

## 剑桥雅思 4 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》

出版社：机械工业出版社

作者：韦晓亮

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 4

Test1

题目：The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
single aged person	6% (54,000)
aged couple	4% (48,000)
single, no children	19% (359,000)
couple, no children	7% (211,000)
sole parent	21% (232,000)
couple with children	12% (933,000)
<b>all households</b>	<b>11% (1,837,000)</b>

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The information given by the table is about the percentage of different types of poverty-stricken households in Australia in the year of 1999.

On average, 11% of all households, comprising almost two million people, were in this position. However, those consisting of one parent or a single adult had almost doubled this proportion of poor people, with 21% and 19% respectively.

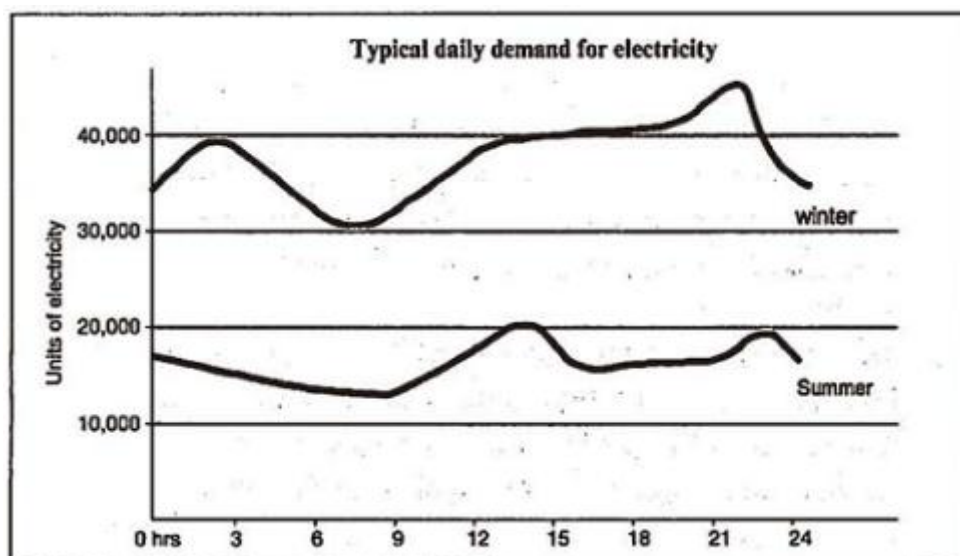
Couples generally tended to be better, with lower poverty levels for couples without children (7%) than those with children (12%). It is noticeable that for both types of household with children, higher than average proportion were living in poverty at this time. In contrast, older people were generally less likely to be poor, only 4% for aged couple, and 6% for single aged person respectively.

Overall, the table suggests that households of single adults and those with children were more likely to be living in poverty than those consisting of couples.

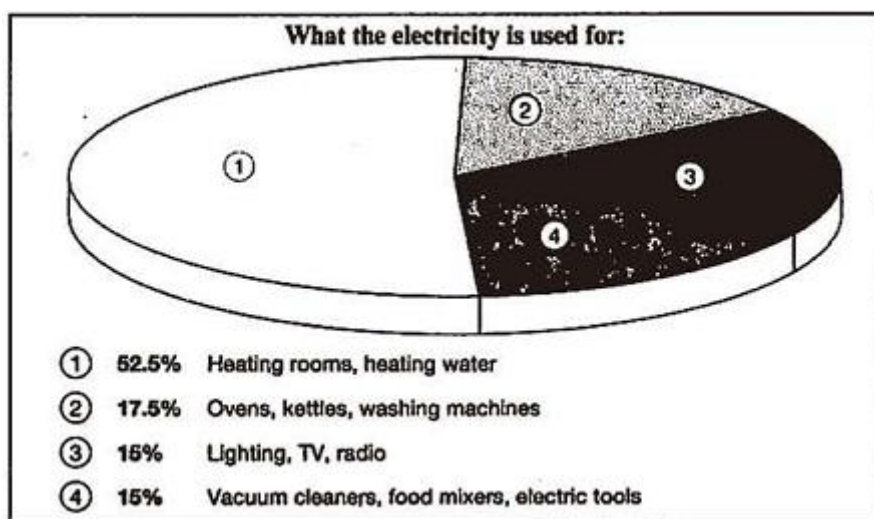
Test 2

题目

The graph below shows the demand for electricity in England during typical days in winter and summer. The pie chart shows how electricity is used in an average English home.



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The information given by the line chart is about electricity demand in England in a typical winter and summer day. The pie chart compares how the electricity is used in an ordinary English household.

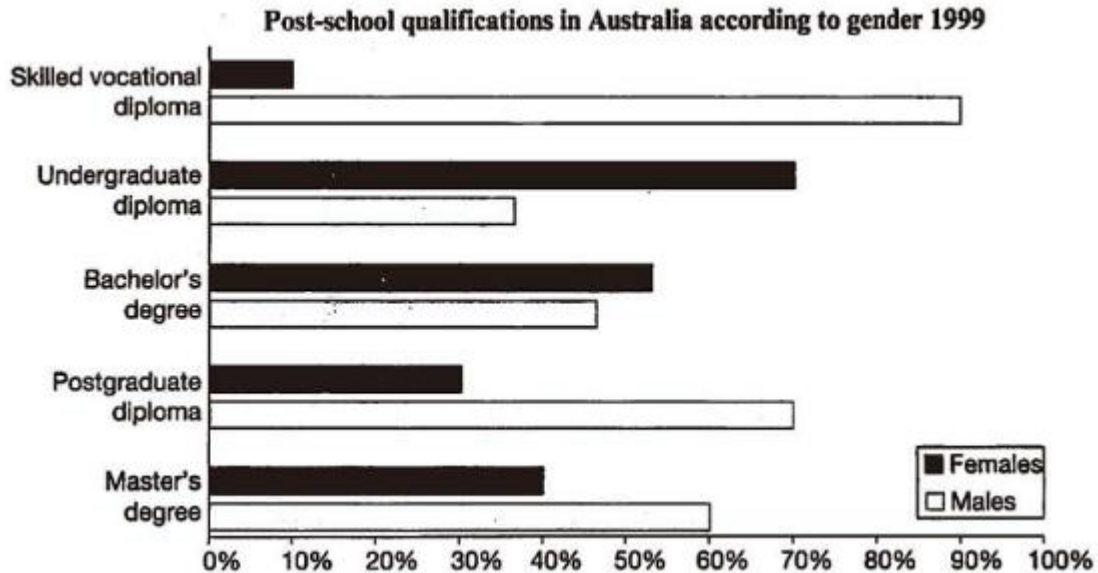
According to the two-line chart, the demand for electricity in winter is constantly higher than that in summer. Precisely, the demand drops from 40,000 units at 3.00 to the bottom at 20,000 units at 8.00 before it soars to the highest point at 45,000 units at about 22.00. It is followed by a sharp increase to nearly 35,000 units at 24.00. In contrast, the time period between 0.00 and 9.00 witnesses a gentle decrease in the demand for electricity in summer, which is followed by a rise to the peak at 20,000 units, 25,000 units less than that in winter.

As for the pie chart, the purpose of electricity use involves four parts. Heating rooms and water occupies the largest percentage (52.5%). The second largest component is ovens, kettles and washing machines which is 35% lower than the former one. It is followed by lighting, TV, radio and vacuum cleaners, food mixers, electric tools which represents 15% respectively.

Overall, there is an apparent difference in the demand for electricity in winter and summer. The electricity distribution for different purpose is also various.

Test3

题目: The chart below shows the different levels of post-school qualifications in Australia and the proportion of men and women who held them in 1999.



The bar chart gives information about post-school qualifications in terms of the different levels of further education reached by men and women in Australia in 1999.

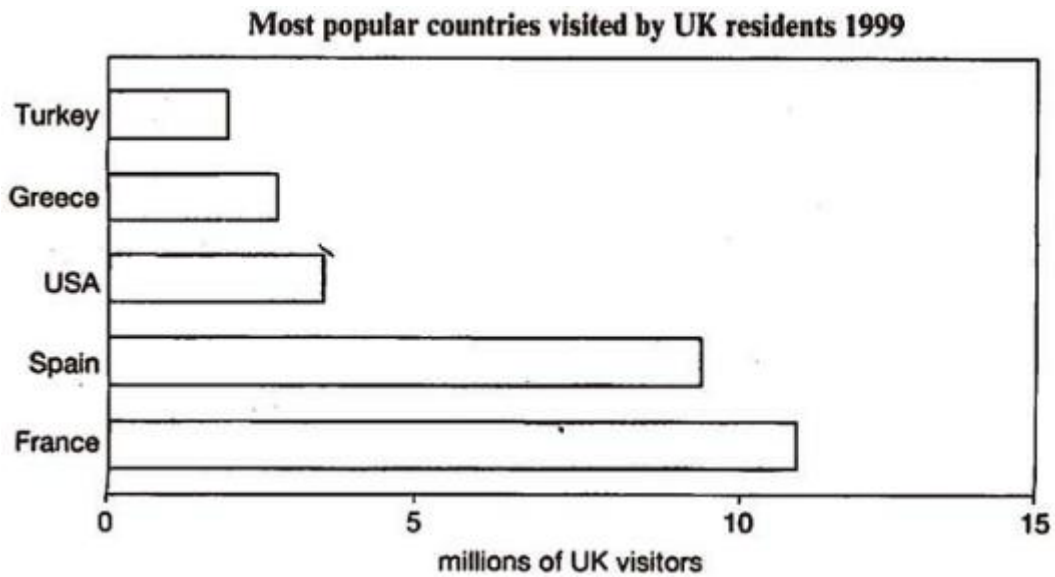
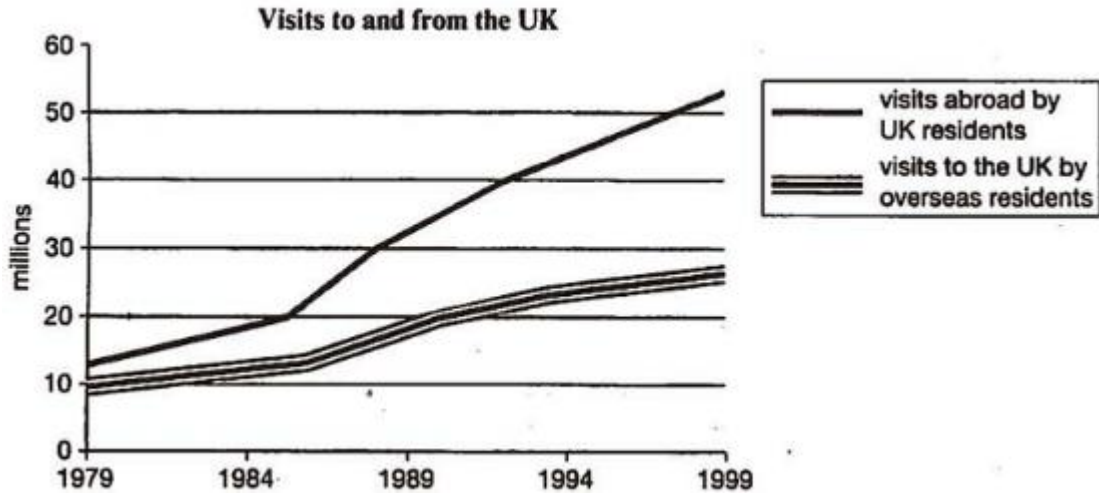
We can see immediately that there were substantial differences in the proportion of men and women at different levels. The biggest gender differences was at the lowest post-school level, where 90% of those who held a skilled vocational diploma were men, compared with only 10% of women. By contrast, more women held undergraduate diplomas (70%) and marginally more women reached degree level (55%).

At the higher levels of education, men with postgraduate diplomas clearly outnumbered their female counterparts (70% and 30%, respectively), and also constituted 60% of Master's graduates.

Thus we can see that more men than women hold qualifications at the lower and higher levels of education, while more women reached undergraduate diploma level than men. However, the gender difference was smallest at the level of Bachelor's degree.

Test4

题目: The charts below give information about travel to and from the UK, and about the most popular countries for UK residents to visit.



The charts are about how many people travel to and from Britain from 1979 to 1999 and some sought-after countries for UK travelers to visit.

As can be seen from the line chart, over the two decades, the number of UK visitors was always higher than that of people who visit to the UK, although both of the two figures gradually increased. Specifically, the data for visits abroad by UK residents rose from 12 million in 1979 to

20 million in 1986. Similarly, that for visits to the UK by overseas travelers slightly ascended to 12 million in 1986. From this time onwards, the number of UK visitors went up more dramatically than that

of overseas residents, finally hitting over 50 million in 1999.

In terms of the bar chart, France was the most popular country that attracted most UK visitors (about 12 million) in 1999. It was followed by Spain (9 million). USA, Greece and Turkey seemed less popular, compared with the former two countries. For example, only 3 million UK residents visited Turkey, nearly three times less than France.

Overall, we can draw a clear conclusion that there is an obvious difference between the number of UK residents visiting to other countries and that of overseas residents visiting to the UK.

## 大作文范文

### TEST1

Compare the advantages and disadvantages of three of the following as media for communicating information. State which you consider to be the most effective.

1 Comics

1 Books

1 Radio

1 Television

1 Film

1 Theatre

Faced with countless media of information age, quite a few people claim that the book should be the most effective tool, but other people consider the radio as the obvious winner. In my view, when it comes to the efficiency of communicating information, nothing beats the television.

Books have become information media at a very early time. I hold a view that the most important value of books is that they can be preserved

for a long time. For example, researching documents which our forefathers left us are items of great historic significance. However, it is not convenient for people to carry piles of books. Besides, with the fast development of modern society, the update for books is far from meeting the social demands for the latest information.

Radio and television are products of industrialization and informatization. They both can be used for spreading latest information even some instant messages. Radio is portable for individuals to carry around, while television is able to provide information satisfying people both ears and eyes. What is more, with the development of modern technique, an increasingly number of portable televis

ions have been invented and put into production. It seems that television is the most effective way for communicating information. Nevertheless, because the information, which is conveyed via radios and television, draw more attention on current events, and often cannot analyze a topic deeply, people still need books to add essential supplements.

In conclusion, books, radio and television each has its own advantages and disadvantages, and has an irreplaceable place in human history. Among these three media, television is the most effective one now. However, it is possible that with the rapid development of modern technique, scientist will invent a comprehensive media tool which can absolutely meet various demands for communicating information.

## TEST2

Write about the following topic:

Happiness is considered very important in life. Why is it difficult to define? What factors are important in achieving happiness?

### 满分范文赏析

Happiness is very difficult to define because it means so many different things to different people. While some people link happiness to wealth and material success, others feel it lies in emotions and loving personal relationships. Yet others think that having a strong spiritual path, rather than a hand in either the material world or relationships with people, are the only way to true happiness. In my opinion, the definition of happiness may vary from person to person but common factors such as self-knowledge and good health do contribute to one's happiness.

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Even if there are various kinds of happiness for each individual, the first step to achieving it is to have a degree of self-knowledge. A person needs to know who he or she is before being able to know what it is that makes him or her happy. After being aware of what he or she needs for a happy life, he or she can know what to pursue and work hard for.

Of course, factors such as loving relationships, good health, the skills to earn a living, and a peaceful environment all contribute to people's happiness, too. Because of good health, people do not suffer from pain and disease, and thus they have more chances and time to enjoy their life instead of staying in hospital; the skills to earn a living make people have the ability to survive and to live rather than be starving and always be troubled by the surviving problem; people tend to be in a better mood with a peaceful environment. However, this does not mean that people without these conditions cannot be happy. Some people in very bad situations can also live a happy life because their spiritual needs are satisfied.

Overall, an ability to keep clear perspectives in life is a more essential factor in achieving happiness. By that I mean an ability to have a clear sense of what is important in our lives (the welfare of our families, the quality of our relationships, making other people happy, etc.) and what is not (a problem at work, getting annoyed about trivial things, etc.). Like self-awareness, this is also very difficult to achieve, but the inclusion of these two factors may be the most important for obtaining happiness.

### TEST 3

Creative artists should always be given the freedom to express their own ideas (in words, pictures, music or film) in whichever way they wish. There should be no government restrictions on what they do.

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

### 满分范文赏析

In a real democracy, people should enjoy the freedom of speech. Everyone should be able to freely convey his or her ideas and views. This kind of freedom must be retained when it comes to artistic creations.

Freedom of speech is a basic right for all citizens, more so for artists. The ideas of an artist are often expressed not in their speeches but through their artistic work. Denying freedom is a kind of oppression.

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Only a government without the mandate over its people would fear free speech. Dictators, for example, never allow the people to criticize the government.

Art is all but impossible without the freedom of expression. Artists reproduce the world as they see it, making art a reflection of the real world. An artist may choose any part of the world as his or her subject and approach from his or her unique angle. No two artists perceive the world in quite the same way. If restrictions are imposed on certain areas and subjects, if artists can only approach an issue in ways approved by the authority, and if they are in fear of punishment for truly expressing their ideas, art ceases to be art.

Of course, artists should abide by the law while enjoying the freedom of expression. Therefore, their artwork cannot be, for instance, pornographic. They must not slander other people or spread vicious lies. Freedom does not mean doing whatever one likes but doing whatever one likes so long as one does not infringe on others' freedom or rights.

Therefore, governments should not impose censorship or restrictions on artists' creation unless the work is harmful to others in some way. Artists should have their freedom of expression as long as this freedom is not as an excuse for illegal activities.

#### TEST4

In many countries schools have severe problems with student behaviour.

What do you think are the causes of this?

What solutions can you suggest?

#### 满分范文赏析

Poor student behaviour seems to be an increasingly widespread problem. Many experts insist that it is because of the students' individual qualities, but others advocate that it is not so simple like that. As I see it, domestic education, classmates in school and the whole education environment are factors that contribute to this problem.

One very strong argument is that domestic education is not enough to regulate student behaviour. Many people are convinced that family is the first teacher for a child. A person's temperament forms when he or she

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is young and the families' behaviour can be learnt by children easily. Thus if their families behave horribly, they may do so. One of the solution to the problem lies with the families, who need to be more aware of the future consequences of spoiling their children. Perhaps parenting classes are needed to

help them to do raise their children to be considerate of others and responsible individuals.

Another factor which must be taken into consideration is that school is also an environment for students to learn from each other. If a student always communicates and studies with his classmates, he can learn others' behaviours in a short time, including bad performance. Consequently, school environment cannot be neglected. High quality elementary schools could be established that would support families more in terms of raising the next generation.

Last but not least, the whole education environment of a nation is also crucial for student behaviour. Some students under great pressure may behave terribly. If education department lays a too heavy burden on students, they may be stressed out, give up studying and thus do something harmful. To solve this problem, the government should publish some guidance for students' school work which specifies students' leaning objectives and make some changes to alleviate burdens on students.

From the above views, I hold the opinion that the terrible behaviour of the students is not only the responsibility of themselves, but also of other factors including family, classmates and education environment.