
剑桥雅思 10 写作范文【Test 1-4】汇总

范文来源：

书籍名称：《雅思写作范文库+满分作文精析》

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特点：

- 1) 严格参照剑桥真题，每个题目都提供了相应的范文
- 2) 对范文进行详细地剖析，涉及话题和题型分类、题目的分析、段落分析、满分要素（语言表达、逻辑结构）的分析等。
- 3) 在每篇作文之后，提供了一篇同类话题的练习，考生可尝试写作，并进入智课网，会有专门的教师对考生的习作进行评测。

Cambridge 10

小作文范文

Test1

题目：

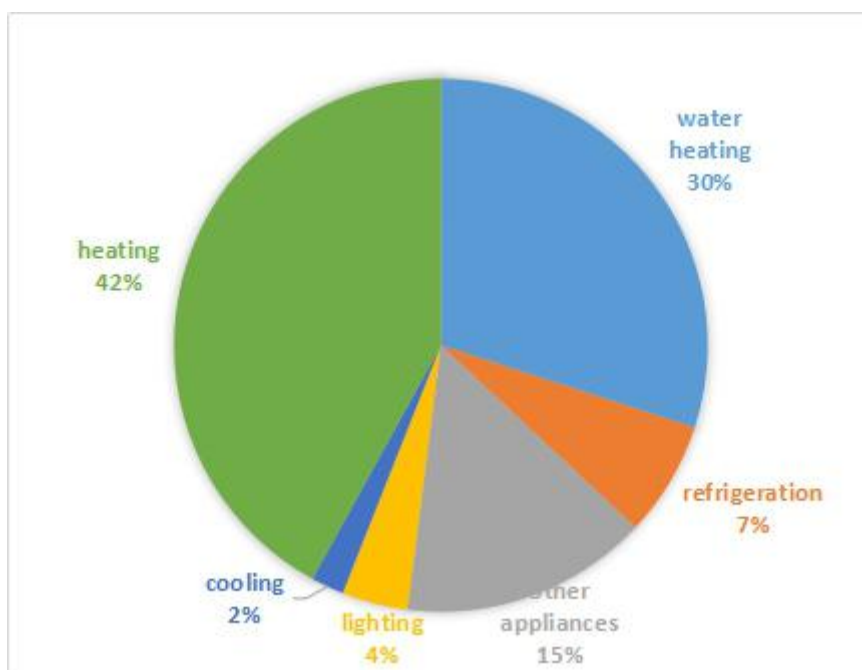
The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household. The second chart shows the greenhouse gas emissions which result from this energy use.

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

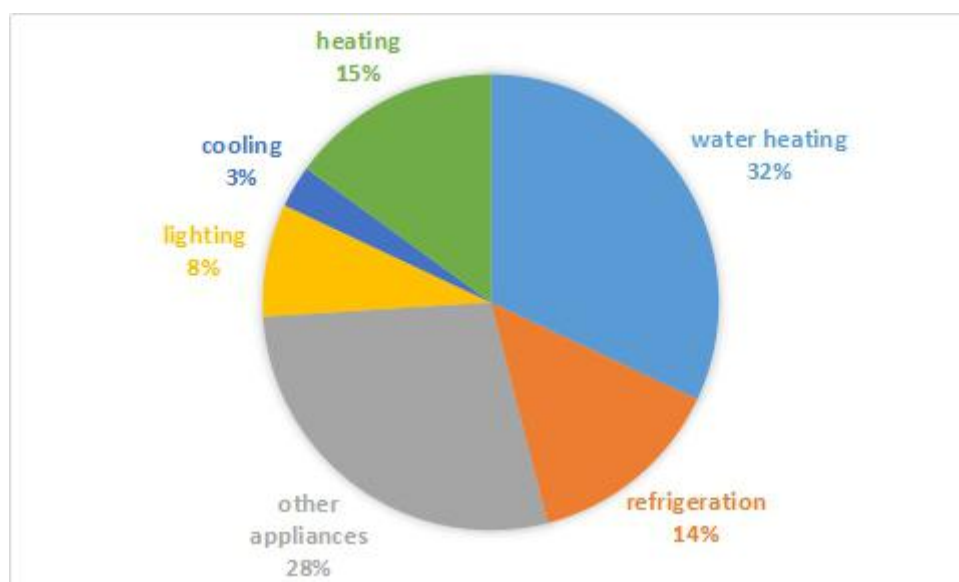
Write at least 150 words

Australian household energy use

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Australian household greenhouse gas emissions



The two charts respectively show how energy is used in average Australian household and the proportion of resulted green gas emissions. Six constituents of appliances are depicted including water heating, refrigeration, other appliances, lighting, cooling and heating.

In first chart, it is obvious that the heating consumed about 42 percent of the whole energy, followed by water heating with 30%, which is two times as much as the resources consumed by other appliances. Other concerned appliances such as refrigeration, lighting and cooling merely take up limited amount of energy with the proportion of 7%, 4% and 2% respectively. The appliance of cooling constitutes the smallest part of energy use at around 2%, no more than one twentieth of that of heating.

When it comes to the second chart, water heating replaces heating as the top one source of greenhouse gas emission with a percentage of 32%, followed by the emission of other appliances at around 28%. The amount of gas sent out by heating and refrigeration are almost the same at around 15%. The effects of lighting and cooling on greenhouse gas emission are less weighty compared with other household appliances with the proportion of 8% and 3% respectively.

Though heating consumes the dominant part of energy, its emission of greenhouse gas is relatively smaller compared with that of other appliances, whose energy consumption constitutes only one third of that of heating.

TEST2

题目: The tables below give information about sales of Fairtrade*-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries.

Write at least 150 words.

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

Coffee 1999 (millions of euros) 2004 (millions of euros)

UK 1.520

Switzerland 36

Denmark 1.82

Belgium 11.7

Sweden 0.81

Bananas 1999 (millions of euros) 2004 (millions of euros)

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Switzerland1547

UK15.5

Belgium0.64

Sweden1.81

Denmark20.9

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

The two tables contain sales data for Fairtrade coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004, in five nations of Europe, including the UK, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium.

The first table shows low-level coffee sales increasing in all five countries, albeit to widely varying degrees. 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 purchasing 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. 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 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.

TEST3

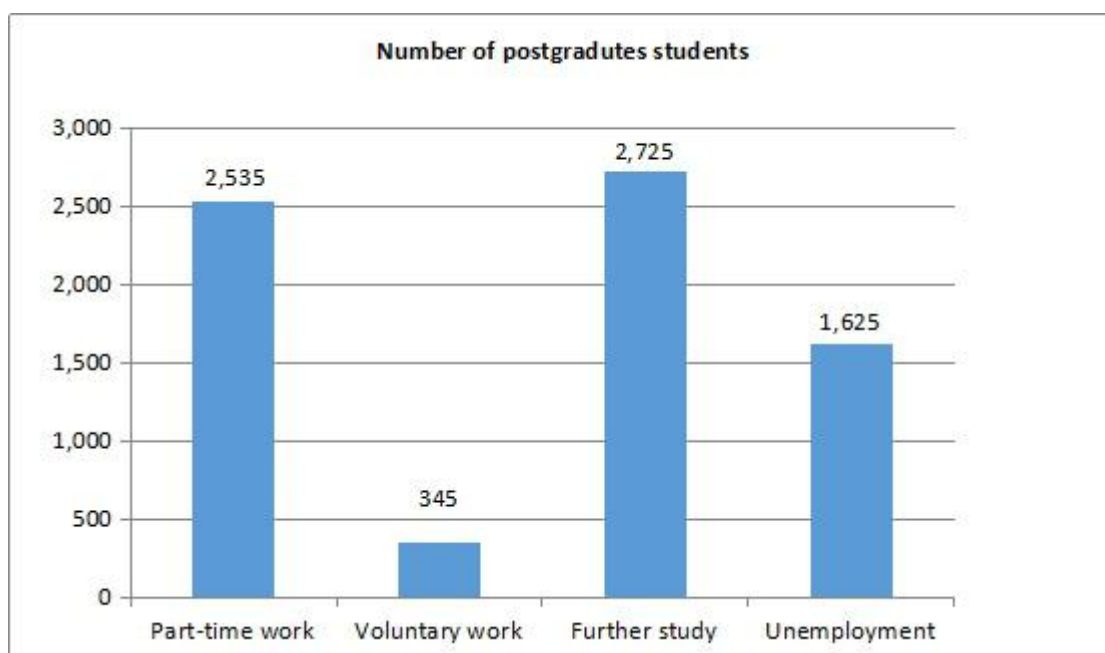
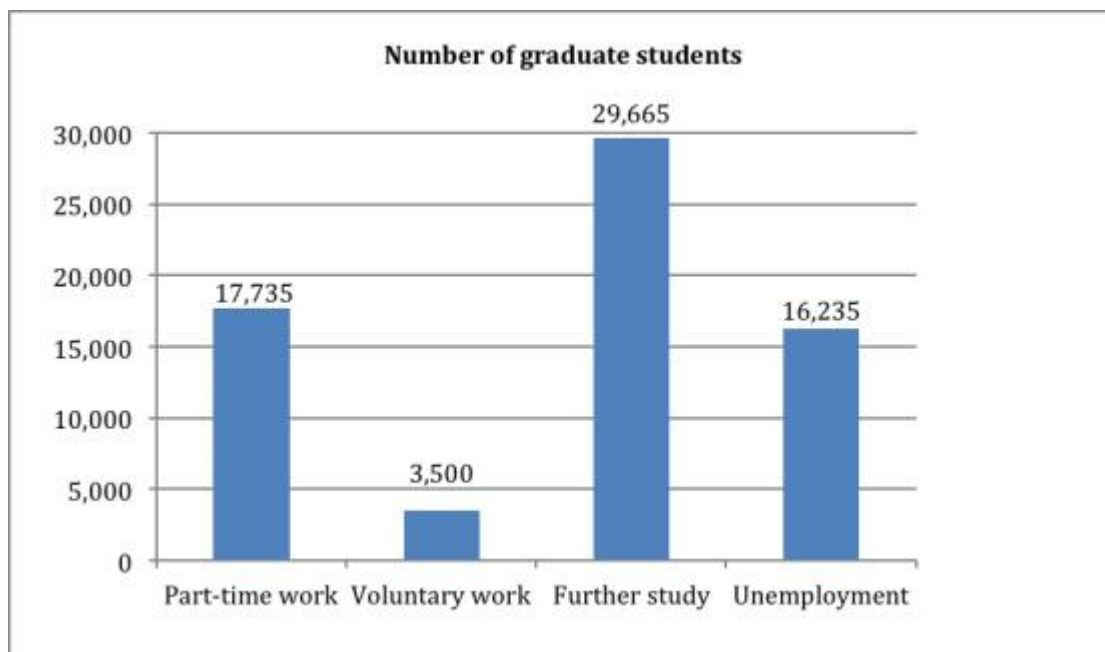
题目: The charts below show what UK graduate and postgraduate students who did not go into full-time work did after leaving college in 2008.

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

Write at least 150 words.

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



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

The graphs represent the placement of UK graduates and postgraduates after leaving college in 2008 except full-time employment. As can be seen from the chart, part-time work, voluntary work, further study and unemployment constitute four components of the graduation destination.

The first graph shows that 17,735 graduate students sought part-time employment in 2008 while 3,500 did voluntary work and 29,665 decided to seek further study. According to the graph, 16,235 graduate students were unemployed after college, which is roughly almost the same amount as those who sought part-time professions.

On the second graph, it could be found that 2,535 UK postgraduates did part-time jobs while only 345 did voluntary work. 2,725 UK postgraduates decided to study further, which is slightly more than those who decided to take part-time employment. Lastly, 1,625 UK postgraduate students were not in the work force.

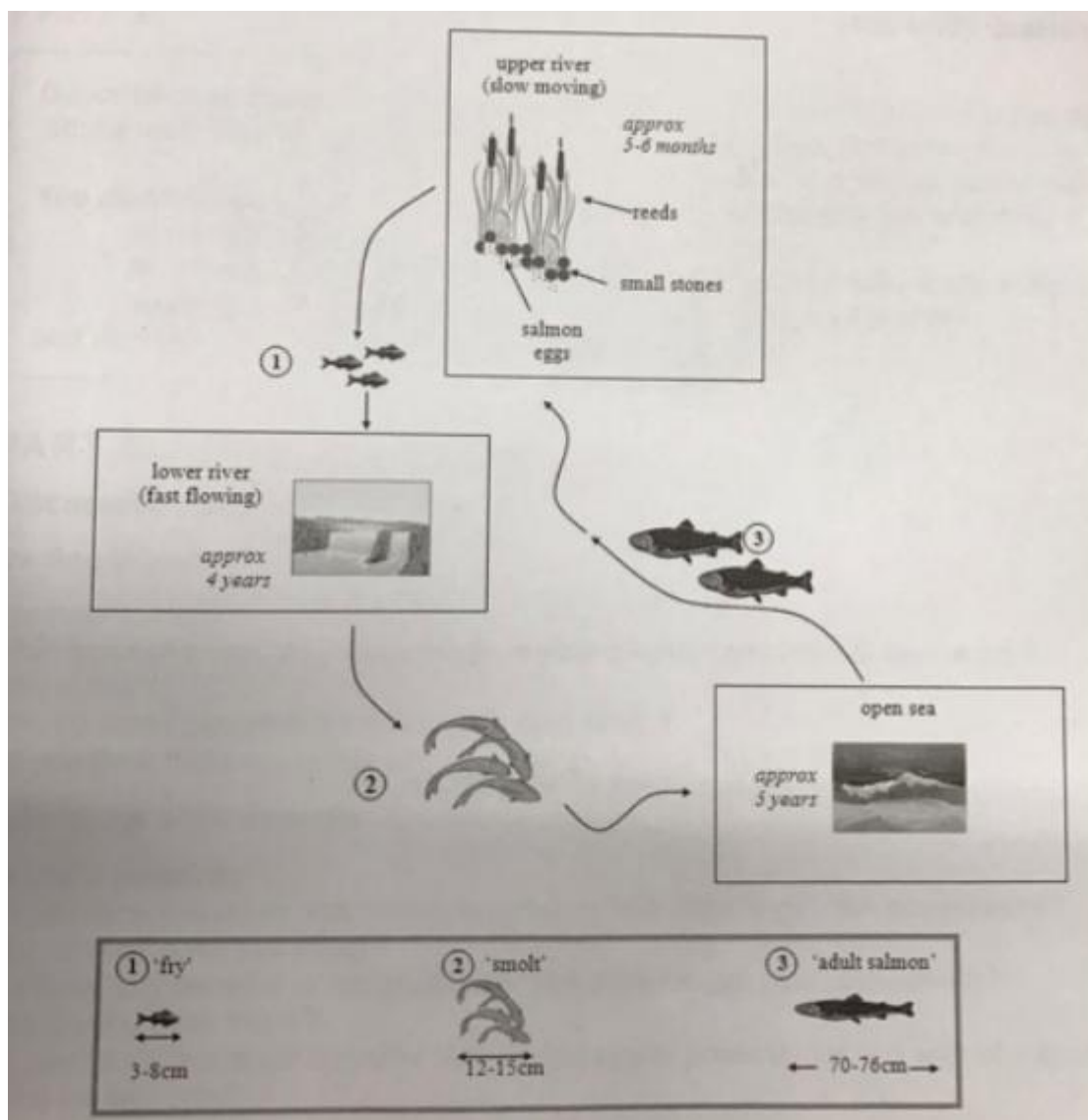
The overall trend shows that most of the students, graduates and postgraduates alike, sought out further education while only a small number of students in both groups did voluntary work after leaving college. It could also be noticed that about a third in each group were unemployed. Lastly, the only difference between the two groups is the percentage on the amount of students who went on to do part-time work with only one-third of the total amount in the graduate students and almost one-half with the postgraduate students.

TEST4

题目: The diagrams below show the life cycle of a species of large fish called the salmon.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Salmon begin life as eggs on a pebbly riverbed, hidden among reeds in the slow-moving upper reaches of a river. After five to six months the eggs hatch into “fry”. For approximately the next four years, these baby salmon will live in the lower, faster-flowing waters of their river. During this time they measure between three and eight centimetres in length.

By the time salmon reach twelve to fifteen centimetres, they are termed “smolt”, and at this time they migrate further downriver into the open sea. After five years at sea the salmon will have grown to adult size, which is between seventy and seventy-six centimetres. They then begin swimming back to their birthplace, where they will lay their eggs, and the cycle starts anew.

In summary, the salmon passes through three distinct physical stages as it grows to maturity. Each of these stages takes place in a very different aquatic location. It is noteworthy that the first two stages of this fish's life occur in a freshwater environment, while the third stage is lived in saltwater.

大作文范文

TEST 1

It is important for children to learn the difference between right and wrong at an early age. Punishment is necessary to help them learn this distinction.

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

What sort of punishment should parents and teachers be allowed to use to teach good behaviour to children?

满分范文赏析

One important stage in a child's growth is certainly the development of a conscience, which is linked to the ability to tell right from wrong. This skill comes with time and good parenting, and my firm conviction is that punishment does not have much of a role to play in this. Therefore I have to disagree almost entirely with the given statement.

To some extent the question depends on the age of the child. To punish a very young child is both wrong and foolish, as an infant will not understand what is happening or why he or she is being punished. Once the age of reason is reached however, a child can be rewarded for good behaviour and discouraged from bad. This kind but firm approach will achieve more than harsh punishment, which might entail many negative consequences unintended by the parents.

To help a child learn the difference between right and wrong, teachers and parents should firstly provide good role modelling in their own behaviour. After that, if sanctions are needed, the punishment should not be of a physical nature, as that merely sends the message that it is acceptable for larger people to hit smaller ones— an outcome which may well result in the child starting to bully others. Nor should the punishment be in any way cruel.

Rather, teachers and parents can use a variety of methods to discipline their young charges, such as detention, withdrawal of privileges, and time-out. Making the punishment fit the crime is a useful notion, which would see children being made to pick up rubbish they have dropped, clean up graffiti they have drawn, or apologise to someone they have hurt. In these ways responsibility is developed in the child, which leads to much better future behaviour than does punishment.

TEST 2

Some people think that all university students should study whatever they like. Others believe that they should only be allowed to study subjects that will be useful in the future such as those related to science and technology.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

满分范文赏析

With college reforms in China, last decade witnessed an increasing number of students accessing to the entrance of universities. However, due to the expanded enrollment, there also comes an issue that graduates would confront tougher employment situations after four years' study. Hence the question whether all the university students should study whatever they like or merely be confined within those practical subjects has aroused great debates nowadays.

First of all, by pursuing favorable courses, students would embrace higher possibilities to find areas they are really adept at. Students usually do not have too many clues about contents of majors before entering the university. If allowed to follow their interest, it would be easier for them to find suitable subjects and invest their efforts. What is more, some seemingly useless subjects actually can benefit students' later social life. As it turns out, the way people establish their social connections is shaped by their interests, hobbies and similar college experiences, which can help people find topics for communication and increasing familiarity in public places. Hence it is of great significance for students to follow their curiosity.

However, focusing on useful subjects are also supposed to be profitable in some aspects. Owing to the fact that young people are usually driven by impulse, allowing them to learn whatever they want is likely to be a waste of time. Nevertheless, if the courses are restricted within those practical areas, such as the major of science, engineering or

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innovative technology, it could at least ensure those students to graduate with enough functional skills, with which they are able to find a job to satisfy their daily necessities. Meanwhile, the more time students concentrate on pragmatic courses, the better academic performance they will have, which is an essential factor for companies to make final recruitment decision. However, without enough interests, students are less likely to be motivated or take the initiative for study.

As far as I am concerned, students should be given a reasonable extent of power to decide what they learn in university. But such kind of power or freedom should be supervised by the school and tutors, thus preventing students from making useless efforts or going astray.

TEST 3

Countries are becoming more and more similar because people are able to buy the same products anywhere in the world.

Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

满分范文赏析

It is said that countries are becoming similar to each other because of the global spread of the same products, which are now available for purchase almost anywhere. I strongly believe that this modern development is largely detrimental to culture and traditions worldwide.

A country's history, language and ethos are all inextricably bound up in its manufactured artifacts. If the relentless advance of international brands into every corner of the world continues, these bland packages might one day completely oust the traditional objects of a nation, which would be a loss of richness and diversity in the world, as well as the sad disappearance of the manifestations of a place's character. What would a Japanese tea ceremony be without its specially crafted teapot, or a Fijian kava ritual without its bowl made from a certain type of tree bark?

Let us not forget either that traditional products, whether these be medicines, cosmetics, toys, clothes, utensils or food, provide employment for local people. The spread of multinational products can often bring in its wake a loss of jobs, as people turn to buying the new brand, perhaps thinking it more glamorous than the one they are used to. This eventually puts old-school craftspeople out of work.

Finally, tourism numbers may also be affected, as travelers become disillusioned with finding every place just the same as the one they visited previously. To see the same products in shops the world over is boring, and does not impel visitors to open their wallets in the same way that trinkets or souvenirs unique to the particular area do.

Some may argue that all people are entitled to have access to the same products, but I say that local objects suit local conditions best, and that faceless uniformity worldwide is an unwelcome and dreary prospect.

TEST 4

Many museums charge for admission while others are free.

Do you think the advantages of charging people for admission to museums outweigh the disadvantages?

满分范文赏析

Museums constitute the indispensable source for public to obtain knowledge in modern society. In recent time, the issue whether museums ought to charge the visitors has provoked a heated debate. As far as I am concerned, the disadvantages rooting in such charging outweigh the advantages.

Admittedly, some visible benefits could be achieved through accumulating admission fees. In the first place, such kind of income can be used to maintain the infrastructure and facilities inside museums, or even the building itself, which commonly are subsidized by the government. Such self-sufficient operation mode would relieve financial burdens from superior departments and contribute to the development of other social industries to some extent. From another perspective, requiring payments from tourists would strengthen the museums' capability of treasure protection. It is the duty of museums themselves to guarantee all the exhibitions in good state and quality, hence if museums were able to gain sufficient support by themselves, they will not only be able to organize more diverse displays and shows, but also enjoy more freedom to conduct their operating policies because of the financial independence.

Notwithstanding the substantial economic benefits that charging takes, I am still deeply convinced that free admissions will be more beneficial. To begin with, opening for free can attract more people, which is a significant indicator when evaluating the success of museums. As is universally acknowledged, museums are programs originally set up for the

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improvement of general literacy and atheistic appreciation. However, charging visitors runs definitely to the opposite direction to its original intention, thus depriving the meaning of existence of museums to some extent. On the contrary, if museums are set for free, an increasing number of people will be willing to visit in their spare time. Furthermore, a popular museum appeals to more donators. The fame coming with increasing amount of visitors drives collectors and wealthy people to donate collections or sponsor fund for the museums. Therefore, although the museums will lose some superficial benefits after cutting off the entry fees, it would generate more positive outcome in the long run.

In a nutshell, it is of higher benefits for museums to halt the admission charges in the long run, but the government still need to come up with more solutions to help such cultural organizations explore more sources of income.