

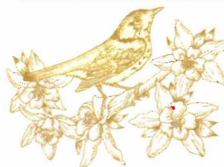
Exercise Book

For the IELTS Writing Test

作业本

Native
Speakers

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<http://writing14.cmpedu.com>

Serial number:

Your PIN number:

Name:

Test Date:

Day 1 作业

改错练习

请参照您在今天学到的 Academic writing 学术写作的特点找出下面句子中的错误。

1. 下面的两个句子从写作风格看存在什么问题?

(1) Mobile phones are so important to our lives. Everyone should use mobile phones!

(2) Some parents aren't good role models for their children.

说明 good role models 是常考短语，相当于中文里的“榜样”

[BBC 例句] Professional athletes are not always **good role models** for children.

2. 请找出下面句子里的非正式词汇并替换:

(1) Lots of rivers and lakes have been polluted by industrial waste.

说明 industrial waste 的意思可不是“工业浪费”，而是指“工业废料”，它是 IELTS 写作环境类话题里的一个高频短语

[BBC 例句]

It is one of the places in the UK where high-level **industrial waste** is stored.

(2) Many consumers buy stuff based on fashion rather than comfort.

※ (如遇任何问题请您立刻复习 Day 1, 或致信 Pat: ieltsguru@sina.com。Pat 每天收到世界各地的很多来信, 但只要时间允许就一定会回复您的)



改错练习答案

1. (1) 本句的感情色彩过强，不符合 academic writing 要求平实、以理服人的风格，可以改为：

Mobile phones are important tools for keeping us connected with our family and friends.

- (2) 英语学术写作里不允许使用缩写形式，必须把 aren't 完整地写成 are not

[剑14例句] If climate change and damage from plastic continue, **there will** be less land and less food for everyone. (在学术写作里请勿“随手”写成 there'll)

[剑13例句] **It is** a good thing to have the ability to choose from a wide variety. (如果把这句话里的 It is 缩写成 It's 则是违反学术写作要求的)

[剑11例句] These **are not** the only reasons why people should learn a foreign language. (在学术写作里不能缩写成 aren't)

说明 同理，在真实的英语学术写作里，shouldn't 必须完整地写成 **should not**, won't 应该写成 **will not**, don't 要写成 **do not** 才正确，非正式的 they'll 必须“不怕麻烦”地写成 **they will**，而 can't 在学术写作里则必须写成 **cannot** (注意 cannot 中间不要留空格)

[经济学人例句] Britain's mainstream politicians **cannot** scare voters.

2. (1) lots of 是口语表达，在这句话里它的后面是 rivers and lakes (可数名词)，所以把 lots of 换成朴实无华的 many 就很好。对于学术写作，准确地表达自己的意思比“炫酷”更重要。

- (2) buy stuff 在英美口语里经常用来表示“买东西”，在 IELTS 口试里这么说也很地道，但是在学术写作里却不能使用像 stuff 这样的非正式词汇，必须改成 buy things，或者写明具体购买的物品

[经济学人例句] People who have good computer skills tend to **buy more things** online.

Day 2 作业

分析练习

请把下面每道题读 3 遍，确保看清题目里面的每个词，然后确定各题的分论点（理由），并用简洁的英文把您所想到的分论点表述出来。

注意：不要用你根本就没有把握的“大词”，也不要写所谓的“长难句”，就把自己的意思平实地写出来即可，并且注意控制语法错误。

- 1 *Some people think that students should focus on a few subjects, while others believe that students should study a wide range of subjects. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*
- 2 *Some people think that the media should stop reporting on the details of crime. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?*

Day 2 练习答案



分析练习答案

- 1 主体段分别写只集中学习少数课程的好处和广泛学习多个科目的好处，可以通过自己思考或者借助我们今天学习的思路提示线索得出分论点（理由）。

(a) ◇ Core subjects (核心课程) can help students to develop important skills.

—— 技能

◇ Focusing on these subjects helps them to learn more efficiently.

—— 效率

思考：这句话里面的谓语动词 **help** 为什么使用“单三”形式？（我们明天就会学习）

- (b) • Studying a wide range of subjects can help students to broaden (开阔) their knowledge and skills. — 技能

[BBC 例句] Primary schools should encourage children to try new things and **broaden their knowledge and skills.**

(注意: **knowledge** 不可数)

- Students who have a good understanding of a wide range of subjects can find jobs more easily after graduation. — 就业
- Art subjects, such as painting and photography, can develop students' interest in art. — 文化 & 乐趣

2 主体段分别写媒体报道犯罪细节的坏处与好处, 通过“裸奔法”高频理由的提示, 快速得出分论点如下:

- (a) ◇ They may violate the victims' privacy (可能会侵犯受害者的隐私). — 权利

◇ Some of the reports are false or misleading (有误导性的). — 责任

◇ Most of the reports focus on the details of violent crime. They are likely to increase people's fear of crime. — 心理健康

说明

- (i) **are likely to...** 是雅思作文里的一个常用句型, 注意它的后面要接动词原形, 意思是: 很可能会……

[Guardian 例句] These children **are likely to** have behaviour problems at school.

- (ii) **increase people's fear of crime** 是犯罪类里的一个实用短语, 意思是: 增加人们对于犯罪的恐惧感

[BBC 例句] Broken windows make people feel unsafe (不安全的) and **increase their fear of crime.**

- (b) • These reports give people detailed information about crime, which may help them to protect themselves and their communities (社区). — 安全
- These reports can attract (吸引) more viewers, listeners or readers. This means more profit for media companies. — 财务

Day 3 作业

易错词填空练习

请从括号里的两个选择当中挑出一个填入空格里，让每句话成为完整、正确的句子。

1. Consumers can _____ online shopping because it provides them with more choices. (benefit from / benefit)
2. Some children _____ social skills. (lack / lack of)
3. Working long hours may _____ stress and poor health. (result from / result in)
4. Global warming causes sea levels to _____. (raise / rise)
5. Tourism contributes to _____ growth. (economy / economics / economic / economical)
6. People can find _____ easily and quickly on the Internet. (information / informations)

不可数名词判断练习

请从下面的名词当中找出不可数名词。

suggestion	advice
equipment	tool
potential	skill
plan	behaviour
information	message

雅思写作的语法 7 宗罪

中国同学们在作文里出现的语法错误可以概括为“语法七宗罪”。

先请您检测自己的“语法视力”：



请从以下的句子里找出它们各自含有的语法错误（每句话里面只含有一个错误），然后再核对讲解部分。如果您挑错的命中率少于 4 句，那就说明您是典型的“语法近视症患者”，务必立刻开始正视自己作文里的语法问题了。如果您能准确地找出 6~7 个语法错误，说明您判断语法错误的眼神“很毒”。

1. Allow employees to work from home can help employees to reduce costs.
2. Electric cars can use energy more efficient than traditional cars.
3. Some people think that schools should encouraging students to use public transport.
4. The results of space research has increased our knowledge about our own planet.
5. The main reason of this view is that men and women should have equal opportunities.
6. Some people argued that government funding for artists is a waste of money.
7. They believe that, large cities can provide a higher standard of living.

语法解说

1. 说明：动词 allow 引出的短语成了句子的“伪主语”

语法规律：在地道英文里，动词原形绝不能作主语。如果非要用动词作主语，那么请把它改动词名词（verb + ing）形式

改法：把动词原形 Allow 改动词名词 Allowing，就可以顺理成章地作主语了

2. 说明：形容词 efficient（高效率的）不能修饰 use energy 这一行为

语法规律：修饰名词应该使用形容词，修饰动词应该使用副词。

改法：给形容词 efficient 补上后缀 ly，构成副词 efficiently，就可以“合法地”修饰 use energy 这个动作了

3. 说明：情态动词 should 后面紧跟 encourage 的 ing 形式

语法规律：英语里的情态动词（can, should, may 等）后面必须紧跟另一个动词的原形

改法：encouraging 应该改成动词原形 encourage 的形式

4. 说明：在这句话的长主语里，of space research 是修饰成分，results（结果）才是主语的主干名词

语法规律：一句话的主语比较长的时候，必须注意谓语动词的单复数应该和主语里面的主干名词单复数一致，不要被长主语里的修饰成分迷惑

5. 说明：reason 后面的介词错用了 of

语法规律：考前掌握英语里的全部介词搭配不现实，但至少请记熟最高频的介词搭配：pay attention **to**，suffer **from**，reason **for** 和 contribute **to**

改法：reason 后面的介词应该改成 for

6. 说明：动词 argue 使用了过去时

语法规律：除非你真的确信自己想论述过去发生的事情，或者真的想用虚拟语气提出客气的假设，否则请使用一般现在时

改法：过去式 argued 改成一般现在时形式 argue

《剑 11》里的 5.5 分考生作文的反面实例：**It reduced pollution when more people give up driving to work.**（这名考生在这句话里并不是在介绍过去的情况，而且也不是提出客气的假设或者建议，却使用过去时就说不通了，考官当然也拒绝让自己被送进时空隧道里）

7. 说明：在 that 和 large 之间没有必要地使用了逗号

语法规律：在 that 后面不能紧接着写逗号。而且，雅思作文的句子不是拉面，不是越长越好，不要无节制地连续用很多个逗号刻意拉长句子，句号该出手时就出手

改法：去掉 that 和 large 之间的逗号，就变成了一个通顺而且没有语法错误的句子

填空练习

请从每个括号当中选出语法正确的形式填入空格里。

1. Governments should _____ (take / taking) measures to improve health education.
2. _____ (Encourage / Encouraging) children to do outdoor activities can help them to develop a healthy lifestyle.
3. The number of private cars _____ (is / are) increasing in large cities.
4. Globalisation may _____ (weakening / weaken / weakened) national culture and traditions. (weaken: 动词, 削弱)
5. These skills can help young people when they _____ (enter / entered) the job market.
6. Historic buildings that _____ (attract / attracts) many tourists should be protected and improved. (attract: 吸引)
7. The benefits of environmental protection _____ (is / are) sometimes difficult to measure.
8. This system can help to make public transport more _____ (efficiently / efficient).
9. Children should be encouraged not to pay too much attention _____ (to / on) toy advertising.
10. People who exercise _____ (regular / regularly) are more likely to be healthy.



易错词填空练习答案

1. 选择 benefit from “从……当中获益”。

benefit 后面直接跟宾语的意思则是“让……受益”。

[经济学人例句] This financial support will **benefit low-income families**.

2. 选择 lack。

lack 当动词时后面绝不能有 of，而 lack 当名词时后面却必须有 of。

3. 选择 result in。

result in 是“导致”，而 result from 则是“由……所导致，来自于……”。

[剑 14 例句] Addiction to social media can **result in** a variety of health problems.

[经济学人例句] Many health problems can **result from** smoking.

说明：work long hours 是地道英文里的一个高频短语，指长时间地工作，它在 IELTS 写作和口语的工作类话题里都很实用

[Guardian 例句] People who **work long hours** are more likely (更可能会……) to lead unhealthy lifestyles.

4. 选择 rise。

rise 是不及物动词，指自身升高。

raise 则是及物动词，必须跟宾语，指提高某一事物或者抚养孩子。

[BBC 例句 1] The cost of UK car insurance will **rise** soon.

(作不及物动词，表示自身上升时，要用 rise)

[BBC 例句 2] The government promised to **raise** people's standard of living.

(作及物动词，表示提高某事物时，要用 raise)

5. 选择 economic。

economy 是“经济”，economics 是“经济学”，economic 是“与经济相关的”，economical 是“成本低的”。

高频短语：economic growth，指“经济的增长”。

6. 选择 information。

在雅思作文里 knowledge, information, equipment, advice, behaviour, potential 这六个名词都不能用复数。

不可数名词判断练习答案

advice, equipment, potential, behaviour, information 在雅思作文里通常都是作为不可数名词，不要加 s，也不要写在它们的前面写 a。

[剑13 例句] The **equipment** makes it easier to find the **information** that students need.

填空练习答案

1. 情态动词 should, can, may 后面必须跟动词原形，所以选 take。

✎ 在地道英文里，the government 的复数 governments（不用定冠词）是泛指“各国政府、各地政府或者各级政府”

[经济学人例句] Taxing cars is one of the most efficient ways for **governments** to raise money.

2. 动词原形不能作主语，应该选动名词 Encouraging（因为在句首，所以 E 大写）。

Pat's Note: ✎

英国人过去只写 help sb. to do sth. 的形式，而 help sb. do sth. 的写法只在美国才能见到。但是随着美语对英式英语的影响逐渐加深，近年来在英国学者们的论文里也经常会看到 help sb. do sth. 的写法。在《剑8》~《剑14》的官方范文里面还是 help sb. to do sth. 的写法用得更多一些，但是如果您习惯写 help sb. do sth. 也同样是可以接受的英文

[剑14 例句] This solution will **help them to** earn extra money to pay for their daily expenses such as water and electricity bills.

3. 在这句话主语里的主干是 the number, 而不是主语里的补充说明成分 of private cars, 所以谓语动词应该和 number 保持一致, 选单数 is。
4. 情态动词的后面应该跟动词原形, 选 weaken。
5. 既不是强调过去的情况, 又不是用虚拟语气假设或者提建议, 所以应该坚定地选择现在时 enter, 这里如果使用过去时 entered 只会让整句话的时态变得“不明不白”。
6. 这句话里 that 引导的定语从句是修饰一个复数名词 (buildings), 所以定语从句里的谓语动词就应该和 buildings 的形式一致, 不用“单三”形式, 选 attract 就对了。
7. 本句里主语的主干名词是 benefits, 而 of environmental protection 其实是 benefits 的补充说明成分, 所以谓语动词应该和 benefits 一致, 选 are 才对。

[Daily Mail 例句] The **benefits** of exercise **are** not limited to health.

8. 这句话使用了 make + 宾语 + 形容词 的宾补结构, 所以应该选择形容词 efficient, 不选副词 efficiently, 才能保持语法正确。

[经济学人例句] These tools have the potential to **make** health care **more efficient**.

9. pay attention to + 宾语 才是正确的搭配。
10. 这句话里的 exercise 是 who 引导的定语从句 里的谓语动词, 所以修饰它就应该用副词 regularly。

请对比:

[BBC 例句] **Regular** exercise makes children healthier and reduces their risk of obesity (肥胖症).

在这句话主语里的 exercise 是作名词, 所以修饰它就应该用形容词 regular。

Day 4 作业



写的总原则
写好作文结构

认真读题，分清题目里面的**背景部分**（有些题目里没有）、**题干部分**（每道题目里都有）和**提问部分**（每道题目里都有），严格针对题目所提出的问题来确定结构和素材。

我们在 Day 8 还要深入分析主体段的写法，今天先来练习怎样高效地完成开头段和结尾段。

开头段练习

英语作文对于 Introduction 部分的要求是：

Keep the introduction short and clear.

对于每一类题型，Pat 都会提出几类不同的 introduction 写法，您只要把其中最适合自己的一种练熟即可，忘掉其他种种。English essays 的 introduction 必须速战速决，否则就变成了中式作文。



1. agree or disagree（同不同意）型考题的开头段

题型特点 不管考题里有没有直接出现 Some people think that ...这样的措词，“同不同意”型的考题里一定会含有一种观点，如果在这一种观点的前面还有别的文字，那么就是背景介绍。

雅思作文不是“裹脚布”式的八股文，但从逻辑本质来说，同不同意型的开头不会超出下面这两种关系：

A

简单易行的 agree or disagree 型开头段写法

(适合英语基础一般的同学)

(第1步) 如果题目里含有背景, 那么就用简单易懂的语言转述背景 (绝不要用大词、难词)。如果题目里面不含背景, 那么可以自己选择写或者不写背景句;

(第2步) 用 Some people think / believe / argue that... 转述题目里面所含的那种观点 (注意: 不要用 think, believe, argue 以外的难词、怪词)。转述时你的首要任务是不偏离原题里的观点, 挑选有把握的地方动“小手术”即可, 绝不要用根本没把握的难词在考场里“做实验”。很多考生被判偏题 (partially off-topic) 正是在开头段转述题目观点的时候就已经偏离了原题的意思;

(第3步) 写出你自己对这种观点所持的态度 (your position)。

Test Tip

对于英语基础一般的同学来说, 写态度句的要求是清晰、扣题 (即考官们常说的 **short and clear** 原则), 一定不要“遮遮掩掩”, 否则将极容易写出逻辑错误。

如果你对题目里的观点所持的态度是明确支持或者明确反对, 就直接写:

I agree with this view. (强支持) 或者 **I disagree with this view.** (强反对)

如果你对题目里的观点所持的态度是主要支持或者主要反对, 就直接写:

I tend to agree with this view. (较强的支持) 或者 **I tend to disagree with this view.** (较强的反对)

如果你在主体段里对双方的论述长度将会比较接近, 也可以很直接地表明自己的态度: **I partly agree with this view.** (我部分地同意这一观点)

在英文里, 同样的意思还有很多更难的形式可以表达, 但写英语作文的 Introduction 真的没必要“拖泥带水”, 好的 English essays 永远是把主要精力放在写好主体段的实质论证部分上面, 这也正是为什么地道英文常把 body paragraphs 叫作 **main body paragraphs**

B

稍难一些的 agree or disagree 型开头段写法

(适合英语基础好的同学)

(第1步) 写背景句的要求和前一种写法一样;

(第2步) 用 **Although I agree that ..., I believe that ...** 这句话来表明你自己并不完全赞同题目里面的观点 (注意不要忘记这句话中间的逗号)。相同的意思在地道英文里也可以用 **While I agree that ..., I believe that ...** 这个结构来表达。



这种开头段的写法要比前一种写法稍难一些。但它的好处是对主体段里你将要论证的两个方面进行了提前“预告”。如果你的英语基础较好，那么就可以采用这种写法。英语基础一般的同学就用前一种写法已经很好了，开头段的重点是确保扣题、明确，控制好逻辑和语法错误才是关键。

中国同学们在写 **agree or disagree** 型作文时最容易出现的错误就是画蛇添足地引入 “Others think that ...”，把同不同意型作文“跨界”写成了 D & G 型作文。

官方评分标准明确规定：**agree or disagree** 型的考题里只含有一种观点，考官希望看到的是你自己对于这种观点的态度。在同不同意型作文里绝不允许出现 “Others think that ...” 这样的表述

实践

(Practice does NOT make perfect, but it does give you confidence and help you improve.)

请用 1~2 分钟把每道题阅读 3 遍（注意分清题目里的背景、题干和提问部分，确保看清题目里的每一个词并且标出你认为重要的关键词，这一步绝不要“抢时间”）。然后用 1~2 分钟写出每道真题的开头段，再核对 p. 20 的答案：

- (1) *The subjects that children study are decided by the government. Some people argue that teachers should be responsible for this task. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?*
- (2) *The consumption of junk food damages health. Better health education is the only solution to this problem. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

2 D & G (双边讨论) 型考题的开头段

题型特点 “双边讨论” (Discuss both views and give your own opinion.) 型的考题里一定会含有两种观点。如果题目里在这两种观点的前面还有别的文字，那么就是背景部分。

剑桥系列里的“同不同意”型范文全都在开头段就表明了自己的态度，但是剑桥系列里的多数“D & G”型范文在开头段却并没有提出自己的看法，而是在主体段对两种看法

分别讨论之后，到结尾段里再提出自己对它们的看法，这种写法完全符合 Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 的题目要求（但如果您确实希望在 D & G 型作文的开头段就提出自己的看法，也是可以接受的）。

A

简单易行的 D & G 型开头段写法

（适合英语基础一般的同学）

（第 1 步）如果题目里含有背景，那么就用简洁易懂的语言转述背景（牢记 Keep it short and clear. 的开头段写作要求）。如果题目里面并不含有背景，那么你可以自己选择写或者不写背景句；

（第 2 步）用 **Some people think that ..., while others believe that ...** 转述题目里面给出的两种观点（think 和 believe 也可以用 argue 或 say 替换）。注意：转述时做“小手术”即可，不要在考场里“做实验”，避免出现在开头段就偏离题目的常见错误，请把你想到的好词和好短语留给主体段实质论证部分。

B

稍难一些的 D & G 型开头段写法

（适合英语基础好的同学）

（第 1 步）写背景句的原则和前一种写法相同；

（第 2 步）用 **People have different views about ...** 在省略号里面概括题目讨论的话题。这种写法本身并不难，但是在省略号里填入讨论话题的时候需要考生具有一定的概括能力，推荐给英语基础较好的同学。

这种写法的特点是没有在开头段“预告”两类人各自的看法。所以，如果您打算选用这种写法，那么写主体段时就可以在一段的开头写 **Some people think that ...** 在另一段的开头再写 **Others, however, believe that ...** 并对这两种观点分别写出它们的分论点（理由）和支持句即可。

Tips

实践

(Practice does NOT make perfect, but it does give you confidence and help you improve.)

请用 1~2 分钟把每道题阅读 3 遍，标出你认为重要的关键词，再用 1~2 分钟写出每道题的开头段，然后核对 p. 21 的答案：

- (1) *Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others, however, believe that children should be taught to cooperate. Discuss both*

these views and give your own opinion.

- (2) *Some people think that museums should be places to entertain people, while others believe that the purpose of museums is to educate. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

3 advantages and disadvantages (比较利弊) 型考题的开头段

实践 (Practice does NOT make perfect, but it does give you confidence and help you improve.)

请用 1~2 分钟把每道题阅读 3 遍，标出你认为重要的关键词，再用 1~2 分钟写出每道真题的开头段，然后核对 p. 22 的答案：

- (1) *Some people argue that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?*
- (2) *In some countries, governments encourage businesses to move to areas outside big cities. Do the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?*

4 report (分析解释) 型考题的开头段

题型特点 分析解释 (report) 型考题的特点是题目里没有任何观点，但是会提出一种现象，要求你分析这种现象。

写好 report 型开头段的关键是：一定要看清题目到底要求你分析这种现象的哪两个方面 (例如：产生原因 causes + 解决方法 solutions，或者这种现象导致的问题 problems + 可以采取的措施 measures 等)。report 作文最常见的错误就是没看清题目要求分析的两个方面到底是什么就匆忙动笔，导致跑题。

以比较常见的要求分析 causes (产生原因) 和 solutions (解决办法) 的题型为例，开头段只需要写两句话就可以：

(第 1 步) 用简洁易懂的语言转述题目里给出的现象 (即改写背景)，在开头段一定不要卖弄辞藻，否则很容易出现用词和语法错误；

(第2步) 用简洁、地道的英文概括自己要进行的分析，例如：

There are several causes of this trend.

There are several reasons for this trend.

... and... are responsible for this trend.

然后直接进入主体段里的实质论证部分 (the real content)。

到全文的第3段分析解决办法时，则可以这样开始：

Various measures could be taken to solve the problem.

A variety of measures could be taken to tackle the problem.

这些句子本身都不难，所以关键是要看清题目里到底要求你分析现象的哪两个方面，以确保自己分析的两个方面完全符合题目的要求。

结尾段练习

写好结尾段的7字口诀是：

简要、概括、不偏离

虽然结尾段是英语作文的最后一个部分，但并不意味着可以“自由发挥”。好的英语议论文结尾段应该很简明地(1~2句话)概括自己在主体段里论证的看法，确保全文的结构完整性。



|| 结尾段判断练习

请判断下面的结尾段分别各适合哪种类型的考题(同不同意型/D & G型/比较利弊型/Report型)，然后核对P. 22的答案：

- (1) In conclusion, there are various reasons for overpopulation, but measures could certainly be taken to tackle this problem.

- (2) In my opinion, focusing on sports facilities would not be the best way to improve public health. People should be encouraged to lead a healthier lifestyle in general.
- (3) In conclusion, I agree that e-books are cheaper and more convenient. However, I believe that paper books will still be an important source of information.
- (4) Overall, it seems to me that the benefits of nuclear energy outweigh the drawbacks.

真实的官方范文难度到底是怎样的？

由 Cambridge English Language Assessment 提供的 真实 6.5 分 Report 评分样文

我们先来看一篇剑桥提供的 6.5 分考生作文，在 Day 8 里我们还要深入学习 7 分以上的剑桥评分实例。

请您带着以下这 3 个问题学习这篇 Report 样文：

1. 这名考生的写作重点是开头段、主体段还是结尾段？
2. 这篇官方范文的主体段里面的各分论点（也就是理由，“ideas”）和每个论点的支持句（supporting sentences）分别在哪里？
3. 你是否能从这篇范文里“揪出”一些语法错误、用词错误和拼写错误？

题目：*The average weight of people today is rising and their levels of health and fitness are declining. What are the causes of these problems? What measures should be taken to solve them?* 当代人的平均体重在上升，而他们的健康水平却在下降。你认为这些问题的原因是什么？可以采取哪些措施来解决？

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing. I think that the main causes of the problem are the unhealthy diet and lack of exercise.

Many people are busy and rely on unhealthy fast food. They often choose a fast food restaurant meal rather than a home-cooked meal. Burgers and pizzas tasted better than a home-cooked meal. But the calories in fast food meals are very unhealthy and eating too much of them can lead to weight gain and diabetes. Another cause is that people are getting more lazy. They want convenience in everything that they do. For example, they drive to work every day rather than cycle or walk. When they come home from work, they have microwaved dinner so they do not have to prepare a meal.

The most important solution is to have a healthy diet. For example, people can eat less meat and drink plenty of water instead of drinks that have too much sugar. Another solution is to have a more active lifestyle. The recommended exercise for a day is at least 30 minutes of walking. This can be easily achieved if people do not drive to work. When they come home from work, they can play with their children or take their dog for a walk.

People can spend time with their family to take a walk outdoors to enjoy the sceneries. This is healthy living for the body. People are less likely to fall sick if they do plenty of exercise.

Day 4 练习答案

开头段练习答案

(以下答案只是很多种可行的写法里面的一种。只要符合官方对于开头段 **Keep the introduction short and clear.** 的要求, 而且用词也真正符合你自己的英语水平并且注意控制语法错误, 那么你的 introduction 就是符合考官期待的开头段)

1. agree or disagree 型考题的开头段练习答案

(1) ◆ 简单易行的开头段写法:

本题里的第一句话是背景。用简单词汇改写, 再改写题目里的观点, 然后提出自己对这种观点的看法即可。

The subjects that children are taught at school are decided by the government. Some people think that they should be decided by teachers. I tend to agree with this view. (较强的支持)

根据你对题目里的观点的实际态度, 最后一句话也可以写成: I tend to disagree with this view. (较强的反对) / I partly agree with this view. (温和的表态: 我部分同意这一观点)。

◆ 稍难的开头段写法:

The subjects that children are taught at school are decided by the government. Although I agree that a curriculum set by the government can have benefits, I believe that teachers should decide what children are taught at school.

curriculum : 所授课程的统称, 课程设置

或者, 如果你更倾向于应该由政府来决定学校的课程, 那么则可以这样写:

The subjects that children are taught at school are decided by the government. Although I agree that teachers understand their students' needs better, I do not think that they should be responsible for deciding the curriculum.

只要能起到结构作用而且 short and clear 的开头就是可行的, 英语议论文的开头段 (introduction) 主要起结构作用, 不追求“虎头豹尾”。

- (2) 这道考题里没有明确写 *Some people think ...* (有 1/3 左右的同不同意型考题是把题目里的观点“隐藏”起来的), 但我们坚信只要是用 agree or disagree 形式提问的考题, 题目里面就一定会含有一种观点, 否则也就不存在“同不同意”的问题了。仔细读题, 我们会发现其实题目里的第二句话就是要求辩论的观点, 只不过是没写“*Some people think*”而已。

◆ 简单易行的开头段写法:

Eating junk food causes damage to our health. Some people think that better health education is the only way to solve this problem. I disagree with this view.

◆ 稍难一些的写法:

Eating junk food causes damage to our health. While I agree that better health education helps to reduce the damage, I believe that solving this problem needs more than health education.

也可以这样写:

Eating junk food causes damage to our health. While I agree that better health education helps to reduce the damage, I do not think that it is the only solution to this problem.

在开头段就概括了自己在主体段里要论述的两个方面, 然后在主体段里分别展开论证就可以了。

2. D & G (双边讨论) 型考题的开头段练习答案

- (1) ◆ 简单易行的开头段写法:

Some people argue that children should be encouraged to compete for success, while others say that children should be taught to share and work together.

◆ 稍难的开头段写法:

People have different views about whether children should be taught to compete or to cooperate.

- (2) ◆ 简单易行的开头段写法:

Many museums are open to the public in my country. Some people argue that the purpose of museums is to provide entertainment, while others say that museums should educate visitors.

◆ 稍难的开头段写法：

Many museums are open to the public in my country. People have different views about their purpose.

3 „advantages and disadvantages (比较利弊) 型考题的开头段练习答案

(1) Some people think that children should start studying a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school. I believe that the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages.

(2) In some countries, businesses are encouraged by governments to move out of large cities. I believe that the drawbacks of this trend outweigh the benefits.

Pat's Note:

在地道英文里，the government 的复数 governments (不用定冠词) 是泛指“各国政府、各地政府或者各级政府”

[经济学人例句] Taxing cars is one of the most efficient ways for governments to raise money.

结尾段判断练习答案

1. 适合 Report 型考题
2. 适合 D & G 型考题
3. 适合同不同意型考题
4. 适合比较利弊型考题

真实的 Cambridge English Language Assessment 官方 6.5 分样文分析

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing. (背景只是简单地改写了原题，考生完全没有任何卖弄的企图) I think that the main causes of the problem are the unhealthy diet and lack of exercise. (提出自己认为的原因。很显然，这名真实考生只是想把开头段写得清楚、易懂，并且努力避免语法错误。English essays 与中文作文对于开头段的要求是不同的。英语作文开头段的标准是 short and clear，开头段能起到结构作用、少错就已经很好了)

Many people are busy and rely on unhealthy fast food. (分论点1: 忙碌的人们依赖于不健康的快餐). They often choose a fast food restaurant meal rather than a home-cooked meal. Burgers and pizzas tasted better than a home-cooked meal. (taste 错误地使用过去时, 违反了语法7 宗罪的“如果不是真的想要强调过去时间或者提出委婉的假设或建议, 那么就必须坚持用一般现在时”的纪律). But the calories in fast food meals are very unhealthy and eating too much of them can lead to weight gain and diabetes (紧紧围绕着分论点“人们过度依赖于快餐”进行了展开, 语言很平实, 尽管有滥用过去时的语法错误, 而且这句话里还把糖尿病 diabetes 拼错了, 但意思还是清晰的). Another cause is that people are getting more lazy. (分论点2: 人们变得更懒惰). They want convenience in everything that they do. For example, they drive to work every day rather than cycle or walk. When they come home from work, they have microwaved dinner so they do not have to prepare a meal. (人们下班回家后为了方便就用微波炉热晚饭。其实这样的展开论证未必真的经得起推敲, 比如 Pat 就很少吃 microwaved food, 但 6.5 分作文的论证要求只是清晰、明确, 并不需要“精辟”)

The most important solution is to develop a healthy diet. (提出最重要的解决办法是保持健康的饮食) For example, people can eat less meat and drink plenty of water instead of drinks that have too much sugar (支持句, 举例: 可以少吃肉, 多喝水, 而不是喝含糖量过高的饮料). Another solution is to have a more active lifestyle (另一个解决办法是保持经常运动的生活方式). The recommended exercise for a day is at least 30 minutes of walking. This can be easily achieved if people do not drive to work. When they come home from work, they can play with their children or take their dog for a walk. (支持句, 说明多运动其实很容易实现)

People can spend time with their family to take a walk outdoors to enjoy the sceneries. (native speakers 绝不使用复数的不可数名词 scenery 自然风景被错误地使用了复数, 写成了 sceneries) This is healthy living for the body. People are less likely to fall sick if they do plenty of exercise.

结论: 这名考生并非“英语高手”, 但他/她的开头段和结尾段完全满足了 short and clear 的要求, 而且在主体段的每个分论点后面都紧紧围绕着分论点写出了支持句。虽然有一些“偶然发生”的基础语法和用词错误, 但踏实的论证过程仍然具备了一些说服力, 完全符合剑桥官方对 6.5 分作文的真实要求。

Day 5 & Day 6 作业

- ✎ 在雅思作文里，各分论点（即理由 ideas）后面的支持句（supporting sentences）是最能体现出考生真实论证能力的“干货”（real content）部分，必须花大力气重点练习。
- ✎ 思考分论点的支持句时，native speakers 经常会用这 3 个问题来提示自己：（1）**Why?**（为什么?）；（2）**So?**（那么会有什么结果?）；（3）**What?**（这样讲的具体意思是什么?）。在 English essays 里写支持句的本质就是回答这两个问题里的一个。
- ✎ IELTS 作文的支持句常用的连接词可以用“果粒对比，不设下限”（因果、举例、对比、类比、让步、假设、下定义、限定范围）来记忆。
- ✎ 官方评分标准对行文衔接的真实要求是 use a range of cohesive devices appropriately（恰当地使用多种衔接手段）。所以，写雅思作文的支持句时不要只依赖连接词，代词和与分论点直接有关的名词也是行文衔接的有效方式。
- ✎ 支持句里最常用的代词是 they, this, their, them, it, these。
- ✎ 和分论点直接有关的名词也经常出现在支持句里，例如：consumers, tourists, many parents, some students, young people, governments, advertisements 等。而且有时还会用到定语从句，例如：Children **who** ... , Employees **who** ... , Buildings **that** ... , Activities **that** ... 等。

支持句思考练习

请找出这些支持句分别使用了哪些行文衔接手段（cohesive devices）。
同时，请思考这些支持句是如何有效地回答：

（1）**Why?** , （2）**So?** , （3）**What?**

里面的一个或者几个问题；

(2) 这些支持句是只用**连接词**，还是也会使用**代词**、与分论点直接有关的**名词**等衔接手段。

1. (分论点) Young people who take a year off to travel or work may never return to their studies.

(问自己: **Why? 为什么?**)

(它的支持句)

They may think that **it** is better to continue in a job or to do things that are different from a university course.

2. (分论点) Food that is transported over long distances contains harmful chemicals.

(问自己 **So? 那么会有什么结果?** + **What? 这样讲的具体意思是什么?**)

(它的支持句)

These chemicals change the taste of the food and damage consumers' health.

By contrast (对比), locally-grown food is usually fresh and healthy.

对比是把论证具体化的常用方法之一。

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

(**Why? 为什么?** + **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 rely on themselves.

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

 multinational companies 是“跨国公司”

(**Why? 为什么?** + **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. This

means that (也就是说) local people can find a wide variety of jobs at **these** companies.

规律: This means that ... 和 In other words, ... 都可以用在支持句的开头, 引出对于前面句子的解释。

需要注意的是: This means that 的后面不能紧跟逗号, 而 In other words 的后面则必须紧跟一个逗号。

5. (分论点) The Internet can help businesses to reduce costs.

(**What?** 这样讲的具体意思是什么?)

(它的支持句)

For example (举例), business partners in different places can reduce travel costs by having online meetings to discuss **their** plans. Email can also help businesses to save money on **their** phone bills.

举例也是让论证具体化的常用方法。

6. (分论点) Cooking and eating meals together can help to improve family relationships.

(**Why?** + **So?**)

(它的支持句)


When family members prepare meals together, **they** have the chance to help each other. When **they** share meals, they can also share ideas and opinions as a family. As a result, **their** relationships become stronger.

7. (分论点) One of the main disadvantages of international food trade is that it damages the environment.

(**What?** 这样讲的具体意思是什么?)

(它的支持句)

Specifically (具体来说), trucks that transport food to other countries use large amounts of fossil fuels. Emissions from **these** trucks pollute the air and contribute to global warming.


 fossil fuels 是“化石燃料”，即石油、天然气、煤（oil, natural gas and coal）等产生污染的燃料，emissions 是交通工具排放的气体

8. (分论点) Security cameras can help to reduce crime.

(Why? + What?)

(它的支持句)

They monitor and record people's activities in public places, such as (举例) office buildings and shopping centers. This means that they can help to deter criminals and prevent crime.

 deter criminals 是犯罪类话题的常用短语：震慑罪犯

下定义（解释）也是让论证具体化的常用方法。

支持句写作练习

请对下面的每个分论点写出 1~3 句支持句。

如果你的基础一般，感觉直接用英文想不出要写的内容，或者思绪很乱，没关系，这正是为什么你需要练习。可以先用中文写出自己想写的要点，再试着用简单、不卖弄的英语平实地把你的中文意思表达出来。只要不用大词，写浅显易懂的生活常理，你很快就能适应 IELTS 作文平淡、务实的风格。

同时，可以用：(1) Why? (为什么?)，(2) So? (那么会有什么结果?)，(3) What? (这样讲的具体意思是什么?) 提示自己，确保你写出的展开支持句对分论点真正产生 support 的作用。

1 Many students who take distance-learning courses can study at their own pace.

很多学习远程课程的学生可以按照他们自己选择的进度学习。

2 Job security can increase employees' job satisfaction.

工作稳定性可以增加员工对于工作的满意度。

- 3 Solar energy is more eco-friendly than fossil fuel energy.

太阳能比化石能源更环保。

- 4 Historical buildings are an important part of our cultural heritage.

历史建筑是我们的文化传承的一个重要部分。

练习答案

你的答案不必和以下的 supporting sentences 完全一样，只要你的支持句确实是围绕着分论点写的，没有偏离分论点，就会对分论点产生 support 的作用。

- 1 分论点里面的 study at their own pace 意思比较抽象，所以可以选择问自己 **What?** (这样讲的具体意思是什么?)

They can decide how fast **they** complete a course or how much time **they** spend on a lesson. For example, adult students who have jobs can choose to study at a slower pace. Distance-learning students can also listen to a lecture more than once if **they** find the lecture difficult to understand.

这 3 个支持句的开头分别使用了代词、连接词、与分论点有密切关系的名词，所以形成了衔接手段多样的流畅效果。

如果您选择的是问自己 **Why?** 或者 **So?**，那么也同样能够写出扣题的 supporting sentences。

- 2 如果选择的是问自己 **Why?** 和 **So?**，那么可以得出以下的支持句：

Jobs with a high level of job security can provide a steady source of income. **They** also make employees feel respected and valued. As a result, employees are more likely to feel satisfied with their jobs.

a steady source of income: 一个稳定的收入来源
are more likely to ...: 更可能会……

- 3 如果选择的是问自己：**Why?** + **What?**，那么可以得出这样的支持句：

It comes from the light and heat of the sun. This means that **it** is clean and does not cause damage to the environment. By contrast, fossil fuels pollute the air and contribute to global warming.

- 4 这个分论点比较抽象，在 IELTS 作文里已经算是“高难系数”的分论点了，但只要问自己“**What?** (这样讲的具体意思是什么?)”，用容易理解的语言对这个比较抽象的分论点进行解释，对它的支持就不会很难：

They show **us** how people lived in the past and help us to better understand **our** history. Many of **them** are also considered important works of art. Without historical buildings, an important part of our cultural heritage would be lost.

works of art: 艺术品

在支持句里进行假设也是让论证具体化的常用方法，除了可以直接用 if 进行“硬假设”，也可以使用 Without ... , ... would ... (如果没有……，……将会……)，are likely to (很可能会……) 等句型进行“软假设”。

规律

这些答案都对分论点写了 2~3 个支持句。事实上，在四段式结构的主体段里，有时分论点后面只写一个支持句也是可以的。只要确实紧紧围绕着分论点来论述的，就是有效的 supporting sentences。

明天，我们要给词汇“加点油”。

Day 7 作业

✎ 120 急救短语和扩展短语最常用的位置是每个主体段里的**理由**（即**分论点 ideas**）和每个分论点后面的**支持句**（supporting sentences）；

✎ 最常用的十类理由是：**技能**（包括就业）、**效率**、**权利**、**责任**、**环境**、**健康**、**财务**（包括经济）、**安全**、**文化**、**乐趣**，背熟每类理由对应的短语后思考 ideas 会非常快；

✎ 想理由时切勿追求“新奇”，符合生活常理（common sense）就很好；

✎ 中国考生的常见误区是追求“每个词都闪光”，但那样只会导致生硬、机械。主体段里能准确地使用 3~5 条 good phrases 就够，多数词汇并不需要“闪光”，但是要注意用词准确度和控制语法错误。

* * *

备考时间紧张的同学请用《高频短语速查手册》速记今天学习的“120 条急救短语”和一些扩展短语。这些地道短语（natural phrases）可以帮助您在写主体段里的分论点和支撑句时写得更快，而且表达得更地道。

备考时间充裕的同学可以登录这个网址，<http://writing14.cmpedu.com> 完成 Day 7 的填空练习，短语翻译练习和句子翻译练习。

Day 8 作业


第1步：请说明每个主体段里的支持句（supporting sentences）是怎样围绕着分论点写出来的（Why? / So? / What?）；

第2步：请找出每个主体段里使用了哪几种行文衔接方法（cohesive devices），让行文读起来更连贯、流畅

习惯写五段式的同学请重点分析第（1）~（5）题，习惯写四段式的同学请重点分析第（6）~（10）题：

(1) (分论点，同时也是本段里的中心句) 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. As a result, they learn to communicate and cooperate with others by taking part in these sports. For example, 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.

(2) (分论点，同时也是本段里的中心句) Another benefit is that genetically modified food can help to prevent food shortages. (它的支持句) Genetic engineering technology can make crops grow faster and make them stronger against diseases. This means that there will be more food available, which can help to keep food prices stable and reduce hunger in many countries.

 genetically modified food 是转基因食品，短语 food shortages 是指“食品短缺”

(3) (分论点，同时也是本段里的中心句) Furthermore, children can develop good learning habits at school. (它的支持句) They need to work hard and manage their time well to complete their academic tasks on time. They are also encouraged by their teachers to share ideas and information with their classmates. In other words, they have opportunities to develop good learning habits such as time management and teamwork.

(4) (分论点, 同时也是本段里的中心句) Another problem with social networking websites is that many people spend too much time on them. (它的支持句) Specifically, people who use these websites on their mobile phones can interact with their friends from almost anywhere. As a result, many of them become addicted and spend more time using social networking websites than working or studying.

📖 social networking websites 是社交网站 (地道英文里也经常使用短语 social media 社交媒体), 短语 interact with ... 是“与某人交流互动”

(5) (本段的中心句) On the other hand, governments should also try to protect minority languages. (分论点) A language is more than a tool for communication. (它的支持句) It is an important part of the cultural 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 protection of this minority language by the Irish government, more of their traditions and customs would have been lost.

📖 minority language 是小语种, cultural heritage 是文化传承

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(6) (本段的中心句 topic sentence) Individuals can help to address climate change. (第 1 个分论点) They can reduce their carbon emissions by having simpler lifestyles. (它的支持句) For example, they can take public transport more often and walk or cycle to work instead of driving. They can also reuse plastic shopping bags and choose products with less plastic packaging. (第 2 个分论点) Furthermore, individuals can help to boost awareness about climate change. (它的支持句) Parents should encourage their students to visit websites and read books about climate change, while teachers can explain its causes and effects to their students. (第 3 个分论点) Also, people can affect the actions of governments. (它的支持句) If more individuals choose to support and vote for politicians who care about the environment, there will be more eco-friendly policies that can help to limit and reduce carbon emissions.

- (7) (本段的中心句) On the other hand, zoos play an important role in protecting wild animals. (第1个分论点) Animal scientists can observe the animals at a close distance in zoos, which makes their research more efficient and reliable. (它的支持句) Their research can help the public to gain a better understanding of how wild animals live and what should be done to protect them. (第2个分论点) Furthermore, zoos make people more interested in wild animals and care about their safety and health. (它的支持句) As a result, there is more public support for programmes that protect wild animals and their natural habitats.

📖 natural habitats 是野生动植物的自然栖息地

- (8) (本段的中心句) On the other hand, there are also drawbacks to working or travelling for a year at that important age. (分论点) Young adults may never return to their studies or find it difficult to readapt to an academic environment. (分论点的支持句) They may think that it is better to continue in a particular job, or to do something completely different from a university course. (指出分论点可能存在的不足之处) However, I think this is less likely today. (它的支持句) Academic qualifications are essential for getting a reasonable career and achieving career success, which increases young adults' motivation to return to their studies.
- (9) (本段的中心句) There are several causes of this trend. (第1个分论点) The main cause is that more parents today work full-time. (它的支持句) Their children often spend after-school hours without adult supervision. As a result, these children are more likely to be involved in anti-social activities such as damaging public property and having noisy parties. (第2个分论点) Another cause is that children are under increasing peer pressure at school. (它的支持句) Some of them take part in anti-social activities, such as bullying, to avoid being isolated by their friends. (第3个分论点) Also, many video games today contain violent images and make breaking the law seem brave. (它的支持句) Children who often play these videos tend to develop violent anti-social behaviour.
- (10) (本段的中心句) Various measures could be taken to address this issue. (第1个分论点) Firstly, governments could provide financial support to research on clean

energy. (它的支持句) If people could have access to affordable and reliable clean energy, pollution would be significantly reduced. (第2个分论点) Secondly, governments could improve public transport services such as bus and underground train services. (它的支持句) More efficient public transport would attract more people to use it, which means that there would be less traffic on the roads and less air pollution. (第3个分论点) Finally, governments could introduce laws to control air and water pollution from factories. (它的支持句) This would make industrial polluters understand that their polluting behaviour would not be tolerated.

主体段练习答案

(1) 分论点是“团队运动可以帮助儿童提高社会交往技能”。支持句先讲儿童需要和队友们紧密合作才能成功，因此在参与团队运动时能够学会和队友们沟通与合作，又举了打篮球的孩子需要和队友讨论战术并且密切合作的例子，很自然地结合了 **Why?** (为什么?), **So?** (那么会有什么结果?), **What?** (这样讲的具体意思是什么?) 等问题。

(分论点) Playing team sports can help children to develop social skills. (它的第1个支持句) **They** need to work with and support **their** teammates on the field or on the court to achieve success. (它的第2个支持句) As a result, **they** learn to communicate and cooperate with others by taking part in **these** sports. (它的第3个支持句) For example, 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.

【本段适合的作文结构】

从段内结构来看，本段更适合作为5段式作文里的第一个主体段，围绕着同一个分论点(理由, idea)写了3句支持句，用词都不难，内容也很浅显，但始终“紧贴”着分论点来写，对分论点产生了强有力的 support。

行文衔接手段 (cohesive devices) (注意：地道英文里的行文衔接手段并不只是连接词)

连接词：As a result, ... (因此), For example, ... (举例)

规律：举例是 IELTS 作文里写支持句的最常用方法之一，但是如果您在考场里没有

想到扣题的“栗子”，那么也不必恐慌，使用因果、假设、对比、下定义（解释）、限定范围（具体来说）等逻辑关系也同样很好。

人称代词：they（主语形式，“主格”），them（宾语形式，“宾格”）

物主代词：their

指示代词：these

关系代词：which（引出定语从句，修饰它前面的主句）

四段式作文每个主体段里面的分论点（即理由 ideas）的数量更多一些（但也不需要太多，否则会写不完，四段式作文的每个主体段里写 2~3 个分论点比较适合考场实战）。

五段式作文每一个主体段里的分论点相对少一些，而且经常在一个主体段里只集中论述一个分论点，但对每一个分论点的支持更加深入。

《剑 8》~《剑 14》里的高分范文都是用这两种结构完成的，您可以通过考前练习来确定哪种写法更适合自己的，一定不要到考场里再去“摸索”作文结构

不可忽略的细节

also 在官方范文里表示“而且”时特别常用，但要注意它的用法：

- (1) 当 Also 用在句首时，它的后面要写一个逗号。
- (2) 当 also 用在句子内部时，它的前后都不写逗号。

- (2) 分论点是“转基因食品有助于防止食品短缺的发生”。支持句讲基因工程技术可以让农作物生长得更快，而且可以加强农作物抵御疾病的能力，因此会有更多可供食用的农作物，紧紧围绕分论点回答了 **Why?**（为什么？）和 **What?**（这样讲的具体意思是什么？）的问题，对分论点形成有效的支持。

（分论点）Another benefit is that genetically modified food can help to prevent food shortages.（它的第 1 个支持句）Genetic engineering technology can make crops grow faster and make **them** stronger against diseases.（它的第 2 个支持句）This means that there will be more food available, **which** will help to keep food prices stable and reduce hunger in many countries.

【本段适合的作文结构】

从段内结构来看，它更适合作为五段式结构里的第2个主体段（Another benefit is that ...）。如果需要论证另一个缺点或者另一个会导致的问题，则可以用 Another disadvantage is that ... / Another drawback is that ... / Another problem is that ...。此外，无论是论证另一个优点还是另一个缺点，英文学术写作里确实常见的 Also, ... / Furthermore, ... 都可以在写作考试时放心使用。

同时要注意的是：这些过渡表达方式只要正确就可以，不要占用你太多的时间。你的主要精力必须是放在写好 **real content**（实质论证，也就是分论点和支撑句的论证内容）上面。

行文衔接

指示代词：This means that ...（这就是说）

人称代词：them

关系代词：which（引出定语从句，修饰它前面的主句）

- (3) 分论点里“develop good learning habits”的概念相对抽象。支撑句清楚地解释了“在学校里发展好的学习习惯”这个略显抽象的概念，回答了 What? 的问题，对分论点形成了有效的支持。

（分论点）Furthermore, children can develop good learning habits at school.（它的第1个支撑句）They need to work hard and manage their time well to complete their academic tasks on time.（它的第2个支撑句）They are also encouraged by their teachers to share ideas and information with their classmates.（它的第3个支撑句）In other words, they have opportunities to develop good learning habits such as time management and teamwork.

【本段适合的作文结构】

本段更适合作为五段式作文里面的第2个主体段（Furthermore, ...）。

行文衔接

连接词：For example, ...（举例），such as ...（举例），This means that ...（这就是说……）

人称代词：they

物主代词：their

区别在哪儿？

Pat 注意到：有很多中国同学把 **furthermore** 和 **moreover** 当成了完全同义词，这其实是一种误解。事实上，在地道英语里 **furthermore** 的语气明显要比 **moreover** 缓和，很适合雅思作文并不是非常“刻板”的文字风格。所以，在由 **Cambridge English Language Assessment** 提供的真实高分范文里 **furthermore** 更加常用，而在英美大学的专业论文里则是 **moreover** 更加常见。

由剑桥官方认可的评分样文里有时也会用到 **In addition**，它的语气也不是特别正式，适合雅思作文 **short essays** 的平实风格。它与 **furthermore** 的细微区别在于：**Furthermore**，表示两个分论点之间有非常紧密的关系而且其重要性接近，而 **In addition**，则暗示它后面的分论点将是一种补充信息。

同时，Pat 必须提示您的是：请不要在雅思作文里使用 **Besides**，它很适合口语，但对于雅思作文却过于 **informal**

- (4) (分论点) Another problem with social networking websites is that many people spend too much time on them. (它的第1个) Specifically, people **who** use these websites on **their** mobile phones can interact with **their** friends from almost anywhere. (它的第2个支持句) As a result, many of **them** become addicted and spend more time using social networking websites than working or studying.

【本段适合的作文结构】

从本段的写法来看，它更适合作为五段式作文里的第2个主体段 (Another problem is that ...)。

行文衔接

连接词: **Specifically**, ... (具体来说, ……), **As a result**, ... (因此)

人称代词: **them**

物主代词: **their**

(5) 本段适合作为五段式作文里的第3个主体段 (On the other hand, ...)。本段的第1句提出在第3个主体段里面要论述的另一方观点, 本段第2句给出这种观点的一个分论点 (即理由, idea)。因为分论点里的 “is more than a tool for communication” 这个概念比较抽象, 所以在它的支持句里进行了解释, 然后又举了在主要语言是英语的爱尔兰, 小语种爱尔兰语对于保存以它为母语的人们的传统和风俗有着重要意义这个实例, 对分论点进行了有效的支持。

(本段的中心句) On the other hand, governments should also try to protect minority languages. (分论点) A language is more than a tool for communication. (它的第1个支持句) It is an important part of the culture and heritage of the people who speak it. (它的第2个支持句) For instance, although Irish is not widely spoken in Ireland, it expresses the culture and long history of its speakers. (它的第3个支持句) Without the protection of this minority language by the Irish government, more of their traditions and customs would have been lost.


衔接方式

连接词: For instance, ... (例如, ……), Although (尽管 ……), Without ... , would ... (如果不是, …… 就会 ……)

IELTS 议论文里不仅经常使用 **if** (如果) 来直接假设, 也经常使用 **may** (可能), **are likely to** (很可能会 ……), **Without ... , ... would ...** (如果没有 ……, …… 就会 ……) 来进行 “软假设”

人称代词: it

物主代词: their, its

 很多中国同学来信问: “On the other hand, ...” 是否可以脱离 “On the one hand, ...” 单独使用? Pat 发现这个问题被问得特别集中, 也许是有些国内的英语老师们告诉学生 “On the other hand, 的前面必须要出现 On the one hand, ”。

但是, 在真实的英语国家生活里, “On the other hand, ...” 前面其实并不是必须要有 “On the one hand, ...”, 在地道英文里单独使用 “On the other hand, ...” 的情况也同样极为常见。

先请看朗文里面的这个例句:

I'd like to eat out, but on the other hand I should be trying to save money.

这是口语。那么在 IELTS 写作里的要求又是怎样的呢？最可靠的答案，是来自于真实的剑桥考官们自己的作品：

在《剑8》p. 173 考官范文的反方观点开始处，examiner 鲜明地使用了 “On the other hand”，但在它之前一段却并没有使用 “On the one hand,”。所以，剑桥官方对这个问题的态度已经相当明确了：可以把两个短语搭配起来用，但是如果只用 On the other hand，也同样正确、地道

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- (6) 本段是一个典型的四段式结构里面的第 1 个主体段。本段的第 1 句话是中心句，概括在这一段里要论证的一方的观点。然后提出了 3 个分论点，并且对每个分论点都进行了深入展开。需要注意的是：举例是支持分论点的重要方法，但不要对全文里的每一个分论点都举例，否则全文的论证过程看起来会显得呆板甚至机械。我们在 Day 6 学习的因果、对比、假设、下定义（解释）、限定范围（具体来说）等逻辑论证方法也都是写支持句的好方法。

（本段的中心句 topic sentence）Individuals can help to address climate change. （第 1 个分论点）They can reduce their carbon emissions by having simpler lifestyles.（它的支持句）For example, they can take public transport more often and walk or cycle to work instead of driving. They can also reuse plastic shopping bags and choose products with less plastic packaging. （第 2 个分论点）Furthermore, individuals can help to boost awareness about climate change.（它的支持句）Parents should encourage their students to visit websites and read books about climate change, while teachers can explain its causes and effects to their students. （第 3 个分论点）Also, people can affect the actions of governments.（它的支持句）If more individuals choose to support and vote for politicians who care about the environment, there will be more eco-friendly policies that can help to limit and reduce carbon emissions.

行文衔接

连接词：if（假设），while（对比）

人称代词：they

物主代词：their, its

关系代词：that（引出定语从句，修饰前面的 policies），who（引出定语从句，修饰前面的 politicians）

- (7) (本段的中心句) On the other hand, zoos play an important role in protecting wild animals. (第1个分论点) Animal scientists can observe the animals at a close distance in zoos, which makes their research more efficient and reliable. (它的支持句) Their research can help the public to gain a better understanding of how wild animals live and what should be done to protect them. (第2个分论点) Furthermore, zoos make people more interested in wild animals and care about their safety and health. (它的支持句) As a result, there is more public support for programmes that protect wild animals and their natural habitats.

【本段适合的作文结构】

本段适合作为四段式结构里的第二个主体段。

行文衔接

物主代词：their

关系代词：that（引出定语从句，修饰前面的 programmes），which（引出定语从句，修饰它前面的主句）

引出宾语从句的代词：what, how

- (8) 本段是一个四段式结构里的第二个主体段（让步段）。和第7题里的让步段一样，本题也相对较短。但与第7题的让步段不同的是：这段话里先提出这一方的分论点并且论证之后，又指出了分论点的不足之处，进一步弱化了让步段里的观点。《剑8》~《剑14》四段式结构的让步段里，第7题的写法和本题的写法各占一半左右，这两种结构都是剑桥官方接受而且确实在官方范文里使用过的，您可以根据自己的偏好选择适合自己的写法。

(本段的中心句) On the other hand, there are also drawbacks to working or travelling for a year at that important age. (分论点) Young adults may never return to their studies or find it difficult to readapt to an academic environment. (分论点的支持句) They may think that it is better to continue in a particular job, or to do something completely different from a university course. (指出分论点可能存在的不

足之处) However, I think this is less likely today. (它的支持句) Academic qualifications are essential for getting a reasonable career and achieving career success, **which** increases young adults' motivation to return to their studies.

行文衔接

人称代词: they, it

物主代词: their

关系代词: **which** (引出定语从句, 修饰前面的主句)

- (9) (本段的中心句) There are several causes of this trend. (第1个分论点) The main cause is that more parents today work full-time. (它的第1个支持句) **Their** children often spend after-school hours without adult supervision. (它的第2个支持句) As a result, these children are more likely to be involved in anti-social activities such as damaging public property and having noisy parties. (第2个分论点) Another cause is that children are under increasing peer pressure at school. (它的支持句) Some of **them** take part in anti-social activities, such as bullying, to avoid being isolated by their friends. (第3个分论点) Also, many video games today contain violent images and make breaking the law seem brave. (它的支持句) Children **who** often play **these** videos tend to develop violent anti-social behaviour.

【本段适合的作文结构】

本段适合作为 Report 作文里面分析产生原因 (causes) 的主体段

行文衔接

连接词: As a result, (因此), such as (比如),

人称代词: they, them

指示代词: these

物主代词: their

关系代词: **who** (引出定语从句, 修饰前面的 children)

- (10) (本段的中心句) Various measures could be taken to address this issue. (第1个分论点) Firstly, governments could provide financial support to research on clean energy. (它的支持句) If people could have access to affordable and

reliable clean energy, pollution would be significantly reduced. (第2个分论点)
Secondly, governments could improve public transport services such as bus and underground train services. (它的支持句) More efficient public transport would attract more people to use it, which means that there would be less traffic on the roads and less air pollution. (第3个分论点) Finally, governments could introduce laws to control air and water pollution from factories. (它的支持句) This would make industrial polluters understand that their polluting behaviour would not be tolerated.

【本段适合的作文结构】

本段适合作为 Report 类作文里提出解决办法的主体段 (注意: 本段里多次使用了虚拟语气, 表示比较客气的建议或假设)。

行文衔接

连接词: if (假设), such as (例如)

指示代词: this

物主代词: their

关系代词: ... , ... which means that ... (which 引导的定语从句, 修饰它前面的主句)

是不是一定要给分论点“编号”?

在英国, Firstly, Secondly 和 Finally 是在学术写作里列举分论点时的常见标志词。这些词在剑桥官方评分标准里是允许使用的, 而且考官们自己有时也会用 (例如: “剑7” p. 167)。

但同时我们应该牢记: 雅思作文的特点就是允许多种多样的选择。除了这些序列词之外, 还有很多更灵活的表示分论点顺序的方法, 例如: The main benefit of ... is that..., Also, ..., Another advantage of... is that..., 或者 The main problem is that..., Another disadvantage of... is that..., Furthermore, ..., In addition, ...等都是地道的英文。

所以, 正确的态度应该是: 允许使用“编号”, 但是也没必要过度依赖“编号”, 我们还有很多其它同样地道、自然的选择

BONUS

剑桥考官们对于“the **real content**”的定义非常明确：就是指主体段里的各分论点（**reasons**）和各分论点的支持句（**supporting sentences**）。因为它们才是一篇作文里真正针对具体话题进行的实质论证。对于各分论点和它们的支持句，一定要倾尽全力写好、写充实，打出你的全部子弹。

如果您即将奔赴战场，请不要忘记 Pat 在博客 blog.sina.com.cn/ieltsguru 上面为您提供了预测题。即使来不及都写一遍，也请把每一方的分论点和支持句都练一练，提高自己写出实质内容（**real content**）的能力，备考时间充裕的同学还可以参阅“十天系列”的范文集《IELTS 写作完整真题库与范文全解》。

