

Writing Handout

考虫雅思·写作讲义



Contents

准备工作.....	1
雅思写作概述	2
小作文	
小作文评分标准	3
静态图	7
动态图	14
小作文练习	20
流程图	24
地图题	29
附录	32
大作文	
大作文评分标准	45
辩论类题目写作	49
Report 题目写作	60
混合类题目写作	63
极端表达题目写作	64
附录	
附录 1: 大作文题目	66
附录 2: 大作文范文	76
附录 3: 大作文常用套句	92



准备工作

答题纸

铅笔 + 橡皮

讲义使用

写作公众账号

写作微博

剑桥系列真题

十次课程安排

	正课	练习课
1	段落安排 + 开头段	《写作分手指南》用法讲解
2	支持段	带写支持段
3	让步反驳 + 结尾 + 文章整体	防跑题指南
4	四段式 + report 类	带写支持段
5	混合类 + 极端类	带写长难句
6	静态图	带写静态图
7	动态图	带写动态图
8	动静结合	带写小作文
9	流程图 + 地图	带写地图
10	分话题总结论点	复习计划 + 备考注意事项

雅思写作概述

	小作文	大作文
参考考试用时	20min	40min
权重	1/ 3	2/3
字数要求	at least 150	at least 250
考试内容	chart	essay

小作文评分标准

	Task Achievement	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ covers the requirements of the task ◆ presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages ◆ 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 ◆ presents an overview with information appropriately selected ◆ 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

	Task Achievement	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ generally addresses the task; the format may be inappropriate in places ◆ recount details mechanically with no clear overview; there may be no data to support the description ◆ 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

类别

曲线图 (line graphs)

柱状图 (bar charts/ bar graphs)

饼状图 (pie charts)

表格 (tables)

流程图 (diagrams)

地图 (maps)

准备工作

A. 理解图表 (题目 +title)

B. 决定时态

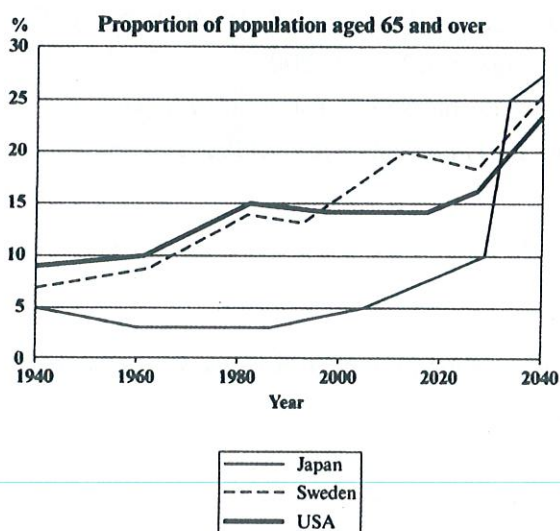
C. 主要特征

D. 段落分配

一、Introduction (题目改写 +total number)

二、Details (数值、幅度)

三、Overview (主要特征)



开头段写法

- 1.
- 2.

开头段同义替换

graph / chart / figure

show / illustrate / demonstrate

proportion / percentage

number / quantity

amount / quantity

between...and... / from...to... / for the years...through...

total / overall / collectively

📖 举例

1. The graph below shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in Japan, Sweden and USA. (C5T1)

答案: The chart illustrates the percentage of elderly people from 1940 to 2040 in three countries.

2. The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000. (C7T4)

答案: These four pie charts demonstrate how much electricity each fuel source produced in Australia and France in two years of 1980 and 2000.

练习:

The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. (C8T1)

静态图

静态图词汇

- 占据 take up /occupy 占据大部分 / 小部分
- constitute /represent /account for /make up
- 分数的表达 three fifths/three out of five (60%)
- >50%—a large (major/ considerable/ substantial/ overwhelming/ dominant)

portion (share/ proportion/ percentage)

- <30%—a marginal (unnoticed/minimal) part

其他词语 :in terms of, on the part of, for certain, interestingly

静态图五大句型

1. The percentage of money on rent accounts for about 60%.
2. 60% of money is spent on rent.
3. There is 60% of money spent on rent.
4. 60% of money is due to rent.
5. 比较句型

注意事项:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

A is more than B

A **greater number of people** travelled abroad in 2017 **than** in any previous year.

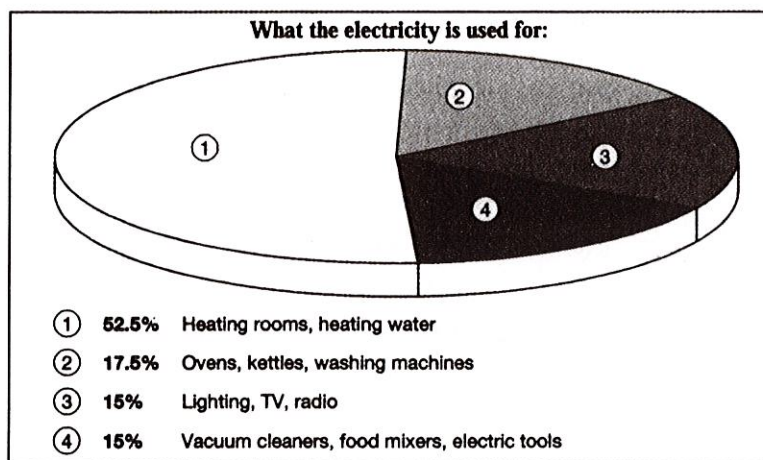
The USA consumed **a larger amount of** oil per capita **than** any other country.

A is twice as many / much as B. = A is twice more than B. (less than)

The number of females was twice as large as that of males in 1912.

According to the graph, the number of people moving into the city each year has more than doubled.

静态句型造句练习



数字的表达方法

1. 主谓宾, with/at + 数字 .

2. 主谓宾, 数字 .

3. 主谓宾 (数字) .

4. 主谓宾, which is + 数字 .

5. in 年份, sth stands at 数字 .

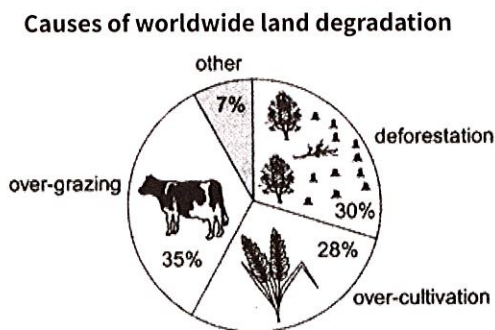
数字修饰词

about, around, almost, approximately, nearly,
just, only

静态图写作方法: _____

There are __ categories involved in the chart. The largest part is __, which accounts for __%/ 单位 and the second largest one is __, constituting __%/ 单位, followed by __ and __ (__%/ 单位 and __%/ 单位 respectively). __%/ 单位 and __%/ 单位 are due to __ and __.

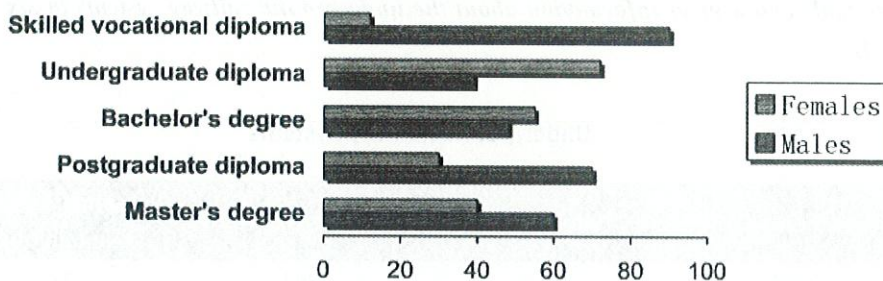
The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. (8-1)



65% of degradation is caused by too much animal grazing and tree clearance, constituting 35% and 30% respectively. A further 28% of global degradation is due to over-cultivation of crops. Other causes account for only 7% collectively.

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. (4-3)

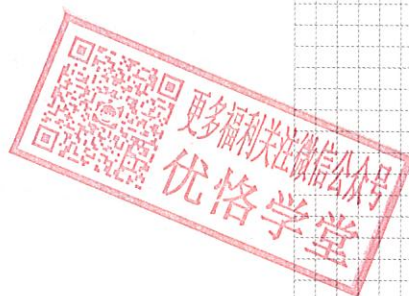
Post-school qualifications in Australia according to gender 1999



静态男女对比图的写法：

The biggest gender difference 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 diploma(70%) and marginally more women reached bachelor's 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.



静态表格图写法：

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities. (5-4)

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

The given table shows the details concerning the underground railway systems in six cities.

London has the oldest underground railway system among the six cities, opened in the year 1863, while the tube in Los Angeles did not serve its citizens until the year 2001. Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, and Kyoto all opened their railway systems in 20 century.

On the part of the size of the railway systems, London, as predicted, has the largest underground railway system (394 kilometers), which is nearly twice as large as that in Paris. It seems that the earlier the subway was constructed, the longer its system is, except Kyoto, whose system was built in 1981 but with length of only over 10 kilometers.

In terms of passengers served per year, the system in Tokyo is the most crowded one because it only has 155 kilometers of route, but bears the largest number of passengers, at 1927 million passengers. There are substantial differences in each cities. Kyoto and Los Angeles take the smallest number of passengers (45 and 50 million respectively).

In conclusion, London constructed the earliest railway, with the largest length. But it is the system in Tokyo that serves the most number of passengers.

The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s.
(8-1)

Causes of land degradation by region

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

These causes affected different regions differently in the 1990s. Europe, with the highest overall percentage of land degraded (23%), had as much as 9.8% of degradation due to deforestation and also suffered from over-cultivation (7.7%) and over-grazing (5.5%). Oceania had 13% of degraded farmland and this was mainly caused by over-grazing (11.3%). The impact of deforestation was minimal, with only 1.7% of land affected. 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, over-grazing (1.5%).

动态图

动态图词汇

表上升：

grow/ rise/ increase/ leap/ ascend/ climb/ soar/ increment/ swell/ elevate/
jump/ shoot up/ rocket

表下降：

decrease/ decline/ fall/ drop/ go down/ dip /slide/ slip/ contract/ shrink/ plunge/
plummet

表稳定：

stabilize(stabilization) / level off
keep (remain) stable(steady /constant)

表波动：fluctuate (fluctuation)

极值点 / 平均值：reach a peak(bottom)/ average out

大幅度：rapid/ly, sharp/ly, significant/ly, dramatic/ally, exponential/ly,
considerable/y, substantial/ly, great/ly, steep/ly, speedy/ily

小幅度：moderate/ly, gradual/ly, steady/ily, gentle/y, slight/ly, slow/ly

动态图五大句型

1. adv.+v.

The birds population decreased gradually to about 105 million in 1989.

2. adj.+n.

The birds population showed a trend of gradual decrease from 105 million in 1989 to 98 million in 1995.

3. 被动句：

A sharp increase to 21% was found in the percentage of elderly people from 1990 to 2000.

4. 横坐标：

The period between 1990 and 2000 witnessed/ saw/ experienced a sharp increase in

the percentage of elderly people from 5% to 21%.

5. There be:

There is a sharp increase in the percentage of elderly people.

动态图描述方法

点

1. 起、终点
2. 极值点
3. 交叉点

面

1. 范围法
2. 平均值

分类

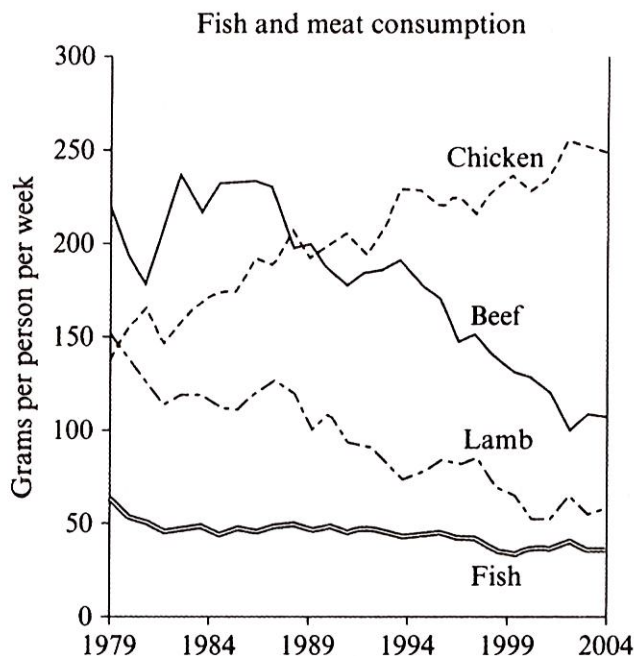
1. 类比 also; similarly; a same trend with sth./ also... but...

2. 反比 a contradictory (converse/upset/opposite) trend; while; whereas; on the other hand; on the contrary; in contrast; conversely, in comparison to

交叉点的描述方法

1. In 年份, A and B are the same.
2. In 年份, A overtakes B.

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004. (7-2)



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

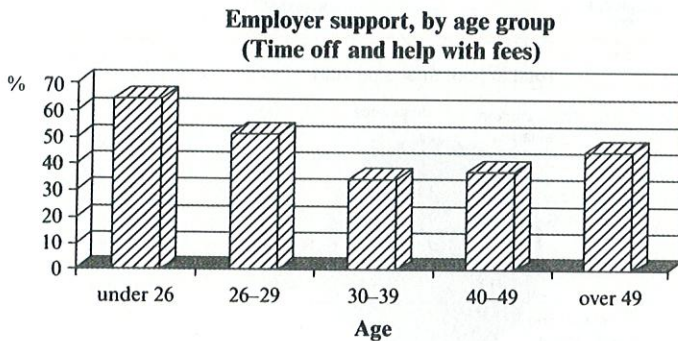
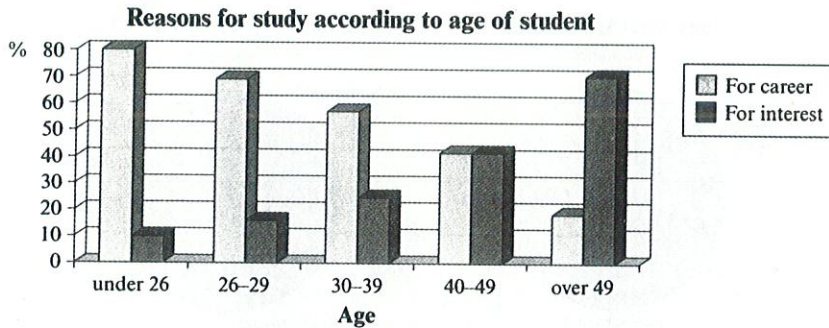
In 1979 beef was by far the most popular of these foods, with about 225 grams consumed per person per week. Lamb and chicken were eaten in similar quantities (around 150 grams), while much less fish was consumed (just over 50 grams).

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 level was 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.

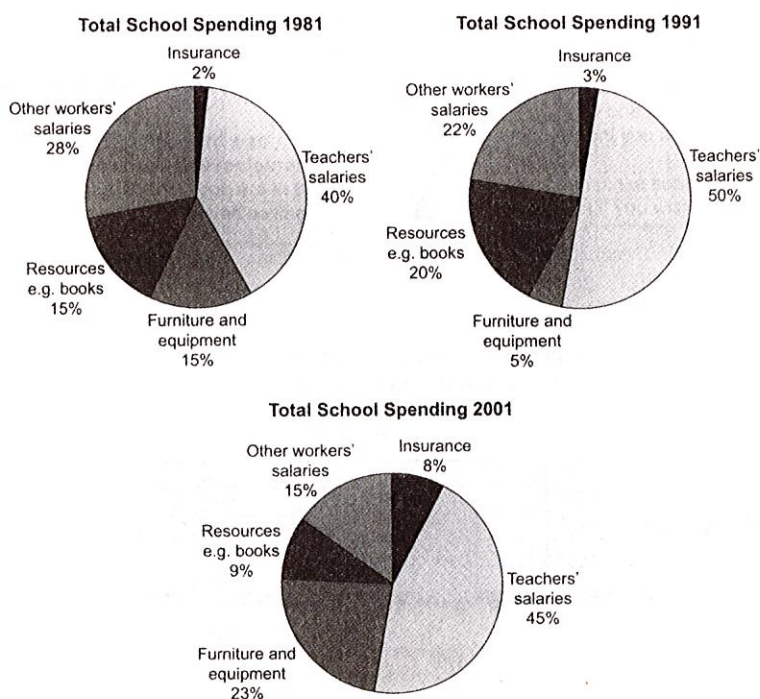
Overall, the graph shows how the consumption of chicken increased dramatically while the popularity of these other foods decreased over the period.

The chart below shows the main reasons for study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from employers. (5-2)



With the growth in age, there is a gradual decline in the percentage of students who study for career, while the proportion of those who study for interest rises steadily. For people under 26 years, the percentage of students who study for their career is about 8 times as large as that of those who study for interest (80% and 10% respectively). The numbers of 40-49 years students who study for career and interest are the same. When people are over 49 years old, 70% of students study for interest, whereas those studying for career account for approximately 18% of all.

The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001. (8-2)



The charts show how much a UK school spent on different running costs in three separate years: 1981, 1991 and 2001.

In all three years, the greatest expenditure was on staff salaries. But while other workers' salaries saw a fall from 28% in 1981 to only 15% of spending in 2001, teachers' pay remained the biggest cost, reaching 50% of total spending in 1991 and ending at 45% in 2001.

Expenditure on resources such as books had increased to 20% by 1991 before decreasing to only 9% by the end of the period. In contrast, the cost of furniture and equipment saw an opposite trend. This cost decreased to only 5% of total expenditure in 1991 but rose dramatically in 2001 when it represented 23% of the school budget. Similarly, the cost of insurance saw a rising trend, growing from only 2% to 8% by 2001.

Overall, teachers' salaries constituted the largest cost to the school, and while spending increased dramatically for equipment and insurance, there were corresponding drops in expenditure on things such as books and on other workers' salaries.

数据图总结

剑桥系列动静态分类



小作文练习

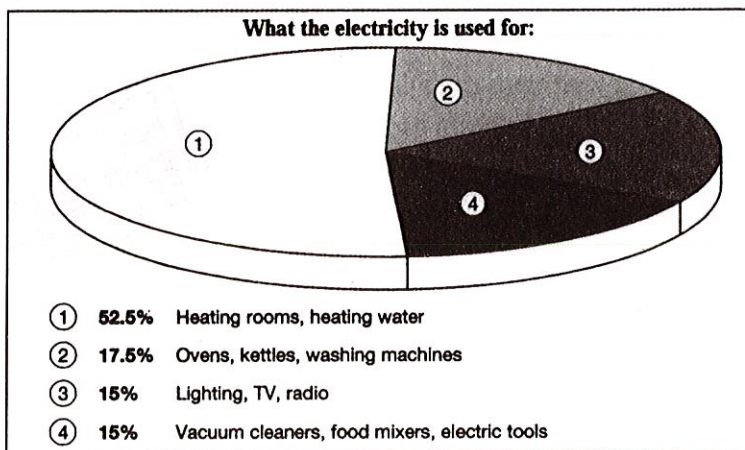
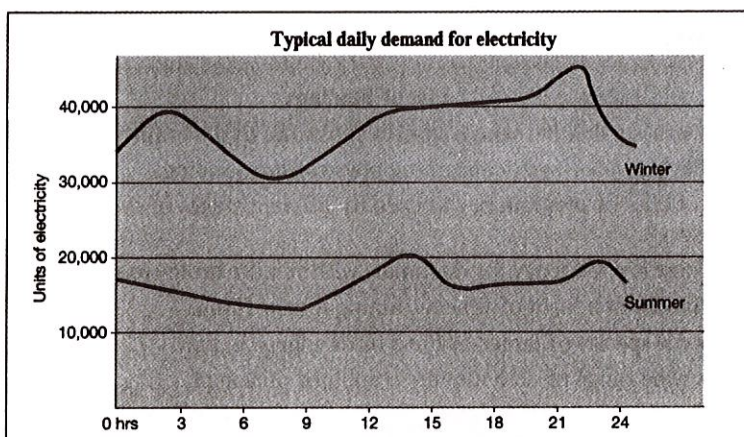
练习一 (4-2)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

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

Write at least 150 words.



练习二 (4-4)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

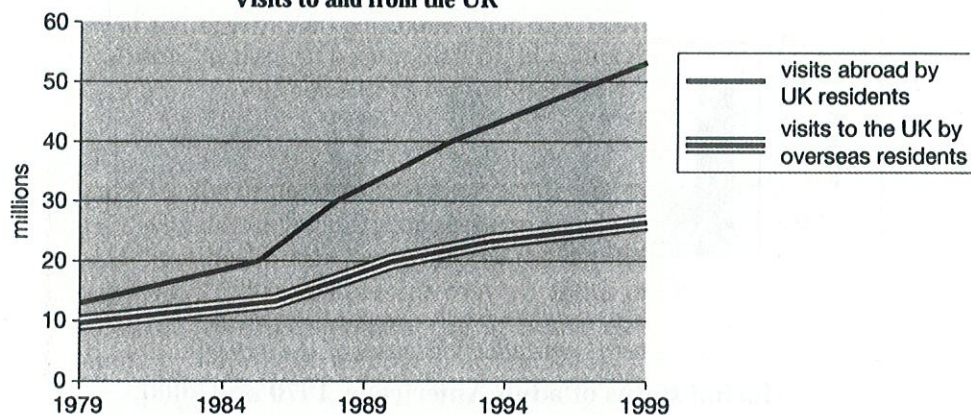
The charts below give information about travel to and from the UK, and about the most popular countries for UK residents to visit.

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

Write at least 150 words.

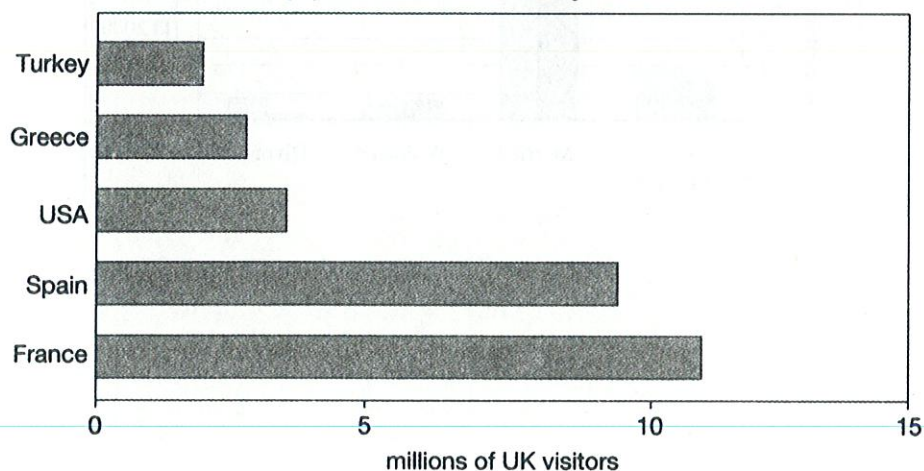
Visits to and from the UK

Visits to and from the UK



Most popular countries visited by UK residents 1999

Most popular countries visited by UK residents 1999



练习三 (6-4)

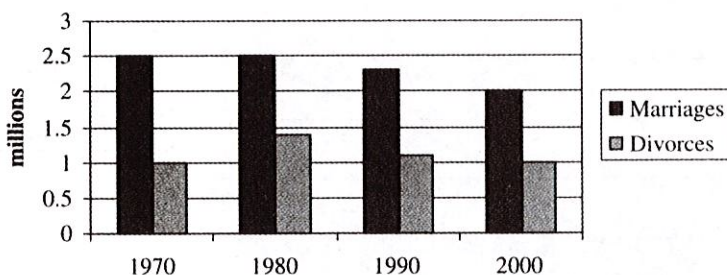
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below give information about USA marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000, and the marital status of adult Americans in two of the years.

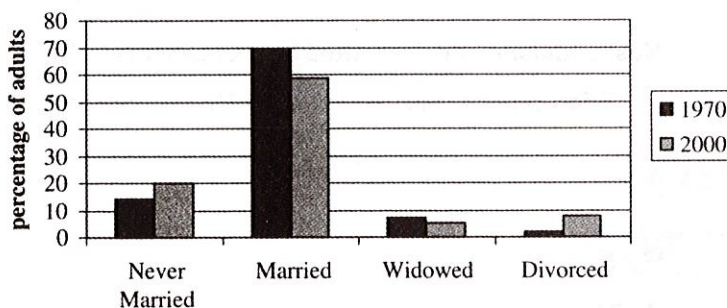
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Number of marriages and divorces in the USA, 1970–2000



Marital status of adult Americans, 1970 and 2000



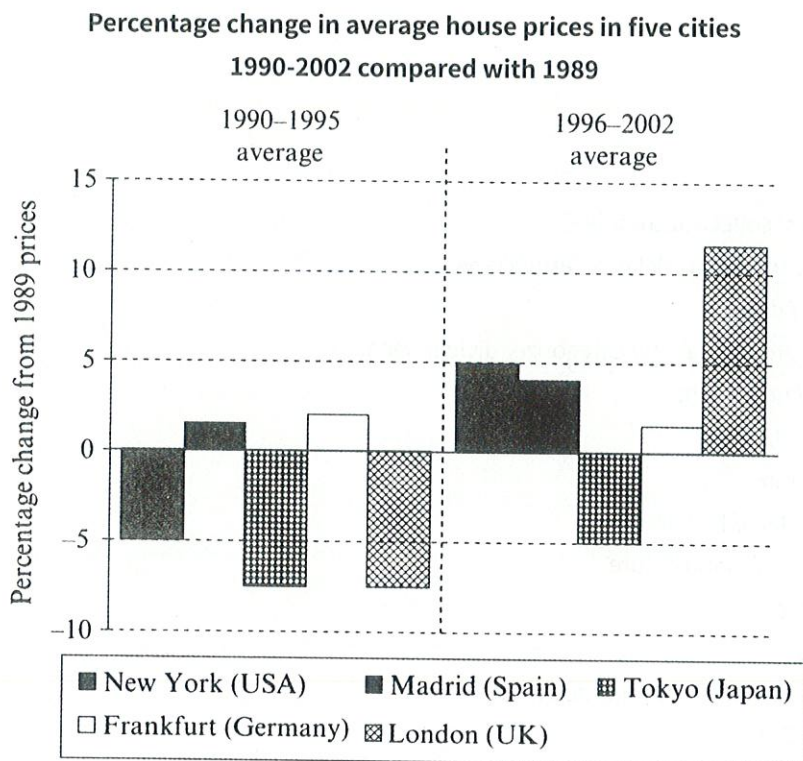
练习四 (7-3)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

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

Write at least 150 words.



流程图

话题范畴

生产类

繁衍类

特点

- 1.
- 2.

动作词汇

gather/ collect/accumulate

send/ transport/ deliver/ carry/ convey

wash/ clean

sort/ group/ classify/ categorize/ divide/ separate

heat/ burn/ light

melt/ dissolve

add/ mix

put/ place/ lay/ pour

produce/ manufacture

expand

bend

turn/switch off/ on/ up/ down

cool down

connect/ disconnect

form/come into being/take shape

spin/ rotate/ turn

reflect

record

process

wind/ unwind

fold/ unfold

adapt/ adjust to

fade

replace

transform/ alter

swap

shrink

evaporate

be made up of 由……组成

be made of 由……制成

be made from 由……制成

feed on

release/send out

cut

strike

move/ flow

grind

press/ compress

段落安排

第一部分：改写题目+多少步

1. There are ____ stages/ steps in the process.
2. ____ stages are involved.
3. It mainly involves the following ____ stages.
4. The whole process can be divided into _____ stages.

第二部分：描述流程过程

句式：4W + 被动（一般现在时）

第三部分：

总结所需工具 Overall, sth and sth are necessary in this process./

开始结尾步骤 Overall, this process begins with sth and culminates in sth.

雅思写作讲义

连接词

首先: first/ at first/ initially/ in the first stage/ to begin (with)/ the first step is to/ first of all

下一步: then/ next/ in the next stage/ after that/ in the following stage/subsequently/ afterwards/ following this/ in the subsequent stage/ later/ before doing

最后: finally/ in the final step/ in the last stage

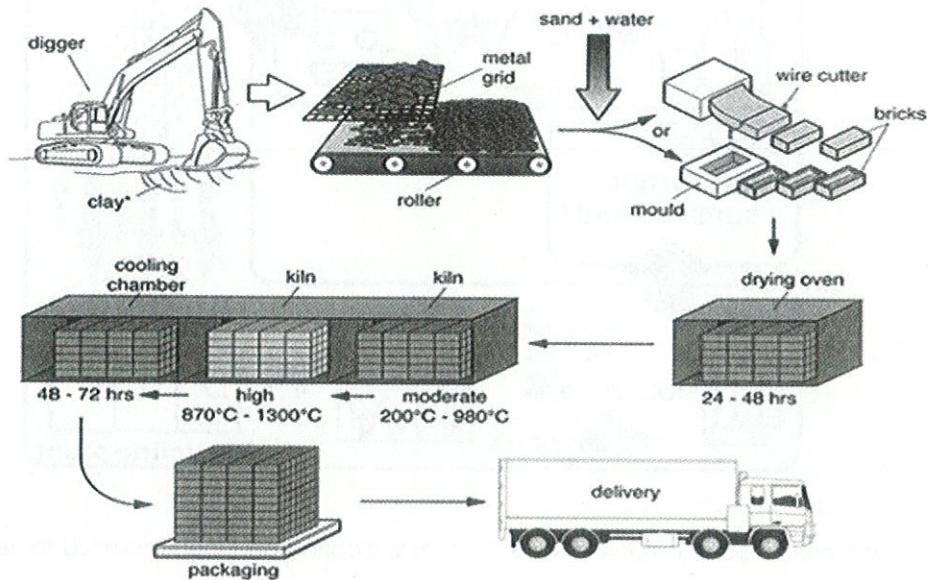
表达时间: during + 时间 /in the course of +时间 /it takes sb some time to do sth

表同时: at the same time/ in the meanwhile/ simultaneously

表目的: in order to/ in order that/ so as to/ so that/ in preparation for

表结果: consequently/ as a result

The diagram illustrates the process that is used to manufacture bricks for the building industry.



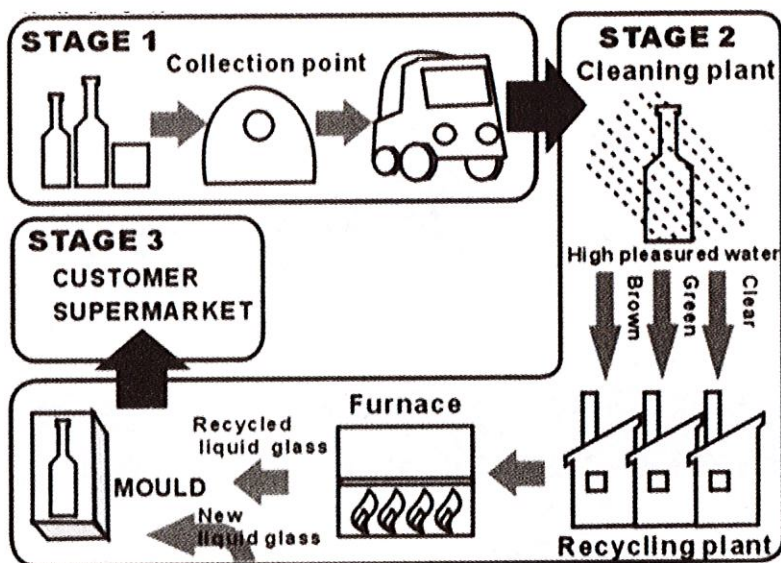
The diagram explains the way in which bricks are made for the building industry. There are eight stages in the process.

To begin, the clay used to make the bricks is dug up from the ground by a large digger. This clay is then placed onto a metal grid, which is used to break up the clay into smaller pieces. A roller assists in this process. Following this, sand and water are added to the clay, and this mixture is turned into bricks by either placing it into a mould or using a wire cutter.

Next, these bricks are placed in an oven to dry for 24-48 hours. In the subsequent stage, the bricks go through a heating and cooling process. They are heated in a kiln at a moderate and then a high temperature (ranging from 200c to 1300c), followed by a cooling process in a chamber for 2-3 days. Finally, the bricks are packed and delivered to their destinations.

Overall, This process begins with the digging up of clay and culminates in delivery.

The diagram below shows the process of glass recycling.



The picture illustrates how glass is collected, cleaned and then moulded for reuse. There are three stages to the process.

The first stage of recycling is to collect used glass such as bottles and cups. Then it is gathered in collection points and sent by truck to the cleaning plant for further treatment.

In the second stage, the recycled glass is washed clean by high pressured water and then grouped according to the color (brown, green, and clear respectively) to be sent to different recycling plants.

At the plant, they are put into furnaces in order to melt the glass in preparation for moulding. Next, the recycled liquid glass is mixed with a certain amount of new liquid glass before being poured into moulds for the manufacture of fresh bottles.

Finally, the new bottles are ready for use, and they are taken to be filled at supermarkets and returned to consumers.

To sum up, many pieces of equipment are required in the whole process, while furnaces and moulds are the most in need.

地图题**特别注意：**

年份
方向
比例尺
脚注

五大特点：

图上有英文提示，不需要同意替换
方位词：

句型：

写作方法：

段落安排：

词汇：

建造：be built/ established/ constructed/ sited/ located

计划：be planned/ projected/ expected

next to / behind/ opposite/ through/ via/ by

从无到有：create/ convert sth into

变大：extend/ expand/ widen/ enlarge/ increase in size (length)

变小：demolish/ shorten/ reduce in size (length)

不变：remain unchanged

变位：relocate

link/ connect

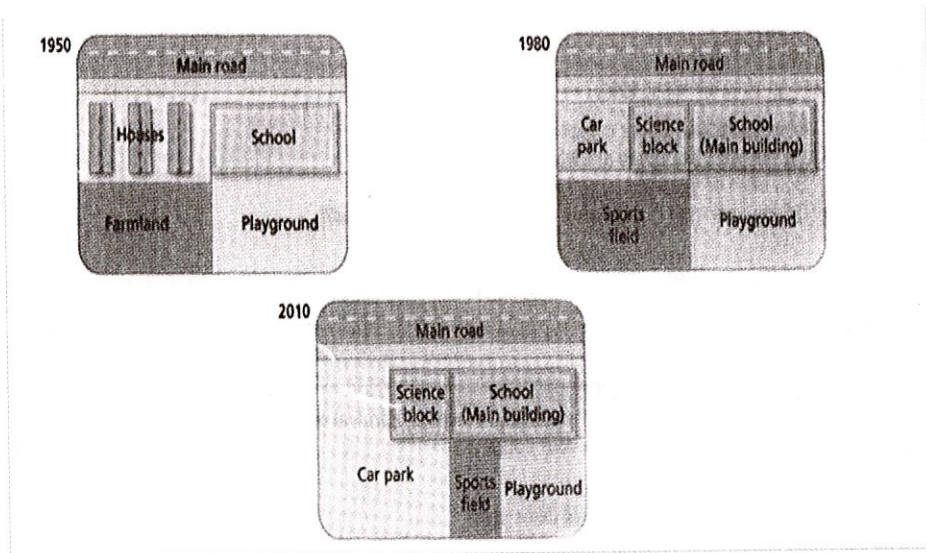
original/ previous

trees/ forests/ wooded areas

by the entrance of/ at the end of

circle/ round/ circular

The diagrams below show the changes that have taken place at West Park Secondary School since its construction in 1950.



The diagrams show West Park School at three different stages in its development: 1950, 1980 and 2010.

In 1950, the school was built close to a main road and next to a number of houses. A large area behind the school was turned into a playground, while the area behind the houses was farmland.

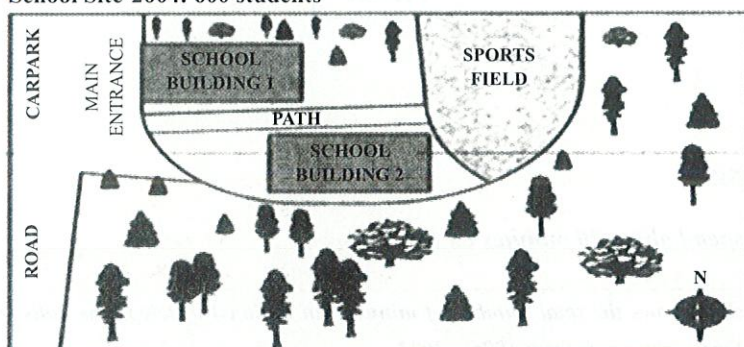
By 1980, the houses had been demolished in order to make way for a small car park and an additional school building, which became the science block. In addition to the existing playground, the school also gained the farmland and converted it into a sports field.

In 2010, the school building remained unchanged but the car park was extended to cover the entire sports field. As a result of this, the original playground was divided into two so that it provided a smaller playground and a small sports field.

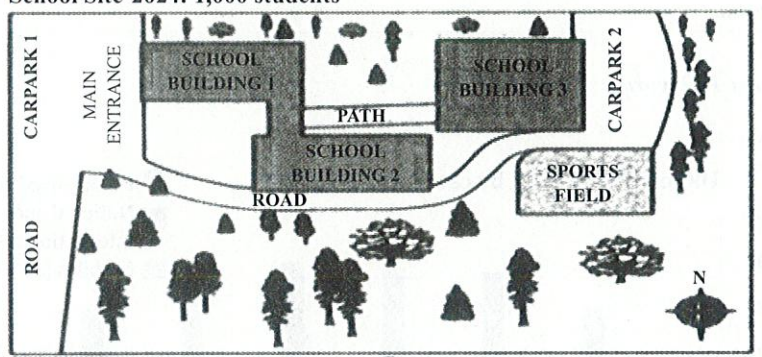
During this period, the school has increased in size and a car park has been created and enlarged. The combined recreational areas, however, were first expanded and then reduced in size.

The diagrams show how a school changes during 20 years.

School Site-2004: 600 students



School Site-2024: 1,000 students



These 2 pictures show the changes in a school site from 2004 - 2024.

There were 600 students enrolled in this school. According to the diagrams, the main entrance which was opposite a car park, faced the west side. In that school, two school buildings were located on the north and south sides of the main path. An expanse of sports field was constructed at the end of the path. The rest of areas were occupied by a large stretch of woods.

After two decades, construction alternations will be made to accommodate for the expected increase in the number of students. Specifically, two school buildings will be linked together, and the sports field is likely to be replaced by a new school building. In the east of this building, another car park is planned, which will be connected with the first one, via a newly-built road. In addition, the sports field will be reduced in size and relocated in south of its previous location.

During these 20 years, several developments take place, with the addition of new buildings as well as the inclusion of a new road and car park.

附录

范文一：

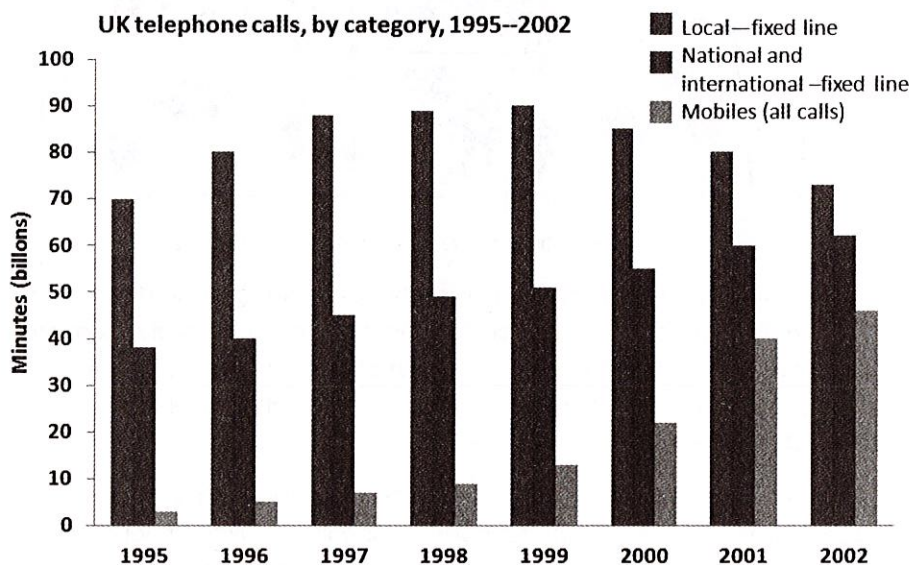
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

Write at least 150 words.



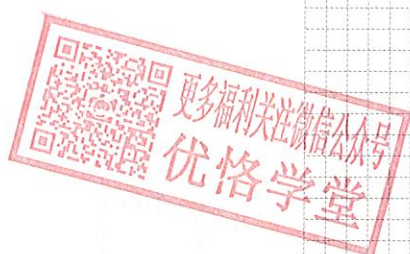
The chart shows the time spent by UK residents on different types of telephone calls between 1995 and 2002.

Local fixed line calls were the highest throughout the period, rising 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 from 38 billion to 61 billion at the end of the period in question, though the growth slowed over the last two years.

There was a dramatic increase in mobile calls from 2 billion to 46 billion minutes. This rise was particularly noticeable between 1999 and 2002, during which time the use of mobile phone tripled.

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



范文二:

WRITING TASK 1

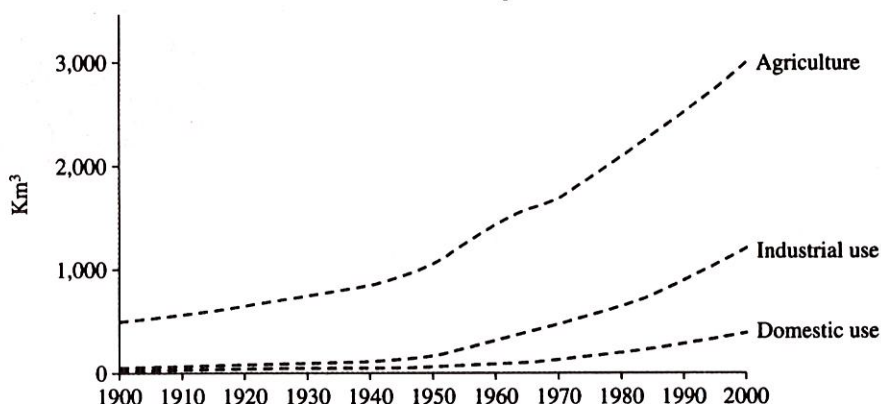
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

Write at least 150 words.

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

The graph shows how the amount of water used worldwide changed between 1900 and 2000.

Throughout the century, the largest quantity of water was used for agricultural purposes, and this increased dramatically from about 500 km³ to around 3,000 km³ in the year 2000. Water used in the industrial and domestic sectors also increased, but consumption was minimal until mid-century. From 1950 onwards, industrial use grew steadily to just over 1,000 km³, while domestic use rose more slowly to only 300 km³, both far below the levels of consumption by agriculture.

The table illustrates the differences in agricultural consumption in some areas of the world by contrasting the amount of irrigated land in Brazil (26,500 km²) with that in the D.R.C.(100 km²). This means that a huge amount of water is used in agriculture in Brazil, and this is reflected in the figures for water consumption per person; 359 m³ compared with only 8 m³ in the Congo. With a population of 176 million, the figures for Brazil indicate how high agricultural water consumption can be in some countries.

范文三:

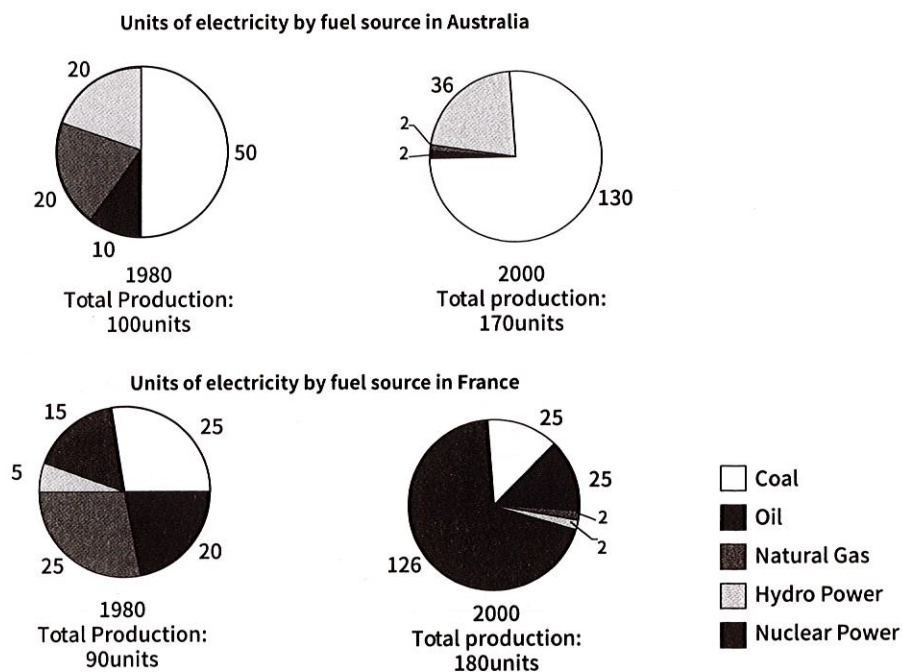
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



The charts compare the sources of electricity in Australia and France in the years 1980 and 2000. Between these years' electricity production almost doubled, rising from 100 units to 170 in Australia, and from 90 to 180 units in France.

In 1980 Australia used coal as the main electricity source (50 units) and the remainder was produced from natural gas, hydro power (each producing 20 units) and oil (which produced only 10 units). By 2000, coal had become the fuel for more than 75% of electricity produced and only hydro continued to be another significant source supplying approximately 20%.

In contrast, France used coal as a source for only 25 units of electricity in 1980, which

was matched by natural gas. The remaining 40 units were produced largely from oil and nuclear power, with hydro contributing only 5 units. But by 2000 nuclear power, which was not used at all in Australia, had developed into the main source, producing almost 75% of electricity, at 126 units, while coal and oil together produced only 50 units. Other sources were no longer significant.

Overall, it is clear that by 2000 these two countries relied on different principal fuel sources: Australia relied on coal and France on nuclear power.

范文四:

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

Write at least 150 words.

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%

The given table illustrates how much money people spent on three items in five countries in the year of 2002.

People tended to spend the largest amount of money on basic needs, such as food, drinks and tobacco, or FDT. To be specific, in this category, the percentage of money in Turkey was the most, 32.14%, which was twice more than that in the smallest country, Sweden(15.77%). 28.91% of money was due to this item in Ireland.

The second popular commodities in these five countries were clothing and footwear, where Italy occupied the largest proportion, with 9%. Ireland, Spain and Turkey consumed similar proportions on daily dresses, taking up approximately 6.5% of their national consumer expenditure.

It seems that people were less likely to pay for leisure and education, or LE, because the biggest percentage on this was in Turkey, no more than 4.5%. It is not even worth to mention other countries.

To sum up, people were more willing to expend on FDT, while they always thought twice before investing in LE.

范文五:

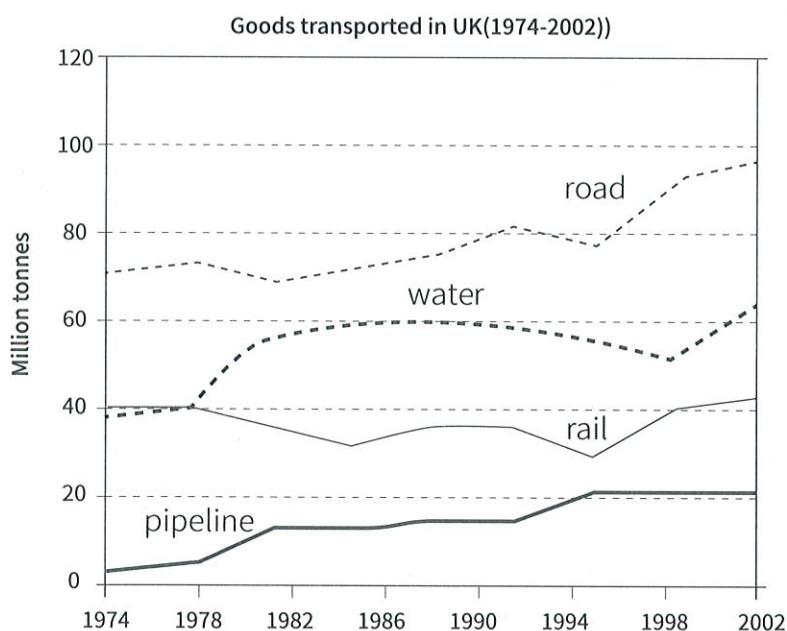
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

Write at least 150 words.



The graph illustrates the quantities of goods transported in the United Kingdom by four different modes of transport between the time period of 1974 and 2002. Over this span of 28 years, the quantities of goods transported by road, water and pipeline have all increased while the quantity transported by rail has remained almost constant at about 40million tonnes.

The largest quantity of goods transported both in 1974 and 2002 was by road (70 million tonnes and 98 million tonnes respectively) while the lowest both in 1974 and 2002 was by pipeline (about 5 million tonnes and 22 million tonnes respectively). The amount of goods transported by water was constant from 1974 to 1978, where it showed an exponential growth, rising to almost 60 million tonnes after which it plateaued for about 20

years before starting to rise gradually again.

The amount of goods transported by rail was almost constant at 40 million tonnes in 1974 and 2002, with decreases in quantity in between the years. It is also interesting to note that almost all showed a decrease in 1994 in amount of goods transported except for the pipeline, which actually peaked in that year.

In conclusion the road remained the most popular method of transporting goods in the UK while water and pipelines were becoming increasingly used, not the most popular as a method of transport.

范文六:

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.

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)
all households	11% (1,837,000)

The table illustrates the impoverished level of different Australian family types in the year of 1999. 1837000 people in this country were living in the poverty, accounting for approximately 11% of the total population.

We can see clearly from the table that sole parents and single, no children were more likely to be poor. 21% sole parents and 19% single, no children lived in poverty (232,000 people and 359,000 people respectively). Interestingly, although only 12% couples with children were encountered with bad economy, it involved the largest number of people (933,000).

On the contrary, there was 7% of couple, no children tending to face this difficulty. The least two groups were due to single aged person and aged couple, where the poor

proportion constituted around 5%. The numbers of people in these two groups were also the smallest as predicted, making up 54,000 and 48,000 separately.

To sum up, there was more possibility for sole parents to live in poverty while most of aged couple did not need to worry about money in their life.

范文七:

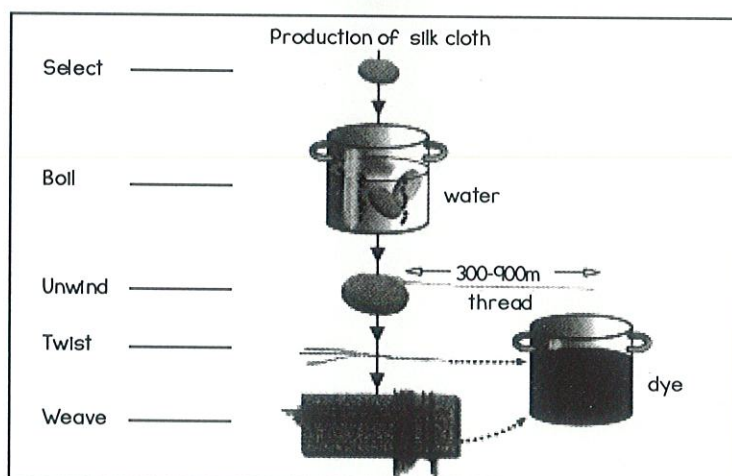
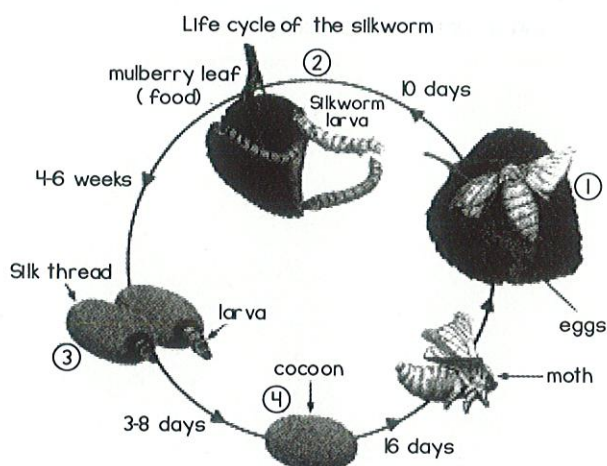
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

Write at least 150 words.



The first diagram shows that there are four main stages in the life of the silkworm.

First of all, eggs are produced by the moth and it takes ten days for each egg to become a silkworm larva that feeds on mulberry leaves. This stage lasts for up to six weeks until the larva produces a cocoon of silk thread around itself. After a period of about three weeks, the adult moths eventually emerge from these cocoons and the life cycle begins again.

The cocoons are the raw material used for the production of silk cloth. Once selected, they are boiled in water and the threads can be separated in the unwinding stage. Each thread is between 300 and 900 meters long, which means they can be twisted together, dyed and then used to produce cloth in the weaving stage.

Overall, the diagrams show that the cocoon stage of the silkworm can be used to produce silk cloth through a very simple process.

大作文评分标准

	7	6	5
Task Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ addresses all parts of the task ◆ presents a clear position throughout ◆ 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"> ◆ 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"> ◆ 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
Coherence and Cohesion	<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"> ◆ 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"> ◆ 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

	7	6	5
Lexical Resource	<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 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 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
Grammatical Range and Accuracy	<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 	<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 	<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

大作文题型分类

辩论类：

1. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
2. Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh its disadvantages?
3. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

报告类：reason + result + solution 两两组合

reason and solution;

reason and result;

result and solution

混合类：辩论类题目与报告类题目结合

辩论类 — 段落安排

五段式

四段式



提纲练习

sample 1:

sample 2:

品 辩论类一段落细节

五段式:

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

第五段

四段式:

第一段

第二段

第三段

第四段

辩论类题目写作

开头段:

开头段写法

背景介绍:

题目: sample 2 背景句

The modern development of technology has brought various choices to accept education.

题目: sample 3 背景句

Nowadays, many adults have full-time jobs and the proportion of their lives spent doing such jobs is very high.

背景句练习:

题目: sample 6

中文提示: 在大城市中, 有两种可选的住房方式: 大房子和小公寓。

雅思写作讲义

题目: sample 7

中文提示: 科技进步每天都在改变我们看待世界的方式。

题目: sample 4

题目: sample 5

双方看法:

While some people think that...,
others hold the opposite/another opinion that...

表态:**整段解析:**

sample 2: (双方立场)

The modern development of technology has brought various choices to accept education. Some people think that typical teaching methods will be replaced by online learning, while others point out conventional ways are a good way to gain knowledge, and they have withstood the test of time. As far as I am concerned, receiving traditional education is appropriate.

sample 8: (一方立场)

Nowadays, there are lots of advertisements on television or on the street. Some people think that the advertising boosts the sales of goods and it encourages people to buy things unnecessarily. This argument may be true.

sample 9: (无立场)

Today the way we consider human psychology and mental development is heavily influenced by the genetic sciences. We now understand the importance of inherited

characteristic more than ever before. Yet we are still unable to decide whether an individual's personality and development are more influenced by genetic factors(nature) or by the environment (nurture).

支持段：

支持段写法

展开方法：sample 2

traditional education	展开内容	advanced education	展开内容
communication		convenient	
competition		cheap	
facility		resource	
habit		safe	

展开练习:

sample10: Do you think advertisements are useful to our daily life?

sample 11: Some employers think that formal academic qualifications are more important than life experiences and personal qualities when they look for an employee. Is it a positive or negative development?

举例论证:

题目: sample 10



Some false and deceptive advertisements may have detrimental effects on consumers. To make products attractive and gain more profits, many advertisements are fictitious, exaggerating and misleading. For instance, as shown on a TV advertisement, one portable medical device can effectively cure a variety of chronic diseases and relieve symptoms, including insomnia and hypertension. Unfortunately, most patients expressed their disappointment after utilization and some of them complained that money was wasted and diseases are aggravated.

雅思写作讲义

题目: sample 11

The over emphasis on qualifications may sometimes affect a company's profitability because some well-educated employees may not be as productive as expected. These employees may have a sense of superiority with a degree from a top university or with exceptional academic rewards. They may not be willing to listen to others and able to control their emotions when having disagreements with other people, either clients or colleagues.

举例论证练习:

题目: sample 12

对比论证:

题目: sample 13

男女话题:

From the time they are little girls, females learn about nurturing. First with dolls and later perhaps with younger brothers and sisters, girls are given the role of career. Girls see their mothers in the same roles and so it is natural that they identify this as a female

activity. Boys, in contrast, learn competitive role far removed from what it means to nurture. While boys may dream of adventures, girls conditioning means they lead to see the future in terms of raising families.

对比论证练习:

题目: sample 2

让步反驳段:**写作套路归纳**

反驳方法

题目：sample 12（反驳坏处）

On the contrary, sometimes these artists tend to be unscrupulous. They convert rumors into facts and present them before us. This might impair the reputation of some illustrious people in today's society. On such occasions, certain restrictions are understandable. Nevertheless we all do know what is right or wrong. Rules and regulations not always are the solution to how artists present their own ideas. Hence it is doltish to be impetuous and the government should enforce alternative ways to control the media.

题目：sample 2（反驳好处）

Admittedly, online education improves the convenience of time and teaching resources. And due to the lower tuition fees, more poor students may enjoy the opportunities to receive education. However, it just meets the requirements to particular groups such as the one with enough ability to learn online, and is a complementary part to traditional schooling.

练习

题目：sample 14

结尾段：

重申立场+支持论点

To sum up, 立场, especially when 论点一 and 论点二 are taken into consideration

题目：sample 2

To sum up, conventional education can never be replaced and it is the best choice for most students, especially when communication and additional facilities are taken into consideration.

题目：sample 15

All of this being said, I believe that learning a different language should be not only for satisfying our physical needs, like money, but also our moral needs, because never before had such a big thirst for knowledge been displayed.

天荒地老四段式：

Report 题目写作

report- 段落安排

report- 开头段

开头段写法

过渡句:

引出原因: Personally, multiple factors contribute to this phenomenon.

引出结果: Personally, this phenomenon can contribute to multiple results.

引出解决: Personally, this phenomenon can be solved by multiple methods.

开头段解析

题目: sample 16

In current society, schools are regarded as a place to guide children and protect them. At the same time, children in schools are often thought to be docile. However, they do not behave themselves as well as we predict. Personally, multiple factors contribute to this phenomenon.

练习:

题目: sample 17

report- 支持段 (每个论点)

支持段每个论点的写法

论点 (一个) 解析

题目: sample 17 (原因段)

The increasing demands for raw materials will lead to the damage to natural vegetation and the lack of water resources. As we all know, the paper we daily use is made from trees and the process of making paper needs a huge amount of water. In order to meet the demands from ordinary people, the natural environment may be worsened.

练习:

题目: sample 16

report- 结尾段

结尾段写法

To sum up, there are definitely many problems about + 问题 . Fortunately, these problems can be addressed through ... 的努力 .

混合类题目写作

热身题目：sample 19

ARGUE	REPORT
agree & disagree	reason
advantage & disadvantage	result
discuss	solution

段落安排：

四段式：

五段式：

混合类题目特点：

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

提纲练习：

sample 21

开头段写法：

极端表达题目写作

极端表达单词：

极端表达词	让步	反驳	例题
everyone/ all/ each			2015.09.19 2011.02.26 2012.01.12
ban/ restrict			2011.07.30 2017.05.25
only/ best			2011.05.28 2013.09.07
其他最高级 (the most important)			2010.01.09 2018.04.07
as... as possible (as early as possible)			2011.03.10
enough/ too many			2010.10.30 2015.01.31
too...to (too late to solve)			2011.12.10 2014.07.26

段落安排：

五段式：

第一段：

第二段：

第三段：

第四段：

第五段：

提纲练习：

sample 23

sample 24

大作文总结

附录 1：大作文题目

sample 1:

Some people think that some subjects such as mathematics and philosophy are too difficult for children to learn at school. They think that these subjects should be made optional rather than compulsory. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (11-09-17)

sample 2:

The typical teaching situation of a teacher and students in a classroom will not exist by the year 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement? (10-12-18)

sample 3:

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? (7-3)

sample 4:

Some people prefer to spend their lives doing the same things and avoiding changes. Others, however, think that change is always a good thing. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (6-4)



sample 5:

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. (6-2)

sample 6:

Some people prefer to live in a house, while others feel that there are more advantages to living in an apartment. Are there more advantages than disadvantages of living in a house compared with living in an apartment? (2015.08.28)

sample 7:

100 years ago, human race believed we would make continued progress in all areas of life. Today, some people feel less certain about this. What areas of progress human race has made? What else areas we haven't developed? (2013.04.06)

sample 8:

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? (6-1)

sample 9:

Research indicates that the characteristics we are born with have much more influence on our personality and development than any experiences we may have in our life. Which do you consider to be the major influence? (5-4)

sample 10:

Do you think advertisements are useful to our daily life?

sample 11:

Some employers think that formal academic qualifications are more important than life experiences and personal qualities when they look for an employee. Is it a positive or negative development?

sample 12:

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? (4-3)

sample 13:

Should females do more in taking care of children?

sample 14:

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. (5-2)

sample 15:

Some people say that the only reason for learning a foreign language is in order to travel to or work in a foreign country. Others say that these are not the only reasons why someone should learn a foreign language. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (11-3)

sample 16:

In many countries schools have severe problems with student behaviour. What do you think are the causes of this? What solutions can you suggest? (4-4)

sample 17:

An increase in the production of consumer goods results in the damage to the natural environment. Why is the case? What can we do to reduce this problem?(09-10-10)

sample 18:

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

sample 19:

Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve growing traffic and pollution problems. To what extent do you agree or disagree? What other measures do you think might be effective? (8-3)

sample 20:

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.

sample 21:

Nowadays, people are watching foreign films much more than locally produced films. Why is this the case? Should the government give more financial support to the local film industry? (11-08-27)

sample 22:

Everybody should stay in school until 18. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
(10-11-06)

sample 23:

It is suggested that everyone should have their own car. tv and fridge. Do you think the disadvantages of this development overweigh the advantages? (10-04-24)

sample 24:

The most important thing of people's life is his or her work. Without a satisfying career, life is meaningless. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

sample 25:

In some countries, the parents expect children to spend long time in studying both in and after school and have less free time. Do you think it has positive or negative effects on children and society?

sample 26:

Some people think watching TV everyday is bad for children. Others think it is good for the development of children as they grow up. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

sample 27:

People do not feel safe either when they are at home or when they go out. Why is the case? What can we do to reduce this problem?

sample 28:

Not enough students choose science subjects in university in many countries. What are the reasons? What are the effects on the society?

sample 29:

A large number of young people cannot find a job after they leave university. What problems will youth unemployment cause for individual and for society? Give some measures to help reduce unemployment.

sample 30:

Nowadays, many young people in work force change their jobs or careers every few years. What do you think are the reasons for this? Do you think the disadvantages outweigh the advantages?

附录 2：大作文范文

范文一：(极端表达)

题目：sample 20

A problem of modern societies is the declining level of health in the general population, with conflicting views on how to tackle this worrying trend. One possible solution is to provide more sports facilities to encourage a more active lifestyle.

Advocates of this believe that today's sedentary lifestyle and stressful working conditions mean that physical activity is no longer part of either our work or our leisure time. If there were easy-to-reach local sports centres, we would be more likely to make exercise a regular part of our lives, rather than just collapsing in front of a screen every evening. The variety of sports that could be offered would cater for all ages, levels of fitness and interests: those with painful memories of PE at school might be happier in the swimming pool than on the football pitch.

However, there may be better ways of tackling this problem. Interest in sport is not universal, and additional facilities might simply attract the already fit, not those who most need them. Physical activity could be encouraged relatively cheaply, for example by installing exercise equipment in parks, as my local council has done. This has the added benefit that parents and children often use them together just for fun, which develops a positive attitude to exercise at an early age.

As well as physical activity, high tax penalties could be imposed on high-fat food products, tobacco and alcohol, as excessive consumption of any of these contributes to poor health. Even improving public transport would help: it takes longer to walk to the bus stop than to the car.

In my opinion, focusing on sports facilities is too narrow an approach and would not have the desired results. People should be encouraged not only to be more physically active but also to adopt a healthier lifestyle in general.

范文二：(四段式)

题目：sample 15

Many may say, and I agree, that today's society has almost erased all its borders and soon will become limitless in what concerns traveling for both work and pleasure. Therefore, if this is to happen, then learning a new language is necessary.

Nowadays, learning a new language for the purpose of working in other countries seems to become more and more popular. Adults in need of money or, recognition are trying to pursue their happiness far away from home. Also, the hey days of employers looking only for capable people have gone. It seems that today's employers are looking not only for multi-skilled employees, but they also want people who know more than their mother tongue. Sooner or later, those who omitted learning more are prone to become jobless.

However, to my mind, a new language should not be learned just for travelling or working in a foreign country. A foreign language should help the learner broaden his mind. By this I mean that the new language should and will allow us to understand more about the world itself, and maybe our ancestors' ways of thinking and acting. Needless to say, knowing another language will help us when it comes to understanding the human race, because language is the first poem of the country.

All of this being said, I believe that learning a different language should be not only for satisfying our physical needs, like money, but also our moral needs, because never before had such a big thirst for knowledge been displayed.

范文三：(四段式)

题目：sample 14

It is quite common these days for young people in many countries to have a break from studying after graduating from high school. The trend is not restricted to rich students who have the money to travel, but is also evident among poorer students who choose to work and become economically independent for a period of time.

The reasons for this trend may involve the recognition that a young adult who passes directly from school to university is rather restricted in terms of general knowledge and experience of the world. By contrast, those who have spent some time earning a living or traveling to other places, have a broader view of life and better personal resources to draw on. They tend to be more independent, which is a very important factor in academic study and research, as well as giving them an advantage in terms of coping with the challenges of students life.

However, there are certainly dangers in taking time off at that important age. Young adults may end up never returning to their studies or finding it difficult to readapt to an academic environment. They may think that it is better to continue in a particular job, or to do something completely different from a university course. But overall, I think this is less likely today, when academic qualifications are essential for getting a reasonable career.

My view is that young people should be encouraged to broaden their horizons. That is the best way for them to get a clear perspective of what they are hoping to do with her lives and why. Students with such a perspective are usually the most effective and motivated ones and taking a year off may be the best way to gain this.

范文四: (report)

题目: sample 16

In current society, schools are regarded as a place to guide children and protect them. At the same time, children in schools are often thought to be docile. However, they do not behave themselves as well as we predict. Personally speaking, multiple factors contribute to this phenomenon.

Firstly, education system is to blame. To be specific, exam oriented learning gives priority to the classes related to tests, but ignores comprehensive development of a student. In addition, teachers only concentrate on the academic performance or the learning outcome no matter what methods students adopt to compete with others. To deal with this problem, extra-curriculum should be introduced. For example, sport is recommended in improving students' team work. Supposing students are allowed more opportunities to cooperate with their classmates, they would be more active and modest.

Secondly, children nowadays are obsessed with materialistic values. In their eyes, the academic marks are not as important as whether their clothes are fashionable enough. When they see a voguish cell phone in the advertisement, they think they have to follow the suit. Otherwise, they would be mocked and even excluded by their classmates. Efforts should be made by both parents and schools to tackle this tendency. It is not wise to encourage and reward children according to their marks in final exams. Besides, wearing uniform and eliminating anything irrelevant to learning in campus are also acceptable strategies.

To sum up, there are definitely many problems existing in schooling children and they are too young to behave themselves. Fortunately, these problems can be addressed through attempts from family and teachers.

范文五：(混合类)

题目：sample 19

There is no doubt that traffic and pollution from vehicles have become huge problems, both in cities and on motorways everywhere. Solving these problems is likely to need more than a simple rise in the price of petrol.

While it is undeniable that private car use is one of the main causes of the increase in traffic and pollution, higher fuel costs are unlikely to limit the number of drivers for long. As this policy would also affect the cost of public transport, it would be very unpopular with everyone who needs to travel on the roads. But there are various other measures that could be implemented that would have a huge effect on these problems.

I think to tackle the problem of pollution, cleaner fuels need to be developed. The technology is already available to produce electric cars that would be both quieter and cleaner to use. Persuading manufactures and travelers to adopt this new technology would be a more effective strategy for improving air quality, especially in cities.

However, traffic congestion will not be solved by changing the type of private vehicle people can use. To do this, we need to improve the choice of public transport services available to travelers. For example, if sufficient sky trains and underground train systems were built and effectively maintained in our major cities, then traffic on the roads would be dramatically reduced. Long-distance train and coach services should be made attractive and affordable alternatives to drive your own car for long journeys.

In conclusion, I think that long-term traffic and pollution reductions would depend on educating the public to use public transport more, and on governments using public money to construct and run efficient systems.

**范文六：(五段式)**

题目：sample 18

Traditionally, children have begun studying foreign languages at secondary school, but introducing them earlier is recommended by some educationalists. This policy has been adopted by some educational authorities or individual schools, with both positive and negative outcomes.

The obvious argument in its favour is that young children pick up languages much more easily than teenagers. Their brains are still programmed to acquire their mother tongue, which facilitates learning another language, and unlike adolescents, they are not inhibited by self-consciousness.

The greater flexibility of the primary timetable allows for more frequent, shorter sessions and for a play-centred approach, thus maintaining learners' enthusiasm and progress. Their command of the language in later life will benefit from this early exposure, while learning other languages subsequently will be easier for them. They may also gain a better understanding of other cultures.

There are, however, some disadvantages. Primary school teachers are generalists, and may not have the necessary language skills themselves. If specialists have to be brought in to deliver these sessions, the flexibility referred to above is diminished. If primary language teaching is not standardised, secondary schools could be faced with a great variety of levels in different languages within their intake, resulting in a classroom experience which undoes the earlier gains. There is no advantage if enthusiastic primary pupils become demotivated as soon as they change schools. However, these issues can be addressed strategically within the policy adopted.

Anything which encourages language learning benefits society culturally and economically, and early exposure to language learning contributes to this. Young children's innate abilities should be harnessed to make these benefits more achievable.

范文七：（四段式）

题目：sample 12

I agree with the statement that there should be no government restriction on creative artists who express themselves in the way they do and that they must be given freedom for the same. Expression has always been the keynote in a person's life. It is the result of mere expression of our thoughts that we are able to communicate. Restrictions on how we present our thoughts is senseless.

Creative artists play a major role in our society, be it the government, old people, the youth or the children. Their works enlighten our minds, no matter it is factual or entertainment based. It is deserving that after a day's work, when we want to take some time off for ourselves, we look out for some leisure. For instance: either pleasant music or a family movie can soothe the mind. Entertainment gives us an overview of a new side of life which every individual respects. There is almost everything good in what is given to us through the media world which is made up of artists.

On the contrary, sometimes these artists tend to be unscrupulous. They convert rumors into facts and present them before us. This might impair the reputation of some illustrious people in today's society. On such occasions, certain restrictions are understandable. Nevertheless we all do know what is right or wrong. Rules and regulations not always are the solution to how artists present their own ideas. Hence it is foolish to be impetuous and the government should enforce alternative ways to control the media.

Respect for one's ideas is not only hypothetical but must be practiced: It is through respect that each one of us can be recognized as a unique person in the world. This can be achieved by looking at the bright side of what media i.e. the creative artists display for us. Not a day can go by when we don't look out for colorful dreams and a beautiful life which we can find either through music, poetry, films, pictures; everything that the creative artists offer us.

范文八：（四段式）

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people think that parents should teach children how to be good members of society. Others, however, believe that school is the place to learn this. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (8-1)



Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

A child's education has never been about learning information and basic skills only. It has always included teaching the next generation how to be good members of society. Therefore, this cannot be the responsibility of the parents alone.

In order to be a good member of any society, the individuals should respect and obey the rules of their community and share their values. Educating children to understand the need to obey rules and respect others always begins in the home and is widely thought to be the responsibility of parents. They will certainly be the first to help children learn what is important in life, how they are expected to behave and what role they will play in the world.

However, learning to understand and share the value system of a whole society cannot be achieved just in the home. Once a child goes to school, they are entering a wider community where teachers and peers will have just as much influence as their parents do at home. At school, children will experience working and living with people from a whole variety of backgrounds from the wider society. This experience should teach them how to co-operate with each other and how to contribute to the life of their community.

But to be a valuable member of any community is not like learning a simple skill. It is something that an individual goes on learning throughout life and it is the responsibility of every member of a society to take responsibility for helping the younger generation to become active and able members of that society.

范文九：（混合类）

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

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? (7-3)

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Nowadays many adults have full-time jobs and the proportion of their lives spent doing such jobs is very high. So feelings about one's job must reflect how an individual feels about his or her life as a whole, and because of this, job satisfaction is indeed very important for the wellbeing of that person.

Employees get job satisfaction in a number of ways. Firstly, a person needs to feel that they are doing valued and valuable work, so positive feedback from superiors 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 labour 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, I think it is not unrealistic to promote more job 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.

范文十：（五段式）

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

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? (9-2)

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

It has been suggested that high school students should be involved in unpaid community services as a compulsory part of high school programmes. Most of the colleges are already providing opportunities to gain work experience, however these are not compulsory. In my opinion, sending students to work in community services is a good idea as it can provide them with many lots of valuable skills.

Life skills are very important and by doing voluntary work, students can learn how to communicate with others and work in a team but also how to manage their time and improve their organizational skills. Nowadays, unfortunately, teenagers do not have many after-school activities. After-school clubs are no longer that popular and students mostly go home and sit in front of the TV, browse internet or play video games.

By giving them compulsory work activities with charitable or community organisations, they will be encouraged to do something more creative. Skills gained through compulsory work will not only be an asset on their CV but also increase their employability. Students will also gain more respect towards work and money as they will realise that it is not that easy to earn them and hopefully will learn to spend them in a more practical way.

Healthy life balance and exercise are strongly promoted by the NHS, and therefore any kind of spare time charity work will prevent from sitting and doing nothing. It could also possibly reduce the crime level in the high school age group. If students have activities to do, they will not be bored and come up with silly ideas which can be dangerous for them or their surroundings.

In conclusion, I think this is a very good idea, and I hope this programme will be put into action for high schools/colleges shortly.

范文十一：（四段式）

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

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 views and give your opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from our own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

As a result of constant media attention, sports professionals in my country have become stars and celebrities, and those at the top are paid huge salaries. Just like movie stars, they live extravagant lifestyles with huge houses and cars.

Many people find their rewards unfair, especially when comparing these super salaries with those of top surgeons or research scientists, or even leading politicians who have the responsibility of governing the country. However, sports salaries are not determined by considering the contribution to society a person makes, or the level of responsibility he or she holds. Instead, they reflect the public popularity of sport in general and the level of public support that successful stars can generate. So the notion of "fairness" is not the issue.

While those who feel that sports stars' salaries are justified might argue that the number of professionals with real talent are very few, and the money is a recognition of the skills and dedication a person needs to be successful. Competition is constant and a player is tested every time they perform in their relatively short career. The pressure from the media is intense and there is little privacy out of the spotlight. So all of these factors may justify the huge earnings.

Personally, I think that the amount of money such sports stars make is more justified than the huge earnings of movie stars, but at the same time, it indicates that our society places more value on sport than on more essential professionals and achievements.

范文十二: (report)

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing.

What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures could be taken to solve them?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing. I think that the causes of these problems are due to unhealthy lifestyle and the lack of exercise.

Nowadays, people are getting more and more lazy. They want convenience in everything. When they come home from work, they will have microwaved dinner or fast food so that they do not have to take the trouble to prepare a meal or wash up after dinner. The introduction of fast food is also the main cause of unhealthy living. People are opting a fast food restaurant meal rather than a simple home cooked meal. Your burgers and pizzas taste better than a simple meal, but think of all the calories you are swallowing. The oil they use to fry your fries is literally black. Eating too much fast food will also lead to health problems. Sugary drinks, packeted chips, candies and chocolate are also some of the causes that contribute to unhealthy lifestyle. Heavy consumption can lead to weight gain and diabetes.

I think that another cause is the lack of exercise. As you grow older, your metabolism rate drops. Even if you are eating the same amount as before, you will still gain weight. The one and only solution to this is exercise. The recommended exercise per day is at least 30 minutes of brisk walking. This target can be easily achieved if people do not drive to work. They can take a bus or a train and drop on stop earlier, walking to the office. Every little bit counts. When you come home from work, you can play with your kids or bring the dog for a walk. Anything to get your attention away from the couch is useful. More exercise will suppress your cravings for sugary stuff.

People should also balance their diet, for example, by eating more vegetables and fruits, eating less meat and drinking plenty of water throughout the day. organizing time with your family to take a walk outdoors to enjoy the sceneries rather than cooping yourself in the house is also suggested. This is healthy living for the body, heart and the soul. It is also less likely to fall sick if you do plenty of exercise as your body is strong enough to fight off illness and diseases.

范文十三：（四段式）

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Living in a country where you have to speak a foreign language can cause serious social problems, as well as practical problems.

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

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

It is clear that living in a foreign country has its own benefits and drawbacks to consider. I agree with this statement, however, I think that anybody coming in another country should respect national culture. In this essay, I would like to outline the social and practical problems.

The social problems would be language barrier, which means that a person coming from another country might not be able to speak and understand the language which might be a problem as far as a person who is living in a country, and a person who came in the country. Another problem is linked to the language barrier, but it might influence the behaviour of others. An individual who comes into the country might offend others with their behaviour or language. For example, some cultures like English people prefer to be very polite and say things differently from other cultures. Therefore, a person who doesn't know how to behave in a particular culture might offend others around him.

The practical problems would be misunderstanding of culture. That means that a person who visits other countries does not understand other culture and he behaves as he wants to.

The second practical problem is finding a job. An individual who works in a foreign country might not be appropriate for people who he serves. For example, if an individual works in a restaurant, the people who live in a country and they were born in that country might not respect and not like the behaviour of a person who works in a restaurant, it might be because the cultures are different.

To summarize, it can be said that there are a lot of misconceptions which people have when they come in a foreign country, and in my opinion and from my personal experience people should educate themselves in order to know how to behave in different situations with different cultures.

范文十四：（五段式）

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Many serial dramas on TV(e.g. 'soap operas' or 'soaps') play an important social role.

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

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

In current, most families have a television and nowadays the favorite program of each and everybody are sop operas such 'Sass phi Ka'.

These plays have a different impact on different people. Our elder population enjoy the Indian soap operas very much as they tend to be subjected on ways of life. These plays are also a very relaxing past-time for the old people. But they do have an impact on them, all those 'soaps' have the tendency of showing how youngsters respect and love their parents or grandparents whereas in the reality this is not so. These kinds of deceptions do sometimes lead to conflicts, misunderstanding or even suicide in some rare cases, as our older generation is very sensitive and gets discouraged very easily.

The second age of people whom these serial dramas affect are the children and teenagers. At this age, they let themselves be influenced by anything. They do not know how to discriminate between what is good and bad. They act just as the heroes or herons of those plays do in society. Sometimes, they can be violent, aggressive and the very next moment they are well behaved and nice persons. I would also add that these 'soaps' prevent many people from having a social life an children form leaning. They are diffused throughout the day and people neglect everything else around them to watch these.

All these drams die a false impression of life. They are exaggerate. But they provide a very easy way of relaxation and to spend time with one's family.

Finally, I would agree that many serial drams do have a social role but not in all cases and not one important one. Some of them are very down to earth and realistic. They show the hardships of life and help the population to protect themselves and be prepared for that is in the the future. There is a group of people whose life are not affected by these soaps and they still lead a happy and peaceful life.



范文十五：（四段式）

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people believe that nowadays we have too many choices.

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

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

The answer is complex since there are a lot of choices in our life and all of them are different kinds. In some cases I would say that it is a good thing to have the ability to choose from a wide variety. Take for example gastronomy. Every single person has different meals on their list of favourites. Actually if you have a bigger family it is almost impossible to cook something that everyone would like. Therefore I would say that it is great that you can go to a shopping center and choose from a dozen different food types. I can always find something that looks delicious.

Naturally, there are some people who say that it is against evolution. They claim to say that back in the old days we had a perfect life when technically everybody was farming. I personally disagree with that. I am happy that I could choose a job that fits best to my abilities. I mean no one is the same, why would we want to do the same? Different kinds of universities give us the opportunity to become who we are meant to be. We have the right to choose.

However, there is one topic where, according to my opinion, we have too many choices. This is specific area is television. There are hundreds of channels, therefore you can always find something that is worth watching. Literally you could sit in your sofa the whole day and watch films. I think that people doing less outdoor activities are the results of the many available channels. From this point of view I would agree that we have too many choices.

In conclusion I would say that we can't generally talk about choices since they could be different. In some cases it is good to have many of them while in other areas they could have a negative effect.

范文十六：（五段式）

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people believe that it is best to accept a bad situation, such as an unsatisfactory job or shortage of money. Others argue that it is better to buy and improve such situations.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Some people believe that it is best to accept a bad situation, such as an unsatisfactory job or shortage of money. Others argue that it is better to try and improve such situations.

Based on my knowledge, some people choose to accept the fate that they have to undergo the bad situation as they believe that good things might come out of it. Their solution is simply to just go with the flow because they think that they will learn something new along the journey. For example, a student received a grade B for his Physics examination. However, he only needs one more mark to get an A. If a student requires to receive a mark percentage of 70% to get an A, this student got a 49% on his paper. As the teacher looked through the questions with the whole class, he notices that the teacher accidentally marked his correct answer to wrong. So realistically, he should get an A. However, he chooses to leave his grade as a B because he believes that his current grade will be a motivation for him to improve and work harder to get a better grade in the next examination. Hence, this explains why some people choose to accept the bad situation.

Besides, it is also mentioned that others argue that it is better to try and improve such situations. I believe the reason they act that way is because they feel a bit paranoid that the situation will become worse if they do not do so. For instance, a person had to undergo a shortage of money. Logically, they will feel a little paranoid that at one point, they might have to experience an empty pocket and had to live in the streets. Regarding that matter, they figured out a solution to improvise such situations by getting an extra or part-time job. This solution will help them to gain extra money to pay their daily expenses such as water and electricity bills. This means that their problems are solved and they are now worry-free.

In my honest opinion, I strongly suggest that one can choose to act according to situations. When facing a problem, think of the best solution to solve it. If the situation requires you to simply ignore it, then just do so. There is no need in figuring out a way to improve those situations as it will take up your time and cause stress. However, if the situation requires you to take action quickly, by all means do so as you might not know what the consequences are if you ignore the problem.

In conclusion, the main important thing when facing bad situations is to analyze the problem, then only you can react to them. Not all bad situations need to be ignored and not all need to be improved. Think wisely to get the best solution for all of your problems.

附录 3：大作文常用套句

立场句 (think/ advocate /proclaim /claim/ argue/ believe)

一方立场：

It has been argued that...

Some people think that...

An argument commonly put forward is that...

双方立场：

While some people think that..., others hold the opposite/ another opinion that...

Some people think ..., while others point out ...

..., but I (do not) agree that ...

我的立场：

In my honest opinion, I strongly suggest that ...

My view is that ...

... is (not) appropriate/ a good idea.

Focusing on ... would (not) have the desired results.

This argument may be true.

我认为：

In my opinion,

As far as I am concerned,

From my perspective,

From my point of view,

I hold the opinion that...

I believe...

I suppose...

I am of the point that...

I am a (big) fan of ...+ 名词性短语

总的来说：

Overall, ...

In a nutshell, ...
In the end, ...
In conclusion, ...
To conclude, ...
In brief, ...
All of this being said,...

表达论点

Firstly
First of all
To begin with
The major contributor is ...
Advocates of this (also) believe that ...
The obvious (Another) argument in its favor is that ...

引出展开

As we all know,
To be specific,
In particular,
Based on my knowledge, ...
People are being told that ...

表因果

As / because/ Since ...
Because of/ as a result of/ due to/ owing to ...
Hence, /Thus,/ So / Therefore, / and therefore, / so that / consequently/ As a consequence, / As a result, ...
A leads to B
A results in B
The reason sb do sth is because ...
Some people choose to ... as they believe that ...

表举例

like / including/ such as
for instance / for example

Take...for example.
To illustrate,
As an illustration...
...is a case in point.
... is a prime example.
as shown on a TV advertisement,
as my local council has done,
if/ provided that...

表此外

Secondly,/ Moreover,/ At the same time,/ In addition,/ Moreover,/ also / Furthermore,
As well as A (名词性词组) , B (完整的句子) 。

表达另一方

However, / but / Although/ unfortunately, / On the other hand, / On the contrary, / By
contrast,/ In contrast, /while / whereas
unlike / Despite / In spite of (后面只能跟名词 / 名词性短语)
Nonetheless/ Nevertheless
However, whether ving. should be the main focus of ... is debatable.
However, still the vast majority of people opt for ...
Besides, it is also mentioned that others argue that ...
However, some people oppose these views.

缺点专用

Worse, ...
... may cause a range of problems.
There are, however, some disadvantages.
There is no advantage if ...
There are dangers in ...
These arguments have been criticized for several reasons.
... is just another major problem/factor that deserves our attention.

Report 专用

引出原因:

Personally, multiple factors contribute to this phenomenon.

_____ is dependent on a number of factors.

Many of the problems are due to _____.

引出结果:

Personally, this phenomenon can contribute to multiple results.

引出解决:

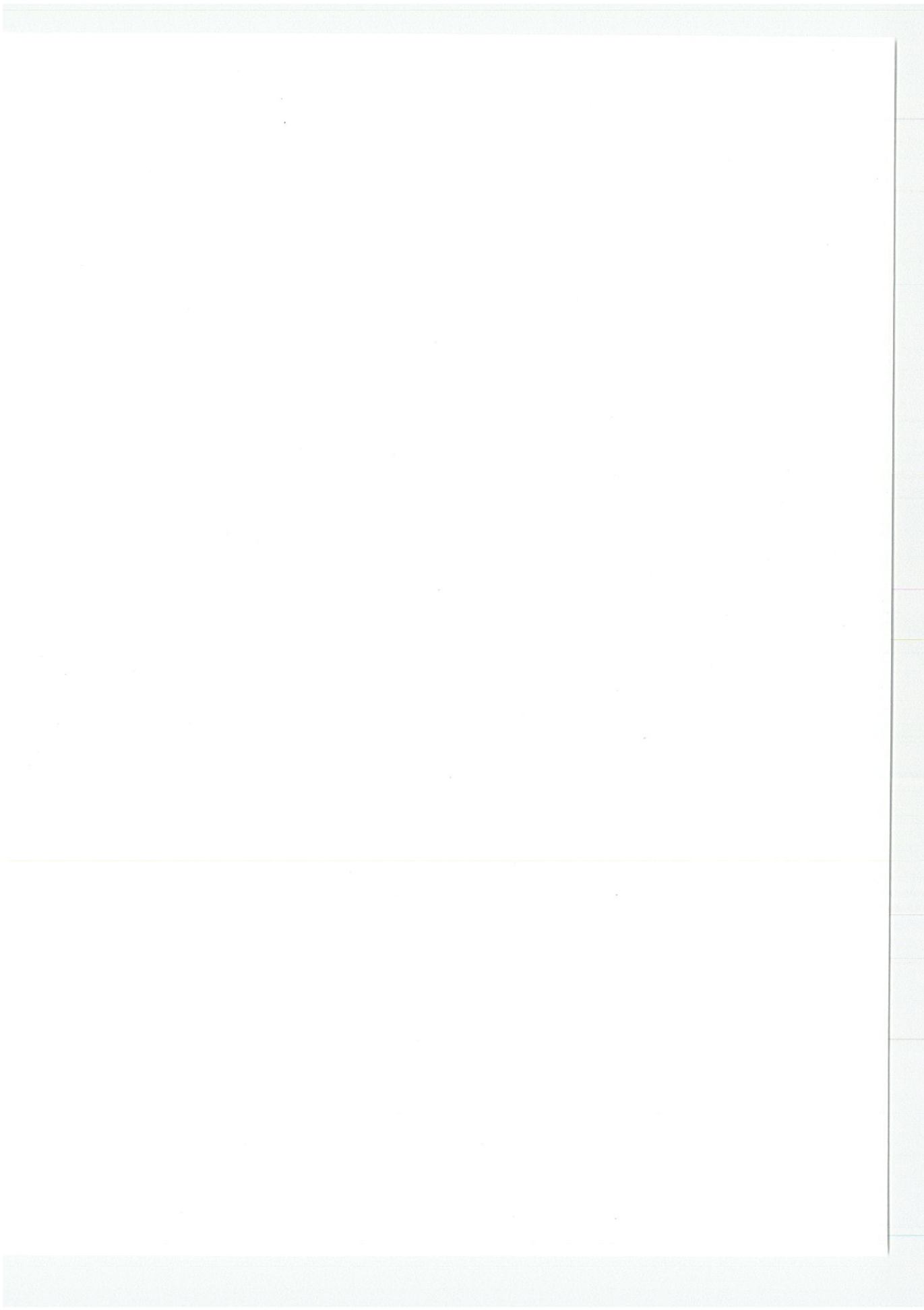
Personally, this phenomenon can be solved by multiple methods.

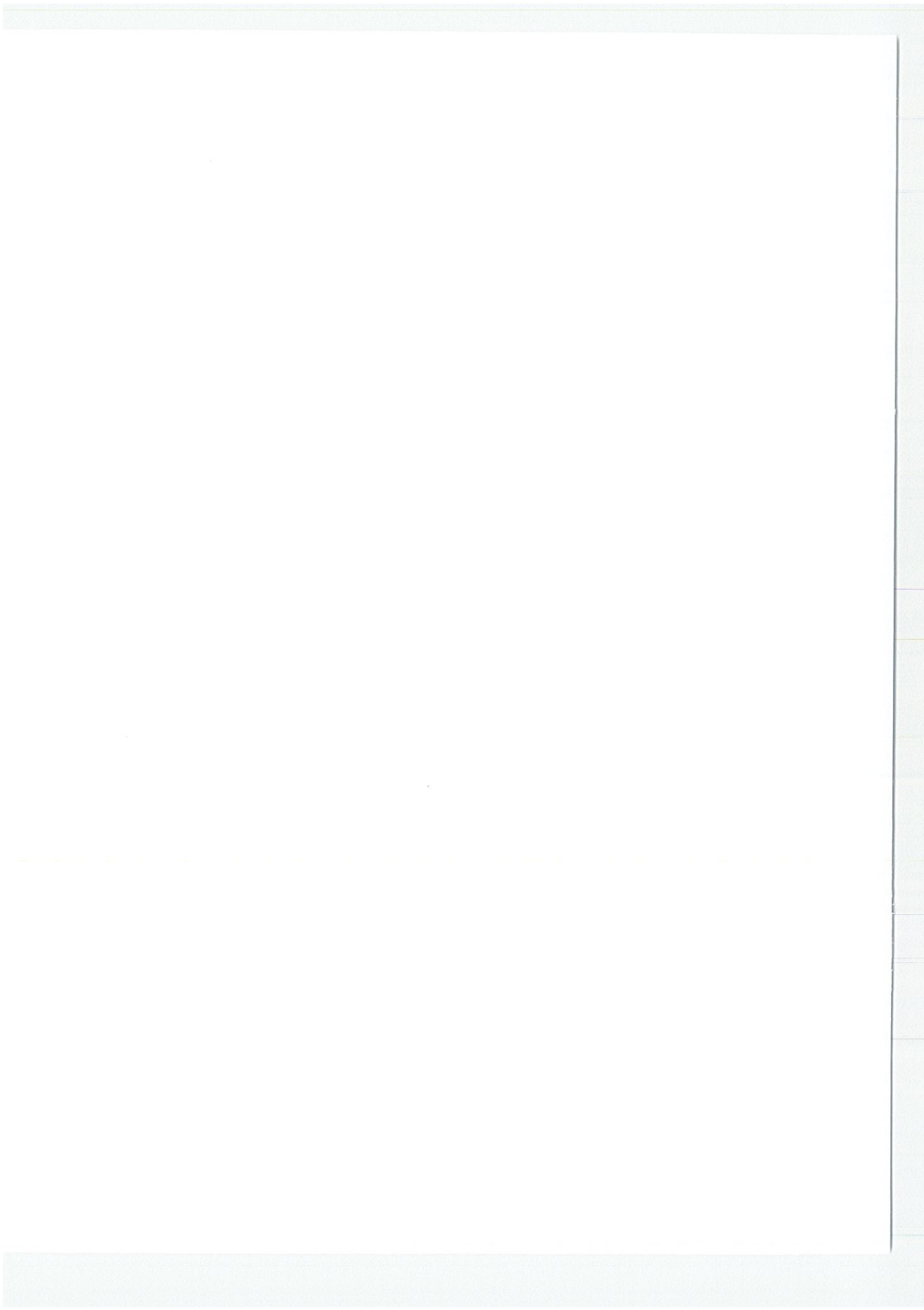
There are, therefore, a number of precautions (actionable suggestions) we would recommend.

It is vitally important to address these problems before it is too late.

We must take the necessary action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible.







青春不将就, 你闯的每一关都算数!

/ 写作丛林, 披荆斩棘 /