

# i 托福 • 写作强化

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## Part 1 Introduction to TOEFL iBT Writing

### Quick Facts

#### 1. What is TOEFL?

- TOEFL: Test of English
- IELTS: Language Testing System
- GRE: Critical Writing
- ACT: Critical Writing
- SAT: Rhetorical Analysis

#### 2. What is TOEFL Writing?

P 1-36

P 195-230

P 575-631

## Writing Section

### Academic Writing Skills

In all academic situations where writing in English is required, students must be able to present their ideas in a clear, well-organized manner. The Writing section measures your ability to write English in an academic setting.

- ✓ **Stick with the plan**
- ✓ **Organization counts**
- ✓ **Use topic sentences**
- ✓ **Choose words carefully**
  - Avoid using “I-opinion” to support the idea
  - Avoid slang
- ✓ **Use transitions**

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- Often, students need to write a paper or an essay response about what they are learning in their classes. This requires combining information they have heard in class lectures with what they have read in textbooks or other materials. This type of writing is referred to as **integrated writing**. In this type of writing, students must:
  - 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
- 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.

### 3. 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

E-Raters will judge the quality of your writing. They will consider **how well you develop your ideas**, **how well you organize your essay**, and **how well you use language to express your ideas**.

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Raw Score	Scaled Score
5	30
4.75	29
4.5	28
4.25	27
<del>4</del>	<del>25</del>
3.75	24
3.5	22
3.25	21
<del>3</del>	<del>20</del>
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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# Independent Writing

## Part 2 Scoring Rubrics

OG P207

Raters will judge the quality of your writing. They will consider **how well you develop your ideas**, **how well you organize your essay**, and **how well you use language to express your ideas**.

### (1) Development 内容发展

- **Development** is the amount and kinds of support (examples, details, reasons) for your ideas that you present in your essay. To get a top score, your essay should be, according to the rater guidelines, "well developed, using clearly appropriate explanations, exemplifications, and/or details." The raters will judge whether you have addressed the topic and how well your details, examples, and reasons support your ideas. Do not "memorize" long introductory and concluding paragraphs just to add words to your essay.
- *To begin with, people and their families don't have rich experience to solve important problems. If people want to deal with some problems, they will find it's difficult for them to solve them without the help from the government because they don't have enough experience.*
- *In the first place, building new houses enhance our living safety. In many occasions, houses built long time ago tend to be dangerous when earthquakes strike. Therefore, it is imperative that government should build new architectures in order to get the safety of our citizens enhanced.*

#### E-rater:

- Length of discourse elements

Organization & Development Grammar Usage (2) Mechanics (1) Style (12) Writer's Handbook

Organization & Development

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

In the first place, living in the country provides people with a better environment. There are few factories or vehicles in the countryside, so the country suffers no pollution and we can enjoy fresh air, blue sky, clean water, and healthy food. Such a good environment contributes a lot to our health. In contrast, people living in the city are suffering from serious environmental contamination such as air pollution, which often leads to various diseases. For example, my grandparents have lived in the country for over fifty years and they seldom go to hospital. Last month, they went to the city I live in and the next week after they arrived, they both fell ill. We sent them to the hospital and the doctor said that it was because of the smog. The doctor suggested that my grandparents should stay in the hospital for some time, but they refused. They went back to their village and it was amazing that just a few days after they got back, both of them recovered. It is obvious that the good environment in the country is beneficial to people's health.

Furthermore, living in the country enables people to enjoy the help from their good neighbors. As we all know, 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 they even do not know each other. For instance, when I was ten years old, I lived with my grandparents in the country. My grandparents were so busy with the fieldwork that every time I came back from school, I had to stay alone. 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 my grandparents came back too late at night and I would sleep in Uncle Wang's house and the next day, he would drive me to school. Now, I live in a big city, but I even do not know who are my neighbors. It is in the country that I feel the warmth from my neighbors.

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

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Organization & Development Grammar Usage (2) Mechanics (1) Style (12) Writer's Handbook

Introductory Material (1)

Thesis Statement (1)

Topic Relationship & Technical Quality

Main Ideas (2)

Supporting Ideas (19)

Conclusion (1)

Transitional Words and Phrases (17)

Other

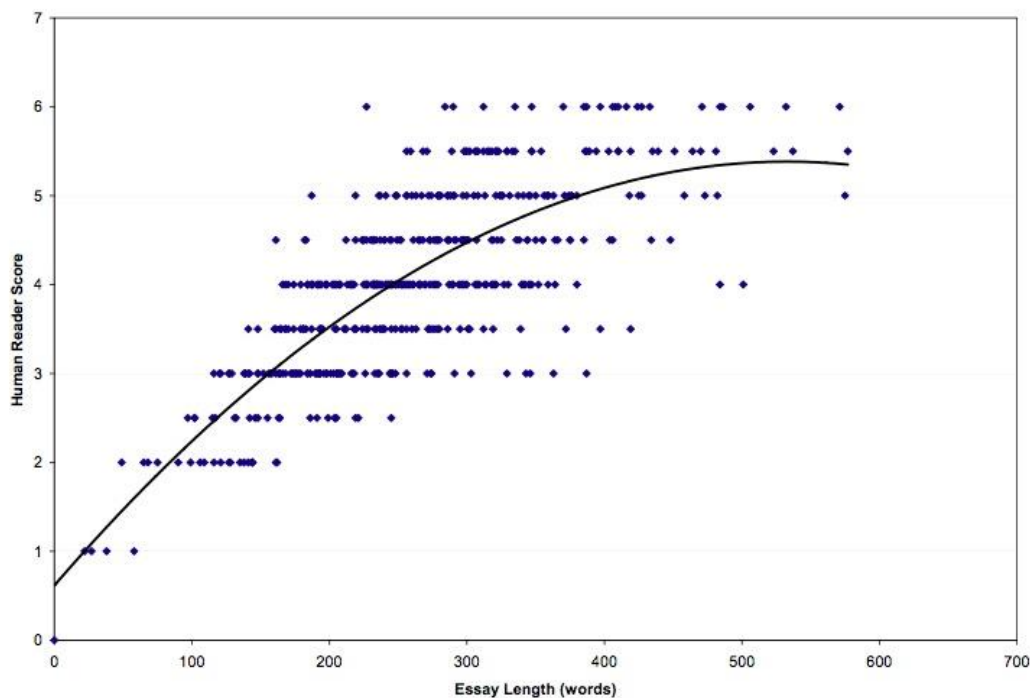
Organization & Development

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Task	Score level	Number of texts	Text length	Mean text length	Min. text length	Max. text length
	3	654	84,104	128.6	101	213
	4	216	30,521	141.3	101	212
Subtotal		1,186	152,106			
Written independent tasks (1 response per test taker)	1	42	9,597	228.5	123	351
	2	177	51,118	288.8	160	507
	3	155	52,452	338.4	206	549
	4	102	39,300	385.3	261	586
Subtotal		476	152,467			
Written integrated tasks (1 response per test taker)	1	119	20,587	173.0	101	293
	2	118	23,683	200.7	102	303
	3	122	25,962	212.8	108	367
	4	112	26,264	234.5	145	388
Subtotal		471	429,643			
Total		2,381	429,643			

E-rater 不喜欢的句子:

- 以 and 或 or 开头的句子; 句子太短

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E-rater 喜欢的句子:

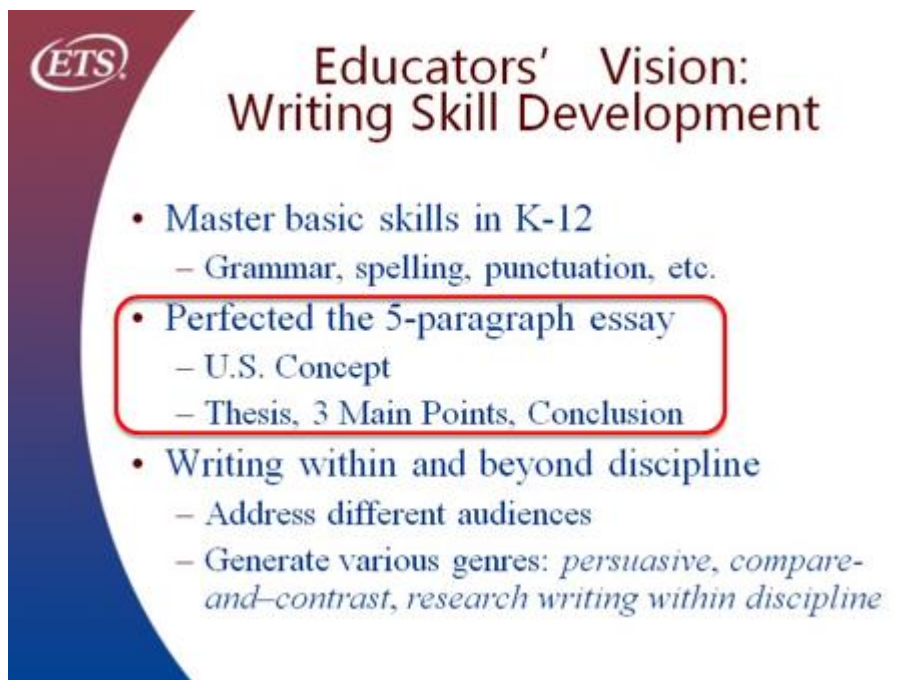
- 含有 moreover, however 的句子

## (2) Organization 结构组织

- **Organization** is something that raters notice when you fail to organize..... Writing in paragraphs and marking transitions from one idea to another in various ways usually helps the reader to follow your ideas. But ... just using transition words such as first or second does not guarantee that your essay is organized. The points you make must all relate to the topic of the essay and to the main idea you are presenting in response. ..., your essay should be unified. The scoring guide mentions "unity" as well as "progression" and "coherence" , .... To earn a top score, you need to avoid redundancy (repetition of ideas), digression (points that are not related to your main point, that take away from the "unity" of your ideas), and unclear connections (places where it is hard for the reader to understand how two ideas or parts of your writing are related).
- *Firstly, the homework can help you consolidate the knowledge. You know if your teacher assign you some homework, after you finish it, you can promote your ability in finishing homework independence.*
- *Paper book has a long history, it can bring us a sense of realistic and it is good for our eyes.*
- *Nowadays, because of the improvement of the electronic products, more and more people begin to wear glasses.*
- *For instance, I am a senior high school student, and my school is famous in my province, so everyone in my school has a heavy learning stress.*

E-rater:

- Number of discourse elements
- Use of transitions



The image is a slide from ETS titled "Educators' Vision: Writing Skill Development". It features a list of writing skills. The second item, "Perfected the 5-paragraph essay", is highlighted with a red rectangular box. The list includes:

- Master basic skills in K-12
  - Grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc.
- Perfected the 5-paragraph essay
  - U.S. Concept
  - Thesis, 3 Main Points, Conclusion
- Writing within and beyond discipline
  - Address different audiences
  - Generate various genres: *persuasive, compare-and-contrast, research writing within discipline*

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Introductory Material (1)

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Organization & Development

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ETS

## How Do We Identify Organization & Development in Essay Writing?

- **Discourse Theories**
  - **Lacks Essay-Based Discourse Function**
    - Cue-word & term detection (Cohen, Hirschberg & Litman, Hovy et al, Knott, Mann & Thompson, Vander Linden & Martin, Sidner, & Quirk, et al)
  - **Topical Coherence, Not Discourse Function**
    - TextTiling – (Hearst & Plaunt)
    - LSA (Landauer et al)
    - Select-A-Kibbitzer (Weimer-Hastings & Graesser)
  - **Not Student Friendly**
    - RST Trees (Mann & Thompson)
- **Essay-Based Discourse Analyzer** (Burststein, Marcu, & Knight)
  - Background, Theses, Main Points, Supporting Ideas, and Conclusion

### (3) Language Use 语言使用

- **Language use ....** To get a top score, an essay must display “consistent facility in the use of language.” There should be a variety of sentence structures, and word choice should be appropriate. If your essay includes a few minor lexical or grammar errors, you can still get a high score. However, if you make a lot of grammar errors and if those errors make it hard to understand your meaning, you will get a lower score. ...

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Fragments

Run-on Sentences

Garbled Sentences

Subject-Verb Agreement

Ill-formed Verbs

Pronoun Errors

Possessive Errors

Wrong or Missing Word

Proofread This!

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Determiner Noun Agreement

Missing or Extra Article (2)

Confused Words

Wrong Form of Word

Faulty Comparisons

Preposition Error

Nonstandard Word Form

Negation Error

Wrong Part of Speech

Wrong Article

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Spelling

Capitalize Proper Nouns

Missing Initial Capital Letter in a Sentence

Missing Question Mark

Missing Final Punctuation

Missing Apostrophe

Missing Comma (1)

Hyphen Error

Fused Words

Compound Words

Duplicates

Extra Comma

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Organization & Development Grammar Usage (2) Mechanics (1) Style (12) Writer's Handbook

Repetition of Words (12)

Inappropriate Words or Phrases

Sentences Beginning with Coordinating Conjunctions

Short Sentences

Long Sentences

Passive Voice

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# 9 Writer's Handbook for English Language Learners

Use this *Writer's Handbook* as a guide to help you write better essays in English. It covers the following topics:

- **Grammar:** explains key grammar rules and gives examples.
- **Usage:** explains important usage rules and gives examples.
- **Mechanics:** describes the basic mechanics rules and gives examples. Mechanics includes spelling and punctuation.
- **Style:** discusses key aspects of effective style.
- **Organization and Development:** gives advice about the writing process and the development of all parts of an essay.
- **Advice to Writers:** discusses different types of essays.
- **Revising, Editing, and Proofreading:** explains what to do in each stage of improving your essay.

## Style

This section provides information on how you can address the following kinds of problems in writing:

- Word Repetition
- Inappropriate Words or Phrases
- Too Many Passive Sentences
- Too Many Long Sentences
- Too Many Short Sentences
- Sentences Beginning with Coordinating Conjunctions

### Word Repetition

Repeating some words to emphasize your key points is a good writing technique. However, repeating the same words or sets of words too often gives your writing an immature style. It can also make your essay seem boring.

To write more effectively, try using a variety of vocabulary. Here are a few ideas that can help you:

### Too Many Passive Sentences

Because passive sentences are usually longer and harder to read, using too many passive sentences can make your writing slow and uninteresting. Many experts think that passive sentences should make up only about 5 percent of your writing.

Active sentences, on the other hand, generally are clearer, are more direct, and seem stronger. However, this does not mean that you should stop using passive sentences. Appropriate use of passive sentences can make your writing more powerful.

## Too Many Long Sentences

Experts believe that the average sentence length should be between 15 and 20 words. This length allows your reader to absorb your ideas more easily. For

## Sentences Beginning with Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions are words such as *and, but, as, or, yet, for, and nor*. They link or join thoughts together in the middle of a sentence. For example:

**Summary:** Coordinating conjunctions are very useful for joining thoughts together in the middle of a sentence. However, try to avoid using them to begin sentences in academic writing.

- *Someone thinks the government takes taxes from us but do nothing. Everything is done by us. However, this is a totally wrong idea.*
- *Last but not the least, admiration is key to influence level, too. Because human are tended to imitate someone we admire.*
- *Meanwhile, friends can also influence our life, but the influence from our friends may not as strong as that from our teachers. Because our friends often have the same age and we always believe the people who have more experiences.*
- *As we all know, studying is very boring. Take a vivid figure of speech, all the happiness and enjoyments hide in the darkness, and god says, let teachers be! So the studying is lighted.*

## (4) Scoring Rubrics

### Score 5:

- Effectively addresses the topic and task
- is well organized and well developed, using clearly appropriate explanation, exemplification, and/or details
- Displays unity, progression, and coherence
- Displays consistent facility in the use of language, demonstrating syntactic variety, appropriate word choice, and idiomaticity, though it may have minor lexical or grammatical errors
- 

### Score 4:

- Addresses the topic and task well, though some points may not be fully elaborated
- Is generally well organized and well developed, using appropriate and sufficient explanations, exemplifications, and/or details
- Displays unity, progression, and coherence, though it may contain occasional redundancy, digression, or unclear connections
- Displays facility in the use of language, demonstrating syntactic variety and range of vocabulary, though it will probably have occasional noticeable minor errors in structure, word form, or use of idiomatic language that do not interfere with meaning

### Score 3:

An essay at this level is marked by one or more of the following:

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- Addresses the topic and task using somewhat developed explanations, exemplifications, and/or details
- Displays unity, progression, and coherence, though connection of ideas may be occasionally obscured
- May demonstrate inconsistent facility in sentence formation and word choice that may result in lack of clarity and occasionally obscure meaning
- May display accurate but limited range of syntactic structures and vocabulary

### Example:

**Directions** Read the question below. You have 30 minutes to plan, write, and revise your essay. Typically, an effective response will contain a minimum of 300 words.

**Question** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  
**University students should not be required to attend classes. Instead, they should be able to receive credits through a final test or paper.**  
 Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

[Opening sentence] Some students often manage to get through their college years by attending very few of their classes while not even having their grades suffer. [Thesis statement] In my opinion, however, students should be required to attend their classes for several important reasons.

[Topic sentence 1] Many professors have discussions in their classes, but a student who is not there cannot participate in them. [General statement] Class discussions can introduce students to many different opinions and points of view. [Example] Even in middle school, we sometimes have class discussions, during which we can learn a lot from what the other students say. I am sure that at college, where the students have more firsthand knowledge at their disposal, the class discussions are even better and more enlightening. [Closing sentence] Students who fail to attend these discussions should also fail their classes.

[Topic sentence 2] Also, students who do not attend classes may lack basic knowledge of their majors since they are deprived of the majority of the information that is taught in the class. [General statement] This will be doing them a disservice later in their lives. [Example] For example, my uncle usually skipped his college classes, but he still managed to get good grades. Later, when he got hired based primarily on those good grades, his new employer found out that he really did not have that much knowledge. He was fired from that job and had to find another, which was not as good. [Closing sentence] Despite his good grades, my uncle still lacked basic knowledge of his major.

[Summary] Students should be required to attend their classes in order to help them learn better by participating in class discussions, and to provide them with the knowledge they need for the future. [Final comment] While there may be other fun things to do, going to class is a wise investment for the future.



## Part 3 Development

### 什么是段落？

一段为了一个中心目的服务的文字

#### Example:

Furthermore, by doing a variety of tasks, a person can develop skills in different areas. This can help the person with his or her career development because the worker has more skills to apply for a greater range of jobs. In modern society, a person with several skills is easier to achieve success. In contrast, if a worker always does the same thing, he/she may lose many opportunities to be promoted as long as there is someone better than him/her. 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.

### 中间段（BODY PARAGRAPH）

一个段落有三个部分构成：

- 主题句（topic sentence）
- 发展句（developing sentence）
- 结尾句（concluding sentence）

#### 中间段（BODY PARAGRAPH）

well-developed, using clear explanations, exemplification and details.

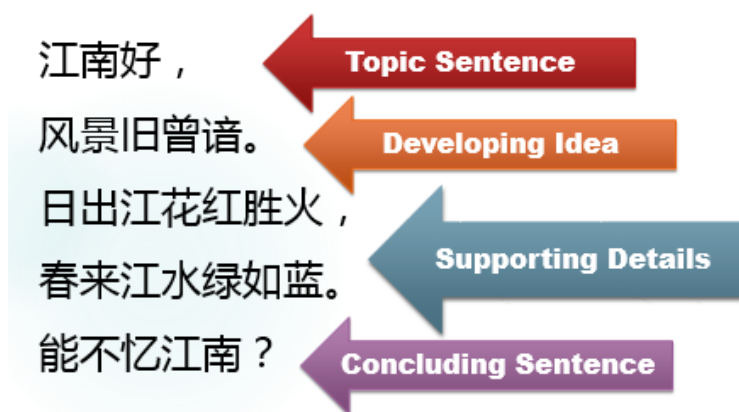
- explanations 即解释，对 topic sentence 进行解释；
- Exemplification 即例证；
- 无论是 explanations 还是 exemplification 都要有具体的 details(细节)。

display unity, progression and coherence.

- unity 整体性，即段落中的每个 sentence 都要支持 topic sentence；
- progression，从抽象（topic sentence）到具体（exemplification）；内容不重复
- coherence 连贯，符合正常的因果关系，没有因果链条的缺失。

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中间段的段落设计:忆江南（白居易）



所以说：一个好的中间段

- 要有核心思想
- 要有充足的论证

中间段的参考写作步骤

- Step 1: 主题句
- Step 2: 解释拓展主题句
- Step 3: 比较对比论证
- Step 4: 例证
- Step 5: 小结

### Step 1: 主题句

- 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?

Parents have spent too much time helping to determine the future of their children. Children **should make their own decisions.**

I agree

(1) Allowing children to make their own choices helps them grow into independent and responsible adults.

(2) Making choices by the children themselves will let them have a good knowledge of the real society.

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

If people are on vacation (holiday), they **should leave their mobile phones at home.**

I disagree

(1) Mobile phones enable people to connect with others and share their joy on the social networks.

(2) Mobile phones provide people with access to useful information on the Internet.

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

Drivers **should pay for a permit**, which allows them to drive rush hours, in order to solve the problem of traffic congestion .

I agree

- (1) Paying fees during the rush hours can reduce the number of vehicles in the street.
- (2) The additional money paid by drivers in traffic busy time can be used to build and maintain more facilities in the city.

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

Younger school children (from age 5 to 10) **should be required to study art and music** in addition to math, language, science, and history.

I agree

- (1) Art and music help children to cultivate imagination and creativity.
- (2) Art and music provide children with an alternative way to express themselves.

I disagree

- (1) Art and music add extra pressure to younger school children.
- (2) Art and music take up children's spare time that can be used for social activities.

**5. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?**

**Spending a lot of time watching sports on TV and following one's favorite team** will have a negative impact on one's life.

I agree

- (1) Spending a lot of time on sports watching may affect the efficiency of our work or study .
- (2) Spending a lot of time on sports watching may affect our health.
- (3) Following one's favorite team may cost too much.

● 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。

古今对比 / 今昔对比

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

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

It is easier for parents to raise children **today than it was 50 years ago**.

I agree

- (1) Advanced medical facilities and treatment ensure the health of children in modern life.
- (2) Compulsory education enables all children to receive a formal education.
- (3) The improvement of living conditions makes it easier for parents to afford the expenditure

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of their children.

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

**The opinions of celebrities, such as entertainers and athletes, are more important to the younger people than they are to the older people.**

I agree

- (1) Young people are easily influenced by the opinion of others, especially those celebrities such as entertainers and athletes.
- (2) Compared with older people, young people have more access to the opinions of celebrities.

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

**It is easier for more people now than in the past to get an education.**

I agree

- (1) Compulsory education ensures that every child has a right to get an education.
- (2) More schools are built in the cities and towns.
- (3) Technology provides people with alternative ways to get an education.

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

**Young people today are less dependent on their parents than in the past.**

I agree

- (1) The development of technology offers young people more approaches to solve problems.
- (2) Generation gap prevents communication between young people and their parents.

**Step 2: 解释拓展主题句**

- 为什么会这样?
- 这样做能带来什么?

*Living in the country contributes to our health. As is known to all, in the country there are few industrial plants and vehicles so that fewer pollutants are emitted into the water and air. As a result, we can enjoy the blue sky, clean water, fresh air and healthy food, which contribute to our health.*

*It is advisable for students to pursue a field of study concerning their interest and talents. Majors with interests and talents promote students' academic progress, which would contribute to their final success. Just as an old Chinese saying goes, "Interest is the best teacher for students." With interest and talents, students may be more enthusiastic with their academic study and will achieve more within that field, for what they are engaged in are just what they enjoy. And talents will play a crucial role during the study process, assisting students to have a deeper understanding and exploration of the field.*

**Step 3: 比较对比论证**

- 如果是 A 和 B 两种事物比较, 选择 A, 在描述 A 好的时候, 可以对比 B 在该方面的不好。
- 如果只有一种事物, 可以先说该事物怎么样, 再说如果没有该事物又会怎样。

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#### Example1:

*By contrast, people living in the city are suffering from various diseases caused by the environmental contamination, for pollutants from factories and automobiles are continually being discharged into the air and rivers.*

#### Example2:

*The importance of old friends in reducing stress cannot be exaggerated. Older friends have longer relationships with us; therefore, they know us better than new friends. When we encounter obstacles, it is our long-term friends—our old friends—who give us the best suggestions and help us get through our problems. Our new friends sometimes cannot give adequate advice to us because they do not know our situations well enough. We need time to get to know our new friends.*

#### Example3:

*As is known to all, people will become tired and lose efficiency if they concentrate on the same thing for a long time, for their brains cannot have a rest. This will further create risk of making mistakes or even physical injuries if the person keeps the same body gesture for a long time. By contrast, different types of tasks provide workers with the opportunity to shift their minds and make them less tired during the work.*

#### Example4:

*When children get a sum of money, they should consider carefully how to allocate this money and set a priority of things to buy. Besides, some children may even think about how to make more money out of the money he/she has already possessed. By doing so, those children will be adept at how to use their money wisely and properly, and this is what we call financial management. However, if a child could not manage his/her money at a young age, when he/she grows up, he/she may be excited about the first money he/she makes, and thus he/she may buy/purchase everything he/she wants without consideration and comparison. It is evident that the child will soon run out of/use up his/her money and may suffer a lot in the following days.*

在写作中还有一种特殊的比较形式：类比（**analogy**）。类比主要是对不同类事物之间进行比较。类比在解释抽象事物时非常有效，通过与读者熟悉的事物进行类比，可以使抽象事物更容易理解

- Just as human beings need time to digest and absorb the food after each meal, students also need some time to digest and master what they have learned in class before they move on.

#### Step 4: 例证

- 一般性例证（**general example**）

*Children tend to consume junk food while watching television. For instance, when they watch television, fried chips and coca-cola are their favorites.*

- 个人经历（**personal experience**）

**5W1H:** WHO WHAT HOW WHEN WHERE WHY

**Double N:** Name Number

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- **Example1:**

*For example, my grandparents have been living in the countryside for over fifty years and seldom do they go to hospital. Last month, they came to the city I live in, and the next week they both fell ill. They were sent 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 the village. It was amazing that a few days after they went back, both of them recovered.*

- **Example2:**

*Take my bother, Tom, as an example. Tom had lived in the country with my grandparents for twelve years before he went to the city to enter middle school. When he was living in the countryside, he seldom fell ill and enjoyed himself in the nature every day. Since he went to the city, he gradually felt his throat sore and often coughed. When he was sent to the hospital, the doctor said that it was because of the air pollution, especially the smog, caused by the exhausted gas of automobiles and the pollutants discharged by the factories. So Tom had to wear masks in bad weather. Last summer, he went back to the countryside to spend his vacation, and the next week he arrived, his cough stopped and he felt much better.*

- **假设情况 (scenarios)**

In many life situations, complaining in person is the superior choice. Let's consider the following hypothetical situation. A person buys a defective product and s/he wants to return it. Suppose s/he writes a letter to the dealer/manufacturer to do so. It'll take days or even weeks before the letter reaches the responsible party. And even after receiving the letter, the responsible party might dismiss it out of the hand or bury it under bureaucratic procedures. In contrast, if s/he goes directly to the dealer or producer, his/her problem will get the proper attention immediately.

- **名人事例 (famous people)**

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 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.

- **调查和研究 (survey & study)**

According to the latest survey conducted by XXX among young people in several major cities,

## Step 5: 小结

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对例子进行小结，呼应主题句。

*Thanks to the good environment in the countryside, my grandparents can enjoy a healthy life.*

### 中间段的参考写作步骤

- Step 1: 主题句
- Step 2: 解释拓展主题句
- Step 3: 比较对比论证
- Step 4: 例证
- Step 5: 小结

#### ● Example1:

Living in the country contributes to our health. As is known to all, in the country there are few industrial plants and vehicles so that fewer pollutants are emitted into the water and air. As a result, we can enjoy the blue sky, clean water, fresh air and healthy food, which contributes to our health. By contrast, people living in the city are suffering from various diseases caused by the environmental contamination, for pollutants from factories and automobiles are continually being discharged into the air and rivers. For example, my grandparents have been living in the countryside for over fifty years and seldom do they go to hospital. Last month, they came to the city I live in, and the next week they both fell ill. They were sent 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 the village. It was amazing that a few days after they went back, both of them recovered. Thanks to the good environment in the countryside, my grandparents can enjoy a healthy life. (197 words)

#### ● Practice:

*Heavy workload in modern society may lessen the opportunity for parents to have a better understanding of their kids. Due to the quickening pace of modern life, the fierce competition forces people to devote much more time and energy than before to their work. Consequently, parents may spare less time to communicate with their children despite the various chatting tools existing nowadays. On the contrary, parents who lived 50 years ago were not so engaged in their work and thus spent more time with their kids. Therefore, it is conceivable that parents in the past understood their children better than parents in modern society. According to the latest survey conducted by Peking University among most teenagers in several major cities, parents spend less than 6 hours with their kids per week, and most time is spent during the dinner. Those teenagers complain that they try to communicate with their parents and are eager to get some advice from them; however, it is always futile to do so. Lacking communication between parents and children may worsen the situation about the mutual understanding. (182 words)*

### 传说中的万能理由

#### 1. 与事物相关:

效率 方便 经济 耐久 安全 空间

#### 2. 与人相关:

健康 乐趣 成就 性格 情感 交流 经验 他人

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## Coherence & Cohesion

1. 重复关键词
2. 句子之间含义的逻辑衔接
3. 代词的灵活使用
4. 逻辑连接词的使用

**Furthermore**, heavy workload in modern society may lessen the opportunity for parents to have a better **understanding** of **their** kids. **Due to** the quickening pace of modern life, the fierce competition forces people to devote much more time and energy than before to **their** work. **Consequently**, parents may spare less time to communicate with **their** children despite the various chatting tools existing nowadays. **On the contrary**, parents **who** lived 50 years ago were not so engaged in their work and **thus** spent more time with **their** kids. **Therefore**, it is conceivable that parents in the past **understood** **their** children better than parents in modern society. According to the latest survey conducted by Peking University among most teenagers in several major cities, parents spend less than 6 hours with **their** kids per week, and most time is spent during the dinner. **Those** teenagers complain that **they** try to communicate with **their** parents and are eager to get some advice from **them**; **however**, it is always futile to do so. Lacking communication between parents and children may worsen the situation about the mutual **understanding**.

### 1. 增补(Addition)

- in addition
- furthermore
- again
- also
- besides
- moreover
- what's more
- similarly

### 2. 比较(Comparison)

- in the same way
- likewise
- similarly
- equally
- just as
- in comparison
- compared with...

### 3. 对照(Contrast)

- Whereas
- in contrast
- on the contrary
- on the other hand
- instead
- however
- nevertheless

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- unlike
- even though
- while

#### 4. 因果(Cause and effect)

- Because
- For
- Since
- As
- because of
- due to
- owing to
- given that
- thanks to
- as a result of
- as a result
- accordingly
- consequently
- hence
- so
- thus

#### 5. 强调(Emphasis)

- certainly
- above all
- indeed
- of course
- surely
- actually
- as a matter of fact
- chiefly
- especially
- primarily
- in particular
- undoubtedly
- absolutely

#### 6. 让步(Concession)

- although
- though
- after all
- in spite of
- nevertheless
- still
- while it is true that

#### 7. 例证(Exemplification)

- for example

- for instance
- that is
- namely
- such as
- in other words
- in this case
- One apt illustration of this point involves...

#### 8. 总结(Conclusion)

- to sum up
- to conclude
- in short
- in brief
- all in all
- in all
- to put it in a nutshell
- in summary

#### 9. 当说到...时

- as of
- when it comes to
- concerning
- when talking about
- as far as

#### 10. 时间和空间(Time and space)

- afterward
- after
- first
- later
- then
- near
- beyond
- above
- below
- on the right(left)
- in the middle
- opposite
- in front of

#### ● Practice:

*Finally, higher salaries can attract more elites to the teaching troop. As is known to all, elites have a wide range of knowledge and are always specialized in a certain field. Therefore, they can impart more professional and accurate knowledge to students and help them make progress. However, it is difficult to become an elite, so those elites are expecting to get better payment when they work. If teachers' salaries are raised, elites will work as teachers, for they will accept such a high salary. For example, my brother, Tom, graduated from Yale University five years ago*

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*and worked in a company, because at that time, the teachers' salaries were relatively low. However, last year, he left his company and worked in a middle school in my city, for the salary offered by the school is twice as much as that by the company. In the last few months, it is reported that more and more people graduated from famous universities join in that school and that school provides a better education than before, with more than 80% students enrolled in key high school in my city. It is clear that with high salary, more elites can be attracted to the teaching troop.*

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## Part 4 Organization

### 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.

### 正文段的段落设计

Step 1: 主题句

Step 2: 解释拓展主题句

Step 3: 比较对比论证

Step 4: 例证

Step 5: 小结

### 开头段的段落设计

- 背景法开头
- 开门见山式开头

### 开头段的段落设计：背景法

常用场景：

当题目中讨论的话题属于生活中的某个现象时，可以使用该现象作为背景直接引出自己的观点。

参考语言：

- 社会中存在的与主题相关的背景. + From my perspective, 明确自己的观点.

### 开头段的段落设计：开门见山式

参考语言：

- 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

University students should not be required to attend classes. Instead, they should be able to receive credits through a final test or paper.

背景式：

- Some students often manage to get through their college years by attending very few of their classes while not even having their grades suffer. In my opinion, however, students should be required to attend their class for several important reasons.

开门见山式：

- Currently, there is a widespread belief that it is unnecessary for college students to attend classes as long as they can pass a final exam or paper. From my perspective, however, students should be required to attend their class for several important reasons.

Parents should limit the time children spend on movies and televisions.

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### 背景式:

- In these days, children spend too much time watching TV programs and movies. In my opinion, however, the time spent on movies and televisions should be limited.

### 开门见山式:

- Currently, there is a widespread belief that it is beneficial for children to watch TV programs and movies. From my perspective, however, the time spent on movies and televisions should be limited.

### 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 due to / because 理由一 and 理由二.

### 文章基本结构

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. 解释拓展主题句. 对比论证. 例证. 小结.

Para. 3: Furthermore, 主题句. 解释拓展主题句. 对比论证. 例证. 小结.

Para. 4: In conclusion, 再次强调自己的观点 due to / because 理由一 and 理由二.

### 特殊题型的段落设计

#### 1. 对比: better than/rather than/more important than/prefer

##### (1) 比较双方可以同时存在

——可以选择两个都好, 也可以一边倒

- Printed books have greater effects on society than television has.

Para.1: Both printed books and television have great effects on society.

Para.2: In the first place, printed books are the major source of academic knowledge.

Para.3: Furthermore, television provides the updated information as well as public entertainment.

Para.4: In conclusion, printed books and television both have great effects on society

- A teacher's ability to relate well with the students is more important than knowing the subject well.

Para.1: A teacher's ability to relate well with the students is as important as knowing the subject well.

Para.2: In the first place, having a good relationship with students contributes to the interaction between teachers and students.

Para.3: Furthermore, knowing the subject well ensures the efficiency and accuracy of teaching.

Para.4: In conclusion, both a teacher's ability to relate well with the students and knowing the subject well are of equal importance.

##### (2) 比较双方不可以同时存在

——一般选择一边倒

- Working at home using computers and telephones is better than working in the office.  
Working at home

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- (1) Working at home is more comfortable and convenient.
- (2) Working at home saves time and energy.
- (3) Working at home ensures a high work efficiency.

#### **Working in the office**

- (1) Working in the office ensures a high work efficiency.
- (2) Working in the office helps workers to cultivate the spirit of teamwork.
- (3) Working in the office enables people to make more friends.

### ● **Spending money on traveling is better than saving money for future use.**

#### **traveling**

- (1) Traveling broadens people's horizons.
- (2) Traveling helps people to get relaxed.
- (3) Traveling enables people to make more friends.

#### **saving money**

- (1) Saving money is necessary for emergency use.
- (2) Saving money enables people to learn financial management.

### ● **Working three days a week with longer hours is better than working five days a week with shorter hours.**

#### **working five days a week with shorter hours**

- (1) Working five days a week with shorter hours ensures work efficiency.
- (2) Working five days a week with shorter hours contributes to people's health.
- (3) Working five days a week with shorter hours reduces workers' pressure.

### ● **Getting advice from friends who are older than you is more valuable than getting advice from friends your same age.**

#### **Getting advice from elder friends**

- (1) Elder friends can teach us more valuable life experience.
- (2) Elder friends can steer us in the right direction and away from mistakes they have already made.

## **2. 绝对词: best / only 等**

**Para.1:** Currently, there is a widespread belief that 原 statement 的绝对观点. From my perspective, however, it is an overstatement to claim so.

**Para.2:** Admittedly, 原 statement 去掉绝对词之后存在一定的合理之处. 解释其合理之处. However, to consider XX to be the best/only XX is a piece of overemphasis, for there exist other XX, which are as good as, or even better than XX. / which can also lead to ...

**Para.3:** In the first place, 其他一.

**Para.4:** Furthermore, 其他二.

**Para.5:** In conclusion, 小结.

### ● **The best way to improve the quality of the education in a country is to increase teachers' salaries.**

**Para.1:** Currently, there is a widespread belief that increasing teacher's salaries is the best way to improve the quality of the education in a country. From my perspective, however, it is an overstatement to claim so.

**Para.2:** Admittedly, increasing teachers' salaries may contribute to the improvement of education.

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解释. However, to consider increasing teachers' salaries to be the best way is a piece of overemphasis, for there exist other approaches, which are as good as, or even better than this one.

**Para.3:** In the first place, schools should invest more on teaching facilities. 解释. 例子. 小结.

**Para.4:** Furthermore, professional training should be arranged for teachers to improve their teaching ability. 解释. 例子. 小结.

**Para.5:** In conclusion, ...

● **Visiting museums is the best way to learn about a country.**

**Para.1:** Currently, there is a widespread belief that the best way to learn about a country is to visit museums. From my perspective, however, it is an overstatement to claim so.

**Para.2:** Admittedly, museums are a showcase of history and culture. They reveal significant historical events. ... However, to consider visiting museums to be the best way is a piece of overemphasis, for there exist other approaches, which are as good as, or even better than this one.

**Para.3:** In the first place, by visiting some local spots, we can communicate with local residents, which can tell us more of the country.

**Para.4:** Furthermore, books and the Internet are good ways to have a good understanding of a country.

**Para.5:** In conclusion, ...

● **The best way to learn a foreign country is from newspapers and magazines.**

**Para.1:** Currently, there is a widespread belief that newspapers and magazines are the best way to learn about a foreign country. From my perspective, however, it is an overstatement to claim so.

**Para.2:** Admittedly, newspapers and magazines are a showcase of events in a foreign country. 解释. However, to consider newspapers and magazines to be the best way is a piece of overemphasis, for there exist other approaches, which are as good as, or even better than this one.

**Para.3:** In the first place, Internet and TV programs can be of great importance to learn foreign countries.

**Para.4:** Furthermore, traveling or studying abroad is very useful to get familiar with foreign countries.

**Para.5:** In conclusion, ...

● **Most business people are motivated only by the desire for more money.**

**Para.1:** Currently, there is a widespread belief that the desire for more money is the only motivator for most business people. From my perspective, however, it is an overstatement to claim so.

**Para.2:** Admittedly, the ability to make more money is one of the most important criteria to evaluate the business people's performance. Money to business people is what students' academic performance to a teacher. ... However, to consider the willingness to make money to be the only motivation for business people is a piece of overemphasis, for there exist other factors, which can also motivate business people.

**Para.3:** In the first place, to propel the society to move forward through the business activities should be the ultimate goal of any businessman.

**Para.4:** Furthermore, the pursuit of good reputation and integrity should be the cornerstone of an ever-lasting business.

**Para.5:** In conclusion, ...

● **Advertising is the only cause of unhealthy eating habits.**

**Para.1:** Currently, there is a widespread belief that the only cause of unhealthy eating habits is advertising. From my perspective, however, it is an overstatement to claim so.

**Para.2:** Admittedly, advertisements, to a certain degree, indeed seduce people to eat some unhealthy food by exaggerating the appearance and nutrition of the junk food. (fast food: McDonald's, Pizza, potato chips, bottled juice)

... However, to consider advertising to be the only cause is a piece of overemphasis, for there exist other causes, which can also lead to unhealthy eating habits .

**Para.3:** In the first place, the heavy workload in modern society keeps a person from having their meals regularly, which is considered as one of unhealthy eating habits.

**Para.4:** Furthermore, the so-called junk foods, such as fried chicken, cheese burgers and cola, are indeed more delicious, especially for children.

**Para.5:** In conclusion, ...

### 3. 分类法

当题目中存在比较笼统的模糊概念时，可以将该笼统概念从不同的方面进行分层阐述。

□ 中国菜很好吃

- 川菜：麻、辣、鲜、香（水煮肉片、鱼香肉丝）
- 鲁菜：清香、鲜嫩、味醇（九转大肠、香酥鸡）
- 粤菜：原汁原味、夏秋尚清淡，冬春求浓郁（龙虎斗）
- 苏菜：刀工精细，口味偏甜（狮子头、松鼠鳜鱼）
- 闽菜：清鲜，淡爽，偏于甜酸（佛跳墙、海鲜药膳）
- 浙菜：酱香味浓（西湖莼菜、西湖醋鱼）
- 湘菜：酸辣、咸香、清香、浓鲜（剁椒鱼头）
- 徽菜：酱香味浓（臭鳜鱼、火腿炖甲鱼）

● **People can solve important problems by themselves so there's no need for the government to help them.**

- (1) An increasing number of environmental issues need the help of government.
- (2) Public security calls for help from government.
- (3) Medical insurance should be completed by government.

● **Technology designed to make our life simpler actually makes our life more complicated.**

- (1) Using computers tends to make us more stressful.
- (2) Cell phones reduce the quality of human relationship.
- (3) Private cars have created many urban problems.

● **Most of the environment issues are too complex today. Individuals can do nothing about them.**

- (1) Individuals can help to reduce global warming.
- (2) Individuals can play a part in controlling pollution.
- (3) Individuals can contribute to the improvement of the situation of water shortage.

● **The rapid growth of cities can be seen as a positive development of society.**

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- (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.

● **The rules that today's society expects young people to follow and obey are too strict.**

- (1) Fewer and fewer families have rules for young kids.
- (2) Young students constantly break rules at school.
- (3) Many youngsters lack good manners in public places.

● **College or university should offer students more preparation before they start working.**

- (1) communicative skills.
- (2) cooperation.
- (3) internship.

#### 4.三选一

##### 三选一之正向选择

Para.1: 明确自己的选择 A.

Para.2: Admittedly, B 和 C 也还不错. 解释. However, 相比之下, A 更好.

Para.3: A 的优势 1.

Para.4: A 的优势 2.

Para.5: 小结

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

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

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

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

● Which contributes the most to an enjoyable vacation?

- a. Good food
- b. Good location
- c. Good friends to travel with

● In times of an economic crisis, in which area should the government reduce its spending?

1. Library
2. Public Transportation
3. Police

##### 三选一之负向选择

Para.1: 明确自己的选择 A.

Para.2: 为什么选择 A.

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Para.3: B 的必要性.

Para.4: C 的必要性.

Para.5: 小结

- **In times of an economic crisis, in which area should the government reduce its spending?**
  1. Education
  2. Health Care
  3. Support for the unemployed
- **In times of an economic crisis, in which area should the government reduce its spending?**
  1. Education
  2. Health Care
  3. Support for the unemployed

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## Part 5 Language Use

Language use .... To get a top score, an essay must display “consistent facility in the use of language.” There should be a variety of sentence structures, and word choice should be appropriate. If your essay includes a few minor lexical or grammar errors, you can still get a high score. However, if you make a lot of grammar errors and if those errors make it hard to understand your meaning, you will get a lower score. ...

**Tip: accurate! accurate! accurate!**

### 写作语法中的七宗罪

#### 第一宗罪

- Employee can get more benefits from telecommuting than employer.

#### 第二宗罪

- Work at home using modern technology can greatly enhance our efficiency.
- Children who are raise in impoverished families can generally deal with problems more effectively in their adult years.
- The problems that are created by environmental contamination is very hard to resolve.
- Many students are like studying home economics.
- In present-day society, cultures were becoming very similar.

#### 第三宗罪

- Intelligent students should not be treated different by their teachers.

#### 第四宗罪

- Countries should pay attention on the disadvantages globalization may create.
- The Internet has instead of teachers in many classrooms.

#### 第五宗罪

- Some parents do not obey traffic rules himself.

#### 第六宗罪

- Some people think the Internet only has positive impact, other people think it also has negative influence on our lives.

#### 第七宗罪

- There are a great many children think the main purpose of education should be to afford them pleasure and enjoyment.

#### 附：语言检查清单

- ✓ Grammar (subject-verb agreement, ill-formed verbs)
- ✓ Incorrect usage (word forms, article errors)
- ✓ Mechanics (spelling, punctuation errors)
- ✓ Lexical Complexity (sophistication of word choice)

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## A variety of sentence structures

没有变化的句子是啥样？

My brother, Tom, is a good example. Tom lived in the country with my grandparents for twelve years. Then he went to the city. He studied in a middle school there. When Tom was living in the countryside, he seldom fell ill. He enjoyed himself in the nature every day. When he went to the city, he gradually felt his throat sore and often coughed.

### 常用的句式变化方法

- 长短句结合
- 松散句和圆周句
- 分词结构
- 状语前置
- 倒装结构
- 强调句式
- 插入语
- 修饰性问句

### (1) 句式变化之长短句结合

英语作文中句子的质量往往其长度的影响。

但并不是说所有的句子越长越好。

在写作中，以简单句为代表的短句能够给人留下比较深刻的印象，比较适合用来表达观点：

- “主语+谓语+宾语+宾语”结构：  
Sports teach people the spirit of cooperation.
- “主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语”结构：  
The development of public transportation makes travel convenient.
- 以复合句结构或复杂句结构（包括名词性从句、形容词性从句和副词性从句）为代表的长句善于表达非常复杂的逻辑关系，比较适合用来解释不同现象间的关系：  
Many teenagers complain that they try to communicate with their parents and are eager to get some advice from them; however, it is always futile to do so.
- 由于长句和短句的不同功能，在托福写作中，我们常用短句来表达关键信息，尤其是引言段中的 **thesis statement** 和正文段的 **topic sentence**，用长句来描述引言段中的背景信息和对正文段的 **topic sentence** 进行拓展。
- Children in modern society become more difficult to understand than 50 years ago. Children acquire a lot more new information and ideas from various resources, such as mass media and the Internet, while their parents always cannot accept those ideas, because they always have a stereotyped mind and are reluctant to take novel concepts. Therefore, generation gap becomes huger between parents and children in modern society, which impedes the communication between parents and the children.
- Advertising assists customers to find and buy suitable products. Common knowledge is that advertising refers to presenting information, including ingredients, manufactures or providers, functions and so on, relating to a product or service by a variety of media, such

as televisions, radios, newspaper, magazines, brochures, and so forth. With the presence of advertising, a consumer is able to acquire the latest information in the market, such as properties of a product or service, and thereby make a wiser buying decision. By contrast, without advertising, a consumer is at the risk of purchasing a product that fails to meet all of his or her needs, because of lack of knowledge of better alternatives in the market.

## (2) 句式变化之松散句和圆周句

- 松散句把主要的意思放在次要意思之前，如：

We can get a lot of information about various products when we watch commercials.

The juvenile crime rate would be much lower than now if we could prevent school violence.

- 圆周句把最重要的意思放到最后面或靠后的位置上，如：

When we watch commercials, we can get a lot of information about various products.

If we could prevent school violence, the juvenile crime rate would be much lower than now.

- 一般来说，松散句比较易懂、简单、自然和直接；圆周句比较复杂、着重、正式的文雅。

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife. --Jane Austin

## (3) 句式变化之分词结构

即使使用了一些从句，但如果句子的开头部分都是以名词开头会仍然会显得非常单调，这时候可以将一些从句变成分词结构：

### 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 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.

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- 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.

(4) 句式变化之状语前置

除了使用分词改变句子开头外，还可以将副词、介词短语、动词不定式等构成的状语结构放在句首，这样不仅对句式进行了变化，而且还使句子有长短结合的节奏感。

- **Undoubtedly**, teenagers are easily influenced by the violent content in those movies.
- **Without doubt**, technology has changed the way individuals interact with each other in the contemporary society.
- **By assigning household chores to these young children**, parents help children build their responsibility for the running of the home.
- **Simply put**, the Internet steals our spare time.
- **To alleviate traffic congestion**, the municipal government should encourage people to take the public transit.

(5) 句式变化之倒装结构

1). 介词地点状语位于句首主谓完全倒装

- 山顶上有个庙。
- **There is a temple on the top of the mountain.**
- **A temple stands on the top of the mountain.**
- **On the top of the mountain stands a temple.**
- **At the foot of the mountain lies a small village.**
- **In front of my house runs a small river.**

2). 否定副词提前主谓部分倒装

**hardly** 几乎不 ; **rarely** 很少 ; **few** 没几个 ; **seldom** 很少 ;  
**scarcely** 极少; **never** 从不...

- **By no means** should the historians be considered as the storytellers.
- **Seldom** do people realize that the pollution has brought about some serious problems.
- **Not only** does studying in school serve academic purpose, but students learn how to

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handle interpersonal relations.

- **Under no circumstances should** youngsters follow negative information on mass media blindly.

3). only 位于句首的主谓部分倒装

- Only when the heavy and frequent exposure to television is restricted or regulated **will the adolescents' life**, both bodily and spiritually, be guaranteed.
- Only in this way **can the problem of child obesity** be effectively controlled.
- Knowledge is power; only through studying at school **can we** enjoy the wide range of knowledge and have a better appreciation of human civilization.

4). So + adj. + 系动词 + 主语 + that ...

So + adv. + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词 + that ...

- **So** valuable is water that we cannot afford to waste it.
- **So** hard **did** Tom study that he got full marks in the final exam.

5).分词位于句首的主谓部分倒装

- **Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the rapid development of technology** that enables the delivery and availability of information with greater speed and to a great mass of recipients.
- **Adding to societal changes today is** an enormous stockpile of information.

(6) 句式变化之强调句式

结构:

It is/was + 被强调部分 + that + 其他

- He chats with his friends on QQ every evening because of loneliness.
- It is **he** that chats with his friends on QQ every evening because of loneliness.
- It is **his friends** that he chats with on QQ every evening because of loneliness.
- It is **on QQ** that he chats with his friends every evening because of loneliness.
- It is **every evening** that he chats with his friends on QQ because of loneliness.
- It is **because of loneliness** that he chats with his friends on QQ every evening.
- In the age of knowledge and technology, **it is** how much you know **that** determines your social status, or say, your life quality.
- Although friends definitely play a significant role in shaping teenagers' personality, **it is** the parents and siblings **that** have a far greater impact on the development of their personality traits.
- **It is** for the benefit of maintaining the ecological balance **that** human beings ought to protect the endangered animal species.

(7) 句式变化之插入语

- After-hours study, **if properly managed**, holds the key to success in the 21st century.
- Providing more parking areas, **in the long run**, has proved to be a practical way out in many large cities in the world.

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- Computer, **an indispensable part in our life**, has brought us great conveniences.
- College students, **lacking social experience**, are easily cheated.

#### (8) 句式变化之修饰性问句

- Why are cigarettes sold in gas stations when smoking is prohibited there?
- When dog food is new and improved tasting, who tests it?
- If there were no Internet, how could people get various information immediately?
- Does study together with a group of people really improve the efficiency? The answer is definitely no!
- Isn't that better than worrying about who wins and who loses all the time?

## Appropriate word choice

### Denotation & Connotation

一个单词的意思有两个方面：原义（denotation）和涵义（connotation）。

- country: 地区、人口及政府
- nation: 人民
- state: 政府、政府组织
- an island country
- In area China is the third largest country in the world
- a peace-loving nation
- state-owned enterprises

### General Words & Specific Words

- a good man  
**kind, honest, just, generous, sympathetic, warm-hearted, selfless, brave**
- good food  
**tasty, delicious, nourishing, rich, fresh, appetizing**
- It is often windy and dusty here in spring.  
**In spring there is often a very strong northwest wind. It carries so much fine dust with it that sometimes the sun becomes obscure. There is no escape from the fine dust; it gets into your eyes, your ears, your nostrils, and your hair. It goes through the cracks of closed windows and covers your desks and chairs.**
- Students do many interesting things after classes.  
**Every morning and afternoon the sports fields are alive with energetic students. Football and basketball matches, volleyball, and badminton are all in full swing. Even the alleyways under the trees and around the flower beds provide enough space for enthusiasts to practice. Through the windows comes the pitter-patter of ping-pong balls, the sound of songs and music, or laughter and discussion.**

### 习语（idioms）

习语是有特殊意思的固定短语，其意思和组成这个习语的各个词的意思大不相同。

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- Appropriate 和 idiomaticity 的区别:
- Appropriate: I stayed late into the night.
- Idiomaticity: I **stayed up**.
- Appropriate: Watching television excessively harms children's health.
- Idiomaticity: Watching television excessively **takes a toll on** children's health.

#### 习语 (idioms) - phrasal verbs

- put up with 忍受
- turn out 结果证明是
- look forward to 期待
- carry on 坚持, 继续
- come across 遇到, 遇见

#### 习语 (idioms) - n.+prep.+n.

- a straw in the wind 征兆, 苗头
- the apple of one's eye 掌上明珠
- like a fish out of water 感到不适应
- in a world of one's own 我行我素

#### 习语 (idioms) - prep.+n.

- above board 光明正大, 合法的
- at length 充分的, 详尽的
- with flying colors 出色地
- against the clock 分秒必争

#### 习语 (idioms) - v.+n.

- won't hold water 站不住脚
- slip one's mind 忘记
- kill two birds with one stone 一石二鸟, 一举两得
- bury sb.'s head in the sand 逃避问题

#### 习语 (idioms) - as...as

- as easy as pie 容易极了
- as big as life 和实物一样大小
- as different as night and day 截然不同的事物
- as poor as a church mouse 一贫如洗

#### 习语 (idioms) - pairs of words

- wear and tear 磨损, 损耗
- high and dry 孤立无援; 陷入困境
- touch and go 极危险的
- in black and white 白纸黑字
- by and large 大体而言

#### 习语 (idioms) - sayings

- One man's meat is another man's poison. 萝卜白菜, 各有所爱
- A stitch in time saves nine. 防微杜渐
- Take it or leave it. 无选择余地
- Don't count your chickens before they are hatched. 不要过早打如意算盘

#### 语体

根据语体风格, 常用的词可以分成三类: 正式的 (formal)、一般的 (common)、非正

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式的 (informal)

正式的词也可称作学术性的词、文雅的词或“大”词，这些词往往有三个以上的音节。  
如下面一句话：

- There is nothing new in the **recognition**, within a given language, of a **distinction** between common usage and uses of the language for more restricted purposes and often enough, perhaps **characteristically**, more **elevated** purposes.

但一段话中大多数词还是人们常用的，并在多种文体中出现的，这些词被称为一般词汇。

- 有一类词主要用非正式的、不讲究客套的谈话，很少出现于正式的文章中。这类词一般很短，只有一两个音节，如：guts (胆量)，guy (男人)，hassle (麻烦) 等。
- 俚语也是很正式的表达，在书面写作中也应该避免，如，wanna (想要)，kick the bucket (去世) 等。
- 一般来说，源自盎格鲁-撒克逊语的词往往是普通常用的词或非正式词，而来自于拉丁语或法语的词常为学术性的或正式的词。

ask	time	rise
question	age	mount
interrogate	epoch	ascend

## clear expression

### 1. 一致性

- Born in a small town in South China in the early 1950s, he grew up to be a famous musician.
- ✓ He was born in a small town in South China in the early 1950s. In his childhood, he liked to sing songs. Later he entered a conservatory. In the 1970s he became a famous musician.
- Du Fu was one of the greatest poets.
- ✓ Du Fu was one of the greatest poets of the Tang period.

### 2. 连贯性

连贯性是指句子各部分之间具有清楚、合理的联系。

常见错误：

#### (1) 平行结构使用有误

- A man is judged **not only** by what he says **but also** by his deeds.
- ✓ A man is judged not only by what he says but also by what he does.
- ✓ A man is judged not only by his words but also by his deeds.
- We have great faith and high hopes **for** her.
- ✓ We have great faith **in** and high hopes **for** her.

#### (2) 代词指代不清楚

- Today I went to New Oriental school and **they** gave me a lot of books.

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- ✓ Today I went to New Oriental school and **the work staff** there gave me a lot of books.
- Linguistic research often requires fieldwork where **they** can study and record the spoken dialects of a region.
- ✓ Linguistic research often requires fieldwork where **the linguist** can study and record the spoken dialects of a region.

(3) 修饰语与被修饰语关系不明确 (“悬垂” 修饰语)

- Looking out of the window, **the grassland** stretches as far as the eye can reach.
- ✓ Looking out of the window, **I** can see the grassland stretching as far as the eye can reach.
- ✓ Outside the window, the grassland stretches as far as the eye can reach.
- To get ready for the trip, **all the things** she needed were put into a suitcase.
- ✓ To get ready for the trip, **she** put all the things she needed into a suitcase.
- He gave a reason for not attending the meeting, **which** nobody believed.
- ✓ He gave a reason, which nobody believed, for not attending the meeting.
- ✓ He gave a reason for not attending the meeting, a reason which nobody believed.

(4) 人称、数、语态、时态或语气混乱

- An important thing for **the student** to remember is that when writing a paper, **you** should not plagiarize.
- ✓ An important thing for **the student** to remember is that when writing a paper, **he/she** should not plagiarize.
- **Those** who wish to take Linguistics are expected to sign **his** name on this sheet of paper.
- ✓ **Those** who wish to take Linguistics are expected to sign **their** names on this sheet of paper.
- **She** reviewed the lesson taught last week and **all the exercises** assigned by the teacher were done.
- ✓ **She** reviewed the lesson taught last week and did all the exercises assigned by the teacher.

改进句子练习

- She began to speak very fast at the meeting at ten o'clock.
- ✓ The meeting started at ten o'clock, and she began to speak. She spoke very fast.
- I read the novel on the train, which did not interest me at all.
- ✓ On the train I read the novel, which did not interest me at all.
- I lost some important documents and found them three days later. The police had helped me.
- ✓ The police helped me to find some important documents which I had lost three days before.
- I will go to the lecture, for I like his poems.
- ✓ I will go to the lecture, for I like the speaker's poems.

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### 3. 简洁性

句中不应有任何不必要的词。只要意思充分表达了，用词越少越好。用词过多只会使意思模糊，而不是更明晰。

- ◆ Wordy: Mary is a quiet and careful woman.  
Concise: Mary is quiet and careful.
- ◆ Wordy: He gave many reasons for the failure, but the reasons he gave were not convincing.  
Concise: He gave many reasons for the failure, but none of them was convincing.
- ◆ Wordy: Mr. Smith usually likes to drink all kinds of wines that are produced in France.  
Concise: Mr. Smith prefers wines produced in France.  
Concise: Mr. Smith prefers French wines.

简化句子练习:

- ◆ He returned back home after he graduated from college.  
*He returned home after graduating from college.*
- ◆ We planned to meet just before sunrise very early in the morning.  
*We planned to meet before sunrise.*
- ◆ Zhao was the person who was elected the representative of the class by the class.  
*The whole class elected Zhao their representative.*
- ◆ Owing to the fact that he had missed many lectures, he was aware that it would be possible for him to fail the exam.  
*As he has missed many lectures, he knew that he might fail the exam.*
- ◆ There are so many inexperienced unskilled workers without training in a particular job that production of the factory has been affected.  
*There are so many workers without training in a particular job that production of the factory has been affected.*

写作中常见的废话:

- ◆ **My main proposition can be summed up in one saying that...**
- ◆ **To illustrate this point, there is an perfect example that is very persuasive...**
- ◆ **After pondering all the evidence offered above, we may safely arrive at the unshakeable conclusion....**
- ◆ **The first point that is worth bearing in mind is the fact that, ...**
- ◆ **The second reasons which deserves some words here is that ...**

### verb tense

动词时态

- 一般过去时: 描述过去发生的主要动作
- 过去完成时: 解释某个过去的动作

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- 一般现在时：作者的评论或感受
- 过去进行时：提供背景

Example:

- My family and I **boarded** a yacht to sail to an island off the coast of England. During the voyage we **ran into** a violent storm. Huge waves as high as houses **hit** out yacht. Strong winds **tore** our sails and **broke** the yacht's masts... We had nothing to eat except fish, which my father **caught** and **cooked** over the fire. To this day the sight of grilled fish **turns** me off. One day we **were sitting** around the beach despondently when suddenly a ship came into view...

Tip: 输入决定输出

#### Lesson 4 The double life of Alfred Bloggs

This can give rise to curious situations, as it did in the case of Alfred Bloggs who worked as a dustman for the Ellesmere Corporation.

练习:

强迫一个儿童学习其效果往往会适得其反，我那去年开始上学的七岁的小侄儿便是一个例子。

Forcing a child to learn can have opposite effect, as it did in the case of my seven-year-old nephew who went to school last year.

#### Lesson 41 Illusions of Pastoral peace

我不喜欢安静的乡村生活。

I don't like the quite life of the country.

The quiet life of the country has never appealed to me.

宁静的乡村生活从来没有吸引过我。

表达不喜欢:

XXX has never appealed to sb.

工人们不喜欢重复的工作。

The repetitive work has never appealed to workers.

语料库积累:

- the friendly people, the clean atmosphere, the closeness to nature and the gentle pace of living  
友好的农民，洁净的空气，贴近大自然的环境和悠闲的生活节奏。
- the long and friendless winter evenings in front of the TV ---- virtually the only form of entertainment  
在电视机前度过的漫长寂寞的冬夜——电视是唯一的娱乐形式
- the poor selection of goods in the shops  
商店货物品种单调

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## Part 6 Sample Essay

- Some parents offer their school-age children money for each high grade (mark) they get in school. Do you think this is a good idea?  
Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

题目类型：普通结构；价值判断  
话题分类：社会/家庭；学校/教育  
出现年份：2009.11.20  
难度：Level 3

### 普通结构：

Para.1 明确自己的观点

Para.2 In the first place, 自己观点的理由一. 解释理由一. 例子. 小结.

Para.3 Furthermore, 自己观点的理由二. 解释理由二. 例子. 小结.

Para.4 In conclusion, 再次强调自己的观点 due to / because 理由一 and 理由二.

### 参考思路：

I disagree

1. Awarding children money for good grades at school will have negative effects on children in the long run.
2. Parents should adopt more positive and effective awarding methods.

### Sample Essay:

Currently, children may get some money as an award from their parents for the high grade they get at school. From my perspective, however, it is not a good idea for parents to do so.

In the first place, awarding children money for good grades at school will have negative effects on children in the long run. As we know, teenagers are immature and their moral values are easily influenced by what they observe and experience. Therefore, if a teenager is awarded with money when he/she gets a high mark in the recent exam, he/she will inevitably associate the high grade with money and may consider the purpose of getting a higher score is to win money as a prize. If so, the genuine meaning of study and education will be overshadowed. Once there will be no money as an award, the passion and enthusiasm will definitely decline. Take my cousin, Tom, as an example. When Tom was in the primary school, his parents always gave him some money according to the score he got in the exam: maybe 5 dollars for 80, 10 dollars for 90 and 20 dollars for the full mark, 100. From then on, the only stimulus for Tom to study hard is to earn more money in this way. However, when Tom entered middle school, his parents stopped giving him money as prize and he soon found study dull and boring, for the only stimulation had gone. As a result, Tom gradually fell behind his classmates and often got poor academic performance at school. If Tom had not received money as award when he was young, he would not have developed such a wrong perspective

toward study.

Furthermore, parents should adopt more positive and effective awarding methods. For most teenagers, money is not a necessity in their daily life, for parents almost provide all they need for them. Thus, if teenagers get a good academic performance, parents may offer more meaningful awards, among which traveling is a good choice. By traveling, children can not only get relaxed after a long time stressful study, but also broaden their horizons. What's more, traveling may further inspire children's interest for study. For example, I got all A 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 of money they would give me.

In conclusion, it is advisable for parents not to offer their children money as an award due to the negative consequence of such method as well as other better approaches.

## **Check Your Essay**

### **Introduction**

- Is the topic understood correctly?
- Is there a clear thesis statement?

### **Body**

- Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?
- Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?
- Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?
- Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?
- Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

### **Conclusion**

- Is there a restatement of the thesis?
- Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

### **Grammar & Vocabulary**

- Are all the sentences grammatically correct?
- Are various sentence structures used?
- Are various words and expressions used?
- Are all the words spelled correctly?
- Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

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### 三步走

- ## 综合写作考查技能

- 简单来说,综合写作主要考查学生信息的获取及整合能力,在写作过程中,考生不仅要能在规定时间内从原文本(阅读&听力)准确抓取主要信息和相关支撑性细节,还需要将听力信息与阅读信息有效地联系起来形成文本。具体来说,这些技能可以细分如下:
1. **Note taking:** 学生在阅读和听力过程中应该有效记录重点信息,这些信息在接下来的写作任务中将起到非常重要的作用。
  2. **Outlining:** 合理规划笔记形成提纲可以帮助考生有逻辑地组织信息,并能够帮助考生将阅读信息和听力信息有效联系起来。
  3. **Summarizing:** 针对 230-300 字左右的两篇文章,考生不可能记录所有的信息,所以考生需要去筛选重要的信息进行总结,最终完成写作。
  4. **Paraphrasing:** 考生在写作过程中不可以照抄阅读中的原句,听力中的句子考生也不可能完全记录下来,所以考生需要用自己的语言去表述相关信息。
  5. **Citing:** 综合写作不要求考生给出任何自己的观点,所有的内容都是引用阅读和听力中的信息。
  6. **Connecting/Linking:** 恰当地使用连接词或词组可以使得文章更加连贯。考生需要使用一定的连接手段将听力中的有效信息和阅读中的主要信息联系起来,最终完成写作。

### 解题方法

- About the preparation:
  1. 合理利用草稿纸
  2. 笔记尽量使用符号或字母缩写等，避免使用完整单词及句子

sci.                      gen. md                      eco.                      D.  
人                      水                      #

- As you read:

阅读中的 **main idea** 一般位于第一自然段的最后一句话，如果有代词，则需指出代词指代。

阅读中的接下来几个自然段需要读完全段再去总结,因为主题句的位置不固定。

阅读中的细节内容可以不记录，但需要大致了解。

总之，阅读就是要用简练的语言去概括每个点所要表达的信息。

具有代词，则  
题句的位置本  
息。



## Reading

- 3 min
- Summarize the main idea of each paragraph

### Example:

#### Para1:

Private collectors have been selling and buying fossils, the petrified remains of ancient organisms, ever since the eighteenth century. In recent years, however, the sale of fossils, particularly of dinosaurs and other large vertebrates, has grown into a big business. Rare and important fossils are now being sold to private ownership for millions of dollars. **This is an unfortunate development for both scientists and the general public.**

Private collectors have been selling and buying fossils, .... **This is an unfortunate development for both scientists and the general public.**

Private fossil trade is unfortunate for scientists and the general public.

#### Para2:

The public suffers because **fossils** that would otherwise be donated to museums where everyone can see them are **sold to private collectors** who do **not allow the public to view** their collections. **Making it harder for the public to see fossils** can lead to **a decline in public interest** in fossils, which would be a pity.

The public suffers because **fossils** ... are **sold to private collectors** who do **not allow the public to view** .... **Making it harder for the public to see fossils** can lead to **a decline in public interest** in fossils....

Public cannot see fossils and may lose interest in fossils.

#### Para3:

More importantly, **scientists** are likely to **lose access to** some of the most **important fossils** and thereby **miss out on potentially crucial discoveries** about extinct life forms. Wealthy fossil buyers with a desire to own the rarest and most important fossils can spend virtually limitless amounts of money to acquire them. Scientists and the museums and universities they work for often cannot compete successfully for fossils against millionaire fossil buyers.

More importantly, **scientists** are likely to **lose access to** some of the most **important fossils** and thereby **miss out on potentially crucial discoveries** about ....

Scientists may lose access to important fossils and miss crucial discoveries.

#### Para4:

Moreover, **commercial fossil collectors** often **destroy valuable scientific evidence** associated with the fossils they unearth. Most commercial fossil collectors are

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untrained or uninterested in carrying out the careful field work and documentation that reveal the most about animal life in the past. For example, scientists have learned about the biology of nest-building dinosaurs called oviraptors by carefully observing the exact position of oviraptor fossils in the ground and the presence of other fossils in the immediate surroundings. Commercial fossil collectors typically pay no attention to how fossils lie in the ground or to the smaller fossils that may surround bigger ones.

Moreover, commercial fossil collectors often destroy valuable scientific evidence associated with the fossils they unearth. ...

Commercial fossil collectors may destroy valuable scientific evidence.

## Summary of the reading passage

1. Private fossil trade is unfortunate for scientists and the general public.
2. Public cannot see fossils and may lose interest in fossils.
3. Scientists may lose access to important fossils and miss crucial discoveries.
4. Commercial fossil collectors may destroy valuable scientific evidence.

### ● As you listen:

带着问题去听

重点去听为了反驳阅读中的观点，听力中给出的具体的细节或例子

## Listening

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

### Example:

Of course there are some negative consequences of selling fossils in the commercial market, but they have been greatly exaggerated. The benefits of commercial fossil trade greatly outweigh the disadvantages.

First of all, the public is likely to have greater exposure to fossils as a result of commercial fossil trade, not less exposure. Commercial fossil hunting makes a lot of fossils available for purchase, and as a result, even low-level public institutions like public schools and libraries can now routinely buy interesting fossils and display them for the public.

As for the idea that scientists will lose access to really important fossils, that's not realistic either. Before anyone can put a value on a fossil, it needs to be scientifically identified, right? Well, the only people who can identify fossils, who can really tell what a given fossil is or isn't, are scientists, by performing detailed examinations and tests on the fossils themselves. So even if a fossil is destined to go to a private collector, it has to pass through the hands of scientific experts first. This way, the scientific community is not going to miss out on anything important that's out there.

Finally, whatever damage commercial fossil collectors sometimes do, if it weren't for

them, many fossils would simply go undiscovered because there aren't that many fossil collecting operations that are run by universities and other scientific institutions. Isn't it better for science to at least have more fossils being found even if we don't have all the scientific data we'd like to have about their location and surroundings than it is to have many fossils go completely undiscovered?

● **As you write:**

- 1) 不要给出自己的观点
- 2) 不要照抄阅读中的句子
- 3) 尽可能多使用听力中的原词
- 4) 尽可能多地去描述听力中的相关细节
- 5) 注意要写出听力中的细节与阅读中要点的对应关系
- 6) 避免语法错误
- 7) 可以套用“模板”

## 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 the 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.

## 写作示例

In the lecture, the professor is skeptical about the idea of the reading passage that selling fossils in the commercial market can cause negative consequences. The professor argues that the benefits of commercial fossil trade outweigh the disadvantages.

In the reading passage, the public will have less chance to appreciate these precious fossils due to this commercial fossil trade. On the contrary, the professor says that commercial fossil hunting gives people greater exposure to those fossils. Even low level public institutions, such as public schools and libraries, could buy fossils and display them when they are available for purchase.

The professor then opposes the reading's idea that scientists may lose access to important fossils and miss crucial discoveries. The professor states that fossils involved must be identified by scientists before entering the market. Because scientists are the only people who can identify fossils, scientists will not miss anything important during the examination.

Finally, the professor disproves the reading's idea that the commercial fossil trade may ruin

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important scientific discoveries associated with fossils. The professor points out that although some evidence may be destroyed, more fossils can be discovered. And it's a better result for scientists to have more fossils found rather than to have many fossils go undiscovered.

## 综合写作的评分维度

Accurate development:

- ✓ How well you select important information from the lecture.
- ✓ How well you present it in relation to relevant information from the reading.

Organization:

- ✓ Write in paragraphs
- ✓ Use transitions
- ✓ Avoid redundancy

Language use:

- ✓ Sentence structure
- ✓ Word choice
- ✓ Vocabulary
- ✓ Use of grammar

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## Part 8 Practice for the Integrated Writing

## Reading – 1

- 3 min
- Summarize the main idea of each paragraph

Every year, forest fires and severe storms cause a great deal of damage to forests in the northwestern United States. One way of dealing with the aftermath of these disasters is called salvage logging, which is the practice of removing dead trees from affected areas and using the wood for lumber, plywood, and other wood products. There are several reasons why salvage logging is beneficial both to a damaged forest and to the economy.

First, after a devastating fire, forests are choked with dead trees. If the trees are not removed, they will take years to decompose; in the meantime, no new trees can grow in the cramped spaces. Salvage logging, however, removes the remains of dead trees and makes room for fresh growth immediately, which is likely to help forest areas recover from the disaster.

Also, dead trees do more than just take up space. Decaying wood is a highly suitable habitat for insects such as the spruce bark beetle, which in large numbers can damage live, healthy spruce trees. So by removing rotting wood, salvage logging helps minimize the dangers of insect infestation, thus contributing to the health of the forest.

Third and last, salvage logging has economic benefits. Many industries depend upon the forests for their production, and because of this a fire can have a very harmful effect on the economy. Often, however, the trees that have been damaged by natural disasters still can provide much wood that is usable by industries. Furthermore, salvage logging requires more workers than traditional logging operations do, and so it helps create additional jobs for local residents.

### Summary of the reading passage

1. salvage logging benefits not only the forest but also the economy.
2. salvage logging could clear dead trees and give necessary space for new trees.
3. salvage logging could reduce insect infestation by removing rotting wood.
4. salvage logging would gain great economic benefits.

## Listening - 1

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

Salvage logging may appear to be an effective way of helping forests recover after a destructive fire or storm, but it can actually **result in serious longer-term environmental damage**. Its **economic benefits are also questionable**.

First, cleaning up a forest after a fire or storm does not necessarily create the right conditions for

tree growth. In fact, the natural process of wood decomposition enriches the soil and makes it more suitable for future generations of tree. The rapid removal of dead trees can result in soil that lacks the nutrients necessary for growth.

Second, it's true that rotting wood can increase insect populations, but is this really bad for the forest? In fact, spruce bark beetles have lived in Alaskan forest for nearly a hundred years without causing major damage. And of course dead trees do not provide habitats only for harmful insects. They are also used by birds and other insects that are important contributors to the long-term health of forests. In the long run, therefore, salvage logging may end up-doing more harm to forests than harmful insects do.

And third, the economic benefits of salvage logging are small and do not last very long, in severely damaged forests, much of the lumber can be recovered only by using helicopters and other vehicles that are expensive to use and maintain. Furthermore, jobs created by salvage logging are only temporary and are often filled by outsiders with more experience or training than local residents have.

#### Details of the lecture

1. salvage logging could lead to a longer term environmental damage and leave the economic benefits questionable.
2. salvage logging will not create a better condition for the new trees; the trees' natural decomposition process will enrich the soil and provide a more suitable environment for new trees, but the rapid sweep of dead trees will make the soil lack of nutrition.
3. this insect has lived in Alaska forest for really long time without causing major damage. And this dead wood could be used by other birds and insects that are important contributors to a healthy forest.
4. the economic benefit is small and not long-lasting. High-cost vehicles have to be employed if people want to recover these lumbers; also, wood recovery jobs will be given to skilled outsiders rather than the local people.

#### 写作示例

In the lecture, the professor is skeptical about the idea of the reading passage that salvage logging benefits not only the forest but also the economy. The professor argues that salvage logging could lead to a longer term environmental damage and leave the economic benefits questionable.

In the reading passage, salvage logging could clear dead trees and give necessary space for new trees. On the contrary, the professor says that salvage logging will not create a better condition for the new trees; the trees' natural decomposition process will enrich the soil and provide a more suitable environment for new trees, but the rapid sweep of dead trees will make the soil lack of nutrition.

The professor then opposes the reading's idea that salvage logging could reduce insect infestation by removing rotting wood. The professor states that this insect has lived in Alaska forest for really

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long time without causing major damage. And this dead wood could be used by other birds and insects that are important contributors to a healthy forest.

Finally, the professor disproves the reading's idea that salvage logging would gain great economic benefits. The professor points out that the economic benefit is small and not long-lasting. High-cost vehicles have to be employed if people want to recover these lumbers; also, wood recovery jobs will be given to skilled outsiders rather than the local people.

## Reading – 2

- 3 min
- Summarize the main idea of each paragraph

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.

### Summary of the reading passage

1. Three measures to stop the spread of the cane toad.
2. A national fence can be built.
3. Volunteers can capture and destroy cane toads.
4. A disease-causing virus can be used to control the cane toad population.

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## Listening – 2

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

The cane toad won't be as easy to get rid of as the reading suggests. The measures proposed by the reading are likely either to be **unsuccessful** or to **cause unwanted environmental damage**.

First of all, a national fence probably **won't stop** the spread of the toad. That's because **young toads and toad eggs are found in rivers and streams**. No matter where the fence is located, at some point there will be **rivers or streams flowing from one side to the other**. These **waterways will be able to carry the young toads and their eggs to the other side**. Since it's only necessary for a few young toads or eggs to get through the fence in order to establish population on the other side, the fence is unlikely to be effective.

Secondly, a massive group of volunteers could have success trapping and destroying toads. But it's likely that these **untrained volunteers** would inadvertently **destroy many of Australia's native frogs**. Some of which are **endangered**. It's **not** always **easy to tell the cane toad apart from native frogs** especially when it's young.

Third, using the virus is a bad idea because it could have **terrible consequences for cane toads in their original habitat in Central and South America**. You might be wondering how can a virus released in Australia cause harm in the America. Well, **Australian reptiles and amphibians are often transported to other continents by researchers or pet collectors** for example. Once the **animals infected by the virus reach Central and South America, the virus will attack the native cane toads and devastate their populations**. That would be an **ecological disaster** because in the America **cane toads are a native species and a vital part of the ecosystem**. So if they are eliminated, the whole ecosystem will suffer.

### Details of the lecture

1. The solutions could be unsuccessful and may cause unwanted environmental damage.
2. Young toads and toad eggs are found in rivers and streams, and the water ways will carry them to the other side, because the fence would not stop rivers and streams.
3. The untrained volunteers could trigger a disastrous result to the endangered local frogs, since it is hard to tell the differences between cane toads and native frogs, particularly when they are young.
4. Some infected reptile and amphibian species may be transported to central and south America, where their arrival could infect the native cane toads and cause an ecological problem because of the native cane toads' vital role to the local environment.

## 写作示例

In the lecture, the professor is skeptical about the three measures to stop the spread of the cane toad. The professor argues that the solutions could be unsuccessful and may cause unwanted environmental damage

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In the reading passage, a national fence can be built to stop the spread of cane toad. On the contrary, the professor says that young toads and toad eggs are found in rivers and streams, and the water ways will carry them to the other side, because the fence would not stop rivers and streams.

The professor then opposes the reading's idea that volunteers can capture and destroy cane toads. The professor states that the untrained volunteers could trigger a disastrous result to the endangered local frogs, since it is hard to tell the differences between cane toads and native frogs, particularly when they are young.

Finally, the professor disproves the reading's idea that a disease-causing virus can be used to control the cane toad population. The professor points out that some infected reptile and amphibian species may be transported to central and south America, where their arrival could infect the native cane toads and cause an ecological problem because of the native cane toads' vital role to the local environment.

### Reading – 3

- 3 min
- Summarize the main idea of each paragraph

The United Kingdom (sometimes referred to as Britain) has a long and rich history of human settlement. Traces of buildings, tools, and art can be found from periods going back many thousands of years: from the Stone Age, through the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the time of the Roman colonization, the Middle Ages, up to the beginnings of the industrial age. Yet for most of the twentieth century, the science of archaeology—dedicated to uncovering and studying old cultural artifacts—was faced with serious problems and limitations in Britain.

First, many valuable artifacts were lost to construction projects. The growth of Britain's population, especially from the 1950s on, spurred a lot of new construction in British cities, towns, and villages. While digging foundations for new buildings, the builders often uncovered archaeologically valuable sites. Usually, however, they proceeded with the construction and did not preserve the artifacts. Many archaeologically precious artifacts were therefore destroyed.

Second, many archaeologists felt that the financial support for archaeological research was inadequate. For most of the twentieth century, archaeology was funded mostly through government funds and grants, which allowed archaeologists to investigate a handful of the most important sites but which left hundreds of other interesting projects without support. Furthermore, changing government priorities brought about periodic reductions in funding.

Third, it was difficult to have a career in archaeology. Archaeology jobs were to be found at universities or with a few government agencies, but there were never many positions available. Many people who wanted to become archaeologists ended up pursuing other careers and contributing to archaeological research only as unpaid amateurs.

#### Summary of the reading passage

1. archaeology was faced with serious problems and limitations in the UK.

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2. valuable artifacts were destroyed in construction projects.
3. financial support from government was not adequate.
4. finding a career in archaeology is difficult.

## Listening – 3

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

In 1990, new rules and guidelines were adopted in United Kingdom and that had changed the whole field of Archaeology in that country. **The new guidelines improved the situation in all 3 areas discussed in the passage.**

First, the new guidelines state that **before any construction project can start, the construction site has to be examined by archaeologists to see whether the site is of archaeological interest or value. If the site is of archaeological interest, the next step is for the builders, archaeologists and local government officials to get together and make a plan for preserving the archaeological artifacts, either by building around them or by excavating and documenting them properly before the construction is allowed to proceed.**

Second, an important part of new guidelines is the rule that **any archaeological work done on the construction site will be paid for by the construction company** not by the government. The construction company has to pay for the initial examination of the site, and then for all the work carried out under the preservation plan. This is **whole new source of financial support**. The funding from the construction company has **allowed researchers to study a far great range of archaeological sites than they could in past.**

Last, **the new guidelines provide a lot of paid work for archaeologists, work that didn't exist before. Expert archaeologists are now hired all stage of the process to examine the site for archaeological value, then have to drop the preservation plan to do the researcher and professional scientific manner and finally to process the data and write reports and articles. The increased job career opportunities** in Archaeology have increased the number professional archaeologists in Britain which is now the highest it's ever been.

### Details of the lecture

1. all three problems upon the science of archaeology mentioned in the passage have been improved by the new rules and guidelines.
2. before the new construction starts, examinations have to be taken on the archaeological value of the site. And preservation plans would be worked out by builders together with local government and archaeologists, if the site is of archaeological interest. Then construction would be carried out around the site or after proper excavation.
3. according to the new rule, archaeology work will be paid by the construction company, not by the government. The construction company will pay for the examination of the site, as well as all other preservation work under the plan. And this fund will cover a far more greater range of archaeology work.

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4. new rules provide quite a lot paid work for archaeologists. Archaeologists are hired in many jobs, from examining the site to excavation work, artifact protection, and finally processing the data. Moreover, the job opportunities in archaeology have been the highest ever. The new rules largely expanded the originally shrinking job pool in archaeology work.

## 写作示例

In the lecture, the professor is skeptical about the idea in the reading that archaeology was faced with serious problems and limitations in the UK. The professor argues that all three problems upon the science of archaeology mentioned in the passage have been improved by the new rules and guidelines.

In the reading passage, valuable artifacts were destroyed in construction projects. On the contrary, the professor says that before the new construction starts, examinations have to be taken on the archaeological value of the site. And preservation plans would be worked out by builders together with local government and archaeologists, if the site is of archaeological interest. Then construction would be carried out around the site or after proper excavation.

The professor then opposes the reading's idea that financial support from government was not adequate. The professor states that according to the new rule, archaeology work will be paid by the construction company, not by the government. The construction company will pay for the examination of the site, as well as all other preservation work under the plan. And this fund will cover a far more greater range of archaeology work.

Finally, the professor disproves the reading's idea that finding a career in archaeology is difficult. The professor points out that new rules provide quite a lot paid work for archaeologists. Archaeologists are hired in many jobs, from examining the site to excavation work, artifact protection, and finally processing the data. Moreover, the job opportunities in archaeology have been the highest ever. The new rules largely expanded the originally shrinking job pool in archaeology work.

## Reading – 4

- 3 min
- Summarize the main idea of each paragraph

In the past century, the steady growth of the human population and the corresponding increase in agriculture and pesticide use have caused much harm to wildlife in the United States—birds in particular. Unfortunately for birds, these trends are likely to continue, with the result that the number of birds in the United States will necessarily decline.

First, as human populations and settlements continue to expand, birds' natural habitats will continue to disappear. Forests, wetlands, and grasslands will give way to ever more homes, malls, and offices. As the traditional areas suitable for birds keep decreasing, so will the size of the bird populations

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that depend on those vanishing habitats.

Second, agricultural activities must increase to keep pace with the growing human population. The growth of agriculture will also result in the further destruction of bird habitats as more and more wilderness areas are converted to agricultural use. As a result, bird populations in rural areas will continue to decline.

Third, as human settlements expand and agriculture increases, the use of chemical pesticides will also increase. Pesticides are poisons designed to kill agricultural and home garden pests, such as insects, but inevitably, pesticides get into the water and into the food chain for birds where they can harm birds. Birds that eat the poisoned insects or drink contaminated water can die as a result, and even if pesticides do not kill birds outright, they can prevent them from reproducing successfully. So pesticides have significantly contributed to declines in bird population, and because there will continue to be a need to control agricultural pests in the future, this decline will continue.

### Summary of the reading passage

1. bird population in the United States will keep declining.
2. the population of some birds decreased due to the expansion of human settlement.
3. the increase of agriculture may lead to the destruction of bird habitats.
4. the growing use of pesticides will harm bird and reduce their population.

## Listening – 4

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

The passage claims that there will be fewer and fewer birds, but the arguments used to support this claim are **unconvincing**.

First, it's true that urban growth has been bad for some types of birds, but **urban development actually provides better and larger habitats for other types**, so much so that **city and suburban dwellers often complain about increased birds populations**—seagulls at landfills, pigeons on the streets and so on. Even birds like hawks and falcons can now be found in cities, where they prey on the increasing populations of pigeons and rodents. So it's **not going to be a story of uniform decline of bird populations in the future. Some populations may shrink, but others will grow.**

As for agriculture, it's true that it too will increase in the future, but not in the way assumed by the reading passage. The truth is, in the United States, **less and less land is being used for agriculture every year**. Increasing in agricultural production have resulted from and will continue to result from **the introduction of new, more productive varieties of crops**. These **new crops produce more food per unit of land, and as a result, there's no need to destroy wilderness areas.**

And third, while it's certainly true that traditional pesticides have been destructive to birds, it's incorrect to project this history into the future. Now that people are aware of the possible consequences of traditional pesticides, two changes have occurred. First, **new and much less toxic**

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pesticides have been developed, and that's important. Second, and perhaps more importantly there is a growing trend to develop more pest resistant crops, crops that are genetically designed to be unattractive to pests. Pest resistant crops greatly reduce the need for chemical pesticides. And best of all, pest resistant crops don't harm birds at all.

### Details of the lecture

1. arguments used in the passage are unconvincing.
2. human development actually provides larger habitat for other birds. People in the city may complain about increased bird populations. Thus, some bird populations may shrink, but others will grow.
3. in US, less and less land is used for agriculture year by year, thanks to the new, more productive sorts of crops, which can produce more food per unit of land.
4. new and less toxic pesticide will be used. Besides, pest-resistant crops are developed to reduce the use of pesticides; and these plants will not harm birds at all.

### 写作示例

In the lecture, the professor is skeptical about the idea in the reading that bird population in the United States will keep declining. The professor argues that the arguments used in the passage are unconvincing.

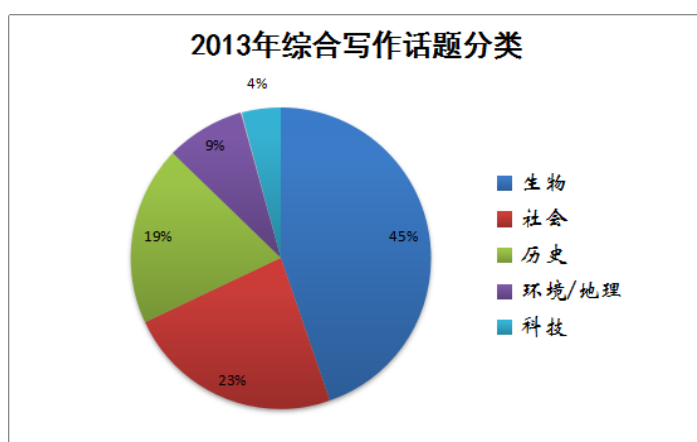
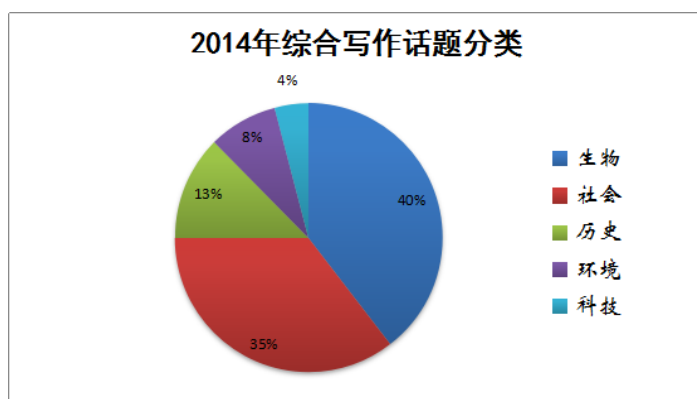
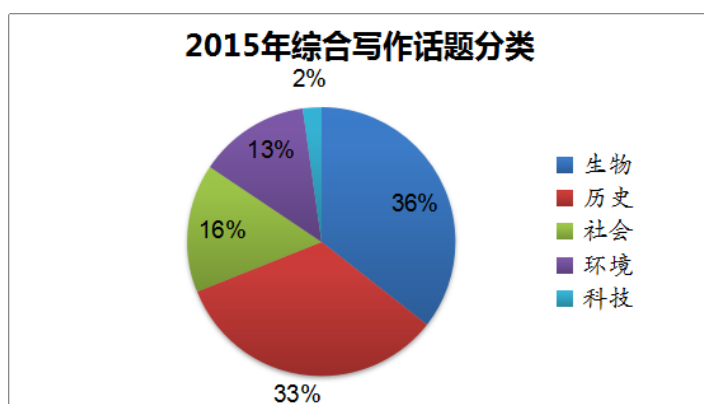
In the reading passage, the population of some birds decreased due to the expansion of human settlement. On the contrary, the professor says that human development actually provides larger habitat for other birds. People in the city may complain about increased bird populations. Thus, some bird populations may shrink, but others will grow.

The professor then opposes the reading's idea that the increase of agriculture may lead to the destruction of bird habitats. The professor states that in US, less and less land is used for agriculture year by year, thanks to the new, more productive sorts of crops, which can produce more food per unit of land. So agricultural development's threat to bird habitats that the passage concerned with is not realistic according to the lecture.

Finally, the professor disproves the reading's idea that the growing use of pesticides will harm bird and reduce their population. The professor points out that new and less toxic pesticide will be used. Besides, pest-resistant crops are developed to reduce the use of pesticides; and these plants will not harm birds at all. So the hypothetical harm of pesticides to bird population will wear off soon in the future.

## Part 9 Test Analysis & Review Plan

### 综合写作考试分析



### 综合写作备考建议

- 熟悉 TPO 上的综合写作。托福综合写作的内容往往具有重复性，所以多做题能够帮助我们熟悉一些相关信息。

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## 独立写作考试分析

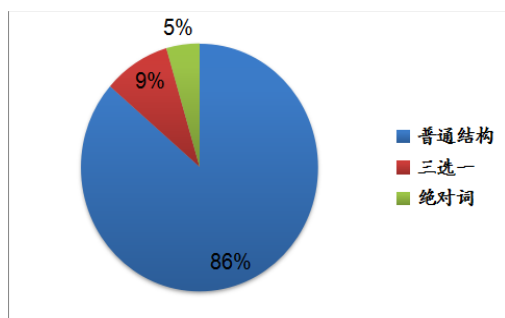


图 1: 2015 年独立写作结构

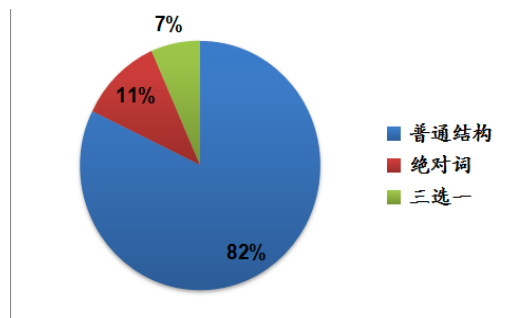


图 2: 2014 年独立写作结构

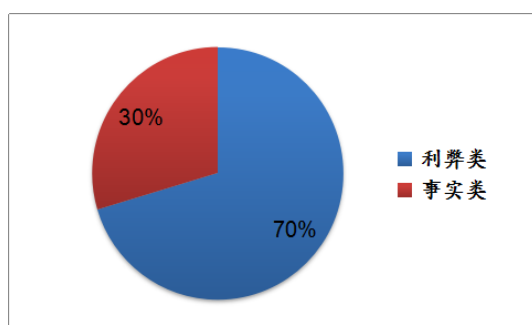


图 3: 2015 年独立写作题目类型

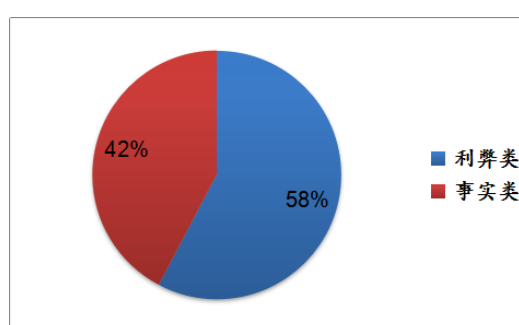


图 4: 2014 年独立写作题目类型

## 独立写作备考建议

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，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、非谓语动词结构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

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