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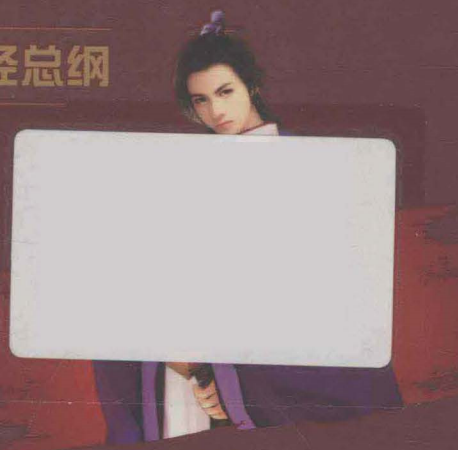

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刘洪波 编著

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（4）付出足够的努力：坚持到底就是胜利。

“奇”是指临场发挥，包括：

（1）准确判断测试目的：你需要了解测试的重点和背景，这样的应答才会有的放矢，箭无虚发。在任何情况下“完成任务”是决定性因素。

（2）科学调整临场状态：不论考场出现什么样的临时状况，也不论自己的状态有哪些起伏，找到解决问题的关键点，方能以不变应万变。

（3）熟练使用训练技巧：这要求平时的训练水平足够高，并且足够充分，节约一切可节约的时间，保证不在常规环节丢分。

（4）超水平发挥潜在力量：这依然与平时的训练水平相关。单兵作战能力越强，越容易出亮点；配合越熟练，越容易有默契。须知：“奇”的基础是“正”。

2. 战势不过奇正，奇正之变，不可胜穷也。

平时练习以“正”为主，模拟考试出“奇”应变。模拟之后，需加讲评，讲评之后再以“正”训练，新的模拟再出“奇”法。所有的感悟和提高，均从此而来。

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其次伐交——培养学习正能量

备考是一种历练。在这个过程中，除了需要快速提高成绩之外，还需要养成良好的学习习惯。要真诚对待自己的每一分钟，努力汲取雅思以及整个英语培训行业多年的教育成果。须知，每一种“强项”都是由很多相关优点聚集而成的。认真努力，是为自己的未来奠定扎实基础。

在这本《雅思写作真经总纲》里面，提出了 5 字诀，这实际上是学习方法和应变方法的凝练。这 5 字诀的每一个字均与评分标准息息相关。

而对于你的写作能力和应试技巧，也细分为：冲击力、适应力、表现力和能量。在整个复习过程中，你已经做到“先胜而后求战”，这样当你准备上考场时，岂不是跃跃欲试？

其次伐兵——提高单兵训练水平

本书的每一章，均有训练目的和训练效果说明。持之以恒，一定会有效提高写作能力，这包括：

（1）开山斧：开天辟地，引领风向。树立正确的学习观念。

（2）啸天弩：答疑解惑，箭无虚发。提高学习的有效性。

（3）无敌剑：纵横天下，剑指英伦。没有比真题更真的题目，没有比考官更明确的判断。

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（6）点兵枪：沙场秋点兵，阵法磨合，整装待发。各种演绎，各种变化，需提前适应。

（7）方天戟：灵活应变，霸气十足。要的就是高分。

（8）定海叉：素材足够，准备充分，志在必得，谁可争锋。

（9）精灵钺：图表作文写作颇有套路，掌握规则，方可灵活应变。

（10）无形镖：信手拈来，简约而且简单。在经过前面的训练之后，G 类书信作文水到渠成。

其下攻城——达到你的目标分数

在准备充分之后，你会有写作的冲动，模拟的欲望，甚至上考场上展示兵强马壮的激昂。是的，胜券在握、梦想成真，是一种对光荣的渴望。

需要反复牢记的是“因势利导”。充分发挥你的冲击力、适应力、表现力和能量。

你已经知道自己的实力，你也了解各种规则，你可以随机应变，你不仅不怕雅思，你已然可以笑着面对更多的困难。

煮“久”论英雄

实践是检验真理的唯一标准。

时间是磨炼信仰的唯一方式。

能够经得起时间和实践检验的教学成果，需要向所有人推荐。希望中国考生的整体写作成绩能上一个大的台阶。

书中为了保持图片的真实性，未对网文的内容及格式做修改，特此说明。

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吕蕾

Preface

I have known Harvey for a few years but his work I have known for longer. I'm honoured to be a part of this fantastic book. This book includes marvelous writing skills and techniques which can and will help the students in rather systematic ways to attain high scores in IELTS writing than any other, not to mention that this book is like a Bible for IELTS writing.

During my past 10 years of examining, correcting and marking uncountable IELTS compositions and teaching IELTS, I have come to a conclusion that the most difficult part of IELTS is "writing". This book, however, will solve most of your problems like critical thinking, lexical resource, description, argumentation and complex sentence structures. This book will help you in a manner that is beyond your very imagination and let you achieve a satisfactory result.

Last but not least, the examples and topics chosen in this book are the latest and the ones which many of us find extremely difficult to write about. Mastering this book is a guarantee to success in academic writing, so treasure this book as it makes difficult things easy and the impossible possible.

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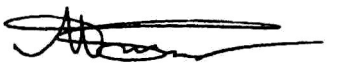

自 序

2010 年春节前，应英国文化教育处邀请，与时任中国雅思考试中心总监 James Shipton 先生聚餐闲谈。席间，James 问道：有些国家的雅思考生是口语分数最低，而为何中国考生是写作分数最低？我当即答道；是因为中国考生缺乏辩论的思想，用西方人的说法是缺少 critical thinking。

钱学森先生警言：“中国没有一所培养创新型人才的大学。”谁能把书本知识背牢谁就能在考试中拿高分。电视上鲜有国外流行的正反双方关于一个话题的激烈而精彩的辩论节目。具体到写作技能，我们从小就重点学习“小朋友，谢谢你，你叫什么名字？”“我叫红领巾。”（用于扶老人过马路等好人好事之后）等写作考试黄金模板句。

不鼓励怀疑，不鼓励辩论，不鼓励与众不同，就是不鼓励创新！

中国古代的四大发明证明了中华民族的创新精神，而现代的重大发明创造如电视、电脑、互联网等都出自西方。中国的教育体制应承担责任。

那天和 James 的交谈基本上到此结束，其实还有一个导致中国考生写作分数低的原因，作为英语培训界的一分子，我藏在了心里，不足与“外人”道也。那就是：我发现中国英语培训界有一些写作教师，只是英语好，其实写作并不好，并且对好文章的认识也是有些偏颇的。

写作不同于听力、阅读，是高级的输出技能，要求作者展示思想、逻辑、语法、词汇等综合技能。全球的语言培训专家有一个共识：即使是母语，写作技能也是需要培训的。

基于这些原因，我写了这本《雅思写作真经总纲》，它是贵学教育雅思真经教材系列中的重要组成部分，本书的质量也映射出贵学教育的品质和行业地位。

我有雅思听说读写四节免费的公开课在网上流传，考生也称为雅思教父四大讲座，“考鸭”必修课。要听，这是我送给全国考生们的礼物。（请登录 school.guixue.com 听课）很多城市有培训机构用我的名字和北京雅思品牌开设培训班，低劣的教学质量浪费了学员的精力和时间，深感抱歉。因为“刘洪波”没有注册，而“北京雅思”是特殊名词，也注册不了，所以我创立了贵学教育，北京雅思和北京托福都成为贵学教育的子品牌。请登录贵学教育官网：www.guixue.com，核实该培训机构是否隶属于贵学教育旗下真正的北京雅思分校。

致谢

感谢 Kirk Kenny 为本书第 8 卷精心撰写了 33 篇范文；我的好友，雅思真经教材系列总策划吕蕾老师和前任中国区雅思考官 Bobby 分别为本书作序。

在本书的编写过程中，Bobby、赵小锐、刘畅、谭乐、刘娟、付晓楠、田杨、冯涛、成岩、程玲、李慧芳、刘素良、焦磊、柏立明、焦鸿、曹爱丽、张靖娴、袁伟、李海静、刘伟、陈志爽、贾玉梅也参与了资料收集及部分编写工作，在此一并感谢。

衷心感谢我的学员们！

祝雅思考生们最终能通过本书的学习，写出地道漂亮的英语作文，并喜欢上写作，从此终生

受益！

写本书之前，我立下宏愿，希望本书能风行天下，让写作不再是中国雅思考生的最低分。

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劉洪波

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第1卷

雅思写作真经5字诀

正本清源，万流归宗



读我门规，传我要诀。

五字行天下，变化在其中。

技法兼内功，高分本普通。

贵学大掌门，考生称教主。

剑桥论剑本第一，只因真经做江湖。

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自成风格

开山斧

相传盘古开天辟地之神器，曾助大禹治水。

可以力劈高山，斩断阻隔，拓展视野，提升内力。

其功效持久，威力甚大，持之如神助，诚心者享之。

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掌门语录

亲爱的考生，欢迎你选择修炼雅思真经派之《雅思写作真经总纲》，成为真经派的一名弟子。你们的很多师兄师姐修习有成之后或已远赴海外，逍遥于异域；或已开坛授徒，扬名于江湖。两者皆为楷模，使本门写作大道真经得以传播。

需知，江湖上不同的门派有不同的秘籍心法，这和该派掌门人对雅思考试的认知和领悟密切相关。我一直建议大家学习时博采众长，当然如遇修炼心法全然相悖、水火不容之时，真经门徒请一定以这本总纲为准。

支撑贯穿真经派雅思写作思想的基石是二十四字门规，是我亲手用毛笔书写的，希望帮助你加深印象，它们会贯穿于这本书的每一个角落。

真经派写作门规	
学以致用	雅思写作考试为什么设计成两个部分？学会了雅思写作除了拿高分，还能帮你做什么？
评分标准	全球雅思考官是怎样给你评分的？哪些重点是不同分数段的标志特征？
中西合璧	什么是好作文？内容多，词汇量大，语法复杂，还是子曰：辞达而已矣？
循序渐进	写作能力提升的正确途径。是不是一上来就学习自由式的官方满分范文？
读写互通	学习范文的正确方法。是不是要读，要背，要抄很多范文？
自成风格	什么是模板？要不要学习模板？如何形成自己的写作风格？

认真思考上面的问题，在本书中仔细寻找答案。

真经派写作能力划分

1. 冲击力：文章读完后的总体印象。能眼前一亮，拍案赞叹；而非平淡无奇，了无新意。
2. 表现力：真实准确表现个人水平。能一语中的，言能达意；而非冗长拖沓，隔靴搔痒。
3. 适应力：面对各种考题发挥稳定。能胸有成竹，灵活应对；而非成绩波动，祈祷人品。
4. 能　量：自身英语水平内功力量。能稳如磐石，气力悠长；而非破绽百出，千年老五。

上述四项，决定了你的写作成绩的起伏。细化出来就是：

写作能力	冲击力	适应力	表现力	能量
完成任务	论述精彩、准确、全面	找到巧妙的论述方法	结构、逻辑清晰，文字准确	本身具有论证才能
连贯性	论述展开顺畅	找到展开的巧妙方法	会使用连接技巧	本身语言的流利度强
词汇	措辞精彩	擅长使用自己熟悉的词汇	词汇使用准确，为中心思想服务	自身词汇水平高
句式和语法	句式精彩，灵活多样，语法有妙用	擅长使用自己熟悉的句式和语法内容	句式语法准确，为中心思想服务	自身的句式和语法理解力深厚

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很多考生不知道为什么自己成绩会有起伏。上述表格应该能说明问题。选择正确的学习方向，是重中之重。

5字诀

IELTS 如是说：

I	I=idea	思	完成任务	见题先审题，紧扣题目防偏题，文中体现所有核心词。 构思正反想，尽量想出两个正方论据，一个反方论据，设计思想升华放在末段。
			连贯性	在学习过程中，要多思考，多比较，多积累。
			词汇	
			句式和语法	
E	E=exact	准	完成任务 连贯性	在应用过程中，要多思考，多比较，多改进。
			词汇	语法准确，从句无错。语法错误是硬伤。
			句式和语法	遣词造句准确第一，以表达思想为最终目的，表述准确，不故意追求单词和语法的复杂性。
L	L=logical	通	完成任务	思路明确，有助于语意连贯。
			连贯性	上下句之间逻辑缜密流畅。 仿写十五句逻辑范文，快速学会，应对所有话题，一通百通。
			词汇	准确使用有助于提高表达的连贯性。
			句式和语法	
T	T=transit	转	完成任务	对大部分考生来说英语写作是一个翻译转化过程，所以一定要先想清楚所写句子的中文含义、中文的主谓宾。
			连贯性	多读范文，体会吸收地道表达。
			词汇	
			句式和语法	
S	S=stable	稳	完成任务	中间论证段落笔墨平衡，不能一个段落因为有话说写五句，而另一个段落只写两句。
			连贯性	
			词汇	写完作文必须通读一遍再交卷，修改主谓不一致等明显错误。
			句式和语法	

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第2卷

如是我闻

新手入门
雅思写作热点问题权威回答



新手入门，如是我闻。

听众说仿证，看百家争鸣。

知命题目的，明考试设计。

范文与模板，选择有玄机。

满天乌云消散尽，相见恨晚是真经。



IELTS™

各位老师：

感谢大家提交的征文！可以看出，大家都很富于观察与体验，也花了不少心思将此行中的点滴记录下来。大家的角度和写作风格都不乏亮点，但都写出了真情实感。非常感谢您们！经过仔细的阅读与甄选（很有挑战的任务哦），我们组内集体商出了以下评选决定：

一等奖：刘洪波（故事——）

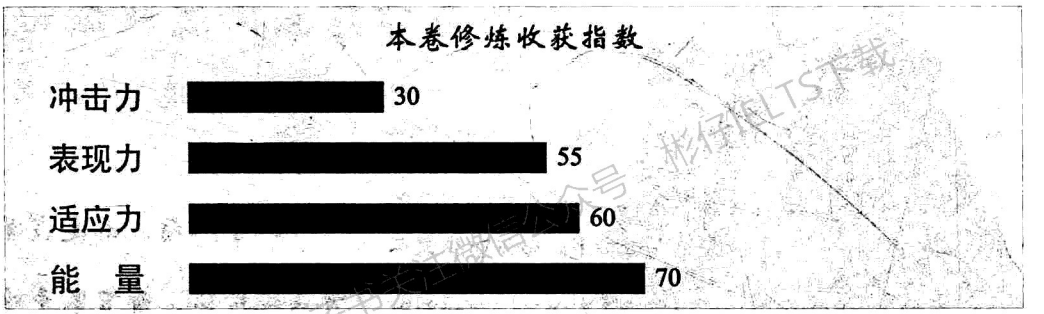
二等奖：[redacted]（故事——）

三等奖：[redacted]（故事——）

从我们评选的三个角度——英国教育、英语/雅思教学、雅思考试特点来说，刘洪波老师的文章最为全面，而且叙议结合，颇有见地与深度，很具有启发性，从总体来说，略胜一筹。

点评：练好写作会受益无穷。你看，雅思官方会邀请你参观访问剑桥，然后举办各流派掌门写作PK大赛，第一名还奖励iPad2。写作好会名利双收的。

真经流派：对雅思和英语的不同理解导致了教学法的不同，很多时候不同流派的教学方法甚至是矛盾或相互驳斥的。很多考生最后跟我说，花多少金钱和多少时间通过雅思，其实取决于最初选择加入哪个门派。



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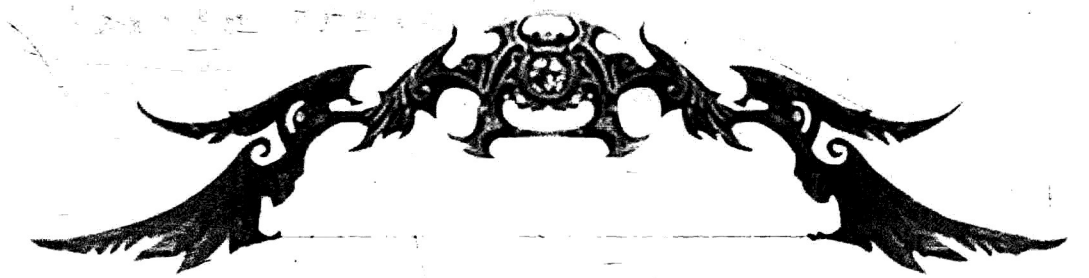



上古神器。由后羿射日之“啸天弓”改造而成。具有射程远、力量大、命中精准之奇效。

改做弩后，可数箭齐发、百箭连发，并对目标有强跟踪效果。

掌门语录

新手入门，第一步当然是了解雅思写作考试的内容和形式，最重要的，是要理解剑桥雅思为什么这么考。

Unfortunately（遗憾的是），很多考生考过多次雅思还不清楚写作考试为什么会分成两个部分：Task 1 图表作文；Task 2 议论文或说明文。

2011 年我应雅思官方邀请赴英国剑桥大学访问考察，其间全英学联安排我与中国在读留学生见面座谈，会上同学们抱怨国内学雅思强调技巧，出国留学之后感到英语还是不够用。于是我反问了几个问题，发现他们这些留学生根本不清楚雅思考试的题目设计和真实留学生活中交流能力的一一对应关系。

比如，我问道："雅思阅读有一种题型是判断 True, False, Not Given。请问大家，剑桥设计 Not Given 这一选项的目的是什么？"一开始鸦雀无声，过了一会儿，终于有自称雅思阅读考了 8 分的留学生说了："为了增加题目难度。"我没忍住一笑，场面立即欢乐起来。

Not Given 的出现其实是一种存疑的科学态度。题目中表达的意思和原文有出入，不完全一致（不能选 True），但题目这句话又没有驳斥原文（不能选 False），它是原文的一种可能性而已，又非原文的严谨逻辑推导。这种题型在考查考生正确理解原文的同时，潜移默化地培养了考生一种严格推导的谨慎逻辑思想，这是做学问、做科研的必备思维能力之一。中国大学四级考试阅读部分在 2005 年曾试图引入该题型，后因对命题规律把握不准而无疾而终。

所以我认为，其实很多雅思考生都不知道自己在学什么，在考什么。

在过去十年培训全国分校的雅思教师时，我总会给教师们留下几个思考题：

* 为什么雅思听力有 4 个 sections 而不是 5 个?

* 为什么雅思口语只设计了 3 个 parts，而第 2 和第 3 个内容相关?

理解了这些问题，我们才能真正理解雅思的考试目的、命题思路、考点设计，甚至于相对应的考试技巧。最重要的是，考生才会真正明白学雅思、考雅思的意义，努力后收获的不再只是高分，还有将来留学中要运用的实际能力。明白了这些的考生在听课学习中会对技巧方法理解得更为深刻透彻，学习备考的主观能动性也更大。

所以，这是我门中所有弟子要领悟的第一点。

这也就是雅思真经派写作门规之一：学以致用。

雅思写作考试内容

写作是雅思考试的第三部分，在听力、阅读之后，考试时间为考试日（通常为周六）上午 11 点至 12 点。

雅思学术类 (Academic) 和普通类（General Training）写作考试均包含 Task 1 和 Task 2。其中 Task 1 的考试内容不同。Task 1 和 Task 2 的分值权重为 3 比 7。

类别	官方建议时间	字数	题目
学术类 Task 1	20 分钟	150 字以上	图表作文
普通类 Task 1	20 分钟	150 字以上	书信作文
学术类 / 普通类 Task 2	40 分钟	250 字以上	议论文或报告（说明文）

Task 2 中议论文 (Argumentation) 出题概率为 80%，题目有两种形式

形式 *1*：题目中给出一方观点（反方观点隐含）。

- Do you agree or disagree?
- To what extent do you agree or disagree?

例 1：In order to learn a language well, we should 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?

形式 *2*：题目中给出双方观点，要求分析正反观点后下结论。

- Some say…Others argue that… What is your opinion?
- Discuss both views and give your opinion.
- Express some reasons for both views and give your own opinion.
- Do you think its advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

（题目中表示“优势和劣势”的同义词：positive and negative; pros and cons; merits and demerits; benefits and drawbacks）

例 2：Some people think it is acceptable to use animals for the benefit of humans. Other people think it is wrong to exploit animals for human purposes. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Task2 中的报告文 (Report) 出题概率为 20%

题目中没有观点，只给出一种现象，让考生分析该现象的 causes 原因、solutions 解决方案、effects 影响等。通常题目标志词为 What are…?

例 3：Today, there are more images of disasters and violence in the media. What are the causes and what are your solutions?

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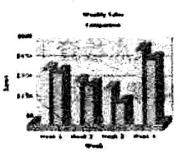
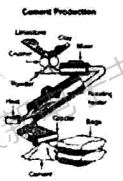
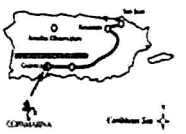
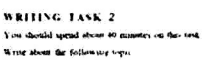
雅思写作考试目的

我常说：西方人讲数字，东方人讲境界。海外求学无论哪一专业，教授都要求你的论文中要有统计数字、资料来源，以彰显实事求是的学术精神，并用客观的数据事实支持论文中的个人主观观点。因此描述统计图表的写作能力是必不可少的。欣喜的是，近年来国内考研英语的图画作文（描述漫画）已逐步转变为雅思图表作文的形式。

认真理解下面的考试设计和真实能力的对应关系，可洞察雅思写作考试的目的。

Task 1 General Training		书信：对应真实生活中的英文 e-mail 写作能力。感谢信、询问信、申请奖学金、申请换专业等。我认为这是不论 G 类还是 A 类考生都必须掌握的基本书面沟通能力。遗憾的是 A 类考生对此不屑一顾，反正不考。当留学海外要用英文给导师或同学写 e-mail 时，才发现无从下笔，称谓落款不规范。
Task 1 Academic		统计图表：包含柱图、饼图、线图、表格和上述任意两种的组合图表。对应描述数据统计图表的能力，海外学习时作业论文中必备常用技能。
		流程图：描述事物工作原理及流程。尤其对应理工科留学生将来论文中描述机械原理，工程构造，因此出题概率较低。
		地图：描述布局改变，表达方位。尤其对应城市规划、地产开发、园林布局设计等专业考生，因此出题概率较低。
Task 2 General Training/ Academic		议论文或说明文：对应任何专业学术论文写作必备技能。对应海外移民在工作中撰写计划、报告等的书面写作能力。

所以，雅思 A 类写作的 Task 1 和 Task 2 部分，其实是把国外大学中一篇学生要完成的英文学术论文分拆成两个迷你小模块单独考查：(1) 调研数据的总结分析技能；(2) 逻辑推导论证的写作技能。

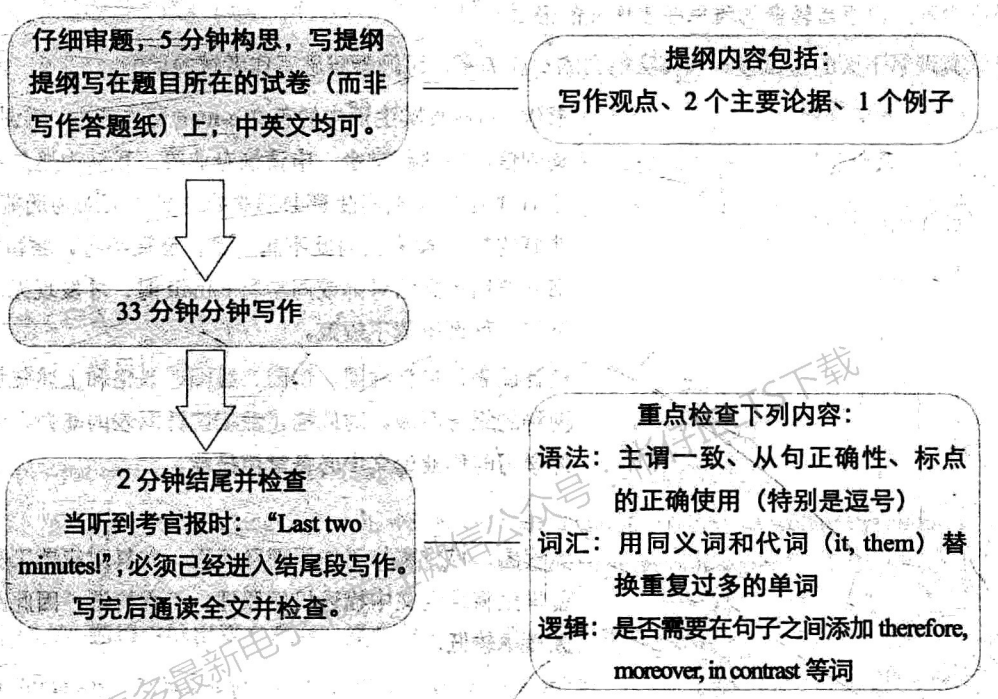
所以，学习雅思写作不仅是为了提高雅思考试分数，最重要的是为了培养将来留学所必需的学术写作技能。雅思写作 7 分及以上，是将来海外学习平时不熬夜、论文不返工、考试不挂科的基础保证。

再一次强调雅思真经派教学理念的基石：学以致用。

雅思写作流程

训练有素的考生通常会按正常顺序，迅速写完 Task 1，再集中全部精力，后顾无忧地创作 Task 2。

Task 2 的写作流程



请不要忽视检查的重要性！

我很认真地告诉你，大多数文章在检查前后会相差 0.5 分！

雅思写作格式

文章格式

① 不用抄写题目。

② 不用创造作文标题（Title）。

③ 统一按标准格式写作（齐头式或缩进式均可）。

近年来中国考场监考者多要求考生用缩进式，即每段开始空 4 个字符的空格，段与段之间不空行，以免答题纸不够写。

缩写

① 应使用正式文体。不要使用 we' re, can't, don't 等缩写。

② 可以使用全球通用的首字母缩写词组。可以写如：NBA, KFC, IQ, WTO 等。国内通用的不可写，如：CET-4。

数字

十以下数字用英语单词表示，不要使用阿拉伯数字。如：The Great Wall is one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

标点符号

① 英语中没有书名号（《》）和顿号（、）。雅思写作中用双引号代替书名号，如："Avatar"。用逗号代替顿号。

② 英语中省略号是三个点（...），在行底。但雅思作文中要用 to name just a few 或 and so on 来代替省略号。

英式和美式拼写

单词拼写形式要一致，避免英式和美式混用。重点注意以下词汇的拼写：

* -er 与 -re

American	British	Chinese
center	centre	中心
theater	theatre	戏院

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* -or 与 -our

American	British	Chinese
colorful	colourful	丰富多彩的
labor	labour	劳动

* -ize, -ization 与 -ise, isation

American	British	Chinese
realize	realise	认识到
organization	organisation	组织、机构

* -ce 与 -se

American	British	Chinese
licence	license	执照
defence	defense	防守

* 英式在美式拼写中被简化

American	British	Chinese
program	programme	节目
traveler	traveller	旅行者

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I, my, we, you的使用

在国外本科和研究生的论文中严禁使用以上单词。但雅思作文没有如此苛刻，题目既然是 Do you agree or disagree? What is your opinion? 我们当然可以写：My view is that… I do think that…《剑桥雅思》考官范文中已经证明 I, my, we 可以使用。you 最好不要使用，可用泛指 someone, one 替代。第三人称用 he or she 表达。

真经派范文学习方法



写作属于信息输出过程（information output），阅读和背诵属于信息输入过程（information input）。它们的逻辑关系是：只有先输入正确的信息，才能够在写作中保证输出的信息是正确的。

所以在平时写文章前我们一定要阅读相关的范文，大量输入和积累地道的、贴切的英文词汇和句式。

真经派门规理论之*读写互通*是指：平时写任何一篇习作之前，要花至少半小时阅读学习相关的两三篇高分范文，吸收范文的思想、例子、地道的词语搭配和句型表达，*而后产生一种创作冲动*，即想要写一篇文章，既包含这些范文的所有优点，又融合自己的思想观点。如同读完《唐诗三百首》之后会诗兴大发一样。

很多考生入我门之前不是如此练习的。我很佩服他们的毅力，有的每晚坚持写一篇，选完写作题目后冥思苦想，开始艰难写作。*成绩当然不会提高，因为他们每次艰辛的写作练习只是把现有的写作5分水平再巩固强化了一遍而已，考试时5分水平发挥会更加稳定。*

范文的学习我从不建议弟子们一字不落地整篇背诵，这样做效率不高。我们以前都背过经典范文《岳阳楼记》全文，但现在真正能引用或者说在恰当的场合能使用的只有一句话：“先天下之忧而忧，后天下之乐而乐。”所以，学的目的是使用，背诵范文的目的也是如此。因此我认为学习和背诵一篇雅思范文，背记经典的三五个句子，最多一两个论证段落足矣。再强调一次：*学以致用*。

什么样的范文是见效最快、学习效果最佳的雅思写作范文？我认为必须满足下面三个要点：

要点 *1*：根据雅思官方评分标准创作的范文。（对考试的效果最直接，时间成本最低）

要点 *2*：读起来不吃力，单词、语法不解处较少的范文。（强调难词、长难句的范文不是雅思考生学习的榜样）

要点 *3*：最好的范文集是所有范文的逻辑结构一致。（能快速学会）

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真经派对模板的态度

针对官方评分标准，2008年我研发了大作文15句逻辑模板，而非语法句型模板。

国外学术论文的框架结构是固定的，必须是：背景——立论——论证——结论。所以好的文章是在学术的、八股文式的结构里面表达出创新或有价值的思想。我常说：养成固定、严谨的15句论证逻辑和思维习惯，但是每句话的语法可以是个性自由的。

真经派要求雅思大作文由15句构成，每句话的写作目的和任务是固定的。这样文章的逻辑就是一个固定模板，一个清晰的思维链条，这样会让考生在写作时熟知每句话的写作目的，行文流畅，防止神游万里，不知如何凝练思想，无处下笔。这个逻辑模板会大大节省写作时间，并提升作文中每句话之间的逻辑衔接水平。

同时，我们反对生硬的模板句。15句逻辑模板作文中每一句话都有无数种语法句型去表达，所以不同考生运用15句逻辑模板写出的文风是个性的、完全不同的。

当然我们也要学习一些范文中的经典句型，但运用时要慎重。如果经典句型和整篇文章的风格相符，就没有任何模板痕迹，不是模板句了。

如果整篇文章写作功力不够，突然出现一句语法复杂、上下文逻辑连接生硬的句子，考官一定能够分辨出这是你硬生生背诵默写下来的，经典句型就成了僵硬的模板句。

一言以蔽之，为了表达思想写出的句子都不是模板句；为了写出这个句子而写的句子就是模板句，扣分。

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真经派对中式英语的理解

对于大多数考生来说，英语写作是包含了一个翻译过程的。首先在脑海中有了一句清晰的中文句子，然后翻译成英语写出来。很多考生认为自己的作文不好是因为写出了中式英语 Chinglish。其实不是的，很多考生在脑海中构思时的中文句子就是逻辑不畅的，或者含义模糊的，翻译成对应的英文后，读者自然无法读懂。所以我经常对弟子们说：你的问题不是中式英语，是作文造句还不够中式。因为把你写的英语句子还原成中文后都不是通顺流畅的。如果中文构思清晰，能正确翻译成英语，哪怕翻译时用词不像母语者地道，其实也已经是 6 分以上的水平了。所以，用中文组织语言表达复杂思想的能力是英语写作的基础技能。

再进一步推导，如果你的英语作文中词语搭配、短语运用、句法选择都摆脱了中式的痕迹，如西方式地道，你的作文就是 8 分以上了。

所以，我说：别小看中式英语。真正的能让人读明白的中式英语是 6 分以上呢。

我曾经在教学中布置过这种作业：用中文写一篇雅思题目的范文，250 字以上。第二天弟子们便纷纷明悟，写作问题所在不仅仅是英语。

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真经派对机经、预测、考场选择的观点

机经是历年雅思考试真题题目总结，请参考本书附录。要特别注意：以往的题目一般会做微小改动后再次出现。比如：

2009 年 9 月 17 日考题为：Some people think that lawbreakers should be sent to prison. However, others think that better talents among those should be made to work. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2009 年 12 月 16 日考题为：Crime is a problem over the world and cannot be prevented. Do you agree or disagree？

虽然都是讨论犯罪话题，许多思想可以通用，但要仔细审题，完全针对题目问题作答，不可盲目照搬学过的范文。

预测是通过最近写作考题的类别做出宏观判断。因为雅思考试官方要保持各种写作话题出现频率的平衡性，所以如果最近几个月的写作考题是社会类、政府类、教育类的话题，而环保类的题目没有涉及，那么接下来环保类题目的可能性就会很大。至于下一次是考可再生能源、汽车污染、垃圾处理还是气候变化，就没有人能下定论了。

其实认真学完本书，而且每大类作文自己练习两篇，就能做到对所有考题应对自如，不用纠结于预测。

有人说：在澳大利亚考试写作和口语打分偏高，中国大陆有压分现象。有人说：我们最好不要在北京、上海这种高校林立的城市考雅思，最好去天涯海角，比如北上乌鲁木齐，南下海南岛。还有人说：每年之初不要考雅思，新题泛滥；8 月也不适合地球人考雅思，因为难度激增。

以上说法实不足信，即便偶尔出现，也不是普遍规律。虽然口语和写作是考官主观评分，但全球考官都遵照统一细化的评分标准，而且写作是两位考官评分，最后取平均分。况且考官有地域轮值制度。以上种种都是考试主办方为确保雅思分数公平和提升可信度的措施。大家没有必要在这些场外因素上大费周章，实力才是王道。

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真经派写作游泳理论

我认为《剑桥雅思》中考官写的高分范文是大家欣赏的榜样，但是在逻辑结构方面，考生的模仿难度比较大。

《剑桥雅思》中考官9分范文首段A
Nowadays many adults have full-time jobs and the proportion of their lives spent doing such jobs is very high. So feelings about one's job must reflect how an individual feels about his or her life as a whole, and because of this, job satisfaction is indeed very important for the wellbeing of that person.

这篇是背景引入开始。

《剑桥雅思》中考官9分范文首段B
The relative importance of natural talent and training is a frequent topic of discussion when people try to explain different levels of ability in, for example, sport, art or music.

这篇是文化辩论话题开始。

《剑桥雅思》中考官9分范文首段C
I agree with the view that stars in the entertainment business are usually over paid. This is true whether we are considering stars of film, sport or popular music, and it often seems that the amount of money they are able to earn in a short time cannot possibly be justified by the amount of work they do.

这篇是直接表明自己的观点开始。

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好比学游泳，这篇教你蛙泳，下一篇教你仰泳，而另一篇教你自由泳。剑桥雅思范文的目的是展示多变的文章结构官方都是可以接受的。很多考生平时没有选择地胡乱模仿，今天学蛙泳，明天换仰泳，后天练蝶泳，无法短期内形成自己的写作风格套路，上了考场一紧张，便成了狗刨式。学游泳最快的办法是天天坚持先练会一种泳姿。所以本书中我写的范文全是按照一个套路——15句逻辑框架，相当于天天教你一种泳姿（第6卷），让你很快学会。当你娴熟之后，你想在这儿加一句，那儿减一句，没有问题啊，可以轻松变成适合自己风格的自由泳（第8卷）。

这其实也是本书最大的价值之一：范文逻辑结构的统一性（第7卷）。

我一直反对固化的模板句型，甚至填空式模板作文，那种模板相当于给了你一个救生圈，你能下水，但实际上还是不会游泳的。

真经派写作四境界理论

我眼中的雅思写作有以下四种境界。

初入江湖



我是新手。

看完 Task 2 的题目，沉思良久，终于开始提笔写作。写写停停，因为一边写，我要一边思考选择各种词汇语法，或写完一句话，不知道下一句应该写什么。

最后终于写完，身心疲惫。看看表，花了一个小时以上；数数字数，还不到 250 个。

问题：我对各种武功招式还不够熟悉，还要一边出招一边回忆。我觉得我似乎没有思想，写不出更多的内容，250 字对我来说好像太多了。

小有名气



我已经写过十来篇雅思作文了，读过很多雅思的高分范文，今晚再练一篇。

看完 Task 2 题目，闭目，神游万里，思接千载，感觉体内有气流动，大脑四肢微微发热。猛一睁眼，或奋笔疾书（手写）；或指光一片（敲键盘），间或有停顿。

写完收功。看看表，一个小时；数数字数，330 个。

问题：我还控制不住我的武功，无法精炼我的思想，驾驭不了文章结构，我知道，上了考场我会收不住笔，时间不够。

一代高手



我有我自己固定的写作套路，我的雅思大作文永远只写 15 句话，篇篇结构相同，四平八稳，中正严谨。我终于练成了属于自己的武功。

看完 Task 2 题目，闭目养神，灵台空明，让一条思路在脑海中渐渐清晰。睁眼，一挥手，纸上留下一片娟秀字迹。

我不用看表，一定在 40 分钟以内；我也不用数字数，因为那一定是 15 句话，260~300 字。

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天下宗师



我没有自己的武功，天下间所有的招数技法都已融会贯通，烂熟于胸，随时可信手拈来。

我的文章结构套路不定，或开门见山，花开见佛；或欲扬先抑，跌宕起伏；又或娓娓道来，绵里藏针。

我的文章风格篇篇不同，或文气飘逸，跃然纸上；或字字珠玑，灿烂锦绣；又或大义微言，返璞归真。

我的武功，没有套路。所以你们只能欣赏，无法模仿。

你很难成为“天下宗师”。要想写出9分的满分英语作文最大的障碍其实不是英语词汇语法水平，而是你的中文作文功力。因为驾驭语言逻辑清晰地表达思想的能力是共通的，如果你很少用中文写议论文、小品文或心得博客（微博、短信不算），在我看来已经是雅思写作功力的先天不足了。要想雅思写作9分，需要你先天大圆满，即你的中文作文读完后让人击节赞叹，或常在报纸杂志发表。

因此，我招聘写作教师时首先看他的两篇作文，一篇他的博客中的中文文章，一篇是他写的英语作文。英语作文容易模仿抄袭，博客中的中文文章却更能反映这位老师的真实写作水平。

恭喜你选择本书学习。因为我很公开诚实地展示了本书作者本身的写作功力。书中我写了大量的英语范文，你可评价；最后附录里我还附有一篇我写的中文游记。附该游记的目的有两个：第一，留学有苦有乐，诸君努力；第二，因为该文曾被《海外文摘》《青年文摘》等转载，能旁证我的中文写作功力。

所以，请信任本书中的教学理论，特别是当和你以前对英语写作的认识矛盾冲突的时候。

最后，建议当你有了“一代高手”的境界感悟后，才可以上场参加考试。

其实我们可以通过科学的、系统的训练让考生少走弯路，直接进入“一代高手”的境界。这也是下面的章节我要重点详细讲解的写作真经体系。

宗师境界不可强求，但一代高手的境界却可速成。

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附赠内容

雅思教父答疑录

关于字数控制

@ 我叫天天加油：掌门，有老师说 7.5~8 分作文都是 330 字以上，但我记得你说过作文不超过 270 字啊?

回复 @ 我叫天天加油：（1）传世大作《陋室铭》字数多吗？（2）我说是 300 字以内为好。（3）我要字字珠玑的议论文，不以长短论分数。（4）考试时同样的时间我写 270 字，你写 330 字，我更有时间字斟句酌。（5）有空数数《剑桥雅思》任何一本最后的官方 9 分范文，有多少篇字数超过 300？真经派弟子把我的思想扩散一下。

关于时间控制

@Stacy 就是来围观的：感谢微博曾经给我推荐最简化雅思作文的亲～ 25 分钟搞定大作文，单项长了 1.5，么么～还有进步空间，拯救了不堪的作文 @ 刘洪波 - 贵学 顺便求口语方法～

回复 @Stacy 就是来围观的：15 句逻辑的优势之一，就是能帮助考生固化逻辑思路，把一个复杂的写作任务分解成 15 个固定的小任务，写完上句，知道下一句应该写什么，在考场上会大大节省时间。大家体会一下。

关于写作顺序

@ 贵学教育：有弟子们在学习群里讨论写作是先写大作文还是先写小作文，请掌门解惑。

回复 @ 贵学教育：虽然大作文权重高，但小作文简单好拿分。建议先写小作文，留下更多的时间后顾无忧地创作大作文。那些先写大作文再写小作文的考生，我认为是没有复习准备好的，对自己的大作文和小作文都没有信心。

关于模板担忧

@Alysa_ 芝芝芝兰：请问一下考试直接套用 15 句框架模板不会被判背诵吗?

回复 @Alysa_ 芝芝芝兰：15 句是针对评分标准研发的逻辑思路模板，不是句型模板。作文论证的逻辑思路是学术严谨固定的，语法句型是自由个性的，所以没有模板扣分的风险。而且这个问题早已被这几年的无数高分学员证明过了，放心学习吧。

关于文章首段

@594 猴野：教父 @ 雅思教父刘洪波 我好怕啊，我身边六个同学都在用你的书，而且都是和

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我一样 727，同一考点啊！会不会到时候出现用 15 句模版而 copy，memorise 的压分啊!？

@594 猴野：回复 @ 雅思教父刘洪波：教父你不知道哇，我和我的六个小伙伴模拟的作文四个人的开头都是 Nowadays，more and more people are concerned about…

回复 @594 猴野：15 句重点是严谨逻辑，句式可以自由多变。认真读。看看我的 15 句范文，首句灵活多变啊，Nowadays 开始是最后的选择。就是写了，也不会扣分。另外，水平够的话首段可以缩减成两句话或一句话。

关于抄写范文

@ 落叶的目光：学渣也会有春天 ~@ 雅思教父刘洪波 本人乃学渣一枚，看了刘老师的书籍，总共花了 4 小时左右抄写其中的 5~6 篇范文，然后在下的作文顺利从 5 逆袭至 6 ，我另外一个朋友也是一彻头彻尾的学渣，花了 7 小时抄写你的范文，顺利从 5.5 提升到 6.5，学渣迎来了春天。

@ 缤纷纯彩：屌丝实力在，逆袭不可挡！哈哈哈 ~ 再次感谢 @ 雅思教父刘洪波 老师专著最简化写作，神一般的指导啊！越抄越有感觉，刘老师所著，字字珠玑，妙语如珠，文篇不仅 cover perfect 语法，更重要的是涵盖思想内涵，让学生在迷茫抄写中，逐渐打开思路，越来越有 feel。

@ 缤纷纯彩：仿写，可能对语法基础扎实有点思路的“烤鸭”有用！对我们这种又懒、不爱看书又完全木有思想的小笨蛋来说，抄写或许是最好的方法。因为考试临近，逼着自己拼命抄，抄着抄着，就了解了写作框架，对遣词造句有了些微把握，还有就是对某个主题，应该怎样去展开阐述，表达思想内涵，也有了比较精准的感觉，哈哈哈！

回复 @缤纷纯彩：我强调仿写，真是第一次听说用抄写的方法来练写作。但想了想，应该有效果。眼过十遍，不如手过一遍。好吧，推荐给基础弱、不知如何上手的考生。

关于考官判卷

雅思写作考官阅卷时是先看 Task 2 大作文。在给大作文评分后，他们再转过头看 Task 1。如果考生的小作文和大作文水平相差太远，他们会再次认真检查。如果大作文评分高，给考官留下不错的印象，那么他们会尽量替你寻找小作文的亮点。反之亦然。

三剑屠鸭
SAN JIAN TU YA

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第3卷

评分标准

被忽视的金矿：官方评分标准



评分标准，高分坦途。

思想与逻辑，词汇和语法。

四项如兼顾，考官敢不服？

以前总迷茫，提高无方向。

今日方知真经好，写作不再一边倒。

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思

小隐隐于Syd

自从掌门 @雅思教父刘洪波 劝我从事传经一来，我一直在更加深入地研究并从事写作教学。我可以根据自己的创意设计各种方法和教案，但是无论我怎样研究，始终都是无法脱离真经派的哲学核心——评分标准。我终于明白，这也是为什么掌门就是教父的真正原因。

“我可以根据自己的创意设计各种方法和教案，但是无论我怎样研究，始终都是无法脱离真经派的哲学核心——评分标准。”

点评：2009年我开创了以评分标准为核心的雅思写作教学流派，影响和改变了一大批雅思写作老师的理念和教案。这是我对雅思培训界做出的贡献之一，我将终身引以为傲。

评分标准：剑桥的写作评分标准很科学。教师要研究它，把抽象的标准具体化、可操作化，以此为目标去要求学生练习，不仅能让考生直奔雅思高分，还能真正提升他们的英语写作水平。这个评分标准本身就是一个指导英语写作的宝藏，我真心希望不仅仅只有雅思考生能看到、学到。

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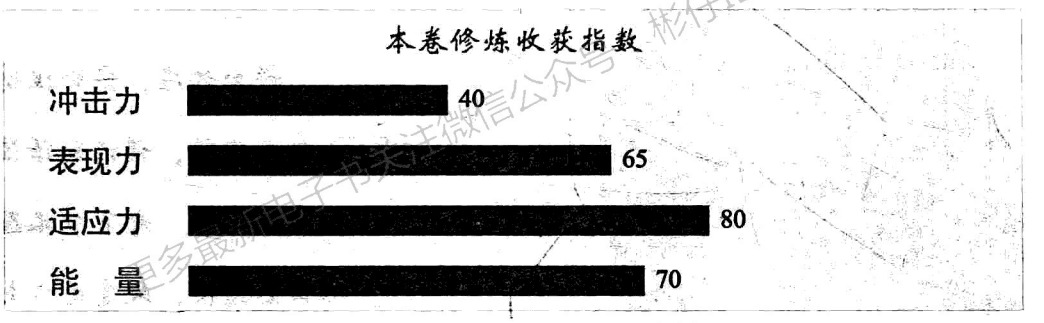



无敌剑

采天地之精华，历经风雨，集思广益后百炼而成。有文化感和开拓力。设计古朴，持之忘俗。

剑身坚韧，剑刃锋利，克敌制胜之宝。

掌门语录

2006年雅思考试官方向全球公布了写作的评分细则，这些详尽的说明让一个依赖阅卷者主观评分的过程趋于客观，让写作考官最终的评分有理可依、有据可查，保证了写作分数的客观性和公平性，也让雅思成绩更加为海外大学所信赖。

其实更重要的是，这个评分标准对所有雅思考生来说具有最高指导意义。事实上它已经指出了获取雅思作文高分的终南捷径，它是雅思考生写作中的最大金矿！



遗憾的是，我过去（2009年之前）没有在市场上见到过一本完全基于该标准研发的雅思写作教材。我读过的许多雅思写作辅导书其实是脱胎于老托福写作甚至中国大学四六级和考研英语的写作教学思路。偶尔有些教材会在前面或后面附上这个评分标准，表明这是一本“雅思”写作。

2009年春，我真的实在看不下去了，下大决心写一本完全基于雅思官方评分标准的、真正的雅思写作教材，并首次在书中驳斥了当时主流的写作教学错误，用单独一章的篇幅来阐释如何在写作练习中逐条应对7分的官方标准。该书2010年7月由北京语言大学出版社出版，取名为《最简化雅思写作》。意思是：抛去繁杂的理论，完全紧贴评分标准练习写作，考取高分很简单。

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《最简化雅思写作》建立了一个全新的雅思写作流派，我把它叫做“雅思评分标准15句写作流”，在国内雅思培训的发展中有着真正的划时代的意义。因为自2011年起，我看到大部分新出版的雅思写作教材都会和《最简化雅思写作》一样，单独有一章节来分析讨论剑桥雅思官方的评分标准了。更有意义的是，通过这本书和我的许多公开讲座的传播，评分标准的重要性已经逐步渗透到全国分校雅思写作老师的教学中。

2013年，我又多积累了四年“评分标准写作流”的教学经验，又收集了无数高分学员的心得，又产生了一股创作冲动：我要新编写这本《雅思写作真经总纲》，用它来让“15句评分标准写作流”尽善尽美。我不想改版升级《最简化雅思写作》，不想去改动《最简化雅思写作》的书名和内容，因为那本书是一个教学流派创立的标志和证据，我会一直保留珍藏。

亲爱的读者，在这一卷里，我会用通俗的语言细细地告诉你这座金矿的价值。

你一定要睁大眼睛，慢慢阅读。本书中所有理论和知识点全部是基于雅思官方写作评分标准衍生出来的。本书中最核心的“刘洪波15句逻辑框架”，就是完全遵照这个评分标准来研发设计的。

答题纸上的玄机

在真实考试中，考生会看到写作答题纸下方写着下列英文：

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER 1					UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY		
TASK 2	TR		CC		LR		GRA		OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	
EXAMINER 2					UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY		
TASK 2	TR		CC		LR		GRA		OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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通过官方作文答题纸，我们其实可以读出下列重要信息：

信息 *1*. 考生作文将由两位考官评分，最后取平均分，以保证分数的公正。

信息 *2*. 考官会对 TR，CC，LR 和 GRA 四项主要评分标准分项打分。所以本卷内容极其重要。

信息 *3*. 考官一旦感觉字数不够 (underlength)——通常是大作文长度少于答题纸的一页半（30 行），就会数出这篇作文的实际字数 (no. of words)，根据所缺字数的多少扣不同的分值 (penalty)。

信息 *4*. 是否跑题 (off-topic) 会单独评价。

信息 *5*. 一旦被察知有背诵记忆 (memorised) 的模板句子，将会被扣分。

信息 *6*. 字迹太潦草影响辨认 (illegible) 会被扣分。

官方评分标准——被忽视的金矿

下表是雅思大作文 Task 2 的官方评分标准。

如果你的英语阅读不错，请你仔细阅读下表。

如果你烦，请直接看评分表后我的中文解说。

IELTS Task 2 Writing Band Descriptors

BRITISH COUNCIL　IELTS AUSTRALIA　UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE ESOL Examinations

IELTS Task 2 Writing band descriptors (public version)

Band	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
9	▪ fully addresses all parts of the task ▪ presents a fully developed position in answer to the question with relevant, fully extended and well supported ideas	▪ uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention ▪ skilfully manages paragraphing	▪ uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'	▪ uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
8	▪ sufficiently addresses all parts of the task ▪ presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and supported ideas	▪ sequences information and ideas logically ▪ manages all aspects of cohesion well ▪ uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately	▪ uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings ▪ skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation ▪ produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation	▪ uses a wide range of structures ▪ the majority of sentences are error-free ▪ makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies
7	▪ addresses all parts of the task ▪ presents a clear position throughout the response ▪ presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus	▪ logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout ▪ uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use ▪ presents a clear central topic within each paragraph	▪ uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision ▪ uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation ▪ may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation	▪ uses a variety of complex structures ▪ produces frequent error-free sentences ▪ has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors
6	▪ addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others ▪ presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive ▪ presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear	▪ arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression ▪ uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical ▪ may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately ▪ uses paragraphing, but not always logically	▪ uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task ▪ attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy ▪ makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication	▪ uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms ▪ makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication
5	▪ addresses the task only partially; the format may be inappropriate in places ▪ expresses a position but the development is not always clear and there may be no conclusions drawn ▪ presents some main ideas but these are limited and not sufficiently developed; there may be irrelevant detail	▪ presents information with some organisation but there may be a lack of overall progression ▪ makes inadequate, inaccurate or over-use of cohesive devices ▪ may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution ▪ may not write in paragraphs, or paragraphing may be inadequate	▪ uses a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task ▪ may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader	▪ uses only a limited range of structures ▪ attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences ▪ may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader
4	▪ responds to the task only in a minimal way or the answer is tangential; the format may be inappropriate ▪ presents a position but this is unclear ▪ presents some main ideas but these are difficult to identify and may be repetitive, irrelevant or not well supported	▪ presents information and ideas but these are not arranged coherently and there is no clear progression in the response ▪ uses some basic cohesive devices but these may be inaccurate or repetitive ▪ may not write in paragraphs or their use may be confusing	▪ uses only basic vocabulary which may be used repetitively or which may be inappropriate for the task ▪ has limited control of word formation and/or spelling; errors may cause strain for the reader	▪ uses only a very limited range of structures with only rare use of subordinate clauses ▪ some structures are accurate but errors predominate, and punctuation is often faulty
3	▪ does not adequately address any part of the task ▪ does not express a clear position ▪ presents few ideas, which are largely undeveloped or irrelevant	▪ does not organise ideas logically ▪ may use a very limited range of cohesive devices, and those used may not indicate a logical relationship between ideas	▪ uses only a very limited range of words and expressions with very limited control of word formation and/or spelling ▪ errors may severely distort the message	▪ attempts sentence forms but errors in grammar and punctuation predominate and distort the meaning
2	▪ barely responds to the task ▪ does not express a position ▪ may attempt to present one or two ideas but there is no development	▪ has very little control of organisational features	▪ uses an extremely limited range of vocabulary; essentially no control of word formation and/or spelling	▪ cannot use sentence forms except in memorised phrases
1	▪ answer is completely unrelated to the task	▪ fails to communicate any message	▪ can only use a few isolated words	▪ cannot use sentence forms at all
0	▪ does not attend ▪ does not attempt the task in any way ▪ writes a totally memorised response			

跟我一起挖金矿

表头

我们首先看表头。

除了band（分数段）之外，有四个评分项：Task Response（任务回应），Coherence and Cohesion（一致与连接），Lexical Resource（词汇资源），Grammatical Range and Accuracy（语法范围与正确性）。

宏观上看，考生在雅思写作中只有两个问题。第一，看完题目后，用中文都不知道说什么（思维问题）；第二，中文思维有了，用英语无法清晰表达（语言问题）。

思维问题对应的是第一个评分标准：Task Response。如果考生的中文构思偏题、跑题、谋篇布局有误，写出的英语也必然如此。

语言技能问题对应后三个评分标准：

Coherence and Cohesion考查的是立场清晰，贯穿始终，没有前言不搭后语，没有无关信息；起承转合逻辑通达。

Lexical Resource考查的是用词贴切，掌握复杂高级词汇，拼写无错。

Grammatical Range and Accuracy考查的是多种复杂句的灵活运用，语法和标点(punctuation)的正确性。

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评分标准

我们要重点学习7分的评分标准。

近年来中国大陆考区雅思写作平均分为5.20~5.30，为听说读写四项中最低，而大部分考生的考试目标为写作6分以上。我们平时应该严格参照7分写作标准来练习，这样才能确保考场上写出不低于6分的作文，因为古语有云："谋其上，（考场上才可能）得其中；谋其中，得其下。"

如果你的目标是写作9分，请直接与我联系。

Task Response

重点看7分的Task Response。

单独看7分这一项的英文说明很抽象，但只要我们对比6分和5分的标准，评分的秘密就显现了。

6分标准中说：Some parts may be more fully covered than others.

文章构思不平衡。有可能第一论据笔墨过多，第二论据草草带过；有可能驳斥反方过重，陈述自己的写作观点篇幅不够。

6分标准说：conclusions may become unclear or repetitive.

结论不清楚或重复。

注意5分标准说：addresses the task only partially; there may be no conclusions drawn ; there may be irrelevant detail.

偏题，比如一边倒或只回答了部分问题；没有结论；无关信息。

所以要得7分，从文章的中文构思来看，我们的作文要平衡布局，不能有的段落写7句话，有的段落写2句话；结论段要完整、有力或升华，不能简单重复；要兼顾讨论正反双方观点；回答题目中所有问题。

Coherence and Cohesion

重点看7分的Coherence and Cohesion。

一定要注意到7分这项标准中：presents a clear central topic within each paragraph. 这一点是6分和5分标准中一点儿没有提及的。这意味着我们在写作中要有意识地设置每个自然段的中心句。比如：首段的最后一句、从第二段开始以后的每段首句都应该设置成该段的中心句。

该项7分标准还要求clear progression throughout 文章推进始终清晰，而6分要求是clear overall progression 文章推进总体清晰。

另外7分还要求uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately 恰当使用逻辑连接词。

有必要对比一下9分的标准：uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention. 连接手法用到不引起读者注意的境界。什么意思呢？作文中很少有firstly, secondly, moreover, therefore, however, in conclusion这种引人注目的关联词，文章段落间和句子间的衔接平滑无痕、浑然天成；又如羚羊挂角、无迹可寻。阅读者只能高山仰止、五体投地；崇敬之情如滔滔江水、连绵不绝……



广大考生使用第二语言写作能达到如此境界吗？

所以我们要按照7分要求来练习——恰当使用逻辑关联词，而且一定要用。考官不用，上下文读来是浑然天成，9分；我们不用，上下文关系将是天外飞仙，5分。所以我再强调一次：《剑桥雅思》中考官的文章，只可欣赏，不可模仿。

Lexical Resource

重点看7分的Lexical Resource。

同6分的词汇标准相比，7分多了两个要求：flexibility（灵活性）and precision（准确性）。灵活性暗示我们在作文中要设置同义词替换。比如：第一段写了developing countries，第二段就写these nations，第三段写poor regions。

准确性是指在该题目下贴切的、核心的词汇。比如政府话题中写出welfare（福利）一词；环保话题中写出environmental-friendly（环保的）一词。

7 分和 6 分同时要求：要有 less common lexical items，不普通的、含义较深刻的词汇。比如用 undermine（*v.* 逐渐破坏）代替 damage；用 dilemma（*n.* 进退两难的困境）代替 problem。用得好不好，地道不地道，是否注意到了 **style**（文体）和 **collocation**（搭配）决定了是 6 分或 7 分。如果根本不用，满篇简单词汇，那就是 5 分了。

至于拼写错误，大家自己看看各项评分的具体区别即可。我们当然要尽可能不错。

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

重点看 7 分的 Grammatical Range and Accuracy。

该项标准清楚地告诉雅思考生：除了语法的正确性之外，重点考查带从句的复合句的应用。

5 分标准：试图使用复合句，但错误多。

6 分标准：简单句和复合句的混合使用（a mix）。

7 分标准：使用多种多样的复合句 (uses a variety of complex structures)。

那么什么算得上多种多样呢？3 种以上在英语中才能称得上 a variety of，所以我们的作文中要写出 4 种不同的从句，比如：一篇作文中至少要写出宾语从句、定语从句、状语从句和主语从句。

如果你有时间和兴趣，可以和我一样抱着好奇而非学习的心态随便翻开一本《剑桥雅思》，找一篇考官的高分（9 分）范文，我们不要读它，我们来数它。你会数出：考官范文平均每篇 12 句话，2 句话是简单句，2 句话是并列句，其余 8 句话是各种从句。

请广大考生反复阅读以上内容 3 遍。你一定要牢记雅思考官想要什么样的文章，他们会怎样给你打分和扣分。

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在写作练习中要时刻提醒自己："我正在写这个自然段的中心句……我一定要用同义词替换刚用过的那个词儿……现在我已经写了 3 种从句了，还差一种……"这样的平时写作练习才是有意义的。

真正看懂以上内容的考生可以自己给自己的习作打分。

考官是怎样给这份考卷打出5分的

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that universities should provide graduates with the knowledge and skills needed in the workplace. Others think that the true function of a university should be to give access to knowledge for its own sake, regardless of whether the course is useful to an employer.

What, in your opinion, should be the main function of a university?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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What knowledge and skills should universities provide has been argued for many years. Some people think that the true function of universities provide knowledge for their own purpose, but nowadays, more and more people point out that universities should provide graduates with the knowledge and skills according to the workplace.

The first reason for universities should provide these knowledge and skill is the students' needs. Obviously, the most of the students go to university purpose of is to get some knowledge and skills which could make them have the ability to get a job. If a university does not provide these knowledge and skills, the students might not get a job and they would be very disappointed. As a result, the university would lose its students.

Moreover, providing knowledge and skills needed in the workplace maks a university progress. The new skills and information always are initiated in the workplace, so focusing on the needs of the workplace the university could get sound strategies to do research and make it more mordenisation.

Lastly, providing these knowledge and skills could benefit our country which usually gives a financial support to universities. Having these knowledge and skills, students are more easy to get a job, and this can make our countries' economy strong.

In conclusion, it can be said that providing the knowledge and skills which the workplace needs is every universities' basic function.

Score 5

The examiner's comment:

This answer is less than 250 words and it **does not address all parts of the question**, so it loses marks. Nevertheless, some relevant ideas and a position on the issue are presented. Ideas are organised and the structure of the answer is clearly signalled. Paragraph is **not always logical**, however. There is some good use of linkers but there is also a lot of **repetition due to inadequate use of referencing and substitution**. The high level of repetition ["knowledge and skills" is repeated nine times] also indicates **limitations** in the range of vocabulary although, apart from language given in the rubric, there is just sufficient additional vocabulary for the task. The answer includes **attempts at complex sentence forms**, but these are generally awkwardly phrased and tend to require some **re-reading to understand**. Nevertheless, there are examples of accurate complex structures.

——摘自《剑桥雅思 7》第 169 页

- 考生写作提纲为：

观点：大学的主要功能是给学生提供工作相关的知识技能。

（很遗憾在第一自然段没有表明观点）

原因一：学生上大学的目的是将来找工作。

原因二：职场所需技能是比较新的，大学专注于这种知识的研究会更现代化。

原因三：学生就业后国家经济受益，才能资助大学学术研究。

- 想想作文中下划线部分的错误原因。
- 看看考官评价中的黑体加粗部分，这些是负面评价要点，也是扣分的原因。
- 《剑桥雅思 7》中只给出了最终的分数：5 分。这个 5 分是如何细化得到的？考官打分的流程是什么？请看下表的分析。

	评分标准	考官评语	对应评分标准描述	得分
4 大评分标准	Task Response	因为一边倒，所以 "it does not address all parts of the question".	满足 5 分标准描述："addresses the task only partially".	5
	Coherence and Cohesion	正评价较多，但是 "there is also a lot of repetition due to inadequate use of referencing（指代）and substitution（替代）."	满足 5 分标准描述 "may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution".	5.5
	Lexical Resource	有一个词组被重复了 9 次，所以 "indicates limitations in range of vocabulary".	满足 5 分标准描述："uses a limited range of vocabulary".	5

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4大评分标准	Grammatical Range and Accuracy	尝试使用复合句但不正确："The answer includes attempts（尝试） at complex sentence forms, but…" 但最后一句评语为正评价："Nevertheless, there are examples of accurate complex structures".	满足5分标准描述："attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate".	5.5
其他	Underlength	共232个单词"less than 250 words".		扣0.5

分数计算：

4大评分标准计算：（5 + 5.5 + 5 + 5.5）/ 4 = 5.25，进位到5.5。

考虑其他扣分因素：5.5 – 0.5 = 5。

所以，最后分数为5分。

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附赠内容

谁对中国考生的写作低分负责

教学理论错误

雅思议论文可不可以一边倒？我的答复是：绝对不可以。

你是否看过这种辩论比赛：正方说，我的观点是A，因为123；反方说，我的观点是B，因为123。正方不服气，接着说：我的观点才是对的，因为我还有原因456呢！这样的辩论是没有结果的，难道看谁列举的原因论据多谁就胜出吗？真正的辩论是：我的观点是A，原因论据有123，而且对方辩友的论据123听起来不错，其实没有道理，因为……

一定要有驳斥。

Argumentation（议论文）的意义就是要argue；一点不反驳对方就是state陈述。自说自话，根本不提反方观点的作文是没有说服力的，从本质上来说不属于Argumentation。

回顾一下上一节《剑桥雅思7》第169页一位考生写的范文和考官评语，作文题目如下：

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that universities should provide graduates with the knowledge and skills needed in the workplace. Others think that the true function of a university should be to give access to knowledge for its own sake, regardless of whether the course is useful to an employer.

What, in your opinion, should be the main function of a university?

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

Write at least 250 words.

我们注意到问题并不是Discuss both views and give your opinion，那么可以写一边倒吗？

《剑桥雅思7》中收录的考生范文是支持前者观点（some people think that...）；作文结构是一边倒：分别用The first reason...，Moreover...，Lastly...引出三个自然段写出三大原因。最后一段In conclusion。最后分数是5分。

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雅思考官评价的第一句话是：This answer is less than 250 words and it does not address all parts of the question（没有全面回应问题），so it loses marks.

其实剑桥雅思考官已经明确地告诉我们，你要是写一边倒，段落内容中根本不提题目中反方观点（Others think that…），结果就是 it does not address all parts of the question, so it loses marks.

之所以要强调这点，是因为课后曾有学生拿着各种流行较广的错误教材跟我探讨，如：

● 某教材有一章标题是“只适合“大牛”的一边倒文章怎么写？（高分内容）”，该书认为一边倒不好写，主要是因为“正反两方面都论证肯定比一边倒更容易写够字数”，看到这里，我笑了。该书接着说“剑桥的考官们在剑 4、剑 5 和剑 6 的范文里面都知难而退地选择了折中式”，我哭了，原来雅思考官没有写一边倒是知难而退，写作水平不够高啊！

● 还有些教材认为当题目是 what is your opinion 时，“有两种选择：一边论述或者两边论述”。



没有必要继续讨论到底谁对，既然考雅思，那么雅思考官才是对的。考官既然没写过一边倒，不管你是“大牛”还是“小牛”，都不要写一边倒。

现在你知道为什么中国雅思考生平均分全球倒数了吗？因为大多数考生对老师的教学理论谬误是无法辨别的，而老师让你写一边倒其实是让你 lose mark，本来可以得 7 分的作文最后得 6 分，你可能还挺高兴：“我的雅思写作得了 6 分！”

中国的学生没有质疑老师的习惯，经常花好几千块钱上培训班学习 how to lose mark。

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题型分类错误

顺理成章地，许多老师和写作教材就把雅思作文 Task 2 分为三类问题：可一边倒题目；双方观点论述题目；原因解决类题目。并分别给出三种篇章结构供考生学习。

这样的分类不仅错误，而且让原本看上去很难的雅思写作更加扑朔迷离。

本书只分两类讨论。

学习无用技能

很多考生上完雅思培训班之后有三大收获：

（1）已了解雅思写作考试；

（2）学会了两三个模板句式；

（3）背诵了一堆无用的同义词，比如表示“第一”的 first, firstly, at the first place, to begin with, first of all 等。

我不禁要问，你在文章中会写到几次“首先，第一”的含义呢？肯定只有一次。所以我们只需要学会 First 这一个词就足够了。

同理，在结尾段我们只需要学会 In summary 这个最简单的表达就行了。完全没有必要知道和

变换使用 in conclusion, to conclude, in short, all in all, in nutshell 等。

如果平时你的每篇习作最后都写的是 In summary，你自己可能会觉得枯燥重复。但是请记住，一旦形成写作习惯，在考场上你会把这两个单词写得又快又稳，而且考官只看你的一篇文章，而那些表达“总之”“总而言之”“言而总之”的词在考官的眼里没有任何区别，根本不会影响分数。

所以，在本书中我写的所有范文都是 Firstly 开始（或者干脆不用，更像高手），In summary 结尾。

考生要掌握的逻辑技能精练如下：

段落间逻辑

起：你的作文中只可能出现一次“首先”，所以你只需学会一个词——Firstly。

承：你的作文中可能出现两次“而且”表达递进，所以你需学会两个词——Moreover, Besides。

转：你的作文中可能出现两次“但是”，所以你需学会两个词——However, But。

合：你的作文中只可能出现一次“总之”，所以你只需学会一个词——In summary。

句子间逻辑

因果	because + 句子	因为
	due to + 名词	由于
	So, + 句子	所以
对比	Compared with sth.,...	与某事相对比
	By/In contrast，...	与之相对比（用于句首，表达前后句之间的对比）
	On the other hand,	另一方面
	On the contrary,	相反（反义词：Likewise, 同样地）
让步	While + 句子	尽管
	Despite + 名词	尽管
目的	In order to do sth.,	为了做某事
	..., thereby doing sth. ...,	以此来……（高分表达，请看【例句】The government should raise the public's green awareness, thereby creating a more livable environment.）
举例	For example,…	例如

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过度强调词汇和语法的复杂

有的教材过度强调词汇和语法的复杂性，范文用词和语法搞得比雅思阅读文章还要难。很多学生以为这就是 9 分作文，顶礼膜拜。殊不知真正的绝妙好文是用词老练自然，洗净铅华，文章立意深远，坐照神机，读来大义微言，大繁若简，天然去雕饰。

2013 年 2 月，我发了一篇范文在网上，收到如下评论。

[redacted]: 回复@[redacted]:这是其他人说的，耕书911:刘洪波就这水平？including china那句有语法错误，平行结构不合适。最无语的是都叫你discuss both views了还整个五段出来。6.5分不能再多了。刘老师教的阅读国内领先，写作15思路非常好但是逻辑感觉混乱。(今天 17:38)

查看对话 | 回复

[redacted]: 刘洪波就这样？6.5分不能再多了。。。四段式来的非要拽个五段，高中词汇，偶尔冒个四级词，离小姨甚有距离 (今天 11:18)

回复

[redacted]: 比较关心这篇范文能拿多少分 (2月4日 19:22)

回复



恼羞成怒啊，也知道了考生们对高分作文的理解有误。当时，《剑桥雅思9》还未出版（《剑桥雅思9》第167页考官范文用5段式应对Discuss both views问题），考生们和业内的一些雅思写作老师都还未见过官方范文中用5段式应对Discuss both views，他们都认为5段式会导致讨论双方不平衡，会被扣分。我当时也没有《剑桥雅思9》作为证据，就不好讲清这个道理。但是考生们对我的作文打6.5分，有点恼火。

于是不久，在一次三千多人的YY网络公开课上，我在PPT上放了下面一篇文章，带着大家读了一遍：

Some people think that parents should teach children how to be good members of society. Others, however, believe that school is the place to learn this.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

A child's education has never been about learning information and basic skills only. It has always included teaching the next generation how to be good members of society. Therefore, this cannot be the responsibility of the parents alone.

In order to be a good member of any society the individual must respect and obey the rules of their community and share their values. Educating children to understand the need to obey rules and respect others always begins in the home and is widely thought to be the responsibility of parents. They will certainly be the first to help children learn what is important in life, how they are expected to behave and what role they will play in their world.

However, learning to understand and share the value system of a whole society cannot be achieved just in the home. Once a child goes to school, they are entering a wider community where teachers and peers will have just as much influence as their parents do at home. At school, children will experience working

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and living with people from a whole variety of backgrounds from the wider society. This experience should teach them how to co-operate with each other and how to contribute to the life of their community.

But to be a valuable member of any community is not like learning a simple skill. It is something that an individual goes on learning throughout life and it is the responsibility of every member of a society to take responsibility for helping the younger generation to become active and able members of that society.

然后我说：这篇文章共 263 个单词，最难的单词是 experience 和 co-operate；最后一段重复使用了 responsibility 这个词。语法也不复杂，最复杂的句子是第三段第二句，有从句的嵌套。这篇作文大家都读得懂，觉得很好模仿吧。那你们告诉我，打几分?

于是，电脑屏幕右侧的公屏打开了，三千多人在线打分开始。

壮观啊！6，6.5，6，5.5，6，6.5，7，6.5，6……刷屏持续了半分钟。绝大多数学生打 5~7 分之间，极少数打 9 分。

我又笑了，瞬间心理平衡了。我告诉他们，这篇文章来自《剑桥雅思 8》第 163 页考官满分范文。然后详细分析，告诉他们这篇文章妙在哪里。我又讲了一下 9 分的评分标准："其实呢真正的 9 分评分标准中，词汇根本没要求 less common lexical items，语法也没要求 complex structures。而是要求 wide（广泛）、natural（自然）、sophisticated（老练地道）、full flexibility（十分灵活）和 accuracy（准确）。"

那节课最后，我讲解了那一篇我写的范文，说：请大家重新打分吧。

学写作，首先要正确认识什么样的文章是高分文章。

一开始，你努力追求的目标和方向不能错。



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第4卷

念念有词

思如泉涌
让写作时每一个观点念头
有词汇支撑



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思如泉涌，念念有词。

大词固然好，自然更显妙。

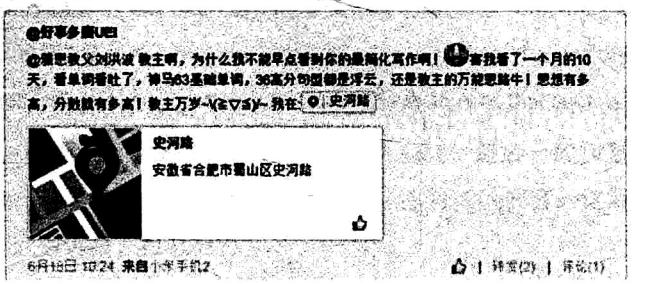
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

思

回复@好事多磨UEI:真有识货的 //@好事多磨UEI:嗯嗯，其实我基础还好，就是没有雅思写作的思路，教主的书是10天不能比的，不管是对写作评分标准的解读还是备考策略，即使是对单词词组的举例都有雅思作文的味，大爱！！ //@雅思教父刘洪波:语法正确是基础哈，如果语法错，无法表达你有价值的思想。



“其实我基础还好，就是没有雅思写作的思路，教主的书是10天不能比的，不管是对写作评分标准的解读还是备考策略，即使是对单词词组的举例都有雅思作文的味，大爱!!”

点评：**好作文不是大词难词的堆砌。用词要讲究准确、达意、地道、自然。**

词汇精讲：**提高基础单词掌握能力，强调细致的表现力，真正提高单词使用水平。写作中真正的好词不是拼写复杂的生僻难词，而是用得好，用得妙，用得地道。**

万能思路：**精辟总结考题思路，以各题目思想论据为纲，带出相关核心词汇的学习。学而时习之，各种考题的适应性见长。又因给出的词汇量少，可以强调精准掌握能力，提升写作中单词的表现力。**

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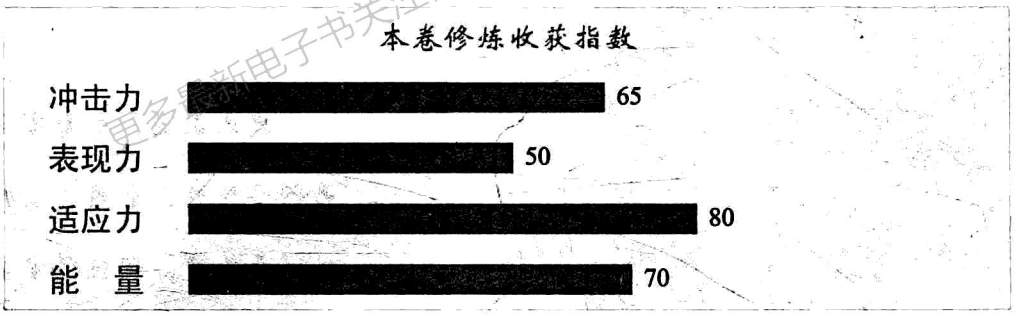



偃月刀

偃月刀，柄刀长、刀背厚、刀身重，月下生辉，斩、劈的威力非同小可。刀身或柄头有许多精细雕刻，需详细玩味。为训练和仪仗中常规武器，侍卫常用。若遇高手，也可举重若轻，上阵杀敌。关羽持之纵横天下。

掌门语录

写作词汇能力其实不是体现在量上，而是在质上。要在两个方面重点下工夫。

第一，重点学习各话题核心词汇，深度熟练掌握。

写作所需的总体词汇量远远小于阅读，但难点在于写作词汇不像阅读词汇只要求认知，写作是要求运用的。比如，当考生复习儿童类话题时，要牢记儿童的特点：好奇心（curiosity）强；模仿（imitation）能力强；容易受影响（impressive）；缺乏自控能力（lack of self-control）；不能区分对错（cannot distinguish right from wrong）。当考生背熟这5组单词，凡是儿童类的话题都能切中要害，精准表达。反之，不会这些词，即使有相关思想，也无法准确表达，文章读起来会出现绕来绕去、隔靴搔痒的感觉。

所以我的教学观点是：写作词汇贵精不贵多。

第二，地道地使用单词，注意用词的搭配（collocation）。

本书第2卷评分标准讲解中，我们知道了7分以上的作文用词要求文体和搭配。比如：我们知道“障碍”一词是obstacle；西方人常用pose这一动词与obstacle搭配：pose obstacle（设置障碍）。而中国考生却写出了make obstacle, put obstacle等表达。就像老外写中文作文，一位写“做了障碍”；第二位写“放了障碍”；第三位写“设置了障碍”，你都猜得到他们想表达同一个意思，但一定给第三位打高分，因为他的表达是地道的中文搭配。

所以，除了各话题核心词汇之外，我们还要学习大量的词组和地道搭配。

以上两种词汇技能的培养，会大大提升你的写作和口语能力，拿个雅思高分只是顺便而已。

接下来我会对雅思写作所需的词汇能力由易到难地进行讲解。当然只学这些是不够的。学好本卷，我认为足以应对雅思写作考试，不用再看任何一本专项写作词汇书了。

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词汇精讲

十大经典拼写错误排行榜（6分必读）

我把所见过的学员拼写错误做了一个统计排行如下：

排名	词义	错误	正确
1	现代的	morden	modern
2	现在	nowdays	nowadays
3	观点	opinon	opinion
4	现象	phenomenen	phenomenon
5	美丽的	beatiful	beautiful
6	政府	goverment	government
7	环境	enviroment	environment
8	社会	socity	society
9	技术	techology	technology
10	麦当劳	Macdonald	McDonalds

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常用不可数名词（6分必读）

information 信息　knowledge 知识　news 新闻

furniture 家具　equipment 设备　homework 作业

progress 进步　traffic 交通　advertising 广告

data 数据（该词本身是 datum 的复数，不能再加 -s）

常用同义词替换（6～7分必读）

词义	词性	同义词
人们	*n.*	people the public individuals citizens
年轻人	*n.*	the young juvenile youth
老年人		the old the elderly senior citizens the aged
员工	*n.*	workers employees staff clerks
竞争对手	*n.*	rival competitor opponent adversary contender
特点，特征	*n.*	trait feature attribute characteristic quality
结果，后果	*n.*	outcome result consequence

缺乏，缺少	*n.*	lack shortage insufficiency
标准，基准	*n.*	benchmark standard criteria
大量的	*adj.*	a lot of enormous plenty of
可行的，可操作的	*adj.*	practical feasible workable usable
重要的	*adj.*	important essential crucial critical key pivotal
产生，造成	*vt.*	produce generate create trigger pose engender
解决，处理	*vt.*	solve resolve settle tackle handle deal with cope with
使用，利用	*vt.*	use utilise employ exploit harness
支持，资助	*vt.*	support sponsor back up subsidise finance
提高，推动，加强	*vt.*	improve promote enhance strengthen facilitate boost
改变，转变	*vt.*	change shift alter transform convert
重视，强调	*vt.*	highlight emphasise underlined underscore pay/draw attention to
忽视，轻视	*vt.*	ignore neglect overlook underestimate

这就是“大词”（6～7分必读）

“大词”是通俗说法，或考生们之间的江湖切口。在评分标准中的官方称谓是“less common lexical vocabulary”（不普通的词汇）。

那什么是“不普通的词汇”呢？许多考生错误地认为是“少见的、拼写复杂的词汇”，其实我在第3卷中已经解释过了，是“含义较深刻的词汇”。比如dilemma（*n.* 进退两难的困境），注意这个词前缀为di-，代表“二，两个”的含义。所以dilemma一词指的是“左右两难、进退维谷、表面看来似乎不能满意解决的问题”。它的含义比problem（*n.* 问题）一词深刻复杂多了。而这一类词汇其实在西方科普杂志中是很常见的。

官方评分标准明确指出：6分以上的作文里必须要体现这种词汇。所以，我必须在这里列举一些常用“大词”；你想考6分以上，也必须在一篇文章里至少运用两三个。

* 表格1

名词大词 *TOP 10*	
dilemma [dɪ'lemə] *n.* 进退两难的局面	strategy ['strætədʒɪ] *n.* 策略
infrastructure ['mfrəstrʌktʃə(r)] *n.* 基础设施	mindset ['maɪndset] *n.* 思维模式
compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz] *n.* 妥协，折中	paradox ['pærədɒks] *n.* 自相矛盾的观点
synergy ['sɪnədʒɪ] *n.* 协同效应，增效作用	inequality [ˌɪnɪ'kwɒlətɪ] *n.* 不平等，不公平
hierarchy ['haɪərɑːkɪ] *n.* 层级，等级	democracy [dɪ'mɒkrəsɪ] *n.* 民主，民主精神

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* 表格 2

动词大词 *TOP 10*	
collaborate [kə'læbəreɪt] *vi.* 协作，合作	manipulate [mə'nɪpjʊleɪt] *vt.* 熟练地操作，巧妙地处理，利用
optimise ['ɒptɪmaɪz] *vt.* 使最优化	compensate ['kɒmpenseɪt] *v.* 补偿，赔偿
withstand [wɪð'stænd] *vt.* 抵挡，经受住	jeopardise ['dʒepədaɪz] *v.* 使受危险，危害
undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *v.* 破坏，逐渐损坏，暗中破坏，削弱	deteriorate [dɪ'tɪərɪəreɪt] *v.* (使)恶化
impede [ɪm'piːd] *v.* 妨碍，阻止	exaggerate [ɪg'zædʒəreɪt] *v.* 夸大，夸张

* 表格 3

形容词大词 *TOP 10*	
prosperous ['prɒspərəs] *adj.* 繁荣的	sustainable [sə'steɪnəbl] *adj.* 可持续的，可维持的
optimistic [ˌɒptɪ'mɪstɪk] *adj.* 乐观的	potential [pə'tenʃl] *adj.* 潜在的，可能的
inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəbl] *adj.* 不可避免的，必然的	plausible ['plɔːzəbl] *adj.* 看似有道理的，看起来或表面上正确的
detrimental [ˌdetrɪ'mentl] *adj.* 有害的	overwhelming [ˌəʊvə'welmɪŋ] *adj.* 势不可挡的，不可抗拒的
demanding [dɪ'mɑːndɪŋ] *adj.* 过分要求的，费力的，费神的	
sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd] *adj.* 老于世故的，复杂的，精致的，深奥微妙的	

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* 表格 4

带连字符的合成词大词 *TOP 10*	
win-win ['wɪn'wɪn] *adj.* 双赢的	cost-effective [kɒstɪ'fektɪv] *adj.* 节省成本的，划算的
eco-friendly ['iːkəʊ'frendlɪ] *adj.* 对生态环境友好的，环保的	multi-cultural ['mʌltɪ'kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 多元文化的
	eye-catching [aɪ'kætʃɪŋ] *adj.* 引人注目的
market-oriented ['mɑːkɪt'ɔːrɪənt] *adj.* 以市场为导向的	thought-provoking ['θɔːtprəˌvəʊkɪŋ] *adj.* 引起思考的，发人深省的
state-of-the-art ['steɪtəvðə'ɑːt] *adj.* 最新型的，最尖端的	know-how [nəʊ'haʊ] *n.* 专门技能，实践知识
	self-esteem [selfɪ'stiːm] *n.* 自尊

* 名词动化 —— 雷倒考官（7~8 分必读）

汉语中说“我被雷到了”比“我被吓到了”的表达更形象生动。

“雷”在这个句子中由名词词性变为动词，意思是“像被雷击中一样，吃惊吓到”。

英语中，很多单词也可名词动化，含义贴切而生动，给读者留下深刻印象。

写 10 个例句供学习模仿。

名词动化 TOP 10	
harbour ['hɑːbə(r)] *n.* 海港，港口 *v.* 持有，抱有	pool [puːl] *n.* 池子，池塘 *v.* 汇聚
mirror ['mɪrə(r)] *n.* 镜子 *v.* 反映	mask [mɑːsk] *n.* 面具 *vt.* 掩饰
hinge [hɪndʒ] *n.* 铰链，合叶，枢纽 *v.* 取决于	bridge [brɪdʒ] *n.* 桥 *v.* 架桥，使连接
shape [ʃeɪp] *n.* 形状 *vt.* 塑造	tailor ['teɪlə(r)] *n.* 裁缝 *v.* 使适合，定制
harness ['hɑːnɪs] *n.* 马具 *v.* 利用	curb [kɜːb] *n.* 勒马索 *v.* 控制，约束

harbour ['hɑːbə(r)] *n.* 海港，港口 *v.* 持有，抱有

【例句】We should not harbour prejudice or suspicion to cultures we do not understand.

我们不应对我们不了解的文化抱有偏见或怀疑。

pool [puːl] *n.* 池子，池塘 *v.* 汇聚

【例句】Only by pooling their resources can governments hope to overcome global warming.

只有汇集它们的资源，政府才能有希望战胜全球变暖。

mirror ['mɪrə(r)] *n.* 镜子 *v.* 反映

【例句】Many of today's social problems are not new but mirror similar dilemmas from the past.

当今社会的许多问题不是新的，而是映射了过去的相似困境。

mask [mɑːsk] *n.* 面具 *vt.* 掩饰

【例句】High test scores mask many students' inability to communicate effectively in a second language.

考试中的高分掩饰了许多学生并不具有用第二语言有效交流的能力。

hinge [hɪndʒ] *n.* 铰链，合叶，枢纽 *v.* 取决于

【例句】Humanity's ability to achieve international peaces hinges on our ability to find common ground.

人类达成国际和平的能力取决于我们发现共同点的能力。

bridge [brɪdʒ] *n.* 桥 *v.* 架桥，使连接

【例句】Governments must improve social welfare in order to bridge the gap between rich and poor.

为了缩小贫富差距，政府必须改善社会福利。

shape [ʃeɪp] *n.* 形状 *vt.* 塑造

【例句】University education should shape the mind and broaden horizons.

大学教育应当塑造思想，开阔眼界。

tailor ['teɪlə(r)] *n.* 裁缝 *v.* 使适合，定制

【例句】Each country needs to tailor a solution which meets their own particular situation.

每个国家需要量体裁衣地制定出满足它们各自国情的解决方法。

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harness ['hɑːnɪs] *n.* 马具 *v.* 利用

【例句】By harnessing solar and wind energy, we can help our societies become more "green".

通过利用太阳能和风能，我们能让社会更加环保。

curb [kɜːb] *n.* 勒马索 *v.* 控制，约束

【例句】In order to curb students' appetite for computer games, parents and schools should come up with healthy alternatives.

为了抑制学生对电脑游戏的热衷，父母和学校应该提供另一种健康的替代方案。

* 炫耀级词汇——拉丁词汇（9 分试读）

语文老师会在课堂上偶尔来点"子曰"，显示其国学素养。同理，国外的大学教授也爱在课堂和讲义上冒出一些拉丁词汇，彰显其英文功底。如果雅思考生敢在作文中写出一两个看似不像英语的拉丁来源单词，后果有两种：一种是锦上添花，绝对高分；另一种是绝对低分，因为整篇作文水平很烂，考官一直在痛苦地做着阅读理解，突然发现你还要转（zhuǎi）拉丁文！

所以下面的内容请考生针对自己的水平决定学习还是跳过。

炫耀级词汇 *TOP 5*	
vice versa 反之亦然	per se 本身，自身
de facto 实际上，事实上	status quo 现状
per capita 人均，每人	

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vice versa 反之亦然

【例句】Language influences culture and vice versa.

语言影响文化，文化又反过来影响语言。

per se 本身，自身

【例句】That does not mean that watching television, per se, is problematic.

这并不代表看电视的行为本身有问题。

de facto 实际上，事实上

【例句】English is the de facto international language, and people with good English skills can communicate with the world.

英语实际上是一种国际语言，掌握良好英语技能的人能和世界沟通。

status quo 现状

【例句】Less industrious people are merely content with the status quo.

比较懒惰的人仅仅满足于现状。

per capita 人均，每人

【例句】Increased per capita income created for many families the option of living in a rural area and working in a city.

人均收入的增加为许多家庭创造了住在农村而在城市工作的选择。

高频词组

如果在写作中，你心中有话，也能想出相关单词，但就是写不出流畅的句子，那么请反复阅读复习本节。

许多考生和老师都没有意识到动词词组在写作中的重要性，认为只要词汇和语法好，句子就能写好。其实，词汇是句子的基本表意元素，语法决定了一个句子中这些众多表意元素的排列顺序，而这个句子的骨架却是谓语动词词组。如果单词是一栋大厦的片片砖瓦，动词词组则是它的承重墙！

我要说："我们再怎么强调这些词组的重要性都不为过。"

那这样翻译上面这句话呢？ We cannot pay too much attention to these verbal phrases! 看，在翻译中，我用了 pay attention to 这个词组。

10个6分动词词组

这是 10 组最经典、最常用、最基础的作文动词词组，应对任何写作题目都可用到其中几个。考生必须做到倒背如流，写作时能信手拈来！

6 分动词词组 TOP 10	
solve the problem 解决问题	have an effect/influence/impact on sth. 对某事产生影响
play a role in sth. 在某事上起作用	
be responsible for sth. 对某事承担责任	spend time/money (in) doing sth. 花时间（金钱）在做某事上
pay attention to sth. 关注重视某事	
make contributions to sth. 为某事做出贡献	benefit from sth. 从某事中受益
make an effort to do sth. 努力去做某事	take steps to do sth. 采取措施做某事

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solve the problem 解决问题

【例句】Whoever created this problem should solve it.

解铃还需系铃人。

【灵活应用】create/pose/cause the problem 造成问题

address/fix/tackle/cope with/deal with the problem 解决问题

have an effect/influence/impact on sth. 对某事产生影响

【例句】The popularity of mobile phones has a great effect on people's daily life.

手机的普及对人们的日常生活有重大影响。

【灵活应用】have negative/positive effects/impacts on 产生正面（负面）影响

have a serious impact on 严重影响到

have a direct impact on 直接影响到

have the greatest impact on 产生最大的影响

play a role in sth. 在某事上起作用

【例句】Universities play a role in training people for the workforce.

大学起到为职场培养人才的作用。

【灵活应用】play a critical/key role in sth. 起到关键作用

have an important role to play 要起到重要作用

be responsible for sth. 对某事承担责任

【例句】The government should be responsible for preserving cultural heritages.

政府应该对保护文化遗产负责。

【灵活应用】have a responsibility to do sth. 有责任去做某事

do one's part to do sth. 尽某人的职责去做某事

spend time/money (in) doing sth. 花时间（金钱）在做某事上

【例句】Nowadays, we spend too much time (in) commuting to work everyday.

现在我们每天花大量的时间在通勤上。

【灵活应用】spend time/money on sth. 花时间（金钱）在某事上

spend more time with families 有更多的时间和家人在一起

pay attention to sth. 关注、重视某事

【例句】People begin to pay attention to the high unemployment.

人们开始关注高失业率。

【灵活应用】pay more attention to sth. 更多关注某事

lay/place emphasis on sth. 强调某事

focus on sth. 关注强调某事

make contributions to sth. 为某事做出贡献

【例句】Museums make contributions to exhibition, preservation and research of ancient arts.

博物馆对古代艺术的展出、保存和研究做出了贡献。

【灵活应用】make a great contribution to society 对社会做出巨大贡献

contribute to sth. 有助于某事

benefit from sth. 从某事中受益

【例句】People can benefit from low-carbon economy.

人们能从低碳经济中受益。

【灵活应用】be beneficial to sth. 对某事有益

do harm to sth. 对某事有害

do good to sth. 对某事有好处

be harmful to/on sth. 对……有伤害

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make an effort to do sth. 努力去做某事

【例句】Every citizen should make an effort to protect our environment.

每个公民都应该努力去保护环境。

【灵活应用】spare no effort to do sth. 不遗余力去做某事

make every effort to do sth. 尽一切努力去做某事 = do one's best to do sth.

take steps to do sth. 采取措施做某事

【例句】The government must take steps to curb the housing price.

政府必须采取措施控制房价。

【灵活应用】take effective measures to do sth. 采取有效的措施做某事

take concrete actions to do sth. 采取切实的行动做某事

20个7分动词词组

如果你的目标是7分，请熟练使用下列20个词组。

7分动词词组 TOP 20	
improve people's living standard 提升人们的生活水平	boost economic development 促进经济发展
adapt to 适应	keep pace with 并驾齐驱，跟上
provide sth. for sb. 为某人提供……	enable sb. to do sth. 使某人能够……
rely on 依赖，依靠	invest in 投资于
relieve stress/burden 减轻压力	make the most of 充分利用
distinguish between A and B 区分A和B	reach the balance between A and B 在A和B之间达到平衡
be involved in 参与	be filled with 充满了
be addicted to sth. 上瘾，沉迷于	suffer from 遭受
stem from 起源于	give priority to sth. 把……放在优先位置
raise the public's awareness of 提高公众的……意识	enact laws 颁布法令

improve people's living standard 提升人们的生活水平

【例句】The global trade has improved people's living standard.

全球贸易提升了人们的生活水平。

boost economic development 促进经济发展

【例句】Modern science and technologies largely boost economic development worldwide.

现代科技大大地促进了世界范围的经济发展。

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keep pace with 并驾齐驱，跟上

【例句】Higher education must keep pace with the fast-paced development of modern science.

高等教育必须跟上现代科学的快速发展。

adapt to 适应

【例句】University graduates should learn to adjust and adapt to social environment.

大学毕业生要学会自我调节，适应社会环境。

enable sb. to do sth. 使某人能够……

【例句】Listening to music will enable people to feel relaxed.

听音乐让人感到轻松。

provide sth. for sb. 为某人提供……

【例句】Watching TV and playing video games provide entertainment and pleasure for kids.

看电视和玩电子游戏给孩子们带来娱乐和快乐。

invest in 投资于

【例句】The government should encourage companies to invest in exploiting renewable energy.

政府应该鼓励公司去投资开发可再生能源。

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rely on 依赖，依靠

【例句】Many regions of the world rely overly on the tourist industry to develop local economy.

世界上很多地区过度地依赖旅游业来发展地方经济。

make the most of 充分利用

【例句】We should make the most of new technology to improve productivity.

我们应该充分利用新技术来提高生产力。

relieve stress/burden 减轻压力

【例句】Regular exercise can relive stress and reduce fatigue.

经常锻炼能减轻压力和缓解疲劳。

reach the balance between A and B 在 A 和 B 之间达到平衡

【例句】Nowadays, people must learn to reach a healthy balance between work and family time.

现在，人们必须学会在工作和家庭时间上达到一个健康的平衡。

distinguish between A and B 区分 A 和 B

【例句】Many youngsters lack the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong.

许多青少年缺乏辨别是非的能力。

be involved in 参与

【例句】Every citizen should be involved in environmental protection.

每个公民都应该参与环境保护。

be filled with 充满了

【例句】The newspapers and television are filled with the detailed description of crimes.

报纸和电视上充满了对犯罪的细节描写。

be addicted to sth. 上瘾，沉迷于

【例句】Now many kids are addicted to playing online games.

现在许多孩子沉迷于网络游戏。

suffer from 遭受

【例句】Many employees suffer from mental illnesses due to keen competition in the modern workplace.

由于现代职场的激烈竞争，许多雇员遭受心理疾病。

stem from 起源于

【例句】Generally, most crimes stem from poor education and poverty.

总的来说，大部分犯罪起源于不良的教育和贫穷。

give priority to sth. 把某事放在优先位置

【例句】The government should give top priority to meeting people's basic needs, such as housing and medical care.

政府应该最先满足人们的基本需求，比如住房和医疗。

raise the public's awareness of 提高公众的……意识

【例句】The government should raise the public's awareness of conserving water.

政府应该提高公众节约用水的意识。

enact laws 颁布法令

【例句】The government should enact laws to protect endangered wild animals.

政府应该颁布法令保护濒危野生动物。

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8个更高分词组

想挑战7分以上吗？体会下面8个词组在例句中的运用。

更高分词组 *TOP 8*	
be worth doing 值得做……	be superior to 优越于

be vulnerable to 易受……的影响	be obsessed with 着迷于，迷恋
be consistent with 和……一致	be compatible with 可和谐共存的；相容的
be complementary to 相辅相成，相互补充	be indifferent to 对……冷漠

be worth doing 值得做……

【例句】Anything to be done is worth doing well.

任何需要做的事都值得做好。

be superior to 优越于

【例句】Graphic reproduction of the magazines is superior to that of newspapers.

杂志的图片印刷优于报纸。

be vulnerable to 易受……的影响

【例句】Children may be more vulnerable to offensive images on the media than adults.

孩子比成年人更容易受到媒体上不良信息的影响。

be obsessed with 着迷于，迷恋

【例句】Modern people are becoming obsessed with material wealth.

现代人越发迷恋于物质财富。

be consistent with 和……一致

【例句】It offers a theory of education consistent with the aims of modern day nursing practice.

它提供了一个和现代护理实践目标相一致的教育理论。

be compatible with 可和谐共存的；相容的

【例句】Economic development can be compatible with environmental protection.

经济发展和环境保护是可以共存的。

be complementary to 相辅相成，相互补充

【例句】Radio and TV, in many circumstances, are not competitive but complementary to each other, and serve different people for various purposes.

广播和电视在许多情况下不是竞争性的，而是相互补充的，它们满足不同人群的不同要求。

be indifferent to 对……冷漠

【例句】Parents can not be indifferent to children's leisure activities.

家长不能对孩子们的娱乐活动漠不关心。

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教育类经典论据及核心词汇

A. 万能思路



研究教育类的所有考题我们发现：教育类题目概括起来可分成三大方面：教育方式、教育内容、教育目的。又因为不同的教育方式和教学内容都是为最终的教育目的服务的，所以我们可以只研究教育的目的。最后，教育的多重目的决定了教育类考题万能思路：不论哪种教学手段和教学内容，看它是否有利于我们培养下一代在德、智、体、美、劳五大方面全面发展。

教育的五大目的	Five Purposes of Education
① 德：提高道德标准	① Moral: Improve moral standard
② 智：学习理论知识，培养独立思考、创造性思考、分析和解决问题的能力，提高人际交流技巧和社交技能，适应社会	② Intellectual: Theoretical knowledge, independent and critical thinking, analysing skills and problem-solving ability, communication and social skills, adapt to new environment
③ 体：提高身体素质，养成良好的生活习惯	③ Physical: Develop physical fitness, healthy lifestyle
④ 美：提升文化修养和对文学艺术的欣赏水平，心灵充实健康	④ Psychological: Self-cultivation, an appreciation of art and literature
⑤ 劳：学习实用知识，加强动手能力，有助于将来就业	⑤ Work: Practical skills, improve career prospects

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B. 常见真题

● *Some people think universities should provide knowledge and skills related to a future career; others think the true function of university is to give access to knowledge for its own sake. What is your opinion of the main function of university?*

理论知识和工作技能哪个重要？（教育目的）

● *Many people use distance-learning programmes (study material post, TV, Internet, etc.) to study at home, but some people think that it cannot bring the same benefits of attending college or university. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?*

远程教学和传统课堂教学的优缺点？（教育方式）

● *Most countries spend lots of money on education as they start to recognise its importance. In your opinion which two of the following subjects are the most important for your people and which one is the least important?*

Subjects: Literature　　Sports

Mathematics　　Economics

Physics　　History

Music　　Geography

哪两门学科重要？那一门最不重要？（教学内容）

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

theoretical [ˌθɪə'retɪkl] *adj.* 理论的

practical ['præktɪkl] *adj.* 实践的，动手的

nurture ['nɜːtʃə(r)] *vt.* 培养，教育

physical ['fɪzɪkl] *adj.* 身体上的

psychological [ˌsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪkl] *adj.* 心理上的

intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] *n.* 智力，智能

intellectual [ˌɪntə'lektʃʊəl] *adj.* 智力的，有智力的 *n.* 知识分子

motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] *v.* 激发

qualify ['kwɒlɪfaɪ] *v.*（使）具有资格

talent ['tælənt] *n.* 天才，才干

curriculum [kə'rɪkjələm] *n.* 课程

discipline ['dɪsəplɪn] *n.* 纪律，学科

subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* 科目，学科

adolescent [ˌædə'lesnt] *adj.* 青春期的，青春的 *n.* 青少年

mature [mə'tʃʊə(r)] *adj.* 成熟的

earn a living 谋生

interactive [ˌɪntər'æktɪv] *adj.* 交互式的，互动的

learn by rote 死记硬背

feedback ['fiːdbæk] *n.* 反馈

learner-oriented *adj.* 以学生为导向的

raise family 养家

achieve life value 实现人生价值

degree factory *n.* 学历工厂

all-rounded *adj.* 全面的

impart knowledge 传授知识

obtain knowledge and skills 获得知识和技能

team spirit 团队精神

become qualified employees 成为合格的雇员

adapt to sth.（使）适应某事

practical and professional skills 实用的职业技能

become competitive in the job market 在职场上有竞争力

make contributions to social progress 对社会进步做出贡献

heavy burden of study and lack of sleep and physical exercise 学习负担重和缺乏睡眠和锻炼

encourage students to think critically and independently 鼓励学生批判地和独立地思考

promote students' physical, intellectual and emotional development 促进学生的身体、智力和情感发展

help foster in the young the morally sound values and outlook on the world and life 帮助年轻人树立正确的价值观、世界观、人生观

A school is society in miniature. 学校是社会的一个缩影。

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环境类经典论据及核心词汇

A. 万能思路

环境问题是当今世界的一个热门话题。如今全球在该话题上最流行的词儿是 low carbon（低碳），所以你在作文中一定要写，与时俱进。认真学习下面的思路总结，你将成为半个环境问题专家。环境类作文是雅思写作中难度相对较低的，如果有幸遇到，争取高分。



常见环境问题	Issues
① 气候变化，全球变暖	① Climate change, global warming
② 空气污染，垃圾增多	② Air pollution, increase of rubbish/garbage
③ 能源危机，水资源缺乏，森林减少	③ Energy crisis, water shortage, deforestation
④ 自然灾害、酸雨、沙尘暴、干旱、水灾	④ Natural disasters, acid rain, sand storms, drought, flood
所有这些问题的根本原因是	Causes
人口增长，工业发展，长期的人类活动	Population growth, industrial development, long-term human activities
正确的解决方法	Solutions
① 世界方面：全球合作，达成共识，制定环境保护的国际标准	① Global cooperation, reach the agreement, set international standards for environmental protection
② 政府方面：制定环保政策，鼓励低碳经济发展	② Make laws, encourage low carbon economy
③ 科技方面：大力开发可再生的、清洁的新能源，投资研发节能科技	③ Exploit renewable, green energy, invest in energy-saving technologies
④ 公司方面：应推出环保产品，引领大众绿色消费习惯	④ Promote environmental-friendly products, lead green consuming habits
⑤ 个人方面：提升环保意识，倡导低碳生活方式	⑤ Raise public's green awareness, encourage low carbon lifestyle

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有了以上思路，我们再来审视历年雅思环境类作文命题，不难发现：题目多为环保的错误观点或解决该问题的“偏方”，要求考生表达出上述正确观点。

B. 常考真题

- *Some industrialised countries have serious environmental problems. The damage to the environment is an inevitable result when a country tends to improve the standard of living. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

  工业发展和生活水平的提升不可避免地要以牺牲环境为代价。同意否?

- *Environmental problems are serious in many countries. It means that the only possible way to protect the environment is at an international level. To what extent do you agree or disagree on this hypothesis?*

  只有国际合作才是解决环境问题的唯一途径。同意否?

- *The best way to solve the world's environmental problems is to increase the price of fuel. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Use your own experience and give an example to support your idea.*

  解决环境问题的最佳方法为燃油提价。同意否?

- *Long distance flights use more fuel than cars and pollute the environment. We should discourage non-essential flights instead of limiting the use of the car. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

  减少非必要的航班比限制用车更能保护环境。同意否?

- *Many people believe that the human society has developed into a throw-away society, which is filled with plastic bags and rubbish. What are the causes and solutions?*

  一次性商品充斥的社会，原因和解决之道?

- *Water resources around the world are falling deficient. Analyse the possible reasons and provide your suggestions.*

  水资源缺乏的原因和解决之道?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

low carbon 低碳
green [griːn] *adj.* 环保的
environmental-friendly *adj.* 环保的
eco-friendly *adj.* 环保的
ecosystem ['iːkəʊsɪstəm] *n.* 生态系统
environmental protection 环境保护
preserve [prɪ'zɜːv] *vt.* 保护
sustainable development 可持续发展
deplete natural resources 耗尽自然资源
leave a carbon footprint 留下一个碳足迹
greenhouse effect 温室效应
global warming 全球变暖
discharge [dɪs'tʃɑːdʒ] *vt.* 排放
toxic ['tɒksɪk] *adj.* 有毒的
contaminate [kən'tæmɪneɪt] *v.* 污染
degrade [dɪ'greɪd] *v.* 恶化，降级
deteriorate [dɪ'tɪərɪəreɪt] *v.* 恶化
shortage ['ʃɔːtɪdʒ] *n.* 缺乏
lack [læk] *vt.* 缺少
deficiency [dɪ'fɪʃnsɪ] *n.* 缺乏，不足
fight climate change 抵制气候变化
improve air quality 改善空气质量
conserve energy 节约能源
fuel-efficient vehicles 燃油高效汽车
avoid using throw-away products 避免使用一次性产品
environmental-friendly products 环保产品
sort the daily garbage 生活垃圾分类
consume less and recycle more 少消耗，多回收
discharge/release pollutants into the environment 向环境排放污染物
renewable energies such as wind, hydro and solar powers 可再生能源，例如风能、水能和太阳能
take public transit, carpool or ride a bicycle 乘坐公共交通工具、拼车或骑自行车
eco-friendly alternatives/substitutions/replacements 生态友好的替代品

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科技类经典论据及核心词汇

A. 万能思路



本类题目主要考查 Internet, computer, mobile phone, machinery 等现代科技对人们生活的影响。考生要熟记以下正反观点，在真实考试中针对不同的题目灵活抽取观点组合，再加入一些个性化思想写作即可。

现代科技的正面影响	**Positive impacts**
① 工作效率提高	① Improve work efficiency
② 便利，很多事足不出户只需鼠标一点，节省成本	② Convenience, with the click of a mouse, cost-effective
③ 促进交流，加强沟通，扩大社交	③ Promote and facilitate communication
④ 轻松获得各种信息，丰富知识	④ Obtain information in various ways, enrich one's knowledge
现代科技的负面影响	**Negative impacts**
① 侵犯个人隐私	① Invade one's privacy
② 压力增大，工作和家庭时间模糊（在家接到老板电话，在家查阅工作上的电邮）	② Less quality family time, increasing work pressure
③ 安全问题，网络犯罪	③ Security issue, cyber crimes
④ 不良内容传播，如色情、暴力对青少年的影响	④ Questionable contents, pornography, violence
⑤ 身体健康问题，电子产品辐射，视力下降，户外活动锻炼时间减少	⑤ Physical problem, radiation, weaken eyesight, less outdoor exercise
⑥ 心理问题，沉迷于虚拟世界，性格变得孤僻，游离于现实世界之外，忽视亲情友情等人际关系	⑥ Psychological problem, indulge in virtual world, become solitary, be isolated from the real world, weaken the relationships with family members and friends

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B. 常考真题

- *There are social, medical and technical problems associated with the use of mobile phones. What forms do they take? Do you agree that the problems outweigh the benefits of the mobile phone?*

  手机的坏处和好处?

- *It is now possible to perform everyday tasks such as banking, shopping and business transactions without meeting people face to face. What effects may it have on the individual and society as a whole?*

  网络对个人和社会的影响?

- *The range of technology is increasing the gap between the rich and the poor. To what extent do you agree?*
  科技加大了贫富差距?
- *Many people work at home using modern technology today. Some people think only the workers benefit from this, not the employers. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*
  科技对雇员和雇主的好处?
- *Motorised flight is the greatest invention in the modern world. No other invention has had a more significant impact on our lives. Do you agree or disagree?*
  飞机是现代最伟大的发明?
- *Public museums and art galleries are not needed because people can see historical objects and artistic works by using computers. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*
  网上博物馆取代现实博物馆?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

surf on the net/Internet 上网
website ['websaɪt] *n.* 网站
productivity [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvətɪ] *n.* 生产力，生产率
digital ['dɪdʒɪtl] *adj.* 数字的，数码的
virtual world 虚拟世界
pirate ['paɪrət] *vt.* 剽窃，侵犯专利
radiation [ˌreɪdɪ'eɪʃn] *n.* 辐射
in a virtual world 在虚拟世界中
be lost in 迷失在……
cause damage to one's health 对人的健康造成危害
log on the Internet 登录互联网
information explosion 信息爆炸
due to the proliferation of the Internet 由于互联网的普及
innovation [ˌɪnə'veɪʃn] *n.* 创新
labor-saving machinery 节约人力的机器
space exploration 太空探索
conventional method 传统手段
online retailer 网上零售商
cost-effective [kɒstɪ'fektɪv] *adj.* 节省成本的，划算的
blog [blɒg] *n.* 博客
offensive [ə'fensɪv] *adj.* 令人不快的

hi-tech features 高科技特征
convenient [kən'viːnɪənt] *adj.* 方便的，便利的
geographical barrier 地理阻碍
electronic [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk] *adj.* 电子的
infringe the privacy 侵犯隐私
security [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ] *n.* 安全
with the click of a mouse 用鼠标一点
an information age 信息时代
stay in touch with 和……保持联系
cutting-edge technology 尖端科技
invention [ɪn'venʃn] *n.* 发明，创造
biotechnology [ˌbaɪəʊtek'nɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 生物技术
hacker ['hækə(r)] *n.* 电脑黑客
face to face 面对面
netizen ['netɪzn] *n.* 网民
cybercrime ['saɪbəkraɪm] *n.* 电脑犯罪
pornography [pɔː'nɒgrəfɪ] *n.* 色情

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violence ['vaɪələns] *n.* 暴力　　illegal gambling 非法赌博

questionable contents 有问题的内容

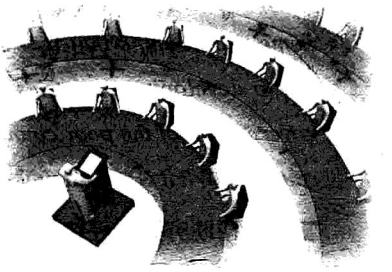
telecommunication [ˌtelɪkəˌmjuːnɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 远程交流

have/gain access to any information or knowledge 获得任何信息和知识

with an increasing popularity of mobile phones 随着手机的越来越普及

政府类经典论据及核心词汇

A. 万能思路



考生要在作文中区分国家和政府的定义，不可混为一谈。在该类话题中，复合西方人（雅思考官）思维方式的经典思路是：政府的每一分钱都来自纳税人；而且政府能立法，能控制和支配各种资源。所以凡是政府类作文我们的写作观点都是：政府当然有责任。

原因	Causes
① 每个政府的基本责任：保卫国家安全，维护社会稳定，加强社会福利保障体系，完善公共设施建设	① Every government's basic obligation: ensure national security, stabilise the society, enhance social welfare system, perfect the public facilities
② 政府有能力，有相关资源	② Be able to pool and dominate various resources
③ 政府要优先重视教育、科技和基本人类需求的投资，后投资文化娱乐设施	③ Give top priority to investments on education, technology and basic human needs, then invest in entertainment facilities to increase emotional wellbeing and enrich one's cultural life

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B. 常考真题

- *Some people think that good health is essential to every person, so medical services should not be run by profit-making companies. Do the disadvantages of private health care outweigh the advantage?*

  医疗服务应由政府还是营利性公司来提供？（健康医疗）

- *Housing shortages in big cities can have severe consequences. Only government action can solve this problem. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

  只有政府才能解决住房短缺？（住房短缺）

- *As the number of cars increases, more money has to be spent on road systems. Some people think the government should pay for this. Others, however, think that the user should pay for the cost. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*

社会类经典论据及核心词汇

社会类话题包含老人、儿童、妇女、家庭、工作、经济、犯罪、媒体等话题。所以我们无法找到一种最简单的万能思路来应对以下所有题目，只好为考生们进一步分别讲解。请一定分小类认真学习，理解记忆。



* 老人

A. 万能思路

老龄化社会是很多国家当前面临的一个趋势。该类题目我们要牢记以下观点。

老龄化社会是很多国家当前面临的一个趋势	
① 老年人工作、人生经验丰富；对公司来说是顾问	① Rich experience in both work and life, good consultants
② 对家庭来说是教练和医生；照顾孙子	② Coaches, doctors; look after grandchildren
③ 通过自愿者工作对社区、社会做出贡献	③ Do some volunteer work
④ 增加政府的医疗和养老金负担	④ Medical care and pension pose a financial burden for government
⑤ 老龄化和低出生率会导致劳动力紧缺，经济缺口	⑤ Labor shortage, economy hole

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B. 常考真题

- *Currently more and more people respect elders and become convinced that older people should live with their families, which is in contrast to the view that older people should live at a nursing home. What is your opinion?*

  老年人应该生活在家里还是在敬老院?

- *In many countries, the proportion of older people is steadily increasing. Does this trend have more positive or negative effects on society?*

  人口老龄化对社会的影响?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

silver tsunami 银发危机

age [eɪdʒ] *v.* 变老

senior ['siːnɪə(r)] *adj.* 年长的

twilight life 晚年

elderly ['eldəlɪ] *adj.* 老年的

demographics [ˌdemə'græfiks] *n.* 人口统计状况

retirement [rɪ'taɪəmənt] *n.* 退休

pension ['penʃn] *n.* 养老金，退休金

volunteer [ˌvɒlən'tɪə(r)] *n.* 志愿者 *adj.* 志愿的 *v.* 自愿

expert ['ekspɜːt] *n.* 专家

* 儿童

A. 万能思路

孩子的身心特点是该类文章的重要论据。

孩子的身心特点	
① 好奇心强，模仿力强，接受知识速度快	① Curiosity, imitate，quick to learn
② 自我控制力、鉴别是非力弱	② Lack of self-control, unable to distinguish right from wrong
③ 容易受外界不良影响	③ Vulnerable to negative influences
④ 身心发展的重要时期	④ Critical time of physical and psychological development
⑤ 家长要控制	⑤ Provide parental guidance, commit their guardianship

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B. 常考真题

- *Some people believe that time spent on television, video and computer games can be beneficial to children. Others believe this has negative effects on a child. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*

  看电视、玩电子游戏对孩子的影响?

- *Do you think that parents should be punished if their five-year-old child commits a crime? From what age should children be held responsible for their own behaviours?*

  孩子犯罪应惩罚家长?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

impressionable [ɪm'preʃənəbl] *adj.* 容易受影响的

vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl] *adj.* 易受伤的，易受攻击的

addictive [ə'dɪktɪv] *adj.* 上瘾的

curious ['kjʊərɪəs] *adj.* 好奇的，求知的

imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] *vt.* 模仿

naughty ['nɔːtɪ] *adj.* 顽皮的，淘气的

discipline ['dɪsəplɪn] *n.* 纪律

outdoor activity 户外活动

couch potato 看电视太久的人，终日懒散的人

grow up 长大成人

* 妇女

A. 万能思路

重点思考女性与男性之间的性格、社会角色等差异	
① 性格温和，较少攻击性	① Gentle/tender/soft manner, less aggressive nature
② 更耐心，善解人意，善于沟通	② More patient, understanding, better communication skills
③ 身体没有男性强壮	③ Not physically strong
④ 传统上承担抚养孩子、照顾家庭、料理家务的责任	④ Role in raising children, take care of the family, housework

B. 常考真题

- *Some people think we need more female leaders to create world peace and reduce violence. To what extent do you agree?*

  多一些女性领导能促进世界和平?

- *In many countries, women join the army as men do. However, some people argue that the army solely needs males. What is your opinion?*

  女性应该像男性一样参军?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

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C. 核心词汇与表达

gender ['dʒendə(r)] *n.* 性别
sex discrimination 性别歧视
sex harassment 性骚扰
patient ['peɪʃnt] *adj.* 耐心的 *n.* 病人
aggressive [ə'gresɪv] *adj.* 好斗的
gossip ['gɒsɪp] *vi.* 闲聊，八卦 *n.* 闲话
housewife ['haʊswaɪf] *n.* 家庭主妇
pregnant ['pregnənt] *adj.* 怀孕的
child bearing 生育孩子
child rearing 养育孩子

* 工作与家庭

A. 万能思路

现代社会的以下三个特点导致了工作和家庭关系变化。

现代社会的三个特点	
① 激烈的竞争导致当今社会中人们工作时间越来越长	① Keen competition makes employees to work overtime

② 新技术不断出现导致人们在工作外花时间学习，升级知识和技能	② Spend more time learning new technologies and upgrading knowledge and skills
③ 信息时代导致人们要花更多的时间处理信息，结果，有质量的家庭时间缩短。	③ Spend more time processing all types of information in this information age. As a result, the quality family time reduces.

B. 常考真题

- *Many people are busy with work and do not have enough time to spend with family and friends. Why does this happen? What are the effects of this on family life and society as a whole?*

  为什么人们工作时间多，家庭时间少？影响是什么？

- *People in the same family are not as close as before. Some people think we should return to traditional family values, but others think this would lead to many problems. Discuss both views and give your opinion.*

  现代家庭不像以前关系紧密。我们是否应该回归传统家庭观念？

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

workaholic [ˌwɜːkə'hɒlɪk] *n.* 工作狂
career path 职业道路
lifestyle ['laɪfstaɪl] *n.* 生活方式
stress [stres] *n.* 压力
colleague ['kɒliːg] *n.* 同事
intense/fierce/keen competition 激烈的竞争
fast-paced [fɑːstpeɪst] *adj.* 快速的
fatigue [fə'tiːg] *n.* 疲劳 *v.* 疲劳
workplace ['wɜːkpleɪs] *n.* 职场
job-hopping [dʒəʊb'hɒpɪŋ] *n.* 跳槽

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* 经济发展和城市化

A. 万能思路

农民工（migrate worker）是当今中国社会的热点话题之一。其背景是区域经济快速发展的不均衡性。

经济发展和城市化的好处	**Advantages**
① 就业机会多，收入高	① More job opportunities, higher income
② 生活水平提高，基础设施完善	② Better living conditions and infrastructures
经济发展和城市化的坏处	**Disadvantages**
① 扩大了贫富差距	① Widen the gap between the rich and the poor
② 以破坏环境为代价	② At the cost of environment

B. 常考真题

- *Some findings have revealed that cities around the world are growing large. Could you outline the possible causes and predict consequences?*

  城市化的原因和后果?

- *Economic progress is one way to measure the success of a country, while some people think there are other factors. What other factors should be considered? Within these factors, do you think anyone is more important than the others?*

  衡量一个国家成功的指标除了经济还有什么?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

rural areas 乡村地区

suburb ['sʌbɜːb] *n.* 郊区

urbanisation [ˌɜːbənaɪ'zeɪʃn] *n.* 城市化

metropolis [mə'trɒpəlɪs] *n.* 大都市

population density 人口密度

traffic congestion 交通堵塞

have access to 能获得，能使用

infrastructure ['ɪnfrəstrʌktʃə(r)] *n.* 基础设施

well-being [wel'biːɪŋ] *n.* 康乐，安宁，福利

widen the gap between urban and rural areas 加大城乡差距

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* 媒体

A. 万能思路

熟记以下媒体的作用和问题。

作用	Functions
① 提供人们需要的各种信息，从时事到娱乐新闻	① Provide all kinds of information, ranging from current affairs to entertainment news
② 媒体揭露社会问题，监督推动政府解决	② Disclose social problems; monitor and push the government to deal with them
问题	**Problems**
① 媒体追逐利润，所以过度报道吸引公众眼球的事件	① Over-report negative stories to hook viewers and maximise profits
② 媒体影响大众观点，歪曲或不实信息误导观众的观点和情绪	② Mislead the public's view and mood with distorted and false information

B. 常考真题

- *Today, there are more images of disasters and violence in the media. What are the causes and what*

are your solutions?

媒体中灾害和暴力过多，原因及解决之道?

- *We can get knowledge from news, but some people think we cannot trust journalists. What do you think? What qualities do you think a successful journalist should have?*

我们能否信任新闻记者?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

press [pres] *n.* 新闻界，新闻报道
coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] *n.* 新闻报道
fair [feə(r)] *adj.* 公平的
cater for audiences 迎合观众
hook [hʊk] *vt.* 吸引，使上钩
unveil [ˌʌn'veɪl] *v.* 揭露
supervise ['suːpəvaɪz] *v.* 监督
mislead [ˌmɪs'liːd] *vt.* 误导
exaggerate [ɪg'zædʒəreɪt] *v.* 夸大，夸张
public opinion 舆论

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* 广告

A. 万能思路

熟记以下广告的作用和问题。

作用	Functions
① 提供产品信息，是消费者和生产商之间的桥梁	① Bridge the gap between consumers and manufacturers
② 刺激购买冲动，增加产品销量，促进经济发展	② Evoke impulse buying, boost sales, and promote economic development
问题	Problems
① 广告费增加了商品的价格	① Add to the cost of the products
② 广告只提及产品的优点，是一种不公正、不全面的信息	② Claim product's advantages only; unjust
③ 广告是一种不受欢迎的信息	③ Unwelcome information

B. 常考真题

- *Do the positive effects outweigh negative effects when advertising gains in popularity?*

广告的好处是否大于坏处?

- *The high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising but not the real need of the society where such products are sold. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

产品卖得好是由于广告的力量还是社会真实需求?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

commercial [kə'mɜːʃl] *n.* （无线电或电视中的）广告
public service advertising 公益广告
advertiser ['ædvətaɪzə(r)] *n.* 登广告者
promotion [prə'məʊʃn] *n.* 促销
marketing tool 市场营销手段
target audience 目标受众
shopaholic [ˌʃɒpə'hɒlɪk] *n.* 购物狂
induce [ɪn'djuːs] *vt.* 劝诱，促使
stimulate ['stɪmjʊleɪt] *vt.* 刺激，激励
purchase decision 购买决定

* 预防犯罪

A. 万能思路

熟记犯罪的原因和解决之道。

犯罪原因	Causes
没有良好的教育，家庭不幸，生活困难，性格缺陷	Poor education, unfortunate family, poverty, character flaw
解决方法	Solutions
① 教育为主，培训工作技能，增加就业，完善社会福利保障	① Education, job training, employment, enhance welfare system
② 严厉惩罚	② Severe punishment

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B. 常考真题

- *Putting criminals into prisons is not an effective way to deal with them. Instead, education and job training should be offered. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

  把罪犯关在监狱里不是最有效的解决办法?

- *The only way to improve road safety is to impose severe punishment for driving offences. Do you agree or disagree?*

  严惩交通违规者能提升道路安全?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

criminal ['krɪmml] *n.* 罪犯
offender [ə'fendə(r)] *n.* 违法者
innocent ['məsnt] *adj.* 清白的，无罪的
punish ['pʌnɪʃ] *vt.* 惩罚，处罚

jail [dʒeɪl] *n.* 监狱

juvenile delinquency 青少年犯罪

preventive measure 预防措施

commit a crime 犯罪

threat to public safety 威胁公共安全

deterrent effect 威慑作用

文化类经典论据及核心词汇



文化是指社会人群的生活方式和习惯。所以我把雅思作文题目中的culture和lifestyle放在一起讲解，共包含8类考题：衣、食、住、行、艺术娱乐、语言、多元文化、意识形态与价值观。我们无法找到一种万能思路来应对以下所有题目，所以只好为考生们一个一个地写出作文思路。请一定分小类认真学习，理解记忆。

* 衣

A. 万能思路

① 经济发展，基本需求满足后的必然结果	① Basic human needs were met; inevitable trend
② 时装是一种自我表达，反映了个人的性格、品位和喜好	② Self-expression; reflect characters, taste, likes
③ 盲目追求浪费时间和金钱	③ Following fashion blindly is a waste of time and money
④ 相互攀比，满足虚荣	④ Keep up with the Joneses; fulfill one's peacockery
⑤ 将服装和社会地位、财富联系到一起；变得势利	⑤ Associate clothing with social status and wealth; become snobbish

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B. 常见真题

- *In modern society, fashion is becoming more highly valued in people's choice of clothes. Why? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?*

  追求服装时尚好不好?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

popularity [ˌpɒpjʊ'lærətɪ] *n.* 普及，流行

option ['ɒpʃn] *n.* 选项，选择权

dress parade 时装表演

self-esteem [selfɪ'stiːm] *n.* 自尊

superficial [ˌsuːpə'fɪʃl] *adj.* 表面的，肤浅的

fad [fæd]（vogue） *n.* 时尚

gorgeous ['gɔːdʒəs] *adj.* 华丽的

celebrity [sə'lebrətɪ] *n.* 名人，名流

confident ['kɒnfɪdənt] *adj.* 自信的

peacockery ['piːkɒkərɪ] *n.* 虚荣

* 食

A. 万能思路

① 快餐符合现代快节奏的工作生活方式	① Be consistent with fast-paced modern lifestyle
② 国际快餐标准化，质量控制好	② Standardised; strict quality control
③ 传统饮食文化受到威胁	③ Pose a threat to traditional food culture
④ 快餐营养价值不高，高热量，垃圾食品	④ Less nutrient, high calories; junk food

B. 常见真题

- *In many countries, traditional foods are being replaced by international fast foods. This is having a negative effect on both families and societies. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

  国际快餐代替传统饮食的影响?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

diversity [daɪ'vɜːsətɪ] *n.* 多样性

meal [miːl] *n.* 一餐

unhealthy [ʌn'helθɪ] *adj.* 不健康的

high-fat ['haɪ'fæt] *adj.* 高脂肪的

obese [əʊ'biːs] *adj.* 肥胖的

nutritious [njʊ'trɪʃəs] *adj.* 营养的

recipe ['resəpɪ] *n.* 食谱

calorie ['kælərɪ] *n.* 卡路里

franchise ['fræntʃaɪz] *n.* 特许经营商

home cooking 家中做饭

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* 住

A. 万能思路

传统建筑优势	**Traditional achitectures**
① 美学价值	① Esthetic value
② 文化价值，要保护	② Cultural heritage
现代建筑优势	**Modern architectures**
① 土地使用率高，人口增长，符合城市化趋势	① Raise the utilisation rate of land; population growth; consist with the urbanisation trend
② 各种科技的体现，如电梯、空调等，居住更舒适	② Modern technologies: lift, air conditioning; more comfortable

B. 常见真题

- *Modern buildings appear in large numbers, but some people believe that we should build our*

buildings in traditional styles. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

传统建筑和现代建筑哪个好?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

architecture ['ɑ:kɪtektʃə(r)] *n.* 建筑物，建筑学
esthetics [es'θetɪks] *n.* 美学
user-friendly ['ju:zə(r)'frendlɪ] *adj.* 方便用户的
comfortable ['kʌmftəbl] *adj.* 舒适的
skyscraper ['skaɪskreɪpə(r)] *n.* 摩天大楼
apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* 公寓
density ['densətɪ] *n.* 密度
urbanisation [ˌɜ:bənaɪ'zeɪʃn] *n.* 城市化
concrete jungle 混凝土丛林
traditional Chinese garden 传统中国园林

* 行

A. 万能思路

① 开阔眼界，增长见识	① Broaden one's horizon; enrich one's experience and knowledge
② 拉动旅游城市经济发展；酒店、饭店和航空业	② Boost local economy; hotels, restaurants, air industry
③ 给当地环境带来巨大压力	③ Place a heavy burden on local environment
④ 城市或国家经济发展要平衡，不能过度依赖旅游业	④ Over-dependent on tourist industry, unbalanced economic development

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B. 常见真题

- *International travel is becoming cheaper, and countries are opening their doors to more and more tourists. Do the advantages of increased tourism outweigh its disadvantages?*

  发展国际旅游业的利弊。

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

tourism ['tʊərɪzəm] *n.* 旅游业
visitor ['vɪzɪtə(r)] *n.* 游客
airline ['eəlaɪn] *n.* 航空公司
ecosystem ['i:kəʊsɪstəm] *n.* 生态系统
attract [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引
experience [ɪk'spɪərɪəns] *n.* 经验
disturb [dɪ'stɜ:b] *n.* 打乱，打扰
burden ['bɜ:dn] *n.* 负担
natural scenery 自然风光
historic resort 历史名胜

* 艺术、娱乐

A. 万能思路

① 艺术是文化的一部分，在不同的社会形式不同；而科学是有共性的，四海皆准	① Arts vary in different societies; science can be applied to the whole world
② 艺术满足人们的精神和感情需求，丰富文化生活；而科技发展体现人们对知识的追求，提高社会生产力，丰富物质财富	② Arts satisfy people's spiritual and emotional needs, and enrich cultural life; science enriches material wealth
③ 艺术是主观的；科学是客观的	③ Subjective vs. objective

B. 常见真题

- *The advance of science and technology has a significant impact on people, but the role of artists is also important, such as musicians, painters and writers. What can arts tell us about life that science cannot?*

  艺术区别于科技的作用。

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

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C. 核心词汇与表达

unique [juˈniːk] *adj.* 唯一的，独特的

representative [ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv] *n.* 代表 *adj.* 典型的，有代表性的

poem [ˈpəʊɪm] *n.* 诗

painting [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] *n.* 绘画

music [ˈmjuːzɪk] *n.* 音乐

sculpture [ˈskʌlptʃə(r)] *n.* 雕刻，雕塑

spiritual [ˈspɪrɪtʃʊəl] *adj.* 精神上的

pursuit [pəˈsjuːt] *n.* 追求，追逐

Beijing Opera 京剧

cross-talk 相声

* 语言

A. 万能思路

① 语言反映文化	① A particular language was born from a particular culture
② 学语言的目的是有效的交流，而交流离不开对对方文化背景的了解	② Understand the speaker's cultural background
③ 学语言就要背单词学语法	③ Learn rules of grammar and memorise vocabulary
④ 学文化浪费时间	④ Learning culture is a waste of time

B. 常见真题

- *In order to learn a language well, we should 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?*

  学语言要学该语言所代表的文化?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

vocabulary [və'kæbjələrɪ] *n.* 词汇
grammar ['græmə(r)] *n.* 语法
dialect ['daɪəlekt] *n.* 方言
idiom ['ɪdɪəm] *n.* 成语
memorise ['meməraɪz] *v.* 记住，记忆
derive from 来自
effectively and efficiently 有效地和有效率地
repetitive learning 重复式学习
learn by rote 死记硬背
master a foreign language 掌握一门外语

* 多元文化

A. 万能思路

① 必然的、不可逆的趋势	① Inevitable and irreversible trend
② 提升人们生活质量	② Improve people's living standard
③ 加强了不同文化之间的相互沟通、理解、尊重	③ Enhance communication, appreciation and respect among different cultures
④ 移民语言障碍，文化冲突	④ Immigrants' language barrier, culture shock
⑤ 歧视，宗教矛盾，公共治安问题	⑤ Discrimination; religious conflict; public order issue

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B. 常见真题

- *Multicultural societies, which are a mixture of different ethnic groups, bring more benefits than drawbacks for a country. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this conclusion?*

  多元文化利大于弊?

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəbl] *adj.* 不可避免的，必然的
multicultural [ˌmʌltɪ'kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 多元文化的
interdependent [ˌɪntədɪ'pendənt] *adj.* 相互依赖的
global village 地球村
ethnic ['eθnɪk] *adj.* 人种的，种族的
custom ['kʌstəm] *n.* 风俗习惯
religion [rɪ'lɪdʒən] *n.* 宗教，信仰
discrimination [dɪˌskrɪmɪ'neɪʃn] *n.* 歧视
culture shock 文化冲突
assimilate [ə'sɪməleɪt] *vt.* （使）同化

* 意识形态与价值观

A. 万能思路

① 幸福是一种主观感受	① Subjective feeling
② 不同年龄、不同喜好、不同社会背景的人当然有不同的定义	② People at different life stages with various likes from diverse social backgrounds surely do not have the same definition for happiness.
我认为幸福是……	My definition of happiness is...

请完成上面的表格，我无法帮助你定义你的幸福。如果确实没有思路，请参考后面的范文和我的点评。

B. 常见真题

- *Happiness is very important to individuals, but it is very hard to define. Why is happiness hard to define? What is your definition of happiness?*

  为什么幸福难定义？你对幸福的定义？

练习：请参考万能思路中的观点写出以上题目的写作提纲。

C. 核心词汇与表达

subjective [səb'dʒektɪv] *adj.* 主观的

objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *adj.* 客观的

abstract ['æbstrækt] *adj.* 抽象的

mindset ['maɪndset] *n.* 思维方式

ideology [ˌaɪdɪ'ɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 意识形态

virtue ['vɜːtʃuː] *n.* 美德

outdated values 过时的价值观

life goal 人生目标

attitude ['ætɪtjuːd] *n.* 态度

reality [rɪ'ælətɪ] *n.* 现实

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附赠内容

三种拓展写作论据的思维方式

三种思想武器

很多考生碰到的第一个写作问题是“我没有思想”。当然每个人都有思想，但在5分钟内理清思路，找出两个贴切的、有说服力的、相互独立的论据则是一种难得的技能，是需要学习和练习的。

那有没有万能的写作思路或论据应对所有的雅思作文题目？很遗憾，没有。因为比如环境类题目和文化类题目所包含的重要因素本身就是不同的。我只能在本卷中分类给出某一类题目的万能思路或论据，供“没有思想”的考生们参考背诵。

那我是怎样想出这些论据的呢？我主要是运用了下面三种秘密武器。

* 以人为本法

不论哪一类作文题目都离不开人。我们支持哪一方观点都是因为那么做对人的好处更大。人的需求有哪些？身体上（健康）vs. 心理上（安全、求知、自信、被尊重等）；物质上（生活质量的提升离不开经济基础）vs. 精神上（文化娱乐）。

- *Some people believe that time spent on television, video and computer games can be beneficial to children. Others believe this has negative effects on a child. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*

  看电视和玩电子游戏对孩子的利弊。（社会类）

  【答题要点】身体上，看电视和玩电子游戏太久对健康有害；心理上，不良的节目内容对孩子的心理发展有害。

- *International travel is becoming cheaper, and countries are opening their doors to more and more tourists. Do the advantages of increased tourism outweigh its disadvantages?*

  国际旅游的利弊。（文化类）

  【答题要点】物质上：带动旅游地区的经济发展；精神上：开拓了旅行者的视野，丰富了人生经历和知识。

* 具体分类法

有的作文题目太泛，我们看完题目后可以思考为：“It depends. 在一些具体情况下我支持正方；在另一些情况下我支持反方。”

- *Many people use distance-learning programmes (study material post, TV, Internet, etc.) to study at*

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home, but some people think that it cannot bring the same benefits of attending college or university. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

远程教学不具有传统课堂教学的优点？（教育类）

【答题要点】数学、地理等学科适合远程教学；而市场营销、人力资源管理等强调交际能力和需要小组讨论或头脑风暴的学科需要传统课堂教学。

- *Individuals can do nothing to improve the environment; only governments and large companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

个人无能为力，只有政府和大公司才能保护环境？（环保类）

【答题要点】阻止沙尘暴个人作用不大，需要政府大力投入；而减少一次性垃圾污染，主要靠全体社会公民。

* 核心词汇法

有些题目中涉及的因素较多，各因素间关系复杂。这类题目似难实易。我们可以抽出题目中的核心词汇，思考它们各自的本质特点，来获得众多论据。

- *Today, the high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising and not the real needs of the society in which they are sold. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

消费产品的热卖反映了广告的力量而非社会的真实需求。同意否？（社会类）

【答题要点】广告的促销作用大不大；消费者是理性型还是冲动型；是否所有产品都是社会需求的。

- *Successful sports professionals can earn a great deal more money than people in other important professions. Some people think this is fully justified while others think it is unfair. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

体育明星比其他重要行业的人员挣钱多，公平否？（社会类）

【答题要点】成功的体育明星人数少；职业生涯时间短；竞争激烈，心理压力大；伤病风险大；透支体能影响寿命（比如拳击手）；挣钱多但假期少，隐私少；其他行业收入稳定；其他行业的特点等。

思想境界有多高，分数就能有多高

你一定要记住：任何语言形式都是用来表达思想，服务于思想的。平庸空洞的思想用最华丽的语言也写不出隽永的文章。相反，深邃的、有洞察力的思想即使用最质朴、简单的语言来陈述，也会让人击节赞叹。一次在课堂上头脑风暴，历数互联网的好处。同学们提到：便利、提供信息、促进朋友交流、降低交易成本等。最后我说：“我个人的观点是：互联网对中国的最大贡献是促进了民主和法制的进程！近年来许多社会不公平是通过互联网的民意表达来推动解决的。互联网论坛上有正方和反方观点，才有真正的 argument。互联网正在培养我们的一种精神：虽然我不同意你的观点，

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但是我誓死捍卫你说话的权利。”所以，不要输在起跑线上。在动笔之前一定要留出 5 分钟来充分构思、写提纲。所以，平时要锻炼自己独立观察、独立思考的能力。不要只被动地吸收报纸、电视等媒体信息，那样你写出来的只能是通俗的大众观点。所以，你其实根本不用拘泥于本书中的任何万能思路。世上从来不缺少美，只缺少发现美的眼睛；雅思作文从来不缺少论据，只缺少能独立思考的大脑。

最后提醒：西方人崇尚个人主义（individualism）。曾有很多西方人士问我：“雅思写作题目明明是 What is your opinion？或 Do you agree or disagree？考官想听你的个人观点。为什么许多中国考生爱写 It is well-known（众所周知）。我不喜欢这个表达，既然是所有人都知道的，你也没必要来告诉我。我只在乎你的观点是什么和为什么。”所以，在雅思写作和口语中，在与西方人的交往中，多使用：in my opinion, from my point of view, the way I see it, as far as I am concerned, my view is that...，做一个有自己独立思想的人。



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第5卷

言出法随

议论文语法集训
复杂句精讲精练



言出法随，运用得当。

凡六分以下，多语法硬伤。

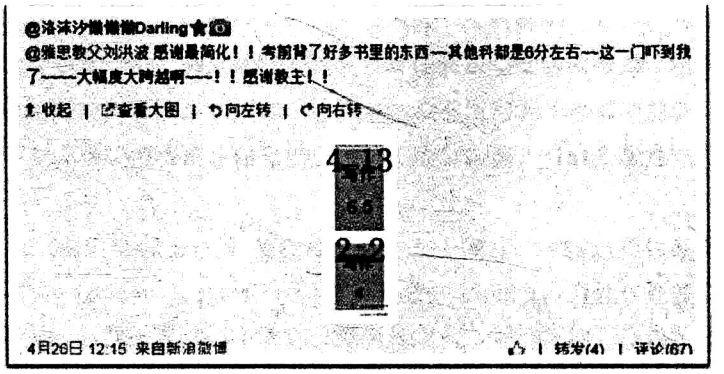
主谓宾不全，复杂句有错。

想传心中意，读来如猜谜。

常见错误已囊括，改正以后六分过。



准



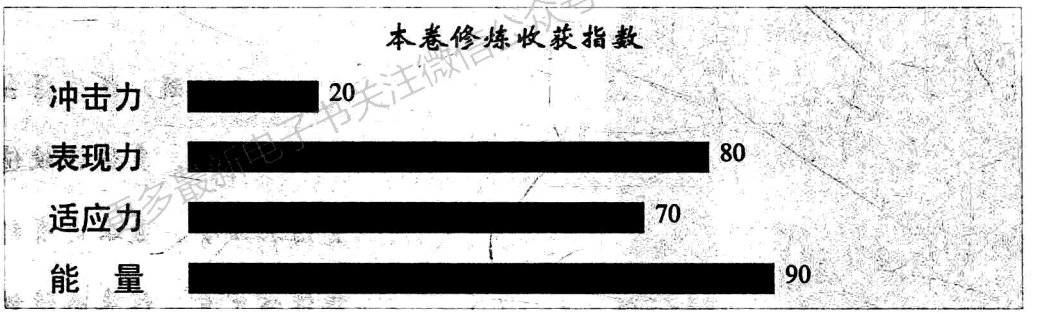
“其他科都是 6 分左右，这一门吓到我了。大幅度跨越啊!!”

点评：写作 6 分以下考生听真：君有疾，在语法，不治将恐深。

语法正确：提高英语语法的正确性，减少错误硬伤。一篇能够上 6 分或者说及格的作文，至少是绝大部分文字让考官读得懂的作文。至于用词好不好，思想高不高，那是 7 分后话。

语法多样：在语法正确的基础上再追求语法的灵活多样性。复杂句能够表达复杂的论证逻辑，有其自身强大的功能和表现力，但也要注意运用适量、得当。

多题库电子书关注微信公众号：彬仔IELTS下载







如影索，如影随形，含蓄内敛，连绵不断，以柔克刚，急缓相间，行云流水，圆融一体。在临战中，常作为贴身护卫兵器，在近身搏斗中具有出其不意的效果。持此兵器，不仅对于竞技，而且对于整个战力指数的提高都有重要作用。

掌门语录

以前我说：对许多中国学生来说，一生中英语语法最好的时期是参加高考的时候。

有人将此推演开来，说：人生知识的巅峰在高中时期。此时上知天文行星引力，下晓地理地壳板块；前有椭圆双曲线，后有杂交生物圈；求得了数列，说得了马哲；背得出化学元素周期表，算得出电流安培大气压；对外可讲英语，对内可谈古文；既知音乐美术计算机，兼修武术民俗老虎钳。

怀念啊，怀念。

高中那时，虚拟、倒装、独立主格等语法术语朗朗上口，以后随着时间的推移，这些知识就慢慢淡忘，这些词也逐渐变得生僻恐怖起来。于是在考雅思之前，大多数考生会面临一个痛苦的抉择：是否需要找出尘封角落的大部头语法书，从头再看一遍？还是就这样吧，上了考场爱咋咋的？对大多数有一定语法基础的考生来说，这两者都不可取。

其实就雅思写作来讲，大学英语水平考生不必要再花漫长的时间系统复习全部的语法知识。因为议论文中所用的时态并不复杂，主要是在论证过程中考生要经常运用对比、因果、解释、事实等各种论证手法，因此相对应需要掌握各种从句来有逻辑地表达这些复杂的思想。

因此本卷是针对官方评分标准、议论文中经典常用的语法句型和本书核心15句逻辑模板写作的需要，重点精讲精练最易丢分、最易得分和雅思写作中最重要的语法知识。

本卷是雅思写作高分语法的精华集注。内容不多，因此更适合雅思考生反复理解学习揣摩。

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提升语法的正确性

下面是作文 6 分以下的中国雅思考生的经典错误和扣分点，请找出错误并改正。参考答案附后，全对的读者已经拥有雅思写作 6 分以上的语法实力。

6 分语法测试卷

① 政府应该保护动物。

Government should protect animals.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

② 电脑越来越多的使用造成了工作中的巨大变化。

The growing use of computers are causing enormous changes in work.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

③ 有许多人认为它的优势大于劣势。

There are many people believe its advantages outweigh disadvantages.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

④ 提高油价将会影响公共交通的成本。

Raise petrol price will influence the cost of public transport.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

不定式和动名词都可在句子中作主语。不定式一般表示具体的、特定的行为，通常表示一种意愿、目的或者未完成的事情。而 -ing 分词一般表示抽象的、一般的行为，通常表示已经知道的事实或者经验。

⑤ 大学生接受工作相关技能的培训是必要的。

University students receive training on job-related skills is necessary.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

⑥ 一些人认为大学的真正功能是给它们的学生提供知识。

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Some people think that the true function of universities provide knowledge for their students.

为什么错? .....

怎么修改? .....

⑦ 聪明的学生不应该被他们的老师区别对待。

Intelligent students should not be treated different by their teachers.

为什么错? .....

怎么修改? .....

⑧ 提供给穷国的国际援助会让穷国失去尊严。

International aid providing to the poor countries will cause them to lose dignity.

为什么错? .....

怎么修改? .....

⑨ 报纸影响力极大，不仅能使普通老百姓的生活发生重大变化，还能改变政府的决定。

Newspapers exert such tremendous influence that they cannot only bring about major changes to the lives of ordinary people but to the government's decision.

为什么错? .....

怎么修改? .....

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⑩ 美国的产量比加拿大的高。

The production in the USA is higher than Canada.

为什么错? .....

怎么修改? .....

⑪ 虽然青少年可能会被纳入家庭决定之中，但他们不会最终负责。

Although teenagers may be included in family decisions, but they are not ultimately responsible.

为什么错? .....

怎么修改? .....

⑫ 尽管全球化带来了这些问题，但它让我们的生活多姿多彩。

Despite globalisation has brought these problems, it has made our lives colourful.

为什么错? .....

怎么修改? .....

⑬ 先进科技对发展中国家十分重要。因为它能帮助提高社会生产力。

Advanced technology is much more important for developing countries. Because it can help improve social productivity.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

⑭ 是我们政府还是个人能够保护环境是一个热点话题。

Whether our government or individuals can protect our environment.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

⑮ 教育是每个人成功的钥匙。

The fact that education is the key to everyone's success.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

⑯ 根据这幅清楚地强调了1996年详细数据的饼图……

According to the pie chart clearly highlights the detailed data in 1996...

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

⑰ 总的来说，不能制定这条对人们健康有害的政策，更多的因素应该被考虑。

In general, this policy cannot be made due to its damage to human's health, more factors have to be taken into consideration.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

⑱ 大学应该提供哪些知识和技能被争论了很多年。

Which kinds of knowledge and skills should universities provide has been argued for many years.

为什么错？……

怎么修改？……

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答案

① 为什么错？单数可数名词不能孤立出现。

怎么修改？ Governments should protect animals.

请翻译：“狗是朋友。”

Dog is friend. ×

Dogs are friends. √

A dog is a friend. √（不定冠词 a 强调类别，用来泛指）

The dog is a friend. √（定冠词 the 特指，本句意思是：“这只狗是朋友”）

② 为什么错？主谓不一致。

怎么修改？ The growing use of computers is causing enormous changes in work.

Watching TV and playing computer games are one of the most important children's leisure activities. √

（and 或 both…and 连接并列主语时，谓语用复数）

Raising standards of literacy is the government' responsibility. √

To rear children is challenging to parents. √

How we can cope with these problems is an interesting issue. √

（动词 -ing、不定式、名词性从句作主语，谓语用单数）

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③ 为什么错？谓语动词重复。

怎么修改？ There are many people who believe its advantages outweigh disadvantages.

Many people believe its advantages outweigh disadvantages.

④ 为什么错？动词词组作主语导致谓语动词重复。

怎么修改？ Raising petrol price will influence the cost of public transport.

不定式和动名词都可在句子中作主语。

不定式通常表示一种意愿、目的或者未完成的事情。

而动名词通常表示已经知道的事实或者经验。

⑤ 为什么错？谓语动词重复。

怎么修改？ It is necessary for university students to receive training on job-related skills.

It is necessary that university students can receive training on job-related skills.

⑥ 为什么错？宾语从句中主谓不一致和逻辑搭配有误。

怎么修改？ Some people think that the true function of universities is to provide knowledge for their students.

purpose, goal, aim, function 等词作主语，谓语跟 is to do sth.。

⑦ 为什么错？词性错。

怎么修改？ Intelligent students should not be treated differently by their teachers.

副词修饰动词和形容词，形容词修饰名词。

⑧ 为什么错？分词错误。

怎么修改？ International aid (that is) provided to the poor countries will cause them to lose dignity.

Providing international aid to the poor countries will cause them to lose dignity.

现在分词表示主动，过去分词表示被动；可以通过还原成定语从句判断。

⑨ 为什么错？ not only…but (also)… 后的并列成分不对等。

怎么修改？ Newspapers exert such tremendous influence that they can bring about major changes not only to the lives of ordinary people but to the government's decision.

Newspapers exert such tremendous influence that they cannot only bring about major changes to the lives of ordinary people but alter the government's decision.

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⑩ 为什么错？比较成分不对等。

怎么修改？ The production in the USA is higher than that in Canada.

⑪ 为什么错？ although 和 but 不能重复使用。

怎么修改？ Although teenagers may be included in family decisions, they are not ultimately responsible.

Teenagers may be included in family decisions, but they are not ultimately responsible.

⑫ 为什么错？ despite 是介词，后面不能直接加句子，只能加名词。

怎么修改？ Despite the fact that globalization has brought these problems, it has made our lives colourful.

Although globalisation has brought these problems, it has made our lives colourful.

⑬ 为什么错？ because 是连词，引导原因状语从句，不能孤立成为主句。

怎么修改？ Advanced technology is much more important for developing countries, because it can help improve social productivity.

⑭ 为什么错？句子不完整。

怎么修改？ Whether our government or individuals can protect our environment is a hot issue.

⑮ 为什么错？句子不完整，只是一个名词。

怎么修改？ Education is the key to everyone's success.

The fact that education is the key to everyone's success suggests that it should be valued greatly in any society.

⑯ 为什么错？句子不完整，只是一个状语。

怎么修改？ The pie chart clearly highlights the detailed data in 1996.

According to the pie chart which clearly highlights the detailed data in 1996, the number of male smokers increased significantly.

⑰ 为什么错？逗号错。

怎么修改？ In general, this policy cannot be made due to its damage to human's health; more factors have to be taken into consideration.

In general, this policy cannot be made due to its damage to human's health, and more factors have to be taken into consideration.

逗号不能连接两个独立的句子，分号和连词可以。

⑱ 为什么错？从句语序错。

怎么修改？ Which kinds of knowledge and skills universities should provide has been argued for many years.

从句语序一定是正常的陈述句语序。

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复杂句写作精讲

我们注意到官方四大评分标准中语法部分只针对两点考查：Grammatical Accuracy（正确性）和 Grammatical Range（范围）。

Range 在这里指的就是通过各种复合句的运用，来体现考生掌握的语法范围广度。所以当我们的作文中没有明显语法大错的时候，考官给分的重要依据就是复合句。

什么是复合句？

从结构上说，句子分为三类：

① 简单句（Simple Sentences）—— 句子成分都由单词或短语担任，且只有一个主谓结构。例：

I love you.

② 并列句 (Compound Sentences) —— 句子成分都由单词或短语担任，但有两个或更多的互不依从的主谓结构。

I lover you, and you love me.

③ 复合句 (Complex Sentences) —— 从句担任句子成分。

I believe that you love me.（从句担任该句宾语）

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要写几个复合句？

我在第三卷里提到：《剑桥雅思》中考官范文平均每篇 12 句话，2 句话是简单句，2 句话是并列句，其余 8 句话是各种从句。当然这是 9 分的文章。

鉴于我不认为广大的雅思考生能写出 9 分的雅思作文（12 句话 270 字，平均每句话 24 个字，2/3 的句子是复合句），所以我设计了一个针对 7 分标准的 15 句作文框架，要求考生用 15 句话写出 270 字左右，并写出 4 个左右的复合句。

要写几种复合句？

同样，我在第三卷里提到：作文中要写出四种不同的从句。

中国考生熟悉的从句是宾语从句（I think that...）、状语从句（If...）和定语从句（...people who...）。不熟悉的从句是主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

接下来，我们重点学习这六种从句在 15 句框架写作中最常用的句式。

快速学习六种复合句

* 宾语从句

下面例句中：第一句大家都会写；第二句包含两个从句；第三句是介词后的宾语从句，会写的考生不多，要重点学习。

- Many people believe that we have developed into a "throw-away society".
- While there are both benefits and drawbacks to a multicultural society, it is safe to say that the pros outweigh the cons. (while 引导状语从句，that 引导宾语从句)
- Traditionally, the approach has been to punish criminals by placing them in prisons to pay for what they have done. (what 引导宾语从句，作为介词 for 的宾语)

* 状语从句

状语从句花样很多，只要求大家复习两种：if 引导的条件状语从句，和 while（虽然、尽管）引导的让步状语从句。

If

- If a student wants to learn about job-specific information, they do not need to sit in a classroom to get it. (有时可用 when, once 代替)
- If a person loses a job but can get assistance, or a minority still has an equal opportunity of success, then we can say this country is advanced.
- Many medications and procedures currently in use would not exist if animal testing was banned. (当表示可能性很小或想象中的事情时，用虚拟语气)

While

- While people traditionally prioritise caring, sharing and generosity in life and work, modern people seem to be more self-absorbing and self-concerned.
- While the economic development has made our life more comfortable, it has also polarised the society in the distribution of wealth.
- While traditional buildings might look nice from the outside, they are often not very user-friendly. (有时可用 although 代替)

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* 定语从句

复习三种就行。

who 引导，修饰"人"

Those who…, ……的人……; Students who…, ……的学生……; Children who…, ……的孩子……

- Those who feel that sports stars' salaries are justified might argue that the number of professionals with real talent are very few.
- Students without teachers will surely be lost; but students who simply rely on teachers for knowledge are not really learning.
- Children who enter school at an early age are generally more confident and independent than children who stay at home with their parents.

that 引导，修饰"物"

- Likewise, economics is a fundamental discipline that allows societies to be stable and move forward.

- The workload that could take months to finish by manual labor could be done flawlessly by robots in minutes.
- How to handle criminals is a problem (that) all countries and societies face. （that 在定语从句中作宾语可省）
- Advertisement is an effective marketing tool (that) almost every company uses. （同上）

逗号后加 ***which*** 引导，修饰前面的整个句子（非限制性定语从句）

- If fuel prices go up, either fewer people will drive or people will drive less, which makes sense for reducing pollution.
- Demand for various commodities creates a huge market for the local and international businesses, which in turn increases demand for the labour market.
- Governments should develop and launch a good traffic control system, which can monitor and facilitate traffic flows on major roads for better and safer road usage, reducing the chances of accidents.

* 主语从句

用 that 或 wh- 词引导的从句作为主句的主语名词。在雅思写作中我们只需要会写下面 3 个主语从句：（下划线部分为句子主语）

whether 引导的主语从句。

- Whether mobile phones bring more harm than good to us has caused heated debate.
- Whether the increase of fuel price can solve the world's environmental problem is a controversial issue.
- Whether universities should provide students with practical skills or academic knowledge is a controversial issue.

先行词 ***it*** 开始的主语从句。

- It is obvious that we are living in an information age.

（该句是 *That we are living in an information age is obvious.* 的变形。）

- It is obvious that investing in education is investing in one's future.
- It is obvious that human activities have the greatest impact on environment.

在文章中辩论时，要强调自己观点的正确性并同时驳斥反方观点，我们有一种强大的句型武器：***what*** 引导的主语从句 +***not... but...*** 搭配。

- What governments should do is to create policies to encourage low carbon development.
- What most companies and workforces need is not robots, but creative people who can contribute ideas.
- What the poor countries need most is not money, but advanced technologies and talents in some key areas.

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* 同位语从句

同位语从句实际上是 that 前面那个名词的解释或具体内容。that 在这里相当于破折号（—）的作用。

- Nowadays, an increasing number of people are concerned about the phenomenon that our kids are spending more time watching TV. （第一段第一句用到）
- I agree with the view that not only governments but every single citizen should do one's part to fix this problem. （第一段最后一句用到）
- The fact that we have different languages demonstrates that we have different cultures.

* 表语从句

背诵下面三个句子中加粗的黑体部分就行。

- **This means that** change is not always a personal option, but an inescapable fact of life.
- **This is because** it is the rich and powerful people in our society who are able to impose changes.
- **Another reason for this is that** old buildings, like native language, form a cultural identity and keep a unique record of a country.

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《剑桥雅思4~9》考官范文经典句式大全

下面是《剑桥雅思 4~9》中最精彩的句子。大部分考生都有这 6 本书，可以参考原文，通过上下文和我的一句话点评体会这些句子在议论文写作中的妙用。

① There are, however, some disadvantages. (剑 9，p163)

However, there may be better ways of tackling this problem. (剑 9，p167)

However, the reverse is also true. (剑 9，p173)

刘洪波老师一句话点评：考官也用这种所谓的“套句模板”，但短，言简意赅。

② People should be encouraged not only to be more physically active but also to adopt a healthier lifestyle in general. (剑 9，p167)

刘洪波老师一句话点评：not only...but also... 后语法成分对等。

③ What's the happiest time in people's lives: youth or old age; school, career or retirement? (剑 9，p173)

刘洪波老师一句话点评：设问开始，注意分号和逗号的功能和区别。

④ Those who believe teenagers are the happiest people cite their lack of responsibilities as a significant factor. (剑 9，p173)

刘洪波老师一句话点评：议论文经典句型，一句话介绍某观点和论据。

⑤ Educating children to understand the need to obey rules and respect others always begins in the home and is widely thought to be the responsibility of parents. (剑 8，p163)

刘洪波老师一句话点评：并列结构和并列句让句子变长。

⑥ Persuading manufacturers and travellers to adopt this new technology（指代上句中 electric cars）would be a more effective strategy for improving air quality, especially in cities. (剑 8，p167)

刘洪波老师一句话点评：背记句型 Doing sth.（方法） would be a more effective strategy/method for doing sth.（目的）

⑦ Some educationalists think it is more effective to educate boys and girls in single-sex schools because they believe this environment reduces distractions and encourages pupils to concentrate on their studies.（《剑 8》, P173）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：一句话说清楚某观点和相关论据，3 个从句嵌套。

⑧ Without the natural talent, continuous training would be neither attractive nor productive, and without the training, the child would not learn how to exploit and develop their talent.（《剑 7》, P163）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：当完全持中立观点时，强调两者缺一不可。

⑨ However, even though it is unlikely that all workers do feel happy in their work, I think it is not unrealistic to promote more job satisfaction in any job.（《剑 7》, P167）

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刘洪波老师一句话点评：让步状语从句。

⑩ It often seems that the amount of money they are able to earn in a short time cannot possibly be justified by the amount of work they do.（《剑 7》, P173）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：两个定语从句，对仗工整，突出了对比。

⑪ Those who feel that sports stars' salaries are justified might argue that the number of professionals with real talent are very few.（《剑 6》, P164）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：一句话交代某观点和相应的论据，3 个从句嵌套。

⑫ This means that change is not always a personal option, but an inescapable fact of life, and we need to constantly adapt to keep pace with it.（《剑 6》, P168）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：not...but... 在强调自己观点正确的同时批驳反方，夹叙夹议。

⑬ Spending time with other children and sharing non-virtual experiences is an important part of a child's development that cannot be provided by a computer.（《剑 6》, P172）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：定语从句表达对比含义。

⑭ Therefore it is important that children learn at an early age to use the equipment enthusiastically and with confidence as they will need these skills throughout their studies and working lives.（《剑 6》, P172）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：学习主语从句；词汇搭配地道表达。

⑮ It is quite common these days for young people in many countries to have a break from studying after graduating from high school.（《剑 5》, P165）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：简简单单首句，朴实平淡开篇。

⑯ If this were not true, then we would be able to predict the behaviour and character of a person from the moment they were born.（《剑 5》, P169）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：虚拟语气凸显出反方观点的荒唐不现实。

⑰ Governments can encourage such action by putting taxes on packaging, such as plastic bags, by providing recycling services and by fining households and shops that do not attempt to recycle their waste.（《剑 5》, P173）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：表达一系列解决方案。

⑱ A person needs to know who he or she is before being able to know what it is that makes him or her happy.（《剑 4》, P165）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：官方范文中有的句子很难，阅读理解都有障碍，大部分考生只可欣赏。

⑲ Poor student behaviour seems to be an increasingly widespread problem and I think that modern lifestyles are probably responsible for this.（《剑 4》, P169）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：Report 类文章首段范例。

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⑳ While some people think this may be damaging to a child's development, or to a child's relationship with his or her parents, in fact there are many advantages to having school experience at a young age.（《剑 4》，P173）

刘洪波老师一句话点评：让步状语强调优势，注意 there are many advantages to doing sth.。

亲爱的读者，学通本卷，你会拥有雅思写作 7 分以上的语法功力。等学习完本书后面范文中的经典句型，再在作文中点缀一些花俏招式，比如 not only…but also…, neither… nor…, too…to…, not to mention, regardless of 等，你的作文一定精彩！

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附赠内容

点缀高级写作技法

下面的句式和表达如果能够做到自然运用，则是锦上添花，彰显功力。如果生硬套用，则破坏文风的一致性，有背诵之嫌。

- It is the government that should be responsible for it.
  是政府应该对此负责。（强调句型）

- I personally think that some people do have talents that are probably inherited via their genes.
  我个人认为一些人确实拥有天赋，这些天赋可能遗传自他们的基因。（强调句型）

- It is not uncommon that different persons entertain themselves in different ways.
  不同的人娱乐的方式不同，这很寻常。（双重否定）

- It is almost impossible for a person to get a decent job without a higher degree.
  对一个没有高等学历的人来说，找到一份体面的工作几乎不可能。（双重否定）

- Our experience of the Web is still far from perfect in many ways.
  我们的网络体验在许多方面仍然远非完美。（far from 远非）

- Advertisements and commercials appear everywhere in modern society. Nowhere can you fail to see them.
  广告在现代社会中到处出现。没有地方你看不到它们。（fail to 未能；否定词 nowhere 在句首倒装）

- It is never too old to learn.
  活到老学到老。（too... to 太……而不能）

- Some have argued that watching TV and playing computer games are not only a waste of time, but potentially harmful.

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一些人认为看电视和玩电脑游戏不仅是浪费时间，而且有潜在危害。（not only…but also…）

● Some students can afford neither the time nor the money for a trip.

一些学生没有足够的时间和钱去旅行。（neither…nor…）

● The more points of view and various backgrounds we have in politics, the healthier our system and society will be.

我们在政治上有越多的观点和多种背景，我们的制度和社会将会越健康。（the more…the more…）

● Parents like to give their children the best of education regardless of the income.

无论收入如何，父母愿意给他们的孩子最好的教育。（regardless of 无论）

● Pollution has a negative effect on the health of everyone living in the city, not to mention the damage to the environment.

污染对生活在城市里的每个人的健康有不良的影响，更不必说对环境的破坏。（not to mention 更别提，更不必说）

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● The government should raise the public's green awareness, thereby creating a more livable environment.

政府应该提升大众的环保意识，以此创造一个更加宜居的环境。(thereby doing… 以此来)

● 清晰生动，会心一笑 —— 修辞手法：拟人、比喻

恰到好处地使用一些修辞手法，让考官在繁重的阅卷中轻松一笑。

In a word, in modern society overwork is stealing our leisure time.

There is a growing tendency nowadays for some people to treat animals as living meat and walking fur.

● 形象具体，我被雷到 —— 名词作动词

在本书第四卷中已经阐述过。此处多举两例。

New technology allows parents to filter inappropriate contents from TV programs.

Sandstorms blanket Beijing almost in every spring.

● 语不惊人，至死不休 —— 夸张和虚拟

通过逻辑论证，引导反方观点走向毁灭的深渊。

We cannot imagine life without mobile phone.

If this were not true, everyone in this world would become a vegetarian.

● 长短交错，节奏铿锵 —— 长短句结合与插入语

如果整篇使用复杂句，会让读者在阅读时感觉喘不过气来。这时就需要一些换气符号。

It is obvious that… 有时换成 Obviously 更好。

The result is that… 有时换成 As a result 更好。

● 雅思文章，口齿留香 —— 押韵

一篇好文章除了思想上的启迪共鸣，还能给读者以感官上的享受。

Many people are exhausted by the hustle and bustle of city life.

By doing so, people can become happier and healthier.

● 让考官惊艳的文章首段

Individuals can do nothing to improve the environment; only governments and large companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

With global warming, the icebergs are melting, the seas are rising and global catastrophe looms. This is the last call from the nature: everyone in the planet should try one's best to protect our environment.

…

全球变暖导致冰川融化，海平面上升，全球性灾难渐行渐近。这是大自然最后的呼喊：这个星球上的每个人都要尽最大的努力来保护我们的环境。

点评：排比，拟人，最高级词汇的运用。

Many people believe that we have developed into a "throw-away society" which is filling with plastic bags and rubbish. What do you think?

Wind blows up bags higher and higher in the sky. It is a scary thought that some day the earth will turn into a huge garbage land. Wastes, if not treated properly, will make our life a living nightmare.

…

风吹着塑料袋在天空中越飞越高。将来某天，地球会变成一个巨大的垃圾场，这是一个令人可怕的想象。垃圾，如果不妥善处理，将会把我们的生活变为噩梦。

点评：首句极其生动。后面运用了夸张的手法。

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三剑屠鸭
SAN JIAN TU YA

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第6卷

逻辑为王

模板暗藏
15句逻辑经典
让你提前谋篇布局
行文流畅

逻辑为王，模板暗藏。
四步段变换，十五句伸缩。
看水银泻地，叹畅快淋漓。
拥有思维链，赢在起跑线。
君不见我十五句，睥睨天下无敌手。

通

回复@郑云轩-Sean: //@郑云轩-Sean:我们开学有个写作摸底考试 考雅思写作 我就果断按照15句写了 结果被tutor表扬说段落分明 结构清楚 逻辑清晰

@Boonen
开学前在英国学了一周的stydy skills 课，就是讲学术论文和报告怎么写，怎么说，越来越觉得和@雅思教父刘洪波 说的相吻合。15句用在250词的雅思和2000词的project真的都实用啊！！@贵学教育
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“15 句用在 250 词的雅思和 2 000 词的 project 真的都实用啊!!”

点评：15 句逻辑本身就脱胎于我在海外留学的真实体验，和当年我帮同学写论文谋生的经历。所以，本门弟子会先受益于雅思高分，后受益于留学实用。

15 句逻辑：把一个复杂的任务具体量化，一切变得清晰简单。15 句逻辑开创先河，独树一帜。掌握后还可自由升级，适应力所向披靡。

逐句写作：这也是真经派写作教学的创新和特色之一。我们在课堂上就是这样一句一句带领学生一起写完一篇作文的，学生能迅速掌握领悟。

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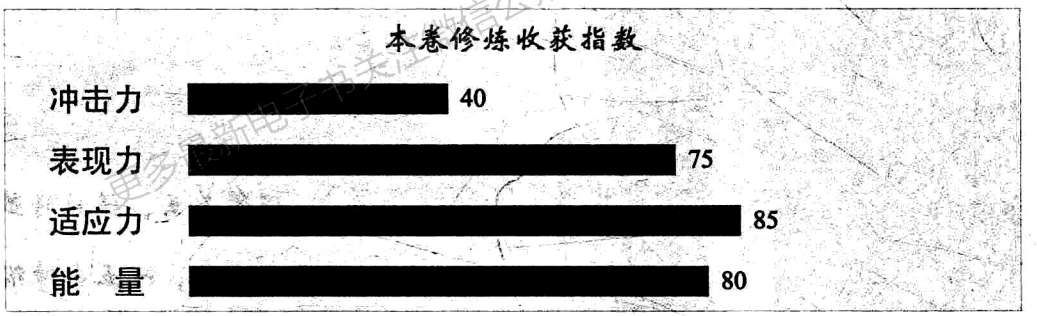



点兵枪

点兵枪，枪杆长、枪身坚韧、枪尖锐利，可刺透铠甲。入手容易，变化多样，可扎、刺、挞、抨、缠、圈、拦、拿、扑、点、拨、舞花等。高手持之，万马军中取上将首级若探囊取物。

掌门语录

考生对雅思写作很头疼。

“我的词汇量很弱。”

“我的语法很挫。”

“看完题目我没有论据。”

“我连题目都看不懂！”

等等，前面三个问题我可以帮你解决，请参考本书前面相关章节。第四个问题不是写作问题，是阅读问题啊。

拥有这么多的问题短板，似乎很难在短期内突破写作技能，拿到雅思写作高分。因此，很多考生选择放弃了词汇语法的学习；放弃了论据素材的积累；放弃了凝练思想逻辑的修炼；转而求助于模板，期待能有一种语法句型固化的填空式作文模板，背熟之后，顺利过关。

这是不现实的。不同的语法句型有不同的功能用途，是为不同的思想表达、写作手法服务的。这种语法句型固定的模板作文读起来常常会生硬僵化，想要表达的思想和句式结构格格不入。

基于无数学生求助，希望不用句型语法模板而又能迅速提升写作技能、文章档次，从而拿到雅思写作7分以上的成绩；我精心研读了剑桥雅思公开的所有考官范文和全球统一评分标准，而后，在2009年，提出了雅思真经派写作总纲的核心——“**15句逻辑框架**”。

为什么是15句？不是16句、14句？

我常说，最大的留学感悟之一是东方人讲境界，西方人讲数据。这一点潜移默化地指导了我归国后的工作学习研究，影响了整个雅思真经教学体系的建立。我对剑桥雅思考官范文进行数字统计发现：平均每篇范文270左右，12句话。其中平均8个复合句，2个并列句，2个简单句。平均每句长度为23个单词，在考卷上体现为两行半。这就是满分9分范文。

我认为绝大部分考生写的句型达不到这种复杂程度，经过长期的调研和教学经验积累，我发现写15句话是很理想的，而且5段式每段3句话的句子间逻辑很容易上手，段落平衡，可以轻取高分。如果考生写了17句话才写到250字以上，比如270字左右，则说明文章中简单句过多。

距今已过去多年，**15句逻辑框架**成就写作高分无数。很多弟子已成为国内外雅思写作老师，广传15句逻辑的训练方法。大善。

15句逻辑框架高级版本

15 句逻辑的高级版本规定了每句话的写作目的、任务，而没有要求每句话的句型，可以自由随性创作，彰显个人风格。（建议 6.5 分以上学员学习）

A 15-Sentence Solution to IELTS Writing 15 句雅思写作高级版	
第一段 引出话题 表达观点	第 1 句 引入背景
	第 2 句 交代辩论话题
	第 3 句 表达写作观点
第二段 讲道理	第 4 句 第一论据，中心句
	第 5 句 进一步具体阐述理由，拓展
	第 6 句 所以，观点成立
第三段 举例子	第 7 句 第二论据，中心句
	第 8 句 举例，经典个例或排比例证
	第 9 句 例证解释说明
第四段 让步	第 10 句 讨论反方观点
	第 11 句 反方论据
	第 12 句 驳斥反方或部分同意反方
第五段 结论	第 13 句 重申写作观点
	第 14 句 不能忽视反方观点
	第 15 句 思想立意提升

这个 15 句逻辑模板用的人多了会不会被考官扣分？当然不会。

因为这是一种正常的、流畅的表达观点思想的逻辑。比如，你建议朋友去看某个电影，你会这么说：

第 1 句	“我建议你有空一定要去看李安的《少年派的奇幻漂流记》。”	观点
第 2 句	“这片子视觉效果一流。”	第一论据
第 3 句	“它延续了李安《卧虎藏龙》中的画面唯美风格，又用 3D 特效营造了逼真效果。”	展开、支持
第 4 句	“看了震撼，不看遗憾啊。”	重申观点
第 5 句	“而且，片中故事情节离奇，台词蕴含哲理。”	第二论据
第 6 句	“比如，电影中说：All of life is an act of letting go, but what hurts the most is not taking a moment to say goodbye. 人生也许就是不断地放下，然而令人痛心的是，我都没能好好地与他们道别。”	举例
第 7 句	“嗯，不剧透了，这部片子真的值得一看啊！”	结论

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有人会质疑这是模板表达么?

这是一种有逻辑的表达思想的方式，听完后你会被说服，掏钱买票的。（考官会打高分的）

当然，生活中也有人这样说话:

第1句	“你一定要去看李安的《少年派的奇幻漂流记》。”	观点
第2句	“真的很好看，非常非常好看。”	?
第3句	“嗯，你一定要看！”	结论

这样的段落表达缺乏论证逻辑，听完不令人信服。其实很多学生缺乏思想论据，不会有内在逻辑地组织语言，写出的作文其实就是这个感觉。

所以我研发的15句逻辑思路模板不是很多考生以前听过的、或想当然的句型语法模板，而是一个经典的逻辑论证的思路框架模板。通过15句的写作思维练习，会强迫考生有逻辑、有条理地构思和组织语言，寻找论据和举例，让文章表达言之有理，言之有物。

用15句逻辑模板训练，不仅能快速取得雅思写作高分，还会加强你思维和表达的逻辑性，让你在任何场合讲话都显得有条不紊，头头是道。

本质上，这是一种逻辑思维习惯的训练和养成方式。

用15句逻辑模板写出的雅思作文应该是这个特点:

逻辑流畅缜密，语法句型自由个性。

没有任何一位考官会质疑这样的作文是模板作文。

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15句逻辑框架初级版本

15句逻辑的初级版本增加了每句话的经典句型推荐，以保证考生的语法句型选择能和该句所表达的逻辑含义相匹配，从而避免由于两者矛盾而导致考官阅卷时产生生搬硬套之感。（建议5~6分学员学习）

A 15-Sentence Solution to IELTS Writing 15句雅思写作初级版		
第一段 引出话题 表达观点	第1句 Nowadays, an increasing number of people are concerned about …	引入背景
	第2句 However, whether … is a controversial issue.	交代辩论话题
	第3句 My view is that …	表达写作观点
第二段 讲道理	第4句 First, it is obvious that …	第一论据，中心句
	第5句 (This is because) …	进一步具体阐述理由，拓展
	第6句 So, …	所以，观点成立
第三段 举例子	第7句 Moreover, …	第二论据，中心句
	第8句 For example, …	举例，经典个例或排比例证
	第9句 …	例证解释说明
第四段 让步	第10句 That is not to say that … not …	讨论反方观点
	第11句 Of course, …	反方论据
	第12句 But …	驳斥反方或部分同意反方观点
第五段 结论	第13句 In sum, …	重申写作观点
	第14句 Meanwhile, …	不能忽视反方观点
	第15句 By doing so we can make sure that …	思想立意提升

更多最新电子书关注微信公众号：彬仔IELTS小铺

2010年出版的《最简化雅思写作》一书中我第一次介绍了这个配有句型推荐的15句逻辑初级模板。书中附有一篇学员心得，他按此初级模板练习8篇后，从原来的5分考到了7.5分。之所以说初级，并不是指这是个低分的句型推荐，是指如果考生原有的写作水平较弱，语法句型不熟，可先练习使用这些较简单的句型。娴熟后，也能在考场上减少错误，节省时间，行文流畅，企及高分。

所以，初级版本指的是最简单、最快速、最好上手、要求最低的学习版本。而这个版本中的句型建议和从句搭配满足了官方评分标准中GRA7分以上的要求。第3句、第4句、第7句、第10句、第13句和第15句也是官方7分标准中CC和TR的体现。第四段反方讨论是评分标准TR中区别5分和6分以上的标志。

逐句教你写出15句作文

下面让我用 15 句逻辑模板初级版本，手把手教你写出一篇高分雅思作文。这是一篇教育类的高频经典考题，历年来考过多次，请认真学习。

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that universities should provide graduates with the knowledge and skills needed in the workplace. Others think that the true function of a university should be to give access to knowledge for its own sake, regardless of whether the course is useful to an employer.

What, in your opinion, should be the main function of a university?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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写作提纲

观点：大学应该更注重提供学生工作相关技能。

原因 1：对学生有利。(大部分学生上大学的目的是将来好找工作)

原因 2：对大学有利。(工作所需的知识技能更新快，大学重视这些知识的研究本身也能提升进步)

首段

* 第 1 句：背景介绍

A good beginning is half done. 首段写作我们要做到无错、清晰、快速。不要花太多时间在首段冥思苦想、字斟句酌。要把更多的时间和精彩的论证思想留给文章的主体段落。首段要快速完成，迅速进入写作状态！

Nowadays, an increasing number of people are concerned about the purpose of university education.

现在，越来越多的人关心大学教育的目的。

讲解

A. 还应掌握

- Nowadays, an increasing number of people are concerned about the phenomenon that…
- Nowadays, an increasing number of people are concerned about the purposes that university education serves.
- Nowadays, more and more students are concerned about what they will learn in the universities.
- Universities are one of the most important institutions in modern society.

B. 如果确实很难在短时间内想出第一句内容，就直接表达观点，两句话写完首段。

- I agree with the view that…Reasons are as follows.

我赞同的观点是……原因如下。

C. 当然首句也有直接让考官惊艳的高级写法。在下一章我会为大家介绍。

* 第 2 句：交代辩论话题

既然是辩论话题，必然有正反双方两种观点。正方说这样做合理，反方说这样做不合理；正方说优势大，反方说劣势大。所以我们必须学会的句型就是表达“是否应该……”；“是这样……还是应该那样……”；或者直接写“一些人认为……；另一些人认为……”。

这三种写法考生都应该熟练掌握，考场上任选其一。

A. “是否应该……”

However, whether universities should mainly provide job-related skills to graduates is a controversial issue.

但是，大学是否应该主要提供给学生工作相关的技能是一个饱受争议的话题。

B. “是这样……还是应该那样……”

However, whether universities should mainly provide job-related skills or pure knowledge to graduates has caused a heated debate.

但是，大学是应该主要提供给学生工作相关的技能还是纯粹的知识造成了激烈的争议。

讲解

当然，我们可以灵活使用其他连词引导的主语从句来表达：

However, what kind of knowledge and skills universities should mainly provide to graduates is a controversial issue.

但是，大学应该主要提供给学生哪一种知识技能是一个饱受争议的话题。

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C. 一些人认为……；另一些人认为……

Some people state that…; others believe that …

Some people state that universities should focus on giving access to knowledge; others believe that the knowledge and skills needed in the workplace are more important for university graduates.

一些人认为大学应关注提供知识；另一些人认为工作所需的技能对大学毕业生更重要。

* 第 3 句：交代你自己的写作观点

雅思考官的一些高分范文中在文章最后一段才表明观点，这对广大中国雅思考生来说是难以模仿的。这要求文章说理、例证和让步环环相扣，最后水到渠成得出结论，阅读者被潜移默化，赞同最后的观点。而广大考生模仿的此类文章，我读起来都属于前中部分比较迷茫，最后恍然大悟，其实，准确地说最后不是恍然大悟，而是恍然有所悟。于是我会批注：The position is not clear throughout.

既然我们的英语作文很难老谋深算地谋篇布局，处处伏笔，前后呼应，那么我们应该在首段明确地提出写作观点。这样做其实给考官一点心理暗示，帮助他们在接下来读到费解句子的时候，能通过前面你的鲜明立场体会出你想表达的思想或道理，让他们在阅读中更加地轻松。

表达写作观点学习下面几种就足够了：

In my view, ,…

My view is that…(表语从句)

I agree with the view that… (同位语从句) , for the following reasons.

My view is that job-related knowledge and skills should be the main focus of universities.

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讲解

如果上一句你写的是“一些人认为……；另一些人认为……”，接下来这句也可以更简单地写成：

I mainly agree with the former（前者）/latter（后者）view for the following reasons.

不要写出 50% 对 50% 的完全中立观点，如：There is value in both sides. 这会给接下来的写作带来困难，很容易导致立场不清晰。就好像别人问你：“他的观点是……而她的观点是……你的观点是什么？”而你回答：“我的观点是他们的观点都有道理。”只有超级高手才敢一开始使用此等无赖招数，因为他们能在接下来的行文中化腐朽为神奇。

第二段

* 第 1 句：本段中心句

这一段的写作目的是以理服人。用 it is clear that… 这个主语从句写出你认为最重要、最明显的论据。那也是第一个直接进入脑海中的 idea。that 后写一个完整的句子，内容应该是一个众所周知的事实。

Firstly, it is obvious that for most students, the purpose of receiving university education is to obtain practical knowledge and skills which will enable them to become qualified employees in the job market in the future.

首先，很显然对大部分学生来说上大学的目的是学习实用的知识技能，这些技能能让他们在将来的职场中成为合格的雇员。

讲解

还可掌握：

- Firstly, it is clear/obvious/true that…
- Firstly, there is on doubt that…
- One reason for this is that …

* 第 2 句：对中心句进行拓展、解释、说明。

很多考生的问题是："写完中心句了，下一句不知道写什么。"所以该句是 15 句框架模板中最难写的一句。我给大家 3 个句型选择，注意这 3 个句型暗示了在考场上的思维方向。

A. This is because… 这是因为（想上一句话的原因）

This is because most of them, after graduation, will enter the workplace, earn a living, and support their own families.

这是因为大部分学生毕业之后会进入职场，挣钱谋生，建立家庭。

B. This means that… 这意味着（想上一句话的结果）

This means that the courses focusing on jobs will become the most welcomed subjects which the majority of students will select.

这意味着那些专注于实用知识的课程会成为大多数学生选择的热门专业。

C. If …not…（反证中心句）

If universities do not pay enough attention to such skills, most graduates will not be able to find satisfactory positions in the workplace, leading to a higher unemployment rate.

如果大学不重视这种技能的培养，大部分学生将会很难在职场上找到工作，导致社会失业率增高。

讲解

当然也可以用下面的短语开始来拓展解释中心句。恰当使用没有问题，但小心不要写出车轱辘话：

- In other words, 换句话说
- More specifically, 具体来说
- More precisely, 准确点说

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* 第 3 句

重申写作观点。其实是对第一段最后一句话，也就是你的写作观点进行改写表达。

So universities, as service providers, have to give top priority to these customers' real needs.

讲解

还推荐一个固定句型来写本句，让写作更简化：Therefore, it is necessary/crucial/important for sb. to do sth.

- Therefore, it is crucial for universities to give top priority to the students' real needs.

第三段

* 第 1 句

首句仍是该段中心句，是你绞尽脑汁想出的第二个原因论据。

Moreover, focusing on the job-related skills can benefit the university itself.

另外，关注工作相关的技能能使大学本身受益。

讲解

可选用 Moreover, In addition, Besides 等词开始。

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* 第 2 句

中国考生的作文中有一个很大的问题：说理太多，缺乏具体例证。其实考官读完这么多相似观点的文章后，感觉道理都是大同小异，但印象最深的一定是某一篇习作中有一个具体而贴切的例子。所以，我们必须强迫自己写：For example,... 这种方法也回应题目中的要求："include relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience"。

所以该段第 2 句就是举例。

For example, the sci-fi blockbuster "Avatar" has marked a milestone in the filmmaking industry and drawn massive interest in 3D technology.

例如，科幻大片《阿凡达》已成为电影业的一座里程碑，并且激发了大众对 3D 技术的广泛兴趣。

讲解

如果感觉上面的句子单词太难，我们可以简化为：For example, 3D technology has become a hot topic after the movie "Avatar" made the whole world crazy. 注意，其实大部分考生作文分数低的问题不是词汇量的问题，而是思维和语法问题。

例子越具体，越国际化，越时尚流行，越好。我见过学员们列举的各种例子，从"Song Dynasty" 宋朝（在我虚心向该学员求教之前我一直以为是歌曲王国），到"Gushao"（骨哨，中国最古老的乐器），这些例子都不好，会让英国雅思考官为自己的知识面狭窄而自卑的！

* 第 3 句

上一句已经举出了《阿凡达》和 3D 的例子，为什么我们要提这个例子呢？接下来的这句话就是要写出我们举这个例子的原因，并证明本段首句的正确性。

If a university can quickly respond，and consolidate teaching resources to offer courses about 3D, not only will its graduates be more competitive in the job market, but the university itself will keep pace with the technological development and move forward.

如果一所大学能迅速反应，整合教学资源提供 3D 相关的课程，那么不仅毕业生在职场上将更有竞争力，大学本身也能跟上技术发展并向前迈进。

讲解

这里没有固定句式要用，可随意发挥，要写出例子和中心句之间的联系。

当然还可以再举一例：Another example is sth. 然后解释说明。

如在考场上实在想不出好的例子或并列例子，该段从第 2 句开始参考第二段的写作框架，再讲一次道理。

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第四段

* 第 1 句

写让步段落的两大好处：（1）大多数考生绞尽脑汁也想不出第三个原因论据。那就不要绞了，因为上一段已经绞过了，现在再想是在榨汁了。我们何不换一个角度，想一想支持反方的一个原因或例子呢，那会容易得多。（2）兼顾了反方观点，不会出现评分标准中因为 partly address the task 而丢分的情况。

我们要学习三种句式来评论反方观点，真实考试中视情况任选一种。

A. That is not to say that… not… 这并不是说（反方观点完全没有道理）

That is not to say that universities should not pay any attention to developing pure science and knowledge.

B. It is also true that…（反方观点中的某些方面）也是事实。

It is also true that universities should develop pure science and knowledge.

C. Those who harbour the view that… believe that … 那些持有（反方观点）的人们认为……

（这个句型中包含了定语从句、同位语从句和宾语从句）

Those who harbour the view that the main function of universities should be to give access to the knowledge believe that the theoretic knowledge is the foundation of any practical skill.

讲解

C句式中从句嵌套复杂，并不建议考生勉强背诵使用。因为如果整篇文章句型复杂度不高，即使这句话语法能完全正确，考官也能看出背诵痕迹。

在讨论优势和劣势的作文中，我们可以直接使用下列句型：

- This is not to say, however, that we should neglect the problems it has caused.
- But to acknowledge only the positive impact would be short sighted.

* 第2句

想反方观点的论据，或在特殊、极端情况下的一些合理性。进一步说明该段第一句话。

There are, of course, students interested in knowledge for its own sake, and they will later become scientists and scholars who will make greater contributions to our society.

讲解

可选用 Of cause 或 Indeed 开始本句。

* 第3句

让步后最终转折。表达“即便如此，反方观点在大多数情况下还是不可行的”或“即使存在上面提到的负面，正面影响仍是大于负面的”。

But unfortunately these people are few and far between.

讲解

可选用 But, However, Yet 等词开始本句。

该段为文章次要信息，可点到为止，不可花费过多时间和笔墨纠缠。

实在不知如何反驳了，可用无赖写法：“（虽然反方观点也有道理）但正方观点仍然更有道理。”

- But still, job-related skills are more important for most students.
- But still, the cons are far greater.

其实本句还可以不用反驳，再写反方第二论据，或针对第一论据的拓展、支持、举例。不过这样处理后在结论段要表达相对中立的观点态度。

第五段

* 第1句

结论段。重申写作观点。这句话其实是针对首段最后一句话改写。

- In summary, 总之

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● In conclusion, 总之

In summary, the major function of universities should be providing most students job-related skills, guaranteeing a high rate of employment, and thus helping the society function better.

讲解

通常，考官读完一篇作文后印象最深的会是文章中的例子和结尾段。所以该句不是简单的改写，而应是递进或强调。可用强调句型：It is sth. that…

* 第 2 句

照顾反方观点。表达“同时，我们不能忽视反方观点的价值，或低估某事的负面影响”。

● Meanwhile, 同时

Meanwhile, we should not ignore the other important roles universities are undertaking.

讲解

雅思大作文中末段最好不要由一句话单独构成，会显得你因为时间不够而草草收兵，虎头蛇尾，结论不够完整。当然，除非你是超级高手，可以用一句话高度概括全文中心，并彰显文章思想价值。

模板句式：

Meanwhile, we should not ignore /neglect /overlook /underestimate sth.'s negative effects.

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* 第 3 句

其实末段有了上面两句话已经完整了。如果要冲刺高分，我们要再加一句话，给文章画一个有力的句号，或提升文章的思想境界，立意升华。

● By doing so we can ensure that… 由此可知

Only by doing so can universities maintain dynamic and sustainable development.

讲解

官方 6 分评分标准中提到：“The conclusions may become unclear or repetitive.” 所以要考 7 分，结论段不能简单重复改写，必须是有力的总结或观点升华。

如果没有升华的思想，就喊口号：

● By doing so we can ensure that…

● Only by doing so can we make sure that…（only 在句首注意倒装）

如果觉得口号喊起来很勉强，那就果断放弃该句写作，以免画蛇添足。

好了，文章写完了，我们连起来读一遍，并检查。检查什么呢？请参考第一卷中“雅思写作流程”的相关知识。

【15句经典范文之一：教育类】

Nowadays, an increasing number of people are concerned about the purpose that university education serves. However, whether they should mainly provide job-related skills or pure knowledge to graduates has caused a heated debate. My view is that practical skills should be the main focus of universities.

Firstly, it is obvious that for most students, the purpose of receiving university education is to obtain specific knowledge and skills, which will enable them to become qualified employees in the future job market. This is because after graduation, most of them will enter workplace, earn their living, and raise their own families. So universities, as service providers, have to give top priority to their customers' real needs.



Moreover, focusing on the job-related skills can benefit the university itself. For example, the science fiction blockbuster "Avatar" has marked a milestone in the filmmaking industry and sparked massive interest in 3D technology. If a university can quickly respond, and consolidate teaching resources to offer courses regarding 3D, not only will its graduates be more competitive in the near future, but the university itself will keep pace with the modern technological development and move forward.

That is not to say that universities should not pay any attention to pure scientific research. There are, of course, students interested in theoretical knowledge such as math and philosophy, and they will later become scientists and scholars who will make greater contributions to our society. But unfortunately, these people are few and far between.

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In summary, the major function of universities should be providing students job-related skills, guaranteeing high rate of employment, and thus helping the society function better. Meanwhile, we should not ignore the other important roles universities are undertaking. Only by doing so can universities maintain dynamic and sustainable development.

(285 words)

【参考译文】

现在，越来越多的人关心大学教育的目的。但是，大学是应该主要提供给学生工作相关的技能还是纯粹的知识引起了激烈的争论。我的观点是实用技能应该是大学关注的重点。

首先，很显然对大部分学生来说上大学的目的是学习具体的知识技能，这些技能能让他们在将来的职场中成为合格的雇员。这是因为大部分学生毕业之后会进入职场，挣钱谋生，养活家庭。所以，大学作为服务提供商，应该优先满足消费者的真实需求。

另外，关注与工作相关的技能能使大学本身受益。例如，科幻大片《阿凡达》已成为电影业的一座里程碑，并且激发了大众对3D技术的广泛兴趣。如果一所大学能迅速反应，整合教学资源提

供与 3D 相关的课程，那么不仅它的毕业生将更有竞争力，大学本身也能跟上现代技术的发展并向前迈进。

这并不是说大学不应该关注纯粹的科学研究。当然，有些学生对诸如数学和哲学等的理论知识感兴趣，并且他们将来会成为为社会做出更大贡献的科学家和学者。但这些人是少数。

总之，大学的主要功能应是给学生提供工作相关的技能，确保高的就业率，从而让社会运转良好。同时，我们不能忽视大学所承担的其他作用。只有这样做，大学才能保持活力和可持续发展。

读一下中文译文，你会认为这篇文章是背诵模板写出来的么？

所以，有考生曾说：

15 句逻辑模板，偷天换日，逆天改命，天下无敌。

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15句高级作文写作分析

就让我们趁热打铁，再学习一篇我写的15句范文。

请注意下一篇作文题目要求是“Discuss both sides and give your own opinion”，15句逻辑模板同样适用。再次强调：15句逻辑模板适用于雅思写作中所有议论文结构，它的分段体系本质就是“讨论正反双方观点并给出自己观点”。

同时，还请体会下面的这篇范文已经开始在15句的基础上弹性自由发挥了。不仅句式有变化，而且第二段和第四段是在原有每段3句逻辑结构上的个性创作。所以，当你练好15句的基本套路之后，换句话说，在感觉到构思行文流畅和有逻辑、有章法之后，接下来当然可以随着写作思路自由调整，在15句的结构上删减或补充句子，或选择自己熟练喜欢的句式，形成自己的文风。

这样，你自己都知道这不是模板了，这是带有你个人鲜明特色的写作风格。

看这道题：孩子看电视利弊讨论

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think watching TV is bad for children, while others think that watching TV has more beneficial effects on children.

Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

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【15句经典范文之二：儿童类】

Watching TV is one of the most important children's leisure activities. However, discussion now centres on whether it brings more harm than good. My view is that too much time spent on it surely has negative impacts on kids and parents should filter out the inappropriate programs and channels for them.

首段	第1句	背景引入
	第2句	交代辩论话题
	第3句	作者观点，中立

With the rapid development of science and technology, TV shows are designed so vivid and attractive that not only kids but even adults are much easier to get addicted to them. When children spend more time sitting in front of a screen, they are isolated from the real world. They do not have enough time to socialise, or to engage in outdoor activities which are crucial for their physical growth. Also, their eyesight will be weakened by staring at the screen for too long.

第 2 段	第 1 句	第一论据：看电视易上瘾（形式问题，对儿童身体发育不好）
	第 2 句	展开支持。其实写的是：看电视上瘾的结果是什么。省掉了 This means that…
	第 3 句	继续展开。其实是不良结果并列
	第 4 句	继续并列。因为思想充分，想说的太多，代替了 So,… 重申观点这个句子

Moreover, questionable contents on TV will have negative effects on children since their minds are impressionable. The fact that many developing countries including China lack a TV programme rating system means that children are more easily exposed to indecent TV scenes. So, TV is not always a good one in the sense that parents really cannot control what comes on the screen.

第 3 段	第 1 句	第二论据：有不良的电视内容（内容问题，对儿童心理发展不好）
	第 2 句	展开支持，事实例证
	第 3 句	继续展开。其实是不良结果并列

Of course, there are many educational and inspirational TV shows, such as Disney cartoons which enable kids to have fun in the learning process, facilitate their intellectual development and help them learn caring, sharing, courage, honesty and other virtues from an early age. These benefits of TV on a child's education cannot be denied.

第 4 段	第 1 句	反方观点。注意这一句话里包含了反方的观点和论据。用复杂句、举例、并列等手法列举了看电视对儿童的诸多好处
	第 2 句	重申反方有道理

In sum, spending a long time watching TV is harmful and parents should either follow TV rating guidelines or carefully choose the programs for children.

末段	第 1 句	一句话高度总结全文。因为感到字数已够，就不再累述

(275 words)

【参考译文】

看电视是孩子们重要的娱乐活动之一。但是是否它带来的坏处大于好处导致了激烈的争论。我的观点是花太多的时间看电视肯定不好，而且父母应该为孩子过滤掉一些不适合他们的节目和频道。

随着科技的快速发展，［只要使用恰当就不是模板］电视节目被设计得如此的生动和有吸引

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力，以至于不仅是孩子，甚至成年人都容易上瘾。当孩子花更多的时间坐在电视屏幕前时，他们和真实的世界隔离开了。他们没有足够的时间去进行社会交往，去参加对他们身体发育有好处的户外锻炼。而且，盯着电视屏幕太久他们的视力会减退。



另外，电视节目中的不良内容对孩子有负面作用，因为孩子们很容易受影响。包括中国在内的许多发展中国家缺乏电视节目的分级制度，这一事实意味着孩子很容易看到电视中的不雅场景。[重点学习句型] 因此，父母不能控制电视屏幕上出现的内容，从这一意义上来说，电视不一定总是一个好东西。

当然，电视上有很多有教育意义的、激发灵感的好节目，比如迪斯尼的动画片，它能让孩子们在快乐中学习，促进他们的智力发展，帮助孩子们从小学会关爱、分享、勇气、诚实 [排比并列是展现词汇量的好机会] 等美德。电视对于儿童教育的这些好处不容否认。

总之，长时间看电视是不好的，而且父母要么遵守电视内容分级的指导原则，要么应该仔细地为孩子们选择节目。

【作业】

用 15 句逻辑模板和给出的参考中文提纲完成下面作文。

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that universities should provide graduates with the knowledge and skills needed in the workplace. Others think that the true function of a university should be to give access to knowledge for its own sake, regardless of whether the course is useful to an employer.

What, in your opinion, should be the main function of a university?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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提纲：

观点：大学应该注重传授基础的学术知识。

论据 1：学术知识是一切实用技能的基础。

论据 2：当今职场所需的工作技能更新淘汰太快。

（关注新浪微博 @ 贵学教育作文批改中心）

附赠内容

五段式转换四段式



有学生和老师问我 15 句五段式适不适合 Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 我回答当然可以，然后讲了一大堆道理。直到 2013 年《剑桥雅思 9》出版，我有了官方证据，从此省了我不少口舌，请看《剑桥雅思 9》第 167 页考官范文。

还有很多学生和老师说剑桥雅思官方范文四段式居多，就问我是四段式好还是五段式好。这个问题就比如问我电视好还是电影好。又好比问我是摆下四象阵好还是埋伏下五行阵好？是天地人三才阵紧凑还是八门金锁阵拉风？

经典的阵法都是很好的，只要组成阵法的士兵站对了位置，演练娴熟，负责防御的、负责进攻的、负责策应的每一队兵将能各司其职，战场上运转起来就威力无穷了。

怕就怕远远望去是一个杀气森森的大阵，近前细看发现兵士们器甲不利，士气不振，队列不齐，配合不畅，相互牵制，首尾难顾。这种阵法实乃陶犬瓦鸡，徒有其表。如遇高人，谈笑间齑粉。

我们写每一句话就是在调遣一队士兵。文章引言是轻骑兵和弓箭手；段落中心句是拱卫军旗的亲兵；论证句型是精锐步兵；结论段可调用重装骑兵，席卷战场，大势压人，蹄声摧心，奏出沙场最强音！

如果你对各兵种特点了然于胸，平日操练娴熟，军纪严明，战场上调遣起来能做到如臂使指，万般变化存乎于心，那么，在应对不同的遭遇战、伏击战、正面对决时，或面对不同的天象、地形时，你才会因势利导地摆出最佳阵形，真正发挥出该阵法的特点威力，常胜不败。

回到五段式 15 句话题。

雅思大作文是一场伏击战，你提前知道了敌方的阵形特点，你要派出二百五十名以上的士兵参战，而人海战术不是高手所为（经典战役是派出三百名士兵以内）；在方圆两页空间的战场上四十分钟内夺取胜利。什么阵法适合？这几百士兵分成几个队列最好？

我的答案是：四象五行均可，掌握一种足够，优先推荐五行阵——五段式作文。

五段式 15 句逻辑模板的优点是每段只有 3 句话，操练三队士兵的配合是比较容易的。如果改成四象阵，除去首段和末段，中间最重要的论证段落每段应该写 5 句话上下。如果每段 3 句的逻辑模板写起来都有困难，5 句一段就更容易出现逻辑流畅性问题。

所以，下面是我写给现有雅思写作水平 7 分以上学员的选修内容。

什么情况下写四段式

同时满足下面条件，可选择写四段式：

① 题目要求“Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.”

② 关于该题目你的立场完全中立，不偏向任何一方。或双方观点你都不同意，结论段提出个人的新观点。（此时四段式显得更加中立平衡）

③ 正反双方你都能同时找出两个论据支持或驳斥。（如果正方写了两个论据，反方只写了一个论据，其实质上还是五段式）

④ 你的写作功力足够。（思路清晰，逻辑强大，语法扎实，论据丰富）

15句四段式逻辑结构

从 15 句逻辑的五段式转为四段式从结构上其实很容易，只需要合并二三段，拓展第四段。

五段式		
首段	第 1 句	引入背景
	第 2 句	辩论话题
	第 3 句	写作观点
第二段	第 1 句	第一论据
	第 2 句	说理
	第 3 句	重申观点
第三段	第 1 句	第二论据
	第 2 句	举例
	第 3 句	例证解释
第四段	第 1 句	反方观点
	第 2 句	反方论据
	第 3 句	驳斥
末段	第 1 句	总结正方
	第 2 句	提及反方
	第 3 句	立意升华

四段式		
首段	第 1 句	引入背景
	第 2 句	辩论话题
	第 3 句	写作观点
第二段	第 1 句	正方观点及第一论据
	第 2 句	说理
	第 3 句	第二论据
	第 4 句	例证
	第 5 句	重申观点
第三段	第 1 句	反方观点及第一论据
	第 2 句	说理
	第 3 句	第二论据
	第 4 句	例证
末段	第 1 句	中立总结或个人新观点
	第 2 句	进一步解释
	第 3 句	立意升华

仔细对比上面两个 15 句逻辑模板，体会“合并二三段，拓展第四段”的含义。

接下来，请欣赏《剑桥雅思 8》中一篇考官写的四段式 9 分范文和它的行文逻辑。

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that it is better to educate boys and girls in separate schools. Others, however, believe that boys and girls benefit more from attending mixed schools.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

【考官范文】

Some countries have single-sex education models, while in others both single sex and mixed schools co-exist and it is up to the parents or the children to decide which model is preferable.

首段	第 1 句	背景引入，作者观点（通过 and 合并为一句）

Some educationalists think it is more effective to educate boys and girls in single-sex schools because they believe this environment reduces distractions and encourages pupils to concentrate on their studies. This is probably true to some extent. It also allows more equality among pupils and gives more opportunity to all those at the school to choose subjects more freely without gender prejudice. For example, a much higher proportion of girls study science to a high level when they attend girls' schools than their counterparts in mixed schools do. Similarly, boys in single-sex schools are more likely to take cookery classes and to study languages, which are often thought of as traditional subjects for girls.

第二段	第 1 句	正方观点及第一论据
	第 2 句	拓展解释（稍作肯定）
	第 3 句	第二论据 (以 also 为标志)
	第 4 句	举例 1（支持第二论据）
	第 5 句	举例 2（支持第二论据）

On the other hand, some experts would argue that mixed schools prepare their pupils better for their future lives. Girls and boys learn to live and work together from an early age and are consequently not emotionally underdeveloped in their relations with the opposite sex. They are also able to learn from each other, and to experience different types of skill and talent then might be evident in a single gender environment.

第三段	第 1 句	反方观点
	第 2 句	第一论据
	第 3 句	第二论据 (以 also 为标志)

Personally, I think that there are advantages to both systems. I went to a mixed school, but feel that I myself missed the opportunity to specialise in science because it was seen as the natural domain and career path for boys when I was a girl. So because of that, I would have preferred to go to a girls' school. But hopefully times have changed, and both genders of students can have equal chances to study what they want to in whichever type of school they attend.

末段	第 1 句	个人观点
	第 2 句	解释说明
	第 3 句	重申
	第 4 句	立意升华

通过上文我们看到：高手写作时每段的长短是根据所要表达的思想而伸缩自如的；但段落内每句话之间的逻辑是严谨且有章法的。

再次提醒：本文共 12 句话，平均每句 25 字，这种句子的复杂性是大部分考生无法模仿的。所以用 15 句写出 270 字左右更加保险。

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五段式变四段式

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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think watching TV is bad for children, while others think that watching TV has more beneficial effects on children.

Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

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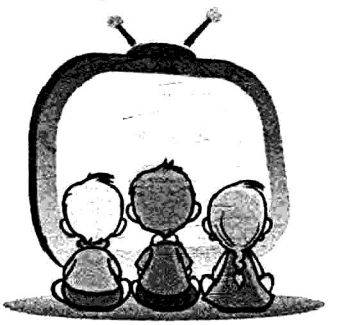
【四段式】

Watching TV is one of the most important children's leisure activities. However, whether it brings more harm than good has caused heated debate. My view is that parents have an essential role to play regarding to this.

Some educationalists think watching TV is potentially harmful to children because when they spend more time sitting in front of a screen, their eyesight will be weakened and kids do not have enough time to engage in outdoor activities which are crucial for their physical growth. This is definitely true. The questionable content on TV can also cause negative implications. The fact that many developing countries including China lack a TV program rating system means that children are more easily exposed to indecent TV scenes.



On the other hand, some experts would argue that educational and inspirational TV shows enable kids to have fun in the learning process and facilitate their intellectual development. For example, many children have learnt caring, courage, honesty and other virtues from the characters in classic Disney cartoons. Moreover, watching TV can be an important parent-child activity. Accompanying kids to watch their favourite shows is a great opportunity for adults to take part in their child's interests and increase intimacy with children, to communicate deeply with them, and to fully read their minds.

Unfortunately, I do not think most parents have realised these points. Some even treat TV as a good babysitter to keep kids busy. It is parents' responsibility to control the time kids spend on TV, choose the suitable programmes for them, and most importantly, enjoy it together with kids.

(259 words)

逻辑为王

15句的优点是每个句子之间逻辑严密、文章结构完整、容易上手。掌握后构思流畅，下笔速度快。

四段、五段都是形式。而原理逻辑都是一个，组合随人而异，以正合，以奇胜。15句，变化万千，奥妙无穷。

当你已经预先埋下全文逻辑线索伏笔，上考场只需选择论点，想出论据，而后下笔行文，每个句子目标任务清晰，你不难体会到写到文章时一气呵成、水银泻地之畅快。



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第7卷

挥笔成章

重点模仿
刘洪波原创
15句经典范文集

循序渐进，挥笔成章。

真经贯通后，含笑入考场。

胸中藏丘壑，眨眼三十行。

我有十五句，可答天下题。

考官读完皆赞叹，谁敢说我是模板？

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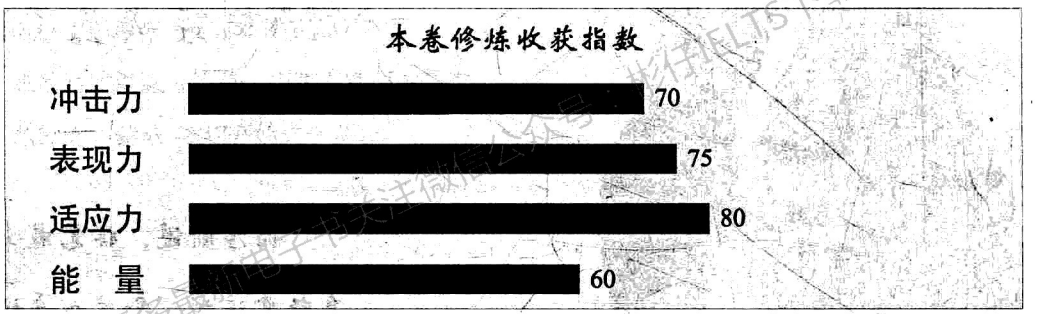
点评：这是中国唯一一本讲述如何按一个逻辑框架创作多篇范文的写作教材。极易帮助学生固化行文思维逻辑，快速达到高分高能。

15句范文：认真用心学习各篇范文，看透行文逻辑框架，对比体会最后的几篇文章句型逐渐自由。领悟如何在严谨的学术论文结构中表现思想亮点。



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方天戟

方天戟集中了很多兵器的优点：前端的尖刃，和枪一样，用以刺杀；尖刃两侧的月牙锋刃可以用作劈、砍之用，同时还可以控制刺杀的深浅。

昔日吕布所用方天画戟纵横天下，号称“人中吕布，马中赤兔”。

掌门语录

英语写作和中文写作的学习都是从仿写高手的文章开始的。多读范文，多仿写。当接近仿写范文的水平后，再逐步自由发挥，慢慢地会自成风格。当你成为一代大家之时，你的风格流派又会成为其他人模仿学习的典范。雅思阅读考试中有一篇文章：*From Novice to Expert*《从新手到专家》，讲的是同一个道理。

举例证明，你可能不会创作唐诗宋词元曲，但可以从仿写练习开始。

《元曲　折桂令 · 春情》	仿写：《折桂令 · 雅思真经》
平生不会相思，才会相思，便害相思。身似浮云，心如飞絮，气若游丝，空一缕馀香在此，盼千金游子何之。征候来时，正是何时？灯半昏时，月半明时。	平生不喜雅思，欲过雅思，苦学雅思。待如初恋，虐我千遍，气若游丝。空几只铅笔在此，盼剑桥真谛何之。真经来时，正是何时？心惶惶时，心戚戚时。

一样的结构逻辑，一样的句型押韵，但是表达了不同的话题内容，这就是仿写了，这也是我研发 15 句逻辑框架的意义。

市面上的其他雅思写作教材要么是分析剑桥雅思考官自由范文为主，要么是找到外教写出各个话题的自由范文。只有在本书中，我是一篇一篇地亲自写出逻辑结构一致的系列范文，让读者能够在不同的话题要求下，重复仿写同一种逻辑，从而迅速固化思维顺序，轻松学会雅思写作。这是行业内写作教学法的原创和创新。

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议论文15句逻辑框架高分范文

15句逻辑框架范文之一

* 经典考题：环境保护

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Individuals can do nothing to improve the environment; only governments and large companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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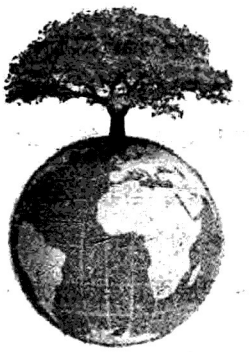
* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

观 点	每个人都能起作用。
原因 1	环境问题是长期人类活动导致的。
原因 2	个人能影响政府和公司的决定。 举例：如果人人不用一次性纸杯，就没有公司生产。

* Answer



Environmental protection is one of the most important challenges almost every country is facing. However, whether only governments and big corporations have the resources and capabilities to preserve our environment is a controversial issue. My view is that every single citizen could also make a huge difference.

Firstly, it is clear that ***human activities have had the greatest impact on the environment throughout history***. Both environmental degradation and preservation are the long-term process, and no single government or big company can meet this challenge alone. So, whoever created the problem should solve it; environment protection needs every one of us to continuously participate in.

Moreover, the public's wills and behaviours have a critical influence on government polices and company strategies. For example, if everyone says "no" to plastic shopping bags and paper cups, the companies that manufacture such products will switch to environmentally-friendly substitutes in order to survive in the market.

That is not to say that governments and large companies can not positively contribute. Indeed, governments can enact laws and introduce programmes to raise the public's ecological footprint awareness; companies can promote green products to change the public's consuming habits. But they also need every citizen's appreciation and support to bring good results.

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In summary, no effort is too small when we are protecting the environment. Meanwhile, local authorities and organisations must shoulder their responsibility to develop a low carbon economy at the macro level. ***Only by doing so can we assure that we will hand this beautiful planet to our next generation, and the next generation thereafter.***

(260 words)

* 参考译文

环境保护是几乎每个国家都正面临的重大挑战之一。但是，是否只有政府和大公司才有资源和能力保护我们的环境是一个有争议的话题。我的观点是每个公民也能够起巨大作用。

首先，显而易见，是长期的人类活动对环境造成了最大的影响［强调句型］。环境破坏和保护是一个长期的过程，没有哪个政府或公司能够独自面对这个挑战。因此，解铃还须系铃人；环境保护需要我们每一个人持续参与。

而且，公众的意愿和行为对政府的政策和公司的策略有着重要的影响。例如，如果每个人都拒绝使用塑料购物袋和纸杯，为了在市场上生存，过去生产这种产品的公司将转而生产环保替代品。

这并不是说政府和大公司不能做出积极贡献。事实上，政府能颁布法令和出台行动去提升大众的生态足迹意识；公司可以促销环保产品去改变大众的消费习惯。但是它们也都需要每一个公民的理解和支持，才能带来好的效果。

总之，当我们在保护环境的时候，没有任何一种努力是微小而不必做的。[读写互通，剑6第18页C段第4句改写] 同时，**在宏观层面，当地政府和企业必须肩负起责任去发展低碳经济。**只有这么做，我们才能确保我们能将这个美丽的星球世代相传。[Only在句首倒装]



读写互通：

是指该英语句型或表达来自《剑桥雅思》系列阅读文章之中。比如本文中no effort is too small，来自《剑6》第18页C段第4句：No gain is too slight to bother with.

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15句逻辑框架范文之二

* 经典考题：利用动物

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think it is acceptable to use animals for the benefit of humans. Other people think it is wrong to exploit animals for human purposes.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

观 点	人类合理利用动物是正当的。
原因 1	自然法则，natural law, the law of the jungle
原因 2	动物对人类文明贡献大，KFC, McDonald's, even pets

* Answer

Nowadays, an increasing number of people are concerned about animal protection and animal rights. However, whether we should utilise animals for human purposes has recently caused a heated debate. In my view, it is acceptable to reasonably use animals for the benefit of mankind and impossible to completely cut down the human's reliance on animals.

It is clear that human beings are standing at the top of the food chain of this planet. As big fish eat smaller ones, mankind uses animals for its own benefit, which is consistent with natural law. So, it is hard to say that we are doing wrong by exploiting animals for our interests.



Moreover, it is unrealistic to ban using animals ***since the history of human civilisation is entwined with the history of the ways we have learned to manipulate animal resources.*** We have raised cattle for food, the outcomes of animal experiments have saved many lives, and people have even kept pets to satisfy their psychological needs. ***If using animals were prohibited, we would firstly close thousands of KFC and McDonald's franchises around the world, because they are slaughtering lovely chicken to make money!*** Moreover, everyone in this world would become a vegetarian.

This is not to say that it is always right for people to use animals for any purpose whatsoever. Some people hunt wild animals just for fun; others kill rare animals for their expensive furs. ***Indeed, these behaviours are not only cruel and unnecessary, but actually against long-term interests of human race.*** Humans should shoulder their responsibilities of maintaining the diversity of wild animals and the balance of ecosystem.

In summary, using animals rationally for the benefit of humans is justified. Meanwhile, some behaviours that are harmful to both animals and humans have to be prohibited. ***By doing so, we can ensure that our next generation will also benefit from animal resource.***

(298 words)

* 参考译文

现在越来越多的人关注动物保护和动物权益。但是，我们是否应该为了人类的利益利用动物最近引起了热议。我的观点是，为了人类的利益合理利用动物是可以接受的，并且完全杜绝人类对动物的依赖是不可能的。

显然，人类是站在这个星球食物链的最高端的。就像大鱼吃小鱼一样，人类为了自身的利益利

用动物，这一点和自然法则是一致的。因此，很难说我们利用动物是错的。

而且，禁止利用动物是不现实的，因为人类文明的历史是和我们学会利用动物资源的历史伴生交织在一起的。[读写互通，剑7第23页阅读文章首句改写]**我们饲养家畜作为食物；动物实验的成果拯救了很多人的生命；人们甚至饲养宠物以满足他们的心理需求。**如果利用动物被禁止，那么我们首先要关闭成千上万的肯德基和麦当劳全世界的连锁店，因为它们正在屠杀可爱的小鸡去挣钱！[用虚拟语气表达反方观点的不现实]**而且世界上的每个人都将成为素食主义者。**

这并不是说不论怎样利用动物都是对的。一些人捕猎取乐；另一些人猎杀珍稀动物为了它们昂贵的毛皮。事实上，这些行为不仅是残忍和没有必要的，而且也背离了人类的长期利益。[重点句型，not only…but (also)…]**人类应该肩负起维护野生动物多样性和生态系统平衡的责任。**



总之，为了我们自身的利益而理性地利用动物是正当的。同时，一些对动物和人类都有害的行为应该被禁止。这么做，我们才能确保我们的下一代也能从动物资源中受益。[思想升华]

15 句五段式结构可应对 Discuss both views and give your own opinion 问题。《剑桥雅思9》中考官范文也如此谋篇，两段正方，一段反方。

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15句逻辑框架范文之三

* 经典考题：科技影响

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

The range of technology is increasing the gap between the rich and the poor.

To what extent do you agree?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

观 点	不是科技而是社会财富分配不均导致的。
原因 1	政府的责任。
原因 2	科技其实还能缩小贫富差距。 举例：利用网站创业。

* Answer



The application of new technologies is one of the most important ways of making millionaires such as Bill Gates. However, ***discussion now centres on whether*** the technology has also widened the gap between the rich and the poor. My view is that the improper distribution of social wealth, rather than an influx of modern technology, has caused such a social problem.

Firstly, it is obvious that the responsibility falls on the government as the one most capable and likely to solve any social issue and ensure social equality. ***In order to bridge this wealth gap, the most effective and direct method should be taxation leverage, by which the government can use the rich people's tax money to subsidise the less fortunate.*** So, the technology should not become a scapegoat of this issue.

Conversely, modern technologies indeed have provided great opportunities for the impoverished to go from rags to riches. For example, many people have become wealthy by setting up their own commercial websites on the Internet. ***Compared with traditional companies that require large initial investment and higher operation cost, the Internet is a cheaper and more accessible platform for ordinary people to make a fortune.***

Those who harbour the view that technology has polarised the distribution of wealth around the world believe that poor countries are getting poorer due to the lack of creative technologies. Of course, this is a real phenomenon. But paradoxically, the right solution for those nations is just to introduce advanced technologies to improve social productivity, ***which is like the age-old chicken-or-egg question.***

In summary, modern technology plays a key role in filling the gap between the rich and poor not only for individuals, but for nations as well. In the era of knowledge-based economy, one who is diligent and can capitalise on this knowledge will eventually prevail.

(292 words)

* 参考译文

新科技的运用是创造像比尔·盖茨一样的百万富翁的重要方式之一。但是现在的争论集中在科技是否也增大了贫富差距。[读写互通，剑7第66页倒数第二段末句]我的观点是，不合理的社会财富分配体系而非现代科技的涌现导致了这样一个社会问题。

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首先，政府显然是最有能力和责任来解决任何一个社会问题和确保社会公平的。为了缩小贫富差距，最有效和最直接的方法应该是税收杠杆，通过它政府可以用富人纳税的钱去补贴穷人。[重点句型]因此，科技不应该成为这一问题的替罪羊。

相反，现代科技事实上提供了巨大的机会为穷人致富。例如，通过在互联网上建立他们自己的商业网站，很多人已经变得富裕。和需要巨大的初始投资和高昂的运营成本的传统公司相比，互联网对常人来说是一个更加便宜和可企及的制造财富的平台。[重点句型，通过对比凸显优势]

那些认为科技使财富在全球范围内两极分化的人认为，因为缺乏创新科技，穷国正变得更穷。当然，这是一个真实的现象。但自相矛盾的是，对这些国家来说正确的解决方法恰恰就是要引进先进科技以提高社会生产力，这像是古老的先有鸡还是先有蛋的问题。[读写互通，剑6第86页C段第3句]



总之，现代科技在缩小个人之间以及国家之间的贫富差距上都起到一个关键作用。在这个知识经济时代，勤奋并能将知识资本化的人将最终获胜。

读完之后，你会认为这是一篇模板作文吗？再次重申，15句逻辑框架作文讲究逻辑严谨固化，句型可自由多变。

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15句逻辑框架范文之四

* 经典考题：政府职能

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think rich countries should help the poor countries by giving money directly. Others believe that there are other more effective forms of international aid.

What's your opinion?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

观 点	穷国最需要技术和人才。
原因 1	科技是第一生产力。
原因 2	富国可以帮助穷国培养人才。 举例：提供奖学金

* Answer



Poverty is one of the most detrimental problems faced by many developing countries. However, which type of international aid is most effective for them is a controversial issue. In my view, ***what they need most is not financial aid or loans, but advanced technologies and talents in certain key areas.***

It is obvious that modern technologies and scientific advancement are ***the driving force behind*** rich nations. Hi-tech products, innovations, and good management can greatly improve the productivity of a whole society, hence wealth is accumulated at a high speed. Therefore, to help the poor, we had better give them tools that can make a fortune.

Moreover, developed countries can not only send teams of experts to poor nations to build roads, dams, factories and other infrastructure, but also train talents and experts for them. Rich countries can provide scholarships or financial help to students from poorer regions, which some famous western universities are actually doing. It is also a wiser way to deliver help.

This is not to say that rich countries should not provide aid in form of money in any case. Of course, money definitely can help a country out of many urgent problems. But we have to make sure that international funds are spent where people really need it rather than filling the pockets of local corrupt politicians.

In summary, there are some other types of aid rich countries may choose to offer more efficiently, for example, providing advanced technologies and talents that can facilitate economic growth sustainably. ***From this sense, giving money to poor regions is not a direct aid, but an indirect form.***

(274 words)

* 参考译文

贫穷是许多发展中国家面临的重大棘手问题之一。但是哪种国际援助对它们更加有效是一个有争议的话题。我的观点是，它们最需要的不是财政援助或者贷款，而是先进的科技和在一些核心领域的人才。[重点句型，立论鲜明]

显然，现代先进科技是富裕国家背后的推动力。[地道搭配] 高科技产品、发明、良好的管理，能大大提升全社会的生产力，财富因此会快速累积。所以，为了帮助穷国，我们最好给它们创造财

富的工具。



而且，发达国家不仅可以派遣专家团队去穷国建公路、大坝、工厂和其他基础设施，还可以为它们培训人才。富裕国家可以提供奖学金给来自贫困地区的学生，这是一些著名的西方大学正在做的事。这也是一种提供援助的更明智方式。

这并不是说，在任何情况下，富国都不可以提供金钱形式的援助。当然，金钱肯定能帮助国家摆脱一些紧急问题。但是我们一定要确保国际资金被用在了人民真正需要的地方，而不是流入了当地腐败政客的腰包。

总之，这里有一些富国可选择的方式去提供更有效率的帮助，比如，提供先进科技和人才，它们能持续推动经济发展。从这个意义上来说，给贫困地区金钱不是一种直接的帮助，而是一种间接的形式。

[思想升华]

该文用简朴的词汇表达了对此话题的深入思考和洞察力，并提出了有价值的建议。

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15句逻辑框架范文之五

* 经典考题：广告影响

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

People nowadays are surrounded by all kinds of advertising. Some people believe that advertising has more negative than positive influences on people's lives. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

观 点	有好有坏。
好处 1	传递市场信息。
好处 2	吸引注意，引领大众。 举例：公益广告。
负 面	不公正；强迫，垃圾邮件，广告短信，侵犯隐私

* Answer



Advertising is a powerful marketing tool that almost every company is utilising. Discussion now centres on whether so many commercials have exerted more positive or negative influence on people's lives. My view is that everyone as a customer should have a balanced understanding of ads.

Advertising bridges the demand and supply in the market. Business ads on TV, radio and newspaper provide useful and valuable information about a product or service to target audiences, help them to compare qualities of different products and choose the most cost-effective one. It is also an essential way for companies to promote their products, boost sales, make profits, and build brand images.

Moreover, if ads are created to be memorable and thought-provoking, they can draw public's attention and change people's attitudes and behaviours as well. For example, governments often disseminate important messages to community through public service advertising. It can raise the public's awareness, ranging from road safety to public health, animal rights and environmental protection, ***which is definitely beneficial to the whole of society.***

Yet there is a dark side to this picture: advertisements generally only claims a product's advantages and the high cost of the ads is added to the product's retail price, which is ultimately borne by customers. In order to entice consumer to purchase an item, some ads are even exaggerated and misleading. And more offensively, some advertising agencies illegally collect our personal information, then keep sending promotional ads through annoying junk mails and text messages.

In summary, advertising plays a vital role in this commercial world. It is a vivid and effective method of communication and facilitates business activity and economic growth. Meanwhile, Government authorities should enforce stricter standards on the advertising industry to avoid false advertising and misrepresentation, and protect the consumers' privacy and interests.

(297 words)

* 参考译文

广告是基本上每个公司都在采用的一种有力的市场营销工具。现在讨论的焦点集中在如此之多的商业广告对我们的生活产生了更多的正面还是负面影响。我的观点是，作为消费者，每个人都应该对广告有一个全面的认识。

广告桥接了市场的需求和供给。[简单句作为段落中心句，清晰有力]在电视、收音机和报



纸上的商业广告给目标受众提供了关于产品和服务的有用的和有价值的信息，帮助他们对比不同产品的质量和选出性价比高的产品。对公司来说，广告也是一种重要的手段，去促销产品，推动销售，获得利润，建立品牌形象。

而且，如果广告设计得让人难忘和引人思考，它们能吸引大众的关注和改变大众的态度和行为。例如，政府经常通过公益广告向社会传播重要信息。它能提升大众的意识，从公路安全到公共健康，从动物权利到环境保护，这对全社会肯定是有益的。[非限制性定语从句，表达思想递进]

但是，这里当然是有问题的：[读写互通，剑 7 第 23 页 C 段首句] 广告都只宣传产品的优势，并且高昂的广告费会加进产品的零售价格中，最终由消费者来承担。为了诱使消费者购买，一些广告甚至是夸张和误导的。更让人恼火的是，一些广告公司非法收集我们的个人信息，然后不断地通过讨厌的垃圾邮件和短信发送促销广告。

总之，在这个商业世界中广告起到一个重要作用。它是一种生动和有效的交流方式，并且促进了商业活动和经济增长。同时，政府官方应该强化广告业的严格标准，以避免虚假广告和失实表达以及保护消费者隐私和利益。

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高分 Tips 1：注意第二段开始，我已去掉了 Firstly, it is obvious that... 的套句，让上下文逻辑无缝连接，淡化模板痕迹。

高分 Tips 2：首段可以精简，这样文章不啰唆，直奔主题。比如本文首段可改为两句话：Advertising is a powerful marketing tool that almost every company is utilising. It is important to weigh(权衡) the economic benefits of advertising against its potential side effects on the public's lives. [读写互通，本句型改写自 2012 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题阅读原文]

15句逻辑框架范文之六

* 经典考题：流行服饰

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following 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 he or she likes, regardless of fashion.

Do you agree or disagree?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

观 点	中立观点，两者皆可，个人选择。
原因 1	穿着时尚增加自信自尊。
原因 2	穿着时尚是融入流行文化、与时俱进的体现。

* Answer



The improvement of living standards is believed to have caused higher demand for fashion, because people have much more money to afford it. However, ***there is a fear that people will lose their own individuality, and never find what they really need.*** My view is that dressing up fashionably should be respected, and it is also correct to choose the clothes which people prefer for themselves.

Being fashionable is healthy and brings some benefits to us. This is because seeking beauty and wanting to look good are part of human nature. When people start to wear stylish clothes like a superstar, they feel more confident and have higher self-esteem, which is of course helpful and even essential in some social and business occasions.

Moreover, fashion is one element of popular culture. For example, South Korean fashion and TV dramas have been popular in other Asian countries for some time, and ***lately PSY's "Gangnam Style" has even swept the world and many people imitate his horse-riding dance.*** Being in fashion and following idols makes people understand and become more involved in popular culture and feel up-to-date in this fast-changing world.

This is not to say that everyone should be fashion-conscious. Certainly, it is a personal choice to put on comfortable clothes people are interested in. And since fashion changes over time, ***it would be better for people to pay more attention to something more meaningful in life, like pursuing knowledge, loving family, and cherishing friendship.***

In summary, fashion should be respected, and at the same time people should have their own tastes of clothing style rather than blindly following the so-called "fashion". ***Sometimes plain clothes may mirror a person's inner peace.***

(279 words)

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* 参考译文

生活水平的提升导致了对时装需求的提高，因为人们的购买力提升了。但存在一种担忧，人们将会失去自己的个性，找不到自己真正的需求。[重点句型，同位语从句] 我的观点是穿着时装值得尊重，同时穿自己喜欢的衣服也没错。

穿着时尚是健康有益的，并带给我们一些好处。这是因为追求美和想外表好看是人类天性的一

部分。当一些人开始像明星一样穿着时髦的衣物时，他们感觉更加自信和拥有良好的自尊，这在一些社交和商业场合当然是有帮助和必要的。

而且，时装是流行文化的一个元素。例如，韩国的现代服饰和韩剧在亚洲国家已经流行了一阵子，最近鸟叔的江南 Style 又席卷全球，大家都在模仿他的骑马舞。[有共鸣的例子让读者印象深刻] 穿着时尚和追随偶像让人们理解和融入流行文化，并会感到在这个快速变化的世界中他们是与时俱进的。



这并不是说每个人都应该有意识地追求时装。当然，穿自己喜欢的舒适衣服是个人的选择。而且因为时装随着时间改变，人们更应该把更多的注意力放在生命中更有意义的事情上，比如追求真知、热爱家庭和珍惜友情。[思想升华]

总之，时装应该被尊重，同时，人们应该有自己的穿着品位而非盲目地跟随那些所谓的时尚。有些时候，朴素的衣着可以映射出一个人内心的平静。[思想再一次升华]

文章末句的思想升华不一定是喊口号，可以写固定句型 Only by doing so, can we.... 或者强调句型；思想的真正升华比句型升级更重要。用质朴的语言表达智慧哲理，更能彰显写作功力。本文最后一句是简单句，融合其中 plain 朴素一词，读来形神合一。

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15句逻辑框架范文之七

* 经典考题：国际贸易

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

As global trade increases, many goods, even some daily goods, are exported to another country, which includes long-distance transport during shipping. Do you think its benefits outweigh its drawbacks?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

观 点	全球贸易好处比坏处大。
原因 1	创造就业机会。
原因 2	提升生活质量。 举例：made in China

* Answer



As global trade is becoming an irreversible trend, more and more people are concerned about its pros and cons. Some believe that it boosts economic development; while others point out that it is not an economical model because shipping costs and tariffs will result in nothing but a higher price of a product that consumers would have to pay, and fuel consumed during long-distance transportation will contaminate the environment. My view is that global trade brings us more good than harm.

Clearly, global trade has created enormous job opportunities for many countries. In this world, some countries' economies depend heavily on exports, and in the meantime, other countries have to import raw materials or products such as oil, steel and food from their neighbours. So, global trade benefits almost every country and allows the world economy to be stable and prosperous.

Moreover, thanks to global trade, various imported goods have improved overall living standards. For example, ***we are driving cars manufactured in Germany, watching movies produced by Hollywood, eating salmon imported from Japan, and wearing clothes made in China.*** We cannot imagine what life would be like without such goods.

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It is also true that global trade has caused some problems. Of course, it may intensify commercial competition and long-distance shipping has negative impacts on the environment. But, even if we could ban international trade, these problems would still exist, because people may choose to travel abroad to purchase such products.

In summary, global trade offers a win-win situation for both importing and exporting countries. Meanwhile, I believe ***with the development of science and technology***, we can eventually figure out some ways to offset the drawbacks it has caused.

(284 words)

* 参考译文

随着全球贸易成为一个不可逆转的趋势，越来越多的人关注它的优缺点。[重点句型] 一些人认为它推动了经济发展；另一人却指出它不是一个经济节约的模式，因为运输和关税只导致了一个由消费者买单的产品价格增加，而且长途运输过程中的燃油消耗会污染环境。我的观点是全球贸易带给我们的好处比坏处多。

显然，全球贸易为许多国家创造了大量的就业机会。在这个世界上，一些国家的经济严重依赖于出口，同时另一些国家不得不从邻国进口原材料和产品，如石油钢材和粮食。因此，全球贸易让几乎每个国家受益，并且让世界经济稳定繁荣。

而且，由于全球贸易，各种各样的进口商品提高了人们的生活水平。例如，我们开着德国生产的汽车，观赏着好莱坞制作的电影，吃着从日本进口的三文鱼，穿着中国制造的衣服。[并列排比，是展现同义词能力的机会] 我们无法想象没有这些商品，我们的生活将变成怎样。



全球贸易带来了一些问题，这也是一个事实。当然，它可能加剧了商业竞争，而且长途运输对环境有负面影响。但是即使我们禁止国际贸易，这些问题将仍然存在，因为人们会选择旅行去国外购买这些商品。

总之，全球贸易为进口国和出口国提供了一个双赢的局面。同时，我相信随着科技的发展 [模板表达]，我们最终会想出一些办法去弥补解决它造成的问题。

谁说不能用 with the development of science and technology 这个表达？我故意用给你看，很自然啊，你认为是模板吗？再次强调：为了表达思想写出的句子都不是模板句；为了写出这个句子而写的句子就是模板句，读来会和上下文不匹配，生硬插入。

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15句逻辑框架范文之八

* 经典考题：多元文化

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that increasing business and cultural contacts worldwide have positive influences on development; others think that they have negative effects on national identities.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

观 点	全球化不仅促进了各国的经济发展，还对保护各国文化和民族特点有积极作用。
原因 1	促进发展。
原因 2	让更多的人了解各民族特点。 举例：Kungfu Panda

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* Answer

Nowadays, an increasing number of people are concerned about the effects which globalisation exerts. Some believe that globalisation surely benefits most countries in different fields such as the economy, education and politics; others however, insist that it is diluting national identities. ***In my view, globalisation not only boosts economic development, but generally has positive effects on national identities.***

Business contacts around the world contribute a lot to development. Investments from multinational companies create many job opportunities for local residents, and as a result, improve their living standards. That is the reason why many developing countries enact policies to encourage international businesses and foreign investments.



Moreover, with globalised communication, national cultures and identities are more easily expressed to the outside world and receive the respect and appreciation. For example, the animated film "Kungfu Panda", produced by Disney has become a blockbuster hit in many countries recently. Since Kungfu and Panda are uniquely two Chinese elements, Chinese identity has been enhanced and has impressed many people around the world through this film.

Those who harbour the view that cultural contacts may threaten national identities may argue that now the younger generations living in Shanghai eat hamburgers, drink coffee, work in skyscrapers and even speak English often, adapting a lifestyle similar to that of their western counterparts. But, I think this is just a universal modern lifestyle and to protect our national identity does not mean that every Chinese should drink tea everyday or use chopsticks every meal. In fact, the essence in our value system such as moderation mindset still remains unchanged.

In summary, increasing business and culture contacts does play an important role in a country's development. Meanwhile, a more prosperous economy facilitates the recognition and reservation of national culture and identity worldwide.

(288 words)

* 参考译文

现在，越来越多的人关注全球化所发挥的影响。一些人认为全球化确实使大部分国家在不同的领域受益，比如经济、教育和政治；但另一些人认为它淡化了国家认同。我的观点是，全球化不仅推动了经济发展，总的来说还对国家认同有正面的影响。[**重点句型** not only…but (also)…]

世界范围内的商业接触对发展做出了很多贡献。来自跨国公司的投资为当地人创造了许多就业机会，并随之提升了他们的生活水平。这就是许多发展中国家颁布法令鼓励国际商业和海外投资的原因。

而且，随着国际交流，本国的文化和特色更容易被传达至外面的世界，得到尊重和理解。比如，迪斯尼出品的动画片《功夫熊猫》最近在许多国家成为热映大片。因为功夫和熊猫是中国独有的两个元素，所以通过这部电影中国认同感被加强，并让很多人印象深刻。

那些认为文化接触会危及国家认同的人会说，现在生活在上海的年青一代吃着汉堡包，喝着咖啡，在摩天大楼里工作，甚至经常说英语，过着一种跟西方年青人相似的生活。[重点句型] 但是我认为这只是一种普遍的现代生活方式，保护我们的国家民族认同并不意味着每个中国人应该每天喝茶，每餐用筷子。事实上，我们价值观体系的核心，比如中庸思想，仍未改变。



总之，增长的商业和文化交流对一个国家的发展确实起到一个重要作用。[强调句型] 同时，一个更加繁荣的经济推动了一个国家民族特色在世界范围内的承认和保护。

雅思教父经典范文，真实考试碰到请勿全文一字不改背诵。当有多位考生作文完全一致时，有遭遇调查之风险。

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15句逻辑框架范文之九

* 经典考题：生活变化

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people prefer to spend their lives doing the same things and avoiding change. Others, however, think that change is always a good thing.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

观 点	大多数变化是积极的，我们应努力适应。
原因 1	只有变化是唯一不变的。
原因 2	科技创新变革推动发展。

* Answer

Change occurs in every aspect of people's daily life, regardless of whether we want it to happen or not. Some people do not like changes, mainly because changes bring unfamiliarity, which means the possibility of making mistakes. Others, however, believe change is always a good thing. ***In my view, the majority of changes lead to positive results, and we should adapt and keep pace with them.***



Change, per se is the only thing that never changes in the universe. Although we may avoid or deny some changes that could occur, we cannot stop the whole world from changing. So, it is wiser to face the reality, appreciate these changes, and try to make the most of them.

Moreover, some changes like scientific innovations, technological inventions, and new academic theories, are driving forces behind social progress. For example, modern information technology has already changed the world and the way people work, relax, communicate, and even receive education. It has also improved the productivity of many industries as well as our living standard.

This is not to say that any changes end well. When we enjoy the benefits of changes, we sometimes lose more important things. Indeed, we have seen invaluable traditional culture fade away, both people and animals have suffered from climate change, and we are trying our best to protect the environment and ecosystem from negative changes.

In summary, most changes are an inevitable fact of life and we had better develop an active attitude towards them. Meanwhile though, we have to preserve what we believe is valuable.

(264 words)

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* 参考译文

变化发生于人们生活中的各个方面，无论我们是否想让它发生。一些人不喜欢变化主要是因为变化带来不熟悉的事情，这意味着犯错的可能性。但是，另一些人认为变化总是一件好事。我的观点是，大部分的变化导致好的结果，我们应该适应并与时俱进。[中立观点表达具体]

在这个宇宙中唯一不变的就是变化本身。[思想高度]虽然我们可以避免或者拒绝一些可能发生的变化，我们不能做到让整个世界停止改变。因此，明智的做法是面对变化，了解变化，并努力利用这些变化。

而且，一些改变，诸如科技创新、技术发明和新的学术理论，是社会进步的推动力。比如，现

代信息科技已经改变了世界和人们工作、休闲、交流甚至接受教育的方式。它也提高了许多行业的生产力和我们的生活水平。



这并不是说任何改变导致好的结果。当我们享受变化带来的好处的同时，有时我们可能会丧失更重要的东西。事实上，我们看到无价的传统文化的流失；人类和动物正在遭受气候变化的影响；并且我们正在尽最大努力去保护环境和生态系统不向负面转变。

总之，大部分的变化是不可避免的生活现实，我们最好以一种积极的态度去面对它们。然而与此同时，我们一定要保留我们认为有价值的东西。

15 句五段式应对 Discuss both views and give your opinion 题目。本文用朴实语言表达了处变不惊、顺流而动的中庸之道。

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报告类作文写作逻辑框架

Report（报告）类作文题目中通常包含两个问题。最常见的是题目给出一种当今社会现象，要考生分析该现象的产生原因，并阐述影响或提出解决方案。

* 谋篇布局

行文重点在解释原因。因为原因清晰了，解决方法就是对症下药。雅思考官也明白考生个人对一些社会问题的解决无能为力，主要锻炼大家认识问题、分析问题的能力。所以在文章结构上要 2 个自然段解释原因，1 个自然段描述影响后果或解决方案。

* 万能原因

既然题目是当今社会现象，也即是过去不常见的。那么我们就设计出作文第二段的写作框架："In the past, 是那样的。This is no longer always the case. 由于……现在是这样了。" 而现在和过去的许多变化都是由于新技术（new technology）、城市化（urbanisation）、全球化（globalisation）、工作生活节奏加快（fast-paced work and life style）等因素导致的。

* 万能影响和解决之道

影响可从个人、家庭和社会三个层面阐述，也可分为好、坏两方面写作。而所有社会问题的解决之道都是：政府有责任；相关团体做出贡献；公民个人提升意识、积极参与。

认真阅读并记忆：

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REPORT		
首段	It seems to be an increasingly widespread problem/concern that ... I think that A, and B are responsible for this.	
第 2 段	1. In the past,… 2. This is no longer the case. 3. Due to sth. ….now… 4. So, … is the root cause of this phenomenon.	过去和现在的什么变化导致了当前的问题
第 3 段	1. Another important factor contributing to this phenomenon is that… 2. For example, … 3. …	第二原因，举具体事例论证。
第 4 段 A 解决之道	In order to solve this problem, ... More importantly, … Besides/Last but not least, …	政府做什么 相关机构做什么 公民个人做什么
第 4 段 B 造成影响	Of course, this issue is bringing some negative effects (to sb./sth.). … …	具体描述

第 5 段 A	In sum, several factors lead to … We should take effective steps, including…, … and …, to tackle this modern-day problem.	
第 5 段 B	In sum, several factors lead to … And the negative impacts of this trend are too serious to be neglected.	

因为是 Report 类作文，回答完题目中的所有问题即可，可以不用写第 5 段。如果担心字数不够，可快速写出模板化的第 5 段。

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报告类高分范文

报告类逻辑框架范文之一

* 经典考题：媒体负面

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Today, there are more images of disasters and violence in the media. What are the causes and what are your solutions?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

原因 1	先进的通讯技术。
原因 2	媒体公司追逐利润。
解 决	政府、媒体公司、个人。

* Answer

It seems to be an increasingly widespread concern that the media is filled with images of disasters and violence, and I think that advanced communication technologies, and essence of media companies are, in large part, responsible for this.

In the past, people received news updates only by listening to the radio and reading newspaper. This is no longer the case. Due to advanced communication technologies, individuals nowadays are surrounded by all kinds of media at all times. They are being kept informed about what is happening worldwide almost simultaneously by thousands of websites, live TV news, radio programs, and even mobile phone text messages. As a result, bad news now has hi-tech wings and is being heard more often than ever before.



Another important reason leading to this phenomenon is that ***the ultimate goal of media companies is to seek maximum profits.*** Since bad news is exaggerated for the sake of shock value, media companies of course make up much of it to boost sales, and attract more advertisement. So we see 24-hours, non-stop news report of airplane crashes, earthquakes, tsunamis, and violence.

In order to solve this problem, in other words, to encourage the media to provide more balanced coverage to the public, government intervention and guidance can make a difference. More importantly, media networks should not only function as a business, but take a larger social responsibility. Besides, the citizens should learn to live optimistically and actively. ***After all, it is we, the viewers who decide what we like to watch, read, and pay attention to.***

(258 words)

* 参考译文

媒体报道中充斥着灾难和暴力，这引起了越来越广泛的关注。我认为先进的交流技术和媒体公司的本质在很大程度上应对此负责。

在过去，人们只是通过听收音机和读报纸来了解新闻。现在不再如此。由于先进的通讯技术，现在个人每时每刻被各种媒体所包围。他们被即时告知世界范围内发生了什么，通过上万的网站、电视直播、电台节目甚至手机短信。结果，坏消息现在插上了高科技的翅膀，人们就会比以前听到的更多。

另外一个导致这个现象的重要原因是：媒体公司的终极目的是追求利润最大化。[地道表达]

既然那些坏消息夸大能够有震惊效果，那么媒体公司当然编造很多坏消息去推动销售和吸引更多的广告投放。因此，我们看到了二十四小时不间断的关于飞机失事、地震、海啸和暴力的报道。



为了解决这个问题，换句话说，为了鼓励媒体给公众提供更平衡的报道，政府的干预和引导能够起作用。更重要的是，媒体公司应该不仅作为一个企业在运作，还应该承担更大的社会责任。另外，公民应该学会乐观和积极地生活。毕竟，是我们观众、读者自己决定了我们想看什么、读什么和关注什么。[强调句型]

原因＋解决类的报告文章要注意在谈及所有社会问题的解决之道时，应强调每个公民自己力所能及的事。这样会显出作者的社会责任感、公共事务的参与感，而不只是等政府来为我们解决问题。考官和读者都会很欣赏这种担当和自强的。

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报告类逻辑框架范文之二

* 经典考题：工作、家庭

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many people are busy with work and do not have enough time to spend with family and friends. Why does this happen? What are the effects of this on family life and society as a whole?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

原因 1	激烈的职场竞争。
原因 2	先进的通信技术。
解 决	孩子、夫妻关系；物质社会，追逐 GDP。

* Answer

It seems to be an increasingly widespread concern that ***overwork is stealing our family time.*** And I think that the keen competition and modern communication technology are responsible for this.

In the past, it was not uncommon for the husband to be the bread winner, while the wife stayed home to raise children. This is no longer the case. Nowadays, both men and women have to work to cover increasing costs of living. Moreover, due to booming population and globalisation, people have to compete not only with more and more domestic university graduates, but also with qualified job applicants from overseas, in order to obtain a decent position in the workplace. So, this intense social rivalry is one of the root causes of why people have less family time.

Another important factor contributing to this phenomenon is the advancement in communication technology. For example, ***mobile phones and the Internet have increased work efficiency on one hand, but on the other hand they have reduced the time people spent with those they care about.*** In the past, we would visit our parent's home and stay with them for several hours during a traditional festival. Later, as mobile phones became popular, we might only give them a two-minute call; now we could express our regards by sending a message in just a few short seconds.



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Of course, this issue is bringing some negative effects to both family life and society. The husband and wife may be too tired to have quality time together after work; when they come back home too late, they might not be able to talk and play with their sleeping kids. While material wealth is accumulated, the emotional bonds between people get weaker. The problem many families already have is a social concern. ***Although many counties deem a higher GDP as the indicator of social progress, I personally do not think this figure can fully represent the happiness and well-being of those members of society.***

(318 words)

* 参考译文

加班偷走了我们的家庭时间，这引起了日益广泛的关注。[拟人修辞] 我认为激烈的竞争和现代通信科技要对此负责。

在过去，丈夫工作挣钱养家，而家庭主妇在家带孩子。现在不是如此了。现在，男人和女人都要工作去支付日益增长的生活成本。而且，由于人口增收和全球化的发展，为了在职场上得到一个

体面的职位，人们不仅需要同越来越多的本国大学毕业生竞争，还要与海外合格的求职者竞争。因此，激烈的社会竞争是人们的家庭时间减少的一个根本原因。

另一个导致这一现象的重要因素是通信科技的进步。比如，手机和因特网一方面提高了工作效率，但另一方面它们减少了人们和他们关心的人在一起的时间。[重点句型] 过去我们会在某个传统节日拜访我们父母，和他们在一起待几个小时。后来，随着手机的普及，在节日里我们可能给他们打一个两分钟的电话；现在，我们可能通过手机短信在仅仅几秒钟内表达我们的问候。

当然，这个问题正在给家庭生活和社会带来一些负面的影响。丈夫和妻子可能在工作之后太劳累而没有高质量的家庭时间；当他们太晚回家，他们不可能和熟睡的孩子一起聊天和玩耍。当物质财富积累之时，人们之间的感情纽带变得弱化。许多家庭已有的问题就是一个社会问题了。虽然许多国家认为一个高的 GDP 是社会进步的标志，我个人并不认为这个数字能完全代表社会成员的幸福感和福利。[思想升华]



原因 + 影响类的报告文章如被问到 Does it have positive or negative effects? 最理想的选择是在最后一段写一个 positive effect 和一个 negative effect。当然如果想不出 positive，写清楚 negative 亦可。

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报告类逻辑框架范文之三

* 经典考题：幸福减少

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some countries, young people are richer than ever before. However, they are less happy. What do you think are the causes of this? What solutions can you suggest?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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* 刘洪波作品：提纲及原文

原因 1	父母太忙，家庭感弱化。
原因 2	缺少动力和成就感。
解 决	父母，个人

* Answer

It is a noticeable phenomenon that adolescents are becoming unhappier, even while being much richer. And I believe there are two major reasons behind this.

In the past, parents came back home from work earlier, at which time the whole family could have dinner together or chat and laugh while watching TV. This seemingly ordinary life did make everyone happy. Nowadays, however, parents often work overtime due to keen competition in the workplace, so teenagers indulge in various social websites, which provide them a sense of belonging. But no doubt, these virtual experiences cannot improve their emotional well-being.

Another important factor is that once parents realised their mistakes and felt regretful, they usually compensated their kids by giving them more money to buy things they want. Naturally parents were under the assumption that doing so would make their children much happier. ***In fact, this makes the whole thing much worse.*** Once young people become richer and more comfortable, they often fail to set goals for their lives and miss the chances of imagination, struggling, and creativity. The process of seeking happiness per se is one of the happiest feelings.

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So, how can this be brought back on the right track? Parents must learn to strike a proper balance between family time and work schedule, even though it is a real challenge in this commercial world. Young people, on the other hand, should reduce their reliance on the Internet and engage in face-to-face social life more. Making friends on the sports field, helping neighbours, having many hobbies, and even trying to set up your own business may make you happy. ***Step out of comfort zone*** and do not be afraid of failure. ***Life is full of ups and downs; the person who never experiences the downs cannot really enjoy the happiness of the ups in life.***

(304 words)

* 参考译文

这是一个值得关注的现象：年轻人变得更富有但更不快乐幸福。我认为这背后有两个主要原因。

在过去，父母总是很早回家，然后所有家庭成员可以共进晚餐，或者一边看电视一边聊天欢笑。这种看似平凡的生活让每个人感到幸福。但是现在，由于职场的激烈竞争，父母们经常加班，所以年轻人沉迷于能带给他们归属感的各种社交网站。但是毫无疑问，这些虚拟体验不能提升他们的情感幸福。

另一个重要因素是，一旦父母意识到他们的错误和感到后悔，他们通常通过给孩子更多的金钱去买他们想要的东西来补偿孩子。父母想当然地认为这样会让年轻人更快乐。事实上，这让情况更糟糕。[两个长句之间设计短句，使文章阅读起来节奏起伏] 一旦年轻人变得更富裕和安逸，他们就很难找到他们生命中的目标并失去想象、奋斗与创造的机会。
追求幸福这个过程本身就是一件最快乐的事。



那么，如何能把这件事带回正轨？父母必须要学着在家庭时间和工作时间中找到平衡，即使这在当今的商业世界中是一个真正的挑战。另外一方面，青少年应该减少对网络的依赖，多参与面对面的社交生活。在运动场上结识朋友，帮助邻居，拥有多种爱好，甚至创业，都可能让你快乐。走出舒适地带 [地道表达]，不要害怕失败。人生充满了起起落落。没有体验过挫折低谷的人不能真正享受生命中成功时的幸福。[思想升华]

许多论据、表达是可以在很多话题下通用的。比如文章中提到的“职场竞争激烈”，“父母经常加班”等，在前一篇范文中我也用到了。在真实考试中，如果碰到讨论“青少年犯罪率增高”的原因，也是可用的。所以，要学会把已经掌握的论据素材在考场上进行灵活拼接。

当然，本书中所有的思想、逻辑、论据、表达，完全可以支持你的口语高分。

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特别提示

Report 类作文中还有少量比较灵活的题目，考生只需逐一回答题目中的两个问题即可。作文的段落结构设计很简单，列举两例：

Most countries spend lots of money on education as they start to recognise its importance. In your opinion which two following subjects are the most important for your people and which one is the least important?

Subject:

Literature	***Sports***
Mathematics	***Economy***
Physics	***History***
Music	***Geography***

本文结构应设计为：

第一段	话题引入
第二段	最重要的学科之一，原因
第三段	最重要的学科之二，原因

第四段	一种最不重要的学科，原因
第五段	总结

Happiness is very important to individuals but it is very hard to define. Why is happiness hard to define? What is your definition of happiness?

本文结构应设计为：

第一段	话题引入
第二段	原因一：不同的年龄、人生阶段会对幸福的定义不同
第三段	原因二：不同的教育背景、个性特点会对幸福的定义不同
第四段	我对幸福的定义
第五段	总结

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附赠内容

大作文分类题库与重点练习题推荐

当你认真学完本卷后，可能会心有所感，准备提笔自己写作。我推荐你至少按照十五句逻辑练习八篇文章：教育类一篇、环境类一篇、科技类一篇、政府类一篇、社会类两篇、文化生活类两篇。你可以按照我微博中更新的近期写作预测题练习；也可自行在下面的题库分类经典题目中选择，注意要包含 Argumentation 和 Report；还可以直接练习下面我指定的八篇作文。

EDUCATION

- Some people think universities should provide knowledge and skills related to a future career; others think the true function of university is to give access to knowledge for its own sake. What is your opinion of the main function of university?
- Many people use distance-learning programmes (study material post, TV, Internet, etc.) to study at home, but some people think that it cannot bring the same benefits of attending college or university. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

【指定作业 1。理由：同时练习教育类和科技类】

- Most countries spend lots of money on education as they start to recognise its importance. In your opinion which two of the following subjects are the most important for your people and which one is the least important?

Subjects:	Literature	Sports
	Mathematics	Economics
	Physics	History
	Music	Geography

- In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for young people to do this and give your opinion.
- In countries where there is a high rate of unemployment, most students should be offered only primary education. There is no point in offering secondary education to those who have no hope of finding a job. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
- Wearing uniforms is popular in schools, but some people argue that it might cause damage to children's individuality. What is your opinion?
- Some people think that children should learn to compete, but others think that they should be taught to cooperate with others. What is your opinion?
- Some people believe that educating children altogether will benefit them. Others think intelligent children should be taught separately and given special courses. Discuss both views.

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- Education used to be a short period of training, but today, people treat it like a lifelong practice. Do you agree or disagree?

ENVIRONMENT

- Some industrialised countries have serious environmental problems. The damage to the environment is an inevitable result when a country tends to improve the standard of living. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Environmental problems are serious in many countries. It means that the only possible way to protect the environment is at an international level. To what extent do you agree or disagree on this hypothesis?
- The best way to solve the world's environmental problems is to increase the price of fuel. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Use your own experience and give an example to support your idea.
- Long distance flights use more fuel than cars and pollute the environment. We should discourage nonessential flights instead of limiting the use of the car. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Many people believe that the human society has developed into a throw-away society, which is filled with plastic bags and rubbish. What are the causes and solutions?
- Water resources around the world are falling deficient. Analyse the possible reasons and provide your suggestions.
- Many countries use fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) as the main source of energy. However, in some countries people are encouraged to develop alternative sources of energy (wind energy and solar energy). To what extent do you agree or disagree with this development?
- Individuals can do nothing to improve the environment; only governments and large companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

【指定作业 2。理由：题目抽象宏观，写作时要具体化】

- Some people think it is acceptable to use animals for the benefit of humans. Other people think it is wrong to exploit animals for human purposes. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
- Far too little has been done to prevent animals and plants from dying out, although people have noticed this problem for a long time. Why have people failed to improve this situation? What are your suggestions?

TECHNOLOGY

- There are social, medical and technical problems associated with the use of mobile phones. What forms do they take? Do you agree that the problems outweigh the benefits of the mobile phone?
- It is now possible to perform everyday tasks such as banking, shopping and business transactions without meeting people face to face. What effects may it have on the individual and society as a whole?

【指定作业 3。理由：网络科技代表性题目】

- The range of technology is increasing the gap between the rich and the poor. To what extent do you

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agree?

- Many people work at home using modern technology today. Some people think only the workers benefit from this, not the employers. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Motorised flight is the greatest invention in the modern world. No other invention has had a more significant impact on our lives. Do you agree or disagree?
- Public museums and art galleries are not needed because people can see historical objects and artistic works by using computers. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Some people think that public libraries will be replaced by the computer. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- In the last century when a human astronaut first arrived on the Moon he said "it is a big step for mankind", but some people think it makes little difference to our daily life. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

GOVERNMENT

- Some people think that good health is essential to every person, so medical services should not be run by profit-making companies. Do the disadvantages of private health care outweigh the advantage?
- Housing shortages in big cities can have severe consequences. Only government action can solve this problem. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- As the number of cars increases, more money has to be spent on road systems. Some people think the government should pay for this. Others, however, think that the user should pay for the cost. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
- Some people said the government should not spend money on building theaters and sports stadiums. Instead, it should spend more money on medical care and education. Do you agree or disagree?

【指定作业 4。理由：政府职能投资代表性题目】

- Many countries have spent vast sums of money on armament for the sake of self-defense. Some people think they should spend money helping reduce poverty and other issues rather than on weapons. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Some people think that it is a moral obligation for developed countries to provide international aid to developing countries, while others worry that the aid might possibly be misused by the governments of the poor countries and cannot actually help the poor people to improve their living standard. What is your opinion?
- People should keep all the money they earn and should not pay taxes to the state. Do you agree or disagree?

SOCIETY

- Currently more and more people respect elders and become convinced that older people should live with

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their families, which is in contrast to the view that older people should live at a nursing home. What is your opinion?

- In many countries, the proportion of older people is steadily increasing. Does this trend have more positive or negative effects on society?
- Some people believe that time spent on television, video and computer games can be beneficial to children. Others believe this has negative effects on a child. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

【指定作业 5。理由：儿童类代表性题目，和科技结合】

- Do you think that parents should be punished if their five-year-old child commits a crime? From what age should children be held responsible for their own behaviours?
- Some people think we need more female leaders to create world peace and reduce violence. To what extent do you agree?
- In many countries, women join the army as men do. However, some people argue that the army solely needs males. What is your opinion?
- Many people are busy with work and do not have enough time to spend with family and friends. Why does this happen? What are the effects of this on family life and society as a whole?
- People in the same family are not as close as before. Some people think we should return to traditional family values but others think this would lead to many problems. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
- Some findings have revealed that cities around the world are growing large. Could you outline the possible causes and predict consequences?
- Economic progress is one way to measure the success of a country, while some people think there are other factors. What other factors should be considered? Within these factors, do you think any one is more important than the others?
- Today, there are more images of disasters and violence in the media. What are the causes and what are your solutions?
- We can get knowledge from news, but some people think we cannot trust journalists. What do you think? What qualities do you think a successful journalist should have?
- Do the positive effects outweigh negative effects when advertising gains in popularity?
- The high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising but not the real need of the society where such products are sold. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Putting criminals into prisons is not an effective way to deal with them. Instead, education and job training should be offered. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

【指定作业 6。理由：犯罪类题目每年平均考查 2~3 次】

- The only way to improve road safety is to impose severe punishment for driving offences. Do you agree or disagree?

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CULTURE / LIFESTYLE

- Multicultural societies, which are a mixture of different ethnic groups, bring more benefits than drawbacks for a country. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this conclusion?

【指定作业 7。理由：全球化、多元文化代表性题目】

- International travel is becoming cheaper, and countries are opening their doors to more and more tourists. Do the advantages of increased tourism outweigh its disadvantages?

【指定作业 8。理由：旅游类题目每年平均 2-3 次】

- In order to learn a language well, we should 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?
- Some people think that machine translation is highly developed in today's society. Therefore it is not necessary for children to learn a foreign language. What's your opinion?
- In many countries, traditional foods are being replaced by international fast foods. This is having a negative effect on both families and societies. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Nowadays in some places people often eat the food which is transported from other places. However, some people think that eating the food grown by local farmers is far more environmental-friendly and economic. Do you think its benefits outweigh the drawbacks?
- Modern buildings are appearing in large numbers but some people believe that we should build our buildings in traditional styles. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- In modern society, fashion is becoming more highly valued in people's choice of clothes. Why? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?
- The advance of science and technology has a significant impact on people, but the role of artists is also important, such as musicians, painters and writers. What can the arts tell us about life that science cannot?
- Happiness is very important to individuals but it is very hard to define. Why is happiness hard to define? What is your definition of happiness?

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三剑屠鸭
SAN JIAN TU YA



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第8卷

素材背诵

33篇高频真题范文
地道词汇搭配
重要素材背诵

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素材背诵，读写互通。

读高分范文，练输入之功。

跳出模板外，不在框架中。

能随心所欲，成自由文风。

三十三道高频题，预测命中不落空。

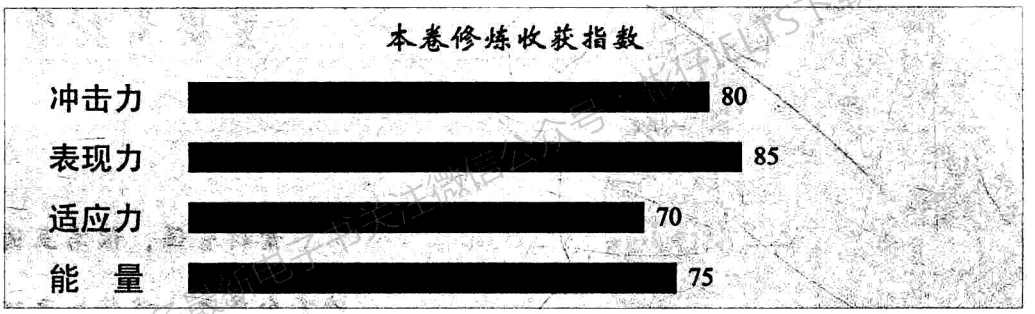
稳

嗯，谢啦。//@猫村矿工：回复@雅思教父刘洪波：绝对要推荐的！这次准备了两周，就看了最简化写作。教主的书内容很精炼，练了几篇积累了观点和句型，就拿到7.5。不像上次看了整一个月那个什么X天突破，却考了6。。。@雅思教父刘洪波：哇，感谢教主回复，受宠若惊。一直都是看您的教材复习，太棒了

“教主的书内容很精炼，练了几篇积累了观点和句型，就拿到 7.5。”

点评：积累、背诵、输入地道的英文表达，对于写作这种输出型考试来说是高分的基础。

33 篇范文：本卷价值 33 000 元人民币以上。不算每篇点评和词句精选，仅 33 篇高频经典自由范文我就付给了 Kirk Kenny（加汉老师）33 000 元的创作稿费。我当然可以找其他老外按每个字 1 元的市场价付，这样每篇范文只需要付 300 元不到。但那种范文我真的看不上。



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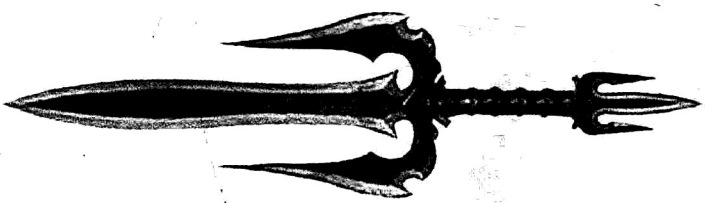

定海叉

古老的长刺武器，先民时代即有降龙伏虎之逸事，兼有棍和钩的特点。使用灵活，变化多样。叉柄上可系绳索，做飞叉使用。

定海叉的材质特殊，叉尖锐利，锋芒毕露，无坚不摧，经久耐用。

掌门语录

亲爱的读者，在熟练掌握前面7卷的知识之后，现在我们可以逐步抛开固定的段落思路框架和每段3句的写法，尝试一些更加个性化的创作。这时，我们就需要阅读和学习大量的、风格自由的雅思高分范文。本卷就是我邀请加汉老师创作的雅思写作考试高分范文及我的点评。

为什么要找加汉老师？

加汉老师是加拿大广播台中国专栏作家，议论文写作功力深厚，是我多年挚友，现居中国香港，精通中文，学贯东西方文化，尤喜中国茶道。

找他，是为了保证范文是地道的、没有文化差异的教材范文。

书中珍贵的教材范文

并不是所有的满分作文都可以用来做范文的。教材范文的特点是“原汁原味的”、“具有可学习和可模仿性”。

一次我与加汉相约在北京某高校英语讲座，我先到，发中文短信给他：“6点校东门集合，何如？”发完即后悔，担心老外看不懂“何如”二字。旋即收到他的回信，两个中文字：“甚好”。

即使是如此中国化的老外，他最初写的雅思范文也被我打回去修改过很多次，因为“我要的是考试范文，不是平时创作。我要的是学生学习提高可以用天、周、月来计，而不是需要几年甚至十几年的学习才能达到的写作水平”。

请耐心读一篇他最初写的范文。

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?

How to learn a language effectively has been the subject of many competing, and at times, contradictory voices. Amidst the discord of expert opinions has arisen the view that language acquisition should also involve a broader understanding of the culture and people who speak it. Careful consideration of this claim not only reveals that we “should” use a broader cultural lens when studying a second language, but “must” if we wish to do it successfully.

Everything comes from something, not nothing; in the case of language, words lend crucial insights into their parent cultures. A foreign student studying Chinese, for example, would note that in previous times the word for “student” was not “xue sheng” but “xue zi” reflecting the fact that in ancient China, only boys received formal education. A student of English would note, for example, that the word “lunatic” is derived from the Latin, “luna” meaning “moon,” as Europeans thought people’s moods could be affected by the changing moon.

Beyond the historical insight language offers, it also captures unique cultural circumstances. When I

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first came to China, people did not ask me, "how are you?" instead they asked, "have you eaten?" and from this I learned of the importance of food in Chinese society. Or consider in English the phrase, "seize the day" and you instantly sense the individualistic, dream-chasing nature of many Western nations.

Of course, some argue that language is purely a practical affair, a closed discipline that substitutes one word in this language for another word with the same meaning in that language. While that might hold true for basic words like "father", "school" and "car," it certainly does not for more complex ones. English has no word for the Chinese "su zhi" for example, because it is a sophisticated "cultural" concept.

Separating language from culture is not only impossible but counterproductive. Only by delving into the social background and mindset of native speakers can we truly master a language and use it for its ultimate purpose: communication.

(334 words)

这篇范文绝对是满分。但对考生来说价值不大，因为：

① 句法、词汇难度太大，酷似雅思阅读理解的文章难度。考生难以仿写、模仿、学习。

② 举例水平太高而难以模仿。"学子"这个词的文化背景很多中国学生都不知道。更别说"lunatic"一词中的拉丁来源。作者有炫耀的嫌疑。

③ 共 333 字。字数稍显过多，许多考生在考场上不可企及。

最终加汉老师从善如流，按照我的要求将这篇范文改写了两次，最后定稿为 257 字。收录在本书第 200 页。

通过这个例子我想告诉大家，本书收录的这 33 篇范文都是经过精雕细琢的，暗合我的教学思想的，值得你下大工夫去品味、学习。

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题目的选择

我对历年雅思题库进行统计分类之后，试图用最少的范文去涵盖整个题库，于是我最后选取了这高频经典的 33 道真题，交给加汉老师创作范文。学习它们，在考场上你要么会发现这次可以直接大段背诵，要么会发现这次考试需要你引用拼接这些范文里的素材段落。

比如：2013 年 7 月 6 日 A 类写作考题：

Space travel has been possible for some time. Some people think space tourism would develop in the future. Do you think space tourism is a positive or negative development? 【太空旅游】

太空旅游的新闻最近才在媒体上偶见，许多发展中国家的考生对此类话题并不敏感，目前太空旅游只是超级富豪感兴趣的事。许多考生在我微博里说碰到新题，没有思想论据，无从下笔。

该题目确实是第一次出现，但其实考生如果学习过 33 篇中文化类的旅游一文，和科技类的太空探索一文，在考场上再加入自己切题的一些观点，不难写出高分文章。

所以，读者可以这么理解，这 33 篇范文就像 26 个英文字母，是最小的独立单元，它们之间观点素材的自由组合，可以组合拼接以应对雅思题库中绝大部分真题。

我把这 33 篇文章再加上前面七卷中我写的十几篇经典 15 句范文统称为"天下题库总预测"。

话题下的讲解方式

每篇文章包括四个板块，读者可以按照这 5 个板块深入学习：

* 经典范文

拿到题目，先将相关的经典范文对比，领悟其中的奥妙之处，再撰写自己的作文。

* 刘洪波老师点评

每篇范文后，附有我写的点评，相当于我带着读者一起学习，一起讨论。读者可以对比自己所写范文，重点改进。

* 词汇和短语

词汇与搭配，需重点背诵和记忆的内容。

* 三个要熟读或背诵的句子

33 篇一共 99 个经典议论文句型。这是需要正确使用的，好在内容不多，难度不大。

掌握它们，上了考场只需要写出 15 句话，你还发愁没有地道的、适合的句型可用吗？

讲了这么多，只是希望大家能重视这 33 篇范文的学习，珍惜作者的良苦用心。

预祝高分。

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教育类 *EDUCATION*

教育目的

Some people think universities should provide knowledge and skills related to a future career; others think the true function of university is to give access to knowledge for its own sake. What is your opinion of the main function of university?

* 经典范文

Universities are one of the most important institutions in modern society. Post-secondary education provides both general skills and knowledge and sometimes job-specific training. But which of these two should be the main focus? While many people might think the focus should only be "jobs," I believe universities play a larger social role.

Let us consider that we live in an information age. If a student wants to learn about accounting or history or other job-specific information, they do not need to sit in a classroom to get it. Nowadays, anyone can get information and knowledge online and can learn on their own. So surely universities aren't needed for this purpose.

Instead, what universities should focus on is developing critical thinking. Anyone can memorise facts and get on-job training, but not everyone can think and analyse. This is a far more important skill in the real world. To be able to process information, understand it and use it, these are the skills our universities should focus on building.

That is not to say that universities should not pay any attention to the workplace. Of course all graduates want to find good work. But if you ask most people in the workplace today, they will tell you that the specific skills required for their jobs were learned on-site. And if you ask most employers what they are looking for in employees, they will tell you that it is a mind that can "think outside of the box."

So while universities play a role in training people for the workforce, they primarily function as a place for training the mind. What most companies and workforces need are not robots, but creative people who can contribute ideas. Universities should be the driving force in nurturing such people.

(292 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作观点：大学应该培养学生独立思考的能力；因为与工作相关的技能可以自学或在工作当中习得，而且现在公司最需求的是创新型人才。

本文给读者留下最深刻印象的是全文倒数第 2 句话：What most companies and workforces need are not robots, but creative people who can contribute ideas. 其中，robots 一词为点睛之笔，意指如果大学一味强调培训学生的工作技能，毕业生的能力将会千篇一律，丧失创造力。robots 虽然是初中级词汇，却占尽本文风流。

* 词汇和短语

critical thinking 批判性思考，创造性思考

workplace ['wɜːkpleɪs] *n.* 职场，工作场所

think outside of the box=think creatively 创造性思考

function ['fʌŋkʃn] *vi.* 起作用，行使职责

robot ['rəʊbɒt] *n.* 机器人

driving force 推动力

nurture ['nɜːtʃə(r)] *vt.* 培养，教育

both…and… 两者都……

on one's own 独立地，主动地

learn about sth. 学习

focus on sth. 集中，关注

pay attention to sth. 注意，关注

play a role in doing sth. 在……中起作用

* 三个要熟读或背诵的句子

● Anyone can memorise facts and get on-job training, but not everyone can think and analyse.

● So while universities play a role in training people for the workforce, they primarily function as a place for training the mind.

● What most companies and workforces need are not robots, but creative people who can contribute ideas.

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教育方法

Many people use distance-learning programmes (study material post, TV, Internet, etc.) to study at home, but some people think that it cannot bring the same benefits of attending college or university. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

* 经典范文

Distance learning is a relatively recent phenomenon and consequently it is somewhat controversial. With good reason, many people question whether technology can really change how we can learn. Others, however, make a convincing argument that classroom-based learning has its limitations. Considering both sides, it is clear that there is value in both approaches.

Let us first consider the pros of traditional, classroom-based learning. From the time of the ancient Greeks and Chinese and perhaps before, we have clung to the idea of a "teacher;" one who shares his / her wisdom and expertise. This model has been tested and survived the ages. Teachers not only can share

knowledge, but they can assess, correct and motivate students. Truly there is great value in this.

That said, remote learning also has its own upside. Consider, for example, students who live in remote areas without roads or funds to pay for tuition to attend a school far away . . . an Internet connection solves this. Also, there is something to be said for students being more independent learners, and online learning develops this skill.

So the question really is not "Which one?" but rather, "How we can combine both?" It seems perfectly reasonable that students attend some classes in person, but also use the web to communicate with other students and professors as well as research various topics. Countries and societies need to assess which approach and balance works best for them.

So while we should harness the potential of new technology that makes remote learning possible, we should not neglect the importance of traditional learning. Student without teachers will surely be lost; but students who simply rely on teachers for knowledge are not really learning.

(285 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作观点：远程教育和传统教育各有优势，应结合应用。第二段讲教师授课的优势；第三段讲远程教学的好处；第四段升华问题，不是哪一种更好，而是如何结合平衡。

本文最后一句为全文中心句，虽然表达的意思就是首段最后一句作者观点：there is value in both approaches. 但在该文最后提升为：Student without teachers will surely be lost; but students who simply rely on teachers for knowledge aren't really learning. 没有老师的学生会迷失（远程教育）；但完全依靠老师来学知识不算真正的学习（传统授课式教育）。精辟而有哲理。相信雅思考官自然会写下 9 分，心中却打了 10 分。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

limitation [ˌlɪmɪ'teɪʃn] *n.* 限制，局限性

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n.* 方法

expertise [ˌekspɜː'tiːz] *n.* 专家意见，专门技术

remote [rɪ'məʊt] *adj.* 遥远的

various ['veərɪəs] *adj.* 不同的，各种各样的

harness ['hɑːnɪs] *vt.* 利用

potential [pə'tenʃl] *n.* 潜能

neglect [nɪ'glekt] *vt.* 忽视

cling to 依附，依靠，坚持

pay for tuition 付学费

attend a school 上学

in person 亲自

communicate with sb. 和……交流

rely on 依赖，依靠

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● Teachers not only can share knowledge, but they can assess, correct and motivate students.

● So while we should harness the potential of new technology that makes remote learning possible, we should not neglect the importance of traditional learning.

● Student without teachers will surely be lost; but students who simply rely on teachers for knowledge are not really learning.

教育内容

* 范文精选

Most countries spend lots of money on education as they start to recognise its importance. In your opinion which two following subjects are the most important for your people and which one is the least important?

Subject:

Literature	***Sports***
Mathematics	***Economy***
Physics	***History***
Music	***Geography***

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* 经典范文

It has been said that investing in education is investing in one's future: this is true for both individuals and nations. It is always somewhat subjective to say which is more important, the humanities or sciences, as both have value. However, I would like to make a case for the importance of math and economics in this day and age.

Let us begin with math. Mathematics is a foundation subject which bridges many different fields, from physics and chemistry to the Internet and modern medicine. All of our material advances in the 20th century could not have happened without advanced mathematics. To be sure, it will also play a critical role in meeting challenges like global warming and space travel, to name just a few, in the future.

Likewise, economics is a fundamental discipline that allows societies to be stable and move forward. History is full of example of kingdoms and empires that collapsed as their economies declined. Most obviously, we need look no further than the current economic meltdown to see the importance of economics. The jobs and wellbeing of individuals and nations alike depend upon a deeper understanding of this field.

While all subjects have their merit, perhaps Geography does not have the same importance it once did. After all, in our modern world we have 3-D maps online that allow us to see anywhere with the click of a mouse. But to reiterate, we need a balanced approach to education where we still produce artists and thinkers and historians and so on.

To summarise, math and economics are critical subjects in the 21st century. Governments must do their part to make sure we invest in these key areas and have qualified teachers. By doing so, they will ensure our prosperity and progress.

(295 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作观点：数学、经济学重要，地理不重要。所以文章中间三段分别讨论三个学科。

这篇文章题型少见，题目内容对中国考生来说比较另类。说明哪个学科的重要性不难，难的是说明一个学科为什么不重要，还注意到题目中有最高级词汇：the most important, the least important。

我们受到的教育是行业没有三六九等，行行出状元。如果在小学课堂上讨论此类题目，有小朋友胆敢说地理最不重要，老师一定会发飙："胡说，不要有偏见，各个学科都重要，人类都需要，缺一不可。"于是大家考试不能偏科，长大之后都没有了"偏见"。

而这篇文章就是逼着你写出偏见，让你偏科，还很极端，因为题目中有最高级。

所以我最欣赏的是在本文首段第二句话，在表达个人偏见前的让步：It is always somewhat subjective（主观的） to say which is more important, the humanities（人文学科） or sciences, as both have value. 这句话我相信也是大多数考生看完题目后的第一感觉，但表达不出来。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

subjective [səb'dʒektɪv] *adj.* 主观的

foundation [faʊn'deɪʃn] *n.* 基础

bridge [brɪdʒ] *vt.* 架桥，连接

critical ['krɪtɪkl] *adj.* 关键的，重要的

meltdown ['meltdaʊn] *n.* 彻底垮台

well-being [wel'biːɪŋ] *n.* 福利，康乐，安宁

reiterate [rɪ'ɪtəreɪt] *vt.* 反复地说，重申

invest in 投资于

make a case for 提出充分的理由

in this day and age 当今

play a critical role in 起到关键作用

meet challenge 应对挑战

to name just a few=and so on 等等

depend upon 依赖，依靠

allow sb. to do sth. 使某人能做某事

with the click of a mouse 只需鼠标一点

do one's part to 尽自己的职责

key areas 重要领域

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

• It is always somewhat subjective to say which is more important, the humanities or sciences, as both have value.

• Mathematics is a foundation subject which bridges many different fields, from physics and chemistry to the Internet and modern medicine.

• All of our material advances in the 20th century could not have happened without advanced mathematics.

实习实践

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

* 经典范文

Generally speaking, in the past when students graduated from high school, they went to university or entered the workforce right away. This is no longer always the case. Many students now choose to "take a year off" and explore other options. Deciding whether or not this is wise is subjective but for many it can be positive.

On the one hand, taking time off allows a person to broaden one's horizons, to see and experience new cultures, to peak one's curiosity about new places. After all, not all things can be learned in the classroom. We can grow and mature from the challenges of living abroad. It also allows us to appreciate aspects of our own culture that we previously took for granted.

But on the other hand, there is the risk that taking time off may cloud the student's mind by presenting him or her with too many options. Young minds are impressionable and sometimes they need structure. The desire to go back to school after being in society may become less appealing and this could negatively impact their long-term job opportunities.

In the end, I feel that it comes down to what the individual wants to achieve in life. There is no "one size fits all" prescription. Personally, if I had the resources, I would make every effort to experience new places and challenge myself in new ways, but also commit to a university education afterward.

To summarise, we must be careful not to make this into a black and white issue. Instead, parents and

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children should do their best to discuss what course of action suits them best and be supportive.

(274 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作观点：首段最后表达观点 Deciding whether or not this is wise is subjective but for many it can be positive. 工作或旅游一阵再上大学对大多数人来说有好处。第二段讲好处，第三段讲坏处。第四段首句观点递进：你的选择是取决于 what the individual wants to achieve in life；然后讲作者自己的选择。

本文表面上有 on the one hand; but on the other hand, in the end 等词组标记文章结构，但作者观点却暗度陈仓，经过三重递进，最后表达出自己的选择。难度大，不太适合考生模仿。

亮点在于文中用词地道，比如 impressionable；词组生动，比如 cloud the student's mind。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

explore [ɪk'splɔː(r)] *v.* 探究

option ['ɒpʃn] *n.* 选项，选择

curiosity [ˌkjʊərɪ'ɒsətɪ] *n.* 好奇心

mature [mə'tʃʊə(r)] *v.* 成熟

appreciate [ə'priːʃɪeɪt] *v.* 正确理解

impressionable [ɪm'preʃənəbl] *adj.* 容易受影响的

appealing [ə'piːlɪŋ] *adj.* 吸引人的

prescription [prɪ'skrɪpʃn] *n.* 处方（文中比喻解决方案 =answer, solution）

broaden one's horizons 开阔某人的眼界

experience new cultures 体验新的文化

peak one's curiosity 激发某人的好奇心

take sth. for granted 对某事想当然

cloud the student's mind 蒙蔽了学生的思想

come down to 归结为

one size fits all 万能

make every effort to 进一切努力去

do their best to 尽全力去

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● On the one hand, taking time off allows a person to broaden one's horizons, to see and experience new cultures, to peak one's curiosity about new places.

● There is no "one size fits all" prescription.

● To summarise, we must be careful not to make this into a black and white issue.

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教育、就业

In countries where there is a high rate of unemployment, most students should be offered only primary education. There is no point in offering secondary education to those who have no hope of finding a job. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

* 经典范文

While access to education should be universal and affordable, the reality is that it often is out of reach for many. High unemployment in some countries or regions may even make some feel that it is a waste of time. While situations and circumstances may vary, in general we should do our part to make sure that as many people finish high school and university as possible.

First, we must consider the economics of a proper education. With limited education one can perhaps find odd jobs at an earlier age, but their long-term income and opportunities will be limited. Compare that with someone who completes school. While graduates may have trouble finding work at first, once they do, they have a better chance of keeping their jobs and earning more in the future and thus have a better quality of life.

Secondly, educated people do a lot to create jobs. Most entrepreneurs and businessmen, people who create employment, themselves received education. These are the people who create growth and opportunity in a society; conversely, those without education can only struggle to look after themselves.

Some would say that by not investing in secondary education when the outlook is bad, governments can save money. This may be true in the short term but it leaves the long-term problem of an under-educated and underdeveloped society. Surely this is not a responsible solution.

In the final analysis, it often takes short-term sacrifice and investment to achieve long term prosperity. Governments must not take shortcuts when it comes to ensuring everyone receives a proper secondary education. This is the surest way to create a better future for everyone.

(274 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作观点：当然要让大家接受中学或大学教育了。首先，算笔经济账，受过高等教育的人即使开始不好找工作，但一旦拥有，就比较稳定，挣的也比小学毕业就进入职场的人多。其次，很多公司老板都是受过高等教育的人，他们创造了许多就业机会。然后文章驳斥反方观点短视。

题目本身很可笑："在失业率高的国家，大部分学生只需要读完小学就行了。对那些没有希望找工作的学生来说，读中学没有意义。"

百分之九十以上的考生都会驳斥，I completely disagree with this view.（我完全同意这个观点。）论据有很多：比如"天生我才必有用，谁也没有权利说一个人没有希望找到工作"；"高等教育的目的不仅是让学生将来找工作"，"小学毕业能找什么样的工作"，"如果都是小学毕业就业，失业率会更高"等。本文最后提到 Governments mustn't take shortcuts，解决就业问题，政府不能走捷径。shortcut 一词用得好，点出题目本身的观点看似是解决问题的捷径，其实是短视的 short-sighted，会导致恶性循环 vicious

circle。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

universal [ˌjuːnɪ'vɜːsl] *adj.* 普遍的

affordable [ə'fɔːdəbl] *adj.* 付得起钱的

odd [ɒd] *adj.* 临时的，不固定的

struggle ['strʌgl] *v.* 努力，奋斗

analysis [ə'næləsɪs] *n.* 分析

sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs] *n.* 牺牲

prosperity [prɒ'sperətɪ] *n.* 繁荣

shortcut ['ʃɔːtkʌt] *n.* 捷径

out of reach 达不到

a waste of time 时间上的浪费

do one's part to 尽自己的职责

finish high school 读完高中

at an earlier age 在比较早的年龄

compare with 和……比较

have trouble (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● While situations and circumstances may vary, in general we should do our part to make sure that as many people finish high school and university as possible.

● This may be true in the short term but it leaves the long-term problem of an undereducated and underdeveloped society.

● Governments must not take shortcuts when it comes to ensuring everyone receives a proper secondary education.

社会类 SOCIETY

老人主题

In many countries, the proportion of older people is steadily increasing. Does this trend have more positive or negative effects on society?

* 经典范文

In more and more and developed countries we see the following trend: incomes rise, people get married later and have fewer kids. The result is that the demographics change and the population ages. While more old people sounds like a good thing (as they tend to be kind and warm-hearted) it can have a serious impact on economies and societies.

Consider, for example, that in order for a country's GDP to grow it needs to produce more goods and services each year. With an aging population and more people retiring, fewer are left to work, creating an economic hole. The result is that such countries have to rely on immigration to fill the gap and this is a less-than-desirable solution.

Consider also, that as more people reach their twilight years they will face increasing health problems and this puts huge pressure on health care and other social programs. In most countries government pays for at least some of the costs of health care, not to mention things like pensions, all of which means a big bill someone has to pay for. Simply put, the numbers do not add up.

To be fair, however, we should be careful not to direct our anger towards old people themselves. Old people can still make contributions to society, whether it means helping look after grandchildren, working part time or even volunteering. On an individual level, old people can be a real treasure.

To conclude, governments should recognise the challenges of an aging society and take the appropriate action. But in addition to fixing the short-term impact of an older society, they should also look at the bigger picture and do their best so that in the future we have a better age balance.

(288 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作观点：主要讲负面。老年人多了，干活的少了，经济衰退；老年人多了，政府养老金等财政压力大；但老年人的贡献和价值不容忽视。结论：政府要注意了。

本文四平八稳。首段第二句押韵：The result is that the demographics change and the population ages.

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

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* 词汇和短语

demographics [ˌdemə'græfiks] *n.* 人口统计状况

age [eɪdʒ] *v.* 变老

warm-hearted ['wɔːmhɑːtɪd] *adj.* 热心的

retire [rɪ'taɪə(r)] *vi.* 退休

less-than-desirable [lesðəndɪ'zaɪərəbl] *adj.* 不尽如人意的

twilight ['twaɪlaɪt] *adj.* 黄昏的，暮年的

pension ['penʃn] *n.* 养老金，退休金

volunteer [ˌvɒlən'tɪə(r)] *v.* 自愿

recognise ['rekəgnaɪz] *vt.* 认识到，承认

have a serious impact on 对……有严重的影响

rely on 依赖，依靠

fill the gap 填补空白，弥补缺陷

face increasing health problems 面临日益增长的健康问题

put huge pressure on 对……造成巨大压力

pay for 为……付账

not to mention sth. 更别说……

make contributions to society 对社会做出贡献

look after 照顾

take the appropriate action 采取适当的措施

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● The result is that the demographics change and the population ages.

● The result is that such countries have to rely on immigration to fill the gap and this is a less-than-desirable solution.

● To conclude, governments should recognise the challenges of an aging society and take the appropriate action.

妇女主题

Some people think we need more female leaders to create world peace and reduce violence. To what extent do you agree?

* 经典范文

Looking at world leaders it is clear that women are under-represented. Equally clear is that while our world has made progress in many areas, we still have lots of wars and social inequalities. So there exists the

perception that if only there were more female leaders, the world would be a better, more peaceful place. Unfortunately, such a conclusion is naïve.

First of all, countries with female leaders are no more peaceful on the whole. The reason for this is politics is a tough life. In order for a woman to gain respect and power she has to be aggressive and tough, even tougher than most men. Therefore, in the end, the decisions she makes aren't likely to be any different from those of a man.

The second point to consider is that the root of the problem is much deeper than gender. Violence and wars usually take years and sometimes even decades to handle properly. If we are serious about fixing these problems, we need to look at the underlying issues: racism, poverty, religious tension and so on. Focusing on these problems would be more effective.

On the other hand, I think we can agree that we should have more women in politics. They are certainly under-represented in this field. The more points of view and various backgrounds we have in politics, the healthier our system and society will be.

So in the end, if we are serious about achieving world peace and reducing violence, we must focus on the root problems and not the gender of our leaders. What we need is for all citizens to become more involved in making societies better instead of just relying on leaders to solve our problems for us.

(287 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：观点是更多女性应该参与政治，但这并不意味着能促进世界和平。首先女性要成为政要更需要铁腕；其次战争和暴力问题的根源并不是领导人的性别导致的，而是诸如贫穷、种族、宗教等问题产生的。但是个人认为更多的女性进入政坛有好处，政治要体现多元化，要有不同的声音。最后，实现世界更美好要每个公民贡献力量，不能只依赖于几个领导人来为我们解决问题。

绝妙好文啊！

短短不到 300 字，讲出四种大道理。虽不能说一字千金，但字字珠玑，文笔与思想双绝。尤其是最后一句，发人深省。难道不是吗，我们总是把对美好将来的希望或多或少地寄托在别人身上，或是缥缈的人生际遇上。别忘了，天行健，君子当自强不息！

这是我读过最好的雅思写作范文之一，远超《剑桥雅思》中考官范文。

古人云：朝闻道，夕死可矣。那是怎样的一种欢喜啊。每读好的文章，总有一种莫名的欢喜在胸中沉淀，慢慢酝酿成一阵感动，久久无法排遣。让我们凝心静气，从头再读一遍，从这几百个英语单词中品味出“自强”这两个中文字来。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

represent [ˌreprɪ'zent] *vt.* 代表

inequality [ˌɪnɪ'kwɒlətɪ] *n.* 不平等

naïve [naɪ'iːv] *adj.* 天真的

tough [tʌf] *adj.* 强硬的

aggressive [ə'gresɪv] *adj.* 激进的，侵略性的

underlying [ˌʌndə'laɪŋ] *adj.* 根本的

racism ['reɪsɪzəm] *n.* 种族主义，种族歧视

religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] *adj.* 宗教上的

tension ['tenʃn] *n.* 紧张状态，压力

make progress in many areas 在许多方面取得进步

in order (for sb.) to 为了

be different from 与……不同

take sometime to do sth. 花时间做某事

fix problems=solve problems 解决问题

focus on 关注，集中

become involved in 参与，卷入

rely on 依赖，依靠

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● In order for a woman to gain respect and power she has to be aggressive and tough, even tougher than most men.

● The more points of view and various backgrounds we have in politics, the healthier our system and society will be.

● What we need is for all citizens to become more involved in making societies better instead of just relying on leaders to solve our problems for us.

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儿童主题

Some people believe that time spent on television, video and computer games can be beneficial to children. Others believe this has negative effects on a child. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

* 经典范文

In recent years parents have had to make tough decisions about how much time their kids should spend watching TV and playing computer or video games. Some have argued that they are not only a waste of time, but potentially harmful. Others, however, claim that kids should be kids and deserve some entertainment. Personally, I feel that the best approach is moderation.

On the one hand, too much TV and gaming can have a negative influence. Physically, hours in front of a monitor are harmful on the eyes. And mentally if kids spend too much time living in a virtual world, they may lose the ability to make friends and socialise in a normal way. Moreover, seeing too much violence

and questionable content could influence young people's behaviour, as they are impressionable.

On the other hand, all children need to have fun and play. If students only study, they will surely suffer from mental and emotional pressure and stress. Also, not all content on TV or online is unhealthy; there are lots of educational shows and content that is positive.

Speaking from personal experience, I think the right approach is to have a healthy balance. In this regard, parents have a responsibility to set boundaries and make sure that the content their kids are viewing is appropriate. As well, TV and video games are not the only ways to have fun, so parents should encourage their kids to interact and play with other kids in person too.

In the end, we should follow our common sense. Parents should be firm but fair with letting their kids play online or in front of a TV screen. Most things in moderation are healthy, and TV and video games are no different.

(289 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：观点中立，适度即可。第二段 on the one hand，讲负面；第三段 on the other hand，讲正面；最后讲家长要重视和起作用。

经典的中立型文章。可学习的点很多：首先，首段最后一句中 The best approach is moderation.（最好的办法是适度）moderation 一词可以理解为中文的“（把握）火候”，是中立文章的点睛大词，不可不学。其次，第二段中分别用 physically 和 mentally 拓展了写作思路；最后，文章末句提升至哲学高度：Most things in moderation are healthy, and TV and video games are no different.（大多数事情适度都是好的，电视和视频游戏也不例外）是啊，适度饮酒对身体好；打打小麻将，买买彩票还怡情呢。但最难把握的就是这个 moderation“度”啊！

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

deserve [dɪ'zɜːv] *vt.* 应受，值得

moderation [ˌmɒdə'reɪʃn] *n.* 适度

socialise ['səʊʃəlaɪz] *v.* 社会交往

virtual ['vɜːtʃʊəl] *adj.* 虚拟的

questionable ['kwestʃənəbl] *adj.* 有问题的

interact [ˌɪntər'ækt] *vi.* 互相作用，互相影响

firm [fɜːm] *adj.* 严格的

make decision 作出决定

spend sometime (in) doing sth./spend sometime on sth. 花时间在（做）某事上

have a negative influence 有不良影响

be harmful to/on sth. 对……有伤害

make friends 交朋友

suffer from 遭受

in this regard 在这点上

have a responsibility to do sth. 有责任去做某事

set boundaries 限制

in person 亲自

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● And mentally if kids spend too much time living in a virtual world, they may lose the ability to make friends and socialise in a normal way.

● As well, TV and video games are not the only ways to have fun, so parents should encourage their kids to interact and play with other kids in person too.

● Most things in moderation are healthy, and TV and video games are no different.

工作、家庭

Many people are busy with work and do not have enough time to spend with family and friends. Why does this happen? What are the effects of this on family life and society as a whole?

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* 经典范文

East or West, city or town, it seems that people all over are busier with work and have less time to spend with friends and family. Most people would agree that this trend is not desirable. We are social creatures and consequently need to spend enough time with the people we care about. As a society, we must do more to ensure that we reach a healthy balance between work and private time.

Let's begin by considering how this problem starts: work. Nowadays in most marriages, both the man and woman work in order to pay the bills. But when they come home they are often too tired for any quality family time. As well, if there are children, they most likely need to hire a nanny or use a daycare service, again meaning less family time.

The effects of all this work are not positive. Children may grow up not really having a close relationship with their parents. It is scary to think that they may be closer with a babysitter than their biological parents! And for the husband and wife, all that work can lead to fatigue and a stress and on the marriage.

On the macro level, looking at society, we see a similar negative picture. More and more people feel isolated. People are more concerned with making money than maintaining relationships. The result is that people often behave selfishly and thus feel lonely and depressed when they realise they are alone. No wonder there are so many confused people seeing psychologists!

In a nutshell, the effects of a fast-paced, working society are generally less-than-desirable. In our efforts to get ahead and be successful, we must make sure that we do not neglect the most important things

in life: our relationships. That is what makes life worthwhile.

(299 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，问题来啦；第二段，问题是怎么来的；第三段，对个人家庭的影响；第四段，对社会的影响；末段，要重视问题啊。结构清晰，直击题目要求。

通过本文，我们要学习一种高级的写作技法——夸张，会给读者留下深刻印象。比如本文中的两句：It is scary to think that they may be closer with a babysitter than their biological parents!（想想孩子长大后对保姆比对他们的亲生父母还要亲，这太吓人了！）No wonder there are so many confused people seeing psychologists!（难怪这么多困惑的人去看心理医生！）

更多例句，请参考本书第 95 页“点缀高级写作技法”。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

private ['praɪvət] *adj.* 私人的

nanny ['nænɪ] *n.* 保姆，奶妈

daycare ['deɪkeə] *n.* 日托

babysitter ['beɪbɪsɪtə(r)] *n.* 临时照顾幼儿者

biological [ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkl] *adj.* 生物学的

fatigue [fə'tiːg] *n.* 疲乏，疲劳

isolated ['aɪsəleɪtɪd] *adj.* 隔离的，孤立的

maintain [meɪn'teɪn] *vt.* 维持

selfishly ['selfɪʃlɪ] *adv.* 自私地

depressed [dɪ'prest] *adj.* 沮丧的

psychologist [saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 心理学家

fast-paced ['fɑːst'peɪst] *adj.* 快速的

neglect [nɪ'glekt] *vt.* 忽视

worthwhile [ˌwɜːθ'waɪl] *adj.* 值得做的，值得出力的

care about 关心

reach a balance between…and… 在……两者之间达到一种平衡

grow up 长大

have a close relationship with 和……有密切关系

lead to 导致

get ahead 走在前面，获得成功

make sure 确定

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

- It is scary to think that they may be closer with a babysitter than their biological parents!
- People are more concerned with making money than maintaining relationships.
- In our efforts to get ahead and be successful, we must make sure that we do not neglect the most important things in life: our relationships.

经济发展

Economic progress is one way to measure the success of a country, while some people think there are other factors. What other factors should be considered? Within these factors, do you think any one is more important than the others?

* 经典范文

We are all used to the terms, "developed" and "developing" when describing a country's progress. While these are useful words, however, they do not entirely capture all of the factors that measure how a country grows and changes. While economic indicators are important, we should also look at non-material progress for a complete picture.

One of the most important factors outside of economics is how people treat each other. If a country's citizens are friendly and warm and kind to one another then it says something positive about their character. This also is connected to education. The caliber of people that a country produces is almost certainly related to its education system.

Another important indicator is social programmes and services. For example, if a country has good health care and social services then it is fair to say that that country has a high set of values and conscience. If a person loses a job but can get assistance, or a minority still has an equal opportunity of success, then we can say this country is advanced.

A final thing to look at is how that country is perceived by other nations. If it is a peaceful country and treats others fairly, it will also be respected and this is a sign of success. And vice versa. While it is hard to say which of these factors is most important, we can draw the conclusion that it has to do with "values".

So, to conclude, a country must have high principles if it wishes to be truly considered successful. Of course economics is still an important benchmark, but it is not the only one. Surely what makes a country great is not its GDP or modern buildings, but how civilised it is.

(291 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，经济指标不全面；第二段，人际关系，和教育相关；第三段，社会福利和公平；第四段，国际形象；末段，总结。

本文条理清晰。第二、三、四段每段首句为该段中心句，而每段第二句话都用 if 引导来诠释中心句含义。

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其实该题目的思维不难扩展，衡量国家成功的指标除了经济，还可以提国民的受教育程度；科技创新程度；健康的生活方式；工作生活的压力是否过大；民主化 democracy 进程；犯罪率；环境保护；媒体开放等。其实社会类话题都可代入。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

measure ['meʒə(r)] *vt.* 测量，估量

indicator ['ɪndɪkeɪtə(r)] *n.* 指标

treat [triːt] *vt.* 对待

character ['kærəktə(r)] *n.* 品质，性格

caliber ['kælɪbə(r)] *n.* 才干

fair [feə(r)] *adj.* 合理的，公平的

conscience ['kɒnʃəns] *n.* 良心，道德心

perceive [pə'siːv] *v.* 认知，理解

principle ['prɪnsəpl] *n.* 原则，原理

benchmark ['bentʃmɑːk] *n.* 基准

look at=consider 考虑

one another 彼此，相互

be connected to 和……有联系

be related to 和……有关系

vice versa 反之亦然

draw a conclusion 得出结论

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● While these are useful words, however, they do not entirely capture all of the factors that measure how a country grows and changes.

● If a person loses a job but can get assistance, or a minority still has an equal opportunity of success, then we can say this country is advanced.

● Surely what makes a country great is not its GDP or modern buildings, but how civilised it is.

媒体主题

Today, there are more images of disasters and violence in the media. What are the causes and what are your solutions?

* 经典范文

Footage of plane crashes, earthquake victims and violent crimes...these are just some of the images

that flash across our TV screens daily. But are the problems getting worse or is it just that there is more coverage? I feel the problem is more about media and us, the viewers.

There have always been disasters, both natural and manmade; this is not new. But a 24-hour, non-stop international news cycle sometimes gives the impression that things are getting worse. Every day and every hour we are flooded with negative news leading some to believe that society is spinning out of control.

As a result, the more violence and depressing scenes we see and read about, the more cynical and pessimistic we are likely to become. Moreover, with each negative news story, the more "normal" it all seems. The result is a kind of addiction to bad news, where we see bad things and sometimes even gradually accept them.

So the problem really stems from the relationship between viewers and media networks. Media is a business and evidently they feel that bad news is popular. Of course the media has a responsibility to report negative news, but they should not overdo it in order to hook viewers. They need to offer, and we need to demand, more balanced coverage.

So, finally, media networks should offer a mix of news stories. Realising that we, as viewers, have a choice to decide what we watch and how it affects us, is critical if we wish to address the root problem.

(260 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，现象引入；第二段，大家感觉社会失控；第三段，悲观后习以为常；第四段，媒体和读者关系造成问题；末段，解决方式。

本文有些跑题。前三段花了笔墨描写媒体负面过多造成的影响（effects）。而题目是要讨论原因（causes）和解决办法（solutions）。没有让加汉老师修改，就是想让大家看看，高手也会跑题，考场上审题要慎重！严格来说本文重心安排不当，扣 1 分，得分 8 分。

所以我们应该在文章主体着重写出媒体负面新闻多的原因，比如：(1) 媒体负面新闻多是媒体开放、进步导致，敢于揭露社会问题；(2) 人类天性喜欢传播坏消息，好事不出门，坏事传千里；(3) 媒体公司追逐利润，既然负面关注度高，媒体就强调，来吸引广告。解决之道是：政府指导，传媒公司要承担社会责任，公民要有乐观的人生态度。（参考本书第 156 页我写的范文）

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

footage ['fʊtɪdʒ] *n.* 镜头

victim ['vɪktɪm] *n.* 受害人

coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] *n.* 新闻报道

cynical ['sɪnɪkl] *adj.* 愤世嫉俗的

pessimistic [ˌpesɪ'mɪstɪk] *adj.* 悲观的

addiction [ə'dɪkʃn] *n.* 上瘾

overdo [ˌəʊvə'duː] *vt.* 做得过分

hook [hʊk] *v.* 钩住，吸引

be flooded with=be filled with 充满着，充斥着

spin out of control 事态发展失控

as a result 结果

stem from= result from 源于

the relationship between…and… 两者间的关系

have a responsibility to do sth. 有责任去做某事

address the problem=solve the problem 解决问题

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● But a 24-hour, non-stop international news cycle sometimes gives the impression that things are getting worse.

● As a result, the more violence and depressing scenes we see and read about, the more cynical and pessimistic we are likely to become.

● Realising that we, as viewers, have a choice to decide what we watch and how it affects us, is critical if we wish to address the root problem.

犯罪主题

Putting criminals into prisons is not an effective way to deal with them. Instead, education and job training should be offered. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

How to handle criminals is a problem that all countries and societies face. Traditionally, the approach has been to punish them by placing them in prisons to pay for what they have done. Some, however, advocate for trying to make them better with training and education and it seems they may have a good point.

First of all, consider all the money that we have to spend to lock people up in jail. It does not seem like a good use of public money if the people do not actually get any better. Because most criminals eventually are let out of prison, our focus should be on making them better citizens.

In fact, the reason why many people end up in jail in the first place is because they did not have a good education or happy family. So if they can learn job skills they perhaps can find work and feel they can contribute in a positive way. If they do this, they will not need crime. Surly everyone deserves a second chance.

Of course this does not mean that we should be too lenient on criminals. Those who commit crime should still be punished, but during their punishment they should also be treated. If we make an investment in them and show compassion, most will be able to make a new start.

To summarise, we must make more of an effort to go to the root of the problem. We need to treat

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criminals as patients and give them the medicine they need: education and training. By giving people the skills for a second chance we can make our society safer and healthier.

(274 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，赞同题目观点；第二段，罪犯在监狱里什么都不做是花着纳税人的钱的；第三段，没有接受教育和不幸的家庭是原因，要教育，要给他们机会；第四段，当然要惩罚，但惩罚和治疗并用；末段，总结。

好文章。末段第二句的比喻给本文增色不少：We need to treat criminals as patients and give them the medicine they need: education and training. 十分贴切。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

punish ['pʌnɪʃ] *vt.* 惩罚，处罚

advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] *vt.* 提倡

jail=prison [dʒeɪl] *n.* 监狱

lenient ['liːnɪənt] *adj.* 宽大的，仁慈的

compassion [kəm'pæʃn] *n.* 同情

patient ['peɪʃnt] *n.* 病人

in jail 监禁

end up 最后结果

commit crime 犯罪

make an investment in… 投资于

make an effort to do 努力去做

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● In fact, the reason why many people end up in jail in the first place is because they did not have a good education or happy family.

● We need to treat criminals as patients and give them the medicine they need: education and training.

● By giving people the skills for a second chance we can make our society safer and healthier.

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文化/生活方式 *CULTURE/LIFESTYLE*

多元文化

Multicultural societies, which are a mixture of different ethnic groups, bring more benefits than drawbacks for a country. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this conclusion?

* 经典范文

In an era of globalisation our societies have become increasingly multicultural. Most international cities have become melting pots for immigrants from all over the world seeking a better life. While there are both benefits and drawbacks to a multicultural society, it is safe to say that the pros outweigh the cons.

First of all, people from different countries bring beautiful traditions with them. Think of all the wonderful international food, music, customs and culture that these immigrants bring. They make our cities vibrant and attractive places to live in and to visit for tourists. Think of all the China towns across the world, for example.

Moreover, most of the people who immigrate from other countries are industrious. First generation immigrants often leave their home countries because of war and other bad circumstances. So when they make a new start, they tend to be appreciative and work hard to save money and create a good home for their kids. They tend to be model citizens.

On the flip side, there can be some challenges. Not all immigrants can speak the local language well and that causes problems for assimilating. Such people often tend to stick with friends of their own ethnicity. And sometimes, different religious and ethnic traditions have trouble coexisting peacefully. But generally speaking such conflicts are few.

So the bottom line is that multiculturalism is a generally positive trend. By living with people from other places our horizons are broadened and we can become more accepting. Surely this is a positive trend in the age of a global village.

(260 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，赞同题目观点；第二段，生活更加丰富多彩；第三段，移民大多更勤奋；第四段，不利的因素；末段，总结，我们对多元文化的态度应该是 accepting（包容）。

多元文化的利弊探讨是雅思写作题库中的一个重点，本文的思想和句子值得考生认真学习。第二段最后一句的例子很有特点：Think of all the China towns across the world, for example.（想一想世界各地的中国城吧）相信读完这一句，所有中国读者都会被迫承认多元文化一定会给当地带来好处。

老外不可怕，可怕的是会拍中国人马屁的老外，更可怕的是他写的雅思范文！

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

ethnic ['eθnɪk] *adj.* 人种的，种族的

multicultural [ˌmʌltɪ'kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 多元文化的

immigrant ['ɪmɪgrənt] *n.* 移民

custom ['kʌstəm] *n.* 风俗

vibrant ['vaɪbrənt] *adj.* 充满活力的

industrious [ɪn'dʌstrɪəs] *adj.* 勤劳的

flip [flɪp] *n.* 翻转

assimilate [ə'sɪməleɪt] *v.* 同化

coexist [ˌkəʊɪg'zɪst] *vi.* 共存

conflict ['kɒnflɪkt] *n.* 冲突

accepting [ək'septɪŋ] *adj.* 包容的

in an era/age of globalisation 在全球化时代

melting pot 熔炉

across the world=all over the world 遍布世界

tend to be 往往是

stick with 和……黏在一起

the bottom line 底线

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● In an era of globalisation our societies have become increasingly multicultural.

● While there are both benefits and drawbacks to a multicultural society, it is safe to say that the pros outweigh the cons.

● By living with people from other places our horizons are broadened and we can become more accepting.

旅游发展

International travel is becoming cheaper, and countries are opening their doors to more and more tourists. Do the advantages of increased tourism outweigh its disadvantages?

* 经典范文

Air travel combined with early retirement and people with money to spend has meant that more and more people can travel the world. Some countries, especially those with famous historical sights and beautiful natural scenery try to attract this large market. While there are some problems that can be caused with all this travel, generally it is a positive thing.

Firstly, consider that all these tourists mean money that governments are eager to tap into. For many countries, tourism is a big part of GDP and without it their economies would suffer. Foreign tourists bring important dollars to the service industry and lots of small shops and vendors.

Secondly, by encouraging tourism governments are promoting their cities and countries. In my country, China, for example, increased tourism and hosting the Olympics has changed people's perception of our country. At the same time, tourism allows local people to gain exposure to people from other countries, which is also a good thing.

Of course it is not always a perfect picture. Not all tourists have a good attitude and manners. And in some cases they may even have a negative influence on the local population. But these situations are not so common, and embassies can create tough guidelines for getting a visa. This seems like a reasonable compromise.

To conclude, international travel is a great thing, but it is a privilege that should not be abused. Governments should encourage it, but also put in place measures to keep dangerous people away. This will result in a win-win situation for everyone.

(252 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，国际旅游利大于弊；第二段，刺激本国经济；第三段，加深双方了解；第四段，不利之处；末段，总结。

本文我们看到加汉老师是以一位中国学生的口吻写出来。他曾告诉我他的中文名字有两个含义：加拿大的男子汉；加入汉族。

第四段的观点比较抽象，其实针对国际旅游的弊端，我们可以谈对旅游资源的过度开发；旅游景点的环保压力；对当地居民生活方式的影响；经济过渡依赖于旅游业的后果等。

如果我写这篇文章，国际旅游的好处第一条我就说："许多人类的文明古迹虽然是某个国家拥有的，其实也是全人类的财富。比如长城、金字塔。应该让全世界的人去参观、欣赏和尊重。"先上升到一个全人类的高度，凸显大气。大部分考生不是写不出来，主要是想不到。思想有多高，作为分数就有多高。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

retirement [rɪ'taɪəmənt] *n.* 退休

tourism ['tʊərɪzəm] *n.* 旅游业

vendor ['vendə(r)] *n.* 卖主，小贩

promote [prə'məʊt] *vt.* 促进，推广

host [həʊst] *vt.* 主办

perception [pə'sepʃn] *n.* 观念，理解

embassy ['embəsɪ] *n.* 大使馆

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guideline ['gaɪdlaɪn] *n.* 指导方针

compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz] *n.* 妥协，折中

privilege ['prɪvəlɪdʒ] *n.* 特权

abuse [ə'bjuːs] *v.* 滥用

famous historical sights 历史名胜

beautiful natural scenery 美丽的自然风光

be eager to 渴望

tap into 利用

in some cases 在有些情况下

have a negative influence on 对……有负面影响

win-win situation 双赢局面

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

- Some countries, especially those with famous historical sights and beautiful natural scenery try to attract this large market.
- Secondly, by encouraging tourism governments are promoting their cities and countries.
- This will result in a win-win situation for everyone.

语言学习

In order to learn a language well, we should 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?

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* 经典范文

How to learn a language effectively is not easy to summarise. One popular opinion, however, is the view that language acquisition should also involve a broader understanding of the culture and people who speak it. Considering this claim it is clear that we "should" use a broader cultural approach when studying a second language, and "must" if we wish to do it successfully.

Let's begin by considering how language is shaped by society and culture. The fact that we have different languages demonstrates that we have different backgrounds. Anyone who has tried learning a second language soon realises that you cannot substitute one word for another because words are concepts and some concepts are unique to a particular culture. So, learning a language means learning how people think and express ideas.

More importantly, we should consider the purpose of learning a second language: to communicate. It is impossible to communicate with a person and not know something of their culture and background. American TV shows and movies, for example, taught me a lot about the mindset of typical westerners and really helped when I actually travelled to America two years ago.

Of course some argue that language is just about memorising words and we should not waste our time with broader context, but this is misguided. No language can be taught or learned purely as a science.

Separating language from culture is not only impossible, but it's counterproductive. Only by digging into the social background and mentality of native speakers can we hope to communicate with them effectively.

(258 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，学语言要学相应的文化，那是必须的；第二段，因为有不同的文化，才有不同语言；第三段，语言的目的是交流，有效的交流沟通当然要了解对方的文化；第四段，让步后反驳反方观点；末段，总结。

我和加汉老师过去一起作讲座时经常惺惺相惜，很多思想是共通的，其中一点就是：To learn a language is to learn a culture.

关于这个题目，加汉老师原来的稿子更精彩，由于难度太大，不适合广大考生学习模仿，被我给打回去修改成现在的样子。我又不忍让原文蒙尘，于是把它收录在本书的第 173 页，供大家欣赏。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

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* 词汇和短语

acquisition [ˌækwɪ'zɪʃn] *n.* 获得，习得

demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] *vt.* 展示，证明

substitute ['sʌbstɪtjuːt] *v.* 替代

mindset ['maɪndset] *n.* 思维模式，观念心态

misguided [ˌmɪs'gaɪdɪd] *adj.* 被误导的

counterproductive [ˌkaʊntəprə'dʌktɪv] *adj.* 反效果的

mentality [men'tælətɪ] *n.* 心态，思想

try doing 试着做某事（区别：try one's best to do 全力以赴做某事）

substitute A for B 用 A 替换 B

the purpose of doing sth. 做某事的目的

separate… from… 将两者分开

dig into 钻研

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

- So, learning a language means learning how people think and express ideas.
- Separating language from culture is not only impossible, but it's counterproductive.
- Only by digging into the social background and mentality of native speakers can we hope to communicate with them effectively.

快餐食品

In many countries, traditional foods are being replaced by international fast foods. This is having a negative effect on both families and societies. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

It has been said that the McDonalds' logo is the most universally recognised symbol. Huge fast food chains have spread to all corners of the earth as a result of a global society. They are especially popular with young people and children, but is this a positive development? When weighing the pros and cons, it becomes clear that while they have some benefits, the negatives clearly outweigh them.

First of all, it is widely known that fast foods tend to be less healthy than home-cooked meals. Fast foods use lots of sugar, salt and artificial ingredients, all of which have a negative impact on our health. Just look at all of the overweight people in countries with fast food restaurants and you will see all the proof you need.

Furthermore, fast foods have a negative impact on society because they often replace traditional foods and local culture. When people travel abroad they usually want to do as the Romans do and try the local food; how unfortunate if there is no local food left to try. In my hometown, Beijing, local snacks and cuisine have become harder to find as KFC, Pizza Hut and others have gradually taken over.

To be fair, however, fast food is popular for a reason. Usually such chains are very clean and have a comfortable environment. Also, they are very standardised so no matter where you go, you know what you are getting, which is convenient. But still, the cons are far greater.

At present, fast food has a bad reputation because of health reasons and its influence on traditional culture. Perhaps in the future if fast food can be more nutritious and be more local it will be more widely accepted and have a positive influence. Until then, we should consume less.

(298 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，快餐食品弊大于利；第二段，和 home-cooked meals（家里的饭菜）相比不健康；第三段，削弱 the local food（本地传统饮食文化）；第四段，让步，讲好处；末段，总结。

结构清晰标准，易于模仿。第四段快餐食品的好处还可以加一条经典原因：快餐的“快”字，符合当代白领的快节奏工作生活方式。另外该段最后一句可成为模板句，考生可背诵。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

symbol ['sɪmbl] *n.* 符号，象征

chain [tʃeɪn] *n.* 连锁店

artificial [ˌɑːtɪ'fɪʃl] *adj.* 人造的

ingredient [ɪn'griːdɪənt] *n.* 成分，因素，配料

snack [snæk] *n.* 小吃

cuisine [kwɪ'ziːn] *n.* 烹饪，菜肴

standardised ['stændədaɪzd] *adj.* 标准化的

convenient [kən'viːnɪənt] *adj.* 便利的

nutritious [njʊ'trɪʃəs] *adj.* 有营养的

home-cooked meals 家里做的饭菜

have a negative impact on 对……有负面影响

take over 取代

to be fair 公正地说

at present 目前

have a positive influence 有好的影响

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● When weighing the pros and cons, it becomes clear that while they have some benefits, the negatives clearly outweigh them.

● When people travel abroad they usually want to do as the Romans do and try the local food; how unfortunate if there is no local food left to try.

● But still, the cons are far greater.

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建筑风格

Modern buildings are appearing in large numbers but some people believe that we should build our buildings in traditional styles. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

In recent years, an interesting trend has emerged. Countries with long histories and rich cultures have been modernising the quickest, especially in terms of architecture. Many have criticised this as not respecting traditional culture. While traditional architecture should be protected, however, I feel it is not necessary to stop building modern structures as we move forward.

One reason for this is that modern buildings are more practical and comfortable to live and work in. While traditional buildings might look nice from the outside, they are often not very user-friendly. Modern buildings usually have lots of windows and light and are clean and energy efficient. Surely this will make those inside them happier.

Another point to consider is that modern buildings will give a good impression to those visiting from abroad. Consider Beijing during the Olympics, for example. Many foreigners were surprised to see all of the stunning new building designs. In the long run, this will probably attract more business and tourists to

the country.

Of course, traditional architecture still has its value. Everyone loves visiting famous historical places and admiring architectural styles from throughout history. We should protect and appreciate such places for future generations, but at the same time, we do not have to live in the past.

Ultimately, each city needs to find its own balance between "old" and "new" when it comes to building styles, but modern buildings are for sure a positive thing. After all, if we do not continue to explore new building styles we won't be able to let future generations know what our period of history was like.

(264 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，现代建筑必要；第二段，因为现代建筑的实用性和舒适性；第三段，代表城市现代化；第四段，让步，传统建筑的价值；末段，总结。

文中第三段的观点不够有力。其实现代建筑的优点直接分实用性和舒适性两个段落来重点阐述即可。比如实用性，现代化都市人口密度比以前大，摩天大楼 skyscraper 提高了城市土地的使用效率。

本文末句很有趣味，再仔细读读：After all, if we do not continue to explore new building styles we won't be able to let future generations know what our period of history was like.（毕竟，如果我们不继续开发新的建筑风格，我们就不能让后代知道我们这一阶段的历史是什么样的。）历史是相对的，对于我们的子孙来说，我们现在的现代化建筑将成为他们眼里的古代建筑。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

emerge [ɪ'mɜːdʒ] *vi.* 显现出来

architecture ['ɑːkɪtektʃə(r)] *n.* 建筑物

practical ['præktɪkl] *adj.* 实用的

user-friendly ['juːzə(r)'frendlɪ] *adj.* 用户友好的，方便用户使用的

stunning ['stʌnɪŋ] *adj.* 足以使人晕倒的，极好的

admire [əd'maɪə(r)] *v.* 赞美，钦佩，羡慕

ultimately ['ʌltɪmətlɪ] *adv.* 最后

in terms of 在……方面

move forward 前进

in the long run 从长远看

for sure 确实

after all 毕竟

let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

- In recent years, an interesting trend has emerged.
- One reason for this is that modern buildings are more practical and comfortable to live and work in.
- After all, if we do not continue to explore new building styles we won't be able to let future generations know what our period of history was like.

流行时尚

In modern society, fashion is becoming more highly valued in people's choice of clothes. Why? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

* 经典范文

It seems that in recent years more and more people, especially in urban areas, are dressing more stylishly. Nowadays it is not uncommon to see people walking around in brand name clothes and sunglasses like celebrities. But why is this happening and is it a positive development? Personally I feel that whether it is good or bad depends on the individual's attitude.

The cause of this fashion obsession surely is connected to movies and pop culture. In today's society, we are constantly seeing images of attractive movies stars and MTV videos with pop icons wearing the most recent styles. To some extent, and perhaps even subconsciously, this affects our own behaviour as we imitate what we see.

On one level, being fashionable is quite healthy. It is natural for us to want to look good, because if we look good we feel good about ourselves. Especially in today's world of work and relationships, it is important to have good self-esteem and be confident. Looking good can help us achieve that.

But from another angle, being too fashion-conscious has its problems. Sometimes people end up obsessing about buying the most expensive things and look down upon others who cannot afford them. Such people become superficial and often do not pay enough attention to the important things in life, like friendship and being a good person.

So in the end, each person has to find the right balance regarding how fashionable to be. There is nothing wrong with looking good and feeling good; in fact it is human. But we must also be sure not to dwell on it so much.

(267 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，引出现象并表态；第二段，回答第一个问题 why；第三段，positive；第四段，negative；末段，总结。

本文清新自然，没有大道理，很多小常识。比如第三段第二句：It is natural for us to want to look good, because if we look good we feel good about ourselves. 好作文不是高难词汇的堆砌。最简单的词汇也可以直指人心，赢得读者共鸣。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

stylishly ['staɪlɪʃlɪ] *adv.* 时髦地

celebrity [sə'lebrətɪ] *n.* 名人，名流

obsession [əb'seʃn] *n.* 迷住，迷恋

pop [pɒp] *adj.* 流行的，通俗的

icon ['aɪkɒn] *n.* 偶像，图标

subconsciously [ˌsʌb'kɒnʃəslɪ] *adv.* 下意识地

imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] *v.* 模仿

fashionable ['fæʃnəbl] *adj.* 流行的，时髦的

self-esteem [selfɪ'stiːm] *n.* 自尊

superficial [ˌsuːpə'fɪʃl] *adj.* 肤浅的

depend on 取决于

be connected to 和……有联系

to some extent 某种程度上

from another angle 从另一方面看

look down upon 瞧不起

pay attention to 关注

dwell on 仔细研究

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● Nowadays it is not uncommon to see people walking around in brand name clothes and sunglasses like celebrities.

● Personally I feel that whether it's good or bad depends on the individual's attitude.

● Especially in today's world of work and relationships, it's important to have good self-esteem and be confident.

意识形态

Happiness is very important to individuals but it is very hard to define. Why is happiness hard to define? What is your definition of happiness?

* 经典范文

If you ask most people what the most important thing in life is, most will respond, "happiness." But if you ask people to define happiness, you will soon discover that you get very different answers. How can something so fundamental to all humans be so hard to define? No doubt it has something with happiness

largely being subjective.

Happiness is hard to define because what makes us all happy varies so much. One person might like travelling to new places and meeting new people; another person might find happiness in sports and others in other things. Because we all have different personalities and hobbies, it only makes sense that we define happiness in different ways.

Personally, happiness means a couple of things to me. One way I define happiness is by the quality of my relationships. When I have good friends I can rely on and people around me who understand me and are loyal to me, I feel happy. It is hard to be happy when alone, so I value my friendships and work hard at them so that when I am feeling down, I know I have the support I need.

Another aspect of happiness for me is having work that is meaningful and rewarding. Let me be clear about this: I am not talking about how much money a person makes; that's not real happiness. What I am talking about is being able to use one's skills and feel that one is making a difference. This is a source of real happiness for me.

To conclude, happiness is a state of being that each of us defines. We do not need to worry about comparing ourselves to others—that only leads to disappointment. Happiness is in our own hands.

(292 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，幸福很难定义；第二段，回答第一个问题；第三段，对我来说友情是幸福；第四段，工作的意义和回报也是幸福；末段，总结。

题目很抽象，很多学生写不出内容，不是因为想不出，而是不敢写。有学生曾课下对我说："刘老师，我看完题目后的第一反应是幸福对我来说就是睡觉睡到自然醒，数钱数到手抽筋。我不敢写。"我说写，当然要写。违心地去想、去喊口号既浪费时间又会导致文章空洞，言之无物。你可以写成：幸福之于我，一方面是拥有巨额财富，我可以让我的家人不再挤在30平米的房间生活；我可以资助希望小学，帮助贫穷的孩子；我可以给国家的税收作出巨大贡献（数钱数到手抽筋）；另一方面，我希望过一种自由的生活方式，每天不用朝九晚五地挤公交，经常旅游亲近自然，每天早晨让小鸟而不是闹钟把我叫醒（睡觉睡到自然醒）。

如果你定义幸福是金钱和美女，当然也可以写出两段：（1）拥有成功的事业，为社会做出贡献是幸福；（2）拥有美好的爱情，温暖的家庭是人生最大的幸福。

另外值得一提的是，本文末句六个平凡单词的组合：Happiness is in our own hands. 让这篇平凡的文章最终触动读者心弦。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentl] *adj.* 基础的

subjective [səb'dʒektɪv] *adj.* 主观的

vary ['veərɪ] *v.* 多样化，变化，不同

loyal ['lɔɪəl] *adj.* 忠诚的

meaningful ['mi:nɪŋfl] *adj.* 有意义的

rewarding [rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ] *adj.* 有益的，值得的

make sense 有意义

a couple of 几个

rely on 依赖，依靠

make a difference 起作用

worry about 担心

lead to 导致

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● Happiness is hard to define because what makes us all happy varies so much.

● One person might like travelling to new places and meeting new people; another person might find happiness in sports and others in other things.

● Happiness is in our own hands.

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环境 *ENVIRONMENT*

个人环保

Individuals can do nothing to improve the environment; only governments and large companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

It is increasingly clear that humanity has strained and damaged the natural environment. We have nearly exhausted many natural resources and left a big carbon footprint on a fragile planet. While governments must no doubt create eco-friendly policy and do their part to bring about change, we as individuals have a crucial role to play as well.

In any ecosystem, all the parts are connected. The food we eat, the type of transport we choose, the way we consume and how much we consume as individuals all have a direct impact on the environment. Our individual habits might seem insignificant from out perspective, but at the macro level they add up in a big way.

While seemingly powerless, individuals can actually do a lot to make a difference. We can drive hybrid cars, conserve on electricity and water, buy local organic food and support environmental friendly brands. These are sustainable practices that can create a ripple effect.

However, this is not to say that governments should not also carry their weight. By encouraging "green" business and creating incentives for good resource management and responsible consumption, they can help lead the way. Consider, for example, how US President Obama's words and plans about a "green economy" have led to signs of renewed economic optimism in America. Governments can set the tone for change and do a lot to harness individual good will and momentum.

Surely individuals and governments must work together if we are to fix the environment. This is a problem that affects us all, individually and collectively; its solution must therefore involve us all.

(265 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

仔细阅读体会，这其实是一篇标准的五段式15句逻辑框架范文。

写作线索：首段，个人也很关键；第二段，个人和环境密切相关；第三段，我们可以做什么；第四段，让步，政府和公司当然可以起作用；末段，总结。

当题目中观点出现only, always, best, must等表示绝对化的单词时，比较容易驳斥。

本文第二句话写得精彩：We have nearly exhausted many natural resources and left a big carbon footprint on a fragile planet.（我们快要耗尽自然资源，并且已经在这个脆弱的星球上留下了一个巨大的碳足迹。）

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

strain [strem] *vt.*（因过度的压力）损伤

exhaust [ɪg'zɔːst] *vt.* 用尽，耗尽

fragile ['frædʒaɪl] *adj.* 易碎的

eco-friendly ['iːkəʊ'frendlɪ] *adj.* 对生态环境友好的

macro ['mækrəʊ] *adj.* 宏观的

hybrid ['haɪbrɪd] *adj.* 混合的，混合动力的

sustainable [sə'steməbl] *adj.* 可持续的

ripple ['rɪpl] *n.* 波纹

incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] *n.* 激励

optimism ['ɒptɪmɪzəm] *n.* 乐观

momentum [mə'mentəm] *n.* 动力

create policy 制定政策

do one's part to do sth. 尽职责做某事

have a crucial role to do sth. 在做某事上起关键作用

have a direct impact on sth. 在某事上有直接影响

in a big way 大规模地

carry weight 起作用

lead the way 带路，示范，引领

set the tone for sth. 为某事定调子

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● We have nearly exhausted many natural resources and left a big carbon footprint on a fragile planet.

● While governments must no doubt create eco-friendly policy and do their part to bring about change, we as individuals have a crucial role to play as well.

● This is a problem that affects us all, individually and collectively; its solution must therefore involve us all.

燃油加价

The best way to solve the world's environmental problems is to increase the price of fuel. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Use your own experience and give an example to support your idea.

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* 经典范文

The world's environmental problems are certainly connected to human behaviour, on that issue, everyone agrees. But how should we change our behaviour in order to protect the environment? One suggestion has been to raise the price of fuel to discourage driving. This is certainly one option that might help, but other approaches are also needed for a more sustainable future.

Raising the price of fuel can be somewhat effective. If fuel prices go up, either fewer people will drive or people will drive less, which makes sense for reducing pollution. But there are two issues with this: it is not enough to fix the problem completely and higher fuel prices might negatively affect industry and the economy.

One option to consider is making our cars more fuel-efficient so that they do not burn as much fuel and leave such a big carbon footprint. In my city, the government has placed strict standards on car manufacturers and we have more blue-sky days as a result. It is a win-win for both consumers and the environment.

Another option to consider is developing green technologies like wind and solar. These are energy sources that are truly sustainable because they do not produce any pollution and there is an unlimited amount of them. The problem seems to be that it takes time and money to develop new technologies, but surely it is worth it in the long run.

So, to summarise, while higher fuel prices might achieve less consumption, it is not a complete solution. Instead, or in addition, governments should look forward and help develop new breakthrough technologies and develop the eco-friendly resources we have. Surely this is the most effective way.

(277 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，不是 best，有其他措施；第二段，让步，燃油加价有作用；第三段，其他方案之减少汽车油耗；第四段，其他方案之发展环保能源；末段，总结。

2009 年中国油价飙升，专家美其名曰“与国际接轨”。同学们出国留学后会有切身体会，其实我们早已领先于世界。再加上国外城市之间、各州之间的高速公路鲜有买路钱，所以中国的驾车成本是很高的。曾和某雅思考官调侃，此君在中国生活多年，认为车贵、油贵、路贵，房贵，中国人民富裕啊！

当剑桥雅思的某位考官在中石油的一次心痛的加油经历后，这篇雅思写作题目就愤而出世了。考官在题目中设计了 best 这个绝对化单词，目的当然是希望全球的考生们一起来痛斥，提前堵住了下次以“环保”为借口的油价上涨。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

discourage [dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ] *vt.* 不鼓励，阻碍

option ['ɒpʃn] *n.* 选项，选择

fuel-efficient 燃料高效的

strict [strɪkt] *adj.* 严格的

manufacturer [ˌmænjʊ'fæktʃərə(r)] *n.* 制造商，厂商

solar ['səʊlə(r)] *adj.* 太阳的

breakthrough ['breɪkθruː] *n.* 突破

be connected to 和……有联系

in order to 为了

reduce pollution 减少污染

produce pollution 产生污染

fix the problem 解决问题

be worth (doing) 值得……

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● If fuel prices go up, either fewer people will drive or people will drive less, which makes sense for reducing pollution.

● One option to consider is making our cars more fuel-efficient so that they do not burn as much fuel and leave such a big carbon footprint.

● The problem seems to be that it takes time and money to develop new technologies, but surely it is worth it in the long run.

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减少航班

Long distance flights use more fuel than cars and pollute the environment. We should discourage non-essential flight instead of limiting the use of the car. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

Every day, thousands of planes take to the skies, transporting people all over the world. In the process though, these huge planes use massive amounts of fuel and greatly add to global warming and pollution. Discouraging non-essential flight is a good idea, but not at the expense of limiting use of the car. Surely we can cut back on both.

Travelling by planes has truly made our world feel a lot smaller, but not all travel is necessary. For example, already, technology and the Internet in particular, have meant that business people do not always have to travel across countries and continents to meet face to face. Now they can meet online and do more business without leaving a carbon footprint.

Consider other people who travel a lot: tourists. With countless TV shows and movies and books

about various travel destinations, perhaps in the future not everyone will feel the need to actually travel there in person. Maybe in the near future we will be able to go places "virtually" with computer aids that give us a realistic experience.

Of course, by limiting flights it does not mean that we should drive more. As with the reasons above, technology will make it easier for more people to work remotely. We will be able to do more without leaving our homes if we want to. Of course we should still travel and get out, but we will not need to as much.

In the final analysis, we can and should do our part to limit unnecessary travel, whether flying or driving. In order to reduce pollution we all have to make some sacrifices. And with new technologies coming all the time, perhaps changing our behaviour will be easier than we think.

(289 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，飞行和汽车使用都应该减少；第二段，减少不必要的飞行；第三段，将来的旅行方式，虚拟现实；第四段，同时少开车；末段，总结。

题目看似比较难、比较专业（飞机对环境的污染程度大小我们不熟悉），但考官在题目中给考生留下了一条活路：We should discourage non-essential flight——取消一切航班是痴人说梦，但是取消非必要的航班却是完全合理的。文章中一定要包含对非必要飞行（non-essential flight）的讨论。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

essential [ɪ'senʃl] *adj.* 基本的，必须的，本质的

massive ['mæsɪv] *adj.* 大规模的，大量的

continent ['kɒntɪnənt] *n.* 大陆，洲

countless ['kaʊntləs] *adj.* 无数的

destination [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃ] *n.* 目的地

virtually ['vɜːtʃʊəlɪ] *adv.* 虚拟地

sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs] *n.* 牺牲

massive/huge amounts of 大量的

add to 增加

at the expense of= at the cost of 在以……为代价

cut back 削减

in particular 特别地

in person 亲自

in the near future 在不远的将来

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

- Discouraging non-essential flight is a good idea, but not at the expense of limiting use of the car.
- As with the reasons above, technology will make it easier for more people to work remotely.
- In order to reduce pollution we all have to make some sacrifices.

动物保护

Some people think it is acceptable to use animals for the benefit of humans. Other people think it is wrong to exploit animals for human purposes. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

* 经典范文

Man has always existed alongside other animals, and for most of our history we have used animals in one way or another. In recent years, however, many have argued that using animals is both cruel and unnecessary and that we should change our reliance on them. My view is that we should take a balanced approach that is not extreme either way.

Those supporting animal rights argue that animals have feelings and thought and that to kill them for food or other uses is murder. They make a good point by suggesting that unlike in ancient times, we nowadays have alternative forms of medicine and food and clothing. According to this view, we should be more conscious of our behaviour and impact on all creatures.

The other side, however, points out that humans are unique and superior to animals. Therefore, they argue, we should use animals in whatever way we need, whether it's for food or medical research or whatever else. Certainly in the past, this has been a practical and easy argument to support.

But I feel that in modern society we can and should at least cut down on our reliance on animals. At the very least we can eat less meat (which is healthier) and we do not need to wear fur. In some cases though, like medicine, we should use animals for testing if it can save human lives, but only if there are no other options.

So to sum it up, we can and should make an effort to exploit animals less. Of course, it is not realistic to change our habits overnight, but it seems that doing so is part of our evolution. We should be aware of our past, but always look forward.

(289 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，我们要中立，不要走两个极端；第二段，正方观点的合理性；第三段，反方观点的合理性；第四段，我的观点分情况而定；末段，总结。

本文逻辑结构难度较大，广大考生欣赏即可。如需模仿请参考本书第 130 页我写的范文。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

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* 词汇和短语

cruel [kruːəl] *adj.* 残酷的

reliance [rɪ'laɪəns] *n.* 依靠，依赖

extreme [ɪk'striːm] *adj.* 极端的

alternative [ɔːl'tɜːnətɪv] *adj.* 可选择的

conscious ['kɒnʃəs] *adj.* 有意识的，留意的

superior [suː'pɪərɪə(r)] *adj.* 较高级的

fur [fɜː(r)] *n.* 毛皮，皮草

overnight [ˌəʊvə'naɪt] *adv.* 一夜之间

alongside with 与……一起

in ancient times 在古代

be conscious of=be aware of 留意到

be superior to 优越于

look forward 向前看

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● In recent years, however, many have argued that using animals is both cruel and unnecessary and that we should change our reliance on them.

● In some cases though, like medicine, we should use animals for testing if it can save human lives, but only if there are no other options.

● Of course, it is not realistic to change our habits overnight, but it seems that doing so is part of our evolution.

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技术 *TECHNOLOGY*

网络生活

It is now possible to perform everyday tasks such as banking, shopping and business transactions without meeting people face to face. What effects may it have on the individual and society as a whole?

* 经典范文

15 or 20 years ago, few people could have imagined that the Internet would impact us so greatly. Even now, we are only beginning to realise its potential: online shopping, live online meetings and social media, to name just a few. At first glance it certainly seems that we are truly entering a brave new world, but just how fundamentally different that world will be is hard to say.

To state the obvious, an interactive, online world has made our lives infinitely more convenient. Sending a letter is as easy as typing and pressing "send"; you can shop and compare prices with the click of a mouse, and without ever leaving the comfort of one's home more and more people can work remotely and thus spend more quality time with family.

But to acknowledge only the positive impact would be short sighted. If "convenience" is what we gain from all of this technology, then a personal touch is one of the things we lose. As humans, we thrive off of our daily interactions with coworkers, people at the bank, the clerk in a department store etc. Surely we do not want to end up isolated in our homes, living solely in a virtual world.

Personally, I think we should find a balance between the Internet's benefits and risks. For example, we can message our friends online, but this needn't replace traditional communication. Perhaps in the short-term we are overwhelmed with these new gadgets, but as time goes on I am sure that we will maintain real, personal interaction as well.

Like any other tool, the Internet has the potential to create positive or negative outcomes. What is important to remember is that while technologies change, our behaviour really does not. I believe we will find a way to let the Internet be shaped by our lives and not vice versa.

(309 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，世界变化快；第二段，好的影响；第三段，坏的影响；第四段，我们要平衡；末段，总结。

科技类的题目大多论据比较好写，但众多考生的观点容易雷同，脱颖而出很难。本文最后一句是上佳之作：I believe we will find a way to let the Internet be shaped by our lives and not vice versa.（我相信我们会找到一种方式让我们的生活改变网络的应用，而不是让网络改变我们的生活）。毕竟，科技应以人为本。(Technologies should be people-oriented.)

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先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

infinitely ['ɪnfɪnətlɪ] *adv.* 无限地

remotely [rɪ'məʊtlɪ] *adv.* 远距离地

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 承认

thrive [θraɪv] *v.* 兴旺

coworker=workmate ['kəʊˌwɜːkə] *n.* 同事

solely ['səʊllɪ] *adv.* 独自地

overwhelm [ˌəʊvə'welm] *vt.* 淹没

gadget ['gædʒɪt] *n.* 小器具，小玩意，新发明

maintain [meɪn'teɪn] *vt.* 维持

outcome ['aʊtkʌm] *n.* 结果，成果

at first glance 乍一看

with the click of a mouse 只需鼠标一点

in a virtual world 在虚拟世界中

be overwhelmed with 陷入……之中

create positive or negative outcomes 产生好或坏的结果

vice versa 反之亦然

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● Sending a letter is as easy as typing and pressing "send"; you can shop and compare prices with the click of a mouse, and without ever leaving the comfort of one's home more and more people can work remotely and thus spend more quality time with family.

● But to acknowledge only the positive impact would be short sighted.

● I believe we will find a way to let the Internet be shaped by our lives and not vice versa.

网络现实

Public museums and art galleries are not needed because people can see historical objects and artistic works by using computers. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

We live in a world where we can get information at the click of a mouse. Compared to even a decade ago, the Internet has allowed us to see and do more without ever leaving our desk. But when it comes to viewing objects of art and other items, is it the same as visiting them in person? Clearly I think that there is a difference between something real and virtual.

First of all, begin by remembering a trip you made to a museum or historical relic. Surely much of what makes your memory great is not just seeing the object, but all of the other senses that you used as well: the smell, the atmosphere, the other people admiring it. These are only possible when viewing something in person.

Secondly, seeing something in person allows you to notice details that you might otherwise miss. For example, when I saw the pyramids in person, I was amazed at how uneven they were up close, and how large. When I had seen then before online, I had no concept of these details.

Of course the Internet can still be a useful visual tool. Before a person goes on a trip, for example, they can research the place they are visiting along with historical items. That way when they arrive, they can have a better idea of what to expect. But under no circumstances should we think that viewing something online is the same as in person.

To conclude, I feel that a virtual, online world should complement but not replace the real one. We all need to get out of our homes and go places to see things, because it is the overall experience and journey that makes it memorable and meaningful.

(291 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，驳斥题目观点；第二段，亲身感受不同；第三段，可以注意到细节；第四段，让步，网络也有优势；末段，总结。

博物馆一词来源于艺术之神 Muse（有兴趣可参考我的得意之作《英文字根词源精讲》），博物馆最早也源于希腊。现在居然有观点说因为网上可以看，所以用以收藏（collection）、保存（preservation）、研究（research）、展示（exhibition）和交流（communication）艺术品的博物馆不需要了，大谬。展示只是博物馆其中一个功能而已。考生可以从这一思路上拓展。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

relic ['relɪk] *n.* 遗物，遗迹

atmosphere ['ætməsfɪə(r)] *n.* 氛围

otherwise ['ʌðəwaɪz] *adv.* 否则，不然，在另外的情况下

visual ['vɪʒʊəl] *adj.* 看的，视觉的

complement ['kɒmplɪment] *vt.* 补充，补足

journey ['dʒɜːnɪ] *n.* 旅行，旅程

memorable ['memərəbl] *adj.* 值得纪念的，难忘的

meaningful ['miːnɪŋfl] *adj.* 意味深长的，很有意义的

the same as 与……一样

a difference between something real and virtual 现实和幻想的差距

make a trip to 去……旅行

be amazed at=be surprised at 吃惊于

have a better idea of 有更好的了解

under no circumstances 绝不，在任何情况下……也不……

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● Compared to even a decade ago, the Internet has allowed us to see and do more without ever leaving our desk.

● But under no circumstances should we think that viewing something online is the same as in person.

● We all need to get out of our homes and go places to see things, because it is the overall experience and journey that makes it memorable and meaningful.

科技产品

There are social, medical and technical problems associated with the use of mobile phones. What forms do they take? Do you agree that the problems outweigh the benefits of the mobile phone?

* 经典范文

We live in an information age, an age of communication and connections. Perhaps the best symbol of all this technology is the mobile phone. Almost everyone has one and most people would be lost in their daily routine without it. However, some have suggested that it causes medical problems and should be limited. But this tiny little tool is just too important to get rid of.

The advantages of using mobile phones are immense. For business and commerce they allow companies to stay in touch with clients, employers with employees and so on. Now people can work outside the office and never be out of the information loop. In fact it would be hard to imagine working without one.

Furthermore, parents can have peace of mind with their kids by giving them a mobile phone. Now when they are at school or playing with a friend, they are only a phone call away. This is also true for anyone who has an emergency to report or is in danger. Mobiles can literally be a lifesaver.

The flipside though is that some people have reported medical issues like heart and brain problems. I am not an expert on these issues but my impression is that if they were proven to be dangerous, governments would not allow them to be sold, or would at least have tougher safety standards.

In a nutshell, mobile phones are just too essential to our daily lives. If in the future it is shown that they cause damage to one's health, then I am confident that laws will be passed requiring them to be safe. But for now, the pros clearly outweigh the cons.

(277 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，手机重要；第二段，工作中；第三段，家庭中；第四段，让步，弊端；末段，总结。

题目看似容易，其实有难点。回头看第一问中有个 they，指代的是第一句中的 social, medical and technical problems， 所以在论证的时候一定要提到相关问题。

本文第四段谈问题的表现形式，但只提及了 medical issues，略显单薄。最好再加一句，提一提其他社会问题，比如：照相手机 camera phones 随时随地可侵犯个人隐私；工作和家庭时间的界限被模糊（unclear），因为老板可 24 小时给你电话；垃圾短信（junk text message）让人烦等。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

symbol ['sɪmbl] *n.* 符号，象征

routine [ruː'tiːn] *n.* 日常事务

tiny ['taɪnɪ] *adj.* 微小的

immense [ɪ'mens] *adj.* 极大的，巨大的

loop [luːp] *n.* 循环

emergency [ɪ'mɜːdʒənsɪ] *n.* 紧急情况

literally ['lɪtərəlɪ] *adv.* 照字面意义，简直，真正地

lifesaver ['laɪfseɪvə(r)] *n.* 救生者

confident ['kɒnfɪdənt] *adj.* 自信的

an information age 信息时代

be lost in 迷失在……

get rid of 摆脱，抛弃

stay in touch with 和……保持联系

in danger 处于危险中

In a nutshell 简言之

cause damage to one's health 对人的健康造成危害

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

- We live in an information age, an age of communication and connections.
- But this tiny little tool is just too important to get rid of.
- In fact it would be hard to imagine working without one.

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太空探索

In the last century when a human astronaut first arrived on the Moon he said "it is a big step for mankind" but some people think it makes little difference to our daily life. To what extent to you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

It is hard to believe it was less than half a century ago that mankind journeyed past the earth's atmosphere, into space and landed on that moon. Since that day, and leading up to the decision to try it, lots of money and energy has been spent on space exploration but the results, some say, have not been overly impressive. While it might seem like a waste of money, its value is perhaps greater than most realise.

Firstly, we need to acknowledge that the technology developed to make space travel possible also trickles down into our daily lives. The technology in automobiles, airplanes, personal computers and even our clothes, all have been advanced because of money spent on the space programme.

A second, but often-overlooked point, is the symbolic importance of our going to the moon. Since that day we first stepped foot on the moon, humanity has been filled with the belief that anything is possible; that the only limits we have are the limits of our imagination. Surely the significance of such events cannot be overlooked.

It is understandable, however, how such programmes might seem like a waste of resources. For example, we have no shortage of sicknesses, wars and other social problems that have not been fixed, so why explore other worlds? But clearly we cannot wait until the world is "perfect" to push the limits.

To conclude, humanity should continue to explore and push itself, just so long as we do so within our means. While we should continue to make this world better, we should always look forward and challenge ourselves in new ways. Space travel is the ultimate challenge.

(275 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，宇宙探索有价值；第二段，促进科技发展，对日常生活有影响（有点儿空）；第三段，anything is possible 的精神代表（怎么像李宁广告）；第四段，让步；末段，总结。

这是一个较难的写作题目。我国的"神六"、"神七"上天举世瞩目，但对老百姓的日常生活有什么影响呢？我很久以前读过宇宙学家霍金（Stephen Hawking）对宇宙探索意义的评价，极受震动，和大家分享：

"I believe that the long-term future of the human race must be in space. It will be difficult enough to avoid disaster on planet Earth in the next 100 years, let alone next thousand, or million. The human race should not have all its eggs in one basket, or on one planet. Let's hope we can avoid dropping the basket until we have spread the load." 大意是：宇宙探索的意义在于，我们不应把全人类的命运放在地球这一个篮子里（不要把所有鸡蛋放在一个篮子里），地球早晚会消亡。让我们祈祷在找到其他篮子之前，

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地球这个篮子不会掉落地上。

宇宙探索，包含了对全人类命运的终极关爱。

我一直希望在一次真实的雅思考试中碰到这个写作题目，我的立场将会是：宇宙探索对我们当代人的日常生活确实影响甚微，但意义重大，一定要做。文章最后，我再引用霍大侠“对全人类命运如宇宙般的深沉关爱”的名言结尾。

一想到剑桥雅思考官看到一份中国人写的作文中，结尾引用了这句当代剑桥名人名言后可能的表情，我就忍不住的期盼下一次雅思考试，不相信镇不住你。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

trickle ['trɪkl] *v.* 滴，淌，慢慢移动，缓慢前进

overlook [ˌəʊvə'lʊk] *vt.* 忽视

humanity [hjuː'mænətɪ] *n.* 人类

imagination [ɪˌmædʒɪ'neɪʃn] *n.* 想象力

ultimate ['ʌltɪmət] *adj.* 最后的，最终的

challenge ['tʃælənʤ] *n.* 挑战

a waste of money 浪费金钱

a waste of resources 浪费资源

be filled with 充满了

have no shortage of 不缺少

push the limits 挑战极限

look forward 向前看

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● While it might seem like a waste of money, its value is perhaps greater than most realise.

● Since that day we first stepped foot on the moon, humanity has been filled with the belief that anything is possible; that the only limits we have are the limits of our imagination.

● But clearly we cannot wait until the world is “perfect” to push the limits.

政府 GOVERNMENT

健康医疗

Some people think that good health is essential to every person, so medical services should not be run by profit-making companies. Do the disadvantages of private health care outweigh the advantages?

* 经典范文

It is said that human beings are the only animal that is aware it will one day die. Given such knowledge, we are in a unique position to decide how we live, which in turn affects how long we live. But when we do get sick, should we be in the hands of for-profit companies or government? I think ideally it should be some combination of both.

For-profit insurance companies have pros and cons. On the one hand, because they want to make money, they might not agree to all the expensive treatments a sick person wants and needs. On the other hand, individuals will be motivated to stay healthy and take care of themselves so they do not have to pay such high insurance rates.

Government-run healthcare is also a mixed bag. One advantage is that it ensures all people, regardless of income, have at least some basic medical coverage. The disadvantage, though, is that individuals have no incentive to take good care of their health. After all, if they eat poorly or smoke and get sick, it is not they that have to pay for it.

Clearly the ideal choice would be a combination of both private and public health insurance. This way everyone can have basic coverage, but if people have the resources to buy private insurance they are free to do so and it does not place too big a burden on government.

So by combining the benefits of both systems we can achieve health care that is complete and fair. This is important because in any society both the government and the individual have responsibilities. When it comes to health, we all have a part to play.

(281 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，要结合；第二段，营利性医疗机构的利弊；第三段，政府医疗保险的利弊；第四段，结合最好；末段，总结。

本文写作话题比较深。公民的医疗问题是全世界各国政府面临的难题，牵扯到政治、经济等各方面因素和各种利益机构的博弈。富裕如美国，奥巴马执政后推出的医改也遇到各种反对的声音。这一话题相信雅思考官也想不明白，所以作为考生，也只需提一提表面原因即可。比如：政府营运的效率问题；营利机构营运的社会责任缺失，忽视穷人就医等问题。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

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* 词汇和短语

aware [ə'weə(r)] *adj.* 知道的，明白的，意识到的

ideally [aɪ'di:əlɪ] *adv.* 理想地，完美地

insurance [ɪn'ʃʊərəns] *n.* 保险，保险业，保险费

motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] *v.* 激发，推动

coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] *n.* 保险范围

incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] *n.* 动机

burden ['bɜ:dn] *n.* 负担

in turn 反过来，接下来

in the hands of 在……掌握中，交托给

stay healthy 保持健康

take care of 照料

a mixed bag 大杂烩

regardless of 不论

at least 至少

place a burden on 对……造成负担

have a part to play=play a part 扮演一个角色，起到一定作用

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● Given such knowledge, we are in a unique position to decide how we live, which in turn affects how long we live.

● One advantage is that it ensures all people, regardless of income, have at least some basic medical coverage.

● So by combining the benefits of both systems we can achieve health care that is complete and fair.

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住房短缺

Housing shortages in big cities can have severe consequences. Only government action can solve this problem. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

Nowadays in big cities all over the world it is not uncommon to hear people complain about the cost of housing. It seems that real estate markets are often out of control and consumers have no say in the matter. As housing is a basic need, governments need to step in to protect consumer rights and make sure the markets are fair.

Let us begin by considering the current financial crisis in America. This was partly caused by a real estate bubble. When housing prices go up, people think it's a quick way to get rich and they borrow more

money than they should. When the prices fall, they owe more than the house is worth.

Also consider that in any city there are many people with low and medium incomes. How can such people be expected to buy expensive real estate when their salaries are not all high? Clearly governments should step in and set reasonable limits on prices so that not only the super rich can afford to live in cities.

If governments do not act, the consequences could be severe. If the trend continues then eventually people will stop moving to cities or only the rich will live there and both of these are unrealistic. It takes all types of people to make up a city and all people deserve affordable housing.

So finally the responsibility rests with government to place reasonable controls on the real estate market. Housing should be a basic human right, like food and water, but if government does not act soon, it will be a privilege only for the rich. What a shame that would be!

(273 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，政府应干预；第二段，房地产泡沫导致金融危机；第三段，人们买不起房，政府要干预；第四段，如果政府不作为的后果；末段，总结。

2009年中国最火爆的电视连续剧叫《蜗居》；很多青年人因为买不起房而无限推后结婚的时间；“房奴”这个词已成为褒义（在高房价下很多人首付都不够，连成为“房奴”的资格都没有）；我个人极度赞成题目观点，哪怕题目中有only这样的绝对化单词。

因为土地供应（land supply）、银行利率（interest rate）、城市规划（city plan）、住房政策制定（housing policy）等权力都在政府手中。政府当然对住房问题负最大的责任。

同时，本文末段第二句说得很好：住房、医疗、水、食物、自由言论等，都属于基本人权（basic human rights）。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

housing ['haʊzɪŋ] *n.* 住宅，住房

bubble ['bʌbl] *n.* 泡沫

medium ['miːdɪəm] *adj.* 中间的，中等的

severe [sɪ'vɪə(r)] *adj.* 严重的，严峻的

eventually [ɪ'ventʃʊəlɪ] *adv.* 最终

unrealistic [ˌʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 不切实际的

shame [ʃeɪm] *n.* 羞耻，羞愧

complain about 抱怨

real estate 房地产

out of control 失去控制

step in 插手帮助，干预

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financial crisis 金融危机

make up 弥补，构成

place reasonable controls on… 对……实施合理的控制

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● It seems that real estate markets are often out of control and consumers have no say in the matter.

● Clearly governments should step in and set reasonable limits on prices so that not only the super rich can afford to live in cities.

● It takes all types of people to make up a city and all people deserve affordable housing.

交通问题

As the number of cars increases, more money has to be spent on road systems. Some people think the government should pay for this. Others, however, think that the user should pay for the cost. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

* 经典范文

Urbanisation is a global trend, but as more people move to cities greater demands are placed on infrastructure. An obvious example of the challenges posed by ever-expanding cities is the demand placed on road systems. While it is debatable who should pay for all of this, I believe that the government should shoulder most of the cost.

To begin, when we talk about using "government money" to pay for something, it is important to remember where that money comes from. Governments pay for infrastructure projects with public money that comes mostly from tax dollars that we all contribute, so government money is really our money.

In addition, governments also have a responsibility to plan, build and maintain city infrastructure. They are elected or appointed to work for the public good. And by creating more efficient roads, they will be encouraging investment and trade in their cities, which in the long-term, will bring in capital as well as increase the profile of their city.

To consider it from another angle, however, a pay-for-use system is not entirely unreasonable. Not everyone uses roads, so why should the burden be shared equally? And some would also say that by placing the cost on drivers directly, government could essentially encourage public transport alternatives. But such arguments seem less than convincing and would be hard to carry out.

In the end, only government has the means to finance and implement a public roads system, which is done with taxpayer money anyhow. Moreover, by forcing government to work within a budget, we can ensure more efficient city planning and encourage green alternatives so that our cities do not end up being one big freeway.

(277 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，政府买单；第二段，政府的钱就是公民的钱；第三段，修建公路等基建设施是政府的责任；第四段，让步；末段，总结。

第四段让步后的驳斥很泛泛，不够有力。这些句子就成了模板句子，当考生实在没有观点时可以写。比如：To consider it from another angle, however, sth. is not entirely unreasonable.（从另外一个角度考虑，反方观点并不是完全没有道理）But such arguments seem less than convincing and would be hard to carry out.（但是那种观点是没有什么说服力的，并很难实施。）

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

urbanisation [ˌɜːbənaɪ'zeɪʃn] *n.* 城市化

infrastructure ['ɪnfrəstrʌktʃə(r)] *n.* 基础设施

ever-expanding ['evə(r)ɪk'spænd] *adj.* 不断扩张的

debatable [dɪ'beɪtəbl] *adj.* 可争议的

shoulder ['ʃəʊldə(r)] *vt.* 肩负

elect [ɪ'lekt] *vt.* 选举

profile ['prəʊfaɪl] *n.* 形象

finance ['faɪnæns] *vt.* 供给……经费

implement ['ɪmplɪment] *vt.* 执行，实施

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算

freeway ['friːweɪ] *n.* 高速公路

pay for… 为……付账

have a responsibility to 有责任去……

for the public good 为了公众利益

bring in 挣得

have the means to 有手段去……

force sb. to do sth. 强迫某人做某事

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

- In addition, governments also have a responsibility to plan, build and maintain city infrastructure.
- But such arguments seem less than convincing and would be hard to carry out.
- Moreover, by forcing government to work within a budget, we can ensure more efficient city planning and encourage green alternatives so that our cities do not end up being one big freeway.

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资源分配

Some people said the government should not spend money on building theaters and sports stadiums. Instead, it should spend more money on medical care and education. Do you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

Every government faces a similar dilemma: how should it use its limited resources in the best way. Some people think that large buildings and stadiums are perhaps a waste of money, and that it should be used for more practical things. While every country's situation varies, generally countries should invest more in things like education and less on eye-catching landmarks.

Take the Olympics for example. Of course they were a great success and gave a good impression, but after they were finished those expensive buildings just sat there, empty, after huge amounts of money were spent to build them. If we build amazing buildings but only use them once in a while, what is the point?

Also consider that theaters and sports stadiums are "wants" and not "needs." Sure, everyone likes to relax and have some fun, but money should only be spent on these things after the more basic and fundamental needs of a society have been met. And when we do build such facilities, we do not have to be overly extravagant—it just is not a necessity.

Medical care and education, however, are incredibly important to any society. Everyone deserves to be healthy and have access to qualified doctors in order to feel safe and secure. Education allows people to work hard, save money, raise families and achieve their dreams. It is a basic need in modern society; to be educated is to be able to contribute and lead a good life.

So finally, governments must separate "needs" from "wants:" and state of the art sports facilities are certainly wants, not needs. All societies must make education and medical care a priority because they are the foundation for a good life. If these needs are met, we can then consider other things.

(294 words)

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* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，首要保证教育等基础投资；第二段，奥运场馆可能浪费；第三段，体育场馆和剧场不是必需品；第四段，教育和医疗是必需的；末段，总结，资源投入要有先后。

本文洞察了政府投资的分类，精辟总结为"wants"（想做的）和"needs"（必须做的），从而水到渠成得出结论，政府投资顺序应优先教育（education）和医疗（medical care），用质朴的语言道出了医疗和教育的重要性，值得考生背诵、模仿。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

similar ['sɪmələ(r)] *adj.* 相似的

dilemma [dɪ'lemə] *n.* 进退两难的局面

eye-catching [aɪ'kætʃɪŋ] *adj.* 引人注目的

landmark ['lændmɑːk] *n.* 地标建筑，里程碑

extravagant [ɪk'strævəgənt] *adj.* 奢侈的，浪费的

incredibly [ɪn'kredəblɪ] *adv.* 难以置信地；不可思议地

secure [sɪ'kjʊə(r)] *adj.* 安全的

in the best way 最好的方法

once in a while 偶尔

meet needs 满足需求

have access to 能接触到，能获得

lead a good life 过好的生活

separate…from… 把……和……区分开

state of the art 使用最先进技术的，达到最高水准的

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

- Sure, everyone likes to relax and have some fun, but money should only be spent on these things after the more basic and fundamental needs of a society have been met.
- Everyone deserves to be healthy and have access to qualified doctors in order to feel safe and secure.
- Education allows people to work hard, save money, raise families and achieve their dreams.

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国防经费

Many countries have spent vast sums of money on armament for the sake of self-defense. Some people think they should spend money helping reduce poverty and other issues rather than on weapons. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

* 经典范文

Every country spends some money on self-defense and its military; it is only natural. But the important consideration is how much money should be spent? Some people think that countries should spend less on the military and more helping to reduce the gap between rich and poor. My view is that each country needs to pay attention to both and find the proper balance.

Every country needs to maintain its borders and protect its people. This seems like a no-brainer. Naturally, some countries which are geographically large and share borders with many countries will need to spend more on its military budget, while others can spend less. We should also remember that the military not only can be used in self-defense, but also is important in domestic emergencies and natural disasters.

This is not to say, however, that we should neglect other important social issues. For a country to be stable and balanced, governments should also do what it can to narrow the gap between rich and poor as well as investing in other social programmes. Sometimes the biggest threat is not from other countries, but from social inequality. Government must take a balanced approach to spending its funds.

In fact, there are many countries which do a good job of balancing spending on social programmes and

self-defense, like many European countries for example. Another possibility to consider is for countries to form an alliance so they can share the cost of self-defense. By doing so, they will have more to spend on other areas.

So in the end, each country must strike a balance between dealing with international and domestic threats. Hopefully one day we will live in a more peaceful time and we will not need to spend anything on self-defense. Until then, we should aim for a reasonable middle ground.

(303 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，考虑国情不同；第二段，国防经费的重要性；第三段，攘外必先安内；第四段，一种比较好的模式；末段总结，美好愿景。

本文有极高的思想价值，文中对每段中心观点的支持、解释和举例都十分妥帖，可以说是针针见血，拳拳到肉，让人信服。比如第二段谈到国防经费的重要性，举例一些国家边境线长，并和多个国家接壤，那显然边防问题就会比较重要和复杂；而且军队在应对国内突发事件和自然灾害时会做出贡献。第三段中提到要让国家安全稳定，有时最大的危险不是来自外国，而是内部——社会的不公平。第四段举例欧洲的一些国家成立军事联盟，共同分摊国防费用，这样各国有更多的资金投入在经济建设上。文章最后勾勒出世界大同，地球联邦，国防一词成为历史的和平美好愿景。

读完本文，感叹世事洞明皆学问。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

armament ['ɑ:məmənt] *n.* 军备

self-defense [selfdɪ'fens] *n.* 正当防卫，自卫

military ['mɪlətrɪ] *n.* 军队

no-brainer 众所周知的问题

neglect [nɪ'glekt] *vt.* 忽视

threat [θret] *n.* 威胁

inequality [ˌɪnɪ'kwɒlətɪ] *n.* 不平等

alliance [ə'laɪəns] *n.* 联盟，联合

strike [straɪk] *vt.* 达到

pay attention to 关注

share sth. with sb. 和某人分享某物

do a good job of… 在……做得不错

narrow the gap between rich and poor 缩小贫富间差距

strike a balance between…and… 达到两者间的平衡

aim for 力求

middle ground 中间立场

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* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

- We should also remember that the military not only can be used in self-defense, but also is important in domestic emergencies and natural disasters.
- Sometimes the biggest threat is not from other countries, but from social inequality.
- For a country to be stable and balanced, governments should also do what it can to narrow the gap between rich and poor as well as investing in other social programmes.

国际援助

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

* 经典范文

We live in an age of "haves" and "have-nots," both individually and collectively. But what kind of obligation and responsibility do countries have to one another? Clearly this question becomes even harder to answer when considering that not all countries want aid or will use it wisely. Ultimately, I feel that wealthy nations should do what they can, not only to give aid, but to make sure that it gets used properly.

The first reason for this is that everyone has a moral obligation to others. If we see someone hurt in the street, we help them; the same is true for countries. Those in a position of opportunity should help the less fortunate, because ultimately, everyone's interest is connected. What affects one country can affect other countries eventually.

Of course, some people think it is not necessary to help out; that each country is responsible for its own destiny. Such people often point out that practically it is hard to guarantee that financial aid really gets to those who need it. Certainly in some nations, corrupt officials have shamelessly misused money from other countries to maintain their own power.

But I believe we should work toward giving aid and making more of an effort to make sure it is used properly. In fact, we have the United Nations and other organisations and I am sure they can be counted on as fair and neutral in handling such matters. Regardless, it seems fair that if money is given, there is some oversight.

To summarise, the international community has an obligation to help struggling nations, but also has a right to make sure that money is used well. By doing so, not only can the world develop more evenly, but it can also help build friendship and goodwill between nations. This is critical in a global age.

(306 words)

* 刘洪波老师点评

写作线索：首段，要帮助，要监管资金；第二段，各国要相互负责，各国利益是有联系的；第三段，援助资金有可能被滥用；第四段，可以监管；末段，总结。

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本文整体清晰流畅，浅显易读，但也不乏精心设计之处。比如第二段第二句：If we see someone hurt in the street, we help them; the same is true for countries.（如果我们看见大街上有人受伤，我们会去帮他们；国家也应如此）本来，帮助那些需要帮助的，这是人类的天性之一，不需要讲什么大道理的。这句话体现了作者的大巧若拙、大智若愚。

而且这里出现个人和国家的类比，照应了本文开篇第一句话中的：both individually and collectively。

先学习下面的词汇和短语，然后再重读范文，体会它们在文中的运用。

* 词汇和短语

moral ['mɒrəl] *adj.* 道德（上）的

obligation [ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃn] *n.* 义务

collectively [kə'lektɪvlɪ] *adv.* 全体地，共同地

fortunate ['fɔːtʃənət] *adj.* 幸运的

destiny ['destənɪ] *n.* 命运

guarantee [ˌgærən'tiː] *vt.* 保证，担保

corrupt [kə'rʌpt] *adj.* 腐败的，贪污的

neutral ['njuːtrəl] *adj.* 中立的

oversight ['əʊvəsaɪt] *n.* 监督，监视

critical ['krɪtɪkl] *adj.* 重要的，关键的

haves and have-nots 有产者和无产者，富人和穷人

the less fortunate 穷人

help out 帮助

be responsible for… 对……有责任

make more of an effort to 更努力地去……

count on 依靠，指望

has an obligation to do sth. 有义务去做某事

* 三分钟熟读或背诵本文最实用的三个句子

● Such people often point out that practically it is hard to guarantee that financial aid really gets to those who need it.

● Ultimately, I feel that wealthy nations should do what they can, not only to give aid, but to make sure that it gets used properly.

● By doing so, not only can the world develop more evenly, but it can also help build friendship and goodwill between nations.

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附赠内容

33篇范文词汇与词组搭配自测表

下面所有单词和词组搭配都是33篇范文中出现过的，也是雅思写作中重要、高频的词汇资源（lexical resource）。

看中文词义，如果能立即反应出相对应的正确英语表达，你的英语写作就会又快又地道。试一试，练一练。

33篇范文词汇与词组搭配自测表		
安全的	把……和……区分开……	摆脱，抛弃
扮演一个角色，起到一定作用	包容的	保持健康
保姆，奶妈	保险，保险业，保险费	保证，担保
抱怨	悲观的	被误导的
彼此，相互	毕竟	便利的
变老	遍布世界	标准化的
病人	补充，补足	不断扩张的
不鼓励，阻碍	不尽如人意的	不论
不平等	不切实际的	不缺少
不同的，各种各样的	采取适当的措施	参与，卷入
残酷的	测量，估量	插手帮助，干预
产生好或坏的结果	产生污染	彻底垮台
成分，因素，配料	成熟	城市化
承认	惩罚，处罚	吃惊于
充满活力的	充满了	充满着，充斥着
冲突	处方（文中比喻解决方案）	处于危险中
创造性思考	从长远看	从另一方面看
促进，推广	达不到	达到
达到两者间的平衡……	大规模的，大量的	大规模地
大量的	大陆，洲	大使馆
大杂烩	代表	带路，示范，引领
担心	当今	导致
道德（上）的	得出结论	等等
滴，淌，慢慢移动，缓慢前进	底线	地标建筑，里程碑

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动力	读完高中	独立地，主动地
独自地	对有责任……	对……实施合理的控制……
对……有负面影响	对……有伤害	对……有严重的影响
对……造成负担	对……造成巨大压力	对待
对某事想当然	对人的健康造成危害	对社会做出贡献
对生态环境友好的	多样化，变化，不同	多元文化的
翻转	繁荣	反复地说，重申
反过来，接下来	反效果的	反之亦然
犯罪	方法	房地产
分析	氛围	愤世嫉俗的
风俗	否则，不然，在另外的情况下	肤浅的
符号，象征	福利，康乐，安宁	腐败的，贪污的
付得起钱的	付学费	负担
高速公路	隔离的，孤立的	根本的
更别说……	更努力地去……	公正地说
供给……经费	共存	钩住，吸引
关心	观念，理解	归结为
过好的生活	好奇心	合理的，公平的
和……有关系	和……交流	和……保持联系
和……比较	和……有联系	和……有密切关系
和……黏在一起	和某人分享某物	宏观的
忽视	互相作用，互相影响	花时间在（做）某事上
花时间做某事	黄昏的，暮年的	混合的，混合动力的
获得，习得	机器人	基本的，必须的，本质的
基础	基础的	基础设施
基准	激发，推动	激发某人的好奇心
激进的，侵略性的	激励	极大的，巨大的
极端的	集中，关注	几个
家里做的饭菜	架桥，连接	肩负
监督，监视	监禁	监狱
减少污染	简言之	建筑物
交朋友	较高级的	结果
结果，成果	捷径	解决问题

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金融危机	紧急情况	紧张状态，压力
尽全力去	尽职责做某事	进退两难的局面
尽一切努力去	镜头	救生者
沮丧的	绝不，在任何情况下……也不……	军备
军队	开阔某人的眼界	看的，视觉的
考虑	可持续的	可选择的
可争议的	渴望	快速的
宽大的，仁慈的	滥用	浪费金钱
浪费资源	乐观	理想地，完美地
力求	历史名胜	利用
连锁店	联盟，联合	良心，道德心
两者都……	两者间的关系……	临时的，不固定的
临时照顾幼儿者	流行的，时髦的	流行的，通俗的
留意到	旅行，旅程	旅游业
卖主，小贩	满足需求	毛皮，皮草
美丽的自然风光	蒙蔽了学生的思想	弥补；构成
迷失在……	迷住，迷恋	面临日益增长的健康问题
名人，名流	命运	模仿
某种程度上	目的地	目前
难以置信的；不可思议的	能接触到，能获得	努力，奋斗
努力去做	偶尔	偶像，图标
泡沫	培养，教育	烹饪，菜肴
批判性思考，创造性思考	疲乏，疲劳	品质，性格
普遍的	起到关键作用	起涟漪作用
起作用	起作用，行使职责	前进
潜能	强迫某人做某事	强硬的
瞧不起	亲自	勤劳的
穷人	取代	取决于
去……旅行	全体地，共同地	确定
确实	燃料高效的	让某人做某事
热心的	人口统计状况	人类
人造的	人种的，种族的	认识到，承认

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认知，理解	日常事务	日托
容易受影响的	熔炉	上学
上瘾	奢侈的，浪费的	社会交往
生物学的	失去控制	时间上的浪费
时髦地	实用的	使某人能做某事
使用最先进技术的，达到最高水准的	事态发展失控	试着做某事（区别：全力以赴做某事）
适度	受害人	双赢局面
私人的	思维模式，观念心态	损伤（因过度的压力）
缩小贫富间差距	太阳能	探究
特别地	特权	提倡
提出充分的理由	体验新的文化	替代
天真的	填补空白，弥补缺陷	挑战
挑战极限	同化	同情
同事	投资于	突破
推动力	退休	妥协，折中
万能	往往是	威胁
微小的	为……付账	为了
为了公众利益	为某事定调子	维持
无数的	无限地	吸引人的
牺牲	下意识地	显现出来
现实和幻想的差距	限制	局限性
陷入……之中	相似的	想象力
向前看	削减	小吃
小器具，小玩意，新发明	心理学家	心态，思想
新闻报道	信息时代	兴旺
形象	幸运的	羞耻，羞愧
虚拟的	虚拟地	选举
选项，选择	学习	循环
淹没	严格的	严重的，严峻的
养老金，退休金	遥远的	一夜之间
依附，依靠，坚持	依赖，依靠	移民
遗物，遗迹	以……为代价	义务
易碎的	意味深长的，很有意义的	引人注目的

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应对挑战	应受，值得	用A替换B
用户友好的，方便用户使用的	用尽，耗尽	优越于
有产者和无产者，富人和穷人	有更好的了解	有好的影响
有手段去……	有问题的	有义务去做某事
有益的，值得的	有意识的，留意的	有意义
有营养的	有责任去做某事	与……不同
与……一起	与……一样	预算
原则，原理	源于	远距离地
在……方面	在……掌握中，交托给	在……中起作用
在……两者之间达到一种平衡	在……做得不错	在比较早的年龄
在不远的将来	在古代	在某事上有直接影响
在全球化时代	在虚拟世界中	在许多方面取得进步
在有些情况下	在这点上	在做某事上起关键作用
赞美，钦佩，羡慕	遭受	增加
乍一看	展示，证明	长大
照顾	照料	照字面意义，简直，真正地
挣得	正当防卫，自卫	正确理解
知道的，明白的，意识到的	执行，实施	值得的
值得纪念的，难忘的	值得做的，值得出力的	职场，工作场所
只需鼠标一点	指标	指导方针
至少	制定政策	制造商，厂商
中间的，中等的	中间立场	中立的
忠诚的	种族主义，种族歧视	众所周知的问题
重要的，关键的	重要领域	主办
主观的	住宅，住房	注意，关注
专家意见，专门技术	仔细研究	自私地
自信的	自愿	自尊
宗教上的	走在前面，获得成功	足以使人晕倒的，极好的
钻研	最好的方法	最后的，最终的
最后	最后结果	最终
作出决定	做得过分	做某事的目的
做某事有困难		

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自测答案	
安全的 secure *adj.*	把……和……区分开 separate … from…
摆脱，抛弃 get rid of	扮演一个角色，起到一定作用 have a part to play=play a part
包容的 accepting *adj.*	保持健康 stay healthy
保姆，奶妈 nanny *n.*	保险，保险业，保险费 insurance *n.*
保证，担保 guarantee *vt.*	抱怨 complain about
悲观的 pessimistic *adj.*	被误导的 misguided *adj.*
彼此，相互 one another	毕竟 after all
便利的 convenient *adj.*	变老 age *v.*
遍布世界 across the world=all over the world	标准化的 standardised *adj.*
病人 patient	补充，补足 complement *vt.*
不断扩张的 ever-expanding *adj.*	不鼓励，阻碍 discourage
不尽如人意的 less-than-desirable *adj.*	不论 regardless of
不平等 inequality *n.*	不切实际的 unrealistic *adj.*
不缺少 have no shortage of	不同的，各种各样的 various
采取适当的措施 take the appropriate action	参与，卷入 become involved in
残酷的 cruel *adj.*	测量，估量 measure *vt.*
插手帮助，干预 step in	产生好或坏的结果 create positive or negative outcomes
产生污染 produce pollution	彻底垮台 meltdown *n.*
成分，因素，配料 ingredient *n.*	成熟 mature *v.*
城市化 urbanisation *n.*	承认 acknowledge *vt.*
惩罚，处罚 punish *vt.*	吃惊于 be amazed at = be surprised at
充满活力的 vibrant *adj.*	充满了 be filled with
充满着，充斥着 be flooded with =be filled with	冲突 conflict *n.*
处方（文中比喻解决方案 prescription *n.* =answer, solution）	处于危险中 in danger
创造性思考 think outside of the box = think creatively	从长远看 in the long run
从另一方面看 from another angle	促进，推广 promote *vt.*
达不到 out of reach	达到 strike *vt.*
达到两者间的平衡 strike a balance between… and…	大规模的，大量的 massive *adj.*
大规模地 in a big way	大量的 massive/huge amounts of

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大陆，洲 continent *n.*	大使馆 embassy *n.*
大杂烩 a mixed bag	代表 represent *vt.*
带路，示范，引领 lead the way	担心 worry about
当今 in this day and age	导致 lead to
道德（上）的 moral *adj.*	得出结论 draw a conclusion
等等 to name just a few = and so on	滴，淌，慢慢移动，缓慢前进 trickle *v.*
底线 the bottom line	地标建筑，里程碑 landmark *n.*
动力 momentum *n.*	读完高中 finish high school
独立地，主动地 on one's own	独自地 solely *adv.*
对……有责任 be responsible for…	对……实施合理的控制 place reasonable controls on...
对……有负面影响 have a negative impact/influence on	对……有伤害 be harmful to/on sth.
对……有严重的影响 have a serious impact on	对……造成负担 place a burden on
对……造成巨大压力 put huge pressure on	对待 treat *vt.*
对某事想当然 take sth. for granted	对人的健康造成危害 cause damage to one's health
对社会做出贡献 make contributions to society	对生态环境友好的 eco-friendly *adj.*
多样化，变化，不同 vary *v.*	多元文化的 multicultural *adj.*
翻转 flip *n.*	繁荣 prosperity *n.*
反复地说，重申 reiterate *vt.*	反过来，接下来 in turn
反效果的 counterproductive *adj.*	反之亦然 vice versa
犯罪 commit crime	方法 approach *n.*
房地产 real estate	分析 analysis *n.*
氛围 atmosphere *n.*	愤世嫉俗的 cynical *adj.*
风俗 custom *n.*	否则，不然，在另外的情况下 otherwise *adv.*
肤浅的 superficial *adj.*	符号，象征 symbol *n.*
福利，康乐，安宁 wellbeing *adj.*	腐败的，贪污的 corrupt *adj.*
付得起钱的 affordable *adj.*	付学费 pay for tuition
负担 burden *n.*	高速公路 freeway *n.*
隔离的，孤立的 isolated *adj.*	根本的 underlying *adj.*
更别说…… not to mention sth.	更努力地去…… make more of an effort to
公正地说 to be fair	供给……经费 finance *vt.*
共存 coexist *vi.*	钩住，吸引 hook *v.*
关心 care about	观念，理解 perception *n.*
归结为 come down to	过好的生活 lead a good life

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好奇心 curiosity *n.*	合理的，公平的 fair *adj.*
和……有关系 be related to	和……交流 communicate with sb.
和……保持联系 stay in touch with	和……比较 compare with
和……有联系 be connected to	和……有密切关系 have a close relationship with
和……黏在一起 stick with	和某人分享某物 share sth. with sb.
宏观的 macro *adj.*	忽视 neglect *vt.*；overlook *vt.*
互相作用，互相影响 interact *vi.*	花时间在（做）某事上 spend sometime (in) doing sth./spend sometime on sth.
花时间做某事 take sometime to do sth.	黄昏的，暮年的 twilight *adj.*
混合的，混合动力的 hybrid *adj.*	获得，习得 acquisition *n.*
机器人 robot *n.*	基本的，必须的，本质的 essential *adj.*
基础 foundation *n.*	基础的 fundamental *adj.*
基础设施 infrastructure *n.*	基准 benchmark *n.*
激发，推动 motivate *v.*	激发某人的好奇心 peak one's curiosity
激进的，侵略性的 aggressive *adj.*	激励 incentive *n.*
极大的，巨大的 immense *adj.*	极端的 extreme *adj.*
集中，关注 focus on sth.	几个 a couple of
家里做的饭菜 home-cooked meals	架桥，连接 bridge *vt.*
肩负 shoulder *vt.*	监督，监视 oversight *n.*
监禁 in jail	监狱 jail *n.* =prison
减少污染 reduce pollution	简言之 In a nutshell
建筑物 architecture *n.*	交朋友 make friends
较高级的 superior *adj.*	结果 as a result
结果，成果 outcome *n.*	捷径 shortcut *n.*
解决问题 address the problem =solve the problem = fix the problem	金融危机 financial crisis
紧急情况 emergency *n.*	紧张状态，压力 tension *n.*
尽全力去 do their best to	尽职责做某事 do one's part to do sth.
进退两难的局面 dilemma *n.*	尽一切努力去 make every effort to
镜头 footage *n.*	救生者 lifesaver *n.*
沮丧的 depressed *adj.*	绝不，在任何情况下……也不…… under no circumstances
军备 armament *n.*	军队 military *n.*
开阔某人的眼界 broaden one's horizons	看的，视觉的 visual *adj.*
考虑 look at =consider	可持续的 sustainable *adj.*

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可选择的 alternative *adj.*	可争议的 debatable *adj.*
渴望 be eager to	快速的 fast-paced *adj.*
宽大的，仁慈的 lenient *adj.*	滥用 abuse *v.*
浪费金钱 a waste of money	浪费资源 a waste of resources
乐观 optimism *n.*	理想地，完美地 ideally *adv.*
力求 aim for	历史名胜 famous historical sights
利用 harness *vt.*；tap into	连锁店 chain *n.*
联盟，联合 alliance *n.*	良心，道德心 conscience *n.*
两者都…… both...and...	两者间的关系 the relationship between...and...
临时的，不固定的 odd *adj.*	临时照顾幼儿者 babysitter *n.*
流行的，时髦的 fashionable *adj.*	流行的，通俗的 pop *adj.*
留意到 be conscious of =be aware of	旅行，旅程 journey *n.*
旅游业 tourism *n.*	卖主，小贩 vendor *n.*
满足需求 meet needs	毛皮，皮草 fur *n.*
美丽的自然风光 beautiful natural scenery	蒙蔽了学生的思想 cloud the student's mind
弥补，构成 make up	迷失在…… be lost in
迷住，迷恋 obsession *n.*	面临日益增长的健康问题 face increasing health problems
名人，名流 celebrity *n.*	命运 destiny *n.*
模仿 imitate *v.*	某种程度上 to some extent
目的地 destination *n.*	目前 at present
难以置信的；不可思议的 incredibly *adj.*	能接触到，能获得 have access to
努力，奋斗 struggle *v.*	努力去做 make an effort to do
偶尔 once in a while	偶像，图标 icon *n.*
泡沫 bubble *n.*	培养，教育 nurture *vt.*
烹饪，菜肴 cuisine *n.*	批判性思考，创造性思考 critical thinking
疲乏，疲劳 fatigue *n.*	品质，性格 character *n.*
普遍的 universal *adj.*	起到关键作用 play a critical role in
起涟漪作用 have a ripple effect	起作用 carry weight = make a difference
起作用，行使职责 function *vi.*	前进 move forward
潜能 potential *n.*	强迫某人做某事 force sb. to do sth.
强硬的 tough *adj.*	瞧不起 look down upon
亲自 in person	勤劳的 industrious *adj.*
穷人 the less fortunate	取代 take over
取决于 depend on	去……旅行 make a trip to

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全体地，共同地 collectively *adv.*	确定 make sure
确实 for sure	燃料高效的 fuel-efficient
让某人做某事 let sb. do sth.	热心的 warm-hearted *adj.*
人口统计状况 demographics *n.*	人类 humanity *n.*
人造的 artificial *adj.*	人种的，种族的 ethnic *adj.*
认识到，承认 recognise *vt.*	认知，理解 perceive *v.*
日常事务 routine *n.*	日托 daycare *n.*
容易受影响的 impressionable *adj.*	熔炉 melting pot
上学 attend a school	上瘾 addiction *n.*
奢侈的，浪费的 extravagant *adj.*	社会交往 socialise *v.*
生物学的 biological *adj.*	失去控制 out of control
时间上的浪费 a waste of time	时髦地 stylishly *adv.*
实用的 practical *adj.*	使某人能做某事 allow sb. to do sth.
使用最先进技术的，达到最高水准的 state of the art	事态发展失控 spin out of control
试着做某事 try doing（区别：try one's best to do 全力以赴做某事）	适度 moderation *n.*
受害人 victim *n.*	双赢局面 win-win situation
私人的 private *adj.*	思维模式，观念心态 mindset *n.*
损伤（因过度的压力）strain *vt.*	缩小贫富间差距 narrow the gap between rich and poor
太阳能 solar power	探究 explore *v.*
特别地 in particular	特权 privilege *n.*
提倡 advocate *vt.*	提出充分的理由 make a case for
体验新的文化 experience new cultures	替代 substitute *v.*
天真的 naïve *adj.*	填补空白，弥补缺陷 fill the gap
挑战 challenge *n.*	挑战极限 push the limits
同化 assimilate *v.*	同情 compassion *n.*
同事 coworker = workmate	投资于 invest in = make an investment in…
突破 breakthrough *n.*	推动力 driving force
退休 retire *vi.*；retirement *n.*	妥协，折中 compromise *n.*
万能 one size fits all	往往是 tend to be
威胁 threat *n.*	微小的 tiny *adj.*
为……付账 pay for…	为了 in order (for sb.) to
为了公众利益 for the public good	为某事定调子 set the tone for sth.
维持 maintain *vt.*	无数的 countless *adj.*

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无限地 infinitely *adv.*	吸引人的 appealing *adj.*
牺牲 sacrifice *n.*	下意识地 subconsciously *adv.*
显现出来 emerge *vi.*	现实和幻想的差距 a difference between something real and virtual
限制 set boundaries	局限性 limitation *n.*
陷入……之中 be overwhelmed with	相似的 similar *adj.*
想象力 imagination *n.*	向前看 look forward
削减 cut back	小吃 snack *n.*
小器具，小玩意，新发明 gadget *n.*	心理学家 psychologist *n.*
心态，思想 mentality *n.*	新闻报道 coverage *n.*
信息时代 an information age	兴旺 thrive *v.*
形象 profile *n.*	幸运的 fortunate *adj.*
羞耻，羞愧 shame *n.*	虚拟的 virtual *adj.*
虚拟地 virtually *adv.*	选举 elect *vt.*
选项，选择 option *n.*	学习 learn about sth.
循环 loop *n.*	淹没 overwhelm *vt.*
严格的 firm *adj.* =strict *adj.*	严重的，严峻的 severe *adj.*
养老金，退休金 pension *n.*	遥远的 remote *adj.*
一夜之间 overnight *adv.*	依附，依靠，坚持 cling to
依赖，依靠 depend upon = rely on = count on	移民 immigrant *n.*
遗物，遗迹 relic *n.*	以……为代价 at the expense of = at the cost of
义务 obligation *n.*	易碎的 fragile *adj.*
意味深长的，很有意义的 meaningful *adj.*	引人注目的 eye-catching *adj.*
应对挑战 meet challenge	应受，值得 deserve *vt.*
用 A 替换 B substitute A for B	用户友好的，方便用户使用的 user-friendly *adj.*
用尽，耗尽 exhaust *vt.*	优越于 be superior to
有产者和无产者，富人和穷人 haves and have-nots	有更好的了解 have a better idea of
有好的影响 have a positive influence	有手段去…… have the means to
有问题的 questionable *adj.*	有义务去做某事 has an obligation to do sth.
有益的，值得的 rewarding *adj.*	有意识的，留意的 conscious *adj.*
有意义 make sense	有营养的 nutritious *adj.*
有责任去做某事 have a responsibility to do sth.	与……不同 be different from
与……一起 alongside with	与……一样 the same as
预算 budget *n.*	原则，原理 principle *n.*
源于 stem from = result from	远距离地 remotely *adv.*
在……方面 in terms of	在……掌握中，交托给 in the hands of

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在……中起作用 play a role in doing sth.	在……两者之间达到一种平衡 reach a balance between
在……做得不错 do a good job of	在比较早的年龄 at an earlier age
在不远的将来 in the near future	在古代 in ancient times
在某事上有直接影响 have a direct impact on sth.	在全球化时代 in an era/age of globalisation
在虚拟世界中 in a virtual world	在许多方面取得进步 make progress in many areas
在有些情况下 in some cases	在这点上 in this regard
在做某事上起关键作用 have a crucial role to do sth.	赞美，钦佩，羡慕 admire *v.*
遭受 suffer from	增加 add to
乍一看 at first glance	展示，证明 demonstrate *vt.*
长大 grow up	照顾 look after
照料 take care of	照字面意义，简直，真正地 literally *adv.*
挣得 bring in	正当防卫，自卫 self-defense
正确理解 appreciate *v.*	知道的，明白的，意识到的 aware *adj.*
执行，实施 implement *vt.*	值得的 rewarding *adj.*
值得纪念的，难忘的 memorable *adj.*	值得做的，值得出力的 worthwhile *adj.*
职场，工作场所 workplace *n.*	只需鼠标一点 with the click of a mouse
指标 indicator *n.*	指导方针 guideline *n.*
至少 at least	制定政策 create policy
制造商，厂商 manufacturer *n.*	中间的，中等的 medium *adj.*
中间立场 middle ground	中立的 neutral *adj.*
忠诚的 loyal *adj.*	种族主义，种族歧视 racism *n.*
众所周知的问题 no-brainer	重要的，关键的 critical *adj.*
重要领域 key areas	主办 host *vt.*
主观的 subjective *adj.*	住宅，住房 housing *n.*
注意，关注 pay attention to	专家意见，专门技术 expertise *n.*
仔细研究 dwell on	自私地 selfishly *adv.*
自信的 confident *adj.*	自愿 volunteer *v.*
自尊 self-esteem *n.*	宗教上的 religious *adj.*
走在前面，获得成功 get ahead	足以使人晕倒的，极好的 stunning *adj.*
钻研 dig into	最好的方法 in the best way
最后的，最终的 ultimate *adj.*	最后 ultimately *adv.*
最后结果 end up	最终 eventually *adv.*
作出决定 make decision	做得过分 overdo *vt.*
做某事的目的 the purpose of doing sth.	做某事有困难 have trouble (in) doing sth.

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第9卷

心中有数

雅思A类图表作文技法大全
如何正确挑选数据对比描写



心中有数，线表饼柱。

抓重要信息，应言之有物。

数据选极值，趋势和对比。

分类好掌握，句型要牢记。

真经弟子从不惧，地图流程送分题。

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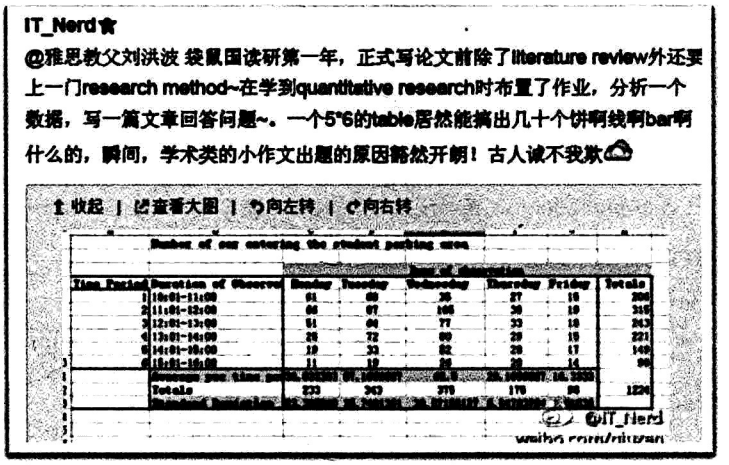
雅



“瞬间，学术类的小作文出题的原因豁然开朗！古人诚不我欺。”

点评：不管是从雅思考试的目的还是将来出国留学的实用目的，各类图表作文都是必须要掌握的。

写作技能：图表作文的写作技能是有限的，同时也是经典的。又因为它不要求主观思想的表达，只是客观规律的描述，所以，学会使用这些有限的写作技能后，小作文可以轻取高分。

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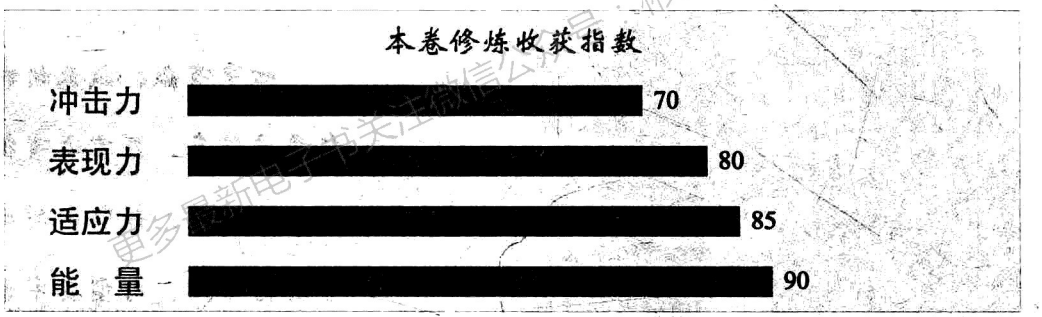

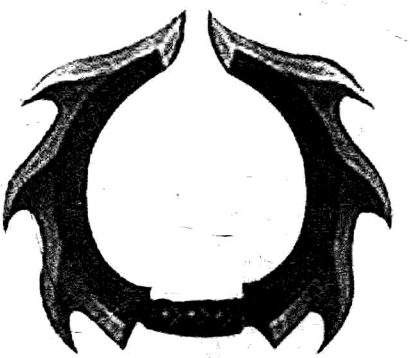

精灵钺

灵活机变，形似鹿角立竖，前后左右皆是刃尖，共有四尖八刃，锋利无比。

精灵钺的材质坚实，刀刃削铁如泥，星光下熠熠生辉。更兼体积小巧，变化多端，利于近战，以短取长，专破长兵利刃。

掌门语录

为什么雅思学术类考图表作文?

因为在国外大学每门课都有许多的论文作业要写，而一篇论文中通常会插入各种图表，用数据事实来支持论点。那么接下来的段落必然要对图表进行描写、归纳、总结。这是海外学习中非常重要的一个技能。通过备考雅思，考生会提前学习掌握这种必备写作技能。

我前面已经说过，东方人讲境界，西方人讲数据。有趣的是，在国外留学最大的收获之一是学会了实事求是。当时每门课每篇论文教授都要求用大量的数据事实分析支持个人观点，这也是雅思小作文的来历。回国后，收集数据，列表分析这一习惯指导了我对雅思的研究教学，在行业内独树一帜。

试举一例：很多年前有考生问："有阅读老师说，句子长的蒙 TRUE；句子短的蒙 FALSE；不长不短 NOT GIVEN；对吗？"

我回答不了这个问题。于是我就开始统计《剑桥雅思 4~9》所有的 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN 的题干长短和答案规律，做成了几个表，然后对比归纳总结规律。比如下表：

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《剑桥雅思8》

(T=TRUE；F=FALSE；Y=YES；N=NO；NG=NOT GIVEN；F14=该题选FALSE，题目长度是14个单词)

	TEST 1			TEST 2			TEST 3			TEST 4		
	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3
1		F14		T12			N11	T18	N13	Y16	NG11	T10
2		F11		NG11			Y13	T12	Y14	N17	Y14	NG9
3		NG10		F9			NG8	F12	NG15	NG15	N17	T8
4		T11		T9				T15	Y9	N6	Y8	F15
5		T13		T10				T18				
6		F9						NG22				
7		T12						T9				
8								NG10				

看看上面这个表，"Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant." 这就是一个雅思小作文题。

所以，我运用了雅思小作文培养的能力，来研究雅思阅读答案规律。

再次强调本门总纲核心理念：学以致用。

雅思写作考题为下列 7 种图表之一：

Bar graph	柱形图
Line graph	线形图
Pie graph	饼图
Table	表格
Mixed graphs	组合图表
Flowchart	流程图（示意图）
Map	地图

前 5 种包含数字信息的图表考查概率极高，而流程图和地图每年各考查 3 次左右。

认真学习官方评分标准！

在本书第 31~33 页中我详细解读了 TASK 2 的评分标准的秘密。请参考第 3 卷自学 TASK 1 的评分细则。

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BRITISH COUNCIL　IELTS AUSTRALIA　UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE ESOL Examinations

IELTS Task 1 Writing band descriptors (public version)

Band	Task Achievement	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
9	▪ fully satisfies all the requirements of the task ▪ clearly presents a fully developed response	▪ uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention ▪ skilfully manages paragraphing	▪ uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'	▪ uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
8	▪ covers all requirements of the task sufficiently ▪ presents, highlights and illustrates key features / bullet points clearly and appropriately	▪ sequences information and ideas logically ▪ manages all aspects of cohesion well ▪ uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately	▪ uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings ▪ skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation ▪ produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation	▪ uses a wide range of structures ▪ the majority of sentences are error-free ▪ makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies
7	▪ covers the requirements of the task ▪ (Academic) presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages ▪ (General Training) presents a clear purpose, with the tone consistent and appropriate ▪ clearly presents and highlights key features / bullet points but could be more fully extended	▪ logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout ▪ uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use	▪ uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision ▪ uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation ▪ may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation	▪ uses a variety of complex structures ▪ produces frequent error-free sentences ▪ has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors
6	▪ addresses the requirements of the task ▪ (Academic) presents an overview with information appropriately selected ▪ (General Training) presents a purpose that is generally clear; there may be inconsistencies in tone ▪ presents and adequately highlights key features / bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate	▪ arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression ▪ uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical ▪ may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately	▪ uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task ▪ attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy ▪ makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication	▪ uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms ▪ makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication

Page 1 of 2

BRITISH COUNCIL IELTS AUSTRALIA UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE ESOL Examinations

5	▪ generally addresses the task; the format may be inappropriate in places ▪ (Academic) recounts detail mechanically with no clear overview; there may be no data to support the description ▪ (General Training) may present a purpose for the letter that is unclear at times; the tone may be variable and sometimes inappropriate ▪ presents, but inadequately covers, key features / bullet points; there may be a tendency to focus on details	▪ presents information with some organisation but there may be a lack of overall progression ▪ makes inadequate, inaccurate or over-use of cohesive devices ▪ may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution	▪ uses a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task ▪ may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader	▪ uses only a limited range of structures ▪ attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences ▪ may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader
4	▪ attempts to address the task but does not cover all key features / bullet points; the format may be inappropriate ▪ (General Training) fails to clearly explain the purpose of the letter; the tone may be inappropriate ▪ may confuse key features / bullet points with detail; parts may be unclear, irrelevant, repetitive or inaccurate	▪ presents information and ideas but these are not arranged coherently and there is no clear progression in the response ▪ uses some basic cohesive devices but these may be inaccurate or repetitive	▪ uses only basic vocabulary which may be used repetitively or which may be inappropriate for the task ▪ has limited control of word formation and/or spelling; ▪ errors may cause strain for the reader	▪ uses only a very limited range of structures with only rare use of subordinate clauses ▪ some structures are accurate but errors predominate, and punctuation is often faulty
3	▪ fails to address the task, which may have been completely misunderstood ▪ presents limited ideas which may be largely irrelevant/repetitive	▪ does not organise ideas logically ▪ may use a very limited range of cohesive devices, and those used may not indicate a logical relationship between ideas	▪ uses only a very limited range of words and expressions with very limited control of word formation and/or spelling ▪ errors may severely distort the message	▪ attempts sentence forms but errors in grammar and punctuation predominate and distort the meaning
2	▪ answer is barely related to the task	▪ has very little control of organisational features	▪ uses an extremely limited range of vocabulary; essentially no control of word formation and/or spelling	▪ cannot use sentence forms except in memorised phrases
1	▪ answer is completely unrelated to the task	▪ fails to communicate any message	▪ can only use a few isolated words	▪ cannot use sentence forms at all
0	▪ does not attend ▪ does not attempt the task in any way ▪ writes a totally memorised response			

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写作技能大全

作文固定结构

首段	The graph shows/illustrates the changes of …
第 2 段	According to the graph, …
第 3 段	As can be seen from the second graph (which clearly highlights…), …
末段	Overall, it is clear that …

写作时态

首段介绍图表总体内容用一般现在时。接下来对以前的统计数字描述用一般过去时，对将来的趋势预测描述用一般将来时。

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必备同义词替换

词义	词性	同义词
展示、提供（首句谓语动词）	*vt.*	show describe indicate illustrate provide
占百分之多少	*vt.*	account for make up provide represent
趋势	*n.*	trend tendency
数据	*n.*	number data figure
百分比，比例	*n.*	percentage proportion
类别	*n.*	category type kind group

段落中连接词

同样地	Likewise
同时	Meanwhile
并且	Moreover
但是	However Whereas
相反	Conversely
相比之下	By comparison In contrast Compared with sth.

数字前修饰

少于（将近）	just below almost
大约	about around approximately
多于	over above more than

分数表达

一半	a half
三分之一	one-third
三分之二	two-thirds
四分之一	a quarter
四分之三	three-quarters
九个当中有一个	one in nine

【例句】Nearly half of the children dropped out of school in the village.

More than seven in ten teachers have university degrees.

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倍数表达

【例句】The output of 1990 was 3. 5 times that of 1980.

Between these years XX almost doubled, rising from 2000 to 3900.

四大趋势描述

天下间的数据变化的基本趋势只有四种：上升、下降、波动、不变。所以要背诵下面四个句子。

表示增加	increase	There was *a gradual/dramatic/sharp increase in* computer use in all categories.
表示下降	decrease	The number of male smokers *decreased from* 21% in 1960 *to* 17% in 2000.
表示波动	fluctuation	There was *a minor fluctuation between* 1930 *and* 1950 in India.
表示不变	steady	The numbers *remained steady throughout* the twenty-year period.

更多灵活表达可掌握

Trends					
Nouns	a rise an increase a growth a surge（激增）	a decrease a decline a fall a drop	a peak 最高点 a bottom 最低点 the highest/lowest point	a period of stability steadiness	a fluctuation a variation
Verbs	**rose** **increased** **grew** **went up**	**decreased** **declined** **fell** **dropped**	**peaked**	**stabilised**	**fluctuated** **varied**
Phrases	showed an upward trend/tendency	showed a downward trend/tendency	reached a peak reached the bottom	remained stable/ constant /steady	showed some fluctuation/ variation

趋势程度修饰

程度	弱 / 慢	中	强 / 快
Adjectives	**gradual 逐步的** **slight 轻微的** **slow 缓慢的** **minor 轻微的**	**moderate 中等的** **modest 适度的**	**sharp 急剧的** **dramatic 引人注目的** **rapid 迅速的** **significant 大量的**
Adverbs	**gradually** **slightly** **slowly**	**moderately** **modestly**	**sharply** **dramatically** **rapidly** **significantly**

几个高级词汇

soar (soared) 激增 skyrocket

plummet (plummeted) 暴跌

plateau(plateaued) 高原（上升后的）稳定水平 reached a plateau

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三大核心句型

背诵下面三个核心句型，并学习下面的例句拓展，所有的雅思图表数据你都可以描述了。

1. 主（The number of…）+ 谓（increased/decreased）+ from…to…

The number of male smokers decreased from 21% in 1960 to 17% in 2000.

The number increased dramatically and then peaked at 400 in 1990.

The number plummeted, reaching the bottom at 100 in1998.

The average income of the staff increased by 50 percent compared with last year.

The number of marriages remained stable at this level over the next decade.

During this 25-year period the consumption of beef and lamb fell dramatically to approximately 100 grams and 55 grams respectively.

In the first quarter of this year Apple witnessed an increase of 30 per cent in net profit.

Similarly, the cost of insurance saw a rising trend, growing from only 2% to 8% by 2001.

In contrast, the cost of furniture showed an opposite trend.

2. There be 句型

There was a downward trend of male smokers, from 21% in 1960 to 17% in 2000.

There was a sharp increase in computer use in all categories.

There was a steadily increasing tendency of personal computers in households in the US.

There was a minor fluctuation between 1930 and 1950 in India.

3. 主语 + accounted for + 百分数 + of …

Male smokers accounted for 21% of American adults in 1960.

Males accounted for 10% of the whole workforce.

Coal provided 40.2% of whole in 1970.

Students made up nearly 20% of the group.

Food constituted over 23% of my family's expense.

下面的例句是上述三个核心句型的拓展应用，请学习。

图表作文五大忌

没有数字极值、没有趋势对比、没有从句、没有结论、议论因果。

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各类图表作文写作详解

柱形图

特点：题目提供的信息量大，分类对比复杂。

解题思路：一般按图例分类描写，说明极值和趋势，描述对比结果。

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below give information about USA marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000, and the marital status of adult Americans in two of the years.

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

Write at least 150 words.

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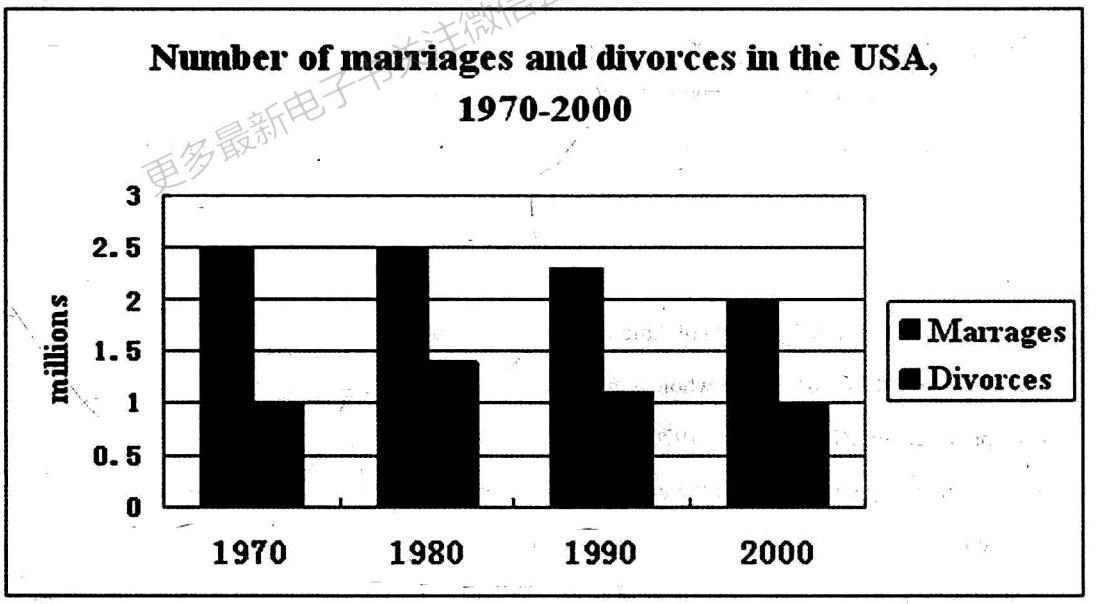

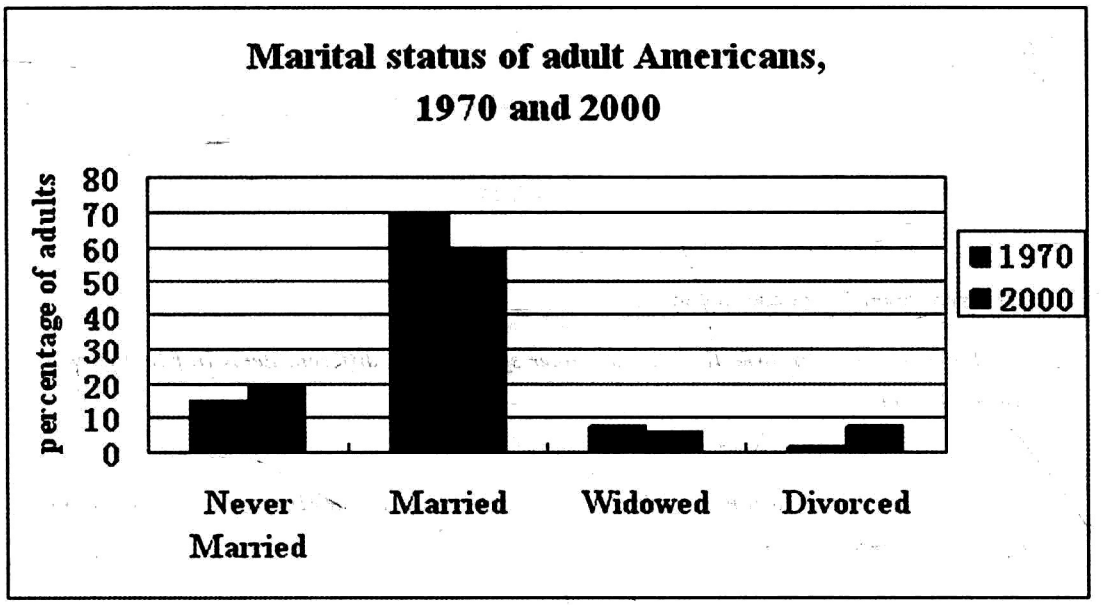

These two graphs illustrate the change of marital status of Americans between 1970 and 2000.

According to the first graph, there were 2.5m marriages in both 1970 and 1980, and then this figure decreased gradually during the next two decades, reaching to 2m in 2000. By comparison, the number of divorces first increased from 1m in 1970 to around 1.4m in 1980 and then slowly declined back to 1m in 2000.

As can be seen from the second bar chart, the percentage of married American adults dropped by more than 10%, from 70% in 1970 to less than 60% in 2000. Meanwhile, the percentage of adult Americans who were never married increased from about 15% in 1970 to 20% in 2000, and despite still less than 10%, the proportion of divorced adults significantly went up from 1970 to 2000. Moreover, the percentages of the widowed in 1970 and 2000 accounted for less than 10% respectively, and showed a slight drop.

In conclusion, marital status of Americans in 2000 was not as optimistic as that of three decades ago.

(178 words)

刘洪波老师点评

- 学习固定结构。
- 体会三大核心句型在范文中的运用，表达了极值和趋势。
- 切忌没有结论。不要忽视范文最后一句话，这句话体现了你真正看到了这两幅图表的价值。这些纷繁的数字都在告诉我们一个信息：美国人的婚姻状态没有三十年前那样乐观了！

表格

特点：数字较多，规律不明显。

解题思路：需要从纵向和横向双向对比总结，描述最大值和最小值。中间数字可粗略交代。描述对比结果。

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.***
>
> ***Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.***

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category—2002

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

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The table illustrates percentages of consumer spending in five different countries (Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey) in 2002. The consumer expenditures are grouped into three categories.

According to the table, all people in these five nations spent most on food, drink and tobacco. They accounted for 32.14% of consumer expenditure in Turkey, which was the highest figure among the five countries, followed by Ireland and Spain. And the lowest proportion, 15.77%, belonged to Sweden.

Clothing and footwear made up the second important consumer spending. Compared with Italian people who spent 9%, the highest percentage on this category, Swede spent the least, 5.40%.

In terms of the last group—leisure and education, on which people in five different countries generally spent less, the percentage in Turkey was comparatively higher, reaching to 4.35%, while that in Spain represented the lowest one: 1.98%.

In conclusion, consumer expenditure on three categories in Turkey which was about 44% in total provided the largest proportion. People in Sweden, however, spend the least percentage of expense, about 24% on these basic living needs.

(169 words)

刘洪波老师点评

- 注意范文中的同义词替换手法。
- 注意每一类中的最大值和最小值必须描写，其他数据可忽略。
- 体会最后一段的结论。

饼图、线形图

* 饼图

特点：图形本身信息量少，多以多个饼图或混合图表的题目出现。

解题思路：分类描述百分比，说明极值，描述对比结果。

* 线性图

特点：单曲线和多曲线，趋势明显。

解题思路：各曲线起点、终点、拐点数值，变化趋势。两曲线交点说明。描述对比结果。

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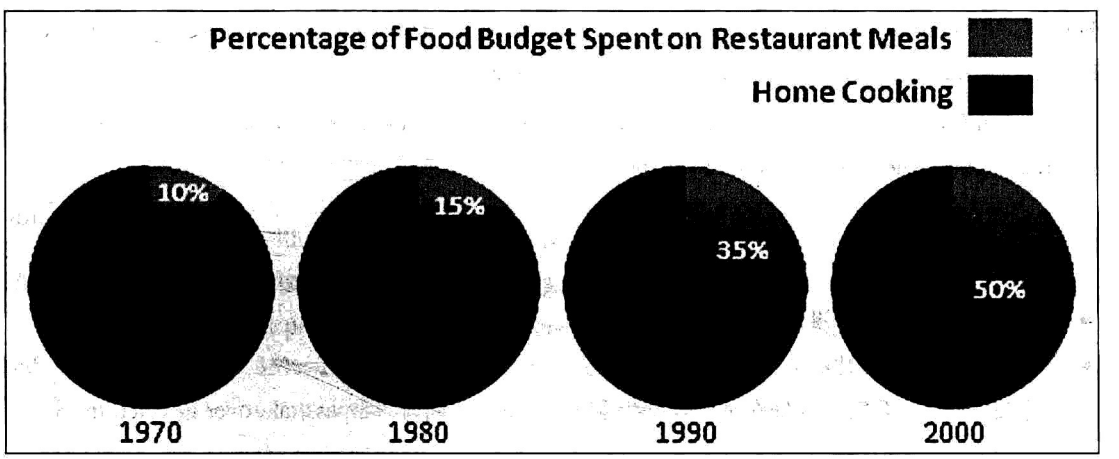
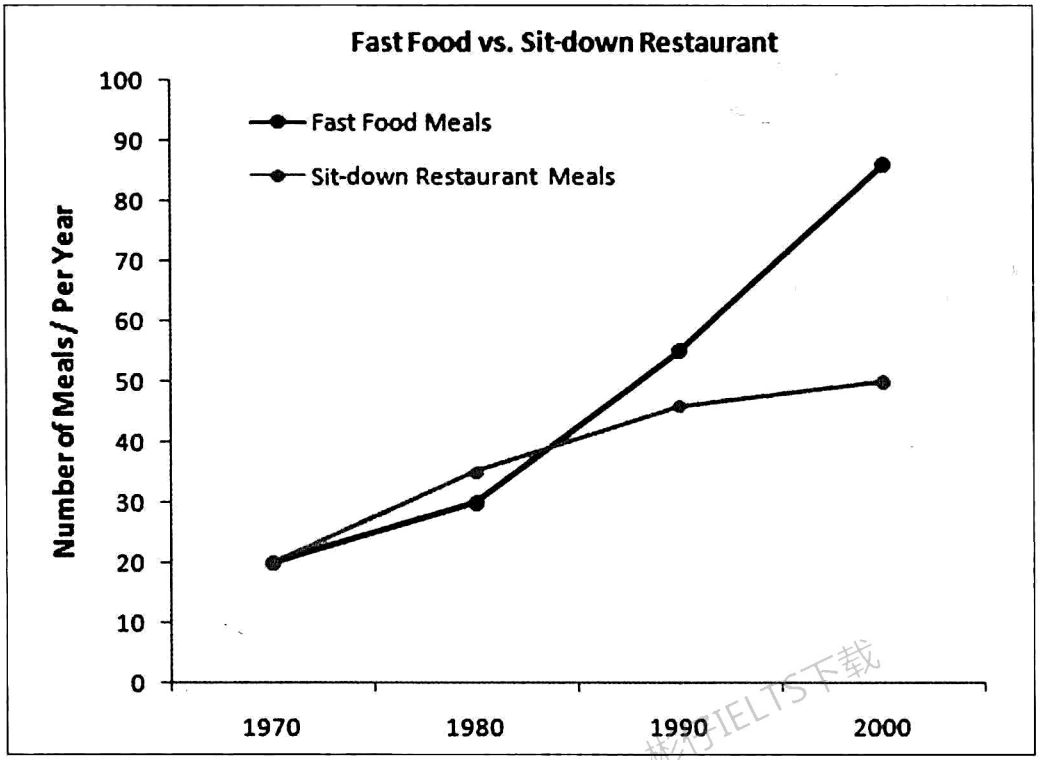
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show the percentage of their food budget the average family spent on restaurant meals in different years. The graph shows the number of meals eaten in fast food restaurants and sit-down restaurants.

You should write at least 150 words.





These graphs illustrate the change of people's eating habits between 1970 and 2000.

According to the four pie charts, the percentage of the family's food budget spent on restaurant meals steadily increased during this period. Just 10 percent of the food budget was spent on restaurant meals in 1970, and 15 percent in 1980. That percentage more than doubled in 1990, to 35 percent, and rose again in 2000 to 50 percent.

As can be seen from the following line graph, families ate the same number of meals at fast food and sit-down restaurants, 20 meals in 1970. In 1980, families ate slightly more frequently at sit-down restaurants. However, at the end of 1980's, the popularity of the fast food caught up with that of the sit-down restaurants, and families ate about 40 meals at both fast food and sit-down restaurants per year. From then on, the number of fast food meals increased much more dramatically to 90 meals in 2000, nearly doubling the number of meals they ate at sit-down restaurants.

In conclusion, people spent more and more money on restaurant meals and fast food became an important option when families chose to eat out.

(196 words)

刘洪波老师点评

- 注意结论的全面性和准确性。
- 多个饼图出现要对比。
- 两条曲线交叉，要描述 A 线在某个时间点超越了 B 线，用动词：surpass, take over 或 catch up with。

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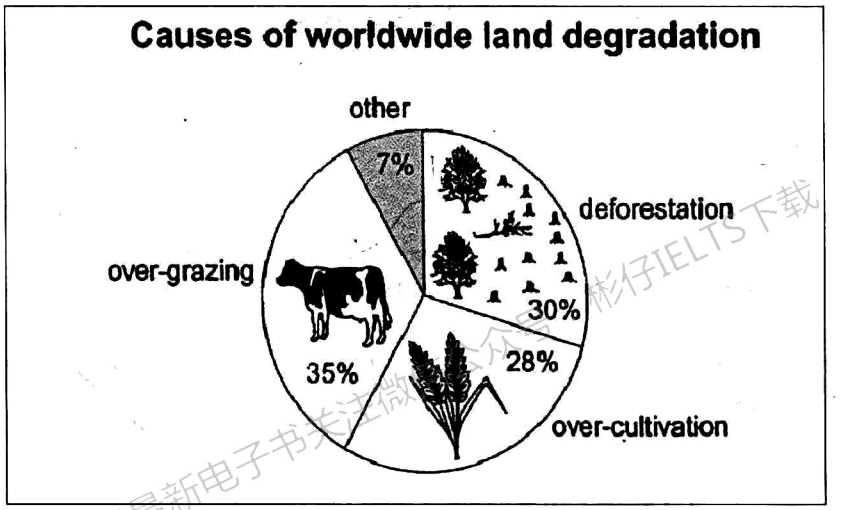
混合图表

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



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Causes of land degradation by region

Region	% land degraded by…			
	deforestation	over-cultivation	over-grazing	Total land degraded
North America	0.2	3.3	1.5	5%
Europe	9.8	7.7	5.5	23%
Oceania*	1.7	0	11.3	13%

**A large group of islands in the South Pacific including Australia and New Zealand*

These two diagrams illustrate the main reasons of land degradation in the world and its different impacts on three areas during the 1990s.

According to the first pie chart, livestock's over-gazing was the biggest factor leading to the barren land, accounting for the 35%. This was followed by deforestation and over-cultivation, representing 30% and 28% respectively. Other unidentified reasons made up the left proportion, 7% collectively.

As can be seen from the table which highlights the different situations in the three regions: North America,

Europe, and Oceania, Europe was affected most seriously and 23% of land there turned into less productive, largely caused by deforestation(9.8%). Moreover, 13% of agricultural land in Oceania became worse, mainly due to over-grazing which alone contributed 11.3%. By comparison, the condition in North America was much better and only 5% of total land degraded. Over-cultivation was the major trigger there, providing 3.3%.

In conclusion, it is clear that at least 93% of farmland degradation worldwide was related to human activities in 1990s and although the dominant cause varies in different continents, Europe suffered most during that period.

(182 words)

刘洪波老师点评

- 注意首段引言对题目的改写，学习同义词替换。
- 表达因果关系的多种手法。
- 学习表格中数字的挑选描写，优先选择描述最重要的数字信息。

流程图

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows how a central heating system in a house works.

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

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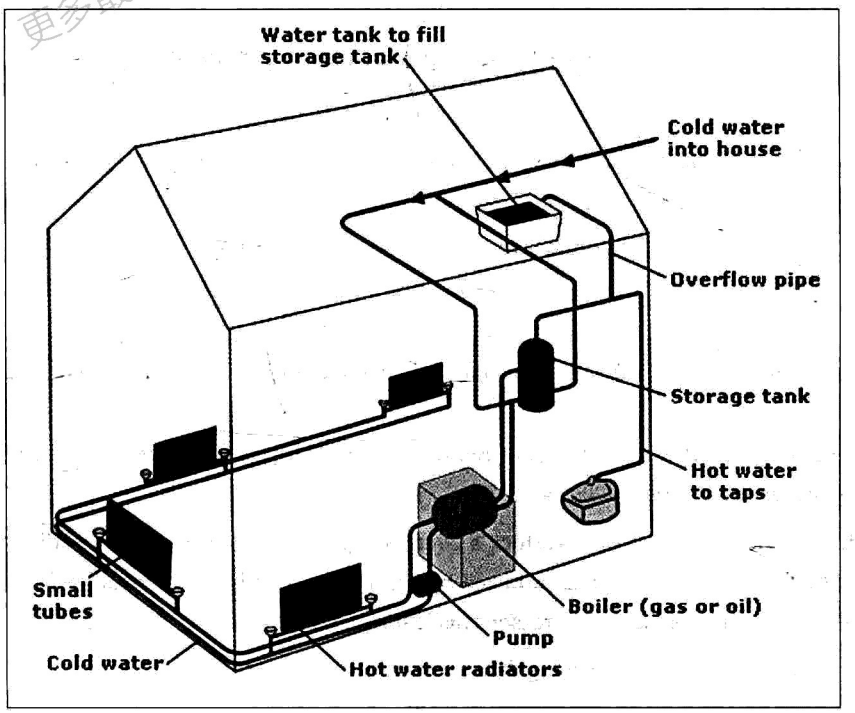
You should write at least 150 words.



This flowchart provides an overview of a domestic central heating system. It shows how the tank, boiler and pipes ensure a constant flow of hot water to both the radiators and the taps.

First, the cold water enters the house and is stored in a water storage tank in the roof. From there it flows down to the boiler, located on the ground floor of the house. The boiler, which is fuelled by gas or oil, heats up the water as it passes through it. The hot water is *then* pumped round the house through a system of pipes and flows into the radiators, located in different rooms. *Subsequently* the water circulates through the radiators, which have small tubes inside them to help distribute the heat, and this warms each of the rooms. Meanwhile, some of the water is directed to the taps to provide hot water for the house.

After the water has been through the pipes and radiators, it is returned to the boiler to be re-heated and circulated round the house again.

(175 words)

刘洪波老师点评

- 读图能力要求高，多花时间看懂图表含义。
- 通常用一般现在时态。
- 流程图题需背诵下面的表达。
  This flowchart provides an overview of…
  This process involves four main stages/steps.
  First, next, then, later, subsequently, after this, meanwhile
- 雅思流程图作文的重要考点就是一些常用动词，因为图中给出的全是名词，让考生看懂含义后自己用动词将它们串起来。

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流程图常用动词

我把这些动词分成了三类：固体、液体、气体。必背。

* 固体

Solid		
take 取，拿	lay/place/put 放置	mix 混合
collect 收集	draw/extract 提取	combine 结合
form 形成	turn into 变成	convey 运送
add…into… 把……加入……	meet 相遇	grind 磨碎，碾（grind into powder 磨成粉末）
squeeze 挤压	press 按压	stretch 拉伸
fold 折叠（unfold 打开）	wind 缠绕（unwind 解开）	twist 扭曲
accumulate 累积	rotate/revolve/spin 旋转	bend 弯曲
shrink 收缩	absorb 吸收	recycle 回收

sort out 分类，整理	classify 归类，分类	separate 分开
be baked in the sun/dry in the sun 晒干	reverse 颠倒 / 倒转	fade 退色
get rid of 去掉	adjust 调整	

* 液体

Liquid		
move/flow 流动	run into 流入	pour into 倒入
pass through 通过	condense 凝结，液化，冷凝	evaporate 蒸发
circulate 循环	purify 净化	cool down 冷却
warm up 加热	boil 沸腾	leak 泄露
ooze 渗透	shake 摇晃	stir 搅拌
dilute 稀释	resolve 溶解	distill 蒸馏

* 气体

Gas		
distribute 散发	expand 膨胀	compress 压缩
burn 燃烧	ignite 点燃	explode 爆炸
release/emit/send out 释放	heat up 加热	radiate 辐射
lead to 引导	be fuelled by 以……为燃料（重要）	

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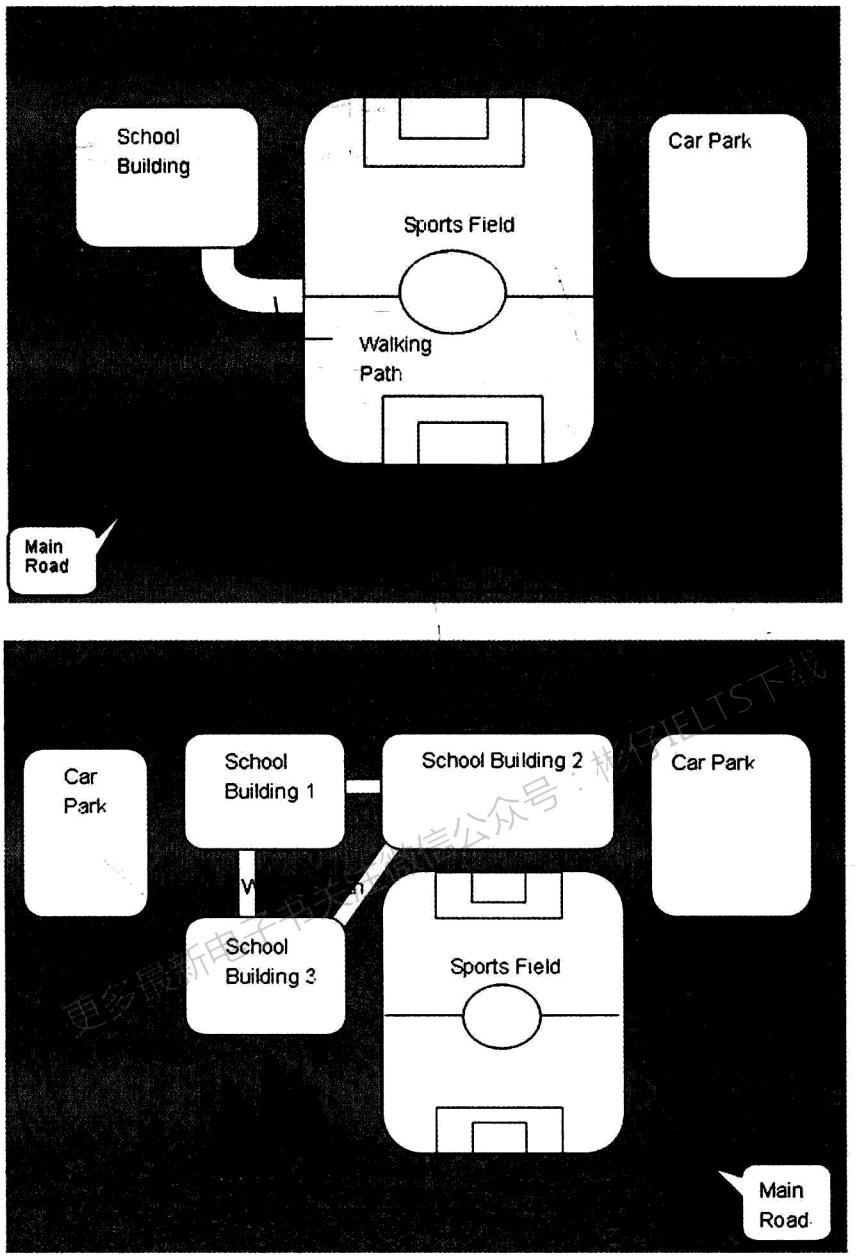
地图

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams below give information about a school site in 2004 and the planning of the same school in 2010.

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

You should write at least 150 words.



The two maps show the planned changes in the campus layout of Hogwards Grammar School from 2004 to 2010.

According to Figure 1 which provides of an overview of the original school plan in 2004, the school had 600 students and its only school building is located in its northwest corner. To its east, there is a large sports field, which is connected to it by a walking path. One car park situated in the northeast corner is led by a main road.

Figure 2 highlights the planned changes to be completed by 2010. As the number of students will expand to about 1,000, two more school buildings will be added and all three will be conveniently

connected to each other by walking paths. To make room for these new buildings, the playground will "shrink" on its original basis. A new parking lot will also be constructed to the left of the old building and the main road will be altered accordingly to connect the two parking areas.

In conclusion, the new Hogwards Grammar School will be "face-lifted" in a way that better suits the needs of its growth.

(189 words)

刘洪波老师点评

- 主要的改变都必须要提到。
- 注意范文中的时态变化。（该题目与范文出自 2008 年）
- 地图题主要掌握方位描述：

  It is located in the northeast corner.

  It is situated at southwest side.

  In the east of..., there is a...

  To its west, there is a...
- 注意这些单词的使用：layout（布局）, on its original basis（在原有基础上）, construct, build（建造）, install（安装）

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附赠内容

雅思图表作文复习计划

图表作文不用加入个人主观思想，可以说是有标准答案的。《剑桥雅思》真题中雅思考官的小作文范文都是标准答案，而且不像大作文（议论文）有各种复杂的从句嵌套。因此，《剑桥雅思4~9》中的考官小作文价值很高，考生完全可以重点模仿学习。故本书中就不再收录大量图表范文了。

建议考生在考前最迟两周开始练习小作文。标准练习配置是各类型一篇，共六篇。如果还有时间，加强练习 Bar graph 和 Mixed graphs 各一篇，因为 Bar graph 在真实考试中出镜率最高；而 Mixed graphs 照理练好单个图表是不怕组合的，但有时间还是可以写一篇，体会合理分布写作重心。

标准练习	
Bar graph	《剑桥雅思 9》第 53 页
Line graph	《剑桥雅思 9》第 101 页
Pie graph	《剑桥雅思 8》第 53 页
Table	《剑桥雅思 6》第 52 页
Flowchart	《剑桥雅思 8》第 78 页
Map	《剑桥雅思 9》第 30 页
加强练习	
Bar graph	《剑桥雅思 7》第 78 页
Mixed Graphs	《剑桥雅思 6》第 30 页

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如果上表练完，还不放心，你可以拿出《剑桥雅思》的其他真题做“看图说话”练习。就是看着图表能按雅思写作的套路把它们说出来！这个练习也对将来出国留学演讲很有帮助！

三剑屠鸭
SAN JIAN TU YA

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第10卷

信手拈来

雅思G类书信作文详解
格式规范、经典套句
和高分要点

信手拈来，一朝可悟。

书信有规范，落款配称呼。

内容合情理，读者能代入。

想象力[illegible]体段平衡。

[illegible]是高分。

更多[illegible]电子书关注微信公众号[illegible]

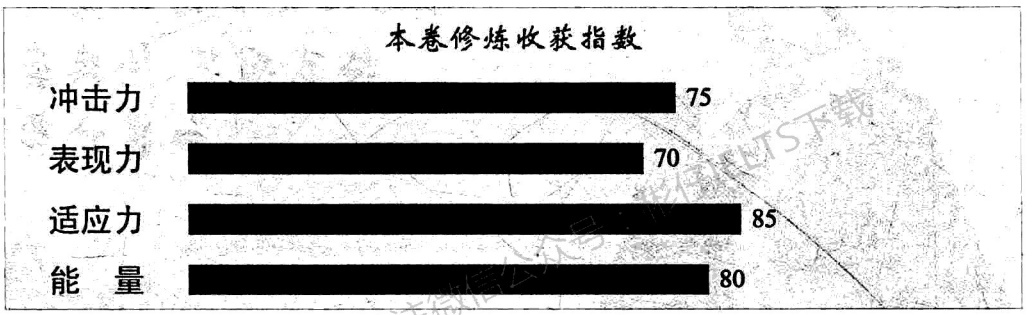
稳

@Mr乐乐乐不乖
@刘洪波-贵学 太感谢教主了！之前写作一直5.5，中新两年后再考，提前一周翻了一遍《最简化》考出来7分！真是高兴疯了！移民澳洲前途光明啊！！脱拜脱拜！！
收起 | 查看大图 | 向左转 | 向右转

“移民澳洲前途光明啊！！”

点评：G类书信作文必须熟记规范格式，各类套句。

写作技能：与大作文技能比较一致。用心阅读经典框架及各类范文并仿写至少三篇。高分书信作文读完之后会让人感同身受，身临其境。



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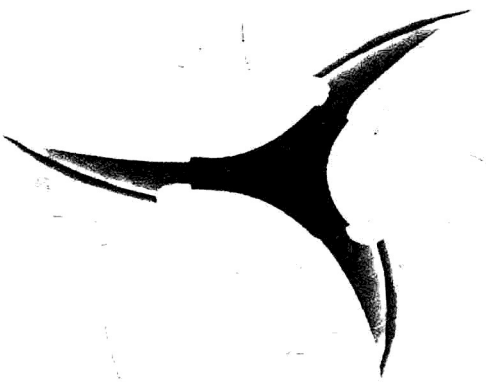

无形镖

镖身轻巧，呈锐三角形。刀刃锋利，吹毛断发；镖尾系丝绦，丝绦柔韧纤细，作平衡与固定方向用。

无形镖携带方面，使用灵活，因轻巧快速，号称“无形”。

掌门语录

我一直认为 G 类的书信作文比 A 类的图表作文难度大。因为图表作文不需要太多的思想，只是用经典的几个句型将图表信息抄写成文字即可。而书信作文需要考生的想象力，要有生活体验、感悟，写出的作文才会内容丰富，语气恰当，活灵活现，拿到高分。

我建议即使是 A 类的考生也应该浏览本卷内容，因为这是将来出国留学后，和教授、同学、朋友在 E-mail 书写交流中必备的技能，特别要注意文体、称谓、落款的规范。

或者我建议读者考完雅思出国之际，随身携带本书以供需要之时查阅参考。

书信类作文题目范例如下：

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Last month you had a holiday overseas where you stayed with some friends. They have just sent you some photos of your holiday.

Write a letter to your friends. In your letter

- ***thank them for the photos and for the holiday***
- ***explain why you did not write earlier***
- ***invite them to come and stay with you***

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Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

挑战你的想象力

如果说除了写作技能之外，学术类图表作文还强调读图能力的话，那么普通类（移民类）书信作文则挑战考生的想象力。你经常需要编造时间、地点、人物、事件和原因，并且要符合常识和逻辑。

保持结构平衡

书信作文之所以简单是因为题目中直接给出了 3 个写作中心点。所以书信作文的主体为 3 段，每段视句子的复杂性写 3~4 句话即可。切记不可一点只写了 1 句，而另一点却写了 4 句。

经典写作框架

Dear Sir or Madam, /Sirs,		未知收件人姓名
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, /Ms. Wang		已知收件人姓名
Dear James,		同事熟人
Dear Rose,		家人密友
I am writing this letter to	thank you for …	感谢
	apologise for..	道歉
	express my dissatisfaction with…	投诉
	request some detailed information about…	询问
	suggest that…	建议
	apply for the position of … which you advertised in yesterday's "China Daily".	申请
…		
…		
…		
I look forward to receiving your reply.		
Yours faithfully, Harvey		未知收件人姓名
Yours sincerely, Harvey		已知收件人姓名
Best wishes/regards, Harvey		同事熟人
Love, Harvey		家人密友

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高分范文及句式

感谢信

You have just finished a short English course in an English-speaking country. You are back home, and you find yourself like one of the teachers very much.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***Write a letter to the teacher. In your letter***
>
> - ***express thanks to your teacher***
> - ***give reasons why you want to thank him / her***
> - ***tell her what you plan to do next***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

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Dear Mrs Smith,

I am writing this letter to thank you for teaching me English this summer. When I first came to the Australia, I was worried that I would not be able to speak good English. But your patience and dedication these two months have greatly improved my speaking ability in a short period of time.

In the beginning, I was very nervous speaking English in the class. But I soon realised many of my classmates were in the same position as me. Your encouragement was also very helpful and I became less scared of speaking in class.

When I came back to Beijing, I told my friends about the wonderful English teacher I had this summer. They were all jealous that my English speaking ability has improved so much.

School is starting again in two weeks. I am getting my school supplies and uniform ready now. I hope my summer in Sydney will help me do well in English this school year.

Thank you again for your kindness and for teaching me English.

Yours sincerely,

Lisa

(178 words)

刘洪波老师点评

- 要有意识地使用从句。
- 背诵句型：
  I really appreciate that …
  Thank you again for your kindness and help.

道歉信

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You are organising a business meeting, and you should write to people from other companies and tell them the changes of the meeting (time, location, etc.).

You will

- ***explain why you have to make changes***
- ***tell them the changes***
- ***apologise for the changes***

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Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

Dear Mr. Smith and Miss. Wang,

I am writing this letter to inform you of the changes we have made to the high-level meeting between our two companies.

Mr. Lee, supervisor of "Hope Project", has got a heavy heart attack recently and is currently in hospital for treatment. He is recovering well but will not be able to come back to work until 2 weeks later. As he is the very important person of this "Hope Project", we feel the meeting could not be held without him.

Therefore, we are rescheduling the meeting to be held one month later, on 10 o'clock, Sunday, 13 June. Also the place of the meeting has been changed from Continental Hotel to the meeting room of our branches, locating at the No. 100, Shanghai Street.

We are very sorry for any inconvenience caused for the change. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Looking forward to seeing you soon!

Yours sincerely,

Tom

(163 words)

刘洪波老师点评

- 注意到题目中是“tell them”，所以称谓是：Dear Mr. Smith and Miss. Wang。
- 背诵句型：
  Please accept my sincere apology for the inconvenience caused.
  If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

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投诉信

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The animal your neighbours keep in their garden has brought you serious problems. You think they must do something to prevent causing further trouble to you.

Write a letter to your neighbours. In your letter

- ***tell them who you are***
- ***explain what the problem is***
- ***suggest what they should do to settle the problem***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

Dear Mr and Mrs Johnson,

I am Joe Smith and my wife Linda and I live next to you. I am writing to you about your dog you keep in the garden in the backyard.

In the last few weeks, your dog has dug a hole under the fence between our properties. It likes to go over to our yard and dig up holes where our plants are and bury its bones there.

When it first happened, I tried refilling the hole where the fence is to prevent him or her from coming again, but your dog re-dug the passageway again. This happened many times. As a result, the plants in our garden have been trampled over by your dog and its activities.

Is it possible for you to take your dog to the veterinarian and find out what is wrong with your dog? We would really appreciate it if you could keep the dog tied up during the day and the in the basement in the evenings.

Thanks for your understanding.

Sincerely,

Joe Smith

(175 words)

刘洪波老师点评

- 注意时态和语气。
- 背诵句型：

  I am writing to complain about…

  I am sorry to inform you that….

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询问信

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You are going to study at a college in an English-speaking country. You need information on accommodation for the duration of your course.

Write a letter to the accommodation office. In your letter

- ***tell them what course you will take and when you will arrive***
- ***ask about the details of the types of accommodation they can offer***
- ***explain to them what special needs you may have***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing this letter to request some detailed information about accommodation.

My name is Li Min and I will be coming to ABC College next term to study English Literature as a freshman. I will be arriving on August 17, a week before classes start so that I can make all the necessary preparations in my new study environment.

Can you tell what kinds of accommodation you offer students? Do foreign students live separately from domestic students, or are they mixed together? Are the rooms divided into males and females, or is it co-ed?

I am hoping you will be able to find suitable accommodation for my needs. If it is possible, I would prefer living with a British student so that I can practice using my English more frequently. Also, I understand that your canteen offers some Asian dishes. Can you give me more information on exactly what kinds of foods they are?

Thank you for welcoming me to your college and I look forward to your reply.

Yours faithfully,

Li Min

(178 words)

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刘洪波老师点评

- 学习疑问句的使用。
- 背诵句型：

  I am wondering if…

  I would be more than happy if you can give me some detailed information on….

建议信

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

A British friend of yours who is learning your language is coming to visit you and planning to stay for one month.

Write a letter to your friend. In your letter

- ***tell him / her where you plan to take him / her***
- ***give him / her suggestions on how to learn the language***
- ***tell him / her what he / she needs to bring***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

Dear James

I am very much looking forward to seeing you in Beijing soon! It will be a good opportunity for you to try out your Chinese language skills.

I will definitely take you to the Olympics Stadium, called the Bird's Nest and the Water Cube, and some of the other tourist spots in the city, including the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace. Of course we must make a trek out to the Great Wall, a place you have said you really want to visit.

When you come here, you can greet everyone you meet, with "Ni hao!" I am sure that once you are here, listening and talking, you will learn Chinese faster. Another good way is to listen to China Radio International, which presents shows in both Chinese and English.

Although it is already autumn here, the weather is still hot and humid. Just bring some T-shirts, shorts and light trousers. Definitely bring some comfortable walking shoes as we will be walking a lot and taking public transportation. Also bring your camera so that you can take lots of pictures!

I look forward to seeing you soon!

Regards,

Xiao Fung

(194 words)

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刘洪波老师点评

- 本文能读出真诚和热情，看得出作者在构思时很"入戏"。
- 背诵句型：

  It would be better for you to…

  I strongly recommend that….

申请信

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

There is an important occasion you have to attend in person. And you want to ask your boss for a leave.

Write a letter to your boss, in your letter

- ***state your reason for the leave***
- ***explain how long it will be***
- ***suggest someone to take care of your job in your absence***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

Dear Mr Lambert,

I am sorry to bother you during this time when the company is especially busy, but my mother has become seriously ill and I need to go back home to see her as soon as possible.

Her physician contacted me, saying that even though nurses are giving her good care, it would be more helpful if I were there to look after her.

I am very worried about her, but at the same time know the company needs everyone to pitch in with the various projects we have already started. I plan to spend at most two weeks with my mother and then return to work as soon as possible.

In order for the work to continue as smoothly as possible, I recommend Vincent as the best person to look after my work while I am away. He has worked very closely with me and knows what needs to be done. Should there be any questions or problems that crop up during my absence, he can contact me by phone or email to clarify any issues.

Thank you very much in advance for your understanding in this matter.

Sincerely,

Xiao Hong

(194 words)

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刘洪波老师点评

- 要构思周全，有说服力。如果你是老板，读完这封信之后会自然而然地批准请假，那么这封信就是成功的。
- 背诵句型：

  I would be very grateful if you would consider this request.

  I am fully convinced that I am the right person for this position.

附赠内容

雅思G类写作真题练习推荐

G 类大作文同样涵盖教育、科技、政府、环境、社会和生活方式六大范畴，但要注意社会和生活方式类题目出镜率比 A 类高得多。下面是从历年真题中挑选出来的十套题目，请考生重点练习。

Exercise 1

* WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***You have to work for a year in another city. At that time, one of your friends there agreed to look for accommodation for you. Write a letter of thanks to him/her. In your letter***
>
> - ***explain the location of accommodation***
> - ***explain the requirement of the house***
> - ***express your gratitude***

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Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

* WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow topic:

> ***Shopping has become a favourite pastime for many young people today.***
>
> ***What do you think of the reasons for its popularity? Do you encourage the young people to do something useful in the free time?***

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

Write at least 250 words.

Exercise 2

* WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Your car is hired from a company and when you are driving in holiday, there is a small accident on it. You will have to write a report to the company to explain it. In your letter

- ***explain when and where you hired it***
- ***describe how the accident happened***
- ***describe what kind of action you took after the accident***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

* WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow topic:

Instead of letting people get more free time, modern technology makes people busier. Do you agree or disagree?

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

Write at least 250 words.

Exercise 3

* WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You missed an important appointment because the train was delayed. Write a letter to the relevant department of the train company to complain. In your letter

- ***give the reason why the appointment was important to you***
- ***describe what bad effect were on you***
- ***request what they should do for you***

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Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

*** WRITING TASK 2**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow topic:

> ***Many people have different hobbies, such as collection and wood-making. Why are hobbies important to people and how can they learn from them?***

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

Write at least 250 words.

Exercise 4

*** WRITING TASK 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***After visiting a historical museum on your holiday, you found you had lost a shopping bag in the museum. Write a letter to***
>
> - ***tell them when and where you lost the bag***
> - ***describe the characteristics of the bag and the contents***
> - ***suggest what the museum should do***

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Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

*** WRITING TASK 2**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow 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.***

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

Write at least 250 words.

Exercise 5

* WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***One of your friends in a foreign country is starting an import-export business, and he has asked you to recommend a product from your country to him. Write a letter to your friend. In your letter***
>
> - ***say what product you want to recommend to him***
> - ***tell him where he can get this product***
> - ***explain why you want to recommend this product***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

* WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow topic:

> ***More and more young children have mobile phone. Some people say it is a good thing for them, while others say it is a bad thing. What is your opinion?***

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

Write at least 250 words.

Exercise 6

* WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***You are studying a secondary language in another country. You need to write a letter to the teacher and tell him/her that you cannot finish the course because you need to go back to your home country. In your letter***
>
> - ***thank the teacher***
> - ***say how you enjoyed the subject***
> - ***explain why you need to go back to your country***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear ...,

* WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow topic:

> ***Travel to and from work has become more difficult for many people. To solve this problem, employers should allow people to do some work at home. What's your opinion?***

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

Write at least 250 words.

Exercise 7

* WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***You read an advertisement in a newspaper looking for people who would like to take care of the old in a nursing house, and you are interested in this position. Write a letter to apply for the job. In your letter***
> - ***explain why you are interested in this position***
> - ***explain what relevant skills you have***
> - ***ask how and when you can start to work***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear ...,

* WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow topic:

> ***Some people who failed at school can be highly successful in their adult life. Why does this happen? And what are the main factors to get a successful life?***

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

Write at least 250 words.

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Exercise 8

* WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***You will go to London soon to stay there for one year. Write a letter to an agency to get information about accommodation. In your letter***
>
> - ***explain why you are going to London***
> - ***describe what kind of accommodation you want***
> - ***explain when you will arrive***

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

* WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow topic:

> ***In many countries, people do not wear their national costume any longer. Many people think the citizens will forget their history and tradition. So people should be encouraged to wear national costume every day. Do you agree or disagree?***

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

Write at least 250 words.

Exercise 9

* WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***You are a passenger of an airline company and during the flight you feel extremely unsatisfactory to the service. Please write a letter of complaint to the company. In your letter***
>
> - ***explain how you are ignored***
> - ***give some suggestions to fix the problem***
> - ***tell the owner further action will be taken if this problem remains unsolved***

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Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

* WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow topic:

> ***With the urbanisation of the society, many people in the outskirts have immigrated to cities. This causes some convenience to the cities, such as overpopulation or upgrading crime rates.***

Give your reasons for their migration and offer your suggestions to alleviate the problem.

Write at least 250 words.

Exercise 10

* WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***A public event will be held in your community, and you think your friend will be interested in it. Write a letter to your friend. In your letter***
>
> - ***introduce the event***
> - ***explain why you think your friend will be interested in it***
> - ***suggest when and where to meet each other when attending this event***

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Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear …,

* WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the follow topic:

> ***Some people say parent should limit the child's time of watching TV and playing computer game, and children should spend more time reading books. Do you agree or disagree?***

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

Write at least 250 words.

附录



读我门规，传我要诀。

五字行天下，变化在其中。

技法兼内功，高分亦普通。

贵学大掌门，考生称教主。

剑桥论剑夺第一，只因真经做江湖。

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2011年至2013年雅思写作考题清单

2011-01-08

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Some people think that robots are very important for humans' future development. Others, however, think that robots are a dangerous invention that could have negative effects on society. Discuss both views and give your opinion. 机器人的优与劣

2011-01-15

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】The workplace nowadays is trying to employ the equal number of females and males. Do you think it is a positive or negative trend? 雇佣男女同数

2011-01-22

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Today there is a great increase in anti-social behaviours and lack of respect to others. What are the causes of this? Who should take responsibility for dealing with it? 反社会行为和对他人不敬

2011-01-27

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】some people think that it is necessary to travel abroad to learn about other countries, but other people think that it is not necessary to travel abroad because all the information can be seen at TV and the Internet. Discuss both opinions and give your own one. 出国旅游

2011-02-17

【Task 1】Pie & Table

【Task 2】Some people believe that people who work for arts, such as painting, theatre or music should be supported financially by the government. Some people believe that they should find other financial support resources instead. Discuss both views and give your opinion. 谁为艺术注资

2011-02-19

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Some people think that women should play an equal role as men in military force or police force, others say women are not suited for such kind of work. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion. 男女平等

2011-03-05

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people believe governments should spend money in saving languages of few speakers from dying out completely. Others think this is a waste of financial resources. Discuss both views and give your opinion. 政府是否支持濒危语言

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2011-03-10

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】In some countries, children start school at the age of seven, so they could have more time to build relationship with their parents. In other countries, Some think that children start school as young as possible. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 儿童入学早晚

2011-03-12

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Competitiveness is a positive quality for people to have among most societies. How does this competitiveness affect individuals? Do you think it is a positive or negative trend? 竞争力

2011-03-19

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Computer technologies are more accessible and cheaper, as the result, more adults work at home and children study at home. Is this a positive or negative development? 计算机技术进步

2011-04-02

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Many people think cheap air travel should be encouraged because it gives ordinary people freedom to travel further. However, others think this leads to environmental problem, so air travel should be more expensive in order to discourage people from having it. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 旅游费用 & 环境

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2011-04-16

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Every one believes that it is important to protect the environment however seldom do that themselves. Why is it important to protect environment by ourselves? What action should we do? 保护环境，人人有责

2011-04-28

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Too much money has spend on looking after and repairing old buildings, therefore, we should knock down old buildings and build modern ones instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 政府建新楼

2011-04-30

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Foreign tourist abroad should be charged more than local people when visiting the local historical and cultural tourist attractions. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 旅游本国人少收费

2011-05-07

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Environmental problems are too big for individual countries and individual people to address. We have reached the stage where the only way to protect the environment is to address it at an international level. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? 全球解决环境问题

2011-05-14

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Individual greed and selfishness has been the basis of the modern society. Some people think that we must return to the older and more traditional values of respect for the family and the local community in order to create a better world to live in. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 价值观

2011-06-04

【Task 1】Flowchart

【Task 2】People set news as our knowledge of society, but people do not make sure how far we trust in journalists. What is your opinion on this? And what qualities do you think journalist should have? 记者可信度

2011-06-11

【Task 1】Pie & Table

【Task 2】Some people think the government should spend more money on public services rather than waste money on arts (i.e. music and printing). To what extent do you agree or disagree? 政府注资艺术还是公共服务

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2011-07-09

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】There are many extinct animals' species in the world nowadays. Some people say we should protect these animals from dying out, while others say we should concentrate more on problems of human beings. Discuss both opinions and give your personal view. 保护动物还是关注人

2011-07-16

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】In today's world of advanced science and technology, we still greatly value our artists such as musicians, painters and writers. What can arts tell us about life that science and technology cannot? 艺术 & 科技

2011-07-28

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】In schools and universities, some girls tend to choose arts subjects, while boys choose to study science subjects. What are the reasons? Do you think this trend should be changed? 男女选课差异

2011-07-30

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people think that dangerous sports should be banned, but others think the people should have freedom to choose sports activities. Discuss both views and give your opinion. 危险地方该不该去

2011-08-13

【Task 1】Flowchart

【Task 2】Some people think that the main purpose of school is to turn children as good citizens and workers, rather than benefit them as individuals. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 学校教育目的

2011-08-20

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】Some people believe that if a police force carries guns, it would cause a high level of violence in that society. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 警察配枪

2011-08-25

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Higher education is funded in several ways: all costs paid by the government; all costs paid by students; all costs paid by students with a government loan which must be repaid after graduation. What are the advantages of these options? Which is your choice? 谁为教育买单

2011-08-27

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Nowadays, people all over the world are watching foreign films much more than locally produced films. Why? Should government give more financial support to local film industry? 电影看本土的还是外国的

2011-09-03

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】The qualities a person needs to become successful in today's world cannot be learned at a university or any similar academic institution. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 人成功的品质从哪里获得

2011-09-15

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Nowadays a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this can have negative effects on children and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 广告对儿童不利

2011-09-17

【Task 1】Map

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【Task 2】Somebody think that some subjects such as math and philosophy are difficult to some students, so people should take it as selective, not compulsory. Do you agree or disagree? 理科强制还是选修

2011-09-24

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】The best way for a country to prepare for the future is to invest more resources for its young people. How true do you think of it? What is the best way to invest more resources on young people? 对年轻人投入

2011-10-08

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】The trend of the proportion of old[redacted] increasing steadily. Is it positive or negative to society? 人口稳定增长

2011-10-20

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Holding Olympic Games is an exciting event. Some people think it has positive effects while others argue it is a waste of money. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion. 奥运会

2011-10-22

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Currently, anyone can post information on the Internet. Therefore, most information on the Internet might be inaccurate. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 网络信息准确性

2011-10-29

【Task 1】Flowchart

【Task 2】Films and computer games containing violence are popular. Some people say they have negative effect on society and should be banned. Others say they are just harmless relaxation. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion. 电影游戏暴力

2011-11-05

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people think government should invest more money in teaching science than other subjects in order for a country to develop and progress. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 政府投资

2011-11-19

【Task 1】Line & Table

【Task 2】Some people argue that job satisfaction is more important than job security. Other people think one should hold a permanent job. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 工作满意度

2011-11-26

【Task 1】Pie

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【Task 2】People in both developed countries and developing countries are richer for economic growth. Studies show people in developing countries are happier than before while people in developed countries are not. Analyse the reasons and what can we learn? 幸福

2011-12-03

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Today food travel thousands of miles from the farm to the consumers. Why is this? Is it a positive or negative trend? 食物消费

2011-12-10

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Human activities have negative effect [redacted] nd animal species. Some people think that it is too late to do anything about this p[redacted] people believe that effective measures can be taken to improve this situation. Di[redacted]ws and give your own opinion. 动植物保护

2011-12-17

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】It becomes more popular to find out the history of your family, what are the reasons and do you think it's a positive or negative development? 家谱

2012-01-07

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people think developing country should invite large foreign company to open office and factory to grow their economies. Other pe[redacted]le think the developing country should keep the large company out and develop local [redacted] instead. Discuss and give your own opinion. 发展中国家是否应该欢迎外企

2012-01-12

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Some people think that government should establish free libraries in each town. While others believe that it is a waste of money since people can obtain information from the Internet at home. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion. 图书馆与网络

2012-01-14

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】Some employers consider social skills as important as good qualification for success in a job. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 社交技能在工作中的重要性

2012-02-04

【Task 1】Flowchart

【Task 2】Some people think that young people should follow traditions of their society, and others think that young people should be free to behave as individuals. 年轻人对传统和自由个性的选择

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2012-02-09

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】The spread of multinational companies and globalisation produce positive effects for everyone. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 外企和全球化的影响

2012-02-18

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Technology makes life complex, and to make it simple is to stop using technology. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 科技使生活复杂

2012-02-25

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Full time university students need to spend a lot of time on studying, it is essential for them to get involved in other activities. To what extend do you agree? 大学生的学习之外

2012-03-08

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Many people fail to achieve a balance between work and the other parts of life. What causes the situation? How to overcome this problem? 工作与生活的平衡

2012-03-10

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】It is expected that there will be a higher proportion of older people than younger people in the future. Do you think it is positive or negative? 老年化

2012-03-17

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】News media are important in modern society. Why are they so important? Are their influences generally positive or negative? 新媒体

2012-03-31

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】In some cultures the old age is highly valued; while in some cultures youth is highly valued. Discuss both and give your opinion. 老年人与年轻人价值

2012-04-12

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Ambition is an important characteristic of people in today's society. How important do you think it is for people who want to succeed in life? Is it a positive or negative characteristic for success? 事业心

2012-04-14

【Task 1】Pie

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【Task 2】The tendency of news reports in the media to focus more on problems and emergencies than on positive developments is harm to the individuals and to the society as a whole. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? 媒体负面报道

2012-04-21

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people think that planning for the future is a waste of time; it is more important to focus on the present. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 将来与现在

2012-04-28

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】It is no longer necessary that animals should be slaughtered and made into either human foodstuffs or non-foodstuffs, such as fur and medicine. Do you agree or disagree? 动物保护

2012-05-10

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】People are frequently confronted with huge amounts of advertisements from competing companies. To what extent do you think the advertising industry exerts an influence upon people's lives? And what measures could be adopted to counter the risk of the disastrous effects? 广告影响

2012-05-12

【Task 1】Pie & Bar

【Task 2】In many countries, imprisonment is the more common solution for the problem of crime. However, some people think it is more effective to provide people with the better education, so that they will not become criminals. Discuss both sides and give your opinion. 犯罪惩罚

2012-05-19

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Food produced in greater amount and much cheaply due to the developed fertilisers and better machinery yet some others say it is dangerous to human health and local communities. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 食品安全

2012-05-26

【Task 1】Map

【Task 2】Some people argue that the government should support funding for the arts, while some other people suggest that the money should be used for public health and education. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 政府预算分配

2012-06-09

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】Some people think news have no connection to people's lives, so then it is a waste of time to read the news in the newspaper and watch television news programmmes. To what extent do

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you agree or disagree? 新闻价值

2012-06-14

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Many people believe that scientific research should be carried out and controlled by the government rather than private companies. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 政府科研投资

2012-06-16

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】Nowadays an increasing number of people do not know their neighbours. What are the reasons and effects on people and society? 邻居关系

2012-06-30

【Task 1】Flowchart

【Task 2】Some visitors are interested in other countries' cultures and traditions. How they learn other cultures and traditions? Why is this interesting to some visitors but not to others? 国际游客

2012-07-07

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Advertising usually encourages consumers to buy a product or service in quantity rather than promoting its quality. 广告影响

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2012-07-12

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】It is better for students to live away from home while studying at university than living at home with parents. Do you agree or disagree? 教育

2012-07-21

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】In most cities and towns, the high volumes of road traffic become a problem. What is the causes of that and what actions could be taken to solve the problem? 交通

2012-07-28

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Arts (painting and music) do not directly improve People's life, so government should spend money on other things. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 艺术

2012-08-04

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】In some countries, TV programmes are transmitted throughout the day and night. Some people think that 24-hour TV transmission is a positive development, while others think it is negative. 电视媒体

2012-08-09

【Task 1】Flowchart

【Task 2】Mobile (Cell) phones and the Internet play an important role in the way in which people relate to one another socially. Is this a positive or negative development? What is your opinion? 手机

2012-08-11

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】A large number of young people cannot find a job after leaving school. What problems will youth unemployment cause for individuals and society? what measures should be taken to reduce the level of unemployment among young people? 毕业生失业

2012-08-25

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Some museums charge visitors for admission while others are free. What is your opinion? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. 博物馆收费

2012-09-01

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Many countries spend a lot of money preparing competitors to take part in major sports competitions such as the Olympics, the football World Cup etc, It would be better to spend this money encouraging children to take up sport from a young man. 政府投资体育

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2012-09-06

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】Whether should university education be free for students regardless of their financial background? 大学收费

2012-09-15

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Money for postgraduate research is limited. Therefore, some people think that financial support from governments should be provided for scientific research rather than research for less useful subjects. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include an relevant examples from your knowledge or experience. 政府投注科研

2012-09-22

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】In some countries, young people are not only richer but also safer and healthier than ever before. However, they are less happy. What do you think are the causes of this? What solutions can you suggest? 年轻人幸福感

2012-10-11

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Some people think personal happiness is directly related to economic success, while others believe this depends on other factors. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion. 经济与幸福

2012-10-13

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】The population of the mix of people from different culture and ethnic group are increasing. What are the reasons and is it positive or negative? 多元文化

2012-10-20

【Task 1】Map

【Task 2】Nowadays it is more convenient and easier for people to travel to other countries. Is this development a positive or negative effect? 国际旅游

2012-10-27

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】Advertising discourages people from becoming different individuals by all want to be and to look the same. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 广告

2012-11-03

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Many people are afraid to leave their homes because of their fear of crime. Some believe that more action should be taken to prevent crime, but others feel that little can be done. What is your opinion? 因为怕犯罪出门

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2012-11-17

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】In the past, buildings often reflected the culture of a society but today all modern buildings look alike and cities throughout the world are becoming more and more similar. What do you think is the reason for this, and is it a good thing or a bad thing? 建筑类似、文化类似

2012-11-24

【Task 1】Map

【Task 2】With the increasing use of mobile phone and computer, the number of people who write letter has decreased. As a result, letter writing will disappear soon. Do you agree or disagree? How do you think letter writing is important? 写信越来越少

2012-12-01

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】More and more companies are allowing employees to work at home. Do you think this is a positive or negative development? 在家工作

2012-12-08

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】More men and women decide to have children later in life. Why is it happening? What influences does it have on society and family life? 生孩子时间变晚

2012-12-15

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】We live in cities or towns which have museums displaying objects of artistic, historic and cultural value, but people do not visit them. How do you think people do not visit museums in their local areas? What is the importance of museums to the society? 不去博物馆

2013-01-05

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Some people spend more time reading books, while others prefer to watch TV. People of the former group are more likely to develop creative imaginations and have a much better grasp of language skills. Do you agree or disagree? 读书、看电视

2013-01-12

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】In some countries, the parents expect children to spend long time in studying both in and after school and have less free time. Do you think it has positive or negative effects on children and the society that they live in? 课内课外学习

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2013-01-19

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Caring for children is probably the most important thing of the society. It is suggested that all mothers and fathers should be required to take the childcare training courses. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement? 照顾孩子

2013-02-02

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people think watching television is bad for children in all ways. Others say it is good for children to get knowledge. Discuss both views and give your opinion. 儿童看电视

2013-02-14

【Task 1】Map

【Task 2】Some people think young people should be free to choose his or her job，but other people think they should be realistic and think more about their future. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 职业选择

2013-02-16

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people think all lawbreakers should be taken into prison, others believe that there are better alternatives. Discuss both views and give your opinion. 犯罪

2013-02-23

【Task 1】Flowchart

【Task 2】Not enough students choose science subjects in university in many countries. What are the reasons for this problem? What are the effects to the society? 教育内容

2013-03-02

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】Universities and colleges are now offering qualifications through distance learning from the Internet rather than teachers in the classroom. Do you think the advantages of this development overweight the disadvantages? 教育方式

2013-03-09

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people believe that studying in a college or university is the best way for students to prepare for their future career. Others think they should leave school as soon as possible to develop their career through work experience. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 教育与就业

2013-03-14

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】It is more important for a building to serve a purpose than to look beautiful. Architects should not worry about producing building as a work of art. Do you agree or disagree? 建筑

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2013-03-23

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Some people think technological progress has negative effects on our life. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 科技

2013-04-06

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Some people think the human race has made progress in all areas of life, while others believe that there is less certainty about this. Discuss. 人类进步

2013-04-13

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】As countries develop, their populations tend to live individually or in a small family units. In your opinion, what is this cause and what are the effects on society? 家庭变化

2013-04-18

【Task 1】Bar & Table

【Task 2】Some people claim that it is acceptable to use animals for the benefit of human beings, while other people argue that it is wrong to use animals for human. Discuss both sides and give your opinion. 动物保护

2013-04-27

【Task 1】Map

【Task 2】For older schoolchildren, study a large number of subjects or studying less subject in details. Discuss both and give your opinion.

2013-05-11

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】Today, the qualities of life of people in big cities are worse. What are the causes of this problem? Any measures should be taken to solve it? 城市生活

2013-05-16

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】People nowadays are surrounded by all kinds of advertising. Advertising affects what people think is important and sometimes has a negative influence on people's lives. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 广告

2013-05-18

【Task 1】Map

【Task 2】Some people think all children learning history in school is important. Others think learning subjects more relevant to life is important. Discuss both views and give your opinion. 学习历史

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2013-05-25

【Task 1】Bar & Table

【Task 2】The government should spend money to support more important things rather than artists. Do you agree or disagree? 政府投资

2013-06-06

【Task 1】Pie

【Task 2】It is a government's responsibility to provide financial support to old people after they retire or individual should save money for themselves. What is your opinion? 政府与老人

2013-06-08

【Task 1】Pie & Bar

【Task 2】Nowadays some countries encourage people to buy more and more products, while others believe it is bad for the society. What is your opinion? 社会经济

2013-06-15

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people think that parents have a great influence on their children. Others believe that the media is a bigger influence. What is your opinion? 儿童

2013-06-22

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】Should secondary school have a class of international news? Discuss both views and give your own opinions. 教育内容

2013-07-06

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Space travel has been possible for some time and some people think the space tourism could be developed in the future. To what extent do you think it is a positive or negative development? 太空旅游

2013-07-13

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】The tendency of human beings to copy one another is shown in the popularity of fashion in clothes and consumer goods. Do you agree and disagree? 跟风现象

2013-07-18

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】In modern society it is possible to go shopping, work and communicate via the Internet without face-to-face contact with other. Is it negative or positive? 网络生活

2013-07-27

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】The restoration of old buildings in major cities in the world spends numerous government budget. This money should be used in new housing and road development. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 老建筑保护

2013-08-03

【Task 1】Flowchart

【Task 2】In many countries today, people in cities either live alone or in small family units, rather than in large, extended family groups. Is this a positive or negative trend? 家庭变化

2013-08-17

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】In some countries, students pay their college or university fees, while in some others, the government pays for them. What is your opinion? 谁付学费

2013-08-24

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Some people think that in this modern world people are getting dependent of each other. Others think the modern world gets people more independent of each other. Discuss both views and give your own opinions. 独立与依赖

2013-08-29

【Task 1】Line

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【Task 2】Scientists believe computers will become more intelligent than human beings. Some people think the development has a positive impact, but others think it is negative. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 电脑发展

2013-09-07

【Task 1】Map

【Task2】Nuclear energy is the best source of power in meeting ever-increasing energy needs. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 核能应用

2013-09-12

【Task 1】Bar

【Task 2】Countries with a long average working time are more economically successful than those countries which do not have a long working time. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 工作时间

2013-09-21

【Task 1】Line

【Task 2】What are the most important elements do you think to make a perfect society? How do people do to achieve an ideal society? 完美社会

2013-09-28

【Task 1】Table

【Task 2】Some people think they have right to use as much fresh water as they want; others believe governments should strictly control the use of fresh water as it is the limited resource. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 淡水资源

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雅思写作考试答题纸

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

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WRITING ANSWER SHEET

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Module: ACADEMIC ☐ GENERAL TRAINING ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

TASK 1

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TASK 2 –3–

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EXAMINER 1 TASK 2	TR		CC		LR		GRA		UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
									OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

考生心得经验

大龄屌丝女的首战雅思作文6分之路

@程陈娜儿

对于我这样阔别校园五年没摸过英语书，连英语试卷长啥样儿都忘了的屌丝姐，在肩负着养家的压力和大多数朋友家人的质疑，在作文写错了答题纸，大作文占据了小作文的位置，小作文硬挤在了一面纸上的不堪入目的情况下，两个月的时间首战作文拿到了 6 分，只依靠了唯一教父的那一本《最简化雅思写作》。写此长微博，只想给陷入预测热的“烤鸭”们一些最真切的提示，并无他意。

在 4 月下旬，自己刚开始接触雅思，看着微博里的宣传，报了某广告写作预测班，觉得只要背熟给的预测就可以秒杀作文了。但当我看到那些所谓的高分论据素材后，瞬间石化了……亲，姐毕业五年，在职场在社会也奋斗了五年，姐微博关注那些大 V 经济学家、社会学家也不是白关注的，这些论点都是些什么玩意儿啊，还没我自己想的论点好啊，姐 27 岁本来记忆力就开始衰退了，背熟 30 多篇这种 LOW 思想的论点不是要了姐的老命啊……

就在姐陷入了迷茫与不知所措的情形下，无意中得知了《最简化雅思写作》这本书，打完折后就 30 多元，我当机立断一个字，买！买回来后，安心了，终于遇见良师了啊。 因为教父在书里明确地表示，思想境界有多高，分数就能有多高。弟弟妹妹们，这真的是至理名言啊……

大家可以看看《最简化雅思写作》里面的任意一篇范文，其素材论点都比那些预测的要强万倍，姐当时就感觉找到了可以撞出火花的知音，想哭了啊有木有。当思想的境界达到一致，大家再去看每一种作文类型给出的词伙，词伙里没有一个难词生词和怪异的搭配，它们是顺着这些思想给了最地道的表达，你压根儿不用死记硬背，反而是真心有一种收获的感觉。再看句型，句型多样化在雅思考试中一定是重要的，我记得书里的每一篇范文都给了有价值的句型，最后还集锦了考官的精彩例句，有了这些 ROLE MODELS，我们还怕句型的单一吗？我们要做的就是把这些句型，通过不断的练习，用在自己的文章里。（话说，姐在考前 1 个星期，每天 2~3 篇大作文地练啊，其实大家可以不用像我这样赶，给自己多一点儿时间，慢慢练习，好处上了考场就知道咯。）记得教父有一次在网络讲座里说，这本书里范文的作者 Kirk Kenny 本身就是作家，当时我就想难怪范文写得那么好，这么地道、这么好的资源为什么不用，要对预测趋之若鹜呢？

然后说一下结构吧，《最简化雅思写作》里教父给出了 15 句框架。我在考试里没有用，但是我所谓的没有用，其实应该叫做换汤不换药。教父在 80128 里说过，15 句框架其实重要的价值是给大伙的思路。（教父，我木有记错吧？）我自己的经验总结出，这 15 句的五段式思路的精髓就是，你永远不会跑题，更不会写不够字数。虽然一些受到争议的 It is clear that, It is obvious that, first 等，但是你可以选择不写的嘛，对不？重要的是这 15 句框架可以引导你正确的思路，并且足够 250 个字，考场上就那么点儿时间，大家只要平时按照这个思路去练习，考场上就不怕会写不完啦。（我没有背任何预测的素材论据，37 分钟写完了大作文）

我想每一个“烤鸭”看了《最简化雅思写作》都知道这是一本花了很多心思的书，而它也指引着我走向了一条非常正确的道路。如果大家有关于论点拓展方面的困惑建议得报个班，因为靠一本书也不可能会说得那么详细，我也不是托，不可能吹一些无中生有的东西，只是要选择正确的老师。

4~6.5分提高经验心得

洛沫汐懒懒懒 Darling

出分以后，很多人问我关于写作的提高方式，实际上2月2日之后看写作不是很多，前后只有一个月的时间。问得最多的是我的复习资料或者辅导班，我在这里说一下，我用的是刘洪波老师的《最简化雅思写作》那本书，辅导班之前也上过，不过没有自己练习得来的多，老师的视频也辅助听着。应刘老师的邀请，我写一篇长微博给跟我一样4分的同学。

小作文：小作文我不是很擅长，考前只写了一篇线图复习，我语法不是很好，所以老师后面给的小作文趋势描述和几大核心句型高级词汇都看了很多遍。先研究句子为什么那么写，就是加不同的修饰词在名词之前，最后接上年份。就像你积累了很多增加、下降、波动、不变四大类词汇，写句子的时候不停地换着用，加上趋势词，觉得句子很有趣，就像刘老师所说，上战场有子弹才更会猛冲不是。后面的三大核心句型必须要看加理解，不要死记硬背，考试不会想起来，老师写得很详细，都涉及了。后面的几大类型图，老师都配备了范文，我首先把每段的开头句记了一下，然后看范文，多学习一下动词和副词的运用。最重要的是要看老师的范文。了解句子结构，主语从句是名词在前还是动词在前。每一篇的句子形式都不同，固定在第几句的句子很活，自己多改一改，记住这些句子，考试可以换着用。我补充一句，思路可以不用学，因为写每一篇文章的方法可以有很多种，别人的思路你不一定学得了，甚至可能你的思路更好。

大作文：大作文是我最头疼的东西，考前半个月我还跟无头苍蝇一样，看各种写作书，发现再多的资料你没办法理解考试一样没法用。而且语法不是很好的话，考试时很容易漏掉关键点。

第一步：词汇语法。书中开始的10句6分动词词组，10句7分动词词组还有之前的同义词替换，这些是必要看而且要熟练背的。每个动词词组我都练到了看到词组就知道给的例句是什么。当然灵活替换也是需要的，不能死用这些词组句子。

第二步：背诵模板。模板到底要不要背诵？我觉得要。但是考试的时候能不能用到？我觉得不一定。模板不是背了考试时往上堆就行，否则只会出现两种情况：(1) 模板用不对；(2) 模板用对了，并且用了很多，导致分数不高。背诵模板能够对自己的文章在框架结构上起到一个引导作用，但不是决定性的，所以还是背一些，能用到的时候就用。书后有一位外国老师写的33篇范文和每篇刘洪波老师根据话题写的范文，我每篇都看了，而且挑出了运用的一些句子记下来，每天都看一遍。33篇范文的结构特别好，不局限于模板，句子不是很明显的模板句，每篇老师都总结了亮点句子，你也可以自己找，我总结了有2~3页句子。不要多，记不住，熟练运用才行。考试的时候我就运用了里面很多结构的句子。

第三步：构建作文框架。这个有助于理清思路，判断如何安排，也就是考试的时候所列的提纲，很重要。

第四步：整理观点。对文章的观点进行整理归类。比如说遇到一种类型的题目，应该从哪些方面去思考，是经济、教育、心理还是环境……考试前配合贵学的网络预测课程玲老师的预测，看题目想一下内容范围，因为每一次不一定考 AG 还是 RE，所以两种都要想一下。我考试的时候没有写过 RE，但是之前想过这种题目的一些素材结构和 6 和 7 分词组句子，写得很轻松和随意。

补充：小作文结尾一定要对题目有扩充想法，一句必须有总结。每个图的几段式要熟练掌握，这次考试考到了我看的最擅长的柱图，按照书中的结构词汇，写在纸上然后挑着运用。

考试之前如果时间充足可以找近几年的作文题库，练习列提纲，提高速度。（我考试之前没有时间了，时间充裕的同学可以试一下。）

写得比较散，有问题直接贴微博问我就好了……谢谢……

5~7分提高经验心得

@jiang 春子

对我来说雅思作文是个漫长的过程，之前考了 4 次都是 5，5.5，5 月 25 日考了一次是 6，6 月 15 日的成绩却达到了 7，确实很让我惊喜。

第一，结构。结构很重要，结构能看出你的思维是否缜密。当然了，不同的人有自己不同的结构。我个人用的是刘洪波的《最简化雅思写作》的 15 句框架，15 句框架很好记，练熟了写作时间能大大降低，同时也不会给人以模板的感觉。除此以外，对思维也有帮助，15 句事实上也是一种较为严密的思维推断过程，当将自己的观点论据按此模式写出来的时候，也就形成了完整的观点链条。所以以此为基础，就算考试发挥失常能都能做到及格线 6 及 6 以上（我 5 月 25 的作文就写得非常不好，但是还是做到了 6）。同时单个段落的框架对口语的结构也有帮助，回答问题也可以按照这个思维方式去套。

第二，语法。因为我的词汇量并不是很大，所以永远无法在词汇上亮瞎考官的眼，所以就要做到尽量没有语法错误。这个要在平时练习中多加注意，把自己的语法错误圈出来并认真改正，确保自己下次不要再犯，而且要让自己做到一次写对，因为我每次雅思考试作文都是没有时间复查的，所以要提前做好准备。另外要注意雅思作文中很多名词要多以复数形式出现，因为作文中揭示的一般是大众的普遍的观点，单数虽然从语法上没有错误，但是意义上就有失偏颇了。另外，对于同样的意思要不断变换词汇、短语，这样才能显示自己的语言功底，这个要靠平时积累。

第三，句式。之所以把句式单独分出来说是因为它很重要。既然没有好词汇，那就必须得有好句子。一定要保证文章中出现 4 种不同的从句，具体什么句子看《最简化雅思写作》上有介绍。当然了，从总数上来说从句越多越好，但是也别写没有意义的从句，或者为了从句而从句。这边再强调从句的语法，一定要注意前后动词单复数、时态，要保证正确。要不然错误的从句还不如两个简单句来得让人舒服。

第四，我想说说一些我觉得我不错的资料和网站。书不用说啦，一定是《最简化雅思写作》，这里我想强调，看书要看透，一遍两遍是不够的，要反复看，才能提高。http://ielts-simon.com/ 这

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个是一个雅思前考官写的博客，内容很充实，非常值得认真品读。http://www.ielts-exam.net/Writing.html 有很多范文，也值得借鉴。

第五，考前心态挺重要的，适当的紧张绝对是有帮助的。我5月25日那次较紧张，虽然作文没考好，但是阅读8.5，听力7，口语7。这次因为之前已经达到要求了，就完全无压力去考，结果阅读才6.5（两道大题乱选的……哎），口语6（feast说成beast，ice melted说成froze，而且磕磕巴巴，逻辑乱七八糟）。

最后说一下小作文。很多人不把小作文当一回事儿，其实小作文也挺重要的，尤其是假如想考高分的话。小作文要仔细分析范文，就会发现也有一定的规律，同样的图形，不同的数量及变化的幅度的写作方法都是不同的。要好好把握关键变化和最大、最小的数值，尤其是一定要清晰、流畅。稍微写点从句，注意时态。经常变换词汇句式，显示自己的语言功底。

5~7.5分提高经验心得

吕辉

去年10月份刚开始接触雅思，在贵学教育北京雅思学校上过一次四项综合课程，11月21日参加考试，成绩是L8.0，R7.5，W5，S6，总分6.5。之后很幸运地又上了刘洪波校长亲自授课的一个写作单项班，只有一个周末，两天共5次课。用一本他给我们的薄薄的讲义，按照他的要求一共写了12篇文章，在今年的2月24日再次“烤鸭”，成绩是L8.5，R7，W7.5，S6.5总分7.5。

其他分数基本没变，但是我的写作提高了2.5分，比我的阅读分数还要高，导致总分提高1分。留学中介告诉我，现在我可以申请任意一所海外高校。

我的进步是可以看到的，这都要归功于刘校长的写作课程。听力、阅读我就不多说了，通过上课后提高而获得高分的同学比比皆是。口语我也没有资格多说，因为自己没有一对一地训练过，我就说说写作吧。

可能许多刚开始准备考试的“鸭子”们都没有太注意写作，因为这一项可能并不好捕捉，而且也是输出科目，没有什么规律可循。于是大家可能在开始的头一个月中把大量精力用在背单词、练习听力和阅读上面，而往往是在临考前两周才开始要看写作，对于非大牛的“鸭子”们这其实已经晚了。因为考前的最后两周应该是写作冲刺的阶段了，需要练习你的输出功力，所以我希望“鸭子”们在考前一个月就开始了解写作，并且能够读一本口碑不错的写作类书籍，比如刘校长的《雅思写作真经总纲》。当然，这里也不能不提我当时上课用的刘洪波老师的独门讲义——《最简化雅思写作》。

这本讲义确实很简化，非常薄，一共也就二十多页，但是说实话，我的复习过程基本每天都会用到这本书。里面的东西其实就是刘老师自己写的10篇历年经典真题的范文以及一些常用句式词组的表达（大小作文）。这本讲义告诉我其实最简化、最有效的方法就是依据评分标准来练习写作。因为其实英国人也是比较死板的，6分的标准在那里写好了，只要你的作文符合要求里面的内容就可以得到6分，这就是他们的思维逻辑。这本讲义的精髓其实也在10篇范文里面。这些都是校长自己写出来的满足7分标准的作文。有人会说这样的材料满大街都是，其实不然，这10篇的独特之处在于每篇的结构都是一致的，段落划分，论证的顺序和手法，开头结尾的句式等都是统一的、

固定的，非常容易模仿和提高。通过学习和仿写，每个考生都能形成自己独特的雅思作文结构和段落分配以及论证方法，不一定要和范文一样，因为你了解、学习后就可以学以致用，用自己常用的有把握的词汇和句式去替换。这样也避免了千篇一律。下面我把个人备战的经验来分享给大家，希望能够有所帮助。

个人认为复习写作的必备心理素质如下：

① 树立自信

即使是9分的作文都还是1词1句砌出来的，那我们复习只要从1词1句做好了，就不会考不高。我记得刘校长给我们上课的第一句话就是“雅思写作其实很简单”。然后整个课程其实都在用1词1句的论据来论证这个观点。最后大家都同意，写作其实真的很简单、很好学。不管你英语好与坏，写作曾经失败或仍在失败中，都要有自信我一定可以写出好的文章。

② 要有当笨蛋的勇气

笨蛋不能和牛人比！笨鸟就要先飞！笨鸟就不要等到最后一周才开始复习作文，起码在考前1个月开始。

③ 要有当机器的魄力

机器就是不停地写作文。一定在开始就告诉自己：多写一篇，就能多得0.1！这种强化训练下来，用不了几天你就会觉得轻车熟路，那时候就不用当机器人了。基础一般的同学其实如果每天坚持写一篇大一篇小，等你写了3天之后你就会形成习惯，这个东西叫习惯性幸福，你如果第四天没有写反而会觉得没有复习到很不舒服，其实不一定要把自己看成机器，而且通过多写来形成一个习惯，这样你每天都会有成就感，自信心也会提升。

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有的同学会问：

① 写作练习多少篇作文合适？

首先明确一点：写作一定要写。真理。不想付出就不谈收获，就不要考雅思了。至于多少合适这个参见上面心理素质第三条。

我的建议是考前小作文写6~8篇，就是饼线柱表格一样1~2篇，地图和流程图抄写1篇仿写1篇。而大作文要写10~12篇，题目可以从往年的真题里面去选择，尽量做到大范围一样一篇（科技文化教育社会等）。而且这些都需要比较密集地练习，集中在你考前的2~3周内。

② 什么时候开始练习完整作文？

练习完整写作应该在用词、语法、分段、素材和组织句子这些基础知识看得差不多的时候进行。最好是从考前两周开始。

③ 练习的题目从哪儿找？

我觉得剑桥系列和真题就足够了，小作文完全用《剑桥雅思》就行，答案也都很典型、很有利用价值。大作文尽量用真题，一些网上的预测可以用来训练你的头脑风暴，列个提纲足以。

当然对于很少见的地图、流程图以及大作文的Report类题目大家有时候也会担心，其实遇到这

类题目应该高兴，因为写起来简单，而且可操作性强，写法不固定，答案多样好拿分。平常只要练习一下，做到考试有准备就行。当然，《最简化雅思写作》里面有一篇专门针对 Report 类的大作文题型，我觉得很好，自己也仿写过一篇，之后觉得准备得很充分，根本就不用怕了。

④ 我该用某些书上的模板或提供的写作套路吗?

对于结构模板我的建议就是尽量用，因为开头和结尾都是大同小异，每段的中心句配论点也是固定模式。只要注意在论证的时候一定保持自己的特色，这样坚持用你自己的分段法和结构模板去写你的 10 篇，每篇都一样，你就会发现写到第 4~5 篇时已经形成了习惯。

⑤ 写完要检查吗?

一定要给自己留出 2~3 分钟检查大作文，因为你肯定会有错误的，不管是语法还是单词，或者忘记写和涂掉的。小作文可以在大作文检查过后再看，一般不会有太大的问题，因为你在写的时候都是边看边写，即使一两个数据错了也不影响大致理解。

衷心祝愿大家都考出好成绩，最后去自己想去的学校!

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励志趣谈：学累了看

学员仿写

声声慢	
贵学众弟子仿写接龙《声声慢》	李清照《声声慢》
寻寻觅觅，字字句句，想想写写停停。	寻寻觅觅，冷冷清清，凄凄惨惨戚戚。
身在考场时候，心绪难平。	乍暖还寒时候，最难将息。
战战兢兢涂改，两百五十字忐忑。	三杯两盏淡酒，怎敌他晚来风急？
盼六分，镜花影，却闻雅思真经。	雁过也，正伤心，却是旧时相识。
阅毕醍醐灌顶，振豪情，如今有谁堪比？	满地黄花堆积，憔悴损，如今有谁堪摘？
言出法随，逻辑直破玄机。	守着窗儿，独自怎生得黑？
思想指挥语言，十五句，妥妥帖帖。	梧桐更兼细雨，到黄昏，点点滴滴。
这真经，怎一个妙字了得！	这次第，怎一个愁字了得！
满江红	
贵学弟子仿写《满江红》	岳飞《满江红》
壮志满怀，考场处，作文戟折。	怒发冲冠，凭栏处，潇潇雨歇。
出分日，仰天长啸，悲痛欲绝。	抬望眼，仰天长啸，壮怀激烈。
两千澳刀化尘土，万二银元惨遭掠。	三十功名尘与土，八千里路云和月。
彷徨际，闻简化写作，从贵学。	莫等闲，白了少年头，空悲切！
六分耻，尤未雪，烤鸭恨，何时灭！	靖康耻，犹未雪；臣子恨，何时灭？
阅真经，破译评分秘诀。	驾长车，踏破贺兰山缺。
简明扼要正反方，朴素地道词句列。	壮志饥餐胡虏肉，笑谈渴饮匈奴血。
今成师，续掌门薪火，传心诀。	待从头，收拾旧山河，朝天阙。

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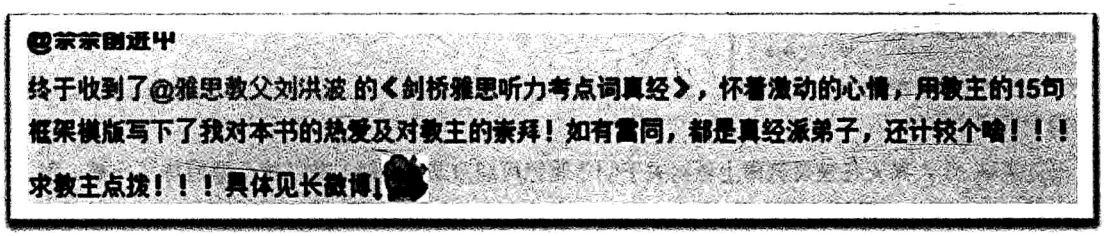
十五句学生另类范文A

@茶茶剧进中

终于收到了@雅思教父刘洪波 的《剑桥雅思听力考点词真经》，怀着激动的心情，用教主的15句框架模版写下了我对本书的热爱及对教主的崇拜！如有雷同，都是真经派弟子，还计较个啥！！！求教主点拨！！！具体见长微博！



It has been said that if 考鸭 want to 提分 quickly, they have to work hard at 听力 . Some people state that 考鸭 should focus on 刷 JiJing; others believe that 《剑桥雅思听力考点词真经》 is more important for 考鸭 . I definitely agree with the latter view for the following reasons.

Learning《剑桥雅思听力考点词真经》resembles 做剑桥真题。它包含了剑桥真题所有的高频考点，and as long as 好好练习，便能参透雅思的奥妙从而取得高分 . This also means that this book focusing on real 考点 will become the most welcomed publication which the majority of students will select. So, it is necessary for every 考鸭 to learn.

Moreover，《剑桥雅思听力考点词真经》is eco-friendly. For example，刷 JJ 的同学拼的都是 RP instead of 实力，真到了考场就一塌糊涂了。考不过了又要买一堆的复习材料导致无数大树要被砍掉；还要来回奔波听课考试，留下很多 carbon footprint. 如果好好复习《剑桥雅思听力考点词真经》，出了考场就笑眯眯，也算是为环境保护做出了自己的一份贡献。

Those who harbour the view that 刷 JJ is more effective believe that 要是全中就爽死。There are, of course, some students 拥有强大的人品 + 祖上积德 + 管他黑猫白猫偶尔能逮着耗子就是好猫碰上死老鼠爱大米……刷机经而导致全中当然会很开心。But unfortunately these people are few.

In summary，注重实力的《剑桥雅思听力考点词真经》还是王道啊有木有！！！ Meanwhile，注重实力的《剑桥雅思听力考点词真经》也没有忽视 JIJING 拥有的好处，同时集高频考点之大成啊有木有！！！ Only by studying《剑桥雅思听力考点词真经》can we make sure that 烤鸭都能提分，树木都得以保存，减少水土流失降低温室效应南北极冰川不会融化海平面不会上涨陆地不会变成一片汪洋人类不会灭绝了啊有木有！！！！

刘洪波老师回复：考官读完疯了啊有木有！！！

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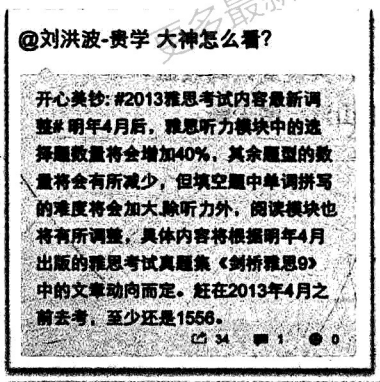
十五句学生另类范文B



刘洪波老师回复：

我的观点是非官方发布的雅思改革变题信息都是谣言，是市场吸引眼球的手段。虽然本文立场是和我相悖的，但行文流畅，论证有力，7+ 肯定没问题。



题目：***IELTS reforms all the time. Some people say there will be 40% more MCQ in the listening test and some other changes are supposed to take place after 1-4-2013. Do you believe it or not?***

Recent years have witnessed the successive reform of IELTS by the ISOL examination. It is said that the proportion of multiple choice in listening test will soar significantly by 40% and that the reading test is also subjected to changes. Personally, I believe this is not a rumor.

The assertion that more MCQs will be in future listening tests is not groundless because the prevalence of Jijing makes it possible for candidates, even those beginners, to get high scores by memorising the answers. However, it is much more difficult for these speculators to recognise answers of MCQs during the test. Therefore, more MCQs would definitely be the ultimate solution to this problem.

Apart from this, the reform of the reading test is also necessary. Thanks to Liu Hongbo who is generally known as the Godfather of IELTS, the reading test has become a game for his students to capture the synonyms for decent scores. This has challenged the reliability of the reading test vastly as exam skills often work quite well.

More alarmingly, this is not to say that the writing test will remain the same. What candidates need for a Band 7 essay are prepared structures and 15 kick-ass sentences. This is best illustrated by this essay which, indisputably, is a 7+ sample albeit with some minor mistakes. ISOL may have realised the inherent weakness of the writing test as well.

As mankind adapts omnipresent changes for survival, it is necessary for the ISOL to conduct IELTS reform, which is the law of development. In order to outperform its major competitor like TOFEL in terms of reliability, IELTS should and will increase its difficulty level.

更多最新电子书关注微信公众号：雅伴IELTS下载

相见恨晚 答曰：相见即是有缘，恨晚更会惜缘

含馨如韵★

这几天一直在看精简写作,总有一种相见恨晚的赶脚~习惯了摘录一些书中的精髓,所以经常是边看边摘录,摘录了几页才发现,这样的摘录纯属翻版誊写~教主@雅思教父刘洪波 句句经典,所以摘录神马都弱爆了,根本不需要了~教主V5~祝您老早日一统江湖~~

张晓佳卡了★

这两本书真的有用！！@雅思教父刘洪波 之前图片没发出来不好意思！！！真的有种相见恨晚的感觉啊啊啊。如果早点遇到您也不会沦落到3战这么悲惨。。。

小Jessica喵★

@雅思教父刘洪波 教主 用了最简化 突然相见恨晚的感觉出现 如果我能早点知道有这本书的存在 我可以少走多少弯路多节省多少时间呀 大爱 最简化 最近在研究各类小作文的写法

张敏Miranda★

这么多年一直没能改掉只要考试就要买起所有工具书的毛病，这套真的相见恨晚，相比之下我就不想说10天什么了。强烈推荐，或者有雅思意向的可以联系我考完送书！@雅思教父刘洪波 师父还有别的书推荐吗？比如听力给 我在:风格路

陈小升magpie

老师 你讲的真心好啊 鸭龄2年了 新东方 环球的课都上过 自认为也有了些经验 听了老师的课后有些地方竟不谋而合 听后理论更加全面了 最近才听说贵学的 有相见恨晚之感 如雅(详见长微博) ... @雅思教父刘洪波

田夫人说了做人要厚道

听了您的课顿时觉得相见恨晚，之前上过的一些别人的课着实把我带跑偏了，刚入手了真经5和阅读考点词真经，但是离829只有19天了，弟纸如何破？ //@雅思教父刘洪波:看总纲最后一章。

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没有之一　答曰：本来就是官方第一

程陈娜儿

27岁大龄屌丝女首战雅思，作文写错答题纸大作文占据了小作文的位置，小作文挤在了一面不堪入目，原本以为零分滚粗，没想到得了6分，靠的只有一本《最简化雅思写作》，地道的词伙，高分句型，没有任何预测。教父是最好的作文老师没有之一。❤口语拉了分，但是如若需要一定复议。@雅思教父刘洪波

花雨德风

虽然没有得到贵学的赠书，还是说句公道话，刘洪波老师是雅思培训界综合能力最强的老师，没有之一，"教父"实至名归。//@贵学教育:【621有奖转发】开始咯~关注@贵学教育 转发此微博艾特给需要的考鸭，我们将每日抽出一位幸运者，赠送即将出版的《剑桥雅思听力考点词真经》。拼人品的时刻到啦！

Kirito-Lee予

@雅思教父刘洪波 猛主啊！您多久还在80128讲课啊，我推荐给了我们班所有烤鸭闷您的课！第一次听就熬夜一晚上没睡！最好的雅思课！没有之一！等我考完来北京找您！

穿迷彩的小美妞儿

刚刚听了四大讲座之听说真经，最给力的老师，没有之一。集中精力听完再记个笔记还挺累，准备小憩一下消化消化。@雅思教父刘洪波

神佑雅思7

@雅思教父刘洪波 老师，总纲是我看过最好的书，没有之一，还有一个多月上战场，现在茅塞顿开，希望来得及。

向左向右之后呢

老师是我遇见的，雅思阅读最好的老师，没有之一。考点词为王道，剑桥要细细体会。真的不是打广告，自己体会总结+老师的讲解，才能领会，无招胜有招啊！！//@雅思教父刘洪波:

@雅思教父刘洪波V

200字含所有阅读题型技巧真经口诀，珍藏，能悟多少是多少了，扩散。@贵学教育

更多雅思电子书关注微信公众号

雅思路上十八弯 恭喜你选择贵学·真经派

(承诺全真实，没有小号PS)

我要精彩的活Q：萌主我真的想骂你了、要是广告做好一点我也不至于走那么多弯路浪费那么多钱

评论我的微博"回复@sareF2012:为公平起见，暑..."

明年计划在全国开十家分校，推广雅思真经，造福考生！//@隐鱼-歆然:是该宣传，我尼玛之前就是被那xxxx给坑了，走了弯路 其实哪有他们说的那样，努力还不讨好╮(╯^╰)╭ //@雅思教父刘洪波:如果学术第一不能做到市场第一，那不仅是我们的悲哀，也是考生的时间和经济损失。

@雅思教父刘洪波V

朋友给我讲了个道理：甲做鞋，质量不好但会宣传。人们都买他的鞋，坏了，再买。赚了很多钱，再打广告。乙做鞋，质量好，内行认为第一，他认为不用广告，通过口碑有人买鞋，一辈子穿不坏，因此没有重复消费。最后乙破产。我不要做乙，也不做甲。我争取做个丙，贵粉儿们帮我传播真经口碑。

@zhang_Mango

对@雅思教父刘洪波 说：走过太多弯路了，真经派很给力，文童读一遍就可以做完所有题目，和某东方的按类型解题完全不同，信教主得永生！！

English_Kudrat：正所谓人比人得死，货比货得扔，正是因为我们走了弯路，才能体会到一开始就进真经派的同学们所无法体会的贵学的可贵！只要及时「改邪归正」就是万幸！

评论我的微博"每次讲课，都有一群后悔走弯路的..."

李泓恩：支持教主～希望教主的真经派发扬光大！不要再让我们走弯路啦～考过两次的烤鸭们伤不起啊～烤鸭们，选择贵学才是迈向屠鸭的道路哦

评论我的微博"雅思真经派石家庄分校开业啦！希..."

鱼小沉永远十七岁：萌主要是早早宣传的话可以帮众烤鸭省不少钱呢。。。感觉自己就走了很多弯路花了很多冤枉钱。。。无意中知道萌主才投奔贵学的，争取511不辱师门

评论我的微博"被考生责备，贵学市场宣传太差。..."

雅思路上十八弯 恭喜你选择贵学·真经派

(承诺全真实，没有小号PS)

594猴野：回复@雅思教父刘洪波:走错弯路啦！622之后才彻底悔悟！现在看727能不能7777！教主求庇佑！

回复我的评论"回复@594猴野:恭喜你..."

cybergal：回复@学无止境的围脖这名字都有人用:哥们，姐现在在上班，因为开始上路GMAT，在认真看微博里面推荐的论坛帖子，时间很宝贵，所以我宁愿花前期时间去研究，最后在安心准备考试！所以我特别能理解，如果书买错了那将多么的浪费时间啊！我就说波哥说的，一开始接触雅思就接粗真经派，完全没走弯路！！！！

回复学无止境的围脖这名字都有人用的评论"回复@cybergal:啊啊啊..."

一点也不想被找到：同意评论！！！！要不是有端木同学在前铺路我还有多少阅读弯路要走啊@_BIUEx 雅思阅读真经真的棒~

评论我的微博"回复@小福晢上7:还有扣大帽子的..."

Vanora记得要靠自己★●♥

恭喜这些孩纸们，我几乎业界百分之80网课听过，机构课上过（但不是贵学），姐是走过弯路的人 //@雅思教父刘洪波: //@派大星Ambor:教主我们决定以后上课之前喊口号'千秋万代'一统雅思江湖

nutsinlove

求老师开光非非非，8月17考试，希望总分6.5，全靠阅读提分了！书昨天到的，一口气读过总纲，还是heading和matching比较弱，继续努力！顺便说走过弯路的人才能体会直路的可贵啊！@雅思教父刘洪波

迷得开的爱

@雅思教父刘洪波 之前走了不少弯路 直到听了教主的真经班 才发现雅思阅读还可以这么学这么做题 皈依真经派 重新出发 三剑在握 早晚分手 718首战 不管结果如何 剩下的每分每秒都去会拼 求教主庇护

一1021

@雅思教父刘洪波 7月27考！一直准备中，但素听了波仔的课，买了波仔的书，发现原来走了弯路，很多所谓名师的方法都太陈旧了，什么一见only就false！连我都发现早就不是了好嘛！还不到一月时间，我要阅读高分！我要突破瓶颈！

真经派写作成绩单 (承诺完全真实)

//@计算机程序设计的艺术:http://weibo.com/1069290177/zu4zGr6gO 多亏看了刘老师的《最简化》全用上去了。我不是托哈。我不是做广告的

@计算机程序设计的艺术
分享图片 用分数说话。4.27. 中国大陆出彩试卷，出彩分数。写作8.5.口语 8@雅思教父刘洪波 @波比-拨拨 @颜伟 @程玲-贵学
收起 | 查看大图 | 向左转 | 向右转

8.5

5月13日 12:12 来自Weico Android (1) | 转发(27) | 评论(20)

嗯，谢啦。//@猫村矿工: 回复@雅思教父刘洪波: 绝对要推荐的！这次准备了两周，就看了最简化写作。教主的书内容很精炼，练了几篇积累了观点和句型，就拿到7.5。不像上次看了整一个月那个什么X天突破，却考了6。。。@雅思教父刘洪波:哇，感谢教主回复，受宠若惊。一直都是看您的教材复习，太棒了

@猫村矿工
八年了，终于要说分手了！三次烤鸭终于拿到四个7。L/R/W/S：05年10月A类7.5/7.5/7/6，总分7，拿到28。09年8月A类8/9/6/6，总分7.5，拿到29。13年3月23号G类8.5/7.5/7.5/7，总分7.5，拿到30.5。感谢@人人网雅思哥 和@墨尔本无忧雅思培训学校 的精彩口语预测！感谢刘桥雅思8和9，以及刘洪波最简化写作！
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7.5

Test Centre Number: AU166
Test Date: 23/03/2013

Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Overall
8.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7

@猫村矿工
weibo.com/feifa9999

4月5日 06:03 来自 (1) | 转发(0) | 评论(36)

写作最高。不错。明显本门阅读真经没有修炼。@贵学教育 奖书一本。写作上7。

@毛熊出没
分享图片@雅思教父刘洪波 老师，说好的super留学呢？一个周末最简化，6到7的变化！
收起 | 查看大图 | 向左转 | 向右转

7

Your provisional IELTS result

Step 2 of 2

Candidate Name: YU
Candidate Number:
Test Centre Number: AU130
Test Date: 7/09/2013

Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Overall
6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0

Your official Test Report Form will be posted to you 13 days after the test. Please note the preview of your IELTS result cannot be used as official confirmation of your test result.

@JessicaCai823
写作7？？？敢梦都想不到的好么！！！我会说是因为上了4.19@雅思教父刘洪波 的写作课啊。。。不过真心的感谢啊！！！还给改作文，讲解。太贴心了！然后平时练习都按照15句的逻辑来写的。。。口语就不能给个6让我彻底分手啊！哎一希望下次口语写作都给力啊！再次感谢@雅思教父刘洪波
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7

5月13日 15:54 来自iPad客户端 | 转发(1) | 评论(4)

如果你写一个写作8.5分的学习心得呢，我就赠书一本。

@在大ise翻滚的桌子
#随手拍#@雅思教父刘洪波 雅思写作领进门老师！阅读高分老师！（第一次上了老师的课我阅读
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Results

Listening: 7.5	Listening: 9.0
Reading: 7.0	Reading:
Writing: 7.0	Writing: 8.5
Speaking: 7.0	Speaking
Overall: 7.0	Overall: 7.5

8.5

@Mr乐乐乐不乖
@刘洪波-贵学 太感谢教主了！之前写作一直5.5，中断两年后再考，提前一周翻了一遍《最简化》考出来7分!真是高兴疯了！移民滚洲前途光明啊!! 颜拜颜拜!!
收起 | 查看大图 | 向左转 | 向右转



留下学习心得，赠书一本。//@贵学教育: @雅思教父刘洪波 //@jiang春子: @贵学教育 写作完全得感谢刘洪波的《最简化雅思写作》

@jiang春子
神经病的成绩……只相差两周@人人网雅思哥

6→7

@加菲鱼要早起
苦练数月，终修成正果 I deserve it... @tands2011 @琦子313 @雅思教父刘洪波
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更多资料请关注微信公众号：彬仔IELTS下载

真经派写作成绩单 (承诺完全真实)

//@雅思教父刘洪波:希望你写个学习的方法，我推荐给其他4分的考生。因为我体会不到写不出来

@冰冰沙雕猫Darling

@雅思教父刘洪波 感谢最简化！！考前背了好多书里的东西一其他科都是6分左右一这一门吓到我了——大幅度大跨越啊——！！感谢教主！！

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4 → 6.5

@chromatica

@雅思教父刘洪波 写作由5.5到6到6.5 6到6.5看了33篇 这次是在复议成功后两天去考的 那两天 没心情复习了 先写的大作文 用了45分钟 小作文在第三次考前一篇没练过 没想到怎么会6.5呢太不可思议了 难不成真是我的思想升华了？大作文是为什么寒窗越来越小 我就写了点丁克寒窗 真心不懂雅思写作评分。。

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5.5 → 6.5

总成绩 听力 阅读 写作 口语

6.5 6.5 7 6.5 6.5

4月27日 00:17 来自iPhone客户端 | 转发(1) | 评论(16)

阅读减了一分加在了写作上。不错。我记得已经买过书了，这次免了哈。

@幸福二狗收山风的喵仔

921出成绩了我一直不知道，今天早上成绩单寄过来了我才知道……太赢了……@雅思教父刘洪波 所以我又来感谢教主了！虽然这次阅读没上次好，但是写作提高了1分，还是在我觉得不知道写什么内容的情况下！！！太思谢了！！！

5.5 → 6.5

今天 09:17 来自iPhone客户端 | (1) | 转发(0) | 评论(1)

@cybergal

@雅思教父刘洪波 @贵学教育 波哥，本人的故事说起来很辛酸很心酸。呵呵，请看阅读，真经5+阅读高分哥+波哥伟大的思想！没有使用任何机经！至于写作，天天研读最简化，天天想着怎样写地道，然后就是特别恶魔@程玲-贵学 考前预测！其实我作文正题了居然还有8，阅读就是本次写的太多，搞到我好紧张的，还WC

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5 → 6

二狗子雅思要冲7-_-

额= =成绩出来了。。有喜有悲，感谢@雅思教父刘洪波 教主的最简化写作，我是在去考试的路上看的书--说实话没看完，只是让自己理解了十五句的无敌句式，作文自己一篇也没有练过（抱头跑），作文就得到了6.5的好成绩，谢谢谢谢。。PS。。。那什么来拯救我的听力！！！我的阅读怎么这个样子了--教主求助

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5 → 6.5

@iloveilfe3182880802

4.6er出成绩啦~~我就说我写作虽然有练但是一直没头绪，考前一天晚上翻了@雅思教父刘洪波 的十五句作文然后第二天就直接按照那个写的么……然后就7分啦~谢谢刘教父~~！

收起 | 查看大图 | 向左转 | 向右转

7

【寻人领奖】7.13日真经派状元终于在微信中现身了：写作从5.5到7，阅读从7.5到9。再说一次：本门主要意众弟子高分口碑传播，严禁在我微信中自娱自乐！这是谁？@贵学教育 领奖《留学Super之路》一本，留下心得，造福后人。

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莲花初开见佛时

———献给仍在留学路上的朋友们

计划

又逢星期五，我的手机响个不停，朋友们纷纷讨论周末出游计划。最后一致决定去Wollongong南天寺礼佛。于是傍晚时分，趁着满天彩霞，我赶紧驾车到加油站加油、超市购物，回家后哼着山歌，拖出水龙头洗车、检查机油、加水，忙得不亦乐乎。

清晨，如往常一样，我被窗外树梢上的两只cockatoo叫醒。cockatoo是澳洲特产的大鹦鹉，比平常鹦鹉大一倍，通体雪白，唯头上顶着浅黄色凤冠，十分美丽。最难得的是它们在公园里、小区的草坪树枝上随处可见，且毫不怕人。我身着睡衣懒懒地起身，推开落地窗，步入阳台，沐浴在柔柔晨光中。先向身边枝头上的cockatoo说了声“Good morning”，据朋友说它们是听不懂中文的。再深吸一口花草的清香，抬头看看碧蓝的天空。嗯，今天又是一个好天气。远远传来的一阵汽车声吸引了我的视线。一辆红色老福特从Summer Hill小区公园里的parkway上蜿蜒着驶了出来，穿过几片修剪整齐的草坪后，停在我家门前的driveway上。我心中一动，不禁莞尔：英语真是有趣，drive on the parkway, park on the driveway。福特中跳出了五位老友，长期受澳洲日照影响，人人都是活泼开朗阳光型。还没等我出声招呼，他们先嚷成了一片：“J呢，K呢？怎么还没到？”“Harvey，买水果了吗，我要吃瓜子！”“懒猪才起床呀！”“路线搞定了吗？”……我正要一一作答，却听Jenny叫道：“Harvey，睡衣走光啦！”吓得我赶紧鼠窜进屋，扔下身后笑声一片。

出发

等到我们喝完牛奶，啃完面包，J和K才姗姗show up，车队出发。车队成员有：硕士三人，博士三人，博士后一人，访问学者一人，皆来自China；1988年产红色老破Ford一辆，来自USA；1990年产白色老破Toyota一辆，来自Japan。众人中除我外皆是第一次去南天寺，我自然成了领队。发动引擎，打开音响，一踩油门，载着欢声笑语，冲出了我居住的Summer Hill区。不一会儿，手机响起，L博士打来：“哥们儿，我的福特老你两岁，你在前面悠着点儿！”

车队首先穿越悉尼市区，我们在一个十字路口被红灯拦下，才发现左边车道并排停着一辆红色Ferrari跑车，右边停一辆黑色敞篷Porsche，各自放着不同的摇滚音乐。车上老外们唧唧喳喳，随着音乐摇头晃脑，看架势也是出游。比我们还幸福、兴奋。这可不行！Harvey好胜心强，使个眼色，大家七手八脚摇低了车窗，我猛然把音乐开到最大，于是整个十字路口笼罩在黑豹沙哑的嗓音中：“人潮人海中，有你有我……”Ferrari和Porsche上的老外们一愣之后纷纷转头侧目。嘿嘿，知道厉害了吧。车破声音大，这可是我找朋友专门换的一套汽车音响。绿灯亮起，比完音响该比速度了，两旁的车嗖的一声窜了出去。这下我知道了世界顶级跑车提速的厉害。我还在一挡起步时，前面就只剩下了淡蓝色的两缕青烟，真所谓望烟末及（马路上没有灰尘，只偶尔有些汽车尾气青烟）。

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出了市区，车队驶上高速公路，不久前方出现一条小径岔路，标志为“Tourist Drive”。Sydney 和 Wollongong 皆是海滨城市，相距两百多公里，除铁路外，两条路径可以通达：高速公路和旅游者线路。高速公路穿梭于崇山峻岭的森林之间，虽然刚出国的朋友对这条公路赞叹不已，认为驾车其上，人生至乐。但对我来说，兴味索然，有时想起牙还痒痒的。一个多小时车程两旁都是莽莽林海，且其间有一段路好像是专门为检验汽车性能而修建的。那是从一个山顶呈 30 度角笔直地冲下山谷，又笔直地呈 30 度冲上下一个山顶，总长约七八公里。我第一次看到此景象时，着实吓了一跳。近处，一辆辆车呼啸俯冲；远处，一辆辆车艰难地上爬。由于地形产生的错觉，满眼都是车，且每一辆从头到尾都看得清清楚楚，煞是壮观。下坡我是没问题，速度快，还超车；可一上坡，人人都超我，我独自享用一条车道，接受其他司机超车时对我的微笑和检阅。今天，我们的车队以游山玩水为目的，有的是时间，加之高朋满座，兼有 1988 年产的高龄 Ford，对这条路当然要敬而远之。此时坐在我身边的 J 为导向员，手捧地图指指点点。我一打转弯灯，毫不迟疑地拐入那条从没走过的 Tourist Drive。

森林

按照地图显示，Tourist Drive 先从山腰经 Royal National Park 到达山脚的太平洋海岸，然后沿海岸线蜿蜒一百多公里，途经无数沙滩、公园，再穿越几个小镇，最后止于 Wollongong 市区。Tourist Drive 只有往来两条车道，很窄，但一路上十分清静，难得见到其他的汽车，我们乐得放慢车速，进入了 Royal National Park。

Royal National Park 其实是一大片原始森林，古树参天。车队驶入后，顿感自然之晦明变化。刚开始阳光满路，可见各种生命的欢呼跳动，道旁松鼠，头上鸟雀，万物欣然。而后林雾蒸腾，连忙打开汽车应急灯。再往深处，树冠更是遮云蔽日，万籁俱寂，要打开车头大灯。感觉如同时空逆转，我们渐行渐远，回到了远古洪荒。汽车音乐早就关掉，朋友们也缄口不言，大家一起默默体会原始森林的圣洁清幽。忽而道路斗转，景致又变，人人齐声欢呼，一个大湖豁然呈现眼前。湖面如玉，湖水莹然，碧若翡翠。湖畔岚霭阵阵，阳光下如烟如纱。四面群山环绕，头上几片白云飘过，投影波心。至此极景，人人欢喜赞叹。Harvey 更是飘飘然，此身非我，我常是苦，十万烦恼丝散落在山水之间。偶有几名老外沿湖边跑步锻炼，我们的车队从他们身旁轻轻掠过，双方都倍感亲切，不住地微笑挥手，衷心祝福。前方见一块路标，开始以为是提醒有弯道，驶到近处凝神一看，画的却是一只鹅妈妈身后跟三只小鹅，意为：此乃鹅妈妈和小鹅们过街入湖沐浴之地，尔等减速让行，非礼勿视。我不禁松了油门，遵守这个童话世界里的规则。Jenny 博士见此牌后，却仗着自己是女性，东张西望大呼小叫，大失体统！

道路渐缓，车队来到山脚。还没驶出原始森林，阵阵温暖的海洋气息已熏得我们心神俱醉。汽车不自觉地加速，峰回路转处，迎面即是壮阔的太平洋。

海滩

远处夏日高照，海天一色，浪卷点点金光，明艳无方。我真倒霉，如此景色却无法细细欣赏！此刻车队正行进在海边悬崖峭壁之上。仍旧是又窄又干净的 Tourist Drive，不容丝毫的疏忽。朋友们皆赞此时景色唯有极品飞车游戏中的赛道可比。你有幸驾车兜风，且良朋相伴，此乐何

极。我报之以苦笑。大家被阳光一照，太平洋海风一吹，个个胸襟宽广，精神陡长。赏景之余，各种稀奇古怪的留学经历，笑话不绝于耳。

驶过了海岸悬崖，来到平坦的海岸沙滩。记不清路过了几个沙滩，只知道大海中有人冲浪游泳，沙滩上人们玩着各种运动，人声喧嚣，欢声笑语一路飘来。中途有 L、K 胆敢引诱司机 Harvey 看美女！“看，美女啊，美女！”“看那个 beach girl，没穿上衣！”把我恨得咬牙切齿，早忘了色即是空。“好哇，我辛辛苦苦地 driving，你们明知我看不了，还敢叫那么大声！”终于忍无可忍，一打方向盘，车队在一片沙滩上小驻。谁知大家下车后怨声载道：为何不来此 BBQ；为何不通知带游泳裤；为何不带足球、排球；为何尽是良辰好景虚设云云。我作为领队，难辞其咎，只得低头认罪；而后满脸陪笑，下次，下次。

小镇

稍事休整，我们继续上路，穿越过四五个海滨小镇。小镇中无一栋高楼大厦，均是两层楼的欧式小别墅，色彩轻快明亮。周围绿荫环绕，多是社区公园，高尔夫、足球、网球场。小镇背靠青山，面临海洋，大街上各色酒吧风情迥异。人们三五成群，在阳光下、树荫处把酒言欢。此情此景，无一不可入画。车队穿行其中，人人流连忘返。

礼佛

到了 Wollongong 佛光山南天寺宏伟的山门，众人下车后极目远眺来时路途。Tourist Drive 中的森林、海滩、小镇早已让我们忘掉一切世俗烦恼，个个喜乐无边，着了大欢喜相。表现在外即为人人精神抖擞，才思敏捷，相互挖苦打趣更是暗含禅意，各逞机锋。一干人等嘻嘻哈哈地进了山门，静悄悄地礼佛、抄经、随喜，又嘻嘻哈哈地自由活动。

我独爱山门旁边的一处莲池，莲池周围有一圈草地，上面散布着诸佛石像。前几次来，唯见池中茵茵绿叶；今次却正逢两朵莲花新开，不由心生欢喜。我静静地坐在池边，低头数着水中浮云，玩味一年前命途多舛，一个人上山礼佛时独坐此处的心境。突然听到 J 的呼唤：“Harvey，用斋啦！”抬头间，却望见莲池畔一尊佛像在阳光下熠熠生辉。国外生活的种种欢乐、苦难如一道澄澈小溪，缓缓在心中流过，清可见底。心有所思，双手合十，跪了下来。

刘洪波

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