

剑桥雅思 7 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 7

小作文范文

TEST1

题目：The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

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%

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The information given by the table is about the proportion of buyer expenditure on different items in five different nations in 2002.

As can be seen from the table, in the five nations, most of consumer expenditure went into food, drinks and tobacco. The percentage of the item in Turkey was the highest (32.14%). It was followed by Ireland (28.91%), while that of Italy, Spain and Sweden accounted for around 16% respectively, twice as little as that of Turkey.

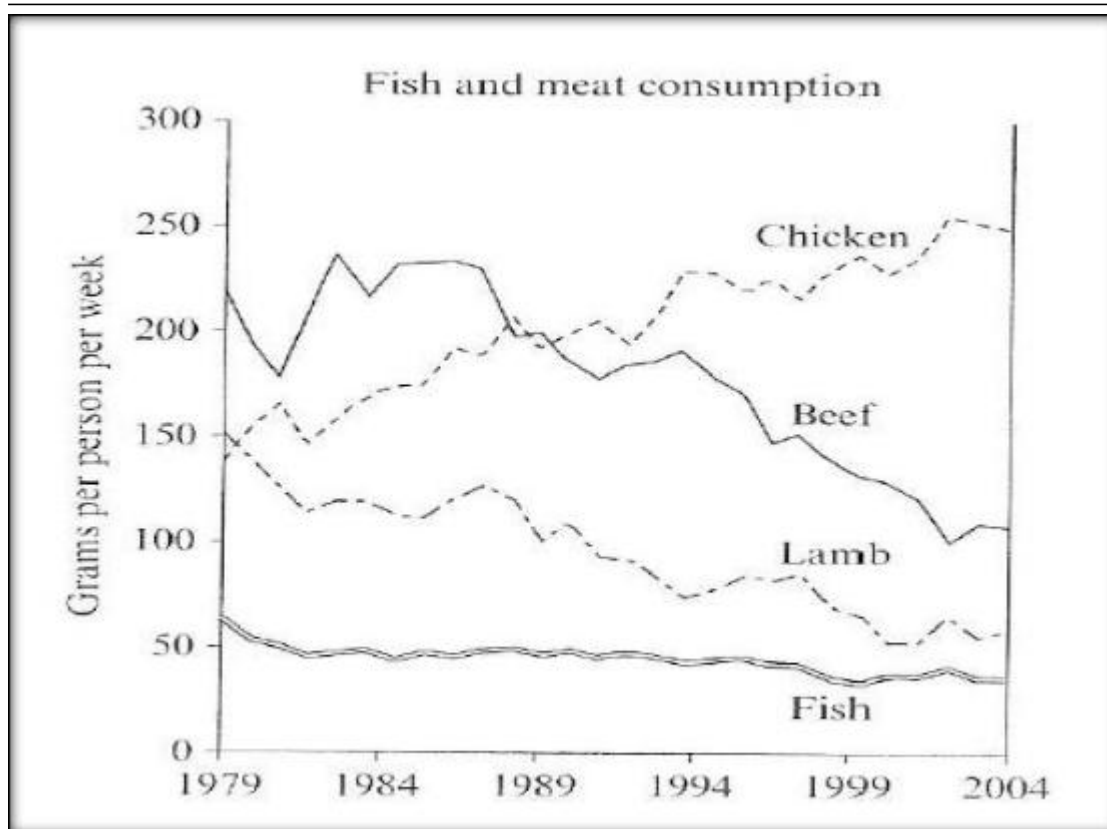
Clothing and footwear was the second most popular spending item. In Italy, its consumers had 9% cost for the item, while that in other countries only took up less than 7%. In contrast, expenditure on leisure and education had the smallest percentage, taking up 4.35% in Turkey, about four times higher than that in Spain and doubled that in Ireland. Italy's consumers and Sweden's buyers alike had 3.2% cost for this item.

In conclusion, based on what have been analyzed above, it is clear that although consumers in different country had different spending habits, food, drink and tobacco was always the most important buying item in 2002.

TEST2

题目: The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004.

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



The graph illustrates changes in the amounts of beef, lamb, chicken and fish consumed in a particular European country between 1979 and 2004.

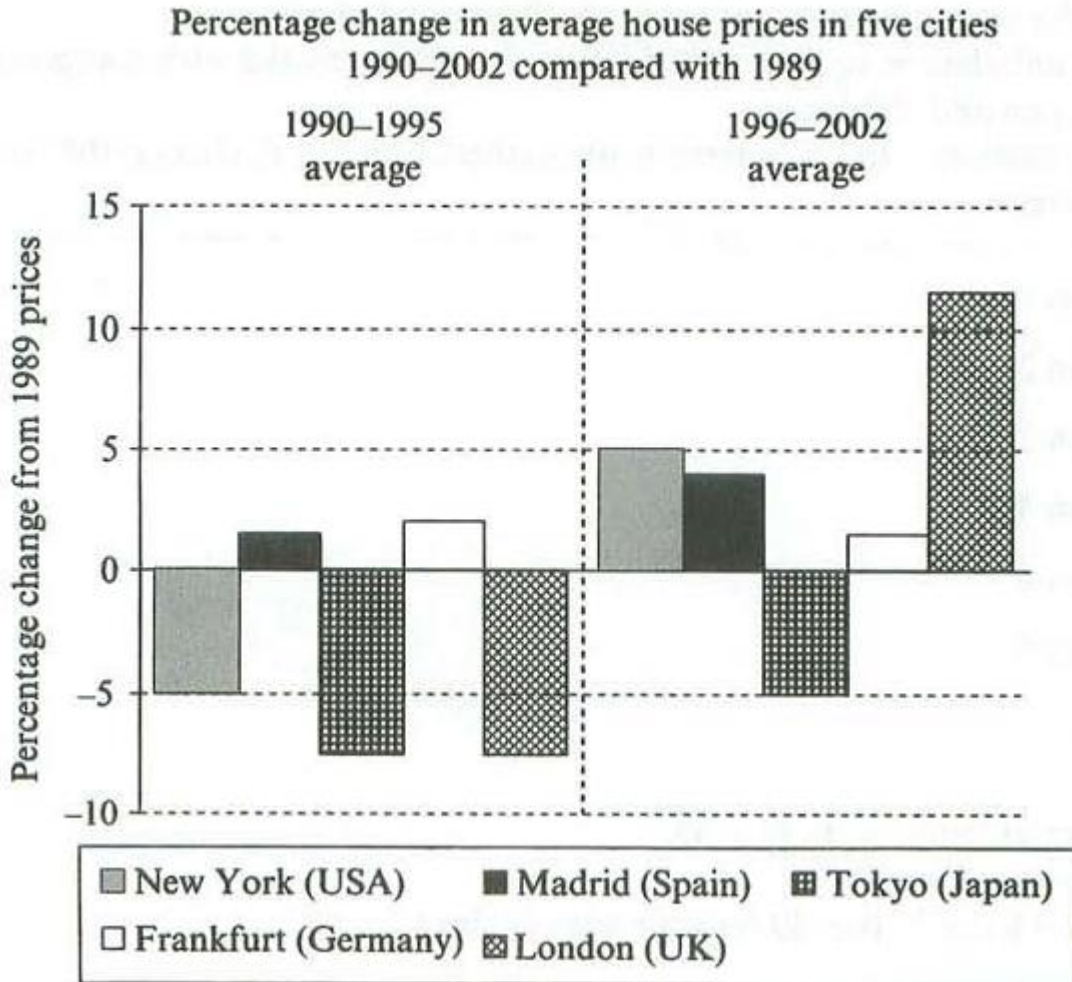
In 1979 beef was by far the most popular of these foods, with about 225 grams consumed per person per week. Lamb and chicken were eaten in similar quantities (around 150 grams), while much less fish was consumed (just over 50 grams).

However, during this 25-year period the consumption of beef and lamb fell dramatically to approximately 100 grams and 55 grams respectively. The consumption of fish also declined, but much less significantly to just below 50 grams, so although it remained the least popular food, consumption levels were the most stable.

The consumption of chicken, on the other hand, showed an upward trend, overtaking that of lamb in 1980 and that of beef in 1989. By 2004 it had soared to almost 250 grams per person per week. Overall, the graph shows how the consumption of chicken increased dramatically while the popularity of these other foods decreased over the period.

Test3

题目: The chart below shows information about changes in average house prices in five different cities between 1990 and 2002 compared with the average house prices in 1989.



The information given by the bar chart is about changes in average housing prices in five cities from 1990 to 2000, compared with that in 1989.

According to the chart, during the period from 1990 to 1995, the average prices of houses in three cities decreased significantly by 5% in New York and 7.5% in Tokyo and London. However, the housing prices increased slightly in Madrid and Frankfurt by 1.5% and 2% respectively.

As far as the next period is concerned, it is clear that the average house prices decreased only in Tokyo by 5%. In contrast, the average house

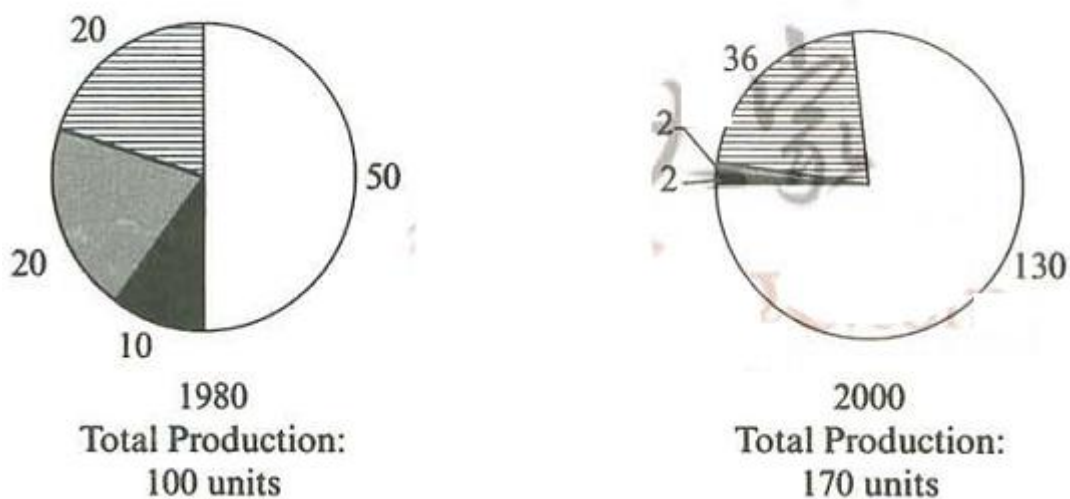
prices increased in the rest of cities. In London, it rose considerably by 11%. Likewise, housing price in New York and Madrid had a rise of 5% and 4% respectively. In addition, Frankfurt also experienced an increase of 2%.

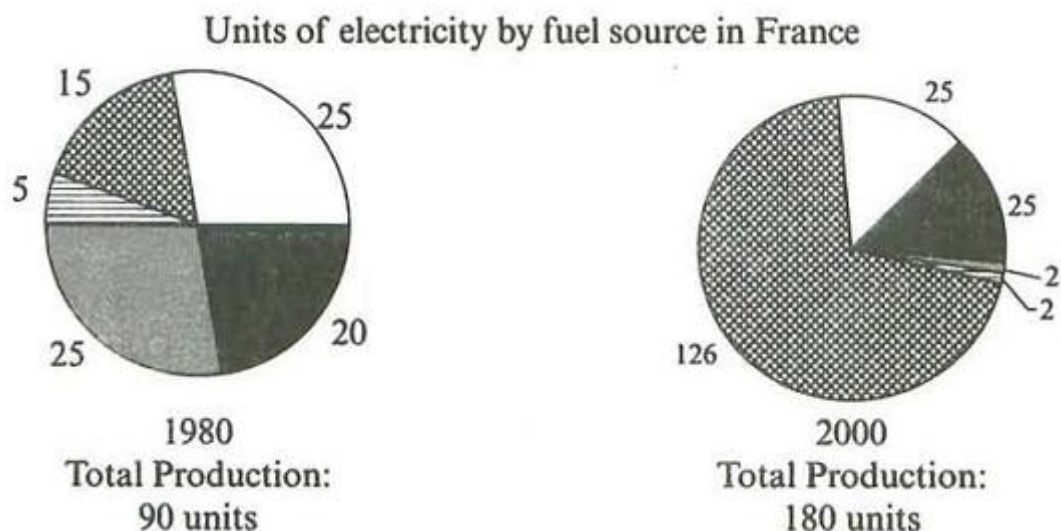
All in all, it is clear to see that there are a wide range of differences in house prices between the five cities as illustrated in this chart.

TEST 4

题目: The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000.

Units of electricity by fuel source in Australia





The information given by the pie charts is about how electricity is produced by different sources in two countries - Australia and France in two separate years (1980 and 2000).

In Australia, the units of electricity are produced by four different sources. In 1980, coal was the most popular source which produced 50 units of electricity. It is interesting to note that the units of electricity generated by hydro power equaled that by natural gas (20 units). In addition, only 10 units of electricity sourced from oil. Two decades later, the total production had risen to 170 units. Specifically, the data for coal increased sharply to 130 units, and that for hydro power witnessed a similar trend. In contrast, both natural gas and oil rapidly dropped to only 2 units respectively.

In terms of France, in the year of 1980, its electricity was generated by five sources. Natural gas and coal were the most important ones which produced 50 units altogether, representing more than 50% of the total 90 units. It was followed by oil and nuclear power which generated 20 units and 15 units respectively. Only 5 units was made by hydro power. After 20 years, total production soared to 180 units, among which nuclear power amazingly rocketed to 126 units, while coal remained constant. Natural gas and hydro power alike dropped to only 2 units.

In conclusion, over the two decades, the approaches of electricity generation had undergone great changes both in France and in Australia. It is noticeable that coal and hydro power were relatively important in the two countries.

大作文范文

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TEST1

It is generally believed that some people are born with certain talents, for instance for sport or music, and others are not. However, it is sometimes claimed that any child can be taught to become a good sports person or musician.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

The relative importance of natural talent and training is a frequent topic of discussion when people try to explain different levels of ability in, for example, sport and music. I personally think that, as with all questions of nature versus nurture, they are of the same importance for a person's success.

Obviously, education systems are based on the belief that all children can be effectively taught to acquire different skills, including those associated with sport and music. So from our own school experience, we can find plenty of evidence to support the view that a child can acquire these skills with continued teaching and guided practice.

However, some people believe that innate talent is what differentiates a person who has been trained to play a sport or an instrument, from those who become good players. In other words, there is more to the skill than a learned technique, and this extra talent cannot be taught, no matter how good the teacher or how frequently a child practices.

I personally think that some people do have talents that are probably inherited via their genes. Such talents can give individuals a facility for certain skills that allow them to excel, while more hard-working students never manage to reach a comparable level. Nevertheless, nature and nurture are not mutually exclusive. Good musicians and exceptional sports stars have probably succeeded because of both good training and natural talent. Without the natural talent, continuous training would be neither attractive nor productive, and without the training, the child would not learn how to exploit and develop their talent.

In conclusion, I agree that any child can be taught particular skills, but to be really good in areas such as music and sport, then some natural talent is required and can help them succeed.

TEST2

Some people believe that there should be fixed punishments for each type of crime. Others, however, argue that the circumstances of an individual crime, and the motivation for committing it, should always be taken into account when deciding on the punishment.

满分范文赏析

The flexibility of enforcing laws has fallen into contentious topics of discussion especially when criminals are thought to commit evils with good motivations. Naturally, people's views differ from the circumstance under which people who incur wrongdoings should be taken into account on an individual basis to the concept of there being fixed laws and no tolerance for any kind of crime. However, before the establishment of equality and justice, fixed punishments are quite necessary.

It is a bit understandable that the preference that judges are supposed to make room for the circumstance of a crime and its intentions prior to making the sentence prevails among a certain number of people due to the fact that people in extreme circumstances such as drought, flooding or even self-defense commit illegal acts just to survive. However, human beings' natures pitifully make it impossible for more freedom to be left to judges to decide on the punishment because human beings are born emotional and often selfish. As a result, without the prerequisite of established justice and equality, the day when a sentence is made in a flexible way may never arrive.

To be exact, it may be because of the arbitrary law system that fixed punishments do work in many aspects. For one thing, fixed punishments can serve the deferring purpose and especially fills an indispensable role in avoiding resistance or even riots in public. To a larger extent, they are able to frighten or scare off would-be criminals to ensure a safe living environment for the law-abiding citizens and warn those potential wrong-doers into thinking twice before acting. For another, this practice is surely a great consolation to the victims, for quite a few of them firmly hold that their loss of property or beloved must be compensated by merciless punishments based on fixed laws.

All in all, to ensure that the society can run smoothly before a relatively perfect establishment of equality and justice, an overwhelming majority of cases have to be decided by laws.

TEST3

As most people spend a major part of their adult life at work, job satisfaction is an important element of individual wellbeing.

What factors contribute to job satisfaction?

How realistic is the expectation of job satisfaction for all workers?

Nowadays, many adults have full-time jobs and the proportion of their lives spent doing such jobs is very high. So one's feelings about one's job frequently reflect how an individual feels about his or her life as a whole. Because of this, job satisfaction is indeed very important for the wellbeing of that person. Factors such as positive feedback, a sense of progression and a sense of belonging contribute to job satisfaction. However, not everyone can achieve such satisfaction.

Employees gain job satisfaction in a number of ways. Firstly, a person needs to feel that they are doing valued work, so positive feedback from superiors is very important in this respect. A sense of fulfillment is also encouraged if a worker feels the job is worth doing because it contributes to the society or the economy as a whole. Secondly, when someone feels they are improving or developing their skills through training opportunities, for example, then there is a sense of progression and purpose that rewards a worker. The sense of belonging to a team or a working community also contributes to job satisfaction because colleagues help each other to enjoy their working lives. Satisfaction is also increased by a sense of responsibility for and loyalty to a team.

Of course not everyone enjoys their work. Hard economic realities mean that many people have little choice in the kind of job they can get. In some cases an employee is working in a job that suits neither their skills nor their personality. Some jobs are repetitive and boring, and labor relations may be poor and lead to resentment and insecurity rather than to job satisfaction.

However, even though it is unlikely that all workers do feel happy in their work, it is not unrealistic to promote more work satisfaction in any job. If the factors identified above are implemented, then any job can be improved and more workers can feel greater degrees of job satisfaction.

TEST4

Some people think that universities should provide graduates with the knowledge and skill needed in the workplace. Others think that the true

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function of a university should be to give access to knowledge for its own sake, regardless of whether the course is useful to an employer.

What, in your opinion, should be the main function of a university?

Education experts have spent years poring over surveys and compiling data, trying to come up with conclusive evidence as to the main function of a university. It seems in recent years the opinion swings from one extreme to the other. As far as I am concerned, giving access to knowledge is a more important function of a university.

One of the compelling arguments for universities providing graduates with expertise for their future careers finds its origins in economics. Parents have been investing in their children's college studies in hope that they will earn a decent job with stable salary. Consequently, career preparation is becoming increasingly vital to the young people, especially in today's tight labor market with fewer jobs than before. Some people thus have called for universities to be more vocation-oriented because that way not only the graduates' employment rates would be enhanced but the students be motivated for being given an opportunity to succeed in their future professions.

However, reaching the conclusion that other functions, such as giving access to knowledge for its own sake, are no longer important is biased. For hundreds of years, especially in the west, the undergraduate education is, indeed, a liberal education, which means the undergraduates learn a wide range of curriculums such as psychology, economics, politics that has no direct relations to jobs. The upside of this is that it firstly enables students to become broad-minded and help them lay a solid theoretical foundation, and then they will be able to choose the most appropriate field based on their own interests for further studies. As long as students master how to gain knowledge, it is easy for them to know whatever they want to learn.

Personally, without suggesting that imparting career-oriented knowledge and skills is the sole function of modern universities, I think it is by no means a less important one. Giving access to knowledge is a more essential and fundamental function of a university.