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Always shoot for the sky, because if you fail, you will be among the stars.

第一讲 雅思写作考试对中国考生的四个难点

(Chapter 1: The Four Hurdles in IELTS Writing Test)

难点一: Academic Writing 学术类写作问题的特殊要求 (改错练习)

1. Since private companies don't care much about the public interests, so the government has a significant role to play in scientific research. (不能缩写)
2. Why these travellers damage the environment should be analyzed. (英式美式拼法不能混用)
3. We must do our best (utmost) to protect (preserve) animals. (词汇用法太嫩)
4. It is clear (manifest) that pornographic shows do harm to (undermine, endanger, jeopard) the lives of lots of youngster (adolescent). 词汇, 专有特定的修饰
5. Nowadays (In present-day society), human beings face big challenges in many areas.
6. In these day and age, many companies have replaced telephone with internet.
7. We are confronted with many environmental problems. They are becoming more and more serious. (句式, 语法)
8. The traffic problem is becoming worse. We must work together to solve it. (句子结构)
9. So individuals, communities and the government all must work hard to fight crime! (不应该带感情色彩)
10. We must be friendly to other because the Bible said, "Treat your neighbors as you would like to be treated." (文化背景, 圣经不可用)

难点二: No specific topic pool. 题库大, 没有公开, 而且题目变化多。

对策: 雅思话题不会超出十大类别:

文明类:

Tourism  
Education  
Government  
Women and families  
Language and culture  
Technology and the Media  
Development and globalization

野蛮类:

Crime  
Animals  
Environmental problem

难点三: 中国大陆考生对很多话题不熟悉, 考场上思考素材花费时间太长

对策: 掌握思考素材的四种方法

a 分类法

Some high-school graduates go to travel or work for a period of time before they go to study in universities. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this practice to their studies.

Some people think old building should be destroyed and replaced to make room for new

constructions. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

B 替代法

Some people think motorized flight was the greatest invention in the twentieth century. Do you agree or disagree?

Some people think stricter punishment for driving offenders is the only effective way to improve safety on the road. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some people think animal experimentation should be banned because they are cruel. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

C 综合法

Some people think students should be allowed to evaluate the teachers' job performance. Others think this will lead to loss of discipline and respect. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Some people think the government should pay for education and health care. Others think this is not the responsibility of the government. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

D 裸奔法 (无想法时的救命稻草)

People today can perform the everyday tasks such as shopping, banking or even business transactions, without meeting others face-to-face. What effects will this phenomenon have on individuals and society as a whole?

Unlike many other countries, police officers in the UK do not carry guns. Some people think this is a wise policy. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

往以下这些方面考虑论点 取第一个字母缩写:

TM STREEC \$

Technology & Efficiency	Environment & Health
Mind & Soul	Employment & Competition
Society & Crime	Culture & Population
Time & Space	Money & Fun
Rights & Responsibilities	

TM STREEC \$

Tech & Ef	Envi & Heal
Mind & soul	Empl & Comp
Soci & Crim	Cul & Plp
Times & Spa	Mo & Fun
Ri & Resp	

难点四：中国考生掌握语法的深度和广度让人惊叹，但是使用时准确度不够

对策：雅思写作“语法的七宗罪”改错练习

1. Employee can benefit more from telecommuting than employee. (n.可数不可数)
- 2.1 Work at home using modern technology can greatly enhance our efficiency. (v.原型不可做主语)

2.2 Children who are raised in impoverished families can generally deal with problems more effectively in their adult years. (被动语态)

2.3 The problems that are created by environmental contamination is very hard to resolve. (主谓一致)

2.4 In present-day society, cultures were becoming very similar. (时态)

3. Intelligent students should not be treated different by their teachers. 副词

4.1 Countries should pay attention on the disadvantages globalization may create. 介词

4.2 The Internet has instead of teachers in many classrooms.

5. Some parents do not obey traffic rules himself.

6. These old buildings should be destroyed, new buildings must be constructed. 逗号

7. These are a great many children think the main purpose of education should be to afford them pleasure and enjoyment.

补充材料 IELTS 作文复杂句的七种内部关系 (Seven possible relationships Underlying a complex sentence)

**Cause and effect 因果关系** 标志词 1)表示原因的 because, as, since, due to, owing to (画横线的连接词请重点掌握)

2) 表示结果的 hence(因此), thus (因此), therefore(因此), As a consequence,... (作为结果) Accordingly...(相应的), As a result...(作为结果)Consequently...(作为结果) so...that...(如此...以致...)

E.g. The ecological problems are being aggravated. Hence, it is imperative that we take measures to curb the pollution of the environment.

生态系统正在急剧的恶化，因此，我们必须采取严厉的措施遏制对环境的污染。

**Exemplification 举例关系** 标志词 ...is a case in point.(某人或某事是一个恰当的例子。) Take...for example.(以...为例) for instance. (比如...) To illustrate...(例如...) As an illustration...(作为例证...)

e.g. The Asian countries are getting westernized at a staggering rate. Take China for example, when youngsters go to the movies, it is standard practice for them to choose Hollywood blockbuster over domestic films.

亚洲国家正以一种惊人的速度变得西方化，以中国为例，当年轻人去电影院的时候，通常都会选择好莱坞大片而不是中国电影。

**Comparison and contrast 对比关系** 标志词 While ....whereas....whilst....in contrast

e.g. Whereas/ while modern man is so rushed and so stressed, our ancestors could often perform their business in a relaxed manner.(对比)

现代人的生活是如此的奔忙与紧张，而我们的祖先却可以不慌不忙的从事他们的事务。

e.g. The educational and medical facilities in big cities are mostly very advanced. In contrast, their counterparts in the country tend to be of inferior quality.

**Concession 让步关系** 标志词 Despite /in spite of ...(后面只能跟名词 名词词组或者动名词) (尽管有...) ,albeit...(尽管 , 后面只能跟形容词或者介词短语), 形容词+as it may be...(尽管, 前面只能加形容词), Nonetheless/Nevertheless.(尽管如此)

e.g. 1 Tough as it may be to get accustomed to a new culture, it will prove very rewarding. 尽管适应新的文化可能很难，但这会被证明是很值得的。

2 Rote Learning is at times necessary, albeit monotonous.

死记硬背有时候是必要的，尽管很枯燥和机械。

3The government plays a crucial role in scientific research, Nonetheless, private companies hold certain advantages in conducting scientific research.

**Definition 下定义关系** 标志词 A is best characterized by...(A 最明显的特征是...), A constitutes...(A 构成...) A means..., A consists of ...(A 由...组成).

e.g. A fine journalist is best characterized by discipline, determination and keen observations.

一个好的记者最重要的特点是自律,毅力和敏锐的观察。

Animal experimentation, in some cases, constitutes callous abuse of test animals.

**Supposition 假设论证** 标志词 provided that...(如果) given the choice...(如果可以选择的话...) only if...(只有...) as long as...(只要) if..., suppose that...

e.g. Provided that we can minimize the pain of test animals, animal experimentation should be continued.

e.g. Given the choice, many people would live in big cities rather than the countryside.

**Modification 修饰关系** 标志词 that, which, who

In this day age, we have a proliferation of buildings that look exactly like the buildings our ancestors built.

Today, teenage students are under increasingly severe stress in their studies, which has disturbed and alarmed many adults.

补充资料 IELTS 写作考试的常用模板和句型

说明

A 内容分为三部分:开头段通用模板,主体段为加分句型,结尾段为模板;B 为了方便同学使用,又分为进步类,倒退类,中间类和解决类模板;C 这里包括作者 Patrick 在 IELTS 写作大作文里实际写作种经过检验确实实用的模板,不常用的或者小作文的模板没有包括。

开头段通用模板

进步类

- 1) In contemporary society, the human race is advancing at an unprecedented rate in a multitude of arenas. 在当今社会,人类正以前所未有的速度在很多领域向前发展。
- 2) Today we have embarked upon the ...era. 今天,我们已经进入了...的时代。We have embarked upon the information era.
- 3) Since the advent/arrival of the...era... 随着...时代的到来...例句: Since the advent of the information era, our efficiency at work has been greatly enhanced.随着信息时代的到来,我们的工作效率得到了很大的提高。例句 2 With the advent of the information era, school education has undergone profound changes at an accelerated rate.

倒退类

- 4) But A is attended/accompanied by B 但是伴随着...(某种好现象)的到来,某种坏现象也出现了。例句: But the proliferation of English is accompanied by the extinction of many lesser-known languages.但是随着英语的广泛传播的是大量小语种的消亡。
- 5) Accompanying all the boons brought about by the profound social changes have come some sufferings; and ...is very prominent among them. 随着深刻的社会变革带来的种种好处,出现了很多问题, ...是其中很显著的一个。
- 6) With the incidence(发生率) of ...hovering at high levels, many have become disturbed and alarmed. ...的发生率居高不下,这引起了很多人的困扰和警觉。例句: With the incidence of driving offenses hovering at high levels, many have become disturbed and alarmed.

- 7) In this day and age, it is standard practice for ... to do something. 今天, 某些人做某事是很普遍的。例句: In this day and age, it is standard practice for parents to rush around all day busying themselves with their work.
- 8) Such a grave situation merits our careful attention. 这样一个严重的情况值得我们关注。
- 9) The issue of ... has been thrown into sharp relief/focus. ...引起了人们的强烈关注。例句: Soaring car ownership has thrown the issue of car accidents into sharp relief.
- 10) However, there is no consensus on ...yet. 或者 people hold divergent /contrasting/conflicting view on... 或者 people are divided over... 不同的人关于某个问题持不同的看法。例句: People hold contrasting views on animal experiments. 人们对动物试验持不同的看法。
- 11) Something has been growing at an alarming/ staggering rate. 某事物正在以令人震惊的速度增长。例句: With the car ownership soaring in China, traffic accidents have been growing at an alarming/staggering rate.
- 12) Whether...has triggered/sparked/aroused/given rise to spirited debate. 是否应该...引起了激烈的辩论, 同样的意思还可以用以下三个常用句型表达 ...Whether...is a highly debatable issue. 或者 Whether... is an issue open to debate 或者 Whether...is a controversial issue. 例句: Whether student should appraise their teachers' performance is an issue open to debate. 是否学生应该评价老师的教学是一个没有定论的问题。
- 13) Some (people) assert/contend/argue/hold/maintain/claim/think/believe that... 有一些人认为... 例句: Some people assert that relocating large companies to the countryside is the best way to resolve the traffic and housing problems in cities. 一些人认为把大公司搬到乡村是解决城市交通和住房的最好方法。
- 14) ...is largely fuelled by... 某现象主要是被...所推动。例句: The proliferation of plastic bag is largely fuelled by the pursuit for lower costs.

IELTS 议论文主体段写作加分 37 句型

前进类

1 profit from

People the world over can profit from the advancement in motorized flight.

2 A is an integral /indispensable part of B

Advertising has become an indispensable part of our lives and it has been exerting profound influence on the way we live, work, play and learn.

3 something plays a pivotal /key role in ...

It is universally acknowledged that education plays a pivotal role in individual success.

4enable /allow somebody to do something

Cultural assimilation enables newly-arrived immigrants to get ahead in the new society successfully.

5get accustomed to do something/adjust to /adapt to

New immigrants must get accustomed to the local culture to succeed.

6Someone can get access to something 或者 can access something 或者 can utilize something

In this day and age, many individuals can access the Internet via computer or mobile phone.

倒退类

1...is attended by /...is accompanied by

The staggering advancement of technology is attended by server pollution of the ecosystem.

2The more...the more...

The more vehicles on the road, the more traffic congestions to occur.

3A can be attributed to B 或者 B stems from A

The proliferation of traffic accidents can be in large measure attributed to the traffic law not being stringent enough.

4be afflicted with/be plagued with

In present-day society, a host of countries are afflicted with chronic poverty.

5deprive someone of something

Modern cities deprive city-dweller of fresh air and the comfortable pace of life.

6something prompt/impels somebody to do...

Peer pressure often impels youngster to spend excessively on fancy clothes and accessories.

7A has rendered B + adj./noun 形容词或名词

We must ensure that technological innovations will not render us slaves to high technology. 其中 We must ensure that...意思是我们必须确保...

我们必须确保科技创新不会让我们变成高科技的奴隶。

The fast-paced way of life has rendered many people alienated from one another.

快节奏的生活让很多人彼此疏远。

8A recent study conducted by the (Chinese academy of Social Science) reveal that...

如果是教育问题用 UNESCO 如果是犯罪问题可以用 the Ministry of Justice 交通问题可以用 the Ministry of Transportation 建筑问题可以用 the Ministry of Construction 环境问题可以用 HSUS and Greenpeace

A recent study conducted by HSUS and Greenpeace suggested that there were over one million mammals in lab cages today.

9 be addicted to /preoccupied with something

In present-day society, many individuals are addicted to /preoccupied with various forms of gambling.

10 something is the chief culprit in 或者 something is the root cause of ...

The population explosion is the chief culprit in/ the root cause of water scarcity.

11be confronted with something

In contemporary society, we are confronted with a plethora of violent and pornographic TV shows.

12 present/pose a threat to...

In contemporary society, the proliferation of non-biodegradable rubbish poses a grave threat to humanity.

13 be awash with/be inundated with something

The media are be awash with/be inundated with detailed crime coverage.

14 if...something will ensue

If parents neglect their offspring, lack of discipline and respect will ensue.

15With the incidence of ... hovering at high levels, many have become disturbed and alarmed.

With the incidence of driving offenses hovering at high levels, many have become disturbed and alarmed.

16 something is unwarranted /unjustifiable

Experimenting upon lab animals without trying to alleviate their pain is unwarranted/unjustifiable.

中间类

1...on the grounds that...

Some others oppose to animal experimentation on the grounds that it is inhumane.

2 exert beneficial/ baneful/ profound influence on something

In this day and age, globalization is exerting profound impact on the way we work, live, play and learn.

3 A prevail over / outweigh/ outbalance B

The advantages of imposing stiffer punishment on driving offender prevail over the disadvantages.

4 A bring about/ generate/ breed/ engender/ spawn /induce B.

Technological innovations have brought about profound changes to the political, economical and cultural arenas.

5 A is a key determinant of B

In an individual's career, tenacity is a key determinant of success.

6 It is manifest that ...或者 It is universally acknowledge that...

It is manifest that globalization can also engender a host of banes to the lives of people in the third-world countries.

解决类

1 give priority to something

The government should give priority to the optimization of its financial resources.

2 dedicated A to B

The government should dedicate more money to the alleviation of chronic poverty.

3 be likely to fall prey to / be vulnerable to

Without proper parental guidance, children are very vulnerable to the violent or pornographic content on TV shows.

4 something should be condemned rather than condoned(押尾韵)

Indiscriminate copying of traditional architectural style today should be condemned rather than condoned.

5 it is imperative/ crucial/ key/ essential that... 或者 something is of paramount/ overriding importance.

To the newly-arrived immigrants, it is imperative that they adapt to the local culture immediately.

6 abide by/ comply with

It is essential that government pass more stringent laws to compel drivers to abide by/ comply with the law.

7 something requires/ necessitates /call for...

The grave ecological problem requires/ necessitates/ call for joint effort of all the nations on the globe.

## 8 distinguish between A and B

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

## 9 must ensure that

Parents must ensure that they dedicate enough time and energy to their offspring.

结尾段常用模板

- 1) based on the above discussion, I am convinced that... (用于一边倒文章的结尾段) 基于以上的讨论, 我确信...
- 2) In the final analysis, I concede that... However, ....On balance...(用于折衷式文章结尾段) 作为最后总结, 我承认...但是...综合起来看...
- 3) The upside of something, outweighs its downside 或者 the strengths of something, prevail over its weaknesses 或者 the pros of something outbalance its cons. 某事利大于弊 (如果

弊大于利把顺序颠倒一下就可以了)

IELTS 作文常用同义词

人类 the human race, humanity, man, humankind, Homo sapiens

在当代 in contemporary society, in present-day society, in this day and age

解决(及物动词)tackle, address, resolve, combat

破坏(及物动词)undermine, jeopardize, devastate(最后一个与其最强)

影响(名词)impact, repercussions, ramifications, implications

危险(名词)perils, hazards, dangers

明显的(形容词)manifest, apparent, evident, obvious

从事(及物动词)carry out, conduct, perform, go about

积极的, 好的 beneficial, advantageous

消极的, 坏的 baneful, detrimental

好处—坏处 benefits, blessings, boons—banes, pros—cons, advantages—disadvantages, merit—demerit

无处不在的 prevalent, pervasive

大量的 a host of, a multitude of, a vast number of (后面跟可数名词复数) a great deal of, a vast amount of(后面跟不可数名词单数)

增进 enhance 代替 improve

贫穷的 impoverished 代替 poor

保护 preserve 代替 protect

富裕的 affluent/wealthy 代替 rich

污染 contamination 代替 pollution

需要 (及物动词) require, necessitate, call for

Patrick 考试经验分享 (test-taking tips)

有人提出先写 task2 再写 task1。这种说法听起来好像很新颖, 其实是在回避考试的不确定性, 与先写 task1 再写 task2 的做法没有本质的优劣之分, 那么到底应该如何决定写作顺序呢?

根据我参加雅思考试的经验以及学生的反馈, 在拿到考卷以后, 不管一个人心理素质多好, 绝对没有人只会看一道题就开始写作。任何考生都一定会本能的先把两道题都很快的看一遍再开始写其中的一道题。同学们很快地看完两道题目以后, 如果确实觉得 task2 的题目自己准备地很充分, 有信心在 40 分钟左右写出一篇自己满意地议论文, 那么就应先写 task2, 因为 task2 占总分地 60%。但是如果看完两道题之后, 你觉得 task2 的题目自己准备得不充分或者一时想不出足够得内容, 那么我强烈建议大家先写 task1。这是因为 task1 的结尾段往往需要从图表中总结出深层的关系, 这个 task1 结尾段深层关系对评分是很重要的。而 task2 的结尾段, 与一些老师所持的观点相反, 除了“discuss both views and give your own



opinion”这一类题型之外，其他题型的结尾段只起概括上下文作用，在实际评分中并不是那么重要。因为考官在评阅大家的 task2 结尾段时，一般都清楚多数同学写这一段的时候时间已经时第 58 分钟甚至 59 分 50 秒了，所以考官知道 task2 的结尾段时无法准确反映一个考生的写作水平的，评分的时候互放松对结尾段的要求，而重点打击开头段和主体段。

## 第二讲 十大全真版本范文，词汇与模板

### Education 类

Some people think students should be allowed to evaluate their teachers' job performance. Others believe that will lead to loss of respect and discipline. Discuss and give your own opinion.

开头段(不少于 4 句)

In this day and age, it is standard practice for business executive to fill out performance-evaluation forms to give their assessment of their subordinates' work. But when it comes to the evaluation of school teachers' job performance by their students, people hold divergent views. Some argue that students should be allowed to do so. Others contend that disrespect and indiscipline will ensue if students evaluate their teachers work. Personally, I believe both these two views have some merit.

主体段 1(不少于 5 句)

Granted, 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 teacher not because their teachers have a slack attitude about their job. Rather they do so because they dislike or even despise schooling.

主体段 2(不少于 7 句)

However, encouraging students to evaluate their teacher can bring about more boons. 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 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 teacher 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.

结尾段(不少于 3 句)

In the final analysis, I concede that enabling the student to evaluate their teachers' performance might have some potential drawback. However, by averaging out student's appraisal and encourage them to evaluate responsibly can eliminate the downside of this practice. On balance, I am convinced that allowing students to evaluate their teachers is in the best interests of students, teachers, school administrators, and the society as a whole.

### 教育类 8 分范文

Children who grow up in families without large amounts of money are better prepared to deal with problems in their adult life than children who are brought up by wealthy parents.

### Do you agree or disagree?

题目点评：这道题目是 IELTS writing task2 当中比较少见的“看着容易写好太难”的题目（很多 IELTS 作文题目看起来很难，写好却不一定特别难）。首先要注意到区别“families without large amounts of money”和“poor families”这两个概念的差异，前者不仅仅指“low-income families”还包括“middle-income families”，所以题目的意思和一些同学概括的“穷人的孩子早当家不同”；另外一个误区在于因为这道题目和中国的文化比较贴近，很多同学会举过多的简单生活事例但是忽略了推理，论证缺乏深度。从论点上看，考虑到多数考生更熟悉中国的国情，肯定是 **totally agree** 更好写，布什的内阁里面现在也有拉洋板儿出生的（不过美国的富豪的孩子当中牛人还是出了不少，四十三位总统里面也有大量的富家子弟，从整体上看西方有钱的家长更舍得让自己的孩子经历风雨）。既然观点写一边倒，那么结果当然就是五段式——开头段转述题目+主旨句，主体段 1 讲一般家庭的孩子比富家孩子有更强的心理承受能力，主体段 2 讲一般家庭的孩子有更强的独立性，主体段 3 讲普通家庭的家长对小孩的要求往往更严格，几位段总结上三层意思。Thesis statement 和 topic sentences (范文里用横线标明)

关键词: income gaps 指收入差距 income inequality 指收入不均 intergenerational 两代人之间的 turn the table 是个 idiom, 有点像中文说的“打翻身仗” offspring 孩子 counterpart 相对应的人（或事务） meritocratic society 说白了就是“凭本事吃饭的社会” self-restraint 自制能力 infancy 婴儿期 frugality 勤俭 financial strains 说白了就是缺钱，名词 well-off/affluent (adj)/ well-to-do/ well heeled/ wealthy 自己管理自己，名词 initiative 主动性 well-acquainted 对某事很熟悉，mitigate 缓解，要说解决问题，雅思里面词汇也特别多 tackle/ address/ solve resolve grapple with /combat 再加题目里面的 deal with, 大家挑着用啦

It is widely accepted that we have been living in a “the rich get richer whereas the poor get poorer” age in terms of income gaps within a generation. However, to this day, there has been no consensus yet over the extent to which income inequality is intergenerational. Some contend that the offspring of low-income and middle-income parents can largely grow up manifest better problem-solving abilities during adulthood than their high-income family counterparts thereby turning the table socially and financially. Personally, I believe this is generally the case in any meritocratic society. (Thesis statement)

First and foremost, children raised in household 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.

Further, 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 toy 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.

Lastly, non-wealthy parents typically have higher and more definite aspiration 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.

To conclude, the chief determinant of individuals’ problem-solving skills is not the amount of money their parents can amass when they are little. Rather, hands-on experience in comprehending, analyzing, resolving, mitigating or circumventing problems is more essential to the cultivation of problem-solving abilities. Hence, I am convinced that families without great wealth are more advantageous to the development of individual capacity to tackle problems.

#### Education 类词汇

##### Education:

- 1) 培养(某种素质) cultivate/ foster/ nurture(vts)促进学生身心发展 promote the student’s physical, mental (或者用 intellectual) and emotional development 心理健康 psychological soundness/ well-being/ welfare(nouns) 学习能力(先天就有的) aptitude/ talent 学习能力(后天学习到的) ability/ skill 学生接受的学校教育(名词) schooling(noun) 儿童接受的家庭教育(名词) upbringing(noun) 给学生以动力 give the students motivation to do something 或者 motivate (vt) the student to do something 青少年 adolescents/ youngsters/ youths
- 2) 传授知识 impart(vt)/inculcate(vt) knowledge 灌输高尚的道德观念 instill(vt) high moral values (注以 values 复数比试价值观) 给学生以灵感 stimulate the students; thought 或者 give the students inspiration 家长教育子女的方式(名词) parenting/

- upbringing 教学法 teaching methodology/ pedagogical methodology 适应 (动词) adapt to do something/adjust oneself to do something/ become accustomed to do something 适应能力 adaptability 学生对老师所教授的知识掌握 students' grasp/ command(nouns) of what has been taught 就业技能 employable/ marketable skill
- 3) 限制创造力的发展 extinguish(vt)/ stifle(vt)/ constrain(vt) creativity(noun) 打击学生的积极性 dampen/sap(vts) the students' enthusiasm 或者 frustrate the students 产生不不要的压力 beget/ create undue pressure 塑造某人的性格 mould(BrE,vt) one's character 责任感 a sense of obligation 学生不应该只是被动的接收简单知识的容器 student should not be treated as passive receptacles of predigested ideas. 死记硬背 learn thing by rote.
- 4) 记忆方程式, 公式, 定理, 定律 memorize equations, formulas, theorems and laws(nouns) 应用 apply (vt) 盲从 follow something blindly/ indiscriminately (adv) 用填鸭式教学教育学生 force-feed(vt) the students 为了记忆而记忆 memorize for memorization' s own sake
- 5) 把学生分开教育 (比如根据智力或者课堂上的表现) segregate(vt) students 来自于其他同学的压力 peer pressure 逆境 adverse circumstances /adversity 团队精神 team spirit(noun) 独立思考: think independently(adv)
- 6) 在理解的基础上学习 learn things through understanding 鼓励学生用辨证的眼光看问题 encourage students to think critically(adv) 学生的反馈 students' feedback 或者 students' input 学生评价老师的教学 students appraise / evaluate their teachers' performance
- 7) 学生学习的各门功课加在一起 curriculum(noun) 具体的一门课的内容 syllabus 课外活动 extra-curricular activity 学校是社会的缩影 A school is society in miniature 不遵守纪律 (名词) indiscipline/ misbehavior/ mischief (nouns) 不遵守纪律的 (形容词) 学生 disruptive/ unruly students
- 8) 理论只是 theoretical knowledge 通才 generalist 专才 specialist 全面发展的 well-rounded /versatile 为社会健康发展做贡献 contribute to societal well-being/ welfare (注意这里 welfare 不是“福利”的意思)
- 9) 大学学科的分类可以分为: 人文学科 (包括文学、历史、语言学等) humanities 社会科学 (包括政治、经济、社会学等) social sciences 艺术 (包括音乐、雕塑等) arts 文科的总称也可以称为 liberal arts 或者 liberal studies 理科 (包括物理、化学、生物等) sciences 工科 (包括工程, 自动化等) engineering 大学里的任何一个学科都可以叫做一个 discipline 基础科学 basic sciences 应用科学 applied sciences 小学教育 primary-level education 中学教育 secondary-level education 大学教育 tertiary-level education 职业教育 vocational education/ training 青少年 adolescents/ youngsters/ youths

#### Education 类模板

1 In this day and age, it is universally acknowledged that education is one of the key determinant of individual success. 众所周知, 在当代教育是一个人成功的决定因素之一。

2In contemporary society, education plays a pivotal role in individual development. 在当代社会, 教育在个人发展中扮演着至关重要的角色。

#### Education 类名人名言

1. "A child miseducated is a child lost." —John F. Kennedy

2. "Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire."—W. B. Yeats
3. "Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them. The teacher is the most important." —Bill Gates.
4. "Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all."—Aristotle
5. The solution to adult problems tomorrow depends on enlarged measure upon how our children grow up today." Margaret Mead

最后用最近写的一篇短文作为教育类话题的结束，短文基本概括了我在这个阶段对于好的教育标准的理解。

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 primary-level, secondary-level or tertiary-level, has four 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 inculcate knowledge, they instill moral values and principle as well; (3) Education should recognize the correlation and interaction between varied disciplines and adopts 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.

#### Technology & media 类

科技类 2/26 people today can perform the everyday tasks such as shopping, banking or even business transactions, without meeting others face-to-face. What effects will this phenomenon have on individuals and society as a whole?

开头段（不少于 3+1 句）The interactivity of the Internet and the mobile phone has enabled a multitude of people to purchase their desired items or pay their phone bills without stepping out of their offices or homes. And many others can even register for tests or sign contracts online. This sweeping trend of going about everyday business in the virtual world has triggered a marked decline in face-to-face contact between people. Thus, it is essential that we identify the implication of this trend on both individuals and society as a whole.

英文里表达“从事”一件事情 go about/ conduct/ perform 表示影响可以替换的单词：  
Implication /repercussions, impact, influence

主体段 1（不少于 1+6 句）The impact of this phenomenon on individuals is profound. First, Individual efficiency in business transaction 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 ailment. 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.

表示“提高, 增进”, enhance boost 要表达“产生”的意思, 后面是好的结果, 用 bring about 后面是不好的结果用 engender 后面是抽象名词比如心理活动, 用 induce 破坏 undermine, jeopardize, endanger, ruin, wreck, havoc on, spoil, devastate

主体段 2 (不少于 1+6 句) This trend also 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 must 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. And that can render our lives unspontaneous and our tempo of life too fast and furious.

让...进一步恶化 aggravate exacerbate worsen

结尾段 (不少于 2 句) In sum, there is no denying that the virtual world is exerting influence on our lives in various ways. It is a key that we take advantage of the upside of this trend and in the meantime mitigate its downside as much as possible.

消极的影响 baneful influence/ pernicious influence 积极的影响 beneficial influence/ advantageous influence 深远的影响 profound influence

#### 8 分范文科技类

Many people work at home using modern technology today. Some people think only workers benefit from it, not the employers. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

折衷式, 四段式, 大负小正

Progressions in telecommunications technology have enabled the practice of telecommuting. Which means worker can conduct their assigned tasks without have to commute back and forth to work regularly. This emerging working pattern has profound implication on our work and life. Some assert that only workers, not the employers, can be beneficiaries of telecommuting. Personally, I think their view has both merit and demerit.

Granted, 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 shoulder, as their work is supervised from far away and in more laissez faire fashions. There is no need for them to get super well-groomed and they can “slack off” a bit when the work-induced stress is too intense to bear. Furthermore, telecommuting 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.

Yet on the other hand, 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 occupational freedom can, more often than not, lead to stronger vocational motivation and more innovative ideas. In the second place, telecommuting is an 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, the fact that workers can telecommute via the worldwide communications network allows employer to recruit people from remote locations or even half way around the globe. This markedly augments the labor pool of businesses.

To conclude, I concede that telecommuting can bring about a variety of boons to employees. However, it would be unjustifiable if we overlooked the advantages telecommuting can spawn on the employers' side. On balance, I am convinced that we should strive to seek out the most effective approach to exploit this win-win situation.

#### 8 分范文媒体类

媒体类 We can get knowledge from news. But some people think we should not trust the journalists. What do you think are the important qualities that a journalist should have?

题目要求分析现象的一个方面， 写成 5 段式

开头段 3+1: paraphrase the topic + thesis statement(转述题目+主旨句)

转述题目 (不少于 3 句)

In the information era, news plays a crucial role in our work, leisure as well as family life. It informs us about the current world affairs and affords us knowledge, entertainment and conversation pieces. On the other hand, the credibility of news and journalists is a highly controversial issue. Hence, it is essential that we determine the most important qualities of a trustworthy journalist.

主体段第一段 1+3: topic sentence+3 supporting sentence (主题句+3 句论证)

(主题句) First and foremost, a trustworthy journalist must be an individual with honesty and integrity. (论证主题句 3 句) 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.

主体段第二段 1+3 topic sentence+3 supporting sentence (主题句+3 句论证)

(主题句) Secondly, determination and tenacity distinguish fine journalists from mediocre ones. (论证主题句 3 句) 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.

主体段第三段 1+3 : topic sentence+3 supporting sentence (主题句+3 句论证)

(主题句) Lastly, a trustworthy journalist must be able to present keen observations on the covered events. (论证主题句 3 句) 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.

结尾段 2 句

To conclude, to be a reliable source of information, a journalist must possess self-discipline, tenacity and insights. Otherwise, his professionalism would be questionable indeed.

#### 7 分范文媒体类

媒体类 Some people contend that advertising only has positive impact on society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with their views?

折衷式写法，四段式

开头段，（不少于 4 句）

Advertising has become one of the most pervasive industries in present-day society. Today, vast billboards have turned into an indispensable part of our cityscape. Moreover, the proliferation of TV commercial, website ad banner and flyer also exerts profound influence on our lives. Some argue that advertising has only beneficial impact on our lives. Personally, I think their view has both merit and demerit.

主体段 1（小的方面，不少于 5 句）

Granted, advertising may carry some drawbacks. First and foremost, email spamming could fill up your email box in no time. And many of the junk emails would get your PC infected with viruses, worm or Trojan horses. Furthermore, today a considerable proportion of advertisements may be fabricated. They convey misleading information that defrauds people of their money.

表示利与弊的英文：Advantages and disadvantages / strengths and weaknesses/ the upside and downside/ pros and cons/ boons and banes.

主体段 2（大的方面，不少于 7 句）

However, the boons advertising can bring about to our lives far outweigh its disadvantages. In the first place, advertisements get us well-informed about the latest products. They help us narrow down the choice on our shopping lists and make shopping more cost-effective and less time-consuming. In the second place, elaborate advertisements can be a true art form. There can be no denying that genuinely creative ads can brighter up our lives immensely. Last but not least, non-profit advertising in the print as well as the electronic media can motivate people to contribute to our society. With the help of such ads, charities and environmental conservationists can raise enough funding for the poor and environmental preservation.

结尾段（不少于三句）

In the final analysis, I concede that advertising does not come without some banes. However, the pro of advertising far outweigh its cons. On balance, I am convinced that we should do is to get this industry better-regulated and ensure that this industry can afford us even more blessing in years to come.

#### Technology & media 词汇

10) 尖端的技术 cutting-edged(adj) technology 信息爆炸 information explosion/ information overload 信息时代 the information age/ the information era 互联网被广泛的使用 the proliferation of the Internet 科技创新及发展 technological innovations/ inventions/ advances/ progressions (nouns) 提高效率 augment/ enhance/ boost(vts) efficiency 提高生产效率 augment/ enhance/ boost(vts) productivity 减少人力的机器



(计算机发明之前的技术) labor-saving machinery

- 11) 取代人力的机器 labor-replacing machinery 自动化 automation (noun)/ automated (adj) 生物技术 biotechnology 克隆 cloning (noun) clone (verb) 远程通讯 telecommunications(noun) 太空探索(名词) space exploration 人的基因构成 one's genetic makeup/ one's DNA programming

#### Media

- 12) 实事 current affairs 新闻界 the press 印刷媒体(如报纸、杂志) the print media 报道新闻的机构 news outlets 电子媒体 the electronic media 无处不在的 prevalent/ ubiquitous/ pervasive 充斥着... be awash with/ be inundated with / be saturated with something 审查 censor 删除 delete/eliminate/ excise(vts) 过多的暴力与色情内容 excessive/ gratuitous violent and pornographic contents
- 13) 有误导性的 misleading/ misrepresented/ distorted 诈骗性的 fraudulent 虚假的 false/ bogus 报道非常详细的细节 report something in graphic detail 媒体炒作 media hype 夸大事实 exaggerate things/ sensationalize things/ blow things out of all proportion(最后一个口语化说法, 但作文也可用) 客观公正的 objective and balanced 揭露 expose/reveal
- 14) 侵犯隐私 violate/intrude on/ infringe on /someone 's privacy 毁坏某人的名誉 tarnish/sully/smeat/besmirch one's reputation 狗仔队 paparazzi(复数名词, 不能加 s) 名人 a celebrity/ celebrities(plural) 丑闻 scandals 掩盖(丑闻或罪行等) cover up/ gloss over/whitewash
- 15) 不客观的, 不公正的 biased/skewed/unobjective 如实描写 factual accounts 可信的 reliable/trustworthy/dependable 及时的 up-to-date/ up-to -the-minute (后者比前者更及时) 信息量大的 informative 娱乐性强的 entertaining 有新闻价值 newsworthy 道德准则 code of ethic 或者 code of conduct

#### Technology & Media 模板

In present-day society, technology is advancing/ progressing by leaps and bounds in a host of arenas. 在当代, 科技在在众多的领域告诉的发展。

In this day and age, technology is transforming/ revolutionizing the way we live, work, learn and play. 在当代, 科技正彻底的改变我们的生活、工作和学习的方式。

Technology is like a two-edge sword—it has generated boons as well as banes to our lives. 科技就像一把双刃剑, 给我们的生活既带来了好处也带来了坏处。

Progression in ... technology have enabled us to ... 科技的进步使我们可以...

The media are the most pervasive industries in today's world and they have profound impact on our lives. 今天, 媒体是传播最广泛的产业之一而且对我们的生活产生深远的影响。

Since the advent of the information era, the media have assumed on increasingly pivotal role in our lives. 随着信息时代的到来, 媒体正扮演着一一种越来越重要的角色。

#### Technology & Media 名人名言

1. "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
2. "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 Brin

3. "He who controls the media, controls the minds"—Rupert Murdoch
4. "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
5. "The reason is not political or economic but technological—technologies that flowed directly from advances in basic science."—Stephen Hawking

#### Tourism 类范文

International tourism has become the biggest industry in the world. Some people think it cause tension between people from different culture. Others thing it leads to understanding between countries. To what extend do you agree or disagree?

International tourism has been consolidating its status as the foremost export industry in the world. A recent study conducted by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) reveal that international tourism accounted for approximately 11 percent of the world export of goods and services. Yet when it comes to whether this burgeoning industry is a blessing or a curse in terms of international relations, people hold divergent views. Some people argue that it promotes understanding between countries while others contend that it only breed discord. Personally, I think both their views have merit.

Granted, international tourism makes for communication between the tourists and local communities. In the first place, it affords tourists opportunities to experience a foreign culture firsthand. Touring another country is a multi-sensory experience (tourists can see, hear, touch or even smell the exotic things at the destination spots) and it is much more interactive than just peering through a TV or PC screen at another culture. In the second place, the empirical knowledge gained during an overseas journey can help eliminate many of the stereotype tourists have been believing in about the host country. For instance, a brief sojourn in Saudi Arabia can surely bring a Christian into the realization that not all Muslims are terrorists. On the contrary, most of them are nurturing parents and loving siblings who have strong religious convictions distinct from Christianity. In the third place, international tourism substantially boosts the economy of the recipient country. It generates employment opportunities in retail, hospitality and transportation sectors and augments the tax revenue of the local government. These economic boons can enhance the vitality of the local communities and help build trust between nations.

Nonetheless, international tourism may also create tension between the tourists and residents in tour destination. To begin with the influx of tourists may be an intrusion upon the lives of many local inhabitants. Tourism is a manifestation of the human desire for variety and for exploration. The majority of international tourists on guided tours value the local for mere photo opportunities and think of everything they see, such as indigenous costumes and accessories worn by the natives, in terms of souvenir potential. Moreover, tourists' sense of superiority, in extreme instances, engenders tourist vandalism and even sexual exploitation, which are utterly disruptive to the local community. Then, the co modification of indigenous heritage makes everything seem fake to the international tourists. Here in Asia it is not unusual that scared rituals are deprived of their spiritual

dimensions and the aggressive local vendors leave the tourists apprehensive. Next, international backpackers can be very vulnerable to fraud, mugging or even terrorist attacks due to their unfamiliarity with the destination spots. Lastly, colossal touring populations between countries may severely undermine biodiversity and ecological equilibrium. It is manifest that the trail of non-biodegradable litter international tourists leave behind them and the colossal amounts of fossil fuel consumed in transportation constitute grave environmental hazards to tourist destinations and beyond.

In the final analysis, I concede that international tourism produces opportunities for different nations to communicate and understand their common humanity. However, it may also result in conflict between countries. On balance, I am convinced that we should encourage mutual sympathy and respect between the tourists and the local denizens and in the meantime promote more culturally-sensitive sustainable tourism.

#### Tourism 类词汇

- 16) 旅游景点 tourist attraction/ tourist spots/ places of interest 开阔眼界 push back/ expand one's vision/ horizons (注意 horizons 必须是复数) 游客与当地人的互动 Tourists can interact with the locals 促进文化交流 promote cultural communication 吸引 draw/ attract/ appeal to (vts)/ be a magnet for somebody 亲身体验 (名词) first-hand experience(noun) 多种感官体验的 (如听觉、触觉等) multi-sensory(adj) 冲突 conflict(noun, vi+with) 争端 discord/ dissension
- 17) 把游客和当地人隔绝 seclude / isolate(vts) the tourists from the locals 商业化 commercialize/ commodify (vts) 欺骗游客的手段 tourist traps 间接体验 (比如通过电视或者互联网, 名词) second-hand experience/ vicarious experience 文化遗产 cultural heritage 互联网不会让旅游业过时 The Internet will not render tourism obsolete.

#### Tourism 模板

With international tourism booming, the issue of ...has been thrown into sharp relief. 随着旅游业的发展, ...的问题成为了公众关注的焦点。

In this day and age, the burgeoning international tourism has immensely boosted the economic and cultural exchanges between countries the world over. 在当代, 快速发展的旅游业促进了世界上不同国家之间的经济与文化交流。

#### Tourism 名人名言

"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 never left his own doorstep, so a knowledge of one other culture should sharpen our ability to scrutinize more steadily, to appreciate lovingly, our own"—Margaret Meadquotes

#### Government 类范文

政府类 Some people think scientific research should be carried out and controlled by the government instead of private companies. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

The advancement of modern sciences has spawned a host of boons in our lives. It is no

exaggeration that human life has been fundamentally revolutionized by the physical, chemical, biological, environmental or astronomical discoveries and creations over the past few decades. Yet when it comes to who should play the central role in conducting scientific research, people hold divergent views. Some contend that it is the government, rather than the private firms, who should carry out and regulate scientific research. Personally, I think their view has both merit and demerit.

Grandly, the government has a crucial role to play in scientific research. First, corporations are entities in constant pursuit of maximum profit at the lowest possible cost. As a consequence, corporate scientific research, if left unfettered, often compromise ethics for the sake of shareholder wealth. Only the government has the regulatory and enforcement power to ensure that scientific research does not sacrifice public interests for private gains. Secondly, government coordination can help optimize the economic resources allocated to scientific research. Contemporary scientific research often requires colossal amounts of money and substantial researching manpower. Government supervision makes for effective collaboration and healthy competition between companies, warns the privates firms about the potential perils of ill-conceived projects and set priorities—in terms of societal interests.

Nonetheless, it is manifest that corporate scientific research also holds many inherent advantages. To begin with, given the profit-pursuing nature of business, corporate research typically 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 mostly find themselves better rewarded financially 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 plagued with the bureaucracy characterizing many government agencies. Therefore, corporate research is often more efficient and more productive than its governmental counterpart.

In the final analysis, I concede that government direction can crown scientific research with an ethical compass. Nevertheless, corporate companies hold definite advantages over the government in scientific research with respect to efficiency and productivity. On balance, I am convinced that it should be the private firms who perform scientific research whereas government scrutiny can ensure that these companies are aware of the ethical stakes involved and do not lose sight of the public interests while pursuing their goals.

Government 类词汇

Government

- 18) 当局 authorities 老百姓 citizens/ the citizenry(全体公民, 不可数) 规范, 管理 regulate/administer/oversee(vts) 实施 implement 立法 legislate/make laws 严禁 strictly prohibit/ ban altogether 严格的法律 stringent laws/ legislation 监督 scrutiny(noun)/ scrutinize(vt)/ monitor(vt)

- 19) 为...拨款 allocate money to something/ subsidize(vt)/ be a patron of / invest in/ finance(vt)/ fund(vt) dedicate money to something 预算 budget 税收 tax revenue 政府  
在某方面的开支 the government spending/ expenditure on something 削减 curtail 增  
加 augment 当务之急 priority 把...当成当务之急 give priority to something. 责任  
obligation/ responsibility
- 20) 军备竞赛 arms race 自卫 self-defense 国土安全 national security/ homeland security  
缺乏远见的政策 short-sighted policy 扩张 expansion/ aggression 谋求霸权 seek/  
pursue(vts) hegemony 恶性循环 a vicious circle 地区不稳定因素 destabilizing factor  
规章制度 rules and regulations
- 21) 太空竞赛 space race 武器 arms/ weapons/ armaments 下岗工人 lay-off workers/  
downsize workers 失业 unemployment/ joblessness 基础设施 infrastructure—比如  
public transport system 公共交通系统, power grid 电网 pipelines 石油和天然气管道  
water supply and drainage system 给排水系统等, 民主与开放的政府 a democratic  
and progressive government

Government 类人名言

1. "Millions of individual making their own decisions in the marketplace will always allocate resources better than any centralized government."—Ronald Reagan
2. "The problem is not that people are taxed too little, but that the government spends too much."—Ronald Reagan
3. "The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government"—Thomas Jefferson

Government 类模板

How the government can optimize its finite financial resources has long been a controversial issue. 政府如何优化配置有限的财政资源长期以来一直有争议。

There are a multitude of competing claims on the government's limited budget. 很多需要钱的领域都在争夺政府的有限预算。

Whether the government should allocated money to ... has sparked off a spirited controversy. 政府是否应该投资...引起了激烈的争论。

How the government should administer...has long been an issue open to debate. 政府应该如何管理...一直都是争议的话题。

Animal 类范文

Some people think animal experimentation should be stopped because it is cruel. Others think it is necessary for the development of science. Discuss both view and give your own opinion.

Animals were friend of foes of humanity at different times of the human history. In modern times, experiments upon animals have long been a breeding ground for spirited debate. Some animal right activists argue that we should ban animal experiments altogether because putting animals through experimentation is unjustifiable on moral grounds. Yet some other people contend that the advancement of science necessitates animal testing. Personally, I believe both their views have merit and demerit.

Granted, empirical evidence suggests that many animal experiments are performed callously without any attention to the discomfort or pain that laboratory mammals endure. First and foremost, improper confinement of test animals such as locking them up in cramped cages is inhumane. It can gravely disrupt natural biological functions of the test animal. Further, the effects of vaccination and vivisection conducted on live mammals can be chilling. They may, in some case, even constitute sheer torture of live animals.

However, from a more pragmatic perspective, evidence bounds that animal subjects are still an indispensable part at this point. In the first place, it is manifest that drug experimentation on live mammals is far more effective than experimentation on bacteria or on other lower species in testing drug safety. Drugs that have severe potential side effects on Homo sapiens must be tested by pharmaceutical companies on live mammals first to ascertain their toxicity. In the second place, in space research, live animals are still the only practical alternative to humans in testing living creature reaction to outer-space experience on a flight not considered to be sufficiently safe for human astronauts. Lastly, lab research about the behavioral tendencies of chimpanzees, gorillas and other members of the primate group is also necessary. It produces outcomes consistently advancing anthropological and genetic studies.

To conclude, I concede that experiments upon animals may induce suffering to the test animals. However, I am convinced that there are no feasible alternatives to this methodology at the current stage of scientific development. On balance, I think that we should allow animals testing to be continued but at the same time we use techniques such as anesthetic to minimize the pain of the test animal.

#### Animals 类词汇

##### Animals

22) 动物权益保护主义者 animal rights activists 医学研究 medical research 残忍的 cruel/merciless/ inhuman/ callous/ brutal 活体解剖 vivisection 麻醉 anaesthetic 减轻动物的痛苦 alleviate/ ease animals' pain 宠物是主人的伙伴 pets are companions of their masters 给主人心理安慰 afford their masters consolation and comfort 偷猎 poach(vi,vt)/poaching(noun) 某一种事物是没有替代物的 there are no replacement/substitutes/alternatives(单数则去掉 s) for something.

##### Animal 类模板

Animals have been friends or foes of humanity at different times of human history. 在人类历史的不同阶段，动物曾经是人类的朋友或者敌人。

Animals are an integral part of the earth's ecosystem; therefore, animal welfare has long been an issue of intense debate. 动物是生态系统的一个不可或缺的部分。因此，动物是否生存良好很久以来一直是引起激烈争议的话题。

##### Animals 类名人名言

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

Language & culture 类范文

语言类 some people think the advantages of the spread of English in the world outweigh its disadvantages. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

In the contemporary world, the English language is prevalent in the international political, economic and cultural scenes. Apart from that, it has consolidated its status as the most-studied instrument of communication in hundreds of thousands of educational institutions. The dominance of English has been a breeding ground for spirited debate not just within the linguistic academic, but also in the press as well as the general public. As I see it, the boons brought about by the spread of English far outweigh the banes.

Granted, the proliferation of English does not come without drawbacks. 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. These languages had crystallized and conveyed unique indigenous traditions, rites, rituals and mores and their extinction constituted an anthropological disaster. Secondly, the encroachments of English erode the cultural identity of other races. 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.

However, the proliferation of English can generate even more benefits. To begin with, English as a global lingual Franca facilitates cross-cultural communication. 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. 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 manifest that many English-speaking cultures are among the richest and most dynamic cultures in the world. English learners have surely found themselves in an advantageous position in terms of life-enrichment as they can the English literature in the original language, can comprehend Hollywood blockbusters without having to read the minute subtitles and do not rely exclusively upon body language while touring English-speaking destinations anymore.

In sum, I concede that the linguistic dominance of English has created some adverse effects on the world cultures. Nonetheless, its spread has produced even more blessings to our lives. On balance, I am convinced that we should sustain the extensive use of English as global language while at the same time do our utmost to honor and preserve other distinct languages and culture.

Language & culture 类 8 分范文

Some people think that people who move to new countries should accept the new culture

as their own, rather than live in separate minority groups and in different lifestyles. Do you agree or disagree?

分析: cultural anthropology 是我中学时代最喜欢的领域, 爱读 Margaret Mead 和 Ruth Benedict, 也曾经想过像 Yo Yo Ma 那样去 Harvard 学人类学。如果我们真正要了解一个民族, 出了在那个国家生活 20 年, 文化人类学应该是最有效的途径。

这道题是典型的 argumentation, 采取折衷式观点 (既要接受主流文化, 又要保持自身文化特性) 会更好写一些, 而且让文章更具有 critical thinking

高分关键词: acculturation 集体层面上的文化适应 transculturation 个人层面上的文化适应

Cultural diversity 文化多元化 national unity and cohesion 国家的凝聚力  
disintegration(noun) 瓦解 be culturally assimilated into(移民)成为其目的国文化的有机部分

Successive immigration waves in preceding centuries have rendered numerous countries multi-racial. Over the process, the issue of massive acculturation had been cast into sharp relief. Hence the intense controversy over immigrants' attitudes is toward the recipient culture. Some contend that immigrants should not just cloister themselves in separate minority, but accept the culture of their host countries as their own. Personally, I think this view has both merit and demerit.

On the one hand, it is manifest that adjusting themselves to the local culture and mores is vital to the survival, self-sufficiency and success of the internationally-relocated. First and foremost, ready availability of the very kinds of food, shelter, clothing and transportation that they were once so used to in their home countries is largely non-existent in their immigration destinations. Their dietary, dressing, dwelling and transportational preference must be substantially altered to fit into new material environments. Secondly, it is highly improbable that a new immigrant's academic excellence or occupational prowess can get recognized fully if his/her conduct and values are deemed "foreign" by his/her teachers, classmates, or supervisors and colleagues. Behavioral, linguistic and conceptual adaptation to the mainstream culture of the host country ensures that he/she can grow and prosper academically or professionally. In addition, immigrants' acculturation is key to the national unity and cohesion of their host countries. History has proven repeatedly that multi-racial countries consisting of ethno-centric groups clinging indiscriminately and insensibly to their own values and convictions could rarely avert the fate of disintegration.

Yet on the other hand, there can exist disadvantages or perils if immigrants desert their own cultural identities altogether. In the first place, they would suffer severe identity crises if they abandon their own cultural characteristics, which help them validate and re-affirm themselves. And the dreadful sense of rootlessness, insecurity and disorientation, in turn, produces frustration about the transculturation process, depression or the undesired eventual return to one's home country. In the second place, the voluntary abandonment of their native cultures erodes their affinity for their countries of origin. When attachment to the culture of their home countries is gone, their motherland would be little more than just a geographical proper name to them. Lastly, multi-ethnicity can serve to enrich a nation's



culture immensely and total rejection of immigrants' native cultures only undermines the inherent cultural diversity of multi-ethnic nations. Consider the quintessential immigration country—the US, which is often dubbed “tossed salad” for its marvelous cultural heterogeneity. What if Jewish Americans ceased to commemorate Hanukkah, Italian American restaurateurs removed pastas from their menus and Irish Americans were indifferent to the observance of Saint Patrick's Day?

To conclude, I concede that it is in the best interests of the immigrants to get culturally assimilated into their host country. However, it would be a shame if they just turn their backs on their ancestral cultures. Thus, on balance, immigrants ought to make every effort to acclimatize themselves to their host culture; but nevertheless, they should also love, honor and cherish their own cultural backgrounds, which in large characterize themselves.

#### Language & Culture 必备词汇

- 23) 一种可以通用的语言（比如英语） a lingua franca /a universal language/ a global language 英语的广泛应用 the proliferation of English 英语的统治地位 the dominant role/ the ascendancy / the hegemony of English 方言 dialect/vernacular/the indigenous language 小语种将会消亡 Lesser-known language will become extinct/obsolete 小语种的消亡 the extinction/ demise of lesser-known languages
- 24) 文化遗产包括有形跟无形两种，有形的入历史遗迹，无形的入风俗，仪式，传统道德观念等 Cultural heritage can be divided into two groups, tangible cultural heritage, such as historic sites and intangible heritage, such as customs, rites, rituals and mores, etc. 保护 preserve 祖先 forefathers/ ancestors 后代 descendants/posterity(后一个是不可数名词) 少数民族 ethnic minorities
- 25) 民族团结 the harmony between ethnic group/ race 文化融合 cultural integration and synthesis 相互影响 interaction 文化多元性 cultural diversity 丰富 enrich 狭隘的观念 insular/provincial/parochial mentality 贬低 deprecated/ denigrate/minimize the importance of /disparage/trivialize/discredit 某事不是一成不变的 something is not set/carved in stone

#### Language & Culture 模板

Today the cultural communication between different counties and regions has been intensified.

今天国家和区域间的文化交流越来越密切。

English is, doubtless, the predominant language in today's world and its ascendancy has aroused heated debate in the academia and general public alike. 英语无疑是今天世界上影响最光的语言而它的绝对有事地位在学术界和普通公众中都引起了激烈的争论。

#### Language & Culture 类名人名言

“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

#### Development & Globalization 类范文

发展类（建筑物） Many old buildings are protected by law because they are part of a nation's history. However, some people think they should be destroyed to make way for

new ones because people need houses and offices. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

In this day and age, historic buildings still abound in many metropolises where new office complexes and residential developments proliferate. Whereas nearly everyone agrees in principle that historic buildings carry cultural, educational or artistic value, when it comes to the competing interests of preserving historic buildings and constructing new ones, people hold divergent views. Some assert that old buildings should be torn down to create ample room for new constructions. Personally, I think their view has both merit and demerit.

Granted, 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 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 compared to that of the modern buildings tailored-made for modern functions.

Nevertheless, there are other considerations that should be given precedence over the utilitarian value of historic buildings. First and foremost, some historic buildings uniquely represent specific historical events or figure. 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 or documentation 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. It would be an ethnological catastrophe if all these dwellings were knocked down for the sake of current urban needs.

In the final analysis, I concede that the demolition of some historic buildings is inevitable in the process of urban development. However, it would be erroneous and imprudent if we fail to acknowledge that some old buildings are too significant historically, esthetically or ethnologically to dismantle. On balance, I am convinced that urban advancement and the preservation of significant historic buildings are not necessarily mutually exclusive and urban developers must not indiscriminately meet modern needs at the expense of the historic buildings that have notable historical, esthetic or ethnological value.

发展类 8 分范文

发展类（城乡差距）In many countries, good schools and medical facilities are available

only in cities. Some people think new teachers and doctors should work in rural areas for a few years. But some others think everyone should be free to choose where they work. Discuss and give your own opinion.

开头段至少写 3+1

In this day and age, it can be generally observed that the disparity between cities and the country has been aggravated by relentless urbanization. With respect to educational and medical facilities, a yawning gap has emerged between those in cities and rural ones. This manifest chasm has prompted some to suggest that teachers and doctors fresh out of university work in the country for a few years. Yet many are opposed to this view on the grounds that it infringes upon individual freedom to choose where they work. Personally, I think both these two views have merit and demerit.

主体段第一段 1+4

Granted, 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-molded 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.

主体段第二段 1+6

However, 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 are used to back in the country school or hospital. Last but not least, given the inferiority of new teachers and doctors will lead to unsatisfactory job performance in rural school and clinics. We really cannot expect fresh recruits to work wonders with outdated tools.

结尾段

In the final analysis, I concede that sending teachers and doctors fresh out of college to the countryside may produce specific advantages. However, if we enforce this indiscriminately, that will surely generate even more banes. On balance, I am convinced that we should optimize our workforce and honor the individual freedom in determining where they work.

发展类(交通问题) Some people think stricter punishment for driving offenders is the only effective way to improve safety on the roads. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

转述题目, 至少写 3 句

With the car ownership soaring in China, the issue of traffic accidents has been thrown into sharp relief. According to recent research conducted by China's ministry of

transportation, the annual incidence of traffic accidents is nearly three times as high as the corresponding figure a decade ago. Many people have been alarmed by this trend and assert that imposing stiffer punishment on the perpetrators is the only way to curb this disturbing phenomenon. Personally, I believe their view has both merit and demerit.

其中主旨句模板词汇可以替换成: Personally, from my own perspective, in my view, as I see it, as far as I am concerned, speaking for myself

主体段第一段, 1+4 句, 主题句+2 个二级论点+2 句论证

(主题句)Granted, more severe penalty does carry certain advantages.(二级分论点 1) First and foremost, it would be the most cost-effective way to deter those would be driving offenders.(论证分论点 1) Heavy fines, long community service or even jail terms would render most of the aggressive drivers apprehensive about the violating the traffic law, even without extra government funding to upgrade traffic surveillance cameras or augment traffic police force. (二级分论点 2)Further, the effective of this hard line approach would be immediate.(论证二级分论点)Once the related regulatory decrees are released, we would be sure to witness a substantial decline of driving offenses overnight.

主体段第二段, 1+6 句, 主题句+3 个二级分论点+3 句论证

(主题句)However, there are also traffic hazards that we cannot address by merely stiffening the punishment of aggressive or destructive driving conduct.(二级分论点 1) To begin with, pedestrians who habitually jaywalk will not be discouraged by this move.(论证二级分论点 1) pedestrians account for a considerable proportion of traffic-accident culprits.; thus, pedestrian offenses such as jaywalking must be effectively checked as will.

(二级分论点 2) 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.(论证二级分论点 2) If people who are regularly abide by the traffic law solely out of fear for punishment, when a surveillance camera is out order or the traffic police fail to keep tabs on a specific section of a freeway, all hell will break loose.(二级分论点 3) Lastly, strict punishment of disorderly conduct does not guarantee infallible detection of driving offenses.(论证二级分论点 3)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.

结尾段, 3 句

In the final analysis, I concede that harsh penalty on driving offenders constitutes an effective way to deter irresponsible driving behavior. However, the rampant driving offense cannot be curbed by stiffer punishment of driving offenders along. On balance, I am convinced that we must take a more integrated approach to this modern-day scourge.

发展类常用词汇

Development

26) 生活节奏加速 the tempo/pace of life has accelerated 疲劳 fatigue 导致人与人的疏远 create alienation between people 过于功利的 materialistic/ mercenary/ money-worshipping 追求最大限度利润 pursue maximum profit 交通堵塞 traffic jams/traffic congestions/grid block(最后一个是不可数名词) 阻碍 impede/ hinder/ hamper/obstruct/inhibit(vts) 扶贫 poverty alleviation 就业机会 job opportunity/ employment opportunity 贫穷的 needy/ poverty-stricken/ impoverished/ deprived/

destitute/ indigent 富裕的 affluent/ wealthy/ well-off

- 27) 撞车 car wrecks/ car accidents 行人 pedestrians 交通肇事者 traffic accident perpetrators 违章横穿马路 jaywalk(可以记忆为: 周杰伦走路——不走寻常路——美特斯邦威) 监控摄像头 surveillance cameras
- 28) 有特殊审美价值的老房子 old buildings of special aesthetic value (注意审美观的英文说法是 aesthetic values 复数) 有历史特殊意义的老房子 buildings of historic significance 民居 vernacular dwellings 让城市更美观 beautify the cities/ better the cityscape 破旧的房子 decrepit/rundown/rickety/dilapidated 拆除 tear down a building/demolish a building/raze a building/ knock down a building 高楼 high-rise building 摩天楼 skyscrapers 城市化 urbanization 城乡差距 the disparity between the city and countryside 城市的 urban 乡村的 rural 搬迁 relocate(vi,vt)
- 29) 在家上班(动词) telecommute 休闲 leisure/recreation 精神上的享受 amusement and enjoyment 娱乐 entertainment/diversion 宽松的管理 laissez-faire management 运营成本 operating costs/overhead costs 雇用 recruit 会导致效率降低的 counterproductive 劳动力资源 labor pool 抑郁症 depression 失眠 sleeplessness/sleep-deprivation/insomnia 人口爆炸 population explosion/population boom 控制人口 birth control/family planning 爱慕虚荣的 pretentious/ ostentatious 缺少运动的生活方式 sedentary lifestyle 营养过剩 over nourishment

#### 发展类模板

The swift changes in ...have thrown the issue of ... into sharp focus/relief 某方面的快速变革让...成为公众关注的焦点.

In present-day society, the tempo/pace of life has accelerated immensely. 在当代, 生活的节奏大大的加快了。

In preceding centuries have rendered numerous countries+形容词...

过去的几个世纪的...让很多国家变成了...

#### 发展类名人名言

"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 —Le Corbusier

#### Environmental Problems 类范文

环境类 what are the cause of water scarcity? Present your own solutions to it.

开头段 3+1 (不少于 4 句)

In present-day society, the human race is advancing at a staggering rate in a host of arena. Along with all the boons brought about by high-tech wonders have come some sufferings; and the lack of fresh water is manifest among them. Over two thirds of the nations worldwide are afflicted with severe water shortage. (主旨句) Hence, it is crucial that we ascertain the cause of water scarcity and identify the effective remedies of this phenomenon.

表示人类 the human race, man, humankind, humanity, human beings, humans 表示“领

域”fields, areas, spheres, realms, arenas, 要表达“产生”的意思, 后面是好的结果, 用 bring about 后面是不好的结果, 用 engender, 后面是抽象名词, 用 induce

主体段 1 (不少于 7 句) (主题句) As I see it, the cause of the current water crisis are manifold. (二级分论点) First and foremost, the population explosion is the root cause of the crisis. Over the past half century, the world population explosion has more than doubled and this growth rate is showing no sign of slowing down; therefore, household and industrial consumption has been shooting up since the end of World War II. (二级分论点) Secondly, the deterioration of the Earth's ecosystem also contributes to this disturbing situation. The rampant practice of deforestation has engendered massive soil erosion and multitude of chemical works, sewage disposal and textile factories discharge their toxic waste into streams, rivers or lakes. (二级分论点) Thirdly, the overexploitation water resources also plays a pivotal role in water scarcity. Awareness of the significance of water conservation is weak or non-existent on household, community and national levels.

主体段 2 (不少于 7 句) Given the severity of the water crisis, we have no alternative but to take vigorous measures to address the situation. To begin with, controlling the drastic increase of world population is paramount importance. It is imperative that other populous nations learned from China's success in curbing its population surge over the past two decades and introduce more effective birth control methods. Further, the concept of sustainable development ought to be spread in the international community. Any form of over tapping natural resources must be strictly prohibited. Lastly, mankind must strive to find alternative source of fresh water. For instance, both glacial melt water and desalinated salt water hold huge potential as vast sources of water.

结尾段 (不少于 2 句) To summarize, causes of the shortage of fresh water are multiple. Birth-control measures, promotion of sustainable development and research about alternative water resources are all effective ways to alleviate this modern-day scourge.

#### 环境类 8 分范文

Today we have entered a “throw-away society” and are filling up our environment with plastic bags and rubbish that we cannot fully dispose of. What are the causes of this phenomenon and what measures do you recommend to solve this problem?

题目要求分析现象的两个方面, 写成 4 段式

开头段 3+1: paraphrase the topic + thesis statement (转述题目+主旨句)

转述题目 (不少于 3 句)

In present-day society, plastic containers and utensils are pervasive in the city and the country alike. These plastics 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. Hence, it is imperative that we identify the causes of this phenomenon and pinpoint the effective remedies.

模板中可以替代的单词: Hence—thus, therefore; crucial-essential, vitally important, imperative; ascertain—determine, pinpoint, identify; solutions—remedies.

主体段第一段: 1+6: topic sentence+3subarguments+3supporting sentences(主题句+3

个二级论点+3 句论证 0

(主题句模板) From my own perspective, the causes of this phenomenon are manifold.

(二级分论点 1) 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. (论证二级分论点 1) 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. (二级分论点 2) Further, the proliferation of plastic shopping bags and eating utensils is largely engendered by the surging consumerism. (论证二级分论点 2) 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. (二级分论点 3) Lastly, plastic bags and containers are also cost-effective since they are cheaper to manufacture, ship, and store. (论证二级分论点 3) These considerations also have prompted the good old cloth or paper bags to be supplanted by plastic bags and environmental affliction ensue.

主题句模板中可以替换的单词: From my own perspective—in my view, as I see it, as far as I am concerned

主体段第二段 1+6: topic sentence+3subarguments+3supporting sentences (主题句+3 个二级分论点+3 句论证)

(主题句模板) Given the severity of this phenomenon, we have no alternative but to take immediate steps to address this situation. (二级分论点 1) 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. (论证二级分论点 1) The government and the technologists should spare no effort in advocating the use of environmentally-friendly containers. (二级分论点 2) In the second place, biochemical research must be launched here and now in pursuit of effective means of converting non-biodegradable refuse to biodegradable refuse. (论证二级分论点 2) And the government should allocate enough funding to such research on the corporate level. (二级分论点 3) In the third place, retail stores and restaurants should strive to encourage their customer to reuse plastic packing items. (论证二级分论点 3) A tax levied by the government on the use of plastic bags in businesses will, doubtless, help to curb this massive "white pollution".

主题句模板中可以替换的单词: Given—considering; severity—scale; alternative—option; take immediate steps—take prompt steps; address—combat, tackle, 机位 resolve

结尾段 2 句, 概括上文

Non-biodegradable refuse can devastate soil, water and the biota. We must start combating this environmental catastrophe before the entire ecosystem breaks down under the reign of the plastic debris.

Environment 类常用词汇

Environment

30) 生态平衡 ecological balance / ecological equilibrium 可持续发展 sustainable development 环保主义者 environmentalists/ conservationists 对环境无害的 environmentally-friendly 节约使用 conserve(vt) 保护 preserve 再利用 (动词)

reuse/recycle 各国必须携手解决环境问题: Countries on this planet must join forces/ make a concerted effort /unite to combat/tackle/resolve/address environmental problems. 增强公众关于...的意识 raise/ elevate the public awareness of something 短缺 shortage/ scarcity/ dearth/ lack 给资源造成很大压力 put a strain on the already stretched resource 破坏自然资源 wreak havoc on natural resources 看法森林 deforestation 污染 pollute/ contaminate 有毒的 poisonous/ toxic

- 31) 增加农产品产量 boost crop yield 可再生资源 renewable resource 不可再生资源 non-renewable resource(包括金属 metal, 矿产 minerals, 石油 petroleum, 天然气 natural gas, 煤 coal 等, 后三种可以总称为 fossil fuels) 消耗(某种资源) consume/deplete 用尽 use up/ exhaust 严厉的措施 harsh action/ measures 生态系统 ecosystem/ ecological system 某一地区所有的生物的总称 the wildlife in a region/ the biota(=flora + fauna) of a region 生物多样性 biodiversity
- 32) 污水 effluent/sewage 排放 discharge 温室效应 greenhouse effect /global warming 严重的 severe /grave 白色污染产生的垃圾 non-biodegradable garbage / wastes that cannot decompose or break down/ inorganic trash 谴责而不是纵容 condemn rather than condone(vts) something 臭氧层 ozone layer 肥沃的土壤 fertile soil 贫瘠的土壤 infertile soil 耕地 arable land/ farmland

#### Environment 类模板

The earth's ecosystem has been deteriorating at a staggering rate.

地球的生态系统正以一种惊人的速度恶化。

In this day and age, the impact man exerts on the environment is massive in scale.

在当代, 人类对环境的影响式巨大的。

#### Environment 类名人名言

"Many anthropogenic activities foul the air, contaminate the water and devastate the forests."—quoted in Newsweek

"Don't blow it—good planets are hard to find." —quoted in Time magazine

#### Crime 类范文

犯罪类 There are an increasing number of juvenile delinquents. What are the cause of this phenomenon?

只分析一个方面(产生原因), 写成 5 段式

开头段(不少于 4 句) In this day and age, the incidence of juvenile offenses has been growing at an alarming rate. Today, the sheer number of juvenile offenders has reached staggering proportions. A recent survey conducted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences revealed that one out of four crimes today was carried out by minors. Hence, it is imperative that we pinpoint the causes of this disturbing phenomenon.

主体段 1(不少于 4 句) In the first place, many instance of juvenile delinquency have been attributed to the violent or pornographic content of some TV shows and video games. Now we are facing a proliferation of blood and guts and nudity on TV, the computer and the Internet. Many youngsters, especially boys, get addicted to such scenes. Lacking the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, they develop criminal tendencies.

主体段 2(不少于 4 句) In the second place, parental neglect and domestic violence play a



pivotal role in the increase of youth crimes. Today there are an ever-growing number of dysfunctional families. The children raised in such families tend to be afflicted with constant fear. In the end, they develop a hatred for society and other individuals.

主体段 3(不少于 4 句)In the third place, there is a definite correlation between the increase of juvenile crime rate and the rise of adult crime rate in society. The more adult crimes, the higher the probability of youngsters falling prey to adult offenders. Many youths are tempted by evil adults into committing crimes. And some others are victims of adult offenses and become criminals themselves to get their revenge on society.

英文表示“关系”correlations, relation, link

结尾段(不少于 2 句) In sum, many factors contribute to the surge of juvenile delinquency. It is crucial that we take vigorous measures to tackle these problems and ensure that the future of our nation—that is, the youngsters, have a more promising future ahead of them.

### Crime 类 8 分范文

Some people think the media should not report details of crimes to the public. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

一边倒写法=写完全同意或者完全不同意: 五段式

开头段(不少于 4 句)

With the crime rate hovering at high level, the print media as well as the electronic media dedicate large proportions of their space or airtime to detailed crime coverage. Whether the media should present detailed accounts of crimes has triggered spirited debate. Many assert that the news media should stop giving details of crimes. Speaking for myself, I totally agree with their views.

表示同意可以替换成 approve of /wholeheartedly support/ cannot agree with their view more/ consent to/ am for

不同意可以替换成 disagree with/ am against/ am opposed to / object to/ disapprove of/ cannot go along with

主体段 1(不少于 4 句)

In the first place, given the mercenary motives behind most detailed crime coverage, it is imperative that we discourage such coverage. The principal purpose of reporter covering criminal acts is to boost newspaper circulations or television ratings; much detailed crime coverage is biased or exaggerated. It only serves to leave a multitude of citizens constantly fearful about crime.

主体段 2(不少于 4 句)

In the second place, detailed reports of crimes by the press afford the potential criminals very useful learning materials. Reporting crimes in graphic detail helps those who are in the process of plan some criminal act to perfect their plans. Drawing on the well-documented crime stories in the media, would-be criminals learn how to avoid the mistakes in their crime. And this may aggravate the already soaring crime rate.

主体段 3(不少于 4 句)

In the third place, detailed reports of heinous crimes may traumatize the victims of the reported crimes. The reporters rarely consult the victims before they describe details of horrific crimes to the public. Hence, such reports become nothing more than an attempt to satisfy the curiosity of some base minds. Without the victims' consent, graphic accounts of

crimes may become nightmares to them.

结尾段（不少于 2 句）

In sum, detailed crime coverage in the media undermines our lives in several ways. I am convinced if such reports continue to go uncontrolled, it will exert even more baneful influence on individuals, communities and societies.

Crime 类常用词汇

- 33) 触犯法律 break/ violate/ flout/ disobey the law 犯罪 commit a crime 罪行 offences/ crimes/ criminal acts 罪犯 criminal/ offender/ culprit /perpetrator 从犯 accomplice / accessory (noun)(后者指帮助犯罪但未直接参与的人) 憎恨社会 resent society/ hold a grudge against society 囚犯 inmate/convicts 受害者 victim 心理创伤 trauma 牢房 cell 监禁 imprison / incarcerate(vts) someone 被绳之以法 be brought to justice
- 34) 宽容的 lenient 改造罪犯 reform/ rehabilitate criminals 执法部门 law enforcement agencies 重罪 heinous crime/ flagitious crime/ felony 轻罪 petty crime / misdemeanor 初犯的人 first-time offender 惯犯 hardened criminals/ repeat criminals 再次犯罪 revert to crime 守法的公民 law-abiding citizens 遵守法律 abide by/ comply with the law 无视... disregard 给某人造成心理创伤 traumatize someone 抓捕 track down/ hunt down/ capture 犯罪倾向 criminal tendency

Crime 类模板

Crime

With the incidence of crime hovering at high levels, many people have become disturbed and alarmed.

随着犯罪率居高不下，很多人被困扰并变得警觉。

The proliferation of criminal acts has rendered many citizens apprehensive and fearful.  
严重罪行的扩散让很多人变得恐惧害怕。

Crime 类名人名言

"The solution to adult problems tomorrow depends in large measure upon how our children grow up today." Margaret Mead

"He who does not prevent a crime when he can encourages it."—Roman philosopher Seneca

Globalization 类范文

全球化 It is clear that the differences between various countries are becoming less evident. In this day and age, all over the world, people can see the same movies, fashions, brands and TV programs. To what extent do you think the advantages of this phenomenon outweigh its disadvantages?

In this day and age, like a host of other developing countries, China is increasingly westernized and numerous Chinese cities are increasingly cosmopolitan. The breaking down of trade barriers has generated a plethora of foreign entertainment productions on the market. The sweeping trend of cultural homogenization, or more precisely, cultural westernization, has disturbed and alarmed many. Personally, I also believe that the disadvantages of cultural globalization far outweigh its advantages.

Granted, global cultural homogeneity has immensely enriched the lives of the denizens in

developing countries. 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 Internet without having to scout around in a CD store. Enhanced TV connectivity affords Chinese viewer 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.

However, the global cultural sameness can engender far more banes. 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-something 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-pop 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 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.

To sum up, the on-going cultural globalization is far more detrimental than it is beneficial. It is , in essence, the process of the Western culture(primarily the American culture) dominating, eroding and replacing the indigenous cultures in other geographical regions. Unless people in developing countries make a conscious effort to preserve and uphold their cultural identity, their fascinating cultural heritage will be jeopardized permanently.

Globalization 类常用词汇

Globalization

35) (一个国家或者地区的)文化特性 (national or regional) cultural identity 全球文化同一化过程(名词, 即地区文化特征的消失) global cultural homogenization 文化同一性(或者叫文化均质性, 名词) cultural homogeneity/cultural uniformity 全球化是一把双刃剑 Globalization is a two-edge sword. 地球村 the global village

Globalization 类模板

With the vast world gradually shrinking into a small global village, the issue of sweeping globalization has triggered heated debate.

随着巨大的世界逐渐变成了一个很小的地球村, 席卷一切的全球化引发了激烈的争论。

Globalization 类名人名言

"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 globalizations is like arguing against the laws of gravity.” Kofi Annan

### Woman & Families 类范文

女性与家庭类 Some people think women should be allowed to join the army, the navy and the air force just like men. Do you agree or disagree?

开头段 3+1, 转述题目+主旨句

Gender inequality was a highly controversial issue in the twentieth century. Today, five years into the new millennium, even in the most progressive countries there are still numerous arenas restricted to males only and the military is one of them. Some assert that this situation must be altered and women should be enabled to join the armed forces. Personally, I wholeheartedly support their view.

其中主旨句模板词汇可以替换为: personally—from my own perspective, in my view, as I see it, as far as I am concerned, speaking for myself; wholeheartedly support—totally agree with, approve of, cannot agree with their view more, consent to, am for 如果完全反对可以吧 wholeheartedly support 换成 disagree with, am against, am opposed to, object to, disapprove of, cannot go along with

主体段第一段 1+3, 主题句+论证 3 句

In the first place, historically there were a host of valiant women soldiers whose feats really put their male counterparts to shame. (论证主题句 3 句) The world-renowned Joan of Arc and Mulan were the prime examples of how exceptionally ladies could perform in combat. Their extraordinary determination, courage and integrity have been admired by the servicemen and civilians alike throughout the past centuries. These shining examples illustrate all too well that women soldiers do have capacity and the resolve to excel in the military in times of war.

主体段第二段 1+3, 主题句+论证 3 句

In the second place, female patriots should be granted the right to go to the front line when their motherland is embroiled in a war. (论证主题句 3 句) Gone are the days when women are considered to be second-rate citizens and today they are entitled to learn and to teach, to work and to supervise, to vote and to get voted. There is really no sense in denying them the right to stand up for their home country when war breaks out. Whether the government grants ladies the right to serve in the military demonstrates whether it interprets equal rights in a modern, enlightened sense.

主体段第三段 1+3, 主题句+论证 3 句

Last but not least, would-be servicewomen largely possess the capacity to operate modern weaponry. (论证主题句 3 句) Present-day weapons are better 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 are endowed with the mental ability and the psychological soundness to operate the highly-automated arms that do not really require big biceps.

结尾段 2 句

In sum, keeping military services out of bounds of women in the information era is

unwarranted. And I am convinced that the enlisted lady will face equally well as her male counterpart in combat and otherwise.

### Women & Family 类常用词汇

#### Women

36) 两性平等 gender equality 性别歧视 sexism/ gender discrimination 一个开明的社会 a progressive/ enlightened society 被家务事拖累 be tied down by household chores 生育孩子 child bearing(noun) 抚养孩子 child rearing (noun) 母性的本能 maternal instinct 家务 housework / household chores

#### Family

37) 老年人 elderly people/ senior citizens 家庭成员间的情感纽带 family bonds/ family ties 归属感 a sense of belonging 对...的依恋 an attachment to something/ an affinity for something 贫穷的家庭 deprived families 富裕的家庭 affluent families 单亲家庭 single-parent household 虐待 mistreat/ abuse 家庭暴力 domestic violence 毒品上瘾 addiction to drugs/ be addicted to drugs

#### Women & Families 类模板

Gone are the days when women were treat as second-rate citizens in any genuinely progressive country.

女性被视为二等公民的时代早已经一去不复返了。

It is generally accepted that families are the bedrock of any modern society.

普遍认为， 家庭是现代社会的基石。

### Women & Families 类名人名言

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

## 第三讲 雅思作文图表题的规律

### 必备词汇

#### 开头段转述题目常用句型

The line graph describes/ illustrates/ demonstrates/ summarizes/ outlines/ shows...

后面跟名词或者从句

开头段或者主体段引出数据或者趋势常用句型

According to/ As shown in/ As can be seen from... 后面跟图表的类型

It can be seen from ...后面跟图表的类型... that

It is manifest from...后面跟图表的类型... that

表示上升的动词

Go up(went up) /rise(rose)/ grow(grew)/ increase(increased)/ ascend(ascended) , 其中 rise 和 increase 也经常作名词, grow-growth

表示急剧上升的动词

Jump(jumped)/ surge(surged)/shoot up (shot up)/ soar(soared) 其中 surge 也可以做名词

表示下降的动词

**Decline/ fall/ drop/ sink/ dip/ decrease/ descend**, 其中 **decline/ fall/ drop/ decrease** 也经常做名词

表示急剧下降的动词

**Plummet/ plunge**

表示速度快的形容词

**Sharp/ dramatic/ drastic/ rapid/precipitous/steep** 副词加 -ly

表示幅度大的形容词

**Marked/ substantial / significant**, 副词加 -ly

表示缓慢, 逐渐的形容词

**Gradual/ steady/ gentle / slow**, 副词加 -ly

表示小幅度的形容词

**Modest/ moderate/ slight**, 副词加 -ly

表示波动的动词

**Fluctuate**, 不及物动词, 名词 **fluctuation**

表示稳定在一个水平上的动词

**Level off at/ level out at/ hover at/ stabilize at/ reached a plateau at**

表示达到最高的动词

**Peak at/ reach the highest point at**, **peak** 也可以做名词

表示达到最低的动词

**Reach the bottom at/ the lowest point at/ bottom out at, bottom** 也可以做名词

表示经历了某种变化的及物动词

**Experience/ witness/ see**

表示达到了多少数量的及物动词或词组

**Reach/arrive at/ amount to / hit/ register/ stand at**

表示占... (后面跟百分数或数字) 的及物动词或词组

**Account for/ represent / constitute / make up**

表示数据由某几个部分组成的既无动词或者词组

**A is composed of/comprise/ is made up of/ consists of B,C and D**. 注意和 **include** 区别

表示对未来数字的预测的及物动词

**Project/ predict / forecast**

表示“分别”的副词

**Respectively**—in the 2004 Olympics, China and Russia won X and Y gold medals respectively.

表示“大约”的副词或者词组

**About, around, approximately, roughly, just over, just under**

#### 范文 1 图略

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

As we can see from the graph, at 6am the number of people at the station stands at only 100. The number shoots up over the next two hours, peaking at 400 at 8am. Then the number descends drastically for two hours, bottoming out at 180 at 10am. The period between 10o'clock and 12o'clock witnesses a moderate growth in the number of people in the station, with the number reaching 280 at midday. Numbers in the following two hours

stabilize at just under 300 people. Then the number plummets to only 100 from 2pm to 4pm. Then the next two hours see a dramatic rise again, with 6pm registering 380 people. After 6pm, the number dips again, reaching the lowest point of 130 at 8pm. The period from 8pm to 10pm experiences a slight rise, but then the number of people declines again from 180 at 9pm to 135 at 10pm.

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

## 范文 2

The diagram illustrates in four stages the recovery of the forests in Yellowstone National Park after a devastating forest fire.

In the first picture, while the old forests still exist, they drop bad wood to the soil under them, which renders the soil more fertile. Then lightning and fire strike, destroying the forests completely. And the growth of new forests starts right at this point. The second picture demonstrates that in the first 50 years after the devastating fire, saplings grow in build while descend in overall number. In the next two centuries, the young trees continue to thrive in Yellowstone, because of the fertile soil and the ample sunlight. Then, three hundred years after the fire, the number of trees decline to roughly the same as the old forests.

These five pictures show us that it takes as long as three centuries for a destroyed forest to fully recover. Further, they vividly explain to us the natural law of "survival of the fittest". The number of trees that a region can support is not limitless, which means the forests on earth will not be an inexhaustible resource.

祝大家都能取得雅思作文好成绩！

(完)