环球雅思学校IELTS考试指定辅导教材

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雅思写作官方题库

范文大全

史上**最全面的**雅思写作官方题库范文

著名雅思考官Martin Renner Terence⊙审定　杨凡⊙编著

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推 荐 序

我与杨凡老师在环球雅思学校共事多年，其独特的语言教学法和对英语理论、应试英语的理解，在全国堪称独树一帜。将他的教学理论和授课实践的精华撰写成书以帮助更多的莘莘学子，一直是我们和他所教授的学生的夙愿。

许多见过杨凡老师的人都觉得他有点“文弱书生”的感觉，其实“初见谈吐静如水，三句过后起波澜”是他教学中最鲜明的特点。杨凡老师的才思敏捷和风趣幽默曾吸引过许多学生，他喜爱博览群书，这个特点体现在他的教学内容的精炼通俗上。多年相处，我觉得无论教学风格还是行事风格，用“以柔克刚”一词形容杨凡其人最为贴切。

今天，这本《雅思写作官方题库范文大全》可谓其精心锤炼的产物，是杨凡老师用十余年的经验和热情总结而成的，书中无不尽显杨凡老师关于写作的神机妙法。我真心代表环球雅思学校的全体师生员工向杨老师表示感谢。

看过此书初稿，我注意到书中所列举的题目几乎包括了目前雅思写作官方题库的所有题目，写作题目分类精细，范文典型且附有准确译文。这本书对于将要备考雅思写作的广大考生们而言，是一本难得的适宜背诵的复习参考书。杨凡老师在书中关于译文的阐释，可谓是“让优者更优，令弱者变强”（Reinforce the strong & Enpower the weak），相信对学生写作考试成绩的提高和英语水平的巩固都会有综合的绝佳帮助。

杨凡老师作为“环球雅思教学委员会 GTRC”的主要发起人之一，一直积极推动将优秀教学成果转化为学术教材并向全国推广。他致力于促进学生及教师的相互学术交流，及时沟通考试动态，随时总结发展应试英语学习法，不断超越自我，提升雅思教学水平，让全国广大学生得到优秀教师的精髓和真传。这些都确立了他在语言教学行业中的至高地位。愿杨凡老师和他的这本书能够成为广大考生的良师益友！

环球雅思学校总校长
环球天下教育科技集团总裁

2009年8月

自　序

雅思考生普遍感觉写作很难。考试中心的统计数据也表明，写作的平均成绩是四项中最低的。那么如何备考雅思写作呢？

作者根据多年的雅思写作教学经验，感觉到，要提高写作水平和写作成绩，应该把如下三个方面结合起来。

一、掌握雅思写作的方法和技巧

雅思写作考试是有很多规律性的。而掌握这些规律，是考生取得理想成绩的关键。在本书第一章中，我们总结出六大方法。同学们应仔细阅读这些内容，掌握雅思写作的方法和技巧。

二、仔细研读、背诵和模仿真题范文

掌握一定的写作方法和技巧固然重要，但更有效的办法是：仔细研读、背诵和模仿真题范文。

本书包括了目前雅思写作官方题库的全部题目（包括 Task 2 和 Task 1），每个题目都给出了高分范文。雅思写作考试，就是从该题库里出题。所以，这些题目，在大家实际考试时，都有可能遇到。同学们熟悉这些题目和范文，是保证雅思写作获得好成绩的关键。

对于范文，只读是不够的，还要背诵。背诵也不需要整篇背诵，而是背诵其中对自己有帮助的句子。常言说得好，“熟读唐诗三百首，不会作诗也会吟”，读范文和背范文对于写作是非常重要的。写作是“输出”，但没有“输入”，就没有“输出”。读范文和背范文就是在“输入”。

本书包含题目和范文众多，考生们可以根据自己的情况选择一些题目和范文来学习。

三、写几篇文章，并仔细修改

在阅读和背诵一定数量范文基础上，考生还应该选择几个题目，自己写一写。一般 Task 2 写 5 篇，Task 1 写 2 篇即可。写完之后，要找英语老师帮助仔细修改。

在本书写作过程中，得到了环球雅思学校图书部尹龙龙老师和檀琦老师的帮助。可以说，本书的体例很多来自于尹龙龙老师的想法。同时也得到了我的学生杨开宇、王格、王效、汪海静、杨文达、刘虎、邓菲菲、刘孟媛、胡珺、牟恒瀚、闫曦、李帅亚、张忱欣、许韧、赵佳、赤云杰、赵姗姗、万汶林、胡文燕、曹玉倩、王伟、唐艺绮、高莉钧、周喆、朱海澎、杨恬甜、白小禾、郭洋、董洪峰、葛栗、张洁琳、董祥翔、莎日娜、赖奕萌、曹志强的帮助，在此也深表谢意。

在本书编写过程中，参考了一些关于英文写作的书籍，在此对相关作者表示感谢。

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2009 年 4 月于北京

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第一章

如何备考雅思写作

第一节　雅思写作考试要求

测试时间是60分钟。在60分钟内要求考生写两篇文章。

Academic 写作第一篇要求对图表进行描述、解释和说明，字数不少于150个单词。

Academic 写作第二篇也要求写一篇议论文，字数不少于250个单词。

General training 写作第一篇要求写一封英文信，字数不少于150个单词。给定一个问题，要求写信咨询、抱怨、感谢、邀请、道歉、给出建议，或提出申请等等。

General training 写作第二篇要求写一篇议论文，字数不少于250个单词。

两篇文章的时间一共是60分钟。具体分配没有硬性要求。根据不同的字数要求、写作难度、占分比例，我们建议大家第一篇文章（信或图表作文）用时20-25分钟左右，议论文用时35-40分钟左右。大家在最开始练习的时候，可以不受时间的限制。但应不断地提高速度，在考试前达到规定的时间要求。

作文评分实行9分制。两篇文章分别评分，互不影响。最后的得分是第一篇占三分之一的比例，第二篇占三分之二的比例。

每次考试，写作的平均分在5分左右。取得6分及以上成绩的考生不到20%。这说明，雅思写作考试还是有相当难度的。

IELTS 考试要求用铅笔答题。大家在平常练习写作时，就应该使用铅笔，以达到熟悉的目的。

作文考试时，会发给你一张试题纸和一张答题纸。在试题纸上用英文写着试题，你需要将你的文章写在答题纸上。考场上不提供草稿纸，也根本没有时间打草稿。

第二节　六大方法备考雅思写作

雅思写作考试有相当的难度，要取得6分及以上的成绩并不容易。那么如何在短时间内取得满意的成绩呢？我根据多年的教学经验，总结了如下六大方法。这六大方法是：

1. 模板式句型
2. 10大常用理由
3. 1000个词汇
4. 20个议论文典型题目
5. Task 1的准备
6. 关注预测

综合使用这六大方法，任何基础的考生都能够在短时间内取得6分及以上的成绩。下面几节，我们会分别讲解这六大方法。

一、模板式句型

40分钟写完至少250字的议论文，要求确实很高。考试中心统计数据表明：每次雅思考试，都有约1/3的考生写不完。有的考生最高纪录200字，那还是在超常发挥的情况下写的。不要着急。看完本小节后，你肯定不会在这1/3的考生当中。因为，使用模板式句型，可以保证你预先准备好一定的字数，最多可以达到100字。

1. 什么是模板式句型

模板式句型，也叫套句。在英文应试写作（如：四六级、托福等）中很早就有使用。1999年，我第一次把它引入到雅思写作中，并将其理论化和系统化，创立了“模板式作文法”，对雅思写作教学产生了深远的影响。现在，有的雅思老师提出的写作方法，如“装配式作文法”（实际就是把模板装配一下）、“组合式作文法”（实际就是把模板组合一下），都与“模板式作文法”大同小异。

2. 使用模板式句型的好处

使用模板式句型有三大好处：

（1）有助于写够字数。

（2）减少语法错误。

（3）使文章连贯。

网上也有很多关于模板式句型的负面评价。有人甚至说：“不要使用模板式句型，否则，考官会给很低的分数。”事实并非如此。模板式句型在文章中起到关联的作用。

不使用模板式句型的文章几乎是不存在的。每个人写文章或多或少都会使用一些模板式句型。也就是说，7分甚至8分的文章里肯定也有模板式句型。而且，模板式句型对基础较弱的同学更为重要。我主讲写作的培训班中，有很多基础较弱的同学，使用模板式句型，取得了6分的成绩。他们说，对他们来讲，如果不使用模板式句型，要想取得6分的成绩，基本上是不可能的。因为，这些考生基础弱，而且不是特别刻苦用功，这种情况下如果不使用模板式句型，写出的作文要么写不够字数，要么语法错误百出，是不可能得到6分的。

3. 使用模板式句型的注意事项

也有一些学生，使用模板式句型，没有取得满意的成绩。甚至，有些基础较好的学生，使用模板式句型，得了很低的分数（如4.5分）。这又是为什么呢？主要是他们没有注意以下三点：

（1）个性化的模板式句型

我曾经看过很多考生的模板，第一句话一模一样。都是：In contemporary society, the human race is advancing at an unprecedented rate in a multitude of arenas. 这是不行的。必须使用自己个性化的模板式句型。本书不是给考生一套完整的模板，而是教考生如何准备自己的个性化模板，看完即会自己准备。

（2）总字数不能太长

整篇文章的模板式句型总字数不要太多，一定不能超过100字，否则就会被扣分。

（3）基础较好的考生，应该少用模板式句型

前面说过，不使用模板式句型的文章几乎是不存在的。每个人写文章都会或多或少使用一些模板式句型。对于基础较好的考生，可以少使用一些模板式句型。比如全篇文章使用30个词左右。

模板式句型对每个雅思考生都是有用的，尤其对基础较弱的考生更为有用。但是，模板式句型不是万能的。一篇文章是由模板式句型和非模板式句型组成的，如果只是模板式句型写得好，非模板式句型写得特别差，一样不能保证得到6分。

4. 我需要几套模板呢？

我先说出答案：至少两套（辩论型题目一套、解释型题目一套），最多四套（辩论型题目一边倒结构一套、辩论型题目对称式结构一套、解释型题目基本同一边倒结构一套、解释型题目基本同对称式结构一套）。

议论文，从命题形式上，分为三大类：

（1）辩论型题目（argumentation）

两个事物或两个观点任选其一。或一个事物或一个观点，问你支持或反对。这类试题在考试中占80% 左右。

例如：

1. University graduates receive higher salaries than those who have a lower education. Therefore, some people say such students should pay for all their tuition fees. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2. Some people think that examinations have some bad effects on both students and teachers. Some people say they do a good job in the evaluation of the students' performance. What is your opinion?

3. In recent years, many young people decide to further their study abroad. What are the benefits and drawbacks of studying abroad?

（2）解释型题目（explanation）

一个现象，让你说明原因并且给出解决方法等。这类试题在考试中占20%左右。

例如：

1. Nowadays it is difficult for university graduates to find a job. Analyze the individual and social reasons and offer some solutions.

2. It is generally acknowledged that families are now not as close as they used to be. Give possible reasons and your recommendations.

（3）其他型题目（others）

既不是辩论型题目，也不是解释型题目，但肯定是一篇议论文。这种题目很少。

例如：

1. When a student chooses the future career, what factors should he consider?

下面，我们一起来准备你的四套模板。

你的第一套模板

辩论型题目写法一：一边倒结构

●总体结构

一边倒写法的结构共分四段或五段。

如果只写两个理由段，就是四段；如果写三个理由段，就是五段。

结构	写法	说明
开头段	开头段一般写3-5句，它有以下两种写法： 第一种写法： （介绍背景）+介绍双方观点+说出自己的观点（+引起下文） 第二种写法： （介绍背景）+介绍对方观点及其一到两个理由+说出自己的观点（+引起下文）	开头段是使用模板式句型比较多的段落。其中：介绍双方观点、介绍对方观点及一到两个理由、说出自己的观点和引起下文，都可以使用模板式句型。 注意：其中介绍背景部分，不要使用模板式句型。 如下面就是一个同学开头段的第一句： In contemporary society, the human race is advancing at an unprecedented rate in a multitude of arenas. 下面是另一个同学开头段的第一句： Recently, the problem of smoking has been brought to such popular attention that governments at all levels place it on the agenda as the first matter. 这两个开头段的第一句话虽然使用了很多好词，但这样的文章很可能因此只得到5分甚至4分的低分。因为它出现在文章的最开始，目标太大，极易引起考官的反感，给出很低的分数。有的同学，使用了模板式句型，分数较低，实际上就是这个原因。
理由段1、理由段2、（理由段3）	1句主题句+3句左右的支持句	其中每个理由段主题句前面的关联词，可以使用模板式句型。
结尾段	结尾段可以写1-5句，结尾段的通常写法：重申观点(+重申理由)(+提出建议或希望等)	其中重申观点，可以使用模板式句型。

●各段模板式句型

1. 开头段介绍双方观点

Some/Many/Most people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/ have the idea/ point out/ take the view that_____. But/However/Nevertheless/On the other hand, there are also some/many people who (strongly/firmly) assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/ hold the view/hold the opinion/ are confident/are of the opinion/ have the idea/ point out/ take the view that _____.

有些人认为_____。但是，还有另外一些人(强烈地)认为_____。

Some/Many/Most people (tend to) assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that_____, while/but/whereas others/other people/some others/some other people (strongly/firmly) assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/ have the idea/point out/take the view that_____.

一些人（倾向于）认为_____，然而另外一些人（强烈地）认为_____。

Some/Many/Most people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/ have the idea/point out/take the view that _____. But/However/Nevertheless/On the other hand, towards the same issue, others/other people/some others/some other people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/ are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that _____.

一些人认为_____。然而，对同样问题，另外一些人认为_____。

Some/Many/Most people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/ are confident/are of the opinion/ have the idea/point out/take the view that_____. But/However/Nevertheless/On the other hand, others/other people/some others/some other people stand on a very different ground. They assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/ take the view that _____.

一些人认为_____。然而，另外一些人持有不同的观点，他们认为_____。

Some/Many/Most people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/ have the idea/point out/take the view that _____. Others/Other people/Some others/Some other people, however/ nevertheless/on the other hand, assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/ are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that _____. Which you prefer depends on your own experience, life style and emotional concern.

一些人认为_____，但是，另一些人认为_____。你倾向于哪一方取决于你的经验、生活方式和情感关注。

Some/Many/Most people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/ have the idea/point out/take the view that _____. But/However/Nevertheless/On the other hand, there are also some/many people who are strongly opposed to their opinion.

一些人认为 _____。但也有一些人强烈反对他们的观点。

Some/Many/Most people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that _____. But/However/Nevertheless/On the other hand, others/other people/some others/some other people strongly despise the above attitude.

一些人认为 _____。另一方面，一些人强烈反对上述观点。

Some/Many/Most people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that_____, while/but/whereas others/other people/some others/some other people take a negative attitude.

一些人认为 _____，但另外一些人持相反的态度。

2. 开头段介绍对方观点及其一到两个理由

Some/Many/Most people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that_____. They assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/ point out/take the view that_____. This argument is true to some degree.

有些人提出 _____。他们认为 _____。这个观点在一定程度上是对的。

Some/Many/Most people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that_____. They assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that_____.There is no denying that there is some truth in the above point of view.

一些人提出 _____。他们认为 _____。不可否认，上述观点有一些道理。

It is commonly believed/widely held that _____. Such people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/

are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that_____.

大多数人相信 _____，他们认为 _____。

It is generally accepted/increasingly acknowledged that _____. Such people assert/contend/argue/hold/insist/maintain/claim/suggest/think/believe/proclaim/advocate/hold the view/hold the opinion/ are confident/are of the opinion/have the idea/point out/take the view that_____.

被广泛接受的观点是 _____，这些人认为 _____。

3. 开头段说出自己的观点

（1）直接说出自己的观点

In my opinion/As for as I am concerned/ As for me/ In my part/ For my part/ In my point of view/ From my point of view/ As I see it/ From my own perspective/ Speaking for myself, _____.

在我看来，_____。

I am convinced that_____.

我确信，_____。

I do strongly support the idea that _____.

我强烈支持这个观点 _____。

Personally, I hold that _____.

我个人认为 _____。

With views of both sides considered, I think that _____.

两方面都考虑之后，我认为 _____。

Yet I am one of many people who feel that _____.

但是，我赞成 _____。

My view is that _____.

我的看法是 _____。

When faced with this issue, I find comfort in the idea that _____.

对于这个问题，我赞成 _____。

As far as I am concerned, I agree that _____.

就我来说，我同意 _____。

（2）说自己同意后一个观点

For my part, I absolutely/wholeheartedly/totally/completely agree with/approve of/consent to/share/side with the latter point of view.

在我看来，我完全同意后一个观点。

For my part, I am absolutely/wholeheartedly/totally/completely for the latter point of view.

在我看来，我完全同意后一个观点。

There is probably a little bit of truth in both arguments. For my part, I absolutely/wholeheartedly/totally/completely agree with/approve of/consent to/share/side with the latter one.

双方都有道理。在我看来，我完全同意后一个观点。

There is probably a little bit of truth in both arguments. For my part, I am absolutely/wholeheartedly/totally/completely for the latter one.

双方都有道理。在我看来，我完全同意后一个观点。

For my part, I stand on the latter opinion that _____.

站在我的立场上，我支持后一种意见 _____。

Personally, I stand on the side of the latter.

我个人支持后一种观点。

As far as I am concerned, I am inclined to be on the side of the latter view.

我更倾向于后者的观点。

Personally, I side with the latter opinion.

我个人更倾向于后一种意见。

After a thorough consideration, for my part, I am in favor of the latter view that _____.

经过仔细的考虑，我赞成后一种观点 _____。

Taking into consideration both sides of the issue, I tend to favor the latter view.

考虑到双方面的观点，我倾向于后者。

From my part, I completely agree with the latter.
从我这方面，我完全同意后者。

My opinion is identical with the latter one.
我的观点和后者的观点一样。

However, if I have to choose one of these two, I am in favor of the latter opinion that _____.
但是，如果我必须从两者中选择其一，我倾向于后者 _____。

When considering opinions of both sides, I am inclined to take sides with the latter.
考虑过两方面的观点后，我倾向于后一种观点。

I support the second point of view.
我支持第二种观点。

I believe that the latter point of view is valid.
我认为后面的观点是正确的。

My opinion is the same as the latter one in the following reasons.
我同意后面的观点，原因如下。

Thinking logically, I can only say that the latter one is valid.
从逻辑上考虑，我只能说后面的观点是正确的。

I fully support the latter point of view.
我完全支持后面的观点。

From my point of view, I vote for the latter one.
从我的观点看，我选择后者。

（3）说自己同意前一个观点

For my part, I absolutely/wholeheartedly/totally/completely agree with/approve of/consent to/am for/share/side with the former point of view.
在我看来，我完全同意前一个观点。

For my part, I am absolutely/wholeheartedly/totally/completely for the former point of view.

在我看来，我完全同意前一个观点。

Personally, I am in favor of the former point of view.
我个人更赞同前者的观点。

（4）说自己不同意前面所说的观点

I would not go along with/disagree with/am against/am opposed to/object to/disapprove of this point of view.
我不同意这个观点。

As far as I am concerned, however, this point of view seems a bit absurd and ridiculous.
然而，在我看来，这个观点有点荒谬可笑。

As far as I am concerned, this proposal seems a bit absurd and ridiculous.
在我看来，这个提议有点荒谬可笑。

As for me, I can hardly share this point of view.
在我看来，我不能同意这个观点。

But if I am concerned, I can only disagree with the statement and the reasons are given below.
但是，我不同意上述观点，原因如下。

I would state my objection to this issue after analyzing the following three reasons.
基于下面三个原因，我对此观点提出反对。

But if one has considered the following perspectives, he could only disagree with the statement as I do.
但是如果一个人考虑到下面的论据，他只能像我一样，不同意这个观点。

I totally disagree with this statement, and I will explain why this is the case.
我完全不同意上述观点，我愿意解释为什么。

I can hardly share the proposal that _____.
我很难同意这个提议 _____。

But I can hardly share this point of view.
但我很难支持这个观点。

Superficially, all the above sounds reasonable and constructive. However, I strongly disagree with it.

表面上看，以上观点很合理、很有建设性。但是，我对此强烈反对。

Though the opinion stated above seems to have some merits, it overlooks some deeper and more basic factors.

虽然以上的意见有一些可取之处，但它没有注意到更深层次和更为基本的因素。

Superficially, the above sounds reasonable and interest-earning. But when carefully weighing in the mind, we find that it goes against the fact.

表面上看，上述观点很合理、很有吸引力，但经过仔细考虑之后，我们发现它违背事实。

However, in my opinion, I prefer the idea that _____.

但是，我的观点是 _____。

But its bright side should not keep us from following closely its dark side.

但它的好处不能掩盖它如下的缺点。

Sound and attractive as their arguments may seem, they cannot bear closer analysis.

尽管他们的论点看上去是如此的合理和吸引人，但却经不起进一步的分析。

Carefully weighing in the mind, we easily find how fallacious they are.

仔细考虑之后，我们不难发现他们是不合理的。

At the first thought, it may seem to be an attractive idea, but it does not bear closer analysis.

乍看貌似是一个有吸引力的主意，但它却经不起更深入的分析。

A close scrutiny/inspection of these arguments would reveal how fallacious the view is.

仔细审视这些不难揭示出这个观点是多么荒谬。

However, logical and valid as the arguments may be, they only skim the surface of the issue. I believe that_____.

然而，不管这些论据显得多么合理和有效，它们只是看到了问题的表面。我认为，_____。

Nevertheless, I cannot agree with the statement.
然而，我不同意这个观点。

However, in my opinion, no idea is more untrue than the one that _____.
然而，在我看来，没有一个观点比这个观点更不可信 _____。

Nevertheless, for my part, no opinion is so foolish as the one that _____.
然而，在我看来，没有什么观点和这个观点一样愚蠢 _____。

But, as for me, no view is more dangerous now than the one that _____.
然而，在我看来，没有一个观点比这个观点更危险 _____。

As for me, however, no belief is so undesirable as the one that_____.
在我看来，没有什么观点比这个观点更令人不快 _____。

I fully disagree with the statement that _____.
我完全不同意这个观点 _____。

To be frank, I cannot agree with their opinion for the reasons below.
坦率地说，我不能同意这个意见，原因如下。

In the discussion, many people suggest that _____, but I argue that _____。
在讨论中，许多人建议 _____，但我认为 _____。

But I cannot share this point of view for several reasons.
但因为很多原因我不同意这个观点。

However, there is no evidence to suggest that _____.
没有论据支持 _____。

Despite the fact that the majority hold the opinion that_____, I doubt whether the argument can bear much analysis.
尽管许多人拥护 _____，我怀疑这个论点是否经得起分析。

Contrary to generally accepted ideas, I would like to prove that _____.
与人们普遍接受的观点相反，我将证明 _____。

However, I do not think that this view can hold water.

但是，我认为这个观点经不起推敲。

Some people argue as if it is a general truth that _____. But to be frank, I cannot agree with them for the following reasons.

一些人认为 _____，好像它是一个普遍的事实。但坦率地说，鉴于以下原因我不能同意他们的看法。

On the surface of it, this may seem to be a sound good solution, but if thinking again, we would point out some drawbacks.

表面上看，这是一个好的解决方案，但再一想，我们能指出一些缺点。

At first thought, it may seem to be an attractive idea, but it does not bear closer analysis.

乍看，这是一个很吸引人的观点，但它经不起更进一步的分析。

Superficially, it seems to be a solution, but when carefully weighing in the mind, we find that _____.

表面上看，它似乎是一个解决方案，但仔细考虑之后，我们发现 _____。

A scrutiny of these arguments would reveal how fallacious they are.

详细审查这些论点会揭示出它们是多么的荒谬。

In my opinion, to suggest that _____ is the most obvious kind of nonsense.

_____ 的建议显而易见是胡说。

4. 开头段引起下文

The reasons are presented below.

原因如下。

There are many reasons supporting my view.

有很多原因支持我的观点。

There are no less than three reasons as rendered below.

有不少于三个原因，如下所述。

There are many reasons that can verify this.

有很多原因能证明它。

I support this with the following reasons.

我支持它的原因如下。

I would like to present two explanations to confirm that I am right.
我愿意说出两个解释来证明我是对的。

There are three advantages as follows.
有三个好处，如下。

A number of causes account for my point.
有大量的原因证明我的观点。

The reasons are chiefly as follows.
原因主要有以下方面。

I believe that I have found some solid reasons.
我相信我已经找到了一些可靠的原因。

There are numerous reasons why I hold this opinion, and I would explore a few of the most important ones here.
我持这个观点有很多原因，我将给出几个最重要的。

Among countless factors which influence my decision, there are two/three conspicuous aspects.
在众多影响我做出决定的因素中，有两到三个是显而易见的。

My arguments for this point are listed as follows.
我赞成这个观点的论据如下。

This view is based on the propensity of following points.
这个观点基于以下几点原因。

There are three premier causes as follows.
三个主要原因如下。

This quite different view is based on the propensity of following points.
这个不同的看法基于以下几点原因。

I would give two/three major reasons why this is so.

我将给出两到三个主要原因。

5. 第一个理由段的主题句

The main reason is that _____.
主要原因是 _____。

One very strong argument is that _____.
一个非常有力的理由是 _____。

The reasons are quite clear. Above all, _____.
原因非常清楚。首先，_____。

The most important benefit is that _____.
最重要的好处是 _____。

The main reason why I hold this opinion is that _____.
我持有这个观点的主要原因是 _____。

The first reason can be seen by every person. _____.
第一个原因每个人都能看到。_____。

The first reason that can be seen by every person is that_____.
每个人都能看到的第一个原因是 _____。

First, we can observe easily that_____.
首先，我们能容易地看到 _____。

The first and most important reason is that _____.
第一个也是最重要的原因是 _____。

I agree with the above statement because I believe that _____.
我同意上面的论述，因为我认为 _____。

One of the reasons is that _____.
一个原因是 _____。

Perhaps this is because of the simple fact that _____.
也许这是因为简单的事实，即：_____。

One of the most important things is that _____.
一个重点是 _____。

One of the primary causes is that _____.
一个主要原因是 _____。

I agree with the statement without reservation since _____.
我毫无保留地同意这个观点，因为 _____。

We cannot forget a universal truth that_____.
我们不能忘却一个普遍事实，即：_____。

Beyond enormous obvious reasons, there lies a more in-depth cause. _____.
除了许多显而易见的原因，还有一个深层次的原因。_____.

My first reason for this is that_____.
第一个原因是 _____。

One of the most attractive points is that _____.
最吸引人的一点是 _____。

Certainly no other reason in my decision is more crucial than the one as follow. _____.
我的决定中没有其它原因比这一个更关键。_____。

In term of substantive level, the reason mentioned below seems to be advisable and deserve more consideration. _____.
实质上，下面提到的的原因是明智的，值得更多地考虑。_____。

The main reason for my propensity is that _____.
我这种倾向的主要原因是 _____。

We may look into every possible reason; however, foremost reason for this is that_____.
我们也许能看到每一个可能的原因。但是，首要原因是 _____。

One of the clear advantages is that_____.

一个明显的好处是 _____。

First/ Firstly/ First of all/ To begin with/ In the first place/ On one hand/ First and foremost/ For one thing,_____.

第一，_____。

6. 第二个理由段的主题句

It might also be noted that _____.

还要注意到 _____。

There is a further more subtle point we must consider._____.

还有更微妙的一点我们必须考虑。_____。

Another reason why I agree with the above statement is that I believe _____.

我同意上面的观点的另一个原因是 _____。

What is also worth noticing is that _____.

值得注意的另一点是 _____。

Another reason why I prefer the argument is that _____.

我拥护这个观点的另一个原因是 _____。

There is another factor that deserves some words here. _____.

另一个原因也值得说一说。_____.

A more essential factor why I advocate the argument is that _____.

我同意这个观点的一个更根本的原因是 _____。

Another reason why I advocate the attitude is that _____.

我赞成这个观点的另一个原因是 _____。

A further reason why I prefer the argument is that _____.

我倾向这个观点的一个更进一步的原因是 _____。

Another benefit is that _____.

另一个好处是 _____。

The second reason for my propensity is that _____.

我的第二个原因是 _____。

Another factor shows that _____.
另一个因素说明 _____。

The second thing that must be taken into consideration is that _____.
必须考虑的第二个因素是 _____。

Perhaps another reason lies in the fact that _____.
也许另一个原因在于：_____。

Another factor that should be taken into consideration is that_____.
另一个需要考虑的因素是 _____。

What matters even more is that_____.
更重要的是 _____。

Second/ Secondly/ Next/ Besides/ In the second place/ For another, _____.
第二，_____。

Furthermore/ Moreover/ In addition/ What is more, _____.
而且，_____。

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7. 第三个理由段的主题句

（1）第三个理由段的写法一：直接说出理由

The third and very important reason is that _____.
第三个也是非常重要的原因是 _____。

Finally, the incomparable advantage of this view is that _____.
最后，这个观点不能比拟的好处是 _____。

Finally, _____.
最后，_____。

Third/ Thirdly, _____.
第三，_____。

Furthermore/ Moreover/ In addition/ What is more, _____.

而且，_____。

More important,_____.
更重要的是，_____。

Most important, _____.
最重要的是，_____。

Last but not least, _____.
最后但不是最不重要，_____。

（2）第三个理由段的写法二：反驳对方对自己的攻击

Some people may say that_____. In fact,_____.
一些人可能会说 _____。实际上，_____。

Of course, _____. However, _____.
当然了，_____。然而，_____。

We must admit that_____. However, it cannot be denied that_____.
我们必须承认 _____。然而，不能否认，_____。

As a matter of fact,_____. However, we also cannot deny that _____.
确实，_____。然而，我们也不能否认 _____。

8. 结尾段的第一句

From what has been discussed above, we may finally draw the conclusion that _____.
从上面所讨论的，我们最后能得出结论 _____。

So, as I see it, _____.
所以，正像我所认为的，_____。

So from what has been discussed, one can reach only this conclusion: _____.
所以，从上面所讨论的，我们只能得出这个结论 _____。

After understanding the reasons above, it is quite safe now to say that _____.
在了解了上述原因后，现在可以很肯定地说 _____。

Now, after close examination, it is not difficult to draw the conclusion that _____.

现在，在仔细考虑后，不难得出这个结论：_____。

So if we take a careful consideration, it is not difficult to get the conclusion: _____.
所以，如果我们认真地考虑一下，不难得出结论 _____。

So, based on the above discussion, I agree with the opinion that _____.
所以，基于上述讨论，我同意 _____。

Once you have known all of these, you must agree with me that _____.
如果你知道所有这些，你一定也会同意 _____。

Based on the above discussion and analysis, we can see that _____.
基于上述讨论和分析，我们可以看到 _____。

From what has been discussed above, I think the correct attitude is that _____.
通过上面的讨论，我想正确的态度是 _____。

From what has been stated above, I suppose that _____.
通过上面的陈述，我支持 _____。

All the above reasons suggest that we can come to the simple conclusion that _____.
所有上面的原因使我们得出一个简单的结论 _____。

To sum up, I firmly commit to the notion that _____.
总之，我坚定认为 _____。

To sum up, it is obvious for us to conclude that _____.
总之，很明显我们可以可以得出结论 _____。

To sum up, there is no question in my mind that _____.
总之，_____ 在我看来是没有问题的。

All in all, I should say that _____.
总之，我应该说 _____。

To sum up/In general/Generally/In brief/In sum/In conclusion/In short/In a word, _____.
总之，_____。

Taking into all these factors, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that _____.
考虑到所有的因素，我们可以合理地得出结论 _____。

From what has been discussed above, we may safely arrive at the conclusion that _____.
从上面的讨论中，我们顺理成章地得出结论 _____。

Therefore, it is not difficult for us to come to the conclusion that _____.
因此，我们不难得出结论 _____。

From what has been mentioned above, we can clearly see that _____.
从上面我们所谈到的，我们能很清楚地看到 _____。

Consequently, I strongly commit to the notion that _____.
因此，我强烈主张 _____。

From what has been discussed above, I strongly approve of the notion that _____.
从上面所讨论的，我强烈支持 _____。

Judging from all evidence offered, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that _____.
从所提供的证据来看，我们可以得出以下结论 _____。

For the reasons presented above, I strongly commit to the notion that _____.
根据以上所述的理由，我坚决同意这个观点 _____。

All the evidence justifies an unshakable view that _____.
所有的证据证明了一个不可动摇的观点 _____。

All the evidence supports an unmistakable conclusion that _____.
所有的证据证明了一个千真万确的结论 _____。

Taking into account all these factors, we may reach the conclusion that _____.
考虑到所有这些因素，我们能得出这样的结论 _____。

All reliable evidences point to one saying, that is _____.
所有可靠的论点用一句话说出，那就是 _____。

For the reasons presented above, I strongly commit to the notion that _____.
由于上述原因，我确信 _____。

Given the factors I have just outlined, I can only say that _____.
鉴于我给出的因素，我只能说 _____。

To sum up, it is sagacious to support the statement that _____.
总之，支持这个观点，即：_____，是明智的。

●一边倒结构完整模板范例

_____.Some people suggest that_____. But on the other hand, there are also many people who strongly advocate that_____. For my part, I absolutely agree with the latter point of view. The reasons are presented below.

The first reason that can be seen by every person is that_____.
_____._____._____.

Another factor that we must consider is that_____._____._____._____.

The third and very important reason is that _____._____._____._____.

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that _____._____
_____._____. What is more,_____.

●使用该模板写的范文

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays there are more and more advertisements. Some people think that they have a negative influence on people, and therefore should be restricted. Do you agree or disagree?

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

or experience.

You should write at least 250 words.

Sample Answer:

This model has been prepared as an example of a very good answer. However, please note that this is just one example out of many possible approaches.

Everywhere, and almost at any time, we find ourselves surrounded by all kinds of advertisements. Some people suggest that there should be some restrictions on advertisements. But on the other hand, there are also many people who strongly advocate that advertisements should not be restricted. For my part, I absolutely agree with the latter point of view. The reasons are presented below.

The first reason that can be seen by every person is that advertisements provide us with much useful information. Advertisements keep us well-informed about products. As a result, we can compare them and choose the best and cheapest one. In addition, we can also find a job or rent a house with the help of advertisements.

Another factor that we must consider is that advertisements bring us a lot of entertainment. Just imagine what a bus station or a newspaper would be like without advertisements. Would you enjoy watching a blank wall or reading traffic regulations while waiting for a bus? An interesting advertisement makes your waiting less dull and monotonous.

The third and very important reason is that advertisements also provide money for newspapers, magazines, radios and TV stations. Many kinds of media could not survive without advertisements. Because of advertising, we can enjoy so many TV programs with so little money. A newspaper would cost much more if we had to pay its full price.

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that the government should not impose restrictions on advertisements. They provide much useful information for consumers. They make our life colorful with artistic pictures and words. What is more, they play an indispensable role in the survival and development of media.

译文：

在每个角落，几乎任何时间，我们总是被各种各样的广告所包围。一些人建议对于广告应当有所限制。但是另一方面，也有许多人提倡广告是不能受限制的。就我而言，我完全同意后面的观点，原因如下。

每个人都能看到的第一个理由是广告为我们提供了很多有用的信息。它使我们能够清楚地了解产品，从而通过对比挑选出最物美价廉的一种。此外，我们也可以在广告的帮助下找工作或者租房子。

我们必须考虑的另一个原因是广告为我们带来了很多的娱乐。设想如果一个公共汽车站或是一份报纸没有广告会是什么样子。难道你愿意盯着一面白墙或者是阅读交通法规来消磨等车的时光中吗？一个有意思的广告会让您的等待不再无趣而单调。

第三点同时也是很重要的一点是广告为报社、杂志社、广播电台和电视台提供了资金来源。很多的媒体是不能离开广告而生存的。正因为有广告，我们才能花费这么少的钱享受如此多的电视节目。同样，如果我们付全额来买一份报纸，那么将比现在所花费的多得多。

通过上述讨论，我们可以很有把握地得出一个结论，那就是我们的政府不应该限制广告。因为它为消费者提供了很多有用的信息，并用艺术的图片与语言来使我们的生活丰富多彩。而且，它对于媒体的生存和发展来说也是不可或缺的。

你的第二套模板

辩论型题目写法二：对称式结构

●总体结构

分为四段。

结构	写法	说明
第一段	一般写3-4句左右，写法如下： （介绍背景）+介绍双方观点+引起下文。 和一边倒结构一样，开头段是使用模板式句型比较多的段落。其中介绍双方观点和引起下文，都可以使用模板式句型。	和一边倒结构一样，其中介绍背景部分，不要使用模板式句型。
第二段、第三段	双方观点各占一段。分别论述。这两段的写法是一样的。先写1-2句概述，然后展开论述。如果能想出3个理由，每个理由写两句话左右。如果只能想出2个理由，每个理由写3句话左右。	其中每段的概述和各理由之间的关联词，可以使用模板式句型。
第四段	一般写3-5句。先旗帜鲜明地说出自己的观点，应该和第三段中的观点一致，然后再各用一句话改写第三段中的每个理由。	其中说出自己的观点，可以使用模板式句型。

●各段模板式句型

1. 开头段介绍双方观点

与一边倒结构开头段介绍双方观点模板式句型基本相同。

2. 开头段引起下文

It is quite understandable that people from different backgrounds put different interpretations on the same issue.
不同背景的人对同样的问题持有不同看法是可以理解的。

Admittedly, there are merits to both arguments.
必须承认，两种观点都有优点。

Admittedly, there are merits to both sides of the argument.
必须承认，正反两方都有优点。

As to whether it is a blessing or a curse, however, people take different attitudes.
然而，对于这是好事还是坏事，人们持不同态度。

Admittedly, both sides are reasonable.
必须承认，双方意见都有道理。

It is quite natural that people from different backgrounds may have divergent attitudes towards it.
不同背景的人对此自然有不同的态度。

Both sides have their merits.
双方都有道理。

Both sides of the argument have very strong feelings and sound reasons.
正反两方都很有道理。

Both sides of the question are well supported by sound reasons.
问题的两面都有很好的理由支持。

Before giving my opinion, I think it is important to look at the argument on both sides.
在给出我的观点之前，我认为看一看问题的两面是很重要的。

Before rendering my opinion, I think it is important to take a glance at the arguments on both sides.
在说出我的观点之前，我认为先看一下双方的观点是重要的。

Views on this issue vary from person to person.
不同的人对这个问题有不同的观点。

It is quite natural that people seldom reach a total agreement on such a long-running controversy.
人们很难就这样一个长期有争议的问题达成一致，这是很自然的。

People rarely reach an absolute consensus on such a controversial issue.
人们很少会在这样一个有争议的问题上达成绝对的一致。

Undeniable, there are points in both sides of the argument.
不可否认，正反两方都有道理。

People's views, however, are divergent on the matter in question.
然而人们对这个问题持有不同的观点。

This issue is so controversial that people can hardly reach an absolute consensus.
这个问题争议太大，人们很难达成绝对的一致。

This is a very controversial issue and people hold quite different opinions of it.
这是一个有争议的问题，人们对此持有不同的观点。

It is quite understandable that views on this issue vary from person to person.
人们对这个问题的观点不同，这是可以理解的。

On such a controversial issue, people seldom reach an absolute consensus.
在这样一个有争议的问题上，人们很少达成绝对的一致。

This is a controversial issue, which often arouses heated discussions among people.
这是一个有争议的问题，经常引起人们的热烈讨论。

There are advantages and disadvantages on both sides.
两方面各有利弊。

There are people on both sides of the argument who have very strong feelings.
双方的态度都很强硬。

There are different views concerning this topic.
关于这个话题，有不同的看法。

Both patterns present advantages and disadvantages.
两种方式各有利弊。

3. 第二段第一句

Those who favor that_____give their reasons as follows.
赞成 _____ 的人给出了如下的原因。

People, who advocate that _____, have their sound reasons.
赞成 _____ 的人有他们的道理。

Some people are of the opinion that_____.
一些人认为 _____。

People who support that _____ give some of the following reasons.
支持 _____ 的人给出以下原因。

There are several reasons which suggest that _____.
有几个原因说明 _____。

There are several reasons why _____.
有几个原因说明为什么 _____。

There are some major reasons why_____.
有一些主要原因说明为什么 _____。

Many people argue that _____.
很多人认为 _____。

Those people who strongly believe that _____ have cogent reasons for it.
强烈赞成 _____ 的人有强有力的理由。

On one hand, some people suggest that_____.
一方面，一些人认为 _____。

Some arguments can be made that _____.
_____ 有一些论据。

4. 第三段第一句

However, the other side of the coin voices its strong opposition, saying that_____.然而，另外一些人发出反对的声音，他们说 _____。

To this issue, some other people hold a different attitude, arguing that_____.
对于这个问题，另外一些人持有不同的看法，他们认为 _____。

People rarely reach an absolute consensus on such a controversial issue. The other side of the coin has voiced strong opposition, saying that_____.
人们很少在这样一个有争议的问题上达成完全的一致。另外一些人发出反对的声音，他们说 _____。

However, there are a large number of people who hold a different view concerning this case. They believe that_____.
然而，关于这件事，有很多人持有不同的观点。他们认为 _____.

On the other hand, some other people strongly despise the above attitude. In their view, _____.
另一方面，一些人强烈反对上述观点。他们认为，_____。

However, views on this issue vary from person to person. Some people believe that_____.
然而，人们在这个问题上观点不同。一些人认为 _____。

There is no denying that there is some truth in the above point of view. However, to some people's mind, _____.
毫无疑问，上述观点有些道理。但一些人认为 _____。

Other people's opinion is just the opposite. They strongly believe that _____.
其他人的观点正好相反，他们认为 _____。

Inevitably, on the other side, there are others who strongly advocate that _____.

另一方面，不可避免的，其余一些人强烈赞成 _____。

But other people set forth a totally different argument about this case. They contend that_____.
但其他人对此提出了一个完全不同的观点。他们认为 _____。

Some people examine this issue from another angle. They claim that_____.
一些人从另一个角度看待这个问题。他们认为 _____。

On the other hand, there are also many opponents who strongly argue that_____.
另一方面，有许多反对者强烈认为 _____。

However, further analysis would make it clear that _____.
然而，如果进一步分析我们会发现：_____。

5. 第二、三段第一个理由前面的关联词

The main reason is that _____.
主要原因是 _____。

The reasons are quite clear. Above all, _____.
原因非常清楚。首先，_____。

One of the reasons is that _____.
一个原因是 _____。

One of the primary causes is that _____.
一个主要原因是 _____。

First/ Firstly/ First of all/ To begin with/ In the first place/ On one hand/ First and foremost/ For one thing, _____.
第一，_____。

6. 第二、三段第二个理由前面的关联词

Second/ Secondly/ Next/ Besides/ In the second place/ For another, _____.
第二，_____。

Furthermore/ Moreover/ In addition/ What is more, _____.
而且，_____。

More important, _____.
更重要的是，_____。

7. 第二、三段第三个理由前面的关联词

Finally, _____.
最后，_____。

Third/ Thirdly, _____.
第三，_____。

Furthermore/ Moreover/ In addition/ What is more, _____.
而且，_____。

More important,_____.
更重要的是，_____。

Most important, _____.
最重要的是，_____。

Last but not least, _____.
最后但不是最不重要的，_____。

8. 最后一段第一句

It is quite understandable that people from different backgrounds put different interpretations on the same issue. For my part, I stand on the latter opinion that_____.
不同背景的人对于同样的问题有不同的看法，这是可以理解的。在我看来，我同意后面的观点 _____。

Admittedly, there are merits to both arguments. As far as I am concerned, I firmly commit to the notion that_____.
不可否认，两种论点都有自己的优点，就我来说，我坚定地认为_____。

There is probably a little bit of truth in both arguments. For my part, I completely agree with the latter view that_____.
两种观点都有一点道理。站在我的立场上，我完全同意后者，即_____。

From the above comparison and contrast, anyone can safely conclude that _____.

通过以上的比较，任何人都可以得出这样的结论 _____。

With views of both sides considered, I think that _____.
考虑双方的观点后，我认为 _____。

Both sides make sense. Therefore it is really hard for me to draw a definite conclusion. To my mind, _____.
双方都很有道理。因此我很难得出一个明确的结论。我的意见是，_____。

Both sides above make sense, and consequently it is hard to come to an absolute conclusion. In my opinion, _____.
上述两种观点都有道理，因此很难得出绝对的结论。我的意见是，_____。

Admittedly, both sides are reasonable. But they are one-sided. In my opinion, _____.
不可否认，双方都有道理，但都很片面。我的意见是，_____。

As far as I am concerned, I think there is truth in the argument of these two parties. As for me, _____.
至于我，我认为两方面的论述都有其正确性。我的意见是，_____。

To sum up, we cannot deny that both sides are well-grounded. In my opinion, _____.
总之，双方都有充分的根据，我的观点是 _____。

Both opinions make sense, and consequently it is hard to decide which one is more reasonable. From my own perspective, _____.
双方都很有道理。因此很难决定哪个论点更有道理。我的意见是，_____。

From what has been mentioned above, we may see that there is some truth in both arguments. Personally, I side with the latter opinion that_____.
从以上的论述中，我们可以看到双方的论述都有些道理。我个人更支持后一种观点，即：_____。

Once you have known all of these, you must agree with me that _____.
如果你知道所有这些，你一定也会同意 _____。

Based on the above discussion and analysis, we can see that _____.
基于上述讨论和分析，我们可以看到 _____。

Taking into account both sides of argument, I think _____.
考虑到双方的论点，我认为 _____。

In my opinion, I would point out that_____.
我愿意指出，_____。

As for me, I am convinced that_____.
我确信，_____。

As far as I am concerned, I strongly believe that_____.
我深信，_____。

In/From my point of view, I support that_____.
我支持 _____。

As I see it, I am in favor of the latter point of view that_____.
我赞成后面的观点 _____。

From my own perspective, _____.
在我看来，_____。

Speaking for myself, _____.
在我看来，_____。

●对称式结构完整模板范例

_____. Some people suggest that _____. But on the other hand, there are also many people who strongly advocate that _____. It is quite understandable that people from different backgrounds put different interpretations on the same issue.

Those who favor that _____ give their reasons as follows. In the first place, _____._____. In the second place, _____._____. Furthermore, _____._____.

However, the other side of the coin voices its strong opposition, saying that_____. For one thing, _____._____. For another, _____._____. In addition, _____._____.

There is probably a little bit of truth in both arguments. For my part, I completely agree with the latter view that _____._____._____._____.

●使用该模板写的范文

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet?

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

You should write at least 250 words.

Sample Answer:

In recent years, the Internet has been gaining its popularity at an amazing rate. Some people suggest that the Internet brings us a lot of benefits. But on the other hand, there are also many people who strongly advocate that its drawbacks should not be ignored. It is quite understandable that people from different backgrounds put different interpretations on the same issue.

Those who favor that the Internet has many advantages give their reasons as follows. In the first place, the Internet brings us great convenience and efficiency. For example, we can send E-mails to our friends in other countries in a few minutes while sending a traditional letter takes us at least a week and costs much. In the second place, we can make friends with people from all parts of the world. It overcomes the geographical barriers and makes the world smaller. Furthermore, the Internet accelerates the flow of information and spreads education to all corners of the globe. We can have easy and quick access to the latest information worldwide.

However, the other side of the coin voices its strong opposition, saying that the Internet has many weaknesses. For one thing, it can easily lead to psychological problems. An Internet-addicted person tends to be isolated, self-centered and unsociable. For another, there is a sharp rise in the number of cyber crimes. More and more financial crimes such as money laundering are committed via the Internet. In addition, it also has negative impacts on young people because there are a lot of obscene and violent contents on line.

There is probably a little bit of truth in both arguments. For my part, I completely agree with the latter view that the Internet has more disadvantages than advantages. It gives rise to people's mental problems. It results in various computer crimes. It is harmful to the growth of the young. Something should be done as soon as possible to protect people from the negative effects of the Internet.

译文：

最近几年中，因特网以惊人的速度日益受到人们欢迎。一些人认为因特网给我们带来很多好处。但是，也有很多人强烈呼吁它的缺陷是不容忽视的。来自不同背景的人对于同样的问题有不同的看法，这是非常可以理解的。

那些认为因特网有很多好处的人给出了如下的原因。第一，因特网带给我们很大的便利并极大地提升了效率。比如，我们给国外的朋友发电子邮件只需要几分钟功夫，传统的邮件至少要花费我们一周的时间并且费用也很高。第二，我们可以与世界各地的人们交朋友。因特网可以克服地域上的障碍使世界变小。此外，因特网促进了信息的流通，使教育传布到世界的每一个角落。我们可以方便快捷地了解到全世界最新的信息。

然而，反对的人认为因特网有很多缺陷。首先，它导致心理上的问题。一个沉迷于因特网的人会趋向于孤立，以自我为中心，并且不善于交际。另一点，网络犯罪的人数激增。通过因特网实施的经济犯罪越来越多。另外，它对年轻人也有着负面的影响，因为在网上有很多淫秽和暴力的内容。

双方观点都有道理。依我来看，我完全同意后一观点：因特网弊大于利。它引发人们精神上的问题。它导致各种各样的电脑犯罪。对年轻人的成长是非常有害的。我们必须尽快采取措施，尽可能地保护人们不受网络的负面影响。

你的第三套模板
解释型题目基本同一边倒结构

● 总体结构

基本与辩论型题目的一边倒结构相同，一般写四段或五段。

结构	写法	说明
开头段	一般写3-4句。 2句左右介绍背景+1-2句引起下文。	其中，1-2句引起下文，可以使用模板式句型。 注意：2句左右介绍背景，一定不要使用模板式句型。

原因段	写两段或三段。分别说出两个或三个原因，一个原因占一段。先写1句主题句，然后写3句左右的支持句。	其中每个理由段主题句前面的关联词，可以使用模板式句型。
结尾段	可能是第四段也可能是第五段，说解决办法。先写1-2句概述，然后说出两到三个解决办法，每个解决办法写1-2句。	其中，1-2句概述，可以使用模板式句型。

●各段模板式句型

1. 开头段引起下文

What factors lead to this phenomenon and what we can do to solve the problem have become a concern to many people. In my opinion, the following reasons should be taken into consideration.

是什么因素导致了这个现象以及我们怎么做才能解决这个问题已经为很多人所关注。在我看来，应该考虑下列原因。

It is crucial that we analyse the causes of this disturbing issue and explore the effective solutions. From my own perspective, the causes are multiple.

分析这个问题的原因并且找到有效的解决办法，是很重要的。在我看来，原因是多方面的。

It is not easy to render the reasons for this complicated phenomenon which involves several factors. For my part, there are several causes for this problem.

对这个牵涉到几个因素的复杂的现象做出解释不是一件容易的事情。在我看来，这个问题有几个方面的原因。

In my mind, the following factors need to be taken into consideration.
我认为，下列因素必须被考虑。

There are several / a number of reasons for this phenomenon / problem.
这种现象 / 问题的出现有几个 / 许多原因。

The causes may be inner and outer influence.
原因可能是内部的和外部的影响。

Hence, it is imperative that we pinpoint the causes of this disturbing phenomenon.

因此，我们找出这个现象的原因是很必要的。

2. 第一个原因段的主题句

The main reason is that _____.
主要原因是 _____。

The reasons are quite clear. Above all, _____.
原因非常清楚。首先，_____。

The most important reason is that _____.
最重要的原因是 _____。

The main reason why _____ is that _____.
_____ 的主要原因是 _____。

The first reason can be seen by every person. _____.
第一个原因每个人都能看到。_____。

The first reason that can be seen by every person is that_____.
每个人都能看到的第一个原因是 _____。

First, we can observe easily that_____.
首先，我们能容易地看到 _____。

The first and most important reason is that _____.
第一个也是最重要的原因是 _____。

One of the reasons is that _____.
一个原因是 _____。

Perhaps this is because of the simple fact that _____.
也许这是因为简单的事实，即：_____。

One of the most important things is that _____.
一个重点是 _____。

One of the primary causes is that _____.
一个主要原因是 _____。

We cannot forget a universal truth that_____.
我们不能忘却一个普遍事实，即：_____。

Beyond enormous obvious reasons, there lies a more in-depth cause. _____.
除了许多显而易见的原因，还有一个深层次的原因。_____.

My first reason for this is that_____.
我的第一个原因是_____。

One of the most attractive points is that _____.
最吸引人的一个观点是 _____。

Certainly no other reason in my decision is more crucial than the one as follow.
我的决定中没有其它原因比这一个更关键。

In terms of substantive level, the reason mentioned below seems to be advisable and deserve more consideration. _____.
实质上，下面的原因是明智的，值得仔细考虑。_____。

We may look into every possible reason; however, foremost reason for this is that_____.
我们也许能看到每一个可能的原因。但是，首要原因是 _____。

First/ Firstly/ First of all/ To begin with/ In the first place/ On one hand/ First and foremost/ For one thing, _____.
第一，_____。

3. 第二个原因段的主题句

It might also be noted that _____.
还要注意到 _____。

There is a further more subtle point we must consider._____.
还有更微妙的一点我们必须考虑。_____。

Another reason is that I believe _____.
另一个原因是 _____。

What is also worth noticing is that _____.
值得注意的另一点是 _____。

Another reason is that _____.
另一个原因是 _____。

There is another factor that deserves some words here. _____.
另一个原因也值得说一说。_____.

A more essential factor is that _____.
一个更根本的原因是 _____。

A further reason is that _____.
一个更进一步的原因是 _____。

The second reason is that _____.
第二个原因是 _____。

Another factor shows that _____.
另一个因素说明 _____。

旺旺：肯定童叟无欺

The second thing that must be taken into consideration is that _____.
必须考虑的第二个因素是 _____。

Perhaps another reason lies in the fact that _____.
也许另一个原因在于 _____。

Another factor that we must consider is that_____.
另一个需要考虑的因素是 _____。

Second/ Secondly/ Next/ Besides/ In the second place/ For another/ Furthermore/ Moreover, _____.
第二，_____。

In addition/ What is more, _____.
而且，_____。

More important,_____.

更重要的是，_____。

4. 第三个原因段的主题句

The third and very important reason is that _____.
第三个也是非常重要的原因是 _____。

Finally, _____.
最后，_____。

Third/ Thirdly, _____.
第三，_____。

Furthermore/ Moreover/ In addition/ What is more, _____.
而且，_____。

More important, _____.
更重要的是，_____。

Most important, _____.
最重要的是，_____。

Last but not least, _____.
最后但不是不重要，_____。

5. 结尾段

This issue should be well taken into consideration. As to how to address the problem, people put forward various suggestions. The most important approach is that_____. Second, _____. Finally, _____.
这个问题应该被认真考虑。对于怎样解决这个问题，人们给出不同的建议。第一个重要的办法是 _____。第二，_____。最后，_____。

Regarding these reasons, I think there are some ways to deal with the problem. To begin with, _____. Next, _____. Last but not least,_____.
考虑到这些原因，我认为有若干解决方法。第一，_____。第二，_____。最后，_____。

In order to solve the problem, people set forth different solutions and here I would explore only two key ways. In the first place, _____. In the second place, _____.

为了解决这个问题，人们提出不同的解决方法，在这里我将给出两种主要的方式。第一，_____。第二，_____。

I strongly suggest that effective steps be taken as soon as possible to address the problem. First of all, _____. Secondly, _____. Finally, _____.

我强烈建议尽快采取有效步骤去解决这个问题。第一，_____。第二，_____。最后，_____。

The following suggestions should be taken into consideration when we are seeking solutions to cope with the problem. First of all, _____. Secondly, _____. Finally, _____.

当我们寻找解决这个问题的解决方案时，下列建议必须被考虑。第一，_____。第二，_____。最后，_____。

Considering the severity of this issue, we have no choice but to take stringent measures to address this problem. To begin with, _____. Second, _____. Last but not least, _____.

考虑到问题的严重性，我们只有采取严厉的措施来解决这个问题。第一，_____。第二，_____。最后，_____。

We should take effective measures to solve the problem. First of all, _____. Second, _____. Last but not least, _____.

我们应该采取有效的措施来解决这个问题。第一，_____。第二，_____。最后，_____。

It is crucial that we take vigorous measures to tackle these problems. First of all, _____. Second, _____. Last but not least, _____.

我们应该采取有力的措施来解决这个问题。第一，_____。第二，_____。最后，_____。

Given the severity of this phenomenon, we have no alternative/option but to take immediate/prompt steps to address this situation. First of all, _____. Second, _____. Last but not least, _____.

考虑到问题的严重性，我们只有立即采取措施来解决这个问题。第一，_____。第二，_____。最后，_____。

In view of the seriousness of this problem, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. First of all, _____. Second, _____

_____. Last but not least, _____.

考虑到问题的严重性，在形势变得更为恶劣以前，我们必须采取有效的措施。第一，_____。第二，_____。最后，_____。

●解释型题目基本同一边倒结构完整模板范例

_____. _____. What factors lead to this phenomenon and what we can do to solve the problem have become a concern to many people. In my opinion, the following reasons need to be taken into consideration.

The first reason that can be seen by every person is that_____._____._____._____.

Another factor that we must consider is that_____._____._____._____.

The third and very important reason is that_____._____._____._____.

This issue should be well taken into consideration. As to how to address the problem, people put forward various suggestions. The most important approach is that_____. In the second place, _____. In addition, _____.

●使用该模板写的范文

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

It is generally acknowledged that families are now not as close as they used to be. Give possible reasons and your recommendations.

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

You should write at least 250 words.

Sample Answer:

In the past, family was a very important concept in people's minds, and it was the center of many people's lives. Nowadays, however, the relationship between family members is not as close as before. What factors lead to this phenomenon and what we can do to solve the problem have become a concern to many people. In my opinion, the following reasons need to be taken into consideration.

The first reason that can be seen by every person is that people face fierce competition and suffer from great pressure. They have to work and study hard to meet the demand of the society. They have to devote more time and energy to their careers. Therefore, some people are too occupied to spare time for their family.

Another factor that we must consider is that there are more entertainment forms available. Nowadays high technology brings us more interesting things which can easily attract people's attention, such as watching TV, surfing the Internet or playing video games. As a result, people are indulged in these activities, totally neglecting the feelings of other family members.

The third and very important reason is that people are now more independent than before. It is much easier to make more friends now as a result of the rapid improvement in telecommunication. Apart from their family, they can easily get help from their friends. Thus, they are not as dependent upon their families as before.

This issue should be well taken into consideration. As to how to address the problem, people put forward various suggestions. The most important approach is that we should spare more time to be together with our beloved no matter how occupied we are. In the second place, teach the children a sense of family when they are still young in order to form good habits like writing letters and making telephone calls to each other. In addition, the government should organize activities to promote public awareness of the importance of a harmonious family relationship.

译文：

过去，家庭在人们心中是一个很重要的观念，并且是很多人生活的中心。然而现在，家庭成员之间的关系不再像以前那样亲密了。什么因素导致了这个现象，以及我们怎么做才能解决这个问题已经为很多人所关注。在我看来，如下的原因需要被考虑。

每个人都能看到的第一个原因是人们面临激烈的竞争，承受很大的压力。他们必须努力学习和工作来满足社会的需求。他们不得不投入更多的时间和精力在他们的事业上。因此，一些人太忙了以至于很少有空余的时间留给他们的家人。

我们必须考虑的另外一个原因是如今有更多的娱乐形式。现在高科技带给我们更多有趣的事情，它们可以很容易地吸引人们注意，例如看电视、网上冲浪或者打游戏。人们沉溺于这些活动中，完全忽视了家人的感受。

第三个非常重要的原因是人们比过去更加独立。因为通讯的发展，现在交到更多的朋友变得更容易。除了家庭，人们可以很容易地从朋友那里得到帮助。因此，他们不像以前那样依赖家庭。

这个问题应该被认真考虑。至于如何解决这个问题，人们提出了各种各样的建议。最重要的办法是，无论我们有多忙都要抽出时间陪自己的家人。其次，我们应该在我们的孩子还小的时候使他们建立起家庭观念进而养成好的习惯，如：给家人写信和打电话。最后，政府应该组织活动来提升公众对一个和谐的家庭关系重要性的认识。

你的第四套模板
解释型题目基本同对称式结构

总体结构

基本与辩论型题目的对称式结构相同，写四段。

结构	写法	说明
开头段	一般写3-4句。 2-3句介绍背景。	注意：2-3句介绍背景，一定不要使用模板式句型。
第二段	写原因。先写1-2句概述，然后说出两个或三个原因。如果能想出3个原因，每个原因写2句话左右；如果只能想出2个原因，每个原因写3句话左右。	其中，1-2句概述和各原因前面的关联词，可以使用模板式句型。
第三段	写解决办法。先写1-2句概述，然后说出两个或三个解决办法。如果能想出3个解决办法，每个解决办法写2句话左右。如果只能想出2个解决办法，每个解决办法写3句话左右。	其中，1-2句概述和各解决办法前面的关联词，可以使用模板式句型。
第四段	如果字数已经够了，第四段也可以不写。如果不够字数，可以围绕题目写1-3句，提出希望，发出号召，展望未来等。	这些话如果自己不会写，也可以使用模板式句型。

●各段模板式句型

1. 第二段

The following reasons should be taken into consideration. The first reason is that _____._____. Secondly,_____._____. Moreover,_____._____.

应该考虑下列原因。第一，_____。_____。第二，_____。_____。第三，_____。_____。

It is not easy to render the reasons for this complicated phenomenon which involves several factors. The main reason is that_____._____. The second reason is that_____._____. Furthermore,_____._____.

对这个牵涉到几个因素的复杂现象做出解释不是一件容易的事情。第一，_____。_____。第二，_____。_____。第三，_____。_____。

The following factors need to be taken into consideration. The most important reason is that_____._____. The second reason is that_____._____. Furthermore, _____._____.

我认为，下列因素必须被考虑。第一，_____。_____。第二，_____。_____。第三，_____。_____。

There are several a number of reasons for this phenomenon. The first and most important reason is that_____._____. The second reason is that_____._____. Furthermore, _____._____.

这种现象的出现有许多原因。第一，_____。_____。第二，_____。_____。第三，_____。_____。

The causes may be inner and outer influence. One of the most important things is that_____._____. The second reason is that_____._____. Furthermore,_____._____.

原因可能是内部的和外部的影响。第一，_____。_____。第二，_____._____。第三，_____。_____。

The causes are multiple. In the first place, _____._____. In the second place,_____._____. What is more,_____._____.

原因是多方面的。第一，_____。_____。第二，_____。

_____。第三，_____。_____。

From my own perspective, the causes of this phenomenon are manifold. First of all, _____._____. Next, _____._____. Furthermore, _____._____.

在我看来，这个现象的原因是多方面的。第一，_____。_____。第二，_____。_____。第三，_____。_____。

It is imperative that we pinpoint the causes of this disturbing phenomenon. The main reason is that_____._____. The second reason is that_____._____. Furthermore,_____._____.

找出这个现象的原因非常重要。第一，_____。_____。第二，_____。_____。第三，_____。_____。

2. 第三段

与解释型题目基本同一边倒结构结尾段模板式句型基本相同。

3. 第四段

There are many reasons which result in this unpleasant phenomenon and something should be done as soon as possible to solve the problem.

有很多原因导致了这个令人不悦的现象。应该尽快地做一些事情来解决这个问题。

In short, this disturbing problem is attributed to many factors and I believe with the joint efforts from individuals and the government, it can be eventually resolved.

总之，这个问题的出现有很多因素。我认为，通过个人和政府的共同努力，它最终会被解决。

With such efforts, I am confident that the problem will be solved.

通过这些努力，我相信这个问题将被解决。

●解释型题目基本同对称式结构完整模板范例

_____. _____. What factors lead to this phenomenon and what we can do to solve the problem have become a concern to many people.

In my opinion, the following reasons need to be taken into consideration. The first reason is that_____._____. Another reason is that_____._____. Furthermore, _____._____.

This issue should be well taken into consideration. As to how to address the problem, people put forward various suggestions. The most important approach is that_____. _____.In the second place, _____. _____.In addition, _____. _____.

There are many reasons which result in this unpleasant phenomenon and something should be done as soon as possible to solve the problem.

●使用该模板写的范文

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

It is generally acknowledged that families are now not as close as they used to be. Give possible reasons and your recommendations.

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

You should write at least 250 words.

Sample Answer:

In the past, family was a very important concept in people's minds, and it was the center of many people's lives. Nowadays, however, the relationship between family members is not as close as before. What factors lead to this phenomenon and what we can do to solve the problem have become a concern to many people.

In my opinion, the following reasons need to be taken into consideration. The first reason is that people face fierce competition and suffer from great pressure. They have to devote more time and energy to their careers. Another reason is that there are more entertainment forms available. Nowadays high technology brings us more interesting things which can easily attract people's attention, such as watching TV, surfing the Internet or playing video games. People are indulged in these activities, totally neglecting the feelings of other family members. Furthermore, people are now more independent than before. Apart from their family, they can easily get help from their friends.

This issue should be well taken into consideration. As to how to address the problem, people put forward various suggestions. The most important approach is that we should spare more time to be together with our beloved no matter how occupied we are. For example, never bring your work home and leave it at the office. In the second place, teach the children a sense of family when they are still young in order to form good habits like writing letters and making telephone calls to each other. In addition, the government should organize activities to promote public awareness of the importance of a harmonious family relationship.

There are many reasons which result in this unpleasant phenomenon and something should be done as soon as possible to solve the problem.

译文：

过去，家庭在人们心中是一个很重要的观念，并且是很多人生活的中心。然而现在，家庭成员之间的关系不再像以前那样亲密了。什么因素导致了这个现象，以及我们怎么做才能解决这个问题已经为很多人所关注。

在我看来，如下的原因需要被考虑。第一个原因是，人们面临激烈的竞争，忍受很大的压力。他们不得不投入更多的时间和精力在他们的事业上。另外一个原因是如今有更多的娱乐形式。现在高科技带给我们更多有趣的事情，它们可以很容易地吸引人们注意，例如看电视、网上冲浪或者打游戏。人们沉溺于这些活动中，完全忽视了家人的感受。而且，人们比过去更加独立。除了家庭，人们可以很容易从朋友那里得到帮助。

这个问题应该被认真考虑。至于如何解决这个问题，人们提出了各种各样的建议。最重要的办法是，无论我们有多忙都要抽出时间陪自己的家人。比如，不要把工作带回家，把它们留在办公室。其次，我们应该在我们的孩子还小的时候使他们建立起家庭观念进而养成好的习惯，如给家人写信和打电话。最后，政府应该组织活动来提升公众对一个和谐的家庭关系的重要性的认识。

有很多原因导致了这个令人不悦的现象，我们应该尽快地做点什么来解决这个问题。

小结：

到这里，模板式句型，我们就全部讲解完毕了。总结如下几个重点：

（1）每个考生都需要模板，没有模板的文章是不存在的。

（2）使用模板是基础较弱的考生在短期内突破六分的最有效的办法。

（3）你的模板必须是个性化的（不能与别人的完全一样）。

（4）你的模板的总字数不能超过100字。

（5）基础较好的考生应该少用模板句型。

（6）模板不是万能的。要想保证6分，非模板式句型也不能写得太差。

模板的总字数不能超过100字。非模板式句型的字数要在150字以上。如何解决非模板式句型的写作问题呢？我们要通过10大常用理由、1000个写作高频词汇和20个议论文典型题目来解决。下面分别进行讲解。

二、10大常用理由

以下10大常用理由，很多题目都能用得上，可以称为“万能理由”。应该熟记，在想不出理由的时候，主动想想这10点，很可能就想出来了。每个理由相应的句型，也必须熟练使用。这10大理由是：

1. money

相应句型

（1）waste much money

（2）spend a large sum of money on sth./(in) doing sth.

（3）lay a heavy/great financial burden on

（4）save a lot of money

（5）release the financial burden of

（6）contribute much to the government’s revenue

（7）create economic profits

2. physical health

相应句型

（1）be beneficial/conducive/harmful/detrimental to/for one’s physical health

（2）lead to serious diseases such as heart disease and lung cancer

（3）lead to death

（4）do harm to one’s eyes

（5）result in near-sightedness

（6）ignore/neglect outdoor activities

3. psychological health

相应句型

（1）be beneficial/conducive/harmful/detrimental to/for one’s psychological/mental health

（2）suffer from great pressure

（3）suffer from psychological problems such as loneliness and isolation

（4）tend to be lonely and isolated

（5）lead to psychological problems such as loneliness and isolation

（6）help to cultivate one’s independence

（7）there are violent and obscene items available

4. rights & responsibility

相应句型

（1）violate one's rights and freedom
（2）be the violation of one's rights and freedom
（3）it is unfair/unreasonable to do sth.
（4）it is an unfair/unreasonable practice to do sth.
（5）it is unfair/unreasonable that
（6）it is an unfair/unreasonable practice that
（7）it is one's duty/responsibility/obligation to do sth.
（8）sb. have/has the duty/responsibility/obligation to do sth.
（9）it is fair/reasonable to do sth.
（10）it is a fair/reasonable practice to do sth.
（11）it is fair/reasonable that
（12）it is a fair/reasonable practice that

5. time

相应句型

（1）save much time
（2）bring sb. great convenience and efficiency
（3）it is a convenient and efficient way to do sth.
（4）waste a lot of time
（5）be a great waste of time
（6）abandon oneself to
（7）spend too much time on sth., ignoring sth.
（8）bring sb. a lot of inconvenience

6. entertainment

相应句型

（1）bring sb. a lot of entertainments
（2）enrich our cultural life
（3）make our life colorful
（4）Without it/them, our life would be dull and monotonous.

7. education

相应句型

（1）play an educational role in our daily life

（2）provide us with much useful information
（3）broaden one's vision
（4）spread education to all corners of the world
（5）widen one's scope of knowledge
（6）enrich one's knowledge

8. safe & dangerous

相应句型

（1）ensure/guarantee a safe environment
（2）provide us with a safe environment
（3）ensure/guarantee one's safety
（4）it will be dangerous for us=we will be in danger
（5）pose threat to sb./sth.
（6）face risks

9. useful & useless

相应句型

（1）it is useful/effective/reliable/feasible to do sth.
（2）it is useless/ineffective/unreliable/infeasible to do sth.
（3）be useless/ineffective/unreliable/infeasible.

10. necessary & unnecessary

相应句型

（1）it is necessary to do sth.
（2）be necessary
（3）Up to now, we have not found/discovered other methods which can replace____.
（4）Up to now, we have not found/discovered other methods to replace____.
（5）Up to now, no other method has been found/discovered to replace____.
（6）Up to now, no other methods are available.
（7）it is unnecessary to do sth.
（8）be unnecessary
（9）We have found/discovered other methods to replace____.
（10）We have found/discovered other methods which can replace____.
（11）There are other methods which can replace____ available.

三、1000个写作高频词汇

包括：

1. 6分通用词汇（300个）
2. 8分通用词汇（100个）
3. 学生生活话题相关词汇（100个）
4. 家庭生活话题相关词汇（50个）
5. 现代科技话题相关词汇（100个）
6. 媒体话题相关词汇（50个）
7. 动物话题相关词汇（50个）
8. 环境资源话题相关词汇（80个）
9. 交通话题相关词汇（50个）
10. 传统与发展变化话题相关词汇（50个）
11. 政府话题相关词汇（40个）
12. 平等话题相关词汇（30个）

其中6分词汇600个，包括300个通用词汇和300个分类词汇，是每个考生都必须熟练掌握的；8分词汇400个，包括100个通用词汇和300个分类词汇，想得7分、8分的同学，应该尽量多掌握一些。

1. 300个6分通用词汇

能力	*n.*	ability	[ə'biliti]
可以，能		be able to	
不能		be unable to	
未能		fail to	
活动	*n.*	activity	[æk'tiviti]
发展	*n./ v.*	advance	[əd'va:ns]
优点	*n.*	advantage	[əd'va:ntidʒ]
优点	*n.*	merit	['merit]
好处	*n.*	benefit	['benifit]
有益处的	*adj.*	beneficial	[ˌbeni'fiʃəl]
有利的，有帮助的	*adj.*	helpful	['helpfəl]
弊端	*n.*	disadvantage	[ˌdisəd'va:ntidʒ]
缺陷	*n.*	drawback	['drɔ:ˌbæk]
弱点，缺点	*n.*	weakness	['wi:knis]
娱乐	*n.*	amusement	[ə'mju:zmənt]
娱乐	*n.*	entertainment	[ˌentə'teimənt]

快乐	*n.*	pleasure	['pleʒə]
快乐	*n.*	happiness	['hæpinis]
分析	*n.*	analysis	[ə'næləsis]
途径，方法	*n.*	approach	[ə'prəutʃ]
措施	*n.*	measure	['meʒə]
方法	*n.*	method	['meθəd]
方式，方法	*n.*	means	[mi:nz]
意味	*v.*	mean	[mi:n]
论点，论据	*n.*	argument	['a:gju:mənt]
争论，辩论	*v.*	argue	['a:gju:]
注意	*n.*	attention	[ə'tenʃən]
观众	*n.*	audience	['ɔ:djəns]
平衡	*n.*	balance	['bæləns]
障碍	*n.*	barrier	['bæriə]
基础	*n.*	basis	['beisis]
行为	*n.*	behaviour	[bi'heivjə]
预算	*n.*	budget	['bʌdʒit]
负担	*n.*	burden	
事业	*n.*	career	[kə'riə]
挑战	*n.*	challenge	['tʃælindʒ]
机会	*n.*	chance	[tʃa:ns]
机会	*n.*	opportunity	[ˌɔpə'tju:niti]
性格	*n.*	character	['kæriktə]
个性	*n.*	personality	[ˌpə:sə'næliti]
选择	*n.*	choice	[tʃɔis]
结合	*n.*	combination	[ˌkɔmbi'neiʃən]
舒适	*n.*	comfort	['kʌmfət]
舒适的	*adj.*	comfortable	['kʌmfətəbl]
不舒服	*adj.*	uncomfortable	[ʌn'kʌmfətəbl]
交流	*n.*	communication	[kəˌmju:ni'keiʃən]
交流	*v.*	communicate	[kə'mju:nikeit]
比较	*n.*	comparison	[kəm'pærisən]
竞争	*n.*	competition	[ˌkɔmpə'tiʃən]
竞争	*v.*	compete	[kəm'pi:t]
竞争的	*adj.*	competitive	[kəm'petitiv]
抱怨	*n.*	complaint	[kəm'pleint]
结论	*n.*	conclusion	[kən'klu:ʒən]
条件	*n.*	condition	[kən'diʃən]

信心	*n.*	confidence	['kɔnfidəns]
考虑	*n.*	consideration	[kən,sidə'reiʃən]
建设，建筑	*n.*	construction	[,kən'strʌkʃən]
便利，方便	*n.*	convenience	[kən'vi:njəns]
不便	*n.*	inconvenience	[,inkən'vi:njəns]
方便的	*adj.*	convenient	[kən'vi:njənt]
创造力	*n.*	creativity	[,kri:ei'tiviti]
有创造力的	*adj.*	creative	[kri'eitiv]
犯罪	*n.*	crime	[kraim]
文化	*n.*	culture	['kʌltʃə]
文化的	*adj.*	cultural	['kʌltʃərəl]
破坏	*n.*	damage	['dæmidʒ]
死亡	*n.*	death	[deθ]
需求，要求	*n.*	demand	[di'ma:nd]
依赖，依靠	*n.*	dependence	[di'pendəns]
发展	*n.*	development	[di'veləpmənt]
不同	*n.*	difference	['difərəns]
讨论	*n.*	discussion	[dis'kʌʃən]
疾病	*n.*	disease	[di'zi:z]
疾病	*n.*	illness	['ilnis]
疑问，怀疑	*n.*	doubt	[daut]
经济	*n.*	economy	[i'kɔnəmi]
效率	*n.*	efficiency	[i'fiʃənsi]
高效的	*adj.*	efficient	[i'fiʃənt]
有效地，有效率地	*adv.*	efficiently	[i'fiʃəntly]
有效的	*adj.*	effective	[i'fektiv]
有用的	*adj.*	useful	['ju:sfvl]
紧急情况	*n.*	emergency	[i'mə:dʒənsi]
就业	*n.*	employment	[im'plɔimənt]
环境	*n.*	environment	[in'vairənmənt]
精力	*n.*	energy	['enədʒi]
经验，体验	*n. /v.*	experience	[iks'piəriəns]
设施	*n.*	facility	[fə'siliti]
因素	*n.*	factor	['fæktə]
形式	*n.*	form	[fɔ:m]
自由	*n.*	freedom	['fri:dəm]
作用	*n.*	function	['fʌŋkʃən]
政府	*n.*	government	['gʌvənmənt]

习惯	*n.*	habit	['hæbit]
损害，伤害	*n.*	harm	[ha:m]
伤害	*n.*	injury	['indʒəri]
爱好	*n.*	hobby	['hɔbi]
提高	*n.*	improvement	[im'pru:vmənt]
收入	*n.*	income	['in,kʌm]
增加	*n.*	increase	[in'kri:s]
独立	*n.*	independence	['indi'pendəns]
独立的	*adj.*	independent	[,indi'pendənt]
依赖的，依靠的	*adj.*	dependent	[di'pendənt]
个人	*n.*	individual	[,indi'vidjuəl]
影响	*n.*	influence	['influəns]
信息	*n.*	information	[,infə'meiʃən]
兴趣	*n.*	interest	['intrist]
问题	*n.*	issue	['isju:]
问题	*n.*	problem	['prɔbləm]
判断	*n.*	judge	[dʒʌdʒ]
缺乏	*n. /v.*	lack	[læk]
孤独	*n.*	loneliness	['ləunlinis]
损失	*n.*	loss	[lɔs]
失去	*v.*	lose	[lu:z]
义务	*n.*	obligation	[,ɔbli'geiʃən]
观点	*n.*	opinion	[ə'pinjən]
同龄人	*n.*	peer	[piə]
现象	*n.*	phenomenon	[fi'nɔminən]
污染	*n.*	pollution	[pə'lu:ʃən]
人口	*n.*	population	[,pɔpju'leiʃən]
贫穷	*n.*	poverty	['pɔvəti]
做法	*n.*	practice	['præktis]
压力	*n.*	pressure	['preʃə]
优先权	*n.*	priority	[prai'ɔriti]
产品	*n.*	product	['prɔdʌkt]
谚语	*n.*	proverb	['prɔvə:b]
惩罚	*n.*	punishment	['pʌniʃmənt]
惩罚	*v.*	punish	['pʌniʃ]
品质	*n.*	quality	['kwɔliti]
消遣，娱乐	*n.*	recreation	['rekri'eiʃən]
降低，减少	*n.*	reduction	[ri'dʌkʃən]

难民	*n.*	refugee	[ˌrefjuːˈdʒiː]
规则，法规	*n.*	regulation	[regjuˈleiʃən]
关系	*n.*	relationship	[riˈleiʃənʃip]
替代者	*n.*	replacement	[riˈpleismənt]
代替，取代	*v.*	replace	[riˈpleis]
要求	*n.*	requirement	[riˈkwaiəmənt]
要求	*v.*	require	[riˈkwaiə]
资源	*n.*	resource	[riˈsɔːs]
责任	*n.*	responsibility	[risˌpɔnsəˈbiliti]
限制	*n.*	restriction	[risˈtrikʃən]
结果	*n.*	result	[riˈzʌlt]
权利	*n.*	right	[rait]
危险	*n.*	risk	[risk]
安全	*n.*	security	[siˈkjurəti]
扩散，传播	*n./v.*	spread	[spred]
解决方案	*n.*	solution	[səˈluːʃən]
标准	*n.*	standard	[ˈstændəd]
统计	*n.*	statistics	[stəˈtistiks]
学科	*n.*	subject	[ˈsʌbdʒikt]
建议	*n.*	suggestion	[səˈdʒestʃən]
象征	*n.*	symbol	[ˈsimbəl]
技术	*n.*	technology	[tekˈnɔlədʒi]
传统	*n.*	tradition	[trəˈdiʃən]
传统的	*adj.*	traditional	[trəˈdiʃənl]
交通	*n.*	traffic	[ˈtræfik]
财富	*n.*	treasure	[ˈtreʒə]
交通工具	*n.*	vehicle	[ˈviːikl]
暴力	*n.*	violence	[ˈvaiələns]
暴力的	*adj.*	violent	[ˈvaiələnt]
废除	*v.*	abolish	[ˌəˈbɔliʃ]
获得	*v.*	acquire	[əˈkwaiə]
获得	*v.*	obtain	[əbˈtein]
允许，承认	*v.*	admit	[ədˈmit]
允许	*v.*	allow	[əˈlau]
允许	*v.*	permit	[pəˈmit]
吸引	*v.*	attract	[əˈtrækt]
吸引人的	*adj.*	attractive	[əˈtræktiv]
引起	*v.*	cause	[kɔːz]

培养，培育	*v.*	cultivate	['kʌltiveit]
拒绝	*v.*	deny	[di'nai]
摧毁	*v.*	destroy	[di'strɔi]
决定	*v.*	determine	[di'tə:min]
消失	*v.*	disappear	[ˌdisə'piə]
不鼓励，打击	*v.*	discourage	[dis'kʌridʒ]
发现	*v.*	discover	[dis'kʌvə]
丰富	*v.*	enrich	[in'ritʃ]
估计	*v.*	estimate	['estimeit]
禁止	*v.*	forbid	[fə'bid]
解决，处理	*v.*	handle	['hændl]
忽略	*v.*	ignore	[ig'nɔ:]
忽略	*v.*	neglect	[ni'glekt]
想象	*v.*	imagine	[i'mædʒin]
留下印象	*v.*	impress	[im'pres]
提高，促进，增强	*v.*	improve	[im'pru:v]
坚持，坚持认为	*v.*	insist	[in'sist]
干涉，妨碍	*v.*	interfere	[ˌintə'fiə]
占用	*v.*	occupy	['ɔkjupai]
提供	*v.*	offer	['ɔfə]
征服，克服	*v.*	overcome	[ˌəuvə'kʌm]
更喜欢	*v.*	prefer	[pri'fə:]
避免	*v.*	prevent	[pri'vent]
减少	*v.*	reduce	[ri'dju:s]
减轻	*v.*	release	[ri'li:s]
减轻	*v.*	relieve	[ri'li:v]
表明，揭示	*v.*	reveal	[ri'vi:l]
显示，表明	*v.*	show	[ʃəu]
解决	*v.*	solve	[sɔlv]
破坏	*v.*	spoil	[spɔil]
威胁	*v.*	threaten	['θretn]
威胁	*n.*	threat	['θret]
侵犯	*v.*	violate	['vaiəleit]
侵犯	*n.*	violation	[ˌvaiə'leiʃən]
绝对的	*adj.*	absolute	['æbsəlu:t]
艺术的	*adj.*	artistic	['a:tistik]
可得到的	*adj.*	available	[ə'veiləbl]
共同的，普遍的	*adj.*	common	['kɔmən]

残忍的	*adj.*	cruel	['kruəl]
单调的	*adj.*	dull	[dʌl]
教育的	*adj.*	educational	[ˌedju'keiʃənl]
重要的	*adj.*	crucial	['kru:ʃəl]
重要的	*adj.*	essential	[i'senʃəl]
昂贵的	*adj.*	expensive	[iks'pensiv]
致命的	*adj.*	fatal	['feitl]
经济的	*adj.*	financial	[fai'nænʃəl]
有害的	*adj.*	harmful	['ha:mfəl]
健康的	*adj.*	healthy	['helθi]
不可能的	*adj.*	impossible	[im'pɔsəbl]
有趣的	*adj.*	interesting	['intristiŋ]
孤独	*adj.*	lonely	['ləunli]
心理的	*adj.*	mental	['mentl]
精神上的	*adj.*	spiritual	['spiritjuəl]
心理的	*adj.*	psychological	[ˌsaikə'lɔdʒikəl]
心理上地	*adv.*	psychologically	[ˌsaikə'lɔdʒikəli]
负面的	*adj.*	negative	['negətiv]
肯定的，积极的	*adj.*	positive	['pɔzətiv]
显然的	*adj.*	obvious	['ɔbviəs]
明显地	*adv.*	obviously	['ɔbviəsli]
过时的	*adj.*	out-dated	[aut-deitid]
可能的	*adj.*	possible	['pɔsəbl]
潜在的	*adj.*	potential	[pə'tenʃəl]
有力的，强大的	*adj.*	powerful	['pauəful]
实际的，实用的	*adj.*	practical	['præktikl]
相关的	*adj.*	relevant	['relivənt]
可靠的	*adj.*	reliable	[ri'laiəbl]
严重的	*adj.*	serious	['siəriəs]
短视的	*adj.*	short-sighted	
相似的	*adj.*	similar	['similə]
稳定的	*adj.*	stable	['steibl]
严格的	*adj.*	strict	[strikt]
公平的	*adj.*	fair	['fɛə]
不公平的	*adj.*	unfair	['ʌn'fɛə]
有道理的，合理的	*adj.*	reasonable	['ri:znəbl]
不合理的	*adj.*	unreasonable	['ʌn'ri:znəbl]
独特的	*adj.*	unique	[ju'ni:k]

不愿意的	*adj.*	unwilling	[ˌʌnˈwiliŋ]
各种各样的	*adj.*	various	[ˈvɛəriəs]
而且	*adv.*	besides	[biˈsaidz]
而且	*adv.*	furthermore	[ˈfəːðəˈmɔː]
而且	*adv.*	moreover	[mɔːˈrəuvə]
而且		in addition	
因此	*adv.*	hence	[hens]
因此	*adv.*	therefore	[ˈðɛəfɔː]
因此	*adv.*	thus	[ðʌs]
因此		as a result	
然而	*adv.*	however	[hauˈevə]
然而，不过	*adv.*	nevertheless	[ˌnevəðəˈles]
然而	*adv.*	yet	[jet]
例如		for example	
例如		for instance	
事实上	*adv.*	actually	[ˈæktʃuəli]
尤其	*adv.*	especially	[isˈpeʃəli]
立即	*adv.*	immediately	[iˈmiːdjətli]
确实	*adv.*	indeed	[inˈdiːd]
永不	*adv.*	never	[ˈnevə]
可能	*adv.*	probably	[ˈprɔbəbli]
正确地，合适地	*adv.*	properly	[ˈprɔpəli]
仍然，还	*adv.*	still	[stil]
不幸的是	*adv.*	unfortunately	[ʌnˈfɔːtʃənitli]
根据		according to	
很多的		a lot of	
现在		at present	
以惊人的速度		at an alarming/amazing rate	
适合……的		be suitable for	
因为		because of	
因为		thanks to	
感兴趣		be interested in	
熟悉		be familiar with	
处于危险中		be in danger	
有很大的帮助，发挥巨大的作用		be of great help	
与……相似		be similar with	
负责		be responsible for	
负责		take the responsibility for	

QQ: 2029808

带来，导致	bring about
给某人带来	bring sb. sth =bring sth. to sb.
通过	by means of
和……相比	compared with
贡献	contribute much to sth.
贡献	make a large contribution to sth.
解决，处理	deal with
投入……到……上	devote...to...
依靠	depend on
对……有害	do harm to
不是……就是……	either...or...
使某人能做某事	enable sb. to do sth.
使某人做某事	make sb. do sth.
放弃	give up
对……有负面的影响	have/exert/impose a negative influence/effect/impact on
事实上	in fact
为了	in order to
换句话说	in other words=that is to say
尽管，虽然	in spite of
而不是	instead of
而不是	rather than
可以想象的是……	it can be imagined that
不用说……	it goes without saying that
众所周知	it is a well-known fact that
显然的是	it is obvious that
是真的	it is true that...
众所周知	it is well known that
据说	it is said that
导致	lead to
导致	result in
不是……而是……	not... but...
不仅……而且……	not only... but also...
相反	on the contrary
在……中起到……的作用	play a... role in
提供……给……	provide sth. for sb.=provide sb. with sth.
把……当作……	regard... as...
被认为是	be regarded as
那么的……以至于……	so... that... / such... that...

太……不能……	too... to
因此，以至于	so that
花费（钱 / 时间）在……上	spend time/money on sth./(in) doing sth.
比如	such as
忍受	suffer from
利用	take advantage of
考虑	take... into account
采取措施	take measures
发生	take place
在某种程度上	to some extent
最糟糕的是	worst of all

2. 100 个 8 分通用词汇

荒谬	*n.*	absurdity	[əb'sə:diti]
荒谬的	*adj.*	absurd	[əb'sə:d]
疏远	*n.*	alienation	[ˌeiljə'neiʃən]
感觉，意识	*n.*	consciousness	['kɔnʃəsnis]
结果	*n.*	consequence	['kɔnsikwəns]
保守	*n.*	conservation	[ˌkɔnsə(:)'veiʃən]
批评家	*n.*	critic	['kritik]
好奇心	*n.*	curiosity	[ˌkjuəri'ɔsiti]
消沉，萧条	*n.*	depression	[di'preʃən]
和谐	*n.*	harmony	['ha:məni]
沉溺	*n.*	indulgence	[in'dʌldʒəns]
参与	*n.*	involvement	[in'vɔlvmənt]
不幸	*n.*	misfortune	[mis'fɔ:tʃən]
反对者	*n.*	opponent	[ə'pəunənt]
悲剧	*n.*	tragedy	['trædʒidi]
特点，特性	*n.*	trait	[treit]
活力	*n.*	vigor	['vigə]
赶走，驱散	*v.*	dispel	[dis'pel]
支配，占优势	*v.*	dominate	['dɔmineit]
消除	*v.*	eliminate	[i'limineit]
阻碍	*v.*	hinder	['hində]
模仿	*v.*	imitate	['imiteit]
引诱	*v.*	lure	[ljuə]
过高地估价	*v.*	overestimate	['əuvə'estimeit]
禁止	*v.*	prohibit	[prə'hibit]

引用	*v.*	quote	[kwəut]
加强	*v.*	strengthen	['streŋθən]
增强	*v.*	enhance	[in'hɑ:ns]
损害，破坏	*v.*	undermine	[ˌʌndə'main]
目睹，证明	*v.*	witness	['witnis]
丰富的	*adj.*	abundant	[ə'bʌndənt]
贪婪的	*adj.*	acquisitive	[ə'kwizitiv]
足够的	*adj.*	adequate	['ædikwit]
相反的	*adj.*	adverse	['ædvə:s]
适当的	*adj.*	appropriate	[ə'prəupriˌeit]
残忍的	*adj.*	brutal	['bru:tl]
有好处的，有益处的	*adj.*	conducive	[kən'dju:siv]
有争议的	*adj.*	controversial	[ˌkɔntrə'və:ʃəl]
有害的	*adj.*	detrimental	[ˌdetri'mentl]
灾难性的	*adj.*	disastrous	[di'za:strəs]
多样化	*adj.*	diversified	[dai'və:sifaid]
国内的，家庭的	*adj.*	domestic	[də'mestik]
精力充沛的	*adj.*	energetic	[ˌenə'dʒetik]
精力充沛	*adj.*	vigorous	['vigərəs]
巨大的	*adj.*	enormous	[i'nɔ:məs]
非常的，特别的	*adj.*	extraordinary	[iks'trɔ:dnəri]
激烈的	*adj.*	fierce	[fiəs]
及时的	*adj.*	immediate	[i'mi:djət]
极大的	*adj.*	immense	[i'mens]
必不可少的	*adj.*	indispensable	[ˌindis'pensəbl]
不可避免的	*adj.*	inevitable	[in'evitəbl]
不可避免地	*adv.*	inevitably	[in'evitəbəli]
取之不尽的，用之不竭的	*adj.*	inexhaustible	[ˌinig'zɔ:stəbl]
给予信息的	*adj.*	informative	[in'fɔ:mətiv]
有害的	*adj.*	injurious	[in'dʒuəriəs]
无辜的	*adj.*	innocent	['inəsnt]
有教育性的，有意义的	*adj.*	instructive	[in'strʌktiv]
不相关的	*adj.*	irrelevant	[i'relivənt]
不负责的	*adj.*	irresponsible	[ˌiris'pɔnsəbl]
不可替代的	*adj.*	irreplaceable	[ˌiri'pleisəbl]
不能挽回的	*adj.*	irretrievable	[ˌiri'tri:vəbl]
温和的，适度的	*adj.*	moderate	['mɔdərit]
单调的	*adj.*	monotonous	[mə'nɔtənəs]

相互的	*adj.*	mutual	['mju:tʃuəl]
很多的	*adj.*	numerous	['nju:mərəs]
服从的，孝顺的	*adj.*	obedient	[ə'bi:djənt]
客观的	*adj.*	objective	[əb'dʒektiv]
压倒性的	*adj.*	overwhelming	[ˌəuvə'welmiŋ]
被动的	*adj.*	passive	['pæsiv]
悲观的	*adj.*	pessimistic	[ˌpesi'mistik]
首要的	*adj.*	primary	['praiməri]
合适的，合格的	*adj.*	qualified	['kwɔlifaid]
激进的，基本的	*adj.*	radical	['rædikəl]
不平常的，显著的	*adj.*	remarkable	[ri'ma:kəbl]
各自的	*adj.*	respective	[ri'spektiv]
精明的	*adj.*	sagacious	[sə'geiʃəs]
明智的	*adj.*	sensible	['sensəbl]
复杂的，老练的	*adj.*	sophisticated	[sə'fistikeitid]
过多的	*adj.*	surplus	['sə:pləs]
系统的	*adj.*	systematic	[ˌsisti'mætik]
极大的，巨大的	*adj.*	tremendous	[tri'mendəs]
不健康的	*adj.*	unwholesome	[ˌʌn'həulsəm]
生动形象的	*adj.*	vivid	['vivid]
因此	*adv.*	accordingly	[ə'kɔ:diŋli]
人工地	*adv.*	artificially	[ˌa:ti'fiʃəli]
因此	*adv.*	consequently	['kɔnsi'kwəntli]
不断地	*adv.*	constantly	['kɔnstəntli]
不断地	*adv.*	continuously	[kən'tinjʊəslɪ]
明确地，肯定	*adv.*	definitely	['definitəli]
故意地	*adv.*	deliberately	[di'libəritli]
最后，终于	*adv.*	eventually	[i'ventʃuəli]
最终	*adv.*	ultimately	['ʌltimətli]
即刻地	*adv.*	instantly	['instəntli]
有时候，偶尔	*adv.*	occasionally	[ə'keiʒənəli]
完全地，彻底地	*adv.*	utterly	['ʌtəli]
不可否认地	*adv.*	undeniably	['ʌndi'naiəbli]
毫无疑问地	*adv.*	undoubtedely	[ʌn'daʊtidli]
使某人适应某事		adapt oneself to sth.	
大量的		a great deal of	
大量的		a large sum of	
和		as well as	

归因于		attribute... to	
沉溺于		be addicted to	
等同于		be equivalent to	
面临		be confronted with	
本应该		be supposed to	
剥夺某人某事		deprive sb. of sth.	
偶然看到		hit upon	
经得起推敲		hold water	
因为，在于		in that	
从长远看		in the long run	
根据，在……方面		in terms of	
强加于		impose upon	
渐渐地		little by little	
利用		make use of	
时常		more often than not	
或多或少地		more or less	
不管，无论		no matter how	
不管，无论		no matter what	
一……就……		no sooner... than	
制止，避免		refrain... from	
使某人想起某事		remind sb. of sth.	
越……越……		the more... the more	
转向，求助于		turn to	
就……来说		with regard to	
就……来说		with respect to	
万一		in case	
恶性循环		vicious circle	
一旦	*conj.*	once	[wʌns]
尽管	*prep.*	despite	[dis'pait]

3. 100个学生生活话题相关词汇

（1）6分词汇

学术的	*adj.*	academic	[ˌækə'demik]
学习表现		academic performance	
成就，功绩	*n.*	achievement	[ə'tʃi:vmənt]
评价，估价	*n.*	assessment	[ə'sesmənt]
协助，援助，补助	*n.*	assistance	[ə'sistəns]
校园，大学教育	*n.*	campus	['kæmpəs]

集中，全神贯注于		concentrate on	
合作，协作	*vi.*	cooperate	[kəu'ɔpəreit]
合作，协作	*n.*	cooperation	[kəu,ɔpə'reiʃən]
文化冲突		culture shock	
敢，胆敢	*vi.*	dare	[dɛə]
不一致，不同	*vi.*	differ	['difə]
不满意	*n.*	dissatisfaction	['dis,sætis'fækʃən]
节约的，经济的	*adj.*	economical	[,i:kə'nɔmikəl]
雇用，工作，职业	*n.*	employment	[im'plɔimənt]
丰富人生阅历		enrich one's life experience	
评价，估计	*vt.*	evaluate	[i'væljueit]
交流	*v./n.*	exchange	[iks'tʃeindʒ]
费用，开支	*n.*	expenses	
经验，体验	*n./vt.*	experience	[iks'piəriəns]
探险，探究	*v.*	explore	[iks'plɔ:]
表达	*n.*	expression	[iks'preʃən]
激烈的社会竞争		fierce social competition	
财政的，金融的	*adj.*	financial	[fai'nænʃəl]
一流的设施		first-rate facilities	
废寝忘食		forget food and sleep	
代沟		generation gap	
保证，担保	*n.*	guarantee	[,gærən'ti:]
走向犯罪道路		head for crime	
高质量的	*adj.*	high-quality	
思家的，思乡病的	*adj.*	homesick	['həumsiknis]
思乡，想家	*n.*	homesickness	['həumsik]
诚实，正直	*n.*	honesty	['ɔnisti]
想象力	*n.*	imagination	[i,mædʒi'neiʃən]
留下印象	*vt.*	impress	[im'pres]
印象	*n.*	impression	[im'preʃən]
求职	*n.*	job-hunting	
懒惰的，懒散的	*adj.*	lazy	['leizi]
休闲时间		leisure time	
精通，掌握	*vt.*	master	['mɑ:stə]
塑造	*v.*	mold	[məuld]
思想狭隘的	*adj.*	narrow-minded	
思想开阔的	*adj.*	open-minded	
头脑简单的	*adj.*	simple-minded	

本性，天性	*n.*	nature	['neitʃə]
生活必需品		necessities of life	
遵守	*v.*	obey	[ə'bei]
职业	*n.*	occupation	[ˌɔkju'peiʃən]
职业	*n.*	profession	[prə'feʃən]
占用	*vt.*	occupy	['ɔkjupai]
潜在的；潜力	*adj./n.*	potential	[pə'tenʃ(ə)l]
前途，期望	*n.*	prospect	['prɔspekt]
买	*vt./n.*	purchase	['pə:tʃəs]
难题；（使）迷惑	*n./v.*	puzzle	['pʌzl]
资格，条件	*n.*	qualification	[ˌkwɔlifi'keiʃən]
素质教育		quality education	
真实，事实	*n.*	reality	[ri(:)'æliti]
接受再教育		receive further education	
反映	*v.*	reflect	[ri'flekt]
快速反应		respond quickly	
报酬，奖金	*n.*	reward	[ri'wɔ:d]
奖学金，学问，学识	*n.*	scholarship	['skɔləʃip]
安全	*n.*	security	[si'kjuəriti]
选择，挑选	*vt.*	select	[si'lekt]
自私的	*adj.*	selfish	['selfiʃ]
自私自利	*n.*	selfishness	
自立的	*adj.*	self-supporting	
失落感		sense of loss	
人才短缺		shortage of talent	
逃课		skip classes	
刺激，激励	*vt.*	stimulate	['stimjuleit]
激发兴趣		stimulate one's interest	
优点和缺点		strength and weakness	
生存能力		survival ability	
利用		take advantage of	
占用		take up	
天才，才能	*n.*	talent	['tælənt]
合作精神，团队精神		team spirit	
消耗时间的	*adj.*	time-consuming	['taimkən,sju:miŋ]
学费		tuition fee	
谅解，理解	*n.*	understanding	[ˌʌndə'stændiŋ]
急迫的	*adj.*	urgent	

虚拟世界		virtual world	
美德，优点，功效	*n.*	virtue	['və:tju:]
训练有素的		well-trained	

（2）8分词汇

承担责任		assume one's responsibility	
人才外流		brain drain	
充分发挥才干		bring the talents into full play	
树立自尊心		build self-esteem	
挑战权威		challenge the authority	
激发创造性		spark creativity	
沮丧的，降低的	*adj.*	depressed	[di'prest]
清楚的，独特的	*adj.*	distinct	[dis'tiŋkt]
区别，差别	*n.*	distinction	[dis'tiŋkʃən]
辨明是非		distinguish right from wrong	
使分心	*v.*	distract	[dis'trækt]
分心	*n.*	distraction	[dis'trækʃən]
支配，占优势	*v.*	dominate	['dɔmineit]
退学，放弃		drop out	
幻想的，空想的	*adj.*	fantastic	[fæn'tæstik]
养育，抚育，培养，鼓励	*vt.*	foster	['fɔstə]
挫败，使感到灰心	*v.*	frustrate	[frʌs'treit]
灰心的	*adj.*	frustrated	[frʌs'treitid]
履行，实现，完成	*vt.*	fulfill	[ful'fil]
具有不可比拟的优势		have an incomparable advantage over others	
空闲的，懒惰的	*adj.*	idle	['aidl]
不适当的，不合适的，不正确的	*adj.*	improper	[im'prɔpə]
个性，个人的特性	*n.*	individuality	[ˌindiˌvidju'æliti]
自卑感，自卑情结		inferiority complex	
清白的，无罪的，天真的，无知的	*adj.*	innocent	['inəsnt]
不负责任的，不可靠的	*adj.*	irresponsible	[ˌiris'pɔnsəbl]
青少年犯罪		juvenile delinquency	
少年犯		juvenile delinquent	
拜金主义		money worship	
动机，动力	*n.*	motivation	[ˌməuti'veiʃən]
值得注意的，显著的，著名的	*adj.*	notable	['nəutəbl]
客观的	*adj.*	objective	[əb'dʒektiv]
职业	*n.*	vocation	[vəu'keiʃən]

同龄人，同伴	*n.*	peer	[piə]
倾向于……		be prone to	
非凡的，显著的	*adj.*	remarkable	[ri'mɑ:kəbl]
给予	*vi.*	render	['rendə]
抵挡住诱惑		resist the temptation	
报仇，复仇	*n.*	revenge	[ri'vendʒ]
基础知识		rudimentary knowledge	
自我完善		self-betterment	
挤时间		squeeze time	
监督，管理，指导	*v.*	supervise	['sju:pəvaiz]
监督，管理	*n.*	supervision	[ˌsju:pə'viʒən]
监督和指导		supervision and guidance	
系统的，体系的	*adj.*	systematic	[ˌsisti'mætik]
节约的	*adj.*	thrifty	['θrifti]
忍耐	*n.*	tolerance	['tɔlərəns]
忍受，容忍	*vt.*	tolerate	['tɔləreit]
不文明的	*adj.*	uncivilized	['ʌn'sivilaizd]
经历，遭受，忍受	*vt.*	undergo	[ˌʌndə'gəu]
不守纪律的	*adj.*	undisciplined	[ʌn'disiplind]

4. 50个家庭生活话题相关词汇

（1）6分词汇

年老的	*adj.*	aged	['eidʒid]
养老院		nursing home	
亲近的		be close to	
关心		be concerned about	
安慰，舒适	*n.*	comfort	['kʌmfət]
精神安慰		spiritual comfort	
安慰，慰藉	*n.*	consolation	
经济负担		economic burden	
同甘共苦		share joys and sorrows	
交流感情		exchange feelings	
欢乐，喜悦，快乐	*n.*	joy	[dʒɔi]
闲暇活动		leisure activities	
松散的联系		loose ties	
一起度假		make holidays together	
结婚，婚姻	*n.*	marriage	['mæridʒ]
独生子女家庭		one-child family	

偿还，报答	*v.*	repay	[ri(:)'pei]
尊敬老人		respect the old	
老年人		senior citizen	
传统风俗		traditional customs	
加班		work overtime	

（2）8分词汇

感情	*n.*	affection	[ə'fekʃən]
家庭的归属感		attachment of one's family	
专心，注意，照顾	*v.*	attend to	
感激	*n.*	gratitude	['grætitju:d]
忘恩，不知恩	*n.*	ingratitude	[in'grætitju:d]
忘恩负义		be devoid of gratitude	
消除代沟		bridge the generation gap	
消除误会		clear up misunderstanding	
交谈	*n.*	conversation	[ˌkɔnvə'seiʃən]
放弃，遗弃	*vt.*	desert	[di'zə:t]
不和	*n.*	discord	['diskɔ:d]
家务活		domestic chores	
驱除孤独		drive off loneliness	
和谐的家庭气氛		harmonious family atmosphere	
虐待，辱骂	*vt.*	ill-treat	
虐待	*vt.*	maltreat	[mæl'tri:t]
亲密的	*adj.*	intimate	['intimit]
责任，义务	*n.*	liability	[ˌlaiə'biliti]
生活节奏		living tempo	
活动性，迁移率	*n.*	mobility	[məu'biliti]
道德责任		moral obligation	
相互的，共有的	*adj.*	mutual	['mju:tjuəl, 'mju:tʃuəl]
老龄化高峰		old age boom	
老弱病残的		old and infirm	
养老金，退休金	*n.*	pension	['penʃən]
关心	*n.*	regard	[ri'gɑ:d]
晚年		remaining life	
社会保险		social security	
社会保险基金		social security foundation	
无法逃避的	*adj.*	unshirkable	[ˌʌn'ʃə:kəbl]
提高自身水平		upgrade oneself	

5. 100个现代科技话题相关词汇

（1）6分词汇

加速，促进	*v.*	accelerate	[æk'seləreit]
获得，学到	*vt.*	acquire	[ə'kwaiə]
令人惊异的	*adj.*	amazing	[ə'meiziŋ]
自动的	*adj.*	automatic	[ˌɔ:tə'mætik]
电脑病毒		computer virus	
征服，战胜，克服（困难等）	*vt.*	conquer	['kɔŋkə]
消耗，消费	*vt.*	consume	[kən'sju:m]
包含	*vt.*	contain	[kən'tein]
版权保护		copyright protection	
舒适的，安逸的，惬意的	*adj.*	cozy	['kəuzi]
危机	*n.*	crisis	['kraisis]
装置，设备	*n.*	device	[di'vais]
灾难，天灾，灾祸	*n.*	disaster	[di'zɑ:stə]
发现，发明的东西	*n.*	discovery	[dis'kʌvəri]
远程教育		distance education	
远程教育	*n.*	tele-education	
捐赠，赠予	*v.*	donate	[dəu'neit]
电器		electric appliances	
可怕的	*adj.*	dreadful	['dredful]
致命的，重大的	*adj.*	fatal	['feitl]
预见，预测	*n.*	forecast	['fɔ:kɑ:st]
基因	*n.*	gene	[dʒi:n]
全球的，全世界的	*adj.*	global	['gləubəl]
可靠性高		high reliability	
不切实际的	*adj.*	impractical	[im'præktikəl]
提高工作效率		improve work efficiency	
改进，进步	*n.*	improvement	[im'pru:vmənt]
提高生产力		increase the productivity	
改革，创新	*n.*	innovation	[ˌinəu'veiʃən]
发明，创造	*n.*	invention	[in'venʃən]
投资	*n.*	investment	[in'vestmənt]
跟上		keep up with	
缺乏面对面的接触		lack of face-to-face contact	
延长寿命		lengthen life expectancy	
降低成本		lower the cost	

降低风险		lower the risk	
记忆，记忆力，存储器	*n.*	memory	['meməri]
军事的，军用的	*adj.*	military	['militəri]
近视的，浅见的	*adj.*	near-sighted	[ˌniə'saitid]
新时代		new era	
超过	*v.*	outweigh	[aut'wei]
战胜，克服，征服	*vt.*	overcome	[ˌəuvə'kʌm]
耐性，忍耐	*n.*	patience	['peiʃəns]
履行，执行，表演，实施	*vt.*	perform	[pə'fɔ:m]
个性，人格	*n.*	personality	[ˌpə:sə'næliti]
财产，所有物	*n.*	property	['prɔpəti]
追求，继续，从事	*vt.*	pursue	[pə'sju:]
革命	*n.*	revolution	[ˌrevə'lu:ʃən]
超越，胜过	*vt.*	surpass	[sə:'pɑ:s]

（2）8分词汇

完成，达到，实现	*vt.*	accomplish	[ə'kɔmpliʃ]
有利的	*adj.*	advantageous	[ˌædvən'teidʒəs]
预期，期望	*vt.*	anticipate	[æn'tisipeit]
预期，预料	*n.*	anticipation	[ˌæntisi'peiʃən]
可用性，有效性，实用性	*n.*	availability	[əˌveilə'biliti]
突破	*n.*	breakthrough	['breik'θru:]
大灾难，大祸	*n.*	catastrophe	[kə'tæstrəfi]
特性，特征	*n.*	characteristic	[ˌkæriktə'ristik]
商业的，贸易的	*adj.*	commercial	[kə'mə:ʃəl]
复杂的，难解的	*adj.*	complicated	['kɔmplikeitid]
强制的，义务的	*adj.*	compulsory	[kəm'pʌlsəri]
良心，道德心	*n.*	conscience	['kɔnʃəns]
同……矛盾，同……抵触	*vt.*	contradict	[kɔntrə'dikt]
搬运，传达	*vt.*	convey	[kən'vei]
精华	*n.*	cream	[əkri:m]
破坏力		destructive power	
变坏，退化，堕落	*n.*	deterioration	[diˌtiəriə'reiʃən]
占优势的	*adj.*	dominant	['dɔminənt]
提高，增强	*vt.*	enhance	[in'hɑ:ns]
使容易，使便利，推动，帮助	*vt.*	facilitate	[fə'siliteit]
幻想，白日梦	*n.*	fantasy	['fæntəsi, 'fæntəzi]
肥料	*n.*	fertilizer	['fə:tiˌlaizə]

阻碍，打扰	*v.*	hinder	['hində]
模仿，仿效	*vt.*	imitate	['imiteit]
难以置信的	*adj.*	incredible	[in'kredəbl]
婴儿死亡率		infant mortality	
立即地，即刻地	*adv.*	instantly	['instəntli]
不理性的	*adj.*	irrational	[i'ræʃənəl]
不可抵抗的，不能压制的	*adj.*	irresistible	[ˌiri'zistəbl]
发射（导弹等）	*vt.*	launch	[lɔ:ntʃ, lɑ:ntʃ]
奢侈，华贵	*n.*	luxury	['lʌkʃəri]
减轻	*v.*	mitigate	['mitigeit]
使现代化	*v.*	modernize	['mɔdə(:)naiz]
洗钱		money laundering	
道德	*n.*	moral	['mɔrəl]
神秘的	*adj.*	mysterious	[mis'tiəriəs]
不可逆的，不反转的		nonreversible	['nɔnri'və:sibl]
核泄露		nuclear leakage	
晦涩的	*adj.*	obscure	[əb'skjuə]
罪犯，冒犯者	*n.*	offender	[ə'fendə]
乐观的	*adj.*	optimistic	[ˌɔpti'mistik]
有希望的，有前途的	*adj.*	promising	['prɔmisiŋ]
种族主义，种族歧视	*n.*	racism	['reisizəm]
保持，保留	*vt.*	retain	[ri'tein]
流言，谣言，传闻	*n.*	rumor	['ru:mə]
社会交往		social interaction	
与世隔绝		social isolation	
替代品，替代	*v. / n.*	substitute	['sʌbstitju:t]
恐怖主义，恐怖行动	*n.*	terrorism	['terəriz(ə)m]
破坏社会稳定		undermine the social stability	
空前的	*adj.*	unprecedented	[ʌn'presidentid]
根除，消灭		wipe out	

6. 50个媒体话题相关词汇

（1）6分词汇

淹没的，泛滥的		be flooded with	
血腥的，嗜杀的	*adj.*	bloody	['blʌdi]
动画片	*n.*	cartoon	[kɑ:'tu:n]
检查，审查	*vt.*	censor	['sensə]
日用品	*n.*	commodity	[kə'mɔditi]

确定，批准	*vt.*	confirm	[kən'fə:m]
传统媒体		conventional media	
消费者	*n.*	customer	['kʌstəmə]
不信任	*n./vt.*	distrust	[dis'trʌst]
烦扰的	*adj.*	disturbing	[di'stə:biŋ]
药，毒品	*n.*	drug	[drʌg]
娱乐，招待	*vt.*	entertain	[ˌentə'tein]
愉快的，有趣的	*adj.*	entertaining	[entə'teiniŋ]
淫秽的图片		erotic picture	
货物	*n.*	goods	[gudz]
限制		impose/place restrictions on	
给人深刻印象的	*adj.*	impressive	[im'presiv]
限制	*n. / vt.*	limit	['limit]
分级系统		rating system	
现实的	*adj.*	realistic	[riə'listik]
真实，事实	*n.*	reality	[ri(:)'æliti]
限制，约束，限定	*vt.*	restrict	[ris'trikt]
促销		sales promotion	
诚实的，说实话的	*adj.*	truthful	['tru:θful]
视觉享受		visual enjoyment	
鲜明活泼的画面		vivid picture	

（2）8分词汇

吸引人的	*adj.*	appealing	[ə'pi:liŋ]
艺术的，有美感的	*adj.*	artistic	[ɑ:'tistik]
知道，意识	*n.*	awareness	[ə'wɛənis]
倾向于		be apt to	
感到厌烦		be disgusted with	
暴露于……		be exposed to	
厌烦		be fed up with	
使迷惑，使不知所措	*vt.*	bewilder	[bi'wildə]
被俘的，被迷住的	*adj.*	captive	['kæptiv]
喜剧的	*adj.*	comedic	[kə'mi:dik, -'medik]
欺诈的	*adj.*	deceitful	[di'si:tful]
欺骗性的	*adj.*	deceptive	[di'septiv]
辨明虚幻与现实		distinguish between fantasy and reality	
夸大，夸张	*v.*	exaggerate	[ig'zædʒəreit]
更严厉的审查制度		harsher censorship	

模仿，效法，冒充	*n.*	imitation	[imi'teiʃən]
纵容	*v.*	indulge	[in'dʌldʒ]
指导的，教育的	*adj.*	instructional	[in'strʌkʃənəl]
中断，打断	*n.*	interruption	[ˌintə'rʌpʃən]
淫秽的，猥亵的	*adj.*	obscene	[ɔb'si:n]
色情	*n.*	pornography	[pɔ:'nɔgrəfi]
普及	*v.*	popularize	['pɔpjuləraiz]
普遍的，流行的	*adj.*	prevalent	['prevələnt]
宣扬	*v.*	publicize	['pʌblisaiz]
追求	*n.*	pursuit	[pə'sju:t]
回忆，回想	*vt.*	recall	[ri'kɔ:l]
管制，控制	*vt.*	regulate	['regjuleit]
加强	*vt.*	reinforce	[ˌri:in'fɔ:s]
扬长避短		retain the strengths and discard the weaknesses	
严格的	*adj.*	rigid	['ridʒid]
陈腔滥调，老套，成见	*n.*	stereotype	['stiəriəutaip]
诙谐机智的语言		witty language	

7. 50个动物话题相关词汇

（1）6分词汇

动物实验		animal experimentation	
实验，试验；进行实验，做试验	*n. / vi.*	experiment	[iks'periмənt]
做实验		perform experiments	
保护动物权益组织		animal rights group	
斗牛		bull fighting	
冷血的		cold-blooded	
人，动物	*n.*	creature	['kri:tʃə]
残忍的	*adj.*	cruel	['kruəl]
残忍	*n.*	cruelty	['kru:əlti]
治疗	*v.*	cure	[kjuə]
医治	*v.*	heal	[hi:l]
疾病	*n.*	disease	[di'zi:z]
疾病	*n.*	illness	['ilnis]
危及人类生命的疾病		life-threatening diseases	
药	*n.*	drug	[drʌg]
生态系统	*n.*	ecosystem	[i:kə'sistəm]
濒临灭绝的物种		endangered species	
稀有动物		rare animals	

用于实验的动物		test animals	
野生动物	*n.*	wild animals	
野生动植物	*n.*	wildlife	['waildlaif]
食物提供者		food providers	
基因的	*adj.*	genetic	[dʒi'netik]
居住地	*n.*	habitat	['hæbitæt]
停止，中止	*n.*	halt	[hɔ:lt]
打猎	*v.*	hunt	[hʌnt]
帮工	*n.*	helper	['helpə]
非决定性的	*adj.*	inconclusive	[ˌinkən'klu:siv]
低效率的	*adj.*	inefficient	[ˌini'fiʃənt]
被感染的	*adj.*	infected	[in'fektid]
降低风险和成本		lower the risk and cost	
医学进步		medical advances	
医学的突破		medical breakthrough	
医学研究		medical research	
科学成果		scientific gains	
无慈悲心的，残忍的	*adj.*	merciless	['mə:silis]
[生]自然选择，物竞天择说	*n.*	natural selection	
物种起源		Origin of Species	
手术	*n.*	operation	[ˌɔpə'reiʃən]
器官	*n.*	organ	['ɔ:gən]
剧烈的痛苦		severe pain	
对待，治疗方法	*n.*	treatment	['tri:tmənt]

（2）8分词汇

可供选择的，替换物	*adj./n.*	alternative	[ɔ:l'tə:nətiv]
麻醉剂，麻药	*n.*	anesthetic	[ˌænis'θetik]
动物权益保护者		animal right activists	
动物权益保护者	*n.*	animals rights advocates	
野蛮的	*adj.*	barbaric	[bɑ:'bærik]
被迫接受试验		be subjected to experiments	
生物学，生物（总称）	*n.*	biology	[bai'ɔlədʒi]
囚禁	*n.*	captivity	[kæp'tiviti]
捕获	*n.*	capture	['kæptʃə]
电脑模拟		computer simulation	
（被）限制，（被）禁闭	*n.*	confinement	[kən'fainmənt]
剥夺	*n.*	deprivation	[ˌdepri'veiʃən]

优势，统治	*n.*	dominance	['dɔminəns]
消除，消灭	*n.*	elimination	[iˌlimi'neiʃən]
出现	*n.*	emergence	[i'mə:dʒəns]
杂交的	*adj.*	hybrid	['haibrid]
造成（苦楚）	*v.*	inflict	[in'flikt]
违反，侵害	*n.*	infringement	[in'frindʒmənt]
实验室	*n.*	laboratory	[lə'bɔrətəri]
[微] 青霉素	*n.*	penicillin	[ˌpeni'silinˌpə'ni-]
生理的	*adj.*	physiological	[ˌfiziə'lɔdʒikəl]
掠夺者，食肉动物	*n.*	predator	['predətə]
复制	*v.*	replicate	['replikit]
生命权		rights of subsistence	
人工合成的材料		synthetic stuff	
疗法	*n.*	therapy	['θerəpi]
组织	*n.*	tissue	['tisju:]
折磨，痛苦	*n./vt.*	torture	['tɔ:tʃə]
疫苗的；疫苗	*adj./n.*	vaccine	['væksi:n]

8. 80个环境资源话题相关词汇

（1）6分词汇

大气污染		atmospheric pollution	
污染	*vt.*	pollute	[pə'lu:t]
污染物质	*n.*	pollutant	[pə'lu:tənt]
分解，消除，打破		break down	
掩埋	*vt.*	bury	['beri]
化学物质		chemical substance	
化工废料		chemical waste	
风景	*n.*	landscape	['lændskeip]
分类，分等	*vt.*	classify	['klæsifai]
保持，保护	*n.*	conservation	[ˌkɔnsə(:)'veiʃən]
保护，保存，保藏	*vt.*	conserve	[kən'sə:v]
保存，保护	*n.*	preservation	[ˌprezə(:)'veiʃən]
保护，保存	*vt.*	preserve	[pri'zə:v]
清除		clean up	
污秽，肮脏	*n.*	dirtiness	
肮脏的	*adj.*	dirty	['də:ti]
灰尘，尘埃	*n.*	dust	[dʌst]
生态平衡		ecological balance= ecological equilibrium	

生态系统		ecological system=ecosystem	[iːkəˈsistəm]
排放物	*n.*	emission	[iˈmiʃən]
排放	*n.*	emit	[iˈmit]
环境	*n.*	environment	[inˈvaiərənmənt]
环保材料		environmentally-friendly materials	
废气		exhaust gas	
毁灭性的自然灾害		fatal natural disaster	
过滤器	*n.*	filter	[ˈfiltə]
罚款，罚金	*n.*	fine	[fain]
食物链		food chain	
温室效应		greenhouse effect	
导致温室效应的气体		greenhouse gas	
家庭垃圾		household rubbish	
非法倾倒垃圾		illegal dumping	
垃圾	*n.*	junk	[dʒʌŋk]
废物，垃圾	*n.*	refuse	[riˈfjuːz]
城市垃圾		urban garbage	
垃圾分类		garbage classification	
包装材料		packaging materials	
毒药		poison	[ˈpɔizn]
提高大众的环保意识		promote the public awareness of environmental protection	
引起公众的环保意识		arouse people's awareness of environmental protection	
使纯净，净化	*vt.*	purify	[ˈpjuərifai]
可循环的	*adj.*	recyclable	
可以再度使用的	*adj.*	reusable	[riːˈjuːzəbl]
破坏环境		ruin the environment	
沙暴	*n.*	sandstorm	[ˈsændstɔːm]
污水净化		sewage purification	
污水处理		sewage treatment	
无烟工业		smokeless industry	
水土流失		soil erosion	
土壤污染		soil pollution	
固体垃圾		solid waste	
利用	*vt.*	utilize	[juːˈtilaiz]
志愿者	*n.*	volunteer	[vɔlənˈtiə(r)]
废物处理		waste disposal	
废气		waste gas	
废水		waste water	

水体污染		water body pollution	
白色污染		white pollution	
(使)变得更坏，恶化	*v.*	worsen	['wə:sn]
耗尽枯竭	*n.*	exhaustion	[ig'zɔ:stʃən]
开发	*vt.*	exploit	[iks'plɔit]
浪费大量的资源		a great waste of resources	
砍倒		cut down	
采伐森林，森林开伐	*n.*	deforestation	[di,fɔris'teiʃən]
重新造林	*n.*	reforestation	
能源危机		energy crisis	
能源短缺		energy shortage	
自然资源短缺		shortage of natural resources	
节省能源的	*adj.*	energy-saving	
过度的	*adj.*	excess	[ik'ses, 'ekses]
洪水，水灾	*n.*	flood	[flʌd]
燃料	*n.*	fuel	[fjuəl]
地下水	*n.*	groundwater	
天然资源		natural resources	
降雨，降雨量	*n.*	rainfall	['reinfɔ:l]
原材料		raw materials	
重建，改造	*v.*	reconstruct	['ri:kən'strʌkt]
循环，反复应用	*v. / n.*	recycle	['ri:'saikl]
可再生资源		renewable energy sources	
重新使用	*vt. / n.*	reuse	['ri:'ju:z]
用光		use up	

(2) 8分词汇

生物所能分解的	*adj.*	biodegradable	[,baiəudi'greidəbl]
清洁剂，去垢剂	*n.*	detergent	[di'tə:dʒənt]
自觉的环保者		conscious preserver	
致污物，污染物	*n.*	contaminant	[kən'tæminənt]
污染	*v.*	contaminate	[kən'tæmineit]
污染	*n.*	contamination	[kən,tæmi'neiʃən]
处理成本		costs of disposal	
净化	*n.*	decontamination	['di:kən,tæmi'neiʃən]
(使)降级，(使)退化	*v.*	degrade	[di'greid]
毁坏，破坏	*vt.*	demolish	[di'mɔliʃ]
毁坏	*n.*	devastation	[,devəs'teiʃən]

一次性用品		disposable products	
处理费		disposal fee	
不理，漠视	*v./n.*	disregard	[ˌdisri'gɑ:d]
起草	*vt.*	draft	[drɑ:ft]
环境恶化		environmental degradation	
污秽的	*adj.*	foul	[faul]
烟	*n.*	fume	[fju:m]
立法	*n.*	legislation	[ˌledʒis'leiʃən]
征收		levy on	
肮脏的，凌乱的	*adj.*	messy	['mesi]
污秽的，肮脏的	*adj.*	nasty	['næsti]
处罚	*v.*	penalize	['pi:nəlaiz]
处罚	*n.*	penalty	['penlti]
农药，杀虫剂	*n.*	pesticide	['pestisaid]
暂时的利益		temporal interest	
有毒的，中毒的	*adj.*	toxic	['tɔksik]
耕地		arable land=tillable land	
荒地	*n.*	wasteland	
掠夺，毁坏	*v.*	depredate	['deprideit]
子孙，后裔，后代	*n.*	descendant	[dɪ'send(ə)nt]
灾难性的	*adj.*	disastrous	[di'zɑ:strəs]
肥沃的，富饶的	*adj.*	fertile	['fə:tail; 'fə:til]
有限的资源		finite resource	

9. 50个交通话题相关词汇

QQ: 2029808

（1）6分词汇

违规		break rules or regulations	
车主		car owners	
拥挤现象	*n.*	crowding	
在市区，往市区；市区的	*adv./adj.*	downtown	['dauntaun]
驾车执照		driving license	
酒后驾车		drunk driving	
超速		excessive speed	
车流		flow of traffic	
人行道	*n.*	footpath	['futpɑ:θ]
基础设施		fundamental facilities	
头痛	*n.*	headache	['hedeik]
公共交通		public transportation	

公共交通系统		public transportation system	
公共交通系统		mass transit system	
最高的，最多的，最大的	*adj.*	maximum	['mæksiməm]
最小的，最低的	*adj.*	minimum	['miniməm]
狭窄的，有限的	*adj.*	narrow	['nærəu]
噪音污染		noise pollution	
遵守交通法规		observe traffic regulations	
立交桥	*n.*	overpass	[ˌəuvə'pɑːs]
超速；n. 超速的	*adj.*	overspeed	['əuvə'spiːd]
停车场		parking lot	
乘客，旅客	*n.*	passenger	['pæsindʒə]
步行者	*n.*	pedestrian	[pe'destriən]
私人汽车		private car	
路线	*n.*	route	[ruːt]
节省空间的	*adj.*	space-saving	
限速		speed limits	
加速		speed up	
税，税款	*n.*	tax	[tæks]
交通事故		traffic accident	
交通阻塞		traffic jam	
交通拥塞		traffic congestion	
交通规则		traffic rules and regulations	
地铁		underground railroad	
地下通道	*n.*	underpass	['ʌndəpɑːs]

（2）8分词汇

罚款		forfeit	['fɔːfit]
严厉的	*adj.*	harsh	[hɑːʃ]
受阻的交通		impeded traffic	
内环		inner ring	
铺设		lay down	
使残废	*vt.*	maim	[meim]
使伤残	*v.*	mutilate	['mjuːtileit]
吊销	*vt.*	revoke	[ri'vəuk]
冲红灯		run the red light	
方向盘		steering wheel	
吊扣执照		suspend a license	
违规者	*n.*	violator	['vaiəleitə(r)]

斑马线		zebra crossing	

10. 50个传统与发展变化话题相关词汇

（1）6分词汇

独特的语言文化特性		a distinct cultural identity	
归属感		a sense of belonging	
美国化	*n.*	Americanization	[ə,merikənaiˈzeiʃən]
濒临灭绝的语言		an endangered language	
祖先，祖宗	*n.*	ancestor	[ˈænsistə]
古代的，远古的	*adj.*	ancient	[ˈeinʃənt]
感到骄傲		be proud of	
以……为荣		take pride in	
符号，象征	*n.*	symbol	[simbəl]
接近灭绝的边缘		be on the way to extinction	
处于濒临灭绝的境地		be under threat of extinction	
结合，混合	*v.*	blend	[blend]
灿烂的	*adj.*	brilliant	[ˈbriljənt]
特有的；特性，特征	*adj./n.*	characteristic	[ˌkæriktəˈristik]
珍视	*vt.*	cherish	[ˈtʃeriʃ]
珍视的	*adj.*	cherished	
基石，基础，民族	*n.*	cornerstone	[ˈkɔ:nəstəʊn]
接触，联系	*n.*	contact	[ˈkɔntækt]
服装，装束	*n.*	costume	[ˈkɔstju:m, -ˈtju:m]
工艺，手艺	*n.*	craft	[krɑ:ft]
文化和精神生活		cultural and spiritual life	
文化多元化		cultural diversity	
文化一体化		cultural globalization	
风俗	*n.*	custom	[ˈkʌstəm]
破坏多元化		destruction of diversity	
消逝，灭绝		die out	
消失	*n.*	disappearance	[ˌdisəˈpiərəns]
增进相互了解		enhance mutual understanding	
等同于	*v.*	equal	[ˈi:kwəl]
经济资助		financial assistance	
生活方式	*n.*	lifestyle	
独特的民族特性		unique national identity	
传统的	*adj.*	traditional	[trəˈdiʃən(ə)l]
多样性，品种，种类，变化	*n.*	variety	[vəˈraiəti]

过时的	*adj.*	out of date	
过时的	*adj.*	old-fashioned	
遗产	*n.*	heritage	['heritidʒ]
文化宝藏		cultural treasure	
外来影响		outside influence	

（2）8分词汇

传统的延续		continuation of a tradition	
陈旧观念		antiquated idea	
同化	*n.*	assimilation	[ə,simi'leiʃən]
书法	*n.*	calligraphy	[kə'ligrəfi]
仪式，典礼	*n.*	ceremony	['seriməni]
冲突		collide with	
民族文化的精髓		cream of national culture	
文化渗透		culture penetration	
社会风气的恶化		degradation of social atmosphere	
不同的信仰和价值观		diverse beliefs and values	
差异，多样性	*n.*	diversity	[dai'və:siti]
优势，统治	*n.*	dominance	['dɔminəns]
由……主宰的，控制的	*adj.*	dominated	
欢迎变化		embrace change	
美术馆	*n.*	gallery	['gæləri]
灿烂的	*adj.*	gorgeous	['gɔ:dʒəs]
同一的	*adj.*	homogenous	[hə'mɔdʒinəs]
尊重和保护多元化的艺术遗产		honor and preserve its multicultural artistic heritage	
无知的	*adj.*	ignorant	['ignərənt]
本土的	*adj.*	indigenous	[in'didʒinəs]
与……结合		integrate with	
主流	*n.*	mainstream	['meinstri:m]
民族隔阂		national estrangement	
过时的，废弃的，陈旧的	*adj.*	obsolete	['ɔbsəli:t]
压倒，覆没	*v.*	overwhelm	['əuvə'welm]
覆灭的，淹没的	*adj.*	overwhelmed	['əuvə'welmd]
永久的	*adj.*	permanent	['pə:mənənt]
保护并发扬光大		preserve and carry forward	
剔除糟粕，吸取精华		reject the dross and assimilate the essence	
雕刻，雕塑	*n./v.*	sculpture	['skʌlptʃə]
壮丽的，辉煌的，极好的	*adj.*	splendid	['splendid]

静止的	*adj.*	static	['stætik]
表面的，肤浅的	*adj.*	superficial	[sju:pə'fiʃəl]
迷信的	*adj.*	superstitious	[ˌsju:pə'stiʃəs]
寺庙	*n.*	temple	['templ]
转换，改变	*vt.*	transform	[træns'fɔ:m]
无比的，无双的	*adj.*	unparalleled	[ʌn'pærəleld]
消失，突然不见	*vi.*	vanish	['væniʃ]

11. 40个政府话题相关词汇

（1）6分词汇

死刑		capital punishment	
审查机构，审查制度	*n.*	censorship	['sensəʃip]
基础设施建设		construction of infrastructure	
享受自由		enjoy the freedom	
确立，制定	*n.*	establishment	[is'tæbliʃmənt]
言论自由		freedom of opinion and expression	
思想自由		freedom of thought	
人权		human rights	
拨款	*n.*	grant	[grɑ:nt]
医疗和社会服务		health care and social services	
限制	*n./vt.*	limit	['limit]
有限的预算		limited budget	
隐私，个人空间	*n.*	privacy	['praivəsi]
提供经济资助		provide financial assistance	
公共资金		public funds	
消除禁令		remove bans	
兵役		military service	
有序的	*adj.*	orderly	['ɔ:dəli]
禁止，阻止	*vt.*	prohibit	[prə'hibit]
释放		set free	
社会保障，社会保险		social security	

（2）8分词汇

分配	*v.*	allocate	['æləukeit]
资金分配		allocation of funds	
使服从、受制于政治压力		be subject to political constraints	
民权		civil right	
秘密的	*adj.*	confidential	[kɔnfi'denʃəl]

制定（法律）	*vt.*	constitute	['kɔnstitju:t]
限制	*n.*	constraint	[kən'streint]
民主的	*adj.*	democratic	[ˌdemə'krætik]
制定法律，颁布	*vt.*	enact	[i'nækt]
安乐死	*n.*	euthanasia	[ˌju:θə'neiziə]
充分重视和支持		give full value and support to	
政府机构		government agencies	
政府干涉		government interference	
强加管制		impose some restrictions on	
侵犯，侵害	*v.*	invade	[in'veid]
公正的	*adj.*	just	[dʒʌst]
合情合理的	*adj.*	justified	['dʒʌstifaid]
公平的，无偏见的	*adj.*	unprejudiced	[ʌn'predʒudist]
自由	*n.*	liberty	['libəti]
强制课税		mandatory taxation	
垄断	*n.*	monopoly	[mə'nɔpəli]
非艺术的标准		non-artistic criteria	
压迫	*n.*	oppression	[ə'preʃən]
政治压力		political constraint	
生命权		right of subsistence	
制定		set down	
赞助	*n.*	sponsorship	['spɔnsəʃip]
严厉的，迫切的，严格的	*adj.*	stringent	['strindʒənt]
减免税金		tax deductions	
兴旺的	*adj.*	thriving	[θraiviŋ]

12. 30个平等话题相关词汇

（1）6分词汇

同等对待		be equally treated	
被裁员		be laid off	
保镖，护卫	*n.*	bodyguard	['bɔdigɑ:d]
平民，大众		common people	
文化生活		cultural life	
申报个人收入		declare one's income	
谋生		make a living	
演艺人员	*n.*	entertainer	[entə'teinə(r)]
同等的权利		equal rights	
女性，女人	*n.*	female	['fi:meil]

男性	*n.*	male	[meil]
产物	*n.*	outcome	['autkʌm]
薪水	*n.*	salary	['sæləri]
二等公民		second-rate citizen	
性别歧视		sexual discrimination	
精神生活		spiritual life	
待遇好的	*adj.*	well-paid	

（2）8分词汇

使贬值，降低，轻视	*v.*	depreciate	[di'pri:ʃieit]
精英	*n.*	elite	[ei'li:t]
女权运动		feminist campaign	
幸运的	*adj.*	fortunate	['fɔ:tʃənit]
财富，运气	*n.*	fortune	['fɔ:tʃən]
社会风气		general mood	
社会风气		social temper	
浪费的；浪费	*adv./vt.*	lavish	['læviʃ]
成名成家		make a name for oneself	
财富急剧增长		multiply one's wealth	
明星		noted stars	
百里挑一		one in a hundred	
辛苦的	*adj.*	painstaking	['peinsteikiŋ]
个人收入调节税		personal income tax payment system	
特权	*n.*	privilege	['privilidʒ]
不管收入和社会阶层		regardless of income or social class	
壮观的	*adj.*	spectacular	[spek'tækjulə]
奋斗，争取		strive for	
竞争，努力	*n.*	struggle	['strʌgl]
冒巨大的风险		take enormous risks	
逃税		tax evasion	
顶尖演艺人员		top entertainer	
热心，热情，热诚	*n.*	zeal	[zi:l]

四、20个议论文典型题目

目前写作题库中 Task 2 议论文有约200个题目。涉及学生生活、家庭生活、现代科技、媒体、动物、环境资源交通、传统与发展变化、政府、平等和社会问题等十大方面的内容。200个题目都准备，对大多数同学来讲有一定的难度。我从中挑选了20个

典型题目，在课堂上重点讲解。考生们把这20个典型题目搞明白了，触类旁通，其他的题目也自然会写。

这20个典型题目是：

学生生活

1. Nowadays it is difficult for university graduates to find a job. Analyse the personal and social reasons and offer some solutions.

2. Some people say university students should pay for their tuition fees. Some others say the government should pay for the tuition fees. What is your opinion?

3. Some people think that examinations have some bad effects on students. Some people say they do a good job in the evaluation of the students' performance. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

4. In recent years, many young people decide to further their study abroad. What are the benefits and drawbacks of studying abroad?

5. People attend college or university for many different reasons (for example, new experiences, career preparation, increased knowledge). Why do you think people attend college or university?

家庭生活

6. Should old people be taken care at home or be placed in old people's house?

7. Modern lifestyles mean that many parents have little time for their children. Many children do not get as much attention from their parents as children did in the past. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

8. It is generally acknowledged that families are now not as close as they used to be. Give possible reasons and your recommendations.

现代科技

9. Nowadays the jet plane is considered to be one of the most important and influential inventions in the world. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

10. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet?

媒体

11. Some people hold that it is the television that makes the relationship of family members not as close as before. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

12. Advertisements are getting their way into people's lives. Should advertisements be restricted?

动物

13. Should medical experiments be conducted on animals for the benefit of human beings?

环境资源交通

14. Traffic jam is a problem in big cities. What causes the problem? Make some suggestions.

15. Some people hold that the development of modern technology leads to environmental pollution and energy shortage. What do you think?

传统与发展变化

16. In some countries, the national traditional arts are facing extinction. Some people think that the government should support them. Do you agree or disagree? What should the government do?

政府

17. Some people propose that smoking should be banned. What is your opinion?

平等

18. Many females join the army in some countries. Some people think women should not be allowed to serve as soldiers. Do you agree or disagree?

社会问题

19. Should criminals be sent to prison or should they do something else as a punishment? Explain your opinion and give your reasons.

20. What are the advantages and disadvantages of city life?

这20个典型题目在在第二章中分别作为各大类的前几个题目出现，均给出了范文。

五、Task 1的准备

雅思写作要求每个考生写两篇文章，我们称之为 Task 1和 Task 2。Task 2，A 类和 G 类的考生都是写一篇议论文。Task 1，A 类和 G 类的考生完全不同。A 类考生肯定是写一篇图表作文。G 类考生肯定是写一封书信。下面我们分别讲解。

1. A类图表作文

图表作文分为两大类型：统计数据和流程图。其中统计数据占80% 左右，流程图占20% 左右。

（1）对于统计数据的图表，我们将其归纳为三个典型题目。所有的统计数据的图表一定属于这三种的一种。这三个典型题目是：

●第一种：既有不同的对象，也有不同的时间 占60%

Task 1

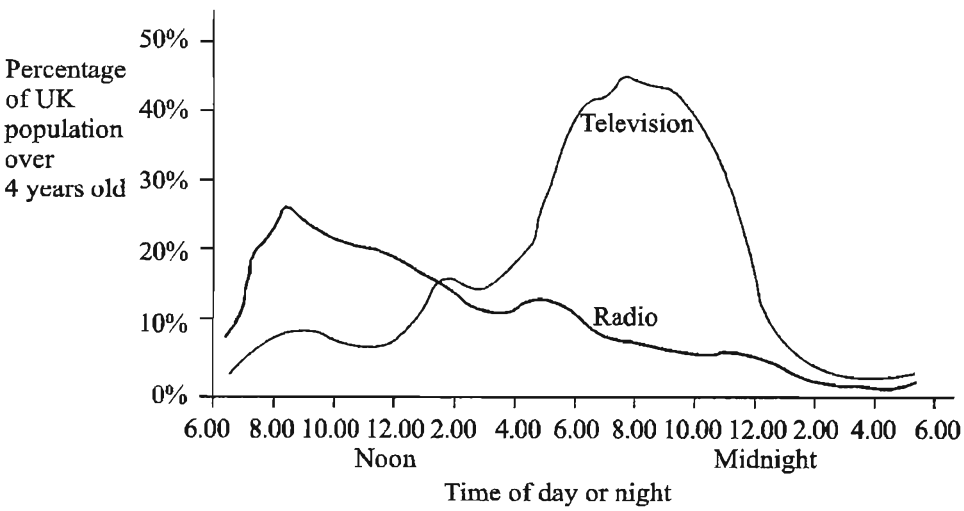
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

Radio and television audiences in the UK, October – December 1992



Sample Answer:

The graph shows the percentage of the UK population over the age of 4 that listened to radio and watched television throughout the day in 1992.

There was a slight increase in the percentage of TV audiences from about 3% at 6:00 a.m. to about 7% at 8:00 a.m.. From 8:00 am to 12:00 p.m., it remained stable. After that, the percentage of TV audiences rose sharply until 8:00 p.m., peaking at about 45%. The next 10 hours witnessed a dramatic fall in the percentage.

It can be seen from the line graph that the percentage of radio audiences increased rapidly from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.. At 8:00 a.m. it reached its highest point at 25%. And then, for the rest of the day, the percentage dropped gradually, with a slight increase from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and around 11:00 p.m..

Before around 2:00 p.m., the percentage of people listening to the radio was larger than that of people watching TV. However, for the rest of the day, much more UK audiences chose to watch TV rather than listen to radio. As a whole, throughout the whole day, the percentage of TV audiences was larger than that of the radio.

译文：

此图显示了1992年英国一天当中年龄在4岁以上的人听收音机和看电视的百分比。

从早上6点到早上8点看电视的人的比例有个小小的增长，从3%增长到7%。从早上8点到12点则保持不变。之后看电视的人的百分比急速增长，在下午8点的时候达到最高点，大约是45%。此后的10个小时，这个百分比迅速下降。

可以从曲线图中看到，收音机听众的比例从早上6点到8点增长得很快，并在8点的时候达到最高点25%。然后在其余的时间里，这个百分比逐渐下降，但在下午4点到5点和晚上11点左右有一个小小的回升。

在下午2点以前，听收音机的百分比要多于看电视的百分比。但在其它的时间里，听收音机的百分比要比看电视的百分比低很多。总的来说，从这一整天来看，电视比收音机更受欢迎。

●第二种：没有不同的对象，只有不同的时间 占10%

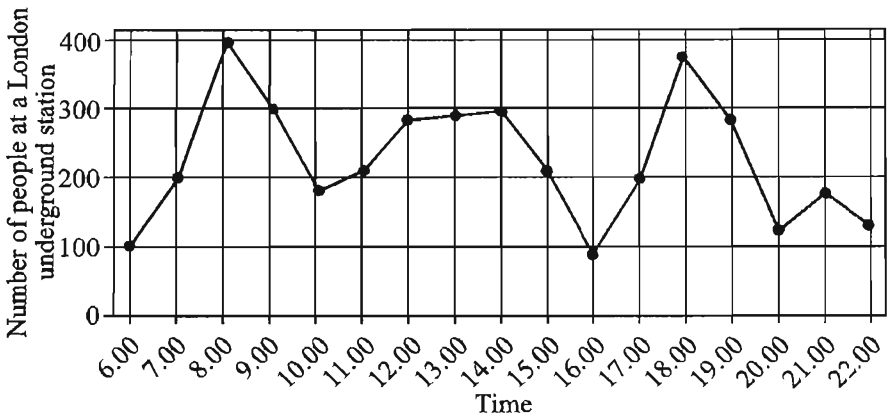
Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the number of people at a London underground station from 6:00 to 22:00.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The line graph illustrates how the number of people using a London underground station fluctuates over the course of 16 hours (6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.).

As we can see from the graph, at 6:00 a.m. the number of people at the station stands at only 100. The number shoots up over the next two hours, peaking at 400 at 8:00 a.m.. Then the number descends drastically for two hours, bottoming at 180 at 10:00 a.m.. The period between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock witnesses a moderate growth in the number of people in the station, with the number reaching 280 at midday. Numbers in the following two hours remain stable at just under 300 people. Then the number plummets to only 100 from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 pm.Then the next two hours see a dramatic rise again, with 6:00 pm registering 380 people. After 6:00 pm, the number dips again, reaching the lowest point of 130 at 8:00 p.m.. The period from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. experiences a slight rise, but then the number of people declines again from 180 at 9:00 p.m. to 135 at 10:00 p.m..

This line graph clearly demonstrates that rush hours in the early morning and the early evening are periods when the station is used by the most people.

译文：

这个曲线图显示了在16个小时（上午6点到晚上10点）中，使用一个伦敦地铁站的人数。

正像我们从这个图中看到的，在上午6点这个车站的人数是100。之后这个数字急剧上升，在8点达到最高点，是400。然后，这个数字在接下来的2个小时急剧下降，又在10点到12点适度增加，中午12点达到280。从12点到下午2点，这个数字几乎没

有变化。然后，这个数字从下午2点到4点急剧下降。在下午4点达到最低点100。接下来的2个小时，这个数字再次剧烈上升。6点以后，再次下降。8点到9点轻微上升，但是接下来这个数字从9点的180又减少到10点的135。

●第三种：只有不同的对象，没有不同的时间（占30%）

Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The following table gives statistics showing the aspects of quality of life in five countries.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the table below.

You should write at least 150 words.

Selected statistics showing aspects of the quality of life in 5 countries.

Country	GN per head (1982:US dollars)	Daily calorie supply per head	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Infant mortality rates (per 1000 live births)
Bangladesh	140	1877	40	132
Bolivia	570	2086	50	124
Egypt	690	2950	56	97
Indonesia	580	2296	49	87
USA	13160	3652	74	12

Sample Answer:

USA had the highest quality of life in the five countries. It had the highest GN per head and daily calorie intake, the longest life expectancy and the lowest infant mortality rate. In 1982, its GN per head was 13160 US dollars, but its infant mortality rate was only 12 per 1000 live births.

Egypt, Indonesia and Bolivia were similar in the four indicators. As a whole, Egypt had the highest quality of life among the three countries. It had the highest figure in three indicators: GN per head, daily calorie supply per head and life expectancy. In 1982, its GN per head was 690 US dollars, whereas those of Indonesia and Bolivia were 580 and 570 US dollars respectively. However, Indonesia's infant mortality rate was 87 per 1000, which was slightly lower than that of Egypt (97) and that of Bolivia (124).

Bangladesh had the lowest quality of life in the five countries. Its GN per head was 100 times smaller than the USA's. The figures in terms of the daily calorie supply per head and life expectancy at birth in Bangladesh were only the half of those respectively in USA. And its infant mortality rate was 11 times greater.

译文：

这个表格显示了在1982年五个国家生活质量的四个方面。

美国在五个国家中生活质量最高。美国有最高的GNP和日常的卡路里摄入量、最长的平均寿命和最低的婴儿死亡率。1982年，美国的GNP是13160美元，但是婴儿死亡率仅仅是12‰。

埃及、印度尼西亚和玻利维亚在这四个指标上相似。总体上，埃及是这三个国家之中生活质量最高的。GNP、日常卡路里摄入量及平均寿命是三个国家中最高的。1982年，GNP达到690美元，然而，印度尼西亚和玻利维亚分别是580美元和570美元。埃及的婴儿死亡率是87‰，这比印度尼西亚（97‰）和玻利维亚（124‰）略低。

孟加拉国是这五个国家中生活质量最低的。它的GNP是1‰。孟加拉国的日常卡路里摄入量和平均寿命分别是美国的一半，它的婴儿死亡率却是美国的11倍。

（2）对于流程图，可以使用模板句型。

●流程图完整模板范例

The process diagram illustrates in four stages how _____.

In the first stage, _____. _____. In the second stage, _____. At this stage, _____. Stage three of the process is when _____. At this point, _____. Finally, _____.

To sum up, the diagram shows how _____.

●使用该模板写的范文

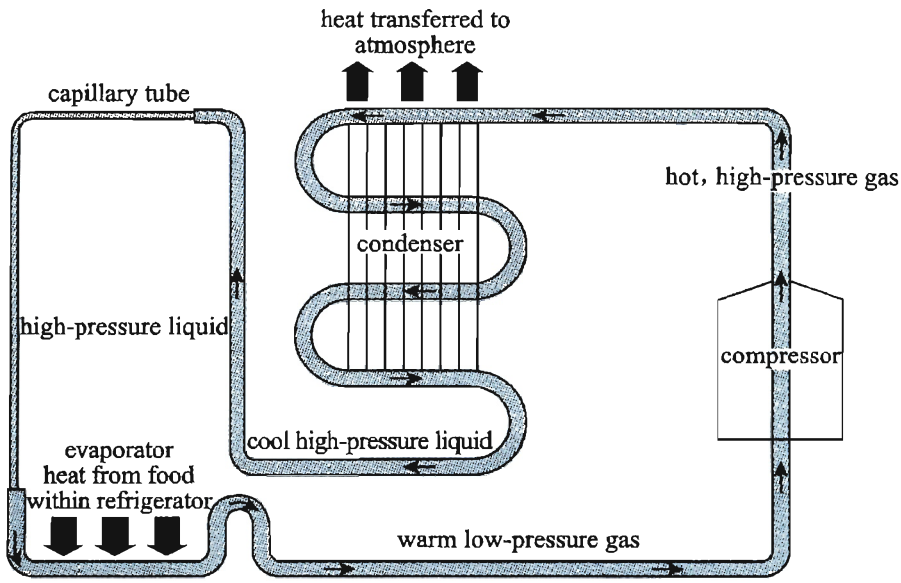
Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Using the information in the diagram, write a description of how a refrigerator works.

You may use your own knowledge and experience in addition to the diagram.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The process diagram illustrates in four stages how a refrigerator works.

In the first stage, high-pressure liquid flows in the capillary tube. It is heated by the food within the refrigerator to warm low-pressure gas. In the second stage, the warm low-pressure gas flows ahead, arriving at the compressor. At this stage, it is compressed to hot high-pressure gas. Stage three of the process is when the hot high-pressure gas passes through the condenser. At this point, it is cooled to high-pressure liquid. Where is the heat then? It is transferred to atmosphere. Finally, the cool high-pressure liquid continues to flow forward and enters into the capillary tube. It is heated by the food within the refrigerator again and a new cycle begins.

To sum up, the diagram shows how the food within the refrigerator keeps in a low temperature and therefore keeps fresh.

译文：

这张图表展示出一个电冰箱是如何工作的。

在第一阶段，从这个图表可以看出，高压液体在毛细管里流动。在蒸发器，高压液体被冰箱中的食物加热成温暖的低压气体。然后，我们从图表中可以看出，低压温热气体向前流动至压缩机处。在这一阶段，它被压缩成高压热气体。这个过程的第三个阶段是这些高压热气体通过冷凝器，在那里它们被冷却成高压液体。在这个阶段，热被传送到大气当中。在最后一个阶段，这些凉的高压液体返回并进入毛细管。它再一次被冰箱中的食物所加热，一个新的循环开始了。

总之，这个图显示了冰箱里的食物是如何保持在一个低的温度上的。

2. G类书信

与议论文不同的是，写信要有称呼和落款。称呼和落款有如下三种形式：

（1）不知道收信人的姓名，甚至不知道性别。
Dear Sir/ Madam,

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

（2）知道收信人的姓名，但并不熟悉此人。
Dear Mr. Wang,

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

（3）收信人是你的朋友或亲戚等比较熟悉的人。
Dear Michael,

Yours sincerely,
Fan

信的正文部分一般分为三至四段，包括开头段和结尾段，主体段落可分一至两段。

各种信的开头段写法差不多，一般有如下两种写法：
（1）先介绍背景，然后说明写信目的。
（2）只说明写信目的，把背景放在主体段落去说。

结尾段，根据不同的书信要求，可以提出建议，表示感谢，期待回信等。

我们把书信分为抱怨信、说明信、咨询信、感谢信、道歉信等类型。详见第四章的范文。

六、关注预测

雅思写作考试有个题库，考试前，组织方从中选择题目。并不是随机选题，有时候，会表现出一种规律性。根据这个规律，我在每个月的20日左右会在我的个人博客中发布下一个月的写作预测。我的博客地址是：http://yangfan.ielts.com.cn

第二章

Task 2议论文题库全部题目和范文

第一大类：学生生活

1. 大学生交学费

Topic:

Some people say university students should pay for their tuition fees. Some others say the government should pay for the tuition fees. What is your opinion?

Sample Answer:

In this time and age, higher education is advancing at an alarming rate. A sizable percentage of the people hold the opinion that the government should be responsible for the full tuition of college students. They claim that after graduation college students will make much contribution to the society. This argument is true to some degree. However, I am convinced that university students should support themselves for the full tuition. There are many reasons supporting my view.

QQ： 2029808

The main reason is that it can ensure the quality of college education. College education needs many well-paid professors and various advanced facilities. In other words, it needs a great sum of money. If the college students do not pay the tuition fee, it will lay a heavy burden on the government. If the government is unable to invest enough money on university education because of the limited budget, the quality of education cannot be ensured.

It might also be noted that it is quite fair to require students to pay the full tuition. It is unnecessary that all the citizens go to colleges. Some high school leavers give up their further study because they have their own life aim. That is to say, going to university is a totally personal choice. Therefore it is not unreasonable that the people who make such choice pay for it.

Some people may say that students from the countryside and undeveloped areas cannot go to college if students are required to pay full tuition. In fact, there are some feasible methods to solve the problem. The first option is the government grant and bank loan, although they may have to be paid back at a later date. In addition, the students should be encouraged to study hard to win scholarship. Furthermore, they can work part-time to earn money to cover some expenses.

So, as I see it, college students should pay for the full tuition. It can guarantee the quality of

higher education. It is a reasonable practice. In addition, students from poor families still can go to college even if they have to pay the full tuition.

考官评分：7

译文：

今天，高等教育以惊人的速度在发展。相当多的人认为，政府应当对大学生的全部学费负责。他们认为，大学生毕业后将为社会做出很多贡献。这个观点在某种程度上是对的。然而，我认为大学生应当自己支付他们的高等教育费用。有很多原因支持我的观点。

主要的原因是，这样能够确保教育的质量。大学教育需要很多高薪的教授和各种先进的设施。换句话说，这需要很多的钱。如果大学生不支付学费，那么就会给政府造成相当重的经济压力。如果政府因为预算有限，不能把足够的钱投入在高等教育上，那么教育质量将会受到损害。

还应该注意到，这是一个非常公平的做法。不是所有的人都必须上大学。一些高中毕业生放弃了继续深造因为他们有自己的生活目标。那就是说，上大学完全是个人的选择。因此作出这种选择的人为此付费，是相当合理的。

有人可能会说，如果被要求交学费，来自乡村和不发达地区的学生就不能上大学了。实际上，有一些可行的办法来解决这个问题。第一个选择是政府贷款和银行贷款，虽然需要在日后予以偿还。而且，应该鼓励学生刻苦学习来赢取奖学金。此外，他们可以兼职工作赚钱支付一些费用。

所以，我认为大学生应当自付他们的全部学费。这样可以保证高等教育的质量。这是一种合理的做法。而且，即使要求交学费，来自贫穷家庭的孩子也能上大学。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人认为大学生应该自己支付他们的学费，另外一些人认为政府应该支付学费，你的观点是什么？”这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目不是特别好写，不容易打开思路、找到理由。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段欲扬先抑式，提出自己的观点：大学生应该支付他们的高等教育费用。中间写了三个理由段，在第三个理由段中，反驳对方对自己的攻击，论述了“即使要求交学费，来自贫穷家庭的孩子也能上大学”，是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再重申理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了比较多的模板句型，但也没超过100字。而且，其他非模板句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. If the government is unable to invest enough money on university education because of the limited budget, the quality of education cannot be ensured.
使用句型：条件状语从句、被动句式

2. The first option is the government grant and bank loan, although they may have to be paid back at a later date.
使用句型：让步状语从句
3. In addition, students from poor families still can go to college even if they have to pay the full tuition.
使用句型：让步状语从句

2. 考试

Topic:

Some people think that examinations have some bad effects on students. Some people say they do a good job in the evaluation of the students' performance. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

Sample Answer:

In the long history of human education, great changes have taken place in every field of study. However testing a person by examinations is still regarded as the only reliable and feasible method to measure one's knowledge and ability. From elementary schools to universities, students have to take many examinations. They even regard examinations as an indispensable part of their life.

Some people hold that examinations have negative impacts on students. First of all, examinations are unable to evaluate one's true ability. They can only test memory or the skill of working rapidly under pressure. Secondly, examinations encourage bad study habits. Students tend to lay emphasis on what will be tested. They are encouraged to memorize rather than to think. Finally, examinations lower the standards of teaching. Teachers have to train students in exam techniques instead of teaching their subjects.

Many other people, however, believe examinations have some advantages. In the first place, they serve as a driving force to stimulate students to work hard. Laziness is part of human nature. Without examinations, students tend to ignore their studies. Moreover, the results of examinations are just like mirrors for both students and teachers. Students can assess themselves and teachers can adjust their teaching method according to the information they obtain from examination. Finally, till now no better methods have been discovered to replace examinations. Other forms of assessment are too time-consuming and therefore are infeasible.

In my opinion, examinations have positive effects on teaching. They make students hard-working. They also provide a clear objective standard by which the students can assess them-

selves and teachers can know what they should do next. Furthermore, at present no better methods are available. Therefore, I am sure examinations will continue to play an essential role in education.

考官评分：8

译文：

在人类教育的漫长历史中，学习的各个领域里都发生了很大变化。然而用考试来测试一个人仍旧被认为是唯一可靠和可行的衡量一个人知识和能力的办法。从小学到大学，学生必须要参加很多考试。他们甚至把考试视为生活中不可缺少的一部分。

有些人认为考试给学生带来了消极影响。首先，考试并不能衡量一个人的真正能力。他们只能测试记忆力或在压力面前迅速完成工作的技巧。其次，考试鼓励了不良的学习习惯。学生们容易着重学习那些将要被考到的内容。他们被鼓励去记忆而不是思考。最后，考试降低了教学质量。老师们不得不训练学生们的应试技巧，而非教好他们所教的科目。

然而，还有很多人认为考试是有一些好处的。首先，它作为一种动力能够激励学生努力学习。懒惰是人类的天性。没有考试，学生们容易忽视他们的学业。此外，考试的结果对老师和学生来说就像镜子一样。通过从考试中所获得的信息，学生们可以自我评估而老师们可以调整他们的教学方法。最后，至今还没有发现更好的方法来替代考试。其它形式的评估过于费时，因此是不可行的。

在我看来，考试对教学有积极的影响。它能使学生努力学习。同时它也提供了一个清晰、客观的标准，既让学生们能自我评估，也让老师明白下一步该怎么做。另外，现在并没有更好的办法。因此，我确信考试将继续在教育领域扮演一个重要的角色。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人认为考试对学生有负面的影响，另外一些人认为考试能够很好地评价学生的表现。讨论双方并且给出你的观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目。题目中包含“both sides”，所以，必须使用对称式结构。这个题目比较容易找到理由。范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段使用三句话介绍背景，没有使用任何模板式句型，是本篇文章的一个加分点。中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段，说考试的弊端，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。第三段，说考试的优点，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。最后一段，先说出自己的观点：考试对教学有积极的影响。然后各用一句话改写第三段中的每个理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用的模板式句型比较少，大约30字。尤其是开头段，没有使用任何模板式句型。

加分语句：

1. However testing a person by examinations is still regarded as the only reliable and feasible method to measure one's knowledge and ability.
使用句型：动名词短语、被动句式
2. Students can assess themselves and teachers can adjust their teaching method according to the information they obtain from examination.
使用句型：并列句、定语从句
3. They also provide a clear objective standard by which the students can assess themselves and teachers can know what they should do next.
使用句型：定语从句（介词前置）、并列句

3. 出国留学

Topic:

In recent years, many young people decide to further their study abroad. What are the benefits and drawbacks of studying abroad?

Sample Answer:

Over the last several years, along with the rapid development of economy, an increasing number of parents have been sending their children to study abroad. A majority of people hold the view that studying abroad brings students many benefits, while others are of the opinion that students should finish university education in their motherland. It is quite natural that people from different backgrounds may have divergent attitudes towards it.

People, who advocate that studying abroad has a lot of disadvantages, have their sound reasons. First of all, living far away from home, students will suffer from loneliness and homesickness. Overseas students often feel disoriented and depressed for lack of adequate knowledge and understanding of the local customs and lifestyle. Secondly, many students do not want to return to their native country after graduation because most of them want to seek a more comfortable life and a brighter future overseas. This may result in a serious brain-drain and our country will inevitably incur a huge loss of talents.

To this issue, some other people hold a different attitude, arguing that students should go abroad to study. To begin with, it can broaden the students' vision. They get a chance to experience a totally different culture. The knowledge of social customs acquired in the other countries helps them to become more open-minded. Next, there are academic advantages. Students can learn advanced science and technology. They receive a different education. The

book resources are more up-to-date. The professors are aware of all the latest development in their fields. Therefore the standard of teaching is much higher. Moreover, when they finish their study abroad, they will have more choices for their future career. All the above merits are conducive to their self-betterment and self-realization.

It is quite understandable that people from different backgrounds put different interpretations on the same issue. For my part, I stand on the latter opinion that while overseas study has its drawbacks, the advantages are more obvious. It can broaden one's horizon. Students have easy access to the first-rate facilities and the latest development in science and technology. In addition, when they finish their study, they have more job opportunities. Therefore, as long as it is financially feasible, an overseas education may do a person more good than harm.

考官评分：7

译文：

过去几年，随着经济的发展，越来越多的父母送他们的孩子出国留学。大多数人认为出国留学给学生带来很多好处，但是也有人认为学生应该在本国完成大学学业。来自不同背景的人对此持不同的态度，这是非常自然的。

认为出国留学有很多弊端的人有他们的原因。首先，在远离家庭的地方生活，孩子要承受孤单寂寞和想家的痛苦。在国外的学生因为对当地生活方式缺乏足够的知识和了解，而经常感到摸不清方向和沮丧。另外，很多学生毕业不想回到祖国，因为他们中的大多数人想在国外追求更加舒适的生活和更加光明的未来。这就会导致严重的人才流失，使我们的国家不可避免的遭受巨大的人才损失。

对于这个问题，还有人持不同的看法，认为学生应该出国留学。首先，它可以拓宽学生的眼界，使他们有机会体验完全不同的文化。在国外学到的社会风俗的知识使他们的思想更开明。第二，是学术上的优势，学生可以学习到尖端的科学和技术。他们接受到完全不同的教育，拥有更新的书籍资源。教授更了解本学科最新的发展情况。因此，教学水平会更高。第三，当他们完成了在国外的学习生活后，他们对未来的事业也会有更多的选择。所有这些优势都有助于他们的自我完善和自我实现。

来自不同背景的人对于同样的问题有不同的看法，这是非常可以理解的。依我看来，我赞成后一观点：虽然去国外学习有些缺点，但是优势是更明显的。它会拓宽我们的眼界。学生可以接触到一流的设备和最新的科学技术知识。当他们完成学业后，会有更多的工作机会。因此，只要在经济上允许，出国留学还是利大于弊的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“许多年轻人选择出国留学，出国留学的利与弊是什么？”这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目从两方面讨论对于出国留学这一新兴热门话题的不同观点。范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段总体论述目前的出国现状，使用三句话

介绍背景，是本篇文章的一个加分点。中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段，说出国的弊端，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。第三段，说明出国的优点，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。最后一段，先说出自己的观点：出国的积极影响。然后各用一句话改写第三段中的每个理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用的模板句型较多，但没有超过100字。

加分语句：

1. A majority of people hold the view that studying abroad brings students many benefits, while others are of the opinion that students should finish university education in their motherland.
使用句型：同位语从句
2. To this issue, some other people hold a different attitude, arguing that students should go abroad to study.
使用句型：不定式
3. Moreover, when they finish their study abroad, they will have more choices for their future career.
使用句型：插入语

4. 大学生找不到工作

Topic:

Nowadays it is difficult for university graduates to find a job. Analyze the individual and social reasons and offer some solutions.

Sample Answer:

These days there is an increasing tendency for college students to have difficulties in finding ideal jobs when they graduate. Carefully weighing in my mind, I think this phenomenon is caused by the following reasons.

In the first place, over-estimated ability and lacking of practical knowledge, as far as I'm concerned, are the two main reasons for some university students who cannot find a proper job when they graduate. Up to now, some students have never clearly realized that what a person learns in university is, to some extent, theoretical knowledge which takes time to apply to reality and boasted themselves when they were interviewed. Although some of them have many certifications, those are not equal to practical ability and operative skills. On the contrary, when hunting a job, those certificates make the students unable to estimate themselves rightly, therefore, they are likely to lose some opportunities. Another cruelty of reality is that, many students spend too much time on passing a variety of examinations but ignore the practical

knowledge which suits the demand of the society. That also makes them find no place for themselves.

Meanwhile, the growing population and serious unemployment situation make the social competition much keener than before. The students have to face the current situation that there are more labors than what are needed in the labor force market. And more seriously, they have to compete not only with their schoolmates but with the experienced workers who have more skills and abilities as well. There is clear-cut evidence showing that some students even ask no salary in order to get a job. Furthermore, some majors, which used to be in great demand, are no longer needed by the advancing society. The fact also makes the students find it hard to get a decent job in the job market.

Taking into account all these factors, the students should always adapt themselves to the development of society. Besides concentrating on their courses, developing colorful interests and cultivate personal ability to keep pace with the outside world are also necessary. At the same time, the government should create more suitable positions to university students and provide them with proper job hunting skills. In a word, we should always remember the saying: "The survival of the fittest!"

考官评分：8

译文：

如今，刚毕业的大学生越来越难找到理想的工作，仔细权衡后，我认为这种现象是由以下原因造成的。

首先，在我看来，高估自己的能力和缺乏实践经验，是一些大学生在毕业时找不到合适工作的两个主要原因。到现在，有些学生在一定程度上从来没有清楚地认识到理论知识是需要时间来适用于现实的，并且往往在面试的时候吹嘘自己。虽然其中有些人有许多证书，但这些并不等同于实际能力和操作技能。相反，当找寻工作时，这些证书让大学生无法正确地估计自己，因此，他们可能丢掉很多机会。另一个残酷的现实是，很多大学生花太多时间通过各种考试，但忽略了适应社会需求的实际知识。这些也使他们找不到自己的正确位置。

同时，日益增长的人口和严峻的失业情况使社会竞争比以往更为激烈。劳务市场供大于求，学生必须面对当前这一形势。更严重的是，他们不仅仅要与他们的同学竞争，还要同那些已经在技巧和能力上有丰富经验的工作者竞争。有明确的证据表明，如今有些学生为获取一份工作甚至要求无薪。此外，一些过去有大量需求的专业随社会的推进已不再有需求。这一事实也使学生很难在就业市场中获得一份体面的工作。

考虑到所有这些因素，学生应始终适应社会的发展。除了专注于自己的课程，发展丰富的兴趣爱好和提高个人能力以满足外界社会的需求也是很有必要的。与此同时，

政府应该提供更多的适合大学生的职位，并向他们传授适当的求职技巧。总之，我们应该永远记住："适者生存！"

范文点评：

题目的意思是"从个人和社会方面分析大学生难就业的原因。"这是典型的解释型题目。这个题目不是特别好写，不容易打开思路、找到理由。范文使用一边倒结构，写了四段。开头段使用"开门见山式"，提出自己的观点：大学生难就业的原因有以下几点。中间写了两个理由段，在第一个理由段中，从个人角度，论述了"很多大学生花太多时间通过各种考试，但忽略了适应社会需求的实际知识。这些也使他们找不到自己的正确位置。"这是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再重申理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用的模板式句型较少。而且，其他非模板句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. In the first place, over-estimated ability and lacking of practical knowledge, as far as I'm concerned, are the two main reasons for some university students who cannot find a proper job when they graduate.
使用句型：定语从句
2. And more seriously, they have to compete not only with their schoolmates but with the experienced workers who have more skills and abilities as well.
使用句型：并列谓语
3. Taking into account all these factors, the students should always adapt themselves to the development of society.
使用句型：分词短语

5. 为什么上大学?

Topic:

People attend college or university for many different reasons (for example, new experiences, career preparation, increased knowledge). Why do you think people attend college or university?

Sample Answer:

College is a place where students can gain more new knowledge and experience. Of course, different people have different reasons for attending college: some may want to further their study in college; some hope to find a good job while some others wish to exchange their present situation through studying in the college. In my opinion, college study can be best defined as a preparation for one's future life.

Firstly, students can gain new knowledge and experience from studying in college. Teachers and professors in college who possess not only abundant professional knowledge but also plentiful teaching experience will supply students with new knowledge and direct them to solve problems in reality. With their help, student can be equipped with knowledge in a specific area which will pave the road for their future career.

Secondly, students can learn how to arrange time efficiently. Before studying in college, their life may often be arranged by their parents, and their study by teachers. It is very different for them to live and study in college, because they will have to arrange their life and study by themselves. They have to decide things such as when to get up, when to play, and when to finish their assignment etc. This experience is of great importance for their work and life in the future.

Thirdly, studying in college gives students an opportunity to live with others and learn to cooperate with others. Usually, people feel uncomfortable about living with strangers because of different habits and values. But in the long run, it will turn out good for them because in the process of forcing themselves to cooperate with others and solve problems together, they will learn to care for and understand other people. It is a preparation for students to cooperate with others in society.

All in all, students can not only gain lots of new knowledge but also accumulate much more experience, such as how to arrange time and how to cooperate with other people. Therefore, college study serves as an important preparation for their future work and life.

考官评分：8

译文：

大学是一个让学生获得更多新知识与新经验的地方。当然，不同的人上大学有不同的原因：一些人想在大学进一步深造，另一些人想找一个好工作，而还有一些人希望通过大学学习改变他们目前的状况。在我看来，对大学学习最好的定义就是一个人为未来生活所做的准备。

首先，学生能够通过在大学学习获得新知识与新经验。大学里的老师和教授们不仅拥有丰富的专业知识，而且还具备大量的教学经验，他们可以为学生们提供新知识并且指导他们解决现实中的问题。在他们的帮助下，学生能够在一个特定领域用知识武装自己，这些知识将成为他们未来职业生涯的铺路石。

其次，学生能够学习怎样有效地安排时间。在上大学之前，他们的生活也许经常是被父母安排的，学习是被老师安排的。对于他们来说大学的生活和学习是非常不同

的，因为他们将不得不自己安排生活和学习。他们不得不决定一些事，例如什么时候起床、什么时候玩、什么时候完成作业等等。这些经验对于他们未来工作和生活是非常重要的。

再者，大学学习给学生一个与别人一起生活以及学习与别人合作的机会。通常，因为不同的习惯和价值观，人们觉得与陌生人生活不舒服。但是从长远看，这个机会对学生是有利的，因为在迫使自己与别人合作共同解决问题的过程中，他们将学会关心和理解别人。这为他们将来在社会上与别人合作做了准备。

总而言之，学生不仅能够获得许多新知识，而且能够积累更多的经验，例如如何安排时间和如何与别人合作。因此，大学学习可当作是对他们未来工作和生活的准备。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“不同的人上大学有不同的原因：学习更多的知识，想找一个好工作，想有新的体验，你认为为什么要上大学？”这是典型的解释型题目。题目中包含“Why do you think”，所以，必须使用一边倒式结构阐述你的观点。这个题目比较容易找到理由。范文写了五段。开头段使用三句话介绍背景。中间三段。第一段说上大学可以获得新知识和新经验。第二段说可以学习怎样安排时间。第三段说上大学能学习如何与人共同生活及合作。最后一段各用一句话改写前三段中的三个理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用的模板式句型比较少，大约40字。

加分语句：

1. Teachers and professors in college who possess not only abundant professional knowledge but also plentiful teaching experience will supply students with new knowledge and direct them to solve problems in reality.

使用句型：定语从句

2. Before studying in college, their life may often be arranged by their parents, and their study by teachers.

使用句型：并列句

3. But in the long run, it will turn out good for them because in the process of forcing themselves to cooperate with others and solve problems together, they will learn to care for and understand other people.

使用句型：强调句

6. 大学教育的目标

Topic:

Should the goal of college education be to ensure that the students find a good job or should it aim at cultivating the students' overall abilities?

Sample Answer:

What should the purpose of college education be? No doubt, different people, or even different universities, may see it quite differently. As to me, I tend to support the view that it should aim at cultivating the students' overall abilities.

First of all, social progress needs overall-developed college graduates in the long run. When we ask ourselves the question: " What kind of college graduates does the society need?" the answer is just too obvious: ones with a good command of the knowledge in their own fields of study, ones with a healthy body, ones with a healthy mentality, ones with good communication skills, ones with team-work spirit, ones with creative, innovative ability or the ability for implementation. What are all these things? Again, the answer is just simple: overall abilities.

Second, an overall-developed graduate would find a job more easily. You can ask around an employer of a certain enterprise: What type of employees do you wish to employ? If this question is a little unclear, we can make it more specific by letting him make a choice: A. an overall-developed college graduate; B. a none-overall developed college graduate. Supposing every other things remain equal, we have sound reasons to believe that he will definitely select A.

Admittedly, it is praiseworthy of universities to be concerned about their graduates' job-hunting issues, for anyone should first solve the problem of making a living before talking about later on development. Besides, it is also the shared aspiration of all college graduates to have a well-paid job that they like and that points to a good prospect in the future. However, no one would ever deny the fact that to cultivate the overall abilities of the students is always closely related to and in no way conflicts or contradicts good job opportunities.

From the foregoing discussion, we can come to the conclusion that the purpose of college education should always target at cultivating the overall abilities of the students.

考官评分：8

译文：

大学教育的目的究竟应该是什么呢？毫无疑问，人们肯定会有不同的看法，甚至各个大学之间的观点也会相左。我个人倾向于认为大学教育应以培养学生的综合能力为目的。

首先，从长远角度讲，只有全面发展的学生才是社会发展所真正需要的人才。我们可以问问自己：社会发展需要什么样的大学毕业生呢？简单想想就会得到答案：有

良好的专业知识、有健康的体魄、有健康的心态、有较好的沟通能力、有团队精神、有创新能力或执行能力。这一切的一切归纳起来是什么呢？答案很明了：综合能力。

其次，全面发展的学生必然更容易找到好工作。随便问一个企业的雇主：你希望雇用什么样的员工？如果这个问题有些不明确，那就把问题更具体化一些：请您选择：A：一个全面发展的大学毕业生；B：一个不是全面发展的大学毕业生。在其他条件都相同的情况下，我们有充足的理由相信这位雇主肯定会选择 A 的。

诚然，大学关心自己毕业生的工作问题是值得称颂的，因为任何人都首先需要谋生，然后才能谈进一步的发展。有一份自己喜欢的、收入好、工作前景好的工作也是大学毕业生们共同期盼的。但是，谁也不能否认，培养全面发展的学生与好工作之间永远都是密切相关的，绝对不是相冲突、相矛盾的。

基于以上论证，我们可以清楚地认识到：大学教育应该永远是以培养学生较强的综合能力为目标的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“大学教育的目标是什么？是为了找份好工作还是为了培养学生的综合能力？”这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目不是特别好写，不容易打开思路、找到理由。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段直接提出自己的观点：大学教育是为了培养学生的综合能力。中间写了两个理由段，在第二个理由段中，采用举例假设的方法，论述了“只有全面发展的学生才容易找到好工作”，是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再重申理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了比较少的模板式句型。而且，其他非模板式句型写得也很好，所以可以得8分。

加分语句：

1. the answer is just too obvious: ones with a good command of the knowledge in their own fields of study, ones with a healthy body, ones with a healthy mentality, ones with good communication skills, ones with team-work spirit, ones with creative, innovative ability or the ability for implementation.

使用句型：并列句

2. Besides, it is also the shared aspiration of all college graduates to have a well-paid job that they like and that points to a good prospect in the future.

使用句型：强调句

3. However, no one would ever deny the fact that to cultivate the overall abilities of the students is always closely related to and in no way conflicts or contradicts good job opportunities.

使用句型：同位语从句

7. 上大学还是工作?

Topic:

Some people think that studying in a college or university is the best way for students to prepare for future career. But others think they should leave school as soon as possible to develop their career through work experience. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Sample Answer:

While some people think that the best way to get prepared for future career is studying in a college or university, there are others who hold that one should leave school as early as possible and develop his career through work experience. In this essay, I will discuss the two views from the following aspects.

Firstly, going to college is very useful. One needs to learn and acquire a lot of fundamental and theoretical knowledge that will prove to be practical significance in his future career development. In this respect, a college education can well serve as a means to the end. It is not hard to reckon that the theoretical and fundamental knowledge one acquires at college will at least help broaden his vision and horizon and thus give him the edge over those who have not done so.

Secondly, one's success, especially financial success, is not determined by whether or not he has been educated in college. It seems that work experience and opportunity play a more important role. I have quite a few friends who merely managed to finish primary or junior high school and went into business right away. Some of them struck rich in a few year and are now managing very large companies which employ over 1,000 workers, most of their employees being college graduates.

However, our society is undergoing fast development and changes, thus raising higher and higher requirements for knowledge. In this context, people's education levels gradually reveal their corresponding advantages and disadvantages. So far as employment is concerned, those who have received a college education naturally have more chances than those who have not. And in terms of the new models of achieving success, tremendous fortune is increasingly related to the trend of scientific and technological development, fully demonstrating the value of going to college.

So, even though there are quite some success stories of people without a college education, we can assert from the development trend of the world that this will become rarer and rarer.

Therefore, if one has the chance, it is more advisable for him to go to college.

考官评分：8

译文：

有人认为读大学是为将来的职业发展做准备的最佳方式，也有人认为人们应该尽早离开学校并通过积累工作经验来发展事业。在本文中，我将从以下几个方面对这两种观点进行探讨。

首先，上大学很有用。一个人需要学习并获得大量基础和理论知识，这些知识将在他日后的职业发展中证明其现实意义之所在。在这方面，大学教育完全可以作为达到此目的的一种手段。不难推断：一个人在大学里所获得的理论和基础知识至少会有助于他开阔视野，从而赋予他较之没有读大学者更多的优势。

第二，一个人的成功与否确实不是由是否读过大学决定的。在这方面，经验和机遇似乎发挥了更重要的作用。我有不少朋友，勉强小学或初中毕业，然后便马上开始经商了。几年后，他们中有些人发迹了，现在经营着雇员超过千人的大公司，而且雇员中大学生占据多数。

然而，社会在快速发展变化，对知识的要求越来越高。在这一背景下，教育程度的高低便逐渐显现出相应的优势和劣势来了。从就业角度讲，读过大学的就是要比没有读过大学的更有机会。从新的成功模式看，巨大的财富都是越来越与科学技术发展的趋势相联系的。这也充分体现了上大学的价值。

由此可见，现实生活中虽然不乏没读大学取得成功的例子，但是，我们可以从世界发展的趋势断言：这种情况将越来越少见了。因此如果有条件，还是读大学为好。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有人认为读大学是为将来的职业发展做准备的最佳方式，也有人认为人们应该尽早离开学校并通过积累工作经验来发展事业。”这是典型的辩论型题目。题目要求“Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.”要求文章需用对称式结构。范文使用对称式结构，写了五段。开头段简单的介绍背景，没有使用任何模板式句型。中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段，说上大学很有用，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。第三段，说尽早进入社会来发展事业，举身边朋友的例子说明理由。最后两段，先对社会大环境作总结概述分析，然后得出结论：读大学才是明智之举。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。

加分语句：

1. While some people think that the best way to get prepared for future career is studying in a college or university, there are others who hold that one should leave school as early as possible and develop his career through work experience.

使用句型：定语从句

2. I have quite a few friends who merely managed to finish primary or junior high school and went into business right away.
使用句型：定语从句
3. So, even though there are quite some success stories of people without a college education, we can assert from the development trend of the world that this will become rarer and rarer.
使用句型：插入语

8. 直接上大学

Topic:

Some people believe that students who want to go to university after graduation from high school should have about one year's time to get a job to obtain work experience or have a travel to enlarge their vision. Do you agree or disagree? What's your opinion?

Sample Answer:

In most countries, most high school graduates go directly to university. Some people oppose this practice. They claim that students should get a job or have a travel for one year before starting their university education. They argue that, by this way, students can obtain work experience and their sights can be enlarged. However, I doubt whether the arguments could hold much water.

First, it is a waste of time. Since students are in their formative years, the main task of students is to study hard and learn what is needed for the development of our nation. The knowledge and skills which they have gained in high school are surely inadequate. Compared with studying, working and traveling, to some extent, are more relaxing and less painstaking, so after one-year exciting experience outside campus, some young people tend to give up their learning. At least, they cannot concentrate on their studies. It is a great loss to themselves as well as a great misfortune for our country.

Second, young students may be hurt psychologically. The job or the trip may expose them to social ills at an age when they cannot differentiate good from bad. Their early contact with the complicated society makes them more easily contaminated by unwholesome influence. For example, they maybe become money-oriented.

Finally, studying in university can also enrich their social experience and widen their vision. The university is a small society so university students have to communicate with teachers, peers and other people and they have to deal with some problems. During holidays, they can find part-time jobs and go out to travel.

In conclusion, students should continue their studying after graduation from high school. Social experience can be gained late after finishing their studies.

考官评分：7

译文：

在大多数国家，大多数高中毕业生会直接进入大学。有些人反对这种做法。他们声称，学生应该做一份工作或旅行一年后，再开始他们的大学教育。他们认为，通过这种方式，学生可以获取工作经验并且可以开阔他们的视野。然而，我认为这种观点站不住脚。

一是它会浪费大量的时间。学生阶段的主要任务就是努力学习，用知识来武装自己，发展我们的国家。高中所学的知识和技能当然还远远不够。与学习相比，工作和旅游更放松并且也不艰苦，所以这一年的校外经历，往往会使一些青年人放弃自己的学业。至少，他们无法再专注于学业。这对他们自己是一个很大的损失，对于我们的国家也是一个极大的不幸。

第二，年轻的学生可能会受到心理上的伤害。在工作或旅行中他们会面对许多的社会弊病但又分辨不清其好与坏，这样过早接触社会的复杂状况，会使他们更容易受到不良影响。例如，他们可能变得以金钱为导向。

最后，在大学学习同样能丰富他们的社会经验并开阔他们的视野。大学也算是一个小社会，学生要学会与老师、同伴和其他人交往而且要学会处理一些问题。在节假日里，他们也能够找到兼职工作并且可以外出旅行。

总而言之，高中毕业的学生应当继续他们的学业。等到完成学业后再去获取更多的社会经验也不迟。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“在大多数国家，大多数高中毕业生会直接进入大学。有些人反对这种做法。他们声称，学生应该做一份工作或旅行一年后，再开始他们的大学教育。他们认为，通过这种方式，学生可以获取工作经验并且可以开阔他们的视野。你的观点是什么？”这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目不是特别好写，不容易打开思路、找到理由。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段欲扬先抑，提出自己的观点：高中毕业的学生应当继续他们的学业。中间写了三个理由段，在这三个理由段中，反驳对方对自己的攻击，论述了“在工作或旅行中他们会面对许多的社会弊病但又分辨不清其好与坏，这样过早接触社会的复杂状况，会使他们更容易受到不良影响。”是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再重申理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。

加分语句：

1. They argue that, by this way, students can obtain work experience and their sights can be enlarged.
使用句型：插入语
2. The knowledge and skills which they have gained in high school are surely inadequate.
使用句型：定语从句
3. The job or the trip may expose them to social ills at an age when they cannot differentiate good from bad.
使用句型：定语从句

9. 全民高等教育

Topic:

Some people believe that a college or university education should be available to all students. Others believe that higher education should be available only to good students. Which view do you agree with?

Sample Answer:

There is no denying that a college or university education is very beneficial. Those who receive higher education have more opportunities. They often hold better jobs, earn a higher income and enjoy a more comfortable and secure lifestyle. Unfortunately, places in university are often limited and reserved for "good" students. It is my belief that this practice is not only detrimental to those students denied a college or university education, but to the society as a whole. Therefore, higher education should be available to all students.

One reason that higher education should not be limited to good students is that not all secondary students study in equal circumstances. The facilities and teaching at some high schools are superior to those at others, and the students who study there enjoy a great advantage. In addition, a student's performance can be affected by his or her home environment or family financial pressure. It is often more difficult for a student from a disadvantaged environment and school district to perform well. However, this does not mean that the student would not appreciate and benefit from higher education if given the opportunity.

Another reason for making higher education available to all is to encourage less capable students to improve. If marginal students believe that they have no hope of entering university, they may feel that there is no point in studying diligently. However, if they see a more direct

relationship between their academic performance and their future opportunities, they will be more motivated. In this way, a poor student may turn out to be a good one.

Finally, a better educated population contributes to the growth and prosperity of a society as a whole. For this reason, it is advantageous to educate as many young people as possible. Furthermore, by denying higher education to students who do not make their mark in their secondary education, the country may be ignoring a future Einstein. When every person in the society is given the opportunity to reach his or her full potential, the society will benefit.

For all of these reasons, I believe that higher education should be available to all students, not only to those with good academic performance in high school. Of course, it is desirable to encourage good performance in students. This can be done by offering financial support in the form of scholarships to those who work hard. In this way, we can ensure that students have the ability to take advantage of the opportunities available to them.

考官评分：8

译文：

大学教育非常有益，这是不可否认的。受过高等教育的人会拥有更多的机会，通常也会有比较好的工作，赚比较多的钱，并享有比较舒适和安全的生活方式。可惜的是，大学的入学资格通常是有限制的，而且都是保留给“好”学生的。我相信，这样的做法不但对那些无法接受大学教育的人是有害的，整体来说对社会也不利。因此，高等教育应该开放给所有学生。

高等教育不应该只对好学生敞开大门。原因之一是，并非所有的中学生都在平等的环境中学习。有些中学的设施和教学比其他的学校好很多，这使得他们的学生占了很大的优势。此外，学生的表现也可能受到家庭环境和家中经济压力的影响。对来自贫困和落后地区的学生来说，要拿到好成绩很难。然而，这并不表示，如果这些学生有机会接受高等教育，他们不会心存感激并且从中获益。

应将高等教育开放给所有人的另一个原因是这能鼓励那些能力较差的学生力求进步。如果边缘学生认为自己没有进大学的希望，那么他们也许会觉得用功读书是没有用的。然而，如果他们知道现在的学业表现和未来的发展机会有很直接的关联，他们便会更有动力学习。如此一来，原本很差的学生也可能会变成好学生。

最后，就整体而言，人们的教育程度越高越会促进社会的发展与繁荣。因此，让尽可能多的年轻人受教育是有好处的。此外，国家如果不让高中成绩未达标准的学生接受高等教育，可能会因此埋没了一个未来的爱因斯坦。当社会中的每个人都有机会充分发挥潜力时，整个社会都将获益。

基于这些理由，我认为所有学生都应该接受高等教育，而不是只有那些在高中时期学习好的学生。当然，鼓励学生有好的表现是可取的。我们可以通过提供奖学金的

方式对认真学习的学生进行经济资助。如此一来，我们就可以确保学生有能力利用他们可获得的机会。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人认为高等教育应该全民化，另一些人认为高等教育应该只是针对好学生，你是如何看待这一观点的？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段使用“欲扬先抑式”，提出自己的观点：高等教育不应该只对好学生开放。中间写了三个理由段，在这三个理由段中，分别从受教育环境不平等、应该鼓励能力较差的学生进步及社会共同进步三方面反驳对方对自己的攻击，论述了“国家如果不让高中成绩未达标准的学生受高等教育，可能会因此埋没了一个未来的爱因斯坦。”这是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再重申理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。

加分语句：

1. It is my belief that this practice is not only detrimental to those students denied a college or university education, but to the society as a whole.
使用句型：强调句
2. If marginal students believe that they have no hope of entering university, they may feel that there is no point in studying diligently.
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. This can be done by offering financial support in the form of scholarships to those who work hard.
使用句型：被动句

10. 学校和父母

Topic:

Who should be more responsible for children's education, the school or the parents?

Sample Answer:

Recently, the issue of the responsibility of children's education has been brought into public focus. There is a heated debate over who should be more responsible for children's education. Views on this issue vary from person to person.

People who hold the opinion that the school should shoulder the major responsibility to educate children have some sound reasons. In the first place, most of the children's waking time is spent in schools, and their purpose to attend school is to receive education. Secondly, the parents of the children pay for the education of their children, so they have the rights to receive

correspondent services. As an institution of education, the school has the sole responsibility to educate the younger generation. Moreover, there are well-equipped facilities and well-trained teachers in schools.

However, the other side of the coin voices its strong opposition, saying that the parents should assume the main duty of children's education. First of all, the parents know their children more than the school, and they know what to teach and in what way it can be accepted. In the second place, it is beneficial to teach children in accordance with their specific features. Furthermore, in school, each child gets inadequate individual attention, and sometimes his/her particular needs are passed over.

Admittedly, there are merits to both arguments. From my own perspective, I would like to take a more balanced position. Schools and parents are both essential to children's all-round development and they should take the responsibility together.

考官评分：7

www.luckbar.com.cn

译文：

最近，孩子教育的责任问题引起了人们的关注。关于谁更应对孩子的教育负责，人们争论得很厉害。观点各不相同。

认为学校应该承担主要教育责任的人有若干理由。第一，孩子的绝大多数非睡眠时间是在学校度过的，他们去学校的目的是接受教育。第二，家长为孩子的教育付钱，所以孩子有权利接受相应的服务。作为一个教育机构，学校有责任教育年轻的一代。而且，学校有装备良好的设施和训练有素的教师。

然而，另一方强烈反对，提出父母应该承担主要责任。首先，家长比学校老师更了解他们的孩子，而且知道应该教孩子什么和以何种方式教孩子能更加容易地让孩子接受。第二，因材施教对孩子是有益的。而且，在学校，孩子无法得到个别的关照，以致他们的特殊需求被忽视。

必须承认，双方都有道理。我愿意持有一个更平衡的立场。学校和父母对孩子的全面发展都很重要。他们应该一起承担责任。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“是学校还是父母应该对孩子教育承担主要责任？”这是典型的辩论型题目。题目中包含“the school or the parents?”，所以，必须使用对称式结构。这个题目比较容易找到理由。范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段使用三句话介绍背景。中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段，说学校应该承担主要教育责任，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。第三段，说父母应该承担主要责任，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。最后一段，总结前两段并说出自己的观点：学校和父母对孩子

的全面发展都很重要。他们应该一起承担责任。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分，短小精悍。

加分语句：

1. People who hold the opinion that the school should shoulder the major responsibility to educate children have some sound reasons.
使用句型：定语从句
2. Furthermore, in school, each child gets inadequate individual attention, and sometimes his/her particular needs are passed over.
使用句型：插入语
3. Schools and parents are both essential to children's all-round development and they should take the responsibility together.
使用句型：并列句

11. 寄宿学校还是走读学校?

Topic:

Some people think young children can have better education in a boarding school far from home, while others claim that a day school or the home is a better one. What's your opinion? Give your reasons.

Sample Answer:

When asked what kind of school, a boarding or day school or home, is better for young children's education, some people think a boarding school is more desirable while some prefer a day school or home.

Those for a boarding school are justified, I think, in holding that children can learn to be independent earlier when they are far away from home at an early age. Being away from home, young children are less likely to be spoiled by their parents or grandparents. They have to care for themselves, like washing clothes, buying necessities of life etc. They also think that living in a boarding school, together with people of the same age, is greatly beneficial to the building-up of children's personality. Young children can learn what can't be learned at home, such as getting on well with others, the idea of cooperation, collectivism, and caring for others.

However, those for a day school think quite the opposite. They argue that family education is also very important in addition to school education because family care and love amount to much in the development of children's personality, particularly in their childhood. There will be some psychological defects in a person, like being indifferent, unsociable, and cruel, if he

doesn't enjoy enough family care and parental love during the formation of his character. The second reason is that young children need parents' supervision and guidance because they are still not mature enough to restrain themselves. Although teachers play a part, they can not spare enough attention for each student.

As far as I am concerned, I think there is truth in the arguments of these two parties. I would like to have a balanced view – a day school and home living are good for children in their childhood. When they are old enough to go to high school, it will be more desirable for them to go to a boarding school.

考官评分：8

译文：

当被问及什么样的学校，是寄宿学校或是走读学校，更有助于青少年儿童的教育问题时，有些人认为寄宿学校更可取，然而有些人更喜欢走读学校。

选择寄宿学校是合理的，我认为它确实可以使那些在幼年就离开家乡亲人的孩子更早地学会独立。离开家，可以尽量避免小孩被他们的父母或者祖父母宠坏。他们不得不自己照顾自己，像洗衣服、购买生活必需品等。支持者还认为生活在一所寄宿学校，与同龄的孩子一起，更有利于建设孩子们的个性。孩子们可以学到在家中学不到的知识，例如如何与其他人相处，合作的意识、集体观念和如何照顾别人。

然而，那些喜欢走读学校的人却并不这么认为。他们认为除了学校教育之外家庭教育同样重要，因为家庭的关心和爱护对孩子的个性形成很重要，尤其是在他们的童年阶段。如果孩子在性格形成期间没有享受到足够的家庭关怀和父母的关爱，他们将产生一定的心理缺陷，例如：生性淡漠、不爱交际、残忍。第二个原因就是年轻的孩子需要父母的监督和指导，因为他们还没有成熟到可以克制自己。尽管老师也起到一定的作用，但是他们不可能足够重视每一位学生。

对我来说，我认为这两个观点都是正确的。我有一个折中的观点——在孩子们的童年时期走读学校对他们更有利。当他们长大要上高中的时候，选择寄宿学校对他们来说更可取。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“寄宿学校或是走读学校，更有助于青少年儿童的教育，讨论双方并且给出你的观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目比较容易找到理由。范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段概括介绍背景，没有使用任何模板句型，是本篇文章的一个加分点。中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段说选择寄宿学校是合理的，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。第三段说喜欢走读学校的人认为家庭教育同样重要，说了两个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。最后一段，先说出自己的观点：在孩子们的童年时期走读学校对他们更有利。当他们长大要上高中的时候，选择寄宿学校对他

们来说更可取。在语言上，全篇文章使用的模板句型比较少。

加分语句：

1. When asked what kind of school, a boarding or day school or home, is better for young children's education, some people think a boarding school is more desirable while some prefer a day school or home.
使用句型：并列句
2. There will be some psychological defects in a person, like being indifferent, unsociable, and cruel, if he doesn't enjoy enough family care and parental love during the formation of his character.
使用句型：插入语，条件状语从句

12. 公立学校和私立学校

Topic:

Nowadays there are two kinds of school: public and private. Discuss the merits of each.

Sample Answer:

These days, there is a growing tendency for students to enter private schools. A large number of people hold the opinion that private schools play a more important role in education than public schools. Other people, however, are of the opinion that public schools offer their children more advantages. For my part, I think both public schools and private schools are indispensable to our society.

On one hand, it is increasingly acknowledged that private schools, with their unique characteristics, can provide their students with more practical skills, which makes them more competitive in the job market. Generally speaking, a private school is renowned for certain fields of study, such as law or medicine in which many eminent authorities serve as tutors. In general, private schools, financed mainly through contributions and high tuition fees have plenty of funds to invest in advanced teaching facilities, which can make the students' lives and studies more convenient and comfortable. But, at the same time, high tuition fees are an obstacle for gifted but poor students.

On the other hand, the great contributions of public schools cannot be ignored. Poor students have easier access to the public schools that are supported by the government. Schools, ideally, should provide profound, systematic learning of various subjects. The public school that provides wide-ranging subjects for the students is ideal for such training. Furthermore, since education is being more and more emphasized nowadays, the government will, undoubtedly,

invest more money in public schools.

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that both public schools and private schools are necessary to train young people for our country's development and construction.

考官评分：8

译文：

最近，进入私立学校的学生数量呈现增长趋势。很多人认为与公立学校相比，私立学校在教育中扮演着更加重要的角色。而其他人则认为公立学校为他们的孩子提供了更多有利条件。就我而言，我认为公立和私立学校都是我们社会中不可或缺的。

一方面，人们逐渐认识到，私立学校凭借其独一无二的特征，可以为学生提供更多能使他们在未来职场上更具竞争力的实用技能。总的来说，私立学校以某一特定领域的学习见长，例如法律或药学，有许多该领域杰出的学术权威作为导师。总体而言，私立学校的资金主要来源于捐赠和高昂的学费，有充足的资金来投资购买先进的教学设备，可以使学生的生活和学习更加便利和舒适。但与此同时，高昂的学费对于那些有天赋却家境贫穷的学生而言是一个障碍。

另一方面，公立学校的巨大贡献不容忽视。家境贫穷的学生更容易进入政府扶持的公立学校。理想中的学校应提供各种学科的深入、系统的学习。为学生提供广泛学科学习的公立学校就可达到这种理想的教育。除此之外，如今教育越来越受到重视，政府毫无疑问将会在公立学校投入更多的资金。

从以上的讨论中我们可以有把握地得出这样的结论，在为我们国家的发展和建设培养年轻人的过程中，公立和私立学校都是必不可少的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“针对目前社会上私立学校与公立学校并存，谈谈双方各自的优势。”这是典型的辩论型题目。题目中包含“Discuss the merits of each.”，所以，必须使用对称式结构。这个题目比较容易找到理由。范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段使用三句话介绍背景。中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段说私立学校独一无二的特征，说了两个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。第三段说公立学校的特点，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。最后一段，说出自己的观点：为我们国家的发展和建设培养年轻人的过程中，公立和私立学校都是必不可少的。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。

加分语句：

1. A large number of people hold the opinion that private schools play a more important role in education than public schools.

使用句型：同位语从句

2. In general, private schools, financed mainly through contributions and high tuition fees have plenty of funds to invest in advanced teaching facilities, which can make the students' lives and studies more convenient and comfortable.

使用句型：定语从句

3. Furthermore, since education is being more and more emphasized nowadays, the government will, undoubtedly, invest more money in public schools.

使用句型：并列句

13. 选择大学宿舍还是校外公寓?

Topic:

Students at universities often have a choice of places to live. They may choose to live in university dormitories, or they may choose to live in apartments in the community. Compare the advantages of living in university housing with the advantages of living in an apartment in the community. Where would you prefer to live?

Sample Answer:

At most universities there are a variety of housing options for students to choose from. Two of the most common are university dormitories and off-campus apartments. Each of these options has its advantages, so students should make their decision carefully.

When considering moving into a university dormitory, students will find the following advantages. First, it is usually located on the campus so it is very convenient for students to get to their classes, the library, and other university facilities. They will save the time that they would have otherwise spent commuting to campus. Second, living in a campus dormitory offers students a convenient life. They do not have to worry about cooking meals or paying utility bills on time because all these services are included. They will be able to devote more time to their studies and extracurricular activities. Finally, living in a dormitory makes it easy for students to meet others and develop friendship. In addition to sharing living and recreation space, students can meet others through activities organized by the university or the dormitory itself. This is especially helpful to new students.

As for off-campus apartments, there are also several advantages. First of all, living away from the university allows students to develop more independence. Having more responsibility for their daily needs when they are students, they may find it easier to adjust to life on their own after graduation. In addition, the more independent lifestyle offers more freedom. Without university restrictions, the students can keep their own hours and set their own limits. Finally,

students who live off-campus have more personal space. They do not have to share their bedrooms or bathrooms with many other people. This may allow them to better relax when not in class.

In conclusion, both university dormitories and off-campus apartments offer certain advantages to students. Which one a student should choose depends on what is important to him or her. As for me, I would choose to live in a university dormitory for the first year. This would allow me to make friends and get accustomed to school life without the distraction of having to worry about my daily needs. Later, I would move into an off-campus apartment in order to develop my independence and enjoy a freer lifestyle.

考官评分：8

译文：

大部分大学都有很多居住方式供学生选择，其中最常见的两种就是大学宿舍与校外公寓。它们各有优点，因此学生应该谨慎地选择。

当考虑要搬进大学宿舍时，学生们可以发现以下一些优点。首先，因为宿舍通常都在校园内，因此对学生来说，不论要去上课、去图书馆，还是要去使用其他校内设施都很方便，可以省下住在其它地方所需的交通时间。其次，住校内宿舍的学生生活很便利。他们不必担心要煮饭或按时缴水电费的问题，因为所有的这些公共设施都由宿舍包办，他们可以花更多的时间在学业方面或从事课外活动。最后，住宿舍让学生更容易认识其他人并培养友谊。除了与别人共享生活与休闲空间外，学生还能通过校方或宿舍所发起的活动认识其他人，这对新生而言特别有帮助。

住在校外公寓也有一些优点。首先，住在校外可以让学生更独立。如此便可以使他们在学生时代就能对自己的日常生活所需负责，毕业之后也许更能适应独立的生活。此外，较独立的生活方式可以给学生更大的自由。由于没有学校的束缚，学生就能安排自己的时间，并且自我约束。最后，住在校外的学生能拥有较多私人空间，不需要和很多人共用寝室或浴室，这会让他们在课余时间更好地放松。

总之，住在校内宿舍或校外公寓对学生而言都有一些好处。应该怎么选择，要看哪些好处对自己比较重要。对我来说，大一时我会选择住在校内宿舍，这会让我有交友的机会，并且熟悉校园生活，不用因为一些日常所需而分心。之后，我就会搬到校外公寓，这样才能培养自己的独立生活能力并享受更自由的生活方式。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“大部分大学都有很多居住方式供学生选择，其中最常见的两种就是大学宿舍与校外公寓，讨论双方并且给出你的观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目比较容易找到理由。范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段使用两句话介绍背景。中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段说住在大学宿舍的优势，说了三个理由，

每个理由写2句话左右。第三段说住在校外的优势，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。最后一段，先概括以上的观点：住在校内宿舍或校外公寓都有一些好处，然后说出自己的选择。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。

加分语句：

1. When considering moving into a university dormitory, students will find the following advantages.
使用句型：状语从句
2. In addition to sharing living and recreation space, students can meet others through activities organized by the university or the dormitory itself.
使用句型：介词短语
3. Finally, students who live off-campus have more personal space. They do not have to share their bedrooms or bathrooms with many other people. This may allow them to better relax when not in class.
使用句型：定语从句

14. 大班学习还是小班学习？

Topic:

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? It is much easier to learn in a small class than in a large one. Use specific examples and reasons to support your answer.

Sample Answer:

People's views on the size of a class vary. While some people hold that a small class is better for learning, there are others who argue that a big one is better. On a personal note, I am convinced that a small class is better for learning.

In the first place, with a small number of students in one class, the classroom atmosphere would be relatively quiet and, therefore, it would be possible for students to concentrate on their learning. This can be easily understood, for, after all, the noise made by 10 or 20 people is much lower than that made by 100 or even 200 people!

Also, with fewer students, the teacher would find it much easier to manipulate the class, that is, to have the whole class under complete control. If there are too many students, the teacher would be at a loss as to what to do in that controlling the situation itself would be challenging enough.

Besides, in a small class, the students could have more interactive activities with the teacher and the teacher can give each student whatever instructions or help that he or she needs. When

the number of students in a class is much too big, one-to-one or one-to-several tutoring is simply impossible.

From the above discussion, we can safely come to the conclusion that the size of a class does have much influence on the students' learning effect. A small class is better for learning.

考官评分：7

译文：

在大班学习效果好还是小班学习效果好的问题上，人们会有不同的看法：有人认为小班好，也有人认为大班好，在我看来，小班更有利于学习。

首先，学生人数少，教室里会相对安静些，学生可以安心学习，这一点应该很容易明白，毕竟10人、20人所制造出的声响会远远低于100人、200人所制造出的声响。

其次，学生人数少，任课教师容易掌控。人太多时，教师会感到无所适从，因为要掌控整个局面本身就不是一件简单的事。

另外，学生人数少，可以与教师形成互动，教师也就可以对学生实行有针对性的指导。如果学生多，一对一的指导或者说一对几的指导根本是不可能的事情。

基于以上论证，我们说，班级规模的大小会对学生的学习产生很大的影响。小班更有利于学习。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“就大班学习与小班学习的学习效果谈谈你的观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段提出自己的观点：小班更有利于学习。中间写了三个理由段，从教室安静、教师容易掌控、可以有针对性地指导三方面论述。其中“人太多时，教师会感到无所适从，因为要掌控整个局面本身就不是一件简单的事。”是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，先重申理由，再重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。

加分语句：

1. While some people hold that a small class is better for learning, there are others who argue that a big one is better.
使用句型：定语从句
2. Also, with fewer students, the teacher would find it much easier to manipulate the class, that is, to have the whole class under complete control.
使用句型：插入语
3. If there are too many students, the teacher would be at a loss as to what to do in that controlling the situation itself would be challenging enough.
使用句型：条件状语从句

15. 新生入学不适

Topic:

Many young people find their first days at high school or college difficult, because they feel very alone. What do you think are the other difficulties they face on their first days? What can schools and colleges do to make them feel more comfortable?

Sample Answer:

For many teenagers, dealing with their first days at a new school not only means encountering many exciting new things, but also means overcoming advanced study, another step towards their future success. But on the other hand, unpleasant sentiments, including loneliness, may hit them, when they have to work under the huge psychological pressure of adjusting to a new life of study.

Part of the difficulties they face over this period is due to a changed academic environment. When proceeding to a university or a new school overseas, a student may face a different set of academic norms and expectations. The differences are significant enough to require adjustments in their learning style and attitudes to knowledge, when difficulties arise. Challenges also come from their peers. To ensure that their study performance is equal to or better than their fellow students, they need to work very hard, under great psychological pressure.

However, there are more problems when they commence their new school life. For many students, this may be their first foray beyond the borders of the family home, perhaps living in another city or country. It may take them time to acclimatize and adapt, and local food might not suit their tastes. Sharing accommodation, they may not get along well with other fellow students and suffer from the strain related to interpersonal relationships with relative strangers. To make matters worse, these new students are likely to find it hard to get used to and blend into the local culture, especially in the case of overseas students. In short, lack of familiarity adds to their homesickness, making them even more uncomfortable.

School authorities may play an important role in helping students to settle in. First of all, the orientation program could last long enough to enable students to feel at home. Furthermore, such programs should be on a more individual basis so that new students can get a clearer picture of school rules and facilities, in addition to accommodating special needs of particular students. Moreover, it would be a good idea for schools to organize some excursions and outings during the first days. Such activities would give students a better understanding of the local culture, as well as promoting better mutual understanding between peers.

考官评分：8

译文：

对年轻人来说，刚进入一个新学校不但要面对许多新鲜的事物，而且还要克服许多困难。新生们也许对开始新的学习感到很高兴（这是迈向成功的一步），另一方面，当对适应新的学习生活产生巨大的心理压力时，新生们也会产生不愉快的情绪，比如孤独。

在一个阶段中，新生们所面临的困难一部分是由于改变了学习环境。进入一所海外大学或学校时，学生会面临与国内不同的要求。这种差异非常大以至于学生不得不改变他们的学习方式和对知识的态度，困难随之出现。对于他们来说，同伴也是竞争者。为了确保自己在学习上的表现与同伴一样或者比同伴还要好，他们就得在巨大的心理压力下努力学习。

然而，在他们开始新的学习时会发现更多问题。很多学生都是第一次离开家乡住在另一个城市或国家。他们要花时间适应那里的生活，包括饮食。他们或许不能很好地与同住的人相处，与那些相对来说还是比较陌生的人打交道也会有压力。更糟的是，他们会发现他们很难习惯和融入当地的文化。总之，不适应会让新生们更想家，也会让他们觉得更不舒服。

校方在帮助学生适应新生活方面起着很大的作用。首先，介绍会要长一点，直到使学生有宾至如归的感觉。另外，这样的安排应该个性化以满足个别学生的特殊要求，使他们更清楚地了解学校规定和设施。再者，学校最好能组织一些远足或其它出游活动，这样的活动会让学生更好地理解当地的文化，促进和同伴的相互理解。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“新入学的同学通常需要面对孤独感等困难。结合你的自身感受谈谈入学之初还有什么困难需要克服。”这是典型的解释型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了四段。开头段欲扬先抑，提出自己的观点：新入学会面临巨大的心理压力。中间写了两个理由段，解释在入学伊始会面对的除了孤独感以外的学习生活心理问题。在第四段，论述了学校为了帮助新生适应新生活所能作出的努力，“这样的活动会让学生更好地理解当地的文化，促进和同伴的相互理解。”是本篇文章的一个加分点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，用词准确，连贯通顺。

加分语句：

1. But on the other hand, unpleasant sentiments, including loneliness, may hit them, when they have to work under the huge psychological pressure of adjusting to a new life of study.
使用句型：插入语

2. To make matters worse, these new students are likely to find it hard to get used to and blend into the local culture, especially in the case of overseas students.

使用句型：不定式

3. Furthermore, such programs should be on a more individual basis so that new students can get a clearer picture of school rules and facilities, in addition to accommodating special needs of particular students.

使用句型：目的状语从句

16. 理论知识和实践培训

Topic:

Some people think that the university should not provide theoretical knowledge, but to give practical training. Do you agree or disagree? Use your own experience and knowledge to support your idea.

Sample Answer:

Whether theory and practice are contradictory to each other has long since been a controversial issue and is still unresolved. Some people claim that university should not provide theoretical knowledge but to give practical training, which sounds unreasonable and even ridiculous to me. My viewpoint towards this issue is that university should function as a comprehensive academic institution which can provide both theoretical knowledge and practical training.

At first, I would like to point out that university is an intermediate stage where the graduates from high school prepare themselves for their future in society. As we all know, high schools focus relatively more emphasis on elementary education, which means the teaching in high schools is based on theoretical knowledge instead of practical training. Provided the university only attaches importance to the practical training, how can the college students adjust themselves to society and make contributions later without learning about applying theory into practice?

Secondly, theoretical knowledge has settled foundation for practical training which serves as essentially as a cornerstone. The latter will not even be able to exist without the former one's guiding and directing. Take my own experience for example. When I was a freshman in university, I was offered a part-time job as a proofreader in a press. I accepted it without any hesitation considering it to be an extremely rare and valuable opportunity for practical training. Less than two weeks later I was dismissed by the chief editor who was mainly in charge of proofreading. The reason is simply that I was not qualified for the job due to lack of some correspondent theoretical knowledge.

Thirdly, theoretical knowledge itself derives from practice via a demanding and sophisti-

cated course of refining and abstracting. To provide proper amount of theoretical knowledge can consequently save money as well as time which are supposed to be devoted to practical training.

In general, I stand my position that university ought not to replace theoretical knowledge teaching with practical training. Instead, we should attach the same importance to both aspects.

考官评分：8

译文：

理论和实践是否矛盾一直是一个有争议的尚未解决的问题。一些人认为，大学不应该提供理论性的知识而是应该让学生多去实践。我认为这种说法是不切实际的，甚至是荒谬的。对于这个问题，我的看法是，大学应该是一个既能够提供理论知识又能够教授实践技能的综合学术机构。

首先我想提出的是，大学是一个可以让高中毕业生为他们将步入社会做打算的中间过渡阶段。众所周知，高中比较着重于基础教育而不是实践。假如大学教育只注重实践，那么大学生怎么把自己融入社会呢？无法将理论应用于实践，又怎么能为社会做贡献呢？

第二，理论知识从本质上讲可作为基石为，实践提供稳固的基础。后者没有前者作向导和指示就不可能存在。拿我自己的经历作为例子来讲吧，在我上大一的时候，有机会去一家出版社做兼职，当一名校对员。我毫不犹豫地接受了这项工作，因为我觉得这是一次非常难得而又有价值的社会实践经历。但不到两周，我被主营校对的总编辑解雇了。原因就是，我没有相关的理论知识，也就没有资格去做这项工作。

第三，理论知识本来就源自于实践，是经过复杂、严格的提炼和抽象获得的。教授适量的理论知识可以为学生节省金钱和时间投入到实践中去。

总之，我的观点是，大学不应该用实践技能来替代理论知识。而是要意识到这两方面具有同样的重要性。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“理论和实践在大学学习中是否矛盾？结合你的亲身经历谈谈你的观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段欲扬先抑，提出自己的观点：大学应该是一个既能够提供理论知识又能教授实践技能的综合机构。中间写了三个理由段，在三个理由段中，论述了“理论知识本来就源自于实践经验”，是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，用词准确，句子衔接自然。

加分语句：

1. Whether theory and practice are contradictory to each other has long since been a controversial issue and is still unresolved.
使用句型：主语从句
2. As we all know, high schools focus relatively more emphasis on elementary education, which means the teaching in high schools is based on theoretical knowledge instead of practical training.
使用句型：定语从句
3. To provide proper amount of theoretical knowledge can consequently save money as well as time which are supposed to be devoted to practical training.
使用句型：不定式

17. 学生选课

Topic:

Some people think the students should take the subjects which are decided by the government in the university. Others think that students can apply for the subjects they prefer. Discuss the two situations and give your opinion.

Sample Answer:

Some people hold that college students are supposed to study imperative courses assigned by the government while others argue that they should be endowed with the right to select whatever subjects appealing to their own interest. As far as I'm concerned, I side with the latter viewpoint and will demonstrate it in the following aspects.

First and foremost, it is the basic human right to make personal choices, including what to study on campus, as schools are mere places for receiving education rather than military camps forcing people to accept everything imposed on them. Students, despite the fact that they just step into adulthood and may thus be inexperienced, actually don't need the government to confine them to a tiny little framework of knowledge. As an independent university student, one is both supposed to and able to apply for any subject he's keen on and shoulder all responsibilities for the decision.

In the second place, each individual is distinctive, meaning that one doubtlessly has his own aptitudes as well as weaknesses. As is known to all, one man's meat could be another's poison. Therefore, the government should be sensible enough to entitle every single student to design or at least decide on his own curriculum according to his specific learning styles and

preferences. It would have been a total catastrophe to have forced Beethoven to major in math and Einstein to work on opera.

Every coin has two sides. Admittedly, there are still a few merits for students to take subjects determined by the government. For instance, students can better comprehend and pursue the latest trend of the country's cultural orientations, if they want to. What's more, they can lead a relatively easier academic life simply by following what is already prepared for them by the government. However, we can clearly notify that these incentives are just for the sake of convenience.

To sum up, to select subjects at one's own will contributes more to students' all-round development and it conforms more closely to human nature as well.

考官评分：8

译文：

部分人认为大学生应该学习政府为他们设定的课程，而另一部分人坚持学生应该有权选择自己感兴趣的课程。就我而言，我支持后者的观点，并将会从以下几个方面来进行论证。

首先，可以自己做决定是最基本的人权，其中就包括有权决定自己在校期间的学习内容。因为学校只是吸收知识的地方，而非强迫大家接受其灌输的一切的军事基地。虽然大学生步入成年期方才不久，也可能因此涉世未深，但他们依旧无需政府来为他们设定应学的课程。作为一个独立的大学生，有权也有能力选择自己想学的课程，且为自己的选择负责。

其次，每个个体都有其独特性。也就是说，个人都会有其擅长和薄弱的方面。众所周知，此之甘露，彼之毒药。明智的政府理应让每个学生根据自身特有的学习风格和偏好，去设计或至少去决定自己的课程表。可以想象，如果逼着贝多芬学数学、爱因斯坦学歌剧，将是多大的灾难啊！

诚然，事物都有两面性。若按照政府要求来进行选课，也非一无是处。比如，如果学生愿意的话，可以更好地理解和追随国家最新的文化方向。另外，学生们也可以更轻松地生活，因为他们只要紧跟政府做出的安排就可以了。然而，不难发现的是，这样做的动机无非是贪图轻松。

综上所述，根据个人意愿来选课更有利于学生的综合发展，也更切合人性。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“部分人认为大学生应该学习政府为他们设定的课程，而另一部分人坚持学生应该有权选择自己感兴趣的课程。你的观点是什么？”这是典型的辩论型题目。题目贴近学生生活，很容易根据自身经历举例。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五

段。开头段简单介绍背景后，提出自己的观点：学生应该有权选择自己感兴趣的课程。中间写了两个理由段，从自我独立有权选择自己想学的课程和个体独特性两方面进行论述。在第二个理由段中，论述了“众所周知，此之甘露，彼之毒药。”是本篇文章的一个加分点。第四段用辩证的方法阐述了由政府设定课程的优势。最后一段，重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，用词准确到位。

加分语句：

1. As far as I'm concerned, I side with the latter viewpoint and will demonstrate it in the following aspects.

使用句型：条件状语从句

2. It would have been a total catastrophe to have forced Beethoven to major in math and Einstein to work on opera.

使用句型：强调句

3.What's more, they can lead a relatively easier academic life simply by following what is already prepared for them by the government.

使用句型：宾语从句

18. 书本知识与经验

Topic:

It has been said, "Not everything that is learned is contained in books." Compare and contrast knowledge gained from experience with knowledge gained from books. In your opinion, which source is more important?

Sample Answer:

People are always learning and practicing through their whole lives. From reading words in textbook such as toy, car etc., people develop concepts and ideas. They further understand the actual meaning of these words by playing toys and riding cars etc. Education(books)and experience are the main two channels for people to gain their knowledge. Each plays a different role for people. In my opinion, knowledge from experience is more important than that from books.

Experience firstly can prove if the knowledge from books is true or false. Textbooks are very wonderful in teaching people essential principles. However, people can only understand the real meaning of those from books and justify them if they are right through practices. A few hundred years ago, people learnt from textbooks that the earth was flat. However scientists found that was wrong through observations and measurement.

Knowledge from experience can improve and advance the world and our society. As books have limitations, they only teach us about what people found in the past. The knowledge from the books is constrained to the certain conditions and environment. For example, the university course only taught me very simple cases. Most knowledge I possess is obtained from various difficult and complicated cases in my career. There are a lot new inventions and new products, which could not be found yet in textbooks. Our society and world are developed through continuous practices. Some knowledge, never found in books, such as internet, e-business etc. are all developed through new practices.

"The truth comes from practices and experience", so goes an old saying. People are continually discovering new things and assessing the credibility of knowledge written in books. The knowledge from experience helps us much more than that from books.

考官评分：8

译文：

人们一生都在学习和实践。当从书上读到诸如玩具、汽车等词语时，人们建立起概念和想法。而他们更深入地理解这些词语的意思是在玩玩具和驾驶汽车等活动中实现的。书本教育和实践是人们获得知识的两个主要途径，在获得知识的过程中它们扮演了不同的角色。依我看来，通过实践获得知识比从通过书本获得更重要。

实践首先可以检验那些从书本获得的知识是否正确。教科书在教授人们基本知识方面非常有用。但是，人们只有在经过实践的前提下才能明白那些概念的真正意义和判断它们的对错。几百年前，人们从教科书上学到世界是平的，但是科学家通过观测和测量发现那是错误的。

从实践得到的知识可以改善和发展世界和社会。书本有它的局限，它只能教授我们过去的发现。书本上的知识受限于某些条件和环境。比如，大学的课程仅仅教授我非常简单的东西，我的大部分知识是在工作中各种各样困难和复杂的事件中获得的。有很多新的发明和产品并不是在书中能够找到的。我们的世界和社会是在持续的实践中发展的，一些事物，比如因特网、电子商务等，从没在书中出现，它们是在新的实践中发展起来的。

古谚说"实践出真知"。人们在不断发现新的事物和验证书本知识的可信度。从实践中获得的知识要比书本上获得的重要的多。

范文点评：

题目的意思是"从书本中不能学习到所有知识，结合实际，谈谈你对从书本中获取知识和通过实践获取知识的看法。"这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目不是特别好写，不容易打开思路、找到理由。范文使用一边倒结构，写了四段。开头段欲扬先抑，提出自己的观点：从实践获得知识比从书本获得更重要。中间写了两个理由段，在两个

理由段中，论述了“书本有它的局限，它只能教授我们过去的发现。书本上的知识受限于某些条件和环境。”是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，引用谚语重申自己的观点，再重申理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，用词准确，是不可多得的8分好文章。

加分语句：

1. However, people can only understand the real meaning of those from books and justify them if they are right through practices.
使用句型：条件状语从句
2. There are a lot new inventions and new products, which could not be found yet in textbooks.
使用句型：定语从句
3. “The truth comes from practices and experience”, so goes an old saying.
使用句型：引用谚语

19. 学习与实践

Topic:

Some people believe that the best way of learning about life is by listening to the advice of family and friends. Other people believe that the best way of learning about life is through personal experience. Compare the advantages of these two different ways of learning about life. Which do you think is preferable?

Sample Answer:

As we grow, we learn many things about life. Some of these lessons are easy and some are difficult. What is the best way to learn them? Some believe that they can learn best by listening to the advice of others, while some people believe that it is better to learn through personal experience. Both methods have their advantages.

In the first case, learning by listening to others, we have the benefit of learning from others' mistakes and are thus being able to avoid them. We can take advantage of the experience and wisdom of our friends and family. This will help us to make better decisions and avoid costly errors. Furthermore, the people who know us well can advise us effectively because they understand our strengths and weaknesses. At the same time, they are sometimes able to see situations more objectively than we are.

In the second case, learning through doing, we have the advantage of gaining meaningful experience. We will no doubt better remember the lessons we learn when we enjoy the rewards

or suffer the consequences by ourselves. Moreover, we can often develop other skills through personal experience and can learn from our mistakes. Finally, no two people are exactly alike. Therefore, what family and friends think may be suitable for them, but not appropriate for us.

Given a choice between these two ways of learning about life, I would still choose the former, learning through the advice of others. This is because I believe I should take advantage of all the resources available, and the experiences of my family and friends are a valuable resource. For example, if I were preparing to take my first trip abroad on my own, the advice of others who have already experienced such a trip could only help me. Just as we can learn from history, we can learn from the past actions of those close to us.

考官评分：8

译文：

在成长过程中，我们会学到有关生活的许多事情。其中有些很简单，有些却很难。什么是获取经验教训最好的方法？有些人认为，他们可以通过听取别人的建议而获得最好的学习效果，而有些人却认为最好是通过亲身体验来学习。这两种方法各有优点。

第一种方法是通过听取别人的建议来学习，因为我们可以从别人所犯过的错误中学习，避免再犯相同的错误。我们还可以利用家人和朋友的经验或智慧来帮助我们做出更好的决定，避免犯下代价高昂的错误。此外，因为他们了解我们，知道我们的优缺点，所以能提供有用的建议。同时，他们对于事情的看法有时比我们客观。

第二种方法是从做中学，这样我们可以因为得到宝贵的经验而获益。毫无疑问，当我们因为自己所做的事情而享受成果或承担后果时，我们会对这些教训记忆得更加深刻。此外，通过亲身体验，可以培养其他的技巧，而且也能从错误中学习。最后，没有两个人是完全相同的，因此，家人或朋友的想法也许只适合他们自己，不见得适合我们。

若要我从这两种学习生活的方法中选一个，我仍然会选择前者，也就是从别人的建议中学习。因为我认为，应该利用所有可获得的资源，而家人与朋友的经验就是宝贵的资源。例如，如果我初次要准备自己出国旅行，那么有类似出国旅行经验的人所提供的建议对我就很有帮助。正如我们能从历史中学习一样，我们也能从周围的人的经验中学习。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人认为，他们可以通过听取别人的建议而获得最好的学习效果，而有些人却认为最好是通过亲身体验来学习。讨论双方论点并且给出你的观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目比较容易找到理由。范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段使用三句话介绍背景。中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段说听取别人

的建议而学习，写3句话阐述了这个观点。第三段说从做中学，写4句话。最后一段，先说出自己的观点：从别人的建议中学习。然后各用一句话改写第二段中的理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。

加分语句：

1. Some believe that they can learn best by listening to the advice of others, while some people believe that it is better to learn through personal experience.
使用句型：并列句
2. Furthermore, the people who know us well can advise us effectively because they understand our strengths and weaknesses.
使用句型：定语从句
3. If I were preparing to take my first trip abroad on my own, the advice of others who have already experienced such a trip could only help me.
使用句型：条件状语从句

20. 学生必须上课

Topic:

Some people believe that university students should be required to attend classes. Others believe that going to classes should be optional for students. Which point of view do you agree with?

Sample Answer:

Some people may believe that going to classes should be optional, but I disagree. I don't understand how university students can expect to learn anything if they don't attend classes. Personal experience can help people learn about themselves and the world outside the classroom, but when it comes to learning about academic subjects, students need to be in class.

In class they receive the benefit of the teacher's knowledge. The best teachers can do more than just go over the material in the textbook. They draw their students into discussion on the material. They present opposing points of view. They schedule guest speakers to come, give the students additional information, or show documentary films on the subject.

Also classes on any subject provide more than just facts. The students are taught how to learn, how to get information and then apply what they've learned in other situations. Their teacher is the best one to help them with these skills. They can't learn them just by reading the textbook.

By going to class, the students can learn how to work with the other members of the class. Many times, students will be given group assignments. This is different from what they did in secondary school. Here they are with people from different backgrounds and experiences. In this situation, they learn how to cooperate with people different from themselves to achieve a common goal.

In short, by going to class, students get more than just information from the teacher. They also learn how to learn, how to work with others, and how to work responsibly. These are not optional skills in life, so attending classes should not be optional.

考官评分：8

译文：

旺旺：肯定童叟无欺

一些人可能觉得去不去上课应该自由选择，但是我不同意这种观点。我不明白大学生如果不去课堂还怎么能学到所有知识。个人经历可以帮助人们在课堂外了解自我和世界，但是如果要学习专业知识，学生就需要到课堂中去。

在课堂上，学生们从老师的学问中受益。最好的老师可以做的远不只传授教科书的内容。他们组织学生就书上的内容进行讨论，他们列出对立的观点，他们请客座教师讲授更多的知识，或者放相关主题的资料片。

同时课堂教给学生的不仅仅是书本内容。学生们被教授如何学习，如何获取信息并将学过的内容应用于其它情况。他们的老师最容易帮助他们获取这些技能。仅仅依靠读教科书，学生们不能学到这些。

在教室里，学生们学到了如何与同学合作。一些情况下，学生被分成小组，这与他们上中学的情况不同。在这里他们是与来自不同背景有着不同经历的人合作。在这种情况下，他们学到如何与不同的人合作来达到共同的目标。

一句话，在课堂中，学生们获得的不仅仅是老师传授的知识。他们同时还学到怎么去学，怎么同别人合作，怎么负责任地工作。这些是生命里必不可少的，所以到课堂上课也是必不可少的。

范文点评：

题目的意思为“一些人认为大学生必须被要求上课，而另一些则认为是否上课应由大学生选择，你的观点是什么？”此为典型的辩论型题目，虽贴近学生生活，但理由难找，思路不易理顺。所给范文采用了一边倒结构，共五段，开头段开门见山提出自己的观点，即学生应该被要求必须上课，并批驳了对方的观点。支持段共三段，分别从传授知识、获得学习技能、学会合作三个方面进行了阐述，最后一段，先重申理由，再重申自己的立场观点。文章结构合理，理由贴切。语言上，并未出现太多的模板句型。

加分语句：

1. I don't understand how university students can expect to learn anything if they don't attend classes.
使用句型：条件状语从句

2. They schedule guest speakers to come, give the students additional information, or show documentary films on the subject.
使用句型：并列谓语

3. The students are taught how to learn, how to get information and then apply what they've learned in other situations.
使用句型：被动句式、宾语从句

21. 学生评价老师

Topic:

Some people think that, in order to improve the quality of education, students should be encouraged to evaluate and criticize their teachers. Others feel that this will result in a loss of respect and discipline in the classroom. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

In many universities, students are asked to evaluate their teachers after each course. Some people believe the system has many advantages to the students and the teachers. Others argue that it would lead to poor discipline in the classroom. Indeed, evaluation of their teachers by students has both pros and cons.

There are many drawbacks in student assessment. First of all, students are very young and, compared with their teachers, are less knowledgeable both in theory and practice on a subject. Therefore, they are unable to evaluate their teachers' performance in a sound way. Secondly, student assessment would lead to poor discipline in the classroom. If each of the students is allowed to decide on what, how and when to learn, classroom management would become impossible. Thirdly, in order to gain a better evaluation, teachers would seek to please each of the students by lowering the study requirements. This would do harm to students' academic performance in the long run.

However, advocates of student assessment have their reasons. Firstly, this kind of feedback can be used to improve teachers' performance. Teaching methods can only be successful if they are student-centered. Therefore, listening to the students' constructive suggestions, teachers will have a better idea of what students' needs are and can then adjust their teaching to meet them. Secondly, the process of writing evaluations will help the students think in their

own way independently. Students should be encouraged to learn by even challenging their teachers' thinking. Thirdly, the matter could be considered in a commercial way. Teachers are those who provide paid educational services while students, paying for their education, are customers. In this way, it can be fully justified that students have the right to evaluate the services they receive.

In my own opinion, student evaluations of teachers would be beneficial to both teachers and students. Teachers can adjust their teaching according to the information they obtain from the evaluation. Students' ability of independent thinking and learning can be greatly improved. Moreover, the practice is the outcome of market economy. Students have rights to evaluate their teachers.

考官评分：8

译文：

在很多大学里，学生们被要求在课后对该课程的教师做出评价。一些人认为这种做法对于学生和教师都有很多益处。另外一些人则认为这样做可能导致不良的课堂纪律。事实上，学生对教师的评估有利有弊。

学生评估有很多缺点。首先，学生们都非常年轻，并且与他们的老师相比，他们在一个学科的理论和实践两方面都缺乏知识。因此，他们无法对教师的表现做出恰当的评估。第二，学生评定有可能导致不良的课堂纪律。如果每个学生都可以决定学什么、如何学和什么时候学，课堂管理将变成不可能的事情。第三，为了获得更好的评估结果，教师可能寻求降低学习要求的方法来取悦学生。从长远角度来讲这样可能对学生的学习效果产生不良影响。

然而，提倡学生评估的人也有他们的道理。第一，这种反馈可以用于提高教师水平。只有以学生为中心的教学方式才是成功的。因此，听取学生的建设性建议，可以使教师更加了解学生的需求，从而调整自己的教学以满足学生需求。第二，写评估的过程可以帮助学生们以他们自己的方式独立思考。应该鼓励学生们学习，即使是以挑战他们老师观点的方式。第三，可以站在商业的角度考虑这个问题。教师们提供的是有偿的教育服务，而学生为教育付费，学生是消费者。如此说来，学生有权评价他们得到的服务，这是完全正当的。

我个人认为，学生对教师的评估对教师和学生双方都是有益的。教师可以通过从评估中获得信息来调整他们的教学。学生独立思考和学习的能力可以大大提高。而且，这是市场经济的结果。学生有权利评估他们的教师。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人认为，为了提高教学质量，应该鼓励学生对老师进行评价和批评。其他人则认为这将导致课堂上对老师的尊重和良好纪律的缺失。你认为呢？”

这是典型的辩论型题目，这个题目相对简单，容易找到理由，范文采取了对称式结构的写作形式，写了四段。开头段简述问题，列举双方的观点，最后一句引出下文。第二段先写弊端，用了三个支持理由，每个理由两句话左右。第三段写好处，同样为三个理由，每个理由两句话作为支持。最后一段先陈述自己的观点，认为对老师的评估于老师和同学皆有益，尤其是最后一句实为亮点，结合市场经济理论，说明对老师进行评估是学生的权利，理由充分、新颖。整篇文章结构清晰，论据充分，写的有理有据。但套用模板句型的痕迹过重，不过字数未超100字，影响不大。

加分语句：

1. Teaching methods can only be successful if they are student-centered.
使用句型：条件状语从句
2. Therefore, listening to the students' constructive suggestions, teachers will have a better idea of what students' needs are and can then adjust their teaching to meet them.
使用句型：原因状语从句、动名词短语、并列谓语
3. Teachers are those who provide paid educational services while students, paying for their education, are customers.
使用句型：定语从句、动名词短语

22. 计算机和老师

Topic:

Nowadays, we can learn form computers and we can also learn from human teachers. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of these two kinds of "teachers"?

Sample Answer:

People's view on the advantages and disadvantages of learning from computers and from human teachers vary from person to person. While some people believe that learning from computers is more convenient and more economical than learning from human teacher, there are others who hold that learning with the help of human teacher can ensure better learning effect. On a personal note, I argue that these two approaches both have positive and negative aspects and thereby a combination of these two approaches of learning is the best policy.

First, nowadays with the development of computer science, we use computers almost in every aspect of our life, especially in education. Some people predict that one day computer will take the place of human teacher. Is that true? It is true that it is both convenient and economical to learn this way. For example, we can listen to online lectures without leaving our homes and can stop at any time we want. We can also take free courses on the Internet.

But we also have to admit that if we have doubts and problems while we are listening to the on-line lecture, which is sure to happen from time to time, no one can help us out right away. To solve this problem, what we need to do is perhaps to send e-mails and then wait for the reply for days or even for weeks. However, we don't have to face such problems if we learn from human teachers as they can help us out all at once. Also, they can adjust their teaching process according to how well we can follow them, that is, they can adapt their teaching methods to suit our actual levels.

While learning from human teachers does possess many an advantage, it is also a fact that we will have to go to school everyday and in so doing, we will have to spend a lot of time traveling to and from schools, thus suffering from traffic jams and all the kinds of inconveniences.

As a whole, both computer teachers and human teacher have their advantages and disadvantages in their won special and unique way. Therefore, I'm sure they will exist side by side in the future. This means that it is most advisable for us to combine these two ways of learning.

考官评分：8

译文：

对于“师”从电脑还是师从真人教师学习的优势与劣势问题，人们各有不同的看法。有人认为“师”从电脑要比师从真人教师更为方便、经济，也有人认为师从真人教师才能确保更佳的学习效果。个人角度而言，我认为这两种方式各有利弊，因此，两者的结合才是上策。

首先，如今伴随着电脑科学的发展，我们几乎在生活中的每一个方面都在使用电脑，特别是在教育方面。有人预计，有朝一日，电脑将取代真人教师。真的会如此吗？当然，有一点是真的，即以这种方式学习既方便又经济。举例说吧，我们无需离开家便可上线听课，而且可以随时叫停。我们还可以免费在因特网上选修课程。

但是，我们还必须承认，如果我们线上听课过程中有疑问和问题了（这是肯定会不时发生的），不会有谁能够马上帮助我们。要解决这个问题，我们所要做的也许就是发邮件，然后等待数日甚至数周才能等来答复。然而，我们如果师从真人教师，那就不会面对此类问题，因为他们可以马上帮我们释疑解惑。另外，真人教师还可以根据我们跟进的情况调整教学进度，也就是说，他们可以调整自己的教学方法来适应我们的实际水平。

师从真人教师的确具有很多的优势，但另外一个事实是：我们不得不天天去学校上学，而要这么做，我们就要花费很多的时间在学校和家之间奔波，从而蒙受交通拥堵和所有各种各样的不便。

总体而言，电脑教师和真人教师自有其特殊和独特的优势与劣势，因此，我相信

他们将在未来并存。这就等于是说我们最可取的做法就是将两种学习方式结合起来。

范文点评：

题目意思为“当今，我们既能从电脑中获得知识，也能从真人老师那里学到知识，你认为这两种“老师”各自都有哪些优缺点？”此题目为辩论型题目，题目中包含了“advantages and disadvantages”两个方面，所以必须使用对称式结构。这个题目相对较为简单，理由不难找到。全文共分五段，第一段总述人们的不同观点，同时提出自己的观点，第二段阐述电脑在教育方面的优势，同时加以举例说明。第三段先说明了电脑的弊端，然后通过对比引出真人教师的优势所在。第四段通过一个事实反映了真人教师的不便。最后一段，作者提出自己的观点，即重申了自己的观点。本文用了许多有亮点的高分短语和词汇，同时结构清晰，观点明确，切合题目要求。

加分语句：

1. But we also have to admit that if we have doubts and problems while we are listening to the on-line lecture, which is sure to happen from time to time, no one can help us out right away.
使用句型：条件状语从句、定语从句
2. Also, they can adjust their teaching process according to how well we can follow them, that is, they can adapt their teaching methods to suit our actual levels.
使用句型：插入语
3. While learning from human teachers does possess many an advantage, it is also a fact that we will have to go to school everyday.
使用句型：动名词短语

23. 自学还是跟老师学?

Topic:

Some people think that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher. Others think that it is always better to have a teacher. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons to develop your essay.

Sample Answer:

I would argue in this essay that learning from teachers is more advisable in that with the help of teachers, we can learn faster and learn in a more enjoyable manner.

First of all, learning from teachers can make sure that we learn more quickly. As we all know, teachers have received professional trainings which means that they are supposed to know much more than we do on a certain subject. Besides, they have rich experience which can help

ensure that we learn more effectively and that we can quickly understand what we should understand. This will be hard to achieve if we learn by ourselves, for, after all, both our knowledge and ability to solve problems are limited; otherwise, we would not need teachers at all.

Second, it is more fun to learn from teachers. As we know, learning is a long process which requires a lot of patience and endurance to be carried on. This naturally poses a great challenge to us all: how can we make it? The answer is simple: to develop interest. As the saying goes, "Interest is the best teacher." With interest, we would feel that learning, which used to be so boring, suddenly becomes so much fun and thus we are happy and self-motivated to learn. To do this is nothing easy because the entire process of learning is full of hardships and despairs. However, our teachers are capable of making their classroom teaching lively and interesting which in turn, can greatly arouse our passion and enthusiasm for learning and finally enable us to find fun in it, thus carrying it on and on.

Based on the above discussion, we see that learning under the guidance of teachers can make the learning process itself easier and more enjoyable.

考官评分：8

译文：

我认为跟着老师学习会更好，因为有了老师的帮助，我们可以学得更快、更有趣。

首先，跟着老师学会比自己学更快捷。我们都知道，老师是受过专业训练的，在某一门特定的科目上肯定比我们知道的多得多，而且，老师有丰富的教学经验可以保证我们不走弯路，让我们很快明白我们应该明白的一切，这一点是我们自学很难做到的，毕竟我们的知识有限，解决问题的能力有限，否则，我们就根本不需要老师了。

其次，跟着老师学会更有趣。学习是一个漫长的过程，没有耐心和毅力是难以坚持到底的。这就对我们提出了挑战：如何才能够坚持到底呢？要培养兴趣。俗话说：兴趣是最好的老师。有了兴趣，我们就会感到原本枯燥乏味的学习突然间变得有趣了，我们愿意去学习了。而做到这一点绝非易事，因为学习的全过程可能充满了艰辛和苦恼。但是，老师有办法使自己的课堂生动有趣，这就在很大程度上激发了我们的学习热情，从而使我们能够从学习中发现乐趣，坚持到底。

综上所述，在老师的指导下学习可以使学习本身成为一件轻松快乐的事情。

范文点评：

题目的意思为"一些人认为没有老师他们凭自己学得更好，其他人认为有老师的指导总是有利的。你同意哪个观点？用具体的理由组织你的文章。"这是典型的辩论型题目，并要求给出具体的理由，此处稍有难度，但总体来讲该文难度不大。范文采用了一边倒的写作结构，写了四段。开头段直接提出论点，即同意跟着老师学习。而

后第二段和第三段则从效率和趣味方面展开讨论，每个理由按照要求给出了“specific reasons”，从而详细说明了跟着老师学的好处，理由充分。最后一段，简单总结重申自己的观点和理由。在语言上，本文句型变化多，否定句、反问句用得较好，同时还引用了俗语，对观点起到了很强的支持作用，可称为亮点。

加分语句：

1. First of all, learning from teachers can make sure that we learn more quickly.
使用句型：动名词短语
2. Besides, they have rich experience which can help ensure that we learn more effectively and that we can quickly understand what we should understand.
使用句型：定语从句
3. This will be hard to achieve if we learn by ourselves, for, after all, both our knowledge and ability to solve problems are limited; otherwise, we would not need teachers at all.
使用句型：原因状语从句、条件状语从句

24. 教师的职责

Topic:

Some people think that teachers should be responsible for teaching students how to judge right and wrong and how to behave well. Some say that teachers should only teach students about academic subjects. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Sample Answer:

There is no denying that a teacher's role in the overall development of a student is multifaceted. As a teacher, one's primary obligation is to teach students academic knowledge. Yet, it is equally important for him to make sure that the students make progresses in other aspects.

First of all, whether one can effectively pass academic knowledge to the students makes the first and most important criterion for judging him as a qualified or unqualified teacher. The main task for the students to perform at school is to lay a solid foundation for their study at a higher level, thus the task for a teacher is to assist them to achieve this goal.

Second, a teacher's obligation is not just confined to passing on academic knowledge to the students. The students are also supposed to develop their ability to judge right from wrong, thus becoming good citizens when they step out of school. To do this, a teacher will have more roles to play than just teaching academic subjects. He will have to set a good example of morality himself and share or discuss with his students his viewpoints towards different phenomena in society. In a sense, apart from the role as a pure academic teacher, he also serves

the roles of students' parents at school.

Admittedly, a teacher can relatively be more sure about the academic progress of the students, but not that sure about their moral development for the simple reason that society is a big dyeing pool in which one's being dyed into a certain color is the result of many factors of which family and many other things also have a role to play. Therefore, seen from this perspective, the influence of a teacher is, after all, limited.

From the above discussion, we can come to the conclusion that apart from teaching students academic subjects, a teacher should also try his best to mould their personality and moral image. Meanwhile, the society as a whole is also supposed to work together to ensure the students' overall development.

考官评分：8

译文：

毋庸置疑，老师在学生全面发展的道路上所发挥的作用是多方面的。作为教师，首要任务就是向学生传授学术知识，然而，确保学生在其他方面取得进步亦是同样重要的。

首先，能否有效地向学生传递学术知识是评判一名教师合格与否的第一、同时也是最重要的标准。学生在校期间的主要任务就是为更高层次的学习奠定扎实基础，因此，教师的任务就是帮助他们达到这一目标。

第二，老师的职责并非仅仅局限于向学生传授学术知识。学生还应该不断提升自己辨别是非的能力，从而可以在步出校门时成为好公民。要做到这一点，老师要扮演的角色就不只是教授文化课这么单一了。他需要为学生树立道德典范并与学生分享或讨论对社会上诸多现象的观点和看法。从某种意义上讲，除了扮演了纯粹的学业教师外，他还扮演了学生们在学校里的父母的角色。

诚然，老师相对更能保证学生学习方面的进步，而在道德规范方面就不见得这么有把握。这主要是因为社会是个大染缸，最终被染成什么颜色是多方面共同作用的结果，这其中就有家庭和其他诸多方面的影响，所以，从这个方面来讲，老师的作用毕竟还是有限的。

由此，我们可以得出这样的结论：老师除了教授学生学术知识外，还应该竭力塑造他们的个性与道德形象，同时，全社会应该协力确保学生们的全面发展。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人认为老师应该教导学生如何辨别是非，如何举止规范。一些人则认为老师仅仅教授学生学术知识就可以了。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目，但题目中包含“both views”，所以必须采用对称式结构

进行写作。所给范文使用对称式结构，写了五段。第一段肯定了老师的多方面的作用，提出了所要讨论的两个观点。第二段，通过两句话阐述了老师传递学术知识的重要性。第三段说明了老师在规范学生社会道德方面所应起到的作用。但在第四段中，作者强调，老师在社会道德方面督导学生受到种种因素制约，因此具有一定局限性。最后一段，提出自己的观点，同时把该问题引申到社会的层面上去，起到了升华主题的作用。语言上，本文无论句型还是句式都应用得很好，同时也出现了一定的高分词汇。

加分语句：

1. First of all, whether one can effectively pass academic knowledge to the students makes the first and most important criterion for judging him as a qualified or unqualified teacher.
使用句型：主语从句
2. He will have to set a good example of morality himself and share or discuss with his students his viewpoints towards different phenomena in society.
使用句型：并列谓语
3. In a sense, apart from the role as a pure academic teacher, he also serves the roles of students' parents at school.
使用句型：介词短语

25. 穿校服

Topic:

Should students wear school uniforms?

Sample Answer:

It is a common practice for schools to require their students to wear school uniforms. It is very understandable that school authorities carry out such a policy, because it obviously benefits not only schools but also their students.

Schools are the places where students receive formal education. A sound study environment can contribute to students' satisfactory study performance. To require students to be in school uniforms is part of a school's efforts to create a good learning environment.

Wearing school uniforms is also seen to offer other benefits to students. An obvious one is to ease the financial burden for students. Being in school uniform from Monday to Friday means that there is almost no need for students to buy many other clothes to wear. Another potential advantage is the effect it may have on the student's personal development. School uniforms give children a sense of student identity and belonging to a particular school. Realizing this, students tend to work harder on their courses.

One might argue that the requirement to wear uniforms may discourage individuality and creativity. As a matter of fact, such an argument is flawed. School uniforms of the same colour and design instill the notion that an organization has greater importance on value than on individual's creativity. In fact, in today's highly organized society, it is this view which should prevail.

In conclusion, school uniforms play a significant role in encouraging the younger members of society to be hardworking and disciplined.

考官评分：8

译文：

很多学校都要求学生穿校服。校方制订出这样的政策是可以理解的。穿校服不仅仅对学校有益而且对学生有益。

学校是学生接受正规教育的地方。良好的学习环境有助于学生达到满意的学习效果。要求学生穿校服是校方为了营造良好的学习环境所做出的努力之一。

穿校服对于学生来说也是有好处的。最显而易见的优点就是减轻学生的经济负担。从周一到周五都穿着校服意味着学生几乎不需要再花钱去买别的衣服。穿校服的另外一个潜在的好处就是对学生的性格培养有益。校服显示出学生的身份以及属于哪个学校。考虑到这一点，学生会努力学习。

可能有人会说要求学生穿校服会妨碍个性和创造力的培养。而事实上，这种观点是不正确的。校服的颜色和式样向学生灌输了一种观念——集体的价值高于个人的创造性。实际上，在现代高度组织化的社会里，这种观点非常流行。

总之，校服对于鼓励年轻的社会成员努力工作并遵守纪律是非常重要的。

范文点评：

该题目的意思是“学生应该穿校服吗？”题目一句话清楚明朗，审题方面不存在难度，理由也易想到，总体来说不难。这是典型的辩论型的题目，所给范文采取的写作形式是一边倒结构，写了五段。第一段结合事实，开门见山提出了自己的观点，即学生应该穿校服。二、三段为理由支持段。第二段提出穿校服能营造良好的学习环境；第三段指出了穿校服在经济和性格培养方面的好处。第四段反驳对方对自己的攻击，论述了穿校服利于灌输“集体的价值高于个人的创造性”的观点，新颖独特，是本文的一个加分点。最后一段用一句话总结重申自己的观点和理由。语言上，基本没有模板句型，这是难得可贵的，同时行文流利，用词准确，句型多变。

加分语句：

1. It is very understandable that school authorities carry out such a policy, because it

obviously benefits not only schools but also their students.
使用句型：原因状语从句
2. Wearing school uniforms is also seen to offer other benefits to students.
使用句型：动名词短语
3. In fact, in today's highly organized society, it is this view which should prevail.
使用句型：强调句

26. 找工作

Topic:

When a student chooses the future career, what factors and whose opinions should he consider?

Sample Answer:

Choosing the right career is regarded as a turning point in one's life. It is so crucial that we cannot afford to make a single mistake. However, it is always not easy to make a satisfying choice. Sometimes we find ourselves involved in dilemmas. How to decide upon the future career then? To my mind, the following factors need to be taken into consideration.

In the first place, make sure that you have an objective understanding of your ability as well as interest so that you will know which occupation is suitable for you. Second, you should consider the prospect of the job. That is to say, is it a promising one which may offer you opportunities of promotion and self-betterment? Last but not least, salary is undoubtedly an important element. There is no denying that to live a stable life needs a certain amount of money.

As the proverb goes, two heads are better than one. When you choose a job, always remember to talk with parents, teachers or anyone you trust. They possess rich experience and knowledge from which you are sure to benefit. They know you best and can offer you most sincere advice. Keep in mind the old saying that it is good to learn at another man's cost. Furthermore, you may also seek advice from the career advisory office that is always ready to provide professional suggestion.

In short, you should be sure that your choice is based on careful consideration from every angle. Besides, don't hesitate to seek advice from the people around you. In this way I am sure you are bound to obtain a desirable career in which your talents and intelligence can be fully displayed.

考官评分：8

译文：

选择一个对口的工作被认为是一个人生命中的转折点。它至关重要，所以不允许我们犯任何错误。然而，做出一个满意的决定通常不太容易。有的时候我们发现自己进退两难。那么应该怎样决定将来的工作呢？我认为以下的因素需要被考虑。

首先，确定你对自己的能力和兴趣有一个客观的理解，这样才能知道什么样的工作适合你。其次，你需要考虑一下这个工作的前景。也就是说，这是不是一个可以给你提供提高自己和完善自己的机会的有前途的工作呢？最后但并非不重要的一点，薪水毫无疑问是个很重要的因素。不容置疑，想要安稳地生活就需要充足的钱。

俗话说，三个臭皮匠顶得过一个诸葛亮。在选择工作的时候，记着和父母、老师或者任何你信任的人商量一下。他们拥有丰富的经验和知识，这必会使你从中受益。他们最了解你，可以给你提供最诚挚的建议。记住一句老话，从他人的教训中吸取经验是明智的。此外，你也可以到职业咨询事务所寻求帮助，他们随时会给你专业的建议。

简而言之，你需要保证你的抉择建立在从所有角度仔细思考的基础上。此外，要毫不犹豫地像周围的人寻求意见。通过这种方法，我可以保证你会得到一个你渴望的工作，可以将你的天赋和智慧完全地展现。

范文点评：

题目的意思为“当学生选择未来的职业时，应该考虑什么事实并听取谁的意见？”这是典型的解释型题目，该题目在打开思路、找理由方面有一定的难度，不是很好写。范文共分四段。第一段总述选择正确工作的重要性，结合现实提出问题，引出下文。第二段写了三个需要考虑的因素，每个因素一句话。第三段以谚语开头，引出了需要听取的意见，包括父母、老师……最后一段即第四段，从因素和人两方面进行了总结。语言上，在第三段中连续使用了两句俗语，是重要的加分点之一，模板句型使用明显，但未超100字。

加分语句：

1. Choosing the right career is regarded as a turning point in one's life.
使用句型：动名词短语
2. They know you best and can offer you most sincere advice.
使用句型：并列谓语
3. In this way I am sure you are bound to obtain a desirable career in which your talents and intelligence can be fully displayed.
使用句型：定语从句

27. 学生兼职工作

Topic:

In many countries, students participate in some kind of paid work in their spare time. Some people think this is wrong, but others believe that such work will extend the student's knowledge and increase their sense of responsibility. What is your opinion?

Sample Answer:

When it comes to whether children should be allowed to work outside school hours, some educators are strongly against it, claiming that part-time work may have a negative influence on their study. Obviously, if students spend too much time in employment, it may contribute to poor academic performance. However, if they do a part-time job over reasonable hours, it may be extremely valuable for them.

One of the clear advantages is that they could finance part of their education from their own earnings, easing the financial burden on their parents. The extra money earned may enable them to get better access to various educational resources, such as books, stationery, special courses, and special-interest clubs. Using money of their own, they tend to value such opportunities more. In return, this will undoubtedly benefit them a great deal in their study.

What matters even more is that when they are employed part-time, they may learn something practical that they could never be taught at school. A student working part-time in a software company could keep himself well informed about the latest software not even installed in his school's computer lab.

Students in part-time employment would also stand a chance of being exposed to different types of people, thus helping them to become mature when dealing with interpersonal relationships. Let's take the example of a student working in sales. To sell products, the young person is constantly obliged to assess and satisfy the needs of his customers. By and by, he learns to be considerate in associating with other people. This must be very beneficial for his future success.

In a word, students should be encouraged to take up part-time employment outside school hours.

考官评分：8

译文：

当谈到孩子是否可以在学习之余打工时，一些教育工作者强烈反对，认为业余工作会给孩子们的学习带来负面影响。显然，如果学生花费过多的时间在工作上，势必会影响他们的学习。然而，适量的业余工作，对孩子们会非常有益。

其中一个很明显的益处就是他们可以自己负担部分教育费用，减轻家里的经济负担。额外的钱也可以帮助他们获得更多的学习资源，如书、文具、特殊的课程和兴趣小组。使用自己的钱会让他们更珍惜这样的机会，毫无疑问，这会使他们在学习中受益很多。

更重要的是他们可以在业余工作中获得书本上学不到的东西。比如业余时间在软件公司打工的学生可以接触到最新的软件，而这些软件在学校的计算机房里可能根本都没有。

兼职学生可以有机会接触不同类型的人，让他们在今后处理人际关系时更成熟。我们以做销售的学生为例。为了卖出产品，他必须要尽量满足客户的要求。逐渐地他懂得和别人交流时要替别人考虑。这对他今后的成功非常有益。

总之，应该鼓励学生在课余参加一些兼职。

范文点评：

题目的意思为“许多国家的学生会在课余时间做许多不同的兼职。一些人认为这是错误的，但是其他人相信这样的工作能够拓展学生的知识并且增加他们的责任感。你的观点是什么？”这是典型的辩论型题目，题目不难，理由容易找到。范文写了四段，采取了一边倒写作结构。第一段中，作者先陈述了对方的观点，引出自己的观点进行反驳，同时引出下文。第二、三、四段则分别从经济负担、学习和人际交往方面进行分析，共三个理由，每个理由两到三句，对自己的观点进行支持。最后一句话重申自己的观点。从语言上看，本文用了一定的模板句型，但非模板句型写得也非常好。

加分语句：

1. Obviously, if students spend too much time in employment, it may contribute to poor academic performance.

使用句型：条件状语从句

2. One of the clear advantages is that they could finance part of their education from their own earnings, easing the financial burden on their parents.

使用句型：表语从句

3. Using money of their own, they tend to value such opportunities more. In return, this will undoubtedly benefit them a great deal in their study.

使用句型：动名词短语

28. 兼职工作

Topic:

Some say part-time jobs are useful for full-time students, because they not only earn money but also gain career experience. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

There is a growing tendency these days for students to take part-time jobs, even though they are following full-time higher-education courses. Many people criticize this on the grounds that working even part-time interferes with their studies and gives them little or no useful experience. Besides, they say, the little extra money they earn does not compensate for the fatigue incurred by working and studying at the same time.

But it seems to me that working at a part-time job is useful for helping a student to learn how to arrange his or her time properly. We must all learn to plan our time so that we don't become absorbed in one single task, no matter how important it is. In later life, the student will have to be able to balance the demands of a career with the demands of his or her family, and at the same time handle various unexpected crises.

As for the money earned from part-time jobs, I firmly believe that it is not only useful but also necessary nowadays for students to earn extra money, no matter how little. Tuition fees and the prices of books, not to mention the cost of living, are soaring by the day. As a result, sometimes even a small sum of extra money can make all the difference between passing or failing a course.

To sum up, I agree that full-time students should take part-time jobs. Working while studying teaches the student good time-management habits. Most students need extra money, and if the jobs are chosen properly they can benefit not only the students' pockets, but their health and studies as well.

考官评分：8

译文：

如今有越来越多的学生做兼职工作，即使是那些全日制的高中生也不例外。很多人以兼职工作妨碍了他们的学习，并且几乎无法给予他们有用的经验为理由，批判这一现象。此外他们还说，通过工作挣来的微薄的钱并不能补偿他们由于同时工作和学习所导致的疲劳。

但在我看来，兼职工作在帮助学生学习怎样合理地安排时间这方面是非常有用的。我们所有人都必须要学习怎样去安排我们的时间，不能将全部的精力只投入到一件事情上，无论这件事情多么重要。在以后的生活中，学生们将要去平衡事业和家庭的需求，与此同时，他们还要处理各种意想不到的危机。

至于从兼职工作中赚到的钱，我确信这不仅仅是有用的，而且如今赚钱对学生来说是非常重要的，无论钱有多么少。如今学费和参考书的价钱都飞涨，更不用说生活费了。所以，有时即使是一笔额外的小的收入，都可能会造成能否通过一个科目的不同。

总而言之，我同意全日制的学生去做兼职工作。学习时工作可以教会学生合理安排时间。多数学生都需要额外赚钱，如果他们选择的工作合适，那么不仅可以满足自己的钱包，对他们的健康和学习也有好处。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有人认为对于全天上课的学生来说，临时工作不仅能挣钱而且可以丰富他们的工作经验，你赞成这种观点吗？”第一段指出一些反对学生打工的观点及理由。第二、三段作者提出自己的观点并说明理由。最后总结并重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. There is a growing tendency these days for students to take part-time jobs, even though they are following full-time higher-education courses.
使用句型：让步状语从句
2. Besides, they say, the little extra money they earn does not compensate for the fatigue incurred by working and studying at the same time.
使用句型：插入语
3. As for the money earned from part-time jobs, I firmly believe that it is not only useful but also necessary nowadays for students to earn extra money, no matter how little.
使用句型：让步状语从句

29. 出国工作

Topic:

What do you imagine are the advantages and disadvantages of working abroad, as far as individuals and countries are concerned?

Sample Answer:

In an era of economic globalization, working abroad is emerging as an inevitable trend. A recent study has revealed that the number of people who are employed overseas across the world still keeps rising. What does this tendency imply for individuals and nations?

Advantages can be expected from such an experience. Being exposed to different cultures, individuals can get a clear picture of the way other people live. Work experience overseas can also broaden one's horizons about the world and lead one to a more objective attitude toward it. This results from being able to view things in different ways and from different cultural angles. Ultimately, one could also become more tolerant. When this is the case for a great number of individuals, the collective impact may even produce less conflict and promote peace between countries. As far as nations suffering from overpopulation and high unemployment are concerned, another benefit from the trend of working abroad can be perceived, as it may ease employment pressure there. For countries that receive employees, the influx might satisfy the demand for labour.

However, in some cases, overseas employment may bring some undesirable consequences for individuals as well as nations involved. There is a likelihood of encountering language barriers and culture shock, when one finds oneself try to adapt to local customs and culture. Living overseas also means being away from one's family and, as a consequence, this weakens family ties. A good case in point is that a couple who live apart often end up divorcing. In addition, because talented people prefer developed areas as their destinations, these places are more liable to become overcrowded with high-calibre experts. At the same time, the underdeveloped countries are in urgent need of such people.

On the whole, I would say that the advantages of working overseas far outweigh its disadvantages.

考官评分：8

译文：

在经济全球化的时代，出国工作成为了一股不可阻挡的潮流。最近的一项研究表明全球海外工作人员的数量还在上升。这种趋势对于国家和个人来说有什么影响呢？

这种经历有好的一面。深入到不同的文化氛围，人们可以清楚地了解其他民族的生活。海外工作经历可以开阔一个人的视野。从多种渠道和不同的文化角度来观察事物，有助于让人形成更为客观的态度并最终变得更加宽容。如果这样的人增加到一定数量，就会产生减少冲突、促进和平的集体效应。对于一些人口过剩、失业率居高不下的国家，出国工作还有另外一个好处那就是这种潮流能够减少就业压力。需要劳动力的国家可以接纳这些劳动力。

然而在某些情况下，海外工作还可能来一些意想不到的后果。当海外工作者努力适应当地的文化和风俗时，将会出现语言障碍或者文化冲击。在海外生活会远离家人，使家庭纽带松懈。夫妻长期两地分居往往会造成离婚就是这方面的例子。此外，有才

干的人往往喜欢去发达地区，因此在这些地方就会汇集很多的专家。而不发达国家恰恰又急缺专家。

总之，我认为海外工作利大于弊。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“从国家和个人的角度考虑出国工作的利与弊。”第一段通过指出当今世界越来越多人出国工作的事实引出下文。第二、三段分别指出利与弊，最后总结阐述自己的观点，认为出国工作利大于弊。

加分语句：

1. In an era of economic globalization, working abroad is emerging as an inevitable trend. A recent study has revealed that the number of people.

使用句型：动名词短语作主语

2. Advantages can be expected from such an experience.

使用句型：被动语态

3. Being exposed to different cultures, individuals can get a clear picture of the way other people live.

使用句型：动名词短语、被动语态

30. 出国留学

Topic:

The idea of going overseas for university study is an exciting prospect for many people. But while it may offer some advantages, it is probably better to stay home because of the difficulties a student inevitably encounters living and studying in a different culture. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Sample Answer:

There is no doubt that going to study in a foreign country, with its different language and culture, can be a frustrating and sometimes painful experience. But while overseas study has its drawbacks, the difficulties are far outweighed by the advantages. Indeed, people who go abroad for study open themselves up to experiences that those who stay at home will never have.

The most obvious advantage to overseas university study is real-life use of a different language. While a person can study a foreign language in his or her own country, it cannot compare with constant use of the language in academic and everyday life. There is no better opportunity to improve second-language skills than living in the country in which it is spoken.

Moreover, having used the language during one's studies offers a distinct advantage when one is applying for jobs back home that require the language.

On a university campus, the foreign student is not alone in having come from far away. He or she will likely encounter many others from overseas and it is possible to make friends from all around the world. This is not only exciting on a social level, but could lead to important overseas contacts in later professional life.

Finally, living and studying abroad offers one a new and different perspective of the world and, perhaps most important, of one's own country. Once beyond the initial shock of being in a new culture, the student slowly begins to get a meaningful understanding of the host society. On returning home, one inevitably sees one's own country in a new, often more appreciative, light.

In conclusion, while any anxiety about going overseas for university study is certainly understandable, it is important to remember that the benefits offered by the experience make it well worthwhile.

考官评分：8

译文：

毫无疑问，去一个语言文化背景不同的国家学习会是一段令人感到受挫且痛苦的经历。尽管留学有这些不足，但它的优点还是远远超过了其困难之处。确实，去国外留学的人放开自己去体验的经历是那些留在国内的人从未曾拥有过的。

留学最显而易见的优点就是实实在在地用一门外语。一个人在自己的国家学习外语同在学业与日常生活中经常使用外语的情况是不能相提并论的。提高一门外语最好的机会就是在使用该语言所在的国家生活。此外，当一个人回国申请有外语要求的工作时，以此语言完成学业的经历便是一个相当大的优势了。

大学校园里，外国学生不会因为远道而来而孤单。他 / 她可能会遇到许多其他留学生并且很容易交到来自世界各地的朋友。这不但在社交层面上令人兴奋，而且还有助于为日后职业生涯建立起宝贵的海外人际网。

最后，在国外学习和生活给予一个人对于世界，也许最为重要的是，对于自己的祖国一个全新的不同的视角。度过最初的文化冲击后，学生就会慢慢地了解东道国文化的意义。回国后，他必然会用一种全新的、更有欣赏力的视角看待自己的祖国。

总而言之，虽然对于出国留学的任何担心都是可以理解的，但重要的是要记往这段经历所带来的好处使得它非常值得。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“出国留学似乎是每个人的希望。不过它也是有利有弊，有的时候

也许留在本土学习比较好，因为在外学习会遇到很多困难，如生活环境和不同文化的冲击。你如何看待这一观点？”第一段作者提出自己的观点认为出国留学利大于弊。接下来的三段分别指出留学的三大好处。最后一段重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. While a person can study a foreign language in his or her own country, it cannot compare with constant use of the language in academic and everyday life.
使用句型：并列句
2. Once beyond the initial shock of being in a new culture, the student slowly begins to get a meaningful understanding of the host society.
使用句型：时间状语从句
3. Finally, living and studying abroad offers one a new and different perspective of the world and, perhaps most important, of one's own country.
使用句型：动名词短语做主语

31. 学习一门外语必须学习该国文化

Topic:

QQ：2029808

In order to learn a language well, we should also learn about the country as well as the cultures and lifestyles of the people who speak it. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

I fully support the assertion that to learn a language well, we should also learn about the country as well as the cultures and lifestyles of the people who speak it.

Let's first see how we normally define "learning a language really well". By my understanding, learning a language well would mean being able to speak the language in a proper way. Here, with speaking it properly, we need to know that due to cultural differences, many things are just so different from culture to culture. For example, the Chinese often greet each other by asking "Have you taken your meal?" which, to the Western ears, would make an invitation to lunch or dinner. Therefore, the lack of a knowledge of the cultures of different countries will give rise to wrong interpretations of the message issued or received and as a result, lead to misunderstandings. In this way, we can not say that we are speaking the language properly and further, we can not say that we speak it well.

Second, the ultimate purpose for us to learn a language is to use it in our communication with other people who speak it, mainly the native speakers. Suppose we know nothing about the US or Britain, including its government, its people, its tradition, and its other aspects, do you

think you can speak English properly, thus achieving effective communication with the American or British people? I'll say at least I can't.

Third, the lifestyle of the people whose language we are learning is also something we need to know in order that we can speak their language properly. For instance, the Chinese eat pork, but this is not the case with Muslims. Also, Muslims are very religious people and perform rituals many times a day. If we don't know these things, how can we expect to communicate with them without incurring troubles? In this logic, if we cannot make sure that we are speaking their language properly, how can we say that we have learned their language well?

From the above discussion, we can draw the conclusion that to learn a language really well, we also need to learn about the country as well as the cultures and lifestyles of the people who speak it.

考官评分：8

译文：

我完全赞成这个断言，即：要学好一门语言，我们还应该了解这门语言的国家、文化和人民的生活方式。

先来看看我们一般情况下是如何定义“真正学好一门语言”的。按照我的理解，学好一门语言意味着能够妥当地使用它。这里，说到妥当使用，我们需要知道：由于文化上的差异，很多东西会大相径庭。比如，中国人常通过问“吃了吗？”来表达问候，而这对于西方人来讲便构成了午饭或晚饭的邀请。因此，缺乏对不同国家文化的了解，就会引起对所发送或接收到的信息的错误理解，结果便会导致误解。这样一来，我们就不能说我们讲得妥当，再进一步，我们就不能说我们讲得好。

第二，我们学习一门语言的最终目的是用它与讲这门语言的人进行交流，主要就是母语为这门语言的人。设想我们对美国或英国什么也不了解，包括其政府、人民、传统以及其他方面，你想你能妥当地讲英语，从而与美国人或英国人达到有效的交流吗？我要说：至少我是做不到的。

第三，我们还需要知道我们所学语言国家的人民的生活方式才能妥当地讲他们的语言。举个例子吧：中国人吃猪肉，但穆斯林不吃。还有，穆斯林宗教气氛浓郁，每天多次举行仪式。如果我们不知道这些事情的话又怎能指望与他们交流而不招致麻烦呢？按照这一逻辑，如果我们不能保证妥当地讲好他们的语言，我们又怎么能说他们的语言我们学得很好呢？

由此，我们可以得出结论：要真正学好一门语言，我们还必须了解这个国家的文化及其人民的生活方式。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“为了学好一门语言，我们还有必要了解这个国家的文化和人们的

生活方式，你赞同这个观点吗？”第一段作者开门见山地提出了自己的观点。接下来三段分别说出三个理由来支持他的观点。最后一段重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. Here, with speaking it properly, we need to know that due to cultural differences, many things are just so different from culture to culture.
使用句型：插入语
2. Suppose we know nothing about the US or Britain, including its government, its people, its tradition, and its other aspects, do you think...
使用句型：虚拟语气
3. If we don't know these things, how can we expect to communicate with them without incurring troubles?
使用句型：条件状语从句

32. 不同的朋友和相似的朋友

Topic:

Some people like different friends. Others like similar friends. Which kind of friends do you prefer? Explain why.

Sample Answer:

Which kind of friends is more desirable, different friends or similar friends? Since people's criterion for friendship differs, they may never agree on the above issue. Personally, I have made friends with people from all walks of life, and these different friendships are such a precious treasure of mine.

In the first place, a mixture of friends can bring us many practical benefits. As the saying goes, a friend in need is a friend indeed. Since we all need to move on in life, we need new friends to lead us to new adventures, new career opportunities and new life. In fact, most of us have to make new friends when we leave school and find employment. Besides, different friends can help us with the different difficulties that we encounter in life. And the friend in a foreign country might be able to arrange cheap accommodation for a holiday.

In the second place, contact with different friends gives a person a broad outlook to life. As the Chinese sage Confucius put it, "When three persons walk together, one of them can surely be my teacher." Since we all have our weaknesses, the strengths of different friends can always complement each other. For example, from a friend who majors in computer, I have learned how to design my own web page; by exchanging e-mails with an American pen-

friend, I have greatly improved my English writing. In addition, different friends can help me to enjoy a variety of interests, and we can always attract each other with our different hobbies, different ideas and different experiences. I feel that I can always find things to learn from my various different friends.

All in all, although "birds of a feather flock together", I would like to fly with "birds" of different feathers, which would certainly add to the color of my life.

考官评分：8

译文：

哪种朋友是值得交的，与自己相似的还是不同的？不同的人对友谊的判断标准不同，因此他们对上述问题很难达成一致。就我个人而言，我和各行业的人交朋友，这些不同的朋友对我而言就是宝贵的财富。

首先，不同的朋友可以带来一些实际的好处。常言说得好，患难见真情。因为我们都需要在生活中继续前进，所以我们需要新朋友带给我们新的挑战、新的工作上的机会和新的生活。实际上，我们中大多数的人需要在毕业和找到工作后结交新的朋友。此外，不同的朋友可以帮助我们解决生活上遇到的不同困难。如果你有一个国外的朋友，在你度假的时候他可以帮你找到便宜的居所。

其次，与不同的朋友接触，会让你对生活有更多的见解。正如中国古代哲学家孔子所说，"三人行，必有我师。"我们都有我们自身的弱点，不同的朋友间可以取长补短。例如，从一个计算机专业的朋友那里，我学到了如何设计我自己的网页；通过用E-mail与一个美国的笔友交流，我的英语写作有了很大的提高。另外，不同的朋友可以让我享受到多种兴趣爱好的乐趣，我们往往会被对方不同的爱好、想法以及经历所吸引。我感到我总是能够从我大量不同朋友的身上学到东西。

总之，虽然说"物以类聚"，但我更喜欢结交不同的朋友，这一定会使我的生活多姿多彩。

范文点评：

题目的意思是"有些人喜欢和与自己性格不同的人交朋友，有些人喜欢和与自己性格相同的人交朋友，你喜欢和哪种类型的人交朋友呢？说出理由。"首段作者说出自己的观点，即愿意和各种类型的人交朋友，接下来的两段分别说出这样做的好处，结尾用谚语重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. Which kind of friends is more desirable, different friends or similar friends?
使用句型：选择疑问句
2. Since people's criterion for friendship differs, they may never agree on the above issue.

使用句型：原因状语从句

3. As the Chinese sage Confucius put it, "When three persons walk together, one of them can surely be my teacher."

使用句型：引用

33. 年轻人谈恋爱

Topic:

Most young people without a partner would prefer to have a boyfriend or girlfriend. Yet being in a relationship when you are young is not always a good idea. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

When you are young, there is often a great deal of peer pressure put upon you to be in a relationship. Although most young people spend a lot of time dreaming about finding the right boyfriend or girlfriend, I believe that early relationships can lead to many problems which young men and women might not be able to solve easily.

Firstly, having a special friend is a large responsibility. It takes up a lot of time looking after the needs and interests of another person. It could be better to spend this time studying or playing sport. After all, there will be plenty of opportunity for young persons to share their lives later, when they are grown up.

Next, there is the financial situation to consider. Some activities are cheaper to do together, but most are not. Often one partner has more money than the other and must pay for both when, for instance, they go to the movies or to a restaurant. Also, young people love to buy each other gifts, and may try to impress by spending more than necessary.

Some people argue that today's youth are better informed than their parents were, and, therefore, might be more capable of making a relationship succeed. This may be true, but young people today still have many emotional problems to face; in a relationship it is more difficult. For instance, it is hard to have complete trust in someone without a strong commitment. Jealousy can be very destructive, especially at an early age.

In general, while it is true that, for young people, being together and in love is wonderful, there are often many difficult issues to cope with in a full-time relationship.

考官评分：8

译文：

当你年轻的时候，往往有大量的同龄人用压力把你弄到一段关系中。虽然很多年轻人花了很多时间梦想找个合适的男朋友或者女朋友，我还是认为早期的这类关系会给年轻男女带来很多困惑，这个不是很容易解决的。

首先，有一个特别的朋友意味着承担很大的责任。你需要花很多时间照顾他 / 她的需要和兴趣，这些时间用于学习或者运动岂不是更好？毕竟，当年轻人长大后，他们有大量的机会去和别人一起分享他们的生活。

其次，从财政状况考虑，某些活动大家一起做能便宜些，但大部分并非如此。往往是伙伴中比较有钱的一个要花更多钱，或者付全部的钱，比如，他们去看电影，或到餐厅吃饭。此外，年轻人喜欢互相买礼物，并且为了摆阔气花很多不必要的钱。

有些人争辩说，今天的青年比他们的父母年轻时见多识广，因此，可能会更有能力让关系成功。这可能是真的，但今天的年轻人仍然有许多情绪上的问题要面对，尤其是在这种关系中更加困难。举例来说，没有一个强有力的承诺很难完全彼此信任。嫉妒会极具破坏性，尤其是在早期阶段。

总而言之，诚然，对于年轻人，在一起并相爱着是美好的，但是在这种全部时间在一起的关系中有很多困难要应付。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“很多没有朋友的年轻人都愿意找一个交往对象，但是在年轻的时候谈恋爱不太好，你同意这个观点吗？”作者首先提出自己的观点，认为太早谈恋爱不好。然后作者分三段分别说明自己持有此观点的理由。最后一段重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. Although most young people spend a lot of time dreaming about finding the right boyfriend or girlfriend, I believe that early relationships can lead to many problems which young men and women might not be able to solve easily.

使用句型：让步状语从句

2. When you are young, there is often a great deal of peer pressure put upon you to be in a relationship.

使用句型：过去分词后置作定语

3. Some people argue that today's youth are better informed than their parents were, and, therefore, might be more capable of making a relationship succeed.

使用句型：并列句、插入语

34. 一小群和一大群朋友

Topic:

Some people prefer to spend time with one or two close friends. Others choose to spend time with a large number of friends. Compare the advantages of each choice. Which of these two ways of spending time do you prefer?

Sample Answer:

Friends play a very important part in everyone's life. And each of our friends is special and unique. Some friends may be good advisors or confidants while others challenge our opinions or push us to try new things. Therefore, we may like to pursue different activities with different friends, and we may like to be with a large group of friends or spend time with just one or two. Each has its advantages.

One advantage of spending time with one or two close friends is that these friends usually know us well. We can communicate with them easily and are unembarrassed to share our feelings. We know that these good friends won't judge us. In addition, we are likely to share many of the same interests and will, therefore, find it easy to talk about many things. Finally, it is much simpler to arrange activities when only two or three people are involved.

Spending time with large groups of friends also has its advantages. First, being with a wider variety of people exposes us to many more new ideas. We may be introduced to new things and develop new interests as a result. Also, we will be more likely to find someone to do things with when we associate with many friends. Last but not least, being with a large group of people can be a fun and happy thing. There will always be enough people to play any game or make up a team.

As for me, although it can be fun to spend time with a large group of friends, I am more likely to find myself with one or two close friends. It is easier for us to match our schedules and arrange a time to meet. Also, we have a deeper relationship, so I find the time that I spend with them to be very valuable. No matter how we like to spend time with friends, there is no denying that friends are very important to us.

考官评分：8

译文：

朋友在每个人的生活中都扮演着很重要的角色。我们的每个朋友都是特别的、独一

无二的。有的朋友可能是很好的顾问或是心腹知已，而有的朋友则会质疑我们的看法，或驱使我们去尝试新事物。因此，我们可能会喜欢和不同的朋友从事不同的活动，可能会喜欢和一大群朋友在一起，或和一两个朋友一起消磨时间。每一种都各有其优点。

和一两个好朋友消磨时间的好处之一就是，这些朋友通常很了解我们，我们很容易和他们沟通，也不会不好意思分享自己的感受。因为我们知道，这些好朋友是不会去评判我们的好坏的。此外，我们也可能因为分享许多共同的兴趣而找到更多能聊的事情。最后一个好处就是，要安排只有两三个人的活动真是简单多了。

和一大群朋友消磨时间也有它的好处。首先，和一大群各种各样的人在一起能让我们接触到更多新的想法。我们可能因此接触到新的事物，或培养出新的兴趣。此外，和很多朋友来往，也让我们更容易找到可以一起做事的伙伴。最后一项要点是，和一大群人在一起本身就是一件有趣又快乐的事情。因为永远都有足够的人可以玩游戏，或是组个队伍。

至于我呢，虽然和一大群朋友消磨时间很有趣，但我还是比较喜欢和一两个好朋友在一起。因为这样一来，规划行程或安排时间见面都比较容易。此外，因为我们的关系较密切，所以我会觉得和他们共度的时光格外珍贵。不论我们想要和朋友在一起的方式为何，朋友对我们的重要性是不可否认的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人喜欢只与几个要好的朋友在一起，有些人喜欢和一大群朋友在一起，比较两种方式各自的好处，并说出自己的选择。”第一段总的说出两种方式各有好处，接下来两段分别具体说出有什么好处，最后一段说出自己的喜好，即喜欢选择和一两个要好的朋友在一起。

加分语句：

1. In addition, we are likely to share many of the same interests and will, therefore, find it easy to talk about many things.
使用句型：插入语
2. Spending time with large groups of friends also has its advantages.
使用句型：动名词短语做主语
3. As for me, although it can be fun to spend time with a large group of friends, I am more likely to find myself with one or two close friends.
使用句型：让步状语从句

35. 学生的态度

Topic:

Many problems in schools are aroused by the attitudes of students. How do these problems form? What should we do to change the situation?

Sample Answer:

School violence becomes very protrusive in many countries, most of which are caused by the attitudes of students. Some governments and the authorities show great concerns about the problems. From my point of view, these problems are aroused by three factors, the development of society, the influence of family and the weakness of school education.

The rapid development of the society offers more opportunities for the young students to contact the outside world. Due to the lack of social experience, some youngsters are not capable of distinguishing right from wrong. Curiosity drives them into imitating what they see on TV or from the people around them. Therefore, it is easy for them to be addicted to alcohol, smoking and drugs. Some students even smoke and take drugs at school.

Family violence is another major factor causing problems in schools. Family violence hurt children both physically and psychologically. Physically, family violence will hurt their tender body because children are still in the stage of development. Psychologically, physical punishment will hurt children's self-confidence and make them have a tendency of violence. Recently, school gunshots hit the headlines frequently, which should be partly attributed to family violence.

Finally, the weakness of school education is another factor causing school problems. Some schools only stress students' achievements in their study, neglecting their moral education. Therefore, even some top students are apt to stride on the criminal road.

To solve these problems, I think we should take the following measures. Firstly, schools should strengthen students' moral education, giving them correct directions and cultivating their ability to tell right from wrong. Secondly, parents should spare some time to communicate with their children, resolving difficulties and troubles for them timely. If the school and family can join hands in solving these problems, I think the students will develop healthily and the environment in schools will become much clearer.

考官评分：8

译文：

校园暴力已成为许多国家日渐突出的问题，其中大部分是由学生的态度引起的。一些政府和专家都对此极为关注。我的观点是，这些问题是由三方面因素导致的：社会的发展、家庭影响及学校教育的缺陷。

快速发展的社会给了年轻学生更多接触外面世界的机会。由于缺少社会经验，一些年轻人没有辨别是非的能力。好奇心驱使他们去模仿电视节目中的内容及周围人们

的所作所为。结果，他们很容易就会对酗酒、吸烟和吸毒成瘾。有些学生甚至在学校里吸烟、吸毒。

家庭暴力是引起学校暴力的另一主要因素。家庭暴力造成了孩子们生理和心理上的伤害。生理方面，因为孩子们正处在成长阶段，家庭暴力将会损害他们脆弱的身体。心理方面，体罚会伤害孩子们的自信心并使他们产生暴力倾向。最近，校园枪击事件频繁出现在报纸头版头条，而这部分也是由于家庭暴力导致的。

最后，学校教育的缺陷也是产生这些校园问题的另一因素。一些学校只重视学生的学习成绩，而忽视了对他们的道德教育。结果，即使是成绩优异的学生也有走向犯罪道路的倾向。

为了解决这些问题，我认为我们应采取以下措施：首先，学校应加强学生的道德教育，给予他们正确的指导并培养他们辨别是非的能力。第二，家长应该花些时间与孩子沟通交流，及时帮助他们解决困难、摆脱困境。如果学校和家庭能够携起手来解决这些问题，那么学生将会健康成长而校园的环境也将得到更大程度的净化。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“很多的校园问题都是由学生态度引起的，问题是怎样形成的呢？怎么样能改变这种情况呢？”作者开头引出导致校园问题的三个重要因素，接下来分三段分别描述这三种原因，即社会发展、家庭暴力和学校教育。最后一段提出两个解决问题的方案。

加分语句：

1. Due to the lack of social experience, some youngsters are not capable of distinguishing right from wrong.
使用句型：原因状语从句
2. Finally the weakness of school education is another factor causing school problems.
使用句型：动名词短语后置作定语
3. If the school and family can join hands in solving these problems, I think the students will develop healthily and the environment in schools will become much clearer.
使用句型：条件状语从句

36. 开卷有益

Topic:

As reading is important for a good education, we should encourage our children to read whatever appeals to them. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

The famous English philosopher Francis Bacon said, “Reading makes a full man”. Reading

books can strongly shape your inclination, mature your thoughts, widen you horizon and enrich your personality. Life is limited, but knowledge is boundless. The more books we read, the more knowledge we get. Hence, we should encourage our children to read more books.

However, books can also be harmful, particularly the pornographic books. Bad books contain evil thoughts. In them, there might be much description about violence, superstition, and sex. Let's suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read whatever appeals to them? If your answer to the question is "yes", you are either extremely permissive or just plain irresponsible. If children read bad books, the evil thoughts would poison their mind gradually. They will be dispirited and perhaps commit a crime.

Good books, on the other hand, teach and help children to do good things. Good books are children's real companions, and they are both instructive and inspiring. Children know past events from history books, study communication by language book, learn space and numbers through mathematics books. In a word, different kinds of good books can give them a large amount of ideas and knowledge.

Consequently, those who read good books can be inspired to grow healthily, while those who read bad ones will lead a wicked life and meet with miserable failure. So before we encourage our children to read books, we should teach and help them to identify good and bad books.

考官评分：8

译文：

英国著名哲学家培根曾说过："阅读使人充实。"读书能强有力地塑造你的爱好、磨砺你的思想、拓宽你的眼界、丰富你的个性。生命有限，但知识无限。我们读的书越多，获得的知识就越多。因此，我们应该鼓励我们的孩子读书。

但是，书也能带来危害，特别是色情书籍。坏书包含着邪恶的思想。其中可能充满许多对暴力、迷信和性的描述。让我们想象一下假如你身处父母的立场，你是否能允许你的孩子读任何吸引他们的东西？如果你的回答是肯定的，那么你不是极端放任主义就是明显的不负责任。如果孩子接触了坏的书籍，邪恶的思想将逐渐毒害他们的头脑。他们将会变得沮丧或者可能犯下罪行。

从另一方面来说，好书可以教育和帮助孩子去做有益的事情。好书是孩子们真正的朋友，它们都是富有教育性和鼓励性的。孩子们从历史书中了解过去，从语言书中学会交流，从数学书中学习空间和数字。总之，不同的书能教给他们大量的想法和知识。

因此，那些阅读好书的孩子将在鼓舞下健康成长，而阅读坏书将导致他们生活败坏并遭受痛苦的失败。所以当我们鼓励我们的孩子读书时，我们应当教会和帮助他们

去鉴别书的良莠。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“读书对成功的教育来说不可或缺，我们应该鼓励孩子看任何对他们有吸引力的书籍，你同意吗？”作者开头通过引用一句培根的名言指出读书的一个好处，第二段详尽指出读书的好处，第三段通过举例子指出不加选择地读书的坏处，最后指出自己的观点，即应该择书而读。

加分语句：

1. Reading books can strongly shape you inclination, mature your thoughts, widen you horizon and enrich your personality.
使用句型：动名词短语作主语
2. If children read bad books, the evil thoughts would poison their mind gradually.
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. Consequently, those who read good books can be inspired to grow healthily, while those who read bad ones will lead a wicked life and meet with miserable failure.
使用句型：并列句

37. 言传身教

Topic:

Children learn best by observing the behavior of adults and copying it. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

The Process of growing up is very complex for children. Among countless factors that influence children's growth, the behavior of adults plays a significant role in shaping children's inclination and character. After the baby is born, the first and the nearest adults are his/her parents. The little baby has started to learn from their parents by observing and copying the adults' talk. This learning environment is important for the babies.

There is a special case reported by the press. A baby was abandoned when she was born. A sow fed her as a piglet. When she was about eight years old, some villagers found her, her intelligence was just similar to the two-year old baby and all of her behaviors looked like a pig. From this case, we know child is a “mirror” which will reflect the behavior of the closest adults.

Along with the children's growth, adults will influence them much more, such as logical

thinking, making decision, cooperation with others, etc. The behavior of adults can give children both good and bad influence. Most of the behaviors represent adults' inclination. For instance, if media report chiefly on the shadow side of the society, children will easily incline to violence and excessive sex. Therefore, they will be infected with bad mental state.

Behavior is a direct and convincing method to teach children. Things are easier said than done. Parents always tell children those principles repeatedly, but most children can not accept it through these boring method. Adults' behavior is the most effective education method to let them observe the whole process of how to deal with the problems.

Children are like young trees, they need to be carefully irrigated, fertilized and trimmed. Adults' behavior will be greatly helpful to shape them into useful talents.

考官评分：8

译文：

孩子长大成人的过程是非常复杂的。在无数影响孩子成长的因素中，成人的行为在塑造其爱好和个性方面扮演着重要的角色。在宝宝出生后，首先面对的也是最亲近的成年人就是他们的父母。宝宝们已经开始通过留心和模仿大人的谈话从父母那学习。这种学习氛围对孩子们来说很重要。

这里有一篇特殊报道。一个孩子出生时被遗弃了。一头母猪把她当小猪一样喂养。当她大约八岁时，一些村民找到了她，她的智力跟两岁的婴孩差不多，而且所有举止行为都跟猪相似。通过这个案例，我们知道孩子像一面可以反映出最亲近的大人的行为的镜子。

在孩子的成长过程中，成人将在更多方面影响他们，比如逻辑思维、做出决定、与他人合作等。大人的举止能给孩子好的和坏的影响。孩子的大多数行为反映了成人的举止倾向。比如，如果媒体主要报道社会阴暗面，孩子们将容易倾向于暴力和纵欲。因此，他们将被感染上不良的心理状态。

言传身教是直接而有力的教育方法。说来容易做来难。父母总是再三给孩子们讲道理，但是大部分孩子不能通过这种枯燥的方式来接受。最有效的教育方式是大人行为的潜移默化，让他们观察如何解决问题的整个过程。

孩子们就像小树苗，需要精心地灌溉、施肥和修葺。成人的行为可以极大地帮助他们成为有用的人才。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“孩子通过观察和模仿大人能够很好地学习，你同意这种观点吗？”开头段作者就指出自己同意论题。第一段作者通过一个例子证明其观点，第三段指出随着孩子渐渐懂事，受父母的影响更大，第四段着重说父母的行为对孩子们的影响，

结尾指出父母应该严于律己给孩子们做出好的榜样。

加分语句：

1. When she was about eight years old, some villagers found her, her intelligence was just similar to the two-year old baby and all of her behaviors were looked like a pig.
使用句型：时间状语从句
2. Along with the children's growth, adults will influence them much more, such as logical thinking, making decision, cooperation with others, etc.
使用句型：伴随状语从句
3. Parents always tell children those principles repeatedly, but most children can not accept it through these boring method.
使用句型：并列句

38. 孩子的空闲时间应该用于学业

Topic:

Some people believe that children should engage in educational pursuits in their spare time, otherwise think they are wasting their time. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Many parents regretfully observe that their kids seem unable to come up with anything to do in their spare time besides turning on the TV or playing video games. I agree that children should make the best use of their spare time, and therefore educational programs should be their first choice when they are free.

The first reason is that educational activities, if properly planned and carried out, play a fundamental role in building children's characters. Children are in the process of forming their outlook of the outside world as of themselves. By engaging in educational pursuits in their spare time, they have the opportunity to develop themselves, to enlarge their horizons and to discover the pleasure of doing things in a creative way. Educational activities may also help children to learn and develop the skills of gaining fulfillment from doing things.

The second factor is that educational activities also help children to learn and develop the skills. What is the main task of children? It is not only playing but also learning. Almost all the parents do not wish their children can only watch TV after they grow up. Children themselves also hope they can contribute to the world and the people when they enter the society. Therefore, it is important for children to do meaningful and valuable things in their spare time such as reading and studying.

At the same time, the problem with pursuits such as watching TV and playing video games, although entertaining, is that they do not contribute to children's exploration of either themselves or the outside world in the process of their growing up. They do not require children to use any of their imagination or creativity. What is more, they are harmful to children's intellectual development. The children tend to be satisfied with being couch potatoes, happily watching the screen all the time.

To sum up, it is wise for children to discover the joy of doing educational things when they are not otherwise engaged. They will find that the experience of searching and understanding is both useful and thoroughly satisfying as well as being the basis of many skills applicable to both academic and non-academic tasks.

考官评分：8

译文：

很多父母对于他们的孩子在空闲时间除了看电视和玩电脑游戏外不能做其他事感到难过。我同意孩子们应该更好地利用他们的业余时间，所以教育节目应该成为他们空闲时的首选。

第一个理由就是如果有适当的计划并实行，教育活动在塑造孩子品格方面会起到基础作用。孩子们自己逐渐形成他们对外界的认识。通过增加在他们业余时间的教育，他们有机会去提高他们自己，去开拓眼界，并且在创造性的活动中发现做事的乐趣。教育活动也会帮助孩子去学习和开发通过做事获取成就的技能。

第二个因素是教育活动也能帮助孩子们学习和提高技能。孩子们的主要任务是什么呢？不仅仅是玩，更重要的是学习。几乎所有的父母都不希望他们的孩子长大后只会看电视。孩子们本身也希望能在进入社会时对世界和人们有所贡献。因此，让孩子们在空闲时间做些像阅读和学习一样有意义和价值的事是很重要的。

与此同时，像看电视和玩电脑游戏，尽管是让人娱乐的，但问题在于他们对于孩子们在成长的过程中对自身和外部世界的探究没有帮助。他们不需要孩子运用他们的想象力和创造力。更重要的是他们伤害了孩子的智力发展。孩子们总是趋向满足于躺在沙发上吃着薯片，快乐地看着电视。

总之，在孩子们无事可做时去寻找与教育有关的事并从中发现快乐是明智的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人认为孩子的空闲时间应该用于学业，否则他们就是在浪费时间，你同意这种观点吗？”作者开门见山提出自己的观点，即认为孩子应该把空闲时间都用于学业。接下来两段分别陈述支持自己观点的理由，即学习帮助孩子塑造性格和提高技术水平，第四段从反面论证自己的观点。结尾重述自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. educational programs, if properly planned and carried out, play a fundamental role in building children's characters.
使用句型：条件状语从句
2. By engaging in educational pursuits in their spare time, they have the opportunity to develop themselves, to enlarge their horizons and to discover the pleasure of doing things in a creative way.
使用句型：动词不定式后置作定语
3. They will find that the experience of searching and understanding is both useful and thoroughly satisfying as well as being the basis of many skills applicable to both academic and non-academic tasks.
使用句型：并列句

39. 高中生选择专业

Topic:

High school students should remain at general schools until 17 years old. Only then can they know themselves enough to choose the speciality for their future career. To what degree do you agree or disagree with the statement?

Sample Answer:

Some people think high school students should remain in general schools till 17 years old so that they are mature enough to know what speciality is suitable for their future careers. My opinion is identical with theirs.

In the first place, the policy tallies with the physiological traits of an average teenager. An average person won't become mature enough until they reach the age of 17 or 18. Students at the age of 17 will have a better idea about themselves. They learn to be responsible for what they decide.

In the second place, staying in high schools for longer years helps students to enlarge their common knowledge before they choose their speciality, which enables them to discover their real interests and strong points. With longer years in high school, students may have more experience which helps to understand life and the society so that they may choose their specialiy according to the demand of the society. As a result, they may avoid detours.

Of course, I am not denying the merits of leaving high school earlier, before 17. Some people

mature earlier not only physiologically but intellectually. They may find quite inappropriate for them to remain in high school until 17. Those who leave high school earlier to receive higher education or pursue their careers will certainly possess an apparent advantage over others who don't. Therefore, we shall allow people to decide for themselves according to their specific condition.

Frankly speaking, both views are well-grounded. However, if I have to choose one of these two, I am in favor of the first opinion that students should stay in general schools till 17, which can ensure a sound and solid foundation for all the students to further their study at the tertiary level or pursue their career.

考官评分：8

译文：

一些人认为高中生在17岁以前还是应该待在普通的学校，直到他们足够成熟知道选择哪个专业对他们将来的事业最合适。我的观点与他们一样。

首先，这项政策符合青少年心理特征的平均水平。平均人们只有到了17或18岁的时候才足够成熟。学生到了17岁才对自己有一个更全面的了解。他们学会对自己所做的决定负责。

其次，中学阶段可以帮助学生扩大知识面，然后选择他们自己的专业，这能够使他们发现自己真正的兴趣和优势。在较长的高中生活中，学生可以丰富自身的经验，这有助于他们理解社会生活，使他们可以根据社会的需要选择自己的专业。因此，可能会避免他们走弯路。

当然，我不否认在17岁之前较早地离开高中也有一些优点。有些人不仅在心理上成熟较早，在智力上同样如此。他们可能会觉得留在高中直到17岁对他们来说是非常不适合的。那些较早离开高中而选择接受高等教育或者追求他们事业的人，无疑比那些继续高中学习的人有明显的优势。因此，我们应该让人们根据自身的条件做出决定。

坦率地讲，这两种观点都很有道理。然而，如果我不得不从两者中选其一，我更加赞成第一种观点，那就是学生应该待在普通学校直到17岁，这可以确保所有学生拥有健全和坚实的基础，从而进一步接受高等教育或者追求他们的事业。

范文点评：

题目说的是“高中生在17岁之前应该留在普通学校，只有到了17岁他们才能足够了解自己并选择自己将来职业的方向。你是否赞同此观点？”这是典型的辩论型题目，作者采用一边倒结构，共写了5段。开头段开门见山，直接给出观点“高中生在17岁之前应该留在普通学校”，接下来是两个理由段。第四段给出让步，说到了“17岁前离开高中”的好处，使论证更完整。最后一段再次强调观点，概括理由。文章论证结构完整、严谨。在遣词造句方面本文有很多亮点，运用了一定量的高分词汇，句型比较

多样，没有运用多少模板句型。文章观点明确，结构清晰，词句上乘。

加分语句：

1. In the second place, staying in high schools for longer years helps students to enlarge their common knowledge before they choose their speciality, which enables them to discover their real interests and strong points.
使用句型：动名词短语
2. Of course, I am not denying the merits of leaving high school earlier, before 17.
使用句型：同位语
3. However, if I have to choose one of these two, I am in favor of the first opinion that students should stay in general schools till 17.
使用句型：同位语从句

第二大类：家庭生活

1. 照看老年人

Topic:

Should old people stay at home or be placed in nursing homes?

Sample Answer:

Parents have devoted all their lives and energy to their children and when they are old, it is time for their children to repay their care and love. Therefore, it seems that it should be the children's responsibility to take good care of their parents in their later years. However, I believe that a better way of ensuring that aged parents lead a happy and healthy life is to put them in nursing homes.

Living in nursing homes, they have more opportunities to communicate with their peers. Keeping each other's company, they don't feel lonely and can do a great deal of things together, such as morning exercise, playing games, and exchanging memories and stories from their past. On the other hand, if they live at home, they are often left alone when their children and grandchildren are away working or studying.

In such retirement homes, aging people can receive intensive medical care from professional doctors. Besides, they can receive a proper diet prepared by dieticians to meet their individual requirements. This is especially good for those old people in poor health. Moreover, they could have regular medical check-ups so that any disease could be diagnosed in its early stages. What is the most beneficial is that if any disease strikes them, medical services are immediately available.

Indeed, there are also benefits for children's work and study when nursing homes take over the task of caring for the elderly. Children, free from care, can devote themselves to work or study and achieve more success.

Since nursing homes benefit seniors and other family members so much, I believe that old people should be sent to nursing homes.

考官评分：8

译文：

父母把他们全部的生命和精力投入到他们的孩子身上，那么当他们老去，就是他们的孩子要偿还他们的关心和爱的时候了。因此，善待晚年的父母似乎是孩子应该负起的责任。但是我认为一个能确保父母快乐健康生活的更好方法是把他们送到养老院去。

在养老院里生活，他们有更多的机会与同龄人进行交流。这样互相陪伴，他们不会感到孤独而且还可以一起做很多事情，比如晨练、玩游戏、一起交流过去的记忆和故事。相反如果他们生活在自己家里，那么当孩子或者孙子在外工作或者学习的时候，他们就会感到很孤单。

在这种养老院中，老人可以得到专业医生精心的医疗护理。此外，他们还可以收到一份通过食物疗法针对他们个人需要而准备的适合的食谱。这对健康情况不好的老人是十分有好处的。而且，他们会接受定期的身体检查，这样就可以使任何疾病在发展初期就被发现。最关建的好处就是当有任何疾病侵害他们的时候，可以立刻进行医疗救护。

确实，养老院接管看护老人的工作，对孩子的工作和学习也是有好处的。从看护中脱身出来的孩子可以在工作或者学习上投入更多精力，从而取得更多的成功。

既然养老院对老年人和其他家庭成员都有益处，那么我认为老人应该被送到养老院去。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“老年人应该被赡养在家中还是送到养老院？”这是辩论型题目，也是一个较为常见的题目，也体现了现在的社会现象和人们的家庭观。范文使用一边倒结构中的“背景＋说出自己的观点”格式，这种结构相对不好写，需要下面的理由足够有说服力。开头段使用三句话，前两句做背景，第三句表明自己的观点，即老年人应该被赡养在养老院。中间写了三个理由段，第一个理由段从正反两方面论述了“在养老院里生活，他们有更多的机会与同龄人进行交流”。在第二个理由段中，作者连用了几个表递进关系的连接词来论述老年人在养老院里可以得到更好的饮食和医疗上的照顾，这是本文的一个加分点。第三个理由段从儿女受益的角度再次强调了老年人被赡养在养老院的好处。第五段先重申理由，即“养老院对老年人和其他家庭成员都有益处”，最后重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构清晰，三个理由段环环紧扣，模板句少，大量使用从句句式也是高分的原因。

加分语句：

1. Living in nursing homes, they have more opportunities to communicate with their peers.
使用句型：分词短语前置作状语

2. However, I believe that a better way of ensuring that aged parents lead a happy and healthy life is to put them in nursing homes.
使用句型：宾语从句
3. What is the most beneficial is that if any disease strikes them, medical services are immediately available.
使用句型：主语从句

2. 孩子缺少父母关注

Topic:

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

QQ: 2029808

Sample Answer:

In recent years, many parents have little time for their children. Some people are of the opinion that children do not get as much attention from their parents as children did in the past. On the other hand, towards the same issue, other people have a different attitude. Before giving my opinion, I think it is important to look at the argument on both sides.

There are several reasons which suggest that children do not get as much attention from their parents as children did in the past. On one hand, people face fierce competition and suffer from great pressure. They have to devote more time and energy to their careers and therefore have no time with their children. Besides, high technology brings them more interesting things which can easily attract their attention such as watching TV, surfing the Internet and playing games. They are addicted to these activities, totally ignoring their children. More important, the record of divorce rate has been constantly renewed. Obviously, children from broken family get less care and attention from their parents.

However, there are a large number of people who hold a different view concerning this case. They believe that children get more attention from their parents than children did in the past. For one thing, with the development of technology, more and more machines replace man's labor. Therefore, people enjoy more and more free time at home with their children. For another, with the development of economy, people earn more money. Some parents even give up their decent job and devote all their energy to their children. Last but not least, there is a sharp decrease in the number of children a family has. Consequently, each child gets more attention and care from their parents.

Both opinions make sense, and consequently it is hard to decide which one is more reasonable. From my own perspective, children get more attention from their parents than children did in the past. Parents spend more time with their children. They have more money to ensure their children's needs. In addition, the number of children a family has decreases dramatically.

考官评分：7

译文：

最近几年，很多父母几乎没有时间花在孩子身上。一些人认为现在的孩子不像以前的孩子那样得到父母很多的关注。另一方面，对于同样的问题，其他一些人持有不同的看法。在给出我的意见以前，我认为应该看看双方的观点。

有很多原因支持现在的孩子不像以前的孩子那样得到父母很多关注的观点。一方面，人们面临激烈的竞争，承受很大的压力。他们必须努力学习和工作来满足社会的需求。他们不得不投入更多的时间和精力在他们的事业上。因此，没有时间和他们的孩子在一起。而且，高科技带给他们更多有趣的事情，这些事物很容易吸引人们的注意力，例如看电视、网上冲浪或者打游戏。人们沉溺于这些活动中，完全忽视了它们的孩子。更重要的是，离婚率屡创新高。很显然，来自破碎家庭的孩子得到父母的关心和关注更少。

然而，有很多人对于这个问题持有不同的观点。他们认为现在的孩子得到父母的关注要比以前的孩子多。第一，随着科技的发展，越来越多的机器取代了人的劳动。因此，人们享有越来越多的空闲时间在家中和孩子在一起。第二，随着经济的发展，人们挣的钱更多。有些父母甚至舍弃自己体面的工作全身心地照顾孩子。最后，每个家庭孩子的数量急剧下降。因此，每个孩子从父母那里得到的关注和关心更多。

双方都有道理，因此很难决定哪一方更有道理。在我看来，现在的孩子得到父母的关注要比以前的孩子多。父母会花更多的时间和孩子在一起。他们有更多的钱保证满足孩子的需要。而且，每个家庭孩子的数量急剧下降。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现代生活模式意味着父母几乎没有时间和他们的孩子在一起。很多孩子不像以前的孩子那样得到父母很多的关注。你同意这种观点吗？”这是典型的辩论型题目。题目中包含“what extent”，所以，必须使用对称式结构。范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段写了四句话，第一句介绍背景，中间两句陈述两种相反的观点，最后一句引起下文。中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段，说孩子不像以前那样得到父母很多关注，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。第三段，说很多人对于这个问题持有不同的观点，说了三个理由，每个理由写2句话左右。最后一段，先承认两种观点都有道理，继而表明自己的观点，然后各用一句话改写第三段中的每个理由。

加分语句：

1. On the other hand, towards the same issue, other people have a different attitude.
使用句型：插入语
2. They are addicted to these activities, totally ignoring their children.
使用句型：被动句
3. For one thing, with the development of technology, more and more machines replace man's labor.
使用句型：介词短语作前置状语

3. 家庭成员关系不亲密

Topic:

It is generally acknowledged that families are now not as close as they used to be. Give possible reasons and your recommendations.

Sample Answer:

In the past, family was a very important concept in people's minds, and it was the center of many people's lives. Nowadays, however, the relationship between family members is not as close as before. What factors lead to this phenomenon and what we can do to solve the problem have become a concern to many people. In my opinion, the following reasons need to be taken into consideration.

The first reason that can be seen by every person is that people face fierce competition and suffer from great pressure. They have to work and study hard to meet the demand of the society. They have to devote more time and energy to their careers. Therefore, some people are too occupied to spare time for their family.

Another factor that we must consider is that there are more entertainment forms available. Nowadays high technology brings us more interesting things which can easily attract people's attention, such as watching TV, surfing the Internet or playing video games. As a result, people are indulged in these activities, totally neglecting the feelings of other family members.

The third and very important reason is that people are now more independent than before. It is much easier to make more friends now as a result of the rapid improvement in telecommunication. Apart from their family, they can easily get help from their friends. Thus, they are not as dependent upon their families as before.

This issue should be well taken into consideration. As to how to address the problem, people put forward various suggestions. The most important approach is that we should spare more time to be together with our beloved no matter how occupied we are. In the second place, teach the children a sense of family when they are still young in order to form good habits like writing letters and making telephone calls to each other. In addition, the government should organize activities to promote public awareness of the importance of a harmonious family relationship.

考官评分：7

译文：

过去，家庭在人们心中是一个很重要的观念，并且是很多人生活的中心。然而现在，家庭成员之间的关系不再像以前那样亲密了。什么因素导致了这个现象，以及我们怎么做才能解决这个问题已经为很多人所关注。在我看来，如下的原因需要被考虑。

每个人都能看到的第一个原因是人们面临激烈的竞争，承受很大的压力。他们必须努力学习和工作来满足社会的需求。他们不得不投入更多的时间和精力在他们的事业上。因此，一些人太忙了以至于很少有空余的时间留给他们的家人。

我们必须考虑的另外一个原因是有更多的娱乐形式。现在高科技带给我们更多有趣的事情，它们可以很容易地吸引人们注意，例如看电视、网上冲浪或者打游戏。人们沉溺于这些活动中，完全忽视了家人的感受。

第三个非常重要的原因是如今人们比过去更加独立。因为通讯的发展，现在交到更多的朋友更容易。除了家庭，人们可以很容易地从朋友那里得到帮助。因此，他们不像以前那样依赖家庭。

这个问题应该被认真考虑。至于如何解决这个问题，人们提出了各种各样的建议。最重要的办法是，无论我们有多忙都要抽出时间陪自己的家人。其次，我们应该在我们的孩子还小的时候使他们建立起家庭观念进而养成好的习惯，如：给家人写信和打电话。最后，政府应该组织活动来提升公众对一个和谐的家庭关系的重要性的认识。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“人们现在普遍承认家庭成员的关系不像过去那样亲密了，请给出可能的原因并提出你的建议。”这是由一个社会现象引发的思考和评论，应属解释型题目。文章共写了五段，开头段共写了四句话，前两句阐述题目中所说的社会现象，后两句提出问题和引起下文。第二、三、四段分别提出了一个原因，分别是竞争压力大、娱乐形式多和人们比过去更加独立，每个原因写了两三个支持句。最后一段用两句话承接上文后提出了三个解决办法。文章较多地使用了定语从句，尤其是前两个原因段的主题句，而且连接词新颖多变。但使用了较多模板句。

加分语句：

1. What factors lead to this phenomenon and what we can do to solve the problem have become a concern to many people.
使用句型：主语从句
2. Nowadays high technology brings us more interesting things which can easily attract people's attention, such as watching TV, surfing the Internet or playing video games.
使用句型：定语从句
3. As a result, people are indulged in these activities, totally neglecting the feelings of other family members.
使用句型：分词作后置状语

4. 父母和老师

Topic:

Parents are the best teachers. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Obviously, the earliest teachers we have in our lives in most cases are our parents, and they are generally the most involved in the development and education of their children. Yet neither are all parents good teachers nor are those good parents, in most cases, the best teachers.

First of all, not all parents are good teachers. As normal individuals, some parents more or less have bad habits. Even though parents almost instinctively devote themselves to cultivating their offspring, the outcome might turn out to be disappointment, for all children tend to unconsciously or subconsciously copy everything from their parents. Another deficiency of parents as teachers is the fact that most parents lack the common senses of education. All too often we observe that some parents tend to pursue their own cherished but failed dreams by forcing their children to develop in a prearranged direction.

Moreover, some parents are qualified as good teachers, but not all of them are the best ones. When children are in the preliminary school, it is not surprising that parents are capable of teaching their children almost every subject. But the situation will not last long. We live in a world where knowledge is accumulated by multiplying and at the same time becomes more and more specialized. Therefore, to be a professional in a certain field today takes a much long time than ever before. No parent is able to be professional in all fields, though they might be experts in one or more fields.

Most parts of children's education is virtually beyond teachers' reaches. In a word, it is rather superficial to simply say that parents are the best teachers.

考官评分：8

译文：

显然，大多数情况下，我们的启蒙老师就是我们的父母，他们一般对孩子的教育和发展起着至关重要的作用。但是，不是所有的父母都是好老师。而且，在大多数情况下，那些好的父母也不是最好的老师。

首先，不是所有的父母都是好老师。作为平常人，有些父母多多少少有一些坏习惯。即使父母几乎本能地献身于培育他们的孩子，但是结果可能令人失望。因为所有的孩子都趋向于下意识地或者刻意地模仿他们父母的行为。父母作为老师的另一个缺点是大多数父母缺乏教育孩子的常识。我们常常看到这种情况，父母通过强迫他们的孩子按照制定好的计划发展来实现他们自己向往的但是没有实现的梦想。

其次，虽然一些父母能成为好老师，但却都不是最好的老师。当孩子还仅仅在初级学校时，父母有能力在几乎所有科目上给予孩子指导。但是，这种情况并不会持续太久。我们生活在一个知识飞速积聚并且专业化越来越突出的时代，因此，成为某个领域的专家在今天比以前困难得多。尽管一些父母可能是一个或者多个领域的专家，但是没有谁可以精通所有领域。

孩子们的大部分教育实质上在父母的能力范围之外。概括来讲，简单地说父母是最好的老师是很不全面的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“家长是最好的老师，你是否认同该观点？”这是典型的辩论型题目。文章采用一边倒结构，但又不同于以往的一边倒。开头段采用欲抑先扬的手法，先用一句话承认题目中的观点，然后直截了当地用两句话提出了相反的观点，即不是所有的父母都是好老师和不是所有的好父母都是最好的老师，紧接着用两个理由段进行了论证。第一个理由段用五个支持句论证了不是所有的父母都是好老师。在第二个理由段中，考生又进一步阐释了即使再好的父母中也无法成为最好的老师的观点，用了四个支持句。最后一段用两句话总结并再次重申观点。本文逻辑清晰，观点鲜明，给考官留下深刻印象。另外，句型的多变和加分词汇的使用让本文增色不少。

加分语句：

1. Yet neither are all parents good teachers nor are those good parents, in most cases, the best teachers.

使用句型：插入语、倒装句

2. Another deficiency of parents as teachers is the fact that most parents lack the common

senses of education.
使用句型：同位语从句
3. No parent is able to be professional in all fields, though they might be experts in one or more fields.
使用句型：让步状语从句

5. 童年最重要

Topic:

A person's childhood years (the time from the birth to twelve years of age) are the most important years of a person's life. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

It is generally accepted that a person's childhood years are very important years of their life, but it is hardly appropriate to say those years are the most important.

We do not reject the importance of childhood years. Actually it is rather important for the later part of a person's life. Our lives are subject to surroundings. Our world views have been structured from our childhood. Therefore, every one actually sees his own world differently to others. Even though we all live in a single world, every one of us in fact lives in distinctive worlds, which are determined by our distinctive perceptions from individual to individual. Hence, we should not be surprised that a person's life is influenced by one's childhood.

Childhood, however, is merely one of several factors that shape one's later life. Among various factors is one's learning ability. Human beings are superior to any other animals simply because of their ability to learn. Psychology teaches us that training and self-training can alter our characteristics which may eventually alter our lives. Furthermore, learning is a life long process, which means every part of one's life could be an essential period and could play an indispensable role in one's life. For examples, Einstein was taken for an idiot by his teacher when he was a child. The awkward attitude of his stupid teacher made Einstein's childhood an awful one. Nevertheless, Einstein did lead a wonderful life.

Most parents nowadays seem to believe that childhood is the most important phase of one's life, and therefore often force their children to learn those alleged essential skills. The fact is, such behavior is rather presumptuous, because, there still are many other important factors that affect one's life.

考官评分：8

译文：

公认的是，一个人的童年在人的一生中是非常重要的，但是很难说是最重要的。

我们不否认童年的重要性。的确，它对一个人日后的生活是相当重要的。我们的生活受环境的支配，我们的世界观在童年就已经形成。因此，每一个人对他或她所处的世界的看法与别人都是不同的。即使大家生活在同一个世界里，事实上，我们中的每一个人都活在一个与众不同的世界中。这是因为每个人对世界有着不同的感知。因此，我们不应该怀疑一个人的童年的确影响着人生。

然而，童年仅仅是一个人成长的几个因素之一。学习能力也是这众多的因素之一。人类优越于其他动物的原因只不过因为有学习能力。心理学告诉我们训练和自我训练能够改变我们的性格从而最终改变我们的人生。此外，学习是一个长期的过程，这意味着人生的每一步都是至关重要的时期，并且学习也扮演着人生中不可分割的角色。如爱因斯坦小时候就被他的老师称为白痴。这位愚蠢的老师的态度导致了爱因斯坦糟糕的童年。然而，爱因斯坦的一生是非常精彩的。

大多数的家长都认为童年是人生中最重要的阶段，因此常常强迫他们的子女去学习那些所谓的重要技能。但事实是，这种做法是相当专横的。因为还有很多其它的影响人生的重要因素。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一个人的童年（从出生到12岁）是一生中最重要的阶段，你同意这种观点吗？”这是典型的辩论型题目。本章共写了四段，开头段用一句话表明观点——承认童年重要，但不是最重要的。接下来的两个理由段从正反两个方面论证观点。第一个理由段部分同意题目中的观点，即童年确实是一个重要的人生阶段。第二个理由段从相反的角度阐明了童年的地位——众多成长因素之一，并用爱因斯坦的例子恰当地论证了学习因素可以使人生的每一步都是至关重要的，甚至可以弥补糟糕的童年带来的不良影响。最后一段从一个侧面重申观点，即除童年外还有很多其它的影响人生的重要因素。文章写法新颖，构思巧妙，并且使用了一些加分短语和词汇，如be subject to。

加分语句：

1. Even though we all live in a single world, every one of us in fact lives in distinctive worlds, which are determined by our distinctive perceptions from individual to individual.
使用句型：让步状语从句、定语从句

2. Among various factors is one's learning ability.
使用句型：倒装句

3. which means every part of one's life could be an essential period and could play an indispensable role in one's life.
使用句型：并列句

6. 孩子早送幼儿园

Topic:

Nowadays, nurseries and kindergartens take care of children from an early age, so women can return to their work and children can get used to the society early. Is this a good thing? What's your opinion?

Sample Answer:

Child care is a big issue in all families, and there is a heated debate on the best method of handling it. Nowadays there is a growing tendency for parents to send their children earlier to nurseries and kindergartens. Some even go to nurseries and kindergartens at the age 2 or 3 so that mothers can be freed from child-care and pursue their own careers. People from different backgrounds, however, hold different attitudes on the matter in question.

Some people claim that children should be sent to nurseries earlier. First of all, psychologically speaking, the child needs more opportunities to communicate with his peers. The main task of the child-care establishments is to inculcate honesty, courage, discipline, cooperation, friendliness, and good manners. Second, it is beneficial for them to receive systematic and scientific care and rudimentary knowledge from well-trained professionals. Last but not least, sending children earlier to nursery schools enables mothers to devote more time and energy to their jobs. In this way, career success becomes more possible, which is very beneficial to the whole family.

However, people rarely reach an absolute consensus on such a controversial issue. The opponents argue that sending children earlier to nursery schools has its demerits. In the first place, it may lead to poorer parent-child relationship for lack of emotional communication. In addition, with mother staying at home, children will be better cared for and given more attention. On the other hand, in nurseries and kindergartens, there is the possibility of lacking adequate care and attention because there are so many children in a class. Moreover, although the family may lose some income, its expenditure will also be greatly reduced. It will no longer be necessary to pay for attending nurseries and kindergartens.

Undeniable, there are points in both sides of the argument. But after a careful consideration of the above reasons, I stand on the side of the opponents. Starting nursery schools too early is harmful for children mentally. Children who are sent earlier to nursery schools lack the affection of parents. Furthermore, mothers are the first teacher of their own child and exert profound impact on the child's future growth.

考官评分：8

译文：

照顾孩子对所有家庭来说都是一个大问题，对于解决这个问题的最好方法存在激烈的争论。如今家长提早把孩子送去幼儿园或托儿所的趋势逐渐增大。有些孩子甚至在2、3岁时就被送去托儿所，以便他们的妈妈能从照顾孩子中解脱出来去追求她们自己的事业。然而，不同背景的人们在这个问题上持有不同的观点。

有些人声称孩子们应该更早些被送去托儿所。首先，从心理学上讲，孩子们需要更多的机会来和他们的同龄人交流。托儿所的主要任务是教导他们做到诚实、勇敢、守纪、协作、友善和礼貌。其次，从训练有素的专业人员那里受到系统和科学的照顾并得到初步知识对孩子们是有益的。最后但并非最不重要的一点是，早些送孩子去托儿所学校能让母亲们投入更多时间和精力在她们的工作上。这样，事业更有可能获得成功，这对整个家庭都是有益的。

然而，人们在这个有争议的问题上很少能达成绝对的共识。反对者提出过早地送孩子们去托儿所学校是有缺陷的。首先，由于缺少情感交流，这可能导致更糟糕的亲子关系。此外，当母亲留在家里时，孩子们能够更好地被照顾并得到更多的关注。另一方面，在托儿所，由于一个班级里有太多的孩子，就会存在缺乏足够的照顾和关注的可能性。另外，尽管家庭可能会损失一部分收入，但家庭支出也会大幅减少。支付入托费也不再是必须的了。

不可否认的是，争论的双方都有很多的道理。但是经过对以上原因的仔细考虑之后，我站在反对者一边。过早的开始托儿所学校生活对孩子们的心理是有害的。那些被过早送去托儿所学校的孩子们缺乏来自父母的关爱。此外，母亲是孩子的第一个老师，而且对孩子们未来的成长发挥着意义深远的影响。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现如今孩子们很早就被送去托儿所或幼儿园，这样母亲们就可以回到她们的工作中去，而且孩子们也可以从小适应社会。这样是否有利？你的观点是什么？”这是辩论型题目，采用对称式从两个方面入手比较好写。共写了四段，开头段用三句介绍背景，用一句引出下文的两种观点。在下面的两个观点段中，分别用了三个理由来支持相关观点。最后一段先承接上文，表明两种观点都有道理，然后阐明自己的观点——支持反方，并说明了三点理由。全文结构清晰，连接词使用准确，也有加分词汇。

加分语句：

1. People from different backgrounds, however, hold different attitudes on the matter in question.

使用句型：插入语

2. In this way, career success becomes more possible, which is very beneficial to the whole family.
使用句型：定语从句
3. In addition, with mother staying at home, children will be better cared for and given more attention.
使用句型：介词短语作伴随状语

7. 体罚孩子

Topic:

Corporal punishment has been practiced in families for quite a long time. In recent years, people's attitudes towards this practice have undergone drastic changes. Nowadays many people strongly oppose it. Should corporal punishment be abolished?

Sample Answer:

Psychologists warn the parents to respect children's freedom and rights. A good old-fashioned corporal punishment is out of the question. On the other hand, cases of corporal punishment are reported to take place in families now and then. Indeed, the issue whether or not corporal punishment should be abolished has aroused a heated discussion among people.

Those who strongly approve of the practice have cogent reasons for it. First of all, as a proverb says, "spare the rod, spoil the child". Children should be taught to respect discipline, which is the basis of all achievements. Little children are like young trees. In order to grow well, they need to be carefully irrigated, fertilized and trimmed. Furthermore, it helps to reinforce the authority of teachers and parents. Children are hardy creatures. Sometimes they will test the patience of their parents and teacher; teachers and parents should not be too permissive; otherwise they will spoil the children.

But the people who are against this kind of punishment also have sound reasons. In the first place, it seriously violates the legal rights and interests for children. Children are human beings too. They enjoy the same equal human rights as adults do. Their parents have no right to exercise corporal punishment on them. In addition, children may be hurt psychologically. Researches reveal that students who suffer from corporal punishment tend to resort to violence in their future life. Last but not least, it endangers children's physical development. It is a kind of brutality and cruelty which may lead to injury or even death of the children. Recently it is reported in the newspaper that one child lost his hearing due to his father's cruelty.

When we consider these two sides more carefully, we can see that corporal punishment does

more harm than good to children. Their rights are violated by the uncivilized action. It is detrimental to children's physical and mental development. Therefore, corporal punishment should by all means be forbidden in families.

考官评分： 8

译文：

心理学家警告家长们应尊重孩子们的自由和权力。那种传统的好的办法——体罚是根本行不通的。另一方面，据报道这种体罚的案例在家庭中却是屡见不鲜。关于体罚是否应该被废止的问题确实在人群中引起了一场激烈的讨论。

那些强烈赞成这种做法的人持有很令人信服的理由。首先，就像谚语说的一样，“不打不成才”。我们应该教育孩子们去尊重纪律，这是取得一切成就的基础。小孩子就像小树苗一样。为了茁壮成长，他们需要被仔细灌溉、施肥和修剪。此外，这种惩罚有助于老师和家长巩固他们的威信。孩子们是很倔强的。有时他们会考验父母和老师的耐心，而父母和老师们不应该太过娇惯他们，否则就会宠坏孩子。

但那些反对这种惩罚的人也有可靠的理由。首先，它严重违犯了孩子们的合法权利和利益。孩子也是人，他们和成年人享有同等的权利。家长没有权力去对孩子实行肉体惩罚。另外，孩子可能会遭到心理上的伤害。研究表明遭受过体罚的孩子倾向于在他们今后的人生中使用暴力。最后但并非最不重要的一点是，这会危及孩子们的身体发育。这是一种野蛮而且残忍的行为，很可能会导致孩子受伤甚至死亡。最近报纸上就有报道说一个孩子因为他父亲的残忍行为而失聪。

当我们仔细考虑这两方面的意见时，我们会发现体罚对孩子是弊大于利的。孩子的权利被这种很不文明的举动侵犯了，这对他们心理和生理的发育成长都是有害的。因此，应该尽一切办法在家庭中禁止体罚。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“很长时间以来，体罚孩子是家庭中的一个惯例。但是最近几年中，人们对这一惯例的观念发生了巨大的变化。现在有很多人强烈地反对体罚。体罚应该被废除吗？”该题宜采用对称式写法，既说明体罚曾是“惯例”的原因，又要突出现在受到“强烈反对”的理由。共写了四段，开头段用三句话阐释背景，然后用一句话引起下文。在两种意见的理由段中，分别写了两个理由支持体罚和三个理由反对之，在第二个理由段中还举了实例，为下文说明自己的观点作铺垫。结尾段提出了自己的观点，即体罚对孩子是弊大于利的，最后提出呼吁——应该尽一切办法在家庭中禁止体罚。除句式整齐、语言逻辑性强外，加分词汇的使用也是高分的原因之一。

加分语句：

1. Those who strongly approve of the practice have cogent reasons for it.
使用句型：定语从句

2. First of all, as a proverb says, "spare the rod, spoil the child".
使用句型：插入语
3. When we consider these two sides more carefully, we can see that corporal punishment does more harm than good to children.
使用句型：时间状语从句

8. 惩罚孩子

Topic:

Different people hold different views as to whether parents should adopt instruction or punishment as the principal method for raising their children. If punishment is chosen as the main method, in what ways would you recommend that parents carry it out?

Sample Answer:

Some believe that parents should resort to instruction and edification as the main ways to raise their children, while many others maintain that the predominant measure parents ought to take is to discipline them, to make sure that they don't fall into the same pits in the future. Personally I agree with the latter opinion. Moreover, I believe that the best results can be obtained in the following ways.

In the first place, parents should try to create a family milieu in which the character development of their children is not suppressed and the young feel free to air their own points of view on various matters. The result will be that the young people will grow up to be men and women of honesty, sincerity, professional commitment and expertise.

In the second place, parents should show due respect for their children's personal interests and inclinations as regards their future careers. Some parents try to blueprint the entire future development paths of their children when they are convinced that their authority allows no challenge and their discipline will do the young no harm. However, parents should be on guard against any overuse of preaching and discipline lest it provoke nothing but resentment and rebellion.

All in all, disciplining the young can indeed impress upon their minds the conduct they are expected to adopt in society. Yet, the aim of punishment should not be to make the children regard their parents as dictators and fear them. Parents should do all they can to leave plenty of latitude for the development of their children's characters, and not over-use the rod of discipline.

考官评分：8

译文：

有些人认为应该将指导和启迪作为培养孩子的主要方式，但是其他人却觉得约束孩子是父母最应该做的事，从而确保孩子将来不会再犯以前犯过的错误。我个人同意后一种看法。而且，我认为通过以下几种方法能够取得培养孩子的最好结果。

第一，父母应该尝试着去创造一个孩子们的性格成长不被压抑并且能自由地发表自己看法的家庭氛围。这样，孩子们就能成长为诚实、有敬畏心并有专业技术和素养的成年人。

第二，父母应该尊重孩子们的兴趣爱好和他们对未来生涯的规划。有些父母会为他们的孩子设计好未来的发展蓝图，他们确信他们的权威不会受任何挑战而且他们的约束对孩子有益无害。然而，父母要注意不应该说教、约束过了头，以至于不仅没有任何好处，还会引起孩子们的愤恨和反抗。

总之，约束孩子能让孩子知道哪些行为能够被社会所接纳。还有，惩罚的目标不应该是让孩子们觉得他们的父母是独裁者并对他们感到恐惧。父母应该尽一切可能为孩子们的性格成长留下足够的空间，而不是将约束这个杠杆用过度了。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“对于家长应该主要采取教导还是惩罚的方式来培养孩子的问题，不同人有不同的观点。如果选择后者，对于该怎样将其付诸实践你有什么提议？”这类题目比较少见，属于辩论文中的其他类型，虽然出现了双方的观点，但是指定其中一种让考生写，相当于命题作文，而且提出了问题。考生不但需要再次申明观点，把能证明该观点的理由写出来，更要给出解决办法。写法相当于一边倒式，共写了四段，开头段介绍背景、重申观点并引起下文，然后写了两个解决方法段。最后一段总结了上文并提出了注意事项。

加分语句：

1. The result will be that the young people will grow up to be men and women of honesty, sincerity, professional commitment and expertise.
使用句型：表语从句
2. Some parents try to blueprint the entire future development paths of their children when they are convinced that their authority allows no challenge and their discipline will do the young no harm.
使用句型：复合从句（时间状语从句中有并列句）
3. Yet, the aim of punishment should not be to make the children regard their parents as dictators and fear them.
使用句型：不定式表被动语态

9. 父母花更多的时间同孩子在一起

Topic:

Some people hold that parents should spend more time with their children. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

In China, both of the parents have their jobs. With the development of economy, people tend to pursue high quality living conditions. Most of the parents try their best to offer their children comfortable circumstances, but they seldom have time to stay with their children. In my point of view, no matter how busy they are, they should make the best use of their time to stay with their children.

First, the love between children and adults will be improved by spending more time on their children. Children could feel parents' affection through the genial conversation and sharing their pleasure with them. Every time when parents take them to amusement park, help them to prepare their birthday parties, applaud for them when they are competing in the sports meeting, the time they spend with children will become treasure in their memories.

Second, children need the direction from their parents. There are some wrong behaviors in our society such as dishonesty, corruption, violence and eroticism and so on. Children have weak resistance in defending this detrimental influence. In this case, parents' instructions seem to be very important to children's growth. Parents should sit down and talk with them about what they should do and should not do. In addition, if parents often spend time in staying with their children, adults' good behaviors will greatly influence their children.

Here I do not deny that there are some disadvantages in spending too much time on children. Some parents restrict their children, and give them little freedom to develop their interests. Therefore, I emphasize that parents should educate and instruct their children appropriately in their spare time apart from their busy works.

考官评分：8

译文：

在中国，孩子的双亲都有他们自己的工作。随着经济的发展，人们趋向于追求高品质生活环境。大多数的家长尽他们最大的努力给他们的孩子提供舒适的环境，但是他们很少有时间与他们的孩子在一起。我认为，不管有多忙，他们都应该抽出足够的

时间去陪伴他们的孩子。

首先，孩子与家长之间的爱会因家长花费更多的时间去陪伴孩子而增加。孩子们可以通过友好的交谈感受家长的爱并且分享他们的快乐。每当家长带着他们去游乐园，帮助他们准备生日派对，在运动会上为他们喝彩，这段与孩子们一起度过的时光将会变成他们记忆中的宝藏。

其次，孩子们需要他们家长的引导。在我们的社会中有许多不好的行为，比如不诚实、腐败、暴力和色情等等。孩子对这些有害的影响抵抗力微弱。因此，家长的指导似乎对孩子们的成长非常重要。家长应该坐下来并且与他们交流应该做什么和不应该做什么。另外，如果家长经常花费时间与孩子待在一起，成年人的好的行为将会大大影响他们的孩子。

我不否认花费过多的时间在孩子身上有一些缺点。一些家长约束他们的孩子，并且给他们很少的自由去发展自己的兴趣。因此，我强调家长应该适当地用他们忙碌工作中的一部分空闲时间来教育和指导他们的孩子。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“父母应该花更多时间与孩子在一起，你同意这种观点吗？”这是典型的辩论型题目。文章采用一边倒结构，论证自己的观点——不管家长们有多忙，也应该用足够的时间去陪伴他们的孩子。共写了四段，开头段用两句话介绍背景，然后用一句话表明观点和引起下文。接下来写了两个理由段，即孩子与家长之间的爱会通过一起度过更多的时间而增加，以及孩子们需要家长的引导，并分别用三个和五个支持句来论证分论点。结尾段也用两个句子从反面承认了这样做的弊端，最后给出一个适中的解决方案——家长适当用他们忙碌工作中的一部分空闲时间来教育和指导他们的孩子。论点鲜明，论据充分。

加分语句：

1. With the development of economy, people tend to pursue high quality living conditions.
使用句型：原因状语从句

2. Every time when parents take them to amusement park, help them to prepare their birthday parties, applaud for them when they are competing in the sports meeting, the time they spend with children will become treasure in their memories.
使用句型：并列句

3. In my point of view, no matter how busy they are, they should make the best use of their time to stay with their children.
使用句型：让步状语从句

第三大类：现代科技

1. 飞机是最重要的发明

Topic:

Nowadays the jet plane is considered to be one of the most important and influential inventions in the world. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Sample Answer:

Since jet plane appeared in the 1950s, it has had some revolutionary effects. Many people are of the opinion that it is one of the most important and influential inventions in the world. Some others, however, disagree with them. It seems quite clear to me that one of the most important and influential inventions in the world has been the development of jet plane. My arguments for this point are listed as follows.

One of the reasons is that jet travel brings us great convenience and efficiency. A hundred years ago, it took weeks to cross the Atlantic or Pacific oceans by ship. Today, those same trips can be completed in a matter of hours. One can attend a meeting in Paris and have dinner in New York the same day. These amazing speeds have changed people's concepts of space. Today the world is much smaller than it was in the past.

Another reason why I advocate the attitude is that jet travel is relatively cheap. An international journey one hundred years ago was extremely expensive. Only wealthy people could afford to travel comfortably in first class. Poor people had to save for years to purchase a ticket, and the conditions in which they traveled were not very good. Today it is possible for more and more people in every country to travel in comfort. Thus it is possible for business people to do business all over the world, for students to attend universities in other countries, and for tourists to take vacations anywhere in the world.

For the reasons presented above, I strongly commit to the notion that jet plane is one of the most important and influential inventions in the world. The speed and low cost of jet travel have changed the world. Individual nations are not as isolated as they were in the past, and people now think of the whole planet as they once thought of their own hometowns.

考官评分：7

译文：

自从喷气式飞机在20世纪50年代出现以来，它就产生了很多革命性的影响。很多人认为它是世界上最重要、最有影响的发明之一。然而，另外一些人不同意这个观点。我认为，世界上最重要、最有影响的发明之一就是喷气式飞机的发展。论据如下。

一个原因是乘喷气式飞机旅行带给我们很大的方便和更高的效率。100年前，乘船穿越大西洋和太平洋需要几周的时间。今天，那些同样的旅行大约几个小时就可以完成。一个人在同一天可以在巴黎开会而在纽约参加宴会。这种令人惊异的速度已经改变了人们对空间的概念。如今，世界比过去更小了。

我赞成这个观点的另一个原因是乘喷气式飞机旅行相对便宜。一次国际旅行在100年前是相当昂贵的。只有有钱人能够支付得起最舒适的旅行。穷人不得不用几年的积蓄来买一张票，而且他们旅行过程中的条件并不是很好。如今，各个国家中越来越多的人们能够舒适地旅行成为了可能。因此，商人在世界范围内做生意、学生到其他国家的大学学习、旅游者在世界范围的任何一个角落度假都是可能的。

根据以上的原因，我坚定地认为：喷气式飞机是世界上最重要、最有影响的发明之一。乘喷气式飞机旅行的高速度和低成本已经改变了世界。国家之间也不像过去那样互相隔绝，并且人们把整个星球都当成了自己的家。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“喷气式飞机被认为是当今世界上最具影响力也是最重要的发明之一，对此观点你是同意还是不同意呢？”这是典型的辩论型题目，作者采用的是一边倒结构，写了四段，第一段提出了自己的观点，即赞成飞机是当今最具影响力、最重要的发明。接下来的两个理由段阐述了作者赞成的原因，其中举了两个贴切的具有说服力的例子。最后一段重申开头段的观点，改写了前两个段落的理由。整篇文章在语言上运用流畅，理由段举例充分，使用了一些模板句型，不过没有超过100字，如果少些模板句式，分数可以更高。

加分语句：

1. It seems quite clear to me that one of the most important and influential inventions in the world has been the development of jet plane.
使用句型：强调句型
2. Thus it is possible for business people to do business all over the world, for students to attend universities in other countries, and for tourists to take vacations anywhere in the world.
使用句型：并列句
3. For the reasons presented above, I strongly commit to the notion that jet plane is one of the most important and influential inventions in the world.
使用句型：同位语从句

2. 网络的利弊

Topic:

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet?

Sample Answer:

In recent years, the Internet has been gaining its popularity at an amazing rate. Some people suggest that the Internet brings us a lot of benefits. But on the other hand, there are also many people who strongly advocate that its drawbacks should not be ignored. It is quite understandable that people from different backgrounds put different interpretations on the same issue.

Those who favor that the Internet has many advantages give their reasons as follows. In the first place, the Internet brings us great convenience and efficiency. For example, we can send E-mails to our friends in other countries in a few minutes while sending a traditional letter takes us at least a week and costs much. In the second place, we can make friends with people from all parts of the world. It overcomes the geographical barriers and makes the world smaller. Furthermore, the Internet accelerates the flow of information and spreads education to all corners of the globe. We can have easy and quick access to the latest information worldwide.

However, the other side of the coin voices its strong opposition, saying that the Internet has many weaknesses. For one thing, it can easily lead to psychological problems. An Internet-addicted person tends to be isolated, self-centered and unsociable. For another, there is a sharp rise in the number of cyber crimes. More and more financial crimes such as money laundering are committed via the Internet. In addition, it also has negative impacts on young people because there are a lot of obscene and violent contents on line.

There is probably a little bit of truth in both arguments. For my part, I completely agree with the latter view that the Internet has more disadvantages than advantages. It gives rise to people's mental problems. It results in various computer crimes. What is more, it is harmful to the growth of the young. Something should be done as soon as possible to protect people from the negative effects of the Internet.

考官评分：7

译文：

最近几年中，因特网以惊人的速度越来越受到人们的欢迎。一些人认为因特网给我们带来很多好处。但是，也有很多人强烈提出它的缺陷是不能忽视的。来自不同背

景的人对于同样的问题有不同的看法，这是非常可以理解的。

那些认为因特网有很多好处的人给出了如下的原因。第一，因特网给我们带来很大的便利和效率。比如，我们给国外的朋友发电子邮件只需要几分钟功夫，传统的邮件至少要花费我们一周的时间并且费用也很高。第二，我们可以与世界各地的人们交朋友。它可以克服地域上的障碍使世界变小。此外，因特网促进了信息的流通，使教育波及到世界的每一个角落。我们可以方便快捷地了解到全世界最新的信息。

然而，反对的人认为因特网有很多缺陷。首先，它导致心理上的问题。一个沉迷于因特网的人会趋向于孤立，以自我为中心，并且不善于交际。另一点，它使网络犯罪的人数激增。通过因特网的经济犯罪越来越多。另外，它对年轻人也有着负面影响，因为在网上有很多淫秽和暴力的内容。

双方观点都有道理。依我来看，我完全同意后一观点：因特网弊大于利。它引发人们精神上的问题，导致各种各样的电脑犯罪。而且，对年轻人的成长是非常有害的。必须要做点什么，尽快尽可能地保护人们不受网络的负面影响。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："谈一谈因特网的利与弊。"这类的题目必须使用对称式结构来写。本文的第一段阐述了两方观点，并引出下文。第二段是认为支持因特网有利的理由段，给出了两个支持的理由。第三段是认为因特网有弊的理由段，用了三个支持句。最后一段表明作者的态度是支持弊大于利的观点，与第三段的观点相同，这在考官判卷心理上是很有优势的一种写法。文章在语言上词汇组织比较丰富，理由充分，许多连接处都使用了模板句型，但是没有超过100字，非模板句型运用得很好，用法也很新颖。

加分语句：

1. But on the other hand, there are also many people who strongly advocate that its drawbacks should not be ignored.

使用句型：定语从句、宾语从句、被动句式

2. For example, we can send E-mails to our friends in other countries in a few minutes while sending a traditional letter takes us at least a week and costs much.

使用句型：并列句型、动名词短语

3. However, the other side of the coin voices its strong opposition, saying that the Internet has many weaknesses.

使用句型：分词短语作伴随状语从句

3. 科技发展

Topic:

Do you agree or disagree that technological development is always good?

Sample Answer:

Technology threatens and inflicts damage upon our quality of life. The technological developments of this century are creating widespread plagues that could soon destroy the entire world.

Let us take air for example. Due to massive air pollution, what we breathe is not relatively safe like it used to be. The fumes from the exhaust pipes of automobiles, trucks and factories blow waste material into the atmosphere. After a period of time, atmospheric changes occur. The fumes, that are collected in the atmosphere, are slowly eating away at the ozone layer. This layer of the atmosphere is what shields us from solar ultra-violet rays. Once this layer is gone, our natural protection against the sun would be gone, and if we were hit by one ray of the sun, we'd burst into flames and turn into a cinder.

Another plague of technology is nuclear power. The power that can energize entire cities with electricity could also be the power to destroy. After 1945, research on nuclear power has increased significantly. Contrary to the belief that it is safe, nuclear power has a way of destroying whole cities. It is not like a fire that can be put out with water or CO_2, but special equipments have to be used. Afterwards that place would remain radioactive for quite a long time, devoid of life and sound.

So you see, if technology cannot be halted, our fate is sealed. Our end will not come about by natural means, but by our own technological achievements, and life on Earth would cease to exist.

考官评分：8

QQ： 2029808

译文：

科技威胁和破坏着我们的日常生活质量。本世纪的科技发展招致了广泛的能摧毁整个世界的灾祸。

以空气为例，由于大量的空气污染，我们呼吸的空气不再像以前那样安全。从排气管中排出的汽车尾气、货车尾气和工厂废气在空气中传播。一段时期之后，大气开始发生改变。从空气中收集的烟雾慢慢吞噬着臭氧层。大气中的臭氧层保护着我们不受紫外线的侵扰。一旦臭氧层消失，我们对太阳光线的自然保护就消失了，如果我们被其中一种光线击中我们就会突然着火然后变成灰烬。

另一种带来灾难的科技是核能。这种力量能够为整个城市提供电力供应也能够摧毁整个城市。1945年后，对于核能的研究显著增长。与安全信念相反，核能可以摧毁整个城市。它不像火焰能被水或二氧化碳扑灭，它需要使用特殊的设备去消除。然后，这个地方会在很长一段时间里有放射性，没有任何生命和声音。

因此你看，如果科技不能被停止，我们的命运就会是未知的。我们的终结将不会以自然的方式出现，而是被我们自己的科技成就所终结，地球上的生命将会不复存在。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“你是否同意科技进步总是有益的？”这是典型的辩论题型，范文采用的是一边倒结构，一共写了四段，开头段直接阐述了自己的观点：认为科技给人类带来危害。写赞成此观点的人往往比较多，而持反对意见的人很少，因此从这个角度写不失为一个加分之策。中间写了两个理由段，一段以空气为例，另一段以核能为例，都充分有力地支持了自己的观点。第四段重申自己的观点，全文结构安排合理，论据充分，用词简洁，使用了较少的模板句型，不失为一篇佳作。

加分语句：

1. The fumes, that are collected in the atmosphere, are slowly eating away at the ozone layer.
使用句型：非限定性定语从句
2. It is not like a fire that can be put out with water or CO_2, but special equipments have to be used.
使用句型：定语从句、并列句
3. Our end will not come about by natural means, but by our own technological achievements, and life on Earth would cease to exist.
使用句型：并列谓语

4. 20世纪的科技发展

Topic:

There have been many technological developments in the 20th century. Choose one of them, describe the changes it has brought about and discuss whether all the changes are positive.

Sample Answer:

The last century featured many technological revolutions over the world. Among them, computer technology has been the most remarkable. Its rapid development and proliferation of use have changed everything from the way the work is done to cutting-edge scientific research.

First of all, computers free us from heavy workload. With the advent of word processors, mistakes in articles can be corrected and editing done without the need to rewrite or retype the entire paper. It is also possible to generate large, stylized type for headings and illustrations so that books can be prepared ready for print.

The computer has also brought about great changes in the financial and scientific world. A good case in point is the use of computers in banking. With its help, financial institutions are able to keep track of balances and transactions automatically and more efficiently than they did in the past. In the scientific community, one of its advantages is its "number-crunching" power. This has made accurate weather forecasting possible. Its power has also enabled scientists to get a clearer picture of the human genome.

However, not all the changes have had a positive impact on human beings and as a whole. There are quite serious health consequences of a sedentary life in front of a computer, the most obvious being eye strain. Furthermore, it is the social consequences that are more alarming. The computer and the Internet have made direct human contact less and less necessary, which had led to human relationships becoming less close and more confusing.

Although some undesirable consequences have arisen from using computer, on the whole, I feel we should embrace the technological advance. There is every reason to believe that computers represent even more efficiency and effectiveness in the future.

考官评分：8

译文：

在上个世纪，世界范围内发生过很多次重要的科技革命。其中最引人瞩目的就是计算机技术带来的变化。计算机科技的快速发展和广泛应用使整个社会产生了巨大的变化，这种变化从工作方式延伸到边缘科学的研究。

首先，计算机把我们从繁重的工作中解脱出来。随着文字处理器的使用，人们不需要重写或是重新打印，就可以改正文章中的错误并且编辑整张报纸。计算机还能够为即将印制的书籍制作大的、格式化的标题和插图。

在金融和科技领域里，计算机也带来了巨大的变化。计算机在银行中的使用就是一个很好的例证。在计算机的帮助下，金融机构能够比过去更加自动有效地了解余额和交易。在科学领域里，计算机的优势之一"数字捣弄"功能，使准确地预报天气成为可能。这个功能还能够帮助科学家绘制更清晰的人类基因组。

然而，不是所有的变化都会对人类产生积极的影响。在计算机前面坐得过久会严重影响人们的身体健康，最明显的就是眼部疲劳。此外，它的社会影响也很令人担忧。计算机和互联网减少了人们间的直接交往，使人与人之间的关系越来越疏远、越来越混乱。

尽管使用计算机带来一些令人不愉快的后果，但总的来说，我认为我们应该欢迎科技的进步。有充分的理由相信，计算机在未来会带来更高的效率和效力。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："二十世纪产生了许多科技发明，选择其一，描述该发明带给人们的变化并且讨论这些变化是否都是有进步意义的。"该题是解释型题目，范文以电脑作为例子，一共写了五段，开头段先改写了题目的内容，并引出电脑科技带来的变化，为下文做铺垫。第二段和第三段分别从"文字处理器"和"金融领域"阐述了电脑为人们生活带来的变化。第四段指出了电脑给人们带来的负面影响，分别以身体健康和人际关系作为支持论据。最后一段，作者承接第四段，欲扬先抑，再次阐述电脑是带来高效生活的科技发明。本文结构合理，例子采用恰当，用词方面有较多的模板句型，不过总共没超过100字，是一篇佳作。

加分语句：

1. With the advent of word processors, mistakes in articles can be corrected and editing done without the need to rewrite or retype the entire paper.
使用句型：被动句
2. The computer and the Internet have made direct human contact less and less necessary, which had led to human relationships becoming less close and more confusing.
使用句型：定语从句
3. Although some undesirable consequences have arisen from using computer, on the whole, I feel we should embrace the technological advance.
使用句型：让步状语从句

5. 现代科技帮助学生学习

Topic:

With the help of technology, students nowadays can learn more information and learn it more quickly. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

It is undeniable that developing technologies have brought tremendous benefits, especially in learning area. Learning has become easier than before. For example, today, new devices, such as MP3 or MD players, are offered in market and relevant learning materials are easily and free to download on the Internet. However, it is a little bit hasty to assert that students can learn more information and more quickly, simply because technology helps.

Technologies always contribute both benefits and detriments. For example, computers help students a lot in various ways, but at the same time have many negative even harmful impacts on the students. Most students nowadays play computer games. Sitting before the table, star-

ing at the screen, clicking mouse button; the outcomes are cerebrum fatigue, visual deprivation and time waste. Chatting on the Internet is another great way to kill precious time, and one of negative side-effects of keyboard dependence makes students spelling incorrectly. Worst of all, investigations have shown that more than half of time that students have spent online was exhausted on browsing porn movies, fictions or erotic photos etc.

Students certainly want to learn more information and to learn more quickly. But technology is not the solution. Learning is a skill and it only develops by practice. Computers and other devices can certainly help, but they won't make study any less painful. Technologies provide no solution to overcome indolence that everyone has. Learning has never been easy, and will not become easier merely because of technologies. It always requires tremendous effort and determination. Too much advocate of the fancy benefits of technologies will merely mislead, much more than virtually help.

考官评分：8

译文：

不可否认的是科技的发展带给我们巨大的利益，特别是在学习方面。学习变得比以前容易多了。例如现在很多新的设备，像 MP3 和 MD 播放器在市场中就能买到。有关的学习资料很容易从网上免费下载。然而，认为学生仅凭科技的帮助就能够学到更多的信息而且学得更快，这有一些过于草率。

科技通常贡献好处的同时也带来一定的损害。例如，电脑在很多方面能够帮助学生但同时存在很多消极的甚至有害的影响。当今的大部分学生玩电脑游戏。坐在电脑桌前盯着屏幕，点着鼠标键盘；这会使大脑疲乏、视力下降而且浪费时间。网上聊天是另一种消磨宝贵时间的方式，依赖键盘使学生的拼写不正确。最糟糕的是调查表明学生在网络上花费的一半以上时间是浏览黄色电影、小说和色情照片等等。

学生肯定想要学到更多的信息，而且想快速地学习。但是，科技并不是解决办法。学习是一种技能，它只有通过练习才能发展。电脑以及其它设备的确能有所帮助，但是它们不能使学习变得不那么痛苦。科技不能为每一个人都有的懒惰提供解决方案。学习从来都不是一件简单的事情，并且也不会因为科技而变得容易。它通常需要付出巨大的努力和决心。大力提倡科技带来好处只能给人误导，而不是事实上的帮助。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："有了科技的帮忙，学生可以更快速地获取更多的信息，对此观点，你是否同意呢？"这是辩论型题目，范文一共写了三段，开头段采用的是欲扬先抑的手法，开头两句说出科技发达的好处，后面提出真正的观点，不赞同学生仅凭科技帮助能更快更多地获取信息。第二段是理由段，从电脑游戏、网路聊天和一些网络上的负面影响说明了科技贡献同时带来的危害。第三段进一步论证了科技并不是解决快速

学习的办法，学习靠的是自身的努力和练习，科技并不能事实上带来帮助。全文结构合理，论证层层深入，思维缜密。语言上用了较多的模板句型，但是运用得恰当，是一篇优秀的高分作文。

加分语句：

1. However, it is a little bit hasty to assert that students can learn more information and more quickly, simply because technology helps.
使用句型：强调句型
2. Sitting before the table, staring at the screen, clicking mouse button; the outcomes are cerebrum fatigue, visual deprivation and time waste.
使用句型：动名词、并列句
3. Worst of all, investigations have shown that more than half of time that students have spent online was exhausted on browsing porn movies, fictions or erotic photos etc.
使用句型：定语从句

6. 计算机对孩子的影响

Topic:

Computers do not help children to learn more effectively. In addition, their usage has a negative effect on both the physical and mental development of young people. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Some people think that computers do not help children learn more effectively. The use of computers in schools has a negative effect on children's physical and mental development. Personally, I am not in favor of the point. I think children can benefit a lot from using computers.

Now there appear good educational softwares that enable children to develop and practice some fundamental skills. They can help them learn, for example, about letters, numbers, shapes, and rhythm. Good softwares can also help children develop their procedural thinking and creative expression. Besides, computers help children to be in control of their experience, to set their own pace, and to select the level of challenge with which they feel comfortable. They learn more effectively with the aid of computers than only by means of traditional techniques.

It is also good for children's mental development to use computers in schools. By using computers, children develop self-confidence and self-esteem as they master computer skills.

And they will build positive attitudes toward technology. In addition, in the classroom setting children often prefer working with one or two partners over working alone, which leads to the development of social skills.

It is true that frequent and prolonged computer sessions may pose physical health risks for children, such as harmful effects of radiation, and posture and skeletal problems. In the case of normal usage and normal operating conditions, however, research has shown that computer monitors are safe and do not harm our eyes and that computer monitors emit little or no harmful radiation.

To sum up, computers are good tools for children in study and beneficial to children's mental and physical health.

考官评分：8

译文：

一些人认为电脑并不能帮助孩子们更有效地学习。在学校里使用电脑对孩子们的身心都有消极影响。就我个人而言，我并不同意这种观点。我认为孩子们能从使用电脑中获得很多益处。

现在出现了很多好的教育软件能帮助孩子们发展和练习一些基础技能。例如，这些软件可以帮助他们学习字母、数字、形状和节奏等知识。好的软件还可以帮助孩子们发展他们的程序化思维和创造性表达。此外，电脑帮助孩子们运用自己的经验，调整自己的进度和选择他们自己觉得舒服的挑战级别。由于电脑的帮助，他们可以比只用传统方法更有效率地学习。

在学校使用电脑也对孩子们的心理发展有好处。通过使用电脑，孩子们会因掌握了电脑技能而培养出自尊和自信。他们会用积极的态度面对技术。另外，在教室中比起单独工作孩子们更喜欢和一两个伙伴一起工作，这促进社会技能的发展。

的确，经常长时间使用电脑可能会对孩子的身体健康构成危害，如辐射、姿态和骨骼问题。然而，在正常使用的情况下，研究表明电脑显示器是安全的，并不会伤害我们的眼睛，也很少或根本不会发出有害辐射。

总而言之，电脑是孩子们学习的有利工具而且对孩子的身心健康都有益。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："电脑并没有帮助孩子更有效地学习。另外，电脑的使用对青少年的身体和心理健康都有着负面作用。你在多大程度上同意或反对此观点呢？"范文一共写了五段，开头段先改写了题目的内容，再提出自己的观点，是持反对的看法，认为孩子们能从电脑中获得很多益处。中间三段是理由段，第二段从电脑对孩子学习效率的提高方面来写，第三段则是从电脑对孩子心理发展的帮助来写，第四段驳倒对方

的观点，说明在正常使用下，电脑显示器是安全的。最后一段重申自己的观点。全文结构合理，论据充分，语言上使用了一些模板句型，但是并不多，是一篇优秀的作文。

加分语句：

1. Besides, computers help children to be in control of their experience, to set their own pace, and to select the level of challenge with which they feel comfortable.
使用句型：并列句
2. In addition, in the classroom setting children often prefer working with one or two partners over working alone, which leads to the development of social skills.
使用句型：定语从句
3. It is true that frequent and prolonged computer sessions may pose physical health risks for children, such as harmful effects of radiation, and posture and skeletal problems.
使用句型：强调句
4. In the case of normal usage and normal operating conditions, however, research has shown that computer monitors are safe and do not harm our eyes and that computer monitors emit little or no harmful radiation.
使用句型：并列句

7. 机器翻译替代外语学习

Topic:

With increasingly sophisticated computer technology, do people still need to learn foreign languages?

Sample Answer:

I am amazed when I hear people saying that increasingly sophisticated computer software for translation can make it unnecessary for children to learn a foreign language. My first reaction to the absurd viewpoint is to question whether translation software can really replace verbal communication by human beings?

Obviously, this is impossible. Language is too sophisticated and profound to be dealt with accurately by computers. Sentence structure varies from language to language, which a computer is unable to cope with. It can only translate words one by one. As a result, a computer translation would use the structure of the source language and not that the target language. It could therefore not be understood smoothly. Secondly, a word often has several meanings. Which meaning the speaker wants to convey with the word is also hard for a machine to decide, which usually leads to misinterpretation.

Even if the computer could accomplish the task perfectly, there is still a need for people to be proficient in a foreign language. Studying a language is more than just learning the language itself. It is a process of getting a picture of the culture behind it, which includes the ways of thinking, behaving, and values shared by other peoples. An awareness of other peoples is obviously profitable. First of all, it can lead children to a wider horizon and a better understanding of the world and ultimately to a more objective and tolerant outlook. Another benefit is that children become more intelligent by studying a language. It enriches their ability to express themselves. Studies show the richer one's expression, the better one's understanding.

In a word, the logic of those who advocate giving up learning foreign language is ridiculous. Based on their logic, we would all simply stop communicating, if we relied on computers to do the job for us. This is neither practical nor credible.

考官评分：8

译文：

当听到人们说因为有了尖端的计算机翻译软件，小孩子不再需要学习外语时，我感到很吃惊。对于这个荒谬的观点，我的第一个反应就是计算机翻译软件是否能够真正地替代人类的口语交流。

显而易见，这是不可能的。语言太复杂、太深奥，不可能靠计算机准确地处理。句子结构也因语言不同而不同，计算机很难处理得了。计算机只能逐字地翻译。其结果就是计算机可能使用了源语言的语言结构而不是目标语的语言结构。因此不能正确地理解语言的含义。其次，一个单词常常有几个意思，机器很难判断作者想使用词汇的哪个意思，从而导致错误的翻译。

即使计算机能够完美地完成任务，仍然需要人们熟练地掌握外语。学习语言不仅仅是学习语言本身，还是了解语言背后文化的一个过程，包括思维方式、行为方式和价值取向。了解其他的民族是有益处的。首先，可以开阔孩子的眼界，帮他们了解世界，最终形成客观的、宽容的观点。另一个好处就是，通过语言学习，小孩子可以越来越聪明，表达能力得到提高。研究表明，表达越丰富，理解就越透彻。

总而言之，那些主张放弃语言学习的观点是荒谬的。依照他们的逻辑，如果我们依靠计算机替我们工作，我们就可以停止交流。这是不实际的，也是不可信的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："随着电脑技术的尖端化发展，人们还需要学习外语吗？"这是辩论型的题目，范文用了四段来写，开头段先改写了题目内容，然后发表自己的看法，即不同意这样的说法。中间两段是理由段，第二段从电脑不可能完全模拟人类语言来进行论证，第三段则是从另一个角度，说明即使电脑具有这样的功能，人们依旧需要

掌握语言进行交流，这是大有益处的。最后一段再次重申自己的观点。全文结构紧凑，层层深入，理由充分，语言运用娴熟，连接顺畅自然，是一篇优秀的习作。

加分语句：

1. Which meaning the speaker wants to convey with the word is also hard for a machine to decide, which usually leads to misinterpretation.
使用句型：主语从句、定语从句
2. It is a process of getting a picture of the culture behind it, which includes the ways of thinking, behaving, and values shared by other peoples.
使用句型：定语从句
3. Even if the computer could accomplish the task perfectly, there is still a need for people to be proficient in a foreign language.
使用句型：让步状语从句

8. 计算机取代博物馆

Topic:

Some people claim that public museums and art galleries will not be needed because people can see historical objects and works of art by using a computer. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Sample Answer:

It is simply absurd to assert that with historical objects and works of art being able to be seen through a computer, public museums and art galleries will no longer be needed.

First of all, computers can never replace real public museums and art galleries. No matter how real and vivid computer images are, they are only images, not the historical objects and works of art that we see in real or even might be allowed to touch with our fingertips. For those who claim museums and galleries are no longer needed because they can see all they want to on a computer screen? I'd like to suggest that they marry a wife or husband in the computer rather than in real life!

In the second place, visiting real museums and art galleries is a rewarding experience in many respects. For one thing, it is a good exercise. While we are making the trip to a museum or art gallery and then strolling about on site, we get some exercise which does a lot of good to our health. For another thing, we can feast our eyes on all kinds of things there and experience the wonder, beauty and exquisite workmanship with our own eyes in an active way instead of in a passive manner by looking at what are being displayed to us by others on the screen. For yet

another thing, we protect our eyesight by moving away from the computer screen and see the real objects on site.

It is true that computers have brought great conveniences to our life. At certain times, especially when it is temporarily impossible for us to visit museums and art galleries in person, we can get a rough picture of what are on display on site. However, what we see from a computer screen is, after all, not exactly the same as what we see and feel with our own eyes on site.

In conclusion, computers will never be able to replace real public museums and art galleries. Therefore, it is ridiculous to say that one does not need to go to museums and art galleries as historical objects and works of art can be appreciated on a computer screen.

考官评分：8

译文：

因为历史文物和艺术作品都可以从电脑上看到，所以公共博物馆和艺术画廊便不再需要了，这种论断简直荒唐。

首先，电脑永远代替不了真正的公共博物馆和艺术画廊。不管电脑影像何等真实、形象，他们依然仅仅是影像而已，不是我们真正看到的、甚或还会被许可用手指触摸的历史文物和艺术作品。对于那些声称因为可以从电脑屏幕上看到想看的一切，所以博物馆和艺术画廊没有继续存在必要的人们，我想建议他们就从电脑里娶个太太或者嫁个丈夫得了，犯不着去找真实生活中的人！

其次，参观真实的博物馆和艺术画廊在多方面有益。一来可以锻炼身体。在我们赶往博物馆或者艺术画廊并漫步现场的过程中，我们得到了一些锻炼，这对我们的身体健康有诸多好处；二来我们可以大饱眼福，亲眼看到那里的所有物件并切身体会那种神奇、美妙和精湛的工艺。这个过程是主动地看我们想看的一切，不是被动地去看别人在电脑屏幕上展示给我们的；再者就是我们离开电脑去现场观看真实物件可以保护我们的视力。

电脑给我们的生活带来了很多方便，这是真的。有时候，特别是当我们暂时不能亲临博物馆和艺术画廊时，我们可以大概了解一下现场都展示了哪些东西。然而，我们从电脑屏幕上看到的与我们现场亲眼看到和感受到的毕竟是不完全一样的。

由此我们可以得出结论：电脑永远不可能替代真实的博物馆和艺术画廊。因此，说因为历史文物和艺术作品都可以通过电脑屏幕来欣赏，不需要去博物馆和画廊的看法是荒谬的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："一些人认为由于人们都可以通过电脑看到历史文物和艺术作品，因此公共博物馆和艺术廊都不再需要了，对此你是同意还是反对呢？"这是典型的辩

论题型，范文写了五段，开头段开门见山地说出了自己的观点，反对这样的看法。中间三段是理由段，第二段从电脑影像不能代替真实的作品来进行论证，第三段写出了参观博物馆和画廊带来的好处，第四段先肯定了电脑的优势，然后再次重申电脑不能带来真实的现场感受。最后一段重申自己的观点，全文布局合理，理由充分。用了较多的模板句型，但都没有超过100字，使用得也很好，是一篇不错的作文。

加分语句：

1. No matter how real and vivid computer images are, they are only images, not the historical objects and works of art that we see in real or even might be allowed to touch with our fingertips.
使用句型：让步状语从句
2. For another thing, we can feast our eyes on all kinds of things there and experience the wonder, beauty and exquisite workmanship with our own eyes in an active way instead of in a passive manner by looking at what are being displayed to us by others on the screen.
使用句型：宾语从句
3. At certain times, especially when it is temporarily impossible for us to visit museums and art galleries in person, we can get a rough picture of what are on display on site.
使用句型：非限定性定语从句

9. 计算机对教育的作用

Topic:

Are computers an essential feature of modern education? Are there aspects of a good education that cannot be taught using computers?

Sample Answer:

Computers are now essential in many areas of life—modern banking, retail and information exchange among others. However, this is not true for education. At a simple level some subjects may be better taught using computers, but to explain important concepts a human teacher is still indispensable.

There are some subjects in which a computer can be used successfully to teach. Elementary mathematics, elementary language learning, any area which requires a student to memorise basic facts through repetition is well suited to computer learning. The computer can be programmed to provide an endless number of simple questions, and as the student answers these questions the facts are learned and reinforced.

However, in the learning and practice of more complex ideas, the computer is not adequate.

A computer can evaluate an answer as right or wrong, but it cannot determine why. It cannot find out why a student is making mistakes, and then re-present important concepts in a different way so the student will understand. It cannot determine at what stage in a mathematics problem the student has made an error, it can only indicate that the final answer is wrong. Tasks involving reasoning cannot be taught by computers, as there are too many variables for a computer to deal with successfully.

Thus, while computers may be useful as a tool for practising simple skills, they are not an essential feature of modern education, because they cannot monitor a student's grasp of concepts, nor evaluate a student's reasoning. Until further developments in computers are made the human teacher will remain indispensable.

考官评分：8

译文：

计算机在我们生活的许多方面都是必不可少的——现代化银行业务、零售业和与他人的信息交流。然而，对于教育并非如此。一些学科在简单的层次上，也许用计算机教学更好一些，但是当解释重要概念时教师仍然是必不可少的。

有一些学科可以成功地用计算机进行教学。基础数学、基础语言的学习，一些要求学生记住基本事实的教学领域，是适合用计算机教学的。计算机可以通过编程准备一些无休止的简单的问题，然后学生通过回答这些问题完成学习和强化。

然而，在很多问题上复杂的学习和实践，仅凭计算机是不足够的。计算机能评价一个答案正确或者错误，但是不能解释为什么。它不能弄清楚为什么学生犯这个错误然后再用一个能让学生理解的不同的概念描述。它不能解释这个数学问题哪个阶段学生做错了，它只能指出最后的结果是错误的。一个涉及推理的任务不可以用计算机，因为含有很多变量，计算机不能成功处理。

因此，虽然计算机在作为一种工具来教授简单的技能时或许是有用的，但是这不是现代教育必不可少的特征。因为它不能监控学生对概念的掌握，更不能评估一个学生的推理能力。除非未来在计算机教学上有进一步发展否则真人教师将一直不可缺少。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："电脑是现代教育的必需品吗？良好教育的某些层面是电脑无法实现的吗？"这是辩论型题目，范文一共写了四段，开头段表明了自己的观点，认为仅有计算机在好的教育中并不是足够的。第二段肯定了计算机在学习中的作用，接着第三段说出了计算机在很多复杂问题层面不足，最后一段重申了自己的观点。全文逻辑思维缜密，结构合理，论据充分，语言上使用了较少的模板句型，连接流畅，可以得到较高的分数。

加分语句：

1. At a simple level some subjects may be better taught using computers, but to explain important concepts a human teacher is still indispensable.
使用句型：后置状语
2. Elementary mathematics, elementary language learning, any area which requires a student to memorise basic facts through repetition is well suited to computer learning.
使用句型：定语从句
3. The computer can be programmed to provide an endless number of simple questions, and as the student answers these questions the facts are learned and reinforced.
使用句型：被动句式

10. 计算机不能取代老师教育学生

Topic:

The computer is widely used in education, and some people think teachers do not play important roles in the classroom and they will be replaced by computers. To what extent do you agree?

Sample Answer:

The computer is playing an increasingly important role in our daily life and it is also widely used in education. Some people even propose a suggestion that we will never need teachers from now on. There have been two quite different views on this issue.

The use of computers in education seems to have important benefits for both students and teachers. First, the computer has the ability to accommodate to individual differences in learning speed, and so students can control the pace of lessons. Another advantage is that a computer can give immediate feedback. Most important of all, the computer offers numerous merits to teachers in preparing instructional materials, managing their classes and keeping student records, thereby cutting down on time-consuming paperwork.

Compared with the computer, however, teachers are indispensable to students. First, the computer's capacity is limited, so attending lectures is very essential for students whose ability of independent study is not fully established. Second, it is the professionally trained teachers' duty to give students moral education. Apart from the knowledge and skills, children in school also learn how to behave themselves, how to abide by the rules and regulations of the society and how to adjust themselves to the society. But the computer can do little in this aspect. Finally, Children are hardy creatures. Without teachers' supervision, they tend to ignore

their study.

In my opinion, even if the computer can be of great help to teachers as well as to students, it will never replace teachers' work. We should never be so dependent on computers. If so, we humans would sooner or later become slaves of machines.

考官评分：8

译文：

在我们的日常生活中计算机正发挥着越来越重要的作用并广泛应用于教育。有些人甚至提出一个建议，从现在开始我们将不再需要教师。但对这个问题有两种截然不同的看法。

对学生和教师来说，使用电脑教育似乎有着很大的好处。首先，计算机具有能够适应不同学习进度的能力，因此学生可以控制课程的节奏；另一个优点是，计算机可以立即反馈。最重要的是，电脑提供了许多值得教师参考的教材，以便管理他的班级，从而降低在工作上浪费更多的时间。

与计算机相比，教师对学生来说是不可缺少的。首先，计算机的能力是有限的，对于独立学习能力还未完全建立起来的学生来说上课是很必要的。第二，受过专业训练的教师有责任让学生受到道德教育。除了知识和技能，孩子在学校还需学习如何规范行为，如何遵守规则和条例以及如何调整自己去适应社会。但是，计算机在这方面一点也起不到作用。最后，孩子很顽皮。没有教师的监督，他们将会忽视自己的学习。

在我看来，即使计算机可以帮教师教学生学习，但它永远也不会取代教师的工作。我们不能太过于依赖计算机。如果这样，人类迟早会成为机器的奴隶。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“随着电脑技术在教育业的广泛使用，一些人认为教师不再是课堂的核心，他们的地位将被电脑取代。你在多大程度上同意或是反对此观点呢？”这是典型的辩论题型。范文一共写了四段，开头段改写了题目的内容，并提出两种截然不同的看法引出下文，第二段以电脑的优势为中心，第三段则通过电脑与教师的对比指出教师不可替代的作用，最后一段写出自己的观点，认为教师是不能被电脑替代的。全文采用了欲扬先抑的手法，写出了作者的观点，层层深入，结构也比较合理，语言上使用了一些模板句型，总共没有超过100字，用得十分准确，是一篇优秀习作。

加分语句：

1. Most important of all, the computer offers numerous merits to teachers in preparing instructional materials, managing their classes and keeping student records, thereby cutting down on time-consuming paperwork.

使用句型：并列结构

2. Apart from the knowledge and skills, children in school also learn how to behave themselves, how to abide by the rules and regulations of the society and how to adjust themselves to the society.
使用句型：让步状语从句、并列句
3. In my opinion, even if the computer can be of great help to teachers as well as to students, it will never replace teachers' work.
使用句型：让步状语从句

11. 不会使用计算机的弊端

Topic:

What disadvantages will people meet if they cannot use computers? What should our government do?

Sample Answer:

Computer plays a very important role in people's work and life. We cannot imagine what our world would be like without computer. With the popularization of computer knowledge, more and more people can use computer. But there are still others who are not familiar with it. From my point of view, I think they will confront a lot of trouble and difficulties.

Firstly, most machines and equipments are controlled by computer nowadays, for example, automobile industry, manufacturing, power station and even airplanes, which can improve the efficiency of our work. If a person cannot use computer, he will have difficulty in operating machines. It is hard to imagine that a pilot can fly an airplane without intimate knowledge of computer. Without knowing computer knowledge, people will not fit in with the rhythm of our society.

Secondly, people can acquire rich information on computer through Internet, which is abundant in valuable information. We can get a lot of information about world events, arts, movies and the latest development of science and technology. If a person cannot use computer, you will be out of fashion and lag far behind the others.

Finally, computer plays a very important role in education. For instance, students have to revise their thesis when they are fulfilling their thesis. Without a computer, the revision work will be very tedious. In addition, students can study some long-distance courses on computer through Internet, which can enlarge their knowledge.

Taking into account of the disadvantages people will meet, I think the government should

do something to popularize computer knowledge. Firstly, the government and the authorities concerned should popularize computer knowledge in primary schools and secondary schools. Secondly, the society and the communities should organize some training courses to the people who cannot use computer.

To sum up, in the rapidly developing society, if people cannot use computer, they will meet many difficulties in their work and life.

考官评分：8

译文：

计算机在人们的工作和生活中扮演了非常重要的角色。我们不能想象如果没有计算机我们的世界会变成什么样子。随着计算机知识的普及，越来越多的人可以使用计算机。但是仍然有人不能熟练地使用它。我认为他们将要面临大量的问题和困难。

首先，当今多数的机器和设备被计算机控制，比如，汽车工业、机器制造业、发电厂、甚至飞机。它可以提高我们的工作效率。如果一个人不会使用计算机，他将很难去操作机器，很难想象一个飞行员没有一点关于计算机的知识去驾驶一架飞机。没有计算机知识，人们将无法适应社会节奏。

其次，人们可以在计算机上通过因特网获得丰富的信息，那上面有大量的有价值的信息。我们可以得到很多关于世界性事件、艺术、电影和最近科学与技术的提高的信息。如果一个人不会使用计算机，你将脱离时代并且落后于别人。

最后，计算机在教育方面扮演了一个非常重要的角色。例如，当学生正在完成他们的论文时不得不去修改。没有计算机，这个修改的工作将会变得非常冗长乏味。另外，学生们可以在计算机上通过因特网学习一些远程课程，这可以扩大他们的知识领域。

考虑到人们所遇到的困难，我认为政府应该做一些事来普及计算机知识。第一，政府和有关机构应该在小学和中学去普及计算机知识。第二，社会和社区应该为那些不会使用计算机的人组织一些教学课程。

总之，在这个快速发展的社会，如果人们不会使用计算机，他们将会在生活与工作中遇到很多困难。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："不会使用计算机的人会遇到哪些难题呢？政府应采取什么措施呢？"这是解释型题目，范文写了六段，开头段写出了计算机在现代生活中的重要角色，并引出下文。第二段举例说明不会使用计算机将会是低效率的，第三段从信息获取量方面说明计算机的重要性，第四段从教育方面来写，第五段写的是政府应采取的行动，最后一段再次重申计算机的重要性，点题。全文结构比较合理，理由也很充分，在语言上，使用了较多的模板句型，总共没有超过100字，由于运用恰当，句式变化丰

富，可以说整篇文章的构词和布局都是很不错的。

加分语句：

1. Firstly, most machines and equipments are controlled by computer nowadays, for example, automobile industry, manufacturing, power station and even airplanes, which can improve the efficiency of our work.
使用句型：被动句式、定语从句
2. We can get a lot of information about world events, arts, movies and the latest development of science and technology.
使用句型：并列结构
3. If a person cannot use computer, you will be out of fashion and lag far behind the others.
使用句型：条件状语从句、并列谓语
4. Taking into account of the disadvantages people will meet, I think the government should do something to popularize computer knowledge.
使用句型：非谓语动词表原因状语从句

12. 远程办公

Topic:

"Telecommuting" refers to workers doing their jobs from home for part of each week and communicating with their office using computer technology. Telecommuting is growing in many countries and is expected to be common for most office workers in the coming decades. How do you think society will be affected by the growth of telecommuting?

Sample Answer:

The spread of telecommuting is sure to have far-reaching effects on society. By itself, telecommuting refers to office workers spending much of their employers. The broader implications of telecommuting, however, may involve changes to corporate structure, workers' lifestyles and even urban planning.

The most obvious changes may be apparent in the "normal" offices of companies, governments and other organizations. If even half the working week is spent telecommuting from home, then we would initially expect many empty desks in the office. As offices grow smaller, workers coming in for the day would be expected to share desks with their absent colleagues. This, in turn, may affect the social atmosphere of an organization. However, as less social contact with one's colleagues could harm morale and loyalty.

For the individual office worker, telecommuting would mean spending more time at home. For a parent with young children, this may be a blessing. Moreover, many telecommuters would be able to work the hours they wished: having a nap in the afternoon, for example, but working some hours in the evening. One substantial benefit for all telecommuting workers is that there will be no need to travel to work, allowing more free time.

The structure of urban life is also likely to be affected by telecommuting. We would expect to see fewer cars on the road during peak hours and, eventually, a smaller concentration of offices in cities' central business districts. In short, people will have less reason to travel to city centres from outlying areas. As more people work and live in the same location, shops and cultural events will likely relocate themselves out of the city centre.

In sum, telecommuting will serve not only to change the way we work but also the way we live.

考官评分：8

译文：

远程办公的发展毫无疑问对于社会有着深远影响。远程办公本身涉及到拿雇主很多钱的员工。然而它更广泛的意义，应该包括合作模式的改变、员工的生活方式甚至还有城市规划的改变。最显而易见的改变应该出现在公司、政府部门和其他组织团体的“常规”办公室。如果一半的工作日都在家远程办公，我们首先会想到办公室里有很多空着的桌子。随着办公室的缩小，每天都上班的员工会分享未到场同事的桌子。这样的结果就是，可能会影响这个团体的社交氛围。然而，社交联系的减少会对同事间的士气和忠诚造成伤害。

对于独自工作的员工来说，远程办公就意味着在家里度过更多的时间。对有孩子的家长来说，这是件大好事。此外，每个远程办公者都能在他愿意的时间里工作：例如下午小睡一会儿，但是晚上工作。对于所有的远程办公者来说最可观的好处就是，不需要赶去上班了，有了更多空闲时间。

现代城市生活模式可能也会被远程办公影响。我们会看到高峰时段路上的车辆少了，最终是，城市中心商务区变小了。简而言之，人们从城市外围赶去市中心的原因减少了。随着人们在同一地点既工作又居住，商店和文化项目可能会从市中心迁走。

总而言之，远程办公改变的不仅是我们的工作方式，还有我们的生活方式。

范文点评：

题目的意思是：“远程办公指的是职员通过计算机技术与办公室通讯，从而每周有一部分时间在家里办公即可。远程办公在许多国家都发展起来并且在未来几十年将会

成为办公的主要形式。对于远程办公的发展给社会带来的影响，你是怎么看的呢？”这是一篇解释型题目，范文一共写了五段，第一段综述了自己对远程办公给社会带来的影响表现在合作模式、员工的生活方式和城市规划方面。第二段至第四段分别对这三个方面进行了论述，最后一段点题说明远程办公不仅改变了工作方式，更改变了生活方式。全文的构思合理，结构布局安排得当，行文流畅，理由充分，使用模板句型较少，句式变化丰富，是一篇优秀的习作。

加分语句：

1. This, in turn, may affect the social atmosphere of an organization.
使用句型：插入语
2. One substantial benefit for all telecommuting workers is that there will be no need to travel to work, allowing more free time.
使用句型：表语从句、非谓语动词和结果状语
3. As more people work and live in the same location, shops and cultural events will likely relocate themselves out of the city centre.
使用句型：并列谓语、原因状语从句

13. 限制使用计算机

Topic:

Some people think that the use of computers should be restricted. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

In this IT age, computer literacy has become a skill required of workers in practically every field. In some countries, computers have even been introduced into the classrooms of primary schools. However, some people advocate limiting the use of computers in such classes, arguing that they might retard children's ability to read, write and calculate. In my opinion, such restriction is totally unnecessary.

Two or three decades ago, when pocket calculators were popular, some people were concerned about that their use by primary school children might hamper their ability to calculate. But this was not the case, and it was the children who learned to use pocket calculators at that time who grew up to design personal computers (PC). As a result, the PC-based Internet has increasingly become an integrated part of the world, and people can no longer afford to be computer-illiterate.

Therefore, it is clear that the more skillful you are at computer use, the more competent and efficient you will be. It is imperative to arm young people with computer knowledge as early

as possible. To limit the use of computers by pupils in primary schools is to limit their access to a powerful tool. This will put these children in an unfavorable position in the future job market when they compete with others who had been given free access to computers earlier.

It is foolish to insist on using shields and spears when you have guns and tanks, due to mere concern that soldiers will be physically less strong. You can still use your mind to think when you have a computer, and the use of computers and training in writing and calculating are not mutually exclusive.

We have always worried about the potential harmful impact on people, especially children, posed by the introduction of new technologies. But time after time, such worries have proved to be unfounded.

考官评分：8

www.luckbar.com.cn

译文：

在这个IT时代，电脑知识已经成为一个几乎在每一个领域里员工们都必须掌握的一门技能。在其他一些国家里，电脑甚至被引入小学的教室。然而，有些人主张应该限制电脑在课程里的使用，因为它可能会阻碍儿童发展读写和计算的能力。在我看来，这种限制是完全没必要的。

二三十年前，袖珍计算器非常流行，一些人担心，使用它们的小学生可能会妨碍他们的计算能力。但情况并非如此，这些学会了如何使用袖珍计算器的孩子们在他们长大后设计出了个人电脑（PC机）。因此，基于PC的互联网已日益成为整个世界的一部分，人们再也不能成为计算机文盲了。

因此，很明显可以看出你对电脑的使用越熟练，你的能力和效率就会越突出。当务之急是尽早武装青年人的电脑知识。在小学，限制学生使用电脑，也就是限制他们获得一个功能强大的工具。这会使他们在未来就业市场竞争中，与其他在很小就能自由使用电脑的人相比，明显处于不利的地位。

这看似是很愚蠢的事情，当你拥有枪和坦克的时候，你却坚持使用盾牌和长矛，因为士兵会因此身体虚弱。当你有一台电脑，你仍然可以运用你的头脑去思考，计算机的使用和读写的训练并不是相互排斥的。

我们一直担心，新技术的出现会对一些人有潜在的负面影响，特别是儿童。但是，时间多次证明这种担心是毫无根据的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："一些人认为应该限制使用计算机。对此你是否同意呢？"这是典型的辩论型题目，范文一共写了五段，采用的是一边倒结构。开头段先写了限制计算机的一些理由，然后提出自己反对的看法引导下文。中间三个段落是理由段，第二段

以计算器为例子类比了计算机，第三段从社会竞争力的角度来说明计算机的使用是不应被限制的，第四段以兵器为比喻引出观点。结尾段点题，重申自己的看法。全文的结构合理，论据丰富多样，语言上运用流畅自如，句式变换丰富，运用的模板句型很少，是一篇优秀的作文。

加分语句：

1. However, some people advocate limiting the use of computers in such classes, arguing that they might retard children's ability to read, write and calculate.
使用句型：非谓语动词作宾语、非谓语动词表伴随状态
2. Two or three decades ago, when pocket calculators were popular, some people were concerned about that their use by primary school children might hamper their ability to calculate.
使用句型：非限定性定语从句、宾语从句
3. Therefore, it is clear that the more skillful you are at computer use, the more competent and efficient you will be.
使用句型：强调句、倒装句

14. 飞机

Topic:

Now, air travel has become much cheaper than in the past. Some people say that is a positive development, some people disagree with this. What do you think? Give your reasons.

Sample Answer:

Nowadays, people can choose to travel by bus, train, ship, and airplane. In the past, travelling by air was too expensive to be popular, but things are different now: air travel has become much cheaper. Therefore, I argue that this is definitely a positive development.

Firstly, airplane travels extremely fast, thus it saves us a lot of time. We know that in the past, travelling from Britain to America by ship would take at least a month, but now it only needs five to eight hours. One can start out from Britain in the morning and join friends in the States for dinner! In fact, thanks to the fast speed of airplane, many lives have been saved.

Secondly, travelling by air is safer than by any other means of transport. There are car crashes happening here and there on highways, taking away thousands of lives every day. People may think that train and ship are much safer than airplane, but statistics show that the rate of an airplane crash is far lower than these two means of transport. I have travelled by air dozens of times and am quite confident about the safety of air travelling.

Sure enough, apart from some worries about the safety of airplane, people also worried about that due to the cheaper prices of air tickets, there will be more and more people choosing to travel by air, thus resulting in huge consumption of fuel and severe air pollution. This is indeed a problem worth our deep consideration. However, I firmly believe that with the development of science and technology, new types of fuel will definitely be found and then, air travel will pose no threat at all to the environment.

From the foregoing discussion, we can see that air travel becoming cheaper and cheaper is absolutely not a bad thing.

考官评分：8

译文：

现在，人们可以自由选择乘公共汽车、火车、飞机或轮船等多种交通工具旅行。但在过去，飞机票价格不菲，没有几个人能够承受得起。现在情况不一样了，乘飞机已经变得便宜多了。所以，我认为：这绝对是个积极的变化。

首先，飞机速度极快，因此可以为我们节省很多时间。我们知道，过去乘船从英国去美国至少需要一个月的时间，但现在仅需5-8个小时。一个人早上从英国出发，耽误不了在美国与朋友共进晚餐！事实上，由于飞机速度快，很多生命得以挽救。

其次，乘飞机比乘坐任何其他交通工具旅行都安全。公路上到处都有撞车事件发生，每天带走数千人的生命。人们可能认为火车和轮船要比飞机安全，但统计数据表明：飞机失事的几率要远低于这两种交通方式。我乘飞机旅行有几十次了，深信其安全性。

当然，有人除了担心飞机的安全性之外，还担心由于机票价格低廉，人们乘飞机旅行会越来越普遍，由此便会带来巨大的燃料消耗和严重的空气污染，这确实是值得我们思考的一个问题。然而，我深信：随着科技的发展，新兴的燃料肯定会出现，那样，乘飞机旅行就不会对环境构成任何威胁了。

基于以上论证，我们可以看出：乘飞机旅行越来越便宜绝对不是一件坏事情。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："乘飞机旅行已经比过去便宜许多。一些人认为这是个积极的进步，但一些人持反对意见。你是怎么看的呢？"这是典型的辩论题型，范文写了五段，采用一边倒结构，开头段直接说出自己的观点，认为这是积极的进步，中间三段是理由段，第二段写飞机的快速便捷，第三段写飞机是最安全的，第四段反驳对方观点，提出新兴燃料肯定会出现，最后一段重申自己的观点，全文简洁流畅，结构合理，论据有说服力，使用了一些模板句型，但没有超过100字。

加分语句：

1. One can start out from Britain in the morning and join friends in the States for dinner!
使用句型：并列谓语
2. There are car crashes happening here and there on highways, taking away thousands of lives every day.
使用句型：there be句型、非谓语动词作结果状语
3. Sure enough, apart from some worries about the safety of airplane, people also worried about that due to the cheaper prices of air tickets, there will be more and more people choosing to travel by air, thus resulting in huge consumption of fuel and severe air pollution.
使用句型：宾语从句

15. 空运水果和蔬菜

Topic:

Air transport is increasingly used to export types of fruits and vegetables to countries where they can not be grown or are out of season. Some people say it is a good thing, but other people think it can't be justified. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Sample Answer:

Nowadays, we have more choices of fruits and vegetables in our lives. For example, people living in the south of China are able to eat fruits and vegetables from the north or even from abroad. This should be attributed to the convenience brought about by air transport.

First of all, airplanes have made possible the transport of fruit and vegetables over long distances. In the past when there were no airplanes, this was completely impossible as fresh fruit and vegetables get bad and rotted easily. With the appearance of air transport, what would have taken several days, a few weeks or even months in the past now only takes a couple of hours to be done. Therefore, fruit and vegetables from faraway places are able to get onto our tables as fresh as newly picked.

Second, air shipping fruit and vegetables has enhanced the economic development and the quality of life of the people of both the exporting and importing places. If the fruit and vegetables of a certain place can be transported within a short period of time to other places or countries, the local people and the government would benefit in the first place. This is easy to understand in that both the local people and the government would have cash in hand. In the second place, the people and governments of the places where fruit and vegetables are transported to are also benefited. The markets would have more varieties to offer and the govern-

ments would have more tax to collect.

Sure, air transporting fruit and vegetables consumes large amounts of fuel and human labour and these make the prime reasons for many people to say no to it. Besides, due to the high cost of shipment, these fruit and vegetables are usually very expensive when they finally appear on the markets. However, it is consumers who decide whether they will buy them or not, therefore, it is always a good thing that they at least have more choices.

From the foregoing discussion, we see that air transporting fruit and vegetables is fully justified.

考官评分：8

译文：

现在，人们可以选择的水果和蔬菜品种日益增多。比如，生活在南方的人可以品尝到来自北方甚至是国外的水果和蔬菜，这要归功于空运所带来的便捷。

首先，飞机使得水果和蔬菜的长途运输成为可能。在过去还没有飞机的时代，这些事情都是不可能的，因为新鲜水果和蔬菜很容易变质、腐烂。有了空运，原来需要几天甚至几周、几个月才能做到的事情现在几个小时便可做到了。因此，来自远方的水果和蔬菜得以新鲜地端上我们的餐桌。

第二，空运水果和蔬菜促进了输出地和输入地的经济繁荣与人民生活水平的提高。如果某地的水果和蔬菜能够在短时间内被运送到其他地区或国家，那首先受益的就是输出地的人民和政府，这一点很容易理解：因为当地人和政府有钱了。其次，水果与蔬菜输入地的人民与政府也会获益：市场上会有更多的品种提供，政府则会有更多的税收来源。

当然，空运水果和蔬菜肯定要浪费大量的燃料和人工，这也是许多人表示反对的主要原因。除此之外，就是由于运费高，最终出现在市场上的水果和蔬菜也就必然昂贵。然而，买与不买是消费者说了算，因此，人们有更多的选择永远都是一件好事情。

由此可见，空运水果与蔬菜是完全站得住脚的事情。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："随着水果和蔬菜空运出口的发展，许多国家也可以吃到本国不生长或非本季的蔬果。有些人认为这是件好事，但是其他人认为这种做法不合理。讨论这两种观点并给出你的看法。"这是辩论型题目，范文写了五段，开头段改写了题目，第二段从地域角度写出空运的优势，第三段站在经济发展的角度指出空运的好处，第四段阐明持反对意见的人的理由，并在最后驳倒了对方的观点。最后一段说出自己的观点。全文结构安排合理，理由充分，句式丰富，使用的模板句型较少，连接流畅，是一篇佳作。

加分语句：

1. In the past when there were no airplanes, this was completely impossible as fresh fruit and vegetable get bad and rotted easily.
使用句型：定语从句、原因状语从句
2. If the fruit and vegetables of a certain place can be transported within a short period of time to other places or countries, the local people and the government would benefit in the first place.
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. In the second place, the people and governments of the places where fruit and vegetables are transported to are also benefited.
使用句型：定语从句、被动句式

16. 太空探索的利弊

Topic:

Should countries undertake space research?

Sample Answer:

In the past, there were just two nations which undertook serious space exploration, namely the United States and the former Soviet Union. In fact, the 'space race' began in the late 1950s, with the Soviet Union launching the first manned rocket. It became a matter of national pride, as each country attempted to outdo the other in enhancing its international standing. When Americans landed the first man on the moon, it clearly represented a monumental national achievement.

Furthermore, space research has produced a variety of practical and beneficial discoveries and applications. For instance, Teflon, a non-stick surface used in cooking utensils, such as frying pans, was developed as a result of the space program. Moreover, we have a better understanding of climate patterns, together with a modern system of electronic communications, as a direct result of the hundreds of satellites which encircle our planet.

On the other hand, space research has considerable disadvantages. Obviously, space research is often carried out for military purposes. It undoubtedly adds to the arms race, endangering world peace. Think, for example, of American 'Star Wars' project. How on earth does this benefit mankind?

Environmentally, there are significant reasons against launching rockets into space. The huge

boosters used by vehicles escaping the earth's gravity produce considerable pollution, damaging the precious ozone layer. In addition, there are countless pieces of 'space junk' floating around above our planet which one day could constitute a serious hazard.

考官评分：8

译文：

在过去，主要有两个国家认真地进行过宇宙空间探索，即美国和前苏联。事实上，空间竞赛始于上个世纪50年代，前苏联发射了第一颗人造火箭。这已经成为了民族的骄傲，因为每个国家都希望超过其他的国家，提高自己在国际社会中的地位。美国人登陆月球无疑代表了国家取得的巨大成就。

此外，空间研究还提供了各种各样的实际而有益的发明。在空间研究项目中，研制出一种叫做铁氟龙的不粘的表面材料，可以运用在烹饪器皿，如煎锅中。此外通过现代的电子通信系统和上百颗围绕着我们的星球卫星，我们还可以更好地了解气候状况。

从另一方面来看，空间研究也存在着相当大的弊端。显而易见，空间研究常常用于军事目的。毫无疑问，这就促进了军备竞赛，威胁到世界和平。试想一下美国的“星球大站”计划，真的能够造福人类吗？

从环境方面看，也有很充足的理由反对发射火箭升空。火箭运载工具使用的巨型助推器在摆脱地球引力时会产生严重的污染，从而破坏臭氧层。还有大量的“宇宙垃圾”漂浮在我们生活的星球的上空，总有一天会对我们构成严重的危害。

范文点评：

题目的意思是：“各国应该从事空间探索研究吗？”这是辩论型题目，作者采用了并列式写法，一共写了四段，前两段是从正面来说空间探索带来的好处，列举了很多例子。后面两段从空间研究的弊端来写该项目给人类带来的忧患。作者并没有明确表达自己的观点，而是从两面切入主题，写法巧妙，文章布局合理，理由充分，举例也比较多，语言上运用的模板句型很少，采用了许多不常用的独特句型，是一篇佳作。

加分语句：

1. In the past, there were just two nations which undertook serious space exploration, namely the United States and the former Soviet Union.

使用句型：定语从句

2. For instance, Teflon, a non-stick surface used in cooking utensils, such as frying pans, was developed as a result of the space program.

使用句型：插入语

3. The huge boosters used by vehicles escaping the earth's gravity produce considerable pollution, damaging the precious ozone layer.

使用句型：后置定语、非谓语动词作结果状语

17. 太空探索的利大于弊

Topic:

Space travel to the moon is cited as a big step for the mankind. Some people think it made little difference to our daily life. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

With the incredibly rapid advancement of science and technology, space exploration, which is considered to be a big step for human beings, has been carried out by many countries around the world. I disapprove of the claim that space travel to the moon made little difference to our daily life, for it will benefit human race in many ways to a large scale.

In the first place, the investment of time and money in space exploration could, in future, be paid back to humanity many times over; especially the discovery of resources in outer space could be of great benefit to our planet. It is universally acknowledged that, the shortage of natural resources, nowadays, becomes one of the most severe problems throughout the world. There is possibility of finding some resources available on the moon, which may help us to solve the intractable problem.

Besides, the potential that other planets, taking the moon as an example, hold for colony could prove to be a salvation of the human race. Due to the population explosion on earth, humans begin to worry about the limited living space for their offspring. Therefore, it may be wise to exploit a completely new living space.

On the other hand, some political analysts claim that the Space Race has led to unnecessary competition between nations and a consequent failure to cooperate and collaborate on international issues. Moreover, many sociologists argue that colonies in space would create more social problems than they would solve. Nonetheless, I am still in favor of space travel, for its merits far outweigh its demerits.

In conclusion, in spite of some worries about space travel, it will, undisputedly, exert favorable effect on the human race, such as the discovery of new resources, the exploration of new colonies, and so on. Hence, it is of great necessity to conduct space travel to the moon.

考官评分：8

译文：

由于科技的飞速发展，被誉为人类一大进步的太空探险在世界上很多国家进行。我不同意月球旅行对我们日常生活没多大影响的说法，因为它将在很多方面并在很大程度上使人类受益。

首先，在太空探险上所花费的时间和金钱在未来会加倍地偿还给人类，尤其是外太空资源的开发对我们的星球极为有益。众所周知，自然资源的匮乏如今成为了全世界最严重的问题之一。可能在月球上寻找到可利用的资源，这或许能帮助我们解决这个棘手的问题。

另外，其他星球比如说月球有作为殖民地的潜力，这将是对人类的拯救。由于地球上的人口爆炸，人们开始担心子孙后代极为有限的生存空间。因此，开发全新的生存空间是非常明智的做法。

另一方面，一些政治分析家指出，太空竞赛会导致国家之间不必要的竞赛，并随之导致他们在国际事务中合作的失败。另外，在外太空开发殖民地所制造的社会问题将大于所解决的问题。尽管如此，我还是赞成太空探险，因为它的好处远远大于坏处。

总之，虽然人们对于太空探险充满了担忧，但毋庸置疑，它将对人类产生有利的影响，比如发现新资源和殖民地的开发等。因此，月球探索是极有必要的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："月球之旅被视为是人类的一大进步，有的人认为这对我们日常生活没有什么影响。你在多大程度上同意这个观点？"这是典型的辩论题型，范文采用的是一边倒结构，一共写了五段，开头段说出了自己的观点，即不同意题目中认为对日常生活没有影响的观点，中间三个理由段，第二段从资源角度来论证，第三段从人口角度来论证，第四段反驳对方观点，最后一段重申自己的观点，点题。本文结构合理，理由充分，举例丰富。语言上，使用的模板句不超过100个字，句式流畅，运用娴熟，是一篇上等佳作。

加分语句：

1. With the incredibly rapid advancement of science and technology, space exploration, which is considered to be a big step for human beings, has been carried out by many countries around the world.

使用句型：定语从句、被动句式

2. It is universally acknowledged that, the shortage of natural resources, nowadays, becomes one of the most severe problems throughout the world.

使用句型：插入语、强调句型

3. Besides, the potential that other planets, taking the moon as an example, hold for colony could prove to be a salvation of the human race.

使用句型：插入语

4. In conclusion, in spite of some worries about space travel, it will, undisputedly, exert favorable effect on the human race, such as the discovery of new resources, the exploration of new colonies, and so on.
使用句型：让步状语从句、插入语、并列结构

18. 投资太空研究

Topic:

Should we invest money in space research?

Sample Answer:

For over fifty years, a number of nations have been involved in the exploration of outer space. This research has been very costly. Has this money been well-spent or wasted?

Some people believe that the research should be eliminated because of its expense, not only in terms of money, but also in terms of the scientific and human resources. These people point out the fact that it cost billions of dollars to send astronauts to the moon, but they just brought back worthless rocks. These people say that the money and effort could be spent on more important projects right here on Earth, such as providing housing for homeless people, improving the education system, saving the environment, and finding cures for diseases.

However, other people believe that space research has provided many benefits. They point out that hundreds of useful products, from personal computers to heart pacemakers to freeze-dried foods, are the direct or indirect results of space research. They say that weather and communication satellites are also products of space programs. In addition, supporters of the space program point to the scientific knowledge that has been acquired about the Sun, the Moon, the planets, and even our own Earth as a result of space research.

I agree with those people who support space research. Space research, has already brought many benefits to humanity. Perhaps it will bring even more unimaginable benefits in the future. Moreover, just as individual people need challenges to make their lives more interesting, I believe the human race itself needs a challenge, and I think that the peaceful exploration of outer space provides just such a challenge.

考官评分：8

译文：

在过去的五十年间，大批的国家致力于外太空的研究。这个项研究耗资巨大。这

是物有所值还是一种浪费呢?

一些人认为这项研究因为它的费用而应停止，不仅仅在金钱方面，还包括那些科学的和人力的资源。这些人指出花费了数十亿美金去将宇航员送到月球，但是他们仅仅带回来的是无用的岩石。这些人说这些资金和努力在地球上能被用于更重要的项目上，例如为无家可居的人们提供住房，改善教育系统，保护环境和为疾病找到治疗的方法。

然而，另一些人认为对空间的探索已经带来了巨大的利益。他们提到了许多有用的产品，从个人电脑到心脏起搏器，又至冷冻食品，这些都是太空研究直接或者间接的结果。这些人还指出气象和通讯卫星也是太空研究的产物。此外，太空项目的支持者们也指出那些已知的有关太阳、月亮、行星，甚至我们的地球的知识本身就是太空研究的产物。

我同意那些支持太空研究的人们的观点。太空研究，已经为人类带来了巨大的利益，而且未来它可能会带来更加不可思议的好处。此外，正如个人生活中需要挑战从而得到更多的乐趣，我相信人类本身也需要挑战，而我想，和平的外太空探索就恰好为我们提供了这样一个挑战。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："我们应该投资在太空研究上吗？"这是辩论型题目，范文采用的是并列式结构，一共写了四段，开头段改写了题目，第二段是从资源的合理运用的角度反对太空研究的进行，第三段从人类已获得的巨大利益来支持太空研究，第四段表达自己的观点是和第三段一样的，这种结构安排是非常合理也符合考官判卷心理预期的。全文在语言上，使用的模板句型较少，连接流畅，是一篇优秀习作。

加分语句：

1. Some people believe that the research should be eliminated because of its expense, not only in terms of money, but also in terms of the scientific and human resources.

使用句型：并列句、宾语从句

2. These people say that the money and effort could be spent on more important projects right here on Earth, such as providing housing for homeless people, improving the education system, saving the environment, and finding cures for diseases.

使用句型：并列结构、动名词

3. They point out that hundreds of useful products, from personal computers to heart pacemakers to freeze-dried foods, are the direct or indirect results of space research.

使用句型：插入语

19. 太空研究

Topic:

More than three decades ago, man for the first time set foot on the moon. Some people think that space research is a waste of energy and money. Discuss.

Sample Answer:

It is an undeniable fact that it has been over thirty years since man's first landing on the moon, and his fascination with outer space has a much longer history than that. Some people believe that this type of study is a sheer waste of time and money. However, in my opinion, this issue has both pros and cons, and it should not be judged one-sidedly.

On one hand, it indeed requires a great deal of time and money to train people to carry out research work in this sphere, to put the research into actual practice, and to sustain countless test failures. In addition, doubtlessly the time and money spent on space research and exploration is hard to calculate, as it is carried out by several nations. From this perspective, the research in question can be considered a waste of time, money and resource.

On the other hand, however, once the research findings are transformed into productivity, we will see the situation in a different sight. For example, knowledge of other planets and stars may make possible the colonization of space. At that time, the expenditure that seems so wasteful now will serve to expand and extend the scope of human existence. Currently, the progress made by scientists who have dedicated much time and energy to this research has demonstrated this point clearly and forcefully.

In short, it truly takes a lot of time and money to carry out studies of outer space, for such research tests man's intelligence, patience and perseverance to the utmost, long before any concrete results are visible. Nevertheless, people of vision will indubitably recognize the abundant benefits to be reaped once the research is completed and its findings are put into production.

考官评分：8

译文：

不可否认，人类第一次登上月球距今已经三十多年了，而人类对外太空的痴迷历史比这更长。有些人觉得这种研究完全是在浪费时间和金钱。然而，我却认为，这个问题有正反两方面，不应该只从一方面来评判它。

一方面，为了培训人做好研究工作，将研究应用于现实并承受无数的实验失败，

确实需要大量的时间和金钱。并且，由于它是由几个国家共同承担的，花在太空研究和探索上的时间和金钱是难以衡量的。从这种视角来看，太空研究无疑被当作是一种对时间、金钱和资源的浪费。

然而，从另一方面来看，一旦研究结果能够投入生产，我们就会以一种不同的眼光来看待这个局面。举个例子来说，对其他星球和恒星的认知能够使太空移民成为可能。在那个时候，原本看起来是浪费的支出将会因为扩展了人类的生存范围而成为正当的花费。以现在看来，在这项研究上投入了大量时间和精力的科学家们取得的进展已经有力且清楚地证实了这一点。

总之，对外太空的研究的确花费了大量的时间和金钱，这种研究在很长时期内结果是不可见的，能在极大程度上测量人类的智力、忍耐力和毅力。然而，毋庸置疑，一旦这项研究完成并将其研究结果应用于生产，不同观点的人都将认识到其带给他们的巨大的利益。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："三十多年前，人类第一次登陆月球，一些人认为空间探索是能源和金钱的浪费。说说你的看法。"这是辩论型题目，范文写了四段，第一段改写题目内容，引出下文，第二段承认太空探索对时间、金钱和资源的浪费，第三段从研究结果一旦投入生产将会扩展人类生存范围来支持空间探索，最后一段反驳认为空间探索是浪费型的研究来说明自己的观点。全文布局合理，理由充分，结构巧妙，语言上使用了一些模板句型，但是没超过100字，是一篇优秀习作。

加分语句：

1. It is an undeniable fact that it has been over thirty years since man's first landing on the moon, and his fascination with outer space has a much longer history than that.

使用句型：强调句型

2. On one hand, it indeed requires a great deal of time and money to train people to carry out research work in this sphere, to put the research into actual practice, and to sustain countless test failures.

使用句型：并列句式

3. Currently, the progress made by scientists who have dedicated much time and energy to this research has demonstrated this point clearly and forcefully.

使用句型：后置定语

20. 电话

Topic:

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the telephone.

Sample Answer:

During the last century, the telephone was undoubtedly seen as one of the most important inventions. Its rapid development and proliferation of use throughout the world have been remarkable. Being part of modern life, it has affected society in a variety of ways, both positively and negatively.

On the positive side, the telephone has been used as one of the most popular communication tools and favourably applied in many fields, such as doing business, communicating with people, providing more employment opportunities and dealing with emergencies. For example, the telephone has made doing business much easier and more efficient. Simply through a phone line, people can place or check on orders, saving the time when shopping for necessities.

The telephone has also made the world seem smaller, since it allows us to stay in touch at any time with anybody, both near and far. In addition, with the advent of the telephone, telecommunication companies have been established, creating many job opportunities. In handling emergencies, the telephone seems to play a most important role. If your life is in danger, all you need to do is to dial 120, and doctors can be sent for immediately.

On the negative side, the telephone can be a big time waster, both at work and at home. When at work, people are often distracted by one unwanted ring after another and, as a result, are kept away from finishing their daily tasks. At home, the telephone seems very inviting for some people who desire to communicate. Those in need of communication are often on the phone line just for casual talk for one hour or more. This, as a result, has made direct face-to-face human contact less and less necessary, which has led to human relationships becoming more confusing.

The advantages this powerful invention has brought to us are obvious, while its disadvantages should not be ignored. Despite some of its negative influences on our society, its benefits will assure its future use.

考官评分：8

译文：

毫无疑问，电话已经被看成是上世纪最重要的发明之一。它的发展速度之快和使用之频繁已经被全世界所注意。作为现代生活的一部分，它已经在很多方面影响到社会，这种影响既积极、也消极。

电话有其积极的一面。它已经成为最受欢迎的交流工具之一，并且成功地被应用

在很多领域，比如做生意、聊天、招聘和处理紧急事件。例如，通过电话进行商业活动更方便快捷。仅仅通过一根电话线，人们就能够有秩序地交易，节约了购物必须花费的时间。既然它能够使我们在任何时间、任何地点与任何人保持联系，电话也就使世界看起来更小。除此之外，随着电话的出现，电讯公司相继建立，创造了许多就业机会。在处理紧急事件上，电话看起来更是发挥着重要的作用。如果生活中你遇到危险，你所需要做的就是拨通120，医生就会迅速来到。

电话也有其消极的一面。它有可能会对工作和生活造成大量的时间浪费。在工作的时候，人们总是被一个又一个的意外电话所打扰，工作被打断。在家时，电话看起来是为那些渴望交流的人们预备的。有这种需要的人们占着电话线，仅仅只是一些日常聊天就能花费一个多小时。结果，这也导致人们面对面接触的机会越来越少，从而使人们之间的关系越来越淡漠。

这个伟大发明带给我们的益处是显而易见的，然而它的弊端也不容忽视。尽管它对我们的社会有不利的影响，它的益处也确保着它在未来的使用地位。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："讨论电话的利与弊。"这是辩论型题目，文章采用并列式结构，一共写了五段，第一段改写题目并引出下文，第二段和第三段写出了电话的好处，第四段则写了电话的弊端，最后一段表明电话的益处确保了未来的使用地位，因而看出作者是支持电话是利大于弊的。全文结构合理，举例充分，语言上使用了一些模板句型，但未超过100字，并且运用得很好，是一篇优秀的习作。

加分语句：

1. Simply through a phone line, people can place or check on orders, saving the time when shopping for necessities.
使用句型：并列谓语、非谓语动词作伴随状语
2. In addition, with the advent of the telephone, telecommunication companies have been established, creating many job opportunities.
使用句型：with结构的条件状语从句、非谓语动词做结果状语
3. This, as a result, has made direct face-to-face human contact less and less necessary, which has led to human relationships becoming more confusing.
使用句型：定语从句
4. Despite some of its negative influences on our society, its benefits will assure its future use.
使用句型：让步状语从句

21. 小汽车的利弊

Topic:

The unlimited use of cars may cause many problems. What are those problems?

Sample Answer:

The fast increase in the number of cars have brought along many related problems which are well worth our greatest attention.

First of all, urban traffic is getting from bad to worse. I'd like to cite my own experience as an example. Five years ago, it took me about 30 minutes to drive from home to office. One year later, I needed to spend about 40 minutes on the way. Then two years later, I had to start out from home at least 1 hour earlier in order to get to my office on good time for work. And then, since last year, it has just been too normal for me to spend about one and half hours to make it. The traffic just moves like a worm!

Second, with the ever growing number of cars, air quality in urban areas is deteriorating with each passing day. We used to see clear blue sky and breathe fresh air, but now this would be a real luxury. Car exhaust has seriously polluted the air and people's health is greatly endangered. It seems certain that we human beings have already made a fatal mistake that could only be remedied by bringing down the number of cars hugely.

Sure, we can not deny the fact that cars have brought up speed, comfort and greater mobility. However, these have already been history. We are suffering much more from cars than benefiting from them. Our health conditions are going down rapidly both due to the polluted air that we have to breathe every second and our lack of exercise as a result of the ever increasing amount of time we have to spend behind the wheel!

What can we do? From the forgoing discussion, I'm sure we have already found a solution: to discourage people to use cars! I know very well that science and technology are developing very fast and there might be better solutions coming up in the future, but, before that, let's first salvage ourselves in such a passive way!

考官评分：8

译文：

轿车数量的快速增长带来很多相关问题，值得我们高度重视。

首先，城市交通每况愈下。这里我想拿自己的亲身经历作为例证。五年前，我从家里开车到办公室花30分钟。一年后，我路上要花40分钟。两年后，为了准时到达工作岗位，我至少要提前1个小时从家里出发。之后，从去年开始，花1个半小时到达成为家常便饭。交通就像毛毛虫一样在蠕动！

第二点，随着轿车数量无休止的增长，城市中的空气质量正日趋恶化。我们过去

还能看到蔚蓝的天空，呼吸到新鲜的空气，但现在这成了一种奢望。汽车废气已经严重污染了空气，人们的身体受到了严重威胁。似乎已经很明确：我们人类已经犯了一个致命的错误，唯一能够弥补的便是极大地减少轿车的数量。

是啊，我们不能否认，轿车给我们带来了速度、舒适和机动性。然而，这一切都已经成为过去。我们从轿车上所蒙受的灾难要远远大于我们所获得的益处。由于我们每一秒钟都要呼吸被污染了的空气，以及我们在汽车上要花费的时间日益拉长因而缺乏锻炼的双重原因，我们的身体状况正越来越糟。

我们该怎么办呢？从前面的论证中，我相信我们已经找到了解决方案：鼓励人们少开车！我很清楚科学技术在快速发展，将来也许会有更好的解决方法出现，但是，在这一切成为现实之前，让我们先通过这种被动的方式来自救吧！

范文点评：

题目的意思是："轿车数量的快速增长带来很多相关问题，请说明都有哪些问题。"这是解释类题目。范文写了四段，第一段先改写了题目，第二段以自身为例，写出交通状况方面的问题，第三段从空气质量方面来阐述，第三段从身体状方面况说明我们因汽车蒙受的灾难比获得的益处更多。最后一段提出解决方案。全文布局合理，语言上使用了一些模板句型，但是没有超过100字，运用得也比较好，是一篇佳作。

加分语句：

1. Then two years later, I had to start out from home at least 1 hour earlier in order to get to my office on good time for work.

使用句型：目的状语从句

2. It seems certain that we human beings have already made a fatal mistake that could only be remedied by bringing down the number of cars hugely.

使用句型：主语从句

3. Our health conditions are going down rapidly both due to the polluted air that we have to breathe every second and our lack of exercise as a result of the ever increasing amount of time we have to spend behind the wheel!

使用句型：并列句

22. 私家车的弊大于利

Topic:

Please state the advantages and disadvantages of the development of private cars.

Sample Answer:

With the fantastic spur both in industry and in economy in China, the number of people who own private cars is on the rise. Some people have bought cars of their own, and others are

planning to buy cars. But there have been two quite different views on this phenomenon.

Some claim that there are many advantages brought about by cars. First, the automobile industry provides jobs for countless workers and strong support for other industries. Second, if conditions permit, owning a car can make us work more efficiently. Finally, life will become more convenient. A car allows one to move freely and with a car there is no need to wait for the bus in the cold or under the burning sun.

However, others strongly object to the increase in developing private cars. They hold that automobiles will give rise to a series of problems. In the first place, as more and more cars are produced and run in the street, a large volume of poisonous gas will be given off, polluting the atmosphere and causing actual harm to the health of people. Next, private cars contribute to traffic congestion so greatly that the advantages gained in comfort and freedom are often cancelled out by the frustration caused by traffic jams. The last problem is the increasing number of car accidents which have killed and will kill a lot of people in a friction of a second.

In my opinion, although automobiles have been playing a vital part in the daily activities of our society, they also bring us numerous troubles such as more serious environmental pollution, more traffic accidents and more energy consumption. They drink up huge amounts of fuel and throw out huge amounts of pollutants. Traffic accidents kill thousands of people each year and cripple more. Jams waste our precious time. Therefore I am against developing private cars.

考官评分：7

译文：

在工业和经济飞速发展的中国，拥有私家车的人数正在不断上升。有些人已经拥有自己的私家车，还有一些人正在计划着购买汽车。但是，对于这种现象有两个不同的观点。

有人认为，汽车带来很多好处。首先，汽车行业为无数工人提供了就业机会，并且也帮助了其他行业的发展。其次，如果条件允许，拥有一辆汽车可以使我们更高效地工作。最后，生活会变得更加方便。汽车使出行更自由，而且有了私家车就不用在寒冷的天气中或在烈日下等待巴士了。

但是，有一部分人坚决反对发展私家车。他们认为，汽车将会产生一系列的问题。首先，随着汽车的大量生产，行驶在大街上的汽车也会越来越多，有毒气体将会大量排放，污染大气，实际上是损害人类的健康。其次，私家车带来的舒适和自由常被交通阻塞带来的沮丧所取代。最后一个问题是日益增多的交通事故，将会继续倾刻间夺去许多人的生命。

在我看来，尽管汽车在我们的社会生活中充当着一个重要的角色，但是，它也给我们带来了许多的麻烦，比如严重的环境污染、频繁的交通事故和大量的能源消耗。汽车消耗了大量的燃料，而且制造了大量的污染物。每年的交通意外造成数千人的死亡和瘫痪。交通堵塞浪费了我们大量的宝贵时间。因此，我反对发展私家车。

范文点评：

题目意思是："请说明发展私家车的利与弊。"范文写了四段，第一段总写题目，引出下文的两种不同观点，第二段是写汽车的好处，第三段写的是私家车带来的一系列问题，最后一段说出自己的观点与第三段的看法相同，反对在发展中国家发展私家车。这样的布局符合考官判卷心理，不失为良好的应考策略，全文举例充分，理由丰富，语言上连贯流畅，使用的模板句型不超过100字，是一篇优秀的习作。

加分语句：

1. Second, if conditions permit, owning a car can make us work more efficiently.
使用句型：条件状语从句、动名词作主语
2. In the first place, as more and more cars are produced and run in the street, a large volume of poisonous gas will be given off, polluting the atmosphere and causing actual harm to the health of people.
使用句型：原因状语从句、非谓语动词表结果
3. In my opinion, although automobiles have been playing a vital part in the daily activities of our society, they also bring us numerous troubles such as more serious environmental pollution, more traffic accidents and more energy consumption.
使用句型：让步状语从句、并列结构

23. 化肥和杀虫剂

Topic:

Modern technology, such as fertilizer, pesticide and modern machinery can feed the world better. However, it is negative to human health. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Sample Answer:

With the rapid development of science, many modern agricultural technologies, such as fertilizer and modern machinery have been applied with the view to enhance the output of produces. Undoubtedly, this increases the volume of crops. But in the meanwhile, some people show their great concerns about the negative effects aroused by modern agriculture.

Firstly, the utilization of fertilizer causes great changes of the structure of soil. In the long run,

this will make the soil infertile, which means that we can only have a good harvest with the help of fertilizer. Furthermore, the change of the structure of soil can cause serious environment problem.

Secondly, pesticide can kill most of the insects harmful to crops. But at the same time, it also kills many insects, which are friendly to the crops and human beings. The abuse of pesticide also seriously threats the health of human beings. When people eat the vegetable and crops with pesticide sediment, their health will be in danger and their digest system and neural system will be damaged.

Finally, the use of modern machinery saves people a lot of time and energy. But this will cause serious environment problem. In the ancient times, most of the field labor is undertaken manually or with the help of some tamed animals, such as cattle and horses. But now, modern machinery takes the place of human beings and animals and plays a major role in modern agriculture, which will cause serious environment pollution and the scarcity of natural resources.

To sum up, the employment of modern technology helps to improve people's living, but meanwhile, we should raise the awareness of protecting our environment and us and take some measures to ensure people's health.

考官评分：8

译文：

科学的迅速发展使得现代农业技术，如化肥和现代机械迅速提高了农业的产量。勿庸质疑，农作物的产量是增加了，但是同时一些人也对现代农业带来的负面影响表示担忧。

化肥的使用引起了土地结构的很大变化，长远来看，土地将因此不再肥沃，我们只能依靠化肥来取得大丰收，而且土地结构的改变会引起严重的环境问题。

其次，杀虫剂杀死了很多危害农作物的昆虫，但是同时它也杀死了对人类和农作物有益的昆虫，杀虫剂的滥用，严重地威胁了人类的健康，当人们吃了沾有杀虫剂的蔬菜和谷物时，他们的健康将处在危险之中，他们的消化和神经系统将受到损害。

最后，使用现代机械节省了人们的时间和精力，但是，这也会引起严重的环境问题。在古代，很多的田间工作都是人工或家畜协助完成的，如牛和马，现代机械取代了动物和人，带来了严重的环境污染也牺牲了自然资源。

总而言之，现代技术提高了人们的生活，但是我们也应该时刻警醒保护环境，确保人民身体健康。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："现代技术，如化肥、农药和现代机械能更好地养活世界人民。然而，它对于人类健康有着消极的影响。你的观点是什么？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段采用了欲扬先抑的方法提出自己的观点：承认科学发展给农业带来发展的同时，提出科学的发展给现代农业带来了负面影响。中间写了三个理由段，在三个理由段中，分别从化肥、杀虫剂和现代机械三方面指出了科学发展给现代农业带来的负面影响。最后一段与首段呼应。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了比较多的模板式句型，但没超过100字，而且，其他非模板句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. In the long run, this will make the soil infertile, which means that we can only have a good harvest with the help of fertilizer.
使用句型：定语从句
2. But at the same time, it also kills many insects, which are friendly to the crops and human beings.
使用句型：定语从句
3. In the ancient times, most of the field labor is undertaken manually or with the help of some tamed animals, such as cattle and horses.
使用句型：并列句、被动句式

24. 转基因植物

Topic:

Some people think that genetically modified plants may be harmful and should be banned. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

旺旺：肯定童叟无欺

Genetically-modified (GM) plants are part of the latest developments in our ever-changing world. Some people are against them because they are concerned that such plants may cause unpredictable problems. I believe this concern is totally unnecessary, as GM plants have the following three advantages.

First, research and development of GM plants will help us to produce better foodstuffs in terms of quantity and quality. For example, disease-resistant rice with high yields can help eradicate famines and food shortages that have been plaguing the people of many countries. With GM plant technology, we can develop fish without bones, apples that taste of meat

and other delicious and exotic foods. The possibilities, to some extent, are only limited by man's imagination.

Second, GM technology opens a new dimension for scientific research. Scientists have been working hard to decipher the secrets hidden in all organisms. GM plant technology will help them to better understand how Nature works. Some day, I believe, we will be able to decode all plants' genetic makeup, and bring the whole plant growth process—from blossoming to fruit bearing—under our control.

Third, GM plants may assist us to achieve a perfect ecological balance by producing species to cover the gaps in the biological chain due to wanton abuse of natural resources by human activities. We can develop organisms that can decompose and digest the garbage produced by mankind to make this world greener and cleaner.

Of course, GM plants, like other scientific developments, may cause some problems. But I believe that, with careful regulation and control, the advantages will far outweigh the disadvantages.

考官评分：8

译文：

转基因植物是我们瞬息万变的世界中的一项最新科技进步。考虑到这些转基因植物有可能引发的种种难以预测的问题，有些人反对这项技术。而我认为这样的担忧是完全没有必要的，因为转基因植物有以下三个优势。

首先，转基因植物的研究和发展将会帮助我们生产数量更多、质量更高的食物。例如，高产量的抗疾病大米有助于消除困扰着许多国家人民的饥荒和食物短缺问题。有了转基因植物技术，我们可以养出没有骨头的鱼，有肉的苹果以及其他美味的奇异的食物。某种程度上说，可能性只取决于人类的想象力。

其次，转基因技术为科学研究开创了一片新天地。科学家们一直在努力破解所有有机体背后隐藏的秘密。转基因技术将帮助他们更好地理解大自然是如何运转的。我相信总有一天，我们将能够破解所有植物的基因结构，并使得植物从开花到结果的整个生长过程能为我们所控制。

再次，转基因植物可以让我们通过再生物种，来弥补由于人类活动滥用自然资源而给生物链造成的破坏，从而重新达得生态平衡。我们可以创造出能分解消化人类产生的垃圾的有机体，让世界变得更绿色、更清洁。

当然，与其他科学进步一样，转基因植物也会产生一些问题。但是我相信，只要认真规范和约束，它的优势就会远远超过劣势。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："有些人认为，转基因植物可能是有害的，应该禁止，你的观点是什么？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段欲扬先抑，提出自己的观点：人们的担心是不必要的，转基因植物有它们的优势。中间写了三个理由段，从三个不同方面提出了自己的理由，论据充分，是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了比较多的模板式句型，但也没超过100字，而且，其他非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. I believe this concern is totally unnecessary, as GM plants have the following three advantages.

使用句型：原因状语从句

2. With GM plant technology, we can develop fish without bones, apples that taste of meat and other delicious and exotic foods.

使用句型：定语从句

3. We can develop organisms that can decompose and digest the garbage produced by mankind to make this world greener and cleaner.

使用句型：定语从句

第四大类：媒体类题目

1. 电视疏远家庭成员的关系

Topic:

Some people hold that it is the television that alienates the relationship of family members. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

As one of the most important inventions of the past century, TV is playing a more and more important role in modern life. However, some people are starting to worry about its negative effects on traditional families. I am convinced that the existence of TV has brought about alienation among family members.

First, watching TV occupies our time to communicate with our families. TV provides a ready means of relaxation for people who spend their days doing routine and busy jobs. As soon as TV enters into our home, most of our free time is controlled by it. What is more, the one-eyed monster requires absolute silence and attention. If any member dares to open his mouth, the others order him to shut up immediately. Therefore we communicate less with our family members.

Furthermore, families often quarrel over what programs they should watch. Thanks to hard-working TV workers, we enjoy more TV channels and more colorful TV programs. But a question has arisen: it is difficult for families to choose a common channel because they have different interests. It is inevitable to give rise to quarrel among them.

In addition, poor-quality TV programs can have severe effects on people's mood and behavior. For instance, a person who watches too many idealized programs may become unrealistic. In addition, unhealthy programs which contain obscene and violent contents may cause people's curiosity.

In conclusion, I think that TV indeed has led to alienation among family members. We should be aware about the problem. Something should be done as soon as possible to protect the families from the negative effects of television. For example, we should reduce the time spent in front of the little screen and spend more time with our families together.

考官评分：8

译文：

作为上个世纪最重要的发明之一，电视在现代生活中扮演着越来越重要的角色。然而，有些人开始担心起它对传统家庭的负面影响。我承认，电视的存在使得家庭成员之间疏远了。

首先，看电视占用了我们同家人对话的时间。电视给那些每天做着有规律而繁忙的工作的人提供了休闲方式。电视一进入我们的生活，就控制了我们大部分的空闲时间。更甚者，电视要求绝对的安静和关注。如果哪一个家庭成员胆敢讲话，其他人会命令他马上住嘴。因此，我们与家人的对话就减少了。

此外，家人经常因为要看的节目而争吵。由于不辞辛劳的电视工作者，我们喜爱的电视频道和有趣的电视节目越来越多。但是，一个问题产生了：家人很难选择出共同的频道，因为他们有着不同的兴趣，这就不可避免地引起争吵。

另外，品质低劣的电视节目会严重影响人们的情绪和行为。例如一个人看了太多理想化的节目，可能会变得不切实际。另外，包含淫秽和暴力内容的不健康的电视节目可能会引发人们的好奇心。

总之，我认为，电视导致了家庭成员之间的疏远。我们必须意识到这个问题，必须要做点什么，尽快、尽可能地保护人们不受电视的负面影响。例如，我们应该减少花在电视前面的时间，而花更多的时间与家人共处。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："有些人认为是电视使家庭成员间的关系疏远了，你的观点是什么？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头作者直接介绍背景并提出了自己的观点："电视疏远了家庭成员间的关系。"开门见山，引起下文。中间写了三个理由段，每个理由段分别用三到四个支持句阐述段落主题，做到有理有据。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再提出了对这个问题的解决方案。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章并未过多使用模板句型。

加分语句：

1. First, watching TV occupies our time to communicate with our families.
使用句型：动名词短语

2. As soon as TV enters into our home, most of our free time is controlled by it.
使用句型：被动句式

3. In addition, unhealthy programs which contain obscene and violent contents may cause people's curiosity.
使用句型：定语从句

2. 广告是否应被限制?

Topic:

Advertisements are getting their way into people's lives. Should advertisements be restricted?

Sample Answer:

Everywhere, and almost at any time, we find ourselves surrounded by all kinds of advertisements. Some people suggest that there should be some restrictions on advertisements. But on the other hand, there are also many people who strongly advocate that advertisements should not be restricted. For my part, I absolutely agree with the latter point of view. The reasons are presented below.

The first reason that can be seen by every person is that advertisements provide us with much useful information. Advertisements keep us well-informed about products. As a result, we can compare them and choose the best and cheapest one. In addition, we can also find a job or rent a house with the help of advertisements.

Another factor that we must consider is that advertisements bring us a lot of entertainment. Just imagine what a bus station or a newspaper would be like without advertisements. Would you enjoy watching a blank wall or reading traffic regulations while waiting for a bus? An interesting advertisement makes your waiting less dull and monotonous.

The third and very important reason is that advertisements also provide money for newspapers, magazines, radios and TV stations. Many kinds of media could not survive without advertisements. Because of advertising, we can enjoy so many TV programs with so little money. A newspaper would cost much more if we had to pay its full price.

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that the government should not impose restrictions on advertisements. They provide much useful information for consumers. They make our life colorful with artistic pictures and words. What is more, they play an indispensable role in the survival and development of media.

考官评分：7

译文：

在每个角落，几乎任何时间，我们总是被各种各样的广告所包围。一些人建议对于广告应当有所限制。但是另一方面，也有许多人提倡广告是不能受限制的。就我而

言，我完全同意后者的观点，原因如下。

每个人都能看到的第一个理由是广告为我们提供了很多有用的信息。它使我们能够清楚地了解产品，从而通过对比挑选出最物美价廉的一种。此外，我们能够在广告的帮助下找工作或者租房子。

我们必须考虑的另一个原因是广告为我们带来了很多的娱乐。设想一个没有广告的公共汽车站或是一份报纸没有广告会是什么样子。难道靠盯着一面白墙或者是阅读交通法规来消磨等车的时光吗？一个有意思的广告会让您的等待不再无趣而单调。

第三点同时也是很重要的一点就是广告为报社、杂志社、广播电台和电视台提供了资金。很多的媒体是不能离开广告而生存的。正是因为广告，我们才能花费这么少的钱享受如此多的电视节目。同样，如果我们付全额有来买一份报纸，那么将比现在所花费的要多得多。

通过上述讨论，我们可以很有把握地得出一个结论，那就是我们的政府不应该限制广告。因为它们为消费者提供了很多有用的信息，并用艺术的图片与语言来使我们的生活丰富多彩。而且，它对于媒体的生存和发展来说也是不可或缺的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："广告已经深入到大家的生活，你认为广告应该受到限制吗？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头作者介绍背景，并提出了双方的观点，最后说出自己的观点："广告不应受到限制。"引起下文。中间写了三个理由段，每个理由段分别用3-4个支持句阐述段落主题，做到有理有据。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再重申了三个理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了一些模板句型。所以，论证的语言稍嫌累赘。

加分语句：

1. Everywhere, and almost at any time, we find ourselves surrounded by all kinds of advertisements.

使用句型：被动句式

2. Would you enjoy watching a blank wall or reading traffic regulations while waiting for a bus?

使用句型：疑问句

3. Advertisements keep us well-informed about products.

使用句型：形容词短语

3. 媒体影响人们的行为

Topic:

How does modern mass media such as movies or television influence people's behavior?

Sample Answer:

The impact that modern mass media has had on our daily life, and society in general, is undeniable. Already, it can be seen that western movies are exerting influence on our youthful generations: they grow longhair regardless of their sex, commonly part of which is dyed gold; they wear jeans every season, usually the knees of which are deliberately tattered.

The major means that mass media influences the public is by creating topics of discussion in the society. Mass media offers people (the consumers) issues to talk and think about. Antiwar movies such as Tears of the Sun and All Quiet On the Western Front among numerous others have been raising many questions. Is any war really to uphold justice? Is it really worthwhile that an individual makes sacrifices to his country, and at the same time ignores his own family or his personal values?

Mass media also shapes our understanding of what is important, and what is not important. The "important" issues are to be found on the first pages of the newspaper or in the beginning of a television program. The "unimportant" stories are the ones that are not being told at all. The "not very important" stories are probably very short and hidden in the last pages. Even though there are critical thinking individuals in any society, they are a definite minority; the public in whole indeed lack the skills of critical thinking, and therefore they are often led by the media.

In brief, mass media, by offering topics and affecting the ways in which we discuss "the important issues", has a strong influence on our perception of the truth, of the world or of the structure of our society. We have to admit that it has a role in our daily life as a source of information, experiences, entertainment.

考官评分：8

译文：

现代大众传媒对我们的日常生活和社会的影响是不可否认的。我们已经看到西方电影对年轻一代的影响：他们不分性别地留长头发，而且部分染成金黄色；他们无论什么季节都穿牛仔裤，通常膝盖处还故意弄出破损。

大众传媒影响人们的主要方式是创造社会中讨论的话题。媒体为人们提供问题去谈论和思考。反战电影如《太阳之泪》和《西线无战事》等曾带给人们大量的思考：每场战争都是正义的么？一个人真的值得为了国家利益而忽略自己的家庭和个人价值吗？

大众传媒也塑造了我们对于"什么是重要的，什么是不重要的"的理解。"重要"

的事件通常被放在报纸的头版或者新闻节目的开头，“不重要”的事件甚至不被提及，“不是很重要”的通常特别短并且藏在最后一页。即使社会存在独立思考的人，但他们一定是少数。总体上讲，大众缺乏评判能力，因此他们往往被媒体牵着走。

简而言之，大众媒体在提供话题和影响我们讨论“重要”话题的思路时，对人们对于真相的感知有巨大的影响。我们必须承认传媒作为信息、经历、娱乐的来源，在我们的日常生活里起的作用。

范文点评：

题目的意思是：“电影、电视等现代媒体如何影响大众的行为？”这是一个其他型题目。范文使用了类似于一边倒结构的形式，写了四段。开头作者介绍背景，并举例阐述媒体对人的影响，后面用了两段说明媒体的作用，每段都用了一个主题句＋几个支持句的写法，条理清晰。最后总结全文并再次点题：“媒体在生活中扮演了重要角色。”整篇文章结构合理，理由充分，语言丰富，并且引用了生动的例子来说明问题。

加分语句：

1. The impact that modern mass media has had on our daily life, and society in general, is undeniable.

使用句型：同位语从句

2. Is any war really to uphold justice? Is it really worthwhile that an individual makes sacrifices to his country, and at the same time ignores his own family or his personal values?

使用句型：连续发问

3. In brief, mass media, by offering topics and affecting the ways in which we discuss “the important issues”, has a strong influence on our perception of the truth, of the world or of the structure of our society.

使用句型：插入语

4. 媒体的不良影响

Topic:

Some information in films, books and on the Internet has bad influence on young people and even on society. What are these bad influences and what should we do to prevent them?

Sample Answer:

Nowadays with the development of globalization media has a more and more important status in spread and communication. However, some drugs of western culture are also spread into China, just like the flies in the fresh air, and they have great blights on the juvenile.

First of all, the X-rated films affect the juvenile a lot. The erotic pictures are contaminating the

children's pure mind. This is a poison to their lovely lives. Secondly, the TV plays on violence movies lead the juvenile to go to the wrong way of their lives. In the recent years, if you open your TV set, many violent movies will meet your eyes everywhere. Since children's feeling is slight, they cannot undergo such fierce impact. Thirdly, it seems that bad news dominates the headlines of all kinds of media. It is no doubt that the juvenile who read these magazines will have a wrong worldview.

To keep our juvenile away from such ill factors and let them grow in a good environment, the government should take the following measures. Firstly, examine the movies imported carefully and limit the degrees strictly. Then tell people which kind of movie the juvenile cannot see. In the meantime forbid the unhealthy magazines and books' issue. Secondly, produce more programs which are good to juvenile on TV. They need salubrious programs and they need their own programs. Thirdly, improve the education of juvenile: not only teach them knowledge on science and technology, but also tell them how to face difficulties. Let them become an outstanding and moral talent.

In a word, there are still many disadvantages in the media and in our society, to which we must pay great attention. If we obviate them in proper ways, I believe, tomorrow will be better.

考官评分：8

译文：

现在随着全球化的发展，媒体在传播和通信方面有着越来越重要的地位。然而，一些西方的文化糟粕也蔓延到了中国，就像新鲜空气中的苍蝇，并且这些文化对青少年影响很大。

首先，色情电影极大影响了青少年。色情图片污染了孩子们纯洁的思想。这对他们可爱的生命来说是毒药。第二，电视上播放的暴力电影引导青少年走上错误的人生道路。在最近几年里，如果你打开电视，很多暴力的电影便会映入你的眼帘。因为孩子的感情是脆弱的，他们不能够忍受这种剧烈的影响。第三，看起来坏消息主宰了各种媒体的头条。毫无疑问，那些看了这些杂志的青少年将会有一种错误的世界观。

为了让我们的青少年远离这些不利因素，并且让他们生活在一个好的环境里，政府应该采取以下措施：首先，仔细检查进口电影，严格限制影片级别，然后告诉人们哪种电影青少年不能看。同时也禁止那些不健康的杂志和书籍出版。其次，生产更多适合青少年的节目在电视上播放。他们需要有益健康的节目，而且他们需要自己的节目。第三，改善青少年的教育：不仅教他们在科学和技术方面的知识，而且告诉他们如何去面对困难，让他们变成杰出的有道德的人才。

总之，在我们的社会和媒体中仍然存在着很多不利因素，对于这些问题我们必须

高度关注。如果我们用合适的方式消除这些问题，明天将会更美好。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："电影、书籍和网络中的一些信息对年轻人乃至社会产生了负面的影响。这些不良影响是什么？我们应该做些什么以避免这些不良影响？"这是典型的解释型题目。范文使用了类似于对称式结构的形式，写了四段。开头作者介绍背景，引起下文，第二段分三点说明不好的信息对年轻人的危害。第三段提出了三个解决方案。最后总结全文。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分，语言丰富，并未拘泥于模板式句型。

加分语句：

1. It is no doubt that the juvenile who read these magazines will have a wrong worldview.
使用句型：同位语从句

2. Secondly, produce more programs which are good to juvenile on TV. They need salubrious programs and they need their own programs.
使用句型：宾语从句、并列句

3. If we obviate them in proper ways, I believe, tomorrow will be better.
使用句型：插入语

5. 负面新闻

Topic:

News editors decide what to broadcast on television and what to print in newspapers. What factors do you think influence these decisions? Do we become used to bad news? Would it be better if more good news were reported?

Sample Answer:

The mass media, such as TV and newspapers, are the windows through which the public looks at what changes are taking place around the world. As for editors, it is really an important, but hard job to select the main news events from the hundreds of updated current items on behalf of their audience or readers, when many factors need to be considered in making such choices.

First of all, the news should report the latest developments as soon as possible and editors react accordingly. What most people are concerned about is themselves and their immediate environment rather than events occurring on other distant continents, so editors also tend to present audiences with more local news. Finally, significant and unusual events are most newsworthy in the eyes of editors.

On this last point, editors seem to display a preference for 'bad' news over 'good' news, because bad news is more uncommon and abnormal. Good weather is just not news, but natural disasters like floods and earthquakes, and their casualties are another selling point. Therefore, editors frequently seek to base their headlines on something appalling, such as disasters. They have done this so much that we audiences have become used to this kind of reporting.

What is presented to audiences and readers directly determines what attitudes they hold towards the world. Reporting too much bad news has many negative effects, such as scaring the public and contributing to their pessimism and sense of insecurity. There is no doubt that increasing the number of good news reports would be advisable and would help to foster a more constructive and optimistic view of the world.

考官评分：8

译文：

大众传媒（如电视和报纸）是公众了解世界变化的窗口。编辑的工作既重要又艰苦。他们要在数以百计的最新事件中为公众和读者选出主要新闻，同时还要考虑许多其他因素。

首先，新闻报道最近发生的事件，编辑也应及时做出反应。大部分人都关心他们身边的事，以及和他们有直接关系的事，不太关心与自己距离较远的事。所以，编辑要呈现给读者更多的当地新闻。最后，大事和异常事件在编辑眼中价值更大。

鉴于这一点，编辑似乎对“坏”消息而非“好”消息情有独钟。因为坏消息更不正常，好天气不是消息，但是自然灾害（像洪水、地震和伤亡）就是卖点。因此，编辑经常将标题定为令人恐惧的事情，如灾难性的事件。编辑们基本上都是这样做的，作为读者我们已经习惯这种报道。

读者读到的内容直接决定了他们对相应事件所持有的观点。报道过多负面新闻会产生极大的消极影响，比如会使公众恐慌并感到悲观和不安全。毫无疑问，增加正面新闻的数量会让人有一种乐观的世界观，这也是应该被鼓励的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是：“新闻编辑们决定电视和报纸报道的内容，你认为哪些因素影响他们的决定？我们已经习惯于看坏消息了吗？报道更多的正面消息是不是更好一些呢？”这是一个其他型题目。范文使用了类似于一边倒结构的形式，写了四段。开头作者介绍背景，引起下文，后面用两段说明影响编辑决定的因素，每段都有1个主题句，并用3-4个支持句进行阐述。并在第三段末回答了题目的第2个问题。最后一段对第3个问题进行回答，并给出了理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分，语言丰富，并未拘泥于模板式句型。

加分语句：

1. The mass media, such as TV and newspapers, are the windows through which the public looks at what changes are taking place around the world.
使用句型：插入语、定语从句
2. What most people are concerned about is themselves and their immediate environment rather than events occurring on other distant continents, so editors also tend to present audiences with more local news.
使用句型：主语从句
3. Reporting too much bad news has many negative effects, such as scaring the public and contributing to their pessimism and sense of insecurity.
使用句型：动名词短语

6. 媒体报道名人私生活

Topic:

Many newspapers and magazines feature stories about the private lives of famous people. We know what they eat, where they buy their clothes and who they love. We also often see pictures of them in private situations. Is it appropriate for a magazine or newspaper to give this kind of private information about people?

Sample Answer:

Generally, people read newspapers to find out about world current affairs and they read magazines to be entertained. Therefore, one would expect to find articles that feature the private lives of famous people in magazines rather than newspapers. However, nowadays, more and more newspapers include stories like these which are neither informative nor useful.

In my opinion, this type of gossip about people's private lives should not be in newspapers for several reasons. Firstly, for example, the fact that Princess Diana is going out with a sportsman is not important news. Secondly, if newspapers want to publish articles about famous people they should focus on their public events and achievements. In other words, if there is an article about Princess Diana it should be about her works of charity, which will increase public awareness of important problems. In addition, journalists should make sure that they write about the facts only, not rumours. One should be able to rely on newspapers for the actual truth.

Magazines, on the other hand, focus on social news. But I feel it is more acceptable for them to contain some features about famous personalities. In addition to being popular reading,

these stories often benefit the stars by giving free publicity to them, thereby helping their careers. However, I also believe that magazine stories should not mention things that are too embarrassing or untrue just to attract people to buy the magazine. Sensational stories, such as these, cause great unhappiness to the people concerned.

In conclusion, I think newspapers should concentrate on real news but magazines can feature some articles on people's private lives.

考官评分：8

译文：

一般来说，人们阅读报纸是为了解世界时事，阅读杂志是为了娱乐。因此，人们更希望找到那些报道名人私生活的杂志文章而不是报纸。然而，如今越来越多的报纸包含了一些既无丰富信息又不实用的故事。

在我看来，这种有关人们私人生活的闲话不应该出现在报纸上的原因有以下几个。首先，例如，戴安娜王妃和某个运动员一起外出并不是重要新闻。其次，如果报纸要发布有关名人的文章，就应把重点放在他们的公共活动和取得的成就上。换句话说，如果有一篇关于戴安娜王妃的文章便应该是和她的慈善事业有关的，这将提高公众对重要问题的公共意识。此外，记者应确保他们写的仅仅是事实，而不是谣言，以使人们应该能够更多的信赖于报纸，因其所报道的是实际存在的真相。

另一方面，杂志注重社会新闻。但我觉得这更适于其做一些关于知名人士的专题报道。除了通俗读物外，通过免费宣传这些故事往往使众多明星受益匪浅，从而有助于他们的事业。然而，我还认为，杂志的故事不应该为了吸引人们购买杂志而提及那些令人太过尴尬或不真实的东西。比如说，一些耸人听闻的故事就造成了有关人士的极大不满。

总之，我认为报纸应专注于真正的消息，但杂志可以报道一些关于人们私生活的文章。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些报纸和杂志报道明星的私生活。我们知道了他们吃什么、去哪购物、他们的恋爱情况等。我们还经常看到他们的私生活照。你认为报纸或杂志应不应该报道明星的私生活？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了类似于对称式结构，写了四段。开头作者介绍背景，提出自己的观点，并引起下文。第二段列举报纸不应该介绍明星私生活的原因。第三段阐述杂志可以对明星的私生活进行合适的报道。最后一段，再次重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。

加分语句：

1. Generally, people read newspapers to find out about world current affairs and they read

magazines to be entertained.
使用句型：并列句
2. In addition to being popular reading, these stories often benefit the stars by giving free publicity to them, thereby helping their careers.
使用句型：动名词短语
3. However, I also believe that magazine stories should not mention things that are too embarrassing or untrue just to attract people to buy the magazine.
使用句型：宾语从句

7: 电视中的暴力

Topic:

Some programs on TV are full of violence. This is having quite some negative influences on individuals and even on society. How far do you agree or disagree with the statement? Give your reasons.

Sample Answer:

With the rapid development of science and technology, television, as a powerful invention in the 20th century, is becoming an indispensable tool in people's life. People can learn about what is happening around the world simultaneously by watching TV. However, at the same time, some programs with shots or scenes of violence begin to flood the TV screens. Young individuals, as well as the whole society, are unavoidably affected. In my point of view, most of these impacts are negative.

To begin with, youngsters will imitate the scenes and actions of violence and crimes in TV programs, thus becoming criminals. No one would ever deny the inclination and ability of the youth to imitate. Seeing such kind of shots, especially when they are exposed to too much of such scenes, they would think that these are commonplace things in real life. As they know little about the law, they won't be able to know that these are crime committing and hence, they will just copy what they see and eventually break the law. There are simply too many such kind of examples in our actual life that we can just save the trouble to list any here.

Likewise, such kinds of programs have negative influence on adults as well. Although adults possess higher ability to distinguish right from wrong and they have a stronger awareness of law, to any person, once he or she is exposed to something too much, he or she will just become numb and will only take it too much for granted. In this way, the seed of danger is sowed. Indeed, many cases of adult crimes were the result of film or TV influences.

After we have discussed the negative influences of such programs on people, their impact on our society is all but too obvious. Because society is made up of people are negatively influenced, we simply cannot bear to imagine what the entire society will be like. In fact, many real-life cases reveal that a lot of criminals learned how to rob a bank, burglarize a household and even commit a murder from TV. To prevent such things from happening, security department of the government has to hire more policemen to maintain order, thus aggravating the financial burden of the country and the government.

Apparently, scenes and shots of violence in TV programs are indeed harmful to individuals and society; therefore, they should be strictly censored and controlled.

考官评分：8

译文：

随着科学技术的发展，电视作为20世纪的重大发明，正在成为人们生活中不可或缺的工具。通过看电视，人们可以同步知道世界正在发生的事情。但与此同时，带有暴力镜头的节目充斥整个电视屏幕。年轻人以及整个社会不可避免地会受此影响。在我看来，多数情况下，这种影响是消极的。

首先，青少年会去模仿电视节目中的暴力与犯罪行为，从而沦为罪犯。谁都不会否认青少年的模仿倾向和能力。他们看到这类镜头，特别是经常看到这类镜头，就会认为这是生活中很普通的事情，加之他们的法律意识淡薄，所以就不会想到这是犯罪，因而就会去仿效，从而触犯法律。社会上有太多此类例子，我们自然不必多说了。

这类节目对成年人也同样具有消极影响。成年人虽然比青少年具有更高的明辨是非的能力和法律意识，然而，对任何人来讲，任何事情一旦经常接触便会令人变得麻木、不以为然，危害的种子也就悄然埋下了。事实上，很多成年犯罪也是受到了电影或电视节目的影响。

在谈过了此类节目对人的消极影响之后，其对社会的影响也就不言而喻了。因为社会就是由人组成的。当社会上的人都被消极影响后，整个社会会是一个什么状况就不堪想象了。现实的例子显示：许多罪犯就是从电视上了解到如何抢劫银行、如何入室盗窃，甚至如何谋杀的。为了防止此类事情发生，政府安全部门不得不雇佣更多的警察来维持秩序，自然也就加大了国家和政府的经济负担。

可见，电视节目里的暴力镜头确实会对个人与社会造成消极影响，因此，应该予以严格审查和控制。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些电视节目充满了暴力。这对个人甚至社会造成了很多负面影响。你是否同意这种观点？给出理由。”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了一边倒结

构，写了五段。开头作者介绍背景，开门见山，引起下文。中间写了三个理由段，每个理由段分别用3-4个支持句阐述段落主题，做到有理有据。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再提出了对这个问题的解决方案。整篇文章结构合理、理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章并未过多使用模板式句型。

加分语句：

1. With the rapid development of science and technology, television, as a powerful invention in the 20th century, is becoming an indispensable tool in people's life.
使用句型：插入语

2. To begin with, youngsters will imitate the scenes and actions of violence and crimes in TV programs, thus becoming criminals.
使用句型：分词短语

3. To prevent such things from happening, security department of the government has to hire more policemen to maintain order, thus aggravating the financial burden of the country and the government.
使用句型：不定式短语

8. 电视影响孩子的创造力

Topic:

Some British families decide not to buy televisions because they influence the development of the creativity of children. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

With the rapid development of science and technology, television, as a new invention in the 20th century is becoming very popular in people's life. People can be informed of the latest news and enjoy the colorful programs at home. In my opinion, television will not affect children's creativity as exaggerated.

Firstly, television is the most effective tool to inform children of the latest news and scientific development over the world. Television tells us the recent development of some researches, such as clone technology, genetic breakthroughs, the new computing technology and so on, which can stimulate the imagination of children and encourage them to carry out relevant experiments, making new findings and breakthroughs in their study.

Secondly, some programs like adventures and geography can enlarge children's knowledge of scope. With the emergence of information technology, the knowledge in textbooks cannot satisfy children's curiosity any more. Children need to learn wider knowledge and know more

about our world. Programs like adventures can cultivate children's creativity and the ability to tackle difficulty; programs like geography can teach children knowledge about different countries in the world and initiate their aspiration to know about the nature; programs about science can inspire children's interest in science and technology.

However, the improper programs on television sometimes play a negative role in the growth of children. The shots about violence, crimes and pornography contents are making children walk on the criminal road.

To sum up, I believe that television will not influence children's creativity. But meanwhile, the government and the whole society should do their utmost to prohibit the unhealthy contents on TV and provide the children with a clean growing environment.

考官评分：8

译文：

随着科技的迅猛发展，电视作为20世纪的新发明现在已经非常普及了。人们可以在家了解到最新的资讯和享受有趣的娱乐。我认为，电视不会如此夸张地影响到孩子的创造力。

首先，电视机是一种非常有效的工具，它可以告诉孩子们最新的资讯和世界科技的发展。电视告诉我们最新的研究发展，例如克隆技术、遗传学的突破、新的计算技术等等。这些资讯可以刺激孩子的想象力以及鼓励他们实践相关的试验、发明新的事物和突破他们自己的学业。

其次，一些像冒险和地理之类的节目可以拓展孩子的知识范围。随着信息技术的出现，书本上的知识就无法满足孩子的好奇心了。孩子需要学习更广泛的知识以及更多地了解这个世界。冒险类的节目可以培养孩子的创造力和解决困难的能力；地理类的节目可以教给孩子世界上不同国家的知识以及启发他们对大自然的渴望；科学类的节目则能激发孩子对自然科学和工艺技术的兴趣。

然而，一些不适宜的电视节目在孩子的成长过程中产生了消极影响。暴力、犯罪和色情的冲击使孩子走向犯罪的道路。

总而言之，我认为电视不会影响孩子的创造力。但与此同时，政府和社会人士都应竭力阻止电视中不健康的内容，给孩子提供一个健康的成长环境。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些英国家庭决定不买电视，因为他们认为电视会影响孩子的创造力。你怎样认为？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了一边倒结构，写了五段。开头作者介绍背景，开门见山，引起下文。中间写了三个理由段，每个理由段分别用3-4个支持句阐述段落主题，做到有理有据。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再提出了

对这个问题的解决方案。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章并未过多使用模板式句型。

加分语句：

1. People can be informed of the latest news and enjoy the colorful programs at home.
使用句型：被动句
2. Television tells us the recent development of some researches, such as clone technology, genetic breakthroughs, the new computing technology and so on, which can stimulate the imagination of children and encourage them to carry out relevant experiments, making new findings and breakthroughs in their study.
使用句型：主语从句、并列句、分词短语
3. But meanwhile, the government and the whole society should do their utmost to prohibit the unhealthy contents on TV and provide the children with a clean growing environment.
使用句型：并列句

9. 电视和网络能否取代收音机？

Topic:

Internet and TV technology develops very quickly nowadays. Some people say that they will take the place of radio. What's your opinion?

Sample Answer:

Internet and TV, as the mainstream of media, play a very important role in information transformation. They present a colorful and vivid world in front of us. Some people assert that Internet and TV would take the place of radio in a couple of years. However, facts tell us that each medium has its own advantages and disadvantages. Radio will not retreat from our life.

Admittedly, Internet and TV bring about many conveniences to us. Firstly, Internet and TV can transform information instantly. They can tell us what happened in the world right away with very impressive dynamic pictures. During the 17th World Football Cup, many people watched the games on TV or Internet live. Internet and TV can also tell us the latest development of science and technology and the fashion trend nowadays, which can keep us abreast with the world. Secondly, Internet and TV also play an important educational role. For instance, people can study history, culture, language and cooking skills from some educational programs. Lastly, People can get entertainment from Internet and TV, which are abundant in interesting and exciting electronic games and adventures.

However, we should not neglect the advantages of radio, which is the traditional but efficient

medium to the public. Radio can be installed in various kinds of places, such as bus, car, train, plane and other public places, which can transform information extensively. Radio only occupies a small space. You can even put your radio in your pocket and listen to it conveniently. Once you turn on your radio, you can always choose the favorite channel. Compared with radio, Internet and TV are not so convenient. If you have no access to Internet, maybe, the best choice for you to get information is from radio. Radio is also employed as the main communication facility in wars.

In conclusion, I don't think Internet and TV will take the place of radio, though they enjoy more advantages over radio. Radio is the complementation to Internet, TV and other media. It will play an important role in the future.

考官评分：8

译文：

网络和电视作为媒体的主流在信息传递中起着非常重要的作用。网络和电视呈现给我们一个多彩而生动的世界。有些人声称，网络和电视在一些年后将取代收音机。然而，事实告诉我们，每一种媒体都有自己的优点和缺点。收音机是不会从我们的生活中退出的。

不可否认，网络和电视给我们带来了很多便利。首先，网络和电视能够迅速地传递信息。网络和电视能够迅速地用非常生动的、印象深刻的形象告诉我们世界上发生的事情。在17届世界杯期间，许多人通过电视或网络看到了比赛的现场直播。网络和电视还能够告诉我们科技的最新发展和当代的流行趋势，这能使我们跟上世界的步伐。其次，网络和电视也起到了非常重要的教育作用。比如，人们从一些教育节目中能够学习历史、文化、语言和烹饪技巧。最后，人们能够从网络和电视上获得娱乐，它在有趣和令人兴奋的电子游戏和冒险中大量存在。

但是，我们不应该忽视收音机的优势，它是传统但有效的公共传媒。收音机能够被安在各种各样的地方，比如公共汽车、小汽车、火车、飞机以及其他的一些公共场所，它能够广泛地传递信息。收音机仅仅占据很小的空间。你甚至可以把收音机放在你的衣兜里非常方便地收听。一旦你打开收音机，你总是能够选择自己喜欢的频道。和收音机比较起来，网络和电视就不是这么方便了。如果你不能上网，也许，你最好的获得信息的方式就是通过收音机。此外，收音机在战争期间被用作主要的通讯设施。

总之，我认为尽管网络和电视比收音机有更多的优点，但它们不会取代收音机。收音机是网络、电视和其他媒体的补充。收音机在未来将起到非常重要的作用。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现在网络和电视技术飞速发展，一些人认为他们将取代收音机。你如何认为？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了类似于对称式结构的形式，写了

四段。开头作者介绍背景，列出双方观点，提出自己的观点，引起下文。第二段分三点说明网络和电视的便利，第三段阐述了收音机的作用。最后，重申自己的观点，总结全文。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分、语言丰富。

加分语句：

1. Internet and TV, as the mainstream of media, play a very important role in information transformation.
使用句型：插入语
2. Lastly, People can get entertainment from Internet and TV, which are abundant in interesting and exciting electronic games and adventures.
使用句型：定语从句
3. Radio can be installed in various kinds of places, such as bus, car, train, plane and other public places, which can transform information extensively.
使用句型：被动句、定语从句

10. 电视和网络能否取代书籍?

Topic:

TV, Internet and radio are very popular nowadays. Some people say that they will replace books and written words as the main sources of information. To what degree do you agree or disagree to this position?

QQ: 2029808

Sample Answer:

Internet and TV, as the mainstream of media, play a very important role in information transformation. They present a colorful and vivid world in front of us. Some people assert that Internet and TV would take the place of books in a couple of years. However, facts tell us that each medium has its own advantages and disadvantages. Books will not retreat from our life.

Admittedly, Internet and TV bring about many conveniences to us. Firstly, Internet and TV can transform information instantly. They can tell us what happened in the world right away with very impressive dynamic pictures. During the 17th World Football Cup, many people watched the games on TV or Internet live. Internet and TV can also tell us the latest development of science and technology and the fashion trend nowadays, which can keep us abreast with the world. Secondly, Internet and TV also play an important educational role. For instance, people can study history, culture, language and cooking skills from some educational programs on TV or Internet. Lastly, People can get entertainment from Internet and TV, which are abundant in interesting and exciting electronic games and adventures.

However, we should not neglect the importance of books which are very convenient to carry and easy to get. Books are available everywhere, such as in the library, in the book stores, in your pocket or beside your pillow. After a day's work, we can lay on bed relaxing by reading some novels or newspaper. You can read a very interesting story on a train or on plane. TV and Internet would not be that convenient and further, they could cause tiredness sometimes if you sit in front of TV and computer for a very long time.

In conclusion, books are one of the main sources of information and they are very convenient for people to read. Books will not disappear from our life in the future, though TV and Internet have so profound influence in our life.

考官评分：8

译文：

因特网和电视，作为媒体的主流，在信息变换中扮演着一个非常重要的角色。他们为我们展现了一个丰富且生动的世界。有一些人声称因特网和电视会在几年之内代替书籍。然而，事实告诉我们每一种媒体都有他们自己的优点和缺点。书籍将不会从我们的生活中消失。

不可否认，因特网和电视给我们带来了很多的方便。首先，因特网和电视可以在很短的时间里更变信息。他们可以立刻用给人深刻印象的画面告诉我们世界上发生了什么。在第17届世界杯期间，很多人通过电视或因特网来观看比赛的直播。因特网和电视还可以告诉我们最近科技的发展与当今流行趋向，可以让我们与世界接轨。其次，因特网和电视还扮演着重要的教育角色。例如，人们可以通过一些电视或因特网上教育节目学习历史、文化、语言和烹饪技能。最后，人们可以通过使用有大量有趣且刺激的电子游戏和冒险活动的电视与因特网来进行娱乐。

但是，我们不应该忽略书籍非常方便携带并且在任何地方易于获得的重要性，比如在图书馆、书店、你的口袋里或枕头下面。在完成一天的工作后，我们可以躺在床上读一些小说或报纸来放松。你可以在火车上或和飞机上读到一个非常有趣的故事。电视和因特网不能提供那样的方便，如果你长时间地坐在电视或电脑前会很疲劳。

综上所述，书籍是一个主要的信息来源并且便于人们阅读。书籍不会从我们将来的生活中消失，尽管电视和因特网对我们的生活有着非常深远的影响。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现在网络、电视和收音机非常流行，一些人认为他们将取代书籍成为传播信息的主流。你是否同意这种观点？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了类似于对称式结构的形式，写了四段。开头作者介绍背景，列出双方观点，提出自己的观点，引起下文。第二段分3点说明网络和电视的方便，第三段阐述了书籍的不可

替代性。最后，重申自己的观点，总结全文。整篇文章结构合理、理由充分、语言丰富。

加分语句：

1. Internet and TV, as the mainstream of media, play a very important role in information transformation.
使用句型：插入语
2. After a day's work, we can lay on bed relaxing by reading some novels or newspaper.
使用句型：动名词短语
3. In conclusion, books are one of the main sources of information and they are very convenient for people to read.
使用句型：并列句

第五大类：动物类题目

1. 动物实验

Topic:

Should experiments be conducted on animals for the benefit of human beings?

Sample Answer:

Since human beings existed in the world, animals have always been accompanying with us. Some people take the view that animals should not be used in medical experiments. They point out that the practice violates animals' rights and sometimes the information from animals is useless for humans. This argument is true to some degree. However, I would not go along with this point of view. The reasons are chiefly as follows.

First, we can observe easily that animal testing allows scientists to test and create new drugs. With the help of animal tests, we have found cures to many formerly fatal diseases. However, many new deadly illnesses appear every year and new treatments and drugs are needed to combat them. Many people argue that animal testing is cruel. In some cases this is true. However it would be much more cruel to let people die because there is not enough information about a disease.

A further reason why I prefer the argument is that at present there are no other better methods to replace them. Animals have similar physical processes to humans. However not only would the costs of testing in humans be extremely high, but also it is brutal to test new drugs on children or adults. Therefore, animal tests are still regarded as the only reliable and feasible method.

In addition, animals such as monkeys or rabbits which are used in experiments are easily bred. In fact they can be raised in laboratories artificially. In other words, there is a large supply of animals for medical research. Using animals in drug tests will not have negative effects on the balance of ecosystem. Furthermore, most countries set standards for animal treatment in tests, and laboratories have regulations to prevent cruelty.

Given the factors I have just outlined, I can only say that animal testing is needed in the world we live in. It is better that animals suffer more than humans.

考官评分：7

译文：

从人类存在于这个世界上以来，动物就一直陪伴着我们。一些人认为不应该使用动物做医疗实验。他们指出这种做法侵犯了动物的权利而且来自动物的信息有时对人类是无用的。这个观点在某种程度上是对的。然而，我不能同意这个观点主要基于以下几个原因。

首先，我们很容易注意到动物实验能让科学家们测试和发明新药物。借助动物实验的帮助，我们已经发现了许多以前是致命的疾病的治愈方法。然而，每年有很多新的致命疾病出现，需要用新的药物和疗法来防治它们。很多人争论说动物实验是残忍的。在某些情况下这是事实。但让人们死于因对某种疾病没有足够的了解，这将是更残忍的。

我主张动物试验的另一个原因是现在还没有更好的方法来替代它们。动物和人有着相似的生理过程。然而用人来进行试验不仅费用将极其昂贵，在孩子和大人身上测试新药也是极其残酷的。因此，动物试验仍被视为是唯一可靠且可行的方法。

而且，在实验中用到的动物像猴子、兔子等很容易被养育。事实上它们可以在实验室中人工喂养。换句话说，有大量的动物可供医学研究。把动物用于药物试验将不会对生态系统的平衡产生负面影响。此外，大多数国家都有为动物治疗试验制定标准，实验室也有相关规定来防止残酷的行为。

根据以上列出的因素，我只能说："我们生活的世界需要动物实验。动物受苦总比人类受苦好。"

范文点评：

题目的意思是："为了人类的利益，我们是否应该用动物来做实验？"这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目会让人首先想到侵犯动物的权利等主流观点，而作者观点则为少数的非主流观点，此为一个加分点。文章运用的是一边倒结构，开头段使用欲扬先抑式结构，先陈述了对方的两个理由，然后从三个方面阐明了自己的观点。第一个理由段中，反驳对方对自己的攻击，论述了"让人们死于因对某种疾病没有足够的了解，这将更残忍。"的观点，是本文的另一个加分点。三个理由段中1句概述，3-4句的支持句，最后一段重申自己的观点，文章结构紧凑、理由充分、句型变化多样。在语言上运用了较多的模板句，但总体没超过100字，高分词汇使用较少，但是文章整体通顺流畅。

加分语句：

1. With the help of animal tests, we have found cures to many formerly fatal diseases.
使用句型：with引导的复合结构
2. It would be much more cruel to let people die because there is not enough information

about a disease.
使用句型：原因状语从句
3. Not only would the costs of testing in humans be extremely high, but also it is brutal to test new drugs on children or adults.
使用句型：not only 在句首的倒装句型

2. 保护野生动物

Topic:

Some people think that the amount of time and money spent on the protection of wild animals would be better spent on improving the well-being of humans. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Ecology is attracting more attention from a growing number of people in recent years, while some people claim that time and money should be better spent on the human population instead of wild animals. I disagree with this viewpoint for the following reasons.

First of all, wild animals have equal rights to live better in the world. The whole earth is not lived alone by human beings. Many wild animals might have lived longer than human beings have appeared. With the development of the human economy, the whole environment of the wild animals is deteriorating, which is partially due to humans' intentional catch of the wild animals to make clothing, medicine, decoration or even food. Furthermore, the expansion of the land development reduced the habitat of the wild animals and the emission and pollution of the chemical substances spoiled the normal living conditions of the wild animals. Owning to the above reasons, human beings should be responsible for the wild animals to remedy the harm brought by us, rather than save the time and money for our own use.

In the second place, wild animals are an indispensable part of the balanced nature. To spend time and money on them is for our benefit. On one hand, many wild animals, such as frogs and birds, eat pests to provide a more agreeable environment for humanity; on the other hand, wild animals are crucial part of our food chain. The absence of wild animals will endanger the lives of human beings. In addition, the research into wild animals will make us know more about ourselves and the change of the ecology.

It's wise to spend time and money on wild animals. Reasonable investment on the wild life will bring lots of knowledge even profits for human beings. Many people visit wild life conservation zones to gain knowledge, to teach their kids, etc., which is advantageous for both

wild life and human beings.

考官评分：8

译文：

最近几年，越来越多的人把更多的注意力转移到生态平衡这方面来，然而有些人主张把投入到野生动物上的时间和金钱投入到人的问题上。我不同意这种观点有以下几点原因。

首先，在这个世界上野生动物有平等的权利去活得更好。整个地球上不是只有人类单独地生存着。很多野生动物在人类出现之前就已经生活很长时间了。随着人类经济的发展，整个野生动物生存的环境被恶化了，由于人们故意地捕捉野生动物用来做衣服、药材、装饰品，甚至是食用。此外，土地的扩张发展使野生动物的栖息地减少了，并且排放出的有污染的化学物质破坏了野生动物正常的生活环境。由于以上的原因，人类应该对自己带给野生动物的伤害担负起补救的责任，对野生动物投入更多的时间和金钱。

其次，野生动物是生态平衡中不可缺少的一部分。花费时间和金钱在它们身上对我们是有益的。一方面，许多的野生动物，例如青蛙和鸟类，吃有害的昆虫从而给人类提供了更好的生活环境。另一方面，野生动物是我们食物链中至关紧要的一部分。没有野生动物将会威胁到人类的生存。另外，通过对野生动物的研究会让我们对自己和生态环境的变化有更多的了解。

对野生动物投入时间和金钱是明智的。在野生动物上合理的投资将会给人类带来很多的知识甚至利益。许多人到野生动物保护区进行调查获取知识，教育子女等等。这对于野生动物和人类双方都是有益的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人认为将花在保护野生动物上的金钱和时间，用于提高人类的利益，效果将会更好。你是否同意这种观点？”这是典型的辩论型题目。这个题目是大家比较熟悉的话题，很容易找到理由。范文使用一边倒结构，写了四段。开头段作者用1句话介绍背景及对方观点，然后提出自己的观点：不同意将保护野生动物的时间金钱花在提高人类生活上。中间写了两个理由段，每个理由段由1个主题句及4-5句支持句组成，层层递进，理由充足。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再重申理由。整篇文章结构紧凑，语言上句型变化多样，多次使用高分词汇，全篇文章使用的模板式句型比较少，非模板式句型也写得很好，这些都是本文的加分点。

加分语句：

1. With the development of the human economy, the whole environment of the wild animals is deteriorating, which is partially due to humans' intentional catch of the wild animals to make clothing, medicine, decoration or even food.

使用句型：非限制性定语从句

2. Owning to the above reasons, human beings should be responsible for the wild animals to remedy the harm brought by us, rather than save the time and money for our own use.

使用句型：rather than 引导的并列复合句型

3. Many people visit wild life conservation zones to gain knowledge, to teach their kids, etc., which is advantageous for both wild life and human beings.

使用句型：非限制性定语从句

3. 保护野生动物

Topic:

Wild animals have no place in the 21st century, and the protection is a waste of resource. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

As is known to us all, the big contradiction between the limitation of land and the rapidly increasing demand for it escalates an alarming headache of human beings. To improve the situation, some people suggest we instantly give up protecting wild animals, the reason for which, according to them, is simply that they believe there will be no spare places for the wild animals as their shelters or homes in the 21st century, and thus it is nothing but a waste of resources to carry out the protection. As far as I am concerned, the so-called "suggestion" is extremely ridiculous and has no point at all.

On one hand, wild animals are part of nature around us and to be exact a most necessary part. They are destined to become extinct without our protection, as a consequence of which, the balance of nature will undoubtedly be destroyed and it won't be long before we receive the great punishment resulted from that. Since the old hurt on us is to be healed, why do some of us still prefer to run risk of being revenged again to break the balance of nature? Never stumble by a single stone twice, never! Remember wild animals are our intimate and faithful friends, and we mankind ought to get along with them under any circumstances.

On the other hand, we have been trying every effort to settle the annoying problem, or at least to prevent the situation from deteriorating. And we have sufficient confidence and capability to fulfill the task, no matter how difficult or sophisticated it may be. Therefore, we can ensure that wild animals will not lose their shelters or homes, even in the 21st century.

In general, I stick to the position that it's responsible for everybody to enforce the protection of wild animals instead of reducing or even stopping it. Similarly, we should deal with such a

crucial problem actively and bravely, instead of in a negative way.

考官评分：8

译文：

众所周知，有限的土地和对土地迅速增长的需求之间的矛盾让人们变得越发担忧。为了改善这种状况，一些人建议我们应该放弃对野生动物的保护。因为他们认为在21世纪将不会有多余的土地来当作野生动物的家园，所以对野生动物实施保护只是浪费资源。而对于我来说，这些所谓的建议极其的荒谬，没有任何意义。

一方面，野生动物是我们所生存的自然的一部分甚至可以说是必须的一部分。如果没有人类的保护，它们就会灭绝，从而自然的平衡将毫无疑问地被打破，人类也会因此受到很大的惩罚。既然过去的伤害即将弥补，我们为什么还要冒着被报复的危险去打破生态平衡呢？永远不要被同一块石头绊倒两次！切忌，野生动物是我们亲密和忠实的朋友，无论在任何情况下我们都应该与他们和谐相处。

另一方面，我们已经尽力去解决这个令人烦恼的问题或者至少防止情况恶化。不管问题多复杂和困难，我们都有足够的信心和能力去完成这项任务。因此，我们可以确保即使到了21世纪野生动物都不会失去他们的家园。

总之，我坚持认为每个人都有责任去加强对野生动物的保护，而不是去减少或是不保护它们。同样，我们应该积极勇敢地去处理这个至关紧要的问题，而不应该采取消极的做法。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“在21世纪，野生动物没有足够的生存空间，所以保护野生动物是一种资源浪费。你是否同意这种观点？”这是典型的辩论型题目。保护野生动物的话题是我们非常熟悉的话题，很好找到理由。文章运用的是一边倒结构，开头段使用欲扬先抑的写法，先陈述了对方的观点和理由，然后提出自己相反的观点，此为一加分点。文章共两个理由段，第一个理由段由1句概述和4句支持句组成，论证充分，词汇丰富，句型变化多样，并使用了谚语，是本文的又一加分点。陈述完第二个理由后，作者在结尾段再次重申观点，重新概括理由，结构紧凑，首尾呼应。

加分语句：

1. To improve the situation, some people suggest we instantly give up protecting wild animals, the reason for which, according to them, is simply that they believe there will be no spare places for the wild animals as their shelters or homes in the 21st century, and thus it is nothing but a waste of resources to carry out the protection.

使用句型：非限制性定语从句，插入语结构，and连接的并列结构

2. Since the old hurt on us is to be healed, why do some of us still prefer to run risk of being revenged again to break the balance of nature?

使用句型：让步状语从句

3. They are destined to become extinct without our protection, as a consequence of which, the balance of nature will undoubtedly be destroyed and it won't be long before we receive the great punishment resulted from that.

使用句型：非限制性定语从句，and连接的并列结构

4. Never stumble by a single stone twice.

使用句型：谚语

4. 动物园是否有用?

Topic:

A zoo has no useful purpose. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Perhaps one of the most blameworthy factors that make some people raise their eyebrows to zoos and criticize that "A zoo has no useful purpose" is the exorbitant price of maintaining them. However, it is too hasty to say so, since most zoos have their significance, both educational and scientific.

Modern zoos are designed to make learning about animals an interesting and enjoyable experience. They provide visitors with the chance to see rare creatures from many different parts of the globe, offering a valuable learning experience in an urban world. Meanwhile, most zoos provide educational programs for a wide range of ages. Visiting to a zoo provides opportunity for children to see and touch animals. For older schoolchildren, many zoos conduct classes or day trips that focus on different aspects of animal biology and the impact of humans on animal life.

Modern zoos can also function as a sanctuary for endangered animals, therefore helping maintain ecosystems. An example of a successful reintroduction to the wild is a kind of Asian deer which was native to marshlands in northeast China before its habitat was destroyed more than 800 years ago. Since that time the species has been bred in zoos in China and later in Europe. In 1985 four deer were released to the wild where they are now breeding successfully.

On the other hand, experts warn against placing too much reliance on zoos as biological "arks". More significantly, the number of species that zoos can protect is strictly limited. Today's zoos are home to no more than a few thousand species. During the 21st century, zoo experts will face even harder decisions about which species they can afford to save.

考官评分：8

译文：

一些人对动物园持质疑态度而且批评“动物园是没有用的”，可能最值得责备的一个因素是动物园需要高价格来维持。无论如何，这样说太草率了，因为大多数的动物园还是有着教育和科学的重要性的。

现代动物园是为了使了解动物成为一个有趣的经历来建造的。它们为游览者提供了一个认识来自这个地球各地的珍稀物种的机会，为在城市生活的人们提供了一个宝贵的学习经历。同时，大多数的动物园还为各年龄层提供教育节目。动物园的游览给孩子们提供了一个观看并触摸动物的机会。对那些学龄儿童，很多动物园也举办讲座，或者开展那些以关注动物学的不同方面和人类对动物生活的影响为主题的一日游。

现代的动物园还能够成为那些濒临灭绝的动物的一个避难所，从而保护生态系统。在动物园，科学家们还能创造不同的物种。一个成功的例子是一种亚洲鹿，在800年前，也就是它们的栖息地被毁坏以前，它们原产于中国东北的沼泽地区。从那以后，这个物种就在中国后来在欧洲的动物园中繁育。1985年，4头这种鹿被放归自然，现在它们在野外已经成功繁衍生息了。

另一方面，科学家们也警告不要对动物园寄予太大的希望，或把它看成是生物的“方舟”。更值得关注的是，能在动物园被保护的动物毕竟是有限的。今天的动物园只是不足1000种动物的家。在21世纪，动物园的专家们将会在他们到底能保护多少动物的问题上做出一个艰难的抉择。

范文点评：

题目的意思是：“动物园是没有用的，你是否同意这个观点？”这是典型的辩论型题目，文章运用的是一边倒结构，开头作者直接阐述了对方观点的理由，然后提出自己的观点：“无论如何，这样说太草率了，大多数的动物园还是有教育和科学的重要性。”开头段没有使用模板句型，是本文的一个加分点。然后作者分两段分别从教育性和科学性方面陈述理由，在第二个理由段中作者举了一个客观的例子：中国东北地区的亚洲鹿在栖息环境遭破坏后在动物园得到繁衍。此例子恰到好处，很有说服力，是本文的另一个加分点。最后一段作者客观评价了动物园的作用，并提出了未来发展方向。整篇文章结构紧凑，条理清晰，语言上几乎没有使用模板句型。

加分语句：

1. They provide visitors with the chance to see rare creatures from many different parts of the globe, offering a valuable learning experience in an urban world.

使用句型：分词短语作状语

2. An example of a successful reintroduction to the wild is a kind of Asian deer which was native to marshlands in northeast China before its habitat was destroyed more than 800

years ago.
使用句型：非限制性定语从句
3. Modern zoos can also function as a sanctuary for endangered animals, therefore helping maintain ecosystems.
使用句型：分词短语作状语

5. 动物园

Topic:

Many people believe that zoos should be closed because it is cruel to keep animals locked up. Moreover, zoos do not have a positive role to play in society. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

There are two sides to every story, and that includes zoos. We must admit that to imprison animals in such small spaces is something that goes against their nature. We can also say that zoos, unlike big shopping malls that can make large amounts of cash flow all the time, are burning money every day. But can you imagine a decent city without a zoo?

On one hand, zoos provide recreation and refreshment for fatigued urban dwellers. People relax when appreciating an elegant swan or a playful chimpanzee. This kind of relaxation is something that can not be obtained through modern entertainment means, such as karaoke or discos. It's a purely natural sensation.

On the other hand, zoos are important to small children. If zoos are places of recreation for adults, then they must be dreamlands for small children. Do you remember the first time you were taken to a zoo? I'm sure it was something you'll remember all your life. Small children learn how to protect animals through observing them and this will also add to their knowledge something they will never acquire in the classroom.

Finally, viewed from the scientific aspect, zoos are crucial for protecting certain rare species from extinction. For instance, the survival rate of babies of giant pandas increases when they are raised in advanced facilities in zoos. Zoos also assist research facilities to carry out harmless scientific research on animals' living patterns.

In a word, we should pay more attention to our zoos instead of closing them. This will be beneficial for our planet, our descendants and ourselves.

考官评分：9

译文：

任何事物都具有两面性，动物园也不例外。我们必须承认把动物关在如此狭小的空间里有违它们的自然习性。我们也可以说动物园每天消耗资金，不像大商场可以一直带来巨大的现金流量。但是你能想象一个大城市里没有动物园吗？

一方面，动物园为城市居民提供娱乐和消除疲劳的场所。人们在欣赏优美的天鹅或者好玩的黑猩猩时会感到放松。这种放松是不能通过现代娱乐方式获得的，例如卡拉 OK 或者迪斯科。这是一种纯粹的自然感受。

另一方面，动物园对小朋友的意义非同小可。如果动物园是成年人的娱乐场所，那么它们一定是小朋友的梦幻境界。你还记得第一次跟大人去动物园吗？我敢肯定你一生都会记得这件事。小孩子通过观察动物学会如何去保护它们，也能丰富他们的知识，而这样的知识是他们在课堂上学不到的。

最后，依据科学的观点，动物园在保护濒临灭亡的稀有物种方面确实起到了至关重要的作用。例如，大熊猫出生在有着先进设备的动物园里，存活率得到提高。动物园也可以帮助研究机构对动物的生活习性从事无害的科学研究。

总之，我们应该更加关注动物园而不是关闭它们。这将对我们的地球、子孙后代和我们自己都有益。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："许多人认为动物园应该关闭，因为把动物关起来是非常残忍的，并且动物园在社会上并没有起到积极的作用。你是否同意这样的观点？"这是典型的辩论型题目。动物园是人们经常谈论的话题，比较容易找到理由，文章运用的是一边倒结构，开头段使用欲扬先抑式的写法，先简单陈述了相反的观点和理由，并由一个反问句："你能想象一个大城市里没有动物园吗？"提出自己的观点，结构句型变化多样，没有使用模板句型，这些都是文章的加分点。文章分3个理由段阐述作者的观点，每个理由段由1句概述和2-3句支持句组成，论证充分，多次使用高分词汇，并在最后一段中恰当地列举了熊猫在设备先进的动物园存活率更高的例子，为本文的另一加分点。文章最后重申观点，整篇文章结构清晰，条理清楚，能够生动地论述自己的观点，语句词汇运用恰到好处。

加分语句：

1. We must admit that to imprison animals in such small spaces is something that goes against their nature.

使用句型：宾语从句、限制性定语从句

2. We can also say that zoos, unlike big shopping malls that can make large amounts of cash flow all the time, are burning money every day. But you imagine a decent city without a zoo?

使用句型：插入语

3. This kind of relaxation is something that can not be obtained through modern entertainment

means, such as karaoke or discos.
使用句型：限制性定语从句

6. 动物作为食物

Topic:

Some people think killing animals for food is cruel and unnecessary and some people think it is essential for daily diet. What do you think about the both issues?

Sample Answer:

Speaking of the attitude towards killing animals, different individuals may have different reactions and their personal opinions also vary from person to person.

Some people stand against the cruel behavior, which is not only rather foolish but also quite unnecessary to them. From my point of view, killing animals for human needs is indeed an unmerciful thing and may sound a little bit selfish. Every coin has two sides, however, as is often the case with this stupid-appearing attitude we referred to above. Obviously killing animals can bring us large amounts of useful things to satisfy our basic requirement, such as shoes made of animals skins, food made from their flesh, etc. So it is incorrect to deny the necessity of the behavior thoroughly and completely.

Nevertheless, neither do I agree with others whose attitude is just opposite and based on the saying that animals' flesh is necessary to human beings. Frankly speaking, I feel sick of this view because it reveals that the view-holders are likely to commit anything for their own interests regardless of its bad influences. We should not kill animals for the only aim of enjoying meat, for it sounds to me more an excuse than a reasonable explain. As technology has been developing rapidly, artificial meat becomes available, which makes the excuse sound more insensible.

To sum up, I suggest we keep the killing of animals under strict and tight control, and more importantly try to turn out more products to replace the animal-uses for our daily needs.

考官评分：8

译文：

说到对于杀死动物的态度，不同的人可能会有不同的反应，他们的观点也因人而异。

一些人反对这种残忍的行为，他们认为这种方式不仅相当愚蠢而且完全没有必

要。按照我的观点来看，为了人类的需要而杀死动物，确实是不仁慈的事情，并且可能听起来有点自私。然而事物都是一分为二的，上面提到的这种愚蠢态度也有另一面。显然，杀死动物能够带给我们很多有用的事物来满足我们基本的需求，例如：用动物外皮制造的鞋子，用动物的肉做的食物等等。所以，彻底和完全地否定这种行为的必要性是不正确的。

然而，我也不同意其他那些态度正好相反的人的观点，因为他们认为动物的肉是人类的必需品。坦率地讲，我对这种观点很反感，因为它揭示出这种观点的人倾向于为了他们自己的利益可以牺牲任何东西，而不管因此带来的坏影响。我们不应该仅仅为了享用它们的肉而杀死动物，因为这对我来说听起来更像一个借口而不是一个合理的解释。随着技术的迅速发展，人造肉成为可能，这种理由更讲不通。

总之，我建议对所杀动物的数量进行严格、紧密的控制，更重要的是开发更多的产品代替动物来满足我们的日常需求。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："一些人认为杀死动物作为人的食物是残忍的，并且没有必要，而也有些人认为这对于日常饮食是非常必要的，从这两个方面谈谈你的想法。"这是典型的辩论型题目，题目中包含两个方面，所以，必须使用对称式结构。范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段简单介绍背景，引出下文，中间两段，双方观点各占一段。第二段提出："彻底和完全地否定这种行为的必要性是不正确的"，段首采用反驳对方观点的写法，此为本文一个加分点。第三段，提出相反的观点，认为以动物为食很残忍，段首同样采取反驳对方观点的写法，说了三个理由。最后一段，作者对现有的情况提出了改良的措施和办法。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用的模板式句型比较少。

加分语句：

1. Speaking of the attitude towards killing animals, different individuals may have different reactions and their personal opinions also vary from person to person

使用句型：现在分词作状语

2. Neither do I agree with others whose attitude is just opposite and based on the saying that animals' flesh is necessary to human beings.

使用句型：neither在句首的倒装句型

3. As technology has been developing rapidly, artificial meat becomes available, which makes the excuse sound more insensible.

使用句型：非限制性定语从句

7. 动物是衣服和食物的来源

Topic:

Some people think that animals should be treated as friends. Yet others only consider animals as sources of food and clothing. What is your opinion?

Sample Answer:

There is growing tendency nowadays for some people to treat animals as living meat and walking fur. This leads to the cruel slaughter of animals all over the world every year. Yet, in my opinion, instead of killing animals human being should treat them as their friends.

In the first place, it is an undeniable fact that animals play a vital role in maintaining the subtle balance of the earth's ecological system. The lack of this essential part will bring about the destruction of the whole world. Therefore, to some extent, killing animals is equal to digging our own graves.

Secondly, for thousands of years, many animals have given loyal service to humans. Pigeons convey messages in wartime, and dogs help to detect crime. Even pigs, which many people think are the most stupid animals, are used in the battle against drugs. There is no doubt that our lives would be far less convenient without a little help from our animal friends.

Last but not least, animals also help humans in a spiritual way. There is nothing better than keeping a cat or a dog if you want your kids to be more independent and responsible. It is also noted that senior citizens live longer if they keep pets after their retirement.

To sum up, animals are human beings' friends. Those who regard animals as merely a source of food and clothing should at least bear one thing in mind — Being kind to animals is being kind to ourselves. Therefore, for our own future benefit, please treat animals with love and care.

考官评分：8

译文：

现在越来越多的人把动物看作是鲜活的肉和会行走的皮毛，这就导致了每年世界各地都会有残忍猎杀动物事件的发生。然而，我认为，人们不应该杀戮动物，而应当像朋友般地对待他们。

首先，动物在维护地球生态系统的平衡上扮演着至关重要的角色，这是一个不可

否认的事实。缺乏这个重要的部分将致使整个世界遭到破坏。因此，一定程度上来说，杀害动物就好似在自掘坟墓一样。

其次，数千年以来，动物们都为人类提供忠实的服务。鸽子在战争时期传递信息，狗帮助人们侦查犯罪。甚至猪，很多人认为是愚蠢的动物，都可以用来对抗药物。毫无疑问，如果没有我们的动物朋友，我们生活的便利程度将会大打折扣。

最后，动物也可以在精神上帮助人类。如果你希望自己的孩子更加独立和负责任感，没有比养小猫、小狗更好的方法了。而且据说退休的老年人饲养宠物可以更加长寿。

总而言之，动物是人类的朋友。那些把动物仅仅看作是食物和衣服来源的人应该记住：善待动物就是善待自己。因此，为了我们将来自身的利益，请给动物爱和关怀。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："一些人认为动物是人类的朋友，然而其他人却认为动物是人类的衣食来源，你的观点是什么？"这是典型的辩论型题目，文章采用一边倒结构，开头使用欲扬先抑式的写法，先陈述对方的观点，然后提出自己的观点："我们应当像朋友般对待他们。"文章分3个理由段，每个理由段由1句概述和2句支持句组成，论证充分，尤其是第二个理由段，作者分别列举了不同的动物为人类提供的忠实服务，生动又具有说服力，为本文的一个加分点，最后一段作者重申自己的理由，并对对方观点进行辩驳，提出了更好的建议，语言上模板句型使用较少。

加分语句：

1. It is an undeniable fact that animals play a vital role in maintaining the subtle balance of the earth's ecological system.

使用句型：主语从句

2. Even pigs, which many people think are the most stupid animals, are used in the battle against drugs.

使用句型：非限制性定语从句

3. It is also noted that senior citizens live longer if they keep pets after their retirement.

使用句型：主语从句、条件状语从句

8. 饲养宠物

Topic:

Some people are of the opinion that keeping pets such as cats and dogs is beneficial to city dwellers. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

Some people are critical of keeping pets, such as cats and dogs in cities, claiming that there

are simply not even open spaces for them to roam freely. They also argue that pets pollute living environments. However, I am of the opinion that owning pets is rewarding to city dwellers.

First of all, they could act as companions and stress relievers and in some cases help to foster family cohesion. While they are traditionally associated with family-type households, pets are just as important to households without children; indeed they are often surrogates for children in childless families. This applies particularly to the elderly, who usually form very close associations with their pets. In an era when the population is aging and more people are living alone, pets can provide valuable relief from loneliness.

In addition, pets are particularly important for children. A pet in the family keeps people in touch with the more natural, animal world. Seeing an animal give birth brings understanding of the naturalness of childbirth, and seeing a pet die helps a child to cope with sorrow. Learning to care for a pet helps a child to grow up into a loving adult who feels responsible towards those dependent on him. Rightly we teach children to be good to their pets. They should learn, too, that pets are good for us human beings.

People living in the countryside may have access to many types of domestic animals such as cows, horses, and sheep. This is simply not true in cities. Pets can provide a limited opportunity for city dwellers to get in touch with nature. This helps people to become more environmentally conscious.

All in all, I strongly feel that those living in cities can benefit from having pets.

考官评分：8

译文：

有些人不赞成在城市里饲养宠物，比如猫和狗。他们认为没有空地让宠物们溜达，而且宠物会污染生活环境。然而，我认为饲养宠物对城市居住者有好处。

首先，宠物可以陪伴人们，减轻人们的压力，有时还可以增进家庭的团结。传统观念上，宠物被看作是家庭的一员。对没有孩子的家庭来说，宠物就是孩子的替代，它和孩子一样重要。尤其是对老年人，他们和宠物非常亲密。在老龄化日益严重的时代，更多的人都得独自生活，宠物可以把他们从孤独中解脱出来。

此外，宠物对孩子很重要。家里有宠物可以让人们了解自然、了解动物。看到宠物出生可以帮助他们了解孩子的自然出生，看到宠物死亡也能帮助孩子应对悲哀。通过照顾宠物可以让孩子在长大后变成一个有爱心的成年人，也让他们懂得对每一个依赖于他们的东西都要有责任心。我们要教育孩子好好对待宠物，让他们理解宠物对我

们人类是有好处的。

在乡村的人会更容易接触到各种家禽，如牛、马、羊。在城市中却并非如此。饲养宠物是城市居民接触自然的一个有限的机会，这也会帮助人们树立环境意识。

总之，我坚信饲养宠物对城市居民是非常有好处的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："有些人认为饲养宠物，如猫和狗，对城市居住者有好处，你的观点是什么？"这是典型的辩论型题目。文章运用一边倒结构，写了五段，开头段使用欲扬先抑式的写法，先陈述了对方的观点及两个理由，然后提出自己的观点："我认为饲养宠物对城市居住者有好处"，文章分三个理由段论证，前两个理由段有1句概述和4个支持句组成，层层递进，理由充足，从家庭成员关系和孩子的教育两个方面论证自己的观点，第四段又从客观上——城市居民接触自然机会有限——再次阐述自己的观点，结尾段再次重申观点。在语言上，多次使用高分词汇，句型变换多样，表达恰如其分。

加分语句：

1. This applies particularly to the elderly, who usually form every close associations with their pets.

使用句型：非限制性定语从句

2. In an era when the population is aging and more people are living alone, pets can provide valuable relief from loneliness.

使用句型：时间状语从句

3. Learning to care for a pet helps a child to grow up into a loving adult who feels responsible towards those dependent on him.

使用句型：限制性定语从句

9. 饲养宠物

Topic:

In Western countries, people spend a lot of money on their pets. Some people think this is a waste of money, and argue that pets are dirty and dangerous. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

In many Western homes people keep a dog or cat or some other kind of pets. While this does involve some expense in terms of good food and medical treatment, there are still many advantages to keeping a pet.

First of all, pets are good companions. This is especially important for people who live alone

and for older people who do not go out much. Some pets can also help to protect the house from thieves. Secondly, dogs and cats like to play and can give hours of amusement to children and adults. Taking care of an animal also helps children to develop responsible attitudes and to learn about nature. Finally, the actual expense of keeping an animal is not that high, and they can eat the leftovers of family meals.

Some people claim pets are dirty. I don't think this is altogether true. Responsible pet owners keep their pets clean and healthy so they do not smell bad. People also say that certain pets, like large dogs, can be dangerous. There have been cases of dogs attacking and seriously injuring small children. However, these cases are uncommon and are the result of bad owners. These people either don't train their dogs properly or actually encourage them to be aggressive. So, the problems of pets being unclean or dangerous are in fact the problems of the owners, not the pets themselves.

To sum up, there are more advantages than disadvantages to keeping a pet, especially for lonely people and children. In most cases, therefore, the cost is justified.

考官评分：8

译文：

在很多西方人的家里，人们养狗养猫或是其它种类的宠物。尽管用在食物和医疗方面的费用很昂贵，然而养宠物仍然有很多好处。

首先，宠物是人们很好的伙伴。这一点对于那些独居或年迈而不能经常出门的人来说特别重要。宠物还能看家防盗。其次，狗和猫喜欢玩耍，还会给小孩和成人带来快乐。照顾小动物可以培养孩子的责任感，同时认识自然。最后，养宠物的费用不必花费太多，因为宠物可以吃家里剩下的食物。

有些人坚称宠物很脏。我不认为这完全正确。负责任的宠物主人会坚持管理宠物使之清洁健康，所以宠物不会发出臭味。人们指出某些宠物，比如某些大型狗可能很危险，它们会攻击小孩使其受到重伤。然而，这种案件是罕见的，是一些不负责任的所有者造成的。这些人要么不训练它们，要么鼓励它们养成具有好斗性。所以宠物不干净或是很危险，其实问题在于宠物的主人，而不是宠物本身。

总而言之，养宠物是利大于弊，尤其是对孤独的人和小孩。因此，在大多数情况下，养宠物的花费是合理的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是："在西方国家，人们花大量的金钱在宠物上，一些人认为这样做是一种浪费，并认为宠物很脏、很危险。你是否同意？"这是典型的辩论型题目。文章采用一边倒结构，开头段简单介绍背景，提出自己的观点：养宠物有很多好处。分

两个理由段论证，第一个理由段作者从正面阐述了养宠物有好处的三个理由，第二个理由段作者采用反驳对方观点的写法再次论证自己的观点，此为一个加分点，结尾段作者重申理由，整篇文章结构合理、有理有据，句型语言多样不单一，很少使用模板句型。

加分语句：

1. While this does involve some expense in terms of good food and medical treatment, there are still many advantages to keeping a pet.
使用句型：让步状语从句
2. This is especially important for people who live alone and for older people who do not go out much.
使用句型：限制性定语从句
3. There have been cases of dogs attacking and seriously injuring small children.
使用句型：there be句型

QQ：2029808

第六大类：环境资源交通类题目

1. 交通拥挤

Topic:

Traffic jam is a problem in most cities all round the world at present. What causes the problem? Make some recommendations.

Sample Answer:

Transporting has been developing rapidly in recent years, especially in large cities. However, it must be admitted that the rapid development of urban traffic has brought certain problems. One of the biggest problems, in my opinion, is the traffic jam. It has become common to see passengers and drivers having to wait in long lines of buses and cars during the rush hours. It is not easy to find the reasons and solutions for this complicated phenomenon which involves several factors.

There are several reasons for this problem. First, the number of vehicles is increasing much more rapidly than the building of roads. No sooner has a new road been completed and opened to public traffic than it is crowded with all kinds of vehicles. Second, there seem to be too many private cars and not enough public buses. In most cases, a car carries only one or two people, while it occupies almost half the space a bus does. Third, many people, including drivers, pedestrians and cyclists do not obey traffic rules properly, especially at busy intersections. This undoubtedly worsens the already grave situation.

In view of the seriousness of this problem, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. On one hand, the government should invest more money in the building of new roads and the repairing and maintenance of old ones, particularly those in busy areas of the cities. On the other hand, the number of private cars in urban areas should be limited while the number of public buses should be increased. At the same time, it is essential that stricter traffic rules and regulations should be issued to strengthen traffic control.

考官评分：8

译文：

近年来，交通发展迅速，尤其是在大城市。然而，必须承认的是城市交通的迅速

发展也带来了一定的问题。我认为，最大的问题就是交通堵塞。在高峰期，旅客和司机不得不等候在排着长队的公共汽车和小汽车中是司空见惯的。给这个牵涉到许多因素的复杂现象找到原因和解决办法不是一件容易的事情。

这个问题有以下几个原因。首先，交通工具数量增长的速度比道路建设的速度更快。一条新的公路刚一完成并向公共交通开放，各种各样的交通工具便蜂拥而至。第二，就是私家车似乎太多而公共汽车太少。在多数情况下，一辆小汽车仅仅载一两个人，而它却占用了几乎半个公共汽车的空间。第三，许多人包括司机、步行者和骑自行车的人并不完全遵守交通规则，尤其是在拥挤的十字路口，这无疑使已经很严峻的交通进一步恶化了。

考虑到这个问题的严峻性，在事情进一步恶化前必须采取有效的措施。一方面，政府应该投入更多的资金建设新的公路和保养维修旧的公路，尤其是在城市中的繁忙地带。另一方面，城市中私家车的数量应该被限制，而公共汽车的数量应该增加。同时，必须发布更严格的交通规章制度以加强对交通的管制。

范文点评：

题目意思是“交通拥堵是当今世界很多城市存在的问题。造成这个问题的原因是什么？针对原因提出建议。”这是典型的解释型题目，其要求与辩论型题目不同，但仍可采取与辩论型类似的文章结构。范文结构类似于辩论型的对称式结构，共有3段。开头段2-3句给出背景，1句引出下文，第二段4-5句列出三条原因，最后一段给出三点解决办法。整篇文章结构清晰简洁，让人一目了然；内容充实，基本没有凑字数的模板句型；另外语句逻辑清晰，衔接自然，句式多样。文中出现的高分词汇，如 pedestrian, grave 等，以及多处运用的复杂句型也是本文能够拿下8分的重要因素。

加分语句：

1. One of the biggest problems, in my opinion, is the traffic jam.
使用句型：插入语

2. It has become common to see passengers and drivers having to wait in long lines of buses and cars during the rush hours.
使用句型：分词短语

3. No sooner has a new road been completed and opened to public traffic than it is crowded with all kinds of vehicles.
使用句型：倒装句式

2. 现代科技污染环境消耗能源

Topic:

Some people hold that the development of technology leads to environmental pollution and energy shortage. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

Science and technology have been developing rapidly during the past ten years. Their development has brought lots of benefits to mankind. Science has changed so much of today's world. Thanks to science, we now live safer, more comfortable and convenient life. However some people argue that while progress has brought us many time-saving machines, it has also brought us environmental pollution and energy shortage. I totally agree with it.

Science has been responsible for pollution. Modern industry, as well as modern traffic conveniences, has created a serious problem of air pollution. The "green house effect" is now threatening the existence of mankind. The population of the earth is increasing very fast. Humans must make the earth support the increasing population. This has made it necessary for agriculture and industry to develop rapidly. Such a rapid development produces more and more waste, which goes into the water, the soil and the air. Some of it is made harmless. However, where there is too much of it, the poisonous waste may do great harm to the things around the people.

With the development of technology and the increase of the population, the amount and range of materials taken has increased. It is estimated that this trend will continue in the years to come. However, natural resources are not inexhaustible. Some resources are already nearly used up. For example, the end of the world's fuel is already within sight. Such an essential daily item as water is in short supply in many parts of the world. With the expansion of industrialization, requirement for energy all over the world is on the rise. We have a great need for energy because of the rapid growth of our economy.

From what I mentioned above, I believe that it is the development of science and technology that leads to the pollution of environment and shortage of energy.

考官评分：7

译文：

科学技术在过去十年中迅速地发展。它的发展给人们带来了很多好处。科学已经在很大程度上改变了当今世界。因为科学，我们现在过着更安全、更舒适、更方便的生活。然而一些人认为，虽然科技进步带给我们很多省时的机器，它同时也带来了环境污染和能源短缺。我完全同意这样的观点。

科学要对污染负责。现代工业和现代交通便利已经造成了严重的空气污染问题，"温室效应"正威胁着人类的生存。地球人口增长非常迅速。人类必须使地球能承受人口的增加，这要求农业和工业必须迅速发展。而这样的快速发展产生了越来越多的废

弃物，它们被排进了水、土壤和空气中。虽然一些废物并不会造成危害，但在废物太多的地方，有毒废弃物就可能会对周围的人们产生极大的伤害。

随着科技的发展和人口的增长，使用材料的数量和种类都有所增加。据估计，这种趋势在未来还会继续下去。然而，自然资源不是无限的，有些资源已接近枯竭。例如，世界燃料的尽头已经可以预见。在世界的很多地方，水这一日常生活必需品非常紧缺。随着工业化的扩大，世界各地对能源的需求日益增多。因为经济的快速增长，我们对能源的需求很大。

综上所述，我认为是科学技术的发展导致环境污染和能源短缺问题。

范文点评：

题目说的是“有些人认为技术进步导致了环境污染与能源紧缺。你怎么认为？”这是典型的辩论型题目。文章采用一边倒结构，写了四段，开头段运用欲扬先抑式的写法，先用3句给出技术进步带来的好处，然后笔锋一转提出自己的观点：技术进步造成污染及能源短缺。接下来两段分别给出技术进步造成环境污染和能源短缺的原因，均采用段首第1句给出观点，随后用5句左右给出原因的结构。文章结构合理，一边倒结构是文章的加分点之一；文章观点较为独特，一般同学拿到题目都会去写科技进步的好处，所以本文站在少数人立场易得高分。但是，本文遣词造句缺乏亮点，少有高分词汇及复杂句型，短句过多，使得此文冲击高分变得困难。

加分语句：

1. Modern industry, as well as modern traffic conveniences, has created a serious problem of air pollution.

使用句型：插入语

2. However some people argue that while progress has brought us many time-saving machines, it has also brought us environmental pollution and energy shortage.

使用句型：让步状语从句

3. From what I mentioned above, I believe that it is the development of science and technology that leads to the pollution of environment and shortage of energy.

使用句型：强调句

3. 人类活动与地球

Topic:

Some people believe that the earth is being harmed by human activity. Others feel that human activity makes the Earth a better place to live. What is your opinion?

Sample Answer:

The quality of human life has improved greatly over the past few centuries, but the Earth is

being harmed more and more by human activity. As we develop our technologies, we demand more from our planet. Eventually, this will harm people as well.

Our planet gives us everything we need, but natural resources are not endless. Strip mining devastates whole regions, leaving bare and useless ground. Deforestation removes old-growth trees that cannot be replaced. Too much fishing may harm fish populations to the point where they cannot recover. We are too careless in taking what we want without giving anything back.

There are more people than ever, living longer than ever. So it is no wonder that so many areas suffer from too much development. Anyone living in or near a city has experienced "urban sprawl". There is a new shopping area on every corner and new houses, townhouses and apartments everywhere. Traffic gets worse and worse because planners can't keep up with growth. Keeping up with human demand is hard enough. Environmental concerns come last. With growth comes pollution. Companies and communities dump waste into water. Landfills are full of trash. Emissions from factories pollute the air of industrial waste and worse, radioactive waste have made there no safe place to go. If we are not careful, we can harm our planet beyond repair.

People need to respect the Earth and try to preserve it. If we do not, what kind of future will we have?

考官评分：8

译文：

人类生活的质量在过去几个世纪有了巨大的改变，可是人们的活动对地球的伤害越来越严重了。在我们发展科技的时候，我们对自己星球的索取越来越严重。最后，这也会伤害到人类自己。

我们的星球给予我们所需要的一切，但是自然资源不是无尽的。所有地方的露天矿都遭到破坏，留下光秃秃和无用的土地。采伐森林破坏了无法取代的原始森林。过量捕鱼可能导致鱼的数量降至它们难以自然恢复的水平。我们太疏忽，只想着得到我们所需要的而不付出任何东西。

现今有着从未有过的人口数量，人们的寿命也更长。所以人类生活的区域遭受过度发展的恶果也就不足为奇。任何生活在城市或市郊的人都经历过"城市扩张"。新的购物中心、居民区、市政厅、公寓遍布了每个角落。交通变得越来越差，因为城市设计者跟不上人们难以满足的欲望的步伐。随着人口增长带来的污染，环境危害最终到来。工厂和社区把垃圾倾倒在水里，废物掩埋场被垃圾填满。工厂废品排泄物污染了空气，更糟的是，放射性污染物使得我们没有安全的地方可去。如果我们不认真对待，我们就会把这颗星球破坏得难以补救。

人们应该尊敬地球并尽力保护它。假如我们不这样做，我们会拥有怎样的未来呢？

范文点评：

题目给的是“一些人认为人类的活动正在破坏着地球，另一些人则认为人类正将地球变为一个更适合居住的地方。你怎么看？”这是典型的辩论型题目，范文采用一边倒结构，共有4段。开头段给出观点“人们的活动对地球的伤害越来越严重”，作者直接给出背景提出观点，这种开头较难一些，但效果比较好。接下来2段是理由段，指出人类活动是如何破坏地球的。最后一段作者通过倡议的方式重申了观点，方式比较新颖。文章结构清晰完整，没有过多模板句型，虽然没有多少复杂长句，但是长短句结合，错落有致。文章在词句上并不十分突出，但是足够准确。另外，本文较为少见的开头和结尾形式无疑是加分点。

加分语句：

1. Strip mining devastates whole regions, leaving bare and useless ground.
使用句型：动名词短语，分词短语
2. Anyone living in or near a city has experienced “urban sprawl”.
使用句型：分词短语
3. People need to respect the Earth and try to preserve it.
使用句型：并列谓语

4. 环境污染

Topic:

We are now living in a throw-away society. What causes the problem? Make some recommendations.

Sample Answer:

With the rapid development of society, mankind has entered a throw-away society. We can find metal tins, plastic bags and all kinds of packages thrown away everywhere. There are a growing number of people who begin to realize the seriousness of this issue. In this article, I will discuss the causes for the phenomenon and provide some possible solutions to it.

There are some causes for this issue. Firstly, with the scientific and technological development, new products debut on the market every day. Some people will throw away the old products like TV, computers, washing machines and some other electric appliances and purchase new ones. As a result, the thrown-away products will cause serious pollution to the environment.

Secondly, people in the current society lack adequate awareness of environmental protection. In order to provide customers with convenience, some producers and enterprises use convenient plastic packaging materials, which can be thrown away immediately after use. However, it arouses serious environment problem. Most of the packaging materials cannot be degraded, so that it can lead to "white pollution".

Finally, there are no relevant laws and regulations issued by the government to give people restrictions. And further, the facilities to deal with rubbish are inadequate.

In order to solve the present serious situation, people think up various suggestions. In my opinion, the following are feasible and practical. Firstly, we have to raise people's awareness of environment protection. We should encourage the producer and enterprises to use environment friendly materials, such as paper and other degradable materials. Meanwhile, we should educate people and help them form the habit of rubbish classification. For example, we can put plastic bags, tins into recyclable dustbin and other rubbish into non-recyclable ones. Finally, the government should pay more attention to establishment of relevant laws and regulations, which can be used to standardize people's behavior.

考官评分：8

译文：

随着社会的迅猛发展，人类进入丢弃型社会。我们可以看到易拉罐、塑料袋和各种包裹被随意地扔在四周。现在有越来越多的人意识到这个问题的严重性。在这篇文章中，我将讨论造成这一现象的原因，并提出一些解决问题的方案。

造成这个问题主要有以下几点原因。首先，随着科学技术的发展，新产品每天都在市场上亮相。一些人将会丢弃他们旧的产品，比如电视、电脑、洗衣机和其他的电子设备，并去购买新的产品。结果就是，被丢弃的产品造成严重的环境污染。

其次，当前社会的人们缺少环保意识。为了向消费者提供便利，一些生产商和企业使用便利的塑料袋包装原料，用后即可扔掉。可是，这将引起严重的环境污染。大部分包装原料不能被降解，于是导致了“白色污染”。

最后，政府没有相关的法律规定去约束人们的行为。此外，简单的处理垃圾也是不适当的。

为了解决目前的严重问题，人们想出了各种各样的建议。我认为，以下意见是可实行且实用的。首先，我们必须增强人们的环保意识。我们应该鼓励生产商和企业使用环保的原料。同时，我们应该教给并且帮助人们形成垃圾分类的习惯。例如，我们可以把塑料袋扔进可循环利用垃圾以及把其他垃圾扔进不可循环利用垃圾里面去。最后，政府应该投入更多精力去制定相关法律法规，使人们的行为更加符合标准。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“我们现在生活在一个丢弃型社会，是什么造成这种现象？请给出你的建议。”这是解释型题目，要求解释现象并给出建议。作者采用了类似辩论型题目一边倒的结构，一共写了5段，开头段给出背景引出下文，接下来3个段落给出了三个解释理由“喜新厌旧、缺乏意识、缺乏法规”，最后一段针对前面给出的解释提出了三点建议“加强意识、养成良好习惯、加强立法和规范”。文章结构很整齐，条理很清晰。文中使用了几个模板句型但不过量，作者在大量采用复杂句型的同时使用了一些比较高级的词汇，这使得文章的层次有了一定的提升。

加分语句：

1. We can find metal tins, plastic bags and all kinds of packages thrown away everywhere.
使用句型：分词短语
2. Some people will throw away the old products like TV, computers, washing machines and some other electric appliances and purchase new ones.
使用句型：并列谓语
3. Meanwhile, we should educate people and help them form the habit of rubbish classification.
使用句型：并列谓语

5. 改善环境

Topic:

Individuals have nothing to do to improve the environment. Governments and large companies can do to improve the environment. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

It is an undeniable fact that in recent years, environmental pollution, which becomes increasingly serious, has aroused the shared concern of countries around the world. A group of people hold the viewpoint that governments and big companies, rather than individuals, should be mainly responsible for the improvement of the environment. Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe that governments, large companies, as well as individuals should actively shoulder the responsibility of beautifying the environment. In this essay, I will demonstrate my point of view from the following aspects.

Firstly, it is the responsibility of the government, representative of the people, to spare no efforts to ameliorate the environment. To be more specific, the government should stage some relevant laws and regulations to severely punish factories which produce a great number of

pollutants and those who litter or spit deliberately. Furthermore, large sums of money should be invested in the improvement of the environment, such as the treatment of waste water, trash recycling and so on.

In addition, large companies, on the other hand, should establish the self-consciousness to minimize the possibility of creating pollutants, which may not only be beneficial to the whole country but also to the companies themselves. As an illustration, some transnational corporations are striving to explore some newly-burgeoned industries of high-tech content, high additional value and low energy consumption, taking the place of some high contaminative industries.

Last but not least, it is the top priority of individuals to improve their living space. There is a popular saying which goes like this: "It is everyone's obligation to protect the environment." Most importantly, we should strengthen the consciousness of environmental protection, not only strictly being self-disciplined but also supervising people around. So to speak, it is unreasonable to claim that individuals have nothing to do with environmental protection.

From what has been discussed above, we can safely draw the conclusion that the government, big companies and individuals should make their due contribution to salvage the deteriorating environment.

考官评分：8

译文：

不可否认，近年来，日益严重的环境污染问题引起了世界各国的共同关注。一些人认为政府和大公司应担负起改善环境的主要责任，而个人没有任何责任。然而，我认为政府、大公司和个人都应积极主动地担负起美化环境的责任。在这篇文章中，我将从以下几个方面论述我的观点。

首先，政府作为人民的代表有责任竭尽所能去改善环境。具体来说，政府应该出台相关法律法规对制造大量污染物的工厂及故意乱扔垃圾、随地吐痰的人进行严惩。另外，应投入大笔资金来改善环境，比如污水的治理、垃圾的回收等。

此外，大公司应该自觉把制造污染物的可能性降到最低，这对国家和公司本身都有很大的好处。例如，一些跨国公司正大力开发一些高技术、高附加值和低消耗的新兴产业来代替那些高污染的产业。

最后，个人应把改善我们赖以生存的环境作为头等大事来看待。就像一句很流行的话说的那样："保护环境，人人有责。"最重要的是，我们应该加强自身的环境保护意识，不仅要严格约束自己的行为，同时还要监督身边他人的行为。因此，认为个人与环境保护没有关系是毫无道理的。

通过以上的论述，我们可以得出这样的结论：政府、大公司和个人都应做出应有的贡献来拯救日益恶化的环境。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“个人对于环境的改善无能为力，政府和大公司才能改善环境。你同意这种观点吗？”这是典型的辩论型题目。作者使用了一边倒结构，一共写了5段。首段提出了自己的观点“政府、企业、个人在改善环境方面都应负起责任”，之后作者写了三个理由段，分别从三个方面进行了论证，结尾段再次重申了观点。文章条理十分清晰，三个理由段分别对应观点中的政府、企业、个人三个方面，让人一目了然。文章的语句十分流畅，虽然没有运用多少高深的词汇，但是各种句型的综合运用及准确的选词搭配都让人感到作者的语言运用能力很强。

加分语句：

1. Firstly, it is the responsibility of the government, representative of the people, to spare no efforts to ameliorate the environment.
使用句型：插入语
2. Furthermore, large sums of money should be invested in the improvement of the environment, such as the treatment of waste water, trash recycling and so on.
使用句型：被动句
3. As an illustration, some transnational corporations are striving to explore some newly-burgeoned industries of high-tech content, high additional value and low energy consumption, taking the place of some high contaminative industries.
使用句型：现在分词

6. 水资源短缺

Topic:

What are the causes of water shortages? Please also offer some solutions to deal with this problem.

Sample Answer:

Since the beginning of time, water has been shaping the face of the Earth. Water sustains human life, our environment and our cultures. But the global demand for water is increasing and the destruction of water-dependent ecosystems has accelerated.

From my point of view, the main reason of scarcity of water resource is the rapid population growth, especially in developing countries. In order to meet the great demand for water, people exploit water resource in various ways. Water supply sources are being stretched to their

limits. And surface and groundwater pollution is increasing rapidly. Research indicates that over 1 billion people still do not have access to safe water supplies and over 1.7 billion do not have access to adequate sanitation facilities.

Another reason is the development of industry and agriculture. In some developing countries, some private factories make use of water resource low-efficiently and make much pollution. Irrigated agriculture also contributes to water scarcity. Despite the high yield, irrigation is extremely water intensive. It takes about 1,000 tons of water to grow one ton of grain and 2,000 tons to grow one ton of rice.

Finding solutions of the problem involves the increase of worldwide awareness and international cooperation. Every individual should realize water crisis and save water. As to the government some effective measures should be taken, including erecting modern irrigation systems and increasing the number of sewage water recycling plants. Building more dams can also be an effective solution. Dams play an important role in detaining the surface rain water flowing from the mountains and would prevent the loss of rainwater straight into the sea.

考官评分：8

译文：

有史以来，水一直在塑造着地球的表面。水支撑着人类的生命、环境和文化。但是全球水资源的需求量在不断增长，对决定水资源的生态系统的破坏不断加剧。

在我看来，水资源缺乏的主要原因是人口的迅速增长，尤其是在发展中国家。为了满足对水的大量需求，人们以各种方式开采水资源，水资源将近枯竭。同时，地表水和地下水的污染在加剧。研究表明，超过10亿人仍然未能使用上安全的供水系统，超过17亿人没有足够的卫生设施。

另一个原因就是工农业的迅速发展。在一些发展中国家，一些私人工厂低效率地使用水资源并且产生了大量的污染。农业灌溉也导致水资源的缺乏。尽管灌溉可以高产，但它要用很多水。种植一吨的谷物大约需要1000吨的水，种植一吨的稻米大约需要2000吨的水。

寻找解决这个问题的办法需要全世界对这个问题的关注和国际合作。每个人都应该意识到水资源的紧缺和节约用水。至于政府，则应采取一些有效的措施，包括建立现代灌溉体系、增加污水循环利用的工厂。建造更多的大坝也是一个有效的解决办法。大坝在截流从山脉流下的地表水方面起着重要作用，它将防止雨水直接流到海里造成流失。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“说说水资源短缺的原因是什么，并且提出一些方案解决这个问题。”

文章开门见山指出水资源短缺是一个全球性问题，接下来的两段分别指出造成水资源短缺的两个原因，即人口增长过快和工业发展。最后一段提出解决办法。全文条理清晰，达到题目要求。

加分语句：

1. Since the beginning of time, water has been shaping the face of the Earth.
使用句型：原因状语从句
2. In order to meet the great demand for water, people exploit water resource in various ways.
使用句型：原因状语从句
3. Despite the high yield, irrigation is extremely water intensive.
使用句型：让步状语从句

7. 提高道路安全

Topic:

The only way to improve the safety on the roads is to give much stricter punishments for driving offences. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Traffic has taken the place of cancer and become the main factor in causing death. How to solve this problem is a big headache of government. The usual way is to give strict punishment for driving offence. Personally I think it is one solution, but in no way the only one.

First, we have to admit that, apart from subjective factors, there are objective factors deteriorating road safety. For example, in some third world countries traffic systems are not so developed: roads are narrow and rough. All these make driving extremely difficult and thus increase the unsafe factors in traffic. Or in big metropolitan cities, as the number of traffic vehicles is roaring up recently, the development of road system seems rather slow relatively. It is common to be trapped in traffic jams. When people have to hurry to work, driving offence is unavoidable.

Second, just as the proverb goes, an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. It is better to prevent driving offence than to give strict punishment for it. There should be more effective measures. For example, the driving test should be standardized and made far more difficult than it is. All drivers should take the test every three years. The age at which people are allowed to drive any vehicle should be raised to at least 21. All advertising stressing power and performance of cars should be banned. The government should distribute more capital in improving the road condition. We should strengthen the people's education of the sense of

road safety.

Strict punishment is a neither only nor good way to improve the safety on the roads. Only in the condition that other solutions cannot be exercised should punishment be chosen.

考官评分：8

译文：

交通已经取代癌症成为导致死亡的主要因素。怎样解决这个问题也令政府十分头疼。通常的做法是给予交通肇事者严厉的处罚。我个人认为这是一个解决办法，但绝不是唯一的。

首先，我们必须承认，除去主观因素，还有一些客观因素也在恶化道路安全。例如，在一些第三世界国家交通系统并不是很发达：道路粗糙又狭窄。这些使驾驶变得非常困难，从而给交通增加了不安全因素。而在一些大城市，当最近交通车辆的数量急剧增加时，道路交通系统的发展就相对比较缓慢了。陷入交通拥堵中是很普遍的事情。当人们急着去上班时，违规驾驶是不可避免的。

其次，正像谚语所说的，“防患于未然”。预防违规驾驶要比给予严厉惩罚好。应该有更为有效的措施。例如，驾驶考试应该规范化并比现在困难多。所有的司机都应该每三年测试一次。允许驾驶任何车辆的年龄应至少提高到21岁。所有大张旗鼓表现汽车的广告都应该禁止。政府应该投入更多资金来改善道路状况。我们应该加强交通安全意识教育。

严格的惩罚并不好，也不是唯一的办法来改善道路交通安全。只有在其他方法都不能实施的情况下才应选择惩罚。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“改善公路安全的唯一办法是更严厉的惩罚违规行为，你同意这个观点吗？”首段作者说出自己的观点，认为加大惩罚力度并不是唯一一个改善公路安全的办法。第二段指出道路安全的主要原因。第三段提出应防止交通事故而不是加大惩罚力度的观点。结尾段重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. When people have to hurry to work, driving offence is unavoidable.
使用句型：时间状语从句
2. All advertising stressing power and performance of cars should be banned.
使用句型：独立主格
3. Only in the condition that other solutions cannot be exercised should punishment be chosen.
使用句型：倒装句

8. 交通拥挤

Topic:

Traffic is a very serious problem. The pedestrians and bicycle riders are more and more dangerous. Many gardens become sacrifices to highways. What are the best ways to make the citizens satisfied?

Sample Answer:

Traffic problem becomes the biggest concern of many countries in the world, not only because of the environmental pollution caused by the exhaust gas and irritating noise, but also the menace it takes to the bicycle riders and pedestrians. Furthermore, many gardens and grasslands give way to the rapid development of traffic facilities like highway, flyovers and avenues, leaving less and less space for the citizens.

Admittedly, the development of road construction stimulates the prosperity of economy. For example, the increase of employment rate, the sales of the private cars and the high taxes levied on car owners are what a government expects. But as a responsible government, it should have a long-term development plan instead of the pursuit of a short-term profit. A responsible government should always give priority to people's appeal.

To make the citizens satisfied, firstly, a government should preserve for the citizens more gardens and meadows, where people can spend weekend with their friends and family. Gardens and meadows can also purify the polluted air, creating a good environment to the citizens. Secondly, a government should encourage the use of public transport and limit the ownership of private cars. Due to the economic development, many citizens can afford a private car. Take Shenzhen as an example, the sales of private cars increase by 5,000 every month. It is hard to imagine if the current roads can accommodate so large a number of cars five or ten years later. Finally, a government should consider the relation between economic development and environmental protection, leaving more green lands to our descendants.

To sum up, economic development and environmental protection do not contradict each other. If a government is responsible, it should make no efforts to give people a comfortable living environment and dedicate to economic development as well.

考官评分：8

译文：

交通问题已成为世界上许多国家最为关注的事情，这不仅因为恼人的噪音和废气所造成的环境污染，也是因为它给骑自行车者和行人带来了威胁。再者，快速发展起来的交通设施，诸如高速公路、立交桥和大街等侵占了许多公园和绿地，使得城市居民的生活空间变得越来越小。

诚然，道路建设的发展促进了经济的繁荣，例如，它可以增加就业率、私家车的销售量以及政府期望从车主那征收的高额税收。但是，作为一个负责任的政府，它应该有长期的发展计划而不是短期的利益追求。一个负责任的政府应该总是将民众的诉求放在首位。

为了满足城市居民的需求，政府首先应该为他们保留可以与家人和朋友一起度过周末的公园和草地。而这些公园和草地也能够净化被污染的空气，从而为居民创造一个良好的环境。再次，政府应该鼓励居民乘坐公共交通工具并限制私家车的拥有量。随着经济的发展，许多居民都买得起私家车。以深圳为例，私家车的销售量以每个月5000辆的速度增加。很难想象在未来的5到10年里，目前的道路是否能容纳数量如此庞大的车辆。最后，政府应该考虑到经济发展与环境保护之间的关系，为子孙后代留下更多的绿地。

总而言之，经济发展与环境保护之间并不矛盾。一个负责任的政府，应该不遗余力地为人们创造舒适的生活环境并致力于经济发展。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“交通拥挤成为严重的问题，使行人和骑自行车的人处于危险当中，公园也成了牺牲品。怎样的做法能使公民最满意呢？”文章第一段指出交通拥挤是一个全球性问题，第二段指出造成这一问题的原因，第三段提出解决办法，最后一段提出政府应该帮助创造美好环境。

加分语句：

1. Traffic problem becomes the biggest concern of many countries in the world, not only because of the environmental pollution caused by the exhaust gas and irritating noise, but also the menace it takes to the bicycle riders and pedestrians.
使用句型：并列句、过去分词后置作定语

2. Due to the economic development, many citizens can afford a private car.
使用句型：原因状语从句

3. Finally, a government should consider the relation between economic development and environmental protection, leaving more green lands to our descendants.
使用句型：动名词短语作伴随状语

9. 迁移大公司到乡村

Topic:

Moving large companies and factories with their employees to the countryside could solve traffic and housing problems in major cities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

People working or living in overcrowded cities are constantly suffering from traffic, and together with it, housing problems. Some people suggest that moving large companies and factories with their employees to the countryside could solve traffic and housing problems in major cities. I agree with this opinion.

There are lots of large companies and factories in major cities. They need large number of employees. The employees need houses. More and more houses are built in the limited city lands. The price of house is more expensive than ever since the city set up. The employees also need more cars, but the capacity of car is limited in major cities. Every day, the cities suffer the traffic and housing problems. It is a good idea for moving large companies and factories with their employees to the countryside, so that we can reduce the press of traffic and housing problems.

What is better, as we relocate large companies and factories, more employment opportunities are opened up along with it. The government and these companies themselves will have to invest much money in the construction of infrastructure in the rural areas. Related business such as food, recreation, education, or construction will be developed accordingly. If the rural people are convinced that the country is getting better and money can be earned there just the same, they will not go to cities. As a result, the pressure of traffic and housing problems in big cities can be released.

In brief, relocation of large companies and factories in the countryside is a nice proposal. It will help to resolve the problem of traffic and housing problems in big cities.

考官评分：8

译文：

人们工作或者居住在过度拥挤的城市里要忍受交通和住房问题。有些人建议大公司和工厂以及他们的员工转移到乡下就可以解决大城市的交通和住房问题。我同意这种观点。

有很多大公司和工厂在大城市里。他们需要大量的员工，员工们需要房子。越来越多的住房在有限的城市用地上被建造起来。房屋的价格比城市最初建立时的要昂贵很多。员工还需要汽车，但是大城市所能承担的汽车能力是有限的。每一天，城市都承受着交通和住房的问题。大的公司和工厂以及他们的员工转移到乡下是一个好主意，这样能减轻交通和住房压力的问题。

更好的是，把大的公司和工厂搬走能提供更多的就业机会。政府和这些公司自身会投资大量的钱在乡下建造基础设施。有关联的商业例如食品业、娱乐业、教育事业和建筑业都会因此而发展。如果乡下的人确信乡村会变得更好，并且能够挣到同样的钱，他们就不会再去城市了。结果就是，大城市的交通和住房问题的压力可以得到缓解。

简而言之，把大的公司和工厂搬到乡下是一个很好的建议。它有利于解决大城市的交通和住房问题。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“把公司迁移到乡村以缓解城市住房和交通压力，你同意这种观点吗？”作者开门见山指出自己同意论题中的观点。第二段指出把公司迁移到乡村的原因，第三段指出迁移公司到乡村的好处，最后重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. People working or living in overcrowded cities are constantly suffering from traffic, and together with it, housing problems.

使用句型：插入语

2. What is better, as we relocate large companies and factories, more employment opportunities are opened up along with it.

使用句型：原因状语从句

3. If the rural people are convinced that the country is getting better and money can be earned there just the same, they will not go to cities.

使用句型：条件状语从句

第七大类：传统与发展变化类题目

1. 资助传统艺术

Topic:

In some countries, the national traditional arts are facing extinction. Some people think that the government should support them. Do you agree or disagree? What should the government do?

Sample Answer:

Traditional arts, as valuable cultural relics of a nation, are disappearing far away from the modern society. Some people hold the view that the government should not subsidize the traditional arts. They point out that supporting traditional arts will definitely lay a great financial burden on the government. As for me, I can hardly share this point of view. I believe that I have found some solid reasons.

One of the most attractive points is that traditional arts are national treasures. They are the precious heritage of our ancestors. As the offspring, it is our responsibilities and obligations to inherit them and carry them down to the next generation. China, as one of the highly-civilized countries in the world, abound in various forms of traditional arts, such as Beijing Opera, Chinese painting, and calligraphy, which are not only our national cultural treasures, but also a rich fortune of the world.

There is another factor that deserves some words here. Traditional arts are the foundation of modern ones. In other words, the development of modern arts depends upon the traditional ones. For example, compared with movie, drama is a traditional art. Many famous movie stars have ever studied in drama institutions.

Some people may say that supporting traditional arts is to sink money. In fact, these traditional arts are certainly not a money waster. They are potentially profitable. There are also a lot of traditional art fans who are willing to pay and even donate for them. In addition, the profits can last longer time.

Taking into all these factors, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that the government should support traditional arts. Firstly, the government should lay a fund for the research and

promotion of traditional arts. Secondly, the research institutes and universities should work out a long-term developing scheme, organizing systematic research on traditional arts. Arts belong to a nation and the whole world as well. The prosperity of traditional arts will diversify the culture of the world.

考官评分：7

译文：

传统艺术作为一个民族有价值的文化遗产正在从我们的现代社会逐渐消失。一些人认为政府不应该资助传统艺术。他们指出资助传统艺术将给政府带来沉重的经济负担。我不同意这种观点。我认为自己有充分的理由。

最有吸引力的一点是传统艺术是民族瑰宝。它们是我们祖先的宝贵遗产。作为后代，我们有责任和义务继承下来并传到下一代。中国，作为世界上高度文明化的国家之一，拥有各种形式的传统艺术，如京剧、中国画和书法。这不仅是我国的文化财产，也是世界的巨大财富。

还有一个因素值得关注。传统艺术是现代艺术的基础。换句话说，现代艺术的发展依赖于传统艺术。例如，相对于电影，戏剧是一种传统艺术。很多著名电影明星都曾经在戏剧学院学习过。

有人可能会说，资助传统艺术浪费钱。实际上，这些传统艺术当然不会浪费钱财。他们是有潜在效益的。也有很多传统艺术爱好者愿意为此付费甚至捐赠。而且，这种效益会持续更长时间。

基于以上这些因素，我们可能会有理由得出结论：政府应该资助传统艺术。首先，政府应该拨出资金用于研究和促进传统艺术的研究和发展。第二，研究机构和大学应该制定出长期的发展计划，组织起来系统地研究传统艺术。艺术是属于一个国家的，也是属于全世界的。民族艺术的繁荣将使世界的文化多元化。

范文点评：

题目意思是“在一些国家，传统艺术面临灭绝。一些人认为政府应该出钱资助他们。你是否同意？政府应怎样做？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，中间写了三个理由段，在第三个理由段中，反驳对方对自己的攻击，是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，提出了政府应怎样的具体措施。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。

加分语句：

1. Traditional arts, as valuable cultural relics of a nation, are disappearing far away from the modern society.

使用句型：插入语

2. China, as one of the highly-civilized countries in the world, abound in various forms of traditional arts, such as Beijing Opera, Chinese painting, and calligraphy, which are not only

our national cultural treasures, but also a rich fortune of the world.
使用句型：定语从句
3. Secondly, the research institutes and universities should work out a long-term developing scheme, organizing systematic research on traditional arts.
使用句型：分词短语

2. 21世纪会带来什么?

Topic:

The 21st century has begun. What changes do you think this new century will bring?

Sample Answer:

Mankind has made great progress since scientific exploration began, and this progress seems to be accelerating. In the last hundred years we have seen inventions that have not only greatly improved our lives but changed the very way we live. There is no reason to believe that this rapid progress will not continue in the 21st century. While there is no way to predict exactly what our scientists and entrepreneurs will come up with, there are indications that advances will be made in certain areas. The following are some examples.

First, advances will continue to be made in the field of medicine that will allow people to live longer and healthier lives. In developed countries today most people already have a lifespan that would have been unusually long a hundred years ago. Steady progress has been made in the eradication of disease and this should continue in the next 100 years. In addition, biotechnology in the field of genetics may someday allow us to develop bodies that are stronger and free of inherited defects. Perhaps we will even be able to clone ourselves. No matter what form these advances take, it is highly likely that we will greatly extend our lifespan in the new century.

Second, new technology has already brought people around the world closer. This trend will continue in the 21st century as communication becomes more efficient and affordable. Countries and their people have formed stronger bonds both economically and politically, as in the recent development of the European Union. Perhaps some day in the future there will cease to be national boundaries. However, one side effect of this globalization is that many characteristics of individual cultures will be lost. Sadly, by the end of the century, some languages and art forms may only be found in museums.

Third, we can expect a growing population and demands for a higher standard of living to put increasing pressure on the earth's resources. We have already seen some of the effects of this

pressure in the form of pollution and global warming. It is likely that these trends will also continue and that more damage to the environment will be done. On the other hand, perhaps we will find more efficient ways to make use of the available resources or develop alternative forms of energy. In that case, we may live in better harmony with nature.

The scenarios above are just three of the many possible changes that this new century will bring. We can expect to see great advances in many fields, including medicine, communications, trade, transportation and production. Although there may be problems in the future, our ingenuity and inventiveness will help us to deal with them.

考官评分：8

译文：

从科学探索开始以来，人类就已经有了长足的进步，而且进步的速度似乎越来越快。在过去的100年中，我们目睹了许多发明的出现。这些发明不仅大大地改善了我们的生活，而且也改变了我们的生活方式。我们没有理由不相信，这样迅速的进步会持续到21世纪。虽然我们没有办没精确地预测到科学家和企业家想出什么新点子，但有迹象显示，某些领域仍将会有进步。以下是一些例子。

第一，医学领域会持续发展，从而使人类活得更久、而且更健康。在现今的发达国家里，大多数人的寿命跟100年前的人比起来，已经算是很长寿了。在疾病的根除方面，医学已经有了稳定的进步，而且未来的一百年应该还会持续进步。此外，也许有一天，遗传学这项生物科技会使人类的身体更强壮，而且没有遗传上的缺陷。或许我们将来甚至能够复制自己。不管是哪一种形式的进步，非常可能的是，在新的世纪里我们的寿命将大大延长。

第二，新的科技已经使世界上的人彼此更接近。这个趋势会持续到21世纪，因为通讯变得越来越有效率，有越来越多的人能够负担得起。国与国之间以及人民与人民之间在经济上和政治上会更紧密地结合，就像欧盟最近的发展一样。或许将来有一天，世界上将没有国界的存在。但是，全球化有一个副作用，那就是各种文化的特性将会消失。遗憾的是，在21世纪末的时候，有一些语言和艺术形式或许只能在博物馆里才能找到。

第三，我们可以预计人口会增加、人类会追求更高的生活水准，因而导致地球资源承受更大的压力。我们已经看到了这种压力所导致的一些后果，如污染和全球变暖。这种趋势可能会持续，而且可能会对环境造成更大的破坏。可是就另一方面来说，或许我们会找到更有效的方法来利用可获得的资源，或是开发出其他形式的能源。惟有如此，我们才能更好地与大自然和平共处。

以上设想只是新世纪可能会带来的变化中的三项。我们预期在许多领域都会有很大的进步，包括医学、通讯、贸易、交通和生产。虽然未来可能会有难题产生，但是我们的创造力和发明力将会帮助我们解决这些问题。

范文点评：

题目意思是："21世纪已经来临，你认为它会带来什么呢？"这是典型的解释型题目。范文分五段，开头段提出观点，引起下文，中间三段具体论述了21世纪带来了哪些好处，最后一段整体概括全文。范文思路非常清晰，理由充分，并使用了被动句等加分句型。

加分语句：

1. Steady progress has been made in the eradication of disease and this should continue in the next 100 years.
使用句型：被动句
2. No matter what form these advances take, it is highly likely that we will greatly extend our lifespan in the new century.
使用句型：让步状语从句
3. It is likely that these trends will also continue and that more damage to the environment will be done.
使用句型：主语从句

QQ： 2029808

3. 新世纪

Topic:

Many people are optimistic about the new millennium, and they see it as an opportunity to bring about positive changes in the world. To what extent do you agree? What kind of changes would you like to see?

Sample Answer:

Many people hold optimistic attitudes toward the new millennium, and are confident of the positive alterations it will bring to the present world. As for me, I fully agree with them. And the transformations I anticipate are as follows.

First of all, I hope that, with the progress of the process of globalization, people of different races and who believe in different religions may learn to give understanding to one another and to exercise universal tolerance. That will surely relieve an enormous number of people from their current agony resulting from racial discrimination or religious persecution.

In the second place, I hope that the rapid development of science and technology in various fields will offer a consummate interpretation of the natural world we are residing in. A thorough deciphering of diverse mysteries hovering over us now will doubtlessly lead to harmoni-

ous coexistence between man and Mother Nature.

Last but by no means least, when man has achieved success as regards material wealth, I hope he will place strong emphasis on living a healthy life in order to be truly happy. Yet the "healthy" in question refers to being at the same time mentally and physically healthy.

Therefore, in the new millennium people should attach greater importance to their cultural life, reading more books with provocative and suggestive ideas, and devoting more time to studying their traditional and classical cultural heritage.

In short, although man has always made headway throughout human history, in the new millennium I hope to see him achieve peaceful coexistence among different ethnic groups, harmony with nature and an abundant spiritual life.

考官评分：8

译文：

很多人对新的世纪持乐观态度，并且对它会给现在世界带来的积极影响很有信心。对于我来说，我完全同意这种看法。我预期的变化有如下几点：

第一，我希望随着全球化过程的进展，不同种族、不同信仰的人能够学会理解彼此、包容对方。它一定能够减轻很大一部分人在种族歧视和信仰迫害中所遭受到的极大的痛苦。

第二，我希望科学技术在诸多领域的快速发展能够为我们居住的这个自然世界提供一个完美的诠释。现在，一个对困扰我们的多种多样谜团的彻底判读无疑将促进人与大自然的和谐共存。

最后我要说的是，当人们在物质财富方面取得成功时，为了得到真正的幸福，我希望人类更应该注意的是健康的生活。在这里，"健康"的含义是指身体和心理都健康。

因此，在新的世纪，人们应该更加重视文化生活，多读一些能够激发感情的、有建设性意见的书，多花一些时间学习古典文化传统。

总之，即使在人类历史上已经有了很多成就，我还是希望在新的世纪，人类的不同种族、团体之间和平共处，拥有丰富的精神生活，并与大自然和谐共存。

范文点评：

题目意思是："很多人对新的世纪持乐观态度，并且对它会给现在世界带来积极影响很有信心。你是否同意，你希望看到怎样的变化？"这是典型的解释型题目。第一段开门见山，引出下文，中间用四段陈述了希望看到的变化，最后一段总结以上观点。范文模板式句型较少，思路严谨清楚，语言流畅。

加分语句：

1. First of all, I hope that, with the progress of the process of globalization, people of different races and who believe in different religions may learn to give understanding to one another and to exercise universal tolerance.

使用句型：不定式短语

2. In the second place, I hope that the rapid development of science and technology in various fields will offer a consummate interpretation of the natural world we are residing in.

使用句型：宾语从句

3. Therefore, in the new millennium people should attach greater importance to their cultural life, reading more books with provocative and suggestive ideas, and devoting more time to studying their traditional and classical cultural heritage.

使用句型：分词短语

4. 改变

Topic:

Some people enjoy change, and they look forward to new experiences. Others like their lives to stay the same, and they do not change their usual habits. Which approach do you prefer?

Sample Answer:

I believe that life is a river, with every destination having a unique purpose. Change is but a minor part of life and whatever the change, it will be for the best.

People vary, and that is why you often find various approaches to life. For those who are content with the direction their life is heading, the idea of change would probably send shivers through them. This is due to the fact that they are at a point where they are satisfied with the way they have maximized their God-given potential. That is a positive reason for dreading change.

Others dread change due to the fact that they are too scared to try or adapt to new experiences. Taking into consideration the fact that we are all human, fear is a normal feeling. The only disadvantage is the fact that unless you try, you will never know what you could have accomplished, or how well and capable you are to move on. No chance to discover the courage you have within to accept defeat but never stop trying. This is a negative reason for dreading change.

Habits can be addictive, and so the main question here is whether they are positive, beneficial

habits or negative ones. By that, I mean that the choice is up to the individual. If the change is from the negative to the positive, then there is no reason whatsoever that one should dread making a change. Doing right is never wrong.

In conclusion, change can either mould you or break you. I would rather try and change for the better, than live my life knowing that I never tried. Within every human being, there is a hidden potential that only change can help maximize. The question however is, whether we will give change a chance. It is all up to you, the individual!

考官评分： 8

译文：

我认为生活就是一条河，每个终点都有独一无二的目的。虽然改变是生活中的一小步，但是不论改变是什么，它都是为了变得最好而改变。

因人而异，这就是为什么你经常发现各种各样的生活方式。改变的想法对于那些满意自己目前生活的人来说，可能是一种打击。这是因为他们对自己使天赋的潜力最大化的方式感到满意。这是惧怕改变的积极原因。

另一些人惧怕改变，因为他们害怕尝试或适应新的生活。事实上我们都是活生生的人，恐惧是一种很正常的感觉。唯一的不足是除非你去尝试，否则你永远都不知道你能成就什么，或者你有多大能力能做得多好。没有机会发现你内心面对失败永不放弃的勇气有多大。这是惧怕改变的消极原因。

习惯是会上瘾的，所以这里的主要问题就是它们是积极有益的习惯，还是消极的。我这么说的意思是，选择在于每个人。如果改变是从消极到积极，那就没有任何理由惧怕做出改变。做正确的事永远不会错。

总之，改变可能成就你也可能毁掉你。相比从不尝试地度过一生，我更愿意尝试为了变得更好而改变。在每个人心里都有隐藏的潜力，潜力只有改变才能挖掘出来。总之问题是，我们是不是给改变一个机会。这完全取决于你，取决于每个人自己！

范文点评：

题目意思是："一些人喜欢改变，他们期待新经历。另一些人却不愿意改变自己的习惯。你同意哪一方？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文开头段比较新颖，把生活比喻成一条河，从而解释了改变的意义。中间使用了对称式结构，分析了改变和习惯各自的重要性，最后一段提出了观点。范文结构条理清晰，使用了定语从句等加分句型。

加分语句：

1. I believe that life is a river, with every destination having a unique purpose.
使用句型：宾语从句
2. This is due to the fact that they are at a point where they are satisfied with the way they

have maximized their God-given potential.
使用句型：定语从句
3. For those who are content with the direction their life is heading, the idea of change would probably send shivers through them.
使用句型：定语从句

5. 习惯与改变

Topic:

Some people enjoy change, and they look forward to new experiences. Others like their lives to stay the same, and they do not change their usual habits. Compare these two approaches to life. Which approach do you prefer? Explain why.

Sample Answer:

It has been said that man is largely a creature of habit. We all develop routines and habits in our everyday life, whether we are aware of it or not. To some people these routines are very important and even a small change, such as missing the morning paper, can affect the way they feel all day. Other people dislike routines and change their habits often in order to ward off boredom. They may even go so far as to change their residence or job frequently. These two different approaches to life are extremes, but each has advantages and disadvantages.

In the first case, that of people who dislike change, a dependency on routines and habits can provide a sense of security and convenience, but it can also be limiting. Routines provide security because people do not have to wonder what will happen. In this rapidly changing world, it is sometimes reassuring to have a schedule to follow. Habits also make life more convenient because people do not have to think about what they must do next and do not need to worry about forgetting something. They can go through their daily routines automatically. However, this way of life is limiting when people are too dependent on their routines. They may not only be upset when things do not go according to plan, but also miss many good opportunities to try new things.

In the second case, that of people who seem to thrive on change, there are also advantages and disadvantages. First of all, this kind of person is usually more open to new ideas. He can, therefore, learn more and experience more. In addition, because he is not afraid to make changes in his life and take risks, he is more willing to take advantage of unexpected opportunities. This may lead him to a previously unforeseen success. But if a person is always seeking ways to change his life, he may not stick with things long enough to gain the most benefit from them. If he lacks the necessary determination and perseverance, it will be difficult for

him to succeed by any means other than luck.

In my opinion, both of these lifestyles are extremes. Most people are not so dependent on their habits, nor are they addicted to change. For me, a lifestyle somewhere between these two is ideal. I find some habits and routines comforting and convenient, yet I do not want to be afraid to face changes or take advantage of unforeseen chances to improve my life. Therefore, I will continue to follow my routines in daily life, but keep my eyes open for opportunities.

考官评分：8

译文：

人类一直以来就被说成是习惯的动物。不论我们有没有意识到，在日常生活中，我们一直在例行公事并且养成了习惯。对某些人而言，这些例行公事非常重要，就算像是没有看到早报这种微小的改变也会影响到他们整天的心情。而另一些人则讨厌程序化，而且为了避免无聊，经常改变习惯，甚至有些还会经常变换居所或工作。这两种生活态度都很极端，但也各有其优缺点。

第一种人不喜欢改变，依赖例行工作与习惯带给他们安全感与便利，但这样也有所限制。例行公事给他们安全感，因为他们不需要猜想会发生什么事。在这个快速变迁的世界中，有时预先知道要做什么事情会让人安心。习惯也让人觉得生活更方便，因为这样就不必去想下一步要做什么以及担心会忘掉什么，如此他们就能习惯性地过每天一样的生活。然而，当人们过于依赖例行公事时，其生活方式就会受限。如果事情不按计划进行，他们会不高兴，而且也会错失很多尝试新事物的良机。

第二种人乐于改变，但也是有利有弊。首先，这种人通常较能接受新的想法。因此，他们能学得更多，而且见识更广。此外，这种人因为不怕改变生活与冒险，所以就更愿意利用意想不到的机会，这也许就能让他们获得出乎意料的成功。但如果这种人不断地寻求改变生活的方法，他们也许就因为不能长久坚持而无法从中获得最大的利益。如果缺乏必要的决心与毅力，那么除了靠运气之外，是很难有所成就。

依我之见，这两种生活方式都过于极端。大部分的人既不会过于依赖习惯，也不会执着于改变。对我来说，介于这两者之间的生活方式是最理想的。我认为有些习惯与例行公事能让人觉得舒适而便利，但我却不会害怕面对改变，或利用意想不到的机会去改善我的生活。因此，虽然我会继续在日常生活中墨守成规，但还是会张大眼睛寻觅机会。

范文点评：

题目意思："一些人喜欢改变，他们期待新经历。另一些人却不愿意改变自己的习惯。比较这两种观点，你更倾向哪一方？解释原因。"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了对称式结构，共分四段。第一段解释了题目，引起下文。第二、三段分别阐述了习惯与改变的特点，并用三句解释观点，最后一段提出自己的想法。范文结构清晰，

模板式句型使用较少。

加分语句：

1. Routines provide security because people do not have to wonder what will happen.
使用句型：条件状语从句
2. In addition, because he is not afraid to make changes in his life and take risks, he is more willing to take advantage of unexpected opportunities.
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. Most people are not so dependent on their habits, nor are they addicted to change.
使用句型：倒装句

6. 学习过去

Topic:

Learning about the past has no value for those of us living in the present. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

People live in the present. They plan for and worry about the future. History, however, is the study of the past. It is undeniable that learning about past has its value. It will help us understand people and societies, and it will help us understand change and how the society we live in came to be.

In the first place, history offers tons of information about how people and societies behave. For example, how can we evaluate war at peace time without historical materials? How can we understand the influence of technological innovation, or the role that beliefs play in shaping family life, without using the experiences? Consequently, history as our laboratory, and data from the past must serve as our most vital evidence to figure out why our complex species behaves as it does in social settings. That is why we cannot stay without history: it offers evidential base for the contemplation of how societies function, and people need to have some sense of how societies function to run in own lives.

The second reason why history is inescapable as a subject of study follows closely on the first. The past causes the present, and so the future. Any time we try to know why something happened — whether a shift in political party, a major change in suicide rate, or a war in the Balkans or the Middle East — we have to look for factors that took shape earlier. Only through studying history can we grasp how things change. Only through history can we begin to comprehend changes; and only through history can we understand what elements of an institution

or a society persist despite of change.

In conclusion, I totally disagree with the argument that learning about the past has no value for those of us living in the present.

考官评分：8

译文：

人们生活在现在，他们为未来计划而且忧虑。然而，历史是对过去的研究。不可否认的是，学习过去是很有价值的，它帮助我们了解人类和社会，帮助我们懂得改变和了解我们生活的社会是怎么来的。

首先，历史提供大量关于人和社会行为的信息。例如，如果没有历史资料，我们如何在和平的年代评价战争？没有经验的使用，我们如何去了解科技革命的影响，或是信仰在家庭生活中起到的作用？因此，历史作为实验室和来自过去的数据，是帮助我们理解为什么我们在社会中会有如此行为的重要证据。这就是为什么我们不能没有历史：它提供我们可作为证据的基础去审视社会的功能，而且人们需要了解社会在人们的生活中如何发挥作用。

历史是必不可少的学习科目的第二个原因是从第一个原因衍生得来的。现在来自于过去，未来也是如此。任何时间我们尝试着去了解为什么有些事情会发生——不论是政治团体的轮换，自杀率的大幅改变，或者是巴尔干半岛和中东的战争——我们必须寻找其中的因素。只有通过学习历史，我们才能掌握事物是怎么变化的。只有通过历史，我们才能领会变化。只有通过历史，我们才能了解一种制度或一个社会持久不变的元素。

总之，对于生活在现在的我们来说，我完全不同意学习历史是没有价值的这种观点。

范文点评：

题目意思是："对于生活在现在的人来说学习历史是没有意义的，你是否同意这个观点？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，第一段就提出观点，中间用两段阐述作者观点，结尾用一句话再次陈述观点。整个结构非常严谨，值得一提的是，范文使用了反问句和一些例子支持作者观点，相对于模板式句型，显得比较新颖。

加分语句：

1. It is undeniable that learning about past has its value.
使用句型：主语从句
2. It will help us understand people and societies, and it will help us understand change and how the society we live in came to be.
使用句型：并列句

3. For example, how can we evaluate war at peace time without historical materials?
使用句型：疑问句

7. 保存习俗还是入乡随俗?

Topic:

When people move to another country, some of them decide to follow the customs of the new country. Others prefer to keep their own customs. Compare these two choices. Which one do you prefer?

Sample Answer:

When people move to another country, they not only face a different environment and language, but also different customs. Every culture has its own customs, and all of them are valuable. However, deciding how to deal with the problem of unfamiliar customs is a challenge for many immigrants. Some choose to follow the customs of their new country, while others prefer to adhere to their own customs. Each of these choices has some advantages as explained below.

When people choose to follow the customs of their adopted country, they may find that it helps them to adapt more quickly to the new society. They have something to discuss and share with their new neighbors, and sharing customs is one way for people to feel closer to one another. Thus, following the new customs may help immigrants feel more at home. It may also help them to see the positive things in their new environment and to forget their feelings of homesickness.

On the other hand, those who choose to continue following their own customs may also find that it helps them feel more at home. There are many things to adjust to in another country, and following their traditional customs may help people feel more secure in the new surroundings. More importantly, our customs are a part of us. They are an expression of the culture that has shaped us. This is something that most of us would like to pass down to our children and share with others. Sharing our old customs can also bring us closer to our new neighbors.

To sum up, our customs have value and are an important part of our culture. Therefore, I don't believe that we should abandon our traditional customs when we move to another country. At the same time, I believe that we should learn about the customs of our new home and follow those that appeal to us. In this way, we can remember and celebrate our old culture while adapting to our new one.

考官评分：8

译文：

当人们搬到另一个国家后，不仅要面对不同的环境和语言，还要面对不同的风俗习惯。每种文化都有其风俗习惯，而且都非常重要。然而，如何应付因不熟悉习俗所产生的问题，对许多移民而言都是一项挑战。有些人选择遵从新国家的风俗习惯，另一些人则宁可坚持自己国家的风俗习惯。如以下所解释的，这两种选择都有一些优点。

当人们选择遵从他们移入国家的风俗习惯时，他们可能会觉得这样有助于更快地适应新的社会。和新邻居有话题可聊，有东西可以分享，同时拥有相同的风俗习惯，这是能让人们觉得更亲近的一种方式。因此，遵从新的风俗习惯，有助于移民感到更舒服自在，也会帮助他们看到新环境的优点，忘掉思乡的情绪。

另一方面，那些选择坚持自己本国风俗习惯的人是因为觉得这样做有助于让他们觉得更自在。要适应另一个国家，有很多事要做，而遵从传统的风俗习惯会让人在陌生的环境中觉得比较有安全感。更重要的是，风俗习惯是我们的一部分，能表达出塑造我们的文化原貌，这是我们大多数人都想传承给自己的小孩并和他人分享的东西。和新邻居分享我们的传统习俗也可以使我们和新邻居更亲近。

总之，风俗习惯有其价值，并且是我们文化中很重要的一部分。因此，我不认为当我们搬到新的国家时就应该抛弃传统习俗。同时，我认为我们应该学习新家园的风俗习惯，遵从其中那些我们所喜爱的。如此一来，我们一方面能够适应新的文化，同时也能保持并颂扬自己原有的文化。

范文点评：

题目意思是："当人们搬到另一个国家后，一些人决定入乡随俗，另一些人则决定坚持自己本国的风俗习惯。比较这两种选择，你更倾向哪一种？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了对称式结构，第一段解释题目并引出下文。中间用两段分别阐述了这两种选择各自的优点，最后一段提出自己的观点。范文结构思路清晰，使用了如宾语从句等加分句型，并用一些连词使作者观点非常具有层次感。

加分语句：

1. When people choose to follow the customs of their adopted country, they may find that it helps them to adapt more quickly to the new society.
使用句型：宾语从句
2. Thus, following the new customs may help immigrants feel more at home.
使用句型：分词短语
3. At the same time, I believe that we should learn about the customs of our new home and follow those that appeal to us.
使用句型：宾语从句

8. 入乡随俗

Topic:

Some people think visitors to other countries should imitate local customs and behaviors. Some people disagree, they think the host country should welcome cultural differences. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

The tourist trade is booming. Systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a moderate cost. Some people think that, when we are in a foreign country, we should maintain our own cultural custom. Others hold that we should try our best to communicate with the local people. As far as I am abale to judge, I am for the latter opinion.

The aim of travel is not only for relaxation and sightseeing but also for understanding. With the frequent contact between people from different places and different nations, the exchange of culture and science is sure to be promoted. It may lead to a better understanding of people all over the world.

Unfortunately many tourists deliberately protect themselves from too much contact with the local population. They live at international hotels and a strict schedule makes it impossible for them to wander off on their own; and anyway, language is always a barrier, so they are only too happy to be protected in this way.

The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the persistence of national stereotypes. We do not see the people of other nations as they really are, but as we have been brought up to believe they are. When we travel abroad, we should make as many friends as possible with local people, learn the local culture and respect the local custom. Then we will find how absurd and harmful national stereotypes are.

Carried to an extreme, stereotypes can be positively dangerous. They stir up racial discrimination and blind us to the basic fact that all people are human. We are all similar to each other and at the same time all unique.

考官评分：8

译文：

旅游贸易正在繁荣兴旺地发展。海陆空等交通通信系统的发展使我们能够花费合适的费用去访问彼此的国家。一些人认为，当我们到外国的时候，我们应该保持自己的文化习俗。其他人认为我们应该尽可能地和当地人交流。就我而言，我赞成后一种观点。

旅游的目的不仅是放松和观光，而且也是为了更好地理解别人。随着不同地区和不同民族的频繁接触，文化和自然科学的交流注定是要被推进的，这将会促使全世界的人能更好地相互理解。

不幸的是，很多旅行者有意识地自我保护，而不愿意和当地的居民过多接触。他们住在国际饭店，有一个严格的时间表使他们没有时间自己单独出去散步，而且无论如何，语言总是一个障碍，所以他们总是非常喜欢以这种方式来保护自己。

这种情况导致了民族陈旧观念的持续。我们不能够看到其他民族真实的原貌。而只是想当然地认为他们的生活是什么状态。但当我们出国旅游的时候，我们应该尽可能地和当地人交朋友，学习当地的文化，尊重当地的习俗。然后，我们会发现民族封闭是多么的荒谬和有害。

极端地来说，封闭将会非常有害。民族的自我封闭激起了种族歧视，甚至使我们忽视了所有的人种、民族都是人类。我们彼此都是很相似的，并且都很独特。

范文点评：

题目意思是："一些人认为当人们到国外的时候，应该入乡随俗，另一些人则不同意，你的意见是什么？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用的是对称式结构，第一段解释了题目并提出自己的观点，中间三段深入分析了这两种观点的优缺点，最后一段总结并再次强调自己支持的观点。范文使用了表语从句等加分句型，结构清晰。

加分语句：

1. Some people think that, when we are in a foreign country, we should maintain our own cultural custom.

使用句型：插入语

2. With the frequent contact between people from different places and different nations, the exchange of culture and science is sure to be promoted.

使用句型：不定式短语

3. The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the persistence of national stereotypes.

使用句型：表语从句

9. 传统科技

Topic:

Some people believe that when a country begins to develop its science and technology, the traditional technology and methods are bound to die out. Therefore, the maintenance of the traditional technology and methods is futile. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

Recently, the issue regarding the future of traditional technology and methods in the midst of the rapid development of science and technology has been in the limelight. Some people argue that the traditional technology and methods are bound to die out, hence the futility of maintaining them. On the other hand, some people firmly believe that the traditional technology and method will survive the technological revolution. As far as I am concerned, the latter opinion carries more weight.

For one thing, being traditional is quite different from being out of date or obsolete. Tradition is what we inherit from our forefathers, and its being handed down from generation to generation itself proves its capacity to survive. It is only those things that have weathered arduous trials time after time that can be called tradition; otherwise, they are something obsolete.

For another, the survival of traditional technology and methods does not mean that they linger on in a steadily worsening condition. On the contrary, their existence tends to propel and even accelerate the development of science and technology. If we compare the development of science and technology to the construction of a modern building, the traditional technology and methods can be likened to the foundation. Without a solid foundation, the building is destined to collapse.

In addition, the development of science and technology originates in traditional technology and methods. Thus, development itself does not exclude tradition, but requires its assistance.

In a word, development and technological renovation can only be accomplished on the basis of traditional technology and methods. From what has been discussed above, we may safely arrive at the conclusion that traditional technology and methods are far from obsolete, and are bound to contribute more to the development of science and technology.

考官评分：8

译文：

当今科学技术飞速发展，其中传统技术方法的前途问题最近成为人们争论的焦点。有些人认为传统的技术方法必定会消失，因此，保留它们是没有任何价值的。另一方面，有些人坚信传统的技术方法将在技术革命后继续存在。据我所知，后者的观点更可靠。

首先，传统并不意味着过时和陈旧。传统是从我们祖先那里继承而来的，然后通过世世代代的验证而流传至今，它的存在本身就证明其价值。只有那些经历一次次严酷考验的事物才能称之为传统，反之，只能被人们遗弃。

其次，现存的传统技术方法并没有每况愈下，反而能推进、甚至加速科学技术的发展。如果我们把科学技术的发展比作现代建筑的构建，那么传统技术方法就是地基，没有坚实的地基，建筑终会倒塌。

而且，科学技术就是从传统技术方法发展而来的，所以它的自身发展并不会和传统相抵触，相反还需要传统的帮助。

总之，发展和技术革新只有通过传统技术方法才能得以实现。基于上述讨论，我们完全可以得出结论：传统技术方法完全不会被淘汰，一定会为科学技术的发展做出更多贡献。

范文点评：

题目意思是："一些人认为当一个国家发展科学技术的时候，传统技术方法必定会消失。而且，保留传统技术是没有用的，你的观点是什么？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了一边倒结构，第一段解释题目并提出自己观点引出下文，中间三段论述了自己支持的观点，每一段都用了2–3句支持句作为观点解释，最后一段整体论述总结。范文结构非常典型，思路流畅，语言上用了一些8分词汇和宾语从句等加分句型。

加分语句：

1. Recently, the issue regarding the future of traditional technology and methods in the midst of the rapid development of science and technology has been in the limelight.
使用句型：分词短语

2. Some people argue that the traditional technology and methods are bound to die out, hence the futility of maintaining them.
使用句型：宾语从句

3. In a word, development and technological renovation can only be accomplished on the basis of traditional technology and methods.
使用句型：被动句

10. 传统风俗习惯

Topic:

With the development of society, customs and habits have changed a lot. Is it a good or bad phenomenon? What's your opinion?

Sample Answer:

With the development of society, customs and habits have changed a lot. For example, Chinese people used to have the habit of calling on each other or exchanging presents during festivals, but with the modern conveniences and facilities such as the telephone and the computer and people's greater concern for privacy, they would choose to communicate by telephone or e-mail now. Are these changes good or bad?

People who oppose the changes hold that some long-cherished precious traditions are lost with the changes of customs and habits such as the above-mentioned examples. Despite the conveniences, modern technology also brings side effects. Modern people are more and more isolated and indifferent to each other. Furthermore, these people are worried that changes of customs and habits imply the betrayal of our forefathers, our past, and our history. They also point out that people are morally deteriorating with the loss of tradition. Material gains are much valued than spiritual ones, which may eventually give rise to a national crisis.

Indeed, the changes of customs and habits have many disadvantages, but in the meantime there exist advantages to these changes. Firstly some customs and habits came into being only because of people's superstition and ignorance. This kind of customs has brought more harm than good to the society and the nation. The customs of giving lucky money in the Spring Festival and holding large dinner parties at wedding lay a heavy economic burden on people. Secondly, many old-fashioned customs do not respect human rights and distort human nature. Even today some Arabic countries still keep the customs of killing the female family members who are sexually abused by villains, for the disgrace they bring to the family.

In conclusion, I think it is a good phenomenon that customs and habits have changed. New customs and habits can make people's communication more efficient, and they allow people to communicate with each other in an equal, natural and simple manner. New customs and habits have created more opportunities for women such as education, employment and management. With the advance of society, all people will enjoy a better life.

考官评分：8

译文：

随着社会的发展，风俗习惯改变了许多。比如说，中国人过去常常在节日期间相互拜访或者互送礼物，但是自从出现了现代的便利设备和设施，例如电话和电脑，以及人们对私人生活的更多关注，人们现在会选择通过电话或电子邮件交流了。这些改变是好还是坏呢？

反对这些改变的人认为，一些被珍视已久的宝贵传统会随着上述例子中风俗习惯的改变而被遗弃。尽管方便，现代科技也会带来一些负面影响，现代人彼此之间越来越孤立和冷漠。此外，这些人担心风俗习惯的改变意味着对我们祖先、过去和历史的背叛。他们还指出人们会随着传统的丧失而道德败坏。物质利益比精神利益更宝贵，这有可能最终导致民族危机。

确实，风俗习惯的改变有许多不足，但与此同时这些改变也存在优点。首先，一些风俗习惯的产生仅仅是由于人们的迷信和无知。这种风俗带给社会和民族的弊大于利。过春节给压岁钱和举行特大婚礼宴会的风俗带给人们沉重的经济负担。其次，许多过时的风俗不尊重人权且扭曲人的天性。甚至如今一些阿拉伯国家仍然保留着杀掉遭受坏人性侵犯的女性家人的习俗，因为她们给家族带来耻辱。

总而言之，我认为风俗习惯的改变是一个好现象。新的风俗习惯可以使人们的交流更便捷，而且它们使得人们平等、自然和朴素地相互交流。新的风俗习惯为女性创造了例如教育、工作和管理方面越来越多的机会。随着社会的进步，所有的人都将享受到更好的生活。

范文点评：

题目意思是："随着社会的发展，风俗习惯改变了许多。这是一个好现象还是坏现象呢？你的意见是什么？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了对称式结构。第一段解释题目，引用了一些生活中的例子来论述题目，作者并没有直接提出自己观点，而是提出一个疑问，中间两段分别陈述风俗习惯改变的好与坏，并且每段用3–4句左右论述了主题句，最后一段提出自己观点。范文引用了一些例子，非常形象地支持了作者观点，结构严谨，语言流畅、生动。

加分语句：

1. For example, Chinese people used to have the habit of calling on each other or exchanging presents during festivals, but with the modern conveniences and facilities such as *the telephone* and the computer and people's greater concern for privacy, they would choose to communicate by telephone or e-mail now.

使用句型：并列句

2. People who oppose the changes hold that some long-cherished precious traditions are lost with the changes of customs and habits such as the above-mentioned examples.

使用句型：定语从句

3. They also point out that people are morally deteriorating with the loss of tradition.
使用句型：宾语从句

11. 传统服装

Topic:

Now many people are forgetting their history and culture, so some people suggest that we should encourage people to wear their traditional clothing every day. Do you agree?

Sample Answer:

Some people suggest that we should wear our traditional clothing every day, since many people are forgetting history and culture. As far as I am concerned, this proposal seems a bit absurd and ridiculous.

Nobody should ignore and forget our brilliant history and gorgeous culture. Without doubt, traditional clothing is part of our cultural heritage as well as a symbol of our civilization. In many people's eyes, the traditional clothing is elegant and graceful, with which I am totally in agreement. But it doesn't mean that old-fashioned dresses are suitable for our work and life in the present-day modern society.

We are living in a brand new era, full of challenges and opportunities. With the tempo of people's living and working speeding up, people have to hurry up to work on weekdays, and go outdoors to exercise or relax themselves on weekends; therefore there are different sorts of clothes for different functions and occasions. Furthermore, it is a superficial way to encourage people to wear traditional clothes with the aim of remembering history and culture. I don't think it works as some advocates expect.

The campaign to make sure not to forget our history and culture calls for long-term efforts. People can be better cultivated through comprehensive education in history and culture. When people are learning more about history and culture, their pride and curiosity will be aroused. I believe that this kind of education will play a crucial role in keeping people remembering the past and benefit the future generations. Moreover, we should adopt a correct attitude toward the past, that is to say, to absorb the essence and reject the dross.

In a word, I can hardly share the proposal that people should be encouraged to wear the traditional clothing every day in order to preserve history and culture. However, on some special occasions such as in Chinese traditional festivals, it is acceptable to wear traditional costumes, which adds color to the festivity.

考官评分：8

译文：

鉴于很多人忘记我们的历史和文化，一些人建议我们应该每天都穿着传统服饰。我认为，这个建议荒谬、可笑。

没有人可以忽视和遗忘我们光辉的历史和灿烂的文化。毫无疑问，传统服饰既是我们文化遗产的一部分又是我们文明的标志。在许多人眼中，传统服饰非常典雅大方，对此我完全赞同。但这并不意味着旧时的穿着适合我们如今现代社会的工作和生活。

我们生活在一个充满挑战和机遇的新时代。随着人们生活和工作节奏的加快，人们不得不在工作日匆忙赶去上班，在周末去户外锻炼或放松自己。因此不同的用途和场合需要不同类型的衣服。此外，鼓励人们穿传统服饰来记住历史文化是一种肤浅的方法。我并不认为它能如一些支持者所预期的那么有效。

这项确保我们不忘历史文化的活动需要长久的努力。人们可以通过对历史文化的综合教育而变得更有素养。当人们更多地学习历史文化时，他们的自尊心和好奇心会被激起。我相信，这种教育会在使人们铭记过去的历史文化与有益于后代上起到至关重要的作用。况且，我们应该以一种正确的态度对待过去，也就是说，取其精髓去其糟粕。

总之，我实在难以赞同认为人们应该被鼓励每天穿传统服饰以便保护历史文化的提议。然而，在诸如中国传统节日等一些特殊场合，穿传统服饰是很合人意的，那会给节日增添许多色彩。

范文点评：

题目意思是："现在很多人正在遗忘他们的历史和文化，因此一些人建议我们应该每天穿着传统服装，你是否同意？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构。第一段运用欲扬先抑式的写法，提出自己的观点：旧时的穿着并不适合我们如今现代社会的工作和生活。中间两段分析作者观点，每段使用2–3句支持句，最后一段重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。而且，其他非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. Some people suggest that we should wear our traditional clothing every day, since many people are forgetting history and culture.
使用句型：宾语从句
2. When people are learning more about history and culture, their pride and curiosity will be aroused.
使用句型：被动句
3. In a word, I can hardly share the proposal that people should be encouraged to wear the traditional clothing every day in order to preserve history and culture.

使用句型：定语从句

12. 时尚服装和舒适服装

Topic:

Nowadays, the trend of fashion changes very rapidly, and gradually people become the slaves of it. Some people think that a person should choose comfortable clothes, which he or she likes, regardless of fashion, do you agree? Write an essay to state your opinion.

Sample Answer:

One of the most fickle things in modern society is fashion. Fashion leaders are constantly inventing new trends in clothing and decoration, and consequently a great amount of time and money is spent on this endless pursuit. To correct this human feeling, some people advocate that one should wear comfortable clothes which are in line with one's personal taste. To me, this is a very sensible idea.

We all admit that clothing should be able to illustrate a person's individual characteristics. Everyone has the right to seek his or her unique style, instead of surrendering to the latest fashion. If you want to be different from others, you should not follow the fashion; you should have your own style. Following the latest fashion trend only makes you a tiny drop in an ocean of people.

At the same time, we should be clear that the basic function of clothing is to keep us warm and comfortable; therefore, it is stupid to choose clothes which may be pleasant to our eyes, but are tortured to wear. The impression we make on others is often important, but it can never be important enough to make us willingly undergo discomfort.

In a word, it is unwise to follow the trend of fashion aimlessly. To be relaxed, modern people, we should form our own style and wear clothes that make us comfortable and self-confident.

考官评分：8

www.luckbar.com.cn

译文：

在现代社会中，时尚是最容易改变的东西。潮流领导者总是在服装和装饰方面不断发展新趋势，因此，大量的时间和金钱都花在这无休止的追求上。要纠正这些人的观念，有些人认为，应穿舒适的衣服以符合个人的品味。对我来说，这是一个非常明智的想法。

我们都承认，服装应该能够说明一个人的个性特征。人人有权要求能拥有独特的

风格，而不是盲目地跟随最新的时尚。如果你想与众不同，你不应该只是跟随潮流，你应该有自己的风格。跟随最新的潮流只会使你在庞大的人群中更加渺小。

与此同时，我们应该清楚衣服的基本功能是让我们温暖和舒适，因此，如果只是为了满足我们眼睛的需求，但却穿得不舒服，这是愚蠢的选择。我们给人的印象很重要，但是绝没有重要到足以使我们心甘情愿地接受不适。

总之，无目标地跟随潮流是不明智的。现代人应该放轻松些，我们应该形成自己的风格，让自己足以舒适和自信。

范文点评：

题目意思是："如今，时尚改变的趋势非常迅速并且为人们所追求。一些人认为人们应该穿舒适的衣服，只要是他/她喜欢的，即使不是时尚的也好，你是否同意？写一篇论文陈述自己的观点。"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了一边倒结构。第一段展开题目并提出自己的观点，中间两段阐述了自己的观点，每段用了2句左右的支持句，最后一段总结并提出建议。范文思路清晰，结构严谨，语言上使用模板句型较少。

加分语句：

1. To correct this human filing, some people advocate that one should wear comfortable clothes which are in line with one's personal taste.
使用句型：宾语从句
2. Following the latest fashion trend only makes you a tiny drop in an ocean of people.
使用句型：分词短语
3. To be relaxed, modern people, we should form our own style and wear clothes that make us comfortable and self-confident.
使用句型：定语从句

13. 传统建筑与现代建筑

Topic:

Modern buildings are appearing in large numbers, some people believe that we should build our buildings in traditional styles. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Large cities in the world are just construction sites all year round and many modern buildings, especially skyscrapers with glass walls, are being erected here and there. Buildings in traditional styles have given way to all these modern giants. From my own perspective, this is an avoidable trend if we wish to house more people and host more offices as more and more people are swarming into cities.

In the first place, modern buildings can house more people and host more offices. We know that a modern building can be as high as over 100 stories, thus, with the same land base, far more rooms are created by directing the construction upward. This is particularly necessary when we take into consideration the fact that the population explosion has made large cities more crowded than ever before and land prices are rocketing to ever broken records with each passing year.

In the second place, modern buildings can make valuable tourist resources. In fact, many skyscrapers have become the symbols of some metropolis around the world and a visit to them becomes a must. For example, the Oriental Pearl Television Tower and the Jinmao Tower, two symbols of Shanghai with a height of over 400 meters, have attracted millions of visitors every year, bring in huge amount of money.

Admittedly, traditional buildings have their own advantages when compared with modern concrete structures. They are more like homes, cosier and more convenient. There is no need for one to press a button and then wait for a long time in order to be elevated to a certain story or vice versa. And people don't have to worry about a power failure which will bring so much trouble to going up and down. However, it would be a mere fantasy to expect large cities to develop in such a way with available land areas shrinking at amazing rates nowadays.

Therefore, building more modern buildings in our cities seems to be the only way out in providing more rooms for city dwellers and all kinds of business firms and offices.

考官评分：8

译文：

世界上的各大城市一年到头简直就是建筑工地．许多现代化的建筑，尤其是带玻璃幕墙的摩天大楼在各个地方竖立起来。传统风格的建筑已让位于这些现代化的大家伙。从我个人的角度来看，随着越来越多的人涌入城市，如果我们想容纳更多的人口，这样做就是一个不可避免的趋势。

首先，现代建筑可以容纳更多人口和办公室。我们知道，一座现代化的建筑可以高达100多层，因此，在同样面积的地基上，通过将建筑向空中引导便可创造出更多的房间来。当我们考虑到人口爆炸已使得大城市比以往任何时候都更加拥挤不堪以及土地价格逐年蹿升、不断创出新高这些事实时，这样做就尤为必要了。

其次，现代化的建筑可以成为宝贵的旅游资源。事实上，很多摩天大楼已经成为世界上一些大都市的象征，因此成为人们游览的必去之处。比如，上海的两座象征性建筑：东方明珠和金茂大厦，高度都超过400米，每年都吸引数百万的游客，带来大量

的创收。

诚然，与现代混凝土建筑相比，传统建筑有其自身的优势：他们更有家的感觉、更温馨和方便。人们没有必要为了被抬升到某个楼层或下降至某个层面而去按动一个按钮，然后等上好半天。人们无须担心停电而给上上下下所带来的巨大麻烦。然而，随着当今可用土地面积以惊人的速度在缩小，期盼大城市如此发展只能是痴心妄想。

因此，在我们的城市中建造更多的现代化楼似乎是为城市居民和各种各样的商务公司、办事处提供更多空间的唯一出路。

范文点评：

题目意思是："现代化建筑物的数量在不断增加，一些人认为我们应该建造传统建筑物，你是否同意？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，第一段用3句话介绍了背景，中间写了两个理由段，并且用2–3句话支持了自己的观点，最后一段只用1句话总结了观点。范文结构合理，语言上除了使用定语从句等加分句型之外，还用一些例子支持自己观点，非常生动。

加分语句：

1. Large cities in the world are just construction sites all year round and many modern buildings, especially skyscrapers with glass walls, are being erected here and there.
使用句型：被动句

2. This is particularly necessary when we take into consideration the fact that the population explosion has made large cities more crowded than ever before and land prices are rocketing to ever broken records with each passing year.
使用句型：定语从句

3. For example, the Oriental Pearl Television Tower and the Jinmao Tower, two symbols of Shanghai with a height of over 400 meters, have attracted millions of visitors every year, bring in huge amount of money.
使用句型：插入语

14. 传统食品

Topic:

What are your opinions about the advantages and disadvantages of "fast food" and "traditional food"?

Sample Answer:

When we talk about fast food, we are referring to food such as hamburgers, chips, etc., that can be cooked easily, and is generally sold by restaurants to be eaten quickly or taken away, while "traditional food" is elaborately prepared, usually at home, using traditional methods.

Fast food, as its name implies, is usually quick to prepare. When making sandwiches, for example, you take a slice of ham plus two pieces of bread and put them together — that's all there is to it. This presents a great advantage in this fast-moving modern society. It saves you a lot of time, so that you can devote more energy to your work and gain a competitive edge. Moreover, sandwiches are easy to make, and you don't have to be a good cook to prepare your lunch or dinner. The ingredients are ready-made, and all you have to do is to put them together. However, some people frown on fast food, believing that it is less tasty and less nutritious. Some people even call fast food "junk food".

On the other hand, traditional foods generally involve elaborate preparations. Because of all the effort you invest in the preparation of such meals, they usually look and taste better, which may enhance your appetite. The cooking of traditional food accommodates a number of factors, such as color, smell and taste, and most importantly, nutrition. Besides, the cuisine that is related to traditional food is part of any culture. But the cooking of traditional food tends to be time-consuming, involves the use of utensils and takes time to learn. On top of all this, traditional meals are usually much more expensive than fast food.

Fast food started out as an expedient to cater to those who can't afford the time to cook or the expense of traditional food. Now it has become part of our life. Like it or not, it is here to stay. On the other hand, traditional food is an inalienable part of our culture, which we can't afford to give up. So, all in all, the co-existence of the two kinds of foods only makes our life more colorful.

考官评分：8

译文：

每当谈起快餐，我们就会提及汉堡包、薯条这类食物，因为它们制作简便，食用方便还可以外带，并且在餐厅都普遍有售，然而传统饮食就需要精心的准备，一般都是在家用一些传统的制作方法制作。

速食，正如其名，快速地准备食物。比如当你要做一个三明治，你只需要拿两片面包再夹上一片火腿就可以完成了，如此而已。这对于当今高速发展的社会是很有利的。它能为你节约很多时间，这样你就能有更多的精力投入到你的工作中来获得好的竞争优势。此外，三明治很容易制作，你不需要成为一个好的厨师来烹饪你的午餐或晚餐。这些配料都是现成的，你需要做的只是把它们组合在一起。但是，有些人对速食反感，因为他们觉得速食缺乏营养与美味，甚至有的人还把速食叫做"垃圾食物"。

另一方面，传统食物的制作总是会涉及复杂的准备工作。因为你投入了所有的精力准备这种菜肴，当然它们在外观和味道上都更胜一筹，也可以提高你的食欲。在传

统食物的制作工艺上要注重几点因素，比如色、香、味，还有最重要的，就是营养。此外，料理都跟一部分文化有所关联。但是烹饪传统食物是很费时的，要用到很多器皿，并且需要花费大量的时间去学习。最重要的一点，传统食物通常都要比速食昂贵很多。

速食的起源主要是为了迎合那些没有充裕的时间去做饭或者说消费不起传统食物的群体。现在却已变成了我们生活的一部分。不管你喜不喜欢，它确实已经存在了。另一方面，传统食物是我们文化中不可分割的一部分，我们不能把它放弃。所以，总而言之，只有这两种食物的共同存在才让我们的生活变得更加丰富多彩。

范文点评：

题目意思是："关于快餐和传统事物的优点与缺点是什么？"由于涉及到需要分析"好处"与"缺点"，所以这是一个解释型题目，必须使用对称式结构。第一段简单陈述了快餐与传统食物的定义及区别。中间的理由段有2段，各用1段分析了快餐与传统食物的优点和缺点，最后一段再次重申观点及其理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。语言上模板句型使用较少，语言流畅。

加分语句：

1. Fast food, as its name implies, is usually quick to prepare.
使用句型：插入语
2. Because of all the effort you invest in the preparation of such meals, they usually look and taste better, which may enhance your appetite.
使用句型：状语从句
3. On the other hand, traditional food is an inalienable part of our culture, which we can't afford to give up.
使用句型：定语从句

15. 语言文化多样性

Topic:

What are the reasons for losing a variety of language and culture?

Sample Answer:

Nowadays people all over the world, especially the young people seem to live in the same way. They drink Coco cola, eat McDonald hamburgers, and see the movies such as Star Wars, made by Hollywood. Instead of their own country's traditional festivals, they even celebrate the Christmas. It is an undeniable fact that we are losing the variety of language and culture. In my opinion, there are two main reasons.

The alarming increase of people's enthusiasm of learning English accounts mainly for this issue. In China, the number of people who study English is on the rise. For going abroad or seeking for a good career, some university students even spend more than half of their studying time on this foreign language. As a result, they neglect the learning of their own country's language and culture. They have little time to read books, magazines and newspapers written in Chinese, their own national language. No matter whether their English is fluent or not, they cannot express their ideas in Chinese very well. I am one of them. When I prepare for IELTS writing, faced with some topics, within 40 minutes, I even fail to write them in Chinese.

The loss of variety of language and culture also attributes to the development of tourism. The tourist trade is booming. Superb systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a moderate cost. What was once the "grand tour", reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp. Therefore, greater understanding develops between the nations of the world. That is to say, while the foreign ways introduced by travelers have a deep influence on the local people, the visitors are also deeply influenced by the local culture.

Flowers with different colors make a garden more beautiful. Thus, effective measures must be taken to deal with the loss of variety of language and culture.

考官评分：8

译文：

现今世界上所有的人们，尤其是年轻人都在以看似相同的方式生活。他们喝可口可乐、吃麦当劳的汉堡包、看着例如好莱坞制作的《星际争霸》之类的电影。我们国家传统的节日亦被取而代之，他们甚至庆祝圣诞节。这是一个不可否认的事实，我们正在遗失各种各样的语言和文化。在我看来，主要有两个原因。

人们对英语学习热情的急剧增加占据了主要原因。在中国，学习英语的人数在不断增多。由于希望出国寻求更好的职业，一些大学生甚至花费一大半的学习时间来学习英语。所以，导致他们忽略了学习自己国家的语言和传统。他们很少有时间来读用中文（他们自己国家的语言）写的书、杂志和报纸。无论他们的英语是否流利，他们都不能很好地用中文表达他们的思想了。我就是他们当中的一员，当我准备雅思写作的时候，面对一些话题，在四十分钟以内，我甚至不能用中文写出来。

各种语言和文化的流失也同样归结于旅游事业的发展。旅游行业正在蓬勃发展。优质的通讯系统中，通过空中、海上、陆地（交通工具）使我们可以以一个适当的成本访问其他国家。曾经所谓的"大旅游"（只为非常富有的人而保留），如今每个人都能做到。因此，加深了世界上各个国家之间的了解。也就是说，当通过游客带来的外

国方式对本地人有很深的影响的时候，旅游者也会受当地文化很深的影响。

不同颜色的花使花园更加美丽。因此，必须用有效的方法来处理各种语言和文化流失的现象。

范文点评：

题目意思是："各种语言和文化流失的原因是什么？"这是典型的解释型题目，所以范文使用的是对称式结构。范文共四段，开头段使用4句话介绍背景，没有使用任何模板式句型，这是本篇文章的一个加分点。中间用两个理由段说明了各种语言和文化流失的原因，最后一段使用了比喻句陈述了需要用有效方法处理这种现象的必要性。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用的模板式句型比较少。

加分语句：

1. It is an undeniable fact that we are losing the variety of language and culture.
使用句型：定语从句
2. No matter whether their English is fluent or not, they cannot express their ideas in Chinese very well. I am one of them.
使用句型：让步状语从句
3. When I prepare for IELTS writing, faced with some topics, within 40 minutes, I even fail to write them in Chinese.
使用句型：插入语

16. 有无必要创造全球语言

Topic:

Do you think there's the necessity of creating a new global language? Give specific reasons and examples.

Sample Answer:

Maybe there are people who believe that there is the necessity of creating a new world language. They may also give all kinds of reasons for doing so. However, no matter how sound these reasons are, I'm convinced I won't accept them. Let me convey my mind more clearly: I don't think there's any necessity to create a global language.

First of all, English has, in fact, become a global language. Nowadays, English-speaking countries are the most developed in almost every aspect and English has accordingly become the most influential language in the world. Statistics show that English accounts for 80% of the world's entertainment language such as movies, television and music. It also takes up 75% of the world's IT language. It can be said that there are a large proportion of people in almost

every country around the world who are learning English for reason ranging from job hunting considerations and for international-exchange necessities. There's no exaggeration that people who don't know English will find it increasingly difficult to survive.

Moreover, facts have proved that it is extremely time and energy consuming to learn a new language. In fact, someone has long created one and has made great effort for people to learn to use it. It is Esperanto. However, this effort has turned out to be in vain because not too many people really learnt it or used it. Why so? The reason is simple: any foreign language needs years of industrious effort to learn well with the only exception of one's mother tongue, which is usually acquired in a natural manner and in a natural environment.

All in all, it is just unwise to create a new world language.

考官评分：8

译文：

也许有人会认为创立一门新的世界性语言是必要的，而且会给出多种多样的理由。但是，不管这些理由多么充分，我相信自己肯定是不会接受的。让我表述得更清楚明了些：我认为没有任何必要再去创立一门新的世界性语言。

首先，英语事实上已经成为一门世界性的语言。如今，说英语国家是世界上各方面都最为发达的，英语从而也就相应地成为最具影响力的语言。据统计，英语占据了比如电影、电视和音乐等80%的娱乐界语言和75%的IT语言。可以说，世界上任何一个国家都有相当比例的人出于工作、国际交流等各方面的原因在学习这门语言。毫不夸张地讲：不会英语的人会发现生存变得愈发困难。

再者，事实证明：学好任何一门语言都是件极为费时、费力的事情。而且，历史上也的确有人尝试过创立并推广一门新的语言，那就是世界语。但是，最终并没有多少人去学习或学会，这个努力最终也就徒劳了。为什么会这样呢？因为除了母语是在自然环境下学会的之外，学习任何一门外语都要经过多年的努力付出。

综上所述，重新创立一种全球性语言绝非明智之举。

范文点评：

题目意思是："你认为有必要创造一种新的全球语言吗？给出具体的理由和例子。"由于需要给出"具体的理由和例子"，所以这是典型的辩论型题目，使用的是一边倒结构。范文共四段，第一段解释题目并引出作者观点，中间两个理由段，论述了作者认为的没有必要再去创立一门新的世界性语言的观点，最后一段用一句话重申了观点。范文结构清晰，语言上除了使用定语从句等加分语言，还用一些例子使观点更具有说服力。

加分语句：

1. Maybe there are people who believe that there is the necessity of creating a new world language.
使用句型：定语从句
2. However, no matter how sound these reasons are, I'm convinced I won't accept them.
使用句型：让步状语从句
3. Statistics show that English accounts for 80% of the world's entertainment language such as movies, television and music.
使用句型：宾语从句

17. 同一语言

Topic:

At present many people think that one language should be used as the common language, but others think that by doing so the cultures of different nations will be lost. What do you think of these two opinions?

Sample Answer:

These days, there is an increasing number of scholars who hold the opinion that, with the development of globalization, we need a common language to be spoken by all the people in the world, however, other scholars are afraid that this will weaken other languages and cultures at the same time. As for me, I am not in favor of the viewpoint that one language should replace others as the common one.

In the first place, nowadays it is universally acknowledged that language is not only a tool of communication but also a kind of art. Each language, no matter what kind of language it is, has its unique pronunciation, grammar and expressions, which contribute to the diversity of the world. So, if the diverse languages are diminished, our world will become less colorful.

In the second place, we can say that language is a part of culture, and plays a considerably important role in it. Indeed, some social scientists consider it the keystone of culture. Without language, as the argument goes, culture would not be possible. On the other hand, language is influenced and shaped by culture; it reflects culture. In the broadest sense, language is the symbolic representation of a people, and it comprises their historical and cultural backgrounds as well as their approach, to life and their ways of living and thinking. Cultures differ from one another, and each culture is unique. There is no denying the fact that it will be a disaster for us to see the world's diverse cultures disappear one by one.

When all the factors are examined, we may safely come to the conclusion that although we are convinced that, no matter what our career choice is, a command of foreign languages is an important skill to acquire, yet we should protect our own language, the carrier of our culture.

考官评分：8

译文：

最近，随着全球化的发展，越来越多的学者支持世界上所有人用通用语言说话这个观点，但是也有学者担心这样将同时削弱其他语言和文化。就我而言，我不赞成以一种语言替代其他所有语言作为通用语言的观点。

首先，现在人们普遍认识到，语言不仅仅是一种交流的工具，同时也是一种艺术。每一种语言，不论他是什么样的语言都有其独特的发音、语法和表达方式，都对世界的多样性做出了贡献。因此，如果减少语言的种类，我们的世界就会因此失色，变得不那么丰富多彩。

第二，我们可以说，语言是文化的一部分，在文化中扮演着相当重要的角色。事实上，一些社会科学家认为，语言是文化的基石。依据论据而言，没有语言何谈文化。另一方面，文化影响和塑造了语言，语言又反映着文化。从广义上讲，语言是民族的象征，它包括人们的历史和文化背景以及他们的生活态度以及生活的方式和思维。文化互有不同，独一无二。事实上，如果我们看到世界上各种不同的文化逐步消失，那将是一场不容否认的灾难。

综上所述，我们可以肯定地得出结论，虽然我们确信无论我们选择何种职业，掌握一门外语是一项重要的技能。但是，我们应该保护自己的语言，因为它是我们的文化载体。

范文点评：

题目意思是："如今一些人认为应该使用一种通用语言，但另一些人认为如果这样做将遗失其他语言和文化。你怎样看待这两种观点？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了一边倒结构。第一段解释题目，直接引出观点。中间用两段分析了作者观点，最后一段重申自己观点。范文结构完整清晰，语言上较少地使用模板句型，还使用了一些如主语从句、宾语从句等加分句型。

加分语句：

1. In the first place, nowadays it is universally acknowledged that language is not only a tool of communication but also a kind of art.

使用句型：主语从句

2. Each language, no matter what kind of language it is, has its unique pronunciation, grammar and expressions, which contribute to the diversity of the world.

使用句型：让步状语从句\定语从句

3. Without language, so the argument goes, culture would not be possible.

使用句型：倒装句

18. 全球化

Topic:

Differences between countries have become less evident. For example, nowadays the same films, fashions, brands and TV programs are found worldwide. To what extent do you think the disadvantages of this outweigh its advantages?

Sample Answer:

Globalization creates conditions for widening international exchanges and strengthening mutual understanding between nations. It expands cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation between countries. It encourages the process of modernization and the enrichment of national culture. However, I believe the disadvantages of this outweigh its advantages.

Globalization creates the possible danger of diminishing the national culture and exerts a negative impact on the preservation of national identity. Through globalization and an open door policy, erroneous concepts and a lowering of ethical standards, a selfish and individualistic lifestyle and harmful cultural products can easily be imported into the country. At present, modern information technology which in the main is controlled by US is hourly and intensively disseminating US ideology, way of life, and culture across the world. Even US food is promoted so that some people consider globalization as global Americanization.

During the process of economic globalization, inequality between developed and developing countries has been increasing and the gap between the rich and the poor has become wider. Globalization goes to assist developed countries. Globalization does not pose equal interests and risks to all nations. With an overwhelming advantage compared with most of the developing countries in terms of finance and the level of science and technology, developed capitalist countries control the situation of economic globalization.

For these reasons, globalization is a fierce and complicated struggle in both cultural and ideological fields. As the proverb says, fire is a good servant, but a bad master. We take the initiative in international economic integration but also have to take the initiative in fighting to prevent our distinct culture from cross-bred phenomena.

考官评分：8

译文：

全球化为扩大国际合作创造了条件，加强了国家之间的相互理解。这也扩大了国家之间在文化、教育和科技领域的合作。它促进现代化的进程、丰富了民族文化。然而，我认为，这一进程的不利之处超过了它的优点。

全球化有可能导致民族文化的消失，在保持民族特性方面有负面影响。通过全球化和对外开放政策，错误的观念和低劣的伦理标准、自私和个人主义的生活方式以及有害的文化产品能够很容易地被传入本国。当前，主要由美国控制的现代信息技术随时在世界范围内集中地散布美国的意识形态、生活方式和文化。甚至美国的食品也被传播，以至于一些人认为全球化就是全球美国化。

在经济全球化的过程中，发达国家和发展中国家的不平等在加剧，贫富差距在扩大。全球化进程确实对发达国家帮助很大。全球化并没有为所有的国家带来同等的利益和风险。和大多数的发展中国家相比，发达国家在经济和科技水平方面占据着绝对的优势，发达的资本主义国家控制了经济全球化的局势。

基于这些原因，全球化在文化和意识形态领域进行激烈而复杂的斗争。谚语云：火是一把双刃剑。我们在经济全球化的过程中应采取主动，在努力防止我们的文化被同化方面同样要采取主动。

范文点评：

题目意思是："两个国家的差异已经变得不那么明显了。举例来说，电影、时尚、品牌和电视已经变成了全世界的，你认为这样弊大于利吗？"这是典型的辩论性题目。范文使用了一边倒结构。第一段在介绍背景之后直接提出观点，中间两个理由段各用3句支持了论点，最后一段总结全文再次强调观点。范文结构清晰，语言上较少地使用模板句型，并且还用了谚语等加分句型。

加分语句：

1. Through globalization and an open door policy, erroneous concepts and a lowering of ethical standards, a selfish and individualistic lifestyle and harmful cultural products can easily be imported into the country.

使用句型：让步状语从句

2. At present, modern information technology which in the main is controlled by US is hourly and intensively disseminating US ideology, way of life, and culture across the world.

使用句型：定语从句

3. As the proverb says, fire is a good servant, but a bad master.

使用句型：谚语

19. 国际旅游业促进了解

Topic:

International tourism has become one of the biggest industries in the world. Some people think it unfortunately causes a lot of tension rather than understanding between people from different cultures. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

International tourism has boomed to be the biggest industry in the world. What was once the "grand tour", reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp. Some people think it would definitely improve understanding of people from different cultures. However, I believe it causes a lot of tension instead.

The aim of most international tourists is for sightseeing. Their stay is generally too short for them to give more than a cursory glance. A strict schedule makes it impossible for the tourist to have chance to communicate with local people. Even if they are lucky enough to be among the locals, language is always a barrier. Thus, any deep understanding about local cultures or communication with local residents is out of the question.

Tension arises frequently when international tourists are found to show disrespect for local customs due to their unawareness of local traditions or history. Last year, I, followed by a couple of friends, traveled to a small county located in Bolivia. Surprisingly we happened to see thousands of people singing and dancing on the street. Three guys dressed in local costume swayed badly towards us, bringing drinking beer for us. Owing to our arrival in a totally new place, we declined to take any alcohol in case of being entrapped. Unexpectedly quarrels occurred and one of them spitted on us, whose behavior turned our journey to be a trip of humiliation and resentment. As a matter of fact, the local residents were celebrating yearly Beer Festival. Our refusal was regarded as a bad manner to look down upon them.

Difference between people from different cultures has been formed for a long time. Can some international trips solve the problem?

考官评分：8

译文：

国际旅游业已经迅速发展成为世界上最大的产业。曾经只有非常富有的人才能参加的豪华旅行，现在每个人都可以参与。有些人认为它将会促进不同文化的人之间的

相互了解。然而，我认为它反而会引起许多关系的紧张。

大多数国际游客的目的是为了观光。他们逗留的时间通常都很短，仅仅是走马观花。严格的时间表使游客不可能有机会去和当地人交流。即使他们很幸运地有充足的时间去和当地人交流，语言常常是一道障碍。因而，任何对当地文化的深入了解或是与当地居民进行交流毫无疑问都是不可能的。

紧张状态经常发生在国际游客对当地的习惯表示出不尊重的时候，这是由于他们不知道当地的传统或者是历史。去年，我和几个朋友去玻利维亚的一个小城市去旅行，碰巧看到上千人在街上又唱又跳。三个穿着当地服装的小伙子拿着啤酒摇摇摆摆向我们走来。因为到了一个全新的地方，我们拒绝喝任何酒类以免上当。出乎意料，他们和我们发生了争吵，而且，他们当中的一个人向我们吐唾沫。他的行为使我们的旅行成为一次屈辱和怨恨之旅。实际上，当地人正在欢庆啤酒节，我们的拒绝被当作是一种看不起他们的行为。

不同文化的人之间的差异是长时间形成的，国际间的旅游能解决这个问题吗？

范文点评：

题目意思是："国际旅游业已经变成世界上最大的产业。一些人认为它在两国之间引起的关系紧张多于相互间的理解，你是否同意这个观点？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用了一边倒结构。第一段介绍背景，引出观点，中间两段陈述观点，最后一段以提出一个问题的方式重申观点。范文结构思路清晰，语言上具有一定特色，如理由段总有一个具体的例子来支持观点，最后一段提出问题，并没有使用模板句型，这些都是加分点。

加分语句：

1. Even if they are lucky enough to be among the locals, language is always a barrier.
使用句型：让步状语从句
2. Our refusal was regarded as a bad manner to look down upon them.
使用句型：被动句
3. Difference between people from different cultures has been formed for a long time.
使用句型：被动句

20. 世界杯缓解国家间关系

Topic:

Sports events such as the World Cup may help reduce the tension between and bias towards countries. Discuss.

Sample Answer:

There is no doubt in my mind that sports events which pit one country's athletes against an-

other's can promote world peace. For one thing, they channel aggressive instincts into harmless competitions. For another, the spirit of sportsmanship dictates that one's opponent is not one's enemy, but a partner whose opposition helps to raise the level of one's skill. Moreover, a defeated opponent is not to be despised but to be honored, so long as he or she has played the game fairly and made every effort to win.

However, there is a dark side to international sports events these days. Many such competitions are funded by giant corporations, who regard them simply as advertising vehicles for their products. In addition, the pressure on top-class athletes to win is so great that they frequently resort to taking stimulants and other illegal drugs to enhance their performance. Another unfortunate result of this domination of sports by big money is that athletes from the poorer countries are seldom represented at the major world competitions.

This leads me to the conclusion that we should strongly support the Olympic Games, and make sure that money does not corrupt this international goodwill sports gathering. Everyone agrees that the Olympics are a shining example of how friendly rivalry can dissolve tensions between countries and promote harmony between their peoples. In this regard, it is important that the Games should be distributed more fairly among the countries of the world.

考官评分：8

译文：

在我看来，毫无疑问，体育赛事中国与国之间的对抗能促进世界和平。一方面，他们引入积极无害的竞赛项目。另一方面，体育精神决定，对手不是敌人，而是有助于提高自己技能的合作伙伴。而且，参赛者只要公正地参加比赛并且在比赛中为获胜付出了努力，就算成为失败者也不会被藐视，而是被尊重。

然而，现今在国际赛事期间也有黑暗的一面。许多大公司以是否将他们的产品进行广告宣传作为资助比赛的条件。另外，由于顶级运动员承受着要赢得比赛的压力，常常求助于兴奋剂及其它非法药物以提高自己的比赛成绩。同时，由于运动竞赛的大量金钱需求导致部分贫穷国家不能派代表参加这种世界赛事。

总之，我的结论是，我们应该坚决支持奥运会，并确保不会因资金而滋生这一国际友好体育聚会的腐败问题。大家一致认同，奥运会是一个证明友好竞争可以解决国家之间紧张关系和促进两国人民关系和谐的典范。鉴于此，奥运会分布全球举行是相当重要的。

范文点评：

题目意思是："体育赛事如世界杯可以降低两国之间的冲突和偏见，试讨论。"因为需要直接"讨论"，所以是解释型题目，使用对称式结构。开头段使用4句话介绍背景，

中间两段，双方观点各占一段，最后一段再次指出自己观点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. There is no doubt in my mind that sports events which pit one country's athletes against another's can promote world peace.
使用句型：主语从句
2. For another, the spirit of sportsmanship dictates that one's opponent is not one's enemy, but a partner whose opposition helps to raise the level of one's skill.
使用句型：宾语从句、定语从句
3. In this regard, it is important that the Games should be distributed more fairly among the countries of the world.
使用句型：主语从句

第八大类：政府类话题

1. 禁止吸烟

Topic:

Some people propose that smoking should be banned. What is your opinion?

Sample Answer:

Since the discovery of tobacco related to a number of health problems, an increasing number of people have called for prohibiting smoking. It is undeniable that still a considerable amount of smokers exist in this world. I would like to examine the advantages and disadvantages of smoking cigarettes as following and then offer my own opinion.

There are some advantages to taking smoking. First, tobacco industry contributes a great proportion of revenue to the nation. Extremely high taxation imposed on tobacco yielding and cigarette manufacturing has released the financial burden for both the government and the individual taxpayer generation by generation. Second, the soothing effects of smoking has been confirmed by ordinary smokers; particularly those who have hard-brain-working jobs are in favor of it; they claim that smoking cigarettes can make them calm and stimulate brain cells to work more efficiently. Finally, cigarettes play an important role in social activities.

On the other hand, smoking demonstrates numerous negative effects. Initially, nicotine may bring takers a number of diseases. Second-hand smoking also does harm to your health. Moreover, hatred from non-smokers always grow against smokers hence some conflicts arise frequently. We then look at the statistics showing that thousands of fire accidents worldwide occur each year due to the litter of non-extinguished cigarette ends, not to mention the related deaths and losses. Last but not least, expenses have to be taken into consideration. Fine cigarettes are not cheap. If you get addicted to them, your daily amount of cigarette consumption will increase inevitably, emptying your pocket money.

After all, so far no direct evidence has been provided that smoking can definitely result in takers' death of lung cancer, and those fire accidents are the result of carelessness or irresponsibility of the smokers, not tobacco to be laid blames. Also, spending pocket money can never be considered as a financial burden. In addition, I suggest more restricted smoking areas be planned so as not to violate non-smokers' rights. After weighing the pros and cons of smok-

ing, I, for one, am against the act to ban smoking.

考官评分：8

译文：

自从发现烟草与很多健康问题息息相关，越来越多的人呼吁禁止吸烟。不可否认，世界上仍然有相当多的吸烟者存在。我想从以下几个方面研究吸烟的好处和坏处，然后提出我的看法。

吸烟有很多好处。首先，烟草行业上缴国家数额巨大的税款。强加于烟草生产和香烟制造方面很高的税款，减轻了政府和一代又一代纳税人的财政负担。其次，吸烟者证实吸烟可以产生镇定的效果，尤其对那些脑力工作者更加有帮助。他们声称吸烟可以使他们平静下来并且刺激脑细胞可以更有效率地工作。最后，香烟在社交活动中也扮演了重要的角色。

另一方面，吸烟也存在着很多不好的影响。首先，尼古丁会引发大量疾病。二手烟也会危害健康。此外，不吸烟者憎恶吸烟者，从而使冲突频繁发生。我们再来看看统计数据，全世界每年数以千计的火灾事故都是由于乱扔烟头引起的，更不用说由此造成的人员和财产损失。最后，费用也是需要考虑的。好的香烟并不便宜。如果你吸烟成瘾，你的日香烟消费数额将会不可避免的增加，从而掏空你口袋里的钱。

毕竟，迄今为止没有直接的证据证明吸烟者会死于肺癌，而且那些火灾事故的发生是由于吸烟者的疏忽或缺乏责任心而导致的，并不是烟草的责任。花零用钱也并不被认为是一种经济负担。另外，我建议应该有计划地限定吸烟区域，从而维护不吸烟者的权益。在权衡吸烟的好处与坏处之后，就我而言，我反对设置禁止吸烟的法案。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人提倡禁止吸烟，你的观点是什么？”题目只有单方面根据要求写出自己观点，文章使用对称式结构，指出吸烟的好处与坏处，最后点出自己的观点，符合题目要求。文章第一段换了一种方式丰富并重复题目，说出吸烟有好有坏引出下文。第二段具体说出吸烟的好处，第三段说出吸烟的坏处。结尾段通过指出在不妨碍不吸烟者权益的情况下反对禁止吸烟的法案。

加分语句：

1. If you get addicted to them, your daily amount of cigarette consumption will increase inevitably, emptying your pocket money.
使用句型：条件状语从句、动名词短语作状语

2. I suggest more restricted smoking areas be planned so as not to violate non-smokers' rights.
使用句型：虚拟语气

3. After weighing the pros and cons of smoking, I, for one, am against the act to ban smoking.
使用句型：动名词短语作状语、插入语

2. 公共场所禁止吸烟

Topic:

Some businesses now say that no one can smoke cigarettes in any of their offices. Some governments have banned smoking in all public places. This is a good idea but it also takes away some of our freedom. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Currently, many governments have taken the lead in campaigns to eliminate smoking by banning smoking in public places, including restaurants, buses and trains. Now, an ever-growing number of private businesses are issuing regulations forbidding smoking by their employees in their offices. However, some sections of the populace say that, although they approve of the antismoking drive, the banning of smoking in offices is an attack on their freedom.

It must be borne in mind that smoking is a health hazard which affects not only the smoker himself, but also all the people around them. In fact, doctors tell us that almost as many people contract diseases—even fatal ones—from breathing "second-hand" smoke, as smokers do.

I am sure that I am not alone in stating that the hallmark of a civilized society is the willingness of citizens to give up some of their freedoms for the common good. We all give up our freedom to walk in the roads which vehicles use, and the freedom to make loud noises at midnight which might disturb our neighbors. How much more sensible it is to give up the freedom of polluting the air that we must all breath!

The critics may be right, but is it necessarily a bad thing to surrender some of our freedom in this case? To my mind, the ban on smoking must be made as total as possible for it to have a positive impact on the health of the general public. Therefore, although the critics of the office smoking ban may be right logically, they are certainly wrong morally.

考官评分：8

译文：

目前，许多政府率先通过在公共场所包括餐馆、公共汽车和火车所禁烟来发起禁止抽吸烟的运动。现在，越来越多的私人企业在他们的办公室通过他们的雇员发布禁止吸烟的章程。然而，有些平民说，虽然他们赞许禁止吸烟运动，但是在办公室取缔吸烟是对他们自由的一种攻击。

必须明确的是，吸烟是危害健康的，它不仅影响吸烟者，而且影响周边所有的

人。实际上，医生告诉我们，许多人从吸烟者那里吸到二手烟会染病，甚至是致命的疾病。

我可以肯定的是我不是仅仅在阐明，一个文明社会的标志是公民为了大众的利益自愿放弃他们的一些自由。我们全部放弃我们在机动车道上行走的自由，放弃在午夜制造巨大的噪音的自由，因为这会干扰我们的邻居。更容易感觉的是，我们放弃了污染空气的自由，因为我们要呼吸！

评论家也许是对的，但是放弃我们的一些自由必须是一件坏事吗？我认为，必须让禁烟总是尽可能地对公众健康有一个积极的影响。所以，虽然办公室禁烟令的批评者也许理论上是正确的，但他们道德上一定是错误的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些公司禁止员工在办公室吸烟，一些政府也出台政策禁止在公共场所吸烟。禁止在公共场所吸烟是好事，可是却剥夺了吸烟者的自由。你同意这种说法吗？”范文开头段解释说明并充实了题目。接下来指出吸烟有害健康。第三段用例子说明人生活在这个世界上为了公众的利益不得不放弃一些自由，因此吸烟者放弃自己的吸烟自由也不例外。最后一段作者阐明自己的观点，赞成禁止在公共场所吸烟。

加分语句：

1. However, some sections of the populace say that, although they approve of the antismoking drive, the banning of smoking in offices is an attack on their freedom.
使用句型：让步状语从句

2. It must be borne in mind that smoking is a health hazard which affects not only the smoker himself, but also all the people around them.
使用句型：并列句、强调句

3. To my mind, the ban on smoking must be made as total as possible for it to have a positive impact on the health of the general public.
使用句型：被动句、不定式后置作定语

3. 投资艺术还是投资基础设施？

Topic: 话题：肯定童叟无欺

Some people say the government should not put money in the arts, such as music, opera and paintings, but instead should spend more money on construction of infrastructure. Discuss.

Sample Answer:

Nowadays, the government is planning to allocate more funds on the construction of artistic projects such as museums, art galleries and parks. However, critics complain that this money should be spent more wisely, say, for building up basic infrastructure. This has aroused a heat-

ed debate among the citizens.

Some people contend that artistic and cultural projects will surely bring many advantages to the whole society. First of all, the projects can help people to cultivate a better taste for arts and enhance the sensitivity to beauty, thus enriching their spiritual life and upgrading their quality. A man does not live only by bread. Furthermore, these artistic projects are certainly not a money waster. They are potentially profitable. A beautiful city will attract more tourists, thereby boosting its economy. And the money so earned can be further used for the improvement of our standard of living, as well as for the construction of basic infrastructure.

However, views on this issue vary from person to person. Some people hold that priority should be given to basic infrastructure. Nowadays many countries are still struggling to achieve modernization and many people are still living below the poverty line. It is without saying that it is difficult to enjoy cultural and leisure pursuits if one's physical needs are not satisfied. So, surely no one would disagree that it is unreasonable to spend government revenue on cultural projects while millions of people still do not have enough food and clothing.

Personally I agree that more money should be spent on artistic and cultural projects. They contribute substantially to the landscaping of cities. It is shortsighted not to build them in our cities in the interest of saving money. They make good business sense.

考官评分：8

译文：

如今，政府正在计划分配更多的资金用在艺术事业的建设上，比如博物馆、画廊和公园。但是，批评家抱怨说这些钱应该花得更聪明一点，比方说用来建设基础设施。这在市民中引起了一场激烈的辩论。

有些人认为这些艺术文化工程的确会给整个社会带来很多好处。首先，这些工程能帮助人们培养一种对艺术更高的品位，增强人们对美的敏感度，因此丰富了他们的精神生活，也提高了他们的素质。人并不只是依靠面包活着。而且，这些艺术工程当然不会浪费钱财。他们是有潜在利益价值的。一个美丽的城市会吸引更多的游客，进而推动它的经济。而且这样赚来的钱可以进一步用来提高我们的生活质量以及建设基础设施。

不过，对于这个问题，人与人的观点是不同的。有些人认为优先权应该给予基础设施建设。如今很多国家仍然在追求现代化的路上挣扎，还有很多人仍然生活在贫困线下。毫无疑问，让一个连生理需求都不能满足的人去享受对文化和休闲的追求是很困难的。所以当然没有人会认为在有上百万人仍然得不到足够的食物和衣物时把政府收入放在文化项目上是合理的。

我个人赞成把更多的钱花费在艺术和文化工程上。他们对城市风景的美化做出了很大的贡献。为了省钱而不在我们的城市里去建造这些设施是种目光短浅的行为。他们的商业意义巨大。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人认为政府应该把钱用于加强艺术文化建设，如音乐、雕塑和绘画，而不是花在提高基础建设水平，你怎么看待这个问题？”范文用的是对称式结构，先分别陈述两种观点，最后说出自己的观点。文章开头引出下文正反两方的争论。第二段说明持赞成加强艺术文化建设的人的理由。第三段说明赞成加强基础建设者的理由。结尾段作者表明自己的观点，赞成艺术文化建设，说出从长远考虑应该加强艺术建设。

加分语句：

1. However, critics complain that this money should be spent more wisely, say, for building up basic infrastructure.
使用句型：插入语
2. The projects can help people to cultivate a better taste for arts and enhance the sensitivity to beauty, thus enriching their spiritual life and upgrading their quality.
使用句型：并列句、动名词短语作宾语
3. And the money so earned can be further used for the improvement of our standard of living, as well as for the construction of basic infrastructure.
使用句型：并列句、过去分词后置作定语、被动句

4. 投资艺术体育还是医疗教育?

Topic:

Some people said the government should not put money on building theatres and sports stadiums, and they should spend more money on medical care and education. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Some people are of the opinion that with the limited budget the government should invest money in medical care and education. As I see it, theatres and sports stadiums are as important as, if not more important than medical care and education. So I believe that it is sagacious to spend money on the construction of theatres and sports stadiums.

Theatres can also play an important role in education. There are various forms of education and according to a survey people especially young children are more likely to receive educa-

tion in the form of amusement. By watching plays, they are able to gradually learn how to adapt themselves to the society and how to communicate with others.

Investment in sports stadiums is an active measure to improve people's health. If people's health is improved, we need not spend too much money in medical care and the money to be saved each year can be considerably great, considering the large number of people. So investing money in sports stadiums can save a lot of money in the long run.

Theatres and sports stadiums have other practical uses. By watching plays in theatres, people can cultivate a better taste for arts and enhance the sensitivity to beauty, thus enriching their spiritual life and upgrading their quality. Do remember that a man does not live only by bread. Theatres also provide a kind of place of entertainment and recreation for common people to spend their leisure hours. Through sports activities, people can benefit both physically and mentally.

Of course medical care and education are also essential. However with our current limited budget, I prefer the choice of investment in theatres and sports stadiums.

考官评分：7

译文：

有些人认为，政府应该把有限的预算投资在医疗保健和教育上。在我看来，与医疗保健和教育相比，剧院和体育场也一样重要。所以，我认为应当把钱明智地花在建设剧院和体育场上。

剧院也可以发挥比教育更重要的作用。教育的形式有很多，根据调查，尤其是儿童更有可能接受这种寓教于乐的教育形式。观看戏剧，他们逐渐能够学会如何适应社会，以及如何与他人沟通。

投资体育场馆也是一个改善人民健康状况的积极措施。如果人们的健康得到改善，我们就不需要花太多的钱在医疗保健上并且每年可节省许多钱。因此，从长远来看，投资体育场可以节省大量金钱。

剧院和体育场也有其他实际用途。在影院看电影，人们可以培养出更好的艺术品味，加强对美的感知，从而丰富他们的精神生活并提高其质量。一个人的生活里并不是只有面包。剧院还提供了一种娱乐场所，就是和玩伴共同度过闲暇时间。通过体育活动，有益于人们的身体和精神。

当然，医疗保健和教育也是必不可少的。然而，由于我国目前的预算有限，那我宁愿选择投资剧院和体育场。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人认为政府应该把钱投资在医疗教育而不是艺术体育上，你同意这种观点吗？”范文用的是一边倒结构，开头段就说明自己的观点，政府应该把钱投资在艺术体育上，然后二、三段分别阐述投艺术和体育的好处上，结尾段重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. As I see it, theatres and sports stadiums are as important as, if not more important, than medical care and education.
使用句型：插入语
2. By watching plays, they are able to gradually learn how to adapt themselves to the society and how to communicate with others.
使用句型：宾语从句
3. If people's health is improved, we need not spend too much money in medical care and the money to be saved each year can be considerably great, considering the large number of people.
使用句型：条件状语从句

5. 科技和艺术

Topic:

Science and technology develops very fast in the current society. Some people think that the government should give financial support to the students who study science and technology, other people think the government should support the students who study arts, language and business. What's your opinion?

Sample Answer:

Our society owes a lot to the development of science and technology. The invention of automobiles shortens the distance of people's travel; the invention of airplanes makes the world become smaller; the invention of computers make our work and study more efficient. All these should attribute to modern science and technology. But should the government only support the students in science financially and abandon the investment on study and research of other fields like arts, business administration and other humanity subjects? Personally, I don't agree to this opinion.

Firstly, the development of arts and other humanity subjects helps us understand our society and gives people spiritual enjoyment. For example, philosophy helps us know our world and

think in right ways; arts cultivate people's aesthetic talents and abilities and help people understand what is beautiful and what is ugly; literature gives people joys and sorrows, rendering people abundant imagination.

Secondly, the development of arts and humanity subjects can help the development of science and technology. Facts prove that many scientists are also great artists. For example, Albert Einstein, the greatest scientist in the scientific history, was also a very good and professional violinist. Arts can help to cultivate people's thinking and imagination. That's the reason why the students in middle schools and universities are encouraged to develop artistic and literary interest.

Thirdly, if the government only gives financial support to the students in science and technology, the students will look down upon arts and humanity subjects and choose to study science and technology. Then, no one will be interested in arts.

To sum up, science and arts are complementary to each other. The government should put emphasis on both and encourage the students to choose what they like as their subject.

考官评分：8

译文：

我们社会要感谢科学技术的发展。汽车的发明缩短了人们旅行的距离。飞机的发明使世界变小了很多。计算机的发明使我们的工作变得更有效率。所有的这些都归功于现代科学技术的进步。但是政府能因此就只在财政上支持理工科的学生，而减少在其他领域或科研的投资（像艺术、商业、行政其他人文科目）吗？我个人不同意这样的观点。

首先，艺术和其他人文学科的发展帮助我们了解我们的社会，带给人们精神上的享受，例如：哲学可以帮助我们认识世界和提供正确的思考方法；艺术培养人们的美学天赋和能力，并且帮助人们知道美丑之分；文学带给人们欢乐和悲伤，丰富人们的想象力。

其次，艺术和其他人文学科也有助于科学和技术的发展。事实证明许多的科学家同时也是伟大的艺术家。例如：阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦这位在科学历史上伟大的科学家同时也是一位专业的小提琴家；艺术能培养人们的思考和想象力，这就是为什么在中学和大学时代要鼓励学生发展艺术和文学的兴趣。

最后，如果政府在财政上仅仅支持理工科的学生，这些学生将看不起艺术及其他人文学科，这样就不会有人对艺术感兴趣了。

总而言之，科学和艺术是相辅相成的，政府应该两者都重视，鼓励学生选择他们喜欢的科目。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“当今世界科技发展迅速，一些人认为政府应该给予学理科的学生财政支援，一些人却认为政府应该财政支援学文科的学生。你怎么看待这个问题？”文章第一段开门见山地提出自己观点，不同意政府只援助理科生，然后通过三段指出三点来证明自己的观点，第二段列举文科的好处，第三段具体说明很多科学巨人文科也很好，第四段指出若政府只援助理科生的坏处，结尾段重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. But should the government only support the students in science financially and abandon the investment on study and research of other fields like arts, business administration and other humanity subjects?
使用句型：反问句
2. If the government only gives financial support to the students in science and technology, the students will look down upon arts and humanity subjects and choose to study science and technology.
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. The government should put emphasis on both and encourage the students to choose what they like as their subject.
使用句型：并列句

6. 政府负责医疗和教育

Topic:

Some people say that the government should pay for the health care and education of its citizens, but other people say that it is not the government's responsibility. What is your opinion?

Sample Answer:

There has long been a heated discussion about whether the government should shoulder the responsibilities for its people's basic expenses such as health care and education. Some people argue that yes, it's the government's unshakeable duty to do so. Others, by contrast, hold the opposite opinion. Personally, I choose to stand on the former side.

To commence with, let's make clear what "the government" means. It is an institution representing its people's interest and benefits. A democratic government is, in Jefferson's words, "of the people, for the people and by the people". Apparently, health care and education both fall into the ring of people's fundamental interest, benefits and rights, thus for sure making a part of the unshakable duties of any government.

Furthermore, to guarantee these two benefits is actually crucial to every nation's stability. This is because they are both long-lasting and are extremely costly. If one has to afford them independently, he or she will be forced to do a lot of savings, and will thus live in anxiety for a lengthy period until the day when bank saving is considered "secure", which is very likely to be in one's sixties. Therefore, if without these rudimentary benefits, our society will be running under tremendous pressure and insecurity. How can we expect it to develop smoothly and stably?

Admittedly, it is also comprehensible for some people to hold the opposite view. They suppose that too much expenditure on these two fields will slow down a country's advancement and people will enjoy fewer benefits as a further consequence. True as it seems to be, these people still ignore one issue, that is, the existence of the government is to ensure that people live a better life. If some basic investment shrinks, it has undoubtedly to be considered negative regardless of whatever potential benefit it may bring about.

All in all, it's the government's due and inescapable responsibility to bear people's health care and education expenses, both currently and in the long term.

考官评分：8

译文：

政府是否应该为人民承担诸如医疗、教育等方面的基本费用，长期以来一直是一个引发激烈争论的问题。对此，有些人认为毫无疑问政府有这个责任，而其他人却并不认同。就个人来讲，我认同前者的观点。

首先，让我们搞清楚“政府”的含义。政府就是代表其人民利益的机构。按照杰弗逊的说法，一个民主的政府是“民有、民享、民治”。显然，医疗和教育属于人民的基本利益和权利范畴，所以属于政府不可推卸的责任范围。

另外，这两种利益的保障对国家的稳定起着至关重要的作用。因为它们不仅持续时间很长，也非常耗费钱财。任何人如果被迫要独立承担起那么大的费用，他就将不得不去大量储蓄，并且将在很长一段时间生活在焦虑中，直到财物安全的一天。而那时，他可能已经60多岁了。所以，离开了这些最基本的保障，我们的社会将会处在巨大的压力和不安定之下。我们怎么能够指望这样的社会长期平稳地发展呢？

诚然，有些人持相反意见也是可以理解的。他们认为，在这两个领域花费太多的资金将会导致社会发展延缓，从而进一步导致人民所享受的社会福利的不足。虽然说得有理，但是这些人还是忽略了一个问题，即：政府的存在就是为了人民更好地生活。如果这些基本花费缩水，那么不论在将来可能会有何种益处，在当下仍是一个负面的举措。

综上所述，无论是眼下还是长期，承担人民最基本的医疗和教育费用是政府不可推卸的责任。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人说政府应该负担其公民的医疗费用，一些人认为政府不需要这样做，因为政府没有这样的义务，你怎么看？”文章开头解释说明题目并提出自己的观点即政府应该承担公民的医疗费用，第一段从政府的定义入手论证自己的观点，第二段从一个国家稳定的角度论证政府承担医疗费用的重要性。第三段通过反驳另一种观点来肯定自己观点的正确性。最后一段重申自己的观点。

加分语句：

1. A democratic government is, in Jefferson's words, "of the people, for the people and by the people".
使用句型：引用、插入语
2. If one has to afford them independently, he or she will be forced to do a lot of savings, and will thus live in anxiety for a lengthy period until the day when bank saving is considered "secure",...
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. How can we expect it to develop smoothly and stably?
使用句型：反问句

7. 私立医疗

Topic:

Some people say that good health is very important to every person, so medical services should not be run by profit-making companies. Do the disadvantages of private health care outweigh the advantages?

Sample Answer:

As an increasing number of people are aware of the importance of good health, the conflict between the ever-growing demand for high quality medical service and the insufficient public medical facilities has been worsened and this issue has been receiving much more attention than ever before. Most of us may thereby form an unrealistic picture about private health care which has been advocated as the best solution so far. However, I firmly believe the disadvantages of private health care outweigh its advantages.

Most private health care centers are profit-oriented and indifferent to others' sufferings. It is universally agreed that the prime goal of a hospital is to save lives and cure those in need.

However, most owners of private health care centers, just like shop-owners, just aim at making as much money as possible and this runs against the basic principles of hospitals. Newspapers have reported repeatedly cases of some private hospitals refusing to save the lives of poverty-stricken patients, manifesting that some private health care centers are indeed problematic in nature.

Furthermore, contrary to what the general public believe, a large number of private health care centers are not qualified enough to practice medical service. In some private hospitals, though the cost of treatment is higher than that in most public hospitals, patients often cannot receive the service promised in advertisements. What is more terrifying is that some so-called doctors in those hospitals have no work experience at all and even their diplomas are fake ones.

Last but not least, the government's administration and supervision over private hospitals are often inadequate. Once obtaining the license, some private hospitals would do anything only if it is profitable. Aggravated by inadequate and inefficient inspections and evaluations from the government, many severe consequences have resulted from time to time.

To sum up, though nowadays private health care centers are playing an indispensable role, they are not without their inborn shortcomings. Before those problems mentioned above can be solved, it is still too early talking about transferring most of the medical service to profit-making hospitals.

考官评分：8

译文：

随着越来越多的人意识到保持健康的重要性，对高质量医疗服务日益增长的需求与供应不足的公用医疗设施之间的矛盾不断加剧，这个问题正受到比以往更多的关注。私立医疗机构由此被看作是这一问题的最佳解决方案，很多人抱有这种不切实际的想法。然而，我坚信私立医疗的缺点远远大于它的优点。

大部分私立医护中心是利润至上，对他人的疾苦冷漠无情。众所周知，医院的首要目标是救死扶伤。然而，大部分私立医疗中心的老板就像商店老板一样，竭尽所能地赚钱，这便与医院的基本原则背道而驰。报纸上已经重复报道了很多私立医院拒绝救治穷人的案例，这说明有的私立医院本质上讲就是有问题的。

不仅如此，与大部分人的想法相反，众多私立医疗中心并不具备从事医疗服务的资格。在某些私立医院里，尽管医疗费用比大部分公立医院高出很多，病人往往得不到广告中承诺的服务。更为耸人听闻的是，这些医院的某些所谓医生根本没有什么工作经验，甚至某些医生的文凭也是假冒的。

最后，对于这些私立医院的管理和监控存在不足。一旦拿到营业执照，只要有利

益，某些私立医院便开始为所欲为，加之政府的检查和评估一直都不够充足和有效，由此造成了许多严重后果。

总的来说，尽管现在私立医疗中心发挥着不可或缺的作用，它们还是有很多与生俱来的缺点。在上面提到的问题得到解决之前，谈论将大部分的医疗服务使命交给营利性机构恐怕还为时尚早。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人认为健康很重要，所以医疗机构不应该是以盈利为目的的机构，你认为私立医疗机构的弊大于利吗？”文章第一段通过反驳人们对私立医疗机构抱有一种不切实际的想法指出自己的观点，第二段指出私立医院只以盈利为目的而不关心患者，第三段指出私立医院的能力不够，第四段指出政府对私立医院的监管也不足，最后指出在私立医院的问题没解决之前，私立医院还是弊大于利。

加分语句：

1. However, most owners of private health care centers, just like shop-owners, just aim at making as much money as possible and this runs against the basic principles of hospitals.
使用句型：插入语

2. Once obtaining the license, some private hospitals would do anything only if it is profitable.
使用句型：动名词作状语

3. Aggravated by inadequate and inefficient inspections and evaluations from the government, many severe consequences have resulted from time to time.
使用句型：分词短语作状语、被动句

8. 政府的作用

Topic:

A government's role is only to provide defence capability and urban infrastructure (roads, water supplies, etc.). All other services (education, health, social security) should be provided by private groups or individuals in the community. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Sample Answer:

Government can only provide a limited range of services for citizens. Certain types of service, however, must be provided by governments, whereas both governments and private groups or individuals can share the responsibility to provide other services.

A government must provide those services which are essential to a country. These include

defence capabilities and social security. Private enterprise and the profit motive should not form part of these essential services. On the other hand, some services could be provided by either governments or private groups or both. Education and health care are examples of such services. A government must provide at least a basic level of education and health care, so all citizens can have access to them. Private enterprise, though, could also provide services in these areas for those who wish to pay for them.

Urban infrastructure is another area where government and private groups or individuals can share responsibility. Governments must build and maintain a system of roads, but toll roads can be built and road maintenance carried out by private contractors. Similarly, other infrastructure, such as water or electricity supply, can be operated by private companies.

To sum up, there are some services such as defence and social security which must be provided by government. Other services, for example water supply or education, could be provided by both. Government's role is only to provide some services while others should be provided by the private sector. In fact, both government and private groups can share in the provision of most services.

考官评分：8

译文：

政府只能为民众提供有限的服务。某些类型的服务无论如何必须由各国政府提供，但是各国政府和私人团体或个人可以分担责任，提供其他服务。

政府必须提供那些本国所必需的服务。这些服务包括国防能力和社会保障。私营企业和利润激励机制不应成为这些基本服务的组成部分。另一方面，一些服务可以由政府或私人团体提供或两者兼施。教育和卫生保健便是这方面的例子。政府必须至少提供最基本的教育和医疗保健，以使所有公民可以平等地享有它们。然而，民营企业也可以为那些愿意支付费用的人们提供这些领域的有关服务。

城市基础设施建设是可由政府和私人团体或个人分担责任的另一领域。各国政府必须建立和维护一个道路系统，但可由私人承包商进行收费公路的建设及相关道路的维修。同样，诸如水或电力供应等基础设施可由私营公司经营。

概括起来，有一些服务，如国防和社会保障必须由政府提供。其他服务，例如供水或教育，可以由政府和私营部门共同提供。政府只提供其中一些服务，而其他应当由私营部门提供。事实上，政府和私人团体可以共同提供大部分服务。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“政府的作用只是在于维护国家安全和提供基础设施，而其他服务则应该由私立机构提供，你怎么看待这种观点？”第一段作者提出政府、私立机构应

该共同提供一些服务，第二、三段分类说明各种服务的提供者该如何分配，最后一段重申自己观点，各种服务的提供者应该合理分工。

加分语句：

1. Certain types of service, however, must be provided by governments, whereas both governments and private groups or individuals can share the responsibility to provide other services.
使用句型：并列句
2. Private enterprise, though, could also provide services in these areas for those who wish to pay for them.
使用句型：转折插入
3. Other services, for example water supply or education, could be provided by both. Government's role is only to provide some services while others should be provided by the private sector.
使用句型：插入句

9. 强制退休

Topic:

In some countries the average worker is obliged to retire at the age of 60 to 65. Some people agree this practice, while others do not. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

At what age should seniors withdraw from permanent work? One practice in some countries is to require them by law to retire at the age of 60 to 65. However, such policy will bring about some serious social problems.

The first reason against the compulsory practice is that it restricts personal choice. Having pursued a career for years, some older employees regard it as part of their lives, the basis for their happiness. This compulsory policy would make them feel useless and depressed. There would even be a greater likelihood of their suffering from certain mental problems.

The social effects of asking some seniors to retire by law are more alarming. One of its negative impacts is a strain on the labour market. Among people nearing retirement age are some experts in their various fields. With knowledge and experience accumulated over many years, they may indeed be more productive and valuable than young people. In some circumstances, the role they play in their own areas cannot even be replaced, so forcing them to retire means losing a significant part of the organization's labour resource and even leads to

labour shortage.

Having seniors retire by force not only means stopping them from being productive, but also implies a social welfare cost. The more retirees, the more pensions a government has to pay. This may hinder economic progress, as pensions could cost a significant part of the country's wealth. Worst of all, when the burden becomes too heavy to shoulder, serious social and economic problems will arise. There is no doubt that the burden of social security payments is lower when seniors remain at work.

These are only some of the reasons against compulsory retirement. All in all, it is not appropriate for a government to impose compulsory retirement on the aged. What it can do is to suggest an age when old people may choose to retire.

考官评分：8

译文：

老人究竟应该在多大岁数退休呢？一些国家的法定退休年龄在60至65岁之间。然而这种政策会带来一些严重的社会问题。

反对强制退休的第一个理由是它限制了个人的选择。由于在某个行业工作了很多年，一些老员工视工作为生活的一部分，工作是他们幸福的基础。强制退休政策让他们觉得自己无用并感到沮丧，甚至会患上某种心理疾病。

强制老人退休所引起的社会问题也需要引起我们更多的注意。其中一个负面影响是会使得劳动力市场紧缺。接近退休年龄的人常常是一些领域的专家。他们拥有积累多年的知识和经验，而且的确比年轻人创造力强，更有价值。在很多情况下，临退休人员在他们自己的领域内有着不可替代的作用。所以强迫老人退休意味着大量宝贵的劳动力资源的流失。

强迫老年人退休不仅意味着不让他们继续工作，而且意味着会增加社会福利成本。退休的人越多，政府需要支付的退休金就越多。由于退休金开支占据了国家财政的很大一部分，经济发展受到了阻碍。最糟糕的是，一旦这项开支超负荷了，就会引起严重的社会和经济问题。勿庸置疑，如果老年人继续工作，社会保险费用就会降低。

这只是反对强制退休政策的部分理由。总之，政府强迫老年人退休是不正确的。我们只能建议老人在何时退休。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些国家的法定退休年龄是60到65岁，你同意这种规定吗？”第一段作者通过指出这种规定有可能引发社会问题阐述自己的观点。第二段作者指出强制退休会给老人带来心理问题，第三段指出退休的都是有经验的学者，这样势必会造成人才流失。第四段指出强制退休还会增加社会福利支出，最后一段重申自己不同意

强制退休的观点。

加分语句：

1. At what age should seniors withdraw from permanent work?
使用句型：设问句
2. With knowledge and experience accumulated over many years, they may indeed be more productive and valuable than young people.
使用句型：分词后置作定语、伴随状语
3. The more retirees, the more pensions a government has to pay.
使用句型：并列句

10. 新闻审查

Topic:

Some people say that censorship should be cancelled completely. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Give your specific reasons for your answer.

Sample Answer:

As to whether it is worthwhile for a modern civilized society to retain the practice of censorship, there is a long-running controversial debate. It is quite natural that people from different backgrounds may have divergent attitudes towards it.

Some critics insist that we should abolish this practice. They claim that this is a violation of freedom. As society progresses, democracy should develop too. We should enjoy more freedom than before. We should be allowed to do whatever we like to. And news reporters should have the right to report what they want to cover. All of us have the basic human rights such as freedom of speech and freedom of press. Moreover, the practice may more often than not be abused and applied to all aspects of life. Some artists even say that the practice of censorship will ineluctably interfere with their creation. Therefore, they hold that any efforts to restrict people's freedom of speech and press should be condemned.

Inevitably, on the other side, there are others who strongly advocate the practice of censorship. Democracy can not go to the extreme. They think that it's essential to exercise this practice because they believe in that too much liberty spoils all. They have several reasons for this. Firstly, with this practice, we can guarantee the positive influence of the mass media. We can make sure that what is reported is true and that the effects are good. If people are given the reins to report whatever they like to, there is possibility that some news items are nothing true but sensational in order to grab the public attention and make profits. Secondly, the responsi-

bility of society of mass media is strengthened. They will think over what kind of results their articles will bring about every time they write. And they will aim to collect writing materials which will exert beneficial and positive influence on the public. Thirdly, we can have a clean cultural environment, which is essential and crucial to the smooth and healthy development of our society.

With views of both sides considered, I think that it's necessary to exercise the practice of censorship for the good of our society, and for the good of our younger generations.

考官评分：8

译文：

关于现代文明社会保留审查制度是否有价值，长久以来都是一个有争议的话题。很自然，不同背景的人对此持有不同的态度。

一些评论家坚持认为我们应该废除这个惯例。他们声称这是对自由的违背。随着社会的进步，民主也应该随之发展。我们应该享有比以前更多的自由。我们应该被允许做我们喜欢做的事情。新闻记者有权利报道他们想报道的事情。我们大家都有基本的人权，例如言论自由和新闻出版自由。而且，这个惯例可能更经常地被滥用并用到生活各方面。一些评论家甚至认为审查制度不可避免地影响到了他们的创造力。因此，他们认为任何限制人们言论自由的行为都应受到谴责。

不可避免的是，另一方面，其他人强烈提倡审查制度。民主不能走向极端。他们认为有必要实行这一惯例，因为他们坚信太多的自由会毁掉一切。他们有若干理由。第一，有了这一惯例，我们可以保证大众媒体的积极影响。我们能够确保报道属实、影响良好。如果人们被给予了权利报道任何他们喜欢的事情，就有可能出现一些失实的新闻，以获得公众的注意和获取利润为目的。第二，大众媒体的社会责任增强了。每当他们写作时他们会思考他们的文章所带来的结果。他们会致力于写对公众产生有益和积极影响的文章。第三，我们能有一个干净的文化环境，这对社会平稳健康发展是有必要并且至关重要的。

考虑到双方观点，我认为有必要为了我们社会和年轻一代的利益而保留审核制度。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人认为应该取消审查制度，你同意这种观点吗？并说明理由。”从文章开头段可以看出本文是个对称式结构文章，接下来的两段中分别举例说明取消审查制度的利与弊，最后作者指出应该在保证对社会有利的情况下实施审查。

加分语句：

1. As to whether it is worthwhile for a modern civilized society to retain the practice of censorship, there is a long-running controversial debate.

使用句型：There be句型

2. Some artists even say that the practice of censorship will ineluctably interfere with their creation. Therefore, they hold that any efforts to restrict people's freedom of speech and press should be condemned.

使用句型：并列句

3. If people are given the reins to report whatever they like to, there is possibility that some news items are nothing true but sensational in order to grab the public attention and make profits.

使用句型：条件状语从句

11. 博物馆

Topic:

What are the purposes of places such as museums and how should they be funded?

Sample Answer:

Over the past several years, through the painstaking joint efforts by the government and citizens, our city has taken on a new look. People praise highly the beautiful environment and cityscape. Currently, the city government is planning to allocate more funds on the construction of museums, with an aim to upgrade the artistic taste of the citizens.

Museums can enrich people's cultural life. First, by visiting museums, people can cultivate a better taste for arts and enhance the sensitivity to beauty, thus enriching their spiritual life and upgrading their quality. Second, museums provide a kind of place of entertainment and recreation for common people to spend their leisure hours. Most important of all, they are an essential part of spiritual civilization construction. Do remember that a man does not live only by bread.

Museums help boost the local tourism. Most museums are symbols of the city as well as the country, which appeal to visitors from home and abroad. For instance, when foreign friends are visiting Beijing, apart from the Great Wall, they are bound to have a tour in the Forbidden City, the most famous museum in China. Visiting a museum is one of the best ways to learn the local culture and touring through a museum provides visitors with a pleasant experience.

Museums also play a vital role in education especially to students and children who will learn a lot of knowledge from them. By visiting the historical museum, they can learn the tradition, history and culture of the country and the world. The natural museum can arouse their interest of science. By visiting it, they can find how interesting the nature is. These activities are much

more meaningful and valuable than playing video games.

Museums are indispensable for the people as well as the country. Therefore, the whole society should take effective efforts to subsidize the construction of museums. It is the government's duty to invest more money in the building and maintenance of museums. Sometimes the government's budget is limited, so attracting the foreign investment is also a sensible way. The profitable enterprises and wealthy individuals should also give their hands.

考官评分：7

译文：

在过去的几年里，通过政府和市民的通力合作，我们的城市已经焕然一新。人们对美丽的环境和优美的城市景色给予了高度评价。现在，政府将分配更多的资金来建设博物馆，以提升市民的艺术品味。

博物馆能够丰富人们的文化生活。首先，通过游览博物馆，人们能够培养更好的艺术品味，提高对美的感知，从而丰富他们的精神生活，提升生活质量。其次，博物馆提供了娱乐消遣的场所，使得老百姓能够在那里度过空闲时间。最重要的是，这都是精神文明建设的重要部分。确实要记住人不单单是靠吃米活着的。

博物馆有助于当地旅游业的发展。很多博物馆在作为国家象征的同时，也是城市的标志，这有助于吸引国内外的游客。例如，当外宾游览北京的时候，除了长城，他们也很喜欢去游览紫禁城——中国最著名的博物馆。游览博物馆是了解当地文化的最好途径，也能够带给游客非常美好的体验。

博物馆在教育中也起到很重要的作用，特别是对那些学生和孩子，他们从中学到很多知识。通过游览历史博物馆，他们学到了本国乃至世界的传统、历史和文化。自然博物馆能够激发他们对科学的兴趣，通过参观游览，他们能够发现自然是多么有趣。这些活动比玩电子游戏要有意义和有价值得多。

博物馆对人们来说像对国家一样不可或缺。因此，全社会应该采取有效的措施来资助博物馆的建设。修建和维护博物馆是政府的职责。有时候，政府的预算有限，因此吸收外国的投资也是一个很好的办法。效益好的企业和富裕的个人也应该出一把力。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“建造博物馆的目的是什么呢？它又应该由谁助资呢？”作者开头通过举自己的例子说明建造博物馆有助于改变市容。接下来的三段分别叙述博物馆有丰富人们文化生活、增进当地旅游业发展和促进教育的作用。结尾段提出全民资助建设博物馆。

加分语句：

1. Do remember that a man does not live only by bread.
使用句型：强调句
2. By visiting the historical museum, they can learn the tradition, history and culture of the country and the world.
使用句型：动名词作状语

12. 投资武器

Topic:

Should a country invest huge amounts of money on the research of weapons?

Sample Answer:

With the development of world peace and the process of globalization, the aspiration for peace becomes very keen. But there are still some countries, which carry out experiments with advanced and mass-destructive weapons. From my point, it is against the trend of our world and people's will.

Firstly, the development of weapons can cause instability and chaos of our world. The people who love peace are keeping an eye on the conflicts between India and Pakistan. Many people and soldiers become cannon fodders every day. Many soldiers and civilians are wounded in the battlefields, which is a misery in the current world.

Secondly, large amounts of investment on the research of weapons will decelerate the development of other aspects, such as education, economy, industry and infrastructure. The arms race between USA and former USSR is a very vivid illustration. Now, the economy of both countries is seriously affected by the Arms Race, especially the former USSR. Finally, some weapons are mass destructive and catastrophic, one of which is atom bombs. People in Japan still remember the nightmare when two atom bombs exploded over Japan. Many people died and disabled, which is a tragedy of our world.

Of course, it is understandable and reasonable for a country to keep some weapons for the purpose of self-defense rather than invasion.

We are in favor of peaceful solutions to the disputes between countries, because every country enjoys independent sovereignty and equal rights with others. Any invasion and threats to a country are against the international laws and people's aspiration.

考官评分：8

译文：

随着世界和平的发展以及全球化的进程，人们对和平的渴望变得非常热切。但是仍然有一些国家在对高级的杀伤力强的武器做试验。在我看来，这是违反世界潮流和人类意志的。

首先，武器的发展会造成世界的不稳定以及混乱。热爱和平的人都会密切关注印度和巴基斯坦的冲突。每天都有许多平民和士兵成为炮灰。许多士兵和公民在战场上受伤，这是当今世界的不幸。

第二，在研究武器方面大量投资将减缓其它方面的发展，例如教育、经济、工业以及基础建设。美国和前苏联之间的军备竞赛就是非常鲜活的例子。现在，两个国家的经济都受到军备竞赛的严重影响，特别是前苏联。最后，一些武器是大规模破坏以及灾难性的，原子弹就是其中之一。日本的人们依然记得两颗原子弹在日本爆炸的梦魇。很多人死去或失踪，酿成世界的惨剧。

当然，国家持有一些武器用来正当防卫而不是入侵是可以理解和合理的。

我们赞同和平地解决两国之间的争论，因为每个国家享有独立主权和与他国一样的平等权利。对任何国家的入侵和恐吓都是违反国际法和人类意志的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一个国家应该把大量的钱投入武器制造吗？”开头段作者开门见山地指出反对武器制造的观点。二、三段分别指出造武器的坏处，一是不利于世界和平，二是制约世界其他方面的发展。结尾段指出最好用和平的方式解决争端。

加分语句：

1. Many soldiers and civilians are wounded in the battlefields, which is a misery in the current world.

使用句型：非限定性定语从句

2. We are in favor of peaceful solutions to the disputes between countries, because every country enjoys independent sovereignty and equal rights with others.

使用句型：原因状语从句

3. Any invasion and threats to a country are against the international laws and people's aspiration.

使用句型：不定式后置作定语

13. 帮助穷国

Topic:

Many people think that countries have a moral obligation to help each other, while others argue that the aid money is misspent by the governments that receive it, so the international aid should not be given to the poor countries in the world. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

With the process of economic globalization, many countries and regions have strengthened cooperation and liaison in the fields of industry, agriculture, trade and finance. In order to dedicate to the mutual development, many developed countries spare no effort to help the poor countries by means of technological, medical and financial aid, which, to my mind, is quite essential to the development of the world.

Firstly, aids from developed countries optimize people's living standard and eradicate poverty in the poor countries. Due to the backwardness of science and technology, people in some undeveloped countries and regions such as Africa, Latin America and Asia suffer a great deal from poverty, hunger and the scarce of water. International aids from developed countries have improved their living environment and helped them with the development of agriculture, industry and economy.

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Secondly, international aids give good medical care and help promote hygienic condition in the poor countries. Malaria, cholera and smallpox were once severe threats to people's health. With the help of the World Health Organization and some developed countries, these diseases have been eliminated soon and the residents in the infected areas survived these deadly diseases, which would have devoured millions of lives without international aid.

Finally, aids to the undeveloped countries in turn benefit the donators. Due to the limitation of natural and human resources, the production cost rises sharply in the developed countries. With a view to reducing cost, many countries transferred their assembly lines and production bases to the developing countries, which not only solves the problem of low rate of employment in the developing countries but also make full use of the local resources.

Nevertheless, some countries are showing great concern about the mal-expense of their aid aroused by bureaucracy and corruption of some governments. Therefore, the governments should take effective measures to utilize international aids reasonably and prevent abuse. Only with the help of international aids, can our world develop more quickly and prosperously.

考官评分：8

译文：

随着经济全球化进程的发展，许多国家和地区都加强了在工业、农业、贸易及金融领域的合作和联系。为了共同发展，许多发达国家以科技、医疗和财政援助不遗余力地帮助贫穷国家。我认为，这对于世界发展是极其重要的。

首先，来自发达国家的救助能够提高贫困国家人民的生活标准并消灭贫困。由于科学技术的落后，一些不发达国家和地区的人们，例如非洲、拉丁美洲和亚洲，长期饱受贫困、饥饿及淡水缺乏之苦。发达国家的国际援助已经改善了他们的生活环境并帮助他们发展农业、工业和经济。

第二，国际援助给予贫穷国家良好的医疗救助并帮助他们改善了卫生条件。疟疾、霍乱和天花一度是人们健康的严重威胁。但在世界卫生组织和一些发达国家的帮助下，这些疾病很快被消灭，而受感染地区的居民也从这些致命的疾病中幸存下来。如果没有国际援助，数百万的生命早已被这些疾病吞噬。

最后，给予不发达国家的援助反过来也使捐赠者受益。由于自然资源和人力资源有限，发达国家的生产成本急剧上升。出于降低成本考虑，许多国家都把他们的装配线和生产基地转移到了发展中国家。这不仅解决了发展中国家就业率低的问题而且充分利用了当地资源。

尽管如此，许多国家对一些政府的官僚主义和贪污腐败所引起的滥用援助费用表示极大关注。因此，政府应采取有效措施合理利用国际援助和防止滥用。只有通过国际援助，我们的世界才会发展得更快、更加繁荣。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“很多人认为出于道德责任，各国之间应该互相帮助，但是其他人认为得到援助的国家会把钱用到不正确的地方，因此不应该给予贫困国家援助，你怎么认为？”作者在开头段就提出自己的观点，即赞成支援贫困国家。第二段用事实说明援助有效。第三段从医疗保健方面指出支援的好处。第四段指出支援贫困国家给发达国家带来的好处。结尾总结只有运用支援，世界才会更快更强发展。

加分语句：

1. With the process of economic globalization, many countries and regions have strengthened cooperation and liaison in the fields of industry, agriculture, trade and finance.
使用句型：伴随状语
2. Finalhy, aids to the undeveloped countries in turn benefit the donators.
使用句型：不定式后置作定语
3. Due to the limitation of natural and human resources, the production cost rises sharply in the developed countries.

使用句型：原因状语从句

14. 政府解决住房问题

Topic:

Housing shortage in big cities can cause severe consequences. Only government action can solve this problem. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

There is no denying that housing shortage in metropolitan cities has already become an extremely serious problem over the last decades. The severe consequences caused by housing shortage have also become an issue that has drawn wide public concerns. Some people claim that proper actions should be taken by the government without any delay in view of the severity of the problem, but others are in high favor that, in addition to the government, both individuals and big enterprises should also take on the responsibilities to deal with this problem. Thus, a controversial discussion has arisen on this issue.

People who side with the former opinion point out that only the government has the obligation and ability to make out policies to standardize the behaviors in house construction and purchasing. In addition, only the government can provide sufficient fund and necessary facilities in the process of problem solving.

People who agree with the latter viewpoint believe that joint efforts from both the government and big enterprises are needed to better solve this problem. For one thing, big enterprises, especially real estate companies, have more professional insights into this issue. For another, it is impossible for the government to focus only on solving housing problems because it has a lot more issues to address. Besides, housing problem is closely related to the overpopulation in big cities and the problem of overpopulation can not be solved in short term.

Based on the foregoing discussion, I would argue that the government, enterprises and individuals should join their efforts in order to effectively cope with this problem.

考官评分：8

译文：

毫无疑问，最近几十年里大城市住房紧缺已成为一个非常严峻的问题，而住房紧缺所造成的其他问题也逐渐引起整个社会的广泛关注。有人认为，由于此问题相当严重，政府必须立即采取相应措施予以解决；而另一些人却坚持认为，除政府之外，个

人以及大的公司机构也有责任来解决这一问题。由此引发了就此话题的争议和探讨。

同意前一种观点的人指出，只有政府才有职责及能力出台相关政策来规范建房及购房行为。另外，只有政府能够在解决问题的过程中提供足够的资金及必要的设施。

同意后一种观点的人认为政府应当和大公司机构共同努力才能更好地解决问题。第一，大的公司，尤其是房地产公司对此问题有更专业的见解。第二，政府不可能集中所有注意力来解决住房这一问题，因为还有其他很多问题需要解决。另外，住房问题与大城市的人口过剩有直接关系，而大城市人口过剩问题也不可能在短期内解决。

基于以上论证，我认为想要更有效地解决这一问题必须依靠政府、公司及个人共同努力。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“大城市的住房紧缺将会造成严重的后果，只有政府出面才能解决这个问题，你同意这个观点吗？”作者第一段指出解决住房紧缺问题不能仅仅靠政府，个人和企业也有责任。第二段说明支持只有政府有义务解决此问题的一方的理由。第三段说明由政府、企业和个人合作解决问题的一方的理由。最后作者阐明自己的观点，即应该由政府、企业和个人共同努力解决住房紧缺问题。

加分语句：

1. The severe consequences caused by housing shortage have also become an issue that has drawn wide public concerns.
使用句型：过去分词后置作定语
2. Some people claim that proper actions should be taken by the government without any delay in view of the severity of the problem, but others are in high favor that, in addition to the government, both individuals and big enterprises should also take on the responsibilities to deal with this problem.
使用句型：插入语
3. Based on the foregoing discussion, I would argue that the government, enterprises and individuals should join their efforts in order to effectively cope with this problem.
使用句型：过去分词短语作状语

15. 公民纳税

Topic:

People believe that they should be able to keep all the money they earn and should not pay tax to the state. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

To work and get paid is a well accepted social practice, but to pay part of salary to the govern-

ment as tax has been challenged by quite a few opponents who believe that their salary is their own money and nobody can take it away without their consent. In my opinion, people should pay tax to the state for the following three reasons.

The first reason is that people get paid in different ways. For those industrial workers, the salary comes from part of the profits they create themselves. But for those who do not manufacture products, policemen for example, there is no direct profit from their work. Therefore, part of the profit made by industrial workers need to go to this latter group of people, whose work is equally important to the entire society.

The second reason is that the tax paid to the state is partly used to build and maintain public works which in return benefit the people themselves. The convenient transportation network like airlines or railways has made the world smaller and travel over long distance has become a commonplace experience. If without the contribution of taxpayers, there would be no such kind of things to speak of.

The last reason is that poor people can be helped by the tax paid to the government. For various reasons, some people are not as fortunate as others in finding a job or even shelter to keep themselves from starvation, diseases and even death. At this time, the tax money works. It offers these people the most basic foods and clothes to survive the difficulty and enjoy their right to live as a human at the least.

All in all, taxation is an important way of redistributing the GDP. It is beneficial not only to the whole country and society, but also to every individual.

译文：

按劳取酬是众所周知的常理，但要向政府纳税却遭到相当一部分人的反对。他们认为工作仅仅属于他们自己，任何人都不能无故拿走。我认为，人们应该向政府纳税，原因有以下三个方面。

首先，人民获得劳动报酬的方式是不同的。产业工人的工资直接来自于他们创造的利润。但是对并不直接参与生产的人来说（比如警察），他们的工作并不直接产生利润。事实上，产业工人创造的利润一部分要分配给上述这样的群体。他们的工作对于整个社会同样至关重要。

第二，国家所获得的税收有一部分用于建设和维护造福人类的公共工程。像航空和铁路这样的便捷交通网络使得世界变得越来越小，从而使人们在遥远的两地之间穿梭成为平常事。如果没有纳税人的贡献，这一切就无从谈起。

最后，政府的税收也会造福穷人。出于种种原因，有些人没能幸运地找到工作，只能风餐露宿、食不裹腹，深受疾病和死亡的困扰和威胁。这时候，政府的税收就可

以发挥作用了。它使得穷人能够解决基本的温饱问题，渡过难关，从而享受到最起码的做人的权利。

总而言之，税收是国民收入再分配的一个重要途径，它不但有利于整个国家和社会，还有利于我们每一个人。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“人们认为他们不需要为自己赚的钱纳税，你同意这种观点吗？”作者在开头段就指明自己的观点认为应该纳税。然后用三段分别说明其持这一观点的理由，一是由于工作的区别要求有些人应该纳税，二是税收可以用于基础建设，三是政府可以利用税款帮助穷人。最后总结纳税的好处。

加分语句：

1. To work and get paid is a well accepted social practice.
使用句型：不定式短语作主语
2. If without the contribution of taxpayers, there would be no such kind of things to speak of.
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. The last reason is that poor people can be helped by the tax paid to the government.
使用句型：被动句

16. 旅游业

Topic:

Many developing countries are currently expanding their tourist industries. Why is the case? Is it a positive development?

Sample Answer:

Currently, there is a hot discussion about the reasons why there are developing countries in growing number expanding tourist industries and whether it is a positive development or not. As far as I am concerned, I am convinced that it is a positive development. In this essay, I will make an analysis of the reasons in the following paragraphs.

The first and foremost reason is that, tourism, which becomes the principal source of financial revenue in many developing countries, is financially beneficial to the economic development. For instance, China needs an increasing amount of foreign currencies for its modernization drive. Tourism is one of the most crucial channels to obtain such currencies. Furthermore, tourism facilitates the development of the catering business and transportation service as well. Additionally, tourist industries make primary contribution to the national income and tax revenue.

In the second place, tourism provides local habitants in tourist attractions with more opportunities of employment, which has eliminated some social problems to some extent. In the scenic spots, it is common that even the uneducated people can make a living simply by selling souvenirs, local specialties and so on, which relieves the pressure of the local government.

Last but not least, it is true that tourism contributes a great deal to the friendship and mutual understanding between people from different countries, which will unquestionably enhance the future cooperation in international affairs. Tourism provides people with a good opportunity to have better understanding of the culture, history and customs in foreign countries.

All in all, it is of great benefit for developing countries to promote the tourist industry, for it will play a positive role in both the economic and political development of a country.

考官评分：8

译文：

当前，人们对发展中国家大力发展旅游业的原因以及这是否有利展开了激烈的讨论。在我看来，我确信它是积极的发展。在这篇文章中，我将在以下段落对其原因进行分析。

首先，旅游业是很多发展中国家财政收入的主要来源，财政上对这些国家的经济发展很有利。例如，中国需要大量的外汇用于现代化建设。旅游业是获得外汇的重要渠道之一。此外，旅游也能促进餐饮业和交通运输业的发展。另外，旅游业还对国民收入和税收做出了不可或缺的贡献。

其次，旅游业给当地居民提供了更多的就业机会，这在某种程度上消除了一些社会问题。甚至使一些没有接受过教育的人也能靠卖纪念品或当地特产等谋生，这种现象在旅游景点相当常见，这减轻了当地政府的压力。

最后，旅游业极大地增进了各个国家以及人民之间的友谊和相互了解，这毫无疑问将促进各国间今后在国际事务中的合作。旅游业给人们提供了一个更好的了解国外文化、历史以及习俗的机会。

总之，发展中国家发展旅游业有相当大的益处，因为它不仅有助于经济发展，同时在政治发展方面也会起到积极的作用。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“很多发展中国家开始发展旅游业，为什么会这样呢？这是一个好现象吗？”作者开头段重述题目并提出自己的观点，认为发展中国家大力发展旅游业是个好现象。接下来的三段分别从财政收入、解决就业和文化交流三个方面说明发展旅游业的好处。最后总结发展中国家发展旅游业的好处。

加分语句：

1. The first and foremost reason is that, tourism, which becomes the principal source of financial revenue in many developing countries, is financially beneficial to the economic development.
使用句型：非限制性定语从句
2. Last but not least, it is true that tourism contributes a great deal to the friendship and mutual understanding between people from different countries, which will unquestionably enhance the future cooperation in international affairs.
使用句型：强调句
3. All in all, it is of great benefit for developing countries to promote the tourist industry, for it will play a positive role in both the economic and political development of a country.
使用句型：原因状语从句

17. 旅游业

Topic:

Tourism is a multibillion-dollar industry that supports economic development. However, some people think that it causes too much damage to the local environment and culture. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

Tourism, as a multibillion-dollar business, is booming everywhere. Some people, laboring under the belief that tourism serves as an engine of economic growth, seem to ignore its negative effects on the environment and culture. But I think that these are not concerns that we can shrug off lightly.

Over the past century, with the development of new transportation means, travel has become easier than ever. Many popular places are flooded with visitors, who spoil the beauty of nature by creating and leaving behind God-knows-how-much trash. In addition, a lot of unsightly artificial facilities have been and continue to be built in order to promote tourism, with disastrous effects on the environment.

Another drawback of tourism is the conducted tour, which greatly restricts the exposure of tourists to local culture, and contributes little to mutual understanding between nations and cultures. On the contrary, the superficial impressions tourists get during such tours only intensify their stereotyped ideas about other cultures. On the other hand, the foreign ways introduced by travelers may well have an adverse impact on the local people, who tend to be

susceptible to the influence of more advanced cultures. In the long run, the uniqueness of individual cultures will be wiped out by such homogenization.

But don't get me wrong. I am not saying that the tourism industry shall be banned in any country, as it does help to shore up the economy in places which offer few sources of income. The significant point is that the unchecked growth of the travel business may render the development of an economy unsustainable. So steps have to be taken to prevent the local culture from being "contaminated" or even engulfed by other cultures. It is high time that we do something to rectify this by taking the environment and cultural protection into account.

考官评分：8

译文：

旅游业作为一项价值数十亿美元的产业正在世界各地迅速发展。一些人坚信旅游业是推动经济发展的引擎，似乎却忽视了它在环境和文化上所造成的负面影响。然而我想这个烦恼不是我们轻易就可以摆脱的。

在上个世纪，伴随着新型运输工具的发展，旅行比以往容易多了。许多著名的景点都充满了各地的游客，他们破坏了大自然的美丽并且留下了不计其数的垃圾。另外，为了旅游业的发展而不断建造的一些不美观的人工设施，正在严重地影响我们的环境。

旅游业的另外一个缺点就是旅行中导游的引导极大地约束了旅客对当地文化的接触，对于国家与文化之间的相互认识作用甚微。相反，观光者在这种旅行环境下，对其它文化产生肤浅的印象只会加剧他们老式传统的认识。在另一方面，游客带来的外来方式可能会对本地居民产生坏的影响，因为本地的居民对外来先进文化的影响很敏感。从长远来看，每个独立的文化特性都将会被这种国际一体化所同化。

请不要误会。我并不是说旅游业在任何一个国家都应当被禁止。因为它确实支撑了一些资源稀缺性国家的经济。重要的是，未经审核地发展旅游业务能否对无法维持的经济起到带动作用，所以我们必须采取相应的步骤去防止本地文化被外来的文化"污染"甚至是吞噬。在重视环境和文化保护的同时，我们早该采取措施进行整顿。

范文点评：

题目的意思是"旅游业是个能够盈利数十亿来支持经济发展的产业，然而，有些人认为它会破坏当地文化和环境。你同意这种观点吗？"开头段作者就提出支持旅游业的观点。第二、三段指出旅游业发展的弊端，如现在有很多人造艺术垃圾和打包旅行限制了人们的探索。结尾作者反戈一击，指出旅游业利远远大于弊。

加分语句：

1. Tourism, as a multibillion-dollar business, is booming everywhere.
使用句型：插入语

2. Another drawback of tourism is the conducted tour, which greatly restricts the exposure of tourists to local culture, and contributes little to mutual understanding between nations and cultures.
使用句型：非限制性定语从句
3. It is high time that we do something to rectify this by taking the environment and cultural protection into account.
使用句型：强调句

18. 彩票

Topic:

The lottery does more good than harm. Discuss.

Sample Answer:

For better or worse, the lottery has become a part of our life. There are, it is true, people who worry about the negative effects the lottery may have, but I believe it does more good than harm.

First of all, the lottery is an effective way of raising money for welfare programs and other public projects. Although taxes have traditionally been the main source for such undertakings, people pay taxes grudgingly, and increasing taxes is time-consuming and may result in increasing popular discontent. However, people eagerly buy lottery tickets, and so, so long as it is well regulated, the lottery can serve as an important source of state revenue.

For average people, especially those who have no salable skills, the lottery might be the only opportunity for them to get rich even to become a millionaire overnight. For instance, a friend of mine has been in financial trouble for many years. The other day, he hit the jackpot by selecting the winning number in the lottery. Now he is the richest guy in our community, and is leading a life he never even dreamed of before.

With some people, their enthusiasm for the lottery is not about money but about fun. They don't care about winning or losing; they just like to choose numbers and watch the results. They enjoy the excitement of analyzing the possibilities. For them, buying lottery tickets is just one of their hobbies.

Some people are concerned that the lottery may encourage laziness and gambling. But evidence from the countries where public lotteries are legal does not justify this worry. In fact, in China the lottery has turned out not to be a monster but something beneficial. In conclusion,

experience has shown that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

考官评分：8

译文：

不论好坏，彩票已成为我们日常生活的一部分。的确有一部分人担心彩票会引起负面影响，但是我相信它的利大于弊。

首先，彩票是一种有效方式，筹集资金用于社会福利事业和其他公共项目。虽然税收是这些项目历来的主要资金来源，人们很勉强地缴税，并且增加税收是耗时的，而且可能会导致越来越多人的不满。然而，人们急切地购买彩票，所以，只要它能被良好地管理，彩票可以作为国家收入的一个重要来源。

对于普通人，特别是那些没有一技之长的人，彩票可能是他们唯一的可以在一夜之间成为百万富翁的机会。举例来说，我的朋友多年一直处在经济危机之中。有一天，他中了大奖。现在，他是我们交际圈中最富有的人，过着他从来没有梦想过的生活。

有一些人，他们热衷于彩票不光是为了钱，而且还是一种乐趣。他们不太在乎输赢，而是通过观察，找出规律，他们在分析中奖概率的同时享受着快乐。对于他们来说，买彩票只是他们的一种爱好而已。

有些人担心，彩票会催生懒惰和赌博。但是国家合法的彩票并不能为这种担心作辩护。事实上，我国彩票催生出来的并不是一个怪物，相反却是对大家都有利的。最后，经验表明，彩票的优势远远大于它的弊端。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“彩票利大于弊，你怎么认为？”作者开门见山提出自己的观点认为彩票利大于弊。然后用三段分别从彩票有利于支持福利、应急和有彩票癖的人来说明自己的观点。最后反驳彩票不好的观点更加证实自己的立场。

加分语句：

1. There are, it is true, people who worry about the negative effects the lottery may have, but I believe it does more good than harm.
使用句型：插入语、并列句

2. For average people, especially those who have no salable skills, the lottery might be the only opportunity for them to get rich even to become a millionaire overnight.
使用句型：插入语

3. With some people, their enthusiasm for the lottery is not about money but about fun.
使用句型：并列结构

第九大类：平等类话题

1. 女子参军

Topic:

Many females join the army in some countries. Some people think women should not be allowed to serve as soldiers. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

In recent years, more and more females begin to join the army, and this situation has become a controversial issue among the people. Some people approve of this as it could be seen as an embodiment of the equality between men and women, whilst some others hold that women should not be allowed to serve as soldiers due to some traits of women. Personally I side with the former.

First and foremost, As people's consciousness about the equality of male and female has been strengthened, the old stereotypes such as man like the "breadwinner" in the family and women like "the mother of housewife" have already vanished. Not all women are weaker. With their subtle way in the real war, women can serve as war correspondent, nurse, and batman even spy. In other words, women could find their useful positions in the cruel battle.

In the second place, the army is a large school. Through some multiform exercises, the young women who are called "little princess" at home can become a tenacious soldier. When the female soldiers reenter society, they bring the merits of army-responsibility back to the real world. No matter it is a fierce business life or a pure domestic life, being responsible is one of the keys to success. People, I believe, can shape their personality to some extent during the troop life.

Some people may say that women are physically weaker. In fact, as modern technology has been developed with fast paces, being physically strong is not the most important factor for modern military activities. Modern war is not a close battle but using hi-tech weapons. Women soldiers can also launch missile if they have wealthy military knowledge.

In conclusion, I think women should have the right to join the army.

考官评分：7

译文：

近年来，越来越多的女性开始加入到军队中，这个情况已经成为人们争论的问题。有些人表示赞同，因为这可以体现出男女平等。然而有的人认为女性不应该像士兵一样服役，这是由女性的某些特征决定的。我更加赞成前者的观点。

首先，人们已经增强了男女平等的意识，那些陈旧的观点，例如男人在家庭中应该负担起养家糊口的任务而女人就要成为家庭主妇，这种观点已经被淘汰了。不是所有的女人都是弱者。在战争中正因为她们心思细腻，女性可以担任战争通信员、护士、勤务兵甚至间谍。换句话说，女人可以在残酷的战争中找到适合的职务。

另一方面，军队是一个大学校。通过各式各样的锻炼，那些在家中被称为小公主的女孩们可以成为一名顽强的士兵。当女性士兵回到社会的时候，她们将带着军队的责任感回来。无论是在残酷的商业生活还是纯净的家庭生活中，责任感都是取得成功的一枚钥匙。我相信她们可以在从军期间尽可能地实现自身的价值。

有人可能会说，女性身体瘦弱。实际上，由于现代技术发展迅速，身体强壮在军队活动中已经不是最重要的因素了。现代战争不再是过去的肉搏战而是大量使用高科技武器。拥有丰富军事知识的女兵也可以发射导弹。

总之，我认为女人应该有加入军队的权利。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“在一些国家有很多女性参军。有些人认为妇女不应该被允许加入到军队中。你同意还是不同意？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段一句话背景＋介绍双方观点＋提出自己的观点，同意前者（即支持女性加入到军队中）。中间写了三个理由段，在第三个理由段中，反驳对方对自己的攻击，论述了“即使身体瘦弱，女性还是可以运用丰富的知识进行高科技战争”，是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，重申自己的观点。字数不够的同学，还可以重申理由，分别用一句话改写各理由段的主题句。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。全文模板句型较少。

加分语句：

1. Through some multiform exercises, the young women who are called “little princess” at home can become a tenacious soldier.

使用句型：定语从句

2. No matter it is a fierce business life or a pure domestic life, being responsible is one of the keys to success.

使用句型：动名词短语作主语

3. People, I believe, can shape their personality to some extent during the troop life.

使用句型：插入语

2. 大学招收相同数目的男生和女生

Topic:

The university should accept equal numbers of male and female students on every subject. Do you agree or disag ree?

Sample Answer:

Whether the university should accept equal numbers of male and female students on every subject is a commonly discussed topic and still in debate. Some people claim that it should be the policy; otherwise it will raise a discrimination based on gender. But from the point of my view, the ratio of men and women students in college ought to be different depending on different areas.

First of all, let us talk about the so-called first nature. In general, boys love machines much more than girls do from their early childhood. Boys like playing with cars, games, while girls love Babe Dolls and decorating their bedrooms. It can certainly be expected that more boys are interested in engineering, and more girls intend to choose literature or education when they grow up.

Secondly, psychologically speaking, men are more logical and women are more sensitive and careful. That is why you see dominant party of girls in nursing school. At the same time, dealing with mathematics is a piece of cake to boys but a big disaster to most of girls. To choose a subject depends on the individual's personality, so it will be unreasonable for the university to take equal numbers of males and females on every subject.

At last, in today's society, there are still different social responsibilities to males and females. Even though in more and more fields, for example, biological research or computer science, you can see no big difference between the two genders and boys or girls are doing equally well, there are certain areas preferring one gender but not the other one. We are all used to meeting a sweet nurse in white at hospital but may feel weird to see a big guy injecting flu shot to you.

From discussed above, we can easily see the truth that males and females have physiological differences and are interested in different fields. So I can not see a convincing reason to urge the university to accept equal numbers on male and female.

考官评分：8

译文：

大学在每一个学科招收的男女同学数量是否都应该相等，这是一个热门话题并且一直颇受争议。一些人声称“相等”应该成为政策规定，否则将导致性别歧视。但在我看来，大学里男女学生的比例在不同的领域里应该有所不同。

首先，我们来说说所谓的天性。一般来说，在早期的儿童时代，男孩比女孩更喜欢机动车辆。男孩喜欢玩小汽车和游戏，而女孩喜欢芭比娃娃和装饰她们的卧室。当然我们可以预期，当他们长大的时候，更多的男孩会对工程学感兴趣，更多的女孩往往选择文学或者是教育。

第二，从心理学上讲，男人更理性而女人更敏感细腻。那就是为什么在护士学校你会发现绝大部分都是女生。同时，做数学题对于男生来说不过是小菜一碟，而对大多数女孩来说则是灾难。选择某一学科要取决于个人的特征，因此对于大学来说，在每一学科都招收同等数量的男生和女士是不合理的。

最后，当今社会，男女仍然要承担不同的社会责任。尽管在越来越多的领域，如生物学研究和计算机科学领域，你可能看到两种性别或男孩和女孩之间没有太大的差别，他（她）们做得同样好，但仍有一些领域更需要某种性别的人而不是另一种性别的人。我们在医院都习惯于看见一个穿着白大褂的美丽护士，而看见一个大个子家伙给你打针则会感到惊慌。

通过上面的讨论，我们很容易看出，男女之间有生理上的差别是事实，他（她）们各自对不同的领域感兴趣。因此我不认同坚持大学招收同等数量男女学生。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“大学在每一个学科应招收同等数量的男生和女生。您同意还是不同意？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段1句话介绍背景＋介绍对方观点及其1个理由＋说出自己的观点，提出自己的观点：大学里男女学生的比例在不同的领域里应该有所不同。中间写了三个理由段，理由充分、论证充足。最后一段，用一句话概括了3个理由，最后用反驳对方观点的方式重申自己的观点，起到很好的效果，是本文亮点之一。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了比较少的模板式句型。而且，其他非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. It can certainly be expected that more boys are interested in engineering, and more girls intend to choose literature or education when they grow up.

使用句型：宾语从句、并列句

2. At the same time, dealing with mathematics is a piece of cake to boys but a big disaster to most of girls.

使用句型：动名词短语作主语

3. Even though in more and more fields, for example, biological research or computer science, you can see no big difference between the two genders and boys or girls are doing equally well, there are certain areas preferring one gender but not the other one.

使用句型：让步状语从句

3. 男女分校

Topic:

Should children be educated in single-sex schools?

Sample Answer:

Which form of education is more desirable for children — co-education, where boys and girls attend school together, or single-sex schools? To answer this, one should first think about the aim of education at school. Cramming children's heads full of knowledge is by no means the main purpose. The more important goal is to prepare them to take their place in adult society. As this society is made up of males and females, a segregated school consisting only of members of the same sex cannot serve this purpose well.

By contrast, a co-educational school is far preferable in achieving this aim, offering students nothing less than a true version of society in miniature. Boys and girls are given the opportunity to get to know each other, and to learn to live together from their earliest years. They are in a position to compare themselves with each other in terms of academic ability, athletic achievement and many of the extra-curricular activities which are part of school life. In this way, boys don't grow up imagining that women are mysterious creatures and girls don't grow up scared of men. Years of associating with each other at school dispel illusions of this kind.

Those against co-education hold that the environment will probably lead children to puppy love which will then serve as an obstacle to their academic achievement. They believe segregated schools will prevent such things from happening. In fact, it is likely to make matter worse. Love is a normal physical and emotional need in the process of one's growing-up. Such a desire can not be effectively suppressed. As a matter of fact, when you try to suppress it by separating boys from girls, you achieve the exact opposite. Alternatively, members of the same sex spend all their time together as they will seek to satisfy their need for intimacy. As a result, segregated schools may breed sexual deviation.

In co-educational schools, it cannot be denied that the flower of love between boys and girls may blossom too early. But this is not necessarily as harmful as many educators may think.

What we need to do is to teach them how to deal with problems about love when they occur.

In conclusion, co-educational schools, rather than segregated schools offer the proper place for children to become well-adjusted citizens in society.

考官评分：8

译文：

对于孩子们来说，哪一种教育模式更让人满意，是男女合校（让男孩和女孩一起上学），还是建立单性学校？如果要回答这个问题，就必须先考虑学校教育的目的。在孩子们的头脑里填满知识决不是主要目的。更重要的目标是帮助他们在成人世界里找到合适的位置。由于社会是由男性和女性组成的，只由同性组成的学校不能很好地满足这方面的需要。

比较而言，男女同校能够很好地满足这方面的要求。男女同校为学生们提供了一个真实社会的缩微图。男孩和女孩都有机会彼此了解，并在他们小的时候试图一起生活。他们在学习能力、体育成绩和许多特别的课程上相互比较，而这也是学校生活的一部分。这样，在长大之后男孩不会觉得女孩很神秘，而女孩也不会对男孩产生恐惧。在学校，彼此间常年的相互合作能够驱散这方面的幻想。

那些反对男女同校的人认为这样会导致早恋，对他们的学习有害。他们相信单性学校会防止这类事情的发生。事实上，这样会更糟。爱情是一个人在成长过程中的一个自然的生理和心理需要。这种渴求不能被有效压制。实际上，你越压制，就越会取得相反的效果，结果会造成性别偏离。

不可否认，男女同校容易产生早恋。但这个问题并不像很多教育工作者所想象的那么严重。我们需要做的是教他们在产生爱情时如何处理这类问题。

总之，男女同校比分校能够为孩子们提供一个更为合适的空间，使孩子们能够成为社会的有用人才。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“孩子应该在单性学校接受教育吗？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段介绍背景，提出自己的观点：男女同校比分校好。中间写了三个理由段，在第二、三个理由段中，反驳对方对自己的攻击，论述了男女分校不仅不能有效制止早恋，更可能取得相反效果，甚至造成性别偏离，而男女同校造成的后果也并没那么严重。最后一段，重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构合理新颖，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了比较少的模板式句型。而且，其他非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. As this society is made up of males and females, a segregated school consisting only of

members of the same sex cannot serve this purpose well.
使用句型：原因状语从句
2. By contrast, a co-educational school is far preferable in achieving this aim, offering students nothing less than a true version of society in miniature.
使用句型：分词短语作状语
3. What we need to do is to teach them how to deal with problems about love when they occur.
使用句型：主语从句

4. 男性领导和女性领导

Topic:

Throughout the history, male leaders often made society more violent and conflicting. If women governed the world, it would be a more peaceful world. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Sometimes while looking back on the way we have come along, one may find that seemingly the road is always bumpy and muddy, and sadly the driver happens to be a man most of the time. Some people may thereby form a misunderstanding that it is the male driver who has made the voyage uncomfortable and full of suffering. It is the same case when it comes to history. I firmly believe that whether society is more violent and conflicting does not have a close relationship with the gender of the leader.

Throughout the history, it is indisputable that the number of male leaders far surpasses that of female ones. However, this can't serve as the prerequisite of the saying that it is the existence of male leaders who created more violence and conflicts in society. On one hand, most of the time, when male leaders were in power, society remained peaceful and the time of peace was much longer than that of war. On the other hand, it is unreasonable and unacceptable to blame everything on male leaders.

Even if the world had been dominated mostly by female leaders, nobody could be sure that the world would have been more peaceful. One could never reverse the wheels of the history and assume that everything could have been changed for the better. In fact, it could have been worse. Therefore, to make such an assumption is groundless and valueless. Furthermore, not all women are peaceful and graceful. There were in world history quite a few women who were aggressive and impetuous, especially when they came into power.

To summarize, male leaders don't prevail over female ones when it comes to governing society and vice versa. No matter who seizes the throne, the orbit of society would never be changed. To exaggerate the function of the gender of the leader does not hold any water.

考官评分：8

译文：

有时回首旅程，我们会发现好像这条道路总是坎坷、泥泞，遗憾的是驾驶员往往又都是一位男士。因此就有了一些人的误解：是这个男驾驶员使得旅途不适甚至痛苦。谈到人类的历史其实也是一样的道理。所以，我坚信社会是否更加暴力和动荡与领导者的性别没有密切联系。

纵观历史，毫无疑问，男性领导者远多于女性领导者。然而，这一点不能说明男性领导者的存在催生了社会上更多的暴力和冲突。一方面，在大部分男性领导者掌权的时间里，社会还是安定的，而且安定的时间比战争的时间要长很多。另一方面，将一切都怪罪在男性领导者身上是没有道理也是不能接受的。

即使世界真的由女性领导者领导，没有人能够保证世界会更和平。首先，没有人可以反转历史的车轮，认定一切都会变好。事实上，结果可能会更加糟糕。所以，这种假设没有任何根据和意义。另外，不是所有的女性都是幽雅和安静的。历史上有相当一批女性争强好胜、冲动鲁莽，尤其是当她们掌权以后。

总的来说，男性领导者不比女性领导者在管理社会上有任何优势，反之亦然。不管是谁掌权，社会的轨迹不会因此而改变。夸大领导者性别的作用是不能成立的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“在历史上，男性领导人往往使社会有更多暴力和冲突。如果妇女统治世界，这将是一个更加和平的世界。你是否同意这个观点？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了四段。开头段1句话介绍背景＋介绍对方观点＋提出自己的观点：社会是否更加暴力和动荡与领导者的性别没有密切联系。中间写了两个理由段，分别从男性领导者和女性领导者两方面论述。最后一段，重申自己的观点，并强调不应夸大领导者性别的作用。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章仅使用了很少的模板式句型。而且，其他非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. Some people may thereby form a misunderstanding that it is the male driver who has made the voyage uncomfortable and full of suffering.

使用句型：宾语从句、强调句

2. Even if the world had been dominated mostly by female leaders, nobody could be sure that the world would have been more peaceful.

使用句型：让步状语从句

3. There were in world history quite a few women who were aggressive and impetuous, especially when they came into power.

使用句型：定语从句

5. 保留高级职位给女性

Topic:

Most high level jobs are done by men. Should the government encourage a certain percentage of these jobs to be reserved for women?

Sample Answer:

Now, most of the jobs in society that are high-paying, powerful, and demand a lot of responsibility are held by men. I think the government should reserve a percentage of these jobs for females.

Firstly, the problem of unfair employment distribution comes from social convention. At a young age most girls are not encouraged to pursue political office, business success, or professional prestige. On the other hand, boys are told to do these things. As a result, men hold the high level jobs but this does not mean they are very good at what they do. If the government set a quota for hiring women to do high level work, such as working in the government itself, then perhaps women would be more inspired to be ambitious in their life plans.

Furthermore, to legislate a percentage of high level jobs for women would work to fight the unwritten sexist rules of the workplace. For instance, if a man and a woman both compete for a managerial position of a company, and both are equally qualified and have the same experience and background, there is little doubt who would get the job. Even more, if the man is less qualified and less experienced than the woman, the man would still probably get the job because of his sex. Therefore, the government should reserve a certain percentage of high level jobs to ensure that some highly trained women could be hired.

On the other hand, there are many arguments against the use of a quota system for women. It is true that the injustice and discrimination could be reversed. This is to say that some qualified men might be denied a job while some unqualified women would be given one. Nevertheless, a quota system would break down some barriers between the men and the women. With the help of this practice, the sexism in the workplace will disappear gradually.

To sum up, from what I have mentioned above, it is not difficult to get the conclusion that the

government should reserve a percentage of these jobs for females.

考官评分：7

译文：

如今，大多数社会中的高收入、有权力，并且需要很多责任感的工作被男人占据。我认为政府应该为女性提供一定的从事这些工作的比例。

首先，雇佣歧视的问题来源于社会习俗。大多数女孩在小时候不被鼓励去追求政治工作、商业成就或者是专业知识。另一方面，男孩们被告知做这些事，结果男人掌握了高等级的工作，但是这并不意味着他们擅长于他们所做的。如果政府对于雇佣女人做高等工作发出一个号召，比如在政府部门工作，那时也许女人将会被鼓励而对她们的生活计划更加有雄心。

此外，为女性立法制定一定比例的高层次工作会打击工作性别潜规则。比如，如果一个男人和一个女人都适合一个公司的管理职位，并且都有相同的品质，工作经验和背景，谁会得到工作是没有悬念的。即使这个男的的品质和工作经验不如那个女的，这个男的还是会得到这个工作，因为他的性别。因此，政府应该对高层次工作规定一个确切的比例，来确保一些受高等教育的女性被雇佣。

另一方面，对于女性的一定份额的制度还有很多争论。的确不公平和歧视可能会反过来加在男性身上，也就是说，一些有能力的男性或许会被拒绝从事某个工作，然而没有能力的女性会被给予这个工作。不过，一定份额的制度将会瓦解男人和女人之间的障碍。通过这个举措，工作场合的性别问题会逐渐消失。

总之，通过我上文所提的，不难得出结论：政府应该为女性保留这类工作的（性别）一定比例。

QQ： 2029808

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现在大部分高级职业工作是男人在做，政府应该鼓励提供一定比例的这类工作给女性吗？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段先写了1句话作背景，然后直接提出自己的观点：政府应该鼓励提供一定比例的工作给女性。中间写了三个理由段。最后一段，重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了比较多的模板式句型，但也没超过100字。而且，其他非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. Now, most of the jobs in society that are high-paying, powerful, and demand a lot of responsibility are held by men.

使用句型：定语从句

2. If the government set a quota for hiring women to do high level work, such as working in the government itself, then perhaps women would be more inspired to be ambitious in their

life plans.
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. For instance, if a man and a woman both compete for a managerial position of a company, and both are equally qualified and have the same experience and background, there is little doubt who would get the job.
使用句型：并列谓语、条件状语从句

6. 运动员娱乐人士的高薪

Topic:

In some countries, sports and entertainment personalities earn higher salaries than professionals like doctors, nurses and teachers. Why do you think this happens in some societies and do you consider it is good or bad?

Sample Answer:

Nowadays, sports and entertainment personalities have increasingly higher value than professional workers. As society progresses, consumers will place higher value on leisure and fitness, and they spend more money on entertainment and sports, which is the major reason for those people to enjoy higher salary and more popularity. In addition, the media and advertising industry give them great publicity to bring them even higher value. However, in my opinion, the escalation of the high value on sports and entertainment personalities is not a good development.

Some professional workers actually create more value than the sports and entertaining personalities. The teachers will educate many individuals; perhaps through their influence, some students may change the destiny of mankind. The doctors will save the lives of hundreds of people. A physicist will gain a better understanding of the nature of reality, and perhaps contribute to the advancement of technology in order to make life better for all the humanity. However, those professional workers might receive only 1/10, or 1/100 of the money that sports or entertaining personalities obtained and they attract only slight attention from people.

If professional workers achieve higher value than sports and entertaining personalities, it will motivate young people into making science a career choice and drive human knowledge to new heights. Sports and entertaining programs, on the other hand, are quite inadequate for people who want to meditate and look for deeper meanings of life.

The destiny of our children and ourselves is a concern that requires foresight. There is something lacking in our culture. It is time that we value more of the professional workers for the

well-being of the society.

考官评分：7

译文：

如今，体育和娱乐人士比起专业工作者有着越来越高的价值。随着社会的进步，消费者很看重休闲和健康，他们在娱乐和体育上花费更多的钱，这也是那些人享有高工资和更高价值的主要原因。此外，媒体和广告业给予他们的极大关注也使他们的价值更高。然而，在我看来，对体育和娱乐界人士的过高重视不是一件好的事情。

事实上，一些专业工作者能比那些体育和娱乐人士创造更多价值。老师们能教育很多人；透过他们的影响，有些学生可能会改变人类的命运。医生可挽救数百人的生命。一个物理学家会对事物的特性有更好的理解，这可能有助于技术的进步，使人类生活得更加美好。然而，这些专业工作者可能只能得到体育或娱乐人物所获得的1/10或1/100的钱，而且只能稍微引起人们的注意。

如果专业工作者能比体育和娱乐人士获得更高的价值，它将鼓励年轻人把科学作为他们的职业选择并推动人类知识到达一个新的高度。从另一方面来讲，体育和娱乐节目，对那些想深入思考和寻找生命的深层意义的人们来说是很不够的。

我们的孩子和我们自己的命运需要远见。我们的文化缺少一些东西。为了社会的福祉，现在是我们更尊崇专业工作者们的时候了。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“在一些国家，体育和娱乐人士比起像医生、护士、老师这些专业工作者有着更高的收入，你认为原因是什么，这一现象好还是不好？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了四段。开头段介绍背景，提出自己的观点：对体育和娱乐界人士的过高重视不是一件好事情。中间写了两个理由段。最后一段，重申自己的观点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了较少的模板式句型。但是，其他非模板式句型较简单。

加分语句：

1. However, in my opinion, the escalation of the high value on sports and entertainment personalities is not a good development.

使用句型：插入语

2. A physicist will gain a better understanding of the nature of reality, and perhaps contribute to the advancement of technology in order to make life better for all the humanity.

使用句型：并列谓语

3. If professional workers achieve higher value than sports and entertaining personalities, it will motivate young people into making science a career choice and drive human knowledge to new heights.

使用句型：条件状语从句

7. 关注名人的意见

Topic:

When famous people such as actors, athletes and rock stars give their opinions, many people listen. Do you think we should pay attention to these opinions?

Sample Answer:

Famous people, such as athletes, actors, and other entertainers, are often interviewed by the press. They not only answer questions about their careers and personal lives, but also often give their opinions on issues of the day. The public tends to give more consideration to the views of the famous than it does to the opinions of more ordinary people. Should we give greater weight to these opinions? In my opinion, we should not, for the following reasons.

First, famous people are not necessarily well informed about the issues under discussion. While everyone has a right to express his opinion, a willingness to speak does not imply knowledge. Furthermore, a famous person may be an authority in his field, but that does not mean he is also an expert in others. For example, an actor who plays a doctor on TV is probably not a true authority on medical matters.

Second, a famous person may not be impartial. Rather, he may have financial or other motives for the opinions he espouses. This is particularly true when some type of product endorsement is involved. A good example of this would be an entertainer who proclaims the benefits of a certain product when he has, in fact, never even tried it.

Third, a reliance on the opinions of famous people may prevent us from thinking for ourselves. We should all develop the ability to evaluate facts and reach our own conclusions. While there is no harm in listening to the opinions of others, we must realize that our situations are often very different. What may be true or beneficial for one person, may not be so for another. This is especially true in the case of famous people who, due to their wealth and fame, live in circumstances that are very different from those of ordinary people.

To sum up, we would be better off learning to evaluate situations and reach our own conclusions than relying on the opinions of others, no matter how well-known. Listening to the views of other people is a good way to gather information and come to our own decisions. However, we should not accept the opinions of others blindly. Instead, we must consider their knowledge and motivation. Famous people have the power to draw attention to a certain mes-

sage that might not otherwise be heard, but we must still determine the validity of the message for ourselves.

考官评分：8

译文：

媒体常会采访像运动员、演员以及其他艺人这样的名人。这些名人不仅会回答有关他们的工作以及个人生活的问题，通常还会对时下的一些议题提出自己的看法。与一般人所提的意见相比，大众对名人的意见会进行更加认真地思考。我们是否应该比较重视名人的意见呢？就我的观点而言，大可不必如此，我的理由如下。

首先，名人不见得会对所讨论的议题有充分了解。尽管每个人都有表达意见的权利，但有表达的意愿不代表就具备了这方面的知识。此外，名人也许在他的专业领域是权威，但这不表示他在其他领域也是专家。举个例子，一个在电视上扮演医生的演员在医学领域内可能就不是真的权威。

第二，名人不见得会保持公正。相反，他可能会因为金钱或其他动机而拥护某种意见，这一点特别适用于对某种产品的支持。艺人可能从来没用过某种产品，却宣称使用之后好处很多，这就是一个很好的例子。

第三，依赖名人的意见可能会使我们无法独立思考。我们应该培养自己评估事实并得出结论的能力。虽然听取别人的意见没有什么坏处，但我们必须了解，每个人的情况通常都不尽相同。对某人而言是正确的或有利的，不见得就适用于其他人，这点在名人的身上尤其贴切。因为他们拥有一般人所没有的财富与名声，其生活环境更是和一般人大不相同。

总之，我们最好学会如何评估情况并得出自己的结论，而不是只依赖别人的意见，不论那个人多有名。听取别人的意见是获取信息并做出决定的一个很好的方法，但我们不应该盲目地接受别人的意见。相反，我们必须考虑他们的知识与动机。名人有能力可以吸引人们注意原本不会被注意的信息，但我们仍必须自己判断这些信息是否正确。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“当像演员、运动员、摇滚明星这类名人提出自己的看法，很多人都会听。你认为我们是否应该注意这些看法？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段介绍了背景，并提出自己的观点：大可不必注意这些看法。中间写了三个理由段。最后一段，重申自己的观点，并提出建议、发出号召，是本文一大加分点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了少量的模板式句型。而且，其他非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. We should all develop the ability to evaluate facts and reach our own conclusions.

使用句型：并列谓语

2. This is especially true in the case of famous people who, due to their wealth and fame, live in circumstances that are very different from those of ordinary people.

使用句型：定语从句

3. Listening to the views of other people is a good way to gather information and come to our own decisions.

使用句型：动名词短语作主语

8. 不同职业享有相同假期

Topic:

The length of the holiday that an employee receives per-year varies from job to job. Do you think people should have the same amount of holidays regardless of their occupations? Give reasons for your answer.

Sample Answer:

Nowadays, people are enjoying more and longer holidays and some people advocate that people should have the same length of holiday regardless of their occupations. They hold that it is unfair for people not to rest for the same length of time even though they have worked as hard. They even regard this as a human rights issue, just like women's right to vote. But taking into account the characteristics of different professions, we may examine this issue from another angle.

As we know, jobs vary from one another in their labor intensity, so that people in different occupations may have a different kind and amount of leisure time to refresh themselves. For example, blue-collar workers may work longer hours and physically tired, while white-collar workers such as doctors and teachers are more mentally stressed. Therefore they can not work continuously as long as those physical labor workers. Generally speaking, it needs more time to pull through the mental weariness than physical tiredness.

Secondly, different tasks and duties are required for different professions, which results in the varieties of holiday periods for people in different walks of life. Some employees cannot have their legal holidays and even have to work overtime, such as policemen, construction workers and people in the service line. This kind of professions just can't be interrupted for a moment; otherwise the society will be in a mess. Even for some people in the same occupations, they can not have the same holidays entitled to them due to many factors out of human control, such as special assignments, and health conditions etc., then not to say people in different fields.

Thirdly, with the development of science and technology, the ways people work are gradually changing. Computer experts make their programs, doctors give patients diagnosis and tutors give students instructions at home through optical-fabric cable connections, which saves them much time. Consequently, it may be quite natural for these people to have more leisure than their colleagues who still have to take buses to go to work. In another word, the way people work is not fixed so that they need different holiday phases.

All the above suggest that we can not come to the simple conclusion that the different length of holiday time indicates unfairness. We may discover that it is neither possible nor reasonable to apply this belief to practice.

考官评分：8

译文：

如今，人们正享受着更多和较长的假期。一些人主张不论其职业，每个人都应该享有同样长度的假期。他们认为对于那些即使努力工作也不能享有相同的休息时间的人来说是不公平的。他们甚至认为这是一个和妇女投票权很类似的人权问题。但是，考虑到不同职业的特点，我们应从另一个角度研究这个问题。

众所周知，不同职位的人们其劳动强度是不同的，这使得人们在不同的职业下可以拥有不同种类和时间的休假来调整自己。例如，蓝领们可能长时间工作并且身体疲劳，而白领们如医生和教师则承受较多的心理压力。因此，他们不能和那些体力劳动者们一样长时间的工作。一般来说，调整心理疲劳比起调整身体疲劳所需的时间更多。

其次，不同的职业有不同的工作职责，从而导致了不同行业的人们拥有不同的假期。有些人不能拥有法定节假日甚至超时工作，如警察、建筑工人和服务行业的员工。这些职业是不能被中断的，否则社会将变得混乱。甚至有些在相同职业的人们，由于人为因素的影响他们不能享有相同的假期，如特殊任务和医疗卫生等，更何况是不同领域的员工呢。

第三，随着科学技术的进步，人们的工作方式也在逐渐变化。电脑专家编写电脑程序，医生给病人诊断和导师给学生们留作业都可以在家里通过光纤上网来完成的，这大大节省了他们的时间。因此，很自然这些人比那些仍然坐汽车去上班的同事们有更多的休闲时间。换句话说，由于人们的工作方式不固定，他们需要的假期也不同。

综上所述，我们不能根据假期长度不同来简单给出结论说这件事情就是不公平的。我们会发现把这个观点运用到实践是既不可能实现也不合理的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“各种工作职员每年假期的长度是完全不同的，你认为人们不论什么工作都应该享受同样多的假期吗？请给出你的理由。”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文

使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段1句话背景＋介绍对方观点及其理由，并提出自己的观点：考虑到不同职业的特点，假期也不可能一样。中间写了三个理由段，分别从劳动强度、工作职责和工作方式三方面论述。最后一段，重申自己的观点，并反驳对方观点的不合理性，是一个加分点。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了比较少的模板式句型。而且，其他非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. They hold that it is unfair for people not to rest for the same length of time even though they have worked as hard.
使用句型：宾语从句
2. Secondly, different tasks and duties are required for different professions, which results in the varieties of holiday periods for people in different walks of life.
使用句型：被动句
3. Consequently, it may be quite natural for these people to have more leisure than their colleagues who still have to take buses to go to work.
使用句型：定语从句

9. 大学生挣钱多

Topic:

A great number of people think that those with university education should get higher pay than those without, for they believe that the former have sweated and sacrificed more. To what extent do you agree with this point of view?

Sample Answer:

Many people believe that those who have received higher education should earn far more than those who have not, because the former have exerted more efforts than the latter. Personally I do not agree with this opinion for the following reasons.

In the first place, one's individual income does not wholly reflect the extent to which one's self-value and social value are realized. A person who has received higher education may offer more social value than one who has not. Economists and merchants may serve as perfect examples to verify this point. Both are engaged in the economic sphere.

Nevertheless, the former might create more economic returns for society, while the latter might bring himself more economic profits. Although the economist may not be as wealthy as the merchant, his work is more meaningful to the society he lives in.

In the second place, some people who have admirable capabilities have not had the opportunity to receive higher education. Then, after years of exertions and hard struggle, they secure a proper place for themselves in society and realize their own self-value. Such people have received no college education. However, they deserve what they have earned.

All in all, it is ridiculous to rack one's brains about who, a man with a higher education or another one without it, should earn more money than the other. One's earnings cannot be solely determined by his or her educational background. We should observe what kind of effort a person has made and decide how we are to define "personal income" before finally judging who should earn more.

考官评分：8

译文：

许多人相信获得良好教育的人能比没有获得良好教育的人赚到更多的钱，因为前者比后者付出更多的努力。就个人而言，我不同意这个观点，有以下几个理由。

首先，个人收入并不能完全反映一个人的自身价值和社会价值。一个获得良好教育的人也许比没有获得良好教育的人能贡献更多的社会价值。经济学家和商人作为例子就可以很好地证明这一点。两者都是从事于经济领域。

然而，当前者给社会创造了更多经济价值的同时，后者则是给自己带来了更多的经济效益。虽然经济学家可能不会像商人一样富有，但是他的工作对于他生活的这个社会来说却是更有意义的。

其次，一些人拥有令人称赞的资质却没有机会去接受更好的教育。然后，经过一些年的努力和艰苦的奋斗，他们在社会上为自己找到了一个合适的领域并且实现了自我价值。这些人没有接受大学教育，但是，他们获得了他们应该得到的。

总而言之，绞尽脑汁去关心到底是接受了高等教育的人还是没接受高等教育的人能赚得更多的钱是很荒谬的。一个人的收入并不只是他的教育背景就可以决定的。在判断谁赚得多之前，我们更应该关注一个人所付出的努力，以及如何定义"个人收入"的概念。

范文点评：

题目的意思是"许多人认为接受过大学教育的人应该比没有接受过大学教育的人得到更高的报酬，因为他们相信前者付出的更多。你同意这种看法吗？"这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段介绍对方观点，并提出自己的观点：不同意"获得良好教育的人能比没有获得良好教育的人赚到更多的钱"这一观点。中间写了三个理由段。最后一段，重申自己的观点，总结理由并提出建议。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，全篇文章使用了比较少的模板式句型。而且，

其他非模板式句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. Many people believe that those who have received higher education should earn far more than those who have not, because the former have exerted more efforts than the latter.
使用句型：宾语从句、原因状语从句
2. A person who has received higher education may offer more social value than one who has not.
使用句型：定语从句
3. Then, after years of exertions and hard struggle, they secure a proper place for themselves in society and realize their own self-value.
使用句型：并列谓语

第十大类：社会问题

1. 如何对待罪犯？

Topic:

Should criminals be sent to prison or should they do something else as a punishment? Explain your opinion and give your reasons.

Sample Answer:

In recent years, the record of crime rate has been constantly renewed. Some people are of the opinion that the criminals should be sent into prison. On the other hand, towards the same issue, many others insist that the law offenders should be punished to do something for the public. From my own perspective, I am completely for the former point of view. My arguments for this point are listed as follows.

First of all, it can ensure a safe and comfortable living environment to the law-abiding citizens. For criminals like thieves, robbers, rapists or even murderers, it is improper or even dangerous to let them out of jails, because they still pose threat to our society. Just as an old saying goes, "Mercy to the criminal may be cruelty to the people."

Another reason why I advocate the attitude is that the imprisonment of criminals not only punishes the criminals but also deters the potential criminals. It will make would-be criminals think twice before they commit a crime. Researches reveal that there is a direct link between the implementation of imprisoning criminals and the decline of crime rate. Without the practice, the world would be in great chaos and full of blood and violence.

Some people may say that the practice lays a heavy financial burden on the government. In fact, if the police want the behaviour of the criminals to be under control, they have to spend more money and time in supervising the criminals after they are set free. Furthermore, once the criminals commit crimes again, it will take the police much trouble to catch them. In addition, the loss and the damage to the victims will be irreparable.

From what has been discussed above, I think the correct attitude is that criminals should be imprisoned in jails and receive compulsory reclaim.

考官评分：7

译文：

近年来，犯罪率屡创新高。一些人认为应该将罪犯送到监狱。另一方面，对于同样问题，另外一些人认为那些违法者应该为公众多做些事情作为惩罚。在我看来，我完全同意前面的观点。我的观点如下。

首先，这可以为守法者营造一个安全舒适的环境。像小偷、抢劫犯、强奸犯甚至杀人犯，释放他们是不合理甚至非常危险的，因为他们仍然是社会的威胁。就像俗话说的，“对罪犯的仁慈就是对百姓的残忍。”

我持有这个看法的另一个原因是对罪犯的关押不仅是对罪犯的惩罚，还是对潜在犯罪的一种威慑。这可以让想要犯罪的人在犯罪之前再三考虑。研究表明，对罪犯的关押和犯罪率的降低之间有着直接的联系。如果不这么做，世界将会一片混乱，充满了血腥与暴力。

有人会说这种做法给政府施加了沉重的财政负担。事实上，如果警察想让犯罪行为得到控制，就必须投入更多金钱对已经释放的罪犯进行监督。而且，一旦罪犯重新犯罪，就必将会给警察的抓捕带来很大困难。另外，对于受害者的伤害是无法弥补的。

综上所述，我认为正确的态度是：罪犯应该关在监狱中接受强制的改造。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“罪犯应该被关进监狱还是应该被惩罚于一些别的事情？说明你的观点并给出理由。”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文采用一边倒结构，总共写了五段。开头用两句介绍背景及双方观点，然后提出自己的观点：应当送罪犯去监狱。中间写了三个理由段。其中第三个理由段驳斥对方对自己的攻击，论述了其实把罪犯送入监狱的成本要低于对已经释放罪犯进行监管的成本。最后一段用一句话重申自己的观点：罪犯应该关进监狱。本文结构合理，论证充分。在语言上使用了一些模板句型，但没有超过50字，而且其他非模板句型使用也非常好，词汇运用丰富恰当。

加分语句：

1. Just as an old saying goes, Mercy to the criminal may be cruelty to the people.
使用句型：直接引用谚语

2. Another reason why I advocate the attitude is that the imprisonment of criminals not only punishes the criminals but also deters the potential criminals.
使用句型：定语从句、表语从句

3. In fact, if the police want the behaviour of the criminals to be under control, they have to spend more money and time in supervising the criminals after they are set free.
使用句型：条件状语从句、被动句

2. 城市和乡村

Topic:

Some people prefer to live in the countryside. Others prefer to live in a big city. Which place would you prefer to live in?

Sample Answer:

An increasing number of people are pouring into the city and looking for a nest there. Some people hold the opinion that we should live in the countryside. However, some others strongly argue that city is a better place for us to live in. It is quite natural that people from different backgrounds may have divergent attitudes towards it.

Those people who strongly believe that living in a big city has several benefits have cogent reasons for it. To begin with, there are more job opportunities readily available in big cities than in the countryside. Furthermore, not merely there are more job positions in big cities, the pay is more decent. Besides, children are supposed to be able to receive an education with a higher quality compared with their counterparts who live in the countryside. For most families, children's education is always put first. More important, shopping, a necessary activity in everyday life is more convenient in the city than in the country. Urban citizens can buy what they want at any time of a day.

However, there are a large number of people who hold a different view concerning this case. They believe that living in the countryside also has some advantages. First of all, people who live in the countryside often have a much comfortable life style. Most of them are immune from the suffering of high work stress. In addition, although the average pay is much less than that of big cities, the price of daily necessities, such as vegetables or meat, is usually more inexpensive. Therefore, the cheap life in the country appeals to many city-dwellers. What is more, instead of suffering loneliness which is prevalent in big cities, children might grow up healthier because of harmonious relationship among residents in the countryside. A country upbringing allows children to experience a more natural environment without all the distractions of entertainment places in the city.

Both sides make sense. Therefore it is really hard for me to draw a definite conclusion. To my mind, the countryside is a better place for people to live in. Country life is featured in the fresh air, the peaceful night, and the friendly people. Wherever the city may be, the life there is much more expensive than in the countryside. Furthermore, without all the dangers and distractions of city life, they will grow up healthier and better grounded in the moral values of

their culture.

考官评分：7

译文：

越来越多的人涌入城市，在那里寻找安身之处。有些人认为我们应该居住在乡村。然而，另外一些人强烈地认为城市是更适合我们居住的地方。来自不同背景的人对于这个问题有着不同的态度，这是很自然的。

强烈主张居住在大城市有很多好处的人有充分的理由。首先，大城市比乡村有更多现成的工作机会。此外，在大城市不仅有更多的工作职位，而且收入也更体面。其次，大城市的孩子有望能够比居住在乡下的孩子受到更高质量的教育。对于大多数的家庭来说，孩子的教育永远是第一位的。最重要的是，购物作为日常生活必要的活动在城市中就更为便利了。都市的人可以在一天的任何时间购买想要的东西。

然而，对于这个问题，很多人持有不同的看法。他们认为，生活在乡下也有一些好处。首先，生活在乡下的人经常过着一种很舒服的生活。他们当中的绝大多数人无需承受高强度的工作压力。而且，尽管平均收入比大城市少很多，但日常必需品如蔬菜和肉的价格通常会更便宜。所以，便宜的生活方式吸引着很多都市人。再者，与大城市中人们普遍承受着孤独不同，乡下的人们之间相处和谐，因此儿童能够更健康地成长。在乡下长大，能够让孩子体验更自然的环境，而不会因都市里各种娱乐场所而分心。

双方的观点都有道理，因此很难得出一个明确的结论。在我看来，乡村更适合人们居住。因为乡村生活意味着清新的空气、宁静的夜晚以及友善的乡亲。无论哪个城市，生活费用都要比农村高。而且，没有都市的各种危险和令人分心的事物，孩子们可以更健康地长大，并且在他们的文化道德价值观方面奠定更好的基础。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有人喜欢住在乡下，也有人偏爱住在大城市。你更喜欢住在哪里？”这是典型的辩论型题目。作者采用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段用四句话介绍了背景及双方观点。接下来的两段分别说明双方观点，先用一段用三个理由说明居住在大城市的好处，然后又用三个理由说明了居住在乡下的优点。基本每个理由都有一到两句支持句，论证充分。最后一段说明自己的观点：认为乡村更适宜居住，改写了上段中的理由句，还提到了乡村环境对孩子文化道德价值方面的好处。语言上使用了较多的模板句型，但没有超过100字，其他句型和词汇的使用也很准确和多样化。

加分语句：

1. More important, shopping, a necessary activity in everyday life is more convenient in the city than in the country.
使用句型：同位语

2. In addition, although the average pay is much less than that of big cities, the price of daily necessities, such as vegetables or meat, is usually more inexpensive.
使用句型：让步状语从句、插入语
3. However, there are a large number of people who hold a different view concerning this case.
使用句型：定语从句、分词短语作后置定语

3. 警察佩带枪支

Topic:

Unlike other countries, the police in the UK do not carry guns. Some think this leaves citizens unprotected, while others consider it reduces the overall level of violence in society. Give reasons for both sides of this argument and state your own opinion.

Sample Answer:

As opposed to the extensive use of weapons in the US, people in the UK, even the police are not allowed to take guns. Some people argue that it may trigger off insecurity of city dwellers, whereas others assert that it can eliminate the whole violence in the society. Hereby, I would like to discuss both perspectives in the following paragraphs.

Some people believe that the absence of carrying guns is disadvantageous in many aspects in any nations. It has been a trend that the violence is increasing in various parts of the world. More and more criminals these days carry guns and other dangerous weapons, but our police force only have pepper spray and batons for protection (as well as bullet proof vests). This is not enough, not enough of a deterrent, not enough in today's society. If the police have proper equipment, i.e. carrying a gun, they would hopefully not lose their lives and the residents will feel safer and better protected.

Others, however, hold the opinion that the police should not be allowed to carry guns. There have been plenty of cases that some robbers or thieves who commit crime but do not deserve death were shot down by police. Further more, some unqualified and irresponsible policemen may hurt some innocent citizens even to death when they are pursuing some culprits. Additionally, guns of police may often be lost and will touch off an even worse situation. And thus, it will reduce the overall violence in our society by not allowing guns to the police.

In conclusion, both opponents and proponents of such a practice have their respective reasons and justifications. However, as a person always expecting a peaceful life, I personally agree with the latter view. If the guns and some of other weapons would be totally restricted in the

modern globe, the serious phenomenon of violence and other relevant behaviors would vanish. Hence, it is my sincere wish that governments of other countries would follow the example of the UK to avoid the whole violence in the world.

考官评分：8

译文：

与美国广泛使用武器不同，在英国，市民甚至是警察都不允许带抢。一些人认为，这将引起城市居民的不安全感，而另一些人声称，这将消除整个社会的暴力。因此，我将在下面两段讨论这两个方面。

一些人认为，在任何一个国家，警察不带枪在很多方面都是不利的。在世界的每一个角落，暴力上升是一个趋势。当今社会，越来越多的犯罪分子带枪或其他危险武器。但是我们的警察却只有胡椒粉喷雾剂和警棍（以及防弹衣）作为防护。这是不够的，没有威摄力，在我们这个社会中是不够的。如果警察有相应的配备，如带一只枪，他们就有望不会牺牲，市民也会感到安全，能够被很好地保护。

然而，另一些人坚持认为警察不应该带枪。有太多的例子，一些强盗或小偷犯了罪，但罪不致死，结果却被警察枪毙。而且，一些不够格或不负责任的警察在追捕犯人的过程中可能会伤害无辜的人，甚至导致死亡。此外，警察的枪经常丢失，这将引发更严重的后果。因此，不允许警察带枪将会减少社会上的暴力。

总之，反对或支持警察带枪的人都有他们的原因和理由。然而，作为一个一直企盼和平生活的人，我个人同意反对警察带枪者的观点。如果枪支和一些其他的武器在当今全球被彻底限制，严重的暴力现象和其他的一些相关行为将会消失。因此，我衷心希望其他国家的政府以英国为榜样，在整个世界避免暴力。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“英国的警察不像其他一些国家可以带枪。一些人认为这样会让公民缺乏保护，而另一些人认为这样减少了社会上过度的暴力。给出双方的理由并且陈述自己的观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目。题目包含“both sides”，所以必须采用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段介绍了大致背景，并且陈述了双方观点。接下来的两段分别说明双方观点，先用一段说明警察佩戴枪支的好处以及不给警察配备枪支存在的潜在隐患，然后又用三个理由说明了警察佩戴枪支的缺点。每个理由段都论证充分。最后一段说明自己的观点：认为警察还是不要带枪的好，呼吁其他国家也避免让警察带枪。语言上灵活多变，虽然使用了模板句型，但没有超过100字，其他句型和词汇的使用也很准确和多样化。

加分语句：

1. If the police have proper equipment, i.e. carrying a gun, they would hopefully not lose their lives and the residents will feel safer and better protected.

使用句型：同位语、并列句

2. There have been plenty of cases that some robbers or thieves who commit crime but do not deserve death were shot down by police.

使用句型：定语从句

3. If the guns and some of other weapons would be totally restricted in the modern globe, the serious phenomenon of violence and other relevant behaviors would vanish.

使用句型：条件状语从句

4. 废除死刑

Topic:

Should capital punishment be abolished?

Sample Answer:

In recent years, an increasing number of people have begun to challenge against the existing practice of capital punishment. They argue that in a civilized and enlightened society, such a barbaric and cruel practice should be abolished. But, on the other side, there are also many people who strongly advocate the remaining of capital punishment, saying that the world would be in great chaos and full of blood and violence without death penalty. It is quite natural that people seldom reach a total agreement on such a long-running controversy.

Those people who approve of the practice of death penalty hold that it is the best deterrent to crime. It will always remind would-be criminals that crime does not pay so that they will think twice before they commit a crime. The decline of heinous crime has a direct correlation with the implementation of capital punishment. Secondly, it serves a just reward for the heartless and merciless malefactors while a great spiritual comfort to the victim's family. The third merit lies in that it is very economical to end the life of a person guilty of crimes for which even death is an insufficient punishment. The practice helps lessen the prison crowding and thus cuts down on government budget.

Towards the same issue, many others who advocate the abolition, however, argue that in a highly modernized world, it is inhuman and barbaric to take away one's life on any pretext. They believe in that life is precious and irreversible and that only God can take away one's life. Moreover, capital punishment can not scare off the criminals. Up to now, there is no evidence showing the direct correlation between the practice and the declining incidence of felony. We should offer the offender a chance to mend his/her way and take over a new life. The criminals can be safely locked up in prisons and receive education through labour.

Both sides of the argument have very strong feelings and sound reasons. After a thorough consideration, for my part, I am in favor of the former view that we should retain the time-honored catholicon to ensure a safe and comfortable living environment to all these law-abiding citizens. An old saying best expresses my attitude: "Mercy to the criminal may be cruelty to the people."

考官评分：8

译文：

最近几年，越来越多的人开始对死刑这种现行制度进行挑战。他们表明在一个文明和民主的社会，如此一种野蛮残酷的行为应该被制止。不过，相反，也有很大部分的人强烈提倡保持死刑制度，在没有死刑的情况下，世界会陷入混乱并且充满血腥和暴力。很自然的，在这长期的论战中，人们很少能达到一致的协议。

那些支持死刑的人认为这是对犯罪最好的威慑。这总会提醒那些要成为罪犯的人，犯罪无利可图，所以在实施犯罪前应该三思而后行。执行死刑直接导致重罪犯罪率的减少。第二，这是那些无情残暴的歹徒应得的惩罚，也是给受害者的家庭精神上极大的安慰。第三个优点就是它是一种非常经济的方式去终结一个有罪的人，甚至有些人死亡对于他们的惩罚都不足够。这种方式也帮助缓解了监狱的拥挤并且减少了政府的预算。

关于同样的问题，其余许多提倡废除（死刑）的人，无论如何，坚决主张在这个非常现代化的世界，无论以什么借口夺走一个人的生命，死刑都是没人性和残酷的。他们信仰生命是宝贵而且不可逆转的，只有上帝才能剥夺人的生命。此外，死刑也并不能吓跑罪犯，到目前为止，没有证据可以证明采取死刑和减少重罪犯罪率两者之间有必然的联系。我们应该给罪犯一个机会去改善自己的行为并引导他们过上新的生活。罪犯能安全地被关押在监狱中并在劳动中接受教育。

辩论的双方都持有非常强烈的感情和有判断力的理由。通过全面的考虑，对于我而言，我支持前者的观点，即保留这个历史悠久的万灵药来确保给我们所有的这些守法的公民一个安全舒适的生活环境。一句古话能很好地阐述我的态度："对罪犯的仁慈，就是对人民的残忍。"

范文点评：

题目的意思是"是否应该废除死刑？"这是典型的辩论型题目。作者采用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段介绍了大致背景以及双方观点。接下来的两段分别说明双方观点，第一个理由段用三个理由说明死刑的好处，第二个理由段说明了死刑的缺点并提出了取代死刑的方法，每个理由都有支持句，论证充分。最后一段说明自己的观点：认为还是应该对罪犯严厉一些——即不可废除死刑。语言虽然使用了一些模板句型，但不是很多，且正确灵活运用了其他加分句型。

加分语句：

1. The practice helps lessen the prison crowding and thus cuts down on government budget.
使用句型：并列谓语
2. An old saying best expresses my attitude: "Mercy to the criminal may be cruelty to the people."
使用句型：引用谚语

5. 年轻女性犯罪

Topic:

The rate of young women crimes is rising in the current society. What are the causes and how to solve it?

Sample Answer:

Juvenile delinquency is a very serious problem confronting us in modern society. At the same time, the rate of young women crimes spearheads very fast. Some sociologists and educationists show great concern about this problem. In this essay, I will find out the causes for this issue and explore some possible solutions.

First of all, the rapid development of society and the changes of people's value of the world account mainly for the issue. In the old days, women were confined to housework and baby-sitting, which barricaded women's steps. Now, with the eye-catching development of economy, many young women go out to find a job, which renders them more opportunities to contact the outside world. As a consequence, young women are apt to be influenced by the malfeasance in the society.

Secondly, the rise of criminal rate attributes to the lack of education of women. The prosperity and luxury in some metropolises are very attractive to some young women. Some of them leave the countryside in the hope that they can make a good fortune in the cities, where they often find themselves disappointed for lack of good education or skills. Therefore, some of them fell despaired and embark on the criminal road.

The last factor is the over-description of violence on the media. TV is the most powerful medium, which transforms abundant information around the world. However, some programs are full of violence description, sexual alluring and bloody contents, which are easy to make young women astray.

In order to solve the problem, people think up various solutions. From my point of view, I think the following are worth mentioning. On the one hand, the government should pay more attention to the problem and issue relevant laws to crack down young women crimes. Meanwhile, we should strengthen education and raise the quality of people, helping them set up a correct outlook of the world. Only when the government and the society join hands in solving the problem, will the rate of young women crimes fall down.

考官评分：8

译文：

青少年犯罪是现代社会面临的一个严重问题。与此同时，青年女性的犯罪率快速上升。一些社会学家和教育学家非常关注这个问题。在这篇文章中，我将找出引起这个问题的原因并探讨一些合适的解决办法。

首先，社会的快速发展及人们世界观的变化是引起该问题的主要原因。以前，妇女被限制在家务活和看护孩子上，这些都阻碍了妇女接触外面社会的步伐。而现在，随着经济得到引人注目的发展，许多年轻女性都出去找工作，这就为她们提供更多机会接触外部世界。而结果也使她们易于受到社会中不法行为的影响。

第二，女性所受教育的不足造成了犯罪率的上升。对于许多女性来说，大都市的繁荣和奢华是非常具有吸引力的。她们中的一些人离开农村，梦想着能够在城市中赚大钱。而现实往往是她们经常由于自身缺乏良好的教育和技能而沮丧失望。因此，一些人就丧失了信心而走上了犯罪的道路。

最后一个原因就是媒体中对暴力的过多描述。电视是最具影响力的传播媒介，它可以传播来自世界各地的丰富信息。然而，一些电视节目中充斥着暴力场面、色情诱惑和血腥内容，这些都有可能使年轻女性误入歧途。

为了解决这个问题，人们想出了各种各样的办法。就我个人而言，我认为以下方法还是值得一提的。一方面，政府应该更多关注女性犯罪问题并出台相关法律予以惩治。同时，我们应该加强对女性的教育，提高女性的道德品质，帮助她们树立正确的世界观。在这个问题的解决上，只有政府与社会携起手才能使年轻女性的犯罪率降低。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“当今社会女性的犯罪率正在增加，这是什么原因并且有什么解决方法？”这是典型的解释型题目。作者写了五段。开头段介绍了女性犯罪率升高的背景，引起下文。然后作者用三个理由段分别阐述了造成这一现象的原因：社会的发展、女性教育背景的劣势、媒体中充斥的暴力。最后一段提出了两点建议：增加关注加强法制以及加强女性的教育。语言上使用了很少的模板句型，没有超过30字，句型多变。

加分语句：

1. In the old days, women were confined to housework and baby-sitting, which barricaded women's steps.
使用句型：非限制性定语从句

2. Some of them leave the countryside in the hope that they can make a good fortune in the cities, where they often find themselves disappointed for lack of good education or skills.
使用句型：非限制性定语从句

3. Only when the government and the society join hands in solving the problem, will the rate of young women crimes fall down.
使用句型：倒装句

6. 青少年犯罪

Topic:

Juvenile delinquency is increasingly common. Discuss the reasons and make some suggestions.

Sample Answer:

Pistols shooting, gun flashes, people screaming hysterically and running in panic, confusion everywhere. This was not a scene from a Hollywood movie, but a recent shooting incident at an American school. The most appalling thing was that the emotionless and brutal killer was a teenager boy. This is a typical example of the increasingly disturbing panorama of juvenile crimes plaguing our society.

QQ： 2029808

The social and economic factors underlying youth crime are complex. First of all, parents should be responsible for the actions of their children, including illegal actions. Some parents have spoiled their kids by attempting to satisfy their each and every desire, reasonable or unreasonable, so that these children have grown up greedy and selfish. This could be the root of many crimes like burglary. In addition, other parents have had a negative influence on their kids by setting bad examples. If a mother or father uses violence to settle disputes, their children will probably do the same in similar situation.

Copycat violence may also be a significant cause of juvenile delinquency, and one of the reasons for this is the influence of the media, especially violence on TV. When children see a lot of violence, it produces more aggressive behaviour and boosts their insensitivity to the pain of others. This, in turn, might make them resort to brutal and despicable acts, like murder or assault, when arguments happen.

What can be done to reverse the trend of delinquency? One of the solutions might be to launch a series of family programs to encourage better parenting skills. Our citizens should perhaps also lobby our government to introduce regulations in attempt to remove violence from our TV screens. What is certain is that we must act quickly to bring this alarming social problem under control.

考官评分：8

译文：

手枪扣响，火光闪过，人们发出歇斯底里的尖叫，惊慌逃跑，到处是一片混乱。这不是好莱坞大片中的情形，而是最近在美国的一所中学里发生的枪击事件。最令人震惊的是，残忍无情的杀人犯居然是一个十几岁的孩子。这是困扰着我们社会的青少年犯罪所造成的日益混乱的场景中的一幕。

青少年犯罪的社会和经济因素比较复杂。首先是家长应该对孩子的行为负责（包括那些违法行为）。一些家长溺爱他们的孩子，试图满足孩子们的一切要求，而不论这个要求是否合理。这样的溺爱容易使孩子在长大之后变得贪婪而且自私。这是入室行窃这类犯罪的根本原因。此外，还有一些家长的不良榜样给孩子带来了负面影响。如果父母喜欢用武力来解决问题，孩子们就会仿效他们。

模仿暴力镜头是青少年犯罪的又一原因。而这往往是受媒体特别是暴力电视剧的影响。如果孩子们看暴力镜头太多，就会使用侵犯性行为而不考虑他人的感受。侵犯性使得孩子们在产生争执时会诉诸武力，也会采取一些卑劣的行为（如谋杀或者抢劫）。

如何才能够扭转青少年犯罪率上升这一趋势呢？解决办法之一就是推行大规模的家庭运动，使孩子的父母掌握更好的教育子女的技巧。建议政府多制订法规以减少电视中的暴力镜头。可以肯定的是，我们必须尽快采取措施控制这种社会问题。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现在青少年犯罪越来越普遍，阐述原因并提出解决办法。”这是典型的解释型题目。作者写了四段。开头新颖，举了一个例子，作为现状的代表，据此引起下文。然后作者用两个理由段分别阐述了造成这一现象的原因：包括家长的溺爱或者家长本身的负面榜样作用或者家庭暴力等，作者同时指出媒体上充斥的暴力镜头也会诱使孩子做出侵犯性行为，造成严重的后果。最后一段提出了两点建议：增强对家庭教育的重视，以及政府出台法规减少电视中的暴力镜头。语言上，极少使用模板句型，用词准确。

加分语句：

1. This was not a scene from a Hollywood movie, but a recent shooting incident at an

American school.
使用句型：并列句
2. The most appalling thing was that the emotionless and brutal killer was a teenager boy.
使用句型：表语从句
3. If a mother or father uses violence to settle disputes, their children will probably do the same in similar situation.
使用句型：条件状语从句
4. What is certain is that we must act quickly to bring this alarming social problem under control.
使用句型：主语从句

7. 年轻人药品滥用

Topic:

People in all modern societies use drugs, but today's youth are experimenting with both legal and illegal drugs, and at an increasingly early age. Some sociologists claim that parents and other members of society often set a bad example. Discuss the causes and some effects of widespread drug use by young people in modern society. Make any recommendations you feel are necessary to help fight youth drug abuse.

Sample Answer:

Thanks to China's reform and opening-up policy, there has been earthshaking economic and social progress in the past two decades and people's living standard has improved, but at the same time it gives rise to a host of serious social problems like drug abuse, the causes of which may be inner and outer influence.

Some people become rich materially but spiritually barren and search for new excitement, and some start with ignorance and curiosity because they think drugs can ease stress and renew energy, which may be considered the inner causes of drug abuse. On the other hand, some young people like to follow the fashions and are easily influenced by their companions and cannot resist the temptation of taking up new things like drugs, and more importantly, they can get drugs through different channels, which may be the outer causes of drug abuse.

Today's youth are experimenting with drugs at an increasingly early age, which has been brought to public concern. The widespread drug abuse by young people has far-reaching adverse effects on the drug users, their families and even the society. The drug users themselves suffer from different symptoms and at last easily contract AIDS. Since taking drugs costs a huge sum of money, it brings bankruptcy to many families, and even those millionaires. As a

result, many families are broken down.

The following suggestions should be taken into consideration when the government is seeking solutions to youth drug abuse. First of all, the government should promote the public awareness of the great harm brought by drugs. We can invite some ex-drug-addicts to show the destructive power of drugs by using their own experience. Secondly, the government should strike hard against drug-trafficking and impose heavier penalty on drug-related crimes and drug smugglers.

考官评分：8

译文：

多亏改革开放的政策，在过去的二十年间，中国的经济、社会和人们的生活水平发生了翻天覆地的变化，但是同时也引起了许多严重的问题，比如吸毒，其原因可能是内部和外部因素的共同影响。

有些人变得很有钱但是精神空虚，所以去寻找新的刺激。一些人开始是因为无知和好奇而吸毒，他们觉得毒品能帮助他们缓解压力和恢复活力，这也许被认为是造成吸毒的内在原因。另一方面，一些年轻人喜欢追求潮流而且特别容易受到同伴的影响，不能抵御一些新事物的诱惑，就像毒品。而更重要的，他们能从不同渠道获得毒品，这也许是造成吸毒的外在原因。

现在年轻人尝试毒品的年龄越来越小，这给公众带来了更多的焦虑。年轻人广泛的吸毒给自己、他们的家庭甚至社会造成了更深远的影响。吸毒的人遭受着不同的症状，最后很容易感染上艾滋病。由于吸毒需要耗费巨大的资金，以至于很多家庭破产，即使是那些百万富翁。最后，很多家庭都破裂了。

当政府正在寻找解决年轻人吸毒方法的时候，以下的建议可以提供参考。首先，政府需要提升公众对于毒品危害的警觉意识。我们可以邀请一些戒了毒瘾的人用他们的亲身经历来给人们讲述毒品的破坏力。其次，政府需要加强打击毒品的流动并且对贩卖和走私毒品的人进行严厉惩罚。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“当代社会中药品是经常被人们使用的，但是现在的年轻人还在使用违禁药品，而且年龄趋向于年轻化。一些社会学家认为家长和其他社会成员经常起到负面的榜样作用。试讨论原因以及青年滥用药品的影响。并且提出可以改善这一现象的建议和意见”。这是典型的解释型题目。作者写了四段。开头介绍背景，提出问题，然后引起下文。然后作者用一个理由段阐述了造成这一现象内因和外因：内因有年轻人的无知以及他们容易受到诱惑的个性，外因则是较多的获得毒品的渠道。接着用一段说明这一现象的影响：包括对自己及家人社会带来的伤害，对家庭造成的经济负担。最后一段提出了两点建议：政府对公众进行宣传教育，以及政府应当增强对毒

品交易活动和毒贩的打击力度。语言上，虽然使用了一些模板句型，但没有超过50字，句型多样化，用词准确，论证充分全面。

加分语句：

1. On the other hand, some young people like to follow the fashions and are easily influenced by their companions and cannot resist the temptation of taking up new things like drugs, and more importantly, they can get drugs through different channels, which may be the outer causes of drug abuse.

使用句型：并列谓语、并列句、非限制性定语从句

2. Since taking drugs costs a huge sum of money, it brings bankruptcy to many families, and even those millionaires.

使用句型：原因状语从句

8. 安乐死该不该合法化?

Topic:

Should euthanasia be legalized?

Sample Answer:

In the last several decades, advances in medical technology have made it possible for people to enjoy longer life span than in the past. Yet when it comes to the desirability of extending the life of the terminally ill and the legalization of the practice of euthanasia, people from different backgrounds have very different opinions.

Some people, including some doctors, claim that the practice of euthanasia has merits. First of all, the quality of life is as important as life itself. It is meaningless to maintain the life of a terminally ill patient, which will only prolong his/her agony and sufferings. Secondly, euthanasia will bring emotional and financial release to the patient, the family and to society, thus saving money, and the unnecessary labour of doctors and nurses. Moreover, it is also a human's basic right to choose when, where, and how to die. In a sense, a mercy killing enables one to die with dignity and peace.

However, people rarely reach an absolute consensus on such a controversial issue. The opponents argue that the practice of mercy killing is just another kind of killing and killing is always wrong and a sin. No one is entitled to take away another human beings life—only God can. Life is precious and we all should respect it. Anyway, life under any circumstances is better than death. Besides there is always the chance that some cure may be discovered for the particular disease.

Undeniable, there are good points on both sides of the argument. But after careful consideration of the above reasons, I, personally, stand on the side of the advocates, because I firmly believe that the legalization of euthanasia will not only bring mental and physical release to the terminally ill, but also benefit the family and the whole society. The practice of euthanasia is a symbol of the advancement of civilization.

考官评分：8

译文：

最近几十年，医疗技术的进步使得人们比过去拥有更长的生命成为了可能。但当谈到延长绝症晚期病人的生命和实施安乐死的合法化时，不同背景的人有着非常不同的观点。

有些人（包括一些医生）声称实施安乐死有其优点。首先，生活质量与生命本身同等重要。挽留一个绝症晚期病人的生命是毫无意义的，这只会延长他或她的精神上和生理上的痛苦。第二，安乐死会给病人及其家庭和社会带来情感上和财政上的解脱，包括节省金钱和不必要的医生和护士的劳动力。再者，选择何时死、在哪死以及怎样死也是一个人基本的权利。在某种意义上，实施安乐死能让人死得平和、体面。

然而，人们在这样一个具有争议性的话题上很少能达到绝对一致。反对者争辩说实施安乐死只是用另外一种方式杀人，而杀人始终是错误的，是罪过。任何人都没有资格夺走另外一个人的生命——除了上帝。生命是珍贵的，我们都应该尊重生命。无论如何，好死不如赖活。而且总是存在机会能治好某些特殊的疾病。

不可否认，争论的双方都有能支持自己的理由，但当我对上述理由进行了详细地考虑之后，我个人还是站在倡导者的一方，因为我坚信安乐死的合法化不仅能够给绝症晚期病人带来精神上和生理上的解脱，而且对病人的家庭和整个社会也是有益处的。实施安乐死是文明进步的一种标志。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“安乐死是否应该合法化？”本题属于典型的辩论型题目。作者采用了对称式结构。开头段作者用两句话介绍了题目的背景，接着用两段介绍了双方的观点。一方认为：安乐死减轻了病人生理和心理的痛苦，减少了病人及其家庭情感和经济上的负担，而且选择何时何地死亡也是一个人的权利。另一方面，有人认为安乐死是另一种杀人方式，任何人都没有资格剥夺其他人生存的权利，而且总有治好某些疾病的可能。最后一段作者提出了自己的观点，认为安乐死应该合法，并且改写了第一个理由段中的理由。论证充分，恰当的使用了模板句型。

加分语句：

1. Some people, including some doctors, claim that the practice of euthanasia has merits.

使用句型：插入语

2. The opponents argue that the practice of mercy killing is just another kind of killing and killing is always wrong and a sin.

使用句型：宾语从句

3. Besides there is always the chance that some cure may be discovered for the particular disease.

使用句型：定语从句

9. 枪击闯入者

Topic:

A burglar was shot dead by the owner of the house being broken into. Do you think the owner's action was justified?

Sample Answer:

Ever since this incident was reported in the newspapers there has been much controversy about it. After weighing all the pros and cons, I find that I agree that the owner's action was justified. I support my point of view with three arguments: Self-defense, the sanctity of property and the need to deter criminals.

First, everyone has the right of self-defense. When a burglar breaks into somebody else's house he is potential threat to the lives of the people who live there. Therefore, the house owner has the right do defend himself and his family with any weapon he can lay his hands on. if that weapon happens to be a gun, the burglar only has himself to blame.

Second, it is a principle of law that private property is inviolable. A person's home is probably the most precious thing he has, and usually contains most of the things that the house owner considers valuable. He has the right to protect the things he has worked hard to accumulate, especially against a thief.

Third, there is far too much crime nowadays, and many people think that the courts are too lenient with burglars when they are caught. By shooting the burglar dead, the house owner did a great service for society. In fact, his action sent a warning to other burglars that if they break into other people's houses they are risking their lives.

All in all, I think that the house owner's action was a good one in three aspects. He benefited himself, by preventing the burglar harming him. He benefited the rule of law by asserting the right of a person to safeguard his own property. And, last but not least, he benefited society by

deterring would-be burglars.

考官评分：8

译文：

自从这件事在报纸上一报道就引起了很大的争议。经过权衡所有利弊，我觉得我坚信房屋主人的行为是正当的。我有三个理由支持我的观点：自卫、个人财产神圣不可侵犯和遏制犯罪。

首先，每个公民都有权利自卫。当窃贼闯入别人的房子，他就潜在的威胁了住在那里的人的生命安全。因此，房主有权用他手中的任何武器保卫自己和他的家人。如果手上拿的正好是一把枪，那么窃贼只能为自己的行为付出代价。

第二，根据法律原则私有财产是不可侵犯的。一个人最珍贵的财产可能就是他的房屋，通常房间里还有一些房主认为价值连城的物品。他有权保护其多年努力工作所积累的这些财产，特别是当窃贼进行偷盗时。

第三，现今窃贼频繁作案，很多人认为法院对被抓住的窃贼过于仁慈。开枪杀死窃贼，应当说，房主为社会做了很大贡献。事实上，他的行为还对其他窃贼起到警告作用。如果他们企图闯入他人家里就要冒着生命危险。

总之，从这三个方面来看，我认为房主的行为是正当的。这利于房主自己，防止被窃贼伤害。同时有利于捍卫法规，维护勒自身的生命和财产安全将，而且有利于社会的安定，阻止窃贼犯罪。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“窃贼被潜入房子的房主持枪打死，你认为房主的行为正确与否？”这是典型的辩论型题目。作者采用了一边倒结构，总共写了五段。开头段开门见山，提出自己的观点，即支持这种行为。然后用三个理由段分别论证自己的观点。第一个理由段说明公民拥有自卫权，第二段指出私有财产是不可侵犯的，第三段则说明房主开枪杀死窃贼也是为社会作出贡献，否则房主自身的生命也会受到威胁。三个理由段观点鲜明，每段都有三个左右的支持句，论证充分。最后一段，则重申观点，并且呼吁使这种行为合法化。语言上本文虽然采用了一些模板句型，但是也没有超过50字，运用了排比等加分句型。

加分语句：

1. When a burglar breaks into somebody else's house he is potential threat to the lives of the people who live there.
使用句型：时间状语从句
2. if that weapon happens to be a gun, the burglar only has himself to blame.
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. He benefited himself, by preventing the burglar harming him. He benefited the rule of law

by asserting the right of a person to safeguard his own property. And, hast but not least, he benefited society by deterring would-be burglars.
使用句型：排比句

10. 小城镇与大城市

Topic:

Some people prefer to live in a small town. Others prefer to live in a big city. Which place would you prefer to live in?

Sample Answer:

People seldom agree with each other, even in such trivial issues as preference between big cities and small towns. It's a little bit hasty to say that it is better to live in a big city than to live in a small town, or vice versa.

Living in a big city has several benefits. First, there are more job opportunities readily available in big cities than in a small town. Furthermore, the qualities of the position are much higher as well. In addition, the pay is more decent. Second, children are supposed to be able to receive an education with a higher quality compared with their counterparts who live in a small town. Finally, living in a big city has a superior overall living standard to that in a small town. There are more commodities and services in city markets and there are even much more television channels in big cities.

However, living in a small town also has some advantages. People who live in a small town often have a much comfortable life style. Most of them are immune from the suffering of high work stress. Although the average pay is much less than that of big cities, the price of daily necessities is usually more inexpensive. Instead of suffering loneliness which is prevalent in big cities, children might grow up more healthy because of harmonious relationship among residents in small town. They might have fewer channels in television, but they have more friends readily available to chat or entertain with.

According to my current situation, although I am longing for the cozy atmosphere and relationship among neighbors and friends which almost only exist in small towns, I have chosen to live in one of the biggest cities in my country Beijing, since I have found a pretty good job here, and decent pay. I think I would prefer living in a small town when I retire one day.

考官评分：8

译文：

人们之间存在不同见解，即使像喜欢大城市还是小乡镇这样微不足道的问题，也存在不同观点。简单说住在大城市比住在小镇好是草率的，反之亦然。

在大城市居住有几个好处。首先，大城市比小镇有着更多的工作机会，此外，工作的质量也比小镇要高，并且薪水更可观。其次，大城市里的孩子能比小城镇同等条件下的孩子得到更好的教育。最后，大城市比小城镇拥有更高的生活水平。市场里有更多的日用品和服务，甚至还有更多的电视频道。

但是，生活在小镇里也有一些优势。在小镇中的人常常拥有一个更舒适的生活。大部分人不用承受高度工作压力。尽管平均薪水比大城市少，但是生活必需品的价格，也比大城市低多了。与大城市孩子要承受孤独寂寞相比，小镇里的孩子因为和谐的居民关系而更健康地成长。他们的电视频道相比大城市要少，但是他们拥有更多的交谈和娱乐的朋友。

就我目前情况来说，虽然我更渴望小镇中才有的惬意生活和邻居朋友间和谐的关系，我却不得不选择我们国家最大城市之一的北京，因为我已经在这里找到了一个不错的工作，薪水也不错。我想，当我退休的时候，我会选择居住在一个小城镇。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人喜欢住在大城市而另一些人则喜欢居住在小城镇，你更偏好于哪个？”这是典型的辩论型题目，作者采用了对称式结构的安排。开头段先用两句话阐述了背景并介绍了双方观点，然后分别用两段理由段给出了两种观点的理由。大城市有更多的工作机会，有利于孩子的教育，以及有更高的生活水平；小城镇的优势则是生活更加舒适，生活成本较低，并且周围的环境更适合孩子的成长。最后一段给出了自己的观点：更喜欢生活在小城镇，而且希望以后会居住在小城镇。本文结构合理，双方观点的论证都很到位，语言上也没有过多的依赖模板句型。

加分语句：

1. Second, children are supposed to be able to receive an education with a higher quality compared with their counterparts who live in a small town.
使用句型：定语从句

2. Although the average pay is much less than that of big cities, the price of daily necessities is usually more inexpensive.
使用句型：让步状语从句

3. They might have fewer channels in television, but they have more friends readily available to chat or entertain with.
使用句型：并列句

11. 城市存在的问题

Topic:

While people flood into big cities to seek jobs and happy life, there is a tendency for people to move out. What problems do big cities have?

Sample Answer:

Every year men and women crowed into cities in search of employment, a decent living, and the excitement and stimulation of urban life. According to a research, the population in Shanghai alone has increased 26% in the last three years. With rise in urban population, many big cities have met problems of their own.

One big problem is the ever-increasing pressure produced by over-crowding. As more and more people flood into cities, city services and facilities have been strained to a breaking point. Cities have been exposed not only to the problem of traffic and housing, but to the problem of education, sanitation, employment and so on.

A second problem is the physical environment. One is the rise in the concentration of high buildings, stripping people of contact with sun and trees and grass — condemning them to a life among stone and concrete, neon lights and endless flow of traffic. Another is the growing number of cars and buses, whose exhaust sends huge quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, making the air of cities unbreathable.

But of all our problems, the most serious and pressing, the one which threatens to paralyze the city is the widespread crime. Bank robberies which were unheard of in the past now occur more frequently. Not a single day passes without the reports of somebody being mugged, being kidnapped or being murdered. Today, even walking in the street in broad daylight will make you nervous, let alone in the late night.

All these problems make big cities no longer attractive to people as years before. The tendency to move to the edge of the city, the suburban areas reflects this mentality. Unless there is some improvement, more and more people will seek to live in suburbs.

考官评分：8

译文：

每年成群人涌入城市寻找工作，寻找一种不错的生活，一种令人兴奋和刺激的城市生活。根据调查，仅在上海的人口在近三年内就增长了26%。随着城市人口的增长，许多城市都出现了问题。

一个大的问题就是由过度拥挤导致的不断上升的压力。随着越来越多的人涌入城市，城市服务设施已经到了紧张的临界点。城市不仅暴露出交通和住房的问题，同时也暴露出了教育、卫生、就业等方面的问题。

第二个就是自然环境的问题。一方面高楼的高度集中，剥夺了人们接触阳光、树木、草地的机会——抱怨生活在钢筋混凝土、霓虹灯和无休止的交通堵塞之中。另一方面私家车和公共汽车数目的增长，排放出大量的二氧化碳，让城市的空气变得令人窒息。

但是在所有的问题之中，最严重和紧迫的是威胁着城市的大面积犯罪。以前从未听说的银行抢劫，现在却频繁发生。每天的报道都充斥着打劫、诱拐、谋杀。今天，甚至大白天走在大街上都会让你紧张，更别说在深夜了。

这些问题让大城市并不像以前那样吸引人了。人们搬向城市周边的趋势就反映了这一心理。除非有任何改进，不然会有越来越多的人寻求去市郊生活。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“在越来越多的人涌入大城市寻找工作和幸福生活的同时，又有一种离开城市的趋势，大城市有什么问题？”这属于解释型题目，因此只有一种结构。作者先用一段介绍了背景，引出了大城市存在的一些问题。然后用三段分别描述了大城市的三个问题：过度拥挤、环境问题以及最严重的犯罪问题。每一段均有两到三个支持句。最后一段重新声明这些正是造成大城市人口流出的原因，并且提醒人们如果还是没有什么改变那么会有越来越多的人去市郊生活。本文行文流畅，很少借助模板句型以及引用数据都为全文增色不少。

加分语句：

1. As more and more people flood into cities, city services and facilities have been strained to a breaking point.
使用句型：原因状语从句
2. Another is the growing number of cars and buses, whose exhaust sends huge quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, making the air of cities unbreathable.
使用句型：非限制性定语从句、动名词短语
3. Bank robberies which were unheard of in the past now occur more frequently.
使用句型：定语从句

12. 孩子肥胖

Topic:

Nowadays, more and more children are becoming obese. Give possible reasons and suggestions.

Sample Answer:

As some children in poor countries are vastly underweight as a result of poverty, others elsewhere in the world are suffering from another problem—obesity, as a consequence of improved living conditions. A recent study has shown the latter problem is becoming an epidemic, as the number of obese children in the developed world keeps rising alarmingly. I believe there are several factors responsible for this increase.

In some cases, there is a genetic link to obesity. It has been found that the children's weight is related to that of their parents. A child of obese parents is more likely to become overweight, as he may inherit some of genes that control body weight from his mother or father.

Are genetic reasons the only explanation? Other factors must also be at work and among them is a poor diet. Being afraid that their children may not get enough to eat and even suffer from poor health, some parents are too permissive, allowing them to eat too much, with as many as five or six meals a day. The increasing popularity of fast-food and sweets make matters even worse.

It is not just a question of what young people eat, but also a matter of lifestyles. TV and the Internet have produced sedentary lifestyle. Children who watch TV passively or who use computers for hours everyday simply do not get enough physical exercises. Besides, a growing number of preteenagers have come to rely on public transport or lifts from their parents, rather than walking or using bicycles. Lack of activity gradually contributes to overweight.

Obesity may have knock-on effects, especially in the form of such diseases as diabetes and heart problems in children's later lives. Solutions to the problem may vary according to root causes. Those whose obesity is gene-related should consult doctors. For others, a better lifestyle, more exercise and a proper diet consisting of more vegetables and fruit and fewer fatty foods may assist.

考官评分：8

译文：

如今，在很多贫穷的国家，许多孩子太瘦；而相反在一些富裕的国家，一些孩子又过胖——这是生活水平提高的结果。最近的一项研究调查表明，肥胖儿的问题非常严重。发达国家肥胖儿数量的持续增长已经给人们敲响了警钟。我认为这种增长的原因有以下几点：

有时候遗传因素会导致肥胖。研究表明，儿童的体重和父母有关。如果父母胖的话，孩子也容易胖，因为他们从父母那里遗传了一些基因，而这些基因会影响孩子的体重。

遗传是造成儿童肥胖的唯一原因吗？不，还有其他原因，其中之一就是饮食问题。家长们总是怕孩子们吃不饱，影响健康。还有的家长让孩子们吃得太多，甚至一天吃6~7顿饭。快餐和甜食的普及使这种问题更加严重。

不光是孩子们的饮食，生活习惯也会引起发胖。看电视和上网会使人养成久坐的生活习惯。爱看电视和爱上网的孩子往往得不到足够的锻炼。此外越来越多的不到十来岁的孩子们也学着他们的父母，越来越依赖于公交设施和电梯，而不愿意步行或者骑自行车。缺少运动也会逐渐使他们发胖。

肥胖的后果非常可怕，将来容易诱发糖尿病和心脏病。解决这个问题需要从根本上做起。由于遗传造成的肥胖儿需要去看医生。而其他原因造成的肥胖儿则需要改变生活方式，多做锻炼，注意饮食，多吃蔬菜和水果，少吃高脂肪的食物。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现在越来越多的孩子变得肥胖，试给出可能的原因并且提出建议。”这是典型的解释型题目。作者总共为本文安排了五段。第一段介绍背景，提出了儿童肥胖问题的严峻性。然后用三段说明原因：遗传因素、不良饮食习惯以及不良的生活习惯。每段都有大约三句的支持句，论证充分。最后一段再次说明儿童肥胖可能引起的问题并且针对以上的三个理由提出了解决办法。每个理由段都有很充分的支持句对理由进行深入解释。本文结构合理，行文流畅，用词地道，较少借助模板句，开头段直接引用研究结果也比较新颖。

加分语句：

1. It has been found that the children's weight is related to that of their parents.
使用句型：主语从句

2. A child of obese parents is more likely to become overweight, as he may inherit some of genes that control body weight from his mother or father.
使用句型：原因状语从句、定语从句

3. Those whose obesity is gene-related should consult doctors.
使用句型：主语从句

13. 幸福

Topic:

It is hard for people to agree on the definition of happiness. Why? How do people achieve happiness?

Sample Answer:

The responses of people around the world will paint a varied picture, as a result of difference in their living conditions, their sex, as well as different cultural and religious experiences. Ask a beggar what his happiness is, and he may reply "A square meal". However, those who have to attend banquets everyday for business may seek more for their happiness. It is very hard to give a definition of happiness that hold true for everyone. Although the definition varies from people to people, the routes to happiness are similar for most of us. Whoever you are, follow the strategies below and you may find happiness within a week.

Take care of your health. A good physical condition is the best thing God can give us. Poor health will spoil everything. To achieve good health, you should please get enough sleep, take time for fun, exercise, relax and be free from work stress from time to time.

You should count your blessings and find the good in each situation. Focus on the good things in your life and start a gratitude journal if possible. To do this, make a point each day of writing down five things for which you're grateful. You'll be amazed at how happy you are.

Give something nice for someone else. Reaching out to other people increases our sense of self-worth, and also brightens someone else's day. Moreover, such actions will be rewarded with others' respect and friendliness. You make someone happy, and at the same time, are made happy.

You need to find balance. All too often we involve ourselves disproportionately with the same type of activities throughout a week. Variety will help us find a more balanced outlook on life. If you work alone all day, spend your evening hours on a group activity. If meetings occupy your day, explore your creative side in an activity of solitude such as enjoying light music. The more interests you have, the more colourful your life becomes, and the more balanced it is.

If you are now feeling unhappy and seeking help to get out of it, why not try these steps to make your world a better and happier place? You'll win emotionally and professionally.

考官评分：8

译文：

世界各地的人们对这个问题的回答必将构成一幅多姿多彩的图景。这是由于人们的生活环境不同，性别有差异，并受不同的文化和宗教信仰影响。如果问一个乞丐“幸福是什么”，他可能回答“一顿丰盛的晚餐”。然而，对于那些为了生意每天都不得不参加宴席的人来说，幸福的内容就可能更多。很难给出对每个人都正确的幸福定义。虽然幸福的定义有很多，但通向幸福的途径对大多数人来说却是相似的。不管你是谁，只要采取以下的策略，你就可以在一周之内找到幸福。

注意身体的健康。一个好的身体是上帝所能赐予我们的最大财富。如果身体不好，一切事情将无从谈起。要获得好身体，人们应该保证充足的睡眠，一定时间的娱乐、锻炼和放松，不断地从工作压力中解脱出来。

你应该积累你的福气，发现在每个环境中的好的事物。如果可能的话，注意你生活中的好的事物，从而开始你心存感激的生命之旅。去做这些，每天记下让你高兴的五件事，你就会惊讶地发现你是如此幸福。

要学会给予，对别人施以援手会增强我们的自我价值意识，也会给别人的生活带来光明。此外，这一行动也会得到尊敬、友谊等奖励，你使别人幸福，同时你自己也得到了幸福。

你需要求得平衡——我们在整个星期里总是过分忙于某件工作。多样化使我们对生活前景找到更好的平衡点。如果你整天独自工作，那么你应该在晚上参与一些集体活动。如果你开了一整天的会，那么独处（如听轻音乐）能够激发你的创造力。你拥有的兴趣越多，你的生活就会变得越丰富多彩，你也就会取得越多的平衡。

如果你感到不快乐，希望能够解脱，为什么不采用这些方法使你的世界变得更加美好、幸福？你会感到身心愉快。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“人们很难在幸福的定义上达成一致。你认为这是什么原因造成的？人们如何寻找幸福？”这属于解释型题目。作者在开头段阐述了人们对生活定义有不同见解的原因，并且指出虽然人们的看法不同，但是寻找幸福的过程都有相似之处。之后用三段提出了寻找幸福的三种方法：注意身体健康、积累福气以及保持生活和工作的平衡。每段都提出了具体的建议，使得文章内容饱满丰富。最后一段呼吁人们采取以上的方法来变得更加幸福。全文几乎没有使用模板句型，句型丰富多样，表达生动有趣，结构安排合理匀称。

加分语句：

1. Ask a beggar what his happiness is, and he may reply “A square meal”.
使用句型：宾语从句

2. However, those who have to attend banquets everyday for business may seek more for their happiness.
使用句型：主语从句
3. To achieve good health, you should please get enough sleep, take time for fun, exercise, relax and be free from work stress from time to time.
使用句型：并列谓语

14. 幸福与经济的关系

Topic:

Some people believe that personal happiness is directly related to economic success. Others believe there are other factors. What do you think?

Sample Answer:

The pursuit of happiness has long been the dream of generations of human beings. They have always been puzzled by the essence of happiness. What is happiness? Is it closely related to one's economic success? Will one's financial success lead to happiness directly? Personally, I don't agree that one's economic success is the only prerequisite of one's happiness in life.

One's materialistic happiness is dependant on one's economic success, though not completely. Without a strong and steady economic background, one could never imagine an easy and simple life, let alone an affluent and luxurious one. If you aren't able to afford a house, a car, or even a book, anybody would be horrified at the mere mention of this kind of life. Definitely, some people will feel happy right away if their basic demands for life are satisfied. However, we have to admit that these people still need to be successful materialistically to some degree.

On the other hand, one's success in economy may not necessarily lead to one's spiritual happiness. As we all know, money doesn't get you everything and some even say that money is the root of all evils. One's financial success may be built on the sacrifice of time, health and love, which are the three most essential elements of spiritual happiness. All of us are not new to this picture: a successful business man tasting loneliness alone with a broken heart.

In my point of view, one's economic success is only one of the key factors of happiness, but never the only one. To be happy, one needs to be both spiritually and materially satisfied though each of us may have a totally different picture of happiness.

考官评分：8

译文：

对幸福的追求一直都是人类世世代代的梦想，尽管人们一直困惑于幸福的真谛。幸福是什么？幸福和经济的成功有密切联系吗？个人经济上的成功能够直接带来幸福吗？就个人而言，我不认为经济上的成功是人类幸福的唯一前提。

一方面，一个人的物质幸福依赖于经济上的成功，尽管不是完全依赖。没有稳定的经济后盾，很难想象如何过上轻松简单的生活，更不用说富裕奢侈的生活了。如果买不起房子、车，甚至是一本书，任何人提到这种生活都会害怕。当然，有一些人只要基本的生活需求得到满足就可以立刻感到很幸福。但是我们仍然必须承认，这些人也需要某种意义上的经济成功。

另一方面，一个人的成功不见得能带来精神层面的幸福。众所周知，金钱不能带来一切，甚至有人说金钱是万恶之源。经济上的成功可能就是建立在牺牲时间、健康和爱情的基础之上，而这三件事情是个人精神层面幸福的基本要素。我们对于这个画面并不陌生：一位职场成功的男士带着一颗破碎的心独自品味孤独。

以我的观点，经济上的成功只是幸福的一个重要因素，但绝对不是唯一因素。尽管我们每一个人对于幸福有完全不同的理解，要幸福就要精神上和物质上都能得到满足。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人认为一个人的幸福与他经济上的成就是直接相关的，而另外一些人则不这么认为，你怎么看待这个问题？”这是典型的辩论型题目。作者采用了对称式结构，写了四段。开头段用三个问句展开全文，介绍了背景并且直接提出了自己的观点。接下来第二段论证了幸福与经济的关系，即没有经济基础，就不能保证基本的生活，那么也无从谈及幸福。第三段则说明成功不一定能带来精神上的幸福，因为经济上的成功可能会使人牺牲很多东西。最后一段重申作者的立场，即经济上的成功只是幸福的一个因素，但不是唯一的因素，幸福其实是精神和物质两方面的满足。本文也极少使用了模板句，用词多样化，句型也很多变，论证深入充分，结构安排合理。

加分语句：

1. Definitely, some people will feel happy right away if their basic demands for life are satisfied.
使用句型：条件状语从句
2. However, we have to admit that these people still need to be successful materialistically to some degree.
使用句型：宾语从句
3. One's financial success may be built on the sacrifice of time, health and love, which are the three most essential elements of spiritual happiness.

使用句型：非限制性定语从句

15. 永不说谎

Topic:

Should people always tell the truth? Give your opinion and reasons to support it.

Sample Answer:

Honesty has always been considered to be a worthy character trait in whatever culture. Indeed, it is often thought of as the most important human value. Generally speaking, it is therefore not a good idea to tell lies. However, there may be some circumstances when telling lies might be necessary and could even be justified.

Providing one makes sure the lie is for the benefits of others, not one's own, it can perhaps be justified. For example, doctors may lie to benefit their patients when they wish to speed recovery or to conceal the approach of death. The requirement of honesty also seems dwarfed when there is a greater need to shelter aging parents from heart-attack in the case of the brutal news that their son has died accidentally. To put his wife at ease and to guarantee a promise of top secrecy, a husband may claim that a life-threatening assignment is just a business trip. All these are benevolent deceptions and are understandable.

When you make deceptions with good intention, there is one more thing you have to be sure about — that you do it well. Lying is a great art, and you need to be very careful about it, until practice and life experience give you the confidence, elegance and precision to do it gracefully and beneficially. If you don't, you are almost certainly going to get caught. Once caught, you can never again be, in the eyes of the good and the pure, what you were before. Many a young person has ruined his reputation permanently through a single clumsy and ill-told lie, the result of carelessness born of incomplete training.

Integrity is desirable, but the opinion that we ought not to lie at all, of course, is putting it rather more strongly than necessary. I maintain that we can practice this art, if it is in others' interest, and if you know how to use it well. Otherwise, you had better be honest rather than risking your integrity and credibility by playing tricks. The more important thing is not to think lies, or slide into those mechanical and untruthful habits of thought.

考官评分：8

译文：

在任何一种文化中，诚实都是一种美德。实际上，它被认为是最重要的一种品质。总的说来，说谎并不是什么好主意。只有在不得不说的时候才说，而且应该有正当的理由。

如果一个人确认谎言对别人有益而不是对自己有益，这就是正当的。例如，医生可能对自己的病人说谎，这是为了病人好。因为医生希望能够加速病人的恢复或者挽救病人的生命。如果当年迈的心脏病人的儿子意外丧生时，为了病人的需要就不得不隐瞒真相。为了使妻子宽心，并维护最高机密，丈夫不得不把执行有生命危险的任务说成是一次商务外出。这些都是善意的谎言，而且是可以理解的。

如果是善意的谎言，你需要确信你能够做得很好。说谎是一门艺术，你需要非常小心。只有在你的实践经验和生活阅历都足够的情况下你才能够这样做。如果不是，你会自食其果。如果谎言被揭穿，你在光天化日之下就不能再像以前那样生活了。很多年轻人都是因为一句简单的并不高明的谎言而彻底毁了自己的名声，这是经验不够的结果。

正直是理想化的，但是认为“绝对不能说谎”就走极端了。如果对他人有利，而你也知道如何运用好，那么我们可以采用善意的谎言。否则你还是保持正直，不要玩火。更重要的是不要思考谎言，也不要陷入那些机械的虚伪的思考习惯。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“人们是否应该一直讲真话？试述你的观点并给出理由。”这是典型的解释型题目，作者采用了四段介绍自己的观点。开头段介绍了背景，并给出了自己的观点：有时候人们会不得不说谎。第二段指出有些情况下说谎不是为了自己的利益而是为了别人的利益。然后用三个例子支持自己的这一观点。第三段说明善意的谎言很难说出并且也要承担很大的风险。最后一段指出要在说出善意谎言和说出真话之间作出权衡。本文没有采用很机械的结构，更很少使用所谓的模板句型，行文自然流畅，语言多彩丰富。

加分语句：

1. However, there may be some circumstances when telling lies might be necessary and could even be justified.
使用句型：定语从句
2. Providing one makes sure the lie is for the benefits of others, not one's own, it can perhaps be justified.
使用句型：条件状语从句
3. To put his wife at ease and to guarantee a promise of top secrecy, a husband may claim that a life-threatening assignment is just a business trip.
使用句型：不定式作目的状语、宾语从句

16. 永不放弃

Topic:

The expression "Never, never give up" means to keep trying and never stop working for your goals. Do you agree or disagree with the statement?

Sample Answer:

Near the end of the Second World War, Churchill delivered his famous and shortest speech "Never, Never Give Up." People in British and other countries, were tremendously encouraged, and finally went through the hardest period in human history.

The words represent a strong and positive attitude toward life. Some people are ready to quit when they cannot endure the difficulties, or they cannot find a way to finish the task. Such people usually become upset and lose their self-confidence, although they virtually can do everything well. Most people fail to acquire a second language because they have given up. It might be the easiest task among academic curriculums, because one can be successful only by repetition.

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Never give up. Such strong belief often gives us a second chance. The fact that we failed somewhere does not mean to fail everywhere. Many successful people did fail before. Yu Minhong, the founder of New Oriental School, was able to study in Peking University only after three attempts to pass the Entrance Examination of Colleges and Universities. After graduation, almost all his classmates went abroad, while he was refused by officials in visa, yet he never gave up, which made his later success inevitable.

Psychology teaches us that we do get what we want. First of all, we must make sure that our goals are achievable, and our methods are practical. A superficial claim like "1 wanna be a millionaire!" or "inventing a perpetual motion machine" are absolutely meaningless. But it is realistic or meaningful to acquire a second language by careful planning, and relevant persistence. Numerous examples tell us that even if the methods are problematic, many still finally attain great achievements. Therefore, "Never, never give up" is really something that we should always bear in mind.

考官评分：8

译文：

二战结束前夕，丘吉尔发表了他著名而最短暂的演讲："绝不，永远不放弃。"英国人民以及世界其他国家的人都受到了巨大的鼓舞，并且最终度过了人类历史上最艰难的时期。

这句话表现出一种强大的力量和积极的态度去对待生命。一些人在不能忍受困难的时候，或是不能找到一种方式去完成任务的时候，他们想要放弃。这些人通常会变得十分沮丧并且失去信心，尽管他们实际上能够把每件事都做好。大多数人没能掌握第二语言是因为他们放弃。学习语言可能是文化课当中最简单的任务，因为它能只通过重复就能成功。

永不放弃。这种强烈的信仰通常给我们第二次机会。事实上，我们在某方面失败了并不等于我们在所有方面都会失败。很多成功人士也曾失败过。俞敏洪，新东方学校的创始人，在连续三年尝试高考后终于能在北京大学就读。毕业之后，他的大部分同学都出国了。但是他一次又一次的被签证官拒绝，然而他没有放弃，这造就了他日后成功的必然性。

心理学告诉我们，我们能做到我们想做的。首先，我们必须确定我们的目标是可以达成的，我们的方法是可以实践的。一个肤浅的要求像是"我想成为一个百万富翁！"或是"发明一个永动机"是完全没有任何意义的。但是通过仔细的计划和相应的努力，学习一种第二语言是现实的而且有意义的。许多例子告诉我们，即使这些方法是有问题的，但仍旧有许多能够最终获得成功。因此"绝不，永不放弃"是我们真正应该记在脑海中的话。

范文点评：

题目的意思是"那句永不放弃的谚语的意思是你要永远努力、永远都不要放弃自己的目标，你是否同意这种观点？"这是典型的辩论型题目。本文总共有四段，第一段引用丘吉尔的这句名言并且给出了英国成功的例子。第二段给出了这种精神所带来的积极影响：即使人们在遇到困难时也要积极对待。他还举了学习第二语言的例子来进行反证。第三段作者说明这种精神会给人带来第二次机会，并援引俞敏洪的例子进行证明。第四段用心理学的理论来说明永不放弃的积极意义以及在我们生活中的重要影响。本文也没有拘泥于固定的段落结构和模板句型的限制，用词地道，句型多样。

加分语句：

1. Such people usually become upset and lose their self-confidence, although they virtually can do everything well.
使用句型：让步状语从句

2. Yu Minhong, the founder of New Oriental School, was able to study in Peking University only after three attempts to pass the Entrance Examination of Colleges and Universities.
使用句型：同位语

3. After graduation, almost all his classmates went abroad, while he was refused by officials in visa, yet he never gave up, which made his later success inevitable.
使用句型：并列句、非限制性定语从句

17. 年轻人与年老人

Topic:

There is nothing that young people can teach older people. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

The older generation today always complains that the youth are unmotivated and directionless, that they lack focus and the future is going down because of their behavior. Nonetheless, youth are the product of their upbringing and the representation of their time. Thus what they are and what they know will certainly be different from those of the older generation. Therefore, to say that the youngsters are useless is wrong, as they can also contribute in their own way, and teach the older generation a lesson or two.

As we all know, today's technology moves very fast. With our daily responsibilities, it is almost impossible for us to keep up with every new gadget that comes out. With young people, it is different, new things that interest them. Furthermore, being young, they absorb new knowledge like a sponge. Thus, they can help us to get in tune with new technologies. Young kids, for example, can probably teach their grandparents to use the computers, which in turn, will also be good for their relationships.

In addition to this, by looking at the young, we can learn about the society better. As I've mentioned earlier, youngsters represent their time, hence, by understanding them, we can understand the needs of the society, as this group of age is the most outspoken. A good example would be the hippie movement in the 60s. The movement displayed their dissatisfaction with the system, and their need for more freedom of expression.

As someone once said, "Life is a learning experience". From that, we can deduce that there is no full stop to the process of learning. Instead of being critical and cynical, maybe we can try to understand the youth better by learning from each other. After all, they are the future.

考官评分：8

译文：

今天，老一辈总是抱怨年轻人没有动力没有方向，抱怨他们缺少专注精神，他们

的所作所为会使得未来变得很糟。但是，年轻人是他们受教育的结果，也是他们时代的代表。因此他们是什么、他们懂得什么当然会与老一辈不同。所以，说年轻人没有用是不对的，他们能够以自己的方式做出贡献，给老一辈上课。

我们都知道，现今的科技发展得特别快。以我们日常的职责，想把每个新出现的小玩意搞明白是不可能的。对年轻人来讲就不一样了，新东西使他们感兴趣。而且作为年轻人，他们像海绵一样汲取知识。因而，他们能帮助我们跟上新科技的步伐。比如说，小孩子能够教他们的爷爷奶奶使用计算机，反过来这对他们的关系也有好处。

除此之外，通过对年轻人的观察，我们能更好地了解社会。就像我前面提到的年轻人代表了他们的时代，他们这个年龄段的人是说话最直率的，因此通过了解他们，我们就能够了解社会的需要。六十年代的嬉皮士运动就是一个很好的例子。这一运动反映了他们对社会系统的不满，和他们更大的表达自由的要求。

就像有人曾经说过："生活就是学习的过程"。从这句话我们可以知道，学习的过程没有止境。与其批评和讽刺，也许我们还不如试着通过相互学习去更好地了解年轻人。毕竟未来是他们的。

范文点评：

题目的意思是"你是否同意年轻人不能教会老年人任何东西的看法？"这是典型的辩论型题目。本文共有四段。第一段介绍背景，并且说明自己的观点，即年轻人可以帮助老年人了解新事物。第二段指出现在科技的更新换代很快，只有年轻人可以跟得上时代的步伐，而他们可以帮助老年人学习这些先进的东西。第三段则指出可以通过年轻人更好地了解时代，以及他们的直率和活力对社会的帮助。最后一段重申自己的理由并且呼吁与年轻人互相沟通学习进步。全文结构灵活，用词地道，论证充分，虽然使用了一些模板句型，但是也只是很少的一些，观点鲜明。

加分语句：

1. Thus what they are and what they know will certainly be different from those of the older generation.
使用句型：主语从句
2. As I've mentioned earlier, youngsters represent their time, hence, by understanding them, we can understand the needs of the society, as this group of age is the most outspoken.
使用句型：原因状语从句
3. As someone once said, "Life is a learning experience".
使用句型：引用谚语

18. 鼓励老龄高管退休

Topic:

Some people think that the company should encourage the employees who are in high posi-

tions and over 55 years old to retire, in order to give opportunities to new generation. Do you agree or disagree?

Sample Answer:

Some people are of the opinion that the employees in the high executive positions should be encouraged to retire when they are over 55 years old. They claim that, by doing this, young people will be given more opportunities. Others oppose this kind of mandatory retirement. Both sides seem to have their reasons.

Young people are superior to the old in many ways. First, most young people have received formal education in university, where they acquire abundant knowledge and skills. Compared with young people, old people's knowledge is out-dated, which does not fit in the development of the current society. Second, young people are more open-minded than old people who have a tendency of conservation. Young people can adapt themselves to the changeable world more easily. Finally, the young are energetic and vigorous. Old people react more slowly than young people who can always make quick judges and prompt decisions.

Some people who examine this issue from another angle hold that although young people have some predominance they still cannot compete with the old people. First young people lack adequate experience and skills to deal with sophisticated problems. Some young people, who are very radical when faced with trouble, have a lot of things to learn from old *people and* most high positions require rich experience and academic achievements. Second, Age is not always a true indicator of one's capacities and thanks to the improvement in medical science, people enjoy a much longer life expectancy, so we should redefine the term "old age". Finally, it would be more economical for the company to retain the old hands than to spend more time and money training new ones.

In my opinion, the company should not force the old people to retire to give way to the young. The practice is unfair to the old, hinders the social development and does harm to the young who gain the high positions easily.

教官评分：8

译文：

一些人认为应当鼓励高决策层的雇员在55岁的时候退休。他们声称，这样做年轻人将会得到更多的机会。其他一些人则反对这种强制性的退休。双方看起来都有各自的理由。

年轻人在某些方面比年长的人更有优势。首先，大多数年轻人在大学接受过正式

的教育。在那里他们获取知识和技能。相比较年轻人而言，年长人的知识显得过时了，不能适应现代社会的发展。其次，年轻人比那些具有保守意识的年长的人思想更加开放。年轻人可以让自己更轻松地在多变的世界中生存。最后，年轻人具有充沛的精力和活力。年长的人则比那些可以经常作出快速判断和及时决定的年轻人反应慢。

一些人则从另一个角度看待这个问题，他们认为虽然年轻人扮演主要角色，但他们仍然不能和年长的人竞争。首先，年轻人缺少足够的经验和处理复杂问题的技能。一些年轻人，当他们面对一些麻烦的时候过于激进，他们有很多东西需要向年长的人学习，许多高层职位需要丰富的经验和学术成就。其次，年龄并不总是一个人能力的真实反映。感谢医药科学的进步，人们可以有更长的寿命，所以我们应该重新定义“年老”这个概念。最后，对于公司而言，雇用老手比花更多的钱和时间来雇佣新人更加经济实惠。

在我看来，公司不应该强制让老人员退休来给年轻人让位。这种行为对年长的人不公平，阻碍了社会发展并且对那些可以轻松得到高职位的年轻人不利。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“公司应当鼓励那些高管职员在55岁退休，从而为年轻人留下更多的机会，你是否同意这种观点？”这是典型的辩论型题目。作者总共写了四段，采用对称式结构。第一段给出背景，提出双方观点。接下来用两段分别说明两种观点的理由。支持者认为年轻人在一些方面更具优势，即更高的教育水平、更开放的思想以及更加充沛的精力和活力。反对者则认为年轻人缺乏足够的经验和技能，人们更加长寿以及雇佣老人对公司的好处。最后一段作者说明自己的立场，反对题目中的观点。本文结构合理，语言上虽然使用了模板句型，但是没有超过30字。

加分语句：

1. They claim that, by doing this, young people will be given more opportunities.
使用句型：插入语
2. Compared with young people, old people's knowledge is out-dated, which does not fit in the development of the current society.
使用句型：非限制性定语从句
3. Old people react more slowly than young people who can always make quick judges and prompt decisions.
使用句型：定语从句
4. Some people who examine this issue from another angle hold that although young people have some predominance they still cannot compete with the old people.
使用句型：定语从句、宾语从句

19. 老龄化

Topic:

In many countries, the proportion of older people is steadily increasing. Does this trend have more positive or negative effects on the society?

Sample Answer:

The world is getting older. You come across old people everywhere in restaurants, on airplanes, in hospitals and even in Disneyland! Things were quite different 20 years ago, when young people dominated the world. Is this change in demography good or bad for the society? I would say it has more negative effects than positive ones.

Doubtlessly, older people are much experienced in life, so to the society, and particularly to the younger generation, they are a valuable treasure. This is because older people can give us constructive suggestions and can assist us in doing many different things, preventing us from making mistakes. So, seen from this perspective, an increasing proportion of older people in the population are not necessarily something bad.

However, I would not be accurate to say that having an older population always benefits us. It also has negative effects on society. First of all, the aging population is retiring from the working world. That means it does not offer society the labor it needs for its sustained economic growth. Japan has actually been troubled by its aging laborers who are destined to be the pure wealth consumers. Japanese people are even encouraged by their government to give birth to more babies, not for themselves, but for the nation!

Secondly, rapid social development calls for more people with creative and innovative minds and generally speaking, these refer to young people. Electric bulbs and computers would never have come about without groups of young people who were not happy with the status quo and were bold enough to challenge established traditions. It is said more than 80% of the great inventions and literary works are created by people under 40 years old.

In a word, while older people enlighten us with their rich experience, they use up more than what they produce. At the same time, they are more likely to follow rules docilely. Therefore, the demerits of an aged population far outweigh its merits.

考官评分：8

译文：

世界性的老龄化日益严重，老年人随处可见：在饭店里、在飞机上、在医院里，甚至在迪斯尼乐园里！20年前的情形还大为不同，那时候年轻人是世界的主流。这一人口比例的变化对社会来讲，究竟是好事，还是坏事呢？我认为其弊大于利。

毋庸置疑，老年人生活阅历丰富，对社会特别是对年轻人来讲，这是一笔宝贵的财富。老一辈可以为我们提供富有建设性的意见、可以协助我们做很多事情、可以防止我们犯错误。所以，从这个角度讲，老龄人口比重的增加不见得是件坏事请。

但是，如果说老年人给我们带来的都是积极的影响也是不对的。他们的负面影响同样存在。首先，老年人退休后不再工作。这就意味着他们不再能够提供社会经济持续发展所需要的劳动力。实际上，日本就受到日益老龄化的劳动力影响，因为老年人注定会成为纯粹的财富消费者。日本人甚至得到政府的鼓励多生孩子，这样做不是为了他们自己，而是为了他们的国家！

第二，社会要取得快速发展，需要更多的创新人才，一般意义上讲，就是需要年轻人。如果没有大批不满现状的年轻人勇于挑战传统，就不会有今天的电灯和计算机。据说，80% 的伟大发明和文学作品是由40岁以下的人所创造的。

概括来讲，年长的一代给予我们丰富的经验，但却是财富的主要消费者。与此同时，他们更多时候倾向于循规蹈矩而缺乏创新。因此人口老龄化的弊端远大于其优势。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“很多国家老年人的比例正在增加，这种趋势对社会的影响是正面的还是负面的？”这是典型的辩论型题目。作者写了五段，采用了一边倒结构。第一段用两句话介绍了题目的背景，然后给出自己的立场：弊大于利。接下来的一段说明老年人对社会的好处，即老年人丰富的社会阅历。然后用两段指出老年人的负面影响：对劳动力的影响，以及不及年轻人创造力的缺点。最后一段说明虽然老年人可以以其丰富的经验帮助社会，但是总体上来说，弊大于利。本文观点鲜明，论证恰当充分。本文较少使用模板句型，语言运用得恰当且有多种加分句型。

加分语句：

1. This is because older people can give us constructive suggestions and can assist us in doing many different things, preventing us from making mistakes.
使用句型：并列谓语、动名词短语
2. Japan has actually been troubled by its aging laborers who are destined to be the pure wealth consumers.
使用句型：定语从句
3. Electric bulbs and computers would never have come about without groups of young people who were not happy with the status quo and were bold enough to challenge established traditions.

使用句型：虚拟语气、定语从句、并列谓语

20. 竞争还是合作?

Topic:

Some people say that the best preparation for life is learning to be cooperative. Others take the opposite view and say that learning to be competitive is the best preparation. Tell which one you agree with and explain why.

Sample Answer:

Learning to be competitive is clearly the best preparation for life. No one can be trusted. This becomes very clear as one has more experience in the world. Everyone is out to make their own lives better and must do everything they can to succeed. Let me explain.

In the first place everyone knows that man is by nature a competitive, aggressive, and selfish animal. Even Darwin, in, makes it very clear that the weak will die, and only the strong will survive. Since this is our fate the only intelligent thing to do is to be strong, and be a winner.

Also, in the business world, everyone knows that the most important order of the day is to beat your competitors. This can only be done by competing by any and all means necessary to win. No one wants to go out of business, so you must compete. Also, you must be better than the other employees you are working with, because in this age of downsizing, you do not want to be fired.

Further, in the sports world, the strongest will come out as winners. They become our heroes and they are glorified in every way. In fact, the only way our world rewards people is to give trophies to the winners, not to the losers. Everyone wants glory in life and learning to be competitive is the only path to glory.

Therefore, the only way to survive in this world is to be competitive. To learn to cooperate is a ridiculous way to live one's life. In fact. I know that when I wish to beat someone who is weaker willed than I, I will use their foolish cooperative actions against them in the end.

考官评分：8

译文：

学会竞争显然是对生活最好的准备。没有人值得信任。一个人在这个世界上经历的越多对此就会认识得越清楚。每个人都为活得更好而生，为了成功也一定什么都做

得出来。让我来解释一下。

首先，每个人都知道人天生就是一种好强、好斗又自私的动物。连达尔文都在他的《物种起源》里明确表示弱肉强食。因为这是我们的命运，所以最明智的做法就是变得强大，成为赢家。

其次，在商界，每个人都知道一天中最重要的日程就是打败竞争对手。这只有用尽一切必要手段去竞争才能做得到。没人想丢饭碗，所以你就必须要去竞争。而且，你还必须做得比和你一起工作的其他雇员更好才行，因为在这样一个裁员的时代，你一定不想被炒了鱿鱼。

再次，在体育界，最强的会成为最后的冠军。他们成为我们的英雄并每天被荣耀包围。实际上，我们的世界奖赏世人的惟一方法就是给胜者而不是失败者战利品。每个人都想在生活中获得荣耀，而学会竞争是通向荣耀的惟一途径。

因此，在这世界生存下去的惟一办法就是学会竞争。学会合作的生活实在是可笑的。实际上，我知道当我想要打败意志没我坚定的人的时候，我最后会利用他们愚蠢的合作行为打败他们。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人认为学会合作是对生活的最好准备，而相反的意见则认为竞争才是对生活最好的准备。你同意哪种观点并加以解释”。这是典型的辩论型题目。作者采用了一边倒结构，总共写了五段。第一段开宗明义，直接提出学会竞争是对生活的最好准备。接着用三个理由段加以解释证明。首先，作者提出强者才得以生存是自然界的法则；然后作者又说在竞争日益激烈的今天必须做得比别人好才能保证不失败；最后作者又举了体育界的例子，说明世界只给成功者以荣耀。最后一段作者重申只有竞争才可以在社会上生存下去。全文观点鲜明，作者始终围绕着竞争的重要性进行论证，没有依靠过多的模板句型，全文保持一致的行文风格。

加分语句：

1. Even Darwin, in “The Origin of the Species”, makes it very clear that the weak will die, and only the strong will survive.
使用句型：插入语、宾语从句
2. Since this is our fate; the only intelligent thing to do is to be strong, and be a winner.
使用句型：原因状语从句
3. Everyone wants glory in life and learning to be competitive is the only path to glory.
使用句型：并列句

21. 竞争与合作

Topic:

Some people think people should learn to compete, but others think that people should be

taught to cooperate. What is your opinion?

Sample Answer:

Cooperation and competition are both essential to people. They are equally necessary for a person to achieve success in his or her future life. But if I must choose one, I would say that competition is as important as, if not important than, cooperation.

Competition helps enhance individual abilities. Competition makes people creative. Competition is a product of the development of society and it gives people a sense of the pursuit of excellence. This is people's inborn nature. Without competition, people would remain idle and have no ambition. Many people are fond of competition because it enables them to bring their knowledge or skills into full play. If you want to remain competent in the fierce competition, you have to spend much time reading to make yourself qualified for your present job.

Competition is the guarantee of enterprises' existence. They have to produce better things. Otherwise, they will have no customers. So in fact they produce better things for their own benefit. At the same time, people's various requirements can be satisfied and our society can develop as well.

Society, through competition, has developed a lot. Fair competition promotes progress and renews the looks of our society. Without competition, people would create nothing. They would feel satisfied with their present conditions. With no competition, therefore, there would be no progress.

Cooperation is also indispensable for a better life of the people. Cooperation helps bring individual abilities into full play, make up for each other's inadequacy and enhance the overall quality of the parties concerned. But cooperation without competition may bring about a peaceful life to all but destroy individual's initiative and eventually affect social development.

考官评分：7

译文：

合作和竞争对人们都很重要，它们对一个人在将来的生活中取得成功同等重要。但是如果我必须选择一个的话，我认为竞争如果不比合作重要的话，至少和合作一样重要。

竞争帮助提高个人的能力。竞争使得人们有创造力。竞争是社会发展的产物，并且它给人们一种追求卓越的意识。这是人与生俱来的天性。没有竞争，人们将会懒散、没有雄心壮志。很多人喜欢竞争因为它使得他们能够完全展示自己的知识和技能。如

果你想在激烈的竞争中保持胜任，你就不得不花费大量的时间来学习，以使得你胜任当前的工作。

竞争是企业存在的保证。他们不得不生产更好的商品。否则，他们就不会有顾客。所以事实上他们为了自己的利益而生产了更好的产品。与此同时，人们的各种需求得到满足，我们的社会得到很好地发展。

社会通过竞争，有了很大的发展。合理的竞争推动了进步，革新了我们社会的面貌。如果没有竞争，人们什么也创造不了。他们将会满足于当前的条件。因此，没有竞争就没有进步。

合作是人们过上更好的生活所不可缺少的，合作使个人的能力得到全面展示，可以相互弥补不足，以增加该团队整体的实力。但是，没有竞争的合作会带给所有人安静的生活，但是会毁灭个人的创造性，甚至影响社会的发展。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“有些人认为人们应该学会竞争，另外一些人认为应当教会人们如何合作。你有什么看法？”这是典型的辩论型题目。作者采用一边倒结构，安排了五段。第一段提出自己的观点：竞争起码和合作一样重要。接下来作者用三个理由段支持自己的论点，竞争可以提高人的能力，竞争使得社会更好地发展，竞争使得人类进步。最后一段作者说明合作虽是不可缺少的，但是没有竞争将会影响社会的进步和发展，从而突出了竞争的重要性。本文结构合理，虽然使用了模板句型，但是没有超过50字，论证充分，解释合理。

加分语句：

1. Competition is a product of the development of society and it gives people a sense of the pursuit of excellence.
使用句型：并列句
2. Many people are fond of competition because it enables them to bring their knowledge or skills into full play.
使用句型：原因状语从句
3. Cooperation helps bring individual abilities into full play, make up for each other's inadequacy and enhance the overall quality of the parties concerned.
使用句型：并列谓语

22. 娱乐与竞争

Topic:

Should children pursue sport for recreation or as a form of competition? Give your opinion and reasons to support your argument.

Sample Answer:

Every parent wants their child to have a happy childhood and to grow up as a well-balanced person. To this end, we adults should always present children with a view of a world which is true, good and beautiful. It is therefore easy to answer the question of whether sport for children should be regarded as recreation or as competition. Recreation is clearly the key to future happiness.

When children take part in sport games just for fun, they will gain pleasure from them and cultivate good relationships with others and a sense of cooperation. It also allows children to view each other as collaborators, especially when they get in trouble.

On the other hand, competition is absolutely destructive for children and the psychological damage cannot be over-estimated. Competitive games by definition must produce a loser and a winner. Defeat will undermine self-esteem and cause self-doubt. For winners, it does not build character: winning produces feelings of pride which are short-lived. The more the young compete, the more they need to compete to feel good about themselves. Once they fail to beat others, they will feel very frustrated.

Competitive encounters have an equally toxic effect on children's relationships among children. In a competition, each child inevitably comes to regard others as rivals or as obstacles to his or her own success. It leads children to envy winners and to dismiss losers. Children become suspicious of just about everyone, as nobody would trust a person who may gain from his failure.

The problem is competition itself. If we would like our children to enjoy their childhood and make a friendly world for them, a playing field should not be turned into a battlefield.

考官评分：8

译文：

所有的家长都希望自己的孩子有一个快乐的童年，然后成长为一个全面的人才。为此，家长应该给孩子呈现一个真实的、美好的、靓丽的世界。因此对于体育究竟是消遣还是竞争这类问题就很容易回答。显而易见，消遣是将来幸福的关键。

如果孩子们参与体育运动是为了娱乐，他们会从中获得欢乐并学会和他人之间建立良好的合作关系。这也使得孩子们视他人为合作者。这一点在他们遇到问题的时候就显得更加重要。

另一方面，竞争对于孩子们来说是破坏性的而且会形成难以弥补的心理上的创

伤。按照定义来说，竞争性的游戏一定会产生一个失败者和一个胜利者。失败会破坏自尊，而产生自我疑惑。而胜利对于性格培养也没有好处。胜利使人骄傲，而这种骄傲不会持久。年轻人参与竞争越多，为了保持良好的感觉，他们就越希望在竞争中获胜，所需要的就越多。一旦他们不能够战胜其他人，他们就会感到沮丧。

竞争性的比赛对于孩子之间的关系也是有害的。在竞争过程中，每个人都不可避免地视其他人为竞争者或者是成功路上的绊脚石。这使得孩子们嫉妒胜利者，而远离失败者，孩子们会变得多疑，因为没有人愿意可能会从自己的失败中获利的人。

这个问题是竞争本身所造成的。如果我们希望孩子能够享受童年并给他们创造一个美好的世界，就不要把玩耍的领域变成战场。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“孩子们应当把体育运动作为娱乐还是作为一种竞争？说出你的观点和理由并进行陈述。”本题属于辩论型题目。作者为全文安排了五段。第一段用两句话介绍背景，然后引出自己的观点：应当把体育运动作为娱乐。第一个理由段指出孩子把体育当作娱乐会有助于他们建立良好的人际关系并且学会合作；第二个理由段则指出如果孩子把体育当作竞争会对他们的心理造成创伤，无论对成功者还是失败者的心理都没有好处；第三个理由段指出竞争性的比赛也会使得孩子的心理受到负面影响。最后一段总结呼吁要给孩子创造一个快乐的童年。本文很少使用模板句型，而理由段中的反例也成为本文的加分点。

加分语句：

1. When children take part in sport games just for fun, they will gain pleasure from them and cultivate good relationships with others and a sense of cooperation.

使用句型：条件状语从句

2. Children become suspicious of just about everyone, as nobody would trust a person who may gain from his failure.

使用句型：原因状语从句

3. If we would like our children to enjoy their childhood and make a friendly world for them, a playing field should not be turned into a battlefield.

使用句型：条件状语从句

23. 仔细规划与自由安排

Topic:

Some people prefer to plan activities for their free time very carefully. Others choose not to make any plans at all for their free time. Compare the benefits for planning free-time activities with the benefits of not making plans. Which do you prefer—planning or not planning for your leisure time?

Sample Answer:

In this busy society, our free time is very valuable to us. It is important that we take some time to relax and renew our energy in order to face the challenges ahead of us. Different people like to spend their leisure time in different ways. Some like to plan their activities so that they can make the most of the time available while others prefer not to plan anything. Both schools of thought have their advantages.

When people carefully plan their leisure time, they will not waste any time on decision making or last-minute preparations. This saves them time and, therefore, makes them feel that they have more free time to enjoy. Planning ahead also allows people to take advantages of the opportunity to participate in certain restricted activities. For example, by planning ahead, they can buy tickets for a concert or play that may later be sold out. Finally, being better prepared for an activity not only saves time but can make the outing more fun and more meaningful. It is not much fun to make a spontaneous trip to the beach only to find you have left your swimsuit at home.

However, unplanned leisure time also has its advantages. With no commitment to take part in a certain activity or meet a friend at a certain hour, the non-planner can take advantage of last minute changes and opportunities. Furthermore, he will not be disappointed should his plans fall through, because he has made none. On the other hand, if someone has looked forward to a baseball game all week, it is very disappointing if it is cancelled due to rain. Last but not least, unplanned leisure time can be more relaxing. During the workweek, we must all be punctual and face deadlines. Some people prefer to make their free time as different from that as possible.

Although both planned and unplanned leisure time have their benefits, I still prefer to plan my free time activities. My free time is limited, and so I want to make the best use of it. By planning ahead, I can take part in the activities that I want and spend time with the people I want to see. And in case my plans should be changed by unforeseen circumstances, I can always go to Plan B.

考官评分：7

译文：

在这个忙碌的社会中，空闲时间对我们而言是非常珍贵的。找个时间放松一下并且恢复精力以面对接踵而来的挑战是很重要的。每个人喜欢的休闲方式各不相同。有些人喜欢规划活动以充分利用休闲时间，而有些人却宁愿不做任何规划。这两种想法

都各有优点。

当人们仔细规划休闲时间后，就不会浪费时间做决定，或是最后才仓促地准备。这样做能节省时间，因此会让他们觉得可以享有更多的空闲时间。事先规划也让人们可以利用机会去参加某些受限制的活动。例如，假如事先有规划，就可买到晚一点就买不到的音乐会或戏剧演出的门票。最后，为活动做好准备不仅可以节省时间，还能让旅游更添乐趣和意义。当你一时兴起去海边玩，而到达之后才发现泳衣放在家里时，可能就太扫兴了。

然而，对休闲时间不作任何规划也有好处。因为不用参加特定的活动，也没有和朋友相约在某个时间见面，所以不作规划的人就能在最后一刻改变主意并利用机会。而且，如果计划落空了，他也不会失望，因为他根本没有计划。另一方面，假使有人一整个礼拜都在期待能去看棒球比赛，若球赛因雨取消，那实在是令人失望。最后一项要点是，不做计划的休闲时间能使人更加放松。在工作日，我们必须都很准时，且要面临最后期限的压力。有些人希望空闲时间能尽可能和工作时有所不同。

虽然规划或不规划休闲时间都各有好处，但我还是比较喜欢规划我的休闲活动。我的空闲时间有限，因此要尽量善加利用。事先做好规划，我就能参加想要参加的活动，见我想要见的人。而且假如计划因非预期的情况而有所改变时，我还可以采用另一个替代方案。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人喜欢为空闲时间制定详细的计划，另外一些人选择不做任何安排。比较这两种行为的好处，并且说明你更喜欢哪种做法。”这是典型的辩论型题目。按题目要求需要使用对称式结构。第一段作者介绍了背景及双方观点。然后各用一段说明每种做法的优点。仔细规划休闲时间的人，就不会浪费时间做决定，也可以参加一些受到某些限制的活动，增加旅游的乐趣和意义。那些不规划的人，他们可以更加灵活地选择活动，也没有计划落空一说，而且会使得休闲时间更加放松。最后一段作者表明自己的立场：更喜欢对休闲活动进行规划，然后重新改写第一个理由段的理由。全文论证充分，用词恰当，没有使用过多的模板句。

加分语句：

1. It is important that we take some time to relax and renew our energy in order to face the challenges ahead of us.

使用句型：主语从句

2. Some like to plan their activities so that they can make the most of the time available while others prefer not to plan anything.

使用句型：目的状语从句

3. This saves them time and, therefore, makes them feel that they have more free time to enjoy.

使用句型：并列谓语

4. With no commitment to take part in a certain activity or meet a friend at a certain hour, the non-planner can take advantage of last minute changes and opportunities.
使用句型：介词短语作伴随状语

24. 第一印象

Topic:

Some people trust their first impressions about a person's character because they believe these judgments are generally correct. Other people do not judge a person's character quickly because they believe first impressions are often wrong. Compare these two attitudes. Which attitude do you agree with?

Sample Answer:

When we first meet someone, we know nothing about his or her character. However, we often make some assumptions base on the impression that the person makes. Can these first impressions be trusted? Some people believe that our initial judgment of a person is usually correct, while others think it is often wrong. There are arguments to support both positions.

People who trust their first impressions believe that a person' appearance can be a good indication of not only his character, but also how he views himself and the people around him. It is true that we often send messages about our feelings without being aware of it. Body language is a good example of this. A person's posture, gestures and facial expression can tell us a lot about what he is thinking and feeling. Furthermore, dress and grooming can indicate whether someone cares enough about us to make a good impression.

On the other hand, first impressions can sometimes be misleading. People may be nervous around others they don't know well or in an unfamiliar situation. This may cause them to act in ways that do not reflect their true character. Likewise, some people may give a false impression because they are trying too hard to impress. They may be consciously or unconsciously fooling the other person. In addition, a new acquaintance might simply be in a bad mood or not at his best for other reasons.

Considering the arguments above, I believe that it is better not to judge a person's character too quickly. First impressions are, at best, an indication of how a person is feeling at the moment, and may not indicate his or her true character. However, due to the importance that many people do place on first impressions, we should be aware of the impression that we make on others. To sum up, I think we should not judge people according to first impressions, but we should take care to make a good impression ourselves.

考官评分：8

译文：

当我们初识某人时，我们对于对方的个性一无所知。然而，我们却经常根据对方给予我们的印象做出一些假设。这些第一印象可靠吗？有人认为，对人最初的判断通常是正确的，而另一些人却认为，最初的判断经常是错的。这两种立场都有其支持的论点。

相信第一印象的人认为，一个人的外貌可以充分显示其个性，以及他对自己和周围人的看法。的确，我们经常不自觉地透露自己的感觉，肢体语言就是最好的例子。人的姿势、手势及脸部表情可以显示出很多讯息，告诉别人他正在想什么，有什么感觉。此外，穿着打扮能表示这个人是否在乎我们，想不想给我们留下好的印象。

另一方面，第一印象有时会让人误解。有人可能会因为跟周围的人不熟或处于不熟悉的环境而心生紧张，这样可能会使他们的表现不符合真实的个性。同样地，有些人可能因为过度想让别人印象深刻而造成不真实的印象。他们可能在自觉或不自觉的情况下欺骗对方。此外，初识者可能只是心情不好，或基于某种原因而未能表现出最佳状态。

基于上述论点，我认为最好不要太快评判别人的个性。第一印象充其量只能告诉我们当时某人的感受为何，无法显示其真实的个性。可是，因为很多人非常重视第一印象，所以我们应该注意自己给别人的印象。总之，我认为我们不该凭第一印象来评判别人，而且应该注意自己是否留给别人良好的印象。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一些人相信自己对别人个性的第一印象，因为他们认为这种判断一般都是正确的。另外一些人不会很快地对别人进行判断，因为他们认为第一印象一般都是错误的。比较这两种观点并说出自己的看法。”这是典型的辩论型题目。按照题目的要求，本文需要采用对称式结构。作者使用了四段进行论证。第一段介绍背景以及双方观点。第二段说明人们相信第一印象的理由：一个人的外貌可以同时体现自己的个性及其对周围事物的看法和态度，而且一个人的穿着打扮会透露出他是否在意别人对他的看法。第三段说明不相信第一印象的理由：第一印象有一定的误导性。比如有些人遇到陌生人会紧张或者遇到陌生人会表现过度。而且难免有人在遇到陌生人时心情很糟糕。最后一段作者说明自己觉得不应该凭第一印象判断一个人，但自己应当注意给别人留下好的第一印象。全文用词恰当，很少使用模板句型，结构安排合理，语言活泼自然。

加分语句：

1. People who trust their first impressions believe that a person' appearance can be a good indication of not only his character, but also how he views himself and the people around him.

使用句型：定语从句、宾语从句

2. It is true that we often send messages about our feelings without being aware of it.

使用句型：强调句

3. Furthermore, dress and grooming can indicate whether someone cares enough about us to make a good impression.

使用句型：宾语从句

4. First impressions are, at best, an indication of how a person is feeling at the moment, and may not indicate his or her true character.

使用句型：插入语、并列谓语

25. 团体与组织的重要性

Topic:

Groups or organizations are an important part of some people's lives. Why are groups or organizations important to people?

Sample Answer:

Most people belong to at least one group or organization. These groups of people include social clubs, special interest groups, sports teams, classmates and workmates. Such organizations play an important part in people's lives today because they provide both material and personal benefits.

Both formal and informal organizations can provide their members with material benefits. For example, membership in an exercise class offers the benefit of improved health. In addition, organizations which work toward a specific goal, such as passing legislation for improving a neighborhood, allow people to achieve that goal more efficiently by working together. Finally, some organizations provide special benefits that are reserved for members, for example a music or book club in which the members exchange materials or receive special discounts.

Most organizations also provide personal benefits, the most important of which is a sense of belonging. When people choose to ally themselves with a group, that becomes part of their identity. In the group, they can find people of like-minded interests and feel like part of a team. This gives the members both companionship and the opportunity to share their feelings with sympathetic listeners. Moreover, trying out different groups enables people to discover their interests and clarify their goals. Through this process they can find out where they best fit in.

In conclusion, organizations and informal groups of people are important in our lives because

they provide us with many advantages. They help us clarify our goals and interests and find the support we need to pursue them effectively. More importantly, they give us companionship and a sense of belonging.

考官评分：8

译文：

大部分的人都会隶属于至少一个以上的团体或组织。这些团体包括社交联谊的俱乐部、特殊兴趣的团体、运动团队、同班同学以及同事。这些组织在每个人的生活中都扮演了重要的角色，原因就在于它们能提供物质利益并且给个人带来好处。

正式与非正式的组织都能提供其会员福利。举例来说，参加运动课程的会员能有改善健康的好处。此外，针对某些特定目标运作的组织能通过团队合作更有效地达到目标，如通过法规或是改善社区。最后，有些组织提供会员独享的好处，例如音乐俱乐部或读书会，其会员可以互相交换资料，或是享有特别的优惠折扣。

大部分组织也提供个人好处，其中最重要的就是归属感。当人们选择加入某个团体时，这种关系便成了个人身份的一部分。在团体中，他们能够找到志趣相投的人，感觉自己是团体的一分子。会员不但拥有友谊，同时也有机会和能够产生共鸣的听众分享自己的感受。此外，多方尝试不同的团体有助于发现自己的兴趣所在，并认清自己的目标。通过这种过程，每个人都能找到最适合自己的团体。

总之，由于这些组织和非正式团体能带给我们很多好处，所以它们在我们的生活中十分重要。它们帮助我们认清自己的目标和兴趣，也使我们得到支持，这是在追求目标和兴趣时所必需的。更重要的是，团体能带给我们友谊和归属感。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“团体和组织是人们生活中重要的组成部分，它们为什么重要？”本文属于解释型题目。作者总共写了四段。第一段介绍了背景，然后提出自己的意见：团体和组织可以给人带来福利和个人的好处。第二段具体解释了实质的好处：运动课程提高会员的身体素质，帮助人们通过合作提高效率，以及一些团体给会员提供独享的好处。第三段解释了团体组织带来的个人好处：增加归属感、交流感受，并且有助于发现自己的兴趣所在。最后一段再次说明团体组织在这两方面为人们带来的好处，并且改写了以上的理由。全文条理清晰，论证充分，遣词造句都十分地道，很少套用模板。

加分语句：

1. Such organizations play an important part in people's lives today because they provide both material and personal benefits.

使用句型：原因状语从句

2. In addition, organizations which work toward a specific goal, such as passing legislation

or improving a neighborhood, allow people to achieve that goal more efficiently by working together.

使用句型：定语从句、插入语

3. Most organizations also provide personal benefits, the most important of which is a sense of belonging.

使用句型：非限制性定语从句

4. Moreover, trying out different groups enables people to discover their interests and clarify their goals.

使用句型：动名词短语作主语

26. 我们这一代

Topic:

Every generation of people is different in important ways. How is your generation different from your parents' generation?

Sample Answer:

The world is constantly changing and so are the people in it. With each generation we see important developments that affect the way we think and live our lives. Therefore, it is not surprising that each generation of people is different from the one before, and my generation is no exception. My peers and I differ from our parents in several important ways, including our view of the world and our expectations of the future.

People my age usually have a more global outlook than their parents. Unlike the previous generation, we have been exposed to a wide variety of information about the world from a very young age. We have benefited from technological advances such as satellite communications and the Internet. These have truly made the world a global village and we have been greatly influenced as a result. We are not only concerned about our traditional way of life, but also about how life is lived around the world.

旺旺：肯定童叟无欺

Our expectations of the future are also different. This is due mainly to the greater prosperity and peace that we have known. Few of us have suffered true economic hardship and most take a good education and high standard of living for granted. Although we are willing to work hard to succeed, we also value our leisure time. We are more likely to spend money on recreational activities than start saving for our old age in our youth. Our prosperity has made us more materialistic than our parents, but also more carefree.

Given our different circumstances, it is not surprising that we are so different from the previ-

ous generation. Our parents may shake their heads and worry over these changes, but no doubt their parents did the same. Rather than worry about what the next generation is coming to, I believe it is smarter to look for and appreciate the advantages in these developments.

考官评分：7

译文：

世界在不断改变，世界上的人也是如此。每一个世代中，我们都可以看到一些重要的发展，它们影响着我们的思维方式和生活方式。因此，每个世代的人和上一代的人大不相同，这一点也不令人惊讶，而我们这一代也不例外。我以及跟我同龄的人对于某些重要的事情就和父母的观念不同，其中包括我们的世界观和我们对未来的展望。

我们这一代人通常比父母有更宽广的世界观。不像上一代的人，我们在很年轻的时候就已经接触到各种各样的世界信息。我们因科技的进步而获益，如卫星通讯和互联网。这些科技确实使世界成为一个地球村，而我们也因此受到很大的影响。我们不仅关心自己传统的生活方式，也关心现今世界的生活方式。

我们对未来的展望也不同。这主要是因为我们经历的是繁荣和和平的景况。我们之中很少有人真正经历过经济困难，大部分的人都把良好的教育和高生活水准视为理所当然。虽然我们愿意努力工作以求功成名就，但是我们也很重视休闲时间。我们很有可能把钱花在娱乐活动上，而不会在年轻时就开始储存我们的养老金。繁荣的生活使我们比父母更重视物质生活，也使我们更无忧无虑。

如果考虑到我们与父母之间的差异，那么我们这一代和上一代大不相同就没什么好惊讶的了。我们的父母或许会摇头叹气，慨叹这些变化，但毫无疑问，他们的父母也做过同样的事。我认为与其担心下一代会变成什么样子，不如期待并欣赏这些发展所带来的好处，这会是更明智的做法。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“每代人之间都有很大的不同。试述你这一代与父辈有什么不同。”本文既不是解释型题目，也不是辩论型题目，属于其他型题目。作者总共写了四段。第一段介绍背景，然后提出两个分论点：世界观和对未来的展望都与父辈不同。然后分段对这两个分论点进行论述。世界观不同是因为我们接受的信息量大，而且科技也对我们有很大的影响，同时我们更加关心世界的生活方式。对未来的展望有所不同主要是因为所处的环境不同，更加重视休闲生活，同时更加重视物质生活。最后一段指出每代人之间的差别是永远存在的，不能说孰优孰劣，更理性的方法是冷静等待。全文观点独到，架构明了，用词恰当，论证充分。

加分语句：

1. These have truly made the world a global village and we have been greatly influenced as a result.

使用句型：并列句

2. Although we are willing to work hard to succeed, we also value our leisure time.

使用句型：让步状语从句

3. Given our different circumstances, it is not surprising that we are so different from the previous generation.

使用句型：分词短语作伴随状语

27. 人们寿命更长的原因

Topic:

In general, people are living longer now. Discuss the causes of this phenomenon.

Sample Answer:

People nowadays are living much longer than their counterparts in the past. In China, the average life expectancy has reportedly increased by more than 4 years since 1990. Among various factors that contribute to this phenomenon are the continuously advancing food condition, the rapidly developing medical care system, and finally the current stable social and economic circumstance.

The food condition overall is becoming better and better, and is an important factor that makes people live much longer than before. First of all, foods are more hygienic. People today drink untainted mineral water, sterilized skim milk. Furthermore, foods are more nutritious, not to mention various carefully designed nutritious products.

Of equal importance is the rapidly developing national medical care system. Development of modern technology has always been amazing. Certain diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumoma, and dysentery are now easy to remedy with low expense, but in the past, they are all probably lethal. Dental technology seems developed little except its exorbitantly charged bill, yet the simplest technology contributes to people's longevity most. It is not difficult to imagine that if an individual who lived in the past got a toothache, without certain dental care which is common today, he was certainly in an awful prospect he might even die of a toothache!

Finally, the current stable economic circumstance is also a great influential factor. Social and economic circumstance has a dramatic effect on people's life expectancy. It was reported that Russian life expectancy dropped from 70 to 58 shortly after the disintegration of the previous Soviet Union. Apparently, people have less pressure in a more stable society, and the less pressure they suffer, the healthier they are. At the same time, various types of insurance are readily available, which make people feel safe, therefore indirectly contributes significantly to

longevity of people.

考官评分：7

译文：

今天的人们可以比过去活得更长。在中国，自1990年以来，人均寿命增长了4年。产生这一现象的各种原因中包括不断改善的食物水平、快速发展的医疗系统以及当前稳定的社会和经济环境。

食物水平总体上变得越来越好，这是人们寿命增长的一个重要原因。首先，食物变得更卫生。今天人们喝无污染矿泉水、灭菌的脱脂牛奶。另外，食物变得更有营养，更不用说各种各样的营养品了。

同样重要的还有快速发展的国家医疗系统。现代科技的发展成果令人惊异。像肺结核、肺炎、痢疾等疾病现在用很低的费用就可以治好，但是在过去，这些疾病都是致命的。牙科技术看起来没有改变多少，除了它昂贵的费用，但是这个最简单的科技使人们的寿命更长。不难想象，一个人如果在过去得了牙病，缺少现代的牙科技术，他一定会陷入一种糟糕的境地，甚至因为牙疼而死。

最后，当前稳定的经济环境也是一个重要的影响因素。社会和经济环境在人类平均寿命中扮演一个戏剧性的角色。据报道俄罗斯人的平均寿命在前苏联解体后从70跌落到58。显然，人们在稳定的社会中承受的压力更少。他们承受的压力越少，身体就越健康。同时，各种各样的保险随时可以享用，这使得人们感觉安全，因此间接地为人类的长寿作了贡献。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现在人们的寿命普遍增长，试述这一现象的原因。”这是典型的解释型题目。作者写了四段。第一段介绍背景，其中引用了例子和数据，然后提出这一现象的原因中包括饮食的改善、医疗的进步以及社会经济的稳定。接下来用三段分别加以解释。首先是食物的质量提高：食物变得更加卫生、更加有营养；然后是医疗系统的改善：科技进步，就诊成本降低；最后是稳定的经济的环境：人们压力减少，同时各种保险增加了安全感。从而对作者的观点进行了充分的论证。

加分语句：

1. Among various factors that contribute to this phenomenon are the continuously advancing food condition, the rapidly developing medical care system, and finally the current stable social and economic circumstance.
使用句型：倒装句、定语从句
2. Of equal importance is the rapidly developing national medical care system.
使用句型：倒装句
3. Apparently, people have less pressure in a more stable society, and the less pressure they

suffer, the healthier they are.
使用句型：并列句

28. 居民区安装监控器

Topic:

With the increase in security awareness, security monitors are popping up in some places. Some are very useful, like the monitor eyeing the supermarket and the monitor checking traffic flows on roundabouts. But are monitors in the residential areas really necessary?

Sample Answer:

Recently, more and more residential districts have been installed with monitor cameras. It's said that the installation can vastly enhance the security of the residents. But some people are against it. The discussion as to whether the surveillance system is a blessing or a curse arouses most people's interests. In my opinion, I support that the monitor camera should be mounted in the residential areas.

Installing monitor cameras is good for residents and the neighborhood. First of all, as what the advocates claim, it is an effective approach to improve the security situation. Consequently the guards can easily know what is going on in the districts from the screens of the monitor cameras, and they will be able to offer a helping hand to residents if it is necessary.

Furthermore, the monitor cameras can be used to keep watch on the specified areas all day, so if something unusual happens, for example, a thief goes into a house and steals some valuable things, the police can review the records to find out some clues. It provides some valuable clues for the police to investigate and solve the case.

Finally, if the monitor cameras have been installed in the residential districts, the people living there don't need to install the expensive security devices that they used to install. So the people living there can be spared lots of money on individual household safety devices.

In conclusion, although installing monitor cameras has its negative effects, it can to a great extent make people feel more secure. That is a very important thing for people nowadays. Therefore I support installing the monitor cameras in the residential districts. The installation will undoubtedly play an increasingly significant role in modern life.

考官评分：8

译文：

最近，越来越多的住宅区安装上了监视器。据说监视器的安装能够大大地增强居民的安全保障。但是有些人却不这样认为。关于监视系统到底是一件好事还是一个祸根的讨论引起了大多数人的兴趣。以我个人来看，我赞成在居民住宅区安装监视器。

安装监视器对居民自身以及邻居都是有好处的。首先，正如倡导者所声称的，这是提升安全状况的有效方法，也使得保安通过监视器的屏幕能够很容易就知道居民区正在发生什么事并在需要的时候为居民提供帮助。

此外，监视器能够被用来全天候监视特定区域。这样，如果有什么不寻常的事发生的话，例如，一个小偷钻进了一所房子并偷了一些值钱的东西时，警察就能够通过审查监视录像找到一些线索。它为警察调查和解决这件案子提供了很多有价值的线索。

最后，如果住宅区安装了监视器，住在那儿的人们就不需要再像以前一样安装一些昂贵的安全设备了。这样，住在那的人就能够在家庭安全设施上省下不少钱了。

总之，虽然安装监视器有它的负面影响，但是它能在极大程度上使人们感觉更安全——对于现在的人来说，这是一件非常重要的事。因此我赞成在居民住宅区安装监视器。无疑，监视器的安装将在现代生活中扮演一个越来越有意义的角色。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“随着人们对安全的重视，一些地方开始安装监视器。一些监视器非常有用，比如安装在超市里的监视器以及在十字路口监控交通的监视器。但是在居民住宅区安装监视器是否必要？”这是典型的辩论型题目。作者采用了一边倒结构，写了五段。第一段介绍背景，提出双方观点，并且表明自己的立场：赞成在居民区安装监控器。接下来用3个理由段对自己的观点进行论证。第一个理由段指出，安装监视器可以提升社区安全而且便于保安为居民提供及时的帮助。第二个理由段指出警察可以通过监视录像发现破案线索。第三个理由段指出有了监视器可以节省人们安装昂贵安全设备的钱。最后一段重申理由，总结全文。本文结构安排恰当，论述充分，使用了一些高级的词汇和句型，没有过分依赖模板。

加分语句：

1. Installing monitor cameras is good for residents and the neighborhood.
使用句型：动名词短语作主语

2. Consequently the guards can easily know what is going on in the districts from the screens of the monitor cameras, and they will be able to offer a helping hand to residents if it is necessary.
使用句型：宾语从句、并列句、条件状语从句

3. Finally, if the monitor cameras have been installed in the residential districts, the people living there don't need to install the expensive security devices that they used to install.
使用句型：条件状语从句、定语从句

29. 超市安装监控器

Topic:

Nowadays surveillance cameras are widely used in supermarkets. Some think that this is a violation of human rights, while others insist that they are for the benefit of the supermarkets. Discuss.

Sample Answer:

Nowadays supermarkets not only make a lot of money for their owners, they also bring them some trouble. How can they prevent theft without annoying their customers? The use of surveillance cameras seems a good solution. But more and more arguments arise with the increasing use of such cameras. Before giving my opinion, I think it is important to look at the arguments on both sides.

Those who support using surveillance cameras in supermarkets insist that it is the best way to protect the owners' profits. Firstly, a camera is more effective than security guards. One camera can easily cover an area for which 3 – 4 security guards are needed. Secondly, a camera is much more objective. Sometimes our eyes might deceive us, while a machine can record exactly what happens. It can prevent much unnecessary embarrassment.

On the other hand, some people voice doubts about the installation of surveillance cameras. The most important reason for their disapproval is that such instruments show distrust of customers. Customers should not be watched suspiciously as if they were prisoners. Cameras can become evidence of a serious violation of human rights.

All in all, the best solution is for both sides to respect each other's needs. The shopkeeper should place surveillance cameras in such a way that the customer does not feel that he or she is being spied upon. At the same time, the customer should respect the shopkeeper's concern about theft.

考官评分：8

译文：

现代社会，超市给它的所有者不仅带来了利益同时还带来了很多麻烦。那么这些超市商家如何才能既不干扰消费者又能防盗呢？监视器似乎是一个很好的解决办法。但是随着监视器的广泛应用，越来越多相关的争论也在不断出现。在阐明我的观点之前，我认为有必要从上述两种观点出发来讨论这个问题。

支持超市采用监视系统的人认为，监视器是保护顾客利益的最佳选择。首先，监视器比保安更有效。一部监视器可以很容易地覆盖一片需要3-4名保安的范围。其次，监视器更加客观。我们的眼睛在某些情况下很可能会欺骗我们，然而一部监视器却可以精确地记录发生的事情，它可以避免很多不必要的尴尬情况的发生。

另一方面，有些人则对这些监视器的设置表示怀疑。他们反对的最重要的原因是这些设备表明他们对顾客的不信任。顾客不应该被有所怀疑地监视，就好像他们是犯人一样。监视器就是一项严重侵犯人权的证明。

总而言之，对于双方最好的解决办法就是尊重彼此的需求。超市商家可以以一种令顾客没有被监视的感觉的方式安装监视器。同时，顾客也要体谅超市商家对于失窃的顾虑。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现在超市普遍使用监视器，一些人认为这种行为侵犯了人权，另外一些人说这是超市的权利。讨论双方观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目，作者使用了对称式结构，用四段进行论证。第一段介绍背景，同时介绍了双方观点。第二段论证超市采用监视系统的好处：由于其比保安更加有效、更加客观，从而可以更好地保障顾客的利益。第三段则论证了超市安装监视器的弊端：表现了对顾客的不信任感，从而有侵犯人权之嫌。最后一段作者提出了折中的观点，即超市和顾客都应互相信任体谅，尊重彼此的权利。全文虽然使用了一些模板句型，但是没有超过30字，论证合理，结构清晰，语言自然，句型多样。

加分语句：

1. Those who support using surveillance cameras in supermarkets insist that it is the best way to protect the owners' profits.
使用句型：主语从句、宾语从句
2. One camera can easily cover an area for which 3 – 4 security guards are needed.
使用句型：定语从句
3. The shopkeeper should place surveillance cameras in such a way that the customer does not feel that he or she is being spied upon.
使用句型：定语从句、宾语从句

30. 体育锻炼

Topic:

Participating in sports is important to physical health as well as spiritual health and social development. Do you agree?

Sample Answer:

In china, people keep fit by participating in different sports including running, walking, cycling, playing badminton, tennis, table tennis, football, and so on. Most of them think that participating in sports is important to physical health only and has nothing to do with spiritual health and social development. Some even claim that participating in sports has negative effects on spiritual health and social development. However, in my opinion, it is beneficial to physical health as well as spiritual health and social development as a whole despite of some negative effects it has brought.

Firstly, participating in sports can develop one's temperament and character spiritually. For example, if a person goes in for a kind of sport in which a team is involved, he needs to learn how to cooperate with other team members and how to adjust himself in emergency. In addition, participating in sports can cultivate one's sense of honor and dignity. Athletes taking part in Olympic Games are such examples and those who have won the games are admired as heroes of the nation.

Furthermore, participating in sports can hold people together and thus can indirectly stimulate the social development. Because sports are activities in which all participants enjoy absolute equality without any discrimination in any aspect, they can hold together people of different strata in society. As for professional athletes, it is also important for them to pay attention to their own education or cultural study; otherwise they will become spiritually unhealthy and intellectually barren men. It is not the fault of participating in sports though.

Therefore, it is not difficult for us to come to the conclusion that physical exercises bring us great benefits. People from all walks of life should be encouraged to take up some kind of sport to help maintain a physically and mentally sound body and enrich their lives.

考官评分：8

译文：

在中国，人们保持健康总是喜欢参加不同的体育运动，包括跑步、步行、骑自行车、打羽毛球、网球、桌球、踢足球等等。他们大多数人认为，参加体育运动仅仅对身体健康很重要但对精神健康和社会发展却没有任何作用。一些人甚至断言参加体育运动会对精神健康和社会发展产生消极的影响。不管怎样，依我看来，总体上说，尽管会带来一些消极影响，但是体育运动有利于身体健康，同时也有利于精神健康和社会发展。

首先，参加体育运动能提高人的情操和精神品质。举个例子，如果一个人参加一

种需要团队合作的运动，他需要学习如何与团队中的成员合作并且在紧急情况中调整自己的状态。另外，参加体育运动还能培养人的荣誉感和尊严。运动员参加奥林匹克运动正印证了这点，他们因为赢得了比赛而成为国家的英雄。

此外，参加体育运动能把人们团结在一起，这样能间接地刺激社会的发展。因为体育是参与者不受任何歧视并且完全享受平等的运动，体育可以团结社会中各个阶层的人。对于一个专业的运动员，重视他们自身的教育或者文化学习是很重要的，否则他们会变成精神不健康、知识匮乏的人。但是这并不是参加体育运动的缺点。

所以，我们不难得出结论：体育运动带给我们很多的好处。我们应该鼓励从事不同行业的人参加体育运动来帮助他们保持身心健康并且充实他们自己的生活。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“参加体育锻炼不仅对身体健康有好处，还有利于人的心理健康和社会发展。你同意这种观点吗？”本题属于典型的辩论型题目。作者使用了一边倒结构，总共写了四段。第一段介绍了背景，提出双方观点并亮明自己的立场：体育运动对精神健康和社会发展都有好处。接下来用两段对自己的观点进行论证：体育运动可以提高人的情操和精神品质，可以培养人的荣誉感和尊严，从而论证了体育运动对精神健康的好处；体育运动还可以增进人与人之间的团结，而且不会歧视不同阶层的人，从而论证了体育运动对社会发展的好处。最后一段作者呼吁应当鼓励人们多参加体育活动。全文论证合理，两个理由段分别论述题目观点中的一部分，最后总结，条理清晰，运用了很多加分句型和加分词汇。

加分语句：

1. For example, if a person goes in for a kind of sport in which a team is involved, he needs to learn how to cooperate with other team members and how to adjust himself in emergency.
使用句型：定语从句、宾语从句

2. Athletes taking part in Olympic Games are such examples and those who have won the games are admired as heroes of the nation.
使用句型：并列句、主语从句

3. Furthermore, participating in sports can hold people together and thus can indirectly stimulate the social development.
使用句型：动名词短语作主语、并列谓语

4. People from all walks of life should be encouraged to take up some kind of sport to help maintain a physically and mentally sound body and enrich their lives.
使用句型：不定式作目的状语

31. 义务兵役制

Topic:

Along with the amazing development of society, more and more people begin to realize that only peace can ensure human prosperity. In recent years, some people propose that compulsory military service should be abolished. Do you agree or not? Give your reasons.

Sample Answer:

In many countries, children are called upon for military service when they are 18 years old nowadays. Meanwhile, in China, especially in lots of universities, freshmen are required to take military training before they begin to study. It seems that it is a must in the growth-process of the young. However, is it proper to maintain military service in an era characterized by peace and development? This question is a very controversial one.

We can't deny that we have benefited a lot from military service. Firstly, it offers a good way to strengthen a person not only physically but also psychologically. No matter how tired he becomes during the difficult training, he must clench his teeth and carry on. Gradually, a strong character can be built up. Secondly, military training arouses people's awareness of discipline and unity. In the army, everything is fixed. One must obey the rules and do what he is scheduled to do promptly. Also, teamwork spirit and unity are very important for soldiers if they want to achieve a task perfectly.

Despite the advantages the military service has, it has some very serious disadvantages. In the army, no one is allowed to say "no" to an order. Such a discipline may possibly lead to bullying and conformity. "Yes Boys" and "Yes Girls" are found everywhere. Their lack of creativity and individuality will eventually turn into lack of vitality of their nation. What's more, it is a step away from peace. If it goes to extremeness, military service will inflict a fear called "MILITARISM" on us. People become militant. The threat of war will lead people all around the world into jeopardy.

All these opinions make sense, and it is consequently hard to decide which one is more reasonable. In my opinion, we'd better popularize the military service properly and restrain its bad effects. We should make it a good way to maintain peace and create a better world for us to live in.

考官评分：8

译文：

现在，在许多国家，年满十八周岁的孩子都被召去服兵役。与此同时，在中国，特别是在许多大学里，大一新生在开始大学学习之前都被要求进行军训。看起来在年轻人成长过程中，这是一件必须做的事情。然而，在一个不断发展的和平时代，保留服兵役的传统还合适吗？这是一个非常具有争议性的问题。

不能否认我们从服兵役中获益良多。首先，它为从生理上和心理上强壮一个人提供了一种好的方式。不管在艰苦的训练中有多么累，都必须咬紧牙关继续下去。渐渐地，坚强的性格就能够炼成了。第二，军训能让人对纪律和团结有所重视。在军队里，任何事都是固定的。你必须遵从那些规则，迅速地做好规定做的事。而且，对士兵来说，如果他们想要完美地完成一项任务，团队合作精神和团结是非常重要的。

尽管军训有其优点，但它也有许多非常严重的缺点。在军队里，任何人都不能对长官说“不”。这样一种约束可能会导致欺软和顺从。惟命是从的男孩和女孩到处可见。他们创造力和个性的缺乏最终会导致他们国家活力的缺乏。更可怕的是，这是远离和平的一步。如果到达极致，军训会在我们身上导致一种被称为“军国主义”的恐慌。人们会变得好战。战争的威胁会让全世界的人陷入危险。

所有这些观点都是有意义的，因此，决定哪个观点更合理是困难的。在我看来，我们最好正确地推广军训并遏制它不好的影响。我们应该用一种好的方式去维持和平，创造一个更好的世界来让自己居住。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“随着社会惊人的发展，越来越多的人认识到只有和平才可以保证人类的繁荣。近几年有些人提出应当废除义务服兵役的传统。你是否同意？给出理由。”这是典型的辩论型题目。作者总共写了四段，采用了对称式结构。第一段介绍了背景，并提出了问题。第二段介绍了服兵役的好处：首先它对人的生理和心理都有益处，其次它使人意识到纪律和团结的重要性。第三段介绍军训的缺点，比如可能导致青少年失去自主性，缺乏创造力，甚至会让人变得好战。最后一段对以上两种观点进行总结，并且表明自己的态度：应当正确地推广军训，同时遏制其不良影响。全文结构合理，对双方观点进行了合理充分的论证。语言上虽然使用了一些模板句型，但是没有超过30字，用词地道丰富。

加分语句：

1. No matter how tired he becomes during the difficult training, he must clench his teeth and carry on.

使用句型：让步状语从句

2. Also, teamwork spirit and unity are very important for soldiers if they want to achieve a task perfectly.

使用句型：条件状语从句

3.In my opinion, we'd better popularize the military service properly and restrain its bad effects.
使用句型：并列谓语

32. 帮助别人的方式

Topic:

Nowadays some people like to give help to the local community or provide people with direct help. Other people prefer to give money to national and international organizations. Discuss both of the two ways and present your own opinion.

Sample Answer:

Nowadays, people have been attaching more and more attention to charity. However, when it comes to the actual approaches to be adopted to express their caring and loving, their opinions vary considerably. As for me, I believe each approach may have its own advantages and disadvantages and it's really hard to tell which one is the best choice.

First, it is generally agreed that direct help is beneficial to both parties. On the one hand, it offers a unique rewarding feeling to those who give help. Whenever they see the smile on the face of those who are helped, those who offer the help will undoubtedly acquire a sense of fulfillment, which will propel them to engage themselves more enthusiastically in the cause of charity. On the other hand, when others do not actually need any financial support, direct help, as a commonly-accepted form, seems to be indispensable. However, this form is usually only restricted to one's neighborhood.

Second, compared with offering direct help, giving money to national and international organizations has been gaining increasing popularity among the public for its high efficiency and great convenience. There are times when people having the intention to help do not happen to have the time to do so. There are also times when people who offer help prefer to be behind the veil. Fortunately, all these problems have been solved with the appearance of many national and international charity organizations, which has made it possible to make the best use of the fund to help as many people as possible in the right way and at the best time. Nevertheless, a lack of administration and supervision over these organizations may trigger misuse of the fund or even corruption of the officials involved.

Clearly, there are various ways to help others. What is the most important is whether one has a loving and sympathetic heart which drives him or her to extend a helping hand to those who await our help.

考官评分：8

译文：

现在，人们越来越重视慈善事业。但在通过什么方式表达自己的友好和爱心方面人们的观点分歧很大。对我而言，我相信每一种方式都有其优点和缺点，很难辨别哪一种是更好的选择。

首先，以直接方式给予帮助对于双方都有裨益。一方面，它带给施予帮助的一方独特的回报感受。看到受助者脸上洋溢的笑容，施助者就会获得一种成就感，这种感觉又会促进他们更加热衷慈善事业。另一方面，当其他人并不需要金钱方面的帮助时，直接帮助作为广受欢迎的形式，便显得不可或缺。然而这种帮助往往只能局限在邻里之间。

其次，与直接帮助相比，将钱捐给国家机构或者国际机构的方式因为高效和方便越来越受欢迎。有时候，有意愿提供帮助的人碰巧没有时间和精力这么做；有时候，人们希望以匿名的方式提供帮助。所幸随着这些国家机构和国际机构的出现，这些问题都迎刃而解了，在最合适的时间以恰当的方式给尽量多的人提供帮助也成为可能。然而，对于这些机构的管理和监督的缺乏可能会引发资金的滥用，甚至是官员的腐败。

可见，帮助他人的方式不止一种，最重要的是人们是否有爱心和同情心去向那些需要帮助的人们伸出援助之手。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“现在一些人喜欢帮助地方社区或者直接为别人提供帮助，另外一些人则倾向于捐款给国家或国际机构，讨论这两种做法并给出自己的观点。”这是典型的辩论型题目。由于题目中的“both of the two ways”，因此必须采用对称式结构。作者在第一段介绍了背景，引出下文。接下来用一段说明直接帮助别人的好处：首先，施助者可以得到某种成就感，从而促使他们更加热心慈善，同时还可以帮助那些不需要金钱资助的人们。最后一句指出这种方式在慈善范围上的局限性。第三段作者论述了捐钱给国家或国际机构的好处：更加高效和方便，节省了施助者的时间和精力，便于匿名的资助。最后一句指出这种方式又有着监管不到位的缺点。最后一段作者指出最终要的不是帮助别人的方式，而是帮助别人的爱心和同情心。全文论证充分，结构安排合理，双方的观点介绍都很充分，最后提出的观点也很独到。没有刻意使用模板句型，连接顺畅，也使用了一些加分词汇。

加分语句：

1. Whenever they see the smile on the face of those who are helped, those who offer the help will undoubtedly acquire a sense of fulfillment, which will propel them to engage themselves more enthusiastically in the cause of charity.

使用句型：主语从句、非限制性定语从句

2. On the other hand, when others do not actually need any financial support, direct help, as a commonly-accepted form, seems to be indispensable.
使用句型：插入语
3. What is the most important is whether one has a loving and sympathetic heart which drives him or her to extend a helping hand to those who await our help.
使用句型：主语从句、宾语从句、定语从句

33. 缓解压力

Topic:

People have various ways of relieving stress. What are some of the ways that you find most effective in relieving stress? Give reasons and examples to support your response.

Sample Answer:

The way or ways in which people relieve their stress are very different: some cry, some laugh, some overdrink themselves and some dance wildly, and so on and so forth, to name just a few. However, the two most effective ways that work on me are sleeping in and taking long walks.

Now let's look at many advantages of sleeping in. Sleeping in may help ease our nervousness and give our exhausted nerves a break. While under pressure, we tend to be impatient and easily lose our temper, which could only aggravate our feeling of pressure. Sleeping in once there is a chance can help adjust our nerves and this is conducive to getting over nervousness and tiredness. Furthermore, sleeping in can let us forget all about the stress for the time being. Once falling asleep, we would be free from thinking about the stress any longer and everything recedes to temporary tranquility, so when we wake up, the stress is not that strong anymore. Of course, we are unable to sleep in wherever we are and whenever we want to, rather, we need to find time, that is, when work allows us to do so.

Next, let's take a look at some of the positive points of taking long walks. As we know, taking a walk itself is the best form of exercise that can help us keep fit, thus improving our capability to alleviate or eradicate pressure, which in turn makes for our long-term health. Meanwhile, taking long walks provides us with opportunities to enjoy the beauty of the surrounding sceneries and to think over the problems in our mind. Therefore, we are actually doing exercises, feasting our eyes on the sceneries and thinking about things at the same time: all three in one, which means that stress or pressure becomes only a small part of the whole process.

In general, my own experience across the years has proved that the above-mentioned two ways are the most effective in terms of relieving and even eradicating stress, so I highly rec-

ommend them to you and hope they would produce the same effect on you.

考官评分：8

译文：

人们缓解压力的方式确实千差万别：有人痛哭，有人大笑，有人狂饮，有人狂舞，凡此种种，不一而足。可我感到对自己来讲最有效的两种方式是睡大觉和散长步。

我们先来看看睡大觉的诸多好处。睡大觉可以使我们紧张、疲劳的神经得到休息。压力大时，我们往往会感到烦躁、容易发火，这只会加重我们的压力感。一有机会，猛睡一场，我们的神经就会得到相应的调整，从而有助于克服紧张和疲劳。另外，睡大觉可以使我们暂时把压力忘记。进入睡眠状态后，我们便不会再去思考压力的问题，一切的一切都暂时归于平静，等醒来的时候，压力感往往会变得小了。当然，睡大觉并非是随时随地都可以做到的，而是要找时间，在工作允许的情况下。

我们再来看看散长步的绝妙好处。散步本身就是最好的体育锻炼，可以使我们保持健康的身体，增强我们排压的能力，进而确保身体长期健康。同时，散长步的过程中我们可以一边欣赏周围的景色，一边思考大脑中的问题。这样，我们一边锻炼，一边赏景，一边思考，三者合在一起，压力也就成了很小的一部分了。

总之，经过我多年的实际验证，这两种方式对于缓解，甚至是彻底排除压力具有极佳的效果，因此，我向朋友们高度推荐，希望它们在你的身上也能产生实际效果。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“人们有各种各样缓解压力的办法。你有什么有效的解压方法？给出理由并举出例子。”本题属于其他型题目。作者总共写了四段。第一段介绍背景，然后说明自己的方法：睡大觉和散长步。第二段解释睡觉的好处，即精神得以调整，暂时忘记压力，并且指出睡觉要考虑实际情况。第三段作者解释了散步的好处，首先散步本身就是一种很好的体育锻炼，其次散步的同时可以让人欣赏周边的景色，并且思考脑中的问题，从而减少压力。最后一段总结了自己这种方法的有效性，提倡大家都采取这两种方法解压。全文观点鲜明，论证充分，没有套用生硬的模板句型，结构也更加自然。

加分语句：

1. While under pressure, we tend to be impatient and easily lose our temper, which could only aggravate our feeling of pressure.
使用句型：并列谓语、非限制性定语从句
2. As we know, taking a walk itself is the best form of exercise that can help us keep fit, thus improving our capability to alleviate or eradicate pressure, which in turn makes for our long-term health.
使用句型：动名词短语作主语、定语从句、结果状语从句、非限制性定语从句

3. In general, my own experience across the years has proved that the above-mentioned two ways are the most effective in terms of relieving and even eradicating stress.
使用句型：宾语从句

34. 孩子的压力

Topic:

Today's children are living under more pressure from society than children in the past. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the opinion?

Sample Answer:

Nowadays children are growing up in more favorable conditions than ever before. However, they are also faced with much greater pressure than children in the past.

Firstly, the burden with academic learning has become extremely heavy. It has become a trend for kids to take extra courses beyond their normal school curriculum, for parents believe that this can ensure their children a chance to a better university. And only a better university can ensure their kids a good job in the future. This would no doubt bring huge pressure to their children, affecting their health both physically and mentally.

Secondly, the pressure of employment is becoming greater and greater. Statistics show that in 2007 about one million college graduates failed to find jobs. Most of them held bachelor's and even master's degrees. The fact that even well-educated people are confronted with unemployment problems urges children to obtain more skills and become more versatile so as to stay competitive on the job market.

From the above discussion, we can easily come to a conclusion that children do live under more pressure than ever before. Under so much work and pressure, it is difficult for them to develop good personalities and interpersonal communication skills. They may become more solitary and even suffer from certain mental illnesses. Therefore, our government and society should create opportunities and reform our educational mechanism to let our kids enjoy their supposed happy childhood.

考官评分：8

译文：

如今的孩子比以前生活更优越了，但是同时他们面对的社会压力也越来越大了。
首先，学习上的压力变得极为沉重。孩子在学校常规课程设置之外进行额外的课

程辅导已经成为一种趋势，因为家长认为只有这样才能保证孩子将来考上好大学。也只有考上好大学，才能够找到好工作。这无疑给孩子带来了巨大的压力，影响他们的身心健康。

第二，就业压力越来越大。数据显示，2007年中国有一百万大学生找不到工作。而他们大部分都持有学士学位甚至硕士学位。受过良好教育的大学生都面临就业困难的问题，这就迫使孩子们尽量多去掌握技能，变得更加多才多艺，才能够在劳务市场上更有竞争力。

由此，我们很容易得出结论：孩子们确实比以前压力更大了。他们在如此大的压力之下很难培养好自己的性格以及与人交往的能力。他们可能会变得性格孤僻，甚至会患上精神疾病。因此，我们的政府和社会应该创造机会，改革教育体制，让我们的孩子们享受到自己本该幸福的童年时代。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“你是否同意现在孩子的压力要比以前大？”这是典型的辩论型题目。文章采用一边倒结构，共写了4段。开头段介绍背景同时开门见山提出自己的观点。之后用两段说明学习压力以及就业压力的增大使得孩子的社会压力增大。第四段则提出孩子压力增大可能产生的不良后果，因此建议政府和社会对现在的体制进行改革。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，文章没有使用很多的模板句型，大约30字，开头段没有使用模板句型，也是本文的一个加分点。同时句型灵活多变，用词地道。

加分语句：

1. It has become a trend for kids to take extra courses beyond their normal school curriculum, for parents believe that this can ensure their children a chance to a better university.
使用句型：原因状语从句

2. This would no doubt bring huge pressure to their children, affecting their health both physically and mentally.
使用句型：分词短语

3. The fact that even well-educated people are confronted with unemployment problems urges children to obtain more skills and become more versatile so as to stay competitive on the job market.
使用句型：目的状语从句

35. 常换工作的原因

Topic:

As society changes, more and more people do not want to stay in one career or job. Many people change their careers and jobs. What is the cause of this phenomenon? Can you give

some suggestions to solve this problem?

Sample Answer:

With the development of our society, there's a growing discontent among people about a "life-long career". They are seeking experience in more than one field of work. Personally, I believe that there are several incentives contributing to this phenomenon and I will elaborate on them in this essay.

In the first place, social developments have brought about a more flexible work style and work philosophy. It will be really difficult for modern people to see any point of getting retired from the place where their career got initiated. Instead, they are eager to try new things and gain fresh experience from frequent job-hopping, from which their life could be made more colorful and diversified.

In the second place, another imperative motivation is that people, in most cases, change their jobs for a higher salary. Just like a saying goes, "People strive upward." According to statistics, the foremost reason that people change jobs is for a better pay. Consequently, if one can get a more appealing offer from some other employer, what's the point of staying in the original one?

If some measures have to be taken to lessen or even eliminate this phenomenon, I reckon that companies should take up an inescapable responsibility through providing all their employees with a clear and transparent ladder of promotion as well as sufficient benefits in order to alleviate employees' impulses of leaving. What's more, especially in terms of job ethics and a sense of responsibility. In this way, people may form a more precise and mature attitude towards career and thus not being carried away by this ever-changing fickle world.

From all that have been discussed above, we can draw a safe conclusion that there are various causes for people's frequent job-hopping. There is much left to be done if we really want to alter this situation.

考官评分：8

译文：

随着社会的发展，越来越多的人们开始不满于单一的工作经验，他们开始从事各种不同领域的工作。我认为，这一现象的发生有多种原因，我将在本文中进行详细阐述。

首先，社会发展带来了一种更为灵活的工作方式和哲学理念。当代人很难理解终

身只做一份工作本身有什么意义。相反，他们更倾向于通过频繁的跳槽来尝试各种新鲜事物，并且从中获得不同的感受，同时令生活更为丰富多彩。

其次，在大部分情况下，另一个至关重要的原因是报酬。正如谚语所说："人往高处走。"相关数据表明，人们换工作的首要动机是为了更高的薪水。所以，如果能从别处得到一份更诱人的回报，为什么还要待在原公司呢？

如果要采取一些措施来减弱甚至消除这种现象，我想公司首先应该承担起一份不可推卸的责任。公司需要提供给员工一个清晰透明的上升阶梯，以及足够的福利待遇，从而减弱员工出走的冲动。另外，相关的职业教育也应该得到加强，尤其是在职业伦理与责任感这两方面。这种方式，使员工们形成明确、成熟的工作态度，而不至于在变化无常的世界迷失方向。

综上所述，我们认为人们的频繁跳槽有多种多样的原因。想要改变这种局面，我们所需做的还有很多。

范文点评：

题目的意思是"阐述人们常换工作的原因及提出解决办法。"这是解释型题目。文章共写了5段。开头段介绍背景并引出下文。中间用两段分别论述人们经常转换工作的原因：寻找新事物以及寻求更高的报酬。第四段则提出了解决这一问题的关键在于企业的努力以及职业教育的提高、完善。最后说明还有很多地方需要提高才可以使这一现象得以缓解。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，文章使用了较少的模板句型，大约30字，使用了不少7、8分的词汇，句型灵活。

加分语句：

1. Instead, they are eager to try new things and gain fresh experience from frequent job-hopping, from which their life could be made more colorful and diversified.
使用句型：并列谓语、非限制性定语从句

2. In the secoud place, another imperative motivation is that people, in most cases, change their jobs for a higher salary.
使用句型：插入语

3. There is much left to be done if we really want to alter this situation.
使用句型：条件状语从句

36. 常换工作的利与弊

Topic:

Some people prefer to stay in the same job for the same company, but others prefer to change jobs frequently. You should use specific reasons to compare the advantages and disadvantages of both sides.

Sample Answer:

In modern society, employment is based on mutual options between companies and individuals rather than unilateral decisions of companies. Therefore some people are able to change jobs frequently while others still prefer to stay in the same job for the same company. From my point of view, both sides have their own advantages and disadvantages.

Let us have a touch on the former attitude towards career first. The people who prefer to frequently change jobs, usually called "job hoppers", are bound to have more opportunities to develop their personal abilities as well as sociable skills. As a result, they may possess more enthusiasm and ambition when confronted with work, and they may behave more creatively and efficiently when challenged by various tasks. However, due to the instability of their jobs, they are generally suffering great pressure, stress and intolerable mental pains. They have no other choices but to enforce themselves to keep up with the fast-paced jobs so that they even forget how to relax.

On the other hand, there are also people who prefer to stay in the same job for the same company. The advantages of this attitude towards career consist in the relatively stable income and less competitive stress under most circumstances. Besides, as their working experience increases, they are more likely to acquire promotion or have their pay raised. Nevertheless, we all regard it a natural truth that every coin has two sides. Compared with people holding the former attitude, the latter has their own disadvantages, such as the same old routine work and narrow horizon.

As compared and analyzed above, both attitudes towards career have their advantages and disadvantages. In terms of which side you will stand by or which attitude you will adopt, it is none of others' business but really up to you.

考官评分：8

QQ： 2029808

译文：

当今社会，工作是以公司和个人共同选择为基础的，而不是公司单方面的选择。因此当别人还在选择在同一家公司做同一件工作的时候，另一些人则可以经常换工作。我的观点是，这两种观点都有各自的优缺点。

首先我们借前者的职业观来说，想经常换工作的人通常叫"跳槽者"。他们想拥有更多的机会去发展个人能力和社交技能，可以拥有更多的热情和抱负。在他们挑战不同的工作时，他们将会获得更多的创造力和更高的效率。不过由于工作不稳定，他们经常忍受巨大的压力以及难以容忍的脑力劳动之苦。他们别无选择，只能强迫自己加

快节奏地完成那些工作，甚至忘记如何去放松。

另一方面，也有人更喜欢呆在同一家公司做同样的事情。这种职业观的优点是，在大多数情况下能有一个相对稳定的收入和没有太大的竞争。此外，他们的工作经验也会有所提高，也更有可能提高自己或得到更多的薪水。然而，我们要关注这样一个真理，即任何事物都是具有两面性的。相对而言，人们支持前者的观点，认为后者有不少缺点。比如说，同样的工作和有限的能力。

根据以上的对比和分析，对于职业的两种观点都有他们各自的优缺点。对于这些说法你可以不在意或采用任何一种，这跟别人没关系，还是得自己拿主意。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“论述换工作和从事同一种工作的利弊。”这是典型的辩论型题目。由于题目的限制，因此范文使用对称式结构，写了四段。开头段介绍背景并提出观点。中间用两段分别论述这两种工作态度的优缺点。最后一段指出应当正确认识这两种职业观，并且找到最合适自己的一种才是最重要的。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，文章使用了较少的模板句型，大约30字，词汇丰富，形象生动。

加分语句：

1. Therefore some people are able to change jobs frequently while others still prefer to stay in the same job for the same company.
使用句型：并列句
2. The people who prefer to frequently change jobs, usually called “job hoppers”, are bound to have more opportunities to develop their personal abilities as well as sociable skills.
使用句型：定语从句、插入语
3. Compared with people holding the former attitude, the latter has their own disadvantages, such as the same old routine work and narrow horizon.
使用句型：分词短语作状语

37. 先天和后天

Topic:

Nature and nurture, which plays major role in the personality and development of children?

Sample Answer:

In children’s development of personality, which plays major part, nature or nurture? As I see it, nurture is as important as, if not more important than nature.

Family does play a significant role in shaping children’s inclination and character. After one is born, the first and nearest surroundings is the family in which he will grow up. Parents are

the first teachers to their children. Every day, parents' speech and action influence the mental and physical development of their children who tend to follow what their parents do. Because the family is children's most direct source of knowledge and other experience, those who are brought up in good family tend to possess many pleasant characters.

When a child becomes old enough to communicate with other children, he begins having friends who sometimes influence him more rapidly than do families. By associating with friends, one can gradually get into the society and become sociable. To some extent, man is sociable creature so that children should understand the society, get used to it, and get pleasure out of it. To this point, friends would help. As for me, I have lots of friends who have many different opinions and personalities. Discussing with them enriches my thought, and playing with them builds up my personality.

Some people advocate the role of nature in molding children's characteristics. They take for example some of famous families in the world, which brought up many scientists, such as Bernoullis. But it should be a forceful example to demonstrate the importance of the family's nurture.

If you want to succeed, do not rely on the nature. To achieve your goal needs the efforts of yourself. God helps those who help themselves.

考官评分：8

译文：

在儿童个性的发展过程中，什么占据主导地位，是他们的天性还是后天的培养？在我看来，后天如果不能比天性重要，至少也与天性同等重要。

家庭在孩子的爱好和性格的形成中起着重要作用。当一个孩子出生以后，他所面对的第一个和最近的环境就是他即将在那里成长的家庭。每一天，家长的言行都会影响孩子们的身心发展，孩子也会跟随父母的行为。因为，家庭是孩子获取知识和经验的最直接的源泉。那些在好的家庭里长大的孩子会有很多好的品质。

当一个孩子长大到可以与别的孩子交流的时候，他们会交一些朋友，这些朋友有时候会比家庭更快地影响他们的行为。通过结交朋友，他们可以逐渐地进入社会并变得善于与人交往。在某种程度上，人是喜欢交往的动物，所以孩子们应该学会了解社会，适应社会，并且在其中找到快乐。基于这一点，朋友可以给予一定的帮助。就我而言，我有很多朋友，他们都有不同的观点和个性。在和他们讨论的过程中丰富了我的思想，和他们玩乐的时候增强了我的个性。

一些人认为孩子的个性是天生的。他们举了很多世界上著名的家庭的例子，在这些家庭中产生了一些科学家，例如贝努里家族。但是这其实是一个有力的例子来证明

家庭教育的重要性。

如果你想成功，不要依赖于天性。要想达到目标需要你自身的努力。天助自助者。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“天性和后天培养，哪个因素在孩子性格的发展过程中起主要作用？”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段直接提出自己的观点：后天培养的作用不比天性小。中间写了三个理由段，在第三个理由段中，反驳对方对自己的攻击，认为先天的例子都是比较牵强的。最后一段，呼吁人们想要成功就必须依靠自己的努力而不仅仅依靠先天的条件。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，文章没有使用很多的模板式句型，不超过50字，而且其他非模板句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. As I see it, nurture is as important as, if not more important than nature.
使用句型：条件状语从句
2. Every day, parents' speech and action influence the mental and physical development of their children who tend to follow what their parents do.
使用句型：定语从句
3. To some extent, man is sociable creature so that children should understand the society, get used to it, and get pleasure out of it.
使用句型：并列谓语
4. They take for example some of famous families in the world, which brought up many scientists, such as Bernoullis.
使用句型：非限制性定语从句

38. 成功与运气

Topic:

"When people succeed, it is because of hard work. Luck has nothing to do with success." Do you agree or disagree with the quotation above? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your position.

Sample Answer:

Success is always what human beings chase. Some people succeed for their luck while others succeed for their hard work. As far as I am concerned, I fully agree with the claim that there is no correlation between success and luck.

First of all, an education is the key factor of success. One wishing to be admitted to the uni-

versity will have to take several tests. It is doubtful that someone will be so lucky that knowing nothing, he could pass the test with a high score. Therefore, in order to be successful, one should prepare for the tests and work hard, because a good education will provide him with a good job and an opportunity to accomplish some of his goals and dreams. In my lifetime, I have never met a person who could graduate from a college without working hard.

Secondly, it is impossible to make a career if one is lacking knowledge. Luck plays no role in achieving this success. Even if someone was unbelievably lucky enough to become a manager not being qualified enough, he will be asked to resign in the near future because of his inability due to lack of knowledge and experience to make right decisions. For instance, I used to work for a very small company owned by a friend. Although he had no knowledge or experience in business, the company had been profitable for a short time, which he contributed to his luck. But this company was finally closed because of the wrong strategies and decisions made by him.

On the other hand, it can not be denied that many businessmen become successful only for their new ideas, not for their long time of hard work and many people having done a lot of work still can not be successful men. Sometimes luck may play an important role in success. But it is mainly acting through one's diligent work. It is the hard work that leads us to the front of luck.

In sum, success is every person's pursuit. We always dream that someday we will be successful businessmen, famous scientists, or distinguished politicians. All of these things are simply not possible without hard work. Luck has no place in such a scheme of events.

考官评分：8

译文：

人们总是在追逐成功。有些人因为幸运而成功，与此同时，有些人因为努力工作而成功。就我而言，我完全同意成功和幸运完全没有关系的主张。

首先，教育是成功最关键的因素。一个人要想进入大学，不得不经历若干考试。很难相信一些人会幸运到什么都不懂仍能以高分通过考试。因此，为了成功，人们应该为考试作好准备并且努力学习，因为一个好的教育将会给他提供一个好的工作和机会，使他完成目标和梦想。一生当中，我从未遇见过没有努力学习就顺利地从大学毕业的人。

第二，一个缺乏知识的人是不可能在事业上有提升的。幸运在实现成功中没有扮演任何角色。即使有人没有足够的资格却成为了一个经理，幸运地令人难以置信，他也将会在不久的将来因为他的无能被要求辞职。这归因于缺乏知识和经验去作出正确的

决定。举个例子来讲，我过去为朋友开的一家小公司工作，虽然他在经商方面没有知识或者经验，公司在短时期内仍然是获利的，这要归功于他的幸运。但是因为他错误的策略和决定他的公司最终倒闭了。

另一方面，不可否认的是，许多商人成功仅仅因为他们的新想法，而不是因为他们长时间的辛劳工作，还有许多人做了很多工作却没有成为成功的人。有时，幸运在成功中扮演着很重要的角色。但是主要还是由于人们由始至终的辛勤工作。努力工作使我们走在了幸运的前面。

总之，每个人都追求成功。我们总是梦想着终有一天我们能够成为一名成功的商人、著名的科学家或者杰出的政治家。不可能没有努力工作就实现所有这些事情。在这些大事件的计划中，没有幸运的位置。

范文点评：

题目的意思是“一种观点认为成功全部取决于一个人是否努力，而与运气毫无关系。你是否同意这种观点，并用解释和例子来阐述自己的看法。”这是典型的辩论型题目。范文使用一边倒结构，写了五段。开头段直接提出自己的观点：成功与运气无关。中间写了三个理由段，在第三个理由段中，反驳对方对自己的攻击，论述了“虽然幸运也是成功的一个原因，但是通过努力也可以走在幸运前面”，是本篇文章的一个加分点。最后一段，先重申自己的观点，再重申理由。整篇文章结构合理，理由充分。在语言上，文章没有使用很多的模板句型，而且其他非模板句型写得也很好。

加分语句：

1. Some people succeed for their luck while others succeed for their hard work.
使用句型：并列句
2. One wishing to be admitted to the university will have to take several tests.
使用句型：分词短语作定语
3. Even if someone was unbelievably lucky enough to become a manager not being qualified enough, he will be asked to resign in the near future because of his inability due to lack of knowledge and experience to make right decisions.
使用句型：让步状语从句、原因状语从句
4. It is the hard work that leads us to the front of luck.
使用句型：强调句

第三章

图表作文题库全部题目和范文

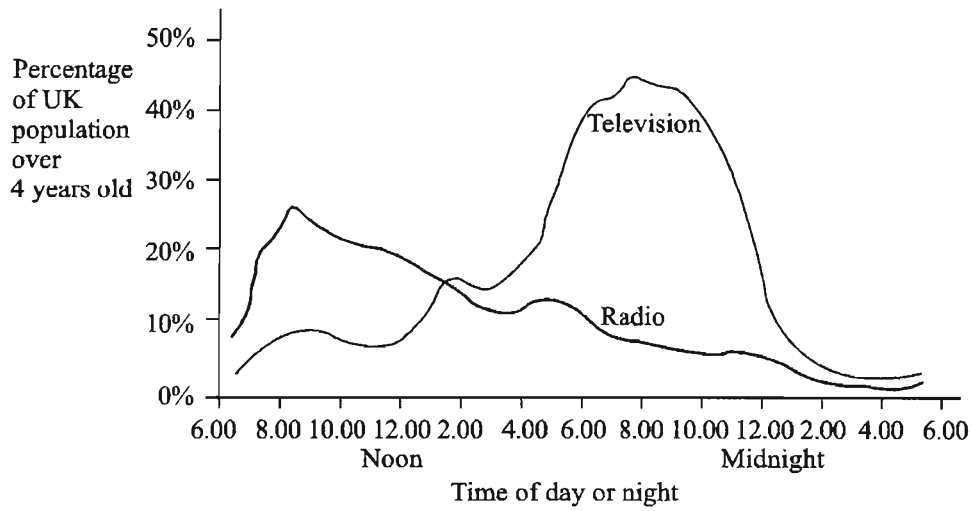
1. line graph

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992.

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

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The graph shows the percentage of the UK population over the age of 4 that listened to radio and watched television throughout the day in 1992.

There was a slight increase in the number of TV audiences from about 3% at 6:00 a.m. to about 7% at 8:00 a.m.. From 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., it remained almost stable. After that, the number of TV audiences rose sharply until 8:00 p.m., peaking at about 45%. From then, the number fell rapidly until around 6:00 a.m. next morning.

Unlike television, the number of radio audiences increased rapidly from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.. At 8:00 a.m.. it reached its highest point at 25%. And then, for the rest of the day, the number dropped gradually, with a slight increase from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and around 11:00 p.m..

Before around 2:00 p.m., the number of people listening to the radio was larger than that of people watching TV. However, for the rest of the day, much more UK audiences chose to watch TV rather than listen to radio. As a whole, throughout the whole day, for UK audiences, TV was more popular than radio.

译文：

此图显示了1992年英国一天中，年龄在4岁以上的人听收音机和看电视的百分比。

从早上6点到早上8点看电视的人的比例有个小小的增长，从3%增长到7%，从早上8点到12点则基本保持不变。之后看电视的人的数量急速增长，在晚上8点的时候达到一个高峰（45%多一点）。此后，便迅速下降直到第二天早上6点钟。

与电视不同，听收音机的人数从早上6点到8点增长的很快，并在8点的时候达到了一个顶峰，接近25%。然后在其余的时间里人数开始逐渐下降，但在下午4点到5点的时候有一个小小的回升，之后持续下降直到晚上11点。

在下午2点以前，听收音机的人数要多于看电视的人数。但在其他的时间里，更多的英国人选择了看电视而不是听收音机。总的来说，从这一整天来看，对于英国观众来说，电视比收音机更受欢迎。

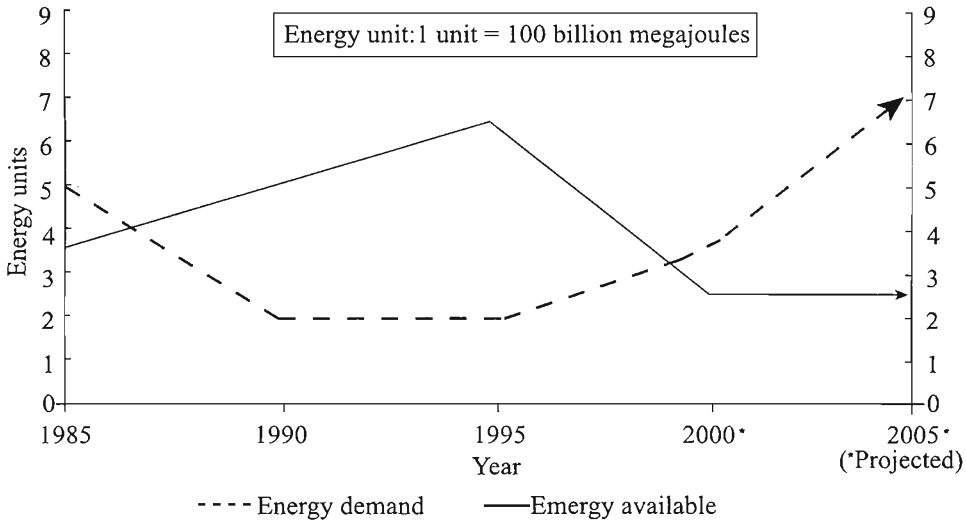
2. line graph

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph shows the demand for energy and the energy available from fossil fuels in Freedonia from 1985 to 2005.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The line graph indicates the changes of energy demand and the energy available from fossil fuels in Freedonia for 20 years to 2005.

According to the line graph, the amount of energy available from fossil fuels increased significantly from approximately 3.5 units (each unit is quivalent to 100 billion megajoules) in 1985 to 6.5 in 1995, which was its peak. But after that it dropped sharply until 2000 when it remained stable at about 2.5 units until 2005.

On the contrary, between 1985 and 1990, the demand for energy decreased gradually from 5 units to nearly 2 units. There was little change in this number from 1990 to 1995. Since 1995, it jumped suddenly. In 2000, this number increased to less than 4 units but after then it will go up more rapidly and reached 7 units in 2005.

It can be seen from the line graph that energy available was higher than energy demand from 1986 to 1999. However, after 1999, energy available was unable to keep up with energy demand.

译文：

线状图指出了到2005年为止的20年间 Freedonia 地区化石燃料的能量需求和能量供应上的变化。

根据线状图，化石燃料的供应数量从1985年的3.5个单位（每个单位等价于一亿焦耳）开始显著增长，并在1995年达到了最多的6.5个单位。但随后该数字快速的下降，在2000年稳定在2.5个单位并一直延续到2005年。

与之相反，在1985年到1990年间，随能源的需求从5个单位逐步地减少到2个单位附近。从1990年到1995年这个数字有着微小的改变。自从1995年，该数字却陡然增加。到了2000年，增加到稍少于4个单位的水平，但之后又快速地增长，在2005年达到了7个单位。

从线状图能够得出在1986年至1999年间能源的供应量大于能源的需求量。然而，在1999年之后，供应量并不能满足对能源的所需。

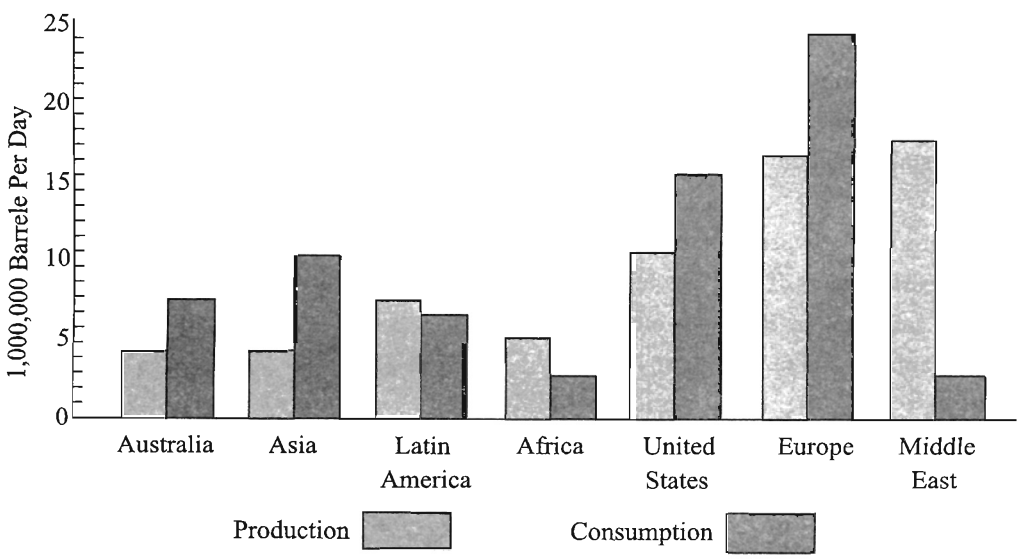
3. bar chart

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart shows the petroleum production and consumption among 7 regions in 2002.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The column graph compares the tremendous difference among 7 regions in petroleum produc-

tion and consumption in 2002.

According to the graph, four regions—Australia, Asia, the US, and Europe—consumed more petroleum than they produced. The other regions—Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East—produced more petroleum than they consumed. Among them, the production of Latin America was only slightly over its need. The petroleum production of Africa doubled its consumption.

We can also see from the graph that the Middle East was the highest one in production (around 23 million barrels per day). The petroleum production of Europe and the US ranked the second and the third respectively, while Australia and Asia produced the least among the seven regions, with no more than 5 million barrels per day. However, the consumption of Europe and US ranked the first and the second respectively.

It seems that there was a big imbalance between petroleum production and consumption among the regions.

译文：

柱状图对比了在2002年七个地区石油产量和消耗量的极大差别。

通过图表可以知道，澳大利亚、亚洲、美国，以及欧洲这四个地区所消耗的石油数量比生产的数量大。其他地区——拉丁美洲、非洲和中东——则生产了比其消耗量多的石油数量。在这三者之间，拉丁美洲的石油产量仅比需要的数量略多。非洲的石油产量则是其消耗量的两倍。

我们还能看出中东的石油产量是最多的（每天两千三百万桶）。欧洲和美国的石油产量分别位于第二和第三位，澳大利亚和亚洲则在七个地区中产量最少，每天不超过五百万桶。然而，欧洲和美国的消耗量也分别排在第一和第二位。

看起来在区域间的石油产量和消耗量存在着极大的不平衡。

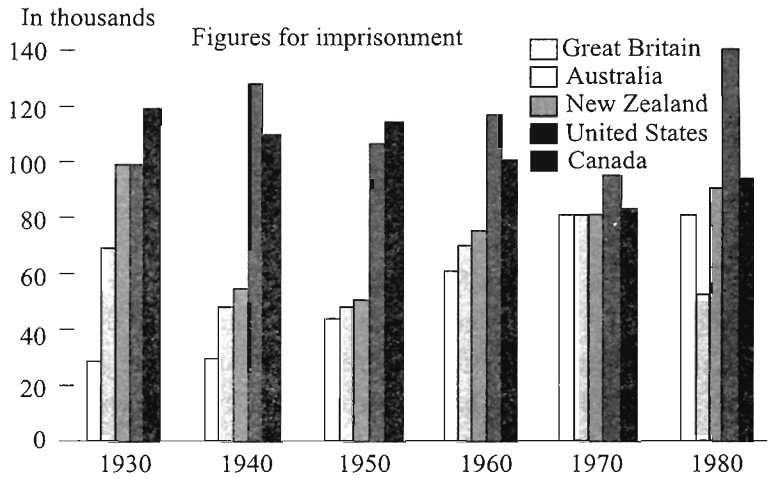
4. bar chart

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the figures for imprisonment in five countries between 1930 and 1980.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The bar chart compares the numbers of prisoners in five countries from 1930 to 1980.

The number of prisoners in Great Britain increased from 30,000 in 1930 to 80,000 in 1980. The number of prisoners in Australia fell rapidly from 1930 to 1940, increased gradually to 1970 and then decreased sharply to 1980. The number of prisoners in New Zealand dropped sharply from 1930 to 1940, but then increased gradually to 1980.

The number of prisoners in the United States rose sharply from 1930 to 1940, and then decreased to 1950. The number decreased from 1960 to 1970, and then increased to 1980. The number of prisoners in Canada decreased slightly from 1930 to 1940, and then increased slightly to 1950. The number decreased from 1960 to 1970, and then increased to 1980.

From 1930 to 1970, Great Britain had the lowest figure among the five countries. In 1980, Australia had the lowest number. The country which had the highest number was either the United States or Canada. Canada had the highest number in 1930 and 1950. The United Sates had the highest number in other years.

译文：

从柱状图中对比这五个国家从1930年至1980年的囚犯数量。

在英国，这个数量从1930年的30000增长到了1980年的80000。对于澳大利亚来说，囚犯数量从1930年至1940年有着一个迅速的下滑，之后到1970年间呈现出一个逐步上升的态势，而到了1980年这个数字又快速的减少了。这组数字就新西兰而言从

1930年到1940年间是一个急剧下降的过程，但又逐渐增加直至1980年。

美国的囚犯数量从1930年至1940年急剧的上升，之后直到1950年都在减少。而后在1960至1970年间表现为下降，至1980年为上升态势。在加拿大，囚犯的数量从1930年到1940年有轻微的下降，到了1950年又有轻微的上升。这组数从1960年减少直至1970年，在1980年又开始上升。

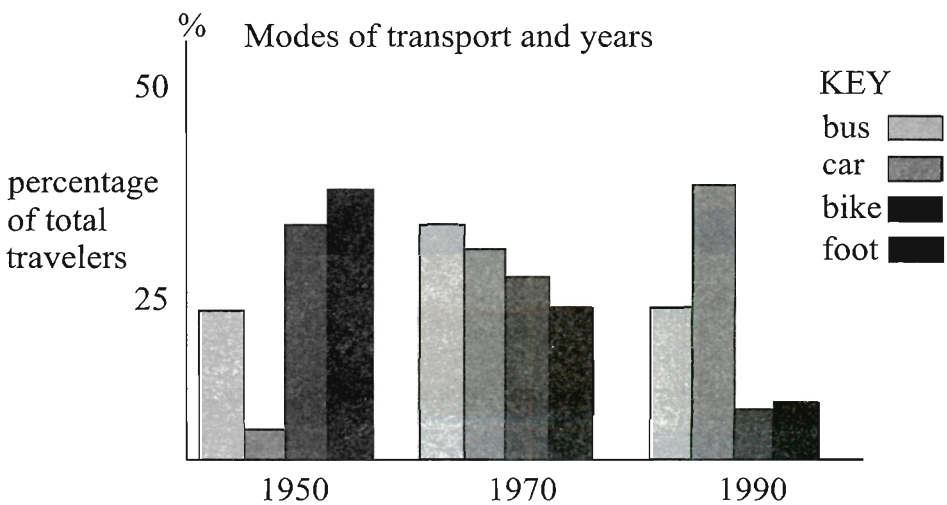
从1930年到1970年，英国一直在五个国家中保持着最低的指数。而在1980年，澳大利亚成为最低。最高数量的国家是美国和加拿大两国之一。在1930年至1950年，加拿大一直都为最高的数量。而美国在其他的年份成为了最高。

5. bar chart

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart shows the different modes of transport used to travel to and from work in one city, in 1950, 1970, 1990.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The use of cars increased significantly from 1950 to 1990. In 1950, only a few people drove to work. But, in 1970, about one quarter of the people owned a car. By 1990, the number of people who went to work by car jumped to over 30%. The use of bus went up from 1950 to 1970 (approximately 20% and 30% respectively) and went down from 1970 to 1990

(under 20%).

During the same period, there were gradual decline in the use of bicycle and on foot. In 1950, more than half of the people were cycling or walking to work. In 1970, the use of bicycle and on foot still occupied over 40%. But in 1990, the number of these people decreased to less than 20%.

In1950, foot had the highest percentage in the four modes of transport, whereas cars had the lowest percentage. In 1970, bus was the most popular mode of transport, but foot became the least popular. However, in 1990, while automobiles have become the most popular means of transportation, bike was the least popular.

译文：

从1950年到1990年，小汽车的使用有明显上升。在1950年，只有很少一部分人开车上班。在1970年，大约四分之一的人拥有了小汽车。到了1990年，开车上班的人数跃到了高于30%。公交车的使用从1950年到1970年呈递增趋势（分别是大约20%和30%），从1970年到1990年减少（低于20%）。

同一时期，骑车和步行的人逐步减少。在1950年，超过一半的人都是骑车或者步行上班。在1970年，骑车和步行的人数仍然占据了40%以上。但到了1990年，这些人数降至不到20%。

在1950年，步行在四种交通方式中占最高的比例，但是小汽车占最低的比例。在1970年，公共汽车是最普遍的交通工具，但步行成为了最不普遍的。然而，到了1990年汽车已经成为最普遍的交通工具，但是公共汽车则是最不普遍的。

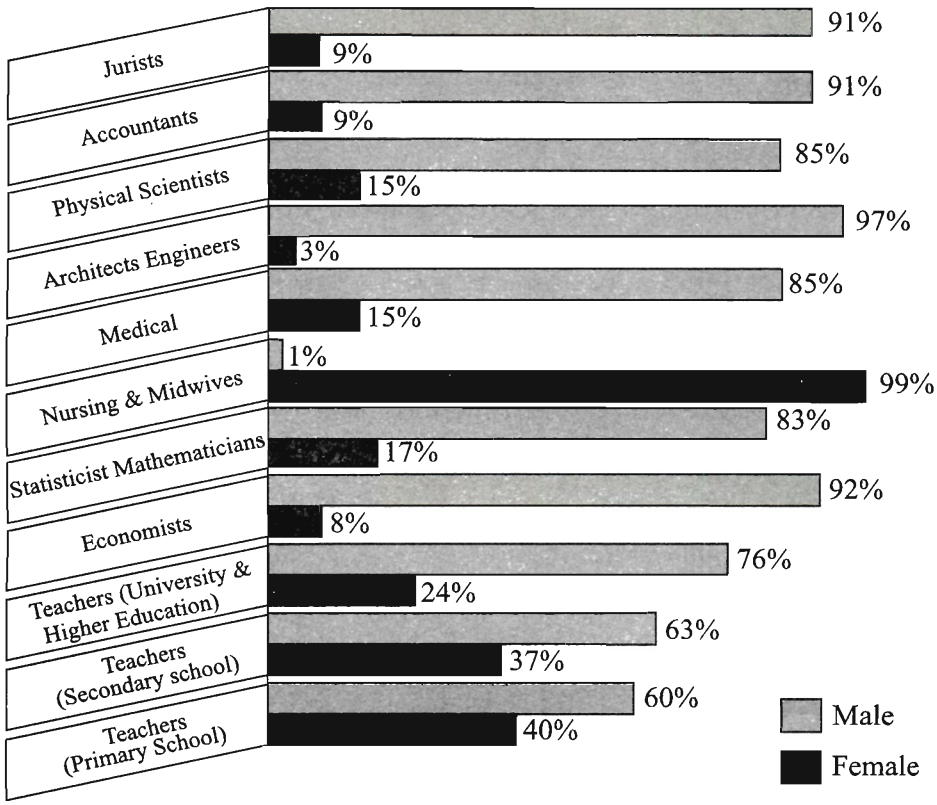
6. bar chart

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the distribution of men and women in key professions in Malaysia in 1970.

Describe the distribution of men and women in the professions in Malaysia, as indicated in the diagram.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The bar chart compares the male and female roles in key professions in Malaysia in 1970.

In 1970, the professions in Malaysia were almost totally dominated by men. Men occupied more than 90% of all positions in many key professions, including jurists, accountants, architects, engineers and economists. Architecture and engineering were *particularly male-dominated*, where men made up 97% but women only accounted for 3%.

Women were only slightly better in science and medicine, comprising around 15% of scientists, mathematicians, doctors and dentists. Women had considerably high percentage in the field of education. However, an interesting fact is that the proportion decreased according to the level, from around 40% of teachers in primary schools to under 25% of teachers in universities and higher education.

The only profession where women dominated was in nursing, the traditionally female area,

with 99% of all nurses and midwives being women.

The diagram therefore shows that there existed serious sexual discrimination in employment in Malaysia in 1970.

译文：

图中表示了1970年在马来西亚男女角色在关键职业中的对比。

在1970年，马来西亚男性几乎控制了所有的职业。男性占据了很多关键职业的90%以上，其中包括法理学家、会计师、建筑师、工程师以及经济学家。在建筑学和工程学中这种现象表现的更为明显，在这两个领域中男性占97%，而女性只有3%。

女性在自然科学和医药领域的情况稍微好一点，在科学家、数学家、医生及牙医中有15%是女性。女性在教育领域有较高的比例。但是，有一个有趣的现象那就是随着级别的升高，比例降低，女性在初等学校中占40%，在大学或者更高的教育领域占不到25%。

惟一由女性占优势的职业是护理，它在传统意义上就是女性的领域，在护士和助产士中有99%都是女性。

因此这个图表表明马来西亚在1970年的职业统计中存在着严重的性别歧视。

7. table

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The number of men and women who are more than 100 years old in 1911, 1941, 1971 and 2001 in UK

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

	1911	1941	1971	2001
Males	73	131	287	536
Females	100	317	2035	4085
Total	173	449	2,322	4,621

Sample Answer:

The table shows the number of men and women who are more than 100 years old in

1911,1941, 1971 and 2001 in UK.

We can see from the table that the number of males increased gradually from 1911 to 2001. An interesting fact is that for every 30-year period, the number almost doubled. In 1911, 73 men lived more than 100 years, and in 1941, the number increased to 132. In 2001, the number was 536, which was about 8 times as much as in 1911.

It can be seen from the table that the number of females increased dramatically from 1911 to 2001. It increased three times from 1911(100) to 1941(317). Between 1941 and 1971, the number rose even more drastically, from 317 to 2035. It doubled from 1971 to 2001.

According to the table, in every year period, the number of women was larger than that of men, especially in 1971 and 2001, when the number of women was about 10 times greater than that of men.

译文：

这个表格分别显示出在1911年、1941年、1971年和2001年英国男性和女性百岁老人的数据。

从表格中我们可以看出，从1911年到2001年男性的数量逐步上升。一个有趣的现象是每隔30年，这个数字几乎都翻了一倍。在1911年，有73位男性的百岁老人，而在1941年这个数月增加到了132位。在2001年，这个数字是536位，几乎是1911年的八倍。

从表中还能够看出，从1911年到2001年间女性的数量有着戏剧性的增加。从1911年的100人到1941年的317人，几乎是原来的三倍。1941年至1971年间，这个数字更是快速的增加，从317人达到了2035人。2001年又是1971年的两倍。

通过图表看出，每年女性的数目都要大于男性的数目，特别是在1971年至2001年，在2001年女性百岁老人更是男性的十倍。

8. table

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The following table gives statistics showing the aspects of quality of life in five countries.

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

You should write at least 150 words.

Country	GN per head (1982: US dollars)	Daily calorie supply per head	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Infant mortality rates (per 1000 live births)
Bangladesh	140	1877	40	132
Bolivia	570	2086	50	124
Egypt	690	2950	56	97
Indonesia	580	2296	49	87
USA	13160	3652	74	12

Selected statistics showing aspects of the quality of life in 5 countries.

Sample Answer:

USA had the highest quality of life in the five countries. It had the highest GN per head and daily calorie intake, the longest life expectancy and the lowest infant mortality rate. In 1982, its GN per head was 13160 US dollars, but its infant mortality rate was only 12 per 1000 live births.

Egypt, Indonesia and Bolivia were similar in the four indicators. As a whole, Egypt had the highest quality of life among the three countries. It had the highest figure in three indicators: GN per head, daily calorie supply per head and life expectancy. In 1982, its GN per head was 690 US dollars, whereas those of Indonesia and Bolivia were 580 and 570 US dollars respectively. However, Indonesia's infant mortality rate was 87 per 1000, which was slightly lower than that of Egypt (97) and that of Bolivia (124).

Bangladesh had the lowest quality of life in the five countries. Its GNP was 100 times smaller than the USA's. The figures in terms of the daily calorie supply per head and life expectancy at birth in Bangladesh were only the half of those respectively in USA. And its infant mortality rate was 11 times greater.

译文：

美国在五个国家中生活质量最高。美国有最高的 GNP 和日常的卡路里摄入量、最长的平均寿命和最低的婴儿死亡率。1982年，美国的 GNP 是13160美元，但是婴儿死亡率仅仅是千分之十二。

埃及、印度尼西亚和玻利维亚在这四个指标上相似。总体上，埃及是这三个国家之中生活质量最高的，GNP、日常卡路里摄入量及平均寿命是三个国家中最高的。1982年，GNP 达到690美元。然而，印度尼西亚和玻利维亚分别是580美元和570美

元。埃及的婴儿死亡率是千分之八十七，这比印度尼西亚（千分之九十七）和玻利维亚（千分之一百二十四）略低。

孟加拉国是这五个国家中生活质量最低的。它的 GNP 是美国的一百分之一。孟加拉国的日常卡路里摄入量和平均寿命分别是美国的一半，它的婴儿死亡率却是美国的十一倍。

9. 两个图表

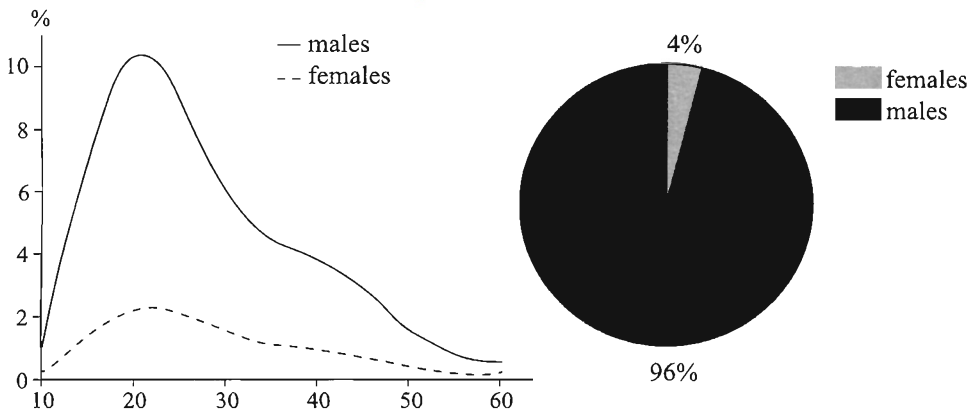
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The line graph shows the percentage of people who have criminal records at different ages of both males and females, and the pie chart indicates the percentage of males and females in prison in the UK in 2000.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

QQ: 2029808



Sample Answer:

The line graph compares the percentage of men and women who have criminal records at different ages. The pie chart shows the percentage of men and women in prison in the UK in 2000.

According to the line graph, the percentage of men who have criminal records increased sharply from 10 years old to 20 years old, peaking at around 10%. From 20 years old to 50

years old, the percentage decreased dramatically. The percentage of women also rose from 10 years old to 20 years old and declined from 20 years old to 50 years old but it was not so drastic. It reached its highest point at 2% when women are 20 years old. We can also see from the line graph that the percentage of men was much higher than that of women in every age.

From the pie chart, it can be seen that the percentage of men in prison, which was 96%, was substantially higher than that of women(4%).

译文：

这个线状图对比了在不同年龄阶段男性与女性的犯罪比例。饼状图则显示了在2000年男性与女性的入狱比例。

通过线状图能得出从10岁到20岁男性的犯罪比例快速增长，最高时大约10%。从20岁到50岁之间，该比例戏剧性地减少。女性的犯罪比例从10岁到20岁间也有上升，从20岁到50岁也有下降，但都不是非常迅猛。女性在20岁时达到最高为2%。我们从线状图中还能看出每个年龄阶段男性的犯罪比例都远高于女性。

通过饼状图得知，男性的入狱比例大约是96%，该数字远远高于女性的4%。

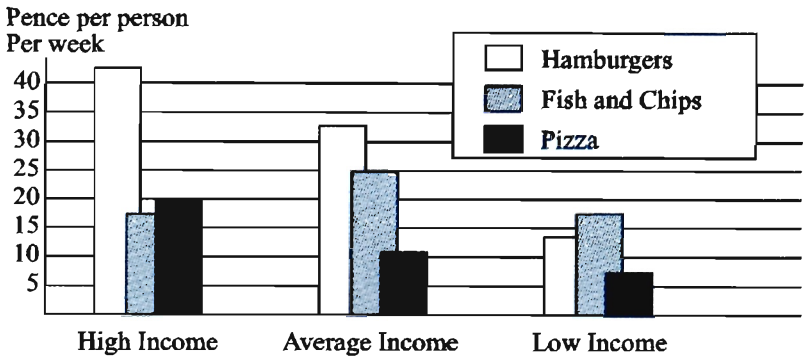
10. 两个图表

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

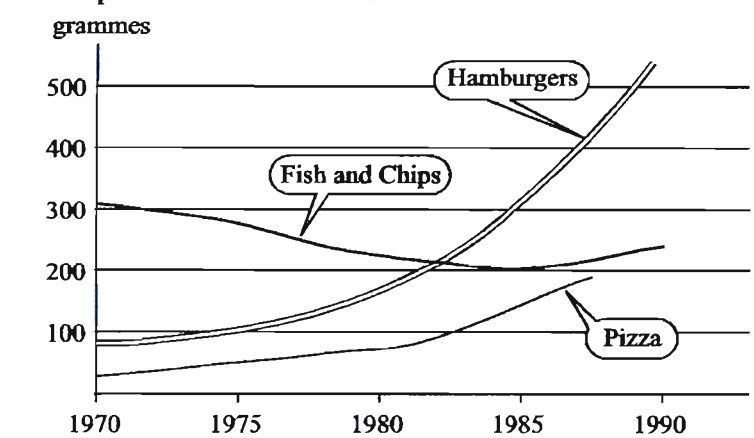
The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast foods.

You should write at least 150 words.

Expenditure on fast foods by income groups



Consumption of fast foods 1970–1990



Sample Answer:

The bar chart shows the amount of money expended on fast food according to three different income groups. Hamburger is the most popular fast food in the high and average income groups. People in high income spend over 40 pence per person per weak on the consumption of hamburger. Although fish and chips is the most popular food for those in low income, it is the least popular for those in the high income. Pizza, on the other hand, is not very popular among the low income group.

The line graph indicates the general pattern of fast food consumption between 1970 and 1990. Obviously, there was a sharp increase in the consumption of hamburger during this time period. In 1970, people in Britain ate less than 100 grammes of hamburger per person per week.

By 1990, this number increased to over 500 grammes. Pizza also increased but it was not so dramatic. Fish and chips, however, dropped slightly. Before around 1983, fish and chips was the most popular fast food. However, after that, hamburger increased sharply and it became much more popular than the other two fast foods.

译文：

柱状图显示了三个不同收入群体在快餐上花费的钱数。汉堡在中高收入群体中是最受欢迎的食物，高收入群体每人每周要花超过40便士在汉堡上。虽然炸鱼和薯条是低收入人们最喜欢的食物，但它在高收入人群中却是最不受欢迎的。相反，比萨在中低收入人群中也不太受欢迎。

曲线图显示了1970到1990间快餐消费的总体格局。显然，在这一时期内，汉堡的消费量大幅度增加。1970年，在英国的人每人每周消耗不到100克的汉堡。到1990年，这个数字已经增加到500克。比萨的消费量也在增加但没有这么显著。而炸鱼和薯条的消费量略有下降。约在1983年前，炸鱼和薯条是最受欢迎的快餐食品，然而在此之后，汉堡的消费量大幅增加并变得远比其他两种快餐食品更流行。

11. 两个图表

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The first chart below shows the results of a survey which sampled a cross-section of 100,000 people asking if they traveled abroad and why they traveled for the period 1994-1998. The second chart shows their destinations over the same period.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

VISITS ABROAD BY UK RESIDENTS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT (1994-1998)					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Holiday	15,246	14,898	17,896	19,703	20,700
Business	3,155	3,188	3,249	3,639	3,957
Visits to friends and relatives	2,689	2,628	2,774	3,051	1,181
Other reasons	982	896	1,030	1,054	990
TOTAL	22,072	21,610	24,949	27,447	28,828

DESTINATIONS OF VISITS ABROAD BY UK RESIDENTS BY MAIN REGION (1994-1998)				
	Western Europe	North America	Other areas	Total
1994	19,371	919	1,782	22,072
1995	18,944	914	1,752	21,610
1996	21,877	1,167	1,905	24,949
1997	23,661	1,559	2,227	27,447
1998	24,519	1,823	2,486	28,828

Sample Answer:

The first table reveals reasons for travel by UK residents from 1994 to 1998. The number of travelers for holiday decreased from 1994 to 1995, but then increased gradually, peaking at 20,700 in 1998. The number of travelers for business increased slightly from 3,155 in 1994 to 3,957 in 1998. The number of travelers for other reasons fluctuated at around 1,000. Among the four reasons, holiday and business had the largest and second largest number. Comparatively, a smaller number of people had been to other countries to see friends and relatives. Other reasons had the smallest number.

The second table indicates which areas UK residents visited during this time period. The number of travelers to Western Europe increased from 19,371 in 1994 to 24,519 in 1998. The number of travelers to North America doubled from 919 in 1994 to 1,823 in 1998. The number of travelers to other areas increased from 1,782 in 1994 to 2,486 in 1998. Among the three destinations, Western Europe had the highest number and North America had the lowest number.

译文：

第一张表格显示在1994至1998年间英国居民旅行的原因。度假的旅行者从1994年至1995年呈减少的态势，但是随后逐渐增长，到1998年到达顶峰为20700人。商务出行者在1994至1998年间有着从3155至3957轻微的增长。其他原因的出行者大约在1000左右起伏不定。在这四个原因中间，度假和商务分别占到了第一位和第二位。相比较而言，去看望朋友或亲属的人群相对较小。其他原因而出行者占了最小的一部分。

第二张表显示出在这段时期英国居民出行的地区。到西欧的旅行者从1994年的19371人增长到1998年的24519人。去北美的人数则翻了一倍，从1994年的919人至1998年的1823人。去其他地区的也从1994年的1782人增长到了1998年的2486人。从这三个目的地来说，西欧仍是人们的首选，而出发去北美的人数则为最少。

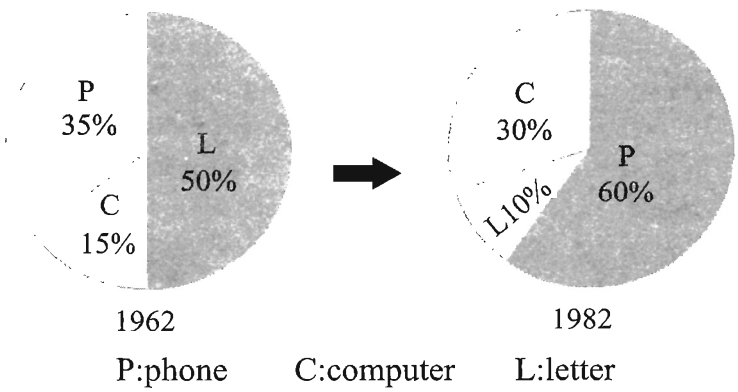
12. 两个图表

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The two pie charts show the types of communication used in 1962 and in 1982.

Write a report to describe the information shown in the graph.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The two pie charts compare different methods of communication used in 1962 and 1982.

We can see from the first pie chart that in 1962, letter writing was the most popular form of communication, taking up 50% of the total. At that time, the use of telephone just occupied 35% and computer was the least used form of the three methods (15%).

It can be seen from the second pie chart that in 1982, the telephone, at 60%, has become the most used form of communication. 30% of people used computers to communicate with others. However, writing letter, which was only 10%, was the least popular type of communication.

From 1962 to 1982, the use of the phone and computers both increased significantly. The use of phone increased from 35% to 60%. Similarly, the use of computers doubled to 30%. On the contrary, during this same period, the use of letter writing decreased dramatically.

译文：

这两个饼状图比较了1962年和1982年通讯方法的不同。

从第一个饼图我们看到，在1962年，写信是最流行的通讯方式，占到了全部的50%。同时，使用电话的仅仅占35%。在三种方法中，使用电脑的最少(15%)。

从第二个图可以看到，在1982年，使用电话的占60%，成为了最常用的通讯方式。30%的人使用计算机与他人交流。然而，写信只占10%，是最不受欢迎的交流方式。

从1962年到1982年，使用电话和计算机都有很明显的增长。电话从35%增加到60%。同样的，使用计算机的也翻倍到了30%。然而这段时间，写信的方式急剧下降。

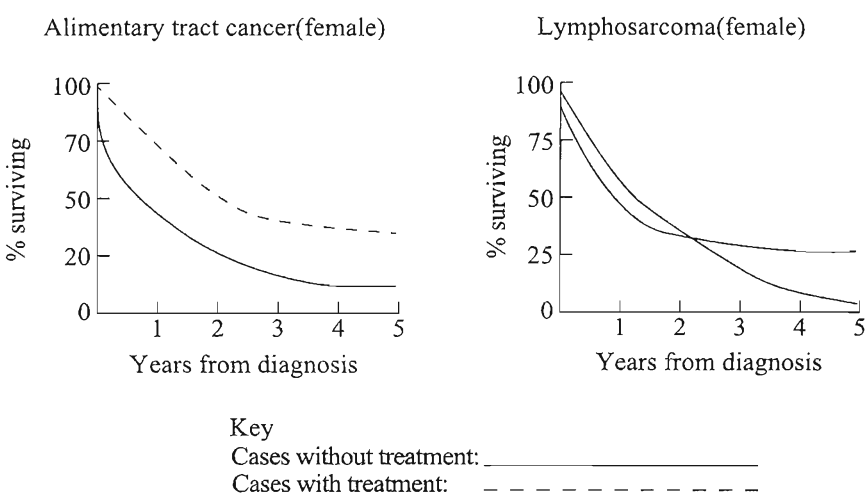
13. 两个图表

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graphs below indicate the effect of treatment in two types of cancer in females.

Using the information in the graphs, describe and compare the situation with and without treatment for the two types of cancer.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The two graphs show the situation with and without treatment for two types of cancer in women: cancer of the alimentary tract and lymphosarcoma.

For cancer of the alimentary tract, treatment can be reasonably effective. Whereas only 30% of patients survive one year after diagnosis without treatment, when treatment is applied about 75% of patients survive one year. Without treatment, fewer than 25% of patients survive for five years after diagnosis, but with treatment the survival rate after five years increases to nearly 50%.

For lymphosarcoma, however, treatment can have a negative effect. The survival rate one year after diagnosis is around 30%, whether treatment is applied or not. However, survival rate with treatment is lower than that without treatment beyond one year. After five years, 25% of untreated patients are still alive, whereas none of the cases studied who have received treatment survive for five years after diagnosis.

译文：

这两个曲线图显示了接受治疗和没有接受治疗的两类癌症女性患者的状况：食道癌和淋巴癌。

对于食道癌，治疗可以取得相当的效果。虽然，在确诊后的一年里，没有接受治疗的患者中仅仅有30%的人幸存，与此同时，接受治疗的患者在一年后有75%的人幸存。在确诊5年后，没有接受治疗的患者中不到25%的人能够幸存，但是接受治疗的患者在5年后幸存的比率增长到接近50%。

然而，对于淋巴癌，治疗会起到副作用。确诊一年后的幸存比率大约在30%左右，不管是否接受了治疗。然而，一年后接受治疗的人要比没有接受治疗的人的幸存比率低。5年后，没有接受治疗的患者有25%的人还活着，然而确诊5年后，在接受治疗的人中没有存活的案例。

14. 两个图表

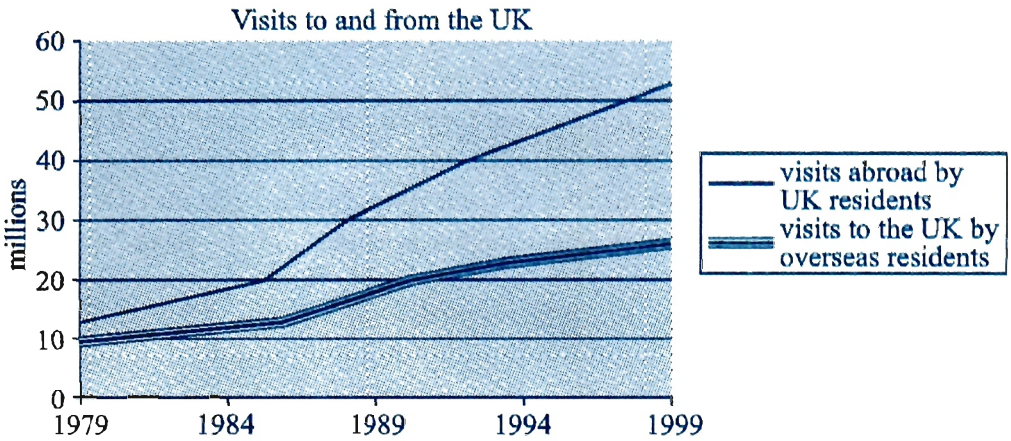
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

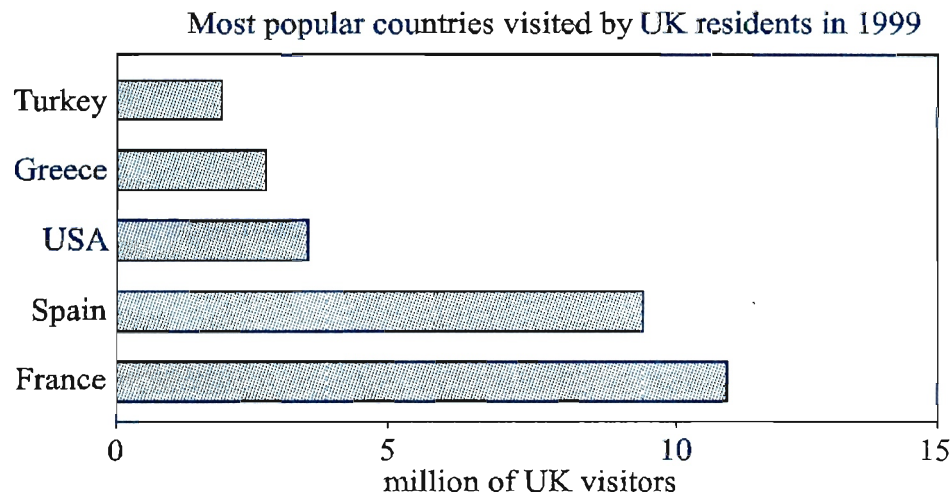
The charts below give information about travel to and from the UK, and about the most popular countries for UK residents to visit.

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

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.





Sample Answer:

The line graph shows the information about travel to and from UK for 20 years to 1999. The bar chart compares the five most popular countries for UK residents in 1999.

We can see from the line graph that there was a slight increase in the number of visits abroad by UK residents from 12 million in 1979 to 20 million in 1985. However, after that, the num-

ber rose sharply until 1999, peaking at a little over 50 million. During the same time period, there was a slow growth in the number of visits to UK by overseas residents. From 1979 to 1999, the number of visits abroad was larger than that of visits to UK.

It can be seen from the bar chart that France was the most popular country for UK residents in 1999. Spain had the second largest number of UK visitors in the five countries. Although the number to USA was much smaller than that to Spain, it was slightly larger than that to Greece. Turkey was the least popular country among the five countries. In 1999, about 2.5 million of UK travelers had been to Turkey.

译文：

这个线状图显示出到1999年为止的20年间从英国出发旅游和来到英国旅游的信息。柱状图则对比了在1999年英国居民最喜爱的五个国家。

从线状图中我们可以看出英国居民出境旅游的人数从1979年的一千两百万人次略微增长到1985年的两千万人次。然而，在那之后，到1999年这个数字迅速增长，最多时达到略多于五千万。在同一时期，外国游客到英国旅游的人数只有缓慢的增长。从1979年到1999年，到国外旅游的人数要比到英国参观的人数多。

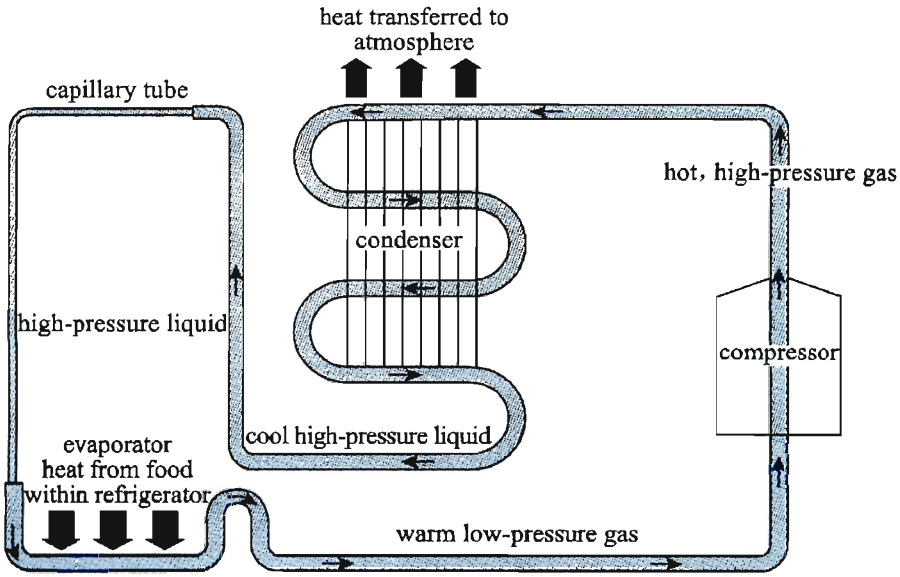
从柱状图中我们能够知道，在1999年法国是对英国居民来说最受欢迎的国家。在这五个英国旅游者最多的国家中西班牙位居第二。尽管前往美国的人数远远小于去西班牙的人数，但依旧比到希腊的人数略微多些。土耳其是在这五个国家中受欢迎程度最小的。在1999年，有大约两百五十万的英国游客去过土耳其。

15. 过程图

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Using the information in the diagram, write a description of how a refrigerator works. You may use your own knowledge and experience in addition to the diagram.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The diagram shows in four stages how a refrigerator works.

According to the diagram, in the first stage, high-pressure liquid flows in the capillary tube. Food within the refrigerator sends out vapor. In this stage, the high-pressure liquid is heated by the vapor to warm low-pressure gas. Next, the warm low-pressure gas flows ahead, arriving at the compressor. At this stage, it is compressed to hot high-pressure gas. Stage three of the process is when the hot high-pressure gas passes the condenser, where it is cooled to high-pressure liquid. Where is the heat then? It is transferred to atmosphere. Finally, the cool high-pressure liquid continues to flow forward and enters into the capillary tube. At this point, it is heated by the vapor from food within the refrigerator again and a new cycle begins.

Thus, the process diagram illustrates the principle of the refrigerator.

译文：

这张图表展示出一个电冰箱是如何工作的。

根据这个图表，在第一阶段，高压液体流进细管道。冰箱中的食物放出蒸气。在这一阶段，高压液体被蒸汽加热成低压气体。然后，低压温热气体向前运动至压缩机处。在这一阶段，它被压缩高压热气体。这个过程的第三个阶段是这些高压热气体通过冷凝器，在那它们被冷却成高压液体。那么，热到什么地方去了呢？此时，它们已

经被转移到了大气当中。最后，这些凉的高压液体继续流向并进入细管道。此时，它再一次被冰箱中食物的蒸汽加热，一个新的循环开始了。

因此，这个图显示了冰箱的工作原理。

16. 过程图

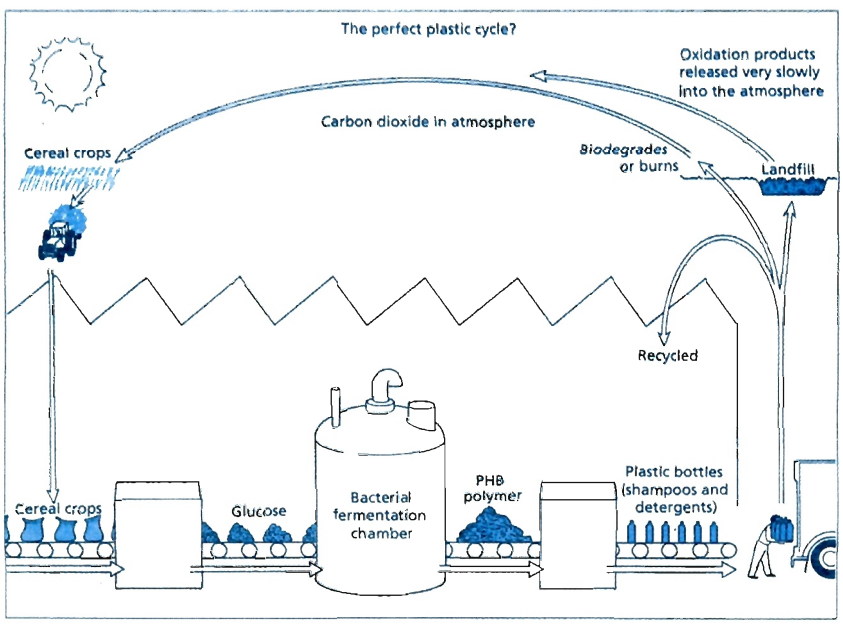
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

As a class assignment you have been asked to write a description of how this plastic is produced and then broken down.

Using the information in the diagram, write a description of the cycle.

You may use your own knowledge and experience in addition to the diagram.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The diagram shows in four stages how plastic is produced and then broken down.

According to the diagram, in the first stage, are harvested and taken to a factory. Next, in the factory, glucose is extracted from cereal crops. Stage three of the process is when the glucose then passes into a bacterial fermentation chamber, where the process of fermentation produces a type of plastic called PHB polymer. This can be used to make plastic bottles to hold shampoos and detergents. When these plastic bottles are thrown away, they may be disposed in three ways. First, they may be recycled. Another way is that they may also be filled in land. In this way, the oxidation products from the landfill sites are released slowly into the atmosphere. Other discarded bottles are burnt or biodegraded and send out carbon dioxide into atmosphere. Finally, cereal crops require carbon dioxide in order to grow, and these crops are used in the manufacture of the new plastic.

Thus, the process diagram illustrates the cycle of the plastic.

译文：

这个图显示了塑料在四个阶段是如何制成和分解的。

根据这个图，在第一阶段，谷物收获以后会被送到工厂去。然后，在工厂里，葡萄糖从谷物中萃取出来。这个过程的第三个阶段是葡萄糖通过细菌发酵室，在这里通过发酵过程产生一种塑料，叫做 PHB 聚合体。这种塑料可以被制作成用来装洗发水或清洁剂的瓶子。当这种塑料瓶子被丢弃以后，它们可能以三种方式被处理。首先，它们可能被回收。另一种方式是它们也有可能被掩埋到地下。这种情况下，掩埋地点的氧化产物缓慢地释放到大气中。其他被丢弃的瓶子会被燃烧或被生物降解，并且会向大气中释放二氧化碳。最后，谷物为了生长需要二氧化碳，它们又会被用来制作成新的塑料。

因此，这个图显示了塑料的循环过程。

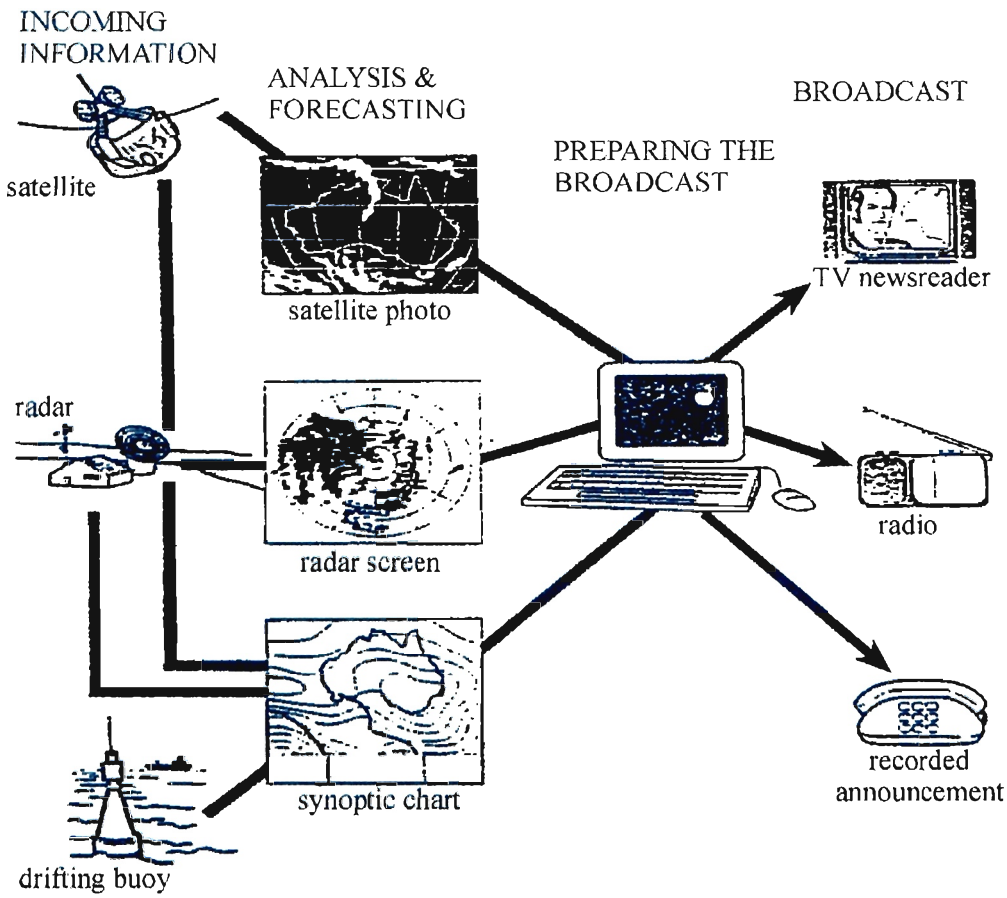
17. 过程图

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows how The Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The diagram shows in four stages how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology gets its weather information in order to make weather forecasts.

According to the diagram, in the first stage there is the "incoming information". Raw data is collected from outer space, on land, or at sea, using satellite, radar, and drifting buoy respectively. Next, this data is analyzed and forecasted by experts. At this stage experts study satellite photos, radar screens, and synoptic charts to determine weather conditions. Stage three of the process is when the information is prepared for broadcast. This is done through computer which sends all necessary data to the fourth stage. At this point the weather data is broadcasted to the general public via TV, radio and telephone (recorded announcement).

Thus, the process diagram illustrates how weather data is collected, studied, prepared, and fi-

nally broadcast.

译文：

这个图表显示出澳大利亚气象局为预报天气而获得天气信息的四个阶段。

通过图表可以看出，第一个阶段是“信息搜集”。从外层空间、陆地上、海洋中，使用卫星、雷达和各个漂流的浮筒得到原始数据。然后由专家分析这些数据并预测。在这个阶段，专家们研究卫星图片、雷达屏幕和气象图以确定气候条件。为预报准备信息是预报过程的第三个阶段。这是通过计算机发送全部必要数据到第四个阶段。在这个阶段，天气信息通过电视、广播和电话（录音公告）来向大众预报。

因此，这个过程图说明了气候信息是如何被搜集、研究、准备并最终预报的。

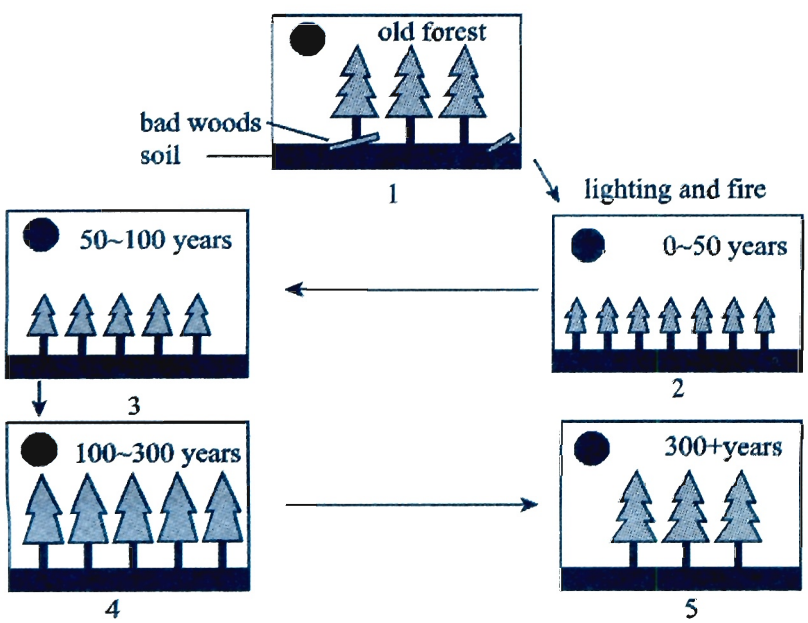
18. 过程图

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the shaping and growth of the forests in Yellowstone National Park after a fire disaster.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The diagram illustrates in four stages the recovery of the forests in Yellowstone National Park after a fire disaster.

According to the diagram, in the first picture, while the old forests still exist, they drop bad wood to the soil under them, which makes the soil more fertile. Then lightning and fire strike, destroying the forests completely. And the growth of new forests starts right at this point. The second picture demonstrates that in the first 50 years after the devastating fire, saplings emerge where the old forests used to stand. The second five decades see the saplings grow in build while descend in overall number. In the next two centuries, the young trees continue to thrive in Yellowstone, because of the fertile soil and the ample sunlight. Then, three hundred years after the fire, the number of trees decline to roughly the same as the old forests.

These five pictures show us that it takes as long as three centuries for a destroyed forest to fully recover.

译文：

这个图表阐明了火灾过后在黄石国家公园恢复森林的四个阶段。

通过图表，在第一个图中，曾经的森林尚在的时候，树木在它们下面的土地上落下朽木，使土壤变得更加肥沃。之后随着闪电和火灾的发生，森林被完全破坏。新生森林的生长从这时候开始。第二幅图说明在毁灭性火灾过后的50年中，树苗从那些曾经的森林上生长出来。随后的50年显示这些树苗在整体数目下降的同时个体在形态上继续生长。在接下来的两个世纪中，这些年轻的树木由于有着肥沃的土壤和充足的阳光，因而继续在黄石公园中茁壮生长。然后，在火灾发生的三百年之后，树木的数量下降到与原来森林树木数量大致相同的水平。

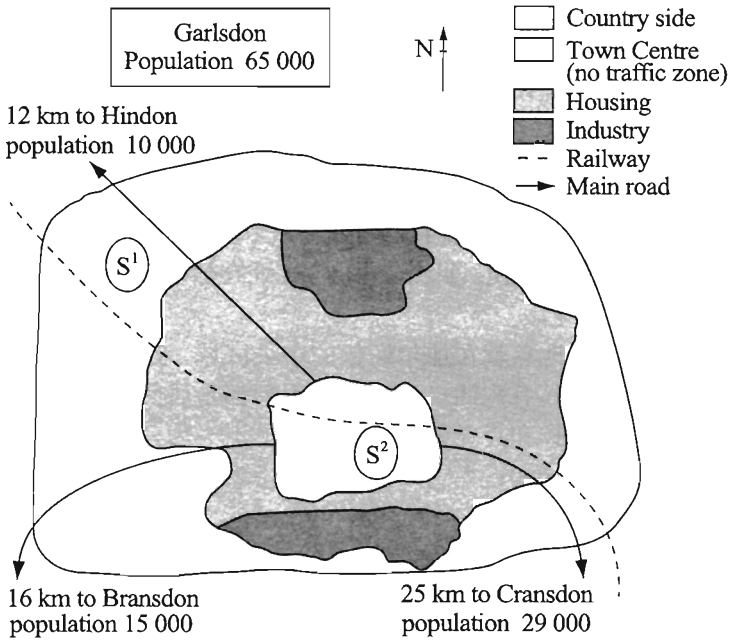
这五张图片为我们说明一个被破坏的森林只要经过三个世纪就可以完全恢复。

19. 其他图

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The map below is of the town of Garlsdon. A new supermarket (s) is planned for the town. The map shows two possible sites for the supermarkets. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

The map displays two possible locations for the construction of a new supermarket in the town of Garlsdon.

As is indicated in the map, the first potential site for the new supermarket is located in the countryside. This site is 12 km to Hindon, an area with a population of the city center. Therefore, it is quite convenient for people to do shopping at S1 by taking train or driving cars. Moreover, S1 is in the outskirts of Garlsdon, people doing shopping there will have no trouble with parking.

Conversely, the second suggested site is just in the center of Garlsdon and this will pose great challenges to parking. However, it has its advantages: as it is surrounded by residential areas and there are mature railway and mainroad system connecting Hindon, Bransdon and Cransdon, it is none the less an ideal choice. Bransdon is 16 km from the city center, with a population of 15,000 while Cransdon is 25 km from the city center and has 29,000 residents. In addition, lying in between Bransdon and Cransdon is an industrial zone. All these imply that the potential customer group is huge.

In conclusion, the two suggested sites both have their own advantages and disadvantages. It is better to take all these factors into consideration when making the final decision.

译文：

该地图展示了在加尔斯顿建一个新超市备选的两个场地。

从图上可以看出，新超市的第一个备选地点位于郊外。这个地点距离拥有1万人口的辛顿12公里，而且处在连接市中心的铁路线和主干线的中间。因此，在S1购物的人们乘火车和开车去都很方便。此外，由于S1处在加尔斯顿的郊区，停车不会遇到困难。

相反，第二个建议的地点就在加尔斯顿的中央区域，这必然会对购物者停车构成很大的挑战。然而，也有其有利的一面：由于周围都是居民区，又有发达的铁路和公路主干道与辛顿、布兰斯顿和克兰顿相连，所以也不失为一个上好的选择。布兰斯顿离市中心16公里，人口15,000；克兰斯顿离市中心25公里，人口约29,000，两者之间是工业区，所以蕴含的潜在客户群很大。

总之，这两个选址各有其优势和劣势。当最终拍板时，最好将这些因素都纳入考虑范围。

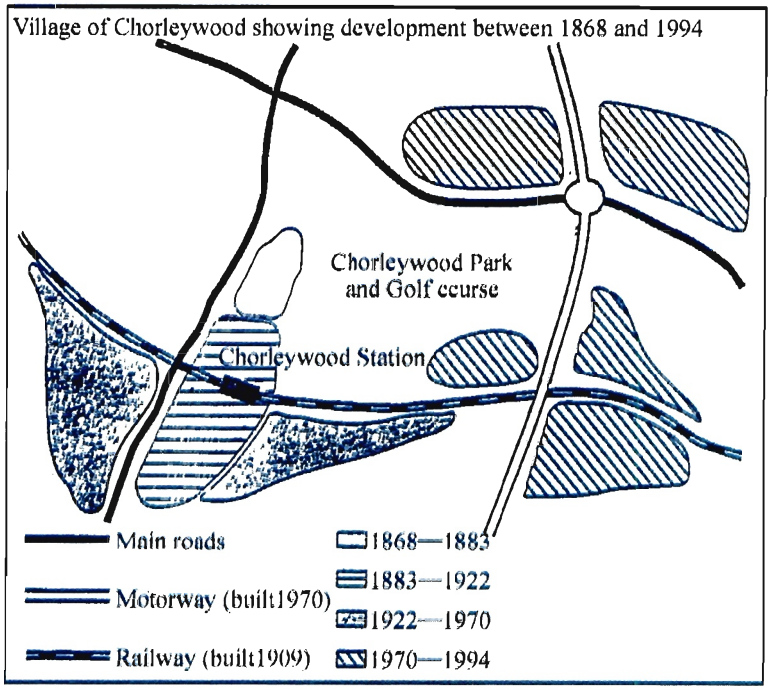
20. 其他图

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Chorleywood is a village near London whose population has increased steadily since the middle of the nineteenth century. The map below shows the development of the village.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the development of the village.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample Answer:

This map illustrates in four stages the development of Chorleywood, a small London village, from 1868 to 1994.

According to the map, the first period was from 1868 to 1883. At this time, Chorleywood only had one small area and two crossing main roads. The next period was from 1883 to 1922. During this time, there emerged another habitation to the south of the original small area, which was almost twice bigger than the former one. In 1909, a railway, parallel with the eastbound main road, came into being. It went through the new habitation and formed an intersection with another main road as well. Next, from 1922 to 1970, along the western part of the newly-built railway, two large areas took shape. Finally, 1970 saw another great change in Chorleywood. A southbound motorway was built linking the railway and the eastbound main road. Since then, another five living areas were founded, scattering along the motorway.

Therefore, the map shows that thanks to the construction of the railway and the motorway, the land of Chorleywood expanded significantly from 1868 to 1994.

译文：

这张图表描述的是伦敦一个小镇 Chorleywood 从1868年到1994年的发展的在四个阶段。

通过这张图可知，第一个阶段是从1868年到1883年。在这段时间，Chorleywood只有一小块区域和两条交叉的主路。第二阶段是1883年到1922年。这段时期，在原来地区的南部形成了另一个几乎相当于过去两倍的新居住区。1909年，开始修建一条与东西向主路平行的铁路。它穿过新居住区并且和另一条主路也有个交点。然后，从1922年到1970年，沿着新建铁路的南部形成两大地区。最后，1970年 Chorleywood 地区发生了新的变化。一条通向南北方向的高速公路建成，它和铁路以及东西向的主路相连。从那时候开始，五个居住区建立起来，分散在高速公路周边。

因此这个图表明，Chorleywood 地区从1868年到1994年显著的发展归功于铁路和高速公路的建设。

第四章

书信题库全部题目和范文

QQ： 2029808

1. 抱怨产品质量

Topic:

You have bought a mp3 at a shop. On reaching home, you discover a fault with it.

Write a letter to the shop authority explaining the situation, and ask that the problem be put right.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to make a complaint about a mp3 which I bought three days ago in your shop.

As is my habit, I made a point of trying it out on the spot. It worked perfectly well, and so I went ahead and purchased it. However, when I got home and tried it again, it seemed that the volume knob had ceased to work. Removing the back of the case, I found that the internal components of the mp3 were all rusted that not only that but some of the wires were broken.

I am sure that you will agree that this is a most unsatisfactory situation.Therefore I request you to arrange to replace this mp3 with another one, which must be in perfect working order. Failing that, I will have to visit on a refund in full of the price which I paid for it.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生：

我想向您投诉我三天前在贵商店购买的一台 mp3 随身听。

根据我的习惯，我提出当场试一下。因为效果不错，所以我就买了下来。然而，当我回到家再次试用它的时候，似乎调节音量的旋钮有点问题，打开后盖，我发现它的内部零件全部生锈了，不仅如此，一些电线也断了。

我相信您也会认为这是一种最令人不满的情况。所以，我请求您安排为我换一台 mp3，而且必须是一台品质优良的 mp3。如果您无法做到这一点，我将不得不要求全额退款。

您真诚的，
杨凡

2. 抱怨服务质量

Topic:

You booked a two-week holiday to Sydney with Holiday Travel. You are not happy with the holiday — no one met you at the airport, the hotel was unsatisfactory, and so on.

Write to Holiday Travel to complain about the holiday giving details about the problems. Request some compensation or refund.

Sample Answer:

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing to complain about my recent holiday in Sydney which was organized by your company.

My wife and I selected the two-week tour starting on 29 December. On arrival at the airport, there was no one to meet us. We waited for half an hour and then had no choice but to take a taxi. This cost $ 30. The receipt is enclosed.

The hotel was not what I would consider three-star. The room was dirty the beds were small and uncomfortable, and the hotel refused to provide us with dinner. We had to spend a further $500 on extra meals. Again, I enclose our restaurant receipts.

I find it dishonest and unacceptable that your company sold us a tour which in no way resembled the description, and my wife and I expect to be compensated for all our extra expenses. The receipts which are enclosed total $530. We expect to receive your cheque very soon.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

亲爱的史密斯先生：

我写此信向您投诉不久前我参加的由贵公司组织的悉尼假日旅行。

我和我的妻子选择了12月29日开始的两周游。下了飞机以后，没有任何人来迎接我们。我们等了半个小时，最后别无选择只得搭乘出租车。这花掉了我们30美元。发票已随信附上。

那家酒店根本就不是我所想象的三星级酒店。房间不干净，床既窄小又不舒服，也不提供晚餐。我们不得不在吃饭方面又额外支出500美元。酒店的发票也随信附上。

贵公司承诺的旅游与宣传完全是两码事，我觉得这是一种欺骗行为，对此我感到难以接受，我和我妻子希望全额赔偿我们的额外开支。随附发票总额为530美元。我们希望能很快收到支票。

您真诚的，
杨凡

3. 抱怨服务质量

Topic:

Write a letter of complaint to a holiday company after spending a fortnight in one of their hotels which was unfinished, despite promises to the contract in their brochure.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to complain about a holiday that I spent in your hotel in July of this year. My friend spent two weeks of hell in a half-finished hotel that was advertised as "a new jewel in the crown of this most gorgeous island". Our opinion was rather different after our two-week nightmare in this rain-soaked building site.

I have several reasons for complaining, but the main one is that there were no facilities whatsoever. The promised gyms and golf course were still an architect' s pipe dream and the shopping mall was a simple outdoor market that packed up whenever it started to rain.

A further reason is that the flight to Paloma was delayed so that we missed nearly a day of our holiday by spending a day in Manchester Airport's departure lounge: this ended up being the high-point of our holiday since we were dry, warm and well-fed.

This brings me to my next area of complaint: Food. There was none. Your brochure stated food was "plentiful and traditional" and that it was available day and night. It was, in fact, available for fourteen days and nights because we marked a quiche and it was still there after fourteen days.

Therefore, after having endured two weeks of this ordeal, I feel that my friends and are deserving of at least a refund or we will be forced to take this matter further and may release our photographs to the press.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生/女士：

我写此信的目的是想向您投诉我在今年7月于贵旅行社度假时的一些情况。我的朋友们在一间没有装修好的旅馆里过了两个星期地狱一般的日子，而这个旅馆就是贵公司广告上所说的“最美的岛屿上的一颗明珠”。我们在这个漏雨的住所里渡过了两个星期噩梦一般的日子之后，我们对广告不敢苟同。

有几方面原因让我对此投诉，但是主要的一点是这里没什么设施。所承诺的体育馆和高尔夫球场被一些建筑管线所取代，而所谓的商业街也只是一些室外市场，一下雨就收摊。

我投诉的另外一个理由是飞往帕洛山的飞机晚点了。因为飞机的晚点，我们的假期不得不延期将近一整天，那一天我们是在曼彻斯特机场的候车室度过的。而在机场度过的这个晚上是我们整个假期中最好的一段时间。因为只有在这个晚上，我们没有被淋湿，没有受冻也没有挨饿。

这让我又想起另一方面投诉的——食物。我们什么也没有吃到。您的宣传册中声称食物“丰富、地道”，而且是昼夜供应。但是事实上，这里的食物一般都陈列了14天以上。因为我们注意到了一个乳蛋饼，而这个饼在14天之后还摆在那里。

所以，在经历两个星期的这种“煎熬”之后，我和我的朋友应该得到相当可观的经济赔偿。否则，我们将深究此事，并向新闻界公布我们的照片。

您真诚的，

杨凡

4. 抱怨房屋问题

Topic:

You rent a house through an agency. The heating system has stopped working. You phoned the agency a week ago but it has still not been mended.

Write a letter to the agency. Explain the situation and tell them what you want them to do about it.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am at present living in a house which I rented through your agency. I am sorry to inform you that the heating system in the house stopped working some time ago.

I phoned your agency and explained the problem one week ago, but you have still not sent anybody to fix the heating system. This is very inconvenient — not to mention dangerous to

the health — as the weather is starting to get colder. I am puzzled as to why you have not paid attention to this urgent matter. I must remind you that a fully operative heating system is one of the terms of the lease of the house.

Therefore, I would very much appreciate it if you would send a technician to repair the system as soon as possible. He may call at any time during the day, as either I or my wife will be at home all this week.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生／女士：

我目前居住的房子是经贵中心介绍租下的。我很遗憾地通知您，此房的供暖系统前几天坏了。

我曾就此事于一周前打电话给贵中心，但您至今仍未派人前来修理供暖系统。这给我带来极大的不便——更不用说对健康不利——因为天气开始变得越来越冷了。我很纳闷为什么这样一件紧急的事情却丝毫没能引起您的注意。我必须提醒您提供良好的供暖系统是承租此房的条件之一。

因此，如您能尽快派一位技术人员修复这一系统，我将不胜感激。他在白天任何时间来都行，因为我或我太太本周会全天在家。

您诚实的
杨凡

5. 抱怨银行账户出错

Topic:

You have had a bank account for a few years. Recently you received a letter from the bank stating that your account is $240 overdrawn and that you will be charged $70 which will be taken directly from your account. You know that this information is incorrect.

Write a letter to the bank. Explain what has happened and say what you would like them to do about it.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir,

I am writing in reply to a letter I received from you a few days ago. In your letter you state that my account is $240 overdrawn and that you will charge me $70.

I would like to point out that the reason my account is overdrawn because of a mistake made by your bank. If you look through your records you will see that I wrote several weeks ago explaining the situation. For the last twelve months, I have been paying $300 a month for a car I bought last summer. The monthly payments were taken directly from my bank account. However, two months ago I sold the car and I wrote to you instructing you to stop paying the monthly installments. I received a letter from you acknowledging my request, but, for some reason, nothing was done about it. Another $300 installment has been paid this month and this is the reason why my account is overdrawn.

I would like you to contact the garage where I bought the car explaining your error. I would also like you to ask them to return the money.

Yours faithfully,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生：

我写此信以回复几天以前我收到的您的来信。信中您称我透支了240美元并要收取我70美元的罚金。

我想指出我的透支是贵银行工作失误的结果。如果您仔细查看一下记录，您会发现几个星期以前我曾写信解释过这个问题。在过去的12个月中，我一直每月为我去年夏天购买的汽车支付300美元。该款项每月直接从我的银行账户上扣除。但是，两个月以前我卖掉了那部汽车，并写信通知你们停止支付每个月的分期付款款项。我收到了您确认我请求的复函，但不知出于什么原因，贵行却没有采取任何措施，而这个月贵行又支付了300美元，这就是造成我透支的原因。

我想请您与我购买汽车的车行取得联系并解释一下您的失误，我还希望您请求他们退回该退还的钱。

您真诚的，
杨凡

6. 说明信

Topic:

You have had an accident and are in hospital.

Write a letter to your college administration explaining why you will be absent from class for the next month. Ask for advice about how to continue your studies during this period.

Sample Answer:

Dear Prof. Smith,

I am writing to explain my absence from classes since April 21, 1999.

On April 20, 1999, I was involved in a serious motor vehicle accident. I was transported to the hospital in an ambulance, where I was treated for a broken ankle, fractured collarbone, and 3 bruised ribs. My doctor advised complete bed rest for 6 weeks, and as a result, I have been unable to attend classes since April 21, 1999.

I am concerned about keeping up with my studies, and have been doing the required readings, as assigned by my professors. My biggest concern is whether I will be eligible to write the final exams in June. Would you please advise me regarding my courses and exams, specifically if there will be any special consideration given to me in light of my current situation?

Thank you for your kind assistance. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

亲爱的史密斯授：

我写此信向您解释我自1999年4月21日以来一直缺课的原因。

1999年4月20日，我被卷入了一场严重的车祸，被救护车送入了医院，在那里医生就我扭伤的踝关节、断裂的锁骨和三根挫伤的肋骨进行了治疗。医生建议我卧床休息六周，于是，我自1999年4月21日以来便一直未能上课。

我很关心赶上学习进度，并一直在完成教授们布置的阅读任务。我最为关心的是我是否仍有资格参加6月份的期末考试。您能就课程和考试给我提点建议吗？尤其是针对我目前的情况，您是否会给予一些特殊的考虑？

谢谢您的热心相助，盼望着您尽快回信。

真诚的，
杨凡

7. 说明物品丢失

Topic:

You have lost your credit card.

Write to the manager of your bank. Explain where and how you lost the card and any other relevant details. Ask the manager to cancel the old card and to send you a replacement.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to confirm the loss of my credit card.

The details of my card are as follows. It is a visa card in the name of Fan Yang. The credit card number is 4531 7602 2597 8413. I have had the card since 1994. This card is valid from August 2005 to August 2006.

I lost the card yesterday at about 10:30 in the evening. The only time I used the card yesterday was to buy three dictionaries at the Haidian Bookstore. By accident, I left the card at the shop. When I realized what I had done, I telephoned the shop, but the shop assistants there could not find the card.

Could you please cancel my card immediately and make the necessary arrangements to issue me with a replacement card?
Thank you for your assistance.

Yours faithfully,
Fan yang

译文：

尊敬的先生/女士，

我写此信的目的是确认我的信用卡已经丢失。

我的信用卡的详细情况如下：它是一张 visa 卡，持卡人是杨凡，卡号是4531 7602 2597 8413。我自1994年起就一直持有此卡。这张卡的有效期是2005年8月到2006年8月。

我大约于昨晚10：30丢失此卡。我昨天惟一一次使用此卡是在海淀书店用它买了三本词典。我不小心把信用卡丢在了店里。等我明白过来后，我给那家书店打了电话，但是店中服务员已找不到卡了。

您能立即注销我的信用卡并采取必要措施补发我一张替代卡吗？

谢谢您的帮助。

您忠诚的，
杨凡

8. 说明信

Topic:

You have moved to another city and changed your language school.

Write a letter to one of your friends to tell him about the new school and your impressions of it.

Sample Answer

Dear David,

Hope you are well. I have moved to Bristol and have therefore transferred to another language school. I am still getting used to this place, and I am not sure yet whether I prefer it. In some ways, it's worse.

The good news is that the school's facilities are generally better than those of the previous one. What I am most satisfied with is the room, which I am sharing with a Japanese guy. It has a private bathroom and full kitchen facilities, and there is also access to the Internet in the room, from where I am writing this email. A five-minute walk away from my dorm is a well-equipped indoor swimming pool open from eight a.m. to nine p.m. everyday. You know how important that is for a regular swimmer like me.

What worries me now is my part-time work. Everyday here says that it is not easy to find a temporary job here, as there is a high unemployment rate. Moreover, there is a school regulation which limits the time that a student is employed to 15 hours a week. You can see how anxious I am if I am not in temporary employment, because it is one of the main sources of paying my living costs.

I am a little uncertain about the next course which is just two days away. I hope I can get along well with my study here. OK, my roommate is asking me to go swimming with him, so I'll sign off for now. Let's keep in touch.

Yours sincerely,
Fan

译文：

亲爱的大卫：

你一切都好吧？我已经搬家到了布里斯托尔，所以不得不转学到了另外一家语言学校。我在这里还基本适应，但是我不敢肯定我是否会喜欢这里。在某些方面，这里比较不错，但是在另一些方面，这里比较糟糕。

比较好的方面是学校的设施总体上比从前的那所学校要好。我最满意的就是我的宿舍（我与一个日本人合住这间宿舍）。宿舍里有单独的盥洗室、全套的厨房设施，而且还能够在房间里上网。这样，我就可以发电子邮件了。从我们宿舍步行5分钟就可以走到一个设备精良的室内游泳馆。这个游泳馆每天从早上8点一直开到晚上9点。要知道对于一个像我这样经常游泳的人来说，这是多么重要。

让我感到比较烦心的是我的兼职工作。大家都对我说在这里找临时工作非常不容易，因为这里的失业率非常高。而且学校规定学生一周的工作时间不能超过15个小时。你能够想象如果没有机会打零工我该是多么着急，因为这是我生活费的主要来源之一。

我对自己的下一门课感到有些不踏实，而这门课还有两个星期就开课了。我希望自己能够在这里学习愉快。好了，我的室友来找我一起去游泳了，就写到这里吧。经常保持联系！

您真诚的，
凡

9. 说明道歉和邀请

Topic:

Having finished his end-of-term exams, a university student has gone straight home without saying good-bye to his roommate.

Write a letter explaining the situation to the latter, and invite him home during the vacation.

Sample Answer:

Dear David,

I am writing to apologize for the abrupt way I departed right after the exams finished. It was terribly rude of me to have left without saying good-bye to you, especially as we have been such good roommates. Not only did we help each other to study over the past term, but we also shared many leisure interests.

The fact is that when I learned that I had passed the exams with high marks, I was so excited that I could not wait to get home and tell the good news to my parents. You see, they had been worried about the low grades I had been getting. I'm sure you will understand my feelings.

Anyway, I want to let you know that I very much value our good relationship. To make up for my thoughtless behavior toward you I want to invite you to come and stay with my family during the vacation. My hometown is located in a very scenic part of the country, and there are lots to do and see. You are welcome to stay for as long as you wish, so please write and let me know your decision.

Yours sincerely,
Fan

译文：

亲爱的大卫：

我写此信是想对我考完试便突然离开一事向你表示道歉。我不辞而别是非常不礼貌的，尤其是我们是关系这么好的室友。在过去的一学期里，我们不仅在学习中相互帮助，而且还志趣相投。

事实是当我得知我以很高的分数通过了考试后，我兴奋得只想马上把这个好消息告诉给我父母。你知道，他们曾一直为我成绩较差而担心。我相信你能理解我的心情。

无论如何，我想让你了解，我很珍惜我俩间的友情。为了弥补我欠缺考虑的行为，我想邀请你来我家共度假期。我的家乡景色秀丽，我们可以做很多事情，玩很多地方。你在我家愿住多久就住多久，请写信告诉我你的决定。

您真诚的，
凡

10. 咨询信息

Topic:

A friend is already attending Oxford college in the UK. You will be going to the UK next year.

Write and ask him / her about what you should do before you go. Ask him / her about any problems he / she has had.

Sample Answer:

Dear Danny,

How are you getting on in Oxford? I hope everything is going well and you are enjoying your studies. I'm writing to ask you for some information as I'm planning to come and study in the UK next year. I have applied to Oxford College to take the course in Tourism and Hospitality Management.

Could you tell me what I have to do to obtain a study visa and how long the process will take? The college said I also have to take out insurance before I come to the UK. How do I do this? I'd be really grateful if you can give me this information. I would also be grateful if you can tell me what I should bring with me, for example, clothes, books or anything else I cannot get in the UK.

I am sure that studying in a college overseas has not been without at least some problems for you. Adjusting to a new culture was probably also difficult. Have you had any particular problems that I should watch out for? I would appreciate any advice you can give me.
Many thanks for your help.

Yours,
Fan

译文：

亲爱的丹尼：

你在牛津过得怎么样了？我希望你一切都好并且喜欢你的学习生活。我写信想向你询问一些情况，因为我明年也打算去英国学习。我已经申请牛津学院准备攻读旅游及服务业管理课程。

请你告诉我如何才能获得学生签证以及这一过程需要多长时间。牛津学院说我在来英国之前还必须办理保险手续。我该如何办理这件事？如果你能给我提供有关信息，我将不胜感激。我还想知道我应该随身携带哪些物品，比如衣服、书或任何其他英国当地买不到的东西。

我敢说你在国外学习至少也曾遇到过一些麻烦。适应一种新的文化很可能也不容易。你有没有遇到过一些我应该特别注意的问题？对于你能提供的任何忠告，我将十分感激。

谢谢你的帮助！

你的，
凡

11. 咨询学校

Topic:

You wish to study at a certain foreign university.

Write a letter inquiring about the situation there as regards accommodation, fees and qualifications.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am a Chinese citizen who wishes to study at your university. My plan is to start my course next term, and I would be grateful if you would be kind enough to provide me with certain essential information.

First, what qualifications do I need to follow a course of study at your university? I already have a master's degree from a university here in China, but I wonder if there are any further academic requirements. Second, how much are the tuition fees? Although I intend to be self-supporting, I would be interested to hear if there are any scholarships available for international students. Third, what is the situation as regards accommodation? I would prefer a single room, which is more conductive to studying, but if single rooms are expensive, I would be willing to share.

I look forward to your reply, and to attending your esteemed institution.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生/女士：

我是一名希望在贵校学习的中国公民，我计划下学期开始我的课程学习，如果您能热心为我提供一些基本情况，我将十分感激。

首先，在贵校学习一门课程，我需要具备什么条件？我已经在中国的一所大学获得了硕士学位，但我想知道是否还有其他学术要求。第二，学费是多少？尽管我打算自己负担学费，我也很想知道对外国学生是否提供奖学金。第三，住宿方面的条件怎么样？我愿意住一个单人间，这样更有助于学习，但是如果单人间费用太高，我也愿意与人合住。

盼望您的回信，希望很快能赴久负盛名的贵校深造。

您真诚的，
杨凡

12. 咨询信息

Topic:

You wish to enroll in a course at an Australian college. You have already written a letter to the

college asking for information but have received no reply.

Write a letter to the college explaining your concern because the course will start in less than two months. You need to know if you can still enroll, and you also require further information about the course, including the cost.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am anxious to obtain information about the college's Graphics Design course which begins in less than two months. Actually, I wrote four weeks ago, but I have not yet heard from you. Perhaps you did not receive my letter.

First of all, I need to know if it is too late to enroll in the course. Can you write and tell me if there are any places left? I certainly hop that my enrolments is still possible.

I need to have more information about the course before I decide to apply, but I realize that I do not have much time. Would you be kind enough to send your reply by express mail? Especially, I need ot know the cost of the course, and whether the certificate you offer at the end of the course will be sufficient qualification for me to apply full-time to one of the Graphic Design colleges in your city.

I look forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生/女士：

我非常盼望能得到关于贵校在两个月内就要开课的图形设计课程的相关信息。实际上，我四周之前就写信询问了，但是现在还没收到回信，也许，你们没有收到吧。

首先，我需要知道现在报名是不是太迟了。你能告诉我现在是否还有位置，我现在报名还有可能被批准吗？

在我申请这个课程之前，我需要了解更多课程信息，但是，我意识到我没有太多时间了。你能用邮件快递的方式告诉我吗？特别是，我需要知道课程的花费，以及在课程结束时所颁发的证书是否可以作为证明，以便我申请一所这个城市中图形设计学院的全职学生课程。

我盼望得到你们的回复。

您真诚的，
杨凡

13. 咨询信息

Topic:

Assume that you wish to study in England.

Write a letter of inquiry based on your interests. Ask what kind of clubs there are at the university, and what is the procedure for joining them.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I have applied to enter your esteemed university to follow a course of Study. However, although I find the academic curriculum suitable, I feel that the opportunities for leisure activities are also an important part of student life. Therefore, I would be grateful if you could give me some information about this aspect of the campus.

In my spare time, I indulge in a wide range of sports; I am also interested in music, especially playing the guitar. Specifically, I wish to know if there are any sports clubs, including soccer and tennis teams run by students. Furthermore, I would be keen to join a student band or orchestra, if there is one.

Please write and let me know what university clubs I am eligible to join. By the way, what is the procedure for joining campus clubs, what qualifications do I need, and what are the fees for taking part in their activities?

I look forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生/女士：

我已经申请进入贵校参加一门课程的学习。然而，尽管我认为学习课程安排得非常合理，但是我觉得有机会进行休闲活动在学生生活中也很重要。因此，如果您能向我介绍一下学校这方面的情况，我将十分感激。

在我的闲暇时间里，我喜欢参加广泛的体育活动；我还喜欢音乐，尤其是弹吉他。我特别想知道贵校是否有体育俱乐部，其中包括由学生组建的足球队和网球队。此外，

如果有学生乐队或乐团，我特别想加入。

请写信告诉我我够资格参加哪些俱乐部。顺便问一下，加入校园俱乐部需要哪些手续，我需要具备哪些条件，以及参加他们的活动需付多少费用。

盼望您的答复。

您真诚的，
杨凡

14. 咨询信息

Topic:

As part of a student social survey project, you are organizing a group to visit a historical exhibition in a small town.

Write a letter to the exhibition organizer asking for information regarding such things as the contents of the exhibition, and the dates of its opening and closing, and if there are any discounts available.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am organizing a group of students to pay a visit to the historical exhibition in your town. This visit will be part of our school's activities to encourage the students to take part in social surveys. Therefore, I would be grateful if you would supply me with the following information: First of all, what are the opening and closing dates between which the exhibition will be held, and what are the daily opening hours? Secondly, what is the size of the exhibition, what is its theme and what objects are on display? Thirdly, are there any other activities being held in connection with the exhibition?

I should let you know that I hope to bring over 100 students to the exhibition. So I would like to inquire if there is any discount available on entrance tickets for students. If so, how much is the discount and what is the minimum number of students necessary to qualify for it?

I look forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生/女士：

我正在组织一批学生前往参观贵市的历史展览。本次参观将是我校鼓励学生参与社会调查活动的一部分。因此，如果您能够提供下列信息，我将不胜感激。

首先，展览的开始和截止日期分别是哪一天？每天在什么时间开放？第二，展览的规模有多大，它的主题是什么？有什么样的展品？第三，有没有与本次展览有关的其他活动？

我应该告诉您的是我希望带100多名学生参观此次展览，所以我很想询问一下学生购门票是否可以打折。如果可以，折扣是多少？至少有多少学生才有资格享受打折？

盼回复。

您真诚的，

杨凡

15. 咨询信息

Topic:

You read in a newspaper an advertisement offering scholarships for overseas students.

Write a letter asking for detailed information, and explain why you think you are qualified for one of the scholarships. Also, state your study plan.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing in response to your advertisement in the "China Daily", 4 October regarding scholarships available for international student. As a Chinese student, I wish to recommend myself as a promising scholarship candidate.

Let me begin by outlining my background and claims to such a scholarship. First of all, I obtained my master' degree from Peking University. Then I started working at CCTV as an English news reporter and have been there for four years. Therefore I am confident I fully meet the requirements of your scholarship program.

If I am granted financial support, I will study with a carefully mapped out plan. My research will focus on how to boost China' s media industry and how to get it ready for fierce global competition after China becomes a member of the World Trade Organization. As I intend to work once more as an English reporter after graduation, I will also devote my time to the study of English writing and phonology.

I am looking forward to your early reply with full application details and trust that you will

give my claims serious consideration. Thank you for your attention.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生/女士：

看到您10月4日在《中国日报》上刊登的关于国际学生奖学金的广告，特写信咨询。我是一名中国学生，欲自荐为有希望的奖学金人选。

我先简单介绍一下自己的背景，并提出申请。首先，我获得了北京大学的硕士学位。其后我便开始工作，已经在中央电视台做了四年的英文记者。所以我相信自己完全符合该奖学金项目的要求。

如果我获得了经济资助，我会悉心制定一套学习计划。我的研究中心是如何促进中国传媒业的发展，以及如何应对入世后激烈的全球竞争。毕业后，我还是想做英文记者，我依然会把时间用在英文写作和语音的学习上。

期待您早日回复，并详尽告知申请的相关细节，相信您会对我的申请仔细考虑。感谢您的关注。

您真诚的，
杨凡

16. 道歉信

Topic:

One of your pen pals will shortly be visiting your city. For some reasons, you can not manage to meet him at the airport on time.

Write a letter asking him to wait for you at the airport and tell him how to identify you.

Sample Answer:

Dear David,

I am very much looking forward to your visit to my city. After all these years of writing to each other, we will finally have the chance to meet! However, I regret to inform you that I will not be able to meet you at the airport when you arrive.

I was glad to hear that you would come to see me and I thought I must go to the airport to meet you. But yesterday I was informed that I must attend an important business meeting on the day when you arrive. The meeting is supposed to be over at 11:00 a.m., which will be an

hour later than your arrival time.

Please wait for me in the arrival lounge. I'll go there as quickly as possible after the meeting. As we have never met I must tell you how to recognize me I am of medium height and have a small mustache. In addition, I will be carrying a copy of the morning newspaper tucked under my left arm.

Looking forward to our first meeting.

Yours sincerely,
Fan

译文：

亲爱的大卫：

我热切地盼望着你来参观我的城市。写了这么多年的信之后，我们终于有机会相见了！但是，我遗憾地告诉你我将不能够在你初抵机场的那一刻前去迎接你。

很高兴听说你来看我，我想我一定要去机场接你。但是昨天我被通知在你到的那天去参加一个重要的会议。会议预计十一点结束，比你到达时间晚一小时。

请在休息大厅等待我的到来。会议结束后，我将尽快去机场。由于我们从未见过面，我必须告诉你怎样认出我：我中等身材，留小胡子，此外，我左臂下将夹着一份晨报。

盼望着我们的初次见面。

您真诚的，
凡

17. 感谢朋友探病

Topic:

After being involved in an accident, you were looked after by another person.

Write a special letter to express your thanks.

Sample Answer:

Dear David,

I am writing to express my heartfelt gratitude. I am referring to that unfortunate accident the other day, when I was knocked off my bike by a taxi. If it had not been for your timely assistance in giving me first aid and taking me to a nearby hospital, I fear that the consequences

might have been much more serious.

The doctor says that my broken leg is healing well, and the bruises and cuts I suffered will soon be completely better. In addition, the taxi company has agreed to pay my hospital bills. Everyone agrees that it was your quick-witted response in that emergency that has led to this satisfactory outcome.

Although nowadays many people talk about the need to be unselfish and to help others, we see very few people practicing what they preach. But you showed by your selfless action that you are an exception. If there were more people like you, this world would be a much nicer place.

Yours sincerely,
Fan

译文：

亲爱的大卫：

我写此信是想表达我由衷的感谢。我指的是几天前发生的那场不幸的车祸，当时我骑着自行车被一辆出租车撞倒了。要不是您及时地对我采取了急救措施并将我送进附近的一家医院，我想结果恐怕后果会更加严重。

医生说我跌断的腿恢复情况良好，而且身上的瘀伤和伤口将会很快完全愈合。此外，出租车公司已同意支付我的住院费用。每个人都说多亏您在紧急情况下反应敏捷，才会有现在这样令人满意的结果。

尽管现在不少人大谈特谈大公无私和助人为乐的必要性，但很少看见有人能说到做到。您通过自己无私的举动证明了您是一个例外。如果有更多的人像您这样，这个世界将变得更加美好。

您真诚的，
凡

18. 感谢朋友帮助

Topic:

You have just arrived in the city where you are going to spend two years for your master's degree. You have a lot preparation to do before the new term starts, but you do not know how to go round the city. A friend you have newly acquainted offered you guidance and helps you through difficulties.

Write a letter to express your thanks.

Sample Answer:

Dear David,

I am writing this letter to thank you for the guidance you gave me.

I was a perfect stranger when arriving at this city. Once I lost myself for not knowing the way in a downtown street, although I stopped to ask some people for direction. The streets and shops puzzled me so much that I would rather stay indoors. At that time, you came to see me and brought me a map of the city. You also spent a lot of your valuable time showing me around the city. Now I begin to know how to take the proper buses. Yesterday I went downtown with some of my schoolmates to buy some stationery.

Although nowadays many people talk about the need to be unselfish and to help others, we see very few people practicing what they preach. But you showed by your selfless action that you are an exception. If there were more people like you, this world would be a much nicer place.

Yours sincerely,
Fan

译文：

亲爱的大卫：

我写信感谢你给我的帮助。

当到达这个城市的时候，我感到很陌生。虽然我停下来向一些人问路，但是在市区我迷路了。街道和商店使我搞不清方向，我宁愿呆在屋内。在那个时候，你来看我，带给我城市的地图。你还花费宝贵的时间带我四处逛逛。现在我开始知道怎么坐公共汽车了。昨天我和同学去市区买了一些文具。

尽管现在不少人大谈特谈大公无私和助人为乐的必要性，我们很少看见有人说到做到。但是您通过自己无私的举动证明了您是一个例外。如果有更多的人像您一样，这个世界将变得更加美好。

您真诚的，
凡

19. 建议

Topic:

You have a friend who is about to enter university, and he wants you to advise him which subject to specialize in history, in which he is very interested or computer science, which offers

better job prospects.

Write a letter to your friend offering your advice.

Sample Answer:

Dear David,

When we last spoke over the phone, you asked me whether I thought you should specialize in history or in computer science. I have given this some I see choosing history as the right decision.

By majoring in history, you will be "killing two birds with one stone". First of all, I know you are especially interested in history, which will motivate you to study hard through college to achieve the best academic results. Besides, if you graduate with a good degree, you are definitely going to get better career opportunities in the field which interests you most. You will be one of those fortunate people who can combine work pleasure.

You said you are thinking of studying computer science to get you a good job, but I do not think the opportunities are as great as you expect. As everybody knows, this subject is very popular, and many of your peers are or will be studying it. When you are competing for future positions, they are definitely going to become your rivals. So, even if you complete a computer degree, you are still likely to face the problem of finding a job. What is more, I do not even think you would enjoy working with computers.

As your good friend, I really wish to see always enjoy what you do and get on the road to success. I am confident you will make it if you major in history. Hope to hear from you soon with some good news. Good luck!

Yours sincerely,
Fan

译文：

亲爱的大卫：

上次我们在电话里谈到我对你所选专业的看法——究竟是选择计算机专业还是历史专业。我经过思考之后，很愿意给你提供一些建议。鉴于你的实际情况，我认为你比较适合选择历史专业。

选择历史专业对于你来说可谓一举两得。首先，我知道你特别喜欢历史，这一点会激励你努力学习，在学校取得尽可能好的成绩。其次，如果你能以优异的成绩毕业的话，当然会在你所喜欢的领域里获得很好的就业机会。你会非常幸运地兼顾工作和

个人爱好。

你也谈到考虑是否要选择计算机专业，因为你认为选择计算机专业可以使你获得更好的工作。但我认为选择计算机专业所带给你的机会没有你期望的那么好。众所周知，计算机专业非常热门，很多人都在攻读或准备攻读。这些人会成为你将来就业的竞争对手。因此，即使你是计算机专业毕业，你仍然会面临就业的难题。而且，你不认为你会喜欢从事计算机方面的工作。

咱们是好朋友，我希望你愉快工作，并踏上成功之路。我相信如果选择历史专业，你一定会取得成功。希望能够很快听到你的好消息。祝你好运。

您真诚的，

凡

20. 求职

Topic:

You are a college student who applies for a part-time job in a shop during the summer vacation.

Write a letter to the shop owner explaining why you are a suitable person for the job. Remember to ask him or her about the rate of payment.

Sample Answer:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to apple for the position of part-time shop assistant, as advertised on our college notice board. I am a marketing major at Beijing University, and hope to find suitable work though my summer vacation.

I am certain that you will find me to be a worthy employee for several reasons. As mentioned, my specialty is marketing. In the last semester, I completed several courses including Business Communication which included information on how to talk with customers and how to persuade them to purchase certain products. Other relevant courses included Consumer Psychology. I am therefore confident that I will be able to put some of my academic knowledge into practice and thus enhance your profits.

Besides this, my personality is also suitable for the job. I am outgoing, a team player, compassionate and helpful. You will find me to be creative and resourceful, adapt at handling any complaints whatsoever from customers.

I hope that you will give my application serious consideration. I am available at your conve-

nience for an interview and look forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,
Fan Yang

译文：

尊敬的先生/女士：

在我们学校的留言板里我看到了贵公司招聘兼职商店售货员的广告。我写此信是希望能够应聘这一职务。我是北京大学市场营销专业的学生，想在暑假找到一份适合的工作。

我相信您一定会发现我是一名非常出色的雇员，理由如下：如前所述，我的专业是市场营销。在上个学期我完成了几门课程，其中包括《商务交流》。在《商务交流》这门课中介绍了如何与客户谈话以及如何劝说他们购买某种产品。还有《消费心理学》。因此，我确信能够把我的理论知识运用到实践中，从而为您创造更多的利润。

此外，我的个性也非常适合这项工作。我是一个性格外向的人，具有团队精神、富有同情心并乐于助人。您会发现我非常有创造力，足智多谋，善于处理各类顾客投诉。

我希望你能够认真考虑我的申请。如果方便的话，我希望能够与您面谈。我盼望您能够早日回信。

您真诚的，
杨凡