

TOEFL Writing

Introduction to TOEFL Writing

- 课程介绍
 - 考试介绍&语言运用
 - ◆ 独立写作：议论文
 - 独立写作开头段/结尾
 - 独立写作审题/主题句
 - 独立写作段落展开——因果论证
 - 独立写作段落展开——对比论证
 - 独立写作段落展开——举例论证
 - 综合写作
- 实战演练
- 独立写作：议论文，至少 300 个词，展现对话题的思考
- 考试介绍
 - 题目类型：
 - ◆ 综合写作：3m 阅读，2min 听，20m 写 150-225 词
 - 概括听力部分的内容，并结合阅读部分的内容提出观点展开论证
 - 考察能力：读、听、**学术**写作，不要自己的想法
 - 常考话题：生物、历史、考古、天文等
 - ◆ 独立写作：30m 写作，理解给出的问题，300 单词
 - 考察能力：在一个给定的问题上有效展示你的观点

综合写作

- 听力与阅读中观点的联系
 - 驳斥：阅读赞成，听力反对；阅读反对，听力赞成；
 - 解决问题：阅读提出问题，听力一个一个解决阅读的问题。
 - 即阅读若提问题，则听力解决；若提观点未提问题，则听力驳斥
- 占比：生物类 48%，考古 20%，环境地质类 18%，其它 14%
- 评分标准
 - important information, coherently and accurately (from lecture), relevant information (from reading)
 - coherence, organization, language use
- 解题步骤
 - 阅读部分：读、记、猜(predict the points in the listening part)
 - 听力部分：听、写、查(proofread)
- 记笔记技巧
 - 分为左边 Reading 和右边 Listening，符号、缩写（提取单词当中的辅音）

R	L
<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Thesis stmt· Main point (What)· Details (Why/How)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Thesis stmt· Main point (What)· Details (Why/How)

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● 步骤例子

■ 读：找关键词

■ 记：笔记技巧，能够根据阅读结果综述原文（paraphrase）

◆ 例子：

- Thesis stmt: The reading passage provides three theories explaining the usage of great house in Chaco Canyon.
- Main point1: First, these structures were residential because they resemble apartment buildings at Taos.
- Main point2: Second, the great houses were used to store grain maize, for the size of the houses suits the purpose.
- Main point3: Finally, the broken pots found in the mound near Pueblo Alto could be a proof that people held ceremonies in the great houses.

■ 猜：合理猜测听力将会用何种思路叙述

■ 听：像阅读一样记笔记

■ 写：结合听力和阅读

◆ 框架

- 阅读中说……但是听力反驳了
- 第一点……阅读……听力……
- 第二点……阅读……听力……
- 第三点……阅读……听力……

◆ 常用词汇

- 阅读
 - The reading/the reading material/the passage/the article
 - The author/the writer
- 听力
 - The listening material/the lecture
 - The lecturer/the speaker/the professor
- 反驳
 - refute/deny/challenge/undermine/dispute/contradict
 - disagree with/oppose to/cast doubt on/call into question
 - 关联词：On the contrary/however/whereas/conversely/while

◆ 写作模板

- The reading passage ... However, this idea is questioned by the following lecture.
- First the reading material asserts that ... On the contrary, the speaker argues that ... Therefore, ... is false.
- Secondly, the lecturer points out that ... which contradicts the theory discussed by the article that ... Thus, ...
- Finally, the reading passage states that ... Conversely, the lecturer refutes the idea by saying that ...

- 练习 P18 Test15

The reading passage claims that several measures have been taken to solve the problem of the rapid growth of cane toads in Australia. However, this idea is questioned by the following lecture.

First, the reading material asserts that building national fences would be useful for preventing cane toads from invading domestic ecosystem. It states that this measure has been used for prevent rabbit spreads in Australia before. On the contrary, the speaker argues that streams and rivers can bring young cane toads and ~~cane toads'~~ toad eggs from one side to the other side ~~of the fences~~.

Secondly, the lecturer points out that untrained volunteers could destroy ~~national~~ native frogs and even put young frogs that are difficult to distinguish in danger, which contradicts the theory discussed by the article that Australians can gather volunteers to catch toads and even destroy them by traps and hands. Thus, this method won't be practical.

Finally, the reading passage states that virus can be used to control the population of cane toads because it only does harm to the cane toads while do little harm to most of the other species. Conversely, the lecturer refutes the idea by saying that virus may be transported by ~~scientist~~ pets from Australia to America, which is the origin inhabitant for cane toads, while the cane toads play an important role in the local ecosystem. This could be a disaster for the species there and the ecosystem.

- 注意规避过长的从句，冗长。
- 作业
 - tpo.xdf.cn, realskill 暂时先不填班级号，等后续群内说可以再加群
 - realskill: 写作->托福->智能批改->TPO30 铜镜引火
 - tpo30: 精听+修改，不能搞错
 - 作业的 word+realskill 生成的报告 pdf
 - 文件名: **班级+姓名**，下周天晚上六点前提交到 903268312@qq.com

独立写作

- 常考话题: 学校和教育、环境、科技、工作与成功、品质与技能、朋友、生活、媒体、政府、
- Sample Question: Agree or Disagree? Which?
- 评分系统: well-organized and developed essay: organization and development 很重要，还有很重要的 Language use
 - Organization:
 - ◆ unity: 点题
 - ◆ progression: 逻辑递进，因果论述
 - ◆ coherence: 连贯，logically and smoothly, no sudden jumps
 - 推理需要常常用到因果关系，尤其是应该有因果关系的却不用因果，用其它的逻辑就会导致错误
 - 例子里面: moreover, however, as also, A striking example, consequently, the fact is, consequently, ...
 - Development: How well you develop (support) you ideas
 - ◆ Reasons

- ◆ examples
- ◆ details
- Language use: How well you use language to express your ideas
 - ◆ A variety of sentence structures
 - ◆ Appropriate word choice
 - ◆ Grammar: 例如比较的对象要正确, 句子从句嵌套不能错, **不要嵌套多重从句**
 - ◆ Style
 - Word Repetition: **规避词语的重复**, 用同一类词替换, 例如一个人在不同时刻有不同的身份和指称, 例如 kids, youngster, elderly; 或者: 一个人上班 policeman 和下班以后是一个 father 等。
 - Formality: 用词的正式性
 - Passive sentences: **不要有超过一句被动句**
 - Length of the sentence: 15~20 词之间是最好的, 好的作者经常将长句拆分成很多**短句**来让写作更加 effective
 - 结合短句: 并列复合句, 主从复合句
 - **学术性文章不要用连词开头!! 但可以用副词开头, 例如 However, Therefore, Thus, As a result, Nevertheless 等**

独立写作的开头段

- 背景法步骤: 三句话, 注意连贯
 - 结合背景, 引出**话题**
 - ◆ 步骤:
 - 找出题干所涉及的话题背景/类别
 - 对背景或类的现象做一个描述
 - 点明**争论**, 有的时候没有争论, 就不用点明争论
 - ◆ 如果没有争论的话, 需要进一步描述/细化问题
 - 表明**观点 thesis**
- 背景法
 - 例子: 科技 Technology 让人们的生活更加复杂了
 - ◆ 引出话题: 科技在发展/科技与我们的生活密不可分/科技是现代社会的一部分
 - ◆ 点明争论: 科技是一把双刃剑
 - 不错的用法: People hold conflicting opinions about whether technology has made our lives better.
 - ◆ 表明观点
 - 我同意……/我不同意……
 - 例子: 孩子应该在一开始上学的时候就接触一门外语
 - ◆ 引出话题: 外语为什么重要, 全球化 (increasing globalized society/ Along the process of globalization, ... has become ...) 的大背景, 小学生的早期教育都是背景
 - ◆ 点明争论: 不同的外语学习的开始时间
 - ◆ 表达观点: 我认为……
 - 练习: Students nowadays do not respect teachers as much as they did in the past.
 - ◆ Respecting teachers is a tradition for students. However, with the development

of the society, subtle changes have appeared in the relationship between ~~them students and teachers~~. People hold conflicting opinions about whether students respect teachers as ~~they did~~ before. Personally, I believe that they ~~haven't~~ change their attitude towards teachers.

- 练习: Your job has a greater effect on your overall happiness than the social life does.

- ◆ Job and social life are two main parts of our daily life and both of them can bring us happiness. Naturally, there would be a controversy on which one of them has greater influence ~~on our overall happiness~~ than the other one does. For me, I hold the opinion that social life ~~is the dominating one~~ plays a more important role.

- ◆ 让步: 事情 A 好处, 但是事件 A 有坏处, 因此 B 来说, B 有好处。

- 练习: When you do some tasks that need creativity, do you prefer to work with others or do them by yourself?

- ◆ At some point, the works we do require us to have unique creativity. When it comes to this problem, people may ask whether it is proper to complete them by cooperating with others or by themselves. As for me, I prefer to finish the tasks by exchanging ideas with each other.

- 叙事法

- 步骤

- ◆ 叙述一事情

- 例题: 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?

- ◆ 引出话题: 我曾经冒险

- When I was 8 years old, I tried to learn how to ride a bike...
- My dad told me then...

- ◆ 突出主题: 冒险使我成长

- 尝试新的方法/学会了新的技能
- 在叙事过程中, 否定另外一方

- ◆ 表明论点

- I prefer to do more than what I already do well and to take risks.

- 练习 1: Some people believe that

- ◆ When I was 18 years old, I had to choose my favorite university and major like most of the other Chinese students did. At that time, I turned to my parents for suggestions, but they gave me advice which was out of time. Now, I'm studying in my favorite university and have a bright future that my parents and I can never expect. Therefore, I prefer to ... through personal experience.

- 练习 2: 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.

- ◆ Last autumn, I encountered a chance to win a scholarship. But unfortunately, the time for signing up was close and I still had plenty of homework to do. With no hesitate, I chose to fight for the award and stay up late to finish the rest of my homework. Finally, I won the award and finish my homework in time. So I

disagree with the statement that the decisions that people make quickly are always wrong.

独立写作的审题

- 第二次课课后练习：TPO37 拯救海龟
- 题型分析
 - Group1:
 - ◆ 利弊分析：Universities **should** require every undergraduate student to take public speaking courses.
 - ◆ 现象证明：We can learn about a person from the books and movies that the person likes.
 - Group2:
 - ◆ 现象证明：Student today don't respect their teachers as much as they did in the past.
 - ◆ 利弊分析：Students **should** respect teachers...
 - 利弊分析：
 - ◆ should/better/more important to do A than to do B/Which do you prefer?
 - 现象证明：是不是能不能，偏结论性
- 利弊分析方法
 - 步骤：找受益对象->对受益对象进行利弊分析->写主题句
 - ◆ 找受益对象
 - 个体：Individuals
 - 集体：Groups
 - 社会：Countries
 - 一些例题
 - 例子：It is more important for **universities** to spend money on improving **facilities** than on hiring **famous professors**
 - 例子：Some people think **employees** should work in the same **company** or for same **employer** for their whole life, while others don't think it is necessary. Which do you prefer?
 - ◆ 受益对象还有 **Society**
 - **Parents** should help **children** to work independently, rather than help their children with schoolwork.
 - ◆ 受益对象还有 Teachers 和 School
 - ◆ 对受益对象进行利弊分析
 - 个人：Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
 - 基本需求 Basic needs
 - 心理需求 Psychological needs
 - 自我满足（补充）需求 Self-fulfillment needs
 - 个人
 - 第一想：Health: physical health & mental health 生理健康和心理健康（这里可能插入 security 什么特殊的东西）
 - 第二想：3E: Economy、Effectiveness (Convenience)、Efficiency（教

育的时候好用)

- 第三想: Relationship: 例如 Friendship、Kinship/Parent-kid bond、love relationship、other social network
- 第四想: Skill (interpersonal skills, negotiating skills, ...)、Experience、Achievement、Fame (reputation)

- 组织&社会国家

- Group: Reputation (名誉), Profit (Investment, fund,...)
- Country:
 - ◆ Stability (就业、经济和稳定)
 - ◆ Economy (GDP): tourism, employment rate, development, welfare, culture (tradition, customs), environments, etc.

- 一些例题

- 例子: Do you agree or disagree? It's important for families to regularly eat their meals together.
 - ◆ Person
 - Physical & Mental health: 一起吃饭很开心
 - Relationship: kinship 和父母吃饭促进关系, sense of belonging
 - communication: problem-solving
 - stress: release
 - ◆ Family
 - Stability: solve problems ...

- ◆ 写主题句 (topic sentence)

- 主题句=题目动作+产生结果
- 句式: 稍晚看 ppt
 - For...
 - In the case of
 - With regards to
 - In terms of
 - From the perspective of
 - ...

- 段落的衔接

- 举例: It has recently been announced that a new high school may be built in your community. Do you support or oppose this plan? Why?

- ◆ 受益对象:

- 个人:
 - Students
 - ◆ Education
 - ◆ Security
 - ◆ Convenience
 - ◆ ...
 - Parents
 - ◆ Convenience
 - ◆ Economy

- Teachers
 - ◆ 更多就业机会->可以放到社会里面
 - 集体: Community
 - Stability: 受教育程度提高了
 - 社会: Government
 - Economy: employment rate
- 举例: For successful development of a country, should a government focus its budget more on very young children's education rather than on universities?
 - ◆ 选择 Young children:
 - 受益对象:
 - Young children:
 - ◆ Education:
 - lay a solid foundation for study
 - have/gain access to high quality fundamental/elementary education
 - ◆ Good jobs
 - attain well paid/ideal/decent/rewarding jobs
 - Country
 - ◆ Morality
 - Improve the overall/average morality of the country
- 练习: Some people prefer to study alone while others prefer to study in a group. Which one do you prefer?
 - ◆ 选择小组学习
 - 受益对象:
 - Group member:
 - ◆ Effectiveness
 - ◆ Efficiency
 - ◆ Relationship
 - ◆ Skill(cooperating skill 甚至是 leadership)、critical/creative thinking
 - 三句主题句
 - To begin with, study in a group can boost our process of learning by exchanging our ideas.
 - Additionally, exploring with group members can tighten our relationship with each other
 - Besides, we can cultivate our cooperating and communicating skills by **learning with peers**.
- 练习: It is better to spend money on traveling and vacation than save money for the future.
 - ◆ 受益对象
 - 我
 - physical health
 - work more efficiently
 - experience
 - ◆ 三句主题句

- To begin with, spending money on traveling is good for your physical health.
- Additionally, going for a traveling when you are free can help you release burdens and enjoy life.
- Last but not least, experiencing different people and ~~different~~ things will broaden your horizons.
- 现象证明题
 - 如何拆分题目？
 - ◆ 抓范围较广、概念较模糊的名词、形容词
 - 例如 person, types of friends, impact, life
 - ◆ 抓时间
 - 人生发展
 - infants, kids/children, teenagers, young adults, (the working class) adults, middle-ages, senior citizens
 - 事件发展
 - beginning, process, ending
 - ◆ 例如：Only people who earn a lot of money is successful
 - Disagree, 这些方面都是成功的表现
 - Students/parents
 - ◆ academic performance, high GPA, dream school/fine institution
 - ◆ no less successful than anybody else.
 - Working class
 - ◆ dream job, good reputation, self-improvement
 - ◆ finding a fulfilling career path
 - Senior citizens
 - ◆ healthy, family harmony, plenty of friends.
 - ◆ success is nothing but maintaining good physical health
 - ◆ 例如：Playing sports teaches people important lessons about life
 - academic life
 - competence
 - never give up: endurance (耐力) , perseverance (毅力)
 - ◆ **endure the hardship when we get stuck in a tough spot**
 - ◆ running into dilemma
 - career life
 - good preparation
 - work together, team spirit
 - ◆ inculcate into team members a sense of team spirit
 - obey rules
 - social life
 - keep fit
 - ◆ reminds us of ...
 - ◆ 练习：Young people enjoy life more than older people do.
 - academic life
 - As the old saying goes, it's our best age to learn when we are young,

so young people can enjoy their academic life more than old people do.

- social life
 - Secondly, for youngsters, they have more colorful social networks than the elders
- health problems
 - Moreover, teenagers have less health problems to worry about.
- ◆ 第二次课练习: Movies and television have more negative effects than positive effects on behaviors of young people

独立写作的主体

- 写作结构
 - Topic sentence
 - Supporting details: facts, logical arguments, or the opinion of experts
 - ◆ 逻辑、对比、举例论证等
 - Concluding parts
- 逻辑论证
 - 串联
 - ◆ 方法
 - A (原因) -> B (结果)
 - A->R1->R2->R3->B (这个提纲最好要列)
 - Make sentences + Language use
 - Add details + Language use
 - Transition words-cause & effect
 - ◆ 连接词->托福考试**很看重**逻辑性, 连接词什么的
 - Because, as a result, since, one cause is, ... + 句子
 - because of, result from, due to, with, ... + doing
 - thus, therefore, consequently, accordingly, hence, as a result, ...
 - contribute to + 词
 - ◆ 练习: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Young people enjoy life more than older people do.
 - Thesis: Agree
 - 推理: Health issues->enjoy life less
 - 我的: Health issues->have health problems to worry about->go to hospitals often + obey doctors' advice->have less time doing other things or spending with others->enjoy life less
 - 样例:
 - ◆ health issues
 - ◆ ->suffer from serious physical diseases
 - simple flu->complicated medical complications (严重的医学并发症)
 - chronic diseases: high blood pressure, cancer, diabetes, ...
 - ◆ ->mentally depressed

- feeling constantly tired and drained of energy fighting the physical pain
 - ◆ ->enjoy life less
 - First, with more health issues to worry about, the elders can enjoy life less than younger people do.
- ◆ 练习: It is better to spend money on traveling and vacation than save money for the future.
 - Thesis: spend money on traveling
 - 推理: traveling->physical health.
 - Traveling->walk more than ten thousand steps + even climbing hills or mountains->improve our strengths and promote our heart and lung functions->be strong and improve physical health.
 - To begin with, it's good for your physical health to spend your extra money on traveling. During your travelling, you will probably walk more than ten thousand steps in a day and even climb several hills or mountains. Therefore, your strengths can be improved and your heart and lungs functions will be promoted, due to the sweat that flows during the tour helping you reduce the body fat level, so that you can endure much more incidents than ever before. Accordingly, your physical health can be improved after spending money in traveling.
 - 推理: traveling-> enjoy lives
 - Traveling->keep away from daily works and social activities + breath fresh air and enjoy the beautiful scene (*intriguing landscapes*) while traveling->release burdens->enjoy lives.
 - 语用: intriguing landscapes、mysterious cultures
- ◆ 串联如果不知道怎么推的话, 可以反推什么东西可以推出现在的东西
- 并联推理
 - ◆ 方法
 - A (cause)->B (effect)
 - 推理
 - A->R1->R2->B
 - A->M1->M2->B
 - 按照重要性、时间、先后顺序等排并联顺序