

9分达人® 雅思写作真题 还原及解析 4

新航道雅思
研发中心 编著

2016年—2018年全新雅思写作真题

- ◎ 8类高频热门话题，提前“剧透”未来考题
- ◎ 3种题型7种写作结构，入门容易提升有力
- ◎ 58道大作文+19道小作文，A类G类一网打尽
- ◎ 语言地道思维严谨，短期高分长期高能

2016.6.4

Competition or
cooperation?

2017.12.16

A country's GDP
spending (line graph)

2018.8.25

The starting age
of primary school

2018.2.10

Reading or watching TV?

2016.2.13

University or college?

2017.11.25

Urbanisation

2018.5.19

How to get a driving
licence (flowchart)

2017.9.30

Work and study at home

2017.5.25

Detailed description of crimes

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9分达人温馨提示：

如果你在考试中恰好遇到
本书收录的某道题目，请
按捺住内心的激动，耐心
写完“大作”。

全新真题

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世界知识出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

9 分达人雅思写作真题还原及解析 . 4 / 新航道雅思研发中心编著 . — 北京 : 世界知识出版社 , 2018.12

ISBN 978-7-5012-5918-2

I . ① 9… II . ① 新… III . ① IELTS — 写作 — 题解
IV . ① H315-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2018) 第 293699 号

策划编辑
责任编辑
文字编辑
责任出版
责任校对

马凤祥 马 蕾
龚玲琳
蔡楚娇
赵 玥
马莉娜

书 名

9 分达人雅思写作真题还原及解析 . 4
9 Fen Daren Yasi Xiezuozhenti Huanyuan Ji Jiexi. 4

编 著

新航道雅思研发中心

出版发行

世界知识出版社

地址邮编

北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号 (100010)

网 址

www.ishizhi.cn

电 话

010-65265923 (发行) 010-85119023 (邮购)

经 销

新华书店

印 刷

清淞永业 (天津) 印刷有限公司

开本印张

787 × 1092 毫米 1/16 21 印张

字 数

538 千字

版次印次

2019 年 1 月第 1 版 2019 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号

ISBN 978-7-5012-5918-2

定 价

49.80 元

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PREFACE

前言

在雅思考试听、说、读、写四项科目中，多数考生认为写作较难，往往投入了大量的时间和精力，但分数依然徘徊不前，这一点可以从 2017 年中国考生的雅思写作平均成绩（约为 5.3 分）中看出。

雅思写作之所以难，原因在于它的学术性和考生备考的方法不对。在雅思写作的备考中，考生比较容易陷入一个误区，那就是“题海战术”。到处收集机经题目，每天写上好几篇，期望能在短期内快速提高自己的写作水平。但其实，这种“批量生产的机械运动”对于分数的提高作用不大。与其耗费大量的时间和精力去做一些无用功，不如静下心来研究一些经典地道的高分范文，从近期的高频题目中以小见大、举一反三，掌握相关类型题目的解题精髓。

为了帮助广大考生突破“写作难”这一瓶颈，快速掌握解题的精髓，《9 分达人雅思写作真题还原及解析 4》面世了。作为“9 分达人写作”系列的第四本，本书延续了该系列的一贯风格，以真题收录为重点，同时辅以高分范文和讲解。可以说，这本书是作者 18 年雅思教学和研究的结晶，在编排上主要有以下几大特色：

1. 全新收录 2016—2018 年雅思写作真题

本书收录了 2016—2018 年 58 道大作文题目、19 道小作文题目，其中完整收录了 2017 年全年 48 场考试的大作文题目，而 A 类和 G 类的小作文题型书中也均有收录。每一道题目之下会附上一篇语言准确、地道的高分范文及其参考译文。需要专门说明一下的是，作者所提供的大作文的参考译文有意采用直译，即很多情况下保留单词在上下文中的字面意思。此外，有些翻译成汉语要前置的状语从句并未按照汉语习惯处理，目的在于希望考生在平时思考和练习时不要太拘泥于中式思维，要习惯用英式思维去思考每一句话，这样再转换成英语就会简单得多。

2. 大作文常考话题全覆盖，针对性更强

本书将上述 58 道大作文题目分门别类，汇总了近期雅思考试常考的八大话题，揭开官方的命题规律和未来的出题方向。即使具体题目有所变化，命题范围、命题方式以及应对的“套路”也依然有效，使考生能以不变应万变！

3. 中西合璧，专家助力地道语言严谨思维

本书所收录的高分范文均由新航道雅思写作一线教学专家亲自撰写，并由资深外教加以润色，二者结合，语言地道、思维严谨。文章的结构详解及参考译文，使初学者能够较好地掌握 6.5 分以上雅思写作的要求及实现手段。渗透于字里行间的地道词汇及表达，外加英式思维助力高阶考生较好地内化 7 分 + 雅思作文的特征及实现方法。

4. 通用框架先行，真题实战紧跟

本书 Chapter 1 依据雅思写作的四大评分标准，分别对 5.5—9 分的写作范文进行了评析，帮助考生充分地明确官方对于写作的要求。随后的 Chapter 2、Chapter 3 和 Chapter 4 分别就四大评分标准一一说明，详细地阐述如何满足官方对于写作的这些要求。其中 Chapter 3 中作者依据大作文的题型提炼出了七种写作结构，并在接下来的 Chapter 5 中以高频真题示范如何灵活地运用这七种结构。而本书的最后一章亦是从四大评分角度出发，对 A 类和 G 类的小作文进行了归类总结和思路点拨，并辅以经典高频真题逐一破解。我们相信，如若将本书精选的真题练习好，框架结构吃透，以后不管遇到什么话题、什么题目，都能得心应手。

5. 加分句式 + 给力句型 + 各话题核心词汇，助你如虎添翼

值得一提的是，本书 Chapter 4 中收录了作者阅读《经济学人》（*The Economist*）多年积累的一些地道句式和句型，供考生选择使用。另外，本书的附录对 Chapter 5 中高分范文的核心词汇依据话题进行了整理，同一个词汇可能有不同的意思，同一个意思也可能有不同的词汇或表达。掌握了这些核心词汇等于打通了每一类话题的关节，帮助考生在头脑风暴和遣词造句时畅通无阻。

6. 关于本书的使用说明

如何利用这本书取决于考生的英文水平。初学者可以从头开始，而高阶者可以从研习范文和高分句型开始。建议每天研习 1—3 篇高分范文，需要就文章的框架结构、总观点句、分论点句、论证手法等进行分析，整理可供借鉴使用的词句。

为了取得更好的学习效果，可参照“阅读—翻译—修改”的步骤进行。首先，阅读范文（不懂时可看参考译文），挑出其中的好词好句。其次，将参考译文翻译成英语。再次，修改自己的英文，用上之前挑出来的好词好句。最后，将修改后的英语文章与原文进行对照，找出差距所在，然后再进行进一步的修改。建议每类话题至少按照此步骤研习一篇，其收效之大，非亲身经历者不得而知。

最后，希望各位考生通过对本书的学习和实践突破瓶颈，切实提高自身语言能力，取得理想的成绩！

编者

2019 年 1 月

C ONTENTS

目录

Chapter 1 雅思写作评分细则解读及范例分析

Part 1 雅思写作官方评分细则	2
◆ Task 1 评分标准解读	2
◆ Task 2 评分标准解读	3
Part 2 评分细则范例分析	5
◆ Task 1 官方范例分析	5
◆ Task 2 官方范例分析	15
Part 3 雅思写作备考建议	23
◆ 近期考情分析	23
◆ 未来备考建议	23

Chapter 2 审题立意

Part 1 审题篇：正确破题，杜绝跑题	26
◆ 题型分类	26
◆ 题干跑题陷阱	34
Part 2 立意篇：总观点立场鲜明，分论点紧密扣题	42
◆ 总观点句 (Thesis Statement)	42
◆ 分论点句 (Topic Sentence)	44

Chapter 3 谋篇布局

Part 1 文章结构	54
◆ 辩论型题目写作结构	54
◆ 报告型题目写作结构	62
◆ 综合型题目写作结构	66
Part 2 开头段	70
◆ 开门见山法	70
◆ 现状背景法	74
◆ 柳暗花明法	76
Part 3 结尾段	78
Part 4 主体段	80
◆ 举例论证 (Examples)	80
◆ 因果论证 (Cause and Effect)	83
◆ 对比论证 (Comparison and Contrast)	85

Chapter 4 遣词造句

Part 1 词汇篇	92
◆ 四大用词误区	92
◆ 30 组高频同义替换词	93
Part 2 句子篇	97
◆ 力求句式准确, 避免十大常犯语法错误	97
◆ 力求句式复杂, 模仿十大加分句式	102
◆ 力求句式多样, 掌握十大给力雅思句型	105

Chapter 5 Task 2 真题还原及解析

Part 1 教育类	110
◆ 近期真题回放	110

◆ 命题解密与范文讲解	112
Part 2 政府类	142
◆ 近期真题回放	142
◆ 命题解密与范文讲解	144
Part 3 工作 & 生活类	163
◆ 近期真题回放	163
◆ 命题解密与范文讲解	164
Part 4 科技类	180
◆ 近期真题回放	180
◆ 命题解密与范文讲解	181
Part 5 社会类	196
◆ 近期真题回放	196
◆ 命题解密与范文讲解	198
Part 6 犯罪类	211
◆ 近期真题回放	211
◆ 命题解密与范文讲解	212
Part 7 媒体类	219
◆ 近期真题回放	219
◆ 命题解密与范文讲解	220
Part 8 其他类	233
◆ 近期真题回放	233
◆ 命题解密与范文讲解	234

Chapter 6 Task 1 真题还原及解析

Part 1 数据图	252
◆ 动态图	252
◆ 静态图	268
Part 2 非数据图	276
◆ 地图	276
◆ 流程图	282

Part 3	信件类	290
◆	书信格式	290
◆	书信分类与范文讲解	291

附录 “高分范文” 核心词汇一览

Part 1	教育类核心词汇	308
Part 2	政府类核心词汇	312
Part 3	工作 & 生活类核心词汇	315
Part 4	科技类核心词汇	317
Part 5	社会类核心词汇	319
Part 6	犯罪类核心词汇	321
Part 7	媒体类核心词汇	322
Part 8	其他类核心词汇	324

Chapter

1

雅思写作
评分细则解读
及范例分析

Part 1 雅思写作官方评分细则

玩游戏必须遵守规则，“屠鸭”游戏也不例外。雅思写作（分为 Task 1 和 Task 2 两部分）的游戏规则包含四项评分标准，考生只有充分了解它们才有可能在这场游戏中获胜。因此，为了避免雅思写作“万年 5.5”的悲剧，各位选手不妨重新审视一下这场游戏的规则，看看自己的理解是否到位。

1

Task 1 评分标准解读

游戏规则 1: Task Achievement——完整切题

游戏规则 2: Coherence & Cohesion——观点连贯且有逻辑性

游戏规则 3: Lexical Resource——用词准确地道

游戏规则 4: Grammatical Range and Accuracy——句子准确多样

以下是对上述四个评分小项的具体理解：

A

Task Achievement

该标准主要检测考生是否能在规定的时间和字数（至少 150 词）范围内恰当、准确且有联系地写出一篇文章¹。A 类考生要描述出图表所呈现的数据或信息，必须客观地描述，不能给出对于图表信息之外的主观理解；G 类考生要按照信件写作提示的语境和目的要求完成作文，可以主观上合理想象并设计情节。

B

Coherence & Cohesion

该标准主要检测考生所写文章的清晰度和流畅度，也就是考生如何把图表或信件中的信息、想法和语言进行有效的组织和连接。Coherence（连贯性）是指考生能否把想法有逻辑地连接起来，而 Cohesion（衔接）是指他们能否灵活多变和恰当地使用各种衔接手段（如逻辑连接词、代词等），以便上下文读起来通顺且观点明确。

C

Lexical Resource

该标准主要检测考生的词汇量以及词汇使用的精准度，不仅能够用词多变，而且所用词语的意义连贯、词性准确、用法地道、拼写无误。

¹ 如果文章不够 150 词的字数要求、部分或全部抄袭他人作文，或文章结构不完整、不连贯，也会被扣掉一定分数。

D Grammatical Range and Accuracy

该标准主要检测考生所写文章中的语法是否多变且准确，比如是否具有运用各种句式结构的能力，包括简单句、各类从句、分词短语、并列句等。同时，也要求文章长短句交错，每句话的形式恰到好处，为合理传递信息和表达思想而服务。

2 Task 2 评分标准解读

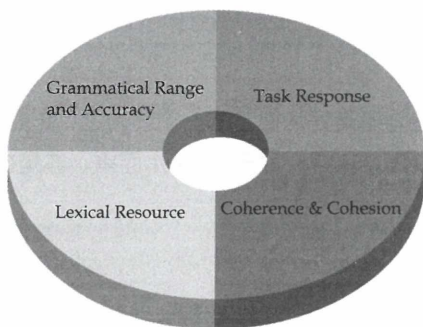
游戏规则 1: Task Response——完整切题

游戏规则 2: Coherence & Cohesion——观点连贯且有逻辑性

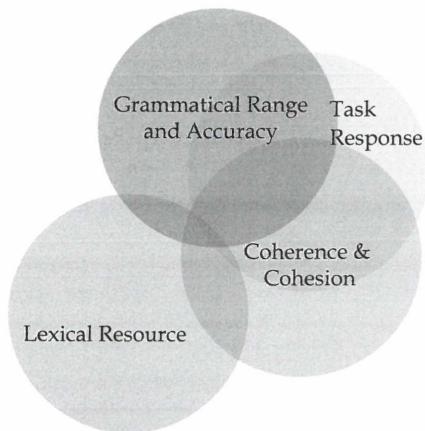
游戏规则 3: Lexical Resource——用词准确地道

游戏规则 4: Grammatical Range and Accuracy——句子准确多样

很多考生认为 Task 2 写作的评分标准是以上四个评分小项的绝对平均分，如下图：



因此，这部分考生就某一单项评分标准下大力气，比如选择一些“高大上”的词汇，借以炫耀自己巨大的词汇量，或者罗列一些貌似复杂晦涩的长难句，借以炫耀自己“深厚的”语法知识。他们误以为一个单项评分高了，总的分数也就上去了。可是，在实际考试中，这四项评分标准是互相影响的，存在“轻重”之分。下图可以帮助我们更好地理解 Task 2 的写作规则：



由上图可知：

(1) 图中交叉面积最小的规则为 Lexical Resource (词汇资源)，说明四项规则中词汇相对不那么重要，只要能够准确表意即可。

(2) 除了词汇之外的其余三项可以表述为：能够切题、有逻辑、准确、清晰地表达出自己的观点或想法即可。

完整切题是最重要的，即不能跑题或偏题。如果跑题或偏题，再有逻辑、用词再准确和地道也没什么用。

有逻辑，即观点连贯且有逻辑性，可以通过全文总观点与各段分论点、段落中句子之间关系等方面来实现。

想要清晰表达观点，最关键的地方在于语法——有语病的句子会直接导致“句子准确多样”这一项评分低，间接导致考官不明白考生想表达什么意思，认为考生不够切题或逻辑连贯性较差。

由此可见，各项评分标准之间不是完全孤立的。简而言之，扣题语法最重要，逻辑连贯不能少，语言准确是王道，学术严谨是拔高。其实，对于 Task 1 而言，亦是如此，不过还可加上一句：重要特征不可少。

Part 2 评分细则范例分析

下面将以《剑桥雅思真题集 5》至《剑桥雅思真题集 12》(简称《剑 5》—《剑 12》)上的题目和范文为例,分别就四项评分细则对 Task 1 和 Task 2 (5.5—9 分)进行分析,帮助大家更好地理解官方是如何进行评分的。

1

Task 1 官方范例分析

真题 1

《剑 7》Test 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category-2002

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%



考生范文

Different countries' consumer spendings are quite different. The table shows the vary consumer spending on a series of intems in the five countries, namely, the Ireland, Italy, Span, Sweden and Turkey in 2002.

Food, drinks and tobacco were in the most important position on consumer spending in all of the five countries, and in a different percentage. In Ireland and turkey. they were near 30%, while in the other three countries they are under 20%.

Clothing and footwear were the second important consumer spending in these countries. In Italy, they got 9%, and in Sweden, they were 5.4%. In the other three countries, the figure were very similar, all were near 6.5%.

The last consumer spending were leisure and education. In Turkey, they were 4.35%, and in the other four countries the figure were under 4%.

In conclusion, it can be said that in 2002, food, drinks and tobacco were the most important consumer spending in the five countries, and the different countries' consumer spending were quite different.

分数 5.5



考官点评

Task Achievement	本文能够抓住主要特征信息，使用支持性的数据，并给出整体概括，但未表明比例的占比范围，关键的对比需要更多的细节展开。
Coherence & Cohesion	文中使用了一些有效的连接手段组织全文，但有些地方缺失连接词。
Lexical Resource	词汇量不足；想法表达不够灵活；有一些单词拼写和词形错误，重复较多。
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	句型单一，除了基本语法中的一两处错误外，简单句的使用比较准确易懂。

真题 2

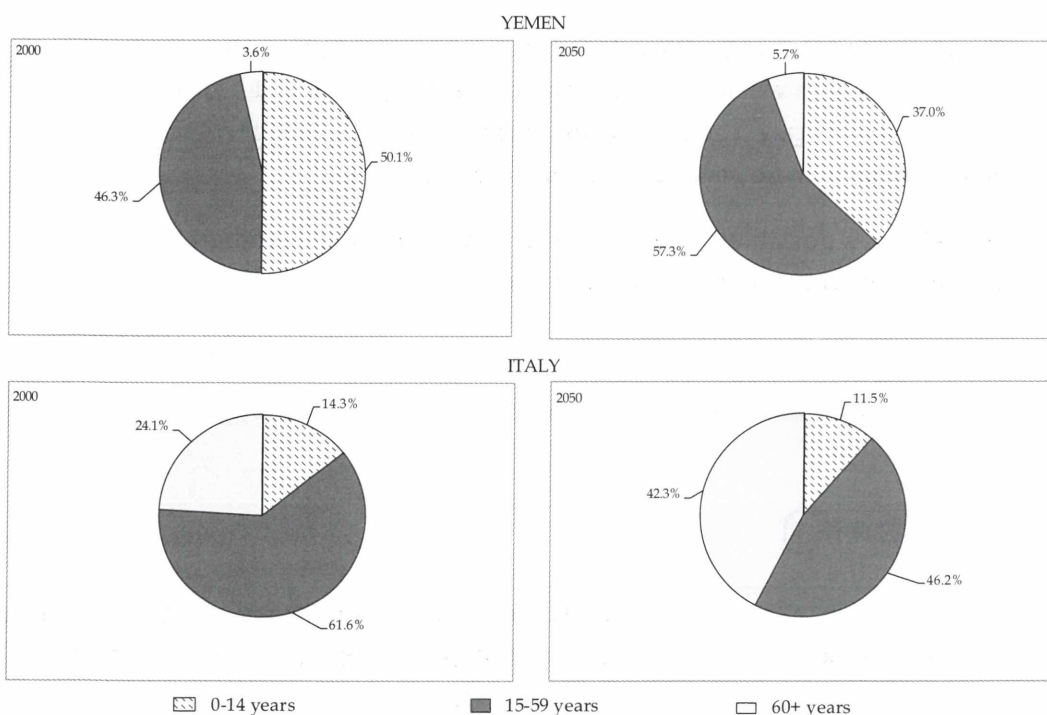
《剑 9》Test 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.





考生范文

The diagrams show statistic information regarding the ages of the habitants of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and also a estimative for 2050.

We can see that in 2000 the majority of people in Yemen was between 0 and 14 years old, with 50.1%, whereas in Italy most of the population was between 15-59 years old (61.6%), in the same year. On the other hand, just 3.6% of people in the former country was 60 years old or more in 2000, while in the latter country this figure is represented with 24.1%.

The projections for 2050 show that the number of people with 15-59 years and 60 years or more will increase in Yemen, reaching 57.3% and 5.7% respectively. In contrast, in Italy, the population with 15-59 years will decrease to 46.2%, while people with 60 years or more will grow to 42.3%.

Overall, it is possible to see that there is an upward trend on the rates of people with 60 years or more in both countries.

分数

6



考官点评

Task Achievement	本文虽然每个图中信息描述不够完整，但整体给出了充足的细节；两个国家间给出了清晰的对比；虽然有总体概括，但只关注了一个年龄组。
Coherence & Cohesion	文中信息组织得当，使用了很多连接手段（如 whereas, the latter country）。
Lexical Resource	词汇使用较准确，但变化不够，比较简单；词形有一些错误（如 statistic 应为 statistical, estimative 应为 estimate），但不影响理解。
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	简单句和复杂句中存在极少的语法错误，但句型变化不多。

真题 3 《剑 5》Test 4

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

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



考生范文

The table shows the details regarding the underground railway systems in six cities.

London has the oldest underground railway systems among the six cities. It was opened in the year 1863, and it is already 140 years old. Paris is the second oldest, in which it was opened in the year 1900. This was then followed by the opening of the railway systems in Tokyo, Washington DC and Kyoto. Los Angeles has the newest underground railway system, and was only opened in the year 2001. In terms of the size of the railway systems, London, for certain, has the largest underground railway systems. It has 394 kilometres of route in total, which is nearly twice as large as the system in Paris. Kyoto, in contrast, has the smallest system. It only has 11 kilometres of route, which is more than 30 times less than that of London.

Interestingly, Tokyo, which only has 155 kilometres of route, serves the greatest number of passengers per year, at 1927 millions passengers. The system in Paris has the second greatest number of passengers, at 1191 millions passengers per year. The smallest underground railway system, Kyoto, serves the smallest number of passengers per year as predicted.

In conclusion, the underground railway systems in different cities vary a lot in the size of the system, the number of passengers served per year and in the age of the system.

分数

7



考官点评

Task Achievement	本文合理挑选数据信息并给予较好的描述；虽然有些不重要的细节也进行了详细描述，但总体抓住了主要特征。
Coherence & Cohesion	主旨清晰；使用了多样的连接手段，虽然偶尔有错误，但总体准确恰当。
Lexical Resource	较好地使用了一些地道词汇，个别地方有些不够准确和重复。
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	语法整体不错，句型多变准确，有极少错误。

真题 4

《剑8》Test 4

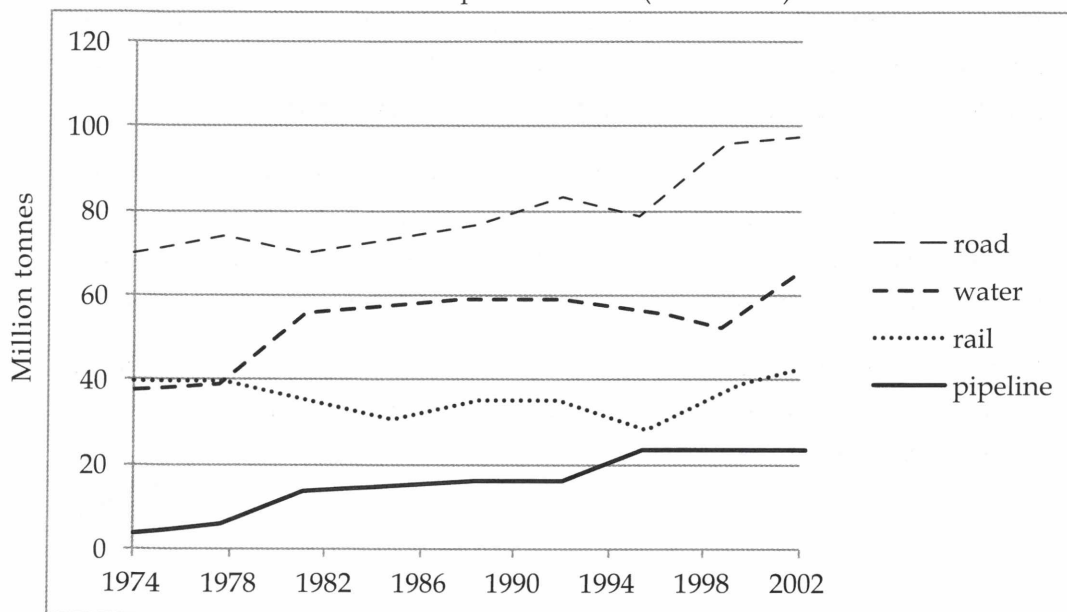
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Goods transported in UK (1974-2002)





考生范文

The graph illustrates the quantities of goods transported in the United Kingdom by four different modes of transport between the time period of 1974 and 2002. Over this span of 28 years, the quantities of goods transported by road, water and pipeline have all increased while the quantity transported by rail has remained almost constant at about 40 million tonnes.

The largest quantity of goods transported both in 1974 and 2002 was by road (70 million tonnes and 98 million tonnes respectively) while the lowest both in 1974 and 2002 was by pipeline (about 5 million tonnes and 22 million tonnes respectively). The amount of goods transported by water was constant from 1974 to 1978, where it showed an exponential growth, rising to almost 60 million tonnes after which it plateaued for about 20 years before starting to rise gradually again.

The amount of goods transported by rail is almost constant at 40 million tonnes in 1974 and 2002, with decreases in quantity in between the years. It is also interesting to note that almost all showed a decrease in 1994 in amount of goods transported except for the pipeline, which actually peaked in that year.

In conclusion the road remains the most popular method of transporting goods in the UK while water and pipelines are becoming increasingly used, have not become more popular as a method of transport.

分数 8



考官点评

Task Achievement	本文包含了图表中所有相关信息，并准确地分析了主要趋势和进行了数据比较；唯一欠妥的地方在于开头段的题干改写与原本题干太相似，应当进行充分改写。
Coherence & Cohesion	文章流畅易懂，论述有逻辑，连接词使用较好。
Lexical Resource	大部分词汇变化多样、准确且有效，但有极少的词汇使用不准确、重复。
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	语法和句型多样、准确，其中只有一处大错误：在最后一段中省略了一处标点。

真题 5

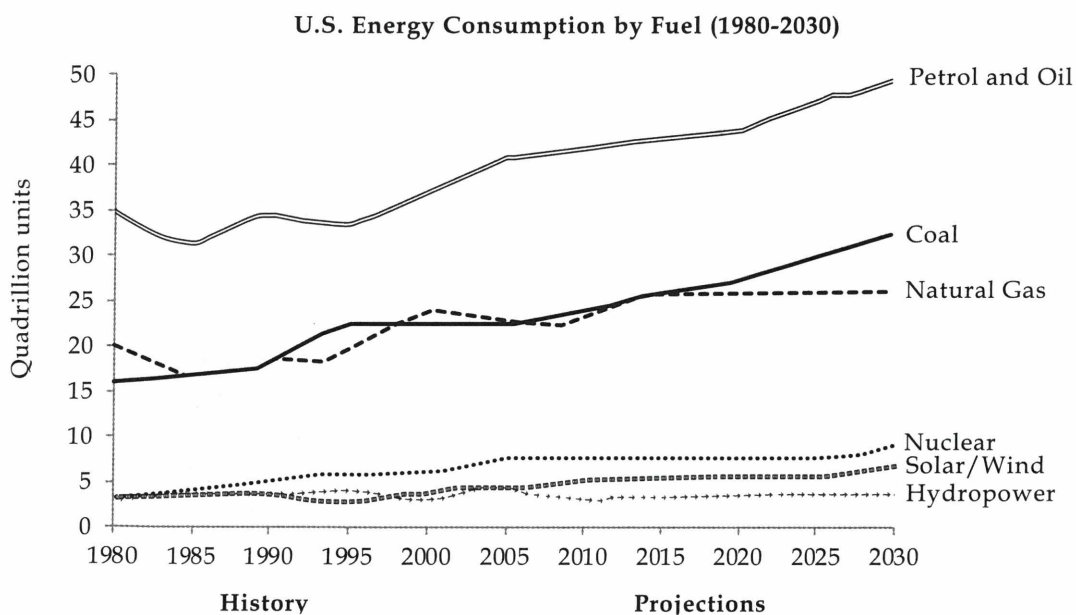
《剑 9》Test 4

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.





考官范文

The graph shows energy consumption in the US from 1980 to 2012, and projected consumption to 2030.

Petrol and oil are the dominant fuel sources throughout this period, with 35 quadrillion (35q) units used in 1980, rising to 42q in 2012. Despite some initial fluctuation, from 1995 there was a steady increase. This is expected to continue, reaching 47q in 2030.

Consumption of energy derived from natural gas and coal is similar over the period. From 20q and 15q respectively in 1980, gas showed an initial fall and coal a gradual increase, with the two fuels equal between 1985 and 1990. Consumption has fluctuated since 1990 but both now provide 24q. Coal is predicted to increase steadily to 31q in 2030, whereas after 2014, gas will remain stable at 25q.

In 1980, energy from nuclear, hydro- and solar/wind power was equal at only 4q. Nuclear has risen by 3q, and solar/wind by 2. After slight increases, hydropower has fallen back to the 1980 figure. It is expected to maintain this level until 2030, while the others should rise slightly after 2025.

Overall, the US will continue to rely on fossil fuels, with sustainable and nuclear energy sources remaining relatively insignificant.

分数 9

2

Task 2 官方范例分析

真题 1

《剑 11》Test 1

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Governments should spend money on railways rather than roads.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



考生范文

In recent years, government focus on improving quality of life, that would bring a lot benefits for citizens. Such as, communication, transprotation, health care. Some argument that built railways is more useful for local people than roads. In my opinion, it is good idea that more train sation is built. There are some reasons.

First of all, it reduced pollution when more people give up driving to work in weeday. Nowaday, people spend a lot of time on the road in rush hours. At the same time, emissions of car bring a pollution in our environment. People easily get upset, if they got into traffic jam for longtime. Research has shown that it is get more pollution of air that car stoped on the road without cutting power. Trainstation is a good way to make easy that train never could get into congestion and train is a public transport which is more helpful to reduce air pollution.

Secondly, it solved congestion on the road while many people commute by train, nearly years, a number of car is growing. So, a question that a number of car is over volumed of road is following. This caused traffic jam have being horrible problem. However, the train will take more people to go to their destinations without waiting on road in rush hour. It is more convience for citizen.

Finally, taking public transport is cheaper than private vehicle. People could save money to do other things they are interested in.

Overall, government pay more money for building railway. It brings more advantages than disadvantages. It is a good decision.

分数 5.5



考官点评

Task Response	本文同意题干中观点，提出三个理由，但只展开了前两个理由，想获得更高的分数有必要进一步展开论述。
Coherence & Cohesion	文章结构明确，使用了一些简单的连接手段（如 First of all, Nowadays, At the same time, Secondly, This, However, It, Finally, Overall），但有时不够准确，也尝试了通过分段来表达想法。
Lexical Resource	词汇使用比较丰富恰当（如 pollution, driving to work, rush hours, emissions, environment, traffic jam, congestion, public transport, commute, destinations, advantages, drawbacks）；尽管有一些拼写错误，但并不影响文章理解。
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	尝试使用了复杂句型（如关系从句、if 从句），但错误较严重，标点符号也频繁出错。

真题 2 《剑 12》Test 5

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that it is good to share as much information as possible in scientific research, business and the academic world. Others believe that some information is too important or too valuable to be shared freely.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



考生范文

Sharing information is actual issue in our world where it has strong influence on people. There are various spheres of our life where information is more or less important for people working there on out of this. For this reason some people consider that it is good to share information while others think in opposite way.

For example, practically all scientists are glad to share information with ordinary people or other scientist. There is no competition in this sphere. Sometimes it is bad for govenment which scientist share the secret information with international spy but it will not hurt information.

There are some simple rules in academic world which limite informational sources between people. If person is interested in theme discussing with you and you are ready to keep talking then the person gives you all information what he knows for free. On the other hand, if the person knows much and he knows that you can not give him actual or new information then he will share information with you just for money. For example, student pay for his learning while two students can cooperate and share information with each other. It is obviously that sharing information in business world can followes by releases. There is large competition and it may takes much costs for companies. Companies loose their profit every day because some one can not keep silence especially IT companies.

To sum up all above it is necessary to say that there are some spheres in which sharing information is a crime. In my opinion, in many cases information can be too important or sharing at all.

分数

6



考官点评

Task Response	本文虽然对题干中的 shared freely 意思理解有误，但基本把题干中的论述点都写到了；每个段落都有与题干相关的想法，但论述展开不够充分，尤其在论述 “sharing ideas in the business world” 部分缺少论证。
Coherence & Cohesion	文章结构清晰，结尾段考生给出了自己的立场，但在连接手段的使用上存在一些错误（如 working there on out of this, which scientist）。
Lexical Resource	虽然在词汇选择上有一些错误（如 actual, releases）以及拼写错误（如 govenment, limite, theme, loose），但词汇整体上的使用还是比较恰当的。
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	简单句和复杂句的使用比较准确；虽有一些语法错误，但都不影响整篇文章的理解。

真题 3

《剑 11》Test 3

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

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.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



考生范文

Many may say, and I agree, that today's society has almost erased all its borders and soon will become limitless in what concerns travelling for both work and pleasure. Therefore, if this is to happen, then learning a new language is necessary.

Nowadays, learning a new language for the purpose of working in other countries seems to become more and more popular. Adults in need of money or, why not, recognition are trying to pursue their happiness far away from home. Also, the hey days of employers looking only for capable people have gone. It seems that today's employers are looking not only for multi-skilled employees, but they also want people who know more than their mother tongue. Sooner or later, those who omitted learning more are prone to become jobless.

However, to my mind, a new language shouldn't be learned just for travelling or working in a foreign country. A foreign language should help the learner broaden his mind. By this I mean that the new language should and will allow us to understand more about the world itself, and maybe our ancestors' ways of thinking and acting. Needless to say, knowing another language will help us when it comes to understanding the human race, because language is the first poem of a country.

All of this being said, I believe that learning a different language should be not only for satisfying our physical needs, like money, but also our moral needs, because never before had such a big thirst for knowledge been displayed.

分数

7



考官点评

Task Response	本文对于题干中的论述要求都能完成，并给出了清晰的立场；主要观点也有很好的展开和论证；文章逻辑清晰，展开充分。
Coherence & Cohesion	逻辑连接手段运用灵活，且每一段都有一个清晰的主旨句。
Lexical Resource	话题词汇丰富、灵活且准确，虽然有几处拼写错误，但都不影响全文整体意思的理解。
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	多样的复杂句使用非常灵活准确；语法和标点也很得当。

真题 4

《剑 9》Test 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programmes (for example working for a charity, improving the neighbourhood or teaching sports to younger children).

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



考生范文

It has been suggested that high school students should be involved in unpaid community services as a compulsory part of high school programmes. Most of the colleges are already providing opportunities to gain work experience, however these are not compulsory. In my opinion, sending students to work in community services is a good idea as it can provide them with many lots of valuable skills.

Life skills are very important and by doing voluntary work, students can learn how to communicate with others and work in a team but also how to manage their time and improve their organisational skills. Nowadays, unfortunately, teenagers do not have many after-school activities. After-school clubs are no longer that popular and students mostly go home and sit in front of the TV, browse internet or play video games.

By giving them compulsory work activities with charitable or community organisations, they will be encouraged to do something more creative. Skills gained through compulsory work will not only be an asset on their CV but also increase their employability. Students will also gain more respect towards work and money as they will realise that it is not that easy to earn them and hopefully will learn to spend them in a more practical way.

Healthy life balance and exercise are strongly promoted by the NHS, and therefore any kind of spare time charity work will prevent from sitting and

doing nothing. It could also possibly reduce the crime level in the high school age group. If students have activities to do, they will not be bored and come up with silly ideas which can be dangerous for them or their surroundings.

In conclusion, I think this is a very good idea, and I hope this programme will be put into action for high schools' colleges shortly.

分数

8



考官点评

Task Response	本文充分地回答了题干中的论述要求，重点在于该活动对学生而不是对社会的好处；针对问题，该考生给出了一些相关的、充分展开和论证的想法，但一些观点（如 the reference to the crime level）并未充分展开。
Coherence & Cohesion	各观点之间符合逻辑顺序，衔接得很好；分段合理。
Lexical Resource	灵活多变的词汇准确地支撑了观点，熟练使用了一些与话题相关的地道词汇。
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	语法结构灵活多样，但有少数小错误。

真题 5

《剑 8》Test 3

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve growing traffic and pollution problems.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

What other measures do you think might be effective?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



考官范文

There is no doubt that traffic and pollution from vehicles have become huge problems, both in cities and on motorways everywhere. Solving these problems is likely to need more than a simple rise in the price of petrol.

While it is undeniable that private car use is one of the main causes of the increase in traffic and pollution, higher fuel costs are unlikely to limit the number of drivers for long. As this policy would also affect the cost of public transport, it would be very unpopular with everyone who needs to travel on the roads. But there are various other measures that could be implemented that would have a huge effect on these problems.

I think to tackle the problem of pollution, cleaner fuels need to be developed. The technology is already available to produce electric cars that would be both quieter and cleaner to use. Persuading manufacturers and travellers to adopt this new technology would be a more effective strategy for improving air quality, especially in cities.

However, traffic congestion will not be solved by changing the type of private vehicle people can use. To do this, we need to improve the choice of public transport services available to travellers. For example, if sufficient sky trains and underground train systems were built and effectively maintained in our major cities, then traffic on the roads would be dramatically reduced. Long-distance train and coach services should be made attractive and affordable alternatives to driving your own car for long journeys.

In conclusion, I think that long-term traffic and pollution reductions would depend on educating the public to use public transport more, and on governments using public money to construct and run efficient systems.

分数

9

Part 3 雅思写作备考建议

1

近期考情分析

以 2017 年为例，全年共计 48 场考试。根据题目指令要求，可以将 Task 2 大作文的题型分为辩论型（Argumentation 型）、报告型（Report 型）和综合型（Combination 型），2017 年出现的频率依次为 39 道、5 道、4 道。依据话题分类统计，教育类出现 11 次，政府类 8 次，工作 & 生活类 7 次，科技类 6 次，社会类 5 次，犯罪类 3 次，媒体类 2 次，其他类 6 次（含家庭 / 性别类 2 次、抽象 / 品质类 1 次、旅游类 2 次、交通类 1 次），环境类话题在这一年并未独立出题。

从出题内容来看，官方对题库的参考主要以 2014 年考题为主（出现 5 次），2010 年出现 4 次，2015/2012/2011 各出现 3 次，2016 年出现 1 次，合计来看旧题回归 39 场，占总场数比例高达 81.3%，因此，操练往年旧题显然尤为重要。关于未来 Task 2 大作文出题走势，笔者在此预测 2015/2016/2017 年旧题回归将是考生的备考重点。

2

未来备考建议

考虑到 Task 2 评分所占比重较大，所以这部分依然是未来的备考重点，更直白地说，Task 2 辩论型题目是我们未来的备考重点。但这并不是说不需要关注小作文的模考练习，相对于 Task 2，Task 1 比较简单，提分更容易一些。

在本书接下来的章节中，笔者会就四项评分原则，分别从“审题立意”（切题）、“谋篇布局”（框架 & 逻辑）、“遣词造句”（用词 & 句法）等方面对 Task 2 和 Task 1 进行说明，并辅以 2016—2018 年真题及官方剑桥真题集上的真题进行实战演练。希望各位能重视课下习作练笔，尤其是限时模考训练，每种题型或每类话题至少完整练习两篇以上，条件允许的情况下，可以找老师或高分考生进行指导和修改，之后再次进行练习。除此之外，各位也应当密切关注每月考情，关注近期考题的动向，有的放矢，全面备战。

Chapter

2

审题立意

Part 1 审题篇：正确破题，杜绝跑题

1

题型分类

上一章的末尾提到根据题目指令要求，Task 2 大作文的题型可分为三种：辩论型（Argumentation 型）、报告型（Report 型）和综合型（Combination 型），下面将对这三种题型进行具体说明。

A 辩论型

这一题型类似中文所说的议论文，平均每年在考试中的出现频率高达 80% 左右。以 2017 年为例，全年 48 场考试中出现了 39 次。因此，这一题型无疑是考生需要重点准备的题型。根据题干和提问方式的不同，这种题型可以分为下列三种形式：

a Agree or Disagree (对一个观点的讨论)

题型说明

题干中给出了一个观点，问考生是否同意这个观点或在多大程度上同意这个观点。

真题举例

2018.2.10

It is believed by many that those people who read for pleasure are better in imagination and language skills than those who prefer to watch TV. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2018.1.18

In the past, lectures were used as a way of teaching large numbers of students, but now with the development of technology for education, many people think there is no justification for attending lectures. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.12.16

Some people think that social networking sites have a huge negative impact on both individuals and society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.12.2

People think that old buildings should be knocked down and give way to the new buildings. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.11.2

It is a good idea for people to continue working in an old age, if it is possible for them to do so. Do you agree or disagree?

2017.10.5

It is not necessary to travel to other places to learn about culture and people, because we can learn about them from books, films or the Internet. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.9.9

Some people think any government money spent in supporting the artists such as painters, musicians, and poets should be spent on more important things. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.8.26

Full-time university students should spend a lot of time on their studies, but it is also essential for them to be involved in other activities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.8.12

Some groups of people benefit much from modern communication technologies, but others think they are not beneficial. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.8.3

Some people think that a university student should choose a particular subject rather than a wider range of subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.6.24

Government funding for universities should only be provided for top students. All other fees should be collected from students and private sponsors. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.6.8

Some people think that university should not provide theoretical knowledge, but give practical training that is beneficial to society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

2017.6.3

Some people think living in big cities is bad for people's health. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.5.25

Detailed description of crimes on newspaper and TV can have bad consequences on society, so this kind of information should be restricted in the media. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

2017.5.20

The government should control the amount of violence in films and on television in order to decrease the level of violent crime in society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.5.6

Young people who commit serious crimes, such as a robbery or a violent attack should be punished in the same way as adults. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.3.25

In the past, the main role of the teacher was to provide information. Today, however, students can get access to a wide range of information. Therefore, some people think there is no role for the teacher in modern education. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.3.18

Some people believe that children can learn effectively by watching TV and that they should be encouraged to watch TV at home and school. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.2.18

Some people think that technology makes life complex, and therefore we should make our life simpler without using technology. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.1.21

The best way to solve traffic congestion is to provide free public transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Do you agree or disagree?

2017.1.7

Art classes such as painting and drawing are important to students' development and should be made compulsory in high school. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2016.5.28

New parents should attend parenting courses to bring up their children well. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

小结

(1) 由上可知,有些题目的题干很短(只是一个简单句),有些题目的题干则较长(是一个包含比较关系或因果关系的复杂句)。必须注意的是:题干越长,越需要审题!

(2) 题干可能包含一个观点,也可能还包含所给观点的背景(现象、事实或条件)。必须注意的是:考生应该对“观点”进行回应,展开同意与否的讨论。对“观点”之前的背景不需要回应,只要把它作为“观点”的背景在文章中提及就可以了。

b Discuss Both Views (对两种观点的探讨)

题型说明

题干中针对一个话题提出了两种观点,要求考生讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。

真题举例

2018.8.25

Some people say that children should go to school as young as possible, while others believe that children should not start primary school until they are six or seven years old. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.11.4

Some people think the government should spend money on saving minority languages from dying out completely. Others say it is a waste of financial resources. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.10.21

Some people think young people are not suitable for important positions in the government, while other people think it is a good idea for young people to take on these positions. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.10.14

Some people believe the purpose of education is to prepare people to be useful members of society. Others say that the purpose of education is to achieve personal ambition. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.9.21

Some people believe that governments should do more to make their citizens eat a healthy diet. Others believe that individuals must take responsibility for their own diet and health. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.7.15

Some people think parents should read or tell stories to children. Others think parents needn't do that as children can read books or watch TV and movies by themselves. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.6.17

Some people believe that the country would benefit a lot from a large number of young people who enter into university; however, others think that the large number of people receiving the education of university only leads to graduate unemployment. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.4.22

Some people think that advertising may have positive economic effects. Others think it has negative social effects, because advertising makes individuals less satisfied with what they are and what they have. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.2.25

Some people want the government to spend more money looking for life on other planets, while others think it is a waste of public money, since there are many problems on the Earth. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.2.16

Some people think it is best to live in a 'vertical city' where there are a lot of tall buildings. Other people think we should live in a 'horizontal city' where there are few tall buildings. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.1.14

Some people argue that job satisfaction is more important than job security, while others believe a permanent job is more important. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2016.7.9

There are many advertisements directed at children, such as snacks, toys, and other goods. Parents argue that children are under pressure. Advertisers claim that the advertisements provide useful information. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2016.2.18

Human activities have negative effects on plants and animal species. Some people think it is too late to do something about the problem, while others believe that effective

action can be taken to improve the situation. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

小结

- (1) 这种题型的题干会直接给出两种观点，一般没有背景铺垫。
- (2) 两种观点围绕同一个话题展开，二者之间或完全对立，或只是从两个不同角度看待同一话题。

C

Positive or Negative (对某种现象或事件利弊的讨论)

题型说明

题干中描述了某种现象、趋势或事件，要求考生讨论其利弊。

真题举例

2018.1.6

In many countries, more and more people can buy a wide range of household goods like television, microwave ovens and rice cookers. Is it a positive or negative development?

2017.11.11

Online shopping is now replacing shopping in stores. Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

2017.10.28

Nowadays, people can live and work anywhere they want to choose, because of the improved communication technology and transport. Do you think its advantages outweigh its disadvantages?

2017.9.30

In some countries, the widespread use of the Internet has given people more freedom to work or study at home instead of travelling to work or college. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

2017.9.16

An increasing number of people change their career and place of residence several times during their lives. Is this a positive or negative development?

2017.8.19

In recent years, the pressure of students is increasing. They are pushed to work hard at

a very young age. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

2017.7.29

In many cities, planners tend to arrange shops, schools, offices, and homes in specific areas and separate them from each other. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

2017.7.8

In many parts of the world, children have more freedom than they used to have. Is this a positive or negative development?

2017.5.13

In some countries, it is possible for people to have a variety of food that has been transported from all over the world. To what extent do you think its benefits outweigh the drawbacks?

2017.3.30

In the past, knowledge was stored in books, but now it is stored on the Internet. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

2017.1.12

On vehicle-free day, private cars, trucks, and motorcycles are banned in the city centre while public transport, such as bicycles, buses, and taxis are permitted. Do the benefits of vehicle-free day outweigh the disadvantages?

2016.1.30

In some cities, the governments have tried to reduce traffic. For instance, they imposed a congestion tax during rush hour. Do you think this development is positive or negative?

2016.1.9 A 卷

Differences between countries are becoming less evident recently. People can see the same films, brands, fashion, advertisements and TV channels. To what extent do disadvantages outweigh advantages?

小贴士

- (1) 题干中的现象多为当今存在的一个热门问题。
- (2) 这类问题通常利弊两方面的证据都有，可辩性比较强。

B 报告型

题型说明

这种题型也可称作 RRP (Reasons, Results and Proposals) 型, 即题干中给出了某一问题或现象, 要求考生分析其原因或可能造成的影响, 并提出解决方案或建议。

真题举例

2017.12.9

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

2017.11.25

As major cities around the world are growing fast, many problems occur. What are the problems that young people living in cities are facing with? What solutions do you suggest?

2017.7.20

Many responsible tourists pay attention to preserving the environment and culture of the places they visit. Others think it is impossible to be responsible tourists. What are the reasons and solutions?

2017.4.29

Children today find it difficult to concentrate on or pay attention to school. What are the reasons? How can we solve this problem?

2017.3.4

Many young people leave school with negative attitudes towards learning. Why do you think this is, and how can they be encouraged to study?

小结

- (1) 题干中的问题多为一个负面或消极的现象。
- (2) 题目指令一般是两个问句, 通常问原因与解决方案, 有时候问影响与解决方案。
- (3) 写作时, 对题干中的两个问题要逐一回答, 不可偏废。

C 综合型

题型说明

包含两个以上问题的题目，往往其中一问涉及论证，有时是辩论型题目和报告型题目的结合。

真题举例

2018.2.1

Figures show that in some countries, there is an ever-increasing proportion of population aged 15 or younger. What do you think are the current and future effects on those countries?

2017.12.14

In some countries, more and more fathers are staying at home to look after children, while mothers work full-time. What are the reasons and is it positive or negative?

2017.4.20

In the past, people lived in the same place for their whole life. However, it is common now for people to change where they live several times during their lives. What are the reasons for this? Is it a positive or negative development?

2017.4.8

In some countries around the world, men and women are having babies late in life. What do you think are the reasons for this? Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

2017.2.11

In modern society, ambition is more and more important. How important do you think ambition is for being successful in life? Is it a positive or negative characteristic?

小结

- (1) 两个提问要逐一回答，不得遗漏。
- (2) 两问之间多存在一定联系，要按照提问顺序回答。

2 题干跑题陷阱

对于“题型分类”明了之后，下一步我们来分析一下题干又隐藏了哪些玄机。

很多考生出了考场，自我感觉写作发挥得很好，细节的展开也头头是道，但看到分数的那一刻傻眼了，成绩与自己当初的预期相差很远，便不服气地立马决定复议。且慢，在复议之前，建议考

生再看一下考试的题目。确定自己没有跑题吗？

就雅思考试而言，写作跑题或偏题是常事。根据统计，总有学生不能真正紧扣题干问题写好整篇文章。必须承认的是，大作文的审题（以及由此导致的题干回应）向来是考生的弱点，甚至有考官曾表示相当多的考生都存在审题不清的问题。希望这一问题能引起广大考生的重视。

具体而言，审题出错无非下列情况：一是对于题干要求的回应出错，二是对于题干理解的出错（跑题或偏题）。

A 审题陷阱一：在提问要求处有坑

a 出现特殊词（难度：★）

真题举例

2017.12.9

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

分析

题干提出了两个问题，在作答时，需要逐一回答，不得遗漏。这道题第一问是要求考生写城乡差异大会造成什么问题，然后给出相应的解决方案。但在实际考试中，很多考生将第一问误写成是什么原因导致了城乡差异大，这样在任务回应（Task Response）这一评分标准上就出现了严重偏差，分数自然不会高。

出题陷阱

将 cause（“造成”）的词性看作名词（“原因”）。

技能突破

看上下文判断 cause 是作动词用（cause what problems，考查影响），还是作名词用（causes of，考查原因）。

真题演练

2016.4.21

An increase in the production of consumer goods results in damage to the natural environment. What are the causes of this?（作名词用，考查原因）What can be done to solve this problem?

2015.4.11

Nowadays, older people who need employment have to compete with younger people.

What problems do this cause? (作动词用, 考查影响) And what are the solutions?

《剑 4》Test 4

In many countries schools have severe problems with student behaviour. What do you think are the causes of this? (作名词用, 考查原因) What solutions can you suggest?

b 出现限定词 (难度: ★★)

真 题 举 例

《剑 10》Test 1

It is important for children to learn the difference between right and wrong at an early age. Punishment is necessary to help them learn this distinction. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? What sort of punishment should parents and teachers be allowed to use to teach good behaviour to children?

分析

第二问对于关键词 “punishment” 作了限定, 明确提出要回答 parents 和 teachers 两者各自使用的惩罚措施, 缺一不可。但有些考生在实际回答时还给出了其他的惩罚角度, 诸如立法等, 审题便出现了失误。

2015.11.7

School leavers go travelling or work before they go directly to university. Are there more advantages or disadvantages on their study?

分析

很多考生看到这个题目激动异常, 以为题干考查的就是 “间隔年”, 殊不知出题人在提问的最后加了限定词 “on their study”, 因此那些经典的观点如 “开拓视野” “培养独立性” 等乍一看在此不适用了。其实, 为了扣题, 可以将 “开拓视野” 和 “培养独立性” 与 “学习” 联系起来, 即: “开拓视野——对社会的了解和体验使学生在未来的学习中思考如何将学到的知识运用到实践中”; “独立的能力对学生解决在学习过程中遇到的困难和挫折大有裨益”。

出 题 陷 阱

提问要求处出现了限定词。

技 能 突 破

关注限定词, 按要求回应题目, 尤其是出现并列结构时, 并列各项都要在文章中回应。如出现其他限定成分 (如介词短语), 回应时要注意限定成分所设定的条件。

真题演练

2017.2.11

In modern society, ambition is more and more important. How important do you think ambition is for being successful in life? (只能写 ambition 对生活成功的重要性) Is it a positive or negative characteristic?

2016.9.15

More and more people buy and use their own car. Do you think the advantages of this trend for individuals outweigh the disadvantages for environment? (除了写对环境造成的危害以外, 只能写对个人的影响, 不可随意拓展成对社会或他人的影响)

B 审题陷阱二：在题干理解处挖坑

a

题干中出现了并列结构（前后两项地位并重）（难度：★）

真题举例

2017.12.16

Some people think that social networking sites have a huge negative impact on both individuals and society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

分析

题干并列了两个名词短语（即个人和社会），所以在讨论题干时，考生既要分析对个人的消极影响，也要讨论对社会的消极影响，二者缺一不可。

2017.9.30

In some countries, the widespread use of the Internet has given people more freedom to work or study at home instead of travelling to work or college. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

分析

题干并列了两个动作（即工作和学习），所以在讨论题干时，考生要兼顾分析因特网对工作和学习这两个领域的影响，二者缺一不可。

2017.7.20

Many responsible tourists pay attention to preserving the environment and culture of places they visit. Others think it is impossible to be responsible tourists. What are the reasons and solutions?

分析

题干并列了两个词（即旅游地的自然环境和文化），所以在讨论题干时，考生要兼顾分析对自然和文化的保护，二者缺一不可。

2017.3.18

Some people believe that children can learn effectively by watching TV and that they should be encouraged to watch TV at home and school. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

分析

题干并列了两个观点句，也就是说如果考生认同题干中的观点，则既要证明孩子可以通过看电视有效学习，还要说明孩子应该被鼓励在家和学校看电视的理由，二者缺一不可。

出题陷阱

对题干中的并列结构 (and) 不敏感，任务回应方面有所遗漏。

技能突破

培养对并列结构的敏感度，审题时划出并列词 (and) 前后的两项甚至三项，全面讨论。

真题演练

2018.5.24

Children are facing more pressures nowadays from academic (education), social and commercial perspectives. What are the causes of these pressures and what measures should be taken to reduce these pressures?

2017.10.28

Nowadays, people can live and work anywhere they want to choose, because of the improved communication technology and transport. Do you think its advantages outweigh its disadvantages?

2017.9.16

An increasing number of people change their career and place of residence several times during their lives. Is this a positive or negative development?

2017.6.24

Government funding for universities should only be provided for top students. All other fees should be collected from students and private sponsors. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

b 题干中出现主次逻辑关系 (难度: ★★★)

这种题目之所以会出现跑题是因为题干内容相对较长，包含因果关系或转折关系，但是考生摸不清重点，讨论了无需讨论的问题，却忽略了需要讨论的重点。这种题目回应的关键在于清晰且准

确地把握题干的这两类逻辑关系。

真题举例

2016.5.19

In many countries, women are able to join the armed forces now on the equal basis of men. However, some people think only men should be members of the army, navy and Air Force. Do you agree or disagree?

分析

一般来说, “however” 后面跟的内容才是需要讨论的重点, 前面出现的陈述多是背景说明。还需要注意的是, 要避免将这种类型的题目看成两个对立观点并分别进行论证, 这种做法也算是跑题。

2017.3.25

In the past, the main role of the teacher was to provide information. Today, however, students can get access to a wide range of information. Therefore, some people think there is no role for the teacher in modern education. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

分析

在这里 “...there is no role for the teacher in modern education.” 是重点, 而 “...students can get access to a wide range of information.” 则只是得出这一结论的原因。考生需要把握的是, 当题干中出现表示因果关系的词汇 (如 therefore) 时, 讨论的重点应当是结论, 而非原因, 当然该原因也应该在正文部分提到。

真题演练

2017.8.26

Full time university students should spend a lot of time on their studies, but it is also essential for them to be involved in other activities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2015.11.21 B 卷

Too much emphasis has been put on going to university for academic study. We should encourage more people to receive vocational training because of the needs for trades people like plumbers and electricians. To what extent do you agree or disagree?



题干似是而非, 对立面迷惑大 (难度: ★★★★★)

找清楚对立面, 避免在开头段写总观点句时就跑题。可能很多考生会对此不解, 认为除非看不懂题干, 否则怎么会一上来就跑题呢? 请看如下例题:

真题举例

2018.11.17/2011.9.3

Some people think the qualities a person needs to become successful in today's world cannot be learnt at a university or similar academic institution. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

分析

可能会有考生认为这一题目的对立面很清晰，即在校学东西和不在校学东西。当然，可以这么理解，但如果不能在校学到这些 qualities，又该如何阐述呢？总不能说我们学不到这些 qualities 吧？从这一层面来说，这一题目的对立面并不清晰，需要考生自行脑补学到这些 qualities 的其他渠道，比如家庭、朋友或生活等。

2018.11.10/2012.1.14

Some employers consider social skills as important as good qualifications for success in jobs. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

分析

这一题目并不是想让考生就社交技能和学历对于工作上取得成功的重要性进行对比。这句话中学历对于工作上成功的重要性已经不言而喻了，因此出题人是想问考生是否同意社交技能在工作成功上也很重要。

2017.1.21

The best way to solve traffic congestion is to provide free public transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Do you agree or disagree?

分析

这种 best way 或是 only way 的题目还是很常见的。对于这种题目，考生一看到就要做出迅速反应：这一方法的对立面就是还存在其他可行的办法。就这一题目而言，题干提出政府解决交通拥堵的最佳办法就是提供一周 7 天、一天 24 小时的免费交通，它的对立面就是还存在解决交通堵塞的其他办法，比如改善道路、城市再规划或立法征税等。

对于上述提到的陷阱和几种需要注意的情况，考生必须高度重视。当然，大多数题目的对立面还是很直截了当的。如果遇到了这种有对立面陷阱的题目，务必谨慎审题，以免跑题或偏题。在此提醒各位考生，千万不要抱有侥幸心理，往往你越不想碰到的题目，越有可能在考试时出现。

最后，总结一下审题的一般步骤：

Step 1：细读题目指令要求，判断题型和写作要求；

Step 2：精读题干，理解题意，把握核心词；

Step 3：构思立意，列出大致的提纲。

“审题”是写作的第一步。上面细分了雅思大作文的题目类型并详述了审题过程中可能会遇到的各种陷阱，希望考生在动笔之前重视再重视，花上 3—5 分钟列出一个大致提纲（包含总观点、分论点、论证方法等），再按照提纲展开，防止根据自己的即兴想法随意展开。

Part 2 立意篇：总观点立场鲜明，分论点紧密扣题

1

总观点句 (Thesis Statement)

雅思官方在 Task 2 写作评分标准的“Task Response”一项明确提出：presents a clear position throughout the response, 即提出一个清晰的立场。官方虽没有明确要求总观点句的位置，但建议考生尽可能在开头段就亮出自己的观点。

A 辩论型题目

真题举例

2015.8.29

Some people think that increasing business and cultural contacts worldwide have positive influences on development; others think that they have negative effects on national identities. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

给出
观点

In my view, globalisation not only boosts economic development, but also has positive effects on national identities.

2006.5.20

Do the problems brought by international travel outweigh the advantages?

给出
观点

Generally, it brings more benefits than problems.

2006.2.18

Some people believe that air travel should be restricted because it causes serious pollution and uses up the world's fuel resources. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

给出
观点

I find it hard to agree with them.

B 报告型题目

真题举例

2017.12.9

A rise in the standard of living in a country often seems to only benefit cities rather than

rural areas. What problems might this difference cause? How might these problems be reduced?

给出主旨

Rural areas are often the last to benefit if they benefit at all, and this phenomenon is the cause of many social and economic problems that countries experience.

2017.4.29

Children today find it difficult to concentrate on or pay attention to school. What are the reasons? How can we solve this problem?

给出主旨

I believe that a number of contributing factors negatively affect the modern child's ability to focus in class.

C 综合型题目

真题举例

《剑8》Test 3

Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve growing traffic and pollution problems. To what extent do you agree or disagree? What other measures do you think might be effective?

给出观点

Solving these problems is likely to need more than a simple rise in the price of petrol.

简而言之，总观点句的实现句式以简洁清晰为主。下表总结了各种题型开头段总观点句的常用句式。

题目类型	句式	注意
辩论型题目	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In my view, ...</i> • <i>Generally, it brings more benefits than problems.</i> • <i>I find it hard to agree with them.</i> • <i>I strongly believe that...</i> 	只是参考，不要拘泥于形式
报告型题目	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A number of contributing factors negatively affect...</i> • <i>This essay will examine the causes of this phenomenon and how it may be reversed.</i> • <i>This essay will look at the consequences this may lead to and propose some counter measures.</i> 	句式比较固定，可适当替换部分词汇
综合型题目		主要针对辩论型提问给出观点，无固定句式

2

分论点句 (Topic Sentence)

A

特殊要求

主体段中心句，也叫分论点句，是一篇文章说服力强弱的关键。虽然官方范文中一些文章的段首缺乏中心句，但由于大部分中国学生的语言功底和写作能力达不到英语母语人士的水平，因此建议大家平时练习时还是尽可能先给出分论点句。也有很多人觉得分论点句没什么难写的，毕竟就一句话而已。当然，如果仅是文中某处的一句话而已，确实没什么讲解的必要。但事实上，分论点句在文中是有一些特殊要求的，具体如下：

a

要与总观点句有着直接的关系

分论点句说直接一点就是总观点句的一个理由，因此它必须能够很好地支撑整篇文章的总观点句。很多人写出的分论点句跟总观点句并不存在直接的关系，要么过于笼统，要么过于具体。

b

要对段落内容进行完整的概括

很多考生在写完分论点句后，就开始展开段落，但多数时候，考生会感到无话可说，一两句便断了思路，于是便试图通过加一个 *besides* 或类似的词转而谈论别的内容。殊不知，这样就有可能导致一个问题：一个主体段出现了两个核心思想，而段首的分论点句只概括了第一个核心思想。如果这两个核心思想联系紧密的话，考生只要将分论点句稍作修改，让其包含后半部分的核心思想即可。但如果两者并没有紧密联系，就需要另起一段。

c

分论点不可出现交叉或重合

如果考生选择写两个或多个分论点，那么一定要注意论点与论点之间不能有重复和交叉。大多数情况下，第一个分论点还是很好想出来的，但论点越多越难展开，所以很可能在第二个或其他的论点展开时写着写着就与前一个重复了，这时候想要挽救可能有点困难。因此，建议在动笔之前尽可能把分论点列出来，有一个大致的提纲，避免因内容重复而失分。

d

语言运用和表达要足够准确

雅思写作考试主要考查学生的语言运用和表达能力，因此考生在列出上述总观点和分论点的情况下，还要用准确的英文将其表达出来。如果语言运用不够准确，考官难以理解考生想表达的意思的话，很可能会觉得考生的逻辑存在问题。因此，建议无论在写总观点句还是写分论点句时，考生都应当尽可能运用简洁的词汇和句法准确地表达自己的意思，不要一味想着用一些难词、大词、复杂句去表达，否则很可能得不偿失。总之，分论点对于一篇文章是否具有说服力极为重要，考生平时在练习时务必注意这些特殊要求。

B 不同话题的构思方式

Task 2 写作的话题整体而言较为学术。考生如果遇到教育类、科技类或生活类的话题，一般根据自己的经验或阅历基本可以列出几个不同的理由，但也有一些话题偏离学生，尤其是高中生的生活阅历，比如政府类和犯罪类，这些话题相对而言难度较大，容易使很多考生的思维受到阻碍，对这类话题束手无策。下面以两个例子来展示一下不同话题的难度：

2017.6.3

Some people think living in big cities is bad for people's health. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.2.25

Some people want the government to spend more money looking for life on other planets, while others think it is a waste of public money, since there are many problems on the Earth. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

分析

第一道题属于生活类话题，相对容易，考生结合自身的情况，不难想出在大城市生活对健康的利弊。有些不利因素似乎也显而易见，比如大城市存在的各种污染威胁到人类的身体健康。此外，较快的生活节奏带来的压力严重损害身心健康。第二道题属于政府类话题，讨论政府是否要提供资金用于太空探索，该类话题无疑是很多考生的知识盲点，让人感觉无从下手。鉴于这种问题，在此分享几个构思分论点的方式，同时依据话题难度，对几个难度相对较大的话题进行了思路的整理。

a**题型篇****辩论型题目**

分论点可以从不同角度（比如个人角度和社会角度）切入，也可以从小到大（比如个人—他人—社会）切入，还可以按照题干所涉及的对象切入。

真题举例**2006.5.20**

Do the problems brought by international travel outweigh the advantages?

参考思路

假设作者在文章的开头段提出了总观点：我不认为国际旅行的弊大于利，相反，我认为它的好处多过坏处。那么接下来的分论点可以尝试从以下几个角度展开。

分论点 1

Travelling to an unfamiliar foreign country is an exciting and satisfying experience for tourists. (从个人角度出发)

分论点 2

Tourism certainly aids in the creation of jobs, which can stimulate the economy of the host nation and improve the standard of living of its citizens. (从社会角度出发, 比如经济方面)

分论点 3

Another benefit of encouraging an influx of foreign tourists is the improvements to the relationships between nations and ethnic groups. (从社会角度出发, 比如文化方面)

报告型题目

分论点可以从主客观(或叫作内外因)角度切入: 问题所产生的影响可以从个人和社会两个角度切入; 解决方案可以从个人、家庭、学校和政府四个角度考虑。

真题举例

2006.3.11

In many countries, more and more young people are leaving school and unable to find jobs after graduation. What problems do you think youth unemployment will cause to the individual and the society? What measures can be taken to address this problem?

参考思路

假设作者在文章开头段已给出主旨, 即接下来自己要阐述年轻人失业可能对个人和社会造成的问题。那么主体段的分论点可以尝试这么写:

问题影响 1

A primary result is that unemployed graduates have difficulty making ends meet. (对个人的影响, 比如个人无法谋生)

问题影响 2

Yet, this issue extends beyond individuals; it also has ramifications for the entire society. Any time youth unemployment spikes, the risk of social instability rises as well. (对社会的影响, 比如引起社会不稳定)

解决方案

Suggested remedies for this issue involve the individual and state levels. (个人和政府两个层面) It has been argued that government welfare programs for jobless people should be written into law so as to prevent social unrest and improve people's standard of

living. (政府角度) First, I would posit an issue faced by young graduates. (个人角度)

以上构思方式可以解决大部分常考话题分论点的展开, 但对于政府类和犯罪类等某些实在远离生活的话题, 我们还可以参考下面的方式进行分论点的展开。

b 话题篇

政府类

政府类话题无非涉及两小类: 一是权 (立法规定), 二是钱 (预算支配), 要么考查政府应不应该规定 / 限制 / 决定某个问题, 要么考查政府应不应该在某个方面花钱。

真题举例 1

2016.1.9 B 卷

Some people think the government should invest more money in teaching science than other subjects in order for a country to develop and progress. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2015.11.19

The government should spend money in promoting sport and art in school, rather than sponsoring professional sports and art events in communities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

类似考题

政府能否为人们的教育和医疗服务出钱? 政府和个人, 谁应该为高等教育学费买单? 政府要不要保护濒临消失的语言? 政府不应当投资修建剧院、体育馆, 而是应该投资医疗和教育, 你同意吗? 艺术家应该是政府资助, 还是其他来源资助? 政府应当资助本土电影吗? 科学研究应该由政府而不是小公司来进行, 你同意吗? 体育队应该由政府还是非政府来资助? 个人健康是否应当由非营利性公司来运营? 政府应当投资修建道路吗?

参考思路

这类问题往往涉及政府是否应该在某一方面投资, 回答通常是政府应优先考虑社会基础设施建设和改善民生服务 (give priority to infrastructure development and the revamping of public services)。

(1) 税收 (tax) 是政府收入的主要来源。纳税人 (taxpayers) 有权要求获得政府的回馈 (reward): 政府优先投资公共服务 (public services), 比如基础教育 (basic education) 和

医疗 (medical care)。

(2) 在一些发展中国家 (developing countries), 许多人仍旧生活在贫困之中 (live in poverty), 缺少食物和住所 (do not have housing or food), 政府有责任帮助他们摆脱贫困 (lift them out of poverty)。否则, 这些人容易成为社会动荡的因素 (disrupt social order)。

(3) 社会基础设施和民生服务是一个国家发展的基本条件 (necessary for a nation's growth), 没有完善的基础设施和服务, 一些公民会感到自身的基本权益可能无法得到保障, 为国效力的积极性就不高。

政府投资类的话题几乎全都是交叉类话题, 分别与教育 (谁应该为学费买单)、艺术、科技、健康等话题结合。这类题目的写法大同小异, 写好处就是围绕各自的交叉来写, 如促进教育、艺术、科技的发展, 促进公民的健康等, 而坏处都是一样的: 浪费政府的有限财政资源 (strained government funds) 或者说给政府造成了沉重的经济负担 (incur costs which the government will have difficulties affording)。

真题举例 2

2016.7.30

Some people think that the government should decide which subject students study at university, while others think that students should be allowed to apply for the subject they prefer. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2016.1.30

In some countries, the governments have tried to reduce traffic. For instance, they imposed a congestion tax during rush hour. Do you think this development is positive or negative?

参考思路

政府在应对社会问题时具备三大独特优势, 但这与个人的努力也是分不开的。

(1) 有钱。题目: 个人和政府, 谁来解决环境问题? 应当承认, 有一些环境问题是个人难以解决的, 比如能源短缺和气候变化。政府最大的优势是可以高效分配公共资金 (properly distribute tax money) 来应对这些问题。

(2) 有权。政府有权的体现是征税和制定法律。通过征税, 政府可以防止贫富差距扩大 (manage the disparity between socio-economic classes); 针对环境问题, 向一些一次性产品 (disposable products) 征收更多消费税 (mandate taxes on consumption) 能抑制人们的消费; 执行法规 (implement environmental regulations) 则可以惩罚破坏环境的个人。

(3) 有号召力。有号召力意味着政府可以加强儿童对环境问题的学习 (introduce environmental issues into children's academic curriculum), 培养儿童崇尚绿色生活的态度 (encourage a positive perception of environmentally friendly lifestyles)。

犯罪类

犯罪类话题热衷于考查犯罪主体 (年轻人 / 一般人) 犯罪的原因, 如何减少或预防犯罪, 以及如何惩罚罪犯。

真题举例 1

2014.8.2

In many parts of the world children and teenagers are committing more crimes. Why is this happening?

参考思路

青少年犯罪 (juvenile delinquency) 产生的原因可从家庭、学校、媒体三个角度分析。

(1) 家庭: 父母忙碌, 缺乏对孩子的关爱, 孩子易产生心理问题, 以反社会 (antisocial) 的行为, 故意引起父母注意, 如超市行窃 (shoplifting)。或是由于家长过度溺爱, 导致孩子以自我为中心 (self-centred)、欺负他人, 如校园霸凌 (bullying)。

(2) 学校: 学校过度重视学术课程 (academic courses), 而忽视了德育课程 (ethics courses)。

(3) 媒体: 电视、网络等媒体上充斥着大量不良信息, 如暴力色情画面, 而孩子没有辨别是非的能力 (do not possess a moral compass), 会去模仿 (mimic) 一些不良行为。

真题举例 2

2012.11.3

Many people are afraid of leaving their house because of crime. Some think more action should be taken to prevent crime, but others think little can be done. What is your view?

参考思路

减少犯罪的方式自然要从犯罪的原因开始着手, 因此上一题对于原因的分析可能会对这一题的写作有所启发。但需要注意一点, 上一题中限定了犯罪主体为青少年, 而实际上社会中的大部分犯罪主体是成年人, 在写这道题目时要注意区分。防止犯罪发生的措施可以从以下几个

角度考虑：

(1) 普及法律教育，尤其是在落后的乡村地区 (Providing legal education is the first step we can take to lower crime rates.)。人们很多时候因不懂法而犯法 (People that lack a formal education frequently do not understand the illegality of their action.)，所以需要被告知哪些行为属于犯罪以及犯罪的代价 (The exact nature of crime and punishment must be taught to people.)。

(2) 法律的执行力度要合理公平。有时候人们采用极端方式解决问题，是因为法律未能解决问题 (The courts fail to uphold their rights or resolve their disputes.) 或执法人员存在腐败或不作为等问题 (Some countries are not devoid of corruption and inaction.)。

(3) 更有效的解决方案在于完善社会福利保障体系，毕竟犯罪根源 (the root of crime) 在于一些社会问题，如贫困或失业 (poverty or unemployment) 等，所以从政府的角度保障人们的基本生活，违法犯罪就可能少一些 (As long as people feel secure, they are less likely to put their lives or freedom on the line.)。

真题举例 3

2008.9.18

Sending criminals to prison is not the best method of dealing with them. Education and job training are better ways to help them. Do you agree or disagree?

参考思路

监禁 (imprisonment) 和再教育都是对罪犯进行改造 (rehabilitate themselves) 的方法。社区服务 (community service) 对于轻刑犯和初犯是一种不错的惩处方式。处罚方式一般因罪犯类型的不同而不同。

(1) 重刑犯 (felon)，一般重罚，如监禁甚至死刑。(In the case of particularly abhorrent criminals, like those who commit murder, extremely long terms or even capital punishment may be necessary to mete out justice.)

(2) 轻刑犯或初犯 (first offender)，一般应该给一次机会 (should be afforded another chance) 重新做人。惩罚措施多为教育和职业培训 (some type of education and vocational training)，以防二次犯罪。

C 写作句式

在掌握了文章分论点的构思方法之后，我们来看一下分论点句的具体表达方式。

a 逻辑顺序词

首先 : firstly, first of all, to begin with, first and foremost, for one thing, in the first place

其次 : secondly, also, besides, moreover, furthermore, additionally, what is more, on top of that, for another, in the second place

最后 : thirdly, lastly, finally, last but not least, in the third place

b 框架句

分论点句 1	<i>The main/primary/principal reason for X/why X is that...</i> <i>One strong/convincing/potent/persuasive argument for X is that...</i> <i>The most obvious benefit/drawback of X is that...</i> <i>X enables/allows...to do...</i> <i>X offers/affords people the opportunity to do...</i>
分论点句 2	<i>Another significant reason why I advocate X is that...</i> <i>Not only does/do/is X..., but also...</i> <i>As crucial is the point that...</i> <i>An equally important advantage is that...</i> <i>In addition to..., X can...</i>
分论点句 3	<i>The third reason is that...</i> <i>Still another reason is that...</i>

c 分论点句写法：逻辑顺序词 + 框架句

真题举例 1

Some people believe that air travel should be restricted because it causes serious pollution and uses up the world's fuel resources. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

参考思路

总观点句 I find it hard to agree with them.

分论点句 1 To start off, superior speed is the most notable quality of travel.

分论点句 2 Also, modern globalisation relies heavily on air travel.

真题举例 2

Wild animals are still not protected by humans. What are the causes and what are the solutions?

参考思路

总观点句 The case remains unresolved for a number of reasons.

分论点句 1 The primary contributing factor is profit.

分论点句 2 An additional factor responsible for this situation is the dearth of attention paid to environmental issues by common people.

真题举例 3

Aircraft have been increasingly used to transport fruits and vegetables to some countries where such plants hardly grow when they are out of season. Some people consider it a good trend, but some people oppose it. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

参考思路

总观点句 Previously, this criticism was valid, but currently, signs indicate that this trade activity is beneficial.

分论点句 1 To begin with, it should be pointed out that, contrary to popular belief, imports have become far cheaper and more available to most people.

分论点句 2 It is also important to remember that imports and exports are inseparably linked, that is, importing goods from other countries is not necessarily a zero-sum game.

总而言之，任务回应好的文章应该有以下几个特征：明确提出自己的总观点且完整准确地回应了题目要求；各个分论点句能够很好地支撑自己的总观点句；各个主体段围绕各段的分论点句充分展开，不存在与分论点无关的句子。

Chapter

3

谋篇布局

Part 1 文章结构

一篇好的文章离不开一个清晰的组织架构。雅思大作文的结构虽说无固定模式，但也万变不离其宗。毕竟西方议论文主要是由三大部分构成，即开头段 + 主体段 + 结尾段，细微差异主要在于主体段落的具体安排。考官范文的写法也不唯一，只是众多可能性的其中一种罢了。所以，考生在问四段式好还是五段式好的问题之前，不妨思考一下四段或五段，甚至六段、七段的结构会影响我们的得分吗？一个本来应该拿 5 分的四段式文章改成了五段后就能拿到 5.5 甚至是 6 分了吗？显然，主体段数量的多少是其次，关键在于每一段的实质性内容，只要总体上结构清晰、布局合理即可。

笔者会在下文分享几个常用的写作结构，结构的提取主要基于雅思官方范文（源自《剑桥雅思真题集》系列）和本书 Chapter 5 中所提供的高分范文。结构选择的宗旨是：根据题目类型，即本书 Chapter 2 中提到的三种题型——辩论型、报告型和综合型，选择不同的写作结构。但不得不提醒各位考生，不要指望拿一种结构套上所有题目，而应该根据写作需要灵活选取合理的结构，即结构为内容服务。接下来，跟随笔者分别来看一下上一章中提到的三类题型各自对应的写作结构吧！

1

辩论型题目写作结构

该题型要求考生针对题干中的观点或现象表达明确的立场，以理由、例子或其他手段进行论证，同时评估自身立场的不足之处或对方观点的合理之处。其出题方式较多，但基本思路无非是论证考生自己所主张的观点并评估对方的观点。

A

第一种结构

在探讨第一种结构之前，我们先来看一道 2017 年 3 月 25 日的题目及其范文。

In the past, the main role of the teacher was to provide information. Today, however, students can get access to a wide range of information. Therefore, some people think there is no role for the teacher in modern education.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?



这是一道 Agree or Disagree 的辩论型题目。题干落脚点是说现代教育中老师这个角色没什么作用了，问你是否同意这种观点。下文的主体段采取了“让步 + 转折”的展开模式：主体 1 段先承认对方观点的合理之处，主体 2 段以转折表示本段将讨论自己观点的合理性。



There is a growing concern over the necessity of teachers in their traditional role as the torch-bearers of information. Anyone who has ever attended a lecture knows that it more often than not concerns dry and boring affairs, containing little information that cannot be accessed in mere seconds with one's smartphone. Thus, it is debatable as to whether the teachers are necessary at all in modern classrooms. Yet, I do not believe that this issue is as simple as the ability to access information.

It is true that technology has made most of the traditional functions of a teacher obsolete. Basic facts can be stored and retrieved on even the smallest devices that have a screen, and telecommunication technologies such as 4G networks and cloud storage ensure that such information is only a slight tap away. In fact, there are even people who have been able to condense formerly complex topics into bite-sized videos or info-graphics that are more efficient than a lesson taught by a teacher.

However, having access to information does not necessarily mean that one can use it. After all, there is little point in having all the information in the world if one is uneducated in its use. This is where the other, oft-forgotten, role of teachers comes in. Good teachers instruct students in the application of concepts, i.e. math teachers show how formulas can be used in managing finances, and history teachers explain how to be civilly responsible. If we did away with teachers altogether, many students would go unguided and have little use for the knowledge in their possession.

While teachers' role as people who impart information has been supplanted by technology, they perform a significant role in the classroom by instructing students on the application of concepts to real-world scenarios. Therefore, it would be unwise to remove them from the modern education process.



开头段	S1(背景)+S2(背景)+S3(topic)+S4(thesis statement)	教师是否有用武之地备受争议，但我认为这个问题没那么简单。
主体 1 段	对方观点	教师无用武之地的情况。
主体 2 段	自己观点	教师有用武之地的情况。
结尾段	重申个人观点 + 建议	教师仍有用武之地，不建议从现代教育中剔除。

注 S1、S2 是指段落中的第几个句子；topic 即题干讨论的话题；thesis statement（总观点句）即个人观点。下同。

结 构 模 板

由上述范文结构，我们可以提炼出辩论型题目的第一种展开结构：

开头段	引入话题 + 个人观点	
主体 1 段	让步	让步，即承认对方观点的合理性或自己观点存在不足。
		例如：It is true that...
主体 2 段	转折	转折，即（虽前面提到对方观点存在合理性，但）对方观点不完全正确，或（虽前面提到自己观点存在不足，但）自己观点的不足只是一个次要的方面，通常一句话带过，然后重点展开论证自己观点的合理性。
		例如：However, ...
结尾段	结论	重申个人观点。

B 第二种结构

在探讨第二种结构之前，我们先来看一道 2017 年 11 月 4 日的题目及其范文。

Some people think the government should spend money on saving minority languages from dying out completely. Others say it is a waste of financial resources.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

思 路 点 拨

这是一道 Discuss both views 的辩论型题目。题干落脚点是说政府是否应该出资拯救面临消失的少数民族语言，一方认为应该，另一方认为不应该，让考生讨论两方观点并提出自己的看法。针对这种辩论型题目，两方观点都应适当讨论，并提出自己的立场，可以持中立态度，也可以持一边倒态度。

高 分 范 文

As the primary method for expressing and sharing ideas, language is a defining part of a nation's culture. Yet language is also a tool, and the unfortunate truth is that in a globalised world, not every tool is right for the job. With this in mind, I think that the government does not have an obligation to allocate funds to save minority languages.

If one looks at large countries such as India, which has a large number of ethnic groups with their own languages, one may find that trying to keep the country together by supporting

the continued usage of each language is not cost-effective. If the government decided to save minority languages, that would mean it would need to print most public documents in every one of those ethnic groups' languages. This would limit the government's ability to standardise official documents and education material.

It is, of course, important for people to preserve their cultural heritage, the loss of which is a tragic phenomenon that is growing in the modern age. After all, minority languages are the keys to missing parts of history that create the intricately woven human experience that is important for defining modern identity. But this important cultural responsibility is simply not the government's responsibility. In my mind, the government's only obligation to people is the protection of basic rights, not the preservation of culture.

My view is that ethnic groups themselves, rather than the government, are supposed to be responsible for stopping the demise of minority languages. If members of minority groups and those who sympathise with them wish to preserve their languages, then they must take action themselves, perhaps by taking the time to teach their children at home or organising community events to build awareness, rather than holding their hands out to the government for money.

范文结构

开头段	S1(背景)+S2(topic)+S3(thesis statement)	语言很重要, 但并非每一种语言都重要, 我认为政府没有义务出资拯救少数民族语言。
主体 1 段	自己观点	对政府不应出资拯救少数民族语言作解释说明。
主体 2 段	对方观点 + 反驳	当然, 保护文化遗产不消亡很重要, 但我认为这并不属于政府的职责范围。政府的基本职责是保障人们的基本权利得以实现, 而不是保护语言。
结尾段	重申个人观点 + 建议	拯救少数民族语言不能要求政府出资来拯救, 而是要靠少数民族自己(比如花时间在家教育孩子或组织能树立保护意识的公共活动)来加强保护。

结构模板

由上述范文结构, 我们可以提炼出辩论型题目的第二种展开结构:

开头段	引入话题 + 个人观点	
主体 1 段	正面论证	正面论证, 即直接提出自己所支持的观点, 并通过一些论证手法进一步解释说明。

主体 2 段	让步 + 反驳	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 第一种结构与第二种结构的区别在于：前者让步 + 转折各自单独成段，也就是主体 1 段让步、不反驳，主体 2 段才反驳；而后者让步 + 反驳在同一段进行。需要注意的是，在使用第二种结构时，对于让步的内容一定要展开说明，即针对对方观点存在的合理性或自己观点的不足要具体地展开说明，不能只是简单的一句话带过。 ● 反驳，与第一种结构中的“转折”类似，即指出对方观点不完全正确或自己观点存在的不足只是一个次要方面，可以解决，从而证明了自己观点的合理性。 ● 这种结构中的“反驳”通常在“让步”之后同一段出现，而第一种结构中的“转折”往往另起一段出现。
		例如：Of course, ...But...
结尾段	结论	重申个人观点。



上述第二种结构在雅思官方所给的高分作文中更为常见，以《剑 5》Test 2 这道有关“利弊讨论”的辩论型题目为例，我们来分析一下有何不同。

In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university studies.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for young people who decide to do this.

It is quite common these days for young people in many countries to have a break from studying after graduating from high school. The trend is not restricted to rich students who have the money to travel, but is also evident among poorer students who choose to work and become economically independent for a period of time.

The reasons for this trend may involve the recognition that a young adult who passes directly from school to university is rather restricted in terms of general knowledge and experience of the world. By contrast, those who have spent some time earning a living or travelling to other places, have a broader view of life and better personal resources to draw on.

开头段

引入话题（但未表明个人观点）。

主体 1 段

正面论证（自己观点）——选择间隔年的学生具有的优势：更有见识 & 更加独立。

They tend to be more independent, which is a very important factor in academic study and research, as well as giving them an advantage in terms of coping with the challenges of student life.

However, there are certainly dangers in taking time off at that important age. Young adults may end up never returning to their studies or finding it difficult to readapt to an academic environment. They may think that it is better to continue in a particular job, or to do something completely different from a university course. But overall, I think this is less likely today, when academic qualifications are essential for getting a reasonable career.

My view is that young people should be encouraged to broaden their horizons. That is the best way for them to get a clear perspective of what they are hoping to do with their lives and why. Students with such a perspective are usually the most effective and motivated ones and taking a year off may be the best way to gain this.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳（对方观点 + 反驳）——选择间隔年的学生面临一些潜在的负面影响（具体说明），但这些问题都能解决。

结尾段

结论（表明个人观点）。

注 可能有些考生已经注意到，这篇考官范文并未在开头段末句明确给出自己的观点，而是在结尾段表明了个人立场，这也是完全可以的。本文全篇结构统一完整，开头段引入话题，中间两个主体段针对题干话题的两方观点分别进行了分析，结尾自然而然推出自己的观点，行文流畅，一气呵成。但初学者如果对此结构掌握不好，建议还是在开头段的末句明确给出自己的观点，以防考官看不清行文结构（尤其是段与段之间的联系）。

C 第三种结构

当有些文章观点的倾向性比较强时，还可以写成“一边倒”结构。以《剑 10》Test 3 这道题目为例，我们来探索一下如何使用第三种结构。

Countries are becoming more and more similar because people are able to buy the same products anywhere in the world.

Do you think this is a positive or negative development?



这是一道 Positive or Negative 的辩论型题目。题干落脚点是说世界各国越来越趋同是好还是坏。下面这篇考官范文认为这一趋势不好，并从三个角度分别说明了原因，整体上偏一边倒。为了

体现辩证的思维，文章结尾处进行了“小让步”，一句话带过这一趋势可能存在的好处，然后反驳，重申自己认为这一趋势以不利为主的观点。



It is said that countries are becoming similar to each other because of the global spread of the same products, which are now available for purchase almost anywhere. I strongly believe that this modern development is largely detrimental to culture and traditions worldwide.

A country's history, language and ethos are all inextricably bound up in its manufactured artefacts. If the relentless advance of international brands into every corner of the world continues, these bland packages might one day completely oust the traditional objects of a nation, which would be a loss of richness and diversity in the world, as well as the sad disappearance of the manifestations of a place's character. What would a Japanese tea ceremony be without its specially crafted teapot, or a Fijian kava ritual without its bowl made from a certain type of tree bark?

Let us not forget either that traditional products, whether these be medicines, cosmetics, toys, clothes, utensils or food, provide employment for local people. The spread of multinational products can often bring in its wake a loss of jobs, as people turn to buying the new brand, perhaps thinking it more glamorous than the one they are used to. This eventually puts old-school craftspeople out of work.

Finally, tourism numbers may also be affected, as travellers become disillusioned with finding every place just the same as the one they visited previously. To see the same products in shops the world over is boring, and does not impel visitors to open their wallets in the same way that trinkets or souvenirs unique to the particular area do.

Some may argue that all people are entitled to have access to the same products, but I say that local objects suit local conditions best, and that faceless uniformity worldwide is an unwelcome and dreary prospect.



开头段	S1(改写题干)+S2(thesis statement)	由于人们可以在不同的地方买到相同的产品，世界越来越趋同。我认为世界趋同对文化和传统都不好。
主体1段	理由1	对文化的不好：文化失去多样性。
主体2段	理由2	对传统的不好：新产品日渐代替传统产品，传统匠人丢失饭碗。

主体 3 段	理由 3	对传统行业的不好：旅游地和纪念品日趋一致，无特色而言，旅游业受到影响。
结尾段	对方观点 + 反驳	对方认为，人们可以享有同样的产品了，但我认为各地还是需要一些本地特色。

结 构 模 板

由上述范文结构，我们可以提炼出辩论型题目的第三种展开结构：

开头段	引入话题 + 个人观点	指出自己所支持的观点（主体段将从几个角度来分析自己为什么这么认为）。
主体 1 段	理由 1+ 拓展	支撑个人观点的原因 1 并进行论证。
主体 2 段	理由 2+ 拓展	支撑个人观点的原因 2 并进行论证。 例如：Let us not forget either that...
.....	如果有更多的理由，可以写更多的主体段。
结尾段	让步 + 反驳	一句话概述对方观点，转而指出对方观点的不足或表达自己观点的合理性。 例如：Some may argue that..., but I say that...

注 上述结构中，考生如果写五段，还可以将“让步 + 反驳”作为主体 3 段进行补充说明，然后再写一个结尾段，直接重申个人观点。

“消化”时间

在过去的这一小节中，笔者针对辩论型的题目总结出了三种考生未来可以尝试的写作结构。第一种和第二种适合大多数议论文的写作，而第三种结构适合于少数倾向性比较强的题目。

如前所述，即使是官方所给的满分范文，其使用的结构也不唯一，议论文结构的选取比较灵活，会依据内容的需要选择一定的结构辅助展开。笔者所总结的这三种写作结构只是抛砖引玉，在考生能力许可的情况下，也可以将笔者总结的这三种结构任意组合搭配去创作。例如，在第二种结构中，范文在主体 1 段“正面论证”、主体 2 段“让步 + 反驳”，在实际写作时，考生也可以在主体 1 段“让步 + 反驳”、主体 2 段“正面论证”。再如，在第一种结构中，范文在结尾段重申了个人观点，在实际写作时，考生也可以在结尾段进行段内小让步，即以“让步 + 反驳”的形式重申个人的观点。第三种结构中的结尾段也允许以直接重申个人论点结尾。更多灵活的组合结构，详见本书“Chapter 5 Task 2 真题还原及解析”。

此外，还有一些需要注意的问题：

关于“个人观点”坐落的位置。笔者建议，尽可能在开头段就亮出自己的观点。如果开头段未表明个人观点，在主体段论证自己的观点时，可以捎带表明自己的观点，但无论如何都需要在结尾段明确表明自己的观点。还有一种情况是，考生个人持中立观点，比如针对一些利弊分析的辩论型题目。考生在开头段表明题干所述利弊兼具，然后主体 1 段分析“利”，主体 2 段分析“弊”，那么在结尾段考生需要就“利”和“弊”总体分析重申自己的中立观点。

关于“开头段”和“结尾段”的展开。三种写作结构的开头段，“引入话题”的方式有多种，但目的都一样，都是为了引出题干所讨论的问题。具体的开头段展开方式详见本章“Part 2 开头段”。同理，“结尾段”的主要目的也是对主体段的内容作出总结，重申个人的观点。具体的结尾段的展开方式详见本章“Part 3 结尾段”。

2

报告型题目写作结构

该题型通常要求考生描述和分析一个现象或问题的原因（或影响）与解决方案。写作时原因（或影响）与解决方案可以分别以一个段落或多个段落处理。如果以两个以上的段落写原因（或影响），可以将解决方案作为结尾段，见下述“A. 第一种结构”。也可以在中间段写完原因（或影响）与解决方案以后，不考虑中间段的数量，写一个总结性结尾，见下述“B. 第二种结构”。

A

第一种结构

以 2017 年 3 月 4 日真题为例，我们先来探讨一下报告型题目的第一种写作结构。

Many young people leave school with negative attitudes towards learning.

Why do you think this is, and how can they be encouraged to study?

思路点拨

这是一道 reasons and proposals（原因 + 解决方案）的报告型题目。题干说许多年轻人离开学校之后对学习持消极态度，然后问造成这一问题的原因是什么，以及有什么解决方案。

高分范文

A deep distaste for spending long hours in school is nothing new among students. As long as schools have existed, those forced to attend count the hours until class ends. However, the recent phenomenon of students developing equal distaste for learning is as mysterious as it is worrying.

Looking for answers to this issue, one may consider the modern era in which we live. While rebellious youths always develop the notion that they have the world figured out, nowadays

they have a constant stream of confirmation bias from their social media apps. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and others allow the rapid proliferation of pop-culture icons, often representing an idealised image of success in which education is both useless and even detrimental to one's image of being 'cool'.

Another possible explanation for the spite that students have for learning may be the dwindling returns on their long study sessions. It is a commonly discussed topic among parents today that competition for schools and jobs is fierce. In the past, when education was less accessible and thus imparted more advantages, a student could be practically guaranteed a successful future simply by virtue of getting an education. Yet now, students must study tirelessly in hopes of getting even the smallest step ahead in the educational rat race, and that still may not be enough. It is, then, no wonder that students grow a sweltering dislike of learning.

All, however, is not lost. I believe that the love of learning can be rekindled in young people's hearts with a few social and educational changes. Since most of the pressure that is placed on students is in the form of grades and tests, there should be a more thorough analysis of students' abilities, so that they do not become discouraged if they are unable to keep up with others in certain areas. Also, better role models—those who display a like of learning and an intellect that young people can aspire to—must be presented in the media.

范文结构

开头段	S1(topic)+S2(自己的态度)	学生在离开学校时对学习持消极态度由来已久，我对此表示担忧。
主体 1 段	原因 1	现代的社交媒体曲解了理想化的成功形象。
主体 2 段	原因 2	学生长期学习课程的回报日渐减少，取得微小的进步需付出更多的努力。
结尾段	解决方案	通过社会和教育上的变化，比如对学生的能力进行更彻底分析；媒体应该更多地呈现那些热爱学习和智力超群的年轻人的榜样事例。

结构模板

开头段	引入话题 + 个人态度	对题干的话题表明自己的态度。
主体 1 段	原因 1+ 拓展	回答题干第一问：提出这种问题或现象的第一个原因，并进行拓展论证。

主体 2 段	原因 2+ 拓展	回答题干第一问：提出这种问题或现象的第二个原因，并进行拓展论证。
结尾段	解决方案	回答题干第二问：提出 2 个左右的解决方案。

注 上述结构是针对“原因 + 解决方案”组合提供的结构模板。如果题干问的是“影响 + 解决方案”，那么主体段落的“原因”替换成“影响”即可。

B 第二种结构

以胡敏雅思第 6 代《雅思写作》上的这道题为例，我们来探讨一下报告型题目的另外一种结构。

In many less-developed countries, the gap in the standard of living between the cities and the countryside is very large.

What are the reasons for this and how could the gap be reduced?



这仍是一道 reasons and proposals 的报告型题目。题干说在许多欠发达国家城乡之间的生活水平差距很大，然后问造成这一问题的原因是什么，以及如何才能扭转这种趋势。



Many less-developed countries are experiencing a wide difference in living standards between the cities and the rural areas. In this essay, I shall look at two reasons why this is happening and how the gap might be made smaller.

One reason that cities are much more developed than rural areas in less developed countries is that the governments have focused on making the cities look good for investment. In China, for example, the government has clearly focused on making Beijing and Shanghai particularly attractive to outside investment. This strategy has clearly worked, but also results in a great disparity in living standards.

Another reason is that the level of education in cities in less developed countries is generally much higher than in rural areas. Better teachers usually prefer to be where the living standards are higher and this leads to a situation where the schools in the countryside gradually fall further and further behind. In addition, the schools in cities tend to be better equipped and the students also have access to more information. For example, in China, it is normal for students to have access to computers in cities, but this is not so common in the countryside.

There are several ways in which the gap could be reduced. Some suggest having teachers from the cities go to work in the countryside for a while. However, I think that more investment in rural schools would be more appropriate, as this would allow schools and teachers in rural areas to develop more independently. As for the issue of investment, if the government made it more advantageous for companies to locate in rural areas, perhaps through taxation and/or better infrastructure, it would provide more opportunities for those areas to catch up with the cities.

To summarise, there are many reasons why the living standards in rural and urban areas differ so much in developing countries and the government has a range of possibilities for reducing this gap.

范文结构

开头段	S1 (topic) + S2 (写作目的)	在许多欠发达国家城乡之间的生活水平差距很大。接下来我探讨一下可能的原因以及如何扭转这种趋势。
主体 1 段	原因 1	城市吸引的投资多。
主体 2 段	原因 2	城市的教育水平高。
主体 3 段	解决方案	给农村多投资；变输血（送教师下乡）为造血（给农村学校投资），通过减税和改善基础设施做到这一点。
结尾段	总结	造成这一局面的原因有许多；扭转这种局面需要政府做多种努力。

结构模板

开头段	引入话题 + 写作目的	引入题干的话题之后，提出接下来的主体段自己将从原因（和解决方案）上进行分析说明。
主体 1 段	原因 1+ 拓展	回答题干第一问：提出出现题干这种问题或现象的第一个原因，并进行拓展论证。
主体 2 段	原因 2+ 拓展	回答题干第一问：提出出现题干这种问题或现象的第二个原因，并进行拓展论证。
主体 3 段	解决方案	回答题干第二问：提出 2 个左右的解决方案。
结尾段	总结	对主体段的内容进行简要总结。

注 如果题干是“影响 + 解决方案”的组合，那么上述主体段的原因改成影响即可。另外，上述开头段引出“写作目的”时，也可不提解决方案，只提接下来将就“原因或影响”进行分析。主体 1 段和主体 2 段还可以合成一段来写，分开写还是合段写主要视文章长度和层次而定。

3

综合型题目写作结构

该题型是指包含两个以上问题的题目，至少其中一个问题涉及论证，即要求表明自己的立场并加以论证，有时是辩论型题目和报告型题目的综合。它与报告型题目的区别在于：报告型题目虽然也包含两个问题（原因与解决方案，或影响与解决方案），但它的出题方式比较固定，只涉及原因、影响与解决方案，而综合型题目则涵盖报告型题目之外有两个问题的题目。综合型题目写作时通常以一个段落回应题干中的一个问题，那么题干中有几个问题文章通常就以几个中间段落回应。

A 第一种结构

接下来以 2017 年 2 月 11 日这道题目为例，我们来探讨一下综合型题目适用的写作结构。

In modern society, ambition is more and more important.

How important do you think ambition is for being successful in life?

Is it a positive or negative characteristic?



这道题目有两问，第一个问题是问雄心壮志对于成功的重要性，第二个问题是说拥有雄心壮志是好还是坏。两个提问要逐一回答，不可遗漏。



There is a famous saying that states, 'Individuals should always aim for the moon, for even if they miss, they will land amongst the stars.' This expression aptly summarises my opinion regarding ambition: it is one of the most important traits a person can possess.

A quick search on the Internet can help us find an almost endless number of motivational quotes like the one above, all expressing how important it is to have a goal to pursue. The need for a goal is practically built into the DNA of every living thing on our planet, in its most basic form, the urge to survive and propagate the species. Since we have evolved merely living day to day, humans need something else to look forward to; otherwise, we may languish in existential dread. While some people may be content to do just that, they are rarely genuinely happy doing so, usually harbouring resentment for those who have succeeded, and offering endless excuses for their own failures.

Of course, ambition is not without its downsides. Practically everyone in the USA knows the name Bernie Madoff, the man who swindled billions of dollars from thousands of people through Ponzi scheme investments. His current life sentence in prison serves as an example

for those whose ambitions turn into greed. No matter how much we desire to achieve our goals, we must do so without Machiavellian strategies. Luckily, despite the media attention of these cases, they are rare and should not deter one from setting high goals.

In sum, I firmly believe that ambition is a quality essential for one to achieve success. Without it, people would lose their motivation and quickly give up when coping with challenges in life. In fact, the fear of becoming consumed by one's ambition must not lead to hesitation in one's pursuits.

范文结构

开头段	S1 (topic) + S2 (个人观点)	以一句谚语引出题干话题, 并提出个人观点: 我认为雄心壮志是一个人拥有的最重要的品质之一。
主体 1 段	重要的原因	拥有雄心壮志会心存目标, 对生活充满期待, 不为失败找借口。
主体 2 段	好坏: 让步 + 反驳	有些人可能认为物极必反, 雄心壮志可能成为贪婪者的利器。但我认为, 这种情况还是少见, 不能因为个别案例就阻止人们制定很高的目标。
结尾段	总结	雄心壮志是获得成功必不可少的品质, 不能因为害怕被野心吞噬而放弃对雄心壮志的追求。

结构模板

开头段	引入话题 + 个人观点	引入题干的话题之后, 提出自己的观点。
主体 1 段	回答问题 1	以上述例题为例: 对自己所持观点进行论证说明。
主体 2 段	回答问题 2	以上述例题为例: 对题干这种问题或现象进行辩证分析。
结尾段	总结	对主体段两问进行总结。

注 主体段应分别回答题干的两个问题, 可根据文章长度和论述的层次写成两段或多个段落, 比如可以将主体 1 段原因分段来写, 也可以将主体 2 段的“好还是坏的讨论”分段来写。

B 第二种结构

综合型题目的第二种结构与第一种类似，不同的地方在于第二种结构将其中一个问题分成了两段来写。以《剑 8》Test 3 这道题目为例，我们来看一下第二种结构如何展开。

Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve growing traffic and pollution problems.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

What other measures do you think might be effective?



这道题目有两问，第一个问题是你多大程度上同意或不同意涨油价是解决交通和污染的最佳办法，第二个问题是还能采取什么其他措施来解决交通和污染问题。前一问是 Agree or Disagree 的辩论型提问方式，后一问是报告型的提问方式。



There is no doubt that traffic and pollution from vehicles have become huge problems, both in cities and on motorways everywhere. Solving these problems is likely to need more than a simple rise in the price of petrol.

While it is undeniable that private car use is one of the main causes of the increase in traffic and pollution, higher fuel costs are unlikely to limit the number of drivers for long. As this policy would also affect the cost of public transport, it would be very unpopular with everyone who needs to travel on the roads. But there are various other measures that could be implemented that would have a huge effect on these problems.

I think to tackle the problem of pollution, cleaner fuels need to be developed. The technology is already available to produce electric cars that would be both quieter and cleaner to use. Persuading manufacturers and travellers to adopt this new technology would be a more effective strategy for improving air quality, especially in cities.

However, traffic congestion will not be solved by changing the type of private vehicle people can use. To do this, we need to improve the choice of public transport services available to travellers. For example, if sufficient sky trains and underground train systems were built and effectively maintained in our major cities, then traffic on the roads would be dramatically reduced. Long-distance train and coach services should be made attractive and affordable alternatives to driving your own car for long journeys.

In conclusion, I think that long-term traffic and pollution reductions would depend on educating the public to use public transport more, and on governments using public money to construct and run efficient systems.

范文结构

开头段	S1 (topic) +S2 (个人观点)	我不认为提高油价是解决交通和环境问题的最佳办法。
主体 1 段	让步 + 反驳	私家车确实是造成交通和污染的重要原因之一，但长期来看这种举措效果不持久。此外，还会提高公共交通成本，且不会受到那些需要长途旅行的人的欢迎。
主体 2 段	解决办法 1	研发清洁能源。
主体 3 段	解决办法 2	为旅客提供多种公共交通的选择，尤其长途省时的交通服务系统。
结尾段	总结	总之，长期解决交通和环境问题需要靠公众更多地使用公共交通工具，也需要政府出资建造更多方便出行的公共交通系统。

结构模板

开头段	引入话题 + 个人观点	引入题干的话题之后，提出自己的观点。
主体 1 段	回答问题 1	以上述例题为例：对自己所持观点进行论证说明。
主体 2 段	回答问题 2	以上述例题为例：提出题干之外的其他解决办法 1。
主体 3 段	回答问题 2	以上述例题为例：提出题干之外的其他解决办法 2。
结尾段	总结	对主体段两问进行总结。

注 同“A. 第一种结构”，第二种结构中的主体 1 段和主体 2 段，也可以根据文章长度和层次的需要分段来写。上述例题中，将主体 2 段分成了两段。当然，也可以将主体 1 段分成两段，主体 2 段合成一段来写，只要完整地回答了题干所问，逻辑层级清楚即可。

Part 2 开头段

好的开头对于一篇文章的重要性再怎么强调也不为过。相信不少人会对这个经典的开头感到似曾相识：

Harry Potter was a highly unusual boy in many ways. For one thing, he hated the summer holidays more than any other time of year. For another, he really wanted to do his homework but was forced to do it in secret, in the dead of night. (就许多方面来说，哈利·波特是个不同寻常的男孩儿。比如说，他在一年之中最恨的就是暑假。再比如说，他倒是真心想做家庭作业，但却被迫偷偷地，总是在深夜才做。)

——*Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* 《哈利·波特与阿兹卡班囚徒》

“Harry Potter was a highly unusual boy in many ways”这个句式已被很多魔法爱好者奉为圭臬。笔者在批阅学生的范文时发现，他们对于开头段的写作一般处于两个阵营：要么仅凭着中文逻辑和语感铺陈一个长段落，如捕鸟一般，一直在灌木丛周边敲打，迟迟不入正题；要么给大脑放假，直接套用某个不知出处的模板，把题干内容削足适履地塞进模板，操作简便，但也毫无生气，丝毫提不起考官的兴趣，想要在众多考生中脱颖而出就更难了。那么，何为一个好的开头段呢？

先来看一下《剑桥雅思官方指南》(简称“OG”)明确给出的开头段的写法：

- restatement of the question (改写题干)
 - give your interpretation of the words or ideas used in the question
 - explain what you intend to write about
 - give a brief reaction to the question
 - summarise the question or topic through a new question
- thesis statement (表明个人观点或立场)

不难发现，官方给出的这个开头段的结构要求明确、步骤清晰，仔细一看，这不就是我们常说的西方议论文比较青睐的开门见山式结构吗？需要指出的是，官方所提供的这种开头段的结构仍然只是一种概括性的说明，需要根据题干要求将其具体化。不管开头段如何展开，其目的都不变，就是为了“引入话题”。接下来，跟随笔者来看一下几种容易操作的开头段写法。

1

开门见山法

开门见山法，顾名思义，就是起笔点题，直截了当地切入话题，或开宗明义、旗帜鲜明地表明自己的观点或立场。这种写法是大作文典型的开头段的写法。如前所述，这也正是雅思官方提出的开头段的写法。该写法适用于大多数话题，好处在于干脆利落，入题快捷，一目了然，避免了开篇的赘述冗论，同时也为主体段的构思留下了足够的时间。

A 操作步骤

S1: restatement of the question, 即改写题干

S2: development of the question, 即拓展题干

S3: give your own opinion or say what you are going to do in your essay,
即表明个人观点(辩论型题目)或揭示写作目的(报告型题目)

注 S1, 即 Sentence 1, 指的是段落的第1句, 以此类推, 下同。另外, S2 可根据情况与 S1 合并成一句话来写, 也就变成了 S1 为“改写+拓展题干”, S2 为“表明个人观点或揭示写作目的。”

B 技能障碍

需要注意的是, 改写和拓展题干并不是简单的同义替换, 而是内容上的丰富。很多考生对于这个要求存在误解, 认为改写和拓展题干就是同义词替换, 所以一旦不会改写, 就把问题甩给了词汇量不足。其实, 替换同义词是最低级形式的改写, 考官们想看到的是更为灵活的写法: 通过变换语法和句式, 运用更多不同的表达方式。还需要做的是尽可能引入题干背景, 使开头段的逻辑表述更为流畅。

C 创造开头段

接下来我们来看看如何更好地改写和拓展题干。

真题举例 1

In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university studies.

改

It is quite common these days for young people in many countries to have a break from studying after graduating from high school. // This trend is not restricted to rich students who have the money to travel, but is also evident among poorer students who choose to work and become economically independent for a period of time.

变化

改写后的字数明显增加, 由原来的一句变成了两句。主要从以下三个方面对题干进行了改写和拓展。

- 改写题干关键词: 下义词(具体的)变上义词(抽象概括的) work or travel for a year → have a break from
- 改写题干句式: 被动变主动 are encouraged to → for young people to
- 拓展细化题干: young people 细化分为两类: rich students who... 和 poorer students who...

真题举例 2

Successful sports professionals can earn a great deal more money than people in other important professions.

改

As a result of constant media attention, sports professionals in my country have become stars and celebrities, and those at the top are paid huge salaries. // Just like movie stars, they live extravagant lifestyles with huge houses and cars.

变化

除了改写题干本身，改写后的内容在题干前后都作了拓展和细化。

· 改写题干关键词：Successful sports professionals → sports professionals have become stars and celebrities/those at the top

· 改写题干句式：主动变被动 earn a great deal more money → are paid huge salaries

· 拓展细化题干：前半部分拓展了题干现象的原因 (As a result of constant media attention)，后半部分细化了薪水高的表现 (Just like movie stars, they live extravagant lifestyles with huge houses and cars.)

真题举例 3

It is generally believed that some people are born with certain talents, for instance for sport or music, and others are not. However, it is sometimes claimed that any child can be taught to become a good sportsman or musician.

改

The relative importance of natural talent and training is a frequent topic of discussion when people try to explain different levels of ability in, for example, sport, art or music.

变化

原先的题干较长（两句），改写后的表述更为简洁明了（一句）。更为重要的是把握住了两句之间的逻辑关系，对同一问题的两个不同观点进行了高度概括。

· 精减题干重复关键词：S1 提到 certain talents, for instance for sport or music+S2 重复提到 become a good sportsman or musician → different levels of ability in, for example, sport, art or music

· 改写题干句式：将两句中没有实质意义的套句删除，并进行有效合并，即 It is generally believed that 和 it is sometimes claimed that → ...is a frequent topic of discussion when people try to...

· 概括提炼题干：S1 中 some people are born with certain talents → natural talent；S2 中 any child can be taught to → training

上述这三个例子告诉我们,“restatement of the question”的含义从来都不是简单的同义替换,而是从大到小、从总体到细节慢慢引入题目所探讨内容的过程。一般考生只注重积累大量的词汇去做同义替换,殊不知,所谓的这些高级词汇在考官眼中不过是一些常用的词汇,他们看完之后只会认为你是在照抄题目。同时,也可以看出其实所有的题目都一样,都是让我们引出探讨的内容时不要那么突兀,要用最简练的方式从大家都熟知的内容引导到题目所探讨的问题上来。

小结

- (1) 题干较短常常改写变长: 拓展题干原因 + 细化题干问题的具体表现。
- (2) 题干较长常常改写变短: 提炼概括关键词, 进行句式合并。
- (3) 词汇改写方式: 变换词性 / 变近义词 / 变短语 / 变上下义词。
- (4) 句式改写方式: 主被动替换 / 分词短语和定语从句互换。

在掌握了题干改写和拓展的具体技巧之后, 我们就可以很轻松地写出一个出色的开门见山式的开头段了。来看几个范例:

真题举例 1

Countries are becoming more and more similar because people are able to buy the same products anywhere in the world. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

开头段

S1: It is said that countries are becoming similar to each other because of the global spread of the same products, which are now available for purchase almost anywhere. (改写 + 拓展题干)

S2: I strongly believe that this modern development is largely detrimental to culture and traditions worldwide. (表明个人观点)

真题举例 2

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

开头段

S1: Traditionally, children have begun studying foreign languages at secondary school, but introducing them earlier is recommended by some educationalists. (改写题干)

S2: This policy has been adopted by some educational authorities or individual schools, with both positive and negative outcomes. (表明个人观点)

真题举例 3

Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve growing traffic and pollution problems. To what extent do you agree or disagree? What other measures do you think might be effective?

开头段

S1: There is no doubt that traffic and pollution from vehicles have become huge problems, both in cities and on motorways everywhere. (改写 + 拓展题干)

S2: Solving these problems is likely to need more than a simple rise in the price of petrol. (表明个人观点)

真题举例 4

Do you think whether parents should take the responsibility if their children behave badly or pay for what their children have done? What is your opinion?

开头段

S1: Many crimes and social problems are caused by children. (改写题干)

S2: This essay will discuss whether parents should be held responsible for their children's behaviour. (揭示写作目的)

2

现状背景法

这是中国考生比较偏爱的一种议论文开头写法，即指出一种社会现状或一个场景，再对其作一番阐述。这种方法比较符合中式思维，因此很多考生对其爱不释手。

A 操作步骤

S1: the present situation (background), 即描述背景

S2: further explanation of the present situation, 即引到话题，并改写题干

S3: give your own opinion or say what you are going to do in your essay, 即表明个人观点（辩论型题目）或揭示写作目的（报告型题目）

B 技能障碍

在中式思维的影响下，考生们给出的背景句往往过于假大空，与题干话题联系不紧密，或直接没有直接联系。一个典型的例子为 “With the development of society or economy...”，且不说这句话是否适合所有题目，就算勉强切题，也由于中国考生的使用率过高，考官们似乎都能脱口而出了，因此毫无新意可言。

C 创造开头段

“现状背景法”多适用于科技类话题，但在使用时必须转换思维，写最直接的现状或联系。模板可以用，但必须准确且适用于当前题目，另外建议大家积累一些自己专属的个性化模板句，避免人云亦云。

真题举例 1

In the past, knowledge was stored in books, but now it is stored on the Internet. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

开头段

S1: We certainly live in an amazing technological era. (描述背景)

S2&S3: In the span of two generations, we have transitioned from having the majority of all recorded information stored in books to having it stored on the Internet. Many decry this as a dangerous practice that could result in the loss of all data in the event of a catastrophe, but others think that this risk is worth the reduced resources needed. (引到话题，并改写题干)

S4: I see merit in both arguments, as will be discussed below. (表明个人观点)

真题举例 2

Some people say that the space race is a huge waste of money. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

开头段

S1: As the most inquisitive being in the world, man is always bent on exploration. (描述背景)

S2&S3: The early 1960s signaled the beginning of the space race. Later on, some countries have allocated billions of dollars to their space projects. (引到话题，并改写题干)

S4: As for me, I vote against such projects. (表明个人观点)

真题举例 3

Children today find it difficult to concentrate on or pay attention to school. What are the reasons? How can we solve this problem?

开头段

S1: Paying attention is the primary way students obtain information from a class. (描述背景)

S2: However, today many are too distracted to focus on their lessons. (引到话题，并改写题干)

S3: In this essay, I will suggest some possible solutions to this problem. (揭示写作目的)

以下, 笔者给出了几个背景句式供大家借鉴使用, 但能力允许的话, 还是希望大家能够自己进行二次加工, 创造适合自己的个性化模板句。

The past few decades/years have witnessed/seen a dramatic change in...

With the advent of..., ...has/have experienced...

In the present age, ...plays an increasingly significant role in...

In the past few decades/years, ...has advanced by leaps and bounds.

Obviously, ...has revolutionised/transformed/fundamentally changed our lives.

注 背景句旨在突出该背景下产生的影响和结果, 即突出本题干话题的讨论点, 因此多用现在完成时。

3

柳暗花明法

对于考试中的许多题目, 我们也可以选择直接引入题干中的核心问题, 而是先描述跟题干相反的状况, 然后以转折对比入题, 笔者将其称之为“柳暗花明法”。

A

操作步骤

S1: counterargument, 即给出题干对立面

S2: give your own opinion or say what you are going to do in your essay, 即表明个人观点 (辩论型题目) 或揭示写作目的 (报告型题目)

B

技能障碍

有些考生不会识别题干的反面。所以, 当题干中没有明确给出观点的对立面 (counterargument) 或给出的对立面很有迷惑性时, 容易找错题干的反面。这可能是因为没有读懂题意, 审题存在问题。关于“审题”的问题, 笔者在 Chapter 2 中已有说明, 此处不再赘述。

C

创造开头段

真题举例 1

Some people think living in big cities is bad for people's health. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

开头段

S1: Life in the big city has become an iconic concept of what modern life is like in most countries. (给出题干对立面)

S2: However, what this rose-tinted image lacks are the various health risks associated with living in an urban environment. (表明个人观点)

真题举例 2

In some countries around the world, men and women are having babies late in life. What do you think are the reasons for this? Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

开头段

S1: In much older human societies, couples would often have children in their teens, ages we would consider shocking today. (给出题干对立面)

S2&S3: However, nowadays, people in some parts of the world are making the curious decision to have children considerably late in life even by modern standards. (转入题干问题) This essay will discuss why I disagree with the idea of having children during late adulthood. (揭示写作目的).

以下，笔者给出了几个表示让步转折的句型，供大家借鉴使用。

It is universally acknowledged that.... However, ...

It is well accepted that.... However, ...

It is widely believed that.... However, ...

It is generally maintained that.... However, ...

以上笔者为考生总结了三种开头段的写作方式，目的都是为了自然地引出题干所讨论的话题，引起阅卷人的兴趣。大家可以根据自己擅长的类型写开头段。

Part 3 结尾段

一般来说，文章的结尾段会复述一下自己的观点、总结一下主体段的分论点。

A 操作步骤

- 如果作者在文章的开头段未表明自己的观点，那么结尾段必须表明自己的观点或立场。
- 如果作者在文章的开头段已表明自己的观点，那么结尾段可以选取下列一种合适的方式结尾。

- ① 重申个人观点 + 分论点总结
- ② 重申个人观点 + 建议
- ③ 重申个人观点 + 预测
- ④ 重申个人观点 + 补充说明

当然，结尾段的写作方式也很灵活。辩论型的题目结尾段可以从上述四种方式中选取一种合适的方式展开，还可以将上述四种方式灵活组合，但切记不可引申出新的论点。报告型和综合型的题目则通常以总结主体段的核心内容为结尾。

B 创造结尾段

真题举例 1

On vehicle-free day, private cars, trucks, and motorcycles are banned in the city centre while public transport, such as bicycles, buses, and taxis are permitted. Do the benefits of vehicle-free day outweigh the disadvantages?

结尾段

S1: While it is a noble goal to try to reduce the amount of traffic in cities, I cannot agree with the plan to ban cars, trucks and motorcycles altogether, even if it is for only one day. (重申个人观点)

S2: Too many people and businesses rely on them for their day-to-day affairs, and the loss of profits and productivity would not be worth a single day of more convenient traffic. (分论点总结)

真题举例 2

In modern society, ambition is more and more important. How important do you think ambition is for being successful in life? Is it a positive or negative characteristic?

结尾段

S1: In sum, I firmly believe that ambition is a quality essential for one to achieve success. (重申个人观点)

S2: Without it, people would lose their motivation and quickly give up when coping with challenges in life. (分论点总结)

S3: In fact, the fear of becoming consumed by one's ambition must not lead to hesitation in one's pursuits. (建议)

真题举例 3

Convenience foods will become increasingly prevalent and eventually replace traditional foods and traditional methods of food preparation. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

结尾段

S1: In spite of the utility of convenience foods, people are unlikely to abandon practices that are economically sound and give them great pleasure. (重申个人观点 + 分论点总结)

S2: It is hard to imagine a world in which people do not continue to enjoy traditional, home-cooked meals at least some of the time. (预测)

真题举例 4

The best way to solve traffic congestion is to provide free public transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Do you agree or disagree?

结尾段

S1: All in all, I believe that providing free public transport 24/7 would be a very effective remedy for traffic congestion. (重申个人观点)

S2: Paying for this would not be much of an issue for a competent local government, and people may prefer a widely available form of public transport to personal vehicles, thus reducing the overall number of cars on the road. (补充说明)

如上述，结尾段的写法相对灵活。为确保文章结构的连贯性和完整性，一定要留出时间写结尾段。

Part 4 主体段

一个主体段一般包含 5 个左右的句子，目的在于论证自己的观点，主要含两方面内容：一方面以论据支撑自己的观点 (support an opinion or argument with suitable evidence)，另一方面是驳斥对方的观点 (refute the counterargument)。主体段论证的操作步骤如下：

Step 1: 给出段落的中心句，即分论点句 (topic sentence)

Step 2: 拓展论证 (example, explanation, or supporting details)

首先，主体段的首句一般会给出自己的分论点（关于“分论点句”的写法详见本书 Chapter 2 的“立意篇：总观点立场鲜明，分论点紧密扣题”），接下来就会涉及对分论点的支持和拓展。最常见的拓展论证方式有三种：举例论证、因果论证和对比论证。接下来笔者将以具体的题目和范文为例说明一下如何运用这三种论证手法对主体段进行拓展论证。

1

举例论证 (Examples)

举例论证是最常见的论证方法，论证时可以是一个例子，可以是多个例子，也可以是具体化的细节例子。但需要注意：举例子一定要举有代表性的事例，不要举个人化例子；举例子尽量不要举中式思维下独有的事例（对于考官来讲理解有困难）；举例子切忌写成流水账式的故事，要夹叙夹议，对例子加以分析总结。接下来分别看一下这三种情况的举例是如何运用的。

A

一个例子

真题举例 1

If the building in question is representative of a specific period of architecture, or has some cultural significance, then I believe it definitely deserves to be preserved for future generations. (分论点句) *For example, The Empire State Building in New York*, once the biggest building in the world, is more than 80 years old and has had to undergo extensive internal renovation to support modern electrical wiring, elevators, and so on. (叙) It is true that the space of land upon which it was built could support an even larger and more advanced office tower. However, the Empire State Building is a masterpiece of Art Deco design and architectural engineering, not to mention it is a symbol of the city in which it resides. Its continued existence serves as a testament to the ingenuity of American forefathers, and at the very least a good example for design students to study. (议)

分析

这道题的题干问的是是否要拆旧建新，文章的作者认为应该保护古老的建筑物，以美国纽约帝国大厦为例进行了论证说明。这一地标性建筑举世闻名，比较具有代表性。作者在讲述该例子时，叙述为辅，议论分析为主，即实现了例子为论点服务。

真题举例 2

The biggest advantage that television possesses is its entertainment value. (分论点句) As mentioned before, children will watch entertaining programs for hours on end. Rather than have them sit through a boring lecture where they ignore most of what the teacher says, an educational program can keep them focused and teach them at the same time. (解释句) *For example*, in the mid-90's to early 2000's, there was a US television program called '*Bill Nye The Science Guy*'. With its funny presentation of scientific concepts in easy to understand demonstrations, it educated an entire generation of children about basic scientific principles, and made them eager to learn more. (以《比尔教科学》为例分析)

分析

这道题的题干问的是是否同意孩子通过看电视来有效学习，是否鼓励他们在家里和学校看电视。文章作者认同这一观点，并进行了正面论证，其中以科教节目《比尔教科学》为例来证明自己的分论点（即电视拥有娱乐价值，可以边娱乐边学习）。

B 多个例子

真题举例 1

In the context of speed, cellphones and email are irrefutably superior to traditional methods of communication. (分论点句：速度快) For example, it takes less than a minute to send an instant message by cellphone *to give notifications about meetings for work*, or *to schedule a dinner date with friends*. (两个例子叙述) With such convenience at hand, why would anyone wish to wait at least a week for a letter? It is highly doubtful that this situation will be any different in the future. (简要分析例子)

分析

文章的作者意图阐述现代通信手段的优势，开头分论点句提出了相比传统通信方式，现在的手机和邮件交流很迅速。接下来以两个例子为证，比如用手机发信息通知开会或者跟朋友约饭。随后，对这两个例子简要分析总结，以证明自己的分论点。

真题举例 2

Despite the proliferation of mobile phones and computers in society, there are still situations in which letters are a preferable choice of communication. (分论点句) Due to the requirements of formality and propriety, *wedding invitations* are still almost exclusively written by hand; signed *holiday cards* show one's thoughtfulness to others; and even *love letters* are highly appreciated by significant others when their partner takes the time to write them. (三个例子排比 + 分析)

分析

文章的作者认为即使手机和计算机不断发展，但书信还是会一直存在，接着以三个排比句进行了例证说明，指出 *wedding invitations/holiday cards/love letters* 还是手写显得更为正式和重视。

真题举例 3

Perhaps the greatest supporting argument for continued space research is the number of technological advances it has brought about, which have forged the world we live in today. (分论点句) For example, the communication satellites that are used to support modern communication networks for cellphones and the Internet are a direct result of space research. Because of these mechanical and digital marvels, weather forecasts can be viewed in real-time by anyone with a cellphone or computer; constant television and radio signals allow for uninterrupted consumption almost anywhere on the Earth; no one need fear of getting lost thanks to GPS; communication across the globe is achievable with cellphones. (四个生活中最常见的例子罗列) Thus, almost every functioning part of our daily lives relies upon the technology developed by space research and we hardly stop to realize it. (分析总结)

分析

文章的作者认为应该进行太空探索研究，然后列举了四个生活中最常见的例子，最后一句进行总结回到分论点。

C 例子具体化

真题举例 1

It is also important to remember the connection between psychological and physical health, a link that has become ever more apparent in an increasingly competitive work market. (分论点句) It has been found that unhappiness can indeed contribute to serious negative health effects, such as high blood pressure, hypertension, and other issues which lead to mental instability at the least, and an early grave at the worst. (并列结构具体罗列不利的健康影响)

分析

文章作者在谈到 negative health effects 时，列举了一系列的相关症状，具体而有说服力。

真题举例 2

I would agree that nearly every household in every country produces a massive amount of waste each week. The source of a majority of this trash is the packaging that contains the goods we purchase, like processed food. However, buying fresh food that comes without a package provides relief, for we use plastic bags to transport our groceries home from the store. Thus, I feel that the government should do more to promote public awareness of this issue among the citizenry. Schools can implement educational programs to teach children about environmental issues, but it is more important that adults take responsibility. Governments can motivate adults by instituting taxes on

packaging like the aforementioned plastic bags, setting up infrastructure for recycling, and placing fines on households and businesses that neglect to recycle. (并列结构具体罗列政府措施的相关细节)

分析

作者在最后从学校和政府角度提出了几点建议,在针对政府的建议中,提到了对上述包装袋征税、建立回收设施、对忽视回收的家庭和企业处以罚款等措施。

连接词
补充

一个或多个例子	For instance/For example, ...
	Take...for example.
	...aptly illustrates the point.
	...is a case in point.
具体化	This is exemplified/illustrated by...
	such as.../in particular, .../particularly, .../to be specific, .../in terms of...

2

因果论证 (Cause and Effect)

真题举例 1

Teachers should be paid as much as doctors, lawyers or business leaders. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

个人
立场

不同意题干观点。

主体段

(给出不同意题干观点的一个理由,并展开说明)

To begin with, it will cause the cost of education to increase, making it less affordable for students. (分论点句) A common source of increased tuition cost is the desire of schools to give higher salaries to their teachers. Since teacher salary is the highest expense in a school's budget, this will result in considerable raises in tuition. As such, students that come from less financially able families may decide to quit school in favor of getting a job, rather than continuing their education. (因果论证: 因为 A, 所以 B, 导致 C, 即增加的学费正是学校要多付给老师的工资。因为给老师涨工资会增加学校的支出预算, 所以学校会提高学生学费。提升学费会致使那些不那么富裕的学生选择就业、放弃自己的学业。)

分析

因果论证是指展开分论点所包含的因果链条。主体段的开头为分论点句，接下来的因果论证要与分论点句吻合，即因果推理的最后的最后的结果正是分论点句要说的内容。两者结合构成一个完整的主体段。

基本句式

A common source of...is...+ 原因 . This will result in..., 直接结果 . As such, 最终结果 .

真题举例 2

Modern lifestyles mean that many parents have little time for their children. Many children suffer because they do not get as much attention from their parents as children did in the past. Do you agree or disagree?

个人立场

同意题干观点。

主体段

For one thing, in families where both parents work, the adults will often remain at work for long hours (分论点句) in order to maintain or improve their positions competitively (原因). Accordingly, this leads to a dearth of communication between them and the rest of the family (直接结果), which often causes children to feel neglected (最终结果).

分析

例 2 如同例 1，依然做到了分论点句与论证展开的吻合。

基本句式

分论点句, in order to+ 原因 . Accordingly, 直接结果, which+ 最终结果 .

真题举例 3

Several languages are dying out every year. Some people do not think they are important and say that our life will be simpler with fewer languages. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

个人立场

不同意题干观点。

主体段

Something important to note in regard to the notion of simplicity is that any time simplification occurs, monotony often results as a byproduct (分论点句). If languages are indeed becoming 'dead' at the rate implied by the prompt, then cultural diversity is at risk as well, since language is an integral factor to the existence of any culture. It is also true that language shapes the way in which people think, meaning that people who speak the same language think

in similar ways. Therefore, the disappearance of languages means that the loss of cultures and traditions will subsequently result in a watered-down and uninteresting monoculture that modern people abhor. (因果论证)

连接词
补充

原因句	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most immediate factor is.../The reason why...is.../This is because.../The reason is that...(独立成句) • ..., because/since/as/for...(作原因从句)
结果句	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This...result in/contribute to/be responsible for/give rise to/create... • As a result/Therefore/Hence/Consequently/In this case, ... • ..., which means/thus doing... • It is possible that/It is likely that...(独立成句)

在使用因果论证手法时,一定要杜绝跳跃性思维,要由因及果,一步一步推导,即因果链条要一环扣一环,不能中断和跳跃。上述笔者给出的因果连接词等衔接手段,使用时一定要注意语法的准确性。对于初学者,为了避免逻辑出错,建议按照上述逻辑链条的基本句式,通过一步步推导练习写作。

3

对比论证 (Comparison and Contrast)

对比论证,即将两种事物进行比较和对比之后,推导出它们之间的差异点,使结论映衬而出的论证手法。这一论证手法常用的角度有:与对立面对比、今昔对比(即过去和现在)和假设对比。

A 与对立面对比

真题举例 1

Is the city life a better choice for children?

主体段

A fundamental disparity between cities and the countryside is quality of education. (分论点句) Urban schools are usually afforded quality instructors and facilities, which greatly benefit the education of city-dwelling children. (城市好:因果句) Conversely, children who live in rural areas must get by with subpar facilities and educators that may not have the best training, leading to poorer academic performance. (乡村差:因果句)

分析

题干问的是城市生活,它的对立面显然是乡村生活。该主体段对城市和乡村作了因果对比,对比结构一致,句式稍作变化。两句之间用对比逻辑连接词 *conversely* 衔接。

真题举例 2

In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university studies. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for young people who decide to do this.

主体段

The reasons for this trend may involve the recognition that a young adult who passes directly from school to university is rather restricted in terms of general knowledge and experience of the world. (直接上大学的学生受局限) By contrast, those who have spent some time earning a living or travelling to other places have a broader view of life and better personal resources to draw on. They tend to be more independent, which is a very important factor in academic study and research, as well as giving them an advantage in terms of coping with the challenges of student life. (休间隔年的学生受益匪浅)

分析

题干说的是学生被鼓励去休间隔年，它的对立面显然是不休间隔年的学生，即直接上大学的学生。两句之间用对比逻辑连接词 by contrast 衔接。

真题举例 3

Schools are no longer necessary, because children can get so much information available through the Internet, and they can study just as well at home. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

主体段

As things currently stand, education from schools is an irreplaceable part of children's development, due to its position as a source of knowledge and social values. While children attend school, their teachers and fellow students can provide a number of benefits to them in class. Socialisation is one of these positive contributions, in that students are conditioned to be more outgoing, cooperative and understanding of different kinds of people. (上学校的优势：因果分析) Compared with schools, the Internet is hardly equipped to provide the same social benefits. Online, young people may be able to read about morals and social roles online, but they do not possess the maturity and experience to decide which behaviour is correct while browsing the Internet unsupervised. (网络学习的局限：因果分析)

Additionally, the Internet can be a significant source of distraction for students trying to study online. Games, videos, and music are just some of the mediums that can interfere with study time, particularly among teenagers, who are known to have poor self-control and focus even while being managed by teachers in class. As a result, the rate at which students who use the Internet learn is hard to determine compared to that of those who are supervised in

class, as there are too many potential factors that could adversely affect their performance.

分析

题干落脚点问的是是否同意孩子们可以在家通过网络学习，它的对立面是去学校学习。段落的句式较为复杂，把两类学生做了句内对比。

真题举例 4

Online shopping is replacing shopping in store. Is it a positive or negative development?

主体段

Consumers are the greatest beneficiaries of online shopping. For one thing, there is a greater selection available in online stores. For instance, even the largest supermarket or shopping mall is limited in the products it can make available due to the limits of its physical size. (店内购物的局限：举例对比) However, the virtual world provides an unlimited amount of space for shoppers to browse for their desired products. Customers simply choose from the choices on their screen, and their products are delivered right to their front door within a couple of days at most. (网上购物的优势：举例对比)

Furthermore, physical stores usually charge more for their products than online stores, and include the hassle of having to actually leave home to go shopping. In contrast, shopping online offers far more discounted prices, all from the comfort of one's home.

分析

例 4 与例 3 的区别在于，在对两个对立面进行对比时，前者运用了举例进行细节对比，后者运用了因果分析对比。在句式方面，例 4 使用了句间对比（分成两部分独立的句子），例 3 则使用了句内对比（在同一句话），但要注意语法的准确性。

连接词
补充

句间对比	By contrast/Conversely/On the other hand/However/Nevertheless, ...
句内对比	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared with A, B... A..., while B...

B 今昔对比（即过去与现在）

真题举例

People today can perform everyday tasks such as shopping, banking or even business transactions, without meeting others face to face. What are the effects it may have on individuals and society as a whole? Is it a positive or negative development?

主体段

It has become evident that completing tasks without having to meet people face-to-face is very efficient. (分论点句) Previously, if people wished to buy something, they had to travel to the store that stocked the goods they wanted; yet with the advent of online shopping, almost everything a person may need can be bought online and delivered—and at a cheaper price. (过去和现在对比一个具体情况：购物)

Banking, too, has been expedited, in that whereas in the past people had to wait in line at the bank in order to transfer money between accounts, self-service apps now allow them to do so through the Internet. In fact, practically every financial institution on the planet is now connected to the Internet, which has facilitated international trade and significantly improved the global economy. (过去和现在对比一个具体情况：银行业务办理)

分析

主体1段的分论点为科技让生活更有效率，以过去和现在的购物方式进行比较；主体2段的分论点为科技让生活更加便利，以过去和现在去银行办理业务的情况进行对比。需要注意的是，今昔对比先写过去还是现在无所谓，哪一方多写哪一方少写也无所谓，关键是如何有效展开。如上所示，今昔对比依赖举例对比或是因果分析对比。另外，要注意时态变化（尤其是分析过去的时候，注意使用过去时）。

连接词
补充

In the past, But nowadays, .../Traditionally, However, these days...

C 假设对比

真题举例

Some people think that university should not provide theoretical knowledge, but give practical training that is beneficial to society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

个人
立场

同意题干观点。

主体段

First of all, the primary concern for most students entering university is the attainment of practical skills and knowledge which will give them a competitive edge once they enter the job market. This is due to the fact that the majority of students will immediately begin searching for a career upon graduating, in order to earn money and support themselves and their future families. If universities neglect the need for marketable skills, their alumni will

be unable to find suitable positions, resulting in higher unemployment. Thus, universities are, for all intents and purposes, service providers, and as such must make their customers' needs their number-one priority.

分析

该主体段指出大学教育应提供与工作有关的技能培训，然后对比了两种情况：如果有这种技能培训，会怎么好，如果没有这种培训，会如何不好。换句话说，假设对比等于把同一个意思以反话形式再说一遍，这种对比形式比较考验考生的语言功底，前后表达要有变化，不是简单加个 not 而已。

连接词
补充

Without A, B..../If..., However, if not...,

Chapter

4

遣词造句

Part 1 词汇篇

词汇或许是中国考生分外重视的一环，更有甚者直接将分数低归咎于自己词汇量小，于是下了很大的功夫去记忆单词。当然，打好词汇基础无可指摘，毕竟由词成句，由句成篇。但下功夫之前，可否跟随笔者来看一下大家所理解的考官对于词汇上的评分标准是否准确无误呢？以 7 分段标准为例：

uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision;
 uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation;
 may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation.
 (准确的同义替换表达；关注词汇的使用语境和搭配；偶尔的选词 / 拼写错误)

不难发现，上述 7 分段对于词汇资源的要求暗示考生：1) 掌握同义替换词，准确使用各种同义表达；2) 掌握动宾等搭配比记忆单个单词更为有效。笔者将其对于词汇资源的要求概括为三大原则，即准确性、多样性、规范性。为了帮助大家更快地达到这些要求，笔者总结了一些需要注意的问题和一些可能在写作中用到的高频同义替换词。

1

四大用词误区

误区一 词性不分

通常一个单词可能会有不同的词性，比如动词、名词、形容词等，准确地掌握同一个单词不同词性的拼写有助于考生避免用词贫乏无趣。例如：

词性 词义	动词 (v.)	名词 (n.)	形容词 (adj.)
有利于 / 好处 / 有利的	benefit	benefit	beneficial
效率 / 有效率的		efficiency	efficient
失去 / 损失	lose	loss	
选择	choose	choice	
增加 / 增加 / 不断增加的	increase	increase	increasing

注 有些单词的动词和名词同形，区别在于发音上重读位置的不同。往往重音在前的为名词，在后的为动词，如：record 名词 ['rekɔ:d]；动词 [rɪ'kɔrd]。

误区二 近义词使用语境不当

很多考生为了能在写作时展示一下自己词汇的多样性，积累了不少近义词，并在实际写作时进行了同义替换表达，但并没有注意到这些同义替换词的使用是否语境得当，比如：

Despite those minor inconveniences, the benefits of modern communication devices far outdo any detrimental effects that may have resulted from their use.

在上面例句中，“outdo”虽有“超过”之意，但在此句中并不合适，该词强调某人表现突出、胜过他人，而此处语境是想表达分量上的优势，即优点多过缺点，因此用 *outweigh* 更合适。笔者建议在记忆单词时，不仅要多积累同义替换的词汇，更得注意区分这些词汇具体使用的语境，确保词汇多样的同时还能准确。

误区三 搭配错误

英语中存在一些固定搭配，不能随心所欲地更改，所以这些固定搭配大家只需要牢记就对了，比如：have a negative impact on; depend on; enable sb. to do sth.; take from (减少) 等。

误区四 大词滥用

很多考生认为，自己辛辛苦苦背了那么多好词，考试用不到岂不是浪费了，于是见缝插针，不管语境是否得当，想方设法把这些词汇用上，殊不知与其将那些所谓的“高端词汇”用在错误的位置，不如踏踏实实将自己能够熟练运用的普通词汇用在点子上。比如：

Children are easily enraptured by what they see on the screen, and the content that is entertaining enough to hold their attention can be an effective vehicle for retaining emphatic/paramount/eminent facts.

划线处展示了学生习作时可能用过的所谓的“大词”，即 *emphatic/paramount/eminent*，但考虑到此处语境，其实一个简单的 *important* 足以修饰“事实”，反倒前面三个词汇显得较为刻意，有些矫揉造作。

2**30 组高频同义替换词**

中文词义	常用表达	同义替换
问题（待解决的）	problem	difficulty, dilemma
问题（待讨论的）	issue	topic, concern
意见	opinion	view, point of view

立场	stand	position, claim
支持者	supporter	advocate, proponent
反对者	opponent	detractor, critic
情况	situation	scenario, development, trend
同意	agree with	concur with, side with
不同意	disagree with	oppose, object to
认为	think	believe, deem
好处和坏处	benefits and drawbacks	pros and cons pluses and minuses strengths and weaknesses advantages and disadvantages
(好处或坏处) 超过	outweigh	outstretch, dwarf, eclipse
有利的	positive	advantageous, beneficial
不利的	negative	adverse, detrimental
越来越多的人	more and more people	a growing number of people an increasing number of people
人们	people	individuals citizens the public
老年人	old people	the old, the elderly, the aged, senior citizens
年轻人	young people	youngsters youths adolescents teenagers
解决问题	solve problems	resolve problems address problems tackle problems
保护环境	protect the environment	preserve the environment conserve the environment
努力做某事	try to do	take pains to do spare no effort to do go to great lengths to do do one's utmost to do

获得成功	succeed	be successful get/obtain/attain/reap success thrive prosper accomplish/fulfill one's goal achieve/fulfill one's potential
好的, 理想的	good	ideal desirable productive
有名的	famous	well-known renowned prestigious outstanding eminent distinguished notable
重要的	important	significant essential indispensable pivotal vital crucial critical have a place in...
有可能	it is possible that...	...be likely to do ...may do ...tend to do
应该	should do	be supposed to do need to do it is the responsibility of...to do
重视	concentrate on	focus on lay emphasis on heed (=pay attention to) value (=attach importance to)

影响……	influence	effect impact exert a significant/profound/positive/ negative influence on
导致	cause	lead to result in bring about give rise to generate engender induce

Part 2 句子篇

根据对《剑 4》—《剑 13》的统计，一篇完整的雅思大作文一般由 13 个以上的句子构成。因此，倘若能保证这 13 个句子正确无误，就不愁拿不到高分。我们先来看一下雅思官方对于句子的评分标准。

分数	评分标准	简言之
8 分	灵活使用多种复杂结构； 大部分语句无误； 极偶尔情况下出现错误或不准确。	大部分句式精确 & 多样 & 复杂。
7 分	使用多种复杂结构； 多数语句无误； 语法和标点掌握较好，但可能会犯一些错误。	多数句式正确 & 多样 & 复杂。
6 分	能使用简单和复杂的句子结构； 语法和标点出现一些错误，尽管这些错误很少导致交流障碍。	有复杂句式 & 语法错误不影响句意理解。
5 分	只能使用基本句子结构；试图使用复杂句，但复杂句使用的准确性不如简单句； 语法错误较多，标点有误用；错误造成读者的某些阅读困难。	不会用复杂句 & 语法错误严重到看不懂句意。

通过对以上评分标准的分析，可以提炼出一个**句子高分法则**：首先保证所写句子语法准确（包括标点符号），能让考官看懂，读起来顺畅；然后谋求句式的复杂性，长短句交替写作，让考官感觉思维缜密；最后追求复杂句式的多样灵活表达，让考官感受阅读的乐趣。简而言之，句式要求的重要程度依次为**准确性 > 复杂性 > 多样性**。接下来，我们就这三方面的要求依次解读一下。

1 力求句式准确，避免十大常犯语法错误

以下语法错误成功入选“十大辣眼睛”榜单，或许是每一位雅思写作老师每天都会给学生指出来的问题，相信无论国内还是国外的中国考生都不陌生。

语法错误一 中文直接转英语

例 1

中文：休间隔年可以积累宝贵的工作经验。

英语：Taking a gap year can accumulate valuable work experience.

例 2

中文：使艺术课成为必修课可以使我们不会感到无聊。

英语：Making arts classes compulsory can make us not feel bored.

错误原因

例 1 中，按照中文意思，“积累宝贵的工作经验”的动作发出者，也就是真正的主语应该是人，意思是“休间隔年可以使学生积累宝贵的工作经验”。但考生在转换成英语时直译，将“休间隔年”当成了主语，造成逻辑主语出现错误。例 2 中，一提起否定就直接想起了 not，殊不知可以意译为表示否定的词汇（见下文）。

解决方案

例 1 的英语句子可以补上真正的主语，句式可以调整为以下其中一种：Doing sth. enables/allows/permits sb. to do.../Doing sth. provides sb. an opportunity to do.../By doing sth., sb. be able to do..., 比如修改为：Taking a gap year enables students to accumulate valuable work experience. 例 2 的英语句子中，可以将 not feel 转换成一个表示否定的词汇或短语，修改为：Making arts classes compulsory may help us get rid of boredom.

语法错误二

缺少谓语

考生有时会写出一些“破裂句”，即用分词作谓语，导致句子谓语不完整，或以连词如 because 引导的从句单独成句。

例 1

While they surfing the Internet, individuals were affected by it.

例 2

In my opinion, students should be encouraged to broaden their horizons.
Because they can get many benefits from it.

错误原因

例 1 中 while 引导的从句谓语不完整；例 2 中 because 从句不能单独成句。

解决方案

例 1 补上 be 动词，修改为：While they were surfing the Internet, individuals were affected by it. 例 2 将 because 改为小写，并入前一句中，修改为：In my opinion, students should be encouraged to broaden their horizons because they can get many benefits from it.

语法错误三

两个谓语

在英语中，一个独立的句子通常只有一个谓语动词（除非两个动词以 and 连接），但有些考生会写出有两个谓语的句子，尤其在 there be 句型中。

例

There are some young people commit crimes as a result of their personal experience.

错误
原因

一句之中出现了两个谓语，即 *there are* 和 *commit*。

解决
方案

要么去掉 *there are*（尽量不写这种句式），修改为：*Some young people commit crimes as a result of their personal experience.* 要么把后面的谓语动词变成定语从句，修改为：*There are some young people who commit crimes as a result of their personal experience.*

语法错误四 逻辑主语不正确

所谓的逻辑主语就是一些非谓语动词的真正主语。这些非谓语动词包含动名词、不定式，还有现在分词和过去分词等，很多考生会用到，但很多时候使用不正确。

例 1

Looking at many surveys, it seems that women find men who wish to be nurturing fathers very attractive.

例 2

To deliver their daily goods, trucks and motorcycles are relied on by numerous businesses in the city.

错误
原因

例 1 中句子的主语为 *it*，但实际上这个动作的发出者可能是 *I* 或 *we*，前后主语不一致。例 2 中显然 *to deliver...* 的动作发出者是 *numerous businesses*，但后面主句的主语为 *trucks and motorcycles*，前后主语不一致。

解决
方案

例 1 调整主句主语，与前面 *looking at* 的逻辑主语保持一致，尝试修改为：*Looking at many surveys, we/I see that women find men who wish to be nurturing fathers very attractive.* 例 2 的修改类似例 1，改为：*To deliver their daily goods, numerous businesses in the city rely on trucks and motorcycles.*

语法错误五 平行结构不平行

由 *and* 连接的各项成分或时态应保持一致：如果为名词成分，都应为名词成分；如果为过去时，都应为过去时。

例 1

The unemployed people with disappoint about and resentment toward society might cause social unrest.

例 2

Of the hundreds of warm-water coral species, only a few are highly prized for use in jewellery because of their beauty, luster, and they are hard.

错误
原因

由 *and* 连接的两到三项的语法成分没有保持一致。

解决方案

例 1 中划线处 and 连接 disappoint about 和 resentment toward, 但 disappoint 为动词形式, resentment 为名词形式, 显然不正确, 修改为: The unemployed people with disappointment about and resentment toward society might cause social unrest. 例 2 中 beauty、luster 和 they are hard 是 because of 的宾语, 应为并列名词成分, 修改为: Of the hundreds of warm-water coral species, only a few are highly prized for use in jewellery because of their beauty, luster, and hardness.

语法错误六 比较对象不对等

构成比较的两个对象不属于同一类别, 是一种常见的写作错误。

例 1

Unlike this country, the job prospects in that country are optimistic.

例 2

Compared with those who earn a living by working one year or travel to other places, other students' general knowledge of the world tends to be restricted.

错误原因

例 1 中, 比较的对象应该是两个国家。例 2 中, 比较的对象应该是两类学生。

解决方案

例 1 的主语可以改成 that country, 整句修改为: Unlike this country, that one has optimistic job prospects. 例 2 的主语可以改成 other students, 整句修改为: Compared with those who earn a living by working one year or travel to other places, other students tend to have a restricted general knowledge of the world.

语法错误七 逗号连接独立句

逗号不能连接两个独立的分句。

例 1

Ambition is a positive trait in most cases, it is negative when abused.

例 2

Advertising aimed at children is unethical, it is sometimes illegal.

错误原因

例 1 和例 2 都是用逗号连接了两个独立的句子, 在英语中不合语法。

解决方案

根据两个句子之间的逻辑关系, 添加正确的连词或标点符号 (如分号或句号), 可分别修改为: Ambition is a positive trait in most cases, but it is negative when abused. & Advertising aimed at children is unethical, and it is sometimes illegal.

语法错误八 副词连接独立句

副词，如表示并列的 in addition、表示转折的 however 以及表示因果的 therefore，不能连接两个独立的句子。

例

Some suggest that individuals capable of committing a serious crime should be punished to the full extent of the law, regardless of their age, however, I do not agree with this notion.

错误原因

副词 however 不能连接两个独立句。

解决方案

可以在 however 前断句，修改为：Some suggest that individuals capable of committing a serious crime should be punished to the full extent of the law, regardless of their age. However, I do not agree with this notion.

语法错误九 主谓有时不一致

谓语动词通常要与主语保持数量上的一致。如果是动名词作主语，谓语动词要用单数。

例 1

Currently, many students are willing to go to extreme lengths to pass the standardised tests that qualify them for funding, and as a result, cheating have become rampant.

例 2

The number of new businesses become incredibly large.

错误原因

例 1 中的主谓不一致，动名词 cheating 相当于单数名词。例 2 主谓不一致。

解决方案

例 1 修改为：Currently, many students are willing to go to extreme lengths to pass the standardised tests that qualify them for funding, and as a result, cheating has become rampant. 例 2 句子的主语是 the number of，意为“……的数量”，其谓语动词要用单数形式，修改为：The number of new businesses becomes incredibly large.

语法错误十 段落人称不一致

人称代词上出现的主要问题是 they/we/you 随意切换。

例

Because today's students will need to have multiple jobs—some of which may bear little resemblance to the careers of the present—during our lifetime, taking philosophy classes allows them to develop mental flexibility that will aid them in the future job market.

错误
原因

人称代词不能随意切换，要前后保持一致，例句中第三人称的“students”切换成了第一人称的“our”。

解决
方案

这一句描述的主体是“today's students”，而“during one's lifetime”的主体也是指“today's students”这个群体，因此破折号后“during one's lifetime”的“one's”应当与主句中的“them”保持一致，修改为：Because today's students will need to have multiple jobs—some of which may bear little resemblance to the careers of the present—during their lifetime, taking philosophy classes allows them to develop mental flexibility that will aid them in the future job market.

以上为中国考生最容易出错的十大语法问题，建议大家在平时练习时对照这十大问题逐一排查，因为语法如果不出任何问题，至少可以拿到6分（当然，内容不能跑题哦）。

2

力求句式复杂，模仿十大加分句式

在内容不跑题、语法不出错的前提下，掌握以下十大加分句式（源自《经济学人》），对追求7分+的考生来说如虎添翼。

加分句式一

a double blessing

中文
含义

双重好处

句式
说明

用于列举说明事物的双重好处

例

Gruma is the world's biggest maker of tortillas, with more than 100 plants in 20 countries. Free trade has been a double blessing for such companies.

加分句式二

a number of caveats

中文
含义

一些注意事项

句式
说明

用于说明做一件事情的一些注意事项

例

The biggest winners all round are likely to be consumers, though with a number of caveats. Four stand out: market concentration, security, privacy and inequality.

加分句式三 The argument that...rests chiefly on the fact that...

中文
含义

……这一观点主要基于下列事实……

句式
说明

用于说明一个观点成立的原因

例

Mr. Ritter's argument that Amazon and Zalando can comfortably co-exist rests chiefly on the fact that Amazon is pursuing the more price-conscious shopper, whereas Zalando is after a higher-value, more brand-conscious segment.

加分句式四 One example is..., ..., which...

中文
含义

一个例子是……，……，……

句式
说明

例子 + 同位语 + which 引导的非限定性定语从句，用于举例

例

In recent weeks big cities with much healthier economies than Baotou's have scaled back their subway plans, too. One example is Chengdu, the booming capital of Sichuan province, which has produced a revised blueprint for its transport system.

加分句式五 be taken with a bucket of salt

中文
含义

对某事半信半疑

句式
说明

等于 be taken with a pinch/grain of salt，用于表示对一个观点不能完全相信

例

There are 1.8 billion young people in the world, roughly a quarter of the total population. (This report defines 'young' as between about 15 and 30.) All generalisations about such a vast group should be taken with a bucket of salt. What is true of young Chinese may not apply to young Americans or Burundians.

加分句式六 translate into

中文
含义

导致……的结果

句式
说明

用于原因和结果类的论述

例

Unless more immigrants are allowed in, or a larger proportion of the working-age population joins the labour force, or people retire later, or their productivity accelerates, the ageing population will translate into permanently slower potential growth.

加分句式七

There is much talk about..., though few...are doing much about it.

中文
含义

雷声大雨点小

句式
说明

用于对比言行之间的差距

例

The second entity is government. There is much talk about lifelong learning, though few countries are doing much about it. The Nordics fall into this less populated camp.

加分句式八

The story of...is one of...

中文
含义

……的故事是一个……故事

句式
说明

用于总结事物趋势

例

The story of how London expanded so swiftly at the turn of the 20th century is one of financial ingenuity, bold risk-taking and low skulduggery.

加分句式九

Gone are the days when/where.... ...are on the rise and here to stay...

中文
含义

……的日子一去不复返了。……正在兴起，并将继续存在……

句式
说明

用于表示今昔对比

例

Gone are the dark days where one had to stay in a lousy job just to get good health insurance. Novel employment arrangements are on the rise and here to stay, indicating a robust and flexible labour market that can do without the outdated and paternalistic employment model.

加分句式十 the usefulness to society of...goes far beyond...

中文
含义

某事物对社会的用处不局限于……，还包括……

句式
说明

用于指出一件事物的用处不止一个

例

Globally just 55.3% of women of working age are employed or looking for a job—less than in 1990. But the usefulness to society of early development goes far beyond giving parents a place to park a kid.

3

力求句式多样，掌握十大给力雅思句型

给力句型一 There is plenty of evidence to suggest that...

适合
文章

一般文章

适合
方位

开头段首句

扮演
角色

点明题目现象

例

There is plenty of evidence to suggest that children are overweight and the situation is getting worse, according to the medical experts. (源自考官范文)

我要
“变脸”

plenty of=plentiful=considerable

给力句型二

...seems to be an increasingly widespread problem and I think that...be probably responsible for this.

适合
文章

要求分析造成题目现象的原因的文章

适合
方位

开头段末句

扮演
角色

点明题目现象，即将分析原因

例

Poor student behaviour seems to be an increasingly widespread problem and I think that modern lifestyles are probably responsible for this. (源自考官范文)

我要
“变脸”

widespread=prevalent; think=believe

给力句型三**What are the reasons for this and what can be done to combat it?**句3的
“马甲”

What are some of the factors involved, and what action can...take to...?

例

*What are some of the factors involved, and what action can governments take to prevent further increases?*适合
文章

要求分析造成题目现象的原因并给出解决方案或建议措施的文章

适合
方位

开头段末句

扮演
角色

即将分析原因并给出解决方案或建议措施

我要
“变脸”

combat=tackle; what can be done to combat it=how are we supposed to respond to it

给力句型四**As is the case with many issues, this has both positive and negative aspects.**适合
文章

讨论一个问题或做法优缺点的文章

适合
方位

开头段末句

扮演
角色

将讨论一个问题或做法的优缺点

我要
“变脸”

As is the case with=As is true of; positive and negative=beneficial and detrimental

给力句型五**At first sight, ...appear to be entirely beneficial.**适合
文章

讨论一个问题或做法优缺点的文章

适合
方位

主体1段首句

扮演
角色

主体段分论点句

例

At first sight, education and travel in foreign countries appear to be entirely beneficial.

句 5 的
“马甲”

On the positive side, ...

我要
“变脸”

At first sight=At first glance

给力句型六

**On the other hand, it may indeed be true to say that...
could...in a negative way.**

适合
文章

讨论一个问题或做法优缺点的文章

适合
方位

主体 2 段首句

扮演
角色

主体段分论点句

例

On the other hand, it may indeed be true to say that travelling and studying abroad could influence us in a negative way.

句 6 的
“马甲”

On the negative side, ...

我要
“变脸”

On the other hand=On the contrary

给力句型七

Taking the orthodox position first, we can allege numerous drawbacks to...

适合
文章

讨论两类观点的文章

适合
方位

主体 1 段首句

扮演
角色

主体段分论点句

例

Taking the orthodox position first, we can allege numerous drawbacks to student assessment both in theory and practice.

我要
“变脸”

orthodox=prevalent

给力句型八

Taking the opposite point of view, however, we can appreciate that advocates of...have a reasonable case.

适合
文章

讨论两类观点的文章

适合
方位

主体 2 段首句

扮演
角色

主体段分论点句

例

Taking the opposite point of view, however, we can appreciate that advocates of student assessment have a reasonable case.

我要
“变脸”

appreciate=understand; have a reasonable case=have a good argument

给力句型九

Measures should be taken to combat the situation.

适合
文章

要求分析造成题目现象的原因并给出解决方案或建议措施的文章

适合
方位

结尾段首句

扮演
角色

引出解决方案或建议措施

我要
“变脸”

measures=action; taken=adopted=implemented

给力句型十

It is crucial that...

适合
文章

要求分析造成题目现象的原因并给出解决方案或建议措施的文章

适合
方位

结尾段首句或末句

扮演
角色

引出解决方案或建议措施

例

It is crucial that we look at the facts if we want to make the best possible decisions for the future. It may be costly to be overly optimistic—but more costly still to be too pessimistic. (that 引导的从句的谓语使用动词原形表示虚拟语气)

我要
“变脸”

It is crucial that...=It is important that...=It is vital that...=The main point is to make sure that...

Chapter

5

Task 2

真题还原及解析

Part 1 教育类

1 近期真题回放

A 学校教育

a 教育内容

2017.6.8 Some people think that university should not provide theoretical knowledge, but give practical training that is beneficial to society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? (教育内容：理论知识传授还是实用技能培训)

2017.3.18 Some people believe that children can learn effectively by watching TV and that they should be encouraged to watch TV at home and school. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (看电视：是否帮助学习)

2017.1.7 Art classes such as painting and drawing are important to students' development and should be made compulsory in high school. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育内容：艺术类课程还是学术类课程)

2016.6.18 Some people think schools should teach students to form good behaviour in addition to providing formal education. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育内容：德育与知识)

b 教育方式

2018.8.25 Some people say that children should go to school as young as possible, while others believe that children should not start primary school until they are six or seven years old. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (受教育年龄)

2018.8.18 Some people think that schools should stop teaching students by using books because students find them boring, and that children can learn from films, TV, video games and computer instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育方式)

2018.4.26 In some countries, many people choose to educate their children at home by themselves instead of sending them to school. Do you think the

advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (教育方式)

2018.1.18 In the past, lectures were used as a way of teaching large numbers of students, but now with the development of technology for education, many people think there is no justification for attending lectures. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育方式)

2016.6.4 Many students are taught to push themselves to try and be better than other students, rather than work together for everyone's benefits. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (学生：合作与竞争)

2016.5.7 Some people think teaching children of different abilities together benefits everyone. Others think intelligent children should be taught separately and given special treatment. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (教育方式：集体教育还是精英教育)

2016.2.13 In some countries, there has been an increase in the number of parents who educate their children themselves at home instead of sending them to school. Do you think the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages? (教育方式：学校教育还是家庭教育更优)

C 教育目的

2017.10.14 Some people believe the purpose of education is to prepare people to be useful members of society. Others say that the purpose of education is to achieve personal ambition. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (教育目的：实现个人抱负还是为社会做贡献)

2017.8.26 Full time university students should spend a lot of time on their studies, but it is also essential for them to be involved in other activities. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育目的：专注学术学习还是注重全面发展)

2017.8.3 Some people think that a university student should choose a particular subject rather than a wider range of subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育目的：通才还是专才的培养)

B 学生

a 学习态度

2017.4.29 Children today find it difficult to concentrate on or pay attention to school. What are the reasons? How can we solve this problem? (学生对学

习的态度：不能集中注意力)

2017.3.4

Many young people leave school with negative attitudes towards learning. Why do you think this is, and how can they be encouraged to study? (学生对学习的态度：厌学)

b 学习困难

2018.5.24

Children are facing more pressures nowadays from academic (education), social and commercial perspectives. What are the causes of these pressures and what measures should be taken to reduce these pressures? (受教育环境)

2017.8.19

In recent years, the pressure of students is increasing. They are pushed to work hard at a very young age. Do you think this is a positive or negative development? (学生压力大)

c 知识来源

2017.7.15

Some people think parents should read or tell stories to children. Others think parents needn't do that as children can read books or watch TV and movies by themselves. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (知识信息的来源：传统的父母教育还是新式的媒体)

2017.3.25

In the past, the main role of the teacher was to provide information. Today, however, students can get access to a wide range of information. Therefore, some people think there is no role for the teacher in modern education. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (知识信息的来源：传统的学校教育还是新式的媒体)

C 家庭教育

2016.5.28

New parents should attend parenting courses to bring up their children well. Do you agree or disagree? (家长学习如何教育孩子)

2 命题解密与范文讲解

A 考点揭秘

“教育类”话题在雅思 Task 2 大作文中一直是大户，通常占全年大作文考题的四分之一甚至以上。以 2017 年为例，在 48 场考试出现了 11 次，是备考的重中之重。主要考查角度有：学校、学生和

家庭等。具体而言，所涉及的常见考点有：

(1) 学校教育：教育内容（理论知识传授还是实用技能培训；艺术类课程还是学术类课程；德育与知识）；教育方式（受教育年龄；使用书籍还是科技进行教育；在学校学习还是在家学习；讲座式教学是否仍然有效；集体教育还是精英教育；学校教育还是家庭教育；合作与竞争）；教育目的（实现个人抱负还是为社会做贡献；专注于学术还是注重全面发展；培养通才还是专才）。

(2) 学生：学习态度（不能集中注意力；厌学）；学习困难（学生面临学习、社会和商业等各种压力的原因与对策；学生压力大）；知识来源（传统的学校教育还是新式的媒体教育；传统的父母教育还是新式的媒体教育）。

(3) 家庭教育：德育、父母接受培训（父母是否该接受育儿类课程）。

(4) 其他：与“工作类”结合考查，例如考查接受大学教育和失业的关系；与“政府类”结合考查，例如考查政府对教育的投资等。

B 真题范文及解析

真题 1

2018.8.25

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people say that children should go to school as young as possible, while others believe that children should not start primary school until they are six or seven years old.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

In the **fast-paced** and competitive modern world we live in today, many parents are eager to have their children enter school as soon as possible. However, I believe that children should not start primary school until they reach the age of six or seven in all **but** the most **exceptional** cases.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——尽管现在家长普遍渴望让孩子尽早入学，但我认为他们至少六七岁再上学比较好。

The notion of educating children as early as possible is not a new phenomenon. For centuries, children have been subjected to learning as soon as they are found to be mentally aware of their surroundings. The reasoning behind this is that since it takes years to master certain skills, children are supposed to begin practicing as early as possible. To this end, many parents today sign their children up for early prep-schools, which are akin to kindergartens with skill-based activities that aim to teach rudimentary math and language skills. Some schools even endeavour to teach music, which appears to be effective on its face, as evidenced by the numerous classical performers who have learned using the Suzuki method.

However, modern advances in our understanding of neuroscience, child psychology, and education have found that not all subjects can be learned below a certain age, i.e. six or seven years old, primarily due to the child's underdeveloped brain. For example, rote learning may be most efficient by six or seven years old and even enhanced in children up to about age ten, which is in fact the best time to learn how to read, speak and write. Yet other concepts that require more critical thinking such as those in mathematics and science, are much harder for children below six to grasp. Another issue with early entry into school is the problem of consolidation. Children, and adults too, need a period of time between learning concepts for the brain to develop the neural pathways that store information. Whenever children are put into school at an early age and forced to learn various subjects at an accelerated rate, they are not given enough time to process the information that they have learnt. This practice can be very detrimental when children move on to higher-level subjects that call for a firm grasp of the previously taught information.

It can be concluded, therefore, that children will be better off if they are allowed to develop a bit further to at least the age of six or seven years old before receiving formal schooling. Unless they are naturally gifted, rushing the process could in fact hinder their future ability to learn more advanced subject matter.

主体 1 段

让步——支持尽早入学的家长们的想法。

铃木教学法 (Suzuki method), 又称铃木运动, 由日本小提琴家铃木镇一在 20 世纪中叶开发与推广的音乐教学法及教育哲学。铃木教学法主要是以幼儿为对象, 通过孩子们的直觉与听觉以及每天的反复练习形成习惯, 在良好的家庭环境中所进行的一种训练。铃木认为才能是人们在后天通过教育环境所刺激、培养而成的, 不是与生俱来的。

主体 2 段

转折——然而, 我却不这么认为, 并提出几点理由论证说明。

结尾段

结论——因此, 孩子应该在六七岁之后再上小学会更好。除非天赋异禀, 否则人为控制反倒会阻碍他们能力的发展。



参考译文

「有些人认为，孩子应该尽可能早地去上学，而另外一些人则认为孩子在六七岁之前不应该上小学。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

在今天我们所处的这个快节奏（fast-paced）和竞争激烈的现代世界，许多家长都渴望让他们的孩子尽快入学。然而，我认为除非（but）最特殊的（exceptional）情况，否则孩子们应到六七岁才开始上小学。

尽早教育儿童的观念（notion）并不是一种新现象。几个世纪以来，儿童一旦被发现有认知（mentally aware）周围环境，就会被要求（be subjected to）学习。这背后的思路（reasoning）是：由于掌握某些技能需要数年时间，因此孩子们应该尽早开始练习。为此（To this end），今天许多家长都会为孩子去早期预备学校（prep-school）报名。这些学校类似于（akin to）会开展技能活动的幼儿园，旨在（aim to）教授基本的（rudimentary）数学和语言技能。一些学校甚至试图（endeavour）教授音乐，而且似乎教得很有效，正如众多使用铃木教学法学习的经典表演者所证明的那样（as evidenced by）。

然而，我们对神经系统科学（neuroscience）、儿童心理学和教育等的理解的现代进步已经发现，并非所有受试者（subject）都可以在一定年龄（即六岁或七岁）以下学习，这主要是由于这时孩子的大脑发育不完全。例如，死记硬背的（rote）学习可能在六七岁时最有效，甚至在十岁左右的儿童中还会增强（enhance）——这实际上是学习如何阅读、说话和写作的最佳时间。然而，其他需要更多批判性思维的概念，例如数学和科学中的概念，对于六岁以下的儿童来说要困难得多。尽早上学的另一个问题是巩固（consolidation）问题。儿童（成人也一样）需要一段时间来学习概念，让大脑发展存储信息的神经（neural）通路（pathway）。每当儿童在幼年时上学并被迫以更快的速度学习各种科目时，他们就没有足够的时间来处理他们所学到的信息。当孩子们转向（move on to）先前（previously）教授的、需要牢牢（firm）掌握（grasp）的信息的更高级别的（higher-level）科目时，这种做法（practice）可能是非常有害的（detrimental）。

因此，可以得出结论，如果孩子在接受正规学校教育之前被允许进一步发育到至少六岁或七岁，他们的情况会更好。除非他们具有天赋（gifted），否则人为加速（rush）这个过程实际上可能会阻碍（hinder）他们培养自己未来学习更高级内容的能力。

真题 2

2018.1.18

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In the past, lectures were used as a way of teaching large numbers of students, but now with the development of technology for education, many people think there is no justification for attending lectures.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

It is true that technology, and in particular the Internet, has **radically altered** the way in which students can access and learn new information. However, I am not convinced that this means that there is no reason to attend lectures any longer, as they can still provide numerous benefits which the Internet cannot.

First, **simply** because information is **available** does not mean that one can use it. While there are certainly an infinite number of facts to be found on the Internet, our current technology is not yet advanced enough to provide **in-depth** explanations for every situation. Thus, if a student has a question about a particularly **complex** concept or theory, the Internet may not be able to provide an answer, whereas a teacher could during a lecture.

Additionally, **just** because students have easy **access** to information does not necessarily mean that it is **accurate** or **relevant** to their courses. It is important to remember that with so much information published on the Internet, it may be hard for the untrained to **discern** facts from **falsehood**. Nowadays, **virtually** anyone with an Internet connection can put an idea online and **assert** it as truth, **aiding** the

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——技术虽改变了学习和访问新信息的方式，但我不认为就不再需要参加讲座了，因为讲座能提供很多互联网无法提供的好处。

主体 1 段

理由 1+ 拓展——可获得 ≠ 可使用，对于一些复杂的概念或理论，讲座会比互联网解释得更清楚。

主体 2 段

理由 2+ 拓展——可获得 ≠ 准确，网上的信息难辨真假，且最前沿的信息，还是得通过讲座获取。

proliferation of ridiculous ideas such as the 'Flat Earth' theory. Also, it can be argued that much of the information which students obtain comes from the Internet. However, when it comes to more cutting-edge research, professors are not always willing to share their ideas online, but instead prefer to explain their ideas through academic lectures. Thus, there are still limitations to the kinds of information one can obtain from the Internet.

“地平说”(Flat Earth theory), 相信这一理论的人认为地球是平的, 即地球是个扁平的盘状物, 其中心在北极, 而南极不过是环绕地面的一堵无法逾越的冰墙。

In sum, I disagree with the idea that technology has rendered lectures obsolete. They are still useful tools for explaining hard-to-grasp concepts, as well as mediums through which one may obtain credible information about the most recent academic concepts and theories.

结尾段

结论——我不赞同题干说的没有理由再参加讲座, 因为讲座不但能解释清楚一些难懂的问题, 还可以提供最新的学术概念和理论。



参考译文

「在过去, 讲座被用来教导大量学生。但是现在随着教育技术的发展, 很多人认为没有理由再参加讲座。你在多大程度上同意或不同意?」

技术, 特别是互联网, 彻底(radically)改变(alter)了学生访问和学习新信息的方式。但是, 我不相信这意味着没有理由再参加讲座, 因为讲座仍然可以提供互联网无法提供的许多好处。

首先, 仅仅(simply)因为信息可获得(available)并不意味着可以使用它。虽然互联网上确实存在无数的事实, 但我们目前的技术还不够先进, 无法为每种情况提供深入的(in-depth)解释。因此, 如果学生对特别复杂的(complex)概念或理论有疑问, 互联网可能无法提供答案, 但教师可以在讲座期间做到这一点。

另外, 仅仅(just)因为学生容易获取(access)信息并不一定意味着这些信息是准确的(accurate)或与他们的课程相关(relevant)。重要的是要记住, 互联网上发布了如此多的信息, 未经训练的人可能很难从虚假(falsehood)中辨别(discern)出事实。如今, 几乎(virtually)任何有互联网连接的人都可以在网上提出一个想法并将其称为(assert)真理, 帮助(aid)迅速传播(proliferation)诸如“地平说”等荒谬的(ridiculous)观念。此外, 可以说, 学生获得的大部分信息都来自互联网。然而, 当谈到(when it comes to)更前沿的(cutting-edge)研究时, 教授们并不总是愿意在网上分享他们的想法, 但是愿意通过学术讲座来解释他们的想法。因此, 人们可以从互联网上获得的信息种类仍然存在局限性(limitation)。

总而言之, 我不同意技术使(render)讲座过时(obsolete)的观点。讲座仍然是解释难以理解的概念的有用工具, 还是可以通过其获得关于最新学术概念和理论的可靠(credible)信息的媒介(medium)。

真题3

2017.10.14

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe the purpose of education is to prepare people to be useful members of society. Others say that the purpose of education is to achieve personal ambition.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

The purpose of education is a frequent topic of discussion. Whether it is to create productive members of society or to help citizens achieve their own goals depends entirely on a person's belief about the individual's place in society.

On the one hand, if a person believes that individuals exist to serve the group, then the purpose of education would be to **enhance** people's ability to contribute to the group. For example, scientists create new technology to make everyone's life easier; artists craft statues and paint masterpieces for the public to enjoy; and **literary** giants write books and essays on various issues in the interest of the whole community.

On the other hand, if one thinks that a person is not necessarily obligated to give back to society, the function of education is to provide necessary knowledge and skills that one can utilise to achieve individual goals. This notion is **consistent** with my opinion because a society that **empowers** individuals to seek out their own betterment will result in one that is better for everyone. This is **evidenced** by **titans** of industry, such as Andrew Carnegie, the 19th-century industrialist who used his accumulated wealth to establish

开头段

引入话题（未表明个人观点）——对教育的目的，意见不一，它取决于一个人对个人在社会中作用的看法。

主体1段

让步——如果一个人认为个人的存在就是为了服务社会，那么教育的目的就是提升个人造福社会的能力，并举例说明。

主体2段

转折——如果一个人认为个人没义务造福社会，那么教育的目的就是提供个人可以实现自我目标的知识 and 技能，并举例说明。我赞同这一观点。

philanthropic foundations that continue to benefit society to the modern day. Bill Gates, another business magnate who was largely self-educated, has pledged to donate half his financial worth before he dies.

In sum, the ultimate purpose of education is a philosophical debate that hinges on one's personal beliefs about society. However, it is my view that allowing individuals to seek out knowledge according to their own desires will inevitably lead to a situation where society benefits as a whole.

结尾段

结论（表明个人观点）——教育的最终目的取决于个人对社会的看法，但我认为允许个人根据自身需求寻求知识会使整个社会最终受益。



参考译文

「有些人认为教育的目的是让人们成为对社会有用的成员。其他人说，教育的目的是实现个人抱负。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

教育的目的是一个经常讨论的话题。目的是培养有用的社会成员还是帮助公民实现自己的目标，这完全取决于一个人对个人在社会中的地位的信念。

一方面，如果一个人认为个人的存在是为群体服务，那么教育的目的就是提升（enhance）人们为团队做出贡献的能力。例如，科学家们创造了新技术，让每个人的生活更轻松；艺术家制作雕像、画出杰作供公众欣赏；文学（literary）巨匠就各种问题写书和论文，为整个社会的利益服务。

另一方面，如果一个人认为个人不一定有义务回馈社会，那么教育的功能就是提供必要的知识和技能，供人们用于实现个人目标。这个观念与我的观点是一致的（consistent），因为一个赋予（empower）个人自身改善能力的社会将产生一个对每个人都更好的社会。行业的巨头们（titan）证明（evidence）了这一点。例如，19 世纪的工业家安德鲁·卡内基利用其积累的财富建立慈善（philanthropic）基金会，使社会受益至今。另一位在很大程度上靠自我教育成功的商业巨头（magnate）比尔·盖茨，承诺（pledge）在他去世之前捐出（donate）一半的财产。

总而言之，教育的最终目的是一场哲学辩论，取决于（hinge on）个人对社会的看法。但是，我认为，允许个人根据自己的欲望寻求知识必然（inevitably）会导致社会整体受益的局面。

真题 4

2017.8.26

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Full-time university students should spend a lot of time on their studies, but it is also essential for them to be involved in other activities.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

We all know that competition in schools is at an **all-time high**, and that, as a consequence, many people feel that students should focus solely on their studies and nothing else. I, for one, do not agree with this and believe that students should **allocate** to other activities whatever time that is not necessary for coping with their classes.

University is the most important time of a young person's life. It is where one **transitions** from childhood to adulthood, and largely decides the career path one will take in the future. As such, students should participate in many activities in order to help them find their passion in life while they still have the chance to change. Also, many innovative people receive **inspiration** from activities outside their normal classes. For example, Steve Jobs' **zeal** in **calligraphy** in Reed College led to the unique **fonts** that were responsible for Apple's early popularity.

This is not to say that students should neglect their studies. Many motivational speakers have **espoused** the idea of following one's dreams at whatever cost, an idea that may be **inadvisable** if taken to its logical conclusion. In fact, students will probably **be better served by** not losing sight of the fact that they are attending university to obtain an academic

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我同意题干观点，即大学生在课外也应多参加其他活动。

主体 1 段

正面论证——大学是人生的重要阶段，决定了未来的职业发展。多参与课外活动可以培养真正的激情，获得更多事业上的灵感，以乔布斯为例。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——这并不是说要忽视学业，学业毕竟还是上大学的首要目的，但课外活动中学到的东西可以决定其以后在工作中的表现。

degree, first and foremost. However, it is what students do outside class that **dictates** how they will fare in the workplace.

While the primary purpose of a university education is higher learning, **extracurricular** activities can **foster** true passion and even offer inspiration in future ventures that time spent on nothing but studying cannot. Thus, it is of **vital** importance that students join some club or find some kind of hobby while in college.

结尾段

结论——尽管大学教育的主要目的是学习，但课外活动对于培养热情和提供未来事业的灵感至关重要。因此，学生们还是应当参加一些课外活动或培养一些课外兴趣。



参考译文

「全日制大学生应该花很多时间学习，但参加其他活动也是必不可少的。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

我们都知道，学校的竞争激烈程度处于历史最高水平（all-time high），因此，许多人认为学生只应该关注他们的学习，而不是其他任何事情。就我个人而言，我不同意这一点，我认为学生必须将应对课程之外的时间都分配（allocate）给其他活动。

大学是年轻人一生中最重要的阶段。这是一个人从童年到成年的过渡（transition），并在很大程度上决定了未来的职业发展道路。因此，学生应该参加许多活动，以帮助他们在仍有机会改变时改变，并找到对生活的热情。此外，许多创新人员从正常课程以外的活动中获得灵感（inspiration）。例如，史蒂夫·乔布斯在里德学院上学时对书法（calligraphy）的热情（zeal）致使苹果公司推出了让其早期出名的独特字体（font）。

这并不是说学生应该忽视他们的学业。许多励志演讲者都支持（espouse）不惜任何代价追求个人的梦想——照此推理，这个做法可能是不可取的（inadvisable）。事实上，如果学生没有忘记他们上大学的目的是获得学位（这是最重要的事情），这对他们更有益（be better served by）。然而，正是学生在课外做的事情，决定（dictate）了他们在工作中的表现。

虽然大学教育的主要目的是学习高等知识，但课外（extracurricular）活动可以培养（foster）真正的激情，甚至可以为未来的事业提供灵感，这是只顾学习、不管课外的人所做不到的。因此，学生在大学期间加入某个俱乐部或找到某种爱好至关重要（vital）。

真题5

2017.8.19

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In recent years, the pressure of students is increasing. They are pushed to work hard at a very young age.

Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

From a very young age, students are forced to **endure rigorous** classes, the stress from which is only **compounded** by seemingly endless homework assignments and extra classes on the weekend. All of this **accumulates** into a **powder keg** of both physical and mental health issues, which, if not properly **addressed**, can lead to severe consequences.

Some may argue that a rough childhood can build character: one's childhood is often **likened** to a **crucible** or **forges** that yields stronger metal. However, following this **analogy** also means that being exposed to too much heat and stress for too long can break even the strongest materials. The same is true for students, who, even possessing the greatest of wills, can experience **mental breakdowns** or even **premature** heart conditions. Such **devastating** effects are hardly worth the potential benefits of such intense studying.

It should also be noted that a large part of being a child is nurturing one's personality and social abilities, something that is neglected if all of a young person's time is spent studying. Many young people nowadays who are diligent in their studies enter the adult working world only to find that they are socially **inept** and have difficulty in leadership roles,

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——学生从小压力大，我认为这可能会导致严重的后果。

主体1段

让步 + 反驳——有人说艰苦的童年可以塑造人格，但长期的压力可能会导致精神崩溃和心脏病。

主体2段

正面论证——将所有时间花在学习上很可能会导致社交无能，难以胜任领导角色，一切付出将白费。

making all of their previous efforts **moot**.

In summary, the intense pressure that students must experience in recent years is largely detrimental. While studying hard is important, foisting such enormous loads of work onto young people is **ultimately counterproductive**, as it only increases the chances of health problems and social **detachment** that render the young people dysfunctional as adults.

结尾段

结论——学生长期遭受巨大压力是有害的。学习固然重要，但时间久了，会导致健康问题和与社会脱离的问题。



参考译文

「近年来，学生的压力越来越大。他们在很小的时候就被迫努力学习。你认为这是积极的还是消极的现象？」

从很小的时候开始，学生们就被迫忍受（endure）严格的（rigorous）课程，而且这种压力因看似无休止的家庭作业和周末的额外课程而加剧（compound）。所有的这些都积聚（accumulate）成一个身心健康问题的火药桶（powder keg），如果不妥善解决（address）可能会导致严重的后果。

有些人可能会争辩说艰苦的童年可以塑造品格：一个人的童年经常被比作（liken）坩埚（crucible）或熔铁炉（forge），可以产生更强的金属。然而，这个类比（analogy）也意味着，承受太多的高温和压力，时间太长，可以破坏最强的材料。学生也是如此，他们即使拥有最强的意志，也会经历精神崩溃（mental breakdown）甚至过早的（premature）心脏病。这种破坏性的（devastating）影响使得这种高强度学习的潜在好处很不值。

还应该指出的是，孩子成长的很大一部分是培养个性和社交能力。如果一个年轻人的所有时间都花在学习上，就会忽视这些。如今，许多勤奋学习的年轻人成人后参加工作时，却发现自己处于社交无能（inept）的状态，很难胜任领导角色，这使得他们以前的所有努力都没有实际意义（moot）。

总之，近年来学生必须承受的巨大压力在很大程度上是有害的。虽然努力学习很重要，但将大量工作强加给年轻人最终（ultimately）会适得其反（counterproductive），因为这只会增加一种可能性：出现使年轻人无法成为正常成年人的健康问题和与社会脱离（detachment）的问题。

真题 6 2017.8.3

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that a university student should choose a particular subject rather than a wider range of subjects.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Picking a field to study in university is an important choice for entering freshmen, and some people think that the best path is to pick a single subject to focus on rather than a wide range of subjects. Personally, I concur that studying a single field in college is far better than trying to juggle many at once.

There is a well-known expression that goes, 'Jack of all trades is a master of none.' It means that a person who studies many different subjects has a hard time becoming an expert. This holds true for university majors as well, since getting a degree in one field requires at least four years of intensive courses revolving around that major. One does have the ability to double major, but the course load is extremely strenuous and choosing a third is practically impossible.

One should also consider the fact that people get university degrees in order to get a career in a specific field. If students choose to study a variety of subjects, then they will graduate with a non-specific degree, which is practically useless. This

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——大学选择学习的领域很重要，我认为学习单一领域要比兼顾多个领域好得多。

主体 1 段

理由 1+ 拓展——学习多个领域容易都不精通，而且很辛苦。

英语习语，其中 trades 表示各行各业，master 指熟练掌握某种技能的师傅，人名 Jack 不是特指某个叫作杰克的人，而是用来泛指，表示任何一个普通人。整句话的字面含义是：什么行业都想干的人，最后什么技能都没能掌握好。专指“杂而不精的人”，这类人被俗称为“万金油”。

主体 2 段

理由 2+ 拓展——获得大学学位的目的是为了在特定领域获得职业，必须深入了解某一领域才能获得更好的职业发展。

is especially true for careers in scientific fields where a deep understanding of very specific areas of research is necessary to get a position. It is, of course, possible for individuals of high **entrepreneurial inclination** to **utilise** knowledge from many different fields to start a new company on their own after university, but only **a select few** ever succeed in doing so.

Not everyone can be a **Sherlock Holmes** style **polyglot** and master numerous areas of study. Therefore, it is my opinion that university students are better off choosing a single major.

结尾段

结论——大学生最好只选择一个专业。

夏洛克·福尔摩斯 (Sherlock Holmes) 是由 19 世纪末的英国侦探小说家阿瑟·柯南·道尔所塑造的一个才华横溢的虚构侦探。阿瑟·柯南·道尔所塑造的福尔摩斯是一个博学的人, 掌握众多领域的知识, 并至少精通三门外语。



参考译文

「有些人认为大学生应该选择一个特定的科目而不是更广泛的科目。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

选择在大学学习的领域是刚入学新生的重要选择。有些人认为最好的途径是选择一个专业而不是广泛的科目。就我个人而言, 我同意在大学学习单一领域远比试图同时兼顾 (juggle) 许多领域要好得多。

有一个众所周知的说法: “万金油等于什么都不精通。” 这意味着同时研究许多不同科目的人很难成为专家。大学专业也是如此, 因为获得一个领域的学位需要至少花四年学习围绕该专业的密集 (intensive) 课程。一个人确实有能力修双专业, 但课程负担非常辛苦 (strenuous)。选修第三个专业几乎 (practically) 是不可能的。

人们还应该考虑这样一个事实, 即人们获得大学学位的目的是在特定领域获得职业。如果学生选择学习各种科目, 那么他们将以非特定 (non-specific) 学位毕业, 这几乎是无用的。对于科学领域的职业来说尤其如此, 因为必须深入了解非常具体的研究领域才能获得一个职位。具有高度创业 (entrepreneurial) 倾向 (inclination) 的个人当然有可能利用 (utilise) 来自许多不同领域的知识自己创办新公司, 但只有少数 (a select few) 能够做到这一点。

不是每个人都可以成为福尔摩斯式的多语言专家 (polyglot) 并掌握众多学习领域。因此, 我认为大学生最好只选择一个专业。

真题 7

2017.7.15

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think parents should read or tell stories to children. Others think parents needn't do that as children can read books or watch TV and movies by themselves.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

As technology becomes increasingly **diffused into** the daily life of society, people continue to find ways to replace old methods of doing things with **gadgets** and devices. However, I do not agree that reading to one's children is one of these methods that should be replaced by technology such as TV or film, or children's independent reading.

For one thing, there is a clear link between a person's educational performance and whether their parents read to them as a child. One reason is that reading to young children improves their literacy at a younger age than they would in normal school. This **exposure** to new words, ways of saying things, and ideas **foster** curiosity and the use and expansion of those ideas by the child. Another reason is that, when a parent reads to their children, it gives them the idea that reading is a **boon**, and that their parents are interested in it. Many young people who do poorly in school do so because their parents take no interest in education at all.

There is something to be said for the usefulness of television and movies in **succinctly** communicating ideas. Very complex notions are much easier to describe with visual representations on a screen, and seeing certain advanced concepts, such as

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我不同意用看电视或电影、孩子独立阅读来取代家长给孩子阅读。

主体 1 段

正面论证——教育成绩与父母是否在小时候给他们阅读有直接关系。家长从小给孩子阅读可以提高他们的读写能力，培养他们的好奇心，从而对阅读产生兴趣。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——电视和电影的有用性不可否认，但我不认为这可以成为取代家长为孩子

mathematical models can help children understand such concepts much faster than usual. Also, reading by themselves may nurture children's independence and motivation, as they choose books relevant to them. Yet, I do not think that this is grounds for TV and films or independent reading to replace parents' reading to them altogether. Rather, I believe that they could be used in conjunction with one another, thus maximising the benefits of both.

It is understandable that, after a long day of work, busy parents may be too tired to read to their children and find TV a tempting alternative. However, it is important to consider the amount of good that can be done by just a few minutes of reading to one's child each night before sleep.

子阅读的理由，两者结合，效果可能更好。

结尾段

让步 + 反驳（重申个人观点）——可以理解家长用电视或电影取代为孩子阅读的做法，但他们也应该充分重视睡前几分钟为孩子阅读所带来的长远好处。



参考译文

「有些人认为父母应该给孩子阅读或讲故事。其他人认为父母不需要这样做，因为孩子们可以自己阅读书籍或看电视和电影。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

随着技术越来越多地融入（diffuse into）社会的日常生活中，人们不断寻找用小工具（gadget）和设备取代旧方法的途径。但是，我不同意给孩子读书成为被电视、电影或孩子独立阅读等所取代的一种途径。

首先，个人在教育方面的成绩与他们的父母是否在小时候给他们阅读之间有明确的联系。其中一个原因是，给幼儿读书提高了他们的读写能力，而且出现这种提高时的年龄要比他们只是正常上学时早。这种接触（exposure）新词、说话方式和想法的方式可以培养（foster）好奇心以及孩子对这些想法的使用和扩展。另一个原因是，当父母给孩子读书时，它会让孩子觉得阅读能带来益处（boon），而且自己的父母对此感兴趣。许多在学校表现不佳的年轻人之所以会如此是因为他们的父母根本不关心教育。

电视和电影在简洁（succinctly）表达思想方面的作用是值得称道的。使用屏幕上的可视化呈现更容易描述非常复杂的概念，并且看到某些高级概念（例如数学模型）能帮助孩子比平时更快地理解这些概念。此外，孩子自己阅读有可能培养他们的独立性和兴趣，因为他们可以选择对自己而言很重要的书籍。然而，我不认为这是电视和电影或独立阅读完全（altogether）取代（replace）父母阅读的理由（ground）。相反，我相信它们可以相互结合（in conjunction with）使用，从而最大限度地（maximise）发挥两者的优势。

可以理解的是，经过漫长的一天工作，忙碌的父母可能太累了，无法给孩子读书，并且觉得电视是一种诱人的（tempting）替代方案（alternative）。然而，应该考虑每晚睡前只要给孩子读几分钟的书就能带来的巨大好处。

真题 8

2017.6.8

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that university should not provide theoretical knowledge, but give practical training that is beneficial to society.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

In today's world, young people just graduating from college face an almost **insurmountable** level of competition when looking for work; their degrees have almost become a **hindrance** due to the lack of practical skills taught in university. As a result, many have argued that universities should cease providing theoretical knowledge and instead focus on **imparting** practical training. I am not on board with this notion for some reasons.

One thing that many people forget is that university was never intended for practical training in most fields. Rather, universities were specifically set up to further advanced concepts and areas of research. That is why colleges were so **exclusive** in the past because only those who were deemed to be of exceptional intellect were accepted into higher education institutions. It was the expectation that incoming students already had a level of practical experience before entering university. Nowadays this original purpose has been **subverted** in favour of taking in more students in order to make more money for the school.

It is understandable that the function of institutions may need to change over time to fit the needs of society, and that the demand for college-educated people has in a way created a need for colleges to change. Yet, there are already institutions

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——大学毕业生面临激烈的竞争，缺乏实用技能成了他们就业的障碍。所以很多人认为大学应该教授实用技能而不是理论知识。我不同意这种观点。

主体 1 段

正面论证——建立大学的根本目的，是为了推动高等概念和研究领域。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——大学机构的功能需要随时间而变化以适应社会的需要，但其实已经存

that exist which can provide practical training: they are called **vocational** schools. The only problem lies in the negative **perception** that is associated with these schools. In fact, society is currently suffering due to this negative perception, as the number of people in skilled-labour fields **dwindles** whereas students from vocational schools feel **marginalised**.

In my view, it would be a far greater benefit to society if, instead of changing the **format** of education in colleges, we try to shift perceptions of education paths from a university-first focus, to a vocational-school-first focus. In this way, we can **cultivate** skilled workers who can then enter higher education facilities fully prepared to advance their respective fields, rather than try to enter the workforce with only a **vague** understanding of concepts but no experience.

在可以提供实用培训的职业学校，然而社会对于职业学校存在一些负面看法。

结尾段

结论——不应改变大学的教育形式，而是可以考虑转变教育路径，从大学第一转至职业学校第一，这将对培养技能熟练的人员大有裨益。



参考译文

「有些人认为大学不应提供理论知识，而应提供有益于社会的实用培训。你在多大程度上同意或不同意这一说法？」

在当今世界，刚毕业的年轻人在寻找工作时面临着几乎不可逾越的（insurmountable）激烈竞争；由于缺乏大学所教授的实用技能，他们的学位几乎成了一种障碍（hindrance）。因此，许多人认为大学应该停止教授理论知识，专注于提供（impart）实用训练。出于多种原因，我不接受这个观念。

我认为许多人忘记了一件事：大学从未打算提供大多数领域的实用培训。相反，建立大学是为了专门推动高等概念和研究领域。这就是为什么大学过去如此难进（exclusive），因为只有那些被认为具有特殊智慧的人才被高等教育机构所接受。对即将入学的学生的期望是他们在进入大学之前已经具备了一定的实践经验。如今，这个最初的目的已被颠覆（subvert），开始支持招收更多的学生，以便让学校赚更多的钱。

可以理解的是，大学机构的功能可能需要随着时间的推移而变化以适应社会的需要，并且对受过大学教育的人的需求在某种程度上要求大学进行变革。然而，已经存在一些可以提供实用培训的机构：它们被称为职业（vocational）学校。唯一的问题在于与这些学校相关的负面看法（perception）。事实上，由于这种负面看法，社会正在承受痛苦，因为熟练劳动力领域的人数在减少（dwindle），而职业学校的学生则感到被边缘化（marginalise）。

在我看来，如果我们不改变大学教育的形式（format），而是努力将教育路径的观念从大学第一这一焦点转移到职业学校第一这一焦点，那将给社会带来更大的好处。通过这种方式，我们可以培养（cultivate）熟练工人，然后他们可以进入已为之做好充分准备的各自领域的高等教育机构，而不是试图进入只对概念有模糊（vague）理解却没有经验的劳动力队伍。

真题 9

2017.4.29

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Children today find it difficult to concentrate on or pay attention to school.

What are the reasons?

How can we solve this problem?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Paying attention is the primary way students obtain information from a class. However, today many are too **distracted** to focus on their lessons. I believe that a number of contributing factors negatively affect the modern child's ability to focus in class.

One major contributor to this issue is that students now must **bear** far heavier workloads due to the number of classes they are required to take. Fifty years ago, students only needed to take a few basic classes such as math, history, reading, and writing and these classes were not very advanced. However, due to the current level of competition in the school system, students must take numerous high-level courses so that they can get into good universities. The stress that accompanies this is likely to make it difficult to focus on any task, much less a **demanding** class assignment.

Of course, the argument could also be made that students cannot concentrate because they are distracted by their smartphones. Young people today are consumed by social media, so much so that many psychologists are beginning to consider it an **addiction**. In the past, students could only

开头段

引入话题 + 写作目的——有一些因素会导致儿童在课堂上无法集中注意力。

主体 1 段

原因 1+ 拓展——他们现在需要修大量的课程，工作量相比过去更重。

主体 2 段

原因 2+ 拓展——他们被社交媒体所吸引，因智能手机分心。

socialise between classes, or through discreet notes passed during class. But now smartphones allow instant clandestine entertainment, such as chatting or mobile games. Thus, it is no wonder that students are always looking down instead of looking at the teacher.

Since this problem directly affects the future well-being of students, measures need to be taken to improve attentiveness in class. Perhaps the first step to consider is to find ways to let students relax. The government could provide schools with funding for entertainment facilities, such as swimming pools, or lounge areas, and mandate that students have a certain amount of rest time at school each day. Another possibility is installing cellphone signal blockers on school campuses, and restricting Wi-Fi access so that students are unable to use cell phones to go on social media sites while they are in class.

结尾段

解决方案——帮他们找到放松的办法；安装手机信号拦截器，限制 Wi-Fi 接入。



参考译文

「今天的孩子们很难专注或关注学业。原因是什么？我们怎样才能解决这个问题？」

集中注意力是学生从课堂上获取信息的主要方式，但是今天许多人太分心（distracted）了，无法专注于课程。我认为，一些因素会对现代儿童在课堂上的专注力产生负面影响。

造成这个问题的一个主要原因是由于学生需要修大量的课，他们现在必须承担（bear）更重的工作量。五十年前，学生只需要学习一些基础课程，如数学、历史、阅读和写作，这些课程都不是很难。但是，由于目前学校系统的竞争激烈，学生必须修许多高级课程，以便他们能够进入优秀的大学。随之而来的压力可能会使人难以专注于任何任务，更不用说要求很高的（demanding）课堂作业。

当然，也可以说学生不能集中注意力，是因为他们被智能手机分心。今天的年轻人被社交媒体所吸引，以至于许多心理学家开始认为这是一种上瘾（addiction）。在过去，学生只能在课下进行社交（socialise），或者通过课堂上谨慎（discreet）传递的纸条进行社交。但现在智能手机可以实现即时秘密（clandestine）娱乐，例如聊天或手机游戏。难怪学生总是低着头而不是看着老师。

由于这个问题直接影响到学生的未来，因此需要采取措施提高课堂注意力。也许要考虑的第一步是找到让学生放松的方法。政府可以为学校提供娱乐设施的资金，如游泳池或休息区，并规定（mandate）学生每天在学校有一定的休息时间。另一种可能性是在学校校园安装手机信号拦截器，并限制 Wi-Fi 接入，以便学生在课堂上无法使用手机进入社交媒体网站。

真题 10

2017.3.25

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In the past, the main role of the teacher was to provide information. Today, however, students can get access to a wide range of information. Therefore, some people think there is no role for the teacher in modern education.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

There is a growing concern over the necessity of teachers in their traditional role as the **torch-bearers** of information. Anyone who has ever attended a lecture knows that it more often than not concerns dry and boring affairs, containing little information that cannot be accessed in mere seconds with one's smartphone. Thus, it is **debatable** as to whether the teachers are necessary at all in modern classrooms. Yet, I do not believe that this issue is as simple as the ability to **access** information.

It is true that technology has made most of the traditional functions of a teacher **obsolete**. Basic facts can be stored and **retrieved** on even the smallest devices that have a screen, and telecommunication technologies such as 4G networks and cloud storage ensure that such information is only a slight tap away. In fact, there are even people who have been able to **condense** formerly complex topics into bite-sized videos or info-graphics that are more efficient than a lesson taught by a teacher.

However, having access to information does not necessarily mean that one can use it. After all, there is little point in having all the information in the world if one is uneducated in its use. This is where the other, **oft-forgotten**, role of teachers

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——教师角色在现代教育中是否还有用备受争议。我认为这个问题没那么简单。

主体 1 段

让步——承认技术带来的好处，即获取信息更为方便和容易。

主体 2 段

转折——但获取信息更方便和容易不一定意味着可以使用它；如何使用这些信息还是需要教师的指导。

comes in. Good teachers instruct students in the application of concepts, i.e. math teachers show how **formulas** can be used in managing finances, and history teachers explain how to be civilly responsible. If we **did away with** teachers **altogether**, many students would go unguided and have little use for the knowledge in their possession.

While teachers' role as people who **impart** information has been **supplanted** by technology, they perform a significant role in the classroom by instructing students on the application of concepts to real-world scenarios. Therefore, it would be unwise to **remove** them from the modern education process.

结尾段

结论——虽然技术取代了教师角色的部分功能，但教师指导学生如何应用的作用仍不可被替代。



参考译文

「过去，老师的主要作用是提供信息。然而，今天，学生可以获得广泛的信息。因此，有些人认为教师在现代教育中没有任何作用。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

人们越来越关注教师作为信息火炬手（torch-bearer）这一传统角色的必要性。任何参加过讲座的人都知道，讲座通常涉及枯燥和无聊的东西，所包含的信息中，不能用个人的智能手机很快就找到的内容很少。因此，在现代教室中教师是否有必要存在是有争议的（debatable）。然而，我不认为这个问题就像访问（access）信息的能力一样简单。

确实，技术使教师的大部分传统功能都过时（obsolete）了。甚至在带有屏幕的最小设备上也可以存储和检索（retrieve）基本事实，并且诸如 4G 网络和云存储之类的电信技术确保这些信息只要轻轻一敲按钮就能访问。事实上，甚至有些人能够将以前复杂的主题压缩（condense）成很小的视频或信息图形，比教师讲授的课程更有效。

但是，访问信息并不一定意味着可以使用它。毕竟，如果一个人没有受过如何使用教育，那么拥有世界上所有的信息也是没有意义的。这就是教师经常被遗忘的（oft-forgotten）另一个角色。好教师指导学生如何应用概念，即数学教师展示如何使用公式（formula）来管理财务，历史教师解释如何负起公民责任。如果我们完全（altogether）取消了（do away with）教师的话，许多学生就会没有指导，不知如何使用他们掌握的知识。

虽然教师作为传播（impart）信息的人的角色已被技术所取代（supplant），但他们通过指导学生将概念应用于现实场景，在课堂中发挥了重要作用。因此，将他们从现代教育过程中移除（remove）是不明智的。

真题 11

2017.3.18

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that children can learn effectively by watching TV and that they should be encouraged to watch TV at home and school.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

It is only logical that as we develop new forms of media, we find uses for them beyond their original entertainment purposes. Television is no different, and thus the notion of using it for educating our youth is not so **outlandish**. Children are easily **enraptured** by what they see on the screen, and the content that is entertaining enough to hold their attention can be an effective **vehicle** for retaining important facts.

The biggest advantage that television possesses is its entertainment value. As mentioned before, children will watch entertaining programs for hours on end. Rather than have them sit through a boring lecture where they ignore most of what the teacher says, an educational program can keep them focused and teach them at the same time. For example, in the mid-90's to early 2000's, there was a US television program called '**Bill Nye The Science Guy**.' With its funny presentation of scientific concepts in easy to understand demonstrations, it educated an entire generation of children about basic scientific principles and made them eager to learn more.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——电视超出了原有的娱乐目的，可以作为帮助孩子学习的有效载体。我认可这一观点。

主体 1 段

正面论证——电视最大的优势在于它的娱乐价值，可以寓教于乐，以《比尔教科学》为例。

《比尔教科学》(Bill Nye The Science Guy) 是一档由迪士尼联合美国国家科学基金会共同打造的科教节目。科学家比尔·奈，以生动而诙谐的形式、简单而有趣的实验，深入浅出地解释各种科学原理。即时拍摄影像，并运用大量娱乐性图表、特效、喜剧效果、音乐。他会不断地为孩子解释一个科学概念，直到他们完全了解而且感到兴奋为止。

There are certainly some drawbacks, such as the lack of **engagement** and potential **distraction**. While it may be helpful when the children are supervised in a classroom, at home things may not go as well. There is no guarantee that children will watch educational programs at home. Also, no matter how well television may present information, it cannot engage children in learning exercises to make them apply what they have learnt, nor can it judge how far a student has progressed as a teacher can. Yet these potential problems can be **mitigated** through proper parenting and teaching methods, and therefore are not **substantial** complaints.

In conclusion, the idea of encouraging children to watch TV in order to effectively learn is an **intriguing** one. Television can provide **stimulating** and **informative** programming that will actually draw in children, even though it is no **replacement** for **tried** and true practical application methods.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——电视学习也存在一些弊端，例如缺乏参与和分心。但通过适当的养育和教学方法可以解决这个问题。

结尾段

结论——电视可以提供刺激性和信息丰富的节目，通过看电视学习会吸引儿童的注意力，是一个有趣的想法。

**参考译文**

「有些人认为孩子可以通过看电视来有效学习，并鼓励他们在家里和学校看电视。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

在我们开发新形式的媒体时，我们发现它们的用途超出了原有的娱乐目的，这是合乎逻辑的。电视也不例外，因此用它来教育青少年的想法并不那么古怪（outlandish）。孩子们很容易被他们在屏幕上看到的东西所吸引（enrapture），而足够吸引他们注意力的内容可以成为记忆重要事实的有效载体（vehicle）。

电视拥有的最大优势是娱乐价值。如前所述，孩子们会连续数小时观看娱乐节目。教育节目可以让他们集中注意力并同时教育他们，而不是让他们坐着听无聊的讲座，忽略教师在讲座中所说的大部分内容。例如，在（20 世纪）90 年代中期到 2000 年初有一个美国电视节目名为《比尔教科学》。通过在易于理解的示范中有趣地展示科学概念，它给整整一代儿童提供了关于基本科学原理的教育，并使他们渴望学习更多的东西。

当然电视也存在某些缺点，例如缺乏参与（engagement）和可能让人分心（distraction）。虽然在教室里监督孩子可能会有所帮助，但在家里事情可能不会那么顺利。无法保证孩子们会在家里观看教育节目。此外，无论电视如何呈现信息，它都不能让儿童参与学习的练习以使他们应用所学知识，也无法像教师一样判断学生的学习进度。然而，通过适当的养育和教学方法可以减轻（mitigate）这些潜在的问题，因此这一点不是实质性的（substantial）问题。

总之，鼓励孩子看电视以有效学习的想法是一个有趣的（intriguing）想法。电视可以提供刺激性的（stimulating）和信息丰富的（informative）节目，实际上会吸引儿童，即使它不能替代（replacement）经过验证的（tried）真实的实际应用方法。

真题 12

2017.3.4

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many young people leave school with negative attitudes towards learning.

Why do you think this is, and how can they be encouraged to study?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

A deep **distaste** for spending long hours in school is nothing new among students. As long as schools have existed, those forced to attend count the hours until class ends. However, the recent phenomenon of students developing equal distaste for learning is as **mysterious** as it is worrying.

Looking for answers to this issue, one may consider the modern **era** in which we live. While **rebellious** youths always develop the notion that they have the world **figured out**, nowadays they have a constant stream of **confirmation bias** from their social media apps. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and others allow the rapid **proliferation** of pop-culture **icons**, often representing an **idealised** image of success in which education is both useless and even detrimental to one's image of being 'cool'.

Another possible explanation for the spite that students have for learning may be the **dwindling** returns on their long study sessions. It is a commonly discussed topic among parents today that competition for schools and jobs is **fierce**. In the past, when education was less **accessible** and thus **imparted** more advantages, a student could be practically guaranteed a successful future simply **by virtue of** getting an education. Yet now, students must study **tirelessly** in hopes of getting even the smallest step ahead in the educational rat race, and that

开头段

引入话题 + 个人态度——学生离开学校对学习持消极态度，这种现象由来已久，对此我表示担忧且不解。

主体 1 段

原因 1+ 拓展——现代的社交媒体曲解了理想化的成功形象。

主体 2 段

原因 2+ 拓展——学生长期学习课程的回报日渐减少，取得微小的进步需付出更多的努力。

still may not be enough. It is, then, no wonder that students grow a sweltering dislike of learning.

All, however, is not lost. I believe that the love of learning can be **rekindled** in young people's hearts with a few social and educational changes. Since most of the pressure that is placed on students is in the form of grades and tests, there should be a more thorough analysis of students' abilities, so that they do not become discouraged if they are unable to keep up with others in certain areas. Also, better **role models**—those who display a like of learning and an intellect that young people can aspire to—must be presented in the media.

结尾段

解决方案——通过社会和教育上的变化，比如对学生的能力进行更彻底分析；媒体应该更多地呈现那些热爱学习和智力超群的年轻人的榜样事例。



参考译文

「许多年轻人在离开学校时对学习持消极态度。你认为为什么会这样？怎么做能鼓励他们学习？」

对在学校里长时间学习产生深深厌恶（distaste）在学生中并不是什么新鲜事。自从有学校以来，那些被迫上学的学生都会计算下课的时间。然而，最近学生对学习产生同样厌恶的现象既令人担忧，又令人不解（mysterious）。

在寻找这个问题的答案时，人们可能会考虑我们所生活的现代时期（era）。虽然反叛的（rebellious）年轻人一直认为他们已经想清楚了（figure out）这个世界是怎么回事儿，但现在社交媒体应用程序不断确认（confirmation）他们已有的偏见（bias）。像 Facebook、Instagram 和其他平台使流行文化偶像（icon）的数量快速增长（proliferation），这些偶像通常代表了理想化的（idealised）成功形象——在其中，教育是无用的，甚至不利于一个人“扮酷”。

另一种可能的解释是，学生们对学习的厌恶可能是因为他们长期学习课程的回报在减少（dwindle）。如今，父母们普遍讨论的话题是学校和工作的竞争非常激烈（fierce）。过去，当教育不易获得（accessible）并因此赋予（impart）更多优势时，学生几乎可以通过（by virtue of）接受教育来保证拥有成功的未来。但是现在，即使只是希望在教育竞赛中取得最小的进步，学生们也必须不知疲倦地（tirelessly）学习，但这仍然不够。那么，毫无疑问，学生会在学习产生极其的厌恶。

然而，并非已无可救药。我相信，通过一些社会和教育方面的变化，年轻人的心中可以重新燃起（rekindle）对学习的热爱。由于对学生施加的大部分压力都是以成绩和考试的形式进行的，因此应该对学生的能力进行更彻底的分析，这样，如果他们在某些方面无法赶上他人时，也不会感到气馁。此外，媒体必须呈现更好的榜样（role model）——那些在爱学习和聪明程度两方面堪为年轻人努力榜样的人士。

真题 13 2017.1.7

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Art classes such as painting and drawing are important to students' development and should be made compulsory in high school.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

It has become more common in many countries to deemphasise art classes in high schools that cite the need for more preparation for college entrance exams and university-level material. However, I must agree with the prompt's statement that art classes are vital for a young person's development and that making them compulsory would be a beneficial move.

With the aforementioned shift in focus to more college preparation, there has been a phenomenon in schools in which innovation has decreased. This may be partly because students do not learn the creative skills that are necessary to think critically, many of which come from more abstract subjects like art. This is especially true for any design-oriented field, which requires skills such as spatial awareness, or the ability to think in three-dimensional space. Drawing is perhaps the originator of this kind of thought and is thus extremely helpful to such students.

Of course, it can be said that the same skills that are taught in art classes that apply to STEM fields can be incorporated into the science or math classes. However, it could also be said that doing so would make the tasks boring and cause students to be as uninterested in learning them as the other, more difficult subjects. Because of this, I would assert that having the students attend art classes would sort of trick them into learning a

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——为进入大学做更多的准备，很多高中不再强调艺术课程的学习。但我认为艺术课程对于学生的发展至关重要，应成为必修课。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为艺术课程促进创新，提升批判性思维。

STEM 是 Science (科学)、Technology (技术)、Engineering (工程)、Mathematics (数学) 的缩写。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——适用于 STEM 领域的艺术课程中教授的相同技能可以纳入科学或数学课程。但我认为，这会增加学习的枯燥乏味。让学生参加艺术课程可以缓解和减轻他们的压力，使他们健康地表达情绪。

valuable skill, while at the same time giving them a break from the usual **grind** of STEM classes. It could also be a valuable way to teach students a healthy way of expressing their emotions which has already been used as a form of **therapy** by psychologists, thus further equipping students with ways to **decompress** during times when they are under a lot of pressure.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that compulsory art classes will result in a net benefit for students, as they will inspire more creative thinking and promote healthy modes of stress **relief**. There may at first be some push back by parents who think it is a waste of time in the current competitive education environment, but it will be better than having their children experience **burn-out** before graduation.

结尾段

结论——我认为让艺术课成为必修只会有益，可以激发学生更多的创造性思维、缓解学生的压力。可能会有些家长反对，但这要好过让学生对学习产生厌烦情绪。



参考译文

「绘画和图画等艺术课程对学生的发展很重要，高中时应该是必修的。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

在许多国家，高中生需要为大学入学考试和大学程度的材料做更多准备，因此高中不强调（deemphasize）艺术课程的做法已越来越普遍。但是，我必须同意题目（prompt）中的声明，即艺术课对于年轻人的发展至关重要，让它们成为必修课（compulsory）将是一个有益的举措（move）。

随着上述的重点转向更多的大学入学准备，学校中出现了创新减少的现象。其中部分原因可能是学生不学习批判性思考所必需的创造性技能——其中许多技能来自艺术等更抽象的科目。任何面向设计的领域尤其如此，需要诸如空间意识或在三维空间中思考的能力等技能。绘画可能是这种思想的起因（originator），因此对这些学生非常有帮助。

当然，可以说适用于 STEM 领域的艺术课程中教授的相同技能能被纳入（incorporate）科学或数学课程。然而，也可以说，这样做会使任务枯燥乏味，并使学生对学习它们不感兴趣，就像学习其他更困难的科目一样。因此，我认为让学生参加艺术课程会让他们学习一项有用的技能，同时让他们摆脱 STEM 课程的平常磨练（grind）。它也可以是一种有价值的方式，一种教导学生表达情绪的健康方式——已经被心理学家用作一种治疗（therapy）方式，从而进一步为学生提供了他们承受很大压力时的减压（decompress）方法。

总之，我认为，艺术课程作为必修课将为学生带来净收益，因为它们将激发更多的创造性思维，促进健康缓解（relief）压力的方式。在目前竞争激烈的教育环境中，父母会认为这是在浪费时间，最初可能会有一些抵触，但这要好过让孩子在毕业前就感觉倦怠（burn-out）。

真题 14

2016.5.28

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

New parents should attend parenting courses to bring up their children well.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Becoming a parent is a **daunting** task. What basically **amounts to** the biological **imperative** of the human species requires parents to be as prepared as possible when having their first child. To this end, I believe that new parents should definitely attend parenting courses in order to properly **raise** their child.

It is important to remember that modern society is **far from** our **ancestral** roots as **hunter-gatherers**. In those ancient times, humans **focused on** two things: finding food and **shelter** and keeping themselves and their families alive. This meant that **parenting** was a skill that one learnt from a very young age, as was the difference between life and death of one's tribe. Nowadays, however, the **myriad concerns** of modern society have made parenting skills virtually **left out** of the educational process, and as a result, many people are completely unprepared for having a child. Therefore, taking parenting classes is one of the most **viable** ways to attain the knowledge needed to keep one's baby alive and to ensure that it grows into a healthy person.

Certainly, this does not mean that it is impossible to raise a child without parenting classes. After all, it is done by millions of people around the world every day. One may ask one's own parents for advice or look up information on the Internet if one is unsure. Yet these methods are not necessarily as good as expert

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——为了更好地养育孩子，我同意题干观点，认为新父母应该参加育儿课程。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为参加育儿课程可以获得让婴儿存活并确保其健康成长的知识。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——抚育孩子不一定要上育儿课程，可以请教父母或上网查询。但我认为这些方法得来的知识不一定正确，

knowledge from a class and reliance on them may in fact be harmful in some cases. For example, many believe that **physical punishment** is a **valid** form of discipline to **teach** children **right from wrong**. However, child psychology experts now say that physical punishment may cause severe psychological harm that can lead to the child's developing **antisocial** behaviours. Thus, it is probably best that new parents attend parenting courses taught by instructors with expert knowledge of child rearing.

In summary, it is clear that new parents may **be better served by** taking parenting classes if they are to learn the skill needed to raise a newborn without **complications**, and rear that child into a mentally stable person.

且都不及参加育儿课程、听专家讲授育儿知识靠谱。

结尾段

结论——新父母想获得育儿技能，让自己的孩子更健康地成长，参加育儿课程十分必要。



参考译文

「新父母应该参加育儿课程，以很好地养育他们的孩子。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

为人父母是一项艰巨的 (daunting) 任务。基本相当于 (amount to) 人类的生理必然性 (imperative) 的东西，要求父母在生第一个孩子时尽可能做好准备。为此，我相信新父母一定要参加育儿课程，以便恰当地抚养 (raise) 孩子。

应该记住，现代社会远离了 (far from) 人类身为狩猎采集者 (hunter gatherer) 的祖先的 (ancestral) 根源。在古代，人类专注于 (focus on) 两件事：寻找食物和住所 (shelter)，并让自己和家人生存下去。这意味着养育 (parenting) 是一种从很小的时候就学到的技能，就像从小就了解一个部落的生与死之间的差异一样。然而，如今，现代社会的无数 (myriad) 问题 (concern) 使得育儿技能实际上被排除 (left out) 在教育过程之外，因此许多人完全没有准备好生孩子。所以，参加育儿课程是最可行的 (viable) 方法之一，可以获得让婴儿存活并确保其成长为健康个体所需的知识。

当然，这并不意味着没有上育儿课程就不能抚养孩子。毕竟，全世界每天都有数百万人在抚养孩子。如果不确定，可以向自己的父母询问建议或在互联网上查询信息。然而，这些方法不一定能赶上育儿课中的专家知识，并且在某些情况下依赖这些知识实际上可能是有害的。例如，许多人认为体罚 (physical punishment) 是一种有效的 (valid) 纪律，可以教育孩子分辨是非 (teach sb. right from wrong)。然而，儿童心理学专家现在说，体罚可能会导致严重的心理伤害，导致孩子出现反社会 (antisocial) 行为。因此，新父母最好参加具有专业育儿知识的教师讲授的育儿课程。

总而言之，很明显，初为父母的人如果要学会毫无困难 (complication) 地抚养新生儿所需的技能，并且让孩子成为一个精神稳定的人，参加育儿课对他们益处更大 (be better served by)。

Part 2 政府类

1

近期真题回放

A

政府投资

2018.5.12

Some people think that arts (such as painting and music) do not directly improve people's life, so the government should spend money on other areas. Do you agree or disagree? (政府投资 : 艺术)

2018.3.15

Some countries spend a lot of money preparing competitors in major sports competition such as Olympic Games and Football World Cup etc. It is better to encourage children to take up sports at a young age. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (政府投资 : 体育)

2018.2.3

The restoration of old buildings in major cities in the world costs numerous governments' expenditure. This money should be used in new housing and road development. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (政府投资 : 建筑)

2017.11.4

Some people think the government should spend money on saving minority languages from dying out completely. Others say it is a waste of financial resources. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (政府投资 : 语言保护)

2017.9.9

Some people think any government money spent in supporting the artists such as painters, musicians, and poets should be spent on more important things. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (政府投资 : 艺术)

2017.6.24

Government funding for universities should only be provided for top students. All other fees should be collected from students and private sponsors. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (奖学金来源)

2017.2.25

Some people want the government to spend more money looking for life on other planets, while others think it is a waste of public money, since there are many problems on the Earth. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (政府投资 : 探索外星球)

2017.1.21

The best way to solve traffic congestion is to provide free public transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Do you agree or disagree? (交通类)

2016.12.3 Some countries achieve international sporting success by building specialised facilities to train top athlete instead of providing sports facilities that everyone can use. Do you think it is a positive or negative development? (政府投资：兴建专业设施还是公共设施)

2016.3.19 Some people think health care should be free for everyone, while others think they should pay medical costs for themselves. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion. (政府投资：医疗)

2016.1.9 B 卷 Some people think the government should invest more money in teaching science than other subjects in order for a country to develop and progress. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (政府投资：教育)

B 政府行使管理职能

2018.4.14 Governments should make people responsible for looking after their own local environment. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (政府行使管理职能：环境)

2017.9.21 Some people believe that governments should do more to make their citizens eat a healthy diet. Others believe that individuals must take responsibility for their own diet and health. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (政府行使管理职能：饮食健康)

2016.5.21 Some people believe that countries should have a moral obligation to help each other, while others worry about the aid money cannot get to the poor of this world. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (政府慈善援助)

2016.1.30 In some countries, the governments have tried to reduce traffic. For instance, they imposed a congestion tax during rush hour. Do you think this development is positive or negative? (政府行使管理职能：交通)

C 城区规划

2017.7.29 In many cities, planners tend to arrange shops, schools, offices, and homes in specific areas and separate them from each other. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (城区建设规划)

2016.8.27 Some people think it is more important to plant trees in open areas in towns and cities than to provide more housing. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (城区建设规划)

2016.4.16

When new towns are planned, it is important to build more public parks or sports facilities than shopping centres for people to spend their free time. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (城区建设规划)

D 其他

2017.10.21

Some people think young people are not suitable for important positions in the government, while other people think it is a good idea for young people to take on these positions. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (政府职位与个人就业结合)

2**命题解密与范文讲解****A 考点揭秘**

“政府类”话题在 2017 年全年出现了 8 次，作为雅思大作文的常考话题，内容涉及非常广泛。具体考点有：

- (1) 政府的财政投资：艺术；教育；科学研究；老建筑修复；外太空探索；保护濒危动植物和语言；交通；建造公共设施；赡养老人等。
- (2) 政府行使管理职能：交通；环境；医疗健康；慈善援助。
- (3) 城区规划：建造公园；种植树木还是兴建住房；区域规划建设。
- (4) 其他：与“工作类”话题结合，例如年轻人是否能在政府部门担任重要职务。

B 真题范文及解析**真题 1**

2017.11.4

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think the government should spend money on saving minority languages from dying out completely. Others say it is a waste of financial resources.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

As the primary method for expressing and sharing ideas, language is a **defining** part of a nation's culture. Yet language is also a tool, and the unfortunate truth is that in a globalised world, not every tool is right for the job. With this in mind, I think that the government does not have an **obligation** to **allocate** funds to save minority languages.

If one looks at large countries such as India, which has a large number of ethnic groups with their own languages, one may find that trying to keep the country together by supporting the continued **usage** of each language is not cost-effective. If the government decided to save minority languages, that would mean it would need to print most public documents in every one of those ethnic groups' languages. This would limit the government's ability to standardise official documents and education material.

It is, of course, important for people to preserve their cultural **heritage**, the loss of which is a tragic phenomenon that is growing in the modern age. After all, minority languages are the keys to missing parts of history that create the **intricately woven** human experience that is important for defining modern identity. But this important cultural responsibility is simply not the government's responsibility. In my mind, the government's only **obligation** to people is the protection of basic rights, not the preservation of culture.

My view is that ethnic groups themselves, rather than the government, are supposed to be responsible for stopping the **demise** of minority languages. If members of minority groups and those who sympathise with them wish to preserve their languages, then they must take action themselves, perhaps by taking the time to teach their children at home or organising community events to build awareness, rather than turning to the government for money.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——语言是工具，但并非每一种语言都适用于工作，我认为政府没有义务出资拯救少数民族语言。

主体 1 段

正面论证——以印度为例，假如政府出资支持所有少数民族语言，可能会限制政府将官方文件和教育材料标准化的能力。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——保护文化遗产不消亡很重要，但这并不属于政府的职责范围，政府的唯一义务是保障人们的基本权利，而不是保护语言。

结尾段

结论——我认为少数民族本身应该担负起保护自身语言不消失的重任，通过自己在家教孩子或组织社区活动等加强保护，而不是要求政府出资来拯救。



参考译文

「有些人认为政府应该花钱拯救少数民族语言，以免其完全消亡。其他人说这是浪费财政资源。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

语言作为表达和分享观念的主要方法，是国家文化的一个决定性 (defining) 部分。然而，语言也是一种工具，不幸的事实是，在全球化的世界中，并非每种工具都适合其工作。考虑到这一点，我认为政府没有义务 (obligation) 分配 (allocate) 资金来拯救少数民族语言。

如果看一下像印度这样的大国——拥有自己语言的民族有许多——就会发现：试图通过支持继续使用 (usage) 每种民族语言而把大家团结在一起这一做法不符合成本效益。如果政府决定保存少数民族语言，那就意味着需要以这些民族语言中的每一种语言印刷大多数公共文件。这将限制政府将官方文件和教育材料标准化的能力。

人们保护其文化遗产 (heritage) 当然很重要——文化遗产的消失是现代社会不断增长的悲剧现象。毕竟，少数民族语言是打开正在消失的历史部分的钥匙，这些部分创造了错综复杂的 (intricately woven) 人类体验，对于定义现代身份至关重要。但这种重要的文化责任根本不是政府的责任。在我看来，政府对人们的唯一义务 (obligation) 是保护基本权利，而不是保护文化。

我认为应该是少数民族本身而不是政府负责阻止少数民族语言的消亡 (demise)。如果少数民族成员和同情他们的人希望保留他们的语言，那么他们必须自己采取行动，或者是花时间在家庭教孩子，或者是组织社区活动来培养意识，而不是向政府要钱。

真题 2

2017.10.21

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think young people are not suitable for important positions in the government, while other people think it is a good idea for young people to take on these positions.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Governmental authority, particularly important positions in the government, has traditionally **rested with** older and **allegedly** more experienced people. While some argue that young people are equally capable of governing, I do not agree and think that older people are better suited for the job.

Older people have far more experience in general than their younger peers. Whether **by virtue of** the greater number of years they have lived, or by the number of significant events that took place during their lifetimes, elders often have a larger pool of experiences to **draw on** when **addressing** current issues associated with their significant positions. For example, a diplomat who has lived through the past few decades, and **witnessed** first-hand the changes that took place around the world, will have a far better understanding of international relations than their younger counterpart.

Of course, when it comes to progressive policymaking, the younger official may have a better **appreciation** of modern social sensibilities and technological influences, such as gender relations and green energy. US President John F. Kennedy, the youngest president ever elected, **embodied** this **ideal**, as seen in his **suave** and **youth-savvy demeanour** and style of speaking. Yet I think that many younger people fail to consider many long-term consequences because of their desire to rapidly change the world. As good as their intentions may be, younger people also tend to be **impulsive** at times. For example, many young activists in the USA wish to prevent what they view as a **resurgence** of fascist thought by demanding that **far-right** speakers be **banned** from speaking at universities. This is a severe **curtailing** of the very free-speech rights they claim to be protecting.

Therefore, I **reiterate** my earlier statement that young people are not suitable for key government positions, as their lack of experience and often **brash** decision-making process are **unbecoming** of such important roles.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为老年人更适合担任政府中的重要职位。

主体 1 段

正面论证——老年人经验更丰富。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——年轻人在谈到进步的政策制定上，可能可以更好地了解现代社会的感受和技术影响。但我认为年轻人对许多长期后果欠考虑，也更容易冲动。

结尾段

结论——重申年轻人不适合担任政府重要职位，因为缺乏经验和会冲动决策。



参考译文

「有些人认为年轻人不适合担任政府中的重要职位，而其他人则认为年轻人担任这些职位是个好主意。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

政府职位，尤其是重要职位，传统上依赖于（rest with）年龄较大且据称（allegedly）更有经验的人。虽然有些人认为年轻人同样有能力做政府管理，但我不同意，我认为老年人更适合这份工作。

老年人的总体经验远远超过年轻人。无论是由于（by virtue of）他们年纪更大，还是由于在他们有生之年发生了许多重大事件，长者在解决（address）与他们重要职位相关的当前问题时往往有更多的经验可供借鉴（draw on）。例如，一位经历了过去几十年的外交官，亲眼目睹（witness）了世界各地发生的变化，他们对国际关系的理解远比年轻人更好。

当然，在谈到进步的政策制定方面，年轻的官员可能会更好地了解（appreciation）现代社会的感受和技术影响，例如性别关系和绿色能源。美国总统约翰·F. 肯尼迪是有史以来最年轻的总统，体现（embody）了这种理想（ideal），有他温文尔雅（suave）、精于年轻人（youth-savvy）的风度（demeanour）和说话方式这一点为证。然而，我认为许多年轻人由于渴望迅速改变世界而未能考虑许多长期后果。尽管他们的意图可能是好的，但年轻人有时也趋于冲动（impulsive）。例如，美国的许多年轻活动家希望通过要求禁止（ban）极右翼（far-right）演讲者在大学讲话，以阻止他们所谓的法西斯思想重新抬头（resurgence）。这种做法严重限制（curtail）了他们自己所保护的言论自由的权利。

因此，我重申（reiterate）我之前的声明，即年轻人不适合担任关键的政府职位，因为他们缺乏经验，而且往往傲慢（brash）决策，所以不适合（unbecoming）。

真题 3

2017.9.21

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that governments should do more to make their citizens eat a healthy diet. Others believe that individuals must take responsibility for their own diet and health.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

With the rising rates of **obesity** that can be seen all over the world, many have begun to look to their governments to take more direct responsibility in **urging** their citizens to eat healthier diets. Conversely, many people have also spoken up about the need for individuals to pay more attention to their personal health instead of relying on the government. Personally, I think it is individuals' **obligation** to maintain their own health, not the government's.

It is true that the government has significant influence that can be brought to bear on health matters, such as limiting the sales of junk food or **mandating** exercise classes in school. It could also fund public awareness programs or **subsidise** athletic clubs. However, these steps are not guaranteed to work and **deprive** other programs of much-needed funding. Moreover, the over-**involvement** of the government in people's lives runs the risk of making people so **reliant** on the government that they cannot help themselves at all.

We already have the social expectation of adults to maintain many aspects of their lives on their own. We do not demand that the government provide everyone with money and homes, so why should we expect it to enforce dietary or healthy living policies? Also, having different food choices and staying healthy are often individual decisions indicating that people are independent in a society. By contrast, it is said that some nations do not **have access to** a diversity of food. Thus, a limitation of foods, which means a **restriction** of independent individual choices, can create a less **desirable** society to live in.

While it is possible for the government to **implement** certain programs that could **motivate** people to eat more **wholesome** diets, I do not think it should. People, especially adults, must be made to be responsible for their own actions, lest we **unintentionally** create a **nanny state**. Plus, the various kinds of foods that are available send a positive message about the health of the economy, and therefore should not be **meddled with**.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为个人应当对自己的饮食和健康负责，政府没有义务负责。

主体 1 段

让步 + 反驳——政府可以通过一些举措对健康问题产生影响，也可以通过提升公众意识或补贴体育项目来加强人们的健康意识，但我们不能确保这一定有效，且这些钱会占用政府项目急需的资金，让人们政府对过度依赖。

主体 2 段

正面论证——限制食物意味着限制人们的选择，可能对社会造成一定不良的影响。

结尾段

结论——人们应该对自己的健康和饮食负责，而不是寄希望于政府控制。



参考译文

「有些人认为政府应该采取更多措施让公民健康饮食。其他人认为，个人必须对自己的饮食和健康负责。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

随着世界各地肥胖 (obesity) 率的上升,许多人开始期待他们的政府负起更多的直接责任,敦促 (urge) 公民做到饮食更健康。相反,许多人也谈到个人需要更多地关注自己的健康而不是依赖政府。就我而言,我认为个人有义务 (obligation) 保持自己的健康,政府没义务让个人这么做。

确实,政府可以对健康问题产生重大影响,例如限制垃圾食品的销售,或强制 (mandate) 在学校开设运动课程。它还可以资助公众意识项目或补贴 (subsidise) 体育俱乐部。但是,这些步骤并不能保证有效,并且会剥夺 (deprive) 其他项目急需的资金。此外,政府过度参与 (involvement) 人们生活的风险是人们太依赖 (reliant) 政府,以至于根本无法自助。

我们社会已经有对成年人的期望:个人要自己维护生活的许多方面。我们不要求政府为每个人提供金钱和住房,那么我们为什么要期望它实施饮食或健康的生活政策呢?此外,拥有不同的食物选择和保持健康通常是个人决定,表明人们在社会中是独立的。相比之下,据说有些国家无法获得 (have access to) 多样化的食物。因此,限制食物意味着限制 (restriction) 独立的个人选择,可能创造一个不太理想的 (desirable) 社会。

虽然政府有可能实施 (implement) 某些项目,可以激励 (motivate) 人们享受更多有益健康的 (wholesome) 饮食,我不认为政府应该这么做。人们,特别是成年人,必须对自己的行为负责,以免我们无意中 (unintentionally) 创造一个保姆国家 (nanny state)。此外,各种可用的食物都会传递有关经济健康的积极信息,因此不应该被干预 (meddle with)。

真题 4

2017.9.9

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think any government money spent in supporting the artists such as painters, musicians, and poets should be spent on more important things.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Questions of governmental budgetary spending are always **controversial**, and this phenomenon is especially **pronounced** when a government decides whether to spend money on artists. While there are certainly other needs that could be met with this money, I think it is still of vital importance to **earmark** funds for sponsoring the arts.

The concept of a **starving** artist is often remarked upon when anyone considers pursuing an artistic career, and this **tragic moniker** often **deters** many a potential Bach, Van Gogh, or other such genius from contributing to a nation's cultural wealth. Government **sponsored** scholarships, public **beautification** projects, and other projects such as these offer the chance for art installations such as the Eiffel Tower and Statue of Liberty; these **iconic** pieces would not exist without government spending.

Some may say that that money could be used to fund schools for scientists or lift people out of poverty. This is partly true because many people could be helped somewhat with this money, and some students would indeed have less financial trouble while getting their STEM field degree. However, this **begs the question**: what is the **point** of having **prosperity** with nothing to spend money on? Once the country has spent its budget supporting everything else but the arts, will any interest remain in preserving the culture? So much work was done in some countries to modernise the nation that their culture was largely neglected, with traditional music and other arts falling out of practice.

With these points in mind, I think it is clear that government spending on the arts is a vital necessity of any self-respecting country. The reputation and national pride that results from it are **immeasurable**, and the cultural survival of the nation depends on this support.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为专门拨款资助艺术至关重要。

专门拨款 (earmark) 是插入到自由支配支出拨款法案中的一项条款, 它将资金导向特定的接受者, 同时避开基于业绩或竞争性的资金分配过程。与战利品制度不同, 专项拨款不会增加公共支出, 只是把资金从一个接受者转移到另一个接受者。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为, 资助那些天才艺术家或艺术品有助于为国家的文化财富做出贡献。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为, 这笔钱可以用于资助科学家, 或帮助人们摆脱贫困。但我认为, 只一味地发展经济和工业, 很容易丢失自己国家的民族文化。

结尾段

结论——国家在艺术上的开支对于名誉和民族自豪感上的影响无法估量, 国家的文化有赖于政府的支持。



参考译文

「有些人认为，用于支持画家、音乐家和诗人等艺术家的任何政府资金都应花在更重要的事情上。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

政府预算支出的问题总是存在争议 (controversial)。当政府决定是否在艺术家身上花钱时，这种争议尤其明显 (pronounced)。虽然这笔钱肯定还可以满足其他需求，我认为专门拨款 (earmark) 资助艺术仍然至关重要。

当有人考虑追求艺术事业时，经常会听人提到“挨饿的 (starving) 艺术家”的概念。这个悲惨的 (tragic) 绰号 (moniker) 可以阻止 (deter) 许多潜在的巴赫、梵高或其他这样的天才诞生来为国家的文化财富做出贡献。政府资助 (sponsor) 的奖学金、公共环境美化 (beautification) 项目以及其他项目为埃菲尔铁塔和自由女神像等艺术作品提供了机会；如果没有政府支出，这些标志性的 (iconic) 作品就不会存在。

有人可能会说，这笔钱可以用来资助学校培养科学家，或者让人们摆脱贫困。这在某种程度上是正确的，因为很多人可以靠这笔钱得到一些帮助，有些学生在获得 STEM 领域学位时确实会面临更少的经济困难。然而，这引出了一个问题 (beg the question)：有了繁荣 (prosperity)，却没有任何地方可以花钱，这有什么意义 (point) 呢？一旦国家将预算用于支持除艺术之外的其他一切，那么保护文化的兴趣是否仍然存在？有些国家倾尽全力让国家现代化，致使它们的文化在很大程度上被忽视，传统音乐和其他艺术被荒疏。

考虑到这些要点，我认为政府在艺术上的开支对任何自尊的国家显然是至关重要的。由此产生的声誉和民族自豪感是无法估量的 (immeasurable)。国家的文化生存有赖于这种支持。

真题 5

2017.7.29

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In many cities, planners tend to arrange shops, schools, offices, and homes in specific areas and separate them from each other.

Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

City planners seem to be obsessed with organisation, dividing cities into neat little areas with specific functions: one district for living, another for shopping, and still another for schools. This habit of creating specific districts comes with certain advantages and problems.

One advantage of a city that has districts with specific purposes is that the city will be very easy to navigate for newcomers. If, for example, new residents of the city want to do some shopping, they only need to head towards the shopping district, and if they want to check schools for their children, they can go to the school district. Another advantage for these kinds of cities is that the road system is usually very well designed to suit each area in order to avoid traffic. For example, the shopping district will most likely be suited for pedestrians, whereas the roads leading to and from the office district will be wide enough to accommodate rush hour traffic.

However, there are certain issues with this kind of city planning that can inconvenience residents. For one thing, having each district serve a specific function means that if individuals wish to do more than one specific task each day, such as going shopping after work, they will need to make a much longer commute; going from the residential district to the office district, then to the shopping district, and finally back home, will require a significant commuting time if those districts are not directly adjacent to one another. Another problem this kind of city planning generates is future development. Once a district becomes full, it can be very hard to expand it if it is already surrounded by other districts. A city, for example, has a great need of jobs and the office district is already developed to capacity and is surrounded by other districts. In this situation, it may be nearly impossible to meet the need of building new office buildings.

All in all, very organised city planning can be very beneficial if done correctly, but at the same time merits due consideration for future development in order to avoid problems when the expansion is necessary.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点（持中立态度）——利弊兼具。

主体 1 段

利——新居民比较方便导航，道路系统好，更好地适应各个区域、避免交通拥堵。

主体 2 段

弊——通勤时间太长；一旦区域饱和，拓展起来很困难。

结尾段

结论（重申个人观点）——如果合理规划，可能十分有益，但也要考虑未来的发展，避免出现无法拓展等问题。



参考译文

「在许多城市，规划者倾向于在特定区域安排商店、学校、办公室和家庭，并将它们彼此分开。你认为优势大于劣势吗？」

城市规划者似乎痴迷于 (be obsessed with) 组织规划，将城市划分为具有特定功能的整洁小区域：一个是生活区域，另一个用于购物，还有一个用于学校。这种创建特定区域的习惯有一定的优势和问题。

具有特定目的区域的城市的优点是，在城市中新移民很容易导航 (navigate)。例如，如果城市的新居民想要购物，他们只需要前往购物区。如果他们想要为孩子看学校，他们可以去学区。这类城市的另一个优势是道路系统通常设计得非常好，以适应每个区域，避免交通拥堵。例如，购物区很可能适合行人，而通往办公区的道路会很宽，以适应 (accommodate) 高峰时段的交通。

但是，这种城市规划存在一些问题，可能给居民带来不便。一方面，让每个区域服务于特定功能意味着如果个人希望每天完成一项以上的特定任务，例如下班后去购物，他们将需要进行更长时间的通勤 (commute)；从住宅区到办公区，然后到购物区，到最终回到家，如果这些地区不直接相邻 (adjacent)，将需要很长的通勤时间。这种城市规划产生的另一个问题是未来的发展。一旦一个区域饱和了，如果它已经被其他区域包围，那么拓展起来可能非常困难。例如，一个城市非常需要就业岗位，但办公区已经饱和 (to capacity)，并被其他地区包围。在这种情况下，几乎不可能满足建造新办公楼的需要。

总而言之，非常有组织的城市规划如果做得恰当，可能会非常有益，但同时未来发展也值得 (merit) 考虑，以避免在需要拓展时出现问题。

真题 6

2017.6.24

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Government funding for universities should only be provided for top students. All other fees should be collected from students and private sponsors.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Whether education is a right provided by the government or the responsibility of individuals and their families is a **contentious** issue. Personally, I do not think that the government has an **obligation** to **subsidise** education, even for the best-performing students.

This opinion seems **cold-hearted** at first. However, it is important to remember that people of truly exceptional ability almost always find ways to **utilise** their talents with or without **handouts** from the government. Also, as it turns out, many scholarships, grants, and other government-provided educational funding based on performance are rewarded to students who come from wealthier families, as these families are more likely to **foster** their children's educational development far better than poorer families. Therefore, some people receiving money for education are probably those with the least need for it.

On the other hand, not providing any university funding for top students will **remove** the unhealthy competition that exists in the system. Currently, many students are willing to **go to extreme lengths** to pass the standardised tests that **qualify** them for funding, and as a result, cheating has become **rampant**. If there were not a **catch-all** system for anyone who had a certain GPA or tests score, then students would be forced to focus on improving their actual abilities instead of their test scores.

It is understandable to want to help talented but less wealthy students, but I cannot agree with a state-sponsored system that will probably benefit the rich and encourage **corruption** of educational **integrity**. Therefore, it is my opinion that funding for the university should be **delegated** to the private sector, where there is far more interest in getting the best results for the money invested.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——政府是否应该资助教育，尤其是资助优秀学生备受争议，我认为政府没有义务这么做。

主体1段

理由1+ 拓展——大多数优秀的学生恰好来自富裕的家庭，并不需要政府的这笔资助。

主体2段

理由2+ 拓展——不为优秀学生提供资助将消除为了钱而进行的不健康竞争，比如作弊。

结尾段

结尾段：结论——可以理解想资助有才华学生的心情，但我不同意由政府出面资助，可以委托给私立机构，可能效果更好。



参考译文

「政府应该只资助那些优秀的大学生。其他费用应向学生个人和私人赞助商收取。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

教育是政府提供的权利,还是个人及其家庭的责任,这是一个有争议的(contentious)问题。就个人而言,我认为政府没有义务(obligation)补贴(subsidise)教育,即使是对表现最佳的学生也是如此。

这个意见乍一看似乎是冷漠的(cold-hearted)。然而,重要的是要记住,具有真正卓越能力的人几乎总能找到利用(utilise)他们的才能的方法,无论是否有政府的补贴(handout)。此外,事实证明,许多奖学金、助学金和其他政府提供的基于成绩的教育经费会奖励来自富裕家庭的学生,因为比起贫困家庭,这种家庭更有可能更好地培养(foster)孩子接受教育。因此,一些接受教育资金的人很可能是最不需要资金的人。

另一方面,不为优秀学生提供任何大学资助将消除(remove)体系中存在的不健康竞争。目前,许多学生愿意竭尽全力(go to extreme lengths)通过标准化测试,使自己有资格(qualify)获得资助,因此,作弊变得猖獗(rampant)。拥有一定 GPA 或考试成绩的学生如果不能因成绩好而享有其他好处——即出现“赢者通吃(catch-all)”现象——那么这些学生将被迫专注于提高自己的实际能力而不是考试成绩。

想要帮助有才华但不那么富有的学生是可以理解的,但我不能同意国家资助的制度,这种制度很有可能使富人受益并促使教育诚信(integrity)方面出现腐败(corruption)。因此,我认为大学的资金应该委托(delegate)给私营部门,因为私营部门更有兴趣令投入的资金获得最佳结果。

真题 7

2017.2.25

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people want the government to spend more money looking for life on other planets, while others think it is a waste of public money, since there are many problems on the Earth.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

The decision to seek out alien life in the universe is one that raises a lot of controversy in the face of existing problems on the Earth. Whenever a government begins to fund a new space project, many people **decry** it as a waste of money, whereas others **applaud** it as a noble pursuit. Personally, I **concur with** the **latter** position.

There are many science-fiction-related fantasies surrounding the search for aliens. Many supporters think that alien life will be far more technologically or socially developed than we, and will be willing to share such advancements for the betterment of mankind. The more realistic supporters desire to learn more about the development of life in the universe in order to expand our understanding of what life is and how it evolves; regardless of the **sentience** or development of the alien species discovered, they will no doubt provide **intriguing insights** on biological evolution that may help us invent new medicines or chemical processes. There is also the philosophical comfort that some people find in knowing that humans are not alone in the universe.

On the other hand, **detractors** of this kind of government spending are correct in that many problems **do** still exist on our planet, some of which may be **resolvable** with the money being used for space exploration. These people either do not believe that alien life exists or simply do not care. They insist that the government should instead spend money on **ending** hunger, improving national health care, or other such programs. Yet, the major **flaw** with this argument is that the money spent on space exploration is quite small relative to other areas of government spending, and that most of these issues result from poor management of resources rather than lack of funds.

Personally, I believe that the search for alien life should be a primary goal for humanity, and that spending money on it and spending money on other issues are not **mutually exclusive** actions. **Earthly** issues do need addressing, but with proper resource management, we can resolve them while looking for life that will help us to advance our understanding of the universe and our place in it.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——有人觉得政府资助新的太空项目是浪费钱，另外一些人觉得这是一种高尚的追求。我赞同后者。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为这是一种高尚追求的种种理由。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，地球目前存在很多问题还没解决，比起去探索外星，不如先把自己星球的问题解决掉。还有一些人压根不相信外星人的存在。然而，我认为这笔用于外星探索的资金其实很少，地球上存在的很多问题没有解决，不是缺乏资金，而是资源管理不善造成的。

结尾段

结论——我觉得寻找外星生命是一个首要目标。这与地球其他问题的解决并不互相排斥，可通过适当管理解决地球存在的问题，同时探索其他星球的生命。



参考译文

「有些人希望政府花更多的钱在其他星球上寻找生命，而另一些人则认为这是浪费公共资金，因为地球上还存在许多问题。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

面对地球上存在的问题却在宇宙中寻找外星生命的决定引起了很多争议。每当一个政府开始为一个新的太空项目提供资金时，许多人就谴责（decry）这么做浪费金钱，而其他则称赞（applaud）这是一种高尚的追求。我个人同意（concur with）后一个（latter）立场。

围绕寻找外星人有很多与科幻小说相关的想象。许多支持者认为，外星生命在科技上或社会上的发展将远远超过我们，并且愿意为改善人类而分享这些进步。更现实的支持者希望更多地了解宇宙中生命的发展，以便拓展我们对生命是什么以及如何演变的理解；无论发现的外来物种的感知（sentience）或发展如何，它们无疑将提供有助于我们发明新药或化学过程的生物进化的有趣（intriguing）见解（insight）。有些人发现人类在宇宙中并不孤单时会找到哲学上的安慰。

另一方面，对于政府这种支出进行诋毁的人（detractor）是正确的，因为我们这个星球上确实（do）仍存在许多问题，其中一些问题可以通过用于太空探索支出的资金解决（resolvable）。这些人要么不相信外星生命存在，要么根本不关心。他们坚持认为政府应该花钱去消除（end）饥饿、改善国家医疗保健或其他此类计划。然而，这一论点的主要缺陷（flaw）是：与其他政府领域支出相比，用于太空探索的资金相当少；这些问题中的大多数都源于资源管理不善而不是缺乏资金。

就我个人而言，我认为寻找外星生命应该是人类的一个首要目标。这项支出与在其他问题上的支出并非相互排斥的（mutually exclusive）行为。地球（earthly）问题确实需要解决，但通过适当的资源管理，我们可以在寻找生命的同时解决它们，这将有助于我们进一步了解宇宙和我们在宇宙中的位置。

真题 8

2017.1.21

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

The best way to solve traffic congestion is to provide free public transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Because many people nowadays are financially **motivated** when making decisions, and the cost of owning a car is beyond many people's budgets, offering a free alternative would definitely motivate people to drive less. Thus, I agree that providing free public transport 24/7 is an effective way to **combat** traffic congestion.

If people enjoy this plan, it would be hugely popular. The only people who would not be affected by this plan would be those who live outside the city limits and do not have access to subways or long-distance buses. But since these people are far outnumbered by people living in or near the city centre, the number of cars on the road would be greatly reduced, thereby resulting in less congestion and fewer traffic accidents.

There would of course need to be some consideration into the **logistics** of offering free transport on such a large scale; after all, cities are home to hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of people, and the number of buses, share bikes, subways, and taxis would be enormous. Many would question the **feasibility** of such an **endeavour**, but I would argue that a slight rise in taxes would likely be enough to cover the costs. Additionally, since such a plan would likely enable people to save huge sums of money on fuel and car insurance, they may take no issue with the relatively small increase in taxes.

All in all, I believe that providing free public transport 24/7 would be a very effective **remedy** for traffic congestion. Paying for this would not be much of an issue for a competent local government, and people may prefer a widely available form of public transport to personal vehicles, thus reducing the overall number of cars on the road.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我同意题干观点，认为提供 24 小时免费交通是解决交通拥堵的最佳方法。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，大多数住在市中心或附近的人还是会赞成免费交通的这一想法，这样可以减少他们开私家车的次数，从而减少交通拥堵。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，对如此大规模的人群提供免费交通，那需要的公共交通的数量无疑是巨大的，不太可行。但我认为，略微提高税收便可解决这一问题。

结尾段

结论——重申 24 小时免费交通将是解决交通拥堵行之有效的办法，而且支付这一费用对于地方政府来说不是问题，人们也更愿意选择广泛使用的免费交通。



参考译文

「解决交通拥堵的最佳方法是每周 7 天、每天 24 小时提供免费公共交通工具。你同意还是不同意？」

因为现在很多人做决策时都出于经济动机 (motivate), 并且拥有汽车的成本超出了许多人的预算, 提供免费替代方案肯定会促使人们减少开车。因此, 我同意全天候 (24/7) 提供免费公共交通是对抗 (combat) 交通拥堵的有效方法。

如果人们喜欢这个计划, 那么它将非常受欢迎。唯一不受此计划影响的人将是居住在城市范围之外且无法使用地铁或长途巴士的人。但由于这些人的数量远远不如居住在市中心或附近的人, 因此道路上的汽车数量还是会大大减少, 从而减少拥堵和交通事故。

当然, 需要对提供如此大规模的免费交通的物流 (logistics) 进行一些考虑。毕竟, 城市是成千上万, 甚至数百万人的家园, 公共汽车、共享单车、地铁和出租车的数量将是巨大的。许多人会质疑这种努力 (endeavour) 的可行性 (feasibility), 但我认为, 略微提高税收就有可能足以支付费用。此外, 由于这样的计划可能会使人们能够节省用于燃料和汽车保险的大笔资金, 因此相对较小的税收增幅可能不会产生什么问题。

总而言之, 我相信全天候提供免费公共交通将是针对交通拥堵的一个非常有效的解决方法 (remedy)。支付这一费用对于有能力的地方政府来说并不是一个问题, 而且人们更愿意选择广泛使用的公共交通工具而不是私人车辆, 从而减少道路上的汽车总数。

真题 9

2016.1.30

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some cities, the governments have tried to reduce traffic. For instance, they imposed a congestion tax during rush hour.

Do you think this development is positive or negative?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Traffic congestion is one of the **direst** issues that **plague** modern cities. Yet among the attempts to alleviate this problem, a congestion tax during rush hour appears to be a far more negative development than a positive one.

It is important to remember that in most major cities, there is simply no reducing the number of personal vehicles on the road. The amount of public transportation **infrastructure** just cannot be developed fast enough to meet the needs of the growing populations. Thus, a congestion tax will likely serve only to eat into the budgets of ordinary citizens who must use their car for their daily **commute**. After all, the steady increase in petrol prices has done next to nothing to minimise the number of drivers, so I do not see how a tax could be any more effective.

Admittedly, there could be some benefit to be gained from **mandating** a congestion tax. Revenue derived from the tax could be used towards the development of more public transportation, or new road systems, which may lessen traffic in the long term. The tax money could even be utilised as a **subsidy** to lower the cost of **public transit**, in order to encourage more people to take the underground or bus. Unfortunately, as mentioned before, it is unlikely that such a tax could provide sufficient funds to expand significantly public transit to **match** the **exploding** populations of urban areas and the **subsequent** demand for private cars.

Thus, it is clear that a congestion tax, even if used as effectively as possible, may be largely **detrimental** to the finances of those citizens who need to drive every day and may have little **potential** for reducing the numbers of cars on the road. For these reasons, I submit that such a tax is more a **curse** than a **blessing**.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——高峰时段征收拥堵税总的来说弊大于利。

主体1段

正面论证——对于必须开车的人来说，拥堵税只会影响大众的预算。汽油的加价并没有减少开车人的数量，因此拥堵税也不一定能起到多大作用。

主体2段

让步 + 反驳——拥堵税必然会带来一些好处，这些钱可以用于开发更多的公共交通或新道路系统，也可以作为补贴用于降低公交成本。但我认为这点资金不足以用于扩大公共交通，以应对日益增加的人口及其对私家车的需求。

结尾段

结论——我认为，征收拥堵税不但解决不了道路拥堵，反倒增加了大众的财务压力，是祸不是福。



参考译文

「在一些城市，政府试图减少交通量。例如，它们在高峰时段征收了拥堵税。你认为这种现象是积极的还是消极的？」

交通拥堵(traffic congestion)是困扰(plague)现代城市的最严重(dire)问题之一。然而，在缓解这一问题的尝试中，收取高峰时段的拥堵税似乎是一个弊大于利的现象。

重要的是要记住，在大多数主要城市，道路上的私人车辆数量根本没有减少。公共交通基础设施(infrastructure)的发展不足以满足不断增长的人口的需求。因此，拥堵税可能只会影响普通公民的预算，因为他们必须使用汽车进行日常通勤(commute)。毕竟，汽油价格的稳步上涨几乎没怎么减少司机的数量，所以我不明白税收如何能做到更有效。

必须承认(admittedly)，强制征收(mandate)拥堵税可能会带来一些好处。从税收中获得的收入可用于开发更多的公共交通或新的道路系统，长期来说这可能会缓解交通。税收资金甚至可以作为补贴(subsidy)来降低公共交通成本，以鼓励更多人乘坐地铁或公共汽车。不幸的是，如前所述，这样的税收不太可能提供足够的资金来扩大公共交通(public transit)，以匹配(match)城市地区人口的爆炸性增长(explode)和随后(subsequent)对私家车的需求。

因此，很明显，即使尽可能有效地使用拥堵税，也可能在很大程度上损害(detrimental)那些需要每天开车的公民的财务状况，并且几乎没有可能(potential)减少道路上的汽车数量。出于这些原因，我认为这样的税收是祸(curse)而不是福(blessing)。

Part 3 工作 & 生活类

1

近期真题回放

A

工作类

2018.7.21

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 causes and solutions to this problem? (新员工缺乏基本的人际交往技能)

2018.6.30

An increasing number of people are changing careers during their working life. What do you think are the reasons of this? Is it a positive or a negative development? (频繁换工作)

2018.6.7

Many young people in the workforce today change their jobs or careers every few years. What do you think are the reasons for this? Do the advantages of this outweigh its disadvantages? (年轻人换工作或职业)

2017.6.17

Some people believe that the country would benefit a lot from a large number of young people who enter into university; however, others think that the large number of people receiving the education of university only leads to graduate unemployment. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (就业 VS. 接受大学教育)

2017.1.14

Some people argue that job satisfaction is more important than job security, while others believe a permanent job is more important. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (工作类型的选择：满意度还是稳定性)

2016.10.29

It is a good thing for people in senior management positions to get a higher salary than other workers in the same company. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (高职高薪)

2016.2.27

In many countries women are allowed to take maternity leave from their jobs during the first month after the birth of their baby. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (产假)

B 生活类

- 2017.6.3** Some people think living in big cities is bad for people's health. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (个人健康)
- 2017.5.13** In some countries, it is possible for people to have a variety of food that has been transported from all over the world. To what extent do you think its benefits outweigh the drawbacks? (食物多样性)
- 2017.4.20** In the past, people lived in the same place for their whole life. However, it is common now for people to change where they live several times during their lives. What are the reasons for this? Is it a positive or negative development? (频繁换居住地点)
- 2017.2.16** Some people think it is best to live in a 'vertical city' where there are a lot of tall buildings. Other people think we should live in a 'horizontal city' where there are few tall buildings. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (生活方式的选择)
- 2016.9.15** More and more people buy and use their own car. Do you think the advantages of this trend for individuals outweigh the disadvantages for environment? (私家车)
- 2016.8.13** In many countries, people can eat a wide variety of food today. As a result, they eat food from other regions than local food. Do you think the advantages of the development outweigh the disadvantages? (“食”洋媚外)

C 其他

- 2017.9.16** An increasing number of people change their career and place of residence several times during their lives. Is this a positive or negative development? (频繁换工作和生活地点)
- 2017.7.29** In many cities, planners tend to arrange shops, schools, offices, and homes in specific areas and separate them from each other. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (城区建设规划)

2 命题解密与范文讲解**A 考点揭秘**

“工作 & 生活类”在雅思 Task 2 大作文中属于常见话题，平均每年至少出现 5 次。具体考点如下：

(1) 工作类：年轻人频繁换工作的原因和利弊分析；新员工缺乏基本的人际交往技能；工作满

意度还是稳定性重要；高职高薪；老年人是否要继续工作；领导工作应该由老年人还是年轻人担任。

(2) 生活类：频繁换居住地点；生活在垂直城市还是水平城市；个人健康；饮食。

(3) 其他：两者结合，或其他类结合，比如：与“科技类”结合，即通信技术和交通的发展，可以随意选工作和居住地的利弊分析；与“政府类”结合，考查诸如城区建设规划、个人在政府部门职位等；“工作类”与“教育类”结合，考查接受教育与失业关系的问题等。

B 真题范文及解析

真题 1 2017.9.16

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

An increasing number of people change their career and place of residence several times during their lives.

Is this a positive or negative development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

In a world that has been **radically** changed as a result of mass communication and globalisation, the ability—and need—of people to change residences and careers numerous times throughout their lives has been **prominent** in the current era. Personally, I see this as a **liberating** and beneficial practice.

To be sure, there are certain **drawbacks** to moving residences and getting a new job too often. **Adjusting to** a new city and office can be stressful and time-consuming. It may also negatively affect job prospects if potential employers see that one is not particularly **loyal** enough to the company to stay on board. Finally, there is a certain level of financial stability required to afford **down payments** on houses or apartments

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——人们在一生中多次改变住所和职业，我个人认为这是一种积极的现象。

主体 1 段

让步——多次换住所和职业的弊端。

when one changes locations multiple times in a given period.

However, these difficulties do not detract from the sense of freedom and wealth of diverse experiences that one stands to gain from living in many different places and holding many different positions. For example, people who work abroad in various countries often learn about different cultures and become accustomed to working with different kinds of people more effectively. Similarly, frequently moving to different places teaches one to live more efficiently, giving one a better sense of budgetary control and necessary living standards.

Considering the aforementioned points, I would assert that there are certainly factors that can negatively affect people changing jobs or homes too often. However, as long as they take the time to learn how to interact with people of various backgrounds, and how to live sparingly, this lifestyle proffers a net positive to one's quality of life.

主体 2 段

转折——但这些弊端不能掩盖这么做的好处，比如拥有自由和丰富的经验，教会人们更好地生活，更好地把握预算和必要的生活标准。

结尾段

让步 + 反驳——过于频繁改变工作或住所某种程度上可能会产生负面影响。但只要学会如何与不同背景的人交往以及如何节俭生活，这么做对提升生活质量大有裨益。



参考译文

「越来越多的人在其一生中多次改变他们的职业和住所。这是积极的还是消极的现象？」

在一个由于大众传播和全球化而彻底 (radically) 改变的世界中，人们在其一生中多次改变住所和职业的能力和需求在当代已经非常突出 (prominent)。就个人而言，我认为这是一种解放性的 (liberating)、有益的做法。

可以肯定的是，搬家和换工作过于频繁都有一定的弊端 (drawback)。适应 (adjust to) 新的城市和办公室可能会带来压力和耗费时间。这还可能对个人的就业前景产生负面影响，倘若潜在的雇主认为这个人是因为对公司不够忠诚 (loyal) 离开的。最后，在一个特定时期内多次变换住所时，为房屋或公寓支付首付款 (down payment) 需要一定程度的金融稳定性。

然而，这些困难并没有减损 (detract) 人们在许多不同的地方居住并担任许多不同职位所能获得 (stand to gain) 的自由感和丰富多样的经验。例如，在不同国家工作的人们常常了解不同的文化，习惯于 (become accustomed to) 更有效地与不同类型的人合作。同样，经常搬到不同的地方教会人们更有效地生活，让人更好地把握预算 (budgetary) 控制和必要的生活标准。

考虑到上述观点，我认为 (assert) 有些因素可能会对人们过于频繁地改变工作或住所产生负面影响。然而，只要他们花时间学习如何与不同背景的人互动，以及如何节俭 (sparingly) 生活，这种生活方式就会对一个人的生活质量产生纯积极的影响。

真题 2 2017.6.17

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that the country would benefit a lot from a large number of young people who enter into university; however, others think that the large number of people receiving the education of university only leads to graduate unemployment.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Unemployment is an **ever-present** danger to every country, for if the unemployment rate becomes too high, then it **poses a threat to** the entire economy. Some think that having a great number of young adults who graduated from university is beneficial for a country. However, I believe that this is a **misguided** notion.

First of all, unemployment is not necessarily related to the education level of a population, but is connected to the industries on which the country relies. If a country is primarily an industrial nation, then having too many highly educated people will lead to a **glut** of highly educated people unable to find gainful employment. Such a situation can be seen in the USA, where there are millions of new graduates with no job **prospects** because there is no demand for workers in their areas of study. As a result, we can see many graduates who are **compelled** to work at positions that are far below their level of education, which means they take opportunities from people from lower class families who have even fewer career options, leading to increased social **tensions** in the nation.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为接受大学教育的人数多只会导致毕业即失业。

主体 1 段

正面论证——失业不一定与教育水平相关，而是与国家所依赖的行业有关。以美国为例，接受高等教育的人数过剩，这些人所学习的领域不需要那么多人，许多毕业生被迫从事远低于其教育水平的工作，而这些工作本属于那些选择机会更少的低收入家庭，这样反倒加剧了社会紧张趋势。

Some may argue that having more young people with university degrees could **stimulate** the economy by fostering **entrepreneurship** and the development of new businesses and industries. This is true to a certain extent, but only if the said **entrepreneurial spirit** is **fostered** in every major offered at university. Since this simply is not the case at most colleges, and considering majors that offer little potential for **monetization**, such as philosophy or gender studies, this argument does not **hold up**. Moreover, even if many young graduates decide to start businesses, it is important to remember that about seventy percent of new businesses fail. If the number of new businesses becomes **incredibly** large, as in the case of some developing countries, then having such a large percentage of them fail can have severe economic **repercussions** for a country, such as mistrust of the market and further **worsening** of the unemployment rate.

In brief, having more young people enter college would do little to benefit the country overall unless there is a planned economic shift that requires them. Otherwise, it will be best if people simply choose to work or pursue higher education based on their own career goals.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，可以通过培养那些拥有学士学位的年轻人企业家精神或发展新的企业和行业刺激经济，但也要每一个专业都培养才行。还有很多创业公司最终以失败告终，失败的数量多了反倒会影响国家的经济，导致人们对市场不信任，增加失业率。

结尾段

结论——重申个人立场，除非特殊情况，否则让更多年轻人进入大学对国家没什么明显好处。最好让年轻人根据自己的职业目标选择就业还是接受高等教育。



参考译文

「有些人认为，大量年轻人进入大学，国家会因此受益，而其他人则认为接受大学教育的人数多只会导致毕业即失业。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

失业对每个国家来说都是一个永远存在的 (ever-present) 危险，因为如果失业率过高，它就会对整个经济构成威胁 (pose a threat to)。有些人认为，拥有大量大学毕业的年轻人会对国家有益。但是，我认为这是一个被误导的 (misguided) 观念。

首先，失业不一定与人口的教育水平有关，而是与国家所依赖的行业有关。如果一个国家以工业为主，那么拥有太多受过高等教育的人将导致人员过剩 (glut)——大量的人无法找到报酬较好的工作。这种情况可以在美国看到，那里有数百万新毕业生没有就业前景 (prospect)，因为他们的学习领域没有人员需求。结果，我们可以看到许多毕业生被迫 (compel) 在远远低于其教育水平要求的职位上工作，这意味着他们从职业选择机会更少的低收入家庭人群那里抢走了机会，导致社会紧张局势 (tension) 加剧。

有些人可能会争辩说，如果拥有更多有大学学位的年轻人，可以通过培养企业家精神

(entrepreneurship) 和发展新的企业和行业来刺激 (stimulate) 经济。这在某种程度上是正确的,但只有在大学提供的每一个专业都培养 (foster) 了上述的企业家精神 (entrepreneurial spirit) 才行。由于在大多数大学中并非如此,而且考虑到几乎没有变现 (monetization) 潜力的专业,例如哲学或性别研究,这一论点并不成立 (hold up)。此外,即使许多年轻毕业生决定创业,也要记住,约 70% 的新企业都会失败。如果新企业的数量变得非常 (incredibly) 大,就像一些发展中国家的情况那样,那么其中很大一部分如果创业失败会对一个国家产生严重的经济影响 (repercussion),例如导致人们对市场的不信任和失业率的进一步恶化 (worsen)。

简而言之,让更多的年轻人进入大学对整个国家没什么好处,除非计划中的经济转型需要他们。否则最好是人们根据自己的职业目标选择参加工作或接受高等教育。

真题 3 2017.6.3

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think living in big cities is bad for people's health.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Life in the big city has become an **iconic** concept of what modern life is like in most countries. However, what this **rose-tinted** image lacks are the various health risks associated with living in an urban environment.

To begin with, there are the more obvious issues relating to pollution, the primary one being air pollution from cars. Commonly called **smog** or **haze**, air pollution results from a large number of cars and other various machines needed for the function of large cities. Chemicals in the air, such as carbon monoxide, can lead to serious long-term health effects like lung disease and even cancer.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我同意题干观点,认为生活在大城市有健康风险。

主体 1 段

理由 1+ 拓展——我认为大城市的空气污染比较严重,长期居住可能会导致严重的健康问题,比如肺病甚至癌症。

Another form of pollution that is not discussed very often is noise pollution. Those who have travelled between large cities and the countryside have probably experienced the **distinct** difference of volume that surrounds them. The **incessant** hum of power lines, honking cars, truck engines, and the like, are something that **urbanites** have to **get accustomed to**. Yet this constant noise can have a serious effect on individuals' level of stress, even if they are not fully aware of it, because it is simply too much **stimulus** for the brain to cope with. This can lead to health issues such as high blood pressure, and increased risk of heart problems.

Of course, one could argue that living in the city gives one better **access** to advanced health care, but this does not make the city itself a healthier place to live. Certain health problems, like the aforementioned lung cancer, are difficult to treat, and can be **fatal** regardless of the quality of the hospitals in the area.

In my opinion, if people decide on a place to live based on its benefits to their health, they should **shun** the city in favour of a more suburban area.

主体 2 段

理由 2+ 拓展——我还认为大城市的噪音污染比较严重，可能刺激大脑或提升个人压力，增加患高血压和心脏病的风险。

主体 3 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，大城市的医疗水平更高，但我认为上述这些问题所导致的健康问题可能很难治愈，所以医疗水平高并无意义。

结尾段

结论——从健康角度讲，我认为要尽可能避开大城市居住。



参考译文

「有些人认为生活在大城市对人们的健康不利。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

大城市的生活已成为大多数国家现代生活的标志性 (iconic) 概念。然而，这种玫瑰色 (rose-tinted) 图像所缺乏的是与生活在城市环境中相关的各种健康风险。

首先，有一些与污染有关的问题更为明显，主要问题是汽车造成的空气污染。通常被称为烟雾 (smog) 或雾霾 (haze)，空气污染源于大城市功能所需的大量汽车和其他各种机器。空气中的化学物质，如一氧化碳，可能对健康造成长期的影响，如肺病甚至癌症。

另一种不经常讨论的污染形式是噪音污染。那些穿梭于大城市和乡村之间的人们可能经历了周围音量的明显 (distinct) 差异。电力线的不断 (incessant) 嗡嗡声、鸣喇叭汽车、卡车发动机等是都市人 (urbanite) 必须习以为常的 (get accustomed to) 东西。然而，这种持续的噪音会对个人的压力水平产生严重影响，即使他们并没有完全意识到这一点，因为这对大脑来说刺激 (stimulus) 过多，难以应付。这可能导致健康问题，如高血压和心脏病风险增加。

当然，人们可以争辩说，住在城市可以更好地获得 (access) 先进的医疗服务，但这并不能使城市本身成为一个更健康的居住地。某些健康问题，如上述肺癌，难以治疗，而且无论该地区医院的质量如何，都可能致命 (fatal)。

在我看来，如果人们根据对健康的益处来决定居住的地方，他们应该避开（shun）城市，选择更郊区的地方。

真题 4 2017.5.13

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some countries, it is possible for people to have a variety of food that has been transported from all over the world.

To what extent do you think its benefits outweigh the drawbacks?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

**高分范文**

Nowadays, a person can enter into virtually any major supermarket and obtain an **array** of foods from around the globe. Whether it is fruit from South America, spices from India, or meat from Australia, the diverse range of food choices available to people greatly **enhances** their quality of life.

Throughout human history, one of the primary markers of a developed civilisation has been the demand for foreign food products. **Conversely**, it can be seen that many poor nations rely on only one or two food **staples** to feed their population. This has profound psychological effects on the citizens of a country, acting as a point of pride for well-developed countries, and shame for those less fortunate. Thus, it is no wonder that in countries struggling economically, stores are so **desperate** to appear as if they can supply foreign food, despite the truth being quite the opposite.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为，为人们提供世界各地各种食物选择提高了人们的生活质量。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，这是一种发达文明的标志，而且无论发不发达，人们都渴望能被提供世界各类食物。

One could argue that relying on foreign food could lead to an unwanted foreign influence on a country. However, I think this is **negated** by a very practical benefit these import agreements serve: they allow a nation to maintain a constant level of nutritious food in the event of domestic shortages. For example, when a nation that primarily grows one crop experiences a **blight** or **drought**, having preexisting food imports may ensure that the people of this nation will not need to suffer from **famine** or **malnutrition**. Similarly, a variety of foreign food sources will allow a country to save much of its land that it may need for farming and use it for other purposes, such as national parks or city-building.

In a nutshell, I believe that a diverse choice of imported foods is ultimately a net positive for a country, and should not be **shied away from** just because of **xenophobic** political concerns.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，依赖国外食物会对一个国家产生本国不欢迎的外国影响。但我认为国外食品可以在国内食物短缺时保证人们的营养，以及节省国家的耕种所需土地，用于其他城市建设目的。

结尾段

结论——重申进口食品多样化是大有裨益的，不能因为仇外而回避。



参考译文

「在一些国家，人们有可能拥有从世界各地运来的各种食物。你认为它的好处在多大程度上超过了缺点？」

如今，一个人进入几乎任何一家大型超市，都可以买到来自全球各地的一系列（array）食品。无论是来自南美洲的水果，来自印度的香料，还是来自澳大利亚的肉类，为人们提供的各种食物选择大大提高（enhance）了他们的生活质量。

纵观人类历史，发达文明的主要标志之一就是对外国食品的需求。相反（conversely），可以看出，许多贫穷国家只依靠一两种主食（staple）来养活其人口。这对一个国家的公民有深远的心理影响，对发达国家来说是一种骄傲，对那些不幸的人来说却是耻辱。因此，难怪在经济困难的国家，尽管事实恰恰相反，但商店仍然非常渴望（desperate）给人能够出售外国食品的感觉。

有人可能会说，依赖外国食物可能会对一个国家产生本国不欢迎的外国影响。但是，我认为这一点被这些进口协议所带来的实际利益否定（negate）了：它们允许一个国家在国内短缺的情况下保持一定水平的营养食品。例如，当一个主要种植一种作物的国家遭受枯萎（blight）或干旱（drought）时，先前的食物进口可以确保该国人们不需要遭受饥荒（famine）或营养不良（malnutrition）。同样，各种外国食物来源将使一个国家能够节省其耕种所需的大部分土地，并将其用于其他目的，例如国家公园或城市建设。

简而言之，我认为进口食品的多样化选择最终对一个国家来说是一个净积极因素，不应仅仅因为仇外（xenophobic）的政治问题而回避（shy away from）。

真题 5 2017.4.20

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In the past, people lived in the same place for their whole life. However, it is common now for people to change where they live several times during their lives.

What are the reasons for this?

Is it a positive or negative development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

The era in which people **set up roots** in one place for the rest of their lives is coming to an end; nowadays, various forces have led people to become almost **nomadic** in their living practices. While some more traditional people may view this as detrimental, I see it as a **liberating** and positive development.

One reason that many people have decided not to settle in one place is that economic conditions have **destabilised** in many countries. For example, the economic crisis in 2008 led to many people in the USA losing their homes. As a result, there is less trust and certainty in the value of buying a house and living in it **permanently**. Another development has been the revolution of mobile Internet technologies. Younger **tech-savvy** people have found that certain professions, such as blogging and coding, do not require one to go to an office to work, nor is employment **guaranteed** at one of these companies. Thus, those who have careers in these fields tend to either become 'digital nomads', travelling where they like while working online or simply work from contract to contract in different cities.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为，人们一生中多次改变住处是一种解放性的、积极的现象。

主体1段

回答问题1——多次改变住处的原因：国家的经济状况不稳定；移动互联网技术的革命。

There are certainly some drawbacks to this lifestyle, a major one being that it becomes far more difficult as one ages and wants a family. A couple could still **conceivably** move around together. However, once they have a child, settling down is almost a necessity, since it is generally accepted that children need stability, for example, a single school and a set of friends, in order to develop healthily. But overall, I think that this mode of thinking is based on a traditional **sensibility** and may become **outdated** with existing technology such as online education platforms for **homeschooling** and social media for making friends.

主体 2 段

回答问题 2——有人说，多次改变住处存在一些问题，但我认为这些问题随着现在技术的发展迎刃而解。

在家上学 (homeschooling) 是流行于美国等西方国家的一种青少年教育成长方式，即父母在家中自主安排子女的教育。20 世纪中叶，主要在宗教家庭中产生，逐渐发展成为一种得到广泛认可的教育形式。这种形式带来了足够的灵活性，使得子女的成长变得非常个性化。

In summary, a few factors may contribute to people's nomadic lifestyles nowadays. It is **tempting** to settle down and become **content** and **complacent** with a single place. However, I believe that the current technological age has allowed people to **give in to** their **wanderlust** and live successfully while moving from one place to another.

结尾段

总结——一些原因造成了人们一生中多次改变住处，但由于当今技术的发展，多次改变住处对人们大有裨益。



参考译文

「在过去，人们一生都住在同一个地方。然而，现在人们常常在生活中多次改变居住地。造成现在这种情况的原因是什么？这一情况是积极的还是消极的？」

人们在他们的余生中在一个地方扎根 (set up roots) 的时代即将结束。如今，各种力量使人们在生活习惯中变成了几乎是游牧民 (nomadic)。虽然一些更传统的人可能认为这是有害的，但我认为这是一种解放性的 (liberating)、积极的现象。

许多人决定不在一个地方定居的一个原因是许多国家的经济状况不稳定 (destabilise)。例如，2008 年的经济危机导致美国许多人失去家园。结果，购买房屋并永久 (permanently) 居住其中的价值变得不那么可信和确定。另一个情况是移动互联网技术的革命。精通技术的 (tech-savvy) 年轻人发现，某些职业，如写博客和编码，不需要去办公室工作，这些公司也没有就业保障 (guarantee)。因此，那些在这些领域工作的人往往要么成为“数字游牧民”——一边在网上工作，一边在他们喜欢的地方旅行，要么就是在不同城市一个合同接一个合同地干。

这种生活方式肯定存在一些风险，其中一个主要问题是，随着年龄的增长和想要孩子时，它变得更加困难。没有孩子的夫妇仍然可以想像 (conceivably) 搬家的事情，但是一旦他们有了孩子，安顿下来几乎是必需的，因为人们普遍认为孩子需要稳定，例如，一所学校和

一群朋友，以便健康成长。总体而言，我认为这种思维模式基于传统的感受（sensitivity），并且可能因为现有技术——例如在家上学的在线教育平台和交朋友的社交媒体——而过时（outdated）。

综上所述，一些因素可能会导致人们采取游牧民生活方式。在一个地方安定下来，对之满意（content）从而自满（complacent），很具诱惑性（tempting）。然而，我相信当前的科技时代已经让人们能耽于（give in to）自己的旅行癖（wanderlust），并在从一个地方搬到另一个地方的过程中成功地生活。

真题 6 2017.2.16

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think it is best to live in a 'vertical city' where there are a lot of tall buildings. Other people think we should live in a 'horizontal city' where there are few tall buildings.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

In choosing a suitable place to live, one of the most important considerations that people have is the **skyline**, or lack thereof. Some think that a grand, towering set of skyscrapers is preferable, while others prefer not to live in the shadows of tall buildings.

There are certain advantages to living in a city with high-rises, the most obvious being that if one has the opportunity of living on one of the higher floors of these buildings, the view can be **brehtaking**. Also, the ability to build skyscrapers is usually a sign of a healthy economy, so a city with many of them generally has far more opportunities for work. Finally, it may be a case of **aesthetic** preference. Some people just value the look of a metropolitan skyline. As long as the buildings are not

开头段

引入话题（未表明个人观点）——有人喜欢摩天大楼，另外一些人则不愿意生活在摩天大楼的阴影中。

主体1段

正面论证——生活在高层建筑环绕的城市的优势：景色叹为观止；有能力建造摩天大楼是健康经济的标志，拥有更多的就业机会；一种审美偏好。我倾向于同意这种观点。

homogenous in design, I tend to agree with this viewpoint.

Yet, there are those who find tall buildings **oppressive**, experiencing a sense of being '**walled-in**'. These people prefer open skies as far as the eye can see, and believe skyscrapers to be little more than enormous **eyesores**. Cities that do not have many tall buildings are usually very **spread out** and are often closer to suburban than urban in nature. They may be more relaxed and peaceful places to live but tend to be difficult to live in without private transportation. In fact, many do not fancy the notion of long **commutes** to work every day.

Someone may choose to live in a city without many tall buildings, but I think that one with many skyscrapers present far more interesting **architecture** as well as economic opportunities. Let those who value their sunlight stay in the suburbs.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——高层建筑物多给人一种压迫性，这些人喜欢极目可见的天空，认为摩天大楼不过是巨大的眼中钉。但实际上没有高层建筑的城市更靠近郊区，且十分分散，加之没有私人交通工具，会十分不便。

结尾段

让步 + 反驳（表明个人观点）——有些人喜欢住在没有高楼的城市，但我认为有很多摩天大楼的城市能提供更多就业机会和出现一些有趣的建筑。因此，不喜欢很多高楼的人还是更适合居住在郊区。



参考译文

「有些人认为最好住在一个有很多高楼的“垂直城市”。其他人认为我们应该生活在一个高层建筑很少的“水平城市”。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

在选择合适的居住地时，人们最重要的考虑之一就是（抬头能看到的）天际线（skyline）或缺乏天际线。有些人认为，一套宏伟、高耸的摩天大楼更受欢迎，而另一些人则不愿意生活在高楼大厦的阴影中。

生活在有高层建筑的城市有一定的优势，最明显的就是如果有机会住在这些建筑物的一个较高楼层，景色一定令人叹为观止（breathtaking）。此外，建造摩天大楼的能力通常是健康经济的标志。因此，高楼众多的城市通常拥有更多的工作机会。最后，它可能是一种审美（aesthetic）偏好。有些人就喜欢大都会天际线的样子。只要建筑物的设计不干篇一律（homogeneous），我倾向于同意这一观点。

然而，有些人发现高层建筑有压迫性（oppressive），体验到一种被包围（walled-in）的感觉。这些人更喜欢极目可见的开阔天空，并相信摩天大楼只不过是巨大的眼中钉（eyesore）。没有很多高层建筑的城市通常非常分散（spread out），而且往往更靠近郊区而不是城市。它们可能是更加放松和平和的生活场所，但如果没有私人交通工具往往难以居住。事实上，许多人不喜欢每天长途通勤（commute）。

有人可能会选择住在没有很多高楼的城市，但我认为拥有许多摩天大楼的城市能提供更多的经济机会和有趣的建筑（architecture）。让那些喜欢阳光的人留在郊区吧。

真题 7

2017.1.14

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people argue that job satisfaction is more important than job security, while others believe a permanent job is more important.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Finding a job is a very stressful task, so much so that many people think that simply finding a secure and stable job is more of a priority than finding one that is fulfilling. I, for one, disagree with this notion and instead side with the statement in the **prompt**—that job satisfaction **trumps** job security.

To be sure, having a stable job can seem like a **godsend** in **trying** economic times. After all, happiness and warm **fuzzy** feelings do not fill an empty stomach, or a **résumé** for that matter. A stable job can at the very least give a person food and job security, which are important psychological needs. There is also the fact that a more stable job offers a steady paycheck, which allows one to create more reliable budgets for future saving and spending.

However, some studies have found that when asked about their regrets in life, a surprisingly high number of older people say the following: they wish that they had focused on finding their passion instead of **grinding** their lives away in a **soulless**

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为工作满意度比稳定性更重要。

主体 1 段

让步——认为工作稳定性更重要的人相信，稳定的工作可以提供食物和工作保障，可以提供稳定的薪水，可以为未来的储蓄和支出准备更可靠的预算。

主体 2 段

转折 1——然而，研究发现，很多人年老时后悔年轻时缺乏激情，没有一个充实的职业生涯。

office. While this is not a recommendation to **throw caution to the wind** and simply pursue whatever catches one's fancy, it is a good message about the consequences of not finding a **fulfilling** career.

It is also important to remember the connection between psychological and physical health, a link that has become ever more apparent in an increasingly competitive work market. It has been found that unhappiness can indeed contribute to serious negative health effects, such as high blood pressure, **hypertension**, and other issues which lead to mental instability at the least, and an **early grave** at the worst. Thus, it can be said that job satisfaction is not just something **desirable**, but an **essential** part of one's well-being.

To conclude, I think that it is far better to have a satisfying job than a stable one. While a stable job may seem like an advantage, in the long run, it can be a soul-crushing **grind** if one is not satisfied with it. More importantly, life is too short to waste on a career that one might **regret** in the future.

主体 3 段

转折 2——工作满意度可以带来幸福感，减少一些竞争所带来的心理和身体健康问题。

结尾段

结论——重申工作满意度更重要，不要因为稳定而将生命浪费在不喜欢和将来会后悔的事情上。



参考译文

「有些人认为工作满意度比工作稳定性更重要，而另一些人则认为一份固定的工作更重要。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

找工作是一项压力很大的任务，以至于许多人认为仅仅找到一份安全稳定的工作就比找到一份令人满意的工作更重要。就我个人而言，我不同意这个观点，而是支持题目 (prompt) 中的陈述，即工作满意度胜过 (trump) 工作稳定性。

确实，在经济困难 (trying) 时期，拥有稳定的工作似乎是天赐之物 (godsend)。毕竟，快乐和温暖的模糊 (fuzzy) 感不能填充空腹，或者是给简历 (résumé) 添彩。稳定的工作至少可以为人们提供食物和工作保障，这是重要的心理诉求。还有一个事实是：一份更稳定的工作可以提供稳定的薪水，使人们可以为未来的储蓄和支出准备更可靠的预算。

然而，一些研究发现，当被问及老人在人生中的遗憾时，其中相当多的人说：他们希望自己能专注于寻找自己的激情所在，而不是在一个没有灵魂的 (soulless) 办公室里磨灭 (grind) 自己的生命。这个建议不是鼓励人们放弃 (throw to the wind) 谨慎 (caution) 并一心追求个人喜欢的任何东西，而是提供了一个很好的信息，告诉人们假如没有找到一个充实的 (fulfilling) 职业生涯会有什么后果。

也应该记住心理健康与身体健康之间的联系，这种联系在竞争日益激烈的求职市场中变得越来越明显。已经发现，不幸福可能导致严重的负面健康影响，例如高血压、过度紧张（hypertension）和至少导致精神不稳定、至多导致早亡（early grave）的其他问题。因此，可以说工作满意度不仅仅是一种可取的（desirable）东西，而且是一个人幸福的基本（essential）组成部分。

总而言之，我认为拥有一份令人满意的工作要比一份稳定的工作要好得多。虽然稳定的工作看起来似乎是一件好事，但从长远来看，如果一个人不喜欢这份工作，那将是一件令人痛苦的事情（grind）。更重要的是，人生苦短，不能浪费在将来可能会后悔（regret）的职业上。

Part 4 科技类

1

近期真题回放

A

科技发展的利弊

2018.4.21

People today can shop, work and communicate with others via the Internet. They don't need to do these face to face. Is it a positive or negative development?

2017.10.28

Nowadays, people can live and work anywhere they want to choose, because of the improved communication technology and transport. Do you think its advantages outweigh its disadvantages?

2017.8.12

Some groups of people benefit much from modern communication technologies, but others think they are not beneficial. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.2.18

Some people think that technology makes life complex, and therefore we should make our life simpler without using technology. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2016.11.26

More people are using mobile phones and computers to communicate. Therefore, people are losing the ability to communicate with each other face to face. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2016.10.13

Some scientists believe intelligent life forms may exist in other planets and some want to send messages to the space to contact with these life forms. But other scientists believe it is a bad idea and could be dangerous. Discuss both ideas and give your own opinion.

2016.6.25

The range and quality of food has been improved with the development of technology and scientific advance. Some people think it is good and others think it is harmful. Discuss two sides and give your own opinion.

2016.3.31

Today many children spend a lot of time playing computer games and little time on sports. Why is it? Is it a positive or negative development?

B 其他**a 科技对生活的影响**

2018.6.2 Many people today prefer socialising online to spending time with friends in the local community. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (科技对人们生活的影响：社交)

2018.1.6 In many countries, more and more people can buy a wide range of household goods like television, microwave ovens and rice cookers. Is it a positive or negative development? (科技对人们生活的影响：购物)

2017.11.11 Online shopping is now replacing shopping in store. Do you think it is a positive or negative development? (科技对人们生活的影响：购物)

b 科技对工作和教育的影响

2018.8.2 Some people say that modern children's games do not contribute to their development (of a wide range of skills) as much as traditional games do. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (科技对教育的影响)

2017.9.30 In some countries, the widespread use of the Internet has given people more freedom to work or study at home instead of travelling to work or college. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (科技对工作和教育的影响)

2017.3.30 In the past, knowledge was stored in books, but now it is stored on the Internet. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (科技对教育的影响：电子书还是纸质书)

2**命题解密与范文讲解****A****考点揭秘**

“科技类”话题在以往考试中的出现频率较高，有时候单独出现，很多时候与其他话题结合考查，比如与“工作 & 生活类”“教育类”结合等。以 2017 年为例，出现了 6 次。具体考点有：

(1) 科技发展的利弊：对一般人的利弊影响；科技使生活更复杂；手机和电脑是否使人们失去面对面交流的能力；孩子玩游戏而不搞体育活动；食物质量；太空探索（外星人）。

(2) 其他：与“工作 & 生活类”话题结合，考查科技对人们生活的影响，比如：工作地点不受限；网上交友还是社区交友；购物。与“教育类”话题结合，考查科技对教育的影响，比如：受教育方式选择多样化；看电子书还是纸质书；现在游戏与传统的游戏的对比。

B 真题范文及解析**真题 1 2018.1.6**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In many countries, more and more people can buy a wide range of household goods like television, microwave ovens and rice cookers.

Is it a positive or negative development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

**高分范文**

Modern technology has **allowed for a diffusion** of numerous **household appliances** to people's homes. These devices make life far more convenient, but some **take issue with** this kind of overly **pampered** lifestyle. I am convinced that the benefits offered by these appliances outweigh the negative effects.

Perhaps the single greatest **boon imparted** by having so many household appliances is the amount of time they save us. In the past, basic **household chores** such as cooking and cleaning took almost an entire day to complete due to the amount of attention and labour they required. When they wanted to prepare a dish like rice, soup, or **stew**, people would need to watch attentively what they were cooking so as not to **accidentally** burn their food. Now we can simply use a rice cooker or slow cooker, and go about our other chores. Microwaves offer similar time-saving benefits, as they are able to cook food much more quickly and safely than traditional gas stoves. As for TVs, they enable consumers to have hours of entertainment without having to spend extra money on leaving the house.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为这是一种积极的现象。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，拥有这么多家用电器，可以节省我们的时间，不必花费更多的钱去外面消费。

Those who oppose having so many of these appliances may argue that it is a waste of resources to make such complex machines to do work that could be done with much simpler tools. These people also **complain** that our **overreliance** on technological appliances may lead to **complacency** or laziness. **Detractors** of television state that the entertainment provided by TV programs lacks mental stimulation and is hardly productive. However, these **arguments** do not **negate** the relative benefits **conferred** by household products, and are thus merely **semantic disputes** based on **subjective** entertainment preferences and cooking or cleaning methods.

In conclusion, having many household appliances is **ultimately** a positive thing. Even though some complain about a few negative effects, these are relatively **minor** disputes that are not worth much in the face of the help people receive.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，过度依赖这些设备可能会导致自满或懒惰，且缺乏心智刺激等。但我认为，相比它带来的好处，这些缺点也不算什么。

结尾段

结论——总之，拥有很多家用电器利大于弊。

**参考译文**

「在许多国家，越来越多的人可以购买各种家用电器，如电视、微波炉和电饭煲。这是积极的还是消极的现象？」

现代技术允许 (allow for) 众多家用电器 (household appliance) 进入 (diffusion) 人们的家中。这些设备使生活变得更加方便，但有些人对这种过度娇惯的 (pampered) 生活方式有不同看法 (take issue with)。我确信这些设备带来的好处超过了负面影响。

拥有这么多家用电器所带来 (impart) 的最大好处 (boon) 可能就是它们节约了我们的时间。过去，由于需要大量的精力和劳动力，基本的家务劳动 (household chore) 如烹饪和清洁需要几乎一整天才能完成。人们想要准备像米饭、汤或炖菜 (stew) 这样的菜时，需要仔细观察他们在做的事情，以免因意外 (accidentally) 而烧糊了食物。现在我们只要使用电饭煲或慢炖锅就行，然后去做其他家务。微波炉有类似的节省时间的好处，因为它们能够比传统的燃气灶更快更安全地烹饪食物。至于电视，它们使消费者能够享受数小时的娱乐，而无需花费额外的钱离家享受这些。

那些反对拥有这么多设备的人可能会认为，制造这种复杂的机器来完成工作是浪费资源，因为这些工作可以用更简单的工具来完成。这些人还抱怨 (complain) 说，过度依赖 (overreliance) 技术设备可能会导致自满 (complacency) 或懒惰。电视的批评者 (detractor) 指出，电视提供的娱乐节目缺乏心智刺激，并且几乎没有什么用。然而，这些论点 (argument)

并不能否定 (negate) 家用产品所赋予 (confer) 的相对好处, 因此它们仅仅是基于主观 (subjective) 娱乐偏好和烹饪或清洁方法的语义 (semantic) 争议 (dispute)。

总之, 拥有许多家用电器最终 (ultimately) 是一件好事。即使有些人抱怨一些负面影响, 但这些是相对较小的 (minor) 争议, 与人们获得的帮助相比, 这些争议算不了什么。

真题 2

2017.11.11

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Online shopping is now replacing shopping in store.

Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Perhaps one of the largest **impacts** that the Internet has had on the modern world has been the shift from shopping at **brick and mortar stores** to online shopping. Many may view this as a **detrimental** development, while others probably see it as a wonderful **advancement**. Personally, I agree more with the latter position than the former position.

With the increasingly busy lifestyle that most people are forced to live nowadays, most of us do not have the time to go to **shopping malls** or other stores to buy things. Going to the store to buy clothes is often a whole day event where one must first commute to the shopping location, walk around to look for something **eye-catching**, and then compare prices. By contrast, online shopping takes away the **tedium** and offers an almost infinite variety of choices. Another benefit to online shopping is that comparing prices is quick and easy, and the cost of online products is generally lower, enabling consumers to get **bargains**.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为这是一项积极的现象。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为, 网上购物省时省力, 提供了无限选择, 价格还便宜, 很容易买到物美价廉的商品。

It is true that many small and even large businesses have been negatively affected by the popularity of online shopping, and there have also been complaints of **counterfeit** goods being sold on online stores. But these problems are a natural phenomenon in any **radical** economic change. Either businesses adapt to function in the online shopping world, or they fail. As for counterfeiting, online shopping platforms are already working on newer and better systems to track and punish **illegitimate** sellers, so with time, this problem will be properly **addressed**.

Change is not always a painless process, and the **transition** from shopping at real stores to online shopping is no different. However, the time and money saved by shopping online is worth the temporary difficulties that come with such a **drastic** change.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——确实，一些企业受到了网上购物的冲击，且网上的商品容易造假。但我认为，网上购物是经济变革中的一种自然现象，且随着时间推移，这些造假问题都会解决。

结尾段

结论——网上购物带来的省时、省力、省钱的优势，足以抵消它带来的问题。



参考译文

「网上购物现在正在取代商店购物。你认为这是一个积极的还是消极的现象？」

也许互联网对现代世界产生的最大影响 (impact) 之一就是从实体店 (brick and mortar store) 购物到网上购物。许多人可能认为这是一个有害的 (detrimental) 现象，而其他人可能认为这是一个很好的进步 (advancement)。就个人而言，我更赞同后者而不是前者。

由于现在大多数人被迫以日益繁忙的方式生活，我们没有时间去商场 (shopping mall) 或其他商店买东西。去商店购买衣服往往是一整天的活动，首先必须坐车到购物地点，四处寻找醒目的 (eye-catching) 东西，然后比较价格。相比之下，网上购物带走了单调乏味 (tedium)，提供了几乎无限多的选择。网上购物的另一个好处是比较价格快速简便，在线产品的成本普遍较低，使消费者能够买到物美价廉的商品 (bargain)。

诚然，许多小型甚至大型企业都受到了网上购物普及的负面影响，并且还有关于在网上商店出售假冒 (counterfeit) 商品的投诉。但这些问题在任何激进的 (radical) 经济变革中都是一种自然现象。企业要么适应网络购物世界的功能，要么失败。至于假冒商品，网上购物平台已经在研究更新更好的系统来追踪和惩罚非法 (illegitimate) 卖家，所以随着时间的推移，这个问题将得到妥善解决 (address)。

改变并不总是一个无痛的过程，从真实商店的购物过渡 (transition) 到网上购物也不例外。然而，网上购物节省的时间和金钱，使得经受这种剧烈 (drastic) 变化所带来的暂时困难物有所值。

真题 3

2017.10.28

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays, people can live and work anywhere they want to choose, because of the improved communication technology and transport.

Do you think its advantages outweigh its disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Work in the modern era has **changed radically** compared to that in the past: once people's jobs were limited to only as far as they could drive in an hour; now the Internet has allowed people to live and work **virtually** anywhere they choose. If one were to ask me, I would think that the ability to live and work anywhere one chooses **thanks to** communication technology is an overall **plus** for mankind.

Throughout history, even up to the recent past, individuals were **bound** to the land upon which they were born. It is true that social revolutions like those in the 18th century France, and innovations in transportation such as the automobile transformed this in some ways. However, it was not until the **advent** of the Internet and smartphones that a person became truly **free from** the **immense** financial and social burden of settling down. Nowadays individuals can walk the globe and experience as much or as little of the cultures, food, and art **as their heart desires**. A person can have an online video conference with business partners one moment, and surf the spots off the coast of Australia the next, and book a trip to Morocco while checking reports on their smartphone or tablet after that.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为这一现象利大于弊。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，随着互联网技术和运输的改进，人们摆脱了定居带来的巨大财务和社会负担，可以到处走，随心体验文化、食物和艺术，随心安排自己的工作和生活。

This is not to say that the life as I just described is **impeccable**. Being a digital **nomad** requires one to work a very unusual schedule, especially if one travels to different time zones while having to communicate with various people. Additionally, if one is enjoying the digital nomad's lifestyle in a modern city, the easy access to modern transport can have negative impacts on a person's health by reducing the amount of time spent walking, contributing to **obesity**. However, that is simply the price of a more liberated lifestyle and takes a relatively short time to adapt to.

All in all, I think that it is far better to be able to travel anywhere while working than being **stuck** in one place for long periods of time. In a world that is changing faster than ever, one should experience as much as they can **before it is fine forever**.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——数字游牧民减少了步行所花费的时间，久坐不会导致健康问题。但我觉得这只是一种更加自由的生活所要付出的代价，且适应起来耗时短。

结尾段

结论——重申个人观点：这一现象好处更多。



参考译文

「如今，由于通信技术和运输的改进，人们可以在任何想要选择的地方生活和工作。你认为它的优势大于劣势吗？」

与过去相比，现代的工作发生了根本性的变化（change radically）：过去人们的工作被限制在开车一小时内可以到达的范围；现在互联网已经允许人们在他们选择的几乎（virtually）任何地方生活和工作。如果有人问我，我会说，由于（thanks to）通信技术，人们可以选择在任何地方生活和工作，这项能力对人类来说是一个全面的加分（plus）。

纵观历史，甚至直到最近，个人都被束缚（bound）在他们出生的土地上。确实，像 18 世纪法国革命那样的社会变革，以及汽车等交通运输的创新在某种程度上改变了这一点。但直到互联网和智能手机的到来（advent），个人才真正摆脱（free from）了定居带来的巨大（immense）财务和社会负担。如今，个人可以走遍全球，随心（as their heart desires）体验文化、食物和艺术。个人可以在这一刻与商业伙伴进行在线视频会议，下一刻在澳大利亚海岸附近冲浪，然后在查收智能手机或平板电脑上的报告的同时预订摩洛哥之旅。

这并不是说我刚刚描述的生活是无可挑剔的（impeccable）。作为一名数字游牧民（nomad）需要一个非常不寻常的工作日程，特别是如果一个人到不同的时区旅行，必须与不同的人沟通时更是如此。此外，如果一个人在现代城市享受数字游牧民的生活方式，减少了步行所花费的时间，导致肥胖（obesity），这样，现代交通工具的便利会对人的健康产生负面影响。然而，这只是为一种更加自由的生活方式付出的代价，并且适应起来的时间相对较短。

总而言之，我认为能够在工作中随处旅行比长时间待（stuck）在一个地方要好得多。在一个比以往任何时候都变化更快的世界中，人们应该在生前（before it is fine forever）尽可能多地体验。

真题 4

2017.9.30

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some countries, the widespread use of the Internet has given people more freedom to work or study at home instead of travelling to work or college.

Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

The **availability** of the Internet has **drastically** changed the way people access information and communicate with one another, leading many to question the need to be present at one's office or attend class. While there are a few **objections** to this notion, **ultimately** working and learning from home is far more advantageous.

Unless they live very close to their office or school, the daily commute most people must make is a waste of time and money. This is especially true in very **urbanised** areas, where the average person spends at least an hour and a half a day commuting to work. While public transportation may help **minimise** the costs, the **desirability** and convenience of personal vehicles mean that many people spend large sums on gas and car maintenance. Working or having class at home **removes** this **drain** on one's time and finances altogether.

Of course, there is the complaint that people may not be as productive at home since all of their **creature comforts** are close at hand. People may be **distracted** from what they should be doing because there is no teacher or manager present to **monitor** them or keep them in line. However, these kinds of people who are so easily distracted, are no more productive

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——在家工作和学习利大于弊。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，在家工作或学习可以省去路上的时间和来回路费。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，在家工作或学习缺乏监督，不如去单位或学校高效，但我认为，这些容易分心的人去哪儿都一样。

at work or in the classroom; they will probably exploit every moment their superiors look the other way to **slack off**, so it matters little where they are.

In conclusion, it is **advisable** for people to take advantage of the Internet's ability to connect to one another and to sources of information in order to work or learn things at home. The **likelihood** of people slacking off is **inevitable** either way, so it is more beneficial to people's schedules and wallets to make full use of the available technology.

结尾段

结论——总的来说，利用互联网技术的便利在家工作或学习还是可取的。



参考译文

「在一些国家，互联网的广泛使用使人们有更多的自由在家工作或学习，而不是去上班或上大学。优势是否超过了劣势？」

互联网的可用性 (availability) 极大地 (drastically) 改变了人们访问信息和相互沟通的方式，导致许多人质疑是否需要出现在办公室或去教室上课。虽然对这个观念有一些反对意见 (objection)，归根结底 (ultimately)，在家工作和学习更有利。

除非他们住在离办公室或学校很近的地方，否则大多数人每天上班必须浪费时间和金钱。在非常城市化的 (urbanised) 地区尤其如此，一般人每天至少要花费一个半小时上下班。虽然公共交通可能有助于最大限度地降低 (minimise) 成本，但个人车辆的可取性 (desirability) 和便利性意味着许多人在汽油和汽车维修上花费了大笔资金。在家工作或上课可以完全消除 (remove) 个人的时间和财务负担 (drain)。

当然，有人抱怨人们可能在家里没有那么高效，因为他们所有的物质享受 (creature comforts) 都近在咫尺。人们可能会从他们应该做的事情上分心 (distract)，因为没有老师或经理来监督 (monitor) 他们或让他们遵守规则。然而，这些容易分心的人，在办公室或课堂上也没有那么高效；他们很可能会利用上司不监督他们的每一刻进行懈怠 (slack off)，所以他们在哪里都无所谓。

总之，利用互联网相互连接的能力和信息来源，以便在家工作或学习东西，这一点是可取的 (advisable)。无论采用哪种方式，人们懈怠的可能性 (likelihood) 都是不可避免的 (inevitable)，因此充分利用现有的技术对人们的日程安排和收入都更有利。

真题 5

2017.8.12

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some groups of people benefit much from modern communication technologies, but others think they are not beneficial.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Modern communication technology can be either a **blessing** or a **curse** depending on whom you ask. If one were to ask me, I would say that communication devices today are **largely** beneficial.

Ever since Alexander Graham Bell performed the first international telephone call, the ability to instantly communicate with other people has become an **indispensable** feature of people's lives. Before that momentous occasion, and perhaps for a few years after, the time it took to communicate with one another had significant effects on individuals and nations. Nowadays the ability to instantly transmit voice, text, video, and other information from our cellphones allows people all across the world to learn about new things, perform business activities, and so on. Ventures that once took months or even years to complete due to the **gap** in information now take minutes.

However, there have been some inconveniences that have resulted from always being connected to one another. For example, in the past employees were able to leave their work at the office, but now with cell phones, their boss is able to constantly contact them, which **takes from** their free time. Social media can also be **stifling**, with **incessant** streams of

开头段

引起话题 + 个人观点——我认为通信技术带来的利大于弊。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，由于通信技术的发展，人们沟通所花费的时间大大缩短，更容易联系，更容易去了解新事物、开展业务活动等。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——由于太方便联系反倒产生了不便，社交媒体让人不再有隐私，让人窒息。但我觉得这些相比它所带来的便利不算什么。

gossip and **updates** that make one feel as if there is no longer any privacy to be had. However, such inconveniences tend to be **dwarfed** by the benefits to communication technology, as noted above.

Despite those minor inconveniences, the benefits of modern communication devices far outweigh any **detrimental** effects that may have resulted from their use.

结尾段

结论——相对于这些不便，通信技术带来的好处还是多过坏处。



参考译文

「一些人群从现代通信技术中受益匪浅，但其他人认为这些技术没有益处。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

现代通信技术可能是一种福祉 (blessing) 或祸根 (curse)，取决于你问谁。如果有人问我，我会说今天的通信设备很 (largely) 有益。

自亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔拨打第一个国际电话以来，与其他人即时沟通的能力已经成为人们生活中不可或缺的 (indispensable) 特征。在那个重要时刻之前，也许在几年后，人们彼此沟通所花费的时间对个人和国家产生了重大影响。如今，我们手机即时传输语音、文本、视频和其他信息的能力使世界各地的人们能够了解新事物、开展业务活动等。过去由于信息差距 (gap) 而需要数月甚至数年完成的风险投资现在只需要几分钟。

然而，始终彼此连接会导致一些不便。例如，过去员工能够离开办公室就不再工作，但现在有了手机，他们的老板能够不断联系他们，这会占用 (take from) 后者的空闲时间。社交媒体也可能令人窒息 (stifling)：不断 (incessant) 涌现的八卦 (gossip) 和更新 (update) 让人觉得好像不再有任何隐私。然而，如上所述，这种不便往往与通信技术的益处相形见绌 (dwarf)。

现代通信设备尽管存在这些小的不便，它们的好处仍然远远超过其使用可能带来的任何不利 (detrimental) 影响。

真题 6

2017.3.30

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In the past, knowledge was stored in books, but now it is stored on the Internet.

Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

We certainly live in an amazing technological era. In the span of two generations, we have **transitioned** from having the majority of all recorded information stored in books to having it stored on the Internet. Many decry this as a dangerous practice that could result in the loss of all data in the event of a **catastrophe**, but others think that this risk is worth the reduced resources needed. I see **merit** in both arguments, as will be discussed below.

Using the word 'the Internet' when talking about storing information has such a science-fiction ring to it that people often forget the following: while the Internet is **nebulous**, all the information on it must be kept in physical computing databases. These massive server warehouses are highly **delicate** affairs, needing vast amounts of electricity for both the computers themselves and the climate-control systems that keep them from overheating. Thus, those who argue against storing information on the Internet are quite correct in the sense that if some **calamity** befell these warehouses, all the information would be lost, or at the very least **inaccessible** for a considerable period of time.

Yet, those who argue in favour of books over the Internet may forget one vital fact that books are, and have always been, extremely delicate storage **templates**. Throughout history there have been numerous incidents where hundreds of years

开头段

引入话题（未表明个人观点）——储存在书本和储存在互联网上都有一定道理。

主体 1 段

储存在互联网的弊端——计算机需要大量电力，一旦服务器系统被毁，所有信息将丢失。

主体 2 段

储存在书本的弊端——书籍脆弱，会随着时间的推移而损坏，且占用大量空间，需要耗

of intellectual advancements were lost in a single night due to an accidental, or sometimes intentional, fire. Plus, even when stored in perfect conditions, books **deteriorate** over time due to their construction from organic materials. While the Internet does require large server warehouses, storing the **equivalent** amount of information in books would take up hundreds, if not thousands, of times more space, and require even more resources to maintain.

费更多资源维护。

While there are certain dangers to relying **solely** on the Internet for all our data storage, such as the need to keep it connected at all times and its electricity demands, it is better than storing information in books. Books are even more delicate and **prone** to damage over time, and require enormous amounts of space to store **properly**.

结尾段

结论（表明个人观点）——相比来说，还是储存在互联网上更好。



参考译文

「过去，知识存储在书本中，但现在存储在互联网上。你认为优势大于劣势吗？」

我们确实生活在一个惊人的技术时代。在两代人的时间内，我们已经从在书籍中存储大部分记录信息转变（transition）为将其存储在互联网上。许多人谴责这是一种危险的做法，可能导致灾难（catastrophe）发生时所有数据的丢失，但其他人觉得为了减少所需的资源值得做这种冒险。我认为这两种论点都有道理（merit），将在下面对其进行讨论。

在谈论存储信息时使用“互联网”这个词有种科幻小说的感觉，以至于人们经常忘记：虽然互联网是模糊的（nebulous），但它的所有信息必须保存在物理的计算数据库中。这些庞大的服务器仓库是非常脆弱的（delicate），需要大量的电力，使计算机本身和气候控制系统免于过热。因此，反对在互联网上存储信息的人是非常正确的，因为如果这些仓库发生（befall）某些灾难（calamity），所有信息都将丢失，或者至少在相当长的一段时间内无法访问（inaccessible）。

然而，那些反对互联网而支持书籍的人忘记了一个重要的事实，即书籍一直是非常脆弱的存储模板（template）。纵观历史，在许多事件中，数百年的智力进步因一次偶然火灾或故意纵火而在一夜之间丧失。此外，即使在完美的条件下存放，由于用有机材料制造，书籍会随着时间的推移而损坏（deteriorate）。虽然互联网确实需要大型服务器仓库，但在书籍中存储等量的（equivalent）信息将占用数百甚至数千倍的空间，并且需要更多的资源来维护。

总而言之，虽然我们所有的数据存储只（solely）依赖于互联网存在一定的危险，例如需要始终保持连接以及电力需求，但这比用书存储信息更好。随着时间的推移，书籍更加脆弱，容易（prone）受到损害，并且需要大量的空间才能妥善（properly）存放。

真题 7

2017.2.18

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that technology makes life complex, and therefore we should make our life simpler without using technology.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Like an unstoppable **automaton**, technological progress marches on, with no regard to those who are unable to keep up with the new world it brings. In response to what is viewed as an over-complex world, many people promote a simpler life. But I do not think this is wise, as seeking comfort in the ways of the past does not stop the future from coming; it just **delays** the **inevitable**.

A simpler life may seem **tempting** at times. This is especially true if one lives in a **metropolitan city**, where modern technology creates a constant, almost **tangible** atmosphere of noise and sound that is **omnipresent**. Whether it is the hum of electrical wiring, the roar of car engines, or the glow of LED lights from signs and computer screens, we are **bombarded** with stimulation from technology. Some people, like the Amish in the USA, do away with all forms of modern technology and live a peaceful agrarian lifestyle: they seem to be **content**.

But let us take a closer look at the Amish. Each Amish community is extremely small, with only a few thousand people at the very most. Many of the young members of Amish society have begun to move away in favour of the tech

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我不同意题干观点，认为不应阻止技术的使用。

主体 1 段

让步——简单生活的好处，以美国阿米什人为例。

主体 2 段

转折——同样以阿米什人为例，简单不用技术存在的诸多问题：这并不是一种可持续的生存方式。

havens that are modern cities. In addition, there are problems with living a simple life, such as the lack of modern medicine for serious illnesses, as well as the inability to find gainful employment without a computer or cellphone. Therefore, while it may be tempting to get away from technology every once in a while, it is by no means a sustainable existence.

To conclude, we live in a world abounding with all types of technological wonders. Gadgets, from the computer to the smartphone, are a part of our everyday lives; no matter how much we may wish to do away with them all, it is a naive and short-lived notion with very few long-term benefits.

结尾段

结论——现今世界充满了各种技术奇迹，长期而言，还是应当使用技术。



参考译文

「有些人认为技术使生活变得复杂，因此我们应该在不使用技术的情况下简化生活。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

就像一个不可阻挡的自动机 (automaton) 一样，技术进步也在不断发展，不考虑那些无法跟上它所带来的新世界的人。作为对这个被视为过于复杂的世界的回应，许多人提倡一种更简单的生活。但我不认为这是明智的，因为在过去的方式中寻求安慰并不能阻止未来的到来；那只是拖延 (delay) 该发生的事 (inevitable) 罢了。

简单的生活有时似乎很诱人 (tempting)。如果一个人生活在一个大都市 (metropolitan city)，那里的现代技术创造了一种无处不在的 (omnipresent)、几乎是有形的 (tangible) 噪音和声音氛围，这一点尤其如此。无论是电线的嗡嗡声、汽车发动机的轰鸣声，还是 LED 灯光和电脑屏幕发出的光，都让我们受到来自技术刺激的轰炸 (bombard)。有些人，比如美国的阿米什人，不顾各种形式的现代科技，过着和平的农业生活：他们似乎很满足 (content)。

但让我们仔细看看阿米什人。每个阿米什社区都非常小，最多只有几千人。阿米什社会的许多年轻成员已经开始转而支持科技天堂 (haven) 所在的现代城市。此外，过简单的生活存在问题，例如缺乏针对严重疾病的现代药物，以及在没有计算机或手机的情况下无法找到有收益的工作。因此，尽管偶尔不用技术这一做法可能很诱人，但它绝不是一种可持续的 (sustainable) 生存方式。

总而言之，我们生活在一个充满 (abound with) 各种技术奇迹的世界。从计算机到智能手机的小工具 (gadget) 都是我们日常生活的一部分。无论我们多么想要消除它们，这都是一个暂时的天真 (naive) 想法，长期而言几乎没有什么好处。

Part 5 社会类

1 近期真题回放

A 城市化

2018.5.5

Some people think traffic and housing problems in large cities can be solved by moving companies and factories and their employees to the countryside. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? (城市问题的解决方法)

2017.12.2

People think that old buildings should be knocked down and give way to the new buildings. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (城市化：拆旧建新)

2017.11.25

As major cities around the world are growing fast, many problems occur. What are the problems that young people living in cities are facing with? What solutions do you suggest? (城市化问题)

2016.4.21

An increase in the production of consumer goods results in damage to the natural environment. What are the causes of this? What can be done to solve this problem? (生产过剩)

B 贫富差距

2018.4.7

Some people think the most important thing about being rich is that it gives an opportunity to help other people. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (富人的责任)

2017.12.9

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

C 人际关系

2018.7.19/

2016.9.24

These days an increasing number of people in many cities know little about their neighbours and do not have a sense of community. What do you think are the causes and what solution can you suggest? (人情冷漠：城里人不了解邻居)

2017.7.8 In many parts of the world, children have more freedom than they used to have. Is this a positive or negative development? (孩子自由发展)

2016.11.19 In some countries, more people choose to live by themselves in recent years, why is the case? Is it a positive or negative development for society? (独居人数增加)

2016.11.5 Some people think individuals are more and more dependent on each other. Others think individuals are more and more independent. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (人与人的关系)

2016.4.2 Multicultural societies, where people of different ethnic groups live together, can bring more benefits than drawbacks to a country. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (多元文化社会)

D 其他

2018.2.1 Figures show that in some countries, there is an ever-increasing proportion of population aged 15 or younger. What do you think are the current and future effects on those countries? (人口年轻化)

2017.11.2 It is a good idea for people to continue working in an old age, if it is possible for them to do so. Do you agree or disagree? (年老继续工作)

2016.9.10 Many customs and the traditional ways of behaviour are no longer relevant to the modern life and no worth keeping. Do you agree or disagree? (传统文化是否落后)

2016.10.8 Maintaining public libraries is a waste of time since computer technology is now replacing their functions. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (公共图书馆的必要性)

2016.8.20 Some people think charity organisations should help people in great need wherever they live. However, others think they should help people in their own country. Discuss both opinions and give your own opinion. (慈善)

2016.7.14 People still value artists in the age of advanced science and technology. Why do you think this is? Are arts as important as science and technology? (艺术与科技)

2

命题解密与范文讲解

A

考点揭秘

“社会类”话题也是近期大作文的高频话题之一，问题比较抽象，考生平时应多加思考和练习。具体考点有：

- (1) 城市化：城市问题如何解决；拆旧建新；年轻人在城市中面临的问题。
- (2) 贫富差距：富人是否应该帮助他人；只有城市从一国的生活水平提升中获益。
- (3) 人际关系：城里人不了解邻居；人们是相互更依赖还是更独立；多元文化社会的利弊；独居人数增加。
- (4) 其他：人口年轻化（15岁以下的人口数量增加对目前和未来的影响）或老龄化；传统文化（是否保留许多习俗和传统行为方式）；公共设施建设。

B

真题范文及解析

真题 1

2018.2.1

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Figures show that in some countries, there is an ever-increasing proportion of population aged 15 or younger.

What do you think are the current and future effects on those countries?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Around the world, many countries are experiencing a large increase in the proportion of the population aged 15 and younger. This may have a variety of positive and negative effects in the near and distant future.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为对当前和未来既有积极影响又有消极影响。

In the short term, having a larger youth demographic will likely lead to an increase in the demand for educational services in these countries. This has the potential to put a strain on public school resources if there is not a proportional increase in the number of teachers and the amount of funds allocated to the nation's education budget. On the positive side, a significant increase in the number of young children could boost the economy as parents buy toys, school supplies, clothing, and other goods for children.

In the long term, as this demographic ages, the nation will then likely have a large population of educated, and therefore skilled, labour. This depends on whether the school resource issue has been properly addressed. Ideally, young people will witness a dramatic growth, entering professional fields that can then contribute to the nation's overall development. However, if access to quality education is limited, or unforeseen economic disasters occur, then having a large population of young, disenfranchised people may lead to severe social instability.

In sum, in countries that are experiencing a large and consistent increase in the number of people aged fifteen or below, steps will need to be taken to accommodate them in order to mitigate possible social upheavals. If educational services are provided and the economy remains stable, then having a huge population of young people may prove to be an economic boon.

主体 1 段

回答问题 1——短期的积极和消极影响。

主体 2 段

回答问题 2——长期的积极和消极影响。

结尾段

总结——需要采取措施,以减少社会动荡。提供教育服务并保持经济稳定,那么拥有大量年轻人将成为经济上的福利。



参考译文

「数据显示,在一些国家,15岁及以下的人口比例不断上升。你认为这对这些国家的当前和未来影响如何?」

在世界各地,许多国家的15岁及以下人口的比例正在大幅增加。在近期和遥远的未来,这可能会产生各种积极和消极的影响。

在短期内(in the short term),拥有更大的青年人口(demographic)数量可能会导致这些国家对教育服务的需求增加。如果教师数量和分配(allocate)给国家教育预算的资金数量没有按比例(proportional)增加,有可能对公立学校资源造成压力(put a strain on)。

从积极的方面来说 (on the positive side), 幼儿数量的显著增加可以促进 (boost) 经济增长, 因为父母会为儿童购买玩具、学习用品、衣服和其他用品。

从长远来看 (in the long term), 随着这一人群年龄的增长 (age), 国家将有可能拥有大量受过教育且技术熟练的 (skilled) 劳动力。这取决于学校资源问题是否得到妥善解决 (address)。理想情况下 (ideally), 年轻人将经历一个显著的增长, 进入专业领域, 然后可以促进国家的整体发展。但是, 如果获得优质教育的机会有限, 或者发生不可预见的 (unforeseen) 经济灾难, 那么有大量被剥夺了机会的 (disenfranchise) 年轻人可能会导致严重的社会不稳定。

总而言之, 在 15 岁及以下人口大量持续 (consistent) 增加的国家, 需要采取措施来适应这一人群, 以减轻 (mitigate) 可能的社会动荡 (upheaval)。如果提供教育服务并且经济保持稳定, 那么拥有大量年轻人可能会成为经济上的福音 (boon)。

真题 2 2017.12.9

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

A rise in the standard of living in a country often seems to only benefit cities rather than rural areas.

What problems might this difference cause?

How might these problems be reduced?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

It is perhaps a sad fact that the improvement of a country's living standards does not **diffuse** to all areas equally. Rural areas are often the last to benefit if they benefit at all, and this phenomenon is the cause of many social and economic problems that countries experience.

开头段

引入话题 + 写作目的——国家生活水平提高, 似乎农村地区总是最后才受益。这一现象是各国面临许多社会和经济问题的原因。

The most noticeable problem one can see is the use of technology. For example, in most major cities, almost everyone has a smartphone, and there are plenty of signal towers for fast 4G networks. Moreover, almost every business has free Wi-Fi, so one always has access to the Internet. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the countryside, where there are few cell phone towers, and the distance between shops indicates that Wi-Fi coverage is spotty at best. This means that certain apps, such as food delivery services and mobile payment systems are not as common in these areas, making it far less convenient for visitors.

Another problem caused by the disparity in the standards of living between cities and rural areas is the difference in political opinions caused by perceptions of wealth. Those who live in cities often shun those in the countryside, whom they view as impoverished and backwards-thinking. As a result, rural citizens resent their city-dwelling counterparts as arrogant and out of touch with 'real' people. All these tensions allow populist leaders to usurp power using inflammatory dialogue to win public opinion, rather than have meaningful discussions about issues.

The first of these problems is fairly easy to tackle because it simply requires companies to be willing to invest more money in developing the technological infrastructure of rural areas. The other problem is far harder to resolve, as it requires people to put themselves in each other's shoes and be willing to be more accepting of other people's lifestyles. Perhaps more programs encouraging people in the cities to vacation in small domestic towns, and rural citizens to visit the cities could help bridge the divide.

主体 1 段

问题 1+拓展——城市和农村地区生活水平差异造成的最明显的问题是技术的使用，比如互联网的应用。

主体 2 段

问题 2+拓展——另一个问题是财富观念导致的政治观点差异，引起贫富矛盾。

结尾段

解决方案——第一个问题可以通过公司投入更多资金来发展农村地区的技术基础设施来解决。第二个问题则需要城市和农村的人们换位思考，鼓励城市居民去农村度假、农村居民去参观城市等弥合两者的鸿沟。



参考译文

「一个国家的生活水平提高似乎只对城市而不是农村地区有利。这种差异可能导致什么问题？如何减少这些问题？」

一个也许令人遗憾的事实是：一个国家生活水平的提高并没有平等地扩散（diffuse）到

所有地区。如果农村地区受益，也通常是最后受益的。这种现象是各国面临的许多社会和经济问题的原因。

人们可以看到的的最明显的 (noticeable) 问题是技术的使用。例如，在大多数主要城市，几乎每个人都拥有智能手机，而且有很多信号塔用于快速 4G 网络。此外，几乎每家企业都有免费的 Wi-Fi，因此人们总能访问互联网。不幸的是，对于那些手机塔很少的乡村来说，情况并非如此：商店之间的距离暗示 Wi-Fi 覆盖范围 (coverage) 充其量 (at best) 只是参差不齐 (spotty)。这意味着某些应用程序 (如食品配送服务和移动支付系统) 在这些地区并不常见，使访问者感觉很不方便。

城市和农村地区生活水平差异 (disparity) 造成的另一个问题是财富观念 (perception) 导致的政治观点差异。那些住在城市的人常常避开 (shun) 农村的人，认为这些人是贫穷 (impoverished) 和思想落后 (backwards-thinking) 的人。结果，农村公民憎恨 (resent) 城市居民，说他们傲慢 (arrogant)，与“真正的”人们脱节 (out of touch)。所有这些紧张局势 (tension) 都让民粹主义 (populist) 领导人利用煽动性 (inflammatory) 对话篡夺 (usurp) 权力来赢得公众舆论，而不是就问题进行有意义的讨论。

这些问题中的第一个相当容易解决 (tackle)，因为它只是简单要求公司愿意投入更多资金发展农村地区的技术基础设施 (infrastructure)。另一个问题难以解决 (resolve) 得多，因为它需要人们彼此换位思考 (put in each other's shoes)，并愿意更多地接受别人的生活方式。也许更多旨在鼓励城市居民在国内小城镇度假、农村居民参观城市的计划可以帮助弥合 (bridge) 鸿沟 (divide)。

真题 3

2017.12.2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

People think that old buildings should be knocked down and give way to the new buildings.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Old buildings can be an **eyesore**, and many people think that they should be **torn down** to **make room for** newer buildings. In my opinion, there are certain buildings that deserve protection and others that do indeed **warrant demolition**.

If the building in question is representative of a specific period of architecture, or has some cultural significance, then I believe it definitely deserves to be preserved for future generations. For example, **The Empire State Building** in New York, once the biggest building in the world, is more than 80 years old and has had to undergo extensive **internal renovation** to support modern electrical wiring, elevators, and so on. It is true that the space of land upon which it was built could support an even larger and more advanced office tower. However, the Empire State Building is a **masterpiece** of Art Deco design and architectural engineering, not to mention it is a symbol of the city in which it resides. Its continued existence serves as a **testament** to the ingenuity of American **forefathers**, and at the very least a good example for design students to study.

On the other hand, there are plenty of **dilapidated** buildings that serve no function other than to take up space and act as homes for **squatters**. Old factories, **slum** houses, and the like are fit only for the **wrecking ball**. Some **decry** this in some areas as **gentrification** or a war on the poor, but, in the end, it is a necessity that the old and useless make way for the new. In addition, these older buildings can drag down property values, and drive away new business and investment, thus **ruining** the local economy.

To sum up, I think that old buildings that serve an important purpose, such as being a cultural symbol, or having a **distinct** style, are worthy of preservation, while useless and **run-down** buildings should be removed to **make way for** newer structures.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为某些建筑物值得保护，某些应当拆除。

主体 1 段

理由 1+ 拓展——我认为，那些能够代表特定建筑时期或具有一定文化意义的建筑应当保留，以美国帝国大厦为例。

帝国大厦 (Empire State Building) 是竣工于 1931 年 4 月 11 日的高层建筑物，是美国纽约的地标建筑物之一。它是保持世界最高建筑地位最久的摩天大楼 (1931—1972 年共 41 年)。

主体 2 段

理由 2+ 拓展——我也认为，那些破旧工厂和贫民窟之类的应当拆除，这些建筑只会拖累房产价值，破坏当地经济。

结尾段

结论——总之，那些具有重要意义或拥有独特风格的建筑应当保存，而无用和破败的建筑物则应当拆除，为新建筑让路。



参考译文

「人们认为旧建筑物应该被拆除并让位于新建筑物。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

旧建筑物可能是个眼中钉 (eyesore)，很多人认为它们应该被拆除 (tear down) 以便为新建筑物腾出空间 (make room for)。在我看来，某些建筑物值得保护，而其他建筑物确实需要 (warrant) 拆除 (demolition)。

如果建筑物代表特定的建筑时期，或具有一定的文化意义，那么我相信它绝对值得保留以备将来使用。例如，纽约的帝国大厦曾经是世界上最大的建筑，已有 80 多年的历史，不得不进行大规模的内部 (internal) 翻新 (renovation)，以支持现代电线、电梯等。确实，它建造之上的土地空间可以支持更大、更先进的办公大楼。然而，帝国大厦是装饰艺术设计和建筑工程的杰作 (masterpiece)，更不用说它是所在城市的象征。它的继续存在证明 (testament) 了美国先辈 (forefather) 的聪明才智，至少是设计学生学习的一个好例子。

另一方面，有许多破旧的 (dilapidated) 建筑除了占用空间、成为擅自占地者 (squatter) 的家园外没有任何其他功能。旧工厂和贫民窟 (slum) 之类都只适合以破碎机 (wrecking ball) 拆除。有些人谴责 (decry) 这种情况，认为在有些地区等于绅士化 (gentrification) 或向穷人宣战，但最终，旧的和无用的东西必须为新的东西让路。此外，这些旧建筑物可能会拖累房产价值，驱赶新的商业和投资，从而破坏 (ruin) 当地经济。

总而言之，我认为那些具有重要意义的旧建筑，如作为文化符号，或拥有独特的 (distinct) 风格，值得保存，而无用和破败的 (run-down) 建筑物应该拆除，为新建筑让路 (make way for)。

真题 4

2017.11.25

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

As major cities around the world are growing fast, many problems occur.

What are the problems that young people living in cities are facing with?

What solutions do you suggest?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Life in the big city has never been easy for anyone, much less for young people. Nowadays the difficulties young people encounter in cities are increasing as the population of these cities swells.

One major issue caused by a growing population in cities is the rising cost of living due to increased demand. For young adults just starting out on their own, the price of renting an apartment in a major city is quite prohibitive. The salary of most entry-level jobs is often barely enough to cover the cost of an extremely small apartment, with virtually nothing left over for food and other expenses, which also happen to be more unaffordable in large cities.

Regarding jobs, as increasing numbers of people relocate to big cities, the competition for good jobs becomes incredibly fierce, to the point that only people who come from elite families can get a decent position at a company. This then leads to all the lower-level jobs also being taken as well, and thus the stress of finding a job, and keeping it, becomes high unbearable. This, in turn, leads to employee exploitation, as managers pressure their employees to work overtime without pay, with the implication that the latter will be laid off if they do not comply with their boss's demands.

These problems are very complex, and thus do not have simple solutions, but there are some steps that could be taken to alleviate some of the hardships young people face in big cities. First, the government could reduce restrictive regulations on starting businesses, therefore allowing more competition to drive down prices for food and other services; this would also generate new jobs for young people to work at. The local government could also rezone and clean up older areas of the city to allow for more housing development in order to make the price of housing more in line with young people's incomes.

开头段

引入话题——面对城市的人口膨胀，年轻人在城市遭遇的困难正在增加。

主体1段

问题1+ 拓展——需求增加导致生活成本上升。

主体2段

问题2+ 拓展——工作竞争变得十分激烈。

结尾段

解决方案——政府可以鼓励创业，创造更多新的就业机会，也可以重新整顿旧区，开发更多年轻人负担得起的住房。



参考译文

「随着世界各大城市的快速发展，出现了许多问题。生活在城市的年轻人面临的问题是什么？你建议采取什么解决方案？」

大城市的生活对任何人来说都不容易，对年轻人来说更是如此。如今，随着这些城市的人口膨胀（swell），年轻人在城市遭遇（encounter）的困难正在增加。

城市人口增长导致的一个主要问题是需求增加导致生活成本上升。对于刚开始独立生活的年轻人来说，在一个主要城市租一套公寓的价格非常高（prohibitive）。大多数入门级工作的工资往往勉强足以支付极小公寓的费用，几乎没有多余的钱购买食物和做其他支出——在大城市，这些东西的费用也更加难以承受（unaffordable）。

在就业方面，随着越来越多的人搬迁（relocate）到大城市，工作的竞争变得非常（incredibly）激烈，以至于只有来自精英（elite）家庭的人才能在公司获得好职位。这导致所有较低级别的工作也有人干，因此找工作和保工作的压力变得几乎（nigh）无法忍受（unbearable）。这反过来会导致员工剥削（exploitation），因为管理人员会迫使（pressure）员工加班加点而不付薪，这意味着后者如果不遵守（comply with）老板的要求就会被解雇（lay off）。

这些问题非常复杂，因此没有简单的解决方案。但是，可以采取一些措施来缓解（alleviate）年轻人在大城市面临的一些困难。首先，政府可以减少对创业的限制性（restrictive）规定，从而允许更多的竞争来降低食品和其他服务的价格；这也将为年轻人创造新的就业机会。当地政府还可以重新整顿（rezone）和清理城市的旧区，以便于更多的住房开发，以使住房价格更符合（in line with）年轻人的收入。

真题 5

2017.11.2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

It is a good idea for people to continue working in an old age, if it is possible for them to do so.

Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Some people believe that once a person reaches a certain age that person is no longer fit for work. However, I believe that as long as individuals are able to perform the duties their job requires, they should be allowed to do so.

Because of economic problems in many countries, it sometimes becomes a necessity for elderly people to work. Whether because their **pension** loses value due to **inflation**, or because their children encounter financial difficulties, older people are often left with little choice but to continue working. Additionally, some older people take pride and pleasure in their work, and it can improve their quality of life to have something **fulfilling** to do, rather than leave them alone in a nursing home.

Some may say that older people are unfit for work since they are physically **frail** or unable to adapt to new technologies or ideas. This is evident for certain professions that require heavy manual labour. Yet, I do not think that this is much of a limitation, as many older people would be too qualified to work a **manual labour** job. Moreover, the notion that older people cannot adapt to new ideas and technology is hardly supported by any real statistics. Although older people may not be as interested in videogames, they can certainly recognise the usefulness of a cellphone for their work life.

In sum, I deem that older people have as much right to work as anyone else, and will be far better off having something productive to do instead of **languishing** alone at home.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我同意题干观点，认为只要能够履行工作所需职责，老年时期仍可继续工作。

主体1段

正面论证——我认为，有些老年人因为经济困难必须继续工作，也有些因为兴趣继续工作。

主体2段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，老年人身体不允许继续工作或无法从事新技术工作。但我认为除了那些需要大量体力劳动的职业，老年人可以胜任其他各种职业。

结尾段

结论——我认为老年人应当拥有与年轻人一样的工作权利，这比起在家独自消磨时间要好得多。



参考译文

「如果可能的话，人们在老年时期继续工作是一个不错的主意。你同意还是不同意？」

有些人认为，一旦一个人达到某个年龄，这个人就不再适合工作了。但是，我认为，只要个人能够履行其工作所需的职责，就应该允许他们这样做。

由于许多国家的经济有问题，老年人有时需要工作。无论是因为他们的养老金（pension）因通货膨胀（inflation）而贬值，还是因为他们的孩子遇到经济困难，老年人往往别无选择，只能继续工作。此外，一些老年人对自己的工作感到自豪和愉快，并且，让他们有一些令人满意的（fulfilling）事情可做，而不是让他们独自留在养老院，这可以提高他们的生活质量。

有些人可能会说老年人不适合工作，因为他们身体虚弱（frail）或无法适应新技术或新想法。对于某些需要大量体力劳动的职业来说，这是显而易见的。然而，我不认为这是一个很大的限制，因为许多老年人的资历已经大大超过从事体力劳动（manual labour）所要求的资历。此外，任何真实的统计数据都难以支持老年人无法适应新思想和新技术这一观念。确实，老年人可能对电子游戏不感兴趣，但他们肯定可以认识到手机对他们工作的有用性。

总而言之，我认为老年人拥有与其他人一样的工作权利。做一些有意义的事情会比独自在家消磨时间（languish）要好得多。

真题 6

2017.7.8

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In many parts of the world, children have more freedom than they used to have.

Is this a positive or negative development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Looking back in history in many countries, one can see that the lives of children in these places were once strictly **regimented**, as children were seen almost as pieces of property or investments that had to be carefully cultivated. Now, however, children are **liberated**, able to do far more by their own choice than ever before. Some may argue that this is something **undesirable**, but I believe that it is a net positive development.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为这是一个净积极的现象。

It is true that children need some kind of structure or framework to guide their development. It is a well-known fact that young minds are very **impressionable**, and the wrong influences can easily lead a child to grow into an irresponsible or even criminal adult, as seen in many cases of **abusive** households. By contrast, having a bit of discipline can help children to learn to be responsible, **punctual**, and reliable at a young age, a **trait** commonly seen in the past society, where a person could be considered an adult at sixteen.

However, the structure provided in the past was a **metaphorical** prison, as individuals' future was determined by the family they were born into or their gender. Sons would take over their father's profession, and daughters married off. Now, however, because children's futures are a **blank slate**, they can and must choose a path for themselves. Having the freedom to do so means that young people can pursue their passion without society's **looking down on** them for abandoning their family business. Also, young girls are not **berated** for choosing to pursue a career instead of thinking only of **bearing** children.

It is easy to **look at** the past **with rose-coloured glasses** and to say that children were far better off with the strict guidance given to them before. However, one should also consider that such a lifestyle is little more than a **gilded cage**, one that does not suit the modern world of free markets and free choice.

主体 1 段

让步——确实，儿童需要某种结构或框架来指导其发展。

主体 2 段

转折——然而，我认为过去提供的这种结构或框架是一座隐形的监狱，不但会限制儿童的发展，而且让他们失去了奋斗的激情。

结尾段

结论——重申越来越自由对儿童来说是件好事。



参考译文

「在世界许多地方，儿童比以往拥有更多的自由。这是积极的还是消极的现象？」

回顾许多国家的历史，人们可以看到，这些地方的儿童的生活曾经被严格监管（regiment），因为儿童几乎被视为必须仔细培养的财产或投资。然而，现在，孩子们得到了解放（liberate），能够通过自己的选择做出比以往更多的事情。有些人可能认为这是不可取的（undesirable），但我相信这是一个净积极的现象。

确实，儿童需要某种结构或框架来指导他们的发展。一个众所周知的事实是，年轻人的思想易受影响（impressionable），错误的影响很容易导致孩子成长为不负责任的甚至是犯罪的成年人，正如在许多虐待（abusive）孩子的家庭中见到的那样。相比之下，有一点纪律可以

帮助孩子年轻时学会负责、准时 (punctual) 和可靠, 这是过去社会中常见的特征 (trait), 因为当时的人 16 岁时就被视为成年人。

然而, 过去提供的结构是一座隐喻的 (metaphorical) 监狱, 因为个人的未来是由他们出生的家庭或他们的性别决定的。儿子们将接管他们父亲的职业, 女儿们会结婚。然而, 现在, 因为孩子的未来是一块白板 (blank slate), 他们可以而且必须为自己选择一条道路。拥有这么做的自由意味着年轻人可以追求自己的激情所在, 而社会也不会因为他们放弃自己的家族事业而瞧不起 (look down on) 他们。此外, 年轻女孩儿不会因为选择追求事业而不是仅仅考虑生育 (bear) 孩子而受到谴责 (berate)。

人们很容易盲目乐观地看待 (look at...with rose-coloured glasses) 过去, 并且说以前给予孩子们的严格指导对他们有多好。然而, 人们还应该考虑到这种生活方式只不过是一个镀金的笼子 (gilded cage), 不适合主张自由市场和自由选择的现代世界。

Part 6 犯罪类

1

近期真题回放

A

惩罚方式

2017.5.6

Young people who commit serious crimes, such as a robbery or a violent attack should be punished in the same way as adults. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (惩罚方式：青少年罪犯是否应与成年人一样)

2016.1.14

A recent newspaper article reports that a 14-year-old boy who seriously destroyed his school got a punishment to clean streets instead of sent to the prison, do you think this is right, or the young criminals should be sent to the jail? (惩罚方式：青少年义务劳动还是进监狱)

B

降低犯罪的措施

2018.7.28

Some people who have been in prison become good citizens later, and it is often argued that these are the best people to talk to teenagers about the dangers of committing a crime. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (降低犯罪措施)

2018.3.3

In many countries, prison is the most common solution to the problem of crime. However, another effective way is to provide people with better education so that they cannot become criminals. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (降低犯罪措施)

2016.10.22

In some countries, the criminal trials are shown on the TV and the general public can watch them. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (审判公开)

C

其他

2017.5.25

Detailed descriptions of crimes on newspaper and TV can have bad consequences on society, so this kind of information should be restricted in the media. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? (犯罪的细节要不要公开披露)

2017.5.20

The government should control the amount of violence in films and on television in order to decrease the level of violent crime in society. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (减少媒体的影响)

2

命题解密与范文讲解

A

考点揭秘

“犯罪类”话题是雅思 Task 2 大作文的常见话题，平均每年会出现几次。以 2017 年为例，出现了 3 次。具体考点有：

(1) 惩罚方式：青少年罪犯的惩罚方式是否与成年人的一样；青少年犯罪后应义务劳动还是进监狱。

(2) 降低犯罪措施：是否应该请进过监狱的人去学校谈谈犯罪的危害；通过把人关进监狱还是通过教育减少犯罪；审判公开。

(3) 其他：与“媒体类”结合考查较多，比如：犯罪的细节要不要公开披露；减少媒体的影响。

B

真题范文及解析

真题 1

2017.5.25

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Detailed descriptions of crimes on newspaper and TV can have bad consequences on society, so this kind of information should be restricted in the media.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

In the modern era of **high-definition** film and almost constant Internet access, there has arisen the habit among the major media networks to broadcast or describe crimes in **graphic** detail, a **practice** that may have serious negative social consequences. Thus, in order to prevent the **perversion** of society, I strongly believe that detailed descriptions of crimes in the media should be carefully limited.

If people were to turn on the news and watch for an hour, they would quickly **surmise** that the world is a horrible place full of dangerous and untrustworthy people. They certainly would believe that we live in dangerous times, and that the cause is most likely **subversive** criminal elements, possibly led by foreigners. Yet this **notion** could not be further from the truth. In fact, there are fewer ongoing conflicts around the globe than at any point in human history, and, at least in the USA, foreign immigrants are statistically the least likely to commit any crime, according to *the Washington Post*. It is the media's focus on the **gory** details of whatever crimes have occurred that scare viewers into a defensive and **xenophobic** mindset. Thus, it is important that such material be **censored**.

This is not to say that all negative news or crimes should be omitted from the media. That would be a bit too extreme and almost equally dangerous in the sense that it would create a **naive populace**. Rather, I think that newspapers and news shows are supposed to omit graphic images and avoid **vivid** descriptions of how the crimes took place, especially violent ones. People do need to know that crimes occurred and what kind of crimes they were, but they do not need to have a disturbing image **imprinted** into their minds.

The kind of **censorship** that I am proposing is already applied to some extent in most countries. However, with the increasing amount of graphic violence in films and on TV, we should make sure to **keep it in check** in our news media.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我同意题干观点，认为为防止社会的堕落，应当限制媒体对于犯罪细节的报道。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，新闻过度报道世界各地的犯罪细节，致使观众吓成了防御性和仇外的心态。因此，要审查此类材料。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——当然，不是说要略去所有负面的新闻或犯罪，这有点儿极端和危险。但我认为应该略去生动图像，避免对暴力犯罪细节的描述。

结尾段

结论——可能之前提到的审查制度在多数国家已经实行，但随着媒体中生动暴力的增加，还是应当对其加以控制。



参考译文

「报纸和电视对犯罪的详细描述会对社会产生不良后果，因此这种信息应该受到媒体的限制。你在多大程度上同意或不同意这一说法？」

在高清（high-definition）电影和几乎不间断的互联网接入的现代，主要媒体网络中出现了以生动（graphic）细节广播或描述犯罪的习惯，这种做法（practice）可能具有严重的负面社会后果。因此，为了防止社会的堕落（perversion），我坚信应该仔细限制对媒体中犯罪的详细描述。

如果人们打开新闻并观看一小时，他们会很快猜测（surmise）世界是一个充满危险和不值得信任的人的可怕地方。他们当然会认为我们处在危险时代，且认为很可能是由外国人领导的颠覆性的（subversive）犯罪分子造成的。然而，这个观念（notion）远离真相。事实上，全球正在发生的冲突比人类历史上任何时候都少，而且据《华盛顿邮报》统计，至少在美国，外国移民是最不可能犯罪的。正因为媒体关注的是所发生的任何罪行的血腥（gory）细节，将观众吓成了防御性和仇外（xenophobic）心态。因此，重要的是要审查（censor）这种材料。

这并不是说应该从媒体中略去所有负面新闻或犯罪。这将有点儿过于极端，几乎同样危险，因为它会产生一个天真的（naive）民众（populace）。相反，我认为报纸和新闻节目应该略去生动图像，避免生动（vivid）地描述犯罪是如何发生的，尤其是暴力犯罪。人们确实需要知道发生了犯罪以及犯下了什么样的罪，但他们不需要在脑海中留下（imprint）令人不安的形象。

我提议的那种审查制度（censorship）已经在一定程度上在大多数国家实行。然而，随着电影和电视中生动暴力的增加，我们应该确保在我们的新闻媒体中对其加以控制（keep in check）。

真题 2

2017.5.20

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

The government should control the amount of violence in films and on television in order to decrease the level of violent crime in society.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

With so much violence in movies and television programs these days, it is no small wonder why some associate this media with violent crime and demand that government do something about it. Yet I am not convinced that violence in programming and film **translates into** real-life violent crime.

For one thing, violent crime has existed for far longer than movies and TV shows. There is evidence on some of the oldest human bones of damage caused by other humans. How is limiting the content shown in media supposed to affect an issue that **predates** it? Some may argue that the world is more violent than in the past; however, this is factually untrue. The truth is that we live in the most peaceful era of human history, and we are simply more aware of the violence that does occur thanks to our ability to access current information through the Internet and the 24-hour news cycle.

Another complaint that some may put forth is that children are better served by not exposing themselves to violence, because they will imitate bad lessons from it. However, I think it is more the parents' responsibility to **monitor** what their children watch than the government's job to limit what everyone can see. Additionally, such policies may be **insulting** to many people's intelligence, as it implies that the average person is unable to distinguish between right and wrong after seeing a violent movie.

In short, it is not the responsibility of the government to **restrict** the amount of violence in films and on television. Nor will limiting violence on television and in movies have any effect on violent crime. If we want to reduce the levels of violent crime, we must first ask what the root causes of these criminal actions are.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我不同意题干观点，认为电视和电影中的暴力犯罪不是现实产生暴力犯罪的根本原因。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为现实暴力犯罪的出现要远远早于电视和电影中暴力犯罪的出现。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，小孩子不接触电视和电影中的暴力犯罪更好，因为会模仿。但我认为，去监管孩子看些什么应当是父母的责任，而不是政府的责任。

结尾段

结论——政府没有责任去限制电视和电影中的暴力犯罪，如果想降低暴力犯罪，必须得弄清这些犯罪的根本原因到底是什么。



参考译文

「政府应控制电影和电视中的暴力数量，以降低社会中的暴力犯罪程度。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

如今，随着电影和电视节目中出现如此多的暴力事件，难怪有些人将这种媒体与暴力犯罪联系在一起并要求政府对此采取行动。然而，我不相信节目和电影中的暴力会转化为 (translate into) 现实生活中的暴力犯罪。

一方面，暴力犯罪远远早于电影和电视节目出现。最古老的人体骨骼上有证据证明其他人造成的一些损害。通过限制媒体中播放的内容如何能影响早于 (predate) 它存在的问题？有些人可能会说世界比过去更暴力；然而，这实际上是不真实的。事实是，我们生活在人类历史上最和平的时代。只是由于我们能够通过互联网和 24 小时新闻访问当前信息，才更加意识到所发生的暴力事件。

有些人可能提出的另一个抱怨是，孩子们不接触暴力对他们更好，因为他们会模仿不好的教训。但是，我认为父母有责任监督 (monitor) 孩子们观看的内容，而政府的工作不是限制每个人能看什么东西。此外，这样的政策可能侮辱 (insult) 了很多人的智商，因为它暗示普通人在看过暴力电影后无法辨别是非。

简而言之，政府没有责任限制 (restrict) 电影和电视中的暴力内容。限制暴力电视和电影也不会对暴力犯罪产生任何影响。如果我们想降低暴力犯罪的程度，我们首先要问这些犯罪行为根本原因是什么。

真题 3

2017.5.6

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Young people who commit serious crimes, such as a robbery or a violent attack should be punished in the same way as adults.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

The debate over whether a **minor convicted** of a serious crime should be punished like an adult is a very emotional one. Some suggest that individuals capable of committing a serious crime should be punished to the full extent of the law, regardless of their age. However, I do not agree with this notion.

It should go without saying that not all crimes are black and white, and certainly there are some people who, for whatever reason, are just plain evil. But young people who commit horrible crimes often do so as a result of abuse that they themselves have experienced. For example, many current violent **offenders** are those who were neglected or treated horrendously by their own parents. These criminals know no other way of life except a violent one. As adults, they are probably beyond saving, but young people have time, and if given lighter punishments and provided with some form of social **rehabilitation**, it may be possible to help them become **functioning** citizens.

This is not to insist that young offenders be **absolved** of all **guilt**; they do need to learn that what they did was wrong, but throwing them into adult prisons, will serve only to further **criminalise** them. After all, it is a statistical fact that people who go to prison have a very high rate of repeat offence, due to the fact that while in jail they are surrounded by no one other than criminals. Why **expose** young people **to** further criminal behaviour when, as previously mentioned, their recent actions were most likely already the result of a similarly **toxic** environment?

Thus, I **lean towards** mercy in the case of serious crimes committed by young people. They may not deserve **forgiveness**, but I believe they at least deserve the chance to change their ways and **reintegrate** into society.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我不同意题干观点，不认同年轻人在犯下重罪时应该如成年人一样受到惩罚。

主体1段

理由 1+ 拓展——年轻人可能因为经历才犯罪，应该给予社会改造、重新做人的机会。

主体2段

理由 2+ 拓展——入狱的人重复犯罪率很高，因为在监狱里接触的全是各种罪犯，应该尽可能让他们少接触犯罪。

结尾段

结论——对于年轻人犯罪，我倾向于怜悯，至少要给他们一次重新做人并再次融入社会的机会。



参考译文

「年轻人犯下严重罪行，如抢劫或暴力袭击，应当像成年人一样受到惩罚。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

关于被判 (convict) 重罪的未成年人 (minor) 是否应该像成年人一样受到惩罚的争论是非常情绪化的。有人建议犯重罪的个人应受到法律的全面惩罚，无论其年龄大小。但是，我不同意这个观点。

不言而喻，并不是所有的罪行都是非黑即白的，当然也有一些人，不管出于什么原因，就是纯粹的邪恶。但是，犯下可怕罪行的年轻人往往是因为他们自身经受过虐待才这么做。例如，许多目前的暴力犯罪者 (offender) 是那些被自己的父母忽视或虐待过的人。这些罪犯所了解的生活方式，除了暴力之外别无其他。作为成年人，他们可能无法挽救，但年轻人有时间，如果给予较轻的惩罚并提供某种形式的社会改造 (rehabilitation)，也有可能帮助他们成为正常的 (functioning) 公民。

这并不是要坚持给年轻罪犯免除 (absolve) 所有罪行 (guilt)；他们确实需要知道他们所做事情是错的，但把他们扔进成人监狱，只会进一步将他们罪化 (criminalise)。毕竟，一个统计事实是，入狱的人重复犯罪率很高，因为在监狱里他们被其他犯罪分子所包围。如前所述，年轻人最近的行为很可能已经是同样有毒 (toxic) 环境的结果，为什么让他们进一步接触 (expose to) 犯罪行为呢？

因此，在年轻人犯下严重罪行的情况下，我倾向于 (lean towards) 怜悯。他们可能不值得宽恕 (forgiveness)，但我相信他们至少应该有机会改变自己的行为并重新融入 (reintegrate) 社会。

Part 7 媒体类

1 近期真题回放

A 电视 / 网络

2018.2.10

It is believed by many that those people who read for pleasure are better in imagination and language skills than those who prefer to watch TV. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (看电视：与阅读的优劣对比)

2016.9.3

Some people think having more TV channels is good because they will have more choices, while others think it is not good because programs quality is lower. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (看电视：频道多是否好)

2016.1.9 A 卷

Differences between countries are becoming less evident recently. People can see the same films, brands, fashion, advertisements and TV channels. To what extent do disadvantages outweigh advantages? (个人娱乐)

B 媒体

2018.3.24

Some people believe that newspaper is the best way to learn about news, while others believe that more effective way is through other media. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (了解信息的方式)

2017.12.16

Some people think that social networking sites have a huge negative impact on both individuals and society. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (媒体的影响：社交网站)

2016.3.5

We can get knowledge from news. But some people even think we should not trust the journalists. What do you think? And what do you think are the important qualities that a journalist should have? (媒体可信度)

2016.1.23

The news media has become more influential in people's lives. Others believe it is a negative development. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (媒体的影响：新闻)

C 广告**2018.8.11**

Nowadays a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this can have negative effects on children and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (儿童广告的利益弊分析)

2018.1.20

Today advertising can be seen everywhere in daily life. It has influenced what people think is important and sometimes has negative effects on people's life. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (广告的利益弊)

2017.4.22

Some people think that advertising may have positive economic effects. Others think it has negative social effects, because advertising makes individuals less satisfied with what they are and what they have. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (广告的影响)

2016.7.9

There are many advertisements directed at children, such as snacks, toys, and other goods. Parents argue that children are under pressure. Advertisers claim that the advertisements provide useful information. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (广告的影响：儿童广告好不好)

2016.2.20

Nowadays a large amount of advertising aiming at children should be banned because of the negative effects. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (广告的影响：是否禁止儿童广告)

2**命题解密与范文讲解****A****考点揭秘**

“媒体类”话题也是雅思大作文的常见话题之一，常和“科技类”话题一起考。具体考点有：

- (1) 电视 / 网络等媒介的影响：信息的拓展（了解其他文化；通过看电视学习；电视频道多是否好）；看电视与阅读的相对优劣。
- (2) 媒体的影响：社交网站是否有负面影响；新闻媒体是否有负面影响；新闻媒体的可信度。
- (3) 广告的影响：广告的利益弊；针对孩子的广告好不好；针对孩子的广告是否应该禁止。

B 真题范文及解析

真题 1 2018.2.10

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

It is believed by many that those people who read for pleasure are better in imagination and language skills than those who prefer to watch TV.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

People have access to a wide range of **approaches** to **nurturing** their **prowess**. In developing one's imagination and language skills, I feel that those who enjoy reading are far more **adept** than those watching TV instead.

Since the development and **proliferation** of writing thousands of years ago, reading has been the primary way in which those wishing to learn have gained knowledge. From the speeches recorded on stones or pages, people have **recited** the great works of famous **orators** such as Plato and Marcus Aurelius, or more **contemporarily**, John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. Perhaps the greatest contributor to the modern English language would have to be **Shakespeare** himself, whose plays are required reading for almost every student in the western world. From this it should, therefore, be **evident** that a person who enjoys reading would obtain far better language abilities than one who watches television.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我同意题干观点，认为在培养想象力和语言能力上，喜欢阅读要优于喜欢看电视。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为喜欢阅读的人能比喜欢看电视的人获得更好的语言能力，并举例说明。

威廉·莎士比亚 (William Shakespeare) 是英国文学史上最杰出的戏剧家，也是欧洲文艺复兴时期最重要、最伟大的作家，全世界最卓越的文学家之一。

As for imagination, however, **it could be argued that** those who watch TV have an advantage over readers. This is because visual media are far better able to display images, whether real or **fabricated** through **CGI**, which can **inspire** one to think of all sorts of new ideas. However, this thinking may be **flawed**, as it forgets that most imagination comes from the lack of visual stimulation, leading individuals to create their own images in their mind. As such, TV may not actually be that beneficial to imagination skills, since the **fantastical** images on the screen tend to **preclude** a person's need to imagine anything at all.

Therefore, I can confidently say that in terms of both language and imagination ability, those who prefer to read for pleasure **outperform** those who simply watch TV. Not only are there nearly unlimited **classic** works of literature from which to study the **finer** points of **rhetoric**, but the words on paper force the reader to **visualise** the events and ideas written there, thus **exercising** one's imagination.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——在想象力上，因为视觉媒体能很好地显示图像，所以看电视要优于阅读。但我认为，屏幕上呈现的梦幻图像往往会阻碍人们的进一步想象，反倒不利于培养想象力。

结尾段

结论——因此，喜欢阅读的人在语言能力和想象力上都要优于那些看电视的人——经典文学作品可以提高语言修辞能力；纸上的文字迫使人们去想象，从而锻炼了想象力。



参考译文

「许多人认为那些愉快阅读的人在想象力和语言能力方面比那些喜欢看电视的人更好。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

人们可以采用各种方法 (approach) 来培养 (nurture) 自己的能力 (prowess)。在培养一个人的想象力和语言能力方面，我觉得那些喜欢阅读的人比那些看电视的人要熟练 (adept) 得多。

自从几千年前写作的发展和普及 (proliferation) 以来，阅读一直是希望学习的人获得知识的主要方式。通过记录在石头或纸上的演讲，人们背诵 (recite) 了著名演说家 (orator) 的伟大作品，如柏拉图和马库斯·奥勒留的作品，或者更现代的 (contemporary) 约翰·F. 肯尼迪和小马丁·路德·金的作品。也许现代英语的最大贡献者就是莎士比亚本人——他的戏剧是西方世界几乎每个学生的必读作品。因此，显而易见的是 (evident)，喜欢阅读的人会比看电视的人获得更好的语言能力。

然而，就想象力而言，可以说 (it could be argued that) 看电视的人比读书的人有优势。这是因为视觉媒体能够更好地显示图像，无论是真实的还是通过电脑三维动画 (CGI，即 computer-generated imagery) 制作 (fabricate) 的，都可以激发 (inspire) 人们思考各种新想法。但这一观点可能是有缺陷的 (flawed)，因为它忘记了大多数想象源于缺乏视觉刺激，(视觉刺激的缺乏) 致使个人在头脑中创造图像。因此，电视可能实际上不太有利于想象力的

培养，因为屏幕上的梦幻（fantastical）图像往往会阻止（preclude）人们想象任何东西。

因此，我可以自信地说，在语言能力和想象力上，那些以阅读为乐的人优于（outperform）那些只喜欢看电视的人。不仅有几乎无限的经典（classic）文学作品可供从中学习修辞（rhetoric）的精妙（fine）之处，而且纸上的文字迫使读者想象（visualise）其中的事件和思想，从而锻炼（exercise）了自己的想象力。

真题 2 2017.12.16

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that social networking sites have a huge negative impact on both individuals and society.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

Social networking sites have become an **inseparable** part of modern social interaction—practically every piece of technology is now designed to work with social media, and everyone, even national leaders use social networking apps on a daily basis. However, there are many problems that are associated with the overuse of social media.

It has already been widely accepted by psychologists around the world that individuals can become addicted to social media. As with any addiction, individuals can **jeopardise** their physical and mental health, as well as their social relationships if they do not have an **intervention**. For example, some people will waste hours upon hours of time every day just scrolling through the **feed** on their social media app, unable to go one moment without knowing every detail of their friends' lives,

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我同意题干观点，认为社交媒体确实对社会和个人产生很大的负面影响。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，个人可能会沉迷于社交媒体，这样有可能危及身心健康和社会关系，也会使其忽视自己的教育或工作，从而对未来的生活造成严重后果。此外，这也会使得现代人际关系难以维系。

no matter how **minute**. This can lead to the neglect of their education or work, which has severe consequences for their future lives. There is also the **disconcerting** phenomenon in which friends and partners will be in the same physical space as one another, but will be mentally **detached**, and attracted more by the world on their screens than the one they reside in. This may bring a **shallowness** to modern relationships that can make intimacy difficult to achieve.

Some would **counter** by saying that social media is **but** the next step in the evolution of human interaction, allowing us to **transcend** the traditional boundaries of communication such as distance and language. This is true to a large extent; however, this argument ignores the fact that human beings still require periods of **solitude** for **introspection**. Moreover, the general lack of consequences for what is said on social media may lead to very **hostile** and harmful dialogues that people would never consider having in public. This means that there is almost no way to have a meaningful debate online, and as online discussion becomes more **prevalent** than face-to-face conversation, the ability to develop **rational** ideas **breaks down**.

To conclude, I **concur** that social networking sites have a **predominantly** negative impact on individuals and society. **Obsession** with social media may lead to the neglect of one's intellectual and career development, bring a shallowness to interpersonal relationships and **shred** the capacity for **civil** discussion of ideas.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，社交媒体是人类互动发展的进步，让人类超越距离和语言等沟通障碍。但我认为人类也需要有独处和自省的时间，且社交媒体上讨论的内容通常不考虑后果，使人们无法形成理性思考。

结尾段

结论——我赞同关于社交网站对个人和社会的影响以负面为主，它可能导致人们对其痴迷，从而忽视自己的职业发展，疏于人际关系维护，并削弱自身对思想进行文明讨论的能力。



参考译文

「有些人认为社交网站对个人和社会都有巨大的负面影响。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

社交网站已成为现代社交互动不可分割的 (inseparable) 一部分——实际上，每一项技术现在都设计为与社交媒体协作。每个人，甚至国家领导人每天都使用社交网络应用程序。然而，社交媒体的过度使用存在许多问题。

世界各地的心理学家已经广泛接受个人容易沉迷于社交媒体这一点。与任何成瘾一样，如果没有干预（intervention），可能危及（jeopardise）个人的身心健康以及他们的社会关系。例如，有些人每天都会浪费几个小时，只是滚动浏览社交媒体应用中的信息流（feed），无时无刻不能不知道他们朋友生活中的每一个细节，无论多么微小（minute）。这可能导致他们忽视自己的教育或工作，对他们未来的生活造成严重后果。还有一种令人不安的（disconcerting）现象：朋友和伴侣生活在彼此相同的物理空间中，却在精神上分离（detached），更多被他们屏幕上的世界所吸引，较少被他们居住的世界所吸引。这给现代人际关系带来了浅薄（shallowness），使亲密关系难以实现。

有人反驳（counter）说，社交媒体只是（but）人类互动发展的下一步，使我们能够超越（transcend）传统的距离和语言等沟通界限。这在很大程度上是正确的；然而，这一论点忽视了这样一个事实，即人类仍然需要一段时间来独处（solitude）内省（introspection）。此外，在社交媒体上的言论普遍缺乏后果，导致媒体上出现人们永远不会考虑在公共场合进行的非常敌对（hostile）和有害的对话。这意味着几乎没有办法在网上进行有意义的辩论，并且随着在线讨论变得比面对面交谈更加普遍（prevalent），形成理性（rational）思想的能力就会崩溃（break down）。

总而言之，我同意（concur）社交网站对个人和社会的影响以负面为主（predominantly）。对社交媒体的痴迷（obsession）可能导致个人忽视自己的智力和职业发展，让人际关系变得浅薄，并削弱（shred）对思想进行文明（civil）讨论的能力。

真题 3

2017.4.22

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that advertising may have positive economic effects. Others think it has negative social effects, because advertising makes individuals less satisfied with what they are and what they have.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

In today's society, advertisements are everywhere. Whether we are walking down the street, driving on the highway, or even checking your phone, companies have been able to **insert** advertisements into every part of our daily lives. While companies need advertisements in order to sell their goods, there is an argument to be made against the **omnipresence** of advertisements.

For as long as civilisation has existed, those wishing to sell their wares have **resorted to** advertisements to build awareness of their products, aiding the expansion of their **respective** nation's economies. For example, in ancient Rome, advertisements in the forms of wall paintings, sculptures, and painted jars, served to **popularise** various **exotic** goods, leading to increased demand and market expansion. This trend continues to the present day when **enticing** ads can drive up consumption, and even promote much-needed growth in vital economic **sectors**, such as clean energy and sustainable products.

Of course, there are some **downsides** to advertising. For example, the **cosmetics** industry generally focuses on showing how women need their products by **instilling** a sense of low **self-esteem** or negative body **stereotypes**. As a result, eating disorders and unhealthy amounts of **plastic surgery** have become serious social issues in some countries such as South Korea and the USA. Another problem with advertisements is that they have become uncomfortably **invasive**. Companies purchase our online **metadata** to track almost all of our daily activities and then create targeted advertisements that show up on all of our electronic devices. This lack of privacy is very **disconcerting** to most people and is even dangerous when companies are **hacked**, and private data is used for **malicious** purposes. Thus, there need to be limitations on how companies advertise.

开头段

引入话题（未表明个人观点）——广告如今无处不在，有人利用它来销售产品，另外一些人反对无处不在的广告。

主体 1 段

利——广告的优点。

主体 2 段

弊——广告也存在一些缺点。

Personally, I think that advertising is a necessary part of any economy. Without it, selling new goods becomes nigh impossible. However, there does need to be clear limits on how companies advertise so that people are not harmed.

结尾段

结论（表明个人观点）——广告的影响以利为主，但需要明确限制公司的广告方式，以免对人们造成危害。

**参考译文**

「有些人认为广告可能会产生积极的经济影响。其他人认为它具有负面的社会影响，因为广告使个人对他们的现状和所拥有的东西不太满意。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

在今天的社会中，广告无处不在。无论我们是走在街上，在高速公路上行驶，还是在查看手机，公司都能够在我们日常生活的每个部分植入（insert）广告。虽然公司需要广告来销售它们的商品，但仍有人反对无处不在（omnipresence）的广告。

自从文明出现以来，那些希望出售其商品的人就会利用（resort to）广告来建立对其产品的认识，从而有助于扩大各自（respective）国家的经济。例如，在古罗马，以壁画、雕塑和彩绘罐的形式出现的广告有助于推广（popularise）各种有异国情调的（exotic）商品，从而导致需求增加和市场扩张。这种趋势一直延续到今天：诱人的（enticing）广告可以推动消费，甚至促进重要经济部门（sector）（如清洁能源和可持续产品）急需的增长。

当然，广告有一些缺点（downside）。例如，化妆品（cosmetics）行业通常通过灌输（instill）低自尊感（self-esteem）或消极的身体刻板印象（stereotype）来展示女性如何需要它们的产品。因此，在韩国和美国等一些国家，饮食失调和不健康的整形手术（plastic surgery）已成为严重的社会问题。广告的另一问题是它们已经无孔不入（invasive），令人不悦。公司购买我们的在线元数据（metadata）来跟踪我们几乎所有的日常活动，然后创建出现在我们所有电子设备上的有针对性的广告。对大多数人来说，这种隐私的缺失是非常令人不安的（disconcerting），甚至在公司遭到黑客攻击（hack）、私人数据被用于恶意（malicious）目的时，这种情况也是危险的。因此，对公司如何做广告需要加以限制。

就个人而言，我认为广告是任何经济体的必要组成部分。没有它，销售新商品几乎是不可能的。但是，确实需要明确限制公司的广告方式，以免人们受到伤害。

真题 4

2016.7.9

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

There are many advertisements directed at children, such as snacks, toys, and other goods. Parents argue that children are under pressure. Advertisers claim that the advertisements provide useful information.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

The child product market is a multi-billion-dollar business, selling everything from toys to snacks, and even other products. As with any large market, advertising plays a major role in **convincing** customers to buy a company's products. However, in this case, the target **demographic** is children and as such, I believe that the advertisements these companies make are largely **unethical**.

It is important to remember that children are very **impressionable** in regard to pleasure and reward systems. This makes them very **impulsive** and easy to convince when companies attempt to sell them a new product. Toy advertisements make the product appear as if it is the most **desirable object** ever; they also make sure to display numerous young people using it by **playing on** the need that most children have for social **inclusion**. Such **peer pressure** compels the child to think of little else than getting the new toy they saw in the advertisement, leading to the all-familiar scene at the store where a child throws a **tantrum** because his or her parents refuse to purchase it.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为公司所做的针对儿童的广告很大程度上不太道德。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为儿童比较容易受到广告的影响，并举例说明。

同辈压力 (peer pressure) 是指同辈人互相比拟中产生的心理压力，一个同辈人团体对个人施加影响，会促使个人改变其态度、价值观或行为，使其遵守团体准则。

Advertisements certainly provide information; that is the purpose of an advertisement. Children do need snacks, toys, and other goods. Healthy snacks allow them to build **sound** bodies; smart toys help **stimulate** their minds; suitable clothes enable them to grow up confident. Advertisements that provide such information tend to be a **boon**. However, the issue is the way in which the information is given. Advertisements for children's snacks and toys could easily show a picture of the product and a list of details about it, but they do not. Instead, they **feature** attractive effects and **personable mascots** that focus on making the product seem more desirable for everyday life than just its basic function.

Advertisers may argue that advertisements offer a **wealth of** necessary information, but I agree more with parents on the **issue** of advertisements that target children. These forms of media are unethical on the grounds that they deliberately **exploit** the **inexperience** and **impressionable nature** of children to sell them a product. Therefore, the government should **put** strict **limitations on** how advertisements are allowed to **present** their products to children.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——广告确实提供了信息，但我认为广告往往通过突出吸引人的效果或讨人喜欢的吉祥物等来吸引儿童，而不是充分展示它的详细信息。

结尾段

结论——广告提供了大量必要的信息，但针对儿童的广告中，广告商利用儿童缺乏判断力和易受影响等特点去吸引他们，确实是不道德的。政府应当严格限制广告如何向儿童展示其产品。



参考译文

「有很多广告针对儿童，如零食、玩具和其他商品的广告。父母认为孩子们面临压力。广告商声称广告提供了有用的信息。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

儿童用品市场是一项价值数十亿美元的业务，销售玩具、零食，甚至其他产品。与任何大型市场一样，广告在说服（convince）客户购买公司产品方面起着重要作用。然而，在这种情况下，目标人群（demographic）是儿童。因此，我认为这些公司所做的广告在很大程度上是不道德的（unethical）。

重要的是要记住，儿童在愉悦和奖励系统方面非常容易受到影响（impressionable）。当公司试图向他们出售新产品时，他们非常冲动（impulsive）并且容易被人说服。玩具广告使产品看起来好像是有史以来最理想的（desirable）东西（object）；公司还通过利用（play on）大多数孩子对社会包容（inclusion）的需求，展示无数年轻人使用玩具的情景。这样的同伴压力迫使孩子除了获得他们在广告中看到的新玩具之外别无他想，因此导致商店里熟悉的一幕：儿童因为父母拒绝给他们买玩具就发脾气（tantrum）。

广告当然提供信息；这是广告的目的所在。孩子们确实需要零食、玩具和其他物品。健康

的零食可以让他们发育出健全的 (sound) 身体；智能玩具有助于激发 (stimulate) 他们的思想；合适的衣服让他们长成自信的人。提供此类信息的广告往往是一个福音 (boon)。但是，问题在于广告提供信息的方式。儿童零食和玩具的广告可以轻易显示产品的图片和有关它的详细信息列表，但广告却没有这么做。相反，它们突出 (feature) 吸引人的效果和讨人喜欢的 (personable) 吉祥物 (mascot)，专注于使产品看起来更适合日常生活，而不仅仅是具备基本功能。

广告商可能会争辩说广告提供了大量 (a wealth of) 必要的信息，但对于针对儿童的广告问题 (issue)，我与父母们的意见一致。这些形式的媒体是不道德的，因为它们故意利用 (exploit) 儿童缺乏经验 (inexperience) 和易受影响的 (impressionable) 特征 (nature) 向他们出售产品。因此，政府应严格限制 (put limitations on) 广告向儿童展示 (present) 其产品的方式。

真题 5

2016.1.9 A 卷

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Differences between countries are becoming less evident recently. People can see the same films, brands, fashion, advertisements and TV channels.

To what extent do disadvantages outweigh advantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

The **popularity** of Hollywood films and Western clothing brands around the world has led to a **peculiar** situation where nearly all people, regardless of their nation, become more similar. To some, this may seem to cause too many problems, but I, for one, think that this is more **advantageous**.

Media, whether in the form of novels, TV shows, or videogames, are the **backbone** of modern culture. We grow up with these forms of entertainment and use them as the basis for cultural **memes** and discussion. Thus, it follows that

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为这一趋势更有利。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，媒体是现在文化的支柱。世界各地的人都在同一个媒体上成长，社会联系会更方便而紧密。

if everyone around the world grows up with the same media, people will find it easier to relate to one another socially, **facilitating** cultural understanding. This is very **prominent** in the tourism industry, where people from countries that possess very different cultures, such as the USA and Japan, can travel to each other's countries and see that they have a shared love for Hollywood blockbuster films and other media.

Yet, some still argue that this growing similarity leads to the destruction of traditional culture, as young people become more **enamored with** modern forms of entertainment and find their heritage to be uninteresting or embarrassing due to its **quaintness**. This is definitely true to a certain extent. Looking again at Japan as an example, one may find that some are concerned that western influences may **obliterate** the traditions of the country. However, this argument is **undermined** by the fact that a great number of people learn to **incorporate** traditional **themes** and **motifs** and other **inspirations** into modern media, keeping the **essence** of their traditions alive, and even providing new **avenues** for the spread of their own culture to other countries.

It can be **scary** when some trend appears to **take the world by storm**, as we naturally become **defensive** when people begin to like something more than what we consider normal. However, an international similarity of television, fashion, and other cultural trends is not something to be feared, but something to be **embraced**, as it promises to bring humanity closer together if we are willing to accept it.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——对方认为，越来越相似会破坏传统文化，且年轻一代痴迷于现代娱乐形式，进而忽视了传统文化。但我认为事实上，很多人将传统文化融入到了现代媒体，进而将自己的文化传播到了世界其他国家。

结尾段

结论——对于题干说的这种问题不用过度担心，我们应该试着去接受，它有望使人类关系更加紧密。



参考译文

「最近国家之间的差异越来越不明显。人们可以看到相同的电影、品牌、时尚、广告和电视频道。其缺点在多大程度上超过优点？」

好莱坞电影和西方服装品牌在全世界的流行 (popularity) 导致了一种奇特的 (peculiar) 局面：几乎所有人，无论他们属于哪个国家，都变得更加相似。对某些人而言，这可能会导致太多问题，但我认为这更有利 (advantageous)。

媒体，无论是小说、电视节目还是电子游戏，都是现代文化的支柱 (backbone)。我们通过这些娱乐形式成长，并将其作为文化基因 (meme) 和讨论的基础。因此，如果世界各地的每个人都在同一个媒体上成长，人们就会发现在社交上更容易相互联系，促进 (facilitate) 文化理解。这在旅游业中非常突出 (prominent)：来自不同文化的国家 (如美国和日本) 的人们可以前往彼此的国家，见证彼此对好莱坞大片和其他媒体的共同爱好。

然而，一些人仍然认为，这种日益增长的相似性会导致传统文化的破坏，因为年轻人更加迷恋于 (enamored with) 现代娱乐形式，并且由于其文化遗产古怪 (quaintness) 而觉得它们无趣或令人尴尬。这在某种程度上肯定是正确的。再以日本为例，人们可能会发现有些人担心西方的影响可能会抹杀 (obliterate) 这个国家的传统。然而，这一论点被以下事实所削弱 (undermine)：许多人学会将传统主题 (theme) 和母题 (motif) 及其他灵感 (inspiration) 融入 (incorporate) 现代媒体，保持其传统的本质 (essence)，甚至为他们自己的文化提供传播到其他国家的新途径 (avenue)。

当一些趋势似乎风靡世界 (take the world by storm) 时，这可能是可怕的 (scary)，因为当人们喜欢的东西开始超出我们认为正常的范围时，我们自然会变得具有防御性 (defensive)。然而，电视、时尚和其他文化趋势的国际相似性并不值得担心，而是可以接受 (embrace) 的，因为如果我们愿意接受它，它有望使人类的关系更加紧密。

Part 8 其他类

1 近期真题回放

A 交通类

2018.7.7

People have different views on how to reduce traffic congestion. Some think that governments should build more train and subway lines, while others think that building more roads and widening existing roads will reduce traffic congestion. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2017.1.12

On vehicle-free day, private cars, trucks, and motorcycles are banned in the city centre while public transport, such as bicycles, buses, and taxis are permitted. Do the benefits of vehicle-free day outweigh the disadvantages?

B 旅游类

2017.10.5

It is not necessary to travel to other places to learn about culture and people, because we can learn about them from books, films or the Internet. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2017.7.20

Many responsible tourists pay attention to preserving the environment and culture of places they visit. Others think it is impossible to be responsible tourists. What are the reasons and solutions?

C 环境类

2018.3.10

Some people think that one of the best ways to solve environmental problems is to increase the cost of fuels for cars and other vehicles. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

2018.2.24

As countries develop, more and more people buy and use their own cars. Do the advantages of this trend for individuals outweigh the disadvantages for environment?

2016.12.10

Some people think they have right to use as much fresh water as they want, while others believe the government should control the use of fresh water as it is the limited resource. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2016.7.16

Some people think that instead of preventing climate change, we need to find a way to live with it. Do you agree or disagree?

2016.3.12

In modern life, it is no longer necessary to use animals as food and in other products like clothing and medicines. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2016.2.18

Human activities have negative effects on plants and animal species. Some people think it is too late to do something about the problem, while others believe that effective action can be taken to improve the situation. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

D**家庭 / 性别类 & 抽象 / 品质类**

2017.12.14

In some countries, more and more fathers are staying at home to look after children, while mothers work full-time. What are the reasons and is it positive or negative? (家庭 / 性别类)

2017.2.11

In modern society, ambition is more and more important. How important do you think ambition is for being successful in life? Is it a positive or negative characteristic? (抽象 / 品质类)

2016.5.19

In many countries, women are able to join the armed forces now on the equal basis of men. However, some people think only men should be members of the army, navy and Air Force. Do you agree or disagree? (家庭 / 性别类)

2**命题解密与范文讲解****A****考点揭秘**

“其他类”包含各类话题，出现次数相对之前的话题要少一些，但也应引起重视。具体考点如下：

(1) 交通类：减少交通拥堵的办法（多建铁路、地铁还是多建道路、拓宽现有道路）；提高小汽车和其他车辆所用燃料的价格是否是解决环境问题的最佳方法之一；人们购买和使用小汽车对环境方面的利弊；随时都有免费公交是否是解决交通拥堵问题的最佳方法；“无车日”的利弊（禁止私家车、卡车和摩托车行使而允许自行车、公共汽车和出租车行使的利弊）。

(2) 旅游类：是否能做一个“负责任”的游客；是否需要出国去了解他国。

(3) 环境类：淡水是否限量供应；是否阻止气候变化；是否仍有必要用动物制作食品、衣服和药品；能否消除人类活动对动植物的不利影响。

- (4) 家庭 / 性别类：在家照料孩子的男性越来越多；女性是否应该参军。
- (5) 抽象 / 品质类：拥有雄心壮志的重要性以及优劣。

B 真题范文及解析

真题 1 2017.12.14

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some countries, more and more fathers are staying at home to look after children, while mothers work full-time.

What are the reasons and is it positive or negative?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

In most countries around the world, the tradition for hundreds, if not thousands, of years has been that husbands work and wives take care of the house and the children. The recent **reversal** of these gender roles in some countries is a very **controversial** one that **warrants** discussion.

One possible reason for this shift is a revolution of social philosophies that now favour women over men in the workplace. For example, in the USA, the notion of **'toxic masculinity'** has been frequently discussed of late. It describes the way in which the traditional behaviour of men in society serves only to **repress** women and create economic and social problems due to **primitive** male behaviour. The notion of doing away with toxic masculinity has become very popular, and companies have begun adopting hiring policies that favour women in order to protect their public image.

开头段

引入话题（未表明个人观点）——性别角色的转变，即越来越多的父亲在家照顾孩子，是一个有争议的话题。

主体 1 段

回答问题 1——原因 1：现在在工作场所中偏向女性而不是男性。

“有毒阳刚之气”，类似于“男性霸权”，这个概念在心理学和性别研究中被用来指北美和欧洲的某些男性行为规范。传统观念认为男性在社会中占主导地位，对女性的地位存在歧视，容易助长暴力行为，被认为是“有害的”。

Another potential cause of more domestic fathers is simply that the notion of a man taking care of children has become more acceptable in modern society, as has the idea of a woman focusing on her own career. In fact, looking at many **surveys**, it seems that women find men who wish to be nurturing fathers very attractive, and since much male behaviour is an attempt to please potential female mates, it **makes sense** that more men would **shape** themselves into this role.

It is hard to say whether this development is a positive or negative thing. If one is a firm believer in traditional **patriarchal** gender roles, then this is certainly a **bane** that threatens to tear apart the fabric of society. If one were to ask me, I would have to say that I do not take any issue with the change, as I am not particularly traditional in that sense, and deem that it is up to each individual couple to decide how their family will be structured.

主体 2 段

回答问题 1——原因 2：现代社会已逐渐接受女性专注于自己的事业。

结尾段

回答问题 2（表明个人观点）——很难说到底是积极的还是消极的，传统的人可能认为这一转变有害，而我个人对于这种转变无感。我认为应当由男女双方根据实际情况决定他们的家庭结构。



参考译文

「在一些国家，越来越多的父亲待在家里照顾孩子，而母亲则全职工作。这是什么原因？是积极的还是消极的？」

在世界上大多数国家，数百年（甚至数千年）的传统是丈夫工作，妻子照顾家庭和孩子。最近在一些国家中这些性别角色的逆转（reversal）是一个非常具有争议的（controversial）问题，值得（warrant）讨论。

这种转变的一个可能原因是社会哲学的革命：现在工作场所中偏向女性而不是男性。例如，在美国，最近经常讨论“有毒阳刚之气”的概念。它描述了一种方式：男性在社会中的传统行为仅仅是为了压制（repress）女性，由于原始的（primitive）男性行为而产生了经济和社会问题。消除“有毒阳刚之气”的观念已经变得非常流行，公司已经开始采取有利于女性的招聘政策，以保护公司的公众形象。

更多父亲居家的另一个潜在原因很简单：男人照顾孩子的观念，就像女人专注于自己的事业一样，在现代社会中已经变得更容易被接受。事实上，在许多调查（survey）中，似乎女性发现希望成为“奶爸”的男性非常有吸引力，而且由于很多男性行为都是为了取悦潜在的女性伴侣，因此更多的男性会将自己塑造（shape）成这个角色是有道理的（make sense）。

很难说这种情况是积极的还是消极的。如果一个人坚信传统的父权制（patriarchal）性别角色，那么这肯定是一种祸害（bane），可能会破坏社会结构。如果有人问我，我不得不说

我不会对这个改变有任何意见，因为我在这个意义上并不是特别传统。我认为应该由每对夫妇来决定他们的家庭结构设计。

真题 2 2017.10.5

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

It is not necessary to travel to other places to learn about culture and people, because we can learn about them from books, films or the Internet.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

**高分范文**

When learning about different people or cultures, many people think that it is unnecessary to actually travel to their native location, **assuming** that movies, books, or online sources are sufficient. Aside from some **semantic** details, this is true for the most part, as cultures change over time and understanding them requires a person to speak a different language, making them inaccessible **in person**.

It is true that in order to gain a genuine understanding of a culture or people, people must live among them and experience that unique world for themselves. 'Seeing is believing,' as the old **adage** goes. Yet, if all one wishes to do is to get a **glimpse** of the culture in question, then books or the Internet will **suffice**. Especially now, with the **pervasiveness** of the Internet, one can take a **first-hand** look at a distinct culture through the eyes of a native without leaving one's home.

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——对于普通人来说，完全没有必要亲自前往各地了解文化和人。

主体 1 段

让步 + 反驳——确实，为真正了解一种文化或人，人们必须生活在他们中间并亲身体验独特的文化生活。但如果只是为了了解当地的文化，那么书籍或互联网足够了。

Also, considering that cultures change over time if one wishes to learn about a specific culture or people that no longer exist, it is meaningless to travel to where they once were unless one is an archaeologist. In this case, the only reliable way to learn about the culture is through historical texts or documentaries. Even if the people or cultures do still exist, travelling to their location would prove **moot** if one is unfamiliar with the local language; it is far more convenient to read or watch something about that culture in one's own native language.

Travelling to an **exotic locale** to interact with foreign people and experience their culture can certainly be an **informative** adventure. However, for the average person, it is wholly unnecessary, since the **gist** of what they need or want to know can be acquired far more easily through books, movies or the Internet.

主体 2 段

正面论证——如果不熟悉当地语言,即使存在某种文化,前往该地意义也不大,不如通过历史文本或纪录片来了解。

结尾段

让步 + 反驳(重申个人观点)——前往各地与外国人交流和体验他们的文化固然好,但对于普通人来说实在没有必要,因为通过书籍、电影或互联网更容易获得他们需要或想要知道的文化和人。



参考译文

「没有必要到其他地方去了解文化和人,因为我们可以通过书籍、电影或互联网了解它们。你在多大程度上同意或不同意?」

在了解不同的人或文化时,许多人认为假设(assume)电影、书籍或在线资源充足,那么就没有必要实际前往本地。除了一些语义(semantic)细节之外,大多数情况下的确如此,因为文化会随着时间的推移而变化,了解这些文化需要会说一种不同的语言,人们根本无法亲自(in person)接触。

确实,为了真正了解一种文化或人,人们必须生活在他们中间并亲自体验这个独特的世界。正如古谚语(adage)所说:“眼见为实。”然而,如果只希望一瞥(glimpse)有关文化,那么书籍或互联网就足够(suffice)了。特别是现在,随着互联网的普及(pervasiveness),人们无需离开家,便可通过当地人的眼睛直接(first-hand)了解一种独特的文化。

此外,考虑到文化会随着时间的推移而变化,如果想要了解特定文化或不再存在的人,那么除非是考古学家,否则前往人们曾经生活的地方意义不大。在这种情况下,了解文化的唯一可靠方式是通过历史文本或纪录片。即使人或文化仍然存在,如果不熟悉当地语言,前往所在地也毫无实际意义(moot);用自己的母语阅读或观看有关该文化的东西要方便得多。

前往具有异国情调的(exotic)地方(locale)与外国人交流、体验他们的文化,当然是一次信息丰富的(informative)探险。然而,对于普通人来说,收获不会太多,因为通过书籍、电影或互联网可以更容易获得他们需要或想知道的要点(gist)。

真题 3 2017.7.20

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many responsible tourists pay attention to preserving the environment and culture of the places they visit. Others think it is impossible to be responsible tourists.

What are the reasons and solutions?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

People who travel always wish to visit **pristine** locations that are untouched by the influences and trash brought by modern life. However, most of these tourists do not care about their responsibility in this matter, and some think that they do not need to do anything other than come and spend their money. I personally believe that tourists have an important part to play in the **conservation** of both the environment and culture of the places they visit.

One of the biggest problems that tourists cause is litter. Once a beautiful place is discovered by travellers, it very quickly becomes covered with all types of plastic bottles, plastic bags, food waste, and the like. The saddest part of this situation is that it is one that could be easily resolved if tourists simply took their trash with them until they reached a garbage bin. There may be few excuses for the lack of proper trash **disposal** other than **sheer** laziness and disrespect.

As for cultural influences, this issue is a much harder one to **cope with**, as it is not the responsibility of tourists to preserve the culture of a place. A society of people will change naturally over time with the introduction of new ideas from foreign places. Of course, there are some things that tourists can do

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为游客在保护所访问地的环境和文化上发挥着重要作用。

主体 1 段

原因 1+ 拓展——环境上，游客造成的最大问题就是垃圾的处理。这一问题完全可以通过随身携带垃圾并投放到垃圾箱轻松解决。

主体 2 段

原因 2+ 拓展——文化上，游客可以确保自身不对文化古迹造成破坏、不窃取文物等来保护当地的文化。

to at least ensure that culture is not destroyed, such as not **defacing** cultural monuments or stealing **relics**. Such acts do not require much effort beyond being respectful, so I see no reason why they cannot be done.

It is understandable that people travelling to an **exotic** location do not wish to think too hard about everything they are doing; they are on vacation after all. However, I think that some simple **due diligence**, combined with basic anti-litter and anti-**vandalism** laws could **go a long way towards** making sure that a popular travel destination can be enjoyed for years to come. Bringing their own cloth shopping bags to prevent the use of harmful plastic ones when buying supplies, and encouraging fellow travellers to mind their waste are both good starts along this road.

结尾段

解决方案——游客可以选择自带布料购物袋，防止使用塑料袋并乱扔，也要鼓励同行的人注意别乱扔废弃物。



参考译文

「许多负责任的游客注意保护他们所访问地的环境和文化。其他人认为不可能成为负责任的游客。原因和解决方案是什么？」

旅行的人总是希望访问原始的（pristine）地方，这些地方未受到现代生活带来的影响和垃圾的影响。然而，这些游客中的大多数并不关心他们在这件事上的责任，有些人认为他们不需要做任何其他事情，只要来花钱就行。我个人认为，游客在保护（conservation）他们所访问地的环境和文化方面发挥着重要作用。

游客造成的最大问题之一就是垃圾。一旦旅行者发现一个美丽的地方，这个地方很快就会被各种类型的塑料瓶、塑料袋和食物垃圾等所覆盖。这一情况最悲哀的地方在于：游客只要随身携带垃圾，直至将其扔到垃圾箱，这一问题便可轻松解决。除了纯粹的（sheer）懒惰和不尊重之外，可能没有任何其他理由来解释未对垃圾进行适当的处理（disposal）。

至于文化影响，这个问题处理（cope with）起来要困难得多，因为保护一个地方的文化不是游客的责任。随着外国新思想的引入，人类社会将随着时间的推移自然地发生变化。当然，游客可以采取一些措施，至少确保文化不被破坏，例如不破坏（deface）文化古迹或窃取文物（relic）。这么做不太费劲儿，只需要尊重当地文化就行，所以我认为没有理由做不到这一点。

到有异国情调的（exotic）地方旅行的人不希望对他们正在做的事情思考过多，这是可以理解的；毕竟他们正在度假。但是，我认为，一点儿简单的尽职（due diligence），加上基本的反垃圾和反破坏（vandalism）法，对确保一个受欢迎的旅游目的地可以在未来多年都能被人享用这个方面大有裨益（go a long way towards）。人们可以自带布料购物袋，以防止在购买物品时使用有害的塑料袋，并鼓励同行的游客注意他们的垃圾，做到这两点是这条环保道路的良好开端。

真题 4

2017.4.8

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some countries around the world, men and women are having babies late in life.

What do you think are the reasons for this?

Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

In much older human societies, couples would often have children in their teens, ages we would consider shocking today. However, nowadays, people in some parts of the world are making the curious decision to have children considerably late in life even by modern standards. While I do not think that people should be having children before adulthood, I disagree with the idea of having children during late adulthood.

There are various factors contributing to this trend of late **child rearing**. Some researchers **attribute** it **to** higher levels of education, citing studies that suggest that the better an education a couple possesses, the longer they will wait to have children. On a similar note, social changes such as female **empowerment** may also play a role, as women no longer wish to be seen as nothing but reproductive organs in society. Other reasons may perhaps involve economic stress in these countries experiencing this phenomenon. As resources become scarcer, couples may become more **hesitant** to have children due to the considerable amount of time, money and energy required to raise a child.

开头段

引起话题 + 个人观点——以前生育比较早，现在普遍晚育。我不同意成年之前那么早生孩子，但我也不同意晚育。

主体 1 段

回答问题 1——教育水平提高，女性不再希望被视为生育机器；抚养孩子需要大量的金钱、时间和精力，夫妻双方可能会犹豫不决。

Whatever the reasons may be, this trend of late-life childbearing is **ultimately detrimental**. There are the obvious health risks for the mother and child, as the chances of birth **defects** or **complications** during labour increase **exponentially** once a woman reaches the age of forty. There are also national concerns, as in the case of Japan, where the young population is increasingly less **inclined** to have children when they are in their **prime**, if at all, leading to severe population decline.

In summary, a few factors are responsible for late childbearing. Some people may think that having children later in life will allow parents to **amass** the necessary resources and achieve a level of stability that is **conducive to** raising a child. However, I do not believe that this is a sufficient reason to risk the health of the mother and society.

主体 2 段

回答问题 2——我认为晚育的危害还是很大的，尤其对女性和孩子的健康，对国家而言会导致人口严重下降。

结尾段

总结——有几个因素造成了晚育，一些人可能觉得晚育能让父母积累必要的资源，进而有利于抚养孩子，但我认为这不足以让人冒着女性健康和社会人口严重下降之险来实现。



参考译文

「在世界上的一些国家，男女通常会晚育。你认为这是什么原因？优势是否超过了劣势？」

在更为古老的人类社会中，夫妻往往会在十几岁生育——我们现在会对这个育龄感到震惊。然而，如今，世界上一些地方的人们正在做出高龄（即使按照现代标准也已相当晚）才要孩子的奇怪决定。虽然我不认为人们应该在成年之前生孩子，但我也不同意在成年晚期才生孩子的想法。

造成这种晚育（child rearing）的因素有很多。一些研究人员将其归因于（attribute to）更高的教育水平，理由是研究表明，一对夫妇所受教育越好，他们等待生孩子的时间就越长。同样，女性赋权（empowerment）等社会变革也可能发挥作用，因为女性不再希望被视为社会中的生育机器。其他原因也许与经历这种现象的国家的经济压力有关。随着资源越来越少，由于抚养孩子需要大量时间、金钱和精力，夫妻可能对生孩子更加犹豫不决（hesitant）。

无论原因是什么，这种晚育的趋势最终（ultimately）都是有害的（detrimental）。对母亲和孩子来说，存在着明显的健康风险，因为一旦女性到了 40 岁，在分娩过程中出现先天缺陷（defect）或并发症（complication）的概率会成倍（exponentially）增加。还有一些国家层面的担忧，比如日本，年轻人在壮年时期（prime）越来越不愿意（incline）生孩子，导致人口严重下降。

总之，有几个因素导致了晚育。有些人可能认为，晚育可以让父母积累（amass）必要的资源，达到有利于（conducive to）抚养孩子的稳定水平。但是，我认为这不足以让人们去冒母亲的健康和社会健康之险。

真题 5

2017.2.11

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In modern society, ambition is more and more important.

How important do you think ambition is for being successful in life?

Is it a positive or negative characteristic?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

There is a famous saying that states, 'Individuals should always aim for the moon, for even if they miss, they will land amongst the stars.' This expression aptly summarises my opinion regarding ambition: it is one of the most important **traits** a person can possess.

A quick search on the Internet can help us find an almost endless number of **motivational** quotes like the one above, all expressing how important it is to have a goal to pursue. The need for a goal is practically built into the DNA of every living thing on our planet, in its most basic form, the urge to survive and propagate the species. Since we have evolved merely living day to day, humans need something else to look forward to; otherwise, we may **languish** in **existential dread**. While some people may be content to do just that, they are rarely genuinely happy doing so, usually harbouring resentment for those who have succeeded, and offering endless excuses for their own failures.

Of course, ambition is not without its downsides. Practically everyone in the USA knows the name Bernie Madoff, the man who **swindled** billions of dollars from thousands of people

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为雄心壮志对于生活的成功至关重要。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，拥有雄心壮志会心存目标，对生活充满期待，不为失败找借口。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——物极必反，雄心壮志可能成为贪婪者的利器。但我认为，这种情况还是少见，不能因为个别案例就阻止人们制定很高的目标。

through Ponzi scheme investments. His current life sentence in prison serves as an example for those whose ambitions turn into greed. No matter how much we desire to achieve our goals, we must do so without Machiavellian strategies. Luckily, despite the media attention of these cases, they are rare and should not deter one from setting high goals.

“庞氏骗局”是指骗人向虚设的企业投资，以后来投资者的钱作为快速盈利付给最初投资者以诱使更多人上当。庞氏骗局是一种最古老和最常见的投资诈骗，是金字塔骗局的变体。

马基雅维利 (Machiavelli, 1469—1527) 是意大利政治家和历史学家，以主张为达目的可以不择手段而著称于世，马基雅维利主义 (machievellianism) 也因之成为权术和谋略的代名词。

In sum, I firmly believe that ambition is a quality essential for one to achieve success. Without it, people would lose their motivation and quickly give up when coping with challenges in life. In fact, the fear of becoming consumed by one's ambition must not lead to hesitation in one's pursuits.

结尾段

结论——我依然认为雄心壮志不可少，没有它生活会缺乏动力，不能因为害怕个人被野心吞噬就不去追求目标。



参考译文

「在现代社会中，雄心壮志越来越重要。你认为雄心壮志对于生活上获得成功有多重要？这是积极的还是消极的特征？」

有一句名言这么说：“个人应该始终瞄准月亮，因为即使他们错过了，也会落在众星之中。”这个表达恰当地总结了我对雄心壮志的看法：它是一个人可以拥有的最重要的特质 (trait) 之一。

在互联网上快速搜索可以帮助我们找到几乎无穷无尽如上所述的励志 (motivational) 语录，都表达了有目标追求的重要性。对目标的需要几乎存在于我们地球上每个生物体的 DNA 中，其最基本的形式是生存和繁殖物种的冲动。由于我们日复一日地生活，人类需要别的东西作为期待；否则，我们可能会因对存在主义的 (existential) 恐惧 (dread) 而萎靡不振 (languish)。虽然有些人可能满足于这样做，但他们这样做很少真正幸福，通常会对于那些成功的人抱怨，并为自己的失败提供无尽的借口。

当然，有雄心壮志并非没有缺点。在美国，每个人都知道伯尼·麦道夫这个名字，这个人通过庞氏骗局从成千上万的人那里骗了 (swindle) 数百亿美元。他目前在监狱服无期徒刑 (life sentence in prison)，给那些野心变成贪婪 (greed) 的人提供了范例。无论我们多么渴望实现目标，都必须在不使用马基雅维利策略的情况下去实现。幸运的是，尽管媒体关注这些案件，但这类案件很少见，不应妨碍人们去制定很高的目标。

总而言之，我坚信雄心壮志是获得成功必不可少的一项品质。没有它，人们就会失去动力，并在应对生活挑战时迅速放弃。事实上，人们绝不能因为害怕被个人野心所吞噬 (consume) 而在追求时犹豫不决。

真题 6

2017.1.12

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

On vehicle-free day, private cars, trucks, and motorcycles are banned in the city centre while public transport, such as bicycles, buses, and taxis are permitted.

Do the benefits of vehicle-free day outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

It has been common in many major cities around the world to **mandate** vehicle-free days when all private transport is banned as a means to reduce pollution and traffic congestion. While it is important that cities take steps to reduce **emissions** and protect the environment, I do not think that the benefits of a vehicle-free day would **outweigh** the negative consequences it would cause.

It may at first seem that banning private cars, trucks and motorcycles in the city centre would encourage more people to use public transport. However, it would do more to **inconvenience** people who are already accustomed to using one method of transportation and cause discontent for the day, rather than build awareness. Also, because numerous businesses in the city rely on trucks and motorcycles to deliver their daily goods, banning them for a day could have **devastating** economic effects on smaller companies and workers that rely on such services.

There are certainly some benefits to be gained from the day itself, though. The usual **haze** that plagues most modern cities would be greatly reduced, for one thing, and the traffic jams that cause so much **chaos** would also see a decline. However, this would last only one day, and no longer, and in big cities,

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我认为无车日的坏处超过了好处。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为，无车日会导致一些人的不便和不满，对依赖卡车和摩托车等运输工具的小公司和工人造成破坏性的经济影响。

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——这么做也有好处，可以减少雾霾和缓解交通堵塞。但我认为仅此一天不足以解决根本问题，相反可能造成一些负面影响。

people have short memories. As a result, the vehicle-free day would probably be thought of less as an awareness-building celebration of environmentalism. On the contrary, it may be regarded more as a single day when no one can get anything delivered, and all public transport will be jammed full of people who have no other options to get around town.

While it is a noble goal to try to reduce the amount of traffic in cities, I cannot agree with the plan to ban cars, trucks and motorcycles altogether, even if it is for only one day. Too many people and businesses rely on them for their day-to-day affairs, and the loss of profits and productivity would not be worth a single day of more convenient traffic.

结尾段

结论——虽然这个活动的目的是好的，但我觉得比起这一天造成的各种损失，这一活动不太值。



参考译文

「在无车日，市中心禁止使用私家车、卡车和摩托车，而允许使用自行车、公共汽车和出租车等公共交通工具。无车日利大于弊吗？」

世界上许多主要城市普遍规定了（mandate）无车日，那一天禁止所有的私人交通工具，将其作为减少污染和交通拥堵的一种手段。虽然城市采取措施减少排放（emission）和保护环境非常重要，但我认为无车日的好处不会超过（outweigh）其造成的负面后果。

乍一看似乎禁止在市中心使用私家车、卡车和摩托车会鼓励更多人使用公共交通工具，但这样做会给已经习惯使用一种交通工具的人带来不便（inconvenience），导致他们对于这一天的不满，而不会让他们建立环保意识。此外，由于城市的许多企业依靠卡车和摩托车来运送它们的日常用品，因此禁止它们一天可能对依赖此类服务的小公司和工人造成破坏性的（devastating）经济影响。

不过，这一天肯定会有一些好处。一方面，困扰大多数现代城市的常见雾霾（haze）将大大减少，导致如此多混乱（chaos）的交通堵塞也会出现下降。然而，这只会持续一天，不会超过一天；在大城市，人们有健忘症。因此，无车日可能不会被认为是环保主义的宣传活动。相反，这一天会被更多地认为是特殊的一天：没有任何人可以交付货物，在城里逛的人如果没有其他交通方式，将会挤满公共交通工具。

虽然尝试减少城市交通量是一个崇高的目标，但我不同意完全禁止汽车、卡车和摩托车的计划，即使只有一天也是如此。太多的人和企业依赖它们进行日常活动，虽然这一天的交通更方便，但是不能抵消给利润和生产力造成的损失。

真题 7

2016.2.18

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Human activities have negative effects on plants and animal species. Some people think it is too late to do something about the problem, while others believe that effective action can be taken to improve the situation.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



高分范文

The amount of environmental damage that has been caused by human activity has been **devastating**, with countless extinctions around the globe. **In light of** this realisation, many believe that all is lost, and nothing can be done to repair what has been done, while others maintain the hope that there is something we can do. It is my belief that humans still have the chance, and the ability to **reverse** much of the damage and save what environments and species we have.

It is easy to forget that there were similar times, not too long ago in the past, when the environment seemed to be on the **brink** of total **collapse**. Looking back at the end of the industrial revolution, cities were **blanketed** with coal **smog**, and vast **swaths** of **verdant** forests were reduced to **barren wastelands**. However, due to the **outspoken** voices of many influential conservationists, such as American president Theodore Roosevelt, laws were passed to relocate factories and set up protected areas such as **Yellowstone National Park**. The same may be done today, especially with our advancements in energy technology. All that humanity needs to do is to avoid developing **habitats** that house **endangered species**, and be

开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——一方认为对于环境造成的破坏修补为时已晚，另一方则认为我们可以做些什么弥补。我赞同后者的观点。

主体 1 段

正面论证——我们可以建立保护区或避免开发濒临灭绝物种的栖息地，愿意通过减少整体消费来降低废物的排放。

黄石国家公园 (Yellowstone National Park), 简称黄石公园, 由美国国家公园管理局负责管理。1872 年 3 月 1 日它被正式命名为保护野生动物和自然资源的国家公园, 于 1978 年被列入世界自然遗产名录。这是世界上第一个最大的国家公园。

more willing to curtail our overall consumption, and as a result lower the amount of waste we produce.

However, when it comes to larger scale issues such as climate change and ocean **acidification**, humanity may find it far too challenging for even modern technology to **tackle** these kinds of **potential** disasters. After all, we do not yet have any machines that can change the temperature of an entire region or change the chemical nature of the ocean without causing unknown **chain reactions**. This is all true. However, if these issues have been caused or at least influenced by human actions, then it stands to reason that we can in some way **effect** positive change as well. As noted above, we can **curb** the amount of pollution we generate, and perhaps through changing the forms of energy we use for large-scale production, we can allow the planet to **self-correct**, creating habitats friendly to plants and animal species.

In conclusion, I am convinced that humanity can do something to **address** the damage that we have **inflicted on** the environment. Through establishing protected zones and reducing the pollution that we produce, we may provide an environment that will allow the planet to **heal** itself naturally and be compatible with well-being of plants and animal species.

主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——一些气候变化和海洋酸化等大规模的问题，即使是现代技术也很难对付。但我认为，我们可以通过遏制生产的污染量，改变用于大规模生产的能源形式，确保地球进行自我修复，而不是让问题变得更严重。

结尾段

结论——我认为人类可以通过一些举措解决对环境造成的破坏，比如通过建立保护区和减少污染的制造，让地球慢慢地自愈。



参考译文

「人类活动对植物和动物物种有负面影响。有些人认为对这个问题采取行动为时已晚，而另一些人则认为可以采取有效措施来改善这种状况。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

人类活动对环境造成的破坏程度是毁灭性的 (devastating)，致使全球无数物种灭绝。鉴于 (in light of) 这种认识，许多人认为一切都失去了，没有任何办法可以修复已经做过的事情，而其他人则充满希望，觉得我们可以做些什么。我相信人类仍有机会能够扭转 (reverse) 大部分环境破坏，并拯救我们拥有的环境和物种。

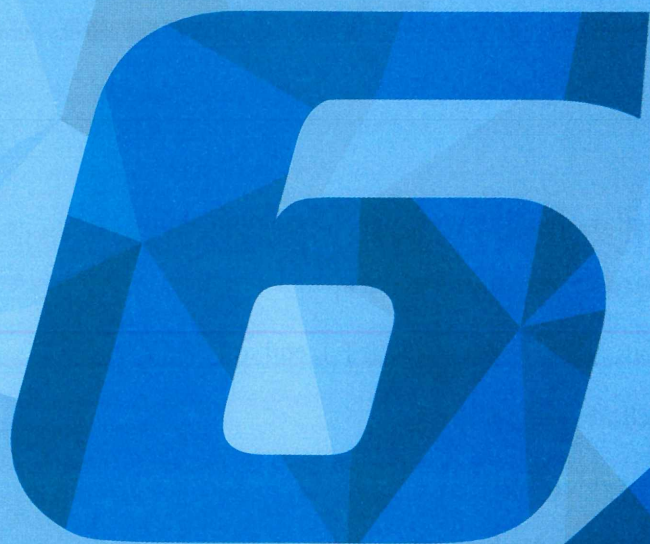
人们很容易忘记在不远的过去，曾经有过相同时期，当时环境似乎处于完全崩溃 (collapse) 的边缘 (brink)。工业革命末期，城市煤烟 (smog) 缭绕 (blanket)，大片 (swath) 青翠的 (verdant) 森林沦为贫瘠的 (barren) 荒地 (wasteland)。然而，由于许多有影响力的环保主义者，如美国总统西奥多·罗斯福的直言不讳的 (outspoken) 意见，通过了法律，搬迁工厂并建立黄石国家公园等保护区。今天也可以这样做，特别是随着我们在能源技术方面的

进步更是如此。人类需要做的就是避免开发濒临灭绝物种 (endangered species) 的栖息地 (habitat), 并且更愿意减少我们的整体消费, 从而减少我们生产的废物量。

然而, 当涉及诸如气候变化和海洋酸化 (acidification) 等更大规模的问题时, 人类可能会发现即使是现代技术也难以应对 (tackle) 这些潜在的 (potential) 灾难。毕竟, 我们还没有任何机器可以改变整个地区的温度或改变海洋的化学性质, 而不会引起未知的连锁反应 (chain reaction)。这都是事实。但是, 如果这些问题是由人类行为引起的, 或至少是受人类行为影响的, 那么我们可以在某种程度上带来 (effect) 积极的变化。如上所述, 我们可以遏制 (curb) 我们产生的污染量, 也许通过改变我们用于大规模生产的能源形式, 可以让地球自我纠正 (self-correct), 形成有利于动植物的栖息地。

总之, 我相信人类可以做些什么来解决 (address) 我们对环境造成 (inflict on) 的破坏。通过建立保护区和减少我们产生的污染, 我们很有可能提供一个环境, 让地球自然地自愈 (heal), 与动植物的生存不冲突。

Chapter



Task 1
真题还原及解析

Part 1 数据图

1

动态图

动态图，即有时间跨度的图表，该类图表有时间上的变化，主要展现出动态数据的特征，往往表现为某种趋势。

A

必备词汇

描述：(*v.*) describe; illustrate; display; depict; show; give information about

占据百分比：(*v.*) account for; represent; constitute; make up

位于，达到：(*v.*) stand at; arrive at; reach; begin at (起始于); end at (终止于)

上升：(*v.*) go up; increase; rise; climb; ascend; grow

(*n.*) increase; rise; climb; ascent; growth

(*adj.*) upward; increasing; rising; climbing; ascending; growing

下降：(*v.*) go down; decrease; decline; descend; drop; dip; fall

(*n.*) decrease; decline; descent; drop; dip; fall

(*adj.*) downward; decreasing; declining; descending; dropping; dipping; falling

急剧的 / 地、快速的 / 地、大幅度的 / 地：(*adj./adv.*) sharp(ly); rapid(ly); steep(ly); dramatic(ally); drastic(ally); significant(ly); considerable (considerably); marked(ly); substantial(ly); precipitous(ly)

缓慢的 / 地、逐渐的 / 地、小幅度的 / 地：(*adj./adv.*) gradual(ly); steady (steadily); consistent(ly); slow(ly); smooth(ly); gentle (gently); slight(ly); moderate(ly); mild(ly); modest(ly)

急剧上升：(*v.*) jump; surge; soar; shoot up; rocket up

(*n.*) jump; surge; soar

(*adj.*) jumping; surging; soaring

急剧下降：(*v.*) plummet; plunge; dive

(*n.*) plummet; plunge; dive

(*adj.*) plummeting; plunging; diving

稳定不变 : (*v.*) keep/remain+stable/constant/level (at); level out/level off (at)

波动 : (*v.*) fluctuate

(*n.*) fluctuation

升至最高点 : (*v.*) peak (at); reach the peak/top/summit/the highest point (at)

降到最低点 : (*v.*) bottom out (at); reach the bottom/the lowest point (at)

对将来数字的预测 : ...is+expected/projected/predicted+to do;

It is predicted/expected/predicted that...will...;

According to the predictions/expectations/predictions, ...will...

时间跨度 (从……到……) : from...to...; between...and...; during/over/in+the period from...to...; during/over/in+the period/spanning of...; lasting for...; over a 数字-单位 period (如 : over a 15-year period)

年代、世纪 : in the early/mid/late+世纪 / 年代 (如 : in the early/mid/late+20th century/1990s)

B 加分句式

a 简单句式

例 中国游客人数从 1950 年到 2000 年急剧增长。

译

· (*v.+adv.*) The number of Chinese tourists increased rapidly from 1950 to 2000.

· (*a+adj.+n.*) A dramatic growth was found in the figure between 1950 and 2000.

· The figure experienced/showed/depicted/saw/witnessed a sharply rising trend during the latter half of the 20th century.

· There was an exponential rise in the figure lasting for five decades (1950-2000).

· The 50-year period saw/witnessed a soaring trend in the figure.

b 复杂句式

★ 转折关系

∞ A..., while B...; Although A..., B...; Despite A..., B...

例 1 It rose rapidly to the peak of 15% in 2000, while after that it began to plunge.

例 2 Although it rose rapidly to the peak of 15% in 2000, then/after that it began to plunge.

例 3 Despite a rapid rise to the peak of 15% in 2000, then/after that it began to plunge.

★ 先后关系

∞ After A..., B...; A..., before B; A..., followed by B.

例 1 After rising sharply/a sharp rise to the peak of 15% in 2000, it began to plunge.

例 2 It grew dramatically to the peak of 15% in 2000, before dropping rapidly/a rapid drop.

例 3 It grew dramatically to the peak of 15% in 2000, followed by a rapid drop.

C 结构分析

a 开头段

数据图的开头段不能直接照抄题目，而是应该改写题目，把题目中的 below 去掉，然后可以选择替换词汇、更改词性和变换句式。

★ 句式

∞ The graph provided describes/illustrates/depicts+the changes/variations of.../how...changed/varied.

∞ A glance at the graph provided reveals+the changes/variations of.../how...changed/varied.

∞ Given is the graph which depicts/describes/illustrates/displays+the changes/variations of.../how...changed/varied.

真题举例 1

《剑9》Test 2

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002.

思路

首先，去掉上述题目中的 below；其次，替换 show 这个词为之前“A. 必备词汇”中表示“描述”的任意一个词或表达。另外，从 the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls 中可以读出描述的内容是电话的时长，因此改为 time spent by…。最后，“时间跨度”同样可以参考之前“A. 必备词汇”进行修改。

改1

· The chart describes the time spent by UK residents on different types of telephone calls between 1985 and 2002.

改2

因为本题是动态图，所以也可以改为 changes of... 或 how...changed。

· The chart depicts how the time spent by UK residents on different types of telephone calls changed during the period from 1985 to 2002.

改3

在此基础上，还可以用自己的语言概括出核心意思。

· The chart displays/compares the use of three kinds of telephone calls in British people's life over a 15-year period.

注意

如果图表中有一目了然就能够看出的整体概述 (overview)，那么可以加在开头段的后面（如下例）。

真题举例 2

《剑6》Test 2

The table below gives information about changes in modes of travel in England between 1985 and 2000.

Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
Car	3,199	4,806
Local bus	429	274
Long distance bus	54	124
Train	289	366
Taxi	13	42

Other	450	585
All modes	4,740	6,475

思路

可以从上图最后 1 行看到 All modes, 它表示总体上得出的出行方式的平均距离, 因此, 可以将这一总体分析直接写在开头段改写题目句之后。

改

The table compares the average distance travelled by different types of transport in English people's life in two particular years: 1985 and 2000. Generally speaking, English people preferred to travel in a longer distance in this period with the average distance of all modes increasing from 4740 miles in 1985 to 6475 miles in 2000.

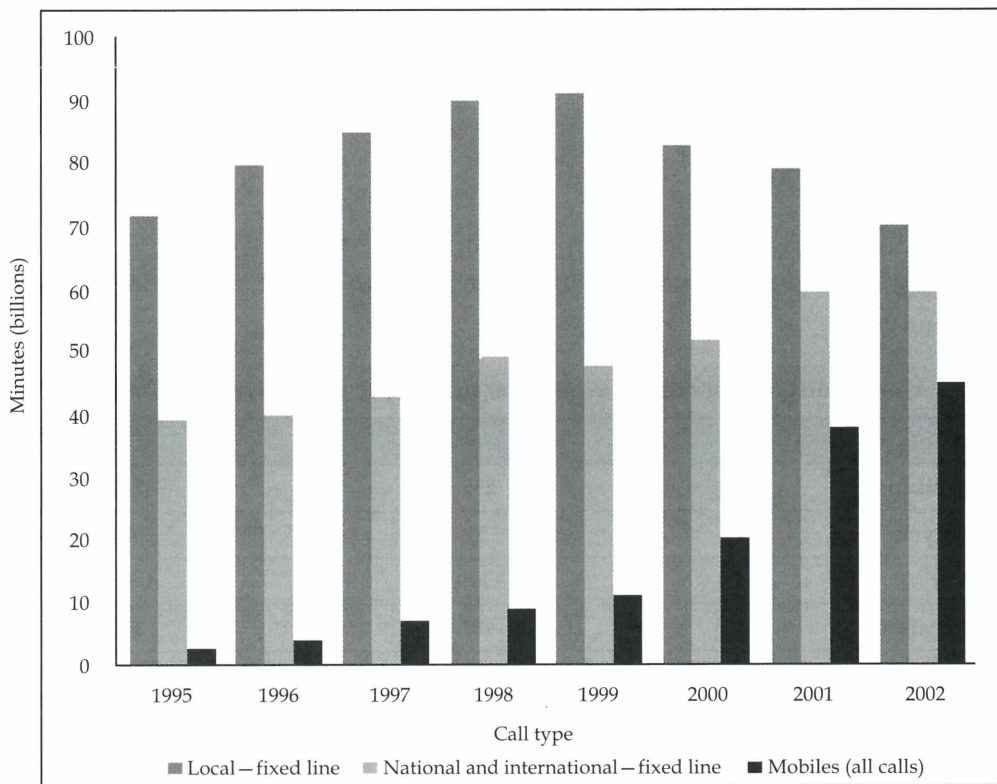
b

主体段

数据图的主体段是描述图形的关键, 也是考官打分的主要参考段落, 因此如何分段反映出了考生分析图形的逻辑思路。

就一般思路而言, 大部分考生能够从动态图形的变化趋势入手进行分析。很多时候都是把上升的数据和下降的数据分段进行分析。仍以《剑 9》Test 2 的 Task 1 为例:

UK telephone calls, by category, 1995-2002



思路

从图中可以看出, Local-fixed line 数值最高, 趋势是波动, 而 National and international-fixed line 和 Mobiles (all calls) 都是连续上升的, 因此我们可以分开讨论。例如: (考官范文)

Local fixed line calls were the highest throughout the period, rising from 72 billion minutes in 1995 to just under 90 billion in 1998. After peaking at 90 billion the following year, these calls had fallen back to the 1995 figure by 2002.

National and international fixed line calls grew steadily from 38 billion to 61 billion at the end of the period in question, though the growth slowed over the last two years.

There was a dramatic increase in mobile calls 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.

除此之外, 我们分析图形时还可以按照内容进行归类, 这样也有利于写结论时内容有所升华。例如: (同样以《剑 9》Test 2 Task 1 为例)

思路

从三类电话沟通的方式中, 我们可以观察到前两个都属于 fixed line, 所以可以把前两个内容和手机 mobile calls 分开讨论, 如下所示:

It is clear that the fixed line was the dominant electronic way for British people to communicate. It included two categories: Local-fixed line and National and international-fixed line. The former way was the most popular all the time, which increased from 72 billion minutes in 1995 to the peak of about 90 billion in 1998 and then fell back to the original figure in 2002. By comparison, as the second highest figure, National and international-fixed line experienced a sustained rise from less than 40 billion to 60 billion in the end, which was only a little lower than the first line.



结尾段

数据图的结尾段主要是为了总结图形并点题, 如果前面的段落已经将整篇作文的概述 (overview) 介绍过了, 也可以不写结尾段。

结尾段的内容包括两个部分: 整体趋势 + 极值, 但考生们要注意, 这里的结尾段不是写重复性的数据而是写实际反映出的意思。例如: (同样以《剑 9》Test 2 Task 1 为例)

思路

从图中可知, 所有三条线加起来的总数肯定是上升的, 所以反映出的意思是人们用电子产品沟通的时间在变长, 而且最高值和最低值分别是 Local-fixed line 和 mobiles, 所以对应的意思是 the most popular 和 the least popular。如下所示:

To sum up, English people spent more and more time on the use of electronic devices to communicate. Although local fixed line calls were still the most popular in 2002, the gap

between the three categories had narrowed considerably over the second half of the period due to the more and more utilisation of the other two categories.

D 真题范文及解析

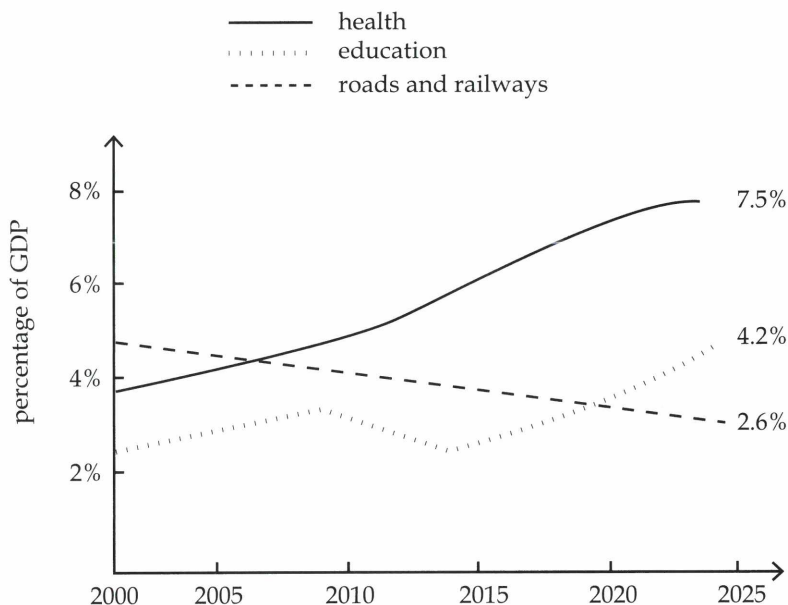
真题 1 2017.12.16

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the proportion of a country's GDP spending on three different areas from 2000 to 2025.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



图形解读

- (1) 起始点比较：道路交通花销最高（4.4%），其次是健康（3.8%），最后是教育（2.3%）；
- (2) 健康和教育花销是增长的，达到（7.5% 和 4.2%），而道路交通花销下降（2.6%）；
- (3) 健康和道路交通分别是连续增长和下降的，而教育支出出现了波动；
- (4) 健康花销最多，而道路交通花销最少。



高分作文

The line graph displays the percentages of total GDP spending that health, education, and roads and railways accounted for in a country in the years between 2000 and 2025.

Starting out in 2000, roads and railways had the highest proportion of spending of the three, at around 4.4%, with health following at about 3.8% and education at nearly 2.5%. Both health spending and education spending experienced net increases in their proportions of GDP spending between 2000 and 2025, finishing at 7.5% and 4.2% respectively. Roads and railways spending, on the other hand, showed a net decrease, falling to 2.6%. Tracing the progression of spending in all three categories, we can see that starting in the year 2000 roads and railways spending as a percentage of total GDP began to decline at a constant rate, which continued all the way to the year 2025. Health spending increased more or less consistently, until around 2020 the rate of increase began to slow, until leveling off in 2025. Education spending saw the most fluctuations, with a rate of increase that matched that of health spending between 2000 and 2010, followed by a period of declining spending from 2010 to 2015, and a return to a steady increase from then on.

In summary, in the years between 2000 and 2025, the greatest increase in the proportion of GDP spending was on health and education, respectively; meanwhile, roads and railways spending suffered the most significant overall decline throughout the entire period.

(246 words)



参考译文

该折线图显示了 2000 年至 2025 年间一个国家的健康、教育、公路和铁路支出占 GDP 总支出的百分比。

从 2000 年开始，公路和铁路支出在三者中的比例最高，约为 4.4%；健康支出约为 3.8%，教育支出约为 2.5%。健康和教育在 2000 年至 2025 年间的 GDP 支出比例均有净增长，分别达到 7.5% 和 4.2%。然而，公路和铁路支出净减少，降至 2.6%。根据三个类别的支出变化情况，我们可以看到，从 2000 年开始，公路和铁路支出占 GDP 总量的百分比开始以恒定速率下降，并持续到 2025 年。健康支出增加速率基本保持一致，直到 2020 年前后，增长率开始放缓，直到 2025 年趋于平稳。教育支出出现波动最大，增长率与 2000 年至 2010 年的健康支出相当，接下来是 2010 年至 2015 年的支出下降，从 2015 年起恢复稳定增长。

总之，在 2000 年至 2025 年期间，国内生产总值支出比例增加的分别是健康和教育；与此同时，公路和铁路支出比例在整个时期内明显下降。

真题 2

2017.12.14

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table shows percentage of adult using public transport to work or study in different cities of Australia. The table also shows the change between that period.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

City	1996 (%)	2006 (%)	Percentage change (%)
Sydney	23	26	13
Melbourne	11	12	9
Brisbane	12	18	33
Adelaide	12	14	7
Perth	13	15	16
Hobart	13	11	-17
Canberra	12	8	-33



图形解读

(1) 所有城市中,除了 Hobart 和 Canberra,其他五个城市的公共交通利用率都在上升;

(2) 从增长幅度来看, Brisbane 最大 (33%), 其次是 Perth 和 Sydney, 最后是 Melbourne 和 Adelaide;

(3) 截至 2006 年, Sydney 一直都是公共交通利用率最高的城市, 而 Canberra 取代了 Melbourne 成为利用率最低的城市, 但大多数城市还是越来越接受公共交通。



高分作文

The table provides the percentages of adults in various Australian cities who used public transport in the years 1996 and 2006.

From the chart's data, we can see that all the cities experienced an increased use of public transport from 1996 to 2006, with the exception of Hobart and Canberra, both of which

experienced a drop in public transport usage, 17% and 33% respectively. The city with the greatest change in the percent of adults using public transport was Brisbane, which went from 12% in 1996, to 18% in 2006; a 33% increase overall. Perth and Sydney had the second and third highest increases, at 16% and 13%, while the cities with the lowest increase were Melbourne and Adelaide, having only 9% and 7% increases respectively.

To sum up, by 2006, Sydney had always been the city with the highest using rate of public transport, whilst Canberra replaced Melbourne to become the city with the lowest using rate, but most cities tended to accept public transportation.

(166 words)



参考译文

该表提供了 1996 年和 2006 年澳大利亚各城市成年人使用公共交通工具的人数百分比。

从图表的数据中我们可以看到,从 1996 年到 2006 年,除霍巴特和堪培拉这两座城市外(这两个城市的公共交通使用人数比例分别下降了 17% 和 33%),所有城市的公共交通使用人数比例都有所增加。布里斯班使用公共交通工具的人数比例变化最大,从 1996 年的 12% 上升到 2006 年的 18%; 总体增长 33%。珀斯和悉尼的涨幅位居第二和第三,分别为 16% 和 13%; 而增幅最低的城市是墨尔本和阿德莱德,分别仅增长了 9% 和 7%。

总而言之,到 2006 年,悉尼一直是公共交通利用率最高的城市,而堪培拉取代墨尔本成为利用率最低的城市,但大多数城市都倾向于接受公共交通。

真题 3

2017.12.2

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

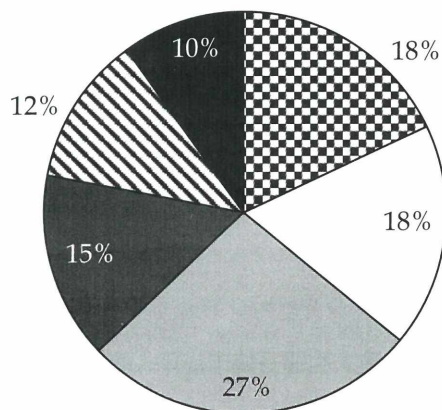
The charts below show the proportion of qualifications of graduates working in one advertising company in 1990 and 2010.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

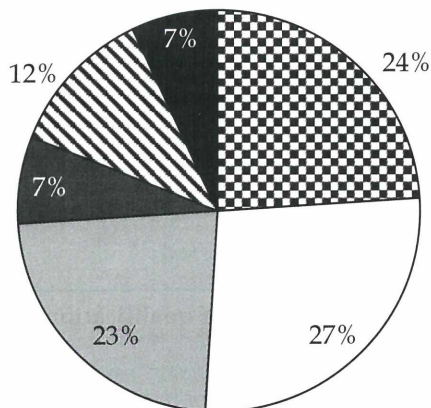
QUALIFICATIONS OF GRADUATES 1990

▣ First Degree:Arts □ First Degree:Science ▤ Master's Degree:Science
■ Master's Degree:Arts ▨ Doctor's Degree:Arts ■ Doctor's Degree:Science



QUALIFICATIONS OF GRADUATES 2010

▣ First Degree:Arts □ First Degree:Science ▤ Master's Degree:Science
■ Master's Degree:Arts ▨ Doctor's Degree:Arts ■ Doctor's Degree:Science



图形解读

(1) 比较 1990 年的两个极值：最大的是 Master's Degree in Science (27%)，最小的是 Doctor's Degree in Science (10%)；

(2) 比较 2010 年的两个极值：最大的是 First Degree in Science (27%)，最小的还是 Doctor's

Degree in Science (7%) ;

(3) 通过比较, First Degree in Arts and Science 越来越被公司看重, 而 Master's Degree in Arts and Science 趋于减少, Doctor's Degree in Arts and Science 变化不大。



高分作文

The two pie charts given compare the qualifications of graduates working in an advertising company in the years 1990 and 2010. The charts are each divided into First Degree, Master's Degree, Doctor's Degree, as well as Arts and Science categories for each.

In 1990, the qualification that most graduates working in the company had was a Master's Degree in Science, at 27%. Meanwhile, the least held qualification was a Doctor's Degree in Science, with only 10% of graduates holding one. While the Doctor's Degree in Science remained the lowest held degree in 2010, the percentage of graduates with this qualification dropped to 7%. At the same time, Master's Degrees in Science were supplanted by First Degrees in Science, with the former dropping to 23%, and the latter jumping from 18% in 1990 to 27% in 2010. As for the other degrees that graduates held, First Degrees in Arts increased from 18% in 1990 to 24% in 2010, and Master's Degrees in Arts dropped from 15% to 7%.

From the data provided, it would appear that First Degrees in both Arts and Science became more desired qualifications by the company, with Master's Degrees less so, and little change among Doctor's Degrees in the years 1990 and 2010.

(206 words)



参考译文

两个饼图比较了 1990 年和 2010 年在某广告公司工作的毕业生的学位。这些扇面分别分为第一学位、硕士学位、博士学位以及每个学位的文科和理科类别。

1990 年, 大多数在该公司工作的毕业生获得的学位是理科硕士学位, 占 27%。与此同时, 最少的学位是理科博士学位, 只有 10% 的毕业生持有。2010 年理科博士学位仍然是最少的, 并且具有此学位的毕业生比例下降到 7%。与此同时, 理科硕士学位被理科的第一学位取代, 前者下降到 23%, 后者从 1990 年的 18% 上升到 2010 年的 27%。至于毕业生持有的其他学位, 文科第一学位从 1990 年的 18% 上升到 2010 年的 24%, 而文科硕士学位则从 15% 下降到 7%。

根据所提供的数据来看, 在 1990 年和 2010 年, 文科和理科的第一学位成为公司更理想的学位, 硕士学位趋于减少, 而博士学位几乎没什么变化。

真题 4

2017.11.2

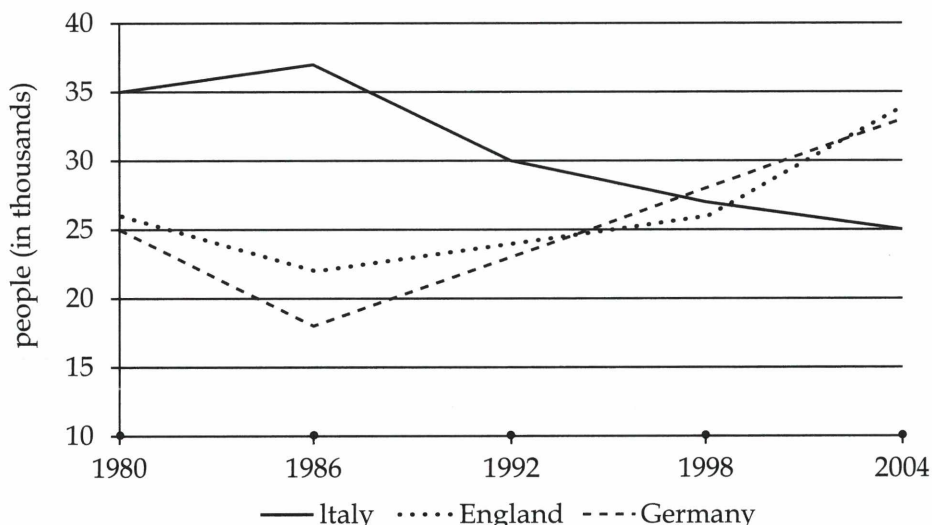
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the average number of people attending top-level football matches in three European countries from 1980 to 2004.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Average attendance per top-level football match in Italy, England and Germany



图形解读

(1) 描述起始点：1980年，Italy 的足球赛事上座率最高 (35 thousand)，而 England 和 Germany 都在 25 thousand 左右；

(2) 1986年，Italy 上升到最高点 (37 thousand)，而 England 和 Germany 降至最低点（分别为 23 thousand 和 18 thousand）；

(3) 1986年后，趋势扭转，Italy 连续下降，而 England 和 Germany 连续上升；

(4) 2004年，Italy 降至最低，而 England 和 Germany 上升到高点。



高分作文

The line graph compares the attendance rates of top-level football matches in Italy, England, and Germany from the years 1980 to 2004.

Italy had the highest attendance rates of all the countries between 1980 and 1986, with almost 35 thousand people attending top-level football matches in 1980, which increased to almost 37 thousand in 1986. Comparatively, England and Germany only had around 26 and 25 thousand attendees respectively, and both experienced decreases until 1986, falling to almost 23 and 18 thousand respectively.

After 1986, the trends reversed, with the attendance in Italy beginning to fall, whereas it began to rise in England and Germany. This trend continued, and in 1998, Italian attendance fell to nearly 27 thousand people, which was overtaken by that of Germany at almost 28 thousand, with England matching Italy with its original attendance rate of 26 thousand. After 1998, Italian attendance continued to decrease, while Germany's continued its previous rate of increase. England, however, had a spike in attendance between 1998 and 2004, becoming the country with the most attendees of top-level football matches in 2004, with about 34 thousand people on average. Germany was a close second, having just under 34 thousand attendees, while Italy fell all the way to an average of 25 thousand.

To conclude, the periods that saw the greatest changes in attendance in all countries were the years between 1980 and 1986, as well as from 1986 to 1992. In this period the popularity of football in Italy as compared to England and Germany, had opposite changes; Italy's attendance rose and then fell, while the reverse occurred in England and Germany. For most of the time, football was more popular in England than in Germany, save for the years between 1992 and 2004, where average attendance in England dipped below Germany's for a time.

(303 words)



参考译文

该折线图比较了 1980 年至 2004 年期间意大利、英格兰和德国顶级足球比赛的上座率。

在 1980 年至 1986 年间，意大利的上座率是图中所有国家中最高的，1980 年有近 3.5 万人参加顶级足球比赛，1986 年增加至近 3.7 万人。相比之下，1980 年英格兰和德国分别只有 2.6 万和 2.5 万人参加，之后两国的上座率都经历了下降，直到 1986 年分别降至近 2.3 万和 1.8 万人。

1986 年之后，趋势发生逆转，意大利的上座率开始下降，而英国和德国的则开始上升。这种趋势仍在继续。1998 年，意大利人数减少到约 2.7 万人，且被德国的人数（约 2.8 万人）

超过；英国的上座率与意大利的相当，这一数值恰好与英国原始上座率持平（2.6 万人）。1998 年之后，意大利的上座率持续下降，而德国继续保持之前的上升速率。然而，1998 年至 2004 年期间，英格兰的上座人数激增，在 2004 年成为参加顶级足球比赛人数最多的国家，平均约有 3.4 万人。德国紧随其后，略低于 3.4 万名参赛者，而意大利则一路下滑至平均 2.5 万名。

总而言之，所有国家上座率变化最大的时期是 1980 年至 1986 年以及 1986 年至 1992 年之间的年份。在此期间，与英格兰和德国相比，意大利足球的普及程度发生了相反的变化；意大利的出席人数上升然后下降，而英国和德国则相反。在大多数情况下，足球在英格兰比在德国更受欢迎，除了 1992 年至 2004 年之间，英格兰的平均上座率一度低于德国。

真题 5

2017.2.16

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show the number of international students in Canada and USA in 2002 and 2003, and also compare the three top sources of countries.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Canada: the number of students from three sources of countries

name of country	number of students (2002)	number of students (2003)	%
China	59,758	60,457	+4.5%
USA	14,990	15,300	+3%
India	33,812	34,412	+6%
total number	108,560	110,169	...

USA: the number of students from three sources of countries

name of country	number of students (2002)	number of students (2003)	%
India	198,258	201,568	+9.8%
China	89,119	87,019	-8.1%
Canada	5,602	5,752	+1.5%
total number	209,979	208,339	...



图形解读

- (1) 在加拿大,中国留学生人数最多,其次是印度;而在美国,印度留学生人数最多,其次是中国;
- (2) 在两幅图中,加拿大和美国都是彼此留学生人数最少的国家;
- (3) 从2002年至2003年留学生人数增长的幅度上讲,印度都是最大的,分别是6%和9.8%;
- (4) 中国留学生人数在加拿大有所增加(3%),而在美国是下降的(8.1%),这也是所有数据中唯一一个下降的数据;
- (5) 加拿大的美国留学生人数增长3%,美国的加拿大留学生人数增长1.5%。



高分作文

Here we are given two charts that compare the source nations of international students studying in USA and Canada in the years 2002 and 2003.

Starting with Canada first, we can see that the three source nations of international students are China, USA, and India. In the USA the three source countries were China, India, and Canada. In Canada's chart, we can see that in both years, China was the largest source of international students, followed by India. The reverse was true for the USA, where India was the largest source, followed by China.

In both charts, the USA and Canada were the smallest sources of international students to the other country. In terms of changes between 2002 and 2003, we can see that India showed the greatest increase in students sent to both countries, with a 6% increase in Canada and 9.8% increase in the USA. There was a 4.5% increase in the number of Chinese students going to Canada; however, the number of Chinese students going to the USA fell by 8.1%, the only negative change on both charts. The number of USA international students in Canada and Canadian international students in the USA rose by 3% and 1.5% respectively.

In sum, it would appear that the USA was the most popular destination for international students from India in both years, with nearly 200,000 of them going to the USA each year, as compared to Canada's 33-34 thousand or so per year. While more Chinese students chose to study in the USA overall, the number of them declined in the USA from 2002 to 2003, while in Canada the number rose. It would also appear that more USA students preferred to study in Canada than Canadian students in the USA, with nearly 15,000 USA students going to Canada, and only around 5,600 to 5,700 Canadian students going to the USA in each of the two years respectively.

(319 words)



参考译文

这里的两个表格比较了 2002 年和 2003 年在美国和加拿大学习的留学生来源国。

首先,在加拿大,我们可以看到留学生的三个来源国是中国、美国和印度。在美国,三个来源国是中国、印度和加拿大。在加拿大的图表中,我们可以看到,在这两年中,中国是最大的留学生来源,其次是印度。美国的情况恰恰相反,其中印度是最大的来源,其次是中国。

在这两张图中,美国和加拿大都是彼此留学生人数最少的国家。从 2002 年到 2003 年的变化来看,我们可以看到印度的学生增长率最高,留学于加拿大的增长 6%,留学于美国的增长 9.8%。去加拿大的中国学生人数增加了 4.5%;然而,去美国的中国学生人数下降了 8.1%,这是两个排行榜上唯一呈现下降变化的地方。加拿大的美国留学生和美国的加拿大留学生人数分别增长了 3%和 1.5%。

总而言之,看起来这两年来美国是最受印度留学生欢迎的目的地,其中每年有近 20 万人前往美国,相比之下,每年前往加拿大的人数约为 3.3 万至 3.4 万。虽然越来越多的中国学生选择在美国学习,但从 2002 年到 2003 年,去美国留学的中国学生数量有所下降,而在加拿大,这一数字有所上升。此外,与去美国的加拿大学生相比,美国学生更喜欢去加拿大学习;在这两年中,每年有近 1.5 万名美国学生前往加拿大,约 5600 名到 5700 名加拿大学生前往美国。

2

静态图

静态图,即无时间跨度的图表,该类图表中无时间或时间静止,主要展现出一定的数据对比,往往表现为某种对比而来的特征。

A

必备词汇

超过: exceed; surpass; overtake; outnumber

最大值: the largest/the highest...; rank the top; take the lead

第二大值: the second largest/highest...; take up the second position; the next one is...

中间值: this is followed by...; ...maintain the middle positions; lie in the middle

最小值: the smallest...; the lowest...; rank the last

B 加分句式

a 分数

∞ a half; a third; a quarter; two thirds; two fifths...

例 1 Nearly half of the children dropped out of school in the village.

例 2 More than seven in ten teachers have university degrees.

b 倍数

★ 静态比

∞ twice; three times; four times...

例 1 The number of boys is twice as large/big as that of girls.

例 2 There are twice as many boys as girls.

★ 动态比

∞ double, triple, quadruple

例 The number of boys doubled in the first decade, reaching 200 in 1990.

c 差距

例 In terms of the number, the gap/difference between men and women is not significant.

d 优势

例 In terms of the number, men have the significant advantage over women.

C 结构分析

a 开头段

静态图的开头段也是对题目进行改写，但由于没有数据的变化，只是不同数据间的比较，因此我们可以在句式中使用静态比较的词汇，如 comparison 和 distribution。

真题举例

源自胡敏雅思第七代《雅思写作（强化版）》

The chart below shows the numbers of male and female research students studying six science-related subjects at a UK university in 2009.

改 1

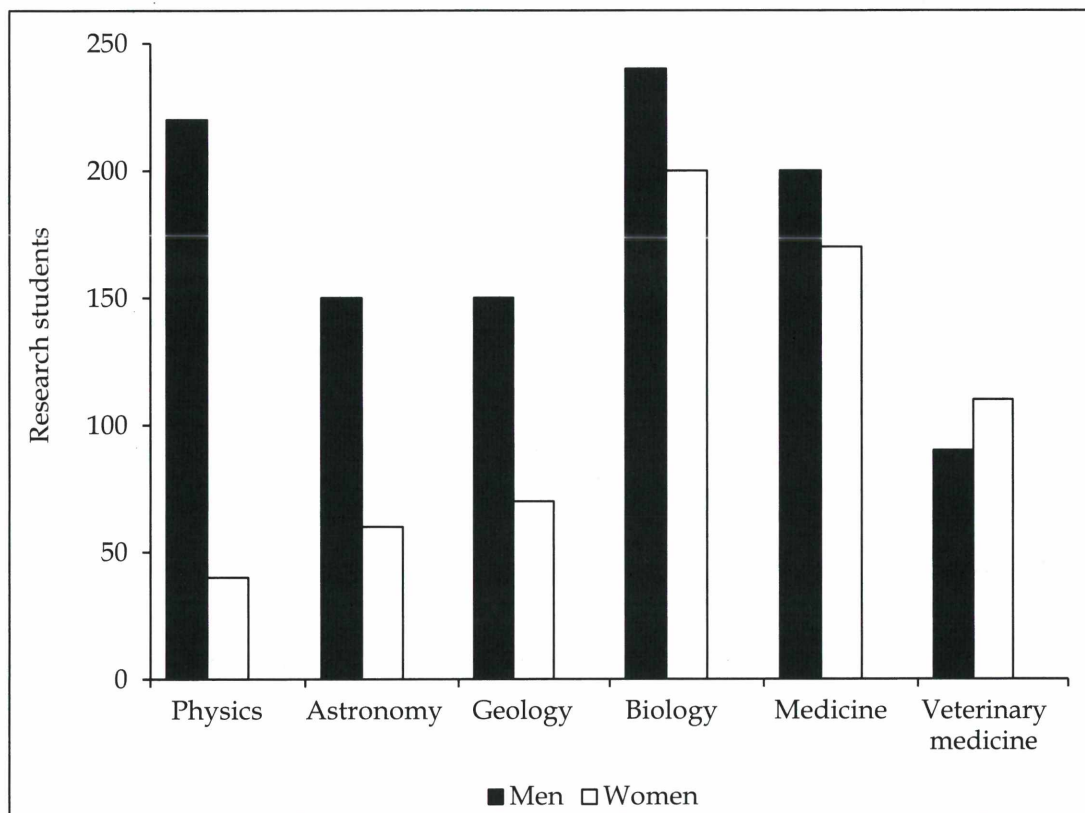
· The bar chart describes the gender distribution of students doing scientific research across a range of disciplines at a UK university in 2009.

改 2

· The bar chart illustrates the comparison of students doing scientific research across a range of disciplines by/according to gender at a UK university in 2009.

b 主体段

对于静态图的描述，我们要注重对比数据，对比的方法有两种：一种是大小比较，另一种是差距比较（gap/difference）。在解题过程中，两种方法的选择取决于对题目内容的分析。仍以上列真题为例：



思路

从上图中，我们可以看出男女在六门学科中的人数比较。按照大小比较的原则，男生人数在前五门学科超过女生，而女生人数只在最后一门学科上超过男生。按照差距比较的原则，前三门学科男女人数差距较大，而后三门学科差距较小。那最后挑选哪一

种方法比较呢？我们可以分析一下这六门学科，发现前三门学科更偏向于研究无生命的学科，而后三门都与生命研究相关。因此，这里采用差距比较的原则更为合适。主体段范文如下：

In five of the six disciplines, males outnumbered females. Male students **made up a particularly large proportion** of the student group in subjects related to the study of **inanimate** objects and materials: physics, astronomy and geology. The gender gap was particularly large in the field of physics, where there were five times as many male students as female students.

Men and women were more equally represented in subjects related to the study of **living things**: biology, medicine and veterinary medicine. In biology, there were nearly as many women (approximately 200) as men (approximately 240). This was also true of medicine. Veterinary medicine was the only discipline in which women outnumbered men (roughly 110 women vs. 90 men).

C 结尾段

静态图的结尾段只需要把整体的比较优势和劣势表达清楚就可以。如上图中，男生的优势明显，但女生在六门学科中也有相对比较喜爱的学科，所以范文如下：

Overall, the chart shows that at this university, science-related subjects continue to be **male-dominated**; however, **women** have a significant presence in fields related to medicine and the life sciences.

D 真题范文及解析

真题 1 2017.2.11

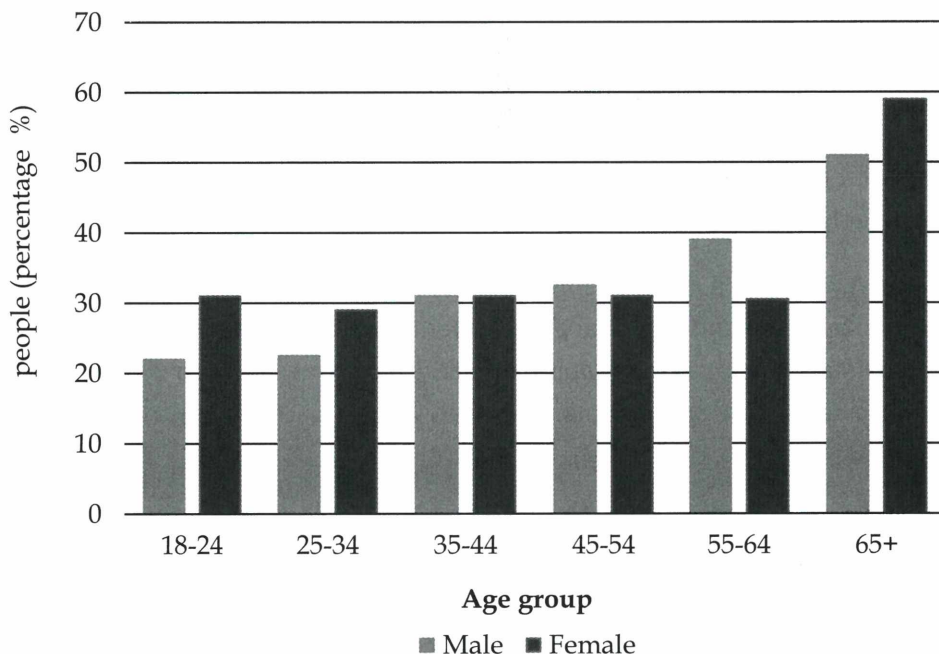
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart shows Australian people of no exercise in 2005 by age group.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Australian people of no exercise in 2005



图形解读

- (1) 65岁及以上的人最不愿意锻炼身体，男女比例分别是50%和60%左右；
- (2) 男生比例最少的是18—24岁，而女生是25—34岁；
- (3) 随着年龄的增长，不参加锻炼的男生人数连续上升，女生变化虽然有升有降，但数值都在30%左右，除了65岁及以上的人。



高分作文

The bar chart displays the percentage of people in Australia who did not exercise in the year 2005, divided by age group and gender.

According to the bar chart, Australians aged 65 and up had the highest percentage of both men and women who did not exercise in 2005, with nearly 50% and 60% respectively. The age group with the lowest percentage of men who did not exercise was that between the ages of 18 to 24, whereas the lowest percentage of women who did not exercise was in the 25-34 age group.

The chart's data implies a trend among Australian men wherein a greater percentage of the

male population ceases exercise as they age, with a sharp increase in this percentage between the age groups of 55-64 and 65+. As for women, there is no such a trend, as the percentage of women who did not exercise in 2005 remained around 30% in all age groups except 65+, where the percent spiked sharply from 30% to nearly 60%. Also, aside from the 35-44 age group, the chart shows that the difference between the percentage of men who did not exercise and the percentage of women who did not exercise fluctuated, with the greater percentage of non-exercising Australians being women in the 18-24 and 25-34 age groups, the reverse being the case in the 45-54 and 55-64 age groups, until finally it switched again in the 65+ age group.

In sum, the bar chart shows a generally inverse relationship between male and female Australians in 2005. In the youngest age group, there was a larger percentage of females who did not exercise than males, and the same is true for the 25 to 34-year-old group. In the 35-44 age group, the percentages become even, and then in the following age groups men overtake women in the percentage of those with no exercise. However, the final age group changes things, with the percentage of female Australians with no exercise spiking considerably.

(330 words)



参考译文

该柱状图显示了澳大利亚 2005 年不参加锻炼的人口比例，以年龄组和性别分组。

根据柱状图，65 岁及以上的澳大利亚人在 2005 年不锻炼的男女中所占比例最高，分别接近 50% 和 60%。不锻炼的男性比例最低的年龄组是 18 至 24 岁之间，而不锻炼的女性比例最低的是 25—34 岁年龄组。

该图表的数据表明了澳大利亚男性不锻炼的比例趋势，其中随着年龄的增长，更多的男性停止锻炼，55—64 岁和 65 岁及以上年龄组的这一比例尤为突出。至于女性，基本上没有这样的趋势，因为 2005 年不锻炼的女性比例在所有年龄组中保持在 30% 左右；除了 65 岁及以上，其百分比从 30% 猛增到近 60%。此外，除了 35—44 岁年龄组外，该图表显示了不锻炼的男女百分比之间差异的波动。18—24 岁、25—34 岁年龄组不锻炼的女性的比例更高；45—54 岁和 55—64 岁年龄组的情况相反，直到最后在 65 岁及以上年龄组再次转换。

总之，柱状图显示了 2005 年澳大利亚人男性和女性之间的一般反比关系。在最年轻的年龄组中，不锻炼的女性比男性更大，25—34 岁年龄组也是如此。在 35—44 岁年龄组中，百分比基本持平，然后在接下来的年龄组中，男性不锻炼者的百分比超过女性。然而，最终的年龄组改变了一些情况，澳大利亚女性不锻炼的百分比显著增加。

真题 2

《剑 12》Test 5

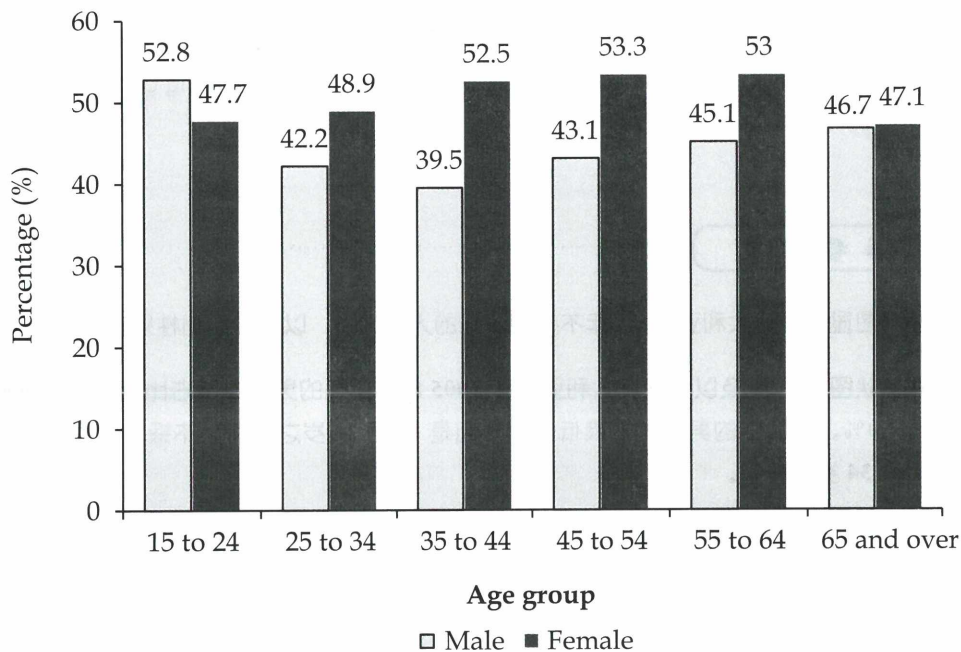
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart below shows the percentage of Australian men and women in different age groups who did regular physical activity in 2010.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of Australian men and women doing regular physical activity: 2010



图形解读

(1) 男生比例超过女生比例，只在 15—24 岁，属于青少年和较年轻的人，而且 52.8% 是男生的最高值；

(2) 女生比例明显超过男生比例，从 25—64 岁，属于成年人，而且差距比较大（从 6.7% 到 13% 不等），两者都以上升为主；

(3) 男女比例接近或差不多，在 65 岁及以上，属于老年人，都在 47% 左右。



高分作文

The bar chart depicts the gender distribution of Australians who took part in regular physical exercise according to age group in the year 2010.

It is manifest from this bar chart that, in four of the six age groups, women had the obvious advantage in the percentage of Australians taking part in the regular physical activities in 2010. To be specific, the dominance stood in the adulthood, from the age of 25 to 64. Their gaps ranged from 6.7% to 13% and generally we can see an increasing trend in both figures.

By comparison, the adolescence and younger people, namely from 15 to 24, was the only period when the male percentage exceeded that of females and the gap was about 5%. What should be noticed was that 52.8% was the men's highest figure in all groups.

As for the elderly people, men and women were more equally represented (46.7% and 47.1% respectively).

Overall, younger men preferred to participate in regular sporting activities compared with the middle-aged women who had the greatest enthusiasm for exercise. And with the age group (25-64), both genders were more and more willing to do it.

(191 words)



参考译文

该柱状图描绘了 2010 年澳大利亚人不同年龄组参加定期体育锻炼的性别分布。

从这个柱状图中可以看出，共有六个年龄组，其中四个组中的女性在 2010 年参加常规体育活动的人中占有明显优势。具体而言，优势处于成年期，即年龄在 25—64 岁之间。他们的差距介于 6.7% 至 13% 之间，总体而言，我们可以看到这两个数字呈上升趋势。

相比之下，青少年和年轻人，即 15—24 岁，是男性百分比超过女性的唯一时期，差距约为 5%。应该注意的是，52.8% 是男性在所有组中的最高数字。

至于老年人，男性和女性的比例相当（分别为 46.7% 和 47.1%）。

总体而言，与最热衷于锻炼的中年女性相比，年轻男性更愿意参加常规体育活动。随着年龄增长（25—64 岁），两性（大部分年龄组）都越来越愿意锻炼。

Part 2 非数据图

1 地图

地图题主要展现了某一事物地理位置或地理位置的变化，近些年主要考查的是**地理变迁题**，也就是给出两幅图进行前后比较，需要考生比较后描绘出发生的变化。

A 必备词汇

方位词：东 (east)；南 (south)；西 (west)；北 (north)；东南角 (southeast corner)

在……旁边 / 附近 adjacent to / next to / near

在……对面 on the opposite side of

在……边缘 on the western border of

连接 link / connect...to...

B 加分句式

位于、坐落于： be located.../be situated...

lie/stand

there be.../...can be found...

例

校园北面有一个大操场。

译

· A large sport field is located/situated in the north side of the campus.

· A large sport field lies/stands in the north side of the campus.

· There is a large sport field in the north side of the campus.

· A large sport field can be found in the north side of the campus.

C 结构分析

a

开头段

地图题的开头段主要介绍图形的基本情况，也就是“某地的布局及变化”。

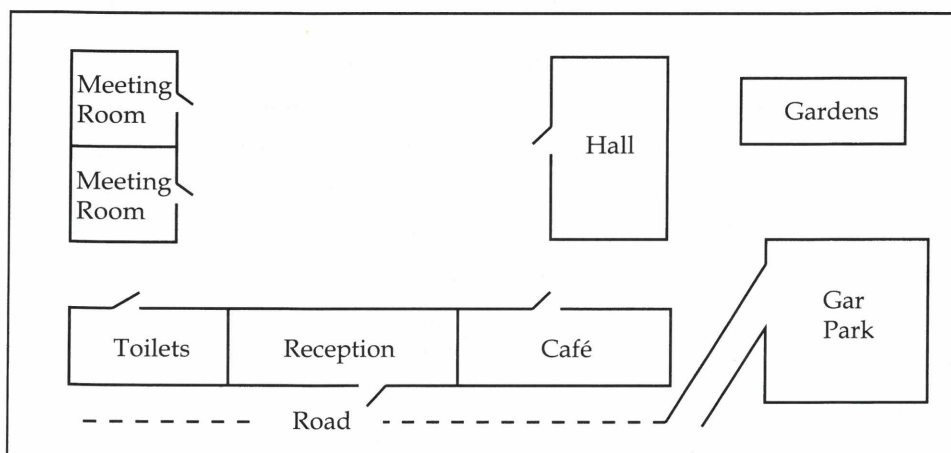
真题举例

2017.2.18

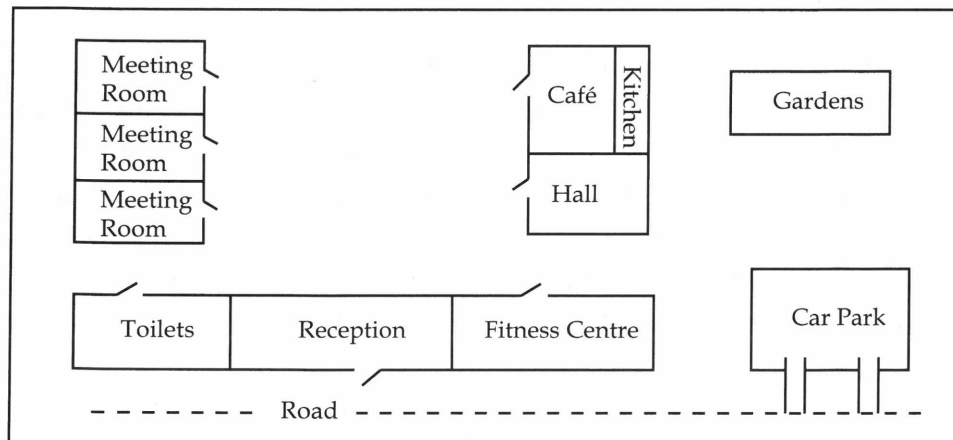
The picture shows the layout of a conference centre now and as planned for future.

Conference Centre

Present



Future



思路

这道题的题目比较简短，题目中的关键词为 layout，也就是两幅图描绘的是现在和将来计划的会议中心的布局。

改

Given are two pictures that reveal the layout of a conference centre now and a plan for future.

b 主体段

同样以上一部分中的题目为例，两幅图的描述顺序可以选择**先后顺序**，也可以选择**按照变化对比**来写。

思路 1

这里第一幅图我们按照先后顺序来写，即这幅图的空间顺序我们可以按照亲历者进入的顺序完成，如：1. 沿 road 进入会议中心；2. 停车场停车；3. 在 reception 办理手续，并介绍 toilets 和 café；4. 介绍 meeting rooms、hall 和 gardens。成文如下：

According to the first picture, people can drive their cars along the road to the car park, which is in the southeast corner. **To the west of it**, there are three rooms. **In the middle** is the reception where visitors could go through the procedures, while toilets and café are on its west and east respectively. Two meeting rooms lie in the northwest corner, and garden is in the northeast corner. **On its western opposite** we can see a hall of large space where/in which meeting participants could have a rest and talking.

注意

为了增加文章的连贯性，可以把方位状语前置；而且可以把某些地点的功能进行介绍，会使文章读起来更加生动。

思路 2

对于第二幅图，我们依照变化对比来写，对照第一幅图，依次描述变化：1. 停车场的两条通道；2. meeting room 增加了一间；3. hall 面积减半，增加 café 和 kitchen；4. 原来的 café 变成 fitness centre。成文如下：

Compared with the present situation, the plan shows great changes. On the one hand, the size of car park will decrease, with **two accesses** toward the road **so as to** make the smooth and well-organised parking. On the other hand, under the premise of remaining the original area, three meeting rooms with smaller size will be constructed based on the original place, while the size of hall will **shrink** and add café, as well as a small kitchen into the vacant **for the purpose of** satisfying visitors' demands of meal. What's more, the original café will disappear, replaced by a well-equipped fitness centre.

注意

对于描述变化，要合理地增加目的，这样读起来更有说服力和整体性。

c 结尾段

地图题的结尾段是对图形进行总结。继上一题，其结尾段成文如下：

By way of a conclusion, the conference centre develops toward a more **convenient and humanised** one. The plan will **facilitate** meeting attenders to a large extent. (总之，会议中心未来的发展会更加便利和人性化。该规划图会在很大程度上给与会者带来便利。)

D 真题范文及解析

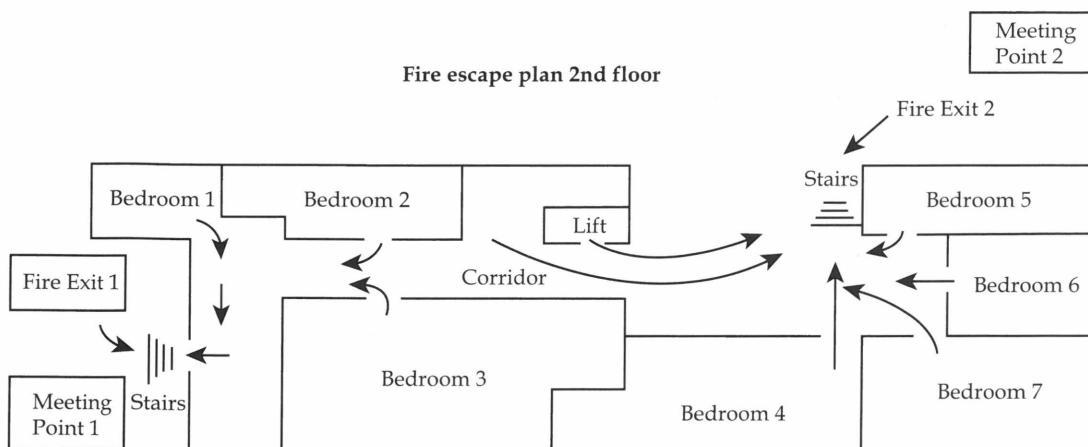
真题 1 2017.8.3

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram shows the fire escape plan in a dorm in a university.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



图形解读

这是一种新的地图题型，即火场逃生图。与以往描述变化的地图题不同，考生们需要按照图形中的箭头指示进行描述：

- (1) 介绍该楼层的房间布局；
- (2) 介绍西面的逃生路线；
- (3) 介绍东面的逃生路线。



高分作文

The provided diagram is a map of a fire escape plan for a university dorm. There is a total of two fire exits, with corresponding meeting points.

On the northern side of the dorm there are three bedrooms along the wall, labeled bedrooms 1, 2, and 5. Bedrooms 1 and 2 are adjacent to one another on the western side, while bedroom 5 is in the northeast corner of the building. To the east of bedroom 2 there is a small corridor leading to the lift, and next to that is a set of stairs leading to fire exit 2 and meeting point 2. The stairs to fire exit 1 are on the western wall of the building. On the southern wall of the building from west to east, Bedrooms 3, 4, and 7 can be found. Bedroom 6 is set against the eastern wall of the building. A corridor bisects the building from west to east, starting at the western wall and stopping at bedroom 6's door. Arrows on the diagram leading from each room to the fire exits indicate that anyone inside bedrooms on the west side of the building should use Fire Exit 1, while those on the east side, as well as anyone in the lift or corridor, should use Fire Exit 2.

In summary, according to the fire escape plan, in the event of a fire students living in bedrooms 1, 2 and 3 should proceed to Meeting Point 1 by way of Fire Exit 1, while all other rooms and people in the lift should head for Meeting Point 2 through Fire Exit 2.

(270 words)



参考译文

该示意图是大学宿舍的火灾逃生计划的地图。总共有两个消防通道,并有相应的集合地点。

在宿舍的北侧,沿着墙壁有三间卧室,标有卧室1、卧室2和卧室5。卧室1和卧室2相邻,位于西侧,而卧室5在建筑物的东北角。在卧室2的东边有一个通往电梯的小走廊,旁边是一组通往2号消防出口和2号集合位置的楼梯。通往1号消防出口的楼梯位于建筑的西墙上。在建筑的南墙上,从西到东,可以找到卧室3、卧室4和卧室7。卧室6位于建筑的东墙。一条走廊将建筑物从西向东一分为二,走廊始于西墙,终于6号卧室的门口。从每个房间通往消防通道的图上的箭头可以看出,建筑物西侧卧室内的任何人都应使用1号消防通道,而东侧的任何人以及电梯或走廊中的任何人都应使用2号消防通道退出。

总之,根据火灾逃生计划,如果发生火灾,居住在1号、2号和3号卧室的学生应通过1号消防出口前往汇合点1,而所有其他房间和电梯中的人员应前往2号消防出口并到达汇合点2。

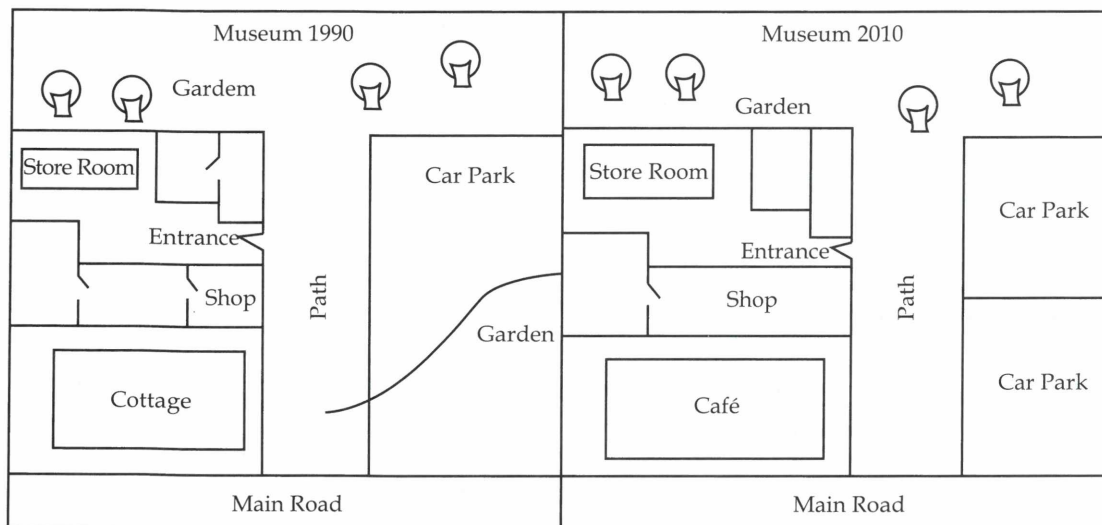
真题 2 2017.5.13

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams show a museum and its surroundings in 1990 and 2010.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



图形解读

- (1) 博物馆的位置在公路的西北面；
- (2) 1990 年，介绍 garden, store room, entrance, shop, empty rooms, cottage, path 和 car park 的位置；
- (3) 2010 年，shop 向西扩大了面积，把 cottage 改建成 café，garden 被 car park 替换。



高分作文

The diagrams above show the **layout** of a museum and its grounds in the years 1990 and 2010. It appears that changes were made to both the museum itself and the surrounding area between 1990 and 2010.

The basic layout in both years shows that **the museum** proper was located to the northwestern side of **the main road** at the bottom of the diagram. In both years, the entire northern quarter of the grounds consisted of **a garden**. In the year 1990, the inside of the museum contained **a storeroom** near the northwestern corner of the building, **an entrance** on the eastern side, **a small shop** on the eastern wall, adjacent to the entrance, and **a cottage** that took up the southern half of the building. There are various **empty rooms** above the entrance and to the west of the shop. Outside the building, **a path** separates the building from an area to the east that is dedicated to a car park and a garden. **The car park** is situated to the north of **the garden**, and the two are divided by an s-curved separator.

In the 2010 diagram, **the shop** had been expanded into one of the empty rooms to the west, and **the cottage** had been converted into **a café**. Also, **the car park and garden** had been renovated so that the s-curve was removed, with the two now in the shape of congruent rectangles.

(237 words)



参考译文

上图显示了 1990 年和 2010 年博物馆及其场地的布局。可以看出, 1990 年至 2010 年期间博物馆本身和周边地区都发生了变化。

这两年的基本布局表明, 博物馆本身位于图底部主要道路的西北侧。在这两年中, 整个北部地区都有一个花园。在 1990 年, 博物馆内部包含有一个靠近建筑西北角的储藏室, 东侧的入口以及东墙上的一个小商店; 靠近入口, 还有一个位于南半部的小屋建筑物。入口北侧和商店西侧有各种空房间。在建筑物外面, 一条小路将建筑物与东部区域隔开。东部区域专用于停车场和花园, 并且停车场与花园由 S 形曲线分隔, 停车场位于花园的北面。

在 2010 年的图中, 商店已经扩展到西边的一个空房间, 小屋已经改建成了一个咖啡馆。此外, 停车场和花园已经过翻新, S 曲线被移除, 呈现出两个全等长方形的停车场。

2

流程图

A

必备词汇

从流程图的考试历史来看, 主要分为两类: 一类是循环图, 主要描述某些动物的生命周期或大气循环, 另一类是起始图, 主要描述用一些原材料制作产品的过程。因此, 本小节流程图所必备的词汇也是从这两方面呈现的。

★ 循环图

lay eggs (产卵), hatch into (孵化), grow up (成长), mature (成熟的), feed on (以……为食), life cycle (生命周期)

★ 起始图

raw material (原材料), put/place (放置), add A to B (添加), container (容器), volume (体积), cubic (立方), square (平方), stir (搅拌), mix (混合), process (加工), mixture (混合物), heat up (加热), cool down (冷却), dry (干燥), dye (染色), evaporate (蒸发), liquid (液体), gas (气体), solid (固体), rotate (旋转), grind (研磨), powder (粉末), package (打包), deliver (传送)

B 加分句式

在流程图写作过程中,很多考生的表达会有记流水账的感觉,比如“首先,……;其次,……;然后,……;最后,……”。基本上,每一个步骤就是一个独立句子,考官看得多了,自然觉得啰嗦乏味,千篇一律。这里笔者分享一个将多个步骤整合在一起的万能句式,使考生在丰富语言和语法句式的同时,尽可能避免重复啰嗦。

★ 句式

∞ After A, B...; A..., before B./A..., followed by B.

例

梨罐头的制作:第一步是摘梨,第二步是运送到工厂。

改1

写成两个单句

· A: The pears are picked up.

· B: The pears are delivered to the factory.

改2

运用句式合并

· After being picked up, the pears are delivered to the factory.

· The pears are picked up, before being delivered to the factory.

· The pears are picked up, followed by delivering them to the factory.

C 结构分析

a

开头段

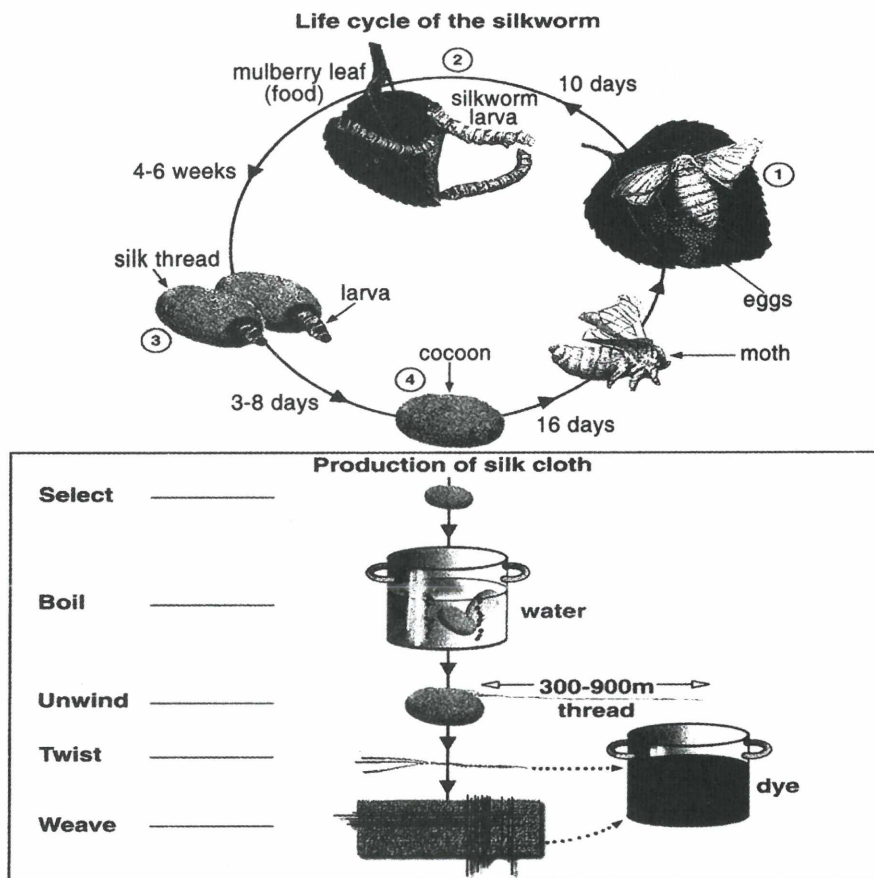
流程图的开头段是改写题目,介绍图形的主要内容,可以用这个句式改写: The diagram/flowchart gives information about the process of doing sth./how to do sth.; 接下来的介绍可

以分为几步 : It can be divided into (=outlined in) several consecutive steps.

真题举例

《剑6》Test 3

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth.



改

The first diagram shows that there are four main stages in the life of the silkworm.

b

主体段

流程图的主体段描述过程，按顺序依次描述每个步骤，要注意使用逻辑连接词，比如：

首先——to begin with; first of all; firstly; in the first stage; 其次——then; after that; thereafter; afterwards; secondly; subsequently; in the next stage; 最后——finally; at last; in the final stage。同样以上题为例：

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 emerge from these cocoons and the life cycle begins again. (第一幅图描述了蚕生命中的四个主要阶段。首先,成虫产卵,卵用十天时间变成幼虫,幼虫以桑叶为食。这一步持续长达6周,直到幼虫用丝线缠绕自己直至形成蛹。大约3周以后,成虫最终出来,新的生命周期又开始了。)

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 to 900 meters long, which means they can be twisted together, dyed and then used to produce cloth in the weaving stage. (蛹是制作丝绸的原材料。挑选完蛹后,把它们放在水里煮,然后进行抽丝。每条蚕丝长约300米至900米,它们经过捻、染色,然后在纺织阶段生产布料。)

C 结尾段

如果为两幅图构成的流程图,且第一幅图中的某个物品用作原材料去制作第二幅图中的产品的话,在结尾段,就需要对这种关系进行总结。同样以《剑6》这道题为例,成文如下:

Overall, the diagrams show that the cocoon stage of the silkworm can be used to produce silk cloth through a very simple process.

D 真题范文及解析

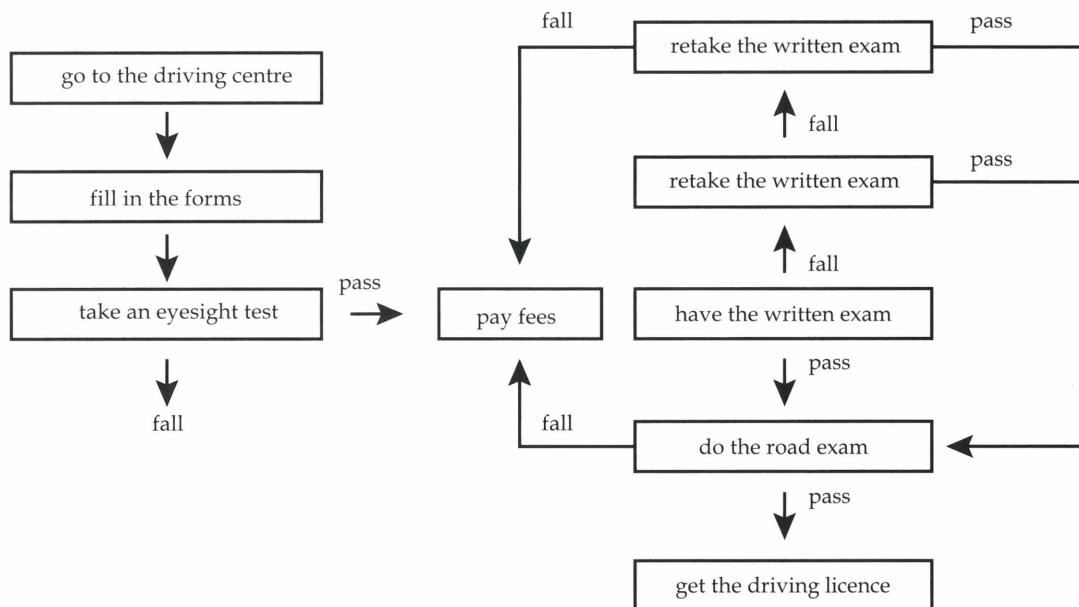
真题 1 2018.5.19

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the procedure of getting a driving licence in the US.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



图形解读

(1) 首先，进入驾照中心，填写表格，进行视力测试看是否合格。

(2) 合格者付费之后参加笔试，共有三次笔试机会，通过笔试者可以参加路考，通过路考者可获得驾驶执照。三次笔试仍未通过者则需要重新支付费用，再次进行笔试，以此类推。



高分作文

The diagram is a flow chart which lays out the process one must follow in order to receive a U.S. driver's licence.

Ostensibly, the prospective driver must first go to the driving licence centre, complete the required forms, and pass an eye exam before moving on to the next phase of the process. If applicants fail the eye exam, they will be deemed unqualified for operating a motor vehicle. This part of the process is entirely free.

After the forms have been submitted and the eye exam has been passed, the applicant must pay the required fees and take the written exam. The applicant will have three attempts to pass the written test before having to pay the fees again to receive another three chances to take the written test. Upon passing the written exam, the road exam must be taken. There is only one chance to pass the road exam; otherwise the applicant must pay the fees again, and retake both the written exam and the road exam. If candidates manage to pass both exams,

they will be granted a driving licence.

In sum, the process of getting a U.S. driving licence is a simple step-by-step procedure that is quite forgiving to those that may not be very proficient at written tests.

(213 words)



参考译文

该图是一个流程图，它列出了为了获得美国驾驶执照而必须遵循的流程。

很明显，准驾驶员必须先进入驾驶执照中心，填写所需的表格，然后通过眼科检查才能进入下一阶段的过程。如果申请人未通过眼科检查，他们将被视为没有资格操作机动车辆。这部分过程完全免费。

提交表格并通过眼科检查后，申请人必须支付所需费用并参加笔试，且有三次尝试通过笔试的机会。如果三次笔试未通过，再次付费后同样可以获得三次笔试机会。通过笔试后，必须进行道路考试。通过考试只有一次机会；否则申请人必须再次支付费用，并重新参加笔试和路考。如果考生通过了两项考试，那么他们将获得驾驶执照。

总而言之，获得美国驾驶执照的过程是一个简单的逐步程序，并且对于那些笔试可能不太擅长的人来说是非常宽容的。

真题 2

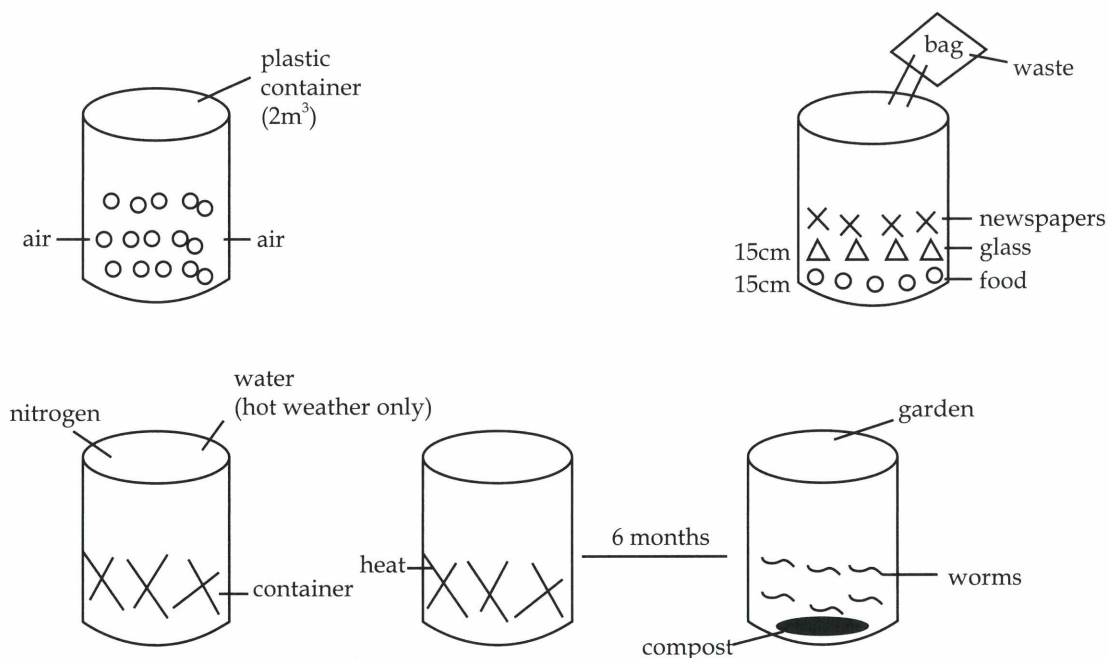
2017.11.25

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams below show how to recycle organic waste into garden fertiliser (compost).

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



图形解读

- (1) 首先准备一个 2 立方米的塑料容器，容器身上有气孔；
- (2) 在容器内依次放入食物、玻璃和报纸，厚度均为 15cm，再添加肥料；
- (3) 添加氮和水；
- (4) 经过化学反应，热量从气孔排除；
- (5) 6 个月后，容器中生成蚯蚓，有助于使土壤有营养，最后形成肥料。



高分作文

The diagram above shows the process of recycling organic waste into garden fertiliser through composting, in five stages.

According to the steps shown in the diagram, one must first acquire a two-cubic-metre plastic container and fill it with air. After this, the trash to be composted, i.e. food, grass, and newspapers, should be stacked in that order at the bottom of the container, with each layer measuring fifteen centimetres in height. Then, the container is to be filled with nitrogen, left to sit in a warm area for six months. Water may be added to aid the process if and only if the weather is hot. At the end of this period, worms may be added to enrich the mixture, and the

resulting compost can be used as garden fertiliser.

As is apparent from the diagram, the process of making fertiliser is not overly complicated, but merely requires some basic materials, waste products, and time.

(155 words)



参考译文

上图显示了通过堆肥将有机废物循环成花园肥料的过程，分为五个阶段。

根据图中所示的步骤，必须首先获得一个 2 立方米的塑料容器并用空气填充。此后，将堆肥的垃圾，即食物、草和报纸按顺序堆放在容器的底部，每层的高度为 15 厘米。然后，将容器装满氮气，放置在温暖的地方 6 个月。当且仅当天气炎热时，可以添加水以帮助该过程。在此阶段要结束时，可以添加蠕虫以使混合物富集养分，最终才能得到堆肥并用作花园肥料。

从图中可以明显看出，制造肥料的过程并不十分复杂，只需要一些基本材料、废品和时间。

Part 3 信件类

上两节讲述的都是关于雅思 A 类小作文写作的相关内容，这一小节的内容主要针对 G 类小作文，即信件写作。该类写作主要考查学生生活中用信件文字处理问题的能力，语言风格可以偏口语化，不需要太书面。

1

书信格式

一般来讲，一封完整的信件由称呼、主体部分、信末礼貌语和署名四部分组成。

A 称呼

- 若收信人是比较官方或正式的机构、企业，或者不明确收信人的名字和性别，建议使用 Dear Sir/Madam，或者 Dear+ 头衔，如 Dear Director/Professor；

- 若知道收信人的姓名和性别，但关系不是特别熟悉或亲密，建议使用 Dear Mr./Ms.+ 收信人的姓，如 Dear Mr. White；

- 若与收信人关系密切或熟悉，建议使用 Dear+ 收信人的名，如 Dear Peter。

B 主体部分

- 按功能和目的划分，分为投诉信、咨询信、建议信、求助信、道歉信、感谢信、邀请信和求职信，多采用礼貌客气的用语。

- 考虑与收信人的关系：对于熟悉的人，用语亲切随意，相反用语则需要正式一些。

C 信末礼貌语

- 若是不熟悉的人或者名字不确定，常用 yours faithfully 或 yours truly；

- 若是熟悉的人但关系并不密切，常用 yours sincerely，这个最为常用；

- 若是关系亲密的朋友，常用 yours, best wishes, kind/best regards, with love and best wishes。

D 署名

- 若收信人是很正式的机构或企业，那么署名也要把姓名写完整，如 Mary White；

- 若与收信人认识，不管熟悉与否，简要写出名即可，如 Mary 或 Jane。

2

书信分类与范文讲解

书信种类主要分为 8 种, 包括: 申请信、咨询信、邀请信、投诉信、感谢信、道歉信、建议信和求职信。下面我们将一一进行介绍。

A

申请信

- 明确指出自己申请什么内容
- 解释自身具备的申请条件

★ 参考句型

信头: - I am writing this letter to you to apply for...

信尾: - I apologise again for the inconvenience.

真题

《剑 9》Test A

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You are working for a company. You need to take some time off work and want to ask your manager about this.

Write a letter to your manager. In your letter

- explain why you want to take time off work
- give details of the amount of time you need
- suggest how your work could be covered while you are away

Write at least 150 words.



高分作文

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am writing this letter to you to apply for three days of leave next week.

On Monday I received a letter in the mail informing me that I had been selected for jury duty, and as I do not have an adequate excuse to waive my attendance, **I am required by law to perform my civic duty next week from the 13th to the 15th of this month.** The court said that as long as I provide you with a copy of the summons letter, I am entitled to the days off, so

enclosed I have included a copy for your convenience.

As for the project we are currently working on, I have already contacted Janice and David to bring them up to speed on my side of things, and they did not seem to have any problems. Unfortunately, I will not be allowed to communicate with anyone outside the courthouse during the proceedings, so if you have any questions or tasks about our work, please either send them to me in the next few days; otherwise I will be unreachable until the 16th.

I apologise again for the inconvenience, Mr. Johnson. Thanks in advance for your patience and understanding.

Sincerely,

Tom White

(207 words)



参考译文

亲爱的约翰逊先生：

我写这封信是为了向您申请下周休假三天。

我在星期一收到邮件获知被选中履行陪审员义务。我没有充分的理由免于出席，所以必须在本月下周的 13 日至 15 日履行我的公民义务。法院告知只需向您出示陪审团召集令的复印件，便享有请假的权利，因此我将复印件随函附上，以供参阅。

关于我们的手头工作，我已经与珍妮丝和大卫沟通，请他们接替我继续推进，他们似乎也并无困难之处。不便之处在于，庭审期间我将无法与任何外界人士交流，所以若您在工作方面有任何疑问，请务必于未来数天内来询；否则请恕我在 16 日之前都无法与您取得联系。

如有不便，实感歉意。提前感谢您的耐心和理解。

此致

汤姆·怀特

B 咨询信

- 指明你所需要的信息
- 指出为什么你需要这些信息
- 指明你什么时候需要信息
- 避免语意含混不清和泛泛而谈
- 要求对方迅速回复的时候要礼貌

★ 参考句型

信头 : - I am writing to enquire whether...

信尾 : - Please let me know if any other documentation is required.

- I would be grateful if you could let me know...and any other information which would be useful.

- Please contact me on...(电 话 号 码) if you would like to talk about it further.
Thank you for your attention.

真题

《剑 9》Test B

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

On a recent holiday you lost a valuable item. Fortunately you have travel insurance to cover the cost of anything lost.

Write a letter to the manager of your insurance company. In your letter

- describe the item you lost
- explain how you lost it
- tell the insurance company what you would like them to do

Write at least 150 words.



高分作文

To the office of Eric Schultz, Green Pasture Insurance,

Good day, Mr. Schultz! My name is Tom White, and I am writing you this letter to file an insurance claim for some of my property that was lost while on holiday recently.

I recently took a sabbatical leave from work to travel to Morocco, as I had never been there before. While it was a fantastic trip, it seems that my father's money clip either fell out of my pocket or was nicked by a street thief while I was walking through a local bazaar. Either way, I no longer have it, which is tragic both for the loss of its emotional value and the considerable price it is worth.

You see, this money clip was given to my father by his father, my grandfather. My grandfather received it from a French jeweller whose life he saved during WWII. The clip is made from solid 24 karat gold, and has an etching of a fleur des lis, with silver filigree. The area around the etching is encrusted with a mosaic of blue and red stones, with an ivory backing, creating an image of the French Flag. I had it appraised and it is worth well in excess of seven thousand dollars for the gold and stones alone, though I was told that it could fetch far more at a collector's auction.

Since I already have an insurance plan with your company, I would like to apply for full reimbursement of the value of my lost/stolen money clip. Enclosed are the official appraisal documents. Please let me know if any other documentation is required.

Thank you for your time.

Yours sincerely,

Tom White

(282 words)



参考译文

绿色牧场保险公司，埃里克·舒尔茨办公室：

您好，舒尔茨先生！我是汤姆·怀特，为近日假期财产遗失一事申报保险。

本人从未去过摩洛哥，故近日申请学术公假前往该地旅行。旅行十分精彩，但在我游览当地市场之时，家父钱夹不幸丢失，或因本人疏忽失落，或被贼人窃取。无论何故，丢失之钱都无法找回。此事不仅令我心生不悦，且造成了相当的财产损失。

这枚钱夹乃由我的曾祖父传给我的父亲，故您可想见其重要价值。二战期间，某法国珠宝商为我爷爷所救，为表感谢馈赠一钱夹。该钱夹由 24 克拉黄金所制，面上蚀刻有鸢尾花图案并装饰银丝。蚀刻图案周围间隔镶嵌了蓝宝石和红宝石。钱夹背面为象牙材质，呈现法国国旗图案。我曾使人为其鉴定估价，单黄金、宝石的价值便已超 7000 美元。且不说若在拍卖会上，收藏者出价定会更高。

由于本人已于贵公司投保，故就钱夹遗失一事全价索赔。官方鉴定文件随信附上。如需任

何文件证明，请不吝告知。

感谢您花时间处理此事。

此致

汤姆·怀特

③ 邀请信

- 大概描述活动或者计划的内容
- 指定被邀请参加的人
- 指定日期、地址和时间
- 如果恰当的话，清楚地说明对着装的要求
- 要求对方回信的日期

★ 参考句型

信尾：- Perhaps you could give us a call or write to us to let us know what time you expect to arrive.

- Just let me know when you have the time to drop by.

真题

《剑8》Test A

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You have recently moved to a different house.

Write a letter to an English-speaking friend. In your letter

- explain why you have moved
- describe the new house
- invite your friend to come and visit

Write at least 150 words.



高分作文

Dear Steven,

Hello, Steven! How are doing? It has been a long time since we last spoke with each other, but I was rather busy moving house, and did not have the time to write.

It was really a stressful experience. You see my previous place became invested with termites, and they began to eat away at the ceiling and support structure of the house. The damage became so bad that, after I called the exterminator and he called the civil inspector, they said that the house had to be condemned due to unsafe living conditions!

Luckily, I was just a renter, so it was not too much trouble to get out of my lease and find a new one, and to be honest, this new house is much better. There are two bedrooms and bathrooms, a large living room, and an open kitchen with a prep bar in the centre of it. The house is in a gated community with a homeowner's association, so as long as I pay the monthly fees, they will take care of the front and back lawn's landscaping, which is a good thing too, because I don't feel like buying a lawnmower.

Anyway, I hope that you can find some time to come and visit! This place would be perfect to have a weekend barbecue, so just let me know when you have the time to drop by.

Looking forward to seeing you again.

Yours,

Tom

(242 words)



参考译文

亲爱的史蒂文：

你好，史蒂文！近来可好？自上次联系之后已经好久没有你的消息了，我最近忙着搬家，所以没有时间给你写信。

搬家这段时间真是太忙了。你知道，我之前的房子遭了白蚁，它们把屋顶和支撑结构都咬坏了。损坏情况很严重，所以我打电话给灭蚁人员，灭蚁人员叫来了民事督察员，他们表示房子住起来不安全，必须拆除。

所幸这房子是我租的。我不费劲便终止了租约，找了一个新的住处。老实说，新房子好多了，里面有两间卧室和卫生间，一间宽敞的起居室和一个中央带有预备酒吧的开放式厨房。新

房子位于一个带有业主协会的封闭式小区内，所以我只要支付月租，他们就会负责前后草坪的修整。这也是好事，因为我并不想买除草机。

不管怎样，希望你有时间来访。我的新住所非常适合举办周末烧烤聚会。有时间过来的话，请一定告诉我。

希望再聚。

汤姆

D 投诉信

- 详细描绘当时的情形，如任务、时间、地点和原因；
- 指出具体的问题和产生的后果；
- 提出个人特定的要求，希望收信人可以采取措施弥补；
- 建议解决方法并给出解决的时间限制（不需要言辞激烈，最好比较礼貌）。

★ 参考句型

信头：- I am writing to complain about...

- I am writing to express my concern/dissatisfaction about...

信尾：- I would be grateful if you could make sure that the same thing does not happen again.

真题

《剑8》Test B

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You recently bought a piece of equipment for your kitchen but it did not work. You phoned the shop but no action was taken.

Write a letter to the shop manager. In your letter

- describe the problem with the equipment
- explain what happened when you phoned the shop
- say what you would like the manager to do.

Write at least 150 words.



高分作文

To the manager of House & Home Appliances,

Greetings! I would like to first apologise for any inconvenience this letter may bring, but I have been quite frustrated with a blender that I bought from your store recently.

Last week, I bought a blender from your store, and after taking it home and unboxing it, I washed it and attempted to use it. However, much to my surprise, **every time I turned it on, it would emit a high-pitched screaming sound, as if pieces of metal were being rubbed together at high speed. If I left it on for more than a few seconds, a foul burning smell started to come from the area where the motor is.**

Obviously, it is defective. However, **when I phoned the shop to ask if I could take it in for a refund, they simply talked around the question and asked if I wished to purchase a membership card. This made me very upset. As I kept the receipt, and I know that your company policy allows for returns, I simply wish to know how I can return the blender and get my money back. If you could send me the proper forms I need to fill out, or at least tell me the steps to return this blender, I would greatly appreciate it. Also, please note that I am displeased with your customer service representative, as he seemed more interested in selling me something than helping me. I would be grateful if you could make sure that the same thing does not happen again.**

Sincerely,

Tom White

(264 words)



参考译文

家用电器经理：

您好！首先，请允许我对这封信带来的不便表示歉意，不过必须说明的是，最近在贵店购买的一台搅拌器令我相当沮丧。

上周，我在贵店购买了一台搅拌器，将它带回家中拆封、清洗并准备使用。然而，令我大为惊讶的是，**每次启动，机器都会发出一种刺耳的高频声，类似金属片快速摩擦的声音。如果我让搅拌器工作几秒钟，一股难闻的焦糊味就会从电机处散发出来。**

很明显，这是一台有问题的机器。但是，我打电话询问店员能否退款时他们只是兜圈子，还问我要不要办会员卡。我对此十分失望。由于我保存了收据，并且贵店条款也允许退货，所

以我只希望了解如何退回搅拌机并且获得退款。如果您能将需要填写的表格寄送给我，或者至少告知退款流程，我将十分感谢。此外，我对您的客户服务代表也相当不满，因为他似乎对我推销东西更感兴趣，而不是提供帮助。如您能保证同样的问题不会再次发生，我将十分感谢。

此致

汤姆·怀特

E 感谢信

- 表示谢意
- 强调所获得支持的重要性
- 维持和收信人的关系

★ 参考句型

信头：- I am writing to thank you for...

信尾：- I appreciate the support you have provided and your assistance has been invaluable to me.

- With very best wishes and thanks.

真题 《剑7》Test B

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Last month you had a holiday overseas where you stayed with some friends. They have just sent you some photos of your holiday.

Write a letter to your friends. In your letter

- thank them for the photos and for the holiday
- explain why you didn't write earlier
- invite them to come and stay with you

Write at least 150 words.



高分作文

Dear Theresa and Santiago,

Thanks for the pictures from our trip! They look fantastic!

I'm sorry that I didn't write earlier. After I got back, there was a lot of stuff to take care of. First, I had to pick up my dog from the kennel: she missed me so much. Also, my boss gave me a backlog of reports to review that he needed ASAP, so I was busy with them for most of the week. It wasn't until Sunday that I realised I hadn't called either of you up to say hello.

Anyway, aside from thanking you for the photos, I want to see if you'd like to come and stay at my place for a while. The outdoor jacuzzi I ordered was delivered and assembled while we were on vacation, so it would be a great chance to break her in. Let me know if you guys want to stay, and I will have the guest bedrooms made up for you. I will also stock the pantry with those sweet and sour chips you like.

I appreciate the support you have provided and your assistance has been invaluable to me.

Hope to hear from you soon!

Yours,

Tom

(201 words)



参考译文

亲爱的特丽萨和桑提亚哥：

感谢旅行中拍的照片！真是太漂亮了！

抱歉没能早点来信。我回家之后有太多事情要处理。首先，我要从宠物寄存处把狗接回来：她太思念我了。此外，我的老板还给我布置了许多积压的报告需要尽快处理，所以我整个星期几乎都忙着处理工作。直到周日我才发现还没有来得及给你们当中的任何一个人写信问好。

不管怎样，除了感谢你们给我拍的照片，我还想邀请你们来我家做客。度假时我订购的户外按摩浴缸已经送达并组装完毕，所以现在是第一次使用它的绝佳机会。如果你们想来，请一定告诉我，我会为你们准备好客房。我还会把食品柜装满你们喜欢的酸甜味薯条。

感谢你们对我支持，你们的帮助对我来说很有价值。

愿收到你们的回复!

祝好!

汤姆

F 道歉信

- 对错误提出解释, 提出有力的观点和侧重事实
- 避免归咎其他人
- 提出解决方法
- 考虑收信人的情绪
- 建立信用和信任
- 用词和语气要礼貌体贴

★ 参考句型

信头: - I just want to write you a quick note to apologise for...

信尾: - I just hope that you will be able to accept my apology.

- Please accept my sincere apology for...and thank you for your understanding.
- If you have any issue whatsoever with this, please don't hesitate to let me know.

真题 《剑6》Test B

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You have just moved into a new home and are planning to hold a party. You are worried that the noise may disturb your neighbour.

Write a letter to your neighbour. In your letter

- introduce yourself
- describe your plans for the party
- invite your neighbour to come

Write at least 150 words.



高分作文

Dear Neighbour,

Hello, sorry to bother you, but I am your next-door neighbour, Tom, and I want to notify you of a party I am throwing this weekend.

I just want you to know about it first, since there are likely to be at least thirty people and dance music. I set it for this weekend so that it would not impair anyone's ability to get ready for work the next day. Regardless, I hope that the noise will not be a problem for you, and I will do my best to keep it within reasonable levels.

In fact, if you aren't busy this weekend, by all means come over and join us! It would be great to get to know you and share in the fun. The party will start at about 8pm on Saturday, and we will probably go on as long as people stay and the food and drinks hold out. If you have any issue whatsoever with this, please don't hesitate to let me know, as I do not want to cause any ill will with this party.

Yours sincerely,

Tom

(185 words)



参考译文

亲爱的邻居：

您好，抱歉打扰，不过我是您隔壁的住户，我想通知您，本周末我将在家举办一次聚会。

我希望您可以提前了解这点，因为可能有至少 30 人参加聚会，到时还会播放舞曲。我准备在周末举办，以免耽误大家第二天上班。不管怎样，我希望由此产生的噪音不会对您造成困扰，我也会尽量把声音控制在合理的范围内。

实际上，如果您周末不忙的话，非常欢迎您的加入！有机会了解您并一块玩耍将会非常棒。聚会将在周六晚上八点开始，一直持续到人们走光，酒水食物喝完吃完为止。如果您对将要举办的聚会有任何问题，请不要犹豫，立即联系我，因为我不想引起您的任何反感。

祝好！

汤姆

G 建议信

- 详细地提出建议
- 根据要求提供信息
- 强调所有重要的事项
- 将最重要的建议放在首位
- 表达自己乐意提供进一步的帮助

★ 参考句型

信头：- with reference to... 或 I am pleased to learn that...

信尾：- If I can be of any assistance in any way, please do not hesitate to contact me.

- If you need any further information, please feel free to contact me.

真题 源自雅思机经

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You attended a two-day-long course, but you are not satisfied with part of the course.

Write a letter to the course organiser. In your letter, you

- describe your experience with the course
- explain why there is room for improvement
- describe what improvement can be made

Write at least 150 words.



高分作文

Dear Sir or Madam,

Greetings! My name is Tom White and I am writing in regard to the recent two-day long course that you organised.

Though it pains me to do so, I feel that I must express my great dissatisfaction with part of your course. From what I experience I gathered in each course, I could not find any practical value. To be specific, one of the primary materials being taught was simply copy-pasted from a free encyclopedia online!

Obviously, the responsibility for this lies with the trainers themselves, as they appear to have little genuine knowledge of the course material. It seems that some are in fact college students themselves! As such, I write in the hopes that you rectify this post haste, perhaps by implementing a vetting process for your trainers so that you may ensure that they are competent.

I apologise for any inconvenience that this letter may give you, and I look forward to experiencing your services again, providing that positive changes are made. If you need any further information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Tom White

(184 words)



参考译文

亲爱的女士 / 先生：

您好！我是汤姆·怀特，这封信有关您最近组织的为期两天的课程。

尽管很难提笔，但我还是不得不表达对您所负责部分课程的失望。每节课的课堂体验都无法给我带来任何价值。具体地说，授课的主要材料是从网上免费百科全书简单地复制粘贴下来的！显然，责任在于培训师本身，因为他们似乎没有任何独创知识可以教授。实际上，似乎有些培训师本身就是本科生！我写信的目的是希望您可以尽快纠正这个问题，也许可以通过落实培训师审查机制，以便确保人员胜任。

如果这封信造成了任何不便，我深感抱歉。我希望能够再次体验您的服务，前提是看到了积极的变化。如您需要任何进一步的信息，请随时与我联系。

祝好！

汤姆·怀特

H 求职信

- 明确指出自己为什么对工作感兴趣
- 调整信件，使其符合工作的特点
- 准确回应雇主的要求
- 强调相关的细节信息，如教育背景、工作经验和个人才能
- 争取做到简洁和清晰
- 信件最好比较人格化
- 留下地址和名字

★ 参考句型

信头：- I am writing with regard to your vacancy for...

- Regarding your advertisement in yesterday's Washington Herald for a senior PA, I would very much like to be considered for this vacancy.

信尾：- I am looking forward to hearing from you.

- I do hope to hear from you soon.
- I do hope that I may be considered for the job and that you may invite me for an interview in the near future.

真题 源自雅思机经

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You noticed an advertisement on the Internet and want to apply for the job advertised there.

Write a letter to the company. In your letter

- describe your interest
- describe your qualifications (e.g., work experience)
- explain the reasons why you think you are suitable for the job

Write at least 150 words.



高分作文

To whom it may concern,

Hello, my name is Tom White and I am writing this letter to ask about the job position that was advertised in an online ad.

I would like to express my interest in working for your company. I feel that your company's contributions to the industry as a whole have been fantastic, and I think it would be wonderful if I could take part. If you take a look at my enclosed CV, you will notice that I have worked for a number of similar companies in the past, usually on a project-to-project basis. I think that experiencing different work environments and working on different projects allows me to keep an open mind and approach problems with more creativity. It is for this reason and others that I ask that you consider me as an acceptable candidate for the advertised position, and I promise that you will not regret it.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

Tom White

(167 words)



参考译文

致有关人士：

您好，我的名字叫怀特，来信询问贵公司在网上发布的职位。

我有兴趣加入贵公司。我认为贵公司对整个行业做出了极大的贡献，如能加入实属幸运。如您浏览随信附上的简历，将发现我曾从业于数家类似企业，并参与了多个项目。我认为，不同企业和项目的工作经验赋予了我开放的视野和处理问题的创新性方式。出于上述原因，我希望您能将我列为招聘职位的合格候选人之一。我保证，您不会失望。

希望得到您的回复。

祝好！

汤姆·怀特

附录

“高分范文”
核心词汇一览

Part 1 教育类核心词汇

2018.8.25

fast-paced *adj.* 快节奏的
but *prep.* 除非
exceptional *adj.* 特殊的
notion *n.* 观念
be subjected to 被要求
mentally aware 认知
reasoning *n.* 思路
to this end 为此
prep-school *n.* 私立预备学校
akin to 类似于
aim to 旨在
rudimentary *adj.* 最基本的
endeavour *v.* 试图 (做某事)
as evidenced by 作为证明
neuroscience *n.* 神经系统科学
subject *n.* 受试者

rote *n.* 死记硬背
enhance *v.* 增强
consolidation *n.* 巩固
neural *adj.* 神经的
pathway *n.* 通路
practice *n.* 做法
detrimental *adj.* 有害的
move on to 转向
higher-level *adj.* 更高级别的
firm *adj.* 牢牢的
grasp *n.* 掌握
previously *adv.* 先前
gifted *adj.* 有天赋的
rush *v.* 加速
hinder *v.* 阻碍

2018.1.18

radically *adv.* 彻底地
alter *v.* 改变
simply *adv.* 仅仅
available *adj.* 可获得的
in-depth *adj.* 深入的
complex *adj.* 复杂的
just *adv.* 仅仅
access *n.* 进入手段, 进入权
accurate *adj.* 准确的
relevant *adj.* 相关的
discern *v.* 识别
falsehood *n.* 虚假

virtually *adv.* 几乎
assert *v.* 断言
aid *v.* 有助于
proliferation *n.* 迅速传播
ridiculous *adj.* 荒谬的
when it comes to 当谈到
cutting-edge *adj.* 前沿的
limitation *n.* 局限
render *v.* 使变得
obsolete *adj.* 过时的
medium *n.* 媒介物
credible *adj.* 可靠的

2017.10.14

enhance *v.* 提升
 literary *adj.* 文学的
 consistent *adj.* 一致的
 empower *v.* 赋予……（能力或权力）
 evidence *v.* 证明
 titan *n.* 巨头

philanthropic *adj.* 慈善的
 magnate *n.* 巨头，大亨
 pledge *v.* 承诺
 donate *v.* 捐赠
 hinge on 取决于
 inevitably *adv.* 必然地

2017.8.26

all-time high 历史最高水平
 allocate *v.* 分配
 transition *v.* 过渡
 inspiration *n.* 灵感
 zeal *n.* 热情
 calligraphy *n.* 书法
 font *n.* 字体

espouse *v.* 支持
 inadvisable *adj.* 不可取的
 be better served by 更好地受益于
 dictate *v.* 决定
 extracurricular *adj.* 课外的
 foster *v.* 培养
 vital *adj.* 至关重要的

2017.8.19

endure *v.* 忍受
 rigorous *adj.* 严格的
 compound *v.* 加剧
 accumulate *v.* 积累
 powder keg 火药桶
 address *v.* 解决
 liken *v.* 把……比作
 crucible *n.* 坩埚
 forge *n.* 熔炉

analogy *n.* 类比
 mental breakdown 精神崩溃
 premature *adj.* 过早的
 devastating *adj.* 破坏性的
 inept *adj.* 无能的
 moot *adj.* 无实际意义的
 ultimately *adv.* 最终
 counterproductive *adj.* 产生相反结果的
 detachment *n.* 脱离

2017.8.3

juggle *v.* 尽量兼顾
 intensive *adj.* 密集的
 strenuous *adj.* 辛苦的
 practically *adv.* 几乎
 non-specific *adj.* 非特定的

entrepreneurial *adj.* 创业的
 inclination *n.* 倾向
 utilise *v.* 利用
 a select few 精选出来的少数
 polyglot *n.* 多语言专家

2017.7.15

diffuse into 融入

gadget *n.* 小工具

exposure *n.* 接触

foster *v.* 培养

boon *n.* 益处

succinctly *adv.* 简洁地

ground *n.* 充分的理由

replace *v.* 取代

altogether *adv.* 完全

in conjunction with 结合

maximise *v.* 使增加到最大限度

tempting *adj.* 诱人的

alternative *n.* 替代品, 可供选择的事物

2017.6.8

insurmountable *adj.* 不可逾越的

hindrance *n.* 障碍

impart *v.* 提供

exclusive *adj.* 难进的, 排外的

subvert *v.* 颠覆

vocational *adj.* 职业的

perception *n.* 看法

dwindle *v.* 减少

marginalise *v.* 使边缘化

format *n.* 形式

cultivate *v.* 培养

vague *adj.* 模糊的

2017.4.29

distracted *adj.* 分心的

bear *v.* 承担

demanding *adj.* 要求高的

addiction *n.* 上瘾

socialise *v.* 社交

discreet *adj.* 谨慎的

clandestine *adj.* 秘密的

mandate *v.* 规定

2017.3.25

torch-bearer *n.* 火炬手

debatable *adj.* 有争议的

access *v.* 访问, 获取

obsolete *adj.* 已过时的

retrieve *v.* 检索

condense *v.* 压缩

oft-forgotten *adj.* 被遗忘的

formula *n.* 公式

do away with 取消, 废除

altogether *adv.* 完全

impart *v.* 传播

supplant *v.* 取代

remove *v.* 移除

2017.3.18

outlandish *adj.* 古怪的

enrapture *v.* 使着迷

vehicle *n.* 载体

engagement *n.* 参与

distraction *n.* 分心

mitigate *v.* 减轻

substantial *adj.* 实质性的

intriguing *adj.* 有趣的

stimulating *adj.* 有刺激性的, 激励的

informative *adj.* 信息丰富的

replacement *n.* 替代

tried *adj.* 经过验证的

2017.3.4

distaste *n.* 厌恶

mysterious *adj.* 难以理解的

era *n.* 时期, 时代

rebellious *adj.* 反叛的

figure out 想清楚, 弄明白

confirmation *n.* 确认

bias *n.* 偏见

proliferation *n.* 快速增长

icon *n.* 偶像

idealised *adj.* 理想化的

dwindle *v.* 减少

fierce *adj.* 激烈的

accessible *adj.* 易获得的

impart *v.* 赋予

by virtue of 通过

tirelessly *adv.* 不知疲倦地

rekindle *v.* 重新燃起

role model 榜样

2017.1.7

deemphasise *v.* 不再强调

prompt *n.* 题目

compulsory *adj.* 必修的

move *n.* 举措

originator *n.* 起因

incorporate *v.* 纳入, 使并入

grind *n.* 磨炼

therapy *n.* 治疗

decompress *v.* 减压

relief *n.* 缓解

burn-out *n.* 倦怠

2016.5.28

daunting *adj.* 艰巨的

amount to 相当于

imperative *n.* 必然性

raise *v.* 抚养

far from 远离

ancestral *adj.* 祖先的

hunter-gatherer *n.* 狩猎采集者

focus on 专注于

shelter *n.* 住所

parenting *n.* 养育

myriad *adj.* 无数的

concern *n.* 令人担忧的事

left out 被排除

viable *adj.* 切实可行的

physical punishment 体罚

valid *adj.* 有效的

teach sb. right from wrong 教某人分辨是非

antisocial *adj.* 反社会的

be better served by 更好地受益于

complication *n.* 困难, 使情况复杂化的因素

Part 2 政府类核心词汇

2017.11.4

defining *adj.* 决定性的

obligation *n.* 义务

allocate *v.* 分配

usage *n.* 使用

heritage *n.* 遗产

intricately woven 错综复杂交织的

obligation *n.* 义务

demise *n.* 消亡

2017.10.21

rest with 依赖

allegedly *adv.* 据称

by virtue of 由于

draw on 借鉴, 利用

address *v.* 解决

witness *v.* 目睹

appreciation *n.* 了解

embody *v.* 体现

ideal *n.* 理想

suave *adj.* 温文尔雅的

youth-savvy *adj.* 精于年轻人的

demeanour *n.* 风度

impulsive *adj.* 易冲动的

resurgence *n.* 重新兴起

far-right *adj.* 极右翼的

ban *v.* 禁止

curtail *v.* 限制

reiterate *v.* 重申

brash *adj.* 傲慢的

unbecoming *adj.* 不适合的, 不合适的

2017.9.21

obesity *n.* 肥胖

urge *v.* 敦促

obligation *n.* 义务

mandate *v.* 强制执行

subsidise *v.* 补贴

deprive *v.* 剥夺

involvement *n.* 参与

reliant *adj.* 依赖的

have access to 获得

restriction *n.* 限制

desirable *adj.* 理想的

implement *v.* 实施

motivate *v.* 激励

wholesome *adj.* 有益健康的

unintentionally *adv.* 无意地

nanny state 保姆国家

meddle with 干预

2017.9.9

controversial *adj.* 有争议的

pronounced *adj.* 明显的

starving *adj.* 挨饿的

tragic *adj.* 悲惨的

moniker *n.* 绰号

deter *v.* 阻止

sponsor *v.* 资助
 beautification *n.* 美化
 iconic *adj.* 标志性的
 beg the question 引出问题

point *n.* 意义
 prosperity *n.* 繁荣
 immeasurable *adj.* 无法估量的

2017.7.29

be obsessed with 痴迷于
 navigate *v.* 导航
 accommodate *v.* 使……适应
 commute *n.* 通勤

adjacent *adj.* 相邻的
 to capacity 饱和, 达最大限度
 merit *v.* 值得, 应受到

2017.6.24

contentious *adj.* 有争议的
 obligation *n.* 义务
 subsidise *v.* 补贴
 cold-hearted *adj.* 冷漠的
 utilise *v.* 利用
 handout *n.* 补贴
 foster *v.* 培养
 remove *v.* 消除

go to extreme lengths 竭尽全力
 qualify *v.* 使具有资格
 rampant *adj.* 猖獗的
 catch-all *adj.* 全部拥有的
 corruption *n.* 腐败
 integrity *n.* 诚信
 delegate *v.* 委托

2017.2.25

decry *v.* 谴责
 applaud *v.* 称赞
 concur with 同意
 latter *adj.* 后者的
 sentience *n.* 感知力
 intriguing *adj.* 有趣的
 insight *n.* 见解

detractor *n.* 诋毁者
 do *aux.* 确实
 resolvable *adj.* 可解决的
 end *v.* 消除
 flaw *n.* 缺陷
 mutually exclusively 相互排斥
 earthly *adj.* 地球上的

2017.1.21

motivate *v.* 刺激; 出于……动机
 combat *v.* 对抗, 减轻
 logistics *n.* 物流

feasibility *n.* 可行性
 endeavour *n.* 努力
 remedy *n.* 解决方法

2016.1.30

traffic congestion 交通拥堵
 dire *adj.* 严重的

plague *v.* 困扰
 infrastructure *n.* 基础设施

commute *n.* 通勤

admittedly *adv.* 必须承认

mandate *v.* 强制执行

subsidy *n.* 补贴

public transit 公共交通

match *v.* 相匹配

explode *v.* 暴涨, 激增

subsequent *adj.* 随后的

detrimental *adj.* 有害的

potential *n.* 可能性

curse *n.* 祸根

blessing *n.* 福祉

Part 3 工作 & 生活类核心词汇

2017.9.16

radically *adv.* 彻底地
prominent *adj.* 突出的
liberating *adj.* 解放性的
drawback *n.* 弊端
adjust to 适应
loyal *adj.* 忠诚的
down payment 首付款

detract *v.* 减损
stand to gain 一定获得
become accustomed to 习惯于
budgetary *adj.* 预算的
assert *v.* 认为, 坚定地陈述
sparingly *adv.* 节俭地

2017.6.17

ever-present *adj.* 永远存在的
pose a threat to 对……构成威胁
misguided *adj.* 被误导的
glut *n.* 供应过剩
prospect *n.* 前景
compel *v.* 迫使
tension *n.* 紧张局势
stimulate *v.* 刺激

entrepreneurship *n.* 企业家精神
entrepreneurial spirit 企业家精神
foster *v.* 培养
monetization *n.* 变现
hold up 观点成立或经受得住检验
incredibly *adv.* 非常地
repercussion *n.* 影响, 后果
worsen *v.* 恶化

2017.6.3

iconic *adj.* 标志性的
rose-tinted *adj.* 玫瑰色的 (指只看好的一面)
smog *n.* 烟雾
haze *n.* 雾霾
distinct *adj.* 明显的
incessant *adj.* 持续不断的

urbanite *n.* 都市人, 城市居民
get accustomed to 对……习以为常
stimulus *n.* 刺激物
access *n.* 接触的机会
fatal *adj.* 致命的
shun *v.* 避开

2017.5.13

array *n.* 一系列
enhance *v.* 提高
conversely *adv.* 相反地
staple *n.* 主食
desperate *adj.* 渴望的

negate *v.* 否定
blight *n.* 枯萎病
drought *n.* 干旱
famine *n.* 饥荒
malnutrition *n.* 营养不良

shy away from 回避

xenophobic *adj.* 仇外的

2017.4.20

set up roots (in) 扎根

nomadic *adj.* 游牧的

liberating *adj.* 解放性的

destabilise *v.* 使不稳定

permanently *adv.* 永久地

tech-savvy *adj.* 精通技术的

guarantee *v.* 保障

conceivably *adv.* 可以想象地

sensibility *n.* 感受

outdated *adj.* 过时的

tempting *adj.* 诱人的

content *adj.* 满意的

complacent *adj.* 自满的

give in to 屈服于

wanderlust *n.* 旅行癖

2017.2.16

skyline *n.* 天际线

breathhtaking *adj.* 叹为观止的

aesthetic *adj.* 审美的

homogeneous *adj.* 千篇一律的

oppressive *adj.* 压迫的

walled-in *adj.* 被包围的

eyesore *n.* 眼中钉, 碍眼的建筑

spread out *adj.* 分散的

commute *n.* 通勤, 上下班

architecture *n.* 建筑风格

2017.1.14

prompt *n.* 题目

trump *v.* 胜过

godsend *n.* 天赐之物

trying *adj.* 困难的

fuzzy *adj.* 模糊不清的

résumé *n.* 简历

grind *v.* 磨灭

soulless *adj.* 没有灵魂的

throw to the wind 放弃

caution *n.* 谨慎

fulfilling *adj.* 充实的

hypertension *n.* 过度紧张

early grave 早亡

desirable *adj.* 可取的

essential *adj.* 基本的

grind *n.* 苦差事

regret *v.* 后悔

Part 4 科技类核心词汇

2018.1.6

allow for 允许

diffusion *n.* 进入, 扩散

household appliance 家用电器

take issue with 提出异议

pampered *adj.* 娇惯的

boon *n.* 好处

impart *v.* 带来, 给予

household chore 家务劳动

stew *n.* 炖菜

accidentally *adv.* 意外地

complain *v.* 抱怨

overreliance *n.* 过度依赖

complacency *n.* 自满

detractor *n.* 批评者, 诋毁者

argument *n.* 论点

negate *v.* 否定

confer *v.* 赋予, 给予

semantic *adj.* 语义的

dispute *n.* 争议

subjective *adj.* 主观的

ultimately *adv.* 最终

minor *adj.* 较小的

2017.11.11

impact *n.* 影响

brick and mortar store 实体店

detrimental *adj.* 有害的

advancement *n.* 进步

shopping mall 商场

eye-catching *adj.* 醒目的

tedium *n.* 单调乏味

bargain *n.* 物美价廉的商品

counterfeit *adj.* 假冒的

radical *adj.* 激进的

illegitimate *adj.* 非法的

address *v.* 解决

transition *n.* 过渡

drastic *adj.* 剧烈的

2017.10.28

change radically 发生根本性的变化

virtually *adv.* 几乎

thanks to 由于

plus *n.* 加分, 优势

bound *adj.* 受约束的

advent *n.* 到来, 出现

free from 摆脱

immense *adj.* 巨大的

as their heart desires 随心

impeccable *adj.* 无可挑剔的

nomad *n.* 游牧民

obesity *n.* 肥胖

stuck *adj.* 被困住的

before it is fine forever 生前

2017.9.30

availability *n.* 可用性

drastically *adv.* 极大地

objection *n.* 反对意见
ultimately *adv.* 归根结底
urbanised *adj.* 城市化的
minimise *v.* 最大限度地降低
desirability *n.* 可取性
remove *v.* 消除
drain *n.* 负担

creature comforts 物质享受
distract *v.* 使分心
monitor *v.* 监督
slack off 懈怠
advisable *adj.* 可取的
likelihood *n.* 可能性
inevitable *adj.* 不可避免的

2017.8.12

blessing *n.* 福祉
curse *n.* 祸根
largely *adv.* 很
indispensable *adj.* 不可或缺的
gap *n.* 差距
take from 占用, 减少

stifling *adj.* 令人窒息的
incessant *adj.* 持续不断的
gossip *n.* 八卦
update *n.* 更新; 快讯
dwarf *v.* 使相形见绌
detrimental *adj.* 不利的, 有害的

2017.3.30

transition *v.* 转变
catastrophe *n.* 灾难
merit *n.* 优点
nebulous *adj.* 模糊的
delicate *adj.* 脆弱的
calamity *n.* 灾难
befall *v.* 发生

inaccessible *adj.* 不可使用的
template *n.* 模板
deteriorate *v.* 损坏, 恶化
equivalent *adj.* 等量的
solely *adv.* 只
prone *adj.* 易于……的
properly *adv.* 妥善地

2017.2.18

automaton *n.* 自动机
delay *v.* 拖延
inevitable *n.* 必然发生的事
tempting *adj.* 诱人的
metropolitan city 大都市
tangible *adj.* 有形的
omnipresent *adj.* 无所不在的

bombard *v.* 轰炸
content *adj.* 满足的
haven *n.* 天堂
sustainable *adj.* 可持续的
abound with 充满
gadget *n.* 小工具
naive *adj.* 天真的

Part 5 社会类核心词汇

2018.2.1

in the short term 从短期来看
 demographic *n.* 特定年龄段的人口
 put a strain on 对……造成压力
 proportional *adj.* 成比例的
 allocate *v.* 分配
 on the positive side 从积极的方面来说
 boost *v.* 促进
 in the long term 从长远来看
 age *v.* 变老

skilled *adj.* 技术熟练的
 address *v.* 解决
 ideally *adv.* 理想情况下
 unforeseen *adj.* 不可预见的
 disenfranchise *v.* 剥夺(某人)的权利
 consistent *adj.* 持续的
 mitigate *v.* 减轻
 upheaval *n.* 动荡
 boon *n.* 福音, 好处

2017.12.9

diffuse *v.* 扩散
 noticeable *adj.* 明显的
 coverage *n.* 覆盖范围
 spotty *adj.* 参差不齐的
 at best 充其量, 至多
 disparity *n.* 差异
 perception *n.* 观念, 看法
 shun *v.* 避开
 impoverished *adj.* 贫穷的
 backwards-thinking *adj.* 思想落后的
 resent *v.* 憎恨
 arrogant *adj.* 傲慢的

out of touch *adj.* 脱节的
 tension *n.* 紧张局势
 populist *adj.* 民粹主义的
 usurp *v.* 篡夺
 inflammatory *adj.* 煽动性的
 tackle *v.* 解决
 infrastructure *n.* 基础设施
 resolve *v.* 解决
 put...in each other's shoes 换位思考
 bridge *v.* 弥合
 divide *n.* 鸿沟, 重大差异

2017.12.2

eyesore *n.* 眼中钉, 碍眼的东西
 tear down 拆除
 make room for 为……腾出空间
 warrant *v.* 使有必要
 demolition *n.* 拆除
 internal *adj.* 内部的
 renovation *n.* 翻新

masterpiece *n.* 杰作
 testament *n.* 证明
 forefather *n.* 先辈
 dilapidated *adj.* 破旧的
 squatter *n.* 擅自占地者
 slum *n.* 贫民窟
 wrecking ball 破碎机

decry *v.* 谴责

gentrification *n.* 绅士化

ruin *v.* 破坏

distinct *adj.* 独特的

run-down *adj.* 破败的

make way for 为……让路

2017.11.25

encounter *v.* 遭遇

swell *v.* 膨胀

prohibitive *adj.* (价格) 高得负担不起的

unaffordable *adj.* 负担不起的

relocate *v.* 搬迁

incredibly *adv.* 非常

elite *adj.* 精英的

nigh *adv.* 几乎

unbearable *adj.* 无法忍受的

exploitation *n.* 剥削

pressure *v.* 迫使

lay off 解雇

comply with 遵守

alleviate *v.* 缓解

restrictive *adj.* 限制性的

rezone *v.* 再分区

in line with 符合

2017.11.2

pension *n.* 养老金

inflation *n.* 通货膨胀

fulfilling *adj.* 令人满意的

frail *adj.* 虚弱的

manual labour 体力劳动

languish *v.* 消磨时间, 受煎熬

2017.7.8

regiment *v.* 严格管制

liberate *v.* 使自由

undesirable *adj.* 不可取的

impressionable *adj.* 易受影响的

abusive *adj.* 虐待的

punctual *adj.* 准时的

trait *n.* 特征

metaphorical *adj.* 隐喻的

blank slate 白板

look down on 瞧不起

berate *v.* 谴责

bear *v.* 生 (孩子)

look at...with rose-coloured glasses 盲目

乐观地看待……

gilded cage 镀金的笼子

Part 6 犯罪类核心词汇

2017.5.25

high-definition *adj.* 高清的
 graphic *adj.* 生动的
 practice *n.* 做法
 perversion *n.* 堕落
 surmise *v.* 猜测
 subversive *adj.* 颠覆性的
 notion *n.* 观念
 gory *adj.* 血腥的

xenophobic *adj.* 仇外的
 censor *v.* 审查
 naive *adj.* 天真的
 populace *n.* 民众
 vivid *adj.* 生动的
 imprint *v.* 使铭记
 censorship *n.* 审查制度
 keep...in check 对……加以控制

2017.5.20

translate into 转化为
 predate *v.* 早于
 monitor *v.* 监督

insult *v.* 侮辱
 restrict *v.* 限制

2017.5.6

minor *n.* 未成年人
 convict *v.* 证明……有罪
 offender *n.* 犯罪者
 rehabilitation *n.* 改造
 functioning *adj.* 正常的
 absolve *v.* 赦免……的罪
 guilt *n.* 罪行

criminalise *v.* 犯罪化
 expose...to... *v.* 让……接触……
 toxic *adj.* 有毒的
 lean towards 倾向于
 forgiveness *n.* 宽恕
 reintegrate *v.* 使重新融入

Part 7 媒体类核心词汇

2018.2.10

approach *n.* 方法
 nurture *v.* 培养
 prowess *n.* 能力
 adept *adj.* 熟练的, 娴熟的
 proliferation *n.* 普及, 扩散
 recite *v.* 背诵
 orator *n.* 演说家
 contemporary *adj.* 现代的
 evident *adj.* 显然的
 it could be argued that 可以说
 fabricate *v.* 制造, 装配
 CGI (computer-generated imagery) 电脑三维动画

inspire *v.* 激发
 flawed *adj.* 有缺陷的
 fantastical *adj.* 梦幻的
 preclude *v.* 阻止
 outperform *v.* 优于, 胜过
 classic *adj.* 经典的
 fine *adj.* 精妙的
 rhetoric *n.* 修辞
 visualise *v.* 想象
 exercise *v.* 锻炼

2017.12.16

inseparable *adj.* 不可分割的
 jeopardise *v.* 危及, 危害
 intervention *n.* 干预
 feed *n.* 信息流
 minute *adj.* 微小的
 disconcerting *adj.* 令人不安的
 detached *adj.* 分离的
 shallowness *n.* 浅薄
 counter *v.* 反驳
 but *adv.* 只
 transcend *v.* 超越

solitude *n.* 独处
 introspection *n.* 内省
 hostile *adj.* 敌对的
 prevalent *adj.* 普遍的
 rational *adj.* 理性的
 break down 崩溃
 concur *v.* 同意
 predominantly *adv.* 主要地
 obsession *n.* 痴迷
 shred *v.* 削弱
 civil *adj.* 文明的

2017.4.22

insert *v.* 植入
 omnipresence *n.* 无处不在
 resort to 利用
 respective *adj.* 各自的

popularise *v.* 推广
 exotic *adj.* 异国情调的
 enticing *adj.* 诱人的
 sector *n.* 部门

downside *n.* 缺点
 cosmetics *n.* 化妆品
 instill *v.* 灌输
 self-esteem *n.* 自尊
 stereotype *n.* 刻板印象
 plastic surgery 整形手术

invasive *adj.* 侵入的
 metadata *n.* 元数据
 disconcerting *adj.* 令人不安的
 hack *v.* 遭到黑客攻击
 malicious *adj.* 怀有恶意的, 恶毒的

2016.7.9

convince *v.* 说服
 demographic *n.* 特定年龄段的人口
 unethical *adj.* 不道德的
 impressionable *adj.* 易受影响的
 impulsive *adj.* 易冲动的
 desirable *adj.* 理想的
 object *n.* 东西, 物品
 play on 利用
 inclusion *n.* 包容
 tantrum *n.* 发脾气
 sound *adj.* 健全的
 stimulate *v.* 激发

boon *n.* 福音
 feature *v.* 突出, 以……为特色
 personable *adj.* 讨人喜欢的
 mascot *n.* 吉祥物
 a wealth of 大量
 issue *n.* 问题
 exploit *v.* 利用
 inexperience *n.* 缺乏经验
 impressionable *adj.* 易受影响的
 nature *n.* 特征
 put limitations on 限制
 present *v.* 展示

2016.1.9 A 卷

popularity *n.* 流行
 peculiar *adj.* 奇特的
 advantageous *adj.* 有利的
 backbone *n.* 支柱
 meme *n.* 基因
 facilitate *v.* 促进
 prominent *adj.* 突出的
 enamored with 迷恋于
 quaintness *n.* 古怪
 obliterate *v.* 抹杀
 undermine *v.* 逐渐削弱

incorporate *adj.* 融入, 使并入
 theme *n.* 主题
 motif *n.* 母题
 inspiration *n.* 灵感
 essence *n.* 本质
 avenue *n.* 途径
 scary *adj.* 可怕的
 take the world by storm 风靡世界
 defensive *adj.* 防御性的
 embrace *v.* 接受

Part 8 其他类核心词汇

2017.12.14

reversal *n.* 逆转
controversial *adj.* 非常有争议的
warrant *v.* 值得, 有必要
repress *v.* 压制
primitive *adj.* 原始的

survey *n.* 调查
make sense 有道理
shape *v.* 塑造
patriarchal *adj.* 父权制的
bane *n.* 祸害

2017.10.5

assume *v.* 假设
semantic *adj.* 语义的
in person 亲自
adage *n.* 谚语
glimpse *n.* 一瞥, 一看
suffice *v.* 足够
pervasiveness *n.* 普及

first-hand *adj.* 直接的
moot *adj.* 无实际意义的
exotic *adj.* 有异国情调的
locale *n.* 地方
informative *adj.* 信息丰富的
gist *n.* 要点

2017.7.20

pristine *adj.* 原始的
conservation *n.* 保护
disposal *n.* 处理
sheer *adj.* 纯粹的
cope with 处理
deface *v.* 损坏……的外观 (多指乱写、乱涂)

relic *n.* 文物, 遗迹
exotic *adj.* 有异国风情的
due diligence 尽职尽责
vandalism *n.* (尤指对公共财产的) 故意破坏
go a long way towards 大有裨益

2017.4.8

child rearing 育儿
attribute *v.* 把……归因于
empowerment *n.* 赋权
hesitant *adj.* 犹豫不决的
ultimately *adv.* 最终
detrimental *adj.* 有害的
defect *n.* 缺陷
complication *n.* 并发症

exponentially *adv.* 成倍地
incline *v.* 使倾向于, 使有意于
prime *n.* 壮年时期
amass *n.* 积累
conducive to 有利于

2017.2.11

trait *n.* 特质

motivational *adj.* 励志的

languish *v.* 萎靡不振

existential *adj.* 存在主义的

dread *n.* 恐惧

swindle *v.* 诈骗, 骗取

life sentence in prison 无期徒刑, 终身监禁

greed *n.* 贪婪

consume *v.* 吞噬, 耗尽

2017.1.12

mandate *v.* 强制执行

emission *n.* 排放

outweigh *v.* 超过

inconvenience *n.* 不便

devastating *adj.* 破坏性的

haze *n.* 雾霾

chaos *n.* 混乱

2016.2.18

devastating *adj.* 毁灭性的

in light of 鉴于

reverse *v.* 扭转

brink *n.* 边缘

collapse *n.* 崩溃

blanket *v.* 缭绕, 覆盖

smog *n.* 烟

swath *n.* 细长的列

verdant *adj.* 青翠的

barren *adj.* 贫瘠的

wasteland *n.* 荒地

outspoken *adj.* 直言不讳的

habitat *n.* 栖息地

endangered species 濒临灭绝的物种

acidification *n.* 酸化

tackle *v.* 应对

potential *adj.* 潜在的

chain reaction 连锁反应

effect *v.* 产生影响

curb *v.* 遏制

self-correct *v.* 自我纠正

address *v.* 解决

inflict on 造成

heal *v.* 治愈