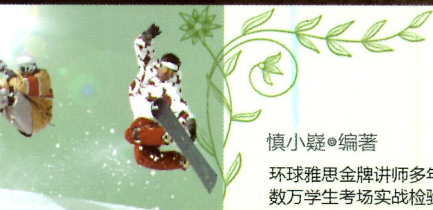


慎小嶷

十天突破

雅思写作必备掌中宝



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环球雅思金牌讲师多年教学经验提炼
数万学生考场实战检验

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IELTS、雅思、日语



机械工业出版社
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雅思议论文 6 分必备

136 个词汇

A

- acquire *vt.* 获得（后面常加 knowledge/skills）
- a double-edged sword 双刃剑（既有好处也有坏处）
- a staggering rate 惊人的速度
- adapt to *v.* 适应……
- administer = regulate *v.* 管理
- advance *v. & n.* 发展
- affluent *adj.* 富裕的，有钱的
- afford sth. *v.* 提供……
- aggravate *v.* 如果某种事物导致别的现象恶化，就用 aggravate sth. 或者用被动形式
- alienated *adj.* （人与人之间）疏远的
- alleviate = ease *v.* 减轻，缓解
- an enlightened society 一个开明的社会
- ancestors *n.* 祖先
- authorities *n.* 当局
- awareness = sense = recognition *n.* 意识

B

ban = forbid = prohibit v. 禁止

be tied down by 被……所拖累

biased *adj.* 不客观的

biodiversity *n.* 生物多样性

breakthrough *n.* 突破

broaden one's horizons 开阔人的眼界

C

celebrity *n.* 名人

circumstance *n.* 处境，状况

commit a crime 犯罪（动词短语）

community *n.* 社区

companions *n.* 伙伴

conflicts *n.* 冲突

consequence *n.* 后果

conserve v. 节约，代替 save

consume = deplete v. 消耗（资源）

contamination *n.* 污染

contribute to 推动……

coverage *n.* 报道（动词是 cover）

creative *adj.* 有创造力的

crimes = offense = criminal acts *n.* 犯罪

cultivate *v.* 培养

cultural assimilation 文化同化

cultural diversity 文化多样性

cultural heritage 文化遗产

cultural identity 文化特性

curb *v.* 遏制（犯罪、污染等）

D

demand *vt. & n.* 需求

dependable *adj.* 可靠的

descendants（请注意倒数第三个字母是 a 不是 e，很容易拼写错）*n.* 后代

deteriorate 如果某种现象自身恶化，就可以说它
deteriorate *v.*

discharge *v.* 排放（污染物）

discrimination *n.* 歧视

domestic violence 家庭暴力

E

eco-friendly *adj.* 有益于环保的

efficient *adj.* 高效率的

eliminate *v.* 消除

endangered species 濒危动物

enhance *v.* 提高，增强

enrich one's experience 丰富人的阅历

entertaining *adj.* 娱乐性强的

erode *v.* 侵蚀（本土文化）

establish *v.* 建立

ethnic minorities 少数民族

exploit natural resources 开采自然资源

explore *v.* 探索

export *vt. & n.* 出口

F

facilities *n.* 设施

family bonds 亲情

family values 家庭观念

G

gender equality 性别平等

generation gap 代沟

go extinct 灭绝

H

habitat *n.* 栖息地

harmony *n.* 和谐

hide *n.* 兽皮（兽毛是 fur）

household chores 家务事

household *n.* 家庭的另一种写法

I

import *vt. & n.* 进口

impoverished *adj.* 贫穷的

impulsive *adj.* 冲动的

indiscriminate *adj.* 盲目的

inferior *adj.* 质量差的

information overload 信息爆炸

informative *adj.* 信息量大的

inhumane *adj.* 残酷的

innovations *n.* 创新，发明

invest in = allocate money to 对……投资

J

journalists *n.* 记者

L

lesser-known languages 小语种

local residents = local inhabitants 当地居民

M

materialistic *adj.* (人) 物质化的，现实的

memorise (英式拼写) *vt.* 记忆

misleading *adj.* 有误导性的

motivation *n.* 动力

mutual understanding 相互了解

O

objective *adj.* 客观的

obligation *n.* 责任

offspring *n.* 后代

P

parenting *n.* 家长给小孩的教育

personality clashes 性格冲突

physical *adj.* 身体的

plays a dominant role in... 在……占统治地位

preserve *v.* 保护 (某种资源，比如 **natural resources** 或者 **old buildings**)，如果保护某人可以用 **protect**

00_1071324830 prevalent *adj.* 形容词表示“无处不在的”，可以代替 everywhere

priority *n.* 首要任务

productive *adj.* 高生产率的

profound impact 深远的影响

promote *v.* 促进

psychological *adj.* 心理的

punishment *n.* 惩罚

R

rampant *adj.* 猖獗的

reform/rehabilitate criminals 改造罪犯

replacements = alternatives *n.* 替代物（比如化妆品实验用动物作替代物而不用人做实验）

S

scarcity *n.* 短缺

schooling *n.* 学校对学生的教育

scrutinise *v.* 监督

solve = combat = tackle = resolve = address *v.* 解决……

stability *v.* 稳定

stimulating *adj.* 有趣的（在教育类作文中经常可以代替 interesting）

stringent *adj.* 严厉的

sustainable development 可持续发展

sway *vt.* 媒体影响公众经常用 sway 后面加宾语的
表达

sweeping trends 席卷一切的潮流

synthesize the Asian and Western cultures 有机结合
东西方文化

T

tax revenue *n.* 税收

telecommunications *n.* 远程通讯

the crime rate = the incidence of crime 犯罪率

the ecosystem 生态系统（请大家记住任何 eco-开头的单词都和生态有关）

the gap between the urban area and the rural area 城乡差距

the pace of life = the tempo of life 生活节奏

the present situation = the current situation = the sta-

tus quo 现状

the press 新闻界

the proliferation of... ……的大量扩散（比如英语，互联网，环境污染等）

the widespread use of... ……的广泛使用

time-honoured *n.* 历史悠久的

tourist attraction 旅游点

transform *v.* 改变，代替 change

U

universal *adj.* 普遍的

up-to-the-minute *adj.* 非常及时的

V

violate the law 违法

IELTS 写作 288 个高分 词汇完全词库

A

a celebrity 名人

a democratic and progressive government 民主与开明的政府

a global language 一种可以通用的语言

a lingua franca 一种可以通用的语言

a progressive/ enlightened society 一个开明的社会

A school is society in miniature. 学校是社会的缩影。

a sense of belonging 归属感

a sense of obligation 责任感

a universal language 一种可以通用的语言

a vicious circle 恶性循环

abide by the law 遵守法律

ability *n.* 学习能力（后天）

abuse *v.* 虐待

accessory *n.* 从犯（帮助但没有直接参与犯罪的人）

accomplice *n.* 从犯

adapt to sth. 适应

adaptability *n.* 适应能力

addiction to drugs 毒品上瘾

adjust oneself to sth. 适应

administer *v.* 规范，管理

adolescents *n.* 青少年

adverse circumstances 逆境

adversity *n.* 逆境

affluent *adj.* 富裕的

afford their masters consolation and comfort 给主人
心理安慰

aggression *n.* 扩张

alleviate/ ease animals' pain 减轻动物的痛苦

allocate money to sth. 为……拨款

amusement and enjoyment 精神上的享受

an affinity for sth. 对……的依恋

an attachment to sth. 对……的依恋

anaesthetic *n.* (这是英式英语) 麻醉

ancestors *n.* 祖先

animal right activists 动物权益保护主义者

applied sciences 应用科学

apply *v.* 应用

aptitude *n.* 学习能力 (先天)

arable land 耕地

armaments *n.* 武器

arms *n.* 武器

arms race *n.* 军备竞赛

arts *n.* 文科总称

arts *n.* 艺术

augment (or enhance/ boost) efficiency 提高效率

augment (or enhance/ boost) productivity 提高生产效率

augment *v.* 增加

authorities *n.* 当局

automated *adj.* 自动化

automation *n.* 自动化

B

ban altogether 严禁

basic sciences 基础科学

be a patron of 为……拨款

be addicted to drug 毒品上瘾

be awash with 充斥着……

be brought to justice 被绳之以法

be inundate with 充斥着……

be saturated with sth. 充斥着……

be tied down by household chores 被家务事拖累

beautify the cities 让城市更美观

become accustomed to sth. 适应

beget (or create) undue pressure 产生不必要的压力

better the cityscape 让城市更美观

biased *adj.* 不客观的

biodiversity *n.* 生物的多样性

biotechnology *n.* 生物技术

birth control 控制人口

blow things out of all proportions 夸大事件

bogus *adj.* 虚假的

boost crop yield 增加农产品产量

break (or violate/ flout/ disobey) the law 触犯法律

brutal *adj.* 残忍的

budget *n.* 预算

buildings of historic significance 有特殊历史意义的老房子

C

callous *adj.* 残忍的

capture *v.* 抓捕

car accidents 撞车

car wrecks 撞车

celebrities *pl.* 名人（复数）

cell *n.* 牢房

censor *v.* 审查

child bearing 生育孩子

child rearing 抚养孩子

citizens *adj.* 老百姓

clone *v.* 克隆

cloning *n.* 克隆

code of conduct 道德准则

code of ethics 道德准则

commercialise *v.* 商业化

commit a crime 犯罪

commodify *v.* 商业化

comply with the law 遵守法律

condemn rather than condone sth. 谴责而不是纵容

conflict *v. & n.*（与 with 搭配使用）冲突

conservationists *n.* 环保主义者

conserve *v.* 节约使用

constrain *v.* 限制创造力的发展

consume *v.* 消耗（某种资源）

contaminate *v.* 污染

contribute to societal well-being (or welfare) 为社会

会健康发展作贡献

convicts *n.* 囚犯

counterproductive *adj.* 会导致效率降低的

countries on this planet must join forces/make a concerted effort/unite to combat (or tackle/ resolve/ address) environmental problems 各国必须携手解决环境问题

cover up 掩盖

create alienation between people 导致人与人之间疏远

creativity *n.* 限制创造力的发展

crimes *n.* 罪行

criminal acts 罪行

criminal *n.* 罪犯

criminal tendency 犯罪倾向

cruel *adj.* 残忍的

culprit *n.* 罪犯

cultivate *v.* 培养

cultural diversity 文化多元性

cultural heritage (which can be divided into two groups: tangible cultural heritage, such as historic sites and intangible cultural heritage, such as customs, rites, rituals and mores, etc.) 文化遗产

(包括有形的和无形的两种, 有形的如历史遗迹; 无形的如风俗、仪式、传统道德、观念等)

cultural homogeneity 文化同一性

cultural integration and synthesis 文化融合

cultural uniformity 文化同一性

current affairs 时事

curriculum *n.* 各门功课总称

curtail *v.* 削减

cutting-edge technology 尖端的技术

(national or regional) cultural identity (一个国家或地区的) 文化特性

D

dampen (or sap) the students' enthusiasm/frustrate the students 打击学生的积极性

dearth *n.* 短缺

decrepit *adj.* 破旧的 (房子)

dedicate money to sth. 为……拨款

deforestation *n.* 砍伐森林

delete *v.* 删除

demolish *v.* 拆除

denigrate *v.* 贬低

dependable *adj.* 可信的

环球雅思+新东方+朗阁

deplete *v.* 消耗 (某种资源)

deprecate *v.* 贬低

depression *n.* 抑郁症

deprived *adj.* 贫穷的

descendants *n.* 后代

destabilising factors 地区不稳定因素

destitute *adj.* 贫穷的

dialect *n.* 方言

dilapidated *adj.* 破旧的 (房子)

discharge *n.* 排放

discipline *n.* 学科 (通称)

discord *n.* 争端

discredit *v.* 贬低

disparage *v.* 贬低

disregard *v.* 无视……

disruptive students 违反纪律的学生

dissension *n.* 争端

distorted *adj.* 有误导性的、

diversion *n.* 娱乐

domestic violence 家庭暴力

downsized workers 下岗工人

draw (or attract/ appeal to/ be a magnet for sb.)

吸引

E

ecological balance 生态平衡

ecological equilibrium 生态平衡

ecological system 生态系统

ecosystem *n.* 生态系统

effluent *n.* 污水

elderly people 老年人

eliminate *v.* 删除

employable (or marketable) skills 就业技能

employment opportunity 就业机会

encourage the students to think critically 鼓励学生用
辩证的眼光看问题

engineering *n.* 工科

enrich *v.* 丰富

entertaining *adj.* 娱乐性强的

entertainment *n.* 娱乐

environmentalists *n.* 环保主义者

environmentally-friendly *adj.* 对环境无害的

ethnic minorities 少数民族

evaluate their teachers' performance 学生评价老师
的教学

exaggerate things 夸大事件

excessive (or gratuitous) violent and pornographic
05-1071924830 最速最速辅导·店铺之星 环球雅思·新东方·朗德

contents 过多的暴力与色情内容

excise *v.* 删除

exhaust *v.* 用尽 (某种资源)

expansion *n.* 扩张

expose *v.* 揭露

extinguish *v.* 限制创造力的发展

extra-curricular activities 课外活动

F

factual accounts 如实的描述

false *adj.* 虚假的

family bonds 家庭成员间的情感纽带

family planning 控制人口

family ties 家庭成员间的情感纽带

farmland *n.* 耕地

fatigue *n.* 疲劳

felony *n.* 重罪

fertile soil 肥沃的土壤

finance *v.* 为……拨款

first-hand experience 亲身体验

first-time offender 初犯的人

flagitious crime 重罪

follow sth. blindly 盲从

follow sth. indiscriminately 盲从

force-feed the students 填鸭式教法教学生

forefathers *n.* 祖先

foster *v.* 培养

fraudulent *adj.* 诈骗性的

fund *v.* 为……拨款

G

gender discrimination 性别歧视

gender equality 两性平等

generalist *n.* 通才

give priority to sth. 把……当作当务之急

give the students motivation to do sth. 给学生以动力

give the students thought (or inspiration) 给学生以灵感

global cultural homogenization 全球文化同一化过程 (即地区文化特性的消失)

global warming 温室效应

Globalisation is a two-edged sword. 全球化是一把双刃剑。

gloss over 掩盖

grave *adj.* 严重的

greenhouse effect 温室效应

gridlock *n.* 交通堵塞

grievous *adj.* 严重的

H

hamper *v.* 阻碍

hardened criminals 惯犯

harsh actions 严厉的措施

heinous crime 重罪

high-rise buildings 高楼

hinder *v.* 阻碍

hold a grudge against society 憎恨社会

homeland security 国土安全

household chores 家务

housework *n.* 家务

humanities *n.* 人文学科

hunt down 抓捕……

I

impart (or inculcate) knowledge 传授知识

impede *v.* 阻碍

implement *v.* 实施

impoverished *adj.* 贫穷的

imprison (or incarcerate) someone 监禁

indigent *adj.* 贫穷的

indiscipline *n.* 不遵守纪律 (名词)

infertile soil 贫瘠的土壤

information explosion (or overload) 信息爆炸

informative *adj.* 信息量大的

infrastructure *n.* 基础设施

inhibit *v.* 阻碍

inhuman *adj.* (注意和 inhumane “不人道” 的区分) 残忍的

inmate *n.* 囚犯

inorganic trash 白色污染产生的垃圾

insomnia *n.* 失眠

instill high moral values (注意 value 是复数, 表示价值观) 灌输高尚的道德观

insular (or provincial/ parochial) mentality 狭隘的观念

interaction *n.* 互相影响

invest in 为……拨款

J

jaywalk *v.* 违章横穿马路

job opportunity 就业机会

joblessness *n.* 失业

K

knock down 拆除

L

labor-replacing machinery 取代人力的机器

labor-saving machinery 减少人力的机器

labour pool (labour 是英式写法) 劳动力资源

lack *n.* 短缺

laid-off workers 下岗工人

laissez-faire management 宽松的管理

law enforcement agencies 执法部门

law-abiding citizens 守法的公民

learn things by rote 死记硬背

learn things through understanding 在理解的基础上
学习

legislate *v.* 立法

leisure *n.* 休闲

lenient *adj.* 宽容的

Lesser-known languages will become extinct (or obsolete) 小语种将会消亡

liberal studies 文科总称

M

make laws 立法

materialistic *adj.* 过于功利的

maternal instinct 母性的本能

media hype 媒体炒作

medical research 医学研究

memorise equations, formulas, theorems and laws

记忆方程式、公式、定理、定律

memorise for memorisation's own sake (memorise

是英式拼写) 为了记忆而记忆

mercenary *adj.* 过于功利的

merciless *adj.* 残忍的

minimize the importance of 贬低

misbehavior *n.* 不遵守纪律 (名词)

mischievous *n.* 不遵守纪律 (名词)

misdemeanour (这是英式英语) 轻罪

misleading *adj.* 有误导性的

misrepresented *adj.* 有误导性的

mistreat *v.* 虐待

money-worshipping *adj.* 过于功利的

motivate the students to do sth. 给学生以动力

mould one's character (mould 是英式拼写) 塑造某人的性格

multi-sensory adj. 多种感官体验的 (如听觉, 触觉等)

N

national security 国土安全

needy adj. 贫穷的

news outlets 报道新闻的机构

newsworthy adj. 有新闻价值的

non-biodegradable garbage 白色污染产生的垃圾

non-renewable resources (包括: 金属 metals、矿产 minerals、石油 petroleum、天然气 natural gas、煤 coal 等。后三种可以总称为 fossil fuels) 不可再生资源

nurture v. 培养

O

objective and balanced 公正客观的

obligation *n.* 责任

obstruct *v.* 阻碍

offences *n.* (这是英式英语) 罪行

offender *n.* 罪犯

old buildings of special aesthetic value 有特殊审美价值的老房子

one's DNA programming 人的基因构成

one's genetic makeup 人的基因构成

operating costs 运营成本

ostentatious *adj.* 爱慕虚荣的

overhead costs 运营成本

overnourishment *n.* 营养过剩

oversee *v.* 规范，管理

ozone layer 臭氧层

P

paparazzi *n.* (paparazzi 是复数名词) 狗仔队

parenting *n.* 家长的教育方式

pedestrians *n.* 行人

peer pressure 来自其他同学的压力

perpetrator *n.* 罪犯

pervasive *adj.* 无处不在的

pets are companions of their masters 宠物是主人的

伙伴

petty crime 轻罪

pine lines 石油天然气管线

places of interest 旅游景点

poach v. 偷猎

poaching n. 偷猎

poisonous adj. 有毒的

pollute v. 污染

population boom 人口爆炸

population explosion 人口爆炸

posterity n. 后代

poverty alleviation 扶贫

poverty-stricken 贫穷的

power grid 电网

preserve n. 保护

preserve v. 保护

pretentious adj. 爱慕虚荣的

prevalent adj. 无处不在的

primary-level (or secondary-level/ tertiary- level)

education 小（中、大）学教育

priority n. 当务之急

promote cultural communication 促进文化交流

promote the student's physical, mental (or intellec-

tual) and emotional development 促进学生身心发展

psychological soundness (or well-being/ welfare) 心理健康

public transport system (英式写法) 公共交通系统

pursue maximum profit 追求最大限度利润

push back (or expand) one's horizons 开阔眼界

put a strain on the resources 给资源造成很大压力

R

raise (or elevate) the public awareness of sth. 增强公众关于……的意识

raze a building 拆除

recreation *n.* 休闲

recruit *v.* 雇用

recycle *v.* 再利用

reform criminals *n.* 改造罪犯

regulate *v.* 规范，管理

rehabilitate criminals 改造罪犯

reliable *adj.* 可信的

relocate *v.* 搬迁

renewable resources 可再生资源

repeat criminals 惯犯

report sth. in graphic detail 报道非常详尽的细节

resent society 憎恨社会

responsibility *n.* 责任

reuse *v.* 再利用

reveal *v.* 揭露

revert to crime 再次犯罪

rickety *adj.* 破旧的（房子）

rules and regulations 规章制度

rundown *adj.* 破旧的（房子）

rural *adj.* 乡村的

S

scandals *n.* 丑闻

scarcity *n.* 短缺

schooling *n.* 学校教育

sciences *n.* 理科

scrutinize *v.* 监督

scrutiny *n.* 监督

seclude (or isolate) the tourist from the locals 把游客和当地人隔离

second-hand experience 间接体验（比如通过电视或者互联网）

sedentary lifestyle 缺少运动的生活方式

seek (or pursue) hegemony 谋求霸权

segregate students 把学生分开教育

self-defence (英式写法, 名词) 自卫

senior citizens 老年人

sensationalise things 夸大事件

severe *adj.* 严重的

sewage *n.* 污水

sexism *n.* 性别歧视

shortage *n.* 短缺

short-sighted policy 缺乏远见的政策

single-parent households 贫穷的家庭

skewed *adj.* 不客观的

skill *n.* 学习能力 (后天)

skyscrapers *n.* 摩天大楼

sleep-deprivation 失眠

sleeplessness *n.* 失眠

social sciences 社会科学

space exploration 太空探索

space race 太空竞赛

specialist *n.* 专才

sth. is not set in stone... 不是一成不变的

stifle creativity *v.* 限制创造力的发展

stretched resources 承受很大压力的资源

strictly prohibit 严禁

stringent laws (or legislation) 严格的法律

student appraise (evaluate) their teachers' performance 学生评价老师的教学

students' feedback 学生的反馈

students' grasp (or command) of what has been taught 学生对老师所教知识的掌握

students' input 学生的反馈

Students should not be treated as passive receptacles of predigested ideas. 学生不应该只是被动接受知识的容器。

subsidise v. 为……拨款

surveillance camera 监控摄像头

sustainable development 可持续发展

syllabus n. 具体一门课的内容

T

talent n. 学习能力（先天）

tarnish (or sully/ smear/ besmirch) one's reputation 毁坏某人的名誉

tax revenue 税收

teaching (or pedagogical) methodology 教学法

team spirit 团队精神

tear down 拆除

technological innovations (or inventions/ advances/ progressions) 科技创新及发展

telecommunications *n.* 远程通讯

telecommute *v.* 在家上班

the biota (= flora + fauna) of a region 某一地区所有生物总称

the citizenry 老百姓

the disparity between the city and the countryside 城乡差距

the dominant role (or the ascendancy/ the hegemony) of English 英语的统治地位

the electronic media 电子媒体

the extinction (or demise) of lesser-known languages 小语种的消亡

the global village 地球村

the government spending expenditure on sth. 政府开支

the harmony between ethnic groups (or races) 民族团结

the indigenous language 方言

the information age (or era) 信息时代

the Internet will not render tourism obsolete 互联网

不会让旅游业过时

the press 新闻界

the print media 印刷媒体

the proliferation of English 英语的广泛应用

the proliferation of the Internet 互联网的广泛使用

The tempo/ pace of life has accelerated. 生活节奏
加速

the wildlife in a region 某一地区所有生物总称

theoretical knowledge 理论知识

there are no replacements/ substitutes/ alternatives
for sth. (如果是单数则 replacements、substi-
tutes 和 alternatives 要去掉 s) 某一种事物是没
有替代物的

think independently 独立思考

tourist attractions 旅游景点

tourist spots 旅游景点

Tourists can interact with the locals. 游客与当地的
人互动。

toxic *adj.* 有毒的

track down 抓捕

traffic accident perpetrators 交通肇事者

traffic congestion 交通堵塞

traffic jams 交通堵塞

trauma *n.* 心理创伤

traumatise someone 给某人造成心理创伤

trivialize *v.* 贬低

trustworthy *adj.* 可信的

U

ubiquitous *adj.* 无处不在的

unemployment *n.* 失业

unobjective *adj.* 不客观的

unruly students 违反纪律的学生

upbringing *n.* 家庭教育

upbringing *n.* 家长的教育方式

up-to-date 及时的

up-to-the-minute 及时的

urban *adj.* 城市的

urbanization *n.* 城市化

use up 用尽（某种资源）

V

vernacular dwellings 民居

vernacular *n.* 方言

versatile *adj.* 全面发展的

vicarious experience 间接体验（比如通过电视或者互联网）

victim *n.* 受害者

最强雅思辅导，镇店之宝

环球雅思+新东方+朗阁

violate (or intrude on/ infringe on) someone's privacy 侵犯隐私

vision (or horizons) (horizons 必须是复数) 眼界

vivisection *n.* 活体解剖

vocational education (or training) 职业教育

W

wastes that cannot decompose or break down 白色污染产生的垃圾

water supply and drainage system 给排水系统

wealthy *adj.* 富裕的

weapons *n.* 武器

well-off 富裕的

well-rounded *adj.* 全面发展的

whitewash *v.* 掩盖

wreak havoc on natural resources 破坏自然资源

Y

youngsters *n.* 青少年

youths *n.* 青少年

IELTS 写作 36 个基础句型

benefit from 从……当中获益

invest in 对……投资

promote the development of... 促进……的发展

It is obvious that... 显而易见

play a key role in 在……中起关键作用

enrich one's experience... 丰富……的生活

keep society safe and stable 保持社会稳定

relax their bodies and ease their minds 让人放松身心

have a duty to do... 有责任做……

afford people entertainment and pleasure 给人们提供娱乐

create employment opportunities 创造就业机会

less time-consuming and more economical 让人省钱省时间

broaden one's horizons 开阔人的眼界

fulfill one's potential 发挥人的潜力

remove the barrier for 为……消除障碍

promote the cultural communication and interaction between... and... 促进……和……之间的文化交流

90-1971924889 雅思+雅思辅导 雅思+雅思+新东方+朗阁

curb the proliferation of... 控制……的扩散

raise people's awareness of... 提高人们的意识

has the inherent advantage of 有……的内在优势

live a stressful life 生活压力大

lead to crimes 导致犯罪

the competition is stiff 竞争激烈

avoid... 避免……

suffer from 遭受……

stem from 起源于……

is a threat to... 对……构成威胁

have detrimental influence upon 对……有坏的影响

be monotonous and unmotivating 单调而且无法给人动力的

cope with = deal with 解决

There is a definite link between A and B 在 A 和 B 之间有密切联系

spin out of control 失去控制

create tension and conflicts between ... 在……和……之间产生紧张和冲突

be overly dependent on... 对某事过度依赖

stifle creativity 扼杀创造力

the population is booming 人口在激增

is incompatible with 与……不协调

IELTS 写作 63 个高分句型

profit from 从……当中获益（正式的英文写作中这个词组不一定和金钱有关，而是可以用来指获得任何形式的益处）

A is an indispensable part of B A 是 B 不可缺少的一部分

sth. plays a pivotal role in... 某事在……中起关键作用

enable sb. to do sth. 让某人可以去做……

get accustomed to sth. 适应……

someone can utilise sth. 可以使用…… = use

sth. is in the best interests of someone 做某事符合……的利益

contribute to... 推动……

sth. consolidates its status as the... 某事在不断加固它作为……的地位

draw on 借鉴

get a clear perspective of 对……有更清晰的认识

the sense of belonging / fulfilment (BrE) / achievement... 归属感/成就感

put... into practice 把……投入实践

... is attended by... 某种好的现象伴随着某种坏的现象

the more... the more... 有越多的……就会有越多的……

A can be attributed to B A 可以归因于 B

be afflicted with 遭受……

deprive someone of sth. 剥夺某人的……

sth. impels sb. to do... 促使某人去……

A has rendered B + 形容词或者名词 A 让 B 变成……

A recent study conducted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences revealed that... (如果是教育问题用 UNESCO, 如果是犯罪问题可以用 the Chinese Ministry of Justice, 交通问题可以用 the Chinese Ministry of Transportation, 建筑问题可以用 the Chinese Ministry of Construction, 环境问题可以用 HSUS and Greenpeace) 这个句型是专门用来编数据用的。

be addicted to sth. 对……上瘾

sth. is the root cause of... 某事是……的根源

be confronted with sth. 面对…… (可以用来代替

face 这个同学们最爱用的词)

pose a threat to... 对……构成威胁

be inundated with sth. 充斥着……

if... sth. will ensue 如果…… (某种不好的结果将产生)

With the incidence (发生率) of... hovering at high levels (居高不下), many have become disturbed and alarmed (感到困扰并且警觉).

sth. is unwarranted 某种做法很不合理

at the expense of... 以……为代价

run contrary to 与……背道而驰

diminish individuals' leisure time 减少人们的休闲时间

It is wrong-headed to equate... with... 把……等同于……是错误的

support (支持) / oppose (反对) ... on the grounds that... 以……为理由去支持或者反对某事

exert beneficial/ detrimental/ profound influence on sth. 对……施加有益的/有害的/深远的影响

A prevail over (or outweigh/ outbalance B) A 大于 B

A create (or bring about/ generate/ breed/ engen-

der/ spawn/ induce) B A 产生 B 这个结果

A is a key determinant of B A 是 B 的决定因素

It is manifest that... (或者 It is universally acknowledged that.../ Undeniably, ...) 显而易见

it is standard practice for someone to do sth. 某人通常会做某事

A is best characterized by... A 最重要的特征是……

A constitutes... A 构成……

someone would be well-advised to do sth. (= should)

某人应该做某事

..., and there seems to be plenty of research findings to confirm this 看起来有足够的研究证明这个观点

in all likelihood 很可能

This trend is not restricted to... 这个现象不仅仅限于……

tend to 多半…… (是写作和口语里代替 most of 的好句型动词短语)

hinge on 取决于……

A reflect B 体现, 反映

The proportion of... is very high. ……的比例很高。

in this respect / regard 在这方面

in some cases 在某些实例中

is a frequent topic of discussion 是一再引起辩论的话题

give priority to sth. 把……放在优先位置

dedicate A to B = spend A on B 把 A 花在 B 上

be likely to fall prey to/ be vulnerable to 容易成为……的受害者

sth. should be condemned rather than condoned 某事应该被谴责而不是被宽恕

it is imperative/ crucial/ key/ essential that... (或者 sth. is of paramount/ overriding importance) 至关重要

sth. requires/necessitates/calls for... 需要…… (今后作文里如果主语是人可以用 need, 如果主语是事情就可以用这三个词表示“需要”)

distinguish between A and B 区分 A 和 B

take ... into account = take ... into consideration 把……纳入考虑

is an important element of... 是……的重要因素

are not mutually exclusive (两者) 并不相互排斥

雅思作文最常引用的 名人名言

“A child miseducated is a child lost.”

—John F. Kennedy

“Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire.”

—W. B. Yeats

“Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important.”

—Bill Gates

“Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all.”

—Aristotle

“The solution to adult problems tomorrow depends in large measure upon how our children grow up today.”

—Margaret Mead

“The greatest danger in modern technology is not that machines begin to think like people, but that

people will begin to think like machines. ”

—Albert Einstein

“As we go forward, I hope we’re going to continue to use technology to make really big differences in how people live and work. ”

—Sergey

“He who controls the media, controls the mind. ”

—Rupert Murdoch

“Advances in computer technology and the Internet have changed the way America works, learns, and communicates. The Internet has become an integral part of America’s economic, political, and social life. ”

—Bill Clinton

“The world has changed far more in the past 100 years than in any other century in history. The reason is not political or economic but technological — technologies that flowed directly from advances in basic science. ”

—Stephen Hawking

“Everything is being transformed under the magic

influence of science and technology. And every day, if we want to live with open eyes, we have a problem to study, to resolve. ”

—Pope Pius VI

“Millions of individuals making their own decisions in the marketplace will always allocate resources better than any centralized government. ”

—Ronald Reagan

“The problem is not that people are taxed too little, but that the government spends too much. ”

—Ronald Reagan

“The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government. ”

—Thomas Jefferson

“The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page. ”

—Saint Augustine

“The bond that links your true family is not one of blood, but of respect and joy in each other's life. ”

—Richard Bach

“To put the world in order, we must first put the na-

tion in order; to put the nation in order, we must put the family in order; to put the family in order, we must cultivate our personal life; and to cultivate our personal life, we must first set our hearts right. ”

—Confucius

“Anyone who knows anything of history knows that great social changes are impossible without feminine upheaval. Social progress can be measured exactly by the social position of the fair sex, the ugly ones included. ”

—Karl Marx

“To possess a second language is to possess a second soul. ”

—Charlemagne

“Culture means the widening of the mind and of the spirit. ”

—Ruth Benedict

“The solution to adult problems tomorrow depends on large measure upon how our children grow up today. ”

—Margaret Mead

“He who does not prevent a crime when he can en-

—Roman philosopher Seneca

“Many anthropogenic activities foul the air, contaminate the water and devastate the forests. ”

—Newsweek

“Don’t blow it-good planets are hard to find. ”

—Time

“Everything is being transformed under the magic influence of science and technology. And every day, if we want to live with open eyes, we have a problem to study, to resolve. ”

—Pope Pius VI

“To create architecture is to put in order. To put what in order? Function and objects. ”

—Le Corbusier

“The architect must be a prophet. . . a prophet in the true sense of the term. . . if he can’t see at least ten years ahead don’t call him an architect. ”

—Le Corbusier

“The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated. ”

—Gandhi

“The world is a book, and those who do not travel,

read only a page. ”

—Saint Augustine

“As the traveler who has once been from home is wiser than he who has never left his own doorstep, so a knowledge of one other culture should sharpen our ability to scrutinize more steadily, to appreciate more lovingly, our own. ”

—Margaret Mead

“Globalization is not something we can hold off or turn off. It is the economic equivalent of a force of nature — like wind or water. ”

—Bill Clinton

“Arguing against globalization is like arguing against the laws of gravity. ”

—Kofi Annan

43 个原创雅思作文高分 背诵段落

◆ Education

① 什么样的教育是好的教育

There is no **unanimous consensus** yet on what constitutes a sound teaching methodology. However, in the new **millennium**, it is arguable that fine schooling, be it **primar-level**, **secondary-level** or **tertiary-level**, has five common characteristics: ① **Advantageous** education encourages the student to think independently and critically, and empowers the student to evaluate the teacher's performance openly, as opposed to **force-feeds** students and renders them capable only of spitting back predigested ideas; ② **Genuinely** beneficial educational institutions aim to produce graduates with **integrity**. They not only **in-culcate** knowledge, but instill high moral values and principles as well; ③ Education should recognize the correlation and interaction between varied disciplines and adopt a **multi-disciplinary** curriculum; ④ In a healthy and stimulating educational environment, the

imparting of theoretical knowledge is invariably synthesized with the cultivation of practical, employable skills; ⑤ Schools should not be segregated on any grounds, racial, gender or intellectual.

② 学生评价老师的坏处

There could be some possible drawbacks to students evaluating their teachers' work. First, if not well-managed, evaluation by the students may be completely worthless or even misleading. It is manifest that not all students would give their evaluation responsibly and some students may make mean comments. Secondly, some students criticize their teachers not because their teachers have a slack attitude about their job; rather, they do so because they dislike or even despise schooling.

③ 学生评价老师的好处

Encouraging students to evaluate their teachers can bring about numerous benefits. In the first place, it is an effective means of motivating the teachers to improve their lectures. Teachers have to keep adjusting their teaching to measure up to the ex-

00-1001924500 曼瑞曼思辅导 书店之友 环球雅思+新东方+朗阁

expectations of the student. In the second place, regular input affords the teacher objective and balanced ideas about their own performance. Without such feedback, it is hard for the teachers to have accurate assessment of their own teaching. In the third place, a measure of students' autonomy can make the student better prepared for their adult life. The student becomes better at decision-making and critical thinking.

④ 小孩在穷人家长大的好处（一）

Children raised in households not in possession of a good fortune are conditioned early on in their lives to exercise self-control and self-restraint. These individuals learn from their infancy onward that not everything they crave will become theirs instantaneously. Every so often their wishes go beyond their parents' means and they have to come to terms with the resulting sense of frustration or rejection. Throughout the childhood and early adulthood years they are tempered by the repeated experiences of parents' denial of their requests and frugality is inculcated into their minds as a virtue. Consequently

these children, for the most part, are apt to interpret **scrimping and saving**, emotional uneasiness, not infrequent financial strains and menial first jobs as an integral part of life rather than a devastating ordeal. Hence they end up being better able to manage stress in their adult years and less likely to panic or get daunted when problems occur.

⑤ 小孩在穷人家长大的好处（二）

Children brought up by parents of low or middle economic status often grow up to be physically, mentally and professionally more independent than children brought up by affluent parents. It goes without saying that children whose parents are not particularly **well-off** are more likely than children of affluent households to know how to get the most out of a modest allowance, if they ever get such a thing at all. To the former group of children, most desirable things in life have to be “earned” -that is, more often than not they must put forth great effort before their desire is **fulfilled**. On the other hand, busy, low or medium salaried parents translate into more autonomy and initiative on the children's part. This

originally disadvantaged group becomes spontaneous and handy through crafting toys on their own, resourceful by cooking their own meals, tactful with coaxing their parents into buying them gifts, intelligent thanks to the absence of private tutors, savvy in doing summer jobs, and above all, unrelenting in pursuing their dreams.

⑥ 小孩在穷人家长大的好处（三）

Parents who do not have a large fortune typically have higher and more definite aspirations for their children than well-to-do parents. Well-acquainted with all the disadvantages a meager or fair-to-middling bank account generates, many non-wealthy parents pin their hopes on their children to get their families upwardly mobile. These adults mostly have high behavioral, educational and (subsequently) occupational expectations for their children. As a result, they cannot afford to be permissive parents. Spoiling their offspring rotten is the last thing they care to do and they are always ready to discipline their children when they misbehave. They keep tabs on their children's grades at school and do not spare

the rod when their offspring do not measure up academically. The odds of children raised in such rigorous environments having good problem-solving skills are apparently better than children raised otherwise.

◆ Technology

⑦ 电子商务对个人的影响

The impact of this phenomenon on individuals is profound. First, individual efficiency in business transactions and banking will be greatly enhanced and those who dread shopping are spared the chore of browsing around in shops. Secondly, the increasingly sedentary lifestyle will engender a higher incidence of ailments. More overweight people means more patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases such as vein hardening, diabetes and hypertension. Thirdly, the absence of face-to-face contact may induce distrust between business partners. An inherent sense of disbelief is apt to ruin a telecommunicated negotiation when negotiators can only see videos of each other transmitted via the Internet.

⑧ 电子商务对社会的影响

This trend has widespread **repercussions** on society as a whole. In the first place, the burgeoning e-commerce will, doubtless, boost corporate efficiency **immeasurably** and higher efficiency means more earnings and less costs for businesses. In the second place, online fraud, be it banking or trading, retail or wholesale, is sure to abound in the cyberspace. We should search for practicable and effectual means of curbing it. In the third place, the proliferation of e-commerce may **exacerbate** man's overdependence on technology, which can render our lives unspontaneous and our **tempo** of life too fast and furious.

⑨ 用高科技在家上班对员工的好处

Telecommuting can bring about numerous benefits to the employees. To begin with, employees do not have to live with the constant fear that their boss may look over their shoulders, as their work is **supervised** from far away. Better yet, they can even afford to "slack off" a bit when the work-induced stress is too intense to bear. Furthermore, telecom-

muting can spare workers the everyday chore of traveling **back and forth** to work. And this, in turn, helps them to cut down on costs of bus fare, fuel or **extravagant** work clothes.

⑩ 用高科技在家上班对雇主的好处

It would be **erroneous** if we fail to acknowledge that employers can profit from telecommuting, too. In the first place, less **constraint**, less peer pressure at work, no office politics and more flexible schedules can boost employee morale and enhance productivity. Empirical evidence **abounds** in this respect that more freedom can, more often than not, lead to stronger **vocational** motivation and more innovative ideas. In the second place, telecommuting is a more economical option for the employer. A telecommuting work force can help business-owners substantially curtail the overhead costs, such as the costs of rent and utilities. Thirdly, telecommuting via the worldwide communications network allows employers to recruit people from **remote** locations or even half way around the globe, which markedly augments the labor pool of businesses.

◆ Media

⑪ 记者应该具备的素质（一）

A **trustworthy** journalist must be an individual with honesty and **integrity**. In this day and age, there are a host of temptations to lure the reporter into fabricating stories. When confronted with such temptations, only professionals with high moral values can adhere to their code of ethics. Hence, the courage to always pursue and **expose** the truths about **newsworthy** events is really crucial to a journalist.

⑫ 记者应该具备的素质（二）

Determination and **tenacity** distinguish fine journalists from **mediocre** ones. In today's world, regarded as the **conscience** of society, a great many journalists find it increasingly difficult for them to come up with factual news stories. It is not unusual that a journalist receives severe warnings or even death threats from gang members or business tycoons when they set out to trace crimes and business scandals. Hence, it takes immense **determination** and **perseverance** to be a genuinely dependable journalist.

13 记者应该具备的素质 (三)

A trustworthy journalist must be able to present **keen observations** on the covered events. To produce truly instructive coverage, a reporter must possess the capacity to analyze and **synthesize** the information he /she gathers. This requires penetrating insights and outstanding analytical skills. Only when an individual meets such **requirements** can he/she create **in-depth** coverage of events.

◆ Animals

14 动物实验的坏处

Mounting empirical evidence suggests that many animal experiments are performed callously without any heed to the **discomfort** or pain that laboratory **mammals** endure. For one thing, improper confinement of test animals such as locking them up in **cramped** cages is inhumane; and this, in turn, can severely disrupt natural biological functions of the test animal. For another, the effects of **vaccination** or **vivisection** conducted on live mammals can be **chilling**. In extreme cases, they constitute sheer tor-

ture of animals.

15 动物实验的好处

From a more pragmatic standpoint, evidence abounds that animal subjects are still an indispensable part of scientific research at this phase of human development. In the first place, drug experimentation on live mammals is, undeniably, far more effective than experimentation on bacteria or on other lower species in determining drug safety. Medical history informs us that drugs that can potentially exert grave side effects on Homo sapiens should be tested by pharmaceutical companies on live mammals first to ascertain their toxicity. In the second place, in the arena of space research, live animals are still practical alternatives on a flight not considered to be sufficiently safe for human astronauts. And I would be hard-pressed to imagine that human lives should be put at risk when the objective of a space mission is merely to identify living creatures' reaction to outer space experience. Lastly, lab research about the behavioral tendencies of chimpanzees, gorillas or other members of the primate group is also a worthy en-

deavor, in light of the fact that it generates outcomes advancing anthropological and genetic sciences.

◆ Tourism

⑩ 游客不模仿当地风俗的好处

It is obvious that cultural differences between tourists and local **inhabitants** should be preserved to some extent. Tourism is a manifestation of the human desire for variety and for **exploration**, which enables the tourists to get firsthand multi-sensory experiences with an exotic culture differing from their own. I would be hard-pressed to imagine how much pleasure and excitement tourism can afford us should all the cultural differences between hosts and guests be **eliminated**. Further, the **practicality** of having all the tourists adopt the local customs and behavior is **questionable**. After all, not all tourists would be willing to turn an expensive international trip intended for pleasure into a cultural lesson which requires hard work to learn.

⑪ 游客尊重当地风俗的好处

A certain degree of tourists' **conformity** to the

local customs and behavior is still necessary. For one thing, this helps tourists avoid many **inconveniences** and conflicts during their trips abroad. For instance, Asian tourists would be spared the **embarrassment** of irritating their servers if they are well-informed about and follow the custom of tipping in an American restaurant. Likewise, Western travelers may avoid being highly obtrusive if they make it a point to remain calm and **solemn** in an Asian place of worship. Moreover, efforts to adopt the local customs and behavior **enable** foreign tourists to better appreciate and identify with the local cultural heritage such as rites, rituals, **folklore** and even handicrafts.

① 国际旅游业的坏处

International tourism may carry some drawbacks socially and environmentally. To begin with, the influx of tourists may constitute an **intrusion** upon the lives of many local inhabitants. It is universally acknowledged that tourism is a **manifestation** of the human desire for variety and for exploration. As a consequence, some snooping and prying on the part of

international tourists is inevitable, which may in turn render locals **disconcerted** and **apprehensive**. Moreover, vast touring populations between countries may severely undermine biodiversity and ecological equilibrium. The trail of **non-biodegradable** litter international tourists leave behind them and the vast amounts of fossil fuel consumed in transportation pose grave environmental threats to the tourist destinations and beyond.

19 国际旅游业的好处

International tourism can **spawn** even greater benefits on individual, communal, and societal levels. In the first place, it affords tourists opportunities to experience a foreign culture firsthand. In my observation, touring another country is a **multi-sensory** experience (tourists can see, hear, touch or even smell the exotic things at the destination spots), which is infinitely more interactive than just peering through a TV or PC screen at another culture. In the second place, international tourism substantially boosts the economy of communities in the recipient country. Take China for instance. Over the past two

decades, international tourism has generated colossal numbers of employment opportunities in China's retail, hospitality and transportation sectors and immensely augmented the tax revenue of provincial and municipal governments. In the third place, the empirical knowledge gained during overseas journeys can help eliminate many of the stereotypes that tourists have believed in about the host country and make for international understanding. Consider, for example, a brief trip in **Saudi Arabia** can surely bring a Christian into the realization that not all Muslims are terrorists. To the contrary, most of them are nurturing parents and loving siblings who just have strong religious **convictions** distinct from Christianity.

◆ Women

20 女性参军的好处（一）

History has shown that women are fully **capable** of **performing** well in the military. Historically, there were a host of valiant women soldiers whose achievements really put their male **counterparts** to shame. One need only look at the world-renowned

Joan of Arc and Mulan to see how exceptionally ladies could perform on the **battlefield**. In my observation, their **determination**, courage and dignity have been and are still being admired by male soldiers and civilians alike throughout the world today.

21 女性参军的好处 (二)

From an **enlightened** standpoint, female patriots should be granted the right to go to the front line when their motherland is involved in a war. Admittedly, gender **inequality** was a highly controversial issue in the twentieth century. However, now six years into the new **millennium**, women can learn and teach, work and **supervise**, vote and be voted in most countries just like men. Given this **sweeping** progress in gender equality, there is really no sense in denying them the right to stand up for their home country when war breaks out.

22 女性参军的好处 (三)

Common sense and our experiences as humans inform us that **servicewomen** largely possess the capacity to operate modern weapons. Indeed, present-

day weapons are best characterized by extensive automation and digitization. Granted, physically women are on average not as strong as men; nevertheless, it is an indisputable fact that most of them have the mental ability and the psychological soundness to operate the highly-automated arms that do not really require big biceps.

◆ Crime

23 青少年犯罪的原因（一）

Many instances of juvenile delinquency have been attributed to the violent or pornographic content of some TV shows and video games. Now we are confronted with a proliferation of blood and nudity on TV, the computer and the Internet. As a consequence, many youngsters, especially boys, get addicted to such scenes. Lacking the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, they develop criminal tendencies.

24 青少年犯罪的原因（二）

Parental neglect and domestic violence play a pivotal role in the increase of youth crimes. Today,

there are an ever-growing number of **disfunctional** families. Generally, the children raised in such families are far more likely to be **afflicted** with constant fear. In the end, they develop a **hatred** for society and other **individuals**.

25 青少年犯罪的原因（三）

The increase of juvenile crime rate is **symbiotically connected with** the rise of adult crime rate in society. In other words, the more adult crimes, the higher the probability of youngsters falling prey to adult **offenders**. For instance, many youths are **tempted** by evil adults into committing crimes; and some others who are **victims** of adult offenses become criminals themselves to get their **revenge** on society.

◆ Languages & Culture

26 英语广泛使用的坏处

The proliferation of English does not come without **adverse** effects. First, it renders a host of indigenous languages **obsolete**. According to a study conducted by UNESCO, over 200 ethnic languages went extinct in 2004, primarily due to the linguistic

assimilation of ethnic minorities into the English language. Secondly, the expansion of English erodes the cultural identity of other races. Specifically, the prevalence of English has a chilling effect on the purity of other languages and it can aggravate the sense of cultural inferiority among the non-native speakers of English.

27 英语广泛使用的好处

The proliferation of English can generate numerous benefits. To begin with, English as a global lingua franca makes for cross-cultural communication. For instance, today eight in every ten international conferences designate English as their chief working language; and ninety-eight percent leading scientific journals in the world are published in English or have an English version. Further, the extensive use of a common language has a unifying effect on people who do not speak the same mother tongue. Common sense informs us that language barriers naturally engender a measure of distrust or alienation while a shared language makes for a sense of belonging and sympathy. Lastly, the expansion of

English also enables people whose native tongue is not English to appreciate the English-speaking cultures more efficiently and more fully. It is generally-accepted that many English-speaking cultures are among the richest and most dynamic cultures in the world. English learners can read the English literature in the original language, can comprehend Hollywood blockbusters without having to read the subtitles and do not have to rely **exclusively** upon body language while touring English-speaking destinations.

◆ Development

28 为什么拆老房子

The development of modern cities, both in population size and in **functionality**, necessitates the removal of certain existing structures whose history can often be traced back to centuries ago. In the first place, new constructions must be proposed and carried out to accommodate the markedly-increasing urban population. Given that almost all the present-day cities are already packed with places of residence,

commerce and recreation and the land available for new housing developments is increasingly scarce, some historic buildings must be demolished to make room for more compact, high-rise constructions. Secondly, the fast-paced, highly automated and digitized modern city life has rendered some unremarkable old buildings **redundant**. Even if we **renovated** or remodeled these old structures to meet the requirements of contemporary urban life that is best characterized by its dynamism and convenience, the utility of **retrofitted** old buildings would still pale in importance compared to that of the modern buildings tailor-made for modern functions.

20 为什么有些老房子不能拆

There are other considerations that should prevail over the **utilitarian** value of historic buildings. First, some historic buildings uniquely represent specific historical events or figures. If such structures were all razed, accurate **representation** of the **corresponding** events and figures would be out of the question. Further, some historic buildings possess exceptional esthetic value and mere replication can

by no means demonstrate the superior craftsmanship in them as vividly. Additionally, many historic vernacular dwellings embody the distinctive lifestyle of ethnic minority groups. Without a doubt, it would be an ethnological catastrophe if all these dwellings were knocked down for the sake of current urban needs.

30 给肇事司机更严厉的惩罚对改善道路安全的好处

More severe penalty does carry certain advantages. First, it would be the most cost-effective way to deter those would-be driving offenders. Heavy fines, long community service or even jail terms would render most of the aggressive drivers apprehensive about violating the traffic law, even without extra government funding to upgrade traffic surveillance cameras or augment traffic police force. Further, the effect of this hardline approach would be immediate. Once the related regulatory decrees are released, we would be sure to witness a substantial decline of driving offenses overnight.

There are also traffic hazards that we cannot address by merely stiffening the punishment of aggressive or destructive driving conduct. To begin with, pedestrians who habitually jaywalk will not be discouraged by this move. Pedestrians account for a considerable proportion of traffic-accident culprits; thus, pedestrian offenses such as jaywalking must be effectively checked as well. Secondly, if people who are regularly behind the wheel are not awakened to the horrific consequences traffic offenses may breed, they will take advantage of every loophole in sight. If people abide by the traffic law solely out of fear for punishment, when a surveillance camera is out of order or the traffic police fail to keep tabs on a specific section of a freeway, all hell will break loose. Lastly, strict punishment of disorderly driving conduct does not guarantee infallible detection of driving offenses. Without sophisticated traffic-offense detectors and a capable traffic police force, traffic laws, no matter how draconian, would be lax enough for hardened reckless drivers to disregard.



刚毕业的医生和教师去乡村工作的好处

Assigning new teachers and doctors to the countryside may create certain benefits. To begin with, this practice can help foster a strong sense of **obligation** in many teachers and doctors. They can experience first-hand how the rural residents are held back by the **out-moded** teaching and medical facilities and this, in turn, can inspire a host of professionals to commit themselves to the **alleviation** of this disturbing situation. Moreover, the inferior living and working conditions in the country can **temper** many of these young professionals' soul. They are very likely to be more **tenacious** and determined and hence more successful than their urban counterparts in later careers.



刚毕业的医生和教师去乡村工作的坏处

There are even more drawbacks that this practice can engender. In the first place, many young teachers and doctors will feel **unmotivated** or **frustrated** if they are sent to rural areas against their own will. They may have a hard time getting accustomed

to the shabby housing and primitive facilities and slack off at work. In the second place, if new teachers and doctors are coerced to work in the countryside, a considerable proportion of them may find it **daunting** when it comes time for them to relocate to cities after a few years in the country. They will feel intense occupational stress when they cannot operate efficiently equipment much more advanced than the devices they used back in the country school or hospital. Last but not least, given the **inferiority** of the rural educational and medical facilities, it is highly probable that the inexperience of new teachers and doctors will lead to unsatisfactory job performance in rural schools and clinics. We really cannot expect fresh recruits to work wonders with **outdated** tools.

31 Nature 天性对个人犯罪倾向的影响

Empirical evidence abounds that some **unfavorable** character **traits** can be **hereditary**. Time-honored proverbs **abound** in this regard, such as "Boys will be boys.", "It runs in the family." and "Like father, like son." They aptly illustrate how conventional wisdom acknowledges that some characteristic

human behaviors are due to genetic impulses and may be beyond voluntary control. And in recent decades, **successions** of psychological experiments have confirmed that many vicious human attributes and preferences such as rage, alcoholism, substance addiction, **deviant** sexual orientation and aggression, can often be linked to the programming of one's DNA. It seems that there really is such a thing like **bequeathed** "criminal human nature" within some of us.

35 Nurture 后天环境对个人犯罪倾向的影响

Some scientists fail to recognize that the environment an individual grows up in plays a much more pivotal role in the molding or undoing of one's behavioral tendency. For instance, we are all too familiar with the real-life **rags-to-riches** stories about how sound parenting by **nurturing** and sensible mothers paved the way for the glorious future success of their offspring. These successful individuals supposedly had "evil genes" passed down from alcoholic and wife-bashing fathers. Moreover, it is generally recognized that adolescents who have been reared in

crime-ridden neighborhoods are much more prone to crime than their safe-neighborhood counterparts, even if their parents do not have any criminal record. This also lends credence to the belief that influence from the environment prevails over inborn predispositions in the shaping of individual criminal tendency. Lastly, evidence resulting from **identical-twin** and adoption studies has repeatedly verified that: (1) even when two kids have strikingly similar genetic makeups, if brought up in dissimilar environments, they will end up with **substantially** different behavioral tendencies owing to the habituating influence from distinct environments; (2) adopted-away children have more in common with their adoptive parents than their biological parents with reference to behavioral tendencies. Mounting evidence like this affords very compelling backing for the view that life experience outweighs genetic programming in the shaping of one's overall personality, whereof criminal tendency may be a **component**.

36 变化可能给人带来的不利

Change may have certain **adverse** effects on

individuals' lives. For one thing, the very person who experiences the change may be confronted with **uneasiness** and anxiety. Obviously, adapting to new circumstances necessitates added effort and seeking fresh external **recognition** requires certain **adjustment** from within, which necessarily creates psychological strain. For another, change may mean time wasted and money **squandered** if it is not well-thought-out.

37 变化对人生的必要性

It is evident that well-planned and well-organized change may benefit us physically, psychologically and professionally. First of all, new discoveries in the medical **arena** justify specific changes in people's daily habits. For instance, the revelation of severe side effects of Atkins diet **prompted** a host of people using this regimen to increase their carbohydrate intake, which may well have saved numerous lives. Secondly, more often than not, the final decision to make changes to a **disturbing** situation generates positive psychological effects. Apparently, people feel relieved when the possibility of eliminating a

depressing thing (such as addition to video games) arises, even when this requires some **endeavor** and commitment. Thirdly, for those who are tied down with an unfulfilling job, a career change can be **translated** into more diverse experience with new managerial styles, better collegiality and more financial reward.

◆ Government

38 政府在科学研究里的作用

The government has a crucial role to play in scientific research. First, corporations are in **constant** pursuit of maximum profit at the lowest possible cost. As a consequence, corporate scientific research, if left **unfettered**, often compromises ethics for the sake of **shareholder** wealth. Secondly, government coordination can help **optimize** the economic resources allocated to scientific research. Contemporary scientific research often requires colossal amounts of money and researching manpower. Government supervision makes for effective **collaboration** and healthy competition between companies and ren-

ders corporate research more cost-effective.

39 公司在科学研究里的作用

It is manifest that corporate scientific research holds many **inherent** advantages. To begin with, given the profit-pursuing nature of businesses, corporate research has well-defined guidelines and objectives for every **mission**. Unlike government projects that have to weigh and balance competing interests, company research is almost always focused, well-scheduled, well-budgeted and result-oriented. Secondly, due to the profitability of company research, corporate professionals **performing** scientific research largely find themselves better rewarded than researchers working for government projects. And this fact, in turn, renders these professionals more motivated in their laboratories. Lastly, private firms are more **meritocratic** and less likely to be afflicted with the **bureaucracy** troubling many government agencies. As a consequence, corporate research is often more efficient and more productive than its governmental counterpart.

◆ Globalisation

④ 文化全球化的好处

Global cultural **homogeneity** has immensely enriched the lives of the **denizens** in developing countries. For instance, now Hollywood blockbusters typically get their first **screening** in China within a couple of days after their American **premiere** and youths in China can download singles topping billboard charts from the Internet without having to scout around in a CD store. Enhanced TV connectivity affords Chinese viewers chances to see **primetime** American TV shows. This ease of access to a multitude of foreign amusements has really brightened up the lives of many.

④ 文化全球化的坏处

The global cultural sameness can engender profound adverse effects. In the first place, it severely undermines the cultural **diversity** in the world. Nowhere is the decline of cultural diversity more manifest than with the youngsters. Today, in Chinese metropolises, it is a common sight that twenty-some-

things stroll down the billboard-lined sidewalks, sporting Nike sweatshirts and Adidas sneakers, with Motorola cell phones toted in their hands and Apple's Ipod clipped on their belts. And it is equally **commonplace** that adolescents whose hair is dyed yellow or purple, don their baggy outfits and bust moves to hip-hop music. All these seem just so pretentious for a culture that valued modesty, humility and moderation for over three thousand years. In the second place, indiscriminate embracing of the American popular culture diminishes the sense of pride and **dignity** of developing-country peoples. Traditions, rites, rituals, mores and the language of a culture are all unifying forces of a nation and the decline of them **erodes** the national identity and national pride of a country. Lastly, cultural westernization breeds **massive** unemployment in entertainment, publishing and design industries of developing countries. The inundation by foreign products drives local businesses out of the market and renders vast numbers of professionals jobless.

◆ Environment

⑫ 乱扔垃圾的原因

In present-day society, plastic containers and utensils are pervasive in the city and the country alike. These plastic shopping bags, chopsticks, to-go boxes and mineral-water bottles, to name but a few, when not properly disposed of, engender a colossal amount of non-biodegradable refuse. It is manifest that we have embarked upon a "throw-away" era when plastic trash is dumped indiscriminately and irresponsibly. From my own perspective, the causes of this phenomenon are manifold. To begin with, at present the majority of individuals who shop or eat out regularly are still poorly-informed, uninformed or misinformed about the baneful influence that non-biodegradable pollutants exert on the ecosystem, which is the chief culprit in the global-scale mishandling of the plastic waste. The primary component of such trash cannot decompose over the process of the next hundreds of years if no major scientific breakthrough comes along in refuse treatment. Further, the proliferation of plastic shopping bags and eating

utensils is largely engendered by the surging consumerism. Plastic containers and utensils are lighter in weight, cheaper (often free of charge) in price and water-resistant in performance, which makes them preferable in customers' eyes. Lastly, plastic bags and containers are also cost-effective since they are cheaper to manufacture, ship and store. These considerations also have prompted the good old cloth or paper bags to be supplanted by plastic bags and environmental afflictions ensue.

⑬ 乱扔垃圾的解决方案

Given the severity of this phenomenon, we have no alternative but to take immediate steps to address this situation. In the first place, we must do our utmost to enhance people's awareness of how persistent and devastating non-biodegradable trash can be to our environment and our descendants'. The government and the technologists should spare no effort in advocating the use of environmentally-friendly containers. In the second place, biochemical research must be launched here and now in pursuit of effective means of converting non-biodegradable re-

fuse to biodegradable refuse. And the government should allocate enough funding to such research on the corporate level. In the third place, retail stores and restaurants should strive to encourage their customers to reuse plastic packing items. A tax levied by the government on the use of plastic bags in businesses will, doubtless, help to curb this massive "white pollution".