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案例

Examples

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SERIES

Examples speak louder than rules. 切实帮助考生突破作文审题准点·本书范文均为剑桥真实评分案例

TEN

本书是著名畅销书《十天突破雅思写作》的姐妹篇,作者慎小嶷(Pat)老师拥有多年的英语国家生活经历与丰富的英语学术写作教学经验。

本书深入地剖析了剑桥官方写作评分执行细则在 IELTS 作文阅卷评分过程当中的核心 地位,并通过覆盖 IELTS 写作常考话题的一系列实战范文生动地展示了英语学术写作的理 论和技法从立论、逻辑结构、词汇和语法等多个角度在 IELTS 写作考场实战里的应用 过程。

本书同时提供了提高英语语法的准确度与语法多样化的多种练习和雅思地图题 (Map)的写作指导。

本书还附赠由两位英籍播音员朗读的高分范文音频,方便读者随时随地学习 IELTS 实 战高分范文。

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To The Readers 致读者

# 当思考成为一种习惯

#### ☆ 学习哪个分数段的范文收获最大

在 Cambridge English Language Assessment 提供的考生作文评分实例里, 6-6.5 分 的考生作文一般都存在着明显需要改进的方面(实例:《剑 13》 p. 127 的 6.5 分作文评语 There is room for further development. 《剑 12》 p. 125 的 6 分作文评语 There are errors in the use of cohesive devices and in word choice.), 而9 分范文则普遍语言难度较大, 行文 逻辑也时常会给基础一般的学习者"飘"的感觉(实例:《剑 14》 p. 131 的考官 9 分范文, 语言分析请看本书 p. 15 - 16)。因此, 对于多数中国同学来说, Cambridge English Language Assessment 提供的 7 - 8 分评分实例对快速提高写作的思维水平和语言水平会有 最直接的启发作用, 同时又不会像考官 9 分范文那样给人"模仿不来"的挫败感。

#### ☆ 做一个爱思考的范文学习者

7 分不是一个低要求。牛津、剑桥以及美国常春藤盟校的多数专业对于 IELTS 成绩的单项 要求都是7,这并非巧合。剑桥官方对于7 分考生的描述(descriptive statement)是这样的:

"Good user — has operational command of the language, though with occasional (偶尔的) inaccuracies (不准确的使用), inappropriacies (不恰当的使用) and misunderstandings (误解) in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning."

除了个别大词之外,这段描述还是很容易理解的。前几方面都是对语言能力的要求, 对于 IELTS 这样的语言能力测试当然必不可少。同时值得我们注意的是 understands detailed reasoning 这个要求,因为它体现的是一种对于思维能力的要求。在地道英文里, a reason 是指一个具体的理由,而 reasoning 是泛指逻辑推理的过程, detailed reasoning 则是指含有细节的逻辑推理过程。

更具体地说,关于 detailed reasoning, 剑桥官方对 7 分作文提出的要求是:

**presents**(提出), **extends**(展开) and **supports**(和支持) main ideas(评分标准的执行细则请看本书附录)

我们还可以用中文翻译"信、达、雅"的说法来让7分作文的评分标准对中国同学们 变得更易于理解。7分作文不要求达到"雅","雅"是8和9的要求,但是7分作文应该 力求做到"信"与"达"。

"信"就是要让考官看到作文后确信作文里的每句话都是考生自己的思考成果,而不 是东拼西凑或者套模板的结果。所以, Pat 建议同学们在学习7分范文时分三步来准备:

- (1) 熟悉真题库。备考时间紧迫的同学可以从本书附赠的《IELTS 写作完整真题库》里对 每类话题选取1~2 道真题来练习 ideas。备考时间相对宽裕的同学请先学习本书 Day 1,再从真题库的每类话题里选取感觉没有把握的真题思考结构和 ideas。在这个 阶段,因为还没有深入地研究范文,您想到的 ideas 很可能会是幼稚的。没有关系, 只要熟悉了真题库里的写作真题风格,看到任何考题至少就不会再惊慌失措了。
- (2)研读范文。对于真题的题型和难度有了体会后,就可以进入研读范文的阶段了。学习 范文时的原则是"宁缺毋滥"。备考时间紧张的同学更不能贪多,否则会适得其反。 真正看懂1篇范文要比走马观花地"秒读"10篇范文更有用。英语基础一般的 同学如果不习惯直接分析英语范文,那么在读范文之前也可以先试着翻译本书附赠的 《译文集》里范文对应的中文译文,再把自己的译文和范文进行比较。在翻译了5~ 6篇译文之后,您就会发现自己对于英语范文的恐惧感在逐渐消退,而且开始不自觉 地从完全依赖中文思考向中英文结合的思考方式"升级"了。

那么,怎样才算真正看懂了一篇范文呢?首先,您应该熟悉 examiners 考官们在评分时遵守的"四项评分原则"(本书附录)。

从对写作任务的回应情况来讲,在学习每一篇范文时,您一定要确保看懂: ● position (观点), ② reasons (理由,分论点) 和 ⑧ supporting details (分论点的支持句) 这**三种核心论证要素**在范文里分别是怎样布局的,并请追问自己: 它们是否<u>真正做到了</u> fully address all parts of the essay question? 如果做到了,是如何做到的? 如果还 没有做到或者做得不够好,那么是论证三要素里的哪个部分还存在着不足?

在**行文衔接**方面,请认真分析范文里使用了哪些行文衔接手段(p.10),前后句子之间有哪些是直接用连接词来衔接的,有哪些是用人称代词、物主代词或者指示代词来 衔接的,还有哪些是用与前一句话有直接关系的名词来衔接的,衔接效果是否满足流畅、不机械的要求? 关于用词,中国同学们需要注意的是:找范文里的"生僻词"并不是你最重要的任务。更重要的是找出你以前就认识、但是你却想不到在自己的作文里应用的地道短语(也就是剑桥考官们常说的natural phrases)。这些 natural phrases 本身的难度其实并不高,但是在论证过程中的表现力却丝毫不比"生僻词"弱。请认真领会平实但很地道的 natural phrases 对于写作用词评分项的关键意义。

在学习范文的**语法特点**方面,请用心体会高分范文应用了哪些英语里的高频语法结构 (p. 14),是否实现了语法多样化的要求。

像这样踏踏实实地按照"四项评分原则"去思考、揣摩每一篇范文,你就能真正回答 "范文为什么好"的问题,远比一目十行地"浏览"范文效果要好。

(3) 练笔与回访 (revisit your essay)。在理解了高分范文按照"四项评分标准"在哪些方面确实值得你学习之后,你就可以通过实际练笔来摸索出最适合自己的结构和思路了。由于考场里的写作时间非常紧张,在考前完全不准备任何结构和思路、全靠到考场里去找"神来之笔"的做法对于多数中国考生来说是不具备实战意义的。练笔时可以从《IELTS 写作完整真题库》里的每类话题挑出1~2 道真题进行练习。特别要注意的是:您的第一篇"大作"几乎必然会是耗时很久、但与高分范文比起来却是"不堪入目"的。没关系,咬着牙挺住,这是每个"新手"必须迈出的一步,坚持下去就会有进步了。同时要牢记:不要去追求"语言处处闪光"。其实Cambridge English Language Assessment 提供的7-8 分范文实例并不是处处闪光,而是做到了扣题、衔接自然、并使用了适量(而不是"海量")的地道短语和语法结构。

每写完一篇作文之后,您还应该把自己的习作按照"四项评分原则"再次和高分范文进行对照比较,找出自己的习作在四个评分项上存在的不足之处。而且,在完成一篇 习作2~3 天之后,还可以带着更客观的心态"回访"自己的习作 (revisit your essay with fresh eyes)。这是因为:刚写完一篇练笔的时候,由于还沉浸在完成习作 的"成就感"当中,很容易对自己的问题视而不见。过几天之后,如果再用 10~15 分钟左右的时间 revisit the essay question and your response to it,您就会对自己的 习作在写作任务回应、行文衔接、词汇选择和语法多样性等方面的提高空间形成更准 确的看法了。

V

与"信"需要研读范文、练笔和回访相比,"达"所要求的平时功夫则更多一些。 雅思作文的"达"是指论证要充实,每提出一个理由就必须对它进行充分的展开支持 (extend and support),形成真正的说服力。"达"除了需要记住思考 ideas 的高频提示线 索(《十天突破雅思写作》Day 2)与一些实用词汇和短语(《工具箱》)之外,还要有自 己的主动思考。Pat 有幸和多位7分或以上的中国学生进行深入的交流。这些朋友们给我 的印象是不仅英文基础好,而且他们/她们对于社会现象也有属于自己的独立见解(尽管 还未必成熟)。众多世界名校都把 IELTS 写作成绩的要求定在7分其实并非偶然,因为名 校需要的就是这样"爱想事儿"(has an inquiring mind)的学生。

中国的互联网上关于雅思考试的各种压分传闻让写作7分变成了一种很玄的东西,但 Cambridge, Oxford, LSE 等牛校的中国学生比例却始终居高不下,这最有力地证明了: 作文7分及以上的考生其实从未绝迹,只是能够进入牛校的人们其实往往并没有太多时间 混迹在网络社区里"刷屏"而已。对于中国同学而言,"保6/6.5冲7"的本质就是检 验一名考生是否真正具备了良好的(英文)学习习惯和良好的(中、英文)思考习惯。

"屠鸭"的意义其实不只是获得国外大学的 letter of admission,也应该是用正确的 方法学习地道英文(包括 English academic writing)的起点和对思考社会问题产生持久 兴趣的燃点。

Day 1 见。

小嶷

#### Pat,

2019 年冬谨识于新泽西

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# Day IELTS低分作文的 5个 "硬伤"

# 审题不清的后果有多严重?

同学们从小写中文作文,都知道认真审题是写好作文的第1步,也都知道"跑题" 肯定会被老师批评。可到写英语作文的时候,由于不是母语,所以往往忘记了从小形成 的认真审题的好习惯。其实对于英语作文来说,<u>确保作文扣题</u>同样是写好作文的核心 要素。

我们先来看一个 Cambridge English Language Assessment 提供的评分实例:

Some people think that to increase recycling of waste from homes, governments should make it a legal requirement. To what extent do you think laws are needed to make people recycle more of their waste?

#### 本题5分作文

More than million tons of waste have been produced from homes every day. Some people claim that governments should have a policy to increase recycling of waste from homes.

It is necessary that governments take action to increase recycling. They can provide rubbish bags to every family so that they separate litter and make it have value. The waste, paper, box or steel from home can be for sale to governments or be used to decrease council tax. The government should provide junk bank that the citizen can deposit recycled waste.

Governments should also have advertisements on television to motivate the advantages of recycling. In Thailand, my country, we have 3R advertisements, standing for reuse, reduce and recycle, and easy ways to do that in house such as using less plastic bags, reuse take-away box or recycle paper.

In schools teachers should teach children how to recycle waste at home and go back to tell their parents and report back to the teacher. There is one day a week in order that they clean the school together, which helps them have a good attitude towards cleaning. In my opinion, it should be good that governments make some laws about waste tax and make people follow the law by giving them back some money. It is easy to reduce waste from homes such as junk bank, providing rubbish bins and teaching students at school. Staring giving education at school so that when students growth up, it will be easier for them and it will be a good habit in the long term.

本文里存在着一些词汇错误(例如 growth up 应该改为 grow up)和语法错误(例如 less plastic bags 应该改为 fewer plastic bags)。但正如官方评语所指出的:本文在词汇量和 语法多样性两方面已经超出了 5 分的标准 (There are attempts to use less common words and phrases, such as policy, junk bank, council tax, deposit and attitude. There are also attempts to use various complex structures.)。

那么本文只得到5分的主要原因是什么?考官在本文评语里尖锐地指出:

The candidate (考生) expresses a position, but only partially addresses the task. He or she considers ways in which people can be encouraged to recycle waste from homes rather than explicitly look at the extent to which laws are required (他/她考虑了可以鼓励人们循环使用家庭生活垃圾的方式,而不是明确地论证在多大程度上需要法律规定人们这么做) and he / she loses marks for this.

而且,不仅是本文,在很多"屠鸭"未果的考生作文官方评语里,剑桥考官们都明确 表达了对于不认真审题的坏习惯的"严打"态度:

- This is an attempt to address the task but there is no discussion of part of the prompt (作文考题). (《剑 12》 p. 131 的 5 分作文评语)
- There is an attempt to answer the first part of the prompt, but the answer to the second part of the prompt lacks focus. (《剑 13》 p. 134 的 6 分作文评语)

与此形成鲜明对比的是:写作考官们在对7分及以上的官方范文评语里,无一例外地 强调了"完全扣题"这个优点。 The candidates explains why he / she both agrees and disagrees with the statement, meeting the requirements of "To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?" (《剑 13》 p. 129)

= The candidate has addressed all parts of the prompt. (  $\langle \langle a \rangle | 14 \rangle$  p. 128)

考官们对"局部偏题 (partially off-topic)"甚至"完全跑题 (completely off-topic)" 所持的高压态度让我们必须重视审题环节,而且只要掌握了规律,雅思作文扣题其实并不 难做到。确保雅思作文扣题的关键是在审题时严格按照下面这 3 点来进行:

#### 迈开写好作文的第1步——仔细审题

 不论英语水平如何,在考场审题时都应该把考题逐字逐句地认真读3遍。考试时把 作文题读3遍绝不是"阅读障碍症"的表现,恰恰相反,这样做将会为实际动笔之 后节省远远更多的时间。

英语基础一般的同学如果对自己直接看英语作文题来思考的能力还没有足够的把握, 也可以把考题翻译成中文来协助自己理解,以确保不会漏掉任何信息(参加笔试的 同学可以把考题译文写在印有作文考题的试题纸的空白处,参加机考的同学可以把 考题译文写在印有考号和登录密码的 login sheet 的空白处 )。

2 审题时对题目里的各个部分应该一视同仁,不要"厚此薄彼"。也就是说:除了必须 看清名词(也包括名词短语)、动词(也包括动词的分词或者动名词形式)、形容词 (也包括比较级或最高级)等实词之外,对于考题里出现的 and, while, if, because, rather than, in spite of 等"虚词"也要确保看清楚,如果题目里出现了 only, every, best 等在逻辑上有可能过于"绝对"的词也要提醒自己注意。

对于考题里你觉得特别关键的词,还可以在考题或者在中文翻译里用下划线"划 重点",而且在写开头段、每一个主体段和结尾段的时候都快速地浏览一遍自己划的 重点,以确保自己在全文的任何一个位置都不会出现局部跑题(partially off-topic) 的失误。

3 审题并不只是审清题干,也包括看清题目结尾的提问方式。剑桥官方对每种提问 方式都有很具体的要求,如果无视这些要求就很难写出真正扣题的作文。 比如,对于 agree or disagree 型的考题,考官希望看到的是<u>考生自己对题目里给出的一种观点的态度</u>。而很多同学写这类作文时,始终都在讨论 some people 和 other people 之间出现了什么分歧,自己的态度却迟迟不肯出场甚至完全"缺席",真能把考官给急死。

又比如 discuss both views and give your own opinion 型的考题明确要求考生讨论题 <u>目里给出的两种观点并且给出自己的看法</u>。很多同学却毅然选择了其中的一种观点 并给出自己的看法就"完事儿了", 逼着考官不得不追问:对于题目里的另一种观点 的讨论"去哪儿了"?

对于比较利弊型考题,不少同学<u>按考题要求对利弊进行了比较</u>之后,突然又来了灵感,针对弊端提出了一堆在考题里根本没有要求的改进建议,写出了让考官感觉 "凉凉"的跑题结尾段 (off-topic conclusion)。

还有一些同学不仔细看 **report** 类(分析类)考题结尾处的具体提问方式,直接漏掉 两个问题当中的一个,或者自动默认 report 考题一定就是要分析原因和解决办法。 其实除了<u>分析原因和解决办法</u>之外,还有些 report 考题是要求<u>分析现象带来的问题</u> <u>或者分析现象产生的利弊</u>(但不要求比较这些利弊)。如果正好碰上后面这两类 report,那么就会因为 does not address all parts of the task 而丢分。

●请回忆 ●

#### 剑桥官方对以下这些提问方式的要求分别是什么?

(逐字读题时请同时注意下划线标出的容易被忽视的"审题陷阱")

- ◆ Some people think that music is a good way of bringing people of different cultures and ages together. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (剑 14) 如果写作时只谈 people of different cultures 而无视 and 后面的 ages,那么就毫无道理地缩小了话题的范围,会导致 Task Response 评分项被扣分
- Some people say that the main environmental problem of our time is the loss of many species of plants and animals. Others say that there are more important environmental problems. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (剑 14)

- In spite of the advances made in agriculture, many people around the world still go hungry. Why is this the case? Suggest some solutions to this problem. (剑13) 如果在分析原因时直接否认农业取得了很大进步,那就是无视 in spite of 这样 的"虚词"的坏习惯导致的
- ◆ At the present time, the population of some countries includes a larger number of young adults than older people. Do the advantages of this situation outweigh the disadvantages? (剑 12)
   young adults 的年龄范围比 young people 窄,在英语国家 young adults 是从 18 岁高中

毕业到30多岁这个年龄范围,如果忙着写 children 或者 teenagers 就"中招儿"了

 Some people say that the <u>only</u> reason for learning a foreign language is in order to travel to or work in a foreign country. <u>To what extent do you agree or</u> <u>disagree?</u> (剑 11) only 是一个语气很绝对的词,想证明一个事物是"唯一的"按照严格的辩证 逻辑往往是困难的,但如果想证明它并不是"唯一的",可以先承认到国外 旅行或者工作确实是学外语的重要原因,再论证其它一些也可能会导致人们

学外语的原因就可以了

◆ Countries are becoming more and more similar <u>because</u> people are able to buy the same products anywhere in the world. <u>Do you think this is a positive or negative development?</u> (剑 10) 如果忽视 because 后面的部分,直接套用全球化的各种利弊,就自动扩大了考

如未忽视 because 石面的部分,直接套用至珠化的谷杆利升,就自动扩入了,题实际要求你比较的利弊范围,导致局部跑题 partially off-topic

agree or disagree 型的参考范文请看: p. 23, p. 30, p. 43

**discuss both views + your own opinion** 型的参考范文请看: p. 25, p. 27, p. 29 比较利弊型的参考范文请看: p. 33, p. 51, p. 61 **report**(分析)型的参考范文请看: p. 85, p. 89, p. 93

<sup>※</sup>此外,每年的 IELTS 写作考试里还有极少量的"mixed 型"考题,也就是提问方式里既包括 一个 report 分析问题,又包括一个要求论述自己看法的问题。这类考题的考查频率很低,但 如果有时间也不妨准备一下,参考范文请看: p.53

# 论证深入不下去怎么办?

官方评分标准明确要求 7 分作文对每一方给出分论点并且进行支持 (extend and support)。

我们在《十天突破雅思写作》里已经学习了思考每一方的理由(ideas,即每一方的 分论点)的12条高频提示线索并结合真题进行了大量的练习。现在我们再来很快地复习 一下native speakers 在思考分论点的支持句(supporting sentences)时最常用的3个提示问题。

在英语国家的 Academic Writing 课堂上,老师们都会给学生讲授这个写支持句的原则:

 Idea
 →
 Explain it
 →
 Example

 分论点
 →
 解释分论点
 →
 举例

其中, native speakers 在解释分论点时常用的 3 个提示问题是:

 Why?(为什么可以这样讲?)
 So?(那么会有什么结果?)

 What?(这样讲的具体意思是什么?)

对一个分论点(理由)进行解释(explain)的时候,这3个提示问题<u>既可以单独使</u>用,也可以配合起来使用。

我们来看一些7分剑桥范文里的实例:

#### ○ 例1:

(分论点) Studying abroad makes young people more independent.

(Why?为什么可以这样讲? + So? 那么会有什么结果?)

(它的支持句)

Young people who study abroad live far away from their parents. They need

to cook, clean their room and manage money on their own. As a result (因此), they learn to take care of and depend on themselves.

○ 例2:

(分论点) Multinational companies can create jobs in developing countries.

(Why?为什么可以这样讲? + What? 这样讲的具体意思是什么?)

(它的支持句)

They need employees with local knowledge and local language skills to help them to adapt to the culture. <u>This means that</u> local people can find a variety of jobs in these companies.

#### ○ 例3:

(分论点) Solar energy is more eco-friendly than fossil fuel energy.

(Why?为什么可以这样讲? + So?那么会有什么结果)

(它的支持句)

It comes from the light and heat of the sun. <u>Therefore</u>, it is clean and does not cause damage to the ecosystem that we live in. <u>By contrast</u>, fossil fuels pollute the air and contribute to global warming.

○例4:

(分论点) Historical buildings are an important part of our cultural heritage (文化传承).

(Why?为什么可以这样讲? + What?这样讲的具体意思是什么?)

(它的支持句)

They show us how people lived in the past and help us to gain a better understanding of our history. Many of them are also considered to be works of art. <u>Without</u> historical buildings, an important part of our cultural heritage would be lost. ○ 例 5:

(分论点) Another benefit is that genetically modified food can help to prevent food shortages.

(Why? 为什么可以这样讲? + What does this mean? 这样讲的具体意思是什么?)

(它的支持句)

Genetic engineering technology can make crops grow faster and make them stronger against diseases. In other words, there will be more food available, which can help to keep food prices stable and reduce hunger in many countries.

通过对分论点进行解释(explain),再举一个和分论点确实有关系的例子(example), 就可以让一个分论点形成比较强的说服力。例如,这个7分范文里的主体段:

(分论点) Playing team sports can help children to develop social skills. (它的 支持句) They need to work with and support their teammates on the field or on the court to achieve success. <u>As a result</u>, they learn to communicate and cooperate with others by taking part in these sports. <u>For example</u>, young basketball players need to discuss their game plans and work closely with their teammates to win, which can help them to improve their social skills.

再比如这个 7.5 分范文里的主体段:

(分论点) Governments should provide funding for the protection of minority languages. (它的支持句) A language is more than a tool for communication between its users. It is an important part of the culture and heritage of the people who speak it. For instance, although Irish is not widely spoken in Ireland, it expresses the culture and long history of its speakers. Without the efforts made by the Irish government to protect this minority language, more of their traditions and customs would have been lost.

同时要提醒同学们注意的是: **IELTS 作文不是"八股文"**。如果对每一个分论点进行 解释之后都举一个例子,无疑将会让全文显得机械重复。所以,<u>在考场实战时,选择全文</u> <u>里的1~2个分论点来"举栗子"就很好</u>,不要把每个分论点的支持句都变成"炒栗子" 的过程。

# 连接词不是行文衔接的"独木桥"

很多国内同学对于行文衔接手段(cohesive devices)的理解就是:连接词。但是细心的读者可能已经注意到了,在上一节我们看到的支持句实例里,其实并不是每句话都使用 了连接词。

剑桥官方对于 7 分作文行文衔接的明确要求是: use a range of cohesive devices appropriately (恰当地使用多种衔接手段)。

具体来说, 在剑桥提供的7分及以上的高分范文里一共出现了5种常用行文衔接手段:

English essays 里面的 5 种常用

- 连接词, 例如 as a result, for example, if 等
- 人称代词,例如 they, them 等
- 物主代词,例如 their 等
- 指示代词,例如 this, these 等
- 与前面的句子直接有关的名词

比如 The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS (官指) 提供的两个实例:

分论点 (idea): Governments should encourage the use of public transport.

#### 支持句 (supporting sentences):

<u>They</u> can make public transport more convenient and affordable. <u>Buses, trams</u> (有轨电车) <u>and trains</u> are good ways of commuting and getting around. <u>This means that</u> more people will use <u>them if they</u> are cheaper and more reliable (可靠的). 在上面这个官方实例的3句支持句里,连接词(if),代词(they, them, this),与前 面的句子直接有关的名词(buses, trams and trains)都起到了让行文衔接更加流畅而且多 样的作用。

分论点 (idea): Transporting food over long distances contributes to climate change.

支持句 (supporting sentences):

<u>Trucks and planes</u> that transport food over long distances use large amounts of fossil fuels <u>such as petrol</u> and diesel. <u>These</u> fossil fuels release (释放) greenhouse gases (温室效应气体) into the air after <u>they</u> are burned. <u>As a result</u>, transporting food over long distances pollutes the air and contributes to global warming (加剧全球变暖).

在上面这些支持句里,连接词 (As a result, such as),代词 (they, these),与前面的 句子直接有关的名词 (Trucks and planes that transport food) 综合使用,形成了行文衔接更 多样的效果。

在《十天突破雅思写作》Day 6 里,我们已经对连接词、代词等的用法逐一进行了 讲解,这里再很快地复习一下:

IELTS 作文里常用的连接词有 8 种,可以用"<u>果粒对比,不设下限</u>"(因果、举例、 对比、类比、让步、假设、下定义、限定范围)来快速记忆。

其中,在7分及以上的官方范文里出现频率最高的连接词是:

因果	As a result, (因此) Therefore, (因而) because (因为, 后面跟从句) because of (因为, 后面跟名词或者名词短语) due to (由于, 后面跟名词或者名词短语)
举例	For example, (例如), For instance, (例如), such as (比如, 后面跟名词或者名词短语)
对比	while (在一个句子里的主句和从句之间形成对比), whereas (在一个句子里的主句和从句之间形成对比), By contrast, (在前后两个完整的句子之间形成对比)

类比	Similarly,(类似地,在前后两个句子之间形成类比)
让 步	although (尽管,后面跟从句), despite (尽管,后面跟名词或者名词短语), in spite of (尽管,后面跟名词或者名词短语)
假设	if (如果) <sup>*</sup>
下定义	This means that (这就是说), In other words, (换句话说,换言之)
限定范围	rather than (而不是), Specifically, (具体来说), In terms of (就而言)

高分作文里最常用的代词有 they, them, their, this, these, it 等。

与前面的句子直接有关的名词也是常见的行文衔接手段,例如: consumers, tourists, many parents, some students 等。而且有时也会用到定语从句,比如 Children who ..., Employees who ..., Buildings that ..., Advertisements that ... 等来进一步加强和前面句子内容之间的相关性。

我们在学习范文的时候还要和这些多样化的行文衔接手段再见面。

# 用词的准确度低

写作的用词好能加分,这个不用解释,中国同学们普遍深知"好词"对于写作的重要性,而且也喜欢用好词来"武装"自己的作文。可惜的是:同学们对于这些"好词"的使用却往往并不准确,有时甚至会让作为 native speakers 的考官们感到费解。

事实上在 7 分及以上的官方范文里, "好词"往往是以 natural phrases (地道的短语) 形式出现的,语言效果远比一知半解地使用个别"大词"的效果更自然。

<sup>※</sup>除了直接用 if 进行"硬假设",官方高分范文里也经常用 Without ..., ... would ... (如果没有 ....., 就会……), may (可能), are likely to (很可能) 这 3 种方法来进行"软假设"

眼见为实,我们来看《剑14》里的7.5分范文是怎样使用"好词"的:

The responsibilities of an accountant, public relations manager or human resources manager can be a burden. If they hire other people to perform these tasks, they must pay more tax and provide their employees with decent working conditions. At the same time, business is usually a risky matter and in reality many businesses go bankrupt. Finally, self-employed people are the only people who are responsible for their own vacations and sick leaves.

我们再来看《剑 12》里被剑桥考官评价为"There is a wide range of vocabulary used appropriately(恰当地) and naturally(自然地)"的7.5分范文的主体段论证:

Safety is the main issue for those who commute to work regularly. People who drive cars have to concentrate on the road not only to prevent accidents but also to avoid distractions from other drivers on the road. By contrast, high-speed railway allows commuters to leave the driving to the professional who controls the train, allowing them to get to work safely.

In addition, people tend to move farther away from city centers to areas where land and houses are more affordable. High-speed railway allows these commuters to travel greater distances in a shorter amount of time. If we can reduce the number of cars on the road, we can also reduce traffic congestion and road delays.

However, others believe that high-speed trains are expensive and this money should be spent on existing public transport. For example, it can be used to repair motorways that are used by cars, buses and motorcycles. Another possibility is to build more regular trains to serve urban populations. Boats and ferries can also benefit from a budget that focuses on existing forms of transport.

而且,不仅是7.5分的官方范文,8分水平的剑桥范文同样会频繁使用 natural phrases 来提高论证质量。例如《剑9》p.165 剑桥官方8分范文的这个主体段:

Life skills are very important and by doing voluntary work, students learn <u>not</u> <u>only</u> how to communicate with others <u>but also</u> how to manage their time and improve their organisational skills. Unfortunately, teenagers today do not have many after-school activities. After-school clubs are no longer popular and students mostly go home and sit in front of the TV, browse the Internet or play video games.

从以上这些 Cambridge English Language Assessment 官方认可的 7.5 分和 8 分实例清晰可 见:地道的短语(natural phrases)比"大词"对于提升 IELTS 作文的语言质量更具有举足 轻重的意义,而且也能比一个一个地"码词"更少犯错误,对提高用词准确度有直接帮助。

# 语法多样化是不是一种"很玄的东西"?

对于7分或以上的作文,官方评分标准在语法方面明确要求: use a wide range of structures (使用多样的语法结构)。本来很多中国孩子就对 English grammar 心存敬畏,还要求 "多样",久而久之 IELTS 写作里的语法多样化在考生们心中就变成了"神一般的存在"。

实际上,如果细心观察而且认真总结,官方高分范文里的语法结构其实体现出了很强的规律性。概括起来就是:

3 类从句 两类短语 1 类语气 3 类单词 两类结构

#### ○ 3 类从句

<u>宾语从句</u>,尤其是 that, what, how 引导的宾语从句 <u>定语从句</u>,尤其是 that, who, which 引导的定语从句 状语从句,尤其是 if, because, while, when, although 引导的状语从句

#### ○ 3 类单词

现在分词:动词 + ing 过去分词:动词 + ed 动名词:动词 + ing,用法相当于一个名词

#### ○ 两类短语

动宾短语: 及物动词 + 宾语, 动宾短语所特有的积极行动意味能够让论证读起来 更加实际、不空洞

名词短语: 名词短语对于作文在每个主体段里都保持扣题、同时论证持续向前推进 有重要作用

以下这两类语法多样化手段在官方作文里的出现频率相对要低一点,所以不属于"必 用手段",但是如果能够自然地用出也会有丰富语法结构的效果。

#### ○ 两类结构

平行结构: IELTS 作文里最常见的平行结构形式是在 and, or, rather than 前后两侧 严格按照"名词对名词,动词对动词,分词对分词,从句对从句"的平行结构原则,另外 not only ... but also ...也是国内同学们比较熟悉的一个平行结构

宾补结构: IELTS 作文里最常见的宾补结构是 **make** + 宾语 + 形容词, **find** + 宾语 + 形容词这两种结构, 比如 make children more creative, make public transport more reliable, find it difficult to ... 等

#### ○ 1 类语气

虚拟语气:用过去时论述现在或者将来的情况,在 IELTS 作文里进行假设或提出建议时经常会用到虚拟语气,但同时也请注意不必过度使用 (over-use)

眼见为实,我们来看《剑14》考官9分范文(model essay)的这个主体段(考官9 分范文的用词难度一般比较大,如果您感觉这段话里的生词多也不必"如履薄冰",我们 的学习重点是找出 examiners 实现语法的多样性的规律):

15

Naturalists have also <u>begun</u>(过去分词) to <u>expose the serious problems</u>(动 宾短语) <u>arising</u>(现在分词) from <u>discarded</u>(过去分词) <u>plastic waste</u>(名 词短语). Birds and animals can die gruesome deaths through being <u>trapped</u> <u>or caught</u>(or 前后的两个过去分词形成平行结构) up in plastic bags or ropes, <u>while</u>(while 引导的状语从句) the long process <u>required</u>(过去分词) for these plastics to decay <u>means that</u> (that 引导的宾语从句) they remain a threat for many years to come. It is even worse that there is now beginning to be evidence of <u>sea creatures</u>(名词短语) ingesting smaller globules of disintegrating plastic, <u>which</u> (which 引导的定语从句) harms them and all the other creatures in their particular food chain (名词短语).

再比如《剑10》考官9分范文里的这段话:

Teachers and parents can use <u>a variety of methods</u> (名词短语) to <u>discipline</u> their young charges (动宾短语), such as <u>detention and time-out</u> (and 前后的 单数名词形成平行结构). <u>Making</u> (动名词) the punishment fit the misconduct is a useful notion, <u>which</u> (which 引导的定语从句) <u>would</u> (虚拟 语气) see children being <u>made</u> (过去分词) to pick up rubbish <u>that</u> (that 引 导的定语从句) they have dropped, clean up graffiti that they have drawn or apologise to someone <u>who</u> (who 引导的定语从句) they have hurt. As a result, responsibility is developed in the child, which leads to much better future behaviour.

《剑9》 p. 165 的 8 分考生范文的用词要比 9 分范文更"接地气"(down-to-earth),但 在语法多样性方面却和考官范文体现出了惊人的一致:

By giving (动名词) high school students compulsory work activities with charitable organisations (名词短语), they will be encouraged to do something

more creative. Skills <u>gained</u> (过去分词) through these compulsory work activities will not only be an asset on their CV but also <u>increase their</u> <u>employability</u> (动宾短语). Students will also gain more respect towards work and money because they will realise <u>that</u> (that 引导的宾语从句) it is easy to earn them and hopefully will learn to spend them in <u>a more practical way</u> (名词 短语).

Healthy life balance and exercise are promoted by the NHS and therefore any kind of spare-time charity work will prevent high school student from <u>sitting</u> (动 名词) and (and 前面的动名词 sitting 和 and 后面的动名词 doing 形成平行 结构) <u>doing</u> nothing. It could (虚拟语气) also <u>reduce the crime level</u> (动宾 短语) in the high school <u>age group</u> (名词短语). <u>If</u> (if 引导的状语从句) students have activities to do, they will not <u>be</u> bored and (and 前面的动词原 形 be 和 and 后面的动词原形 come 形成平行结构) <u>come</u> up with silly ideas <u>which</u> (which 引导的定语从句) can be dangerous for them or their surroundings.

从这些实例里我们不难看出:剑桥官方范文里的<u>语法点其实很集中,而且并没有使用</u> <u>很偏或者很怪的语法点</u>。其中,剑桥考官和高分考生们使用频率最高的就是3**类从句**,3 **类单词,两类短语,两类结构**和1**类语气**,只要在学习范文时做一个有心人,很快就能熟 悉这些语法点。如果您还想深入了解这些语法点,请看本书附赠的《IELTS 写作工具箱》 里的 p. 79, p. 81, p. 82, p. 91。

#### \* \* \*

从明天开始,我们就要开始学习按 IELTS 作文常考话题分类的范文。其中,9分 范文的用词难度比较大,对于多数中国同学来说有"可望而不可即"的感觉,实际可 操作性不够强,而7分以下的官方范文多数在扣题、整体性和衔接效果、词汇、语法 等方面存在着明显的不足之处,所以我们会集中精力研究对考生参考价值最大的7~ 8分范文。

17



Day 2

# 科技和媒体类范文

# **Technology & The Media**

Task Response

Coherence and Cohesion



Lexical Resource

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

思考每一道题的时候,都请认真回答以下几个关键问题, 并用纸笔简要列出你的思考提纲,再和范文做比较:

(1)你是否已经准确无误地理解了这道考题的意思,并且 注意了考题里可能被忽视的细节信息?

(2)你能为双方各想出哪些分论点(也就是"ideas",即 各自的理由<sup>\*</sup>)?如果是 report 考题,你能针对提问方式想出哪 些原因、解决方法或者导致的问题?

(3) 你打算怎样对自己想到的每一个分论点写出它的支持句
 (即解释或展开你的每一个分论点)? 你是否可以对全文里的
 1~2个分论点举出相关的例子?

※除了自己想 ideas 之外,还可以用我们在《十天突破雅思写作》 Day 2 里学习的高频思路提示线索获得"加速度"



- 01 现在,由于对手机和互联网的使用增加,更少有人写信。一些人认为 写信这项传统技能将会完全消失。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 02 一些人认为使用人工智能可以带来好处,而另一些人则对人工智能带来的影响感到担心。讨论这两种观点并给出你自己的看法。
- 03 一些人认为在当代能够供个人使用的科技的广度会增加贫富差距, 而另一些人则认为它有相反的影响。讨论这两种观点并给出你自己的看法。
- 04 有越来越多的广告针对儿童。很多家长担心这些广告会对他们的孩子 产生不良影响。然而,一些厂商却声称他们的广告宣传能够为孩子提 供有用的信息。请对这两种观点进行讨论并给出你自己的看法。
- 05 一些人认为休闲阅读要比看电视和上网对发展儿童的想象力和语言 能力更有用。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 06 现在,媒体当中的新闻倾向于集中报导问题和紧急情况而不是积极的进展。你是否认为这一趋势的利大于弊?
- 07 一些人认为媒体应该停止报道犯罪的细节。你是否同意这种看法?

### 这篇范文里用到的 good phrases

标星号的 phrases 是本类话题的高频短语

practise this skill	(动宾短语) 练习这种技能, 实践这种技能
are likely to	很可能会
decline	(V.)(某种技能)减弱,退步
interact with others *	(动宾短语) 和别人交流
make communication more efficient	(宾补结构) 让沟通变得更高效
text message	(名词短语) 短信
reach its destination	(动宾短语) 到达它的目的地
social media *	(名词短语) 社交媒体
share videos *	(动宾短语) 分享视频
more fun and entertaining *	更有趣而且更有娱乐性的
have a strong personal touch	(动宾短语)具有很强的个人感染力

【经济学人例句】The website was set up by Evan Davis, a young IT engineer in London, and has a strong personal touch.

express emotions more effectively

(动宾短语) 更有效地表达情感

【BBC 例句】 This art museum in Edinburgh provides online art courses for people who want to express emotions more effectively.

express their love and affection	(动宾短语) 表达他们的爱和深情
more passionately and sincerely	更热烈而且更真诚地
method of communication	(名词短语) 沟通方式
a variety of *	多种多样的,地道英文里有时还给这个短语加上形容词 wide 变成 a wide variety of,表示"种类繁多的"

※ 7~8 分的考生实战范文里仍存在一些用词和语法错误 (occasional errors),为了防止 读者学习到错误的英文, Pat 已经对范文里出现的用词和语法错误进行了润色,敬请读者 放心学习。

## 科技类 范文1

Nowadays, fewer people write letters due to the increasing use of mobile phones and the Internet. Some people think that the traditional skill of letter writing will completely disappear.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

▶7分范文

#### 题目类型:同不同意型

Some people believe that the increasing use of mobile phones and the Internet will make the traditional skill of letter writing completely disappear. Although I agree that people have fewer opportunities to **practise this skill**, I do not think that the skill of letter writing will completely disappear.

On the one hand, people's skill of letter writing is likely to **decline** because they have fewer chances to practise this skill. <u>They</u> tend to **interact with others** with mobile phones and the Internet to make communication more efficient. For example, an email or a text message can reach someone who is far away in a few seconds, while it takes a letter a few days to **reach its destination**. <u>Also</u>, users of **social media** can **share videos** with their friends, which is **more fun and entertaining** than writing letters. <u>As a result</u>, people do not write letters often and their skill of letter writing declines.

On the other hand, I believe that people will still need to write letters on some occasions. Letters, especially handwritten ones, have a strong personal touch. They take more time and energy than emails or phone calls, which helps letters to express emotions more effectively. For instance, on Valentine's Day, many people express their love and affection with handwritten letters, which can help them to express their feelings more passionately and sincerely than text messages and emails. Furthermore, letters are the preferred method of communication for business or official purposes. This means that people still need to write formal letters, which can give them the opportunity to practise the skill of letter writing.

In conclusion, despite the advantages that mobile phones and the Internet have in speed and fun, I believe that the skill of letter writing will continue to be useful for a variety of personal and business purposes.

### 这篇范文里用到的 good phrases

标星号的 phrases 是本类话题的高频短语

work long hours	长时间地工作

【剑 14 例句】 Nowadays, many people work long hours, which leaves them little time for leisure activities (休闲活动).

exhausted	( <i>adj</i> .) 非常疲惫的
high efficiency and accuracy	(名词短语) 很高的效率和准确度
radioactive waste	(名词短语)核废料
deep-sea mining	(名词短语)深海采矿
nano-robots	(n.)纳米机器人
perform surgery	(动宾短语) 做手术
more quickly and accurately	更快而且更准确地
human labour	(名词短语) 人类劳动力, 人工
higher unemployment rates *	(名词短语) 更高的失业率
self-driving trucks	(名词短语) 无人驾驶的卡车
take jobs away from *	从 那里抢走就业机会
involve high costs	(动宾短语) 涉及到很高的费用
maintenance and repairs	(名词短语) 保养和维修,这个短语里的 repair 习惯用复数
artificial intelligence-based machines	(名词短语) 基于人工智能的机器
conquer the human world	(动宾短语) 征服人类世界
boost productivity *	(动宾短语) 提高生产率
reduce human labour costs *	(动宾短语) 减少人工成本
more economical	更经济的,更省钱的 【区分】economic 与经济有关的 economical 省钱的
【经济学人例句】Solar energy (太阳能	) is more expensive in the short term but is more

【经济学人例句】Solar energy (太阳能) is more expensive in the short term but is more economical in the long term (长期来看).

中文译文请看译文集第3页

# 科技类 范文 2 Some people think that there are benefits to using artificial intelligence, while others are worried about the impact of artificial intelligence. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

#### ▶ 7.5 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

In some countries, artificial intelligence has become more and more widely used. However, people have different views about the impact of artificial intelligence.

Some people believe that artificial intelligence can bring significant benefits. <u>The main</u> reason for this view is that intelligent machines can work long hours without becoming bored or exhausted. <u>They</u> are particularly powerful in areas that require high efficiency and accuracy, such as processing large amounts of data. <u>Also</u>, intelligent machines can work in situations that are considered too dangerous for humans, including cleaning up radioactive waste and deep-sea mining. Some artificial intelligence-based machines can even accomplish tasks that are impossible for humans. <u>For example</u>, nano-robots can be put into patients' bodies and perform surgery more quickly and accurately than human surgeons.

Others think that artificial intelligence has a negative impact. Using artificial intelligence for a task means that less or no human labour is needed for the same task. This is likely to lead to higher unemployment rates. For instance, self-driving trucks are expected to take jobs away from human truck drivers in a few years. Furthermore, using artificial intelligence technology is expensive. Replacing traditional machines with intelligent machines involves high costs. The maintenance and repairs that they need will also cost large amounts of money. In addition, intelligent machines may be able to make decisions and act on their own in the future. This may give them the ability to harm or even conquer the human world.

My own view is that artificial intelligence can help to **boost productivity**. Also, although using artificial intelligence is expensive, it can **reduce human labour costs** and will be **more economical** in the long term. At the same time, the potential risks of using artificial intelligence should not be ignored.

## 这篇范文里用到的 good phrases

technological innovations *	(名词短语) 科技创新
expand the gap between the rich and the poor	扩大贫富差距(the rich and the poor 是英文里 的固定短语,泛指富人和穷人)

【经济学人例句】Research shows that globalisation is **expanding the gap between the rich** and the poor.

have access to *	可以使用 (某种资源)
boost productivity *	(动宾短语) 提高生产率
the information age *	(名词短语) 信息时代
high-definition television	(名词短语) 高清晰电视
ultra-thin laptops	(名词短语) 超薄的笔记本电脑
high-tech medical services	(名词短语) 高科技的医疗服务
less entertaining	(电子设备)娱乐性不那么强的
modern conveniences	(名词短语) 泛指让现代生活变得更加方便的各 种科技设备

【BBC 例句】 The city tries to balance the protection of its traditions with modern conveniences.

affordable *	(adj.)价格合理的,价格容易承担的
low-income families *	(名词短语) 低收入的家庭
raise the standard of living *	(动宾短语) 提高生活水平

中文译文请看译文集第4页
### 科技类 范文3

Some people believe that the range of technology available to individuals today increases the gap between rich people and poor people, while others think that it has the opposite effect. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

▶ 8 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

The increase in **technological innovations** has made the range of technology available to individuals much broader today than in the past. People's opinions differ about whether this trend increases the gap between the rich and the poor.

Some people believe this trend expands the gap between the rich and the poor. Wealthy people can have access to more advanced technology to boost their productivity, whereas poor people can only use old technology that is cheaper but less efficient. As a result, the income gap between the two groups is increasing. For instance, rich people can afford more powerful computers, faster Internet and better training in information technology, which can give them a clear advantage at work in the information age.

<u>Furthermore</u>, the range of technology available to individuals expands the living standard gap between the rich and the poor. Nowadays, rich people can enjoy high-definition television, ultra-thin laptops and high-tech medical services. By contrast, poor people have to live with less entertaining electronics and less effective health care.

Others, however, think that the range of technology available to individuals narrows the gap between the rich and the poor. <u>They</u> argue that the wide range of technological innovations can make modern conveniences affordable to all people. For example, even many low-income families today can afford basic mobile phones, television sets and computers <u>due to</u> the wider range of technology available to individuals.

I personally believe that the wider range of technology available to individuals can raise the standard of living for people of all income levels. On the other hand, the gap between the tools and equipment that rich people and poor people use also increases, which expands the gap between the rich and the poor.

conflicting views	(名词短语) 相互对立的看法

【BBC 例句】Experts have conflicting views about turning the area into a nature reserve (自然保护区).

provide misleading information	(动宾短语)提供有误导性的信息
develop bad habits *	(动宾短语) 形成坏习惯
promote unhealthy snacks *	(动宾短语) 推销不健康的零食
addictive toys	(名词短语) 容易让人上瘾的玩具
look attractive or entertaining	看起来很有吸引力或者很有娱乐性
are more easily influenced by *	更容易受到的影响
put pressure on their parents	对他们的家长施加压力
are exposed to *	接触到 (某种影响)
develop an unhealthy diet	(动宾短语) 形成不健康的饮食结构
promote educational toys	(动宾短语) 推销有知识性的玩具, 推销益智 玩具
television commercials	(名词短语) 电视上播放的广告
independent thinking skills	(名词短语) 独立思考的能力
promote healthy lifestyles	(动宾短语) 推广健康的生活方式
gain a better understanding of *	更好地理解
an active lifestyle *	(名词短语) 经常运动锻炼的生活方式
famous athletes	(名词短语) 著名的运动员
good role models for children	(名词短语) 儿童的榜样
【Telegraph 例句】Their employees are very patient and are good role models for children	
encourage them to exercise regularly *	(动宾短语) 鼓励他们经常锻炼
should be regulated	应该被严格监管
are well informed about *	被充分告知关于的信息
the potential risks of	的潜在风险
***************************************	

译文请看译文集第5页

媒体类

### 媒体类 范文1

There are an increasing number of advertisements that target children. Many parents are worried that these advertisements may be harmful to their children. However, some companies claim that their advertising provides children with useful information. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

▶7分范文

### 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

More advertisements are aimed at children today than ever before. Parents and companies have conflicting views about whether these advertisements are harmful to children.

Parents tend to believe that these advertisements **provide misleading information** to their children and cause them to develop bad habits. Many of the advertisements that are aimed at children **promote unhealthy snacks** and **addictive toys** by making the products **look attractive or entertaining**. Children are **more easily influenced by** these advertisements than adults. <u>As a result</u>, many of them **put pressure on their parents** to buy the advertised products for them. Children who **are exposed to** advertisements for unhealthy snacks or addictive toys are <u>therefore</u> more likely to **develop an unhealthy diet** or spend too much time playing with toys.

However, some companies, argue that the advertisements for their products provide children with useful information. There are many advertisements that **promote educational toys** on television or on the Internet. For example, many **television commercials** inform children about new toys that can develop their **independent thinking skills** or **language skills**. Also, some advertisements, such as the advertisements for children's sports clothing and sports shoes, help to **promote healthy lifestyles** among children. These advertisements help children to **gain a better understanding of** the benefits of **an active lifestyle**. Some advertisements also have famous athletes in them, who are **good role models for children** and **encourage them to exercise regularly**.

My own opinion is that advertisements that are aimed at children **should be regulated**. Companies need to ensure that children and their parents are well informed about the potential risks of the advertised products.

setting	(n.) 故事发生的场景 【相关】character (n.) 故事里的人物
passive entertainment *	(名词短语) 被动的娱乐
【BBC 例句】Watching films or television	n shows is passive entertainment.
provide children with a rich source of imagination	给儿童们提供丰富的想象力来源
imaginary characters	(名词短语) 虚构的人物, 想象出来的人物
fairy tale books	(名词短语) 童话故事书
textual content	(名词短语) 文字形式的内容
expand their vocabulary *	(动宾短语) 扩展他们的词汇
develop their narrative skills	(动宾短语)发展他们的叙述能力
television viewers	(名词短语) 看电视的人们
have access to	可以获取,可以利用 (某种资源)

【经济学人例句】Some Dutch citizens are wondering if they will still have access to health care in the UK.

a source of information	(名词短语) 信息的来源
drama series	(名词短语) 系列剧
learn new words and phrases	(动宾短语) 学习新的词汇和短语

### 译文请看译文集第6页

媒体类 范文2 Some people think that reading for pleasure is more useful in developing children's imagination and language skills than watching television and surfing the Internet. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

30

### 7.5分范文

Some people think that reading for pleasure is a better way for children to develop imagination and language skills than watching television and using the Internet. I partly agree with this view.

On the one hand, reading for pleasure is an effective way for children to develop imagination. Short stories and novels have settings that are different from the world in which the young readers live. Children have to use their imagination to understand the stories and **the characters**. By contrast, watching television and surfing the Internet are **passive entertainment** that does not need much imagination to understand. Furthermore, reading for pleasure can **provide children with a rich source of imagination** for other activities, <u>such as</u> drawing and painting. For example, many young girls enjoy drawing Cinderella and Snow White, who are **imaginary characters** they have read about in **fairy tale books**.

<u>Also</u>, reading books for pleasure can effectively develop children's language skills, especially reading and writing skills, because books provide **textual content**. For instance, reading literature can **expand their vocabulary** and **develop their narrative skills**. The books that children have read for pleasure also give them interesting ideas in their writing class.

On the other hand, I believe that television and the Internet can also help children to develop their language skills, especially listening and speaking skills. Young **television viewers** and Internet users **have access to** many sources of information, <u>such as</u> news shows and **drama series**. <u>These</u> resources <u>not only</u> help them to **learn new words and phrases** <u>but also</u> allow them to see the activities for which the words and phrases are used. This is particularly useful in helping them to develop their listening and speaking skills.

To conclude, while I agree that reading for pleasure is beneficial to the development of children's imagination and language skills, I believe that television and the Internet are also helpful in developing children's language skills, especially listening and speaking skills.

have stressful lifestyles	(动宾短语) 生活压力很大
chronic anxiety	(名词短语) 持续的焦虑
increase their stress and anxiety *	(动宾短语) 增加他们的压力和焦虑
frequent exposure to	对于 的频繁接触
natural disasters	(名词短语) 自然灾害
make people indifferent to	(宾补结构) 让人们对 变得无动于衷
raise public awareness of *	提高公众对于的意识

【Telegraph 例句】 The NHS is trying to raise public awareness of these public health issues.

drug abuse	(名词短语) 吸毒
public support	(名词短语) 公众的支持
government funding *	(名词短语) 政府资助

【经济学人例句】The project receives both central government funding and local government funding.

climate change	(名词短语) 气候变化
motivate people to *	(动宾短语) 给人们动力去
a more eco-friendly lifestyle	(名词短语) 更加环保的生活方式
the affected area	(名词短语) 受到影响的地区
charitable organisations	(名词短语) 慈善机构
emergency aid	(名词短语) 紧急援助
drawbacks	(n.)弊端 【反义】benefits(n.) 好处

译文请看译文集第7页

# 媒体类 范文 3 Nowadays, news reported by the media tends to focus on problems and emergency situations rather than on positive developments. Do you think that the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?

7.5分范文

### 题目类型:比较利弊型

Today, there is much more news on problems and emergencies than on positive developments in the media. I believe that the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages.

There are some disadvantages of this trend. Many people today have stressful lifestyles, which leads to chronic anxiety. News reports that focus on problems and emergencies rather than on positive developments are likely to increase their stress and anxiety. <u>Another</u> <u>disadvantage is that</u> frequent exposure to news reports on problems and emergencies, <u>such as</u> car accidents, building fires and natural disasters, may make people indifferent to them.

However, I believe that the advantages of this trend <u>are even more significant</u>. <u>it</u> can raise public awareness of a wide range of social problems <u>such as</u> poverty, drug abuse and crime. Rising public awareness of these problems can often lead to more public support and more government funding for solutions to the problems. <u>For example</u>, news reports about climate change can raise people's environmental awareness and motivate them to have more eco-friendly lifestyles.

<u>Furthermore</u>, responsible news reports about emergencies, <u>such as</u> floods and earthquakes, can provide important information to individuals who have families or friends in the affected area but cannot go to the area <u>due to</u> the disaster. <u>These</u> news reports in the media also help **charitable organisations** to decide the amount of **emergency aid** that is needed to help the victims of the emergencies.

In conclusion, I believe that **the benefits** of news reports focusing on problems and emergencies rather than on positive developments outweigh **the drawbacks**.

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<u>在剑桥官方高分范文里,绝大多数范文都采用了"折中式"写法</u>(即对正反两方面都 讨论,但倾向于其中的一方)。例如,在《剑 8》 ~《剑 14》里,只有《剑 9》Test 2 提 供了一篇"一边倒"(即只讨论一方)的 8 分范文和《剑 10》Test 3 提供了一篇"一边 倒"的 9 分范文,其它高分范文全都采用了"折中式"写法。

剑桥这样做确实是有合理性的:由于"一边倒"写法只论述话题的一方,所以在考场 实战当中有很多同学会感觉难以想出足够的论据,甚至出现不能满足 250 words 字数下限 的"高危"情况。因此,<u>在考场实战时间紧、任务重的情况下,"折中式"写法对考生来</u> 说具有更高的可操作性。

另一方面,当国内的同学们顺利通过 IELTS 考试,到国外大学学习时,将会发现 "一边倒"其实也是国外大学 Academic Writing 课堂里的可选写法之一。

这是 Pat 为自己的学生们示范的一篇"一边倒" sample essay,收录在这里,仅供英语 基础好的读者备考之余了解 English academic writing 选读。从考场实战的角度来说,本书 里的 7~8 分实战范文采用的<u>折中式写法是更容易操作、而且在时间紧迫的情况下更容易</u> 论证充实的好选择。

▲ 媒体类 范文4

Some people think that the media should stop reporting details of crimes. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

▶ Pat 的范文

题目类型:同不同意型

The print and electronic media today dedicate large amounts of space and airtime to detailed reports about crimes. Some people think that the media should stop reporting details of criminal acts. I completely agree with this view.

The main purpose of media coverage of the details of crimes is to attract more public attention, which can help to boost television ratings or increase newspaper circulations. As a result, detailed crime stories in the media tend to be exaggerated or even fraudulent. These crime stories increase fear of crime in communities and make law-abiding citizens feel apprehensive about their safety. Some detailed media reports about crimes also cause public prejudice against the suspects, making them

appear to be guilty before a court makes a decision. The accused are thus denied the right to a fair trial.

Another disturbing fact is that detailed coverage of criminal acts by the media leads to more crimes. Many media reports focus on the most sensational crime stories and make committing these crimes seem like a glamorous adventure. This kind of media coverage is particularly misleading to young people who do not have a fully-developed sense of right and wrong. For example, some teenagers join gangs because they admire the gang violence reported by the media in graphic detail.

Also, detailed media reports about crimes may further traumatise the victims. Although crime coverage may inform other citizens about crimes occurring in their cities or communities, it usually shows little or no concern for the privacy and feelings of the victims. Therefore, unless the victims consent to the disclosure, detailed media accounts of the violence inflicted upon them only add to their pain and suffering.

In conclusion, I completely agree with the view that the media should stop providing detailed coverage of crimes because it may be false or exaggerated, may further drive up the already high crime rates and may bring additional suffering to the victims.

print media	(名词短语)印刷媒体
electronic media	(名词短语) 电子媒体
dedicate to	把专门用于某种用途
space and airtime	(名词短语)印刷媒体里的版面和电子媒体里的播放时间
criminal acts	(名词短语) 犯罪行为
attract more public attention	(动宾短语) 吸引更多的公众注意力

### 这篇范文里用到的 good phrases

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boost television ratings	(动宾短语) 提升电视节目的收视率
increase newspaper circulations	(动宾短语) 增加报纸的发行量
crime stories in the media	(名词短语)媒体对于犯罪的报导 【相关短语】news stories 新闻报导
exaggerated or even fraudulent	(形容词短语) 夸张失实的甚至带有欺诈性的
law-abiding citizens	(名词短语) 守法的公民
increase fear of crime	(动宾短语) 增加对于犯罪的恐惧感
feel apprehensive about their safety	对他们的安全感到焦虑不安
public prejudice against the suspects	(名词短语) 公众对嫌犯所持的偏见
guilty	(adj.) 有罪的, 它的反义词是 innocent
the accused	(固定短语)被告 【近义】the defendant
be denied the right to a fair trial	被剥夺了获得公正审判的权力
a disturbing fact	(名词短语) 令人不安的事实
sensational crime stories	(名词短语) 具有轰动效应的犯罪报道
a glamorous adventure	(名词短语) 辉煌的冒险
misleading	(adj.)有误导性的
a fully-developed sense of right and wrong	(名词短语) 成熟的是非观念
inflict sth. upon	(动宾短语) 对施加某种痛苦
traumatise the victims	(动宾短语) 给受害人造成创伤
inform about	(动宾短语)告知关于的情况
show little or no concern for	(动宾短语) 很少考虑或者完全不考虑

consent to the disclosure	(正式地) 同意披露某事
account	(n.) 它在本文中不是指"账户", 而是"对 的描述"
pain and suffering	(名词短语) 痛苦和折磨
further drive up the already high crime rates	(动宾短语) 导致已经高企的犯罪率进一步 上升
bring additional suffering to	(动宾短语) 让经受额外的痛苦

### 教育和工作类范文

Day 3

### **Education & Work**

Task Response



Coherence and Cohesion

Lexical Resource

Grammatical Range and Accuracy



- 01 一些人认为学生应该只学习科学科目,其它科目对于他们并不 重要。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 02 农村地区的学生们往往难以获得大学教育。一些人认为大学应该 让他们更容易受到高等教育。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 03 一些人认为电子游戏可以帮助儿童发展多种多样的技能,而另一些人则认为电子游戏对儿童有负面影响。讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。
- 04 一些人认为学校应该鼓励竞争意识,而另一些人则认为教孩子们 合作可以让他们成长为更加有用的人。讨论这两种观点并且给出 你的看法。
- 05 一些人认为学校的主要目的是把儿童培养成良好的市民和劳动者,而不是让他们个人受益。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 06 随着互联网的广泛使用,更多的人选择在家上班或者学习。这个 趋势是否利大于弊?
- 07 多数成年人把生活当中的一个主要部分用在了工作上,因此工作 满意度是个人幸福感的重要因素。哪些因素有助于实现员工们的 工作满意度?你是否认为让所有的员工都对工作满意是现实的?

core subjects	(名词短语) 核心科目
school curriculum	(名词短语) 学校提供的课程的总称,课程设置
gain a better understanding of $\star$	更好地理解

【BBC 例句】 The website can help maths professors in UK universities to gain a better understanding of the needs of international students.

climate change *	(名词短语) 气候变化
global warming *	(名词短语) 全球变暖
a wide range of	广泛的, 多种多样的
gain knowledge	(动宾短语) 获取知识, 注意:地道英文不写 learn knowledgeX,因为英文里 learn 和 knowledge 不能搭配在一起

[Daily Mail 例句] They can gain knowledge from others who also participate in these group activities.

deepen their understanding of	加深他们对于的了解	
critical-thinking skills *	(名词短语) 辨证思维能力,思辨能力 【同类短语】analytical skills 分析能力	
encourage imagination *	(动宾短语) 激发想象力	
【BBC 例句】These video games enc	ourage imagination and creativity in children.	

serve their purpose well	(动宾短语) 充分发挥出它们的作用
scientific experiments	(名词短语) 科学实验
broad and balanced	(课程设置) 广泛的而且均衡的, 不偏科的

译文请看译文集第9页

### 教育类 范文1

Some people think that students should only study science subjects. Other subjects are not important to them. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

▶7分范文

题目类型:同不同意型

Some people argue that students should only study science subjects, such as chemistry, physics and biology, and other subjects are not important to them. While I accept that science subjects are important, I think that students should also study a variety of other subjects.

On the one hand, science subjects should be **core subjects** on **the school curriculum**. <u>These</u> subjects help students to gain a better understanding of the natural world and how it can be improved. <u>For example</u>, science teachers can teach students about the causes of **climate change** and what <u>they</u> should do to reduce **global warming**. <u>Also</u>, the knowledge gained through science subjects can lead to a wide range of careers, <u>such as</u> careers in technology, engineering or medicine. <u>This means that</u> studying science can help students to prepare for the job market.

On the other hand, science subjects should not be the only subjects that students study. Many other subjects can also help students to gain knowledge and develop their skills. For instance, history lessons help students to deepen their understanding of their nation and improve their critical-thinking skills, while art lessons encourage imagination and teach students to solve problems creatively. Furthermore, science subjects would not serve their purpose well without the help of other subjects on the school curriculum. Students may even find it difficult to report the results of their scientific experiments clearly in their science papers if they have not learned academic writing in language class.

To conclude, although I agree that science subjects are important, I believe that a good curriculum should be **broad and balanced**, covering a wide range of areas.

face financial challenges *	(动宾短语) 面对财务方面的挑战
pursue higher education	(动宾短语) 寻求高等教育

【BBC 例句】 More UK students have to rely on student loans to pursue higher education than five years ago.

tuition fees and living costs *	(名词短语) 学费和生活费
reduce their financial burdens *	(动宾短语) 减轻他们的财务负担

【经济学人例句】Governments need to cut taxes to help these companies to reduce their financial burdens and make them more competitive.

need-based aid	(名词短语)按需提供的财务帮助 【对比】merit-based aid 按申请者的成就来提供 的财务帮助
concentrate on their studies *	集中精力在他们的学业上, study 的复数 studies 是指"学业"
applicants	(n.) 申请者
teaching staff	(名词短语) 教学人员,注意: staff 是一个集合 名词,不能加 S
economic gap	(名词短语) 经济差距
achieve their academic potential *	(动宾短语) 充分发挥出他们的学术潜力
take this into consideration *	考虑这个因素,把这个因素纳入考虑
admission process	(名词短语) 招生过程
orientation programme	(名词短语) 帮助新生适应校园学习与生活的项目
introduce special policies	(动宾短语) 引入特殊的政策

译文请看译文集第10页

### 教育类 范文2

Students in rural areas often find it hard to access university education. Some people think that universities should make higher education more accessible to them. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

### ▶7分范文

#### 题目类型:同不同意型

Many students in rural areas find it difficult to access higher education. I agree with the view that universities should make higher education more accessible to these students.

Students in rural areas are more likely to face financial challenges when they pursue higher education than students in urban areas. The average income of rural families is significantly lower than the average income of urban families. This means that many rural parents are not able to provide their children with enough money to cover university tuition fees and living costs. Therefore, universities should offer more need-based aid to students from rural areas to reduce their financial burdens and help them to concentrate on their studies. This can encourage more rural students to pursue higher education.

It is true that universities need to select students according to academic potential. For example, their admission decisions are often based on applicants' exam grades. However, primary and secondary schools in rural areas are at a disadvantage in terms of funding for teaching staff and equipment <u>due to</u> the economic gap between urban areas and rural areas. As a result, many students in rural areas do not have opportunities to **achieve their academic potential**. Universities should **take this into consideration** in the admission process to ensure that a fair number of rural students can be admitted. Universities should <u>also</u> provide them with **orientation programmes** and help them to become familiar with the teaching technology and teaching methods that urban students have already been familiar with.

In conclusion, I believe that universities should introduce special financial and academic policies to ensure that more rural students can have opportunities to achieve their academic potential through higher education.

a virtual world *	(名词短语) 一个虚拟的世界
adapt to	适应
encourage imagination *	激发想象力
develop their problem-solving skills *	发展他们解决问题的能力
motor skills *	(名词短语) 准确完成动作的能力,注意:这个短语不 是"马达能力"的意思

【BBC 例句】 Some children are encouraged to play with Lego to develop their motor skills.

improve children's hand-eye coordination	(动宾短语) 增强儿童的手和眼睛之间的协调能力
multiplayer video games	(名词短语) 多人参与的电子游戏
socialise *	(V.) 社交
【BBC 例句】 A high proportion of	UK adults prefer to socialise outdoors.
work closely with *	与紧密合作,这个 work 不仅可以指工作,也可以 指学习、运动等任何需要合作的方面
social skills	(名词短语)社会交往能力
teamwork skills *	(名词短语)团队合作能力
promote violence *	(动宾短语)宣扬暴力 【同 <b>类短语】</b> contain violent images 含有暴力的画面
involve killing	(动宾短语) 涉及杀戮
become aggressive or violent *	变得有攻击性或者很暴力
make children addicted to	(宾补结构) 让儿童对上瘾
a sedentary lifestyle *	(名词短语) 缺少运动的生活方式,久坐不动的生活方式
increases the risk of *	(动宾短语) 增加的风险 【相关短语】increase the risk of heart disease and high blood pressure 增加患心脏病和高血压的风险, increase the risk of obesity 增加患肥胖症的风险
limit the time that their children spend on video games	限制他们的孩子用在电子游戏上的时间

译文请看译文集第11页

### 教育类 范文 3 Some people think that video games can help children to develop a wide range of skills, while others believe that video games have a negative impact on children. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

### ▶ 7.5 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

Although video games are popular entertainment in many countries, there are different views about their impact on children.

Some people believe that video games can help children to develop a variety of skills. <u>These</u> games are set in a virtual world that is different from the real world. Young players need to adapt to it as quickly as possible, <u>which</u> encourages imagination and develops their problem-solving skills. <u>Also</u>, action games, <u>such as</u> Fortnite and Sekiro, can improve children's motor skills and hand-eye coordination. These skills are important to many activities, including drawing, painting and playing music. <u>Furthermore</u>, multiplayer video games give children opportunities to socialise and work closely with other players. <u>For example</u>, players of League of Legends need to communicate with their teammates and work well together to win. <u>As a result</u>, children who often play these games tend to have good social skills and teamwork skills.

However, others argue that video games have a negative impact on children. Many video games **promote violence** and **involve killing**. Children who play these games regularly are likely to **become aggressive or violent**. Even video games that do not contain violence can still be harmful because they frequently give players scores or prizes to keep them playing. <u>These</u> rewards make children **addicted to** the games, which leads to **a sedentary lifestyle** and **increases the risk of** obesity. Children who spend too much time playing video games <u>also</u> find it difficult to concentrate at school <u>due to</u> lack of sleep.

In my view, although video games can help children to develop a wide range of skills, parents should keep their children away from violent games and limit the time that their children spend on video games to prevent them from becoming addicted to the games.

<ul> <li>(名词短语)工作的成年人</li> <li>(动宾短语)面对激烈的竞争</li> <li>(动宾短语)集中于他们的目标</li> <li>(名词短语)带有竞争性的活动</li> <li>(动宾短语)给学生动力</li> <li>(动宾短语)充分发挥出他们的潜力</li> </ul>
(动宾短语) 集中于他们的目标 (名词短语) 带有竞争性的活动 (动宾短语) 给学生动力
(名词短语)带有竞争性的活动 (动宾短语)给学生动力
(动宾短语) 给学生动力
(动宾短语) 充分发挥出他们的潜力
(动宾短语) 形成好的学习习惯
(宾补结构) 让学生变得更独立
他们的学业, study 的复数 studies 是"学业"的意思
(动宾短语) 独立完成作业
很可能会, are more likely to 是"更 有可能会"

【经济学人例句】Immigration rules for EU citizens are likely to change soon.

manage their time well *		(动宾短语) 管理好他们的时间
become useful members of society	*	成为有用的社会成员

【BBC 例句】 These community activities can help to prepare local children to become useful members of society.

a sense of community *	(名词短语) 社区感
a sense of belonging *	(名词短语) 归属感
find their common goals	(动宾短语) 找到他们共同的目标
participate in * / take part in	参加
group activities	(名词短语) 团队活动
social skills *	(名词短语) 社会交往能力
teamwork skills *	(名词短语)团队合作能力
build a sense of responsibility *	(动宾短语) 树立责任感
contribute to society	为社会做贡献
at the core of	处于的核心位置

译文请看译文集第12页

# 教育类 范文4 Some people think that schools should encourage a sense of competition, while others believe that children who are taught to cooperate become more useful adults. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

### ▶ 7.5 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

Working adults today face fierce competition in their professional lives, but people have different views about whether children should be taught to compete or to cooperate at school.

There are two main reasons why some people argue that a sense of competition should be encouraged at school. A sense of competition can make students focus on their goals. For example, competitive activities such as debates, running races and art contests can motivate students to work hard and achieve their potential. Also, a sense of competition helps students to develop good learning habits. For instance, it makes students more independent in their studies, which means that they are more likely to complete assignments on their own and manage their time well.

In spite of these arguments, I support the view that a cooperative learning environment can help students to become more **useful members of society**. Cooperation develops **a sense of community** and **a sense of belonging** among students. <u>This helps them to find</u> their common goals and work towards these goals. A cooperative learning environment <u>also encourages students to participate in a variety of group activities, such as group</u> presentations and team sports. <u>These activities can help students to improve their social</u> **skills** and **teamwork skills**, and **build a sense of responsibility**. <u>As a result</u>, students who are educated in such an environment are more likely to become adults who can **contribute to society**.

In conclusion, although competition may lead to higher achievements, I believe that cooperation should always be **at the core of** education because it helps schools to produce individuals who are better at teamwork, have a stronger sense of responsibility and can become more useful members of society.

become useful members of society *	成为有用的社会成员 【近义短语】become contributing members of society / become productive members of society
are funded with	是用来资助的
build a sense of responsibility *	(动宾短语)树立自信
social skills *	(名词短语) 社会交往能力
contribute back to	对做出回报
civics class	(名词短语) 公民课
teamwork skills *	(名词短语) 团队合作的能力
gain knowledge	(动宾短语) 获取知识
the job market	(名词短语) 就业市场
prepare a well-educated workforce	(动宾短语)培养一支受过良好教育的劳动力, workforce 是对一个国家或者地区劳动力的总称
the knowledge-based economy *	(名词短语) 知识经济, 以知识为基础的经济

【经济学人例句】Businesses that compete in the knowledge-based economy need a high proportion of well-educated employees.

career goals	(名词短语) 职业目标
motivate students *	(动宾短语) 给学生动力
feel frustrated with their studies	(动宾短语) 对于学业感到挫败感, study 的复数 studies 是"学业"的意思
drop out of school	辍学
employment skills *	(名词短语) 就业技能
meet students' needs * / satisfy students' needs	满足学生们的需求

【Guardian 例句】UK university libraries need to find ways to meet students' needs in the digital age.

译文请看译文集第13页

# 教育类 范文5 Some people think that the main purpose of schools is to turn children into good citizens and workers rather than to benefit them as individuals.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

7.5分范文

题目类型:同不同意型

Some people think that the main purpose of schools is to prepare students for their future responsibilities as citizens and workers instead of benefiting them as individuals. I partly agree with this view.

On the one hand, I agree that the main purpose of schools is to help students to become useful members of society. Most schools **are funded with** taxes paid by citizens and businesses. <u>Therefore</u>, schools should help students to **build a sense of responsibility** to society and improve their **social skills** to ensure that they will **contribute back to** the development of their community and their country. For instance, in civics class, students are taught about the responsibilities of citizens, <u>while</u> team sports in physical education class can help them to improve their **teamwork skills**. <u>Also</u>, schools help students to gain knowledge and develop a variety of skills that are needed by **the job market**, <u>such as</u> computer skills and foreign language skills. <u>This</u> can help schools to prepare **a well-educated workforce** for **the knowledge-based economy**.

On the other hand, I believe that schools should also try to benefit their students as individuals. <u>If</u> schools only focus on their social responsibility and ignore students' own interests and **career goals**, they may fail to provide courses that can really interest or **motivate students**. Some students <u>may even</u> feel frustrated with their studies and drop out of school due to negative attitudes towards learning.

To conclude, I would argue that the purpose of schools is not only to produce citizens with a sense of responsibility to society and **employment skills** but also to **meet students' needs** as individuals.

reduce face-to-face interaction	(动宾短语) 减少面对面的交流

【BBC 例句】 Social media will significantly reduce face-to-face interaction and make people feel lonely and isolated in real life.

lack a sense of belonging *	(动宾短语) 缺少归属感
interact with *	和交流
their colleagues	(名词短语) 他们的同事们
exchange ideas and information *	(动宾短语) 交换想法和信息
physical classroom	(名词短语) 实体教室
make more friends	(动宾短语) 结交更多的朋友
concentrate on *	集中精力在上面
their studies	(名词短语) 他们的学业, study 的复数 studies 是指"学业"
more distractions	更多的干扰
give them more freedom *	(动宾短语) 给他们更多的自由
follow the strict rules	(动宾短语) 遵守严格的规定
study at a slower pace	接更慢的进度学习 【同类短语】study at their own pace 按自己习 惯的进度学习
financial benefits	财务方面的好处
save money on transport *	节省交通费用
【经济学人例句】These new apps can	help people in Sydney to save money on transport.
work remotely	远程上班
casual clothes	(名词短语)休闲服装
business suit	(名词短语) 西装, 正装
costs for rent and utilities	(名词短语) 租金和照明、取暖等日常运营开支
drawbacks *	(n.) 缺点,弊端
***************************************	

译文请看译文集第14页

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### 工作和教育类 范文

With the widespread use of the Internet, more people choose to work or study from home. Do the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?

7.5分范文

题目类型:比较利弊型

The number of people who work or study from home has been increasing in recent years due to the widespread use of the Internet. I think that the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages.

On the one hand, this trend has its disadvantages. <u>The main disadvantage is that</u> it **reduces face-to-face interaction** among employees or students. <u>As a result</u>, many people who work or study from home **lack a sense of belonging** to their company or school. <u>By contrast</u>, employees who work in their office are more likely to **interact with their colleagues** and **exchange ideas and information** with them, while students who study in **a physical classroom** are able to **make more friends** in their class. <u>Another disadvantage is that</u> people who work or study from home often find it difficult to **concentrate on** their work or studies because there are **more distractions** at home.

On the other hand, there are <u>even more</u> advantages of this trend. Working or studying at home can **give people more freedom** because it allows them to choose how they work or study. <u>For example</u>, adult students who have jobs can choose to study at a slower pace. Working or studying at home also <u>means that</u> people do not need to **follow the strict rules** about dress or behaviour in the workplace or at school. <u>For instance</u>, employees who work from home can listen to music when they feel tired.

<u>Also</u>, this trend has significant financial benefits. <u>it</u> helps employees or students to **save money on transport** <u>because</u> they do not have to go to their office or school regularly. Employees who **work remotely** can also wear **casual clothes** <u>rather than</u> expensive business suits at work. In addition, this trend can help businesses to **reduce costs** for **rent and utilities** such as lighting and heating.

In conclusion, I believe that the benefits of this trend outweigh the drawbacks.

a sense of well-being (名词短语) 幸福感

【BBC 例句】 Scientists at the Medical Research Council think that a sense of well-being can reduce the risk of heart disease and high blood pressure.

is respected and valued *	受到尊重和重视
a sense of belonging *	(名词短语) 归属感
positive feedback	(名词短语) 正面的反馈
their superiors and colleagues	(名词短语)他们的上司和同事
is an important source of	是的重要来源
opportunities for promotion	(名词短语) 升职机会
increase their satisfaction	(动宾短语) 增加他们的满意度
increase their motivation *	(动宾短语)增加他们的动力 【相关短语】 motivate them (动宾短语) 给他 们动力
job performance *	(名词短语) 工作表现
training opportunities	(名词短语) 受到培训的机会
a sense of progression	(名词短语) 获得进步的感觉
achieve a good work-life balance *	(动宾短语) 实现工作和生活之间的良好平衡

【经济学人例句】Being adaptable and concentrating on things that they can control can help employees to achieve a good work-life balance.

more flexible working hours	(名词短语) 更灵活的工作时间
reduce stress *	(动宾短语) 减少压力
boost productivity *	(动宾短语) 提高生产率
the current economic instability	(名词短语) 目前的经济不稳定
do not suit their interests or skills *	不适合他们的兴趣或者技能
repetitive and boring	(形容词短语) 重复而且枯燥的
leads to resentment * / cause resentment *	导致不满情绪
are implemented	(措施、计划)得到实施
in the workplace	在工作场所
boost job satisfaction	提高工作满意度

译文请看译文集第15页

工作类

### 工作类 范文

As most adults spend a major part of their lives at work, job satisfaction is an important element of individuals' sense of well-being. What factors contribute to job satisfaction? Do you think that it is realistic for all employees to be satisfied with their jobs?

▶ 8 分 范 文 题目类型: mixed 型 (一个 report 问题 + 一个要求论述自己看法的问题)

Most adults spend a high proportion of their lives at work, so job satisfaction is a key part of their sense of well-being.

There are various factors that contribute to job satisfaction. Employees need to feel that their work is respected and valued, which can help them to develop a sense of belonging. Therefore, positive feedback from their superiors and colleagues is an important source of job satisfaction. Similarly, opportunities for promotion that are based on employees' job performance rather than on gender or age can increase their satisfaction and motivation. Also, employees who have a variety of training opportunities are more likely to be satisfied with their jobs. When they feel that they can develop their skills through these opportunities, there is a sense of progression that satisfies and motivates them. Another key factor in job satisfaction is the ability to achieve a good work-life balance. For example, more flexible working hours help employees to keep a balance between work and personal life, which can increase job satisfaction, reduce stress and boost productivity.

<u>On the one hand</u>, I think that it is unlikely for all employees be satisfied with their jobs. The current **economic instability** <u>means that</u> many adults have to work in jobs that do not **suit their interests or skills**. Some jobs are **repetitive and boring** or require long working hours, which **leads to resentment** <u>rather than</u> job satisfaction. <u>On the other hand</u>, I believe <u>if</u> the factors <u>that</u> contribute to job satisfaction could be **implemented**, many employees would feel a higher level of job satisfaction.

In conclusion, a variety of factors contribute to job satisfaction. Although I do not think that it is realistic for all employees to be satisfied with their jobs, I believe that employees' job satisfaction can be boosted significantly if these factors are implemented in the workplace.

Day 4

### 政府,社会发展和 全球化类范文

## Governments, Development & Globalisation

Task Response



Coherence and Cohesion

Lexical Resource

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

### Day 4 预 习 题

- 01 政府应该支付人们的教育与医疗费用。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 02 一些人认为政府对太空研究的资助是对于公共资金的浪费。花在 太空研究上面的资金应该被用来改善我们在地球上的生活。多大 程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 03 现在,越来越多的人拥有一辆车、一台电视机和一个电冰箱。你 是否认为这一趋势的利大于弊?
- 04 一些人认为对于个人来说为未来做计划是浪费时间。个人集中关注现在更加重要。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 05 在一些国家,人口当中的青年人数比年长的人数更多。你认为这 是一个积极的还是消极的趋势?
- 06 国际组织应该向发展中国家提供实用援助与建议,而不是提供 财务援助。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 07 一些人认为国际合作对于国际商业有很多好处,而另一些人认为 国际合作对于环境保护有更多的益处。讨论两方的观点并且给出 你自己的看法。
- 08 一些人认为跨国公司的扩张是一个积极的趋势。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?

governments	(n.)泛指各级政府或者各地政府
【BBC 例句】 In the UK, governments continue as long as they have enough public support	
government revenue *	(名词短语)政府收入,注意:这个短语里的 govern- ment 习惯用单数
reward taxpayers with public services	用公共服务作为对纳税人的回报, public services 在英语里是指 education, health care, public transport, the state pension system, museums, libraries 和 national security (国家安全) 等
economic and technological competition	(名词短语) 经济和科技竞争
fierce	(adj.) 激烈的
a well-educated and healthy workforce	受过良好教育而且健康的劳动力, workforce 是一个国家或者地区的劳动力总称
make the country more competitive *	让国家变得更有竞争力
low-income families *	(名词短语) 低收入的家庭
are treated unfairly *	受到不公正的对待
cause resentment *	(动宾短语) 导致不满情绪
have limited funds *	(动宾短语) 只有有限的资金 【相关短语】have many other concerns ★ (政府) 还有很多其它需要关注的问题
the state pension system	(名词短语)政府养老金体系
	l

【经济学人例句】Taxpayers are expected to pay an extra £ 340 a year per person to support the state pension system.

are under-funded *	资金不足
lead to low efficiency	导致低效率
medical treatment	(名词短语) 医学治疗
keep a reasonable balance between and *	在两者之间保持合理的平衡
vital to	对于至关重要的

译文请看译文集第17页

### 政府类 范文1 Governments should pay for people's education and health care. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

7.5分范文

#### 题目类型:同不同意型

Health care and education are basic human rights and needs. Some people believe that governments should pay for citizens' health care and education. I partly agree with this assertion.

On the one hand, a large proportion of government revenue comes from the taxes paid by citizens. <u>Therefore</u>, governments should reward taxpayers with public services, <u>such as education and health care</u>. For example, the National Health Service in the UK is funded by the British government and most schools in the UK are free for pupils to attend. <u>Furthermore</u>, economic and technological competition between countries is fierce today. A country where the government provides its citizens with education and health care is more likely to have a well-educated and healthy workforce, which can make the country more competitive. <u>In addition</u>, there are low-income families who cannot afford education or health care in almost every country. <u>Without</u> basic education and health care provided by governments, these people <u>would</u> feel that they are treated unfairly, which would cause resentment among them.

On the other hand, governments have limited funds. If they spend too much money on education and health care, other important fields, such as scientific research, public transport and the state pension system, may be under-funded. Completely free education and health care may also lead to low efficiency in the education and healthcare systems. For instance, patients in the UK often have to wait for more than six months to receive the medical treatment that they need.

In conclusion, I believe that governments should provide basic education and health care to citizens, especially low-income families. <u>At the same time</u>, it is the responsibility of governments to **keep a reasonable balance between** the educational and healthcare needs of citizens **and** other financial needs that are also vital to the development of society.

<sup>※</sup>您还可以在 p. 103 和 p. 105 看到更多与政府话题相关的 ideas 和 phrases

<ul> <li>(资金、资源等) 被改用于</li> <li>(动宾短语) 提高人们的生活水平</li> <li>(名词短语) 巨额资金</li> <li>e been spent on supporting the industry.</li> </ul>	
(名词短语) 巨额资金	
been spent on supporting the industry	
been spent on supporting the industry.	
(V.)发射	
(名词短语) 地球观测卫星	
(名词短语) 火星探测任务	
( <i>adj.</i> ) 很难预见的	
; (名词短语)教育、医疗和其它公共服务 项目	
(动宾短语) 涉及到很高的风险	
【BBC 例句】 Investments in this technology involve high risks.	
(adj.) 迫切需要的,急需的	
资金不足	
(adj.) 灾难性的	
(动宾短语) 服务于重要的科学用途	
(名词短语)发明与创新	
(名词短语) 人造起搏器	
(名词短语) 净水过滤器	
(动宾短语) 做出更准确的天气预报	
(名词短语) 基于卫星设备的服务	
(名词短语) 通讯卫星	
以不可持续的速度被使用	
e (动宾短语) 获得对太空更好的了解	
(名词短语) 未来的人们, 未来的世世代代	
(动宾短语) 应对迫切的社会需求, 注意: 这个 address 不是名词地址, 而是动词, 表示应对、解决的意思	

译文请看译文集第18页



Some people think that government funding for space research is a waste of public money. The money spent on space research should be used to improve our lives on Earth instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

题目类型:同不同意型

While I accept that part of the government funding for space research should be redirected to programmes that can directly improve people's standard of living, I disagree that government funding for space research is a waste of public money.

Huge sums of money are spent on space research every year. For example, building and launching an Earth observation satellite can cost hundreds of millions of dollars, while a Mars mission can be a multi-billion dollar project. Despite the enormous expenses, the results of space research are much more unpredictable than those of educational, healthcare and other public service programmes. Space research projects also involve high risks. Any failure in a space mission could be disastrous and lead to heavy losses. By contrast, government funding for urgently-needed research programmes, such as medical research and environmental protection research programmes, is almost certain to bring great benefits to people's lives. Therefore, it seems reasonable to use part of the funding for space research to support these programmes, many of which are under-funded.

However, I do not believe that government funding for space research is a waste of public money. Space research serves important scientific purposes. A wide variety of inventions and innovations, <u>such as</u> artificial pacemakers and water filters, were either direct or indirect results of space research. <u>Furthermore</u>, space research has led to many satellite-based services that people use every day. For instance, weather satellites help weather scientists to make more accurate weather forecasts, while GPS satellites and telecommunications satellites help people to travel more safely and communicate more conveniently. In addition, as the world's population is growing rapidly and the natural resources on Earth are being used at an unsustainable rate, scientists need space research to gain a better understanding of outer space, which can help them to discover new resources and even new planets to live on for future generations.

For the reasons given above, although I agree that part of the government funding for space research should be re-directed to programmes that address urgent social needs, I believe that space research should continue receiving support and funding from governments.

consumer products *	(名词短语)消费品 【近义短语】consumer goods
have a more flexible schedule *	(动宾短语) 有更灵活的时间安排
rely on public transport	依赖于公共交通
television viewers	(名词短语) 看电视的人们
have access to	可以获取(某种资源)
preserve food for longer	更长时间地保存食品

【BBC 例句】 Cooler refrigerators can preserve food for longer and researchers believe that most UK refrigerators are set too warm.

the increasing ownership of	(名词短语) 对于 更高的拥有率
a higher standard of living *	(名词短语) 更高的生活水平
is a major contributor to global warming <b>*</b>	是导致全球变暖的一个重要因素
traffic congestion	(名词短语)交通堵塞,注意:traffic congestion 是 不可数的,不能写 a traffic congestionX 或者 traffic congestionsX ,而 traffic jam 则是可数的

【经济学人例句】The company has created a variety of mobile phone apps to help to reduce traffic congestion in Manchester.

	(动宾短语) 形成缺乏运动的生活方式
commuting time	(名词短语)上下班路上所需的时间,通勤时间, commuters 是指定期上下班的人们,"通勤族"
high blood pressure and obesity	(名词短语) 高血压和肥胖症
drawback	(n.)弊端

译文请看译文集第19页

### 社会发展类 范文1

Nowadays, more and more people own a car, a television and a refrigerator. Do you think that the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?

### ▶7分范文

### 题目类型:比较利弊型

The number of people who own a car, a television and a refrigerator has been increasing. I believe that the disadvantages of this trend outweigh the advantages.

There are some advantages of this trend. <u>These</u> popular **consumer products** can generally make people's lives more convenient and comfortable. <u>For example</u>, a car owner can **have a more flexible schedule** than people who **rely on public transport**. Also, television viewers can **have access to** a wide variety of information and entertainment, <u>while</u> refrigerators can help people to **preserve food for longer** than leaving it at the room temperature. This is why owning these popular consumer products is often seen as having **a higher standard of living**.

<u>However, I believe that</u> the disadvantages of this trend outweigh these advantages. More energy is used when the number of these consumer products rises, which also **leads to more pollution**. For instance, the increasing number of refrigerators is **a major contributor to global warming**. Furthermore, sometimes owning these consumer products does not even lead to more convenience or higher efficiency. In large cities such as London and Paris, the rising number of cars has caused serious **traffic congestion** and a significant increase in people's **commuting time**. As a result, many commuters take public transport instead of driving their own cars to work. In addition, there is the risk that the increasing television and refrigerator ownership may cause more people to **develop a sedentary lifestyle** and eat less fresh food, which may lead to many health problems, including **high blood pressure and obesity**.

In conclusion, while **the increasing ownership of** cars, televisions and refrigerators has some benefits, I believe that the drawbacks of this trend outweigh the benefits.

is a waste of time	是对于时间的浪费 【同类句型】is a waste of public money 是对于公共 资金的浪费
pay close attention to	密切关注
more focused and efficient	更加专注而且高效的
a sense of urgency	(名词短语) 一种紧迫感
cherish every moment	(动宾短语)珍惜每一个时刻
reduce our stress and anxiety *	(动宾短语) 减轻我们的压力和焦虑
be committed to	致力于
motivate us *	(动宾短语) 给我们动力
【经济学人例句】Beceiving positive	feedback in the workplace can motivate us.

【经济学人例句】Receiving positive feedback in the workplace can motivate us.

make progress	取得进步
build a sense of responsibility *	(动宾短语) 树立责任感

【BBC 例句】 Primary schools can help pupils to build a sense of responsibility by encouraging them to take responsibility for the environmental management programme.

set priorities	(动宾短语)明确应该优先完成的任务
reduce possible mistakes	(动宾短语) 减少可能出现的错误
carry out their career plans	(动宾短语)执行他们的职业规划
achieve their potential *	(动宾短语) 充分发挥出他们的潜力
keep us on the right track to	让我们保持在实现某个目标的正确方向上,注意: 这个 to 是介词,它的后面接名词或者动名词

译文请看译文集第20页
## 社会发展类 范文2

Some people think that for individuals, planning for the future is a waste of time. It is more important for individuals to focus on the present. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

7.5分范文

题目类型:同不同意型

Some people argue that individuals should focus on the present and it is a waste of time to plan for the future. Although I accept that the present is important, I do not think that it is a waste of time to plan for the future.

Paying close attention to the present makes us **more focused and efficient** because it gives us **a sense of urgency**. Understanding the importance of the present also makes us **cherish every moment** and **reduces our stress and anxiety** caused by challenging tasks.

<u>In spite of this</u>, I do not think that it is useless to plan for the future. Making a plan and being **committed to** it can **motivate us** to work hard and **make progress** towards the goal that is set by the plan. Having a clear target ahead of us also helps us to **build a sense of responsibility**.

Furthermore, making plans for the future can help us to set priorities and reduce **possible mistakes**. For example, new university graduates who have clear career plans can avoid wasting time with applications for jobs that do not suit their career plans. Instead, they can concentrate on job opportunities that can help them to carry out their career plans and achieve their potential.

To conclude, although focusing on the present can make us work harder and enjoy life more fully, I believe that making plans for the future is an important way to **keep us on the right track to** achieving our educational, professional and personal goals.

fiercer competition	(名词短语) 更加激烈的竞争
job opportunities *	(名词短语) 就业机会
the overall unemployment rate	(名词短语) 整体失业率
cause frustration	(动宾短语) 导致挫败感
cause resentment *	(动宾短语) 导致不满情绪
have less life experience *	(动宾短语) 人生经验较少
work experience	(名词短语) 工作经验

【经济学人例句】Many of these immigrants have more work experience than younger adults in Australia.

less patient and less rational	比较缺乏耐心而且不够理性
more energetic	更有活力的
both mentally and physically	在头脑和体力方面
more motivated *	更有动力的
develop their careers *	(动宾短语)发展他们的事业
achieve their potential *	(动宾短语) 充分发挥出他们的潜力
boost productivity *	(动宾短语) 提高生产率
have more current knowledge and skills	(动宾短语) 有更加适应当代需求的知识和技能
have more innovative ideas *	(动宾短语) 有更多有创新性的想法

[Telegraph 例句] Companies that make it easy for employees to exchange ideas will have more innovative ideas.

launch	(V.) 推出 (某种新产品)
more open-minded *	思想更开明的, 更愿意接受新事物的
reduce the burden on the healthcare system *	(动宾短语) 减少医疗体系的压力
demand for health care	(名词短语) 对于医疗的需求

译文请看译文集第21页

# 社会发展类 范文 3 In some countries, the population includes a larger number of young adults than older people. Do you think this is a positive or negative trend?

7.5分范文

题目类型:比较利弊型

In some countries, the population has a higher proportion of young adults than older people. I think that overall, this is a positive trend.

There are some disadvantages of this trend. When large numbers of young adults leave school or university at the same time, there will be **fiercer competition** for job opportunities. <u>This</u> will lead to an increase in the overall unemployment rate, which may **cause frustration or resentment** and even lead to higher crime rates. <u>Another drawback is that</u> young adults **have less life experience** and **work experience** than older people. <u>They</u> also tend to be **less patient and less rational** in making decisions. <u>Therefore</u>, they are more likely to make mistakes at work and in life than older people.

However, I believe that the benefits of this trend outweigh these drawbacks. Young adults are more energetic, both mentally and physically. They are also more motivated to work hard, develop their careers and achieve their potential, which can help their employers to boost productivity. Furthermore, young adults have more current knowledge and skills than older people. They are also more open-minded than older people and have more innovative ideas. As a result, some of the most creative companies in the world today were established by young adults. For example, Mark Zuckerberg set up Facebook when he was 20, while Evan Spiegel launched Snapchat at 21. Another benefit of the trend is that young adults are generally healthier than older people. This means that there will be less demand for health care, which can help to reduce the burden on the healthcare system.

In conclusion, it seems to me that overall, this is a positive trend.

technology transfer	(名词短语) 技术转让
school supplies	(名词短语) 学校用品
medical teams	(名词短语) 医疗队
boost economic growth *	(动宾短语) 促进经济增长
create jobs *	(动宾短语) 创造就业
reduce their dependence on *	减少他们对于的依赖

【BBC 例句】The project aims to provide more reliable public transport services that will help Londoners to reduce their dependence on their cars.

in the long term *	长期来看,对长期而言
more specific	更明确的
reduce misuse of aid	(动宾短语) 减少对援助的滥用
locally-produced goods	(名词短语) 当地生产的商品
contribute to their economy *	(动宾短语) 对它们的经济做出贡献
【经济学人例句】Research finds that disabled people can also contribute to the economy.	

improve infrastructure ★ (动宾短语)改善基础设施

【Daily Mail 例句】They will explore how the UK can improve infrastructure such as roads, railways, bridges and airports.

译文请看译文集第22页

International organisations should provide developing countries with practical aid and advice rather than financial aid. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

▶7分范文

题目类型:同不同意型

Many developing countries receive aid from international organisations. While I agree that international organisations should provide practical aid and advice to developing countries, I believe that money should also be a key part of the aid provided by these organisations.

Advice and practical aid, <u>such as</u> technology transfer, school supplies and medical teams, can bring significant benefits. Such aid helps developing countries to improve their industry, agriculture, education and health care. <u>These</u> improvements can boost economic growth, create jobs and reduce their dependence on international aid in the long term.

Also, the purpose of practical aid and advice from international organisations tends to be **more specific** than the purpose of financial aid. For example, many international medical aid teams focus on the treatment of certain diseases that are common in a country or in an area. By providing practical aid and advice, international organisations can **reduce misuse of aid**.

<u>At the same time, I believe that</u> financial aid should also be an important part of international organisations' aid for developing countries. <u>These</u> countries can buy **locally-produced goods** <u>rather than</u> imported goods with financial aid, which can **contribute to their economy**. Financial aid also plays a key role in improving their **infrastructure**, such as schools, hospitals and airports. <u>By contrast</u>, practical aid and advice <u>would</u> be useless <u>if</u> developing countries did not even have the facilities where they could apply advanced technology or put the advice that they receive into practice.

In conclusion, I believe that to help developing countries more effectively, international organisations should provide them with practical aid and advice as well as financial aid.

international business	(名词短语) 国际商业
the primary reason	(名词短语) 首要的原因
boost international trade *	(动宾短语)促进国际贸易
reduce trade barriers	(动宾短语) 减少贸易壁垒
tariffs	(n.) 关税
are more motivated to	更有动力去
the expansion of multinational corporations	(名词短语) 跨国公司的扩张
increase profits *	(动宾短语) 增加利润
reduce costs *	(动宾短语) 减少成本

【经济学人例句】Many employers use the management software to boost productivity and reduce costs.

government tax revenue *	(名词短语) 政府税收
global warming *	(名词短语) 全球变暖
oil spill	(名词短语) 石油泄漏
dust storm	(名词短语) 沙尘暴
be confined to	被限制在的范围内
tackle environmental problems	(动宾短语)解决环境问题 【 <b>近义短语】</b> address environmental problems
compromise their own interests	(动宾短语) 牺牲它们自己的利益
reduce carbon emissions	(动宾短语) 减少碳排放
industrialised countries	(名词短语) 工业化国家
climate change *	(名词短语) 气候变化

译文请看译文集第23页

# 全球化类 范文2 Some people think that international cooperation has many

benefits for international business, while others think that it has more benefits for environmental protection. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

#### ▶ 7.5 分范文

题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

Today, international cooperation is increasing in a wide range of areas.

Some people think that cooperation among countries has significant benefits for international business. The primary reason for this view is that International cooperation makes governments more willing to boost international trade and reduce trade barriers such as tariffs. As a result, businesses are more motivated to import or export goods and consumers have a wider variety of shopping choices than ever before. Another reason for this view is that international cooperation leads to the expansion of multinational corporations such as Volkswagen and Coca Cola. They have operations in many parts of the world, serving local and international markets. This helps them to increase profits and reduce costs while contributing to government tax revenue.

Others argue that international cooperation has more benefits for environmental protection. Many environmental problems, such as global warming, oil spills and dust storms, are so widespread that the solutions cannot be confined to one country or region. Therefore, international cooperation can play an important role in environmental However, unlike international business cooperation, the results of protection. international efforts to tackle environmental problems are often disappointing because countries have to compromise their own interests when they make such efforts. For example, some industrialised countries pulled out of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement on climate change because they were afraid that the measures to reduce carbon emissions would have a negative impact on their own industry and economy.

My own opinion is that while international cooperation can play an important role in environmental protection, international business can gain more benefits from international cooperation.

technology transfer *	(名词短语) 技术转让
subsidiaries of multinational companies	(名词短语) 跨国公司的分公司
employ local people	(动宾短语) 雇佣当地人
technical training	(名词短语) 专业技术培训
deepen their understanding of *	加深他们对的了解
a wide range of	广泛的,多种多样的
advanced technology	(名词短语) 先进的科技
more affordable *	价格更合理的,价格更容易承担的

【经济学人例句】Housing in some cities in England is **more affordable** now than they were five years ago.

improve their standard of living *	(动宾短语) 改善他们的生活水平
are driven by profit	是受营利目的驱动的
have the advantage of scale	拥有大企业的优势,拥有规模经济的优势
rely heavily on *	严重地依赖于

【Guardian 例句】 Many parents do not have time to prepare healthy meals for their children, so their children rely heavily on fast food.

are mass-produced	是大批量生产的
reduce cultural diversity *	(动宾短语) 减少文化多样性
pollute the local environment	(动宾短语) 污染当地的环境
compensate for the damage caused by them	对它们造成的损失进行赔偿

译文请看译文集第24页

# 全球化类 范文3

Some people think that the expansion of multinational corporations is a positive trend. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

7.5分范文

题目类型:同不同意型

Some people believe that the expansion of multinational companies is a positive trend. While I agree that there are some benefits to the expansion of multinational companies, I think this trend has more drawbacks.

On the one hand, the expansion of multinational companies has some technological and economic benefits. <u>They</u> contribute to **technology transfer** from developed countries to developing countries. For example, **subsidiaries** of multinational companies employ local people and provide local employees with **technical training** programmes, <u>which</u> can help local people to **deepen their understanding of** a wide range of advanced technology. <u>Also</u>, multinational companies bring a variety of new, and often better or **more affordable**, products to local markets. <u>This</u> can give consumers more shopping choices and **improve their standard of living**.

On the other hand, I believe that the problems caused by the expansion of multinational companies are even more significant. Large multinational companies are driven by profit and have the advantage of scale. They force many small, locally-owned companies to go out of business and take jobs away from the employees of these businesses. In the long term, the local economy will rely heavily on these multinational companies or even be controlled by them. Another problem is that the products of multinational companies are mass-produced, which reduces cultural diversity and lifestyle choices. For example, Walmart and McDonald's have made many people in different countries use the same products and eat the same types of food. Furthermore, many multinational companies are used by them.

In conclusion, I agree that the expansion of multinational companies has some benefits, but I would argue that overall, this is a negative trend.

Day 5

# 老人,女性和家庭类范文

# Elderly People, Women & Families

Task Response



Coherence and Cohesion

Lexical Resource

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

# Day 5 预 习 题

- 01 在很多国家,人们变得更加长寿。人口平均寿命上升的利与弊各 是什么?
- 02 一些人认为雇主应该对所有类型的职业都雇佣相等人数的男女员工。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 03 在当代激烈竞争的世界里,更多的家庭感到父母双方都需要出去 工作。一些人认为这个趋势可以让这些家庭的孩子们获益,另 一些人则认为这个趋势对于这些孩子有负面的影响。讨论这两种 看法并且给出你自己的观点。
- 04 一些人认为外界影响比家长影响在孩子的成长当中更重要。多大 程度上你同意或者不同意?

life expectancy	(名词短语) 人口平均寿命, 人口预期寿命
elderly people	(名词短语) 老年人, 在英语国家有很多人认 为 old people 对老年人不够尊重, 而 elderly people 这个短语则不会冒犯到任何人

【BBC 例句】 The proportion of elderly people living in poverty in the UK is five times what it was in 1986.

working adults *	(名词短语) 工作的成年人
voluntary work	(名词短语) 义工,志愿者工作
working parents	(名词短语) 工作的父母

【Guardian 例句】 On average, working parents in the UK are facing bills of about £ 800 for childcare over the summer holiday.

look after their grandchildren *	照看他们的孙辈
share their life experience *	(动宾短语)分享他们的人生经验
teach them the difference between right and wrong	教他们分辨是非
state pension *	(名词短语)政府养老金

【经济学人例句】Women in the UK will begin to qualify for their state pensions at the same age as men.

put pressure on *	对形成压力
collapse	(V.)崩溃
raise the retirement age	(动宾短语)提高法定退休年龄
cause labour shortages *	(动宾短语) 导致劳动力短缺
reduce productivity *	(动宾短语)降低生产率
damage the economy	(动宾短语)破坏经济
the cost of living	(名词短语) 生活成本, 生活开支
【经济学人例句】The cost of living in Sydney is higher than in many European cities.	

increase the demand for health care $\star$	(动宾短语) 增加对于医疗的需求
increase the burden on taxpayers $\star$	(动宾短语) 增加纳税人的负担

译文请看译文集第26页

## 老年人话题 范文

In many countries, people are living longer. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the increasing life expectancy?

#### ▶7分范文

#### 题目类型: report 型

In many countries, improvements in the standard of living and health care have resulted in a significant increase in life expectancy.

The increasing life expectancy has two main advantages. A longer life expectancy means that more elderly people are still healthy after they retire. They have more free time than **working adults**. <u>As a result</u>, many of them do a variety of **voluntary work** for the communities or cities that they live in. <u>Also</u>, many grandparents provide working parents with help and support. <u>For example</u>, many of them not only look after their grandchildren but also **share their life experience** with their grandchildren and teach them the difference between right and wrong. This makes their grandchildren better prepared for school.

This trend also has some disadvantages. There is a higher proportion of people who are retired and receive state pensions, which will **put pressure on** the state pension system. For <u>example</u>, many European countries had to **raise the retirement age** to prevent their state pension system from **collapsing**. Another disadvantage is that a higher proportion of elderly people in the population is likely to **cause labour shortages**. This will **reduce productivity**, **damage the economy** and lead to higher labour costs, which means that **the cost of living** will rise. In addition, this trend will put pressure on the health care system. Elderly people are more likely to have health problems that need treatment. Therefore, this trend will **increase the demand for health care**, which will also **increase the burden on taxpayers**.

In summary, although the increasing life expectancy has some benefits, it also has significant drawbacks.

<sup>※</sup>注意:与"比较利弊型"考题不同,本类题只问利弊各是什么,但是不要求比较利弊,所以本题不是"比较利弊型"考题,而是 report 分析型考题。更多的 report 分析型考题请看 p.85, p.89, p.93

improve gender balance	(动宾短语) 增进性别均衡
in the workplace	在工作场所
realistic	( <i>adj</i> .) 现实的
promote gender equality *	(动宾短语) 促进性别平等
were often treated unequally	经常被不同等地对待
gender stereotypes *	(名词短语) 关于男性和女性的成见

【BBC 例句】 Two television commercials have been banned in Britain due to gender stereotypes shown in the commercials.

job applicants	(名词短语) 求职者
feel respected and valued *	感觉受到了尊重和重视
build a friendly and fair working environment	建设一个友好、公平的工作环境
teamwork	(n.) 团队合作
boost productivity	(动宾短语) 提高生产率
take different approaches to work	对工作采取不同的方式
goal-oriented	(adj.) 以目标为导向的
pay more attention to details	更加关注细节
male colleagues	(名词短语) 男同事们
from a practical perspective	从实际的角度来看
It is unlikely that	不太可能
attract job applicants	(动宾短语) 吸引求职者
require great patience	(动宾短语) 要求很大的耐心
attention to details	(名词短语) 对细节的关注
physically demanding jobs	(名词短语) 对体力要求很高的工作
construction workers and firefighters	(名词短语) 建筑工人和消防员
equal employment opportunities *	(名词短语) 平等的就业机会

【经济学人例句】More employers today are committed to a policy of providing equal employment opportunities to job applicants.

译文请看译文集第27页

# 女性类 范文

Some people think that employers should employ equal numbers of men and women for all types of jobs. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

7.5分范文

题目类型:同不同意型

I agree that employers should improve **gender balance** in the workplace. However, I do not think that it is realistic for employers to hire equal numbers of males and females for all kinds of jobs.

On the one hand, improving gender balance in the workplace can help to **promote gender equality**. In the past, male and female job applicants were often treated unequally <u>due to</u> the **gender stereotypes** that employers had. Nowadays, employers' efforts to hire equal numbers of males and females for a variety of jobs would make job applicants **feel respected and valued**, and help to **build a friendly and fair working environment**.

Also, teamwork between men and women can boost productivity. Men and women often take different approaches to work. For example, male employees tend to be more goal-oriented at work, whereas female employees tend to pay more attention to details than their male colleagues. Therefore, a gender-balanced team can reduce risks and boost efficiency at work.

On the other hand, from a practical perspective, <u>it is unlikely that</u> all types of jobs can **attract** equal or similar numbers of male and female job applicants. For example, some jobs, <u>such as</u> primary school teaching jobs, require great patience and attention to details. <u>These</u> jobs tend to attract far more female applicants than male applicants. <u>By contrast</u>, most of the applicants for **physically demanding jobs**, including construction workers and firefighters, are men. It <u>would</u> be difficult for employers to find enough applicants to fill the jobs on offer if they <u>had to</u> hire equal numbers of men and women for all these jobs.

To conclude, although I believe that employers should try to provide male and female job applicants with **equal employment opportunities**, I do not think that it is realistic for them to hire equal numbers of males and females for all kinds of jobs.

dual-income families	(名词短语) 有来自父母双方收入的家庭 【比较】 single-income families 只有来自父母一方收入的家庭
working parents *	(名词短语) 工作的家长
a higher standard of living *	(名词短语) 更高的生活水平
electronic devices	(名词短语) 电子产品
smartphones and tablets	(名词短语) 智能手机和平板电脑
expand their horizons	(动宾短语) 开阔他们的眼界
experience other cultures first-hand	(动宾短语) 直接体验其它文化
emotional support *	(名词短语) 情感支持

[Guardian 例句] These dogs have been trained to provide emotional support to their owners.

develop anti-social behaviour *	(动宾短语) 形成反社会行为, anti-social behaviour 是指故意干扰社会秩序和他人生活 的行为, 例如: 破坏公物 cause damage to public property, 涂鸦 graffiti, 吵闹的派对 noisy parties, 校园欺凌 school bullying 等
bullying	(n.) 欺凌
offensive language	(名词短语) 侮辱性的语言
adult supervision	(名词短语) 成年人的监护
damage their eyesight	(动宾短语)破坏他们的视力
lead to a sedentary lifestyle *	导致缺乏运动的生活方式
become aggressive or violent *	变得有攻击性或者很暴力
contain violent images *	(动宾短语) 含有暴力的画面
【BBC 例句】 Many video games contain violent images or aggressive behaviour.	
have dinner regularly with their children	经常和他们的孩子一起吃晚餐
distractions from mobile phones or tablets	(名词短语) 来自手机或者平板电脑的干扰

译文请看译文集第28页

家庭类

# 家庭类 范文1 In today's competitive world, increasing numbers of families find it necessary for both parents to go out to work. While some people think that the children in these families gain benefits from this trend, others believe this trend has a negative impact on these children. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

#### ▶ 7.5 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

Today, more families have both parents working. Some people believe that the children in these families can benefit from this trend, while others think that the trend has negative effects on these children.

Those who think this trend is beneficial to children in these families argue that **dual**income families earn more than single-income families. <u>As a result</u>, children with two working parents can enjoy a higher standard of living. <u>For example</u>, they can afford expensive electronic devices, including smartphones and tablets. <u>They</u> can also take trips to other cities or even other countries, which can expand their horizons and give them opportunities to experience other cultures first-hand.

However, people who believe this trend has negative effects on children in these families argue that they are less likely to do well at school. Having both parents working <u>means that</u> there is not enough help from their busy parents with their studies. Furthermore, they do not get enough attention or **emotional support** from their parents. As a result, many of them **develop anti-social behaviour**, <u>such as</u> bullying and using **offensive language**. In addition, children who have both parents working tend to spend too much time playing video games or watching television after school <u>due to</u> the lack of **adult supervision**. <u>This</u> may **damage their eyesight** and **lead to a sedentary lifestyle**. Some of them also **become aggressive or violent** <u>because</u> the video games that they play **contain violent images**.

In my view, modern lifestyles have made it necessary for both parents to work. However, although working parents may not be able to spend more time with their children, they can try to use the time that they spend with their children more effectively. For example, working parents should try to help with their children's studies after work and give their children **advice and emotional support** when they need it.

parental influence	(名词短语) 来自家长的影响
exclusively rely on	完全依赖于,不依赖于其它人或事物
affection and encouragement	(名词短语) 关爱和鼓励
imitate	(V.) 模仿
interact with others *	和别人交流
guidance for children	(名词短语) 对于儿童的指导
their peers *	(名词短语) 他们的同龄人
intellectual skills *	(名词短语) 思维能力

【BBC 例句】 Such schools can help pupils to develop the social skills and intellectual skills that they need to be happy and successful.

participate in community activities *	r	参加社区活动
voluntary work		(名词短语) 义工, 志愿者工作

【Telegraph 例句】A new survey shows that young adults are more likely to do voluntary work in the UK.

develop their social skills *	(动宾短语)发展他们的社会交往能力
build a sense of responsibility *	(动宾短语) 树立责任感
influential	(adj.) 有影响力的
violent images	(名词短语) 暴力的画面
are linked to	被与联系到一起
youth crime rate	(名词短语) 青少年犯罪率

译文请看译文集第29页

家庭类 范文2

Some people think that external influences play a more important role in children's development than influence from parents. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

▶8分范文

#### 题目类型:同不同意型

Some people think that external influences are more important to children's development than parental influence. I believe that whether external influences are more important than parental influence depends on the child's age.

Parents have the greatest impact on the development of infants and very young children. They almost exclusively rely on their parents for food, affection and encouragement. Without sufficient parental care, even their survival would be difficult. Very young children also like to imitate how their parents do things and how their parents interact with others. As a result, what their parents say and do is the most important guidance for children at these early stages of childhood.

On the other hand, after children start school, their teachers and peers begin to play a crucial role in the development of their intellectual skills, personality and behaviour. Children learn how to read, write and calculate from their teachers in the classroom. They also begin to develop some of the most important friendships in their lives and learn to cooperate with their peers at school.

The community that children live in is <u>also</u> very influential in school-aged children's development. For example, their neighbours expect polite behaviour from them. They can also participate in community activities, <u>such as</u> voluntary work, which can help them to develop their social skills and build a sense of responsibility. In addition, school-aged children are powerfully influenced by the media through which they receive a variety of information and enjoy various forms of entertainment. The media are so influential in children's development that violent images in the media are often linked to the increase in the rising youth crime rate.

In conclusion, I believe that parental influence is the most important influence on children in the early stages of their development. However, once children start school, their development is more influenced by their teachers, peers, communities and the media.

Day 6

# 城市,交通和建筑类范文

# Cities, Transport & Buildings

Task Response



Coherence and Cohesion

Lexical Resource

Grammatical Range and Accuracy



- 01 越来越多的人生活在大城市里。这个趋势的原因是什么? 它导致 了哪些问题?
- 02 在很多国家,政府鼓励大城市里的公司和工厂搬迁到农村地区。 你是否认为这一趋势的利大于弊?
- 03 在现代城市里,越来越多的人不认识他们的邻居或缺乏社区感。 这种情况产生的原因是什么?如何才能改变这种情况?
- 04 一些人认为对于行车肇事的严厉惩罚是减少交通事故的关键,而 另一些人则认为其它措施对于改善道路安全也是有效的。讨论 这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。
- 05 在大多数城镇里,交通量居高不下已经成为一个问题。高交通量的产生原因是什么?应该采取哪些措施来解决这个问题?
- 06 一些人认为老建筑应该被拆除以便为新的建筑让出空间。另一些 人则认为老建筑应该被保护。讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的 看法。

analyse	(V.) 分析
more job opportunities *	(名词短语) 更多的就业机会
rural areas	(名词短语)农村地区 【 <b>对比】</b> urban areas 城市地区
higher salaries	(名词短语) 更高的工资
better benefits	(名词短语)更好的福利,注意:这个地道短语 里的 benefits 不是泛指好处,而是特指福利

【经济学人例句】More British employees are looking for better benefits than in the past.

more attractive *	更有吸引力的
job seekers *	(名词短语) 求职者
city dwellers / urban residents *	(名词短语) 城市居民

【BBC 例句】 People who live in rural areas are less likely to suffer from stress and anxiety than city dwellers.

have access to	可以使用 (某种资源)
well-developed infrastructure	(名词短语)发展完善的基础设施
put pressure on *	对形成压力
are overcrowded *	过于拥挤
the cost of living *	(名词短语) 生活成本, 生活开支
housing	(名词)住房
more waste and pollution *	(名词短语)更多的垃圾废料和污染,注意:这个短语里的 waste 不是指浪费,而是"垃圾废料"的意思
damage people's health	(动宾短语)破坏人们的健康

译文请看译文集第31页

### 城市类 范文1

Nowadays, more and more people are living in big cities. What are the causes of this trend? What problems has it caused?

#### ▶ 7 分 范 文 题目类型: report 型 (本题要求分析 causes 与 problems)

The population in many large cities is growing rapidly. This essay will analyse the reasons for this trend and the problems that it has caused.

There are several reasons for this trend. <u>The main reason is that</u> large cities can **provide more job opportunities**. Most of the jobs available in these cities also offer **higher salaries** and **better benefits** than similar jobs in small towns and rural areas, which makes large cities **more attractive to job seekers**. <u>Another reason is that</u> the culture and lifestyles in large cities are more exciting, especially for the younger generation. <u>For example</u>, city dwellers **have access to** a much wider variety of cultural facilities and sports facilities, <u>including</u> museums, concert halls and sports centers. <u>In addition</u>, most large cities offer **welldeveloped infrastructure**, such as roads and public transport facilities, to local residents.

This trend has caused a variety of problems. The growth of population in large cities has **put pressure on** public resources, <u>such as</u> schools, hospitals and public transport services. For <u>instance</u>, the buses and underground trains in many large cities **are overcrowded** during rush hours. <u>Also</u>, this trend has caused **the cost of living** to rise dramatically in large cities. <u>In</u> <u>other words</u>, city dwellers need to pay much more for food, housing and transport than people who live in small towns or rural areas. <u>Another problem is that</u> the rapid growth of population in large cities leads to **more waste and pollution**, which may **damage people's health**.

In summary, there are various reasons for the growth of population in large cities and this trend has caused a variety of social, economic and environmental problems.

rural areas	(名词短语) 农村地区
reduce commuting time *	(动宾短语) 减少人们在上下班路上所用的时间, 减少通勤需要的时间
involve extra costs	(动宾短语) 涉及到额外的费用
adapt to life in rural areas	适应农村地区的生活
have fewer shopping choices *	(动宾短语) 购物的选择减少
have access to	可以利用 (某种资源)

【Guardian 例句】 Children have access to a variety of information technology at school.

traffic congestion *	(名词短语)交通堵塞,注意: congestion 是不 可数名词,不能加复数
reduce housing shortages *	(动宾短语) 减轻住房短缺
demand for housing	(名词短语) 对于住房的需求
become more affordable *	变得价格更合理, 变得价格更容易承受
city dwellers * / urban residents *	(名词短语)城市居民
contribute to the economy *	(动宾短语) 对经济做出贡献
improve infrastructure *	(动宾短语) 改善基础设施
create jobs *	(动宾短语) 创造就业

【经济学人例句】 A new study shows that EU immigrants can help to create jobs rather than take jobs away from local people.

boost economic growth	(动宾短语) 促进经济增长
pay taxes to *	向交税

译文请看译文集第32页

# 城市类 范文 2 In many countries, governments encourage companies and factories in large cities to move to rural areas. Do you think that the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?

7.5分范文

题目类型:比较利弊型

The companies and factories in many large cities are encouraged by governments to move to rural areas. I think that the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages.

On the one hand, this trend has its disadvantages. Moving companies and factories from large cities to rural areas <u>means that</u> many of their employees also need to move to rural areas to **reduce commuting time**. This will **involve extra costs** for the employees and their families. They may also find it difficult to **adapt to life in rural areas**. For <u>example</u>, they are likely to **have fewer shopping choices**, or may not **have access to** high-quality health care that is available in large cities.

On the other hand, I believe that there are even more advantages of this trend. Many employees of these companies and factories will move to rural areas, which means that there will be fewer vehicles on urban streets, especially during rush hours. Therefore, there will be less traffic congestion and traffic pollution in large cities. This can also help to reduce housing shortages in large cities <u>due to</u> less demand for housing in these cities. <u>As a result</u>, renting or owning a home in large cities will become more affordable for city dwellers.

<u>Another benefit of this trend is that</u> it can **contribute to the economy** in rural areas and help to **improve infrastructure** in these areas. The companies and factories that move to rural areas can **create jobs** for the locals, which will help to **boost economic growth**. They also **pay taxes to** local governments, which leads to more funding for improving local infrastructure, such as roads and bridges.

In conclusion, I believe that the benefits of this trend outweigh the drawbacks.

city dwellers * / urban residents *	(名词短语)城市居民
neighbourhood	(n.)居民区
residential buildings *	(名词短语)居住用的建筑,住宅建筑 【相关短语】commercial buildings * 商业 建筑,industrial buildings 工业建筑
promote interaction *	(动宾短语) 促进交流
【BBC 例句】 A variety of public space will	help to promote interaction among neighbours.
blocks of flats	(名词短语) 公寓楼
public space *	(名词短语) 公共空间
the pace of life *	(名词短语) 生活节奏
competition is fierce	竞争很激烈
careers or studies	(名词短语) 事业或者学业, study 的复数 studies 是指"学业"
carry on light conversations	进行轻松的交谈
take a stroll	散步
browse the Internet / surf the Internet	(动宾短语) 上网
interact with *	与交流
tackle	(v.)努力解决 【近义】address 努力应对
build good relationships with	和建立良好的关系
community activities *	(名词短语) 社区活动
cookery class	(名词短语) 厨艺课
art workshop	(名词短语)艺术工作坊
motivate residents to *	让居民们有动力去
socialise with their neighbours *	和他们的邻居社交

【BBC 例句】People in Birmingham don't socialise with their neighbours as much as they used to.

exchange ideas and information	*	(动宾短语)	交换想法和信息
homework exhibitions		(名词短语)	作业展

译文请看译文集第33页

# 城市类 范文 3 In modern cities, more and more people do not know their neighbours or feel a sense of community. What are the causes of the situation? How can we change the situation?

▶ 7.5 分 范 文 题目类型: report 型 (本题要求分析 causes 与 solutions)

An increasing number of **city dwellers** today do not know their neighbours and they feel that community spirit is weak in their neighbourhoods. This essay will discuss the reasons for this situation and suggest some solutions.

There are several reasons for this situation. Firstly, modern **residential buildings** do not help to **promote interaction among neighbours**. For example, in my city, most people live in **blocks of flats**. This makes them **feel isolated from other families** because there is limited **public space** near their homes. Secondly, **the pace of life** in urban areas is fast and stressful, and competition is fierce in almost every field. Few people have the time to chat with their neighbours because they are too busy with their careers or studies. After they return home from work or school, they feel so tired that they hardly have the energy to **carry on light conversations** with their neighbours or **take a stroll** in their neighbourhood. Finally, modern forms of entertainment, <u>such as</u> watching television and **browsing the Internet**, are usually enjoyed at home <u>rather than</u> in public places. <u>As</u> <u>a result</u>, city dwellers rarely spend time in the public facilities in their neighbourhoods such as community centers.

Various measures could be taken to tackle this situation. Architects could introduce more public space into residential buildings in urban areas. <u>This</u> would give residents more opportunities to **interact with** their neighbours and **build good relationships with** them. <u>Also</u>, more **community activities**, <u>such as</u> cookery classes and art workshops, could be provided by community centers to **motivate** residents to **socialise with their neighbours**. <u>In addition</u>, local schools could help to increase the sense of community by inviting parents to students' concerts or homework exhibitions.

In conclusion, there are several reasons for this situation. Various measures need to be taken to improve the situation and help urban residents to build a sense of community.

tackle	(v.)努力解决 【近义】address(v.) 努力应对
the key to	(后面跟名词或者动名词)解决(某 个问题)的关键
heavy fines	(名词短语) 很重的罚款
prison sentences	(名词短语) 判刑
deter dangerous driving *	(动宾短语) 震慑危险的驾驶行为

【BBC 例句】A group of guests will be invited to the programme to discuss whether the traffic laws are enough to deter dangerous driving.

fear of strict punishments	(名词短语) 对于严厉惩罚的恐惧
avoid repeating their mistakes	(动宾短语) 避免重复他们的错误
follow traffic rules	(动宾短语) 遵守交通规则
take training courses	(动宾短语) 学习培训课程
raise their awareness of driving safety *	(动宾短语) 提高他们的交通安全意识
develop good driving habits *	(动宾短语) 形成良好的驾驶习惯
improve road signs	(动宾短语)改进道路标识
speed limits	(名词短语) 允许的速度上限, 限速
unsafe road conditions	(名词短语) 不安全的路况
public transport services *	(名词短语) 公共交通服务

【Telegraph 例句】A significant part of the new budget will be spent on public transport services, such as buses and underground trains.

译文请看译文集第34页

Some people argue that strict punishments for driving offences are the key to reducing traffic accidents, while others believe that other measures would also be effective in improving road safety.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

▶7分范文

题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

The number of traffic accidents has been increasing in many cities. People have different views about how to tackle this problem.

Some people believe that strict punishments are the key to improving road safety. Strict punishments, <u>such as</u> heavy fines and even prison sentences, can effectively deter dangerous driving. People will drive more safely <u>due to</u> fear of these punishments. Drivers who have been punished for their driving offences will <u>also</u> try to avoid repeating their mistakes. <u>As a result</u>, drivers will follow traffic rules more carefully, which can help to reduce traffic accidents.

Others argue that other measures can also be used to make roads safer. Drivers can be required to **take training courses** on driving safety before they take the driving test. <u>This</u> can **raise their awareness of** driving safety and help them to **develop good driving habits** before they start driving on the road. Also, governments can hire experts to improve **road signs**. For example, clearer road signs can be designed and installed to remind drivers of **speed limits** or warn them about **unsafe road conditions**. In addition, governments can reduce traffic accidents by providing more funding for **public transport services**. <u>If</u> more people take public transport <u>rather than</u> drive their own cars, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which can also help to reduce traffic accidents.

I personally believe that while strict punishments can deter dangerous driving behaviour, a variety of other measures, such as educating drivers about driving safety and improving public transport services, should also be taken to reduce traffic accidents and make roads safer.

【经济学人例句】Traffic congestion (交通堵塞) has become a chronic problem and caused damage to London's economy.

tackle	(v.)努力解决 【近义】address(v.)努力应对
city dwellers / urban residents	(名词短语) 城市居民
commute to work *	通勤

【BBC 例句】 Over 24 million people commute to work each day in England and Wales.

leisure activities	(名词短语) 休闲活动
people's income levels	(名词短语) 人们的收入水平
maintenance costs	(名词短语) 保养的费用
the expansion of cities and towns $\star$	(名词短语) 城镇的扩张
reliable and efficient *	可靠的而且高效的

【Guardian 例句】 Overall, public transport services in Manchester are reliable and efficient.

improve public transport services	(动宾短语)改善公共交通
reduce people's dependence on their cars *	(动宾短语) 减少人们对他们的汽车的依赖
improve and expand the urban road system	(动宾短语) 改进并且扩大城市里的道路系统
real-time traffic information	(名词短语) 实时交通信息
be delivered to	被传送给
avoid areas with a high volume of traffic	躲开交通量大的地区

译文请看译文集第35页

# 交通类 范文2 In most cities and towns, the volume of traffic is high and this has become a problem. What are the causes of the high volume of traffic? What measures should be taken to solve the problem?

▶ 7.5 分 范 文 题目类型: report 型 (本题要求分析 causes 与 solutions)

Heavy traffic has become a chronic problem in many cities and towns. There are several causes of this problem and measures need to be taken to tackle it.

The main cause of this problem is that the population in most cities and towns has been increasing rapidly. <u>This means that</u> there are more **city dwellers** who need cars to **commute to work** or for **leisure activities** <u>such as</u> shopping and visiting friends. Also, people's **income levels** have been rising, especially in cities and towns. <u>Therefore</u>, more urban families can afford a car and the **maintenance costs**. Another cause is that more people live far away from their workplace <u>due to</u> **the expansion of cities and towns**. Driving to work is one of the most **reliable and efficient** choices that they have <u>if</u> they want to arrive at work on time.

There are various measures that can be taken to address this problem. Governments need to **improve public transport services** available to city dwellers, especially commuters. <u>For example</u>, by providing convenient and reliable bus services, governments can **reduce people's dependence on their cars**. Another measure is for governments to provide more funding for improving and expanding the urban road system. <u>This</u> can make urban traffic more efficient and prevent **the volume of traffic** from becoming too high in certain areas. In addition, **real-time traffic information** can be delivered to drivers by radio stations during rush hours, which can help drivers to avoid areas with a high volume of traffic.

In summary, there are several causes of this problem. Various steps need to be taken to tackle the problem, such as improving public transport services and urban road systems, and providing drivers with real-time traffic information.

demolish	(v.)拆掉	
new constructions	(名词短语) 新建的房子	
are overcrowded *	过于拥挤	
residential buildings *	(名词短语) 居住用的建筑, 住宅建筑	
commercial buildings *	(名词短语)商业建筑 【同类短语】industrial buildings 工业建筑	
multi-storey buildings	(名词短语) 多层建筑	
layout, structure and function *	(名词短语) 布局、结构和功能	
【BBC 例句】 The university campuses are different in size, layout, structure and function.		
meet the needs of *	满足的要求	
cultural heritage	(名词短语) 文化传承	
gain a better understanding of	更好地理解	
works of art	(名词短语) 艺术品	
【Guardian 例句】 Florence suffered severe floods and thousands of works of art were destroyed.		
give character to cities *	(动宾短语) 给城市鲜明的特色,注意:这个短语 里的 character 不是性格,而是指"鲜明的特色"	
bring art into people's everyday life	把艺术带进人们的日常生活里	
interesting and enjoyable *	有趣而且令人愉快的	
famous landmarks *	(名词短语) 著名的标志性建筑	
attract many tourists *	(动宾短语) 吸引很多游客	
contribute to the local economy	(动宾短语) 对当地经济做出贡献	
create jobs	(动宾短语) 创造就业机会	
The decision to should be made on a case-by-case basis.	应该根据每一个具体的情况来做出的决定。	
	4	

【经济学人例句】The decision to implement the rules should be made on a case-by-case basis.

be well maintained	*	被很好地维护
***************************************		

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建筑类 范文

Some people think that old buildings should be knocked down to make way for new buildings. Others, however, believe that old buildings should be protected. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

▶ 8 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

In many urban areas, there are still a variety of old buildings. Some people think that these old buildings should be demolished to make room for new constructions, while others believe that they should be protected.

The main reason why some old buildings should be knocked down is that many cities are overcrowded with residential buildings and commercial buildings, while the population of these cities is still growing rapidly. This means that some old buildings need to be demolished so that new multi-storey buildings can be built and urban space can be used more efficiently. Also, the layout, structure and function of some old buildings cannot meet the needs of their users. These old buildings should be replaced by new buildings that are more useful and efficient.

However, there are also good arguments for protecting old buildings. <u>They</u> are an important part of cultural heritage and help people to gain a better understanding of history and traditions. <u>For example</u>, many old buildings in London, such as Keats House and the Guildhall, show us how people lived and worked in the past. Also, many old buildings are considered to be works of art. They give character to cities and bring art into people's everyday life. <u>Without</u> old buildings, our cities <u>would</u> become less interesting and enjoyable. <u>Furthermore</u>, some old buildings are famous landmarks and attract many tourists each year. These buildings can contribute to the local economy and create jobs for local people.

My own view is that urban development needs more land, which makes it necessary to demolish some old buildings. However, the decision to demolish old buildings should be made on a case-by-case basis. Old buildings of special historical value or artistic value should be protected and well maintained.

# Day 7

# 语言, 文化和艺术类范文

# Language, Culture & Art

Task Response

har

Coherence and Cohesion

Lexical Resource

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

# Day 7 预 **习** 题

- 01 一些人认为学习外语的唯一原因是到外国旅行或工作。另一些人 认为这并不是一个人应该学习外语的唯一原因。讨论这两种观点 并且给出你自己的看法。
- 02 一些人认为历史应该是学校里的必修科目,而另一些人则认为历史能够教给学生的很少甚至毫无用处。讨论这两种观点并给出你自己的看法。
- 03 在一些国家,传统艺术有灭绝的危险。一些人认为政府应该把一些 公共资金用于保护传统艺术。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 04 一些人认为政府应该为艺术项目提供资助。另一些人则认为艺术 项目应该通过其它来源获得资助。讨论这两种观点并给出你自己 的看法。

working adults (名词短语) 工作的成年人

【经济学人例句】About 47% of working adults in Australia do not feel that they are working in jobs that really interest or motivate them.

go through customs	通过海关
gain a better understanding of *	更好地理解
attractions *	<ul> <li>(n.)景点</li> <li>【相关短语】 historical attractions 历史景</li> <li>点,cultural attractions 文化景点</li> </ul>
value	(v.) 当名词时 value 是价值的意思, 当动 词时 value 是重视的意思
academic qualifications	(名词短语) 学历

【BBC 例句】The same academic qualifications are required for several other jobs in their business.

(名词短语) 专业技能
(名词短语) 求职者
(名词短语)母语
(动宾短语) 有更多的就业机会
(语言) 不只是沟通的工具
(动宾短语) 开阔我们的眼界
加深我们对于的理解
(动宾短语) 结交更多的朋友
(名词短语) 社交媒体
与交流
(宾补结构) 让我们的思想变得更开放, 让我们更愿意接受不同的事物

译文请看译文集第38页

语言类
Some people think that the only reason for learning a foreign language is to travel to or work in a foreign country. Others believe that these are not the only reasons why a person should learn a foreign language. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

▶7分范文

题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

Today, more and more people in the world, including students and many **working adults**, are learning a foreign language.

Some people think that the only purpose of learning a foreign language should be to travel to or work in another country. Being able to understand and even speak the local language makes it easier for travellers to **go through customs** and take local transport <u>such as</u> buses or underground trains. <u>These</u> skills can also help travellers to **gain a better understanding of** the **attractions** that they visit. <u>Also</u>, foreign language skills are important to people who want to work in a foreign country. Nowadays, employers not only value **academic qualifications** and **technical skills** but also look for **job applicants** who know languages other than their **mother tongue**. <u>Therefore</u>, people who have foreign language skills **have more job opportunities** in a country where the language is used.

However, others believe that there are other reasons for learning a foreign language. A language is more than a tool for communication. It is an important part of the culture of the people who speak the language. Foreign language skills can expand our horizons and help us to deepen our understanding of other cultures, such as their literature, songs, films and television programmes. Furthermore, foreign language skills can help people to make more friends. For example, many English learners use social media, including Facebook and Instagram, to interact with people from other countries and become friends with them.

Personally, I believe that foreign language skills have a variety of benefits for people who want to travel to or work in a foreign country. At the same time, learning a foreign language can also deepen our understanding of another culture and make us **more open-minded**.

a compulsory subject	(名词短语)必修科目 【 <b>近义短语】</b> a mandatory subject 必修科目
analyse *	(V.) 分析
historical events *	(名词短语)历史事件
critical-thinking skills *	(名词短语) 辩证思维的能力,思辨能力
deepen their understanding of	(动宾短语) 加深他们对于 的理解
build a sense of responsibility to their country *	(动宾短语) 树立对于国家的责任感
develop a strong sense of cultural identity *	(动宾短语) 形成对于自身文化的很强的认同感
fun and enjoyable	(形容词短语) 有趣而且令人愉快的
dramatic	( <i>adj.</i> ) 戏剧性的
the storylines of bestselling novels	(名词短语) 畅销小说的故事情节
gain a better understanding of *	(动宾短语) 获得对于 更好的理解
learn from the past	向过去学习
avoid mistakes	(动宾短语) 避免错误
international cooperation *	(名词短语) 国际合作
make them committed to	(后面接名词或者动名词) 让他们致力于
build understanding and trust *	(动宾短语) 建立理解和相互信任
analytical skills	(名词短语) 分析能力

【BBC 例句】The teachers are trained to create a variety of activities to develop learners' analytical skills and problem-solving skills (解决问题的能力).

译文请看译文集第39页

## 文化类 范文 Some people think that history should be a compulsory subject in schools, while others believe that history has little or nothing to tell students. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

▶ 7.5 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + give your own opinion 型

Some people think that history should be a mandatory subject in schools. However, others believe that history can teach students little or nothing.

Those who think that history should be a mandatory subject argue that it can have a variety of benefits for students. In history class, students are required to analyse a wide range of **historical events**. This can help to improve their **critical-thinking skills**. Studying history can also **deepen their understanding of** the past of their country. As a result, they **build a sense of responsibility** to their country and **develop a strong sense of cultural identity**. In addition, as a school subject, history can be fun and enjoyable. It gives details of events that happened in the lives of real people. Some historical events are so dramatic that they remind students of **the storylines of bestselling novels**.

Others believe that history can teach students little or nothing. They think that history is the study of the past, while students should focus on the present and the future. For example, they should concentrate on subjects such as science and information technology, which can help them to gain a better understanding of modern technology and prepare them for a wide range of careers. However, I would argue that an effective way to understand the present and to plan for the future is to learn from the past and avoid mistakes that were made in the past. For instance, learning about the disasters caused by the Cold War can help students to understand the importance of international cooperation, and make them committed to building understanding and trust between their nation and other nations.

Personally, I believe that history can help students to develop **analytical skills**, a sense of responsibility to their nation and a strong sense of cultural identity. Therefore, history should be a compulsory subject in schools.

preserve	<ul> <li>(v.)保护(某种资源),它的名词形式是 preservation</li> <li>【动宾短语】 preserve natural resources 保护自然资源, preserve wild animals 保护野生动物, preserve historic buildings 保护历史建筑</li> <li>【区分】表示保护某种资源时,既可以用 preserve 也可以用 protect,但当表示保护某人的安全时则只能使用 protect,不能用 preserve</li> </ul>
face extinction	(动宾短语)濒临灭绝 【相关短语】become extinct 灭绝
cultural heritage *	(名词短语) 文化传承, 注意: heritage 是不可数名词, 不能加复数
【经济学人例句】Local governmer	nts have limited funds for protection of cultural heritage.
express traditional culture	(动宾短语) 表达传统文化
make the culture unique	(宾补结构) 让这种文化变得独特
make cultures similar *	(宾补结构) 让文化之间变得很相似
feel disconnected from	感到与脱节
【BBC 例句】 Many young people	in Scotland feel disconnected from their cultural heritage.
educational value	(名词短语) 教育方面的价值
encourage children's imagination and creativity *	(动宾短语) 激发孩子们的想象力和创造力
are irreplaceable resources	是不可替代的资源
be truly revived	被真正恢复生命力
involve high costs *	(动宾短语) 涉及到很高的费用
have many other concerns	(动宾短语) 有很多其它需要关注的问题
infrastructure development	(名词短语) 基础设施的发展
crime prevention	(名词短语) 预防犯罪
attract tourists *	(动宾短语) 吸引游客
boost economic growth *	(动宾短语) 促进经济的发展
increase government tax revenue *	(动宾短语) 增加政府税收
is not likely to	不太可能会
increase the financial burden on governments	增加政府的财务负担

译文请看译文集第40页

#### 文化艺术类 范文1

In some countries, traditional art is in danger of extinction. Some people think that governments should spend some public money on the preservation of traditional art. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

#### 题目类型:同不同意型

In some countries, traditional art is facing extinction. I agree with the view that governments should spend some public money on its preservation.

Traditional art, such as traditional music, dance and painting, is an important part of a nation's **cultural heritage**. It can **express traditional culture** and make the culture unique. <u>This</u> is particularly important in an age when globalisation has made cultures similar. <u>Without</u> enough government funding for traditional art, a nation <u>would</u> lose an important part of its culture and **feel disconnected from** its cultural heritage. <u>Also</u>, traditional art has significant **educational value**. For example, introducing traditional art, such as pottery and weaving, into art lessons in schools can **encourage children's imagination and creativity**. <u>This</u> helps to **build a creative workforce** for the nation's future. <u>Another reason why</u> governments should provide funding for preserving traditional art <u>is that</u> some forms of traditional art are **irreplaceable resources**. Once a form of traditional art becomes extinct, it can never **be truly revived**.

It is true that governments only have limited amounts of public money, while they have many other concerns, such as infrastructure development, pollution control and crime prevention. <u>However</u>, traditional art that is unique to a country can attract tourists, which can help to boost economic growth and increase government tax revenue. <u>Therefore</u>, funding for the preservation of traditional art is not likely to increase the financial burden on governments.

In conclusion, traditional art has high cultural, educational and economic value. I agree with the opinion that governments should spend some public money on its preservation.

have conflicting views	(动宾短语) 有相互对立的看法
enrich the local culture *	(动宾短语) 丰富当地的文化
improve people's quality of life *	(动宾短语)提高人们的生活质量 【区分】standard of living 是指"生活水平", 主要指物质方面的生活水平高低,而 quality of life 则是"生活质量",不仅包括物质方面, 而且也包括心理感受、文化水平等因素

【Telegraph 例句】 The team received the award for their efforts to address long-term social issues and improve people's quality of life.

(名词短语) 公共艺术
(名词短语) 艺术品
(名词短语) 著名的地标
(动宾短语) 吸引很多的游客
有吸引力而且令人愉快的
(动宾短语) 激发想象力和创造力
(动宾短语) 建立起一支更有创意的劳动力

【经济学人例句】Universities play a key role in helping to build a more creative workforce for the country.

(动宾短语) 只有有限的资金
(名词短语) 国家的正常运行
资金不足
(名词短语) 私人捐款
(名词短语) 富有的个人或者企业

译文请看译文集第41页

# 文化艺术类 范文2 Some people think that governments should give financial support to art projects. Others, however, believe that art projects should be funded by other sources. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

#### ▶ 7.5 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

People have conflicting views about how art projects should be funded.

Some people argue that art projects should be funded by governments. <u>These</u> projects can **enrich the local culture** and **improve people's quality of life**. For example, government-funded public art projects bring a variety of **public art**, including public sculptures and murals, to streets, squares and parks. Some public **works of art** are so impressive that they have become **famous landmarks** and **attract many tourists**. <u>Without</u> government funding for these art projects, cities and towns <u>would</u> be less **attractive and enjoyable**. <u>Also</u>, art projects help to make people more creative. For instance, the community art projects in Canberra provide local residents with many art activities that **encourage imagination and creativity**. Governments can help to **build a more creative workforce** by giving financial support to these art projects.

Others, however, believe that art projects should be funded by other sources. Governments have limited funds and the funds need to be spent on a wide range of areas, such as health care, public transport and national security. These areas are more important to the proper functioning of a country than art is, but many of them are under-funded. This means that art projects should receive funding from other sources, such as private donations from wealthy individuals or businesses. Selling their works of art to collectors can also help artists to fund their art projects.

In my view, governments should give financial support to art projects while encouraging individuals and businesses to **contribute to the funding of** art projects that they like and appreciate.

## 食品,健康和运动类范文

#### Food, Health & Sports

Task Response

hr

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Lexical Resource

Coherence and Cohesion

Grammatical Range and Accuracy



- 01 由于科技的发展,我们可以买到的食品范围和质量有所改变。一些人认为这种改变会产生有害的影响。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 02 现在,食品从农场到达消费者手中需要被运输很远的距离。这个 趋势的原因是什么?你认为这是一个积极还是消极的趋势?
- 03 在很多国家里,儿童们的平均体重在上升而他们的健康水平在下降。这个趋势产生的原因是什么?给出一些解决办法。
- 04 一些人认为只有最健康、最强壮的个人和团队才能在体育运动中获得成功。另一些人则认为心态才是在体育运动中成功的关键。 讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

technological advances	(名词短语)科技发展,科技进步
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【BBC 例句】 Technological advances leave many elderly people with fewer opportunities to meet others and make them feel isolated.

increase the variety of food	(动宾短语) 增加食品的多样性
grocer's shop	(名词短语) 出售食品和杂物的商店
genetic makeup	(名词短语) 基因构成
is rich in protein *	富含蛋白质
is low in fat *	低脂肪
pre-packaged food	(名词短语) 预先包装好的食品, 预制食品
canned food *	(名词短语) 罐装食品
city dwellers	(名词短语)城市居民 【近义短语】urban residents
From an economic perspective,	从经济的视角来看,

【经济学人例句】 From an economic perspective, Brexit is not the most important thing facing Britain's future.

genetically-modified crops	(名词短语) 转基因的庄稼
are more resistant to diseases	(庄稼) 抗病能力更强
prevent food shortages	(动宾短语) 预防食品短缺
keep food prices stable	保持食品价格稳定
health risks *	(名词短语) 健康风险
nutritious	( <i>adj.</i> )有营养的
This is illustrated by the fact that	这可以从 的事实得到证明。
genetic engineering technology	(名词短语) 转基因工程技术

译文请看译文集第43页

食品类

#### 食品类 范文1

The range and quality of food that we can buy has changed due to technological advances. Some people argue that the change has a harmful impact. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

▶7分范文

#### 题目类型:同不同意型

Technological advances have changed the range and quality of the food that consumers can buy. Some people believe that the change is harmful. While I think that their concern is understandable, I believe that the change creates more benefits than harm.

This change can bring a variety of benefits. <u>It</u> greatly **increases the variety of food** available in supermarkets and grocer's shops. For example, modern food technology can change the **genetic makeup** of farm animals to produce meat that is **rich in protein** but **low in fat**. Technological advances in food transport also lead to more foreign food choices for consumers. Another benefit is that **pre-packaged food**, such as **canned food**, can make our lives more convenient. This is particularly important to **city dwellers** who **have busy lifestyles** and find it difficult to prepare three meals every day by themselves. From an economic perspective, **genetically-modified crops** grow faster and are more resistant to diseases. This means that they not only help to **prevent food shortages** but also help to **keep food prices stable**.

<u>It is true that</u> the change causes some problems. There are concerns about geneticallymodified food <u>due to</u> the **health risks** that they may bring to consumers. <u>Also</u>, pre-packaged food is usually **not as nutritious as** fresh food. <u>However</u>, these problems can be solved by further technological advances. <u>This</u> is illustrated by the fact that the latest developments in genetic engineering technology are making genetically-modified food safer for consumers, while new packaging technology can keep food fresh for longer.

To conclude, I agree that the change may cause some problems, but the benefits that it can bring are even more significant.

the advantage of scale	(名词短语) 大企业的优势, 规模经济的优势
large industrial farms	(名词短语) 大型的工业化农场
have higher incomes	(动宾短语) 有更高的收入
a higher standard of living *	(名词短语) 更高的生活水平

【经济学人例句】Well-educated people generally have a higher standard of living than people who are less educated.

demand for more food choices	(名词短语) 对更多食品选择的需求
meet this demand	(动宾短语) 满足这种需求
trade barriers	(名词短语) 贸易壁垒
be removed	被消除, 被去掉
pollute the air	(动宾短语) 污染空气
greenhouse gas emissions *	(名词短语) 温室效应气体的排放
contribute to global warming *	(动宾短语) 加剧全球变暖
【BBC 例句】 Many human activities contribute to global warming.	
take jobs away from *	抢走的就业机会

food preservatives	(名词短语) 食品防腐剂
damage consumers' health *	(动宾短语) 破坏消费者的健康

译文请看译文集第44页

## 食品类 范文2 Today, food travels thousands of miles from the farm to the consumer. What are the causes of this trend? Do you think this is a positive or negative trend?

#### ▶ 7.5 分 范 文 题目类型: mixed 型 (一个 report 分析问题 + 一个要求论述自己看法的问题)

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the distance over which food is transported from producers to consumers.

There are several reasons for this trend. The development of farming technology and **the advantage of scale** have helped large **industrial farms** to produce food at much lower costs than small farms. Most of these large industrial farms are located far from the areas that they serve. <u>Therefore</u>, food produced by these farms needs to be transported over long distances to reach consumers. <u>Another reason is that</u> many people have **higher incomes** and a higher **standard of living** than in the past. <u>As a result</u>, there is an increasing demand for **more food choices**. Food transported over long distances can help to **meet this demand**. <u>In addition</u>, many **trade barriers** have been removed <u>due to</u> free trade agreements. This makes it easier for food to be exported to other countries.

On the one hand, this trend has some benefits. It leads to more food choices for consumers. For example, consumers can buy out-of-season vegetables that have been transported from other countries. Also, the competition among food producers in different regions or different countries can help to make food cheaper.

On the other hand, I believe that there are even more disadvantages of this trend. Transporting food over long distances wastes energy and **pollutes the air**. For instance, the food trucks use large amounts of fossil fuels, which leads to more **greenhouse gas emissions** and **contributes to global warming**. Another disadvantage is that food from other regions or other countries is likely to cause damage to the local food industry and **takes jobs away from local farmers**. Furthermore, food transported over long distances contains **food preservatives**, which may **damage consumers' health**.

In conclusion, there are various reasons for this trend and I believe that overall, this is a negative trend.

have an unhealthy diet *	(动宾短语) 有不健康的饮食结构
have busy careers *	(动宾短语) 有忙碌的事业
canned food	(名词短语) 罐装食品
frozen food	(名词短语) 冷冻食品
is high in calories	含有很多的卡路里
gain weight	(动宾短语) 体重增加
【BBC 例句】Adults are more likely to gain weight as they get older.	
chicken nuggets	(名词短语) 鸡块
have a sedentary lifestyle *	(动宾短语) 有缺少运动的生活方式
【Telegraph 例句】They have a sedentary lifestyle and do not exercise regularly.	
lack exercise	(动宾短语) 缺少体育锻炼
increase their risk of heart disease and high blood pressure $\star$	增加他们患心脏病和高血压的风险
address this trend	(动宾短语) 应对这一趋势
health education programme	(名词短语)健康教育节目
physical education	(名词短语)体育课
a compulsory subject	(名词短语) 一门必修课
eat more fruit and vegetables	(动宾短语) 吃更多的蔬菜水果
exercise regularly	经常锻炼身体
impose high taxes on *	对征收重税
high-fat, high-calorie food *	(名词短语) 高脂肪、高热量的食品
install exercise equipment	(动宾短语) 安装锻炼用的器械
is / are responsible for	是导致的原因
***************************************	4

译文请看译文集第45页

### 健康类 范文 In many countries, the average weight of children is increasing and their levels of health are declining. What are the causes of this trend? Suggest some solutions.

#### ▶ 7.5 分范文 题目类型: report 型 (本题要求分析 causes 与 solutions)

Children's average weight is rising in many countries, while their average level of health is declining. This essay will discuss the reasons for this trend and offer some solutions.

There are two main reasons for this trend. Firstly, many children today have an unhealthy diet. <u>Their</u> parents have busy careers and often do not have time to cook meals for them. <u>As a result</u>, these children eat canned food or frozen food regularly. Also, their parents often take them to fast food restaurants and buy them a variety of junk food that is high in calories, <u>such as</u> cheeseburgers and chicken nuggets. <u>This</u> causes children to gain weight and develop health problems. Secondly, many children today have a sedentary lifestyle. <u>They</u> spend several hours each day watching television or playing video games and lack exercise. <u>This means that</u> they burn fewer calories than they eat, which makes them overweight and increases their risk of heart disease and high blood pressure.

There are various measures that can be taken to address this trend. Health education programmes in the media can educate parents and children about the health risks of being overweight, while schools should make physical education a **compulsory subject**. Also, parents should encourage their children to eat more fruit and vegetables, and to **exercise regularly**. Governments can also help children to develop a healthy diet and an active lifestyle. For example, governments can **impose high taxes on** high-fat, high-calorie food and **install exercise equipment** in local parks.

To conclude, children's unhealthy diet and sedentary lifestyle are responsible for their increasing average weight and declining levels of health. Various measures need to be taken to improve the situation.

achieve success *	(动宾短语) 获得成功
strength, speed or flexibility	(名词短语)力量、速度或者灵活性
achieve their potential *	(动宾短语) 充分发挥出他们的潜力
physical abilities	(名词短语)体能
mental attitude	(名词短语) 心态

【BBC 例句】 It is a good example of positive mental attitudes and self-confidence.

cross-country cycling	(名词短语) 越野自行车
triathlon	(n.) 铁人三项
demanding	(adj.)要求很高的
strong willpower	(名词短语) 顽强的意志力
perseverance	(n.) 毅力
lack team spirit *	(动宾短语) 缺少团队精神
a combination of and	(名词短语) 两者的结合
boost their performance	(动宾短语) 提升他们的表现

【Guardian 例句】 Some British athletes routinely use caffeine to boost their performance.

are evenly matched	(两个运动队) 实力相当
better teamwork	(名词短语) 更好的团队合作

译文请看译文集第46页

## 运动类 范文 Some people believe that only the fittest and strongest individuals and teams can succeed in sports. Others think that success in sports depends on mental attitudes. Discuss both these views and give your own opinions.

#### ▶ 7.5 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

What leads to athletes' success is a frequent topic of discussion.

Some people think that only the fittest and strongest athletes can **achieve success**. The main reason for this view is that in sports competitions, athletes compete in **strength**, **speed** or **flexibility**. <u>Also</u>, sports training tends to focus on the training in physical abilities, which helps athletes to **achieve their potential**. <u>Therefore</u>, **physical abilities** play a key role in success in sports, especially individual sports <u>such as</u> running, swimming and weightlifting.

Others, however, believe that success in sports depends on mental attitudes. Some sports, such as cross-country cycling and triathlon, are so demanding that even athletes with the best physical abilities need strong willpower to help them to win. Without enough perseverance, an athlete would give up before the end of the competition.

Furthermore, cooperation among team members is crucial to success in team sports. Even teams that are made up of players with the best physical abilities are likely to lose <u>if</u> the players **lack team spirit**. For example, if the members of a basketball team only want to score by themselves and refuse to pass the ball to their teammates who have better scoring opportunities, the team cannot achieve success on the basketball court, no matter how good its members' physical abilities are.

Personally, I believe that athletes need a combination of good physical abilities and positive mental attitudes to **boost their performance** and achieve success. In team sports, if two teams are evenly matched in terms of physical abilities, then the team with **better teamwork** is more likely to win.



## 犯罪类范文

Crime

Task Response



Coherence and Cohesion

Lexical Resource

Grammatical Range and Accuracy



- 01 一些人认为带枪的警力导致社会当中出现更多的暴力。多大程度 上你同意或者不同意?
- 02 一些人认为减少犯罪最好的方式是给罪犯更长的刑期。另一些人则认为有更好的减少犯罪的方法。讨论这两种观点并给出你自己的看法。
- 03 现在,儿童的反社会行为有上升的趋势。这一趋势的原因是什么? 提出一些解决办法。

for self-defence	出于自卫目的
for protection of the public	为了保护公众
criminal acts *	(名词短语) 犯罪行为

【BBC 例句】 The organisation was involved in criminal acts that were related to the funding for the campaign.

surrender	(V.)放弃抵抗,投降
pose a serious threat to	对构成严重的威胁
in life-threatening situations	在危及生命的情况下 【对比】 non-life-threatening situations 并不是 危及生命的情况
law-abiding citizens *	(名词短语) 守法的公民
are unlikely to	不太可能会
anger or hatred	(名词短语) 愤怒或者仇恨
violent acts of revenge	(名词短语) 报复性的暴力行为
use guns improperly	(动宾短语) 不恰当地使用枪支
strict training	(名词短语) 严格的训练
the overall effect	(名词短语) 从总体来看的效果
deter violent criminals *	(动宾短语) 震慑暴力的罪犯

【Telegraph 例句】An increase in gun crime has led to calls for tougher sentences to deter violent criminals.

译文请看译文集第48页

#### 犯罪类 范文1

Some people believe that a police force carrying guns leads to more violence in society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

#### ▶7分范文

#### 题目类型:同不同意型

Some people think a police force that carries guns results in more violence in society. Although their concern is understandable, I do not think that a police force carrying guns leads to more violence in society.

Guns are carried by police officers **for self-defence** and for protection of the public against violent criminal acts. <u>They</u> can use guns to force violent criminals to surrender or to shoot at escaping criminals who **pose a serious threat to public safety**. At the same time, there are strict rules for police use of guns. <u>For example</u>, in Australia, many police officers carry guns but they are only allowed to use their guns against criminals **in life-threatening situations**.

<u>Furthermore</u>, **law-abiding citizens** are unlikely to become violent just because they see police officers carrying guns. Violent acts are caused by **anger or hatred**. The sight of police officers carrying guns cannot cause such feelings in law-abiding citizens.

<u>It is true that</u> some police officers may use the guns that they carry improperly, which may lead to **violent acts of revenge**. For instance, some police officers may use guns in non-lifethreatening situations. <u>However</u>, I would argue that such cases are extremely rare <u>due to</u> the **strict training** that police officers have received. <u>Therefore</u>, the overall effect of a police force carrying guns is to **deter violent criminals** and reduce violence in society <u>rather than</u> increase it.

In conclusion, while I agree that there is a risk of improper use of guns by the police, I believe that the risk is low and overall, the guns carried by police officers help to reduce violence rather than increase it.

longer prison terms	(名词短语) 更长的刑期
prevent criminals from re-offending	防止罪犯们再次犯罪
deter potential criminals *	(动宾短语) 震慑潜在的罪犯
make criminals reflect on their actions *	让罪犯反思他们的行为
become law-abiding citizens *	变成守法的公民

【BBC 例句】 The report by the Scottish Centre for Crime Research shows that most offenders want to become law-abiding citizens.

are released from prison	被从监狱释放出来,出狱
police patrols	(名词短语) 警方巡逻
high-crime areas	(名词短语) 犯罪高发区
prevent crime *	(动宾短语) 预防犯罪
commit crime	(动宾短语)犯罪,注意:地道英文里不写 make crime X
violent images in the media	(名词短语)媒体当中的暴力画面
a fully-developed sense of right and wrong	(名词短语) 成熟的是非观念
the root cause of	(名词短语) 的根源问题
low-income families *	(名词短语) 低收入的家庭
vocational training	(名词短语) 职业培训,请注意: vocational 的前两个字母是 vo
create jobs	(动宾短语) 创造就业
improve their standard of living	(动宾短语)提高他们的生活水平
make society more equal and fair	(宾补结构) 让社会变得更加平等而且公正
prepare them for employment *	(动宾短语)帮助他们准备就业
have a steady source of income $\star$	(动宾短语) 有稳定的收入来源

【经济学人例句】 They have a steady source of income that covers housing, food and other essential needs.

damage their health	(动宾短语)破坏他们的健康
cause resentment *	(动宾短语) 导致怨恨情绪
become useful members of society *	成为有用的社会成员

译文请看译文集第49页

#### 犯罪类 范文2

Some people think that the best way to reduce crime is to give offenders longer prison sentences. Others, however, think that there are better ways to reduce crime. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

#### ▶ 7.5 分范文

#### 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

Crime rates have been increasing in many countries, but people have different views about how to reduce crime.

Some people believe that giving criminals longer prison sentences is the best way to reduce crime. They argue that the fear of this punishment can **prevent criminals from re-offending and deter potential criminals**. Imprisonment also **makes criminals reflect on their actions**. <u>Therefore</u>, longer prison terms are more likely to make offenders change their behaviour and **become law-abiding citizens** after they are released from prison.

Others think that there are better ways to reduce crime. Increasing police patrols in highcrime areas can help to prevent crime in these areas. This is better than punishing people who have committed crime with longer prison sentences. Reducing violent images in the media can <u>also</u> help to reduce crime. This is particularly important to young people who tend to copy what they see in the media but do not have a fully-developed sense of right and wrong. To tackle the root cause of a variety of crime, governments need to reduce poverty. For example, governments should create jobs and provide low-income families with free vocational training, which can reduce unemployment rates, improve their standard of living and make society more equal and fair. Even if we depend on prison to reduce crime, providing prisoners with vocational training is better than giving them longer prison terms because the training can prepare them for employment and help them to have a steady source of income after they are released from prison. By contrast, spending a longer time in prison would damage their health and cause resentment.

My own view is that punishing criminals with longer prison sentences may be helpful in preventing them from re-offending. However, increasing police patrols, reducing violence in the media, tackling poverty and helping offenders to **become useful members of society** are better ways to reduce crime.

anti-social behaviour	(名词短语)反社会行为,故意干扰社会秩序和他 人生活的行为,例如:破坏公物 cause damage to public property,涂鸦 graffiti,吵闹的派对 noisy parties,校园欺凌 school bullying 等
work long hours *	长时间地工作

【BBC 例句】 Women who work long hours are more likely to suffer from stress and anxiety.

without adult supervision	(介宾短语)没有成年人的监护
vandalism and graffiti	(名词短语) 破坏公物和涂鸦
peer pressure	(名词短语) 来自于同龄人的压力, 同辈压力
bullying	(n.) 欺凌
be isolated by their friends	被他们的朋友们孤立
promote violence *	(动宾短语) 宣扬暴力
brave and admirable	勇敢的、令人崇拜的
do not fully understand the conse- quences of violent actions	不完全理解暴力行为的后果
are frequently exposed to	经常接触到的影响
are more likely to	更可能会
participate more actively in	更积极地参与
have busy careers	(动宾短语) 有忙碌的事业
social skills	(名词短语) 社会交往技能
build a sense of responsibility *	(动宾短语) 树立责任感
group assignments	(名词短语) 小组作业
team sports	(名词短语) 团队运动
introducing laws to	通过立法来
regulate violence in the media *	(动宾短语) 对媒体里的暴力进行严格监管 【同类短语】regulate violence in video games 对电子游戏里的暴力进行严格监管

译文请看译文集第50页

#### 犯罪类 范文3

Today, there is an increase in children's anti-social behaviour. What are the causes of this trend? Suggest some solutions.

#### ▶ 8 分苑文 题目类型: report 型 (本题要求分析 causes 与 solutions)

Many people are concerned about the increase in children's anti-social behaviour which occurs not only in schools but also in other public places.

There are several reasons for this issue. The main reason is that more parents work full-time and many of them have to work long hours. This means that their children regularly spend after-school hours without adult supervision. As a result, these children are more likely to be involved in anti-social behaviour <u>such as</u> vandalism and graffiti. Another reason is that children are under increasing peer pressure at school. Some of them take part in anti-social behaviour, <u>including</u> bullying, to avoid being isolated by their friends. Also, today, many films and video games promote violence and make breaking the law seem brave and admirable. Children like to copy what they see in the media, but do not fully understand the consequences of violent actions. Therefore, children who are frequently exposed to such films and video games are likely to develop violent anti-social behaviour.

Various actions can be taken to reduce anti-social behaviour among children. Parents need to participate more actively in their children's education and lives. For example, parents who have busy careers can use the time that they spend with their children, such as dinner time, more effectively by listening to their children's ideas and problems and giving advice to their children. While children are at school, their teachers can help them to develop their social skills and build a sense of responsibility. For instance, group assignments and team sports improve children's social skills and help them to understand the importance of being responsible for their own actions. Governments can also help to reduce anti-social behaviour among children by introducing laws to regulate violence in the media.

In summary, there are several reasons for the increase in children's anti-social behaviour. Parents, teachers and governments should all play their part in tackling this issue.

## Day 10

## 旅游,环境和动物类范文

#### Tourism, Environment & Animals

Task Response



Coherence and Cohesion

Lexical Resource

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

### Day 10 预**习题**

- 01 现在, 旅行的人数比过去任何时候都更多。为什么会有这种情况? 旅行对于旅行者们的好处是什么?
- 02 国际旅游业已经成为世界上的一个巨大产业。你是否认为国际 旅游业的利大于弊?
- 03 一些人认为应该由私人公司而不是由政府来承担为清理环境污染 支付的费用。你同意还是不同意这种观点?
- 04 水短缺在很多国家是一个严重的问题。水短缺产生的原因是什么?这个问题的解决办法是什么?
- 05 人类不应该把动物作为食品和服装的来源。多大程度上你同意 或者不同意这种观点?
- 06 一些人认为用在动物保护上的时间与资金应该被改用于改善人类的生活质量。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?
- 07 一些人认为动物实验是必要的,而另一些人则认为动物实验给 动物造成不必要的痛苦。讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

have higher incomes	(动宾短语) 有更高的收入
fierce competition	(名词短语) 激烈的竞争

【Daily Mail 例句】 Even students who are expected to receive good A-level results may face fierce competition for university places.

the transport industry	(名词短语) 交通运输产业
airline companies / airlines	航空公司,注意:不要误解成"航线"
more affordable *	价格更合理的,价格更容易承担的
take overseas trips / travel abroad	出国旅行
international business and trade	(名词短语) 国际商务和贸易
public holidays *	(名词短语) 公共假期
have busy and stressful jobs	(动宾短语) 有着忙碌而且压力很大的工作
reduce stress and anxiety *	(动宾短语) 减轻压力和焦虑
experience other cultures first-hand *	(动宾短语) 直接地体验其它文化

【经济学人例句】Some of them have the opportunity to study abroad and experience other cultures first-hand.

explore local culture *	(动宾短语) 探索当地的文化
stereotypes	(n.) 成见
build understanding and trust *	(动宾短语) 建立理解和相互信任

【BBC 例句】 They can build understanding and trust with other communities in this area.

译文请看译文集第52页

#### 旅游类 范文1

Nowadays, more people travel than ever before. Why is this the case? What are the benefits of travelling for travellers?

#### ▶7分范文

#### 题目类型: report 型

Today, the number of people who travel is larger than ever before. This essay will analyse the reasons for this trend and the benefits of travelling for travellers.

There are several reasons for the increase in the number of travellers. <u>The main reason is that</u> people generally **have higher incomes** than in the past. At the same time, the fierce competition in the transport industry, especially between **airline companies**, has made transport **more affordable**. <u>As a result</u>, more people can afford to travel, including **taking overseas trips**. <u>Another reason is that</u> people have more time to spend on trips. <u>For</u> <u>example</u>, in many countries, there are more **public holidays** when people can travel to other parts of their country or even abroad. <u>In addition</u>, the increase in international business and trade means that the number of business travellers is also increasing.

Travelling can bring various benefits to travellers. Nowadays, many people have busy and stressful jobs. Travelling can help them to get away from their busy lifestyles, which can reduce stress and anxiety. Also, travelling helps people to experience other cultures first-hand. They can explore local culture and traditions, and even learn some simple words in the local language. As a result, the stereotypes that they have about the local culture and local people can be greatly reduced. For business travellers, travelling to other places to have business talks or negotiations can help them to build understanding and trust with their business partners in other cities or other countries, which can bring them financial benefits.

In conclusion, there are several reasons for this trend and travelling can bring a variety of benefits to travellers.

cause damage to	(动宾短语)对造成破坏
【BBC 例句】 It could injure employees or cause damage to their health.	
greenhouse gas emissions *	(名词短语) 温室效应气体的排放
their destinations *	(名词短语) 他们的目的地
disrespect	(n.) 不尊重, 不敬
traditions and customs *	(名词短语) 传统和风俗
tensions and conflicts	(名词短语) 紧张关系和冲突
contribute to the economy *	(动宾短语) 对经济做出贡献
increase government tax revenue *	(动宾短语) 增加政府税收
their destinations * disrespect traditions and customs * tensions and conflicts contribute to the economy *	<ul> <li>(名词短语)他们的目的地</li> <li>(n.)不尊重,不敬</li> <li>(名词短语)传统和风俗</li> <li>(名词短语)紧张关系和冲突</li> <li>(动宾短语)对经济做出贡献</li> </ul>

【经济学人例句】They do not believe that raising tax rates is the best way to increase government tax revenue in the long term.

create jobs *	(动宾短语) 创造就业
travel agency	(名词短语) 旅行社
souvenir shop	(名词短语) 纪念品店
expand people's horizons *	(动宾短语) 开阔人们的眼界
build understanding and trust	(动宾短语) 建立理解和相互信任
experience other cultures first-hand	(动宾短语) 直接体验其它的文化, 亲身体验其 它的文化
interact with local people *	与当地人交流
gain a better understanding of the local culture *	更好地理解当地文化
leisure activity	(名词短语) 休闲活动
have busy careers	(动宾短语) 有忙碌的事业
stressful lifestyles	(名词短语) 压力很大的生活方式
escape from their daily routines	从他们的日常惯例当中暂时逃离
reduce stress and anxiety *	(动宾短语) 减轻压力和焦虑

译文请看译文集第53页

#### 旅游类 范文2 International tourism has become a huge industry in the world. Do you think that the advantages of international tourism outweigh the disadvantages?

7.5分范文

题目类型:比较利弊型

International tourism has been growing rapidly and has become a huge industry in the world. I think that the advantages of international tourism outweigh the disadvantages.

There are some disadvantages of international tourism. The main disadvantage is that international tourism may **cause damage to the environment**. For example, the increase in international air travel leads to more **greenhouse gas emissions**. Also, some international tourists do not have respect for the culture in **their destinations**. Sometimes **their disrespect for local traditions and customs** even leads to **tensions and conflicts** between tourists and local people.

<u>However</u>, I believe that the advantages of international tourism outweigh these disadvantages. International tourism is one of the most important industries in the world today. It can contribute to the economy in many countries, increase government tax revenue and create jobs in a wide range of businesses, <u>such as</u> hotels, travel agencies and souvenir shops. <u>Another benefit is that</u> travelling to other countries can expand people's horizons and help them to build understanding and trust with local people. They can experience other cultures first-hand and interact with the locals, which helps them to gain a better understanding of the local culture and local people. <u>Furthermore</u>, international tourism is a popular leisure activity. Nowadays, many people have busy careers and stressful lifestyles. Travelling to other countries gives them the opportunity to escape from their daily routines, which helps them to reduce stress and anxiety. People can also travel to other countries to enjoy better weather. <u>For example</u>, many people in the UK travel to southern Spain in winter to relax in the warm weather.

In conclusion, I believe that the benefits of international tourism outweigh the drawbacks.

pollute the environment *	(动宾短语) 污染环境
the consequences of their actions *	(名词短语) 它们的行为的后果
【Guardian 例句】Children do not fully understand the consequences of their actions.	
treatment of the polluted air	(名词短语) 对于受污染空气的处理
discharge toxic chemicals into the air *	(动宾短语) 把有毒的化学物质排放到空气里
should be fined for being irresponsible	应该由于不负责任而被罚款
oil spills	(名词短语)石油泄漏
compensate for the cost of	对于导致的费用进行赔偿
pay environmental taxes	(动宾短语) 交纳环境税
increase greenhouse gas emissions *	(动宾短语) 增加温室效应气体的排放

[BBC 例句] The company increased greenhouse gas emissions from two of its small factories without penalty under a policy that was implemented to limit greenhouse gas emissions from large facilities.

make and enforce laws to *	(动宾短语)制定并且执行法律来
meet their environmental responsibilities / fulfil their environmental responsibilities	(动宾短语) 履行它们对于环境的责任
impose high taxes on *	对征收重税
damage the environment	破坏环境

译文请看译文集第54页

#### 环境类 范文1

Some people think that private companies, rather than governments, should pay for cleaning up the environment. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

7.5分范文

题目类型:同不同意型

Environmental pollution is one of the most challenging problems that we are facing today. Although I think that governments can also make important contributions to environmental protection, I agree that private companies should be financially responsible for cleaning up the environment.

Private companies whose products or production processes **pollute the environment** should be financially punished for **the consequences of their actions**. For example, companies that **discharge toxic chemicals into the air** should pay for the treatment of the polluted air. If they refuse to pay for the treatment, then they **should be fined for being irresponsible**. Similarly, private companies that are responsible for oil spills should **compensate for** the cost of treating the polluted water. Even companies that do not directly damage the environment should contribute to cleaning up the environment by paying **environmental taxes** because the transport of their products **increases greenhouse gas emissions**.

It is true that governments also have key roles to play in improving the environment. They can **make and enforce laws** to ensure that private companies **meet their environmental responsibilities**. Governments can also **impose high taxes on** environmentally-damaging products and then use the taxes to fund environmental protection projects. <u>However</u>, unless governments **damage the environment** with their own actions, I do not think that they should be financially responsible for cleaning up the environment.

To conclude, I believe that private companies should pay for cleaning up the environment, while governments can help to ensure that the companies meet their environmental responsibilities.

the principal reason	(名词短语) 首要的原因,注意:principal (首 要的)拼写和 principle(原则)不一样
the increasing demand for water *	(名词短语) 对于水的更多的需求
rise at a dramatic rate	急剧地上升
discharge toxic waste into rivers and lakes *	(动宾短语) 把有毒的废料排入河流和湖泊
without any treatment	不进行任何处理
contribute to water scarcity	(动宾短语) 加剧水的短缺,注意: contribute to 后面跟积极的事物时是"对做贡献"的意 思,而 contribute to 后面跟消极的事物时则是 "加剧"的意思 【同类短语】* contribute to climate change 加剧 气候变化

【Telegraph 例句】Greenhouse gas emissions contribute to climate change.

irresponsible use of water	(名词短语) 不负责任的用水行为
use water irresponsibly	(动宾短语) 不负责任地用水, 浪费水 【反义短语】use water responsibly 负责任地用 水, 不浪费水
public education programmes	(名词短语) 公共教育项目
water conservation	(名词短语) 节约用水
conserve water *	(动宾短语)节约水 【同类短语】conserve energy 节约能源
should be heavily fined *	应该被重罚
fresh water	(名词短语) 淡水
alternative sources	(名词短语) 替代来源
desalination technology	(名词短语) 海水淡化技术

译文请看译文集第55页

#### 环境类 范文2 Water scarcity is a serious problem in many countries. What are the causes of water scarcity?What are the solutions to this problem?

7.5分范文

题目类型: report 型

Water covers more than 70 percent of the surface of the Earth. However, many countries today are facing the problem of water scarcity.

There are several reasons for this problem. The principal reason is **the increasing demand for water**. The world's population has more than doubled since the end of the Second World War, and industrial production and farming have been growing rapidly. <u>As</u> <u>a result</u>, industrial, agricultural and household use of water has been rising at a dramatic rate. Another reason for water scarcity is pollution of water resources. <u>For example</u>, many factories **discharge toxic waste into rivers and lakes** without any treatment, which seriously reduces water resources that are suitable for human use. In addition, irresponsible use of water also **contributes to water scarcity**. Every day, there is a huge amount of water wasted by factories, farms and families that **do not use water responsibly**.

There are various measures that can be taken to solve the problem of water scarcity. **Public education programmes** provided by the media and schools about **water conservation** could be funded by governments, while pollution of water resources **should be heavily fined**. As individuals, we can **conserve water** by doing things as simple as turning off the tap while brushing our teeth and taking shorter showers. Also, more scientific research about **alternative sources of fresh water** is needed. <u>For instance</u>, **desalination technology** has great potential for solving the problem of water scarcity by turning sea water into fresh water.

In conclusion, there are various reasons for water scarcity and a wide range of measures need to be taken to tackle this problem.

become extinct / die out	灭绝 【相关短语】face extinction 濒临灭绝
【BBC 例句】More than one in seven U	K species are facing extinction.
reduce biodiversity *	(动宾短语) 减少生物多样性
endangered wild animals	(名词短语)濒危的野生动物 【相关】endangered species 濒危的物种 【反义】non-endangered species 非濒危的物种
threaten the balance of the ecosystem *	(动宾短语) 破坏生态平衡
prevent the overpopulation of some species	(动宾短语) 防止一些物种数量过多
reduce crop yield	(动宾短语) 减少庄稼的收成
【Telegraph 例句】Weeds reduce crop yield and affect crop quality.	
allow them to be legally hunted	允许它们被合法捕猎
does not seem reasonable or practical	看起来不合理或者不实际
the meat industry	(名词短语)肉类产业 【同类短语】dairy industry 奶制品产业,leather industry 皮革产业
contribute significantly to the economy *	(动宾短语) 对经济做出显著的贡献
create many jobs *	(动宾短语) 创造很多就业机会
boost the immune system	(动宾短语) 提高免疫系统的机能
reduce the burden on the healthcare system	(动宾短语) 减轻医疗体系的负担
stop altogether	完全停止

译文请看译文集第56页
#### 动物类 范文1

Humans should not use animals as sources of food and clothing. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

#### ▶7分范文

#### 题目类型:同不同意型

Some people argue that animals should not be used as sources of food or clothing. I partly agree with this view.

On the one hand, I agree that most wild animal species should not be used as sources of food or clothing. Many of these species, such as tigers and leopards, are in danger of **becoming extinct**. Allowing them to be hunted or traded would increase their risk of dying out and **reduce biodiversity**. Even using non-endangered wild animals as sources of food or clothing may reduce the number of these animals and **threaten the balance of the ecosystem** that they live in.

On the other hand, I believe that some animal products can help to **prevent the overpopulation of** some species. For example, the overpopulation of kangaroos in Australia had seriously **reduced crop yield** and caused traffic problems until the Australian government allowed kangaroos to be legally hunted for meat.

Also, from cultural and economic perspectives, forbidding the consumption of animal products altogether **does not seem reasonable or practical**. Some animals, such as sheep and cattle, have been raised by humans for their meat, milk or skin for thousands of years. Nowadays, **the meat industry**, **dairy industry** and **leather industry** still contribute significantly to the economy and **create many jobs**. Furthermore, meat products and dairy products can **boost the immune system** and protect people against many diseases, which can help to **reduce the burden on** the healthcare system.

In conclusion, although I agree that endangered animal products should be banned, I do not think that humans should stop using animals as sources of food and clothing altogether.

### 这篇范文里用到的 good phrases

should be re-directed to *	应该被改用于			
poverty	(n.)贫困			
the youth crime rate	(名词短语) 青少年犯罪率			

【BBC 例句】 The youth crime rate is declining in England and Wales.

are under-funded *	资金不足
tackle	(v.)努力解决 【 <b>近义】</b> address (v.) 努力应对
are aimed at	目标是
global warming	(名词短语) 全球变暖
natural habitats *	(名词短语) (动物的) 自然栖息地

【**Telegraph 例句**】Even limited damage to **natural habitats** is likely to reduce biodiversity (减少生物多样性).

关于的国际禁令
(名词短语) 濒危动物制品
(名词短语) 一个象征性的姿态
(动宾短语) 减少生物多样性
(动宾短语) 威胁生态系统的平衡
依赖于
是相互联系而且相互依赖的

译文请看译文集第57页

# 动物类 范文2 Some people think that the time and money spent on the protection of wild animals should be spent on improving humans' quality of life instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

7.5分范文

题目类型:同不同意型

While I agree that some of the time and money spent on the protection of wild animals should **be re-directed to** programmes that can improve humans' quality of life, I believe that effort and funding for animal protection are still necessary.

On the one hand, I agree that humans are facing a wide range of problems, including **poverty**, **unemployment** and the rising **youth crime rate**. At the same time, many of the urgently-needed social, medical and educational programmes **are under-funded**. It seems fair to me to use some of the time and money currently spent on the protection of wild animals to tackle these human problems instead.

Furthermore, some public programmes that are aimed at improving humans' quality of life can also contribute to the protection of wild animals. For example, pollution and **global warming** are leading to the loss of many **natural habitats**. Therefore, re-directing some of the time and money spent on the protection of wild animals to environmental protection programmes will not only improve humans' quality of life but also help to protect wild animals and their natural habitats.

On the other hand, I believe that there should still be significant amounts of time and money spent on the protection of wild animals. For instance, without enough funding and effort, the international ban on the trade in endangered animal products would only be a symbolic gesture. Funding and effort for wild animal protection are important particularly because the loss of wild species reduces biodiversity and threatens the balance of the ecosystem that humans also rely on.

To conclude, I agree that part of the time and money spent on the protection of wild animals should be spent on programmes that can improve humans' quality of life instead. At the same time, I believe that significant amounts of funding and effort for wild animal protection are still necessary because the well-being of wild animals and the quality of human lives **are interconnected and interdependent**.

## 这篇范文里用到的 good phrases

	(名词短语)药物和化妆品,在英文里
medicines and cosmetics	medicine 一般是不可数的,但是当表示"多
	种不同的药物"的时候 medicine 可以加 s

【经济学人例句】This technology can be regularly used to test medicines, cosmetics and similar products.

laboratory animals	(名词短语) 实验室里的动物
have many biological similarities to humans	(动物) 与人类有很多生物学上的相似之处
test the safety and effectiveness of	(动宾短语) 检测的安全性和有效性
medical treatment	(名词短语) 医学治疗
unreliable or unsafe *	不可靠的或者不安全的
can be justified *	是合理的, 是有道理的
pain and suffering *	(名词短语) 痛苦和折磨
database	(n.)数据库
computer-based medical models	(名词短语) 计算机制作的医学模型
ineffective *	( <i>adj.</i> )无效的,它是 effective 的反义词 【相关】unreliable 不可靠的,reliable 可靠的
rely on	依赖于

【BBC 例句】 Many wild animals rely on forests for food and protection.

reliable alternatives	(名词短语) 可靠的替代选择
It is morally wrong to *	从道德的角度看是错的,是不道德的
minimise pain and suffering	(动宾短语) 尽可能地减少痛苦和折磨

译文请看译文集第58页

## 动物类 范文3 Some people think that animal experiments are necessary, while others believe that animal experiments cause unnecessary pain to animals. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

#### ▶ 7.5 分范文 题目类型: Discuss both views + your own opinion 型

Animal experiments are widely used to develop new medicines, cosmetics and a variety of other products. People's opinions differ about whether these experiments are necessary.

Some people think that animal experiments are necessary. Laboratory animals have many biological similarities to humans. <u>This means that</u> medical researchers can use them to test the safety and effectiveness of new medicines and new medical treatments before testing them on a small number of patients. <u>Without</u> animal experiments, many new medicines and new medical treatments <u>would</u> be unreliable or unsafe. A certain amount of pain on the part of laboratory animals can be justified <u>if</u> many human lives can be saved through animal experiments.

Others, however, believe that animal experiments cause unnecessary **pain and suffering** to animals. They argue that new medicines and new medical treatments can be tested with the database of medical knowledge and **computer-based medical models**. They are also worried that animal experiments may be **ineffective**. For example, some new medicines have been withdrawn from the market in spite of the testing of these medicines on laboratory animals. In addition, beauty product companies do not need to **rely on** animal experiments to develop safe beauty products. For instance, new shampoos and conditioners can be developed through testing on human volunteers <u>rather than</u> on laboratory animals.

My own view is that some animal experiments are necessary for the development of new medicines and new medical treatments because **reliable alternatives** are not always available. However, **it is morally wrong to** cause unnecessary pain and suffering to animals for the development of non-medical products. Even in medical research, scientists should try to **minimise the pain and suffering** that their experiments cause to laboratory animals.



		(Source: www.ielts.org)	ielts. org)	
Band	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
œ	<ul> <li>sufficiently addresses all parts of the task</li> <li>presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and sup- ported ideas</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>sequences information and ideas logically</li> <li>manages all aspects of cohesion well</li> <li>uses paragraphing suffi- ciently and appropriately</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>uses a wide range of vocabula- ry fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings</li> <li>skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation</li> <li>produces rare errors in spell- ing and / or word formation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>uses a wide range of structures</li> <li>the majority of sentences are error-free</li> <li>makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies</li> </ul>
~	<ul> <li>addresses all parts of the task task</li> <li>presents a clear position throughout the response</li> <li>presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to overgeneralise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout</li> <li>uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use</li> <li>presents a clear central topic within each paragraph</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>uses a sufficient range of vo- cabulary to allow some flexibility and precision</li> <li>uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation</li> <li>may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>uses a variety of complex structures</li> <li>produces frequent error-free sentences</li> <li>has good control of grammar and punctua-tion but may make a few errors</li> </ul>

Pat's Note: The italicized and underlined parts are the performance descriptors that Chinese candidates tend to be unaware of or unfamiliar with.

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**IELTS WRITING TASK 2: Band Descriptors** 

雅思写作 Task 2 的 7-8 分评分细则

分数	对写作任务的回应情况	行文连贯性和衔接效果	词汇多样性与准确度	语法多样性与准确度
œ	*充公回应写作任务的各个 部分 *对写作任务里的问题做出 有合理展开论证过程的回应, 并提出相关的、有展开和支 转过程的论点	*信息与素材在行文过程中的安排具有逻辑性 的安排具有逻辑性 * 衔接方式在各方面使用得 些 * 分段充分、恰当	* 流畅、灵活地使用丰富的词 汇并且表意准确 * 能娴熟地运用一些非普遍用 词, 但有可能在用词选择和搭 配方面偶尔出现失误 * 拼写、构词等方面的错误很少	*使用广泛的语法结构 *多数句子的语法准确无误 *只在偶然的情况下出现语法错 误或者不当之处
~	*回应写作任务的各个部分 *全文态度清晰 * 授出、展开并且支持主要 论点,但是允许有些展开支 转的部分略显空间或者略显 於徵	* 信息与素材组织合理、全 文行文连贯 * 给当她使用多种伤换手段, 他允许局部出现伤接手段使 间允许局部出现伤接手段使 用不够充分或者"用过头" 的情况(Pat 注:连接词、人 称代词、指示代词、物主代 词、与前文有直接关系的名 词等均是地道英文里的有效 行文诱接手段,参见 Day 1) * 每个段落的主题明确	*词汇充分,用词方式没有很强的推動感,也较为准确 强的推动感,也较为准确 *能使用出一些不是非常常见 的词汇,对于语体 (Pat 注: 创如学术写作和非正式口语词 汇的区别) 和搭配 (Pat 注: 创如动寡短语、名词短语、参 见Day 1) 已经具有一些意识, 但还不是很敏锐 *在选词、拼写、构词等方面 可能偶尔出现错误	*能够用出多种复杂结构(Pat注:例如宾语从句、文语从句、文语从句、米行人为等,参见状语从句、平行结构等,参见Day 1) *能写出较多不含语法错误的 o子 *对语法、标点掌握良好,但是 允许有少量误用

注:下划线标出的部分是 Pat 观察到中国考生们往往不够了解或者不够熟悉的评分要求。

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书的核心目标之一,就是要解答中国同学们长期以来一直悬而未决的问题,到底什么是写作7/7.5/8分?

为了真正实现这个目标,本书既收录了 Cambridge English Language Assessment, British Council 和 IDP 的很多7-8 分评分实例, 也收录了 Pat 的一些学生和读者在获得写作单项7 分或更高的分数后 回忆出的实战范文。这些范文虽然并不完美,也不像 examiners 9 分 范文用词那么艰深,但是这部分范文实实在在地经受了 IELTS 写作 考试的洗礼,而且更真实地展现了在有严格时限的情况下作为英语 学习者实际能达到的状态。与"自评分"的范文相比,这些范文也 能更准确地体现出真实阅卷人们评分时的关注点。

这里附上一些本书和它的姐妹篇《十天突破雅思写作》的读者们 取得的满意成绩。他们/她们不仅实现了写作单项的突破,而且还有 不少成功地实现了写作成绩对中国考生的传统强项听力和阅读成绩的 "逆袭"。同时,从他们/她们的考后感言里,Pat也深知:最值得感 谢的其实是这些普通烤鸭眼里的"大牛"们为了实现自己的理想付出 的超出常人的汗水(如果您在 IELTS 写作和口语备考路上遇到任何 问题,或者希望和朋友们分享"屠鸭"路上的点点滴滴,欢迎致信: ieltsguru@sina.com。Pat 每天都收到世界各地很多朋友的来信,但只要 时间允许一定会努力回复您)。

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每一道 IELTS 写作真题、每一篇 IELTS 高分范文的本质都是一次锻炼考生的英语思 维和近距离接触英语国家文化的难得机会。用心思考真题,虚心学习范文,勤于练笔,务 实地把自己的练笔与范文认真对照以找出自己有待提高之处,并据此去不断完善自己的练 笔 (而少花些时间去钻研"压分"、"变题"等很难证实同时又无法证伪的传闻上面)。能 够这样做的同学,即使只是一只最平凡的"烤鸭",也一定能在 IELTS Writing 这个精彩的 平台上飞得更高。

## More About Me 本书作者在英语国家的学术成就

 获得 Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada 颁发的 Joseph-Armand Bombardier Canada Graduate Scholarship。该奖学金是加拿大文科类 (social sciences and humanities) 学生能够获得的最高等级奖学金之一,并且该奖学金的竞争者均是加拿大 本土学生。加拿大政府对于该项学术研究奖学金的详细介绍: www.fin.gc.ca/n07/07-110-eng.asp。该项奖学金的申请条件要求:

www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Students-Etudiants/PG-CS/CGSM-BESCM\_eng.asp

• 以全A(straight A's) 成绩毕业于加拿大著名研究型大学 Queen's University

I declare that all the above information I have provided is true.

Xiaoyi (a. k. a. Patrick)

