清北托福备考联盟慕课
开启托福课程免费时代

TOEFL
WRITING SECTION

聪明的同学，从自己的尝试中：总结经验
更聪明的同学从别人的经验中：提炼借鉴
我们把一路突破备考瓶颈的经验为你提炼
助学弟学妹们最短时间精通托福：100+！

——清北托福慕课录制剪辑组

课程主讲：李文勋

从托福 80+ 起步，一步步考到 118 的留学老兵
清华大学建研院 6A2 建筑室，首任主任
MIT PRESS, *Architect? 3rd* 中文版
清华留学交换生托福互助社发起人
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托福留学人手必备的公众号

托福写作：目录

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：iBT《考场版》和《家庭版》均遵循 2019 年改革

四科总分 120 分	考试内容	题量	时长	若有加试
阅读 30 分	3 篇阅读文章	每篇 10 道题目	54 分钟	+1 篇 +18 分钟 共 72 分钟
听力 30 分	2 段对话	每篇 5 道题目	41 分钟	+1 段对话 +1 段讲座 +16 分钟 共 57 分钟
	3 段讲座	每篇 6 道题目		
中间休息			10 分钟	
口语 30 分	1 道独立任务 3 道综合任务	4 道题目	17 分钟	无
写作 30 分	1 道综合任务 1 道独立任务	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：https://toefl.neea.cn/
海外报名	ETS官网注册考试：http://www.ets.org/toefl

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。

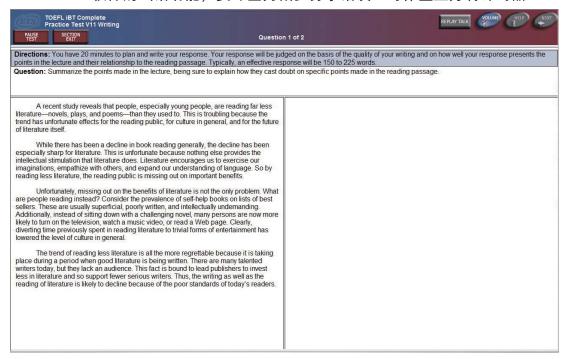阅读短文。先读一篇短文，快速记下主题和支持的分论点，不要苛求记下所有细节，只抓住最主要的主旨句和例子关系即可，阅读时间结束后，短文消失。

TOEFL iBT Complete
Practice Test V11 Writing

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

Question 1 of 2

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

REPLAY TALK   VOLUME   HELP   NEXT

PAUSE TEST   SECTION EXIT

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.

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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

REVIEW   VOLUME   HELP   NEXT

PAUSE TEST

Question 2 of 2

Copy   Cut   Paste   Word Count: 0

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.

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这样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助益。

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 significant remarkable critical beneficial desirable profound far-reaching	effects influences impacts	in our future life.

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 主句和从句搭配，举例：状语从句 + 主句（主谓宾）+ 定语从句

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

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

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

句式表达		
10	虚拟语气	①与现在相反： If从句用过去时，主句用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.
		②与过去相反： If从句用过去完成时，主句用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.
11	插入语	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。 ① <u>To start with</u>, the government is ready to strengthen scientific research and education. ② The Internet is the mainstay of our economy, <u>as human negotiates the barriers of the world</u>, restricted only by security policies. ③ One can trace such pricing policy back to 1970s, <u>the time of the oil crisis occurred</u>.
12	倒装句	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。 ① Not only ***does*** the MIT employ famous professors, but it also provides great opportunities to expand horizons. ② Only by creativity ***can*** a society gain progress. ③ Never ***should*** researchers engage in illegal operation. ④ Under no circumstances ***should*** students abandon passions.

语言表达问题汇总		
1	句子成分冗余	不要凑字，能用单词不用词组，能用词组不用从句。 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. ②例：人可以凭智慧赚一笔钱和崇高声望，并获得有影响力的朋友。 √ 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.
2	逻辑信号词	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 smart 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.

		语言表达问题汇总
3	句子完整度	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。 √ In fact, watching television benefits us by allowing us to learn various topics and communication skills. × In fact, watching television will benefit us a lot, more topics, more chances to exchange, and better communicating skills.
4	主谓清晰	例：在我的家乡北京城区建立一所大学，有优点也有缺点。 √ To build a university in my community, downtown Beijing, has several strengths and weaknesses. × For my community, the downtown of Beijing, there are both several advantages and disadvantages to build a university
5	标点	① Therefore, I believe the advantages of having part-time job outweigh the possible negative effects. ② As she said, "A trip to the park can become a life journey."
6	中式英语	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。 √ 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>. × 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>.
7	动词形式	例：我认为，是智慧带来了财富和名望的成功。 √ So, I believe **it is** intelligence that **leads** to success in terms of (with respect to\when it comes to) financial wealth and reputation. × It is the intelligence that makes people successful and earn large sum of bucks and gain great reputation.
8	平行结构	(1) 词 Not every expensive handmade item is both *creative* and *artistic*.
		(2) 短语 *Working out* and *taking a rest* are the best ways to maintain health.
		(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.

段落主旨	
一个段落，无论句子有多少，都有一个独立的主旨，段落内所有的句子都围绕这个主旨展开，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	高度概括地表达主旨，一般每个段落就只有一个主旨句，以短句居多；大都位于段首，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，可以使用长句表达；展开采用解释、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		
包括段内连贯和段间连贯。段内是主旨句和支撑句之间的连贯，段间是各段落之间的承接，要借助逻辑信号词把文章的逻辑关系交代清楚。		
1	Introduction 介绍	Generally speaking, in a sense, to some extent, in my opinion, as far as I am concerned, 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, 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	Examplification 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

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	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. **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
		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. **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
		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. **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
		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. **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

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

		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	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. **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
		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. **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
		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. **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
		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? **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

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

篇章布局			
	段落数量	论证方法	
		一边倒	让步
1	5 段式	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，再引出双方观点，最后表明自己的立场。
2	自问自答反思，再引出双方观点，最后表明自己的立场。
3	描述亲身经历，再引出双方观点，最后表明自己的立场。

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 Yet / Nevertheless,...

结尾段	
1	先将主体段的各个分论点进行简要归纳
2	再重申自己的立场观点

	独立写作答题流程 300 Words（建议：390+ Words）	
	步骤	**操作**
1	审题 1 分钟	● 仔细审题，明确抓住题干关键词； ● 在写的过程中思考，是否已切题；
2	列提纲 1 分钟	● 下笔前，可以简要列文章大纲； ● 明确各主体段的分论点； ● 把分论点关键词直接打在答题区内；
3	写开头段 和主体段主旨	● 确定篇首段的导入方式，并表明自己的立场； ● 确定各主体段的主旨句可以支撑篇首的立场；
4	扩展例证细节	● 确认各主体段的论述都能切题，不要为了凑字数 而写与主题无关的内容，以免跑题； ● 例证细节需要与相应主体段的主旨句联系紧密；
5	写结尾段 建议留出 5 分钟 通篇检查	● 完成结尾段；在考试结束前至少留 2-5 分钟检查； ● 最后浏览全文，确认把拼写和语法错误降到最低。

	独立写作文章大纲		
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 Brainstoriming

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

When we browse education reports from major media, especially around graduation season, employment rankings may aris , which is referred to as a talent competition. Career planning, among the topics of modern education, has always been a subject of hot debate Taking into account the need for employment, some people propose that schools should teach subjects that will be crucial for students seeking jobs. .Howeve, I reject this notion and instead agree that schools should cultivate students' talents through a wide range of subjects.

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	First, through learning a great variety of subjects, students can acquire general knowledge across a wide range of fields.
State 1 解释启下	People should be well aware of the world, tending to be knowledgeable by studying a large number of disciplines.
e.g. 1 自身经历 展开例证	For example, I am not obsessed with all compulsory subjects, but I cherish the value of comprehensive education and study chemistry, biology, and physics diligently. Through attending multidisciplinary courses, I can develop my potential to understand the constitution of the world and the underlying principles of nature.
Close 1 总结扣题	Hence, accumulating general knowledge is part of a well-rounded education for students, even if it is not essential for job hunting.
	主体段 Body 2
Topic 2 确定主旨	Additionally, we must keep in mind that changing careers would be incredibly difficult for people with little or no experience in interdisciplinary studies.
State 2 解释启下	Without comprehensive knowledge, people would find it to be virtually impossible to quit a job readily and adapt to another new environment immediately.
e.g. 2 案例列举 展开例证	The examples are too numerous to count. Jeff Bezos, a famous businessman who established Amazon which is one of the largest e-commerce platforms, and Elon Musk, an entrepreneur who created PayPal, X-Space, and Tesla Motors, have been known for their comprehensive achievements. Fortunately for them, through attending a wide variety of courses, they effectively identified and navigated their career transitions, achieving their career goals.
Close 2 总结扣题	Therefore, learning in a multidisciplinary system in advance can offer people opportunities for career progression and transformation.
	主体段 Body 3
Topic 3 确定主旨	Last but not least, modern society has been increasingly emphasizing cooperation, which requires team members to grasp and master knowledge in multiple fields.
State 3 解释启下	People are benefiting from collaboration because taking advantage of the talents and connections of various disciplines can help individuals tackle challenges effectively.
e.g. 3 普遍适用 展开例证	For instance, the development of optical fibers, which is entitled one of the most influential innovations in science, involved the fulfillment of multidisciplinary coordination, including chemistry engineering, material science, and computer science. Interdisciplinary cooperation has helped engineers and scientists not only work creatively but also address problems in a pioneering and innovative manner.
Close 3 总结扣题	No doubt, mixed-ability general education can lay the foundation for improving cross-disciplinary cooperation in the long term.
	结尾段 Conclusion
Summary 总结论点	In conclusion, studying a large variety of subjects can develop young people's ability to deal with challenging circumstances based on interdisciplinary cooperation and offer them resources to switch careers smoothly.
Comment 重申立场	I firmly believe students should study a wide range of disciplines and not merely attend classes focusing on job training.

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	阅读属于总分结构。首段提出观点，分段展开论证。 ①首段记下话题 Topic 及其阐述 statement； ②三个分段记下分论点，一般出现在段首；细节不需要太多关注。
听力	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。 ①记下教授的态度：支持或反对，以及教授提出的观点； 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。

Practice

Reading (3 minutes)

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.**

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.

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.**

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.**

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 ↑	

综合写作的论述结构		
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 3	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.

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	① The lecture discusses_____ which differs from the main idea in the reading that_____. ② The professor makes the point that_____. In contrast, the reading holds a different view that_____. ③ Another important point introduced in the listening is that_____. The reading passage, however, proposes a conflicting idea that_____. ④ According to the professor, _____. On the other hand the reading suggests that_____. ⑤ The professor explains that_____. On the contrary, the author argues that_____. ⑥ Contrary to the belief in the reading that_____, the professor explains that_____. ⑦ Finally, the professor claims that_____ which challenges the standpoint made by the author who argues that_____. ⑧ Generally, the professor points out the problem of_____ that the reading viewed in a opposing angle.
段落活用	The lecture is mainly discussing that_____. Thus the lecture totally disagrees with that are stated in the reading. First, in contrast to the argument stated in the reading that_____, the professor claims that_____. In addition, the lecture contradicts the point made in the reading that_____. The profess explains that_____. Finally, while the passage introduces that_____, the lecture maintains a different point of view. The professor points out that_____. (In short, the contents in the reading are refuted by the lecture with different supporting ideas on the topics.)

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	1. 按写作话题积累句库，每天10-20个句子中译英； 2. 周日复习一周的句库，补基础语法知识；
Phase 2	五周	1. 按机评算法积累句库，每天10-20个句子中译英； 2. 每天1道独立写作提纲练习，分论点例证； 3. 周日复习一周的句库和提纲； 4. 每周集中时间写1篇独立写作，改到极致；
Phase 3	五周	找写作高分的前辈，给批改建议； 1. 每周写两篇独立写作，严格计时，批改； 2. 每周写一篇综合写作，严格计时，批改；

注意：TPO 官方真题会一直出新，但托福考试本质没变：语言能力测试，想要考高分，以不变应万变的方法就是：科学备考提高语言能力。今日投机取巧，他日加倍偿还；语言实力为本，高分水到渠成！

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	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 education reports from the major media, especially around graduation season, employment rankings may arise, which is referred to as a talent competition.** 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 planning, among the topics of modern education, has always been a subject of hot debate.**
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。 **Taking into account the need for employment, some people propose that schools should only teach subjects that will be crucial for students seeking jobs.** 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。 **However, I reject this notion and instead believe that schools should cultivate students' talents through a wide range of subjects.**