

寄托天下

专注留学 · 飞跃梦想

留学考试攻略

之

破解托福口语高分

By 寄托天下

DIY留学寄托论坛 www.gter.net/

前言

十六年来，寄托天下和每一位 GTer 一样坚持着自己的理想，希望为中国的有志青年提供一个中立、开放的出国留学交流平台。我们提倡 DIY，把备考和申请过程当成一次自我挑战和升华，更鼓励每一位孤独前行的 GTer 相互携手，温暖互助。在无数 GTers 的共同努力下，寄托论坛沉淀了丰富的留学考试申请的资源与信息。

作为一个有情怀的留学生活交流平台，寄托一直希望能够做些什么来回馈给支持我们的众多小伙伴们，因此留学史上第一套电子书——寄托电子书诞生啦！寄托整合了论坛上的优质资源，在小编与众多寄托版友共同努力下，推出了寄托电子书系列。该系列囊括不同国家留学申请的各个阶段，包括考试，申请，选校，签证，租房等等。希望能够帮助众多 GTers 以及其他留学小伙伴们在留学道路上少走弯路提高效率。

今日为大家推送我们的第四份考试攻略——破解托福口语高分。

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本攻略的内容来自寄托版友 Crazyrobin，转载请注明出处。

预祝各位童鞋在今后的留学生活中一切顺利，多姿多彩哈！

By 寄托天下



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不知不觉 2016 年已经过去了一半有多，猴年马月都过了，你的托福还好吗（微笑脸）？七、八月份也是大家刷分的时候，尤其是口语，一直以来让许多中国考生感到非常苦恼。到底怎样才能提高口语分数呢？？？不如看看 robin 大神的口语攻略吧~

-----我是分割线-----

托福口语分为 2 个部分，independent task, 也就是常见的口语第一题和第二题 (task 1, task 2), 另外便是 Integrated task, 也就是常见的口语 第三题到第六题，这其中又两个系列， campus situation (task 3 & task 5) 和 academic lecture (task 4 & task 6)

下面会用具体的列子分析每一道题考察的点。

一、 Task 1 & Task 2 Familiar topic

1. Task 1

这道题会给你一个熟悉的话题让你谈谈一些经历和理解。

➤ 答题要点：

- ① 拿到这道题建议直接找脑子里想到的第一个想法，然后细节展开就可以。第一时间想到的就是最好的，不要去权衡优劣。
- ② 建议用以下的方式 Topic Sentence — Supporting Sentence — Example/details，也就是主题句+原因或者目的+细节的方式答题。
- ③ 掌握好时间的控制，主题句+论点句只需 1-2 句话。目前比较好的方法是两点论，考官在意的你怎么阐述你的观点，也就是后面的解释+1-2 句话的例子支持。

➤ 注意事项：

- ① 任何情况下不要使用模板，可以使用 firstly, secondly 等表述逻辑的用词，但是答问切忌假大空。

- ② 这道题只说一个点就可以，但是一个点的答题方法存在一定的风险性，比如例子过于冗长。有些题目比如问性格随着时间而变化这种可以答自己的过去和现在的对比，这种题可以答一个点。这道题最多只能说二个点，两点分配上建议用这个结果

主题句 Topic Sentence + 解释 How/What/Why+分析 1-2 句话

- ③ 有没有结尾无所谓。说不完也并不影响。关键是细节要出来。

2. Task 2

这题多半为同意反对某个 statement

➤ 答题要点：

- ① 一定要选择一方面，因为这样更好展开，中立态度不但两边都要照顾，同时也无法展开。
- ② 这道题依然才用两点论，方式依然是采用 Topic Sentence — Supporting Sentence — Example/details，也就是同意或者不同意+原因 1+具体例子 1+原因 2+具体例子 2。
- ③ 考官不会因为你选择的观点不一样而扣分，因此拿到题后脑子里想到的观点就是最好的观点。同时选择的时候一定要找最好说的观点，也就是容易有话说的观点

对于一二题的建议，只说一个点完全足够了，**一定要个人化**，firstly, secondly 这种模板化的词汇最好不要出现。答题建议使用 主题句+论据+具体例子的方法。

目前独立口语分成四大类+一个杂项分类。人物、地点、活动、物品，还有其他各种杂项可以按照下面的分类进行准备：

➤ Object 类

1.Computer and internet

题目：Describe the most important inventions in 100 years. (computer and internet)

分支

1) online shopping

题目：talk about the disadvantage and advantage of online shopping.

2) cellphone

题目（1）talk about the benefits that cellphone brings to people.

题目（2）Should cellphone be allowed to bring into classrooms?

3) Playing computer games

题目：do you agree or disagree that playing computer games is a waste of time.

2. Books and ebooks.

题目：Some colleges decide to replace paper books with ebooks, what do you think?

3. Favorite subject

题目：describe your favorite subject

4. the most favorite type of music/movie/books

the least favorite type of music/movie/books

5. skill

题目：describe one skill that you want to learn.

6. most memorable picture

题目：Describe your most memorable picture and explain why it is memorable to you.

7. most memorable gift

题目：Describe your most memorable gift and explain why it is memorable to you.

8. Ideal job

题目：If you can choose any jobs you want, which would you pick?

9. Food

题目: What is your favorite type of food?

10. Cloth

题目: Talk about one interesting type of cloth in your country.

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11. Transportation

Most effective/enjoyable transportation; how to improve public transportation in your country.

➤ 人物类 :

1. 性格 :

Honest

题目 : Do you agree or disagree with the following statement that people should always tell the truth?

2. Optimistic

题目 : Do you like people when they are optimistic?

3. Knowledgeable

题目 : Describe one knowledgeable teacher.

4. Humorous

题目 : What do your friends admire you most? (Humorous)

5. Creative.

题目 : Which one of the following characteristics do you admire most? (Creative, intelligence, courageous)

➤ **名人类：**

1. Who is your favorite singer?
2. Who is your least favorite singer?

➤ **地点类：**

1. City

题目：Talk about one city that you have always wanted to visit but never visited before

2. Museum

题目：Your friend is going to visit the museum in your city. What would you like your friend to pay attention to.

3. Park

题目：Describe your favorite place for outdoor activities. (Park)

4. Library

题目：Describe your most favorite library and explain why do you like this library.

5. Restaurant

题目：Talk about your most favorite restaurant

➤ **活动类**

1. Sport

分支

(1) What sport do you like most and explain why do you like this sport.

(2) Describe one time you have failed something and explain how did you fail it. (sport)

(3) Describe the most difficult skill that you have learned. (sport skill, such as dribbling, crossover, sprint, etc)

2. Celebration

题目: Describe the most memorable celebration you ever had in a restaurant and explain why it is memorable to you.

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3. Public event

题目: Talk about one social or political event that happened recently in your country.

4. Volunteer work

题目: If you could do one thing for your community, what would you do.

5. Difficulties: describe/problem/how to solve/who helped you/social difficulties for students

➤ 其他类

1. Suggestions: time/grades/speech/difficult class/major/laptops in classrooms/foreigner/interview/job/extra money/open restaurant

2. Future life/goal; Future change; Life stages

3. Environment: improve/method/air pollution

二、 Task 3 & Task 5 - Campus Situation

1. Task 3

也就是 Campus situation, 这题是托福口语的第一道综合口语。也就是先阅读材料, 然后根据听力回答。

➤ 答题要点 :

① 阅读材料中的三个点

- 1) proposal/plan 的内容
- 2) 原因/目的 1
- 3) 原因/目的 2

② 听力中的两个点

- 1) 支持或者反对的原因 1
- 2) 支持或者反对的原因 2

➤ 注意事项 :

① 想要拿高分一定要用自己的话来转述或者复述

② 这题开始可以使用 firstly, secondly 等提示词

以 TPO 15 Task 3 为例

Reading Part :

University should pave running trails

The university has about three miles of unpaved dirt running trails that pass through the forest near campus. I think there trails should be paved with cement. One reason for paving the trails would be to increase their safety. When it rains, the dirt turns to mud and becomes very slippery, so the runners who use them can slip and fall. Pavement would solve this problem. Also, paving would make the trails look nicer, which would encourage students to use them. Bumps in the trail would be smoothed out and weeds would be paved over, making the trail more attractive to runners.

Sincerely,

Sally Jacobs

你会听到以下内容：[Speaking_Q3.MP3](#)

(以上音频点击即可下载)

拿到这道题首先是找 5 个点

- 1) Proposal, pave the dirt trails
- 2) reason 1, make it safer
- 3) reason 2, make it nicer and attract more runners

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听力中的两个点

- 1) will make it not safe but hurt your bones and joints
- 2) will not attract more runners because student would like to enjoy the nature and get away from campus or city.

记得这题想要拿高分一定要用自己的话说，于是我们有了下面的答案：

The proposal is university should pave the dirt trails with cement because by doing this, university can make the trail less slip and the runners won't be falling. And also, they are hoping the pavement will make the trails look better and attract more runners.

The man thinks this is a terrible idea. Speaking of the reason, he thinks that running on hard surface frequently will not make the runners safer, because being exposed to hard surface will actually lead to injuries and harm to bones or joints. Besides, it won't attract more runners because the pavement will make the trails just like any other sidewalk. Students like to run on the dirt trail since it makes them feel like getting away from cities and running in the nature.

[TPO 15 Task 3.mp3](#)

2. Task 5

这道题也是 campus situation 的一道,也是综合口语中最简单的一道。主要是听力材料+作答

➤ **答题要点：**

① 答题三个点

- 1) 听力材料中男/女遇到的问题

2) 2 个解决方案

3) 你自己的建议

② 关于问题解决方案和你自己的 suggestion 建议 1:1, 也就是前面 30S 后面 30 s

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➤ **注意事项：**

① 平衡好答题时间

② 尽量用自己的话说

以 TPO 15 Task 5 为例

听力：[Speaking_Q5.MP3](#)

参考答案：[Task 5 Sample.mp3](#)

三、 Task 4 & Task 6 - Academic Lecture

1. Task 4

Task 4 是口语中最难得一道题，因为涉及到一个学术概念，听力中教授用一个例子说明了这个概念。

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➤ 答题要点：

- ① 概念定义，用自己的话说明某个概念，技巧：看到诸如 “this is known as” , “this is referred to as” , “this is called” , “people call this” , “people refer to this as” 等类似表达的时候，此表达的前边一句话，很可能便是阅读中概念的定义句。
- ② 例子
- ③ 说明这个例子和概念的关系，这也是很多同学 4 题只能拿到 Fair 的原因，因为少了这句话。

➤ 注意事项：

- ① 概念只需要一句话就可以，用时保证在 10-15s
- ② 例子只需要 summary 便可以，不用引用过多细节。适当加入小细节可以展示获取信息能力，但是矫枉过正就得不偿失了
- ③ 一定要简单概括这个例子和概念的关系
- ④ 如果听力部分的例子中出现专有名词(如植物名和动物名)，可以用诸如 a kind of plant 和 a kind of bird 之类的短语表达，不会说专有名词不会造成扣分
- ⑤ 想要口语高分一定要用自己的话来总结概念和例子，同时说出例子和概念的关系。

以下面这道题为例：

Perceptual Constancy

How an object affects our senses depends in part on external conditions, and these conditions are always changing. An object viewed from one angle presents a different shape to our eyes than when viewed from another angle; similarly, as the distance from which we view an object changes, the object will appear larger or smaller. In spite of this, even as conditions change and we see objects differently, we still recognize that they remain the same. This is what is known as perceptual

constancy. If not for perceptual constancy, we might have difficulty recognizing familiar objects if we viewed them in a new and different context.

你会听到以下听力内容：

[Speaking_Q4.MP3](#)

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从 This is what is known as perceptual constancy. 我们知道前面一句话就是 Perceptual constancy 的定义， even as conditions change and we see objects differently, we still recognize that they remain the same

例子中教授举了两个例子

- 1) kitchen plate 角度不同，一个 circle, 一个 oval
- 2) 在教室距离不一样，professor 看起来体积不一样。

最重要的第三步便是来说明这个例子如何来支持这个概念的。

- 1) The first example shows that the shape of the plate changes, but because of the concept of perceptual constancy, we don't think we have two plates
- 2) The second example shows that although the professor seems to have different sizes in the two situations, again, because of perceptual constancy, we know he's the same person.

于是我们有了下面的答案：

[Task 4 Sample.mp3](#)

2. Task 6 - Academic Lecture

目前托福口语 Task 6 的几种考法：

- ① 解决一个问题的两个方案
- ② 一个物体或方法的两种使用方法

- ③ 一个过程的两个步骤
- ④ 一个原因导致的两个现象
- ⑤ 一个后果产生的两个原因
- ⑥ 一个概念的两个定义

➤ **答题要点：**

① 5 个点

- 1) 教授在讨论的主题
 - 2) 教授讨论的主题的第一个方面
 - 3) 第一个方面的例子
 - 4) 教授讨论的主题的第二个方面
 - 5) 第二个方面的例子
- ② 总结听力中的例子时候应该抓住最核心的要点

➤ **注意事项：**

- ② 想获得高分一定要用自己的话转述
- ② 如果听力部分的例子中出现专有名词(如植物名和动物名), 可以使用诸如 a kind of plant 和 a kind of bird 之类的短语表达

下面以 TPO 2 Task 6 为例

听力内容：[Speaking_Q6.MP3](#)

听完内容后会注意到以下 5 个点

1. The professor is discussing two different definitions of money.
2. A broad definition of money is anything that can be used to make purchases with.

3. For example, people might give a taxi driver coins or bills, or even vegetables for a ride.
4. A narrower definition of money is something that must be accepted as payment, legal tender.
5. For example, a taxi driver must accept coins and bills, but he does not have to accept vegetables, because vegetables are not legal tender in the U.S.

于是我们有了以下答案：

The professor is talking about two different definitions of money. A broad definition of money is anything that can be used to make purchases with. For example, people might give a taxi driver coins or bills for a ride. If they don't have coins or bills, they may even use vegetables as a form of money to purchase the service, I mean, the ride. A narrower definition of money is something that must be accepted as payment, in a more formal way, legal tender. For example, a taxi driver must accept coins and bills because they are legal tender in the U.S., however, he does not have to accept vegetables, because he is not required by the law to do this.

四、 Reference

以下总结了本文所参考攻略帖子：

1. <http://bbs.gter.net/thread-1596093-1-1.html> 破解托福口语高分



如果觉得这个文章很棒
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您的鼓励是我们的动力

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