- 由于互联网，信息搜索变得更加简单、快捷。  
Because of the Internet, information search becomes simpler and faster.

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## Unit 3 Comparison

### 1. 什么是比较结构？

为了突出两者或者两者以上事物之间的关系，通常会用一些表比较的词将事物连接起来，这样的结构称为比较结构。

#### 1) Positive Degree

表示两个对象同等或相似的程度。

- Consumption is **as important as** production to boost the economy.
- A discussion class is **not as boring as** a lecture class.
- Larry is **not so successful as** his brother.

#### 2) Comparative Degree

表示两个对象中的一个比另一个突出。

- Our government charges **higher** prices on gas **than** other countries.
- It is **getting harder** to make a good living.
- You should spend **less money than** now to save for the future.

#### 3) Superlative Degree

表示三个以上对象中最突出的一个。

- Air pollution is **the most imminent problem** of all the environmental issues.
- The Industrial Revolution brought about **the most radical changes** in human history.
- **The easiest way** to predict the future is to create it.

#### 4) 常用结构

- Nothing is as important as your health.
- Parents affect their children's psychological development more than any other person.
- The more sincere you are to your friends, the better your friends will treat you.

### 练习：

- 青少年受同龄人的影响比受他们父母的影响大。  
Adolescents are more influenced by their peers than by their parents.
- 有些纪录影片如同动作片一样具有娱乐性。  
Some documentaries are as interesting as action movies.
- 良好的沟通技巧是领导者应培养最必要的才能。  
A good communicative skill is the most essential character that leaders should develop.
- 人们拥有的越多，想要的就越多。  
The more people possess, the more they want.
- 室内活动通常不像室外活动花费那么大。  
Indoor activities do not cost as much as outdoor activities.
- 现代公寓比传统房屋更坚固，更便利。  
Modern apartments are more stable and more convenient than traditional

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houses.

- 青少年跟朋友在一起的时间要比同父母在一起的时间长。

Adolescents spend more time with their friends than with their parents.

- 环境污染是世界上最严重的问题之一。

The environmental contamination is one of the most serious problems in the world.

- 餐馆里的食物没有家里的健康。

The food at restaurant is not as healthy as that at home.

- 什么也没有一个人的家庭重要。

Nothing is as important as one's family.

Nothing is more important than one's family.

## Unit 4 Non-finite Verb

### 1. 什么是非谓语动词

- 非谓语动词是指在句子中不是谓语的动词。主要包括动名词、不定式和分词（现在分词和过去分词），即动词的非谓语形式。非谓语动词除了不能独立作谓语外，可以承担句子的其他成分。

翻译下面三个汉语表达：

- 散步是一项非常好的运动。

Walking is a good exercise.

- 旅行的主要目的就是体验新事物。

The purpose of traveling is to experience new things.

- 为了在考试中取得高分，他努力学习。

He studies hard to get a high score in the exam.

### 2. 怎样使用非谓语动词

#### 1) 动名词作主语或宾语

- Eating meals regularly is important for health.
- I enjoy watching movies in my spare time.
- My brother is proud of having many good friends.

#### 2) 分词作状语或后置定语

##### A. 在状语从句中，如果从句主语和主句主语一致，可以使用分词结构

Step 1: 确认从句主语与主句主语保持一致

While **technology** creates new jobs in some sectors of economy, **it** takes away jobs in others.

Step 2: 删除从句主语，将从句的谓语动词改成合适的分词

While **creating** new jobs in some sectors of economy, technology takes away jobs in others.

Step 3: 根据句意删除或保留从属连词

✓ 保留表示时间的 before 和 since

- Before choosing a college, a student should consider several factors.

- Since coming to the United States three years ago, Carlos has not

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been back home.

- ✓ 删除表示时间的 as
- As he gradually got used to the way of life here, he became less homesick.
- Gradually getting used to the way of life here, he became less homesick.
- ✓ 删除表示原因的 because, since 和 as
- Because/Since/As Carlos came from a very conservative family, he was shocked at the U.S. system of coed dormitories.
- Coming from a very conservative family, Carlos was shocked at the U.S. system of coed dormitories.
- ✓ 根据情况选择保留或删除 after, while 和 when
- After he had passed the TOEFL, he felt relaxed.
- After passing the TOEFL, he felt relaxed.
- Having passed the TOEFL, he felt relaxed.
- He felt relaxed after passing the TOEFL.
- While he was preparing for the TOEFL, he lived alone.
- While preparing for the TOEFL, he lived alone.
- Preparing for the TOEFL, he lived alone.
- He lived alone while preparing for the TOEFL.
- When he was asked about his recent life, he kept silent.
- When asked about his recent life, he kept silent.
- Asked about his recent life, he kept silent.
- He kept silent when asked about his recent life.

B. 在定语从句中, 如果先行词在从句中做主语, 可以使用分词结构

- People who live in the country are often friendly.
- People living in the country are often friendly.
- Children who are raised in big families can get on well with others.
- Children raised in big families can get on well with others.

常用的分词短语:

- ✓ Generally speaking, most ordinary painkillers won't work.
- ✓ Frankly speaking, the pain is sometimes so unbearable that it's hard to even stand the weight of your own clothes on the scars.
- ✓ Judging from the look on his face, the boss must have scolded him about his work.
- ✓ Speaking of your brother, what's he doing now?
- ✓ Compared with nonfiction, fiction is more fun to read.

3) 不定式

不定式相当于名词

- To read books in English is very important for improving your vocabulary.
- The main purpose of traveling is to experience new things.
- People often like to criticize others' behavior.

不定式相当于形容词

- He has a lot of work to do today.

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- Considering the superb environment, the countryside is a good place to live in.
- That's the best way to do the work.

#### 不定式相当于副词

- To keep themselves awake, they sat on the floor and told each other stories.
- She arrived early in order to get a good seat.
- It was such a loud noise as to wake everybody in the house.

#### 练习:

- 对学生来说, 学习历史和文学很重要。  
It is important for students to learn history and literature.
- 为他人工作意味着你得遵守他人的规则。  
Working for others means that you should obey others' rules.
- 要活得健康, 就要定期锻炼。  
To lead a healthy life, you should exercise regularly.
- 在大家庭里长大的孩子通常能与他人和睦相处。  
Children growing up/raised in big families can always get on well with others.
- 因为沉迷网络, 一些孩子在与别人面对面交谈时觉得不自在。  
Being indulged in the Internet, some children may feel uncomfortable when having a face-to-face communication with others.
- 发展中国家需要其他国家的帮助。  
Developing countries need the help from other countries.
- 根据人类历史判断, 创造一个没有战争的世界很难。  
Judging from human history, it is difficult to create a world without wars.
- 通常, 生活在乡村的人都很友好。  
Generally speaking, people living in the countryside are friendly.
- 通常来说, 很多人使用计算机获取最新信息。  
Generally speaking, many people use computers to get the updated information.

### 要不要使用更为复杂的句子结构呢?

#### 官方的满分作文语言样本

Most young adults prefer to have a separate or independent life from their parents or families as soon as possible. This is because they have a strong urge for freedom in doing what they desire. But in fact many of them fail. This should not be surprising since often they are actually not mentally ready although they are physically ready. It is widely understood that to live independently requires a lot of energy and is not easy at all. In this twenty first century, people may need more and more preparation because competition is increasing rapidly. An observation shows that many university graduated students are unemployed.

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Therefore, they will not be able to support themselves or fulfill their basic needs.

- 没有一个超过 25 字的长句
- 最复杂的句法不过是状语从句 (although they are physically ready) 和宾语从句 (an observation shows that...)
- 没有一个词频在 2000 以下 (Corpus of Contemporary American English) 的单词

new Corpus of Contemporary American English

SEARCH FREQUENCY CONTEXT OVERVIEW

List Chart Collocates Compare Concordances

[POS]

Find matching strings Reset

Sections Texts/Virtual Sort/Limit Options

(Hide help) NOT LOGGED IN

In addition to this online interface, you can also download extensive data for offline use -- full-text, word frequency, n-grams, and collocates data. You can also access the data via WordAndPhrase (including the ability to analyze entire texts that you input).

The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) is the largest freely-available corpus of English, and the only large and balanced corpus of American English. COCA is probably the most widely-used corpus of English, and it is related to many other corpora of English that we have created, which offer unparalleled insight into variation in English.

new Corpus of Contemporary American English

SEARCH FREQUENCY CONTEXT OVERVIEW

SEE CONTEXT: CLICK ON WORD OR SELECT WORDS + [CONTEXT] [HELP...]

COMPARE

	CONTEXT	FREQ	COMPARE
1	URGE	7897	

0.922 seconds

## Unit 5 Vocabulary

### 词汇:

- 词汇量比句法更重要。
- 简单的句法, 只要用词准确、生动, 可以形成一流的文字。

### Paradox of our times

- We have bigger houses and smaller families; more conveniences, but less time; we have more degrees, but less common sense; more knowledge, but less judgment; more experts, but more problems; more medicine, but less wellness.
- We spend too recklessly, laugh too little, drive too fast, get too angry too quickly, stay up too late, get up too tired, read too little, watch TV too often, and pray too seldom.
- 一般功能性词汇和特殊背景词汇共同构成托福写作的词汇能力。  
一般功能性词汇。如: 表示因果关系的词汇。  
特殊背景词汇, 如: 大学中的各种活动, 模拟联合国 (mock UN)。  
一般功能性词汇多为动词、形容词。

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特殊背景词汇多为名词。

## 一般功能性词汇

- 逻辑关系
- 事物数量
- 变化
- 事物/事件属性

### 第一类：逻辑关系

#### (1) 表示由于

- **due to / because of/ owing to/thanks to**
- 用法：

[例句] However, due to the stress from work, they can eat some extracted nutrition pills such as GNC series products to make up for losses of not cooking food.

[对应托福话题] People will spend less time on cooking food.

#### 练习：

- (        ) the heavy pressure from work, young people hardly have time to go back home and talk with the seniors. Some people just send enough money to them but seldom talk with them.
- During several decades, we have seen an obvious change (        ) globalization.
- A group of highly intelligent and creative humans from New Mexico' Chaco Canyon, vanished (        ) a severe drought.

#### (2) 表示因此

- **therefore/ hence/ thus/ as a consequence/ as a result, consequently/ so that**
- 用法：

[例句] Therefore, young people should experience a variety of jobs to identify the job that most suits them.

[对应托福话题] Young people should take different kinds of jobs before they take a career in a long term.

#### 练习：

- (        ), basic aesthetic knowledge is indispensable for every person to be taught since he or she is young.
- (        ), parents should understand this and let their children learn what they are interested.
- Modern life is more and more complex and (        ), it is essential for young people to have the ability to plan and organize.

#### (3) 表示导致产生

- **lead to/ result in/ be responsible for/ give rise to/ cause/ generate**
- 用法：

[例句] Therefore, better environment will lead to a profound effect on

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the development of our country.

[对应托福话题] Improving schools is the most factor in successful development of country.

练习:

- What is worse, authorizing children money will also ( ) disharmony in a family.
- For another, some countries waste much money on preserving the national traditional arts, which can ( ) lay a heavy financial burden on the arts.
- Also, the prefect visual effect on screen, to some extent, can ( ) rise on the rate of TV programs.

#### (4) 表示转折

- **however/ but/yet/nonetheless/nevertheless**

- 用法:

[例句] However, even though parents can help children get through the temporary situations at present, children still have to meet more challenging task in the future study and work.

[对应托福话题] Parents should allow children to make their own choices rather than determine their children's future for them.

练习:

- ( ), parents and educators are having different opinions about whether television advertising to young children should be allowed or not.
- ( ), as long as parents filtered the negative advertisements in advance, the problem can be addressed.
- ( ), other social institutions, large corporations and accomplished alumni can shoulder the duty to reward the society by donating money to universities, where the stirring ideas for civilization and human progress come from.

#### (5) 表示让步

- **although/though/even though/despite/despite the fact that/ in spite of**

- 用法:

[例句] However, we should concede that despite the fact that there are many merits for children not to study art or music, overextended highlighting its good aspects will be indeed counterproductive, even harmful.

[对应托福话题] Younger school children (ages five to ten) should be required to study art and music in addition to math, science, history and language.

## 第二类: 事物数量

#### (1) 表示很多

- **a large/significant/vast number of/numerous**

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**a great/significant deal (amount) of/plenty of**

- 用法:

[例句] Nowadays technology has simplified the procedure of a large number of tasks and operations.

[对应托福话题] Technology has made children less creative than they were in the past.

**(2) 表示很少**

- **very little/ very few/ so little/ so few/ small quantity of**

- 用法:

[例句] Once beyond a certain threshold, money has little or no effect on happiness. Many wealthy people have experienced this and are not happier any more. In fact, some wealthy people are completely unhappy.

[对应托福话题] Most business people are motivated only by the desire for more money.

**(3) 表示各种各样**

- **diverse/ various/ unlike/ dissimilar/ distinct**

- 用法:

[例句] Moreover, for some people whose majors are general sciences, such as chemistry, physics and so forth, which means it is hard for them to select a clear-cut career, trying diverse jobs is not a rational option as well.

[对应托福话题] Young people should try several different jobs before they take a long term career.

**(4) 表示相同的**

- **identical/indistinguishable/same/ similar**

- 用法:

[例句] As people all over a country all have the identical culture atmosphere, they share the same way of how to look at something and evaluate something.

[对应托福话题] People can benefit more from travelling in their own country than travelling in foreign countries.

**(5) 表示充足的**

- **adequate /enough/ sufficient/ample/generous/ extensive**

- 用法:

[例句] We human being all are equal since we were born and no doubt we share all the same rights and treatment with adequate dignity.

[对应托福话题] One should never judge a person by external appearances.

**(6) 表示不足的**

- **lack/insufficient/inadequate**

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- 用法:

[例句] Due to the problems of the children always following their parents direction, an increasing number of young adults are suffering a defect lack of capability to make their own choice, in an other words, insufficient creativity and independence will result in students somehow depend on their parents in future life and lose the ability to live on their own .

### 第三类: 变化

#### (1) 表示增加

- boost/increase/rise/mushroom/skyrocket

- 用法:

[例句] Enabling children to make own decisions can boost the enthusiasm to study.

[对应托福话题] Parents should allow children to make their own choices rather than determine their children' s future for them.

#### (2) 表示减少

- decrease/dwindle/ reduce /cut / trim/slash/ deplete

- 用法:

[例句] This is the best chance for children had parents to decrease the generation gap.

[对应托福话题] Is it important for families to regularly eat their meals together?

### 第四类: 事件/事物属性

#### (1) 表示重要的

- 单词: significant, crucial, essential, vital, integral, fundamental, basic, high priority

- 搭配: be of ...significance to, play a... role in..., it is high time to do...,

- 用法:

[例句] I hold the view that increasing teachers' salaries are significant because teachers play the most important part in the process of education.

#### (2) 表示次要的

- secondary, minor, negligible, slight, , trivial, low priority

- 用法:

[例句] Admittedly, some commercial advertisements can provide a certain amount of information which consumers might find useful. But compared with the hypes and deceptions of advertisements, these benefits are secondary.

#### (3) 表示昂贵的

- costly/expensive/valuable/ precious

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- 用法:  
[例句] Watching movies in the cinema is more costly than watching at home. Nowadays, the ticket fee is about 8-10 USD, which is still exceeding students' ability to pay.

#### (4) 表示便宜的

- cheap, inexpensive, moderate, reasonable, valueless, worthless, discounted
- 用法:  
[例句] Life being very short, and the quiet hours of it few, we ought to waste none of them in reading valueless books.

#### (5) 表示必要性

- 单词: necessary, indispensable, essential, imperative, integral
- 搭配: be necessary for sth./to do sth. ; be essential to/ for sth. ; it is essential to do sth.
- 用法:  
[例句] Knowledge is only one of the indispensable elements for one's career achievement.

#### (6) 表示非必要性

- dispensable, inessential, needless, unnecessary
- 用法:  
[例句] Truly, food is indispensable to every human being, but with the modern commodity system, cooking could be virtually dispensable.

#### (7) 表示合适的

- appropriate, fitting, proper, suitable
- 用法:  
[例句] We must not only engage in thorough discussion, but also put theory into practice in order to acquire a better sense of the most appropriate and effective way to improve the quality of the education in a country.

#### (8) 表示不合适的

- 单词: improper, inappropriate, offensive, unseemly, unsuitable
- 搭配: be inappropriate to/for sb./sth. ; be unsuitable for/to sb./sth.
- 用法:  
[例句] This significant psychological feeling is difficult to obtain by following parents' decisions. It is inappropriate for parents to take their control over children for granted.

#### (9) 表示传统的

- conventional, traditional, prescriptive

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- 用法:  
[例句] As we all know, our oil, coal, and other conventional fuels will be exhausted in the near future.

#### (10) 表示明显的

- **apparent, obvious, visible, , distinct, evident, perceptible**
- 用法:  
[例句] It is apparent that the fantastic invention of transportation like bikes and cars has made it possible for people to live more convenient and colorful than ever possible before.

#### (11) 表示模糊的

- **ambiguous, indistinct, mysterious, obscure, unapparent, unclear**
- 用法:  
[例句] It is ambiguous that the rewards of educational investment will appear soon.

### 特殊背景词汇

- 义务教育      compulsory education
- 环保            eco-friendly
- 低碳生活      low-carbon life
- 网络犯罪      cyber crime

### 语言不会表达怎么办?

用简单的汉语解释复杂汉语。

#### Example 1:

复杂汉语	溺爱	spoil
简单汉语	被给与过多爱和关注	be given too much love and concern

#### Example 2:

复杂汉语	崇拜偶像	worship an idol
简单汉语	对超级巨星极其喜爱	extremely love a super star

#### Example 3:

复杂汉语	灭绝	extinction
简单汉语	从地球上消失	disappear from our planet

#### Example 4:

复杂汉语	沉迷于	be addicted to be fascinated with
简单汉语	疯狂热爱	be crazy about

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		love ... crazily
--	--	------------------

**Example 5:**

复杂汉语	黄色信息	erotic information
简单汉语	不健康的新闻	unhealthy news

**Example 6:**

复杂汉语	江河日下	无对应短语
简单汉语	变得越来越糟糕	become worse from bad go from bad to worse

**Tip: 语言来自积累!!!**

Read more, and practice more

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# Independent Writing

## Part 3 Issue Analysis

- 利弊类/价值判断类
- 事实类

### 一、 利弊类/价值判断类

**特点:** 题目中往往建议或者选择执行某个具体的动作, 题干中常含有 should, must, need, important, necessary, better/best to do 等。

**处理方法:** 找出题目中的具体动作, 分析该动作可能带来的结果。

#### 1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Students **should take courses at XDF**.

(1) *Taking courses at XDF helps students fulfill their dream of studying abroad.*

(2) *Taking courses at XDF helps students cultivate a good study habit.*

(3) *Taking courses at XDF enables students to make friends with diverse backgrounds.*

#### 2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is **more important for** government to **build new housing** than **preserve old and historical building**.

*I Agree*

(1) *New Buildings provide citizens with more living space.*

(2) *New Buildings offer people a safer and more comfortable living condition.*

(3) *New Buildings can enhance the city image.*

*I disagree*

(1) *Old Buildings are of great historic value.*

(2) *Old Buildings are of great aesthetic value.*

#### 3. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Young people **should take several jobs** before they decide a long-term career.

*I agree*

(1) *Taking several jobs helps young people to accumulate valuable experience.*

(2) *Taking several jobs enables young people to find the most suitable position.*

#### 4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

A university **should focus more on its facilities**, such as libraries, computers or laboratory, rather than on **hiring famous teachers**.

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*I agree*

- (1) *Good facilities help improve the quality of education.*
- (2) *Good facilities attract outstanding students and teachers.*

*I disagree*

- (1) *Famous teachers can impart important academic knowledge.*
- (2) *Famous teachers can set good examples for the students.*
- (3) *Famous teachers can offer valuable recommendation for students.*

## 二、 事实类

**特点：**题目中往往会给出一个可能存在的现象，而不涉及到具体需要去做的动作。

**处理方法：**判断题目中现象是否真实存在，并解释导致该现象存在与否的原因。

### 1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Many students take courses at XDF during the holidays.

- (1) *The outstanding teachers attract students to take courses at XDF.*
- (2) *The superb environment attracts students to take courses at XDF.*
- (3) *The interesting and lively class attracts students to take courses at XDF.*

### 古今对比 / 今昔对比

- education
- lifestyle
- cultural background
- personality
- technology
- environment

### 2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Teachers had a greater influence on young people **in the past** than they do **today**.

*I agree*

- (1) *Students spent more time with teachers in the past.*
- (2) *The teachers were the only source of knowledge in the past.*

### 3. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Students are more interested in politics today than before.

*I agree*

- (1) *More students get higher education and have realized the importance of politics.*
- (2) *Students are more encouraged to participate in various political activities.*
- (3) *Modern technology enables students to have more access to political events.*

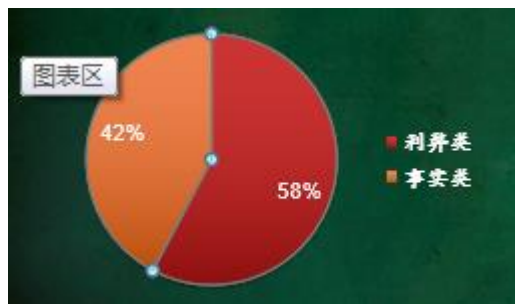
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4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

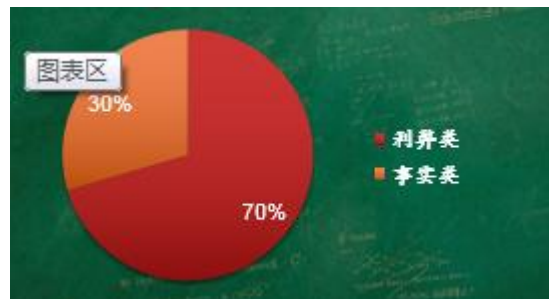
The fast development of society today is a positive trend.

*I agree*

- (1) *The development of public transportation makes life more convenient.*
- (2) *The construction of new buildings provides a better living condition.*
- (3) *he booming of industrial parks boosts the local economy.*



2014 年独立写作题目类型



2015 年独立写作题目类型

## Part 4 Basic Structure

### 文章的基本结构

You are to write in three parts.

- In the first part, state clearly what your view is.
- In the second part, support your view with appropriate reasons and examples.
- In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

### 开头段的段落设计

- In the first part, state clearly what your view is.
- 简单明了，直击主题
- ✓ 用别人的观点做过渡，对比提出自己的观点。

简单版：

- Although 其他观点，明确提出自己观点。

升级版：

- Currently, there is a widespread belief that 其他观点。From my perspective, however, 明确提出自己观点。

### 开头段的段落设计-练习

#### 练习 1:

University students should be required to take basic science classes even if they are not part of the field of the study.

简单版：

- Although some people consider that basic science is not necessary for every student, in my opinion, university students should be required to take basic science classes even if they are not part of the field of the study.

升级版：

- Currently, there is a widespread belief that basic science is not necessary for every student. From my perspective, however, university students should be required to take basic science classes even if they are not part of the field of the study.

#### 练习 2:

Classmates and partners can communicate with each other face to face to finish the project much better than by sending e-mail.

简单版：

- Although e-mail is a popular way to communicate, in my opinion, it is better for classmates and partners to communicate with each other face to face to finish the project.

升级版：

- Currently, there is a widespread belief that e-mail is a popular way to

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communicate. From my perspective, however, it is better for classmates and partners to communicate with each other face to face to finish the project.

### 练习 3:

Movies and televisions have more negative effects than positive effects on the way young people behave.

简单版:

- Although young people may benefit a lot from movies and televisions, in my opinion, movies and televisions have more negative effects than positive effects on the way young people behave.

升级版:

- Currently, there is a widespread belief that young people may benefit a lot from movies and televisions. From my perspective, however, movies and televisions have more negative effects than positive effects on the way young people behave.

### 练习 4:

People will spend less time in cooking and preparing for food in 20 years.

简单版:

- Although a growing number of people are paying attention to the food they eat, in my opinion, in 20 years, less time will be spent in cooking and preparing for food.

升级版:

- Currently, there is a widespread belief that a growing number of people are paying attention to the food they eat. From my perspective, however, in 20 years, less time will be spent in cooking and preparing for food.

### 中间段的段落设计

- In the second part, support your view with appropriate reasons and examples.
- 内容充实, 有理有据

### Example:

In the first place, the work efficiency in the office is much higher. There is usually a timetable of each day's tasks, thus people have to work hard to complete the task. What is more, people can communicate with their colleagues about some difficult problems face to face, which would of course improve the work efficiency. For example, my cousin is a computer program designer, and he used to work at home. However, whenever he received a task, he would not get down to it until the deadline came. Such low efficiency had brought him much trouble. Last year, he went to work in a company, and since then, his work efficiency has greatly improved. He said that the atmosphere in the office and the assistance from colleagues helped him a lot.

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### 中间段的基本构成:

- Topic Sentence
- Developing Idea
- Supporting Details
- Concluding Sentence

### 中间段的段落设计:忆江南 (白居易)



### (1) 中间段的段落设计: Topic Sentence

- 利弊类: 动作→结果
- 事实类: 原因→现象

#### 利弊类/价值判断类

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  
It is **more important** for government **to build new housing** than **preserve old and historical building**.

#### I Agree

- (1) New Buildings *provide citizens with more living space.*
- (2) New Buildings *offer people a safer and more comfortable living condition.*
- (3) New Buildings *can enhance the city image.*

#### I disagree

- (1) Old Buildings *are of great historic value.*
- (2) Old Buildings *are of great aesthetic value.*

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  
Young people **should take several jobs** before they decide a long-term career.

#### I agree

- (1) Taking several jobs *helps young people to accumulate valuable*

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*experience.*

(2) Taking several jobs *enables young people to find the most suitable position.*

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

A university **should focus more on its facilities**, such as libraries, computers or laboratory, rather than on **hiring famous teachers**.

**I agree**

(1) Good facilities *help improve the quality of education.*

(2) Good facilities *attract outstanding students and teachers.*

**I disagree**

(1) Famous teachers *can impart important academic knowledge.*

(2) Famous teachers *can set good examples for the students.*

(3) Famous teachers *can offer valuable recommendation for students.*

### 事实类

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Teachers had a greater influence on young people in the past than they do today.

**I agree**

(1) Students spent more time with teachers in the past.

(2) The teachers were the only source of knowledge in the past.

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Students are more interested in politics today than before.

**I agree**

(1) More students get higher education and have realized the importance of politics.

(2) Students are more encouraged to participate in various political activities.

(3) Modern technology enables students to have more access to political events.

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The fast development of society today is a positive trend.

**I agree**

(1) The development of public transportation makes life more convenient.

(2) The construction of new buildings provides a better living condition.

(3) The booming of industrial parks boosts the local economy.

### (2) 中间段的段落设计: Developing Idea

- 因果链分析

Topic Sentence: A→B

Development: A → M1 → M2 → M3 → B

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例如:

病人感冒 → 病人死了

病人感冒 → M1 → M2 → M3 → 病人死了

- 因果链分析练习 1:

Topic Sentence:

government funds the arts → solve the social problems

- 因果链分析练习 2:

Topic Sentence:

mechanical automation → damage to our lives

- Sports contribute to our health. By participating in various sport activities, such as basketball and soccer, we can develop our muscles and make our body strong, which helps improve our immune system. Therefore, we can avoid various diseases like obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure and so on.
- Majors that may provide students with more job opportunities assure graduates of a safe and stable social life. Jobs always offer security to human beings by providing social roles which make people be part of the society and money that ensure their life necessities. If it is easier for graduates to pursue jobs in modern society, where job-hunting has become increasingly fierce, they will lead a safe and stable life.

### (3) 中间段的段落设计: Supporting Details

常见的论证支撑证据

- fact
- example
- quotation
- statistic
- the result of experiments or other research

#### Fact 事实

- ◆ Fact (事实) 就是客观陈述的真实存在的事情。一般来说, 众所周知的信息都可以被当成 fact。
- *Our bodies need darkness to produce the hormone melatonin, which keeps certain cancers from developing, and our bodies need darkness for sleep. Sleep disorders have been linked to diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease and depression.*

#### Example 例子

- What is more important, one can easily acquire achievement within any field as long as he/she is specialized in it. J.K. Rowling, the greatest writer in Britain, who is popular for her series of Harry Potter, can

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best buttress this point. When J.K. Rowling graduated from high school, her parents suggested her choosing the major of engineering, which was considered as one of the hot majors and would be quite easy to find a job after graduation. However, J.K. Rowling shared more interest in English literature, an unpopular major then and nowadays, and she secretly changed her major to English literature when she was in Freshmen year. Combined with her interests and talents, J.K. Rowling has become a famous writer in the world and her works are popular with people of all ages. The example of J.K. Rowling indicates that with endeavor, together with our interests and talents, we can achieve our success in the end.

◆ 有时候例子也可以是个人经历 (personal experience): 作者和别人的交谈, 作者亲身经历或见证的事件等。

例如:

- a) 一位家长想要讨论电子设备的使用对于青少年的影响可以选择在文章一开始谈论自己的孩子每天放学回家花大量的时间玩手机游戏, 而不按时完成老师布置的家庭作业;
- b) 一个旅行者想要说明跟团旅游的好处, 可以在文章中给出自己曾经某一次跟团去了欧洲的某个国家而省去了很多的不便等;
- c) 一个作者想要强调兼职工作对于孩子的好处可以指出自己小时候通过做具体的某种兼职而得到了锻炼等。
- d) For example, I got all A' s in my final exam years ago, and as an award, I got the chance to travel in the United States. In Pennsylvania, I learned a lot about the American history and in New York city, I witnessed the prosperity of American today. I felt excited because all these are not accessible in my history books. Besides, the visit to several universities like Upenn and NYU buried a seed of pursuing my further study there in my mind. After back to my hometown, I even studied harder in order to be enrolled in my dream school in the US. For me, the traveling to America awarded by my parents is much more valuable than any amount money they would give me.
- e) For example, my cousin, Jackson, works in a big company after graduation and his daily work involves a lot of things, including arranging the conference, negotiating with other companies, drawing the market plan for the department and so on. Thanks to the valuable experience he accumulates in those different tasks, he has been promoted to be the sales manager. While one of his classmates, Tom, working in another company, still works as an ordinary clerk, as Tom only does the same task every day and does not have any advantage to compete with others. It is evident that different tasks offer workers various skills and help them to succeed.

◆ 例子的表述一定要具体, 要有具体的人物名字和相关事情的经过。

- ✓ For example, my brother, Tom, ...
- ✓ For instance, my aunt, Helen, ...

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- ✓ Take my little brother, Jerry, as an example.
- ✓ Taking myself as an example, ...

### Quotation 引言

- ◆ 在议论文写作中，作者除了使用例子，还会引用一些权威机构或专家学者的观点来支撑自己的中心论点。
  - The decline of reading is also taking its toll in the civic sphere . . . . A 2003 study of 15- to 26-year-olds' civic knowledge by the National Conference of State Legislatures concluded, "Young people do not understand the ideals of citizenship . . . and their appreciation and support of American democracy is limited."

### Statistic 数据

- ◆ Statistic (数据) 是以数字形式展现给读者的证据形式。
  - According to the latest survey conducted by XXX (Peking University) among young people in several major cities, ...
  - According to research cited by MIT, students can remember only 10% of what they read, 20% of what they hear and 50% of what they see demonstrated. But when they're actually doing something themselves—in the virtual worlds on iPads or laptops—that retention rate skyrockets to 90%.

## (4) 中间段的段落设计: Concluding Sentence

- 对本段进行小结，呼应主题句。

中间段的段落设计-例: the benefits of sports

Sports contribute to our health. By participating in various sport activities, such as basketball and soccer, we can develop our muscles and make our body strong. Therefore, we can avoid various diseases like obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure and so on. Take my little brother, Jerry, as an example. When Jerry was a child, he was so weak that once he caught cold, he would have fever and had to live in the hospital for at least one week. When he was nine, he began to play soccer. After that, he quickly gained weight and was much stronger than before. Even if sometimes he was caught in a heavy rain and was wet through, he would not fall ill. In the past five years, he seldom went to the clinic or hospital. Thanks to sports, Jerry can enjoy a healthy life.

中间段的段落设计-例: new buildings

Furthermore, new buildings offer more living space. Compared with the old houses, which often only contain one or two storeys, new buildings are always much taller and have more storeys for people to live in. Therefore, by building new houses, the government can solve the living problems that are caused by the increasing population in most cities. For example, the neighborhood I lived in when I was a child only contained five families. Three years ago, the old houses there were

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replaced by high buildings and now, more than 100 families are living in the neighborhood. It is evident that new buildings provide citizens with more living space.

中间段的段落设计-例: new buildings

First and foremost, building new houses can help reduce the housing pressure in most cities. As we all know, the population is increasing every year and more and more people begin to flood into cities to find jobs. Therefore, most cities are facing a serious situation: not enough houses. If the old buildings, which are small and old, are replaced with high buildings, more people can find places to live in, for there are more rooms in an apartment building. For example, in my hometown, there were many old buildings, which has only one or two floors. As a result, many people from the suburb could not find place to live in if they want to work in the city. The year before last year, the government decided to destroy most of the old buildings and replaced them with new apartment buildings which are 20 storeys or higher. Consequently, those people from suburb can move into these new buildings and do not worry about their living problems; meanwhile, the housing pressure of the government is greatly reduced. It is evident that new buildings provide citizens with more living space.

中间段的段落设计-例: work in a big company / work in a small company

Working in a big company can enlarge our relationship circle. As is known to all, there are always over 800 people in a big company and we have to establish a close relationship with most of them to ensure our smooth and efficient work process. What is more, big companies often have business contact with each other, and therefore, we also need to cooperate with people from other companies. As a result, our relationship is gradually enlarged. For example, my brother, Tom, used to work in a small company after graduation. There were only 45 people in that company so that Tom had no opportunity to know many people. Last year, he changed his job and worked in a big company, which has over 1000 employees. And in just one year, Tom has made many friends in and outside the company during his work. The work experience in the big company greatly enlarges the relationship circle of my brother.

结尾段的段落设计

- In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.
- 再次强调自己的观点
- In conclusion, 再次明确自己的观点.

文章的基本结构

Para. 1: Currently, there is a widespread belief that 其他观点. From my perspective, however, 明确自己的观点.

Para. 2: In the first place, 主题句. 解释拓展+例证. 小结.

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Para. 3: Furthermore, 主题句. 解释拓展+例证. 小结.

Para. 4: In conclusion, 再次强调自己的观点.

### 例文分析

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Living in the city is much better than living in the country.

Currently, there is a widespread belief that living in the city is a good choice for most people. From my perspective, however, it is better to live in the country.

In the first place, living in the country provides people with better environment. In the country, there are few industry plants and vehicles so that we can enjoy the blue sky, clean water, fresh air and healthy food, which contribute to our health. In contrast, in the city, people are suffering from various environmental contaminations, which result in many diseases. For example, my grandparents have lived in the countryside for over fifty years and they seldom go to hospital. Last month, they came to the city I live in, and the next day they both fell ill. We sent them to the hospital and the doctor said that it was because of smog. The doctor suggested that my grandparents should live in the hospital for some time, but they refused. They decided to go back to their village. It was amazing that few days after they went back, both of them recovered. The good environment in the countryside is really beneficial for our health.

Furthermore, living in the country enables people to meet good neighbors. People living in the country are often kind, warm-hearted and hospitable, and they are always ready to help others. On the contrary, people living in the city are more callous and do not know each other, let alone to help each other. For example, I lived in the countryside with my grandparents when I was 10 years old. My grandparents were busy with the fieldwork at that time so that every time I came back from school, I had to stay alone at home. When my neighbor, Uncle Wang, saw this, he would invite me to his house. I did my homework there and then played with his little son, Tom. When it was time for supper, Uncle Wang would invite me to join his family dinner. Sometimes when my grandparents came back too late at night, I would live in Uncle Wang's house and he would drive me to school the next day. Now, I live in a city, but I even do not know who are my neighbors. Living in the country makes me feel the warmth of neighbors.

In conclusion, it is advisable to live in the countryside due to the better environment and good neighbors.

### 独立写作小结

- 语言的正确使用
- 内容发展具体
- 文章逻辑结构完整

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# Integrated Writing

## Part 5 Introduction to the Integrated Writing

### Quick Facts

- TASK 1: Integrated Writing

TOEFL Writing

PAUSE TESTSECTION EXIT

VOLUME4HELP7NEXT

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions

For this task, you read a passage about an academic topic. A clock at the top of the screen shows how much time you have to read. You may take notes on the passage while you read. The passage is then removed, and you listen to a lecture about the same topic. While you listen, you may also take notes. 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.

You then have 20 minutes to write a response to the question that asks you about the relationship between a reading passage and a lecture. You should 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. Typically, an effective response is 150 to 225 words.

In this practice question, you will not write a response. Instead, you will read three sample responses to the task.

Now you will see the reading passage for 3 minutes. Immediately after the reading time ends, the lecture will begin. During the test you will **not** be able to listen to the lecture again. In this practice question, however, you may listen to the lecture again by clicking the **Replay** button.

TOEFL Writing

PAUSE TESTSECTION EXIT

REPLAY TALKVOLUME4HELP7NEXT

Question 1 of 1

00 : 02 : 54

Altruism is a type of behavior in which an animal sacrifices its own interest for that of another animal or group of animals. Altruism is the opposite of selfishness; individuals performing altruistic acts gain nothing for themselves.

Examples of altruism abound, both among humans and among other mammals. Unselfish acts among humans range from the sharing of food with strangers to the donation of body organs to family members, and even to strangers. Such acts are altruistic in that they benefit another, yet provide little reward to the one performing the act.


In fact, many species of animals appear willing to sacrifice food, or even their life, to assist other members of their group. The meerkat, which is a mammal that dwells in burrows in grassland areas of Africa, is often cited as an example. In groups of meerkats, an individual acts as a sentinel, standing guard and looking out for predators while the others hunt for food or eat food they have obtained. If the sentinel meerkat sees a predator such as a hawk approaching the group, it gives an alarm cry alerting the other meerkats to run and seek shelter. By standing guard, the sentinel meerkat gains nothing—it goes without food while the others

TOEFL Writing

PAUSE TESTSECTION EXIT

REPLAY TALKVOLUME4HELP7NEXT

Question 1 of 1



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TOEFL iBT Complete  
Practice Test Writing

PAUSE TEST SECTION EXIT

Question 1 of 2

**Directions:** You have 20 minutes to plan and write your response. Your response will be judged on the basis of the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the points in the lecture and their relationship to the reading passage. Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words.

**Question:** Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on the specific solutions presented in the reading passage.

The cane toad is a large (1.8 kg) amphibian species native to Central and South America. It was deliberately introduced to Australia in 1935 with the expectation that it would protect farmers' crops by eating harmful insects. Unfortunately, the toad multiplied rapidly, and a large cane toad population now threatens small native animals that are not pests. Several measures have been proposed to stop the spread of the cane toad in Australia.

One way to prevent the spread of the toad would be to build a national fence. A fence that blocks the advance of the toads will prevent them from moving into those parts of Australia that they have not yet colonized. This approach has been used before: a national fence was erected in the early part of the twentieth century to prevent the spread of rabbits, another animal species that was introduced in Australia from abroad and had a harmful impact on its native ecosystems.

Second, the toads could be captured and destroyed by volunteers. Cane toads can easily be caught in simple traps and can even be captured by hand. Young toads and cane toad eggs are even easier to gather and destroy, since they are restricted to the water. If the Australian government were to organize a campaign among Australian citizens to join forces to destroy the toads, the collective effort might stop the toad from spreading.

Third, researchers are developing a disease-causing virus to control the cane toad populations. This virus will be specially designed: although it will be able to infect a number of reptile and amphibian species, it will not harm most of the infected species; it will specifically harm only the cane toads. The virus will control the population of cane toads by preventing them from maturing and reproducing.

**Write your response here. 换行请按Ctrl+Enter**

换行请按Ctrl+Enter

- 不要给出自己观点
- 尽量多写听力细节
- 指出听力与阅读的对应关系

### 综合写作考查要点

- 对听到和看到的材料做笔记，在写作前利用这些笔记组织信息
- 准确地从原文材料中总结、释义和引用信息
- 写出听到的信息与读到的信息之间是如何联系的。

## Part 6 Paraphrasing and Summarizing

### Reading - 1

- 3 min
- Summarize the main idea of each paragraph

Rembrandt is the most famous of the seventeenth-century Dutch painters. However, there are doubts whether some paintings attributed to Rembrandt were actually painted by him. One such painting is known as attributed to Rembrandt because of its style, and indeed the representation of the woman's face is very much like that of portraits known to be by Rembrandt. **But there are problems with the painting that suggest it could not be a work by Rembrandt.**

First, there is something **inconsistent** about the way the woman in the portrait is dressed. She is wearing a white **linen cap** of a kind that only servants would wear-yet **the coat** she is wearing has a **luxurious fur collar** that no servant could afford. Rembrandt, who was known for his attention to the details of his subjects' clothing, would not have been guilty of such an **inconsistency**.

Second, Rembrandt was a master of painting **light and shadow**, but in this painting **these elements do not fit together**. The face appears to be illuminated by light reflected onto it from below. But below the face is the dark fur collar, which would absorb light rather than reflect it. So the face should appear partially in shadow-which is not how it appears. Rembrandt would never have made such an error.

Finally, examination of the **back of the painting** reveals that it was painted on **a panel made of several pieces of wood glued together**. Although Rembrandt often painted on wood panels, **no painting** known to be by Rembrandt **uses a panel glued together** in this way from several pieces of wood.

### Summary of the reading passage

1. The painting is not a work by Rembrandt.
2. The linen cap and the fur collar are not consistent.
3. The light and shadow do not fit together.
4. The panel was made of several pieces of wood, which was never used by Rembrandt.

## Listening - 1

- Find out the relevant information that refutes the idea in the reading

Everything you just read about "Portrait of an Elderly Woman in a White Bonnet" is true, and yet after a thorough re-examination of the painting, a panel of experts has recently concluded that it's indeed a work by Rembrandt. Here is why.

First, the fur collar. X-rays and analysis of the pigments in the paint have shown that the fur collar wasn't part of the original painting. The fur collar was painted over the top of the original painting about a hundred years after the painting was made. Why? Someone probably wanted to increase the value of the painting by making it look like a formal portrait of an aristocratic lady.

Second, the supposed error with light and shadow. Once the paint of the added fur color was removed, the original could be seen, in the original painting, the woman is wearing a simple collar of light-colored cloth. The light-colored cloth of this collar reflects light that illuminates part of the woman's face. That's why the face is not in partial shadow. So in the original painting, light and shadow are very realistic and just what we would expect from Rembrandt.

Finally, the wood panel. It turns out that when the fur collar was added, the wood panel was also enlarged with extra wood pieces glued to the sides and the top to make the painting more grand and more valuable. So the original painting is actually painted on a single piece of wood, as would be expected from a Rembrandt painting. And in fact, researchers have found that the piece of wood in the original form of "Portrait of an Elderly Woman in a White Bonnet" is from the very same tree as the wood panel used for another painting by Rembrandt, his "Self-portrait with a Hat".

### Details of the lecture

1. The painting is a work by Rembrandt.
2. The fur collar wasn't part of the original painting. It was painted 100 years later to increase the value of the painting.
3. The woman in the original painting is wearing a light-colored collar, which can reflect light. Thus, light and shadow in the original painting are realistic.
4. The original painting is on a single piece of wood and the wood panel was enlarged to make the painting more grand and more valuable. Besides, the wood is from the same tree as the wood in another painting by Rembrandt.

## Reading - 2

- 3 min
- Summarize the main idea of each paragraph

Endotherms are animals such as modern birds and mammals that keep their body temperatures constant. For instance, humans are endotherms and maintain an internal temperature of 37 °C, no matter whether the environment is warm or cold. Because dinosaurs were reptiles, and modern reptiles are not endotherms, it was long assumed that dinosaurs were not endotherms. **However, dinosaurs differ in many ways from modern reptiles, and there is now considerable evidence that dinosaurs were, in fact, endotherms.**

### Polar dinosaurs

One reason for believing that dinosaurs were endotherms is that **dinosaur fossils** have been **discovered in polar regions**. Only animals that can maintain a temperature well above that of the surrounding environment could be active in such **cold** climates.

### Leg position and movement

There is a **connection between endothermy and the position and movement of the legs**. The physiology of endothermy allows **sustained physical activity**, such as running. But running is efficient only if an animal's **legs are positioned underneath its body**, not at the body's side, as they are for crocodiles and many lizards. **The legs of all modern endotherms are underneath the body**, and so were the legs of dinosaurs. This strongly suggests that dinosaurs were endotherms.

### Haversian canals

There is also a connection between endothermy and **bone structure**. The bones of endotherms usually include structures called **Haversian canals**. These canals house nerves and blood vessels that allow the living animal to **grow quickly**, and rapid body growth is in fact a characteristic of endothermy. **The presence of Haversian canals in bone is a strong indicator that the animal is an endotherm, and fossilized bones of dinosaurs are usually dense with Haversian canals.**

### Summary of the reading passage

1. Dinosaurs were endotherms.
2. Dinosaur fossils have been discovered in cold polar regions.
3. Like all modern endotherms, whose legs are positioned under the body for physical activity like running, the legs of dinosaurs are underneath the body.
4. Haversian canals, which help endotherms to grow quickly, are found in the fossilized bones of dinosaurs.

## Listening - 2

- Find out the relevant information that refutes the idea in the reading

Many scientists have problems with the arguments you read in the passage. **They don't think those arguments prove that dinosaurs were endotherms.**

Take the polar dinosaur argument. When dinosaurs lived, even the **polar regions**, where dinosaur fossils have been found, were **much warmer** than today, **warm enough** during part of the year **for animals that were not endotherms to live**. And during the months **when the polar regions were cold**, the so-called polar dinosaurs could have **migrated to warmer areas or hibernated** like many modern reptiles do. So the presence of dinosaur fossils in polar regions doesn't prove the dinosaurs were endotherms.

Well, what about the fact that dinosaurs have their legs placed under their bodies, not out to the side like crocodiles. That doesn't necessarily mean dinosaurs were high-energy endotherms built for running. There is **another explanation for having legs under the body**. This body structure **supports more weight**, so with the legs under their bodies, **dinosaurs can grow to a very large size**. Being large had advantages for dinosaurs, so we don't need the idea of endothermy and running to explain why dinosaurs evolved to have their legs under their bodies.

OK, so how about bone structure? Many dinosaur bones do have Haversian canals, that's true. The dinosaur bones also have **growth rings**. Growth rings are thickening of the bone that indicates periods of time when the dinosaurs weren't rapidly growing. These growth rings are **evidence that dinosaurs stopped growing or grew more slowly during cooler periods**. This pattern of **periodic growth**, you know, rapid growth followed by no growth or slow growth, and then rapid growth again, is characteristic of animals that are **not endotherms**. Animals that maintain a constant body temperature year-round as true endotherms do grow rapidly even when the environment becomes cool.

### Details of the lecture

1. Dinosaurs were not endotherms.
2. Polar regions where dinosaurs once lived were warm for non-endotherms to live. When it became cold, dinosaurs migrated to warmer areas or hibernated.
3. Having legs under the body supports more weight, so dinosaurs can grow to a large size.
4. Besides Haversian canals, the dinosaur bones also have growth rings, which indicate that dinosaur stopped growing or grew more slowly during cooler periods. Such periodic growth is not the characteristic of endotherms.

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## Part 7 Integrated Writing

### 参考模板

- In the lecture, the professor is skeptical about the idea of the reading passage that 阅读材料中的观点. The professor argues that 听力中的反驳。
- In the reading passage, 阅读材料中的论据 1. On the contrary, the professor says that 听力中的反驳理由 1.
- The professor then opposes reading's idea that 阅读材料中的论据 2. The professor states that 听力中的反驳理由 2.
- Finally, the professor disproves the reading's idea that 阅读材料的论据 3. The professor points out that 听力中的反驳理由 3.

### Sample - 1

#### Summary of the reading passage

1. The painting is not a work by Rembrandt.
2. The linen cap and the coat are not consistent.
3. The light and shadow do not fit together.
4. The panel was made of several pieces of wood, which was never used by Rembrandt.

#### Details of the lecture

1. The painting is a work by Rembrandt.
2. The fur collar wasn't part of the original painting. It was painted 100 years later to increase the value of the painting.
3. The woman in original painting is wearing a light-colored collar, which can reflect light. Thus, light and shadow in the original painting are realistic.
4. The original painting is on a single piece of wood and the wood panel was enlarged to make the painting more grand and more valuable. Besides, the wood is from the same tree as the wood in another painting by Rembrandt.

### 参考答案:

- In the lecture, the professor is skeptical about the idea of the reading passage that the painting is not a work by Rembrandt. The professor argues that the painting is a work by Rembrandt.
- In the reading passage, the linen cap and the coat are not consistent. On the contrary, the professor says that the fur collar wasn't part of the original painting. It was painted 100 years later to increase the value of the painting.
- The professor then opposes reading's idea that the light and shadow do not fit together. The professor states that the woman in original painting is wearing a light-colored collar, which can reflect light. Thus, light and shadow in the original painting are realistic.
- Finally, the professor disproves the reading's idea that the panel was made of several pieces of wood, which was never used by Rembrandt. The professor points out that the original painting is on a single piece of wood and the wood panel was enlarged to make the painting more grand and more valuable. Besides, the wood is from the same tree as the wood in another painting by Rembrandt.

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## Sample - 2

### Summary of the reading passage

1. Dinosaurs were endotherms.
2. Dinosaur fossils have been discovered in cold polar regions.
3. Like all modern endotherms, whose legs are positioned under the body for physical activity like running, the legs of dinosaurs are underneath the body.
4. Haversian canals, which help endotherms to grow quickly, are found in the fossilized bones of dinosaurs.

### Details of the lecture

1. Dinosaurs were not endotherms.
2. Polar regions where dinosaurs once lived were warm for non-endotherms to live. When it became cold, dinosaurs migrated to warmer areas or hibernated.
3. Having legs under the body supports more weight, so dinosaurs can grow to a large size.
4. Besides Haversian canals, the dinosaur bones also have growth rings, which indicate that dinosaurs stopped growing or grew more slowly during cooler periods. Such periodic growth is not the characteristic of endotherms.

### 参考答案:

- In the lecture, the professor is skeptical about the idea of the reading passage that dinosaurs were endotherms. The professor argues that dinosaurs were not endotherms.
- In the reading passage, dinosaur fossils have been discovered in cold polar regions. On the contrary, the professor says that polar regions where dinosaurs once lived were warm for non-endotherms to live. When it became cold, dinosaurs migrated to warmer areas or hibernated.
- The professor then opposes reading's idea that like all modern endotherms, whose legs are positioned under the body for physical activity like running, the legs of dinosaurs are underneath the body. The professor states that having legs under the body supports more weight, so dinosaurs can grow to a large size.
- Finally, the professor disproves the reading's idea that haversian canals, which help endotherms to grow quickly, are found in the fossilized bones of dinosaurs. The professor points out that Besides Haversian canals, the dinosaur bones also have growth rings, which indicate that dinosaurs stopped growing or grew more slowly during cooler periods. Such periodic growth is not the characteristic of endotherms.

## Practice – 1

### Reading

Communal online encyclopedias represent one of the latest resources to be found on the Internet. They are in many respects like traditional printed encyclopedias collections of articles on various subjects. What is specific to these online encyclopedias, however, is that any Internet user can contribute a new article or make an editorial change in an existing one. As a result, the encyclopedia is authored by the whole community of Internet users. The idea might sound attractive, but the communal online encyclopedias have several important problems that make them much less valuable than traditional, printed encyclopedias.

First, contributors to a communal online encyclopedia often lack academic credentials, thereby making their contributions partially informed at best and downright inaccurate in many cases. Traditional encyclopedias are written by trained experts who adhere to standards of academic rigor that nonspecialists cannot really achieve.

Second, even if the original entry in the online encyclopedia is correct, the communal nature of these online encyclopedias gives unscrupulous users and vandals or hackers the opportunity to fabricate, delete, and corrupt information in the encyclopedia. Once changes have been made to the original text, an unsuspecting user cannot tell the entry has been tampered with. None of this is possible with a traditional encyclopedia.

Third, the communal encyclopedias focus too frequently, and in too great a depth, on trivial and popular topics, which creates a false impression of what is important and what is not. A child doing research for a school project may discover that a major historical event receives as much attention in an online encyclopedia as, say, a single long-running television program. The traditional encyclopedia provides a considered view of what topics to include or exclude and contains a sense of proportion that online "democratic" communal encyclopedias do not.

### Summary of the reading passage

1. The problems of communal online encyclopedias make them less valuable than traditional, printed encyclopedias.
2. Communal online encyclopedias may be partially informed and even inaccurate.
3. The information of communal online encyclopedias may be tampered with.
4. The communal online encyclopedias create a false impression because they focus too much on trivial and popular topics.

### Listening

The communal online encyclopedia will probably never be perfect, but that's a small price to pay for what it does offer. The criticisms in the reading are largely the result of **prejudice** against and **ignorance** about how far online encyclopedias have come.

First, errors. It's hardly a fair criticism that encyclopedias online have errors. **Traditional encyclopedias** have **never** been close to **perfectly accurate**. If you are looking for a really comprehensive reference work without any mistakes, you are not going to find it, on or off line. The

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real point is that it's **easy for errors** in factual material **to be corrected in an online encyclopedia**. But with the **printed and bound encyclopedia**, the **errors** remain for **decades**.

Second, hacking. Online encyclopedias have recognized the importance of protecting their articles from malicious hackers. One strategy they started using is to put the **crucial facts** in the articles that **nobody disputes** in a **read-only format**, which is a format that no one can make changes to. That way you are making sure that the **crucial facts** in the articles are **reliable**. Another strategy that's being used is to have special **editors** whose job is to **monitor all changes** made to the articles and **eliminate those changes that are clearly malicious**.

Third, what's worth knowing about? The problem for **traditional encyclopedias** is that they have **limited space**, so they have to decide what's important and what's not. And in practice, the judgments of the group of academics that make these decisions **don't reflect the great range of interest** that people really have. But space is definitely not an issue for online encyclopedias. The academic articles are still represented in online encyclopedias, but there can be a great **variety of articles and topics that accurately reflect the great diversity of users' interests**. The diversity of use in topics that online encyclopedias offer is one of their **strongest advantages**.

### **Student's Sample - 1**

The reading compares online encyclopedias with traditional printed encyclopedias, and insists that the new form is not as valuable as the traditional one. In contrast, the listening holds a different view by revealing that the criticisms are the result of prejudice against and ignorance about how far online encyclopedias have come.

First, in order to rebut the reading's statement of the lack of academic credentials from online encyclopedias, the woman says that talking about errors, traditional encyclopedias are much worse than online encyclopedias. Especially, when we look through a complex reference, rarely can it be error-free. Furthermore, the communal online encyclopedia can be corrected anytime; however, errors in the printed ones might be there for decades.

Second, the passage shows concerns with easy online abuse of information. But the listening believes that this worry can be eliminated by two protection methods. Read-only format was designed to prevent integrity of sources from malicious hackers, so that no one can change facts. Moreover, the special editors were introduced to monitor changes and to avoid the possibilities of malicious modifications.

Finally, to challenge what the reading points out, that communal encyclopedias' profound discussions on all topics create an improper impression of what is important and what is not, the listening discloses that the reason why the traditional encyclopedias have to consider the "proportion" of each information is that they do not have enough space. On the contrary, having enough space, the online encyclopedias can offer not only academic articles but also a variety of articles and topics which can reveal users' diversified interests. In a word, the large range of information is an advantage rather than a disadvantage.

### **Student's Sample - 2**

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The professor refutes the viewpoint in the reading passage that online encyclopedias have several limits and thus are inferior to traditional ones.

First, while the passage argues that online encyclopedias may lack accuracy and completeness, the professor points out that printed encyclopedias also have errors. According to the professor, no one can find perfect resources without any mistake both on and off-line. Besides, it is easy to correct mistakes in online encyclopedias while in printed ones mistakes will remain for decades.

Second, as mentioned in the reading, hackers have the opportunity to corrupt information in online encyclopedias. In contrast, the professor states that two measures are taken to deal with this situation. Crucial information is put in a read-only format and special editors are there to monitor any changes and to delete the incorrect ones.

Last, according to the passage, online encyclopedias focus primarily on trivial and popular topics, misleading us about what's significant and what's not. However, the professor suggests that the limited space of printed encyclopedias can't reflect the broad interests of people, while online ones don't have space issue and they can represent a greater diversity of user interests.

## Practice – 2

### Reading

In an effort to encourage ecologically sustainable forestry practices, an international organization started issuing certifications to wood companies that meet high ecological standards by conserving resources and recycling materials. Companies that receive this certification can attract customers by advertising their products as eco-certified. Around the world, many wood companies have adopted new, ecologically friendly practices in order to receive eco-certification. However, it is unlikely that wood companies in the United States will do the same, for several reasons.

First, American consumers are exposed to so much advertising that they would not value or even pay attention to the eco-certification label. Because so many mediocre products are labeled "new" or improved," American consumers do not place much trust in advertising claims in general.

Second, eco-certified wood will be more expensive than uncertified wood because in order to earn eco-certification, a wood company must pay to have its business examined by a certification agency. This additional cost gets passed on to consumers—American consumers tend to be strongly motivated by price, and therefore they are likely to choose cheaper uncertified wood products. Accordingly, American wood companies will prefer to keep their prices low rather than obtain eco-certification.

Third, although some people claim that it always makes good business sense for American companies to keep up with the developments in the rest of the world, this argument is not convincing. Pursuing certification would make sense for American wood companies only if they marketed most of their products abroad. But that is not the case—American wood businesses sell most of their products in the United States, catering to a very large customer base that is satisfied with the merchandise.

### Summary of the reading passage

1. Wood companies in the US will not adopt eco-certification.
2. American consumers do not trust advertisement; thus, they will not value the eco-friendly label.
3. Since eco-certified wood will be more expensive, American consumers will choose cheaper uncertified wood products.
4. Most wood products are sold in the United State instead of abroad, so it is unnecessary for American wood businesses pursue certification.

### Listening

Well, despite what many people say, there is a good reason to think that many American wood companies will eventually seek Eco certification for the wood products.

First off, customers in the United States don't treat all advertising the same. They distinguish between advertising claims that companies make about their own products and claims made by independent certification agencies. Americans have a lot of confidence in independent agencies. Thus ecological-minded Americans are likely to react very favorably to wood products ecologically certified by independent organization with an international reputation for trustworthiness.

Second point, of course it is true that American consumers care a lot about price ,who doesn't? But studies of how consumers make decisions show that **price alone determines consumers' decisions only when the price of one competing products is much higher or lower than the other. When the difference between two products is small , say , less than 5 percent, as is the case with certified wood, Americans often do choose on factors other than price.** And Americans are becoming increasingly convinced of the value of preserving and protecting the environment.

And third, US Wood companies should definitely pay attention to what is going on in the wood business internationally. Not because of foreign consumers but because of **foreign competition**. As I just told you, there is a good chance that many American consumers will be interested in Eco certified products, and guess why? If American companies are slow capturing those consumers, you can be sure that **foreign companies will soon start crowding into the American markets, offering eco certified wood that domestic companies don't.**

### **Student's Sample**

The lecture and the reading passage give contradictory opinions on the topic of eco-certification, a form of accreditation conferred by an international agency in recognition of a company's eco-friendly practices. The passage explains that it is not necessary for American wood companies to pursue eco-certification while the lecture provides several counterarguments to this view.

First, it is necessary for US wood companies to pursue the eco-certifications. This is because American consumers do not hold the same attitude towards all advertising. They do not value advertisements claimed by producers themselves, while they have confidence in commercials made by independent agencies with international reputations for trustworthiness. Therefore, the ecologically minded Americans may be in favor of the eco-certification made by independent agencies. This contradicts the point in the reading that American consumers do not value advertisement at all because of too much advertising.

Second, the price may not be the only factor interfering consumers' choice. The price would decide people's choice only when the price of one competing product is much higher or lower than the other, but the price of eco-certified wood only increases less than 5 percent. Furthermore, Americans are becoming more aware of the significance of environmental protection. Thus, getting the eco-certifications is still a must for US wood companies. This is how the lecture casts doubts on the point in the reading that American consumers would not choose eco-certified wood because of the higher price.

Finally, foreign competition makes sense for American wood companies to obtain the eco-certification. Although home market is the main target for most American wood companies as the passage indicates, eco-certifications are also necessary since foreign competitors may begin crowding in American market if their local counterparts do not have eco-certified products that could attract the American consumers. According to the reading, however, this strategy is unnecessary because American consumers are likely to be content with domestically manufactured products, even if they are not eco-certified.

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## 托福写作复习规划

### 了解并熟悉考试内容及要求

- 阅读《托福考试官方指南（第四版）》（以下简称 OG）第 1-36 页第一章 About the TOEFL iBT Test，对于托福考试有一个比较清晰的了解；
- 阅读 OG 第 195-230 页第五章 Writing Section，了解综合写作和独立写作的考试要求及评分要点；
- 阅读 OG 第 575-631 页第九章 Writer's Handbook for English Language Learners，了解并熟悉写作中对于 Grammar, Usage, Mechanics, Style, Organization and Development 等的要求。

### 综合写作复习规划

- 加强阅读训练，提升综合写作的阅读速度和理解力，同时加强听力练习，准确抓住综合写作中的听力要点，建议练习 TPO4-20 的综合写作（反复练习）

### 独立写作复习规划

- 1. 加强高中词汇的掌握，要求熟练使用高中词汇及相关搭配，可以适当积累一些四级词汇的用法；
- 2. 加强语法的学习，重点掌握三大从句和一些常用的动词搭配及相关句型，可以通过句子翻译练习来巩固语法运用；
- 3. 通过多阅读范文积累相关语言表达和写作格式；
- 4. 练习写作思路的拓展，也就是如何把一个问题描述的具体和清晰