

托福口语 task1-6
模版汇总



托福口语 task1-6形式模板汇总

新东方在线为大家准备了“托福口语 task1-6形式模板汇总”，供各位备考托福的考生们参考使用，来提高自己的托福成绩！

新托福口语考试----Task 1

Question 1

Major Type:

Which/ What / Why / Who / how

题目类型

Which place is your favourite place to visit in summer?

What game you loved most while studying in elementary school.

Why do so many people love visiting museums?

Who influenced you most in the past 3 years?

How can a person improve English language?

答题 TIPS

Make sure you have detailed examples to support your argument.

Pay attention to tense if the example happened in the past!

答题模版

Personally, I would like to say that my favorite is ... And there are a couple of reasons to name here.

The most important one is that ...

What' s more...

So that' s why I

新托福口语考试----Task 2

Question 2

Major Type:

Which do you prefer/ Agree or disagree

题目类型

Some people love eating out (such as at restaurants); others, however, prefer to eat at home. Which do you prefer?

Do you agree or disagree with the following: People always need to tell the truth.

Make sure you have detailed examples to support your argument.

Tense is not very important for this question.

题目模版

Module 1 – Positive (同意)

In my opinion, I agree with A / I prefer A

First of all,

Living in the city... not only makes me... .. but also...brings ...

Secondly (Besides, More importantly),

city life ... not only... but also ...

Module 2 -- Negative (反对)

In my opinion, I do not agree with A/ I prefer B

First of all, Living in the countryside... not only makes me... but
also...brings ...

Secondly (Besides, More importantly)

... not only... but also ...

Module 3 -- Neutral 2 (中立,慎用)

This is a hard question. In my opinion, whether we need to do A or B (Whether
we should agree or disagree)....,

it depends.

On the one hand, A is

On the other hand, B is

新托福口语考试----Task 3

Question 3

题目类型

The man expresses his opinion about the upcoming change. State his opinion
and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

Make sure you have taken notes correctly

Your response must integrate both the Reading (20-30%) and the listening (70-
80%)

Girl/Woman :

Agree/Disagree

1.

2.

3.

Boy/Man

Agree/Disagree

1.

2.

3.

题目模版

Module 1

Reading - dialogue

1. The school has implemented a new policy (new plan, announcement, ...)

that... due to... . And the woman/man holds a positive/negative view towards the announcement. '

The 1st reason she/he offers is ,

The 2nd reason is ...

2. In the reading material, there is a/an announcement/ message/ notice/ proposal about ... The university/college is going to...

In the listening material, two students discuss about this announcement/ message/ notice/ proposal.

The man/woman is against/supporting the... He or she feels unhappy/ less satisfied about... (He/she thinks the ... is unfair/ inconvenient/ unaffordable/ wrong). He/she gives two reasons.

Firstly, he/she thinks/says...

Also, he/she points out that...

Module 2

Dialogue - Reading

According to the dialogue, the man/woman completely disagrees with the school decision/planning/announcement. That is to say, the school decides to ...

because R1 + R2. However, the man believes ...

Module 3

Totally integrated

例如:

According to the dialogue, the man completely disagrees with the school's decision.

From the reading, we know that the school decides to renovate the library because they want to make it less noisy and more private for the students.

However, the boy believes this change will do bad for the students' group activities. The smaller rooms may reduce noise, but nowadays group projects are very common and important. Besides, the school can reduce the noise from the outside.

The other reason the school provides for the change of the library is the space.

According to the school, the new arrangement will add around 50 more seats for the students. However, according to the man in the dialogue, over-crowding has never been a problem in the school. In fact, many times the boy found that the seat in the library were free. Therefore, the boy believes that it is a waste of money to rebuild the library rooms.

If there are 5 more seconds(optional).

That' s because it is not only unnecessary but also waste of money. Not to mention is will badly affects students increasing groups projects.

新托福口语考试----Task 4

Question 4

Title - Hard Academic Terminology

The reading part normally gives a definition to the term. Sometimes examples may be given here. But generally speaking, the example will be different from that be elaborated by the professor in the future lecture.

While students reading the passage, they should try their best to summarize the whole passage in one or two sentences. If possible, write this summary down on the paper.

Don' t be afraid if you do not get the whole idea from the passage. If you fail to get any clear idea from the reading, then try your best to get most ideas from the listening.

In your response, if you have clear picture of both the reading and listening, then you can use Module 1.

If you have no idea about the reading, then you can use Module 2 in your response.'

题目模版

Module 1 (if you understand both the reading and the listening)(阅读听力都听懂了)

Based upon the reading, (xxx) means that ... (here add the summary you wrote down on the draft paper) ... In the lecture, the professor continues to explain this concept of "XXX". The professor tries to elaborate this term from the following examples.

The 1st example is ...

The 2nd example is ...

Module 2 (if you did not understand the reading) (没有理解阅读,但是听懂了听力)

In the lecture, the professor talks about two (examples). One is about ... The other is about ... He tries to use these two examples to elaborate the concept of

"XXX" which was already explained in the reading, with means ...

and ...

The first example the professor mentioned was ...

The second one is ...

新托福口语考试----Task 5

Question 5

This question seems very easy. But many students could not do well.

Make sure you exactly follow George' s training. Put your answers in the following THREE steps.

Don' t make PRONOUN or GENDER mistake.

i.e.

“The woman gives two suggestions. The first one is, “you can go and talk to the professor to ask him give you more time.” The second one is, “you can work hard and try to finish within short time. So I will not miss the test.”

题目备考 TIPS

Pay attention to tense

Step 1 (what is the problem) (10-15 seconds)

According to the conversation, the man/ woman has a problem: (1-2 sentences' description of the problem – don' t go into many details)

Step 2 (what is the solution) (20-30 seconds)

题目模版

The woman/man offers two suggestions/advice/solutions.

First, she suggests that he do …..

(However, he' s concerned that …..

Her other recommendation is to…

(while in the man' s opinion …)

Step 3 (which is better) (20 seconds)

In my opinion, the 1st / 2nd is better. (Try to use the reasons the man raised in the listening to support your opinion. If you could not remember what the man said, you can also make up some reasons by yourself.)

If it were my choice, I would choose the former/latter one, because...

新托福口语考试----Task 6

Question 6

Similar to Question 4

题目备考 TIPS

Pay attention to the tense while retelling the examples in the lecture. Many times you need to use past tense.

Pay attention to the gender of the speaker. (Woman or Man? She or He?)

Try your best to put the two examples into two different categories. Normally the two examples given in the lecture belong to two different groups.

Try to use the following verbs to start your first sentence:

Point out, present, describe, state, mention, discuss, provide, demonstrate, introduce, give, explain, talk about,

题目模版:

Module

(Always try to start from the question given to you on the screen)

Example 1:

Question Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two definitions of money presented by the professor."

In the lecture, the professor talks about two different definitions of money. One of them is based upon its broad meaning, and the other is narrow meaning. First, broadly speaking, money means anything people can use to buy things. That is to say, money not only refers to coins, bills, but includes any goods or services which can be offered to others who would accept as payment. The professor gave a vivid example in the lecture. A taxi driver may exchange his ride service with a farmer for his "vegetables" . Here vegetables mean money.

However, money has its narrow definition. In the United States, coins and dollar bills are legally defined as money and no one is allowed to reject this legal

"money" . That is to say, All taxi drivers must accept legal money. But he is not obliged to accept such money as "vegetables" .

Example 2

Question:

Using points and examples from the talk, explain how the automobile and the radio contributed to a common culture in the United States.

In the lecture, the professor has explained how the automobile and the radio contributed to a common culture in the United States.

Firstly, with the price of automobile was lower and lower, more and more Americans could afford to purchase cars. This revolution of transportation has

greatly changed the life of the people living in the rural areas. They could travel to the cities more frequently and their behaviour, their dress and even their speech would gradually influenced by others. Thus it is possible the gap of the culture between the rural and urban areas became smaller and smaller.

The popularity of radio is another tool which helped to make the American culture become more similar. That's because radio programs made it possible for the audience in different regions to share the same news, same language patterns and even the same songs and music at the same time. Different from the news which was printed on newspapers, news broadcasted through the air was not limited to the local news any more. Instead, it covered much wider areas, even around the country.

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