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## 2011 年新托福口语 常用口语高频句型 口语必备套话 口语高频模版

【网络综合 - 托福考试(TOEFL)】

### 2011 年新托福口语常用被动句型 (14 种)

在新托福口语考试中,被动句型的应用会得到意想不到的效果,省略主语的同时还突出了宾语和谓语。那么在新托福口语考试中究竟有哪些被动句型比较常用呢,天道小编为大家整理了 14 个新托福口语常用的被动句型供大家参考。

1. I got plucked. 我未被录取。
2. He got dismissed. 他被开除了。
3. You are bound to be received warmly. 你定会受到热情接待。
4. I preferred to be assigned something more difficult to do. 我宁愿被分配(得到)些更困难的工作做。
5. He was often spoken about. 他常被人们谈到。
6. It is considered a shame to cheat in examination. 考试舞弊是可耻的。
7. It was found difficult for us to understand him. 我们发现要了解他是很难的。
8. It was proved wrong to say things like that. 已经证明那种讲法是不对的。
9. It is requested that you kindly take immediate action in the matter. 对于此事,请速做处理。
10. It hasn't been made clear when the new road is open to traffic. 新路什么时候通车还没有宣布。
11. Has it been decided where we are to hold the conference? 会议在那里开,决定了吗?
12. I was warned not to be late. 我被告之不要迟到。
13. I am supposed to know something about science. 有人建议我了解一些科学方面的东西。

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14. The books are not allowed to be taken out of the room. 这些书不准携出室外。

以上的新托福口语常用被动句型都是用非常简单的例子来表达的，大家在实际应用这些新托福口语常用被动句型的时候要根据自己的情况，做出恰当的改编，加入合适的句子成分才能发挥相应的作用。

### 11 年托福口语必备套话（打招呼）

45 秒钟的托福口语考试难倒了很多的中国英雄好汉们，大家总是觉得托福口语时间短，内容多而且杂。在这里天道小编为大家总结了一些托福口语的必备套话，供大家在准备的时候参考，下面就是关于打招呼的最常用的托福口语套话。

#### 1. How are you doing? 你好吗?

美国人见面时候最常用的打招呼方式就是, "Hey! How are you doing?" 或是 "How are you?" 不然 "How's going?" 也很常见. 我觉得这种每天跟别人打招呼的习惯, 就是跟美国友人建立良好关系的开始. 很多人都觉得美国人很冷漠, 不跟自己打招呼, 但自己又何尝不是对美国友人很冷漠呢? 关于更多打招呼之间的应对, 请参照笔记本专题篇.

#### 2. What's up? 什么事?

"What's up?" 也是很常用的一种打招呼方式. 比方说 Bob 在路上看到我跟我说 "Hey!" 那我通常就会答说 "Hi! Bob. What's up?" 这就是问对方近来怎样, 有什么事吗? 通常如果没什么事人家就会说 "Not much." 不过还有一种情况也很常见, 你先跟人家说 "Hey! What's up?" 那别人也不说 "Not much", 反而反问一句, "What's up?" 所以 "What's up?" 已经变成有点 Hello! 的味道在里面了.

"What's up?" 也常被用来问人家有什么事? 例如有人登门拜访, 你就会说 "What's up?" 到底有何贵干啊? 总之 "What's up?" 在美国应用的很广, 各位一定要熟记才是.

我有一个从南非来的朋友 David, 他对于我的笔记本提供了很多的帮忙和建议. 他说在南非的打招呼方式是 "How zit?" 这是从 "How's it?" 衍生变化而来. 所以同样是讲英文的国家, 打招呼的方式也有很大的不同.

#### 3. Could you do me a favor? 能不能帮我一个忙?

人是不能独自一个人活的, 需要别人帮忙的地方总是很多, 所以我就常讲, "Could you do me a favor?" 或是 "Could you give me a hand?" 这算是比较正式而礼貌的讲法. 有时候要新东方批改网 ([www.51pigai.com](http://www.51pigai.com)), 在线批改英语作文、口语. 语法纠错、恶补, 制定考试计划, 考前模拟, 能力测试, 立即来注册吧. 本文来源于网络.

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请别人帮忙还不太好意思说, 我就会说 **Could you do me a little favor?** 能不能帮我一个小忙? 其实也许是帮大忙但也要先讲成小忙, 先让对方点头才是. (注意一下这里用 **could you** 会比 **can you** 来的客气一点.)

另外, "**Can you help me?**" 也很常见, 通常比如说我们去买东西, 可是店员自己在聊天, 我就会说, "**Can you help me?**" (其实正常来说, 应该是他们主动会问 "**Can I help you?**" 或是 "**May I help you?**" 才对, 但有时实在等不急了, 就直接先问了 "**Can you help me?**"

#### 4. What are you studying? 你主修什么的?

通常老美一听我是学生, 都会很自然地问, "**What are you studying?**" 其实这样的问法就是问你 "**What's your major?**"

### 11 年托福口语必备套话 (打招呼)

"但他们比较喜欢说 "**What are you studying?**" 如果说你遇见一个人, 你也不确定他是不是学生, 我们通常会问, "**What do you do for living?**" 你是作什么工作的? 或是简单地问, "**What do you do?**" 一般会说成 "**What's your job?**"

#### 5. Where are you going? 你要去哪啊?

通常走在路上遇到好朋友, 除了打招呼之外, 我都还会问 "**Where are you going?**" 虽然刚来美国时我只听得懂自己的问题, 却听不懂对方的回答, 但是我还是很喜欢问. 原因无它, 听久了自然就会了. 另外老美也很喜欢用 **heading** 这个字来代替 **going**. 所以你也可以问 "**Where are you heading?**" 同样都是你上哪去的意思.

#### 6. What's your favorite ice cream? 你最喜欢的冰淇淋是什么?

这句话通常是当我遇到陌生人时, 又想不到其它话题的时候会最先想到的一句话. 试想二个人如果有共同的兴趣和嗜好是不是就很容易成为好朋友呢? 所以我就常问人家, "**What's your favorite movie? Who's your favorite movie star?**" 总之 **favorite** 之后可以接任何你有兴趣的话题.

**Favorite** 这个字很好用, 如果这句话你不用 **favorite** 的话, 就会变成 "**What kind of ice cream do you like the most?**" 听来是不是很冗长? 还有一点值得一提, 比如我要回答, 我最喜欢香草冰淇淋, 再来是巧克力要怎么说? 那就是 "**Vanilla is my favorite flavor and chocolate is my second favorite.**"

#### 7. What color is your car? What's the color of your car? 你的车子是什么颜色.

个人觉得 **What** 后面接一个名词这样的问句好用的很, 可是不知道为什么刚来美国的人似乎对这样的问法都不太熟悉. 同样的句子我就曾说过, "**What kind of color does your car have?**" 听来是没错, 但我跟你保证老美绝不会这样问的啦! 他们就是 "**What color is your car?**" 有时候就乾脆只说 "**What color?**" 就完事了.

让我们再来练习几句, "**What year is your car?**" 问你的车是几年份的? "**What area do you live?**" 问新东方批改网 ([www.51pigai.com](http://www.51pigai.com)), 在线批改英语作文、口语. 语法纠错、恶补, 制定考试计划, 考前模拟, 能力测试, 立即来注册吧. 本文来源于网络.

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你是住哪一区的。同样的 How 后接一个形容词也很常用，例如 "How big is your dog?" 你的狗有多大？

#### 8. What's going on? 发生了什么事？

比如说你要用电脑，可是不知为什么无法开机，你就可以说 "Hey, What's going on?" 虽然这句就完全等于 "What happened?" 或是 "What's up with that?" 但是老美还是比较喜欢说 "What's going on?"，又比如人家问你说，"Why is our oven broken?" 你就可以推的一乾二净地说 "I don't know what's going on." (我不知发生了什么事)

#### 9. How come? 为什么? (怎么会这样?)

How come 的用法大部份就等于 why 但是它的用法没有像 why 那么广，它通常是用在你觉得奇怪，而问为什么的时候，比如说有人早上一大早要去 supermarket 你就会问他 "How come?" 另外，当别人问你一个问题，而你不想回答时可以说 "How come?" 相当于 "Why do you ask that?" 也就是说 "It's none of your business!"

虽然 how come 跟 why 的用法上差不多，但二者的问法不同，例如上句，"Why is our oven broken?" 换成 how come 的话，要说成，"How come our oven is broken?" 注意一下，这二句的 be 动词位置是不一样的。

#### 10. You want to go to see a movie? 你要去看电影吗？

这样的句子看似不合文法，但却是老美天天在用的句子。他们有时候要说一个问句，就直接把肯定句的尾音提高就成了疑问句。其实正确的说法应该是，"Do you want to go to see a movie?" 但可能是太冗长了点，所以老美才会直接说 "You want to go to see a movie?"

另外，更口语的说法应该是 "You wanna go to see a movie?" 因为在口语中他们常会把 want to 省略成 wanna。或是把 going to 省略成 gonna。所以这句话也可以讲成 "Are you gonna see a movie?"

#### 11. Anybody needs a fork? 有没有人要叉子的啊？

以前老师都教说英文中的问句只有 W-H 问句。其实不然，我发觉还有很多种问句，例如这个我自己称它是 anybody 问句。例如有一次我们出去玩，一下车，有一个老美就问说有没有人要去上厕所，我记得很清楚她是怎么说的，"Anybody has to pee?" 是不是简单易懂？

也有很多的问句是用 Any 开头的，例如 "Any volunteer?" 有没有志愿的啊？或是 "Any luck today?" 今天运气好不好啊？

这些关于打招呼的托福口语必备套话是大家在平常的口语中也会经常用到的，所以了解熟悉这些地道的美式口语表达方式对于大家在托福口语考试的时候的实际用处还是很大的。

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## 托福口语高频真题模板：文化类

新托福口语真题中有很多的题目是重复出现的，这些题目就成了真正的高频真题。如果对这些高频真题详加分析，就会发现在 **Task2** 中文化类话题是非常常见的，下面天道小编为大家整理了相关的材料供大家参考。

**1. Should government give financial support to build museums and theaters? State your opinion and explain why. (05. 12.17; 07. 9.29; 08.2.16 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**In my point of view, government should provide fund to build museums and theaters because they serve as exhibition centers for people to know about the history and culture of the country.**

**The range of museums is fantastic—there are museums of ancient history and archaeology(考古学), of natural history and even museums for such things as transport and crime! And because the museums are constantly holding new exhibitions, there is always something different to see.**

**Theaters offer people a big place to enjoy a variety of operas and plays of different regions. Even the world's best group come occasionally. Meanwhile, the building of the museums and theaters will enhance the cultural exchange between countries.**

**They are also one of the contributing factors that promote the national economy.**

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**That's why I think it's a good idea for government to help with the building of museums and theaters.**

.....

**2. Should a city try to preserve its old, historic buildings or destroy them and replace them with modern buildings? (07. 1.14 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**I think old buildings should be protected and maintained for the following reasons. First, old buildings carry a place's history, tradition, local custom and even some unique character. They were designed to be preserved as they were in early times. They serve as a mirror to remind modern people of their past that they should be proud of. Second, most old buildings are tourist attractions which interest visitors from all over the world. If they are damaged, they might go back with regret. In addition, tourism is always a big support to economy. Therefore, we should try to bring the funding into the budget to do whatever is necessary.**

**3. Some people prefer to get information through printed materials like books. Other people like to do that via the Internet. Which way do you prefer and why? (Which do you prefer, e-reading or traditional reading? ) (06. 11.10, 07. 6.30, 07.10. 27 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**Some people prefer e-reading 'cause it's fast and convenient. But in my opinion traditional reading is better for three reasons.**

**First, paper reading doesn't have as much bad effect on our eyes as computer reading. Second,**

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the printed word gives more comfort, enjoyment or personal touch than electronic text. I like the feeling of turning the page and taking notes on the book. Though computers are changing the reading habits, the long tradition of printed word may yet not be. Most people still read printed books, magazines and newspapers to get their information.

Therefore, I prefer traditional reading to e-reading.

文化类话题是新托福口语考试中的常客，但是这在同时更加表明了它的重要性。大家在准备新托福口语考试的时候一定要注意这种话题，争取根据高频真题的特点有针对性的准备。

### 托福口语高频真题模板：媒体类

#### 【网络综合 - 托福考试(TOEFL)真题】

托福口语高频真题模板：Task2 媒体类

新托福口语真题中有很多的题目是重复出现的，这些题目就成了真正的高频真题。如果对这些高频真题详加分析，就会发现在 Task2 中媒体类话题是非常常见的，下面天道小编为大家整理了相关的材料供大家参考。

Where do you learn more from, media like newspapers, TV , Internet or people like friends, family and teachers? (05. 12.16; 06. 6.10 考题)

Sample answer:

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**I think I learn more from people rather than media. I'll take my mother as an example. When life seems hopeless, she is always there to help me every step of the way and she maintains everything will be fine unless I myself give up. I'm encouraged not only by her inspiring(令人鼓舞的) words but also by her action. By taking action, she has never been overwhelmed by pressure, adversity(困境) and even danger. Also when I feel blue(情绪低落) sometimes, I would turn to my classmates or friends for cheering up and comfort. While, media like TV or Internet can only equip me with(以...武装) knowledge and information, they are incapable of giving me spiritual satisfaction(精神上的满足). So I learn about life, how to stay strong more from people around me than from the media.**

媒体类话题是新托福口语考试中的常客，但是这在同时更加表明了它的重要性。大家在准备新托福口语考试的时候一定要注意这种话题，争取根据高频真题的特点有针对性的准备。

### 托福口语高频真题模板：科技类

#### 【网络综合 - 托福考试(TOEFL)真题】

托福口语高频真题模板：Task2 科技类

新托福口语真题中有很多的题目是重复出现的，这些题目就成了真正的高频真题。如果对这些高频真题详加分析，就会发现在 Task2 中科技类话题是非常常见的，下面天道小编为大家整理了相关的材料供大家参考。

Do you agree or disagree that cell phone usage should be banned in some places? Include details and examples to support your opinion. (05. 12.3; 07.11.11 考题, 与 07.7.21 类似)

Sample answer:

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I strongly agree with the opinion that cell-phone usage should be banned in some places like concert halls, movie theaters or in some situations like when you are driving in cars or taking a subway, when you are in flight, in classes or meetings.

For one thing, it has become social etiquette(礼节). The cell phone user should know when and where to pick up the cell phone and talk. Though people have personal right to use their phone, the others are not supposed to be involved in(被卷入)

the unnecessary disturbance(不必要的打扰).

For another, cellphone usage can harm a person's health. Brain cancer rates in the US have risen since cellphones were introduced, leading some people to wonder if cellphone usage is the reason for the increase.

In recognition of those above, there should be some kind of regulations helping with this problem. This way people will be well aware.

科技类话题是新托福口语考试中的常客，但是这在同时更加表明了它的重要性。大家在准备新托福口语考试的时候一定要注意这种话题，争取根据高频真题的特点有针对性的准备。

**托福口语高频真题模板：教育类**

### **【网络综合 - 托福考试(TOEFL)真题】**

**托福口语高频真题模板：Task2 教育类**

新托福口语真题中有很多的题目是重复出现的，这些题目就成了真正的高频真题。如果对这些高频真题详加分析，就会发现在 **Task2** 中教育类话题是非常常见的，下面天道小编为大家整理了相关的

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材料供大家参考。

**1. Do you think the high school should teach music and art as other basic science? Include details and examples to support your opinion. (05. 12.2; 07.10.17 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**Music and art should be important components(成分, 科目) of the school curriculum(课程) because they have many uses besides recreation.**

**To study music is to study the basics. Through its study, students come into contact with(接触) other basic areas of the curriculum: math, science, social studies, languages, and physical education.**

**Apart from that, music, like reading, writing and speaking, conveys(传达) thoughts, ideas and feelings. It also provides an avenue for(提供方法/途径) developing self-expression and creativity.**

**On the other hand, art education in itself has tremendous value(具有巨大价值). Learning about the history, sharing ideas and knowledge, is always a good thing. Music and art, therefore, as important parts of our lives, should be taught in high school.**

**2. Do you think sports courses should be a required part of every school day? (06. 9.23; 06.11.3 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**From my point of view, sports courses form an essential part of children's education for many**

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reasons.

First of all, doing sports helps maintain the physical fitness of students. Movement coming from physical exertion during exercise promotes circulation of blood to all parts of the body. Thus, it results in vigor and stamina which help to prevent diseases and sickness.

Moreover, exercise develops sportsmanship among students. When they play as a team, they are able to identify their role and worth to reach the same goal. It also helps enrich/promote/improve their friendship and personality.

Therefore, I think sports courses should be mandatory (必修的) in school.

3. Some students like classes where teachers lecture in class. Other students prefer classes where the students do some of the talking. Which type of class do you prefer? (06. 10. 15 考题) (中立)

Sample answer:

Both teaching and learning approaches are valuable and have relative merits.

Classes dominated by teacher's lectures are full of enthusiasm which stimulates interest. Then the interested people tend to learn more. Also, lectures provide a faster, simpler method of presenting information to the students. They are particularly useful for students who read poorly or who are unable to organize the material. While on the other hand, tutorial allows students to participate in discussions which put them in an active role rather than a passive one. However, neither of them is universal. Therefore, I can hardly say that I prefer either approach; I think the choice should depend on circumstances including the subject to learn, the depth to explore and the quality that the lecturer or the discussing group have.

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**4. Do you agree or disagree that college students should do an internship before graduation? (07.**

**5.18 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**I think it's a good idea for college students to do an internship before graduation.**

**First, an internship provides practical work experience. It offers students a great opportunity to connect the classroom learning to the world outside.(理论与实践相结合)**

**Also, this can help students either confirm a career choice or make a decision to choose a different path. And that would be an informed decision about whether they are interested in a particular career.**

**Furthermore, students who have completed internships would find employment more quickly following graduation. And they are more likely to be employed within their fields of study, and are more satisfied in their jobs.**

**Therefore, I agree that college students should do an internship before graduation.**

**5. Do you agree or disagree that students will learn more when they have discussions?(07. 6.24 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**I agree that students should participate in discussions in class. Through two-way discussion, the teacher is able to know what are the difficult parts for the students and then easily help them solve the**

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problems. Likewise, the students can have more opportunity to communicate with the teacher and report their difficulties in time. Thus, Both teaching and learning can be effective. Meanwhile, the students can get a better understanding of teamwork and thus enhance their friendship. Most of all, the interactive class can achieve a better and more harmonious study atmosphere. This, in turn, would promote the efficiency. That's why I think discussion in class is a good idea for students.

6. Some people believe that students who want to go to university after graduation from high school should have about one year's time to get a job to obtain work experience or have a travel to enlarge their vision. Do you agree or disagree? What's your opinion? (07. 8.11 考题)

Sample answer:

As far as I'm concerned, I think a gap year is a good idea for college students. Going away instead of directly going to university would provide them with a different and great experience. They would have the opportunity to see different things and know more about life. Taking a break from study is not only beneficial for their body, but also for their mind. It's like self-refreshment. After the break, they would be eager to return to college with a fresher outlook and clearer mind. Sometimes they may think more, connect their real world experience to their schoolwork and thus improve their efficiency.

Somehow, students who take one year off either to work or to see the world, always wind up going back to school with more incentives(动力) to get more out of their education.

So I think of taking one year off as a way of rejuvenating(使恢复, 使更新) oneself.

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7. Some people choose a major that may guarantee a good job. Other people choose a major out of their personal interest in that area. Which do you think is a good idea and why? (06. 8.26; 07. 3.3 考题)

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**Sample answer:**

**These two aspects of choosing a major both have their merits, but I still think choosing a major out of personal interest is a better idea.**

**To begin with, interest is the best teacher. Only when people show great interest in that particular area, they can do well in their academic career.**

**In addition, interest leads to involvement and involvement leads to enthusiasm and more response, which is very important for a student who's pursuing a better future.**

**What's more, long-term success depends on performance out of vital interest. Interest in the subject encourages them to take an optimistic view-point and continued action to accomplish their goal. Even when facing tough problems, they are able to tackle them and move forward.**

**In closing, I agree with the idea of interest being the most important consideration of choosing a subject.**

教育类话题是新托福口语考试中的常客，但是这在同时更加表明了它的重要性。大家在准备新托福口语考试的时候一定要注意这种话题，争取根据高频真题的特点有针对性的准备。

**11 年托福口语真题模板：事件类**

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**【网络综合 - 托福考试(TOEFL)真题】**

**11 年托福口语真题模板: Task1 事件类**

新托福口语真题中有很多的题目是重复出现的, 这些题目就成了真正的高频真题。如果对这些高频真题详加分析, 就会发现在 **Task1** 中事件类话题是非常常见的, 下面天道小编为大家整理了相关的材料供大家参考。

**1. Describe the most important decision that you've made in your life. Include reasons and examples to support your response. (05. 12.2; 07. 10.17 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**A particularly significant decision I've made in my life was that I came to work and live in Beijing.**

**I had just finished my contract on a very decent job and I suppose I wanted freedom, or at least a long break. So I decided to come to Beijing even though I knew it is a challenging and demanding(要求苛刻的) city. But I still thought life was wonderful and the world was big.**

**Besides, I was always a bit tempestuous(心潮澎湃的) and I liked to do things on the spur(鞭策) of the moment.**

**Arriving in a new city was exhilarating. Just walking out of the station with a suitcase and two bags and with a dream of doing something for the Olympic Games, I felt I had arrived and I felt life was mine and I could make of it what I wanted.**

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**That summer, I realized again and saw clearer that life never ought to be boring, but on the contrary is full of adventure and challenge and is exciting, too.**

**2. Describe a social or political celebration event in your culture. (05. 12.17; 2006. 2. 11 考题, 2008. 2. 16 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**A type of social event celebrated in my culture is the flag-raising ceremony on National Day. Oceans of (表示“许多”) people from all across the country come to Beijing the day before. They are very excited to see the ceremony with their own eyes instead of on TV. Some even have been planting this dream in their mind for years. They arrive around 6:00 early in the morning, waiting for the special moment. I guess they are all overwhelmed (震撼的) and thrilled (激动) by the wonderful scene at the time. On the other hand, the view of the honor guard parade is fantastic, the guards all wearing the green military uniform and marching to Tianmen Square with a high spirit. Each birthday celebration of the great country always begins with such a solemn (庄严的) flag-raising ceremony, which strengthens the unity and motivation of its people.**

**3. Describe an enjoyable event in your childhood. (06. 9.23; 06.11.21; 06. 12.1 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**An enjoyable event that took place in my childhood was when I first got my first dog— Gus. I was ten and had been pestering (纠缠) my parents for a dog for years. One day I came home from school, my parents said they had a surprise for me and it was waiting for me in my room. I ran up to my room and threw open the door. I found a tiny puppy with a red bow around his neck at the foot of my bed. He was fast asleep. And for the rest of his life, he slept on the exact same spot at the end of my bed every night. That was a great happy event in my childhood.**

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## 11 年托福口语真题模板：地方类

### 【网络综合 - 托福考试(TOEFL)真题】

#### 11 年托福口语真题模板：Task1 地方类

新托福口语真题中有很多的题目是重复出现的，这些题目就成了真正的高频真题。如果对这些高频真题详加分析，就会发现在 Task1 中地方类话题是非常常见的，下面天道小编为大家整理了相关的材料供大家参考。

#### 1. Where do you like to go when you are with friends? And why? (06. 1.14; 06. 2.11 考题)

##### Sample answer:

When I'm with friends, I like to go to the restaurant. We would head for some exotic (异国情调的，外国的) restaurant where we would choose our favorite dishes. And also, it should be one of the restaurants where the waitresses do not talk too much or disturb you. I would like to find a secluded (隐蔽的，角落里的) table just for 3 or 4, perhaps with a panoramic view (全景) over a river or the lights of the city. We would have some very mellow (醇香的), warming red wine in sparkling glasses twinkling in the candlelight, the hues (色调) and aroma (香味) filling our senses. We would eat slowly and carelessly for the joy of sharing and of being together. Our senses heightened, breathing deeply to the point of silent sighs, we would enjoy an endless evening there. That's the right place where I don't want to end our gathering.

#### 2. Describe a public area that you visit frequently. Please state why you visit it frequently and

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include specific examples and details in your explanation. (06. 1.21; 06. 11.17 考题)

**Sample answer:**

I usually go to Beihai Park when I have the time and opportunity. I can go for a stroll in the park to relax. The park has some trees, and interesting and winding paths, where I can wander listlessly and conntemplate my own thoughts or admire the various stages of nature. Sometimes I just like to feel the breeze on my face and savour(尽情享受) its coolness. It gives me a sense of freedom. It also has a lake on which I can go boating. I often go to the park with my friends on weekends. And we''''ll have a picnic if we stay there for the whole day.

**3.Describe a school you've ever attended. (06. 9.23 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

The school I''''d like to talk about is Beijing New Oriental School where I took my TOEFL course.

What I like about the school is that I can meet almost the best teachers in the country. They are so talented, eloquent(有口才的), knowledgeable and humorous that I don''''t feel any bored in class. A 2.5 -hour class passes very quickly. One more good thing about the school is that I can meet people from different parts of the country and make friends with them. We have a lot in common, sharing the same passion, the same stage, even the same learning difficulties which we encounter(遇到) and then discuss and finally work out together. Living on campus offers us much time to communicate and to share experiences.

Actually there''''s a lot to say about my school, but the points above are what I mainly want to cover.

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**4. Describe your favorite room either of your own house or in other places and explain why. (07. 1.13; 07.9.12; 08.4.27 考题)**

**Sample answer:**

**My favorite room is the living room. I like lots of open space and a sense of expansiveness, of freedom(宽敞和自由的感觉). Also, it's a place where I can look around and not feel agitated(不安的) or confined(受限制的). All different but natural colors have a such lovely warm effect that I would never get tired of it. Everything is in harmony—— large digital TV on the wall, glass-made tea table, beautiful plants, couch and sofa, a good book, a good wine. It gives me a sense of satisfaction and away from hurly burly(喧嚣). It is at times a place to contemplate and at times a place to share with friends.**

**In a word, it is graceful, refined, comfortable and restful .**

**5. Describe a place you have never been to but like to go someday. (07. 1.19 考题;与 2008. 2. 2 类似)**

**Sample answer:**

**A place that I have always wanted to go but have never been to is America. Perhaps it's a bit corny, but as far as I'm concerned, America is a country, which is vast and open, a sort of freedom. It's also a place where if you work hard you will be successful.**

**The second reason for me to go there is that I would like to visit some natural places like Grand Canyon, and Niagara Falls and some cities like NY, LA, SF, and Miami, where there is one of the most beautiful beaches in the world.**

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**But most important of all,I would get my Master''''s in a different country if I had a chance. That country would be America, which has the most prestigious universities worldwide. Hence I can get the finest education. I guess that would be the biggest attraction for me, to discover myself in a different world and be successful.**

**6.Describe a place for a trip. (07. 8.11 考题; 与 2007. 1.19, 2008. 2. 2 类似)**

**Sample answer:**

**I would go to New Zealand for a trip if I had a chance. It''''s a lovely country, made up two islands. It is very lush(青葱的) and green because it rains a lot there. I would do a lot of different things and one thing I would definitely do is to swim with the dolphins. One of my friends ever did it, which she said was very interesting. At first, she was only brave enough to pat them and then she got braver and held on to one''''s fin while it took her for a swim. They moved very quickly and gracefully through the water and it was fascinating(棒极了). So the place for a trip would be New Zealand!**

地方类话题是新托福口语考试中的常客，但是这在同时更加表明了它的重要性。大家在准备新托福口语考试的时候一定要注意这种话题，争取根据高频真题的特点有针对性的准备。

## **11 年托福口语必备套话（抱怨）**

**【网络综合 - 托福考试(TOEFL)】**

**11 年托福口语必备套话（抱怨）**

**45 秒钟的托福口语考试难倒了很多的中国英雄好汉们，大家总是觉得托福口语时间短，内容多而**

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且杂。在这里天道小编为大家总结了一些托福口语的必备套话，供大家在准备的时候参考，下面就是关于抱怨的最常用的托福口语套话。

### 1. Our team sucks. 我们这一队很烂。

**Suck** 这个字在美国用的很多，它就是指很烂，很差的意思。**Suck** 是一个动词，所以在使用上跟烂这个形容词是不太一样的，例如你可以说，**That traffic here really sucks!** 就是说这里的交通糟透了的意思。有时也听得到人家用 **suck** 的形容词 **sucky**。例如有一次我室友的女朋友先是车子抛锚，然后又下起大雨，更糟的是她还找不到电话可以求救。所以她那天一来我们这，就说了一句，**Today is very sucky, everything sucks.** 说得很好吧！

**Suck** 这个字的原意是指用嘴巴吸的意思，所以有人就设计了这么一个吸果冻的比赛。规则很简单，就是不能用手，只能用嘴巴把果冻吸光。所以比赛一开始，只听到观众大喊，**Hey, you suck!** 表面上听来是说，你快点吸的意思，事实上则是暗地里骂人烂的意思。

### 2. I am sick and tired of doing homework. 我对做作业感到厌烦。

**Sick and tired of something** 可以视之为一个片语，所以并没有 **sick** (生病) 的意思在里面！例如贩卖机老是吃钱，你也可以说 **I am sick and tired of this vending machine.** 还有一句话也很有趣，**I am so sick and tired of being sick and tired.** 就是你说对于老是感到厌烦已经感到十分厌烦了，我想这是很多都市人共同的心声吧。

### 3. I am terrible. I am horrible 我很糟糕。

这句并不是说我很可怕或恐怖的意思。**terrible** 翻成中文的意思是糟糕。像是有次我问班上同学上次为什么没来上课？他的回答是，**I am so terrible. I keep skipping my classes.** 他的意思是说他很糟糕，常常在翘课。有时他们也会用 **terrible** 来形容一个教授，**He is so terrible,** 就是说这个老师教的很烂，而不是说他很会当人。要是用 **terrible** 来形容一样东西，则表示该样东西很糟糕，例如形容食

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物, 如 **The food is terrible**, 说的当然就是食物很难吃了!

**Horrible** 跟 **terrible** 的意思可说是一模一样, 两者可以互换使用, 例如, **The coffee is horrible**. 或是 **Our professor is horrible**.

**4. That movie was a turn-off.** 那部电影真是让我倒尽胃口.

**Turn-off** 就是让你倒胃口的东西, 而 **turn-on** 则是你非常喜欢的东西. 例如你说 **She is a turn-off**. 就表示说你对她是一点兴趣都没有. 要是 **She is a turn-on**, 那就表示你对她蛮有兴趣的.

. 此外, **turn-on** 跟 **turn-off** 也可以当成一种个人喜好上的标准, 比如说徵友吧, 你说, 我不想要低于 **160 cm** 的, 则低于 **160** 就是你的 **turn-off**, 也等于 **What's not**. 如果说我喜欢住在美国的, 那 "住在美国" 就是你的 **turn-on**. 另也有人说把 **turn-on** 说成 **What's hot**. 把 **turn off** 说成 **What's not**. 大家可以看情况自行运用.

**Turn on** 当成动词的时候也非常普遍, 例如你可以说, **The movie totally turns me off**. 或是 **she turns me off**.

**5. You scared me! You frightened me!** 你吓到我了.

被吓到时就是这么说的, 或是也可以说, **I am scared**. 记得我刚到美国第二天就在 **Washington D.C** 迷路了. 想问路又怕自己英文不好, 所以犹豫了好久, 好不容易偷偷走到一个中年妇人的背后, 鼓起我全部的勇气, 大声地说了一句: **Excuse me..** 结果你猜如何? 她居然哇的一声, 说 **You scared me!** 害我觉得十分地不好意思.

此外, 自己被吓到你也可以说, **I am scared** 或是 **I am frightened**. **Scare** 跟 **frightene** 的意思完全相同, 可以随便选一个来用.

**6. That's so stupid.** 真是愚蠢.

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**Stupid** 这个字很好用，它含有轻视，不以为然的味道在里面，比如说考试题目出的很烂，你就可以说, **that's a stupid test.** 或是有人在冬天的时候提议去游泳，你的反应大概就会是, **That's a stupid idea.** 个人觉得 **stupid** 不单只是笨的意思，还有愚蠢的味道在里面。中文里说：“笨笨的”还有点可爱的味道，但英文中的 **stupid** 则比较像是我们说的愚蠢的意思，听来一点也不可爱。

**7. I'm so pissed-off with his attitude.** 我对他的态度感到非常反感。

**Piss** 原意是上小号的意思，但是现在几乎没有人会用 **piss** 来代表上小号的意思了，反而是常用在 **pissed-off** 这个片语上，指的是反感，厌恶的意思。例如老美会说 **He pissed me off.** 就是说他把我给惹毛了。

补充一点就是上小号可以有很多讲法，例如 **pee, take a piss, take a slash, relieve myself, take a number one, urinate** 等等。

**8. You are mean.** 你很坏。

**Mean** 这个字当形容词可以有二种解释，一种是指别人很坏，这种坏并不是说是坏人的坏，而是像有时候男生喜欢耍贫嘴，亏女孩子，这种行为你就可以说他, **You are so mean.**

另外一种 **mean** 则是解释成 “贱”。我想就是指它的行为很让人瞧不起，比如说吧！有一只猫，你拿东西给它吃，它就过来跟你亲热，你没东西给它吃它就躲的远远的，这样的行为你就可以用 **mean** 来形容。你可以说 **The cat is so mean.**

有时候 **mean** 在口语中也可以当成 **cool** 的意思喔！例如别人看到一辆很拉风的跑车，他说, **"Wow, look at that car, that is mean!"** 在这里不可能说一部车很贱，所以这个 **mean** 就是当成 **cool** 来解释。

**9. He is shaky.** 他不太可靠。

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**Shaky** 是指动摇不稳定, 不太确定, 通常就是指一个人不太可靠。另外 **Shaky** 也可以用来形容数据, 像是有一次教授就在课堂上说, **The data is shaky**, 就是说这些 **data** 怪怪的, 不太可靠。**Shaky** 另外有一个惯用法, **He has a shaky start**. 就是说有人要上台报告准备却不够充份, 以致一上去就开始紧张, 冒冷汗, 不知所云, 这种情况老美就会说, **He has a shaky start**. 或是另一个很意思很接近的说法, "**He has a bumpy ride**."

#### 10. **Don't act black.** 不要跟黑人一样。

虽然现在都已经快要迈入二十一世纪了, 不过时至今日还是有些白人会歧视黑人的, 尤其是老一辈的白人, 有时候他们的孩子作错了什么事, 他们还会骂说 **Don't act black**. 但是这是句非常有种族歧视的话, 不要乱用, 当然也希望各位国人来到国外时要为华人争一点面子, 不要让老美说 **Don't act Chinese**. 那样就很不好了。

这些关于抱怨的托福口语必备套话是大家在平常的口语中也会经常用到的, 所以了解熟悉这些地道的美式口语表达方式对于大家在托福口语考试的时候的实际用处还是很大的。

#### 11 年托福口语必备套话 (赞美)

【网络综合 - 托福考试(TOEFL)】

##### 11 年托福口语必备套话 (赞美)

45 秒钟的托福口语考试难倒了很多的中国英雄好汉们, 大家总是觉得托福口语时间短, 内容多而且杂。在这里天道小编为大家总结了一些托福口语的必备套话, 供大家在准备的时候参考, 下面就是关于赞美的最常用的托福口语套话。

1. It's cool! 很好, 很棒!

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Cool 这个字在英文里算是应用最广的字之一了, 几乎随时随地都可以听到人家在说这个字. 通常有二种场合人家会说 cool! 首先第一个场合是, 当有人说了一件不错的事情, 例如, "I am going to college this year." 你就可以说 "Cool!" 或是人家说, "I just bought a brand new car." 你还是说 "Cool!" 总之只要是好事, 你都可以说 cool!

另外一个场合会说 cool 多半是别人问你作了某件事了没, 你说作了, 别人就会说 cool. 例如别人问你 "Did you make one copy for me?" 你说, "Yes." 他就会很自然地说 "Cool." 又例如人家问你, "Did you go to watch the football game yesterday?" 你说, "Yes." 人家也会说 "Cool!" 总之, cool 这个字是无所不在的, 听到什么好事, 就说 cool 准没错.

## 2. It is neat! 太酷了!

我们可以这样说, neat 是 cool 的比较级, 比 cool 还再 cool 一点的就是 neat, 例如别人说他学钢琴学了十年, 像这种事你光用 cool 形容是不够的, 不如就说 neat! 会来的更贴切一点. 或是人家说, "I've been to Europe several times." 听到这种几乎不可能发生在一般人身上的事, 你也可以说 neat!

## 3. It is righteous! 酷毙了!

这是 cool 的最高级了, 如果一件事让你无法用 neat 形容, 那就只好用这个字了, 有人说他刚环游世界一周回来, 你就可以跟他说, "It's righteous!" 但是这句蛮少用的.

## 4. It's good. 很好.

再来介绍另一组也是常用的形容词. Good 跟 cool 很像, 都是听到什么好事时就可以脱口而出, "It's good!" 例如, 人家说, "I just got an A from that course." 你就可以轻描淡写地说 "It's good." 一般别人跟你问好时, "How are you doing?" 通常会回答, "I am good" 或是 "I am doing good." 这是几乎每天都会用到的对话之一.

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另外 good for you 或是 good to hear 这二种句型也很常见, 例如别人跟你说他明年想要上大学, 或是说他决定从现在起每天要运动一小时, 你就可以说, "Good for you." 或是 "Good to hear."

5. That's great. 太好了.

Great 在这里就是说很棒的意思. 大家也可以想像成这个是 good 的比较级, 如果刚才那个得到一个 A 的人换作是女生的话, 我可能就会说 "That's great!" 这样别人听来可能就会更舒服一点. 同样的, 遇到别人跟你问好, 要是你今天觉得很不错的话, 你就可以说 "I am great!"

6. That's wonderful. 太棒了.

Wonderful 听来就要比 great 还要再更好一些. 如果说这个拿 "A" 的人不但是个美眉, 而且又正好有几分脸蛋的话, 就试试这句吧! "That's wonderful!" 听来是不是很舒服呢? 当然要是遇到别人跟你问好, 你回答 "I am wonderful." 那就表示你今天真的是很厉害了!

曾经在广播上听到一段对话, 主持人问, "How are you today?" 听众答, "I am just good." 主持人不太满意, "Just good?" 于是那人就改口答, "I am great." 没想到主持人还是不满意, "Just great?" 那人才说, "I am wonderful." 这时主持人才真正满意, 没有继续追问下去. 由这个例子我想大家可以很清楚地看到 good, great 和 wonderful 之间程度上的关系.

7. That's incredible. 真是另人难以置信.

Incredible 算是 good 这一系列形容词的最高级了吧. 如果用到 incredible 这个字, 就表示这个东西真的是好到让你印象深刻. 例如刚才拿 "A" 的美眉不只拿了一个 A, 而且是整个学期每门课都拿 A, (straight A's) 那你可能就要说 "That's incredible." 又比方说你刚从一家很棒的餐厅用完餐出来, 你可能也会叹道, "The food was incredible!" 不过注意一下, 别人跟你问好是不能答说 "I am incredible." 的喔!

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8. She is pretty. 她好漂亮.

Pretty 当作漂亮解时, 和 beautiful 程度上差不多, 但如果真的要比的话, beautiful 还是比 pretty 还要 beautiful 一点. 另外还有一种用法就是当球赛有精采的表现时, 你就可以说, Oh! That's pretty. 但是不能说, That's beautiful, 跟中文是不是有点类似呢?

9. The house is gorgeous! 这房子好漂亮.

Gorgeous 可以用来形容任何美丽的事物, 比 beautiful 跟 pretty 还要再高一级, 所以在应用上可以视情况而决定要用哪一个形容词. 例如美女的话就可以说 "She is gorgeous!"

10. It is a terrific game. 那是一场很棒的比赛.

Terrific 在字典里查到有恐怖, 可怕的意思, 可是在美国几乎没有人用这个字来当作可怕的意思, 基本上, 它就是指很棒的东西. 这个字的等级大概跟 wonderful 差不多. 例如别人问你, "Have you been seen the movie?" 你可以答说, "Yes, that's a terrific one."

11. That's awesome. 那真是太棒了.

Awesome 和 terrific 一样, 在字典里都有可怕的意思, 可是当你听到别人说这个字时, 百分之百就只有很棒的意思. 通常老美只讲 awesome 一个字, 例如别人问你, 你觉得我的家布置的如何, 你就可以答说. "Awesome!" 或是人家问你, "How do you think of that game?" 你也可以说 awesome! 表示那场比赛真的是很精采.

注意一下, terrific, awesome 跟另一个单字 excellent 基本上都是可以互换使用的.

这些关于赞美的托福口语必备套话是大家在平常的口语中也会经常用到的, 所以了解熟悉这些地道的美式口语表达方式对于大家在托福口语考试的时候的实际用处还是很大的.

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