



新TOEFL考试独立写作部分实战技巧

# 10天搞定 TOEFL作文

◎ 张红岩 编著



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# 目 录

## Contents

### 自 序

### 第一章 新TOEFL作文考试概要

- 一、考试概况与要点分析
- 二、评分标准
- 三、1~5分文章范文
- 四、评分过程
- 五、考场例文评析
- 六、小结与练习

### 第二章 考前准备阶段

- 一、作文题目的主要题型
- 二、文章段落结构安排
- 三、使用常用句套写作
- 四、小结与练习

### 第三章 审题立意阶段

- 一、熟悉常考话题
- 二、先列简要提纲，再确定立场
- 三、选择最佳理由
- 四、14条“万能理由”
- 五、理由的先后次序
- 六、小结与练习

### 第四章 正文写作阶段

- 一、首段写作5种方法
- 二、中间段落重要环节
- 三、末段写作3种方法

### 第五章 行文规范阶段

- 一、文体要正规
- 二、句式要多样
- 三、修辞要使用
- 四、写作要迅速
- 五、人称善使用
- 六、避免性别歧视
- 七、小结

### 第六章 检查阶段

- 一、改正拼写错误
- 二、改正语法错误

### 附录

[一、机考经典题目理由分析](#)

[二、机考作文题目分类](#)

[三、适合引用的名言警句](#)

[四、容易拼写错误的单词](#)

[全文总结](#)

[参考答案](#)

[后记](#)



## 自序

告别新东方讲坛有日，闲逛书店，仍见不少青少年才俊，仗义疏财，暴敛TOEFL学习书籍，情之迫，心之切，比已往教过的十数万众有过之而无不及。于是顿悟：我不在江湖，而江湖尤在，TOEFL之门侧依然白骨皑皑，于是便生勉为其难之念。红岩愚钝，5年青春韶华仅铸得一剑，这剑也怪，虽无倚天之锋，屠龙之利，但破这TOEFL写作之门却刚好合适。因此剑功能单一、外强中干，常恐为名门正派所不齿，原本只想执教之时与众人共勉，过后便毅然弃之，却偏有后学者孜孜以求。孔子讲为师之道乃“知无不言，言无不尽”，佛家亦崇尚为有恐惧者做“无畏布施”，于是我不敢懈怠，编著此书讲述快速破解TOEFL写作之道。时值TOEFL考试改革，iBT考试的写作部分已分为两篇，本书仅针对其中的独立写作部分。

学写英语文章如练武功，需内外兼修方可大成。但因门下弟子多数都只有三五月时间，为应急之便，曾传人数个唬人招数，不料竟能屡建奇功。这道理也许金庸先生笔下的郭靖大侠感受最深，其实郭大侠初试降龙十八掌时功力尚浅，却也足够吓跑小贼无数。当然即便是这唬人招数，也需些许时日方能演练熟悉，而若能同时兼修内功心法，即增强遣词造句的基本能力，效果更佳。

本书以实战招式为重点，边讲边练，讲习文章的审题立意、布局谋篇、行文策略、实用技巧等要招，语言上务求简洁、有效。书中引用的范文和部分段落除标明出处外，均出自众多新东方学员的作文习作。

使用本书时，建议从头到尾依次阅读，同时务必认真做各章节练习。考前可以根据实际情况就个别章节进行精读，那样效果更佳。

谨望修习本书者勿以本书所言为真学问，勿花太多青春光阴于此。建议因人而异，少可3日，多至10日为限，务必吃透要点，待试后务请焚之一炬；切勿因得分尚可而生骄矜之心，从而蠡测天下文章，须知江湖险恶，山外有山。

本书所言，不堪也无意接受历史检验，肯盼有朝一日再无人问津。届时必为各类留学考试失势之时，汉语托福考试盛行之机，汉语语言文化为世人景仰的中华盛世之际，祈盼这一天早早到来！

感谢新东方俞老师在本书出版过程中所给予的大力支持和殷切鼓励，并感谢参与本书内容部分整理工作的洵国华、邓竣竣以及提供范文的众多新东方学员。

谨以此书献给关爱我和我关爱的人们！

张红岩

# 第一章

## 新TOEFL作文考试概要

讲习TOEFL写作之初，曾遇一位仁兄。他多年供职于国内某大报社，每日编辑英文稿件，英文写作功底不浅，备考TOEFL作文，即TWE (Test of Written English) 之际，仍不耻下问于我，问可否传一绝招。于是给他量身订做了七日计划，劝其务必演习6篇文章。不料他骄气太盛，只写了一篇文章，结果正式考试只得了4.5分（当时满分是6分）。虽然这比普通文理科的4分要求还高了0.5分，但对于一个申请大众传媒专业的人来说最低要求应该是5分，因此功亏一篑，即便总分是657分，此君也不得不再一次报考，再次经受无聊考试对人们身心的煎熬。

此例足以说明考前练习写作的重要性，同时也阐明了作文成绩合格的必要性。作文在TOEFL考试中的战略意义在已经实行机考CBT (Computer Based Test) 的考区尤为重要。目前，包括欧美在内的全球绝大部分考区都采用CBT方式，在这种考试中，考生的作文成绩将不再单独列出，所以绝不会再存在某君TWE只有4分，TOEFL却得了满分的现象。作文计入总分后，所占比重达到总分的近五分之一。

在新TOEFL中，听说读写这四项技能各占总分的四分之一，写作分成两部分：INTEGRATED WRITING (综合性写作) 和INDEPENDENT WRITING (独立写作)，其中综合性写作部分表现为听后感和读后感，应该说这是客观衡量考生实际英语写作水平的一项有力举措。如何在独立写作部分获得高分是本书的主要任务，对于独立写作部分，其命题方式和考试要求与现行考试基本一致。

就以前的笔考PBT (Paper Based Test) 而言，ETS的统计数据表明，中国考区历年考试中都有近三分之一考生得不到4分。这些分数不足4分的人，依我之见，还可细分为四类人：

1. 知识欠缺，非天才而又不努力的初中生；
2. 努力不足的高中生；
3. 不努力的大学生或更高学历者；
4. 多年不接触英语又努力不足的工作人士（含所有学历者）。

这些实际情况给我们的启发是，在TOEFL作文考试面前，学历的高低与最终得分之间并不能建立必然联系，惟一必然的事是“天道酬勤”，所有人都需要相当程度的努力，少则数日，多则数月，只要努力都有进步。惟一不同的是，修习得法者能事半功倍，效率更高。言归正传，孙子曰：“知己知彼，百战不殆”，考场亦如战场，所以我们征服TOEFL作文的首要任务就是熟悉考试及其评分标准。



## 一、考试概况与要点分析

TOEFL作文即TWE (Test of Written English)，自1987年开始加入到TOEFL考试中，算做考试一部分，以增强该考试考查学生英语水平的程度。多数大学随即对考生做出TWE分数的要求，普通文理科的标准为至少4分，该标准也随专业和学校不同有所区别，名校和偏向文科类的专业要求更高些，一般为5分，也有要求3分或3.5分的，比如艺术类研究生，澳大利亚、加拿大很多本科专业。当然也有不做任何要求的，具体到读者要报考的学校的需求，建议到欲报考学校的网站上查询确证。目前已经在我国实行的TOEFL iBT考试中，写作已经成为总分中必不可少的一部分，分值为30分，占总分120的四分之一。

**时间：**写作部分被安排在iBT的第四部分，也就是整场考试的最后50分钟进行，考到这个时候，考生已经经历了约3个小时的脑力和体力的考验，如果在休息期间补充了一些如巧克力之类的能量食品的话，考到这里还可以坚持得下去。这时候进行写作要求考生基本功要好、耐性要强才能有好的发挥。由于综合写作部分要先听文章再写作，消耗的能量较大，最后的独立写作部分考生一定要找回驾轻就熟的感觉，这时的你就像刚刚大战群枭的侠士一般，在内力已然不济的情况下还要最后一次出手，用的应该是最熟练、最玄幻的一招，终可吓退诸位小贼，哼着小曲走出沙场。经验表明，这最后一招的训练，着实要经过一番辛苦训练的。

**工具：**iBT作文部分可以选择笔答和键盘录入两种选择。若参加机考则有笔答和键盘输入两种选择，打字速度慢者可以用铅笔完成，只不过因为作文卷需要邮寄所以获得分数的时间要比键盘输入者晚两周。经验表明，对于一个英文打字很熟练的考生来讲，键盘输入的效率更高一些。考生选择哪种方式，需要自己根据自己能力，权衡利弊作出选择。

**字数：**新TOEFL作文没有明确规定考生应该写多少单词，但经验表明200词以下的文章很难达到四分的及格线，一般文章要写到250词左右，好文章字数一般在300~350词左右，此标准需经过训练方能达到。写作时字数多少无法细数，要从篇幅上判断，正常情况大家每行写10~12个单词，每行超过14词或少于8词都不合适，这样答卷纸正面写满一般在230词上下，反面再写一半就有300多个单词了。

**文体：**正规书面文体，绝对不可使用像“it's”、“I'll”等非正规文体的表达，也不可使用类似dorm, pro等口语中的词汇，学习TOEFL期间要注意尽量不用TOEFL听力中的俗语、俚语，而应该注意模仿TOEFL阅读中的遣词造句。具体如何把握文体特征，第四章有详述。

**题目：**对笔考而言，作文题目每次必换，偶尔有类似但绝不重复。机考的作文题目事先给出，见于报考时发放的小册子内，题目定期更新，最新题目可以在ETS官方网站上下载 (www.toefl.org)，作文题库总数量目前是200多个。考试时随机选中一个，猜中题目的概率小于1%。虽然题目稍显多了些，但如果对策得当，能以不变应万变，就会来者不惧。

## 二、评分标准

请先阅读ETS在考生须知中给出的中英文版评分标准。

Score: 5

An essay at this level largely accomplishes all the following:

- Effectively addresses the topic and task
- Is well organized and well developed, using clearly appropriate explanations, exemplifications, 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

这个档次的短文大致上完成了下面任务：

- 有效切题或解决了任务
- 组织结构有序，使用清晰合适的解释、例证和 / 或细节
- 表现出整体统一性、渐进和前后一致
- 表现出稳定的语言应用能力、句式多样性、合理选词和使用成语，尽管可能有小的词汇或语法错误

Score: 4

An essay at this level largely accomplishes all the following:

- 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

本档次的短文大致完成了下面任务：

- 很好地切题和解决了问题，尽管有些点没有充分展开

- 组织结构较好，使用合适和充分的解释、例证和 / 或细节
- 表现出统一性、渐进和前后一致，尽管偶尔有些多余、离题或不清晰的联系
- 表现出语言应用能力，表现出句法多样性和相当的词汇量，尽管偶尔有明显的结构上、词形或使用成语与要表达意思不相干等小错误

Score: 3

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

- 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

这个层次的短文以下面一个或多个为特征：

- 使用一些解释、例证和 / 或细节来解决题目或任务
- 表现出统一性、渐进和前后一致，尽管意思衔接偶尔不明晰
- 表现出在句式形式和选词上缺乏清晰度或偶尔意思模糊
- 表现出精确但有限的句式结构和词汇

Score: 2

An essay at this level may reveal one or more of the following weaknesses:

- Limited development in response to the topic and task
- Inadequate organization or connection of ideas
- Inappropriate or insufficient exemplifications, explanations, or details to support or illustrate generalizations in response to the task
- A noticeably inappropriate choice of words or word forms
- An accumulation of errors in sentence structure and/or usage

这个档次的短文可能有下面一个或多个弱点：

- 不能很好切题或解决任务
- 结构不充分或意思连接不通畅
- 用来阐述结论的例证、解释或细节不合适或不充分

- 明显的选词不当或词形选择有误
- 积累多个句子结构或句式应用上的错误

Score: 1

An essay at this level is seriously flawed by one or more of the following weaknesses:

- Serious disorganization or underdevelopment
- Little or no detail, or irrelevant specifics, or questionable responsiveness to the task
- Serious and frequent errors in sentence structure or usage

这个档次的短文严重有缺陷因为下面一个或多个弱点:

- 严重的结构不清晰, 文章没有展开
- 很少或没有细节或无关细节, 或者对问题的回答值得置疑
- 严重且经常出现的句子结构和句式应用错误

Score: 0

An essay at this level merely copies words from the topic, rejects the topic, or is otherwise not connected to the topic, is written in a foreign language, consists of keystroke characters or is blank.

这个档次的短文仅从题目中复制词汇, 或排斥题目, 或者与题目无关, 以外语写作, 有些键入的字符或者是空白的。

### 三、1~5分文章范文

#### 作文题目

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Always telling the truth is the most important consideration in any relationship.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

#### 1. 范文一（5分）

There are certain considerations or factors that everyone takes into account in a relationship. People may look for honesty, altruism, understanding, loyalty, being thoughtful etc! Everyone would more or less wish that the person s/he is dealing with, has some of these virtues above. Putting them in an order according to their importance, however can be very subjective and relative.

When someone asks him/herself the question "What do I consider to be the most important thing in my relationship?" the answer depends on a lot of factors such as how his/her earlier relationships were.

After stating that everyone's opinion can be different about this, for me honesty, in other words, always telling the truth is the most important consideration in a relationship. Opposite of this is inarguably lying and if someone needs to lie, either s/he is hiding something or is afraid of telling me something.

In any relationship of mine, I would wish that first of all, the person I'm dealing with is honest. Even though s/he thinks that s/he did something wrong that I wouldn't like, s/he'd better tell me the truth and not lie about it. Later on if I find out about a lie or hear the truth from someone else, that'd be much more unpleasant. In that case how can I ever believe or trust that person again? How can I ever believe that this person has enough confidence in me to forgive him/her and carry on with the relationship from there. So if I cannot trust a person anymore, if the person doesn't think I can handle the truth, there's no point to continuing that relationship.

Although I would like to see altruistic, understanding, thoughtful and loyal behavior from people, an instance of the



opposite of these behaviors would not upset me as much as dishonesty would. Among all the possible behaviors, dishonesty is the only one for me that terminates how I feel about a person's reliability. Therefore honesty would be my first concern and the most important consideration in a relationship.

## 2. 范文二 (4分)

Always telling the truth in any relationship is really the most important consideration for many reasons. I could say that when you lie to someone, this person will not trust you anymore and what is a relationship based on? Trust, confidence, so the sense of relationship is being lost. Another point is that if the true is omitted once, it will surely appear sometime, somewhere and probably in the most unexpected way, causing lots of problems for the ones involved. So, the truth is the basis for everything.

First, confidence is the most important aspect of a friendship or a marriage, or anything like that, so, once it is lost, the whole thing goes down in a way that no one can bear it. To avoid losing confidence, there is only one way, telling the truth, lying will just help throwing it away. For example, a couple decided to go out on the weekend, but the man has a party to go with his friends to where he can not take his girlfriend and then he lies to her saying that he is sick and can not go to the date. She understands him and they do not see each other in that weekend, but he goes to the party and has much fun. Suppose on Monday, the girl talks to a friend that saw him at the party and asked why did not she go with him. She found out the true and all confidence was lost, the basis for their relation is now gone and what happens next is that they break up or if they do not, he will persist on lies and someday it will end.

What happened to this couple is very common around here and many relationships, even friends and marriages end because of something like that. Some may argue that lying once or another will not interfere anything and it is part of a relation, but I strongly disagree, the most important thing is the true, even if it is to determine the end of a relation, it must be told. There are more chances to end something lying than saying what really happened.

### 3. 范文三 (3分)

Some people believe that it is one of the most important value in many relationships to tell the truth all the time. However, it cannot be always the best choice to tell the truth in many situations. Sometimes white lies are indispensable to keep relationships more lively and delightly. There are some examples to support this idea.

Firstly, in the relationships between lovers, it is often essential to compliment their lovers on their appearance and their behavior. Even though they do not think that their boyfriend or girlfriend looks good on their new shoes and new clothes, it will probably diss them by telling the truth. On the other hand, little compliments will make them confident and happy making their relationship more tight.

Secondly, parents need to encourage their children by telling lies. Even if they are doing bad work on studying or exercising, telling the truth will hurt their hearts. What they need is a little encouraging words instead of truthful words.

Thirdly, for some patients telling them their current state of their disease will probably desperate them. It is accepted publically not to let the patients know the truth. They may be able to have hope to overcome their disease without knowing the truth.

In conclusion, it is not always better to tell the truth than lies. Some lies are acceptable in terms of making people's life more profusely. Not everybody has to know the truth, and it will lead them more happier not knowing it. In these cases, white lies are worth to be regarded as a virtue of people's relationships.

### 4. 范文四 (2分)

Recently, there is a big debate on the issue that telling the truth or not is the most important consideration in the relationship between people. For my experience, I think telling a truth is the most important consideration in people's relationship. In the following, I will illustrate my opinion by two reasons.

First of all, honest make the trust stronger between friends

or colleagues. As we know, if people tell a lie to others he will not be trusted. When he tell a truth, others will believe that he tells a lie. For example, a person who is honest to others, can get real help and get trust of others.

Secondly, telling a lie always makes things worse not only in work but also in family life. When somebody do something wrong in his job he should annouce his mistake to his manager. If he don't do that others may continue their jobs base on the mistake. Consequently, the work will be worse and worse.

On the contrary, sometimes it is better to tell a lie to others, such as telling a lie to a patient. As we know, the sick become worse when a cancer patient know his illness. A good way to protect their life is to tell a lie. So that many doctors will not tell the truth to a dying patient.

To sum up, people should tell the truth to maintain their relationship with other people, although sometimes people have to tell a lie. People can get trust when they are honest to others.

## 5. 范文五 (1分)

Nowadays, many people think that the people who always telling the true is the most inportant consideration in any relationship between human. but another think that is necessary to tell some lies. It is seldom to reach the same issue. I agree with the first thinking because of the following reasons.

First fo all, we all live in the realized world, people can respect you unless you want to use correct method to communicate with other people. It is very important, especially in business, if you want to recieve the good resulit, you must tell the ture about your own so that gain the considement.

Secondly, if you are honest manlwoman, many people may be want to make friend with you. You can have more chance to communate with other people. you may be gain more information from them.

However, sometimes we must speak some lie. for examlpe, when our relatives have heavy illness such as cancer, we couldn't telling them the ture. because that not good for their health, and may be affect their life.

In conclusion, telling the ture is the people good behavire. we must require most of people to tell the ture. thus, we can

see the better world in our life unless we always tell the ture.

## 四、评分过程

TOEFL作文的评分是一个由40~80位北美大学或大学预科的英语讲师组成的阅卷组来完成的，阅卷人提前接受ETS的特殊培训，按照上面的六分制来评判，评分采用总体表现法（overall performance）评判，即看总体表达的好坏，不会过分拘泥于拼写、标点、词汇用法等错误。每篇作文都由两个阅卷人打分，每个阅卷人所给的分数均为整数。如果两个评分一致，自然该分数就成为最终得分；如果两个阅卷人给出的评分相差不超过一分，则取其平均值；分歧如果达到2分，这是极其罕见的，则由所在阅卷组组长定夺。在机考中，两个评分人中的一个会被计算机软件替代，由一个叫做E-RATER的程序来完成。ETS的调查报告表明，E-RATER与人的评判在97%的情况下都是一样的。

下面请大家阅读一篇由非英语国家的学生写的考试作文，边读边就文章内容、组织结构、语法用词等方面进行尽可能公正的评判。之后再看考试机构给出的分析报告，这将有助于我们写作自己的文章。



## 五、考场例文评析

### 1. 作文题目

Some young adults want independence from their parents as soon as possible. Other young adults prefer to live with their families for a longer time. Which of these situations do you think is better? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

#### 例文 (3分)

Right now adults have different points of view about live. Independent from their parents as soon as possible or continue to lo live with their parents. Live with your parents have many differents advantage. First, some people don't want to have resposabilities. they want their parents still take the desicion For example. House's responsibilities or pays Secound, When peoples live with their parents they dont expend a lot of money for haouse or food. I Third, they belief that their family is a great company. But in the other hand, when people live along have important advantage. For example. They! ive independient, they dont heve, limitation in their own house. They dont need to negotiate with other persons or fami! y. Morover, they have a graet oportunity to learn about how administarte a house, amd what is the real value of the money. They can understand everytuhing about responsibilities in their house. Finally They have more freedom.

Both live independient and live with your parents have many different disadvantage. On 1 the first points of view, live independient, the most important problem is money and expensive. For example, right now young adults need to find a good job for live in a good place I because rents are expensive. It is the same with food and services. They need to have a excellent imcome to live in good conditions. Also, they need to work in the house along because dont have company. They need to clean, do the laundry, buy the food, and cook along. Although people think live independient. have a huge sacrifices. also live with their parents it is difficult and have a lot of disadvantage. For example, when people live with thier parents nave many different limitation with activities in the houss, every time need to negociate with your family in addition.

## 2. 分析报告

### Development:

The essay is somewhat developed and is longer than the average essay with a score of 3.

### Organization:

It has a coherent organization based on describing the pros and cons of living apart from one's parents and living with them, with supporting points. In some cases, however, this approach leads to redundancy, especially toward the end of the essay.

### Language Use:

Even discounting typographical mistakes, the various errors clearly reveal weakness in command of language ("Live with your parents have many different advantages", "the most important problem is... expensive",). Meaning is also sometimes obscured ("house's responsibilities or pays", "they need to work in the house along because don't have company").

## 六、小结与练习

### 练习

品评他人文章能给考生自己启发。请阅读下面六篇文章并尝试打分和评价，答案见附录。

Topic: Some young adults want independence from their parents as soon as possible. Other young adults prefer to live with their families for a longer time. Which of these situations do you think is better? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

#### Essay one

Independence! Who doesn't want independence? But the bigger question is how much of all independence is being discussed here? Generally, when teenagers grow up, their needs and habit of living change. Some would like their parents to be in control of the major decisions of their lives, while on the other hand, some would not like their parents to be involved in any sort of decision making process of their lives. In my opinion, the young adults should always consult their parents as their guides. I will try to demonstrate my point in the following paragraphs.

Let's assume a teenager grows up into a young adult. Now a major decision that he/she might have had to make was to what college/university they were going to attend. If we assume that the person seek complete independence from the early age, then they are generally going to make the decision themselves. But even if they made this decision by themself, what is the probability that this is the best desicion. We all would agree that the best lesson learned is from a mistake, but why even let that happen? This is the most important decision they would have to mae so far, and if they don't ask around, if they don't look at the wider picture, how are they supposed to end up at their very best opportunity? This IS what is known as a making/breaking point because this decision of theirs can make or break a very powerful potential future.

Now, suppose they passed the first make/break point. Then comes another one when they are going to marry. Normally, in the

western culture, the man and the woman choose their marriage partners themselves, so this is not much of an important issue here. But, what about the cultures that predominantly have arranged marriages? in that case, choosing a husband or a wife could be a huge decision, because generally the marriages are not as easily broken as in the western culture. So, when it comes to this point, one would definitely want to know their parents thinking and their previous experience. Tips could come in very handy when one has a choice to make.

To sum it up, it is a very good idea to ask for parents' guides, and it is never a bad idea to give up a part of independence for a better future.

## Essay Two

Young adults show different patterns of behavior when they have to decide whether continuing to live with their family or not. For instance, in United States young adults prefer to live separated from their parents as soon as possible. This tendency reflects wishes of freedom and independence. Although this behavior has remarkable advantages and disadvantages, the advantage can overwhelm the negative effects.

It is important to recognize that by living separated from parents or family can be more risky than living with them. Many young adults are victims of group pressure and gangs because of their parents' absence.

However, a significant advantage of living by oneself is that people develop leadership skills. Individuals that live by themselves learn to do and sustain their own decisions. On the contrary, people who live with their parents are more shy and less confident. For instance, many of the greatest world leaders are or have been people that were separated from their parents when they were kids.

Another advantage of living independently is that people can fully develop their creative potential. When people are forced to difficult situations, they can surprise us with outstanding abilities and values that otherwise remained hidden. A good example are blind people, these persons show a remarkable ability for art and music. In a similar way, when parents are absent or too away for help, individuals manage to survive and be successful.

### Essay Three

These days most of the young adults want to live independence from their parents. In my case I want to live independence only in my college years because I believe in heterogeneous family.

Nowadays young adults want to live independence because of privacy and second reason is if they live independence then they will also learn to take care of themselves.

### Essay Four

Topic: Some people tend to work only for money, while others believe that people should enjoy what they do. Which opinion do you prefer? Explain why.

Working is for what purpose? Is it only for money or for enjoyment? I will say I work not only to enjoy what I do but also work for money. However, the portion between these two different kinds of ideas is not the same.

I found one Chinese saying is correct. "If you are interested in your job, if you do enjoy what you do, you will find life is more easy to you." With this kind of thinking, you will not treat your job as a load. You can complete the tasks more easily with your concentration and your effort. Another famous saying is that "God only helps those who help themselves". If you always say sadness to yourself, if you always complain to others, you will lose your time. You cannot do anything effectively.

If you enjoy your job, you can think how to improve your working ability further more. It makes you learn more and more. You improved yourself in such a way. This is very useful and important not only to an individual, but also to the company or the society. Only in this way, the company will be improved, and the society will be improved.

Then, because of your hard learning and effectively working, your work might be valued by your boss or by others; you might be promoted by your boss. You can find your potential working ability out. You might be happy at yourself. You can have



such a pride sense after your success. And, you might gain more money. Don't you think that it is a very good ring in your daily life? After gaining more, you can enjoy your life with smile; you can have a good mood to your family, to your friends, to your colleagues, to your job... And, then, another good circle started and created by your own.

If you only work for money, you will find that you paid more than the salary you gained. You might complain the others. You might have bad relationship with the others. You might think that working is the worst thing in the world. How poor the thing is. I do not hope I am a person who only has sad and unlucky things. And, I hope everyone could enjoy what they did and enjoy their life too. (390)

## Essay Five

Topic: Inventions such as eyeglasses and sewing machine have had an important effect on our lives. Choose another invention that you think is important. Give specific reasons for your choice.

I ride bicycle to go to work every day and have a deep impression that bicycle is very convenient in our daily life. Beijing is called a city of bicycles. There are various kinds of bicycles from small to big ones ridden in all sorts of streets. My director, Professor Li, began to learn riding a bicycle last year when she was fifty-three years old, and now she can ride her small bike to go to and back from the laboratory everyday.

The bicycle lets us go anywhere nearby easily. In China, there are not any private cars since an ordinary family can not afford it. Bicycles can save time and make the owners quicker when traffic jam occurs in rush hours or any other troublesome periods. Usually, riding a bicycle can do favor to a person's health. In modern times, life is very busy and time seems limited. Using the time of riding a bike to train one's body is a good way to follow.

In the beautiful seasons of spring and autumn, riding a bicycle to travel and appreciate the natural views is a wonderful experience. We can see buds on the tree branches, flowers in bloom, blue sky with white cloud and so on. With the breeze kissing our faces, it's a feeling beyond description.

Comparing with cars, riding a bicycle has no environment

problems, It is harmless to the air and people's health. On the other hand, It saves energy and parking places. And it has less possibility of traffic jam than driving a car. Bicycle has been important in human life throughout the period after it was intended. I believe it will be very necessary in the future.  
(313)

## Essay Six

Topic: "It's better to make wrong decision than make no decision at all." Do you agree or disagree with the statement. Give reasons or specific examples to illustrate your answer.

I agree with it—Making wrong decision better than making no decision at all. This is an effective word to myself.

I remembered one little case during my school life. That was in a final term exam. All of us must make multiple choice using our knowledge. The grading standard was very clear: Right choice, posited scores; No choice, without any marks; Wrong choice, negative scores. Facing one difficult question, I hesitated and used a long time to think it over. Frankly speaking, I dare to lose my scores if I selected the wrong choice. However, like a simple man, I want to gain high scores. Finally, I wrote down my answer to the question on the paper. After the examination, I still can remember what the question is. I rushed out of the classroom and found out my book. Reviewed all information concerned, I found that I made a wrong choice at all. That means that my score was lower than with no choice. I was not very happy with my score. But, I am very happy that I learned how and why I was wrong. That question and the correct answer were kept into my mind very deeply. Several days later, our teacher returned our examination paper to us. It was true that I made the wrong choice. I read the question and answer again. Afterwards, I have never had the same error any more. Even though some of my score lost, I learned more perfectly.

Maybe you will think the above is only a small case. However, in your life, how many choices are in front of you waiting for your decision. Once you step onto that cross, what will do? Only observing, watching or waiting? Maybe you might find that waiting is the most safety way to solve the problem.

But what you gained is time passing only. You can not learn any thing through it. People should learn more and more not only through book reading but his mistakes as well. (337)

## 第二章

### 考前准备阶段

写文章如用兵打仗，战前准备至关重要，往往未上战场，胜负其实已定一半。做将军的对每一仗都不应有侥幸之心，必先全力打探敌情，了解对手用兵之道，才能草拟应对的万变之策，做到“不战而屈敌之兵”。TOEFL作文一战，考生们通常都要精心准备数月，考虑到打完这场战争所要的精力、财力、时间和各种机会成本，多数考生都追求马到成功，因此更要做好充分的考前准备。

上一章我们已经熟悉了考试要求和评分之道，本章则主要介绍可能考到的各种题型、相应的文章布局 and 结构，同时教大家学会使用TOEFL作文中常用到的各种句套构造文章框架，力求达到如下境界：只要是写TOEFL作文，不需要具体题目，就可以飞速将文章首末、中间各段的开头结尾处写出个大概，等到看清题目后便可以根据不同题目，将相应理由填塞到各段以充实内容，从而将TOEFL作文的写作策略性地转换成完型填空练习。

要达到这个境界，我们先从题型分析开始。

## 一、作文题目的主要题型

现行考试只有一种文体：议论文。20世纪80年代曾经有过的图表说明题不再出现。

根据提问形式的不同我们可以看到三种主要题型：

### 1. 比较选择类（简称A or B类型）

给出做一件事的两种方法或对某一事件的两种意见，问考生选择其中哪一种。这是最常见的提问方式，常用提问方式为：

Compare A and B, which do you prefer?

Do you prefer A or B?

A and B, which do you think is better?

例如：

Some people prefer to spend most of their time alone. Others like to be with friends most of the time. Do you prefer to spend your time alone or with friends?

Some high schools require all students to wear school uniforms. Other high schools permit students to decide what to wear to school. Which of these two school policies do you think is better?

Some people like to use computers to type letters, others like to write letters with a pen. Which do you prefer and why?

### 2. 评价观点类（简称A+ or A-类型）

给出一个待评价的观点，让考生选择支持还是不支持。相当一部分题目是这类题型，常用提问方式为：

Do you agree or disagree with ...

例如：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement. Playing games teaches us about life. Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

"It's better to make wrong decision than make no decision at all." Do you agree or disagree with the statement. Give reasons or specific examples to illustrate your answer.

Some say that the world would be a better place now if the automobile had never been invented. Decide if you agree or disagree with this statement and give specific reasons for your decision.



### 3. 自选论述类

题目中给出一个笼统的、泛泛的话题，让考生根据自己的经验或观察，写自己感受最深的具体话题。这类题型考过的题目不多。它的常用提问方式为先给出一个前提或范围，之后让考生在此基础上进一步发挥。

例如：

Sometimes it is fun to think of living in another time and place. If you could experience a different time and place, what time and what place would you choose? Use reasons and specific details to support your answer.

Many important natural resources such as water, forests, oil, etc., are running out in the world today. What should we do to protect them? Give specific examples to support your idea about one kind of these resources.

What do you consider to be the most important room in a house? Why is this room more important to you than any other room? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

上面三种题型，无论题干部分是否提出Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer的要求，我们大体上都需要具体的理由和例子来说明我们的立场观点。所以看题目时，此类形式化的内容可以忽略以加快写作速度。

## 二、文章段落结构安排

在TOEFL作文的文章结构上，笔者强烈建议考生们不要独辟蹊径，而应该采用最稳妥的文章结构。虽然我们有三种不同题型的文章，但写起文章来结构相差不多，对于对比选择类、评价观点类和自选论述类三种都能适用的文章结构为五段式：

文章首段：引题，表明立场  
4~8行

第二段：第一条理由  
主题句  
支持细节  
总结句  
6~10行

第三段：第二条理由  
主题句  
支持细节  
再述本段主题  
6~10行

第四段：第三条理由  
主题句  
支持细节  
再述本段主题  
4~8行

未段：  
总结全文  
3~5行

在此结构基础上，我们根据实际需要做两种处理：

## 1. 增加过渡段

请看范文一

Topic: Should the money invested into a university library be used to buy books or to buy computers? What do you think? Why?

With the introduction of computers to the modern world, books, the traditional medium, are more and more challenged. Libraries often face the dilemma of whether to invest on computers or on books. With all aspects carefully considered, I think to invest on computers would be a better choice.

When equipped with computers, a library may run more efficiently than ever. Students or faculties may get useful information as fast as the computer can. A student may find it easier to type in only a key word and get the desired results, which, if done with books, may well need a long time scanning among many related books; A (a) researcher may feel it more convenient to find an article on those CD series than in a paper book. With the development of computer technology, such as the increase of CPU rate, memory, or embedding of cache on the main-board, the efficiency of data retrieval can only be accelerated, whereas a man's reading speed is normally limited to some extent.

The efficiency of getting information is the readers' major concern. While for the librarians, what they care most is how to store as much as possible information within limited space.

A computer has a large storage capacity. When a book with 750, 000 Chinese characters is stored as electronic text, it only take (takes) about 1M bytes on the hard disk. When stored on a normal CD with 640MB capacity, when these CDs are packed in locks, much precious space will be spared for other uses.

Unlike a book, a mortal physical medium, a computer may keep all data on its disk safe and sound. It is very easy for us to copy, backup, or transfer those data to recordable CDs or other recording materials.

The last but not the least, Internet may provide these computers with more capabilities of future information exchanges.

Books, certainly, have their own merits. People have enough reasons to cherish this traditional medium. Books are easy to carry, more affordable and conveniently read without extra consumption of any other type of energy. However, for a modern library, computers, equipped with much more important merits like high efficiency large capacity, durability and Internet accessibility, can be more reasonably treated as a wiser choice.

这是一篇得到满分的作文，以黑体字标出的第三段是一个比较漂亮的过渡段，它把第一个优点和第二个优点有机地联系到了一起。这种写法使文章显得结构清晰、过渡自然。考生们在写中文作文时对于这种手法应该不会陌生，它在英文中也有用武之地，是一种使文章显现“well developed”的绝佳手法。

## 2. 分割末尾段成两段

倒数第二段主要做让步或对反面观点进行评论，最后一段只做正面总结。

对于对比选择类、评价观点类两种题型，我们在文中必须要对自己所选观点的反面观点或其他选择做出论述，否则分数不会高于4分。因为只有对可能的选择或对立的观点都进行论述，才能表现出作者思维缜密、论述透彻。由于文章中间段落主要用来支持自己的立场，所以要等到末尾段才能针对对立观点进行论述。（还有另外一种可能，考生可以在第二段就将其他选择或反面立场加以论述。）论述其他选择或反面立场时，往往要先认可对方的一部分优点，之后再提其缺点。这样的文字积累起来也不少，不如从未段分出，成为倒数第二段。请参照下例，体会这种结构。

Topic: Traveling is more important than reading books in order to understand the people and the world. Do you agree or disagree with the statement. Use specific reasons to support your answer.

Do you know the most popular pastime in the world is reading? Now there're various kinds of books available and we can learn lots of things from them. Books become the main source of knowledge we obtain. There're about three advantages in

reading as follows:

First, books provide us with various aspects of knowledge. We can learn physics, chemistry, mathematics and philosophy etc. from books. These are all necessary for us. Without the scientific knowledge, a person will probably not know how to operate a washing machine and how to use a computer. Without all this knowledge, a person can't live a better life in the modern world.

Second, reading makes us understand the world more. If we have one month and one thousand dollars, we can only travel to one or two places to learn how people live there. But how many books can we buy with the money and how many books can we finish in one month? All these books may contain information about dozens of places, we can learn more by reading than by traveling.

Third, reading is the most romantic and the safest kind of traveling. By reading, we can travel to the north pole without having to endure the freezing cold; we can also go to the desert without having to fear the threat of thirst. We can also go back to the ancient times to have a look at the people's life without any difficulty.

Of course, traveling gives us direct experiences. It's much more exciting and active than reading. It's necessary for a person to expand his horizon. When you have a chance or enough money and time, you can travel around the world, it will make your life more pleasant and make you have a deep understanding about the people and the world.

But as students, we don't have enough time and money to travel around; and studying is the most important thing for us to do. So why not read as many books as possible when we are young? This way we can get enough knowledge to serve the people and the society better. Anyway we will have enough chances to travel later.

### 三、使用常用句套写作

人们在进行论文写作时，很多时候都在用着前人写过无数遍的词句，久而久之，这些常用词句也就成为了进行类似写作时应该把握的常用套路。对于使用这些句套写作，大家通常有两种心理：一种是不屑一顾，认为使用这些套路束缚了创造性的发挥，文章无法彰显个性，所以欲另辟蹊径。这种心理大可不必，要知道TOEFL作文充其量是个中级英语写作考试，并不要求我们表现出多么高超的写作艺术，就好像体操比赛的内容也会分为规定动作和自选动作两类一样，考生熟练地使用这些常用句套写作就像在做规定动作，而表现我们个人水平的自选动作应该在各段的具体内容上体现，不必在常用句套上体现。另一种是趋之若鹜，过多死记硬背类似句套，整段整篇文章地背诵，使工作量无限增加，以至于成为一个MISSION IMPOSSIBLE。

比较明智的做法是，熟悉这些句套，落笔时随机应变，配合内容写出好句子。不需要花太多功夫背诵，在平时习作时就精心演练这些句套。其实只要你模仿着使用过三次，就不会忘记了。

这里请大家先熟读实现各类功能的句套，然后做练习，演练这些句套。

注意：下文中出现的A, B, "... (某事物)", "sb (somebody)", 在写作中要根据上下文进行适当替换。

#### 1. 文章开头

When it comes to ..., some think ... the others believe ...  
There is a public debate today that...  
A is a common way of ..., but is it a wise one?  
Recently the problem has been brought into focus that...

#### 2. 提出观点

Nowadays there is a growing awareness that...  
It is time we explore the truth of...  
Nowhere in history has the issue been more visible that...

#### 3. 进一步提出观点

... but that is only part of the reality.  
Another equally important aspect is ...  
A is but one of the many effects, another is ...  
Besides, other reasons are...

#### 4. 举普通例子

For example (instance),...

... such as A, B, C and so on (so forth).

A good case in point is...

A particular example for this is...

#### 5. 提出假想例子的方式

Suppose that...

Just imagine what it would be like if...

It is reasonable to expect...

It is not surprising that...

#### 6. 引用

One of the greatest early writers said ...

"Knowledge is power", such is the remark of...

"...". That is how somebody comments (criticizes/ praises

...

"...". How often we hear such words like these.

#### 7. 举例后的延续

(先说故事或事例主体), this story/case is not rare.

..., such dilemma we often meet in daily life.

..., the story still has a realistic significance.

#### 8. 提出原因

There are many reasons for...

Why..., for one thing,...

The answer to this problem involves many factors.

Any discussion about this problem would inevitably involve...

The first reason can be obviously seen.

Most people would agree that...

Some people may neglect that in fact...

Others suggest that...

Part of the explanation is...

## 9. 进行对比

The advantages for A outweigh than B when sth. is concerned.

A maybe..., but it suffers from the disadvantage that...

## 10. 承上启下

To understand the truth of..., it is also important to see...

A study of... will make this point clear.

## 11. 让步

Certainly, B has its own advantages, such as...

I do not deny that A has its own merits.

Admittedly...

Of course...

## 12. 结尾

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that...

In summary, it is wiser...

In short...

大家在考场上写文章时经常需要用到上面的句套，所以在平常习作时要经常练习使用，或者也可以根据个人喜好只演练其中一部分，这样在动笔写TOEFL作文前就已经知道如何摆好架势了。

当然，实现相同功能的句套表达还有很多，初级阶段不必求多，而要求精和求熟，将来可以根据自己阅读量的增长来逐渐丰富自己喜欢的句套。



## 四、小结与练习

认真学习本章后，应该做到未上考场就已经清楚自己可能遇见的题型。对于要写的文章该安排几段，各段如何组织结构，用何种句套开头、扩展、结束，也都有了深刻认识。如果现在让你拿出一张白纸，则不需要给题目，只要知道要写一篇TOEFL作文，你就应该可以列出文章的大体轮廓，大致写出文章首尾，甚至摆出中间段落内要用的起承转合的句式。只待题目出现后，给出几条理由就可以写出完型填空式的TOEFL作文了，就好像你已经在衣橱里挂好了衣架，只等着向里面挂上五颜六色的衣服。

### 练习

根据自己的喜好，默写出你要写的某一篇TOEFL作文中可能要用到的句套，越多、越充实越好。

首段：
提出问题
提出观点
提出第一条理由：
举例子
举例后延续
提出第二条理由：
举例子
转折
提出第三条理由：
引用
末段：
让步
正面总结

## 第三章

### 审题立意阶段

经过上一章的训练，考生应该已经对要写文章的大体轮廓比较清晰了，对于自己喜欢用的各种句套烂熟于胸了。这样，未上考场，文章骨架已经确立；上得考场，看到要考的作文题目，只需要迅速审题，少则1~2分钟，一般在3分钟，多则5分钟，想好至少3个理由来支持自己的观点。若是参加机考，所有题目考前都应该被仔细思考过，审题时间大多在1~2分钟。

如何保证在看到题目后能用最短的时间理清思路，这一直是个值得研究的难题。最稳妥的办法当然是将所有可能考的题目事先都加以仔细分析，甚至动笔进行实战演练。这对于机考，理论上还是可能的，对于笔考简直无从入手，因为每一次笔考命题组都会出一个全新的题目。实际上即便是机考，要将近200个题目逐个分析，也是一项旷日持久、容易令人气馁的大工程。曾有人越俎代庖，代为提供全部理由，其实并不可取。因为越俎代庖者多凭个人或少数人的思维来格式化众多迥然不同的题目，如果大家一味因袭，必然导致雷同文章较多，令评分者徒生厌恶甚至生出揪拿查办之心。

明智之举是快速培养迅速分析TOEFL作文题目的能力。

无论是笔考、机考，TOEFL作文的考试时间都是30分钟。考场上我们大致有3~5分钟审题构思，这一步快了后面写文章的时间就更充足，但如果太快又恐怕欲速则不达，题目分析不清以致跑题。真正能够在考场上做到审题1~2分钟就胸有成竹的，只有两种情况：一是题目极其简单易懂或者干脆就是曾经仔细分析过的；二是平时训练有素，分析问题速度极快。显然前者靠的是运气，后者靠的是实力，它是在一个特定时间段内有意识地培养出来的思维习惯。

培养方法：先熟悉各类常考话题，学会快速确定立场，列简要提纲提炼理由，用各类题型、各种题材锻炼思维。本书附录一：机考经典题目理由分析部分提供了30个题目的理由分析，足够大家培养分析作文能力时使用，最后再通过随机选取ETS公布的作文题目（见附录二）来检验这种能力，这一步可只做思考练习，看到题目就要快速思考，直到想出合适的理由为止。

下面我们先从熟悉TOEFL作文可能考到的话题入手。

## 一、熟悉常考话题

TOEFL作文题目的选定非常慎重，只考所谓GENERAL TOPIC即普通话题，以确保所有考生都有话可说。仔细分析，不难看出命题人实际上是把考生分成了三类，即学生，家庭成员，社会成员。

首先，从学生角度出发的话题较多，因为每个参加TOEFL考试的人都曾经当过学生或还在当着学生，那么考生对于与学校相关的话题应该非常熟悉。

例如：

### 1. 学生课内外生活类

与书相关的话题：

通过旅游/读书来获得知识哪个更好？

你喜欢读小说还是课本？

你喜欢买书看还是借书看？

与学习习惯相关的话题：

你喜欢日间学习还是晚上学习？

你喜欢长期学习还是短期学习？

你喜欢自己学习还是集体学习？

与假期和课外活动相关的话题：

你喜欢室内活动还是室外活动？

你喜欢长假期还是短假期？

你喜欢文体社团活动还是只是一心学习？

学生课内外生活类话题应该是最容易写的，每个人都可以就自己的实际生活经验发表自己的一番见解。

### 2. 学校教育类

你喜欢幽默的还是严肃的教学风格？

你喜欢大的学校还是小学校？

受教育目的是为了赚钱吗？

大学教育价值只等于一个学位吗？

有关教育投资：

学校投资应优先投资图书馆还是体育设施？

对图书馆投资，应优先投资书还是计算机？

学校应优先投资农业研究中心还是商业中心？

学校教育类比单纯的学生课内外生活类难度大一些，需要做出稍稍超越学生本位的思考。有关学校教育投资的话题曾经引起某些外国学生的抱怨，但因为在北美高校，校方做类似决策的时候往往会征求学生的意见，所以命题者认为该背景应该被广大考生认知，执著地认为即便考生没有吃过猪肉，也应该知道猪的行走方式啊！

其次，从家庭角度出发的话题，无疑每个参加考试的考生都有家庭生活的经验及感受，但由此角度出发的话题数量非常有限，主要集中在家庭教育问题上。

### 3. 家庭教育类

父母应该如何安排孩子的生活？  
家庭和朋友对儿童的影响哪个大？  
大家庭和小家庭哪个更有优势？  
孩子应该独立成长还是要家长严格管教？

家庭教育类话题并不难写，而且数量少到可以忽略不计的地步。

最后，每个参加考试的考生生活在这个社会大集体中，都会遇到和思索一些问题。

### 4. 生活态度类

你喜欢浪漫的生活还是非常实际的生活（romantic life or realistic life）？  
人应该满足已有的东西还是应该追求日新月异？  
在生活中合作和竞争哪个更重要？  
情绪是否应该外露？  
不满是否能引起进步？  
是否同意游戏教会人生？  
成功归功于努力还是运气？

生活态度类话题比较难写，有着不同生活经历的人会有不同的看法，比如浪漫的生活和现实的生活对于涉世未深的同学来说就比较难写，毕竟他们没有养家糊口的压力，也没有体验过下岗失业的痛苦。当然最痛苦的不是他们，而是那些根本不认识“romantic”和“realistic”两个单词的同志们。

### 5. 人际交往类

你喜欢和你性情相投的朋友交往还是和你性情互补的朋友交往？

你喜欢一个人独住还是与人合住？  
你喜欢一个人出去玩还是和很多人一起出去玩？  
你认为一个好邻居应该具备什么样的素质？

人际交往类话题相对来讲还算容易，无论怎样大家都有话可说。

## 6. 现代科技类

你喜欢用电话与人沟通还是用信件与人沟通？  
你喜欢用计算机写信还是用笔写？  
你认为20世纪最重要的发明是什么？  
汽车的利和弊哪个更大？  
电视和电影影响了人们的生活，你是否同意？

## 7. 社会问题类

环境保护措施。  
为什么我们要保护自然资源？  
艺术家和科学家哪个对社会贡献大？

现代科技类题型和各类五花八门的社会问题题型比较难写，需要有一定的观察力、分析力才能有上乘表现。

总之，TOEFL作文就是从以上三个角度出发，拟出七大类题目，从来不会以出难题难倒大家为乐趣，出题人是由衷地希望各国考生、各色人等都能有话可说、有词可写。

当然我们还是不能掉以轻心，需要培养分析TOEFL作文题目的能力。偶尔碰到不太开心的题目也不可以横眉冷对，重要的是要学会提前备战、未雨绸缪。

了解了作文题目的话题范围，我们就可以充满信心地浏览作文题目了，下一步就是要学会怎样快速获得合适的理由来论述这些话题。

## 二、先列简要提纲，再确定立场

当我们看到题目后，不管是对比选择式、评价观点式，还是自选论述式，都不应该凭个人感情倾向去确定自己的立场。比较明智的做法是列出对比双方的利弊，或自选论述式题目的几个选择，然后比较哪个理由更多、更熟悉、更有话可讲，之后再确定自己立场。比如给图书馆投资是买书好还是买计算机好这个话题，有人单凭着对传统书籍的由衷热爱而坚持要写买书好，写起来却发现素材不充分。如果选定立场前分别列出双方的理由，就会发现其实选择计算机的理由更多、更好想，真不如开始就选择投资计算机的立场。

对于审题立意的过程还需要强调的是：审题的结晶必须落在笔头上，这样才能保证战果。常有考生先前想到了几条绝妙理由，未加记录，结果写着写着就忘记了。最佳战略是：列出简略提纲。

此过程在考场上应这样进行：

笔考时考生拿到一张对折好的作文试卷，裁开侧面封条后看到里面的作文题目，大概有七八行文字。这些文字的下面和该页纸的右半页印有一些横线，这些地方是用来打草稿的。实际上，我们永远也不会真在这里打草稿，因为时间实在太紧，根本来不及再抄写到作文纸上，只能在这里简单列出要写的理由。列理由时要简洁、明快，至于是用英语写还是用汉语写，写得是工整还是横七竖八，都无关紧要，只要自己清楚就可以了，因为除了你没有人再会看这个草稿。

列提纲时还有一个好方法可以采纳，就是拿到试题后，立刻在草稿纸中间划出一道竖线，这对于需要对比双方利弊的题目非常有用。我们可以在竖线左面写一个的优点，竖线右面写另一个的优点，两边对比，看哪个立场理由多、好写些，就选哪个。还以投资图书馆话题为例，提纲就可以列成这样：

书  
经济

easy to carry

方便

计算机

效率高

储藏量大

INTERNET

durable



### 三、选择最佳理由

因为评分要求的第一条就是看文章是否很好地解决了所提出的问题，其实也就是看文章思路是否清晰，理由是否有说服力。文章成败均以此为根基，所以意义重大。要真正做到思路清晰、理由合理，需要对如下问题有深刻的认识：

首先，确定该写几条理由合适。

经验表明3条合适理由是极容易写出好文章的，而写成4~5条理由并详略得当地布局也是相当不错的。理由再多就无法在半小时内写出来了。理由再少比如只有两条理由，文章就很难写，往往需要更高的谴词造句能力来弥补。所以，建议大家在讲述理由时至少写出3条理由。

其次，理由要合适、切题。

怎样的理由才叫合适的呢？说起来容易，写起来难，我们以下面话题为例来举例说明这个问题。

我们先从考生常写的、自以为合理其实并不合适的5类常见理由入手：

#### 1. 不切题的理由

Topic: Should the money invested into a university library be used to buy books or to buy computer? What do you think? Why?

某考生写到：

To invest on computer is a better choice. For 4 long years in college, I have no access to computers because the university has been always running out of funds. I have suffered a lot during my job seeking sessions when I was frequently asked to improve my computer skills. It is certainly a good idea that the money invested into a university library be used to buy computers.

作者试图通过学校已往无钱买电脑，以致作者电脑水平低下找工作屡屡受挫为由，论证学校的图书馆应该买电脑。该论证看似与题目有关联，实际上已经跑题了。题目中明确说明要给学校的图书馆投资，试想，学校图书馆的计算机是用来做计算机扫盲的吗？是主要用来提高计算机使用技术水平的吗？当然不是，所以这条理由失败。

类似下面理由，“电脑屏幕大、看得清晰”、“用21英寸现在成本也不高了”云云，写得再多也无用，只能让评分人员简单做如下评语：OFF，跑题！

理由是否合理，阅卷人员是靠所谓common sense常识来判别的。其实通过我们仔细思考，想出一些能够被普通人接受的理由来并不难。就这个

作文题目来说，如果我们选择投资计算机，我们完全可以说计算机查询信息效率高、储存信息量大、耐久性好这三条。切题、合理，也能为一般大众所接受。

个别考生思维方式长期与众不同，实在不知道自己写出的理由跑题与否，如果是这样，应该多做审题立意方面的练习。建议以本书附录一的内容为模板，先自行思考，然后看书中对该题目的思路分析，不断矫正自己的理由；也可以考虑把自己针对其他题目写出的理由请自己的学伴参阅，或说给兄弟姐妹、邻居大妈听听，多次这样矫正自己的思维，就会大有改观。

就上面话题，还有同学给出下面理由：

Last year, our university had just bought 200 Pentium II computers. It would be too wasteful if we invest the money on computers. Our library is not so urgent to update its computers. Therefore, the money should be invested on books.

作者试图用一个自己身边的事实来回避对计算机和书两者间孰优孰劣的争辩，以去年图书馆已经购置计算机，为避免浪费而不应再购计算机为由，得出应投资书的决定。乍看可行，仔细分析，这其实是改写了原题的前提，也不可取。

## 2. 改写原题前提的理由

原题中讲“a university”如何如何，应该是泛泛而指，绝非讲作者的大学怎样怎样了。如果这样的理由可行，试想，如果去年同时还买了大批图书，今年这笔钱该怎么花呢？难道还有中饱私囊的选择吗？还有位考生犯过一个更可笑的错误，在写“打字好还是手写好”的题目时写道：“由于本人很不幸，先天性残疾，没手，也曾努力用脚来写，却着实痛苦。自从练习用脚打字以来，进步神速，字打得尤其工整，谁知道俺是用脚写的呢？所以打字好。”

这一切荒谬的根源就是未把握住TOEFL作文题目的不言自明的前提，即所谈话题均属普通情况，泛泛而谈。刚刚这位考生显然忽略了题目的泛泛性，一个很自然的前提是绝大多数人都是身体健康没残疾的，这是不需言明也应该知道的常识啊。

当然，并不是说不考虑这种个人的特殊情况，ETS也确实为残疾人准备了比较特殊的残疾人TOEFL考试。但就我们所参加的TOEFL考试而言，个人情况最多算个案。真要写，可参照正常人情况写，在结尾再来上这么一段“personally speaking”的论述，讲就我个人而言如何如何，那么评分人员在看到前文的精辟论述后发现原来此文竟为一位身残志坚的考生所写，必然大为感动，另加同情分数也不可不知啊！一句话，文章应以普通情况为主，个人特殊情况最后视情况再决定是否写出，如写，谨记需将其放到最后。

### 3. 道德水准太高和太低的理由

Topic: Some people tend to work only for money, while others believe that people should enjoy what they do. Which opinion do you prefer? Explain why?

就这个题目而言，写仅为钱工作相对难写，尺度需要把握好，否则就会出现下面情况。一位考生写到：

"Money is everything, without money you can do nothing. Money makes the mare go."

翻译过来就是：“金钱是万能的，没有钱是万万不能的。有钱能使鬼推磨。”这些话被该考生堂而皇之地用白纸黑字写出后，一位守财奴的形象也就跃然纸上了。这让人怀疑你的道德水平。同样是写为了钱，换个角度就可以写得非常巧妙：

To work for money is not my original intention, I have to do so because, as the only bread winner, I am responsible to support my family. I could not imagine that I simply work for my own interest, while leaving my family starving.

“为钱工作不是我的真正意图，但我必须这样做，因为作为家里惟一的赚面包的人，我有义务去支持家人。我不能想象只为我个人兴趣工作而让我的家人闹饥荒。”同样是写为钱工作，这样写就能够赢得评分人员的同情和共鸣。孰优孰劣，一比便知。

再看下面的题目：

Some people like to use computer to type letters, others like to write letters with a pen. Which do you prefer and why?

一位考生就“打字好”的立场先写了两条理由，讲打字的效率高，修改储存方便等理由。接下来说，打字还有一想不到的优点：

Recently I typed several threat letters and mailed out. Clearly a handwritten letter can be easily used as evidence against me in the court, while a typed letter is very hard to be attached to a certain person.

这段翻译过来就是：“最近我写的几封恐吓信都是打字机打上去的，很明显手写信件能被用作呈堂证物来告我，而一封打出来的信却很难说出自何人之手。”

这样的理由看似十分有理，但仔细一想，这岂不是交代了自己就是恐吓犯。这样，这条理由再怎么有道理也不可取了。

相对而言，作者若表现出了圣人的道德水准，也很难有说服力。比如有位考生在写为兴趣工作时讲：

"People should not work for money but should try to make more contribution to this world."

“人们不应该为钱工作而应该尽力为世界做贡献。”这样也未免过于

做作，难以服人。

#### 4. 政治上敏感的理由

Sometimes it is fun to think of living in another time and place. If you could experience a different time and place, what time and what place would you choose? Use reasons and specific details to support your answer.

针对这个话题，1999年5月，对以美国为首的北约轰炸我驻南斯拉夫大使馆激愤不平的同学为泄一腔愤懑，慷慨激昂地选择了抗美援朝时期，说“这样就可以和美军面对面作战，给美帝国主义以致命打击，给我们中国人出口气”。这样写，固然解气，但却犯了大忌。要知道，我们的文章只是学术性文章，不应该添加政治色彩。要弘扬中华民族精神，我们完全可以写盛唐时期的中国，描述一下那个路不拾遗、夜不闭户的太平盛世；或讲述一下作者厌倦都市的喧嚣，憧憬简单生活而欲归隐田园，体验陶渊明所谓“种豆南山下，草盛豆苗稀”的情境。这些没有政治色彩的内容将能够更好地为阅卷人接受。

#### 5. 重复的理由

上述错误，大多数是一些想象力丰富的人所犯的，普通的考生最常犯的错误是自己有错但往往不以为错。请看下面两条理由：

Computer can help you find the information you need more efficiently.

Computer may save you a lot of time when you seek information in the library.

很多同学认为这是两条理由。其实认真想想，more efficiently和save you a lot of time不就是一回事吗？这种错误叫理由重复，重复的理由写多少条都不能表明作者才思敏捷，只能证明作者思维混乱。

常犯的错误中包括把省时间、效率高、速度快等分作不同理由论述。要知道，我们这里讲的3~5条应该是不重复的理由，是从不同侧面、不同角度得到的不同理由。仔细体会计算机和书对比的话题中，关于计算机的不同理由有：

1. 效率高（速度快、省时间）
2. 储藏量大（节省空间）
3. 耐久性好（储存时间久）
4. 更新快
5. 易于管理
6. 有利于联网查询

应该说，上述任何一个理由都从一个不同的侧面反映了计算机的优

势。这才是我们要写的理由。

如此来说，我们要在审题的短短1~3分钟内想出这样切题的、道德水准一般的、政治上不敏感的、不重复的3条理由还着实需要下一番功夫，尤其是对付一些本来就很难的题目。比如：

"It's better to make wrong decision than make no decision at all." Do you agree or disagree with the statement. Give reasons or specific examples to illustrate your answer.

这里的不做决定和做错误决定都不是什么好选择，但还要说一方好于另一方，还真是个难题。所幸作者不断研究这些题目，发现许多文章都可以使用一些相同的理由来论述，这里姑且称作“万能理由14条”，阐述如下：

## 四、14条“万能理由”

与事物相关话题：效率、方便、经济、耐久、安全、空间

与人相关话题：健康、乐趣、成就、性格、情感、交流、经验、他人

下页表我们可以练习如何通过这14条“万能理由”来得到我们想要的合适理由。

	打字/手写		在饭店吃/ 在家吃		雇年轻人/ 雇老年人		为钱工作/ 为兴趣		做错误决定/ 不做决定	
效率										
方便										
经济										
耐久										
安全										
空间										
健康										
乐趣										
成就										
性格										
情感										
交流										
经验										
他人										

现在以在饭店吃和在家吃这个话题为例。如果我们选择在饭店吃更好，那么对照左边竖列第一项想，在饭店吃效率高不高？自己在家做饭，连买菜带做饭肯定不如在饭店里吃效率高，所以此项可以选中。再看方便一项，在饭店吃是不是比在家吃更方便，当然，吃完就走，不用刷碗，选上。经济？可能不行，在饭店吃肯定不如在家吃经济。耐久？关系不大。安全？关系不大。空间？可以联想，家里空间有限，饭店提供了我们和朋友吃饭聊天的地方。健康？关系不大。乐趣？可以，在饭店可以品尝四大菜系，川、鲁、粤、淮扬，自己在家往往烧不出那么多好菜，这一条又可言及中国饮食文化之博大精深，一定有的写。下面各项中，似乎“交流”也可以一说，饭店提供了与朋友交流的场所，给了我们充分的时间，想象若真有三五好友欲家中一聚，您亲自下厨，何其烦琐。这样，依次联想，我们就可以得到非常妙的理由。欲获得最佳效果，需要注意以下三项：

1. 有些理由用在对立立场的双方都可以。比如有一个题目讲选择雇员时是雇佣年轻人好还是年老有经验的好，选择雇年轻人我们可以讲他们效率高，因为他们精力充沛（energetic），工作节奏

快(fast work pace)；选择雇年老者也可以讲他们效率高，因为他们有经验，来了就可以进入工作状态，不需要培训，又可以避免走不必要的弯路，也可以说效率高。这样看来一个理由双方都可以用，那到底写不写？还是要写，只要能自圆其说就可以写。其实文章的话题只是个架子，评分人最希望看到的是你在上面挂的英语的肉质如何。

2. 这14条理由对应题目时有时非常恰当，有时则需要换句更贴切的语言表达，要灵活处理。比如经济我们可以联想为是否省钱，或联想为经济基础；在讲为钱工作这个立场时我们完全可以理解为赚钱是为了给家里奠定经济基础，有了经济基础才可以考虑看电影、读小说等精神需求。总之，这里的理由只是给你提醒，让你迅速联想出至少3条合适理由。
3. 这14条理由必须熟练掌握，要达到熟练程度，你至少做10个同类练习，并认真做本章后面的练习。

上述14条“万能理由”经验证，大部分作文题目都能从中得到启发。但必须指出，针对不同题目，很有可能会有只适合该题目的独特理由。如果是这样的题目，应该说是考生有福气，那样的理由一定要写，凑不足3个就考虑这里的14条。总之，请大家务必保持思维灵活，不能迷信这里讲的14条。要知道，作者总结14条的本意就是抛砖引玉，保证大家思路畅通，所以你只要针对题目找到3条合适的理由即可，根本不必考虑这些理由的出处如何。

有趣的是，很多同学之前看到题目就头疼，总是害怕自己想不出合适的理由，而经过14条的启发后，对审题找理由这一环节就充满了信心，并且能够满怀信心地走上考场，平静地面对任何新题目，还能想出完全超出14条以外的理由作答。作者会为之十分欣慰，毕竟吃过“定心丸”和没吃过效果不一样啊！



## 五、理由的先后次序

想定各条理由之后，不能不考虑一下谁先谁后的次序问题。不加思考，想到哪里写到哪里行不行呢？

请看下面例子，题目为图书馆投资书还是计算机，立场选定为投资计算机更好。如果各段这样安排，且看效果如何。

第一条理由：

Computers can be linked with Internet or Intranet, information exchange thus is made easier.

第二条理由：

Compared with books, computers can store the needed information much longer, since paper books are easily eroded.

第三条理由：

When readers are making some inquiry, computers provide much more efficiency than books can do.

第四条理由：

Given same space, computer may contain much more information than books can, as information can be stored on hard disk or CDs, and DVDs.

简化一下其次序就是：

INTERNET→耐久→效率高→储藏量大

这种次序恐怕大家怎么看也不会太舒服，其原因就是理由的排列次序没有规律，显得思路混乱。评分标准明确指出文章应该是：“well developed”从结构上看文章应该是“很好的发展起来的”。要做到这一点，我们需要分析各条理由的深层逻辑次序。

我们排列理由时是怎样排列次序的呢？通常我们先讲最重要的理由，其次是次重要的，先说出容易想到的，后讲比较难想的、比较个性化的理由。按照这样次序安排，各段逻辑上就顺理成章了。按这个标准，上面的理由排列次序应该是：

效率高→储藏量大→耐久→INTERNET

其中第一条和第二条次序若有颠倒，关系不大。

按照这样的次序排列，做起来并不烦琐，在列简要提纲的过程中，注意在列出的各项理由前标一个序号就可以了。最终，我们在审题立意阶段的最后提纲就如下图所示：



书	计算机
经济	效率高
easy to carry	储藏量大
方便	INTERNET
	durable

这种列提纲的方法简单易行，通常在考前有3~5篇文章按照此方法演练就比较习惯了。

## 六、小结与练习

本章是核心章节之一，认真研读本章后，考生应该对TOEFL写作题目的范围有了清晰的认识，并且知道审题立意的关键在于用最短的时间，以简单提纲列出题目各种可能立场的支持理由，做出取舍，确定文章立场。通过练习把握本章的14条“万能理由”：与事物相关的话题有效率、方便、经济、耐久、安全、空间；与人相关的话题有健康、乐趣、成就、性格、情感、交流、经验、他人。

参照附录一、二培养快速想出至少3条合适理由的能力。理由选定后，应按照一定逻辑次序标号排序，确定即将要写的文章的理由安排次序，至此我们已经做好了正文写作前的全部准备工作。

## 练习

1. 下表中横行排出不同话题，竖列列出可能的理由。如果竖列的理由能够支持话题中的立场，就在相对应的方格处画上星号。

2. 根据你能够获得的作文题目，随机选择5个题目，练习只用3分钟来确定对每个题目的立场，并想出3条合适的理由。（此练习在考试前3天再做一遍！）

[illegible]

## 第四章

### 正文写作阶段

在前面三章，我们已经为写出一篇好文章做好了充分的准备，现在就要开始从首段起进行真正意义的写作了。

借助审题阶段列出的简要提纲，我们很清楚正文要写几个段落，通常五段或六段比较常见。由于各段的战略意义不同，我们无法对各段一视同仁，而是需要区别对待，态度应该很鲜明：

首段写作：突出表现！

中间段落：追求流畅！

末段写作：但求无过！

## 一、首段写作5种方法

如果让我们在有限的时间内判断一篇文章的好坏，那么阅卷人十有八九会仔细阅读首段和其他各段的主题句，其他部分不需细看，分数就可以大体评出了。道理很简单，首段不仅给人以文章的第一印象，同时也是考生最有充分时间完成的段落，所以评审人员有充分理由预期在这里看到考生的精彩表现。下面就教大家如何炮制出精彩的首段。

首先让我们来观摩一下某些考生常用的开头方式，以下面题目为例：

Should the money invested into a university library be used to buy books or to buy computers? What do you think? Why?

请看下面开头：

My answer is computers.

首段就只有这一句话，自称是开门见山。实际上这样写作的考生并不理解，题目中的问题只是一个借口，回答问题并不需要这样紧迫。这种“抢答式”开头的弊端在于过于简洁，放弃了对题目的必要重述和表现自己写作水平的机会。

另有人常用下面的开头方式：

When people ask me which I should invest into, computers or books, I choose computers.

这样写开头的同学很多，仿佛是在扣题写作，实际上是缺乏想象力的无奈做法。很显然，如果没有这个考试，肯定也不会有人问你这个问题。这种自作多情式的开头方式流于形式，首段的意义显得可有可无了。

一个漂亮的开头应该能够快速吸引读者的注意力，同时又能展现自己驾驭文字的能力。下面介绍5种开头方式，如果演练得体，首战就可以告捷了。

### 1. 排比反问式

先看题目：

Some students like to have outdoor activities. Others like indoor activities. Which do you prefer? Give specific reasons and examples to illustrate your answer.

Have you ever been to the West Lake in Hangzhou City? Have you ever walked along the Long Corridor in the Summer Palace? Have you ever seen the red fallen leaves on the Fragrance Hill?

If you have never had such experiences, you would never know how much fun outdoor activities could bring you.

首段中作者用排比反问句式列举了几处旅游胜地，然后利用反问巧妙地引出作者的立场，是个不错的开头。

排比反问句的使用能够一开始就显现作者的遣词造句能力，值得学

习，但是不是只有这个具体话题才适用此句式呢？否，实际上我们可以在任何文章的开头都使用这种句式，比如另一篇文章：

Your friend is planning how to use a certain amount of money. Should he use the money to buy a car or go traveling? What is your opinion and why?

模仿上文，我们该怎样开头呢？

Have you ever been to the West Lake in Hangzhou City? Have you ever walked along the Long Corridor in the Summer Palace? Have you ever seen the red fallen leaves on the Fragrance Hill?

对，我们还是可以使用这3个排比句，只不过第二段改成下面这样就行了。

If you have never had such experiences, you would never know how wonderful it is to go traveling.

当然，我们不必每一次都使用这3个例子，我们要练习见到任何话题都能迅速做出这样的排比反问句来，这样就可以对任何文章都用此法开头。

使用排比反问式开头需要注意以下3个问题：

- (1) 排比最好选用3个事物，4个多余且费神，2个不产生效果。
- (2) 如用排比反问式开头，为了保持其效果往往到第二段再表明作者立场。
- (3) 进行排比的3个事物最好要有一定的层次感，比较可取的做法是给作者要写的每一条理由都罗列一个事例出来。比如“朋友有钱是买车好还是旅行好”这个话题，如果作者的立场是买车好，就可以将有车的3个好处分别用3个事例在首段用排比反问句写出，每句话对应一个理由，就会显得巧妙、精致多了。如下：

Have you ever kept yourself waiting for a bus for an hour in the rain? Have you ever met some urgency so that you had to go to hospital but found no taxi around? Or have you ever regretfully told your country-living parents that it took too much time to go and see them but you wished you could? If you have never had such experiences, you would never know how important a car is.

这种开头方式的特点是，能够很快吸引读者注意力，并体现排比和反问这些修辞方式；缺点是需要花费一些时间想出3个或3个以上的例子来进行排比。不过经常演练后，随着对句式把握得越来越熟练和思考过程所需时间的逐渐缩短，所需要的总时间也会随之缩短。

## 2. 个例深入式

有些考生思维比较单一，很难在短时间内想出3个能够做排比的事

物，只对个别事例印象颇深。那就可以考虑文章一开头就展开对某一事例的详细描写，之后第二段表明立场。比如还是“朋友有钱是该用来投资汽车还是用来旅行”这一话题，有一位考生这样开头。

On a cold winter midnight, I woke and found my son lying aside me in fever with a 41.8 degree high. I carried my son in my arms and rushed outside to find a taxi but in vain. Along the street I caught sight of the car of my next-door neighbor's. With full gratefulness I begged my neighbor to take my son to the hospital. My son was saved in time because of the car.

If you do not have such experience, you would never know how important a car is to your life.

这种开头方式的特点是，文章一开头就详细叙述一个事例，引人入胜。每一篇文章都可以以此方式开头，但需要注意的是：

- (1) 首段因为讲述一个体会较深的例子，很可能收不住笔。而如长江之水，滔滔不绝，往往容易造成篇幅过长，甚至会达到10行以上。所以以这种方式开头要注意惜墨，把文字控制在7行内。
- (2) 不要错误地认为首段写这么长，后面可能时间不够用了。其实，这种开头方式相当于我们把文章中间要写的某条理由提前了，首段写了，后面就能得少写一些。文章总体长度还是守恒的。请务必消除这种误解。

### 3. 背景知识式

对于所有文章，我们还有一种非常正规的开头方式，先陈述文章话题发生的背景，然后循序渐进地引出作者的立场。

Should the money invested into a university library be used to buy books or to buy computers? What do you think? Why?

With fast development of computer technology, books, as a traditional medium, are more and more challenged. Many libraries are faced with such a dilemma, whether they should invest on computers or on books. With every aspect taken into consideration, I believe that to invest on computers would be a better choice. (随着计算机技术的飞速发展，书作为一种传统的媒介，正在受到越来越多的挑战。许多图书馆正面临这样的困境，即是投资于计算机还是投资于书。在对各方面周密考虑之后，我相信投资于计算机是个更好的选择。)

这一段中的前几句，就是在描述文章话题提出的背景，这样进入话题比较自然、正规、稳妥，也是非常值得学习的一种开头方式。

### 4. 定义式

对于那些厌倦了上述3种方式，又想先声夺人的考生，可以酌情考虑使用定义式，即先对文章要讨论话题中的关键词语下以定义。比如：

Some students like to have outdoor activities. Others like indoor activities. Which do you prefer? Give specific reasons and examples to illustrate your answer.

By outdoor activities is meant physical activities, such as mountain climbing, swimming, skating, and camping. While indoor activities are often referred to as mainly mental activities, such as watching TV, playing chess, reading novels.

有了这样的前提定义，后面的论述就可以水到渠成。

使用这种方式开头要注意：

语言水平和概括能力要强。既然是定义就应该尽可能精确，能为大多数读者所接受；做不到这点，就不如不这样写。曾经有人这样定义这个话题：室外活动指发生在室外的活动。比如爬山、游泳、滑冰等，室内活动指发生在室内的活动，比如室内攀岩、室内游泳、室内滑冰等。这样定义就难免显得可笑了。

## 5. 引语式

另一种先声夺人的方式就是使用恰当的引语开头，其特点是使用了评分人员见之便欣喜的“”引号。能够引经据典，别说是写英文作文，就是在汉语作文写作中也是难能可贵的。

使用引语要注意：

- (1) 引语要贴切，不可牵强附会，好大喜功。比如，某位考生文章这样开了头：“To be, or not to be, that is the question”，接下来写“to invest on computers or to invest on books, that is my question”。这句原本是莎士比亚所著的《哈姆雷特》中的名句，是哈姆雷特在进行生死抉择时的自言自语。用在此处未免有些夸大其辞，如果真好用，我们岂不是可以把它用在任何需要做选择的题目中了？所以使用引语开头要讲究恰当，符合情况，只要情形相符，即便是非常普通、尽人皆知的名言警句，也可以大胆使用。要知道阅卷人希望看到引号啊！比如讲学校优先投资于图书馆还是体育馆的问题，就有考生机智地在篇首引用培根的名言：

“Knowledge is power”，university is where people are empowered with knowledge, which is conducted mainly in classrooms and libraries. If we insist on that the main aim of universities is to impart knowledge to students, then library should deserve higher priority than gymnasium as far as investment is concerned.

这句就是我们熟知的“知识就是力量”，在这里被恰当地引用并引申，文章层次立显不同。

(2) 注意平时积累，不可以临场杜撰，应该多背诵一些西方常用的经典名言警句。下面的句子是某位考生临场翻译的一句中国俗语“外国的月亮更圆”：“The foreign moon is rounder than the domestic one.”乍一看还觉得译得不错呢，还注意了用“one”替代前文的“moon”。实际上，这句话西方人也许永远也看不懂，一则语法上有问题，二则不符合西方文化背景。语法上，round“圆”这个形容词没有比较级，两个圆只能是同样圆，没有更圆之说。类似的形容词还有perfect完美，我们能说more perfect吗？其实我们这里要表达的意思西方早有俗语：“The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.”“篱笆另一侧的草更绿。”类似文化上的误解不胜枚举，比如，很多西方人无法理解热锅上的蚂蚁比喻的是什么，还满心以为中国人写的“ants in the pot”一定是讲蚂蚁跑到热锅上不久就可以入口了。针对我们的文体、话题，本书附录三列出一些比较适合背诵的名言警句，当然更多的要大家平时阅读时积累。



## 二、中间段落重要环节

如果说在文章首段考生应该试图表现，那么中间段落的写作应该追求流畅，不必再求结构上的复杂变化，而是干净利索地按照既定套路完成任务。

除去首末两段，中间进行具体论述的各段往往都要写一个主题句，提纲挈领地概括各段大意，这种写法已经成为英文短文写作的基本套路。不习惯和不会写者都需要认识到主题句的重要性，练习写好主题句。另外，主题句本应该位于各段的开头，阅卷人也期望这样去看你的文章。有考生愿意尝试在段落末尾才写出该段主题句，这种做法并不可取。须知TOEFL作文考试只是一种中级英语水平的考试，考核考生是否有基本的写作技能，这种在形式上的突破没有任何意义，要表现你高超的写作技巧，尽可以在行文中体现。而且这样做还要冒一个风险，就是阅卷人可能根据你刚写完的这些细节在心里自然产生对这段主题句的预期，由于东西方思维模式上的不同，阅卷人的预期和你的总结性主题句可能不相吻合，而如果你先有主题句，后有细节支持，先入为主，风险就相对小一些。

这里需要提醒考生特别注意东西方思维方式的不同。东方人喜欢拐弯抹角，说话往往采用迂回方式，真正要说的话往往最后才吐露出来；西方人比较直接，往往先说自己将要说什么，然后说出想说的东西。理解了这一点，你就明白我们中间各段该采用什么结构方式来论述了：

每段开头讲该段要写什么。

每段中间写出要写的。

每段末尾简要重复写过的。

在具体写作过程中，我们必须注意以下3个环节：

### 1. 主题句

主题句要概括全段大意，写出该段要讲述的理由。这里当然是评分人员主要看的地方，是评判文章是否理由合理、思路清晰的主要地方。真正写好主题句其实不容易，为此，必须注意：

#### (1) 要有概括性

以“白天学习好还是晚上学习好”这个话题为例，要说明这样一条理由：白天工作，外面的环境有助于工作效率的提高。判断下面两个主题句哪一个更合适：

① When I work in daytime, other people are also working, so I can work more efficiently.

当我在白天工作时，其他人也在工作，所以我工作效率高。

② Outside environment during daytime helps to promote

efficiency in many ways.

白天外界的环境在许多方面都有助于工作效率的提高。

如果我们选择了①，很快问题就来了，接下来怎么写。该主题句已经含有了非常细节化的信息，后面难以延续，因为本来就细节化的信息是无法再细化的。所以我们强调主题句要有一定的总结概括性。使用②则下面可以有很多可以发挥的空间，而且符合考场实际写作习惯，可以边想边写。

## （2）避免绝对化

比较下面三个主题句：

① Elder people are efficient. 老年人效率高

② Compared with many un-experienced young people, most experienced elders can work more efficiently.

与许多没有经验的年轻人相比，大多数老年人能工作得更有效率。

很明显，①说得过于简化。英文中有一个词专门描述这种错误叫 oversimplification，这种简化导致失真，缺少正规辩论所需的严肃、准确。②句说的是同一条理由，但讲得非常得体，尺度把握得好。比较两者间的差别，不难发现，①句使用be动词来进行肯定，相对绝对化，我们不能说所有的老年人工作效率都高，②句使用了很多限定性成分，如：“many”，“most”；对比性说法：“compared with”；且用“can work more efficiently”替代了“are efficient”。这个例子具有一定的普遍性，做课后作业时注意模仿使用。

## （3）避免语法错误和用词错误

尽管任何地方都需要我们避免语法和用词错误，但错误如果出现在主题句处更明显。道理很简单，如果招牌都很脏，很难想象店里会有多干净；反过来，如果招牌擦得锃亮，里间脏一点儿，也许还能幸免呢。所以写主题句时，要斟酌一番，相对段内句子多费些心机是值得的。

## 2. 支持性细节

这就是评分标准中的所谓“supporting detail”，有时题目中干脆用“use specific examples to support your answer”来提示考生要言之有物。其实即便题目中不给我们这么明确的提示，也应该在各段主题句之后佐以例证来增强说服力。

从形式上看，对于进行论述的主要段落，在1~3行的主题句后，应该有4~8行的细节论述，最后再加上1~2行的主题再现。这样，一个重点段落就有6~10行，能骨肉丰满地说明一条主要理由了。

很多考生处心积虑地写好了主题句后，绞尽脑汁也不知道该用什么样

的细节来论述才会更合适。这里我们将支持性细节分成以下4种类型，以启发读者更快想出所谓支持性细节来：

### (1) 个人事例

我们可以把我们的亲身经历作具体事例来论证相关观点。有人担心我们讲的中国事物美国人看不懂，其实大可不必有此担心。中美语言虽有所不同，人性、事理却大抵相同。比如讲旅行好的话题，你说桂林山水如何如何秀丽、周庄水乡多么多么美，评分人员虽说没有躬亲，也大概可以猜测出你要表达的事物，重要的还是你的语言。当然个人事例要使用得好，还需要注意下面两个问题：

- ① 个人事例的叙述要注意控制笔墨，点到为止。
- ② 尽量不要在各段全都使用个人事例，最好的手法是有点有面，个人事例和他人或泛泛事例相结合。这样说服力会更强。现举一例：讲述图书馆投资选计算机更好的文章，有一段讲计算机的使用有助于信息共享。

During the last semester, all the twenty students of my class are required to resort to the British Encyclopedia to complete our final paper. However, there was only one set in the whole library because it takes a whole shelf to hold and is too expensive to purchase more than one set. Ever since the university bought in the CD version of the British Encyclopedia, we are free to refer to the same article at the same time through different terminals.

这是一种有说服力的写作方式，但如果我们再加上这几句，效果就又不同了。

This case is not rare, in reality, frequently many readers of this library need to refer to the same source at the same time.

有这一句，该个人事例的说明力度就进一步加强了。追求高分的同学请务必注意个例和范例相结合的写作手法。

### (2) 假想事例

如果没有发生在我们身边的合适例子可用，但又想象力丰富，则可以考虑用假想的事例来说明问题。这种手法绝对不应该被认为是作弊，君不见许多TOEFL阅读中的正规学术文章也有下面的论述：

People are born to compute. Imagine a one-year old boy was brought to a deserted island. Seven years later, the boy was brought straight to grade two. He would not have any trouble in keeping up with others in arithmetic.

### (3) 反面事例

对于有些理由，我们会发现举正面事例论述很困难，这时可以考虑用对立方的事例来说明。比如讲用计算机比用书储藏信息更耐久，但不好精确说出硬盘、光盘、磁带等储存介质的精确寿命是多少。我们可以列举书在这方面的弱点来做对比论述：

Paper books in the library circulate very fast. Frequently we find a good book lose its good shape within 3 months. Those seldom-borrowed books are not safe at all, in danger of natural erosion and worm bites.

按照这种思路，很多苦于没有正面事例证实的理由就可以被反衬出来。不过考生需要注意：

- ① 反面事例必须和正面事例结合使用，全部使用反面事例的文章会非常滑稽。曾经有考生在A or B类型文章中，选择了A的立场，每一段却都讲B的相对劣势，没有一条正面说A的优点，这种全文范围内的单一反证法是不可取的。
- ② 正反对比的写法既可以在每段内部使用，也可以在全文范围内使用。

使用结构一：

首段

中间段落1：A优点1，B缺点1

中间段落2：A优点2，B缺点2

中间段落3：A优点3，B缺点3

末段

使用结构二：

首段

中间段落1：A优点1

中间段落2：A优点2

中间段落3：A优点3

中间段落4：B缺点1，B缺点2，B缺点3

末段

### (4) 具体数据

目标在4分以上的考生必须注意此项，4分的要求是比一般人要更具有说服力，5分则要求使用appropriate examples。同样是论据，使用真实数据就显得更有说服力，更加appropriate。比如讲吸烟有害健康，我们要能说出来这样一句：According to WHO, every year three million people die of smoking. 那么文章的说服力当然大增，不过这样一来，考生要做的准备岂不是工作太多了。其实未必都要有言之确凿的官方数

据，举例子时，只要记得在能够提供数字的情况下就提供，感觉就会大不相同。试比较下面两段，同是讲述一个相同事件，效果迥然不同。

- ① People in my hometown do not care about the forest. They are shortsighted as to sell these trees cheaply. Their descendents will have no trees if they continue to do so.
- ② My hometown used to have one million acres of forests. The town people are shortsighted as to sell trees for \$10 per piece. Trees are sold at a rate of approximately 100 thousand pieces per year, a speed fast enough to leave no trees to their descendents within 10 years.
- ② 中的数据是属实，还是通过生动想象而生，着实无法考证，但这些都 在考场上都不重要，阅卷人看的是最终的文章。②比①更有说服力，这已经是无可置疑的了。所以，这种思维方式是我们需要培养的。

### 3. 各段结尾句

中国考生对于首尾呼应的写法似乎非常不在意，总以为我在段首已经明确写了，这里就不用再罗嗦了。这样你就忽略了西方人最常见的思维模式和写作习惯。

每段开头讲该段要写什么。

每段中间写出要写的。

每段末尾简要重复写过的。

每段结束时，尤其是讲述重要理由的段落，请不厌其烦地再换个表达方式重述一遍。

### 三、末段写作3种方法

即便是最优秀的考生，在写到文章末段的时候，时间也会所剩无几的。所以写到末段的时候，明智的做法是：不求有功，但求无过。最实的方法有以下3种：

#### 1. 让步式

对于A or B类型的题目最为适用。假如我们选择了A作为支持的立场，对于B的优点也不能视而不见。采用让步式的方法对反面立场给予一定程度的肯定，是表现思维缜密的好方法。比如：文章前文一直说图书馆购买计算机有如何如何的好处，结尾段落对反面立场买书也进行一定的肯定。

Admittedly, books do have certain advantages over computers. They are easier to carry with, lower in unit price, and more energy efficient given that computers are driven by electrical power. However, computers have more valuable merits as an efficient, durable, manageable means for libraries of the new century. I therefore reinforce my standpoint to choose computers as my final choice for the investment.

使用让步式时应注意：

(1) 做完让步后要注意重申己方立场，切忌产生类似下文的错误：

Admittedly, books do have certain advantages over computers. They are easy to carry, low in unit price, and energy saving given that computers are driven by electrical power. However, I still prefer computers.

这个结尾译过来的感觉就好像，尽管书有如此如此多的好处，但我就是喜欢计算机。（言外之意，你管得着吗？）类似错误在考生作文中常常见到，失误在于让步后的总结粗糙。改正方法：让步后的正面总结要有分量，往往需要把已经谈过的己方优势用简单字句再述一遍。

(2) 如果做让步时发现写得比较多，可以考虑分出作为倒数第二段，把最后一段作为正面总结段。

#### 2. 正面总结式

将文中论述过的己方优势用简洁语言重述一遍，再强调一遍立场。这种方法简单易行，最保险不过。例如：

In conclusion, given that computers have more valuable merits as an efficient, durable, manageable means for libraries of the new century, I therefore reinforce my standpoint to

choose computers as my final choice for the investment.

### 3. 引语式

惟一一种实用而又能令评分人员侧目的结尾方式，基于平时不断的辛勤积累，一旦使用得当，文章会立即增色很多。

例如：在写“人是否应该组成一定的组织”这个题目时，用上了下面的段落：

Today when we are arguing about whether people should form a certain organization or groups, we should not forget what a famous British sociologist address "No one is an island, entirely of itself".

这样的结尾才叫干净利索，作者就此嘎然而止，留下余韵供读者品评回味。

## 第五章

### 行文规范阶段

行文如行军，也需要“三大纪律八项注意”来约束文章的行文规范。TOEFL作文的行文规范可以归结为下面的“六项注意”。



## 一、文体要正规

TOEFL作文的文体规范在ETS的官方指导中有明确规定，要求考生按照正规的书面文体进行写作。很多中国考生或是对此感悟不深，或是对文体问题不敏感，于是经常做着“穿拖鞋赴晚宴”的事情，还要埋怨看门的侍者不让其进入。

请看下例：

I was kind of mad at the guy who said dirty words to me.

“kind of”和“mad”、“guy”都是口语中的用法，在正规书面文体中可以把这些替换为：

I was angry with the young man who said dirty words to me.

再如：

I have heard many wonderful things about such cosmopolitan cities as Paris, London, Tokyo, and Hong Kong and I would love to visit these cities to check them out.

句中“heard many wonderful things about. . .”，“love to”和“check. . . out”是口语化的用法，可以替换为：

I have heard many good compliments about such cosmopolitan cities as Paris, London, Tokyo, and Hong Kong. I am eager to verify these cities myself.

另外常见的错误还有：

When I got home, I got tired, so I got a book and got into bed.

“get”太不正式，意思也过于含糊，不适合用在正规文体的写作中。应将“get”改为一个更加具体的单词，如become, receive, find, achieve等等。

要杜绝诸如上述文体风格错误，需要大家从以下几个方面努力：

### 1. 选取正式书面词汇

区分正规书面词汇和非正式用语的基本方法：

(1) 通常非正式用语多为单音节，字母也少

例如：

The cop disappeared at the corner.	(policeman)
He gave me one buck.	(dollar)
Bikes are very popular in China.	(Bicycles)

Averagely there are three kids in a Sioux family.	(children)
Michael is a pro in table tennis.	(professional)
Students work very late in the lab.	(laboratory)

(2) 浅易简短的词多为非正式词，相同意思的词，一般音节越多越正式。

比较下表内的单词：

非正式	正式
buy	purchase
chance	opportunity
deep	profound
end (v)	terminate
help (n)	assistance
huge	gigantic
same	identical
thank (n)	gratitude
try (n)	endeavor

(3) 外来语比古英语词更正式

例如：

Café au lait(法语) = café with milk added加奶咖啡

biased = prejudiced有偏见的

de facto = in fact事实上

résumé, entrée, entrepreneur, naïve

(4) 单词动词比短语动词更正式

The policeman is investigating the case. (look into)

Abortion should be abandoned. (do away with)

His attitude is hard to tolerate. (put up with)

## 2. 正确使用缩略式

### (1) 严格禁用口语中的缩略式

“can't, don't, it's, we'll, they've”等类似的缩略式禁止使用，应当使用单词相应的完整形式“cannot, do not, it is, we will, they have”等替换。

### (2) 中国人熟知、外国人不知的缩写

例如：CET-4, CCTV, CRI等，其使用方法为：在首次出现时应该使用全称，用括号把缩写形式附于后面，之后才可以直接使用。

例如：I first took College English Test Band-4 (CET-4) in 1998. CET-4 is a necessary test for Chinese college students to acquire a bachelor's degree.

## 3. 不使用俚语、俗语、方言

此类错误中国学生犯得较少，主要原因是原本掌握得就少。需要注意的是TOEFL听力中有很多俚语化的表达方式，因为备考期间经常接触，有可能被大家不自觉地使用在作文中。例如：

Hold your horses, do not jump to conclusion.

If you believe ice is cold, you should believe me.

Her room is clean, you can eat on the floor.

练习：请更正下面句子中的非正式用语，参考答案见书末。

(1) I'll put an ad on the wall.

(2) She likes to show others her photo.

(3) He's working in the lab.

(4) My buddy told me the truth.

(5) Bikes are easy to be stolen on campus.

## 二、句式要多样

ETS对句式变化的重视完全超乎普通考生的重视程度。道理也简单，高超的语言水平怎么能不在句式上体现呢？关于这点中国学生必须在以下几方面多做努力。

### 1. 长句优先于短句，复杂句式优先于简单句式

由于多数考生的英文写作水平自从中学阶段起就没有什么实质性的提高，学历的提升多数只反映在词汇量的增加上，所以考生作文中的句法往往留有深刻的中学英语教育的痕迹，以致多数情况下我们无法从学生的英文作文中分辨出某人是本科生、硕士生还是博士生。下面一句话出自学生作文：

Teenagers are pressured by schoolwork. They are encouraged by their peers. They have to resort to smoking like adults. But sometimes they feel a little guilty.

这里的四个简单句，其实可以用一个长句说清：

Teenagers, pressured by schoolwork and encouraged by their peers, often resort to smoking like adults, though they feel a little guilty.

熟练地进行类似的修正，是那些渴望得到高分的同学在考前必须训练的一项基本功。在一定程度上，能够熟练使用复合句式写作是英语作文水平提高的一个标志。TOEFL、GRE、GMAT等考试的阅读部分都使用了大量的长句来考验考生，尤以GRE文章为甚，其中很多文章是从学术论文改写过来的，人类的自然语言在经过了最大程度的复杂化调整后出现在阅读文章中，成为多数人读不懂的语言。我们重视句式的多样化，但绝不建议大家效仿GRE文章的写法，而推荐大家多以TOEFL阅读文章为榜样。请仔细阅读品味下面这段TOEFL阅读文章：

Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. | For many thousands of years it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights. | It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of pre-industrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. | This is logical. | Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. | They have always been enormously important to the welfare of people, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great many other

purposes. | Tribes living today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. | To them, botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "knowledge" at all. (168 words)

(摘自 Princeton Review)

这个段落中共八句话，只使用了一个简单句：“This is logical.”。首句使用了同位语来做说明，第二句使用到定语从句，第三句使用形式主语。后面四句的让步、并列手法使用得非常地道自然。平均一句话的长度是两行。这种感觉是我们该追求的。

## 2. 摒弃 “There be” 句型

There are more and more people who realize the close connection between energy and population.

此句表现出初中 “There be” 句型不合时宜的顽强生命力。此句型在中高级英语写作中罕有用武之地，甚至在GMAT语法考试中还遭到了严重抨击，几乎每个使用到 “There be” 句型的说法都必错无疑。尽管偶尔在强调确实存在时也有所应用，但在TOEFL考试作文中此种需求几乎可以忽略不计，不如干脆放弃使用。

此句可以修正为：

The close connection between energy and population is increasingly recognized.

练习：用其他句式替换下面的 “There be” 句型，参考答案见书末。

- (1) There are normally 500 students taking TOEFL courses in every class.
- (2) There are many people who prefer to go by bike, because they are not satisfied with bus service.
- (3) There are fewer and fewer green trees in many big cities, while there are more and more concrete buildings.
- (4) There are fewer and fewer citizens who like to see films.
- (5) There are many people who complain of severe housing shortages.

## 3. 练习使用非人物主语起草句子

英语报刊杂志文章中，以非人物的成分开头实在是习以为常的事情。我们许多考生受中国语言思维习惯的影响，极容易使用与人有关的名词或

代词开头，如“People, We, I, He, They, She”等等。

比较同一内容汉语和英语的不同表现方式：

汉语：近100万中国人在过去15年里去过了美国。

英语：The past 15 years brought almost one million Chinese to the United States.

比较之下，我们或许能真切体会出我们的语言在主语使用上与英语的不同。按照这种思维习惯，表达下面句子的含义：

- (1) 我们已经把这事忘得差不多了。
- (2) 我们通过调查得到了这个结论。
- (3) 他气得说不出话来。
- (4) 学生们应当做出不懈的努力。

错误：

- (1) We have almost forgotten this event.
- (2) We reached the conclusion through investigation.
- (3) He was so angry that he choked.
- (4) Students should make ceaseless efforts.

正确：

- (1) This event is now almost fading from our memory.
- (2) Investigation led us to the conclusion.
- (3) Anger choked his words.
- (4) Continuous efforts on the part of the students are certainly required.

#### 4. 练习用非主语成分起草句子

这听起来像是一个无理要求，却是笔者从多年教学中总结出来的体现句式多变的一个好方法。注意体会，我们可以用下面的这些成分来开始一个英文句子：

形容词：

Basic to any understanding of Canada after World War II is its impressive population's growth.

副词：

Too often, students are forced to cheat on tests.

介词：

From the shortage arises the demand for nuclear power as a new source of energy.

代词：

Such is the case when a new policy is made.

动名词:

Learning a new language means a lot of efforts.

过去分词:

Forgotten on the desk was her favorite MP3 player.

名词从句:

What was needed in reality was not taught in school.

领会这些常用的英文句子开头成分后, 请做下面的练习, 并逐渐将这种思维带到你的实际写作中去。

练习用下面的开头形式改写给出的句子。

Cheating on tests repeatedly invites self-defeat.

Repeated cheating \_\_\_\_\_

To cheat on tests \_\_\_\_\_

Whoever cheats on tests \_\_\_\_\_

What invites self-defeat \_\_\_\_\_

It is \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、修辞要使用

可以肯定地说，一篇不使用任何修辞手法的文章肯定连4分也得不到。当然如果要做到一篇300词左右的文章连一个修辞手法都不使用也确实困难，因为大家很自然地写出的文章中就会出现诸如排比、反问、比喻、类比、引用等修辞手法。

我们这里强调，大家要有意识地应用英语中一些基本的修辞手法，把握下面这几种常见修辞方式，就可以很好地满足评分者对修辞这一项的胃口：

#### 1. 比喻

英文中，比喻只分为明喻和隐喻，没有汉语的所谓借喻。

明喻 (Simile) 的格式

就两个不同类对象之间的相似点进行比喻。例如：

New China is like a red sun rising in the east.

(本体) (比喻词) (喻体)

从结构上看，明喻包括“本体”、“喻体”和“比喻词”。本体指被比喻的对象，喻体指用来做比喻的对象，比喻词用在本体和喻体之间起连接介绍作用。除like外，比喻词还有as, as if, as though, as. . . as, (just) as. . . so, similar to, to bear a resemblance to, etc.。

例如：

Records fell like ripe apples on a windy day. (E. B. White)

It is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn. (Leuthey)

She spoke hurriedly, as if heart had leaped into her throat at the boy's words. (Thomas Hardy)

除上述明喻结构外，有时比较级结构、介词短语及其他某些词语搭配也可构成明喻。例如：

He has no more idea of money than a cow. (Galsworthy)

With the quickness of a long cat, she climbed up into the nest of cool-bladed foliage. (Lawrence)

The process of gaining or losing weight can be explained by comparing your body to your car. . . And just as your car uses more energy when the engine is racing than when it is idling, so does your body use more energy when you are working hard than when you are resting.



## 隐喻（Metaphor）的格式

汉语中我们熟悉的暗喻和借喻在英语中都属于Metaphor的范畴。它同明喻一样，也是在两个不同类对象之间进行比喻。区别在于：明喻把本体和喻体说成是相似的，而隐喻则干脆把两者说成是一致的；明喻中有“比喻词”，而隐喻中则不用。比较：

明喻	隐喻
The news is as a dagger to his heart.	The news is a dagger to his heart.
Joe fought like a lion.	Joe was a lion in the battle.
Learning may be likened to climbing up a mountain.	Learning is climbing up a mountain.

使用隐喻时，不需要“比喻词”，直接把本体说成是喻体，有时句中仅出现喻体，而没有写出本体。例如J. T. Adams的名言：Money is the lens in a camera. 钱与照相机镜头的相似之处在于：照相机的镜头能反映出人的不同面貌，金钱则能检验出人的不同品质，故而两者有此一比。

由于隐喻不直接把本体与喻体进行相比，而是巧妙地通过人们熟悉的形象、特征、动作或哲理去暗示人们尚不熟悉或不易把握的对象，因此显得更加简练、贴切、生动、含蓄。试比较：

- (1) The machine-gun shot down the enemy like a mower cutting down the grass.
- (2) The machine-gun mowed down the enemy.
- (3) The parks of our city are like human lungs.
- (4) The parks are the lungs of our city.

使用比喻时应注意：

### ①别把比较当比喻

- a. Paul looks very much like his brother.
- b. The boy is more than intelligent.
- c. My car runs as fast as the train.

上述a句指同类对象之间的比较，b句是带强调含义的系表结构，c句中的car和train都是机动交通工具，也算同类对象，所以这3句都不是修辞上的比喻。

### ②注意比喻的民族特色

比喻的心理基础是人们对世间万物某些共同特点产生的联想。以英语

和汉语相比，我们会发现许多惊人的相似之处，如都以绵羊比喻温顺，以钢铁比喻坚强，用狐狸比喻狡猾，等等。还有不少成语和习语中的比喻简直不谋而合，如“火上浇油”（add fuel to the flames），“晴天霹雳”（a bolt from the blue），“空中楼阁”（castles in the air），“滴水穿石”（constant dropping wears the stone），“船到桥头自然直”（you will cross the bridge when you get to it）。

但毕竟各个民族的自然环境、社会文化背景和风俗习惯不同，所以喻体有所不同，例如我们用“四面楚歌”来比喻处境孤立，而英美人不知道这个历史故事，也就没有这个比喻；英语里用meet one's Waterloo来形容遭到惨败，这样的比喻在汉语里也不可能出现。英语里的carry coals to Newcastle（比喻多此一举），汉语中的“洛阳纸贵”（比喻著作风行一时），分别与各自的地名有关。类似的例子不胜枚举，另需一本专著来论述，这里提醒大家多理解学习西方文化中所常用的比喻，不断积累以期应用。

比喻的修辞手法适合于在文章的中间段落中进行大段论述时使，偶尔也可以用于文章开头。

练习：

（1）请使用比喻的修辞手法翻译下面句子

- ① 计算机的工作方式类似人体，键盘好像人的嘴，硬盘好像人的胃，CPU就像人的大脑。
- ② 生活就像一盒巧克力，你永远不会知道下一块是什么味道的。

（2）请将明喻手法改为隐喻

- ① The machine-gun shot down the enemy like a mower cutting down the grass.
- ② The parks of our city are like human lungs.

## 2. 排比

排比是一种能够增强文章语势的修辞方法，它往往将3个或3个以上的类似事物依次列出。在TOEFL作文中，我们可以用此手法开始文章，或在文中用大量例证支持某观点时使用，例如：

Have you ever been to the Huangshan Mountain in Anhui Province? Have you ever walked along the Long Corridor of the Summer Palace in Beijing? Have you ever felt the softness of the Xihu Lake in Hangzhou?

在文章中使用排比手法时应注意：

- （1）只排比3个事物，4个或4个以上则显得效率不高，不符合考场实际情况。
  - （2）注意排比的事物应该有一定的层次感。
- 排比的使用在首段较多，请参阅本章开头的“排比反问式开头”一

段。

### 3. 引用

适合时机地引用一句名言，作用非常明显，在计算机软件阅卷的年代，也许这是惟一一个能够令计算机兴奋的标点符号了。如前文言及，引用这种修辞方式在首段和末段各用一个，是效果最佳的，当然只要用到就可以将你与众多考生区分开来了。

引用的常见方式：

- (1) One of the greatest early writers (philosophers, sociologists, presidents) said. . .
- (2) "Knowledge is power", such is the remark of. . .
- (3) ". . .". That is how . . . comment (criticize/ praise. . .).

- (4) ". . .". How often we hear words like this. 仔细研究上述四种引用方式后，我们会发现最急缺的无疑是引用的源泉，名言、箴言警句、圣经语录等。关于引语的专著很多，每一本都足够令有兴趣研究者辛苦半辈子。其实受TOEFL作文的文体风格、话题所限，我们能够引用的东西并不多。请参看附录三。

## 四、写作要迅速

经验表明，最初动笔写TOEFL作文时，很难在半小时内写完，所以有些同学边写边看表，结果成功地在半小时后收笔，完成了一篇无比糟糕的文章。

正确的策略是：

- 最初3~5篇文章要着重于完成一篇完整的文章，时间超一些没关系。
- 后期，要培养在辅助环节缩减时间、在重要环节不浪费时间的好习惯。

### 1. 审题立意，简要提纲

在草稿纸上列出各个理由，防止遗忘。用英文单词或汉语，哪种语言先出现在脑海就写哪种语言，还可以双语并用，汉语想不出字怎么写就用拼音记录。想出3条理由比较稳妥，到3分钟，还想不出第三条，则放弃思考，开始动笔写文章。往往写着写着就有灵感出现，或受前面所写内容影响联想出第三条。此阶段用时要保持在3分钟为最佳，最高上限为5分钟。

### 2. 正文写作

(1) 最少用时22分钟，最多用时26分钟

考前将文章开头、结尾、例证、让步等各种句套背熟练，认定自己考场要用的句套考前须演练过三遍。比如你喜欢引出第二条理由时使用 Another advantage of choosing A is obviously seen 这句话，那么当你写这句话时，感觉上应该是不需要动脑筋思考的。如果是键盘输入，你打这句话时速度快得感觉上是不需要时间的。

(2) 考前几天练习三遍首段的写作风格

比如首段采用排比反问式，那么考前连续写三篇这种风格的开头。这样，此思考模型就定型了，换上正式考试题目也会轻车熟路，省下首段思考时间。

(3) 正文写作时，对段落的不同部分区别对待

对主题句给予最大重视，注意炼句，可以多费些时间选词。各段中的细节论述可以轻视，尽可能快写。快写的诀窍是：

- ① 用有把握的词写。用法不清楚的不用，拼写不清楚的不用。比如：“millionaire”一词，如果拼写记不准，可以马上考虑换成“the rich”。
- ② 利用心理暗示控制写作节奏：首段要展示水平，熟练简洁。各段

主题句可以炼句，也就是可以花时间斟酌。中间举例，要用熟练的词汇快速说清事例。末段，不犯错误，不求新颖，迅速完结。

#### (4) 注意考场提示

当被告知还有5分钟结束时，如果你已经写到最后一理由，提醒自己加快进度。如果已经在做结尾，提醒自己快马加鞭。如果已经写完，“我不是在做梦吧！”欣喜之余，别忘了做一次深呼吸，为迅速开始检查留点精神。

### 3. 检查

有的放矢地检查，注意侧重点：

- (1) 句法：确保每句话是完整的，有谓语，且简单句只有一个谓语。
- (2) 时态：文章绝大部分使用的是一般现在时；注意检查一般现在时第三人称单数谓语动词的形式；举事例往往用过去时，确保同一事例中使用的时态相同。
- (3) 主谓一致。

### 4. 技术性要点

(1) 因为TWE要求考生自备铅笔写作，注意铅笔笔尖应削得长度适宜，太尖会划破纸，太粗会使字迹模糊难认。另外平时要养成用铅笔写作的习惯。

(2) 橡皮要有韧性，太硬会擦破纸面，有小错误用橡皮擦干净再改，整句删除可以划一道横线表示该部分内容删除，这样可以节省用橡皮擦拭的时间。

(3) 英文书法不够好者，务必在考前之夜练习写一下斜体的26个字母。尤其注意区分“d”和“cl”，“r”和“v”，确保在快速写作时，字迹依然能被清晰辨认。如果参加机考，应该练习将a常用句套打熟练。注意自己打字的正确率，如方便应该再用Typing tutor等软件练习1~2个小时。注意改正自己打字常犯的错误，比如：m和n不分；熟词打快了，出现字母次序颠倒，比如“the”打成“teh”。

## 五、人称善使用

TOEFL作文绝大部分属于议论文范畴，而在英文议论文中使用哪种人称写作，是一个需要在此明确的问题。英汉文章都广泛使用第一人称写作，不同之处在于绝大多数中国人喜欢在议论文中使用第一人称复数“我们”，美国人的文章使用第一人称单数“I”和“we”的情况各半。使用“I”个人情感和主观意志多一些。使用“we”客观性、权威性强一些。

在TOEFL文章中，建议不使用“we”。因为使用“we”的同学往往受政治八股影响较深，文中经常看到“We should. . .”，“We will. . .”等字样，接近于官僚讲话风格。许多美国人非常不习惯，他们也许更愿意在克林顿的国情咨文中听到my daughter如何如何。对于“I”，建议大家也尽可能少用，一篇文章最多三处，少则可以没有。建议少用“I”的原因很简单：即为了增强文章说理的力度。其实，是考生自己写的文章，自然表达的是考生自己的观点，不说“I think, I believe, I prefer, I agree”等措辞，别人也会知道这是考生的想法。

写作水平高超的英文论文中，基本上不说“I”。我们更多的是被其雄辩的力度、巧妙的论辩所折服。请大家先摒弃自卑心理，看下面这篇优美的议论文，并数数看出现几个“I”。

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true. It has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated. They have a lot more money to spend and enjoy more freedom. They grow up more quickly and are not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not blindly accept the ideals of their elders. Events which the older generation remembers vividly are nothing more than past history. This is as it should be. Every new generation is different from the one preceded it. Today the difference is very marked indeed.

The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been around a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their values are being questioned or threatened. And this is precisely what the young are doing. They are questioning the assumptions of their elders and disturbing their complacency. They take leave to doubt that the older generation has created the best of all possible worlds. What they reject more than anything is conformity. Office hours, for instance,

are nothing more than enforced slavery. Wouldn't people work best if they were given complete freedom and responsibility? And what about clothing? Who said that all the men in the world should wear drab grey suits and convict haircuts? If we turn our minds to more serious matters, who said that human differences can best be solved through conventional politics or by violent means? Why have the older generation so often used violence to solve their problems? Why are they so unhappy and guilt-ridden in their personal lives, so obsessed with mean ambitions and the desire to amass more and more material possessions? Can anything be right with the rat race? Haven't the old lost touch with all that is important in life?

These are not questions the older generation can shrug off lightly. Their record over the past forty years or so hasn't been exactly spotless. Traditionally, the young have turned to their elders for guidance. Today, the situation might be reversed. The old—if they are prepared to admit it—could learn a thing or two from their children. One of the biggest lessons they could learn is that enjoyment is not "sinful". Enjoyment is a principle one could apply to all aspects of life. It is surely not wrong to enjoy your work and enjoy your leisure to shed restricting inhibitions. It is surely not wrong to live in the present rather than in the past or future. This emphasis on the present is only to be expected because the young have grown up under the shadow of the bomb; the constant threat of complete annihilation. This is their glorious heritage. Can we be surprised that they should so often question the sanity of the generation that bequeathed it?

(摘自《TOEFL作文选编·高难度范文》)

在这篇近500字的议论文中，作者没有使用一个“I”，“we”也仅仅出现了两次，分别是第二段中部的If we turn our minds to more serious matters, ...和文章末句的“Can we be surprised that they should so often question the sanity of the generation that bequeathed it?”但文章的说服力可谓“强悍”，论述过程可谓“经典”，也许用尽我们毕生精力也难写出这样一篇议论文。不过我们也不必自愧不已，毕竟这是西方专栏作家的水准，举此例证，是希望大家能学会不用“I”也能侃侃而谈。且看文中几处表现作者观点的地方：

首段末：

Every new generation is different from the one preceded it. Today the difference is very marked indeed.

末段中：

This emphasis on the present is only to be expected because the young have grown up under the shadow of the bomb; the constant threat of complete annihilation.

从中你好像能够看出，其实不使用“*I*”的诀窍也简单，就是：有话直说！

练习：请改写下面句子，将“*I*”隐去。

- (1) *I* agree with the opinion that university students should be required to attend class.
- (2) *I* agree with the view that going to classes should be optional for university students.



## 六、避免性别歧视

由于历史原因，英语中有相当一些常用词汇有性别歧视之嫌，常常为女权主义者所口诛笔伐。因而，对于现代英语的书面表达，便强调能用两性通用的词汇就用两性通用词汇，比如，chairman主席一词，显然主席不仅可以是男的也可以是女性chairwoman。如果确切知道是男还是女，用词就应该分别对待；如果不知道，就应该用chairperson。

在使用代词时也应该注意尽量使用泛指两性的词，比如：

Everyone should bring his own food.

Everyone should bring her own food.

显然Everyone中应该包含有女性的情况，这样就应该说：

Everyone should bring his or her food.

请仔细记忆下表，并在写作中根据具体情况决定使用男性、女性或中性词汇。

Male	Female	Neutral
he	she	person
man	woman	person
mankind		human beings
manmade		artificial, manufactured
business man	business woman	business person
chairman	chairwoman	chair, chairperson
fireman		firefighter
foreman		supervisor, manager
policeman	policewoman	police officer
postman		letter carrier
steward	stewardess	flight attendant
salesman	saleswoman	salesperson, sales representative
waiter	waitress	server

欲消除性别歧视语言，需要在动笔前就运筹帷幄，避免发生类似尴尬。

## 1. 将单数名词作主语改为复数名词作主语

A student should treat his teacher courteously.

如果坚持使用单数会很麻烦，“his”要改为“his or her”，如果使用复数名词做主语，麻烦就会被轻松化解。

Students should treat their teacher courteously.

再比如：A doctor needs to wash his hands before he examines his patients.

改为：Doctors need to wash their hands before they examine their patients.

## 2. 偶尔使用“he or she”，“his or her”来替代“he”和“she”，但注意使用次数过多会有累赘感

If one actor or actress forgot his or her line, the whole scene will be ruined.

Everyone should lock his or her car during night.

## 3. 使用the替代his, her

Everyone has to recite his line

改为：

Everyone has to recite the line.

Extra marks will be taken off from anyone who fails to submit his assignment on time.

改为：

Extra marks will be taken off from anyone who fails to submit the assignment on time.

## 4. 改变表达方法，避开代词使用

A doctor needs to wash his hands before he examines his patients.

改为：

A doctor needs to wash hands before examining patients.

If one is considerate of others' feeling, he will get along better.

改为：

To get along better, one should be considerate of others'

feeling.

练习：修改句子，消除句中有性别歧视的地方。

- (1) Anyone who only cares himself will not be loved by others.
- (2) Everyone who wants to play the game is given a pencil to write his answer.
- (3) No woman has ever applied to chairman of the club.
- (4) Behind a successful person stands a supportive wife.
- (5) The runner who crosses the finish line first will have his medal awarded by the mayor.
- (6) A policeman should be brave enough to walk along in the dark street.
- (7) Wars have been accompanying the history of mankind.
- (8) Even an average man on the street will think Coke is better than Pepsi.
- (9) By this record film, this reporter tried to provide us insight into man's existence.
- (10) It would be a bad sign if a person stops caring his appearance.

## 七、小结

本章是此书的核心章节之一，不仅需要仔细阅读吸收，更要注重在实际练习中努力应用。第一节强调了首段要突出表现、中间段落追求流畅、末段则只求无过的总体战略。文章首段可以是排比反问式、个例深入式、背景知识式、定义式、引语式这5种方式。中间段落写作要把握主题句和支持性细节的写作手法，主题句要有概括性，不绝对，避免语法错误和用词错误；知道使用个人事例、假想事例、反面事例和具体数据这4种方式来构成支持性细节。文章末段可以使用让步式、正面总结式和引语式来完成。第二节阐述全文行文时应遵循的6项注意：文体要正规，使用正规书面文体写作，避免口语、俚语等非书面语，正确使用缩略式；注意句式要多样，长句优先于短句，复杂句式优先于简单句式，摒弃“*There be*”句型，练习使用非人物主语开始句子，练习用非主语成分开始句子；积极主动使用各种修辞手法，重点介绍了比喻、排比、引用3种辞格；要快速完成文章，需要从审题立意、正文写作、检查和技术环节4个环节着手，综合处理。注意善用各种人称，减少“*I*”的使用；注意避免语言背后的性别歧视问题。

## 第六章

### 检查阶段

当我们写完全部文章的时候，通常只剩下短暂的1~3分钟时间了，很多人就长嘘一口气，然后如脱苦海，弃新生文章于不顾。这种做法实不可取。要知道，这偷得的片刻轻闲也许会换来长期的郁郁寡欢。

这里笔者有义务提醒你，无论你的心里多么厌烦检查这项工作，全文写完后自身的整体状态多么差（通常状态好的不多），也一定要充分利用这段时间检查可能出现的错误。这段时间利用得好的话，可能让你提升0.5分的成绩。原因很简单，尽管评分采用overall performance的方法，个别错误允许存在，但试想一篇250词左右的文章里如果出现12个拼写错误、6个语法错误，那将会多么不堪入目呢？你高超的写作水平难道如此体现吗？须知通常情况下，我们最后的检查都会查出至少3处错误。也许正因为减少了这么几个错误，你的分数便提高了0.5分，也许正因为这0.5分，你便达到了要求，从而不需再受那“奴役苦”。

我们检查的时候主要检查什么呢，实际经验表明我们无法在这么短的时间内改变文章的立场和各段的主题，最实际的就是修改拼写错误和个别语法错误。

## 一、改正拼写错误

当我们运笔写文章的时候，我们当然是想写出正确的拼写方式，但实际上在考场紧张的气氛下边想边写出300个单词左右，误差几乎是必然的。这些误差就要靠我们在最后的检查时间里更正，如果我们把8~9个错误拼写减少到了4~5个，评审员对文章的感觉会好上很多。

拼写错误发生的原因有两种，一种是认知性错误，作者本身认为自己写出的字是对的，实际上不对；另一种是笔误性错误，作者原本知道正确拼写，但在考场上由于着急、马虎而写错，机考时更会由于敲错键盘导致此错误。

如果时间充裕，笔误性错误是最容易当场校正过来的，比如student写成了stuent，只要速读一遍就可以改正。有些考生认为只剩那么少的时间根本读不完，所以干脆闭目养神。这实不可取，正确的态度是：有多少时间就读多少文章，能改几个错误就改几个错误。这不仅是实际需要，也是心理需要。要知道，作文是整场考试的第一部分，奠定着全场的情绪基调，如果写得顺手，又有时间检查一遍，还查出来那么二三个错误，心情就会十分舒畅，心里哼着小曲就进入下面的听力部分。

对于认知性错误，需要平常发现、甄别，积累经验。这里务必请大家仔细抄写附录四中的容易拼写错误的单词，比如字母的双写问题。考场上常有同学创造性地将tomorrow写成了tommorrow，此类错误，平日里如果留心过，绝不可能发生。建议大家读完本章后立即就抄写一遍附录四中列出的单词，准备机考的同学应该键入一遍，在考试前3天内，应该再打一遍。

参加机考并选择用键盘输入文章的同学，还需要注意一些由于打字习惯不好常出现的错误，比如：m和n混淆，b和v分不清。考试前应该多练习打字，使用比如Type Tutor之类的练习打字软件，追求100%正确率的同时最好达到40wpm (words per minute)。

## 二、改正语法错误

能够在考场上短暂的检查时间内查出语法错误确实需要平日的训练。最好的策略不是各类语法错误都查，那样根本查不过来，要选最容易犯的也最容易改的。经验表明最值得检查的语法错误是：主谓一致，尤其是第三人称单数、时态。当然我们的文章不可能到处充斥着这样的错误，也可能我们文章前半部分没犯错，中间段落犯了。我们需要锻炼这样的能力：在大段的文章内能够迅速查出此类错误。要培养这方面的习惯，请大家读几篇你的学伴或其他人写的TOEFL作文。读这些文章时，专门练习用眼睛扫描此类错误。

聪明的读者可能会想，这种训练方法并不贴切。检查别人的文章当然好办，因为文章不是自己写的，这样看所有句子就都带着怀疑的目光，检查自己刚刚写完的文章就难一些，因为自己写的时候很自信，检查时容易不加思考地向下顺，非常容易包庇错误。这里给大家提供一个非常实用的策略：每次习作都原样输入到微软的word程序中，之后按F7键检查语法和拼写错误。保留改前版和改后版，反省自己常犯的错误，告诉自己哪些错误是本人最容易犯的，应当铭记在心。这样练习12篇后，考前3天打印自己的改前版，并再次强化记忆。在真正考试时主要检查自己以往犯过的类似错误，就可以圆满地完成检查这个最终环节。

至此，我似乎已经看到TOEFL这扇大门被你摧枯拉朽般地冲破，你坚定地向你所追求的梦想靠近，而我在为你微笑。

## 附录

### 一、机考经典题目理由分析

1. People work because they need money to live. What are some other reasons that people work? Discuss one or more of these reasons. Use specific examples and details to support your answer.

- achieve sense of accomplishment
- win recognition from others
- contribute to the society
- one of natural desires of human beings to work

2. Some people like doing work by hand. Others prefer using machines. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

By hands:

- enjoy more pleasure (i. e. making Jiaozi or dumpling)
- meet customized needs that machines can not (i. e. handmade sweater)
- offer good physical exercises (i. e. laundry, handmade sweater)

Use machines:

- require less people to get the job done
- maintain the same quality while producing in large quantity (i. e. machine made sweater)
- machines may do jobs that human can hardly do (i. e. vacuum cleaner)

3. When people move to another country, some of them decide to follow the customs of the new country. Others prefer to keep their own customs. Compare these two choices. Which one do you prefer? Support your answer with specific details.

Follow new customs:

- easier to establish cross-cultural communication
- more likely to be better accepted by local people
- new challenges encountered may bring new exciting life



experience

- make more friends than otherwise

Keep own customs:

- keep one's own cultural identity consistent
- contribute to the diversity of local cultures
- have to maintain one's own custom when local custom is hard to follow (i. e. food, marriage)

4. Some people think that the family is the most important influence on young adults. Other people think that friends are the most important influence on young adults. Which view do you agree with? Use examples to support your position.

Family:

- parents shape their children's characters from childhood
- family influence is usually long-term and consistent
- often combines religious, cultural factors, hence more powerful

Friends:

- people's daily behavior may be heavily influenced by their peers
- friends are chosen by themselves, in other words, people listen to themselves
- for young adults, the behavior of their peers is more visible to them, hence more influential, at least on a short-term basis

5. The 21st century has begun. What changes do you think the new century will bring? Use examples and details in your answer.

(Note: use your imagination and observation from film, TV and scientific fictions)

- wireless Internet becomes everywhere, global communication made easier
- intelligent home appliances flourish (family automation)
- energy sources other than oil are more frequently utilized (solar energy)
- clone technology including human clone is frequently used and causing ethical troubles
- some serious diseases, such as Aids, become easily curable
- mankind begins to establish colony on other planets such

as Mars

6. Films can tell us a lot about the country where they were made. What have you learned about a country from watching its movies? Use specific examples and details to support your response.

(Notes: a shortcut: come up with your most memorable films first, then make generalizations.)

- complex of war (i. e. Pearl Harbor, U571)
- perception and concern about future technology (i. e. Artificial Intelligence)

7. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? One should never judge a person by external appearances. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Agree:

- one's internal and external qualities may vary differently
- the same person may appear differently under different occasions (i. e. wearing different costumes, in different mood)
- the same appearance may be perceived differently by different viewer

Disagree:

- to some extent, external qualities may reflect internal ones
- internal quality is the cause and external appearance is the result
- based on direct or indirect previous experience, which was supported by a large sample, one has a good chance to tell a person from his or her appearance

8. Some people choose friends who are different from themselves. Others choose friends who are similar to themselves. Compare the advantages of having friends who are different from you with the advantages of having friends who are similar to you. Which kind of friend do you prefer for yourself? Why?

Different friends:

- different characters help to compensate and reach better result

- close cooperation between friends with different characters promote efficiency
- strong teamwork can be built up on the basis that each can appreciate each other for a talent one does not have

Similar friends:

- communication made easier, no need to care much about personal differences
- promote efficiency, since they tend to agree on the same thing easily
- can build up strong friendship because the same values they share in common

9. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to be a member of a group than to be the leader of a group. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

To be a member:

- easier to achieve efficiency through teamwork
- have much less stress about general performance
- tend to be more carefree due to less responsibility

To be a leader:

- a leader has the decisive power to decide where the team should go
- a leader acts as cohesive force to keep the team united
- help to foster leadership for future career development

10. "When people succeed, it is because of hard work. Luck has nothing to do with success." Do you agree or disagree with the quotation above? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your position.

Agree:

- opportunity favors ready head, it takes hard work to get ready
- even people with inherited talent need hard work to achieve success
- luck may help a very small percentage of people, but not the majority

Disagree:

- hard work may not necessary led to success, many times luck acts as the final booster (i. e. the finding of

Aspirin, discovery of Ra)

- luck determines who is the winner among ready heads (i. e. singers, actors or actresses)

11. Many parts of the world are losing important natural resources, such as forests, animals, or clean water. Choose one resource that is disappearing and explain why it needs to be saved. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

(Note: frequently written topics are: water, oil, forest)

Deforestation:

- forests are covers of our mother globe, make the earth operate in a natural way
- animals living in forests are dying out, which is detrimental for human beings through food chain system
- floods and winds are more likely to attack, deserts are more likely to be formed (i. e. Northwest China)

12. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Sometimes it is better to not tell the truth. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Agree:

- to tell the truth in a wrong time or location may lead to disaster (i. e. hospital)
- the term "white lie", existing for centuries, explains the necessity to not tell the truth sometimes
- for certain professions, people may risk their lives if they always tell the truth (spy, diplomats)

Disagree:

- to tell the truth is a merit of human beings, based on which confidence to each other is built
- to tell the truth may help problems solved at an earlier stage (i. e. infectious diseases)
- Telling lies in business may lead to disaster even bankruptcy (i. e. the US Enron scandal)
- being able to tell the truth incites and boosts the society to develop (i. e. research of Science and Technology)

13. In your opinion, what is the most important characteristic

(for example, honesty, intelligence, a sense of humor) that a person can have to be successful in life? Use specific reasons and examples from your experience to explain your answer. When you write your answer, you are not limited to the examples listed in the prompt.

(Note: Different people, cultures, ages may have different values. So only justify your point, no answer is wrong)

- humble, not arrogant (help to promote good relations, more open to others' advice)
- intelligence (wise people may find best way for them to live)
- sense of humor (make one's own life easier together with others, humor is appreciated worldwide)

14. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People are never satisfied with what they have; they always want something more or something different. Use specific reasons to support your answer.

Agree:

- it is human nature
- it drives people to move from success to success
- it acts as the force to push the society forward
- always being satisfied might nurture inertia, hence lose ability to develop

Disagree:

- being satisfied with what one has is a self-recognition of what he or she has done
- considering time limit of human life, one of the secrets of living a happy life is to be satisfied with what you already have
- what you already have sometimes is good enough, further exploration means uncertainty even disaster. (i. e. a saying goes: "Never fix before it breaks")

15. Every generation of people is different in important ways. How is your generation different from your parents' generation? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.

- more internationalized (i. e. foreign languages education, international travel)
- more adaptive to new technology (i. e. Internet, mobile

phone)

- more used to mobility (i. e. move from city to city)
- better educated (i. e. higher degree, overseas education)

16. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  
Playing a game is fun only when you win. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Agree:

- winning the game generates more pleasure than you just play the game and lose
- for some games, the aim to play is simply to win (i. e. gambling)
- people have to win because they know they will be evaluated by the result they achieve

Disagree:

- very often, the aim of a game is to entertain oneself. Playing the game itself normally offers one good enough entertainment. (i. e. video games)
- sometimes, although one has absolute advantage in the game, one would like to lose the game to make others happy (i. e. your kid or girlfriend)
- sometimes, a game is designed to enhance friendship or teamwork, in this case, a better result may be only a plus, but not the key

17. A company is going to give some money either to support the arts or to protect the environment. Which do you think the company should choose? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Arts:

- help to strengthen corporate image as an elegant and caring one
- arts is among the best cultural heritage we can offer to our descendants
- arts help to enrich our daily life and serve as the soul of the city

Environment:

- help to build up corporate environment-friendly image and establish good relations with the community
- contribution to protect environment will in turn benefits

- contributors in the long run
- environmental protection benefit both our generation and our descendants

18. If you could go back to sometime and someplace in the past, when and where would you go? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.

(Note: Be sure to choose one topic you have best knowledge with, i. e. Tang Dynasty in Chang'an, ancient China)

- represent one of the world's most prosperous cultures at the time
- society value true virtues: honesty, integrity, and simplicity
- affluent and safe society with fewer crimes
- majority of the people enjoy elegant pastimes: poem, dancing, etc.

19. In some countries, people are no longer allowed to smoke in many public places and office buildings. Do you think this is a good rule or a bad rule? Use specific reasons and details to support your position.

Good rule:

- protect others from suffering second-hand smoking (or passive smoking)
- help to prevent addicted smokers from smoking all the time
- contribute to decreasing possibilities of fire accidents
- the practice may serve as an indicator of a highly civilized culture

Bad rule:

- smokers are forced to smoke secretly, and sometime more heavily in compensation
- some smokers perform less efficiently without a cigarette
- local government and tobacco industry have profit concerns

20. It has recently been announced that a large shopping center may be built in your neighborhood. Do you support or oppose this plan? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Support:

- make daily shopping more convenient, saving both time and money
- help to boost local economic development
- help to increase local employment rate

Oppose:

- living environment becomes noisier especially during the construction period
- traffic jams are more likely than ever
- since more strangers are coming to neighborhood, security may become a real concern

21. Choose one of the following transportation vehicles and explain why you think it has changed people's lives.

• automobiles • bicycles • airplanes

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Auto:

- life with a car has become a fashionable life style (i. e. motel, car camping)
- make more active social communication possible
- turn life easier, carefree from bad weather, bus waiting
- negative influence: less physical exercises, easier to gain weight

Bike:

- the first resort for short-range transportation
- cycling becomes popular sport and is also a means to keep people fit
- in population intensive areas, i. e. China and India, bicycle serves as a major transportation tool

Plane:

- long-distance travel made easier, the world becomes psychologically smaller
- working internationally is made more practical
- airplane-based mailing system, such as UPS, Fedex, DHL, aids in fast transportation of letters and packages

22. People have different ways of escaping the stress and difficulties of modern life. Some read; some exercise; others work in their gardens. What do you think are the best ways of reducing stress? Use specific details and examples in your



answer.

(Note: Better state your own experience than copy others' ideas, i. e. reading books)

- a favorite novel offers the quickest way to forget about unhappiness
- by virtually experiencing the main character's heroic deeds, readers may acquire sense of accomplishment, which helps to ease stress in real life
- story in the book may offer wisdom or inspirations to readers to solve practical problems

23. People listen to music for different reasons and at different times. Why is music important to many people? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

- one pleasant way to enjoy life
- release stress, escape from harsh reality
- foster one's imagination, creativity

24. Many people have a close relationship with their pets. These people treat their birds, cats, or other animals as members of their family. In your opinion, are such relationships good? Why or why not? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Good:

- a good way to foster one's love of animals, especially for children
- diminish sense of loneliness, especially for elders
- endear oneself to nature
- enrich family experience by having a pet as another member

Bad:

- liable to spend more money and time which may have a better use
- more exposed to animal bearing diseases
- special care necessitated, which is sometimes too demanding (i. e. the fee to transport a dog by airplane may be worth half of the ticket bill)

25. Some people prefer to get up early in the morning and start the day's work. Others prefer to get up late in the day and

work until late at night. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

Early:

- good for health as it fits with normal human biological clock
- more productive for some people who are used to working during daytime
- easier to communicate with others and arrange meetings
- to utilize sunlight may reduce overnight cost for heating and electricity

Work at night:

- for many professionals, such as writers, programmers, they tend to be more productive during nights
- night offers the longest uninterrupted time slot for high concentration jobs
- people tend to be more sensitive, more creative during night

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

- enhance career opportunities
- acquire more knowledge to make life easier
- train language skills for international communication
- opportunities to study in another cultural setting

27. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important for students to study history and literature than it is for them to study science and mathematics. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

History and literature:

- better knowledge of how human society evolved, hence more able to foresee the future
- literature is regarded as the peak of human civilization, without which man's life becomes dull

Science and mathematics:

- science and mathematics constitute the backbone of almost all applied sciences without which we can not live like

we do today

- science and mathematics help us to understand the universe and the world we are living

28. Some people prefer to work for themselves or own a business. Others prefer to work for an employer. Would you rather be work for someone else or self-employed and own a business? Use specific reasons to explain your choice.

Work for others:

- more carefree and less risky than being an entrepreneur
- stable salary may be enough to live the life you want
- your work may become more meaningful if you work for big multinationals, hence a bigger sense of accomplishment

Self-employed:

- shoulder whole responsibilities for your own business
- lead the company to wherever you want it go
- once you achieve success, you get best sense of accomplishment
- your are able to manage your own time schedule

29. Many students choose to attend schools or universities outside their home countries. Why do some students study abroad? Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.

- gain insight into other cultures
- learn a new foreign language more effectively
- foster one's character to live and compete in an international environment
- overseas study experience may change the view you see the world

30. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? High schools should allow students to study the courses that students want to study. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Agree:

- high school students are intelligent enough to determine what interests them
- help students to shape their own independent character
- better serve the goal of diversification so that

different students may make individual preparations for their future study or career

Disagree:

- they are not old enough to decide which subject holds life-long meaning to them
- ensure the students with solid background so that they may benefit in the future
- more likely students may avoid difficult but significant subjects such as mathematics, foreign languages

## 二、机考作文题目分类

### 工作

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1. Businesses should hire employees for their entire lives. Do you agree or disagree? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Some people prefer to work for a large company. Others prefer to work for a small company. Which would you prefer? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.
3. People work because they need money to live. What are some other reasons that people work? Discuss one or more of these reasons. Use specific examples and details to support your answer.
4. Some people like to do only what they already do well. Other people prefer to try new things and take risks. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
5. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important aspect of a job is the money a person earns. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Businesses should do anything they can to make a profit. Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.
7. Some people like doing work by hand. Others prefer using machines. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. When people move to another country, some of them decide to follow the customs of the new country. Others prefer to keep their own customs. Compare these two choices. Which one do you prefer? Support your answer with specific details.
9. Do you agree or disagree that progress is always good? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. If you were an employer, which kind of worker would you prefer to hire: an inexperienced worker at a lower salary or an experienced worker at a higher salary? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
11. Is it more important to be able to work with a group of people on a team or to work independently? Use reasons and

specific examples to support your answer.

12. Which would you choose: a high-paying job with long hours that would give you little time with family and friends or a lower-paying job with shorter hours that would give you more time with family and friends? Explain your choice, using specific reasons.
13. You must select a person to teach others to do a job. Which one of the following is the most important for you to consider in making your selection?
  - the person's education
  - the person's work experience
  - the quality of the person's previous work

Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

## 家庭教育

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1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents are the best teachers. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. It is better for children to grow up in the countryside than in a big city. Do you agree or disagree? Use specific reasons and examples to develop your essay.
3. Some people think that children should begin their formal education at a very early age and should spend most of their time on school studies. Others believe that young children should spend most of their time playing. Compare these two views. Which view do you agree with? Why?
4. Some people think that the family is the most important influence on young adults. Other people think that friends are the most important influence on young adults. Which view do you agree with? Use examples to support your position.
5. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Children should begin learning a foreign language as soon as they start school. Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.
6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Children should be required to help with household tasks as soon as they are able to do so. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. A gift (such as a camera, a soccer ball, or an animal) can

contribute to a child's development. What gift would you give to help a child develop? Why? Use reasons and specific examples to support your choice.

8. What are the important qualities of a good son or daughter? Have these qualities changed or remained the same over time in your culture? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Watching television is bad for children. Use specific details and examples to support your answer.
10. What are some of the qualities of a good parent? Use specific details and examples to explain your answer.

## 科技发展

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1. What discovery in the last 100 years has been most beneficial for people in your country? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
2. If you could invent something new, what product would you develop? Use specific details to explain why this invention is needed.
3. In the future, students may have the choice of studying at home by using technology such as computers or television or of studying at traditional schools. Which would you prefer? Use reasons and specific details to explain your choice.
4. The twentieth century saw great change. In your opinion, what is one change that should be remembered about the twentieth century? Use specific reasons and details to explain your choice.
5. The 21st century has begun. What changes do you think the new century will bring? Use examples and details in your answer.
6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Modern technology is creating a single world culture. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
7. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Technology has made the world a better place to live. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
8. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Telephones and email have made communication between people less personal. Use specific reasons and examples to support

your opinion.

9. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? With the help of technology, students nowadays can learn more information and learn it more quickly. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Some items (such as clothes or furniture) can be made by hand or by machine. Which do you prefer—items made by hand or items made by machine? Use reasons and specific examples to explain your choice.
11. Some people say that computers have made life easier and more convenient. Other people say that computers have made life more complex and stressful. What is your opinion? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. Some people say that the Internet provides people with a lot of valuable information. Others think access to so much information creates problems. Which view do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

## 媒 体

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1. How do movies or television influence people's behavior? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.
2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Television has destroyed communication among friends and family. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
3. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Television, newspapers, magazines, and other media pay too much attention to the personal lives of famous people such as public figures and celebrities. Use specific reasons and details to explain your opinion.
4. Some movies are serious, designed to make the audience think. Other movies are designed primarily to amuse and entertain. Which type of movie do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Some people say that advertising encourages us to buy things we really do not need. Others say that advertisements tell us about new products that may improve our lives. Which viewpoint do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Advertising can tell you a lot about a country. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. Films can tell us a lot about the country where they were made. What have you learned about a country from watching its movies? Use specific examples and details to support your response.
8. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Attending a live performance (for example, a play, concert, or sporting event) is more enjoyable than watching the same event on television. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
9. Movies are popular all over the world. Explain why movies are so popular. Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.

## 人际关系

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1. Neighbors are the people who live near us. In your opinion, what are the qualities of a good neighbor? Use specific details and examples in your answer.
2. What are some important qualities of a good supervisor (boss)? Use specific details and examples to explain why these qualities are important.
3. We all work or will work in our jobs with many different kinds of people. In your opinion, what are some important characteristics of a co-worker (someone you work closely with)? Use reasons and specific examples to explain why these characteristics are important.
4. What do you want most in a friend—someone who is intelligent, or someone who has a sense of humor, or someone who is reliable?
5. Some people like to travel with a companion. Other people prefer to travel alone. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Face-to-face communication is better than other types of communication, such as letters, e-mail, or telephone calls. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
7. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? One

should never judge a person by external appearances. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

8. You have been told that dormitory rooms at your university must be shared by two students. Would you rather have the university assign a student to share a room with you, or would you rather choose your own roommate? Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.
9. Some people choose friends who are different from themselves. Others choose friends who are similar to themselves. Compare the advantages of having friends who are different from you with the advantages of having friends who are similar to you. Which kind of friends do you prefer for yourself? Why?
10. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to be a member of a group than to be the leader of a group. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. Groups or organizations are an important part of some people's lives. Why are groups or organizations important to people? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
12. It is sometimes said that borrowing money from a friend can harm or damage the friendship. Do you agree? Why or why not? Use reasons and specific examples to explain your answer.
13. Some students prefer to study alone. Others prefer to study with a group of students. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

## 人生体验

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1. "When people succeed, it is because of hard work. Luck has nothing to do with success." Do you agree or disagree with the quotation above? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your position.
  2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Sometimes it is better not to tell the truth. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
  3. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should sometimes do things that they do not enjoy doing. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
  4. Learning about the past has no value for those of us living

in the present. Do you agree or disagree? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

5. The expression "Never, never give up" means to keep trying and never stop working for your goals. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Games are as important for adults as they are for children. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. What is a very important skill a person should learn in order to be successful in the world today? Choose one skill and use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
8. Some famous athletes and entertainers earn millions of dollars every year. Do you think these people deserve such high salaries? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
9. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Self-confidence is the most important factor for success in school or at work. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
10. Why do you think some people are attracted to dangerous sports or other dangerous activities? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents or other adult relatives should make important decisions for their older (15 to 18 year-old) teenaged children. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
12. A foreign visitor has only one day to spend in your country. Where should this visitor go on that day? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.
13. Some people believe that success in life comes from taking risks or chances. Others believe that success results from careful planning. In your opinion, what does success come from? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
14. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A person should never make an important decision alone. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
15. In your opinion, what is the most important characteristic (for example, honesty, intelligence, a sense of humor) that a

person can have to be successful in life? Use specific reasons and examples from your experience to explain your answer. When you write your answer, you are not limited to the examples listed in the prompt.

16. Some people believe that the best way of learning about life is by listening to the advice of family and friends. Other people believe that the best way of learning about life is through personal experience. Compare the advantages of these two different ways of learning about life. Which do you think is preferable? Use specific examples to support your preference.
17. Decisions can be made quickly, or they can be made after careful thought. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The decisions that people make quickly are always wrong. Use reasons and specific examples to support your opinion.
18. Some people trust their first impressions about a person's character because they believe these judgments are generally correct. Other people do not judge a person's character quickly because they believe first impressions are often wrong. Compare these two attitudes. Which attitude do you agree with? Support your choice with specific examples.
19. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People are never satisfied with what they have; they always want something more or something different. Use specific reasons to support your answer.
20. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should read only those books that are about real events, real people, and established facts. Use specific reasons and details to support your opinion.
21. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? There is nothing that young people can teach older people. Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.
22. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Playing games teaches us about life. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
23. When famous people such as actors, athletes and rock stars give their opinions, many people listen. Do you think we should pay attention to these opinions? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

24. Every generation of people is different in important ways. How is your generation different from your parents' generation? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
25. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Only people who earn a lot of money are successful. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
26. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Playing a game is fun only when you win. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
27. Plants can provide food, shelter, clothing, or medicine. What is one kind of plant that is important to you or the people in your country? Use specific reasons and details to explain your choice.
28. People remember special gifts or presents that they have received. Why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
29. If you could ask a famous person one question, what would you ask? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
30. If you could go back to some time and place in the past, when and where would you go? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.
31. If you could meet a famous entertainer or athlete, who would that be, and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
32. If you could travel back in time to meet a famous person from history, what person would you like to meet? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
33. Imagine that you are preparing for a trip. You plan to be away from your home for a year. In addition to clothing and personal care items, you can take one additional thing. What would you take and why? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.
34. People recognize a difference between children and adults. What events (experiences or ceremonies) make a person an adult? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
35. You have the opportunity to visit a foreign country for two weeks. Which country would you like to visit? Use specific reasons and details to explain your choice.
36. What is the most important animal in your country? Why is

the animal important? Use reasons and specific details to explain your answer.

## 社会问题

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1. A company has announced that it wishes to build a large factory near your community. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this new influence on your community. Do you support or oppose the factory? Explain your position.
2. If you could change one important thing about your hometown, what would you change? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.
3. Should governments spend more money on improving roads and highways, or should governments spend more money on improving public transportation (buses, trains, subways)? Why? Use specific reasons and details to develop your essay.
4. Some people believe that the Earth is being harmed (damaged) by human activity. Others feel that human activity makes the Earth a better place to live. What is your opinion? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. In your country, is there more need for land to be left in its natural condition or is there more need for land to be developed for housing and industry? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Some people think that human needs for farmland, housing, and industry are more important than saving land for endangered animals. Do you agree or disagree with this point of view? Why or why not? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. A company is going to give some money either to support the arts or to protect the environment. Which do you think the company should choose? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Some people think governments should spend as much money as possible exploring outer space (for example, traveling to the Moon and to other planets). Other people disagree and think governments should spend this money for our basic needs on Earth. Which of these two opinions do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
9. If you were asked to send one thing representing your country

to an international exhibition, what would you choose? Why? Use specific reasons and details to explain your choice.

10. Some people think that governments should spend as much money as possible on developing or buying computer technology. Other people disagree and think that this money should be spent on more basic needs. Which one of these opinions do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
11. It is generally agreed that society benefits from the work of its members. Compare the contributions of artists to society with the contributions of scientists to society. Which type of contribution do you think is valued more by your society? Give specific reasons to support your answer.
12. Many parts of the world are losing important natural resources, such as forests, animals, or clean water. Choose one resource that is disappearing and explain why it needs to be saved. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
13. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Most experiences in our lives that seemed difficult at the time become valuable lessons for the future. Use reasons and specific examples to support our answer.

## 社区生活

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1. A person you know is planning to move to your town or city. What do you think this person would like and dislike about living in your town or city? Why? Use specific reasons and details to develop your essay.
2. It has recently been announced that a large shopping center may be built in your neighborhood. Do you support or oppose this plan? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
3. It has recently been announced that a new movie theater may be built in your neighborhood. Do you support or oppose this plan? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
4. It has recently been announced that a new high school may be built in your community. Do you support or oppose this plan? Why? Use specific reasons and details in your answer.
5. What change would make your hometown more appealing to people

of your age? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

6. The government has announced that it plans to build a new university. Some people think that your community would be a good place to locate the university. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of establishing a new university in your community. Use specific details in your discussion.
7. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A zoo has no useful purpose. Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
8. You have decided to give several hours of your time each month to improve the community where you live. What is one thing you will do to improve your community? Why? Use specific reasons and details to explain your choice.
9. Should a city try to preserve its old, historic buildings or destroy them and replace them with modern buildings? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

## 生活方式

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1. You need to travel from your home to a place 40 miles (64 kilometers) away. Compare the different kinds of transportation you could use. Tell which method of travel you would choose. Give specific reasons for your choice.
2. Choose one of the following transportation vehicles and explain why you think it has changed people's lives.
  - automobiles • bicycles • airplanesUse specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Some people prefer to live in a small town. Others prefer to live in a big city. Which place would you prefer to live in? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
4. Some people prefer to eat at food stands or restaurants. Other people prefer to prepare and eat food at home. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. It has recently been announced that a new restaurant may be built in your neighborhood. Do you support or oppose this plan? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
6. In general, people are living longer now. Discuss the causes of this phenomenon. Use specific reasons and details to develop



your essay.

7. Some people spend their entire lives in one place. Others move a number of times throughout their lives, looking for a better job, house, community, or even climate. Which do you prefer: staying in one place or moving in search of another place? Use reasons and specific examples to support your opinion.
8. Is it better to enjoy your money when you earn it or is it better to save your money for some time in the future? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
9. You have received a gift of money. The money is enough to buy either a piece of jewelry you like or tickets to a concert you want to attend. Which would you buy? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
10. Some people are always in a hurry to go places and get things done. Other people prefer to take their time and live life at a slower pace. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. People have different ways of escaping the stress and difficulties of modern life. Some read; some exercise; others work in their gardens. What do you think are the best ways of reducing stress? Use specific details and examples in your answer.
12. Some people prefer to spend most of their time alone. Others like to be with friends most of the time. Do you prefer to spend your time alone or with friends? Use specific reasons to support your answer.
13. Some people prefer to spend time with one or two close friends. Others choose to spend time with a large number of friends. Compare the advantages of each choice. Which of these two ways of spending time do you prefer? Use specific reasons to support your answer.
14. Some people prefer to plan activities for their free time very carefully. Others choose not to make any plans at all for their free time. Compare the benefits of planning free-time activities with the benefits of not making plans. Which do you prefer—planning or not planning for your leisure time? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your choice.
15. People learn in different ways. Some people learn by doing things; other people learn by reading about things; others

learn by listening to people talk about things. Which of these methods of learning is best for you? Use specific examples to support your choice.

16. Some people enjoy change, and they look forward to new experiences. Others like their lives to stay the same, and they do not change their usual habits. Compare these two approaches to life. Which approach do you prefer? Explain why.
17. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People behave differently when they wear different clothes. Do you agree that different clothes influence the way people behave? Use specific examples to support your answer.
18. What is the most important animal in your country? Why is the animal important? Use reasons and specific details to explain your answer.
19. Some young children spend a great amount of their time practicing sports. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
20. What do you consider to be the most important room in a house? Why is this room more important to you than any other room? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
21. Would you prefer to live in a traditional house or in a modern apartment building? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.
22. Some people prefer to spend their free time outdoors. Other people prefer to spend their leisure time indoors. Would you prefer to be outside or would you prefer to be inside for your leisure activities? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your choice.
23. Imagine that you have received some land to use as you wish. How would you use this land? Use specific details to explain your answer.
24. When people need to complain about a product or poor service, some prefer to complain in writing and others prefer to complain in person. Which way do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
25. People listen to music for different reasons and at different times. Why is music important to many people? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
26. Holidays honor people or events. If you could create a new

holiday, what person or event would it honor and how would you want people to celebrate it? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

27. Many people have a close relationship with their pets. These people treat their birds, cats, or other animals as members of their family. In your opinion, are such relationships good? Why or why not? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
28. You have enough money to purchase either a house or a business. Which would you choose to buy? Give specific reasons to explain your choice.
29. Nowadays, food has become easier to prepare. Has this change improved the way people live? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
30. People do many different things to stay healthy. What do you do for good health? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
31. Some people prefer to get up early in the morning and start the day's work. Others prefer to get up late in the day and work until late at night. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
32. Some people prefer to live in places that have the same weather or climate all year long. Others like to live in areas where the weather changes several times a year. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
33. Many people visit museums when they travel to new places. Why do you think people visit museums? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
34. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The best way to travel is in a group led by a tour guide. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Reading fiction (such as novels and short stories) is more enjoyable than watching movies. Use specific reasons and examples to explain your position.
36. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Dancing plays an important role in a culture. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
37. Describe a custom from your country that you would like

people from other countries to adopt. Explain your choice, using specific reasons and examples.

38. A friend of yours has received some money and plans to use all of it either to go on vacation or to buy a car. Your friend has asked you for advice. Compare your friend's two choices and explain which one you think your friend should choose. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
39. In some countries, people are no longer allowed to smoke in many public places and office buildings. Do you think this is a good rule or a bad rule? Use specific reasons and details to support your position.

## 学校教育

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1. Students at universities often have a choice of places to live. They may choose to live in university dormitories, or they may choose to live in apartments in the community. Compare the advantages of living in university housing with the advantages of living in an apartment in the community. Where would you prefer to live? Give reasons for your preference.
2. Some people believe that students should be given one long vacation each year. Others believe that students should have several short vacations throughout the year. Which viewpoint do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
3. In some countries, teenagers have jobs while they are still students. Do you think this is a good idea? Support your opinion by using specific reasons and details.
4. Some people think that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher. Others think that it is always better to have a teacher. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons to develop your essay.
5. People attend college or university for many different reasons (for example, new experiences, career preparation, increased knowledge). Why do you think people attend college or university? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. It has been said, "Not everything that is learned is contained in books." Compare and contrast knowledge gained from experience with knowledge gained from books. In your opinion,

which source is more important? Why?

7. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Universities should give the same amount of money to their students' sports activities as they give to their university libraries. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
8. Some people believe that university students should be required to attend classes. Others believe that going to classes should be optional for students. Which point of view do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.
9. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers should be paid according to how much their students learn. Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
10. Schools should ask students to evaluate their teachers. Do you agree or disagree? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. Some people believe that a college or university education should be available to all students. Others believe that higher education should be available only to good students. Discuss these views. Which view do you agree with? Explain why.
12. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important for students to study history and literature than it is for them to study science and mathematics. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
13. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? All students should be required to study art and music in secondary school. Use specific reasons to support your answer.
14. Some people say that physical exercise should be a required part of every school day. Other people believe that students should spend the whole school day on academic studies. Which opinion do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
15. A university plans to develop a new research center in your country. Some people want a center for business research. Other people want a center for research in agriculture (farming). Which of these two kinds of research centers do you recommend for your country? Use specific reasons in your recommendation.
16. Some high schools require all students to wear school

uniforms. Other high schools permit students to decide what to wear to school. Which of these two school policies do you think is better? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

17. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? High schools should allow students to study the courses that students want to study. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
18. If you could make one important change in a school that you attended, what change would you make? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.
19. Your school has received a gift of money. What do you think is the best way for your school to spend this money? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.
20. Your school has enough money to purchase either computers for students or books for the library. Which should your school choose to buy—computers or books? Use specific reasons and examples to support your recommendation.
21. Many students choose to attend schools or universities outside their home countries. Why do some students study abroad? Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.
22. When students move to a new school, they sometimes face problems. How can schools help these students with their problems? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
23. Some students like classes where teachers lecture (do all of the talking) in class. Other students prefer classes where the students do some of the talking. Which type of class do you prefer? Give specific reasons and details to support your choice.
24. Some universities require students to take classes in many subjects. Other universities require students to specialize in one subject. Which is better? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
25. Many teachers assign homework to students every day. Do you think that daily homework is necessary for students? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
26. Many students have to live with roommates while going to school or university. What are some of the important qualities

of a good roommate? Use specific reasons and examples to explain why these qualities are important.

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

28. If you could study a subject that you have never had the opportunity to study, what would you choose? Explain your choice, using specific reasons and details.

29. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Grades (marks) encourage students to learn. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

30. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Classmates are a more important influence than parents on a child's success in school. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

31. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Boys and girls should attend separate schools. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

### 三、适合引用的名言警句

#### 逆境

Robert Collier

In every adversity there lies the seed of an equivalent advantage. In every defeat there is a lesson showing you how to win the victory next time.

#### 坚持

Ralph Waldo Emerson

No one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves.

Confucius 孔子

Our greatest glory is not in never falling... but in rising every time we fall.

Mother Teresa

To keep a lamp burning we have to keep putting oil in it.

Henry Ford

Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs.

Winston Churchill

Never, never, never, never give up.

Albert Einstein

In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity.

#### 努力与成功

Ann Landers

Opportunities are usually disguised as hard work, so most people don't recognize them.

Crassus

Those who aim at great deeds must suffer greatly.

Thomas Edison

There is no substitute for hard work.

Leo Tolstoi

The strongest of all warriors are these two—Time and Patience.

Thomas Jefferson

I'm a great believer in luck, and I find the harder I work... the more I have of it.



Robert Collier

Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out.

Ray A. Croc

Luck is a dividend of sweat. The more you sweat, the luckier you get.

## 实际经验与间接经验

You'll learn more about a road by traveling it than by consulting all the maps in the world.

## 动机与结果

Vince Lombardi

Winning isn't everything... but wanting to win is.

John F. Kennedy

We choose to go to the moon and other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard.

Thucydides

The strong do what they will.

The weak do what they must.

## 为人态度

John Wooden

Talent is God given—Be Humble.

Fame is man given—Be Thankful.

Conceit is self given—Be Careful.

## 行动

Theodore Roosevelt

Do what you can, with what you have, with where you are.

Publilius Syrus Maxim

No one knows what he can do till he tries.

Terence

There is nothing so easy but that it becomes difficult when you do it reluctantly.

Thomas Fuller

A wise man turns chance into good fortune.

William Hazlitt

Prosperity is a great teacher; adversity is a greater.

William Penn

No pains, no palm;

no thorns, no throne;

no gall, no glory; no cross, no crown.

Will Rogers

Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over... if you just sit there.

Opportunity rarely knocks on your door.

Knock rather on opportunity's door if you ardently wish to enter.

## 成功与失败

Vince Lombardi

It's not whether you get knocked down.

... It's whether you get up again.

Winston Churchill

An optimist sees an opportunity in every calamity; a pessimist sees a calamity in every opportunity.

## 热情(年轻/年老)

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.

## 信心

James Allen

The will to do springs from the knowledge that we can do.

Samuel Johnson

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

Aughey

Lost time is never found again.

Voltaire

No problem can stand the assault of sustained thinking.

Napoleon

Victory belongs to the most persevering.

## 细心

Euipides

Leave no stone unturned.

## 计划与工作

Norman Vincent Peale

Plan your work for today and every day; then work your plan.

Henry Ford

Failure is only the opportunity to more intelligently begin again.

Thomas Edison

I start where the last man left off.

## 理想与现实

What the mind of man can conceive and believe, the mind of a man can achieve.

## 勤奋

Benjamin Franklin

Plough deep while sluggards sleep.

Thomas Edison

Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.

## 目标

Henry David Thoreau

In the lone run men hit only what they aim at.

## 幸运

Emily Dickinson

Luck is not chance...

It's toil...

Fortune's expensive smile is earned.

## 想像力

Albert Einstein

Imagination is more important than knowledge.

## 挑战

Walter Begehot

The great pleasure in life is doing what people say you cannot do.

## 机会与准备

Abraham Lincoln

I will prepare and some day my chance will come.

## 信心与事实

Henry Ford

Whether you think you can or think you can't — you are right.

English Proverb

Where there's a will there's a way.

There is no failure excepting no longer trying.

Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity.

## 四、容易拼写错误的单词

### A

absence  
abundant  
academically  
acceptable  
accidentally  
accommodate  
accomplish  
accurate  
accustom  
achievement  
acknowledge  
acquaintance  
acquire  
adequately  
admissible  
admission  
admittance  
adolescent  
advertise  
aggravate  
alleviate  
amateur  
ambassador  
analysis  
analyze  
apologize  
apology  
apparent  
appropriate  
approximate  
appearance  
ascent  
attendant  
argument  
arithmetic  
assistance

athlete  
athletic  
attendance  
attitude  
audience  
authority  
awkward

## B

bachelor  
balance  
balloon  
bankruptcy  
beautiful  
beginner  
beginning  
behavior  
believe  
beneficial  
benefited  
Britain  
bureaucracy

## C

calendar  
canceled  
candidate  
career  
Caribbean  
carriage  
cassette  
category  
celery  
changeable  
characteristic  
chief  
chocolate  
cigarette

coincidence  
commercial  
commission  
commitment  
committee  
comparative  
compatible  
compelled  
competition  
competitive  
competitor  
concede  
concentrate  
conferred  
conscientious  
conscious  
consensus  
consequently  
considerably  
consistent  
continually  
continuously  
controlled  
controlling  
controversial  
convenient  
coolly  
correlate  
courteous  
courtesy  
create  
creator  
criticism  
criticize  
curiosity

## D

deceive  
decision

deductible  
defendant  
deferred  
definitely  
dependent  
descendant  
description  
dictionary  
dilemma  
disappoint  
disastrous  
discipline  
discreet  
discriminate  
dissimilar  
dominant

## E

ecstasy  
efficient  
eighth  
eligible  
eliminate  
embarrass  
emphasize  
encouraging  
enthusiasm  
entirely  
entrepreneur  
enumerate  
environment  
equipped  
equipment  
equivalent  
especially  
exaggerate  
excellent  
exhilarate  
experience



explanation  
extraordinary  
extremely

## F

facsimile  
Fahrenheit  
fallacy  
fascinate  
February  
feminine  
florescent  
foreign  
forty  
friend  
fulfill  
fulfillment  
fundamentally

## G

garbage  
gauge  
genius  
government  
goodbye  
gourmet  
governor  
grammar  
grammatically  
grandeur  
grievous  
guarantee  
gorilla  
guerrilla  
guidance

## H

handkerchief  
harass  
hegemony  
height  
helicopter  
hereditary  
humorist  
humorous  
hypocrite

I

idealist  
ideally  
ignorant  
illogical  
immediate  
impasse  
incense  
incessant  
incidentally  
indispensable  
inevitable  
influence  
influential  
ingenious  
initiate  
inspector  
intelligent  
intelligible  
interpretation  
interrupt  
irrelevant  
irresistible  
itinerary

J

January  
jeopardy

Jupiter  
juvenile

## K

kindergarten  
kingdom  
kneel  
knowledge  
knowledgeable

## L

laboratory  
lavatory  
legislator  
leisurely  
length  
lieutenant  
library  
loneliness  
loose

## M

magazine  
magnificence  
magnificent  
maintenance  
maneuver  
manifest  
manufacture  
marriage  
martyr  
massage  
mathematics  
mediocre  
Mediterranean  
melancholy  
miscellaneous

mortgage  
mysterious  
mystery

## N

naturally  
necessary  
necessity  
negligible  
nickel  
nicotine  
ninety  
ninth  
noticeable  
notorious  
nowadays  
nuisance

## O

obedient  
obsolescent  
occasion  
opportunity  
occasionally  
occur  
occurred  
opposition  
occurrence  
occurring  
omission  
optimistic  
omitted  
opening  
operator  
orchestra

## P

pamphlet  
parachute  
paragraph  
parallel  
paralyze  
parenthesis  
particular  
pastime  
pavilion  
peculiar  
pedal  
penicillin  
perceive  
permanent  
permissible  
permissive  
periphery  
persuade  
phenomenon  
phenomena  
philosophy  
pierce  
pigeon  
plausible  
porcelain  
preceding  
preferred  
preference  
prejudice  
preparation  
presence  
privilege  
proceeding  
pronunciation  
prosecute  
protocol  
psychology  
pursue

Q

quantity  
qualitative  
quantitative  
quarrel  
questionnaire  
queue  
quiet  
quite

## R

receipt  
receive  
recipient  
recognize  
redundancy  
reference  
referring  
registrar  
relevant  
relieve  
renaissance  
repetition  
reservoir  
rhythm  
righteous  
ruler

## S

sacrifice  
sailor  
salesman  
salary  
sanitary  
satellite  
secede  
secession  
seize  
separate

severely  
shrewd  
siege  
simultaneous  
souvenir  
sovereign  
sovereignty  
specifically  
susceptible  
sponsor  
subtle  
subtly  
succeed  
successor  
succession  
succinct  
sufficient  
summary  
surprise  
susceptible

## T

technique  
temperament  
thorough  
threshold  
tragedy  
Tuesday

## U

ubiquitous  
unanimous  
undoubtedly  
unnecessary  
unwieldy

## V

vaccine  
vacuum  
Valentine  
vehicle  
veteran  
vicinity  
video  
vigilant

W

warranty  
Wednesday  
weird  
wholly

Y

yacht  
yield

Z

zealot



## 全文总结

对所有欲在**TOEFL**写作中获得高分的同学，我常有一种冲动，要用最简短的语言告诉你写好一篇**TOEFL**作文的诀窍。为了这么简单的一件事，我只愿意付出**3**分钟来替你解决。我之所以不得不写出一本书，是因为只有你读过了此书全文，才能理解我下面要讲的这**3**分钟话的真正含义。

# TOEFL作文四百言

托福作文，原本简单，把握规范，技巧演练，十日小成，卅日大成。

未上考场，先要备战，分析考试，熟悉要求，评分标准，记在心头。

题目范围，三种角色：学生、家庭、社会。

命题形式，三种题型：比较选择、评价观点、自选论述。

常用句套，开头结尾，启承转合，谙熟于胸，不见题目，即可成形。

文章结构，五段成文，过渡可加，末段可分。

上到考场，快速审题，列出简纲，再定立场。

三点理由，角度不同，排好次序，先重后轻。

文章开头，尽力表现。

五种开头：排比反问、个案深入、背景知识、定义、引语。

中间段落：追求流畅。

各段布局，先有主题，中有细节，后有重述。

各主题句：有概括性，避免绝对，防止错误。

中间细节，四种类型：个人事例、假想事例、反面事例、具体数据。

末段写作：但求无过。

三种结尾：让步式、总结式、引语式。

三大纪律：文体正规，句式多样，修辞必用。

三项注意：写作迅速，人称善用，避免歧视。

全文结束，检查错误，拼写语法，考前已知，考场再查，尽善尽美。

## 参考答案

### 第一章

#### Essay One

This essay has a rather informal, conversational tone and an "argument" that is coherently and fully developed. Sentence structure is varied throughout, and the writer consistently demonstrates command of language and English idioms, especially by using various informal expressions ("let's assume", "we would all agree", "can make or break", "come in very handy"). The essay meets all the criteria for a score of 5.

#### Essay Two

Though slight stronger than the average essay with a score with a score of 3, this essay fails to earn a score of 4 mainly because of errors that obscure meaning ("reflects wises of freedom and independence"). Also, connections among ideas are not always completely clear. For example, the details used to support the points made in paragraph 3 and 4 are concrete but not well connected to each other or to the generalizations made by the writer.

#### Essay Three

This essay essentially repeats the writing prompt twice and then briefly addresses the task. It is characterized by underdevelopment with very little elaboration. There are errors, but it is the lack of development that earns this essay a score of 1.

#### Essay Four

本文从头到尾充斥着中式英语的各类错误，多处用词不当，如 learning (studying)；伴随多处简单语法错误，如more

easy (easier), 文章立意因此受到影响。文章也缺少支持观点的细节, 抽象的论理过多。多处错误请参看划线部分。

I found one Chinese saying is correct. "If you are interested in your job, if you do enjoy what you did, you will find the life is more easy to you." With this kind of thinking, you will not treat your job as a load. You can compliment the tasks more easily with your concentration and your utter. Another famous saying is that "God only helps those who help themselves". If you always say sadness to yourself, if you always complain the others, you will lose your time. You can not do anything effectively.

If you enjoy your job, you can think how to improve your working ability further more. It makes you learning more and more. You improved yourself in such a way. This is very useful and important not only to an individual, but also to the company or the society. Only in this way, the company will be improved, and the society will be improved.

Then, because of your hard learning and effectively working, your work might to be valued by your boss or by the others; you might to be promoted by your boss. You can find your potential working ability out. You might happy at yourself. You can have such a pride sense after your success. And, you might gain more money. Don't you think that it is a very good ring in your daily life? After gaining more, you can enjoy your life with smile; you can have a good mood to your family, to your friends, to your colleagues, to your job... And, then, another good circle started and created by your own.

If you only work for money. You will find that you paid more than the salary you gained. You might complain the others. You might have bad relationship with the others. You might think that working is the worst thing in the world. How poor the thing is. I do not hope I am a person who only has sad and unlucky things. And, I hope everyone could enjoy what they did and enjoy their life too.

Essay Five:

此文为考生考场所做，布局合理，理由论述充分，支持性细节比较生动，文中几乎看不到用词错误。末段的对比更使文章显得思维缜密。此文考场实际得分为满分5分。

#### Essay Six:

此文为某考生备考时写的第一篇TOEFL作文，布局 and 结构把握不好，首段过于简练，中间一段只从一例出发，论述过于拖沓冗长。文中也不乏中式英语的用法。很多考生在未经训练前多把作文写成此文模样，应该引以为戒。此文得分：3分。

## 第二章

首段：
提出问题
提出观点
提出第一条理由：
举例子
递进
提出第二条理由：
举例子
转折
提出第三条理由：
引用
未段：
让步
正面总结

# 第三章

	打字/手写		在饭店吃/ 在家吃		雇年轻人/ 雇老年人		为钱工作/ 为兴趣工作		做错误决定/ 不做决定	
效率	★	★	★		★	★		★		
方便	★	★	★	★						
经济		★		★	★	★	★			★
耐久	★					★		★		★
安全						★				
空间		★	★							
健康		★		★	★			★		
乐趣			★	★				★		
成就				★	★		★	★		
性格		★		★	★			★	★	★
情感		★		★	★					
交流	★	★	★	★	★					
经验	★					★			★	
他人							★		★	★



## 第五章

### 一、文体要正规

#### 参考答案

- (1) I will put an advertisement on the wall.
- (2) She likes to show others her photograph.
- (3) He is working in the laboratory.
- (4) My friend told me the truth.
- (5) Bicycles are easy to be stolen on campus.

### 二、句式要多样

#### 2. 摒弃 “There be” 句型

#### 参考答案

- ① The size of every class for TOEFL courses is normally 500.
- ② The public preference for riding bicycles reflects their dissatisfaction with bus service.
- ③ The number of concrete buildings in many big cities has enormously increased at the expense of green belts.
- ④ Films are now losing their appeal for many citizens.
- ⑤ Housing shortages become the source of great complaint.

#### 4. 练习使用非主语成分起草句子

#### 参考答案

Repeated cheating on tests invites self-defeat.

To cheat on tests repeatedly is to invite self-defeat.

Whoever cheats on tests is to invite self-defeat.

What invites self-defeat is cheating on tests repeatedly.

It is repeated cheating on tests that invites self-defeat.

### 三、修辞要使用

#### 参考答案

- (1) ① Computer works like a human body. Its keyboard is our mouth, its hard disk is our stomach, and CPU our brain.  
② Life is like a box of chocolate, you never know what you are going to get.
- (2) ① The machine-gun mowed down the enemy.  
② The parks are the lungs of our city.

## 五、人称善使用

答案

(1) University students should be required to attend class like a normal student

(2) Going to classes should be optional for university students who have the ability to study by themselves.

## 后记

本书的完善工作是伴随着我繁忙的留学生活一起完成的。生活从来不会给繁忙的人们太多时间去思考过去。如果用3分钟时间回忆在新东方讲学的那段岁月，也许我只能记得这样的三幕：

第一幕： 1997年6月，在中关村二小旁狭窄通道间的办公室内，俞敏洪校长用充满鼓励的口吻亲切地说道：“红岩，你要讲TOEFL阅读和写作，不需要理由，我相信你一定能讲好。”

第二幕： 1999年7月，在首都体育馆暑期班开学典礼上，全场15,000人，我作为代表教师之一首先出场，用10分钟时间精讲TOEFL作文。有那么一瞬间，我感到世界变得一片寂静，我听到了自己思考的声音，并几乎忘却了在雷鸣般的掌声中呼吸。那一刻，我几乎让所有人觉得他们在这10分钟内已经学会了如何写TOEFL作文。

第三幕： 2002年寒假班，在最后一课结束的时刻，我望着教室内数百双湿润的眼睛，将所有的激动和感悟凝成一个故事，送给经我正规培训的最后一批学员：“在非洲的热带草原上，狮子每天早上起来想到的第一件事情就是，今天至少要追得上跑得最慢的羚羊；而羚羊每天早上起来想到的第一件事情就是，今天至少要跑得过跑得最快的狮子。而不论你是狮子还是羚羊，都要记住：每天起来的第一件事情就是——奔跑！”

此前，我将此故事传递给了十多万预备留学的中国学生，希望这个寓言能永远敦促他们在人生的各段旅途中不懈前行。

作为对新东方讲学那段难忘经历的总结，我希望本书能帮你尽快突破TOEFL作文一关，早日踏上留学的征途。

张红岩  
2004年4月于巴黎



《ETS 新托福考试官方指南》  
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