

北大清华托福备考联盟慕课
携手开启托福课程免费时代

TOEFL

WRITING SECTION

听说读写四门课，讲遍精华八小时；
只要干货省时间，不要灌水凑课时；
我们用最短的时间精通备考，
我们有更多的时间锤炼高分。

课程主讲：李文勍

清华大学建研院 6A2 建筑室主任
(本套慕课发布时已申请离职)

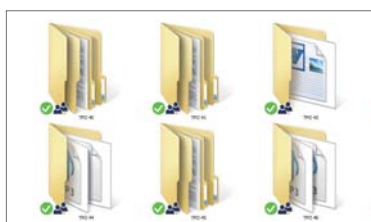
MIT PRESS, *Architect* Coordinator

清华留学交换生托福互助社发起人
前新东方水清 401, 501 大神冠名班牵头主讲
从托福 86 小白到 118 几近满分的过来人

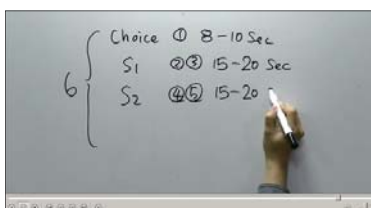
主办：北京大学学生国际交流协会
协办：清华留学交换生托福互助社



清北录播慕课免费无限播放
随心所欲地学



四科精选备考资料一次搜齐
省心踏实地练



备考疑难问题留言订制答疑
无忧无虑地考



北大清华托福备考联盟慕课
携手开启托福课程免费时代
想备考省心扫个微信足够了

托福写作：目录

00. 托福考试总体介绍.....	Page 1
01. 托福写作：上机操作.....	Page 2
02. 托福写作：词的用法.....	Page 4
03. 托福写作：句子组成.....	Page 5
04. 托福写作：独立写作——段落结构.....	Page 10
05. 托福写作：独立写作——审题论证.....	Page 11
06. 托福写作：独立写作——篇章布局.....	Page 13
07. 托福写作：独立写作——实战演练.....	Page 14
08. 托福写作：综合写作——实战演练.....	Page 16
09. 托福写作：综合写作——常用表达.....	Page 19
10. 托福写作：练习自查 & 备考规划.....	Page 20
附录：独立写作 - 篇首段中译英	

托福考试总体介绍

TOEFL iBT 简介

托福TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) 是由美国教育测验服务处ETS (Educational Testing Service) 举办的英语能力考试, 是留学标准化考试中针对申请人的语言能力进行的测试, 分数要求可查询各学校官网。中国大陆采用的考试形式是TOEFL iBT (Internet Based Test) 基于互联网的测试。

考试科目、分数、时间

考试一般安排在周末, 成绩的申请有效期是两年。考试分为阅读、听力、口语、写作四科, 每科30分, 总分120分。考完阅读和听力, 休息10分钟, 再考口语和写作。考试时间因加试不同因人而异, 整个考试持续约3.5-4个小时左右。

托福考试四科概况

四科总分 120 分	考试内容	题量	时长	加试
阅读 30 分	3 篇阅读文章	每篇 12-14 道题目	60 分钟	+1 篇阅读 +20 分钟
听力 30 分	2 段对话	每篇 5 道题目	60 分钟	+1 段对话 +2 段讲座 +30 分钟
	4 段讲座	每篇 6 道题目		
中间休息			10 分钟	
口语 30 分	2 道独立口语 2 道读听说综合口语 2 道听说综合口语	6 道题目	20 分钟	无
写作 30 分	综合写作 (读听写) 独立写作 (命题作文)	2 道题目	50 分钟	无

托福考试报名

包括账户注册、报名、预定考位、查询成绩、成绩复议、更改考期、邮寄成绩都在网站上操作; 考试须携带国家法定证件, 考试当天需要拍照并签署协议。

中国大陆报名 教育部考试中心托福报名网站: <http://toefl.etest.net.cn/cn/>

海外报名 ETS官网注册考试: <http://www.ets.org/toefl>



English Language Learning
教育部考试中心托福®网考报名网站 NEEA TOEFL iBT ONLINE REGISTRATION

登录 | 考生须知 | 常见问题解答 | ETS TOEFL 网站 | 返回首页 | 联系我们 | English Version

登录

请输入您的NEEA用户ID和密码登录。

NEEA用户ID:

密码:

验证码: 看不清楚?

新用户?

注册新用户将为您创建个人档案, 以记录所有与您相关的考试信息。

公告

关于开放2013年托福考位的通知和重要事项提醒
自即日起开放2013年中国托福考试报名。请考生在报名时务必仔细阅读托福考试相关服务条款和规定。
重要提醒事项: 1. 自2013年1月托福考试起, 考试日到达考点报到时间提前到上午8:30。晚上8:30到场的考生将被拒绝入场。请考生根据本网提供的考场地址, 提前了解所报考场周边交通情况, 妥善安排考试日交通, 避免迟到; 2. 托福考试要求中国大陆考生必须持二代身份证原件并经过核验后才能参加考试。为避免因身份证原因不能通过核验影响如期考试, 请考生提前检查所持二代身份证是否有破损、电子芯片失效、过期等问题。未办理二代身份证的考生, 特别是未成年考生, 请先到户籍所在地派出所办理二代身份证, 再进行托福考试报名。3. 考生报名时提交的个人邮寄地址 (包括中文和英文) 将被用于向考生邮寄重要通知和考试成绩, 请慎重准确填写。

1/10 托福写作-上机操作

写作考试安排				
题目	阅读	听力	作答时间	写作字数
Integrated Writing 综合写作	3 分钟 300 词	2 分钟 330 词	20 分钟	150-225 词
Independent Writing 独立写作	X	X	30 分钟	多于 300 词

1. 综合写作：口语分项考试结束后，直接进入写作分项。首先是综合写作。

阅读短文。先读一篇短文，快速记下主题和支持的分论点，不要苛求记下所有细节，只抓住最主要的主旨句和例子关系即可，阅读时间结束后，短文消失。

TOEFL iBT Complete Practice Test V11 Writing

PAUSE TEST SECTION EXIT

Question 1 of 2

00 : 02 : 55

A recent study reveals that people, especially young people, are reading far less literature—novels, plays, and poems—than they used to. This is troubling because the trend has unfortunate effects for the reading public, for culture in general, and for the future of literature itself.

While there has been a decline in book reading generally, the decline has been especially sharp for literature. This is unfortunate because nothing else provides the intellectual stimulation that literature does. Literature encourages us to exercise our imaginations, empathize with others, and expand our understanding of language. So by reading less literature, the reading public is missing out on important benefits.

Unfortunately, missing out on the benefits of literature is not the only problem. What are people reading instead? Consider the prevalence of self-help books on lists of best sellers. These are usually superficial, poorly written, and intellectually undemanding. Additionally, instead of sitting down with a challenging novel, many persons are now more likely to turn on the television, watch a music video, or read a Web page. Clearly, diverting time previously spent in reading literature to trivial forms of entertainment has lowered the level of culture in general.

The trend of reading less literature is all the more regrettable because it is taking place during a period when good literature is being written. There are many talented writers today, but they lack an audience. This fact is bound to lead publishers to invest less in literature and so support fewer serious writers. Thus, the writing as well as the reading of literature is likely to decline because of the poor standards of today's readers.

讲座听力。随后，一位教授会针对阅读短文的主题和分论点提出“赞成”或者“反对”的意见，并给予详细论证，尽全力记下所有听力内容的论点和例证细节。

TOEFL iBT Complete Practice Test V11 Writing

PAUSE TEST SECTION EXIT

Question 1 of 2

00 : 02 : 55



Progress bar: []

1/10 托福写作-上机操作

开始作答。听力结束后，阅读原文再现；屏幕右边为写作区。因为系统没有Office Word软件的纠错功能，要尽全力减少打字错误。写作区上方有计时器。

TOEFL iBT Complete Practice Test V11 Writing

Question 1 of 2

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

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

A recent study reveals that people, especially young people, are reading far less literature—novels, plays, and poems—than they used to. This is troubling because the trend has unfortunate effects for the reading public, for culture in general, and for the future of literature itself.

While there has been a decline in book reading generally, the decline has been especially sharp for literature. This is unfortunate because nothing else provides the intellectual stimulation that literature does. Literature encourages us to exercise our imaginations, empathize with others, and expand our understanding of language. So by reading less literature, the reading public is missing out on important benefits.

Unfortunately, missing out on the benefits of literature is not the only problem. What are people reading instead? Consider the prevalence of self-help books on lists of best sellers. These are usually superficial, poorly written, and intellectually undemanding. Additionally, instead of sitting down with a challenging novel, many persons are now more likely to turn on the television, watch a music video, or read a Web page. Clearly, diverting time previously spent in reading literature to trivial forms of entertainment has lowered the level of culture in general.

The trend of reading less literature is all the more regrettable because it is taking place during a period when good literature is being written. There are many talented writers today, but they lack an audience. This fact is bound to lead publishers to invest less in literature and so support fewer serious writers. Thus, the writing as well as the reading of literature is likely to decline because of the poor standards of today's readers.

2. 独立写作：综合写作结束后，进入独立写作；左侧显示题目，右侧为答题区；在答题区的上方有【COPY】【CUT】【PASTE】键，还有【Word Count】可以显示已经输入的单词数。独立写作倒计时结束后，托福考试结束。

TOEFL iBT Complete Practice Test V11 Writing

Question 2 of 2

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

Question:

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 answer.

Copy Cut Paste

Word Count: 0

中译英热身测试——将独立写作标准段落翻译成英文（计时：5分钟）

①一个大学学位可以为学生们进入社会做更好的准备。②学生们不仅可以学到与专业相关的书本知识，并且他们还可以习得不同的技能对毕业之后有所帮助。③大学始终鼓励独立思维和创新。④诸如学生社团和学生会的课外活动项目都可以通过组织、监办会议或管理资金来为学生们提供锻炼社会能力的机会。⑤所有这些技能都对学生今后的事业发展大有帮助。

2/10 托福写作：词的用法

用词准确、恰当、多样					
书面语	cannot, does not, do not, couldn't, wouldn't, shouldn't				
冠词用法					
冠词	(A / An) even brighter future. (A / An) university I often watch TV with my father when there is (a / an) NBA.				
	Getting a job will enrich their experience and build up their resume, better preparing them for (the future careers / future careers).				
	A shopping center would include not only a supermarket but also entertainment such as (a / the) cinema or (a / the KTV).				
词的多样性					
误区：“低频生僻词”就是好词。托福写作考察写作能力，不是背单词测试，词频低说明一些词的搭配很少用。我们要以托福评分标准要求“Appropriate word choice用词恰当，idiomaticity符合习惯”为准侧。不求晦涩，但求灵活。					
1	近义词替换	如果一篇文章中反复出现同一个单词或词组，就会给评分人一种“词汇单一”的感觉。我们要积累近义词做替换。			
		important	essential; crucial; significant; critical		
		expensive	costly; unaffordable; prohibitive		
		significant	substantial; considerable		
2	同根词替换	我们可以抓住单词的词根，衍生出更多的单词用法。			
		benefit & beneficial		accept & acceptance	
		alter & alteration		perceive & perceptible	
3	同意词组替换	可以使用同义或近义的词组替换，但要选择书面用语。			
		build		set up	
		neighborhood		nearby community	
		oppose		have an objection to	
		support		back up	
		cheap		cost-effective	
		lots of		a great number of	
词多样性的综合搭配					
Artificial Intelligence will	have exert bring produce exercise	deep		effects influences impacts	in our future life.
		significant			
		remarkable			
		critical			
		beneficial			
		desirable			
		profound			
		far-reaching			

同义词典：<http://www.synonym.com/>；<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/>

句式表达

误区：“迷恋“复杂长句”。句子结构并不是越长越好，而是要把每个重点信息独立成句，长短搭配才会更有层次感。句子的长短取决于句子表意复杂程度的要求，要以托福评分标准“Demonstrating syntactic variety句式丰富”为练习目标。语感的形成要靠语法规则来保证，语法书可看《百变语法》吴建业。

12 种句式

标准句子结构：状语+主句（主谓宾）+定语（作形容词用，修饰前面的名词）

1	形容词性 定语从句	<p>(1) 关系代词 (who, which, that, whose, whom)</p> <p>① People who have pets are usually kind and warm.</p> <p>② A lime is a green fruit which looks like a lemon.</p> <p>③ Not everything that is learned is contained in books.</p> <p>④ There are some children whose parents are so busy.</p> <p>⑤ Students read books of which authors are still alive.(= whose)</p> <p>⑥ People need friends with whom they can share secrets. = People need friends whom they can share secrets with.</p> <p>⑦ Some wish to find a place in which they live without laws.(=where)</p> <p>(2) 关系副词 (where, when, why, how)</p> <p>① I chose the place where I would spend my summer vacation.</p> <p>② Nobody can tell the time when our universe came into being.</p> <p>③ The reason why Billy was absent from school is not known yet.</p> <p>④ The Internet has changed the way how we get educated.</p> <p>(3) 限定性：规定先行词的类型</p> <p>① The student who is sitting by the window is dozing. (=that is...)</p> <p>② The City of New York is one of the most attractive cities that I have ever visited.</p> <p>(4) 非限定性：对先行词提供补充信息，不能用"that"和"why"引导</p> <p>① Mike, who is sitting by the window, is dozing.</p> <p>② I do not like to watch television shows, which are often dumb and time-wasting.</p> <p>(5) 将定语从句（即形容词性从句）简化为现在分词</p> <p>① Almost half of the people attending the meeting were not invited. (=who attended)</p> <p>② The road leading to success can be full of hardships. (=which leads)</p>
2	副词性 状语从句	<p>(1) 时间状语从句</p> <p>① When it comes to travel, the majority of people enjoy a lifetime.</p> <p>② He plans to study abroad after he graduates from university.</p> <p>③ Usually, I reserve judgment on someone until I get to know him.</p> <p>④ Since I graduated from high school, I have missed my uniform.</p> <p>⑤ We must learn a foreign language as soon as we start school.</p> <p>(2) 原因状语从句</p> <p>① I want to get a high paying job because I should support my family.</p> <p>② Since he cannot live alone, we should be responsible for him.</p> <p>③ As it raining again, we have to cancel our picnic.</p> <p>④ I am in favor of space travel, for its merits far outweigh demerits.</p>

句式表达		
2	副词性——状语从句	<p>(3) 条件状语从句</p> <p>① If you want to fulfill one of your ambitions, you must make efforts.</p> <p>② Unless you want to lose your job, you should be punctual.</p> <p>③ In case you are in danger, you must carry a cell phone all the time.</p> <p>④ As long as you are healthy, you can do anything.</p> <p>(4) 目的状语从句</p> <p>① Millions of people have to spend more time on studying new technology so that they can keep a favorable position in job market.</p> <p>② He is so immoral that he take advantage of her weaknesses.</p> <p>③ Global warming is such a problem that we worry about the Earth.</p> <p>(5) 让步状语从句</p> <p>① Although this view is wildly held, there is little evidence that education can be obtained anywhere anytime.</p> <p>② While sports strengthen your body, the arts can enhance your soul.</p> <p>③ Rural areas are safe whereas some urban areas are dangerous.</p>
3	名词性——主语从句	<p>(1) That 和 Wh- 引导做主语</p> <p>① That the human brain develops even after puberty was reported.</p> <p>② Whether we will go for an outing tomorrow remains unknown.</p> <p>③ Whom we must study for is a question of great importance.</p> <p>④ What matters the most in the process is your confidence.</p> <p>⑤ Whose watch was lost is unknown.</p> <p>(2) 形式主语 it 放在句首，把真正的主语后置。</p> <p>① It was reported by scholars that the human brain develops even after puberty.</p> <p>② It is said that he has gone to Shanghai.</p> <p>③ It is suggested that the work should be done with great care.</p> <p>④ It seems that he has seen the film.</p>
4	名词性——宾语从句	<p>(1) That 和 Wh- 引导做宾语</p> <p>① Some people argue that children are easily influenced by environmental changes.</p> <p>② I have found out that all the tees have been sold out.</p> <p>(2) 注意主句与从句时态</p> <p>① I only knew (that) he was studying abroad.</p> <p>② He told me that he had informed Lynn about the meeting already.</p> <p>③ The journalist asked (that) if the government would take necessary measures to reduce the emission of greenhouse gas.</p>
5	名词性——同位语从句	<p>That 和 Wh- 引导； 因为与修饰主体有同等重要地位，故称之为同位语从句。</p> <p>① I support the argument that all students should wear school uniforms.</p> <p>② It is indeed a question why the issue of the Internet security could arouse so much public concern.</p> <p>③ The view that homosexuality is also a personal freedom becomes more common.</p>

3/10 托福写作：句子组成

句式表达		
6	强调句型	<p>(1) It is (was)+被强调部分；被强调的是复数，It后的谓语也是单数。</p> <p>① It is stability that destroys people's ambition and barricades them.</p> <p>② It was Edison and Tesla that/who gave us much innovations.</p> <p>③ It was not until twelve o'clock last night that I went to bed.</p> <p>④ It was because of this policy that the urbanization could be achieved.</p>
7	被动语态	<p>(1) 动作执行者未知或故意隐瞒</p> <p>① Experiments are conducted at a cutting-edge laboratory.</p> <p>② Many score-oriented applicants were rejected in the first round.</p> <p>(2) 行为或受动对象比施动对象更重要</p> <p>① Natural environment should be protected.</p> <p>② Teenagers should be taught to take responsibility for themselves.</p> <p>(3) 进行客观陈述的时候</p> <p>① When it is cold enough, water will be turned into ice.</p> <p>② The sample was collected from the Mars.</p>
8	分词结构	<p>(1) 现在分词作形容词表示主动</p> <p>All environmentalists should protect every living creature.</p> <p>(2) 过去分词作形容词表示被动</p> <p>Highly educated people may get better incomes than others.</p> <p>(3) 分词短语做状语表示时间、原因、条件、让步、伴随。</p> <p>① Traveling into outer space, we should follow the physical laws. (=When you travel)</p> <p>② Being affected by the Internet stuff, children should be guided. (=Because they are)</p> <p>③ Studying with others, you will get distracted. (= If you study)</p> <p>④ Hating stay up all night, I spend much time in my lab. (=Though I hate)</p> <p>⑤ Wearing his hoodie, my brother was removing snows. (=with his hoodie on)</p>
9	动名词 & 不定式	<p>(1) 动名词做主语</p> <p>Working out regularly is crucial for your health.</p> <p>(2) 动名词做表语</p> <p>One of my extracurricular activities is playing piano.</p> <p>(3) 动名词作宾语</p> <p>I enjoy surfing the Internet in my spare time.</p> <p>(1) 不定式名词</p> <p>To read textbooks in English is effective for improving your vocabulary.</p> <p>(2) 不定式形容词</p> <p>People's moral behavior has much to do with what speech they make.</p> <p>(3) 不定式副词</p> <p>No one is so comprehensive to make plans without others' advice.</p>

3/10 托福写作：句子组成

句式表达		
10	虚拟语气	<p>①与现在相反： If从句用过去时，主句would/could/should/might + 动词原形 If they just enjoyed an easy life and didn't take their work seriously, they would not be as successful as they are.</p> <p>②与过去相反： If从句用过去完成时，主句would/could/should/might + 现在完成时 If my old brother had quit university to learn more useful skills, he might have landed a good job.</p>
11	插入语	<p>插入语用于附加说明和拓展；可以是一个词，一个短语或一个句子；位置变化灵活：句首，句中，句尾均可；一般用逗号或破折号分隔。</p> <p>① <u>To start with</u>, the government is ready to strengthen scientific and technology with many universities.</p> <p>② The Internet is the mainstay of the modern economy, <u>as human negotiates the barriers of the world</u>, restricted only by access to high speed terminals and by some security policies.</p> <p>③ One can trace such pricing policy back to 1970s, <u>the time of the oil crisis occurred</u>.</p>
12	倒装句	<p>完全倒装：谓语全部置于主语前； 部分倒装：谓语的一部分（助动、系动、情态动）置于主语前。</p> <p>① Not only does the MIT employ famous professors, but it also provides great opportunities to expand horizons.</p> <p>② Only by creativity can a society gain progress.</p> <p>③ Never should researchers engage in illegal operation.</p> <p>④ Under no circumstances should students abandon passions.</p>

语言表达问题汇总		
1	句子成分冗余	<p>不要凑字，能用单词不用词组，能用词组不用从句。</p> <p>①例：第三，你可以学到基本的交流技能。 ✓ Thirdly, you can learn basic communication skills. × Thirdly, you can learn some basic skills focused on how to communicate with others.</p> <p>②例：人可以凭慧赚一笔钱和崇高声望，以及获得位高权重的朋友。 ✓ With intelligence one can earn a great deal of money and a high reputation as well as influential friends. × Because with intelligence one can earn lots of money and gain great reputation. The intelligence and help people makes a lot of friends which may be famous people.</p>
2	逻辑信号词	<p>例：因为未来并不确定，为将来之用做储蓄是最明智的。 ✓ Because the future is uncertain, it is the smartest to save money for the future. × For everything is changeable in the future, and no one can predict what will happen, saving some money for future use is necessary.</p>

3/10 托福写作：句子组成

语言表达问题汇总		
3	句子完整度	<p>例：事实上，看电视可以通过让我们了解到不同的话题和交流技能而对我们有所助益。</p> <p>✓ In fact, watching television benefits us by allowing us to learn varied topics and better communication skills.</p> <p>✗ In fact, watching television will benefit us a lot, more topics, more chances to exchange, and better communicating skills.</p>
4	主谓清晰	<p>例：在我的家乡北京城区建立一所大学，有优点也有缺点。</p> <p>✓ To build a university in my community, downtown Beijing, has several strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>✗ For my community, the downtown of Beijing, there are both several advantages and disadvantages to build a university</p>
5	标点	<p>① Therefore, I believe the advantages of having part-time job outweigh the possible negative effects.</p> <p>② As she said, "A trip to the park can become a life journey."</p>
6	中式英语	<p>①例：如果我们认可学校可以提供获取书本知识最好的方法，那么我们的社会就可以为我们提供获取街头智慧的的最好方法。</p> <p>✓ If we agree that school offers the best method for the acquisition of book knowledge, then our society offers us <u>the best method for acquiring "street smarts"</u>.</p> <p>✗ If we agree to say that school offers us the best book knowledge acquisition then our society offers us <u>the best surviving techniques in a hard way</u>.</p> <p>②例：✗ new innovation; valuable treasure; illustrate an example</p>
7	动词形式	<p>例：我认为，是智慧带来了财富和名望的成功。</p> <p>✓ So, I believe it is intelligence that leads to success in terms of (with respect to\when it comes to) financial wealth and reputation.</p> <p>✗ It is the intelligence that makes people successful and earn large sum of bucks and gain great reputation.</p>
8	平行结构	<p>(1) 词 Not every expensive handmade item is both creative and artistic.</p> <p>(2) 短语 Working out and taking a rest are the best ways to maintain health.</p> <p>(3) 从句 ① The media neither gives us the information, nor does it tell us the truth. ② The MIT not only has famous professors, but it also provides great opportunities to expand horizons.</p>

4/10 托福写作：独立写作——段落结构

段落主旨			
一个段落，无论句子多少，都只能表达一个独立的主旨，段落内所有的句子都围绕这个主旨展开，与本段落主旨无关的句子不能出现，如果需要表达另一个主旨，需要另起一段。			
段落内部的句子分工			
1	Topic Sentence 主旨句	表达主旨论点，高度概括；一般每个段落就只有一个主旨句，以短句居多；大多位于段首，也可在段尾，或首尾呼应。	
2	Supporting 支撑句	支撑主旨论点，围绕主题展开； 可以采用解释、举例、对比因果、引用等阐述方式。	
托福文章的段落层次			
层次 1	篇首立场段	1 段	话题导入，1-2 句
			表明立场观点，1-2 句
层次 2	主体论证段	2-3 段	分论点主旨，1 句
			分论点解释，1-2 句
			分论点例证，2-3 句
			分论点总结，1 句
层次 3	结尾总结段	1 段	各分论点归纳，1 句
			重申立场观点，1 句
段落连贯，逻辑信号			
段落连贯包括段内连贯和段外连贯。段内是主旨句和支撑句之间的连贯，段外是段落之间的承接，要借助逻辑信号词把句子连接在一起，连接词没有好坏之分。			
1	Introduction 介绍	Generally speaking, in a sense, to some extent, in my opinion, as far as I am concerned, putting the discussion in a context, undoubtedly, in terms of	
2	Classification 分类	according to, based on, in the category of, belong to, consist of, comprise, constitute, on the basis of	
3	Contrast 对比	in contrast, conversely, rather than, instead of, whereas, on the other hand, otherwise, unlike	
4	Comparison 比较	have...in common, equally important, similarly, likewise, in the same way, the same as	
5	Concession 转折让步	although, granted that, it is true, admittedly, in spite of, nevertheless, however, but, yet	
6	Cause 原因	due to, owing to, on account of, as a result of, because, because of, as, since, for	
7	Result 结果	as a consequence, for this reason, therefore, accordingly, so, thus, consequently, hence	
8	Exemplification 举例	for example, for instance, take...as an example, like	
9	Addition 层次	first, to begin with, second, in addition, furthermore, moreover, thirdly, finally, last but not least,	
10	Summary 总结	in summary, to conclude, in brief, to summarize	

5/10 托福写作：独立写作——审题论证

论证的英文思维

审题要用英文思维，而不是中文思维。中文思维更含蓄，喜欢用虚词，很少讲实例。而英文思维更直接，喜欢用具体实例。在论述立场观点的过程中一定要把实例细节发挥到极致，这需要大量练习，积累生活点滴的经验案例。

一边倒论证

	类型	分类举例的论证思路
1	Agree/ Disagree	<p>① Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? University should give the same amount money to their students' sports activities as they give to their university libraries. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.</p> <p>Agree 论证 1- 健康类 • physical health; e.g. stay up all night 论证 2- 经验类 • team spirit; e.g. group work 论证 3- 成就类 • school reputation; e.g. sports competition</p>
		<p>② Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better for children to grow up in the countryside than in a big city. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.</p> <p>Disagree 论证 1- 成就类 • sound education; e.g. fine arts, music 论证 2- 交流类 • expand horizons; e.g. zoo, museum 论证 3- 健康类 • medical care; e.g. vaccine, examination</p>
		<p>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.</p> <p>Agree 论证 1- 经济类 • make a living; e.g. tuition fees 论证 2- 成就类 • career pursuit; e.g. getting promotion 论证 3- 经验类 • character-building; e.g. perseverance</p>
		<p>④ 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.</p> <p>Disagree 先让步 - 经济类 • Admittedly, credit; e.g. loyal friends 论证 1 - 健康类 • treatment; e.g. doctors and patients 论证 2 - 安全类 • safety; e.g. children and strangers</p>

论证素材，分类举例

1		2		3		4		5		6	
方便	效率	经济	耐久	安全	环保	交流	经验	乐趣	成就	情感	健康

5/10 托福写作：独立写作——审题论证

让步论证											
选择什么论证倾向无所谓，因为托福考察的是语言能力而不是批判性思维，所以无论是采用一边倒论证法，还是采用褒贬结合的让步论证法都可以。优先选择：可以快速输出例证，准时完成答题的论证方法。											
	类型				题目思路						
2	Preference				<p>① 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.</p> <p>Prefer: Big City 先让步 – 环保类 • Admittedly, environment; e.g. fresh air 论证 1 – 成就类 • career; e.g. TOP 500 companies 论证 2 – 乐趣类 • amusement; e.g. concert, movie festival</p>						
					<p>② 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.</p> <p>Prefer: Restaurants 先让步 – 健康 • Admittedly, healthy; e.g. fresh vegetable 论证 1 – 效率 • time-saving; e.g. study TOEFL 论证 2 – 情感 • friendship; e.g. share experience</p>						
					<p>③ Students at universities often have a choice of places to live. They may choose to live in university dorms, or they may choose to live in the community. Where would you prefer to live? Give reasons for your preference.</p> <p>Prefer: Dorms 先让步 – 经济 • Admittedly, cost effective; e.g. house rent 论证 1 – 安全 • safety; e.g. campus guard patrol 论证 2 – 方便 • convenient; e.g. near the medical lab</p>						
					<p>④ Some people believe that the best way of learning about life is by listening to the advice of family and friends. Others believe that the best way of learning about life is through personal experience. Which do you think is preferable?</p> <p>Prefer: Personal Experience 先让步 – 经验 • Admittedly, time-saving; e.g. experience 论证 1 – 乐趣 • interesting e.g. 1st hand 论证 2 – 成就 • potential e.g. overcome barriers</p>						
论证素材，分类举例											
1		2		3		4		5		6	
方便	效率	经济	耐久	安全	环保	交流	经验	乐趣	成就	情感	健康

6/10 托福写作：独立写作——篇章布局

篇章布局			
	段落数量	论证方法	
1	5 段式	一边倒	让步
		篇首段（60 词）表立场 主体段 1（120 词）论证 1 主体段 2（120 词）论证 2 主体段 3（120 词）论证 3 结尾段（30 词）重申立场	篇首段（60 词）表立场 主体段 1（120 词）先让步 主体段 2（120 词）论证 1 主体段 3（120 词）论证 2 结尾段（30 词）重申立场
2	4 段式	篇首段（80 词）表立场 主体段 1（150 词）论证 1 主体段 2（150 词）论证 2 结尾段（40 词）重申立场	篇首段（120 词）让步表立场 主体段 1（120 词）论证 1 主体段 2（120 词）论证 2 结尾段（40 词）重申立场

篇首段	
1	列举社会现象，导入话题；再引出双方观点，最后表明自己的立场观点。
2	自问自答反思，导入话题；再引出双方观点，最后表明自己的立场观点。
3	描述亲身经历，导入话题；再引出双方观点，最后表明自己的立场观点。

主体段	
一边倒	
1	先表明本段主旨
2	再解释主旨过渡
3	随后例证，扩充细节的方法可以选择： ①个人记叙文法（记叙文 6 要素的时、地、人、因、果、展选 4 个即可） ②普遍适用法（a mother, a professor, a student） ③调查数据法（用虚整数，almost twenty percent） ④对比分析法（拿出题干中的另一个对象稍加对比分析） ⑤名人名言法（需要大量积累，记忆耗时，有难度）
4	最后一句进行本段总结（肯定主旨合理性或采用贬另一个的方法作对比）
让步	
1	先引出反方观点的合理性 Admittedly, ...
2	再简短举例支持 After all, some people...
3	最后转折引出自己真正的立场观点 Yet / Nevertheless,...

结尾段	
1	先将主题段的各个分论点进行简要归纳
2	再重申自己的立场观点

7/10 托福写作：独立写作——实战演练

独立写作答题流程 300 Words (建议: 390+ Words)		
	步骤	操作
1	审题 1 分钟	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 首先仔细审题, 明确已经抓住题干关键词; ● 在写的过程中也要不断思考, 是否切题;
2	列提纲 1 分钟	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 下笔前, 大概列一下文章大纲; ● 明确各主体段的分论点; ● 可以把分论点关键词直接打在答题区内;
3	写开头段 和各主体段主旨	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 确定篇首段的导入方式, 并表明自己的立场观点; ● 确定各个主体段的主旨句可以很好的支撑篇首立场;
4	补充各主体段 扩展例证细节	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 确认各个主体段的例证与文章话题联系紧密, 不要为了凑字数而故意写很多与主题无关的细节; ● 确认例证细节与相应主体段的主旨句联系紧密;
5	写结尾段 通篇检查 5 分钟	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 快速完成结尾段; 确认在考试结束前至少留 2 分钟; ● 最后浏览全文, 确认把拼写和语法错误降到最低。

独立写文章大纲			
层次	段落	功能	信号
篇首段	1	导入话题	There are certain factors to consider when...
		确定立场	Although..., I firmly believe...
主体段	2/3/4	确定主旨	First of all / Second / Finally
		解释过渡	
		展开例证	For example, ...
		总结扣题	...is definitely...
结尾段	5	总结论点	To sum up, TS 1 + TS 2 + TS 3
		重申立场	..., but...
注意：不写标题，段落开首不缩进，顶头写；段与段之间空一行。 表达论点的句子要结构简洁；举例论证的句子要结构丰富。			

Question											
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Schools (universities, colleges, and high schools) should teach students about specific careers and jobs instead of general subjects.											
Understanding and Brainstorming											
1	2	3	4	5	6						
方便	效率	经济	耐久	安全	环保	交流	经验	乐趣	成就	情感	健康

Disagree	
篇首段 Opening	
Intro 导入话题	当我们浏览各大媒体的教育报道时，尤其是在大学毕业季，经常会看到各个大学的就业率排名，这就是所谓的人才市场竞争。在现代教育的各种话题中，职业规划一直都是社会关注的热点。
Thesis 确定立场	考虑到就业需求，有人建议学校应该只教授与学生未来职业密切相关的科目。我对此不敢苟同，我认为学校应当教给学生各种不同学科的知识。
主体段 Body 1	
Topic 1 确定主旨	The first reason is that through learning a great variety of subjects, students can achieve a general knowledge of comprehensive fields of study.
State 1 解释启下	People should be well aware of the world, which they tend to be knowledgeable by studying a large number of disciplines.
e.g. 1 自身经历 展开例证	As far as I am concerned, although I am not fascinated with every school subject I enroll, I recognize their significance. I tend to never major in natural science, but I still consider it is essential for me to learn chemistry, biology, and physics. Through studying these subjects, I can fulfill my potential to understand the constitution of the world and the operation principle of the nature.
Close 1 总结扣题	Indeed, this information may not be satisfied to utilize for any future job, but it is critical to my development as a well-educated person.
主体段 Body 2	
Topic 2 确定主旨	Additionally, we must keep in mind that changing careers would be incredibly difficult if people employed little or no knowledge in interdiscipline.
State 2 解释启下	Without the fundamental knowledge, people would find it is virtually impossible to quit one career readily and adapt to another immediately.
e.g. 2 案例列举 展开例证	Such examples are too numerous to enumerate, I have read about teachers who quit their jobs to become businessmen, like Ma Yun, a famous entrepreneur who found Alibaba, China's most successful online shopping platform; and scientists who eager to start their own business, like Eilon musk who created Paypal, X-Space, and Tesla Motors. Fortunately for them, they are equipped with some elementary knowledge from attending varieties of courses, so they can accomplish these transitions smoothly and effectively.
Close 2 总结扣题	If people only study one subject at school, however, they will practically never be able to switch to another field even if they find their chosen careers extremely unsuitable.
主体段 Body 3	
Topic 3 确定主旨	Last but not least, today's megatrend is tending towards interdisciplinary studies, which requires grasping and mastering knowledge in multiple fields.
State 3 解释启下	People are fascinated by cross-disciplinary research for the reason that people can arrive at solutions by taking advantage of utilizing intelligence from various subjects.
e.g. 3 普遍适用 展开例证	There is no lack of such achievements in our daily life by using problem-solving techniques for one subject in a different field. For example, optical fibers which enjoy the title of the most crucial communication tool involve the fulfillment of multidisciplinary, including chemistry engineering, physical material research, and computer science. Interdisciplinary studies require people to cooperate creatively and approach problems in unique manners.
Close 3 总结扣题	No doubt, such creativity will not be possible if people cannot take courses in multiple fields.
结尾段 Conclusion	
Summary 总结论点	In conclusion, I firmly believe students should take a wide range of courses and not merely take classes they need for their careers since studying large numbers of subjects makes well-balanced, educated people and helps them change careers and overcome challenges.
Comment 重申立场	It is vital that people continue studying a wide variety of subjects.

8/10 托福写作：综合写作——实战演练

综合写作		
Reading	Listening	Writing
3 minutes	2-3 minutes	20 minutes
230-300 words	230-300 words	150-225 words

综合写作笔记策略 (听力为主，阅读为辅；阅读文章答题时会重现)	
阅读	<p>阅读文章结构属于总分结构。首段提出话题观点，分支段落展开论证。</p> <p>①首段记下话题 Topic 及其阐述 statement；</p> <p>②三个分支段落记下分论点，一般出现在段首附近；细节不需要太多关注。</p>
听力	<p>教授先提出针对阅读观点的态度：支持或反对，随后针对阅读分论点逐一论述，听力的每个分论点记录得越详细越好。</p> <p>①记下教授的态度：支持或反对，以及教授提出的观点；</p> <p>②针对阅读中的各分论点，教授逐一论述的对比因果关系，以及举例细节。</p>

Practice
Reading (3 minutes)
<p>The factory is a product of both the eighteenth, and even more so, nineteenth centuries. The rise of factories began in England and eventually spread throughout the world. There were three primary reasons as to why this occurred.</p> <p>Prior to the creation of factories, the majority of work, including making clothes and even metal tools, was done by hand by people in their homes or in small shops. The main technological achievement that enabled the rise of factories was the steam engine. Originally developed in the mid-eighteenth century to pump water out of deep coal mines, the steam engine provided its user with enough power to do the work of many people. The steam engines people owned, therefore, needed to be centralized in protective buildings to maximize their capabilities. Factories were a direct result of this need.</p> <p>The steam engine and, later, the internal combustion engine, brought about improved transportation thanks to the inventions of the railroad and steamship. Railroads could transport raw materials to a central point, like a factory, where workers and machines could subsequently transform them into finished products. The railroads and steamships could then turn around and transport these goods to markets throughout the world.</p> <p>Another key point in the rise of factories, particularly in England, was property rights. Subsistence farming had been a way of life for untold centuries. However, many people did not own their own land but merely farmed wherever they could. "Enclosures," land that was enclosed by hedges and fences and owned by individuals, became dominant features in England. Those without any land became the suppliers of cheap labor in factories. Additionally, laws preventing private property from government seizure encouraged both the development of the land's resources and the further construction of factories.</p>

Listening

It's unquestionable that several, uh, unique circumstances in England enabled the rise of factories to occur. **But new technology, improved transportation methods, and advances in property laws are not the reasons why this happened.**

Steam engines were crucial components of the Industrial Revolution, **yet they needed to be built from something. In fact**, it was in iron foundries, where **the development of strong iron and then steel occurred, that the key aspect in the rise of factories** took place. Iron and steel were **integral components** for parts of **steam engines, for making trains and ships, and for building the factories** themselves.

Nor can transportation account for the rise of factories. Many factories were built near the resources, such as coal and water, which they required. That's why we've seen many industrial centers spring up near coal mines and rivers. Think of the Ruhr in Germany as an example. **Also, railroads weren't developed until the 1840s and didn't spread around the world until the end of the nineteenth century.** Consider that... **Factories have existed for decades prior to the development of railroads. Additionally, sailing ships were very much in use worldwide even into the early twentieth century**, so, well, transportation clearly wasn't that important to factories.

The rise of **individual property rights** in England encouraged the development of factories and provided a large labor pool. **However, this wasn't the case in many countries.** Let me see...In **Russia, the government or noblemen typically owned factories.** And many of **the first factories** in several countries, including England, **were used to make weapons** or gunpowder for the military. This production was centralized so as to have exact standards for weapons. **In fact**, there is much evidence that the concept of the **factory comes from their early usage as buildings for manufacturing arms.**

Note

F ↑

1. SE → power
SE → Prot- → Bldg → F ↑
2. Trans-
Rail → Raw to F
Rail & SS → Trans- (Wld)
3. Prop- Rt
Peo- (×Land) → Labor in F
Law → Pri- ✓ - ×Gov- → F ↑

8/10 托福写作：综合写作——实战演练

综合写作的论述结构		
要反复强调并准确阐述听力讲座与阅读文章的逻辑关系，一般为四段式：		
1	篇首段	概述阅读文章的 Topic + 听力讲座的 Topic 及听力与阅读的逻辑关系（听力大多是反对阅读观点）；
2	主体段 1	听力与阅读分论点 1 的逻辑 + 听力分论点 1 及支持细节；
3	主体段 2	听力与阅读分论点 2 的逻辑 + 听力分论点 2 及支持细节；
4	主体段 2	听力与阅读分论点 3 的逻辑 + 听力分论点 3 及支持细节；
5	（结尾段）	（若以上四段达到了篇幅要求，可省略此段） 重新改述听力讲座 Topic 与阅读文章 Topic 之间的逻辑关系。
注意：		
① 写作主要篇幅放在听力上，阅读细节不用过多涉及；② 转述内容需要改写。		
Question		
Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading. (150-225 words)		
Opening		
Intro	The reading passage's author is convinced there were several reasons why the rise of factories occurred in England. Yet the professor disagrees that they were in the main factors why factories became successful.	
Body 1		
Relation 1	First, the professor disputes the reading's point that the rise of factories should rely on the steam engine which had to be protected and thus located in buildings.	
Refutation 1	He points out that the real essential factor was the utilization of strong iron and steel which were used to make steam engines, especially since they could also manufacture trains, ships, and factories themselves.	
Body 2		
Relation 2	Second, the professor opposes to the point made in the reading that the inventions of rails roads and steamships enabled the emergence of factories.	
Refutation 2	The professor rebuts this view by citing that factories were erected nearby the resources, so there is no need for trains to transport raw materials far away. Also, railroads were invented decades after factories and sailing ships were employed in the early twentieth century.	
Body 3		
Relation 3	Finally, while the reading notes that property rights stimulated the development of factories, the lecture holds a different perspective.	
Refutation 3	The professor explains that the early function of factories in some countries was military-oriented and they were owned by the government rather than individuals. And the early factories were used for the standardized production of weapons, that led to their rise.	

9/10 托福写作：综合写作——常用表达

综合写作常用表达	
阅读文章指代	the reading passage, the reading, the author
听力讲座指代	the listening, the lecture, the professor, the lecturer
转述动词 (阅读听力均可)	introduces, argues, claims, states, discusses, points out, hold the view that, explains, proposes, suggests, it is said in the lecture that,
阅读听力逻辑	in contrast, conversely, however, on the other hand, while
	disagrees with, disapproves of, casts doubt on, objects to, challenges, opposes, rebuts, refutes, rejects,
句式变化	<p>① The lecture discusses _____ which differs from the main idea in the reading that _____.</p> <p>② The professor makes the point that _____. In contrast, the reading holds a different view that _____.</p> <p>③ Another important point introduced in the listening is that _____. The reading passage, however, proposes a conflicting idea that _____.</p> <p>④ According to the professor, _____. On the other hand the reading suggests that _____.</p> <p>⑤ The professor explains that _____. On the contrary, the author argues that _____.</p> <p>⑥ Contrary to the belief in the reading that _____, the professor explains that _____.</p> <p>⑦ Finally, the professor claims that _____ which challenges the standpoint made by the author who argues that _____.</p> <p>⑧ Generally, the professor points out the problem of _____ that the reading viewed in a opposing angle.</p>
段落活用	<p>The lecture is mainly discussing that _____. Thus the lecture totally disagrees with that are stated in the reading.</p> <p>First, in contrast to the argument stated in the reading that _____, the professor claims that _____.</p> <p>In addition, the lecture contradicts the point made in the reading that _____. The profess explains that _____.</p> <p>Finally, while the passage introduces that _____, the lecture maintains a different point of view. The professor points out that _____.</p> <p>(In short, the contents in the reading are refuted by the lecture with different supporting ideas on the topics.)</p>

10/10 托福写作：练习自查 & 备考规划

综合写作满分评分标准 Integrated Writing	
A response at this level successfully selects the important information from the lecture and coherently and accurately presents this information in relation to the relevant information presented in the reading .	
The response is well organized , and occasional language errors that are present do not result in inaccurate or imprecise presentation of content or connections.	

独立写作满分评分标准 Independent Writing	
1	Effectively addresses the topic and task
2	Is well organized and well developed , using clearly appropriate explanations, exemplifications , and/or details
3	Displays unity, progression, and coherence
4	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

写作练习自查 Self-check List		
1	综合	① 逻辑清晰地将听力和阅读的重要内容做比对；② 结构组织良好
2	独立	① 审题作答全面，没有跑题；② 分论点切题，例证细节丰富； ③ 论述方法无论“一边倒”还是“让步”，评分人都可以快速理解； ④ 句子结构正确、高效、丰富；用词准确、规范、恰当、有变化。

托福写作29的百天备考规划（清华附中、人大附中实测）		
阶段	时长	备考任务
Phase 1	五周 500个句子	1. 语法基础弱的，可以先快速浏览《百变语法》； 2. 周1-5每天20个句子中译英，积累写作句库； 3. 周六、日复习一周的句库；
Phase 2	五周 250个句子 25套例证 5篇文章	1. 周1-5每天10个句子中译英，积累写作句库； 2. 周1-5每天1道独立写作提纲练习，分论点例证； 3. 每周集中时间写1篇独立写作，改到极致不计时； 4. 周六、日复习一周的句库和提纲；
Phase 3	五周 十篇独立 五篇综合	1. 每周写两篇独立写作，台式机键盘+严格计时； 2. 找30分的前辈，给批改提建议； 3. 周末写一篇综合写作，台式机键盘+严格计时；
注意：TPO 会一直出新，但托福考试依然没变：学术语言能力的测试，不要偏听偏信一些无良培训机构所谓“独家现场真题”的噱头。请坚信：托福是打磨我们语言能力的工具，不要做考试的奴隶，今日投机取巧，他日加倍偿还；语言实力为本，高分水到渠成。一个从 86 小白到 118 几近满分的过来人，与诸位学弟学妹共勉！		

附录：独立写作 – 篇首段中译英

Question	
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Schools (universities, colleges, and high schools) should teach students about specific careers and jobs instead of general subjects.	
Disagree	
篇首段 Opening	
Intro 导入话题	<p>当我们浏览各大媒体的教育报道时，尤其是在大学毕业季，经常会看到各个大学的就业率排名，这就是所谓的人才市场竞争。 When we browse the education reports of the major media, especially in the graduation period, an employment rate ranking may arise that is referred to as talent market competition.</p> <p>在现代教育的各种话题中，职业规划一直都是社会关注的热点。 Career plan among topics of the modern education is a major concern of society.</p>
Thesis 确定立场	<p>考虑到就业需求，有人建议学校应该只教授与学生未来职业密切相关的科目。 Taking into account the need of employment, some people propose that schools should only teach subjects that will be crucial for students' future careers or jobs.</p> <p>我对此不敢苟同，我认为学校应当教给学生各种不同学科的知识。 Nevertheless, I reject this notion and instead believe that schools should cultivate students a wide range of subjects.</p>