

综合写作

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以学生为友，以GRE为敌，以成长为例

综合写作流程

Step 1: 考生要在**3分钟**之内阅读完一篇学术性文章（300字）；

Step 2: 文章暂时消失，考生需要听一段与阅读话题相关的讲座录音，录音大约**2分钟**；

Step 3: 考生需要对听力部分写一篇概述性文章，**限时20分钟**。在写作过程中，阅读文章将重新出现。

写作文章长度规定为**150~225词**。

综合写作**不要求考生发表个人观点**。



写作部分常见问题

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Q1：写作字数超过官方建议会扣分么？

A1：Suggested length is between 150 and 225 words.

You **will not be penalized** if you write more, so long as what you write answers the question.

Q2：写作必须对阅读/听力原文做同义改写么？

A2：The language you use should **make sense** and should **accurately** reflect the ideas presented in the lecture and the reading passage.



流程介绍常见问题

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Q3：是不是只有听力反驳阅读这一种情况？

A3：根据题目要求，我们对题型进行了2种划分——**观点反驳型+问题解决型**。



关于题型分类

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➤ 观点反驳型：

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they **challenge/oppose/cast doubt on** the specific points/arguments/ theories made in the reading passage. (绝大多数)

➤ 问题解决型：

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how the proposal discussed in the lecture would **solve the specific challenges** described in the reading passage. (TPO 40/20/16)



● 阅读部分：

Everglades是一个生态环境系统,最近遭受了威胁,有以下**3个问题**：

1. 入侵植物。Cattail这种植物入侵了这片区域,抢夺营养,破坏了环境。
2. 干燥化。水位的下降导致了植物的死亡,有些地方直接变成了灰尘。
3. 汞过量。不但毒害了植物也毒害了人。

● 听力部分：

教授说**这些威胁都可以被解决掉**。

1. Invasive的起因是化肥的大量使用,最近的很多 farmer都换成了低盐的化肥,以后这个问题就解决。
2. 这主要是因为 排水系统在雨季把洪水导离人口密集的城市,但这套系统也把湿地的水抽走了,只要撤掉一些管道就行。
3. 汞主要是因为燃煤,一些煤里面含有过量的汞,很多工厂现在已经采用了低汞的煤,这个问题也解决。



关于题型分类 Question

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- Question的位置
 - 听力Lecture结束之后会朗读
 - 写作和阅读区域上方会显示



- 对**阅读**的称呼: reading, passage, author, writer
- 对**听力**的称呼: listening, lecture, speaker, lecturer, professor, he/she
- **提出**观点: argue, assert, claim, maintain, state, present, profess, put forward
- **反驳**观点: deny, refute, contradict, reject, oppose, object to, cast doubt on
- **转折**: But, Yet, However, Nevertheless
- **换对象对比**: while, whereas, by contrast, rather than, instead of
- **观点并列**: Moreover, In addition, Furthermore, Also



综合评分标准

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- Successfully **selects** the important information from the lecture.
- Coherently and **accurately** presents this information in relation to the **relevant information** presented in the reading.
- The response is **well organized**.
- Occasional language errors that are present do not result in **inaccurate or imprecise** presentation of content or connections.



TPO8



阅读部分常见问题

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Q4: 第1段是不是每句话都必须要读?

A4: 必须都读, 但是有侧重——**第1段最后一句是总论点。**

Q5: 后面3段的分论点在哪里找?

A5: 三种情况——**小标题、段首句、段尾句。**



Toward the end of his life, the Chevalier de Seingalt (1725–1798) wrote a long memoir recounting his life and adventures. The Chevalier was a somewhat controversial figure, but since he met many famous people, including kings and writers, his memoir has become a valuable historical source about European society in the eighteenth century. However, some critics have raised doubts about the accuracy of the memoir. They claim that the Chevalier distorted or invented many events in the memoir to make his life seem more exciting and glamorous than it really was.

For example, in his memoir the Chevalier claims that while living in Switzerland, he was very wealthy, and it is known that he spent a great deal of money there on parties and gambling. However, evidence has recently surfaced that the Chevalier borrowed considerable sums of money from a Swiss merchant. Critics thus argue that if the Chevalier had really been very rich, he would not have needed to borrow money.

Critics are also skeptical about the accuracy of the conversations that the Chevalier records in the memoir between himself and the famous writer Voltaire. No one doubts that the Chevalier and Voltaire met and conversed. However, critics complain that the memoir cannot possibly capture these conversations accurately, because it was written many years after the conversations occurred. Critics point out that it is impossible to remember exact phrases from extended conversations held many years earlier.

Critics have also questioned the memoir's account of the Chevalier's escape from a notorious prison in Venice, Italy. He claims to have escaped the Venetian prison by using a piece of metal to make a hole in the ceiling and climbing through the roof. Critics claim that while such a daring escape makes for enjoyable reading, it is more likely that the Chevalier's jailers were bribed to free him. They point out that the Chevalier had a number of politically well-connected friends in Venice who could have offered a bribe.



听力部分



听力部分总是在**反驳/解决**阅读部分的**观点/问题**。

听力部分对阅读部分的反驳在**顺序上**一一**对应**。

听力笔记中要重点记录听力中反驳的观点和例子。

- 听力后3段的开头都是重复阅读的内容，可以用来核对阅读笔记
- 听懂 > 记录
- 注意also, In addition, likewise, similarly会出现多个层次
- 注意其中的因果关系
- 注意时间词
- So后面的句子认真听



No memoir can possibly be correct in every detail, but still, the Chevalier's memoir is pretty **accurate** overall and is, by and large, a **reliable** historical source. Let's look at the accuracy of the three episodes mentioned in the reading.

First, the loan from the merchant: Well, that doesn't mean that the Chevalier was poor. Let me explain. We know that in Switzerland, the Chevalier spent huge amounts of money on parties and on gambling. **And** he had wealth, **but** it was the kind of **property** you have to **sell first** to get money. **So** it usually took a **few days** to convert his assets into actual money. **So** when he ran out of cash, he had to **borrow** some while he was waiting for his money to arrive—but that's not being poor!



Second, the conversations with Voltaire: The Chevalier states in his memoir that each night, immediately **after conversing** with Voltaire, he **wrote down** everything he could remember about that particular night's conversation. Evidently, the Chevalier **kept his notes** of these conversations for **many years** and **referred to** them when writing the memoir. **Witnesses** who lived with the Chevalier in his later life confirm that he regularly consulted notes and journals when composing the memoir.



Third, the Chevalier's escape from the prison in Venice: **Other prisoners** in that prison had even **more powerful friends** than he did, and **none** of them were ever able to bribe their way to **freedom**, **so** bribery hardly seems likely in his case. **The best evidence, though**, comes from some old Venetian government documents. They indicate that soon **after** the Chevalier **escaped** from the prison, the **ceiling** of his old prison room had to be **repaired**. Why would they need to repair a ceiling unless he had escaped exactly as he said he did?



Question:

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they respond to the **specific points** made in the reading passage.



写作部分



综合写作写作部分

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写作文章的结构与阅读、听力部分类似，也应该是**总分结构**：

第一段是总论，后三段是分论点

如果我们能清晰明确地表达出所有的**3个论点和细节**，就能得到Good。

如果没有表达清楚某一个分论点，甚至漏掉论点，分数就会相应降低。

Fair 是2.5分-3.5分； Good 是4.0分-5.0分。



综合写作思维模板（1+3）

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开头段：

1. 在文章中，作者认为……（总论点）
2. 但是，教授不同意这种观点，并认为.../认为这些问题可以得到解决。

中间段X3：

1. 在文章中，作者认为……（分论点）。
2. 但是，听力中，教授不这么认为，他说...+细节/提出了解决方案。



综合写作思维模板（1+3）

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1. In the reading passage, the author states that _____. However, the speaker doesn't agree with the point by saying that _____.
2. To begin with, the author claims that _____. However, the lecturer disagrees with it by pointing out that _____. He/She presents that _____. + 细节句
3. In addition, according to the passage, the author thinks that _____. Nevertheless, the speaker casts doubt on this theory and argues that _____. + 细节句
4. Finally, the passage puts forward a theory that _____. But the professor argues against this position by mentioning the fact that _____. + 细节句



In the reading passage, some critics state that many events in the chevalier's memoir were distorted and invented. However, the professor disagrees with this point, arguing that his memoir is overall accurate.

To begin with, the author claims that since the chevalier borrowed considerable sums of money from a Swiss merchant, he was not as wealthy as he mentioned in the memoir. However, the lecturer disagrees with this, pointing out that the chevalier was indeed very rich. She explains that the chevalier owned a lot of property that he could sell to obtain cash, but it would take a few days. So when he needed immediate funds, he had to borrow money to carry on with his daily life.



Furthermore, according to the passage, the author believes that the conversations between the Chevalier and Voltaire recorded in the memoir are not accurate since they occurred long before the Chevalier even began writing his memoir. Nevertheless, the professor casts doubt on this theory and argues that every night immediately after talking to Voltaire, the Chevalier would write down everything he could remember about their conversations. In addition, he kept these notes for many years and referred to them later when composing his memoir.

Finally, the passage presents a theory that the chevalier escaped from prison through bribery with the help of his friends instead of making a hole in the ceiling to escape from the roof. However, the professor argues against this position by mentioning that other prisoners had even more powerful friends than the Chevalier did, yet they failed to escape from prison. Therefore, it was equally impossible for the Chevalier to achieve this. Additionally, there is evidence showing that after his escape, his old prison room had to be repaired, which could prove that he had indeed escaped as he claimed.



观点反驳型真题



Reading



Gamba grass, a tall tropical grass native to Africa, was introduced into Australian pastures in the twentieth century. However, gamba grass has spread and is now a declared pest. In the areas where it grows, it spreads quickly and reduces natural biodiversity, driving out Australia's native grasses and other plants. Several methods have been proposed to control gamba grass.

Chemical methods

One way of controlling gamba grass is to use chemical treatment. Chemical treatment consists of spraying gamba grass with herbicides--substances toxic to plants when absorbed. Herbicides are rather inexpensive, and small amounts are typically sufficient to treat large areas of gamba grass. The low cost and easy application of chemical methods make their use attractive for eradicating gamba grass.





Rehabilitation methods

Another method of controlling gamba grass is rehabilitation. In addition to invading land where native plants already grow, gamba grass also spreads to areas where there is little or no vegetation such as the sides of roads. The process of rehabilitation involves planting native plants in those areas while the gamba grass infestation is still small. This method will not completely eliminate gamba grass, but as the native plants thrive, the expansion of gamba grass will be limited.

Biological methods

Finally, some scientists have proposed a radical strategy of biological control. Gamba grass grows too tall and too dense to be a food source for any of the wild grazers living in Australia, such as kangaroos. However, in its native Africa, gamba grass provides an excellent food source for large herbivores, such as elephants. Relocating some elephants to Australia would restore the ecological balance there, as these large herbivores would help control gamba grass.



阅读部分总结

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methods to control Gamba grass:

1. gamba absorb herbicides
2. native plants to limit gamba
3. elephants to eat gamba



听力部分





Unfortunately, none of the proposed methods are effective enough, and gamma grass will likely continue spreading across Australia.

First, chemical methods have limitations. Yes, it's true that herbicides are effective at killing gamba grass. But that's only during moderate climate conditions when temperatures are not too high. Unfortunately, recent summers in Australia have been unusually **hot**. When it's hot, gamba grass **doesn't absorb** much of the herbicides, and so herbicides won't have much effect. Also, herbicides **cannot kill the seeds** of gamba grass that are buried underground. Since those seeds can **live up to three years**, any seeds that were underground at the time of the herbicide of treatment could eventually grow into gamba grass.



Second, rehabilitation probably won't help much either. Planting native plants on the sides of roads may prevent the spread of gambel grass to those areas, but only temporarily for one season. That's because at the beginning of the **next season**, when both gambel grass and native species start growing in those areas at the same time, **gambel grass will overtake the native plants.** Why? Well, gambel grass **grows very quickly**, much more quickly than native plants. Eventually, the fast growing gambel grass will **suppress the growth** of all other plants around it.

Finally, importing elephants to control gambel grass would likely be more of a threat than an aid. One reason is that elephants won't only eat the gambel grass, they'll also **eat other native plants.** And since each elephant can **eat almost 200 kilograms** a day, they're likely to **overeat the native plants**, which could permanently **damage the ecosystem.** Another reason is that **male elephants** occasionally become very **aggressive.** Under certain circumstances, even typically calm elephants can become **violent towards humans and animals.** Livestock farmers in Australia will not want to put themselves or their herds in danger of harm from these elephants.



听力部分总结

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methods to control Gamba grass: x effective, G grow

1. summer hot → gamba x absorb, x kill seeds (3yrs)
2. x help: 1 season, next season G takeover
∴ grow quickly → suppress
3. threat: elephants eat a lot; male ele aggressive



TPO 50

问题解决型综合写作




阅读部分



Scientists are considering the possibility of sending humans to Mars in the coming decades. Although there have been successful manned missions to the Moon in the 1960s and 1970s, Mars is 150 times further away from Earth than the Moon is. Thus the project of sending humans to Mars would require solving an array of problems the Moon missions did not have to face.

One problem is that a round-trip to Mars and back is likely to take at least two years. The trip to the Moon lasted only a few days, and it was easy to bring enough supplies of food, water, and oxygen; but the cargo capacity of space vehicles is too limited to put on board the food, water, and oxygen required by a crew for a period of two years. Without those essentials, though, a Mars mission is impossible.



A second problem is that astronauts on the Mars mission would be in the zero-gravity environment of space for many months at a time. Spending a long time in the zero-gravity environment has negative effects on the human body, such as decreased muscle mass and lower bone density. Over the course of a two-year mission, the effects would be so severe, they would make it impossible for humans to make the trip without experiencing great medical problems.

Finally, astronauts on a mission to Mars would be exposed to dangerous levels of space radiation, much of which comes in the form of charged particles emitted by the Sun. Earth's magnetic field, which normally protects us from dangerous solar radiation, would not be able to protect a spaceship traveling in interplanetary space. Constructing a shield that would protect the whole spaceship from space radiation is at present impossible because it would add too much weight to the ship.



听力部分





A trip to Mars would definitely be challenging but scientists have proposed **solutions** to the problems the reading selection discusses.

First of all, food, water and oxygen. Well astronauts can use hydroponics. Hydroponics is a technique for growing plants with their roots in water rather than in soil. It requires relatively little space. Using hydroponics, the astronauts should be able to cultivate food crops in the spacecraft. In addition, the hydroponic will grow plants with recycle waste water and release it as clean water vapor, which can be collected as drinking water. And of course, all plants absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. So thanks to hydroponics the astronauts will also have fresh air to breathe.



Second, the effects of zero gravity. Over the last few decades, we have launched several space stations orbiting the earth. And a number of astronauts have spent many months on them in a zero gravity environment. These astronauts have learned to use several techniques to safely manage the effects of zero gravity. **For example, regular exercise** prevents the decrease in muscle mass. **Likewise, taking vitamins and minerals like calcium** slows down the decrease in astronauts' bone density.



Third, solar radiation. Astronauts traveling to Mars will be exposed to some solar radiation but this radiation will **not** be at dangerous levels **all the time**. The Sun only releases dangerous amounts of radiation **occasionally**, during periods when it is particularly active. In order to avoid this threat, the spacecraft could be equipped with **special instruments** that monitor solar radiation **and** with **a small shelter** that shield against radiation but **doesn't add much weight** to the ship. Most of the time, the astronauts will go about their normal business in unshielded areas of the spacecraft. But when their instruments detect increased radiation, they could **stay in the small shielded area** until the danger has passed.



Question:

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they respond to the **specific points** made in the reading passage.



写作部分



Both the reading and listening are discussing a question whether it is possible to send human beings to Mars. The reading points out three problems related to a successful landing. However, the listening offers three solutions to these questions.

First, the reading argues that it takes a long time to send people to Mars, roughly two years and no spacecraft could take that many supplies of food, water and oxygen. However, the listening says that astronauts could use hydroponics – an advanced technique to grow crop plants in water, and thus food will no longer be a problem. Also, by using hydroponics, human could recycle waste water and reuse it as clean water vapor. Moreover, since all plants do photosynthesis, astronauts will have fresh air to breathe.



Second, the reading holds that living in a zero-gravity environment would influence one's health negatively. However, the professor says that astronauts have learned to use several techniques to compensate for their health. Therefore, they can do regular exercise to prevent muscles from decreasing and take vitamins and minerals to alleviate problems related to their bone density. In other words, they've figured out how to cope with potential health problems.



Third, the reading suggests that radiation emitted by the Sun would be dangerous to astronauts. In the listening, the professor points out that the third solution has come out. The spaceship would be equipped with special instruments to monitor radiation. What's more, the device could also shield against radiation. When astronauts come across a period of a large amount of radiation, they could hide behind the shielded area and then come out when the danger has passed.



总结:

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1. 读阅读时做笔记
2. 听懂大于记录
3. 记录每段听力中的所有新内容，写出起因，经过，结果
4. 问题解决型题目要在写的时候呈现“解决”



TPO 40

综合写作



阅读部分



Many scientists believe it would be possible to maintain a permanent human presence on Mars or the Moon. On the other hand, conditions on Venus are so extreme and inhospitable that maintaining a human presence there would be impossible.

First, atmospheric pressure at Venus' surface is at least 90 times greater than the pressure at Earth's surface. This means that a force of 100 kilograms is pressing down on every square centimeter of surface. All spacecraft that have landed on Venus have been crushed by this extreme pressure within an hour of landing. Almost anything humans might land on Venus would be crushed as well.



Third, very little sunlight reaches the planet's surface. About 60 percent of the sunlight that hits Venus is reflected back into space by the thick clouds that fill the atmosphere, which means that only 40 percent of the sunlight can get through the clouds. Below these clouds is a dense layer of carbon dioxide, which blocks even more light, so very little light reaches the surface. The lack of light would prevent the use of solar power cells, so humans could not get electricity to power their machines and equipment.



阅读部分笔记

臣在TOEFL

总: Venus ×人

1. 大 pressure → crush
2. $\times\text{H}_2\text{O} + \times\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \times \text{import from Earth}$
3. $\times\text{sunlight} \rightarrow \times\text{power}$



听力部分



Setting up a permanent station on Venus may not be without challenges, but it is certainly possible. One solution that's been proposed is to establish a station that would be floating in Venus' atmosphere, like a balloon, rather than standing on its surface. The station would float about 50 kilometers above Venus's surface. On a **station located high** in the atmosphere, the problems the reading mentions can be **solved**.

First, atmospheric pressure. **Well**, it is a well-known physical fact that high up in the atmosphere, the pressure is much lower than at the surface. **So while** the pressure at Venus' surface is too high for humans, 50 kilometers up in the atmosphere, the pressure's equal to the normal pressure we're used to here on Earth. There would be no danger of the station getting crushed.



Second, water and oxygen. Well, as you read, Venus' atmosphere contains compounds such as carbon dioxide and sulfuric acid. There are chemical processes that could be used on the station to make water and oxygen out of these compounds. So the water and oxygen necessary for human survival could be **produced** using chemical materials that can be easily obtained from Venus's atmosphere. It would not be necessary to import them.

Third, the light blocking clouds. Well, it is true that there are still clouds 50 kilometers above Venus' surface. However, clouds above that level are not very thick, so there would be a considerable amount of sunlight filtering through.

Moreover, at you read, the clouds reflect sunlight. The station can make use of this reflected light too. **In other words**, its solar-powered cells could collect both the direct sunlight filtering from above and the sunlight reflected by the clouds below. More than enough electricity could be generated this way to power the station.



阅读+听力部分笔记

臣在TOEFL

总: Venus ×人

√ station floating 50km surface

1. 大 pressure → crush
2. ×H₂O+ ×O₂ → × import Earth
3. ×sunlight → ×power

higher = normal Earth
chemical compound produce
×thick + reflected light