

2008新托福TOEFL-iBT综合写作例文(一) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/496/2021_2022_2008_E6_96_B0_E6_89_98_c81_496337.htm 例1：READING (Time-3 minutes)

Irrigation, the artificial watering of land for agriculture, uses water from a number of sources: direct rainfall, direct stream flow, water stored in lakes and reservoirs, high-quality groundwater, brackish surface water, and even seawater. Water for irrigation is diverted from rivers and lakes or pumped underground. Different crops have different irrigation requirements, so there are many forms of irrigation and types of irrigation technology. Various methods of surface irrigation deliver water to a field directly from a canal, well, or ditch. The surface technique of flooding large fields is widely used because of low capital costs and long tradition. Furrow irrigation, practiced since ancient times, involves digging numerous U-or V-shaped open furrows through irrigated land and introducing water into them from a channel at the top of a field. As with other surface techniques, water collects into ponds on the field. In surface-pipe irrigation, the water is piped to the field and distributed via sprinklers or smaller pipes. Border irrigation is a type of surface irrigation that involves flooding land in long parallel strips separated by earth banks built lengthwise in the direction of the slope of the land. Water flows from the highest point in the field to the lowest. Basin irrigation is similar to border irrigation but includes earth banks constructed crosswise to those used for border irrigation, dividing a field into a series of basins that can be separately irrigated.

LISTENING AND WRITING (narrator) Now listen to part of a lecture on the same topic. **(Professor)** One thing that really concerns water resource analysts is how much water agriculture uses.

Agriculture uses a lot of water, more than all other water-using sectors of society. One of our greatest concerns is the very high use of water by irrigation. This is because, in most cases, the water used for irrigation can't be used afterward for other purposes, such as water supply for homes or industry. Some forms of irrigation use water more efficiently than others. The efficiency of water use varies by region, crop, agricultural practice, and technology. The least efficient types of irrigation are the surface methods. Your reading really didn't go into this, but think of how much water it takes for a traditional surface method like field flooding. It takes a lot of water to flood a field. The water collects into ponds or basins, but then most of it either evaporates into the air or passes down through the soil into groundwater. This means that, in lots of places, less than half of all the water applied to a field is actually used by the crop. The rest is lost to evaporation or to groundwater. All of the flooding methods generally waste a lot of water-water that could otherwise be used for other purposes. Fortunately, there are several irrigation technologies that are more efficient than the poorly controlled and highly wasteful flooding methods. They range from sprinkler systems to drip irrigation. In sprinkler systems, water is sprayed over crops, and this provides an even distribution of water. New precision sprinkler technologies have greatly improved our ability to deliver water exactly when and where it's needed. However, sprinkler systems

are also a form of surface irrigation, and just as in other surface methods, some of the water is still lost to evaporation.

(Narrator) Summarize the points made in the lecture, explaining how they cast doubt on points made in the reading. Stop The task requires you to do two things: (1) summarize the key points from the lecture, and (2) explain how they cast doubt on points made in the reading. To respond to the question completely, you have to connect information from the lecture and the reading. The key points from the lecture are: Irrigation uses a lot of water that cannot be used later for other purposes Surface methods of irrigation are the least efficient methods. The surface method of field flooding wastes a lot of water. With field flooding, most of the water evaporates or passes into groundwater. Sprinkler systems are more efficient than flooding, but some water is still lost. Generally, the points made in the lecture cast doubt on the information in the reading, which does not address the wastefulness and lack of efficiency of surface irrigation. The written response should answer the question by using relevant information from the lecture and the reading. An effective response would include all or most of the key ideas from the lecture and relate from correctly to information in the reading. Examples of responses to this writing question : **RESPONSE BY STUDENT 1** Word count:169 Irrigation, the artificial watering of land for agriculture, has a high use of water. Water for irrigation comes from several sources, such as direct rainfall, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Some irrigation methods use a lot of water, such as flooding large fields. According to the reading, flooding is widely used because of low cost and long

tradition. However, the lecture casts doubt on this point by stating that surface methods are not efficient. The water that is used for irrigation can ' t be used for other purposes. With surface irrigation, some of the water goes to the plants. however, a lot of water evaporates or passes down into the ground. This wastes a lot of water because the water is not available for other purposes such as drinking. The surface method of flooding large fields requires a lot of water. Some of the water evaporates when it collects into ponds on the field. Sprinkler systems are a more efficient type of surface irrigation, but they also lose water to evaporation.

RESPONSE BY STUDENT 2 Word count: 210 The professor made the point that the use of water for irrigation is very high. In general, agriculture uses a lot of water, and the water for irrigation cannot be used for other purposes. For example, it cannot be the water supply for homes and industry. The reading does not discuss this point. Another important point is that some irrigation methods are not efficient in using water. For example, surface methods of irrigation use a lot of water. Surface methods deliver water to a field directly from a canal, well, or ditch. Examples are flooding, border irrigation, and basin irrigation. Surface methods are not efficient because they waste a lot of water. For example, the surface technique of flooding large fields requires a large amount of water. However, half of the water is used by the crop, and the rest is lost to evaporation. In general, surface methods of irrigation are not efficient, but the reading does not discuss this point. Finally, the professor stated that some technology is more efficient than flooding. An example is the sprinkler method, which

sprays crops with water. However, sprinklers are a surface method, and some water is wasted. In general, the professor discusses problems with surface irrigation that the reading does not include.

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