

托福 C 课堂笔记

读过一遍.

independent writing : 30min, 300~450 words (>500) question types: 通用 reasons and examples

- one opinion, agree or disagree
- two are more choices + which one ... ? 考频上升
- open

essay structure: fully agree, completely disagree, agree/disagree 驳斥+立论

分段写作方法:

1. 开头段

- lead in (social phenomenon/fact/trend/reason)
- (让步/有些人) opposite opinion + evidence
- (转折) thesis statement (author's attitude/viewpoint)

1) lead in 导入现象的句式:

- It is (+修饰) + adj./n./v.ed + that ...
- It is quite common that ...
- It is an unfortunate fact that ... simply to ...
- It is common sight/practice that ...
- We can easily find that ...
- It is a widespread social trend that ...
- It is increasingly mentioned that ...
- There be
- Along with ...
- As a result of ...
- Thanks to / Due to ...

2) opposite opinion 分类、让步:

- There is a voice that ...
- There is a widespread belief that ...
- Some people believe/claim that ...
- It is often said that ...
- 连词: although, despite that, even if, even though, in spite of that
- 副词: admittedly, undeniably, apparently, clearly, undoubtedly, obviously, of course, to some extent, granted, actually, inevitably, unavoidably
- There is no doubt that ...
- I must admit that ...
- It is true that ...

3) thesis statement 转折 + 2~3 reasons, 用名词短语

- however, nevertheless, nonetheless, in spite of that, despite that
- to be honest, frankly speaking, from my perspective, as for me, as far as I am concerned
- for the following reasons, for a couple of reasons

Sample: Some people pay more money for the things they want or need. Others trade products or goods for what they need.

(side with the former way)

Some people prefer to get things by paying paper currency, while others tend to obtain what they want by barter (物物交换). In certain circumstances, obviously, trading goods for goods is easier. For instance, you can exchange your pen with your classmate's picture book, without taking the trouble to go to the bookstore. In a greater part of people's life, however, people like to pay money for what they want and of course, I am one of many users.

2. 结尾段: 关键词 + 观点 + 理由

- therefore, in conclusion, all in all, from what has been mentioned above
- 开头结尾写完, 再集中精力写主体部分

3.主体段: 1+x+1

- topic sentence 要简单、明确、概括, 避免多层语义

素材提取法: **TMSTREEC\$** 

- Time & Convenience & Space
- Mind & Skill
- Socialization & Competition
- Tenacity(毅力) & Pressure
- Right & Perseverance & Responsibility
- Environment & Health
- Employment & Efficiency
- Culture & Tradition & Value
- \$ & Fun & Enjoyment & Interest

开头段写作

Q: ...when choosing a place to live, what do you consider the most important?...

A: When people decided to buy a dwelling place, they may take numerous factors into consideration, such as, ... (抄题目) I dare to say that someone would give priority to style of the buildings, like ... If I am to purchase a living place, however, I would discount the appearance of the structure but emphasize the practical use, including ... , ... and ...

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A person's childhood years are the most important years in a person's life. A or D? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

A: Among several stages of a person, childhood is widely accepted/viewed as the most important period, mainly because they are curious about all the novel things and most receptive. As for me, nevertheless, the early adulthood is the most significant phase, during which a person will receive higher education, experience love or even marriage and first step into the society.

Q: Nowadays, food has become easier to prepare. Has this change improved the way people live? Frozen dumpling, fast food, instant noodles, ...

-Skill: The number of young people who can cook is increasingly less.

-Efficiency: By choosing the fast-food or semi processed food, people, especially office workers, can save a large amount of time.

-Socialization: Family members pass up opportunities to strengthen the family bonds in the kitchen.

-Health: It is harmful to physical health. (frozen or canned food)

-Culture: The art of cooking is growingly irrelevant to many young people's life.

-Enjoyment: Nice cooking which pleases not only the taste buds but the eyes seems belongs more to the past than the present.

主体段写作

Sample: (P69-1) Watching television brings about negative effects on children.

(physical health--radiation, posture, neckbone, eyesight will drop/ vision loss)

(psychological health: imitate some illegal actions like stealing)

(occupy the time which should have been used on other meaningful things: can't concentrate on study, harmful to their sociality ability,)

段落顺序: 平行 or 递进

并列

first/ to begin with/ to start with/ in the first place/ initially/ obviously...

second/ in the second place/ next/ coming up next is...

third/ last but not least/ finally

递进

moreover/ what is more/ furthermore/ further/ besides/ in addition/ additionally/ apart from this/ beyond that/ not only...but also.../ also/ more importantly...

主题句要简单直接，不要绕，论证过程再用复杂句式

1. First of all, watching television too much is harmful/detrimental to children's physical health.
2. What's more, excessive viewing on television may also exert/impose an ill-effect on children's psychological development.
3. Besides, there is also an unfavorable impact on family relationship. // Watching television overly not only harms children's health physically and psychologically, but also damages the family relationship to some extent.

adversely affect/influence(v.)

impact/effect/influence(n.)

逻辑论证不要拧巴，要简单易懂

~中心句扩展~

一、evidence -- explanation

why?==how?what?(not definition)

why? 推因论果

因：

- because / for / since / as + 从句
- due to / because of / as a result of... / for the following reasons / thanks to / owing to / for the sake of + 名词性短语（考察概括能力）
- caused by / result from / stem from / come from / be attributed to / benefit from
- This is mainly/partly because .../due to the fact that ...
- The reason why ... is that ...
- The root of these effects can be found in ...
- ...be to blame for ... / be responsible for ...
- ...be the major culprit / cause reason behind sth.

果：

- so / therefore / hence / thus /
- as a result / as a consequence / on this account / given that
- **consequently / accordingly /
- result in / benefit to / contribute to / lead to /
- drive / stimulate / push / urge / motivate
- ...,thereby v.ing ... (e.g.:The government should raise the public's awareness of environment protection, thereby promoting the sustainable development.)
- This(n.) will ultimately/finally/eventually result in the consequence that ...
- We finally have to bear the consequence that ...
- ... , which + v ...
- ... , v.ing ...(伴随状语)
- ... this(n.) + v ... (e.g.:I have been learning English for more than 20 years, enabling(This experience enables) me to teach my students confidently.)

what?

- ... , by which I mean ...
- That is to say ...
- To put it simply ...

每段100+字

~填充主体段~

//1.

自己的: Some investigations indicate that the number of nearsighted teenagers is sharply growing up in recent years. They consider this as a result of increasing time of children's time spent on television. Apart from eyesight, the backbone is also threatened. If a person sit in front of the television in an incorrect posture for a long time and watching it without any break, their neck will be more likely to hurt or even get serious sickness. Even an adult cannot stand up to this kind of harm, not to mention children, who are just in the critical period of their physical growth.

//2. It is a fact that / actually, most programs are **made up, full of dramatic plots/conflicts/story lines**, which **do little with the reality**. If the young **viewers are addicted to** such a virtual world for a long term, they may gradually **lose interpersonal skills** and eventually become **unsociable**. Particularly, **the violence and pornography(色情描写)** revealed in the television shows would **mislead/misguide** those **psychologically immature** children to **imitate/copy/duplicate** what they have watched, thus **committing crimes in real life / embarking on the road of crime**. It is reported that ...

//3. If one child spends a large amount of leisure time in watching television, he/she would **lack sufficient time to communicate and interact with other family members, sharing feelings or taking family activities, such as ...** Inevitably, the relationship between the child and other families might become **alienating(陌生疏离)** due to **the lack of mutual understanding**. / the family member might become **emotionally estranged** from each other.

/ˈeljəˌnet/

1 对比 comparison & contrast

今昔对比

topic sentence. (Explanation)

- In the past, ... But today, ... Thus, ...
- Traditionally,
- Historically,
- ... used to ...
- Several years ago, ...

Sample: Food becoming easier to prepare is highly efficient. In the past, if we wanted to invite some close friends or relatives to enjoy a big meal, we had to spend **substantial time** on the **complicated cooking procedure**, typically including ... (选几个写) (**cleaning/cutting/chopping** 剁/**slicing** 切片/**seasoning** 调味/**frying** 炒/**steaming** 蒸/**boiling/roasting**). Obviously, preparing a meal was a time-consuming task. However, today, various kinds of food, such as **fast food, semi-processed food, frozen food, canned food and instant food** are accessible to prepare in the supermarkets. All these foods could be done within only several minutes simply by heating, steaming or boiling. **On this account, / Consequently,** a plenty of time can be save from cooking thanks to the easier preparation of food.

devote to / **spare for** / spend on/in

注意两边句式不要重复

事物对比

topic sentence. (explanation)

- 事物A ... By contrast / In contrast / On the other hand / Unlike A / Compared with A, B事物... , Thus, ...
- A ... , while/whereas/whilst B ...
- A contrasts with B in terms of ...

Sample: (真经P93-2) When people need to complain about a product or poor service, some prefer to complain in writing and others ... complain in person. Which way?

课堂讨论:

in wrting : more time to search for relative information ; details ; logical & emotional ; directly contact to the leader of the company and get more attention ; agreement and signature ;

in oerson : get feed-back immediately ; answer ; facial expression ; responce ; exchange of ideas ; consensus ; talk abot the solution together ; writing might be ignorance ; save time ; express our ideas clearly ; emotions and attitude directly ; make full use of negotiation ; human(人性

化);

in person

To begin with, complaining in person helps to educate other customers around you.

In addition, complaining in person can show the seller your **determination and sincerity**. A letter is a **one-way communication without face-to-face discussions**. It does not allow for questions of **exchange of ideas**. However, if you stand in front of the seller and make your complaint, he/she can **see your expressions and evaluate your honesty and resolve**. The seller can also ask questions that will help to solve the problem.

Finally, complaining in person is the only way to **get immediate results**. A written complaint can easily be **ripped up** and ignored closed doors. However, a person who is standing in front of other customers and making a **legitimate** complaint cannot be disregarded. If the seller does not solve the complaint properly, the seller will lose other customers who are watching. This added pressure usually forces the seller to **react fairly and promptly**. Once, I had to return a pair of shoes because the seller switched the size without my knowing. I stood in front of the customers she was helping and make my complaint loudly and forcefully. She gave me a dirty look but exchanged my shoes immediately. I think she did it only because the other customers were watching.

in writing

well-organized; time-consuming; a letter can be copied/duplicated; save for reference;

Sample : a piece of jewelry you like & tickets to a concert you want to attend

- lasting & short-time enjoy
- concert keep it in mind, memorize forever
- promote the ability to appreciate art
- miss the chance, hard to get the next time
- share memorable exciting, meet people who share common interests with me, enhance the relationship with friends

推荐写珠宝，更具体更务实

viewpoint :jewelry

One reason I would choose ... is the **lasting pleasure and enjoyment**. (对比)

Lastly, there would be **potential economic benefit** from choosing ... over the tickets.

I can give it to a friend, **deriving further pleasure in the act of giving**.

I can sell it and **get at least 50% of the sales price** because jewelry in good condition can command a good price in the secondary market.

Another reason for choosing the jewelry is that it is a **fashion accessory(配饰)** and, as such, can **add sparkle and beauty** to whatever I am wearing. Not only will it **enhance my personal statement**. Everything about us, our clothes, our hairstyle, our make-up, says something about us and makes a statement about ourselves to others. When I am confident about what I am wearing, it helps to **boost my self-confidence**, knowing that **I look my best**.

正反假设对比

- With ... , without ... ,/if not ... , ...(虚拟)
- Lacking ... , ...
- On the other hand, if ...
- Otherwise/Or ...

Sample: All citizens should pay tax to the state.

考频低但难写

- redistribution of the resources, reduce the gap between the poor and the rich
- country's development --> 缩减 --> infrastructure: environment, transportation, medical system, education

Actually, a large amount of tax collected is going into the construction of infrastructure. (中心句，论证之处在infrastructure) With the money, the governments can develop science and education, **strengthen the national defense(加强国防)** and perfect social welfare, social medical care, **etc(作文能使用的缩写之一)**. Therefore, we common/ordinary people are allowed to enjoy **various kinds of equal rights** (复数上义词，缺乏下义词支撑). For instance, children can receive compulsory/mandatory education; the seniors have access to affordable medical care; and the jobless

or lay-offs would **be subsidized(经济上的资助)** by local governments. Clearly, taxpayers are direct beneficiaries of paying tax to the state.

改: therefore -> without the money, 后面改时态为虚拟语气, 语义全部改为否定, 可直接加not

The **operation of the state apparatus(仪器, 运作)** and **the administration of the national affairs** also need sufficient budget. (e.g. 办公场地、人员工资)

Another function of collecting tax is to **regulate/narrow/bridge the gap/disparity between the rich and the poor. (the haves and the have-nots 有钱人和没钱人)**

2 事实论证

- It is said that ...
- Facts show that ...
- According to a recent survey/investigation, ...
- According to the best available statistics, ...
- As ... has argued/ pointed out/ observed,
- More detailed studies show that ...

Sample: Which is more important for success: the natural ability you are born with or hard work?

- hard work细化 -> 坚持, 积累, 专注
- 1写有天赋不努力没成功, 可举身边人例子
- 2写没天赋但努力则成功, 要举成功人士的例子

Of the many studies which have been carried out, one reported in *The Los Angeles Times (洛杉矶时报)* stated, 'A five-year study of 120 of the nation's top artists, athletes and scholars has concluded that **drive and determination, not great natural talent**, led to their extraordinary success.' It went on saying, 'We expected to find tales of great natural gifts ... We did not find that at all. Their mothers often said that it was their other child who has the greater gift.' **This in-depth study showed that it was extraordinary drive and dedication, not natural ability, which were the deciding factors in determining success.**

- 具体、广泛、时间跨度长
- 妈妈的话相当于“有人说”
- 明显是编的但很有说服力
- 注意最后要点到中心句

3 举例论证

例子的构成:

词:

- (just) like + 一个词
- such as + 两个及以上
- including + 包含所有你要写的小点
- namely + 完全列举

A university like Yale is a prestigious one.

句:

Even in adulthood, we are not free from dissatisfaction. A young adult may be excited to get her first job, but right away she starts thinking about **moving up (升级提升)** and getting a better job. A young couple is finally able to buy a new house after saving for several years. But soon, they start thinking about buying another, bigger house. A man may finally **reach a high position** in his company after years of hard work. Not long after that, he starts thinking about retirement. We are never satisfied.

较长的例子, 即完整的举例, 包含“举例引导句、例子本身、例子的含义”三部分

1. 引导句

- **X aptly illustrates the point.**
- **X is a case in point.**

- X is a patient example.
- Take X for example.
- There is no better illustration of the idea/point than the fact/example that ...

2. 表达例子含义的句型

- As the example/case suggests/shows/indicates/illustrates/demonstrates, ...
- The example/case suggests/shows/indicates/illustrates/demonstrates that ...
- The example highlights/underlines/accentuates ...

3. 例子

例子的特征：

- diversified, specific and interesting (多样性，具体性、趣味性)
- 同一篇尽量运用不同类型的例子
- 美国主流文化中涉及的人物和事件
- 时事
- 自身经历
- 细节--六个w——what/who/when/where/how/why
- 不要透露个人信息

推荐网址：

- www.wikipedia.org
- www.nytimes.com
- online.wsj.com

Sample: Why movies are popular all over the world?

culture, documentary, meet different people's requirement, actor's fans, movie stars,

Movies can tell a story much quicker and better than a traditional book. Take ...(Saving Private Ryan 拯救大兵瑞恩) for example. (可以写一本自己读过的外文书，页数很多难理解，而看电影很容易理解)

Special effects are another **crow-puller**. This type of movie magic amazes the audience and keeps them coming back for home. Take the movie **Jurassic Park (侏罗纪公园)** for instance. The dinosaurs' images were generated by a computer, yet in the movie, they looked as real as the actors. You could even see their shadows and the vapor from their breath. **Then came the Matrix (黑客帝国)**. For two hours, the special effects of this movie made us believe that ordinary humans could walk around inside a computer program. Both movies **drew large audience to their sequels (续集)**, mostly because of their **special effects**.

The final reason I think movies are so popular is the movie stars. I think most people find movie stars very attractive, if not for their look, then for their personality. Many people have a favorite actor who they **idolize** and would love to see in more movies. For example, **Jim Carrey (金·凯利)** is a very funny actor. He always **makes funny expressions and gestures**. Fans cannot wait to see what he will do in his next film.

不同电影种类：

- 恐怖片: scary/horror movie/film
- 喜剧片: comedy
- 侦探片: detective film
- 爱情片: affectional/romance film
- 纪录片: documentary film
- 惊悚片: thriller
- 冒险片: adventure film
- 警匪片: crime&gangster film
- 动作片: action movie
- 科幻片: science fiction film
- 音乐剧: musical film
- 史诗片: epics/historical film
- 伦理片: ethical movie

不同文化

- American : individualistic heroism 个人英雄主义
- British : elegant and reserved manner of the aristocracy 贵族的优雅矜持
- Indian : song and dance, magnificent/resplendent/gorgeous ceremony 华丽的仪式礼节

名人范例

- 南非前总统 Nelson Mandela
- - 话题：成功与失败、个人与团体、英雄与领袖、伦理道德、行为价值观
- 前美国中央情报技术分析员 Edward Snowden
- - 从众、个人与团体、英雄与领袖、伦理道德、行为价值观
- Lady Gaga (负伤暂退仍稳坐头把交椅)
- - 成功与失败、从众与创新、行为价值观

自己身边的例子

Sample: (真经P29-5) Should the public transportation be free of charge?

should: 更好地利用资源 fully utilize the resources, 收费是提供更完善的服务的前提 perfect service, 保证公平性 ensure the equality, 政府财政压力不大

should not: 缓解交通堵塞 reduce the traffic jam, 缩小贫富差距 a symbol of wealth, 有利于环境

10 years ago, in my children memory, the city which I live in now is one of the most beautiful cities I have ever seen. The blue sky and the clean water are quite impressive to me. However, 3 years ago, when I came back to this city again, I was astonished by those changes. The city developed rapidly during those days. There are far more private cars than years ago on the road every day. On average, every household has one or two cars. The city may be described as "developed" now, while the sky here is never clear as ever. So if the number of cars can be reduced, I believe it will further improve the environment here, and be beneficial to all the citizens here as well. And the free payment of public transportation will make this come true.

其实so if之前都与主题无关，但只要最后绕回来即可，可见托福写作自由度很高。

~细节处理~

注意：行文不啰嗦，断句更取巧

1 言简朴实

e.g. At this point in time, we should pull together for our goal.

at this point -> now

e.g. In the majority of cases, he likes to ride bike to the office.

in the majority of cases -> usually

用词多样化和地道 -> 实用性极强的v.、n.和adj.

e.g. Original: Solving trivial problems in the dorm will add your social experience and help you to understand other people's feelings and learn to be kind.

add -> enrich (one's experience); kind -> considerate add 和 kind 范围太广

不要累赘用词

e.g. He has had many years of (actual) experience in business.

e.g. We assembled (together) all the parts of our radio.

2 平等相处

行文不出现明显的带歧视或偏见的字眼，包括男女性别，也要避免区别，以示“平等”。

e.g. businessmen/businesswomen -> business people/executives/managers

一些带有种族偏见的字眼，甚至有侮辱的味道 (insulting words or slur)，也要尽量避免使用

- 黑人 Negro/Nigger (用Black还可以)-> Afro-American/African-American
- 白人 Honky (这是黑人骂白人的用词) -> Caucasian(高加索人) / white people
- 犹太人 Hymies -> Jewish / Jewish people

二、逻辑二分法

以上方法为：让步 - 开头、结尾 + 主体段一边倒；以下介绍逻辑分析法。

逻辑二分法——黑五类

concession: 1+x (题目提及的内容) / refutation: 1+x / 1+x 立论: 1+x / 1+x / It is true that ... concession: 1+x

Sample 1: (真经P125-4) **The best way** for parents to make their children more responsible is to have them care for an animal.

从best入手，找其他方法培养责任感，如做家务、独自管理账户等。

thesis statement: Although caring for an animal helps children **nurture(培养) a sense of responsibility**, other ways are **just as effective**.

1. It is true that **assigning children chores** like caring for an animal helps them **instill(灌输) a sense of responsibility**. 后面加缺点。
2. However, other ways of **cultivating responsibility** are just as effective. For example, reading stories that **teach obligation** helps children **develop this quality**.
3. Setting a good example for children is another **efficacious(=effective)** way to **impart a sense of responsibility**. (impart knowledge)

nurture=instill=cultivate=teach=develop=impart /ɪnˈfɜːkeɪs/

Sample 2: (真经P85-3) Most business people are motivated **only** by the desire for money.

- 生活质量、社会地位、人生价值、任何实体东西都可以用钱买、做自己想做的事不受经济影响、确保员工的经济保障
- social

I disagree with the topic statement.

让步: Business people **do their utmost** to **maximize shareholder value**.

转折: However, many business people make money **with a view to (旨在) boosting local national economies**.

递进: In addition, a great number of business people value **ethical practices (道德伦理的实践)** in doing business. ——e.g. forbidding child labor (抵制童工), **paying decent(体面) salaries**, improving working conditions (如旷工、粉尘病).

Sample 3: (真经P29-4) The only effective way to **encourage energy conservation** is to increase the prices of gasoline and electricity.

只能限制少部分人，家境并不优越，但总有紧急情况，不能完全杜绝。其他方式：冬令时和夏令时工作、公交车免费、新能源电器等。

Government: **exploit renewable resources** -> Solar energy, wind power, hydro-energy(水能), nuclear power, terrestrial heat (地热), tide energy (潮汐能)

Individuals: **low-carbon lifestyle** -> plant trees, take bus

Concession(让步):

写作必备语法

1. 状语提前

(副词、介词短语、分词结构 -v.ing./ed.、不定式、状语从句) ——句首，后面加逗号，为了节奏感。善用非谓语-加粗部分

- However,
- Therefore,
- Unfortunately, = It is unfortunate that ...
- In this way,
- On this account,
- In addition,

现在分词：逻辑主语要与句中真正的主语一致。

The government organizes some cultural activities **and** tries to make the local citizens' life more colorful.

and 连接两个动作，主语相同，同时发生或略有先后，所以可改为：

- Organizing some cultural activities, the government tries to make the local citizens' life more colorful. / The government organizes some cultural activities, trying to make the local citizens' life more colorful. (伴随状语)

过去分词：逻辑主语要与句中真正的主语存在被动关系。

- Organized by the government, some cultural activities could make the local citizens' life more colorful.

不定式：表示目的，to do sth.

- The government organizes some cultural activities to make the local citizens' life more colorful. to do 从句可以提前，尤其主句太长时

2. 插入语

1) 状语——主动词前（情态动词后）

- The government, organizing some cultural activities, tries to make the local citizens' life more colorful.
- Some cultural activities could, organized by government, make the local citizens' life more colorful. (读起来不舒服，一般不这样写)

2) 定语——v.ing / v.ed / to do (放在名词后面)

- Some children who are living in poverty could not afford enough food.
- Living in poverty, some children could not afford enough food.
- Some children living in poverty could not afford enough food.
- Living in poverty, some children could not afford enough food.
- Some children could, living in poverty, not afford enough food. (状语)

3) 同位语

- Tom, Jerry's friend, is a cat. 主语同位语
- Tom is a cat, Jerry's friend. 表语同位语
- Shopping, an indispensable part of daily life, is becoming increasingly time-consuming.

3. 双重否定句

- It is not uncommon that ...
- It is not unrealistic that ...
- It is by no means inevitable that ...

4. 强调句

It is ... that / who ...

- The government has taken numerous measures to combat (= deal with) the environment contamination during the past ten years.
- It is the government that has taken numerous measures to combat the environment contamination during the past ten years. 仅限强调主语时，可用还原法检测是否正确
- It is numerous measures that the government has taken to combat the environment contamination during the past ten years. 其他部分按原有顺序放在后面

5. 倒装

1) 一些特定的否定语义的状语提前时

e.g. never, hardly, seldom, by no means, not only ... but also, not/no+状语 (without不倒装)

- Advertising can always / never fail to draw the public's attention.
- = Never does advertising fail to draw public's attention.
- Not only should parents spend more time accompanying their children, but also they should communicate with them more often.
- Teachers should not hit their students under any circumstance.
- = Under no circumstance should teacher hit their students.

2) so ... that ... / such ... that ...

- Lily is so charming that almost everyone likes it.
- = So charming is Lily that almost everyone likes it.
- Lily is such a kind of charming flower that almost everyone likes it.
- Such a kind of charming flower is Lily that almost everyone likes it.

3) only + 状语提前 (in this way / by doing this / when / if)

- Parents and teachers should cooperate tightly in educating their children. In this way, we could achieve favorable results one day.
- = Only in this way could we achieve favorable results one day.
- Only when ~~the~~ parents and teachers cooperate tightly in educating their children, could we achieve favorable results one day.
- as 表示即使、尽管时，也需要倒装 As try he might, he would lose finally.

6.虚拟语气

含义	从句谓语动词形式	主句谓语动词形式
表示与现在事实相反	did/were	would/should/could/might do
表示与过去事实相反	had done	would/should/could/might have done
表示与将来事实相反	should do/did/were to do	would/should/could/might do

ex. 20世纪末科技的繁荣，人民开始广泛使用电脑。

- 状语提前 With the prosperity in technology in the late 20th century, the computers were widely applied.
- 插入语 The technology in the late 20th century was prosperous. The computers, for example, were widely applied.
- 倒装 So flourishing was the technology in the late 20th century that computers were widely applied.
- 强调 It was the prosperity in technology in the late 20th century that gave rise to the wide application of computers.
- 虚拟 The computers could have not been widely applied without the prosperity in technology in the late 20th century.

Integrated Writing

1. Reading 3mins

- 4 sentences —— thesis: P1 last sentence ; S2-S4: P2-P4 first sentence or last sentence; (把纸对折，左边reading，右边listening，点对点地记)
- mark —— new words (尤其n.) ; terms (术语) ; 引号里的内容 ; number ; stress (语气重点)
- predict —— opposite ideas 预测听力内容如何反驳，但注意不要先入为主

2. Listening 2~2.5mins

- take notes —— (寻找适合自己的方式，少记多听 or 多听少记，更依赖理解还是笔记)，logic (注意因果关系等，要有自己的符号)
- signal words —— 如 for example, by contrast
- evidence —— details

3. Writing 20mins: 事物对比 (150~225words)

- clarify the relationship between the reading and the listening —— objective (所以可以不写结尾段)
- expand / further support 很少
- L **cast doubt on** / **contradict** the R 大部分

阅读材料/作者:

- the reading passage
- the brief reading passage
- the reading material
- the author/writer
- according to the reading passage/author

听力材料/说话者:

- the listening passage
- the lecture/talk

- the professor(偶尔开头有自我介绍, 可能不是professor, e.g. buzzer) / lecturer / speaker / representer

Essay:

1. 开头段

- The reading passage states that ... , while the listening passage claims that
- The professor claims that in the listening passage that ... , which casts doubt on the author's idea that

2. 主体部分

- First, by pointing out the fact that ... , the professor contends that This obviously contradicts / goes against the author's belief that
- Second, although the author thinks that ... , the professor asserts that
- He/She(根据听力判断) supports/proves his/her idea by illustrating an example of ... / contrast between A and B .
- This is because
- Third, according to the reading passage, However, the listening passage argues that ... by

3. 结尾部分套话 (可不写)

- To sum up, the professor refutes what the author states by using several facts and examples.