

9分达人

雅思写作真题

还原及解析

2

王勇 编著

2016年—2014年最新雅思写作真题

- ◎ 英国专家亲撰范文，荟萃语言亮点
- ◎ 首创作文批注模式，绕开写作雷点
- ◎ 归纳高频写作句型，直击写作痛点
- ◎ 最新55篇写作真题，带你抢占9分制高点

2016. 4. 23

town facilities

2016. 2. 13

home schooling

2016. 1. 23

pie charts on
coffee consumption

2016. 4. 21

how consumer goods affect the
natural environment

2016. 2. 18

Japanese average
monthly salary

2016. 3. 12

animal products

2016. 4. 2

multi-cultural societies

2016. 1. 30

congestion tax
on vehicles

2016. 3. 5

Are journalists trustworthy?

2016. 2. 27

unemployment levels
in Ireland

9分达人温馨提示：

如果你在考试中恰好遇到
本书收录的某篇文章。

请按捺住内心的激动。

心把题答完。

最新真题

9分达人 雅思写作真题 还原及解析 2

王勇◎编著

2016年—2014年最新雅思写作真题

- ◎ 英国专家亲撰范文，荟萃语言亮点
- ◎ 首创作文批注模式，绕开写作雷点
- ◎ 归纳高频写作句型，直击写作痛点
- ◎ 最新55篇写作真题，带你抢占9分制高点

2016. 4. 23
town facilities

2016. 4. 21

how consumer goods affect the
natural environment

2016. 4. 2

multi-cultural societies

2016. 2. 13
home schooling

2016. 1. 23
pie charts on
free consumption

2016. 3. 12
animal products

2016. 1. 30
congestion tax
on vehicles

2016. 3. 5
Are journalists trustworthy?

2016. 2. 27
unemployment levels
in Ireland

9分达人温馨提示：
如果你在考试中恰好遇到
本书收录的某篇文章，
请按捺住内心的激动，
细心把题答完。

最新真题

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

9 分达人雅思写作真题还原及解析 . 2 / 王勇编著 . —北京 : 世界知识出版社 , 2016. 6

ISBN 978-7-5012-5245-9

I . ① 9… II . ①王… III . ① IELTS—写作—题解 IV . ① H315-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 140571 号

策划编辑
责任编辑
责任出版
责任校对

马凤祥 郭 欢
龚玲琳 余 岚
赵 玥
马莉娜

书 名

9 分达人雅思写作真题还原及解析 2
9 Fen Daren Yasi Xiezuozhenti Huanyuan Ji Jiexi 2

作 者

王 勇

出版发行

世界知识出版社

地址邮编

北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号 (100010)

网 址

www.ishizhi.cn

电 话

010-65265923 (发行) 010-85119023 (邮购)

经 销

新华书店

印 刷

北京合众伟业印刷有限公司

开本印张

787 × 1092 毫米 1/16 21.5 印张

字 数

345 千字

版次印次

2016 年 6 月第 1 版 2016 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号

ISBN 978-7-5012-5245-9

定 价

48.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

新航道图书编委会

主 任 胡 敏

委 员 (按姓氏笔画为序)

马凤祥 冉 维 李传伟

陈 红 陈采霞 张 皓

杨 宏 胡 敏 顾 强

蔡 政 [美] 彭铁城

F

o r e w o r d

前言

2012 年的秋天，我交上自己的最后一篇论文 (dissertation) 之后，就开始了在英国一个人的旅行。在一个阳光明媚的上午，在 Leicester (莱斯特) 一个老房子的免费开放日，我遇到了我英语学习历程中最重要的一个人 Elizabeth Sharpe，一个热情又严谨、保守又充满国际情怀的英国退休教师。一杯咖啡时间的交流，让我决定离开 Coventry (考文垂) 搬去 Loughborough (拉夫堡) 和 Sharpe 夫妇一起居住，这一切都是因为在短短的 20 分钟的时间里，我偶然地向她展示了我写的留英笔记，然后发现尽管留英学习了一年，写了几万字的论文，我的英文写作依然有大量的问题，这些问题挑战了我过去英文学习过程中认为准确无误的语法、词汇和文法，也让我重新思考中国雅思写作培训的种种问题：为什么中国雅思考生的写作总是全球倒数，平均分只有 5.3 分？为什么获得 6 分对很多学生而言都是奢望呢？

问题的根源出在“中式英语”上。中国雅思老师的教学内容有很多不够准确、地道的地方；很多雅思范文，包括外教所写的某些范文，也充斥着各种各样的问题，比如句式结构简单、表达不够深刻，或者对题目理解不够透彻，甚至答非所问。那么，何谓高分的学术范文？如何才能达到雅思考试的要求？语言风格的多样性如何体现呢？这是本书探索和力求达到的目标。

本书邀请英国教学专家 Elizabeth Sharpe 提供了 29 篇高品质的大作文范文。为了体现语言风格的多样性，也邀请雅思认证考官 James Foster 提供了 6 篇大作文和 10 篇小作文范文，

作者撰写了题材、题型和精彩语句解析；为了向读者展示中国英语学习者易犯的错误，以及持续练习所能达到的效果，作者挑选了自己写过的 10 篇文章，汇集成了本书的第七章：原创 Task 2 写作“雷点”合集。其中首创作文批注纠错模式，帮助考生避开“雷点”，冲刺写作高分。

本书也有技巧的讲解，但是作者认为，雅思写作有规律又无定法：符合考试要求，语言又可千变万化，规律和技巧的掌握可以帮助考生迅速入门；而要突破中式英语，取得高分，必须研习高品质范文，探索英文之美。希望雅思备考考生得此法，不但能够顺利实现留学梦想，又能在国外的学习取得成功。

本书在使用过程中，需要注意把理论技巧和范文结合起来学习。范文部分虽然没有标出哪篇文章是 Elizabeth Sharpe 所写，哪篇是 James Foster 所写，但是根据不同的语言风格可以看出范文来自不同的作者，其中 Elizabeth Sharpe 的文章更学术化，而 James Foster 的文章更喜欢表现多样的语言形式。另外，笔者制作了一个短视频，详细介绍了本书的使用方法。请读者扫描封底的二维码观看。

王勇

2016 年 5 月于北京

目录

o n t e n t s

CHAPTER 1

雅思考试“前情提要” / 001

第1节 写作达标，你要满足这些标准 / 003

第2节 写作备考三步计划 / 004

CHAPTER 2

Task 1 图表作文 / 006

第1节 数据图作文 / 006

第2节 非数据图作文 / 014

第3节 考官范文 VS 原创范文的高分“套路” / 030

CHAPTER 3

2016 年 Task 1 真题范文及解析 / 049

CHAPTER 4

Task 2 议论文 / 071

第1节 Task 2 其实只有这几类 / 071

第2节 这样审题不“跑偏” / 073

第3节 “对等型”还是“一边倒”？ / 077

CHAPTER

5 逐段攻克 Task 2 写作 / 081

第 1 节 Introduction: 两种 style 开篇 / 081

第 2 节 Body: 六大角度、八大论据法 / 084

第 3 节 Conclusion: 两步升华 / 090

CHAPTER

6 2014—2016 年 Task 2 真题范文及解析 / 091

CHAPTER

7 原创 Task 2 写作“雷点”合集 / 244

CHAPTER

8 写作不得不说的“痛点”: 语法、词法和句法 / 273

第 1 节 语法及词法概述 / 273

第 2 节 简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句 / 275

附录:

附录 1 雅思写作评分标准 band descriptor / 284

附录 2 用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类机考重要信息 / 297

附录 3 新西兰维多利亚大学学术词汇表 / 302

本书真题索引

2016-01-23	Task 1	049	2016-01-09A	Task 2	179
2016-03-19	Task 1	051	2016-01-09B	Task 2	184
2016-01-30	Task 1	054	2016-01-14	Task 2	188
2016-02-18	Task 1	056	2016-01-23	Task 2	192
2016-02-20	Task 1	058	2016-01-30	Task 2	195
2016-02-27	Task 1	061	2016-02-13	Task 2	199
2016-03-12	Task 1	063	2016-02-18	Task 2	203
2016-03-31	Task 1	064	2016-02-20	Task 2	207
2016-04-21	Task 1	066	2016-02-27	Task 2	211
2016-04-30	Task 1	068	2016-03-05	Task 2	216
2014-11-13	Task 2	091	2016-03-12	Task 2	221
2014-12-04	Task 2	098	2016-04-02	Task 2	226
2015-02-07	Task 2	110	2016-04-16	Task 2	230
2015-02-12	Task 2	114	2016-04-21	Task 2	234
2015-02-14	Task 2	119	2016-04-23	Task 2	238
2015-03-12	Task 2	125	2016-04-30	Task 2	241
2015-03-14	Task 2	130	2013-06-22	Task 2	244
2015-03-21	Task 2	136	2014-11-01	Task 2	248
2015-03-28	Task 2	140	2014-11-08	Task 2	251
2015-11-19A	Task 2	146	2014-11-22	Task 2	254
2015-11-19B	Task 2	149	2014-12-06	Task 2	256
2015-11-21A	Task 2	152	2014-12-13	Task 2	259
2015-11-21B	Task 2	157	2014-12-20	Task 2	262
2015-12-03	Task 2	161	2015-01-10	Task 2	264
2015-12-05	Task 2	166	2016-03-19	Task 2	267
2015-12-12	Task 2	171	2016-03-31	Task 2	270
2015-12-19	Task 2	175			

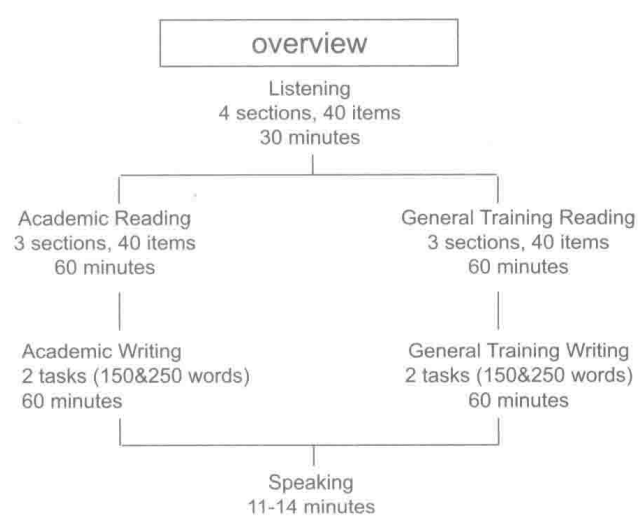
C1

CHAPTER

雅思考试 “前情提要”

雅思考试 (IELTS)，全称“国际英语测试系统 (International English Language Testing System)”，是著名的国际性英语标准化水平测试之一。IELTS 于 1989 年设立，由英国文化协会、剑桥大学考试委员会和澳大利亚教育国际开发署 (IDP) 共同举办，其中剑桥大学负责有关学术水平及试题内容，而 IDP 及英国文化协会负责于世界各地定期举办考试。考生可以选择学术类测试 (A 类，Academic) 和培训类测试 (G 类，General Training)。雅思成绩被英国、爱尔兰以及澳大利亚、加拿大、新西兰、南非等英联邦的许多教育机构、以及越来越多的美国教育机构及各种各样的专业组织接受，考试成绩的有效期为两年。

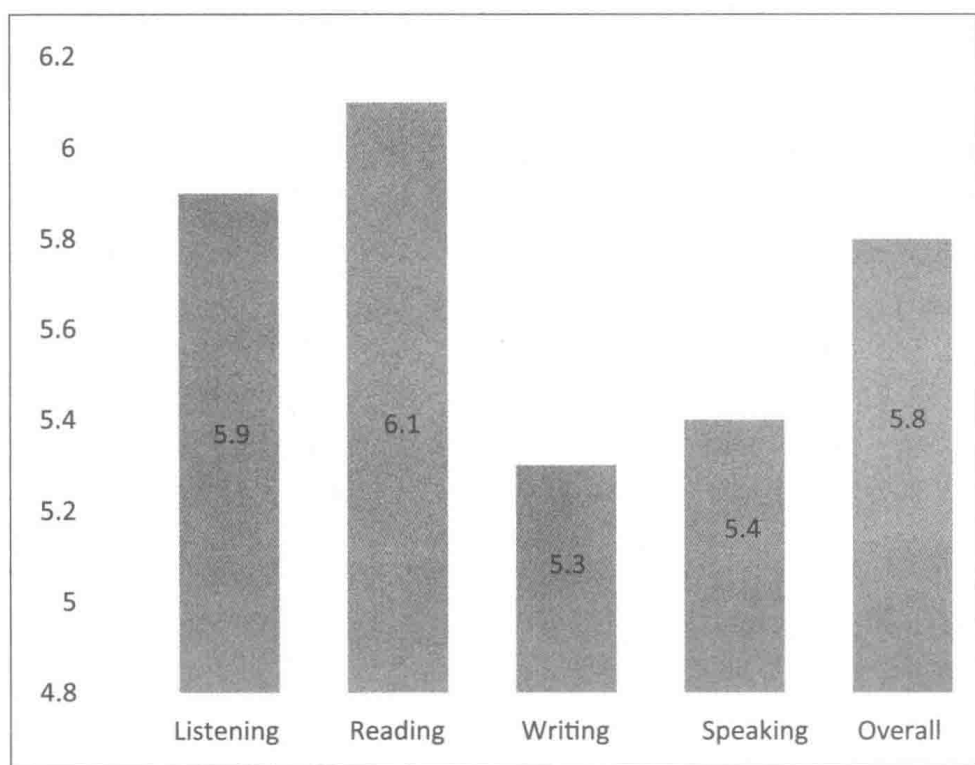
雅思考试包括四个部分，依次为听力、阅读、写作和口语，考试时间共 2 小时 45 分钟。每一部分都独立评分，四部分得分的平均分作为考生的雅思综合得分 (小数部分取舍到最近的一分或半分，即如果平均分为 6.125 分，雅思得分算作 6 分)。成绩单上将列出考生每一部分的得分，同时给出考生的综合得分，雅思考试满分为 9 分。考试流程如下：



写作考试在听力和阅读之后，时间 60 分钟。题目有两道，第一道是看图说明文（A 类）或者书信（G 类），要求 150 字以上；第二道是议论文，要求 250 字以上。

雅思考试自 1989 年进入中国，至今已经拥有 27 年的历史，是一项经历过考验，可以被信赖的英语考试。它在全球范围内提供了一种可靠并权威的考试方法，以测试考生在真实的语言环境中用英语进行沟通的能力。

中国考生的成绩表现：



很显然输出型板块，即口语和写作，是中国考生的弱项，尤其写作往往是大多数考生的最低分。本书作者根据 12 年的教学经验，试图探索一套完整的思路帮助考生提高分数，并且提供了一系列原创范文，供“烤鸭们”参考使用。

第1节

写作达标，你要满足这些标准

雅思考试最重要的参考资料是《剑桥雅思官方真题集》(以下简称《剑桥真题》)，任何一本真题集的第七页都是针对各个分数段进行的详细阐述。下面，编者将针对中国考生最集中的5、6、7三个分数段进行详细透析。

5分

Modest user — Has partial command of the language, coping with overall meaning in most situations, though is likely to make many mistakes. Should be able to handle basic communication in own field.

5分是勉强的语言使用者，取得此分数的考生只是能够部分地驾驭目标语言，即英语，但是大多数情况下整体意思可以表达清楚；可能会有很多错误，但是底线是不能够影响主旨意思的表达，即考官能够看得懂，实现最基本的交流。从语法角度来说，如果作者全部用简单句完成文章，但是整体意思表达完整清楚，即可得到5分。

6分

Competent user — Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.

6分是合格的语言使用者，已经整体掌握了目标语言，尽管有一些不准确、不恰当，甚至让人费解的地方。可以使用相当复杂的语言，从语法的角度来说，必须能够呈现句式的多样性；简单句、并列句和复合句都应该体现在文章之中，否则不能称之为合格的语言使用者。

7分

Good user — Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning.

7分是良好的语言使用者，评分标准中的 **operational** 可以理解为推敲、斟酌的意思，即已经不再满足于把意思表达清楚，而是能够选择更恰当合理的表达，有一定的文采，错误不多；如果小错频繁出现，就不能称为良好的语言使用者。熟练掌握复杂的语言结构，更重要的是有详细的说理论证，即作者的论证言之有理、言之有物，考官可能不同意你的论点，但是觉得你的论证过程合乎逻辑。

语言由词汇、语法、语音构成，而写作不涉及语音，只涉及词汇和语法。从词汇角度来说，很难判断哪个词汇是5分、6分或7分词汇。词汇使用要结合语境判断，简单的词汇用得精妙，依然可以语出惊人。而语法对于判断考生作文的分数区间的作用就比较明显，语法的基本单位是句子，不同水平的考生驾驭句子的能力是不一样的。简单归类，即5分考生必须写对简单句，6分考生必须驾驭复杂句，而语法很简单的并列句不具备辨别分数区间的作用，请参考本书的语法部分进行复习准备。

第2节

写作备考三步计划

第一步▶ 积累写作词汇和论据语料库

备考阶段，要有意识地积累写作词汇。雅思考试理论上要准备8000词汇，但是写作的核心词汇是3000个左右，就可以应对300多个雅思作文题目，请参考附录中的学术词汇表进行复习。笔者建议，可以在手机上下载APP“BBC六分钟英语”，或者关注新航道在线英语微信公共账号，两者都提供了丰富的学习材料，大家利用

坐车、等车的碎片化时间即可进行学习。

第二步▶精读范文

范文中精彩的结构、多变的句式、亮点的词汇都是值得借鉴的。大家首先要理解文章的结构和论证思路，中式思维和英式思维的差异，比如中式思维是联想含蓄，英式思维是具体逻辑，这些要细细琢磨体会。本书提供了很多范文，由英国语言专家 Elizabeth Sharpe 和雅思认证考官 James Foster 提供。读者仔细阅读，相信能够辨别出其中的差异。另外建议大家养成摘抄的习惯，提炼出经典句型和亮点词汇。

第三步▶打造个性化模板

在中国的雅思教学界，模板盛行。模板对于那些基础差、考场无法完成文章的考生起到了一些帮助作用，然而对于想取得更高分数的考生却于事无补，甚至限制了思路 and 发挥。那该怎么办呢？一开始的时候，同学们可以参考模板，但是一定要把模板当跳板，通过分析模板的结构和思路，迅速成文。然后关键是练习，通过练习逐步脱离模板，最后形成自己的模板，即个性化模板。这是考生根据自己的性格特点、思维方式和写作习惯形成的充满个人特点的思路结构。需要注意的是考生练习的时候应该根据不同题型全面练习，不同的题型都要形成自己的个性化模板，这样在考场上就可以迅速做出选择，顺利成文。练习过程中，肯定会犯各种错误，出现错误必须有更高水平的同学或者老师纠正，否则不知道自己错在哪里，错了还反复练习，最后习以为常，再改会更麻烦。新航道学校为考生提供了批改服务，同学们进入新航道在线官网，在线付费之后，通过电子邮件提交即可。新航道的批改服务除了 word 文档之外，对于 word 文档无法呈现的难点，还提供视频批改服务，希望能够帮助到大家。

Task 1

图表作文

数据图作文

雅思作文,无论是小作文还是大作文,基本框架结构是统一的,都由三部分构成: **introduction**, **body**, **conclusion**。这种结构之所以被广泛应用,是因为此结构最符合人的认知过程,三个部分之间逻辑紧密,完整统一,其内部逻辑关系如下:

Introduction: To say what you are going to say;

Main Body: To say what you want to say;

Conclusion: To say what you have said.

其中 **introduction** 部分可以直接改写题目中对于图表的阐述,而 **conclusion** 段需要对图表核心信息进行概括,尤其是 **describe the overview**。需要注意的是文章并不一定必须按照 **introduction**, **body**, **conclusion** 三个部分进行架构,有时候没有 **introduction** 或者 **conclusion** 都是可能的,但是一篇文章同时既没有 **introduction**、也没有 **conclusion**、而只剩一个 **body** 的情况是不可能的。

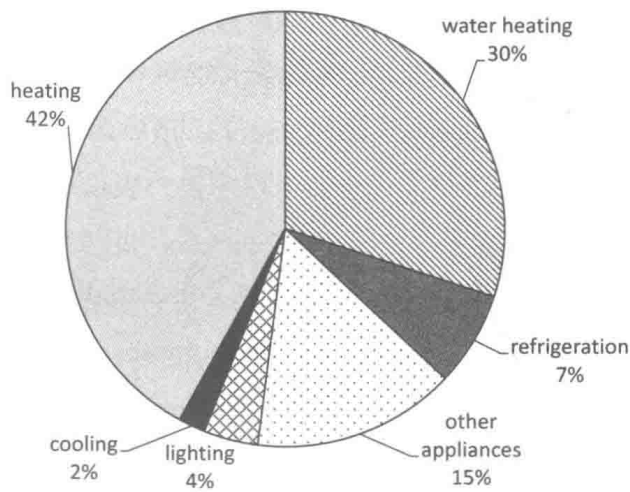
真题及范文解析 ▶

下面我们就以《剑桥真题 10》第一套题的饼状图小作文为例,讲解各个部分的写作方法。

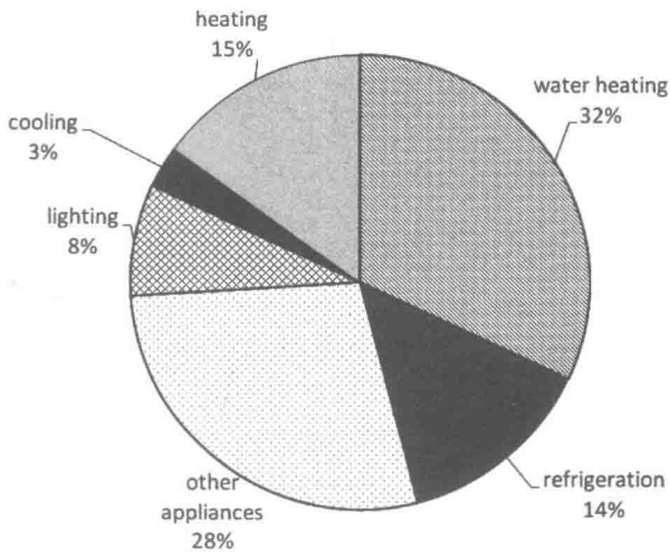
The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household. The second chart shows the greenhouse gas emissions which result from this energy use.

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

Australian household energy use



Australian household greenhouse gas emissions



题目中已经有了对于这个饼状图的描述,如果照抄,会被判为抄袭,字数会从总字数中扣除,不能计入总字数,这样可能会导致字数不足,所以一个简单的策略就是改写考题对于图表的描述。改写的原则是先主谓宾,后定状补。考题中的两个主语分别是 the first chart, the second chart, 可以改写为 the pie charts, 此处要注意考题描述中有个 below, 而同学们在答题纸上写文章的时候, below 是没有图表的,所以务必要把考题中的 below 去掉,基于同样的理由也不能改写成 above。考题中的谓语动词为 shows, 我们可以换成其他表明“阐述”的词汇,比如 illustrate, describe, demonstrate, present 等等。而宾语部分可以变化的空间更大,除了词汇转换以外,还可以变化句式。就此题而言,最好的策略是把考题中针对两个图表分别阐述的两句话合并为一句话,这样就显得变化比较充分了。按照此思路, introduction 可以改写如下:

The pie charts illustrate how energy is consumed and the production of greenhouse gas emissions caused by different purposes in an ordinary Australian family.

Body 部分是文章的主体,也是体现考生水平的核心部分,此部分构思的思路如下:

首先要理解雅思数据图作文的本质,可以概括为四个字,即数据挖掘,也就是如何透过现象看本质,由浅入深,从感性认识到理性认识。而哲学中的基本方法论已经教给了我们透过现象看本质,由浅入深,从感性认识到理性认识的基本方法,即:

去伪存真

去粗取精

由此及彼

由表及里

第一步 ▶ 去伪存真。这一步其实可以忽略,因为雅思官方提供的数据图表默认数据都是真实数据,所以数据的真实性在雅思作文中不是问题。

第二步 ▶ 去粗取精。这一步的核心就是抓极值，主要是最大值和最小值。

第三步 ▶ 由此及彼。这一步主要是对比数据，找出数据和数据之间的关系，主要是近似值和关联值。需要注意的是两个或两个以上的数值进行对比分析，找到 *similarity* 或者 *difference* 的时候，一定要 *make sense*，即挖掘出图表中没有直接呈现、而又很重要的数据；无谓地进行对比分析，得不出进一步的结论，是没有意义的。

第四步 ▶ 由表及里。这一步主要是总结，主要目的是 *presents a clear overview of main trends or differences*。需要注意的是文章内容的安排，由表及里这个环节不一定是必须的。一般情况下，如果图表的 *overview* 很明显，在 *body* 部分第一段进行描述是合适的，这样的话文章可以没有 *conclusion*，这种论述方法叫做 *deductive analysis*；而如果图表需要总结的信息不明显，不能一眼看出来，在 *body* 部分可以先分析细节，即完成去粗取精、由此及彼的工作，最后由表及里概括文章的主要内容，作为 *conclusion* 单独成段，这种论证方法叫做 *inductive analysis*。

按照此方法，我们现在来分析此题的 *body* 部分如何完成。

第一个饼状图中，很明显对于一个澳大利亚家庭来说，*heating* 导致了最主要的能源消耗。如果我们把 *heating* 和 *water heating* 相加，得到了图表中没有直接给出的数据 72%，这个数据可以说是这个图表的 *key feature*，具体语句如下：

For an average Australian household, overall, heating uses the majority of energy, which occupies 72% of the total consumption, including heating for warmth (42%) and water heating (30%).

在我们描述了图表中的两个最大值之后，很自然地我们再去关注一下最小值，它们分别是 *cooling* (2%) 和 *lighting* (4%)，前后两句话可以用 *by contrast*, *in contrast*, *however* 连接，于是这句话写为：

By contrast, the least energy is spent on cooling and lighting with 2% and 4% respectively.

现在图表中还有最后两个数据, refrigeration (7%) 和 other appliances (15%)。refrigeration 也是 household appliances 的一种, 它们共同占据了能源消耗的 22%, 可以合并同类项, 进行统一描述。至于是否需要对比 refrigeration (7%) 是 other appliances (15%) 的一半呢? 答案是 no, 因为这种对比挖掘表达不了什么有意义的信息, 即 it doesn't make sense。最后这句话可以用 in addition 连接, 具体语句如下:

In addition, over one fifth of the energy is taken by household appliances, especially the refrigerator, which accounts for 7%.

下面我们看一下完整的 body paragraph 1:

For an average Australian household, overall, heating uses the majority of energy, which occupies 72% of the total consumption, including heating for warmth (42%) and water heating (30%). By contrast, the least energy is spent on cooling and lighting with 2% and 4% respectively. In addition, over one fifth of the energy is taken by household appliances, especially the refrigerator, which accounts for 7%.

运用同样的方法, 我们可以完成 body paragraph 2:

As for greenhouse gas emissions, water heating takes the lead, which contributes 32%, and it is closely followed by other appliances with 28%. Heating (15%) and refrigeration (14%) are very similar with only 1% difference. Similar to the energy use, the emissions resulted from lighting (8%) and cooling (3%) are also the smallest, which totally comprise 11% of the greenhouse effect per Australian household.

最后是结尾段 conclusion, 顾名思义, 需要进行总结概括。通过对比两个饼状图, 我们发现能源消耗的主力, 基本上也是导致 greenhouse gas 的主力, 比较明显的差别是尽管 heating 消耗了 42% 的能源, 却只产生了 15% 的温室气体。根据这个思路,

conclusion 可以写作如下：

In conclusion, the proportions of greenhouse gas emissions for different purposes basically follow the energy use percentages with a difference in heating, which accounts for 42% of energy consumption, but produces 15% of the greenhouse gas emissions.

完整原创范文

The pie charts illustrate how energy is consumed and the distribution of greenhouse gas emissions caused by different purposes in an ordinary Australian family.

For an average Australian household, overall, heating uses the majority of energy, which occupies 72% of the total consumption, including heating for warmth (42%) and water heating (30%). By contrast, the least energy is spent on cooling and lighting with 2% and 4% respectively. In addition, over one fifth of the energy is taken by household appliances, especially the refrigerator, which accounts for 7%.

As for greenhouse gas emissions, water heating takes the lead, which contributes 32%, and it is closely followed by other appliances with 28%. Heating (15%) and refrigeration (14%) are very similar with only 1% difference. Similar to the energy use, the emissions resulted from lighting (8%) and cooling (3%) are still the smallest, which totally comprise 11% of the greenhouse effect per Australian household.

In conclusion, the proportions of greenhouse gas emissions for different purposes basically follow the energy use percentages with a difference in heating, which accounts for 42% of energy consumption, but produces 15% of the greenhouse gas emissions.

我们再通过《剑桥真题 6》第二套题的表格题举例：

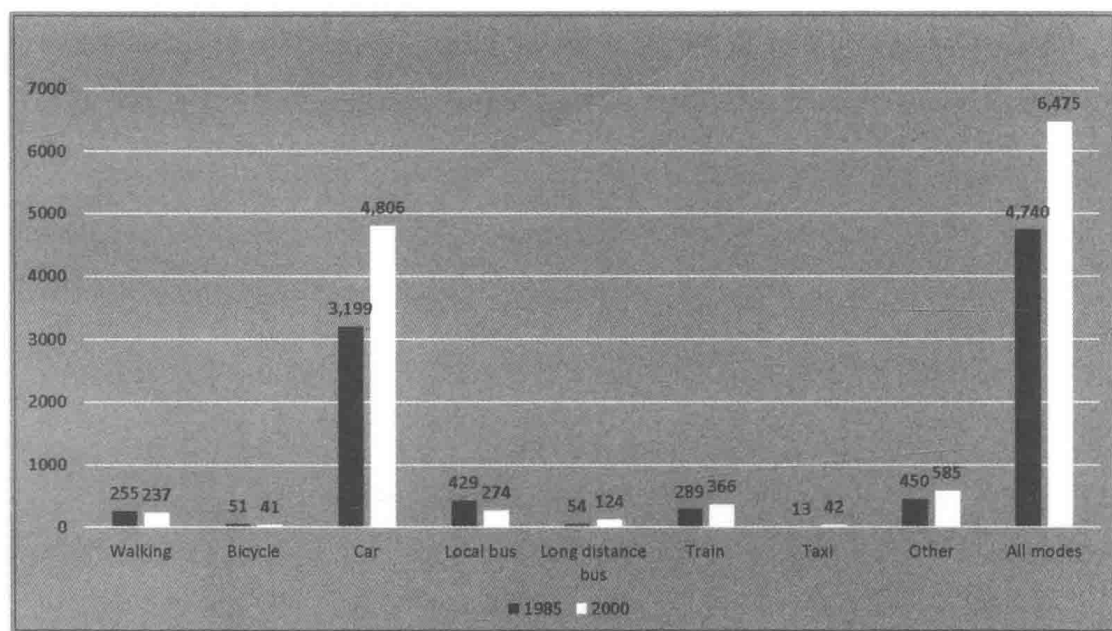
The table below gives information about changes in modes of travel in England between 1985 and 2000.

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

Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
Car	3,199	4,806
Local bus	429	274
Long distance bus	54	124
Train	289	366
Taxi	13	42
Other	450	585
All modes	4,740	6,475

很多同学会觉得表格不好描述，这是因为表格无法明显展示数据变化的趋势，从而使难度加大。但其实通过仔细观察，大家可以很容易地找出数据变化的规律。以此题为例，表格中提供了两个年份不同交通工具的出行里程数，时间都是过去的时间，因此时态比较简单，采用过去式即可，再通过表格转换，我们可以得到下面的图表：



很明显可以看到, 8 种交通方式中, 3 种呈现下降趋势, 而 5 种呈现上升趋势, 总数也是上升的, 因此可以根据上升和下降趋势把数据分为两组, 从而 **body paragraphs** 分成两段, 在这两个段落里完成去粗取精、由此及彼两个步骤, 具体描述最大值、最小值、近似值和关联值。最后的结尾 **conclusion** 段, 可以进行整体趋势的描述, 即尽管不同的交通方式出行里程数有升有降, 但是总体来说, 相比 1985 年, 英国人在 2000 年的出行里程数是明显上升的, 从 4740 miles 到 6475 miles。

• 参考范文

The table provides data on the miles travelled by different means of transport by English people in two particular years: 1985 and 2000. According to the developing trends, the modes are classified into two kinds: one enjoyed rising popularity while the other decreasing.

The travel modes which gained more popularity in this period included cars, long distance buses, trains, taxis and others. Cars always remained the top in these 15 years, with its average mileage considerably increasing by about 50% from 3,199 in 1985 to 4,806 in 2000. Long distance buses and taxis seemed to be warmly welcomed by travellers, so average miles travelled in buses doubled and in taxis tripled.

Walking, bicycles and local buses lost travellers' favour during the decade and a half. Average travelling distance by local buses suffered the biggest fall, dropping from 429 to 274, whilst the number of miles walked and cycled fell marginally from 255 to 237 and from 51 to 41 respectively.

Overall, despite the decreases of use from on foot, bicycles and local buses, the number of miles travelled by the average English person rose from 4,740 miles in 1985 to 6,475 miles in 2000, with the increase of cars accounting for most of that increase.

第2节

非数据图作文

雅思考试中的地图和流程图统称为非数据图，是很多考生害怕和困惑的难点，而且近年来这两种图表考查的频率越来越高。以 2015 年为例，全年地图考查 8 次，流程图考查 4 次，共 12 次。2014 年全年这两种图表的考查共出现了 13 次，比例分别达到 25% 和 27%，因此非数据图是考生绕不过去、必须准备的题型。

雅思小作文地图和流程图的写作思路和数据图完全不同，地图和流程图的写作思路也有所不同。简单来说地图题考查的是考生按照空间顺序描写的能力，流程图考查的是按照时间顺序描写的能力。就地图题而言，发展图和选址图考查的侧重点也不同。下面我们首先来介绍地图题的写作技法。

地图题的分类：

- 1 发展图：**阐述一个事物发展的过程，比如火车轨道、某个岛屿 (C9-T1-T1) 的变化发展。
- 2 选址图：**在两个地点中选择一个地点，可能是超市 (C5-T3-T1)、体育馆或机场。

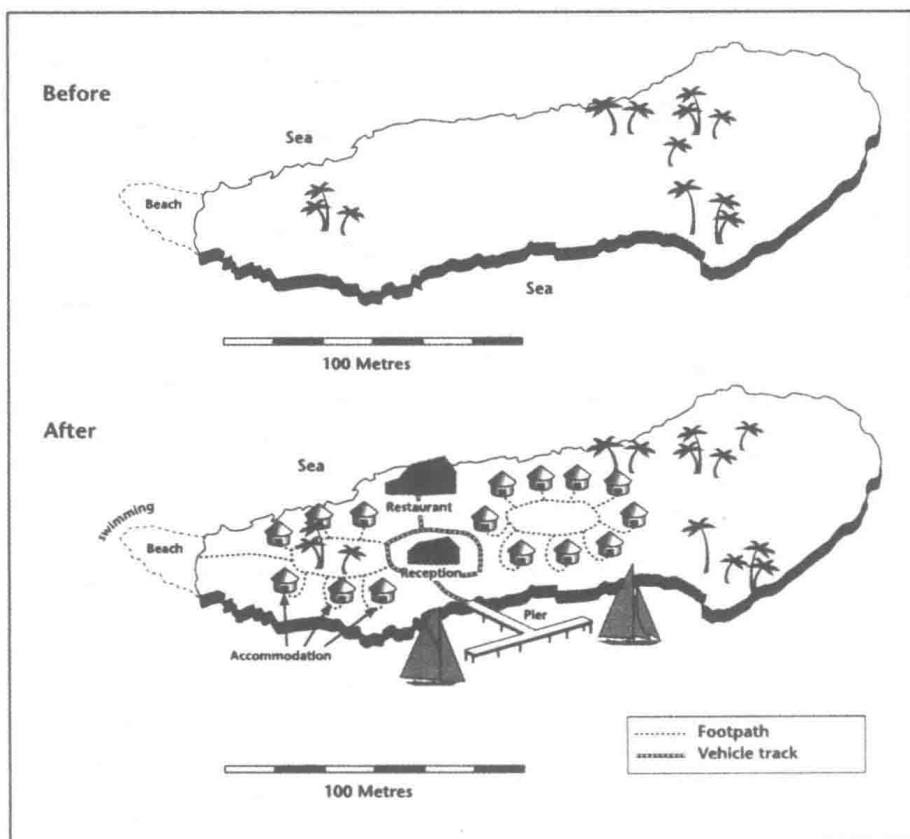
地图题范文解析 ▶

• 发展图写作技法

发展图的考查频率要高于选址图，下面我们以《剑桥真题 9》第 30 页的发展图为例讲解具体描述的方法。

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

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



地图，无论是发展图还是选址图，其核心都是按照空间顺序描述，重点是对比。发展图是动态对比，着重体现变化二字；选址图是静态对比。以此题为例，第一个图是兴建旅游设施之前，岛上空空如也，没有人类活动的足迹，只需要对这个自然岛的地理属性进行描述即可，描述重点是第二个图。

描述第二个图的时候，很多同学很自然地会按照地理方位依次描述，比如从西向东展开描述。此方法不是不可。官方提供的7分学生范文也是这样描述的，只不过这个方法会出现重复，比如图中有两处 accommodations，另外 reception 的北边和南边也有其他旅游设施，因此按照空间顺序描述难免出现混乱，毕竟这些旅游设施散落在岛的不同方位，那么是否有别的描述思路呢？

笔者的思路是：既然发展图着重体现变化，那么也可以按照变化的显著程度展开描述，即从最显著变化到次要变化的顺序，或者按照变化发生的先后顺序逐渐展开。首先描述岛的西中部建起了 reception，reception 的北边是 restaurant，南边是 pier，插叙这三处设施通过 vehicle track 连接起来；然后 reception 的东西两面都是 accommodations，插叙两处 accommodations 的差异，即 footpath 是否把

accommodations 和其他旅游设施进行连接；最后描述岛的最西边沿着 beach 建设了 swimming facilities，岛的东边没有变化。这种顺序就像是我们把一个折叠的地图逐层打开，描述起来也显得井然有序。

• 原创范文

The two maps illustrate the changes of an island after the construction of tourist facilities. The island is about 250 metres long from west to east and 80 metres wide from north to south.

The significant changes have happened on the west and middle of the island. A reception has been built in the west middle which is surrounded by a vehicle track. The vehicle track also connects the reception to a restaurant to its north and a pier to its south where sailing ships can harbour.

On both sides of the reception, accommodations have been established. The accommodations on the west are connected with the reception and beach by footpath; however, the accommodations on the east are separated from the main tourist facilities, though they are linked by footpath within themselves.

On the far west of the island swimming facilities have been added along the beach, but on the east of the island there are no changes.

Overall, great changes have taken place on the island with tourist facilities constructed mainly on the west and middle of the island.

• 7 分范文评注

The two maps show the same island while **first**^① one is before and the second one is after the construction for tourism.

Looking **first at**^② the one before construction, we can

① 序数词前面应该加 the

② 此处表达欠妥，雅思作文属于学术文章，因此不能出

see^③ a huge island with a beach in the west. The total length of the island is approximately 250 metres.

Moving on to^④ the second map, we can see^⑤ that there are lots of buildings on the island. There are two areas of accommodation. One is in the west near the beach while the other one is in the centre of the island. Between them, there is a restaurant in the north and a central reception block, which is surrounded by a vehicle track. This track also goes down to the pier where people can go sailing in the south sea of the island. Furthermore, tourists can swim near the beach in the west. A footpath connecting the western accommodation units also leads to the beach.

Overall, comparing the two maps, there are significant changes after this development. Not only lots of^⑥ facilities are built on the island, but also the sea is used for activities. The new island has become a good place for tourism.

现此类口语化的表达方式

③ 同上

④ 同上

⑤ 同上

⑥ 口语化表达

7 分范文解析

这篇范文得分 7 分，核心内容全部覆盖，主要问题是语言偏口语化，这种语言风格不适合雅思学术写作。文章 body 部分的第 2 段，在组织材料方面略显凌乱，具体优缺点考官给出了详细的解析。

考官解析

This answer clearly presents the key features of the diagrams, and although the first map is described only briefly, this is acceptable for this particular task^①. The description is accurate though some aspects, such as the section on the

① 发展型地图以第二个图为主，第一个图只是为第二个图提供参考依据，以体现是如何变化的

accommodation, could have been more fully extended^②. The final paragraph summarises the main points effectively. The information is logically organised and can be easily followed throughout the response. A range of cohesive devices including reference and substitution^③ is used appropriately, with only occasional inaccuracies. Some less common vocabulary and collocations are used appropriately, e.g. central reception block; western accommodation units, and there are no spelling errors. There is a variety of grammatical structures and many sentences contain no inaccuracies. Where errors do occur, they do not affect understanding.

考官的评语是严格按照 band descriptor 中的四项评分标准展开的，因此考生要想取得高分，必须首先吃透评分标准细则，这样再去复习备考，可以做到方向明确，事半功倍。

② 虚拟语气 could have been more fully extended，言外之意就是并没有充分地展开论述，此处也是考生没有考到更高分数的一个重要原因，请参考附录 band descriptor 关于 task 1 中 task achievement, band 7 部分的描述

③ 指代照应和代词替代都是连接手段，而不仅仅指连词和连接性副词，请参考本书的语法讲解部分

语言要点和词汇补充

如果地图题反映的是一个地方过去的变化，文章用一般过去时；如果反映的是一个地方将来一段时间的变化趋势，文章用一般将来时或表“估计”的词汇；如果反映的是一个地方从过去到现在的变化，用现在完成时。

举例：

1 现在停车场改成了一个剧院。

The car park has been removed and replaced by a theatre.

2 城镇 A 的家庭数量将翻一番。

The number of homes in Town A is likely to double. (is likely to= is predicted to /is estimated to/is projected to/is expected to)

3 2000 年在城镇 A 新建了一座医院。

A new hospital was established in Town A in 2000.

4 原有事物：

The original/previous/former garden

5 原有事物尺寸上变大 / 变小：

The size of the library has been enlarged/extended/halved/reduced by half.

6 原有事物在数量上增多或减少：

The number of homes has increased/risen/grown/reduced /decreased/
dropped/fallen/doubled/ tripled/ quadrupled to 500.

7 原有事物没了：

The farms completely disappeared/were removed.

8 原有事物被改为：A becomes B

A is transformed/reconstructed/redeveloped/converted/changed/turned over
to/ into B

A is replaced /substituted by B = A gives way to B

9 新建事物：

A newly-built road

A new car park was built/established/constructed/completed and opened in
the middle of B.

A new IT centre has been added to the library.

The year 2000 saw two additions to the land: a pond in the northern part and
a vegetable garden on the opposite side.

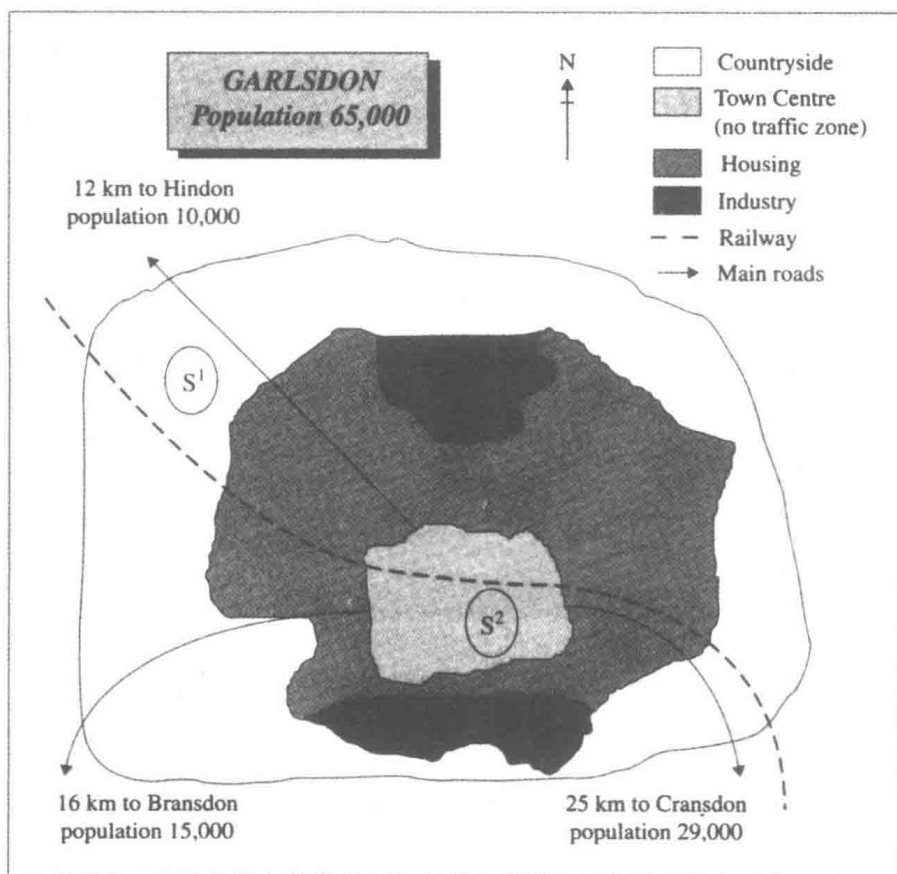
• 选址图写作技法 •

选址图主要是对比，即空间及相关信息的对比，下面我们以《剑桥真题 5》第

30 页的选址图为例讲解写作技法。

The map below is of the town of Garlsdon. A new supermarket (S) is planned for the town. The map shows two possible sites for the supermarket.

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



对于题目中的两个可能的选址，大多数同学会首先描述 S1，然后描述 S2，最后做总结，《剑桥真题 5》后面提供的考官范文也是如此。这种写法简单明了，比较容易理解和把握，美中不足的是 S1 和 S2 的对比不充分，这里笔者提供一个新思路。

超市选址需要考虑的核心因素是地址和交通，因此我们不妨把 body 部分分两段写，第一段就 location 而言，两者有何区别，第二段就 transportation 而言，两者有何区别，这样对比就更加充分。

• 原创范文

The map illustrates two possible locations for a planned supermarket in the town of Garlsdon, which has a population of 65, 000.

As to location, S1 lies in the countryside in northwest of the town. It is close to the housing and northern industry areas of Garlsdon, and not far away from Hindon. However, S2 is situated in the town centre. Compared with S1, it is a comparatively short distance from Bransdon and Cransdon.

Looking at transportation, because S1 is in the countryside, people will need to go there by car. Also, railway can be a possible choice for the residents who do not drive to go shopping in Hindon and Garlsdon. For S2, it is in the Town Centre where driving is forbidden, so people can walk or use the train. On the other hand, it is closer to more places, such as the southern industry area of Garlsdon as well as Bransdon and Cransdon.

Overall, from the above contrast according to location and transportation, we can see that both of these two sites have advantages and disadvantages for opening a supermarket.

• 考官范文

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

The first **potential** location (S1) is **outside**^① the town itself, and **is sited just off**^② the main road to the town of Hindon, lying 12 kms to the north-west. This site is in the countryside and so **would** be able to accommodate a lot of car parking. This would make it accessible to shoppers from both Hindon and Garlsdon who **could** travel by car. As it **is also close to** the railway line linking the two towns to Cransdon

① 注意 outside 是英式英语，outside of 是美式英语，都是对的

② off 这个介词表明没有挨着（挨着用 on），但是就在旁边

(25km to the south-east), a potentially large number of shoppers would also be able to travel by train.

In contrast, the suggested^③ location, S2, is right in the town centre, which would be good for local residents. Theoretically the store could be accessed by road or rail from the surrounding towns, including Bransdon, but as the central area is a no-traffic zone, cars would^④ be unable to park and access would be difficult.

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

③ 注意文中的 proposed, potential, suggested, 这些都是用来替换考题中的 planned

④ 文中多次使用了 would 和 could, 因为超市尚未建成, 因此表示推测的语言都用了虚拟语气

• 考官范文解析

考官的范文清晰明了, body 分两个段落, 分别描述了 S1 和 S2 各自的地理位置和交通情况, 最后结尾段用虚拟语气做了整体判断和总结。这篇范文比较容易模仿, 考生需要注意细节词汇的运用和虚拟语气的准确表达。

笔者认为, 美中不足的是图表中还有一个信息, 即四个小镇的人口数, 范文中并没有涉及, 而人口数也是考虑超市选址的一个重要信息, 而且图中也明确标注了人口数, 因此应该包含在写作内容之中。

• 语言要点和词汇补充

方位表达

1 A 在 B 的东方 / 西方 / 南方 / 北方

A is/ lies/sits/ is located/ is situated/is perched in/on/to the east/west/south/north of B

注意介绍方位的时候, 英语中有三个介词清晰地说明了方位关系, 其中 in 表示

A 在 B 内部, on 表示 A 和 B 接壤, to 表示 A 和 B 分开, 比如:

1.1. 沈阳位于中国的东北部: Shenyang is in the north east of China. 因为沈阳属于中国, 在中国内部, 所以用 in。

1.2. 朝鲜位于中国的东北部: North Korea is on the north east of China. 因为朝鲜不属于中国, 和中国是属于接壤的关系, 所以用 on。

1.3. 日本位于中国的东部: Japan is to the east of China. 因为日本不属于中国也不和中国接壤, 隔海相望, 所以用 to。

2 A 在 B 内部的某个部位:

A is in the eastern/ southern/ western/ northern part of B.

3 A 在 B 西北部的 120 千米处:

A lies 120 km to the northwest of B.

4 A 在 B 的…角:

A is at/in the south-eastern corner of B. (at 表示 A 在 B 外部, in 表示 A 在 B 内部)

5 在河流或道路的南边 / 北边等:

on the south/southern side of the river

6 在道路两边:

on both sides of the road

7 在道路的另外一边:

on the other side of the road

8 临近马路的地区:

The area is adjacent to/near/next to/just off the road.

9 在道路或河流的最南端:

at the southern end of the river

10 A 在 B 的对面：

A is on the opposite side of B/A is opposite B

11 A 在 B 东部的边界上 (A 在 B 外部)：

A is on the eastern border of B

12 A 在 B 东部边缘上 (A 在 B 内部)：

A is on/along the eastern edge of B

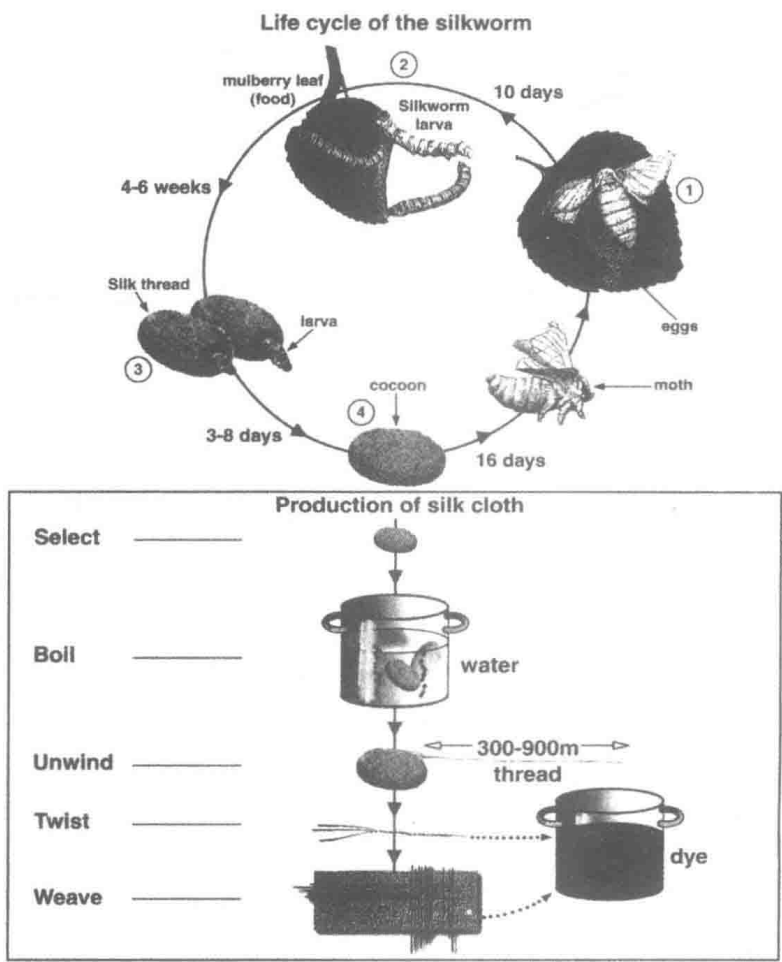
流程图题范文解析 ▶

• 流程图写作技法

看到流程图，很多考生都会很紧张，觉得难写，其实这是一个误区。我们需要对流程图考查的目的和出题规则有一个清楚的认识。首先，雅思考试是语言测试，不考查专业知识，因此但凡出现专有名词，流程图中都会标注清楚。流程图提供的信息，基于常识，每个考生都能看懂，这是雅思语言考试的属性决定的；其次，和数据图不同的是，流程图中提到的信息需要全部包含在写作内容之中，那些无关紧要的信息是不会画进图表中的，也就是没有 **selecting information** 这个环节，而且流程的每个阶段基本是同等重要的，只是每个阶段内容多少的区别。从这个角度来说，流程图的写作要比数据图简单一些。下面我们以《剑桥真题 6》第 75 页的流程图为例介绍具体的写作技法。

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth.

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



仔细阅读考题，我们就能学到关于流程图的很多核心词汇。流程图称为 diagram，如果流程图是循环的，称为 cycle，每个阶段可以称为 stage。需要补充的是，流程图如果是非循环的，称为 process，阶段还可以称为 step，procedure。

根据雅思写作小作文 band descriptor 对小作文 6 分的要求：presents an overview with information appropriately selected，可知此项要求的关键点是 overview，即考生需要首先对图表进行整体描述，以下几个句型均能完成此任务：

1. The whole process is a cycle which can be divided into ... main stages.
2. The process consists of ... stages.
3. ... can be made through ... stages.
4. There are ... stages in the making of

5. The life journey of ... comprises of ... stages.

整体描述之后，就可以逐步展开描述了。为了使描述条理清楚，井然有序，顺序词（sequence words）的使用必不可少，常用顺序词如下：

1. 第一步，首先：first, firstly, first of all, at first, first and foremost, in the first stage, in the first place, to begin/start with/at the outset, in/at the beginning, initially, originally。

2. 第二步，随后：second, secondly, second of all, in the second stage, next, then, later, in the next step, after this/that, following this/that, afterwards, subsequently。

3. 最后：finally, lastly, at last, in the final/last stage, the last thing, eventually, ultimately。

4. 如果两件事是同时发生的，就可能用到表示同步进行的词汇。连词：while, as；副词或副词短语：at the same time, meanwhile, simultaneously；介词或介词短语：at this point, during。

现在我们开始描述第一个环节。第一个环节中有主语 moth，宾语 eggs，很容易理解 moth 和 eggs 的关系是产卵。“产卵”这个词没有提供是因为雅思考试出题者认为提供的信息足够。关于“产卵”的表达有很多，考官范文中用的是 produce，此外还有 lay, proliferate, breed, multiply, propagate，如果这些词都不会，可以考虑使用上义词，这里插叙一下上义词的概念。

上义词即笼统概括的单词，比较宽泛，相对应的是下义词，下义词就比较具体明确。笔者在教学实践中总结了常用的动词上义词：do, make, take, have, get, become。此句如果用上义词，可以写为：First, the moth makes eggs. 或者 First, eggs are made by the moth. 虽然表达不够精准，但总比无法完成要好。

此外，也可以采用曲折表达的方法。所谓曲折表达，就是用短语或者句子解释一个词汇，达到曲径通幽的效果，比如，通风的专业词汇是 ventilate，如果不会说，可以写为：air moves through the house。

如果考生知道具体明确、带有学术属性的下义词，此句可以写为：First of all,

the moth proliferates eggs, 或者 First of all, multiple eggs are produced by the moth 等等。

进入第二个环节, 需要一个顺序连接词, 比如 then, after ten days 等等, moth 长成了 silkworm larva, 此句可以写为: Then, after ten days the moth becomes/grows up into silkworm larva. 或者 Then, it takes ten days for the eggs to become/grow up into silkworm larva.

值得注意的是第二个环节中还有一个附属信息 mulberry leaf, 显然这并不是流程的一个阶段, 非流程阶段一般处理成从句即可, 因此第二个阶段完整的陈述为: Then, it takes ten days for the eggs to become/grow up into silkworm larva, which eats mulberry leaves as food. 或者 Then, it takes ten days for the eggs to become/grow up into silkworm larva, which feeds on mulberry leaves.

进入第三个环节, 4-6 周以后, larva 开始吐丝了, 吐丝又是一个专业词汇, 如果不会说, 可以采用上文提到的上义词的技巧, 此句可以写为: After four to six weeks the silkworm larva starts to make silk threads around itself. 也可以避开描写吐丝, 写成交织茧, 此句写为: After four to six weeks the silkworm larva starts to weave a cocoon of silk threads around itself. 总之, 方法总比困难多, 考生打开思路, 运用自己熟悉的语言表达清楚即可。

进入最后一个环节, 3-8 天以后, 蚕茧织完了, silkworm larva 会在蚕茧中停留 16 天, 最后破茧而出, 变成 moth, 生命循环又开始了。此句可以写为: Finally, after about a week, the cocoon is finished, but the silkworm larva has to stay in the cocoon for another 16 days before it breaks out and becomes a moth.

第二张图, 丝绸生产过程的描述方法大同小异, 需要补充的是:

1. 流程图不同的环节环环相扣, 往往上一个环节是下一个环节的准备, 下一个环节是上一个环节的目的, 因此需要准备一些表目的的词汇: in order to, in order that, so as to, so that 等。比如丝绸生产过程这个图表中, 第二个环节 boil 就是为了给第三个环节 unwind 做准备, unwind 是 boil 的目的, 此句可以写为: Then, the selected cocoons are boiled in water in order to be unwound in the following stage.

2. 生产过程往往不在乎是谁来做，只关注产品是如何被加工完成的，因此一般没有主语，多使用被动语态。

3. 使用顺序词 (sequence words) 虽然简单明了，结构清晰，但是如果流程阶段过多，而每个流程又比较简单，就会显得千篇一律。为了增加文章的连贯性，可以使用连词、从句等，把不同的环节连起来，一气呵成。考官的范文中，对于第二个流程图前三个环节的描述给我们提供了很好的范例：Once selected, they are boiled in water and the threads can be separated in the unwinding stage.

• 原创范文

There are two diagrams which illustrate the life cycle of a silkworm and demonstrate how cocoons can be made into silk cloth.

The first diagram vividly reveals the basic four stages of the life of a silkworm. First of all, eggs are laid by moths, and after ten days each egg grows up into a silkworm larva that feeds on mulberry leaves. This stage lasts for up to six weeks until the larva starts to weave (spin) a cocoon of silk thread around itself. After a period of about three weeks, the fully-developed moths eventually break out of the cocoon, which also means the beginning of a new life cycle.

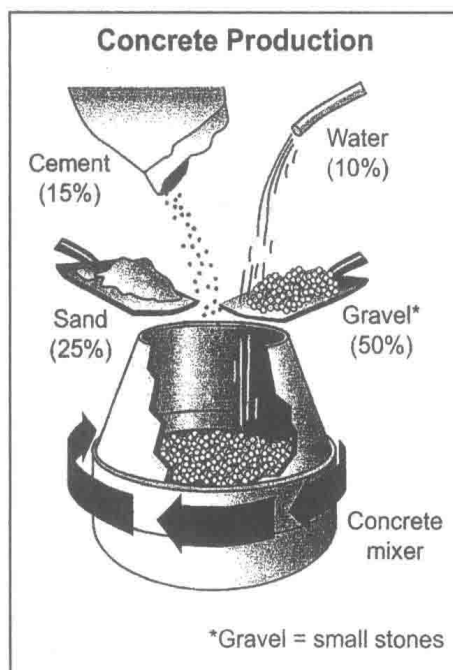
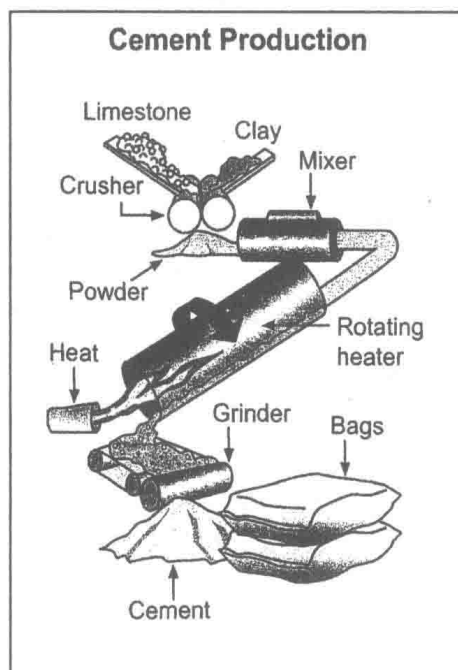
Cocoons are the raw material for the production of silk cloth. However, not all cocoons are qualified to make silk cloth, so they are selected first. Then, these cocoons are boiled in water in order to be able to be unwound in the following stage. After this, the threads, which are 300 to 900 metres long, are twisted together. Finally, the twisted threads are woven before being dyed or dyed directly.

Overall, the two diagrams present the life journey of a silkworm and the procedures of making silk cloth.

下面我们再来看一下《剑桥真题 8》第 78 页的流程图：

The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.

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



• 原创范文

There are two diagrams which illustrate the cement producing process and how concrete is made using cement.

The production of cement consists of four main stages. To start with, limestone and clay are poured into a crusher where they are ground into powder. The resulting powder is then put through a mixer and then into a clockwise rotating heater. After heating, the powder can be ground into cement by grinder. Finally, the cement is packed up in bags.

Compared with the making process of cement, the production of concrete is relatively easy. 15% of cement, 10% of water, 25% of sand and 50% of gravel, which

means small stones, are poured into a concrete mixer; then the mixer starts to rotate clockwise constantly to make sure these four materials can be mixed evenly before they are used for building purposes.

Overall, these two diagrams together present how natural materials are transformed into cement, then furthermore to become concrete.

第 3 节

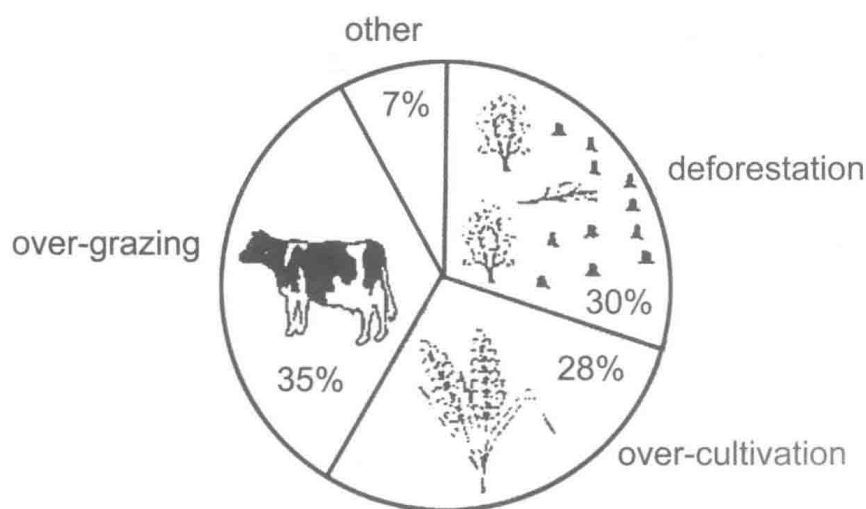
考官范文 VS 原创范文的高分“套路”

剑桥雅思真题的作文全部附有范文，其中一半为考官所写，没有评语；另外一半为学生作文，考官打分并提供评语。统计《剑桥真题 3》至《剑桥真题 10》八本书，A 类大小作文各 32 篇，其中考官提供大小作文各 16 篇范文，这是考生研究雅思考试要求、进行有效准备的宝贵材料，一定要认真研读。所谓它山之石可以攻玉，本书挑选了部分考官范文和原创范文，并且提供了备注和解析。需要补充说明的是，江湖上一直流传考官范文就是满分作文，其实不然。考官的作文只是 an example of a very good answer，也可能有缺点和不足，英联邦教育一直倡导 think critically，因此在研究过程中，一定要批判性地学习。

1. 《剑桥真题 8》第 30 页小作文

The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Causes of worldwide land degradation



Causes of land degradation by region

Region	% land degraded by...			
	deforestation	over-cultivation	over-grazing	total land degraded
North America	0.2	3.3	1.5	5%
Europe	9.8	7.7	5.5	23%
Oceania*	1.7	0	11.3	13%

* A large group of islands in the South Pacific including Australia and New Zealand

• 考官范文

The pie chart shows that there are four main causes of farmland becoming degraded in the world today^①. Globally, 65% of degradation is caused by too much^② animal grazing and tree clearance^③, constituting^④ 35% and 30% respectively. A further 28% of global degradation is due to over-cultivation of crops. Other causes account for^⑤ only 7% collectively.

These causes affected different regions differently

① 第一句话是对第一个图表的宏观描述，文章没有通过 introduction 段对考题进行改写，这个范例告诉我们，文章并不一定要写 introduction 段，请参考本书前文的描述，类似的例子还有《剑桥真题6》第三套题、《剑桥真题10》第

in the 1990s^⑥, with Europe having^⑦ as much as 9.8% of degradation due to deforestation, while the impact of this on Oceania and North America was minimal, with only 1.7% and 0.2% of land affected respectively. Europe, with the highest overall percentage of land degraded (23%), also suffered from over-cultivation (7.7%) and over-grazing (5.5%). In contrast, Oceania had 13% of degraded farmland and this was mainly due to over-grazing (11.3%). North America had a lower proportion of degraded land at only 5%, and the main causes of this were over-cultivation (3.3%) and, to a lesser extent^⑧, over-grazing (1.5%).

Overall, it is clear that Europe suffered more from farmland degradation than the other regions, and the main causes there were deforestation and over-cultivation.

四套题的小作文
考官范文。

② too much 是对
over 的改写

③ tree clearance 改
写 deforestation

④ 分词引出数据,
文章显得很简练

⑤ account for 有别
于前文的 constitute

⑥ 过渡句, 连接
前后两段

⑦ with 的复合结
构, 构成是 with+
名词+现在分词,
作伴随状语

⑧ 在较小程度上

● 考官范文解析

文章第一段最大的特点就是句式的多样性, 分别用 **constitute** 和 **account for** 表达“占…百分比”的意思, 其中 **constitute** 用的是分词形式, 补充说明数据, 另外也用了 **28% of global degradation is due to** 这样一个简单的系表结构描述数据, 而不是一味使用“占…百分比”的动词表达形式。

第二段首先有一个既是过渡、又是概括的段首句, 对第二个图表的 **overview** 进行了阐述, 下文始终围绕 **overview** 中的 **differently** 展开具体描述, 既描述了土地退化的整体情况, 又描述了导致这种退化的原因, 尤其是主要原因。

结尾段其实只是对第二个图表的总结概括, 如果按照本书前文关于 **conclusion** 段写法的阐述, **conclusion** 段的核心任务是 **to say what you have said**, 那最好也应该囊括第一个图表。

• 原创范文

The pie chart and table illustrate how over-grazing, deforestation and over-cultivation affect land degradation globally and regionally.

93% of land degradation is caused by these three factors worldwide, with over-grazing the most (35%) and a similar share of deforestation (30%) and over-cultivation (28%). In addition, other causes, which may include many, but exclude the three specifically mentioned in the chart, together contribute 7%.

As to different parts of the world, these three causes play a more or less significant role to land degradation. In Europe, where the land is degraded the most serious, with slightly less than a quarter of land suffering from such deterioration, deforestation and over-cultivation are the main causes with 9.8% and 7.7% respectively. The situation of Oceania is better than Europe, whose proportion of degraded land (13%) is about half that of Europe (23%). This is principally because of over-grazing which alone contributes 11.3%. It seems that North America is hit by land degradation the least. Only 5% of land degenerated primarily resulting from excessive cultivation (3.3%).

In summary, over-grazing, over-cultivation and deforestation were the major causes leading to worldwide land degradation in the 1990s, though they had more or less effects in different regions.

2. 《剑桥真题 10》第 54 页小作文

The tables below give information about sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)

Coffee	1999(millions of euros)	2004(millions of euros)
UK	1.5	20
Switzerland	3	6
Denmark	1.8	2
Belgium	1	1.7
Sweden	0.8	1

Bananas	1999(millions of euros)	2004(millions of euros)
Switzerland	15	47
UK	1	5.5
Belgium	0.6	4
Sweden	1.8	1
Denmark	2	0.9

*Fairtrade: a category of products for which farmers from developing countries have been paid an officially agreed fair price.

考官范文

The two tables contain sales data for Fairtrade coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five nations of Europe.

The first table shows low-level coffee sales increasing in all five countries, albeit to ^① widely varying degrees^②. In two places sales increased by the same small amount: 1.8–2 million euros in Denmark, and 0.8–1 million in Sweden. The increment was slightly larger in Belgium, from 1–1.7 million euros. Meanwhile, in Switzerland sales doubled from 3–6 million euros. Finally, in the UK there was an enormous increase, from 1.5–20 million euros.

In the second table, it is Switzerland which stands out as

① 虽然, 尽管, 即使

② 段首句很清晰地描述了第一个表格的 overview, 后文围绕 widely varying degrees 展开

buying far more Fairtrade bananas than the other four countries. Swiss sales figures jumped from 15–47 million euros across these five years, while in the UK and Belgium sales only grew from 1–5.5 and from 0.6–4 million euros respectively^③. Sweden and Denmark showed a different pattern, with falls in banana sales from 1.8–1 and 2–0.9 million euros.

Comparing the two tables, it is clear that in 1999 Fairtrade coffee sales ranged from 0.8–3 million euros in these five countries, while banana sales also mostly clustered^④ between 0.6 and 2 million euros, with Switzerland the outlier at a huge 15 million euros. By 2004, sales figures for both products had risen across the board, except for Sweden and Denmark which recorded drops in banana sales^⑤.

③ 之所以把 the UK 和 Belgium 放在一起描述, 是因为它们上涨的趋势和幅度基本类似, 属于合并同类项

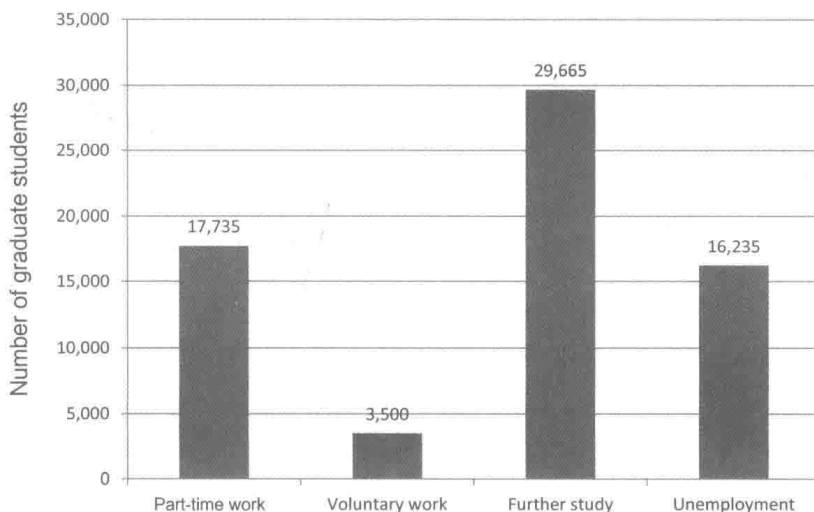
④ 丛生, 引申义为变化各异

⑤ 结尾段又通过两个不同的年份重新分组, 进行了总结

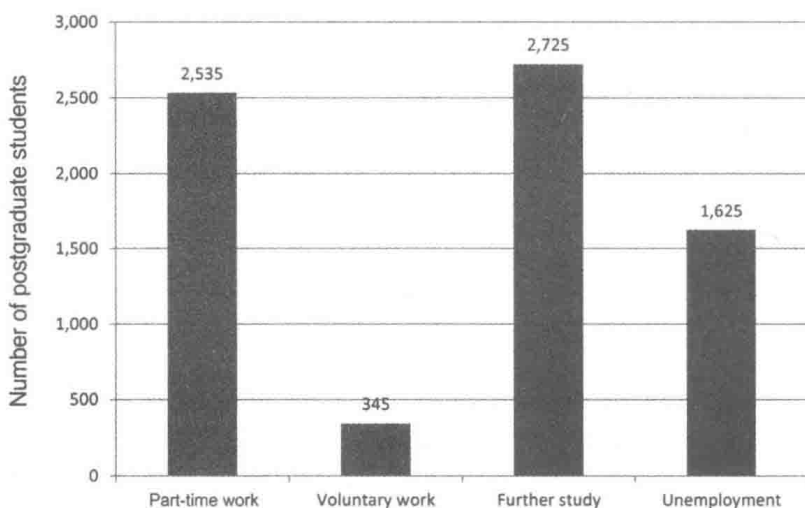
3. 《剑桥真题 10》第 77 页小作文

The charts below show what UK graduate and postgraduate students who did not go into full-time work did after leaving college in 2008. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Destination of UK graduates (excluding full-time work) 2008



Destination of UK postgraduates (excluding full-time work) 2008



• 解析

题目中虽然有两个柱状图，但实际上数据不多，每个图表只有 4 个数据，总共 8 个数据。很多同学遇到数据较少的图表，常常感到束手无策，觉得没有内容可写，但只要能够运用前文介绍的方法，即：去伪存真、去粗取精、由此及彼、由表及里，充分挖掘数据，就不会没有内容可写。

这里再给大家介绍一个方法，可以叫做数据挖掘，它是以上 4 个步骤的简化版，同学们只要抓住 4 个字即能完成文章：极、同、倍、和。具体来说就是找极值，找相同、相近值，找倍数关系（即找对比关系），求和再对比。

就此题而言，我们可以发现 graduates 中选择 further study 的人数 (2,725) 比选择工作的人数，无论是选择 part-time work (2,535) 还是 voluntary work 的人数 (345) 之和 (2,880) 都要多。这里的求和原理是合并同类项，如果不是同类事物，合并基本是没有意义的。至于语言描述，既可以写选择 further study 的人数远远多于选择 part-time work 和 voluntary work 的人数之和，也可以进一步挖掘，说选择 further study 的人数比选择 part-time work 和 voluntary work 的人数之和多了大约 50%。

数据挖掘可以说是雅思写作小作文数据图表的核心，善于挖掘有意义的数据会让作文内容充实，取得高分，不过也要切记不能过度挖掘、不要做无谓的挖掘，以

及不能单纯为了追求字数而进行挖掘。

范文

The bar charts provide data of the UK graduates and postgraduates who did different types of work, further study or were unemployed after graduation in 2008.

For UK graduates, the majority of the population chose further study as their destination, reaching 29,665, which is considerably higher than the sum of the population (21,235) who chose to work: part-time work (17,735) and voluntary work (3,500). The number of graduates who could not get a job was nearly the same as that of part-time work with 16,235.

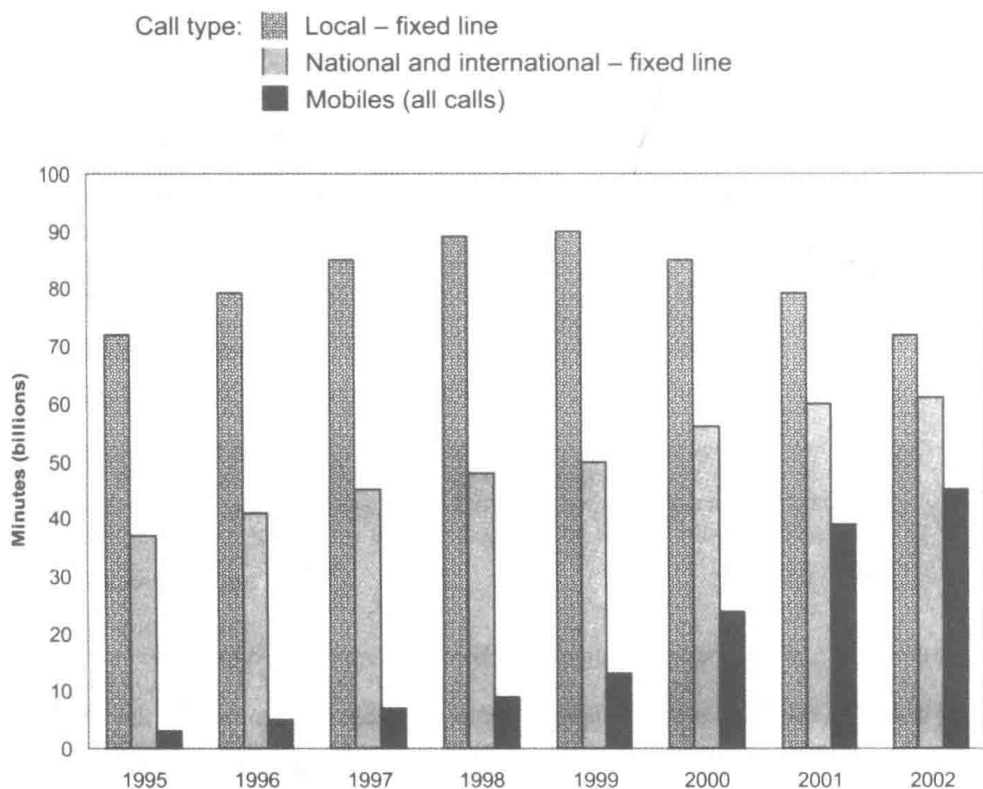
Similar to the distribution of the numbers of graduates, the number of postgraduates going to do voluntary work was also the smallest with only 345 and that of unemployment was 1,625. Compared with graduates, the gap between the numbers of people who did part-time work and continued to study was much narrower with 2,535 and 2,725 respectively, which resulted in that the number of postgraduates who got a job (2,880) was slightly over that of further study.

In general, the largest number of both graduates and postgraduates chose further study as their destination, while the number of voluntary workers was the least. However, more postgraduate students did part-time work than graduate students.

4. 《剑桥真题9》第53页小作文

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

UK telephone calls, by category, 1995–2002



考官范文

The chart shows the time **spent by UK residents**^① on different types of telephone calls between 1995 and 2002.

Local fixed line calls were the highest throughout the period, **rising**^② from 72 billion minutes in 1995 to just under 90 billion in 1998. After peaking at 90 billion the following year, these calls had fallen back to the 1995 figure by 2002.

National and international fixed line calls **grew steadily**^③ from 38 billion to 61 billion at the end of **the period in question**^④, though the growth slowed over the last two years.

There was a **dramatic increase**^⑤ in mobile calls from

① 过去分词作定语

② 现在分词作状语

③ 副词修饰动词进行动态描述

④ 题目中的时期

⑤ 形容词修饰名词，注意和前段副词修饰动词用法的变化

2 billion to 46 billion minutes. This rise was particularly noticeable between 1999 and 2002, during which time the use of mobile phones tripled^⑥.

To sum up, although local fixed line calls were still the most popular in 2002, the gap^⑦ between the three categories had narrowed^⑧ considerably over the second half of the period in question.

⑥ 通过做乘除，对数据进行了对比

⑦ 差别，差距

⑧ “减少”的替换表达，很传神的用词

• 原创范文

The bar chart illustrates how the number of telephone call minutes in three categories: Local fixed line, National and International fixed line, and Mobiles, changed in the period of 1995–2002 in the UK.

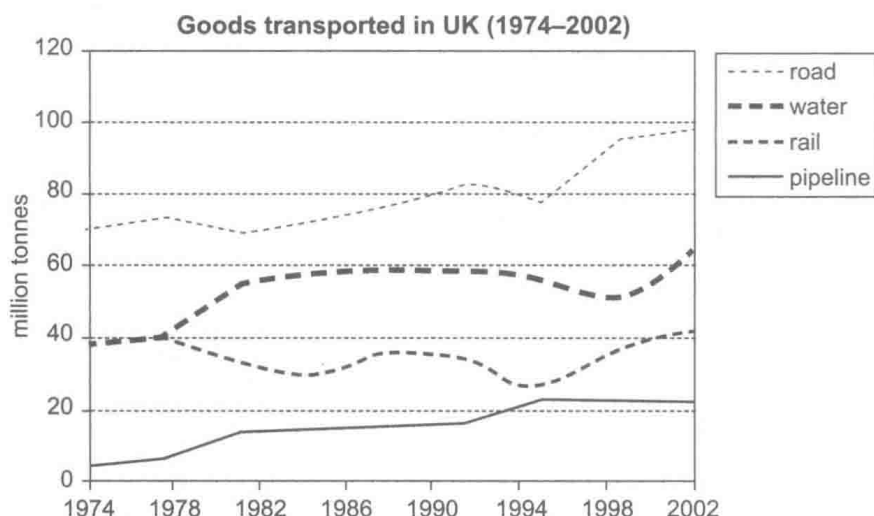
All three categories of telephone minutes increased in the period of 1995 to 1999. Local fixed line calls were the highest, and steadily increased from 1995 to an all-time high of 90 billion in 1999. In comparison, mobile phone calls displayed a greater increase of usage from 3 billion minutes in 1995 to roughly 13 billion minutes in 1999, though it was always the lowest total usage compared with the two other phone categories.

Since 1999 local fixed line calls started to fall and returned to its 1995 level of around 72 billion in 2002. Opposite to the developing trend of local fixed line calls, national and international, and mobile calls still increased. It is worth mentioning that mobile calls increased the fastest with a more than triple growth from about 13 billion minutes in 1999 to approximately 45 billion minutes in 2002.

In conclusion, though local fixed line calls were still the most popular with UK residents, national and international, and mobile calls received more preference and in 2002 the difference between these three categories of calls were much smaller compared with their 1995 levels.

5. 《剑桥真题 8》第 101 页小作文

The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



• 原创范文

The line graph illustrates the amount of goods delivered by four different types of transport in the UK from 1974 to 2002.

The quantity of goods transported by road was always the highest. In 1974, it was about 70 million tonnes, which was much higher than the quantities delivered by other transports, roughly 40 million for water and rail and just 5 million for pipeline. Then, it showed an overall increasing trend, though there were occasional fluctuations before it reached slightly less than 100 million tonnes in 2002.

The amounts of goods transported by water and rail were very close in the first 4 years of this time period. However, since 1978 they showed different developing trends, generally upward for water and downward for rail. In 2002 the quantity delivered by water reached 65 million tonnes and that of rail also exceeded the level of 1974, because since 1995 it started to rise again.

The amount of goods carried by pipeline was always the least, but it kept

climbing from 5 million tonnes in 1974 to 22 million tonnes in 1995, when it plateaued at that level till 2002.

In summary, the quantities of goods delivered in the UK by four different means of transport showed an overall rising trend, except for the rail which fluctuated in the period in question.

6. 《剑桥真题 7》第 30 页小作文

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category—2002

Country	Food/Drinks/ Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

• 原创范文

The table illustrates how money was spent on three different categories of items in five countries in 2002.

The percentage of expenditure on food, drinks, tobacco was the highest for all the countries. Turkish people spent the highest (32.14%), which was followed by Ireland with 28.91%. Italians, the Spanish and Swedes spent similar proportions of their money on such items, among which Sweden's percentage was the lowest (15.77%). The gap between these five countries was considerable, when we see the percentage of Sweden was about half that of Turkey.

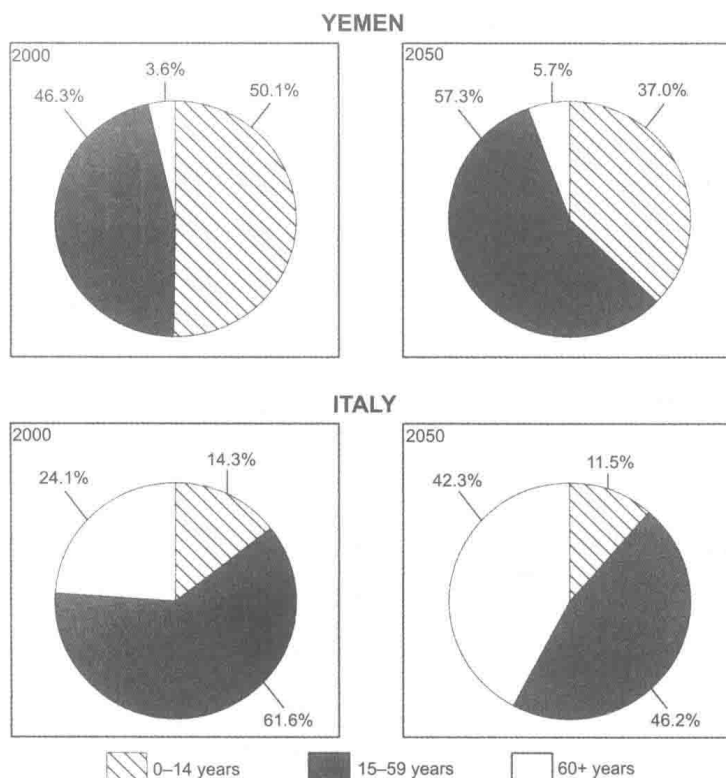
The percentages of money spent on clothing and footwear were similar across these five countries, ranging between 5% and 10%, with Italy the most (9%) and Sweden the least (5.4%). The rest clustered above 6%, but less than 7%.

Compared with the two categories already analysed, the consumer expenditure on leisure/education was noticeably lower, especially Spain with a percentage of less than 2%. Comparatively, the Turkish spent the highest percentage of their money on leisure and education, but still lower than 5%.

Overall, the five countries had very close spending habits. Food, drinks and tobacco had the highest value, while leisure and education had the least.

7. 《剑桥真题 9》第 76 页小作文

The charts below give information on the ages of the populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



• 原创范文

The pie charts describe the changes of percentages of different age groups' population in Yemen and Italy.

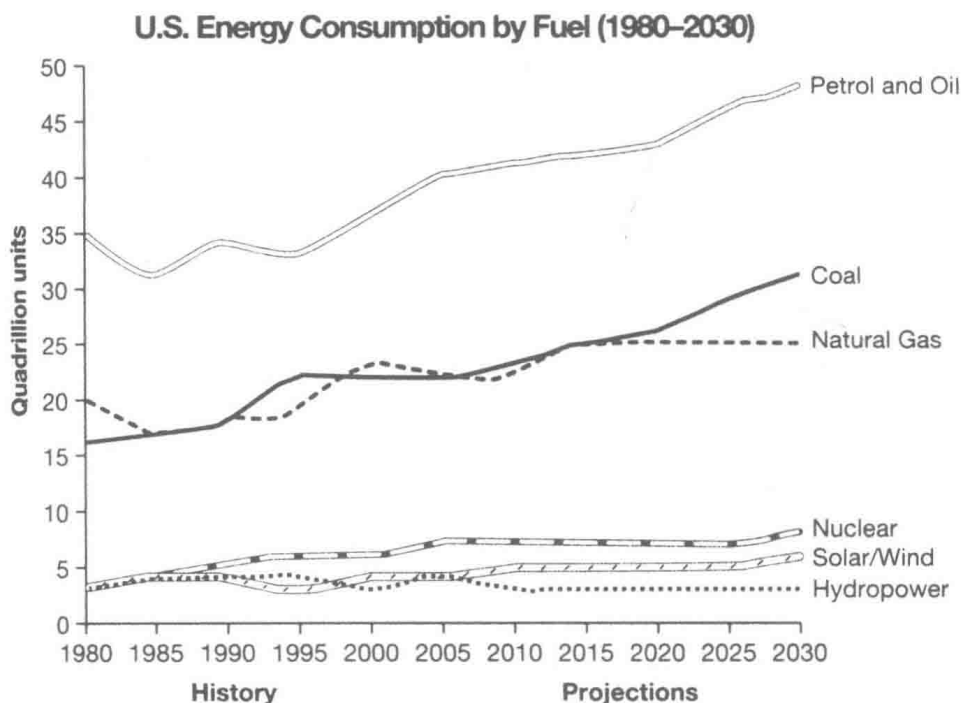
In Yemen, the population of 15–59 age group is expected to reach 57.3% in 2050, outpacing children and becoming the majority of the total population. Accordingly, the percentage of children population is predicted to fall to 37% from more than half in 2000. In addition, the population of senior people was and is projected to be the minority of the country with 3.6% in 2000 and estimated 5.7% in 2050.

In Italy, the significant change would happen on the percentage of senior people, which is predicted to reach 42.3%. Compared with the proportion of 2000 (24.1%), it is nearly doubled. Correspondingly, the percentages of children and 15–59 year olds would decrease from 14.3% to 11.5% and 61.6% to 46.2% respectively to make room for the increase of proportion of senior people.

To sum up, it can be concluded that Yemen is expected to be a young and middle-aged people dominated country, while Italy is on the way to be an aging society.

8. 《剑桥真题 9》第 101 页小作文

The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparison where relevant.



• 原创范文

The line graph describes how US energy consumption by six different fuels changed since 1980 and projections to 2030.

It is clear to see that the energy derived from petrol and oil was and is projected to be the major consumption source in the US. The developing trend of such energy consumption is, generally speaking, increasing and predicted to reach a little under 50 quadrillion in 2030 from 35 quadrillion in 1980, though there were some fluctuations in the first 15 years.

The energy consumption produced by coal and natural gas nearly follows the same developing trend in this 50-year period. From 1980 till the present day, the energy consumptions based on these two fuels both fluctuated with a rising trend and reached 25 quadrillion in 2015. From this point onwards, the energy produced by coal is predicted to continue growing and hit over 30 quadrillion in 2030, while that of natural gas should remain stable at 25 quadrillion.

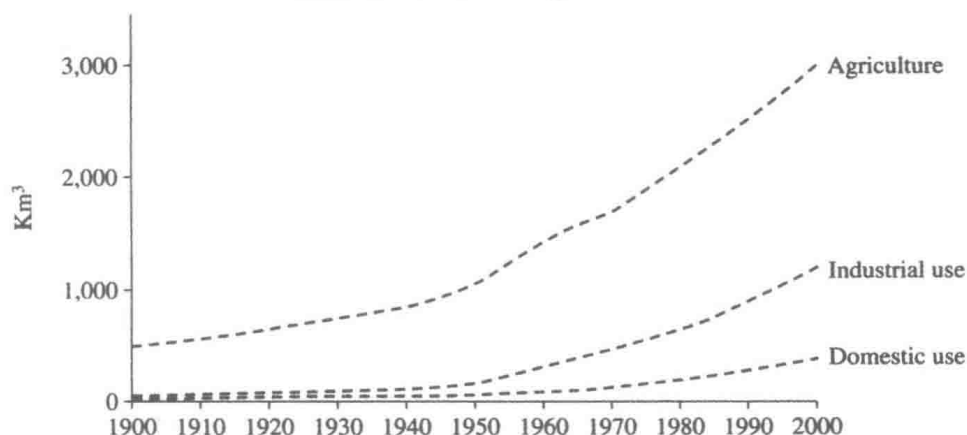
The energy generated by nuclear, solar/wind and hydropower plays a much less significant role in American people's life. They all started at 4 quadrillion in the beginning and small fluctuations are the main feature for all of them throughout the time period. Till 2030, the energy consumptions from nuclear and solar/wind power are expected to reach 6 and 5 quadrillion respectively, whilst that of hydropower should be stabilised at 4.

Overall, the energy consumption in the US is projected to increase for most of these six fuels with petrol and oil always performing the most significant part.

9. 《剑桥真题 6》第 30 页小作文

The graph and table below give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Global water use by sector



Water consumption in Brazil and Congo in 2000

Country	Population	Irrigated land	Water consumption per person
Brazil	176 million	26,500 km ²	359 m ³
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.2 million	100 km ²	8 m ³

原创范文

There are two figures: the line graph illustrates how the water consumption in three different sectors developed in the 20th century, while the table compares the difference of water use of 2000 in two countries.

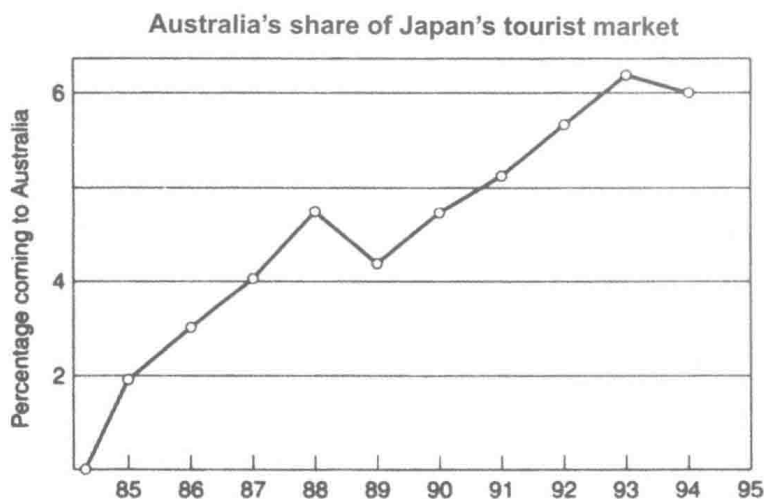
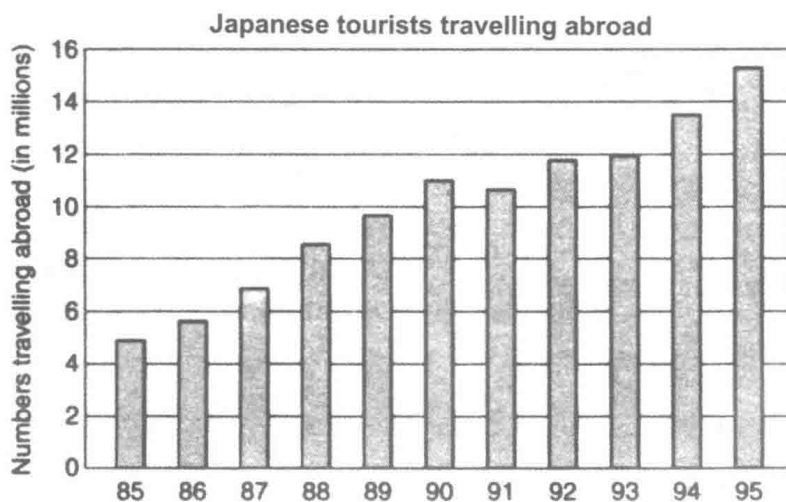
From the line graph it is clear that the water used in agriculture, industry and household all increased throughout the 20th century. Starting from about 500 km³ in 1900, the agricultural water use went up slowly to above 1000 km³ around 1950; then a steep rise was witnessed hitting 3000 km³ in 2000. For industrial and domestic water use, they both increased minutely till 1950; afterwards, one climbed mildly and the other rose marginally reaching about 300 km³ and 1000 km³ respectively.

Water use climbed in different sectors; however, it was consumed off-balanced in different counties. In 2000, the water consumption per person in Brazil with 26,500 km² irrigated land was as high as 359 m³, compared with only 8m³ in D. R. C, which has just 100 km² irrigated land. If the water consumption per person is multiplied by the population (176 million and 5.2 million individually), we can find out how great the difference can be.

Overall, in the last century worldwide water use kept rising no matter in which domains, while Brazil consumed much more water than Congo in 2000.

10. 《剑桥真题 3》第 27 页小作文

The charts below show the number of Japanese tourists travelling abroad between 1985 and 1995 and Australia's share of the Japanese tourist market. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.



• 原创范文

The bar chart illustrates the number of Japanese tourists who took international travels and the graph indicates the percentage they accounted for in Australia's market between 1985 and 1995.

Generally speaking, from 1985 to 1995 the number of Japanese tourists increased sharply except a transient dip between 1990 and 1991. It is clear to see that the number in 1995 (over 15 million) was three times that of 1985's (5 million). It is also worth mentioning that between 1992 and 1993 the rise was very minimal.

Similarly, the proportions of Japanese people in Australia's tourist market also showed an overall growing trend except two falls. The increase was even more evident in the first four years during which the percentage more than doubled from 2% to slightly less than 5%. After one year drop to slightly over 4%, it resumed the climbing tendency, and finally hit the highest point of over 6% in 1993 before it dipped again in the following year.

To conclude, both the numbers of Japanese tourists and the percentages in Australia's market kept growing, though, with occasional fluctuations.

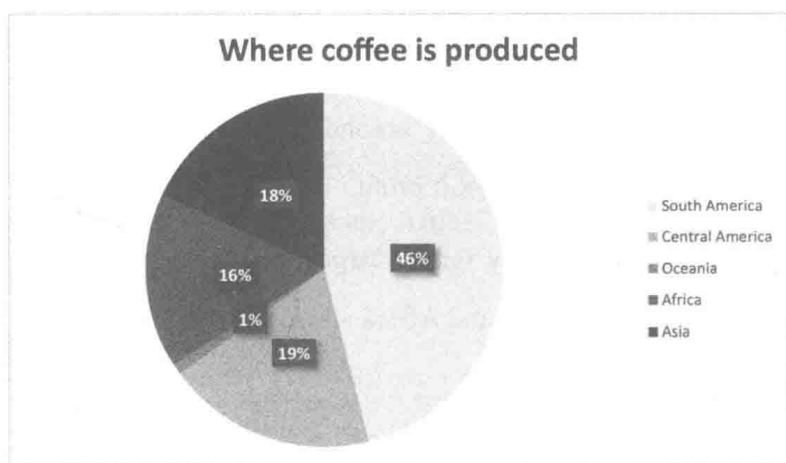
2016 年 Task 1 真题范文及解析

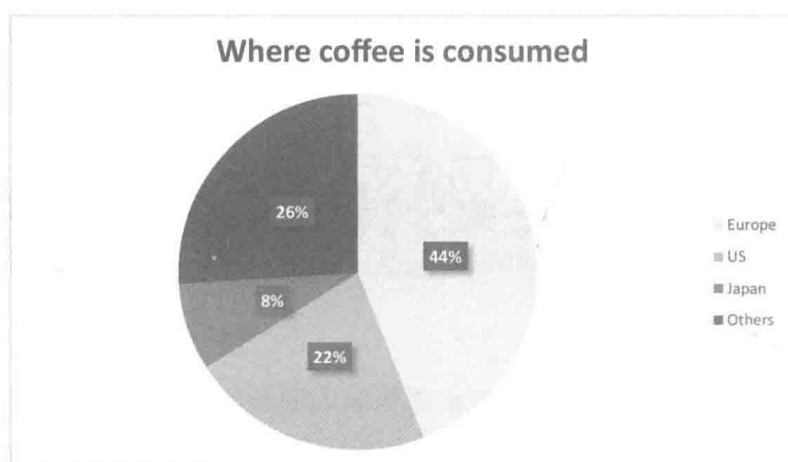
本章的 10 篇范文全部是 2016 年雅思考试的最新考题，涉及到了常考的 Task 1 小作文的曲线图、柱状图、表格、饼状图和地图。范文均由雅思认证考官 James Foster 提供，本书作者撰写了解析和精彩语句解析。James 的语言风格简洁而富于变化，力求体现英语语言形式的多样性，建议读者把本书第二章理论讲解部分和本章的范文结合起来进行学习。

1

The pie charts below show where coffee is produced, consumed worldwide, and where the profits go.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2016-01-23)





Sample answer

Shown are 3 different pie charts describing coffee. The first shows where it is produced, the second where it is consumed and the last who makes the most profit.

With 46%, South America is by far the largest producer of coffee with Central America, Asia and Africa showing 19%, 18% and 16% respectively. Asia follows **at the rear**^① with a mere 1%.

Looking at the values of coffee consumption in Europe, the US, Japan and “others”, we can see that Japan brings the least amount, 8%, whereas Europe with 44% is nearly as much

① 在后面

as the US and “others” put together (22% and 26%).

From the last pie chart, we can see that most of the profits end up with^② the wholesalers, and only 45% is split^③ between the exporters, the producers and the retailers.

Overall then, it seems that the most profitable route for coffee is to import from South America and sell it wholesale in Europe.

② 位于，最后到达

③ 分配，分享

精彩语句

- 1 | The first shows where it is produced, the second where it is consumed and the last who makes the most profit.

译文 第一张展示了咖啡的产地，第二张是咖啡的消费国，最后一张显示谁赚走了最多的利润。

解析 本句需要注意 where 和 who 前面都省略了 shows，在句式结构相同、句子重复的情况下，谓语动词可以省略。

- 2 | With 46%, South America is by far the largest producer of coffee with Central America, Asia and Africa showing 19%, 18% and 16% respectively.

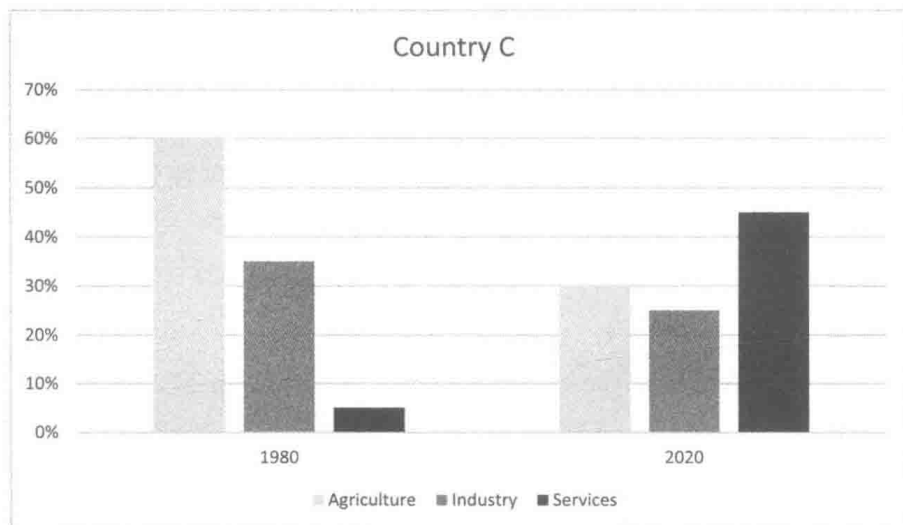
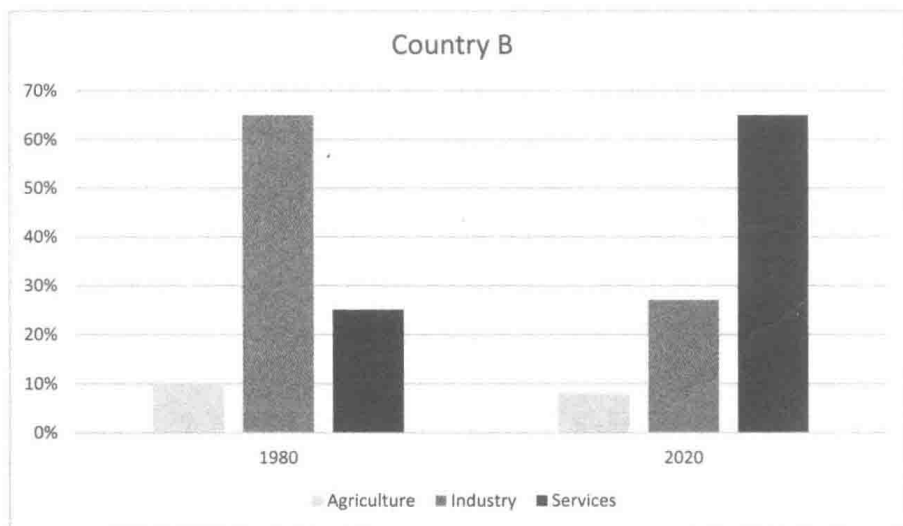
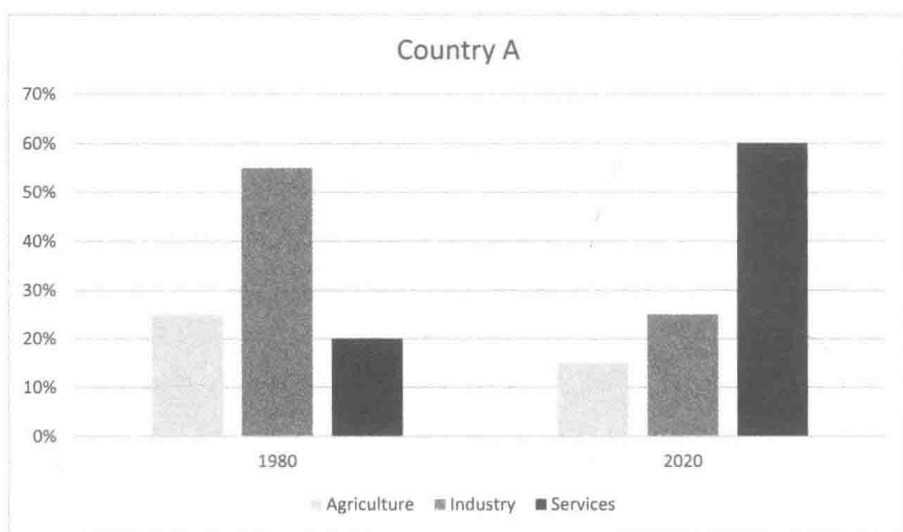
译文 南美洲占比 46%，是迄今为止最大的咖啡产地；中美洲、亚洲和非洲分别占比 19%、18% 和 16%。

解析 本句中的 with 复合结构是比较复杂的句型，因为 show 这个动词的发出者是 Central America, Asia and Africa，所以要用现在分词形式。

2

The charts below show the disproportions in employment and projections in country A, B and C in 1980 and 2020.

Analyse each chart and make comparisons to offer your conclusion. (2016-03-19)



Sample answer

There are 3 bar charts that describe primary, secondary and tertiary^① employment figures in 3 different countries simply known as Country A, Country B and Country C shown as a percentage into different years, the first 1980 and then 2020.

Country A shows a slight fall in Agriculture from around 25% in 1980 to approximately^② 15% in 2020, a larger fall in Industry from over 50% to under 30%, but a threefold^③ increase in Services rising to 60%.

Country B has a similar trend to that of A with both Agriculture and Industry falling, but Services reaching over 60%.

The last country, C, also follows this pattern where Agriculture halves^④ to 30%, Industry slides^⑤ only a little from 35% to 25%, but has a dramatic increase in the Services sector from around 5% to a whopping^⑥ 45%.

In summary, we can see crystal clearly^⑦ that both the primary (Agriculture) and secondary (Industry) areas have fallen in all 3 countries, whereas the tertiary (Services) portion has gone from strength to strength.

- ① 第三的, 第三级的, 第三产业的
- ② 大约
- ③ 三倍的
- ④ 减半
- ⑤ 滑动, 逐渐降低
- ⑥ 巨大的, 惊人的
- ⑦ 清楚地看到

精彩语句

- 1 | There are 3 bar charts that describe primary, secondary and tertiary employment figures in 3 different countries simply known as Country A, Country B and Country C shown as a percentage into different years, the first 1980 and then 2020.

译文 三个柱状图描述了三个国家(A, B, C)分别在1980年和2020年第一、第二和第三产业所占的就业比例的百分比。

- 2 | Country A shows a slight fall in Agriculture from around 25% in 1980 to approximately 15% in 2020, a larger fall in Industry from over 50% to under 30%, but a threefold increase in Services rising to 60%.

译文 A 国的农业就业比例从 1980 年的 25% 下降到 2020 年的 15%，工业就业比例下降的幅度更大一些，从 50% 多到不足 30%，但是第三产业的就业比例呈现了三倍的增长，上升到 60%。

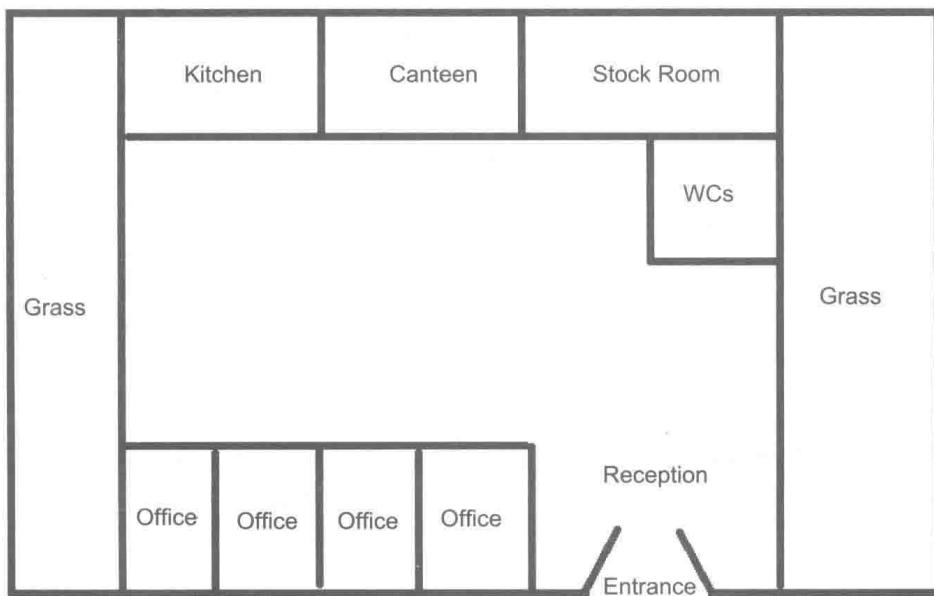
解析 本句中的 rising to 60% 是分词作状语，修饰了 Services，通过列数据补充说明了前文的 threefold increase。

3

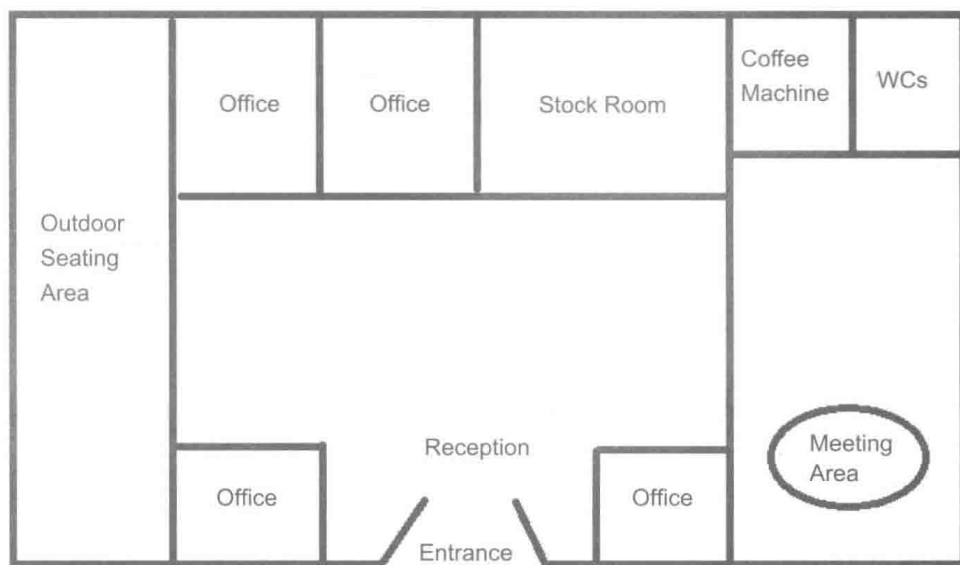
The diagrams below show how an office building looks in the present and its future building plan.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2016-01-30)

The office building in the present



Future planned development



Sample answer

The 2 diagrams show an office building layout as it is now and how it will be developed in the future.

Looking at the existing layout, as you walk in the entrance you are in the reception. There are 4 offices on the left with the kitchen, canteen, stockroom and toilet directly ahead of you. There are 2 outside grass areas on both the left and right sides.

Comparing the design of the future development, it will change considerably. As you walk in through the entrance now into the reception area, there will be a single office on both the left and the right. The right-hand side "grass" area will be converted into^① an inside meeting area with a coffee machine. The toilet will be moved from the reception area to this newly built enclosure^②. The kitchen and canteen will also be replaced by^③ 2 offices, but the stockroom will remain untouched^④. The

① 转换成, 改造成

② 圈占地, 圈用地

③ 被...替代

④ 保持不变

left-hand side grass area will have seating added in order to create an “outdoor seating area” .

In summary, it seems that there will be more areas for people to sit and meet, but the amount of actual offices remains the same.

精彩语句

- 1 | There are 4 offices on the left with the kitchen, canteen, stockroom and toilet directly ahead of you.

译文 左边有 4 个办公室，正前方有厨房、餐厅、储藏室和厕所。

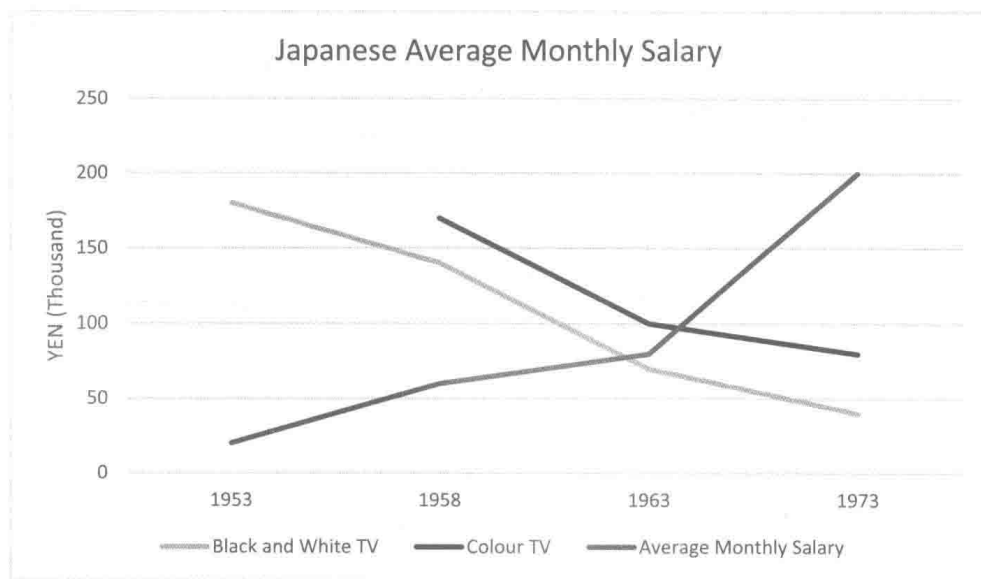
- 2 | The left-hand side grass area will have seating added in order to create an “outdoor seating area” .

译文 为了创建一个室外休息区，左边的草地会增加座位。

4

The graph shows the changes of Japanese average monthly salary from 1953 to 1973, together with prices of black-and-white TVs and colour TVs in Japanese Yen during this period.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2016-02-18)



Sample answer

The chart reflects not only the average monthly salary of Japanese people, but also the cost of both black-and-white and colour TVs during a 20-year period starting in 1953.

Looking at the average salaries first, we can see that in 1953 it was approximately 25,000 Yen. This steadily increased over 10 years to reach about ¥80,000. From then it **shot up**^① to reach a **massive**^② ¥200,000 by 1973, which is an eightfold increase in total.

Looking now at the prices of TVs, although colour TVs weren't introduced until 1958, they started at roughly the same cost as black-and-white TVs did in 1953, at a value between ¥150,000 and ¥200,000. Both of them steadily decreased over the time period finishing at ¥90,000 for colour and a little under ¥50,000 for black-and-white.

Overall then, we can clearly see that over these 2 decades salaries went up and the prices of both types of TV declined.

① 急剧上升

② 巨大的

精彩语句

- 1 | From then it shot up to reach a massive ¥200,000 by 1973, which is an eightfold increase in total.

译文 在这之后,日本人的平均工资迅速上升,1973 年达到了惊人的 20 万日元,总体增加了 8 倍。

- 2 | Looking now at the prices of TVs, although colour TVs weren't introduced until 1958, they started at roughly the same cost as black-and-white TVs did in 1953, at a value between ¥150,000 and ¥200,000.

译文 看一下电视的价格,尽管直到 1958 年才有了彩色电视,但彩色电视的起步价却和 1953 年黑白电视的价格相仿,大约都在 15 万和 20 万之间。

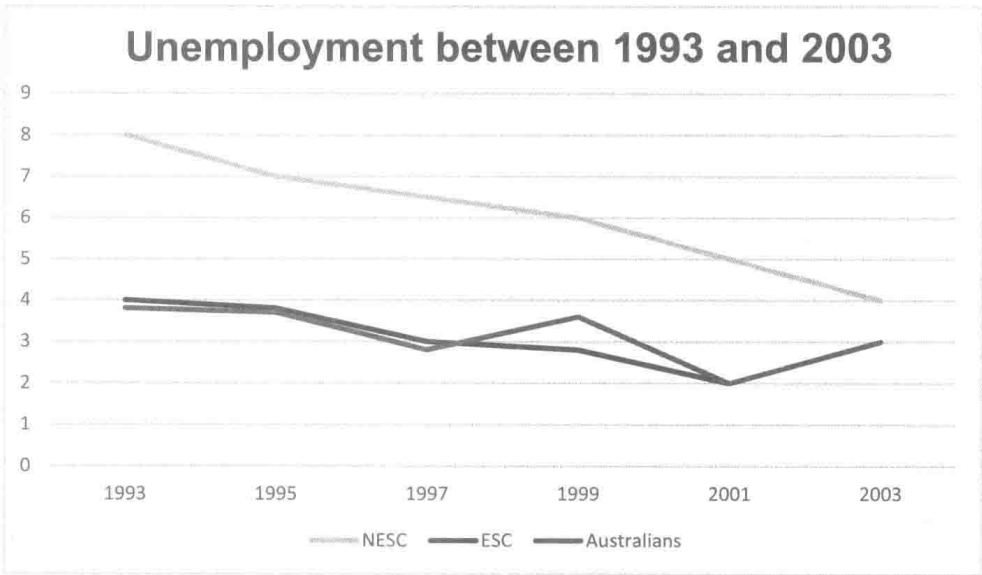
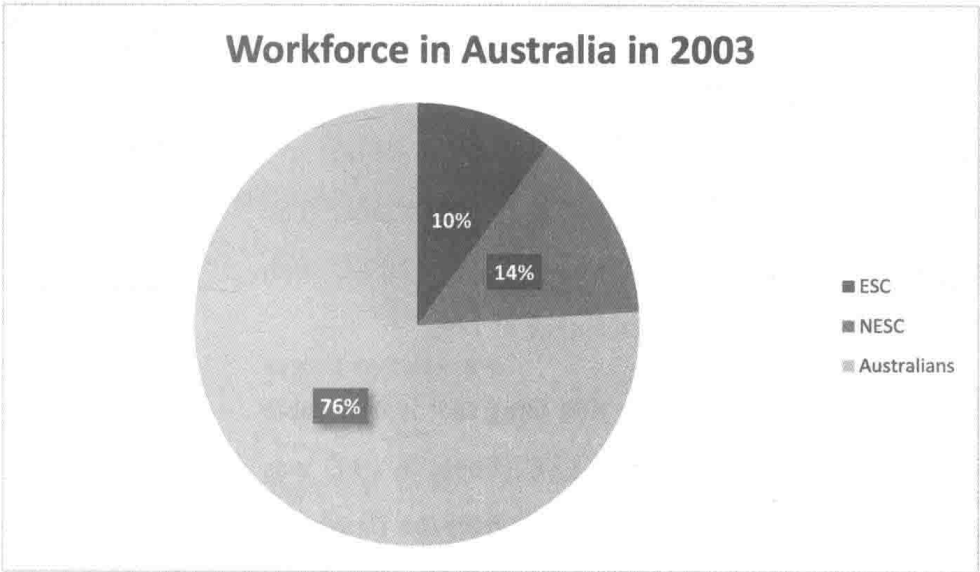
- 3 | Both of them steadily decreased over the time period finishing at ¥90,000 for colour and a little under ¥50,000 for black-and-white.

译文 在此期间两者都稳步下降,彩色电视下降到 9 万日元,而黑白电视下降到不到 5 万日元。

5

The pie chart and line graph below show three categories of workforce in Australia between 1993 and 2003.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2016-02-20)



Note: ESC=born in English speaking country

NESC=born in Non English speaking country

Sample answer

There are 2 figures shown. The first, a pie chart, shows the **breakdown**^①, in 2003, of employed people in Australia and whether they are native, from an English-speaking country (ESC) or from a non-English speaking country (NESC). The

① 分解，分类，
此处意思是分类

2nd, a line chart, shows the rate of unemployment in these 3 groups between 1993 and 2003.

From the pie chart we can see that the vast majority^②, 76%, of the workforce in Australia was, in fact, local. The remaining 24% was either people from an ESC or a NESC, with NESC people having the larger percentage of 14%.

Looking at the line chart, the first thing that is noticeable is that the number of unemployed NESC people in 1993 was double that of the other 2 groups. However, over the 10 years it steadily decreased from 8 million to a little over 4 million. The lines pertaining to^③ both the local and ESC people declined a little bit over the same period, with the native figures fluctuating along the way.

Overall, we can see that the level of employment rose in Australia and that the workforce was primarily made up of^④ Australians.

② 大多数

③ 有关, 关于

④ 由...构成

精彩语句

- 1 | The remaining 24% was either people from an ESC or a NESC, with NESC people having the larger percentage of 14%.

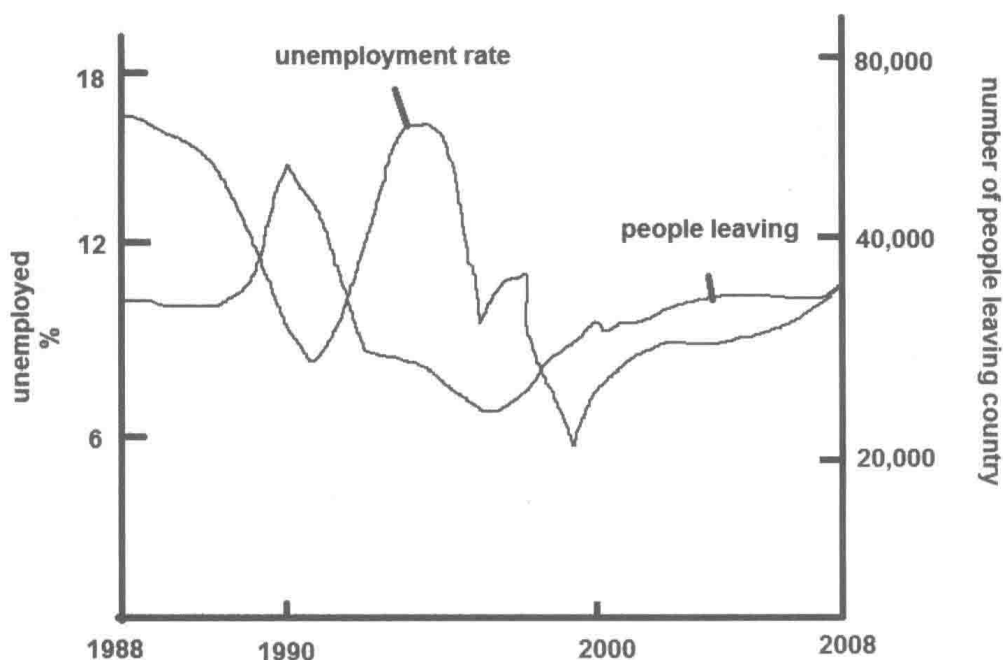
译文 剩下的 24% 来自英语国家或者非英语国家, 其中来自非英语国家的比例大一些, 达到了 14%。

- 2 | The lines pertaining to both the local and ESC people declined a little bit over the same period, with the native figures fluctuating along the way.

译文 在此期间, 伴随着当地人失业率的波动, 当地人和来自英语国家的人的失业率都下降了一点点。

6

The graph below shows the unemployment levels in Ireland and the number of people leaving the country between 1988 and 2008. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2016-02-27)



Sample answer

The graph shows Irish unemployment levels as a percentage as well as the number of people **emigrating**^① over a twenty-year period starting in 1988.

Looking at the unemployment rate first, we can clearly see it was highly **volatile**^②. Beginning in 1988 at about 17% it fell **considerably**^③ to around 7% in the first 2 years. It **fluctuated** **massively**^④ over the next 10 years finishing, in 2000, at around 6%, and then steadily increased over the next 8 years to arrive

① 移出，其反义
词是 immigrate

② 不稳定的，反复
无常的

③ 显著地，明显地

④ 剧烈波动

at a final figure in 2008 of approximately 11%.

The line showing people leaving began at approximately 35,000. This increased reaching a peak in 1990 of around 50,000. It then fell relatively steadily^⑤ until a little before 2000 where it reached its lowest point of roughly 30,000, only to then generally increase again finishing at a little less than 40,000.

In summary, we can see that although the unemployment rate finished lower than it began, the number of people leaving Ireland actually remained the same compared to 20 years previously.

⑤ 相对平稳

精彩语句

- 1 | Beginning in 1988 at about 17% it fell considerably to around 7% in the first 2 years.

译文 1988 年的失业率是 17%，这之后的 2 年显著下降到 7% 左右。

- 2 | It fluctuated massively over the next 10 years finishing, in 2000, at around 6%, and then steadily increased over the next 8 years to arrive at a final figure in 2008 of approximately 11%.

译文 在这之后的 10 年间，失业率剧烈波动：2000 年达到 6%，在随后的 8 年间又稳定地上升，最后在 2008 年达到大约 11%。

- 3 | It then fell relatively steadily until a little before 2000 where it reached its lowest point of roughly 30,000, only to then generally increase again finishing at a little less than 40,000.

译文 在 2000 年以前移民人数的下降相对平稳，2000 年达到大约 3 万人的最低点，在这之后，它又重新上升，并且最终回升到不到 4 万人。

7

The table shows the information about employment of students in four different countries in the UK after they graduated in their first degree in 2001.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.(2016-03-12)

Countries	Permanent employment	Temporary employment	Overseas employment	Total
England	43%	20%	2.3%	66%
Wales	37%	23%	2.3%	62%
Scotland	46%	19%	2.9%	68%
Northern Ireland	35%	15%	5%	55%

Sample answer

The table reflects the level of employment of graduates in the UK **broken down into**① UK region and whether the work was permanent, temporary or overseas.

Initially, looking at Permanent employment we can see the figures across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were all fairly similar, **ranging from**② 35% in Northern Ireland to 46% in Scotland.

Temporary employment's figures, although lower, were also fairly close together, with only an 8% **variation**③ between the 4 countries. Wales **came out top**④ in this area with 23% and again, Northern Ireland was lowest with only 15%.

Looking at the last sector, Overseas employment, this had by far the lowest percentage values. Here, Northern Ireland

- ① 分类为…
- ② 在…区间
- ③ 变化，变量
- ④ 脱颖而出

topped the table with 5%, with both England and Wales on 2.3% and Scotland, 2.9%.

In summary, although the values between the 3 different types of employment were **considerably different**^⑤, they were reasonably similar across the different countries of the UK.

⑤ 显著不同

精彩语句

- 1 | Initially, looking at Permanent employment we can see the figures across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were all fairly similar, ranging from 35% in Northern Ireland to 46% in Scotland.

译文 首先，看一下终身雇佣的情况，我们发现英格兰、威尔士、苏格兰和北爱尔兰的数据都很接近，在 35%（北爱尔兰）和 46%（苏格兰）之间浮动。

- 2 | Temporary employment's figures, although lower, were also fairly close together, with only an 8% variation between the 4 countries.

译文 临时雇佣的数据尽管低一些，但互相之间很接近，四个地区之间最多只有 8% 的变量。

8

The table below shows the percentage of population living in different types of housing in three areas of one city in the UK.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2016-03-31)

The percentage of housing types in three areas

Types of housing Area	flat/apartment	terraced	semi-detached	detached
Green Park Area (pop 32,100)	10%	15%	37%	38%

Central Area (pop 31,700)	76%	14%	5%	5%
South Boxberg Area (pop 32,000)	35%	36%	15%	14%

Sample answer

The table describes the percentage of people living in various kinds of^① accommodation in 3 separate areas: Green Park area, Central area and South Boxberg area, of an unnamed^② city in the UK.

Looking firstly at the Green Park area, we can see that 75% of people live in either a semi-detached or detached house^③ with 10% and 15% living in a flat/apartment or terraced house^④, respectively.

The Central area shows considerably different figures. 76% live in a flat or apartment with only 14% living in a terraced house and the final 10% split evenly^⑤ between semi and detached houses.

The final area, South Boxberg, again shows a very different distribution. It has an even split between flats and terraced houses of 35% and 36%, and again between semi-detached and detached houses of 15% and 14%.

Overall, although the population of each area is very similar, the types of housing that people live in are considerably different over the 3 areas.

- ① 各式各样的
- ② 不知名的
- ③ 双拼或者独栋的房子
- ④ 排屋建筑
- ⑤ 平均分配

精彩语句

- 1 | Looking firstly at the Green Park area, we can see that 75% of people live in either a semi-detached or detached house with 10% and 15% living in a flat/apartment or terraced house, respectively.

译文 首先看一下翠绿公园小区，75%的人住在双拼或者独栋房子里，还有10%和15%的居民分别住在公寓和联排建筑里。

- 2 | 76% live in a flat or apartment with only 14% living in a terraced house and the final 10% split evenly between semi and detached houses.

译文 76%的居民住在公寓里，只有14%的居民住在联排建筑里，剩下10%的居民居住在双拼和独栋的房子里的各占一半。

解析 此句中 with 的复合结构运用得非常灵活，因为 live 和居民之间是主动关系，因此要用 live 的现在分词形式 living，而 split 和居民之间是被动关系，因此用 split 的过去分词形式 split。

9

The table shows the percentages governments spend on education and training and the participating rate of 18-24 year olds in this area in five countries in 2002.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2016-04-21)

Countries	expenditure rate	participating rate
Poland	5%	44%
Czech Republic	9%	27%
Romania	10%	23%
Hungary	13%	34%
Slovenia	25%	40%

Sample answer

The table divided into 5 different countries shows both the government expenditure and the participating rates, of 18 to 24-year-olds, in education and training in 2002.

The most noticeable^① feature of this table is that Slovenia, with an expenditure rate of 25%, was more than that of Romania, the Czech Republic and Poland put together, showing 10%, 9% and 5% respectively. It is also almost twice that of Hungary which had a value of 13%.

Viewing the figures showing how many young adults participated in learning, we can see that the numbers were hugely different to those of expenditure. The country with the highest rate was Poland, with 44%. Slovenia was close behind^② with 40% and the other 3 countries varying between 23% and 34%.

It is interesting to note that the country with the highest participation rate, Poland, actually spent the least whereas Slovenia, who invested the most in education and training, didn't.

In summary, these figures show there is no particular correlation^③ between expenditure and participation.

① 显著的，明显的

② 紧随其后

③ 关系，关联

精彩语句

- 1 | The most noticeable feature of this table is that Slovenia, with an expenditure rate of 25%, was more than that of Romania, the Czech Republic and Poland put together, showing 10%, 9% and 5% respectively.

译文 这个表格中最突出的是斯洛文尼亚，它的教育投入是 25%，这个数字比罗马尼亚（10%）、捷克（9%）和波兰（5%）的之和还多。

解析 put together 是过去分词作定语，因为这些数字是被加起来的，所以要用表示被动的过去分词，而 showing 和前文的三个国家之间是主动关系，因此要用表示主动的现在分词形式。

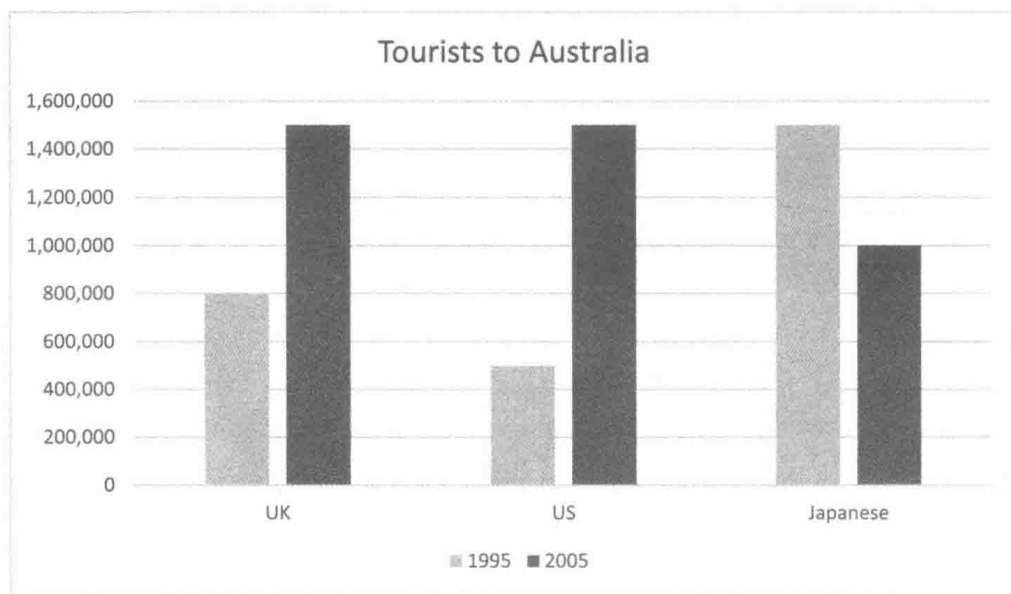
- 2 | Viewing the figures showing how many young adults participated in learning, we can see that the numbers were hugely different to those of expenditure.

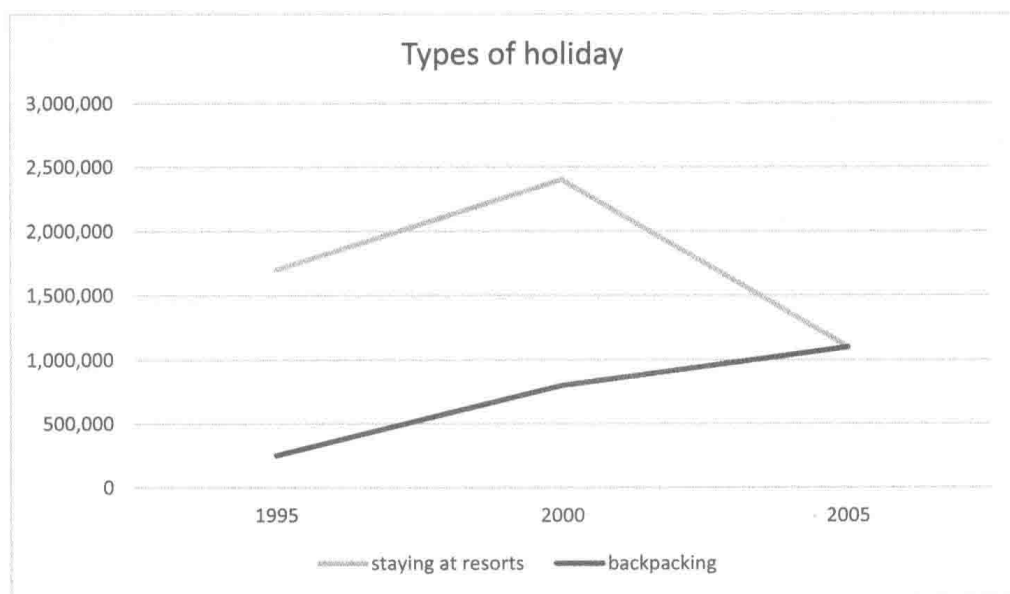
译文 看一下这些年轻人学习的数据，我们发现这些数字和（在教育上的）花费差别很大。

10

The bar chart below shows the number of tourists in three nations who travelled to Australia in 1995 and 2005. The graph below shows the number of tourists who used two types of travelling for holiday.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2016-04-30)





Sample answer

Shown are 2 different charts. The first reflects the number of tourists from 3 different countries, the UK, the US and Japan, visiting Australia^①. The second shows what type of holiday people had there: a backpacking holiday or simply staying at a resort.

Looking at the first bar chart, we can see that the number of tourists coming from the UK and the US was smaller than that of Japan in 1995. At the time, Japan had excess^② of 1.4 million people visiting Australia. The figures changed significantly, however, in 2005 with both the UK and the US showing a little more than 1.4 million, whereas the Japanese figure reduced to 1 million.

Analysing the line chart we can clearly see that between 1995 and 2005 there was a gradual increase from approximately 250,000 to over 1 million people enjoying

① 现在分词作定语，修饰前文的 tourists

② 超过

backpacking holidays. Although resort holidays had an increase from 1995 to a peak in 2000 of nearly 2.5 million, it then **fell sharply**^③ over the next 5 years to match the value shown for backpackers.

Overall, the graphs would seem to indicate that a lot more people from the UK and the US enjoyed visiting Australia and as at^④ 2005 there was an **even mix**^⑤ of active holidays and lazy holidays.

③ 急剧下降

④ 截至, 等于 as of

⑤ 平衡的分布

精彩语句

- 1 | The figures changed significantly, however, in 2005 with both the UK and the US showing a little more than 1.4 million, whereas the Japanese figure reduced to 1 million.

译文 然而在 2005 年数据发生了显著变化, 英国和美国的 (来澳旅游人数) 超过了 140 万, 而日本则下降到了 100 万。

- 2 | Although resort holidays had an increase from 1995 to a peak in 2000 of nearly 2.5 million, it then fell sharply over the next 5 years to match the value shown for backpackers.

译文 尽管休闲度假游从 1995 年开始上升, 2000 年达到接近 250 万人的高点, 但随后的 5 年却急速下降, 并且最终和背包客的人数趋于一致。

Task 2 其实只有这几类

雅思大作文有几百个话题，那出题方是按照什么原则来命题的呢？用一句话概括就是 **The contemporary social issues of common interest**（人们普遍感兴趣的当代社会话题），例如：教育、环境、犯罪、科技、政府、文化、体育等，但是不涉及宗教、政治等敏感类话题和专业领域话题，这主要是因为敏感类话题容易引起争议。作为全球推行的语言测试，这些话题属于高压线，而专业领域话题大部分考生平时涉及不到，而且会影响语言测试的公平性。

显然，面对如此多的话题，进行分类是很有必要的，分类之后再去准备，效率更高。分类的方法有题材分类和题型分类两种。笔者在教学实践中发现按照题材进行分类可以帮助考生梳理相关词汇，准备素材；而按照题型进行分类，可以帮助考生更快地确立论点，拓展论据和组织文章结构。题材分类需要考生平时的积累和考前的准备，本书的第六、七章几乎涉及到雅思考试的所有话题，本章主要介绍题型分类。

关于雅思题型分类，可以分为观点辩论题和现象讨论题两类，这主要是由考试的有效性，即 **validity** 决定的。一项合格的考试必须首先具备 **validity** 和 **reliability** 两个特点。

Validity，即一项考试 **should be valid**，也就是说这项考试实现了它的检测目的，这就要从雅思考试的设计理念和成绩报告对象来分析。雅思考试是检测英语为非母

语的学生能否在英语环境下用英语完成教学任务为目的的，而在英联邦国家留学，无论是课堂学习还是课下讨论，学生都得具备辩论和讨论的能力，能明确表达自己的观点，运用论据支持观点，能够就对方观点发表自己的看法，支持或者反驳，能够对一个现象进行分析，比如原因、影响和解决方案等等，这就是雅思作文题目设计的背后逻辑。

Reliability，即一项考试 **should be reliable**，也就是说成绩应该真实可靠，比如雅思考试总分获得 5 分的考生是 **modest user**，6 分的是 **competent user**，7 分的是 **good user**。如果学生考到 6 分，那他就应该可以用英语进行学习和交流，这也是为何英联邦高校要求考生至少达到 6 分才会录取的原因。如果考生们考到 6 分，却普遍不能驾驭这种语言，那就是这项考试的 **reliability** 出了问题，会被凭借此语言成绩进行招生录取工作的学校放弃。

根据雅思考试要检测学生是否具备辩论和讨论能力的目的，可以把题型分成观点辩论题和现象讨论题两类，下面是举例。

1. 观点辩论题 (argumentation) :

Today, the high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising and not the real needs of the society in which they are sold.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Successful sports professionals can earn a great deal more money than people in other important professions. Some people think this is fully justified while others think it is unfair.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

2. 现象讨论题 (discussion) :

In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university studies.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for young people who decide to do this.

In many countries schools have severe problems with student behavior.

What do you think are the causes of this phenomenon and what solutions can you suggest?

第2节

这样审题不“跑偏”

雅思大作文评分标准的第一项是 Task Response，完成此项写作要求的前提是审题，那如何审题呢？首先我们需要了解雅思写作题目的构成，比如：

Universities should accept equal numbers of male and female students in every subject.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

这是《剑桥真题 5》第一套题的大作文题目。雅思所有大作文的题目构成都是一样的，由两部分构成，其中 Universities should accept equal numbers of male and female students in every subject 是 topic，而 To what extent do you agree or disagree? 是 task，即写作任务。所以完成 Task Response 应该遵循两个原则：

1. Stay on topic

2. Stay on task

Stay on topic 可以按照三个步骤来完成：

1 找出句子主干：主谓宾 (subject + verb + object)，避免跑题和偏题

2 找出句子的修饰成分：定状补，避免漏题

3 确定 keyword(s)

英语中的每句话都是由句子主干和句子的附属成分构成的。以此题为例，句子的主干是：Universities should accept male and female students. 修饰成分包括 equal

numbers of 和 in every subject。接下来确定 keywords, 就是你打算论述的要点。把题目中的这些关键点挑出来之后, 一个简单清晰的思路就呼之欲出了:

1. 文章的中心论点可以确定为不能完全同意这个说法。

2. 分论点可以包括三个:

2.1. 大学招收男生和女生, 女生和男生拥有同等的受教育的权利, 这是社会的进步。

2.2. 但是维护男生和女生平等的受教育权不意味着数量上必须相等, 可以使用驳论法进行反证: 如果强制要求男生女生人数相等, 就意味着不再遵守目前大部分考试中以分数高低来决定录取资格的原则, 也就意味着成绩更好的女生或者男生可能不能被录取, 这也是不公平的。

2.3. 学科不同, 对学习者的素质要求也不同。男女生由于思维方式、身体素质不同, 有各自擅长的学科, 要求人数必须相同是不合理的。

每个分论点可以写一个 body paragraph, 文章也就基本完成了。

这种审题的方法可以称为层层递进法, 或者层层剥茧法, 其实就是首先对题目有个清醒准确的认识。审题的过程伴随着构思, 甚至可以说审题直接决定了文章的论点和论据, 从层层递进地审题到层层递进地构思, 进而层层递进展开论述, 不失为一个能够很好地完成雅思大作文的思路。

Stay on task 相对于对 topic 的理解要简单一些, 看清楚即可, 题目中有程度副词 To what extent, 也就是说考生可以完全同意或者不同意、基本同意或者不同意、部分同意或者不同意, 只要保证中心论点和支撑中心论点的分论点保持一致就可以了。

在修饰语中表示程度的形容词或者副词往往是写作的一个要点, 也考查了考生分析和观察事物的能力。英式思维 critical thinking 往往就需要从这些要点中体现出来。汉语中提出观点也强调客观中肯, 过犹不及, 中西方思维在这一点上是相通的。为了方便考生备考, 笔者总结了题目中经常出现的绝对词汇和限定词汇两类, 供大

家参考：

绝对词汇：always, all, every, any, the best, the most, never, only, no, nothing, forever, entire, entirely, total, totally

限定词汇：few, little, more, less, major, minor, most

我们再以《剑桥真题 9》第四套题的大作文为例，练习审题：

Every year several languages die out. Some people think that this is not important because life will be easier if there are fewer languages in the world.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

考题中有一个背景信息，即：Every year several languages die out. 注意这个背景信息是其后观点的前提，不需要讨论，即使你认为这个背景信息不是事实，也要当作事实来看待。后面的写作任务描述得也很清楚：To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? 询问考生是否同意题目中的观点，并没有问每年语言的消失是否是事实。

考题中的 topic 句：Some people think that this is not important because life will be easier if there are fewer languages in the world. 这是一个原因状语从句，主句是 this is not important，从句是 because life will be easier if there are fewer languages in the world. 一些人认为语言消失没关系，给出的理由是世界上使用的语言减少会使生活更加便捷。考生可以同意给出的理由，的确如果世界上的语言种类少了，对大多数人来说，生活会更加便捷，交流更加畅通，然而这个理由是否能够支撑语言减少无所谓、不重要呢？

很显然，看问题往往是有多个维度的，仅从一个角度看问题，往往是片面和狭隘的。理性的思维要求全面地看问题，英式思维提倡的是 balanced answer，其背后的逻辑是 think critically。比如，从文明传承的角度、一个族群对自己 identity 的认知角度、人们的情感角度，尤其是从使用某种语言的老年人的角度来看，语言的消失并不是无所谓的。

经过审题分析,文章的思路也就逐渐清晰了,一个合理的 body 部分的架构如下:

语言减少的 好处

对大多数人来讲,生活便捷了,不同族群的交流更加容易了,出国旅游也更轻松了。

语言消失的 坏处

不同的文化逐渐消失,世界文化多元性减少,有些文明逐渐衰落,世界不再那样多姿多彩。

使用某种语言的人,尤其是那些老人们,生活可能变得困难,他们在情感上也会感到失落。

根据上图,很显然文章的 body 部分可以写成三段, body paragraph 1 和后面的 body paragraphs 2、3 构成了让步—转折—递进的关系,再加上 introduction 和 conclusion,一篇完整的“修正一边倒”的文章就组织好了。

需要注意的是,以上的分析和构思并不是唯一的思路。雅思考试作为一项语言测试,测试的是学生的英语使用水平,构思的内容就像是制作了一个衣架,语言是挂在衣架上的衣服,好的衣架能让美丽的衣服更好地展现出来。

请对下面的雅思真题进行审题练习:

1. Some people believe that unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programmes (for example working for a charity, improving the neighbourhood or teaching sports to younger children).

To what extent do you agree or disagree? (C9-T2-T2)

2. Some people say that the best way to improve public health is by increasing the

number of sports facilities. Others, however, say that this would have little effect on public health and that other measures are required.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (C9-T3-T2)

第3节

“对等型”还是“一边倒”？

无论是雅思大作文还是小作文，宏观结构是一样的，都是按照 **introduction**, **body**, **conclusion** 来布局，其中原理请参照第二章关于小作文结构部分的论述。大作文和小作文的区别是 **body** 部分的结构会有所不同。

Body 部分主要的任务是 **to say what you want to say**，主要就是分论点的阐述，根据分论点之间的逻辑关系，常见的结构有如下几种：

1. 如果题目是观点辩论题，自己的中心论点完全倒向一边，比如完全同意，或者完全反对，这种结构可以称为完全型一边倒，以下题为例：

Nowadays many people, especially young people, like to go abroad for study. Some people think there are many advantages to studying overseas, while other people have opposite opinion. Do you think the benefits outweigh the drawbacks?

经过构思，作者认为出国留学的好处满满，几乎没有坏处，于是可以采取一边倒的写法：

• Sample answer

To receive good education is very important for young people's growth. When the education provided in a young person's home country cannot meet their demand, they may choose to study overseas. The popularity of studying abroad not only

benefits young people, but also contributes to building a more harmonious world.

Body paragraph 1: Thanks to modern transportation and the open policy widely adopted by the majority of nations, today's world is getting smaller and becoming more of a global village, which makes it possible for young people from different places in the world to study in the same campus. When overseas students study abroad, they are usually aged 18 to 25, a time of life when they are full of energy and curiosity, so they can absorb knowledge and new things quickly. Also, the availability of better facilities which may not be available in their home country facilitates their study. More importantly, inspirations may burst when international students share ideas from different perspectives in the process of intercultural exchange.

Body paragraph 2: Furthermore, it is also conducive to local community. This is because local people, especially young people, have more opportunities to communicate with people with different cultural backgrounds, which helps to build a more open mind and a more tolerant perspective. Certainly, to have an international horizon is good for the development of economy and the advancement of technology. That is why the countries which take in the most overseas students are usually more advanced, such as the US and the UK.

However, some people may say it can be a big challenge for young people to adapt to the life in a foreign country far away from their home. It is true, but it is such challenges and difficulties that help young people grow and become independent. I warmly welcome the popularity of overseas study in view of the benefits mentioned. Mutual learning and more communications no doubt make our world a more tolerant place and help young people grow up with broad horizon and open mind.

很明显可以看到文章的 body 部分列举了出国留学的两大好处：一个是对于留学生本人的好处，二是对于留学目的地国家、当地社区的贡献。

2. 如果自己的中心论点偏向一边，但是不完全同意或者反对，这种结构可以称为修正型一边倒，以下题为例：

In many countries children are engaged in some kind of paid work. Some people regard this as completely wrong, while others consider it as valuable work experience, important for learning and taking responsibility. What are your opinions on this?
(C3-T3-T2)

经过构思,我们发现这种做法尽管也有坏处,但是好处多于坏处,于是 body 部分可以两段写优点,一段写缺点,构成了一种修正结构,也可以优点部分是一长段,缺点部分是短一点的一段,这些需要根据构思的具体分论点来布局,请参考原创范文的 body 部分:

Body paragraph 1: At present, there is a tendency that many children tend to ignore the value of money, particularly those from wealthy families. Doing part-time work might help those children understand that money should be made through labour and it is more valuable to spend money earned by themselves. Furthermore, they may understand and respect their parents more. As for those children from poor families, engaging in paid work can lighten the economic burden of the family.

Body paragraph 2: Moreover, children may collect work experience, improve interpersonal skills and understand what the real world is, which is essential for their future careers in the process of working with others. For example, a group of children who play games and give performances in a nursing home actually have an opportunity to learn how to talk to people who are much older than them and enhance their team work spirits.

Body paragraph 3: However, engaging in paid work also means the decrease in time which can be spent on academic study, which is believed to be more important by many people. They further worry that the possibilities for children to go astray might increase, when children have more contact with the world, which is can be undesirable, and may even have many negative influences on children.

3. 第三种常见结构是对等型,即作者的观点处于中间立场,不偏不倚,这种结构多见于 discuss both views and give your own opinion 的题型,比如:

Successful sports professionals can earn a great deal more money than people in other important professions. Some people think this is fully justified while others think it is unfair. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (C6-T2-T2)

经过构思，我们发现成功的体育人士赚钱多有合理的理由和解释，但是对于其他行业的劳动者和为社会做出贡献的人也有不公平的方面，而且这两个观点难分伯仲，于是可以写成对等的平行结构，请参考原创范文的 body 段：

Body paragraph 1: There are many good reasons which can explain this phenomenon. First, in the market economy once successful sports stars gain their popularity and become the idols of the public, many companies want them to be the image agents for their products; as a result, their income soars. Second, it is also the reward of the efforts and sacrifice sports professionals and their family members make for their success. Sports stars are those out of thousands who work the hardest and also the luckiest. From the perspectives of free market economy and sports themselves, it seems fair.

Body paragraph 2: However, the healthy and fast development of society can only be achieved on the foundation that different fields develop and make progress together in harmony. Some other essential professions, such as science, medicine, education and so on, play an equal, perhaps even more significant role in promoting the development of society. For instance, what great contributions Newton and James Watt made in the first industrial revolution! Therefore, based on a wider horizon, it seems unfair.

逐段攻克

Task 2 写作

第1节

Introduction: 两种 style 开篇

Introduction 的核心任务是 to say what you are going to say, 也就是说这一部分要告诉读者这篇文章要表达什么, 具体来说有两种思路:

第一种称为 **inductive style**, 即 introduction 段只提出话题, 并不阐述作者观点, 然后娓娓道来, 经过论证, 最后阐明观点, 这种方法可以叫做水到渠成式。

第二种称为 **deductive style**, 即 introduction 段提出话题之后, 也阐明作者观点, 然后 **body** 部分展开详细论证, 这种方法可以叫做开门见山式。

具体的写作逻辑可以这样展开:

inductive style:

1 (背景) + 话题 + 观点 1 + 观点 2

2 (背景) + 话题 + 反方观点

3 (背景) + 话题

4 (背景) + 反方观点

话题产生的背景根据具体考题因题而异, 有时候没有背景句, 有时候有背景句, 背景句可以描述产生这个话题的社会原因, 今昔对比, 或者人们的好奇心驱使等等, 切忌使用过于笼统和陈词滥调的表达, 比如 **with the development of society and**

technology, 这种笼统概括表达几乎可以把绝大部分话题装进去, 也是很多模板中广泛使用的句子, 但因为没有具体与考题内容结合, 显得多此一举, 甚至不知所云, 因此要慎用。

deductive style :

❶ (背景) + 话题 + 观点 1 + 观点 2 + 过渡 + 作者观点

❷ (背景) + 话题 + 反方观点 + 过渡 + 作者观点

❸ (背景) + 话题 + 过渡 + 作者观点

❹ (背景) + 反方观点 + 过渡 + 作者观点

这里的过渡就是引出文章的核心, 即作者观点的导语, 常见的表达有:

It is quite clear to me that...

In/to my opinion/judgment/knowledge.

Personally,

As far as I am able to judge,

As far as I am concerned/as far as I know.

From my angle/perspective/point of view

导语之后就是作者观点, 也可称为文章的全文主旨句、中心思想句、中心论点句, 英语称为 **thesis**。作者必须明确、简单、具体地表明观点 (make a clear standing/position), 对于中心论点的阐述称为 **Thesis Statement**, 我们来看下面的例子:

Task: Some people think it is necessary to use animals for testing medicines intended for human use. Others, however, think it is not right to do that. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Thesis Statement: It is cruel to use animals for testing medicines because scientists cannot use people in experiments.

这个中心论点的阐述过于简单，给出的理由也不充分，而且没有为 **Body** 部分的写作做好准备工作。

再来看另外一个 Introduction 中的 thesis statement：

Many animals lose their lives in testing when science uses them to measure the result of medicines or even for cosmetics. Therefore, some people believe this research is immoral, as do I, but other groups suggest that animal testing provides accuracy and realistic results.

这个 Introduction 中的 thesis statement 符合要求，讨论了两截然不同的观点，同时给出了作者的 position，即本文的 thesis。

中心论点句应该明确、简单、具体，下面这些中国考生常常使用的表达，都是不恰当的：

1. I agree with that.
2. I agree/disagree with the statement.
3. Different people have different cognition/opinions about this.
4. Yes, I think so.
5. It's difficult to say because people are different.
6. Some people agree and some people disagree.
7. In this essay I will discuss this issue.
8. In this essay I will discuss both sides and come to a conclusion.
9. This is a hot issue and I will discuss it.
10. First we should discuss this issue and then I will say what I think.
11. This hot topic must be considered before judging it right or wrong.

12. Many people have questions about this but no answers.

13. I think the latter outweighs the former.

14. I think both sides are okay.

15. This topic requires an evaluation of both sides before I can say which is right.

那么，一个好的 thesis statement 应该是什么样的呢？

A thesis or writer's position should:

- a) answer the task question.
- b) narrow the topic to a manageable scope, for example, to include body ideas.



Body: 六大角度、八大论据法

Body 首先是构思，进行 brainstorming，就是 create enough ideas，做到从无到有、从有到多、从多到精。作者在教学实践中探索出的方法是六大角度、八大论据法：

六大角度：

- 1. 历史、文明
- 2. 社会
- 3. 社会机构
- 4. 政府
- 5. 家庭
- 6. 个人

拿到一个话题以后，可以从这六个角度进行构思。这六个角度涵盖横向、纵向维度，即通过全面的、发展的和联系的眼光看问题，而考题中的观点，尤其是 **discuss both views and give your own opinion** 这种题型多是片面的、停滞的和割裂的角度看问题。这六大角度相当于六个支点，考生可借此把平时的积累和思考激活，迅速地组织论点。

需要注意的是，考生不需要选择所有角度，只需要根据考题选择多则三个，少则两个即可。

八大论据：

1. 金钱（经济、就业）
2. 时间
3. 健康和环境
4. 道德和犯罪
5. 智力和教育
6. 心理和情感
7. 权利（权力）
8. 文化和传统

八大论据是从论证事物常见的具体方面进行论据拓展，目的也是为了把平时的积累和思考激活，再辅以相关词汇句式的准备，这样考场上就能迅速组织材料了。下面我们以一个比较难的考题来讲解这种方法的运用：

Wild animals have no place in the 21st century and trying to protect these animals is a waste of resources. Do you agree or disagree?

这个话题对考生来说并不陌生，不过大部分考生打不开思路，只能泛泛而谈，比如野生动物对于生态平衡的重要性，却无法有更多的 **ideas**。运用六大角度法，这

个难题就能迎刃而解。

从“社会机构”角度来说，野生动物涉及到很多社会机构，比如世界野生动物保护协会，不过这个公益机构是不能直接受益的，可以思考一下为何要成立世界野生动物保护协会，因为野生动物可以使很多社会机构受益，比如科研机构。人类的很多发明创新都是源自野生动物的启发，例如，雷达、飞机、声纳技术等。再比如电影产业，很多电影的题材，尤其是动画片的主角往往都是野生动物；或者进行逻辑推理，没有野生动物，我们的发明创新能力会降低，也没有了许多精彩的电影，比如《马达加斯加》(*Madagascar*)、《功夫熊猫》(*Kong Fu Panda*)等。

从“政府”角度来说，野生动物经常用来当作礼物，表达一个国家对于其他国家和地区的友谊和善意 (*good will*)，比如中国的熊猫；其次，某些国家经济落后，但是野生动物资源丰富，于是可以发展野生动物旅游，给当地带来收益，比如肯尼亚 (*Kenya*)。

从“家庭”角度来说，大多数人都喜欢动物，尤其是孩子们，野生动物受到保护的地方，比如动物园 (*zoos*)、野生动物园 (*safari parks*)、水族馆 (*aquarium*) 都是人们喜欢去玩，给人们带来欢乐的地方。

下面我们再以《剑桥真题 3》第三套题的大作文为例，看看如何构思：

In many countries children are engaged in some kind of paid work. Some people regard this as completely wrong, while others consider it as valuable work experience, important for learning and taking responsibility. What are your opinions on this?

从“社会”角度来说，孩子们参加有偿劳动，可以更多地了解社会，但是沾染社会不良风气的几率也增高了，因为孩子们还是缺乏辨别力的；从“社会机构”角度来说，有的机构给孩子们提供劳动机会的同时，还提供培训指导，以及安全的保障，有些社会机构也许只是想利用廉价劳动力；从“家庭”角度来说，富裕家庭的孩子通过参加劳动，会理解父母赚钱的不易，改掉乱花钱的习惯，而贫困家庭的孩子通过工作获得报酬，直接的效果就是减轻家庭负担；从孩子“个人”角度来看，有偿工作一方面会积累工作经验，锻炼人际交往能力，另外一方面也可能影响学习。

需要注意的是，思路一旦打开，能够做到从无到有，从有到多之后，要选择 ideas，做到从多到精。经过筛选，最终 body 部分决定写成修正型一边倒的结构，即孩子们参加有偿劳动的好处多于坏处，具体成文如下：

At present, there is a tendency that many children tend to lavish money, particularly those from wealthy families. Doing part-time work might help those children understand that money should be made through labour and it is more valuable to spend money earned by themselves. Furthermore, they may understand and respect their parents more. As for those children from poor families, engaging in paid work can lighten the economic burden of the family.

Moreover, children may collect work experience, improve interpersonal skills and understand what the real world is, which is essential for their future careers in the process of working with others. For example, a group of children who play games and give performances in a nursing house actually have an opportunity to learn how to talk to people who are much older than them and enhance their team work spirits.

However, engaging in paid work also means the decrease of time which can be spent on academic study, which is believed more important by many people. They further worry that the possibilities for children to go astray might increase, when children have more contacts with the world, which is unfortunately undesirable, and even has many negative influences on children.

• 段落写作

有了足够的论点论据，就需要展开论证了，论证有两个层面的论证：

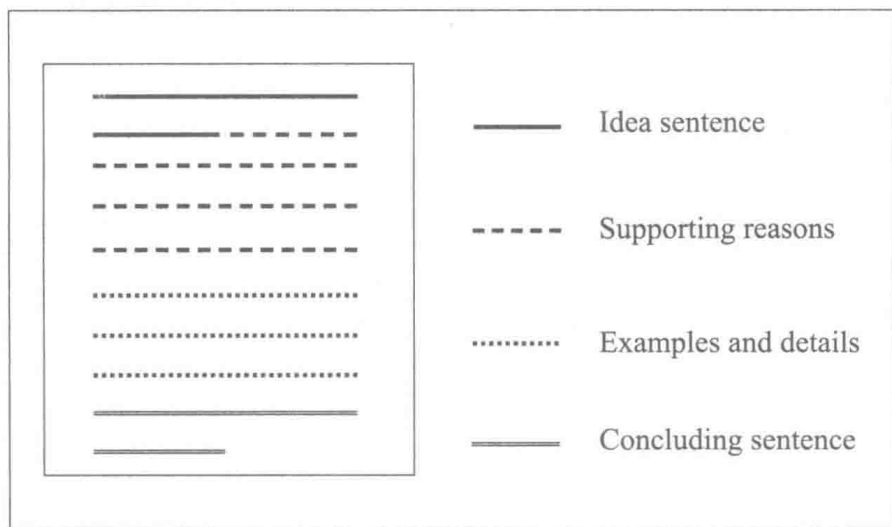
1. 篇章结构论证，就是解决文章中段落和段落之间的关系，请参考前文的雅思大作文的结构部分。
2. 段落结构论证，就是解决段落中句子和句子之间的关系，下面详细介绍一下段落写作的技法：

A paragraph reflects the progression of an idea. It is not a mixture of ideas or a circular explanation containing repeated ideas.

段落的灵魂是段落的第一句话，大部分参考书籍称之为 **topic sentence**，其实称为 **idea sentence** 更容易理解。一个段落只能有一个 **idea**，因为它统帅了整个段落，因此也可以叫做 **the controlling idea**。段落写作的过程就是一个思考逐渐递进的过程 (**a thinking process**)，在这个过程中，考生需要把自己放在读者的角度去思考读者会有哪些疑问，自己的解释分析是否能够让读者满意 (**think of what the readers are going to ask**)。

段落的两种写法：

1. 总分式：Idea sentence + supporting sentences
2. 总分总式：Idea sentence + supporting sentences + concluding sentence



段落写作的核心是逻辑，逻辑深入展开往往体现在细节，其实就是具体论证方法的运用，比如因果、让步、对比、解释说明、引用数字和报告、比喻、分类等等，请同学们参考下一章的范文进行分析和学习。

下面以《剑桥真题 6》第二套题的大作文为例，说明段落的写作技法：

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

我们运用六大角度法进行分析发现，从“社会发展”角度来看，体育明星和其他行业的人收入差距过大有失公允，也不利于社会和谐和全面进步。但是从“社会机构”来看，体育明星收入高，往往是体育明星获得知名度之后，某些公司请他们代言做广告获得的，这些钱不是纳税人（tax payers）支付的；另外，体育明星及其家人也付出了极大的努力和牺牲才获得这么高的收入，因此也有合理的成分。

经过论点论据筛选，最终确定了对等型的 body 结构，具体成文如下：

There are many good reasons which can explain this phenomenon. First, in the market economy once successful sports stars gain their popularity and become the idols of the public, many companies want them to be the image agents for their products; as a result, their income is soaring. Second, it is also the reward of the efforts and sacrifice sports professionals and their family members pay for their success. Sports stars are those out of thousands who work the hardest and also the luckiest. From the perspectives of free market economy and sports themselves, it seems fair.

However, the healthy and fast development of society can only be achieved on the foundation that different fields develop and make progress together in harmony. Some other essential professions, such as science, medicine, education and so on, play an equal, perhaps even more significant role in promoting the development of society. For instance, what great contributions Newton and James Watt made in the first industrial revolution! Therefore, based on a wider horizon, it seems unfair.

第3节

Conclusion: 两步升华

结尾段是文章的最后一段，优秀的文章是：“虎头，牛身，豹尾（finish with a bang）”，考场作文往往由于时间紧张而导致“虎头，蛇尾”。什么是好的结尾？笔者概括为八个字：戛然而止，回味无穷。

为了完成结尾段的写作，大家可以分两步走：

1. The **summary statement** is one or two sentences which restate the thesis in a fresh way to reinforce the essay's main idea.

2. The **clincher** is a final thought which should create a lasting impression on the reader.

Summary statement 可以称为总结结论句，就是对文章的论点进行概括，而 **clincher** 可以称为升华句，就是再补充说明一点，起到画龙点睛的作用，具体方法包括：举例子、反问结尾、引言结论、提倡号召、虚拟语气等。请看下面关于青少年吸毒这个话题的例子：

Young drug abuse is a serious problem nowadays in many countries. What are the reasons for this and what can be done to combat it?

经过构思作者认为这个问题可以通过人们意识的提高、学校和家长的引导教育以及媒体的正面宣传来解决。文章写到这里结尾也是可以的，因为已经对全文进行了概括和总结，但是如果能够再想一个 **idea**，比如举个例子，往往可以使文章给人留下的印象更加深刻，参考答案如下：

As long as everyone realises/is aware of the danger of drugs, schools and parents give appropriate guidance, and the media conduct positive advertising, I do believe teenagers' drug addiction problem can be finally tackled. As a result, more talents who should have a more promising future, like Justin Bieber and Phelps, can be saved.

2014—2016 年

Task 2 真题范文及解析

本章雅思 Task 2 大作文最新真题的范文由英国教育专家 Elizabeth Sharpe 和雅思认证考官 James Foster 提供, 本书作者撰写了批注、题材解析、题型解析、结构分析和精彩语句分析。两位作者的写作风格迥异, 很好地体现了雅思写作答案的多样性; 然而, 需要各位注意的是, 写作答案并不是唯一的, 借用剑桥雅思真题系列书籍中的一句话: Please note that this is just one example out of many possible approaches.

Task

Research shows that overeating can be just as harmful as smoking. Thus the advertising of certain food products should be banned as cigarette advertising is banned in many countries. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2014-11-13)

Sample answer

Overeating can lead to obesity, being seriously overweight^①, and this is an increasing health problem, which is as serious as the effects of cigarette smoking. The latter has become less fashionable, partly^② due to bans on advertising and smoking in public places, but there is still a long way to go to stop it altogether. Obesity has not been seriously addressed.

Obesity leads to all manner of^③ difficulties for the

① 插入语做解释说明

② 副词的运用, 使表达更准确

③ 各式各样的

individual. Finding outsize clothes, not fitting into airline and bus seats, and discrimination in the job market are all problems faced by such people^④. Far worse is the threat of serious health problems, such as diabetes, strokes and cancer, which all have a huge cost to the individual, their family and the community as a whole.

One suggestion as to a solution for this problem is to ban advertising of certain foods, mainly junk or unhealthy food, and this could be done either voluntarily or as a result of legislation. If advertising encourages people to buy, which it must do, a ban would^⑤ help, but this alone is likely to be insufficient to prevent obesity^⑥.

It is important to consider why people overeat, or eat unhealthy food, and try to address these problems. This may well be difficult as there are many causes^⑦. For some people a limited budget means they need to buy cheaper food, which might not be healthy. Lack of time to shop properly and prepare food is a difficulty, especially in cities where people live a long way from good food shops. Ignorance of cooking methods and nutritional needs are cited^⑧ by others and seem to be a problem. Parents taking the easy way out^⑨ and giving their children food that they know they will eat rather than providing healthy, nutritional food is another. TV dinners, fast food and not eating together as a family all encourage^⑩ this. Portion sizes in restaurants and takeaways all contribute^⑩, as do supermarket 'buy one, get one free' offers. All these things need to be discouraged.

To balance this, there needs to be a huge campaign to get

④ 使用分词作定语可以使语言简练

⑤ 表推测的时候，最好用虚拟语气

⑥ 过渡句，为引出下面的段落做了铺垫

⑦ 本段的段落主旨句

⑧ 采纳

⑨ 采取简单做法，图省事

⑩ 这两个词属于同义替换，请注意这种替换

children to accept healthy habits, knowing about growing food and keeping animals and reducing waste are all part of it. Adults need to know how to prepare and cook nutritious food. Food labelling is important, but people need to know what to look for.

There are a number of pressure groups that try to persuade people to eat properly and this is probably more effective than legislation, although this really can help.

An alternative view^⑪ is that such a ban on advertising, which would probably have to be brought about by enforceable government legislation, is not acceptable. People should be responsible for their own health and wellbeing. There is information available from a wide range of sources and there is really no excuse for ignorance of it.

However, because of the huge cost to the community in terms of days lost at work, incapacity and serious illness, perhaps the government has to take action and banning the advertising of such undesirable food^⑫ would be a start. It would have to be done alongside^⑬ other measures to educate people about food choices and encourage them to eat healthily, whilst at the same time making supermarkets and food outlets take greater responsibility for the effects of their sales methods on their customers. (558 words)

⑪ “另外一个思路”，此处是本段的段落主旨句，表转折，阐述了与前文不同的另外一种观点

⑫ 不适宜的食物

⑬ 介词，“与…一起”

• 题材解析 •

健康类话题是雅思经典考题，此题是健康类话题的子话题，关于暴饮暴食。值得注意的是此题有一个对比项，即抽烟，另外结合广告。因为题目中涉及的要点很多，包括暴饮暴食和抽烟的危害对比、如何减少这种危害、能否一律采用禁止广告的方法，因此审题的时候要格外细致，否则很可能导致偏题或者漏题。

● 结构分析

本文在 40 分钟的时间内写到 558 字，对于大多数学生来说都是难以企及的，但是这篇优秀的范文无论从中心论点的阐述、结构的安排，还是语言的运用方面都是非常值得学习和借鉴的。

文章总共 8 个自然段，前 3 个自然段对比了吸烟和过度饮食的相同点和不同点，以及不健康饮食带来的危害，并且评价了考题中提到的观点 (the advertising of certain food products should be banned as cigarette advertising is banned): but this alone is likely to be insufficient to prevent obesity.

第 4 自然段围绕 **insufficient** 展开论述，指出导致人们不健康饮食的众多原因。

第 5、6 自然段提出了一些解决方案的尝试。

第 7 自然段提出另外一种相反的观点，即禁止食品广告是不对的，人们应该对自己的饮食行为负责。

最后的第 8 自然段总结概括全文，提出了作者的中心论点：在政府禁止不健康食品的广告的同时也应该加强教育，鼓励人们健康饮食；超市和外卖商家也要承担更大的责任。

● 精彩语句

- 1 | Overeating can lead to obesity, being seriously overweight, and this is an increasing health problem, which is as serious as the effects of cigarette smoking.

译文 过度饮食可能会导致肥胖，也就是体重极度超重，这是一个越来越严重的问题，就像吸烟导致的后果一样。

解析 句中的 **being seriously overweight** 是插入语，起到了解释说明 **obesity** 的作用。

- 2 | Finding outsize clothes, not fitting into airline and bus seats, and discrimination in the job market are all problems faced by such people.

译文 寻找大号的衣服、不能坐进飞机和汽车的座位、就业市场上的歧视都是这些人面对的问题。

解析 faced by such people 是过去分词作定语，修饰前面的 problems，因为 problems 和 face 之间是被动关系，因此用过去分词形式。

- 3 | Far worse is the threat of serious health problems, such as diabetes, strokes and cancer, which all have a huge cost to the individual, their family and the community as a whole.

译文 更糟糕的是健康的威胁，比如糖尿病、中风和癌症，这些疾病对于个体、家庭甚至整个社会都会造成巨大的损失。

解析 此句一开始用了倒装语序，突出了 far worse。such as 后面列举了具体的 health problems，使一个抽象概念具体化，紧接着是一个 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，阐述了前面提到的 health problems 的结果。句子虽然有点长，但是层次分明，既有整体观点的阐述，也有细节的描述。

- 4 | If advertising encourages people to buy, which it must do, a ban would help, but this alone is likely to be insufficient to prevent obesity.

译文 如果广告鼓励人们去购买，这也是广告的目的，那么禁止也许是有效的，但是仅凭广告是不能阻止肥胖的发生的。

解析 此句的可借鉴之处是真实语气和虚拟语气的交替使用，一开始的条件状语从句是真实语气，a ban would help 是虚拟语气，but 后面的句子阐述的是客观事实，因此用真实语气，中间还穿插 which it must do，对广告的作用和目的进行了补充说明。

- 5 | Parents taking the easy way out and giving their children food that they know they will eat rather than providing healthy, nutritional food is another.

译文 另一个原因是，父母为了省事儿，给孩子吃他们愿意吃的食物，而不是健康的、富含营养的食物。

- 6 | Portion sizes in restaurants and takeaways all contribute, as do supermarket 'buy

one, get one free' offers.

译文 饭店和外卖食物的分量也是罪魁祸首，就像超市促销的买一送一起到的效果一样。

解析 as do... 是一个倒装句，do 前置起到了强调的作用。

- 7 | To balance this, there needs to be a huge campaign to get children to accept healthy habits, knowing about growing food and keeping animals and reducing waste are all part of it.

译文 为了平衡，需要发起一场运动让孩子们接受健康的饮食习惯；了解食物的种植、动物的饲养和减少垃圾都可以作为活动内容。

解析 knowing about growing food and keeping animals and reducing waste are all part of it 在句中作状语，其中 knowing, reducing 是现在分词，而 growing, keeping 是 know about 的宾语，是动名词形式。

- 8 | An alternative view is that such a ban on advertising, which would probably have to be brought about by enforceable government legislation, is not acceptable.

译文 另外一派的观点是对于广告的禁止，也许需要政府立法来保证施行，是不能被接受的。

- 9 | However, because of the huge cost to the community in terms of days lost at work, incapacity and serious illness, perhaps the government has to take action and banning the advertising of such undesirable food would be a start.

译文 然而，考虑到由于不能上班、没有行动能力和严重疾病为社区带来的损失，也许政府应该采取行动，从禁止这些不健康食品的广告开始。

解析 perhaps 是一个程度副词，would 是虚拟语气，都表示推测，这些词汇的运用使语言更加准确，符合实际。

- 10 | It would have to be done alongside other measures to educate people about food choices and encourage them to eat healthily, whilst at the same time making supermarkets and food outlets take greater responsibility for the effects of their

sales methods on their customers.

译文 其他的措施也要同时并行，包括教会人们选择食品，鼓励他们健康饮食，同时要求超市和外卖对于自己的销售方式承担更大的责任等。

解析 **would** 是虚拟语气，和上面句子中 **would** 的用法、作用相同，表示作者的推测和判断，是使语言更加准确的表达方式。

Task

Some people say that it's better to teach students language in small classes, while others think the number of people does not matter. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (2014-12-04)

Sample answer 1

Acquisition of language is a very complex phenomenon^①.

A small child absorbs its native language, or if two languages are spoken to it simultaneously (for example by the mother and the father), it can learn two. It is also known that young children learn more easily than adults, which is why Dutch and German children start foreign languages when they start school at 6.

For adult learners it is usual to divide the skills required into four groups, reading, writing, listening and speaking. The method of teaching usually depends heavily on the money available, so what is best often means what can be afforded.

Reading skills could be taught initially to a larger group of about 30, because a student has to recognise and remember words. Once a higher level is reached where expression is important this is far better achieved in a small group and individually, where the teacher can listen to and correct the reader. Fast, fluent reading can be learnt as a group of about 30 as technique is involved and competent readers can practise^② themselves.

① 本段的主题句，也是所讨论话题的背景

② 英式英语中动词是 practise，名词是 practice

Writing, the actual putting pen to paper^③, is a motor skill^④ and some students find it easy whilst others find it difficult. It is important that the teacher can see that the letters are properly formed and in the right way, otherwise fast writing is difficult, so a small group is ideal. Once students have mastered the mechanics of writing^⑤, they need practice and that can be done at home. The higher skill levels need teaching, and group size is limited by the time available to the teacher to correct and comment on work. Working in a group can make discussion about good words and phrases useful.

Listening skills depend on what is available. Listening to a teacher is easier than listening to plays, television programmes or a discussion. More can be achieved with a smaller group because the teacher can judge the level of understanding much better. All these three could, if necessary, be at least introduced to a lecture theatre full of students, but, at a higher level, especially for students who are struggling^⑥, much smaller groups, even one to one, is ideal.

Speaking is different. A student cannot learn to hold a conversation^⑦ in a huge group. At a very basic level students can chorus^⑧ sentences and replies, but real conversation which needs quick thinking is just not possible.

It is important that young people learn languages and motivation is a vital key. How they are taught depends on what is available such as language laboratories, computers, books, or native speakers of the target language^⑨. In an ideal world teachers would have all this at their disposal^⑩ and could teach

③ 插入语做解释说明

④ 运动技能

⑤ 写作技巧

⑥ 挣扎, 此处指学习有困难

⑦ 进行交谈

⑧ 合唱, 齐声说出

⑨ 目标语言

⑩ 处理, 使用

some aspects, like watching a play on video to a large group, but having time and resources to teach very small groups. It is those countries that have most incentive^⑪ and the best resources who produce the best linguists.

⑪ 动因，动机，鼓励

● 题材解析

教育话题是雅思写作经典考题，本题是教育话题的子话题，关于语言学习和班级大小的关系的讨论。题目非常具体，这也就要求考生必须对此类话题有所了解和准备，比如语言习得的规律，不过大多数考生对于语言学习都有经验和体会，对于这个话题感觉不陌生，因此找到足够的论据并不难。

● 结构分析

文章总共 7 段，前两段是 introduction 段，分别介绍了儿童和成年人学习外语的特点，引出话题。

第 3、4、5、6 自然段是 body 部分，分别描述了读、写、听、说四种技能的学习方法与班级大小的关系。

第 7 自然段是 conclusion 段，总结概括全文，指出了学习外语的众多必要条件。

精彩语句

- 1 | For adult learners it is usual to divide the skills required into four groups, reading, writing, listening and speaking. The method of teaching usually depends heavily on the money available, so what is best often means what can be afforded.

译文 对于成年学生而言，一般把语言技能分为四项：读、写、听和说。教学方法很大程度上由金钱投入所决定，最好的学习方法往往意味着在自己的承受范围内的最佳方法。

解析 required 是过去分词作定语，是 which are required 的省略表达形式；available 是形容词作后置定语，是 which is available 的省略表达。这两

句话中都需要注意定语后置这种语言现象,考生通常对于定语在前面的情况比较熟悉,因为这一点和汉语语法一致,至于什么时候定语后置,虽然可以语法分析,但更多是取决于语感。

- 2 | Reading skills could be taught **initially** to a larger group of about 30, because a student has to recognise and remember words. **Once** a higher level is reached where expression is important this is far better achieved in a small group and individually, where the teacher can listen to and correct the reader.

译文 阅读一开始可以在 30 人的大班学习,因为此阶段的学生要学着认识和记忆单词。一旦到达一个更高的级别,当学生需要学习表达的时候,小班或者个性化教学会更好,因为在小班或者个性化学习过程中需要老师的聆听和纠错。

解析 这两句话值得学习的是逻辑关系的处理,第一句话中的 **initially** 和第二句话中的 **once** 对应,清楚说明了阅读能力提高的步骤和阶段。

- 3 | The higher skill levels need teaching, and group size is limited by the time available to the teacher **to correct and comment on work**.

译文 更高水平的写作需要有人教,学习小组的大小取决于老师是否有时间批改和评论学生的作业。

解析 **to correct and comment on work** 是动词不定式作后置定语,其中的 **correct** 和 **comment** 是平行结构,都是动词。

- 4 | All these three could, if necessary, be at least introduced to a lecture theatre full of students, but, at a higher level, especially for students who are struggling, much smaller groups, even one to one, is ideal.

译文 所有这三项,如果有必要,都可以在一个学生很多的课堂上完成,但是在比较高水平的阶段,特别是学生学习有困难的时候,小的班级,甚至一对一的教学,效果会更理想。

解析 此句话中运用大量插入语,但是层次分明,反映了作者思维的跳跃连贯,

值得仔细体会。

- 5 | It is those countries that have most incentive and the best resources who produce the best linguists.

译文 那些有最多激励和最好资源的国家会诞生最优秀的语言学家。

解析 that have most incentive and the best resources 是一个定语从句，修饰前面的 countries，而 it is...who 结构是一个强调结构，强调的内容虽然是 countries，但是用 who 来引导，这是因为作者运用了拟人的修辞手段。

Sample answer 2

The best way to teach a foreign language has exercised the minds^① of teachers and those who pay, since it became necessary to have people capable of^② communicating with others of different linguistic heritage. There is debate over the relative value of smaller classes, the use of technology, such as language laboratories and on-line lessons, films, DVDs, course books and so on^③.

Effective language teaching of adults and teenagers demands proficiency in four areas: reading, writing, speaking and listening. Trying to acquire language in the same way as a baby learns its mother tongue^④ is difficult. A compromise^⑤ is to teach children a second language as soon as they start school in relatively small classes, a method used to good effect in Germany and Holland.

In a very small group of around ten students, reading can be taught in an interesting way, as students read together and the teacher can pay attention to pronunciation,

① 考验，引起思考

② 胜任

③ “等等”，比较正式的表达，不要使用 etc. 这种比较口语化的表达

④ 母语

⑤ 妥协

expression and the tone of voice **used**^⑥. It is easier to identify and help slower students and the group benefits from knowing each other well, which means they are less likely to be **embarrassed**^⑦ if they need help. Reading beyond the early stages is **almost impossible**^⑧ to teach well to a really big lecture hall sized group. In this case technology, if available, will help.

Writing has two parts: the actual mechanical motor skill of making the letters and the development of fast, accurate writing in a variety of styles. Most adults could probably cope with the former in a fairly large group as long as the group is not so large that the teacher cannot correct errors. Developing writing skills could be **tackled**^⑨ in a larger group, but discussion of ideas and work to be done is better in a small group.

Listening skills are best taught in a smaller group, so that the teacher can ensure all the learners understand. At the highest level, larger groups could listen to previously prepared plays or films.

The last section, speaking, is almost impossible to teach and practise in a lecture hall sized group. Meaningful conversation must flow, but mistakes need to be corrected and it is important that students speak with a good accent. This is really only possible in a group of ten or less, so everyone gets a chance to speak.

On balance^⑩, it seems that smaller groups make language learning easier, more fun, and therefore more successful. Some people are prepared to pay for private education in smaller classes, or even individual tuition. Huge

⑥ 过去分词作后置定语，简洁明了，使被修饰的 the tone of voice 更加清楚准确

⑦ 尴尬

⑧ “几乎不可能”，注意程度副词的运用可以使表达更准确

⑨ 解决

⑩ “总而言之”，结尾段的常用表达

groups have a small place, but the only real justification is reduced cost, with willingness to settle for what is available and make the best of it. Maybe better availability of on-line learning will see an end of huge classes everywhere to everyone's benefit.

● 结构分析

本文的结构和第一篇范文类似，文章总共 7 段，第 1、2 自然段是 introduction，引出了话题，并指出语言学习分为四个部分，即读、写、听、说。

第 3、4、5、6 自然段是 body 部分，分别描述了掌握语言的这四种技能和班级大小的关系。

最后的第 7 段是 conclusion，总结概括全文，指出 it seems that smaller groups make language learning easier, more fun, and therefore more successful，同时也指出了大班教学的好处：the only real justification is reduced cost。

精彩语句

- 1 | The best way to teach a foreign language has exercised the minds of teachers and those who pay, since it became necessary to have people capable of communicating with others of different linguistic heritage.

译文 自从和不同语言背景的人进行交流成为必备技能之后，教师和学生一直在探索最好的语言学习方法。

- 2 | A compromise is to teach children a second language as soon as they start school in relatively small classes, a method used to good effect in Germany and Holland.

译文 一个折中的做法是小孩一入学就开始在小班学习第二外语，这是一个在德国和荷兰取得良好效果的一种做法。

解析 本句中的 used 是过去分词作定语，修饰 method；a method used to good

effect in Germany and Holland 是同位语短语，在句中解释说明了前文提到的方法。

- 3 | It is easier to identify and help slower students and the group benefits from knowing each other well, which means they are less likely to be embarrassed if they need help.

译文 小班教学更容易发现和帮助那些学习较慢的学生，并且整个学习小组也能从彼此了解中受益，因为大家不会在需要帮助的时候觉得尴尬。

- 4 | Most adults could probably cope with the former in a fairly large group as long as the group is not so large that the teacher cannot correct errors.

译文 大多数成年人都能在大班中搞定前者，只要这个班不至于大到老师无法帮助学生批改错误即可。

解析 句中的两个 not 构成了双重否定句，表示“不是大到不能做某事”的意思。

- 5 | Huge groups have a small place, but the only real justification is reduced cost, with willingness to settle for what is available and make the best of it.

译文 大班学习好像地位不高，它唯一的好处是价格低，同时需要明白大班课上能得到什么并且充分利用它。

解析 Huge groups have a small place 这个表达很简单，却是很地道的英文表达。with 引导的介词短语后面是 to 引导的动词不定式作定语。

Sample answer 3

The best way to teach a foreign language has been debated for centuries and has changed as more and better resources become available.

There is a question over appropriate and ideal class sizes^①. Some people prefer small groups or even individual tuition, whilst others favour much larger groups. The age

① 直接切入话题

and ability of the students, the ability of the teacher and the resources available play an equally important part in the decision.

The advantages of small groups or a private tutor are well documented and are very successful^② if the students are motivated and the teaching is of a high standard^③. Learning to read well, fluently and with expression really demands small groups so that the topic of the reading material can be chosen to suit students' interests^④ and the teacher can listen to and help students. Writing too is better taught in smaller groups. Students must manage the mechanics of writing fluently at speed and the accurate formation of letters helps. Once students can do this, the class could be of almost any size, provided that the teacher has time to check and give feedback. At the preparation stage discussion helps and this is only really possible in small groups. Listening skills too can be developed more easily in small groups where the teacher is aware if students do not understand the lesson. The fourth skill, speaking, the art of good conversation^⑤, can only be taught in a group small enough to have a genuine discussion.

By contrast, some people favour large groups.^⑥ The main reasons for this have to be cost, and, allied to^⑦ this, the lack of resources. Aspects of language can be taught in this way, and if students are determined, at least some will succeed.

It is possible to have a large group read from a screen, whiteboard or book, all together, and at the early stages, this will produce results. Writing is almost impossible to teach to a very large group if there is no possibility of individual help^⑧.

② 本段的段落主旨句

③ Be of 加名词的表达要比 be 直接加形容词更加正式一些

④ 满足学生的兴趣

⑤ 插入语, 对 speaking 进行了进一步解释说明, 表明文章中的 speaking 不是普通的日常会话, 而是一种话术

⑥ 本段的段落主旨句

⑦ 与...一起, 与...联合在一起

⑧ 个性化的帮助

Listening in some cases, such as listening to a film or play, could be attempted by a large group. At a basic level, students can learn prepared responses as a large group, but past that stage, they need practice in conversation in smaller classes.

The only justification for having large groups is the lack of resources, either lack of teachers or lack of resources in general^⑨. In this case it is necessary to make the best of what is available. Without doubt^⑩, students learn better in smaller classes, especially when they start at a young age and can spend a short time each day learning a second language.

⑨ 整体来说

⑩ 等于 with no doubt

• 结构分析

本文总共 6 段，第 1、2 自然段是 introduction 段，引出话题：There is a question over appropriate and ideal class sizes.

第 3 自然段讨论了小班教学的优势。

第 4、5 自然段转折讨论了大班教学的一些优势和不足。

最后第 6 自然段是 conclusion，分别总结了大班教学的必要性和小班教学的优势。

精彩语句

- 1 | Some people prefer small groups or even individual tuition, whilst others favour much larger groups.

译文 一些人更喜欢小班、甚至一对一教学，而有些人更青睐大班学习。

解析 此句中请注意 prefer 和 favour 这种变化表达，以避免重复。

- 2 | Writing too is better taught in smaller groups. Students must manage the mechanics of writing fluently at speed and the accurate formation of letters helps.

译文 写作最好是采取小班教学。学生必须要学会快速流畅书写的办法，准确

的拼写也会有所帮助。

- 3 | Once students can do this, the class could be of almost any size, **provided** that the teacher has time to check and give feedback.

译文 一旦学生可以做到这些, 那么班级可以是随意大小, 只要老师有时间检查和给予反馈即可。

解析 其中 **provided** 是连词, 意为“只要, 在…条件下”。

- 4 | The main reasons for this have to be cost, and, **allied to this**, the lack of resources.

译文 主要的原因是成本, 和成本相关的是资源的缺乏。

解析 本句中的 **allied to this** 是插入语, 更重要的是说明了 **and** 前后的 **cost** 和 **the lack of resources** 之间的逻辑关系: 之所以成本高是因为资源缺乏。

- 5 | The only justification for having large groups is the lack of resources, **either** lack of teachers or lack of resources in general.

译文 开设大班的唯一理由是资源的匮乏, 老师资源的匮乏或者是整体资源的匮乏。

• 3 篇范文的对比分析

就本话题所提供的三篇范文, 每一篇都是上乘之作, 每一篇范文都由很多段落构成, 每一个段落都围绕一个分论点展开。

中国考生比较熟悉的段落划分一般是 4 段或者 5 段, 对于一篇文章多达 6 段或者 7 段的情况不太熟悉, 其实仔细分析就会发现, 不管文章包括几段, 都可以归纳为 **introduction**, **body**, **conclusion** 三个部分, 不必太纠结于到底应该由多少自然段构成。

• 评分标准解析

根据本篇范文, 我们一起来研究一下雅思写作评分标准中 **coherence and cohesion** 部分关于分段的要求:

7 分: presents a clear central topic within each paragraph

8 分 : uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately

9 分 : skilfully manages paragraphing

从评分标准中可以看到,官方并没有机械要求文章一定要分几段,分段作为一种论证手段,始终是围绕中心的阐述和论据的选择而灵活运用的。8 分标准中的 *uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately* 背后的本质是逻辑,逻辑合理才是关键。至于 9 分标准中提到的 *skilfully manages paragraphing* 中的 *skilfully*, 是一个准确而又模糊的表达,是一种可意会而不能言传的感觉,取决于考官评分时候的主观感受。笔者的建议是最好不要使用过于简单机械的分段方法,比如使用 *first, second, third* 等关联词来结构文章,而要根据内在逻辑选择更准确的关联词。

Task

Many museums and historical sites are mainly visited by tourists, not local people. Why is this the case and what can be done to attract local people? (2015-02-07)

Sample answer

Local people will visit museums and historical sites in their area if they are interested in what they have to offer, and they will probably visit them once, perhaps paying a return visit years later^①. Tourists, on the other hand, are usually looking for interesting things in the area they are visiting, and each year there will be different people visiting an area^②. Inevitably, especially in tourist areas, more tourists than locals visit.

Museums and historical sites can do many things to encourage more people, local people and tourists alike to visit.

One important factor is appeal to^③ children. If children in a family are happy and occupied, the adults will be too. Museums can put on all sorts of activities, from looking for things and ticking them off on a sheet, dressing up in period costume, hands on^④ science activities, craft activities, activities based on the natural world. Historical sites often feature re-enactments and such age-old skills as weaving, pottery, hawking, cooking and so on. If the site was used to film a well-known series, such as *Harry Potter*, that increases its appeal.

Adults too are often attracted by re-enactment days and the opportunity to try new activities. Museums sometimes

① 请注意此处分词作状语的应用，语言变化，精炼，同时提供丰富的内容

② 此处为分词作定语

③ 吸引

④ 动手的，上手的

have additional exhibitions, especially of items loaned from other countries or areas, such as the exhibition of terra cotta warriors from China that came to London. **People who would not normally have gone to the British Museum would go to see such an exhibition^⑤.** Historical sites can do such things as re-enact a battle or siege, or sometimes use the ruins as an interesting backdrop for a play or concert.

These special events often make provision for older people, such as reduced prices, and sometimes chosen themes are chosen that appeal especially to older people, such as Loughborough's Main Line Steam trains 1940s days. English heritage sites offer free visits to groups of older people—and school groups too. Facilities such as buggies to transport people less able to walk will also attract people, as will good quality teashops! Using the museum or site for other cultural events such as concerts, lectures, plays or a meeting space for local groups can also help **maintain interest^⑥ and increase footfall^⑦.**

The key to increasing local interest for both museums and historical sites is to have a good number of regular well publicised, varied additional activities and events that will appeal to as wide a range of people as possible, and encourage others to visit.

⑤ 注意此处运用虚拟语气表达一种推测

⑥ 保持兴趣

⑦ 增加访问量

• 题材解析

博物馆和历史景点属于社会生活类话题，也是常考话题之一。本文就题型而言属于现象讨论题，需要讨论造成当地人参观博物馆和历史景点的人数少于游客的原因，并提出建议。考生需要对这个话题有所思考，积累素材；在考场上可以采用“情

景代入法”，更容易想到 **ideas**，比如，你为何不去参观当地的博物馆和历史景点？什么情况下，你会去参观呢？本文采用的分类法，也是非常好的方法，一分类内容马上就丰富了。

● 结构分析

文章的结构非常清晰，按照儿童、成年人、老年人的分类分别列举了吸引人们参观博物馆和历史景点的方法，最后一段总结陈述了可以吸引所有人的普遍适用的方法，其中丰富的举例使文章很有说服力，也显示了作者对于此类话题深入的理解。

● 精彩语句

- 1 | Local people will visit museums and historical sites in their area if they are interested in what they have to offer, and they will probably visit them once, perhaps paying a return visit years later. Tourists, on the other hand, are usually looking for interesting things in the area they are visiting, and each year there will be different people visiting an area. Inevitably, especially in tourist areas, more tourists than locals visit.

解析 这三句话是完整的第一段。考题要求分析两组人群，当地人和游客，参观博物馆和历史景点的频率，因此前两句话对比解释了当地人和外地游客为何要参观这些景点，最后一句话得出结论：由此带来的必然结果是，参观这些景点的游客数量多于当地人，尤其是在旅游景区。三句话逻辑清晰，其中 **on the other hand** 和 **inevitably** 是 **connectives** 和 **discourse marker**，把逻辑清晰地体现了出来。

- 2 | People who would not normally have gone to the British Museum would go to see such an exhibition.

译文 那些平时不会去大英博物馆的人，也会去看此类展览的。

- 3 | Facilities such as buggies to transport people less able to walk will also attract people, as will good quality teashops!

译文 诸如运送行动不便的人的小推车这样的一些设施也会吸引人们来参观，

就像一家服务良好的茶馆带来的效果一样。

解析 此句中 less able to walk 是形容词短语作后置定语，此句也可写为：Facilities such as buggies to transport people who are less able to walk will also attract people, as will good quality teashops! 这样也是对的，不过不够简练。后半句的 as 引导的句子是倒装句。

文化背景

Facilities such as buggies to transport people less able to walk will also attract people, as will good quality teashops! 此句中提到的两个例子，都涉及到英国的社会背景。英国的景区大都为腿脚不灵便的游客配备了小推车，这一点国内也在学习完善。另外，和国内不同的是英国景区和博物馆常设有茶馆，是游客也是当地人休闲放松的好去处。

Task

Some people think the best way to improve road safety is to increase the minimum legal age for driving cars and motorcycles. Do you agree or disagree? (2015-02-12)

Sample answer

Statistics show that young people under the age of 25 have by far^① the most accidents whilst driving cars and in particular^② motorcycles. These accidents have a huge cost in terms of^③ injury, days off work, repairs to vehicles, and all too frequently death.

Many young people need to be able to drive in order to get to work, so it is better to improve safety in other ways than have an outright^④ ban.^⑤

One important way to improve safety is better driver education and making the driving test more thorough^⑥. To some extent, allowing young people a provisional^⑦ licence at 17 but not allowing them to take the test until 18 does increase the age, but also the time taken to learn. Compulsory lessons with a qualified instructor would perhaps help, as well as encouragement to learn motorway driving skills, not covered in the 'Pass Plus' course that is still optional. Positive encouragement to take an advanced driving test, perhaps with concessions such as cheaper insurance, to encourage people would help.

Schemes such as having to display a new driver sign, restriction on the number of passengers and night time driving all help to stop young people driving at a time when most

- ① 到目前为止
- ② “特别是”，等于 particularly
- ③ 在…方面
- ④ 彻底的，直接的
- ⑤ 本文的全文主旨句，表明作者不认为提高驾驶者的年龄、不让太年轻的人驾车是最好的办法，而应该采取其他的措施
- ⑥ 更加全面
- ⑦ 临时的，暂定的

accidents happen. This has an advantage of not restricting use of a vehicle to go to work, unless the person **works shifts**^⑧.

More attention needs to be paid to the safety of the car itself. There are strict regulations governing tyres, brakes and so on, but the yearly tests only ensure that the car is **roadworthy**^⑨ at the time of the test. The ability to do a basic safety check should be included in the driving test. Many cars, but not all, have airbags; this could be made a requirement in the same ways as seatbelts.

Tougher penalties for driving whilst using a mobile phone and a campaign to make this unacceptable would help, but action needs to be taken against drivers who do all sorts other things **at the wheel**^⑩.

The actual layout of roads and signing contribute to safety. There is evidence that too many signs confuse drivers of all ages, and road layout, especially at **junctions**^⑪, could be improved.

Drink driving^⑫ is a serious problem, although it appears that the message is getting through, and attitudes are changing. Perhaps the time has come for a total ban on any alcohol for drivers. **Stiff penalties**^⑬ help enforce the rules.

It would appear from statistics that parties of young people, especially if they have been drinking, can distract the driver with serious, **even fatal**^⑭, consequences. Restrictions on the number of passengers that a young driver can take, especially at night, can help.

⑧ 轮班

⑨ 可以上路的

⑩ 开车

⑪ 交叉路口

⑫ 酒驾

⑬ 严厉的惩罚

⑭ 插入语，补充说明，也使得阐述更加准确

● 题材解析

此考题属于社会生活类话题，不过社会生活类话题太宽泛，没有统一的规律，只能就题论题。

本题难度较大，对于如何提高道路交通安全这个话题，大多数考生没有深入的思考，更“要命”的是本题提出了自己的解决方案，即提高驾驶机动车司机的法定年龄。考生需要对这个 idea 进行评估，这样考生的思路就被限定在一个很小的范围，如果平时对这个话题没有深入的思考，会觉得无话可说，然后为了凑字数，只能不停重复那几个不多的理由和论据，甚至不知所以而言他，出现跑题、偏题的问题。

不过本题的题干中有个 best。在本书的审题部分，笔者特别提到对最高级的表达一定要特别关注，它们往往会成为破题的关键点。如果你不认为这是最好的办法，那就可以列举你认为的更好地提高道路交通安全的方法，于是思路就逐渐打开了，范文就是采用了这样的构思方法。

● 结构分析

本文总共 9 段，其中第 1、2 自然段属于 introduction，引出话题之后，作者提出了自己的观点：it is better to improve safety in other ways than have an outright ban.

第 3—9 自然段属于 body 部分，从 6 个方面提出了提高道路交通安全的办法，对应了全文主旨句中的 it is better to improve safety in other ways。

本文一开始就提出了中心论点，采用了 deductive style。文章最后并没有重复这个中心论点，这样的结构安排和大多数中国雅思老师的思路不同，但是笔者认为这样更加合理，没有必要单纯重申文章一开始提出的中心论点。

● 精彩语句

- 1 | Statistics show that young people under the age of 25 have by far the most accidents whilst driving cars and in particular motorcycles.

译文 数据显示，年龄低于 25 岁的年轻人在开车，尤其是开摩托车的时候，发生事故的频率最高。

解析 本句的语法和用词都很普通，值得学习的是其中的两个副词性短语：by far 和 in particular，这两个短语使本句的句意表述更加准确；其中 in particular 把 cars 和 motorcycles 进行了比较，表明 motorcycles 的危险性要高于 cars。

- 2 | To some extent, allowing young people a provisional licence at 17 but not allowing them to take the test until 18 **does** increase the age, but also the time taken to learn.

译文 在年轻人 17 岁的时候，给他们颁发临时性的驾照，但是直到 18 岁才允许他们开车，这一措施在一定程度上可以提高驾驶者的年龄，同时也保证了他们有更多时间学习驾驶。

解析 does 是助动词表强调，强调后面的 increase。

- 3 | Positive encouragement to take an advanced driving test, perhaps with concessions such as cheaper insurance, to encourage people **would** help.

译文 积极地鼓励年轻人参加高级驾驶考试，也可以给他们比如低价购买保险的鼓励，这样也许会有所帮助。

解析 这句话的主干部分是 positive encouragement would help，而 to take an advanced driving test, perhaps with concessions such as cheaper insurance, to encourage people 是连续两个动词不定式作 encouragement 的定语，中间穿插了 perhaps with concessions such as cheaper insurance 插入语作状语，补充说明了相关信息。

- 4 | Many cars, but not all, have airbags; this could be made a requirement in the same ways as seatbelts.

译文 许多但不是所有的车都用气囊，这可以像安全带一样成为一项必需的配备。

解析 其中 but not all 作为插入语，使表述更加客观，另外，分号（；）是构

成并列句的方法之一，连接了前后两句话，后面一句话是虚拟语气句，表达了作者的一种推测或者愿望。

- 5 | Drink driving is a serious problem, although it appears that the message is getting through, and attitudes are changing.

译文 尽管酒驾的危害已经广为人知，大家的态度也在改变，但是酒驾仍然是一个严重的问题。

- 6 | It would appear from statistics that parties of young people, especially if they have been drinking, can distract the driver with serious, even fatal, consequences.

译文 数据显示几个年轻人在一起，特别是在饮酒后，会分散驾驶者的注意力，导致严重、甚至致命的后果。

解析 have been drinking 是现在完成进行时，表示一直在喝，开车的时候仍然在喝。

Task

The use of mobile phones in certain places is just as antisocial as smoking. Smoking is banned in certain places, so the use of mobile phones should also be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2015-02-14)

Sample answer

The use of mobile phones is increasing, and many people are almost addicted to^① being constantly in touch with their friends and constantly available. What is needed is mobile phone etiquette^②, but that would be difficult for the ‘anything goes’ generation. Apart from^③ some potentially dangerous situations, such as using a phone while driving, mobiles are not strictly dangerous.

Smoking is in a different category altogether.^④ It is very harmful to smoke, and if others inhale^⑤ the smoke it can damage their lungs too. For this reason smoking is banned in public places, in cars, where there are children and so on.

There is a huge difference between the antisocial behaviour of some phone users and the risk to health caused by smokers. Good manners used to be thought of as acting in such a way so as not to give offence^⑥ or make others feel uncomfortable. This would suggest that using a phone in a quiet restaurant, during a concert or play, in a lecture, cinema or place of worship really is rude and therefore unacceptable.^⑦ Increasingly, such places ask clients and audiences to turn their phone off. They should not need to be

① 上瘾于…，沉湎于…

② 礼仪，礼节，规矩

③ 除了

④ 本段的段落主题句，也是承接上一个自然段的过渡句。

⑤ “呼吸，吸入”，它的反义词是 exhale

⑥ 冒犯

⑦ 段落主旨句

asked.

Banning something is drastic^⑧, and implies that the ban can be enforced.^⑨ Unfortunately, if a phone rings in the middle of, for example, a concert, the damage is done, the performer's concentration lost. Asking a member of the audience to leave, because if their phone rang again, it would cause more disruption, but it would make the point. Reminders, and if need be, actions, such as requiring to leave, would perhaps make the point stronger. In a recent concert performance in London a soloist demanded that a parent take their crying child out and complained that the whole atmosphere was lost. The incident made the national papers^⑩. The same could happen to selfish phone users! Some trains now have mobile-free carriages, acknowledging that not everyone likes to eavesdrop on^⑪ a one-sided conversation.

A ban should be a last resort^⑫, and apply to^⑬ situations where the use of the phone could actually be dangerous.^⑭ Examples of this could be an aircraft and in hospital whose sensitive equipment^⑮ could be affected, as well as the use of mobiles in cars which is actually illegal but widely ignored.

In dangerous situations then, mobile phones should be banned and the ban enforced^⑯. In other situations there should be firm reminders and penalties for those who are rude enough to ignore the reminder. This should help encourage the development of a code of practice^⑰ for mobile phones where people are not tied to^⑱ the machine and accept responsibility for the effect of their actions.

⑧ 激进的，冒进的

⑨ 段落主旨句

⑩ 登上了全国性报纸

⑪ 偷听

⑫ 最后的手段

⑬ 应用到…

⑭ 段落主旨句

⑮ 敏感的设备

⑯ 强制执行

⑰ 行业规则，操作手册

⑱ 不受束缚

• 题材解析

关于手机的话题是社会生活类考题的热点，考查频率非常高。此题的特点是把手机和吸烟进行了对比，因为吸烟在很多地方是禁止的，所以使用手机也应该禁止，这就要求考生既要看到吸烟和使用手机对于社会生活危害的共性，又要看到差异性，从而得出自己的论点。其背后的底层逻辑是“具体事物具体分析”，这一点在题目中的体现就是 *in certain places*。

• 结构分析

本题中总共有两个写作任务，第一个是问 *the use of mobile phones* 是否和 *smoking* 一样 *antisocial*，接着继续问是否 *the use of mobile phones* 应该和 *smoking* 一样在某些地方被禁止。

本文通过 6 个自然段完成这两个写作任务，前两个自然段分别描述了考题中讨论的两个主体：*the use of mobile phone* 和 *smoking*，并且在第 3 自然段的首句阐明：*There is a huge difference between the antisocial behaviour of some phone users and the risk to health caused by smokers*. 这样就完成了考题中的第一个任务，作者认为 *the use of mobile phones in certain places is not just as antisocial as smoking*.

至于是否应该禁止使用手机，作者采取了层层递进、具体问题具体分析的态度。第 3 自然段中阐明，在一些场所使用手机是 *rude and therefore unacceptable*，第 4 自然段中阐明 *Banning something is drastic, and implies that the ban can be enforced*. 指出在一些场合禁止使用手机比较激进，也意味着可以要求强制执行。第 5 自然段指出 *A ban should be a last resort, and apply to situations where the use of the phone could actually be dangerous*. 在某些场合必须禁止使用手机。

最后的第 6 自然段总结概括全文，列举了在不同的情况下采取的措施应该是不同的，进而进一步展望了这些措施最终导致的结果：*This should help encourage the development of a code of practice for mobile phones where people are not tied to the machine and accept responsibility for the effect of their actions*.

评分标准解析

本篇范文的 coherence 非常好，下面我们根据评分标准进行解析：

7 分：logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout

8 分：sequences information and ideas logically

本文层层递进，按照具体场景阐述是否应该禁止使用手机，清晰地展示了思维的 progression，并且按照合理的顺序组织了 information and ideas，所以 coherence 至少能够达到 8 分。关于 coherence 的 9 分标准的阐述，剑桥官方评分标准中并没有提到，笔者在这里也不展开讨论。

精彩语句

- 1 | The use of mobile phones is increasing, and many people are almost addicted to being constantly in touch with their friends and constantly available.

译文 手机的使用率持续上升，很多人几乎沉迷于随时和朋友联系或者让朋友随时联系到他。

解析 be addicted to 是“沉迷，上瘾于…”的意思，其中 to 是介词，因此 to 后面应该是名词或者名词属性的动名词。此句 to 后面是动名词 being 构成的两个短语，中间用 and 连接，其中 constantly available 前面省略了 being，句式简洁明了，逻辑清晰。

- 2 | Good manners used to be thought of as acting in such a way so as not to give offence or make others feel uncomfortable.

译文 人们过去认为，良好的行为指的是言谈举止不能冒犯别人或者让别人感到不舒服。

解析 so as not to 是动词不定式作结构状语。

- 3 | Asking a member of the audience to leave, because if their phone rang again, it would cause more disruption, but it would make the point.

译文 让一个观众离开，会起到警示作用，如果他的手机再响就会导致更多的干扰。

解析 it 这个代词是对前面一句话的概括，此处也可以用非限制性定语从句 which would make the point。

- 4 | In a recent concert performance in London a soloist demanded that a parent take their crying child out and complained that the whole atmosphere was lost.

译文 在最近伦敦的一场音乐会上，一个独奏者要求一位家长把她哭泣的孩子带出场外，并且抱怨音乐会的整体氛围都给破坏了。

解析 需要注意的是 demand 这个动词，它后面接从句的时候，要用虚拟语气，所以 that 从句中谓语动词用的是 take 的原形。

- 5 | Some trains now have mobile-free carriages, acknowledging that not everyone likes to eavesdrop on a one-sided conversation.

译文 有些列车现在有了禁止使用手机的车厢，提醒人们不是每个人都喜欢被旁边人的电话打扰。

解析 分词 acknowledging 引导了一个状语从句，one-sided conversation 是打电话的诙谐说法，因为听者在电话的另一头，打电话的人看起来就像是一个人在自言自语。

- 6 | Examples of this could be an aircraft and in hospital whose sensitive equipment could be affected, as well as the use of mobiles in cars which is actually illegal but widely ignored.

译文 比如说在那些机器设备很敏感的飞机上或者医院里禁止使用手机，汽车里使用手机是违法的，但是没有人不在乎。

- 7 | In dangerous situations then, mobile phones should be banned and the ban enforced.

译文 在一些危险的情况下，手机应该被禁止使用，并被强制执行。

解析 此句在 enforced 前面省略了 should be。

- 8 | This should help encourage the development of a code of practice for mobile phones where people are not tied to the machine and accept responsibility for the effect of their actions.

译文 这将会促进手机使用规范的建立，慢慢地人们不再被手机束缚并且承担使用手机的责任。

Task

Some people say it is more important to plant trees in open spaces in towns and cities than build more housing. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2015-03-12)

Sample answer

People have to live somewhere in towns and cities, which means more housing has to be built.^① The issue is: do builders build on available land within the city boundary, which could be brownfield^② sites or open sites such as parks, gardens and commons, or do they encroach on^③ the surrounding countryside? At the same time, as people get richer, they want bigger houses with gardens that take up space^④ only available outside the town, and with high prices of land there is a temptation to subdivide property, build in gardens, and extend underground, all of which lead to problems. Population growth compounds the problems^⑤.

Trees too are vitally important.^⑥ They convert^⑦ the carbon dioxide that we exhale into oxygen that we breathe, so the existence of all kinds of plants, but especially trees, is absolutely vital. People also need space for recreation and exercise to encourage good health. Parks, gardens and common land provide the space to do this, often within the boundaries of towns and cities. These areas also provide space for wildlife of all kinds, much of which humans depend on. Without, for example, bees and other pollinating^⑧ insects, crops do not grow. The insects depend on flowers for their food and flowers grow in open spaces.

① 本段的段落主旨句，介绍了盖房子的必要性和存在的问题

② 指城中旧房拆除后可盖新房的区域

③ 蚕食

④ 占用空间

⑤ 人口增长叠加了这些矛盾

⑥ 本段的段落主旨句，阐述了种树的重要性

⑦ 转换

⑧ 授粉

The need to maintain city open spaces puts pressure on the surrounding countryside, as it is easier to build on a green site than to deal with whatever a brownfield site was previously used for. People living in villages prefer this way of life and usually do not want their village **swallowed up**^⑨ by the growing city. Agricultural land is important for food production, and **once lost is usually lost for ever**.^⑩

There is no simple answer to the question of trees **versus**^⑪ homes; both are important, so a balance is called for.^{⑫ ⑬} Housing in cities has to use land effectively, and high-rise buildings are an obvious solution. Many people really hate this and in cities such as London and Birmingham where nineteenth century **slum properties**^⑭ were replaced by modern **high rise flats**^⑮, people missed the old community spirit and hated sky-high living. Some such flats have been **demolished**^⑯ and replaced by lower blocks with better designed environments.

Open spaces in cities and towns have to be maintained, and areas once used for industry, such as the coalmining areas of England's Midlands,^⑰ **made into spaces for recreation**. In this area, the National Forest initiatives has resulted in the planting of millions of trees, and opportunities to walk, cycle, and take part in all sorts of nature-related activities. New houses have been built in the once **run-down**^⑱ mining villages, improving **amenities**^⑲ and so making life better for more people.

⑨ 被吞没

⑩ 一旦失去，就是永远的失去

⑪ 介词：与，对

⑫ “要求”，可以替换为 required

⑬ 本文的全文主旨句

⑭ 贫民窟

⑮ 高层公寓

⑯ 拆毁

⑰ 此处省略了前半句中的 have to be, 属于一种简略表达

⑱ 日趋没落的

⑲ 生活福利设施

• 题材解析

本题属于环境类话题，具体考点是种树和盖房子哪个更加重要，但背后的逻辑是如何处理人和自然的关系。树木和房子对于我们人类都很重要，关键是如何平衡。

• 结构分析

本文总共 5 段，第 1 自然段描述了人们对于住房的需求，以及与自然的矛盾。第 2 自然段描述了树木和自然环境对于人类生活的重要性，前两段把要讨论的两个主体分别进行了阐述。第 3 自然段描述了前文两个主体之间的矛盾。第 4 自然段提出了文章的中心论点：There is no simple answer to the question of trees versus homes; both are important, so a balance is called for. 最后第 5 自然段，通过列举大量例子，证明住房需求和维护自然环境是可以兼顾的，这也是最好的解决方案，呼应了文章的中心论点：a balance is called for.

• 精彩语句

- 1 | The issue is: do builders build on available land within the city boundary, which could be brownfield sites or open sites such as parks, gardens and commons, or do they encroach on the surrounding countryside?

译文 问题是建房者是把房子建在城市范围之内，比如说旧房拆除以后的位置或公园、花园以及公共区域还是在逐渐蚕食周边的郊区呢？

解析 冒号（:）后面如果是完整的一句话，首字母不用大写，有的语法书中介绍冒号后面的句子首字母必须大写，语法界一直存在着争论，笔者认为是不用大写的。

- 2 | At the same time, as people get richer, they want bigger houses with gardens that take up space only available outside the town, and with high prices of land there is a temptation to subdivide property, build in gardens, and extend underground, all of which lead to problems.

译文 同时，随着人们越来越富有，他们想住带花园的大房子，这种房子占用

很大的空间，因此只有在郊区才可以。随着房价越来越高，人们倾向于把房产切分，比如在花园里面建房子或者扩展地下室，所有这些都会导致很多问题。

- 3 | They convert the carbon dioxide that we exhale into oxygen that we breathe, so the existence of all kinds of plants, but especially trees, is absolutely vital.

译文 树木把我们呼出的二氧化碳转化成我们呼吸的氧气，所以各种植物，尤其是树木的存在，很有意义。

解析 前半句的两个定语从句补充说明了二氧化碳、氧气与我们人类的关系，后半句中的插入语使这句话更切题。

- 4 | The need to maintain city open spaces puts pressure on the surrounding countryside, as it is easier to build on a green site than to deal with whatever a brownfield site was previously used for.

译文 维护城市空地的工作给周边郊区带来了压力，因为在绿地上盖房子比处理拆除房子之后遗留的空地要容易的得多。

- 5 | There is no simple answer to the question of trees versus homes; both are important, so a balance is called for.

译文 关于树和房子的选择，没有一个简单的答案；它们都很重要，所以做好平衡就很有必要了。

解析 分号（；）是构成并列句的方法之一，通过分号把前后两句话连接起来。后半句给出了前面 There is no simple answer 的原因，而最后面这个分句，是通过连词 so 进行连接的。关于标点符号和语法的关系，请参考本书最后一个章节。

- 6 | Many people really hate this and in cities such as London and Birmingham where nineteenth century slum properties were replaced by modern high rise flats, people missed the old community spirit and hated sky-high living.

译文 许多人不喜欢这种建筑，在像伦敦、伯明翰这样的城市，尽管人们怀念

传统社区的情怀，厌恶高层建筑的生活，但 19 世纪遗留的贫民窟建筑还是被现代的高层住宅取代了。

解析 请注意句中的 3 个动词，它们保持了时态的统一。有的学生认为这句话描述的是现在的事实，也可以用现在时，那么句子可以写为：

Many people really hate this and in cities such as London and Birmingham where nineteenth century slum properties have been replaced by modern high rise flats, people miss the old community spirit and hate sky-high living.

7 | New houses have been built in the once run-down mining villages, improving amenities and so making life better for more people.

译文 新房子在一度没落的矿区村庄兴建起来，改善了生活设施，也让更多的人生活得更好。

解析 improving amenities 和 making life better 是并列结构，都是现在分词作状语，表示 New houses have been built in the once run-down mining villages 之后的结果。

Task

Some working parents believe that childcare centres can provide the best care for children who are too young for school, whilst others believe that family members such as grandparents may take good care of children. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (2015-03-14)

Sample answer

Traditionally, when families lived close together, grandparents and other family members looked after small children whose parents worked.^① This has many advantages.^② Grandparents have already brought up^③ children and know what to do. They often have time available and enjoy looking after the next generation. It provides a continuity of care^④ and encourages love and respect from the children, even though they often get indulged^⑤ and maybe a little spoilt. For the parents, it is a reliable, usually free of charge, solution to caring for children whilst they work. It can have disadvantages too.^⑥ Grandparents might not be in the best of health; they could find the children too energetic and demanding, and they might simply not want to do it full time.

Increasingly, as more mothers work, children are put into childcare centres.^⑦ There are advantages to this.^⑧ The staff are trained to look after small children; they choose to do this work and, presumably^⑨, enjoy it. The centre is staffed by a number of people, so the likelihood of it not being able to accept a child because of staff illness, for

① 引入话题

② 主旨句

③ 抚养

④ 延续着关怀

⑤ 变得骄纵

⑥ 主旨句

⑦ 过渡句

⑧ 主旨句

⑨ 想必是

example, is small. Very often, such centres will have large equipment, such as climbing frames and swings, which ordinary families cannot **house**^⑩. There will also be a variety of toys, such as doll's houses, train sets, dressing up boxes, sandpits, water trays and facilities for painting that many families cannot, or will not, provide. Children learn to **socialise**^⑪ in such an environment and will usually be better prepared for starting school. **The main disadvantage is cost**,^⑫ especially if the facility is of a really high standard. There is also the view that children are more secure if they are cared for by one or two people they know well, usually the parents, but these days taking time out to look after children is an increasingly rare luxury^⑬.

Opinions vary as to which is the better way of looking after pre-school children.^⑭ Often it depends on the current fashion of the time, usually **dictated by**^⑮ the financial situation, and particularly the need to have both parents working. Traditionally it was the mother's role to look after the children, but more and more, fathers want to **take their share**^⑯.

The decision as to the best childcare depends on a number of factors.^⑰ If the grandparents are available because they live nearby and are not at work, are in good health and willing to do it, this may be the best option for some families. **Alternatively**,^⑱ a good local, childcare facility may be better for other families. Research has been done on various methods and **conclusions are difficult to finalise**^⑲ because so many factors are involved.

⑩ “容纳”，比较传神的一个表达

⑪ 社会化，进行社交

⑫ 转折，描述 childcare centres 的劣势

⑬ 越来越大的奢望

⑭ 全文主旨句

⑮ 由…决定

⑯ 分担

⑰ 段落主旨句

⑱ “另外”，表转折

⑲ 很难得出结论

Perhaps the best way is some sort of compromise, a few days with family members and a few days in a nursery^{②①}, so the child gets the best of both worlds!^{②①}

②① “托儿所”,
child-care centre
的替换表达

②① 全文主旨句

● 题材解析

家庭生活类话题，此题讨论照顾孩子由谁来做更好，家庭成员还是幼儿园？除了对比分析家庭成员和幼儿园在照顾孩子方面各自的优势和劣势以外，还要注意讨论的主体是孩子，要分析孩子的特点，孩子需要什么样的关心和照顾，从这个角度入手，思路会更加清晰。

● 结构分析

文章是很清晰的 5 段，第 1 和第 2 自然段分别讨论了家人照顾小孩和把小孩放在幼儿园的好处和坏处。

第 3 自然段，在 discuss both these views 之后，表明 Opinions vary as to which is the better way of looking after pre-school children.

第 4 自然段讨论了照顾小孩的最佳方式取决于多个因素：The decision as to the best childcare depends on a number of factors.

最后第 5 自然段给出了作者的 opinion：Perhaps the best way is some sort of compromise, a few days with family members and a few days in a nursery, so the child gets the best of both worlds!

本文的结构对于中国考生而言，很清晰，也更容易接受，其实雅思题目中 task 的要求已经很清晰地给出了文章可以采取的结构：Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. 先讨论两个不同的观点，然后逐步递进，阐明自己的观点即可。

● 精彩语句

1 | It provides a continuity of care and encourages love and respect from the children,

even though they often get indulged and maybe a little spoilt.

译文 家庭成员照顾孩子，会给孩子带来持续的关怀，唤起孩子对长辈的爱和尊重，但是小孩有时会被娇惯，甚至给宠坏了。

解析 It provides a continuity of 这种名词短语表达，比直接用动词显得更自然、地道，大家可以对比一下换成 it continues care 之后的效果。

they often get indulged and maybe a little spoilt, 这句话中 and 是一个简单的连词，这里却有递进的含义，如果加上 even 也是可以的；加上 even 之后的句子如下：They often get indulged and maybe even a little spoilt.

- 2 | Grandparents might not be in the best of health; they could find the children too energetic and demanding, and they might simply not want to do it full time.

译文 祖父母也许身体状况不是很好，他们也许发现小孩子太能闹，要求太多，或者他们只是单纯不想全职带孩子。

解析 此句值得注意的是并列句的用法，三个分句连接成一个完整的句子，其中前两个分句之间用分号连接，最后一个分句用连词 and 连接。关于连接并列句的两种方法，请参考本书的最后一章。句中情态动词的运用也值得学习。could, might, 这些情态动词表示一种推测，使表达更加客观。

- 3 | The centre is staffed by a number of people, so the likelihood of it not being able to accept a child because of staff illness, for example, is small.

译文 托管中心有很多员工，所以由于员工生病而不能接受孩子入托的可能性很低。

- 4 | Traditionally it was the mother's role to look after the children, but more and more, fathers want to take their share.

译文 一直以来，都是妈妈承担照顾孩子的责任，不过越来越多的父亲也愿意分担这个责任了。

解析 more and more 和 increasingly 都是“越来越”的意思；increasingly 比较正式，而 more and more 比较随意，搭配使用会使语言更富于变化。

- 5 | If the grandparents are available because they live nearby and are not at work, are in good health and willing to do it, this may be the best option for some families.

译文 如果祖父母住在附近，没有上班，并且健康状况良好，也愿意照顾孩子，对许多家庭而言这也许是最好的选择。

- 6 | Perhaps the best way is some sort of compromise, a few days with family members and a few days in a nursery, so the child gets the best of both worlds!

译文 也许最好的办法是折衷一下，孩子部分时间和家庭成员在一起，部分时间呆在托儿所，这样就可以同时享受到二者的好处。

解析 worlds 这里指的是 options，是一个大多数考生想不到的表达。

评分标准解析

通过本篇文章，我们来研究一下雅思写作评分标准中关于 lexical resource 的部分和提高的方法。

7 分	8 分	9 分
1. uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision	1. uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings	uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features;
2. uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation	2. skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation	rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
3. may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation	3. produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation	

首先，高分作文都要求词汇丰富，词汇的丰富程度展示了作者对于话题的熟悉和深入程度。举例来说，本文中的 “There will also be a variety of toys, such as doll’s houses, train sets, dressing up boxes, sandpits, water trays and facilities for painting that many families cannot, or will not, provide.” 这句话就充分体现了作者词汇的丰富。

其次是词汇是否有“范儿”，也就是词汇是否有“逼格”，所谓的 less common lexical items 和 uncommon lexical items 虽然不至于语不惊人死不休，但也要与众不同，比如 “Perhaps the best way is some sort of compromise, a few days with family members and a few days in a nursery , so the child gets the best of both worlds! ” 中的 worlds 就属于 uncommon lexical item。

最后就是词汇的选择，拼写和词汇的变化形式错误越少越好，要想成为“9 分达人”，词汇方面最多只能出现极少的疏忽或者笔误。

Task

Some people believe that famous people's support towards international aid organisations helps draw attention to problems whilst others think celebrities make the problems less important. Discuss both views and give your opinion. (2015-03-21)

Sample answer

Famous people are often asked to publicise **good causes**^①, and, equally, others feel able to use their position to support charitable efforts. It appears that ordinary people are influenced by the involvement of these important people, and are encouraged to support such efforts.

In recent years in England, Princess Diana **campaigned** **against**^② landmines and encouraged fund raising to help both destroy the mines and help those injured by them. She also campaigned for those with AIDS, shaking hands and talking to people who were **ostracised**^③ by others fearful of **contracting the disease**^④. Princess Diana showed that normal social contact was not dangerous, and her actions really encouraged people to change their views.

Other efforts have been made by popstars such as Bob Geldof with his 'Live Aid' to help starving people in Africa. Bringing such tragedies to people's attention really encourages people to donate.

On the other hand, some people think that the involvement of celebrities is **counterproductive**^⑤.^⑥ Organising a pop concert or **various stunts**^⑦ in aid of^⑧ a

① 公益事业

② 为...奔走呼告

③ 排挤, 排斥

④ 感染疾病

⑤ 起反作用

⑥ 转折过渡句, 开始陈述相反的观点

⑦ 各种各样的噱头

⑧ 以助...

charity could be seen as trivialising it. At present Prince Harry is in Africa working with threatened big game animals. There have been **adverse comments**^⑨ to the effect that he is really only there to have a good time and his presence really does not help the local people who **live at subsistence level**^⑩.

The **material point**^⑪ has to be that if celebrity involvement, in whatever form, pop concert, classical concert, sporting event or anything else, helps raise money to help people in need, it has to be valuable. If such involvement trivialises it, and people do not feel moved to contribute, there is no point in doing it. International aid agencies are experienced fundraisers and know what **appeals to**^⑫ people and encourages them to be generous. **It appears that the involvement of celebrities does help and so is to be encouraged.**^⑬

⑨ 负面的评论

⑩ 勉强维持生活

⑪ 务实的观点

⑫ 吸引

⑬ 全文主旨句

• 题材解析

慈善属于社会生活类话题，对于此类话题，大多数考生都会觉得陌生；此题把慈善事业和名人是否应该参与结合起来，更是增加了考试的难度。

构思思路的方法可以参考本书前边的章节提出的六大角度、八大论据法，也可以直接分析题型。此题的题型是 Discuss both views and give your opinion，其实题目本身就已经把最基本的思路告知清楚了。文章主体部分 (body) 可以基本分为两段：body paragraph 1 阐述第一个观点的理由；body paragraph 2 阐述第二个观点的理由，就是把自己想象为持有此观点的人，你能给出什么理由；最后结尾段 give your own opinion 就可以了，值得注意的是自己的 opinion 大多数时候是一个中立的观点，因为两种不同的观点，多数时候都是片面地看问题，而作者自己的观点应该是全面地看问题，最后形成一个 balanced answer。

精彩语句

- 1 | She also campaigned for those with AIDS, shaking hands and talking to people who were ostracised by others fearful of contracting the disease.

译文 她（戴安娜）也为了那些感染艾滋病的人四处奔走，和那些因为感染艾滋病从而被周边人排挤的人握手和交谈。

解析 本句中 shaking hands and talking 是分词作状语，属于方式状语，而 fearful of contracting the disease 是形容词介词短语作定语。英文写作要善于使用能够使语言精炼的表达方式，比如非谓语动词（分词、动词不定式、动名词）和介词短语。

- 2 | Organising a pop concert or various stunts in aid of a charity could be seen as trivialising it.

译文 组织音乐会或者各种各样的表演来帮助慈善可能被看作是蔑视慈善。

解析 如果要表示推测，可使用情态动词 can, may。如果用情态动词的过去式，变成虚拟语气，就表示这个推测或者猜想更加不确定。

- 3 | There have been adverse comments to the effect that he is really only there to have a good time and his presence really does not help the local people who live at subsistence level.

译文 对于哈里王子此次之行的效果，社会上颇有微词，人们认为他是去度假的，他的做法也没有帮助到那些生活在贫困线上的人们。

解析 句中的专色句子都是雅思写作中常用的句型。There have been adverse comments 表示提出想法观点；live at subsistence level 意为“勉强维持生计”。

- 4 | The material point has to be that if celebrity involvement, in whatever form, pop concert, classical concert, sporting event or anything else, helps raise money to help people in need, it has to be valuable.

译文 一种务实的观点是：不管以何种形式参与，流行音乐会、经典音乐会、体育赛事还是其他形式，如果名人的参与有助于筹钱来帮助那些需要的人，那就是有价值的。

Task

Some people think that the increasing use of computers and mobile phones has had a negative effect on young people's reading and writing skills. Do you agree or disagree? (2015-03-28)

Sample answer

Reading and writing are both skills. Such skills have to be learned and then practised regularly in order to achieve a more than basic level of achievement. In the past, young people **were obliged to**^① spend many hours acquiring neat, legible handwriting that could be written at speed, and an acceptable level of reading. In an age before typewriters, handwriting skills were needed for any professional or clerical work.

Today, computers have changed all this.^② Some American states are considering whether they need to teach children handwriting since so few people write, and it seems the trend towards electronic communication will continue. People can now speak to the computer: they do not even have to type. Difficulties arise with an examination system that requires several hours of writing: many students are **disadvantaged**^③ because they cannot write neatly and quickly.

Mobile phones are no longer just phones.^④ Many people have phones that are **in reality**^⑤ mini computers. They can receive and send text messages, e-mails, and access **the whole range of**^⑥ services, including maps and GPS as well as speak to people instantly, no more walking down the street to

① 被迫, 被要求

② 本段的段落主旨句

③ 处于不利地位

④ 本段的段落主旨句

⑤ 事实上

⑥ 全面的, 各式各样的

the public phone or writing letters. Information can be called up instantly. However, most of the time, most information has to be read.

There is some evidence to suggest that tablet computers have actually encouraged young people to read. Books are instantly available, some free of charge, and somehow it is more ‘cool’ ⑦ to be reading a tablet than opening a real book.

Text messaging on mobile phones can be a problem as text speak is used and sometimes young people try to use it in their academic writing, which is not acceptable.

If young people have to learn to use the most recent technology, it is logical that they have to not spend time on something else, and that something else is likely to be the skill of yesteryear. Some young people demonstrate that it is possible to learn reading and writing skills to a high level and be more than competent using technology. Others, who probably find the skills of reading and writing difficult, have perhaps not benefitted from not having to do it and using technology instead.

Social conventions^⑧ have gradually changed to accommodate^⑨ this. Whereas in the past, a letter of thanks for hospitality or a gift was the norm^⑩, now it is a text, if that has to suffice. Inevitably some young people’s writing and reading skills have sufficed, but this does not apply to all.

⑦ 此处不是“cooler”, more cool 也是对的, 而且语感更好

⑧ 社会习俗

⑨ 接受, 接纳

⑩ 惯例

● 题材解析

科技对生活的影响和改变，是雅思最常考的话题之一，考生对这类话题基本都有所准备，然而审题的时候一定要细心，注意看是从哪个细节方面出题的。

文章紧扣题目中的四个要点 **computers, mobile phones, reading skills, writing skills** 展开论述，非常切题。对于中国考生普遍存在的跑题、偏题的现象，此文非常具备借鉴意义，也请同学们参考本书关于审题部分的讲解。

● 结构分析

文章总共 7 段，第 1 自然段是 **introduction** 段，引出话题，第一段的第一句话 “**Reading and writing are both skills**” 采用下定义的方法阐明了 **reading and writing** 的本质，随后的两句话运用今昔对比的方法，介绍了过去学生是如何获得这两项技能的。

文章的第 2 自然段至第 5 自然段是 **body** 部分，阐述了两种科技产品对于两项能力的利弊影响。

最后的第 6、7 自然段，得出结论：电子产品对于年轻人读写能力的影响因人而异，不一而同。

● 精彩语句

- 1 | **Reading and writing are both skills. Such skills** have to be learned and then practised regularly in order to achieve a more than basic level of achievement.

译文 阅读和写作都是技能，这些技能要想达到基本水平之上的水平只能通过学习和不停的练习获得。

解析 此句中值得学习的是 **such skills**，这种 **reference** 也是提高文章 **cohesion** 的手段之一，使前后两句话紧密相连。

- 2 | In the past, young people were obliged to spend many hours acquiring neat, legible handwriting **that could be written at speed, and an acceptable level of reading.**

译文 过去, 年轻人花费很多时间才能掌握快速书写、且笔记工整的能力和起码的阅读能力。

解析 此句中的 **that could be written at speed** 是个简单的定语从句, 其中值得学习的是介词短语 **at speed**, 如果对比 **quickly**, 介词短语显得更学术化, 也为替代 **quickly** 多了一种选择。

- 3 | People can now speak to the computer: they do not even have to type. Difficulties arise with an examination system that requires several hours of writing: many students are disadvantaged because they cannot write neatly and quickly.

译文 人们现在可以对着计算机说话, 他们甚至不用打字了。这同时也给考试带来了困难, 因为考试要求连续书写几个小时, 许多学生常常因为书写速度慢、字迹凌乱而处于不利的地位。

解析 这两句话都出现了冒号, 冒号后面可以是完整的一句话, 一般是解释说明的具体内容。冒号后面的句子的首字母是否应该大写, 语法中一直存在争议, 笔者认为, 只要一句话没有完全结束, 是不用大写的。

- 4 | If young people have to learn to use the most recent technology, it is logical that they have to not spend time on something else, and that something else is likely to be the skill of yesteryear.

译文 如果年轻人不得不学习使用最新的科技产品, 他们花在其他事情上的时间就会减少, 其他的事情很可能就是去年的技能。

解析 本句中的 **that** 是一个代词, 具体限定了 **something else**, 这样 **and that something else is likely to be the skill of yesteryear** 这句话中的 **something else** 就不再空泛。

- 5 | Others, who probably find the skills of reading and writing difficult, have perhaps not benefitted from not having to do it and using technology instead.

译文 那些觉得阅读和写作困难的人也许没有从使用科技产品代替传统读写中收益。

解析 本句 from 后面接的是动名词，因为 not having 和 using 是并列结构，所以中间用 and 连接。

- 6 | Whereas in the past, a letter of thanks for hospitality or a gift was the norm, now it is a text, if that has to suffice.

译文 在过去，为了对热情款待表示感谢，送一封感谢信或者一个礼物是社会惯例，然而现在，发一条短信就足够了。

评分标准解析

雅思写作四项评分标准中的第二项是 coherence and cohesion，本篇范文的 cohesion 非常多样，下面我们根据评分标准进行解析：

7 分：uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use

8 分：manages all aspects of cohesion well

9 分：uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention

谈到 cohesion，即衔接，大多数考生首先想到的是关联词，包括连词，比如：and, but, so 等，和连接性的副词，比如：however, nevertheless 等。

而还有两种连接手段 (cohesive devices) 常常被中国考生忽视，这两种连接方式是 reference 和 substitution，即指代和代词，请参考精彩语句部分的第 1 句和第 4 句。而如果想达到或者接近 9 分标准，更重要的是符合逻辑，使文章能够前后照应，一气呵成，我们以范文的最后一段为例，来说明句间和句内是如何 cohered 的。

Social conventions have gradually changed to accommodate this. Whereas in the past, a letter of thanks for hospitality or a gift was the norm, now it is a text, if that has to suffice. Inevitably some young people's writing and reading skills have sufficed, but this does not apply to all.

第一句话中的 this 照应上文，指代年轻人越来越多地使用电脑和手机的事实。

第二句话中的 **whereas** 是一个连词，**in the past** 和 **now** 前后对比照应，使本句话衔接紧密。

第三句话中的副词 **inevitably**，承接上文，指出结果。**have sufficed** 中的 **suffice** 表面上看和上文的 **suffice** 重复，其实这种重复第一有强调的效果，第二使这两句话联系更加紧密，**but** 后面的 **this**，是对本句话中前半句的指代，使这个并列句的前后分句联系更加紧密。

Task

Nowadays, more and more work could be completed by the machine or robots with artificial intelligence. Do the positive effects of this trend outweigh the negative effects? (2015-11-19A)

Sample answer

Many people believe that machines will eventually take over from the human workforce^①, that robots with AI will be able to do all the work that a person can do and think that this will have a negative outcome on the population.

It is well known that machines have replaced people in a wide range of^② industries, particularly car manufacturing. As far as I'm aware this has been the case for over 50 years. At the time it was considered negative by the people that would then be made redundant^③. However, over time the car companies, such as Ford, Mercedes, BMW and General Motors, have all expanded their operations and employed many more people than they initially lost. This in my view is a positive outcome from a negative beginning^④.

With regards to^⑤ robotic AIs, this is still a thing of fantasy and sci-fi^⑥. Currently, as of^⑦ this year, 2016, the most advanced AI is only able to play chess and Go^⑧. This will obviously improve in the future, but I don't think it's a concern for the next 3 or 4 generations. "Dumb" robots and robotics have already been introduced into certain healthcare systems in order to help nurses move heavy patients. Exoskeletons^⑨ are

① 替代人类劳动

② 众多的

③ 多余的，失业的，被解雇的

④ 一个不好的开始却导致一个好的结果

⑤ 至于，谈到

⑥ 幻想和科幻小说

⑦ 截止到

⑧ 围棋

⑨ “外骨骼”，此处借指机器人

not there to replace the nurses and are simply used as a tool in order to assist the existing staff.

In my opinion, we have seen the development of machines in some form since humanity began inventing them, beginning with the wheel. We are a **forward-looking**^⑩ species and highly adaptable. We should not be afraid of our own **ingenuity**^⑪ and although there may be **bumps in the road**^⑫ on the way, I believe any advancements made will be to the benefit of the human race.

⑩ 往前看的，高瞻远瞩的

⑪ 心灵手巧，独创性

⑫ 道路坎坷

• 题材解析

科技类话题中的机器、机器人、人工智能等话题已经考过多次，考生并不陌生。对待这类话题，审题时要仔细，比如，此题讨论的是机器和具备人工智能功能的机器人，就不能仅仅简单讨论机器或者机器人。对于科技的进步，有人恐慌，有人欢迎。雅思考试是一个语言测试，因此无论选择哪个角度都是可以的，只要有足够的分论点和论据支持就可以。

• 结构分析

本文是结构清晰的四段式，第1自然段是 **introduction**，通过引述一部分人的观点提出话题。第2、3自然段是 **body**，分别讨论了机器和人工智能机器人对我们生产生活的影响。最后第4自然段是 **conclusion**，得出结论：I believe any advancements made will be to the benefit of the human race.

• 精彩语句

1 | Many people believe that machines will eventually take over from the human workforce, that robots with AI will be able to do all the work that a person can do and think that this will have a negative outcome on the population.

译文 许多人认为机器将最终取代人类，人工智能机器人将能够做所有人能做

的工作，这些都会对人类产生负面的影响。

- 2 | However, over time the car companies, such as Ford, Mercedes, BMW and General Motors, have all expanded their operations and employed many more people than they initially lost.

译文 然而一段时间之后，汽车制造企业如福特、奔驰、宝马和通用汽车，逐渐扩大生产，并且雇佣了比原来解聘的更多的工人。

- 3 | This in my view is a positive outcome from a negative beginning.

译文 我认为这是由一个不好的开始导致的一个好的结果。

- 4 | With regards to robotic AIs, this is still a thing of fantasy and sci-fi.

译文 人工智能机器人仍然是存在于幻想和科幻小说里的事情。

- 5 | “Dumb” robots and robotics have already been introduced into certain healthcare systems in order to help nurses move heavy patients.

译文 为了帮助护士搬移肥胖的病人，不能说话的机器人和机器人科技已经应用到了医疗领域。

- 6 | We should not be afraid of our own ingenuity and although there may be bumps in the road on the way, I believe any advancements made will be to the benefit of the human race.

译文 我们不应该担心人类的创造能力，尽管前路仍有坎坷，我相信任何科技进步都会使人类受益。

Task

Some people believe that the funds from the government should be used for supporting the art and sports education rather than holding professional art and sports competitions. Do you agree or disagree? (2015-11-19B)

Sample answer

It is argued by some that government money is better spent on art and sport education instead of competitions in these areas. The following essay will describe my thoughts on this.

Initially, I would like to clarify^① to those that do not believe in competition that we are, by nature, highly competitive^②. It is of course very important that education is properly funded however; certainly with sports activities if there is no competition to challenge ability and potentially improve it, then what's the point? Competitions such as the Olympic Games not only can allow individual athletes to compete against each other^③ in a relatively friendly manner, but also enable nations to do the same.

Art is a different matter.^④ I personally do not know of^⑤ any art competitions, but I'm certain that they must exist. For me, I believe for most people, art is a subjective thing^⑥. Someone who enjoys looking at Renaissance art might despise^⑦ Picasso, and vice versa^⑧. Therefore, I can understand more why art education may be more important than competition. Art can be enjoyed by all, revered^⑨ by

① 澄清, 阐明, 明确指出

② 段落主旨句

③ 互相竞争

④ 段落主旨句

⑤ 知道有

⑥ 艺术是主观的

⑦ 鄙视, 瞧不起

⑧ 反之亦然

⑨ 尊敬, 敬畏

some and hated by others. Who is to say that my decision for a piece of art winning a competition is better than those who would disagree with me?

Overall, I would have to say I disagree with the statement.^⑩ Sport by its very nature^⑪ is competitive and, to be honest, I have a feeling the art world might be too. Whereas sport will always have a clear winner and loser, art is a little bit more difficult to judge.

⑩ 全文主旨句

⑪ 根本上来说

● 题材解析

政府职责类话题中关于政府应该如何花钱的讨论是最常见的考题。大多数考题考查的是政府应该把钱用在教育方面还是科技方面等，然而此题与众不同，讨论的是政府应该把钱花在体育和艺术教育上，还是花在职业赛事上，所以此题的本质是在对比教育 (education) 和比赛 (competition) 的区别，因此此题构思的空间并不大，需要对 education 和 competition 各自的作用有比较深入的了解，否则容易泛泛而谈，或者因为想到的内容有限，而必须简单重复来凑字数。

● 结构分析

文章是简单清晰的四段式，第 1 自然段是 introduction 部分，通过引述观点的方式引出了话题，然后 body 部分的两个自然段，分别围绕考题中的两个关键词 sports 和 art 展开，论述了在这具体的两个方面，是否政府投资教育比投资比赛更加重要，分别论证的逻辑原理是“具体问题具体分析”。最后第 4 自然段是 conclusion 结论段，总结了作者的中心论点：Overall, I would have to say I disagree with the statement，并顺承概括了 body 部分论述的主要内容。

● 精彩语句

- 1 | Initially, I would like to clarify to those that do not believe in competition that we are, by nature, highly competitive.

译文 首先,我想对那些不相信竞争的人明确指出,我们人类本质上来说是喜欢竞争的。

- 2 | It is of course very important that education is properly funded however; certainly with sports activities if there is no competition to challenge ability and potentially improve it, then what's the point?

译文 教育当然应该获得充分的资金支持,然而对于体育活动,如果没有竞技比赛来挑战人们的能力,并提高这些能力,那意义何在呢?

- 3 | Competitions such as the Olympic Games not only can allow individual athletes to compete against each other in a relatively friendly manner, but also enable nations to do the same.

译文 比如像奥林匹克运动会这样的比赛,不但能够让个体运动员在相对友好的氛围下互相竞争,也能够让不同的民族得以竞争。

- 4 | Someone who enjoys looking at Renaissance art might despise Picasso, and vice versa.

译文 那些喜欢文艺复兴作品的人也许会鄙视毕加索,反之亦然。

- 5 | Art can be enjoyed by all, revered by some and hated by others.

译文 可能所有人都喜欢艺术,也可能一些人尊重艺术,然而另外一些人厌恶它。

- 6 | Who is to say that my decision for a piece of art winning a competition is better than those who would disagree with me?

译文 谁会说我为一件艺术作品赢得了比赛的观点就比那些不同的观点更好呢?

Task

In most societies, the role of a mother differs in some ways from the role of a father. Why do you think these differences exist? How might parental roles develop in the future? (2015-11-21A)

Sample answer

In most societies the mother and father have different roles.^① The difference exists because it is the mother who gives birth and breastfeeds^② the baby. Until a few generations ago, married women had children regularly, often one a year, and so were seen as in need of the husband's protection. Men were expected to work to support their family, usually outside the home, whilst the women looked after the home and family—a case of basic biology.

Today, however, good contraceptives^③ have made childbearing a choice.^④ Better antenatal^⑤ care and health generally have reduced maternal mortality^⑥. It has been realised that giving women an education will not harm their ability to have children or anything else! Attitudes have changed and women have much more opportunities, at least in the developed world. In fact, there is concern that some men are feeling inadequate^⑦ in the face of^⑧ successful women who do better at school and university, and increasingly in business, although there are still a glass ceiling^⑨ and considerable pay differences.

If women are to have high powered jobs, clearly they

① 段落主旨句，然后本段围绕母亲、父亲的角色展开

② 母乳喂养

③ 避孕药，避孕措施

④ 运用今昔对比的方法阐述了男性和女性社会角色的变化

⑤ 产前的，出生前的

⑥ 产妇的死亡率

⑦ 感到不适应

⑧ 面对

⑨ “玻璃天花板”，比喻上升的极限

cannot have huge amounts of time off for **domestic duties**^⑩. Many such women have a husband who is prepared to be a househusband. Others employ nannies and tutors for their children or send them to **boarding schools**^⑪. Modern fathers are positively encouraged to be involved with their children's lives, from **nappy changing**^⑫ and bottle feeding to playing with young children and sharing activities of older children. The father's role has been shown to be of vital importance to a child's development and later health.

In future parenting will change. The divorce rate in the Western world is very high, so there will be issues with stepchildren to be tackled, such as how to deal with **blending two families**^⑬. Acceptance of **homosexuality**^⑭ and same sex marriages, and with it children born to same sex parents or adopted by them, all challenge older views. In the 21st century people have more choices. Some choose not to marry, and some choose not to have children. Parents have more equal rights and there are lengthy court battles over maintenance and **custody**^⑮, especially as many divorced fathers feel that their role is diminished. All this often has a detrimental effect on children who suffer **unprecedented**^⑯ mental health issues.

As a society we have more or less rejected the 'mother stays at home, father works and supports their family' model in favour of much better opportunities for women, but have not really found a satisfactory alternative. Parents must give their children stability and love, and this must continue until the children can support themselves, these days often into their

⑩ 家庭责任

⑪ 寄宿学校

⑫ 换尿布

⑬ 把两个家庭结合在一起

⑭ 同性恋

⑮ 监护，抚养权

⑯ 前所未有的

thirties. Each set of parents needs to think carefully about how they will manage this, and this will be difficult in our self-centred society.

● 题材解析

父母角色的差异以及变化趋势,属于社会生活类话题,考查的频率不多也不少,大多数考生对于这个话题都不陌生,但是要想谈得比较深入,还是要平时积累素材。

现代社会女性的地位和角色发生了翻天覆地的变化,这主要是由社会的变迁、科技的进步,以及女性本身的一些特性决定的。需要注意的是描述到现在并没有切入主题,只是背景的阐述,因为题目要求讨论的是父亲和母亲的角色为什么有差异,以及未来如何变化,不是谈男性和女性的差异,而是作为父母角色的男性和女性为何有差异。

● 结构分析

本篇又是一篇紧密扣题、分步完成题目中两个写作任务的典范。文章一开始第1、2、3自然段,运用今昔对比的方法介绍了过去和现在父母角色的变化,然后第4自然段对未来做出了预期(In future parenting will change),最后第5自然段总结全文。结构看似简单,然而写出这样的文章并不容易,不但需要积累素材,还需要对这个社会现象有深入的思考和一定的阅历。

精彩语句

- 1 | Until a few generations ago, married women had children regularly, often one a year, and so were seen as in need of the husband's protection.

译文 几代人之前,女人结婚之后会不停生孩子,经常是一年一个,所以她们需要丈夫的保护。

- 2 | Men were expected to work to support their family, usually outside the home, whilst the women looked after the home and family—a case of basic biology.

译文 男人被指望在外工作养家，而女人照顾家庭和子女，这是一个基本的生物学案例。

解析 请注意这句话中破折号 (—) 的用法，破折号表示解释说明，也是对前面内容的概括。如果把破折号换成冒号 (:) 或者逗号 (,) 也是可以的。此句也可以转换成非限制性定语从句，如下：

Men were expected to work to support their family, usually outside the home, whilst the women looked after the home and family, which is a case of basic biology.

- 3 | In fact, there is concern that some men are feeling inadequate in the face of successful women who do better at school and university, and increasingly in business, although there are still a glass ceiling and considerable pay differences.

译文 事实上，尽管女人在职业发展上有天花板和收入上的显著差异，有些男人面对女人在学业和工作中的成功，还是表现出了担忧。

- 4 | Modern fathers are positively encouraged to be involved with their children's lives, from nappy changing and bottle feeding to playing with young children and sharing activities of older children.

译文 现在父亲们被积极鼓励参与到孩子们的生活中，从换尿布、给孩子喂奶到和孩子们一起游戏和互动。

- 5 | Acceptance of homosexuality and same sex marriages, and with it children born to same sex parents or adopted by them, all challenge older views.

译文 对于同性恋和同性婚姻的接受，以及随之而来的同性父母所生或者收养的孩子都在挑战着传统的观点。

- 6 | Parents have more equal rights and there are lengthy court battles over maintenance and custody, especially as many divorced fathers feel that their role is diminished.

译文 父母有了更多的平等权利，也有了很多旷日持久的对于维护婚姻和抚养权的法庭争夺，特别是一些离了婚的父亲们觉得他们的地位正在消失。

- 7 | As a society we have more or less rejected the ‘mother stays at home, father works and supports their family’ model in favour of much better opportunities for women, but have not really found a satisfactory alternative.

译文 在整个社会中我们已经逐渐摒弃了“妈妈呆在家里，爸爸在外工作养家”的模式，并且女性获得了更好的发展机会，但是我们并没有找到一个让所有人满意的替代选择。

- 8 | Parents must give their children stability and love, and this must continue until the children can support themselves, these days often into their thirties.

译文 父母必须给孩子们提供稳定和充满爱的生活，并且一直持续到他们能够自己养活自己，如今这个时间界限是孩子到 30 岁的时候。

Task

Nowadays, most people learn academic studies in university, but others think we should be encouraged to learn vocational skills more. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (2015-11-21B)

Sample answer

Traditionally, it has been expected that when students attend university they should purely learn academic skills **as opposed to**^① vocational skills, partly because some people believe university students are unintelligent unless they can study theory to the nth degree. More recently there is a demand to introduce more practical skills into the university curriculum which has generally been opposed by elite academics at **prestigious**^② universities.

Academic education is obviously a hugely important factor in a person's life as well as for the companies for which they then work. Within certain areas, such as theoretical physics and medicinal drugs, it is quite clear that an extremely high level of academic knowledge would be required. Vocational skills would, **in all likelihood**^③, have no significant benefit.

However, there are other industries, for example oil and gas, manufacturing and practical medicine where vocational skills could make a huge difference. Companies such as Shell, BP et cetera have already voiced their concerns over graduates that have excellent academic ability but a **startling**^④

① 和...相反, 而不是

② 享有盛名的

③ 十之八九

④ 令人震惊的

lack of practical knowledge and wish to introduce, and in some instances even sponsor, new practical courses to run in conjunction with^⑤ academic ones.

In my opinion, vocational skills should be encouraged. I am not a particularly academic person, but that does not mean I am not intelligent. I have succeeded in my life using my practical abilities far more than simply using my ability to understand something. I firmly believe that, depending on what career you want, you should be able not only to understand the theory behind something, but also have the ability and confidence to make it a reality.^⑥

⑤ 联合，和...一起

⑥ 全文主旨句

● 题材解析

大学生应该学习学术知识还是技工技能的话题，已经多次考过，这个题目涉及到 academic studies 和 vocational skills 的区别，需要注意的是 discuss both views and give your own opinion 这种题型，一般情况下讨论的两个 views 都各有道理，在不同的应用场景，都很重要，也就是说题目中的两个 views 都是片面地看问题，而我们应该站在客观中立的角度，最后得出一个两者都很重要的 balanced answer。

不过，并不是说这种题型的文章，我们必须采取对等型或者叫做双倍中立的结构来完成。如果写成一边倒，包括完全型一边倒，或者修正型一边倒，也是可以的，只要中心明确即可。

● 结构分析

根据上文对题型的分析，这篇文章很合理的结构就是分成四段。第1自然段 introduction 通过今昔对比的方法，引出争议话题；body 部分分两段，分别讨论题目中提到的两个观点各自的合理性；最后的第4自然段得出 conclusion，明确指出 academic studies 和 vocational skills 两者都很重要，因此都需要具备。

精彩语句

- 1 | Traditionally, it has been expected that when students attend university they should purely learn academic skills as opposed to vocational skills, partly because some people believe university students are unintelligent unless they can study theory to the nth degree.

译文 传统观点认为, 学生读大学的时候, 他们应该只需要学习学术技能而不是技工技能, 部分原因是一些人认为除非学生把理论知识学得很好, 否则是不会变得睿智的。

- 2 | Academic education is obviously a hugely important factor in a person's life as well as for the companies for which they then work.

译文 学术教育很显然对一个人的生活, 以及后来他所工作的公司都很重要。

- 3 | Vocational skills would, in all likelihood, have no significant benefit.

译文 技工技能十之八九是没有太大作用的。

- 4 | Companies such as Shell, BP et cetera have already voiced their concerns over graduates that have excellent academic ability but a startling lack of practical knowledge and wish to introduce, and in some instances even sponsor, new practical courses to run in conjunction with academic ones.

译文 比如像壳牌、惠普这类公司, 已经表达了他们对于毕业生的担忧, 这些毕业生有出色的学术能力, 但是实际操作知识匮乏, 所以他们想引进, 甚至赞助设立一些和专业学术科目一起学习的技能课程。

- 5 | I have succeeded in my life using my practical abilities far more than simply using my ability to understand something.

译文 在我的生活中, 帮助我取得成功的往往是我的实践技能, 而不是我理解事物的能力。

- 6 | I firmly believe that, depending on what career you want, you should be able not only

to understand the theory behind something, but also have the ability and confidence to make it a reality.

译文 我坚定地认为，为了实现职业上的成功，你不仅要能够理解事物背后的理论，也要有能力和信心将其变成现实。

Task

Interviews form the basic selecting procedures for most large companies. However, some people think interviews are not a reliable means of choosing who to employ and there are some other better methods of selection. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2015-12-03)

Sample answer

Most large companies want to **recruit**^① the best people to work for them and there are a number of ways of choosing such people of which face-to-face interviews are one.

Usually the first stage of the process is for the candidate to fill in an application form **giving details of their qualifications and experience**^②. Often a **curriculum vitae**^③ is required, which consists of a brief account of achievements **to date**^④, perhaps plus a letter applying for the position. On the basis of the information given, a candidate might be called for interview and references might be taken up. The **referee**^⑤ is asked to confirm that the candidate is who they say they are and that their claims to have worked in a certain place are genuine.

The interview traditionally involved **a panel of**^⑥ interviewers asking questions of the interviewee, and then deciding whom to appoint. However, in recent years, in order to be fair to all candidates and to try to ensure that the best person is appointed, candidates are asked to undertake various tasks **relevant to**^⑦ the job. A teacher, for example, might be asked to teach a class; a business might ask for a presentation, a report

① 招募, 招聘

② 分词作状语, 比定语从句更加简练

③ “简历”, 美国英语中用 resume

④ 至今, 到今天

⑤ 推荐人

⑥ 小组委员会

⑦ 和...相关

or evidence of a project undertaken. Some use **aptitude tests**^⑧, and sometimes a group discussion is involved, which enables the company to see how a candidate relates to others. All these methods help the interviewer to see what the candidate has to offer.

The last stage is the more traditional interview where the candidate can be asked to explain what is in their application, CV, or something that has happened on the interview day. It also enables the candidate to ask questions about the company and its policies because any interview is a **two way process**^⑨. The candidate must want the job.

All these methods, **culminating**^⑩ in an interview, help a company to choose someone with the right qualifications who will both complement and fit into the rest of the team. An interview on its own is not a reliable enough means of choosing a new employee, but, at the culmination of other relevant methods, it is the best and fairest method.^⑪

⑧ 能力倾向测试

⑨ 双向的交流过程

⑩ 以…告终

⑪ 经过前文的详细阐述，最后提出全文主旨句

• 题材解析

本题考查的是一个并不常见的题目：面试是否是最好的选择人才的办法？本文总共分三个部分：第1自然段是 **introduction** 段，引出了话题；**body** 部分是第2、3、4自然段，详细描述了面试的过程；最后第5自然段是 **conclusion** 段，做了总结。文章采取的是 **inductive style**，所有前文的描述都是为最后导出结论做准备，娓娓道来，水到渠成。

精彩语句

- 1 | Usually the first stage of the process is for the candidate to fill in an application form giving details of their qualifications and experience.

译文 一般情况下第一步是面试者先填一个申请表，提供关于他们素质和经验的相关细节。

解析 giving details of their qualifications and experience 是分词作伴随状语，修饰前面的主体内容。

- 2 | On the basis of the information given, a candidate might be called for interview and references might be taken up.

译文 在这些信息的基础上，一个候选人也许会被通知面试，也可能要求提交推荐信。

解析 given 是过去分词作定语，相比 which is given 或者 which has been given，显得更加简练。两个 might 都表示推测，是对事实更加客观的描述。

- 3 | The interview traditionally involved a panel of interviewers asking questions of the interviewee, and then deciding whom to appoint.

译文 传统的面试包括一个面试小组，向面试者提问并且最后决定录取谁。

- 4 | A teacher, for example, might be asked to teach a class; a business might ask for a presentation, a report or evidence of a project undertaken.

译文 比如说，一个老师可能会被要求教一堂课；一个商业项目也许要求做一个陈述，提交一个报告或者曾经做过的项目的证明。

解析 此句需要注意分号（;）的用法，分号是构成并列句的方法之一。

- 5 | All these methods, culminating in an interview, help a company to choose someone with the right qualifications who will both complement and fit into the rest of the team.

译文 所有这些方法的最后一个环节是面试，这些方法帮助一个公司选择具备合格素质的人，他也会完成工作并且融入到团队之中。

解析 culminating in an interview 是现在分词作状语，修饰 methods，在句中起到了补充说明的作用。

- 6 | An interview on its own is not a reliable enough means of choosing a new employee, but, at the culmination of other relevant methods, it is the best and fairest method.

译文 只靠面试并不是选择新雇员的可靠方法，然而结合其他的相关方法，面试是最好也是最公平的方法。

评分标准解析

通过本篇范文我们来研究一下雅思写作评分标准中的第四项：grammatical range and accuracy。

6分	5分	4分
1. uses a variety of complex structures	1. uses a wide range of structures	uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
2. produces frequent error-free sentences	2. the majority of sentences are error-free	
3. has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors	3. makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies	

首先就是语法结构要完整多样，根据需要文章中应该各种句式混搭，比如简单句、并列句和复合句，主动语态和被动语态。另外特别要强调的是非谓语动词的运用，非谓语动词包括：现在分词、过去分词、动名词、动词不定式。其他句式结构，比如虚拟语气和倒装句等也应该根据需要出现在文章之中，以下面这句话来举例：

The referee is asked to confirm that the candidate is who they say they are and that their claims to have worked in a certain place are genuine.

这句话中 is asked 是被动语态。第一个 that 引导的是宾语从句，who 引导的是宾语从句中下屬一级的一个宾语从句；第二个 that 也是一个宾语从句，从层级上来说，和第一个 that 引导的从句是平等的，中间用 and 进行连接。to have worked in a certain place 是动词不定式作定语，修饰 claims。

这句话中没有很难的单词，句式结构虽然复杂但清晰明了，一气呵成，按照 9

分的评分标准 (uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy), 这句话是 flexible and accurate。

其次是标点符号要准确运用, 比如中国考生不太习惯使用的分号 (;)、冒号 (:)、破折号 (—)、引号 (“ ”) 等。

第三是语法错误越少越好, 8 分标准中阐明的 makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies, 所谓 very occasional, 一个自然段不能多于一处, 考官每次看到一个语法错误, 印象就会降低一点。而 9 分标准中的 rare minor errors occur only as ‘slips’ 指的是考生本身语法是没有问题的, 偶尔的语法错误只是笔误。

Task

People are surrounded by advertising and there is an increasing effect on our lives. Do you think the positive effects outweigh the negative effects? (2015-12-05)

Sample answer

Advertising is all around us.^① We are bombarded with^② it on television, mobile phones, roadside displays, magazine and newspapers, and nearly every product we buy. The advertisers assume^③ it will affect us.

Advertising is important.^④ It enables the producer to tell potential customers what their product is and how it could be useful. One of the most important issues is that advertising must be controlled. It has to be legal, decent and honest; there must also be procedures in place to challenge, and if necessary, take action against unlawful, indecent or dishonest claims^⑤. Consumer groups also challenge claims made by testing products independently.

It is important for consumers to understand the nature of advertising and the methods used to persuade people to buy.^⑥ If they can do this, they can approach the advertisements in a thoughtful and discerning^⑦ way to decide if they want to buy the products or not.

One of the most serious questions is over children's toys and clothing.^⑧ Children see certain toys advertised and feel that they must have whatever it is in order to be accepted by their peers. They have to be made to realise what pressure

① 主旨句

② 被狂轰乱炸

③ 认为, 假想, 以为

④ 主旨句

⑤ 违法的、低俗的、虚假的内容

⑥ 主旨句

⑦ 有辨别能力的

⑧ 主旨句

is being applied and how to resist it. It is difficult. Parents are often able to afford such things and want to give their children gifts in lieu of^⑨ the time they cannot give them, so they succumb to^⑩ pressure. Clothing too, for example expensive brands and football shirts, is a source of must-have purchases.

Whether or not the positive outweighs the negative depends entirely on the individual.^⑪ If someone can make use of advertising to choose household gadgets, cars, clothing, toys.... The list is endless, it is entirely beneficial.

On the other hand,^⑫ if someone is persuaded to spend more than they can afford, so getting into debt, or if people are ostracised^⑬ for not having the latest must-have clothes or gadgets, then advertising is having an undesirable, negative effect. Most people, it seems, avoid this, so generally the positive does outweigh the negative.^⑭

⑨ 作为…的替代

⑩ “屈从，屈服”，
等于 give in to

⑪ 全文主旨句

⑫ 表转折，提出
广告对于某些人的
负面影响

⑬ 被排挤，被排斥

⑭ 重申了全文主旨

• 题材解析

关于广告的话题，考查频率很高，但题材本身不是太难。至于题型，是常见的 Do you think the positive effects outweigh the negative effects? 这种问题有个共性，世上凡事皆有利弊，至于好处多还是坏处多，很大程度上取决于个人的把握。所以本文的全文主旨句 “Whether or not the positive outweighs the negative depends entirely on the individual” 适用于很多同类文章。

• 结构分析

文章总共 6 段，结构非常清晰。第 1 自然段引出话题，指明广告无处不在，和我们的生活亲密接触；第 2、3 自然段从产品生产者、广告管理者和消费者几个方面阐述了如何使用广告；第 4 自然段探讨了一个比较特殊的消费群体——孩子们，

如何面对广告；最后的第 5、6 自然段阐明了全文的中心论点：Whether or not the positive outweighs the negative depends entirely on the individual. 在讨论了广告可能带来的负面影响之后，作者进一步阐明：Most people, it seems, avoid this, so generally the positive does outweigh the negative.

精彩语句

- 1 | It enables the producer to tell potential customers what their product is and how it could be useful.

译文 广告能够告诉潜在的消费者生产者生产的产品是什么，以及这些产品如何有用。

解析 情态动词表示推测，而用 can 的过去式 could，表达更加委婉。

- 2 | It has to be legal, decent and honest; there must also be procedures in place to challenge, and if necessary, take action against unlawful, indecent or dishonest claims.

译文 广告必须合法、守信和真实，官方也必须采取具体的步骤，甚至必要的行动来防止非法、低俗和虚假的广告。

解析 本句是一个并列句，中间用分号连接，需要注意的是 against 前后内容的对比，广告应该 legal, decent and honest，而不应该 unlawful, indecent or dishonest，这些反义词的运用鲜明对比了两种不同的广告，为全文中心论点的提出提供了论据。

- 3 | If they can do this, they can approach the advertisements in a thoughtful and discerning way to decide if they want to buy the products or not.

译文 如果人们能做到这一点，他们就可以通过深思熟虑和辨别能力来决定他们要不要买这种产品。

- 4 | Children see certain toys advertised and feel that they must have whatever it is in order to be accepted by their peers.

译文 孩子们看到某些广告商品，会为了让同龄人接纳他们，不管广告的商品是什么都必须得拥有。

解析 此句虽然句子结构比较复杂，但是逻辑清晰。feel that 后面是一个宾语从句，宾语从句里面又有一个宾语从句 whatever it is，最后是一个动词不定式作结果状语。

5 | Parents are often able to afford such things and want to give their children gifts in lieu of the time they cannot give them, so they succumb to pressure.

译文 父母一般都能够负担得起这些物品，而且也愿意把这些作为礼物送给孩子们作为不能陪伴孩子的补偿，所以他们都会屈从于这种压力。

6 | On the other hand, if someone is persuaded to spend more than they can afford, so getting into debt, or if people are ostracised for not having the latest must-have clothes or gadgets, then advertising is having an undesirable, negative effect.

译文 另外一方面，如果有人被迫花很多钱去买自己负担不起、甚至会导致自己欠债的物品，或者因为没有某种“必备”的衣服或者饰品，而被其他人排斥，那么广告就产生了负面的、不良的后果。

• 评分标准解析 •

通过本篇范文，我们来研究一下如何提高雅思写作评分标准的第一项 task response 部分的得分。

7 分	8 分	9 分
1. addresses all parts of the task 2. presents a clear position throughout the response 3. presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to overgeneralise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus	1. sufficiently addresses all parts of the task 2. presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and supported ideas	1. fully addresses all parts of the task 2. presents a fully developed position in answer to the question with relevant, fully extended and well supported ideas

从 7 分至 9 分，评分标准的第一项表达有类似之处，分别是：addresses all parts of the task, sufficiently addresses all parts of the task, fully addresses all parts of the task，尤其是 sufficiently 和 fully 的区别有很强的主观性，不过雅思写作作为主观题也是正常的。那就本题而言，写作任务是什么呢？

Do you think the positive effects outweigh the negative effects?

写作任务可以细分为四项，完成任务部分必须讨论 positive and negative effects，再做判断孰多孰少，可能出现的判断有四种：

1. 好处多于坏处
2. 坏处多于好处
3. 好处坏处相同
4. 好处坏处因情况而异

本文就是采取了第四种观点，广告对于产品生产者是有好处的，起到了产品促销的作用；对于消费者来说，如果广告加强监管，消费者保持理性态度，那好处也是多于坏处的。

就中心论点的阐述，9 分是这样要求的：presents a fully developed position in answer to the question with relevant, fully extended and well supported ideas。在本篇范文中，作者从引入话题到探讨生产者、管理者、消费者如何对待广告，也谈到了特殊群体——孩子们受到广告的影响，最后提出中心论点，认为广告的影响取决于个人，然后再谈到对于大多数人来说，广告的正面影响大于负面影响。

文章很清晰地展现了一个逐渐递进、层层深入的论证过程，中间运用充分的 relevant, fully extended and well supported ideas 来阐述每一个分论点，因此就 task response 而言，本文可以达到 9 分。

Task

Reading story books is better for children than watching television or playing computer games. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2015-12-12)

Sample answer

Reading is a vital skill for children to acquire as all information is available through either the written or spoken word. The ability to read quickly and accurately in order to **process information**^① is the key to education at a higher level and through that to many jobs. Those who fail to learn to read **are barred from**^② most jobs. As a skill it needs **constant practice**^③. Stories demonstrate how ideas can progress towards the ending as well as helping children to understand their **cultural heritage**^④. Non-fiction is also important, but, more often a reader will **dip into**^⑤ a reference book to find what they need, whereas stories can be pure pleasure. It is vital that parents and teachers do everything possible to ensure that children read widely and with confidence.

Television too has its part to play in educating children. Children need to **understand where the “off” button is**^⑥, and to be able to judge what to watch and when to switch off. There are programmes that show the natural worlds, landscapes, other cultures, music, sport, drama, dance and news from the world, all of which are important. On the other hand, there are programmes for pure fun, and **some that are such rubbish one wonders who would watch**^⑦.

① 处理信息

② 被阻挡在…之外

③ 持续不断的练习

④ 文化传承

⑤ 沉浸在

⑥ 知道什么时候该关机

⑦ 请注意这个倒装句 (inverted sentence)

Parents have to ensure that children use the television well, in an active not passive way.

Computer games cover a wide spectrum. Some are challenging, demanding high levels of thinking and planning skills, whilst others are pure entertainment. The latter have value in that they encourage children to be at ease and **proficient with**^⑧ such machines, and again, children have to learn to balance their time and not become addicted.

Reading, television and computers all have an important role to play in modern life. Specifically, reading stories is not vital; reading is. **Computer literacy**^⑨ is important, not necessarily playing computer games, and although television has many advantages, **it could be argued**^⑩ that reading stories is the best use of time.

⑧ 熟练使用，熟练掌握

⑨ 计算机运用能力

⑩ 很学术地表达了题目中的观点

● 题材解析

本文的题材是关于看电视、打电脑游戏和儿童成长，属于考过无数次的经典话题，需要注意的是本题把看电视、打电脑游戏和阅读故事书放在儿童成长的应用场景下进行对比，因此审题和构思很重要，可以想到的论据的范围是比较固定的，不能天马行空展开想象。很多同学在考场上看到自己比较熟悉的话题，立即心花怒放，把准备好的素材搬上去，比如泛泛而谈看电视和打电脑游戏的好处坏处，结果不知不觉之中就跑题了。

本题中，必须针对看电视、玩电脑游戏和读故事书儿童成长的利弊来对比，否则就属于跑题。

● 结构分析

本文前3个自然段，根据题目中提到的关键点 reading story books, watching

television, playing computer games 充分展开对比论证。reading story books 也和 reading 进行了细化拓展分析, 每段话的段首主旨句清晰地展现了文章的结构脉络。最后第 4 自然段总结全文, 并提出中心论点: it could be argued that reading stories is the best use of time. 这是一篇典型的运用 inductive analysis 进行分析论证的范文。

精彩语句

- 1 | The ability to read quickly and accurately in order to process information is the key to education at a higher level and through that to many jobs.

译文 以获取信息为目的的快速、准确阅读的能力对于更高水平的教育而言是关键, 而且是通向很多工作的敲门砖。

解析 本句中的 to education 和 to many jobs 是并列结构, through that 非常小巧轻灵, that 指代本句的主语 the ability。整句话信息量很大, 但是非常简洁明了。

- 2 | It is vital that parents and teachers do everything possible to ensure that children read widely and with confidence.

译文 父母和老师竭尽全力保证孩子们广泛阅读和获得自信很重要。

解析 此句中最后是 with confidence, 也可以写成 confidently, 不过用 with confidence 可以和前面的 widely 形成变化, 使语言更加摇曳多姿。

- 3 | On the other hand, there are programmes for pure fun, and some that are such rubbish one wonders who would watch.

译文 另外, 也有些节目只是单纯为了娱乐, 甚至有些垃圾节目, 都不知道谁会去看呢。

解析 此句比较复杂, that are such rubbish 是定语从句, 修饰前面的 some, 而 one 是泛指所有人。后面的分句是一个倒装句, 需要仔细分析句子结构。

- 4 | Some are challenging, demanding high levels of thinking and planning skills, whilst others are pure entertainment.

译文 一些游戏很有挑战性，要求具备高水准的思考和计划能力，然而也有些游戏只是为了单纯的娱乐。

5 | Specifically, reading stories is not vital; reading is.

译文 具体来说，读故事不是关键，阅读才是。

解析 请注意这句话中的分号 (;)，分号是构成并列句的方法之一。

6 | Computer literacy is important, not necessarily playing computer games, and although television has many advantages, it could be argued that reading stories is the best use of time.

译文 计算机运用能力很重要，而不是说打游戏很重要，虽然看电视有很多好处，但其实阅读故事书才是最好的利用时间的方式。

Task

Some people think that cultural traditions are destroyed as they are used as money-making attractions aimed at tourists. Other people believe that it is the only way for such traditions to be saved in the world today. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (2015-12-19)

Sample answer

‘Cultural traditions’ as a term covers a huge range of events that are enjoyed by many people, including tourists.

Many local events have their origins in the very distant past^①. In Derbyshire^② there is a unique tradition of well dressing^③, decorating the village wells with pictures made of leaves and flower petals pushed into clay, and then having the clergy^④ bless the wells. It is thought to date from pre-Christian times. Originally the custom survived in a few villages, but it attracts tourists, and others have taken it up. Proceeds^⑤ go to local charities. A similar thing has happened to Morris dancing^⑥. No-one knows when it originated and it is thought that some, like the Abbots Bromley horn dance, go back to the Bronze Age^⑦, 5000 years ago. In cases like these, local people do it out of interest, and money is raised for local charities. If tourists come and contribute, they are welcome, but it is not done for their benefit.

Other traditions attract more tourists, probably because they take place in towns and cities where tourists visit more frequently. In London, for example, the Guard is changed

① 在遥远的过去

② 德比郡，英国中部的一个郡

③ 对井进行装饰，是英国德比郡的一个地方传统

④ 神职人员

⑤ 收益

⑥ 莫里斯舞蹈，英国的一种传统舞蹈

⑦ 青铜时代，青铜器时期

several times a day in a ceremonial way, and tourists **flock**^⑧ to see it. There is no charge. Such ceremonies take place at Army bases **up and down the country**^⑨ ... with no **spectators**^⑩. The Queen opens Parliament, travelling in a golden coach, wearing a crown, in the way that monarchs have opened Parliament for hundreds of years. London has other events like the Thames Watermen's race and **swan-upping**^⑪ when they count the swans, but they all date back hundreds of years. They all form part of the attraction of the city, but they serve a purpose.

It could be said that tourism encourages the continuation of such ceremonies. The Guard could be mounted by soldiers wearing **combats**^⑫. The Queen could open Parliament conveyed in a car, but I think too many people still like things to be done in the traditional way, and whilst tourism is very important, it is not what **sustains**^⑬ these traditions. **People have pride in traditions and the community spirit they represent; money doesn't really come into the argument.**^⑭

⑧ 蜂拥而至

⑨ 国家的各个地方

⑩ 观赏者, 围观者

⑪ 清点河面的天鹅

⑫ clothes with a military style

⑬ 维持, 使...持续

⑭ 文章采用 inductive style, 水到渠成, 最后阐明论点

● 题材解析

本文把保护传统和旅游业结合在一起, 虽然保护传统和旅游业单独而言都是常见的话题, 但是结合在一起, 谈论二者的关系, 无疑增加了题目的难度。

● 结构分析

本文列举了丰富的例子, 都带有浓郁的英国特色, 对于中国考生而言, 这些例子也许比较生疏。同样, 考生也可以根据自己的生活经验和家乡的文化传统列举具有地方特色的例子。

考题中第一个观点的关键词是 **destroy**, 文中举的例子都是人们由于兴趣和对传

统文化的珍视而参观旅游景点，而旅游收入只是副产品，因此得出结论，即并不会因为游客来或者不来，文化传统就破坏了；就第二个观点而言，作者围绕 **only** 展开，表明旅游收入不是保护传统的唯一方法。

此文的写作思路和结构要求有很高的功底，也和大部分的雅思范文不同，本书提供多样化的写作方法供读者参考，就像剑桥真题考官范文的提示一样：This is just one example out of many possible approaches.

精彩语句

- 1 | In Derbyshire there is a unique tradition of well dressing, decorating (1) the village wells with pictures made (2) of leaves and flower petals pushed (3) into clay, and then having (4) the clergy bless (5) the wells.

译文 在德比郡有一种独一无二的传统，叫做井装饰，人们把树叶和花瓣嵌进泥土中，组合成一些图案，并用这些图案装饰村庄的井，然后神职人员再来祈祷。

解析 本句值得学习的是非谓语动词的灵活运用，该句共有五处非谓语动词，包括现在分词、过去分词和动词不定式。言简意赅的非谓语动词是使语言简练的利器，一定要学会使用。

- 2 | The Queen opens Parliament, travelling in a golden coach, wearing a crown, in the way that monarchs have opened Parliament for hundreds of years.

译文 女王坐着金马车，戴着王冠，宣布议会开会，这样的方式已经延续了几百年。

解析 travelling in a golden coach, wearing a crown 在句子作状语，表方式。

- 3 | It could be said that tourism encourages the continuation of such ceremonies.

译文 可以这么说，旅游业使这些庆典活动得以延续下来。

解析 此句需要注意 **could** 的使用，**could** 比 **can** 更加委婉，属于虚拟语气用法，表示一种不确定的判断。

- 4 | People have pride in traditions and the community spirit they represent; money doesn't really come into the argument.

译文 人们对于传统和它们所代表的社区精神怀有敬意，这些和钱没有关系。

解析 此句分号前后是并列句，后一个分句中的 **come into** 意为“牵涉，和…有关”。

Task

Differences between countries are becoming less evident recently. People can see the same films, brands, fashion, advertisements and TV channels. Do the disadvantages of this development outweigh the advantages? (2016-01-09A)

Sample answer

The world today is experiencing globalisation, and more and more **interdependence**^①. Technology makes it possible for culture to be shared in a way that **could not have been achieved**^② even a few years ago. **The advantages of this far outweigh the disadvantages.**^③

Much of this sharing of culture depends on the use of English, which so many people in the world learn as a second language, although the use of subtitles **mitigates**^④ this. A possible disadvantage is that smaller countries' film industries, for example, might find it difficult to compete against the better **endowed bigger companies**^⑤. There is also a disadvantage that the culture of smaller communities is lost.

Making people in disadvantaged parts of the world more aware of the differences between their lifestyle and that of those in richer countries can lead to **discontent**^⑥ and economic migration, **depriving those countries of**^⑦ the best of their population, as those who are able to move for a better life.

However, the advantages of such cultural exchange are considerable.^⑧ People can understand different customs

① 相互依赖

② 表示本来做不到的事情，现在通过科技可以做到

③ 全文主旨句

④ 减轻，缓解

⑤ 有资助的大公司

⑥ 不满，牢骚

⑦ deprive sb. of..., 剥夺

⑧ 本段的段落主旨句

better, and know what to expect if they travel or meet people from other countries. It is easier to share **expertise**^⑨ in all sorts of ways. An excellent example of this is the way that London theatres and the Royal Opera House **film and transmit**^⑩ performances live to cinemas all over the world, making top class theatre or opera available, with subtitles in **non-English speaking countries**^⑪.

The more people meet, understand each other, and realise that all human beings **are essentially interested in**^⑫ having a comfortable secure life, the less the chance of **catastrophic**^⑬ wars. Easier travel and better communications, with the sharing of the things we are all interested in, help to achieve better relations. At the same time, we should celebrate and share our differences. Wales is a small country, part of the United Kingdom. It has its own language and a strong tradition of choral singing. Huge efforts have been made to preserve that language, and the male voice choirs **delight**^⑭ audiences all over the world.

We must embrace technology, share and celebrate what we have, acknowledging difference and enjoying similarities.

⑨ 专业知识，专门技能

⑩ 拍摄并传送

⑪ 非英语为母语的国家

⑫ 根本上想要

⑬ “灾难的”，比 disastrous 程度更强烈

⑭ “使高兴，使愉快”，而 make sb. happy 是口语化的表达

● 题材解析

全球化是雅思写作的经典话题之一，并在此话题之下延伸出不同的派生话题，比如全球化背景下 **minority languages** 的消失。而此题是比较宽泛的母话题，思路打开比较容易，能够轻松地想到很多分论点。雅思写作题目中的例子，比如此题中的 **films, brands, fashion, advertisements and TV channels**，都是帮助我们想到具体论据的提示，构思的时候请多注意。

• 结构分析

关于讨论 advantages and disadvantages 的文章，结构可以很简单，分别讨论 advantages 和 disadvantages 即可。至于中心论点的阐述，在文章一开始或者结尾提出都可以，本文采用了 deductive style，在一开始就明确提出了中心论点。

通篇文章分为 6 段。第 1 自然段引出话题，并提出中心论点：The advantages of this far outweigh the disadvantages. 第 2、3 自然段描述全球化可能带来的弊端；第 4 自然段的“However, the advantages of such cultural exchange are considerable.”是分水岭，描述了全球化的好处；第 5、6 自然段是 conclusion 段，指出了全球化的意义，以及我们该怎么做。

• 高分攻略

这类文章要想写好并超过其他考生获得高分，需要更多对于话题的积累，甚至思想意识和情怀要深入一点，否则容易流入俗套。本文字里行间就流露出既要共享世界文化又要保护传统文化的情怀，文中的两个例子也很具体。

精彩语句

- 1 | Technology makes it possible for culture to be shared in a way that could not have been achieved even a few years ago.

译文 科技使得文化以一种几年前不可能做到的方式共享。

- 2 | Much of this sharing of culture depends on the use of English, which so many people in the world learn as a second language, although the use of subtitles mitigates this.

译文 这种文化的分享大部分依赖于英语的使用，这是因为尽管看字幕有一定的作用，世界上还是有很多人把英语作为第二语言进行学习。

- 3 | A possible disadvantage is that smaller countries' film industries, for example, might find it difficult to compete against the better endowed bigger companies.

译文 一个可能的坏处是那些小国的电影产业可能很难和那些有大财团赞助的

公司竞争。

- 4 | Making people in disadvantaged parts of the world more aware of the differences between their lifestyle and that of those in richer countries can lead to discontent and economic migration, depriving those countries of the best of their population, as those who are able to move for a better life.

译文 欠发达地区的人们一旦了解到他们的生活方式和那些富裕的国家之间有差异,就会产生不满并经济移民,从而使这些国家失去了优秀人才,就像那些有能力过更好生活的人们会移民一样。

解析 depriving those countries of the best of their population 在句中是现在分词作状语,表结果。

- 5 | An excellent example of this is the way that London theatres and the Royal Opera House film and transmit performances live to cinemas all over the world, making top class theatre or opera available, with subtitles in non-English speaking countries.

译文 一个典型的例子是伦敦剧院和皇家歌剧院录制并且传送现场表演到世界各地的屏幕上,使英语为非母语国家的观众在字幕的帮助下欣赏到顶级的演出。

- 6 | The more people meet, understand each other, and realise that all human beings are essentially interested in having a comfortable secure life, the less the chance of catastrophic wars.

译文 人们见得越多、了解越多、越多了解到所有的人都渴望舒适稳定的生活,发生灾难性战争的几率就越低。

解析 The more..., the less... 是一个常用短语,表示“…越多, …就越少”。

- 7 | Easier travel and better communications, with the sharing of the things we are all interested in, help to achieve better relations.

译文 更便捷的交通、更好的交流和对共同爱好的分享帮助我们建立了更好的关系。

- 8 | We must embrace technology, share and celebrate what we have, acknowledging difference and enjoying similarities

译文 我们必须拥抱科技，分享庆祝我们拥有的一切，认识到差异又享受相似性。

解析 acknowledging difference and enjoying similarities 是现在分词作状语，表示伴随，其中 acknowledging 和 enjoying 是并列结构，中间用 and 进行连接。

Task

Some people think the government should invest more money in teaching science than other subjects for a country to develop and progress. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2016-01-09B)

Sample answer

The debate about what to include in the **curriculum**^① and how much money should be spent on is non-ending and reaches as far back as history allows^②. Most educators would argue for a broad and balanced curriculum that includes the native language and at least one other, mathematics, science, the humanities and the arts as well as physical activity, at least for the duration of **compulsory schooling**^③.

There is never enough money; there is always something more that could be included and decisions have to be made. Some subjects simply cost more, and science subjects are **high on the list**^④. If students are to be able to use laboratories and **conduct experiments**^⑤, the costs are considerable, so more investment is needed at school level. Undergraduate and postgraduate studies cost even more. Much of the progress and development in our world depends on science: health, food supplies, communications, building safety and transport to name a few.^⑥

On the other hand, science is only useful if applied for the benefit of **humankind**^⑦, and **in the thrust for progress**^⑧ it is vital that the role of humanities is acknowledged. **Our history and culture makes us what we are.**^⑨ Cultural activities,

① 课程表, 课程体系

② 追溯到历史的尽头

③ 义务教育

④ 高居榜首

⑤ “进行试验”, 比 do experiments 显得更学术化

⑥ 列举几个

⑦ “人类”, 等于 mankind

⑧ 在努力奋斗的过程之中

⑨ 我们的历史和文化塑造了我们

such as music, art, dance and drama, all enrich our lives, and yet training people and encouraging creativity, which are also important, are also expensive. Musical instruments are expensive and training is time-consuming, for example. Science might need more money than other individual subjects if it is to be taught effectively, but a scientifically educated population with no humanity, no knowledge of its history, no moral standards, no culture nor cultural development will be a most unpleasant society.

Governments must support a **well-rounded, balanced education**^⑩, encouraging and supporting science but not exclusively to the detriment of the rest of the curriculum.

⑩ 全面均衡的教育

• 题材解析

教育类话题是雅思写作的第一大类话题，需要注意的是本题把教育与政府职责联系在一起，谈论的是如何花钱，角度是为了一个国家的发展与进步，这些都需要在审题时注意，否则很容易偏题或者漏题。本文 **body** 部分的两个段落都是从社会发展的角度展开论述的，结论段明确指明政府对于教育的职责，这些对于完成 **task response** 的写作任务都至关重要。

• 结构分析

本文是一篇结构清晰明了的 4 段式文章，**introduction** 和 **conclusion** 各一段，中间的两段是 **body** 部分。第 1 段引出话题；**body paragraph 1** 描述了科学对于社会发展的重要性，也阐述了科学教育花费很高；**body paragraph 2** 描述了文化艺术教育的重要性，同时花费也不低。最后得出结论，即要均衡发展教育。

精彩语句

- 1 | The debate about what to include in the curriculum and how much money should be spent on is non-ending and reaches as far back as history allows.

译文 有史以来，关于课程设置中应该包括什么学科和应该花多少钱的争论一直都没有停止。

- 2 | Most educators would argue for a broad and balanced curriculum that includes the native language and at least one other, mathematics, science, the humanities and the arts as well as physical activity, at least for the duration of compulsory schooling.

译文 大多数教育者都争取建立一种全面均衡的教学体系，这个体系在义务教育阶段包括母语和至少一门外语以及数学、科学、人文学科、艺术和体育。

- 3 | There is never enough money; there is always something more that could be included and decisions have to be made.

译文 钱永远都不够，也总有课程可以包括进课程体系之中，决定也是必须要做的。

解析 这个并列句中包含三个分句，前两个分句之间是通过分号 (;) 来连接的，最后一个分句是通过连词 and 来连接的。

- 4 | On the other hand, science is only useful if applied for the benefit of humankind, and in the thrust for progress it is vital that the role of humanities is acknowledged.

译文 另外一方面，科技只有用来维护人类利益，才是有用的，所以在获得进步的努力之中，认可人文学科的重要性也是很重要的。

- 5 | Science might need more money than other individual subjects if it is to be taught effectively, but a scientifically educated population with no humanity, no knowledge of its history, no moral standards, no culture nor cultural development will be a most unpleasant society.

译文 理科教学要想效果好，可能比其他学科的投入要更多，但是一个只有理

科教育，却没有人文、没有历史知识、没有道德标准、没有文化和文化发展的人群组成的必将是一个糟糕的社会。

- 6 | Governments must support a well-rounded, balanced education, encouraging and supporting science but not exclusively to the detriment of the rest of the curriculum.

译文 政府必须要建立一个全面、均衡的教育体系，鼓励和支持理科教育，同时又不能损害其他学科。

解析 主句之后的 encouraging and supporting science 是分词作状语，指出要支持鼓励科学教育，but 后面的介词短语表明要做好平衡，保证其他学科不受影响。这样，用一句话就把全文进行了概括，简洁中有变化，值得仔细研究并进行仿写。

Task

A recent newspaper article reports that a 14-year-old boy, who seriously damaged his school, got a punishment to clean streets instead of being sent to prison. Do you think young criminals should be sent to prison or should alternative forms of punishment be used? (2016-01-14)

Sample answer

Throughout history societies have concluded that there must be a balance between crime and punishment, and in some way, the punishment must **fit the crime**^①. However, the definition of 'to fit the crime' has changed with modern emphasis on human rights and the idea that the criminal should be reformed and turned into a useful citizen. This is especially true for young criminals.

Prison essentially **deprives people of**^② their liberty and is needed for those criminals who are a danger to society, but the punishment is loss of freedom, not necessarily other deprivations. The danger is that criminals in prison meet others and end up **re-offending**^③. Young criminals are very **susceptible**^④ to influence and, ideally, it is better to help them **change their ways**^⑤. A 14-year-old convicted of serious damage, such as arson, and sent to prison will be marked for life and will almost certainly end up deprived of education. This will make it difficult for him to get a job and support himself. The boy in question was made to clean the streets. It does not say if this involved the **humiliation**^⑥ of having to wear a uniform making it obvious that he was being punished, or how

① 和犯罪性质相符合

② 剥夺人们的…

③ 再次犯罪

④ 敏感的，易受影响和伤害的

⑤ 本段的段落主题句

⑥ 羞辱，屈辱

long he was required to do this. Certainly it would cost less than keeping him in prison. The work he did would be useful. Hopefully he **would** not enjoy it and it **would**^⑦ persuade him not to reoffend.

There is, however, an alternative point of view^⑧. Many children convicted of criminal offences come from poor homes where they have been badly treated, and they **have fallen behind**^⑨ in school. Rather than just imprison them, ‘tough love’ might help, where they are required to be disciplined, work hard, learn to read and write well, and **sit school examinations**^⑩, deal with problems such as drugs, alcohol and cope with relationship difficulties. This might take place in a secure school.

Prison should be the last resort^⑪, and its emphasis, especially for young people, should be to prevent reoffending, by addressing whatever problem caused the original criminal behaviour.^⑫

⑦ 请注意这个虚拟语气表示推测的用法

⑧ Body 部分第二段的主题句，句意转折，引出反面的观点

⑨ 落后，掉队

⑩ 参加学校考试

⑪ 最后的手段

⑫ 全文主旨句，中心论点

• 题材解析

犯罪，尤其是青少年犯罪类话题，属于常考的经典话题，犯罪和惩罚结合也是近些年写作考题常常涉及到的形式。此类话题考查了考生对于犯罪的认知，因此考生需要有所思考；浮于表面、泛泛而谈很难拿到超过 7 分的高分。

• 题型解析

本文属于 evaluate ideas 的题型，题目要求对两种惩罚手段（一种是把青少年罪犯送进监狱，一种是采取其他的惩罚措施）进行 evaluate。比较简单的写法是把两种惩罚手段写成两段，分别阐述各自的好处和弊端，最后阐明自己更倾向于哪一种。

● 结构分析

本文共 4 段。第 1 段，即 **introduction** 段，引出话题，并没有提出自己的观点；**body** 部分第 1 段阐述了如果把孩子送到监狱，可能会毁掉孩子的一生，引出作者更倾向于使用其他手段，比如考题中提到的清扫大街；**body** 第 2 段，阐述孩子犯罪的深层次原因，并且提出了其他更合理的 ‘**tough love**’ 手段；最后一段，即 **conclusion** 段，明确表明自己的观点，指出把孩子送进监狱是最后不得已的惩罚手段，进一步总结论点：惩罚是为了确保孩子不再犯罪。

● 精彩语句

- 1 | Throughout history societies have concluded that there must be a balance between crime and punishment, and in some way, the punishment must fit the crime.

译文 在历史发展的过程中，社会已经形成共识，即犯罪和惩罚之间要达到一个平衡，用一种方法使惩罚符合犯罪性质。

- 2 | However, the definition of ‘to fit the crime’ has changed with modern emphasis on human rights and the idea that the criminal should be reformed and turned into a useful citizen.

译文 然而，社会对于人权更加关注，并主张对罪犯进行改造，把他们变成有用的公民，因此对于“与犯罪性质相符合”的定义也在发生着变化。

- 3 | A 14-year-old convicted of serious damage, such as arson, and sent to prison will be marked for life and will almost certainly end up deprived of education.

译文 一个犯下严重罪行（比如纵火罪）的 14 岁少年，如果被送进监狱，就会终身留下印记，也很可能被剥夺受教育的权利。

解析 **convicted of serious damage** 是过去分词作定语，表示被认定有罪。另外此句值得仔细体会的是小词的运用：**mark** 表示“落下印记”，**almost certainly** 表示推测。程度副词的运用使表述更客观、更切合事实。

- 4 | It does not say if this involved the humiliation of having to wear a uniform making it

obvious that he was being punished, or how long he was required to do this.

译文 (题目中) 没有提到他是否要穿着表明正在接受惩罚的制服, 也没有提到他要接受多长时间的惩罚。

解析 此句的句式结构比较复杂, making 是现在分词作状语, 表示结果; it 是形式宾语, 指代后面的 that he was being punished。he was being punished 是过去进行时的被动语态, 对于这种句式结构的学习, 同学们可以参考本书最后一章的语法部分。

- 5 | Many children convicted of criminal offences come from poor homes where they have been badly treated, and they have fallen behind in school.

译文 许多被控有罪的孩子来自贫困家庭, 他们在家被虐待, 在学校也是后进生。

- 6 | Prison should be the last resort, and its emphasis, especially for young people, should be to prevent reoffending, by addressing whatever problem caused the original criminal behaviour.

译文 监狱应该是最后的措施, 它的关注点, 尤其对于年轻人来说, 应该是通过处理他们首次的犯罪行为, 来防止他们再次犯罪。

Task

The news media have become much more influential in people's lives. Some people think it's a negative development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
(2016-01-23)

Sample answer

In the 21st century we have news available 24 hours a day, every day, and it comes from all over the world. Television **newsreels**^①, the Internet and newspapers all try to keep us informed and entertained. The world seems to get smaller as we hear of distant **catastrophes**^②, wars and serious illnesses as well as success stories of **heroic feats**^③, fantastic sporting achievements and **scientific breakthroughs**^④.

The extent of influence on people's lives is debateable.^⑤ People hear of disasters and sometimes give money to help. Some people, especially those who are medically trained, respond by joining organisations, such as Médecins Sans Frontiers (Doctors without Borders) and the Red Cross, and going to help. Fire and rescue personnel are often seen helping in disaster areas too.

Much of what passes for news is bad — wars, shootings, natural disasters, although some programmes try to include celebration stories. Constant bad news can make people **despondent**^⑥, especially constant stories of **atrocities**^⑦ and natural disasters.

On the other hand, most people read or hear about events

- ① 新闻短片
- ② 灾难，灾祸
- ③ 英雄事迹，丰功伟业
- ④ 科技突破
- ⑤ 全文中心句
- ⑥ 苦恼的，沮丧的
- ⑦ 暴行，残暴行为

and think ‘Oh dear’ and carry on with their lives regardless, so it does not really affect them that much.

The most important thing is that appliances have an ‘off’ switch^⑧, and one has to pick up a newspaper to read it, so we have a choice. News programmes are there, all day, every day, and most of the information goes over our heads^⑨; we have learned to ignore it. Therefore, although it could be a negative experience for a few sensitive souls^⑩, generally it is not, and people are better informed as a result.

⑧ “有一个关闭按钮”，意指观众有选择权

⑨ “从脑海中飘过”，意指看过就忘

⑩ 敏感人群

• 题材解析

媒体是常考话题，需要注意的是媒体话题可以分为更多子话题，比如此题中谈论的是新闻媒体，如果扩大描述就属于偏题了。

• 题型解析

此题属于最常见的 to what extent do you agree or disagree 题，需要注意的是，题目不是问你对考题中的话题同意与否，而是对于题目观点同意与否。比如此题，如果作者认为新闻媒体的普及带来的正面影响较多，那文章的中心句就应该是不同意。

• 结构分析

此文共 5 段，结构很经典。第 1 自然段是对话题具象化，from general to details, details 的主要方法是举例子；第 2、3、4 自然段是文章的 body，分别论述了新闻媒体报道产生的正面、负面作用和对有些人几乎没有影响；最后 1 段是结论段，进行了总结概括，也指明了人们面对新闻媒体的报道应该如何应对。概括来说，全文结构为：是什么—有何影响—怎么做，此思路几乎适用于所有讨论好处、坏处的话题。

精彩语句

- 1 | Television newsreels, the Internet and newspapers all try to keep us informed and entertained. The world seems to get smaller as we hear of distant catastrophes, wars and serious illnesses as well as success stories of heroic feats, fantastic sporting achievements and scientific breakthroughs.

译文 电视新闻短片、因特网和报纸让我们时刻获得消息和娱乐。世界好像变小了，我们可以了解到发生在遥远地方的灾难、战争、严重的疾病，以及关于英雄的成功故事、精彩的体育战绩和科技的突破。

解析 本句中的 informed and entertained 是过去分词作宾语补足语，是前面 us 的补充语。

- 2 | Some people, especially those who are medically trained, respond by joining organisations, such as Médecins Sans Frontiers (Doctors without Borders) and the Red Cross, and going to help.

译文 有些人，特别是那些受过医疗培训的人，会加入像“医生无边界”和红十字会一类的机构去帮助别人。

- 3 | The most important thing is that appliances have an ‘off’ switch, and one has to pick up a newspaper to read it, so we have a choice.

译文 最重要的是，家用电器上有个关闭按钮，人们也必须自己拿起报纸才会去读，所以选择权在自己。

- 4 | News programmes are there, all day, every day, and most of the information goes over our heads; we have learned to ignore it.

译文 新闻节目每天每刻都有，大部分信息从我们脑海飘过，我们也学会了遗忘。

Task

In recent years, many countries focus on reducing the traffic on the road, for example, introducing the congestion tax on vehicles during rush hours. Do you think it is a positive or negative development? (2016-01-30)

Sample answer

Traffic continues to increase as people get more wealthy and able to afford their own transport. Many families have two, three or sometimes more cars, especially if they live in rural areas^① where public transport is not so good. As well as cars, increased global trade has led to more and more lorries on the road taking containers from ports inland. Using the Internet for shopping has led to more delivery vans^② taking goods to people's houses.

All this has led to a huge increase in the amount of pollution, especially from the exhausts^③ of diesel fuelled vehicles. This pollution has been scientifically shown to be the cause of many illnesses, cancer (especially lung cancer), stunted growth^④ in children, poor intelligence in children, earlier deaths.... The list is endless.

Of course, road traffic pollution is not the only form of pollution that is causing problems, but because it affects everyone, mainly city dwellers^⑤, it must be dealt with.

Governments have tried many measures. Congestion charges to discourage people taking their cars into the cities are one. Park and Ride schemes, where people park their car and

① 农村地区

② 运货车, 配送
小车

③ 排气, 废气

④ 发育不良

⑤ 城市居民

take a bus into the city usually at less cost than a city car park, **operate**^⑥ in many cities, especially historic cities with narrow streets.

Charging people to park at work and encouraging car-sharing schemes all help. The key to success is to provide alternatives, such as improved public transport; perhaps developing **trams**^⑦ or building new underground lines, better, faster and cheaper trains, cycle routes with **incentives**^⑧ to buy bikes and the possibility of borrowing a bike such as, in London's 'Boris bikes', all help. All these measures must be positive, because pollution is such a serious problem.

In the short term^⑨ there are disadvantages. Too many cyclists are killed or injured on the road. Public transport outside big cities is expensive and not as reliable as it could be. People want the freedom to come and go as they please by car. Cars are a **status symbol**^⑩ for some. Attitudes need to change so that people are more conscious of the need to stop pollution and are prepared to do something about it, such as walk or cycle or use public transport where possible. Local authorities and the government need to make it easier for the public to do this.

⑥ “运行”，主语是 park and ride schemes

⑦ 有轨电车

⑧ 刺激，激励

⑨ 短期来看

⑩ 身份的象征

• 题材及题型解析

此题属于常考的交通话题。政府针对交通堵塞进行了各种尝试，比如在交通高峰时间征收拥堵税，那么这种措施是否有效？此题的题型是 **evaluate ideas**。如果考生认为这种方法作用不大，并提出自己的解决方案，进而论述自己的解决方案如何有效，那 **task response** 就出现了偏差，变成了 **present an idea** 或者 **give your own**

solution, 属于偏题 (off topic, off task) 了。

• 结构分析

本文共 6 段, 第 1 自然段是背景描述, 详细介绍了目前交通拥堵的现状和原因; 第 2 自然段描述了交通堵塞的后果, 主要是污染; 第 3 自然段提出了解决交通污染的必要性; 第 4、5 自然段列举了政府解决交通问题的众多举措, 并给予肯定; 最后第 6 自然段列举了这些举措带来的一些坏处, 以及有哪些需要改进的地方。

精彩语句

- 1 | As well as cars, increased global trade has led to more and more lorries on the road taking containers from ports inland.

译文 和汽车的增长一样, 增长的全球贸易也导致公路上的货车越来越多, 这些货车把集装箱从港口运往内陆。

解析 taking containers from ports inland 在句中作定语, 修饰 lorries, 表明这些货车的用途。非谓语动词作定语或者状语, 可以使语言言简意赅, 更加精炼。另外 inland 是副词, 表示“往内地”的意思, from ports inland 是很简洁的表达。

- 2 | Congestion charges to discourage people taking their cars into the cities are one.

译文 鼓励人们减少开车入城的拥堵费就是其中之一。

解析 请注意这句话中的主谓一致, 尽管表语是 one, 但是主语是 charges, 所以谓语动词用 are。

- 3 | Park and Ride schemes, where people park their car and take a bus into the city usually at less cost than a city car park, operate in many cities, especially historic cities with narrow streets.

译文 停车搭车计划已经在很多城市实行, 特别在那些街道狭窄的历史名城。这个计划的具体做法就是: 人们把车停在郊外, 然后搭乘更便宜的公交

车入城。这种方案比修建停车场的成本低。

- 4 | The key to success is to provide alternatives, such as improved public transport; perhaps developing trams or building new underground lines, better, faster and cheaper trains, cycle routes with incentives to buy bikes and the possibility of borrowing a bike such as, in London's 'Boris bikes', all help.

译文 成功的关键是提供更多选择, 比如改善公共交通, 即发展有轨电车, 建设新的地铁线, 更好、更快、更便宜的火车、设立自行车道并同时鼓励人们买自行车, 以及像伦敦的 Boris bikes 一样提供借车的选择, 这些做法都会有效果。

解析 此句的句式结构比较复杂, 首先这是一个由分号 (;) 连接的并列句, 后面这个分句的主语很多, developing trams, building new underground lines, trains, cycle routes, the possibility of borrowing a bike 都是谓语动词 help 的主语。

- 5 | Attitudes need to change so that people are more conscious of the need to stop pollution and are prepared to do something about it, such as walk or cycle or use public transport where possible.

译文 人们的态度要改变, 要更加意识到停止污染的必要, 并且准备好采取行动, 比如尽可能地选择走路、骑自行车, 或者使用公共交通。

Task

In some countries, there has been an increase in the number of parents who educate their children themselves at home instead of sending them to school. Do you think the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages? (2016-02-13)

Sample answer

Until the twentieth century it was usual for wealthy people to educate their children at home, either themselves or by using a tutor. Queen Elizabeth II^① was educated at home. Her children were the first royals^② to go to school. In the nineteenth century when the country needed an educated workforce, schools had to be provided because parents worked and were often not well educated. The culmination^③ of this was the 1944 Education Act^④ which made secondary education available to all to the age of 15, and made the provision^⑤ that parents had to educate their children by sending them to school or 'otherwise'.

It therefore became the norm^⑥ for most children to go to school, but some parents chose to educate them 'otherwise', supported by a group called 'Education Otherwise'.

Going to school has many advantages.^⑦ Children are socialised: they learn to give and take, to share, to get along with others. There are opportunities for playing team games, playing in musical groups and other group activities. Many schools have facilities like swimming pools and other sports facilities that most people do not have at home. Teachers are trained and know how to teach and encourage their charges^⑧,

① 伊丽莎白二世

② 皇室成员

③ 顶点, 高峰

④ 教育法案

⑤ 规定, 条款

⑥ 标准, 惯例

⑦ 分论点中心句, 阐述第一种选择: 学校教育及其优势

⑧ 他们负责的人或事

assisted by an army of^⑨ clerical staff, support staff, cleaners, cooks, dinner ladies and so on.

For older children, the teachers know how to prepare them for public examinations and university entrance. Most teachers at this stage are specialists in their subject. Most children like school and work to the best of their ability^⑩, enjoy meeting friends and benefitting from the help of sympathetic^⑪, supportive adults.

Sometimes, for some children, the system does not work and children are very unhappy.^⑫ One solution is to educate them at home.^⑬ It might be that the parents want to educate their children at home for religious or other reasons. This means no travelling is involved, which can take several hours a day. Children can learn exactly at their own pace and focus on things that really interest them with excellent courses available on the Internet. An exceptionally^⑭ clever individual can work at their own level, perhaps preparing for public examinations several years earlier than their peers. Home educated children have the opportunity to take part in sports such as horse riding that are not usually available in school. Children with serious illness too can be better off^⑮ at home.

However, educating children at home demands a huge commitment^⑯ from the parents. If the parent does not work, or works from home, part time, this can be a solution. On the other hand, no time is needed for transporting children to school and there is no need for school uniforms, so children do not have to get it all ready each day.

⑨ 大量的

⑩ 发挥最大的能力

⑪ 富有同情心的

⑫ 两个不同分论点之间的过渡句

⑬ 分论点中心句，阐述第二个选择：家庭教育及其优势

⑭ 异常地，格外地

⑮ 更有利

⑯ 巨大的投入

For some children the advantages definitely outweigh the disadvantages^{①7}, and there are children whose parents might choose education ‘otherwise’. In the case of the vast majority school is the means of education, ensuring a good standard and relieving working parents of the need to teach their children themselves.

①7 根据考题要求的写作任务，作者给出了明确清晰的回答，但是有一个限定语：for some children

• 题材及题型解析

本题属于最常考的教育类话题，细分话题是学校教育和家庭教育的对比，写作任务是：Do you think the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages? 题目中有一个“this”，往往就意味着还有个“that”，这样就牵涉到 this 和 that 之间的对比，因此这种题型和 discuss both views and give your own opinion 本质上是一样的。

• 结构分析

本文共 7 段，可以划分为 three parts: introduction, body, conclusion。文章第 1 和第 2 自然段属于 introduction，采用了追根溯源、回顾历史的方法，由远及近引出了话题。

Body 部分的 4 个自然段可以划分为两种对立选择，即学校教育和家庭教育，其中第 3 和第 4 自然段阐述了分论点：going to school has many advantages。第 5 和第 6 自然段阐述了另外一个分论点：one solution is to educate them at home。两种不同的选择通过 sometimes, for some children, the system does not work and children are very unhappy 这样一个过渡句连接在一起，自然且连贯。

最后一个自然段是 conclusion，总结了 body 部分的两种不同选择，即在家接受教育适合一部分学生和家，然而大多数家庭仍然会选择学校教育。

• 精彩语句

- The culmination of this was the 1944 Education Act which made secondary education available to all to the age of 15, and made the provision that parents had to educate

their children by sending them to school or 'otherwise'.

译文 1944 年《教育法案》的颁布使之达到顶峰，这个法案要求所有孩子在 15 岁前要接受初中教育，也规定了父母必须教育孩子，要么送他们到学校，要么选择其他方式。

- 2 | Children are socialised: they learn to give and take, to share, to get along with others.

译文 孩子们可以进行社交，他们学着给予和奉献，学着分享，也学着和别人共处。

解析 此句请注意冒号 (:) 的用法，冒号可以连接两个句子，但是后面的分句一定是前面分句的解释说明。

- 3 | Teachers are trained and know how to teach and encourage their charges, assisted by an army of clerical staff, support staff, cleaners, cooks, dinner ladies and so on.

译文 老师们受过培训，知道怎样教育和鼓励他们所负责的孩子们，同时有文职人员、助教、清洁员、厨师、生活辅导员等组成的团队进行辅助。

- 4 | Most children like school and work to the best of their ability, enjoy meeting friends and benefitting from the help of sympathetic, supportive adults.

译文 大多数孩子喜欢学校，并且能发挥自己最大的能力，喜欢与朋友们相聚，并且从那些富于爱心和乐于助人的成年人那里获得帮助。

- 5 | In the case of the vast majority school is the means of education, ensuring a good standard and relieving working parents of the need to teach their children themselves.

译文 对大多数人而言，上学是一种教育方式，既可以确保教育达标，也能够把父母解放出来，不用他们自己来教孩子。

解析 前面一个主句，逗号之后是用 and 连接的两个分词 ensuring 和 relieving 作状语，给出了补充信息。非谓语动词的分词作状语，言简意赅，句式轻盈，值得体会并模仿。

Task

Human activities have negative effects on plants and animal species. Some people think it is too late to do something about the problem, while others believe that effective actions can be taken to improve this situation. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (2016-02-18)

Sample answer

The expansion of the human population and the building of huge cities with changes in agriculture in an attempt to^① feed them have put tremendous^② pressure on animals and plants. It is made worse by rich people, who think they have a right to kill animals for pleasure, and others, who make traditional activities such as fishing for a particular species or killing whales more important than the need to conserve^③ them.

Without doubt, it is too late for the many species that are now extinct, and may be too late for others, but where there is life there is hope^④. What is needed is effective conservation programmes and better education.

In Britain there are many examples of nature reserves being created, especially in old industrial areas. Habitats are created, shallow lagoons, meadows, woodland and hedgerows for example, and eventually many forms of wildlife colonise^⑤ them. Insects are encouraged. They provide food for birds and small animals, which in turn provide food for animals higher up the food chain^⑥.

① 尝试做某事

② 巨大的

③ 保护

④ 只要活着，就还有希望

⑤ “殖民”，此处指繁衍生息

⑥ 位于食物链的上游

There are examples too of animals and birds being re-introduced into an area, such as red kites in Royal Berkshire, ospreys at Rutland Water, and wild boar in the Forest of Dean.

It is relatively easy to do this when people are prepared to volunteer their time and to give money, often supported by charities, local councils and the government, and there has been considerable success.

It is far more difficult in parts of the world where wild animals can pose a danger to people, where people do not have money and time to help, where places are remote and difficult to monitor and government is **in disarray**^⑦. In these instances, sometimes concerned people from wealthier countries try to help, often with some success.

Action certainly can be taken and it can be effective if the will to do something is there.^⑧

⑦ 混乱, 杂乱

⑧ 本文的全文主旨句

● 题材解析

该题属动植物保护话题, 它的母话题是环境类话题。此题从一个常见的角度来看待动植物保护, 即人类的活动, 其背后的逻辑是人与自然的关系。这是一个常考话题, 所以平时要注意搜集素材, 至少要有一两个例子熟记于心, 因为实例往往更有说服力。

● 题型及结构分析

此题型是 **discuss both views and give your own opinion**。考题中提到了两个观点, 对两个论点都必须进行 **discuss**, **discuss** 其实就是 **evaluate**。

本文共 7 个自然段, 其中第 1 和第 2 自然段属于 **introduction**。第 1 自然段提出

了话题,描述了动植物遭到破坏的原因;第2自然段阐明了作者观点: it is too late for the many species that are now extinct, and may be too late for others, but where there is life there is hope。中心论点的阐述,清楚简单地评论了题目中的两个观点,并且给出了自己的观点;第3至第6自然段属于 body 部分,通过众多具体的例子指明我们人类可以做哪些事来保护动植物以及可能遇到哪些困难。第7自然段,即最后一段是 conclusion,强调了自己的论点: action certainly can be taken and it can be effective if the will to do something is there。

精彩语句

- 1 | The expansion of the human population and the building of huge cities with changes in agriculture in an attempt to feed them have put tremendous pressure on animals and plants.

译文 人口的增长和大城市的兴建,以及随之而来的为了能够养活这么多人口而发生的农业变化,都给动植物带来了巨大的压力。

- 2 | Without doubt, it is too late for the many species that are now extinct, and may be too late for others, but where there is life there is hope.

译文 毫无疑问,对于那些已经灭绝的物种,一切已经太晚了;但对于其他的物种,也许也已经太晚了,但是只要有生命,就还有希望。

解析 where there is life there is hope 是一个主从句,相似的句式结构有: Where there is a will, there is a way.

- 3 | They provide food for birds and small animals, which in turn provide food for animals higher up the food chain.

译文 它们为鸟和小动物提供了食物,鸟和小动物反过来又给食物链上更高端的动物提供食物。

解析 higher up the food chain 是指在食物链更高位置的,此处是形容词性短语作后置定语。

- 4 | It is relatively easy to do this when people are prepared to volunteer their time and to give money, often supported by charities, local councils and the government, and there has been considerable success.

译文 如果人们自愿献出时间和金钱，通常借由慈善机构、当地的官方机构和政府的资助，这就会比较容易，而且这方面有很多成功案例。

解析 often supported by charities, local councils and the government 是过去分词作状语，在句中起到补充说明的作用。

- 5 | It is far more difficult in parts of the world where wild animals can pose a danger to people, where people do not have money and time to help, where places are remote and difficult to monitor and government is in disarray.

译文 而在某些地方，这就困难得多，比如当地野生动物会对人构成威胁，或者当地居民没有钱和时间，又或者地处偏僻，政府很难监督或者政府处于混乱状态。

解析 where wild animals can pose a danger to people, where people do not have money and time to help, where places are remote and difficult to monitor and government is in disarray 是个排比句，在这个排比句中，列举了在哪些地方保护动植物很难，句子虽然很长，但是层次分明，节奏感很好。

- 6 | Action certainly can be taken and it can be effective if the will to do something is there.

译文 当然应该采取行动，只要有改变的意愿就会产生效果。

Task

Nowadays, a large amount of advertising aims at children and has negative effects. Should it be banned? (2016-02-20)

Sample answer

Children these days are important consumers. Families have more money to spend, and it is often a matter of pride to have children dressed in **designer clothes**^①, having the latest gadgets, the best sports equipment and whatever else **takes their fancy**^②.

The advertising industry **takes advantage of**^③ this, certainly before Christmas and New Year when all the most recent 'must have' toys, games and gadgets become available in the shops. Children understand **pester-power**^④, complaining until they get what they want and trying to **outdo**^⑤ their peers.

If advertising is well regulated, decent, honest and truthful, it is up to parents to **instil**^⑥ the ability to judge the merits of advertised goods. They need to discuss with their children the merits, or otherwise, of what is on offer and help them decide if they want to buy or not.

Banning advertising altogether is quite drastic, as advertising does serve a useful purpose in informing people about what is available, cost and so on. What is needed is regulation to ensure what is said about a product is truthful and presented in a way that is suitable for its audience. Frequency

- ① 名牌服装
- ② 获得他们的喜爱
- ③ 利用…
- ④ 纠缠的作用, 撒娇的威力
- ⑤ 胜过, 超过
- ⑥ 逐步培养

of advertising, for example on television, might need regulation so as not to **bombard**^⑦ those who see it with the same advertisement time and time again.

These difficulties would be solved if advertising for children was **banned**,^⑧ but coping with advertising and peer pressure to have what everyone else often supposedly has is an important life skill. Regulations which are properly enforced, then, is preferable to an outright ban.

⑦ 轰炸

⑧ 虚拟语气，表示一种推测

● 题材解析

广告类话题属于社会类常考话题，此题混搭孩子消费，审题的时候需要抓住四个关键词：广告、孩子、坏的影响、是否禁止，而写作的重点应该放在是否应该禁止广告，如果大谈特谈广告有哪些坏处，就属于偏题了。

构思的时候可以假设如果禁止广告会带来哪些好处和坏处，如果不禁止会带来哪些好处和坏处，这样就比较容易得到结论，形成中心论点，进而进一步架构文章。

● 结构分析

此题属于雅思写作中常见的 **evaluate an idea** 的题目，本文采用 **inductive style**。在文章第 1 段，提出了话题，阐明现在孩子们的消费力是很强的；顺承第 2 段，阐述广告商利用了孩子和家长的心理推销产品，孩子们的撒娇和纠缠叠加了广告的效果。Body 部分对于考题中的 **idea** 进行了分析，即如果广告合理规范，会导致什么后果；如果完全禁止会是什么后果，分别做了分析。最后，结尾段进行了总结概括。文章有 5 个自然段，按照内容功能划分，前两个自然段属于 **introduction**，第 3、4 自然段属于 **body**，最后一段是 **conclusion**。

● 精彩语句

1 | Families have more money to spend, and it is often a matter of pride to have children

dressed in designer clothes, having the latest gadgets, the best sports equipment and whatever else takes their fancy.

译文 家庭有了更多的钱用来消费，一般情况下，让孩子穿上名牌服装，拥有最新的饰物、最好的体育设施和其他任何让他们开心的东西，家长们都会觉得是一种荣耀。

解析 have children dressed 这个短语中，dressed 是过去分词作补语，起到补充说明的作用，类似的表达有：have hair cut。之所以用过去分词 dressed，是为了强调孩子们的衣服是被穿上的，即使衣服买回来以后，穿这个动作是孩子们发出的，实际上还是父母让他们穿上的。having the latest gadgets 同样也是作 children 的补语，这个更多强调动作的施动者是 children，所以用现在分词 having。

- 2 | Children understand pester-power, complaining until they get what they want and trying to outdo their peers.

译文 孩子们知道撒娇的力量，他们会不停抱怨直到得到他们想要的东西，并且用来和小伙伴们攀比。

解析 前边的主句很简单，后面是分词作状语，状语中有连词引导的结果状语从句；and 作为并列连词使 complaining 和 trying 构成了平行结构。

- 3 | If advertising is well regulated, decent, honest and truthful, it is up to parents to instill the ability to judge the merits of advertised goods.

译文 如果广告是合理规范的、正面的、诚实值得信赖的，那么剩下的就是父母们培养孩子们如何判断这些广告产品的好处了。

- 4 | Banning advertising altogether is quite drastic, as advertising does serve a useful purpose in informing people about what is available, cost and so on.

译文 直接禁止广告的做法太激进了，因为广告还是有一些作用的，比如帮助人们了解最新的产品、价格等等。

解析 and so on 是“等等”的意思，比较书面语，在雅思写作中最好不要用

etc. 这个表达, 因为 etc. 比较口语化, 不适合用于正式文体。

- 5 | Frequency of advertising, for example on television, might need regulation so as not to bombard those who see it with the same advertisement time and time again.

译文 广告的频率, 比如电视广告的频率, 也许需要规范, 使人们不至于一遍遍地重复看同一个广告。

- 6 | These difficulties would be solved if advertising for children was banned, but coping with advertising and peer pressure to have what everyone else often supposedly has is an important life skill.

译文 如果广告禁止了, 这些麻烦倒是也解决了, 但是如何对待广告, 以及如何处理对于同龄人施加的必须拥有某种物品的压力是一项重要的生活技能。

解析 此句是一个并列句, 前面一个分句是虚拟语气句, 表示如果简单粗暴地禁止广告, 问题是可以解决; but 后面的分句是真实语气句, 表明应对广告和同龄人的压力是一项重要的生活技能。

- 7 | Regulations which are properly enforced, then, is preferable to an outright ban.

译文 执行到位的规章制度比一个直接武断的禁令更有效。

解析 is preferable to 意为“比…更受欢迎, 比…更适合”, 其中 to 是一个介词, 所以后面直接跟了 an outright ban 这个名词短语。

Task

In many countries women are allowed to take maternity leave from their jobs during the first months after the birth of their baby. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (2016-02-27)

Sample answer

Maternity leave from jobs has been introduced in many countries as a way of improving the health and wellbeing of mothers and babies.

Childbirth can be dangerous, and in years past many women died in childbirth or suffered **complications**^① and died soon afterwards. Many babies also failed to survive. One way to improve the situation is to allow maternity leave; in some countries it is a **statutory right**^②.

Towards the end of pregnancy, women often feel very tired and they may suffer high blood pressure, **swollen ankles**^③ and so on, the result of carrying extra weight. Clearly, many would find it difficult to work, and, in any case, **ample rest**^④ is recommended. The birth itself can take a varied amount of time, during which normal work is not possible. Then comes the period after birth, when the woman has to recover not only from the birth itself, but may have to cope with **stitching**^⑤, the aftermath of delivery by **caesarean section**^⑥ and so on, which can take several weeks to overcome. Most doctors agree that breastfeeding is best for both mother and baby, and this is very difficult if the mother has to work outside the home.

① 并发症

② 一项法定权利

③ 肿胀的脚踝

④ 充足的, 足够的
休息

⑤ 缝合, 缝补

⑥ 剖腹产手术

Taking maternity leave helps the mother to cope with all these demands, and it helps if it is a statutory right with pay available.^⑦

However, such leave can be a nightmare for employers.^⑧ It is impossible to know exactly when a baby will be born, unless the mother opts for^⑨ an elective caesarean, which professional women increasingly opt for so they can plan ahead. Not only is this expensive, but, as with any operation, there is risk. The mother then has to decide how long she wants or needs to take, and because she cannot know how long it will take to recover, she cannot say in advance. The employer then has to find a replacement for an unknown amount of time. Some overcome this by encouraging a year of leave, giving the replacement a worthwhile stretch of work.

For the employer, there is the inconvenience of losing an employee and having a temporary replacement. For the mother, there is the difficulty that work goes on without her, and getting back into it might prove difficult. Some employers are reluctant to employ, and sometimes promote, young women because of this, and some women lose out^⑩ because they take time off^⑪.

In some countries, fathers are allowed to share the 'maternity' or parental leave, but few have chosen to do this, probably because of the disadvantages. On the whole, with goodwill on both sides, maternity leave, especially statutory paid maternity leave, has made a huge difference to the health and wellbeing of mothers, which outweighs the disadvantages.^⑫

⑦ 对前面3个自然段的总结概括

⑧ 本段的段落主旨句

⑨ 选择

⑩ 输掉, 失败

⑪ 腾出时间休息

⑫ 本文的全文主旨句, 明确表达了作者的观点

• 题材解析

本题讨论的是产假的话题，这属于社会生活和健康类话题，此话题难度很大，因为大多数考生虽然知道产假的含义，但对此没有深入的思考。遇到此类话题可以从话题牵涉人的角度来构思，比如可能涉及到的关联方有：孕妇本人、孕妇的丈夫、雇主、公司、孕妇的父母、刚刚出生的孩子、政府、产妇康复中心等等。只要想到了这些话题牵涉方，思路也就逐渐明晰了。

• 结构分析

本文段落很多，共 7 段，前 3 个自然段阐述了孕妇休产假的必要性，第 4 自然段是阶段性总结，然后 5、6 自然段阐述产假对于雇主和孕妇本人的负面影响，通过 *However, such leave can be a nightmare for employers* 进行了过渡。最后一个自然段对全文进行了总结，并表达了作者自己的观点：*On the whole, with goodwill on both sides, maternity leave, especially statutory paid maternity leave, has made a huge difference to the health and wellbeing of mothers, which outweighs the disadvantages.*

关于一篇雅思作文如何分段，不同的参考书和不同的教师各有说法，比较流行的段落划分是 4 段式和 5 段式，也就是说除了 *introduction* 和 *conclusion* 之外，*body* 部分可以写 2 段或者 3 段。其实，雅思作文无定法，段落划分也无定法，根据作者自己的构思，一个论点用一个段落来表述即可。对初学者来说，如果 4 段或者 5 段的划分方法能够让你思路更清晰，也是完全合理、可以采纳的。

• 精彩语句

- 1 | *Maternity leave from jobs has been introduced in many countries as a way of improving the health and wellbeing of mothers and babies.*

译文 很多国家都实行产假政策，这项政策有助于改善产妇和婴儿的健康状态。

解析 *as a way of* 意为“作为…的一个方法”，因为 *of* 是介词，所以后面用动名词形式。

- 2 | *One way to improve the situation is to allow maternity leave; in some countries it is a*

statutory right .

译文 改善这种情况的方法之一就是允许休产假，在一些国家，这是一项法定权利。

解析 注意此句中分号 (;) 的用法，分号是构成并列句的一种方法，因为前后两个分句关系紧密，因此用并列句保持整句话的连贯性。

- 3 | Towards the end of pregnancy, women often feel very tired and they may suffer high blood pressure, swollen ankles and so on, the result of carrying extra weight.

译文 在怀孕期快要结束的时候，孕妇经常会觉得很累，还可能遭遇高血压、脚踝浮肿等问题，这些都是因为负重过大。

解析 此句中的 the result of carrying extra weight，是对前面列举名词的补充说明，属于插入语。

- 4 | Then comes the period after birth, when the woman has to recover not only from the birth itself, but may have to cope with stitching, the aftermath of delivery by caesarean section and so on, which can take several weeks to overcome.

译文 然后就是产后期，这个时期是产妇的生产恢复期，如果是剖腹产还要处理针线缝合的问题，这要持续几周的时间。

解析 这句话比较长，语法不好的同学理解起来会觉得有难度。when 是一个并列连词，连接了一个并列句；which 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句，是对前面并列句的修饰。

- 5 | Not only is this expensive, but, as with any operation, there is risk.

译文 这样做不但费用高，而且手术也有风险。

解析 注意 not only 后面的句子要倒装。

- 6 | Some overcome this by encouraging a year of leave, giving the replacement a worthwhile stretch of work.

译文 有些雇主会鼓励产妇休假一年，这样可以留给临时替代者一段完整有效

的工作时间。

解析 此句中有两个动词使用了 **ing** 形式，但是语法意义却是不一样的；**encouraging** 是动名词，做 **by** 这个介词的宾语，而 **giving** 是现在分词，在此句中引导结果或者目的状语。

- 7 | On the whole, with goodwill on both sides, maternity leave, especially statutory paid maternity leave, has made a huge difference to the health and wellbeing of mothers, which outweighs the disadvantages.

译文 从双方的利益整体考虑，产假，特别是法定的有偿产假，对于产妇的健康意义重大，因此产假的利大于弊。

解析 with goodwill on both sides, 是指出于对双方利益的考虑，这个短语常常用在讨论好处和坏处，或者 discuss both views and give your own opinion 类的文章上。

Task

We can get knowledge from news, but some people think we should not trust the journalists. What do you think and what are the important qualities that a journalist should have? (2016-03-05)

Sample answer

Journalists have a very demanding job,^① travelling to the world's trouble spots. Visiting all sorts of events, using all sorts of sophisticated^② equipment to tell us what is happening in the world, and what is happening closer to home. All this is very subjective. Journalists select what they collect, and their editors select what will be published.

In some countries the press and news media are strictly controlled by the government, who make sure that people are told what they want them to hear. Journalists risk persecution^③ and even death if they do not do as they are told.

In other countries, such as Britain, there is a free press, and, although not perfect, it is respected throughout the world. People tune in^④ to the BBC World service, or if they live in countries, such as the Netherlands nearby, they can listen to the programmes live. In such countries journalists have more choice.^⑤ Libel laws^⑥ mean that they cannot print something personal that is untrue. Privacy laws mean that someone's privacy must be respected and journalists can be prosecuted for breaches^⑦. A journalist, then^⑧, must be honest and trustworthy to report what they have seen and heard accurately. They must be respectful, especially

① 本段的段落主旨句，描述了记者的工作特点

② 复杂的

③ 迫害，残害

④ 调准，收听

⑤ 本段的段落主旨句

⑥ 诽谤法

⑦ 因为违反（规定）而被惩罚

⑧ then 这个词看似简单，其实是一个很重要的关联词，起到了递进的作用

as regards^⑨ privacy. If they interview people, it helps if they have ‘done their homework’ and research the topic to be discussed. Good interpersonal skills^⑩, the ability to put people at their ease and to get them to talk is important. Depending on the type of work they are undertaking, they may need a high standard in the language they write in. At one time^⑪, in England, it was usual for newsreaders and journalists to use “the Queen’s English^⑫”, “received pronunciation^⑬” or the accent of London and the south. Today, a well-educated person with a regional accent—especially a Welsh one—is equally regarded.

If a country’s government controls the press, journalists are expected to report according to the ideas of that government, so what they say will usually reflect that. The public may well feel that they are not trustworthy, especially if they have the means to show that what is said is not really what happened. With a free press, there is less likelihood of journalists not telling the truth as there is no need to lie. Listeners appreciate that the reporter tells what they see and will often say so.

⑨ 关于，提到

⑩ 人际交往技能

⑪ 曾经

⑫ 标准英文

⑬ 标准发音

● 题材解析

关于是否应该信任新闻媒体从业人员，以及新闻记者应该具备什么样的素质，这是个并不常考的话题，很多考生没有做相关素材的积累，会感觉很难写，不过参考本书提到的六大角度、八大论据的方法，大家还是可以想到很多论点和论据的。

八大论据：金钱、时间、健康和环境、道德和犯罪、智力和教育、心理和情感、权利、文化和传统。

比如根据八大论据的第一条“金钱”原则，可以阐述新闻记者要有道德底线，

经受得了金钱的诱惑；根据八大论据的第三条“健康和环境”原则，可以论述新闻记者需要有健康的身体、强健的体魄；根据八大论据的第五条“智力和教育”原则，可以阐述新闻记者应该接受过良好的教育和专业训练，准确地掌握报道语言或者采访目的地的当地语言；根据八大论据的第六条“心理和情感”原则，可以阐述新闻记者要有良好的心理素质，富于同情心又不能过于情感用事等等。

● 结构分析

本题的 task 有两个任务：What do you think and what are the important qualities that a journalist should have?

作者在第 1 段描述了记者的工作特点、引出话题之后，在第 2 段阐述了写作的第一个任务，即记者报道是否可信？作者阐明自己的观点：在没有新闻自由的国家，新闻记者的报道不可信。

第 3 段阐述在新闻自由的国家，比如英国，journalists have more choice，同时由于相关法律的保障，比如诽谤法和隐私法，记者的报道可信度增高，但是新闻从业人员还得具备多种素质。

最后的第 4 段进行总结，分别概括了在没有新闻自由的国家和有新闻自由的国家，新闻报道是否值得信赖。

本文结构清晰、合理，运用分类的方法，分别阐述了不同的国家和不同政府对于新闻报道的控制程度，之后再论述新闻记者应该具备的素质，层层递进，完整地完成了考题的两个写作任务。

● 精彩语句

- 1 | Journalists have a very demanding job, travelling to the world's trouble spots.

译文 记者的工作要求很高，需要实地探访世界上的问题地区。

解析 travelling to the world's trouble spots 在句中是分词作状语，表示伴随。

- 2 | In some countries the press and news media are strictly controlled by the government,

who make sure that people are told what they want them to hear.

译文 在世界上很多国家，出版和新闻媒体被政府严格控制，以保证人们知道的是政府想让他们听到的。

解析 who 在本句中指代的是前面的 government，很多同学认为 government 是无生命的，因此这里的关系代词应该是 that，这里之所以用 who，是因为作者运用了拟人的修辞手法。

3 | Libel laws mean that they cannot print something personal that is untrue.

译文 诽谤法要求记者不能发表个人主观的虚假内容。

解析 something personal 这个短语需要注意，如果是形容词修饰不定代词，形容词需要后置。

4 | Good interpersonal skills, the ability to put people at their ease and to get them to talk is important.

译文 良好的人际交往技能，即能够让人们放松并且愿意交谈的能力很重要。

解析 put people at their ease 是使人们放松的意思，这个表达很地道，大多数中国考生表达这个意思的时候可能会用 relax people，这样也是对的，不过仔细琢磨就会发现两个短语的差别：put people at their ease 更加强调使人们感到自在，而 relax people 表意比较笼统，模糊、没有使人们感到自在的含义。

5 | Depending on the type of work they are undertaking, they may need a high standard in the language they write in.

译文 根据他们承担的工作类别，他们需要熟练掌握他们书写用的语言。

解析 Depending on the type of work they are undertaking 在句中作状语，表示条件，而 may 这个情态动词表示推测，因为并不是每一个新闻从业人员都需要高标准地掌握他们书写的语言，这取决于他们从事的具体工作，因此用了这个表示并不是很肯定的 may。

- 6 | With a free press, there is less likelihood of journalists not telling the truth as there is no need to lie.

译文 有了新闻自由，记者们说谎的可能性会大大降低，因为不需要编造谎言。

解析 there is less likelihood 这个短语表达更加书面化，如果换成 it is less likely 也是可以的，两者都为我们提供了更多的变化表达。

Task

In modern world it is no longer necessary to use animals for food or use animal products, for instance, clothing and medicines. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2016-03-12)

Sample answer

Technology is amazing and changing fast. Crops can be grown in controlled conditions to produce the huge quantities needed to feed people, and vegetable protein **substitutes**^① mean that people do not have to eat meat. **Synthetic fibres**^② mean that alternatives to wool and leather are readily available, and are usually cheaper.

However, people still choose to eat crops that are grown in a more traditional manner, and people still choose to eat meat. Eating is still **bound up**^③ with social convention and tradition. People can and do survive on completely artificial food, but they miss the social aspect of sharing food with family and friends. Eating traditional food, especially on special occasions, is still important to us.

The animals who share our world are important to us. If we had no use for domestic animals they would cease to exist.^④ Animals are **bred for**^⑤ meat, as producers of dairy products, or for their fur or skins as well as by-products such as glue. If farmers can't sell the products, they will not breed the animals.

In England, we have a number of examples where

① 替代物

② 合成纤维

③ 和...有关, 此处指“受...影响”

④ 全文主旨句

⑤ 为...而饲养

traditional husbandry^⑥ of animals is important. In the Lake District, flocks of^⑦ sheep known as Herdwick sheep live in the inhospitable^⑧ hills. They make the landscape what it is, and people go out and walk, climb or ride to enjoy the stunning^⑨ countryside. The sheep are 'hefted', which means that they know which hillside (or fell side as it is called there) they live on. Their wool is very thick and strong, ideal for outdoor coats and carpets. Farmers are trying very hard to get people to buy products made of wool. In the lowland areas sheep produce softer wool suitable for clothing, and again people are encouraged to use it. If we want the countryside to stay as it is, something we can all enjoy, we have to support the farmers and their animals, who keep it that way. Beautiful clothes and excellent locally produced healthy well flavoured food have much more appeal^⑩ than mass produced goods.

- ⑥ 畜牧, 饲养
- ⑦ 成群的
- ⑧ 不适宜居住的
- ⑨ 极其漂亮的
- ⑩ 吸引力

● 题材解析

是否应该食用动物或使用动物制品的话题也考过几次, 很多考生觉得这类话题比较难写, 因为常常无话可说, 也有考生大谈特谈应该爱护动物, 导致跑题, 其实这类话题首先要注意分类。动物可以分为野生动物 (wild animals) 和驯养动物 (domestic animals)。野生动物, 尤其是珍贵的保护类野生动物是不能用来作为食物和物品的, 而饲养类动物则不同, 人们饲养这些动物就是因为这些动物能为我们所利用。本篇范文虽然没有分类, 也没有论述野生动物这个分类, 但并没有跑题, 题目中提到的是动物这个整体, 按照作者的观点, 有的动物是可以用来作为食物和其他物品的, 这就已经切题了。

● 结构分析

本文结构分 4 段, 第 1 段引出话题, 指出因为科技进步, 不使用动物作为食物和动物制品已经成为可能; 第 2 段, 通过副词 however 转折, 指出现状: 人们仍然

会食用和使用动物制品；第3段提出了全文主旨：The animals who share our world are important to us. If we had no use for domestic animals they would cease to exist. 作者认为如今我们仍然有必要食用和使用动物制品。最后，第4段列举了大量的例子，证明食用和使用动物制品对于维护传统的饲养业的重要性。

精彩语句

- 1 | Crops can be grown in controlled conditions to produce the huge quantities **needed to feed people**, and vegetable protein substitutes mean that people do not have to eat meat.

译文 农作物可以在人为控制的情况下增大产量来养活人类，蔬菜蛋白质的替代物也意味着人们可以不必吃肉了。

解析 **needed to feed people** 是分词作定语，修饰前面的 **quantities**。

- 2 | People can and **do** survive on completely artificial food, but they miss the social aspect of sharing food with family and friends.

译文 虽然人们只摄入人造食物就能存活，但是人们更喜欢和家人、朋友一起分享食物，这是一种社交活动。

解析 其中 **do** 是一个助动词，在这里起到了强调的作用。

- 3 | If we **had** no use for domestic animals they **would** cease to exist.

译文 如果我们不使用驯养动物，那它们就不会存在了。

解析 此句是一个虚拟语气句，因此用了动词的过去式：**had**, **would**。

- 4 | Animals are bred for meat, as producers of dairy products, or for their fur or skins as well as by-products such as glue.

译文 饲养动物是为了获得肉和奶制品，或者是为了获取皮毛和其他的副产品，比如胶。

- 5 | In the Lake District, flocks of sheep **known as Herdwick sheep** live in the inhospitable

hills.

译文 在大湖区，成群的被称为 Herdwick 的羊在并不特别宜居的山坡存活。

解析 known as Herdwick sheep 是过去分词作定语，修饰前面的 sheep。

- 6 | The sheep are ‘hefted’, which means that they know which hillside (or fell side as it is called there) they live on.

译文 这些羊是有灵性的，它们知道应该生活在哪个山坡，在当地这种山坡叫做 fell side。

解析 括号中的内容是补充说明部分，前后用逗号替代也是可以的，同学们可以学一学这种表示补充说明的方法。

- 7 | Their wool is very thick and strong, ideal for outdoor coats and carpets.

译文 它们的羊毛密而强韧，很适合用来做户外穿的衣服和毯子。

解析 ideal for outdoor coats and carpets 前面有逗号和句子的前半部分隔开，是一个补充说明的状语成分。

如果拆分成两句话，如下：Their wool is very thick and strong. It is ideal for outdoor coats and carpets.

或者改写成并列句：Their wool is very thick and strong, and it is ideal for outdoor coats and carpets.

改写成定语从句：Their wool is very thick and strong, which is ideal for outdoor coats and carpets.

通过对比，我们可以发现后面所有改写的句子都没有原句简练，原句简洁明了、一气呵成，值得考生琢磨学习。

- 8 | In the lowland areas sheep produce softer wool suitable for clothing, and again people are encouraged to use it.

译文 低地的羊毛更加柔软，适合做衣服，人们也被鼓励使用这些羊毛。

解析 本句中的 suitable for clothing 是形容词短语作定语，作用和上句一样，

使语言文字更加简练。

- 9 | If we want the countryside to stay as it is, something we can all enjoy, we have to support the farmers and their animals, who keep it that way.

译文 如果我们想让田野山间保持原样，一个我们可以享受生活的地方，我们就得支持农民和他们的家畜，因为他们使田野山间保持了这个样子。

解析 本句中的 something we can all enjoy 是一个插入语，something 指代了前面那句话。

- 10 | Beautiful clothes and excellent locally produced healthy well flavoured food have much more appeal than mass produced goods.

译文 漂亮的衣服和当地制作的优质的健康风味食品比大规模生产的食品更有吸引力。

解析 这句话中需要注意多个形容词修饰一个名词时的语序，excellent locally produced healthy well flavoured food，这个语序更倾向于英式英语的表达，而美国英语，则可以在 healthy 和 well flavoured 之间加一个 and。

Task

Multi-cultural societies, which are a mixture of different ethnic people, bring more benefits than drawbacks to a country. Do you agree or disagree? (2016-04-02)

Sample answer

Britain is a country that has absorbed immigrants for thousands of years.^① Waves of so-called Celtic people arrived over 2000 years ago, followed by the Roman armies that included soldiers from all over the known world; then Angles, Saxons, Danes, Vikings, all of whom left their mark^②; Norman French, then Huguenot refugees from France; and in more recent times people fleeing persecution in Europe, mainly Jews, then people displaced because of war; ex Italian and German prisoners of war who wanted to stay, then people from the Caribbean, invited to work in the 1950s; and in the last four decades, Africans from Kenya and elsewhere, Muslims and Hindus. A real mix of people are all attracted to^③ the idea of living in a free, stable, prosperous country.

All of this has brought tremendous benefits.^④ The earliest settlers have left an amazing legacy and craftwork of the highest order^⑤, added to the language. They have also left place names to remind us of their presence. Skills, such as that of the Huguenot weavers, business skills, and finance have all enriched the country. Initial hostility^⑥ to people from Africa has almost disappeared but still rears^⑦ its ugly head in subtle and not so subtle ways. Most of the people from the Caribbean

① 本段的段落主旨句

② 留下了他们的印记

③ 受…的吸引

④ 本段的段落主旨句

⑤ 最高质量的，上乘的

⑥ 敌意，对抗

⑦ “出现”，等于 come up

had a genuine respect^⑧ for Britain, the Commonwealth, and especially the Queen.

Many people in Britain have made a tremendous effort to embrace the idea of a multicultural society. Different festivals, such as Diwali, are celebrated in schools. Cities encourage such events as Chinese New Year celebrations. Important information is available in many different languages and every effort is made to encourage newcomers.

However, it seems that whilst for the most part people of different faiths and traditions meet at school and work quite freely, many such as Hindu, and especially Muslim, really do not want to be fully integrated.^⑨ They want to keep their traditional dress and to look and to be distinct. A recent survey showed that many Muslims would like Shar'iah Law^⑩, a different system of laws, feel that women are second class citizens, would not report a suspected terrorist and so on. This is a huge drawback, because it threatens the liberal, democratic way of life that we have, and poses a threat to^⑪ the very reason for which they have come—freedom.

⑧ 诚挚的敬意

⑨ 本段的段落主旨句，表转折

⑩ 伊斯兰律法

⑪ 对…构成威胁

• 题材解析

文化多元性属于社会生活类话题，经常考到，考生们能够想到的观点也大同小异，常用的论据包括促进融合、互相学习，也可以是反面论据，比如冲突、抵触、歧视等等。要想写得更好主要是准备一些具体的素材，比如本文第1段的例子，追溯历史，描述了英国社会进化的历程，非常具体，但是对于大多数考生而言，这样的知识背景储备往往是可望而不可及的。

• 结构分析

本文的结构脉络非常清晰，共 4 段。第 1 段通过举例子，描述了一个多元文化的社会是如何产生的；第 2、3 段描述多元社会的好处、人们对此的态度和付出的努力；最后一段描述了一些人并不想融入这个多元的社会，以及多元社会潜在的危险。

大多数中国考生习惯在文章一开始提出中心论点，然后在结尾重申论点，而本文在论点的提出方面，明显不同，全文的中心论点是第 2 自然段的首句，即：All of this has brought tremendous benefits. 中心论点只要在文章中明确提出即可，并不局限在具体哪个位置。

精彩语句

- 1 | Waves of so-called Celtic people arrived over 2000 years ago, followed by the Roman armies that included soldiers from all over the known world; then Angles, Saxons, Danes, Vikings, all of whom left their mark; Norman French, then Huguenot refugees from France; and in more recent times people fleeing persecution in Europe, mainly Jews, then people displaced because of war; ex Italian and German prisoners of war who wanted to stay, then people from the Caribbean, invited to work in the 1950s; and in the last four decades, Africans from Kenya and elsewhere, Muslims and Hindus.

译文 2000 多年前凯尔特人涌来，这之后是包括当时所有已知地区人们的罗马军队；然后盎格鲁人、撒克逊人、丹麦人和维京人都留下过印记；诺曼底法兰西人和来自法国的呼格诺难民；近代有些人为了躲避迫害逃离欧洲，主要是犹太人，之后是由于战争而迁徙的人；前意大利和德国战俘也想留下来，然后是加勒比人在 20 世纪 50 年代被请来工作；在最近的 40 年主要是来自肯尼亚的非洲人，或其他地区的人，比如穆斯林和印度人。

解析 本句通过追溯历史，回顾了英国是如何逐渐成为一个多元文化国家的，大量的举例表现了作者对这个话题有深入的研究，不过一般考生难以有

如此丰富的知识储备，写不了这么详细，不过也不用担心。

- 2 | The earliest settlers have left an amazing legacy and craftwork of the highest order, added to the language.

译文 早期的居民留下了丰富的遗产和高质量的工艺品，并且丰富了语言。

解析 本句中的 left 和 added 是并列成分，同作谓语动词。

- 3 | They have also left place names to remind us of their presence.

译文 它们也留下了地名提醒我们它们曾经的存在。

解析 remind somebody of something，是一个常用的短语，表示使某人回忆起某事。

- 4 | Initial hostility to people from Africa has almost disappeared but still rears its ugly head in subtle and not so subtle ways.

译文 对于非洲人一开始的敌意几乎消失了，但是有时仍然若隐若现。

解析 rears its ugly head in subtle and not so subtle ways 是一个很文艺的表达，表示若隐若现。

- 5 | However, it seems that whilst for the most part people of different faiths and traditions meet at school and work quite freely, many such as Hindu, and especially Muslim, really do not want to be fully integrated.

译文 然而，看上去大多数不同信仰和传统的人们都可以在学校一起学习，一起自由地工作，但是有些人，比如印度人，特别是穆斯林，其实并不想完全融入这个社会。

- 6 | This is a huge drawback, because it threatens the liberal, democratic way of life that we have, and poses a threat to the very reason for which they have come — freedom.

译文 这是一个巨大的倒退，因为它威胁到了自由和民主的生活方式，也和他们来到这个国家的理由相悖，那就是自由。

Task

When new towns are planned, it is important to build more public parks and sports facilities than shopping centres for individuals to spend their free time. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2016-04-16)

Sample answer

Shopping centres, especially huge out of town shopping centres, have come to be a place where people spend their free time. They come to browse around the shops,^① eat at one of the many fast food outlets^② and go home happily laden with^③ new clothes and all sorts of other things, having enjoyed a day's 'retail therapy'^④.

Everyone has to shop, even though Internet shopping is increasingly important. Everyone needs clothes, shoes, food, books, gadgets, jewellery and so on, but today people buy and buy and buy—to make themselves feel good, and huge shopping centres encourage their rather unhealthy pastime^⑤.

If public parks and sports facilities are planned when housing is built, they will be there for those who wish to use them. To build houses and not leave space for such facilities means that these things cannot then be built. Public parks can help encourage children's activities, picnics for all the family, fun runs^⑥, and above all they provide a green space where trees can reduce the level of pollution. Sports facilities, such as swimming pools, golf courses, gyms, hockey and football pitches, all help to encourage people to keep fit and use their

① 逛街

② 快餐连锁店

③ 满载

④ “购物疗法”，
此处指购物带来的
愉悦

⑤ 消遣，休闲活动

⑥ 追逐，嬉戏

leisure time in a way that encourages health, so that they are really important in cities^⑦.

It is difficult today to say whether emphasis should be on shopping or recreation facilities^⑧ because the size of a shopping centre depends on the number of people able and willing to use it, and this to a certain extent is true of sports facilities and parks. It might be that in a city, two small neighbourhood parks are better than one huge one. Small parks are easily used by local children and families and can have play areas containing equipment, such as slides, swings and climbing frames^⑨. A bigger park can accommodate walkers, cyclists and horse riders. It really is important to match the available facilities, both for shopping and for leisure, to demand present and future, whilst also considering the number of such facilities and their size.^⑩

⑦ 本段的段落主旨句

⑧ 休闲设施

⑨ 滑梯、秋千和攀登架

⑩ 全文主旨句

• 题材解析

本题属社会生活类话题。关于购物中心、公园、休闲中心哪个更加重要的话题考过多次，这类话题的背后逻辑是人们应该选择一种什么样的生活方式，毕竟这些设施归根结底是为人服务的，从这个角度来构思，问题就看得更加清楚。

如果你觉得购物和休闲放松对于人们都很重要，那就得进一步细分哪一个更加重要；如果你认为公园和休闲中心比购物中心更重要，那中心论点就是同意题目中的观点，反之不同意。如果你觉得两者同等重要，那也是不同意题目中的论点，给出理由进行阐述即可。需要注意的是如果是前者，认为一方面比另外一方面重要，文章应该是修正型一边倒的结构；如果是后者，认为两者同等重要，那文章应该是对等型结构。

● 结构分析

本文共 4 个自然段，前两个自然段论述的是 shopping centres 带给我们的好处和坏处，第 3 自然段论述公园和休闲设施的重要性，并明确阐述分论点：so that they are really important in cities，最后第 4 自然段总结全文，段首首先指出：It is difficult today to say whether emphasis should be on shopping or recreation facilities，最后总结全文，并提出全文主旨句：It really is important to match the available facilities, both for shopping and for leisure, to demand present and future, whilst also considering the number of such facilities and their size.

此文的前 3 段分别围绕两组关键词 (shopping centres, parks and sports facilities) 进行论述，娓娓道来，最后阐明论点，整篇文章采用 inductive style，简洁明了、逻辑清晰。

精彩语句

- 1 | They come to browse around the shops, eat at one of the many fast food outlets and go home happily laden with new clothes and all sorts of other things, having enjoyed a day's 'retail therapy'.

译文 他们来逛街购物，在快餐连锁店吃饭，然后开心地满载新衣和其他各种物品而归，享受了一天的“购物疗养”。

解析 此句需要注意各种非谓语动词的用法，to browse, eat, go home 都是动词不定式；laden with 是过去分词作状语，修饰 go home happily；having enjoyed 是现在分词的完成式作状语，修饰前面的所有内容。

- 2 | Everyone needs clothes, shoes, food, books, gadgets, jewellery and so on, but today people buy and buy and buy—to make themselves feel good, and huge shopping centres encourage their rather unhealthy pastime.

译文 每个人都需要衣服、鞋子、食物、书籍、小物件、饰品等等，但是如今人们为了让自己感觉良好而不停地买，大型的购物中心实际上鼓励了人们这种不健康的消遣方式。

解析 此句中的 buy and buy and buy 是一种重复结构，起到了强调的作用。

- 3 | It is difficult today to say whether emphasis should be on shopping or recreation facilities because the size of a shopping centre depends on the number of people able and willing to use it, and this to a certain extent is true of sports facilities and parks.

译文 很难说如今的购物中心和休闲设施哪个重要，因为购物中心的大小取决于周边有能力消费和愿意使用购物中心的人口数，这一原则在很大程度上对于体育设施和公园也是适用的。

解析 此句中的 able and willing to use it 是形容词短语作后置定语，在这个短语前面加上 who are 就变成定语从句了，相比较而言，形容词短语使语言更加简练。

- 4 | It might be that in a city, two small neighbourhood parks are better than one huge one.

译文 也许在城市里面，周边有两个小一点的公园比一个大公园更好。

解析 might 表示一种很不确定的推测，另外需要注意区分此句中的两个 one：第一个 one 是“一个”的意思，而第二个 one 是代词，指代公园，即前文的 park。

- 5 | It really is important to match the available facilities, both for shopping and for leisure, to demand present and future, whilst also considering the number of such facilities and their size.

译文 为了满足当前和未来的需要，合理配备购物和休闲设施很重要，同时还要考虑这些设施的数量和规模。

Task

The increase in the production of consumer goods results in damage to the natural environment. What are the causes of this and what can be done to solve this problem?
(2016-04-21)

Sample answer

It is widely recognised that the number of goods, such as clothing, computers and food, that are produced for consumers has resulted in quite **extensive damage**^① to our environment and any increase in their production would, logically, **exacerbate**^② this damage.

Looking at the causes of this potentially irreparable^③ damage, I believe, they can be put into 2 major groups: **resourcing and production**.^④ Most people, these days, are demanding more and more technology, more and more choice without understanding the impact this has on our world. Mobile phones would be the classic example of this. People don't realise the **chain of production**^⑤ in something like an iPhone. The fact is that there will be several mines around the world to produce the metals needed for the **circuitry**^⑥, the amount of diesel fuel required for either the trains or the trucks when transporting either the raw material, or for that matter, the finished product and the amount of pollution factories cause during both the refining and production processes.

As for potential solutions to this problem, we need again to look at both the beginning and the end of the

- ① 广泛的破坏
- ② 加剧, 恶化
- ③ 不能挽回的, 无法修复的
- ④ 段落主旨句
- ⑤ 生产链
- ⑥ 电路系统

production cycle^{⑦, ⑧} If we can develop technology that improves the efficiency of the use of raw materials, not only would this potentially reduce the amount we need, but also extend the life of what we've got. Looking at the production side of this issue, we need to be able, in some way, to reduce the pollutants that factories are placing in the air. Maybe this could also be done with a new form of technology, or maybe it could just be done by changing some processes involved.

Overall, I think the best way to solve this problem is to try and help society understand that they don't need to be so greedy^{⑨, ⑩}. If there was not the continuing expansion of desire and unrelenting^⑪ want for something new, we wouldn't have this problem in the first place.

⑦ 生产过程，生产闭环

⑧ 段落主旨句

⑨ 贪婪的

⑩ 全文主旨句

⑪ 持续的，势头不减的

• 题材解析

环境话题是雅思写作常考话题之一，此题的特点是从消费产品导致环境恶化的角度来分析原因和解决方案，是很具体的，如果泛泛而谈导致环境恶化的原因和解决方案，就属于跑题了。

Consumer goods，顾名思义就是为了满足 consumers 的需求而出现的产物，因此环境恶化，归根结底还是人为的原因，比如人们的贪婪、环境保护意识的薄弱，以及生产企业和媒体的误导和宣传等，而解决方案也必须从导致环境恶化的原因方面入手，对症下药。

• 结构分析

本文是经典的四段式结构，第 1 自然段是 introduction 段，引出话题，需要注意的是，考题中有话题的陈述：The increase in the production of consumer goods results in damage to the natural environment，而本文的第 1 自然段，就是把这个话题进行了拓展；第 2、3 自然段是 body 部分，围绕题目中的两个 tasks 展开论述，分

别分析了消费产品导致环境恶化的原因和解决方案；最后的第4自然段，得出全文的中心论点：Overall, I think the best way to solve this problem is to try and help society understand that they don't need to be so greedy. 这个概括句表明消费产品导致环境污染的主要原因是人们的贪婪，而解决方案就是提高全社会的环保意识。

精彩语句

- 1 | It is widely recognised that the number of goods, such as clothing, computers and food, that are produced for consumers has resulted in quite extensive damage to our environment and any increase in their production would, logically, exacerbate this damage.

译文 众所周知，大量的消费产品，比如衣服、计算机和食品，对环境造成了全面的破坏，生产的进一步扩大会使破坏进一步恶化。

- 2 | The fact is that there will be several mines around the world to produce the metals needed for the circuitry, the amount of diesel fuel required for either the trains or the trucks when transporting either the raw material, or for that matter, the finished product and the amount of pollution factories cause during both the refining and production processes.

译文 事实是全世界有很多的矿区要为电路系统生产金属材料，用于运输原材料和成品的火车和货车需要消耗汽油，工厂在精炼和生产过程中也会产生污染。

- 3 | If we can develop technology that improves the efficiency of the use of raw materials, not only would this potentially reduce the amount we need, but also extend the life of what we've got.

译文 如果我们发明一项提高原材料使用率的技术，这不但会减少我们的潜在需求量，也会使我们已经拥有的产品延长使用期限。

解析 此句话中，需要注意 not only 引导的句子要用倒装。因为此句表达一种推测，因此用了虚拟语气词 would。

- 4 | If there was not the continuing expansion of desire and unrelenting want for something new, we wouldn't have this problem in the first place.

译文 如果没有持续不停的贪欲和毫无节制的、对新产品的追求，我们也许一开始就不会有这个问题。

Task

There are more new towns nowadays. It is more important to include public parks and sports facilities than shopping centres for individuals to spend their free time. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2016-04-23)

Sample answer

With the development of new areas, some people feel that it is more important to build sports facilities as well as relaxation areas^① and greenery^②, such as parks, rather than places where people can shop in order to pass away^③ their free time.

When a new town is developed, it is important to cater for^④ a wide range of people that all might have different ideas on how to spend their weekends or other downtime^⑤. Sports facilities can enable people to maintain their health and also interact with^⑥ their friends when they are playing football for example. These days, certainly in China, more and more people are getting fitter and wish to have the ability to maintain their fitness wherever they live.

There are also a lot of people, and I'm referring to the older generations, that would be more content to sit in a park, read a book or maybe have a picnic than anything else. Public parks not only are useful socially, but also contribute in a small way to breaking up the mundane^⑦ colours of buildings as well as helping the environment.

Shopping centres would also be an essential addition

- ① 休闲区域
- ② 绿色植物, 草木
- ③ 度过, 打发
- ④ 迎合, 满足
- ⑤ 停工时间
- ⑥ 与...互动
- ⑦ 平凡的, 单调的

to any town. If they were not to exist in the area being created, no one would be able to buy the essentials for their day-to-day requirements. It is also well-known that **window shopping**^⑧ is actually a relaxing way to spend time, especially for women.

Overall, I would have to say that I disagree with the statement because, I believe, they have an equal level of importance due to the fact that although they might be used by different people, they would be required by all.

⑧ 逛街

• 题材及审题解析

本题属于社会生活类话题,讨论哪种生活设施更加重要,是雅思写作常考话题之一。审题时需要注意题目中的关键词。It is more important to include public parks and sports facilities than shopping centres for individuals to spend their free time. 考题中有四个关键词,more 是比较级,那自然就得有比较的事物,它们分别是 public parks, sports facilities 和 shopping centres。参考本书第四章关于审题的部分,可以把讨论对比的两组事物分别进行描述,最后再得出结论即可,这就像比赛的双方分别亮相,最后评委来评判,评委就是考生本人,评判是否合理取决于评委对这两个事物的认识深度。

• 结构分析

根据上文关于题材和审题的论述,文章呈现了清晰的层层递进的论证顺序。全文共 5 个自然段,第 1 自然段是 introduction,通过引述一部分的观点提出话题,其本质就是把考题进行了转述;body 部分是第 2、3、4 自然段,每个自然段围绕一个关键词展开论述;最后第 5 自然段是 conclusion,明确表明作者观点:Overall, I would have to say that I disagree with the statement. 为了更清晰地显示本文的结构,列表如下:

Introduction	Body			Conclusion
Paragraph 1	Paragraphs 2, 3, 4			Paragraph 5
Paraphrase the topic	Discuss the functions of sports facilities	Discuss the functions of public parks	Discuss the functions of shopping centres	Overall, I would have to say that I disagree with the statement.

精彩语句

- 1 | With the development of new areas, some people feel that it is more important to build sports facilities as well as relaxation areas and greenery, such as parks, rather than places where people can shop in order to pass away their free time.

译文 随着新区域的开发，一些人认为建设体育设施和包括公园在内的休闲区域，要比建设供人们打发时间的购物区域更重要。

- 2 | There are also a lot of people, and I'm referring to the older generations, that would be more content to sit in a park, read a book or maybe have a picnic than anything else.

译文 也有一些人，我指的是那些老一辈的人，也许更愿意坐在公园内，读读书，或者野炊。

- 3 | Public parks not only are useful socially, but also contribute in a small way to breaking up the mundane colours of buildings as well as helping the environment.

译文 公园不但有助于社交，也能给沉闷的城市风景添加一抹亮色和改善环境。

- 4 | If they were not to exist in the area being created, no one would be able to buy the essentials for their day-to-day requirements.

译文 如果在建的区域没有这些购物中心，人们就无法购买日常生活的必需品。

Task

People's shopping habits depend more on the age group they belong to than any other factors. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2016-04-30)

Sample answer

It is thought that people of different ages have different shopping habits and these habits are dependent on which age group they **fit into**^① rather than any other **demographic**^② factors.

For me, it would really depend on what the definition of 'shopping habit' is, as well as how the age groups are defined.^③ I understand "shopping habits" to be any time you go out and spend money for whatever reason, not necessarily purely for clothes or food. This would include going to restaurants and perhaps the cinema or KTV as well as sports activities. I would probably define the age groups in blocks of 10 years.

If this were the case, I can see some arguments that might support this statement due to the fact that people of different ages will buy different things and at different times, but I don't believe it is solely due to their age. For instance, some of my older friends, by about 5 years, are now married and some of them aren't. Although they are the same age, their shopping habits are completely different. The ones that are married and are now living with their husbands rather than their parents are quite often going shopping for food or other things to do with home life, whereas my friends that are unmarried mainly shop

① “属于”，区别于题目中的 belong to

② 人口的，人口统计的

③ 段落主旨句

for clothes.

Another example of why it is not the **unique decider**^④, is the recreation activities that different people do. I am thinking of my friends that play sport with me, sometimes twice a week. Our **squash**^⑤ club is **made up of**^⑥ entirely different people, with age ranges from 16 to 70. There are both women and men that play from all parts of the world including England, America, South Africa and China. So again, this “habit” **has nothing at all to do with**^⑦ age.

In conclusion then, I totally disagree with this statement, as although age might be a small **contributing factor**^⑧, it is certainly not the most important.

④ 独一无二的决定性因素

⑤ 壁球

⑥ 由…构成

⑦ 和…没有一点关系

⑧ 起作用的因素

• 题材及审题解析

关于人们的购物习惯，从年龄角度进行分析是最常见的考查方式。审题时需要注意题目中出现了比较级和绝对化的表达。People's shopping habits depend more on the age group they belong to than any other factors. 这样就必须把年龄因素和其他影响购物习惯的因素进行对比，否则可能会导致漏题。

• 结构分析

文章是结构清晰的 5 段，第 1 段是 introduction，引出了话题，运用的写作技巧是把题目中的 topic 进行改述 (paraphrase)；第 2 段首先定义了 shopping habits 和 age groups，这样就为下文具体展开论述做好了铺垫；第 3 段描述了年龄对于购物习惯有一定的作用，但是并不能起完全决定的作用，其中恰当的举例很有说服力；第 4 段，通过一个具体场景的例子证明年龄对于购物习惯几乎没有作用；最后的第 5 段，水到渠成，作者提出自己的观点：In conclusion then, I totally disagree with this statement, as although age might be a small contributing factor, it is certainly not the most important.

精彩语句

- 1 | For me, it would really depend on what the definition of 'shopping habit' is, as well as how the age groups are defined.

译文 对我而言，这取决于购物习惯的定义是什么，以及如何定义年龄组。

- 2 | I would probably define the age groups in blocks of 10 years.

译文 我把年龄组按照十年为一个单位进行定义。

- 3 | If this were the case, I can see some arguments that might support this statement due to the fact that people of different ages will buy different things and at different times, but I don't believe it is solely due to their age.

译文 如果情况是这样，我能理解一些人为何认为年龄决定购物习惯，因为不同年龄段的人的确在不同的时间购买不同的东西，但是我不认为年龄是唯一的因素。

- 4 | The ones that are married and are now living with their husbands rather than their parents are quite often going shopping for food or other things to do with home life, whereas my friends that are unmarried mainly shop for clothes.

译文 那些结了婚和丈夫而不是父母住在一起的人，经常会购买食品或者和家庭生活有关的物品，而我的那些尚未结婚的朋友，购物的时候主要是买衣服。

原创 Task 2 写作“雷点”合集

本章的十篇文章为本书作者原创。作为一个雅思写作老师，在写作的过程中也会有各种各样的错误，这些错误普遍存在于学生及老师的写作之中。英国的教学专家经过 proofreading，提出了修改意见，笔者觉得这些修改意见具有很高的参考价值和普遍的借鉴意义。

在需要修改或可以改进的地方，笔者都在原文做了标记，答案收录在【写作“雷点”】版块，括号中的内容为修改的解释说明。同学们在阅读本书的时候，可以先思考一下标记部分的语言怎么改进，经过思考之后，再看下面的答案，这样效果会更好。配合【解析】和【自我评论】这两个版块，同学们可以再想想这样的话题如何阐述论点和组织全文结构，整个过程就是一个从语言到论点、论据和论证的思想交流过程，希望本部分内容能够对于学员冲刺高分起到辅助作用。

Task

Some people think secondary school students should study international news as one of their subjects. Other people say this is a waste of valuable school time. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (2013-06-22)

Sample answer

When I was a secondary school student, I started to be interested in what was happening in the world^①. However, my accelerating 【1】 interest to the world was not encouraged

① 运用讲故事的方法开头，不失为一种有别于常规开头方法的创新，娓娓道来，引入主题。

by my teachers who thought the only job 【2】 for a secondary school student was to study the designated courses, such as science and arts 【3】. From my judgement, those people who claim it is a waste of school time to study international news 【4】 were wrong and it is **essential** ② for secondary school students to know about the world 【5】.

First of all, secondary school students are at a **crucial** stage of change, when their physical power is fast growing 【6】 and their mental attitude is dramatically developing 【7】. At this period of time, their interest and curiosity about the world beyond their “**comfort zone**” ③ are increasing. Unfortunately, they do not have money to travel to other countries, so learning about the news on media 【8】, such as from television, is one option for them to meet such a demand. The international news programmes on the media are a window from which 【9】 students can have a broader perspective of the society in which they live.

However, students may have difficulties in understanding the news, so they need help from school teachers, whose duty is to cultivate 【10】 students to become a responsible person and qualified citizen. Secondary school students are young, and **to some extent** ④, naïve. When they are exposed to media coverage, they might **lack** ⑤ the ability to understand the complexities of the world. Furthermore, very often, there are distorted reports or misinterpretations of news in the media. 【11】 Without necessary support and appropriate guidance from teachers, students may be misled and sometimes go astray; thus, secondary school teachers

有人认为，雅思写作最好不要用第一人称，但在以自己为例引入话题的情况下是可以的。

② 同义词替换：
important, vital,
crucial

③ 舒适、安逸的
区域

④ 程度副词的运用可以使语言显得更客观，也更学术

⑤ 需要注意 lack 的用法，很多同学用 be lack of 这个短语，其实是错误的，lack 仅用作动词和名词，不能作形容词。

are actually in an important position to help them distinguish between right and wrong.

All in all, to understand the world 【12】 is essential for secondary school students, which can be through learning about international news, which, therefore, is not a waste of time. The time of **adolescence**^⑥ is valuable, so it should be spent with informed guidance.

⑥ 同义词替换:

teenage time

• 题材解析

教育类话题是雅思写作考试中的第一大类话题，但是教育这个母话题下面有无数子话题，本题在审题的时候必须注意到 **secondary school students** 和 **international news** 这两个关键词，谈论是否要给中学生提供国际新闻方面的课程，如果大谈特谈如何对初中生进行教育，那就是偏题或者漏题。

• 自我评论

本文中中规中矩，阐述了中学生了解世界新闻的重要性，从而论述应该在中学教育中加入学习新闻的课程，并且需要得到老师的帮助。不足之处是论证不够深入，也没有恰当的举例，中学生的性格特点和认识事物的能力局限也可以进一步拓展，从而深化论证中学设立新闻课程的必要性。

• 写作“雷点”

- 1 | 把 **accelerating** 改为 **growing** (Accelerating refers only to speed.)
- 2 | 把 **job** 改为 **task** (Job really means paid work.)
- 3 | 把 **science and arts** 改为 **Science and Arts**
- 4 | 把 **news** 改为 **affairs** (News is what is reported. Affairs are what is happening.)
- 5 | 把 **world** 改为 **world events** (The world could be geology or science. When you

mean what is happening in the world, you should say world events.)

- 6、7 | 应该把副词放在后面，改为 growing fast, developing dramatically. (Adverb needs to follow the verb it refers to.)
- 8 | 把 on media 改为 through the media
- 9 | 把 from which 改为 through which
- 10 | 把 cultivate 改为 help (Cultivate is for plants.)
- 11 | 需要把语序调整为：Furthermore, there are, very often, distorted reports or misinterpretations of news in the media. (Don't put two adverbial phrases together at the start of a sentence.)
- 12 | 把 the world 改成 the international society

Task

It is better for people to be unemployed than to be employed without a job they enjoy. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2014-11-01)

Sample answer

People work for different reasons. Some work for fun, because they get an enjoyable job;^① however, some others have to do a job for a living. Some people have come up with the idea that it is better not to be employed than if they do not enjoy doing the job. Personally, though this idea sounds attractive, it cannot bear closer analysis 【1】.

First of all, everybody has to make a living which requires earning enough income to cover daily expenses. Doing a job and getting paid provides such financial resources for most people. For example, living in cities can be expensive, not to mention 【2】 big cities, such as London and New York. Even if you are living in a small town, you have to buy the basic necessities of life. To afford to live in this world, you have to be employed, so it is not a matter of personal choice^②. 【3】

Secondly, since one must be employed by others or self-employed, why not work with a positive attitude? Everybody has the right to choose what kind of job he/she does, so first choose a job you enjoy, if you can. 【4】 If you have to do a job that you dislike, try to see the positive sides and think what this job can bring to you. As a result, you

① 注意此处的标点符号是分号，分号是除了连词之外连接并列句的第二种方法。

② 不是一个个人可以选择的问题

often may find the happiness in the job. The statement to be unemployed because of not enjoying doing a job is more about escaping.

Thirdly, it happens in some countries that some people do not get employed and use the excuse of not being happy doing their job. These people rely on the money from their parents or the welfare of the government. For example, some young people do not go to work and live a luxurious life in China, because they are from a rich family. These people have earned a nickname of “the rich second generation”, and they are actually avoiding their responsibility as a responsible member of the society. 【5】 Furthermore, because they do not have regular work to do, their life is more hopeless than those poor people who work hard with low pay.

In conclusion, I disagree with the idea to choose to be unemployed just because of not enjoying doing a job. Having a job and making a contribution to the society is the responsibility for every citizen to do 【6】 .

• 题材解析

本题很容易把 be employed 理解得过于狭隘，它其实就是就业的意思，而不能仅仅理解为雇佣，比如，自己创业、做一个农民或者个体劳动者都属于 be employed 的范围。

• 自我评论及专家评论

本文多处需要进一步解释说明。Think of yourself as a reader and answer questions where a reader has.

对于整篇文章，David Sharpe 给出的评论如下：This would get a low grade

because it is one sided and also the English style is weak.

写作“雷点”

- 1 | 把 it cannot bear closer analysis 改为 it needs closer analysis (If it cannot be analysed, why are you writing any more?)
- 2 | 把 not to mention 改为 especially in
- 3 | 此处需要进一步解释，难道这是唯一的选项吗？What about the welfare state in Britain?
- 4 | What if there are no vacancies as a teacher or my qualifications are insufficient? 鉴于以上评论，此处也需要进一步解释。
- 5 | 此处需要进一步解释说明
- 6 | 把 for every citizen to do 改为 of every citizen

Task

Some people think most crimes are the result of circumstances e.g. poverty and other social problems. Others believe that most crimes are caused by people who are bad by nature. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (2014-11-08)

Sample answer

What causes people to commit crimes has been debated for years, the social circumstances or the root of evil in human nature? From my **point of view**^①, it depends on both the external and internal factors. However, the vicious characters of some people play a more predominant part in committing **criminal offenses**^② in most cases.

On the one hand, crimes can be caused by external circumstances^③, such as poverty and social problems. For example, when the **【1】** society **encounters**^④ economic crisis, the number of people who commit crimes often rises. This is because the hardship of life causes some people **【2】** to lose their mind, **【3】** when they cannot take the suffering of life. A **good case in point**^⑤ is when a man's child is seriously ill and the family cannot afford to pay for **【4】** the high bills charged by a hospital, it is very likely the man will steal or rob money **【5】** when nobody **gives him a helping hand**^⑥. To save his child seems a good reason for him to behave illegally, but is this the only option **【6】** he has?

On the other hand, whether to commit a crime or not is largely based on the person's morals in a specific situation. No matter how hard the life is or how bad the social circumstances

① viewpoint, perspective, understanding, 此处可用的表达非常丰富, 能够明确显示是作者观点即可

② crimes 的变化表达, 方法是 crime 的形容词加上犯罪这个词的上义词

③ 段落分论点句, 对应中心论点中的第一个方面

④ 遭遇

⑤ 举例子的常用表达

⑥ 伸出援手

are, the unlucky person can always make a choice. Those people who commit crimes using the excuse of hard life or the unfairness of the society are actually cowards^⑦, because the majority of people tend to choose a more reasonable solution even if they are in more difficult dilemmas. It is disrespectful to hurt innocent people or damage the common interest of the public 【7】, just because they cannot bear the sufferings of life or are angry with the society. For example, in the riot in the summer of 2011 in London, many participants took the opportunity to rob shops and steal goods from supermarkets for their greed. They were people who did shameful anti-social behaviour 【8】.

In conclusion, committing crimes can be the result of many causes. However, a sensible adult should be responsible for his behaviour and to commit offenses in the name of 【9】 social problems is not acceptable.

⑦ 懦夫

• 题材解析

题目要求讨论导致 most crimes 的原因, 属于比较类的题目, 所以写作中需要进行对比, 从而得出结论: 人的本性和外部原因哪一个是主要因素, 而不能只泛泛而谈导致犯罪的原因。

写作“雷点”

- 1 | 把 the 改成 a (Only use “the” in this context if you are referring to a specific society — e.g. English or Chinese.)
- 2 | 把 some people 改成 them
- 3 | 去掉逗号 (No comma because it is a subordinate clause within a subordinate clause.)

- 4 | 把 pay for 改成 pay (Pay for treatment, but not bills. For needs to be used carefully in this case.)
- 5 | 去掉 money (Rob a bank for money or steal money not rob money.)
- 6 | 把 option 改成 choice
- 7 | 把 damage the common interest of the public 改成 spoil the life of others (This needs to be watched. Damage cannot usually be employed with abstract ideas in the way you are using it.)
- 8 | 把 who did shameful anti-social behaviour 改成 who displayed shameful anti-social behaviour (You cannot do behaviour, since behaviour is an abstract noun.)
- 9 | 把 in the name of 改成 as a result of (In the name of means on behalf of someone or something, on their behalf)

Task

Online shopping is replacing shopping in stores. Is this a positive or negative development? (2014-11-22)

Sample answer

Since the 1990s the advance of computer technology and the increasing popularity of the Internet have brought about profound changes to our world, such as online shopping. Online shopping has greatly changed our life style and many people are concerned this is a negative development, because the peace of their life has broken. For instance, many owners of tangible 【1】 stores have to find a new job when their business goes bankrupt because of the impact of online shopping. However, I think the benefits of online shopping surely outweigh the drawbacks and it is a positive development.

When some people **claim**^① that online shopping steals their jobs, they do not see it also creates new jobs. For example, the number of people who work in logistics keeps rising, so the owners of the stores can work as a courier^②. Perhaps their income decreases from a businessman to an expressman, but the money should be enough to feed their family if they work hard. 【2】 Also, they can move their offline stores to online. Through online business they can actually reach much more customers. Plus 【3】 through their years of experience running a business, it is possible for them to have better business and make more money than managing a store which covers a comparatively small area.

① claim 这个词是“认为”的意思，然而这个词往往表明作者其实是不认可这个观点的，通常后面会阐述反驳的意见。

② 送货员

The most benefits are for consumers. First, consumers have more choices when they shop online. For example, when the consumer goes shopping in a **hypermarket**^③, the goods a hypermarket can provide is limited, no matter how big the hypermarket is. However, they can visit hundreds of shops which cover a far wider range of goods with just a **click on the mouse**^④. The goods are delivered to their front door often the next day. What is more, the price of goods in the stores is usually higher than online shops and consumers have to travel to the stores. In comparison, the cost of money and time when shopping online is lower.

In conclusion, online shopping not only provides more choices, convenience and lower prices to consumers, but also creates new jobs, so it is a positive development. 【4】

③ “超大型超市”，比 supermarket 更大些

④ “轻点鼠标”，此处代指网络购物

● 题材解析

关于雅思议论文写作的一边倒和对等型结构的争论由来已久，其实两种结构没有优劣之分，只要阐述清楚构思的总论点、分论点，论据和论证方法恰当就是好文章。

● 写作“雷点”

- 1 | 把 tangible 改成 physical 或者 existing, small (Tangible means something that can be touched.)
- 2 | This would not be acceptable to many in the West. Wage cuts often lead to strikes. Would you accept a pay cut and a loss in status happily?
- 3 | 把 Plus 改成 In addition
- 4 | Are there no negative points you can add? Seeing what you are buying? Trying on the clothes perhaps?

Task

Some people think that “vertical city” is the best, where people live and work in tall buildings. Others think that “horizontal city” is better, where there are few tall buildings. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (2014-12-06)

Sample answer

Nowadays, more people live in cities rather than rural areas in many countries. Generally speaking, cities can be categorised into vertical cities, which usually have larger population, and horizontal cities, which have smaller population. As to what type of city is more suitable for work and life, people hold different opinions and preferences. In my opinion, both of them have advantages and disadvantages.

The type of city that should be built depends on many factors, such as population, land resource and transportation capability. Some cities which have large population but scarce 【1】 land have to be vertical, such as Hong Kong, because it seems the only way to accommodate so many people within such a small land. Though not many 【2】 people in a vertical city can have a proper garden as good as in a horizontal city, they enjoy the convenience the city provides. When the high-rise towers populate 【3】 people more **densely**^①, more facilities and services are required to meet the need of work and life. For example, a big shopping mall or a well-equipped gym can be in walking distance.

What type of city should be chosen to live in is totally

① 稠密地，密集地

a personal choice, which varies from person to person 【4】 .
There is no right or wrong answer. It seems that more young people prefer to work and live in vertical cities where there are more job opportunities and they can enjoy the diversity the city has to offer. In many young people's eyes, skyscrapers symbolises modernity. However, many elder people think vertical cities are like **concrete jungles**②. They tend to live in horizontal cities where it is more likely that they have closer contact with nature with a garden in the backyard and a park not far away from their house.

In conclusion, although not many cities can choose to be vertical or horizontal 【5】 , most people do have their rights to choose what type of city to work and live in. It more depends on personal preference and what kind of lifestyle they want to have.

② 混凝土丛林，
代指高楼林立

● 题材解析

雅思写作题目都是贴近生活和接地气的话题，用一句话概括就是 the contemporary social issues of common interest，因此社会发展、科技进步类话题就经常考到。遇到这类题目，建议大家避免使用太宽泛的开头，比如：with the development of society and the progress of technology，这样的开头适用范围广泛，也是普遍流行的模板的开头，但是容易给人千篇一律和过于笼统的感受，很难帮助考生取得高分；而对于程度比较差的学员，模板和套句的使用，也会给考官留下套用而不是在考场凭借真实英语水平发挥而完成文章的印象，甚至有凑字数的嫌疑，只会让分数更低。

● 写作“雷点”

1 | 把 scarce 改成 little

- 2 | 把 not many 改成 few
- 3 | 把 populate 改成 house (Populate a town not people.)
- 4 | 删除 which varies from person to person (because it is a repetition of personal in different words)
- 5 | 把 not many cities can choose to be vertical or horizontal 改成 not many cities planners can choose to make the city vertical or horizontal (Cities are inanimate and therefore cannot make choices.)

Task

Shops should not be allowed to sell any food and drinks that have been scientifically proved bad for people's health. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
(2014-12-13)

Sample answer

Some people claim that food and drinks which have been scientifically proved bad for people's health should not be allowed to be sold in shops. It seems reasonable at the first glance at^① this idea. 【1】 However, in my opinion, it cannot hold water if we take a further consideration.^②

Whether a kind of food is bad or good largely depends on how people have it. For example, fried chicken, French fries, burgers, which are popularly sold in McDonald's and KFCs, are called junk food, because they contain high calories, fat and sugar, which can lead to a higher rate of obesity and even cancer. However, such fast food does not cause serious problem, if people consume it properly and periodically 【2】. More importantly, it meets the demands of the fast pace of life of people as well as satisfying people's appetite. As for drinks, alcohol serves as a typical example^③. On the one hand, alcoholic beverages are detrimental to people's health when people drink excessively. On the other hand, it does good to people's health 【3】 if people drink in moderation.

However, some food and drinks which have been

① 乍一看

② 经不起进一步的推敲

③ 是一个典型的例子

proved to damage people's health seriously should not be allowed to be sold in shops. For example, the food added with Sudan Red and the milk powder added with melamine are definitely dangerous to people's health and they should be banned selling 【4】 as quickly as possible. Furthermore, those people who make such food and drinks for higher profit are actually committing a crime and should be punished seriously 【5】 .

In conclusion, food and drinks cannot be simply categorized into bad and good, so it is too hasty to declare the so-called bad food and drinks should be banned selling 【6】 . However, people should be guided to have food and drinks properly so as to avoid undesirable results, such as obesity and excessive drinking.

● 题目解析

文章中如果出现绝对化的表达, 比如 any, every, never, always 等, 往往需要针对讨论主体, 具体情况区别对待。面对此类作文, 分类法就成了最常用的论证方法。

● 写作“雷点”

- 1 | 把 It seems reasonable at the first glance at this idea 改成 This idea seems reasonable at the first glance. (Order of sentence is important and the idea is the subject of the sentence not part of a phrase.)
- 2 | 把 if people consume it properly and periodically 改成 if people consume it only periodically (How do you consume properly? Surely you can only eat it?)
- 3 | 把 it does good to people's health 改成 it does little harm to people's health (There is little evidence that alcohol does do good, except perhaps red wine.)

- 4 | 把 they should be banned selling 改成 they should be banned from being sold
- 5 | 把 seriously 改成 severely
- 6 | 把 should be banned selling 改成 should be banned from being sold

Task

Some people think painting and drawing are as important as other subjects, so they should be compulsory in high school education. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2014-12-20)

Sample answer

Students learn a range of subjects in high school. The courses are categorised into compulsory and optional. Even though there are slightly different policies in different countries, some subjects are globally set as compulsory in high school education, such as Literature and Science. However, **when it comes to**^① painting and drawing, I do not think they have the same level of importance like Literature and Science, so they should not be made compulsory in high school education.

High school time is critical in students' life journey when they are between sixteen and eighteen. After graduating from high school, some may enter society and find a job, while others may go to university or college for higher education. In this period of time students have to acquire the basic knowledge and skills for upcoming 【1】 employment or higher education life. Clearly, painting and drawing are not universally needed in employment or in university life. It is better for high school students to spend more time on Literature and Science, which are generally required in work place or university, if they have no interest in painting and drawing.

① 当谈到…的时候

As for those students who have talents or interest in painting and drawing, high schools should provide adequate facilities and qualified teachers to help them develop their potential or interest. Those students may find a job or study the courses in university related to painting and drawing when they graduate from high school, so they should be able to select courses according to their personal preference and interest. This policy should **also apply to** ② Singing 【2】, Dancing and Crafting, because they are as important as painting and drawing, but less important than Literature and Science.

②“同时也适用于...”，此处运用类比法进行了同类比较

In conclusion, the purpose of high school education is to help students prepare for future employment or university study. Painting and drawing are not as important as Literature and Science, so they should not be a compulsory course, but an optional course for those students with talents or interest.

• 题材解析

作为雅思考试写作部分的第一大类话题，教育类话题有无数的子话题。此题针对的是学科对比，除了写出不同学科之间的差异以外，还得注意此题的出题背景，即在哪个语境下讨论这个话题，此题是高中教育阶段，那就得结合高中生的年龄特点、这个成长阶段的重要意义等，这样才能完全切题。

• 写作“雷点”

- 1 | 把 upcoming 改成 future
- 2 | 把 Singing 改成 Music

Task

Leaders or directors are often taken by older people, but some people think it is better to have young people to be leaders. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
(2015-01-10)

Sample answer

Top positions are usually taken by older people in a company or an organisation. However, some people claim that it is better to have young people as leaders. Personally, I disagree with this judgement, because different companies and organisations require different qualities to be a good leader, and also older and young people both have advantages and disadvantages to take the leading position 【1】.

The leaders of traditional industry companies, such as manufacturing and medical, should be experienced, good at communicating with team members of different ages and have a stable mind 【2】 when dealing with difficulties and crises. Clearly, older people are more suitable to play the leading role in such companies^①, because they are more mature mentally as well as emotionally. This is the same reason why the leaders of most countries are older people who are more capable to handle various situations. I doubt a young leader could perform as well as Giuliani when the September 11 crisis happened in New York in 2001.

Compared to older people, young people tend to^② be more creative, so they are more likely to do a better job in

① 注意此段落的主旨句是在段中出现的，此段的逻辑关系是提出传统行业领导人应该具备的潜质—得出结论—类比—举例

② 倾向于…，往往

new technology and creative industries. Their vision and adventurous spirit^③ are 【3】 important competitive power^④ in these pioneering industries. For example, Steve Jobs became a successful leader at a young age. However, when Steve Jobs took the job as the CEO of Apple Inc. the second time, he was not young anymore, but the increase of age did not stop him to be one of the best leaders in the world. This is a good example to show age is not the deciding factor^⑤ to be 【4】 a good leader, but rather the passion and pioneering spirit in such industries is vital.

In conclusion, good leadership is based on many factors and it is too simplistic to judge who can be good leaders just according to the age; 【5】 however, it is a good idea to give young people more opportunities to do the leading job 【6】, if they have the capacity and enthusiasm.

③ 进取精神

④ 竞争力

⑤ 决定性因素

● 题材解析

题目是老年人和年轻人谁更适合担任领导角色，本质是进行对比，而对比的关键是进行分类，把工作进行分类，因为不同的工作要求的素质是不同的，因此也就适合不同年龄阶段的人来担当。

● 写作“雷点”

- 1 | 把 older and young people both have advantages and disadvantages to take the leading position 改为 older and young people both have qualities to offer in the leading position
- 2 | 把 have a stable mind 改为 be calm
- 3 | 把 are 改为 offer

- 4 | 把 to be 改为 in being
- 5 | 把分号改为句号 (Try not to use a semi colon before however. There is more of a complete break here and therefore needs two sentences.)
- 6 | 把 to do the leading job 改为 take the leading role

Task

Some people think healthcare should be free for everyone, while others think people should pay for their healthcare. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

(2016-03-19)

Sample answer

Healthcare is one of the basic needs for individuals. When some poor people are seriously ill, they may not have money to see a doctor and get proper treatment. Therefore, some people think healthcare, as an important **welfare**^①, should be free for everyone.

Free healthcare can maintain the stability of a society. Imagine if an individual gets seriously ill, but cannot afford the hospital fees, what they can do 【1】 is only wait to die. However, if their country provides free healthcare services to nationals, they may get help and recovered without charge. The patient is grateful to^② the country, and then has a **sense of belonging**^③. As a result, they are proud as a national of his country and love it more. For example, the NHS in Britain ensures every British citizen's free healthcare and that is one reason why the British are, **in general**^④, happier than people in other countries.

Some other people may argue that free healthcare services can be very expensive if it is applied to every citizen. To pay for the 【2】 healthcare services to the whole nation, the government has to **levy taxes**^⑤ to collect money. From

① 福利

② 对...心存感激

③ 归属感

④ 总得来说

⑤ 征税

this point of view, it is actually not free, because people have already paid for the service. When they are sick, they will get the treatment that their taxes deserve 【3】. Based on such analysis, it seems reasonable that not everyone wants to pay healthcare tax, and solely pay for their treatment when they are in hospital.

Although people may not pay taxes for healthcare at the expense of^⑥ paying their own treatment individually, as a human society in which a government takes responsibility to keep its stability and improve people's wellbeing^⑦, 【4】 it is better for everyone to contribute a bit when they are in good health and enjoy “free” healthcare services when they are old and in need.

⑥ 以…为代价

⑦ 幸福

● 题材解析

免费医疗是雅思写作常考的经典话题之一。此题构思时，可以采用本书第五章介绍的六大角度、八大论据法，比如从“历史和文明”的角度来看，过去是没有免费医疗的，现代社会建立了免费医疗体系，社会是否变得更稳定和谐了呢？再比如，如果从八大论据中的“金钱”角度来看，医疗是有成本的，那应该由谁来支付这个成本？如果人民自己来支付，那其实就不是免费的，而是政府取之与民，用之于民罢了，如果在这个过程中，款项的支出不透明，甚至存在贪污的问题，那是否人们不向政府缴税，而是自己购买医疗保险更好呢？

六大角度、八大论据法很实用，但是同时也要注意，不要把简单的事情复杂化，雅思考查的是英语语言表达能力，而不是就这个话题研究出一个解决方案，毕竟我们写的是雅思作文，不是学术论文。

● 写作“雷点”

1 | 把 what they can do 改成 all they can do

- 2 | 把 pay for the 改成 provide
- 3 | 把 their taxed deserve 改成 they require (Taxes can't deserve things. People can deserve it, because they have paid taxes.)
- 4 | 此处添加 I believe (Statement showing your opinion)

Task

Nowadays, children spend longer hours playing computer games and less time doing sports. What are the causes? Do you think this is a positive or negative development? (2016-03-31)

Sample answer

Computer games are attractive, especially for children. When children **indulge in**^① playing them, they have less time for something else, and **【1】** something else includes doing sports.

This phenomenon is mainly caused by two reasons. The first one is obvious: playing computer games **has** **【2】** more fun. Computer games are designed to be very enjoyable and full of **excitements** **【3】** and surprises. When children **start** **【4】** playing, they cannot stop themselves. Furthermore, children do not know how to balance their life because of the lack of **self-control and time-management ability**^②. There are also cases sometimes where children can't achieve their goals in reality; then they try to chase **a sense of achievement**^③ in a virtual world. The second reason can be that there are no sufficient sports facilities **for children to play with** **【5】**. For example, it is difficult to find a place to **play sports games** **【6】**, if they live in **concrete jungles**^④ in big cities, and the facilities in sports centres and gyms usually **cater for**^⑤ adults.

Such development may result in serious consequences.

① 沉迷于

② 自我控制和时间管理能力

③ 成就感

④ 钢筋水泥丛林，意指高楼林立

⑤ 迎合

When children spend too much time playing computer games and losing themselves in the virtual world, gradually they may not **distinguish fantasy from reality**^⑥, which may finally lead to **autism** 【7】. Time occupied by computer games also means they have less communication with their family, teachers and peers. When they grow up 【8】, they may have difficulties in **getting along with**^⑦ colleagues. Playing long hours in front of a computer and doing less sports lead to **a sedentary life style**^⑧ too. Such a life habit may cause serious health problems, such as obesity and **myopia**^⑨.

Physical qualities are very important for children, which can be **built** 【9】 by doing sports. Even though playing computer games can help children relax, **it's not** 【10】 a good development if children abandon themselves to such entertainment. As a less mentally mature group, they need guidance and sometimes discipline from parents and school teachers to **understand where the off button is**^⑩.

⑥ 区别现实与虚幻

⑦ 与...相处

⑧ 一种久坐的生活方式

⑨ 近视

⑩ 知道什么时候该结束

• 题目解析

本题的题材是考生最熟悉的话题之一，关于儿童长时间玩电脑游戏而忽略体育锻炼的问题。本题的题型是一个分析和判断结合的题目，其中 **what are the causes** 是分析部分，而 **do you think this is a positive or negative development** 是判断部分，题目中并没有要求考生提出自己的解决方案，因此考生如果提出解决方案的话，就属于跑题（off task）了。关于审题部分，请读者参考本书的第四章内容。

• 写作“雷点”

1 | 此处需要添加 the

2 | 把 has 改成 is

- 3 | 把 **excitements** 改成 **excitement** (excitement 是不可数名词, 不能有复数形式)
- 4 | 把 **start** 改成 **begin** (begin is more advanced and academic than start)
- 5 | 把 **for children to play with** 改成 **where they can play**
- 6 | 把 **play sports games** 改成 **do sports**
- 7 | 把 **autism** 改成 **health issues**
- 8 | 此处需要添加: **and enter the work environment**
- 9 | 把 **built** 改成 **developed**
- 10 | 把 **it's not** 改成 **I don't think it's a**

写作不得不说的“痛点”： 语法、词法和句法

语法及词法概述

语言构成的三要素是词汇、语法和语音，在雅思写作中，不涉及语音，只涉及词汇和语法。相对于词汇，语法可以在短期内掌握，而词汇的学习需要更长的时间，可以说是一个日积月累的过程。对于备考时间普遍不多的雅思考生来说，首先迅速突破语法就成了首要任务。

英语语法的基本单位是句子，单个的词汇表达不出完整的意思，所以语法学习应该遵循句子中心论，由易到难地掌握。

英语句子的分类 ▶

1 | 简单句

- 1.1. 简单句的核心是时态 (tense)，汉语没有时态的变化，也就是动词没有变化，这一点和英语差别很大，建立起时态意识是形成英语思维的第一步。
- 1.2. 语态。英语分为主动语态和被动语态，汉语是加“被”字，英语必须通过动词的形式变化来完成。
- 1.3. 一个简单句中只有一个主谓结构，出现双谓语是中国考生最常见的错误。

2 | 并列句

- 2.1. 构成并列句的两种办法，一是通过连词连接，二是通过标点符号中的分号

(;), 再无它法。

2.2. 最简单的并列句里面有一个连词或者分号、两套主谓。主谓组合的数量随着连词或者分号的增多而增多。

3 | 复合句

复合句即一个句子充当另外一个句子的某个句子成分，被嵌入的句子是主句，嵌入的句子是从句，从句通过连词连接。复合句中主谓的数量减去连词数量等于 1。

4 | 长难句

长难句也叫并列复合句，其实就是并列句中有至少一个复合句，即并列着的复合句。学生如果掌握了并列句和复合句，那么并列复合句即长难句也不难掌握。并列复合句看上去吓人，让基础阶段的学生产生畏惧心理，因此长难句划分练习必不可少，一旦能够清楚准确地划分长难句，对于英语句子的理解就有了高屋建瓴的感觉。

英语语法的精灵：非谓语动词 ▶

动词的天生使命是作谓语，而一个动词必须变化形式才能充当谓语以外的句子成分，比如主语、宾语、定语、状语等。这些不作谓语的动词被称为非谓语动词。

动词不定式、现在分词、过去分词、动名词，只是词汇的本源来自动词，本身已经不是动词，明白了这一点很多语法现象都很好解释，所以它们的汉语名称“非谓语动词”并不是一个最贴切的名字。

非谓语动词能够使语言精练，文采飞扬。大家应该加强非谓语动词的练习，这一部分的掌握至关重要，对听说读写都有巨大帮助。

词法 ▶

所谓的词法，即词汇的变化形式，附属于语法，准确理解了语法之后，才能准确掌握词汇的变化，即 **word forms**。因此，词汇的词性首先应该清楚，每一个单词的词性理解彻底，可以大大减少语法错误。比如，SAT 语法考试，考查的重点是词

汇变化，其实就是词法，而词法的底色是语法。

英语思维和汉语思维 ▶▶

英语思维和汉语思维的差别主要体现在语法方面，英语追求独特和具体，汉语追求趋同和抽象。英语语言中，If you stand out, you are outstanding. 关于语序：英语先说重要的，再说次要的，汉语往往相反。英语是 Say what you want to say, then say why, 而汉语是 Save the best for the last.

英语思维严谨的逻辑性同样体现在标点符号上，雅思考官对于考生作文的点评中，每次都会提到标点符号。两种语言的主要区别是：汉语是意段，意思没有结束即用逗号，意思结束用句号。英语是法段，一个语法完整的结构即使表达的意思不完整也要用句号或者相当于句号的标点符号，比如问号、感叹号、省略号。一言以蔽之，中文根据意思断句，英文根据语法断句。

第2节

简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句

简单句 ▶▶

主动语态

有关于过去的时态

Past simple

1. 1995 年至 1998 年，男生的人数保持稳定 (stabilize)。

同义词替换 stabilize: keep/remain/stay/maintain steady/stable/the same/constant/unchanged

From 1995 to 1998 the number of male students stabilized.

2. 移民人数在 50 年代上下波动 (fluctuate)。

The number of immigrants fluctuated during the 50s.

Past continuous

美国在 1982 年发现有 1/5 耕地 (farmland) 的表土 (topsoil) 正在流失。

The United States discovered in 1982 that about one-fifth of its farmland was losing topsoil.

Past perfect

1. 到 1999 年 3 月, 失业率达到 15% 的平稳状态 (reach a plateau)。

The unemployment rate had reached a plateau around 15% by March 1999.

2. 当时我是第一次参加才艺比赛 (talent contest)。

It was the first time that I had entered a talent contest.

同义词替换 enter: attend, take part in, participate in, enter for

3. 比赛刚开始就下起雨来。

no sooner than 或者 hardly...when, 都表示一...就...

Hardly had the game begun when it started raining.

Past perfect continuous

迪克去年决定戒烟之前, 已经抽了 10 年了。

Dick had been smoking for ten years before he decided to quit last year.

有关于现在的时态

Present simple

1. 8 月和 9 月期间汽车价格波动。(fluctuate, between...and...)

The price of cars fluctuates between August and September.

2. 电视观众的人数在晚上 8 点和 10 点之间显著上升。(climb, significantly)

The number of TV viewers climbs significantly between 8 pm and 10 pm.

Present continuous

1. 越来越多的日本游客正在前往 (head to) 澳大利亚度假。

More and more/An increasing number of Japanese tourists are heading to Australia for their vacations.

2. 空气污染正日益成为全世界政府和人民忧虑 (concern) 的焦点。

Air pollution is increasingly becoming the focus of the government and citizen concern around the globe.

3. 吸烟的人在不断地破坏自己的心血管系统 (cardiovascular system)。

People who smoke cigarettes are continually damaging their cardiovascular system.

Present perfect

1. 全球一体化时代已经来临。

The era of globalization has already come.

2. 广播和电视使广告商得以用这种手段吸引数百万人的注意。

Radio and television have made it possible for advertisers to capture the attention of millions of people.

Present perfect continuous

1. 随着经济的迅猛发展，环境也在不断地恶化 (deteriorate)。

The environment has been deteriorating along with the rapid development of economy.

2. 科学研究一直提供证据表明经年累月地吸烟会大大增加患绝症 (fatal condition) 的风险。

Scientific research has been providing evidence that years of cigarette smoking can vastly increase the risk of developing fatal conditions.

有关于将来的时态

Future simple

1. 我认为未来 50 年中国的教育质量会有很大的提高。

I think that the quality of education in China will improve greatly in the next 50 years.

2. 下文中我将从正反两方面就这个问题展开讨论。

In the following paragraphs I will discuss both positive and negative aspects of this issue.

Future continuous

下周的这个时候我就在英国的剑桥大学读书了。

I will be studying in Cambridge University this time next week.

Future perfect

1. 冬天来临 (set in) 之前，这些鸟将已经迁徙到 (migrate, move, fly to, leave for) 南方去了。

The birds will have migrated to the south before winter sets in.

2. 大卫月底就考完试了。

David will have had his exam by the end of this month.

Future perfect continuous

下个月我就在这个大学学习 3 年了。

I will have been studying in this university for 3 years next month.

被动语态

被动语态使动作的承受者成为主语，突出强调了动作的承受者，可以实现表意重点的转移，是英文写作中常用的句型结构，尤其在小作文流程图写作中经常用到。

1. 当太多的爱国热情 (patriotic emotion) 被释放出来的时候，国际间的紧张关系实际上是升温了。

International tensions are actually enhanced when too much patriotic emotion is released.

2. 这十年期间发展中国家没有取得更多的进步。

No more progress was made during this ten-year period by developing countries.

3. 新方案正在以不断增长的速度被提出 (propose) 和实施 (implement)。

New solutions are being proposed and implemented with an increasing speed.

4. 在社交环境 (social circumstances) 中衣着常用来表明集会的性质和正式程度 (formality)，偶尔还表示与会者的社会地位 (social status)。

In social circumstances dress is used as a sign to indicate the nature and formality of the gathering, occasionally, as well as the social status of attendees.

并列句 (Compound Sentence) ▶

并列句由两个或两个以上的意义相关的独立分句组成，分句之间通过连词或连接性副词和分号连接。

1. 印刷书籍 (p-book) 不会被电子书籍 (e-book) 所取代，正如快餐不会取代传统食物一样。

P-books will not be replaced by e-books, nor will fast food replace traditional food.

2. 博物馆保存 (conserve) 许多稀有文物，此外，还为历史学家提供了做研究的

场所。

The museum conserves many rare cultural relics; besides, it provides a perfect place for historians to conduct research.

复合句 (Complex Sentence) ►

复合句包括一个主句和一个或者多个从句，可以表达更丰富复杂的思想。

主语从句

1. 使语言濒临灭绝 (endanger) 的不仅是使用人数，还有使用者的年纪。

What makes a language endangered is not only the number, but also the age of speakers.

2. 在一个特定阶段 (given time)，你要搞清楚你的特殊角色是什么，这一点非常重要。

It is important that you make clear what your particular role is at a given time.

It is important that 可以用 It is of (great/paramount) importance that 替换，这种 of 加名词表属性的用法更加正式。

3. 采取有效措施来结束日益恶化 (worsen) 的空气污染势在必行 (imperative)。

It is imperative that actions should be taken/adopted to put an end to the worsening air pollution.

表语从句

1. 独生子女的一个好处是在家庭内部争吵较少。

One advantage to have only one child is that there is less arguing in a family.

2. 实际的对策 (countermeasure) 是制定 (lay down) 更严厉的法律和法规来惩处违规者。

A practical countermeasure is to lay down stricter laws and regulations to penalize violators.

3. 主要问题是我們如何帮助他们摆脱贫困。

The question is how we can help them get rid of poverty.

宾语从句

1. 我同意诸如奥运会和世界杯足球赛之类的体育赛事对缓解国际间的紧张局势非常有效。

I agree that international sporting events, such as the Olympics and the World Cup, can be effective in easing international tensions.

2. 请说明你是已婚还是未婚。

Please state whether you are married or single.

同位语从句

1. 越来越多的证据显示学一门语言会使大脑产生心理变化。

There is mounting evidence that learning a language can produce psychological changes in brain.

2. 他们正在调查此人是否值得信赖 (trustworthy)。

They are investigating the question whether the man is trustworthy.

补语从句

我确信这一趋势将会持续下去。

I am certain/sure that this trend will continue into the future.

状语从句

1. 每当中国体育队在国际比赛中获得突出成绩时，新闻都会在头版报道。

Whenever Chinese sports team does well in international competition, news will report on the front page.

2. 他们认为应该鼓励更多的妇女进入大学学习这些课程,以便于这些女性可以在这些领域发展事业。

They think that it is necessary to encourage more women to study these courses at university, so that they may develop careers in those fields.

定语从句

1. 濒危的 (endangered) 语言是那些只有老人在说的语言。

Endangered languages are those that are only spoken by the elderly.

2. 音乐常在户外演奏,在那里大自然提供了环境。

Music is often played out of doors where nature provides the environment.

勤于思考、喜欢深入研究的同学,可以想一下为何复合句,即主从句中没有谓语从句?主从句产生的基础是主句首先存在,然后其中的某个句子成分因为需要用从句充当,此从句嵌入、也可以叫做套入主句中,从而构成了主从句,而一句话中最重要的是谓语,谓语代表一开始的主句,嵌入从句不能破坏最初的主句,因此没有谓语从句。

并列复合句 (Compound-Complex Sentence) ▶

如果一个并列句中的一个或者更多的分句包含一个或更多的从句,那么这种句子被称为并列复合句,也就是我们通常说的长难句。长难句听起来吓人,其实并不难,它实际就是并列句和复合句的一个结合,并列句中如果有一个是复合句,那就是并列着的复合句,即并列复合句。只要能够掌握并列句和复合句的写法,合并连接即可,需要注意的是必须清晰准确地划分句子结构,句子结构的划分对于写作、阅读都是必不可少的基本功。

的确奥运会能增进友谊和促进主办国 (host country) 经济的发展,但这并不意味着

着奥运会是完美无缺的。

It is true that the Olympic Games can promote friendship and boost the economy of the host country, but this is not to say that they are without disadvantages.

雅思写作评分标准 band descriptor

附录 1

Task 1 ▶▶

Band	Task Achievement	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ fully satisfies all the requirements of the task ♦ clearly presents a fully developed response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention ♦ skilfully manages paragraphing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ covers all requirements of the task sufficiently ♦ presents, highlights and illustrates key features / bullet points clearly and appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ sequences information and ideas logically ♦ manages all aspects of cohesion well ♦ uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings ♦ skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation ♦ produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a wide range of structures ♦ the majority of sentences are error-free ♦ makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies

7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> covers the requirements of the task (Academic) presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages (General Training) presents a clear purpose, with the tone consistent and appropriate clearly presents and highlights key features / bullet points but could be more fully extended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses a variety of complex structures produces frequent error-free sentences has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> addresses the requirements of the task (Academic) presents an overview with information appropriately selected (General Training) presents a purpose that is generally clear; there may be inconsistencies in tone presents and adequately highlights key features / bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication

5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ generally addresses the task; the format may be inappropriate in places ◆ (Academic) recounts detail mechanically with no clear overview; there may be no data to support the description ◆ (General Training) may present a purpose for the letter that is unclear at times; the tone may be variable and sometimes inappropriate ◆ presents, but inadequately covers, key features / bullet points; there may be a tendency to focus on details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ presents information with some organisation but there may be a lack of overall progression ◆ makes inadequate, inaccurate or over-use of cohesive devices ◆ may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task ◆ may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses only a limited range of structures ◆ attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences ◆ may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ attempts to address the task but does not cover all key features / bullet points; the format may be inappropriate ◆ (General Training) fails to clearly explain the purpose of the letter; the tone may be inappropriate ◆ may confuse key features / bullet points with detail; parts may be unclear, irrelevant, repetitive or inaccurate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ presents information and ideas but these are not arranged coherently and there is no clear progression in the response ◆ uses some basic cohesive devices but these may be inaccurate or repetitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses only basic vocabulary which may be used repetitively or which may be inappropriate for the task ◆ has limited control of word formation and/or spelling; errors may cause strain for the reader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ uses only a very limited range of structures with only rare use of subordinate clauses ◆ some structures are accurate but errors predominate, and punctuation is often faulty

3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ fails to address the task, which may have been completely misunderstood◆ presents limited ideas which may be largely irrelevant/repetitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ does not organise ideas logically◆ may use a very limited range of cohesive devices, and those used may not indicate a logical relationship between ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ uses only a very limited range of words and expressions with very limited control of word formation and/or spelling◆ errors may severely distort the message	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ attempts sentence forms but errors in grammar and punctuation predominate and distort the meaning
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ answer is barely related to the task	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ has very little control of organisational features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ uses an extremely limited range of vocabulary; essentially no control of word formation and/or spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ cannot use sentence forms except in memorised phrases
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ answer is completely unrelated to the task	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ fails to communicate any message	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ can only use a few isolated words	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ cannot use sentence forms at all
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ does not attend◆ does not attempt the task in any way◆ writes a totally memorised response			

写作任务 1 (* 评分标准以英文版本为准，中文翻译仅供参考。)

分数	写作任务完成情况	连贯与衔接	词汇丰富程度	语法多样性及准确性
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 完全满足所有的写作任务要求◆ 清晰地呈现充分展开的写作内容	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 衔接手段运用自如，行文连贯◆ 熟练地运用分段	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 使用丰富的词汇，能自然地使用并掌握复杂的词汇特征；极少出现轻微错误，且仅属笔误	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 完全灵活且准确地运用丰富多样的语法结构；极少出现轻微错误，且仅属笔误

8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 写作内容充分地涵盖了所有的写作任务要求 ◆ 就主要内容 / 要点进行清晰和恰当的呈现、强调以及阐述 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 将信息与观点进行有逻辑的排序 ◆ 各种衔接手段运用得当 ◆ 充分且合理地使用分段 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 流畅和灵活地使用丰富的词汇，达意准确 ◆ 熟练地使用不常用词汇，但在词语选择及搭配方面有时偶尔出现错误 ◆ 拼写及 / 或构词方面错误极少 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 运用丰富多样的语法结构 ◆ 大多数句子准确无误 ◆ 只在极偶然情况下出现错误或存在不当之处
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 写作内容涵盖写作任务的要求 ◆ (学术类) 清晰地呈现关于主要趋势、区别或不同阶段的概述 ◆ (培训类) 清晰地呈现写作目的，行文语气一致且恰当 ◆ 能就主要内容 / 要点进行清晰的呈现与强调，但未能更为充分地展开 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 符合逻辑地组织信息及观点；清晰的行文推进贯穿全文 ◆ 恰当地使用一系列衔接手段，尽管有时使用不足或过多 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 使用足够的词汇，体现一定灵活性及准确性 ◆ 使用不常见词汇，对语体及搭配有一定认识 ◆ 在选择用词、拼写及 / 或构词方面可能偶尔出现错误 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 运用各种复杂的语法结构 ◆ 多数句子准确无误 ◆ 对语法及标点符号掌握较好，但有时出现少许错误

6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 根据写作任务要求作文◆ (学术类) 选择恰当的信息进行概述◆ (培训类) 写作目的基本清晰; 行文语气有时未能保持一致◆ 呈现并充分地强调了主要内容/要点, 但有时含有不相关、不恰当或不准确的细节信息	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 连贯地组织信息及观点, 总体来说, 能清晰地推进行文发展◆ 有效地使用衔接手段, 但句内及/或句间的衔接有时有误或过于机械◆ 有时无法保持一贯清晰或恰当地使用指代	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 使用足够的词汇开展写作任务◆ 试图使用不常用词汇, 但有时使用不准确◆ 在拼写及/或构词方面有错误, 但不影响交流	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 综合使用简单句式与复杂句式◆ 在语法及标点符号方面有一些错误, 但这些错误很少影响交流
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 基本上能就写作任务作文, 但某些地方写作格式有时存在不当之处◆ (学术类) 机械地描述细节, 缺乏清晰的概述; 有时未能提供数据支持所描述的内容;◆ (培训类) 信函有时能体现特定的写作目的, 但有时目的不清晰; 行文语气变化不定, 且有时不得体;◆ 呈现但不能充分地涵盖主要内容/要点; 有时出现着重表述细节的倾向	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 有一定组织性地呈现信息, 但总体来说有时缺乏清晰的总体行文推进◆ 衔接手段不足、不准确或过度使用◆ 由于指代和替换不足显得行文重复	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 使用词汇范围有限, 但能达到进行写作任务的最低限度◆ 在拼写及/或构词方面可能出现明显的错误, 且可能会对读者造成一定的阅读困难	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 仅能使用有限的语法结构◆ 试图使用复杂句, 但复杂句的准确性常不及简单句的准确性◆ 可能经常出现语法及标点符号使用的错误; 这些错误会对读者造成一定的阅读困难

4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 试图就写作任务要求行文, 但未能包含所有主要信息/要点; 写作格式有时不恰当 ◆ (培训类) 未能清晰地说明信件的写作目的; 行文语气有时不恰当 ◆ 有时混淆主要信息/要点与细节信息; 部分写作内容有时不清晰、不相关、重复或不准确 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 呈现了信息及观点, 但未能连贯地组织这些信息及观点, 且未能清晰地推进行文发展 ◆ 使用了一些基本的衔接手段, 但有时出现不准确或重复的使用 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 只使用基本词汇, 且有时重复使用这些词汇或使用之于写作任务不恰当的词汇 ◆ 对构词及/或拼写掌握有限; ◆ 错误可能对读者造成阅读困难 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 仅能使用非常有限的语法结构, 只能偶尔使用从句 ◆ 一些语法结构使用正确, 但错误占多数, 且标点符号经常出错
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 可能因完全曲解写作任务而未能根据写作任务行文 ◆ 所表达的观点有限, 可能大部分并不相关或重复 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 不能有逻辑地组织观点 ◆ 所用衔接手段有时非常有限, 且有时未能体现观点之间的逻辑性 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 只使用非常有限的词汇及表达方式, 对构词及/或拼写掌握也非常有限 ◆ 错误可能严重地影响信息的传达 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 尝试造句, 但语法及标点符号错误占多数, 意思被扭曲
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 写作内容与写作任务几乎无关 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 在内容组织方面能力非常有限 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 词汇的使用极其有限; 基本上未能掌握构词及/或拼写 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 除了使用预先背诵的短语外, 无法造句
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 写作内容与写作任务完全无关 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 未能传达任何信息 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 仅能孤立地使用少数单词 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 完全无法造句
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 缺考 ◆ 未以任何方式尝试写作 ◆ 写作内容完全是预先背诵的内容 			

(* 评分标准以英文版本为准, 中文翻译仅供参考。)

Task 2 ▶

Band	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ fully addresses all parts of the task ♦ presents a fully developed position in answer to the question with relevant, fully extended and well supported ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention ♦ skilfully manages paragraphing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ sufficiently addresses all parts of the task ♦ presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and supported ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ sequences information and ideas logically ♦ manages all aspects of cohesion well ♦ uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings ♦ skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation ♦ produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a wide range of structures ♦ the majority of sentences are error-free ♦ makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ addresses all parts of the task ♦ presents a clear position throughout the response ♦ presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to overgeneralise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout ♦ uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use ♦ presents a clear central topic within each paragraph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision ♦ uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation ♦ may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses a variety of complex structures ♦ produces frequent error-free sentences ♦ has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors

6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others ◆presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive ◆presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression ◆uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical ◆may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately; ◆uses paragraphing, but not always logically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task ◆attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy ◆makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms ◆makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆addresses the task only partially; the format may be inappropriate in places ◆expresses a position but the development is not always clear and there may be no conclusions drawn ◆presents some main ideas but these are limited and not sufficiently developed; there may be irrelevant detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆presents information with some organisation but there may be a lack of overall progression ◆makes inadequate, inaccurate or over-use of cohesive devices ◆may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution ◆may not write in paragraphs, or paragraphing may be inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆uses a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task ◆may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆uses only a limited range of structures ◆attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences ◆may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader

4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ responds to the task only in a minimal way or the answer is tangential; the format may be inappropriate ♦ presents a position but this is unclear ♦ presents some main ideas but these are difficult to identify and may be repetitive, irrelevant or not well supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ presents information and ideas but these are not arranged coherently and there is no clear progression in the response ♦ uses some basic cohesive devices but these may be inaccurate or repetitive ♦ may not write in paragraphs or their use may be confusing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses only basic vocabulary which may be used repetitively or which may be inappropriate for the task ♦ has limited control of word formation and/or spelling; errors may cause strain for the reader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses only a very limited range of structures with only rare use of subordinate clauses ♦ some structures are accurate but errors predominate, and punctuation is often faulty
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ does not adequately address any part of the task ♦ does not express a clear position ♦ presents few ideas, which are largely undeveloped or irrelevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ does not organise ideas logically ♦ may use a very limited range of cohesive devices, and those used may not indicate a logical relationship between ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses only a very limited range of words and expressions with very limited control of word formation and/or spelling ♦ errors may severely distort the message 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ attempts sentence forms but errors in grammar and punctuation predominate and distort the meaning
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ barely responds to the task ♦ does not express a position ♦ may attempt to present one or two ideas but there is no development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ has very little control of organisational features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ uses an extremely limited range of vocabulary; essentially no control of word formation and/or spelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ cannot use sentence forms except in memorised phrases
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ answer is completely unrelated to the task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ fails to communicate any message 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ can only use a few isolated words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ cannot use sentence forms at all
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ does not attend ♦ does not attempt the task in any way ♦ writes a totally memorised response 			

写作任务 2 (* 评分标准以英文版本为准, 中文翻译仅供参考。)

分数	写作任务回应情况	连贯与衔接	词汇丰富程度	语法多样性及准确性
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆全面地回应各部分写作任务 ◆就写作任务中的问题提出充分展开的观点, 并提出相关的、得以充分延伸的以及论据充分的论点 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆衔接手段运用自如, 行文连贯 ◆熟练地运用分段 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆使用丰富的词汇, 能自然地使用并掌握复杂的词汇特征; 极少出现轻微错误, 且仅属笔误 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆完全灵活且准确地运用丰富多样的语法结构; 极少出现轻微错误, 且仅属笔误
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆充分地回应各部分写作任务 ◆就写作任务中的问题进行较为充分展开的回应, 并提出相关的、得以延伸的以及含有论据的论点 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆将信息与论点进行有逻辑的排序 ◆各种衔接手段运用得当 ◆充分且合理地使用分段 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆流畅和灵活地使用丰富的词汇, 达意准确 ◆熟练地使用不常用词汇, 但在词语选择及搭配方面有时偶尔出现错误 ◆拼写及/或构词方面错误极少 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆运用丰富多样的语法结构 ◆大多数句子准确无误 ◆只在极偶然情况下出现错误或存在不当之处
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆回应各部分写作任务 ◆回应写作任务过程中始终呈现一个清晰的观点 ◆呈现、发展主要论点并就其进行论证, 但有时出现过于一概而论的倾向及/或论点缺乏重点的倾向 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆符合逻辑地组织信息及论点; 清晰的行文推进发展贯穿全文 ◆恰当地使用一系列衔接手段, 尽管有时使用不足或过多 ◆每个段落均有一个清晰的主题 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆使用足够的词汇, 体现一定灵活性及准确性 ◆使用不常见词汇, 对语体及搭配有一定认识 ◆在选择用词、拼写及/或构词方面可能偶尔出现错误 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆运用各种复杂的语法结构 ◆多数句子准确无误 ◆对语法及标点符号掌握较好, 但有时出现少许错误

6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 回应了各部分写作任务，但某些部分的论证可能比其他部分更为充分 ♦ 提出了一个切题的观点，尽管各种结论有时不甚清晰或重复 ♦ 提出了多个相关的主要论点，但某些论点可能未能充分展开进行论证或不甚清晰 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 连贯地组织信息及论点，总体来说，能清晰地推进行文发展 ♦ 有效地使用衔接手段，但句内及/或句间的衔接有时有误或过于机械 ♦ 有时无法保持一贯清晰或恰当地使用指代 ♦ 使用段落写作，但未能保持段落间的逻辑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 使用足够的词汇开展写作任务 ♦ 试图使用不常用词汇，但有时使用不准确 ♦ 在拼写及/或构词方面有错误，但不影响交流 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 综合使用简单句式与复杂句式 ♦ 在语法及标点符号方面有一些错误，但这些错误很少影响交流
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 仅回应了部分写作任务；写作格式有时在某些地方不甚恰当 ♦ 表述了一个观点，但展开论证过程未能保持一贯清晰，且可能缺乏结论 ♦ 提出一些主要论点但十分有限，且未能充分展开论证；有时出现无关细节 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 有一定组织性地呈现信息，但总体来说有时缺乏清晰的总体行文推进 ♦ 衔接手段不足、不准确或过度使用 ♦ 由于指代和替换不足显得行文重复 ♦ 没有使用段落写作，或者分段不足 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 使用词汇范围有限，但能达到进行写作任务的最低限度 ♦ 在拼写及/或构词方面可能出现明显的错误，且可能会对读者造成一定的阅读困难 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 仅能使用有限的语法结构 ♦ 试图使用复杂句，但复杂句的准确性常不及简单句的准确性 ♦ 可能经常出现语法及标点符号使用的错误；这些错误会对读者造成一定的阅读困难

4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆仅低限度地回应了写作任务, 或所答相关性不大; 写作格式有时不甚恰当 ◆提出了一个观点但并不清晰 ◆提出了一些主要论点但难以在文中确认, 且这些观点可能重复、不相关或缺乏论据支持 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆呈现了信息及论点, 但未能连贯地组织这些信息及论点, 且未能清晰地推进行文发展 ◆使用了一些基本的衔接手段, 但有时出现不准确或重复的使用 ◆没有使用段落写作, 或段落使用造成疑惑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆只使用基本词汇, 且有时重复使用这些词汇或使用于写作任务不恰当的词汇 ◆对构词及/或拼写掌握有限; 错误可能对读者造成阅读困难 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆仅能使用非常有限的语法结构, 只能偶尔使用从句 ◆一些语法结构使用正确, 但错误占多数, 且标点符号经常出错
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆未能足以回应一部分的写作任务 ◆未能表达一个清晰的论点 ◆提出甚少论点, 且基本上未能就其展开论证或观点不切题 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆不能有逻辑地组织论点 ◆所用衔接手段有时非常有限, 且有时未能体现论点之间的逻辑性 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆只使用非常有限的词汇及表达方式, 对构词及/或拼写掌握也非常有限 ◆错误可能严重地影响信息的传达 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆尝试造句, 但语法及标点符号错误占多数, 意思被扭曲
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆几乎未回应写作任务 ◆未能表达一个观点 ◆可能试图提出一两个论点, 但未能展开论证 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆在内容组织方面能力非常有限 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆词汇的使用极其有限; 基本上未能掌握构词及/或拼写 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆除了使用预先背诵的短语外, 无法造句
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆写作内容与写作任务完全无关 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆未能传达任何信息 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆仅能孤立地使用少数单词 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆完全无法造句
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆缺考 ◆未以任何方式尝试写作 ◆写作内容完全是预先背诵的内容 			

(* 评分标准以英文版本为准, 中文翻译仅供参考。)

用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试 学术类机考重要信息

第一部分：用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类机考的官方信息

➤ 雅思考试分类：http://www.chinaielts.org/about_ielts/what_is_ielts.shtml

	考试用途及分类	考试结构	考试形式	考试价格
雅思考试	<p>雅思考试是为那些打算在以英语作为交流语言的国家和地区留学或就业的人们设置的英语语言水平考试。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 学术类：适用于出国留学申请本科、研究生及以上学位，或获得专业资质 • 培训类：英语国家移民申请（如澳大利亚、加拿大、新西兰及英国）或申请培训及非文凭类课程 	<p>学术类：</p> <p>听力：30 分钟+10 分钟 学术类阅读：60 分钟 学术类写作：60 分钟 口语：11-14 分钟</p> <p>培训类：</p> <p>听力：30 分钟+10 分钟 培训类阅读：60 分钟 培训类写作：60 分钟 口语：11-14 分钟</p>	<p>纸笔考试 + 人人对话</p>	1850
用于英国移民及签证的雅思考试	<p>自 2015 年 4 月起，英国签证和移民局实施签证类安全英语语言考试新政。用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试是英国签证和移民局对特定类型的英国签证申请所开设的考试。</p>	<p>学术类：</p> <p>听力：30 分钟+10 分钟 学术类阅读：60 分钟 学术类写作：60 分钟 口语：11-14 分钟</p> <p>培训类：</p> <p>听力：30 分钟+10 分钟 培训类阅读：60 分钟 培训类写作：60 分钟 口语：11-14 分钟</p>	<p>纸笔考试 + 人人对话 / 机考 + 人人对话</p>	2000
雅思生活技能类考试	<p>雅思考试生活技能类只测试考生的英语口语与听力水平，分为 CEFR（欧洲语言共同参考框架）A1 及 B1 级别两类。该考试旨在满足英国签证与移民局对英国特定签证申请的要求。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1 级别：适用于：配偶，探亲类英国签证申请 • B1 级别：适用于：入籍，永居类英国签证申请 	<p>A1</p> <p>口语（7-8）分钟 听力（9-10）分钟</p> <p>B1</p> <p>口语（10）分钟 听力（12）分钟</p>	<p>纸笔考试 + 人人对话</p>	1500

► 适用范围：

1. 仅限用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类，对用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试培训类及雅思生活技能类考试并无影响。

2. 率先应用于英国和中国（包括香港行政区）的部分考点，并于 2016 至 2017 年在其他国家及地区陆续推行。

3. 首场位于中国大陆地区的机考将于 2016 年 3 月 31 日在雅思北京机考中心举行，随后考生仅可在全年特定的日期选择该服务。

4. 其他城市如重庆、上海和广州预计将在今年十月提供机考服务。

5. 我们目前没有对除参加用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类以外的考生开放机考服务的计划。

► 意义

1. 为了满足英国签证及移民局的要求。

2. 在少数考点为少量考生提供了另一种参加雅思考试的方式，纸笔模式仍为主要形式。

► 备考

考生可以在雅思官方中文网站 https://www.chinaielts.org/about_ielts/what_is_ielts.shtml 找到教学辅导课程以了解机考模式。

► 报名

1. 首场位于中国大陆地区的机考将于 2016 年 3 月 31 日在雅思北京机考中心举行，此后的机考仅在部分周六考试日开放，考试开始时间不变。

2. 雅思北京机考中心的考试日期 (2016)：31/03/2016（周四）；23/04/2016；14/05/2016；04/06/2016；25/06/2016；16/07/2016；06/08/2016；27/08/2016；17/09/2016；08/10/2016；29/10/2016；19/11/2016；10/12/2016；31/12/2016。

3. 机考与纸笔模式的考务管理规范是完全一致的。考生仍然将在同一天完成阅读、写作和听力部分，而口语考试时间有可能被安排在参加机考考试前 7 天至笔试当天的任意一天。

4. 机考模式和纸笔模式的报名截止日期一致，均为考试日期之前的 19 天。

5. 现阶段，我们所提供的机考考位数量有限，所以大多数雅思考试仍将以纸笔模式操作。

6. 考生只能选择纸笔或机考其中的一种模式。

7. 费用为 2000 元人民币。

8. 教育部考试中心雅思考试报名网站 ielts.etest.net.cn 查看具体考试日期及报名。

► 考试内容：

1. 考试内容不会有任何变化。在考试内容、评分标准、难度等级、考试安全设置等方面均与现行的纸笔模式相同，考生也将收到同样的成绩单。

2. 雅思机考和纸笔模式的唯一区别为：选择机考模式的考生将在听力、阅读及写作部分使用电脑屏幕审题并且使用键盘和鼠标回答问题。雅思特有的“人人对话”口语考试模式仍将保留。

第二部分：关于网络传言及猜测误区的正确认知

误区 1：“雅思会在试点之后大规模引入机考，取代纸笔模式。”

► 为了满足英国签证及移民局的要求，我们推出了用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类机考——但这些要求不会对雅思考试本身，或其为考生及合作伙伴所提供的服务产生影响。雅思考试并没有发生变化。

► 新增的用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类机考服务不会影响现有的雅思考试纸笔模式的考试日期及考位容量。

► 目前，我们暂时没有计划将机考模式运用于其他雅思考试或者雅思生活技

能类考试。

误区 2：“雅思机考之后比纸笔难了，雅思和托福没有区别了。”

- 雅思考试的任何一种新的变化都需要经过严谨的调研工作，以确保该变化对所有考生都是公平的。对于新推出的用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类机考模式，我们确认机考模式和纸笔模式的考试难度是一致的。不存在哪一种模式的考试内容更难或者更容易的情况。
- 雅思考试内容不会有任何变化。在考试内容、评分标准、难度等级、考试安全设置等方面均与现行的纸笔模式相同，考生也将收到同样的成绩单。
- 机考难点集中在听力没法先看题了，阅读无法像以前一样画重点。而雅思的机考模式，依然保留了纸笔模式人性化的设置，考生依然可以看着题目听听力，而且左边是阅读文章右边是题目，避免翻页，依然可以在阅读时做 Highlight 和 Notes——虽然在计算机上进行考试，但这些符合考生习惯的功能都保留了。在写作部分，因为有自动计数，所以对打字比较快、字迹不好的考生来说更是一种福音。
- 纸笔和机考二选一。有些考生怕机考了，自己不习惯计算机，会考的更差。但雅思的机考不会对现有的纸笔考试规模产生任何影响，只是增加了机考选择。因此，适合哪种考试模式，就报哪种。只会让考生更得心应手。

第三部分：雅思“人性化”考试理念的传承

1. 从考生（市场）需求出发

- 秉持“以人为本”的考试理念，全球都在倡导将先进的科技手段运用到教学和考试设置中，因此，我们也推出了机考模式，也为考生提供了符合自己考试习惯的选择。
- 对于有额外需求的考生会有如何安排：我们将尽力为参加用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类机考并有额外需求的考生提供安排。与纸笔模式一致的是，我们需要考生在考试日期至少三个月前联系教育部考试中心雅思考试

全国服务热线，同时提交 2 年内由正规医院出具的相关医生证明和 / 或残疾证明。由于用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类机考只能提供有限的特殊服务种类，我们仍建议有特殊需求的考生报名纸笔模式的考试。

2. 满足院校机构的需求

- 例如，针对 UKVI 的需求而推出的用于英国移民及签证的雅思考试、雅思生活技能类考试，以及用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试学术类机考模式。
- 美国院校招生官对雅思考试“人性化”的认可：在上周末一个媒体合作活动中，多位美国招生官向我们表示，在验证学生语言成绩的流程中，雅思比托福更方便快捷，在繁忙的招生季节省了他们很多时间。招生官可在线查到考生的雅思成绩，相对而言，验证托福成绩需致电 ETS，经常会遇到电话打不通，或者没人接等状况。这些美国大学的招生官更欢迎学生提供雅思成绩。

新西兰维多利亚大学学术词汇表

雅思 A 类考试是检验英语为非母语的学生能否在英语环境下完成学习的语言测试,在这种场景下使用的英语有别于日常的口头语言,而是 **formal and academic English**,因此必须学习和掌握英语学术词汇。AWL (《英语学术词汇表》) 是一个由 Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand 的应用语言学家统计出来的词汇表,它包含了学术英语 (English for Academic Purpose) 中最常用的 570 个词目 (headwords), 每一个词目下面还列出了该词目的相关变化形式,比如词性变化之后的形式和添加前缀或者后缀之后的变化形式。熟练掌握这 570 个词汇及其变化,并把它们灵活运用至雅思写作之中,会更加符合雅思考试的要求,也能更好地体现考生的学术能力。

Sublists of the Academic Word List ▶

Each word in italics is the most frequently occurring member of the word family in the Academic Corpus. For example, *analysis* is the most common form of the word family analyse. British and American spelling is included in the word families, so contextualise and contextualize are both included in the family *context*.

Sublist 1 contains the most common words in the AWL. Sublist 2 contains the next most common words, and so on. There are 60 families in each sublist, except for sublist 10 which has 30.

Sublist 1 of the Academic Word List

analyse	analyst	analyzes
analysed	analysts	analyzing
analyser	analytic	<i>approach</i>
analysers	analytical	approachable
analyses	analytically	approached
analysing	analyze	approaches
<i>analysis</i>	analyzed	approaching

unapproachable	benefits	constitutive
<i>area</i>	<i>concept</i>	unconstitutional
areas	conception	<i>context</i>
assess	concepts	contexts
assessable	conceptual	contextual
assessed	conceptualisation	contextualise
assesses	conceptualise	contextualised
assessing	conceptualised	contextualising
<i>assessment</i>	conceptualises	uncontextualised
assessments	conceptualising	contextualize
reassess	conceptually	contextualized
reassessed	consist	contextualizing
reassessing	consisted	uncontextualized
reassessment	consistency	<i>contract</i>
unassessed	<i>consistent</i>	contracted
<i>assume</i>	consistently	contracting
assumed	consisting	contractor
assumes	consists	contractors
assuming	inconsistencies	contracts
assumption	inconsistency	<i>create</i>
assumptions	inconsistent	created
<i>authority</i>	constitute	creates
authoritative	constituencies	creating
authorities	constituency	creation
<i>available</i>	constituent	creations
availability	constituents	creative
unavailable	constituted	creatively
<i>benefit</i>	constitutes	creativity
beneficial	constituting	creator
beneficiary	constitution	creators
beneficiaries	constitutions	recreate
benefited	<i>constitutional</i>	recreated
benefiting	constitutionally	recreates

recreating	redistributes	estimation
<i>data</i>	redistributing	estimations
define	redistribution	over-estimate
definable	economy	overestimate
defined	<i>economic</i>	overestimated
defines	economical	overestimates
defining	economically	overestimating
<i>definition</i>	economics	underestimate
definitions	economies	underestimated
redefine	economist	underestimates
redefined	economists	underestimating
redefines	uneconomical	evident
redefining	<i>environment</i>	evidenced
undefined	environmental	<i>evidence</i>
derive	environmentalist	evidential
derivation	environmentalists	evidently
derivations	environmentally	<i>export</i>
derivative	environments	exported
derivatives	establish	exporter
<i>derived</i>	disestablish	exporters
derives	disestablished	exporting
deriving	disestablishes	exports
distribute	disestablishing	factor
distributed	disestablishment	factored
distributing	<i>established</i>	factoring
<i>distribution</i>	establishes	<i>factors</i>
distributional	establishing	finance
distributions	establishment	financed
distributive	establishments	finances
distributor	<i>estimate</i>	<i>financial</i>
distributors	estimated	financially
redistribute	estimates	financier
redistributed	estimating	financiers

financing	indicates	reinterpreting
<i>formula</i>	indicating	reinterpretation
formulae	indication	reinterpretations
formulas	indications	involve
formulate	indicative	<i>involved</i>
formulated	indicator	involvement
formulating	indicators	involves
formulation	<i>individual</i>	involving
formulations	individualised	uninvolved
reformulate	individuality	issue
reformulated	individualism	issued
reformulating	individualist	<i>issues</i>
reformulation	individualists	issuing
reformulations	individualistic	<i>labour</i>
<i>function</i>	individually	labor
functional	individuals	labored
functionally	interpret	labors
functioned	<i>interpretation</i>	laboured
functioning	interpretations	labouring
functions	interpretative	labours
identify	interpreted	<i>legal</i>
identifiable	interpreting	illegal
identification	interpretive	illegality
<i>identified</i>	interprets	illegally
identifies	misinterpret	legality
identifying	misinterpretation	legally
identities	misinterpretations	legislate
identity	misinterpreted	legislated
unidentifiable	misinterpreting	legislates
<i>income</i>	misinterprets	legislating
incomes	reinterpret	<i>legislation</i>
<i>indicate</i>	reinterpreted	legislative
indicated	reinterprets	legislator

legislators	principled	<i>response</i>
legislature	principles	responses
<i>major</i>	unprincipled	responsive
majorities	proceed	responsiveness
majority	procedural	unresponsive
<i>method</i>	<i>procedure</i>	<i>role</i>
methodical	procedures	roles
methodological	proceeded	<i>section</i>
methodologies	proceeding	sectioned
methodology	proceedings	sectioning
methods	proceeds	sections
<i>occur</i>	<i>process</i>	<i>sector</i>
occurred	processed	sectors
occurrence	processes	<i>significant</i>
occurrences	processing	insignificant
occurring	require	insignificantly
occurs	<i>required</i>	significance
reoccur	requirement	significantly
reoccurred	requirements	signified
reoccurring	requires	signifies
reoccurs	requiring	signify
<i>percent</i>	<i>research</i>	signifying
percentage	researched	<i>similar</i>
percentages	researcher	dissimilar
<i>period</i>	researchers	similarities
periodic	researches	similarity
periodical	researching	similarly
periodically	respond	<i>source</i>
periodicals	responded	sourced
periods	respondent	sources
<i>policy</i>	respondents	sourcing
policies	responding	<i>specific</i>
<i>principle</i>	responds	specifically

specification	structures	variability
specifications	structuring	variable
specificity	unstructured	<i>variables</i>
specifics	<i>theory</i>	variably
<i>structure</i>	theoretical	variance
restructure	theoretically	variant
restructured	theories	variants
restructures	theorist	variation
restructuring	theorists	variations
structural	vary	varied
structurally	invariable	varies
structured	invariably	varying

Sublist 2 of the Academic Word List

<i>achieve</i>	administrator	<i>assistance</i>
achievable	administrators	assistant
achieved	<i>affect</i>	assistants
achievement	affected	assisted
achievements	affecting	assisting
achieves	affective	assists
achieving	affectively	unassisted
acquire	affects	category
acquired	unaffected	<i>categories</i>
acquires	<i>appropriate</i>	categorisation
acquiring	appropriacy	categorise
<i>acquisition</i>	appropriately	categorised
acquisitions	appropriateness	categorises
administrate	inappropriacy	categorising
administrates	inappropriate	categorization
<i>administration</i>	inappropriately	categorized
administrations	aspect	categorizes
administrative	<i>aspects</i>	categorizing
administratively	assist	<i>chapter</i>

chapters	conducted	<i>cultural</i>
<i>commission</i>	conducting	culturally
commissioned	conducts	cultured
commissioner	consequent	cultures
commissioners	consequence	uncultured
commissioning	<i>consequences</i>	<i>design</i>
commissions	consequently	designed
<i>community</i>	construct	designer
communities	constructed	designers
<i>complex</i>	constructing	designing
complexities	<i>construction</i>	designs
complexity	constructions	distinct
compute	constructive	<i>distinction</i>
computation	constructs	distinctions
computational	reconstruct	distinctive
computations	reconstructed	distinctively
computable	reconstructing	distinctly
<i>computer</i>	reconstruction	indistinct
computed	reconstructs	indistinctly
computerised	consume	element
computers	consumed	<i>elements</i>
computing	<i>consumer</i>	equate
conclude	consumers	equated
concluded	consumes	equates
concludes	consuming	equating
concluding	consumption	<i>equation</i>
<i>conclusion</i>	<i>credit</i>	equations
conclusions	credited	evaluate
conclusive	crediting	evaluated
conclusively	creditor	evaluates
inconclusive	creditors	evaluating
inconclusively	credits	<i>evaluation</i>
<i>conduct</i>	culture	evaluations

evaluative	refocusses	investor
re-evaluate	refocussing	investors
re-evaluated	<i>impact</i>	invests
re-evaluates	impacted	reinvest
re-evaluating	impacting	reinvested
re-evaluation	impacts	reinvesting
feature	injure	reinvestment
featured	injured	reinvests
<i>features</i>	injures	item
featuring	injuries	itemisation
<i>final</i>	injuring	itemise
finalise	<i>injury</i>	itemised
finalised	uninjured	itemises
finalises	<i>institute</i>	itemising
finalising	instituted	<i>items</i>
finalize	institutes	<i>journal</i>
finalized	instituting	journals
finalizes	institution	maintain
finalizing	institutional	maintained
finality	institutionalise	maintaining
finally	institutionalised	maintains
finals	institutionalises	<i>maintenance</i>
<i>focus</i>	institutionalising	<i>normal</i>
focused	institutionalized	abnormal
focuses	institutionalizes	abnormally
focusing	institutionalizing	normalisation
focussed	institutionally	normalise
focussing	institutions	normalised
refocus	invest	normalises
refocused	invested	normalising
refocuses	investing	normalization
refocusing	<i>investment</i>	normalize
refocussed	investments	normalized

normalizes	purchased	residence
normalizing	purchaser	<i>resident</i>
normality	purchasers	residential
normally	purchases	residents
obtain	purchasing	resides
obtainable	<i>range</i>	residing
<i>obtained</i>	ranged	resource
obtaining	ranges	resourced
obtains	ranging	resourceful
unobtainable	<i>region</i>	<i>resources</i>
participate	regional	resourcing
participant	regionally	unresourceful
participants	regions	under-resourced
participated	regulate	restrict
participates	deregulated	<i>restricted</i>
participating	deregulates	restricting
<i>participation</i>	deregulating	restriction
participatory	deregulation	restrictions
perceive	regulated	restrictive
<i>perceived</i>	regulates	restrictively
perceives	regulating	restricts
perceiving	regulation	unrestricted
perception	<i>regulations</i>	unrestrictive
perceptions	regulator	secure
<i>positive</i>	regulators	insecure
positively	regulatory	insecurities
<i>potential</i>	unregulated	insecurity
potentially	<i>relevant</i>	secured
<i>previous</i>	irrelevance	securely
previously	irrelevant	secures
<i>primary</i>	relevance	securing
primarily	reside	securities
<i>purchase</i>	resided	<i>security</i>

seek	<i>site</i>	textual
seeking	sites	tradition
seeks	strategy	non-traditional
<i>sought</i>	strategic	<i>traditional</i>
<i>select</i>	<i>strategies</i>	traditionalist
selected	strategically	traditionally
selecting	strategist	traditions
selection	strategists	<i>transfer</i>
selections	<i>survey</i>	transferable
selective	surveyed	transference
selectively	surveying	transferred
selector	surveys	transferring
selectors	<i>text</i>	transfers
selects	texts	

Sublist 3 of Academic Word List

<i>alternative</i>	<i>compensation</i>	inconstancy
alternatively	compensations	inconstantly
alternatives	compensatory	constrain
circumstance	component	constrained
<i>circumstances</i>	componentry	constraining
comment	<i>components</i>	constrains
commentaries	<i>consent</i>	constraint
commentary	consensus	<i>constraints</i>
commentator	consented	unconstrained
commentators	consenting	contribute
commented	consents	contributed
commenting	<i>considerable</i>	contributes
<i>comments</i>	considerably	contributing
compensate	<i>constant</i>	<i>contribution</i>
compensated	constancy	contributions
compensates	constantly	contributor
compensating	constants	contributors

convene	correspondence	dominates
<i>convention</i>	<i>corresponding</i>	dominating
convenes	correspondingly	domination
convened	corresponds	<i>emphasis</i>
convening	<i>criteria</i>	emphasise
conventional	criterion	emphasised
conventionally	deduce	emphasising
conventions	deduced	emphasize
unconventional	deduces	emphasized
coordinate	deducing	emphasizes
coordinated	<i>deduction</i>	emphasizing
coordinates	deductions	emphatic
coordinating	<i>demonstrate</i>	emphatically
<i>coordination</i>	demonstrable	<i>ensure</i>
coordinator	demonstrably	ensured
coordinators	demonstrated	ensures
co-ordinate	demonstrates	ensuring
co-ordinated	demonstrating	exclude
co-ordinates	demonstration	<i>excluded</i>
co-ordinating	demonstrations	excludes
co-ordination	demonstrative	excluding
co-ordinator	demonstratively	exclusion
co-ordinators	demonstrator	exclusionary
<i>core</i>	demonstrators	exclusionist
cores	<i>document</i>	exclusions
coring	documentation	exclusive
cored	documented	exclusively
<i>corporate</i>	documenting	<i>framework</i>
corporates	documents	frameworks
corporation	dominate	fund
corporations	dominance	funded
correspond	<i>dominant</i>	funder
corresponded	dominated	funders

funding	justifiable	maximisation
<i>funds</i>	justifiably	maximize
illustrate	<i>justification</i>	maximized
<i>illustrated</i>	justifications	maximizes
illustrates	justified	maximizing
illustrating	justifies	maximization
illustration	justifying	<i>maximum</i>
illustrations	unjustified	minor
illustrative	<i>layer</i>	<i>minorities</i>
immigrate	layered	minority
immigrant	layering	minors
immigrants	layers	negate
immigrated	<i>link</i>	<i>negative</i>
immigrates	linkage	negated
immigrating	linkages	negates
<i>immigration</i>	linked	negating
imply	linking	negatively
implied	links	negatives
<i>implies</i>	locate	outcome
implying	located	<i>outcomes</i>
<i>initial</i>	locating	partner
initially	<i>location</i>	partners
<i>instance</i>	locations	<i>partnership</i>
instances	relocate	partnerships
interact	relocated	<i>philosophy</i>
interacted	relocates	philosopher
interacting	relocating	philosophers
<i>interaction</i>	relocation	philosophical
interactions	maximise	philosophically
interactive	max	philosophies
interactively	maximised	philosophise
interacts	maximises	philosophised
justify	maximising	philosophises

philosophising	reactivation	schemed
philosophize	reactor	schemes
philosophized	reactors	scheming
philosophizes	register	<i>sequence</i>
philosophizing	deregister	sequenced
<i>physical</i>	deregistered	sequences
physically	deregistering	sequencing
<i>proportion</i>	deregisters	sequential
disproportion	deregistration	sequentially
disproportionate	<i>registered</i>	<i>sex</i>
disproportionately	registering	sexes
proportional	registers	sexism
proportionally	registration	sexual
proportionate	rely	sexuality
proportionately	reliability	sexually
proportions	reliable	<i>shift</i>
publish	reliably	shifted
<i>published</i>	<i>reliance</i>	shifting
publisher	reliant	shifts
publishers	relied	specify
publishes	relies	specifiable
publishing	relying	<i>specified</i>
unpublished	unreliable	specifies
react	remove	specifying
reacted	removable	unspecified
reacts	removal	<i>sufficient</i>
reacting	removals	sufficiency
<i>reaction</i>	<i>removed</i>	insufficient
reactionaries	removes	insufficiently
reactionary	removing	sufficiently
reactions	<i>scheme</i>	<i>task</i>
reactive	schematic	tasks
reactivate	schematically	<i>technical</i>

technically	valid	validation
technique	invalidate	validity
<i>techniques</i>	invalidity	validly
<i>technology</i>	validate	<i>volume</i>
technological	validated	volumes
technologically	validating	vol

Sublist 4 of the Academic Word List

<i>access</i>	attitude	communications
accessed	<i>attitudes</i>	communicative
accesses	attribute	communicatively
accessibility	attributable	uncommunicative
accessible	<i>attributed</i>	concentrate
accessing	attributes	concentrated
inaccessible	attributing	concentrates
<i>adequate</i>	attribution	concentrating
adequacy	<i>civil</i>	<i>concentration</i>
adequately	<i>code</i>	confer
inadequacies	coded	<i>conference</i>
inadequacy	codes	conferences
inadequate	coding	conferred
inadequately	commit	conferring
<i>annual</i>	<i>commitment</i>	confers
annually	commitments	<i>contrast</i>
<i>apparent</i>	commits	contrasted
apparently	committed	contrasting
approximate	committing	contrastive
<i>approximated</i>	communicate	contrasts
approximately	communicable	<i>cycle</i>
approximates	communicated	cycled
approximating	communicates	cycles
approximation	communicating	cyclic
approximations	<i>communication</i>	cyclical

cycling	granting	integrates
<i>debate</i>	grants	integrating
debatable	<i>hence</i>	<i>integration</i>
debated	<i>hypothesis</i>	<i>internal</i>
debates	hypotheses	internalise
debating	hypothesise	internalised
<i>despite</i>	hypothesised	internalises
dimension	hypothesises	internalising
dimensional	hypothesising	internalize
<i>dimensions</i>	hypothesize	internalized
multidimensional	hypothesized	internalizes
<i>domestic</i>	hypothesizes	internalizing
domestically	hypothesizing	internally
domesticate	hypothetical	investigate
domesticated	hypothetically	investigated
domesticating	implement	investigates
domestics	<i>implementation</i>	investigating
emerge	implemented	<i>investigation</i>
<i>emerged</i>	implementing	investigations
emergence	implements	investigative
emergent	implicate	investigator
emerges	implicated	investigators
emerging	implicates	<i>job</i>
<i>error</i>	implicating	jobs
erroneous	implication	<i>label</i>
erroneously	<i>implications</i>	labeled
errors	impose	labeling
<i>ethnic</i>	<i>imposed</i>	labelled
ethnicity	imposes	labelling
goal	imposing	labels
<i>goals</i>	imposition	<i>mechanism</i>
grant	integrate	mechanisms
<i>granted</i>	integrated	<i>obvious</i>

obviously	predictable	<i>resolution</i>
occupy	predictably	resolved
occupancy	<i>predicted</i>	resolves
occupant	predicting	resolving
occupants	prediction	unresolved
occupation	predictions	retain
<i>occupational</i>	predicts	<i>retained</i>
occupations	unpredictability	retaining
occupied	unpredictable	retainer
occupier	<i>principal</i>	retainers
occupiers	principally	retains
occupies	<i>prior</i>	retention
occupying	<i>professional</i>	retentive
<i>option</i>	professionally	<i>series</i>
optional	professionals	statistic
options	professionalism	statistician
<i>output</i>	<i>project</i>	statisticians
outputs	projected	statistical
<i>overall</i>	projecting	statistically
<i>parallel</i>	projection	<i>statistics</i>
paralleled	projections	<i>status</i>
parallelled	projects	<i>stress</i>
parallelling	<i>promote</i>	stressed
parallels	promoted	stresses
unparalleled	promoter	stressful
parameter	promoters	stressing
<i>parameters</i>	promotes	unstressed
<i>phase</i>	promoting	<i>subsequent</i>
phased	promotion	subsequently
phases	promotions	<i>sum</i>
phasing	<i>regime</i>	summation
predict	regimes	summed
predictability	resolve	summing

sums	summarisation	summarizing
<i>summary</i>	summarisations	undertake
summaries	summarization	<i>undertaken</i>
summarise	summarizations	undertakes
summarised	summarize	undertaking
summarises	summarized	undertook
summarising	summarizes	

Sublist 5 of the Academic Word List

academy	alternate	<i>clause</i>
academia	alternating	clauses
<i>academic</i>	alters	compound
academically	unalterable	compounded
academics	unaltered	compounding
academies	amend	<i>compounds</i>
adjust	amended	<i>conflict</i>
adjusted	amending	conflicted
adjusting	<i>amendment</i>	conflicting
<i>adjustment</i>	amendments	conflicts
adjustments	amends	consult
adjusts	<i>aware</i>	consultancy
readjust	awareness	consultant
readjusted	unaware	consultants
readjusting	<i>capacity</i>	<i>consultation</i>
readjustment	capacities	consultations
readjustments	incapacitate	consultative
readjusts	incapacitated	consulted
<i>alter</i>	<i>challenge</i>	consults
alterable	challenged	consulting
alteration	challenger	<i>contact</i>
alterations	challengers	contactable
altered	challenges	contacted
altering	challenging	contacting

contacts	<i>entities</i>	externalized
<i>decline</i>	<i>equivalent</i>	externalizes
declined	equivalence	externalizing
declines	evolve	externally
declining	<i>evolution</i>	<i>facilitate</i>
discrete	evolved	facilitated
discretely	evolving	facilitates
<i>discretion</i>	evolves	facilities
discretionary	evolutionary	facilitating
indiscrete	evolutionist	facilitation
indiscretion	evolutionists	facilitator
<i>draft</i>	expand	facilitators
drafted	expanded	facility
drafting	expanding	<i>fundamental</i>
drafts	expands	fundamentally
redraft	<i>expansion</i>	generate
redrafted	expansionism	<i>generated</i>
redrafting	expansive	generates
redrafts	expose	generating
<i>enable</i>	exposed	<i>generation</i>
enabled	exposes	generations
enables	exposing	<i>image</i>
enabling	<i>exposure</i>	imagery
<i>energy</i>	exposures	images
energetic	<i>external</i>	<i>liberal</i>
energetically	externalisation	liberalise
energies	externalise	liberalism
enforce	externalised	liberalisation
enforced	externalises	liberalised
<i>enforcement</i>	externalising	liberalises
enforces	externality	liberalising
enforcing	externalization	liberalization
entity	externalize	liberalize

liberalized	<i>mental</i>	reorient
liberalizes	mentality	reorientation
liberalizing	mentally	<i>perspective</i>
liberate	modify	perspectives
liberated	modification	<i>precise</i>
liberates	modifications	imprecise
liberation	<i>modified</i>	precisely
liberations	modifies	precision
liberating	modifying	<i>prime</i>
liberator	unmodified	primacy
liberators	monitor	<i>psychology</i>
liberally	monitored	psychological
liberals	<i>monitoring</i>	psychologically
<i>licence</i>	monitors	psychologist
licences	unmonitored	psychologists
license	<i>network</i>	<i>pursue</i>
licensed	networked	pursued
licensing	networking	pursues
licenses	networks	pursuing
unlicensed	<i>notion</i>	pursuit
<i>logic</i>	notions	pursuits
illogical	<i>objective</i>	<i>ratio</i>
illogically	objectively	ratios
logical	objectivity	reject
logically	orient	<i>rejected</i>
logician	orientate	rejecting
logicians	orientated	rejection
margin	orientates	rejects
<i>marginal</i>	<i>orientation</i>	rejections
marginally	orientating	<i>revenue</i>
margins	oriented	revenues
<i>medical</i>	orienting	stable
medically	orients	instability

stabilisation	stylizes	symbolize
stabilise	stylizing	symbolized
stabilised	substitute	symbolizes
stabilises	substituted	symbolizing
stabilising	substitutes	symbols
stabilization	substituting	<i>target</i>
stabilize	<i>substitution</i>	targeted
stabilized	sustain	targeting
stabilizes	<i>sustainable</i>	targets
stabilizing	sustainability	transit
<i>stability</i>	sustained	transited
unstable	sustaining	transiting
style	sustains	<i>transition</i>
styled	sustenance	transitional
<i>styles</i>	unsustainable	transitions
styling	symbol	transitory
stylish	<i>symbolic</i>	transits
stylise	symbolically	<i>trend</i>
stylised	symbolise	trends
stylises	symbolises	<i>version</i>
stylising	symbolised	versions
stylize	symbolising	<i>welfare</i>
stylized	symbolism	<i>whereas</i>

Sublist 6 of the Academic Word List

<i>abstract</i>	inaccuracy	acknowledgements
abstraction	inaccuracies	<i>aggregate</i>
abstractions	inaccurate	aggregated
abstractly	acknowledge	aggregates
abstracts	<i>acknowledged</i>	aggregating
<i>accurate</i>	acknowledges	aggregation
accuracy	acknowledging	allocate
accurately	acknowledgement	allocated

allocates	briefed	displayed
allocating	briefing	displaying
<i>allocation</i>	briefly	displays
allocations	briefs	diverse
assign	<i>capable</i>	diversely
<i>assigned</i>	capabilities	diversification
assigning	capability	diversified
assignment	incapable	diversifies
assignments	cite	diversify
assigns	citation	diversifying
reassign	citations	<i>diversity</i>
reassigned	<i>cited</i>	<i>domain</i>
reassigning	citing	domains
reassigns	cites	edit
unassigned	cooperate	edited
attach	cooperated	editing
<i>attached</i>	cooperates	<i>edition</i>
attaches	cooperating	editions
attaching	cooperation	editor
attachment	<i>cooperative</i>	editorial
attachments	cooperatively	editorials
unattached	co-operate	editors
<i>author</i>	co-operated	edits
authored	co-operates	enhance
authoring	co-operation	<i>enhanced</i>
authors	co-operative	enhancement
authorship	co-operatively	enhances
<i>bond</i>	discriminate	enhancing
bonded	discriminated	<i>estate</i>
bonding	discriminates	estates
bonds	discriminating	<i>exceed</i>
<i>brief</i>	<i>discrimination</i>	exceeded
brevity	<i>display</i>	exceeding

exceeds	incorporates	instructs
<i>expert</i>	incorporating	intelligent
expertise	incorporation	<i>intelligence</i>
expertly	<i>index</i>	intelligently
experts	indexed	unintelligent
<i>explicit</i>	indexes	<i>interval</i>
explicitly	indexing	intervals
<i>federal</i>	inhibit	<i>lecture</i>
federation	inhibited	lectured
federations	inhibiting	lecturer
fee	<i>inhibition</i>	lecturers
<i>fees</i>	inhibitions	lectures
flexible	inhibits	lecturing
<i>flexibility</i>	initiate	migrate
inflexible	initiated	migrant
inflexibility	initiates	migrants
<i>furthermore</i>	initiating	migrated
<i>gender</i>	initiation	migrates
genders	initiations	migrating
ignorant	initiative	<i>migration</i>
ignorance	<i>initiatives</i>	migrations
ignore	initiator	migratory
<i>ignored</i>	initiators	<i>minimum</i>
ignores	<i>input</i>	<i>ministry</i>
ignoring	inputs	ministered
<i>incentive</i>	instruct	ministering
incentives	instruction	ministerial
<i>incidence</i>	instructed	ministries
incident	instructing	motive
incidentally	<i>instructions</i>	motivate
incidents	instructive	motivated
incorporate	instructor	motivates
<i>incorporated</i>	instructors	motivating

<i>motivation</i>	<i>rational</i>	subsidised
motivations	irrational	subsidises
motives	rationalisation	subsidising
unmotivated	rationalisations	subsidize
<i>neutral</i>	rationalise	subsidized
neutralisation	rationalised	subsidizes
neutralise	rationalises	subsidizing
neutralised	rationalising	tape
neutralises	rationalism	taped
neutralising	rationality	tapes
neutrality	rationalization	taping
neutralization	rationalizations	<i>trace</i>
neutralize	rationalize	traceable
neutralized	rationalized	traced
neutralizes	rationalizes	traces
neutralizing	rationally	tracing
<i>nevertheless</i>	recover	transform
<i>overseas</i>	recoverable	<i>transformation</i>
precede	recovered	transformations
preceded	recovering	transformed
precedence	recovers	transforming
precedent	<i>recovery</i>	transforms
precedes	reveal	<i>transport</i>
<i>preceding</i>	<i>revealed</i>	transportation
unprecedented	revealing	transported
presume	reveals	transporter
presumably	revelation	transporters
presumed	revelations	transporting
presumes	<i>scope</i>	transports
presuming	subsidy	underlie
<i>presumption</i>	<i>subsidiary</i>	underlay
presumptions	subsidies	underlies
presumptuous	subsidise	<i>underlying</i>

utilise	utiliser	utilize
utilisation	utilisers	utilized
utilised	<i>utility</i>	utilizes
utilises	utilities	utilizing
utilising	utilization	

Sublist 7 of the Academic Word List

<i>adapt</i>	<i>chemical</i>	<i>couple</i>
adaptability	chemically	coupled
adaptable	chemicals	coupling
<i>adaptation</i>	classic	couples
adaptations	<i>classical</i>	decade
adapted	classics	<i>decades</i>
adapting	<i>comprehensive</i>	<i>definite</i>
adaptive	comprehensively	definitely
adapts	<i>comprise</i>	definitive
adult	comprised	indefinite
adulthood	comprises	indefinitely
<i>adults</i>	comprising	<i>deny</i>
<i>advocate</i>	confirm	deniable
advocacy	confirmation	denial
advocated	<i>confirmed</i>	denials
advocates	confirming	denied
advocating	confirms	denies
<i>aid</i>	<i>contrary</i>	denying
aided	contrarily	undeniable
aiding	convert	differentiate
aids	conversion	differentiated
unaided	conversions	differentiates
<i>channel</i>	<i>converted</i>	differentiating
channelled	convertible	<i>differentiation</i>
channelling	converting	dispose
channels	converts	disposable

<i>disposal</i>	foundations	innovating
disposed	globe	innovations
disposes	<i>global</i>	innovative
disposing	globally	innovator
<i>dynamic</i>	globalisation	innovators
dynamically	globalization	<i>insert</i>
dynamics	<i>grade</i>	inserted
<i>eliminate</i>	graded	inserting
eliminated	grades	insertion
eliminates	grading	inserts
eliminating	<i>guarantee</i>	intervene
elimination	guaranteed	intervened
<i>empirical</i>	guaranteeing	intervenes
empirically	guarantees	intervening
empiricism	hierarchy	<i>intervention</i>
equip	<i>hierarchical</i>	interventions
<i>equipment</i>	hierarchies	isolate
equipped	<i>identical</i>	<i>isolated</i>
equipping	identically	isolates
equips	<i>ideology</i>	isolating
<i>extract</i>	ideological	isolation
extracted	ideologically	isolationism
extracting	ideologies	<i>media</i>
extraction	infer	<i>mode</i>
extracts	inference	modes
<i>file</i>	inferences	<i>paradigm</i>
filed	<i>inferred</i>	paradigms
files	inferring	<i>phenomenon</i>
filing	infers	phenomena
<i>finite</i>	innovate	phenomenal
infinite	<i>innovation</i>	<i>priority</i>
infinitely	innovated	priorities
<i>foundation</i>	innovates	prioritisation

prioritise	reversed	surviving
prioritised	reverses	survivor
prioritises	reversible	survivors
prioritising	reversing	<i>thesis</i>
prioritization	reversals	theses
prioritize	irreversible	<i>topic</i>
prioritized	simulate	topical
prioritizes	simulated	topics
prioritizing	simulates	transmit
prohibit	simulating	<i>transmission</i>
<i>prohibited</i>	<i>simulation</i>	transmissions
prohibiting	sole	transmitted
prohibition	<i>solely</i>	transmitting
prohibitions	<i>somewhat</i>	transmits
prohibitive	submit	ultimate
prohibits	submission	<i>ultimately</i>
<i>publication</i>	submissions	<i>unique</i>
publications	submits	uniquely
quote	<i>submitted</i>	uniqueness
<i>quotation</i>	submitting	<i>visible</i>
quotations	successor	visibility
quoted	succession	visibly
quotes	successions	invisible
quoting	<i>successive</i>	invisibility
<i>release</i>	successively	<i>voluntary</i>
released	successors	voluntarily
releases	<i>survive</i>	volunteer
releasing	survival	volunteering
<i>reverse</i>	survived	volunteered
reversal	survives	volunteers

Sublist 8 of the Academic Word List

<i>abandon</i>	abandoned	abandoning
----------------	-----------	------------

abandonment	<i>arbitrary</i>	conform
abandons	arbitrariness	conformable
accompany	arbitrarily	conformability
<i>accompanied</i>	automate	conformance
companies	automatic	conformation
accompaniment	automated	conformed
accompanying	automates	conforming
unaccompanied	automating	conformist
accumulate	<i>automatically</i>	conformists
accumulated	automation	<i>conformity</i>
accumulating	<i>bias</i>	conforms
<i>accumulation</i>	biased	nonconformist
accumulates	biases	nonconformists
<i>ambiguous</i>	biasing	nonconformity
ambiguities	unbiased	non-conformist
ambiguity	<i>chart</i>	non-conformists
unambiguous	charted	non-conformity
unambiguously	charting	<i>contemporary</i>
append	charts	contemporaries
<i>appendix</i>	uncharted	contradict
appended	clarify	contradicted
appends	clarification	contradicting
appending	clarified	<i>contradiction</i>
appendices	clarifies	contradictions
appendixes	clarifying	contradictory
appreciate	<i>clarity</i>	contradicts
appreciable	<i>commodity</i>	<i>crucial</i>
appreciably	commodities	crucially
appreciated	<i>complement</i>	<i>currency</i>
appreciates	complementary	currencies
appreciating	complemented	<i>denote</i>
<i>appreciation</i>	complementing	denotation
unappreciated	complements	denotations

denoted	dramatisations	highlighting
denotes	dramatist	highlights
denoting	dramatists	<i>implicit</i>
detect	dramatization	implicitly
detectable	dramatizations	induce
<i>detected</i>	dramatize	<i>induced</i>
detecting	dramatized	induces
detection	dramatizes	inducing
detective	dramatizing	induction
detectives	eventual	inevitable
detector	eventuality	inevitability
detectors	<i>eventually</i>	<i>inevitably</i>
detects	<i>exhibit</i>	<i>infrastructure</i>
deviate	exhibited	infrastructures
deviated	exhibiting	inspect
deviates	exhibition	inspected
deviating	exhibitions	inspecting
<i>deviation</i>	exhibits	<i>inspection</i>
deviations	exploit	inspections
displace	<i>exploitation</i>	inspector
displaced	exploited	inspectors
<i>displacement</i>	exploiting	inspects
displaces	exploits	intense
displacing	fluctuate	intensely
drama	fluctuated	intenseness
dramas	fluctuates	intensification
<i>dramatic</i>	fluctuating	intensified
dramatically	fluctuation	intensifies
dramatise	<i>fluctuations</i>	intensify
dramatised	guideline	intensifying
dramatising	<i>guidelines</i>	intension
dramatises	highlight	<i>intensity</i>
dramatisation	<i>highlighted</i>	intensive

intensively	predominating	schedules
manipulate	<i>prospect</i>	scheduling
manipulated	prospective	unscheduled
manipulates	prospects	tense
manipulating	<i>radical</i>	<i>tension</i>
<i>manipulation</i>	radically	tensely
manipulations	radicals	tenser
manipulative	<i>random</i>	tensest
minimise	randomly	tensions
<i>minimised</i>	randomness	terminate
minimises	reinforce	terminal
minimising	<i>reinforced</i>	terminals
minimize	reinforcement	terminated
minimized	reinforcements	terminates
minimizes	reinforces	terminating
minimizing	reinforcing	<i>termination</i>
<i>nuclear</i>	<i>restore</i>	terminations
<i>offset</i>	restoration	<i>theme</i>
offsets	restored	themes
offsetting	restores	thematic
<i>paragraph</i>	restoring	thematically
paragraphing	revise	<i>thereby</i>
paragraphs	revised	<i>uniform</i>
<i>plus</i>	revises	uniformity
pluses	revising	uniformly
practitioner	<i>revision</i>	<i>vehicle</i>
<i>practitioners</i>	revisions	vehicles
predominant	<i>schedule</i>	<i>via</i>
predominance	reschedule	virtual
<i>predominantly</i>	rescheduled	<i>virtually</i>
predominate	reschedules	<i>visual</i>
predominated	rescheduling	visualise
predominates	scheduled	visualised

visualising	visualized	visually
visualisation	visualizing	widespread
visualize	visualization	

Sublist 9 of the Academic Word List

accommodate	unattainable	recommended
accommodated	<i>behalf</i>	recommencing
accommodates	<i>bulk</i>	compatible
accommodating	bulky	compatibility
<i>accommodation</i>	cease	incompatibility
analogy	ceased	<i>incompatible</i>
analogies	ceaseless	<i>concurrent</i>
<i>analogous</i>	<i>ceases</i>	concurrently
anticipate	ceasing	confine
<i>anticipated</i>	coherent	<i>confined</i>
anticipates	<i>coherence</i>	confines
anticipating	coherently	confining
anticipation	incoherent	unconfined
unanticipated	incoherently	<i>controversy</i>
assure	<i>coincide</i>	controversies
<i>assurance</i>	coincided	controversial
assurances	coincides	controversially
assured	coinciding	uncontroversial
assuredly	coincidence	converse
assures	coincidences	<i>conversely</i>
assuring	coincident	<i>device</i>
attain	coincidental	devices
attainable	commence	devote
<i>attained</i>	<i>commenced</i>	<i>devoted</i>
attaining	commences	devotedly
attainment	commencement	devotes
attainments	commencing	devoting
attains	recommences	devotion

devotions	unfounded	minimalist
diminish	<i>inherent</i>	minimalists
<i>diminished</i>	inherently	minimalistic
diminishes	insight	minimalization
diminishing	insightful	minimalize
diminution	<i>insights</i>	minimalized
undiminished	<i>integral</i>	minimalizes
distort	<i>intermediate</i>	minimalizing
<i>distorted</i>	<i>manual</i>	minimally
distorting	manually	<i>mutual</i>
distortion	manuals	mutually
distortions	<i>mature</i>	norm
distorts	immature	<i>norms</i>
<i>duration</i>	immaturity	<i>overlap</i>
erode	maturation	overlapped
eroded	maturational	overlapping
erodes	matured	overlaps
eroding	matures	<i>passive</i>
<i>erosion</i>	maturing	passively
ethic	maturity	passivity
<i>ethical</i>	mediate	<i>portion</i>
ethically	mediated	portions
ethics	mediates	<i>preliminary</i>
unethical	mediating	preliminaries
<i>format</i>	<i>mediation</i>	<i>protocol</i>
formatted	<i>medium</i>	protocols
formatting	<i>military</i>	<i>qualitative</i>
formats	<i>minimal</i>	qualitatively
found	minimalisation	<i>refine</i>
<i>founded</i>	minimalise	refined
founder	minimalises	refinement
founders	minimalised	refinements
founding	minimalising	refines

refining	revolutions	suspends
relax	<i>rigid</i>	suspension
relaxation	rigidities	<i>team</i>
<i>relaxed</i>	rigidity	teamed
relaxes	rigidly	teaming
relaxing	<i>route</i>	teams
restrain	routed	<i>temporary</i>
restrained	routes	temporarily
restraining	routing	<i>trigger</i>
restrains	<i>scenario</i>	triggered
restraint	scenarios	triggering
<i>restraints</i>	<i>sphere</i>	triggers
unrestrained	spheres	unify
<i>revolution</i>	spherical	unification
revolutionary	spherically	<i>unified</i>
revolutionaries	<i>subordinate</i>	unifies
revolutionise	subordinates	unifying
revolutionised	subordination	violate
revolutionises	supplement	violated
revolutionising	<i>supplementary</i>	violates
revolutionist	supplemented	violating
revolutionists	supplementing	<i>violation</i>
revolutionize	supplements	violations
revolutionized	suspend	<i>vision</i>
revolutionizes	<i>suspended</i>	visions
revolutionizing	suspending	

Sublist 10 of the Academic Word List

<i>adjacent</i>	assemblies	collapses
<i>albeit</i>	assembling	collapsible
assemble	<i>assembly</i>	collapsing
assembled	<i>collapse</i>	colleague
assembles	collapsed	<i>colleagues</i>

compile	incline	<i>posed</i>
compilation	<i>inclination</i>	poses
compilations	inclinations	posing
<i>compiled</i>	inclined	reluctance
compiles	inclines	<i>reluctant</i>
compiling	inclining	reluctantly
conceive	<i>integrity</i>	<i>so-called</i>
conceivable	<i>intrinsic</i>	<i>straightforward</i>
conceivably	intrinsically	<i>undergo</i>
<i>conceived</i>	invoke	undergoes
conceives	<i>invoked</i>	undergoing
conceiving	invokes	undergone
inconceivable	invoking	underwent
inconceivably	<i>levy</i>	<i>whereby</i>
convince	levies	
<i>convinced</i>	<i>likewise</i>	
convinces	<i>nonetheless</i>	
convincing	<i>notwithstanding</i>	
convincingly	<i>odd</i>	
unconvinced	odds	
depress	<i>ongoing</i>	
depressed	<i>panel</i>	
depresses	panelled	
depressing	panelling	
<i>depression</i>	panels	
encounter	persist	
<i>encountered</i>	persisted	
encountering	persistence	
encounters	<i>persistent</i>	
<i>enormous</i>	persistently	
enormity	persisting	
enormously	persists	
<i>forthcoming</i>	pose	

9分达人雅思真题还原及解析系列图书

《9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析》（附赠MP3光盘）

《9分达人雅思口语真题还原及解析》

《9分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析》

《9分达人雅思写作真题还原及解析》

《9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析2》

《9分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析2》

《9分达人雅思写作真题还原及解析2》

《9分达人雅思听力真题还原及解析3》

《9分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析3》

《9分达人雅思阅读真题还原及解析4》

9分达人论剑雅思

2016年—2014年最新雅思写作真题

雅思风云近卅载，然真题一卷难求。剑3-剑11虽曾独步天下，然宝刀渐老，锋芒渐消。雅思江湖剑谱纷扰，独缺真经。道逢剑客需呈剑，雅思中人论雅思。今新航道顶尖高手闭关潜修，写作真题方得再现江湖。考生携此独门秘籍，必可独步江湖。

作者简介



王 勇

新航道在线总监，新航道雅思/托福写作主讲教师，教师培训师。英国华威大学英语教学语言测试学方向硕士，剑桥大学ESOL Examinations考试中心访问学者。12年从事雅思、托福和VIP教学的研发与管理工作，帮助了数以千计的学生实现高能高分，成功留学海外名校的梦想。在英国期间游历访问了英国TOP30名校，对中国留英学生海外生活学习进行了全景式挖掘，并完成了20万字的游历笔记。

获得最新考试资讯，和更多“烤鸭”交流互动，请加入新航道雅思读者群 308997288

封面设计：靳 婧



本书使用方法介绍



9分达人

敬请访问新航道官方网站
book.xhd.cn



定价：48.00元