

TOEFL WRITING Intermediate Notes

Lesson 1

一、综合写作概述

Time & Length	25mins, 150 ~ 225 words
Read a passage(3 mins)	230-300 words
Listen to a lecture(2 mins)	与阅读文章话题相同但角度不同
Writing an argument(20 mins)	150-225 words 阅读完文章再次出现于电脑屏幕

二、综合写作方法介绍

1. 评分标准

- (1) 重要信息：听力里面的**反对观点全部听到**
- (2) 讲座与阅读文章的**联系**
- (3) 语言错误
严重语法错误：**动词上**出现错误
句子之间的过渡和关系
拼写错误

2. 写作要求

- (1) 不要加入个人看法和见解或者解释等
- (2) 清楚表述听力讲座和阅读文章之间的关联
- (3) 转述阅读文章
- (4) 转述内容要改写

3. 阅读技巧

- (1) 找到话题：人文、历史、科技、艺术、自然现象等
- (2) 理解主题含义：文章会给出一些例子或者解释说明主题
- (3) 找出作者的态度：固定位置，**开头段的结尾句**
- (4) 找出作者的观点或理由：**分段开头 / 可能会在段尾 / 可能是一种逻辑关系**
- (5) 文章总分结构居多，极少总分总结构

4. 阅读要点

- (1) 重点读：
首段：主题介绍
首段末句：作者的态度
段首句：分论点
一个段落中 **supporting ideas** 之间的逻辑关系
- (2) 略读：解释或例子等细节（理解观点）
- (3) 阅读文章一定要做笔记、**关键词/词组或短语**对于听力有帮助(outline)

5. 听力技巧

- (1) take notes quickly(缩写及符号)
- (2) 演讲者的主要态度(开头引言)
- (3) 演讲者的三个分支观点(一般由 3 个**逻辑关联词**或语气词区分 3 个不同分支观点)
- (4) 所举例的实例或解释(尽可能**详细记录**)

- (5) 精听：不需要对全篇进行精听，对于没有听到的观点/细节部分，每一句听下来出现问题的原因：
- a) 词汇不认识
 - b) 语法问题：句子太长，句子结构没有划分好，能够笔上分析，却不能听着分析
 - c) 长难句听少了，预判
 - d) 读音问题 -> 对原文进行朗读

6. 听力常见过渡词

总述部分	Here is why...
	Let me explain...
	Let's take a look at...
分述部分	first(ly), second(ly), third(ly)
	on the one hand, moreover, in addition
	in fact, actually, another finding is that...
	well, ok, then...
	how about, what about, furthermore

7. 听力笔记：核心-细节

各分支段开头	听懂讲座对阅读文章中各要点的反驳
	关注序数词(first, second, third)
	关注表并列的词(another, also, besides, in addition)
	关注表转折的词(but, yet, however)，先对阅读文章进行让步
各分支段展开	记细节，如举例 example、因果 cause and effect、数字 figure
笔记格式	可在阅读笔记中 supporting idea 的各要素上直接用 X 去标注听力讲座所反驳的要点
	在阅读笔记的留白部分，记下听力讲座中的 support detail

8. 听力要建立的能力

预测能力	观点的预测	和阅读的观看有关、记笔记提前预测听力会出现相反论调、信息期待
逻辑能力	逻辑连接词、关系词	转折：语气的反转，but、however、yet 原因：because、since 结果：so、therefore、hence、consequently 对比：by contrast、compare with 并列：firstly、secondly...moreover 例证：for example / instance、a case in point is that、to illustrate、to be specific、in conclusion
语音能力	重读 / 慢读	当没有逻辑连接词的时候 强调重点

9. 笔记的方法

- (1) 可英可中，英汉参半，关注反复出现的词，尤其是主题中的生词
- (2) 概念性学术词汇或人名、地名等专有名词，若听力中就到就属于重要细节(借助发音猜测也得记得全词)

10. 符号和缩写

\$	money	\$\$	expensive	<	less/smaller	imp	important
w	with	w	with	wo	without	X	Not

&	and	>	more/large	≠	different	bc	because
=	means/refers	->	cause/produce	e.g	example		

11. 综合写作的反驳体系

阅读：美国消费者由于接触太多广告以至于对广告上的环保认证不信任	反驳体系	Supporting detail 类型
听力 1：美国消费者由于接触的广告并不多	某一 key factor 有误	举例陈述事实，列举数据
听力 2：美国消费者虽然接触很多广告但并不会对广告上的环保认证不信任	推理错误	因果
听力 3：美国消费者虽然接触很多广告，但并不会对所有广告上的环保认证都不信任	片面	列举例外

三、真题示例

TS: chevalier, memoir, X		TS: chevalier, memoir, reasonable
S1: borrow \$	If rich, X need	took a few days -> \$. had to borrow some while waiting
S2: X possible, conversation, accurate	bc many years after	wrote down everything kept his notes, witnesses consulted notes and journals
S3: politically connected friends	offered a bribe	more powerful friends, X bribe, government document, repaired

没记全时候，不要着急写，可以先凭借印象把笔记补一下

四、写作框架

1. 按要点给分

- (1) Select important lecture information
- (2) Coherently and accurately connects the reading and listening points
- (3) Well-organized
- (4) Occasional language errors

2. 要求

- (1) 每段顶格写，段与段之间空一行
- (2) 对语言选词要求不高
- (3) 不要生搬硬套听力&阅读观点，同义转换和改写

3. 模板结构

4 段	总分结构：以听力观点和细节为主，不写阅读细节，位置可互换
第一段(1-2 句)	陈述 lecture 的总体态度
第二段(3-4 句)	lecture idea1+lecture details +reading idea1
第三段(3-4 句)	lecture idea2+lecture details +reading idea2
第四段(3-4 句)	lecture idea3+lecture details +reading idea3

4. 首段 / 第二段参考句型

首段	1	As is indicated in the lecture, the professor / speaker claims / asserts / advocates that + 教授观点, which completely contradicts the points illustrated in the passage.
		According to the lecture, the professor / lecturer / speaker refutes / rejects / revises the idea presented / displayed in the passage that + 阅读观点
		The lecture considers that... , which contradicts the main idea in the reading that...

第二段		In terms of... , the reading and the listening are contradictory to each other.
		The reading passage holds the view that..., but the listening passage disagrees with it by saying that... .
		The writer makes the point that.... . However, the speaker demonstrates a different idea that...
		Contrary to the belief in the reading passage that... , the lecture says that...
	2	First of all, the reading passage presents the fact that + 阅读观点 1..... However, the speaker <u>casts doubt on / questions</u> the objectivity of that conclusion with the arguments that + 听力观点 1 + 听力细节.....
	3	First, the writer makes the point that.... . However, the speaker demonstrates a different idea that... .
		Moreover, the reading material displays the evidence that + 阅读观点 2 In contrast, the lecturer in the listening argues that + 听力观点 2 + 听力细节.....
		Second, the reading passage contends that..., but the listening passage opposes the idea. The listening passage says that...
	4	Finally, the author of the reading states that + 阅读观点 3 On the contrary, the listening rebuts that statement by pointing out that + 听力观点 3 + 听力细节.....
		Third, the lecture argues... , on the contrary, the reading points out that...

5. 写作示例

My composition

First of all, the reading passage presents the fact that Chevalier was too poor to[1] borrow numerous amounts of money from a merchant. However, the speaker casts doubt on the objectivity of that conclusion with the arguments that Chevalier was indeed of great wealth[2]. But converting his property into cash took some time, so he had to borrow money from others.[3]

Modify

[1] he was so poor that it is necessary for him to borrow money... 结果状语从句
too...to... 太...以至于不能...

[2] be of n. 是是什么意思, 改为 had great wealth

[3] having low amounts of cash is not the same as being financially poor

Chevalier was rich in assets but poor in cash so that he needed to borrow funds to pay for his expensive recreational activities when he ran out of cash.

Moreover, the reading material displays the evidence that the accuracy of the conversation with Voltaire is questionable. However, the speaker in the listening argues / challenges the skepticism that these conversations are really reliable / trustful because Chevalier had a habit of recording every / each conversation immediately after they met and he was able to recall those discussions in detail many years later.

6. 连贯和衔接

(1) 明连接:

a) 句内连接词: 总是在同一句话里的两个部分之间建立起逻辑连接关系, 而不能跨句

去简历逻辑关系。由状语从句：

原因 because / since

结果 as a result / consequently / so that

让步 although / even though / even if

条件 if / providing that

时间 when / while

b) 句间连接词：跨句连接

(2) 高频句内连接词

Because	因为	后接从句，最好不要放在句首
Because of	因为	后接名词或名词词组，放句中较多
As / since	因为	后接从句，放句首或句中均可
While / whereas	表对比	后接从句
Unlike A, B.....	表对比	后接名词性结构，放句首较多
If	如果	后接从句，放句首较多
Even if	即使	后接从句，放句首较多
Such as	表列举	后接名词或名词词组
Although	尽管	后接从句，放句首较多
In terms of	就...而言	后接名词或名词短语，放句中比句首更常见
Regardless of	不论	后接名词，由 what / whether 引导的名词性从句，放句子后部较多

(3) 其他句内连接词

Rather than	而不是，后面是被否定的事物
So that	以便，后面跟结果
Not only...but also...	表示递进，平性原则-同样的形式句
Neither...nor...	两者都不
Either...or...	或者，两者取其一
Apart from	除了...之外，还有...
Even though	尽管
As well as	以及

(4) 高频句间连接词

However	然而	
On the other hand	然而	可以单独使用
Therefore	因而	
As a result,...	因此	As a result of n. 因此，作为...结果
Consequently,...	因此	
For this reason,...	出于这个原因	
For example / instance,	比如	
By contrast	...与之形成对比的是...	
Similarly	...与之类似的...	用来在前后两个举止之间形成类比
In fact...	事实上	
In spite of this,...	尽管如此	
Nevertheless,...	尽管如此	
In other words,...	换言之	对语言进行转述