

# 十天突破IELTS 写作完整真题库 与6-9分范文全解（分册）

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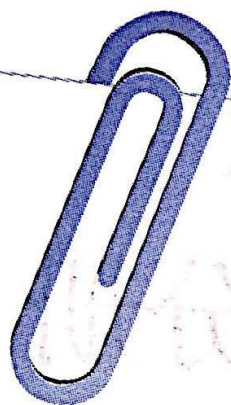
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**除**了我们在前面的 7 天里深入学习的七类最常考专题之外，Cambridge ESOL 的官方题库中还有几类比较少出现的 topics，每类在过去十年的亚太区考试中平均每年只出现 2~3 次。但也正是因为它们的出现频率很低，往往成为中国考生备考时的“盲点”。

Pat 的建议是您在考前对这几类非高频话题每类至少研究 1 篇范文，以确保万一碰到的时候不会成为真正的“裸考”。

而且，在 Day 10 里我们还会解读怎样看懂、写好在 IELTS 小作文里较少出现但是一出现就会引起吐槽无数的 Map（地图题）。



# DAY 8

## 法制进行时

犯罪类真题库与各分数段范文剖析  
The Long Arm of Justice

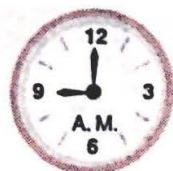
COPS



**社**会上的犯罪率不断攀升令人忧虑, IELTS 作文的犯罪类考题难度也不低, 特别是在词汇量要求方面, 往往会很“暴力”。不过好在近十年来 IELTS 写作中 Crime 类出现频率一直都不高 (平均每年出现 2~3 次), 要是真被考到也算是中大奖了 (hit the jackpot)。

请大家特别注意今天范文部分的词汇表里标了星号的单词, 以便对犯罪类特有的专业词汇有个心理准备。

## 解读 Crime 类真题库



**1** *Some scientists believe that we can study the behavior of three-year-old children to see whether they will grow up to be criminals. To what extent do you think crime is a product of human nature? Is it possible to prevent children from growing up to be criminals?*

一些科学家相信我们可以通过观察三岁儿童的行为来判断其将来会不会成为罪犯。你在何种程度上认为犯罪是人性的产物? 是否有可能避免孩子长大后成为罪犯?

### 关键词透析

- ◆ 本题的思路不难想, 在实际写作时你将会发现下面这些词汇和词组很有用:
- (1) **ill-behaved / badly-behaved** (形容词, 行为表现不好的, 请注意这里的 ill 并不是生病的意思),
  - (2) **well-behaved** (形容词, 行为表现良好的),
  - (3) **in early childhood** (在早期儿童阶段),
  - (4) **violent** (形容词, 暴力的, 以及它的相关形容词 **aggressive**, 有攻击性的),
  - (5) **unruly** (形容词, 不听从管教的),
  - (6) **poor anger management** (控制怒气的的能力较差),
  - (7) **criminal tendency** (犯罪倾向),
  - (8) **anti-social behaviour** (反社会行为),
  - (9) **biological risk factors for crime** (导致犯罪的生理因素),
  - (10) **be at**



risk of turning to crime in the future (有未来会走上犯罪道路的可能), (11) self-discipline (名词, 自制力), (12) social factors (社会因素), (13) the interaction between genetic and environmental factors (基因与环境因素的相互影响), (14) prevent criminal behaviour (避免犯罪行为) 等。

## □ 思路指导

这道题很长, 但看懂不难。不过, 这种题往往因为看起来很“玄妙”而让烤鸭们感觉“这辈子不会再爱了”。其实写这种题的关键就是坚信即使高分作文也并不需要写得特别高深。剑桥提供的满分作文从来都是道理浅显但是英语表达到位的, 过度高深反而会导致表意不清或者在短短 40 分钟的时间里难以完成。

比如这道题, 可以先承认儿童的基因构成 (genetic makeup) 对其今后的行为确实会有影响。然后论述孩子后天受到的: ① 家庭教育 (upbringing), ② 学校教育 (schooling), ③ 来自同龄人和其他社区成员的影响 (influence from their peers and other members of their community), ④ 接触大众媒体 (exposure to the mass media) 而受到的影响等对于孩子未来的行为同样有重要影响。犯罪是生理因素与环境因素相互作用的产物 (a product of interactions between genetic and environmental factors)。家长与教师应该教孩子去分辨是非 (teach children to distinguish between right and wrong), 政府则应该对媒体里的暴力、色情镜头以及侮辱性语言进行更严格地管理 (tighten the rules regulating violence, sexual images and offensive language in the media)。政府、媒体、学校、社区和家庭都应该努力为孩子们创造一个安全、关爱、能够促进孩子发展的环境 (create a safe, caring and stimulating environment for children)。这些努力都有助于孩子长大之后成为守法的公民 (help children to grow up to be law-abiding citizens)。

本题思路还可以参考今天的范文 8。

## 同类型真题

*If a five-year-old child commits a crime of any kind, should his/her parents be held responsible for the crime? After what age should a child be fully responsible for his/her behaviour?* 如果一个五岁儿童犯了任何形式的罪, 他/她的家长是否应该对其所犯的罪行负责? 一个儿童多大之后应该完全对自己的行为负责?



## 思路指导

在不同的英语国家，孩子们需要为自己的行为负完全法律责任的年龄也并不一致，但通常都是在16岁到18岁之间。一个低于该年龄的未成年人在法律上被称为 a minor。未成年人如果犯罪则父母或者监护人 (guardian) 需要承担责任。

五岁儿童的家长应该为孩子犯罪负责任，理由包括：① 大多数的五岁儿童都从父母那里学习是非观念 (Most five-year-old children learn right and wrong from their parents.)，幼儿的行为也是他们所受到的家庭教育的体现 (Young children's actions reflect their upbringing.)。如果一个五岁的儿童犯罪，主要原因是由于家长缺乏对他们的注意、约束或者教导所致 (is mainly due to the lack of attention, discipline or guidance from their parents)。因此，家长应该为自己的疏忽或者监管不善受到惩罚 (should be punished for being neglectful or failing to supervise their child adequately)；② 这也会让家长们更积极地去帮助孩子了解儿童应该遵守的规定和法律 (make parents more involved in helping their children to understand the rules and laws that children should follow)；③ 对于财物犯罪 (property crime) 来说，一个五岁的儿童也没有钱去为自己造成的破坏或损失进行赔偿 (does not have the money to compensate for the damage or loss that he or she has caused)，需要由家长来负责赔偿。

但当孩子有了更多的自主权 (have more autonomy)，能独立地做决定 (can make decisions independently)，并且能够理解他们的选择所带来的后果时 (are mature enough to understand the outcomes of their choices)，他们就应该为自己的行为负责 (should be accountable for their own actions)。

**2** *Some people think that education and training are more effective ways to deal with criminals than sending them to prison. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

一些人认为对罪犯进行教育和培训比把罪犯送进监狱对他们更有效。你多大程度上同意或者不同意？

本题的具体写法请参考今天的第2篇范文。

## 变形题和同类型真题

(a) *In many countries, prison is the common solution to the problem of crime.*



*However, some people think that it would be more effective to provide people with better education so that they would not become criminals. To what extent do you agree or disagree?* 在很多国家, 监狱是解决犯罪的常用手段。但一些人认为应该为人们提供更好的教育以避免他们成为罪犯。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?

## ▣ 思路指导

请注意本题与上题之间细微但却实质性的区别: 上一题是要求讨论对于已经犯罪的罪犯是应该送进监狱还是应该提供教育与培训以避免他们继续犯罪; 而本题则是要求讨论对于解决犯罪问题而言, 为还没有犯罪的人们提供更好的教育以避免他们去犯罪是否会比监狱更加有效。

为人们提供更好的教育可以: **a** 让人们在就业市场中变得更有竞争力 (help people to become more competitive in the job market), 增加他们的就业机会 (increase their job opportunities), 减少贫困并且缩小贫富差距 (reduce poverty and narrow the gap between rich and poor), 从而有效地降低犯罪率 (effectively lower the crime rate); **b** 良好的道德教育 (good moral education) 可以帮助人们特别是青少年形成善良、诚实、公正、宽容与尊重他人等道德观念 (develop moral values such as kindness, honesty, fairness, tolerance and respect for others), 并学会明辨是非 (distinguish between right and wrong)。因此, 为人们提供更好的教育对于预防犯罪确实有非常重要的作用。

另一方面, 监狱则可以: **i** 让囚犯为自己的罪行受到惩罚 (be punished for the crimes that they have committed)。而且囚犯们丧失了自由 (have lost their freedom), 这可以防止他们在服刑期间继续犯罪 (prevent them from committing further crimes outside prison for the duration of the prison term), 并且让他们当中的许多人为自己的罪行感到悔恨 (cause many of them to feel remorseful for their criminal acts), 从而降低罪犯再次犯罪的比率 (reduce criminals' reoffending rate); **ii** 监狱对于尚未发生的犯罪行为也具有明显的震慑作用 (The threat of imprisonment is a powerful deterrent against future crime.)。

因此, 为人们提供更好的教育确实能够降低人们特别是青少年当中的犯罪倾向 (reduce criminal tendencies among people, especially young people), 而在监狱服刑则能够对于阻止人们犯罪或者再次犯罪提供重要的震慑力量 (prison terms can deter people from offending or reoffending)。



- (b) *Research suggests that the majority of criminals who are sent to prison would commit crimes again when set free. Why do you think is the case? What can be done to solve this problem?* 研究显示多数被送入监狱的罪犯当被释放时将会再次犯罪。在你看来为什么会是这样的情况？如何解决这一问题？

## □ 关键词透析

- ◆ 本题的思路不难想，但是在实际写作时你很可能需要用到下面这些较为专门的词汇和词组：(1) **serve a prison sentence** (服刑，请注意这里的 sentence 不是指句子，而是判刑)，(2) **be released from prison** (被从监狱里释放出来)，(3) **ex-prisoner** (名词，刑满之后已经被释放的人员，还有近义词组 **released prisoners**)，(4) **violation of prisoners' rights** (对囚犯权利的侵犯)，(5) **physical abuse of prisoners** (对囚犯进行的身体上的虐待，对应的还有 **psychological abuse of prisoners** 对囚犯进行的心理上的折磨)，(6) **psychological trauma** (心理的创伤)，(7) **inmate** (名词，囚犯的另一种写法)，(8) **brutality** (名词，野蛮的行为)，(9) **unemployed** (形容词，失业的)，(10) **lack employment skills** (缺乏就业技能)，(11) **interpersonal skills** (处理人际关系的能力)，(12) **self-confidence** (自信)，(13) **win other people's trust** (赢得别人的信任)，(14) **discrimination against sb.** (针对某人的歧视)，(15) **resent society** (敌视社会)，(16) **poverty** (名词，贫困)，(17) **commit a crime again / commit an offence again** (再次犯罪，此外还有近义动词 **reoffend**)，(18) **prohibit inhumane treatment of prisoners** (禁止对于囚犯的不人道对待)，(19) **rehabilitation programmes** (对罪犯进行的改造项目，包括让罪犯从事体力劳动 **do manual labour**，做社区服务 **perform community service**，并为他们提供教育与职业培训 **education and job training** 以及心理咨询 **psychological counselling** 等)，(20) **obstacles and difficulties** (障碍与困难)，(21) **support from their families and communities** (来自于他们的家庭与社区的支持)，(22) **potential employer** (名词，潜在的雇主)，(23) **job referral agency** (职业推荐机构)，(24) **help them to overcome the hardships that they face** (帮助他们克服所遇到的艰辛)，(25) **integrate back into society** (重新融入社会)，(26) **reform criminals into productive members of society** (把罪犯改造成具有生产力的社会成员)，(27) **break the vicious cycle of recidivism** (打破重复犯罪的恶性循环)。

【例句】 Without help, many released prisoners would reoffend.



- (c) *Some people think that the only purpose of prison is to punish crime. Others think that it also has other functions. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.* 一些人认为监狱的唯一目的是惩罚罪犯。另一些人则认为监狱也有其他目的。讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

**3** *The rate of juvenile delinquency has been rising. What are causes of this trend? Suggest some possible solutions to it.*

导致青少年犯罪率上升的原因是什么？提出一些可能的解决方案。

### □ 关键词透析

- ◆ **juvenile delinquency** 是指青少年犯罪，它的近义词组是 **youth crime**。
- ◆ 本题的思路不难想，但是在实际写作时你很可能会迫切需要用下面这些较为专门的词汇和词组：(1) **parental neglect** (家长对于孩子的持续忽视)，(2) **fail to fulfil their family responsibilities** (没尽到他们对家庭的责任)，(3) **dysfunctional families** (家庭成员，尤其是父母，没尽到其责任的家庭)，(4) **the lack of communication with their parents** (与家长缺乏交流的状态)，(5) **domestic violence** (家庭暴力)，(6) **anger** (名词，愤怒，以及相关名词 **fear** 恐惧，**anxiety** 焦虑，**loneliness** 孤独感)，(7) **feel unloved and rejected by society** (感到无人关心自己并且被社会抛弃)，(8) **suffer from low self-esteem** (缺乏自尊)，(9) **distrust others** (不信任他人)，(10) **peers** (名词，同龄人)，(11) **school bullying** (名词，校园欺凌)，(12) **anti-social behaviour** (反社会行为)，(13) **victim** (名词，受害者)，(14) **take revenge on society** (对社会进行报复)，(15) **be tempted to commit crime** (被引诱去犯罪)，(16) **participation in illegal behavior** (对于非法活动的参与)，(17) **gangsters** (名词，帮派成员)，(18) **aggressive** (形容词，有攻击性的)，(19) **violent crime** (暴力犯罪)，(20) **the severity of an offence** (罪行的严重性)，(21) **frequent exposure to violence in the media** (对媒体当中暴力内容的频繁接触)，(22) **pornographic content on the Internet** (互联网上的色情内容)，(23) **become addicted to sth.** (对于某事物上瘾)，(24) **adolescence** (名词，青春期)，(25) **distinguish between right and wrong** (辨别是非)，(26) **criminal tendency** (犯罪倾向)，(27) **poor anger management** (缺少控制愤怒情绪的能力)，(28) **divorce rate** (离婚率)，



(29) **media glorification of violence** (媒体对于暴力的美化), (30) **adult offender** (成年罪犯) 等等。

### □ 思路指导

本题除了含有两个容易拼错的超级大词之外其他倒没有什么新意。青少年犯罪率上升的原因可以从家庭、学校、媒体以及成年人犯罪率上升等方面来谈, 然后对应地给出解决方案即可。

### 同类型真题

*According to a newspaper article, in Australia a boy who caused damage to his school was made to clean the streets as punishment. Do you think that young criminals should be punished in this way or be sent to prison?* 根据一篇报纸文章, 在澳洲一个给学校造成破坏的男孩被要求清洁街道作为对他的惩罚。你认为青少年罪犯应该被这样惩罚还是应该被送进监狱?

### □ 思路指导

在英美, 对于从事破坏公共财物或者在商店盗窃物品等财物犯罪 (commit property crimes such as vandalism or shoplifting) 的青少年经常是要求他们从事社区服务 (require them to perform community service)。这样做的好处有: **a** 让他们对自己的行为所造成的后果负责 (They are held accountable for the consequences of their actions.); **b** 这种做法的重点是对于青少年罪犯的行为进行改造而不是惩罚 (This approach focuses on the rehabilitation rather than the punishment of young offenders)。青少年罪犯还处在社会角色的成型期 (are in their social formative years), 把他们送入监狱会让他们感觉自己被社会所抛弃 (feel rejected by society)。而通过从事社区服务, 他们可以为自己的社区做出贡献 (make contributions to their community with their service), 这有助于让他们重新融入自己所在的社区生活里 (help them to integrate back into their communities); **c** 完成对社区有益的工作会给青少年罪犯带来成就感 (Successful completion of community service can give young offenders a sense of accomplishment from doing things that benefit their communities.), 提升他们的自信心与自尊心 (promotes self-confidence and self-esteem in them)。这些因素都有助于帮助青少年罪犯成为社会中有责任感的有用成员 (help to reform them into responsible and productive members of society)。



另一方面，对于从事性侵犯、抢劫等暴力犯罪（commit violent crimes such as sexual assault or robbery）的青少年罪犯是否应该关进监狱，在英美公众当中则是一个尚有争议的话题。近年来在英美公众中的主流看法是：应该考虑这些青少年暴力犯罪者的犯罪严重性和过去的犯罪记录（the severity of their offences and their criminal records）。对于从事严重暴力犯罪的青少年罪犯（juvenile offenders who commit serious violent crimes）或者屡次从事暴力犯罪者（repeat violent offenders），社区服务并不构成对他们再次犯罪的有效震慑（is not a sufficient deterrent to prevent them from reoffending）。因此，为了对他们继续实施暴力犯罪进行震慑（to deter them from further violent offences），则应该让他们进监狱服刑（serve prison terms / be sentenced to prison）。

**4** *Euthanasia has been a controversial issue for many years. Some people are strongly against such a practice, while others think it should be legalised. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

安乐死很多年来一直是有争议的问题。一些人强烈反对这种做法，而另一些人则认为它应该被合法化。讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

#### 思路指导

支持安乐死的理由有：**a** 结束身患绝症的病人们经受的痛苦与折磨（stop the pain and suffering of terminally ill patients），而且可以让他们可以平静、有尊严地死去（allow them to die peacefully and with dignity）；**b** 患绝症的病人应该有权利选择自己去世的时间与方式（Terminally ill patients should have the right to choose the time and manner of their own death.）；**c** 目前，在很多国家都存在医院病床、医生和护士等医疗资源的短缺（there is a shortage of healthcare resources such as hospital beds, physicians and nurses）。这些资源应该被用来帮助那些更有可能被治愈的病人们（patients who are more likely to be cured）。

反对安乐死的理由有：**i** 人们对于自己的亲友同样也有义务（People also have obligations to their family and friends.）。一些绝症病人的亲友们也许并不希望自己的亲人选择安乐死；**ii** 如果安乐死被合法化，医生可能会更容易放弃对于重病患者的治疗（become more likely to give up on patients with serious illnesses）。

因此，安乐死可以被合法化，但同时也应该有法律对它进行严格地监管（there should be laws to strictly regulate it）。





## 犯罪类范文一

对不断上升的犯罪率是否已经无计可施

*Today, many people are afraid to leave their homes because of crime. Some people think that more actions should be taken to prevent crime. Others, however, believe that little can be done about this. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

如今，许多人因为害怕遭受犯罪影响而不敢离开家。一些人认为应该采取更多的措施以预防犯罪。而另一些人则认为关于这一状况没有什么可以做的。讨论两种观点并给出你自己的看法。

### 【说明】

这篇例文里的论证扣题而且比较充实，词句虽不惊艳但是运用基本准确，缺点则是行文过程中存在着少量的逻辑衔接松散现象，属于典型的7分档作文。

### ► 7分范文

Many people today are concerned about the rising crime rate and even their own safety.

Some people are pessimistic about this situation. They think that crime is so widespread and increasingly violent that little can be done to prevent it. They also feel that the increasing income gap between rich and poor have made criminal activities common solutions to poverty. Some of them may even argue that it is human nature to commit crime so all efforts to prevent crime would be in vain.

Others, however, believe that the situation can still be improved with preventive measures against crime. If there are better-trained and better-equipped police

forces actively **patrolling streets and neighbourhoods**, then criminals can be **tracked down and arrested quickly**. Security cameras installed in areas with high crime rates can also make offenders easier to catch so fewer people would commit crime.

Compared with deterrent measures, changes to the media, schools and economy would be more effective as **long-term solutions to crime**. Regulating violence on television, on the Internet and in video games can make people, especially young people, less likely to **imitate media violence** and commit crime. By providing free training courses to **unemployed people** and creating more jobs, the government can help poor people to **improve their standard of living**. Society would become more equal and fair, which is crucial to reducing crimes.

I personally think although the situation is very challenging, **crime prevention** is achievable through deterrent measures, media violence regulation and improvements in training and job opportunities for the poor.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**is / are concerned about ...** 感到担心的

★ **is / are pessimistic about ...**

对于某事物感到悲观的

【反义】**be optimistic about ...**

感到乐观的

★ **the increasing income gap between (the) rich and (the) poor**  
扩大贫富之间的收入差距

★ **poverty** *n.* 贫困

**human nature** 人的本性

**All efforts to ... would be in vain.** 去做某事的努力将是没有成效的。

★ **preventive measures against crime** (名词短语) 针对犯罪的预防措施

**better-trained and better-equipped police forces** (名词短语) 更加训练有素、装备精良的警力

**be tracked down and arrested**  
被追踪并且抓捕



**patrol streets and neighbourhoods** (动宾短语) 在街道和社区巡逻, 注意: patrol 的后面可以直接跟宾语

【剑桥例句】 *Security guards patrol the building site at night.*

★ **security cameras installed in areas with high crime rates** 在犯罪高发区安装的安全监控摄像头

**offender** *n.* 罪犯

★ **deterrent measures** (名词短语) 震慑措施

**long-term solutions to crime** 长期解决犯罪的方法

★ **regulate violence on television, on the Internet and in video games** (动宾短语) 严格监管在电

视上、互联网上和电子游戏里出现的暴力内容

**are less likely to imitate media violence** 较少可能去模仿媒体中的暴力

**unemployed people** (名词短语) 失业的人们

★ **improve their standard of living** 改善他们的生活水平

★ **crime prevention** (名词短语) 对于犯罪的预防

**is achievable** 是可以实现的

【近义】 *can be achieved*

### Bonus:

**vocational training** 职业教育

**inequality** *n.* 不平等的现象

**illegal** *adj.* 违法的

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## ■ 译文

当今很多人对于上升的犯罪率甚至自身安全感到担心。

有些人对这一状况感到悲观。他们认为犯罪更加广泛而且越来越暴力, 因此没有什么事情能够预防犯罪。他们还感到穷人与富人之间的扩大的收入差距让犯罪活动变成了常见的对贫困的解决方法。有些人甚至可能会认为犯罪是人的本性, 因此所有预防犯罪的努力都是徒劳的。

而另一些人则认为这一状况可以通过针对犯罪的预防措施来改善。如果有更加训练有素、装备更精良的警力在街道和社区积极地巡逻, 那么罪犯就可以被快速追踪并抓捕。安装在犯罪高发区的安全监控摄像头也会让抓捕罪犯变得更容易, 因此将会有更少的人犯罪。

与震慑措施相比, 对于媒体、学校和经济的改变作为对犯罪的长期解决办法会更有效。严格地监管电视、互联网上和电子游戏中的暴力内容可以让人们, 特别是年轻



人较少模仿媒体暴力和犯罪。通过为失业者提供免费的培训课程并创造就业，政府可以帮助穷人改善他们的生活。社会将变得更加平等与公正，这对于减少犯罪至关重要。

我个人认为尽管这一状况很有挑战，但通过震慑措施、对媒体暴力的监管以及为穷人提供的培训和就业机会的改善，预防犯罪是可以实现的。

## 犯罪类范文二 教育 vs. 监狱

*Some people think that education and training are more effective ways to deal with criminals than sending them to prison. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

一些人认为对罪犯进行教育和培训比把罪犯送进监狱对他们更有效。你多大程度上同意或者不同意？

### 【说明】

听起来过分，但是 prison overcrowding（监狱里人满为患的状态）这个词组确实已经成了英美媒体里的常客。甚至就连苏格兰的 Cabinet Secretary for Justice（Kenny MacAskill）也公开爆料说现在的监狱已经是“grossly overcrowded”，而且承认“That’s a problem we have to fix.”。如果“监狱爆棚”的情况出现在犯罪高发期倒也还算情有可原，问题是苏格兰正处在 35 年以来的犯罪率低谷（a 35-year low in recorded crime）。很显然，有比以往更高比例的罪犯被判入狱。

犯罪类话题作文因为往往涉及一些法律用语，所以用词通常都偏难。但下面这篇 7 分范文却使用了较少的难词，从成本、罪犯出狱后的就业和对于社会的态度三个方面有说服力地证明了教育与培训对于改造罪犯不可忽视的作用。

### ► 7 分范文

Regarding the treatment of criminals, two approaches may sound reasonable: jail terms and rehabilitation programmes. I believe that rehabilitation programmes are more practical and effective.

Although rehabilitation programmes often involve financial costs borne by the public, imprisonment of criminals can be even more expensive. Its psychological costs are also higher if we consider the fact that it may cause offenders to have



low self-esteem, while rehabilitation increases their self-confidence and self-respect.

Rehabilitation programmes can also **equip offenders with skills** to earn a living, which can reduce their chance of committing crimes again. In fact, education and job training not only prepare offenders for **career opportunities** but also make them more **responsible members of society**.

To some people, it may seem unfair that offenders receive **tax-funded education and job training**. These people tend to focus on the social problems that have been caused by criminals and the suffering that they have caused to **their victims**. As a form of punishment, imprisonment may make some offenders **regret their actions**. However, putting them in jail alone does not help them to **become contributing members of society**. Funding rehabilitation programmes with tax money is not so unfair if we understand that it is in everyone's interest to help offenders to **re-integrate into social and working life**.

For these reasons, I think that rehabilitation programmes are more effective than imprisonment. Through them, offenders can **gain job skills** and learn about the importance of **socially acceptable and productive behaviour**.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**regarding** *prep.* 关于

【近义】concerning

★ **the treatment of criminals**

(名词短语) 对待罪犯的方式

★ **approach** *n.* 做某事的方法或途径

【剑桥例句】*Since our research has not produced any answers, we need to adopt a different approach to it.*

**rehabilitation programme** 本文里指为罪犯提供的教育、培训、心理咨询 (psychological counselling) 等改造计划

**involve** *vt.* 涉及到

**financial costs borne by the public** (名词短语) 由公众来承担的经济成本, 注意: 这个 borne 的拼写



结尾有一个字母 e

★ **imprisonment of criminals**  
(名词短语) 对于罪犯的监禁

★ **psychological costs** 心理方面的成本

**offender** *n.* 罪犯

**have low self-esteem** (动宾短语) 缺少自尊

**crime prevention** (名词短语)  
对于犯罪的预防

**increases their self-confidence and self-respect** 增加他们的自信与自尊

**equip them with skills to ...**  
(动宾短语) 为他们提供某一方面的技能, 请注意: 这个固定短语里 equip 是一个及物动词, 而不是名词

**career opportunities** (名词短语)  
发展事业的机会

**responsible members of society**  
(名词短语) 有责任感的社会成员

**tax-funded education and job training** (名词短语) 由税收资助的教育和培训

**the suffering that they have caused to their victims** 他们给其受害者所带来的痛苦

**a form of punishment** (名词短语) 一种惩罚的形式

**become contributing members of society** 变成能够为社会做贡献的社会成员

★ **gain job skills** (动宾短语) 获取就业技能

★ **re-integrate into social and working life** 重新融入到社会与工作生活中去

**socially acceptable and productive behaviour** (名词短语) 能够被社会接受并且能为社会产生有益成果的行为

#### **Bonus:**

**reform criminals** (动宾短语) 改造罪犯

**vocational and technical training**  
(名词短语) 职业与技术培训

**meet the needs of the labour market** 满足劳动力市场的需要

**harsh** *adj.* (惩罚等) 很严厉的

**take away their freedom** 剥夺他们的自由

**re-offend** *vi.* 再次犯罪

#### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★☆☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

#### **Pat 注:**

本文只有 243 words, 遗憾地没有能够达到官方评分标准细则里明确规定的 250 words 以上的字数要求, 是一篇 under-length essay, 这影响了这篇在扣题度、



连贯性和语言表达方面都做得不错的文章在论证充实度方面的得分。

## ■ 译文

关于如何对待罪犯问题，有两种途径也许是听起来合理的：监狱服刑与改造项目。我认为对罪犯进行改造更现实也更有效。

尽管罪犯改造计划经常需要由公众来承担经济成本，但监禁罪犯的花费甚至会更昂贵。而且监禁罪犯的心理成本也更高，因为囚禁罪犯可能让他们缺乏自尊，而改造项目则增加罪犯的自信和自尊。

改造项目还可以为罪犯提供谋生技能，这可以减少他们再次犯罪的可能性。事实上，教育和职业培训不仅帮助罪犯为发展事业的机会做准备，而且也让他们变成更有责任感的社会成员。

对一些人来说，也许看起来罪犯接受用税收资助的教育和培训是不公平的。这些人只集中注意了罪犯所带来的社会问题和他们给其受害人所带来的痛苦。作为一种惩罚形式，监禁可以让一些罪犯对自己的行为感到悔恨。然而，仅是把他们放进监狱并不能让他们成为能够为社会做出贡献的社会成员。如果我们理解让罪犯重新融入社会和工作生活符合每个人的利益，那么用税收资助罪犯改造项目就不再显得那么不公平了。

出于这些原因，我认为罪犯改造项目比囚禁罪犯更加有效。通过这些项目，罪犯可以获取工作技能，也可以懂得能够被社会所接受而且能够为社会产生有益成果的行为的重要性。

## 犯罪类范文三

### 更长刑期是否是减少犯罪的最好方法

*Some people think that the best way to reduce crime is to give criminals longer prison sentences. Others, however, think there are better ways to reduce crime. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

一些人认为最好的减少犯罪的方式是给罪犯更长的监狱服刑期。但另一些人则认为有更好的减少犯罪的方法。讨论两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

## □ 思路指导

本题里有 longer prison sentences... 说起这个，上个月 Pat 在纽约看见了 *Prison Break* 里的“米帅”（Wentworth Miller）出席一个产品的代言发布会。不



过今天的“米帅”可已经不再是越狱里的那个 Michael Scofield，连啤酒肚 (beer belly) 都起来了，看来一旦出名了就必须得注意体形。

回到正题：更长的徒刑也许可以防止罪犯在短期内再次犯罪，而且也可以让罪犯有更多的时间去反思自己的罪行 (reflect on their crimes)。但量刑过重的负面作用则是有可能对罪犯的身体和心理造成严重破坏。比如电影《肖申克的救赎》(The Shawshank Redemption) 里的那个图书管理员，因为在监狱里时间过长，出了监狱反而不适应，最后自杀了。而且要是真的抢一西瓜判 7 年，估计很多轻罪犯最终也会变成仇视社会的狂魔了。

看来还是不能判得太狠了。为罪犯提供职业培训和心理咨询以帮助他们/她们重新成为有用的社会成员、增加警力来遏制犯罪、通过促进经济发展创造更多的就业机会以及减少电影与网络游戏中的暴力内容等方法比简单地增加罪犯的刑期更合理。

### ► 7.5 分范文

The rising crime rate has led to increasing public debate about how to reduce crime.

Some people think that **sentencing offenders to longer prison terms** is the best way to reduce crime. They argue that if the punishment for crime is not harsh enough, it cannot **deter potential criminals**, and a high proportion of offenders **will re-offend**. Also, it is mainly through imprisonment that criminals are forced to **reflect on their crimes**. Longer prison terms are therefore more likely to make offenders change their behaviour and **become law-abiding citizens** after they are released from prison.

Others, however, believe that there are better ways to reduce crime. **Increased police patrols** in neighbourhoods with high crime levels can effectively deter crime in these areas, while **censorship of violent scenes in the media** can reduce people's exposure to **media violence** and help to reduce violent behaviour among them.

If the government provides people with better and **more affordable education**



and job training, and creates more employment opportunities by improving the economy, poverty and crime rates will also decline. Even if we depend on prison to reduce crime, providing prisoners with job training programmes is better than giving them longer prison terms because job training can help them to find jobs and develop careers after serving their sentences. By contrast, having to spend longer periods in prison would **damage prisoners' health** and **lead to resentment among them**.

My own view is that punishing criminals with longer prison terms may be effective in **detering them from re-offending**. However, reducing media violence, creating more job opportunities and **rehabilitating offenders into useful members of society** are more **constructive measures** to reduce crime.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **sentence** v. & n. 它在本文里不是指“句子”，而是指判刑

★ **prison term** 刑期

★ **offender** n. 罪犯

**sentence offenders to longer prison terms** 对罪犯判处更长的刑期

**harsh punishment** 严厉的惩罚

★ **deter potential criminals** (动宾短语) 震慑潜在的罪犯

**will re-offend** 将会再次犯罪

★ **imprisonment** n. 监禁

**reflect on their crimes** (动宾短语) 反思他们的罪行

★ **become law-abiding citizens** 变成守法的公民

★ **are released from prison** 被从监狱释放

**increased police patrols** (名词短语) 得到增强的警力巡逻

**neighbourhoods with high crime levels** 犯罪率很高的社区

★ **deter crime** (动宾短语) 震慑犯罪, 注意: deter (震慑) 这个及物动词的后面既可以接 crime, 也可以接 criminals

**ensorship of violent scenes in the media** (名词短语) 对媒体里面的暴力场面进行的审查

**people's exposure to media violence** (名词短语) 指人们接触到媒体当中的暴力内容的机会



**decline** vi. 下降

**more affordable** 费用更容易让人们去承担的

**create more employment opportunities** (动宾短语) 增加更多的就业机会

★ **serve their sentences** (动宾短语) 服刑

★ **damage prisoners' health** 破坏犯人的健康

★ **lead to resentment among them** (动宾短语) 在他们当中导致怨恨情绪

★ **deter them from re-offending** (动宾短语) 震慑他们使其不敢再次犯罪

**rehabilitate offenders into useful members of society** (动宾短语) 将罪犯改造成社会的有用成员

**are more constructive measures** 是更具有建设性的措施, 是负面影响较小的措施, Pat 注意到“具有建设性的”在中文里往往只用于国家领导人接见外宾的会谈里, 但在英语里 **constructive** 这个词则是在各种正式语境里都非常常用

【剑桥例句】*Her teacher criticised his writing, but in a way that was very constructive.*

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## 译文

犯罪率的上升导致了关于如何减少犯罪的公众辩论增加。

有些人认为让犯罪的人在监狱中服更长徒刑是减少犯罪的最好方法。他们认为如果对于犯罪的惩罚不够严厉, 这种惩罚就很难震慑犯罪, 而且很高比例的罪犯会再次犯罪。而且, 罪犯主要是通过监禁而被迫去反思自己的罪行。更长的刑期因此更有可能让罪犯改变自己的行为, 并且在出狱后成为守法的公民。

另一些人则认为还有其他更好的办法来减少犯罪。在犯罪高发地区增派警力巡逻可以有效地在这些地区震慑犯罪, 而对媒体当中的暴力场面的审查则可以减少人们接触到媒体当中的暴力的机会, 从而减少人们的暴力行为。

如果政府能够为人们提供更好而且价格更容易承担的教育和就业培训, 并且通过改善经济来增加就业机会, 那么贫困与犯罪也会减少。即使我们依靠监狱去减少犯罪, 为罪犯提供就业培训项目也要比给他们更长的刑期要好, 因为就业培训可以



帮助他们在服刑之后找到工作并且发展自己的事业。相比之下，不得不在监狱里服刑更久会破坏罪犯的健康并且在他们当中导致怨恨情绪。

我的看法是通过更长的刑期惩罚罪犯在震慑他们使其不敢再犯罪方面可能是有效的。但减少媒体里的暴力、创造更多的就业机会和把罪犯改造成社会的有用成员对于减少犯罪是更具有建设性的措施。

## 犯罪类范文四 固定量刑人道么

*Some people believe that there should be fixed punishments for each type of crime. Others, however, argue that the circumstances of an individual crime, and the motivation for committing it, should always be taken into account when deciding on the punishment. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

一些人认为对于每种罪行都应该有固定的惩罚。另一些人则认为罪犯的处境及犯罪动机在量刑时也应该被考虑。讨论这两种观点并给出你自己的观点。

### 思路透析

这道考题很有现实意义。比如在海地（Haidi，请注意它的正确发音是“黑底”而不是“海地”）大地震发生后，在当地出现了大规模的 looting（哄抢）。警察们赶到之后只抓住一个跑得慢的母亲，但她参与抢东西却是因为家里的三个孩子很快就要被饿死了。像这类“犯罪”，真的很难说到底该不该处罚这位高尚（noble）而又渺小（despicable）的母亲。

又比如，墨西哥湾漏油事件（the Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill / the BP Oil Spill）发生之后，英国石油公司（BP）的 CEO Tony Hayward 一再拖延时间，导致漏油事件对于当地环境的破坏不断升级。但法律到底应该如何惩罚他，在英国和美国的法律专家间也无法达成共识。

这篇剑桥官方给出的犯罪类 7.5 分范文里的难词较多，请大家有个心理准备，等会儿咱们再看看满分范文和这篇范文之间的用词难度对比。

### ► 7.5 分范文

Fixing punishments for each type of crime has been a debatable issue. There are



many arguments supporting both views, those for and those against fixed punishment.

On the one hand, fixed punishments will have a deterring effect on society. Individuals knowing that they will **be subject to** a certain punishment if they **are convicted** with a given crime, will **reconsider** committing this act in the first place.

This deterring effect also leads to social **stability and security**, through **minimising** the number of crimes committed.

If people knew they would be able to **convince the court or the jury** of a reason for having committed the crime they **are accused of**, **penal decisions would be largely arbitrary**. This would result in criminals getting away with their crimes and into a **high level of injustice** caused by the **subjective approach of different courts**.

On the other hand, **taking** the circumstances of a crime and its motivation **into consideration** is a **prerequisite for establishing and ensuring justice and equity**.

A person killing in **self-defense** cannot be compared to a **serial killer**, moving from one victim to the next. In my opinion **an intermediary position** between both solutions is the perfect way to establish and ensure justice and equity.

There have to be fixed punishments for all crimes. However, criminal laws have to provide for **a minimum and a maximum for the punishment** and the laws also have to **foresee certain cases of exemptions**.

An example for setting **minimum and maximum penalties** is **Competition Law** where a person **being held liable** of a crime under this law will **be convicted to pay a fine**, according to the **harm caused by the violation** and the **profit gained by the violator** through committing the crime.



As for the exemptions, in some countries the law exempts thieves stealing food during a period of famine taking into consideration the distress and hunger.

本词系该考生的原文中拼写有误, thief 的复数形式应该是thieves

Also, a person killing in self-defense will be exempted from punishment.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**fixed** *adj.* 固定的

**be a debatable issue** 是值得讨论的问题

★ **a deterring effect** 震慑作用

★ **be subject to...** 经受某种负面的经历

★ **be convict of ...** 被判有……罪  
(这篇范文里的介词使用的是 with, 是介词搭配错误)

**given** *adj.* 特定的

★ **reconsider** *vt.* 再次考虑, 审视

★ **stability** *n.* 稳定

★ **security** *n.* 安全

★ **convince** *vt.* 说服

**court** *n.* 法院

★ **jury** *n.* 陪审团

★ **be accused of...** 被指控犯有某种罪行

★ **penal** *adj.* 惩罚的

**largely** *adv.* 多半, 大部分

★ **arbitrary** *adj.* 武断的

★ **injustice** *n.* 不公正

★ **subjective** *adj.* 主观的

★ **approach** *n.* 做某事的途径

**circumstance** *n.* 处境

**individual** *n. & adj.* 个人 (的)

**motivation** *n.* 动力, 动机

**commit** *vt.* 犯 (罪)

**take... into account** 把……纳入考虑

【近义】take... into consideration

★ **prerequisite** *n.* 前提条件

★ **establish** *vt.* 建立

★ **ensure** *vt.* 确保

★ **equity** *n.* 对每个成员公平的对待

★ **self-defense** *n.* 自卫

**serial killer** 连环杀人案的凶手

**victim** *n.* 受害者

★ **intermediary** *n. & adj.* 介于两者之间 (的)

★ **foresee** *vt.* 预见

★ **exemption** *n.* 赦免

★ **penalty** *n.* 处罚

**fine** *n.* 罚金



★ **liable for...** 对(某种损害)负有赔偿责任的, 这篇范文里使用的介词 of 也是介词搭配错误

★ **violation** *n.* 侵犯, 违反

**thief** *n.* 贼, 小偷 【复数】thieves

★ **famine** *n.* 饥荒

**distress** *n.* 严重的压力与心理失衡(这个词比 stress 的语气重)

## 剑桥对这篇 7.5 分考生作文的官方评语

### ► 论证扣题度和充实度

This is a thoughtful and well-developed response to the task. The candidate examines the opposing views of the topic and gives a clear position that is well-developed and supported. To reach the highest band, a more clearly-signalled conclusion would be needed.

作为一篇对于 Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 型考题的回应, 本文对双方的观点都进行了讨论, 并且对每方论证都进行了充实的展开支持。但是本文缺少明确的结论部分, 导致在论证扣题度和充实度这个评分项上没有能够达到本应更高的分数。

### ► 行文连贯性与衔接效果

The argument is well organised and linking is well managed throughout. The development of the answer is not helped by poor control of paragraphing which sometimes confuses the links across different sections. This is a weak feature of the script which limits the overall rating.

本文的论证组织和上下文连接方式合理, 但这位考生竟然把全文划分成了 10 个自然段。考官十分感动, 然后拒绝了他, 并且在评语里很不客气地写道, “This is a weak feature of the script which limits the overall rating.”。分段混乱, 对于雅思作文来说也是“犯罪”。

### ► 词汇多样性与准确度

An excellent range of vocabulary is used with a sophisticated control and only rare slips.

用词丰富, 运用娴熟, 而且准确度也比较好。需要特别注意的是: 本



文里的用词难度较高能够拿分是建立在用词准确度也同样较高的前提上的。如果缺乏这个前提，那么用词的难度高将只会让考官困惑甚至愤怒，而不是感动。

### ► 语法多样性和准确度

The range of structures is also wide and most sentences are accurate and precise, but there are some errors and omissions. These, however, are only minor and do not affect communication.

语法结构多样而且多数句子表达准确。尽管有少量错误和遗漏，但都并没有严重到妨碍考官理解的程度。

## ■ 译文

是否将对每种罪行的判罚固定下来一直是一个有争议的话题。支持与反对双方的看法都各自有很多人支持。

一方面来说，固定量刑对犯罪行为有一定的抑制作用。这样每个人就会在起初要施行犯罪时考虑如果触犯法律后将会面临的处罚后果。

这种对犯罪的抑制效果也一样会通过将犯罪行为的数量最小化来增加社会的稳定性和安全性。

如果人们知道他们可以通过解释自己的犯罪理来说服法官或陪审团并以此改变对自己的刑罚，那么这种刑事判决在很大程度上就变得十分武断了。这会使得有些罪犯可以逃脱责罚，并且会在很大程度上造成由于不同法庭的主观差异而导致的司法不公。

另一方面，在量刑中考虑罪犯的处境及犯罪动机则是建立以及保护司法公正的前提条件。

一个自卫杀人的犯人不可能和一个连环杀手相提并论。在我看来，在两种观点中间找到一个折中的制衡点才是建立和保障司法公正的完美做法。

我们确实应该对每种犯罪行为有固定的刑罚。但是，刑法应对每种刑罚设定量刑的上下限以应对各种不同的犯罪情况，而且还要为某些会出现的特殊赦免事件做好预备。

使用量刑上下限这种做法的一个例子就是竞争法。在此法中，如有人触犯法律条文，法庭将根据他所造成的危害和他通过违反法律而获得的利益来量定出他所需要交纳的罚金。



至于赦免事件，在一些国家，当人们在饥荒动乱中，其偷盗食物的行为就可能会得到赦免。

另外，一个人如果是出于自卫而杀人，同样可以免遭处罚。

## 犯罪类范文五 更多安全措施是否利大于弊

*More measures to improve security in large urban areas have been introduced in many countries because of increasing crime rates. Do the advantages of these measures outweigh the disadvantages?*

由于犯罪率不断攀升，许多国家开始在大城市里引入更多改善安全的措施。这些措施是否利大于弊？

### ► 7.5 分范文

In an attempt to reduce crime, the government of many large cities have implemented more security measures in recent years. I believe that the benefits of these measures outweigh the drawbacks.

Security measures can help large-city governments to combat crime, especially violent crime, and make citizens feel safer. For example, increased police patrols are important to the prevention of violence because strong police presence makes the police response to violent crimes more efficient and effective. Similarly, security cameras can help the police to monitor public places, detect crimes such as robbery and car theft immediately after they occur, and catch the offenders quickly. The deterrent effects of these measures on potential criminals would also be an important source of citizens' sense of security.

At the same time, tightened security measures in urban areas may feel restrictive and increase tax burdens. Security cameras installed in public places, including shopping malls and office buildings, collect information about citizens' behaviour and therefore may restrict their freedom and invade their privacy.



Also, public security measures are paid for with tax money. The increase of these measures means more financial burdens on taxpayers. However, as security measures can effectively protect citizens against crimes, especially violent ones, most citizens would find it reasonable to **sacrifice some privacy** and freedom and pay some extra tax money to improve their own safety.

In conclusion, the advantages of the security measures in cities outweigh the disadvantages because they can **deter crime** and help to reduce citizens' fear of crime. Although they may cause some privacy and financial concerns, I believe that overall, they enhance citizens' quality of life.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**in an attempt to ...** 作为希望达成某一目标的努力

★ **implement** *vt.* 实施

**combat crime** (动宾短语) 与犯罪进行斗争

**increased police patrols** (名词短语) 被增加的警力巡逻

★ **the police response to ...** 警方对于某种犯罪的反应

★ **security cameras** 安全监控摄像头

★ **monitor public places** 监督公共场所

★ **detect crimes** (动宾短语) 察觉到犯罪的发生, 请注意: detect 察觉和 deter 震慑的拼写差异

**robbery and car theft** (名词短语) 抢劫与偷车

**offender** *n.* 罪犯

★ **the deterrent effects of these measures on potential criminals** (名词短语) 这些措施对于潜在罪犯的震慑作用

★ **an important source of citizens' sense of security** 市民安全感的一种重要来源

**tightened security measures** (名词短语) 被强化的安全措施

**restrictive** *adj.* (某种政策或制度等) 限制人们的自由的

**feel restrictive** (主语是某种措施) 让人感到是很束缚自由的, 请注意: 它的含义和 feel restricted “(主语是某人) 感到自己的自由被束缚了” 有明显不同



★ **increase tax burdens** (动宾短语) 增加税务负担

**security cameras installed in public places** 被安装在公共场所的安全监控摄像头, 其中的 **install** 是“安装”的意思

★ **restrict their freedom** (动宾短语) 束缚他们的自由

★ **invade their privacy** (动宾短语) 侵犯他们的隐私

**are paid for with tax money**  
是由税收资金来支付的

**financial burdens on ...** 某人承担的财务负担

**sacrifice some privacy and freedom** (动宾短语) 牺牲一些隐私和自由

★ **deter crime** (动宾短语) 震慑犯罪, 请注意: **deter** 震慑和 **detect** 察觉的拼写不同

**enhance citizens' quality of life**  
提升市民们的生活质量

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## 译文

为了减少犯罪, 很多大城市的政府在近年来实施了更多的安全措施。我认为这些措施是利大于弊的。

安全措施可以帮助市政府与犯罪, 特别是暴力犯罪进行斗争, 并让市民感觉更安全。例如, 增加的巡逻警力对于预防暴力犯罪至关重要, 因为充足的警力使警方在对于暴力犯罪的反应上更加快速、有效。与之类似地安全监控摄像头能让警方监控公共场所, 在抢劫、车辆盗窃等犯罪行为发生后立刻发现并抓捕罪犯。这些安全措施对于潜在罪犯的震慑力还是居民安全感的重要来源。

与此同时, 城市中更加严密的安全措施有可能会让人感到受到限制并且导致税务负担增加。在商场和办公楼等公共场所安装的安全监控摄像头搜集关于市民行为的信息, 从而可能限制他们的自由而且侵犯他们的隐私。另外, 公共安全措施是用税收来支付的。这些措施的增加意味着纳税人的经济负担也更多了。然而, 由于安全措施能够有效地防止公民受到犯罪, 特别是暴力犯罪的侵害, 大多数公民会认为牺牲一些隐私和自由并多付一些税以改善自己的安全是合理的。



总之，因为安全措施可以震慑犯罪并减少人们对于犯罪的恐惧，它们利大于弊。尽管这些措施会导致一些隐私和经济方面的担心，我认为总体来看它们提高了公民的生活质量。

## 犯罪类范文六

### 警力配枪是否导致更多暴力

*Some people believe that a police force carrying guns leads to higher levels of violence in society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

一些人认为带枪的警力导致社会当中的暴力程度升级。你多大程度上同意或者不同意？

#### 【说明】

在英国，关于警察是否应该持枪的争论由来已久。几年前在英格兰引发一系列骚乱（riots）的直接原因就是持枪警员在抓捕 gang member Mark Duggan 时向坐在车内的他开枪并致其死亡。持枪警力在效率方面当然有优势，而且持枪对于被分配到犯罪高发区巡逻的警力（police force assigned to patrol areas with high crime rates）也是一种保护。但警察持枪有可能会误伤（accidental shooting）以及部分警员在执行任务时对于枪支的过度依赖（over-reliance on guns），正反两方面都有的写。

但本文却并没有循规蹈矩，而是采取了难度较大的对原题里的观点持完全反对态度的写法，用三个分论点和对它们各自较为充实的展开论证句有力地完成了反驳。事实上，IELTS 作文的论证过程“is not an exact science”，能够做到有理有据、英文顺畅就已经可以夺取高分了。

#### ► 7.5 分范文

Some people think a police force that carries guns results in more violence in society. In my opinion, there is no noticeable connection between the guns carried by police officers and the rate of violent acts.

It seems far-fetched that law-abiding citizens would become violent just because they see police officers carrying guns. Violent acts are provoked by anger,



**desperation or the desire for revenge.** It is very unlikely that the mere sight of a police officer with a firearm can **trigger such feelings** in a law-abiding citizen.

Also, guns are carried by police **for self-defence and for the protection of property and citizens** against criminal attacks. Police use of guns is **subject to strict regulations** and is only allowed in extremely dangerous situations. Guns carried by police officers **are visible deterrents** to potential criminals and are effective weapons against violence rather than **threats to the social order.**

Finally, when arresting **armed criminals**, less powerful weapons such as batons and Tasers may be ineffective. It is true that police use of guns against armed criminals might result in violent revenge, which may increase the overall rate of violence in society. However, in reality, there is often no **practical alternative** to the use of guns **during confrontation with** the most dangerous offenders.

In conclusion, while the risk of **police misuse of guns** does exist, it is necessary for police officers to carry guns. At the same time, the government has an obligation to ensure that police use of firearms is subject to strict control.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**There is no noticeable connection between ... and ...** 在两者之间并没有显著的联系。

**far-fetched** *adj.* 牵强附会的

★ **law-abiding citizens** 守法的公民  
**are provoked by anger, desperation or the desire for revenge**  
是被愤怒、绝望或者复仇的愿望所激起的

**the mere sight of ...** (名词短语)  
仅仅是看到了……

★ **a firearm** *n. (formal)* 便于携带的枪支(复数: firearms)

**trigger such feelings** (动宾短语)  
激起这样的情绪

**for self-defence and for the protection of property and citizens**  
为了自卫或者保护财物和公民



★ **is subject to strict regulations**  
是受严格的规定制约的, 注意: 这个 subject 并不是指科目, 而是一个形容词, 是需要受到 to 后面的条件约束的意思

**are visible deterrents to potential criminals** 对潜在的罪犯是清晰可见的震慑物

★ **threats to the social order**  
(名词短语) 对社会秩序的威胁

**arrest armed criminals** (动宾短语) 逮捕携带武器的罪犯, 注意: 不要误解成“逮捕罪犯时把胳膊拧起来”

**baton** *n.* 警棍

**Taser** *n.* 电击枪

**violent revenge** (名词短语) 暴力的报复措施

**in reality** 在现实中

**there is often no practical alternative to ...** 往往并没有实际可行的替代选择

**during confrontation with ...**  
在于……对抗的过程中

★ **misuse of guns** (名词短语) 对枪支的不恰当的使用

**has an obligation to** (*formal*)  
有义务去做某事

**Bonus:**

**terrorists** *n.* 恐怖分子



## 语法多样性分析

- ◆ **Guns carried by police officers are visible deterrents to potential criminals.** 本句里使用了过去分词短语 **carried by police officers** 作为 **guns** 的后置定语

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★★	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★☆☆

## 译文

有些人认为持枪的警力会导致社会当中更多暴力的出现。但就我看来警察持枪和暴力犯罪的发生率之间并无明显关联。

遵纪守法的公民看到警察持枪后就会变得暴力, 这种设想是缺乏合理依据的。暴力行为一般是由愤怒、绝望以及渴望复仇的心理所引起的。守法的公民极少会仅仅看到一名带枪的警察就产生这些情绪。



此外，警察携带枪支是为了自我保护以及保护公民财产不受犯罪分子侵害。警察对枪支有着严格的管控制度，并且只在极度危险的时候才被允许使用它们。所以警察持枪是为了对潜在犯罪分子进行威慑，其目的是为了对抗暴力行为而不是威胁社会安定。

最后，在逮捕有武器的罪犯时，一些低威力武器如警棍和电击枪等的效果不会很明显。的确，当警察使用枪支来应对武装犯罪分子时有可能导致暴力的报复，从而导致社会的整体暴力犯罪率上升。但是在现实中，在面对这些最危险的犯罪分子时，除了使用枪支往往并没有切实可行的替代选择。

综上所述，尽管警察错误使用枪支的情况确实存在，但他们携带枪支是非常有必要的。同时，政府有责任确保警察对于枪支的使用受到严格地控制。

## 犯罪类范文七 关于违章驾驶的感性告白

*Some movies increase the amount of bad driving. What can be done to encourage young people to drive more safely?*

一些电影导致不良驾驶行为的增加。怎样做才能鼓励年轻人更安全地驾驶？

### 思路透析

这是一道典型的 **Report** 分析题，本文提出的解决方案都很常识化，比如增进对年轻人的安全驾驶教育，让年轻人理解其实电影中的飞车镜头都是专业人士完成的，业余选手模仿等于玩儿命，最后还提出让年轻人多参观由于驾驶事故入院治疗的伤员病房。

本文的结构是典型的学术写作风格，并且使用了大量的 *firstly, secondly, finally...* 等逻辑顺序词，但整体的用词却偏口语化，甚至出现了像 *uncool* 这样的纯口语词汇。学术结构 + 口语用词的写法让本文略显不协调。

### ► 9分范文

Movies tend to have very large influence on young people who are influenced both by what they see and hear. It is true that **car chases** in **action movies** tend to lead to an increase in the number of car accidents among young drivers



because they try to copy what they have seen in the films. They drive too fast and take **unnecessary risks** and the difficulty is that most young people lack the skills and experience to do this.

There are a variety of ways in which young people can be encouraged to practise safer driving habits. Firstly, the government should **launch a safe driving campaign** to **convey the fact that** driving safely is not uncool. In effect, it should be cool to stay alive and healthy. Secondly, every movie should make it clear that dangerous car chases **are undertaken only in strict safety conditions** with experienced drivers, and often special movie-making tricks are used to enhance the action. Thirdly, young people should be forced to take safe driving courses every year for the first five years that they have their **driver's licence**. In this way, they are forced to perfect their **driving skills** or their licence will be taken away.

Finally, as part of this course, young drivers should go to hospitals and **witness the effects of** poor or dangerous driving on other people. When they see **hospitalised people** whose lives have been destroyed due to stupid **risk-taking**, they will surely change their minds about whether it is cool to copy action heroes and drive fast.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

tend to 倾向于

★ chase *n. & v.* 追逐

★ action movie 动作片

unnecessary risks 不必要的风险

★ a variety of 各种各样的 【近义】

a wide range of, a wide array of

★ launch *vt.* 开展

launch a safe driving campaign

(动宾短语) 开展大规模的安全驾驶宣传活动

★ convey *vt.* 传达 (某种信息)

in effect 实质上 【近义】 in essence

★ undertake *vt.* 承担, 从事

★ licence *n.* 执照



**perfect** vt. 在本文里它是及物动词, “让……变得完美”的意思, 注意: 当它作及物动词的时候重音改在第二个音节-fect 上面而不是在 per-上

**driving skills** (名词短语) 驾驶技术

★ **witness** vt. 见证, 目击

★ **hospitalise** vt. (多用被动形式) 住院

## ■ 译文

对于容易被所见所闻感染的年轻人来说, 电影通常对他们有非常大的影响力。年轻人乐于模仿他们在电影中看到的行为, 所以电影中的各种追车镜头的确会导致越来越多的年轻人发生车祸。因为他们模仿电影中的镜头, 倾向于开快车并且乐于做出那些没必要的、超出绝大多数年轻人驾驶能力的高难度驾驶动作。

要想鼓励年轻人养成安全驾驶的习惯, 方法有很多。首先, 政府可以启动一项安全驾驶活动来向年轻人传达出安全驾驶也很酷这样一个信息。实质上, 能健康地活着才是最酷的。其次, 每部电影都应该清楚地说明, 电影中的追车镜头都是由极为专业的驾驶员在绝对安全的环境中做出的, 同时, 大部分镜头中还做了特效处理来加强动作效果。第三, 年轻人应该在其拥有驾照的前5年中每年必须参加一次安全驾驶课程。通过这种方法, 他们会被强制完善他们的驾驶技巧或是被吊销驾照。

最后, 作为课程的一部分, 年轻的驾驶员们会被安排参观医院来亲眼看看那些不负责任的驾驶员对别人造成的伤害。当他们看到由于愚蠢的冒险驾驶行为对别人造成了多么大的伤害, 甚至剥夺了别人的生命的时候, 他们就肯定会对模仿那些酷酷的英雄主义驾驶行为改变看法了。

## 犯罪类范文八

一位平易近人的考官关于先天基因和后天环境相互作用的朴素思考

*Research indicates that the characteristics we are born with have much more influence on our personality and development than any experiences we may have in our life. Which do you consider to be the major influence?*

研究表明我们与生俱来的特质要远比任何后天经历对我们的性格和发展的影响更大。你认为哪一方面对我们的性格影响更大?

## 【说明】

到底是先天遗传还是后天的外界影响对于人的性格和发展更重要, 像这种



鸡生蛋还是蛋生鸡的问题 (chicken-or-egg question) 在极为有限的考试时间里是不可能得出“终极答案”的 (no definitive answer in sight)。切记 IELTS 写作的本质是考查英语水平, 不要陷入逻辑陷阱中, 各自分析一下先天和后天的重要性, 结尾段提出孩子成长是多种因素相互影响 (interact) 的结果就很不错了, 像这位平易近人的考官做的那样。

本题不直接涉及犯罪问题, 但本文与“犯罪是否是天性的产物”话题密切相关, 因此作为本章里的示例。

## ► 9 分范文

Today the way we consider human psychology and mental development is heavily influenced by the **genetic sciences**. We now understand the importance of **inherited characteristics** more than ever before. Yet we are still unable to decide whether an individual's personality and development are more influenced by genetic factors (nature) or by the environment (nurture).

Research, relating to **identical twins**, has **highlighted** how significant **inherited characteristics** can be for an individual's life. But whether these characteristics are able to develop within the personality of an individual surely depends on whether **the circumstances** allow such a development. It seems that the experiences we have in life are so unpredictable and so powerful, that **they can boost or over-ride other influences**, and there seems to be plenty of research findings to confirm this.

My own view is that there is no one major influence in a person's life. Instead, **the traits that we inherit from our parents and the situation and experiences that we encounter in life** are **constantly interacting**. It is the interaction of the two that shapes a person's personality and dictates how the personality develops. If this were not true, we would be able to predict the behavior and character of people from the moment they were born.

In conclusion, I do not think that either nature or nurture is the major influence



on a person, but that both have powerful effects. How these factors interact is still unknown today and they **remain largely unpredictable** in a person's life.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

- genetic sciences** 基因科学
- ★ **inherited** *adj.* 本文里指遗传的
- characteristic** *n.* 特征
- ★ **identical twins** 同卵双生的双胞胎, 遗传特征相同的双胞胎
- highlight** *vt.* 凸显
- ★ **circumstances** *n.* 处境
- boost** *vt.* 提升
- ★ **over-ride** *vt.* (某种影响) 超过, 压倒

- research findings** (名词短语) 通过科学研究所获得的发现
- ★ **trait** *n.* 性格特征
- encounter** *vt.* (*formal*) 遇到
- unpredictable** *adj.* 不可预见的
- ★ **interact** *vt.* 相互影响
- dictate** *vt.* (*formal*) 本文里指决定  
【近义】*determine*
- largely** *adv.* 主要地  
【近义】*mainly*



## 语法多样性分析

- ◆ **It is the interaction of the two that shapes a person's personality.** 本句里使用了 **It is ... that ...** 的强调句式

## 译文

如今我们考查人类心理和头脑发育的方式很大程度上受到基因科学的影响。我们现在对于先天特性的重要性的理解超出以往任何时候。但是, 我们仍然难以确定个人的性格和发展是受天生的基因因素影响大还是受后天环境的影响大。

对同卵双生的双胞胎所做的研究凸显出先天特性对于一个人的生活有多么大的影响。但是这些先天特性能否发展成这个人的性格就要看他成长的环境是否允许这种发展了。我们通过人生经历所获取的经验是那么不可预知, 对我们的影响又是那么大, 这些经验对一个人性格的影响会超越其他因素, 有很多研究发现可以证明这一点。

我个人的看法是, 对于一个人, 并不存在着一种绝对强势的影响力。相反, 我



们从父母那里遗传的特质与后天我们所收获的经验往往是互相影响的。正是在这种相互作用下，我们的人格才得以形成，发展之路才得以确定。如果并非如此，那我们就能从一个人刚生下来就预测到他未来的行为和性格了。

总之，我不认为先天因素或后天因素中的哪一个是影响人性格的最主要原因，因为它们都拥有着很大的影响力。如今我们对于这些因素是怎样影响我们的还不得而知，而且它们很大程度上在人类一生中还是不可预知的。

## 犯罪类范文九 / 体罚 ≠ 虐待

*In some countries, parents who hit or otherwise punish children physically can be arrested and punished themselves. What is your opinion?*

在一些国家，如果家长打了孩子或对孩子进行其他体罚会被逮捕并遭到惩罚。对此你有什么看法？

### 【说明】

Pat 在美国所认识的华人家长们普遍都有稳定的工作，日子过得也很滋润。唯一经常让这些家长们感到不爽的是当孩子犯错误时不敢轻易采取 spanking（打屁股）的方法，因为在美国很多州里体罚孩子是会让家长上法庭的，而且判决结果通常都对家长不利。甚至近几年在一些西方国家还开始推广“4.30 国际不打屁股日”（International Spank Out Day）。很多华人家长在想打孩子屁股的时候都是把手高高地举起，又不得不轻轻地放下。

但也有少数特例，去年有一个在餐馆里当众体罚孩子的家长就当庭被判无罪释放，因为那个孩子竟然已经无礼到拿餐桌上的叉子去叉其他客人们的眼睛。当那个孩子离开法庭后，法官还无限惋惜地跟孩子的父亲说了一句：“哥只能帮你到这儿了。”

### ► 9 分范文

The punishment of children is a highly emotional subject because we have all been children and almost all of us have been punished, many physically.

I believe that some physical punishments are effective in controlling children's



behaviour. Children are by nature underdeveloped, **morally and physically**. Time, and **the child's capacity to respond to reasoning**, do not always easily permit explanations.

If, for example, a child **persists in** going near a fire despite being warned not to, a **smack** is likely to prevent him or her from doing it again. In such cases it **would be irresponsible** to risk the child getting injured. Another example of justifiable physical punishment of children might be to **prevent bullying**. These are not the types of instances that should be illegal, as I understand it.

What should be illegal is **repeated hitting** or other physical punishments such as **forcing children to do heavy manual tasks** and **depriving them of food**. Such punishments may not only **damage the relationship between a child and his or her parents** but also do serious **long-term psychological damage** to the child. Similarly, **severe beatings of children** by parents who are in an **uncontrolled temper** should also be illegal because the force is **clearly excessive** and may cause injury, and **the effectiveness** of such punishments is **questionable**.

In summary, I believe that **physical punishment** of children can be effective, and in the examples that I have given, justified. However, **excessive physical punishment** should certainly be against the law, as it is likely to do more harm than good.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**morally and physically** 在道德与身体方面

**capacity** *n.* 能力

**respond to...** 对某事物做出回应

**reasoning** *n.* 它也是一个名词,但并不是指理由,而是指说理

**persist in...** 执意做某事

★ **irresponsible** *adj.* 不负责任的



**justifiable** *adj.* 合理的, 说得通的

★ **prevent bullying** (名词短语) 防止欺凌, 防止欺负弱小的行为

**instance** *n.* 实例情况

**long-term psychological damage** (名词短语) 长期的心理伤害

**manual tasks** 体力劳动的任务

**deprive sb. of sth.** 剥夺某人的某种权利

**questionable** *adj.* 值得怀疑的

★ **excessive** *adj.* 过度的

## ■ 译文

对儿童进行惩罚是一个很容易触动情绪的话题, 因为我们都曾是孩子, 而且我们当中几乎所有人都曾被惩罚过, 而且很多还被体罚过。

我认为有些体罚有利于规范孩子的行为。孩子们在道德和生理上并不成熟。时间以及孩子理解能力的局限导致解释有时会难以奏效。

例如, 如果一个小孩始终不听警告而执意要靠近火, 拍他一下很可能会防止他再这样做。在这种情况下, 如果孩子冒受伤的危险是不负责任的。另一个例子是公正的体罚可以阻止欺凌弱小的行为。这些都是不违反法律的行为, 我对此很理解。

而真正违反法律的是不停地打孩子或是对孩子进行如强迫做重体力劳动并不给食物吃等体罚。这些体罚不仅破坏了孩子和家长间的关系, 还对孩子的心理造成了长期、严重的创伤。同样地, 那些脾气失控就暴打孩子的家长应该受到法律制裁, 因为这种暴力明显过分并且可能导致孩子受伤, 这种惩罚方式是否有效也值得怀疑。

总的来说, 我认为在我之前所举的那些例子中对孩子的体罚是有效的而且合理的。然而, 过度的体罚肯定会触犯法律, 因为这种行为明显是弊大于利。



对写好犯罪类作文最有帮助的一个网站:

**[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/candp/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/candp/)**

雅思犯罪类题目的本质都是考查: ① 犯罪预防 (crime prevention), 或者 ② 对于犯罪的惩罚措施 (punishment of crime)。这个网站最完美地满足了写雅思犯罪类话题的词汇、句型和相关背景知识的需要。页面也很简洁, 只要选取页面右侧的犯罪影响因素、预防或者惩罚点击进入即可, 而且请别忘记在这三部分里还分别提供了多个 case-studies。



# DAY 9

## 走路去纽约

全球化类真题库与各分数段范文剖析  
A World United and Divided





开始撰写本章之后的第3天, Pat 看到北美的各大媒体全都竞相报道了中国中央银行宣布继续推进汇率改革 (continue the exchange rate reform), 提高人民币的汇率弹性 (improve the flexibility of the exchange rate)。这一引人注目的措施必会对全球经济特别是制造业 (the manufacturing industry) 产生深刻的影响, 甚至还将直接影响到未来几年内中国赴海外留学的学生总人数, 并且间接影响到很多的英联邦和美国大学。

不管我们是否愿意, 每个人都已经别无选择地成为了全球化过程中的一部分。

## 解读 Globalisation 类真题库



1 Some people think that imported food has positive impact on our lives. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

一些人认为进口食品对我们的生活有积极影响。你在何种程度上同意或不同意这种观点?

### 关键词透析

◆ **imported food** 是进口食品, 反义词组则是 **exported food**。

### 思路指导

进口食品确实给消费者们带来了更加多样化的食品选择 (give consumers a wider variety of food choices)。尽管如此: **a** 很多进口食品比当地食品的价格更高 (more expensive than locally-produced food); **b** 减少当地农民的就业机会 (takes job opportunities from local farmers); **c** 进口食品的运输过程消耗更多的燃料, 并且会产生更多有害气体等问题 (The transport of imported food items consumes more fuel and causes more environmentally-damaging emissions.)。



## 同类型真题

*As global trade increases, many goods, including some daily goods, are exported to other countries. Such goods are usually transported over long distances during shipping. Do the benefits of this trend outweigh the drawbacks?* 随着全球贸易的增加,很多商品,甚至一些日用必需品,都被出口到其他国家。这些商品在送货时通常被长距离运输。这种趋势是否利大于弊?

### □ 关键词透析

- ◆ 请务必注意本题里的 shipping 并不一定是指用轮船运送 X。事实上 **shipping** 在商业术语里经常泛指对货物的运送,送货工具并不仅限于轮船,使用飞机、火车等工具进行的送货也都可以被称为 shipping,如果集中讨论轮船跨国运输货物的利弊则会导致 partially off-topic。

【剑桥例句】 *These vegetables have been **shipped** halfway around the world.*

**2** *Some people think that developing countries should invite large foreign companies to set up offices and factories to develop the economy of these countries. Other people think that developing countries should keep large foreign companies out and help local companies to develop instead. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

一些人认为发展中国家应该邀请大型外国公司在当地设立办公室和工厂以发展当地经济。另一些人则认为发展中国家应该把大型外国公司拒之门外以帮助当地公司发展。讨论两种观点并且给出你自己的观点。

### □ 思路指导

发展中国家引入外国公司可以: **a** 提高自身接受并且利用新技术的能力 (improve their ability to adopt and apply new technology); **b** 学习如何建立并且发展高效的企业管理制度 (learn how to establish and develop efficient business



management systems); **c** 对外国投资者征税 (collect taxes from foreign investors), 增加来自于企业的税收 (increase corporate tax revenue); **d** 打破当地企业对于当地市场的垄断 (can end local enterprises' monopoly over the local market)。

另一方面, 国际企业的扩张很可能会导致当地企业的销售下降和裁员 (The expansion of foreign companies is likely to result in sales decline and downsizing of their local competitors. )。因此, 发展中国家在引入国际大企业的同时, 应该为当地企业减轻税务负担 (reduce the tax burden on local businesses), 这有助于促进当地企业的成长 (can help to promote the growth of local businesses), 以确保把本国经济对于外国公司的依赖控制在合理的程度 (ensure that their economic dependence on foreign companies is kept to a reasonable level)。

**3** *Some people believe that rich countries have the moral obligation to help other countries, while other people think that will lead to misspending of foreign aid by governments in poor countries. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

一些人认为富国有道德义务去帮助其他国家, 而另一些人认为那会导致穷国政府滥用外国援助。讨论两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

#### □ 关键词透析

◆ **misspending** 指滥用款项的行为, 近义词是 **misappropriation of funds** 以及 **embezzlement**。

本题具体写法请参考今天的第 1 篇和第 2 篇范文。

**4** *Modern technology is creating one single world culture. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

现代科技正在创建单一的世界文化。你在何种程度上同意或不同意这种观点?



本题的具体写法请看今天的第5篇范文。

## 同类型真题

- a) *Differences between countries become less evident each year. Nowadays, all over the world people share the same fashions, advertising, brands, eating habits and TV channels. Do the disadvantages of this trend outweigh the advantages?* 国家之间的差别每年都在减少。现在，全世界的人们一起分享相同的时尚、广告、品牌、饮食习惯和电视频道。这种现象是否利大于弊？
- b) *Some people think that the increasing cultural and business contact between countries brings many positive effects. Others, however, believe that causes the loss of national identities. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.* 一些人认为国家之间持续增加的文化与商业接触带来很多积极的影响。而另一些人则认为这导致国民认同感的消失。讨论两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

## 关键词透析

- ◆ 本题里的第一种观点比较容易讨论，但精确地把握 national identity 这个词组是分析好第二种观点的关键。Wikipedia 对于 national identity 的权威解释是：the person's identity and sense of belonging to one state or to one nation，因此译为国民认同感较为准确。
- ◆ 本题的思路不难想，但是在实际写作时您很可能会需要用到下面这些较为专门的短语和搭配：(1) international trade 国际贸易（相关：the removal of trade barriers 名词短语，对于贸易壁垒的消除，multinational corporations 跨国公司，economic and cultural globalisation 经济与文化的全球化，have more shopping choices 拥有更多的购物选择），(2) global cultural sameness / global cultural homogeneity（全球文化的同质性，即全球的文化都很相似的状态），(3) lead similar lifestyles / follow similar lifestyles（生活方式很相





似), (4) **consumer goods** (名词短语, 消费品, 相关: daily necessities 日用必需品), (5) **are mass-produced and shipped around the world** (被大批量地生产并且运送到世界各地), (6) **international media companies** (国际传媒公司, 例如 BBC, CNN, Forbes, Time Warner 等), (7) **leisure activities** (休闲活动), (8) **cultural diversity** (名词短语, 文化多样性, reduce cultural diversity 动宾短语, 减少文化多样性), (9) **erode the cultural identities of countries** (削弱各国的文化特性) 等。

- ◆ 伦敦政经学院 (LSE) 的 Anthony D. Smith 教授的名著 *National Identity (Ethnonationalism Comparative Perspective)* 等学术文献提出了影响 national identity 的重要因素, 与这道题目里的第二种观点直接相关的因素包括: language, the media (包括 television, newspapers, magazines, films and the Internet 等), the arts (包括 literature 文学, visual arts 视觉艺术, performing arts 表演艺术等), fashions, eating habits and diets 等等。清楚了影响国民认同感的重要因素, 国家间日益增加的文化与商业交流是否削弱国民认同感 (erode national identities) 就很容易分析了。

(c) *Many people prefer to watch foreign films rather than local films. What are the causes of this phenomenon? Do you think the government should provide financial support for the local film industry?* 在当代, 很多人更喜欢看外国电影而不爱看本国电影。产生这种现象的原因是什么? 政府是否应该为当地电影工业提供资助?

根据 Pat 的观察, 中国观众喜欢好莱坞大片 (Hollywood blockbusters) 和韩国言情片 (Korean romance films) 的原因包括: **a** 它们拥有广泛的、富有娱乐性的主题 (have a wide range of entertaining themes); **b** 有吸引人的剧情 (have captivating storylines); **c** 很多使用了精密、复杂的电脑特效 (use sophisticated computer-generated special effects); **d** 还有引人入胜的电影人物和出色的演员 (Many foreign films have engaging characters played by talented actors and actresses. / Many foreign films feature engaging characters played by a strong cast. )。



为了保护本国电影文化和本国电影产业中的就业机会 (job opportunities in the domestic film industry), 政府确实应该向本国电影业提供补贴 (provide subsidies for the domestic film industry)。尽管如此, 政府在促进本国电影业发展方面更重要的任务则是为本国的电影界专业人士, 比如导演、制片、编剧、摄像和演员们创造更多的学习机会 (create more learning opportunities for domestic film professionals※, such as directors, producers, screenwriters, cinematographers, actors and actresses), 例如为他们提供留学资助 (provide scholarships and grants for those who need financial support to study abroad) 和举办国际电影节 (host international film festivals) 等措施, 来提高本国电影业的竞争力 (improve the competitiveness of the domestic film industry)。

**5** ▲ *As we are facing more problems that affect the whole planet, good relationships between different countries are becoming more important than ever before. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

我们面对更多的影响全球的问题, 不同国家之间的良好关系变得比以往任何时候更加重要。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?

#### ▣ 关键词透析

- ◆ 本话题并没有很大的争议性, 思路也不难想, 但要写好则有可能涉及一些比较专门化的加分词汇和短语: (1) **problems of global scale** (影响整个世界的问题), (2) 全世界范围内的环境恶化 (**worldwide environmental degradation**, 例如 **global warming** 全球变暖, **depletion of the ozone layer** 臭氧层的严重损

※很多同学都知道 **professional** 这个单词可以作形容词, 表示专业的, 但在地道英文里这个词其实也经常被用作名词, 指专业人士, 此时它的反义词是 **amateur** 业余爱好者。

【剑桥例句】Many of these buildings have been restored (恢复) by young **professionals**.



耗, **worldwide loss of biodiversity** 世界范围内的生物多样性损失等),  
(3) **freshwater crisis** (淡水危机), (4) **energy crisis** (能源危机),  
(5) **large-scale natural disasters** (大规模的自然灾害); (6) **global economic slowdown** (全球经济放缓), (7) **global recession** (全球经济衰退),  
(8) **financial crisis** (金融危机), (9) **international trade in illegal drugs** (国际贩毒交易), (10) **poaching and illegal trade in endangered species** (偷猎及濒危物种的非法交易), (11) **avian influenza / bird flu** (禽流感), (12) **the AIDS epidemic** (艾滋病疫情), (13) **the irreversible process of globalisation** (不可逆转的全球化进程), (14) **Countries are becoming increasingly interconnected — economically, environmentally and socially.** (各国在经济、环境与社会生活等方面的联系越来越紧密。相关: **interdependence** 名词, 相互依存的关系; **interaction** 名词, 相互交流与相互影响), (15) **build and maintain positive relationships with other countries** (与其他国家建立并且维护积极的关系), (16) **constructive partnership** (建设性的伙伴关系), (17) **promote mutual understanding, respect and trust among different countries** (促进国家间的相互理解、尊重与信任), (18) **coordinate their efforts to combat environmental, economic, criminal and health problems** (协调它们去解决环境、经济、犯罪、健康等问题的努力), (19) **cooperative efforts among countries** (国与国之间的合作, 相关: **well-coordinated joint efforts** 协调良好的共同努力), (20) **work more efficiently in resolving a wide range of global problems** (提高解决全球问题的效率), (21) **optimise the use of global natural, economic and scientific resources** (让全球的自然资源、经济资源与科研资源得到充分地利用), (22) **countries with advanced environmental technology** (拥有先进环保技术的国家), (23) **technological aid** (技术援助, 相关: **scientific research** 科学研究), (24) **financially stable countries** (金融稳定的国家), (25) **provide financial assistance to countries affected by financial crisis** (为受到金融危机影响的国家提供金融支持), (26) **common interests** (共同利益), (27) **reduce poverty / alleviate poverty** (减轻贫困), (28) **exchange ideas** (交流想法), (29) **isolated** (形容词, 孤立的) 等。





## 全球化类范文一

一屋不扫，何以扫天下？  
谈国际援助的利与弊

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

一些人认为给穷国援助有积极的影响，而另一些人则认为国际援助应该被停止。讨论两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

## 【解题】

这道题的正方 ideas（即支持富国给穷国援助的理由）比较好想，比如可以促进落后国家的基础设施建设（infrastructure development），改善当地人民的生活等。但是反对国际援助的理由有哪些呢？

其实如果大家经常看新闻就会知道：在富国也有穷人甚至无家可归的人（homeless people），连本国的问题都还没解决，先拿着纳税人的钱去支援外国是否合适呢？而且国际援助还有被滥用（misuse）的可能，甚至在一些国家还被用来打内战（civil war）。因此，这名考生的结论是：是否要继续援助应该看援助是否被用于它的既定目的。如果不能确保援助被用于既定目的，那么即使不完全中止也应该适当减少。该结论其实未必无懈可击，但本文的论证过程是清晰的而且较为充实，用词和语法准确度也不算低，是典型的 7 分档范文。

## ► 7 分范文

There is considerable debate about whether or not international aid should be continued.

Those who support international aid think that it is beneficial to both the recipient country and the donor country. On the one hand, international aid contributes



to **infrastructure improvements** in poor countries. For example, the World Bank, whose key members are mostly rich countries, provides poor countries with **low-interest loans** each year, with which these countries develop their infrastructure such as public transport, schools and hospitals. Also, international **financial aid and food aid** help to save lives in poor countries as in these countries, many people **suffer from starvation and extreme poverty**. On the other hand, rich countries that provide international aid generously are regarded as **responsible members of the international community** and are respected by other countries.

People who think that international aid should be stopped tend to focus on its potential negative effects. A common concern is about **its fairness**. Even in the most developed countries, there are people who lead deprived lives. Government spending on aid for poor people in other countries may be unfair to these people. Some aid is even used to serve purposes for which it is not intended. For example, in some countries, international aid has been used by their government to **purchase weapons** or has **resulted in more corruption**. Sometimes countries that receive foreign aid also find the aid unfair because it is tied to **political objectives**.

Personally, I think that whether international aid should be continued depends on whether it **is used for its intended purposes**. If the donor country cannot ensure this, then the aid should be reduced, if not stopped altogether.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **donor country** *n.* 援助国

★ **recipient country** *n.* 受援国

★ **infrastructure improvement**

(名词短语) 基础设施的改善



**low-interest loan** (名词短语) 低息贷款

★ **financial aid and food aid** (名词短语) 财务援助与食品援助

**starvation** *n.* 饥饿

**extreme poverty** (名词短语) 极端的贫困

**provide international aid generously** 慷慨地提供国际援助

**responsible members of the international community** 国际社会的有责任感的成员国

**its fairness** (名词短语) 它的公正性

**lead deprived lives** 过着穷困的生活, 请注意: *deprived* 经常是指一种相对的穷困概念, 指与其所在城市

或者国家里的多数人相比生活水平较低, 但它并不一定是指绝对的贫穷

**government spending** (名词短语) 政府的开支

★ **purchase weapons** (动宾短语) 购买武器

**is tied to political objectives** 被与政治目的挂钩

★ **is used for its intended purposes** 被用于它的既定目的

**corruption** *n.* 腐败

**is / are stopped altogether** 被完全停止

#### Bonus:

★ **is mutually beneficial** 是对双方都有利的

#### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★☆☆

## ■ 译文

关于国际援助是否应该被继续的问题存在很多讨论。

那些支持国际援助的人们认为它对受援国和援助国双方都有益。一方面, 国际援助为穷国改善基础设施做出贡献。例如, 多数主要成员国是富国的世界银行每年都为穷国提供低息贷款, 可以被这些国家用以发展如公共交通、学校和医院等基础设施。国际援助还可以在穷国挽救生命, 因为在这些国家, 很多人遭受饥饿与极端贫困的痛苦。另一方面, 慷慨地提供国际援助的富国被视为是国际社会里的有责任感的成员, 并受到其他国家的尊重。

反对国际援助的人们则聚焦于它潜在的负面效果。一个备受关注的的问题是它的公平性。即使在最发达的国家里, 也有过着穷困生活的人们。花在援助其他国家的



穷人上面的政府开支对这些人也许是不公平的。有些援助甚至并非被用于其既定用途。例如，在一些国家，国际援助被它们的政府用来购买武器，或者导致更多的腐败。有时候接受外国援助的国家也感到援助不公平，因为它被与政治目的挂钩。

我个人认为国际援助是否应该被继续取决于它是否被用于其既定用途。如果捐赠国不能确保这一点，那么援助即使不是被完全停止也应该被减少。

## 全球化类范文二

### 国际援助应该是提供实用援助 和建议还是以金钱形式

*International organisations should provide developing countries with practical aid and advice rather than financial aid. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

国际组织应该向发展中国家提供实用援助与建议，而不是提供财政支援。你在何种程度上同意或不同意这一观点？

#### ► 7.5 分范文

I agree that practical aid and advice from international organisations are important to developing countries, but I also believe that money should be a significant part of international aid.

Practical aid, such as **technology transfer**, **medical teams**, **school supplies** and **technical training programmes**, and advice can be of great help to developing countries. Such aid helps them to improve their own industry, agriculture, education and healthcare systems. These developments can **boost their economy** and **reduce their reliance on foreign aid**. The purpose of practical aid and advice from international organisations also tends to be **more specific than** the purpose of financial aid. For example, many international medical aid teams focus on the treatment of certain contagious diseases. By providing practical aid and advice, international organisations can reduce **misuse of the aid**.



However, international aid for developing countries should not be limited to practical aid or advice. With financial aid, poor countries can **buy domestically-produced goods and services** instead of foreign goods and services, which can help their own economy. Financial aid also plays an important role in **meeting the financial needs of their infrastructure development**, such as construction of airports and many other public facilities. Practical aid and advice would be useless if the recipient countries did not even have the facilities where they could apply advanced technology or put international aid teams' advice into practice.

In conclusion, to help developing countries effectively, international organisations should provide them with practical aid and advice as well as financial aid. Financial aid can be used to buy goods and services from businesses in their own countries, and improve infrastructure and other public facilities, while practical aid and advice can help them to **become more productive and independent** in the long term.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**medical team** 医疗队

**school supplies** (名词短语) 学校用品

★ **technical training programmes**  
专业技术培训项目

**boost their economy** (动宾短语) 促进它们的经济发展

★ **reduce their reliance on...** 减少它们对于……的依赖

**is/are more specific** 是更为明确的

**international medical aid teams**  
国际医疗援助队

**contagious diseases** 很容易传染的疾病

★ **reduce misuse of the aid** (动宾短语) 减少对援助的滥用

**buy domestically-produced goods and services** 购买本国企业生产的产品与提供的服务

**recipient countries** (援助的) 接受国



## infrastructure development

(名词短语) 基础设施的发展

★ **public facilities** (名词短语) 公共设施

## apply advanced technology

(动宾短语) 应用先进的科技

★ **more productive and independent** (形容词短语) 生产率更高而且更独立的

### Bonus:

**assistance** n. (formal) 帮助

【英美实例】 *Without technical and financial assistance, poor countries are unlikely to overcome these challenges.*

## industrial and agricultural technology transfer

(名词短语) 工业与农业的技术转让, 请注意: 这个固定短语里的 technology 不要改成 technological 的形式

## foster innovation and entrepreneurship (among their people)

(动宾短语) (在这些国家的人民当中) 培养创新的能力和创业的素质

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## 译文

我同意来自国际组织的实用援助与建议对于发展中国家很重要, 但我也认为资金应该是国际援助的一个重要部分。

实用援助, 例如技术转让、医疗队、学校用品和专业技术培训项目等和建议可以对发展中国家产生很大帮助。这类援助帮助它们发展自己的工业、农业、教育和医疗系统。这些发展可以促进它们的经济发展并且减少它们对外国援助的依赖。来自国际组织的实用援助与建议往往也比财务援助有更明确的用途。例如, 很多国际医疗援助队集中治疗一些特定的传染病。通过提供实用援助和建议, 国际组织可以减少对援助的滥用。

然而, 对于发展中国家的国际援助不应只限于实用援助或者建议。贫穷国家可以用财务援助去购买本国企业生产的产品和提供的服务, 而不是外国产品与服务, 这有助于它们自身的经济。财务援助也在满足它们的基础设施发展, 例如对机场和其他很多公共设施的建设的需要方面发挥重要的作用。如果受援国甚至没有可以去应用先进技术或者去实施国际援助队所提供的建议的设施, 那么实用援助和建议将是没有用处的。

总之, 为了有效地帮助发展中国家, 国际组织应该为他们提供实用援助、建议



以及财务援助。财务援助可以被用来向本国企业购买产品与服务，并且改善基础设施和其他公共设施，而实用援助与建议则可以帮助他们在长期变得有更高的生产率而且更独立。

### 全球化类范文三

### 环保和国际商业哪一个从国际合作当中获益更多

*Some people think that international cooperation has many benefits for international business, while others think that it has more benefits for environmental protection. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

有些人认为国际间的合作对保护国际商业很有益，而另外一些人则认为国际间的合作为环境保护带来了更大益处。请讨论双方观点并提出自己的看法。

#### ► 7.5 分范文

In the twenty-first century, countries are cooperating more closely together in a wide range of fields.

Some people think that the development of international business and global trade is the main benefit of international cooperation. Increasing cooperation between countries has made governments more willing to **reduce tariffs and other trade barriers**, and encourage businesses to **import or export goods**. This has **given consumers access** to a much wider variety of foreign goods and services than ever before.

The increase in international cooperation has also led to **the expansion of multinational corporations** such as Samsung and Volkswagen. They have operations in many parts of the world, serving local or international markets. This helps them to **optimise resources and reduce costs**, while contributing to **the tax revenue of many governments and creating jobs** in various countries. It seems that international cooperation has helped international business to **better meet**



**consumer demands and improve people's standards of living.**

Others, however, think that development in environmental protection is the main benefit of international cooperation. Many environmental problems, such as **global warming and oil spills**, are international issues. **Collaboration between countries** has played important roles in tackling these problems. However, unlike international business cooperation, international efforts to solve environmental problems are usually weak and **the results are often disappointing**, as countries have to **sacrifice their own interests** when they make such efforts. For example, some countries have pulled out of **the Kyoto Protocol** on climate change to avoid possible negative impacts of the protocol on their own industry and economy.

Therefore, my own opinion is that international business has gained more benefits from international cooperation than environmental protection.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**are more willing to...** 更愿意去做某事

★ **reduce tariffs and other trade barriers** (动宾短语) 减少关税及其他贸易壁垒

★ **import or export goods** (动宾短语) 进口或者出口商品

★ **given consumers access to ...** 让消费者能够购买到 (某种商品)

**the expansion of multinational corporations** (名词短语) 跨国公司的扩张

**have operations in many parts of the world** 在世界上的很多地方运营

★ **optimise resources** (动宾短语) 优化对于资源的配置

★ **reduce costs** (动宾短语) 降低成本  
**tax revenue** (名词短语) 税收

**create jobs** (动宾短语) 创造就业

★ **meet consumer demands** (固定动宾短语) 满足消费者的需求, 注意: 这个短语里的 consumer 可以不用写成所有格形式





improve people's standards of living 改善人们的生活水平

global warming 全球变暖

oil spill 漏油事件

tackle these problems 努力解决这些问题

★ collaboration between countries  
(名词短语) 各国之间的协作

the results are often disappointing 结果往往是令人失望的

★ sacrifice their own interest  
(动宾短语) 牺牲它们自己的利益

the Kyoto Protocol 京都协定书

★ climate change (名词短语) 气候变化

### Bonus:

has helped ... to thrive 帮助……  
蓬勃地发展

【剑桥例句】*This helped their business to thrive in the years before the war.*

become more interconnected and interdependent 变得更加相互关联而且相互依存的

become more mutually beneficial 变得更加互利互惠的

are manufactured with parts made in various countries  
(汽车等商品) 使用不同国家生产的零件来制造

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★★	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## 译文

在 21 世纪, 各国在广泛的领域内展开了更加密切的合作。

一些人认为国际商业和全球贸易的发展是国际合作的主要好处。国际合作的增多让政府更愿意减少关税和其他贸易壁垒, 并且鼓励企业去进口或者出口商品。这让消费者们能够享受到远远比过去更多样的国外商品与服务。

国际合作的增加也带来了像三星和大众等跨国公司的扩张。它们在世界很多地方运营, 为当地或国际市场服务。这帮助它们优化资源配置并且降低成本, 为不同国家的政府贡献税收, 并且在很多国家里创造就业。看起来国际合作让国际商业更好地满足消费者需求并改善人民的生活水平。

另一些人则认为国际合作所带来的主要好处是环保事业的发展。像全球变暖、石油泄漏等很多环境问题都是国际性的问题。国家间的合作在解决这些问题时起到



了重要作用。然而，与国际商业合作不同，关于环境保护的国际合作努力通常很弱，而且其结果往往不能令人满意，因为各国在付出这些努力时需要牺牲自身利益。例如，一些国家撤出了关于气候变化的京都议定书，以避免其对本国经济与工业可能造成的负面影响。

所以，我自己的看法是国际商业从全球合作中得到的益处要比环境保护得到的多。

## 全球化类范文四 跨国公司不是活雷锋

*The spread of multinational companies and the resulting increase of globalisation bring positive effects to everyone. Do you agree or disagree?*

跨国公司的扩张以及相应带来的全球化程度上升给每个人都带来积极的影响。你同意还是不同意？

### 【说明】

这道真题里的 **everyone** 是一个很“刺眼”的词，因为语气过于绝对了。

跨国公司的扩张以及随之而来的全球化对于跨国公司自身有好处是事实。但是对于发展中国家的本土企业，这却往往意味着利润减少和裁员。而且跨国公司扩张导致不同国家的人们使用相同的产品，这对文化的多样性也有着不容忽视的负面作用。也许只有当人人都用 iPhones 或者 Samsung Galaxy phones 的时候，人们才会真正意识到华为和小米等民族企业的可敬、可爱之处。

### ► 8 分范文

Although I agree that the spread of multinational corporations and the increased globalisation resulting from it create benefits for many people, I believe that they also cause some problems.

The spread of multinational companies can have economic, technological and cultural benefits. They can make a wide variety of new, and often better, products available on local markets, at prices lower than those of imported products. They can also contribute to the transfer of advanced technology from



developed countries to developing countries. Many of their subsidiaries **employ local people** and provide local employees with **technical training programmes**. By employing local staff and providing products or services to local consumers, multinational companies also help to make the cultures and lifestyles of their home countries better understood and appreciated around the world.

However, the expansion of multinational corporations also causes negative effects. Large multinational corporations force many **small, locally-owned companies** to go out of business while **aggressively penetrating local markets** with their products or services. In the long term, the local economy would **become too dependent on the strategies** of multinational companies.

Also, most of the goods on local markets would be **mass-produced products** supplied by **globally-operating multinationals** so local consumers would **have less variety in their shopping choices**. This may even lead to a **decline in lifestyle choices and cultural diversity**. For example, Walmart and McDonald's have made many people in different countries use similar products and eat the same types of food.

In conclusion, I believe although the spread of multinational corporations and the increased globalisation can be beneficial in some ways, multinational corporations should **become more culturally sensitive** and try to meet the specific needs of local markets.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **multinational companies / multinational corporations** 跨国公司  
(multinational 也可以单独作名词来表示跨国公司)

【剑桥例句】 *If multinationals become even more important than governments, they will act as major forces of economic change.*



a wide variety of ... 多种多样的

★ **imported products** (名词短语)  
被进口的产品

**the transfer of advanced technology** (from developed countries to developing countries) (名词短语)  
(从发达国家到发展中国家的) 先进技术转让

★ **their subsidiaries** 它们的子公司, 请注意: subsidiary (子公司) 与 subsidy (补贴) 的拼写区别

★ **technical training programmes**  
专业技术培训项目

★ **employ local people** (动宾短语)  
雇佣当地的人员

**local staff** 当地的员工, 注意: staff 是一个集合名词, 是员工的统称, 不能加复数; 具体的一位员工则叫作 an employee, 它有复数形式 employees

★ **is / are better understood and appreciated** 被更好地理解与欣赏  
**home country** 本文里指跨国公司的起源国, 总部所在地【对比】  
host country 跨国公司设立分公司的所在国

**locally-owned companies** 当地人所开办的公司

★ **expansion** *n.* 扩张

**aggressively** *adv.* 带有主动进攻性地

★ **penetrate local markets** (动宾短语) 占据当地的市场份额

★ **become too dependent on sth.**  
过度地依赖于某事物

**strategy** *n.* 战略, 策略

★ **mass-produced products** (名词短语) 大批量生产的产品

**supply** *vt.* 供应

**globally-operating multinationals** (名词短语) 全球运营的跨国公司

★ **have less variety in their shopping choices** (动宾短语) 拥有的购物选择多样程度减少

★ **a decline in lifestyle choices and cultural diversity** (名词短语) 生活方式选择与文化多样性的下降

★ **become more culturally sensitive**  
变得对于文化差异更加敏感的

**meet the specific needs of local markets** (动宾短语) 满足当地市场的具体需要

#### **Bonus:**

**have operations in many parts of the world** 在世界很多地方都有运营机构

#### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★★	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆



尽管我同意跨国公司的扩张与其导致的全球化程度上升可以为很多人带来益处，我认为它们也会导致一些问题。

跨国公司的扩张可以有经济、科技和文化的好处。它们可以让多种多样的往往是品质更好的新产品在当地市场上买到，而且价格要比进口产品的价格低。跨国公司也为从发达国家向发展中国家的先进技术转让做出贡献。它们的更多子公司雇佣当地员工并为他们提供专业技术培训项目。通过雇佣当地员工并且为当地消费者提供产品或者服务，跨国公司也能让它们的来源国的文化与生活方式在世界范围内被更好地理解与欣赏。

然而，跨国公司的扩张也产生负面的影响。大型的跨国公司在用自己的产品或服务强势侵占当地市场份额时会导致很多当地人开办的小公司倒闭。长期来看，当地经济会过度依赖于跨国公司的策略。而且，当地市场上的多数产品都会是由全球运营的跨国公司提供的大批量生产的产品，因此当地消费者购物选择的多样性将会降低。这甚至可能导致生活方式选择和文化多样性的减少。例如，沃尔玛和麦当劳导致很多不同国家的人们使用相似的产品并且吃同样类型的食品。

总之，我认为尽管跨国公司的扩张和全球化程度的上升在一些方面是有益的，跨国公司应该变得对文化差异更加敏感，而且应努力满足当地市场的具体需要。

## 全球化类范文五

## 科技是否会导致单一的世界文化

*Modern technology is creating one single world culture. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

现代科技正在创建单一的世界文化。你在何种程度上同意或不同意这种观点？

### ►9 分范文

考题类型：agree or disagree 型

结构选择：一边倒（完全支持）的五段式

Through the ages, man has undergone many changes. Modern technology is rapidly changing the world's living standards, which results in

开头段给出了背景、要辩论的话题和自己的看法



creating a single world culture. I believe that new technologies including the Internet, television, electronic media, **means of transportation**, etc., have great impact on creating a similar culture all around the globe. Below I will list my reasons to support my opinion.

Firstly, the Internet and e-mail have changed the way people communicate with each other. Internet is a new **means of communication** and **provides easy access to** information and news. People communicate with each other and share ideas, happiness and difficulties. We have opportunities to find out more about other countries and their history. I believe that **the increasing ease and speed of** global communication is leading to a world culture.

本段论述通讯科技的发展对于文化全球化的影响

Secondly, the modern means of transportation allows people to move from one place to another very quickly, which also helps the spread of culture. A few centuries ago it was impossible to imagine waking up in one country and falling asleep in another.

本段论述交通方式的发展对于文化全球化的影响

Finally, as a result of all mentioned above, **the boundaries between countries, their traditions and customs are erased**. Many people **migrate** during their lives. Some of them are

本段论述随着全球化的推进,不同国家以及它们的传统和风俗之间界限都在消失,接连抛出了 **boundaries, erase, fuse, evolve, vanish**



looking for a better place to live, while others 等几个 less common words want to get new experience and knowledge or just pleasure. So now many families are created between people from different countries. Traditions **fuse** and **evolve into other ones** or just **vanish**.

In summary, modern technology has a great impact on the way people live now. It is creating a new single world culture where old traditions and distances are no longer of that much importance.

结束语重申科技确实正在产生单一的世界文化，过去的传统和空间的距离都已不再那么重要（这个观点比较以偏概全，但对于短小精悍的 IELTS essays 来说已经够用了）

## Pat 评析



9 分作文，如果仅从论证逻辑上看，本文谈不上严密，甚至有些观点可以被轻易地驳倒。

但这就是最真实的雅思高分作文：论证扣题而且对分论点都有展开论证过程，行文连贯而且衔接自然，用词和语法准确又不单调，然而思维却并不深刻，ideas 只要求符合生活常理，这才是这篇范文提供给我们最重要的启示。

## 词汇和短语

（标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语）

★ **man** *n.* 请注意单独的一个 man（而且不加冠词）是“人类”的意思

【近义】humanity, the human race

**undergo** ... *vt.* 经历……

★ **means of communication** 沟通方式或通讯方式

★ **etc.**（学术写作中常用的拉丁词）等等



the increasing ease and speed of ... (名词短语) 某一过程更轻松、快捷的特点, 注意: ease 是 easy 的名词形式

**migrate** vi. 出于工作或生活目的而进行迁移, 注意: 它与 immigrate 移民并不是同义词

【剑桥例句】 *Many Mexican farm workers migrate into the US each year to find work at harvest time.*

★ **means of transportation** 交通方式  
**access (to)** n. & vt. 接触或使用的机会

★ **boundary** n. 界限

【剑桥例句】 *Electronic publishing is blurring the boundaries between dictionaries and encyclopedias.*

★ **custom** n. 风俗习惯

★ **erase** vt. 消除

【近义】eliminate

★ **fuse** vt. 融合

★ **evolve** vt. 进化, 演进

★ **vanish** vi. 消失

【近义】disappear



## 语法多样性分析

◆ It is creating a new single world culture where old traditions and distances are no longer of much importance. “be + of + 抽象名词”是表示这个抽象名词所对应的形容词的意思, 这是地道英文写作中的一种常用语法结构。本句里的 of much importance 意思就等于 important, 但语法形式却更加新颖

【剑桥例句】 *The discovery of the new medicine is of great significance (= is very significant) for people suffering from heart problems.*



对写好全球化类作文最有帮助的一个网站:

**[www.infed.org/biblio/globalization.htm](http://www.infed.org/biblio/globalization.htm)**

这个网站非常完整地覆盖了 IELTS 作文、甚至是英美媒体里所有常见的全球化类 topics。如果有时间把这个页面从头至尾都研究一遍, 那么您将会成为一位用英语讨论全球化问题的顶尖高手, 而且这个网站左侧的 ideas 等任何一个 tag 都可以带您进入到更加广阔的思维天地。



# DAY 10

没有方向感的人也能够写好雅思地图题

频频出现的雅思Map题写作技巧全解

Figuring out IELTS Maps



由 扫描全能王 扫描创建



**我**有不少缺乏方向感 (sense of direction / sense of orientation) 的朋友 (俗称路盲或路痴)，其中最严重的一个到了清华西门儿找不着北大。

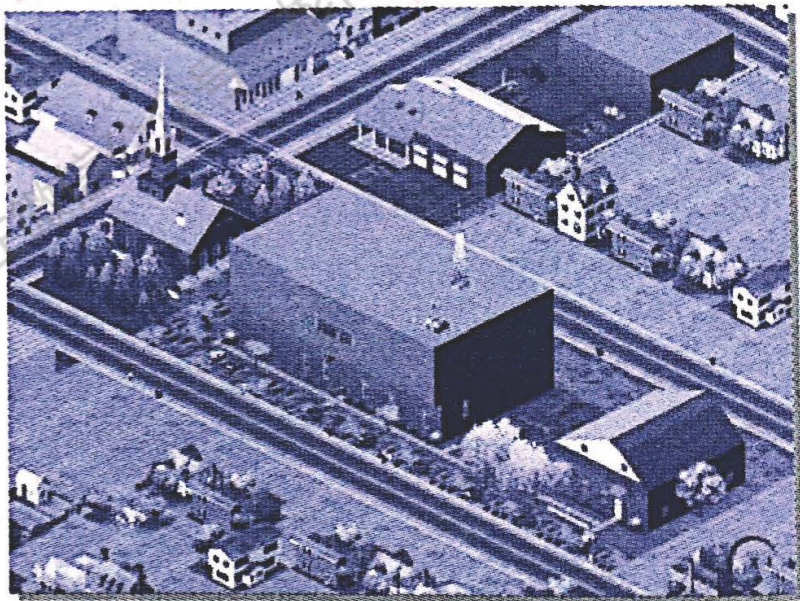
好在雅思的 Map 题考查的是用英语描述方位的能力而不是走迷宫，所以即使是完全没有方向感的人只要愿意踏踏实实地认真准备也是完全可以写好雅思地图题的。

我们在《十天突破雅思写作》的 Day 9 和 Day 10 已经详细地学习了常规图形和流程图的写法。今天，Pat 就“掰开了揉碎了”地再为您彻底讲清怎样写好最近三年里在 IELTS 小作文中频频现身的 Map。

## IELTS 地图题的惯例与特例



到目前为止，在亚太考区出现过的地图题无一例外全都是二维的平面图。但是在欧洲考区曾经出现过 3-D 地图题 (如右图)。事实上，即使 Map 中真的把楼房高度等都画出来了，其写作的原理跟二维地图也是完全相同的，没有任何区别，甚至对于景物之间的相对关系还可以看得更清楚些，所以即使真考到了 3-D 地图也请绝对不要紧张，应该高兴才对 😊。



## IELTS 地图题的实质

IELTS Writing 考试中的 Map 永远都会要求考生对地图上的信息进行比较。务必牢记：没有进行比较的 Map 作文就是跑题的地图作文，而比较得不充分的 Map 作文就是低分神器。



那么雅思地图题到底要我们比较什么呢?

## └ 雅思地图题分为两大类

无论在亚太区、欧洲区还是北美区,在过去的十年里 IELTS Writing 里出现的地图题从未超出下面的两大类:

- 选址比较题
- 历史变迁题

### 第1类 选址比较题

【定义】这种题型要求考生对建筑物不同选址的利弊进行比较,而且多数选址题是在两个 sites (场地) 之间进行比较(见例题1),在三个或四个 sites 之间进行比较的选址题比较少(如果真的赶上对多个选址进行比较的考题,其写作原理也是完全一样的,但写作时间会更长,所以万一遇到多选址比较题那么就务必要提醒自己提高速度)。

【主体写几段】选址比较题一般按照不同的选址来划分主体段,需要比较几处选址就分成几个主体段,每段各写其中一个选址各自的利与弊(从近十年出现过的选址比较真题来看,从没有出现过某一个选址“一无是处”的考题,而是每个选址都会有利有弊,只是其中的某一个也许更好一些)。由于比较两个选址的 Map 出现较多,因此选址比较题经常会写成两个主体段。选址比较题的开头段要求改写原题,结尾段则需要做结论(总结哪个场地相对而言更好)。

【用什么时态】选址比较题的开头段改写原题时使用一般现在时,而主体段和结尾段则通常需要使用一般现在时或者用 would / could / might 等表示假设的虚拟语气形式(请看例题1)。

选址比较题的关键任务在于讲清不同选址各自的优缺点,但也不需要像话痨一样,即使是考官写的满分 Map 题范文也并没有达到面面俱到的程度(例题1)。

### 第2类 历史变迁题

【定义】这类题型要求考生对某个地理区域在不同历史年代里的情况进行



比较（例题2）。由于历史变迁题涉及不同年代里的发展变化情况，所以它的本质其实是“地图题 + 流程图”的综合题型。这也就是为什么每次当考到历史变迁题的时候，有的考生回忆说考了地图题而有些考生却回忆说考的是流程图。其实两种说法都对但又都不全面，因为历史变迁题是描述地理发展变化过程的 Map。

**【主体写几段】**历史变迁题通常按照时间顺序划分主体段。题中要求比较几个年代就分成几个主体段来写，每段写其中一个历史阶段（但是如果每段都很短甚至只有一两句话，那么也可以考虑把几个很短的主体段合并为一个长主体段，具体操作方法请看例题2）。历史变迁题的开头段也是改写原题，结尾段也要求做出结论（最好能概括一下 XX 是如何发展变化的，但如果实在概括不出来那么也可以写“本地图展示了……在……个阶段的变化过程”）。

**【用什么时态】**历史变迁题的开头段改写原题时也用一般现在时，但主体段和结尾段则需要用过去时。

历史变迁题的核心任务在于讲清同一区域在不同年代之间的异同，而且在多数情况下只是要求清晰地介绍异同却并不涉及优劣。这也是历史变迁题和选址比较题之间的一个显著不同。

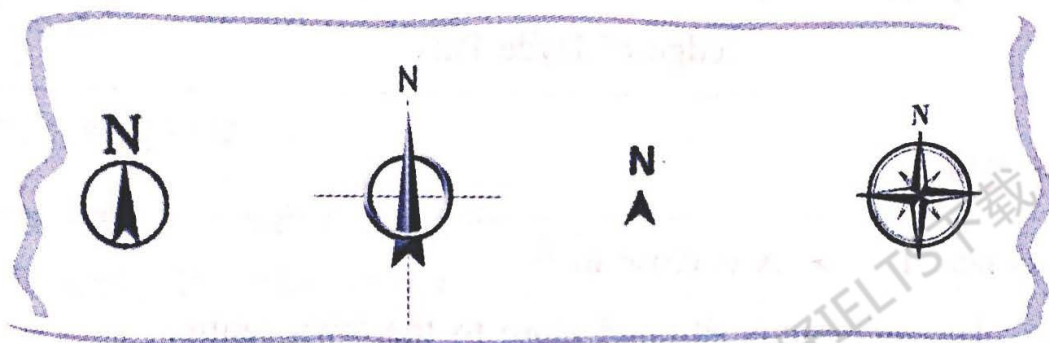
下面这个表格可以更好地帮助你看清两种题型之间的区别：

	选址比较题	历史变迁题
对主体段的划分	按照空间顺序或者选址的标号顺序分段，题中给了几处选址就写几个主体段，每个选址各写一段	按照时间顺序写，题中给出了几个年代就写几个主体段，每个年代的情况各写一段（如果每段都很短那么也可以考虑把几个很短的主体段合并成一个长主体段）
比较重点	不同场地各自的利与弊	不同年代时各自的情况（但一般不涉及优劣）
主体段与结尾段的时态	用一般现在时或者虚拟语气 would / could / might 等（请参考例题1）	用过去时（请参考例题2）
结尾段的结论	指明哪个选址相对而言更好	概括在不同历史阶段中是如何发展变化的



## ▮ 雅思 Map 中对于方向的确定

有些 IELTS 地图题里面没有明确地给出方向，而给出方向的地图题则一般都是通过“指北针”来提示方位的（即地图上用大写字母 N 来表示 North 的一个醒目标识，请注意 IELTS 地图中极少会给国内同学更习惯的“指南针”）。比如下面的几个标识都是雅思地图题曾出现过的指北针形式。大家应该对 N 这个大写字母熟悉到条件反射的程度，以防止在考场里由于过于紧张而“找不着北”：



在“找着北”之后就可以根据上北下南左西右东的原则确定各个方向了，另外您还可以在这个 Pat 总结的地图题必备词详表中找到东北、西北、东南、西南等方向的标准英文写法。

## 「写好 IELTS 地图题所需的词汇与句型全集

（不要都背，每类熟练掌握一两个即可）



## ▮ 两类地图题都常用的词汇与句型

（画星号的表示重点推荐词汇或短语）

表示 A 位于……

★ A is located...

★ A is situated...

A lies...

A is just off the road to... (A 就在通向某地的路边上)



A is located at the center of... (A 位于……的中央)

**提示 1:** 切记 lie 表示位于某处的时候它的过去时形式是 **lay** 而不是 **lied**  
× (lie 只有作为说谎的意思时过去时才是 **lied**)

**提示 2:** 如果需要特别强调“正好位于”某一位置, 地道英文里最常用的表达是在表示方位的介词前面加一个 **right**:

**【剑桥例句】** The suggested location, S2, is **right in** the town centre.

**【英美例句】** The London Elizabeth Hotel is located **right at** the edge of Hyde Park.

表示 A 离 B 很近

A is near B / ★ A is close to B

**例句:** The building is **situated close to** the town centre.

表示 A 就在 B 旁边, A 紧挨着 B

★ A is next to B / A is adjacent to B (后面这个词比较正式, 但允许在学术类作文里使用)

**例句:** The Science Museum is **next to** the Natural History Museum.

表示 A 在离 B 某一面……的公里/英里处

A ★ is located / ★ is situated / lies... kilometers (或者 miles 等长度单位, 看地图中所给的单位而定) **to** the east/west/north/south of B.

**提示:** 这里的介词通常用 **to**, 另外在地道英文里直接写 **A is located ... kilometers / miles east of B** 也很常见

表示 A 位于 B 的某一个角上

A ★ is located on (or at) / ★ is situated on (or at) the north-east / north-west / south-east / south-west corner of B.



表示剩下的其他部分

the rest of the... (注意这个 rest 并不是休息的意思)

【英美实例】A part of the factory still remains (仍留在原位置) and has been converted into (被改建成了) flats, while the rest of the site is now the Rivermead Campus.

表示道路通向/河流流向某处

The road runs from... to...

The river runs / flows from... to...

表示河流或道路穿过某一区域

The river (or road) runs through ...

【英美实例】The A32 Alton to Gosport road runs through the town centre.

表示沿着河流/道路等

along the river / road

alongside the river / road

表示 A 在道路或者河流的某一侧

A is located / is situated / lies on the north / south side of the river / the road

例句: Situated on the south side of the River Thames, this hotel offers its guests an ideal location in central London.

提示: 描述 IELTS 地图题中的河流时有时候还会用到 the mouth of the river (河口) 这个词组。

表示 A 与 B 仅一河之隔/仅一路之隔

A is right across from B.

表示 A 在 B 的对面

A is opposite B



**特别提醒：**opposite 这个单词经常被国内同学们用错。在英文里这个词的用法很多样，但请牢记当表示空间方位的时候 A is opposite to B / A is opposite of B 都是不地道的写法。在地道英文中 opposite 在描述空间方位时它的后面一定是直接跟宾语的，比如：There's a car park **opposite** the hotel. 所以，请注意在 Map 题里 **A is opposite B** 是正确的句型 ✓，而 A is opposite to B / A is opposite of B 都是不正确的写法 ✕

表示 A 朝北/朝南/面朝公园等

★ A faces north / south.

A faces a park.

请注意：face 就是英文写作里表示朝向最地道的一个写法，虽然也还有更“高深”的表达，但在国外生活中都很少见到，不做推荐

表示 A 位于场地内靠某一侧的边界旁边

A is located / is situated / lies on the eastern / western / northern / southern boundary of the site.

表示建筑物的各部分或者场地各部分的整体布局

★ layout *n.* 请注意表示名词整体布局时它是一个单词，中间没有空格  
【英美实例】The layout of the building was modified (被改动) by creating a reception hall area.

指一个建筑物周边的环境

the surroundings of a building

**注意：**(a) 这里的 surrounding 一般后面需要加上-s 变成复数；

(b) 指建筑物的周边实体环境时不用 environment

表示某一空间或者位置被某个建筑物占据

A is occupied by ...



【剑桥例句】 The south-east corner of the site is **occupied by** the Carnegie Library building.

表示 A 由几个不同的部分组成

A ★ consists of / is composed of B, C and D...

表示 A 的长度是……

The length of A is... = A is... in length.

表示 A 的宽度是……

The width of A is... = A is... in width.

表示 A 的面积是……

A is... in area.

例句: The farm is 50 square kilometers **in area** .

The village **almost doubled in area** (面积几乎变成了原来的两倍) between 1979 and 2009.

用来描述形状的形容词

★ rectangular (长方形的)

★ round (圆形的)

square (正方形的)

L-shaped (像大写字母 L 形的)

提示 1: 请记住这个句型... is rectangular / round / square in shape.

提示 2: 三角形的是 triangular, 但在 Map 图里较少用到

表示大约

★ approximately / around (这两个词的后面都可以直接跟阿拉伯数字)

例句: The store is **approximately** 2,700 square feet in floor area.

表示覆盖很小 (或者很大) 的面积

cover a small area / cover a large area



表示 A 从……延伸到…… (空间上或者时间上都可以)

A extended (or stretched) from... to...

**例句:** The park **extended from Main Street to King George Street**. (请注意在这句话里的 extend 是作不及物动词, 这句话表示该公园的范围是从 Main Street 开始, 终止于 King George Street)

This period **stretched from the mid-eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century**.

**特别注意:**

- (1) 上面的两种写法都经常被用来描述某一事物的起止范围。但必须注意的是: 当 extend 改用被动形式 be extended from ... to ... 的时候, 它的意思则变成了某事物被加长到另一位置。请对比:

The park **was extended from Main Street to King George Street**. (这句话里的 extend 使用了被动形式, 它的意思则是该公园原先的边界是 Main Street, 后来该公园被加长了, 边界被移到了 King George Street)。

- (2) 另一个经常被用来描述地图里某一建筑或者某一公园等被拓展的动词搭配是 be expanded。在英美实际生活里有时这两个动词会被混用。但是严格来说, be extended 和 be expanded 是有区别的: be extended 通常是在某一方向上的, 例如在南北方向, 或者在东西方向, 所以它更接近中文里的被加长。而 be expanded 则通常是指某一事物在多个方向上被拓展, 因此它更接近中文里的被扩大。请对比:

In 1965, the park **was extended south to Pinecrest Street**. (指该公园在 1965 年向南被加长到 Pinecrest Street。)

In 1965 the park **was expanded to its present size**. (指该公园的面积在 1965 年扩大到现在所具有的规模。)

表示比较, “与……所不同的是”

Unlike A, B...

★ Compared with A, B...

In comparison with A, B...

★ A... , while B...



- ★ A... , whereas B... (注意 while 和 whereas 都是用来构成一句话里面的前半句和后半句之间的对比)
- ★ A... By contrast, B... (注意 By contrast, 是用来构成它前面的一个完整句子和它之后紧跟的一个完整句子间的对比)
- 请特别留意以上句型中 A、B 和逗号各自的位置

## 选址比较题所特有的词汇与句型

表示提议 (名词)

★ proposal

表示 (场地) 备选的 (形容词)

★ potential... / ★ possible / ★ proposed

例: the first potential location

在比较两个 / 三个备选的选址时可以使用 two / three potential locations, two / three possible sites, two / three proposed locations 这三个固定搭配

表示某一选址位于……

除了使用表示方位的 A is located... 等通用句型外, 还经常用到 A is sited at / in... 这个专门的句型

表示可以使用的

available

如果要表示某个建筑或设施可以很方便地供某类人使用, 也可以用 is easily accessible to ... 这个句型, 省略号里填入可以很方便地使用该建筑或设施的人群类型, 类似句型还有 is in an easily accessible part of ...

【剑桥例句】The centre is located near Finsbury and is easily accessible to Farmington residents

【剑桥例句】The hotel is in an easily accessible part of the resort (度假地).



表示可以容纳……

can accommodate...

提示： 请注意这个词的拼写是两个 c 和两个 m，很容易拼错

表示从理论上讲

In theory, / ★ Theoretically,

提示： 请注意在雅思地图题中一句话只要用到了这两种表达，那么后面就一定会接着写“但是事实上，……”

表示但事实上

★ But in reality, / But realistically,

## 历史变迁题所特有的词汇与句型

表示在某处建造了 A

★ A was built in / was constructed in / was put up in ...

表示在某处又增建了 A

★ A was added to... / An addition was made to..., which was A.

表示改动原建筑或者原有的场地

change / ★ modify / remodel

提示： 这三个词的名词形式分别是：change / ★ modification / remodelling

表示 A 被改造成了 B

A was turned into / ★ was converted into B

提示： 只有当一个建筑被改用作另一种用途，或者一个场地中的一部分被改用作另一种用途时，使用这个句型才是精准的，但如果只是对建筑或场地的形状、面积等方面的改变那么就不要用这两个句型



表示 A 从场地上被移走或拆掉了

A was ★ removed / demolished / taken down

请注意 remove 和 move 之间的区别：无论被移动到任何位置，即使只被移动了 0.1 米，也都可以算是 was moved，但是如果一个事物 was removed，则表示已经彻底不在该场地上面了

表示 A 被 B 取代了

★ A was replaced by B

表示场地上某些其他事物已经被移走了，但是 A 存留下来了

★ ..., but A remained

**提示：** 请注意 remain 永远都不能使用被动语态，不能写 was remained X，这是国内同学在写作时最高频的动词失误之一

**【英美实例】** The older building was removed, but the office building remained on the site .

表示 A 被很严重地破坏或被拆毁之后又被重建了

A was rebuilt

表示 A 的面积被缩小了

The size of A was reduced (to only half of / one third of the original size) 变成了只有最初时面积的一半/三分之一

**提示：** 在历史变迁题里“面积变大”的题目比“面积变小”的题目更常见

表示 A 的面积被扩大了

★ A was expanded

**例：** A was expanded to twice its size. = The size of A almost doubled (面积几乎翻倍).



表示 A 经历了 (某种变化)

A experienced / witnessed / ★ saw...

**注:** 这里的 saw 不是看见, 而是“经历了”

**提示:** 由于历史变迁题的本质是表示过程变化的地图, 所以历史变迁题的作文中除了必须写清年代之外, 还经常会用到表示顺序推移的词组, 如:

起初: At first, = Initially, = Originally,

注意: 如果使用最后这个词则是非常强烈地暗示最初开始时的状况后来发生了明显的变化

接下来: Next, = After that, = At the next stage, = In the next period, = then (在 IELTS 地图题里 then 经常出现在被动句里 be 动词的后面, 请熟悉这种地道用法)

【剑桥例句】The building was then converted into (被改造成) a community library in 1982.

在这个阶段: At this stage, (在描述历史变迁图时这一含义有时也可以用 at that time 这一短语表示)

最终: Finally = Eventually = In the end (后面两个表达表达强烈地暗示之前的发展过程很曲折, 如果没有把握就用 Finally)

**提示:** 请特别注意在 IELTS 地图题中和其他所有的学术类作文里都不要使用过于口语化的 at last

有了充足的理论武装之后, 我们再来深入研究 Map 真题。

## 剑桥真题剖析

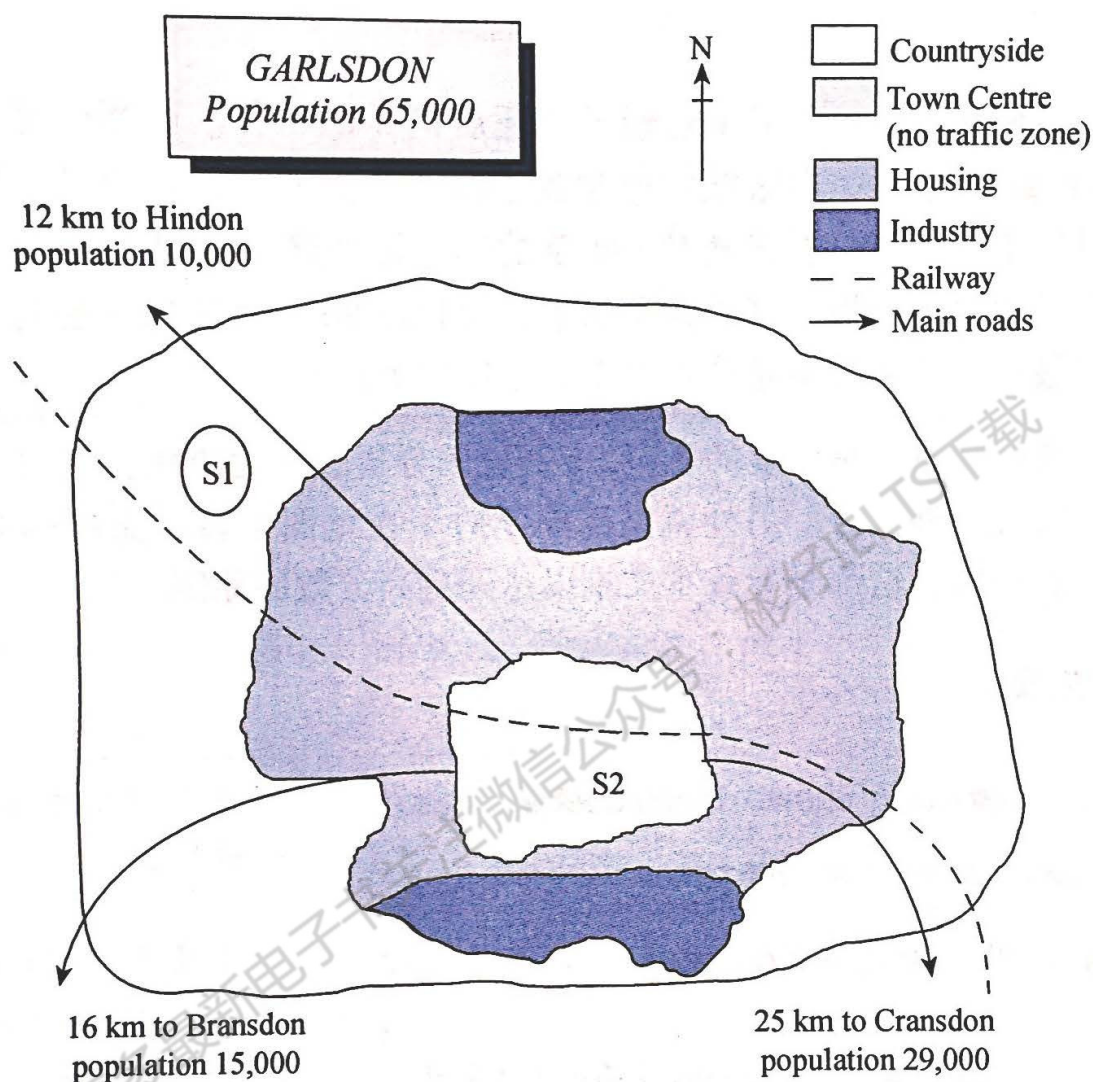
### 例题 1 (选址比较题)

*The map below is of the town of Garlsdon. A new supermarket (S) is planned for the town. The map shows two possible sites for the supermarket. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*



下图是 Garlsdon 镇的地图。该镇计划修建一家新的超市 (S)。地图显示了该超市的两个备选地点。

请通过选取及描述图表中的主要特点来总结图表信息，并作出相关的比较和对比。



### 【说明】

本题要求我们比较如果在 S1 和 S2 两处兴建超市各自会有的利与弊。

由于 S1 位于 countryside，所以用地和停车等问题比较容易解决，而且坐车由公路从 Hindon 镇和 Garlsdon 镇到 S1 比较方便，坐火车从 Cransdon 到 S1 也是比较便捷的。

S2 则正处在 Garlsdon 的镇中心，所以对多数 Garlsdon 镇的居民来说距离较近，而且对于 Cransdon 镇居民来说坐火车到 S2 也很方便。但由于 S2 被 no traffic zone (步行区) 所包围，所以从各镇开车来的购物者不管是驾车还是停车都可能遇到麻烦。



本题可以有多种不同的结论，只要合理都能接受，这也是 Map 题做结论的一大特点。剑桥满分范文对本题所给出的“权威”结论是：S1 对于 Cransdon, Hindon 和 Garlsdon 的居民更方便（但很明显，这只是多种可能的结论中的一个）。

## ▮ 考生的 Map 作文和考官的 Map 范文之间到底有何不同？

### Ⓐ

下面这篇例文是 Pat 今年年初辅导的谢晨同学的习作。她当时是申请伦敦 Imperial College 的本科，后来顺利地拿到了四项都在 6.5 或以上的成绩。从谢晨同学的习作中我们可以看出她对于数字的感觉特别好（在对 Map 中数字的分析方面她明显超过了剑桥考官的数学水平，而且是 20 分钟之内一遍写完的，可惜地图题的最主要矛盾并不是分析数字而是比较方位）。

同时本文的缺点也是明显的：对 S1 选址的分析过于简单化，从而导致对于两个选址的比较不够充分。另外就是谢同学对于在地图中表示比较的词汇掌握得远不如考官熟练，这都是导致本文难以达到更高分数的原因。

### ► 6.5 分范文

The map of Garlsdon shows two possible sites for the new supermarket for the town.

开头段改写原题，用一般现在时

According to the map, we can see that the first

本段介绍 S1 过于简单化，对它与 Hindon 和 Cransdon 等镇的关系没有做任何交代

请注意 according to 和 we can see that 这两个表达实际上是不可以同时出现在同一句话里的 X，这是国内同学们在 task 1 小作文里极为常见的一个错误

possible site is on a corner of the town（对 S1 的位置描述不够准确）。This site is near a railway line and some main roads.

As can be seen from the map（本段与上一段之间毫无衔接，如果在段首加一个 In contrast / By contrast 的话则两段间会紧密很多），the second

本段对 S2 的分析是比较全面的。但由于上一段对于 S1 的介绍过于简单，所以还是看不



possible site of the supermarket is located in the heart of the town centre where there is no traffic. This site would still be in a convenient location in the town as **individuals** of the three other cities (应该

改为 towns) (Hindon, Bransdon and Cransdon) could

individual (个人) 这个词在Map作文中出现显得太“生猛”，改为 residents (居民) 较好

**get access to** the supermarket by road. The respective distance is 12km, 16km and 25km. S2 would attract more customers because the population of Garlsdon, Hindon, Bransdon and Cransdon is 65000, 10000, 12000 and 29000, respectively and the total population that would have access to S2 is much larger than the number of customers for S1 (本文对于数据分析得很到位，下一篇考官范文中完全无视人口数字的做法是不太合适的). In addition, there is a railway just near S2, which would make it a more convenient location. S2 is also located in the

这里应该写明对谁更方便，打算对比那就必须写严谨

middle of the housing area of Garlsdon and this means that the

出 S1 和 S2 到底哪个会更好。“有比较才能有鉴别”，如果对 S1 介绍得过少，即使对 S2 分析得再详细也还是无法比较得充分

people in this town would spend less time reaching the supermarket.



To conclude, S1 might be more convenient to the people in Hindon and its countryside location may bring down the operation cost (指运营费用, 这是一个合理的结论) However, S2 is more convenient for people in Bransdon (这个结论未能考虑到 no-traffic zone 的问题, 导致说服力不强) and Cransdon.

## ② 对比: 考官满分范文

The map shows two **proposed locations** for a new supermarket for the town of Garlsdon.

满分地图作文的开头段同样也是改写原题, 也是用一般现在时

The first potential location (S1) is outside the town itself and is sited just off the main road to the town of Hindon, lying 12 kms to the north-west.

本段对 S1 的分析明显比前面谢晨同学的文章更全面、深入

This site is in the countryside and so would be able to **accommodate** a lot of car parking. This would **make it accessible to** shoppers from both Hindon and Garlsdon who could travel by car. As it is also close to the railway line linking the two towns to Cransdon (25 km to the south-east), a potentially large number of shoppers would also be able to travel by train.

该考官写句子的能力明显高于谢同学

请仔细体会该考官在这道选址比较题中对于虚拟语气和连接词的频繁使用



In contrast, the suggested location, S2, is right in the town centre, which would be good for local residents. Theoretically, the store could be accessed by road or rail from the surrounding towns, including Bransdon. But in reality, as (连词: 因为) the central area is a no-traffic zone, cars would be unable to park and access would be difficult.

本段对 S2 的利弊也进行了深入的分析, 而且还用到了“理论上来说……但实际上……”的高端分析句式

Overall, neither site is appropriate for all the towns, but for customers in Cransdon, Hindon and Garlsdon, the out-of-town site (S1) would probably offer more advantages.

结尾段承认没有一个选址是完美的, 但是对于四个城镇当中的三个来说, S1 更有优势。这个结论应该说是有一定说服力的

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**proposed locations** 建议的选址

**potential** *adj.* 潜在的, 有可能的

**lying** *v.* 位于, *lie* 的现在分词形式

**accommodate** *vt.* 容纳

**accessible** *adj.* 可利用的, 可接近的

**is right in ...** 它的意思不是“在右侧”, 而是“正好在……的里面”

**theoretically** *adv.* 从理论上来说

【反义词】**realistically** 从实际情况来讲

**the surrounding towns** 周边的城镇, 这个 *surrounding* 是做形容词, 表示“周边的”

【剑桥例句】*Some of the children are now living in the surrounding countryside.*

**access** *n. & vt.* 利用, 使用

**in reality** 事实上

**appropriate** *adj.* 恰当的

【近义】**proper**

## 译文

地图显示了 Garlsdon 镇新超市的两个备选地点。

第一个备选地点 (S1) 位于镇外, 正好在去 Hindon 镇的主干道旁, Hindon 镇位





于西北方向 12 公里处。S1 地处乡下，因此它可以容纳大量的停车位。这就方便了从 Hindon 和 Garlsdon 两镇驾车而来的购物者。由于 S1 也临近连接了该镇和 Cransdon 镇（在东南方向 25 公里处）的铁路线，这就会有大量的潜在购物者坐火车前来。

相反，备选地点 S2 正好位于镇中心，这就方便了当地居民。从理论上说，包括 Bransdon 镇在内的周边镇上的居民都可以驾车或坐火车来此购物。但实际上，由于中心区是步行区，没办法停车，会导致利用起来很困难。

总之，没有一个选址适合于所有的镇，但是对 Cransdon, Hindon 和 Garlsdon 镇的顾客来说，位于镇外的 S1 可能具有更多优势。

## 例题 2 (历史变迁题)

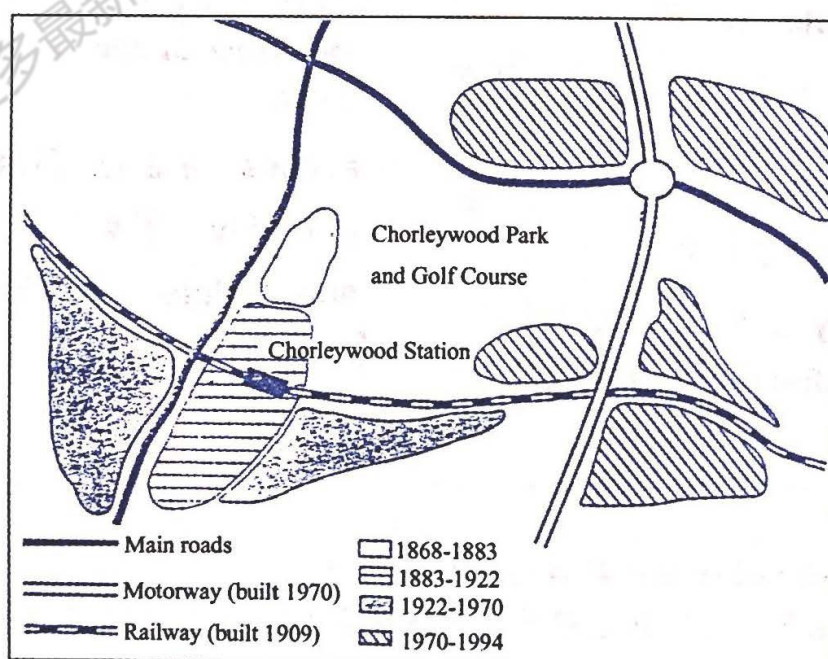
*Chorleywood is a village near London whose population has increased steadily since the middle of the nineteenth century. The map below shows the development of the village.*

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

Chorleywood 是伦敦附近的一个村庄，自 19 世纪中期起，其人口稳步增长。下图展示了该村庄的发展。

请通过选取及描述图表中的主要特点来总结图表信息，并作出相关的比较和对比。

Village of Chorleywood showing development between 1868 and 1994





## 【分析】

本题是典型的历史变迁题，而且在雅思地图题当中已经算是难度比较大的题了。图中分四个阶段介绍了 Chorleywood 的发展过程，只要按照时间顺序依次写出每个历史阶段对应的城镇状况与交通方式就可以了。本题里的每个历史阶段所对应的信息都不复杂，如果分成四个主体段写的话很有可能会导致每个主体段的长度都只有一两句话而过于单薄，所以把它们合并并在同一个主体段里会显得更充实，只要把时间确实介绍清楚就可以了。另外，请大家仔细体会下面范文里的用词，作为对刚刚学过的“地图题所需词汇全集”的及时复习。

## ► 8 分范文

The map illustrates the development of a village called Chorleywood over four main periods between 1868 and 1994.

From 1868 to 1883, the village of Chorleywood only covered a small area near a main road. Chorleywood Park and Golf Course is now located close to this area. Over the next period (1883 to 1922), the village **expanded southwards** along the main road and more than doubled in land area. In 1909, a railway line was built crossing the village of Chorleywood. The village then grew along the railway line to the east and west until 1970. In 1970, a motorway was built **to the east of** the village. The last period (1970 to 1994) **saw** further development of Chorleywood **taking place** around motorway **intersections** with the railway line and a main road.

It is clear that the village of Chorleywood grew significantly as the **transport infrastructure** developed between 1868 and 1994.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**expand** v. 扩大

**southwards** adv. 向南

**to the east of ...** 在某事物的东边

**intersection** n. 交通路线的交叉点

**saw ... taking place** 本文里是指某个历史时期“见证了某事物的发生”

**transport infrastructure** 交通运输基础设施





这张地图展示了一座叫做 Chorleywood 的小村庄从 1868 年到 1994 年的四个主要时期内的发展历史。

在 1868 年到 1883 年期间, Chorleywood 仅仅占据了一条主路旁的一小片地区, 也就是如今 Chorleywood 公园和高尔夫球场附近的位置。到了 1883 年到 1922 年间, Chorleywood 随着主路向南拓展了一倍多的面积。而在 1909 年, 一条新建造的铁路穿过 Chorleywood, 而村庄也随之向东西两侧发展, 直到 1970 年一条新的高速公路在 Chorleywood 的东面建成。在最后一个阶段 (1970 年至 1994 年), Chorleywood 在围绕高速公路与铁道和主路的交叉路口位置有了进一步的发展。

可以明显地看出, Chorleywood 在 1868 年到 1994 年间的显著发展是随着交通基础设施的发展进行的。

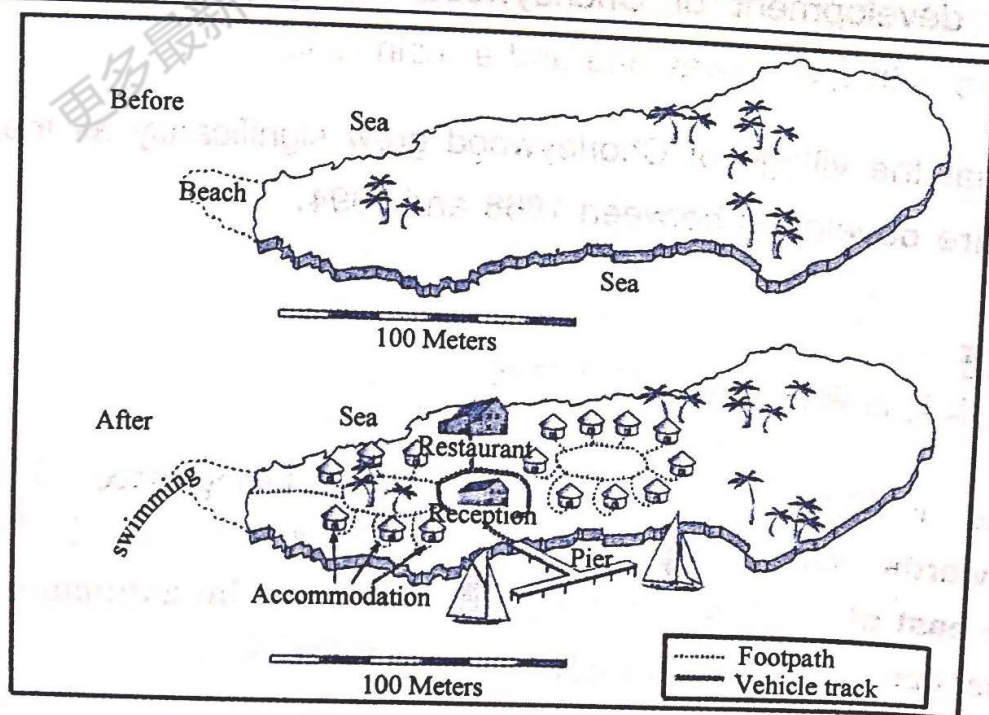
### 例题 3 “不追溯历史”的变迁题

*The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.*

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

下面 2 幅地图描绘了一个海岛在建设旅游设施前后的变化。

请通过选取及描述图表中的主要特点来总结图表信息, 并作出相关的比较和对比。





【分析】这道《剑9》Test 1 真题也是前后不同时间段的情况对比，因此也属于变迁题。但与我们之前我们讲过的历史变迁题不太一样的是：本题并没有给出任何具体年代，而只是讲旅游设施（tourist facilities）建造之前与建造之后的对比。

在《十天突破雅思写作》Day 9 的最后一节“如何打破小作文的时态魔咒”里，我们旗帜鲜明地提出：当题目里没有给出任何具体时间的时候，我们就坚定地全文里统一使用一般现在时。同理，本题无论是设施建造之前还是之后，都不要使用过去时，这样我们就扫除了这道“非历史的变迁题”给考生设置的最致命的地雷：很有可能出现的时态混乱。接下来分别对两个图里的情况踏踏实实地进行描述即可，就是很常规的变迁对比了。

在这篇7分范文里存在着一些语法错误，但还没有严重到影响考官对文章理解（do not affect understanding）的程度。能够将关键信息描述得详尽、有序是本文的优点。

## ► 7 分范文

The two maps show the same island while first one is before and the second one is after the construction for tourism.

Looking first at the one before construction, we can see a huge island with a beach in the west. The total length of the island is approximately 250 metres.

Moving on to the second map, we can see that there are lots of buildings on the island. There are two areas of accommodation. One is in the west near the beach while the other is in the centre of the island. Between them, there is a restaurant in the north and a central reception block, which is surrounded by a vehicle track. This track also goes

开头段改写

由于第一个地图里面的信息特别简单，所以本段写得很简短，只要确实符合题目里面的实际情况、确保客观性即可。但同时，我们和 examiner 一起都在期待这名考生对于第二幅图的更详尽的介绍。

本段较为详尽地介绍了第二个地图里面的情况，对于 two areas of accommodation, restaurant, reception block, pier, swimming area 以及在右下角的图例里面给出名称的 footpath 和 vehicle track 的位置都进行了介绍（再次强调：在小作文审题时多花一点时间，静下心来仔细看清楚图里面的图例绝不是浪费时间，而是帮助



down to the **pier** where people can go sailing in the south sea of the island. Furthermore, tourists can swim near the beach in the west. A **footpath** connecting the western accommodation units also leads to the beach.

你有效避免在文章写了一半儿甚至快要结束时突然惊现“新大陆”而不得不悲愤地返回到前文里再去“打补丁”的最好方法)。

Overall, comparing the two maps, there are **significant changes** after this development. Not only lots of facilities are built on the island, but also the sea is used for activities. The island has become a good place for tourism.

结尾段概括两个时期存在显著的不同(虽然不是历史变迁题,但毕竟还是一变迁题),特别强调了在第二个阶段里对海面也进行了利用,该岛变得更加适合游客。

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**length** *n.* 长度

**approximately** *adv.* 大约

**accommodation** *n.* 住宿

**centre** *n.* 中心 (centre 为英式拼写, 美式拼写为 center)

**reception** *n.* 迎宾接待

**pier** *n.* 本文里指从陆地深向海中的休息平台, 在英美临水的旅游点很常见

**footpath** *n.* 小径

**significant changes** 显著的改变

## 译文

这两幅地图展现了同一岛屿在建设旅游设施前后的情况。

首先来看一下岛屿建设前的地图, 我们可以看到岛屿面积很大, 全长有大约 250 米, 岛屿的西部还有一片沙滩。

再看第 2 张地图, 岛上有很多建筑。两个住宿区中的一个位于岛屿西部的沙滩附近, 另一个位于岛屿的中部。在它们之间有一个设在岛屿北部的餐馆以及一片被自行车道环绕的中心接待区。自行车道一直延伸到伸向海中的休息平台, 在那里游

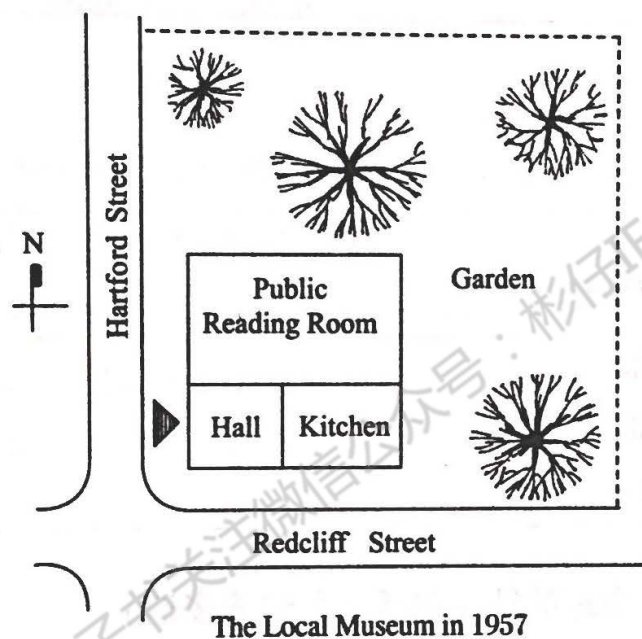


客们可以到岛屿南边的海上扬帆航行。此外，游客们可以在岛西边的沙滩附近游泳。一条连接西部住宿区的步行小路也通向沙滩。

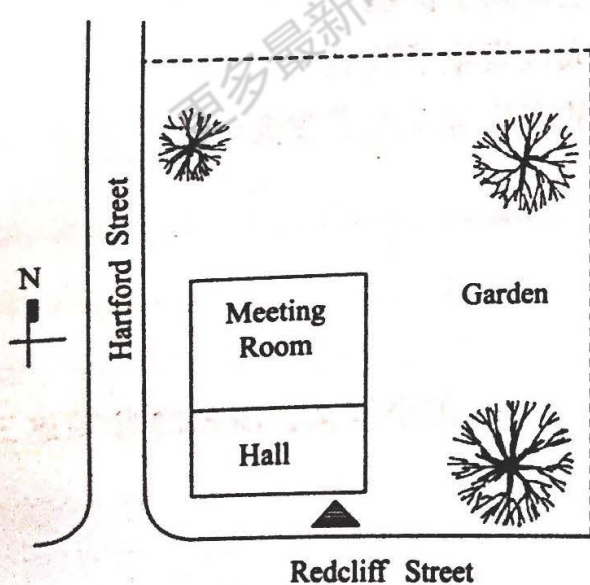
总体来看，通过两幅地图的对比我们可以看出这座岛屿上发生了巨大的改变。不仅诸多设施在岛上被建立了起来，同时岛屿附近的海域也被利用了起来。该岛已经变成了一个良好的旅游场所。

## 真题实战

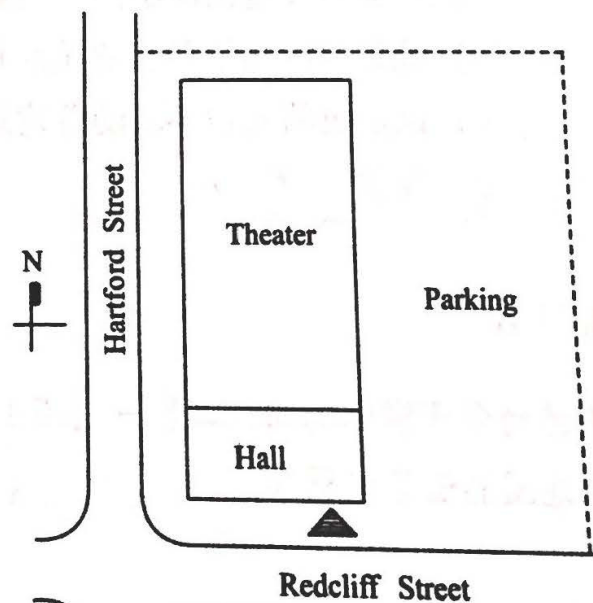
下面我们再来实战演练一下在亚太区出现的一道真题：



The Local Museum in 1957



The Local Museum in 1987



The Local Museum in 2007



## 练习 A

选择题：请在下面的选项中选出你认为正确的一项：

这道考题属于地图题分类中的：

- (a) 选址比较题
- (b) 历史变迁题

这篇文章的主体段写成几段较为清晰：

- (a) 一段
- (b) 两段
- (c) 三段

本文主体段的时态应该选用：

- (a) 一般现在时
- (b) 一般过去时
- (c) 一般将来时

你认为本文结尾段中合理的结论包括（单选或多选）

- (a) 该建筑在地图所给出的历史时期里得到了扩建
- (b) 该建筑的功能随着建筑面积的扩大也发生了改变
- (c) 该建筑的周边环境随着建筑功能的变化也发生了改变
- (d) 其他（请写明）

## 练习 B

请结合今天学到的知识写出一篇不少于 150 words 的小作文，清晰地介绍这三幅地图的信息和异同。



## 参考答案:

### 练习 A

①	(b)	②	(c)
③	(b)	④	(a), (b), (c), (d)

### 练习 B

请特别注意范文中对于不同历史阶段情况的对比:

The maps illustrate the changes made to a museum and its garden between 1957 and 2007.

The first map shows that in 1957, the museum **stood at** the north-east corner of Hartford Street and Redcliff Street. The main **entrance** to the museum was on Hartford Street. At that time, the building **consisted of** three sections: a public reading room that sat on the north side, a hall at the south-west corner of the building and a kitchen next to it. **The rest of the site was occupied by** a garden.

As can be seen from the second map, by 1987 the building had been **extended** northward along Hartford Street. The wall between the hall and the kitchen was **removed**, and the building was composed of only two main parts at this stage: a meeting room on the north side and a hall on the south side. The main entrance was moved to the Redcliff Street side of the building.

The third map shows that by 2007, the museum had been **remodelled** again. The hall and the entrance remained where they were in 1987. However, on the north side, the meeting room was replaced by a large theater, which made the building nearly twice as long as it was in 1987. The garden had been **converted into** a parking lot. This made the museum more **accessible** to car owners.

In summary, it is clear that the museum and its garden were **modified** to meet the changing needs of their visitors.



## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**stand at** (建筑) 位于某一位置

**entrance** *n.* 入口

【反义】**exit** 出口

**consist of** 由……组成

【近义】**be composed of**

**section** *n.* 组成部分

**the rest of the site** 场地的其余部分

**was occupied by ...** (某一位置上或某一空间里) 建有 (某个建筑或设施)

**extend** *vt.* 延伸

**remove** *vt.* 移除

**remodel** *vt.* 改造 (建筑或者场地的布局或形状等)

**replace** *vt.* 代替

**convert... into...** *vt.* 改造成 (另一种用途的建筑或场地)

**accessible** *adj.* 可利用的, 容易接近的

**were modified** (建筑或场地等) 被改造

学有余力者

( [www.emma.cam.ac.uk/contacts/directions/](http://www.emma.cam.ac.uk/contacts/directions/) )

不可否认, Map 题是剑桥惯用的“杀手锏”, 对付它的最好方法就是“以毒攻毒”。地图题的核心难点是描述清楚方位, 上面这个网站提供了剑桥官方对于伊曼纽尔学院 (Emmanuel College, 剑桥的学生经常亲切地称它为 Emma) 位置的详细描述, 从中你可以直观地看到剑桥官方怎样描述清楚 Emma 的方位。类似地, [www.sid.cam.ac.uk/aboutus/visitors/cammap.html](http://www.sid.cam.ac.uk/aboutus/visitors/cammap.html) 和 [www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/disability/about/find.html](http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/disability/about/find.html) 等剑桥官方网页对希望彻底拿下地图题的同学也都会很有帮助。

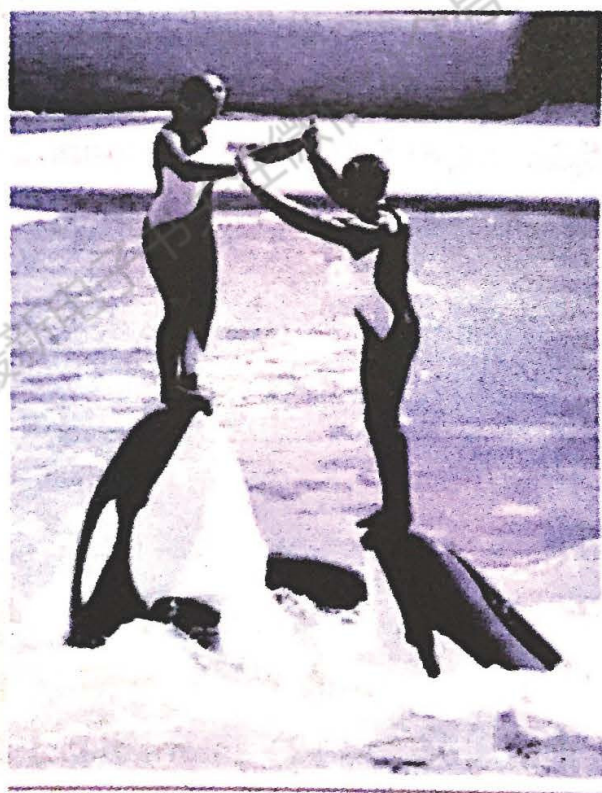


A

爱你就等于爱自己

Animals—Friends or Foes

# 动植物类真题库与各分数段 范文剖析





**IELTS** 写作考试中动植物类话题的出现频率并不算高，而且真考到时也并没引起过什么争议。现在西方的动物权益保护主义者 (animal-right activists) 有不断增多的倾向，搞不好给你判作文的考官就是一个。所以，如果在考场里遇到动植物话题那么在语言方面可以好好地发挥一下，但观点却最好不要太“叛逆” (rebellious)。请牢记：对于动植物话题怎么写能够表达出人类对于动植物应有的尊重就怎么写是最容易产生说服力的。

## 解读 Animals & Plants 动植物类真题库



**1** *Human activities have negative effect on many species of plants and animals. Some people think that it is too late to do anything about this problem. Others believe that effective actions can still be taken to improve the situation. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

人类活动对于很多动植物物种有负面影响。一些人认为采取措施去解决这一问题已经太晚了。另一些人则认为仍然可以采取有效措施去改善这一局面。讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

### 关键词透析

- ◆ 本题的思路不难想，但要想写得充实、有说服力则可以从适当选取一些比较专门化的词汇和词组：(1) **rapidly rising car ownership and car use** (快速上升的拥有汽车人数和汽车使用次数)，(2) **international trade** (国际贸易)，(3) **long-distance food transport** (远距离食品运输)，(4) **air travel** (航空旅行)，(5) **greenhouse gas emissions** (温室效应气体的排放)，(6) **industrial development** (工业的发展)，(7) **air pollution** (空气污染，相关：water



pollution 水污染, soil pollution 土质污染), (8) global warming (全球变暖, 相关: carbon emission 碳排放, greenhouse gases 温室效应气体, climate change 气候变化, cause the Arctic ice cap to melt earlier and freeze later each year 导致北极冰盖每年更早融化、更晚冻结, polar bears 北极熊), (9) environmental degradation (环境恶化, 相关: extreme weather conditions 极端天气状况, flooding 水灾, drought 旱灾), (10) widespread deforestation (名词, 广泛存在的砍伐森林行为, 相关: the Amazon rainforest 亚马逊地区的热带雨林), (11) the conversion of forestland to farms or urban use (把森林地带改造成农场或城市用地的过程, 相关: the process of urbanisation 城市化的过程), (12) have led to destruction of wildlife habitats (导致了对野生生物栖息地的严重破坏), (13) whaling (名词, 捕鲸, 相关: sealing 捕杀海豹的行为, overfishing 过度捕鱼), (14) poaching (偷猎, 相关: endangered animals 濒危动物, illegal ivory trade 非法象牙交易, face extinction 濒临灭绝), (15) the intensive use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides in agriculture (农业中对化肥和杀虫剂的密集使用, 相关: toxic chemicals 有毒的化学物质), (16) plastic packaging (塑料外包装, 相关: non-biodegradable waste 生物不可降解的垃圾废料, do not break down easily / do not decompose naturally 不能轻易地自然分解), (17) cause diseases in many animals and plants and threaten the food sources of wild animals (导致大量动植物患病并且威胁野生动物的食物来源, 相关: food chain 食物链), (18) disrupt ecological balance (打破生态平衡), (19) have resulted in a significant decline in biodiversity (导致了生物多样性的显著下降), (20) pessimistic (形容词, 悲观的, 相关: are posing threats to the survival of a wide range of species 对很多物种的生存构成威胁; 反义: optimistic 乐观的), (21) problems that are global in scale (全球范围的问题, 相关: complex 形容词, 非常复杂的; affect all countries and regions around the world 影响世界上的所有国家与地区), (22) reduce carbon emissions (减少碳排放), (23) non-polluting sources of energy, such as solar energy, wind power and hydroelectric power (无污染的能源, 例如太阳能、风能和水电等, 相关: develop clean and efficient alternative sources of energy 发展清洁、高效的替代性能源), (24) hybrid vehicles (混



合动力车, 相关: electric cars 电动汽车), (25) establish more wildlife reserves (建立更多的野生生物保护区, 相关: provide visitors with opportunities to observe and learn about a wide variety of wildlife 为参观者们提供观察和了解很多种野生生物的机会), (26) implement an international ban on the trade in endangered species products (实施对于濒危动物制品交易的国际禁令, 相关: impose harsher penalties on poachers and buyers of illegal wildlife products 对偷猎者和非法野生生物制品的买家施加更严厉的惩罚), (27) educate the public about wildlife and natural habitat preservation (对公众进行关于野生生物与自然栖息地保护的教育), (28) raise the public's ecological awareness (提高公众的生态意识), (29) organic farming (有机农业, 搭配: actively promote organic farming 积极促进有机农业的发展; reduce ecological damage caused by agriculture 减少农业对于生态的破坏), (30) are interdependent (是相互依存的关系), (31) government agencies (政府机构, 相关: wildlife conservation organisations 野生生物保护机构, the mass media 大众媒体, private companies 私人公司, educational institutions 教育机构, individuals 个人), (32) restore biodiversity (恢复生态的多样性), (33) achieve sustainable development (实现可持续发展)。

## 变形题和同类型真题

- (a) *Some people think that the time and money spent on the protection of wild animals should be spent on humans instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?* 一些人认为用在动物保护上的时间与资金应该被改用于人类。你多大程度上同意或者不同意这种观点?

本题的具体写法请看本章的第4篇范文。

- (b) *Some people believe there is no place for wild animals in the 21st century, so to prevent these wild animals from dying out is a waste of resources. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?* 一些人认为, 在21世纪的地球上将再也没有野生动物生存的空间, 因此我们竭力防止



这些野生动物灭绝是在浪费资源。你在何种程度上同意或者不同意这种观点？

- (c) *Little has been done to prevent animals and plants from dying out, although people have been aware of this problem for a long time. Why have people done so little about it? How can we solve this problem?* 尽管人类已经意识到这一问题很久了，但只有很少的措施被用来防止动植物灭绝。为什么人们采取的措施很少？我们怎样解决这一问题？
- (d) *Wild animals are still not protected by humans. What are the causes? Suggest some solutions.* 野生动物仍然没有得到人类的保护。原因是什么？提出一些解决办法。

本题写法请看本章第1篇范文。

## 2. *Should animals be used in testing new drugs or other products?*

我们是否应该利用动物来测试新的药品或其他产品？

本题具体写法请参考本章的第5篇范文。

## 变形题和同类型真题

- (a) *Some people think that using animals for experimentation purposes is cruel, while other people think that is necessary for the development of science. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.* 一些人认为把动物用于试验用途是残忍的，而另一些人则认为动物试验对于科学发展是必要的。讨论两种观点并给出你自己的看法。

### 关键词透析

- ◆ *minimise the suffering of laboratory animals* (尽可能地减少实验用动物的痛



苦), develop and test new medicines and vaccines (发展并试验医药和疫苗), assess the safety of new medical treatments (评估新疗法的安全性), genetic testing (基因研究测试), behavioural research (行为学研究), space research (太空研究), advance scientific knowledge (推动科学知识的发展, 请注意在这个词组里 advance 是及物动词), scientific discoveries (科学发现)。

- (b) *Some people think that it is acceptable to use animals for the benefit of humans. Others, however, think that it is wrong to exploit animals for human purposes. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.* 一些人认为为了人类获益使用动物是可以接受的。而另一些人则认为为了人类的目的去利用动物是错误的。讨论两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

#### □ 关键词透析

- ◆ 除了参考上题外, 本文里还可能用到这些加分词汇与词组: animal testing (利用动物进行的试验), cosmetics (名词, 化妆品), trade in endangered animal products (濒危动物产品贸易), livestock (名词, 被养殖的动物, 请注意它是一个集合名词, 不能加复数 s), fur coat (皮草大衣), cage (名词, 笼子), performing animals (被用来表演节目的动物), circus (名词, 马戏团), animal rights supporters (在英美这个词组指主张保护动物权利、反对人类利用动物的人士), animal welfare supporters (在英美它则是指认同人类可以利用动物, 但主张应该尽量减少动物所受痛苦的人士)。

**3** *People who live in cities should not keep pets. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?*

城市里的人们不应该养宠物。你多大程度上同意或不同意这种观点?



## 思路指导

关于这道题, Pat (请注意拼写, 可不是 pet 😊) 自己的看法是: 宠物确实有可能给城市带来问题, 但宠物所带来的问题本质上是因为它们的主人没有很好地尽到责任, 因此宠物带来的问题理所应当应该由都市男女来解决。

在大城市里养宠物的坏处是: **a** 一些缺乏责任感的宠物主人让宠物在街道上乱跑 (Some pets are allowed to roam freely by irresponsible owners. ), 还有一些宠物被主人抛弃成为流浪动物 (are abandoned by their owners to and become stray animals), 这些宠物有可能会变成对行人的威胁 (may become a threat to pedestrians); **b** 流浪的宠物容易传播疾病 (Stray pets are likely to spread diseases. ); **c** 在公共场所里没有及时收集的宠物排泄物令人心情不快, 而且有可能危害人们的健康 (Uncollected pet waste in public places is a nuisance and a health hazard. )。

尽管如此, **i** 有很多大城市里的居民与家人生活在异地 (live away from their families), 宠物是很好的伙伴, 并且帮助它们的主人减少孤独与焦虑感 (Pets make good companions and help their owners reduce feelings of loneliness and anxiety. ); **ii** 学会照顾宠物能够让儿童更有爱心、更有责任感 (Learning to care for pets can make children more caring and responsible. ); **iii** 导盲犬还可以帮助他们的主人避开障碍物并找到物品 (guide dogs can help their blind owners to navigate around obstacles and find things)。

因此, 结论是大城市的市民们应该被允许养宠物, 但同时他们应该遵守与养宠物有关的规章制度 (follow the pet-keeping rules and regulations): **①** 妥善处理宠物在公共场所的排泄物 (remove their pets' waste from public places and dispose of it in a proper manner); **②** 为宠物注射疫苗以预防常见的宠物疾病 (have their pets vaccinated against common pet diseases); **③** 那些忽视、虐待或者抛弃宠物的不负责任的宠物主人们应该受到法律的惩罚 (Irresponsible pet owners who neglect, abuse or abandon their pets should be punished by law. )。





## 动植物类范文一

### 野生动物为什么得不到保护

*Wild animals are still not protected by humans. What are the causes? Suggest some solutions.*

野生动物仍然没有得到人类的保护。原因是什么？提出一些解决办法。

#### ► 7.5 分范文

**Extensive hunting and killing of wild animals have caused great concern among animal conservation organisations and in the general public.**

There are two main reasons why this situation remains unsolved. Firstly, the **pursuit of profit** continues to lead to the hunting of **endangered species**. Greedy people wish to become rich through **the trade in rare animal products**. For example, today **the trade in elephant ivory** is even **more lucrative** than it was a decade ago, mainly because there are even fewer elephants on this planet. Secondly, humans' short-sightedness in economic and social development is also responsible for the danger that many wild species are facing today. Although it is commonly believed that wild animals are humans' friends and should be preserved by us, when the time comes for us to choose between **human interests** and **animal well-being**, animals always lose out. Development of human society seems to override any other tasks, including the preservation of the **natural habitats** that wild animals **rely on**. **Deforestation in the Amazon region**, for instance, has put many rainforest species unique to this region **on the brink of extinction**.



To address this situation, governments should **introduce strict laws** that can **deter illegal trade in** endangered animals and their **body parts**. This is so urgent that I believe if no such laws **are enforced** on an international scale immediately, we will face the extinction of larger numbers of **rare animals** in years to come.

Compared with punishment, prevention is even more important. Education about the importance of eco-balance seems to be an effective way to achieve this because it **addresses the root causes of the problem**, although it may take a longer time to **produce concrete results**.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**extensive hunting and killing of**

... 广泛存在的对于某类动物的捕杀

**animal conservation organisations** 动物保护组织

★ **greedy** *adj.* 贪婪的

**the pursuit of profit** 对于利益的追逐

**endangered species** 濒危物种

**rare animal products** 稀有动物制品

**elephant ivory** 象牙

★ **lucrative** *adj.* 赚钱的

★ **shortsightedness** *n.* 短视

★ **deforestation in the Amazon regions** 亚马逊河区域砍伐森林的现象

**on the brink of extinction** 处在灭绝的边缘

**override** *vt.* (重要性)超过另一事物

**natural habitat** (名词短语) 自然栖息地

**rely on** 依赖

**introduce strict laws** 引入严格的法律

★ **enforce** *vt.* 实施 (法律)

★ **deter** *vt.* 遏制

**illegal trade in ...** 对于某事物的非法交易

**urgent** *adj.* 紧迫的

**scale** *n.* 规模

**eco-balance** *n.* 生态平衡

**rare animals** 稀有动物

★ **address the root causes of...** 从根源上解决某一问题

★ **produce concrete results** 产生具体的结果



## 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

### ■ 译文

对于野生动物的广泛捕猎与杀戮在动物保护组织与普通公众当中引起了严重的担忧。

造成这种状况仍未被解决的主要原因有两个。首先，对于利益的追求继续导致濒危物种被捕猎。贪婪的人们希望通过稀有动物贸易来致富。例如，因为地球上大象的数量变少，现在的象牙贸易比10年前更加有利可图了。其次，人类在经济与社会发展中的目光短浅也要对很多野生动物面临的危险负责。尽管人们普遍认为野生动物是人类的朋友，它们应该得到保护，但当需要在人类利益和动物福祉之间进行选择时，动物却总是输的一方。人类社会的发展似乎重于其他任何任务，包括保护野生动物赖以生存的环境。例如，亚马逊河区域的砍伐森林行为导致很多这一区域特有的雨林物种濒临灭绝。

为了解决这个令人担忧的情况，政府应该引入更加严格的法律以遏制对濒危动物及其身体部分的非法贩卖。紧迫的形势使我认为假如不立即在国际范围内执行这类法律，在未来的年代里将会有更大量的稀有动物灭绝。

相对于惩罚，预防则更为重要。关于生态平衡重要性的教育似乎是一条有效途径，尽管这类措施可能要花费较长的时间才能产生具体成效，但它能够触及到问题的根源。

### 动植物类范文二

#### 动物是否仍应作为衣食来源

*Humans should not use animals as sources of food and clothing. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?*

人类不应该把动物作为食品和服装的来源。多大程度上你同意或不同意这种观点？

#### 【说明】

本题难度较大，因为 topic 有点“邪门儿”。Pat 曾经问过很多同学，大家



普遍感觉这道题要写好很困难。而这篇范文则对题中的观点进行了尊重却又不盲从的理性分析。

### ► 7.5 分范文

In ancient times, there was no opposition to **consumption of animal products**. But now many **animal-right activists object to** consumption of animals as sources of food and clothing. I disagree with their position.

It may be true that some forms of animal consumption pose threats to our lives. Not only is the hunting of endangered species such as whaling cruel, it can also **cause damage to** the ecosystem. As citizens are increasingly aware of the impact of the extinction of endangered species, it is reasonable for the government to **regulate the consumption of** endangered species as food and clothing.

From economic and social perspectives, however, forbidding consumption of animal products altogether is not necessarily sound advice. Some species **reproduce very quickly** and may **become overpopulated** without proper control. For example, in the 1990s, **the overpopulation of** kangaroos in Australia had seriously **reduced the crop yield** and caused traffic problems until the government allowed some people to hunt kangaroos for their meat.

Proper consumption of non-endangered species as sources of food and clothing would not damage the ecosystem. On the contrary, it can help to **promote healthy interaction between** humans and the wildlife. For example, a reasonable amount of **daily intake of** animal products can **strengthen our immune system**, which can help to **protect us against contagious diseases**.

In summary, the hunting of endangered species should be banned, but in my opinion the benefits of using non-endangered animals as sources of food and clothing are still significant.



## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

- opposition to** 对于……的反对
- ★ **animal-right activist** 动物权益保护者
- ★ **object to** 反对
- pose threats to** 对……构成威胁
- endangered species** 濒危物种
- ★ **whaling** *n.* 捕鲸
- cause damage to the ecosystem**  
对于生态系统产生破坏
- extinction** *n.* 灭绝  
【形容词】**extinct**
- ★ **reproduce** *vi.* 繁殖
- ★ **regulate the consumption of ...**  
对某种消费进行严格管理
- reproduce very quickly** 本文里  
指某种动物繁殖地非常快

- ★ **overpopulated** *adj.* (人类或者某种动物) 在某一区域里数量过多的
- the overpopulation of ...** 本文里  
指某类动物的数量过多
- reduce the crop yield** 减少农作物的产量
- appropriate** *adj.* 恰当的
- non-endangered** *adj.* 没有受到威胁的
- promote healthy interaction between ... and ...** 在两者之间促进良性的相互影响
- daily intake of ...** (名词短语)  
(某种营养) 每天的摄入
- ★ **immune system** 免疫系统
- contagious diseases** 传染病

## 语法多样性分析

- ◆ **Appropriate consumption of non-endangered species as sources of food and clothing would not damage the ecosystem. On the contrary, it can help to promote healthy interaction between humans and the wildlife. On the contrary,** 是中国考生最容易用错的短语之一, 因为同学们经常会把它和 **By contrast** 混淆在一起。By contrast 表示它前后的两句话都有一定道理, 但前后两句话的内容之间存在着对比关系。而 **On the contrary** 则表示它后面的一句话才是真正存在的情况。而且 **On the contrary** 之前的一句话通常是否定句, 而 **By contrast** 之前的句子则是肯定句或者否定句都有可能。

【剑桥例句】A young adult who passes directly from school to university is restricted (受限制的) in terms of general knowledge and experience of the world. By



contrast, a young adult who has spent some time earning a living or traveling to other places has a broader view of life and better personal resources to draw on. (这两句话是对于直接上大学的年轻人的情况和先去工作或旅行然后再上大学的年轻人的情况进行对比, 如果这两句话之间误用 On the contrary, 在逻辑上就不可理解了)

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★☆☆

## ■ 译文

在古代, 没有人反对将动物作为一种资源来使用。但是如今, 许多动物权益保护者开始反对以食物和衣服为目的的动物制品消费。我不赞同他们的观点。

某些形式的动物消费可能确实会对我们的生活构成威胁。像捕鲸这样对濒危动物的捕猎行为不仅残忍, 而且会破坏生态系统。由于老百姓正逐渐意识到濒危物种灭绝造成的影响, 因此, 政府严格管理以食物和衣服为目的的对濒危物种的消费是合理的。

但是, 就经济和社会发展而言, 完全禁止动物性产品消费并不一定是合理的建议。某些物种繁殖很快, 缺乏恰当的控制则容易导致数量过多。例如, 在 20 世纪 90 年代, 澳洲的袋鼠数量过剩, 导致农作物产量严重下降, 并造成了严重的交通问题, 直到政府允许捕猎袋鼠作为食用肉后, 这个问题才得到解决。

合理地利用非濒危的物种, 将其作为食物和衣服来源并不会破坏生态系统。恰恰相反, 它有助于促进人类和野生动物之间的良性互动。比如, 每日摄取适量的动物产品, 可以增强我们的免疫系统, 从而抵御传染性的疾病。

总之, 应禁止捕猎濒危动物, 但我认为将非濒危物种作为食物和衣服来源仍然具有显著意义。

## 动植物类范文三

### 在 21 世纪动物园是否尚有一席之地

*Some people think that zoos are cruel and all the zoos should be closed. Others, however, think that zoos are useful for the protection of rare animals. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*



一些人认为，动物园对于动物是十分残忍的，应该关闭所有的动物园。另一些人则认为，动物园有助于保护珍稀动物。请讨论这两种观点并给出你的意见。

### ► 7.5 分范文

People have different views about whether zoos should continue to exist.

Some people believe that zoos are cruel and therefore should be closed. There are some good arguments for this. Firstly, zoos **restrict animals' freedom**. It is unlikely that animals can **roam, fly or swim freely** in zoos as they do in their **natural habitats**. In reality, most zoos animals **are kept in cages**. Secondly, many animals kept in zoos are regularly disturbed by noisy visitors or **mistreated** by abusive zoo keepers. Thirdly, many animals are forced to change their habits in **man-made habitats** provided by zoos. For example, animals that **live in herds** in the wild are often kept alone or in pairs in zoos. This often leads to **self-destructive behaviour** among zoo animals.

Others, however, think that zoos contribute to **the preservation of rare animals**. They argue that zoos **protect these animals from poachers** and destruction of their **natural habitats**. Well-funded zoos can also provide these animals with a **steady food supply**. When zoo animals are sick, there are veterinarians to care for them. In fact, some species are extinct in the wild and only exist in zoos today. If all zoos were closed, these species would completely disappear from Earth. Another benefit of zoos is that they provide their visitors, especially young visitors, with opportunities to observe and learn more about animals. From this perspective, zoos **are educational** and raise people's **ecological awareness**, which is important to the protection of **endangered species** and their natural habitats.

My own opinion is that it is better for wild animals to live in a natural environment. Unfortunately, this is becoming increasingly difficult as a result of



widespread degradation of their natural habitats. Zoos should only be used as places for some endangered animals to survive, but not as places that can replace their natural habitats where they can thrive.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **restrict animals' freedom** 限制动物的自由

**roam, fly or swim freely** 自由地走动、飞翔或游泳

★ **natural habitat** 自然栖息地  
【反义】 **man-made habitat** 人造的栖息地

**in reality** 事实上

**are kept in cages** 被关在笼子

**disturb** *vt.* 打扰

**mistreat** *vt.* 虐待

**abusive** *adj.* 虐待他人或者动物的

**zoo keeper** 动物园的管理员

**live in herds** (动物) 成群地生活的

★ **live in the wild** 地道英文中的固定短语: 野生

**self-destructive behaviour** 自残的行为

**preservation** *n.* 保护

**poacher** *n.* 偷猎者

★ **a steady food supply** 稳定的食物供应

★ **species** *n.* 物种

**veterinarian** *n.* 兽医, 在英美生活中有时被简称为 **vet**

**extinct** *adj.* 灭绝的

**observe** *vt.* 观察

★ **wildlife** *n.* 野生生物

**is/are educational** 是有教育作用的

**raise people's ecological awareness** 提高人们的生态意识

**endangered species** 濒危物种

**widespread degradation of** 某事物的广泛恶化

**survive** *v.* 生存

**thrive** *v.* 旺盛地生长



## 语法多样性分析

- ◆ Many animals are forced to change their habits in man-made habitats provided by zoos. 本句里使用了过去分词短语作为后置定语



## 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★★	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

### ■ 译文

人们对于动物园是否应该继续存在持有不同看法。

有些人觉得动物园对动物来说是非常残忍的，所以理应被关闭。有不少有力的理由支持这一点。首先，动物园限制了动物们的自由。在动物园里动物不大可能像它们在自然栖息地中那样自由地奔跑、翱翔或是畅游。在现实中，大多数动物是被动物园锁在笼子里的。其次，许多动物在动物园中会经常受到吵闹的游客的打搅以及饲养员的粗暴对待。第三，许多动物要被强制适应动物园中的人造环境。例如，那些在野外习惯群居的动物在动物园中被强制单独或成对地放在一起。这往往会导致园内动物的自残行为。

而其他人们则认为动物园在保护珍稀动物上起着重要的作用。他们认为动物园保护了动物，使它们免遭偷猎者和自然栖息地被破坏所带来的危险。资金充足的动物园还可以为动物提供稳定的食物供给。当动物生病的时候，动物园里会有兽医照料它们。事实上，有些物种如今已经在野外灭绝了，只是在动物园中保持着繁衍。如果所有的动物园都被关闭的话，这些物种将永远从地球上消失。动物园的另一个好处是它们向参观者，特别是青少年参观者们，提供了观察、了解动物的机会。从这个角度来看，动物园是富于教育作用的，可以提升人们的生态意识，这对于保护濒危动物及它们的栖息地来说是非常重要的。

我个人的意见是野生动物最好还是生活在自然环境中。不幸的是，由于它们的野生栖息地广泛地遭到破坏，这正变得越来越难以实现。动物园应该被用来保障一些濒危物种的生存，但无法替代那些能让动物在其中茁壮成长的自然栖息地。

### 动植物类范文四

### 以人为本还是以动物为先

*Some people think that the time and money spent on the protection of wild animals should be spent on humans instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?*



一些人认为用在动物保护上的时间与资金应该被改用于人类。你多大程度上同意或者不同意这种观点?

### ► 8 分范文

Governments and **animal conservation organisations** have spent large amounts of time and money on the protection of wild animals. Some people think this time and money should **be re-directed** to the improvement of human lives. I partly agree with this view.

The human race faces a wide range of problems today, such as the widening **gap between the wealthy and the poor**, the **AIDS epidemic** and the rising youth crime rate. But currently, many urgently-needed social, medical and educational programmes are being **overlooked or underfunded**. If this situation continues, those problems will worsen and spread further. Some other problems that humans are facing have direct impacts on the protection of wild animals. For example, pollution and global warming are leading to worldwide loss of **wild habitats**. **Diverting some of the time and money** currently spent on the protection of wild animals **to** environmental protection will not only improve the lives of humans but also result in **progress in wildlife conservation**.

On the other hand, there should still be time and **financial resources dedicated to** the protection of wild animals. For instance, **implementing the international ban on** the trade in **endangered animal products** requires large amounts of money and **human resources**. Without **sufficient** funding and effort, the ban would only be a **symbolic gesture**, and there would still be elephants **slaughtered for their tusks** and tigers hunted for their skin and bones. Funding and effort for wild animal protection are important particularly because the loss of wild animals poses serious threats to **biodiversity and ecological biodiversity and ecological balance**, on which human well-being



also depends.

In conclusion, although part of the money currently spent on the protection of wild animals should be diverted to the improvement of human lives, funding and effort for wild animal protection are still necessary because the well-being of wild animals and the quality of human lives are closely interrelated and interdependent.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **animal conservation organisations** 动物保护组织(在英美有时也被称作 animal protection organisations)

★ **is / are re-directed from A to B** (资金或者其他资源) 被从 A 用途改用到 B 用途

【近义】is / are diverted from A to B

【剑桥实例 1】*More funds should be diverted from roads to railways.*

【剑桥实例 2】*The company will divert resources from its traditional operation to its new business.*

**the human race** 人类

**the widening gap between ...**

**and ...** 不断扩大的差距

**the wealthy and the poor** 泛指贫穷与富裕人群

**epidemic** *n.* 爆发范围很广的疾病  
**currently** *adv.* 现在, 目前

★ **urgently-needed** *adj.* 迫切需要的

★ **overlook** *vt.* 忽视

★ **underfunded** *adj.* 资金不足的

★ **wild habitat** 野生生物的自然栖息地  
**worsen** *v.* 恶化

★ **progress in wildlife conservation** (名词短语) 在野生生物保护方面的进展

★ **financial resources** 财务资源  
**dedicate ... to ...** 将(资金、时间等)用于某一用途

**implement the international ban on sth.** 实施对于某事物的国际禁令

★ **endangered animal product** 濒危动物制品

**human resources** 人力资源

**a symbolic gesture** 起象征作用的姿态

**slaughter** *vt.* 屠杀

**tusk** *n.* 象牙

★ **biodiversity** *n.* 生物多样性

★ **ecological balance** 生态平衡

★ **be closely interrelated and interdependent** 是密切联系而且相互依存的



论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★★
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## ■ 译文

政府与动物保护组织为保护野生动物投入了大量的时间与资金。一些人认为这些时间与资金应该被转用于人类生活的改善。我部分同意这种看法。

在当代人类确实面临广泛的问题，例如贫富之间的差距扩大，艾滋病的爆发以及上升的青少年犯罪率等。但是目前，很多急需的社会、医疗与教育项目都被忽视或者缺乏资金。如果这种情况继续，那么那些问题将会恶化并影响更广。另一些人类正面对的问题则对于动物保护产生直接的影响。例如，污染和全球变暖导致世界范围内的野生生物栖息地损失。将一些目前被用于保护野生动物的资金转向保护环境，不仅能够改善人类的生活，也将带来野生生物保护方面的进步。

另一方面，仍然应该在野生动物的保护上面投入时间和财务资源。例如，实施对濒危动物制品交易的国际禁令需要大量的资金和人力资源。如果缺乏足够的资金与努力，该禁令将只是起象征作用的姿态而已，仍会有大象由于它们的象牙以及老虎因为它们的虎皮和骨骼被杀戮。野生动物保护的资金与努力很重要，尤其是因为野生动物的损失给生物多样性和生态平衡造成威胁，而它们也是人类良好生活的基础。

总之，尽管一部分被用于野生动物保护的基金应该被用于改善人类的生活，野生动物保护的基金和努力仍然是必要的，因为野生动物的良好状态和人类生活的品质是密切联系、相互依存的。

## 动植物类范文五

### 动物的身体是否应该成为人类的“试验田”

*Should animals be used in testing new drugs or other products?*

动物是否应该被用于测试新的药品或其他产品？

## 思路透析

这是一道 IELTS 写作题库中的名题，童鞋们即使没考过至少也听说过。



这篇范文中的观点属于“正统型”，分析支持动物实验一方时写了动物实验如果停止将导致很多药品的安全性无法保证，大量医疗技术也会变得让病人无法信任。而论证反对动物实验的一方时则提出动物实验确实很残忍，而且其实多数动物实验并没有带来什么重大突破。结论也完全在意料之中：还是应该进行动物实验，但同时应尽可能地减少动物的痛苦。

本文中下划线的部分模板倾向相当明显。其实所谓“模板”的本质就是清晰的逻辑结构。

## ► 9 分范文

考题类型：“你怎么看”型  
结构选择：比较均衡的四段式

Every year, millions of animals **undergo painful suffering** or death as a result of scientific research into the effects of drugs, cosmetics and other chemical products. While most people think animal testing is necessary, others are **upset** by what they see as needless suffering. This essay will look at some of the positive and negative aspects of animal testing.

Many medical treatments have been developed from experiments on animals. Since animals share many features with humans, scientists use animals to **test the safety and effectiveness** of newly developed drugs before testing on small groups of patients. Medical teams practise new **operation techniques** such as transplants on animals, too. Without animal testing, many new drugs would be extremely unsafe.

However, many people are concerned that animals are suffering unnecessarily and cruelly. They do not believe that every new drug needs to be tested on animals, especially with the huge database of knowledge and modern computer models. They also are worried that many animal tests **are ineffective**, pointing out that some drugs had to be withdrawn from the market despite extensive testing. They particularly feel that animal testing should not be used for non-essential products such as cosmetics, shampoos, soaps, and



cleaning products. Furthermore, some people would like to see certain tests replaced and more humane methods used.

We need to make sure that the millions of animals who are used for testing new products are treated with the minimum of suffering. Although some animal testing may **be unavoidable** at present, treating our fellow creatures **as mercifully as possible** will **demonstrate our humanity**.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **undergo painful suffering** 遭受痛苦的折磨

★ **cosmetics** *n.* 化妆品

★ **upset** *adj.* 烦躁的, 心情不好的

★ **feature** *n.* 本文里指身体特征

**test the safety and effectiveness of ...** 检测某事物的安全性和有效性

**patient** *n.* 病人

★ **operation** *n.* 手术

★ **technique** *n.* 做某事的方法或技巧  
请注意它与 **technology** (科技) 区别

★ **transplant** *n.* 移植

**unnecessarily** *adv.* 不必要地

★ **database** *n.* 数据库, 数据资源

**ineffective** *adj.* 无效的, 效果不好的

★ **withdraw** *vt.* 撤回

★ **extensive** *adj.* 大量的

**non-essential** *adj.* 非必要的

**shampoo** *n.* 洗发水, 香波(明显就是个音译词, right?)

**humane** *adj.* 人道的

★ **unavoidable** *adj.* 无可避免的

★ **creature** *n.* 动物, 生物

★ **mercifully** *adv.* 仁慈地

★ **demonstrate our humanity** 展示出我们的人性

## 译文

每年针对药品、化妆品和其他化学品效果而进行的科学实验, 都会导致数以百万计的动物经历痛苦的折磨或者死亡。大多数人认为动物实验是有必要的, 其他人则为他们所看到的残酷动物实验而感到不安, 认为这是无谓的折磨。本文将探讨动物实验的一些积极面和消极面。

许多医学疗法由动物实验发展而来。由于动物与人类有许多共同特征, 科学家在对少数病人进行测试之前, 会在动物身上测试新开发的药物的安全性和有效性。



医疗团队也会在动物身上练习器官移植这类新的手术技术。没有动物实验，许多新药将是非常危险的。

然而，许多人担心动物受到无谓而残忍的折磨。他们不相信每种新药都需要做动物实验，特别是在拥有庞大知识库和现代化计算机模型的情况下。并且，他们担心许多动物实验是无效的，他们指出尽管某些药做了大量实验，但仍不得不退出市场。他们尤其认为，不应该将动物实验用于不重要的产品，比如化妆品、洗发香波、肥皂和清洁产品。此外，一些人希望某些实验能被取代，并且应该采用更人道的方法。

我们需要设法确保，被用于测试新产品的成千上万的动物所受的痛苦最少化。尽管目前可能无法避免一些动物实验，但尽可能仁慈地对待我们的伙伴，会展示出我们的人性。



对写好动植物类话题最有帮助的一个网站

**[www.nwf.org/wildlife/wildlife-conservation.aspx](http://www.nwf.org/wildlife/wildlife-conservation.aspx)**

尽管动植物类话题一般每年也就只出现一两次，这个网站上的内容已经远远超出了我们的需要，但作为一个从上小学起就开始养狗的哥们儿，Pat 还是要力挺这个对应试和动植物保护都有好处的 website 😊。

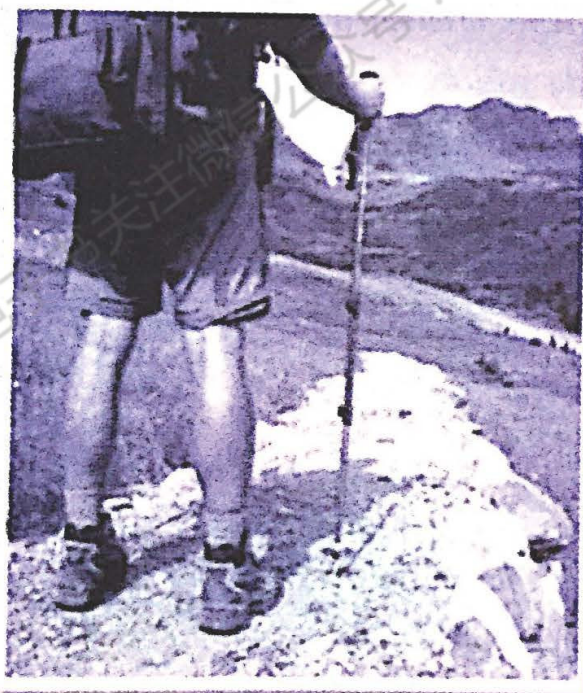


# 附录 B

驴友日记

The Diary of a Globetrotter

旅游业类真题库与各分数段  
范文剖析

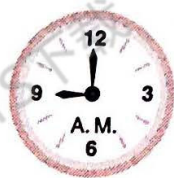




**旅**游业话题在 IELTS Writing Test 中出现的频率也很低，平均每年出现一两次，而且一般题目难度也不大。

但需要注意的是，国内同学们经常会把 tourism 这个单词误解为就等于 travel 的意思，其实 tourism 是指旅游业，而 travel 才是指去某处旅行（在地道英文里 travel 也经常可以当名词用，而且还可以更细致地划分成 leisure travel 休闲旅行和 business travel 商务旅行。例如，英国著名的《泰晤士报》在南非世界杯结束后的一篇评论中就写道：In spite of a successful World Cup, these experts still do not think of Africa as the next hot spot for business travel. ）。

## 解读 Tourism 旅游业类真题库



**1** *International tourism has become a huge industry in the world. Some people think that the problems created by international tourism outweigh the benefits. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

国际旅游业已经成为世界上的一个巨大产业。一些人认为国际旅游业的弊大于利。在多大程度上你同意或不同意这种观点？

本题具体写法请看本章的第4篇范文。

### 变形题和同类型真题

- (a) *International travel is cheaper than ever before, and more countries have opened their doors to tourists. Do the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?* 国际旅行比以往任何时候都更便宜，而且更多的国家向游客敞开了大门。这一趋势是否利大于弊？
- (b) *Nowadays it is more convenient and affordable for people to travel to other countries. Do the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?*





ges? 当今人们去其他国家旅行变得更方便、更经济。这一发展是否利大于弊?

- (c) *The development of air travel and telecommunications has increased the contact between countries. To what extent do you think societies can benefit from the closer relationships brought about by increasing international tourism and business?* 航空旅行与通讯的发展增加了国与国之间的接触。你在多大程度上认为社会能够从增长的国际旅游与商务带来的更紧密的关系当中获益?
- (d) *Many developing countries are currently expanding their tourism industry. Why is this the case? Is it a positive development?* 很多发展中国家在扩大它们的旅游产业。为什么会有这种情况? 它是否是积极的发展?
- (e) *The spread of English and the development of international tourism have more negative effects than positive effects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?* 英语的传播与国际旅游业的发展负面效应大于积极影响。多大程度上你同意还是不同意?
- 请参考第1题和 Day 6 文化类里关于国际语言传播的范文。
- (f) *The growth in international tourism has negative effects on countries' language and cultural development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?* 国际旅游业的增长对于国家的语言与文化发展有负面影响。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?

**2** *In the past, people travelled internationally to see differences from their own countries. However, many different places around the world seem similar nowadays. What are the causes of these similarities? Do you think the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?*

过去, 人们进行国际旅行去体验与自己国家的差异。但现在世界上很多不同地方看起来很相似。这些相似之处的原因是什么? 你是否认为这种趋势的利大于弊?



## 思路指导

- ◆ 世界上很多地方看起来很相似的根本原因是经济与文化全球化 (economic and cultural globalisation)。具体地说: **a** 在一些发展中国家有很多的建筑计 (many building designs) 模仿西方的建筑风格 (follow Western architectural styles), 导致国际游客在世界各地都能看到由玻璃包裹的办公楼 (glass curtain-walled office buildings), 而且很多其他城市建筑 (many other urban buildings), 例如大型购物中心 (shopping malls), 博物馆 (museums) 和宾馆 (hotels) 等即使在不同的地区也都看起来很相似; **b** 跨国公司在全球的扩张 (the global expansion of multinational companies), 例如在世界很多城市都能看到麦当劳的金黄色 M 标志 (McDonald's Golden Arches); **c** 快速增长的全球贸易 (the rapid increase in global trade) 与国际媒体, 特别是互联网与卫星电视的广泛扩张 (the spread of international media, especially the Internet and satellite TV) 导致在很多国家的时尚 (fashions), 广告 (advertising), 电视节目 (television programmes) 和人们的生活方式 (people's lifestyles) 等方面也都非常相似。

这些相似之处会让国际游客感到与当地人沟通更容易 (find it easier to communicate with the locals)。但同时, 这种趋势在很多国家导致文化认同感与文化遗产的损失 (the loss of cultural identity and heritage), 并且让国际旅行变得无趣甚至令人沮丧 (make international trips unexciting or even frustrating), 因此它的弊大于利。

## 变形题

*When we travel to foreign countries, we tend to see the same things as we see in our own countries. What are the causes of this phenomenon? Do you think this is a positive or negative development?* 当我们去国外旅游的时候, 往往会发现当地的事物与我们在本国所看到的相同。造成这种现象的原因是什么? 你认为这种发展是积极的还是消极的?

**3** *International travel often makes people more prejudiced rather than more broad-minded. What are the causes of this? What can people do to get a better understanding of the countries that they visit?*



国际旅行经常导致人们变得更有偏见而不是变得思想更开放。这种现象的原因是什么？人们可以怎样做以更好地了解他们所去的国家？

## □ 关键词透析

- ◆ 本题的思路不难想，但是在实际写作时你很可能会迫切需要用下面这些较为专门的词汇和词组：(1) **prejudiced / biased** (形容词，持有偏见的)，(2) **broad-minded / open-minded** (形容词，思想开放的)，(3) **over-commercialised** (形容词，过度商业化的，相关：**profit-driven** 受利益所驱动的)，(4) **attract tourists** (吸引游客)，(5) **ethnic costumes** (民族服装)，(6) **replicas of historic buildings** (古代建筑的仿制品)，(7) **over-priced** (形容词，定价过高的)，(8) **group package tours provided by travel agencies** (旅行社提供的跟团旅游)，(9) **stay at international hotel chains** (在国际连锁酒店里住宿)，(10) **a strict travel schedule** (严格的旅行时间表)，(11) **language barrier** (语言障碍)，(12) **misunderstanding** (名词，误解)，(13) **confirm their preconceptions about their travel destinations** (证实他们对于旅行目的地原有的看法)，(14) **strengthen the national and cultural stereotypes that they have about the countries they visit** (加深他们关于所旅行国家的民族与文化的思维定势)，(15) **a superficial understanding of other cultures** (对于其他文化的肤浅的、表面化的了解)，(16) **international travel websites and guidebooks** (国际旅游网站和旅行指南)，(17) **travel independently rather than on group tours** (独立地旅行而不是跟团旅游)，(18) **have more freedom in their travel schedules and itineraries** (在他们的旅行日程和路线上有更多的自由)，(19) **flexible** (形容词，有灵活性的)，(20) **explore other cultures** (探索其他文化)，(21) **communicate with the locals** (与当地居民交流，近义：**interact with the locals**)，(22) **make friends with the local people** (与当地人交朋友，相关：**learn some basic local language** 学习一点基本的当地语言)，(23) **visit local communities** (走访当地的社区)，(24) **respect cultural differences** (尊重文化差异，比较：**embrace cultural differences** 虚心包容文化差异)，(25) **reduce prejudice** (减少偏见，比较：**set aside their prejudice** 为了合作或相互了解等而把偏见放到一边)，(26) **deepen their understanding of other cultures** (加深他们对于其他文化的了解) 等等。



## 变形题和同类型真题

- (a) *While visiting foreign countries, some people are interested in learning about the local cultures and traditions. How can visitors learn about them? Why do you think some people are interested in learning about foreign cultures and traditions while others are not?* 在走访其他国家时, 一些人对于了解当地的文化和传统更感兴趣。游客怎样了解当地文化与传统? 你认为为什么一些人对于了解外国文化感兴趣, 而另一些人则不感兴趣?
- (b) *Some people think that it is necessary to travel abroad to learn about other countries. Others, however, believe that we can find all such information on TV or the Internet. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.* 一些人认为需要出国旅行去了解其他的文化, 而另一些人认为我们可以从电视或者互联网上找到那些信息。讨论两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

### □ 关键词透析

- ◆ 通过电视和互联网去了解其他国家和亲身旅行去了解别国无疑都具有各自的优势, 但是在实际写作时你会发现下面这些较为专门的词组很有用: (1) *is a multi-sensory learning experience* (是一种多感官的学习经历, 相关: *seeing / hearing / smelling / touching*), (2) *explore other cultures first-hand* (亲身体验其他的文化), (3) *interact with the local people* (与当地人交流, 相关: *promote mutual understanding and goodwill* 促进相互了解与对彼此的善意), (4) *enjoy local cuisine* (享受当地的美食风味, 注意 *cuisine* 不要加复数 *s*), (5) *travel websites* (旅游网站), (6) *travel television programmes* (旅游电视节目), (7) *spark viewers' interest in visiting other countries* (激起观众们去其他国家观光的兴趣), (8) *lower costs* (更低的费用, 相关: *airfare* 机票费用, *hotel accommodation costs* 宾馆住宿费用, *admission fees to places of interest* 参观地点的门票费用), (9) *a wider range of options* (更多的选择), (10) *provide detailed information about the culture, traditions, customs and lifestyles of other countries* (提供关于其他国家的文化、传统、风俗与生活方式的详细信息) 等。





## 旅游类范文一 游客是否需要入乡随俗

*Some people argue that there is no need for tourists to follow the customs and behaviours of local people. Others, however, believe that problems will occur if tourists do not follow them. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

一些人认为游客不需要遵守当地人的行为与风俗，另一些人认为如果游客不遵守当地人的行为与风俗就会出现問題。讨论两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

### 思路透析

有些人会认为：游客本质是顾客，顾客就是上帝，所以游客可以很“拽”(brash)，根本没必要遵守当地行为与风俗。但应该看到的是：如果对当地文化缺乏足够的尊重，游客其实也很难玩得开心，而且了解当地文化毕竟也是很多人旅行的目的之一。所以该考生的结论是：互相都退一步吧，游客尊重当地的风俗与行为习惯，当地人也应该适当容忍游客的“违规”行为，这样双方才能各取所需。

### ► 6.5 分范文

Today, travel is an important part of individual and family life. However, people have different opinions about whether tourists should follow the local customs and behaviors.

Some people believe that tourists should keep their own behavior and customs when they travel in other countries. These people think of tourists as



consumers whose trips contribute significantly to the tourism industry in the destination countries or regions and **create many jobs** in local businesses. The tourists should therefore be respected and valued as customers. There is no need for them to follow the rules in the place that they visit. Also, it may **be inconvenient** if tourists follow the behaviors and customs of the local residents. Tourists tend to know little about a foreign country's customs before they stay in the country for a while. It would be unreasonable for the locals to expect tourists to behave like themselves.

However, many other people are opposed to this view. They think that tourists who do not follow the local way of life tend to make serious mistakes, which may **cause tension and conflict** between the guests and the hosts. For example, if an Asian tourist travelling in a Western country did not follow the local custom and **leave a tip** after having a meal in a local restaurant, the waiter or waitress would become very upset. In fact, if tourists follow the customs and behaviour of the local people, they can experience the local cultures and lifestyles more deeply and understand them better, which is **the primary goal of many overseas trips**.

In my opinion, travelers should respect **the cultural identity of the local society** while being allowed to hold on to their own, which can make both the hosts and the guests feel respected and valued.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **destination** *n.* 目的地

**create jobs** 创造就业

**customer** *n.* 顾客

★ **inconvenient** *adj.* 不方便的



★ attitude *n.* 态度

★ cause tension and conflict 导致  
紧张与冲突

host *n.* 主人

leave a tip 留下小费

★ upset *adj.* 烦恼的

the primary goal 首要的目的

overseas trips 海外旅行

★ cultural identity 文化特性

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★☆☆

## 译文

在当代旅行是个人与家庭生活的重要部分。然而,关于游客是否应遵守当地的风俗和行为,人们却持有不同的看法。

一些人认为,游客在其他国家旅行时,应保持自己的行为 and 风俗。在他们看来,游客就是消费者。他们的旅行将大大推动目的国旅游业的发展并给当地企业创造很多就业机会。因此,应该像对待消费者一样地尊重与重视游客。所以他们不必遵守参观地的规矩。而且要游客遵守当地居民的行为和风俗可能会非常不便。游客在一个国家停留一段时间之前,往往对其风俗知之甚少。因此当地人希望游客遵守当地的风俗和行为是不合理的。

但是,另外有很多人强烈反对这种看法。他们认为,假如游客不遵守当地的生活方式,也许会犯下严重错误,从而可能导致主客之间的紧张与冲突。例如,假如一名亚洲游客在西方国家旅行时在餐馆用餐后不遵守当地的风俗留下小费,就可能让服务员非常不满。事实上,如果游客遵守当地人的风俗,就能更深刻地体验和更好地理解当地的文化与生活方式,这也正是很多海外旅游的主要目的。

我个人认为,游客应该被允许坚持自身的文化特性,但他们也应尊重当地社会的文化特性,这会让主客双方都感受到尊重和重视。

## 旅游类范文二

### 文化传统是否应该成为吸引游客的工具

*Some people think that cultural traditions are destroyed when they are used as money-making attractions aimed at tourists. Others believe that is the only way to save these traditions. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*



有些人认为如果文化传统被作为吸引游客的赚钱工具，它们就会被破坏。而另一些人则认为这是唯一能拯救这些传统的办法。请讨论这两种观点并给出自己的看法。

### ► 7.5 分范文

As travel costs become **more affordable** and long-distance **passenger transport** is more efficient today, many people travel to other parts of their countries or foreign countries to enjoy the local cultural traditions.

Some people argue that cultural traditions should not be used as money-making attractions to promote tourism. It is obvious that the tourists and the local people tend to have different understandings of the traditions. As a result, the **commercialisation of cultural traditions** such as **folk music**, folk dance, **traditional ceremonies** and festivals is likely to change these traditions because the local people want to make them more **attractive to the visitors**. Also, over the process of using their own traditions to **meet tourists' expectations**, the local residents' **cultural identity** and values may **be eroded** or even completely lost.

By contrast, many others believe that commercialisation of cultural traditions is the only way to save them. With the **tax revenue generated by cultural tourism**, the local government can fund more educational programmes in schools, libraries and museums, which can help young people to learn more about the traditions. Turning cultural traditions into commodities can also benefit the local people individually. They will pay more attention to the preservation of the traditional lifestyles, arts and entertainment because that can bring them more job opportunities and help them to achieve higher standards of living.

My own opinion is that cultural tourism can **contribute to local economic growth** and make local people **appreciate their traditions** more. What is important in



developing cultural tourism is to ensure that traditions are not reduced or changed dramatically to conform to the expectations of tourists who are not familiar with the local lifestyles or values.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**affordable** *adj.* 价格合理的, 负担得起的

**passenger transport** 客运

★ **commercialisation of cultural traditions** 文化传统的商业化

**folk music** 民间音乐

**traditional ceremonies** 传统的仪式

**attractive** *adj.* 有吸引力的

**meet tourists' expectations**  
符合游客们的预期

★ **cultural identity** 文化特性, 文化认同感

**be eroded** 本文里指 (文化特性和价值观念) 被削弱

★ **tax revenue generated by ...** 由某类事物所产生的税收

**commodity** *n. (formal)* 商品

**contribute to local economic growth** 为当地经济做出贡献

★ **conform to the expectations of tourists** 遵从游客们的期望

## 语法多样性分析

- ◆ **Turning cultural traditions into commodities** can also benefit the local people individually. 本句里使用了动名词短语作主语的形式

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★☆☆

## 译文

随着旅游费用变得更容易承受以及长途客运变得更加便利, 如今很多人到其他地区和国家去旅行, 并欣赏当地的文化传统。

有些人觉得文化传统不应该被用来当做吸引游客的赚钱工具。游客对这些传统



显然与本地人有着不同的理解。因此，当地居民为了增加对于游客的吸引力，很可能让商业化的民间音乐、民族舞、传统仪式和传统节日等文化传统发生变化。而且，在用自己的传统去满足游客期望的过程中，当地居民的文化特性和价值观也会随之被削弱甚至完全消失。

对比起来，另一些人却认为文化传统的商业化是拯救传统的唯一出路。文化旅游业所带来的税收可供当地政府资助更多在学校、图书馆和博物馆里的教育项目，从而让当地年轻人更好地了解他们的文化传统。而将文化传统进行商业化改造还能当地居民带来个人利益。他们将会更加注重对传统生活习俗、传统艺术娱乐的保护，因为传统为他们提供了更多的工作机会并帮助他们提高了生活水准。

我个人认为文化旅游产业可以促进当地的经济发展并让当地居民更加重视自己的传统。在发展文化旅游产业中非常重要的一点就是要确保文化传统的特性，不能为了迎合那些对当地生活方式与价值观并不了解的游客的期望而去大幅减少或改变自己的传统。

### 旅游类范文三 每个人的旅行

*Today, more people are travelling than ever before. Why is this the case? What are the benefits of travelling for the traveller?*

今天，去旅行的人们比以往过去任何时候都更多。为什么会有这种情况？旅行对于旅行者的好处是什么？

#### 【说明】

地道英语里的 travel 其实有两种：leisure travel 与 business travel。前者是指休闲旅行，而后者指商务旅行。但不论是哪一种，由于经济发展、人们休闲时间的增加，交通网络的进步以及航空公司之间和酒店之间的竞争越来越激烈，更多的人都可以更方便、更低价、更舒适地旅行。

至于旅行所带来的益处，也并不难想。但是需要注意的是：本题第2问考查的是旅行对于 travellers 的好处。如果考试时大谈旅游业解决了多少当地的就业问题，也许交卷时还觉得自己的“力作”看上去很美，其实已经因为“partially off-topic（部分地跑题）”中招儿了。



## ► 7.5 分范文

Today, more people enjoy travelling than ever before. I will discuss the causes of this trend and the benefits of travelling for travellers.

There are several causes of the rapid increase in the number of people travelling. On average, people have higher **disposable incomes** and more **leisure time** than before. **The combination of** these two factors leads to a **rising demand for** leisure travel services. Economic and trade globalisation has also made it necessary for more business people to travel to other parts of the world. At the same time, the development of **transport networks** and the competition in the transport industry, especially between **airline companies**, have made transport **more affordable**. The wider variety of **accommodation options** can also help people to easily find accommodation **well suited to their travel budgets** when they plan their trips. As a result, nowadays more people than ever before can travel to places that they could not afford to visit in the past, conveniently and comfortably.

Travelling can bring psychological, **intellectual** or even financial benefits to travellers. Many people work or study long hours and **lead stressful lives** today. By travelling they can escape from **busy daily schedules** for some time and relax. Travelling is also a **good family bonding activity** if people travel with their family members. Moreover, travelling helps people to **see other cultures first-hand**. Travellers can learn about local customs, history and even simple **words and phrases** in the local language. The **stereotypes or misunderstandings** that they have about the local culture and local people can be **reduced or eliminated** by this knowledge. For business travellers, travelling to places to have **talks or negotiations** can help them to **build trust and cooperation with** their business partners, which brings them financial benefits.



In conclusion, the combination of a wide range of economic and social factors has helped more people to benefit from travelling.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **disposable income** 可支配收入

★ **leisure time** 休闲时间

**combination** *n.* 结合

**a rising demand for...** 对某事物的上升的需求

★ **transport network** 交通网络

★ **airline** *n.* 注意它并不是指航线, 而是指航空公司, 地道英文里的全称也可以叫 airline companies

★ **affordable** *adj.* 价格合理的, 能够承担的

**well suited to...** 很适合某一用途或要求的

★ **accommodation options** 住宿选择

**travel budget** 旅行预算

**economical** *adj.* 省钱的(注意它与 **economic** 和国家或者地区的经济相关的在含义与拼写上的区别)

**lead stressful lives** 生活压力很大

**daily schedule** 日程安排

★ **family bonding activity** 能增进家庭凝聚力的活动

**see other cultures first-hand**  
直接体验其他文化

★ **stereotype** *n.* 思维定势

**misunderstanding** *n.* 误解

**words and phrases** 单词与短语

★ **eliminate** *vt.* 消除

**negotiation** *n.* 谈判



## 语法多样性分析

- ◆ The wider variety of accommodation options available to travellers can also help people to easily find accommodation well suited to their travel budgets **when** they plan their trips. 本句里使用了由 **when** 引导的时间状语从句

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★★	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★☆☆



如今，有比以往更多的人享受旅行。我将在本文中探寻形成这一趋势的主要原因，以及旅行能给人们带来的益处。

有几个原因导致旅行人数快速上升。整体上，人们比过去拥有更多的可支配收入与休闲时间。这两个因素一起导致了对于休闲旅游服务的需求增长。而经济与贸易的全球化也使得生意人需要往返于世界各地开展业务。与此同时，交通运输网络的发展和交通行业内部激烈的竞争，特别是航空公司之间的竞争，使得交通成本变得更容易承担。如今可供选择的住宿范围也广了许多，人们可以在制定旅行计划的时候根据自己的预算找到合适的住宿。因此，旅行人数今非昔比，人们可以舒适、便捷地享受那些以前无法负担的旅行。

旅行能够为旅行者带来心理、思维甚至财务方面的好处。现在很多人需要长时间工作或学习，背负着巨大的压力。他们可以通过旅行逃避繁忙的日程，享受一部分属于自己的轻松时光。如果人们选择同家人一同旅行，那么这段旅程还会成为凝聚家庭亲情的帮手。旅行还能帮助游客增添对其他文化的直接体验。游客能学习到当地的风俗、历史甚至当地语言中的基本语汇。通过这种直接的了解，他们以前对于这种文化及当地人的惯性印象和误解就能得到相应地减少或是消除。对于那些公务旅行者，通过出差去和当地的生意伙伴进行洽谈磋商更容易建立起彼此的信任与合作态度，从而帮助自己在经济上得到收益。

总之，一系列的经济与社会因素结合在一起，让更多的人从旅行当中获益。

## 旅游类范文四

## 国际旅游是否弊大于利

*International tourism has become a huge industry in the world. Some people argue that the problems caused by international tourism outweigh the benefits. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

国际旅游业已经成为世界上的一个巨大产业。一些人认为国际旅游业的弊大于利。在多大程度上你同意或不同意这种观点？

反对国际旅游业的人士常常会提出下面两个常见的“指控”：**a** 国际旅游业可能破坏环境；**b** 国际游客可能会对当地的文化缺乏尊重，甚至导致游客与当地人之间的冲突。但本文却对此进行了十分尖锐地批驳。尽管观点并非尽善



尽美，语言略显拖沓，但是论证过程充实而且举例恰当，是典型的 7.5 分档作文。

### ► 7.5 分范文

Some people believe that the rapidly growing international tourism industry brings more harm than benefits. I disagree with them.

Complaints about international tourism are mainly concerned with the environmental damage it may cause, such as the **carbon emissions** resulting from international air travel and the litter left by crowds of irresponsible international tourists at **places of attraction**. However, the strict environmental standards **imposed on long-distance flights**, the **environmental education campaigns** directed at international tourists and the **heavy fines** against tourists' polluting behaviours have significantly reduced the **ecological impact** of international tourism.

As for the concern that international tourism may result in travellers' **disrespect for the local culture or tension between tourists and locals**, I seriously **question its legitimacy**. With the help of international **travel websites** such as Lonely Planet and Trip Advisor and **guide books**, international tourists can **make well-informed decisions** in selecting their destinations. Also, they spend large amounts of money and energy on **overseas trips for sightseeing**, relaxation or entertainment. These tourists tend to **value the opportunities** to explore the local culture first-hand and to communicate with local people in the destinations that they have carefully chosen.

At the same time, international tourism can bring obvious economic and culture benefits to tourists' destinations. It **creates jobs** in the local **hospitality industry** and **transport industry**, and increases local people's incomes and **government revenues**. As a result, local governments and citizens would have more funds for



the preservation of their **culture heritage** such as **historic buildings** and **monuments**.

In conclusion, international tourism generates direct economic benefits for tourists' destinations, which is also likely to benefit them socially and culturally. Although it has also led to some environmental and cultural concerns, I believe the side effects of international tourism are decreasing because international tourists today are better prepared for their trips than tourists were in the past, both ecologically and culturally.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **carbon emission** 碳排放

★ **litter** *n.* 被乱扔的垃圾

★ **irresponsible** *adj.* 不负责任的

**place of attraction** 吸引游客的地方  
【相关词组】**tourist attraction**

**imposed on** 施加给某人或某事物的

**environmental education campaigns** 环境教育的宣传活动

★ **fine** *n.* 罚金

★ **ecological** *adj.* 生态的

**disrespect** *n.* 不尊重

★ **tension** *n.* 紧张关系

**question its legitimacy** 质疑它的合理有效性

**legitimacy** *n.* 合理有效性

★ **make well-informed decision**

做出基于充分的参考信息的决定

★ **sightseeing** *n.* 观光

★ **value the opportunities to do sth.**  
重视做某事的机会

**hospitality industry** 酒店、餐饮业

★ **interact with** 相互交流, 相互影响  
**government revenues** 政府收入

★ **culture heritage** 文化遗产

**historic buildings and monuments** 有重要历史意义的建筑和纪念碑

**side effect** 副作用



## 语法多样性分析

◆ The strict environmental standards **imposed on** long-distance flights, the environ-



mental education campaigns **directed at** international tourists and the heavy fines against tourists' polluting behaviours have significantly reduced the ecological impact of international tourism. 本句里使用了过去分词短语作后置定语的用法，表示被动的含义

本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★★	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

■ 译文

一些人认为快速发展的国际旅游业带来的危害比益处多。我不同意他们的看法。

关于这一产业的主要抱怨集中在它所导致的环境破坏方面，比如由国际航空旅行产生的碳排放以及不负责任的国际游客群体在观光点乱扔的垃圾。但是，对于长距离飞行实施的严格的环境标准，针对国际游客的环境教育宣传活动，以及对游客污染环境的行为进行的严厉处罚都显著减少了国际旅游业的生态影响。

至于关于国际旅游业有可能导致游客不尊重当地文化或者游客与当地居民之间的紧张关系，我严肃地质疑这种担心的有效性。由于有孤独的星球、旅行顾问等国际旅行网站和旅行指南的帮助，国际游客可以在选择目的地时参考全面的信息并作出决定。而且，他们花费大量的金钱和精力在海外旅行中去观光、放松或娱乐。这些游客通常很珍视亲身去探索他们精心选择的目的地文化并且和当地人交流的机会。

与此同时，国际旅游业能够给旅游目的地带来明显的经济与文化益处。它给当地的酒店餐饮业和运输业创造就业机会，并且增加当地人的收入与政府收入。因此，当地政府与民众也会有更多资金来保护他们的文化遗产，例如有重要历史意义的建筑和纪念碑等。

总之，国际旅游业为旅行目的地带来直接的经济利益，这也很可能会为当地带来社会与文化益处。尽管它导致了一些环境与文化方面的担忧，但我相信国际旅游业的副作用正在减少，因为当代的国际游客们对自己的旅行在生态与文化方面都比过去的国际游客有了更加充分的准备。



*Nowadays, international tourism is the biggest industry in the world. Unfortunately, international tourism creates tension rather than understanding between people from different cultures. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?*

在当代，国际旅游业是世界上最大的产业。不幸的是，国际旅游业在不同文化的人民间产生的是紧张关系而不是相互了解。多大程度上你同意或者不同意这种观点？

### 满分范文的理由未必滴水不漏

本文论述了国际旅游业带来的一系列问题，比如：国际旅行的时间太短，根本不够让游客去了解当地文化（其实如果仔细想想这种说法是站不住脚的——不管旅行时间多短也总算是眼见为实 **Seeing is believing**，至少比从来都没去过其他国家的人了解要多一些吧）。接着又讲多数国际游客压根儿就没想去了解当地文化（这种说法更没道理，充其量只能代表一部分太有优越感 **a stubborn sense of superiority** 的游客心态，但怎么能说全世界的游客都这么傲慢 **conceited** 呢）。然后本文又讲国际游客在当地买东西时经常会“挨宰”（**ripped off**，这确实是个不幸的事实，但这就是市场经济的规律。旅游纪念品可以卖高价，归根到底还是因为存在着市场需求，如果商品卖不动当地商家存在手里也是有商业风险的）。最后本文还提出国际旅游也导致当地人很不爽，因为他们会觉得自己的文化受到了威胁（这个“理由”更只是一厢情愿。子非鱼，安知鱼之乐？Pat 旅游的时候怎么就看见当地居民都乐呵呵地大把赚钱，还真没见到哪个是愁眉苦脸的呢？而且发展国际旅游业还可以增加当地政府的税收 **tax revenue**，其中一部分税收也可以用来建造历史博物馆和文化博物馆等设施。反倒是如果不发展旅游业，当地年轻人找不到工作导致人才外流那才是对传统文化的真正威胁）。

尽管如此，这篇观点经不起推敲的范文依然不失为一篇优秀的雅思作文。作为语言水平测试，IELTS Writing 高分范文的特点本来就是地道的英语 + 有一定的说服力却未必能经得起“较真儿”的论证。



## ► 9 分范文

The growth of tourism and the numbers of people travelling to other countries for their vacations has led to debate as to whether this is beneficial. I believe that there are many problems that arise out of the tourist industry, and will examine these in detail.

Many people argue that travel broadens the mind. However, this statement does not fully hold water. I would argue that spending a few weeks in another country is not long enough to **gain a proper understanding of** a foreign culture. A foreigner visiting Britain might be met with the traditional British **reserve**, and **mistakenly conclude that** the British are unfriendly. Furthermore, some people **are unwilling to** open their minds. A Western traveller to an Arab country **is unlikely to** consider that the veiling of women is acceptable.

Being a tourist in a foreign country brings with it problems that can lead to dislike of the native people. Firstly, a foreigner **is vulnerable**, and is often ripped off by locals. Secondly, the **language barrier** can lead to misunderstandings. Thirdly, tourists are often hassled to buy goods, which can ruin a holiday. When I went to Bali, people tried to sell me something every five minutes, and this totally spoilt my sunbathing.

Local people also often end up disliking foreigners. Visitors may mistakenly act contrary to **local norms**, or they may just be plain offensive. Global tourism can **lead to hostility** from the native people who may feel their traditional way of life **is under threat**. Additionally, the **relative** wealth of the foreign visitors can **cause envy and resentment**.

In conclusion, I would say that I largely agree with the argument that global tourism **creates misunderstanding** between people from different cultures, and that the differences are often a cause for conflict rather than celebration.



## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**vacation** *n.* 度假

**beneficial** *adj.* 有益的

【用法说明】它后面的介词通常跟 to

★ **arise** *vi.* (某个问题) 产生, 出现  
请注意它和 rise (上升) 的拼写和意思都不同

**examine** *vt.* 考查

**broaden** *vt.* 开阔

★ **statement** *n.* 陈述

**does not hold water** 站不住脚

这个表达比较口语化, 如果遇到对书面语言有“洁癖”的考官就会被扣分

★ **reserve** *n.* 保守, 矜持

★ **unwilling** *adj.* 不愿意的

★ **veiling** *n.* 面纱

★ **vulnerable** *adj.* 容易受伤害的

**rip off** 这个词组也很口语化, 指被“敲竹杠”, 买东西时被索取高价

★ **language barrier** 语言障碍

★ **hassle** *vt.* 纠缠

**ruin** *vt.* 毁坏

**sunbathing** *n.* 日光浴

★ **norm** *n.* 常规, 惯例的做法

**offensive** *adj.* 冒犯别人的

★ **hostility** *n.* 敌意

**is/are under threat** 受到威胁

★ **relative** *adj.* 相对的

★ **envy** *n.* 妒忌

★ **resentment** *n.* 仇恨

**create misunderstanding** 产生误解

**conflict** *n.* 冲突

★ **celebration** *n.* 庆贺

## 译文

旅游业和出国度假的人数的增长, 逐渐引发了关于旅游是否有益的争论。我认为, 旅游业带来了很多问题, 我会详细在后面分析这些问题。

许多人认为, 旅游开阔了人们的眼界。但是, 这一陈述并不完全站得住脚。我认为, 在另一个国家待几个星期, 不足以获得对异域文化的正确认识。在英国旅游的外国人可能会因为碰到传统的英国式的矜持, 而误认为英国人不友好。此外, 一些游客也没有带着一颗包容的心来看待其他文化。比如在阿拉伯国家的西方游客就不太可能接受妇女蒙面的习俗。

游客在外国遇到的一些问题会导致他们对当地人产生厌恶。第一, 外国人处于弱势, 购物时经常挨宰。第二, 语言障碍会引起误解。第三, 游客常常被当地人纠



缠着要求其购物，这些都会破坏假期的气氛。我在巴厘岛时，每隔5分钟就有人试图向我贩卖东西，这完全影响了我的日光浴。

同样，当地人往往最终也会讨厌外国人。游客可能会作出违反当地常规的错误举止，或者他们可能只是令人不快。全球旅游业会引发来自当地人的敌意，他们可能认为传统生活方式受到了威胁。此外，外国游客相对富裕，这会引起嫉妒和仇恨。

总之我在很大程度上认为，全球旅游业制造了不同文化的人们之间的误解，这种不同常常会引发冲突，而不是喜悦。



对写好旅游类作文最有帮助的网站

**benefitof. net/benefits-of-traveling /**  
**lonelyplanet. com/destinations**

上面这个网址能够让你清晰地明白旅游的益处，而如果想要彻底搞定旅游类作文题同时再给自己设计一个80天环游世界的路线，孤独的星球就是最棒的工具了。不用多说，眼见为实，立刻登录吧。



# 附录 C

血浓于水

Blood Is Thicker Than Water

家庭类真题库与各分数段  
范文剖析







**1** In some parts of the world, an increasing number of people are trying to find their family history. What are the reasons for this trend? Is it positive or negative?

在世界的一些地方，越来越多的人努力寻找他们的家族历史。这一趋势的原因是什么？它是积极的还是消极的？

## 关键词透析

- ◆ 写本题时有可能用到的三个加分短语是：(1) **trace genealogy** (动宾短语，指追溯过去的家族成员构成，有点像中文里说的“建家谱”。在英美最常见的一种 trace genealogy 的形式是 **build a family tree**，也就是画一棵大树，然后在每根树枝或者每片树叶上写一个祖先的名字或者贴一张照片，以形象地显示他们/她们之间的关系。在英美还有很多“建家谱网站” **genealogy websites**，专门协助人们寻找自己的家族信息)，(2) **satisfy people's natural curiosity about their ancestors** (满足人们关于自己祖先的好奇心)，(3) **interesting family anecdotes** (有趣的家庭轶事)。

【剑桥例句】 Tracing genealogy can be a meaningful experience of self-discovery (自我认识，自我发现)。

## 思路指导

热衷于研究自己家族历史的人数在英美确实有不断增加的趋势。原因有：

- a** 更频繁的人口搬迁 (more frequent relocations) 导致很多现代人对家族祖先的身份与成就 (their ancestors' identities and achievements) 缺乏了解。研究家族



历史可以帮助他们发现祖先与自己之间很多有趣的相似之处和差异 (discover many interesting similarities and differences between their ancestors and themselves);

**b** 过去的半个世纪是人类科技发展最快的半个世纪,这也导致人们今天的生活方式与家族祖先的生活方式差异非常明显,让研究家族历史成为令人兴奋的探索过程 (The dramatic differences between their own lifestyles and those of their ancestors make tracing family history an exciting process of exploration.); **c** 信息技术,特别是互联网,基因检测技术 (DNA testing) 以及旅游业的发展,都让寻找家族历史变得比过去更容易 (have made finding family history much easier than in the past)。

这一趋势: **i** 在区域、国家与国际范围内都会增加文化沟通和交流 (increases cultural communication and exchange at regional, national and international levels); 而且 **ii** 对于祖先是移民的人来说,研究家族历史也是一种文化寻根的过程 (helps them to discover their cultural roots and better understand their family heritage), 而且经常会带来令人感动的经历 (lead to deeply emotional experiences); **iii** 研究家族历史有可能帮助人们找到过去不认识的亲人 (may lead them to find previously unknown relatives); **iv** 了解家族健康史可以帮助很多人对影响过去家族成员的遗传疾病采取预防措施 (Knowing family health history enables many people to take preventative measures against the hereditary diseases that affected previous generations of their family.); **v** 会让人们更加珍惜今天所拥有的生活 (better appreciate what they have and enjoy today)。因此,从整体来看这个趋势是积极的。如果非要谈负面作用,就是有可能会变成一种耗费资金和时间的爱好 (may become an expensive and time-consuming hobby)。

## 同类型真题

*Some people think that we should do research on our family history while others think that we should focus on the relationships between present and future generations. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.* 一些人认为我们应该研究家族历史而另一些人认为我们应该把精力集中于现在与未来几



代人身上。讨论两种观点并给出你自己的观点。

## ▣ 思路指导

研究家族历史的意义已经分析了，更加重要的则是现在这一辈的父母应该尽量确保工作与生活之间的平衡 (try to maintain work-family balance)，多和自己的孩子进行交流，倾听他们/她们所面对的问题和顾虑 (listen to their children's problems and concerns)，为他们/她们提出教育、职业和个人成长等方面的建议 (offer their children educational, career and personal advice)，并经常与孩子一起参加运动与社区活动 (regularly participate in sports and community activities together with their children)，这些做法都可以增进亲人之间的情感联系并且给每个家庭成员一种归属感 (strengthen family bonds and give each member of the family a strong sense of belonging)。

**2** *Nowadays family members spend little time doing things together. What are the reasons for this? What are the effects of this development?*

在当代，家庭成员们很少在一起做事情。这种现象的原因是什么？影响有哪些？

## ▣ 思路指导

过去，在很多家庭里家人们经常一起从事休闲活动 (did leisure activities together)，例如一起去看电影、运动、旅行等，而且家人们经常一起从事家务劳动 (did chores together as a family)，全家人经常一起用餐 (often had family meals together)，还有很多家长辅导孩子做功课 (helped their children with homework)。但是现在，在很多家庭里家庭成员们不再一起做这些事情。

这种趋势的原因主要有：① 工作和学习当中的竞争激烈，家庭成员们的生活节奏很快而且需要以工作或学习为主 (lead fast-paced and work or study-oriented lives)，因此很难找到时间和自己的家人在一起 (find it hard to spend



time with their family); **b** 有些家长缺少时间或者耐心去听取他们孩子的想法 (some parents do not have the time or patience to listen to their children), 导致孩子更愿意和自己的朋友们在一起 (prefer to spend more time with their friends than with their parents); **c** 在很多家庭里, 家庭成员们在互联网, 特别是在网上社交网络 (online social networks, 或者叫 social networking websites 社交网站, 其中 IELTS 考官们最熟悉的网上社交网络是 Facebook and Twitter) 上面, 以及在 video games 上面花费了过多的时间等。

这种趋势导致的影响包括: **i** 在很多家庭里, 家庭成员们之间缺少交流 (a lack of communication between family members), 这可能会引起家人们之间的误解与冲突 (may lead to misunderstanding and conflict between them), 并且弱化家人们之间的亲情 (weaken family bonds); **ii** 导致更高的离婚率与青少年犯罪率 (higher divorce rates and youth crime rates)。

**3** *In some countries, grandparents play a significant role in bringing up children. Is it positive or negative?*

在一些国家, 祖父母在养育儿童的过程中起重要作用。这是积极的还是消极的?

#### **思路指导**

由祖父母帮助父母抚养儿童的好处包括: **a** 可以给祖父母们带来快乐与幸福感 (brings them joy and happiness); **b** 给老人们生活的目的与价值感 (give elderly people a sense of purpose and worthiness), 并且帮助老年人保持思维活跃、敏捷 (help them to keep their minds active and agile); **c** 让老人们与孙辈之间的关系更加密切 (have closer relationships with their grandchildren); **d** 祖父母可以和孙辈们分享他们的经验、知识与智慧 (share their experience, knowledge and wisdom with their grandchildren); **e** 由祖父母照顾孙辈还可以减



少父母在照顾孩子方面所需的费用 (can help parents to save on childcare costs)。

缺点则是祖父母与父母之间对于抚养儿童可能会持有不同甚至相互冲突的看法 (may have different or even conflicting ideas about bringing up children), 这有可能导致他们之间的关系紧张 (may create tension between grandparents and parents)。

**4** *There is a trend in some countries for men and women to get married at an older age and also to have children later in life. What are the causes of this trend? Is this a positive or negative development?*

在一些国家，年轻人趋向于更晚结婚并且更晚生育孩子。这一趋势的原因是什么？这是一种积极还是消极的变化？

#### □ 关键词透析

- ◆ (1) **in their twenties** (在他们 / 她们二十几岁的时候，相应地还可以写 **in their thirties**), (2) **feel that they are not fully prepared for marriage or parenthood** (感到他们 / 她们还没有完全准备好结婚或者成为家长), (3) **cannot meet family responsibilities** (不能尽到对于家庭的责任，请注意这里的 **meet** 不是指遇见而是指尽某种责任), (4) **work-family balance** (工作和家庭生活之间的平衡), (5) **are career-oriented** (以事业为重的，相关: **achieve career success** 事业上的成功), (6) **financial stability** (财务的稳定，相关搭配: **be financially secure**), (7) **are more emotionally mature** (情感上更成熟的), (8) **delay childbearing** (推迟生育) 等。

#### □ 思路指导

选择更晚结婚、生育的原因包括: **a** 很多人在竞争激烈的环境中工作 (**work in highly competitive environments**), 所承受的工作压力比上一辈人更大



(are under more work-related stress than previous generations), 这让他们/她们感觉自己还没有准备好结婚或成为家长; **b** 很多人希望在有孩子之前能够更多地体验人生 (want to experience more of life before having children); **c** 抚养孩子的费用比过去高了许多 (much more expensive to raise a child)。

一方面, 结婚、生育更晚能让年轻人: **i** 在结婚或生育之前有更多的时间去发展自己的事业 (have more time to build their careers); **ii** 在经济方面也会更有保障 (have greater financial security); **iii** 成为父母时的性格也更加成熟 (are more emotionally mature)。

另一方面, 更晚的生育年龄对母亲与孩子都有可能构成健康风险 (Later childbearing may present health risks to mothers and their babies. ), 而且很多年龄较大的父母对养育年幼的孩子感到力不从心 (Many older parents do not have sufficient energy to keep up with their young children. )。从国家整体来看, 这种趋势则会导致生育率下降 (leads to a decline in birth rates), 因此这些国家在未来有可能会面临劳动力的短缺 (may face labour shortages in the future), 从而阻碍经济发展 (hinder economic growth)。

**5** *Nowadays, more and more people live individually or live in small family units. What are the causes of this trend? What are its effects on society?*

在当代, 越来越多的人单独生活或者在规模较小的家庭里生活。这种趋势的原因是什么? 它对社会的影响是什么?

#### □ 关键词透析

◆ **extended family** 是指好几代人生活在一起的大家庭, **nuclear family** “核子家庭”是指只有父母与孩子的小家庭, **single-parent family** 是单亲家庭, 而 **single people** 当然就是单身人士了。suffer from the empty nest syndrome 则是



老年父母在孩子离家后感到持续空虚与寂寞的状态，即著名的“空巢综合症”。

## ▣ 思路指导

更多的人单独生活或者生活在规模较小的家庭里的原因包括：**a** 互联网和通讯科技的发展给了人们更大的流动性和独立性 (The development of the Internet and telecommunications technology has given people greater mobility and independence. )，有更多的人搬到其他城市甚至其他国家去工作或者学习 (move to other cities or even other countries to work or study)，而不与自己的家人生活 (live apart from their family members)；**b** 工作的人们生活节奏很快 (lead fast-paced lives)，很难在工作与生活间实现平衡 (It is hard for working people to achieve a work-life balance)，也没有时间去照顾自己的老年父母 (do not have time to look after their elderly parents)；**c** 年轻人和老年父母之间有很多不同的观点、价值观和生活方式 (have different opinions, values and lifestyles)，生活在一起很容易产生冲突和紧张关系 (is likely to result in conflicts and tensions between them)；**d** 养育孩子的成本不断上升 (the cost of raising and educating children is increasing rapidly)，而且年轻人也需要更多的时间发展自己的事业 (develop their careers)，因此通常更晚才结婚并成为父母 (tend to marry and have children later in life than people did in the past)；**e** 网络社区 (online communities) 越来越流行，导致人们面对面进行的交流减少 (has reduced face-to-face communication)，单身男女也越来越多；**f** 很多人由于工作太忙，很少有时间和自己的配偶进行交流 (spend little time communicating with their spouse)，导致离婚率上升 (has caused the divorce rate to rise)，这同样也导致更多的人单独生活或者生活在规模更小的家庭里。从以上诸多原因里选择 2~3 点来写即可。

这种趋势可能带来的影响有：**i** 很多人，特别是老人，遭受到孤独与孤立感的困扰 (suffer from loneliness and isolation)；**ii** 儿童们的父母很忙，而祖父母也不和他们一起生活，孩子在每天放学后的时间里缺少成年人的监护 (spend their after-school hours without adult supervision)，导致很多孩子形成反社会行为 (develop anti-social behaviour)；**iii** 生育率 (the birth rate) 下降还会导致人口老龄化 (population ageing) 与劳动力短缺 (labour shortages) 等社会问题。





## 家庭类范文一

### 集体活动是否更有助于培养生活技能

*Team activities can teach children more life skills than activities that are done alone. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

团队活动能比单独进行的活动教给儿童们更多的生活技能。在多大程度上你同意或者不同意？

#### ► 7 分范文

I agree that team activities, such as **team sports** and **group discussions**, can help children to develop important life skills. However, I do not think that these activities are always more helpful in developing children's life skills than activities done alone.

Children can learn many things by cooperating with **their peers** during team activities. To solve problems together, they need to communicate and discuss solutions with their teammates. Their communication and **team building skills** can be improved through this process. These skills are very important to their future lives and **career success**. Children can also gain **conflict resolution skills** through team activities. When they study, work or play with other children as a team, **disagreements or arguments** may occur among team members. But they can learn to **be more tolerant** and solve their differences or conflicts peacefully if they try to achieve the common goal of the team.

On the other hand, only encouraging children to do team activities may reduce children's ability to **complete tasks by themselves**. Activities that are done



alone, such as homework and projects done individually, require them to keep things organised, **manage their time properly** and **solve problems independently**. Doing these activities alone also **increases children's confidence** in their own skills and **improves their sense of responsibility**.

In conclusion, I agree that team activities can teach important life skills to children, especially the skills of communication and cooperation. However, the skills needed to **achieve their goals on their own** are also essential to children's development and their future lives. Learning, working and living independently are important life skills, and a healthy sense of competition should be encouraged among children.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**team sports** 团队运动

**group discussion** 集体讨论

**their peers** 他们 / 她们的同龄人

**team building skills** (名词短语)  
建设团队的能力

**career success** 事业的成功

★ **conflict resolution skills** (名词短语)  
化解冲突的能力

★ **be more tolerant** 更加宽容

★ **complete tasks by themselves**  
自己完成任务

★ **keep things organised** 保持事物  
整齐有序

★ **manage their time properly** 合理  
地安排时间

**solve problems independently**

独立地解决问题

★ **their sense of responsibility**

他们 / 她们的责任感

**achieve their goals on their own**

依靠自己的能力去实现目标

**a healthy sense of competition**

(名词短语) 一种良性的竞争意识

### Bonus:

**participate in ...** (动词短语) 参  
与 .....

**interpersonal skills** (名词短语)

进行人际交往的能力

★ **social skills** 社会技能

**leadership skills** 领导才能



论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## ■ 译文

我同意诸如团队运动和集体讨论等团队活动能够帮助儿童发展重要的生活技能。但我并不认为这些活动总是要比单独从事的活动更有助于发展儿童的生活技能。

儿童可以通过进行团队活动与同龄人合作学到很多东西。为了共同去解决问题，他们需要与自己的队友们沟通并且讨论解决方案。他们与别人进行沟通和建设团队的技能在这一过程当中都能得到提高。这些技能对于他们将来的生活以及事业的成功都非常重要。儿童们也可以通过团队活动掌握协调冲突的技能。当他们与其他孩子作为团队一起学习、劳动或者游戏时，队友们之间可能会出现不同的意见或者争论。但如果他们努力去实现团队的共同目标，就能学会更加宽容并且和平地解决分歧或冲突。

另一方面，仅仅鼓励儿童从事团队活动有可能会削弱儿童自己去完成任务的能力。独自完成的家庭作业和课题等活动要求孩子们保持事物整齐有序、合理地安排时间并且独立地解决问题。从事这些活动也会增进他们对于自身技能的信心并增强他们的责任感。

总之，我同意从事团队活动可以教给孩子们重要的生活技能，尤其是沟通与合作的技能。但依靠自己去实现目标的能力也是对孩子们的发展与未来生活至关重要的。独立地学习、劳动和生活是重要的生活技能，而且儿童之间良性的竞争意识也应该受到鼓励。

## 家庭类范文二 传统家庭观念的是与非

*People in the same family are not as close as before. Some people think we should return to traditional family values. Do you agree or disagree?*

家庭成员之间已不再如从前那样亲密。一些人认为我们应回归传统的家庭价值观。你同意还是不同意？



## 思路透析

这篇例文是 Pat 教过的一位北京高三毕业生的作品，她目前已经在多伦多大学（U of T）就读。这个孩子当时给我的印象就是思维特独立，所以当 she 交给我这篇文儿的时候，我一点也不感到奇怪她的观点主要是对传统家庭观念持反对看法。

不可否认：90 后就是有个性。

### ► 7.5 分范文

Most of us are busy with our own studies, work or other activities every day. As a result, we are not as closely connected with our family members as before. Some people suggest that we should return to traditional family values to solve this problem. Personally, I believe that society and its values should further develop and evolve. Returning to traditional values is not the right direction.

Many concepts representing the traditional family values are no longer **compatible with** the modern lifestyle. In the past, people in traditional families obeyed rules blindly and **compromised their individuality** to ensure **family harmony**, which was regarded as the basic requirement for survival at a time when there was little social change. However, nowadays people who **lack initiative and creativity** may face difficulties when they look for jobs because most employers today value **active minds and innovative ideas**.

People who follow traditional family values may also live more stressful lives than others because they have to **conform to the expected roles for them** and do not dare to say no to **their elders**. The real ideas hidden at their heart may make them **feel insecure or even depressed**.

I agree that traditional family values give us stronger **family bonds**, which makes



family feel like a safe haven for its members. Children living in such families would know how to behave properly. However, I find it hard to imagine that the members of a family can enjoy family life fully if they cannot even freely express their own feelings.

Overall, although I agree that we should uphold some traditional family values such as respect for elderly parents and relatives, I believe we should also appreciate the individuality of family members and encourage open communication between them.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**evolve** *v.* 进化, 演进

**values** *n.* (复数) 价值观

**direction** *n.* 方向

**concept** *n.* 概念

**represent** *vt.* 代表

★ **compatible with** 与……协调一致

**compromise** *vt.* 妥协, 牺牲

【近义】sacrifice

**family harmony** (名词短语) 家庭的和谐

★ **individuality** *n.* 个性 请注意它与 **personality** 性格是不同的: 每个人都会有 **personality**, 但却不是每个人都有属于自己的个性

**are regarded as** 被视为

**requirement** *n.* 要求

★ **survival** *n.* 生存 【动词】survive

**lack initiative and creativity** 缺乏主动性和创造力

**active minds** 活跃的大脑

**innovative ideas** 有创新性的想法

**lead stressful lives** 生活的压力很大

**elders** *n.* 某人的长辈, 通常使用复数

★ **depressed** *adj.* 抑郁的

★ **replica** *n.* 复制品

★ **family bonds** 家庭成员之间的纽带、亲情

**safe haven** 安全的避风港

★ **uphold** *vt.* 弘扬 (某种原则或理念)

**conform to** 遵从

**insecure** *adj.* 缺乏自信和安全感的

**encourage open communication** 鼓励开放的、不受压制的沟通



## 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

### ■ 译文

大多数人每天都在为自己的学习、工作或者其他追求而忙碌。结果，我们和家庭成员的联系就不再如从前那样紧密了。有些人认为我们应该回归传统的家庭观念去解决这个问题。我认为社会和它的价值观应该继续发展并且演进。恢复传统价值观并不是发展的正确方向。

首先，许多代表传统家庭价值观的想法已不再与现代生活方式相协调。过去，传统家庭的成员盲目遵从规矩，牺牲个性以确保家庭和谐，这是在缺乏社会变革的年代里生存的基本要求。但是，当这样的人现在找工作时可能会遇到困难，因为今日的雇主都重视活跃的头脑和有创新性的想法。

而且，遵守传统家庭观念的人们必须遵从家人赋予他们的角色，不敢向长辈说不，因而可能比其他人活得更有压力。埋藏在内心的真实想法可能会使他们缺乏自信 and 安全感甚至产生抑郁。

我同意传统的家庭价值观使家庭纽带更加紧密，让家庭像避风港一样。生活在这种家庭的孩子知道怎样做才是恰当的举止。然而，很难想象家庭成员在甚至不能自由表达感受的情况下，能够享受彼此间的家庭关系。

总体上，尽管我同意我们应坚持某些传统的家庭观念，比如对年老的父母和亲属的尊重，我认为我们也应重视家庭成员的个性并且鼓励他们开放地、不受压制地沟通。

### 家庭类范文三

### 双职工家庭的子女教育

*In today's competitive world, many families find it necessary for both parents to go out to work. While some people think that the children in these families gain benefits, others feel this trend is negative. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*



在当代激烈竞争的世界里，很多家庭觉得父母有必要都出去工作。虽然一些人认为孩子可以从中获益，另一些人则认为这是个消极的趋势。讨论两种看法并给出你自己的观点。

### ► 7.5 分范文

Today, more families have both parents working. People have different opinions about the effects of this trend on the children in these families.

Some people think that having both parents work is beneficial to children. They argue that the **dual-income family** today earns much more than the **single-income family** of a generation ago. As a result, children with two working parents can enjoy a higher standard of living. For example, they can afford popular **electronic devices**, including tablets and iPods. The extra wealth of their parents also allows them to gain more experiences from life, such as taking overseas trips.

However, many other people are concerned that children may not get enough attention and **emotional support** if both their parents work. These children are less likely to do well at school because there is not enough help from their busy parents with their homework or preparation for exams. **Parental involvement** also results in **positive emotional reaction** from children. Spending less time with their working parents may make children more likely to develop **anti-social behaviour** such as bullying and **damaging public property**.

My own opinion is that modern lifestyles have made it necessary for both parents to work. I also believe when parents feel financially secure, they can **have more energy to devote to** their children. Therefore, although working parents may not be able to spend more time with their children, they can spend higher-quality time with their children. Nevertheless, whenever possible, working parents should be



actively involved in the academic and social activities of their children, and try to create a friendly and understanding environment at home, rather than always leave their children with a babysitter or other caregivers.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **dual-income family** 双薪的家庭

【对比】 **single-income family** 单收入家庭

**electronic device** 电子设备

**tablet** *n.* 平板电脑

**take overseas trips** 去海外旅行

**parental involvement** (名词短语) 家长的参与

**emotional support** (名词短语) 情感上的支持

**bullying** *n.* 欺凌别人的行为

★ **positive emotional reaction**

正面的情感反应

**anti-social behaviour** 反社会行为

**damage public property** 破坏公共财物

★ **devote sth. to** 把(时间、精力等)专门用于

**be actively involved in ...** 积极地参与……

**academic and social activities** (名词短语) 学习与社会活动

## 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★★	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## 译文

如今, 孩子的父母都外出工作的情况更加普遍。人们对于这种情况给孩子造成的影响有着不同的看法。

有些人认为孩子的父母都有工作对孩子是一件好事。他们认为如今的双职工家庭的收入远比上一代家庭的单份收入要高。相应地, 双职工家庭的孩子可以享受更高质量的生活。例如, 他们可以买得起流行的电子设备, 包括平板电脑和 iPod。父母的双薪也让他们能体验更丰富的生活, 例如去海外旅行。

但是, 其他很多人则担心如果孩子的家长双方都去工作, 孩子可能会得不到足



够的关注和感情支持。这些孩子由于得不到忙碌的父母们在作业和备考上的帮助,较少会在学校表现出色。家长的参与还可以给孩子带来积极的情感反应。孩子与工作的家长们在一起的时间更少,会容易导致孩子滋生出如欺凌弱小和破坏公共财产等反社会行为。

我的看法是当今的生活方式让家长双方有必要都去工作。同样我也认为只有当父母觉得经济很稳定的时候,他们才有更多精力去照顾孩子。所以,尽管平时要上班的父母也许没有那么多时间来陪伴孩子,但他们可以和孩子一起度过高质量的时光。尽管如此,有工作的父母应该尽量找时间参与到孩子的学习和社交生活中,并努力在家里营造友好和理解的氛围,而不总是将孩子留给保姆或其他的看护者。

## 家庭类范文四 老有所养

*Some people think that elderly people should live with their children, while others think that they should live in nursing homes. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

一些人认为老人应该与子女住在一起,而另一些人则认为他们应该住在护理院里。讨论两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

### 【说明】

Pat 注意到 nursing home 在中文里有时被误译成“养老院”。其实在英美 nursing homes 和普通的养老院是有严格区别的。nursing homes 必须配有 registered nurses (注册护士), 并且 24 小时提供医疗监护 (medical supervision), 相应地 nursing homes 的费用也比一般的养老院更高, 因此译成“护理院”才准确。

### ► 7.5 分范文

The proportion of elderly people in the population has been rising rapidly. Whether they should live with their children or live in nursing homes is an issue that concerns many families.

Some people think that elderly people should live with their children. They



believe that elderly parents **made many sacrifices** for their children. Adult children **have the moral responsibility to** care for their elderly parents. It is also easier for them to **communicate with their parents frequently** if their parents live with them. Furthermore, healthy elderly parents can help their busy adult children by preparing meals or taking care of their grandchildren. They can also **share their knowledge and life experience with** their grandchildren or even help with homework, which not only helps their grandchildren to **grow intellectually and socially** but also gives elderly people **regular mental stimulation** to keep **their mind active and agile**.

Some other people believe that elderly people should live in nursing homes. They think that elderly people have care needs that their busy adult children do not have the time to meet. Nursing homes employ **trained carers, qualified nurses** and **first aiders** who can provide elderly people with professional **personal care** and important **medical services**. However, many elderly people who move into nursing homes **feel unwanted** by their family. The cost of living in a nursing home is also much higher than that of living with their children.

My opinion on this issue is that if an elderly person is generally healthy, he or she should live with **the rest of the family**. However, if he or she needs nursing care **on a frequent basis**, then living in a nursing home would be more beneficial. At the same time, their family members should visit them regularly to show love and support.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**proportion** *n.* 比例

**make many sacrifices** 做出很多牺牲

**have the moral responsibility to ...**

有道德方面的责任去做某事



**share their knowledge and life experience with ...** 与某人分享他们的知识和人生阅历

**grow intellectually and socially** 在思维和社会能力方面成长

**frequently** *adv.* 频繁地

【近义】on a frequent basis

**regular** *adj.* 定期的, 经常性的

**mental stimulation** 对头脑的良性刺激

**agile** *adj.* 本文里指 (思维) 敏捷的

**trained carer** 受过训练的护理者

★ **qualified nurse** 有资质的护士

**first aider** 提供急救的人员

★ **feel unwanted** 感到不被别人需要的

**the rest of the family** 家庭里的其他成员

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★★	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## ■ 译文

老年人在人口中所占的比例在迅速上升。他们是应该与子女住在一起还是应该住在护理院里是牵涉到很多家庭的问题。

一些人认为老年人应该与子女住在一起。他们认为老年父母为自己的孩子做出了很大的牺牲。成年子女有道德义务去照顾年迈的父母。而且如果父母与他们住在一起, 他们与父母经常交流也会更加方便。此外, 老年父母还可以通过做饭和照顾孙子、孙女等方式来为忙碌的成年子女提供帮助。他们还可以与孙辈分享他们的知识和人生阅历, 甚至辅导作业。这不仅有益于孙辈们思维能力和社会能力的成长, 也会给老人的头脑以经常性的良性刺激, 保持他们的思维活跃、敏捷。

另一些人则认为老人应该住在护理院里。他们认为老人们有护理需求, 忙碌的子女没有时间去满足。护理院聘用受过训练的护理者, 有资质的护士和急救人员, 他们能够为老人们提供专业的个人护理与重要的医疗服务。但是, 很多住进护理院的老人们感觉家人不再需要自己。住在护理院里的费用也远比与子女一起住更高。

关于这个问题我的看法是如果一位老人的身体基本健康, 那么他/她应该与家人一起生活。但是如果老人频繁地需要护理, 那么生活在护理院则会更好。同时, 老人的家人们也应该经常看望老人, 以表达自己的关爱和支持。



*Some people think that external influences play a more important role in children's lives than parents. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

一些人认为外界影响比家长在孩子生活当中的影响更重要。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?

### 【解题】

“How many roads must a man walk down / before you call him a man?” Bob Dylan 虽然并不是@给各位家长的，但却可以代表无数家长的心声。其实每个孩子都是由家庭和社会共同塑造的，只是在孩子的不同年龄阶段家庭与社会的重要性不同而已。

### ► 8 分范文

I tend to believe that whether external influences are greater than **parental influence** on children's lives depends on children's ages.

Parents have the greatest impact on the development of infants and very young children. **Infants and toddlers** almost **exclusively rely on** their parents for food, **affection and encouragement**. Without sufficient parental care, even their survival would be difficult. Very young children also **naturally imitate** how their parents do things and how their parents interact with others. What their parents say and do is, therefore, the most important guidance for children at the early stage of childhood.

However, after children start school, **their teachers and peers** begin to play a crucial role in developing their **cognitive skills** and **shaping their character and personality**. Children learn how to read, write, calculate and observe things from their teachers in classrooms. At school, children also begin to develop some of the most important friendships in their lives and learn to cooperate with their peers. The community that children live in is also very



influential in the social development of school-aged children. Their neighbours expect polite behaviour from them and they **participate in community activities** such as **fundraising events** and **volunteer work**, which makes them more socially helpful.

In addition, school-aged children are powerfully influenced by the mass media through which they receive updated information and enjoy various forms of entertainment. The mass media are so influential in children's development that children's **exposure to violence in the media** is often linked to the increase in the rate of youth crime.

In conclusion, parental influence is the most important influence on children in the early stages of children's growth. However, once children start school, their lives will be more influenced by their teachers, peers, communities and the mass media.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **parental influence** (*formal*) 来自于家长的影响

★ **infants and toddlers** 婴儿和学步的幼儿

**exclusively rely on ...** 完全依赖于.....

★ **affection and encouragement** (名词短语) 关爱和鼓励

**sufficient** *adj.* 充足的

**naturally imitate something** 按照天性就会去模仿某事物

★ **cognitive skills** (名词短语) 认知能力

**shape their character and personality** 塑造他们的个性与性格

**their teachers and peers** 他们的教师和同龄人

**calculate** *vt.* 计算

**observe** *vt.* 观察

**influential** *adj.* 有影响力的

**participate in** 参与

**fundraising event** 募捐活动

**volunteer work** 志愿者工作

**exposure to violence in the media** 对于媒体里暴力内容的接触



论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★★	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★★
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## ■ 译文

我倾向于认为外部影响和家长影响对孩子成长的作用大小取决于孩子的年龄。

家长对婴儿和幼年儿童的影响力是无可比拟的。明显地，婴儿和学步的幼童几乎完全依赖于父母提供食物、关爱和鼓励。如果没有父母的关怀，他们甚至都无法生存下去。幼儿也按天性会模仿他们父母的行为以及父母与其他人相互交流的方式。所以，家长们的言行举止是儿童在幼年期最重要的指导。

然而，当儿童进入学校之后，他们的老师和同龄人开始在他们形成认知技能和个人个性与性格的过程中扮演重要的角色。儿童在课堂上从老师那里学习如何读写、计算和观察事物。在学校，儿童也会开始结交他们人生中一些最重要的朋友并开始学习与同龄人合作的技巧。孩子所居住、成长的社区环境也会对学龄儿童的社会能力发展产生巨大影响。邻居们期望孩子有礼貌，而且参加社区活动，例如募捐、义工等，这些活动也让他们对社会有益。

此外，学龄儿童会在大众媒体获取最新资讯、享受各种娱乐时受到其影响。大众传媒对儿童发展的影响如此显著，以至于孩子们所接触到的媒体里的暴力内容常常被与青少年犯罪率的增长联系在一起。

总的来说，在孩子的早期成长时期，父母对他们的影响力最大。然而一旦孩子进入学校，他们将更多地被老师、同学、社区以及大众传媒所影响。

## 家庭类范文六

### 学生们行为不端——谁之过？

*In many countries, schools have severe problems with student behaviour. What are the causes of this? Suggest some solutions.*

在很多国家，学校存在着严重的学生行为问题。产生这种情况的原因是什么？提出一些解决办法。



## 思路透析

本题是典型的 Report 题。学生中有可能存在的行为问题很多，比如欺负小同学 (bully younger students)、逃学 (skip school / play truant)、上课不守纪律 (indiscipline / disruptive behavior) 等。相应的，原因也存在于不同层面上，比如家庭、社会、媒体、学校等等。可这位考官却不谈社会，也不谈媒体，而是用大量的笔墨分析了家庭原因，文中家庭观念 (family values) 很浓。这样的视角其实未必全面，但对于 IELTS 作文已经可以达到对论证深度的要求了，关键在于说理是否清晰。

### ► 9 分范文

| 考题类型：cause + solutions 型

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

开头段是典型的引出分析话题 + 概括现象的产生原因，深蓝色下划线部分的“模板化”倾向明显。其实结构性语言每个人都要用，考官们也不例外。关键在于使用的结构性语言到底是逻辑行文过程里确实需要的，还是写不出足够的实质性论证内容只是堆砌空洞的结构性语言去“凑字”。

In many countries, the birth rate is decreasing so that families are smaller with fewer children. These children are often spoilt, not in terms of love and attention because working parents do not have the time for this, but in more material ways. They are allowed to have whatever they want, regardless of price, and to behave as they please (as they please: 任他们随心所

本段重点分析了导致孩子行为问题的家庭原因：现代家庭里孩子少，所以小孩被溺爱，不懂得关心别人。

从行文连贯性的角度来看，在本段里考官既直接使用了 so that, in terms of (就……而言), regardless of (不论) 等连接词组来连接上下文，又在本段后三句话的句首分别使用了 These (children), They, This 等指代词来指代前文里的内容，



欲的意思)。 This means that the children grow up without **consideration** (考虑) **for others** and without any understanding of where their **standard of living** comes from.

在前后句之间形成了非常自然的语义承接,充分地实现了“明暗配合”的多样化连接效果。

When they get to school age they have not learnt any **self control** or **discipline** (纪律). They have less respect for their teachers and **refuse** (拒绝) **to obey school rules** in the way that their parents did.

这一段的两句话分析了在学校里出现的学生行为问题。

Teachers **continually complain about this problem and measures should be taken to combat the situation. But I think the solu-**

**tion to the problem lies with the fami-**

combat 本意为“战斗”,但在雅思作文中经常是“解决”的意思

**lies, who need to be more aware of (更加意识到) the future consequences (将来的后果) of spoiling (溺爱) their children. If they could raise them to be considerate (体贴别人的) of others and to be social, responsible individuals, the whole community (社区) would benefit.**

这一段分析解决方法主要在于家庭,本段的开始两句也有模板化倾向。其实这些只是结构性句子,到底是不是模板,评判的关键在于是否是考生自己写出来的。非原创的结构性句子很容易和考生自己写的实质性论证内容在文风和难度上都形成显著差异,从而导致被判为“memorised content”。因此,关键在于即使结构性语句也必须含有自己的思考和加工,而不只是“囫囵吞枣”式的照搬。

Perhaps **parenting classes** are needed to help them to do this, and high quality nursery

结尾段仍然围绕家庭分析解决方法,提出应该开设一些家



schools (幼儿园) could be established (建立) that would support families more in terms of raising the next generation. The government should fund this kind of **parental support**, because this is no longer a problem for individual families, but for society as a whole.

parental是形容词, “家长的”。类似的以-al结尾的常用形容词还有environmental, governmental和technological

长培训班, 并建立高质量的幼儿园, 政府也应该提供资助帮助家长教育孩子。提建议时使用了虚拟语气 would, could 等特殊句式。

## ■ 译文

学生行为不端似乎已经日益成为普遍问题。我认为, 现代化的生活方式可能是产生这种问题的原因。

在许多国家, 出生率的降低导致儿童数量减少, 家庭规模更小。而这些孩子往往就被宠坏, 并不是说他们在关爱和关怀上被宠坏, 其实家长们因工作忙并没有时间做到这些, 而是这些孩子受到了更物质的方式的宠爱。这些孩子可以无视价格, 就得到他们想要的任何东西, 并且随心所欲地做事。这意味着他们长大后不会为他人着想, 也不会体会到自己现有的生活水平是从何而来的。

当他们到了入学年龄, 他们没有学习到任何自控或自律的习惯。他们不尊重老师, 并且拒绝像父辈那样遵守学校规定。

教师不断抱怨这个问题, 必须采取措施解决这种状况。但是我认为, 问题的解决取决于家人, 他们需要更加明白溺爱孩子的后果。假如他们可以把孩子抚养成关心他人的、有社交能力的、负责任的人, 那么整个社区都将从中受益。

可能会需要开设家长培训班来帮助他们做到这一切。并且可以建立高质量的幼儿园, 在抚养下一代的问题上, 给家庭提供更多支持。政府应资助鼓励这种帮助家长的教育手段, 因为这已不再是单个家庭的问题, 而是整个社会的问题。



*Some people think that fatherhood ought to be emphasised as much as motherhood. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

一些人认为父亲在育儿中的作用应该与母亲在育儿中的作用被同样重视。多大程度上你同意或者不同意？

### 【解题】

关于这个话题，在英美有无数的统计。其中多数统计结果都显示：在双亲一起参与养育孩子过程的家庭里，孩子较少出现（are less likely to）辍学（drop out of school），对毒品上瘾（become addicted to drugs）或者形成反社会行为（develop anti-social behaviour）。那么怎样用理由论证“世上不止妈妈好”呢？下文只有 285 words，但是有效地从：① 满足孩子的基本物质生活需求和② 真正参与到孩子们的生活里这两方面进行了讨论。结论是父亲投入时间真正参与孩子的生活是最理想的选择，但现实生活也为父母在育儿过程中扮演同等重要的角色设置了障碍，既观点明确又不失于偏颇。

### ► 9 分范文

I believe that **child-rearing** should be the responsibility of both parents and that, while the roles within that **partnership** may be different, they are equal in importance. In some societies, it has been made easier over the years for **single parents to raise children on their own**. However, this does not mean that the traditional family, with both parents **providing emotional support and role-models for their children**, is not the most satisfactory way of bringing up children.

Of crucial importance, in my opinion, is **how we define** “responsible for bringing the children up”. At its simplest, it could mean giving the **financial support** necessary to provide a home, food and clothes and making sure the child is safe and receives an **adequate** education. This would be the basic



definition.

There is, however, another possible way of defining that part of the question. That would be to say that it is not just the fathers' responsibility to provide the basics for his children, while his wife is busy with the everyday activity of **bringing them up**. Rather, he should **share these daily duties**, spend as much time as his job allows with his children, play with them, read to them, help directly with their education, **participate fully in** their lives and encourage them to share his.

It is this second, fuller, concept of "fatherhood" that I am in favour of, although I also realise how difficult it is to achieve sometimes. **The economic and employment situation** in many countries means that jobs are getting more, not less, stressful, requiring **long hours** and perhaps **long commutes to work** as well. Therefore **equality in parenting roles** may remain for many a **desirable ideal** rather than **an achievable reality**.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**child-rearing** *n.* 养育孩子

★ **partnership** *n.* 合作者的关系

★ **are equal in importance** 同等重要

**single parent** 单亲家长

★ **on their own** 靠自己做某事

★ **provide emotional support and role models** 提供情感上的支持与榜样

**define** *vt.* 定义

★ **financial support** 财务上的支持, 金钱方面的支持

**adequate** *adj.* 够用的

**bring them up** 把他们抚养大

★ **share these daily duties** 分担这些日常的义务

★ **participate fully in ...** 充分地参与.....

**economic and employment situation** 经济与就业形势

**long commutes to work** 需要花费很长时间的通勤, 很长的上班路途



★ equality in parenting roles 家长角色的平等

a desirable ideal 一种理想化的状态

an achievable reality 能够企及的现实



## 语法多样性分析

- ◆ It is not just the fathers' responsibility to provide the basics for his children, while his wife is busy with the everyday activity of bringing them up. **Rather**, he should share these daily duties. 把 **Rather** 用在句首是一种特殊但是很地道的取舍关系用法，它的作用是表示在它之前的一句话并没有足够的说服力，而在它后面的一句话才是真正有效的。当 **Rather** 被这样使用时在它之前的一句话通常是否定句。
- ◆ It is this second, fuller, concept of "fatherhood" **that** I am in favour of. 本句里使用了 It is ... that ... 的强调句式

## 译文

我认为对孩子的抚养是父母双方共同的责任，尽管在共同抚养中父亲母亲的角色不同，但双方的重要性是平等一致的。在一些社会里，单亲家长独自抚养孩子正在日益变得不再那么困难。然而，这并不意味着传统的双亲共同为孩子提供情感支持和道德模范的家庭模式就不再是养育孩子最成熟优秀的方式。

在我看来，这其中最关键的问题就是如何定义“抚养孩子的责任”。最简单的定义就是提供必要的经济支持，给孩子一个家，供孩子的吃穿、保障孩子的安全，并确保他们受到足够的教育。这应该就是最基本的定义。

然而有另一种方法可以对这部分问题进行定义。那就是指出父亲的责任不单单只是为孩子提供基本的物质保障，而母亲负责忙于抚养孩子的日常琐事。父亲的责任还在于要分担妻子的家务压力，并花费和工作一样多的时间去照顾孩子，和他们玩耍，读书给他们，对孩子的教育给予直接的帮助，完全参与进他们的生活并鼓励孩子分享生活的乐趣。

只有在这一瞬间，才是我所赞同的父亲角色的体现，尽管我也意识到要想达到它有时会很难。而现在许多国家的经济和就业形势促使工作变得越来越富有压力，工作往往要占用更多的时间，也许还有更长的上下班交通时间。这使得父母角色的平等化还可能仍然只会是一个美丽的理想，而不是一个可行的现实。



*Some parents buy their children a large number of toys to play with. What are the advantages and disadvantages for the child of having a large number of toys?*

一些家长给他们的孩子买大量的玩具。孩子拥有大量玩具的利弊各是什么？

### 【说明】

Pat 自己就是童年时爱玩儿玩具的受益者，直到现在我爸妈家的地下室里还有满满一箱子姐姐和我小时候的玩具。乐高积木 (Lego blocks) 和玩偶 (puppets) 等玩具可以激发小朋友的想象力和创造力 (stimulate children's imagination and creativity)。遥控汽车 (radio-controlled cars) 和玩具机器人 (toy robots) 等玩具则可以唤起小朋友对于科技的兴趣 (encourage children's interest in science and technology)。毛绒玩具 (在英国叫作 soft toys, 在美国叫作 stuffed animals) 和娃娃 (dolls) 还可以让小朋友变得更有爱心 (make children more caring)。

但这道题目里的关键词是 **a large number of toys**。写这篇《剑 10》范文的考官审题很认真，并不只是泛泛地讨论玩具对孩子的利弊，而是紧紧围绕着“having a large number of toys”的利与弊，完成了一篇扣题、流畅的满分范文。

►9 分范文  
(剑 10 范文)

题目类型：利弊型

结构选择：比较平衡的  
四段式

It is true that many parents purchase a multitude of playthings for their offspring. Whether or not this is a good thing for the child is a moot point. On the face of it the advantages seem most apparent, but could there be a downside to this phenomenon of devoted parenting as well?

Most people would consider children who have many toys to be the fortunate ones. Interesting things to play with **stimulate** many positives in the young boy



or girl, such as **brain development**, **hand-eye coordination** and colour recognition, apart from the simple joy of playing. Modern toys are designed to be **educational** as well as fun, and parents carefully select products which might speed their child's acquisition of numbers or the alphabet.

Is it possible that owning multiple toys could be in any way **detrimental to** a child? This is an unusual question, but there are some hidden pitfalls. For one, wealthy parents might **spoil their son or daughter** by showering him/her with toys, resulting in a negative effect on the child's character. For another, a growing child's **concentration span** may suffer if they are constantly surrounded by too many **tempting objects**, so that they become unable to **focus on** any one game for a decent length of time before being distracted. On the social side, older children may become **targets of envy** from classmates, if they are perceived as having far more possessions than their peers. Finally, the majority of toys today are made of plastic containing the chemical BPA, proven to be dangerous for infants to suck on.

It is clear that this situation is not as straightforward as it first appears. It would seem that one of the many duties of parents is to **make an informed choice** about how many toys they buy for their young ones.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**a multitude of ...** 非常大量的

**offspring** *n.* 本意是指动物的幼崽, 有时也被用来指家长的小孩子

**a moot point** 一个有待讨论的问题, 一个尚无定论的问题

**devoted** *adj.* 非常投入的

★ **parenting** *n.* 家长对于孩子的培育

【短语】parenting style 育儿方式

**fortunate** *adj.* 幸运的



**stimulate** *vt.* 激发

【短语】**stimulate imagination** 激发想象力; **stimulate creativity** 激发创造力

★ **brain development** (名词短语) 大脑发育

★ **hand-eye coordination** (名词短语) 手眼协调能力

**colour recognition** (名词短语) 色彩识别

★ **educational** *adj.* 有教育作用的, 益智的

【短语】**educational toys** 益智玩具

**select** *vt.* 挑选

**acquisition** *n.* 获取(某种知识或技能)

**alphabet** *n.* 字母表

**multiple** *adj.* 多个的

**be detrimental to ...** 对于……有害的

★ **spoil** *vt.* 溺爱

**unusual** *adj.* 不常见的

**hidden** *adj.* 隐藏起来的, 隐含的

**pitfall** *n.* 误区

**shower sb. with sth.** 把某类物品大量地赠与某人

**concentration span** (名词短语) 注意力的持续时间

**constantly** *adv.* 持续不断地

**tempting** *adj.* 很有诱惑力的

**focus on ...** 集中注意力在……上面

★ **distract** *vt.* 干扰(某个人的注意力)

**target of envy** (名词短语) 被人妒忌的对象

**be perceived as ...**  
被视为是……

**possessions** *n.* 财物

**peers** *n.* 同龄人

**BPA** *n.* 双酚 A, 一种在塑料制品里很常见的有害化学物质

**infant** *n.* 婴幼儿

★ **make an informed choice** 做出有合理依据的选择

【同类短语】**make an informed decision** 做出有合理依据的决定

## ■ 译文

的确有很多家长给自己的孩子购买大量的玩具。这对孩子是不是好事是一个有待讨论的问题。从表面上看, 孩子拥有大量玩具的好处很明显, 但在培育孩子的过程里如此地投入是否可能存在着弊端呢?



大多数人都会认为拥有很多玩具的孩子是幸运的。有趣的玩具会激发幼儿的很多积极因素，除了用玩具玩耍的简单乐趣之外，还有大脑发育、手眼协调能力和色彩识别能力等。现代玩具被设计得既益智又有趣，而且家长们精心挑选的产品还有可能会帮助孩子更快地学会关于数字或字母表的知识。

拥有多个玩具是否可能会在某些方面对孩子有害呢？这是一个不常见的问题，但确实存在一些潜在的误区。其一是有钱的家长可能会通过送给孩子大量玩具的方式溺爱自己的孩子，从而对孩子的性格产生负面影响。再者，如果正在成长的孩子身边总是有太多具有诱惑力的事物，孩子的注意力持续时间就会受到影响，从而很难较长时间地把注意力集中在同一个游戏上面。从社会层面来看，年龄大些的孩子如果被认为是拥有远比同龄人多的财物，就很容易成为同班同学们妒忌的对象。最后，现在大多数玩具都是用含有双酚 A 的塑料制成，它已经被证明当被婴幼儿吸吮时是有害的。

显然，这一情况其实并不像起初看起来的那么简单明了。看来家长们的责任之一是对关于应该给孩子购买多少玩具做出有合理依据的选择。



对写好家庭类作文最有帮助的一个网站

[edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fy1113](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fy1113)

这个网页对于 family values 的解释已经详尽到了极致。从小就梦想着找个好老婆或者好老公，生个娃儿再养条狗的人应该好好研究一下这个网站 😊。



## 附录 D

理智与情感

Sense and Sensibility

女性类真题库与各分数  
范文剖析

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**1** *Nowadays more women go out to work. It is the responsibility of the government to provide staff and facilities for the care of the children of working mothers, free of charge. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?*

如今有越来越多的妇女外出工作。政府有责任免费为职业妇女提供照顾孩子的人员与设施。在多大程度上你同意或者不同意这种观点？

## □ 关键词透析

- ◆ **staff** 是员工的总称，请注意它是集合名词，所以不能加复数-s，这点上它和可以加复数的 **employee** 是不同的。**facility** 是设施的意思，它则经常会加上复数变为 **facilities** 的形式。

## □ 思路指导

这道题的“题眼”是 **free of charge**。政府为工作的母亲们提供人员和设施照顾她们的孩子是有必要的，因为：① 这可以让母亲们有更多的时间发展自己的事业（spend more time on their careers），而且也可以提高她们工作时的效率（improve their efficiency at work）；② 政府提供照顾儿童的人员与设施也可以为国家的未来储备健康的、有活力的劳动力（build a healthy and energetic workforce for the nation's future）。

但照顾孩子的服务是否应该免费可就见仁见智了。如果把这看成是一种对于工作的父母们纳税的回报（a reward for paying taxes），那么就应该免费。但是如果考虑到政府的税收（the government's tax revenue）还需要被用于医疗（health care）、科研（scientific research）、基础设施的改善（infrastructure



improvement) 等领域那么家长就应该交费, 都有的可写。在有些国家的做法是父母需要为照顾儿童的服务支付费用, 但同时父母支出的这些费用可以用来部分地或者全部地抵扣税 (partially or fully tax-deductible), 同时政府为低收入人的父母提供补贴 (provide low-income parents with subsidies) 以帮助他们来支付照顾孩子的费用。

## 同类型真题

*For couples preparing to have a child, the mother or the father should stop working to look after the child. What is your opinion?* 对于准备要孩子的夫妇, 母亲或者父亲应停止工作来照顾孩子。你的看法如何?

**2** *Today, ladies tend to spend more on beauty products. Some people think that is a waste of money. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

现在女性倾向于在美容产品上花费更多。一些人认为这是浪费钱。多大程度上你同意或不同意?

### 关键词透析

◆ **beauty product** 美容产品, 如 **lipstick** 口红, **lip gloss** 唇彩, **foundation** 粉底, **mascara** 睫毛膏, **eye shadow** 眼影, **nail polish** 指甲油, **moisturiser** 保湿霜, **cosmetics** 泛指化妆品, **skincare products** 泛指护肤用品。

### 思路指导

总体来看, 在英美的公司里面, 女性员工化妆基本已经形成惯例 (wearing make-up is the norm)。往往并不是女性喜不喜欢化妆的问题, 而是仅仅因为工作的需要很多女性也不得不向“同辈压力”低头 (yield to peer pressure)。而且如果恰当地使用与年龄、场合相符合的化妆品 (age and occasion-appropriate make-up) 以及一些护肤产品, 也能够让女性在生活与工作中更有自信 (feel more confident)。



另一方面，如果女性购买的美容用品过多，则有可能导致财务问题 (may lead to financial problems)，而且良好的举止和整洁的装束 (being well-mannered and well-groomed) 对于女性留给别人的印象也同样很重要。

因此，美容产品对于当代社会里女性的工作和生活都有积极的作用。但女性在购买美容产品方面应该保持合理的预算 (keep a reasonable budget for beauty products)，而且也应该避免过度依赖于美容产品 (avoid becoming overly reliant on them)。

**3** *Some people think that men and women have different qualities. Some jobs are more suitable for men while other jobs are more suitable for women. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

一些人认为男女特质不同。一些工作更适合男性而另一些工作更适合女性。在多大程度上你同意或者不同意？

#### ▣ 关键词透析

- ◆ 写本题时你可能用到下面这些加分词汇与词组：(1) **gender stereotype** (关于性别的成见，比较：**sexism** 务必注意它并不是指“性主义”，而是认为某一性别不如另一性别优秀的成见)，(2) **job applicant** (求职者)，(3) **gender discrimination** (相关：**be treated unfairly** 受到不公平的待遇；**gender wage gap** 不同性别之间的工资差距)，(4) **employer** (名词，雇主，对比：**employee** 员工；**staff** 对于员工的统称)，(5) **gender balance** (性别均衡)，(6) **nursing jobs** (护理工作，其实在英美医院里也经常会看到男护士，但总人数还是女护士要多得多)，(7) **primary school teachers** (小学教师，英国去年的官方统计显示在英格兰只有12%的小学教师是男老师，苏格兰更惨，只有8%是男老师)，(8) **construction workers** (建筑工人)，(9) **natural advantage in physical strength** (身体力量的天然优势)，(10) **automated** (形容词，自动化的)，(11) **job skills** (工作技能，相关：**a person's skill set** 一个人所拥有与某工作相关的各项技能的统称)，(12) **recruitment** (名词，招



募员工), **merit-based rather than gender-based** (基于个人能力表现的, 而不是基于性别的), (13) **eliminate gender bias** (消除性别偏见, 相关: **gender equality in employment, training and promotion opportunities** 在就业、培训和提职等方面的两性机会平等), (14) **achieve their potential / fulfil their potential** (实现他们 / 她们的潜力), (15) **equal opportunities in the workplace** (工作当中的平等权利) 等。

本题写法请参考今天的第2篇范文。

**4** *A report shows that the rate of young female crime is rising. What are the causes of this trend? Suggest some solutions.*

一份报道显示年轻女性的犯罪率在上升。其原因是什么? 提出一些解决办法。

#### □ 关键词透析

- ◆ 本题的思路不难想, 但是在实际写作时你很可能会需要用到下面这些较为专门的词汇和词组: (1) **gender inequality in education and employment opportunities** (两性之间的教育与就业机会不平等), (2) **gender discrimination** (性别歧视, 相关: **gender bias against female job applicants** 对于女性求职者的性别偏见), (3) **women's average incomes are significantly lower than men's** (女性的平均收入比男性的平均收入低很多, 相关: **gender wage gap** 两性之间的收入差距), (4) **financial difficulty** (财务困境), (5) **theft** (名词, 盗窃, 相关: **shoplifting** 在商店里偷窃的行为), (6) **young single mothers** (年轻的单身母亲), (7) **drug abuse** (滥用毒品), (8) **victims of sexual assault** (性侵犯的受害者, 相关: **a traumatic experience** 给人带来心理创伤的经历), (9) **the increasing number of violent female characters in films** (电影里暴力的女性角色不断上升的数量, 相关: **violent offences** 暴力犯罪), (10) **promote gender equality in education, employment, training and promotion opportunities** (促进在教育、就业、培训与升职等方面的两性





机会平等), (11) **reduce the gender wage gap** (减少两性之间的工资差距), (12) **provide job training for young female prisoners** (为年轻的女性囚犯提供就业培训), (13) **psychological counselling** (心理咨询), (14) **promote teenage pregnancy prevention** (名词短语, 促进对青少年怀孕的预防, 相关: **sexual health programmes for young people** 青少年性健康教育项目), (15) **volunteers** (名词, 志愿者), (16) **keep the lines of communication open between family members** (保持家庭成员之间的有效沟通), (17) **provide them with guidance and support, and help them with decision making** (为她们提供指导与支持, 并协助她们做出决定)。

**5** *In many countries, women are not allowed to join the armed forces. Some people think that women should be able to become members of the army, navy and air force. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

在很多国家, 女性不能参军。一些人认为女性应该被允许加入陆军、海军与空军。在多大程度上你同意或者不同意?

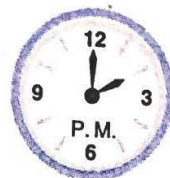
### 同类型真题

*Some people think that women should play equal roles as men do in the military or police force. Others, however, argue that those jobs are not suitable for women. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.* 一些人认为女性应该在军队和警力中与男性发挥同等的作用。而另一些人则认为这些工作不适合女性。讨论两种观点并给出你自己的看法。

### 关键词透析

◆ 在英美, **pepper spray / OC spray** (胡椒喷雾器, 名字有点搞笑但其实威力很大) 和 **Taser** (电击枪) 也是警官们常用的武器。





## 女性类范文一

### 女性政治家是否能减少暴力

*We need more female leaders in politics to reduce violence. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

在政治中我们需要更多的女性领导人去减少暴力。多大程度上你同意或不同意这种观点?

#### 思路透析

男性在政治中的主导地位或许已经让很多人感到失望。的确，女性领导人也许更有爱心，而且沟通能力也更强。但仔细想想，性别真的是决定一个人是否爱好和平的最重要因素么？

同样是男性，奥巴马（Barack Obama）和布什（George W. Bush）对待伊拉克战争的态度却截然相反。也同样是男性，丘吉尔（Winston Churchill）和罗斯福（Franklin D. Roosevelt）却为了和平与希特勒（Adolf Hitler）坚决斗争到底。

决定是否爱好和平的根本因素其实是一个领导人是否能真正爱护与尊重自己的国家的人民，而不是性别。

#### ► 7.5 分范文

Some people think that **male dominance in politics** has resulted in violence and conflicts, so more female political leaders are needed. Personally, I do not think that female leaders are necessarily **superior to** male leaders in terms of the **political will** to reduce violence.

I admit there are male leaders who **are belligerent**. They believe in the power of **military strength** and refuse to **settle disagreement with other countries**



**peacefully**. The people in their countries suffer from their policies, which often result in **violent conflicts**.

However, I do not think the gender of leaders is the most important factor in **promoting peace**. Leaders who think of economic development as their priority will, regardless of their gender, **seek peace** for their nations. For example, unlike George W. Bush, President Obama has made it clear that the U. S. would pull out its troops from Iraq because it would be a wise choice to help the American economy to **recover from recession**.

**Peace-loving leaders** are also concerned about their citizens' living conditions. They refuse to **put their people at risk** by taking violent actions toward other countries, not because of their gender, but because of the serious damage any war involves.

A third reason why I do not think gender is the main factor in a leader's attitude towards violence is that in most modern societies, the political system **restricts leaders' power** to carry out violent plans. Just a few leaders' power, therefore, would not be so influential that it could lead to **an unjust war**.

In conclusion, any leader who takes the improvements of their people's living conditions seriously will try to avoid violent actions, regardless of his/her gender.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**individual** *n.* 个人

**be concerned about** 关注

★ **male dominance in politics** 男性  
在政治中的统治地位

**superior to** 优于.....

**political will** (名词短语) 政治意愿

★ **belligerent** *adj.* 有敌意的, 好斗的  
【近义】hostile



★ **military strength** 军事实力

【比较】 **armed forces** 武装力量

**settle disagreement peacefully**  
和平地解决分歧

**violent conflicts** (名词短语) 暴力冲突

**promote peace** 促进和平

【比较】 **seek peace** 谋求和平

**gender** *n.* 性别

**factor** *n.* 因素

**priority** *n.* 优先地位, 首要任务

★ **recover from recession** 从经济衰退当中恢复

★ **recession** *n.* 经济衰退

**refuse** *vt.* 拒绝

**put their people at risk** 让他们的人民处于危险当中

★ **involve** *vt.* 涉及

★ **restrict leaders' power to ...**  
限制领导人去从事某事的能力

**influential** *adj.* 有影响力的

★ **an unjust war** 一场非正义的战争

**avoid** *vt.* 避免

## ■ 译文

有些人认为男性在政治中的统治地位导致了暴力与冲突, 因此应该有更多的女性领导人。我个人认为, 女性领导人减少暴力的政治意愿, 未必会超过男性领导人。

我承认有一些男性领导人很好战。他们信奉军事实力的威力, 拒绝通过和平手段解决与其他国家间的分歧。他们所在国家的人民因为他们的政策而经受磨难, 这些政策经常导致暴力冲突。

然而, 我不认为领导人的性别是促进和平的最重要因素。不管领导人是哪种性别, 把经济发展放在首要位置的领导人都会为国家谋求和平。譬如, 与乔治·W·布什不同, 奥巴马总统明确表示将从伊拉克撤军, 因为这是在经济衰退中帮助美国恢复经济的明智之举。

爱好和平的领导人同样会关注人民的生活环境。他们不愿对他国采取暴力行动而将人民置于危险之中, 这与他们的性别无关, 只是因为任何战争都会带来严重破坏。

我之所以认为性别不是影响领导人对待暴力的第三个原因就是在大多数现代社会中, 政治体系约束了领导人执行暴力计划的权力。少数领导人的权力影响力不足以大到能够引发非正义战争。

总之, 不论是男性还是女性, 任何认真地去改善人民生活条件的领导人, 都会去努力避免威胁和平的暴力行动。



*More employers try to employ equal numbers of men and women for all types of jobs. To what extent do you think the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?*

更多的雇主努力为每一类职位雇佣同等人数的男女员工。你认为在何种程度上这一做法利大于弊？

### ► 7.5 分范文

Many employers today aim to **recruit equal numbers of males and females** for all kinds of jobs. I believe the positive effects of this trend outweigh the negative effects.

The law states that men and women have the same rights in the workplace and should **have equal opportunities** for jobs. However, in the past, men and women were often treated **unequally at work** due to the **gender stereotypes** that employers had. Nowadays, more employers pay attention to the **gender balance** in their business. This shows their respect for **gender equality** and for the law.

**Collaboration between men and women** is also beneficial to task accomplishment at work. It has been scientifically proven that male and female employees tend to **take different approaches to problem-solving and decision-making**. For example, on average male employees **display more risk taking** and **less stress resilience** at work. On the other hand, some female employees may not be **as goal-oriented as their male colleagues**. Close cooperation between male and female employees can help a **gender-balanced team** to reduce risks in its solutions to problems, and result in higher efficiency and better quality in task accomplishment.



From a more practical perspective, some jobs that require greater patience and better communication skills, such as primary teaching and nursing jobs, may be better suited for women, while **physically demanding jobs** such as highway construction and firefighting may be handled more effectively by men. However, with the development of technology, the gap between the efficiency and quality of male and female employees' work in these fields has been greatly narrowed.

In conclusion, it seems to me that a gender-balanced organisation is more likely to achieve success. Employers should give male and female **job applicants** equal opportunities in an attempt to **improve gender balance** of staff at all levels.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

- ★ **recruit** *vt.* 招募 (员工等)
- state** *vt.* 本文里指 (法律等) 规定
- have equal opportunities** 拥有平等的机会
- are often treated unequally at work** 在工作中经常被不平等地对待
- ★ **gender stereotype** 关于性别的思维定势
- ★ **gender balance** (名词短语) 性别均衡
- 【相关】a gender-balanced team 性别均衡的团队
- ★ **gender equality** 性别平等
- collaboration** *n.* (经常是指在创造性的劳动过程中的) 协作
- task accomplishment** 对任务的完成 【相关】task fulfilment

- ★ **approach** *n.* 去做某事的途径
- problem-solving** *n.* 对于问题的解决
- decision-making** *n.* 决策
- display** *vt.* 本文里指展示出某种倾向
- stress resilience** (名词短语) 承压能力
- goal-oriented** *adj.* 注重结果的
- colleagues** *n.* 同事
- a gender-balanced team** 一个性别均衡的团队
- ★ **physically demanding jobs** 体力上要求很高的工作
- handle** *vt.* 处理, 应对
- ★ **job applicants** 求职者
- improve gender balance** 增进性别的均衡



## 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★★
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

### ■ 译文

如今，许多老板致力于在每一种职位上招募同等人数的男女员工。我认为这一举措是利大于弊的。

法律明文规定男女在工作中享有同等权利，他们也应该对工作享有同等的机会。但在过去，由于老板对不同性别持有的固有偏见导致了男女在工作中往往不被同等对待。而如今，越来越多的企业注重企业中的性别平衡，这表现了他们对于男女平等的尊重，以及更重要地，对于法律的尊重。

我支持这一做法的另一原因是男女员工之间的协作可以对完成工作起到促进作用。科学已经证明男女员工对问题解决和决定判断往往采取不同的途径。例如，一般的男性员工在工作中往往更加勇于冒险，却对压力的适应性较差。而一些女性员工则不像她们的男同事那么看重结果。因此，一个性别平衡的团队可以通过男女间密切的合作来减少风险，并更高效、更好地完成既定目标。

从更实际的角度来看，小学教育、护理等需要更多耐心和交流技巧的工作也许更加适合女性，而像高速公路建设和消防等对体力要求较高的职位由男性来做则更高效。然而，随着科技的发展，在这些工作领域中男女员工在效率和表现上的性别差异已经显著减小。

总的来说，在我看来男女性别平衡的组织会更容易获得成功。老板应该在所有级别的岗位上给予男女员工同等的机会来增进性别均衡。

### 女性类范文三

### 母亲工作是否导致青少年问题

*Today, many of the problems that young people experience, such as juvenile delinquency, arise from the fact that many married women now work and are not at home to care for their children. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*



在当代，很多年轻人所经历的问题，例如青少年犯罪，都是由于已婚女性上班而不在家里照看孩子所导致的。你多大程度上同意或者不同意？

## 【说明】

英美最近几年的物价涨幅都不小，可是工资涨幅却并不高。所以，有越来越多的家庭里面父母两人一起去挣钱养家（two full-time income earners），双收入家庭（dual-income family / two-income family）的数量因此持续上升。但是根据 Pat 对自己所在小区里“小盆友们”的长期观察，在其他方面背景相似的情况下，全职母亲们（full-time mothers / stay-at-home mothers）抚养的孩子大多数就是行为更有礼貌，而且在图书馆里也更喜欢看书学习。母亲们自己带孩子肯定要比幼儿园阿姨更加用心，只不过父亲们的经济压力就要大很多了。

这篇范文所持的看法与 Pat 的观点正好相反，但论证是充实的，从 IELTS Writing 的角度来看仍然是一篇有说服力的范文。

## ► 9 分范文

It is true that the position of women in society has undergone a dramatic change in the past twenty years, but I do not feel this is a direct cause of the increase in juvenile-related problems during this period.

It is now accepted that young women should find work after completing their education. Once they get married, the majority of women continue working as the **financial pressure** of establishing a reasonable standard of living often **requires two incomes**.

Twenty years ago it was common for women to give up work once they had children and **devote their time to** caring for their children. This is no longer the general rule and the provision of **professionally-run child care facilities** and **day nurseries** have removed much of the **responsibility for child rearing** that used to fall to mothers. However, these facilities **come at a cost** and often require two salaries coming into a family to be afforded.

I do not believe that the increase in the number of **working mothers** has



resulted in children **being brought up less well** than previously. It could be argued that by giving mothers **the opportunity to work and earn extra money** children can be better provided for than previously. There is more money for **luxuries and holidays** and **a more secure family life** is possible. Of course there are limits to the amount of time that ideally should be spent away from home and the **ideal scenario** would be for one of the parents (often the wife) to **have a part-time job** and thus **be available** for their children before and after school. It is important to **establish the correct balance between family life and working life.**

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**juvenile delinquency** (名词短语)

青少年犯罪 【近义】 youth crime

**has undergone a dramatic change**  
经历了急剧的变化

**is a direct cause of ...** 是某现象的直接原因

**the majority of women** 多数女性

★ **financial pressure** 财务方面的压力

**establishing a reasonable standard of living** 建立合理的生活水准

★ **require two incomes** (达到某种生活标准) 需要两份收入

★ **devote their time to caring for their children** (动宾短语) 把她们的时间投入到照顾孩子当中, 请注意 devote time to 后面需要接名词或者动名词, 而不能接动词原形

**the provision of ...** (名词短语)

对于某事物的提供

★ **professionally-run child care facilities** 由专业人士运营的育儿机构

**day nursery** 幼儿园, 通常是3到5岁的儿童参加

**come at a cost** 是需要付出代价的

★ **working mothers** 工作的母亲

★ **the responsibility for child rearing** (名词短语) 养育儿童的责任, have removed much of the responsibility for child rearing 是指(育儿机构替家长) 免去了很多育儿方面的责任

**is / are brought up less well than previously** 被抚养得没有以前那么好了



★ the opportunity to work and earn extra money 工作并且赚取额外收入的机会

luxuries and holidays (名词短语) 高消费的享受和假期

★ a more secure family life 更安定的家庭生活

ideal scenario (名词短语) 理想的情况

have a part-time job 从事兼职工作

be available 本文里指可以依靠的

establish the correct balance between family life and working life 在家庭生活和工作生活之间建立正确的平衡

## 女性类范文四

Pat 对女性类话题的诠释:  
女性是否应该有权参军

*Some people think that women should be able to become members of the army, navy and air force just like men. What is your opinion?*

一些人认为女性应该可以像男性那样参加陆军、海军和空军。你的看法如何?

There has been much discussion about whether women should be allowed to **serve in the military**. I personally believe that they should.

History shows repeatedly that women can be successful as soldiers and leaders of armies. One only needs to look to heroines such as Boudicca, Joan of Arc and Mulan to see how well women can perform **in combat**. The **determination, courage and dignity** of these female warriors are still admired by **soldiers and civilians** today.

From an enlightened standpoint, women should also have the same right as men to go to the front line when their country is at war. **Gender stereotypes and inequalities** were widespread in the twentieth century. However, today, fourteen



years into the twenty-first century, rigid traditional gender roles are no longer the norm in homes, schools, the workplace or politics. Given this progress in **gender equality**, there is no justification in denying women the right to **participate in** all military activities.

Finally, automated modern weapons, military vehicles and support equipment make **technical expertise** and **decision-making skills** more valuable than the physical abilities of **combatants and support personnel**. Servicewomen may not possess the same **physical strength** as their male counterparts, but they are fully capable of fulfilling assigned tasks with **high-tech weapons**, vehicles and equipment that do not demand brute force or physical strength.

For these reasons, I believe that women are as well suited to military jobs as men, and thus should be granted the same rights to serve on active duty in the armed forces.

## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

★ **serve in the military** 在军队里服役

**heroine** *n.* 女性的英雄

**in combat** 在战斗当中 (搭配:

perform well in combat 在战斗当中表现得很出色)

**determination, courage and dignity** (名词短语) 决心, 勇气与尊严

**warrior** *n.* 特指旧时的战士

**soldiers and civilians** 士兵与平民

**enlightened** *adj.* (思想观念) 开明的

**the front line** 前线

★ **gender stereotype** (名词短语)  
关于男性和女性各自的特点与擅长领域的思维定势

★ **gender inequality** (名词短语)  
性别不平等的现象 【反义】 **gender equality** (名词短语) 性别平等

★ **denying women the right to ...**  
(动宾短语) 剥夺女性去从事某一类事务的权力

**participate in ...** (动词短语) 参与.....

【剑桥例句】 *All students were encouraged to participate in the project.*



**rigid** *adj.* 僵硬的, 刻板的

**is / are no longer the norm**

(名词短语) 不再是被普遍接受或者遵循的做法

【剑桥例句】 *International co-operation is no longer the norm for space travel.*

**justification** *n.* 使某事变得合理的依据

**automated weapons** (名词短语)  
自动化的武器

★ **technical expertise** (名词短语)  
对专业技能的精准把握

★ **decision-making skills** 决策能力  
**combatant** *n.* 直接参加战斗的士兵(对比: support personnel 对后勤辅助人员的总称, 请注意 personnel 是集合名词, 不要加-s)

★ **servicewoman** *n.* 服役的女兵  
(切记不要误解成“服务的女人”)

**their male counterparts** 与她们具有对应的身份或地位的男性

★ **fulfil assigned tasks** (动宾短语) 完成被布置的任务

**brute force** (固定短语) 单纯的力量, “蛮力”(而不涉及到脑力或者

思考等活动, 请注意: 这个固定短语里的 brute 拼写与 brutal 不同)

★ **high-tech weapons** 高科技的武器

★ **be well suited to ...** 非常适合某项工作(在 IELTS 写作里这个固定搭配的后面经常接某一项工作或者任务, 这个 to 是介词)

【剑桥例句】 *With her qualifications and experience, Vanessa would be well suited to the job.*

**be granted the same rights**  
被赋予相同的权利

**serve on active duty** 服现役(与 serve on reserve duty 服预备役相区别)

★ **the armed forces** 武装部队, 武装力量

### **Bonus:**

**join the army (or join the navy / join the air force)** 参加陆军(或者参加海军 / 参加空军)

**join the military** 参军

**enlist in the military** 参军

【剑桥例句】 *The new bill would enable these talented young people to enlist in the military.*

## ■ 译文

关于女性是否应该被允许在军队服役的问题存在着很多争议。我个人认为她们应该被允许服役。

历史一再地证明女性作为士兵和军队的领袖可以非常成功。只要看看布狄卡女



王（布狄卡女王曾领导凯尔特人部落反抗罗马帝国的统治，国内读者也许对她了解得比较少，但时至今日她在英美民众中却依然非常有名）、贞德和花木兰（花木兰原本在英美是并不出名的，但是迪斯尼的一部 Mulan 让英美民众熟悉了这位女英雄，Pat 有很多朋友知道 Mulan）等女英雄的例子就会理解女性在战斗中能够表现得非常出色。这些女勇士们的决心、勇气和尊严直到今天仍然被士兵们和平民们所敬仰。

从思想开明的角度来看，当她们的祖国陷入战争时，女性也应该拥有和男性同样的权力奔赴前线。关于两性各自特长的思维定势和性别不平等现象曾经在二十世纪广泛存在。但时至今日，刻板僵化的传统性别角色无论在家庭、学校、工作和政治当中都已不再是被人们所普遍遵循的事物了。考虑到在性别平等方面的这一显著进步，剥夺女性参与各类军事活动的权力是没有根据的。

最后，自动化的现代武器、军事交通工具以及支援设备都让战士和后勤人员的专业技能和决策能力变得比体能更宝贵。女性士兵们也许难以具备男性士兵们所拥有的力量，但她们完全可以使用并不单纯依赖于体力的高科技武器、交通工具和设备去完成被指定的任务。

基于这些理由，我相信女性就像男性一样适合军队中的工作，因此她们应该被赋予同等的权利在武装部队当中服役。



对写好女性类作文最有帮助的一个网站

**womensissues. about. com**

这个网站简直就是女性话题大全，而且用词也不难懂，页面底部还有很贴心的“See More”，开启学霸模式吧（Now you can study like a straight-A high achiever.）。



# 附录 E



## Task-1 官方题库里的 “尼斯湖怪”：物品比较题

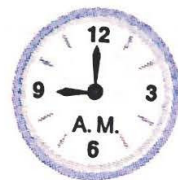
### The “Loch Ness Monster” in the Task-1 Essay Question Pool

**同** 学们普遍都知道 task 1 题库里的常规题型（也就是数学图表题）可以分为表格（table）、线图（line graph）、柱状图（bar chart）和饼图（pie chart）四大类，对这四类题型的详解请参阅本书姐妹篇《十天突破雅思写作》Day 9。

另一方面，很多“烤鸭”并不了解的一个事实是：雅思小作文题库中的非常规题（即出现较少的“图画题”）其实一共有 3 种，国内同学们听到得比较多的只是其中两种：Map（见本书 p. 63）和 process diagram（也就是传说当中的流程图，见《十天突破雅思写作》Day 10）。第三种也是最后一种图画题叫作物品比较题（a comparison diagram，在英美也有些人把它称作 a comparing diagram）。不是 Pat 故意安慰您：这种题型在 IELTS 小作文里确实是“N 年不遇”。因此，对于下面这节 Pat 给您提出的建议是：考前如果确实有时间放松一下那就看看吧，这种题型虽然比较诡异，不过“娱乐性”倒还是挺强的。😊。



## 写好物品比较题所需的词汇



既然叫作物品比较题，一定会涉及到两个或两个以上物品的特征，包括形状、大小、质地等。需要指出的是：虽然参考书里把小作文的题目印得丰富多彩，但在 IELTS Writing Test 实战里的图全都是单色的，所以物品比较题并不涉及颜色的比较。

### 比较物品特征的必备词汇

表示特征的名词 (Note: 下面给出的单词均使用了复数形式)

★ features (特色)

★ characteristics (特征)

**注意：**有些同学在写物品比较题时还喜欢使用 trait 这个词 X。其实在地道英文里，trait 通常用来指人的某种特质，但很少用来描述物品的特征。

表示尺寸的名词

size (这个词大家最熟悉，它经常用来泛指物品的大小)

★ dimensions (这个单词国内同学用得比较少，但它是指物品的具体长、宽、高等尺寸最合适的词)

measurements (它是特指物品经过测量之后得出的长、宽、高等数据)

**例句：**The dimensions of the room are 26 feet by 15 feet.

**注意：**(1) 26 feet by 15 feet 意为：长 26 英尺宽 15 英尺；

(2) 如果需要更加具体地描述物品的长、宽、高，则可以这样来写：

The length (长度) of X is... / ★ X is ... in length. / X is ... long.



The width (宽度) of Y is... /★ Y is ... in width. / Y is ... wide.

The height (高度) of Z is... /★ Z is ... in height. / Z is ... tall.

**例句:** The tool is 5 cm long and 1.5 cm wide.

**注意:** 缩写形式 cm 的复数仍然可以写成 cm。

## 表示大约的副词

★ approximately

nearly

★ about

around

## 表示形状的名词和形容词

shape

**例句:** The table is oval (椭圆形的) in shape.

**注意:** (1) 在 IELTS 物品比较题中通常不使用 form 这个单词来指形状;

(2) 常见形状的英文表达:

long 长的

wide 宽的

round 圆形的

triangular 三角形的

oval 椭圆形的

cylindrical 圆柱形的

sharp 尖的

symmetrical 对称的

regular 形状规则的

short 短的

narrow 窄的

square / square-shaped 正方形的

rectangular 长方形的

curved 圆弧形的

conical 圆锥形的

blunt 钝的

asymmetrical 不对称的

irregular 形状不规则的



## 表示质地的名词和形容词

texture	质地	refined	精致的
rough	粗糙的	smooth	光滑的

## 表示从不同角度看到的视图

front view 正面视图      side view 侧面视图      back view 背面视图  
top view / bottom view (顶部图/底部图, 这两种图在物品比较题中较少出现)

## 表示比较关系的必备词汇

表示对比的词组 (请您特别注意句子里逗号所在的位置)

- ★ By/In contrast, ... (与上一句话所描述的内容比起来, .....)
- ★ In comparison with A, B... (与 A 比起来, B .....)  
Compared with A, B... (与 A 比起来, B .....)
- Unlike A, B... (和 A 不同, B .....)
- ★ While A..., B... / A... , while B...  
Whereas A ..., B ... / A... , whereas B...

## 表示类比的副词

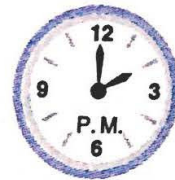
- ★ Similarly, ... / Likewise, ...

类似地, 常用于句首, 后面加逗号

**例句:** The cost of clothing has gone up. **Similarly**, fuel prices have risen quite considerably.

**注意:** similarly 是一个副词, 表示“与之类似地”, 如果想要用名词表示“相似之处”, 那么请改用 similarity (复数形式是 similarities)

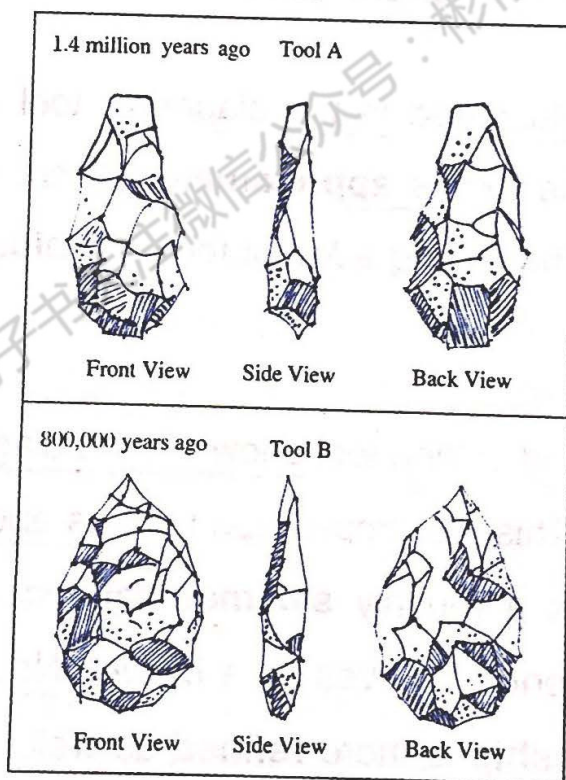




*The diagram below shows the development of cutting tools made of stone. Tool A was made 1.4 million years ago while tool B was made 800,000 years ago.*

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

下图展示了石制切割工具在不同时期的发展。工具 A 制作于 140 万年而工具 B 则是制作于 80 万年前。请通过选择描述下图中事物的主要特征对图中信息进行归纳，并做出相关比较。



## 说明】

两次在亚太区考这道题时都有大量考生愣是没看懂图左侧的那根“竖条”到底是什么。其实它就是一个形式最简洁的比例尺，可以帮你判断两块石头的



长、宽、高各是多少的，难怪有很多“烤鸭”说一进入考场智商就变成了负值.....

这道题的难点除了两块石头的样子较为恐怖外，时态也是剑桥在本题里设下的陷阱。那么图中尺寸到底是石块的现状还是它们刚刚被制作出来时候的尺寸呢？尽管两块石头都是由史前人类制造的，但我们所看到的图中尺寸却应该是代表它们现状的，过去的石头尺寸很可能要比现在还大些，经过几十万甚至上百万年自然界的磨损才变成了现在的样子（当然，不能完全排除这个图就是考古学家对石块原始状态的设想所做的还原图，但是在强调客观性的 task 1 题目里并没有明确进行说明的情况下，我们不宜人为地加入这种联想）。所以，我们应该用一般现在时来介绍这两块石头在当代的现状尺寸与形状（请仔细对比本书 Day 10 中例题二范文所用的时态，并想一想那道题为什么必须使用过去时态介绍才是正确的）。

### ► 8 分范文

The diagram compares two prehistoric stone tools.

The first cutting tool illustrated in the diagram (tool A) **dates back to** 1.4 million years ago. This tool is approximately 5 cm in length, 2 cm in width and 9 cm in height. The cutting edge of tool A is **blunt** and its workmanship is very **rough**.

By contrast, the second cutting tool shown in the diagram (tool B) **dates from** 800,000 years ago. This teardrop-shaped tool is about 6 cm long, 2 cm wide and 9.5 cm tall. It is a roughly **symmetrical** rock and has a sharp cutting edge, which, **in essence**, serves as a **blade**. Not only is tool B a bit larger in size, its **craftsmanship** is more refined as well.

In summary, from the diagram we can see the differences between a primitive stone cutting tool made 1.4 million years ago and a hand axe created 800,000 years ago which is more suitable for cutting.



## 词汇和短语

(标★的是本类话题的高频词汇或短语)

**prehistoric** *adj.* 史前的

**date back to/date from** (历史)  
可以回溯到……

【注意】即使后面的时间是过去时间，这两个句型当中的 **date** 通常也使用一般现在时

★ **approximately** *adv.* 大约

★ **blunt** *adj.* 钝的【反义词】★ **sharp**

★ **workmanship** *n.* 工艺

【近义词】★ **craftsmanship**

★ **rough** *adj.* 粗糙的

【反义词】★ **refined**

★ **symmetrical** *adj.* 对称的

【反义词】**asymmetrical**

**in essence** 本质上

【近义词】**essentially**

**blade** *n.* 刀锋

**primitive** *adj.* 原始的，粗陋的

**hand axe** 史前人类使用的一种工具

### Bonus:

**prehistoric humans** (名词短语)  
史前人类

## 语法多样性分析

- ◆ The first cutting tool **illustrated in the diagram** (tool A) **dates back to** 1.4 million years ago. 这句话里的 **illustrated in the diagram** 并不是谓语，而是一个过去分词短语，表示“由该图所展示的”，作为 tool 的后置定语来修饰 tool。
- ◆ Tool A **dates back to** 1.4 million years ago. / Tool B **dates from** 800,000 years ago. 请注意这两个表示某事物的历史从某一年代开始的句型通常均使用一般现在时。
- ◆ **Not only is** tool B a bit larger in size, its craftsmanship is more refined as well. 典型的倒装句，请注意在英文中并不一定总要写 **Not only..., but also...**，其实 **Not only..., but... as well.** 这个句式同样也非常地道。

## 译文

本图对两种史前石器进行了比较。



图中所示的第一个切割工具（工具 A）的历史可以追溯到 140 万年以前。它大约有 5 厘米长，2 厘米宽，9 厘米高。工具 A 的边缘并不锋利，而且加工也很粗糙。

相比之下，图中所示的第二个切割工具（工具 B）可以追溯到 80 万年前。这个泪滴形工具大约有 6 厘米长，2 厘米宽，9.5 厘米高。它是一块大致对称的石块，并有一个本质上可以作为刀锋使用的锋利的切削边缘。工具 B 不仅在尺寸上更大，而且在制作工艺上也更为精细。

综上所述，我们可以从图中看出 140 万年前的原始石器切割工具与 80 万年前由人类创造的更适合切割的石斧之间的区别。



对写好物品比较题很有用的一个网站：

**[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hand\\_axe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hand_axe)**

请您特别注意这段说明文里的动词是否也正好使用了 Pat 在本节高分范文中建议您使用的那种时态？对于英语为非母语的 IELTS 考生来说，小作文动词的时态错误往往并不显眼，但扣分却真心不少。因此，在仔细研究小作文范文的同时用心体会其中对于动词时态的准确使用是一件颇具实战意义的事情。



IELTS Task 2 Writing band descriptors  
(Source: [www.ielts.org](http://www.ielts.org))

Band	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fully addresses all parts of the task</li> <li>presents a fully developed position in answer to the question with relevant, fully extended and well supported ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention</li> <li>skilfully manages paragraphing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a wide range of vocabulary</li> <li>with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as "slips"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as "slips"</li> </ul>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sufficiently addresses all parts of the task</li> <li>presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and supported ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sequences information and ideas logically</li> <li>manages all aspects of cohesion well</li> <li>uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings</li> <li>skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation</li> <li>produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a wide range of structures</li> <li>the majority of sentences are error-free</li> <li>makes only very occasional errors or inaccuracies</li> </ul>



Band	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>addresses all parts of the task</u></li> <li>• presents a clear position throughout the response</li> <li>• <u>presents, extends and supports main ideas</u>, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• logically organises information and ideas; there is <u>clear progression throughout</u></li> <li>• uses a range of <u>cohesive devices</u> appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use</li> <li>• presents a clear central topic within each paragraph</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow <u>some flexibility and precision</u></li> <li>• uses less common lexical items with some awareness of <u>style and collocation</u></li> <li>• may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses a variety of complex structures</li> <li>• produces <u>frequent error-free sentences</u></li> <li>• has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors</li> </ul>



Band	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>addresses <u>all parts of the task</u> although some parts may be more fully covered than others</li> <li>presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive</li> <li>presents <u>relevant main ideas</u> but some may be inadequately developed/unclear</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression</li> <li>uses cohesive devices effectively, but <u>cohesion within and / or between sentences</u> may be faulty or mechanical</li> <li>may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately</li> <li>uses paragraphing, but not always logically</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task</li> <li>attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy</li> <li>makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a mix of <u>simple and complex sentence forms</u></li> <li>makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication</li> </ul>

**Pat's Note:** The italicized and underlined parts are the performance descriptors that Chinese candidates tend to be unaware of or unfamiliar with.



分数	对写作任务的回应情况	行文连贯性和衔接效果	词汇多样性与准确度	语法多样性与准确度
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <u>全面地回应写作任务的各个部分</u></li> <li>* 对写作任务中的问题提出有充分展开过程的观点, 而且提出相关的、得到充分延展并且论据充分的论点</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <u>对于衔接手段运用得很自然, 无刻意感</u></li> <li>* 熟练掌握分段技能</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 使用丰富的词汇, 能自然地使用并娴熟地控制词汇特征; 极少出现错误, 而且即使出现错误也仅属于笔误</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 完全灵活且准确地运用丰富多样的语法结构; 极少出现语法错误, 而且即使出现也仅属于笔误</li> </ul>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 充分回应写作任务的各个部分</li> <li>* 对写作任务当中的问题做出有较好展开过程的回应, 并且提出相关的、得到延展的、有论据的论点</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 对于信息与论点进行符合逻辑的排序</li> <li>* 衔接方式在各方面运用得当</li> <li>* 充分而且恰当地进行分段</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 流畅、灵活地使用丰富的词汇, 表意准确</li> <li>* 熟练地使用非常见词汇, 但有可能在词语选择和搭配方面偶尔出现错误</li> <li>* 拼写和 / 或者构词方面的错误很少</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <u>运用丰富多样的语法结构</u></li> <li>* 大多数句子准确无误</li> <li>* 只在很偶然的情况下出现错误或者不当之处</li> </ul>



分数	对写作任务的回应情况	行文连贯性和衔接效果	词汇多样性与准确度	语法多样性与准确度
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <u>回应写作任务的各个部分</u></li> <li>* 在回应写作任务的过程中始终呈现出一种清晰的观点</li> <li>* <u>提出、扩展主要论点并给出论据</u>，但是有可能出现过于论证过于笼统以及/或者缺乏重点的倾向</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 符合逻辑地组织信息与论点；清晰的行文发展贯穿全文</li> <li>* <u>恰当使用一系列的衔接手段</u> (Pat 注：明连接 &amp; 暗承接)，允许出现衔接手段有时使用不足或者过多</li> <li>* 每个段落均提出一个清晰的主题</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 词汇充分，用词已经可以体现出一定的灵活性和准确度</li> <li>* 使用相对比较不常见的词语，对于语体 (Pat 注：例如学术写作词汇和非正式口语词汇的区别) 和搭配有一些认识</li> <li>* 在词汇选择、拼写和 / 或者构词方面有可能偶尔会出现错误</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 使用多样的复杂语法结构</li> <li>* <u>有较多的句子可以做到不含语法错误</u></li> <li>* 对于语法和标点符号掌握较好，但有可能出现少量语法或标点错误</li> </ul>

分数	对写作任务的回应情况	行文连贯性和衔接效果	词汇多样性与准确度	语法多样性与准确度
6	<p>* <u>回应写作任务的各部分</u>，但是对于题目中某些部分的回应有可能比对题中其他部分的回应要充分</p> <p>* 提出了扣题的观点，但是所做结论也许不够清晰或显得重复</p> <p>* <u>提出了扣题的主要论点</u>，但对有些论点可能并未进行充分的展开论证，或者不够清晰</p>	<p>* 连贯地安排信息和论点，从总体来看能清晰地行文</p> <p>* 有效地使用衔接手段，但是<u>句子内部和/或者句子之间的衔接</u>可能有失误，或者较为机械</p> <p>* 有可能在文中一些位置出现不准确或者不恰当的出现 (Pat 注：例如人称单、物主代词指代等)</p> <p>* 分段写作，但并不总是符合逻辑关系</p>	<p>* 能使用足够的词汇来完成该写作任务</p> <p>* 尝试使用相对比较不常见的词汇，但是有时使用得并不准确</p> <p>* 在拼写和/或者构词方面存在着一些错误，但不至于阻碍文字交流</p>	<p>* <u>对简单句式和复杂句式结合使用</u></p> <p>* 在语法和标点方面存在着一些错误，但很少影响文字交流</p>

注：评分标准里用下划线标出的部分是 Pat 观察到中国同学们往往不了解或者不够熟悉的评分要求。