



雅思写作高分范文合集

1. Some people think governments should build more train and subway lines to reduce traffic congestion. Others think building more and wider roads is better. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (政府投资类)

本篇范文来自学为贵朱宏老师“学为贵雅思在线强化班”课程讲义
新浪微博：朱宏爱教学

Traffic congestion is frustrating and bothering many commuters in cities, with conflicting views on how to tackle this worrying trend. Some people claim that more train and subway lines should be constructed by the government. Others, however, believe that it is much better to widen the roads and build extra ones.

Providing more railway and underground lines tends to have a favorable influence on dealing with traffic jams. The key reason lies in the fact that compared with other modes of transport, a train has the capability to convey hundreds of passengers every time. Meanwhile, the track enables these vehicles to move smoothly without waiting for the traffic lights frequently. Thus the efficiency of the ground and underground railway system overwhelmingly dwarf that of others, which ensures the travelers to reach their destination on time. For these reasons, the advantages of metro can attract a large number of car owners to abandon the use of their cars and choose to commute by train. In the long run, the possibility of traffic congestion can be reduced.

However, this does not automatically mean that simply investing in railway system can tackle the traffic congestion. After all, not all the citizens can conveniently reach the railway station or just live besides it. Consequently, they may still choose to drive. In the case, there is still the needs for the administration to build roads both in quantity and width. In the past, the construction of roads in many metropolises was not proportionate to the increase of private cars, which contributed to the outrageous congestion in the downtown areas. By contrast, when the advanced road system is available nowadays, cities can accommodate more cars and buses at the same time. Therefore it is less likely to see the crowded roads.

In conclusion, simply building train and subway lines may not ultimately tackle the traffic congestion. The government should not only invest in providing the rail transport, but also build more and wider roads.





2. Many businesses think that the new employees who graduate from schools lack basic interpersonal skills, such as working with colleagues as a team. What are the reasons and what are the solutions? (工作类) Propose solutions and Present your ideas about a topic.

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New employees who have just graduated from high schools or universities are always green hands in dealing with interpersonal relations. In my opinion, there are various reasons contributing to this phenomenon, but some feasible measures can be adopted to tackle it.

One of the main reasons is that schools nowadays always focus on teaching academic subjects, while more practical, non-academic ones are considered to be less important and left out of the curriculum. Thus young people may be qualified in coping with difficulties and challenges in study, rather than in knowing how to behave in a team. Another crucial factor is that with the advent and popularity of smartphone, the youth are fascinated with the virtual world where the fancy games induce them to stay lonely in a corner and stare at the screen. As a result, there is little interest for them to join in the real conversation both at school and home, which contributes to the lack of social skills, especially the communicating one.

In order to address this problem, schools should provide more occasions to encourage students to interact with each other. For example, teachers can require learners to make presentation in the class and to accept the inquiry from their peers. Additionally, it should be noted that free time activities, such as playing sports can help the attendants learn about practical matters. In the case, school authorities should organize some relevant events to let students sociable. To further enhance the interacting ability, companies can require new employees not to take the mobile phone with them during the training process. What the new comers should do is to cooperate with other colleagues to figure out solutions to some cases. Those who fail to achieve this goal will be dismissed. Faced with the tremendous pressure, graduates may quickly learn to build the interpersonal ties.

As analysed above, this issue seems to be complicated, but with effective approaches, we are confident to solve it strategically.





3. Some people who have been in prison become good citizens later. Some people think that they are the best people to talk to school students disagree?about the danger of committing a crime. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育类, 犯罪类)

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The number of juvenile delinquents is rising at an alarming speed. Some people may claim that ex-prisoners who have become good citizens are the most desired people to talk about the dangers of crimes. However, I disagree with this opinion.

Admittedly, it is an effective method to invite the reformed ex-prisoners to inform students of the frustrating outcomes of breaking the law. The key reason lies in the fact that serving a prison sentence is not a happy experience. When the youth are exposed to the stories of life in jails, they will be deterred and realize how unpleasant it is to be imprisoned. For example, the ones in prison have to be separated from their families and under the risks of being bullied by the evil roommates. In this case, when the school attendants hear about this, they will be less likely to get involved in the illegal activities. There will be a guarantee that their future can be on the right track.

However, this does not automatically mean that delivering a speech by the ex-prisoners can absolutely educate students and help them build up the correct value system. After all, the experience of meeting and learning from someone who has suffered in prison can be disturbing for some students, especially for the girls. They may be shocked and horrified. In this case, there should also be some much softer ways to keep students away from offending the law. For example, the Ministry of Education can work with some animation companies to produce cartoons which spontaneously show the triumph of the justice over the devil. From observing the happy ending of law-abiding ones, these innocents can be encouraged to stay away from violating the law.

As analysed above, ex-prisoners may exert positive effects on preventing students from going astray. However, we should still invite other more reliable ones to conduct the education about laws and morality.



4. Some people believe the aim of university education is to help graduates get better jobs, while others believe there are much wider benefits of university education for both individuals and society. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (教育类)

本篇范文来自学为贵杨童老师“学为贵雅思写作预测班”课程讲义

新浪微博：杨童-学为贵

背景：university education

讨论对象：serve graduates VS benefit the whole society

个人立场：the purpose of university education is far beyond job prospects

BP1: On the one hand, tertiary education is one essential step to help individuals to achieve job prospects. The professional world of white collared and highly respected professions like engineers, scientists and surgeons can only be pursued after completing university courses. Take Finance for example, the young can learn how to evaluate a market plan, how to balance costs as well as how to predict market crisis. So, university education can be perceived as a means of better employability.

BP2: On the other hand, universities also benefit the nation by creating educated societies. The young can be equipped with solid academic knowledge and build independent thinking through university education, who can contribute towards social innovation by their expertise, many scientific inventions are developed in university laboratories which have been widely applied in various fields ranging from agriculture to space research. Therefore, universal access to university education can boost national economy.



5. Some people think that it is a moral obligation for developed countries to provide international aid to developing countries while others worry that the aid might possibly be misused by the government of the poor countries and cannot help the poor people to improve their living standard. What is your opinion. (政府类)

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新浪微博：杨童-学为贵

背景：wealth disparity

辩论对象：whether wealthy nations should aid the poverty-stricken areas 个

人立场：wealthy nations should provide aids and also need to make sure the aids are properly used.

BP1: On the one hand, rich nations aiding the underdeveloped countries is morally right. Our common humanity means that those who are doing well should help those whose basic needs are not met. Given that people living in impoverished areas are still suffering from the crisis of survival like starvation, the spread of infectious diseases as well as water shortage, the wealthy countries where resources are rich and technology is advanced can and should provide humanitarian aids. After all, each one deserves the right to live.

BP2: However, some may argue that much of the 'help' does not help. By trying to help poor people in developing countries, the rich world may actually be corrupting those nations' governments and slowing their growth. For some rich countries, those backward areas are merely the hub of manufacturing. They aid the poor in the hope of exploiting the resources or using cheap labor force. As a result, the situation in underdeveloped areas might become worse.

BP3. Nevertheless, I still believe that wealthy countries should aid the poor areas. In order to make sure the proper use of aids, the intervention of the United Nations and other world organizations is necessary which can ensure fair and neutral distribution.



6. Some people argue that job satisfaction is more important than job security, while others believe that they cannot always expect job satisfaction and a permanent job is more important. Discuss both views and give your opinion. (工作类)

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背景：employment

讨论对象：which factor needs to be taken into account

个人立场：it is a subjective issue.

BP1: On the one hand, some people opine that having a permanent job is essential even if it is not as fulfilling as one wants it to be. They are more inclined towards making a living without thinking about the long-term purpose. For instance, a daily-wage worker is more focused on earning his bread and butter rather than worrying about the amount of labor that needs to be put in as he has only one goal and that is to feed his family. Overall, being able to work and generate income is itself a blessing for these people.

BP2: On the other hand, many others, especially youngsters, believe that having a satisfying job is crucial for the mental health of an individual. If not content with the job he or she takes, an individual would generate negative emotions such as anxiety, frustration and so on. For example, if employees are required to devote a surplus of time and energy to their on-the-clock pursuits at the expense of their personal lives, their personal lives will inevitably result in exhaustion, and then both work and life will unquestionably suffer. Therefore, work-life balance, which is a main element of job satisfaction, is mostly considered by individuals.



7. A rise in the standard of living in a country often only seems to benefit cities rather than rural areas. What problems might this difference cause? How might these problems be reduced?(社会类)

本篇范文来自学为贵杜仕明老师“学为贵雅思写作逻辑技巧班”课程讲义
新浪微博：杜仕明-学为贵

There has been a significant rise in living standards of people in many countries, such as better education quality and smaller income disparity. However, it seems that such improvements are mostly enjoyed by urban dwellers rather than those living in the countryside, which, in my opinion, will result in many undesirable outcomes for both cities and rural areas.

As urban lives keep becoming increasingly appealing, a large number of people will be drawn to cities either in search of more employment opportunities or seeking superior health care. This will definitely pose tremendous pressure on both locals and newcomers of big cities, such as rising living costs, frustrating traffic congestion, and intense competition for jobs.

As for rural areas, the problems caused are also significant. To be specific, there will be a severe shortage of labour force working in the agricultural industry, with too many people migrating from villages to towns and cities. As a result, farming land would be left uncultivated and crop yields would significantly decline, possibly followed by a rise in food prices nationwide.

I think, therefore, that measures should be taken to narrow the gap of life quality between urban and rural areas. Firstly, tax reduction and exemption could be a possible solution to the problem of labour drain. In other words, both individuals and businesses will choose to stay if there is such a favorable (preferential) policy. Secondly, the government could also make people willing to stay where they were born and grew up by improving local living conditions, such as budgeting more money towards education and health services.

In conclusion, the problems caused by the disparity between cities and villages are concerning people of both places. They can only be solved if the government takes more responsibility for closing the gap.



8. Some people have benefited from modern communication technology, but some groups of people have not benefited at all. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (科技类)

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The 21st century has seen a large number of changes that are beyond our wildest expectations. One of these advances is the rapid development of communications technology. The advantages of convenience and high efficiency brought by digital communication are obvious, but I do not think that everyone has access to these benefits.

Digital forms of communication enable many people, mainly including students, families as well as entrepreneurs, to reap the maximum benefits. From an educational perspective, learning can be incredibly efficient and effective, as students having the internet connection can virtually solve all their puzzles by browsing teaching websites or asking for help from teachers simultaneously. Internet-based communication also contributes positively to strengthening family relationships and increasing closeness between family members. For example, students who attend boarding schools or study abroad are able to keep in daily contact easily with parents by sending greeting messages or camera chatting. What is more, companies can be run at a much lower cost because the internet and computers help to expand business cheaply and because information technology allows employees to work at home, which saves most of the rents for office space.

However, I would argue that the benefits of information and communication technology are restricted to certain groups of users. In other words, some people, particularly the old and the poor, are not beneficiaries of modern ways of communication. With regard to the former, a large percentage of elderly people are unable and reluctant to adapt to new technology, which means that they barely enjoy the convenience and fun brought by the devices. As for people living in extreme poverty, mobile phones, computers and any other electronic devices are luxuries. All web-based activities mean nothing to them, neither making them relaxed nor providing them with career opportunities.

In conclusion, I agree with the idea that technological advances in information and communication have only brought benefits to a certain group of people, even though it is a large group.

