慎小嶷

于天主动 雅思写作。314



SHEE!

慎小嶷◎编著

Develop academic writing skills
Clarity counts

The chaos theory does not apply here It pays to pinpoint effective structures When linear thinking comes into play

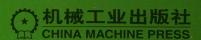
多年教学实战经验 切实针对中国考生难点

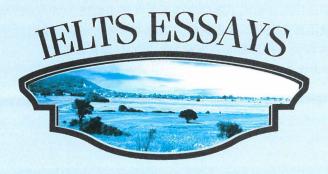
Native Speakers 朗读 Genuinely British Pat's Ten-Day Step-by-Step Guide to the IELTS Writing Test

Good schooling at all three levels — primary, secondary and post-secondary — has five common characteristics: ① It encourages students to think independently and critically. Students are expected to have their own ideas rather than just repeat what their teachers have told them.
② Good educational institutions are responsive to social needs and are committed to producing students with integrity and a strong sense of social responsibility. These institutions instil not only knowledge but also moral values, and help students hone their social awareness and skills ...

A Messagé from the Author

本书全部例句均取自英国本土出版物和剑8-剑14官方范文





Write things worth reading. Do things worth writing about.

雅思写作 剑14版

慎小嶷/编著

Pat's Ten-Day Step-by-Step Guide



本书是留学英语考试语言专家慎小嶷(Pat)老师的力作。书中紧密结合剑桥大学出版社出版的"剑14"和《剑桥雅思官方指南》(The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS)所体现出的最新趋势,富有创造性地总结出了帮助中国考生突破 IELTS 写作瓶颈所需的全部应试技巧,并用地道英语对大量语言点进行了深入讲解。书中全部例句均取自最近两年中出版的英美本土出版物和剑8~剑14以及《剑桥雅思官方指南》里的权威官方范文。

本书还配有由 native speakers 外教朗读的音频文件下载,以及方便读者随时随地学习的便携式学习手册,有助于读者高效利用备考时间。

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The Ten-Day Guide in the Cambridge IELTS-14 Era 致 读 者

☆ 执剑前行

《剑 14》于劳动节前一周如期首发,从者如鲫。Cambridge University Press 和 Cambridge English Language Assessment 虽然没有采用"996工作制",同样也实现了工作进度的准时与高效。

拿到每本新的"剑系"之后,Pat 一定会做的一件事是翻到书后的 Sample answers for Writing tasks 部分,逐字分析 examiners' comments,因为这些阅卷评语最直接地展示了现任写作考官们的真实评分过程。

长期批阅中国学生的作文,Pat 深感中国同学们偏爱的英文风格是"华丽"的:往往是只有韦氏词典里才会收录、但在真实的英美大学学术写作里其实并不常见的难词、生僻词"横扫"全文,而 native speakers 在写作时真正常用的词汇和衔接手段却成了"稀客"。这种不协调的风格,只能让 examiner 像看到在自拍之路上越走越远的高晓松同学的"妩媚自拍"一样惊呼:"I know you are talented. But this is not my style!"

如果您也试着读一读《剑 14》里的阅卷评语,就会发现真实的写作考官们在阅卷时的关注焦点和您之前所想或者所听到的有点儿"不一样"。例如,请看《剑 14》里面的这些 examiners' comments:

The candidate has produced a well-developed response to the task. (《剑 14》 p. 136, 直接针对的评分项: Task Response)

There is a clear progression throughout, with a range of cohesive devices. (《剑 14》p. 129, 直接针对的评分项: Coherence and Cohesion)

Vocabulary is generally adequate, but control over word choice is weak. (《剑 14》p. 133, 直接针对的评分项: Lexical Resource)

There are attempts at complex sentences, but these usually contain errors. (《剑 14》p. 133, 直接针对的评分项: Grammatical Range and Accuracy)

考生如果能够用心地按照这些考官评语的要求写作,写出来的虽然并不是传说当中的"惊艳"或者"亮瞎考官的钛合金眼"的作文,但却一定是更加耐读、而且也更符合写作考官们期待的作文。更重要的是:这些要求也正是英语国家大学里的学术写作课(academic writing courses)对学生的真实要求(例如,您不妨看看英国的Imperial College 怎样向学生讲解 academic writing principles: www.imperial.ac.uk/students/success - guide/pgt/communicating - and - influencing/academic - writing/)

☆ 本书的目标读者(你)是谁?

《十天突破雅思写作》的目标读者是考试已经迫在眉睫、但却不知从何入手的一群心急如焚的"烤鸭"们。

促使 Pat 创作您手中这本书的原因很多,包括学生们的要求、出版社的邀请与亲人的鼓励。但导致我写这本书最直接的一个原因,却是我收到的一封澳洲来信。

Pat 你好:

我是您去年9月的学生黎媛,现在悉尼大学预科读语言。在这一个月的学习中我发现写作在国外的学习中是这么的重要。刚到这里压力好大,不知要怎么学。还好有您的那些资料,最近我又开始钻研它们,它们给了我很大的帮助。现在我是我们班的作文高手,老师也很喜欢我的作文,经常在班上表扬我。我只想说这些全都是您的功劳,没有您的那些资料我什么也写不出来。老师,真的太感谢您了。我刚完成了一篇作文,有感而发,很想给您写这封信。

老师,谢谢!

学生黎媛

在一个连培训教师也需要包装,也需要"互踩","煽情"比务实更流行的年代里,我个人却始终认为: 学生的真实英语写作水平和考试成绩的提高,才是衡量一个教师能力的最高准则。Pat 特别想说的是,在我的教学生涯里,给我感动最多的就是我的中国学生们,是他们/她们的信任和鼓励,给了我不断前行的动力。

This book is fully dedicated to my intelligent, responsive and self-motivated Chinese students.

☆ 本书讲什么

您手里的这本书只关心一件事情,就是在真实的雅思写作考场里到底需要什么 (What counts in IELTS Writing counts here.)。我们不会浪费时间去关注只是听上去很 美但是在考场里却完全用不上的东西。一章一章地阅读本书正文并且完成"作业本"里 对应的练习,会让您的应试技能与学术写作能力都获得实质性的进步。接下来的十天,一定会是令人兴奋的 10 天。

☆ 致谢

本书的出版,首先必须感谢的是 Pat 的中国学生们。他们 / 她们给我的大量建议和意见,让我得以不断完善自己的教学;也正是他们 / 她们拿到考试成绩后的 thank-you notes,让我有了不断前行的动力。

在本书创作过程中协助编写工作的人员还有:李云香、张洪霞、朱卡亚、冉纪华、李玉亚、孔庆桐、李广荣、王福利、苗春瑞、兰印玲、朱瑾瑾、张会分、李佩香、袁毅、朱达斌、朱露西、孟萍珍、林淑芬、于辉、毛干斌、杨荣莲、孙国庆、智月仙、余团林、刘国强、孙国栋、杨兴普、田桂祥、朱文辉、李坤煌、李雄伟、林君凤、刘宝钗、尚纯义。

A special note of appreciation to Amanda, for the loving support, for the touching up of the Chinese text I wrote in the first and second drafts, and for giving me hints about how to make this book more meaningful in a Chinese context.

小嶷

Pat,

2019 年初夏写于新泽西



Road Map

Ideas 思路

Day 2 * , Day 5

Grammar 语法

□ 作业本 Day 3 *

Essential Words & Phrases

T 3

Day 7 *

词汇和短语

Essay Structure, Coherence & Day 4, Day 6 * Cohesion

作文结构与行文衔接

Task-1 Essays 小作文

Day 9 * , Day 10

Note: 如果您的备考时间已经异常紧迫,或者您就是传说当中天天喊着"Fighting!"却迟 迟不肯动手的"拖延症重患者",那么请从这个速读指南里选择最适合自己的章节优先学习。 但不论您的时间怎样紧迫,都请不要错过标有*符号的重点章节。

Preface

W hile I was on vacation in Florida this past winter, getting a brief respite from my whirlwind life as an IELTS instructor, I had a chance to reflect on my teaching experience and to consider how my own publications could best help IELTS candidates to succeed.

Legions of secondary school and university students have committed themselves to taking the IELTS test. However, in preparing for the writing module of the test, many of them feel daunted and disoriented by the sheer volume of information they are supplied: the endless word lists, the baffling grammatical quagmire, the bizarrely contorted sentences and the innumerable passages which could, purportedly, help them break through to a higher score.

This book goes beyond what readers generally find in other IELTS writing section preparation materials. It focuses on the skills, techniques and mindset needed to do well in the writing section of the test. To ensure that you gain maximum benefits, I set the following nine criteria to assist me in developing the contents of this book:

- a) Helping my readers to generate enough ideas that will allow them to write convincing arguments within the time limits of the test.
- b) Distilling the common English writing lexicon into a concise list of words and phrases while training my readers in proper diction (word choice and usage).
- c) Deconstructing bewildering grammatical points for my readers in a practical fashion, and identifying common mechanical mistakes made by IELTS candidates.
- d) Instilling a good sentence sense and providing a handy toolkit of linking devices, i. e. essential conjunctions, common transitional phrases and key sentence structures.

- e) Training my readers to build a tight-knit and focused essay structure.
- f) Providing my readers with various sample essays for study while discouraging rote memorisation or mere reproduction of the essays.
- g) Furnishing my readers with accompanying audio support to help them to memorise particular selections of the visual text.
- h) Reflecting the latest changes to the IELTS writing module.
- i) Presenting a high level of utility to candidates of other English writing tests, such as the TOEFL-iBT Writing Test.

These nine criteria provided focus for me in developing the contents of this book. I hope that your experience with it is both a valuable and an interesting one.

Xiaoyi (a. k. a. Patrick) 致读者 英文自序

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Mission Statement

- 一写作顺序
- 一难度控制
- —IELTS作文的特殊性



其实你不懂雅思写作

Uncharted Territory in the IELTS Writing Test

Many candidates seem to have built whole superstructures with no foundations.

多数中国考生无法回答的6个问题

6 Questions That May Well Put You on the Spot

- ☆ 怎样选择雅思考试的考点?
- ☆ 写作考试应该先写 Task 1 还是 Task 2?
- ☆ 作文里句子越长越难就越容易得高分吗?
- ☆ 拼写错误会扣分吗?
- ☆ 雅思考试与国内的英语考试,比如四六级或者 考研英语相比有什么不同?
- ☆ 英语的学术写作有哪些特殊要求?

Bonus:

☆ 雅思作文中是否可以使用 | 和 we?



一只饥寒交迫的典型烤鸭

My Answers of

怎样选择你的考点?

考场如战场,对它的选择当然重要。雅思听力和阅读是客观题,有标准答案,所以在 不同城市考基本没有区别,我们重点说写作和口语。

首先要明确的是:不论你是选择笔试的"手写控"还是选择机考的"键盘侠",你的作文都由考官人工阅卷,而不会被 AI"批量处理"。

那么考点对于评分有没有影响呢?真正接触过 examiners 的业内人士都知道:多数 IELTS examiners 从事考官工作其实都是 work on a freelance basis,并非 "从一而终"。所以,在二、三线城市出现的考官们未必就不熟悉一线城市考生的英语学习情况。而且,与口语评分有可能受表情、声音甚至外形等非实力因素影响不同,写作答卷上只有 "干货",连画个笑脸符号都不允许,因此写作考官也能更集中地针对考生的实际英语水平给出较为客观的评价。

Pat 对多名从北京"飞赴"外地的考生们的成绩进行统计后得到的结论也是一致的:如果感觉"南巡"或者"西进"并不方便却非要迎难而上,反而有可能会影响备考状态,得不偿失。

写作考场里应该先写 Task 1 还是 Task 2?

这个问题看起来简单,其实还是挺有技术性的。

事实上,不论一个人的心理素质多好,也绝没有人会只看见一道题就开始写作。任何 考生(包括各培训机构派去卧底的老师)在拿到考题之后,即使仅仅出于好奇心的本能, 也一定会先把大小作文题目都很快地扫视一遍(笔试是翻页,机考是在 Part 1 和 Part 2 两个按钮之间切换),然后再开始全力写其中的一道题。

因此,从实战的角度出发,Pat 建议您:如果确实感觉对眼前的 Task 2(大作文)考题自己准备得较为充分,有信心在 40 分钟左右完成,那么就应该先坚定地完成大作文。在IELTS 写作评分里,大作文占写作总分的2/3,小作文占总分的1/3,如果有把握我们当然应该先把占分多的部分拿到手。但是,如果在迅速浏览两道题之后,感觉自己对 Task 2考题准备得并不充分、或者一时想不出足够的素材,那么 Pat 就强烈建议您不要浪费时间纠结,先果断地完成 Task 1,然后再解决 Task 2。这是因为:图表题是客观描述,不存在想不出素材的问题。写完Task 1后再写议论文,由于已经写了 20 分钟的英语作文,会比刚开始写时要顺手一点。否则,如果感觉议论文并不好写,却非要咬着牙先写Task 2,导致Task 2占用的时间过长,就有可能会导致两个部分都完成得不好的惨烈结果。

■ 句子越长越难就越容易得高分吗?

这种说法 Pat 听得不少。事实上,剑桥官方评分标准里本来就没有要求写长难句,所谓"雅思作文必须写长难句"的说法其实是生搬硬套中式英语思维的结果。请您翻翻《剑8》~《剑14》后面由剑桥官方提供的高分范文,到底发现了多少"无敌长难句"呢?

眼见为实,请看《剑 14》第 128 页 7 分范文里的这段话:

"This solution will help them to gain extra money to pay their daily expenses such as water and electricity bills. This means that their problems are solved and they are now worry-free ..."

再来看《剑 13》第 129 页 7 分范文里的这段话:

"Every single person has different meals on their list of favourites. If a person has a bigger family, it is almost impossible to cook something that everyone would like ..."

您也许会说: 7 分范文虽好,但还不是剑桥的"真爱"。没关系,请看《剑 10》第 162 页考官满分范文里的这段话:

"The question depends on the age of the child. To punish a very young child is wrong, as an infant will not understand what is happening or why he or she is being punished. However, once the age of reason is reached, a child can be rewarded for good behaviour ..."

请问,它们是您心目当中的"无敌长难句"吗?

这些在国内同学们看起来"弱爆了"的句子, 却都是真实的 Cambridge English Language Assessment 提供的官方高分范文里面的句子。

结论: IELTS 作文好句子的标准并不是让考官看得"头上长角", 而是清晰、准确。

拼写错误会扣分吗?

在这方面请您稍微喘口气,雅思作文并不需要"全程无槽点"。

写作当然应该尽可能做到拼写正确,连基础单词都不会拼写的半文盲肯定拿不到好分数,有不少"心比天高"的同学在作文里真的会把 modern, environment, knowledge, government, experience 甚至 believe 这些基础词拼成非中非英的"第三种语言"。

但另一方面,IELTS examiners 也能够理解考生是在时间很有限的情况下完成作文的 (机考的同学也请注意机考的界面并不提供拼写纠错功能),所以对于偶尔出现的拼写错误 (即官方评分标准里面说的 occasional errors),只要不引起歧义,是不会导致严重扣分的 (例如:《剑 14》 p. 129 的 7 分范文考官评语 Occasional errors do not prevent the message from coming through.)。

本书附录为您总结了中国考生作文里的高频拼写错误,请尽量熟记,努力减少"拼写门"的发生。



雅思考试与国内的英语考试,比如四六级或者考研英语相比有什么不同?

区别之1. Short time frame (时间限制)

IELTS 写作考试被很不绅士地放在了上午考试的最后,而且还要求写两篇作文 (Task 1 图表题和 Task 2 议论文),这对考生的脑力和心理素质都是很大的挑战。但是请注意: 当 考官要求停笔的时候即使还没有写完也一定要停下来,否则将会被判为违纪行为。

对策:没有限制的考前练习是没有实战意义的。在备考的中后期,练习图表题不应超过25分钟,练习议论文不应超过45分钟。进入考前一周的冲刺阶段,就应该严格地按照1个小时来控制总的写作时间。

区别之2. Different tasks (不同的写作任务)

雅思写作考试分为两部分: Task 1 图表题和 Task 2 议论文。图表题要求考生在 20 分钟左右完成,议论文要求考生在 40 分钟左右完成,写作考试时间总长度为一小时。

Task 1 图表题是客观性写作,强调的是客观、准确、详尽,考生必须如实而且详尽地用英文描述图表里的信息。

相比之下,Task 2 议论文则明显带有主观性——用 IELTS examiners 常说的话来说就是 "IELTS Writing is not an exact science." 雅思议论文在观点上并没有"标准答案",考官关心的是你是否可以用英文比较准确地表达、并且有力地支持你自己的观点。从语言上看,Task 2 议论文对词汇量要求较高,而且句式也更加灵活。

对策: 在备考初期,可以把图表题和议论文分开来练习。但是考前一周内,Pat 强烈建议您至少演练一次完整的写作考试全过程,模考时间严格控制在60分钟,中间不要休息,也不要查词典或资料,全部写完之后再核对,或者请有经验的老师批改。

区别之3: Unfamiliar topics (中国考生不熟悉的话题)

和美国研究生申请入学需要参加的 GRE 作文考试不同,IELTS 作文考试并没有给考生划定一个明确的题库,这直接增加了备考的难度。

更重要的是: IELTS 作文的 topic 往往是多数中国考生并不熟悉的。所以,考生经常会拿到题目之后产生"蒙圈感",想不出写什么内容,而时间却在一分一秒地过去,这是一种多么囼的体验。比如下面几道雅思作文真题:

- 真题— In a number of countries, some people think it is necessary to spend large sums of money on constructing new railway lines for very fast trains between cities. Others believe the money should be spent on improving existing public transport. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (剑 12 真题)
- 真题二 In spite of the advances made in agriculture, many people around the world still go hungry. Why is this the case? What can be done about this problem? (剑 13 真题)
- 真题三 Nowadays many people choose to be self-employed, rather than to work for a company or organisation. Why is this the case? What are the disadvantages of being self-employed? (剑 14 真题)
- 真题四 Unlike many other countries, in the UK police officers do not carry guns. Some people think this leaves citizens unprotected, while others believe this reduces the violence rate. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

这些都是曾在英国引起广泛争议的话题,但中国考生却普遍对此感到陌生。绝大多数中国同学恐怕从来没有想过——高铁每年在中国运送的乘客人数已经比英国全国的人口都要多了,英国人居然还要求考生讨论应不应该建高铁的问题。更让很多国内考生费解的是——像警察执行任务时是否应该带枪这样在中国并没有引起过什么争议的事儿,在雅思作文里居然也要拿出来晒晒。

对策: Pat 为您总结出了 native speakers 思考议论文 ideas 的常用方法, 我们将在 Day 2 和 Day 5 通过实例来学习。

英语学术写作到底有哪些特殊要求?

一些同学考试之后本来觉得自己一定能拿6分或7分,但成绩发下来却只有5分或者5.5分,其实很多时候是因为自己的作文从学术类写作的角度来看只值5~5.5分。

对策: 下面这些改错题可以让您快速掌握**英语学术写作的核心特点**,我们现在就一起来改错:

- 改错1 Some people argue that citizens shouldn't be responsible for their own medical costs.
- 分析:文体错误。英文学术写作里不接受缩写形式, shouldn't 必须改成 should not, don't 应该写成 do not; 相应的 l'm 要写成 l am; 而 can't 应该写 cannot (请注意: cannot 中间没有空格)。例如《剑 8》第 163 页: This cannot be the responsibility of the parents alone.
- 改错2 Lots of scientists have presented their evidence for climate change.
- 分析:使用了非正式的口语表达 lots of。学术写作里可以改用 many 或者 a large number of,比如《剑 14》第 131 页的例句: Many countries are now calling for urgent action to delay the process. 这样的句子读起来很平实但是很严谨,接近正式的英文学术写作风格。
- 改错3 Junk food advertisements are everywhere. They attract the attention of young people.
- 分析:句式过于短促,有 rap 的效果。IELTS 写作不需要"长难句",但如果全文都是这样的超短句, examiner 肯定要开始跳"街舞"了。本句里可以把 They attract 改为现在分词 attracting,同时把它前面的句号改为逗号。
- 改错 4 Make sure that globalisation does not threaten our own traditions!
- 分析: 祈使句 (即用动词原形开头、表示建议或者命令的句子) 是不能用在学术写作 里的。而且,这句话的感情色彩过于强烈,有 love letter 的效果,应该把句尾 的"!"改成句号。注意不要把你的雅思作文写成"咆哮体"。
- 改错 5 We should be friendly to others because the Bible said, "Treat your neighbours as you would like to be treated."
- 分析:圣经在西方确实重要,但在绝大多数英美大学里,宗教信仰 (religious faith) 是不可以作为 academic writing 的论据的。类似的还有国内同学们比较"粉" 的英语谚语 (proverb),在英语国家大学里事实上并不允许被当作学术写作的 论证依据。

IELTS 作文里是否可以使用 I 和 we?

这个问题看起来比较"菜",其实是一个很专业的问题,直接涉及到英语学术写作的本质。

在英语国家的大学里,有很多"叫兽"是明确反对在学术论文里使用 I 和 we 的,因为会让学术论文显得过于主观。有些比较勤快的"叫兽"看到专业论文里出现这两个词时,甚至还会兽性大发,勒令学生改正。

那么在 IELTS 写作中是否可以使用 I 和 we 呢? 最权威的答案,是来自于 Cambridge English Language Assessment 提供的真实范文。

我们来看从《剑11》到《剑14》的一连串官方范文实例:

剑 11 第 137 页结尾段: I believe that ...

剑 12 第 129 页第 3 段: If we can reduce the number of cars ...

剑 13 第 129 页第 3 段: I think that ...

剑 14 第 131 页第 5 段: I do not agree that ...

这也太帅了,先让我哭会儿……如此之多的剑桥官方实例(实际上是《剑8》~《剑14》的几乎所有7~9分范文)竟然全都含有1,而且其中一些还旗帜鲜明地使用了we。

所以,虽然在国外大学里写专业论文时我们确实应该努力避免使用 I 和 we,但是在写IELTS 议论文时,确实没有必要对于适度使用的 I 或者 we "如履薄冰" 了。

(请您记得及时完成《作业本》Day 1 里对应的练习)

Mission Statement

- 好素材的标准
- 快速想出ideas



让你的 ideas 更充实的秘诀

The Generation of Ideas

An idea that can be put into action is better than a complex idea that can only exist as an idea.



作文言之有物的"物" 到底是什么?

如何想出充实、合理的 IELTS 作文素材一直是让很多考生都感到"心塞"的问题。很多同学都明白作文应该"言之有物",但是还不理解 IELTS examiners 希望看到的"物"到底是什么,就已经匆匆走入考场成了牺牲品。

IELTS 写作对 ideas 的要求和美国的 GRE 考试 Issue 写作对于 ideas 的要求是有本质区别的: GRE 是思维能力测试,在美国本土以英语为母语的学生申请 graduate school时同样也要提供 GRE 成绩单。所以,GRE 对 ideas 的要求是 insightful(具有敏锐的观察力)。

IELTS 则是典型的英语语言能力测试 (English proficiency test), 只有以英语为非母语的人在申请大学或者向英语国家移民时才需要提供 IELTS 成绩。所以,IELTS 的写作部分主要考查目的是考生用英语表达出 ideas,并且用英语进行适当说理的能力,但它对ideas 本身和对论证过程的要求只是 reasonable (符合生活常识的),而不是 profound (深刻的)。

说到底,由 Cambridge English Language Assessment 出题的 IELTS 写作考试是一种英语应用能力考试(English proficiency test)。如何把符合生活常识的 ideas 在很短的时间内用通顺、地道的英文表达出来,才是 IELTS 写作的真正挑战。

在分秒必争的考场实战当中,我们的目标应该是用 1 分钟左右想出可以写 260 words 以上的 ideas,而且还不能像个别抗日剧的题材那么不靠谱。怎样达到这么快的速度呢?

请您先把下面的每道真题仔细看3遍,并且试着快速确定主体段里的分论点(即理由ideas)。

IELTS 写作真题

- ★ Nowadays many people choose to be self-employed, rather than to work for a company or organisation. Why is this the case? What are the disadvantages of being self-employed? (剑 14 真题)
- ★ In spite of the advances made in agriculture, many people around the world still go hungry. Why is this the case? What can be done about this problem? (剑 13 真题)
- ★ In a number of countries, some people think it is necessary to spend large sums of money on constructing new railway lines for very fast trains between cities. Others believe the money should be spent on improving existing public transport. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (剑 12 真题)
- ★ Some people say that the only reason for learning a foreign language is in order to travel to or work in a foreign country. Others say that these are not the only reasons why someone should learn a foreign language. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (剑 11 真题)
- ★ Many museums charge for admission while others are free. Do you think the advantages of charging people for admission to museums outweigh the disadvantages? (剑 10 真题)



★ A hundred years ago, many people thought that the human race was improving in every area of life. Nowadays people are less certain about this. In what areas has the human race made important progress? In what areas do we still need to make progress?

怎么样?要在一分钟之内快速确定议论文主体段的分论点 (即理由 ideas) 是不是挺有挑战的?

IELTS作文最常用的 12条思路线索

Pat 认真梳理了雅思作文真题库里的每一道作文真题(有兴趣深入研究作文真题库的读者可以参阅《IELTS 写作完整真题库与范文全解》),可以负责任地说:下面这12条提示线索能够帮助您快速思考出剑桥目前正在使用的真题库里每一道考题的 ideas。所以请不要犹豫,一定要花时间记熟这12条非常实用的思路线索,到了考场里您就会真正明白它们对于快速想出 ideas 的实战意义。

技能
教率
科技
安全
权利
责任
环境
健康
就业
财务
文化
朱 庆趣

英文版						
Skill	&	Efficiency				
Technology	&	Safety				
Right	&	Responsibility				
Environment	&	Health				
Employment	&	Money				
Culture	&	Fun				

这 12 个词怎么记更快、印象更深刻?"硬记"是可以的,而且也不难,另外您也可以通过 找出前后两个词之间的联系来启发自己,比如 Pat 就经常用下面的关系来帮助同学们记忆:

技能	(提高)	效率
科技	(保障)	安全
权利	(对应)	责任
环境	(影响)	健康
就业	(获得)	财务
文化	(带来)	乐趣

打算记"英文版"的同学可以用这个看起来挺酷的符号来帮助自己记忆:

STREEC

规律: 把左边6个单词的首字母连在一起,就形成了STREEC 这个符号 (因为这个符号和"裸奔" streak 发音相同,所以我的中国学生们也常把这种方法称为"裸奔法" ②)。

把 <u>STREEC</u> 这个符号多写几遍,同时回忆它对应的 6 个单词(Skills, Technology, Right, Environment, Employment, Culture),每行里面的第一个单词你就能很快记住了。而记忆每行的第二个词时,也可以通过找出它和第一个词的联系来帮助记忆。



熟记这 12 条思路线索的好处是: 它们已经覆盖到了社会生活几乎所有的常见方面,可以帮我们把抽象的话题迅速地具体化,把思考 ideas 的过程变成 "顺藤摸瓜"的过程,避免了在考场里进行 brainstorming 时只能靠"碰运气" (a hit-or-miss effort) 的随机性与或然性。

下面举例说明:

第一题

A hundred years ago, many people thought that the human race was improving in every area of life. Nowadays people are less certain about this. In what areas has the human race made important progress? In what areas do we still need to make progress?

分析: 这是最近在亚太区的一道考题,很多考生的感觉是题目很好懂,但就是 ideas 不够,很"扎心",因为这个话题实在是太大、太空洞了

熟悉 12 条思路线索的好处就是:可以帮我们把抽象、空洞的话题迅速地具体化,让"凌乱"的思考过程变得系统化。

那么在过去的 100 年里,人类的进步与仍然存在的问题到底有哪些呢?

在过去的 100 年里人类取得了重要进步的领域显然有:科技(例如工业科技 industrial technology,农业科技 agricultural technology,交通科技 transport technology 等),效率 (工作更高效 work more efficiently,生活更方便 more convenient),健康(医学的发展 medical advances 和医疗服务的改善 improvements in healthcare services,很多 100 年前不能治愈的疾病 diseases that were incurable a century ago 已经可以被治愈 can be cured),乐趣(人们有更多的娱乐选择 have more entertainment choices)等等。对于4 段式议论文,每一方最多只要写 2~3 个分论点就够,而对于5 段式议论文,每一方只要写 1~2个分论点就够,所以这些分论点其实已经超出了我们对于"进步"一方的需要,从中挑选出自己觉得好写的来写就可以了。

人类仍然存在着问题的方面则显然有:安全 (rising crime rates 上升的犯罪率, higher youth crime rates 更高的青少年犯罪率),环境 (global warming 全球变暖, air pollution 空气污染),健康 (higher stress levels 更大的压力, lack exercise 缺乏运动, the increasing rates of heart disease and high blood pressure 心脏病和高血压等疾病的发生率增加),财务

(扩大的贫富差距 the growing gap between the rich and the poor), 文化 (很多传统和风俗 traditions and customs 正在消失) 等等,从里面挑出自己觉得"顺手"的来展开即可。

分析完毕,这么大而空的一个话题,立即就被具体化了。上面这些 ideas 已经远远超出了写一篇 250 + words 的 short essay 所需的素材,如果其中观点您不知道怎样用地道英文表达,到 Day 7 您的问题就将迎刃而解,今天我们先来享受"思维的乐趣"。

继续看题。

) 第二题

In some countries, the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing. What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures should be taken to solve them? (剑 8 真题)

分析: 胖人人数激增、健康状况下降的原因从 科技 (特别是汽车、电梯、洗衣机等产品大量增加),健康 (rely on junk food 依赖垃圾食品, lack exercise 缺少运动等),乐趣 (看电视、打游戏的时间过长 spend too much time watching television or playing video games) 等多方面都可以言之有据。

对应的解决办法就可以有: 鼓励人们"少吃多运动" (encourage people to exercise regularly and avoid unhealthy food),减少开车的时间 (drive less),尽量步行或者骑车上班 (walk or cycle to work),减少看电视或打游戏的时间 (spend less time watching television or playing video games)等等,从中挑选出自己觉得好写的来写即可。

)第三题

Every year several languages die out. Some people think that this is not important because life will be easier if there are fewer languages in the world. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? (剑9 真题)

分析: 短语 die out 是指灭绝,它在地道英文里的近义短语是 become extinct

多数中国同学对于语言灭绝这种现象应该并不熟悉,是否还可能写出充实的作文呢?咱"奔"一个试试。



支持这种看法的理由可以有:

效率 (remove the language barrier 消除语言障碍,让沟通变得更高效),就业 (过去说小语种的人们改说主流语言在找工作时会有更多的机会 have more job opportunities),财务 (政府机构不需要再为说小语种的人提供专门的服务 provide public services in minority languages,可以减少政府开支 reduce government spending) 等等。

而反对这种看法的理由则包括:文化(减少文化的多样性 reduce cultural diversity,导致很多文化传统消失 cause many traditions to disappear),乐趣(母语灭绝了的人们可能会感觉到很孤立 feel isolated,而且容易产生失落感 feel frustrated)等等。

有了系统启发思路的线索,即使遇到难题也不用再狂啃"IELTS专用铅笔"了。

) 第四题

Many museums charge for admission, while others are free. Do you think the advantages of charging people for admission to museums outweigh the disadvantages? (剑 10 真题)

※ 在英国,博物馆的门票费叫 admission fee 或者 entrance fee, "收取门票费"的英文是 charge people for admission。

分析: 很多中国同学对剑桥考这样的话题感到奇怪: 参观博物馆要交费是天经地义的事情, 还要讨论利弊干什么?

其实,与很多 IELTS 写作的考题一样,博物馆收费是否利大于弊在英国一直是一个颇有争议的话题。伦敦的多数博物馆,包括举世闻名的 British Museum (大英博物馆),Natural History Museum (自然史博物馆) 和 Science Museum (科技博物馆) 全都是免费入场的。但博物馆的运营需要资金,参观者不出钱,政府就要多出钱了,所以博物馆免费参观很可能会增加纳税人的负担。为此,伦敦市长还专门提出了把"免费"(free admission)改成"自愿交费"(voluntary museum admission fees)的建议。

当然,在分秒必争的考场里,我们根本没时间这样去"思绪万千",尽快地想出合理并且扣题的 ideas 才是关键任务。

博物馆收取门票费的好处有.

财务(减轻纳税人的负担 reduce the burden on taxpayers), 乐趣 (博物馆可以有更多的资金去增加它们的馆藏 increase their collections, 博物馆会变得更有趣), 就业 (博物馆有更多的经费雇佣更多的工作人员,这样不仅有助于博物馆改进它们的服务 improve their service,也可以创造就业 create jobs)等等。

博物馆收取门票费可能产生的弊端则有.

权利 (一些纳税人 taxpayers 很可能会觉得参观本地的博物馆还要交费不公平),财务 (低收入的家庭 low-income families 可能会因此不去或者少去参观博物馆)等等。

实用的提示线索能够让想 ideas 的过程变得像德国足球队的"日耳曼战车"那样井然有序。

9 第五颗

Some people say that the only reason for learning a foreign language is in order to travel to or work in a foreign country. Others say that these are not the only reasons why someone should learn a foreign language. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (剑 11 真题)

分析: 学外语对于去国外旅行或者工作的积极作用可以从效率(更高效地沟通 communicate more efficiently),权利(帮助去国外旅行或者工作的人们更好地了解、保护自己的权利 understand and protect their rights),环境(有助于更快地适应当地的文化和生活方式 adapt to the local culture and lifestyle),乐趣(让国外的旅行或者工作经历更加有趣 more enjoyable)等方面很快确定,从当中选择 2~3 点自己觉得比较好写的来写就行。

学外语的其它积极作用则可以从 技能 (学到新的知识 gain new knowledge), 就业 (同样也可以增加在本国的就业机会 job opportunities), 文化 (了解其它国家的文化), 乐趣 (结识更多的朋友 make more friends, 看原版电影 watch foreign films without the subtitles, 听外语歌曲 listen to songs in a foreign language) 等方面瞬间破解。



)第六题

In a number of countries, some people think it is necessary to spend large sums of money on constructing new railway lines for very fast trains between cities. Others believe the money should be spent on improving existing public transport. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (剑 12 真题)

分析: existing public transport 是 "现有的公共交通"

话题有点大, 凭空想不太容易写具体, 果断"奔"一个:

支持建设城际高速铁路的理由可以从 效率 (提高个人和商务旅行的效率 increase the efficiency of personal and business travel), 健康 (缩短旅行时间,减少乘客的疲劳 make passengers feel less tired), 就业 (修建高铁可以创造大量的就业机会 create many job opportunities) 等方面来论述。

支持把资金用来改善现有公共交通的理由则可以从 安全 (可以让现有的公共交通变得更加安全可靠 make existing public transport safer and more reliable), 环境 (改善现有的公共交通不会对环境产生破坏,而修建城际高速铁路则有可能会对自然环境造成破坏 may damage the environment) 等方面秒杀。

9第七题

In spite of the advances made in agriculture, many people around the world still go hungry. Why is this the case? What can be done about this problem? (剑 13 真题)

分析: Why is this the case? 是地道英文里询问某种现象的原因的一种常见提问方式。

英国的 The Guardian(《卫报》)曾用一整版来深入探讨这一现象。在考场里我们不可能像专业记者们那样投入大量的时间去搜集素材,但仍然可以用"裸奔法"的 12 条提示线索快速想出扣题而且合理的素材

尽管农业取得了进步,世界上却还有很多人受饥饿困扰的原因有:

效率(在一些发展中国家里,农业的生产率 agricultural productivity 仍然比较低),责任 (发达国家没有向这些需要帮助的国家提供有效的国际援助 international aid),环境 (旱灾和洪水等自然灾害 natural disasters such as droughts and floods 影响农业生产),安全 (战争和军事冲突 wars and military conflicts 也会导致很多人受饥饿的困扰),财务 (贫富差距加大 the gap between the rich and the poor is growing,很多人仍然生活在贫困当中 still live in poverty,没有能力购买足够的食品)等,从中选出 2~3 条来论述即可。

对应的解决办法可以有:发达国家应该向需要帮助的发展中国家提供更多的科技援助和食品援助(technological aid and food aid),减少对于自然界的破坏(reduce damage to the environment),努力促进和平与理解(promote peace and understanding),避免军事冲突(try to avoid military conflicts),政府为低收入家庭提供更多的帮助(provide more support to low-income families)等。

只要真正熟悉思路线索,"顺藤摸瓜",很抽象的话题也可以做到言之有物。

0 第八题

Nowadays many people choose to be self-employed, rather than to work for a company or organisation. Why is this the case? What are the disadvantages of being self-employed? (剑 14 真题)

分析: be self-employed (即 be your own boss) 在当代英美确实是越来越常见的现象,但多数雅思考生还是在校生,对为什么很多人会选择"自雇"而不再"打工"这样的话题未必熟悉。

没关系, IELTS 作文对思路的要求是"合理"而不是"深刻",即使是自己不太熟悉的话题,"裸奔法"的12条线索也仍然可以启发思路。

效率 (现在个人成立公司 set up a company 比以前更加方便), 权利 (自己当老板可以对企业有完全的决策权 have full control over business decisions), 乐趣 (自雇有更多的自由 have more freedom 和更灵活的时间安排 have more flexible schedules, 而且还可以从



企业的成功当中获得更强的成就感 gain a stronger sense of achievement) 等等。

自雇而不是打工可能带来的缺点则有:权利(没有养老金 pensions,带薪休假 paid vacations 等福利),责任(需要对企业负全责 have total responsibility for the business),财务(没有加班费 are not paid for working overtime)等等,分析完毕。

* * *

如果您对记忆 12 条提示线索仍然觉得麻烦,那么至少请记住在最近 10 年的全部真题里 最常用的十条理由:

*	技能	*	效率
*	权利	*	责任
*	环境	*	健康
*	财务	*	安全
*	文化	*	乐趣

同时请牢记:IELTS 作文不需要中式写作的"含蓄",直接扣题、简单合理的 ideas 就是 IELTS examiners 最希望看到的素材。

(请记得及时完成《作业本》Day 2 里对应的练习)

Mission Statement

— 常被用错的词汇 纠错



显微镜下的易错词

The Most Commonly Misused Words

Learn from your mistakes and try again.

"知错必改"是一种优点,但是在作文的用词准确度方面,很多考生的难点是"不知错",这就导致了改错更是难上加难。

例如,有不少英语基础不错的中国同学爱用 feedbacks,而且还觉得用得"特帅",但 却不知道 feedback (反馈) 在地道英文里其实是不可数的,所以 native speakers 在使用 feedback 这个词的时候总是只用它的单数形式。

像这样"不知错也就没法改"的情况还有很多,今天我们就来看清写作用词的陷阱。

中国考生在 IELTS 作文里 最容易失手的词汇总结

以下的常见用词错误按出现频率从低到高排列,越靠后的错误在同学们的作文里就越是 "停不下来":

relatively

错误原因:它是一个副词,表示"相比较而言地"。这个词在中国孩子们的作文里常被用错的原因是:在地道英文里,relatively的后面必须跟<u>形容词的原形</u>,而中国同学们却总喜欢在它后面跟形容词的比较级 X

BBC 例句: The amount of money taken is **relatively small**. (如果误写成 relatively smaller, 就明显是一位"业余选手")

affect

错误原因: affect 是表示"影响……"的及物动词, 有很多同学把 effect 错当成 affect 使用还乐此不疲, 其实 effect 是表示影响的名词

BBC 例句: More extreme weather will **affect** the UK as a result of global warming. (affect 是"影响",它是及物动词)

剑 12 例句: Spoiling their children may result in a negative effect on their children's

character. (effect 也是"影响", 但它是名词)

extent

错误原因:这个每位同学都认识的词却已经给 Pat 带来了严重的心理障碍,就因为它还有个长得很像的亲戚, extend

(1) extent 是名词"程度", 它在大作文考题里极为常见

剑14 例句: Some people think that music is a good way of bringing people of different cultures together. To what **extent** do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

(2) extend 则是动词,表示"延伸"的意思,它在大作文的考题里极少使用,但是在小作文的地图题(Map)里有时会用到它。

spended, sended

错误原因:这两个很多考生偏爱的"过去式"其实是地道英文里根本就不存在的词。

请记住正确的变形:spend(原形) -> spent(过去式和过去分词)

send (原形) → **sent** (过去式和过去分词)

knowledge

错误原因:这个名词永远不能加-S。每次当看到有同学把这个词的前9个字母都拼写对了,却"手滑"在它后面加了字母-S,Pat就会感觉实在太可惜了(如果还记不住您就把"知识是真的不能加复数的"写5遍,然后贴在一个好朋友的脑门上)

information

错误原因: "信息"也不能加-S, 如果还记不住那就再贴一张

advice

错误原因:"建议"也不可数,无论多么宝贵的建议都必须保持单数

behaviour

错误原因:在英美学术专著里,"行为" behaviour 有时确实会使用复数形式。但是在雅思作文里, behaviour 总是作为不可数名词



剑 14 例句: Responsibility is developed in the child, which leads to better behaviour.

rise / raise / arise

错误原因: 用混这三个词的人已经足够一个集团军了。请您区分:

- (1) raise: 及物动词,提高(某事物)或者抚养(孩子);
- (2) rise: 不及物动词, 指自身上升;
- (3) arise 也是不及物动词,在地道英文写作里它其实是指某个现象或问题"出现", 意思接近于 emerge,跟上升一点关系也没有,如果非要用它表示"上升",就 只能让分数"下降"

result in / result from

错误原因:这两个短语的意思正好相反,却偏偏有很多同学把它们当成同义短语来使用.您说考官能不"捉急"么:

- (1) result in ...是"导致某事物",它的近义短语是 lead to
- (2) result from ...是"由某事物所导致",它的近义短语是 be caused by

窍门:在雅思作文里, result in 要比 result from 更常用,如果实在担心自己记混,那就只记 result in 好了

经济学人例句: The hospitals argue that their agreement would **result in** better health care.

outweigh

错误原因:它的意思是"比……更重要",请牢记:它的结尾没有字母 t

剑桥例句: Do you think the advantages of charging people for admission to museums **outweigh** the disadvantages?

modern

错误原因: 在理性可以理解的范围内, modern 这个词不该错, 可 Pat 就是经常看到像 morden X 这样的"胡拼"(中国同学作文里的高频拼写错误请看本书附录)

in a word

错误原因: Pat 注意到有大量的国内同学甚至老师喜欢把它放在结尾段的开头当成"总而言之"的意思。可惜的是: in a word 其实是一个相当口语化的表达, 在英美大学学术写作里极少使用

economy

错误原因:在相当一部分烤鸭手里,连经济也成了"高危"词汇。请区分:economy 是名词"经济",economics 是名词"经济学",economic 是形容词"与经济相关 的".而 economical 则是形容某种事物"省钱的"

经济学人例句: Immigrants also pay taxes and contribute to the economy.

lack

错误原因: 这个拼写很 cute 的小词在同学们的作文里却几乎是"每用必错", 必须"严打"了:

(1) 当 lack 作 动词 的时候,是一个 及物动词,也就是说: lack 作动词时,在它和 宾语之间不能写任何介词

Guardian 例句: Many young people lack the skills that they need at work. (在这句话里, lack 作动词, 所以这时它的后面必须紧跟宾语, 在它和宾语 the skills 之间不能写任何介词)

(2) 而当 lack 作名词的时候,它的后面则必须有介词 of

BBC 例句: Lack of exercise increases the risk of heart disease in children. (lack 在这句话里作名词,所以在它和宾语之间就必须写 of)

benefit

错误原因:每位考生都知道 benefit 作名词 时是"益处"。但是当它作动词 时,却成了中国同学们作文里排名第一的 troublemaker:

(1) benefit 作及物动词时,表示"对……有益",这时在它和宾语之间不要写任何介词

BBC 例句: This free programme can benefit low-income families.



(2) 而短语 benefit from 则表示"从……当中获益"

经济学人例句: Low-income families (低收入的家庭) can benefit from this free programme.

分清 benefit 作动词时的这两种不同用法,就能让 benefit 在您的作文里真正做到 "有益无害"了。

* * *

除了这些常见的用词雷区**,语法的准确度**也是中国同学们写作时的挑战,请您准备好 在今天的练习里迎接挑战。

(请不要忘了及时完成《作业本》 Day 3 里对应的练习)

Mission Statement

— 快速选定文章 结构



经得起推敲的作文结构

Building a Sound Structure

It takes courage to simplify.

-- Pat

1尺 多同学问我:"小嶷,西方人喜欢看四段式还是喜欢看五段式?"

其实这个问题本身就存在着问题。如果我问您:"中国人喜欢看四段式还是五段式?"您是不是觉得这个问题很 BT 呢?中国有 14 亿人口,评价一篇作文,有的人会倾向于四段式,有的人会支持五段式,完全是个人偏好的问题,怎么能够以偏概全地说所有中国人全都喜欢"X 段式"呢?

同理,仅英国、美国、加拿大三个英语国家的人口总数就已经超过了 4 亿,教师又怎么能空泛地说"西方人"都喜欢几段式呢?而且,在当代英语国家的中学里,作文强调的是内容充实、有说服力,老师并不会"法西斯"地规定学生必须采取何种态度。进入大学后,教写作的教师也各有自己欣赏和推荐的写法,但这都只是个人偏好而已,并没有哪种写法"一统江湖"。即使是对于专业论文格式要求最严谨的 APA,MLA 和 Chicago style,也从不硬性规定学生必须采取哪种立场或者必须写几段。

但是具体到 IELTS 写作考试,我们却可以肯定地说多数剑桥考官明显更偏爱折中式,因为《剑8》~《剑14》里面超过90%的官方高分范文(7~9分)都采用了折中式写法(即对正反两方面都进行论证,但更倾向于其中的一方)。

今天,我们就把长期困扰中国同学们的 IELTS 作文结构看个真真切切,明明白白。

4段式?还是5段式?

(1) 一个关键的判断过程

要理顺议论文结构,我们需要先对雅思议论文的出题方式进行归类。IELTS 大作文按照出题类型可以分成两类。

Report Argument

Report (分析解释类) 是题目里不给出任何观点,只是给出一种现象,要求你分析这种现象的 causes 原因、solutions 解决方案、problems 所带来的问题、factors 影响因素、measures 应对的措施、effects(或 influence / impact)影响等。

Argument (辩论类) 就是要求考生辩论观点或者比较利弊的考题。

在最近5年的亚太区考试里,平均每年 Report 题型只占全年考题的 15% ~ 25%。所以如果备考时间确实很紧张,从概率的角度就应该先重点掌握 Argument。对于 Report 作文,熟悉作文结构并且认真研读 2~3 篇范文就好了。

判断练习 请迅速判断下面各真题的类型:

- ① Some people believe that the main environmental problem of our time is the loss of particular species of plants and animals. Others say that there are more important environmental problems. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (到 14 test 2)
- ② In many countries, the amount of crime is increasing. What do you think are the main causes of crime? How can we deal with those causes? (剑 10 test A)
- ③ At the present time, the population of some countries includes a relatively large number of young adults, compared with the number of older people. **Do the advantages of this situation outweigh the disadvantages?** (剑 12 test 6)
- ④ Some people say that music is a good way of bringing people of different cultures and ages together. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? (到 14 test 3)
- ⑤ In spite of the advances made in agriculture, many people around the world still go hungry. Why is this the case? What can be done about this problem? (剑 13 test 4)
- ⑥ Some people believe that it is best to accept a bad situation, such as an unsatisfactory job or shortage of money. Others argue that it is better to try and improve such situations. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (剑 14 test 1)
- People today can perform many everyday tasks, such as shopping or banking, without meeting others face to face. What effects will this trend have on individuals and society as a whole?
- ® Today, multinational companies and their products are becoming increasingly important. Some people think that this trend is damaging our quality of life. **Do** you agree or disagree?

(正确答案: 2、5、7 题为 Report, 其他的都是 Argument)

Day 4



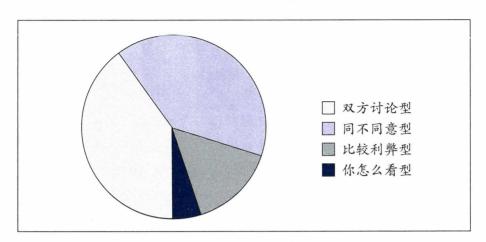


Figure 1. Frequency distribution

Argument 的 4 种提问方式

Type No.	提问方式	中文别名	出现频率
1	Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.	双方讨论型, D & G 型	高
2	Do you agree or disagree? / To what extent do you agree or disagree?	同不同意 型	高
3	Do you think the advantages out- weigh the disadvantages? / To what extent do you think the benefits out- weigh the drawbacks?	比较利弊型	中
4	What is your opinion? / What is your view?	你怎么看 型	低

从确定结构的角度来说,在拿到一道议论文题目之后我们首先必须做的就是<u>判断它属于Argument 还是属于 Report</u>。如果是 Argument,那么就必须看清它<u>到底属于上面的哪一类Argument</u>。如果是 Report,那么就必须看清它<u>到底是要你分析 causes,solutions,measures,problems 还是 effects / influence。</u>

这个判断过程可以确保你的作文结构不会出现大的方向性偏差,绝不是浪费时间。

(2) 四段式 vs 五段式: 区别在哪儿?

	四段式结构	五段式结构		
(写两个主体段,各论证一方)		(写3个主体段,前两个论证一方, 第3个论证另一方)		
Í	1 ~3 句	Ī	1~3句	
П	1 + 6~8句	II	1 + 2~4句	
Ш	1 + 4~6句	Ш	1 + 2~4句	
IV	1 ~2 句	IV	1 + 2~4句	
		V	1 ~2 句	

四段式和五段式的区别并不只是在于主体段的数量 (两个主体段还是 3 个主体段), 主体段的具体写法也有不同。请看下面的主体段实例:

一个典型的 4 段式结构 里的第1 个主体段.

Globalisation has cultural and economic benefits. The main benefit is that information and knowledge can be shared among people around the world. For example, many of the world's top universities, including Oxford University and University College London, offer open courses that can be attended online. These courses provide free access to valuable educational materials for students in other countries. Also, the increase in international trade has made products cheaper. They can be imported from countries where the production costs are lower. As a result, consumers have a wide variety of (多种多样的) shopping choices available to them at lower prices. Another benefit of globalisation is that many foreign companies invest in developing countries. These companies build factories, contribute to the local economy and create jobs for the local people.



再来看同一话题的 5 段式结构 里的第1个主体段和第2个主体段:

The main benefit of globalisation is that information and knowledge can be shared among people around the world. This can help people to gain a better understanding of other cultures and become more open-minded. For example, TED talks, which are available on the Internet free of charge, provide viewers with opportunities to learn from experts in other countries. The sharing of information and ideas can help to build understanding and reduce isolation.

Also, the increase in international trade has made products cheaper. Many trade barriers have been removed to encourage free trade. This means that products, such as clothing, toys and electronics, can be imported at lower costs. As a result, consumers in both developing and developed countries have a wide variety of shopping choices available to them at lower prices.

我们再看一个典型的四段式结构里面的第2个主体段:

On the other hand, physical classrooms (实体的教室,传统意义上的教室) also have advantages. Classroom-based education can help students to develop good learning habits. For example, students who learn in classrooms are required to pay attention in class and complete their assignments on time. Another advantage of classroom-based education is that students are more likely to take part in group discussions. By contrast, distance education reduces face-to-face interaction among students.

对比来看一个典型的五段式结构里面的第3个主体段:

On the other hand, it is true that natural talent separates those good players from children who are trained to play a sport. In other words, there is more to the skill that really talented young sports players have than a learned technique. This natural talent cannot be taught or trained, no matter how good the coach is or how frequently a child practices.

通过对这两种结构的比较, 我们可以清晰地看出:

4 段式的每一个主体段里都含有两个分论点或者三个分论点(也就是理由,"ideas")。4 段式结构更适合你对话题能够想出比较多的分论点、但是你对于每个分论点能想出的支持句(supporting sentences)比较少的情况。

5 段式的每个主体段只"聚焦"在一个分论点(即一个理由)上面。5 段式结构更适合你对题目能够想到的分论点(即"ideas")比较少,但是你能够对自己想到的每一个分论点写出比较多的支持句(supporting sentences)的情况。

可见,4段式和5段式之间其实并没有绝对不可逾越的鸿沟。如果感觉对于4段式里自己更倾向一方的理由(ideas)"很有感觉",也可以从那一方里挑出两条理由,把这两条理由分别放到前两个主体段里进行更深入的论述,那么一个4段式结构也就自然地"变形"成了一个5段式结构

* * *

您还可以在本书 Day 8 和《作业本》 Day 8 里看到更多四段式结构和五段式结构的主体段实例。

(在今天的作业里, 我们会先掌握英文写作对于开头和结尾的要求。 请您记得及时完成《作业本》Day 4 里对应的练习)



一 评判支持句的标准



论证充实的关键 ——写好每个分论点的支持句

Clarity Counts

We are living in a world of growing complexity. That is exactly why we crave more brevity and clarity.

语议论文的四段式结构在每个主体段里各论述一方,每方各写 2 ~ 3 个**分论点** (即**理由**,也就是同学们平时常说的"ideas")。五段式结构在前两个主体段里论述一方,在第 3 个主体段里论述另一方,在每个主体段里面各写 1 个分论点。

不论是四段式还是五段式,都必须在每一个**分论点**(也就是**理由**,idea)之后,对这个分论点进行合理的支持。缺乏支持句的分论点是没有说服力的分论点,而且很可能会被考官判为 a lack of development 或者 not well supported。

中国同学由于缺乏对英语议论文的了解,往往把支持句想象成一种"遥不可及的存在"。但事实上,在国外大学里的学术写作课上,写 supporting sentences 一直是学生们最喜欢的环节之一,正如 IELTS 主办方 British Council 在《官指》里明确指出的:"Good arguments are well developed and are not difficult to understand."

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:

比如这个分论点和它的支持句:

(分论点) Team sports can help children to develop social skills. (深入展开,分论点的第 1 个支持句) They need to work with and support their teammates on the field or on the court to achieve success. (深入展开,分论点的第 2 个支持句) As a result, they learn to communicate and cooperate with others by taking part in these sports. (分论点的第 3 个支持句: 举例) 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.

需要注意的是: IELTS 议论文并不是"八股文"。如果在每一个分论点的后面都是深入展开然后再举一个例子,无疑会让全文显得机械重复。所以,<u>在考场实战时,选择全文里的</u>1~2个分论点来举例就可以,不要把在全文里每个分论点的支持句都变成"炒栗子"的过程,让论证过程变得更加多样反而会更有说服力。

比如,这个分论点和它的支持句也同样是有效的逻辑论证:

(分论点) Another benefit of international food trade is that it encourages competition among food producers in different countries. (它的第 1 个支持句) They need to compete on the price, quality and marketing of food products. (它的第 2 个支持句) As a result, supermarkets and grocery shops can offer higher quality food to consumers at lower prices.

像 native speakers 一样思考支持句

——你需要记住的3个词

每个分论点(即理由: idea)后面写的支持句是全文最能体现考生深入论证实力的部分(也就是写作考官们常说的 real content),必须尽全力写好。

但是 Pat 却发现国内同学们普遍对于想 supporting sentences 感到"一头雾水"(clueless)。其实支持句的本质就是<u>explain it in detail</u>,只要明白了 native speakers 自己是怎样思考 supporting sentences 的,你就能立刻明白怎样让自己想出的支持句真正符合考官的期待了。

在英美的 Academic Writing 课堂上,教师们通常都是通过问学生这 3 个问题来启发学生思考支持句的。

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?)

这3个思考支持句的提示问题既可以单独使用,也可以配合起来使用。我们来看实例:

1 请看这个分论点:

Playing violent video games can cause changes in young people's behaviour. 玩暴力游戏会导致青少年的行为产生变化。

如果问自己 $\underline{Why?}$ (为什么?) 和 $\underline{So?}$ (那么会有什么结果?), 我们就可以这样写出它的 支持句

第1句支持句:

These games use a wide variety of (多种多样的) technology to make it fun to fight and kill.

第2句支持句:

They also teach young people to use violence to solve problems.

第3句支持句:

As a result (因此), many young players become aggressive (有攻击性的) towards their teachers, classmates and even their parents.

2 再来看这个比较抽象的分论点:

Extreme sports involve high risks. 极限运动涉及到很高的风险。

如果问自己 <u>What? (这样讲的具体意思是什么?</u>),我们就可以想出紧扣这个分论点的支持句:

第1句支持句:

They allow people to experience high speed or great height to bring them excitement.

第2句支持句:

For example, bungee jumpers need to jump from very high places.

第3句支持句:

They may be seriously injured if the equipment does not work well.

3 又比如这个分论点:

Art skills are not essential skills (核心技能) that most students will need when they enter the job market.

这个分论点有一定的道理,但是比较抽象,问自己 <u>What?(这样讲的具体意思是什么?)</u>,就可以得到支持句:

第1句支持句:

Most of them will not need to draw, paint or make sculptures at work.

第2句支持句:

Other skills, such as language, maths and computer skills, can help to prepare them better for their careers.

通过这两个支持句的解释,本来比较抽象的分论点就变得具体、容易理解了。



特别提示

IELTS 作文里回答 What? 问题,对分论点进行解释时,并不需要像维基百科那么"严丝合缝",只要解释有一定的合理性,就已经是有效的 supporting sentences 了。

Mission Statement

- 亓文衔接多样化

Day 6

怎样让你的支持句变得流畅

All About Cohesive Devices

Cohesion was built into our language long before online forums.

好的支持句应该是读起来流畅、自然的,这个道理每一位考生都懂。但是到底怎样让 supporting sentences 读起来流畅、自然?却并非每个考生都能正确回答。

多数中国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,在上一章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。

剑桥官方对于行文流畅的明确要求是: use a range of cohesive devices appropriately (恰当地使用多种衔接手段)。

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

第1类衔接手段: 明连接

(直接用连接词来行文衔接)

明确使用连接词这种衔接手段来写 supporting sentences 的好处是:可以明白无误地告诉 examiner "你瞪大眼睛看清楚了,我可真的是在进行展开论证呢",让考官心里很"踏实"。

同时,Pat 必须提醒中国同学们注意的是:如果过于频繁地使用连接词(over-use of linking words),则会显得刻意甚至卖弄,过犹不及(对这个"老大难问题"的有效解决办法我们将在今天的后两节里学习)。

方法1 因果展开



因果展开 实例:

例 1

分论点: The youth employment rate remains high.

它的支持句:

As a result, many students are worried that they will not be able to find employment after graduation.

用法说明: as a result 表示"因此",在官方范文里常用于句首,而且在它的后面通常会跟一个逗号:

Government funding for space research is decreasing. As a result, many space research programmes are under-funded.

例 2

分论点: The Internet is the key to the knowledge and information available in the world

它的支持句:

Therefore, it is important that children learn to use the equipment with confidence.

用法说明: therefore 表示"因而", 在学术写作里用在句首或者句子前部较多

方法 2 举例展开



举例展开 实例:

例 1

分论点: Governments can reduce traffic in big cities by improving public transport.

它的支持句:

More efficient and reliable public transport can attract car owners to use it instead of driving their own cars. For example, if better underground train systems are built and maintained in large cities, then traffic on the roads will be reduced.

用法说明: 在雅思作文里, For example 一般出现在句首, 后面紧跟一个逗号。 地道英文里另一个常用来"举栗子"的短语 For instance, 也是这样用的

例 2

分论点: Children need to develop their social skills.

它的支持句:

A good way for them to do this is through group activities such as team sports and group games.

语法:

such as 不能出现在句首,而且它后面只能跟用名词或者名词短语表述的例子,而不能跟用动词或者从句表达的例子

《剑 14 例句》: Employees who commute to work are encouraged to use public transport, such as buses and underground trains.

方法3 对比展开



对比展开 实例:

例 1

分论点: People today are less active than they used to be.

它的支持句:

Many adults relax by watching television or browsing the Internet, while children play video games instead of playing outdoor sports.

短语: 中国同学们都爱用 surf the Internet 来表示上网, 其实 browse the Internet 在地道英文里也是对上网的一种常见表达

用法说明: while 的作用是句内对比,也就是形成一个句子里的从句和主句之间的对比。请注意: while 的后面不能紧跟逗号

例 2

分论点: Young people who go directly from school to university have limited experience of the world.

它的支持句:

By contrast, those who spend time travelling to other places have a broader view of life.

用法说明: By contrast 的作用是跨句对比,也就是形成两个完整句子之间的对比。同时请注意: By contrast 的后面总是紧跟一个逗号

方法4 类比展开



类比展开 实例:

分论点: Pupils in those schools have the opportunity to choose subjects freely.

它的支持句:

For example, a higher proportion of girls study science when they attend girls' schools. Similarly, boys in single-sex schools are more likely to study languages.

用法说明: similarly 表示 "类似地",它常用在句首,而且 Similarly 的后面通常都有一个逗号



句型: are likely to ... 是雅思作文里的高频句型,表示"很有可能会……",相应地 are more likely to ... 就是"更可能会……"

方法 5 让步展开



让步展开 实例:

分论点: Some advertising companies produce advertisements with famous actors or singers.

它的支持句:

Many people buy products that their favourite actors or singers advertise, although they do not really need the products.

用法说明: although 标识"尽管", 后面跟从句

方法 6 假设展开



假设展开 实例:

例 1

分论点: Car companies should help people to better understand electric cars (电 动汽车).

它的支持句:

If they know that electric cars can save money for them in the long term, many of them will buy electric cars instead of traditional cars.

/ 用法说明: 在雅思作文里, if 用于句首或者句子中部都很常见

特例 除了用 if 进行"硬假设", 剑桥官方范文里也经常用 may (可能), are likely to (很可能会 ·····), Without ..., ... would ... (如果没有······, ······将会·····) 这3 ●方式进行"软假设"

例 2

分论点: Government funding for public art projects should be continued.

它的支持句:

Without the funding, cities and towns would become less interesting and attractive.

/ 用法说明: Without ..., ... would ... 表示 "如果没有 将会"

方法7 下定义展开

IELTS 写作里所说的下定义不是像维基百科里那么严格的定义,<u>只是对某一概念的个人</u>见解。



下定义展开 实例:

例 1

分论点: Some children are allowed to have whatever they want.

它的支持句:

This means that they grow up without any understanding of where their standard of living comes from.

一用法说明: 在 IELTS 作文里下定义时只要提出自己认为正确的见解就可以,不用听起来像"人生导师"或者"意见领袖"

语法: @

在 This means that 后面不能"手滑"加一个逗号,否则会导致语法错误甚至考官误读。 例如:

When secondary school students do volunteer work, they need to work with different kinds of people. This means that (这里如果画蛇添足地加了逗号,就是一个语法错误) they can improve their social skills and make more friends.



例 2

分论点: The difference between people who are trained to play a sport and those who become good players is natural talent.

它的支持句:

In other words, natural talent cannot be taught, no matter how hard the children practice.

一用法说明: 把 In other words, (换句话说) 用在句首, 也是对前一句话进行解释

方法8 限定范围展开



限定范围 展开实例:

分论点: Transporting food across countries wastes energy and pollutes the air.

它的支持句:

Specifically, trucks that transport food to other countries use large amounts of fossil fuels. This means that they increase greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to global warming.

用法说明: Specifically, ... "具体来说, ·····"

"果粒对比,不设下限"

我们可以把因果 / 举例 / 对比 / 类比 / 让步 / 假设 / 下定义 / 限定范围根据谐音浓缩成"果粒对比,不设下限"这8个字来提示自己。

在 IELTS 作文这样的短文里,很难、也没有必要用到全部 8 种"明连接"的连接词,但用到其中的 2~4 种则是很常见的情况。

第2类衔接方法: 暗承接

(借助代词或者与分论点直接有关的名词)

"暗承接"就是不直接使用连接词,而是通过上下文之间的内在语义联系来建立起支持句的行文衔接。

不用连接词的行文衔接方法之 1 使用代词



用 人称代词 或者 物主代词 实现行文衔接的实例:

例 1

分论点: Young adults who take a year off may never return to their studies.

它的支持句:

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

用法说明: 用人称代词 they 对分论点里的 young adults 进行指代, 句首不用连接词也同样实现了分论点和支持句之间的自然衔接

例 2

分论点: Studying abroad makes young people more independent.

它的支持句:

They live far away from their parents and need to cook, clean their room and manage money on their own.

用法说明: 用人称代词 they 和物主代词 their 建立起分论点和支持句之间的流畅衔接



用 指示代词 实现行文衔接的实例:

例 1

分论点: Physical activity can be encouraged by providing exercise equipment in parks.

它的支持句:

This has the benefit that parents and children can often use them together for fun.

用法说明: 当 this 在支持句的开头独立使用 (也就是 this 后面不跟名词) 时,它是指代分论点整体所讲的内容

例 2

分论点: Each family produces a large amount of waste every week.

它的支持句:

Most of this rubbish comes from the packaging of the things that the family members buy.

用法说明: 当支持句里的 this 后面紧跟一个普通单数名词时,它是指代分论点里提到的某个事物

例 3

分论点: Articles in newspapers are written by professional journalists.

它的支持句:

These articles have more details and are more reliable than many news articles that can be found online.

用法说明: 支持句和分论点之间也没有使用任何连接词,而是用 These articles 指代分论点里的 Articles in newspapers 这个复数概念,从而在两句话之间建立起了通顺的衔接

不用连接词的行文衔接方法之 2 与分论点直接有关的名词



和分论点直接有关的名词 实例:

分论点: The cost of living in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.

它的支持句:

Urban residents have to pay higher prices for food, transport and health care.

用法说明: urban residents (城市居民,地道英文里也可以叫 city dwellers) 和分论点的内容直接有关,在分论点和支持句之间建立起了自然的衔接

最好的选择 ——不充斥、不堆砌

在真实的官方高分范文里,支持句既不过度地堆砌连接词 ("明连接"),也不过度地充斥代词 ("暗连接"),而是坚持"明暗结合",形成了丰富多样的衔接效果。

请看剑桥官方提供的这个实例:

分论点 (idea):

Governments should encourage the use of public transport.

支持句 (supporting sentences):

They can make public transport more convenient and affordable. Buses, trams (有轨电车) and trains are good ways of commuting and getting around. This means that more people will use them if they 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),与分论点直接有关的名词(buses, trams and trains)都起到了让行文衔接更加流畅的作用。如果刻意(在考官看来也许是恶意)把每一句话里都"塞满"连接词,效果是不会这样自然、多样化的。

支持句开头最常用的3种方式:

- ▶ 代词 (They, This, This means that ... 等);
- ▶ 连接词 (As a result, Therefore, For example, By contrast, If, Specifically, In other words 等, "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);
- ▶ 名词 (Employees / Students / Some countries / Many advertisements 等, 也 常使用定语从句: People who ..., Parents who ..., Advertisements that ..., Buildings that ... 等)

所以请牢记:连接词并不是行文衔接的"独木桥"。而且,关于使用连接词,主办方还专门对考生们进行了"友情提醒":

Use linking words that you fully understand and can use accurately. Avoid using linking words that you only partially understand. (使用你充分理解而且可以准确使用的连接词、避免使用你只是"一知半解"的连接词)

* * *

(请及时完成《作业本》 Day 6 里面的练习)

Mission Statement

一提高分论点和 支持句质量的 高频phrases

Day 7

别了,"中式英语"

——120 急救短语

The Writing Phrase Bank

Focus on real content rather than big words.



高分雅思作文的语言真相

从掌握词汇的方式来看,中国考生可以分为词汇型学习者和短语型学习者。喜欢背单词 (individual words) 的英语学习者您身边肯定有,而且也许您自己就是一位。但是在 IELTS 的高分考生群体里,却更多地出现了短语型学习者们 (phrase learners) 的身影。而且,去年在墨尔本的 IDP 答疑会上,IDP 的 senior examiner 也同样谈到了使用 good phrases 对于 IELTS 写作高分的重要性。

最有说服力的,永远是实证 (empirical evidence),也就是 Cambridge English Language Assessment 真正认可的高分范文。我们一起来看《剑 9》p. 165 剑桥官方 8 分范文里的这个主体段。

Life skills are very important and by doing voluntary work, students learn not only how to communicate with others but also 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.

如果您觉得蓝色字看起来很"酷",不用急,这名 8 分考生用的其实全都是 IELTS 写作里的高频短语,没有任何一个是"冷门儿"。而且,这些短语还有以下两个特点:

- (1) 都是由2~4 个单词构成的 (如果太长就容易提笔忘词,考场里的实战价值不高);
- (2) 都是符合地道英文表达习惯的短语,考生没有自己"杜撰"短语。

我们再来看看这位得到写作8分的同学除了这些高频短语之外还写了什么 (括号是使用了短语的位置):

() are very important and	by (), students learn		
not only how to () but also ho	ow to (
and (). Unfortunately,	teenagers today do		
not have many (). () are no longer		
popular and students mostly go home and sit in front of the TV, (
) or ().	?		

我们再来看《剑 12》7.5 分范文里的这个主体段.

Safety is the main concern for people who travel to work or school on a regular basis. If they drive their cars, they have to concentrate on the road not only to avoid accidents but also to prevent other drivers from causing a problem on the road. High-speed rail would allow them to leave the driving to the professional who controls the train, allowing them to get some work done while getting to work safely.

这名 7.5 分考生和前面那位 8 分考生的共同点是: 在作文里使用的"好词"都是以 good phrases 的形式出现的,这样的语言效果远比一知半解地使用个别"大词"的效果更自然。

《剑 14》里面的 7.5 分范文指向了同一个方向。

Taking the responsibilities of an accountant, public relations manager or human resources manager at the same time 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.

地道的短语同样成了这名考生夺取写作7.5分的主力军。

从以上的 7.5 分和 8 分的官方实例清晰可见:简洁、地道的短语 (natural phrases)比"大词"对于提升 IELTS 作文的语言质量具有更举足轻重的意义,而且也能比一个一个地"码词"更少犯错误。

可以覆盖雅思写作全部话题的 120 条论证短语

(120 Key Phrases for Task-2 Essays)

- 中文和英语都是优美的语言,但"中式英语"却会给考官、考生和英语国家的大学都带来麻烦。今天我们要学习的地道短语 (natural phrases) 将会彻底帮您根治在议论文里、特别是在主体段里面使用"中式英语"的顽疾。
- 本章里的全部短语和例句均取自 BBC, The Economist, The Guardian, The Telegraph, Daily Mail, City A. M., Reuters 等英国主流媒体和出版物, 绝无"伤不起"的中式英语,在您走出国门之后也依然可以畅通无阻,敬请放心记准、背熟。
- 这些短语和 技能(包括就业), 效率, 权利, 责任, 环境, 健康, 财务, 安全, 文化, 乐趣十大类高频论证理由紧密相关, 对您想 ideas 也会有直接的提示作用。
- 时间紧迫的同学可以直接记忆《高频短语速查手册》里面的"120短语浓缩版"。
- 学有余力的同学还可以学习《高频短语速查手册》里面的28类话题短语。

技能类短语

(包含学生、毕业生、儿童、员工的技能)

01 develop their skills

【含义】发展他们的技能

【Guardian 例句】Student volunteers also need opportunities to develop their skills.

Pat's Note:

在英美,当人们写"发展某种技能"或者"提高某种技能"时,最常用的两个动词就 是 develop 和 improve, 绝不要嫌弃它们"没特色"。语言自然、地道就是最大的特色。 还有一些 native speakers 习惯写 build their skills, boost their skills 或者 sharpen their skills, 但更难的搭配就很少有人用了。长期在英语国家里生活, Pat 自己很深的体会 就是:英语是一种特别务实的语言,太难太怪就真心不是英语了

请熟记这十类常考技能, 你绝不会后悔

- □ independent thinking skills ★ 独立思考的能力
- reading and writing skills 读写技能
- foreign language skills 外语技能
- □ leadership skills 领导才能 (注意: □ communication skills ★ 地道英文里不写 leader skills X)
- artistic skills 艺术才能

- □ problem-solving skills ★ 解决问题的能力
- computer skills 计算机技能
- □ social skills ★ 进行社会交往的技能
- 沟通能力
- □ teamwork skills ★ 团队合作能力

(标 ★ 的是中国考生们特别容易忽视、但 native speakers 考官们却同样很重视 的技能)

develop good learning habits

【含义】形成良好的学习习惯

□ learn more efficiently 更高效地学习

0.3 broaden their knowledge about ...

【含义】扩展他们关于……的知识

■选记 1-

左侧都是与它相关的短语, 如果您的考前 时间比较充裕,可以学习左侧的短语

右侧是更难的相关短语, 英语基础好 的同学可以选记



□ increase their knowledge about ... □ gain a better understanding of... 增加他们关于 的知识

(儿童、学生、游客等) 加深对 于 …… 的理解

04 boost their brain development

【含义】促进(儿童的)大脑发育,例如:阅读,玩益智游戏(educational games)等

 encourage their imagination 激发他们的想象力

 make them more intelligent 让他们变得更聪明

【BBC 例句】 Playing chess can boost children's brain development.

05 have more creative ideas

【含义】更有创意

□ become more creative 变得更有创意

■ 选 记 11-

□ think creatively 有创意地思考 express their feelings creatively
 用有创意的方式表达自己的情感

06 expand their horizons

【含义】(旅行、学外语)开阔他们的视野、开阔他们的眼界这个短语里的 horizons (眼界)必须用复数

』选记』

- □ broaden their knowledge and skills 扩展他们的知识与技能
- □ broaden their interests 扩展他们的兴趣爱好

take part in extra-curricular activities
 参加课余活动

用法说明:

- (1) "参加"某种活动的简单写法是 take part in ..., 更难的写法是 participate in ...
 - [剑 14 例句] Students are more likely to take part in social media discussions than in class discussions.
- (2) broaden their horizons 本来也是一个挺好的短语,可惜长期被中国同学们在作文和口语里 overuse (过度使用),现在连培训学校楼下卖盒饭的大婶儿都已经掌握了☺

07 improve their social skills

【含义】提高他们的社会交往能力

- 选记 -

- develop their teamwork skills 发展他们的团队合作能力
- become more confident 变得更加自信

build self-confidence 树立自信

social skills (社会技能) 是在英语国家里学习、工作、生活最关键的技能之一,但是很少有中国同学会在作文里想到它,让渴望看到这个地道短语的 examiners "很受伤"

08 work closely with...

【含义】与同学(或者同事、队友等)紧密地合作

这个 work 不仅可以指工作,也可以指任何需要紧密合作才能完成的事情

■选记■

- take part in group discussions
 参加集体讨论
- □ improve their teamwork skills 提高他们的团队合作能力
- encourage teamwork and sharing (教师、学校) 鼓励团队合作与 分享

09 increase their independence

【含义】(活动、经历等)增强他们的独立性

□ make them more independent 让他们变得更加独立

拼写规律:

independence 是名词, independent 是形容词; confidence 是名词, confident 是形容词, violence 是名词, violent 是形容词

- □ improve their life skills 提高他们的生活技能
- □ prepare them for adult life 帮助他们为成年之后的人生做好准备

10 gain practical experience

【含义】获得实践经验

【经济学人例句】Law schools often send their students to gain practical experience by giving free advice to people in need.

□ lack practical experience 缺少实践经验

规律: lack 作动词时,后面必须直接跟宾语,写 of 就错了 lack 作名词时,后面必须跟 of,漏掉 of 就错了

11 have more job opportunities

【含义】有更多的就业机会

- prepare them for employment 为就业做好准备
- enter the job market进入就业市场

- □ the knowledge-based economy 知识经济,以知识为主导的经济
- career guidance就业指导(名词短语)

(名词短语)

【BBC 例句】Universities are a driving force of the knowledge-based economy.

→ 选 记 1---

- prepare them for employment 帮助他们为就业做准备
- □ prepare them for the future workforce 帮助他们满足未来对劳动力的要求
- prepare them for the knowledge-based economy
 帮助他们适应以知识为主导的经济



12 achieve their potential

【含义】充分发挥出他们的潜力

【经济学人例句】Oprah Winfrey's media business focuses on helping women to achieve their potential.

注意: potential 不能用复数

- □ achieve their goals 实现他们的目标
- □ prepare them for adult life 帮助他们为成年之后的人生做准备

效率类短语

(包含学生、员工、生活、交通、媒体、经济的效率)

01 save time and energy

【含义】节省时间和精力

- make learning more efficient (新的科技) 让学习变得更高效
- make shopping more efficient (网络商店) 让购物变得更高效
- make communication more efficient (现代通讯工具) 让沟通变得更 高效

词性 efficiency 是名词, efficient 是形容词, efficiently 则是副词

- u work more efficiently 更高效地工作
- □ shop more efficiently 更高效地购物

02 boost their efficiency

【含义】提高他们的效率

- □ boost productivity 提高生产率
- →辨析 efficiency 可以泛指做任何事情的效率,而 productivity 则是特指生产率
- ♦ boost 在英语议论文里极为常用,但不要把它用在 Task 1 小作文里

03 reduce distractions

【含义】减少干扰



反义:

□ cause distractions for ... (students / employees / drivers) (对学生 / 员工 / 司机) 形成干扰

04 make the best use of their time

【含义】更充分地利用他们的时间

对比:

□ is a waste of their time 是对他们时间的浪费 (注意: 这个短语里的 waste 前面习惯加 a)

05 boost their performance

【含义】提升他们的(工作或者学习)表现

用法说明:

在这个短语里, performance 不是指表演, 而是指"表现"

【BBC 例句】Eating breakfast boosts children's performance at school.

06 make our lives more convenient

【含义】让我们的生活变得更方便

- keep in touch with family and friends 与亲友保持联络
- provide people with more choices 为人们提供更多的选择
- inventions and innovations 发明和创新(名词短语)

【经济学人例句】More and more elderly people (老年人) who live alone use the Internet to keep in touch with family and friends.

07 find information quickly and easily

【含义】快速、轻松地找到信息

search for information 搜索信息 provide a wide variety of information 提供多种多样的信息

减少交通堵塞

的方法总结

- □ improve public transport services 改善公共交通服务
- □ control the number of cars on the road 控制路上行驶的汽车数量
- □ provide real-time traffic information to drivers 向司机们提供实时路况信息
- □ upgrade the road system 升级道路系统

08 ensure fairness

【含义】(政府、教师、学校等) 确保公平

□ compete fairly 公平地竞争

广告的作用

- □ inform people about new products 告知人们关于新产品的资讯
- encourage people to buy things 鼓励人们购物
- boost the sales of products 提升产品的销量

新闻节目的作用

- provide the latest news and information 提供非常及时的新闻和资讯
- inform people about important events告知人们关于重要事件的信息资讯
- □ broaden people's knowledge and interests 扩展人们的知识和兴趣

inform people about ...是"告知人们关于……的资讯"

■区别 advertising 不可数, 泛指广告宣传; advertisement 可数, 指一条 (或多条) 广告



are easily influenced by ... 很容易受到 ······ 的影响

- are easily influenced by advertisements(儿童) 很容易受到广告的影响
- are easily influenced by violence in the media
 (青少年) 很容易受到媒体里暴力内容的影响

09 make the country more competitive

【含义】让国家变得更具有竞争力

competition 是名词, competitive 是形容词

→选记 1

- □ contribute to the economy (旅游业、广告、历史建筑等)为 经济做贡献
- □ boost economic growth 促进经济的增长

权利类短语

(含自由、选择、机会平等)

01 have more freedom

【含义】(在家远程上班的员工、独居的人) 有更多的自由

---- 选 记 ▮---

- give them more freedom 给他们更多的自由
- □ respect their choices 尊重他们的选择

 have more flexible schedules 有更加灵活的时间安排

02 should be a personal choice

【含义】应该纯属个人的选择

a free and fair society

一个自由、公正的社会

□ are forced to... 被迫去······

03 provide people with more choices

【含义】(科技、网络购物等) 为人们提供更多的选择

Choices (选择) □ provide people with more food choices (食品科技)为人们提供更多的食品选择

provide consumers with more shopping choices (网络商店)为消费者们提供更多的购物选择

04 can have more flexible schedules

【含义】(学生或者员工) 可以有更灵活的时间安排

远程教育

- can study at their own pace
 可以按照自己喜欢的进度学习
 (说明: 这个短语里面的介词必须用 at)
- traditional classrooms
 传统的教室 (native speakers 也常用 physical classrooms "实体教室"来指传统的教室、以下是传统教室的好处)
- can have face-to-face discussions可以进行面对面的讨论
- develop good learning habits形成良好的学习习惯
- □ form close friendships with their classmates 与同学们形成亲密的友谊 (form 在这个短语里是动词:"形成")

远程上班

- can achieve a work-life balance 能够在工作和生活之间实现平衡
- can achieve a work-family balance 能够在工作和家庭之间实现平衡
- spend more time with their family
 更多地和家人在一起
- save money on transport costs
 节省交通费
- help to reduce traffic jams /
 help to reduce traffic congestion
 有助于减少交通堵塞

05 have job security

【含义】(员工) 拥有工作的稳定性

♦ job security 是指 "工作的稳定性", 不能误解成 "工作安全" X

→ 选记 -

increase job satisfaction 提高工作满意度 have a steady source of income 有一份稳定的收入来源

06 are treated fairly

【含义】(学生们或者员工们) 受到平等的对待

--■选记 ||--

have equal opportunities 拥有平等的机会

⊚对比

are treated unfairly(某类人) 受到不公正的对待

□ job applicants 求职者

07 promote gender equality

【含义】促进性别平等,促进男女平等

- ル选 记 ⊩

have equal opportunities for employment 享有平等的就业机会

对比:

traditional gender roles
 在传统观念里男性和女性各自应有的社会角色(名词短语)

08 violate their privacy

【含义】侵犯他们的隐私

- □ security cameras 安全监控摄像头
- □ public places 公共场所

【BBC 例句】Many Londoners think that security cameras violate their privacy.

责任类短语

(包含家庭责任、学生责任、学校责任、社区成员责任、政府责任、媒体责任)

家长的责任

$\emph{OI}\$ teach their children good behaviour

【含义】教给孩子良好的行为举止

注意: good behaviour 总是用单数

- teach them the difference between right and wrong 教孩子明辨是非
- □ role models 榜样 (名词短语)

02 give them advice and support

【含义】给他们建议和支持

 respect their feelings 尊重他们的感受

help them to achieve their potential

帮助孩子充分发挥出自己的潜力

□ family members 家庭成员 □ useful members of society 能创造有用价值的社会成员

□ team members 团队成员

□ community members 社区成员



------- 选 记 ▮--

03 have busy careers

【含义】有忙碌的事业

□ spoil their children 溺爱他们的孩子

cannot achieve a work-family balance
 不能实现工作和家庭之间的平衡

学生的责任

→ 选记 1

04 develop a sense of responsibility

【含义】形成责任感

为对比

- have behaviour problems 有行为问题
- do not follow school rules / break school rules 不遵守学校的规定
- become useful members of society 成为能够创造有用价值的社会成员
- become responsible members of society 成为有责任感的社会成员

老人的责任

05 have more life experience

【含义】有更丰富的人生经验

□ elderly people 老年人(名词短语)

一西方 有些 native speakers 认为 old people 对老年人不够尊重,而 elderly people 文化 则不会冒犯到任何人

- look after their grandchildren (祖父母们 grandparents) 照看孙辈
- share their life experience with their grandchildren 和孙辈分享他们的人生经验
- -- 進记 |---
 - have traditional ideas about many things 对很多事物持有保守的看法
 - lead to misunderstanding 导致误解

用法: 短语 look after 很有用,因为它可以指各种"照看",子女照看年迈的父母就是 look after their elderly parents

学校的责任

06 meet students' needs

【含义】(学校)满足学生们的需求

说明:这个短语里的动词 meet 不是遇见, 而是"满足某种需求"的意思

- potential 帮助学生们充分发挥出自己的潜力
- help students to achieve their
 become useful members of society (学生) 成为能够创造有用价值的 社会成员

provide a broad curriculum

【含义】提供科目广泛的课程安排

- 此 记 1-

- □ core subjects 核心科目
- □ optional subjects 选修科目
- provide a well-rounded education 提供可以促进学生全面发展的教育

$\it 08$ become useful members of society

【含义】(学生) 成为能够创造有用价值的社会成员

选记

compete fairly公平地竞争

 prepare them for the knowledgebased economy
 帮助学生们适应知识经济的要求

社区成员的责任

09 do volunteer work / do voluntary work

【含义】做义工

- community activities
 社区活动 (名词短语)
- make communities safer让社区变得更安全
- build a strong sense of community
 增强社区的凝聚力

政府的责任

10 improve public services

【含义】(政府) 改进公共服务

schools and universities中小学与大学

□ state pensions 由政府发放的 公共养老金 (名词短语)

- □ libraries and museums 图书馆和博物馆
- healthcare services医疗服务
- public transport services公共交通服务

- □ improve infrastructure 改善基础设施
- protect national security保卫国家安全

11 create jobs

【含义】创造就业

→ 选记 |

contribute to the local economy为当地的经济做贡献

对比:

take jobs away from ... 抢走……的就业机会

12 reduce poverty

【含义】减少贫困现象

◎说明 poverty 是 poor 的名词形式: 贫困

--- 选记 ⊩

- □ low-income families 低收入家庭(名词短语)
- □ reduce inequality 减少不平等现象

[※] 关于 healthcare 中间是否保留空格,本书采用英美最常见的写法:当 healthcare 作形容词时,写成一个单词,中间不留空格;而当 health care 作名词短语时,中间则保留一个空格

13 introduce laws to ...

【含义】通过立法来……

说明 这个短语里的 introduce 不是介绍, 而是指"引入"的意思

【经济学人例句】The Scottish government plans to introduce laws to ensure that seatbelts are provided on school buses.

■选记 ---

- practical and fair(某项政策) 切实可行而且公正的
- □ is a long-term solution 是长期有效的解决方法

对比:

- is impractical and unfair是不可行而且也不公正的
- □ is a short-sighted policy 是一项短视的政策

14 run campaigns to encourage people to ...

【含义】(政府)举办大型的系列宣传活动以鼓励人们去……

♦ 这个 run 不是跑步, 而是"举办"

用法说明:

campaign 的本意是战役,但在雅思作文里,它都是指"大型的系列宣传活动"。 例如: advertising campaigns (大规模的广告系列宣传活动)

- encourage people to exercise regularly 鼓励人们经常锻炼
- encourage people to have a healthy diet 鼓励人们保持健康的饮食结构
- encourage people to buy electric cars 鼓励人们购买环保型的汽车

encourage sb. to do sth. $\sqrt{\ }$, encourage sb. doing sth. \times



15 compete fairly

【含义】(学生、运动员、求职者、企业)公平地竞争

□ promote fair competition (政府) 促进公平的竞争

用法说明:

compete 是动词, competition 是名词; raise 是及物动词 (必须接宾语), rise 是不及物动词 (绝不能接宾语); spend 的过去分词是 spent, 不是 spended ······ 这些都是很基础的词汇知识, 但是在雅思作文里, 对它们"胡作非为"的同学可真不少。在成为用词的"男神/女神"之前,首先应该学会做好一个用词的普通人(没把握的同学请复习 Day 3)

媒体的责任

16 provide reliable information

【含义】(广告、报纸等) 提供可靠的信息

反义:

□ provide misleading information (广告、报纸等) 提供有误导性的信息

help consumers to make better decisions (广告)帮助消费者 们做出更好的购物决定

对比:

provide misleading information 提供有误导性的信息

<u>reliable</u> 是形容词"可靠的",它不仅在媒体话题里很好用,而且在环境、医疗、交通等话题里也是一个能戳中考官"加分点"的好词

- □ reliable public transport services 可靠的公共交通服务
- □ reliable healthcare services 可靠的医疗服务

【剑 14 例句】Advertisements are not always a reliable source of information about products.



环境类短语

(包含环境污染、能源危机、转基因食品、动植物)

pollute the environment

【含义】污染环境

create waste and pollution

产生垃圾废料和污染

◎ 说明 这个短语里的 waste 不是 □ industrial waste 浪费, 而是指"垃圾、废料"

- - household waste 家庭生活垃圾 (名词短语)
 - 工业废料 (名词短语)

【BBC 例句】These companies create waste and pollution, and put people's health at risk.

02 create waste and pollution

【含义】产生垃圾废料和污染

 cause health problems 导致健康问题

 cause smog and acid rain 导致雾霾和酸雨

03 reduce people's dependence on...

【含义】减少人们对于……的依赖

pollute + 宾语 表示 "污染……"

- □ pollute the air 污染空气
- □ pollute the environment 污染环境
- □ pollute rivers and lakes 污染河流与湖泊



选 记

- □ car fumes 汽车尾气 (英美习惯 □ contribute to global warming 用复数)
 - 加剧全球变暖

交通污染

的解决方法

- □ control the number of cars on the road 控制路上行驶的汽车数量
- □ improve public transport services 改进公共交通服务
- u walk or cycle to work 步行或者骑自行车上班
- □ encourage people to buy electric cars 鼓励人们购买电动汽车

reduce people's dependence on... 减少人们对于某事物的依赖

- reduce people's dependence on cars 减少人们对汽车的依赖
- reduce people's dependence on social networking websites 减少人们对社交网站的依赖
- reduce their dependence on international aid 减少(接受援助的国家) 对国际援助的依赖



04 rely too much on...

【含义】过度地依赖于 ……

rely heavily on... 严重地依赖于 ······

选记

rely too much on cars 过度地依赖于汽车 □ rely too much on fossil fuels 过度地依赖于化石燃料

化石燃料主要指 oil, gas and coal (石油, 天然气和煤)

用法说明:

rely too much on ...是地道英文里极为常用的一个 phrase, Pat 却极少在中国同学的作文里看到这样的地道短语,放眼望去,只有漫山遍野的大词和长难句,不禁感叹: natural phrases 都去哪儿了?

【BBC 例句】Pilots today rely too much on technology.

05 contribute to global warming

【含义】(汽车、飞机等) 加剧全球变暖

■ 选 记 |

- contribute to climate change
 加剧气候的变化
- increase greenhouse gas emissions (汽车、飞机等) 导致温室效应气 体的排放量增加

06 put pressure on...

【含义】对…… (自然资源、医疗体系等) 构成压力

grow rapidly(人口) 快速地增长

对比

use more natural resources 使用更多的自然资源 the demand for consumer goods对于消费品的需求 (名词短语)

put pressure on ... 讨论环境问题时很常用, 意思是"对······构成压力"

- put pressure on natural resources(人口的增长、消费的增长等)对自然资源构成压力
- put pressure on the healthcare system (人口老龄化) 对医疗体系构成压力

07 increase greenhouse gas emissions

【含义】增加温室效应气体的排放

对比:

- reduce carbon emissions
 减少碳排放(减轻温室效应的重要措施)
- fulfil their environmental responsibilities(个人、公司、政府) 履行对于环境的义务

「□ reuse shopping bags 重复使用购物袋

个人 履行环境 义务的方式



- use public transport more often 更多地使用公共交通
- □ walk or cycle to work 步行或骑自行车上班

□ recycle cans and bottles 循环利用瓶瓶罐罐

♦ recycle cans and bottles 里面的 can 不是 "可以", 而是 "金属罐"

□ improve public transport services 改进公共交通服务

□ introduce laws to protect the environment 通过立法来保护环境

政府 履行环境 义务的方式



- □ fine companies that pollute the environment 对污染环境的公司进行罚款 (说明: 这个 fine 是及物动词,罚款的意思)
- give financial support to research on clean energy为清洁能源的研究提供资助

08 become overcrowded

【含义】(城市) 变得过于拥挤

光 记

- urban residents / city dwellers 城市里的居民
- have more job opportunities 有更多的就业机会
- □ feel disconnected from nature (城市里的居民) 感觉自己的生活 与大自然脱节
- ♦ nature 表示自然界的时候,它的前面不写 the

09 make... more attractive

【含义】让……(食品、城市、旅游景点)更吸引人

- genetically modified food 转基因食品 (按英美习惯也可以 写成 GM food)
- □ grow faster 生长得更快
- increase crop yields 增加农作物的产量

对比

 cause health problems 导致健康问题

10 reduce biodiversity

【含义】减少生物的多样性

 cut down forests 砍伐森林

lead to natural disasters 导致自然灾害

11 destroy natural habitats

【含义】破坏动植物的自然栖息地

 endangered animals 濒危动物 (名词短语)

对比

□ introduce laws to protect wild □ create more nature reserves animals 通过立法来保护野生动物

 nature reserves 自然保护区

选 记

创立更多的自然保护区

12 is morally wrong

【含义】是不道德的

animal experiment 动物实验

cause pain to them 给它们造成痛苦

◎对比

medical research医学研究(名词短语)

■选记 11-

□ are kept in cages 被关在笼子里

对比:

□ reduce their suffering 减少它们的痛苦

健康类短语

(包含健康的生活方式、老龄化、心理健康)

01 exercise regularly

【含义】经常锻炼

- □ have a healthy lifestyle 保持健康的生活方式
- "形成健康的生活方式"是 develop a healthy lifestyle

- have an active lifestyle泛指在生活当中经常运动、健身、 从事户外活动等
- □ reduce the risk of heart disease and high blood pressure 减少患心脏病和高血压的风险

【BBC 例句】Parents should encourage their children to do more physical activity.

当代英语国家

的生活健康准则

- □ exercise regularly 经常锻炼身体
- u walk or cycle regularly 经常步行或者骑自行车
- □ have a balanced diet 保持均衡的饮食结构
- □ achieve a work-life balance 实现工作与生活之间的平衡

02 cause health problems

【含义】导致健康问题

- an unhealthy lifestyle不健康的生活方式(名词短语)
- damage their health 损害他们的健康

- □ a sedentary lifestyle 缺乏运动的生活方式 (名词短语)
- increase the risk of heart disease and high blood pressure 增加患心脏病和高血压的风险
- 「□ heart disease 心脏病
- □ high blood pressure 高血压
- □ diabetes 糖尿病
- □ obesity 肥胖症

-

以上四种病都与不健康的饮食和缺乏锻炼有关

- □ asthma 哮喘病
- □ lung cancer 肺癌

L以上两种病都与吸烟 (smoking)、空气污染等有关

03 have a balanced diet

IELTS 写作里的 6 种 常 见 病

【含义】保持均衡的饮食结构

选记

- home-cooked food家里做的饭菜(名词短语)
- □ fresh food 新鲜的食品 (名词短语)

□ is more nutritious 是更有营养的

词性

nutrition 是名词"营养", nutritious 是形容词"有营养的"

04 have a fast-paced lifestyle

【含义】(城市里的人们) 过着快节奏的生活

选记

- □ rely heavily on fast food 严重地依赖于快餐
- □ contain too much fat and sugar (快餐) 含有过多的脂肪和糖
- □ frozen food 冷冻食品
- pose health risks to consumers对消费者们构成健康方面的风险

05 improve their concentration

【含义】增强他们的注意力

□ outdoor sports 户外运动(名词短语)

全运动的好处

- □ increase strength, speed and balance 提高力量、速度和平衡能力
- improve memory and concentration 提高记忆力和注意力
- □ reduce stress and anxiety 减轻压力和焦虑
- □ develop teamwork skills 发展团队合作能力
- □ give them a sense of achievement 带给他们一种成就感

说明 这些短语都不难,但是已经可以为任何运动产品"带盐"了 ◎

06 promote healthy lifestyles

【含义】(政府、媒体、学校)推广健康的生活方式

→ 选记 →

- encourage people to exercise regularly 鼓励人们经常锻炼身体
- encourage people to make healthy food choices鼓励人们去选择健康的食品

07 improve healthcare services

【含义】改善医疗服务

medical research医学研究(名词短语)

healthcare workers医疗工作者(名词短语)

08 cause labour shortages

【含义】导致劳动力的短缺

population ageing (英式拼写) / population aging (美式拼写)
 人口老龄化(名词短语)

cause labour shortages

(人口老龄化、低出生率) 导致劳动力的短缺

人口老龄化 带来的问题

- put pressure on the healthcare system 对医疗体系构成压力
- increase the burden on taxpayers 加重纳税人的负担

人口老龄化的 解决方法

- save money for retirement(个人) 为退休养老存钱
- □ raise the retirement age (政府) 提高法定退休年龄
 - encourage immigration(政府) 鼓励其他国家的人向本国移民

09 cause stress and anxiety

【含义】导致压力和焦虑

反义:

reduce stress and anxiety 减少压力和焦虑

- cause health problems导致健康问题
- □ cause frustration 导致挫败感

10 have a stressful lifestyle

【含义】在生活中承受着很大的压力,"压力山大"

□ have busy careers 有忙碌的事业

are under great pressure with their studies

often work overtime经常加班

- 在学业当中承受着很大的压力
- □ face tough competition for jobs (求职者) 面对激烈的就业竞争
- □ face tough competition for business (企业) 面对激烈的商业竞争

11 have a strong sense of belonging

【含义】(员工、居民) 有很强的归属感

选记

- lack a sense of belonging 缺乏归属感
- □ feel lonely and unhappy 感到孤独而且很不开心

- □ lack a sense of community (生活 在城市里的人们) 缺乏社区感
- feel lonely and isolated 感到孤独而且很孤立

12 are addicted to ...

【含义】对……上瘾

- □ are addicted to junk food 对垃圾食品上瘾
- □ are addicted to social media 对社交媒体上瘾
- spend too much time online
 用过多的时间上网

□ cause health problems 导致健康问题 damage their eyesight 伤害他们的视力

Pat's Note:

在英美还专门有一个短语叫作 screen time (盯着电子屏幕的时间), 人们用来看电视、使用电脑或者打电子游戏的时间都可以称为 screen time, 而 reduce their children's screen time 也成了国外家长们的重要责任

【Telegraph 例句】Prince William and Kate Middleton encouraged parents to reduce their children's screen time.

财务类短语

(包含个人财务、贫富差距、政府资金分配、国际贸易、国际援助)

O1 develop good spending habits

【含义】形成良好的消费习惯

manage their money well

管理好他们的财务

对比:

□ buy things on impulse 冲动地购物

02 become selfish and greedy

【含义】变得自私而且贪婪

- consumer culture 崇尚消费的文化 (名词短语)
- □ create more jobs 创造更多的就业 □ focus on money and possessions
- increase international trade 增加国际贸易

对比:

集中精力于金钱和财产

03 involve high costs

【含义】涉及到高昂的费用

 is a waste of public money
 the cost of living 是对于公共资金的浪费

生活开支,生活成本 (名词短语)

英语里的学费叫作 tuition fees

【Guardian 例句】The plan to increase tuition fees for students in England may not save taxpayers any money. 财务

04 are more affordable

【含义】价格更合理

【BBC 例句】Air travel (乘飞机的旅行) has become more affordable.

05 reduce inequality

【含义】减少不平等现象

- low-income families 低收入的家庭(名词短语)
- □ live in poverty 生活在贫困中
- reduce the gap between rich and poor 减少贫富差距

06 reduce costs

【含义】减少开支

- □ are driven by profit (企业、广告等) 是受营利目的驱动的
- 07 give financial support to ...

【含义】(政府、大学、慈善组织、发达国家等) 为……提供资助

选 记

receive financial support from ... 获得资助

对比:

- □ reduce their dependence on... 减少他们对于……的依赖
- 08 have more important concerns

【含义】(政府) 还有其它更急需关注的问题

 only have limited funds 只有有限的资金

 improve public services 改善公共服务

语法:在英国, governments (不加定冠词) 是泛指"各国政府、各级政府或者各地政府" 【BBC 例句】Governments can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50%.

09 raise people's standard of living

【含义】改善人民的生活水平

- □ are under-funded (学校、医院、 □ face financial difficulties 博物馆等)资金不足
 - 面临财务困难

10 is a waste of public money

【含义】是对于公共资金的浪费

是浪费纳税人的钱

 is a waste of taxpayers' money
 increase the burden on taxpayers 增加纳税人的负担

【剑 14 例句】An ageing population will increase the burden on the healthcare system.

11 contribute to the economy

【含义】为经济做贡献

- contribute to the local economy (旅游业、游客、移民、体育赛事 等) 为当地的经济做贡献
- make the country more competitive 让国家变得更有竞争力

attract + 宾语"吸引……"

- attract many tourists (旅游景点) 吸引大量的游客
- attract children's attention(垃圾食品的广告、玩具的广告) 吸引儿童们的注意力

12 employ many people

【含义】雇佣大量的员工

- □ create jobs for local people 为当地人创造就业
- □ improve their employability 增强他们的就业适应性

13 take away jobs from local people

【含义】抢走当地人的就业机会

international trade

国际贸易 (名词短语)

u take away jobs from local farmers and food producers 抢走当地农民和食品生产商的就业机会

14 increase the burden on ...

【含义】加重……的负担

- □ increase the burden on taxpayers 加重纳税人的负担
- □ increase the burden on the healthcare system 加重医疗体系的负担
- □ multinational companies / multinational corporations 跨国公司(名词短语)

provide consumers with more choices

为消费者们提供更多的选择

对比

pollute the local environment 污染当地的环境

对比:

- are driven by profit(跨国公司) 是受营利目的驱动的
- have similar lifestyles (不同地区的人们) 过着相似的生活

15 are interconnected

【含义】(国家之间,经济之间)是相互联系的

□ international aid 国际援助(名词短语)

-- 选记 ⊩-

build understanding and trust 建立理解与相互信任

一对比

- □ is a waste of public money (一些人认为国际援助) 是对公共 资金的浪费
- boost economic growth 促进经济的增长
- reduce their dependence on international aid 减少它们(受援国)
 对于国际援助的依赖

安全类短语

(包含犯罪率、改造罪犯、青少年犯罪、网络犯罪、交通安全、国家安全)

01 prevent crime

【含义】预防犯罪

reduce crime rates

降低犯罪率

→ 沈比:

□ commit crime 犯罪

注意: 地道英文里不写 do crime X 或者 make crime X

02 reform criminals

【含义】改造罪犯

- prepare them for employment 帮助他们为就业做准备
- provide them with vocational training 为他们提供职业培训 (注意: vocational 前两个字母是 vo)
- become useful members of society 成为可以创造有用价值的社会成员

03 deter criminals

【含义】震慑罪犯

□ lose their freedom 失去自由 选 记 —

become overcrowded(监狱、大城市等)变得过于拥挤

词性 overcrowded (过于拥挤的) 是形容词

04 address the root causes of crime

【含义】从根本上去解决犯罪问题

◎说明 这个短语里的 address 不是名词"地址", 而是动词"解决、应对"的意思

→ 选记 -

□ create jobs 创造就业 □ reduce inequality 减少不平等现象

05 threaten people's safety

【含义】威胁人们的安全 (threaten 是动词, threat 是名词)

* 选 记 **

◎对比

make communities safer让社区变得更安全

对比:

□ install security cameras 安装监控摄像头

06 copy what they see in the media

【含义】(儿童) 模仿他们在媒体里看到的行为

□ violent images (电视节目、电影、电子游戏里 的)暴力的画面(名词短语)

become aggressive变得具有攻击性

07 steal personal information

【含义】盗取个人信息

□ spread computer viruses □ online fraud 传播计算机病毒 网络诈骗(名词短语)

08 are likely to re-offend

【含义】很可能会再次犯罪

09 involve high risks

【含义】涉及到很高的风险,例如:太空飞行 space flights,危险运动 dangerous sports

involve + 宾语 "涉及到某种费用或者风险"

□ involve high costs 涉及高昂的费用

□ involve high risks 涉及很高的风险

10 promote peace and understanding

【含义】促进 (国家之间的) 和平与理解

□ wars and conflicts □ build understanding and trust 战争和冲突(名词短语) 建立理解和相互信任

文化类短语 (包含传统文化、多元文化、国际文化交流、语言、老建筑、艺术、企业

01 protect their heritage

【含义】保护他们的文化传承

 better understand their heritage 更好地理解他们的文化传承

注意: heritage 不能用复数

 is an important part of their heritage 是他们的文化传承的一 个重要部分

02 threaten traditional lifestyles

【含义】对传统的生活方式构成威胁

 traditions and customs 传统和风俗 (名词短语) traditional values 传统的价值观 (说明: value 的 复数是"价值观"的意思)

03 are more open-minded

【含义】心态更开放,更愿意接受不同的事物

 respect cultural differences 尊重文化差异

对比:

 lead to misunderstanding 导致误解

04 build understanding and trust

【含义】建立理解和相互信任

work closely with... 与 紧密地合作

draw on other countries' experience 借鉴其他国家的经验

05 threaten cultural diversity

【含义】威胁文化的多样性

- international trade 国际贸易 (名词短语)
- □ have similar lifestyles (不同国家 □ weaken other cultures 的人们) 有着相似的生活方式
- spread their own culture 传播自己的文化
 - 削弱其它的文化

06 lead to misunderstanding

【含义】引起误解,导致误解

 international conferences 大型国际会议

 international business 国际商务

对比:

□ language barrier 交流过程中的 语言障碍 ("消除语言障碍": remove the language barrier)

07 feel isolated

【含义】(说小语种的人) 感到很孤立

a minority language小语种

对比:

a majority language 主流语种

对比:

选记

- have more job opportunities
 (说主流语言的人) 有更多的就业 机会
- have more entertainment choices 有更多的娱乐选择

08 connect us to the past

【含义】(历史建筑、传统音乐)帮助我们了解、感受过去

- attract many tourists吸引很多的游客
- contribute to the local economy为当地的经济做贡献
- make cities more interesting and attractive
 让城市更加有趣、更具有吸引力

对比:

- □ lack character (现代建筑) 缺乏鲜明的特色
- 09 adapt old buildings to meet modern needs

【含义】让老房子适应现代生活的需要

- 此 记 -----

- make them safe 让它们变得安全
- □ replace the old equipment 替换旧的设备

对比:

expensive repairs and maintenance 昂贵的维修和保养(名词短语)

10° enrich the local culture

【含义】(公共艺术,历史建筑)丰富当地的文化

- expand their horizons开阔他们的眼界
- attract many tourists吸引很多游客

- broaden their interests 扩展他们的兴趣爱好
- make them more creative 让他们变得更有创造力

11 have equal opportunities

【含义】拥有平等的机会

- feel respected and valued 感觉受到了尊重和重视
- achieve their potential充分发挥出他们的潜力

- are rewarded for hard work(员工们)辛勤的工作获得回报
- increase employees' loyalty to the company
 提高员工们对于公司的忠诚度

【经济学人例句】Employees are more efficient and are more likely to achieve their potential when they feel respected and valued.

乐趣类短语 (包含休闲活动、虚拟世界、学习与工作的乐趣、探索与发现)

01 fun and enjoyable

【含义】有趣而且令人愉快的(形容词短语)

区分: fun 和 funny 不是同义词, fun 作形容词的意思是"有趣的", 而 funny 则是 "搞笑的"

选 记

- reduce stress and anxiety 减轻压力和焦虑
- □ browse the Internet 上网
- play outdoor sports 从事户外运动

□ educational games 益智游戏, 例如: online maths games 和 online language games

用法说明:

browse the Internet 和 surf the Internet 都是很地道的英文, 但在中国同学们的作文里 browse the Internet 却是"稀客"

02 encourage imagination

【含义】(广告、游戏、电影) 激发想象力

地球人都知道 encourage 是"鼓励"的意思,其实在地道英文里 encourage 也经常用 来表示"激发"某种心理活动

【BBC 例句】Many video games encourage imagination and creativity (创造力).

-- 此 记 -----

- make children more creative 让儿童变得更有创造力的
- □ are fun and educational 有趣而且 很有知识性的。"寓教于乐的"

区分: creative 是形容词 "有创造力的", creativity 是名词 "创造力"

03 share ideas and opinions

【含义】分享想法和意见

选记

- □ in a virtual world 在一个虚拟的世界里
- share interests and hobbies 分享兴趣和爱好
- share photos and videos分享照片和视频 (网络名人, "网红": Internet celebrities)

对比

- □ rely too much on the Internet 过度地依赖互联网
- feel lonely in real life
 在真实的生活里感到很孤独

- social media / social networking websites
 社交媒体、社交网站
- □ online community 网络社区

对比:

reduce face-to-face interaction 减少面对面的交流

用法说明:

"下载"是 download, 那"上传"应该怎么写? 当然是 upload, 例如: upload photos, upload videos



interact with + 某类人 "和……交流互动"

- □ interact with their friends on the Internet 在互联网上和朋友们交流互动
- □ interact with local people (游客) 和当地的人们交流互动

$\it 04$ an important source of information

【含义】(互联网、报纸、广告、新闻等) 一种重要的信息来源

→ 选记 -

- find information guickly and easily
 have access to more information 快速、轻松地找到信息
- 可以获取更多的信息

05 save time and energy

【含义】节省时间和精力

 online shopping 网络购物 (名词短语)

- provide people with more choices 为人们提供更多的选择
- buy things at lower prices 以更低的价格购物
- can easily compare prices 可以很轻松地比较价格
- save money on transport costs 节约交通费用

对比:

- traditional shops / physical shops 传统的商店,"实体店"
- try on clothes 试穿服装
- provide more interesting shopping experiences 提供更有趣的购物体验

乐。趣。

06 reduce face-to-face interaction

【含义】减少面对面的沟通交流

为对比

- make our lives easier (手机、 科技) 让我们的生活变得更轻松
- make our lives more convenient and comfortable 让我们的生活变得更方便舒适
- are easy to carry and use 方便携带和使用

- □ rely too much on technology 过度地依赖于科技
- cause health problems导致健康问题

07 keep in touch with family and friends

【含义】与亲友们保持联系

cause distractions for...(students / drivers)(对学生/ 司机) 形成干扰

□ mobile phone radiation 手机辐射 (名词短语)

08 are interesting and creative

【含义】(广告) 很有趣而且很有创意的

make products more attractive
 让产品更有吸引力

boost the sales of products 提升产品的销量 build consumer loyalty建立消费者的品牌忠诚度

09 give them a sense of achievement

【含义】给他们一种成就感

achieve their potential 充分发挥出他们的潜力 选 记 **____**

feel motivated

感觉很有动力,"动力十足"

10 boost their motivation

【含义】提升他们(工作或者学习)的动力

feel respected and valued(员工或者学生) 感觉受到了尊重 和重视

□ career path 事业的发展方向 (名词短语)

对比

□ lack motivation 缺乏动力

11 is a source of fun

【含义】(旅游、运动、看电视) 是一种乐趣的来源

对比

lack motivation缺乏动力

repetitive tasks

重复的、乏味的任务 (名词短语)

12 explore the local culture

【含义】探索当地的文化

- better understand the local culture
 更好地了解当地的文化
- □ respect the local culture 尊重当地的文化

- □ tourist attractions 泛指各种旅游景点
- □ interact with local people 与当地人交流互动

* * *

在中国同学们的作文里,与考题并没有直接相关性的空话经常让 Pat 有 "无力吐槽"的感觉。我们今天学习的针对十类高频理由的地道短语 (natural phrases) 就是解决作文论证 "假、大、空"问题的良药。

需要注意的是: 只要背一个短语, 就请把它记熟、记准, 否则就只是心理安慰而已。

(请及时完成《作业本》Day 7 里的练习)

Mission Statement

— 四类高分范文

Day 8

真实的高分范文

—— 比你想象的简单

The Undoing of Templates

Clarity is the most important element of a good essay.



国同学们往往会把高分作文想象成"用词难、句子长、想法妙",甚至"非常人所写",与这种缺乏根据的想象形成鲜明对比的是:真正由剑桥官方认可的高分范文其实是浅显易懂、朴实无华的,而不是像某些"山寨"范文那样靠卖弄难词、故弄玄虚去博取学生的"仰视"和"膜拜"。

本节里我们要看的范文都是 Cambridge English Language Assessment 提供的真实高分范例,学习这些范文时请您同时思考下面的 4 个问题:

- (1) 这篇文章是实实在在地回应了题目里提出的问题,还是用与题目并无直接关系的空话、套话去凑字数?
- (2) 本文的写作重点是开头段,结尾段,还是主体段里的实质论证部分?每一方的论证含有几个分论点(理由)?在每一个分论点的后面是否都有支持句(supporting sentences)?
- (3) 本文的行文衔接是否自然、流畅? 使用了哪些不偏、不怪的连接词? 连接词是不是本文里唯一的行文衔接方式 (cohesive devices)?
- (4) 本文是根据句子的实际表达需要来选择简单句、并列句和复杂句,还是"长 难句恐怖分子"?

剑桥官方提供的 Agree or Disagree 型 7.5 分范文

[考题] Some people think the high sales of products reflect the power of advertising instead of the consumers' demand. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? 一些人认为产品的高销售量所体现的是广告的宣传作用,而不是消费者们的需求。在多大程度上你同意或者不同意这种观点?

题目分析 份

本题是 agree or disagree "同不同意"型的 Argument。这道题属于绝对要用折中式写的题,如果非要说产品卖得好只是因为广告的作用,或者非要说产品卖得好只是因为消费者有需求,明显都是从秦国穿越过来的,并不符合当代社会的现实。

思路开阔的同学可以直接思考理由,例如:广告对产品的销售有作用是因为有明星,有娱乐性,而且还可以广泛传播、形成趋势来影响消费者。但是同时,消费者还是有选择权的,毕竟每个人的收入不同,而且每个人的消费习惯也并不一样。消费者们买东西时自己的

选择还是很多的,怎么会只受广告影响呢?

对于思路不够开阔、看到题目之后总是"思维短路"的同学,也可以用我们在 Day 7 里学过的 10 大类高频理由和它们对应的短语来提示自己,快速解决主体段里的分论点 (ideas):

- 第一步: 初步判断你手里的题目可能和10类高频理由里面的哪几类理由有关系。对于这道题,初步"目测"它可能和效率、责任、财务、文化、乐趣这几类理由有关,而和技能、权利、环境、健康、安全的关系应该比较远,或者完全没关系。
- 第二步:集中回忆 Day 7 里和本题有关的几类理由所对应的急救短语和扩展短语。例如:效率类短语 boost the sales of products (提高产品的销量), encourage people to buy things (鼓励人们去购物), are influenced by trends (受到潮流趋势的影响)等都可以用来写广告的作用, have different budgets (有着不同的购物预算), have different spending habits (有着不同的消费习惯)等则可以用来写消费者的自身需求也是有影响的。责任类短语 provide reliable information (提供可靠的信息)可以论证广告的作用。财务类和文化类短语 consumer culture (崇尚消费的文化), buy things on impulse (冲动地购物)等也都可以用。乐趣类短语 advertising campaign (大规模的广告系列宣传活动), are creative and entertaining (有创意而且也很有娱乐性), have famous people in them (有名人扮演角色), make products more attractive (让产品更吸引人)等也都可以作为广告可以提高产品销量一方的理由。

雅思作文属于 short essays,由剑桥大学出版的《剑 8》~《剑 14》和 The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS(官方指南)里的真实官方高分范文多数只有 260~300 words。对于这么短的 essay 来说,实际写作时并不需要想出这么多的短语。对每道考题只要能想出3~5条短语(ideas),你再用平实、清晰的语言把它们各自的支持句写出来就好了。

提高作文可读性的秘诀:

牢记写基本的生活常识 (common sense),不要去追求所谓高深的"哲理"。语言追求清晰效果,避免"堆砌亮点"的错误倾向。写句子时坚持"平实、易懂、不长也不难"的原则。珍惜生命,远离长难句。

好,咱们现在就一起来看看由剑桥官方提供的真实7.5分考生作文到底是怎样写的:

There are many advertisements on television or on the streets today. Although I agree that advertising encourages people to buy things unnecessarily, I do not think that consumers are controlled by advertising.

Many advertising companies produce advertisements featuring famous and popular actors or singers. People, especially youngsters, buy goods that their favourite singers advertise, although they do not really need the products. Also, on the television screen, a product may look more attractive and its information only focuses on the benefits. For example, cosmetics advertisements often use edited images and promise consumers that the product can make them look better and feel more confident. As a result, people often buy products without enough consideration after they watch the advertising. Furthermore, an advertising campaign can make many customers buy a particular product. Therefore, other people may be affected by the trend, even if the product is not of the real needs of society.

On the other hand, consumers are not controlled by advertising. It is people's choice to make a decision to buy goods. Individuals have their own spending habits and preferences. If they have got enough income, then the right to make a decision is given to them. In addition, people try to allocate their budgets because there should be a limited amount of income that they are able to spend. This means that they cannot be easily influenced by these advertisements.

In conclusion, advertising encourages people to buy products. However, it is difficult to say that everyone is easily influenced by advertising. In some areas of business such as the toy industry, if may be necessary to ban advertising to children as children do not have enough ability to Know what they need.

There are many advertisements on television or on the streets today. Although I agree that advertising encourages people to buy things unnecessarily, I do not think that consumers are controlled by advertising. (开头段简短、直接,用两句话结束战斗,完全符合 Keep the introduction short and clear. 的官方要求,为集中写好主体段里的实质论证部分留出了宝贵的写作时间,《作业本》 Day 4 为您提供了各种简洁的开头段写法)

Many advertising companies produce advertisements featuring famous and popular actors or singers. (这是本段的分论点 1. 即 idea 1. 说有明星打广告) People, especially youngsters, buy goods that their favourite singers advertise, although they do not really need the products. (这是分论点 1 的支持句:人们、 特别是青少年们喜欢购买明星推销的产品,尽管这些产品未必真的符合他们自己的 需要) Also, on the television screen, a product may look more attractive and its information only focuses on the benefits (本段的分论点 2,即 idea 2:广告还能 让产品看起来更吸引人而且只介绍产品的好处). For example, cosmetics advertisements often use edited images and promise consumers that the product can make them look better and feel more confident. As a result, people often buy products without enough consideration after they watch the advertising. (分论点2的两句支持句,举了化妆品广告用经过编辑的图片而且承 诺产品会让人看起来更自信的例子,因此人们看到广告之后很容易冲动地购买自 己并不一定需要的东西,支持句确实是紧紧地围绕着分论点写的,符合官方对于 real content 的写作要求) Furthermore, an advertising campaign can make many customers buy a particular product. Therefore, other people may be affected by the trend, even if the product is not of the real needs of society. (本 段里的分论点3+支持句:广告系列宣传活动会让很多消费者购买同一产品,从 而形成趋势,影响别的消费者去购买并不一定真正需要的产品)※

[※] 在剑桥官方范文里,引出主体段里面的第2个或者第3个分论点 (idea) 用得较多的连接词是 Also,和 Furthermore,有时也会用到 Another benefit / advantage of ... is ... 这个句式,偶尔也会用到 Secondly或 Thirdly。但必须注意:剑桥官方范文里极少使用国内同学们特别偏爱的 moreover。这是因为:moreover的语气非常正式,在英美大学里它只适用于很正式的论文,但是在雅思作文这样的小 essay 里却显得呆板、过于"深沉"



On the other hand, consumers are not controlled by advertising. (让步段,另一方 面,消费者也有选择权登场了) It is people's choice to make a decision to buy goods. (本段的分论点 1,即 reason 1) Individuals have their own spending habits and preferences. If they have got enough income, then the right to make a decision is given to them. (分论点1比较抽象, 所以这名7.5分考生通过问自己 What does this mean? 对这个分论点连续写了两句支持句来对它进行解释。从行文衔接 方式来看,有的句首用代词,有的句首用名词,还有的句首用连接词,充分体现了官 方对衔接方式多样化的高分要求) In addition, people try to allocate their budgets because there should be a limited amount of income that they are able to spend. (本段的分论点2,即 reason 2:消费者的收入其实是有限的,所以他们会 对资金进行分配) This means that they cannot be easily influenced by these advertisements. (分论点 2 的支持句: 也就是说, 他们并不会简单地因为受到广 告的影响就去购物)

In conclusion, advertising encourages people to buy products. However, it is difficult to say that everyone is easily influenced by advertising. In some areas of business such as the toy industry, if (这个 if 显然是对 it 的误拼。雅思考场是什 么地方? 就是会让 7.5 分水平的学生急得把 it 错写成 if 的地方) may be necessary to ban advertising to children because children do not have enough ability to Know what they need. (最后一句提出应该严格控制针对儿童的广告, 忙乱中 know 还犯了句中大写的错误……)

本文

结构分析 这是一篇典型的剑桥官方 agree or disagree 型考题范文。这名考生 采用了折中式写法,对广告的作用和消费者们自己的选择权都进行 了论述。开头段简短、直接,没有"炫技表演"。主体段里面的每个分论点都清晰、 明确,而且使用了因果、举例、假设、让步、具体解释等逻辑关系对分论点都进行了 充实的展开论证。结尾段由于时间关系明显是匆忙完成的、有一些"不应该发生" 的小错误。但是由于本文主体段的实质论证部分充实、扣题,所以仍然夺取了7.5分 的写作高分(官方评语里专门指出: The points are well-argued and supported.)。

本类题型的常见错误

中国考生在写 agree or disagree ("同不同意") 型作文时最常见的结构错误就是: 把 "同不同意型" 作文错误地写成 Some people think that... Others think that ... 的结构。

在 agree or disagree 型作文考题里,官方永远只会给你一种观点,要求你提出并且 论证你自己对于这种观点的看法。所以,在同不同意型作文里的任何位置都绝不能出现 "Other people think …",否则将 100% 被判跑题(off-topic)。

本文里出现的Day 7 加分短语:

- encourage people to buy things 鼓励人们去购物
- □ make products more attractive 让产品更吸引人
- advertising campaign 大规模的广告系列宣传活动(名词短语)
- buy things on impulse 冲动地购物
- are affected by trends 受到潮流趋势的影响

- □ have different incomes 有着不同的收入
 - have different spending habits
 有着不同的消费习惯
 - □ allocate the money 对资金进行分配
 - are easily influenced by advertising 很容易受到广告宣传的影响

本文里使用的衔接手段 (cohesive devices)

(如果您已经不记得这些行文衔接手段的用法,请及时复习 Day 6)

• 代词:

they (主语形式, "主格"), this (指示代词), them (宾语形式, "宾格"), their (物主代词)

连接词:

As a result, (因此, 因果关系), For example, (例如, 举例关系), This means that ... (也就是说, 具体解释关系), If ..., then ... (假设关系), although (尽管, 让步关系), even if (即使, 让步关系)



• 名词:

consumers who..., products that..., many advertising companies

国本文里用到的容易被中国同学们"遗忘"的基础句式

【简单句】

Individuals (个人) have their own spending habits.

【并列句】

On the television screen, a product may look more attractive and its information focuses on the benefits. (高分范文里一般也都含有少量的简单句和并列句, 语法正确的简单句和并列句并不"丢人")

【宾语从句】

Children do not have enough ability to know what they need.

【定语从句】

People, especially youngsters, buy goods that their favourite singers advertise.

本文的逻辑、用词和句式并不"深刻",可这就是真实的剑桥官方7.5分范文。

有人可能会说: "不服不服!这个只是 7.5 分的作文,分数更高的作文一定是充满高深的用词和哲思,让我的敬意如滔滔江水·····"

Fair enough. 我们就一起来看一篇官方提供的 9 分实例。

D & G (Discuss both views and give your own opinion.)型的考官范文

[考题] People have different expectations for their jobs. Some people prefer to do the same job for the same company, while others prefer to change jobs frequently. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. 人们对于工作有着不同的期望。一些人更喜欢在同一个公司里从事相同的工作,而另一些人则喜欢频繁地换工作。讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

题目分析 份

本题是典型的要求讨论两种观点并且给出自己看法的D&G型考题。

虽然不少烤鸭还是在校生,但不难想象一直做相同工作的好处是:① 工作有稳定性,② 更能让老板认可自己的"忠心"并且获得相应的回报。而经常换工作的好处则是:①更多样化的经验和技能,②更多的工作乐趣。

我们在 Day 7 学习的实用短语也能够为这道考题贡献出很多理由。先<u>初步判断</u>本题有可能和技能、效率、责任、健康(心理健康)、财务、乐趣这六类理由相关。然后顺藤摸瓜,<u>集中回忆</u>这几类理由对应的短语就可以得到很多相关理由了,例如:have job security(有工作稳定性),have a steady source of income(有稳定的收入来源),are more reliable(更可靠),loyalty to the company(员工对公司的忠诚度),is well rewarded(得到良好的回报),have more opportunities for promotion(有更多的升职机会),fall into a routine(陷入循规蹈矩的常规里),feel bored and unmotivated(感到乏味并且缺乏动力),increase their employability(提高他们的就业适应性),gain new skills(获得新的技能),meet new people(结识与以往不同的人),are more confident and well-rounded(更自信而且能力更加全面)等等。

我们来看这篇 D & G 型的官方范文。

Today, many workers change jobs frequently. Some people think that changing jobs frequently leads to more opportunities, while others believe that staying in the same job is a better choice.

One of the main benefits of staying in one job is job security. For example, changing jobs often means that one may have to think about moving house, or temporarily losing a steady source of income. Staying in one job means that these problems can be avoided. Another advantage of not changing jobs is that one is able to gain more experience in his or her profession, which increases job security. Their company is also likely to reward their loyalty and service. By contrast, those who often change jobs may be seen as unreliable and employers may not want to hire or invest money in training them.

However, there are also advantages to changing jobs frequently. One advantage is that workers can increase their employability. Working in



several different jobs often means that the individuals have more skills. These people are seen by employers as more confident, well-rounded and employable. Another benefit of changing jobs frequently is that one never falls into a routine. People may feel bored and unmotivated when they stay too long in the same job. As a result, the quality of their work would suffer. Also, increased salaries and promotion are often easier to achieve by changing jobs.

In my opinion, while a new job can often lead to a higher salary and more career development opportunities, it is important that the decision to quit a job is made responsibly.

Today, many workers change jobs frequently. (用很浅显的语言介绍背景) Some people think that changing jobs frequently leads to more opportunities, while others believe that staying in the same job is a better choice. (转述原题里的两种观点)

说明 D&G型作文在开头段的结束处表明自己的态度其实也是可以的,不过剑桥官方的D&G型作文多数并没有在开头段给出自己的看法,而是把自己的看法留到结尾段里再用 In my opinion,或者 In my view,给出。更多的 D&G型剑桥满分范文请看:《剑9》p. 167 的 D&G型考官范文(题目在《剑9》77页)和《剑8》p. 173 的 D&G型考官范文(题目在《剑8》129页)

One of the main benefits of staying in one job is job security. (认为持续做同一份工作更好的分论点 1: 工作稳定性) For example, changing jobs often means that one may have to think about moving house, or temporarily losing a steady source of income. Staying in one job means that these problems can be avoided. (分论点 1 的两句支持句:换工作意味着搬家和暂时失去稳定的收入来源,而做同一份工作就可以避免这些问题) Another benefit of not changing jobs is that one is able to gain more experience in his or her profession, which increases job security.

(本段里的分论点 2: 长期做同一份工作有助于员工在自己的专业领域里积累更多的工作经验) Their company is also likely to reward their loyalty and service. By contrast, those who often change jobs may be seen as unreliable and employers may not want to hire or invest money in training them. (分论点 2 的两个支持句:通过 By contrast,把不换工作的员工很可能会因为忠诚而受到公司的奖励和频繁跳槽的员工有可能被视为不可靠这两种不同的待遇进行了具体对比)

However, there are also advantages to changing jobs frequently. (既然是 D & G 型的考题,那么本段当然就要讨论经常换工作一方的观点了) One advantage is that workers can increase their employability. (本段的分论点 1:可以提高他们的就业适应性) Working in several different jobs often means that the individuals have more skills. These people are seen by employers as more confident, well-rounded and employable. (分论点 1 的两个支持句:频繁换工作意味着有更多的技能,这样做的人们被视为非常自信、能力更全面而且就业适应性更强) Another advantage of changing jobs frequently is that one never falls into a routine. (本段的分论点 2:经常跳槽还可以避免陷入循规蹈矩的惯例当中) People may feel bored and unmotivated when they stay too long in the same job. As a result, the quality of their work would suffer. (分论点 2 的两个支持句:长期从事同一份工作可能会让人感到乏味而且缺少动力,因此会影响工作的质量) Also, increased salaries and promotion are often easier to achieve by changing jobs. (本段的分论点 3:换工作还往往会带来更高的工资和职位)

In my opinion, while a new job can often lead to a higher salary and more career development opportunities, it is important that the decision to quit a job is made responsibly. (在结尾段里按照题目要求给出了自己的看法: 虽然新的工作往往会带来更高的工资和更多的事业发展机会,但放弃一份工作的决定应该是负责任地做出的)

本文 结构分析 这是一篇典型的D&G型考题范文。本文在开头段简洁、直接地转述 了题目里的两种观点。在主体段里对题目里面的两种观点分别给出了 分论点,并且用因果、举例、对比、具体解释等逻辑关系对分论点都写出了紧扣分论点 的支持句。在结尾段提出了自己的看法,完全符合D&G型考题"Discuss both views and give your own opinion."的题目要求



本文里出现的Day 7加分短语:

- have job security拥有工作的稳定性
- a steady source of income(名词短语) 一个稳定的收入来源
- □ gain experience 获取经验
- are unreliable不可靠的,不值得信赖的
- □ increase their employability 提高他们的就业适应性

- are well-rounded能力很全面的
- fall into a routine陷入循规蹈矩的惯例当中
- are bored and unmotivated感到乏味而且缺乏动力
- opportunities for promotion (名词短语) 升职的机会

本文里使用的衔接手段

(如果不确定这些连接词和代词的用法,请及时复习 Day 6)

• 代词:

they (主语形式,"主格"), them (宾语形式,"宾格"), their (物主代词), this (指示代词), these (指示代词) problems, these (指示代词) people

• 连接词:

As a result, (因此,因果关系), For example, (例如,举例关系), This means that ... (也就是说,具体解释关系), while (构成一个句子里从句和主句的对比), By contrast, (构成前后两个句子之间的跨句对比)

(三) 本文里用到的容易被中国同学们"遗忘"的基础句式

【简单句】

Their company may also reward their loyalty and service.

【宾语从句】

Working in several different jobs often means that the individuals have more skills.

【定语从句】

Those who often change jobs may be seen as unreliable.

我们现在再来看一篇 Report 题型的真实官方范文。

剑桥官方提供的 Report 型考官范文

[考 题] There are more problems with students' behavior in many countries. What are the causes and what are your solutions? 在很多国家里,学生们的行为问题增多。这种现象的产生原因是什么?提出你的解决办法。

题目分析。例

本题是典型的 Report 题。

学生的行为出现问题,比如欺负小同学 (bully younger students),不认真听讲 (do not pay attention to the teacher),不遵守学校规定 (do not follow school rules) 的原因有很多,比如家庭的、社区的、媒体的、学校的 (当然实战时没必要写这么多),然后相应地给出解决方法。

Day 7 里的地道短语同样能为我们提供 ideas,例如: have busy careers(家长的事业非常忙碌),feel lonely and unhappy(孩子感到很孤独而且不开心),are easily influenced by media violence(很容易受到媒体里的暴力内容的影响),copy the behavior they see in the media(模仿他们在媒体当中看到的行为),become aggressive(变得具有攻击性),spoil their children(家长溺爱他们的孩子),lack self-control(缺乏自控能力),break school rules(违反学校规定),develop anti-social behaviour(形成反社会的行为),respect



each other (互相尊重), communicate regularly with each other (彼此间经常相互交流), take part in community activities together (一起参加社区活动), become responsible members of society (成为有责任感的社会成员), regulate media violence (政府对于媒体里的暴力内容进行严格监管) 等 phrases 都可以帮助我们想出扣题的理由。当然,实际写作文的时候我们并不需要这么多的理由,只要能用到 3~5条加分短语就已经很好了。

Poor student behaviour seems to be an increasingly widespread problem and I think that modern lifestyles are responsible for this.

The birth rate is declining in many countries so that families are smaller with fewer children. These children are often spoilt by their parents, not with love and attention because working parents do not have the time for this, but in more material ways. The children are allowed to have whatever they want, and to behave as they please. This means that the children grow up without consideration for others and without any understanding of where their standard of living comes from. Also, when they get to school age, they tend to lack self-control. They have less respect for their teachers and do not follow school rules in the way that their parents did.

Teachers often complain about this problem and measures should be taken to change the situation. I think that the solution to the problem lies with the families who need to better understand the harm of spoiling their children. If they could raise their children to be considerate of others and to be responsible individuals, the whole community would benefit. Parenting classes are needed to help parents to achieve this goal, and high quality nursery schools could be set up.

These measures would support families more in raising their children. Governments should fund this kind of support for parents because this is no longer a problem for individual families, but a problem for communities and for society as a whole.



Poor student behaviour seems to be an increasingly widespread problem and I think that modern lifestyles are responsible for this. (这篇 **Report 范文**的开头段是典型的改写原题 + 概括原因。这种简洁的开头风格贯穿所有的剑桥官方范文,考官们的主要精力都放在把主体段的分论点和支持句写充实上面,而中国同学们普遍喜欢的冗长、拖沓的开头则很容易导致作文"头重脚轻"的不良效果)

The birth rate is declining in many countries so that families are smaller with fewer children. These children are often spoilt by their parents, not with love and attention because working parents do not have the time for this, but in more material ways. The children are allowed to have whatever they want, and to behave as they please. This means that the children grow up without consideration for others and without any understanding of where their standard of living comes from. Also, when they get to school age, they tend to lack self-control. They have less respect for their teachers and do not follow school rules in the way that their parents did. (本段写原因:家里的孩子更少了,所以孩子被溺爱,不关心别人。而且孩子进入学校之后,依然缺少自控能力,缺乏对老师的尊重。本段里写的都是生活常理(common sense),在行文衔接方面既使用了连接词,也用到了指示代词、人称代词和物主代词等衔接手段。剑桥范文的语言风格都是清晰易懂,而不像"山寨"范文那样给人"受虐感")

Teachers often complain about this problem and measures should be taken to change the situation. But I think that the solution to the problem lies with the families who need to better understand the harm of spoiling their children. If they could raise their children to be considerate of others and to be responsible



individuals, the whole community would benefit. Parenting classes are needed to help parents to achieve this goal, and high quality nursery schools could be set up. (提出解决方法主要是依靠父母对孩子的教育,让他们成为有责任感的人,而且这对于社区也有益,使用了假设的逻辑关系来写支持句)

These measures would support families more in raising their children. Governments should fund this kind of support for parents because this is no longer a problem for individual families, but a problem for communities and for society as a whole. (考官在结尾段提出政府应该资助家长培训班和幼儿园,因为孩子们的行为问题已经成为社会问题了。语言清晰易懂,再次证明了写好雅思作文应该远离"高大冷"这个事实)

(章) 本文里用到的容易被中国同学们"遗忘"的基础句式

【并列句】

Teachers often complain about this problem and measures should be taken to change the situation. (and 前后各有一套主谓结构)

【宾语从句】

This means that the children grow up without consideration for others.

【定语从句】

They have less respect for their teachers and do not follow school rules in the way that their parents did.

相信您现在已经领会到了 a good English essay 里面最可贵的内容其实是<u>扣题、</u>深入的实质论证 (也就是剑桥考官们经常提到的<u>real content</u>),而不是空洞的"模板"和"套句"。

突破模板写作文

Cambridge English Language Assessment 对于议论文结构的要求是:

- ♦ Keep the introduction and conclusion short and clear.
- ◆ The ideas in the body paragraphs should be well supported.

相比起来,中国同学们的议论文却往往是把开头段和结尾段用各种"模板"和"套句"装饰得相当"豪华",充斥着恐怖的大词(而且还有不少是被用错的词或者 native speakers 在作文里其实很少使用的词)。但对于 examiners 真正重视的主体段里的分论点和支持句等实质论证内容(real content),同学们却往往是"匆匆而过",甚至"一带而过"。

本节里的范文都是经 Pat 修改的高分学生习作,而且全都没有使用模板。请坚信:只要勤于思考,愿意下苦工夫用心练习作文里的实质论证部分,你的议论文也完全可以冲破模板的束缚,写出考官真正希望看到的 real content。

01

Some people believe that artists should always be given the freedom to express their ideas. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

学生习作之1 (Agree or Disagree 型)

Some people think that artists should always be free to express their ideas. Although I agree that artists' freedom of expression is important, I do not think that they should always be able to express their ideas without restrictions.

Artistic freedom of expression is important to the development of art and culture. Only when artists do not feel restricted in creating their works, <u>such as</u> musicals, sculptures or photographs, is it possible for them to produce truly original works of



art. Their freedom of expression is therefore crucial for art to develop instead of repeating itself. Also, art is one of the most creative and diverse parts of a nation's culture. To protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions, governments should respect artists' freedom to choose how to express their ideas and emotions.

On the other hand, some rules set by governments to limit the freedom of artists may be useful. Some methods or forms of artistic expression are not widely accepted by the general public. By limiting artists' freedom to use these methods or forms, governments protect the people who are likely to find these artistic expressions unacceptable or offensive. For example, the film rating system that is used in some countries helps to prevent violent or sexual images from reaching the audience who may be negatively affected by them.

In conclusion, while I agree that artists' freedom to express their ideas should be respected and protected, I believe that there should be effective measures to ensure such freedom does not pose a threat to social order or to other citizens' well-being.

c 这篇作文里用到的 band-7 phrases 🧇

freedom of expression	(名词短语) 表达的自由		
feel restricted	感觉受到限制, restricted 是"受限制的"		
create their works	(动宾短语) 创造他们的艺术作品, work 的复数形式works 在地道英文里常用来指艺术家的作品		

【BBC 例句】 The artists had three weeks to create their works for an exhibition at London's Saatchi Gallery.

musicals, sculptures or photographs	(名词短语) 音乐剧, 雕塑或者照片
truly original works of art	(名词短语) 真正有原创性的艺术作品
creative and diverse	(形容词短语) 有创意的而且多样的
the diversity of	(名词短语) 多样性

limit their freedom	(动宾短语) 限制他们的自由			
are not widely accepted by	并没有被广泛接受			
unacceptable or offensive	(形容词短语) 令人难以接受的或者带有冒犯性的			
film rating system	(名词短语) 电影评级制度			
violent or sexual images	(名词短语) 暴力或者色情的画面			
pose a threat to social order	(动宾短语) 对社会秩序构成威胁			
well-being	(n.) 良好的生活状态,短语: sense of well-being 幸福感			

02

Some people think that giving aid to poor countries has positive effects, while others believe that international aid should be stopped. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

-

学生习作之2 (D & G 型)

People have different views about whether or not international aid should be continued.

Those who support international aid believe that it can benefit poor countries as well as rich ones. International aid contributes to infrastructure improvements in poor countries. For example, the World Bank, whose key members are mostly rich countries, provides poor countries with low-interest loans each year. These countries can improve their infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals and public transport systems, with the loans. In the poorest countries, international financial aid and food aid can help to save lives because in these countries, many people suffer from starvation and lack basic health care. Rich countries that provide generous aid to poor countries are also regarded as responsible members of the international community and are respected by other countries.

People who think that international aid should be stopped tend to focus on the negative effects it may have. A common concern is <u>its fairness</u>. Even in the most developed countries, there are people <u>living below the poverty line</u>. Government spending on aid for poor people in other countries may be unfair to poor people in their own country. Some aid is even used to serve purposes for which <u>it</u> is not intended. <u>For instance</u>, in some countries, foreign aid has been used by <u>their</u> government to <u>purchase weapons</u> or has <u>led to more corruption</u>. Sometimes countries that receive international aid <u>also</u> find the aid unfair <u>because</u> it <u>is tied to political objectives</u>.

Personally, I think it is important that the aid provided is used for the intended purpose. If the donor country cannot ensure this, then the aid should be reduced, if not stopped altogether.

© 这篇作文里用到的 band-7 phrases ❖

infrastructure improvements	(名词短语) 对于基础设施的改善
low-interest loan	(名词短语) 低息贷款
public transport systems	(名词短语) 公共交通系统
suffer from starvation	(动宾短语) 忍受极度饥饿
lack basic health care	(动宾短语) 缺乏基本的医疗
provide generous aid	(动宾短语) 提供慷慨的援助
responsible members of the international community	(动宾短语) 国际社会里有责任感的成员国
fairness	(n.) 公正性
live below the poverty line	(动状短语) 生活在贫困线以下
government spending	(名词短语) 政府的开支

【经济学人例句】

Government spending on national defence is sometimes blamed.

purchase weapons	(动宾短语) 购买武器		
lead to more corruption	(动宾短语) 导致更多的腐败		
is tied to political objectives	被和政治目的挂钩		
the intended purpose	(名词短语) 既定的目的, 希望达到的目的		
donor country	(名词短语) 援助国 (对比: recipient country 受援国)		



In many countries, the proportion of elderly people is increasing. Do the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?

-

学生习作之3 (比较利弊型)

The proportion of elderly people in the population is rising in many countries. I think this trend creates more problems than benefits for society.

An ageing population places a heavy burden on the social welfare system. The more retired people there are in a society, the more claims are made for state pensions. Governments will have to increase funds for the public pension system, while reducing funds for other social programmes, <u>such as</u> support for low-income families, unemployment benefits and student loans. This will also lead to a heavy burden on taxpayers because the proportion of people who work and pay taxes will be smaller.

A higher proportion of elderly people in the population is <u>also</u> likely to <u>cause labour shortages</u>. This will <u>reduce productivity</u>, <u>damage the economy</u> and result in rising labour costs. To cover higher labour costs, businesses will have to raise the prices of their products and services, and then pass on this burden to consumers. <u>As a result</u>, the cost of living will rise while people's <u>standard of living</u> will decline.

It is true that an ageing population may lead to an increase in the demand for healthcare workers, and therefore may create jobs in healthcare-related fields such as nursing and pharmacy. However, compared with the negative effects that population ageing would have on other industries, the growth in healthcare-related jobs would be insignificant.

In conclusion, although the rising proportion of elderly people is a result of progress in health care and improvement in **the standard of living**, I believe that the overall impact of population ageing on the social welfare system, the healthcare system and the economy is negative.

c 这篇作文里用到的 band-7 phrases 🗢

place a heavy burden on	(动宾短语) 给带来沉重的负担
social welfare system	(名词短语) 社会福利体系
state pension	(名词短语) 由政府发放的养老金
the public pension system	(名词短语) 公共养老金体系
low-income families	(名词短语) 低收入家庭
unemployment benefits	(名词短语) 注意:它可不是指"失业的好处",而是指失业救济金
student loan	(名词短语) 学生贷款 (在英语国家里这个写法要比 students' loan 更常见)
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
labour costs	(名词短语) 劳动力成本
the cost of living	(名词短语) 生活成本, 生活开支
standard of living	(名词短语) 生活水平
healthcare workers	(名词短语) 医疗工作者

nursing and pharmacy	(名词短语) 护理和药学		
create jobs	(动宾短语) 创造就业		
insignificant	(adj.)不重要的,次要的 【反义】significant(adj.)显著的,重要的		
elderly people	(名词短语) 老年人		
progress in health care	(名词短语) 医疗里领域的进展 注意: progress 是不可数的名词		
the standard of living	(名词短语) 生活水平		

只要坚持认真练习分论点和支持句,您就会越来越感到 good English essays 里面最可贵的部分其实是<u>扣题、深入的实质论证</u>(也就是剑桥考官们经常说的 real content),而不是那些假大空的"模板"和"套句"。时间充裕的读者还可以在十天系列的范文集《IELTS 写作完整真题库与范文全解》里面看到各种常考话题的范文。

Mission Statement

- 图表题的核心要求
- 打破小作文的时态魔咒



图表题,能提前写完吗

Figuring Out a Set of Data

We have plenty of quantitative data on our hands now.

ask 1在写作总分当中只占 1/3 的分数,但是要请您记住一个规律:如果你的图表作文比议论文低 1 分,那么它将会把你的写作部分的综合分数下拉 0.5 分。这里 Pat 给您算笔账,我们假设:如果 Task 1 是 5 分,Task 2 是 6 分,那么写作部分最终的成绩将只有 5.5,而不是 6 分(因为按照剑桥的计算方法,只有达到 5.75 才能进为 6)。同样的问题也可能会发生在需要写作部分成绩达到 6.5 或者 7 分的同学们身上。显然,写作 0.5 分制的存在,迫使我们不能轻视 Task 1,如果 Task 1 和 Task 2 的分数差异过大,就将直接导致 the Writing Section 的综合分数下降。

在今天的内容里,我们将通过大量真题一步一步地向您展示图表题的写作方法,建立起对于 Task 1 作文的快速反应和高效作战能力。

Task 1 的语言特色

很多同学在学校里从来没有用英文描述过数学图表, 所以对 Task 1 的语言特色并不是很清楚, 导致写出的小作文与剑桥要求的 Task 1 的风格背道而驰。

Task 1 是客观性写作,写作风格应该力求客观真实,不要太"激情",比如我们仔细感受一下下面的几段考生和考官范文。第一段是《剑 14》里的 6.5 分实例:

The second chart shows the percentages of saturated fat in meals. By eating dinner, 37% of saturated fat is consumed. Lunch contributes to a consumption of 26% saturated fat, followed by snacks with 21% and breakfast with 16%.

第二段是《剑13》里的6分实例:

In 1918, about 78% of households lived in rented accommodation. Then it <u>levelled off at</u> around 68% between 1939 and 1953. From 1961 to 1981, it <u>dropped dramatically</u> to 35%.

第三段是《剑11》里的7分范文:

The results <u>illustrate</u> that before the refurbishment, only 15% of visitors were very satisfied, while the figure for dissatisfied people was 40%. After the refurbishment, the figure for

dissatisfied visitors declined to 15%.

这一段是《剑10》里一位考官写的:

Swiss sales figures <u>jumped</u> from 15 million to 47 million euros, <u>while</u> in the UK and Belgium sales only <u>grew</u> from 1 million to 5. 5 million euros and from 0. 6 million to 4 million euros <u>respectively</u>.

再看《剑9》里的这个段落,真实的剑桥风格其实很一致:

Consumption has <u>fluctuated</u> since 1990 but both now provide 24q. Coal <u>is predicted to increase steadily</u> to 31q in 2030, while after 2014, gas will <u>remain stable at 25q</u>.

可以明显看出:和议论文相比,**图表题的语言更"呆板"**,这是 Task 1 图表作文属于客观性写作的特点决定的。而且,图表题里常用的地道词汇和短语的数量也很有限,我们在今天的学习中就会把它们一网打尽。

Task 1 作文的 3 个核心要求

雅思图表题主要有5种类型.

table 表格题

line graph 线图 (包括直线图和曲线图)

bar chart 柱状图 (也叫条形图)

pie chart 饼状图

process diagram 流程图

IELTS 写作里还有一种考查频率不高,但是导致烤鸭"牺牲率"很高的地图题 (map),时间充裕的同学可以在本书姐妹篇《IELTS 写作完整真题库与范文全解》看到它的真题和范文。

图表题和议论文最根本的差异就是图表题是客观性写作,而议论文是主观性写作。认真体会官方范文就会发现. 好的图表作文有3个共同特点.

客观性 (objectivity)

好的图表作文不能出现在图里面并没有给出、只是凭自己的主观想象加入的成分。"图里面有什么我们才介绍什么"是 Task 1 的核心原则。

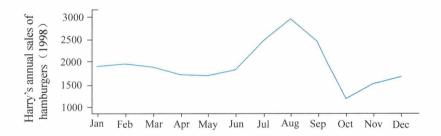
准确性 (accuracy)

介绍图中数据时应该力求准确介绍,一定不能抄错数字。不过,剑桥的另一个规定是: 当一个特征点并没有正好落在一个准确的坐标值上 (例如 500 或 1000) 的时候,允许考生进行合理的目测。

比如《剑13》里的官方范文例句:

In 1918, about 78% of households lived in rented accommodation. Then it levelled off at around 68% between 1939 and 1953.

例题一



分析:

介绍 February 时,由于对应的数值并不是正好准确地落在 2000 的坐标值上面,我们就不一定非要写一个精确数字,而是可以简单地写 just under 2000。但是对于 March,由于对应的数值离开 2000 已经有了一段距离,就可以目测一下(around 1,800)(表示"大约"的词汇请参考 p. 150)。

详尽性 (thoroughness)

这个要求很容易被缺乏考场实战意识的同学误解成"面面俱到"。事实上, Task 1 里面 所说的详尽介绍数据绝不是说要把所有的数字全都"堆"到文章里去。恰恰相反, 那样只 会导致描述缺乏层次感。Task 1 的数据选取原则我们将会通过大量范文来深入学习。

写好 Task 1 的 3 种段落

开头段的写法: 改写原题, 写1~2句

开头段就是快速改写原题, 剑桥提供的考官范文也都是如此。

请看这道真题:

The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000.

相应地,考官满分范文开头段就把它很简单地改写成了:

The pie charts compare the sources of electricity in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000.

- 规律:(1) 如果一道题里包含两个或两个以上的国家或地区,或者包含两种或两种以上互相 比较的事物,那么在开头段改写时就可以用 compare 来替换 show。
 - (2) <u>原题里的 below 一词在转述时必须删掉</u>。这是因为:在你写考试作文时,其实是在画有横格的答题纸(Answer Sheet)上写,与印有考题和图形的试题纸(Question Paper)并不是同一张纸,所以就根本谈不到是 below 还是 above 的问题了。

我们再来看更多的开头段改写实例:

The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport.

相应地,由剑桥提供的8分范文开头段就把它改写成了:

The graph illustrates the quantities of goods transported in the United Kingdom by four different modes of transport between 1974 and 2002.



又比如.

The tables below give information about sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries.

剑桥范文就把它很直白地改写成了:

The two tables compare sales data for Fairtrade coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004, in five nations of Europe.

从官方提供的开头段改写实例可以明显看出:转述原题的时候并不需要改动得太多,能够改2~4处就很好,如果"手术"动得太大反而有"手滑"给改出个语法错误的可能。

现在我们就来集中练习改写开头段,当您把下面几道题开头段改写都练习一遍的时候,就已经是一个写开头段的高手了。

2 例题二 (开头段的改写实例 1)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
single elderly person	6% (54,000)
elderly couple	4% (48,000)
single, no children	19% (359,000)
couple, no children	7% (211,000)
single parent	21% (232,000)
couple with children	12% (933,000)
all households	11% (1, 837, 000)

分析:

(1) 原题里的 show 可以替换成 illustrate,而且因为这个表格里涉及到了 6 种家庭之间的比较,所以也可以使用 compare 来代替 show;表格里给的是百分比,所以 proportion (比例) 也可以替换成 percentage;如果还有继续想改的冲动,那么把 categories (类别) 替换成 kinds / types 也很轻松。

- (2) 切记: 原题里的 below 在进行改写时必须删掉。
- **②思考:** 本题里给的数据不多,但是如果带着比较意识 (make comparisons) 来看,其实能看出的规律并不少。请根据这个表格回答:
 - ① 单身的人们 (single people) 和夫妇 (couples) 比较, 谁更可能生活在贫困当中?
 - ② 老年人 (elderly people) 的贫困比例是高还是低?
 - ③ 与没孩子的家庭相比,有孩子的家庭贫困比例更高还是更低?

比较意识对于夺取小作文的高分具有重要意义。而且 IELTS 小作文对比较的要求并不高,只要能适当体现出有比较的意识就很好了,我们在后面的大量范文里还要进行深入学习。

Pat 总结的 Task 1 作文同义词代换表



the amount of something + 不可数名词的单数形式

the figure for +不可数名词的单数形式

(用 figure 这个词的好处是:不仅地道,而且在它后面既可以跟可数名词的复数形式,也可以跟不可数名词的单数形式,所以它在考场里可以帮助你省去纠结到底是应该用 the number of 还是应该用 the amount of 的时间。但请记住:在 figure 后面习惯搭配的介词是 for $\sqrt{\ }$, 而不是 of \times)

例句1: The figure <u>for</u> children (可数名词的复数) under fifteen was significantly higher at 21.6%.

例句2: The figure for natural gas (不可数名词的单数) increased from just under 2.6 million units in 2000 to around 3.5 million units in 2006.

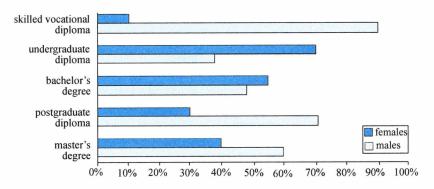
3 例题三 (开头段改写实例2)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

 \Leftrightarrow

The chart below shows five levels of post-school qualifications in Australia and the proportion of men and women who held them in 1999.

Post-school qualifications in Australia according to gender (1999)



改写分析:

这道题目原文里的 chart 可以加一个单词扩充成 bar chart; show 可以换成 illustrate (因为是 5 种不同的学历之间的比较, 所以换成 compare 也可以); proportion 可以换成 percentage; men and women 可以替换成 males and females

? 思考:

如果按照五种学历分成5个主体段来介绍这个图,再加上开头段、结尾段,全文将 多达7段,无疑会显得非常拖沓。那么怎样划分本题的主体段可以让全文更清晰呢?

对这样比较复杂的图形,分类意识就可以发挥它的作用了。如果我们按照 females 和 males 的数据来分类,写两个主体段,分别介绍男性和女性各自的数据,是一种清晰可行的划分主体段方式。另一种可行的思路是:因为 skilled vocational diploma, postgraduate diploma 和 master's degree 这三种学历都是男性所占的比例高,所以可以把它们放在同一个主体段里介绍,而 undergraduate diploma 和 bachelor's degree 这两种学历都是女性所占的比例高,所以把它们放在另一个主体段里来介绍也是合理的,这样划分主体段同样可以把看似杂乱无章的数据介绍得有条有理。

4 例题四 (开头段的改写实例3)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in the UK between 1979 and 2004.

300 250 Chicken Grams per person per week 200 Beef 150 100 Lamb 50 Fish 1979 1984 1989 1994 1999 2004

Fish and meat consumption

改写分析:

原题里的 graph 可以加一个单词扩充成 line graph; show 换成 illustrate (由于本题是对比四类不同的食品的数据,所以也可以把 show 换成 compare); some different kinds of meat 可以换写成三种更具体的"肉名": beef, lamb and chicken



? 思考:

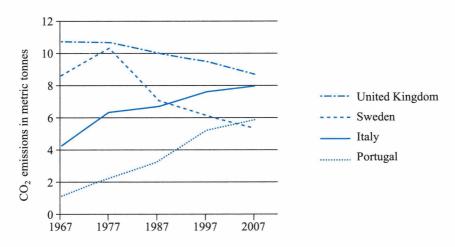
在这四种食品当中,有哪几类食品从1979年到2004年的整体变化趋势是下降的?有哪一类食品在这个时期内的整体变化趋势是上升的?

5 例题五

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per person in the United kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

Average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person, 1967-2007



按照我们已经学习的方法,瞬间就可以改写为下面的形式:

The line graph (注意要删掉原题里的 below) illustrates (由于是比较四个不同国家的数据,所以用 compares 也对) average carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per person in four countries (如果写 in four European countries 也正确) over a period of 40 years.

? 思考:

在这四个国家里,哪两个国家的数据是持续上升的?哪个国家的数据是持续下降的?哪个国家的数据是先上升再下降?

万事开头难。当我们对于小作文开头段的改写方法已经有了一定心得体会的时候,不妨 先停下来补充一些弹药,然后再向对于拿分更关键的主体段进军。

主体段介绍数据和变化趋势的常用词汇一网打尽 (每类最多背3个,过去式也要掌握)

动词

表示上升的动词

go up (went up, 括号里的是过去式) increase (increased)

★ rise (rose)

grow (grew)

其中, rise 和 increase 这两个词也可以作为名词使用。

另外,"呈现出上升的趋势 / 呈现出下降的趋势" 还可以用固定短语 show an upward trend 或者 show a downward trend 来表达。

例句: In the UK sales grew from 1 million euros to 5. 5 million euros. (注意: 数字后面的 million 必须保持单数)

The percentage of households in owned accommodation rose from 21% to 32% between 1918 and 1953.

表示下降的动词

- ★ decline (declined) (切记:表示"下降"时 decline 绝不能用被动形式)
- ★ fall (fell) drop (dropped)

decrease (decreased)

这四个词也经常可以作为名词使用。

例句: The export earnings of gems and jewellery decreased by 5. 18% between 2015 and 2016. (剑 14 例句)

The figures fell steadily over the next ten years. (fell 是 fall 的过去时, 短语 fell steadily 是 "平稳地下降")



After slight increases, hydropower fell back to the 1980 figure. (短语 fall back to 是"回落至……",它对于描述数据先升高之后又回到接近原数值的低点时很有用)

规律

同学们普遍都知道表示从……上升(或者从……下降)至……的介词搭配应该用 from … to …。但如果并不想突出具体的起点数值和终点数值,而是想强调上升(或者下降)的幅度是多少,那么该用哪个介词呢?

如果要强调上升或者下降的幅度,请坚定地使用介词 by。而且,当用 by 表示涨跌幅度的时候,它的后面跟具体的数字或者百分比都可以,用起来很方便:

例句: (i) Sales in Belgium grew from 0. 6 million euros to 4 million euros. (from ... to ...强调上升或者下降的起点数值与终点数值是多少)

- (ii) Over the next 5 years, sales of mobile phones rose by about £ 26 billion. (by 的作用是强调上升或者下降的幅度是多少,在这个实例里面, by 后面的变化幅度是一个具体数值)
- (iii) Exports of goods <u>fell</u> by 1.6% in the fourth quarter of 2015. (在这个实例里面, by 后面的变化幅度是一个百分比)

表示 波动的动词

★ fluctuate (fluctuated) (切记: 它不能使用被动形式)

常考搭配: fluctuate between... and...

例句: During this period, the figure for chicken fluctuated between 90 and 75 pounds per person per year.

表示稳定在某一水平的短语

- ★ remain stable at (只要看到一根线里有一段接近于水平的线,就应该触电似地想到这个短语)
- ★ remain steady at (它和 remain stable at 都很常用,两个只选一个记就可以)

level off at (在这三个短语里的 at 之后都是填入具体的数字或者百分比)

例句: The figure for Australia remained stable at just over £ 260 billion between 2001 and 2011.

The figure for the UK remained steady at around £430 billion between 2000 and 2002.

表示 经历了某种变化的动词 (只要图里存在时间的变化就一定能用到)

* see (saw)

* experience (experienced)

witness (witnessed)

例句: London saw a significant increase in the number of visitors between 1985 and 1995.

The cost of furniture and equipment saw an opposite trend (固定短语 see an opposite trend 的意思是"呈现出相反的趋势").

The unemployment rate in the UK experienced a sharp rise from 2.5% to 7% between 1970 and 1980.

表示到达最高点的短语

★ peak (动词) at... ★ reach its peak (名词) at...

这两个短语里的 at 后面填具体的数值或者百分数都可以

例句: Local calls peaked at 90 billion minutes and then fell back to the 1995 figure.

表示到达最低点的短语

* reach its lowest point at

fall to its lowest point at

Day 9

表示达到 …… 或者位于 …… 的动词

reach (表示"达到"多少,它的过去式是 reached)

stand at (表示"位于"多少,它的过去式是 stood at)

此外,我们也可以用前面学过的"上升到·····/下降到·····"等短语来表示某个时间所 对应的数值

表示占多少份额的动词(含百分比或份额的考题里必用,尤其在 pie chart 里是考官的最爱)

★ account for (accounted for)

★ make up (made up)

★ represent (represented)

constitute (constituted)

例句: Office buildings accounted for 36% of total energy consumption in 2007.

The cost of equipment represented 23% of the school budget.

表示对于将来数字的预测 的动词

* expect

project

★ predict

注意: 这三个动词在小作文里通常都是以被动形式出现。而且,尽管是描述未来的数字,但是它们前面的 be 动词仍然要用 is 或者 are 的一般现在时形式。请看实例:

常考搭配: (主语) is expected to / is projected to / is predicted to ... (后面接动词原形)

例句: Coal <u>is predicted to increase steadily to 31 quadrillion units by 2030. (特别要注意: 虽然这个短语是介绍将来的趋势,但 be 动词用的是 is,而不是 will be)</u>

The number of train users <u>is</u> expected to rise to reach almost 7 million by 2035. (这个短语里的 be 动词用的也是 is, 而不是 will be)

表示 变成原来数值的两倍或者三倍 的动词

★ double (过去式是 doubled) (变成原来的两倍)

increase twofold (变成原来的两倍)

问答: 有很多中国同学问 increase twofold 这个短语到底是指变成原来的两倍还是变成原来的三倍,答案非常明确: increase twofold 在英美的通用理解就是变成原来的两倍,而 increase threefold 才是表示变成原来的三倍

★ triple (过去式是 tripled) (变成原来的三倍)

例句: Sales in Switzerland doubled from 3 million euros to 6 million euros.

The use of mobile phones tripled between 1999 and 2002.



上面方框里的三种写法都是表示同一个事物在不同时间的倍数关系

表示 一个事物是另一个事物的两倍或者三倍 的表达

- ★ be twice as high (或者 long / fast / popular 等) as ...
- ★ be three times as high (或者 long / fast / popular 等) as ...

例句: In European countries, the average meat consumption was twice as high as the global average.

如果要写四倍、五倍,把 three 替换成 four 或者 five 就好了。但 IELTS 小作文是考英语而不是考数学,用到三倍的机会其实就已经比较少了



上面这个方框里的写法是表示两个不同的事物之间的倍数关系

提示: 如果要表示"变成了接近原来的两倍","变成了比原来的两倍还多","几乎变成了原来的三倍"等含义,还可以使用 almost doubled, more than doubled, was nearly three times as high as ...等形式来表达



表示始终高于或者始终低于的句型

- ★ is (或者 are) consistently higher than ... 始终高于…… (过去时把 is / are 换成 was / were 即可)
- ★ is (或者 are) consistently lower than ... 始终低于…… (过去时当然也是把 is / are 换成 was / were 就好了)

例句: Per capita (人均的) health spending in Northern Ireland was consistently higher than in England over the 30-year period (在这30年期间).

表示原有的差距变小 的句型

The gap between ... and ... narrows (过去式: narrowed).

例句: The gap between men's incomes and women's incomes narrowed over the 25-year period.

反义句型: The gap between ... and ... widens (过去式: widened).

表示原来少于、但是后来超过 的及物动词

exceed (过去式是 exceeded, 它后面跟阿拉伯数字或者百分数)

overtake (过去式是 overtook, 它后面跟比较的对象)

例句: The consumption of chicken showed an upward trend, overtaking that of lamb in 1980.

小作文里的比较有两种情况: ① 对比,也就是指出明显的差别或者明显的倍数关系; ② 类比,也就是指出明显的相同点或者相似之处,我们在后面的范文实例里将看到 对比和类比的方法

形容词和副词

表示急剧的形容词

★ sharp (sharply)

rapid (rapidly)

★ dramatic (dramatically)

括号里的是副词形式。

例句: There was a dramatic increase in mobile calls from 2 billion to 46 billion minutes.

From 1961 to 1981, the percentage of households in rented accommodation dropped dramatically from 58% to 40%.

表示持续的形容词

★ steady (steadily)

consistent (consistently)

★ gradual (gradually)

区分: consistently 表示 "持续地 (上升或者下降)", 急剧地或者稳步地都有可能 而 gradually / steadily 则是特指"稳步地 (上升或者下降)"

例句: Coal is predicted to increase steadily (稳步地上升) to 33 quadrillion units in 2035.

提示: 如果要用 动词 表示某个趋势 延续, 在 IELTS 小作文里最常用的就是动词 continue。

表示显著的、大幅度的形容词

★ significant (significantly)

noticeable (noticeably)

considerable (considerably)



例句: The consumption of fish increased significantly from 58 pounds to around 80 pounds per person per year between 1970 and 1980.

This rise was particularly noticeable between 1999 and 2002.

表示很小幅度 的形容词

★ slight (slightly)

例句: There was a slight increase from 33% to 36% in the percentage of households in rented accommodation in 2011. (剑 13 例句)

This figure is expected to rise slightly to 9.1% by 2030.

注意: 在 IELTS 作文里不要用 a bit larger 这样的口语化表达

表示大约 的词汇

* about

* around

★ just over (略多于)

★ just under (略少于)

approximately (这个词的拼写有一定挑战性,特别是其中的 pp 和 xi 两个位置极容易错,如果想记就必须要记准拼写,否则宁可不记)

例句: In 1960 the proportion of people aged 65 and over stood at (位于) around 8% in Sweden.

The figure for people who ate fast food every day fell to about 3%.

表示分别的副词

respectively (用在两组或者多组数字的后面)

例句: In the UK and Belgium, sales grew from 1 million euros to 5.5 million euros and from 0.6 million euros to 4 million euros respectively.

特别提示: 虽然多数中国同学们都能把表示快速、慢速、上升、下降的词汇背得异常精熟,但是对表示"占……"、"稳定在……"、"位于……"、"明显地"等 Task 1 同样也很常用的词汇和短语却往往容易忽视。希望您在小作文里也同样能积极地使用 account for / represent / make up, remain stable at, stand at (stood at), significantly, is expected to / is predicted to, peak at, consistently higher 等同样很地道但却相对"冷门"的词汇

主体段: 写1+X句, 第1句话总体概括本段 (overview), 后面的 X 句具体介绍该图形里的数据 (details)

→ (1) 主体段第1句话的写法

也许听起来难以置信:咱们中国这个数学强国的考生们竟然有相当一部分不知道小作文每个主体段里的第1句话(overview)应该写什么,很多孩子在考试时写小作文主体段的第1句话时甚至就是"蹭"过去的。

如果您能记住下面这两条写主体段第 1 句的"潜规则",就会在实战当中把各主体段的第 1 句话写得又快又准:

- ① 如果图形里**存在着时间推移** (例如,存在着不同的年份、不同的月份、不同的日期、一天里的不同时间等),那么该图形属于动态图,主体段的段首句就可以:
- ❶ 概括该图形的整体变化趋势 (是整体上升、整体下降、波动还是保持平稳),或者
- 2 概括该图形里的哪一类数据整体高于其他的各类数据;
- ② 如果图形里不存在时间推移,那么该图形就属于静态图,没有变化趋势的问题,所以主体段的段首句就可以: ① 概括该图形里包含哪几类数据,或者 ② 概括该图形里的哪一类数据整体高于其他的各类数据。

6 例题六 (动态图 的段首句实例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Day 9

The tables below give information about sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries.

Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)

Coffee	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)	
the UK	1. 5	20	
Switzerland	3	6	
Denmark	1. 8	2	
Belgium	1	1. 7	
Sweden	0.8	1	

Bananas	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)	
Switzerland	15	47	
the UK	1	5. 5	
Belgium	0. 6	4	
Sweden	1.8	1	
Denmark	2	0.9	

开头段改写原题对我们来说已是轻车熟路, 剑桥范文的开头段就是这样改写了原题:

The two tables show sales data for Fairtrade coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five nations of Europe.

我们再来看剑桥范文怎样写主体段的第1句话:

本题里的第一个表格提供了 1999 年和 2004 年这两年的咖啡销量数据,由于图里存在着时间变化,属于动态图,而且各国的变化趋势都是上升的,所以剑桥范文里第一个主体段的第 1 句话就概括了这个表格里数据的整体变化趋势:

The first table (表格) shows that coffee sales increased in all five countries.

高能预警: that 后面绝不要紧跟逗号

本题里的第二个表格提供了 1999 年和 2004 年的香蕉销量数据,也属于动态图。其中 Switzerland,the UK 和 Belgium 三个国家的数据是上升的,而 Sweden 和 Denmark 两国的数据是下降的,所以第二个主体段的第 1 句如果概括这两类国家的变化趋势是可以的。但第二个表格还有一个更明显的特征是 Switzerland 的香蕉销量远远高于另外四个国家,所以官方范文第二个主体段的段首句就选择了概括哪个国家的数据整体上高于其他各国的数据:

We can see from the second table that Switzerland bought <u>far more bananas than the other</u> four countries. (瑞士购买的香蕉数量远远多于另外四个国家)

又比如, p. 141 例题四里介绍鸡肉 (chicken) 在 25 年里的变化数据的主体段第 1 句就可以写成:

We can see from the line graph that the consumption of chicken showed an upward trend between 1979 and 2004. (因为是动态图, 所以段首句概括整体的变化趋势: 上升)

而描述另外三种食品的另一个主体段在官方范文里则是这样概括段首句。

The popularity of beef, lamb and fish <u>decreased over the 25-year period</u>. (同样是动态图, 所以概括整体的变化趋势:下降)

本书 p. 171 的例题十八里面的线图也同样存在着时间变化,属于动态图,而且冬天的每日用电量明显高于夏天的每日用电量,所以就可以这样来概括它的段首句:

It is clear from the line graph that the daily demand for electricity in England is significantly higher in the winter than in the summer.

规律: 对于含有时间变化的图形 (即动态图), 主体段的段首句 (overview) 既可以概括图形里数据的整体变化趋势, 也可以概括图形里哪一类数据整体上高于其它各类数据。

2. 思考: 下面这句话是一个存在时间变化的柱状图的主体段第1句话。从这个段首句的写 法来看,您认为在这个柱状图里应该至少包含几种肉类?为什么?



It is clear from the bar chart that between 1955 and 1975, beef was the most popular meat in the UK.

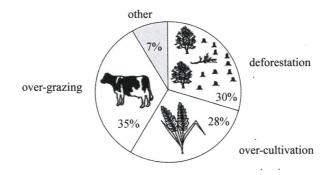
明白了动态图的主体段第1句话可以有两种选择,我们再来看看不含时间变化的图形(静态图)怎样写主体段的段首句。

7 例题七 (静态图 的段首句写法)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions during the 1990s.

Causes of worldwide land degradation



Causes of land degradation by region

Region	%land degraded by			
	deforestation	over-cultivation	over-grazing	Total land degraded
North America	0. 2	3. 3	1. 5	5%
Europe	9. 8	7. 7	5. 5	23%
Oceania	1. 7	0	11. 3	13%

本题的这两个图都不含时间变化,属于典型的**静态图**,没有"变化趋势"的问题,所以在写主体段第1句时就不要概括整体变化趋势了。

剑桥范文在饼图 (pie chart) 的段首句是这样来概括它的:

The pie chart shows that $\underline{\text{there are four}}$ main causes of farmland becoming degraded $\underline{\text{in}}$ the world today.

由于这个饼图里没有时间变化,所以段首句选择了概括这个饼图含有四类数据,这是写静态图段首句的常用选择之一。

而当介绍本题里的表格 (table) 时, 剑桥范文则这样来概括它的段首句:

The table shows that Europe had the highest proportion of degraded land among the three regions in the 1990s. (如果写成: The table shows that Europe had a significantly higher proportion of degraded land than Oceania and North America in the 1990s. 也是可以的)

这个段首句概括了表格里的哪一类数据从整体来看是最高的,这是写<u>静态图段首句</u>的另一种常用选择。

规律: 对于不含时间变化的图形 (静态图),主体段的第1句 (overview) 可以选择概括该图形包含哪几类数据,也可以选择概括该图形里的哪一类数据整体上高于其它各类数据。

分清"<u>动态图</u>"和"<u>静态图</u>",并记住它们的段首句分别应该概括什么,是写好主体段段首句的关键要求,请您在考场里注意区分"动"和"静"。

→ (2) 写好主体段第1句之后的"X句"

主体段的结构是 1+X,第 1 句是整体概括(overview),"X 句"则是介绍具体数据 (details)。

写好主体段"X句"的三大纪律

纪律 1 要尽可能按照有规律的顺序来介绍数据。对于小牛或者完全不牛的人来说,在考场里无序随意地"跳选"数据很容易导致描述混乱,完全违背 Task 1 图表作文的写作初衷。

规律: 如果图形里存在着时间变化 (即**动态图**),那么就按照时间顺序介绍最清晰;如果一个图形里没有时间变化 (即**静态图**),那么就按照从高到低排序介绍数据最清晰。

纪律 2 由于考试时间有限,按照合理的顺序介绍数字并不意味着一定要"地毯式"地覆盖全部数字。

事实:《剑8》~《剑14》里由剑桥提供的 Task 1 范文无一例外地都"漏掉"了一些非特征数字,但是都做到了对关键数字"滴水不漏"。

如果图里出现,就要"老实交代"的6类特征数据

起 点 只要图里存在着时间变化 (动态图) 就肯定会有

终 点 同上

变化趋势 同上, 但只要介绍明显的趋势即可, "事无巨细" 肯定写不完

极 值 包括最大值和最小值,任何关于数字的图形里必有,介绍极值体 现出的是比较意识

等值如果图形里有两个完全相同(the same)或者非常接近(almost the same)的数字,同样也能体现出你的比较意识

倍数关系 如果图里的两个数据之间存在着明显的倍数关系 (例如:两倍或者三倍),就应当指出 (但不明显的倍数关系则不必苛求), 考官主要看你是不是具备进行比较 (make comparisons) 的意识

所以,对于选取数据,我们在考场里的实战原则是:(1)坚持按照合理的顺序介绍; (2)特征数据誓死不漏,(3)对于非特征数据,只要在时间允许的前提下尽量多介绍 就好了。

纪律3 考前认真研究 table, line graph, bar chart 和 pie chart 的高分实例。

8 例题八 (table 表格题主体段满分范例)

我们先来看看怎样介绍前面 p. 151 的咖啡和香蕉销售量的表格,以介绍香蕉销售量的第二个 table 为例:

We can see from the second table that Switzerland bought far more bananas than the other four countries (本段的第 1 句选择概括哪一类数据明显多于其它的各类数据). (开始进入数据细节的 "X 句") Swiss sales figures rose sharply from 15 to 47 million euros across these five years, while (体现比较意识) in the UK and Belgium sales only grew from 1 to 5.5 million euros and from 0.6 to 4 million euros respectively. Sweden and Denmark showed a different pattern (比较意识: 展现出不同的特征), with falls in banana sales from 1.8 million euros to 1 million euros and 2 million euros to 0.9 million euros. (介绍数据细节的 "X 句"对 5 个国家的数据严格按照增长得最多、增长得比较少、减少的顺序排序介绍,不仅体现了适当的比较意识,而且也形成了很清晰的秩序感)

table (表格题) 的主体段里一般都含有这样的排序过程,以确保介绍表格里的数据时不会"凌乱"。

主体段第一句开头"由图可见"的写法还有以下几种方式

(记两种即可,不用都记)

- It is clear from the (在这个 the 后面填入图形的类型,比如 table / line graph / bar chart / pie chart) that ... (注意:在 that 和它后面引出的从句之间不要加逗号,无数 烤鸭在这里前仆后继地踩出了逗号的脚印,不仅浪费了一秒钟,而且还要被扣分...)
- We can see from the (该图的类型) that (在这个 that 后面同样不能加逗号) ...
- It can be seen from the (该图的类型) that (这个 that 后面依然不可以加逗号) ...
- The (该图的类型) shows that (that 后面还是不能有逗号) ...

我们再来看一个更复杂的 table 题主体段写法.



9 例题九 (table 表格题主体段满分范例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The tables below give information about the per capita (人均的) beer and fruit juice consumption in different countries.

Beer			
Country	Amount *		
Belgium	98 litres		
Germany	119 litres		
United States	85 litres		
Ireland	155 litres		
Denmark	98 litres		
United Kingdom	97 litres		
Canada	80 litres		

Fruit juice				
Country	Amount *			
Canada	52. 6 litres			
Denmark	35. 5 litres			
United Kingdom	29. 3 litres			
United States	42. 8 litres			
Germany	38. 6 litres			
Ireland	28. 1 litres			
Belgium	24. 8 litres			

分析:

这道题貌似难度很大,其实只是纸老虎,我们只要按照数值从高到低的合理顺序来介绍特征数据,并进行适当比较就好了。我们来看看剑桥范文的开头段和第一个 table 的主体段是怎样写的。

开头段当然是改写.

The tables show data about the amount of beer and fruit juice consumed per person per year in seven countries.

主体段1:

It is clear from the first table that (这里不能写逗号) beer is more popular in Ireland than in the other six countries (该表格是一个静态图, 所以考官在段首句没有概括变化趋势, 而是概括了爱尔兰的人均啤酒消费比其它六个国家都要多). Germany has the second highest per capita beer consumption of the seven countries (119 litres per year) (显然, 这篇满分 table 范文在介绍每一列里面的数据时也是按数据从高到低排序来介绍的, 合理的介绍顺序必然带来清晰的介绍效果). The figures for Belgium and Denmark are the same (98 litres per person per year) (如果看到图里出现两个完全相等或者非常接近的数字,请别忘记"类比"), while (比较) the per capita beer consumption in the UK is

^{*} Litres per person per year

slightly lower (97 litres per person per year). The figures for the US and Canada (85 and 80 litres per person per year respectively) are significantly lower (对比: 明显低于) than those for the European countries.

可见:即使对于比较复杂的 table 题,清晰的排序和适当的比较也能让数据介绍的过程变得简单明白。

下面我们再来看一篇7分 table 题范文的主体段写法:

10 例题十 (table 表格题主体段7分实例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Underground Railway Systems				
City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)	
London	1863	394	775	
Paris	1900	199	1191	
Tokyo	1927	155	1927	
Washington DC	1976	126	144	
Kyoto	1981	11	45	
Los Angeles	2001	28	50	

分析:

官方提供的本题 7 分范文是按照表格上方的开通时间、线路长度和每年运送的乘客人数合理排序介绍的:

描述第一列里的数据:

London has the oldest underground railway systems among the six cities (第一列里面的最"老"值). It was opened in the year 1863, and it is almost 150 years old. Paris is the second oldest (排序来介绍), which was opened in the year 1900. This was followed by the opening of the railway systems in Tokyo, Washington DC and Kyoto (由于数据较多,所以合理地选择了适当省略非特征数据). Los Angeles has the newest underground railway system, which was only opened in the year 2001. (这一列里面的最"新"值,特征数据绝不省略)



7 分水平的句子显然要比满分水平的句子呆板一些,但在<u>合理排序和适当比较</u>这两方面 也是做得很踏实的。

介绍第二列里的数据:

London has the largest underground railway system (本列里面的最大值). It has 394 kilometres of route, which is about twice as large as ("大约两倍",指出明显的倍数关系,体现比较意识) the system in Paris (199 kilometres of route). By contrast (对比), Kyoto has the smallest system, with only 11 kilometres of route (当数据较多时,剑桥允许合理地省略非特征数据,但对特征数据则必须牢牢抓住).

下面介绍第三列里的数据:

Interestingly, Tokyo, which only has 155 kilometres of route, serves the most passengers per year, at 1927 million passengers (介绍本列里面的最大值). The system in Paris has the second largest number of passengers (排顺序介绍), at 1191 million passengers per year. The smallest underground railway system, Kyoto, serves the smallest number of passengers per year (only 45 million).

既突出了特征数据,也严格按照从高到低的排序进行了认真的比较,对于有些非特征数据则合理地省略了。一个句首的"Interestingly"则突出了东京的地铁路线比较短但却服务于最多的乘客这个有特色的现象。

Task 1 里面的大多数表格都是常规题。不过,剑桥偶尔也会考像 A4 腰那样 "看起来简直不可理喻" 的难题。但我们只要坚持合理的排序和适当的比较,同样也可以让 table 难题变得很"亲民"。

11 例题十一 (table 主体段满分范例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows changes in the numbers of residents cycling to work in different areas of the UK between 2001 and 2011.

Area	2001	2011	Percentage Change (%)
Inner London	43, 494	106, 219	144
Brighton and Hove	3, 168	6, 635	109
Bristol	8, 108	15, 768	94
Manchester	4, 610	8, 426	83

Area	2001	2011	Percentage Change (%)
Newcastle upon Tyne	1, 781	3, 223	81
Sheffield	2, 365	4, 267	80
Cardiff	3, 514	5, 791	65
Gateshead	816	1, 314	61
Exeter	2, 304	3, 542	54
Leeds	4, 189	6, 237	49
Liverpool	2, 686	3, 970	48
Outer London	33, 836	49, 070	45

分析:

这道表格题里包含了两个不同时间所对应的数据。如何对这 12 个地区的数据分段,并且进行适当的比较,是写好这道 table 题主体段的主要挑战。由于这 12 个地区的变化趋势都是上升,所以不能按数字上升的地区和数字下降的地区来对 12 个地区进行分类。

但仔细观察我们不难看出: inner London, Bristol 和 outer London 这 3 个地区的骑车上班人数远多于另外 9 个城市,所以官方范文就选择了把这 3 个地区放在同一个主体段里介绍,而把人数比较少的其它地区放到另一个主体段里介绍。这样分类,不仅写起来更方便,而且也更充分地体现出了比较意识

主体段1:

It is clear from the table that the figure for cycling commuters increased significantly in each area between 2001 and 2011 (由于存在着时间的变化,所以本段第 1 句概括了整体的变化趋势). Inner London had the most cycling commuters in both years ("×"句介绍具体数字时仍然是按照从高到低的排序,保持清楚的秩序感). In 2001, 43, 494 residents of inner London cycled to work. This figure increased to 106, 219 in 2011 (a 144% increase), which was much higher than (比较:明显地高于) the percentage increase in the other areas. Over the same period, the number of cycling commuters in Bristol increased from 8, 108 to 15, 768 (an increase of 94%). By contrast (比较), although outer London had the second largest number of people who cycled to work in each year (33, 836 in 2001 and 49, 070 in 2011), its percentage increase was the lowest of the twelve areas (45%) (指出增长率的最小值,合理地省略了一些非特征数字).



主体段2:

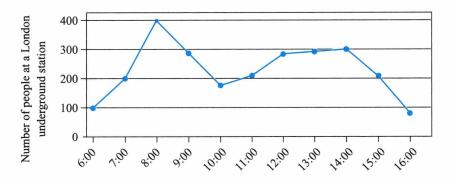
The other nine areas all had fewer than 10 thousand people cycling to work in 2001 and in 2011, but they also saw a significant increase in the number of cycling commuters over the 10-year period (比较数量上的区别和趋势上的相似之处). The area of Brighton and Hove saw the biggest percentage change of these nine areas (109%). The numbers of cycling commuters in Gateshead (816 in 2001 and 1,314 in 2011) were the lowest of all the areas shown in the table (对于非特征数据,同样不追求"面面俱到").

现在我们再来研究 line graph 的主体段怎样能写得更清晰、有秩序。

12 例题十二 (line graph 线图主体段 8 分实例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the number of people at a London underground station from 6:00 to 16:00 on a typical day in August 2010.



分析: 这个线图里存在着时间变化 (动态题), 所以第 1 句就可以概括整体的变化趋势 (波动), 段首句后面的 "X 句"按时间顺序来介绍最清晰。

It is clear from the line graph that the number of people using this station fluctuated significantly over the 10 hours. (由于是动态图, 所以第 1 句选择概括数据的整体变化趋势:显著地波动) At 6 am the number of people in the station stood at (位于……) 100 (特征点:起点). The figure rose dramatically over the next two hours (介绍明显的变化

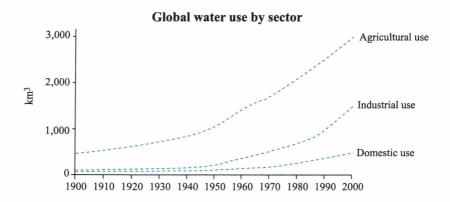
趋势: 急剧地上升), peaking at 400 (特征点: 高峰值) at 8 am. After that, the figure dropped rapidly (介绍明显的趋势: 快速地下降), reaching 180 at 10 am. The number of people using the station increased between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock, reaching 280 at midday. The figure then remained stable at just under 300 people (介绍明显的趋势: 稳定,不是正好在坐标值上的,所以用 just under 来表示略低于) over the following two hours. After that, the number of people in the station declined again, reaching its lowest point of 90 (特征点:最低值) at 4 pm.

本题只含有一根线,所以这篇范文对图里的特征点和变化趋势都描述得相当敬业。 但是,对于图里有不止一根线的线图,我们就必须合理选择特征数据才能确保按时完成小作 文。

13 例题十三 (line graph 线图主体段 8 分实例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph and table below give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries.



Water consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000

Country	Population	Irrigated land	Water consumption per person
Brazil	176 million	26,500 km²	359 m³
Congo	5. 2 million	100 km²	8 m³

这道题里既有线图 (line graph) 又有表格 (table)。如果介绍线图数据时"事无巨细",就有可能导致在 Task 1 耗时过久。所以,写 line graph 时选择特征数据、特征趋势和适当比较就非常重要了:

主体段1.

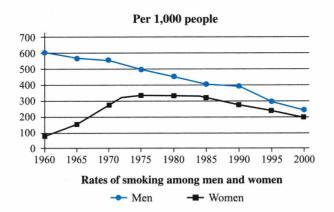
It is clear from the line graph that the quantities of water used for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes all increased between 1900 and 2000 (由于是**动态图**, 所以本段第 1 句概括整体的变化趋势). In 1900, around 500km³ of water was used for agricultural purposes worldwide, while (时间紧也仍然不忘适当比较) the figures for industrial consumption and domestic water consumption stood at (stand at 的过去时:位于……) only around 100km³. By 2000 (by + 时间表示"截至这个时间"), global water use for agriculture had risen to around 3000km³. By contrast, global industrial water use had increased to around half that amount (比较:增长至农业用水量的一半左右) and domestic consumption had only reached around 500km³.

我们再来看一道典型的含有双线的真题。

14 例题十四 (线图 line graph 主体段满分范例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph compares the rate of smoking among men and women between the years 1960 and 2000.



分析:

这个图里有两根线,介绍数据时并不需要"地毯式覆盖",只要确保不漏掉特征数据就可以了,否则很有可能陷入"越战"似的泥潭当中。

我们来看看剑桥范文是如何写女烟民人数变化这个主体段的 (男烟民人数变化同理)。 这个线图上方标题里面的Per 1,000 people 就是 every 1,000 people 的意思。

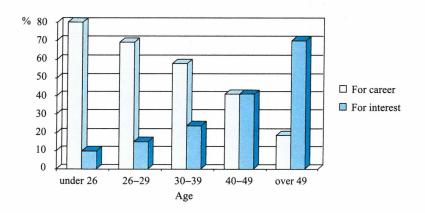
It is clear from the line graph that the rate of smoking among women was consistently lower than (持续低于) the rate for men, but the gap between them gradually narrowed over the 40-year period (图形含有时间变化,所以第 1 句比较整体趋势: 女烟民的比例持续低于男烟民,但在这 40 年里两者之间的差距逐渐缩小). In 1960, the rate of smoking among women was very low, at only 80 in every 1,000 women (特征点:起点). By 1972 (截至1972年) this figure had increased steadily to 320 per 1,000 women (明显的变化趋势:持续上升). The rate of female smokers then remained stable at (稳定于……) around 320 per 1,000 until 1984 when the figure began to decline, reaching 200 per 1,000 women by 2000 (特征点:终点).

15 例题十五 (bar chart 柱状图主体段 8 分实例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the main reasons for study among students of different age groups.

Reasons for study according to age of student





分析:

这道题里有 study for career 和 study for interest 两类柱,而且趋势正好相反,可以各写一个主体段。如果 bar chart 里存在着时间推移,那么就按照从左到右的时间顺序来描述最清晰。请特别注意这篇 8 分范文是怎样介绍特征数据和明显的变化趋势,以及进行适当的对比和类比。

主体段1 (本段介绍 study for career 出于职业原因学习的人数所占的百分比)

The bar chart shows that there is a gradual decrease in study for career reasons with age (因为本图里有年龄变化,所以第 1 句选择了概括整体趋势:逐渐下降). Around 80% of students aged under 26 study for their career (特征点:起点). This percentage consistently declines as students get older (明显的变化趋势:持续下降). Only 40% of students aged between 40 and 49 and 18% of students aged over 49 study for career reasons (特征点:终点,注意: 26-29 岁和 30-39 岁这两个非特征点对应的数据被合理地省略了).

主体段2(考生在本段介绍 study for interest 出于兴趣学习的人数所占的百分比)

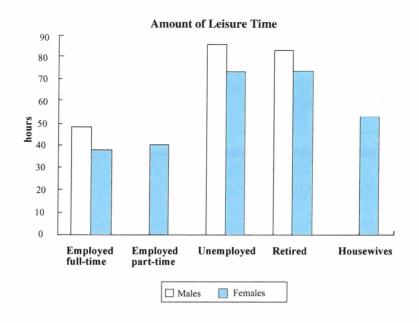
By contrast (对比), study for interest increases with age (第 1 句概括整体趋势: 随年龄而逐渐上升). Only 10% of students aged under 26 study out of interest (特征点:起点). This percentage increases steadily as students get older (明显的变化趋势:持续上升). The proportion of students in the 40 - 49 age group who study for interest is the same as (类比:相同的数据) the figure for those who study for career (around 40%). However, 70% of students aged over 49 (描述特征点:终止点) study for interest, while (对比) only 18% study for career reasons in this age group.

对 study for interest 的介绍也顺利、清晰地完成了,按照合理的顺序并且适当比较,就可以高效而且高质量地完成小作文。

16 例题十六 (bar chart 柱状图主体段 8 分实例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the amount of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status in March, 2002.



分析:

当图形比较复杂时,应该先考虑怎样合理地对元素进行分类。我们可以怎样对这些看似"无厘头"的柱进行分类呢?

仔细观察这5组柱可以看出:有两组柱 (employed part-time 和 housewives) 只提供了女性的数据,却并没有提供男性的数据,跟另外三组柱有很明显的不同,所以可以把这两组特殊的情况单独放在一个主体段里来介绍,而把另外三组放在另一个主体段里介绍。在介绍具体的数字时,由于这个柱状图里没有出现时间变化,所以按照数字从大到小排序介绍更合理。

主体段1:

We can see from the bar chart that in the employed full-time, unemployed and retired groups, men enjoyed more leisure time than women (本题里没有出现时间变化,所以该考生在写第1句时就概括了这三组都是男性的休闲时间更多这个明显的整体特征). (开始介绍具体数据) The men in the unemployed group enjoyed the most leisure time (85 hours), while (对比) the women in this group only had 75 hours (由于是静态图,所以没有时间顺序,那么就严格按照数据从高到低介绍,形成了清晰的秩序感). In the group of retirees, males had 83 hours of leisure time, whereas (对比) females had 75 hours. The difference between the figures for males and females in this group (8 hours) was the smallest of these three groups (比较:这一组里男性的数据和女性的数据差别是最小的). Women who were employed on a full-time basis had the least leisure time (38 hours) (休闲时间最少的一组). By contrast (对比), men who worked full-time had 48 hours of leisure time.



主体段2:

Only the figures for women are given for the groups of part-time employees and housewives, which show that female part-time workers and housewives had 39 and 52 hours of leisure time respectively.

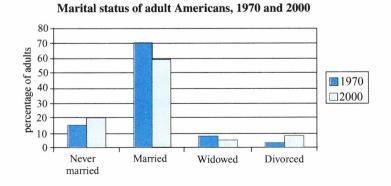
由于 bar chart 的形式本身看起来就比较"呆萌",所以当 bar chart 数字很多的时候会看起来有点"烦人"。但是只要按照合理的顺序(按照时间顺序或者按照数据从大到小的顺序)并且进行恰当的比较,再枯燥的 bar chart 也可以很快写完。请看下面这道难度比较大的柱状图真题:

17 例题十七 (bar chart 柱状图 8 分实例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below give information about US marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000, and the marital status of adult Americans in two of the years.





分析:

坚信 Task 1 小作文的本质是考英语写作而不是考奥数,不管图形看起来多么"极品",只要把主体段里介绍数据的顺序安排好,就肯定不会出现失控的局面。

主体段1.

It is clear from the first bar chart that the marriage rate in the US was significantly higher than the divorce rate over the 30-year period (第1句先对两类数据进行整体的比较,如果您仍然不熟悉段首句的写法,请立刻复习 p. 151). The number of marriages remained stable at (明显的趋势:稳定于) 2.5 million (绝不能写 millions) between 1970 and 1980, while (比较) the figure for divorces increased (明显的趋势:上升) from 1 million to 1.4 million over the same period. The number of marriages then gradually fell to 2 million over the following twenty years (明显的趋势:逐渐下降,注意合理地省略了1990年的非特征数据,不需要"面面俱到"). Similarly (类比,指出很相似的趋势),the figure for divorces also showed a downward trend, reaching 1.1 million in 1990 and 1 million in 2000.

主体段2:

The second bar chart shows that married people accounted for (占……) the largest proportion of the American adult population in both 1970 and 2000 (70% and 59% respectively) (第1句概括了整体来看哪一类数据是最大值). The percentage of adult Americans who were never married was 14% in 1970 and it increased to 20% in 2000 (介绍第二多的数值,排序介绍就一定会清晰). By contrast (对比), people who were widowed represented (占……) 8% of the US adult population in 1970 and the figure declined to 6% in 2000. It is particularly noticeable that (尤其值得注意的是) although divorced people only constituted (占……) 2% of the adult population of the US in 1970, in 2000 the figure was 9% (a 4.5 times increase).

bar chart 的规律性很强,备考时间紧张的同学只要真正掌握以上这些常规 bar chart 的写法就已经够了。

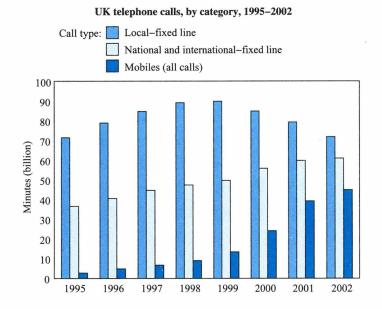
小作文题库里还有少量"恐怖片儿"级的 bar chart,需要用一种特殊的"分类提取法"来解决:



快速解决"奇葩"的柱状图 — 分类提取法

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three types, from 1995-2002.



本题看似无从下手,如果只是老老实实地从左到右一列一列地写,真有可能牺牲在考场上。但我们要活下去,而且要活得更好。

其实只要仔细看图例,我们就可以看出这个"唬人"的图形就是含有三类元素 (local fixed line calls, national and international fixed line calls 和 mobile calls),完全可以对应提取出每一类元素,分别各写一个主体段。在每一段的第1句概括该元素的整体特征,然后选择特征点写出来就好了,对于非特征点我们还可以理直气壮地省略。

bar chart 柱状图满分范例

The bar chart shows the time spent by UK residents on three different types of telephone calls between 1995 and 2002.

Local fixed line calls (在本段里提取出第一类元素: 固定市话的数据) were the highest throughout the period, rising from 72 (70 是离它最近的坐标值, 72 其实是考官目测出来的估值) billion minutes in 1995 (特征点: 起点) to just under (略低于) 90 billion in 1998. After peaking at 90 billion (特征点: 最高点) the following year, these calls had fallen back to the 1995 figure by 2002 (特征点: 终点).

National and international fixed line calls (本段提取出第二类元素: 国内与国际固定电话的数据) grew steadily from 38 billion to 61 billion at the end of the period, though the growth slowed over the last two years (只介绍特征点和明显的趋势,合理省略了非特征点).

There was a dramatic increase in mobile calls (提取第三类: 手机通话的数据) from 2 billion to 46 billion minutes. This rise was particularly noticeable between 1999 and 2002, during which time the use of mobile phones tripled (对比, 指出明显的倍数关系: 2002 年的手机通话量变成了 1999 年的 3 倍).

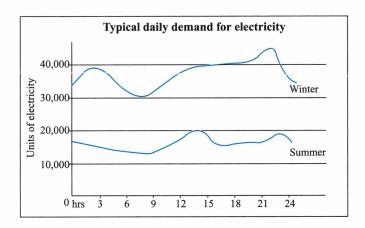
To sum up, although local fixed line calls were still the most popular in 2002, the gap between the three categories (类别) had narrowed significantly over the second half of the period (结尾段整体比较: 尽管固定市话仍然是最流行的方式, 但三个类别之间的差距在后半期明显地减小).

题目是奇葩的,写法却是常规的,所以认真掌握好常规题型的写法才是关键。

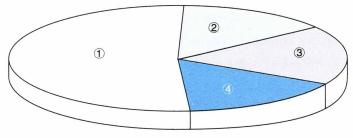
18 例题十八 (pie chart 饼图主体段 8 分实例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer. The pie chart shows how electricity is used in an average English home.



What the electricity is used for:



- ① 52.5% Heating rooms, heating water
- 2 17.5% Ovens, kettles, washing machines
- ③ 15% Lighting, TV, radio
- 4 15% Vacuum cleaners, food mixers, electric tools

分析:

开头段可以立刻改写为:

The line graph compares the need for electricity in England during typical days in two seasons, while the pie chart illustrates how electricity is used in an average English household.

下面这个 pie chart 的高分范例按照所占份额从大到小的顺序来描述饼图里面的各部分,这是剑桥范文里描述饼图时最常见的顺序。同时,请您特别注意这个主体段里的蓝色短语,因为它们在介绍饼图各部分所占的百分比时极为常用:

It is clear that the electricity is used for four purposes. Heating rooms and water accounts for the highest proportion (52.5%)(最大值) of the total amount of electricity used, while (对比) the running of ovens, kettles and washing machines constitutes 17.5% of the total consumption of electricity. Lighting, TV and the radio represent the

<u>same</u> proportion (15%) of power consumption as vacuum cleaners, food mixers and electric tools do (图形里有完全相同或者非常接近的数字时别忘了进行类比).

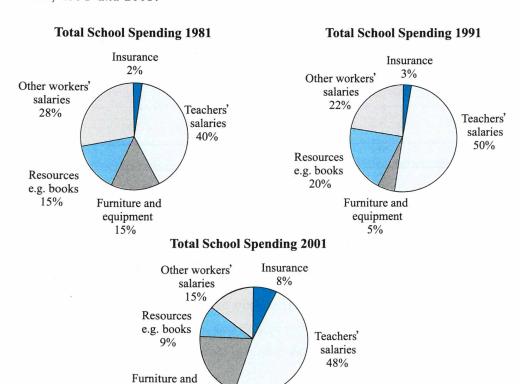
高能预警: ① 上面这个主体段里的蓝色词汇(account for ..., constitute ... 和 represent ...) 是介绍各部分所占的百分比时特别常用的动词,在饼图里几乎是必用的,一定要记熟; ② 如果您也想用括号介绍数字是可以的,但请特别注意: 括号里的数字应该放在它所对应名词的后面,而不是前面,而且用括号介绍的数字也不要过多,作文里的多数数字还是应该用正常的语序来介绍。例如:

The main causes were over-cultivation (3.3%) and over-grazing (1.5%).

19 例题十九 (pie chart 饼图满分范例)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below illustrate the annual spending (每年的开支) by a UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001.



equipment 20%

分析:

对于含有多个"大饼"的考题,除了对每个饼各写一个主体段(但这种写法容易导致每一段介绍数据的过程雷同而比较枯燥)之外,我们也可以把每个饼里的对应元素提取出来进行比较。这样把对应元素提取出来写的好处是:我们可以立刻看出各类数据在不同年代之间的变化趋势。

开头段:

The pie charts show how much a UK school spent on different running costs in three separate years: 1981, 1991 and 2001.

主体段1:

It is clear that in all three years, teachers' pay accounted for (占……) the largest cost of running the school (把占百分比最高的教师工资数据提取出来集中介绍). This cost increased from 40% to 50% of total spending between 1981 and 1991, and then fell slightly to 48% in 2001 (对应提取的好处就是每一类数据的变化趋势能看得非常清楚). By contrast (对比), although other workers' salaries represented the second highest cost in 1981 and 1991 (28% and 22% respectively) (把占百分比第二高的其他员工工资提取出来进行介绍,提取时也严格按照合理的顺序), the figure had decreased significantly to only 15% by 2001.

主体段2:

Spending on resources such as books (提取三个饼里"图书等资源"的开支) had increased from 15% to 20% by 1991, before it decreased to only 9% in 2001. The cost of furniture and equipment (开始提取三个饼里的家具和设备费用) saw an opposite trend (提取时也没有忘记对比:呈现出相反的趋势). This cost had declined from 15% to only 5% of total spending by 1991, but rose dramatically in 2001 when it made up (make up 的过去时,也表示"占……") 20% of the total spending. Similarly (看到相似之处时也别忘了类比),the cost of insurance saw a rising trend,growing from only 2% to 8% by 2001 (占百分比最低的一类开支 insurance 也提取完毕,1991 年的保险开支 3% 因为并不是特征点,所以就自然省略了,官方范文重视的是 main features,而不是"事无巨细").

结尾段:

Overall, teachers' salaries constituted (占……) the largest cost to the school, and although spending increased dramatically for equipment and insurance, there were decreases in spending on things such as books and on other workers' salaries (结尾段就是对主体段的数据进行了整体概括,图表题的结尾段仍然不应该离开图里面明确给出的信息,不能"自由发挥").

以上我们分析的这些例题已经覆盖了雅思小作文的所有常规题型, 希望您认真学习这些主体段的写作顺序和比较写法,确保对每一种常考 图形都能"有备无患"。

小作文结尾段的写法:写1~2句

关于 Task 1 小作文是否一定要有结论,考官们之间其实并没有形成完全一致的见解。但是,从剑桥系列里面的真实官方范文来看,绝大多数都在小作文的结尾给出了明确的结论。 所以,Pat 建议您如果时间够的话,还是在小作文结尾写一个结论更稳妥,而且小作文的结论也并不难写。

结尾段里的结论只要是合理的而且确实是根据图里所给出的信息,而不是自己任意想象、"添油加醋"编造出来的就是可以接受的,即使是考官们自己也并不希望把结论想得过于深奥。

例如,前面 p. 164 的例题十四,两根线分别是介绍男女烟民人数比例在 40 年里的变化, 所以剑桥范文结尾段的结论就是总体概括:

It is clear that although the rate of smoking among men decreased throughout the 40-year period, it was consistently higher (持续高于) than the figure for women.

对于 p. 141 的例题四, 剑桥范文给出的结论则是:

Overall, the line graph shows how the consumption of chicken increased dramatically while the popularity of the other three kinds of food decreased over the 25-year period.



就是概括在这 25 年里,鸡肉的消费量急剧上升,而另外 3 种食品的受欢迎程度下降, 算不上"精辟",也不是严格的"数理分析",但对于 IELTS 小作文来说已经足够了。

又比如, p. 159 的例题十由剑桥提供的 7 分考生范文对六个城市地铁系统的使用年限、公里数和每年运送乘客人数的数据所做的结论:

In summary, the underground railway systems in different cities vary significantly (明显存在着差异) in the site of the system, the number of passengers served per year and the age of the system.

只说不同城市的地铁系统在这三个方面明显存在着差异 (这实际上是废话),像这样的7分结尾段已经是有点"应付了事"的感觉了。

可见: 小作文的结论并没有唯一的正确答案,只要保证客观 (确实是基于题目所给出的 信息、不是凭空想象的) 就可以。对于含有多个图的题,如果能在各图之间适当解释一下联系当然更好,但是如果看不出任何联系,那么就**把各图再简单概括一下**也同样是官方范文里常用的结论方式。

小作文的语法和词汇7宗罪

和	节错:	镁											
-	节错.	我们]在	《作》	业本》	中学证	过大作文里的	的语法	七宗罪	皇,中国同	引学	在写小	(作文时
Tir		最常犯的	的细	节错说	吴总结	起来せ	立正好是7 刻	と。请	您试着	找出下面	ī每′	句话里	!的语法
		或者用词	引错	误:									
1.	The	number	of	cars	in th	ie UK	increased	from	21. 9	millions	to	29. 6	millions
	()											

- 2. Between 1980 and 1990, beef consumption arise from 70 pounds to 93 pounds per person per year. ()
- 3. The average house price in the UK reduced from £199, 600 in 2007 to £156, 700 in 2009. ()

4.	The figure of France fell slightly, from 4.8 million travellers in 1990 to 4.6 million
	travellers in 1992. ()
5 .	The per cent of people using their mobile phones to access the Internet rose to 39% in 2005. ()
	The number of car users increased gradually, the number of bus users fell steadily.
7.	In 2005, consumers spend an average of \$680 on mobile phone services.

✓ 解说:

第1宗罪:

应改为: 21.9 million 和 29.6 million。在 IELTS 写作试卷上给出表示泛指的图形单位确实曾出现过 thousands,millions,billions 这样的特殊写法。但是请牢记:在你自己的作文里介绍具体数字时,必须对 thousand,million 和 billion 保持单数形式 ※,否则考官对你扣分没商量。

第2宗罪:

rise 的正确过去式是 rose。Pat 一直很好奇为什么中国同学们在小作文里表示上升时对 arise 这个单词 "不离不弃"。其实在地道英文里 arise 根本就不是指上升,而是指某种现象 发生、出现,可以把它看成严肃版的happen。

[※] 在地道英文里如果用 thousand, million 等来泛指"成千上万"、"数百万"等这类虚数概念,则可以给它们加复数,但是在强调客观性的 IELTS 小作文里,从来不使用像 thousands of people "成千上万的人们"这样泛泛而谈的介绍



第3宗罪:

在小作文里表示下降时不能使用 reduce, 而应该用 fall (过去时: fell) / decrease (过去时: decreased) 等来表示。

第4宗罪:

the figure for (复数: the figures for) 是表示"某类人或某类物的数字"很拿分的一个表达。但如果你不小心误写成了 the figure of X,不但不拿分,反而要扣分。注意三个正确的搭配是: the figure for ... (它的用法很广,后面跟可数名词复数或者不可数名词单数都可以),the number of ... (它的后面跟可数名词复数),the amount of ... (它的后面跟不可数名词单数)。

第5宗罪:

把 percentage 错写成了 per cent。只要图里出现百分数,就一定会有大量中国同学把它们混用。

其实 per cent 永远只能用在具体的百分数里,它的作用就相当于一个百分号(%)。但你现在能记住,在考场里的"眩晕"状态下还是有变成"半兽人"的可能。因此,最实战的解决办法是: (1) 在写具体的百分数时,就坚定地使用百分号的形式 (x%),例如: 10.3%,15.7%等; (2) 当定性地描述某类人或者某类物所占的百分比有什么特点时,则坚定地使用 the percentage of 这个短语,例如: the percentage of people aged 60 or more, the percentage of Internet users 等。这样你就彻底绕开了 per cent,再也不会因为在考场里纠结 percentage 和 per cent 而浪费宝贵的时间或者被扣分了,先把雅思过了再说。

第6宗罪:

两套形成对比关系的主谓结构放在一个句子里,句首和句中却都没有连接词。可以在句首 (或者在逗号和 the number of bus users 之间) 补上 while 来改正。再次提示: while 的后面不能紧接着写逗号。

第7宗罪:

写过去的数据却用现在时,而且 spend 的过去式是 spent,注意不能写成 spended \times 。 雅思小作文时态的完整确定方法详述请看今天的最后一节。

怎样打破小作文的时态魔咒?

IELTS 小作文的时态定律

- ★ Task 1 小作文的时态完全遵循英文写作里的"时态与发生时间——对应"的法则。
- ★ 对于"此图展示了·····"、"由此图可以看出·····" 这类陈述永恒事实的句型,主句的谓语动词必定使用一般现在时。例如:

The line graph shows / The bar chart illustrates 或者 The charts compare ... / We can see from the pie chart that... / It is clear from the line graph that...等(但请注意: 在这些动词后面由 that 和 how 引导的从句里面出现的动词则仍然需要根据题目所给的具体时间来确定动词时态):

- ★ 主体段内部介绍具体数据或者变化趋势的动词,均根据其所对应的具体时间来确定 时态,也就是说:介绍过去时间的数据或趋势就用过去时,介绍将来时间的数据或 趋势就用将来时;
- ★ 如果题目里面没有出现时间 (是的,大约有五分之一的 IELTS 小作文考题不含具体时间),那么全文都使用一般现在时。



小作文时态练习

请您根据 p. 141 例题四里的线图,并结合小作文的四条"时态定律",为下面每句话里的动词选用正确的形式 (注意时态和单复数都要正确),填入各括号里:

(1) The line graph () (动词 1: illustrate) changes in the amounts of beef,



lamb, chicken and fish consumed in the UK between 1979 and 2004.

(2) In 1979, beef () (动词 2: is) the most popular type, with about 220 grams consumed per person per week, while lamb and chicken () (动词 3: is) eaten in similar amounts (around 150 grams).

(3) Over the 25-year period, the consumption of beef and lamb () (动词 4: fall) dramatically to 100 grams and 55 grams respectively.

(4) The consumption of fish also () (动词 5: decline), but less significantly, to around 45 grams per person per week.

(5) By contrast, the consumption of chicken () (动词 6: show) an upward trend. By 2004 it () (动词 7: increase) to almost 250 grams per person per week.

(6) Overall, the line graph () (动词 8: show) that the consumption of chicken

) (动词9: rise) dramatically while the consumption of beef, lamb and fish

语法和词汇改错练习

找出下面句子里的语法或用词错误,并请说明怎样改正。

The figure of women rose from 19% in 2009 to 27% in 2013.

) (动词 10: decrease) over the 25-year period.

- The market value of New Hampshire's agricultural products fall from \$199 millions in 2007 to \$190 millions in 2012.
 - The per cent of Americans living in poverty rose to 14.7% in 2009.



小作文时态练习答案

动词 1 illustrates

说明: 这段里的谓语动词 illustrate "展示……"是介绍图形作用的永恒事实,所以应该使用一般现在时。同时,因为主语是单数 (line graph),所以要用 illustrates 的"单三"形式才能保证主谓单复数一致。

动词 2 was 动词 3 were

动词 4 fell 动词 5 declined

动词 6 showed (这个 show 是用来描述过去的趋势,并不是介绍该图形作用的永恒事实)

动词 7 had increased

说明: by 2004 (截止至 2004 年) 是指"过去的过去"。在地道英文里,当遇到<u>by</u> + 过去时间的情况时,谓语动词通常使用过去完成时 (所以这句话里用 had increased)。

《剑 14》 例句: The export earnings of gems and jewellery had decreased by 5. 18% by 2016. (截至 2016 年,表示"过去的过去",所以动词使用了过去完成时 had decreased)

《剑 12》 例句: By 2009, sales figures for desktop computers and laptops had risen by 15%. (截至 2009 年,也是表示"过去的过去",所以动词使用了过去完成时 had risen)

动词 8 shows 动词 9 rose

动词 10 decreased

说明: The line graph shows (这个线图展示了……) 是介绍该图形作用的永恒事实,



所以动词应该用一般现在时(主语是单数,所以动词要用"单三"形式)。但是在 shows 后面的 how 从句里面的动词则是总结过去的变化趋势,所以应该用过去时,这与我们刚刚讲过的"时态与发生时间——对应"定律完全—致。

语法和词汇改错练习答案

- 1 the figure 后面的正确介词搭配是 for ...
- ② 描述过去时间的数据要用过去时态。fall (下降) 的过去式是 fell (注意:不是 felled X),同时请注意 million 在小作文里必须保持单数
 - 3 the percentage of $\sqrt{}$ 是正确的搭配,而 the per cent of $\overline{}$ 则是错误的搭配

Mission Statement

- -- 流程图的4个要点
- -- 流程图的逻辑框架



关于流程图的恶狼传说

The Ultimate Template for Process Diagrams

"嗷……嗷……"

每次考前,一定都会听到那个恶狼的传说:"这次要考流程图啦!" 而每次Pat给同学们的回应都是:"如果真的考那我太高兴了,因为流程图 比其他图表都更好写、更容易得高分。"

不论您是否会在自己考的那场遇到流程图,没有练过流程图的人生 都是一种不完整的人生。



你默默祈祷"千万别考流程图"的时候,你确信自己真的了解什么叫流程图么? 而且,你是否明白:

> 剑桥考流程图仍然是为了考查学生的英文写作描述能力, 而不是"智力测验"。只要你不怕它,静下心来看,你会 发现:流程图是不可能真的有过于怪诞的题目的。

我们今天就把高高在上的 process diagram 降到我们完全能够俯视的水平。

为什么同学们会觉得流程图难?根本原因是因为它并不是纯粹的图表题,而有点像介于图表题和论说文之间的一个"灰色"种类。但我们只要注意了流程图的4个要点,就完全可以准确地把握住它的特点。

企 流程图的 4 要素 ⑥ ⑤

- ① 流程图的信息比数学图表更零散,而且是"一环扣一环"的。因此,在看图时必须更加仔细。决不能漏掉任何一个细节,否则有可能会导致对整个流程的误读。
- ② 流程图里面存在生词是完全正常的。即使给你一幅中文的流程图,里面有的技术用语你也可能不认识,所以 process diagram (流程图) 里出现生词真的并不奇怪。这些生词多数都是名词或动词,而且在生词旁边还配有解释性的图画,我们虽然不一定能准确地猜出它的意思,至少大方向是可以猜出来的。对待流程图里面生词的最好方法就是直接抄到文章里,然后不再理它,根本不会影响我们写作(操作实例请看本章最后一节)。
- ③ 表示顺序的单词和短语一定要多用。<u>什么叫流程图?就是描述一个过程的图。</u>所以, 必须要充分使用下面的词汇和短语才能把过程描述清楚:

At the first stage of (或者 in) the process, ... / First, / First of all, ... (还可以写 The process begins with the ... 但是这个省略号里要写名词或者名词短语,而不能写主谓结构)

At the second (或者 third / fourth 等) stage, ... (注意 fourth 的拼写 $\sqrt{\ }$,不是 forth \times)

After this, (英式英语里更常用) / After that, (美式英语里更常用) = Next, = At the next stage of (或者 in) the process, = At the following stage of (或者 in) the process,

then (注意: 在流程图作文里, then 既可以放在句首, 也可以放在被动语态里的 be 动词和过去分词之间, 这两种写法都很地道)

例句: <u>Then</u>, the information <u>is sent</u> back to the server. = The information <u>is then</u> sent back to the server.

At this stage, / At this point, (在这个阶段)

Finally, (如果您"赶脚"流程非常曲折,那么也可以用 eventually 这个词,它的语气有点像中文说的"总算是……"。但是要注意:如果全过程并不是非常曲折,那么就请坚定地使用 finally,而且在雅思议论文里也是不允许用 eventually 代替 finally的)

有了这些表示顺序的连接词,流程图作文就有了骨骼,再加入内容就是水到渠成的事了。

④ 如果发现流程图特别复杂,那么就合并成几个大步来写。当你面对一幅包含有十几个小图的流程图时,你是否会感觉一切线、条、饼其实都只是浮云?但你只要仔细研究就会发现,如果一个流程图里真的有一大堆小图,那么只有一种可能:就是一定可以把这些小图合并成几个大的阶段来介绍(否则 100%会写不完)。而且,最棒的是,当这种情况真的出现时,题目里面一定会有某些细节暗示我们怎样把小图合并成大的阶段,剑桥出题其实是很科学而且考虑得非常周到的。

好,流程图的4个要素都讲了,下面就开始结合实例深入讲解。



面对流程图, 连考官也只能"从了"

在前面的大作文部分 Pat 曾明确指出,只要在考前充分了解 IELTS 作文的特点并且熟悉 真题库,是完全可以在考场中不依赖模板、凭自己的实力写出高质量的大作文的。

但是,对于流程图这种近十年来平均每3~4个月出现一次的另类小作文来说,不管一个考生多么有个性,模板却是必不可少的。因为流程图作文的本质就是一种科技说明文,所以在描述它的时候,即使是用母语写作的人也很难"免俗",不得不使用一些固定的套话。

比如, Cambridge English Language Assessment 官方给出的这篇剑桥考官满分范文里就含有异常明显的套路(请特别注意下面蓝色字的部分):

The first diagram shows that there are four main stages in the life of the silkworm.

First of all, eggs are produced by the moth and it takes ten days for each egg to become a silkworm larva that feeds on mulberry leaves. This stage lasts for up to six weeks until the larva produces a cocoon of silk thread around itself. After a period of about three weeks, the adult moths eventually (在今天的开始处我们已经见过这个词,它强烈暗示是经过了漫长曲折的过程之后,如果只是普通的操作过程,那么就还是平淡是真的 finally 更好) emerge from these cocoons and the life cycle begins again.

The cocoons are the raw material used for the production of silk cloth. Once selected, they are boiled in water and the threads can be separated in the unwinding stage. Each thread is between 300 and 900 metres long, which means that they can be twisted together, dyed and then used to produce cloth in the weaving stage.

Overall, the diagrams show that the cocoon stage of the silkworm can be used to produce silk cloth through a very simple process.

您没看错,<u>剑桥考官自己在流程图范文里也极为明显地使用了表示顺序的套话。</u>而且,本文里使用了大量的被动语态形式,这也是剑桥提供的流程图范文的语言特色之一。

不过这道题比较特殊,因为它讲的是循环往复的过程,而雅思考试中的多数流程图则并不是循环的,而是一步一步向前推进的。那么对于这类向前推进的题目又应该如何去写好呢?

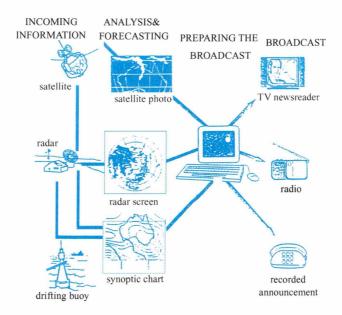
真题放送

真题一

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows how The Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-theminute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts.

Write at least 150 words.



分析:

这道题应该算是一道超级典型的流程图了。它满足了我们对于 process diagram 的一切 幻想:生词无数、N 多小图、而且还有迷宫般的网络。

但是请你暂时抛开心里的恐惧感,静下心来用我们讲过的4个要素来衡量一下。

- ① 这个图的信息绝对分散。所以你一定要保证每个图和每个字都看见了,而且即使对于 不认识的单词也要看一下。
- ② 题目里有很多生词。但我们基本能够猜出这个图是讲澳洲的某个机构收集天气信息、加工然后再播放的一个流程。有些生词,比如图左下角的 drifting buoy 可以猜出是在水上收集



天气信息的一种装置,那么抄到文章里就好了,至于它具体是什么根本没必要知道准确含义。

- 3 描述好这个图肯定要用很多表示顺序的连接词或短语。
- ④ 这么分散的图肯定要合并成几个大步来写。分成几大步最好呢?有的同学可能说三大步,就是按照卫星、雷达和浮标(drifting buoy)这样分别写三步。这样写在逻辑上是正确的,但信息看起来还是比较乱。那么有没有更好的分步方法呢?

您可以仔细看一下,在这个流程图的上方有4组大写的英文单词,分别是:

incoming information	信息接收
analysis & forecasting	分析和预报
preparing the broadcast	准备播放
broadcast	播放

官方范文正是按照这样的四步,很清晰地说明了整个流程。

范文:

开头段转述原题(illustrate 的后面如果是 how,那么后面就要写从句,也就是写一个主谓宾或者主系表结构)

The process diagram illustrates how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology forecasts the weather.

There are four main stages in the weather forecast process. The process begins with

the collection of weather data. At this stage, information about the weather is collected from outer space, on land and at sea, with satellites, radars, and drifting buoys respectively (分别地). The information about the weather is then analysed (then 被夹在被动语态里的 be 动词和过去分词之间,这是流程图作文里对于

主体段 (特别注意 表示顺序的词语, 以及动词被动形式 的密集使用)

then 的最典型用法) by weather forecast experts, who study the satellite photos, radar screens, and synoptic charts to forecast the weather. At the third stage in the process, the weather forecast is prepared for broadcast, which is done on computers. Finally, the weather forecast is broadcast (在英式英语里这个词的被动形式可不加-ed) to the public on TV, on the radio or as a recorded telephone announcement.

In summary, the process diagram shows how information on the weather is collected, analysed, prepared for presentation, and finally delivered to the public by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

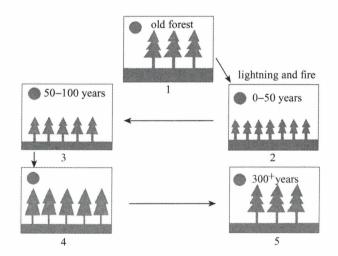
结尾段 (1~2句)

看起来这么"虐心"的一道题,使用恰当的结构、表示顺序的词语和正确的动词被动形式,很快就完成了。

我们再看一道看似很困难的流程图。

真题二

The diagram below shows the shaping and growth of the forests in Yellowstone National Park after a fire disaster.



分析:

这道题里的信息和生词都比上一道题少,但是看图仍然要仔细。很明显,从第二个图到 第三个图,树的总数减少了,从第四个图到第五个图也同样出现了树的总量减少。

请看下面的本题范文,并且认真体会对表示顺序的词语的正确使用:

范文:

The process diagram illustrates the main stages in the recovery (恢复) process of a



forest in Yellowstone National Park after a devastating (破坏性很大的) forest fire.

It is clear from the process diagram that the old forest is destroyed by lightning and fire. During the first 50 years after the forest fire, many young trees appear in the burned area. Although some of them continue to grow over the second 50 years, the total number of trees in this area decreases. At the next stage of the recovery process, the number of trees remains stable and they continue to grow in size for two centuries. After that, the total number of trees in this area falls again, eventually becoming similar to that of the old forest.

Overall, the process diagram shows that it can take 300 years or more for a forest in Yellowstone National Park to fully recover from a devastating wildfire.

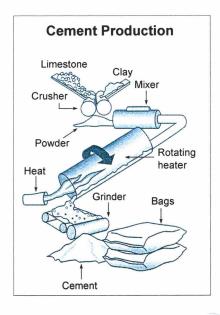
所以,还是想跟您强调:只要记准4个要素,流程图不仅可以战胜,甚至可能会比数学 图表更好写,请一定克服对流程图的恐惧心理,从容面对。

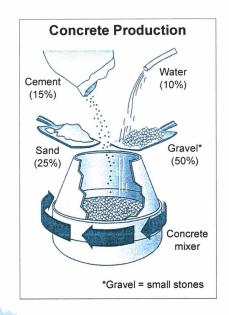


词汇量不够,如何读懂 剑桥给出的"史上最难流程图"



The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.





深入分析:

真是怕什么来什么,甚至有的孩子一看见图就说:"唉吗,连福岛核电站都拿出来考了!"而且不仅是中国孩子们,Pat 把这两幅图拿给我的一些老美朋友看过,他们/她们刚看到这两幅图 (尤其是左边这幅)的时候眼神儿也明显发直。

诚然,这样的考题是 BT 的。问题是:是否真的已经难到了没法写的程度? Fair enough. 我们就按照最不利的情况 (the worst-case scenario) 假设,看看一个仅具有初中词汇水平的 考生 (考虑到图里有两个难词 cement 和 concrete 都是 c 开头的,我们不妨称之为小 c) 到底能从这两个图里面看出哪些信息(如果他/她并没有被两幅图的雷人形式吓倒的话)。

在小 c 眼中,左边这幅图描述的肯定是制造某种东西的加工过程(悲催的小 c 不认识标题里的 c cement 这个词),第二幅则是制造另一种东西(从小就痛恨英语的小 c 同时也不认识 c concrete 这个词)的方法,整个过程基本就是把第一种制造出来的东西跟水、沙子、小石子按照不同的百分比(英语虽然不行,但小 c 的数学还是不错的)全都倒在一个"大锅"里,然后 mix。

接着,小 c 就需要凭借他/她少得可怜的词汇量来"猜出"尽可能多的词汇信息了。请您跟小 c 一起静下心来按顺序看图:第一幅图左上角的 limestone 小 c 很可能也不认识,但能猜出是某种"石头"(其实是石灰石),这就已经足够了。clay 这个生词小 c 没有线索可供猜测,但可以确定它肯定也是一种 material。crusher 小 c 依然不认识,但从词性来看crusher 应该是某种人或者某种机器(从图里的内容可以基本排除是某种人的可能性),而且看样子 crush 应该还是一个动词(其实是压碎的意思),写作文的时候也许还可以借这个动词用一下。powder 继续不认识,但它是第一步的成果,当宾语直接抄进对第一步的描述也够用了。

mixer 小 c 还是没问题的,搅拌机嘛。同样还可以对 grinder 进行"合法的"猜测(只要知道是某种机器对于写这篇作文来说就已经够用了)。此外,像 heater 和 bags 这些词就不用猜了,简直是侮辱聪明的小 c 的智商。rotating 不知道是什么东东,但图里画的表示旋转的箭头说明它很可能是跟转动有关的。至于右边的第二个图,小 c 定睛一看: Wow!除了concrete 依然不认识之外竟然只有 gravel 一个生词,而且剑桥的叔叔阿姨们居然还特意给了个星号来说明 gravel = small stones,感激涕零,终于明白了啥叫人性化考试……

勇敢的小 c 知道了这么多,再加上考前准备的改写原题、介绍顺序的词语等相关知识,文章已经自然地出来了(当然了,下面的高分范文不是小 c,而是小 p 写的,你可以不必写成这样,但如果你因为恐惧根本就不敢写、甚至都不敢深入地看题,那可就是你的错了)

The process diagrams illustrate the main steps (地道英文在介绍制造工艺和操作过程的流程图里经常会用 step 来表示"步骤") in cement production and how cement is used in the manufacture of concrete for construction purposes.



It is clear that the cement-making process begins with the raw materials — i. e., limestone and clay, being crushed into powder in a crusher. The powder is blended in a mixer at the next stage of the process, and then transported to a rotating heater. After being heated in the heater, the compound is fed to a grinder and ground into cement, which is then packed into bags.

After the cement is prepared, it is mixed in a revolving concrete mixer with water, sand and gravel in the proportion of 15%:10%:25%:50% to produce concrete, as shown in the second process diagram.

In summary, the two process diagrams show the manufacturing process of cement and its role as a key material in the production of concrete.

◎词汇表

manufacture	n. & vt.	制造
raw material	n.	原料
i. e.		学术写作里常用的一个拉丁词 = that is,
blend	vt.	混合,请注意流程图作文里经常会使用动词被动语态的特点
rotating	adj.	旋转的
compound	n.	混合物
feed	vt.	在描述制造工艺时 feed 是"输送"的意思,注意它的过去分词是 fed
grind	vt.	碾压,注意它的过去分词是 ground (这一点小 c 确实无从知道,但即使写出个错误的过去分词 grinded 也总比根本就不敢动笔强)
pack	vt.	打包

☆ ☆ ☆

范文已经看完了,可小 c 还是不知道这两个图里的 cement 和 concrete 到底是什么东东。其实只要有勇气认真地看图,能够猜出它们是两种产品,而且能把它们正确无误地抄到文章里就足够了。是否知道它们分别是水泥和混凝土,对于写这篇 process diagram 又有什么分别呢……



中国同学们的作文里最"泛滥"的 18 个拼写错误

正确的拼写都是一样的,错误的拼写却各有各的不同。

尽管如此,在中国考生们的作文里拼写错误还是体现出了集中的共性(机考的同学也请注意: 机考界面并不提供拼写纠错功能),其中最泛滥的就是下面这 18 个 "Pretty Little Liars"。"学霸"看到这个拼写错误榜也许会露出鄙夷的坏笑,但 Pat 还是要建议英语水平一般的同学找一张白纸,跟着这个附录的音频朗读文件依次拼写出这 18 个单词,写好之后再请跟这个榜单逐一核对,看看自己是不是也"中招儿"了。

ÎÎ		ÎÎ
	friend	important
	foreign	dangerous
	receive	knowledge
	benefit	experience
	believe	convenience
	achieve	competition
	modern	government
	research	environment
	necessary	advertisement