

2017/07/02 托福寫作真題範文

- A city wants to help teachers of its high school students (age 14-18) improve their teaching. It is considering two plans:
 - 1. Choose a small group of excellent teachers; these teachers will attend a class led by an expert for additional training in how to teach effectively, and they will then come back to their schools and provide that training for the other teachers in school.
 - 2. Provide additional training in teaching effectively for all high school teachers, using online materials that each teacher will study individually.
- Which ONE of these plans would you support? Why?
- Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. Be sure to use your own words. Do NOT use memorized examples.
- 有個城市想要幫高中老師（教十四到十八歲的學生）增進教學能力。目前有兩個方案：
 - 1. 選一小群優秀的老師；這些老師會去上專家開的課，接受如何有效教學的額外訓練，然後這一小群老師會回到學校，訓練其他學校的老師。
 - 2. 為所有高中老師提供如何有效教學的額外訓練。用線上的材料，讓每個老師都能自己學習。
- 你會支持哪一個方案？為什麼？
- 使用確切的理由與例子來支持你的答案。請確保你用的是自己的文字。不要用背的例子。

解題思路

1. 專家一對一能找到缺點。
2. 專家的知識最新。
3. (讓步)只有少數人跟專家上課不公平。(反駁)全然公平不可能也不有效。

高分範文

French essayist Joseph Joubert said, “To teach is to learn twice over.” Indeed, to be a good teacher, one needs to be a good learner first: One must not only get equipped with a profound understanding of one’s subject, but keeps learning the latest pedagogical strategies. Therefore, if a city requires high school teachers to improve their teaching, I think a class led by an expert is better than online courses because pedagogy a highly complex blend of theory and practice and the latter can only be taught through face-to-face interactions.

法國散文家儒貝爾說過，「教學等於雙重的學習」。的確，要當好的老師，首先得是好學生：一定要具備對於教學科目的深刻理解，也要持續學習最新的教學技巧。因此，如果一個城市要求高中老師增進他們的教學，我想一堂由專家上的課會比線上課程好，因為教學法是理論與實踐的複雜結合，而後者只能從面對面的互動中學到。

Firstly, face-to-face instructions by an expert can help high school teachers realize their deficiencies. In fact, through classroom simulations, the expert can identify the deficiencies and blind spots of each person’s teaching style, and build up a more solid foundation for effective teaching. For instance, many high school teachers in Taiwan experience

difficulty in teaching English writing. Some confess that they see little improvement in their students' writing. However, they fail to describe whether the crux of the problem lies in their teaching of grammar, syntax, diction, or organization. In this case, online materials that each teacher studies individually cannot provide the immediate individual assessment. Only experienced experts can quickly find out each person's specific weaknesses, offering brilliant suggestions for improvement. Therefore, face-to-face training by an expert will be more ideal in helping high school teachers.

首先，有專家面對面指導，更能幫助高中老師改善他們教學的效果。事實上，藉由教室情境模擬，專家能夠看出每個人教學風格的不足與盲點，然後為有效教學建立更紮實的基礎。舉例來說，許多台灣的高中老師在教英文寫作時遇到困難。有些老師坦承他們的學生沒什麼進步。然而，他們無法描述問題的核心在於他們的文法句構、用字、或者架構的教學上。在這種情況下，每個人自己念的線上教材無法提供即時的個人評估。只有富經驗專家能夠迅速找到每個人特定的缺點，提供絕佳的進步建議。因此，在幫助高中老師上，專家面對面的訓練是比較理想的。

Secondly, experts' knowledge is the most up-to-date. Because teaching experts constantly meet a variety of teachers, they acquire first-hand and close-up observation of problems prevalent in high school education. As more and more students complain that the scope of their curriculum is narrow and the knowledge in their textbooks is outdated, high school teachers must learn cutting-edge teaching methods and incorporate new materials from these experts. For instance, there are a myriad of electronic resources online, but its vastness sometimes only drowns students in a sea of unreliable knowledge. Unfortunately, many high school teachers, as computer illiterates themselves, are unable to teach students the tips for filtering information or avoiding plagiarism. In short, high-school teachers must receive additional training to adapt to the times.

其次，專家的知識是最新的。因為專家持續見到各種各樣的老師，他們會獲得高中教育普遍問題的第一手近距離觀察。當越來越多學生抱怨課程的範圍太狹隘、教科書的知識太過時，高中老師必須要從這些專家身上學習最尖端的教學方法，並且融入新的教學素材。舉例來說，網路上有無數多的電子資料，但它的龐大有時只是把學生淹死在不可靠的知識之海裡。遺憾地是，許多高中老師本身就是電腦白痴，無法教學生篩選資訊或避免抄襲的技巧。簡言之，高中老師打一定要接受額外的訓練以跟上時代的變化。

Admittedly, some people may argue that selecting only a small group of excellent teacher instead of all the teachers to attend face-to-face courses will be unfair, since the selection criteria can never be wholly objective. However, total equality is a concept that is both unachievable and ineffectual. In my opinion, there is no need to sacrifice the quality of training for an impractical goal. Besides, those who are not selected can still be trained after the small group of teachers comes back to their schools. They can apply the same standards that the expert has to train their colleagues and point out their strengths and weaknesses through interactive demonstration.

誠然，有些人可能會說只選一小群優秀老師而非所有老師來上真人課是不公平的，因為挑選的標準從來就非完全客觀。然而，完全公平只是一個概念，這個概念達不到也沒有效。就我的觀點，沒必要為了不切實際的目標去犧牲訓練的品質。此外，沒有被選到的人還是可以被訓練，當那一小群老師回到學校以後。他們可以把專家的標準用來訓練同事，藉由互動式示範來指出他們的強項與弱點。

In conclusion, Internet-based courses accessible to all high school teachers seem to be more equal. Nonetheless, face-to-face instruction provides an environment that can better enhance the quality of teaching. 結論是，所有高中老師都能上的網路課程似乎比較公平。然而，面對面的指導提供的環境更能增進教學的品質。