

安小雅 雅思写作素材 (A 类)

2023 年 9-12 月

一：《雅思大作文题型分析》

AD 类话题（同意与否）：

To what extent do you agree or disagree.

例子：It is inevitable that traditional cultures will be lost as technology develops. Technology and traditional cultures are incompatible. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

这是最常见的雅思写作问题类型，这类简称为 AD 类话题。这一类话题我们有三种写法，分别是完全同意，完全不同意和部分同意。

对于基础比较薄弱的同学，我建议选择一边作答，不要选择部分同意。因为这种折中的观点很容易写得模棱两可。如果选择部分同意，那就一定要清楚明了地表达你的观点。

下面是三类写法的主旨：

完全同意

It is true that technology is developing at an incredible rate, and that traditional societies and cultural practices are disappearing as a result. I therefore agree with the view that technology and traditional cultures cannot coexist.

完全不同意

Some people would argue that technological developments lead to the disappearance of traditional societies and cultural practices. I completely disagree with this view because I see no reason why technology cannot coexist with traditional cultural and even enhance them

在这里我选择第三种观点来撰写提纲。

开头段：主题+回答

Some people would argue that technological developments lead to the disappearance of traditional cultures. While this may be true in the case of some societies or customs others seem to be unaffected by technology and the modern world.

主体段 1：

On the one hand, the advances in technology that have driven industrialisation in developed countries have certainly contributed to the disappearance of traditional ways of life.

主体段 2：

On the other hand, in some parts of the world traditional cultures still thrive.

总结段：

In conclusion, many traditional ways of life have been lost as a result of advances in technology, but other traditional communities have survived and even flourished.

BG 类话题（双边讨论）：

Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

双边讨论类题型是雅思写作的常客。通常题目中会出现“Describe both views and give your own opinions.”这样的字样。对于这类题目，必须要讨论两个观点，并且就此给出自己的意见，这是题目要求。如果只讨论一个就是偏题，会被扣分。这种情况下，一般我会采用四段式回答。

开头段：主题+回答

People have different views about whether punishments for crimes should be fixed. Although there are some advantages of fixed punishments, I believe that it is better to judge each crime individually.

主体段：相同处罚措施的好处

There are some good arguments for having one set punishments for each crime.

主体段：按情况处罚的好处

However, I would argue that the circumstances of a crime and the criminal's motivation should have an influence on the punishment.

总结段：重复我的观点

In conclusion, despite the advantages of fixed punishments, it seems to me that each crime should be judged taking both the circumstances and motivation into account.

PN 类话题（积极发展）：

Do you think it is a positive or a negative development?

These days more fathers stay at home and take care of their children while mothers go out to work. Do you think it is a positive or a negative development?

这也是常见的一种话题类型。我们需要注意的是，问题问的是你的观点，所以在回答的时候不要提到别人怎么看。这里也可以有三种回答方式：1，我认为这是积极的发展；2，我认为这是消极的发展；3，我认为这有积极的方面，同时也有消极的方面。

跟其他文章一样，你一定要在开头段就明确你的观点，然后再主体段给出很好的理由或者解释，最后在总结段复述你的观点。如果你要写平衡观点（第三种）那你一定要在开头段把两方面都提到。在这里我还是用四段式的回答。

开头段（第一句改写题干，第二句阐明观点）

There has been a rising trend in many countries for more and more men to stay at home to look after children when women work full time. This essay shall explore the reasons behind this change before coming to the conclusion that this is a positive rather than negative development.

主体段（表明原因）

The main reason behind this change is that there has been a rise in female equality throughout the world. The main reason behind this change is that there has been a rise in female equality throughout the world.

主体段（讨论消极和积极的意义）

- 1) it is negative as it goes against traditional values and that men should be working instead of looking after children.
- 2) fathers are not as good as mothers at raising children.
- 3) If women can get a higher salary, the family will be in a better economic condition.

总结段（总结观点+提升主题）

The fact that more and more stay-at-home dads are appearing is evidence that society is becoming more equal. So, this is a very positive thing.

C&S 类话题（报告类）：

In many parts of the world children and teenagers are committing more crimes. Why do you think it is the case? How should children or teenagers be punished?

其实这类话题也算是两段式话题，但是问题类型较为明确，Cause & Solution. 关于这类话题，我们建议采取四段式结构进行写作：

第一段：改写标题

第二段：阐明原因（原因 123……）

第三段：回答解决方案（方案 123……）

第四段：总结事实+总结解决方法+提升文章主题

二：考前快速提分建议

考官评分分为四点：任务回应情况，连贯和衔接，词汇多样性，语法准确性。

后两点只能靠基础和积累，但两点我们可以通过一些小技巧来提分。因为写作是会给小分的，四个部分的分
数平均起来就是总分，前两项多那么一点点，总分就多 0.5 了！

任务回应情况（Task Response）

第一段一定要表明自己的观点

最后一段一定要重复自己的观点

考官审阅每篇作文的时间可能只有 5-10 分钟，哪怕你论据再丰富，只要你在开头结尾没有明确表达观点，考官很可能没法在短时间里知道你的看法，TR 得分可能就会得 6 或者 6 以下了。

连贯和衔接（Cohesion and Coherence）

这个主要说连接词。基础薄弱的同学不要想太多句型，用好连接词比句型复杂更重要。比如四段式文章。第一段改写题目+提出观点。第二段表达正方观点，段落开头一定要用 On one hand。第三段反方观点，开头要写 On the other hand。最后一段总结，开头要用 In conclusion。这些都是在写给眼瞎的考官看的，让他知道我是有逻辑的，那这项 CC 的得分才会高。

语法准确性（Grammar）

我们注意的是时态，作文一般只涉及到现在时和过去时，只要写的时候稍微注意一下即可。其他语法问题就只能靠基础积累了。

三：写作预测（大作文）

使用说明：

以下 25 篇的写作题目就是 9-12 月的预测了。时间紧张可以先看这部分前 13 个话题。其他话题重要性差不多。

不建议大家直接背范文，建议大家看看思路和观点，考试的时候再自行发挥哦！

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1: 电视直播刑事审判是对是错？

In some countries, the criminal trials are shown on the TV and the general public can watch them. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Crimes are increasing at an alarming rate in some countries, so measures like broadcasting the criminal trials on the television are being taken to deter crimes. However, this approach brings more problems than benefits.

It is true that some potential criminals may be intimidated by the live report of court trials. In this way, the public can further realize the consequences of crimes for both offenders themselves and victims. Watching the lawbreakers lose their dignity in the court may help people abandon the intention of committing crimes. Also, they can see clearly the harm which was done by lawbreakers to victims and their families. Watching a mother weeping for her lost child in a kidnapping on the television works better than reading just a few lines in the newspaper.

However, the live broadcasting of a trial also has some adverse effects on both the audience and the violators. Firstly, people may imitate the criminals' behaviour. During the trial, the details of a crime are thoroughly shown to the general public. The audience can learn how the offenders planned the crime, where they purchased the necessary equipment and how they managed to escape from the police. After watching the trial, the public, especially immature young people, may be curious about the crime, and those with vicious intentions may copy the crime.

Besides, being publicized to a wide audience is likely to ruin the violators' reputation. Even after being rehabilitated in a prison, they may still be referred to as "criminals" by other people. As a result, it is always difficult for a released prisoner to search for a job, and even their family members will be isolated from the rest of the community.

In conclusion, the live report of criminal trials is not a feasible approach to deter crimes because it causes more harm than benefits. (305 words)

思路解析：

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

针对犯罪率的增长，一些国家采取公开审判的方法来制止犯罪。然而我认为这弊大于利。

第二段：公开审理的益处

增强公众对犯罪的认识，对潜在犯罪的威慑性

第三段：公开审理的坏处

公开犯罪细节，造成模仿犯罪。

第四段：公开审理的坏处 2

破坏犯罪者的声誉，使他们难以改过自新。

第五段：总结观点

公开审理并不是阻止犯罪的有效手段。

中文翻译：

在一些国家，犯罪正在以惊人的速度增长，因此正在采取诸如在电视上播放刑事审判的措施来制止犯罪。然而，这种方法带来的问题多于好处。

的确，一些潜在的罪犯可能会被法庭审判的实况报道吓倒。通过这种方式，公众可以进一步认识到罪行

对罪犯本人和受害者的后果。看到违法者在法庭上失去尊严，可以帮助人们放弃犯罪的意图。同时，他们也清楚地看到了不法分子对受害者及其家人所造成的伤害。在电视上看到一位母亲为她在绑架案中失踪的孩子哭泣，比在报纸上看到几行字要好得多。

然而，审判现场直播对观众和违反者都有一定的负面影响。首先，人们可能会模仿罪犯的行为。在审判过程中，犯罪的细节被彻底地展示给公众。观众可以了解犯罪分子是如何策划犯罪的，他们在哪里购买了必要的设备，以及他们是如何逃脱警察追捕的。在看完庭审后，公众，尤其是不成熟的年轻人可能会对犯罪感到好奇，那些怀有恶意的人可能会模仿犯罪。

此外，向广泛的观众宣传可能会破坏违反者的声誉。即使在监狱中被改造，他们也可能被其他人称为“罪犯”。因此，被释放的囚犯总是很难找到工作，甚至他们的家庭成员也会与社区的其他成员隔离。

综上所述，刑事审判的现场报告并不是一个可行的方法来阻止犯罪，因为它造成的危害大于好处。

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2: 警察是否需要带枪

Some people think that if a police force carries a gun, it can lead to higher level of crime in that society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

People have been debating whether or not policemen are supposed to carry guns to patrol the street. Personally, I believe it is preferable and viable to allow the guard of the people to carry guns even though it may cause some potential problems.

Granted, permitting police officers to carry guns might, to some extent, arouse some felons' impulses to conduct anti-social offences. More precisely, these people may consider that police patrolling with guns is a violation of their human rights and this is not fair to them. The impulse of taking revenge on society might be stimulated when they see all the cops are equipped with guns. Also, without a strict legislation regarding the possible abuse of guns, weapons might hurt citizens in the street accidentally.

Nevertheless, the merits of encouraging policemen to carry guns when they are on duty far outweigh its possible downsides. First, it will play the role of deterrent in preventing and stopping potential violators from recommitting crimes. In other words, many malefactors may look before they leap when seeing all the policemen are equipped with guns. Also, guns are, indeed, reliable supporters for the police officers. When the police force encounters some unexpected emergency, it is weaponry that protects them. Lastly, during organized riots, police officers with guns could effectively put an end to the chaos so that public security can be ensured, and a more stable society can be maintained.

Overall, my stand is that in order to perfectly fulfil the obligation of protecting citizens, it is of great necessity for the police force to carry guns.

(263 words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

警察是否应该配枪争论不休，我认为这是必要的。

第二段：警察配枪的风险

激起一些反社会活动和造成枪支滥用。

第三段：警察配枪的必要性

发挥威慑作用和确保公众安全。

第四段：总结观点

为了更好的保护公民安全，警察配枪是必要的。

中文翻译：

人们一直在争论警察是否应该携带枪支在街上巡逻。就我个人而言，允许警察携带枪支是可取和可行的，尽管这样会存在一些潜在问题。

一方面，允许警察携带枪支可能会激起一些重罪犯进行一些反社会犯罪的冲动，更确切地说，这些人觉得警察配枪侵犯了他们的人权，这对他们来说并不公平，当他们看到所有的警察都配备了枪支时，可能会产生报复社会的冲动。此外，如果没有严格的法律，可能出现滥用枪支，武器可能会意外地伤害到街上的行人。

然而，鼓励警察在执勤时携带枪支的好处远远大于它可能带来的坏处。首先，它将发挥威慑作用，防止和制止潜在的违规者再次犯罪。换句话说，当看到所有的警察都配备了枪，许多罪犯可能会三思而后行。此外，枪支确实是警察的可靠帮手。当警察部队遇到一些意想不到的紧急情况时，枪可以帮助他们更好地保护自己。最后，在有组织的暴乱中，枪支作为强有力的武器，可以有效地阻止犯罪，从而确保公共安全，维护一个更加稳定的社会。

总的来说，我的观点是，为了更好地履行保护公民的义务，警察部队携带枪支是非常必要的。

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3: 政府对健康饮食的责任

The government has the duty to ensure that its citizens have a healthy diet, while others believe this is individuals' responsibility. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Overweight has become a widespread problem in many countries and whether the government has the obligation to improve people's dietary habit is a controversial issue.

Eating is the most important part of people's daily lives and it is directly related to their health. Unhealthy eating may lead to a series of health problems such as obesity, diabetes, etc. Some people consider that the government should take actions to promote healthy diet. This would improve people's physical quality and reduce general medical costs for society. For instance: some countries levy "fat tax" to discourage people from eating food with high amounts of oil and calories. Another example are some programs that provide nutritional food for students, which are funded by the government.

However, some people argue that health is a personal issue for individuals and the government's effort to improve the diets of individuals is futile and unjustified. People have their own lifestyles, and these are not easily changed by the government's campaigns. For example: some people choose to eat junk food because they are too busy with their work and have no time to cook. If the government enforces some laws or regulations to promote healthy diets, people may complain that the government is interfering in their lives.

In my opinion, what to eat is a personal choice and it should be decided by the individual rather than the government. The government only needs to strengthen guidance, and is not primarily responsible for the unhealthy diet of its citizens. As an adult, people have the ability to decide their own way of life. A good method is for the government to produce some public service advertisements to raise people's awareness of the importance of healthy eating.

(286words)

思路解析:

第一段: 改写题目+提出问题

政府是否有义务改善人们的饮食习惯是一个有争议的问题

第二段: 阐述政府有义务的原因

作为社会的管理者, 政府应该才需行动来帮助人们促进健康饮食, 例如“脂肪税”和补助健康的项目

第三段: 阐述人们应该自行改善饮食结构

人们有自己的生活方式, 不容易被其他人改变。同时如果法规强制规定, 则可能会适得其反

第四段: 陈述观点+提升主题

人们自己才能决定自己吃什么, 但政府也可以从一些方面促进健康饮食。

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Futile and unjustified 无效的和不合理的

The government's campaigns 政府的活动

Junk food 垃圾食品

Interfere 干预

Raise people's awareness 提升人们的 XX 意识

参考译文：

超重已经成为许多国家普遍存在的问题，政府是否有义务改善人们的饮食习惯是一个有争议的问题。

饮食是人们日常生活中最重要的一部分，它直接关系到人们的健康。不健康的饮食可能会导致一系列的健康问题，如肥胖，糖尿病等。一些人认为政府应该采取行动来促进健康饮食。这将提高人们的身体素质，降低社会的医疗成本。例如：一些国家征收“脂肪税”来阻止人们吃高油和高热量的食物。另一个例子是由政府资助的一些为学生提供营养食品的项目。

然而：一些人认为健康是个人的问题，政府的努力是徒劳和不合理的。人们有自己的生活方式，政府的活动不会轻易改变这些。例如：有些人选择吃垃圾食品，因为他们忙于工作，没有时间做饭。如果政府强制执行一些法律法规来促进健康饮食，人们可能会抱怨政府正在干扰他们的生活。

在我看来，吃什么是一个人的选择，这是由个人决定的，而不是政府。政府只需要加强引导，并不需要对公民不健康的饮食负主要责任。作为一个成年人，他们有能力决定自己的生活方式。对于政府来说，一个好方法是制作一些公益广告，让人们意识到健康饮食的重要性。

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4: 政府是否需要帮助人们预防疾病

Some people say that governments should focus on reducing environmental pollution and housing problems to help people prevent illness and disease. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

There is no doubt that people's health will be influenced directly or indirectly by the environment and housing condition. Whether governments should focus more on the environment and estate has triggered a controversy. I feel that individuals should take more responsibility for their well-being, but in the meantime, government should pay more attention to people's health.

Indeed, the environmental problems and housing conditions are two main sources for illness and diseases. In many large cities in northern China, haze weather has become a daily killer, especially causing respiratory diseases in winter. Also, populace will easily access to viruses and bacteria if they live in a poor housing condition without any advanced sanitation. Therefore, governments should give more attention and higher investment in these two areas.

Compared to individuals, government has more power to arrange a wide range of social resources to address severe issues; however, it does not mean that addressing this problem totally depends on governments. The state is an organizer or a coordinator in our society instead of a responsibility taker. Although governments can claim people to enhance the awareness of environment protection, make policy to strengthen the environment management and invest estate where they need, public health condition is still a personal problem to some degree. People have the obligation to form and keep a healthy and positive lifestyle, or they will still face the threat of illness and diseases even environment and housing condition getting better.

In conclusion, people can also need to take responsibility of their well-being as governments only hold a position as organizer and coordinator. The most feasible solution may be that governments provide a fine setting on one hand and public should pursue a healthy lifestyle for themselves on the other hand.

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

我认为个人应该为自己的幸福承担责任

第二段：阐述政府应该做什么

政府应该改善环境问题和住房条件

第三段：阐述原因 2

个人健康不完全取决于政府，虽然政府可以制定政策，改善环境，但个人的健康更多的是靠个人卫生意识的提高

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

政府应该提供良好环境，同时人们也应该追求健康的生活方式

推荐高分词汇/词组:

triggered a controversy 引发争议

haze weather 阴霾天气

respiratory diseases 呼吸系统疾病

advanced sanitation 先进的卫生条件

feasible solution 可行的解决方案

参考译文：

毫无疑问，人们的健康将直接或间接地受到环境和住房条件的影响。政府是否应该更多地关注环境和房地产引发了一场争论。我觉得个人应该为自己的幸福承担更多的责任，同时政府也应该更多的关注人们的健康。

的确，环境问题和住房条件是疾病的两个主要来源。在中国北方的许多大城市，雾霾天气已经成为每天的杀手，尤其是在冬天会引起呼吸道疾病。此外，如果人们生活在没有任何先进卫生设施的恶劣住房条件下，就很容易接触到病毒和细菌。因此，政府应该在这两个领域给予更多的关注和更多的投资。

与个人相比，政府有更大的权力安排广泛的社会资源来解决严重的问题；然而，这并不意味着解决这个问题完全取决于政府。国家是我们社会的组织者或协调者，而不是责任的承担者。虽然政府可以要求人们提高环境保护意识，制定政策加强环境管理，在需要的地方投资房地产，但公共卫生状况在一定程度上仍然是个人问题。人们有义务形成和保持健康积极的生活方式，否则他们仍然会面临疾病和疾病的威胁，甚至环境和住房条件越来越好。

总之，人们也需要为他们的幸福负责，因为政府只是作为组织者和协调者。最可行的解决方案可能是政府一方面提供一个良好的环境，另一方面公众应该追求健康的生活方式。

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5: 将大公司迁往郊区

Traffic and housing problems in major cities could be solved by moving large companies and factories and their employees to the countryside. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

The rapidly growing populations and car ownership have caused frequent traffic congestion and housing shortages in major cities. Some people think that the traffic and housing problems can be solved by relocating large companies and factories in these cities to rural areas. I completely agree with this view.

Employees commuting by car is an important contributing factor to traffic congestion in urban areas. Moving large companies and factories to rural areas can significantly reduce the number of company and factory employees' private vehicles on city streets, especially during rush hours. The amount of leisure-related traffic will also decline because many employees will relocate to the countryside to live closer to their workplace. Another benefit is that the amount of traffic caused by the transport of office supplies and factory products is also likely to fall if large companies and factories are moved to rural areas.

Moving large companies and factories to the countryside also helps to solve housing problems in cities. In urban areas, a high percentage of housing is owned or rented by employees of large companies and factories and their families. Moving these firms and factories to the countryside is likely to lead to the relocation of their employees. This means that more accommodation would become available to other residents of large cities, and would help to reduce the housing bubble in many large cities.

For these reasons, I agree that moving large companies and factories from major cities to the countryside can significantly reduce commuting and leisure-related traffic, and the demand for accommodation, which would make it an effective solution to the chronic traffic and housing problems in these cities.

(274words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

交通和住房问题可以通过把这些城市里的大公司和工场搬到乡村去解决，我完全同意这个观点。

第二段：阐述原因 1

员工开车上下班是导致交通堵塞的重要因素。休闲相关的交通量也会随之减少。另外就是办公用品和工厂产品的运输交通量也会减少。

第三段：阐述原因 2

员工会更倾向于住到公司附近，把工场和公司搬至乡村有利于腾出更多市区住房给需要的人，减少住宅市场泡沫。

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

把大城市里面的大公司和工场搬迁至乡村能够减少大城市里面的上下班和休闲相关交通量，并且能减少对于住房的需求。

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Specialised knowledge 专门化的知识

Car ownership 汽车所有权，车主

Housing shortage 住房短缺

Relocate 搬迁

Private vehicle 私人车辆

Leisure-related traffic 与休闲相关的交通

Office supplies 办公室用品

Residents of large cities 大城市的居民

Housing bubble 住房泡沫

Chronic 长期存在的

参考译文：

迅速增长的人口与汽车拥有量在主要城市里导致了频繁的交通堵塞和住房短缺。一些人认为交通和住房问题可以通过把这些城市里的大公司和工场搬到乡村去解决。我完全同意这种看法。

城市里的员工开车上下班是导致交通堵塞的重要因素。把公司和工场搬到乡村可以显著降低街道上的员工汽车数量，特别是在上下班高峰时段。与休闲相关的汽车交通同样会减少，因为一些员工也会搬至乡村以便更加靠近他们的工作地点。另一个好处是如果大公司和工场被搬迁至乡村，那么办公用品和工厂产品的运输交通量也会减少。

把城市里的大公司和工场搬到乡村也有助于解决城市里的住房问题。在都市里面，很多住房是由大公司和工场的员工拥有或者租住的。将这些公司或者工场搬至乡村很可能导致他们的员工搬迁。这意味着会有更多的住房能够被大城市的其他居民使用，并减少大城市里面的住宅市场泡沫。

由于上述问题，我认为把大城市里面的大公司和工场搬迁至乡村能够减少大城市里面的上下班和休闲相关交通量，并且能减少对于住房的需求，这会让它成为解决大都市里面长期存在的交通与住房问题的有效方法。

6: 全民运动还是体制培养运动员？

Some countries achieve international sporting success by building specialised facilities to train top athletes instead of providing sports facilities that everyone can use. Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Some countries today invest huge amount of money on specialized facilities for the training of their top athletes to achieve sporting success internationally. I think this is a positive development but it should not be at the expense of the sports facilities for the public.

The benefits of athletes winning in international sports competitions such as the Olympic Games or the World Cup Championship are multiple. For the athletes, who often come from economically underprivileged families, a championship victory can save them from their financial embarrassment, not just for themselves, but for the entire families as well. An Olympic champion, furthermore, can become a national hero and serve as a role model for numerous young people, who will try to be as hard-working, self-disciplined, and persistent as the champion. Most importantly, a hard-won champion title can even bring pride to the entire nation and help the nation to move on, especially in hard times.

However, more international champions should not become an excuse to cut down on the investment in public sports facilities. A country without adequate sports facilities for the general public can never be truly proud no matter how many world champions it boasts. You will understand the frustration when you put on your sports shirt and go out, spurred by the perfect performance of an athlete you love in an important game, only to find that all available gyms and courts are crowded, leaving you nowhere to go.

To conclude, international sporting success is necessary, which explains why a country ought to put money into specialized facilities to train its top athletes. However, if the government has to make a choice between the world champions and the public sports facilities, I will support the second one. To my mind, only when the general mass of people enjoys adequate sports facilities will they be encouraged and motivated by their world champions.

(313words)

思路解析：

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

一些国家为了取得体育成就投入大量资金，不能以牺牲公共体育为代价。

第二段：取得国际比赛成功的益处

分三点论述 1.运动员的经济利益 2.激励年轻人 3.国家和民族自豪感

第三段：牺牲公共体育的弊端

更多的国际冠军不是削减公共体育设施的借口，人民需要切实的场所才能感受到鼓励

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

国际体育的成功是必要的，但是不能以牺牲公共体育设施为代价

中文翻译：

今天，一些国家在训练顶级运动员的专业设施上投入了大量资金，以在国际上取得体育成就。我认为这是一个积极的发展，但它不应该以牺牲公共体育设施为代价。

运动员在奥运会或世界杯等国际体育赛事上获胜的好处是多方面的。对于运动员来说，他们往往来自经济贫困的家庭，冠军可以让他们摆脱经济困境，不仅是为了他们自己，也是为了整个家庭。此外，一个奥运冠军可以成为一个民族英雄，成为无数年轻人的榜样，他们会像冠军一样努力工作，自律，坚持不懈。最重要的是，一个来之不易的冠军头衔甚至可以给整个国家带来自豪感，帮助国家前进，特别是在困难时期。

然而，更多的国际冠军不应该成为削减公共体育设施投资的借口。一个国家如果没有足够的体育设施，无论它拥有多少世界冠军，都不可能真正得到鼓励。当你穿上运动衫，在一场重要比赛中，你所爱的运动员完美的表现激励下，你走出家门，却发现所有可用的体育馆和体育场都挤满了人，让你无处可去，你会理解这种沮丧。

总之，国际体育成功是必要的，这就解释了为什么一个国家应该把钱投入到专门的设施来训练它的顶级运动员。但是，如果政府必须在世界冠军和公共体育设施之间做出选择，我会支持第二个。在我看来，只有当广大人民群众享受到足够的体育设施，他们才会受到他们的世界冠军的鼓励和激励。

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7：一次性垃圾的成因和解决建议

We are now living in a throw-away society. What causes the problem? Make some recommendations.

With the rapid development of society, mankind has entered a throw-away society. We can find metal tins, plastic bags and all kinds of packages thrown away everywhere. It seems that we are addicted to a habit of throwing away anything around us as soon as it is thought useless, which is a threatening social ailment.

As for me, two contributing factors can be identified. Initially, modern technology renders it possible to replace the old with the new at a faster pace. It is a fact that because great strides are achieved in science, one-off products have permeated every corner of our life. Accordingly, this so-called convenience leads to the phenomenon that used chopsticks, shopping bags, and water bottles are littered randomly. Moreover, lack of the awareness of environmental protection exacerbates the serious problem. It is highly probable that we throw away items not for the purpose of contaminating the environment but involuntarily, and we are blind to the related environmental damage. Therefore, gradually rubbish accumulates at an alarming rate, while the environment becomes the victim to this ugly behaviour.

Before our society becomes a waste dump, it is high time that relevant measures should be taken. Firstly, one-off products should be strictly controlled or abandoned, if possible. As we know, easy access to those products is the main culprit of the popularity of this practice. Secondly, environmentally friendly education should top the agenda of the government. Obviously, if everyone is fully informed of the preciousness and fragility of the environment, he or she will think twice next time before throwing away anything.

Inevitably, the satisfactory solution to the throw-away society calls for cooperation and coordination between the government and individuals. In the future, it is hoped that society will turn from a throw-away one to a recycling-oriented society. (299words)

思路解析：

第一段：改写题目+提出问题

丢弃型社会是个令人担忧的社会问题

第二段：阐述问题的原因

一是新事物代替旧事物的速度很快，二是人们的环境保护意识淡薄

第三段：阐述解决丢弃型社会的建议

一是控制一次性制品，二是政府向人们推广环保教育

第四段：总结观点+提升主题

解决问题需要政府和个人间共同合作

推荐高分词汇/词组：

Be addicted to 养成了

Social ailment 社会疾病

One-off products 一次性产品

Exacerbates 家具

Detriment 损害

Culprit 罪魁祸首

Agenda of the government 政府议程

Recycling-oriented 循环型

参考译文：

随着社会的飞速发展，人类已经进入丢弃型社会。我们可以看到四处乱扔的易拉罐、塑料袋和各种包装袋。我们似乎养成了只要身边的东西没用就随手乱扔的习惯，这是一个令人担忧的社会问题。

在我看来，这个问题的形成存在两个重要因素。首先，现代科技促使新事物能够以较快的速度代替旧事物。事实上，由于科学方面取得了巨大进步，一次性制品已经渗透到我们生活的每个角落。因此，这个所谓的便利条件导致用过的筷子、购物袋及水瓶被随意乱扔的现象。此外，环境保护意识淡薄也使这个严峻的问题更加恶化。我们很可能不是出于破坏环境的目的，而只是不由自主地乱扔杂物，并且对相关的危害也一无所知。因此，渐渐地，垃圾以一个惊人的速度被堆积起来，而环境却成为这种丑陋行为的受害者。

在我们的社会变成一个垃圾场之前，是时候采取相关措施了。第一，如果可能，一次性制品必须被严格控制或废弃。正如我们所知，这种行为盛行的罪魁祸首便是一次性制品能够轻松获得。第二，政府应该将环保教育作为政府的首要议程。很显然，如果每个人都能充分意识到环境珍贵且脆弱的话，那么人人都会在下次乱扔之前三思。

不可避免地，对于丢弃型社会其理想的解决方式是需要政府和个人之间协调合作。希望在未来，整个社会能够从一个丢弃型社会转变为一个循环型社会

8: 政府应不应该给科学教育投资更多资金

Some people think government should invest more money in teaching science than other subjects in order for a country to develop and progress. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Science is a very beneficial subject for students to study and there are some people who believe that it is beneficial to a country's development and progress for the government to invest more money into teaching science than other subjects. I completely agree with this opinion.

Some people would agree with this opinion that it is wrong to prioritise science above other subjects. Firstly, some believe that all subjects should be treated equally regardless of their effect on the development and progress of a country. All knowledge and learning is important therefore it should be treated equally. Furthermore, other subjects can be also important in other ways that the development of a country such as art or literature.

However, science and technology are developing fast and if a country wants to be economically strong then it must keep up with these developments. Therefore, it is right to invest more money into teaching science than other subjects as strong innovation ability and scientific research level are the guarantee of social and economic development. Furthermore, science is a complicated subject to teach and as it develops so quickly it is a subject that constantly needs new resources. Therefore, it not only deserves but needs more funding than other subjects for it to be taught properly.

To conclude, I would argue that the prosperity and development of a nation is very important and therefore I agree with the opinion that the government should invest more money into teaching science than other subjects.

(249words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

政府是否应该向科学教学投入更多资金？我同意这个观点

第二段：不该向科学教学投入更多资金的理由

1, 所有学科都应该平等对待；2, 其他学科也一样重要

第三段：该向科学教学投入更多资金的理由

1, 科学技术促进经济发展；2, 科学变化很快，需要很多资金

第四段：再次复述个人观点

科学技术对国家进步很重要，我认为应该投入更多资金

中文翻译:

科学是一门非常有利于学生学习的学科，有人认为政府比其他学科投入更多的资金在科学教学上有利于一个国家的发展和进步。我完全同意这个观点。

有些人认为把科学放在其他学科之前是错误的。首先，一些人认为，所有科目都应该平等对待，不管它们对一个国家的发展和进步有什么影响。所有的知识和学习都是重要的。此外，其他学科在一个国家的发展中也是相当重要的，例如艺术和文学。

然而，科学和技术正在快速发展，如果一个国家想要经济强大，那么它必须跟上这些发展。因此，在科学教学上投入更多的资金是正确的，因为这将强大的科技实力是社会经济发展的保障。此外，科学是一门复杂的学科，由于它发展得如此之快，它是一门不断需要新资源的学科。因此，它不仅应该而且需要比其他学科更多的资金来进行适当的教学。

综上所述，我认为一个国家的繁荣和发展是非常重要的，因此,相对于其他学科，我同意政府应该投入更多的钱在科学教学。

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9: 相对于给旧建筑花钱，给道路升级和新建筑花钱更有效

The government is spending enormous amount of money on old buildings in big towns. The government would get more benefit if that money were spent on new housing and road development. Do you agree or disagree with the statement?

The government spends an enormous amount of money on the restoration and preservation of old buildings in big towns. This is a controversial topic, as some people believe that that money would be better spent on new housing and road development. Personally, I think there are points to be made on both sides of the argument, but ultimately I support the government's choice to spend money on the preservation of old buildings.

There is a growing amount of people who believe caring for the current needs of society is far more important than preserving historical buildings. With the money used for reservation, a lot of new housing, public buildings, and new roads could be built. This would improve the quality of life for thousands of people within the city, therefore it is far more important than the preservation of old buildings. This is an admirable belief, but I personally think it is flawed.

Many people understand that the old buildings the government spends a lot of money on are far more than just old buildings. These buildings are part of our history and our culture. They are incredibly important because of the story they tell and the history they contain. New housing and better roads are important, but it is also important to respect our history and preserve important cultural sites. To do so, takes a lot of money, which is controversial, but I believe it is important work that needs to be done.

Therefore, while I do agree that there would be a great social benefit if the money used for preservation were instead spent on new housing and roads, I think the cultural loss of historical buildings is too costly for this to be justified.

思路解析：

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

我认为政府应该花钱保护老建筑

第二段：阐述观点 1 的原因

把资金用于建造住房等等，将提高成千上万人的生活质量

第三段：阐述观点 2 的原因

老建筑是历史文化一部分，不应该被遗弃

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

如果把用于保护的金钱花在新的住房和道路上会有很大的社会效益，但我认为历史建筑的文化损失太昂贵

参考译文：

政府花了大量的钱在修复和保护大城市的老建筑上。这是一个有争议的话题，因为一些人认为，这些钱将更好地用于新的住房和道路开发。就我个人而言，我认为争论双方都有观点，但最终我支持政府花钱保护老建筑的选择。

越来越多的人认为关心当前社会的需要远比保护历史建筑重要。用预留的资金，可以建造大量的新住房、公共建筑和新道路。这将提高城市中成千上万人的生活质量，因此，这比保护老建筑重要得多。这是一个令人钦佩的信念，但我个人认为它是有缺陷的。

很多人知道政府花了很多钱的老建筑远远不止是老建筑。这些建筑是我们历史和文化的一部分。它们非常重要，因为它们讲述的故事和包含的历史。新的住房和更好的道路很重要，但尊重我们的历史和保护重要的文化遗址也很重要。这样做需要很多钱，这是有争议的，但我相信这是需要做的重要工作。

因此，虽然我确实同意，如果把用于保护的钱花在新的住房和道路上会有很大的社会效益，但我认为历史建筑的文化损失太昂贵，这是不合理的。

10: 博物馆和艺术廊是否还有存在的必要？

Nowadays, some people claim that public museums and art galleries will not be needed because people can see historical objects and works of art by using a computer. To what extent you agree or disagree with this opinion?

In recent years, the common person has developed an increasingly fast-paced style of life. These individuals tend to view content and culture through digital media rather than visit museums and galleries to see things in person. There are those who would even go as far as to argue that we no longer need museums and art galleries since everything can be viewed and enjoyed through our cell phones instead. I wholeheartedly disagree with this view.

I hold the belief that the intrinsic value of an artwork is contained in the act of viewing it in person. It is common knowledge that many people often view pictures of artefacts in history books. However, when people gaze upon the genuine artefacts closely in a museum, they can see the clear patterns and carvings on each cultural relic. Through the museum, people have the opportunity to appreciate and marvel at the exquisite craftsmanship of ancient civilizations and discover new knowledge about their culture. This is an experience that cannot be reproduced by mobile phones and technology.

Furthermore, we must admit that despite the fact the pace of life is increasing exponentially, there are still many people who adore museums and galleries. These people will visit and patronize art exhibitions in their free time, for them, visiting museums or art galleries is an effective relaxation method. We must take the interests of these people into account.

All in all, I think museums and art galleries are very important cultural places. The meaning and value of their existence is to display history, they create the kind of feeling of looking across the river of time that no technology can recreate.

思路解析：

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

我完全不同意取消博物馆和艺术廊

第二段：阐述理由 1

亲身观赏艺术品是不可替代的体验，远比在线观赏要清晰和震撼

第三段：阐述理由 2

很多人会在空闲时间参观博物馆和参加展览，社会不应该剥夺这方面的需求

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

博物馆和艺术廊是重要文化场所，有着不可替代的存在意义

中文翻译：

近几年人们都在追求快节奏的生活。他们倾向于使用电子产品来替代一切。有些人甚至认为我们不再需要博物馆和美术馆，在手机上就可以欣赏一切艺术品。我完全不同意这种观点。

一方面，艺术品的价值在于接触和欣赏。不可否认人们在历史书上经常能看到非常多的文物的图片。但当他们在博物馆里看到实物的时候，他们可以看到每一件文物上清晰的花纹和雕刻，通过博物馆,人们可以欣赏到古人精湛的工艺的，以及从中学习到前人的文化。这些是手机和科技所不能替代的。

另一方面，我们必须承认，即使生活节奏日益加快，仍然有很多热爱博物馆和画廊的人。他们会在仅有的休息时间去观艺术展，对他们来说，博物馆或者艺术展是一种很好的放松方式。这部分人的利益应该被重视。

总而言之，我认为博物馆和艺术廊是很重要的文化场所。它们存在的意义和价值就是证明历史，那种跨越时间长河所带来的感触是任何科技所不能带来的。

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11: 企业是否要承担社会责任?

As well as making money, businesses should also have social responsibilities. Do you agree or disagree?

Although for most businesses their primary concerns are their profits and the amount of money they are making, many people are calling for businesses to be more aware of their social responsibilities. This essay shall explain why I agree that businesses must prioritize their social responsibilities.

To begin with, businesses have much larger impacts upon the world than individual people and thus should act with an even higher awareness of their social responsibilities. A good example of this is how a business is aware of its environmental impact. Most people around the world are attempting to reduce their use of plastic to prevent any further plastic pollution of the oceans. However, over fifty percent of plastic pollution in the ocean is the direct product of the fishing industry. Therefore, for the protection of marine wildlife it is imperative that fishing industries think not only of their profits but also of their social responsibilities.

Secondly, if a business is only concerned with profits then there is a high risk it shall abuse people's human rights. There are many methods in the world to access very cheap labour in the form of sweatshops and borderline slavery. By using these methods, a business would maximize its profits but to do so would be fundamentally wrong. Therefore, it is clear that a business must have responsibilities to uphold outside of their goal of maximizing profit.

Therefore, to conclude, it is essential that businesses are aware of their social responsibilities. These social responsibilities are what ensure that as a planet we are protecting human rights and our environment. If the only concern of businesses was profit then both humans and wildlife would be grievously harmed.

[280 words]

思路解析:

第一段: 改写题目+陈述观点

企业的社会责任很重要, 我非常同意企业应该优先考虑社会责任。

第二段: 企业的社会责任的体现

企业对环境的影响。捕鱼业很大程度的污染海洋。

第三段: 只考虑利润的危害

企业将面临风险, 比如危害人权。

第四段: 复述观点+提升主题

企业认识到自己的社会责任至关重要。

参考译文:

虽然对大多数企业来说, 他们最关心的是利润和收入, 但许多人呼吁企业更多地意识到自己的社会责任。这篇文章将解释为什么我同意企业必须优先考虑他们的社会责任。

首先, 企业对世界的影响比个人更大, 因此应该以更高的社会责任意识来做事。一个很好的例子就是企业如何意识到它对环境的影响。世界上大多数人都在努力减少塑料的使用, 以防止海洋受到任何进一步的塑

料污染。然而，海洋中超过 50% 的塑料污染是捕鱼业的直接产品。因此，为了保护海洋野生动物，渔业不仅要考虑他们的利益，而且要考虑他们的社会责任。

其次，如果一个企业只关心利润，那么就有很大的风险，它应该滥用人权。世界上有很多方法可以获得廉价劳动力，比如血汗工厂和边境奴役。通过使用这些方法，一个企业将其利润最大化，但这样做将从根本上是错误的。因此，很明显，企业必须有责任维护利润最大化目标之外的利益。

因此，综上所述，企业意识到自己的社会责任是至关重要的。这些社会责任确保我们作为一个星球正在保护人权和我们的环境。如果企业唯一关心的是利润，那么人类和野生动物都将受到严重伤害。

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12: 如何解决自然资源枯竭的问题

Natural resources such as oil, forests and fresh water are being consumed at an increasing rate. What problems does this cause? How can they be solved?

Nowadays, many people are concerned that the earth's finite reserves, including fossil fuels, woodland and water resources, are being carelessly squandered. At the same time, however, there is some uncertainty as to the problems this causes, and how they might be solved. This essay will review the issues in an effort to seek some answers.

To begin with, there is no doubt that oil is a key international commodity, and endless wars are still being fought to control the remaining supplies as they dwindle away. Moreover, a similar situation exists with water, whose reserves may not be quite as close to exhaustion, but countries are nevertheless damming rivers and threatening neighbours in anticipation of shortages to come. In addition, the destruction of rain forests around the globe has contributed to climate change and the extinction of species, causing lasting damage to the ecological balance.

On the other hand, as regards solutions, the oil price is already falling with reduced demand as science and technology provide much-needed answers, especially in the form of electric vehicles and green energy. In addition, fresh water supplies could be conserved by better management, eliminating pollution, creating treaties among neighbouring countries, and developing desalination technology in coastal nations. Furthermore, rain forest destruction could be mitigated by recycling technology if plastics and other waste could be locally converted into cheap, light construction materials.

To summarize, there is no doubt that the negligent waste of natural resources is a sad testament to human apathy and greed. At the same time, however, thanks to contemporary technology, alternative resources and improved conservation can be achieved. In the final analysis, however, the simple answer is that countries need to switch from fighting over resources to constructive cooperation.

思路解析:

第一段: 改写题目+表明观点

燃料森林淡水资源面临短缺, 下文会回顾原因, 寻找答案。

第二段: 资源缺乏导致的后果

各种资源缺乏将会导致战争, 资源的抢夺和生态失衡。

第三段: 解决资源缺乏的方法

新能源的开发, 高水平的管理和废物回收再利用。

第四段: 总结观点

资源缺乏已成现实, 从争夺资源转向建设性合作才是解决之道。

中文翻译:

现在, 许多人担心地球有限的储备, 包括化石燃料, 森林和水资源, 正在被随意浪费。然而, 与此同时, 这造成的问题以及如何解决这些问题还存在一些不确定性。这篇文章将回顾这些问题, 以寻求一些答案。

首先, 毫无疑问, 石油是一种关键的国际大宗商品, 随着剩余供应的减少, 为了控制剩余供应, 无休止的战争仍在进行。此外, 水也有类似的情况, 其储藏量可能没有那么接近枯竭, 但各国仍在拦河筑坝, 并威胁邻国, 因为预期将出现短缺。此外, 全球雨林的破坏导致了气候变化和物种灭绝, 对生态平衡造成了持久的破坏。

另一方面，在解决方案方面，由于科学技术提供了迫切需要的答案，特别是以电动汽车和绿色能源的形式提供的答案，石油价格已经随着需求的减少而下降。此外，可以通过更好的管理、消除污染、在邻国之间建立条约以及在沿海国家发展脱盐技术来保存淡水供应。此外，如果塑料和其他废物能够在当地转化为廉价、轻便的建筑材料，那么利用回收技术可以减轻对雨林的破坏。

总而言之，毫无疑问，对自然资源的疏忽浪费是人类冷漠和贪婪的可悲证明。然而，与此同时，由于当代技术，可以实现替代资源和更好的保护。然而，归根结底，简单的答案是，各国需要从争夺资源转向建设性合作。

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13: 年轻人是否也可以成为领导者

The leaders or directors of organisations are often older people. But some people say that young people can also be a leader. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

It is often the case for large organisations to have elderly people as the senior management team. However, it is an ever more commonly held opinion that young people should also be awarded opportunities to exercise leadership. Personally, I moderately agree with this view.

Admittedly, appointing elderly people to positions of leadership or as directors in an organisation garners with it a plethora of benefits, particularly in traditional industry. Firstly, it is undeniable that the old are endowed with rich experience in management and tend to possess big-picture thinking and long-term vision. They are more considerate when it comes to forming important decisions and therefore can drive things towards the best possible outcomes. Besides, compared to young people, the older generation is generally more perseverant and strong-willed when facing adversity. The elderly are characteristically far more responsible, which is imperative in leadership for the success of a whole team.

Yet, the counter argument is that young people possess greater creativity and are receptive to new ideas and business strategies. This is vital for new start-ups, such as an aesthetic design studio or an internet company, in which a youthful leader can energize and invigorate the entire team! The youth are openminded, and thus receptive to new ideas and willing to experiment. Younger leaders are superior at comprehending the needs of contemporary youth, and their products are often immensely popular. In addition to these advantages, young leaders are more energetic and physically strong, therefore they can better adapt to high-intensity work.

In conclusion, my conception on the matter is that different industries require different managers. Regardless of their lack of experience, young people should be encouraged to undertake leadership roles and to take on more responsibilities. In order to compensate for their shortcomings, related training before they exercise leadership and mentoring programs by the older generation at the workplace are essential.

思路解析：

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

老年人担任管理层的情况比较多见，但我认为年轻人也能发挥领导作用。

第二段：老年人担任领导的优势

1, 有经验，考虑问题周全；2, 面对逆境更有毅力

第三段：年轻人担任领导的必要性

年轻人更有创造力，且担任高层职位更能挖掘领导潜力

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

只要加强培训和老一代的指导，年轻人也能成为优秀的领导者。

参考译文：

在大型组织中，老年人担任高级管理团队的情况并不少见。然而，有一种观点认为，年轻人也应该有机会发挥领导作用。我个人部分同意这个观点。

诚然，让老年人担任组织的领导者或董事会带来各种好处。尤其是在传统企业当中。首先，不可否认的是，老年人有丰富的管理经验，往往有大局观和长远眼光。在做重要决定时，他们会考虑得更周全，因此可以把事情朝正确的方向推进。此外，与年轻人相比，老一代在面对逆境时通常更有毅力和坚强的意志，他们更懂得承担责任，这对整个团队来说是非常重要的。

然而，年轻人更有创造力，更容易接受新思想。对于一些新兴企业，比如设计或者互联网，年轻的领导会让整个团队充满活力。他们乐于接受新观点，并且勇于尝试。年轻的领导者更了解当代的年轻人的需求，事实上他们的产品也的确更受欢迎。另一方面，年轻的领导拥有更充沛的精力和强壮的身体，这意味着他们能够更好的适应高强度的工作。

我的观点是，不同行业需要不同的管理者。尽管缺乏经验，但应该鼓励年轻人成为领导者，承担更多的责任。为了弥补他们的不足，在他们行使领导能力之前，相关培训和老一代人在工作上的指导是必不可少的。

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14: 人口老龄化对社会的影响

In many countries, the proportion of older people is steadily increasing Does this trend have more positive or negative effects on the society?

We can come across old people everywhere - in restaurants, on airplanes, in hospitals and even in Disneyland! Things are quite different from what it was 20 years ago. Is this change in demography good or bad for society? I would say it has more negative effects than positive ones.

Doubtlessly, older people are very experienced in life, so to society, and particularly to the younger generation, they are a valuable treasure. This is because older people can give us constructive suggestions and can assist us in doing many different things, preventing us from making mistakes. So, seen from this perspective, an increasing proportion of older people in the population are not necessarily something bad.

However, it would not be accurate to say that having an older population always benefits us. It also has negative effects on society. First of all, the aging population is retiring from the working world. That means it does not offer society the labour it needs for its sustained economic growth. Japan has actually been troubled by its aging labourers. Japanese people are even encouraged by their government to give birth to more babies, not for themselves, but for the nation!

Secondly, rapid social development calls for more people with creative and innovative minds and generally speaking, this refers to young people. Electric bulbs and computers would never have come about without groups of young people who were not happy with the status quo and were bold enough to challenge established traditions. It is said more than 80% of the great inventions and literary works are created by people under 40 years old.

In a word, while older people enlighten us with their rich experience, they use up more than they produce. At the same time, they are more likely to follow rules docilely. Therefore, the demerits of an aged population far outweigh its merits.

(321words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+提出问题

我认为老年化负面影响大于正面影响

第二段：阐述老龄化的优点

老人家经验丰富，有助于帮助年轻人成长

第三段：阐述老龄化的负面影响一

老龄化严重会影响国家的劳动力

第四段：阐述老龄化的负面影响二

年轻人才富有创造力和发明能力，老年人不具备。

第五段：总结观点+提升主题

老年人口的缺点远远超过它的优点

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Demography 人口统计学

Be accurate to say 准确的说

Are destined to 注定要

Status quo 现状

Far outweigh its merits. 远超他的优点

参考译文：

我们在任何地方都能碰到老年人 - 在餐馆、飞机上、医院，甚至在迪斯尼乐园!现在的情况与 20 年前大不相同。这种人口结构的变化对社会是好是坏?我认为它的负面影响比正面影响要多。

毫无疑问，老年人在生活中是很有经验的，所以对社会来说，特别是对年轻一代来说，他们是一个宝贵的财富。这是因为老年人可以给我们建设性的建议，可以帮助我们做很多不同的事情，防止我们犯错误。所以，从这个角度来看，人口中老年人比例的增加并不一定是坏事。

然而，我不能准确地说人口老龄化总是对我们有益。它对社会也有负面影响。首先，老龄化的人口正在从工作中退休。这意味着它不能为社会提供持续经济增长所需的劳动力。实际上，日本一直在为其老龄化的劳动者所困扰，这些人注定是纯粹的财富消费者。日本政府甚至鼓励国民多生孩子，不是为了自己，而是为了国家!

其次，社会的快速发展需要更多具有创造性和创新思维的人，一般来说，这是指年轻人。如果没有一群对现状不满、敢于挑战既有传统的年轻人，电灯和电脑就不会出现。据说 80% 以上的伟大发明和文学作品是由 40 岁以下的人创造的。

总而言之，当老年人用他们丰富的经验启发我们时，他们消耗的比他们生产的更多。与此同时，他们更容易顺从规则。因此，老年人口的缺点远远超过它的优点。

15: 是否应该保护灭绝动物

Many animal species in the world are becoming extinct nowadays. Some people say that countries and individuals should protect these animals from dying out, while others say we should concentrate more on problems of human beings. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

For centuries, the large-scale expansion of human beings has given rise to the extinction of many species in the world. In consequence, there arise many animal rights activists, who claim that mankind should protect wild animals at any cost lest they disappear. However, opponents argue that animals should be conserved only when people's own needs are satisfied. This essay will analyse both points of view.

Conserving endangered species is essential, as their existence has brought numerous benefits to human beings. Wild animals are essential components of the delicate ecosystem, and the extinction of one species is likely to cause the disappearance of another. Also, biodiversity is one of the most valuable assets that humanity possesses. Many inspirations for inventions derived from various animals, for instance, aeroplanes, which originated from the Wright brothers' careful observation and examination of birds. Thus, wild animals can act as an incentive for the development of the human race

However, in some countries, especially developing countries, the basic interests of human beings have not been satisfied. Poverty, famine, epidemics, and natural disasters pose a severe threat to many citizens of the world. If the limited government budget is allocated to animal conservation, many people will face huge difficulty making a living. Therefore, protecting basic human rights should be the top priority of these countries.

In conclusion, protecting wildlife is of great significance, as it is a vital cornerstone to the survival and future development of mankind. Nevertheless, the huge financial cost of animal conservation is not what every country can afford. Therefore, endangered animal species can be conserved only when every country on the planet makes its own effort. Developed countries should provide financial aid to their poorer counterparts in order to ensure the peaceful coexistence of animals and human beings.

(295 words)

思路解析:

第一段：提出问题

野生动物是脆弱的生态系统中的一个重要组成部分，一种物种的灭绝会带来其它物种的相继灭绝

第二段：阐述观点 1

生物多样性是人类最宝贵的资产，很多发明都是人类从动物中获得灵感的结果

第三段：阐述观点 2

一些发展中国家连人们的基本利益都没有得到满足政府无法投入预算到动物保护领域

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

动物保护需要每一个国家的参与，发达国家应当给予发展中国家资金上的支持，以确保动物与人的和平共处。

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Extinction of many species 物种灭绝

At any cost 不惜代价

Delicate ecosystem 微妙的生态系统

Incentive of the existence 存在动机

Derived from 来自

The peaceful coexistence 和平共处

参考译文：

几个世纪以来，人类的大规模扩张导致了世界上许多物种的灭绝。因此，出现了许多动物权利活动家，他们声称人类应该不惜一切代价保护野生动物，以免它们消失。然而，反对者认为动物应该被保护，只有当人们自己的需要得到满足。本文将分析这两种观点。

保护濒危物种是至关重要的，因为它们的存在给人类带来了许多好处。野生动物是脆弱生态系统的重要组成部分，一个物种的灭绝很可能导致另一个物种的消失。此外，生物多样性是人类拥有的最宝贵的资产之一。许多发明的灵感来源于各种各样的动物，例如飞机，它起源于莱特兄弟对鸟类的仔细观察和检查。因此，野生动物是人类生存和发展的动力。

然而，在一些国家，特别是发展中国家，人类的根本利益还没有得到满足。贫穷、饥荒、流行病和自然灾害正对世界上许多公民构成严重威胁。如果将有限的政府预算用于动物保护，许多人将面临巨大的生存困难。因此，保护基本人权应该是这些国家的首要任务。

总之，保护野生动物是非常重要的，因为它是人类生存和未来发展的重要基石。然而，动物保护的巨大经济成本并不是每个国家都能负担得起的。因此，只有地球上每个国家都做出自己的努力，濒危动物物种才能得到保护。发达国家应向贫困国家提供财政援助，以确保动物和人类的和平共处。

16: 广告的影响是积极还是消极的

We are surrounded by all kinds of advertising, which significantly influence our lives. Do the positive effects of advertising outweigh its negative effects?

Every year there arise some outstanding advertisements which promote the products and also inspire our creativity as well. In my opinion, advertisements indeed enrich our lives and makes purchasing more convenient, but we should not ignore that some poorly made advertisements may lead to misunderstanding.

Various advertisements serve different purposes and their function goes beyond entertaining people. In reality, advertising boasts some practical significance. For instance, people can get updated information about the latest products without making any efforts. Modern people are living under great working pressure and pace, so it is hardly feasible for them to know various products naturally. Advertisements provide them with an alternative which is more convenient and efficient.

When it comes to the positive effects of advertisements, one thing should never be neglected. It is well known that not all advertisements serve practical and commercial purposes. Advertisements for public awareness and welfare should be acknowledged. Their role in promoting social values and advocating good social order has been widely recognized. For most people, advertisements are far more than a repetitive cajoling which coaxes customers to buy more. Creative advertisements reflect the intelligence of modern commerce.

However, all these afore-mentioned merits cannot eclipse the dark sides of modern advertising. Surely, nothing is foolproof, and advertising is no exception. At present, the main problem of the advertising industry lies in the fact that there is too much misleading and exaggerated information in promotion. And impulse buying is a commonly seen phenomenon in supermarkets, which is regarded as the consequence of excessive advertising.

So, in my point of view, although advertisements are misleading to some extent, I think advertisements do have a positive effect on our life in practice.

(279words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

广告确实使人们生活更丰富多彩，但广告也有其缺点不该被忽视

第二段：阐述广告的优点一

广告不仅仅是用于娱乐人们，它使得人们更方便的获取信息

第三段：阐述广告的优点二

广告有利于促进社会价值和倡导良好社会秩序，同时广告本身也是有价值信息，体现了商业智慧

第四段：阐述广告的缺点

部分广告宣传有夸大和误导的问题

第五段：总结全文

虽然广告在一定程度上是有误导性的，我认为广告在现实中确实对我们的生活有积极的影响。

参考译文:

每年都会出现一些优秀的广告来宣传产品，同时也激发了我们的创造力。在我看来，广告确实丰富了我们的生活，使购买更方便，但我们不应该忽视，一些糟糕的广告可能导致误解

各种各样的广告有不同的用途，其功能不仅仅是娱乐人们。在现实中，广告具有一定的现实意义。例如，人们不需要做任何努力就可以获得最新产品的更新信息。现代人生活在巨大的工作压力和工作节奏下，主动了解各种产品是不可能的。广告为他们提供了一个更方便、更有效的选择。

说到广告的积极作用，有一点是绝对不能忽视的。众所周知，并不是所有的广告都为实用和商业目的服务。应该把提高公众意识和福利的广告钉出来。它在促进社会价值和倡导良好社会秩序方面的作用已得到广泛承认。对大多数人来说，广告不仅仅是一种重复的哄骗，诱使消费者购买更多的东西。这些创意广告本身就体现了现代商业智慧。

然而，所有这些优点都不能掩盖现代广告的阴暗面。当然，没有什么是完整的，广告也不例外。目前，广告行业的主要问题在于广告宣传中存在太多的误导和夸大信息。而冲动购物是超市中常见的一种现象，被认为是过度广告的结果。

所以，在我看来，虽然广告在一定程度上是有误导性的，我认为广告在现实中确实对我们的生活有积极的影响。

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17: 广告是否阻碍人们追求个性

Advertising discourages us from being different individuals by making us want to be and look the same. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some experts believe that commercials, to a large extent, prevent people from pursuing their individuality primarily because they make consumers blindly purchase same products such as the latest electronic gadgets and clothes. I am, however, not convinced by this view.

Admittedly, massive promotion campaigns designed by manufactures could deliberately manipulate consumers' purchasing behavior towards some specific brands of products and therefore monopolize the market, creating so called trends or fashions over a short period of time. However, it is by no means to claim that commercials would influence buyers to such an extent that they all expect to follow the same lifestyle with handsets or dresses designed by globally prestigious corporations.

After all, most people choose their favorite products mainly out of personal preferences and affordability. Some luxurious perfumes and handbags, for instance, can only attract some business tycoons living in upper class with strong financial clouts rather than consumers with average incomes, who would not buy products with stylish shapes but with numerous practical functions and reasonable prices, no matter how heavily their makers are willing to spend on commercials. As the ongoing financial crisis drastically dampens people's purchasing power, this is one of the reasons why it is ridiculous to assume that advertising can block consumers' sensitivity to prices and qualities.

In conclusion, despite the fact that advertisements do promote sales among different groups of people, we shall not become too conscious and expect that everyone would become fan of Apple computers or Chanel's clothes. The more likely scenario, by contrast, is that competitions will become increasingly heated as consumers with more and more diversified tastes and needs are prompt in our current crunch time.

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

我不同意广告阻碍人们追求个性

第二段：阐述广告对购买行为的影响

制造商的促销活动会短时间内造成某种需求，但影响不会太大

第三段：阐述人们购买行为的真正出发点

人们买东西主要还是处于喜好和负担能力

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

广告的确能促进销售，但是更多的是促进不同品牌的竞争。

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Pursuing their individuality 追求自己的个性

Manipulate consumers' purchasing behaviour 操纵消费者的购买行为

Monopolize the market 垄断市场

Business tycoons 商业大亨

In upper class 在上层阶级

Ongoing financial crisis 正在进行的金融危机

The more likely scenario 更有可能的情况

参考译文：

一些专家认为，广告在很大程度上阻碍了人们追求个性，主要是因为它们使消费者盲目地购买相同的产品，如最新的电子产品和衣服。然而，我不相信这种观点。

诚然，制造商设计的大规模促销活动可能会故意操纵消费者对某些特定品牌产品的购买行为，从而垄断市场，在短时间内创造所谓的趋势或时尚。然而，这并不是说广告会对消费者产生如此大的影响，以至于他们都希望通过全球知名企业设计的手机或服装来遵循同样的生活方式。

毕竟，大多数人选择他们最喜欢的产品主要是出于个人喜好和负担能力。一些奢华的香水和手袋,例如,只能吸引一些商业大亨生活在上层阶级与强劲的金融影响力,而不是消费者平均收入,谁不买产品和时尚的形状,但许多实用的功能、合理的价格,无论多么严重的厂商愿意花在广告上。当前的金融危机极大地降低了人们的购买力，这就是为什么认为广告可以阻止消费者对价格和质量的敏感性是荒谬的。

综上所述，尽管广告确实能在不同的人群中促进销售，但我们不应该太在意，也不应该期望每个人都成为苹果电脑或香奈儿服装的粉丝。相比之下，更有可能出现的情况是，随着品味和需求越来越多样化的消费者在当前的危机时刻迅速行动起来，竞争将变得越来越激烈。

18: 针对儿童的广告是否有益

Nowadays, a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this can have negative effects on children and should be banned. some people consider advertising will not have a negative effect on children. Discuss both side and give you own opinion.

More advertising is now aimed at children than ever before. This essay will discuss both sides of this phenomenon and give my opinion that the government should take measures to regulate relevant advertisements which are aimed at children.

Many parents argue that advertisements mislead children about the benefits of the products and cause them to form negative habits. This is true to some extent. A large proportion of advertisements aimed at children promote junk food and toys that contribute little to children's physical and social development. As it is harder for children to resist the influence of advertising than for adults, many of them buy advertised junk food and toys, or ask their parents to buy these products for them. Children who are frequently exposed to advertising are therefore more likely to develop an unhealthy diet and spend too much time playing with toys.

By contrast, some companies claim that the advertisements of their products provide children with access to a large amount of useful information. For example, some TV commercials are for educational toys that can develop children's thinking abilities, language skills or artistic creativity. There are also advertisements that help to promote healthy lifestyles among children, such as TV commercials for sports products and outdoor activity products. They tend to feature famous athletes or natural scenery, and encourage children to lead a more active lifestyle.

My own view is that snack and toy advertising that targets children should be regulated by the government, and more research on the long-term effects of advertising on the rates of children's diet-related diseases, such as obesity and high blood pressure, should be conducted by scientists.

(274ords)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+复述两者观点

现在针对儿童的广告越来越多的这一趋势引起了家长与广告所宣传的产品生产商之间的辩论。

第二段：阐述观点（广告对儿童的不良影响）

广告对于儿童有误导作用。有很多的广告是向儿童推销垃圾食品和用处不大的玩具，会使儿童形成不良习惯和浪费太多时间

第三段：阐述观点（广告的积极意义）

广告会让儿童获取有用信息，培养思考能力，语言能力和艺术创造力。同时还有一些广告可以鼓励儿童培养起积极的生活方式

第四段：总结观点+提升主题

政府需要对那些针对儿童的零食和玩具广告进行严格监管，同时科学界应该对此进行更多研究。

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Mislead sb. about sth 对某人关于某事进行误导

A large proportion of 很大一部分的

Resist the influence of advertising 抵抗广告的影响

TV commercial 电视广告

Be frequently exposed to 频繁地接触到某一事物的影响

Be regulated by the government 受政府严格的监管

Obesity 肥胖症

High blood pressure 高血压

参考译文：

现在有比以往任何时候都更多的广告针对儿童。本文将从正反两面讨论此现象，并陈述我的观点，政府应该监管相关广告。

许多家长认为广告对孩子对于产品益处的认识存在着误导作用，并引发了他们的很多坏习惯。这种说法在一定程度上是真实的。针对儿童的广告中相当一部分是推销垃圾食品和玩具等对孩子的身体和社会技能发展作用并不大的产品。由于对儿童来说抵御广告的影响要比对成年人来说更难，很多儿童购买广告宣传的垃圾食品和玩具，或者让他们的家长给他们买。那些频繁受到广告影响的孩子们因而更加容易形成不健康的饮食习惯，并且在玩具上面花费过多的时间。

对比起来，许多公司则声称自己商品的广告能让儿童获取大量的有用信息。例如，有些电视广告是关于益智玩具的，这些玩具可以培养孩子的思考能力、语言技能以及艺术创造能力。还有些广告有助于促进儿童们的健康生活方式，例如运动产品和户外活动产品的电视广告。这些广告往往以体育明星和自然风光为特色，并且鼓励儿童们遵循积极运动的生活方式。

我的看法是政府需要对那些针对儿童的零食和玩具广告进行严格监管，而且科学家们应该对电视广告对于儿童当中的饮食相关疾病，例如肥胖和高血压等的发病率的长期影响进行更多研究。

19: 印刷媒体该被淘汰吗？

More and more people are using computers and electric devices to access information, therefore there is no need for printed books magazines and newspapers on paper. To what extent you agree or disagree?

In the modern world the majority of our media and information is accessed digitally. There are apps for the news, e-readers and e-books for fiction, there are websites for every magazine and newspaper. Therefore, many people are starting to believe there is no need for printed books, magazines, and newspapers on paper. However, there are others who believe that printed media still holds a place and value within our society. I personally agree with the latter viewpoint.

People who think printed media is obsolete make this case because of the recent rise of smartphone and tablet technology. Nowadays, almost everyone in the industrialised world has a smartphone. With this smartphone a person can access all the information that exists on the internet. Not only that, but there are also thousands of apps with which people can find news, magazines, literature, entire novels and much more. Because of this, many people wonder why we still have printed media at all. Especially considering that all printed media requires a lot of paper which is a major cause of deforestation. Therefore, printed media is harmful to the ecosystem and unnecessary when we have digital alternatives.

However, not everybody agrees with this viewpoint. On the one hand, it is not true that everybody has a smartphone or is adept at using them. For example, there are many elderly people who struggle to use apps and do not like reading the news on their phones. Therefore, if society decided there was no need for printed media then these groups of people would suffer a poorer quality of life and would not have access to the information they want to read. Furthermore, many people prefer printed media for sentimental reasons. Some people prefer paper newspapers or physical books because they feel more enjoyable to read than electronic alternatives.

In conclusion, although I do believe that for the majority of the population, printed media has become redundant with the rise of electronic devices with access to information, I do not believe that this means there is no need for printed books, magazines and newspapers on paper. There are many people within society for whom printed media is still very important. (362 words)

思路解析：

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

我认为印刷媒体在当代社会仍有一席之地

第二段：阐述印刷媒体过时了的原因

一：智能手机能完全替代印刷媒体；二：印刷媒体需要用纸，不环保

第三段：阐述印刷媒体的优势

一：老年人不擅长或不会用智能手机；二：部分人喜欢阅读纸质媒体

第五段：总结全文

虽然大多数人已经抛弃了印刷媒体，但是社会还是有一部分人需要用到印刷媒体

参考译文：

当代，我们大部分的媒体和信息都是通过数字方式获取的。有提供新闻的应用程序，有提供小说的电子阅读器和电子书，有提供杂志和报纸的网站。因此，许多人开始相信没有必要在纸上印刷书籍、杂志和报纸。然而，也有人认为印刷媒体在我们的社会中仍然占有一席之地和价值。我个人同意后一种观点。

一些人认为印刷媒体已经过时了，因为最近智能手机和平板电脑技术的兴起。如今，几乎每个工业化国家的人都有智能手机。有了智能手机，人们可以访问互联网上的所有信息。不仅如此，还有成千上万的应用程序，人们可以通过它们找到新闻、杂志、文学、小说等等。正因为如此，许多人想知道我们为什么还保留印刷媒体。特别是考虑到所有印刷媒体都需要大量的纸张，这是森林砍伐的主要原因。因此，当我们有数字替代品时，印刷媒体对生态系统是有害的，是不必要的。

然而，并不是每个人都同意这个观点。一方面，并不是每个人都有智能手机或者擅长使用它们。例如，有很多老年人很难使用应用程序，也不喜欢在手机上阅读新闻。因此，如果社会认为没有必要使用印刷媒体，那么这些群体的生活质量就会降低，也就无法获得他们想要阅读的信息。此外，许多人出于情感原因更喜欢印刷媒体。有些人喜欢纸质报纸或纸质书，因为他们觉得阅读比电子书籍更有乐趣。

总之，尽管我确实认为对大多数人来说，随着电子设备获取信息的增加，印刷媒体已经变得多余，但我不认为这意味着没有必要在纸上印刷书籍、杂志和报纸。社会上有很多人认为印刷媒体仍然很重要。

20：是否支持孩子读任何书籍

As reading is important for a good education, we should encourage our children to read whatever appeals to them. Do you agree or disagree?

Nowadays, there are many who think children should read all kinds of books while I hold the view that we should teach them how to recognize good and bad books before encouraging them to read.

On one hand, there is no doubt that reading makes a full man. Reading books can strongly shape your inclination, mature your thoughts, widen your horizon and enrich your personality. The more books we read, the more knowledge we got. Hence, we should encourage our children to read more books. In the meantime, good books are children's real companions, and they are both instructive and inspiring. Children know past events from history books, study communication by language books, learn space and numbers through mathematics books. In a word, different kinds of good books can give them a large amount of ideas and knowledge.

However, books can also be harmful, particularly the pornographic books. Bad books always contain evil thoughts. In them, there might be much description about violence, superstition, and sex. Let's suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read whatever appeals to them? If your answer to the question is 'yes', you are either extremely permissive or just plain irresponsible. If children read bad books, the evil thoughts would poison their mind gradually. They will be dispirited and perhaps commit a crime.

Consequently, those who read good books can be inspired to grow healthily, while those who read bad ones will lead a wicked life and meet with miserable failure. So, before we encourage our children to read more books, we should teach and help them to identify good and bad books.

(251 words)

思路解析：

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

多读书是一件好事，但首先需要分清好坏书。

第二段：阐述读好书的益处

读好书可以教导孩子，扩充他们的知识和想法

第三段：阐述读坏书的害处

部分书籍是对孩子有害，毒害他们的心灵。

第四段：陈述观点+提升主题

读好书可以激励孩子健康成长，同时家长应该帮助他们辨别好书和坏书

推荐高分词汇/词组：

Shape your inclination 塑造你的爱好

Pornographic book 色情书籍

Superstition 迷信

Plain irresponsible 完全的不负责任

Dispirited 意气消沉

参考译文：

如今,有很多人认为孩子应该读各种各样的书,而我的观点是,我们应该在鼓励他们阅读之前,先教他们如何分辨好的和坏的书。

一方面,毫无疑问,读书使人充实。读书可以强烈地塑造你的爱好,成熟你的思想,开阔你的视野,丰富你的个性。我们书读得越多,我们得到的知识就越多。因此,我们应该鼓励我们的孩子多读书。与此同时,好书是孩子们真正的伙伴,它们都是有益的和鼓舞人心的。孩子们从历史书中了解过去的事件,通过语言书学习交流,通过数学书学习空间和数字。总之,不同种类的好书可以给他们大量的想法和知识。

然而,书籍也可能是有害的,尤其是色情书籍。坏书总是含有邪恶的思想。其中可能有很多关于暴力、迷信和性的描述。假设你处在父母的位置。你会允许你的孩子读任何吸引他们的书吗?如果你对这个问题的回答是“是”,那么你要么非常宽容,要么就是完全不负责任。如果孩子们读了坏书,邪恶的思想会逐渐毒害他们的心灵。他们会沮丧,也许会犯罪。

因此,读好书的人可以得到健康成长的启发,而读坏书的人会过着邪恶的生活,并遭遇悲惨的失败。所以,在我们鼓励孩子多读书之前,我们应该教他们识别好书和坏书。

21: 是否应该鼓励孩子的竞争意识

Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others believe that children who are taught to co-operate rather than compete become more useful adults. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

The question of whether children should be encouraged to compete is very topical today, with many people claiming that it is better to teach them to cooperate with others. This essay will discuss both sides of the debate, and give a concluding view.

On the one hand, those who support the spirit of competition argue that it could improve people's job prospects. In contemporary society, where a growing number of graduates flood into the job market every year, only those who are qualified enough would survive and find a decent job, as they exhibit, for example, better financial and analytical skills which appeal to employers. Furthermore, if young people are trained to compete with others, they would make more contributions in the workplace as they become more dedicated and active. In other words, the practice of encouraging students to compete can ensure further productivity and thus has a beneficial effect on social progress.

On the other hand, people favouring a collaborative approach cite the various benefits that it can bring to a young person, such as having the sophisticated emotional skills to solve conflicts in a calm manner. This can be nurtured through team sports whereby working and playing together, children learn to do things collaboratively, and develop emotional and expressive abilities. This adds greatly to young people's career progress, as today's employers expect to see the evidence of good people-skills in their employees. In addition, they also argue, with some merit, that while competitiveness is vital in sports, business etc., cooperation is a life skill that everybody needs in order to be happy. Whilst being competitive may bring a certain level of success, no man is an island, and cooperation will bring not only personal happiness but also higher levels of success, as one needs the help of others to scale the largest mountains.

In conclusion, it appears to me that advocates of cooperation have the stronger argument at present. This is because while a competitive streak is important for success, the ability to cooperate is certainly an advantage on both a personal and professional level.

思路解析:

第一段：复述标题

是否应该鼓励孩子们竞争的问题是今天非常热门的话题，许多人声称最好是教孩子们与他人合作。

第二段：分两点陈述支持竞争的理由

- 1: 鼓励竞争可以让人强大，找到更好的工作
- 2: 鼓励竞争可以能提高整个社会的生产力

第三段：分两点陈述支持合作的理由

- 1: 鼓励合作能培养团队合作能力和人际交往能力，促进人们的职业发展
- 2: 成功不单单看个人竞争力，团队合作才能取得更大的成功

第四段：提炼观点

竞争对成功很重要，但在个人和职业水平上，合作能力更重要。

参考译文:

是否应该鼓励孩子们竞争的问题是今天非常热门的话题，许多人声称最好是教孩子们与他人合作。本文将对争论双方进行讨论，并给出结论。

一方面，那些支持竞争精神的人认为这可以改善人们的就业前景。在当代社会，每年都有越来越多的毕业生涌入就业市场，只有那些有足够资格的人才能生存下来并找到一份体面的工作，因为他们展示出，例如，更好的财务和分析技能，这对雇主很有吸引力。此外，如果年轻人接受了与他人竞争的训练，他们会在工作场所做出更多的贡献，因为他们会变得更加专注和活跃。换句话说，鼓励学生竞争的做法可以确保进一步的生产力，从而对社会进步有有益的影响。

另一方面，支持合作方式的人认为它能给年轻人带来各种好处，比如拥有复杂的情感技巧以平静的方式解决冲突。这种能力可以通过团队运动得到培养，在团队运动中，孩子们一起工作和玩耍，学习合作做事，发展情感和表达能力。这大大促进了年轻人的职业发展，因为今天的雇主希望看到他们的员工具有良好的人际交往能力。此外，他们还认为，有一些优点，竞争力是至关重要的体育运动，商业等，合作是生活技能，每个人都需要幸福。虽然竞争可能带来一定程度的成功，但没有人是一座孤岛，合作不仅会带来个人幸福，还会带来更高层次的成功，因为一个人需要别人的帮助才能攀登最大的山峰。

总之，在我看来，目前合作的倡导者有更强的论点。这是因为，虽然竞争对成功很重要，但在个人和职业水平上，合作能力无疑是一种优势。

22: 失业比从事不喜欢的工作好?

It's better to be unemployed than to be employed in the jobs that people do not enjoy. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

There are some people who would rather be unemployed than be employed in a job which they do not like. This is a very radical opinion and one I do not personally agree with.

Firstly, when one is unemployed there are many risks and negative outcomes which are worse than working a job that you do not enjoy. If you are unemployed you may not have enough money to pay your bills or pay your rent. The result of this is that you could be evicted from your home or end up in large amounts of debt. Both of these things would be far worse situations for a person than working a job which they do not enjoy. It is a much more serious situation to be financially unstable than to be working in an unenjoyable job.

Moreover, working in a job that you do not enjoy does not have to be a permanent situation. It is smarter for a person to look for a new career whilst still employed, as it gives a person the financial stability to find the exact job they really want. Therefore, it is easier to find a job you will enjoy when employed rather than unemployed.

Overall, it comes to a clear conclusion that it is a far more serious situation to be unemployed than working a job which you do not enjoy. Eviction and large debts will make a person far unhappier than an unenjoyable job. Therefore, it is not better to be unemployed than to be employed in a job one does not enjoy.

[262 words]

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

很多人宁愿失业也不愿从事不喜欢的工作，这个观点我非常不认同。

第二段：失业的害处

失业导致经济危机。

第三段：不喜欢工作的解决方法

不喜欢的工作不一定是永久的，换工作比失业好。

第四段：总结观点

失业比从事不喜欢的工作严重的多，失业带来的经济威胁会使你更加不快乐。

参考译文:

有些人宁愿失业也不愿从事他们不喜欢的工作。这是一个非常激进的观点，我个人并不同意。

首先，当一个人失业有很多风险和消极的结果，这比做你不喜欢的工作更糟。如果你失业了，你可能没有足够的钱支付账单或房租。这样做的结果是，你可能会被赶出家门，或者最终负债累累。对于一个人来说，这两种情况都比从事他们不喜欢的工作糟糕得多。经济上的不稳定要比从事一份不愉快的工作严重得多。

此外，一份你不喜欢的工作并不一定是永久的。一个人在职期间找一份新的工作是更明智的，因为它提供了经济上的稳定使它们找到真正想要的工作。因此，找到一份你喜欢的工作比失业更容易。

总的来说，它得出了一个明确的结论，失业比从事一份你不喜欢的工作严重得多。驱逐和巨额债务会让一个人远比一份不愉快的工作更不快乐。因此，失业并不比从事自己不喜欢的工作好。

23: 世上只有妈妈好?

Some people think that fatherhood ought to be emphasised as much as motherhood. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

I believe that child-rearing should be the responsibility of both parents and that, while the roles within that partnership may be different, they are equal in importance. In some societies, it has been made easier over the years for single parents to raise children on their own. However, this does not mean that the traditional family, with both parents providing emotional support and acting as role-models for their children, is not the most satisfactory way of bringing up children.

Of crucial importance, in my opinion, is how we define “responsible for bringing the children up”. At its simplest, it could mean giving the financial support necessary to provide a home, food and clothes and making sure the child is safe and receives an adequate education. This would be the basic definition.

There is, however, another possible way of defining that statement. That would be to say that it is not just the fathers’ responsibility to provide the basics for his children, while his wife is busy with the everyday activity of bringing them up. Rather, he should share these daily duties, spend as much time as his job allows with his children, play with them, read to them, help directly with their education, participate fully in their lives and encourage them to share his.

It is this second, fuller, concept of “fatherhood” that I am in favor of, although I also realize how difficult it is to achieve sometimes. The economic and employment situation in many countries means that jobs are getting more, not less, stressful, requiring long hours and perhaps long commutes to work as well. Therefore equality in parenting roles may remain for many a desirable ideal rather than an achievable reality.

(287 words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

单身父母抚养孩子越来越普遍，但我认为养育子女是父母双方的责任

第二段：阐述养育子女的定义

抚养孩子就是提供教育，生活所需的物品及金钱

第三段：阐述父亲应该承担母亲的部分责任

父亲应该承担母亲抚养孩子的日常生活这方面的责任，而不是只在其他方面承担责任

第四段：陈述观点+提升主题

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Child-rearing 养育孩子

Are equal in importance 同等重要

Participate fully in 充分参与

A desirable ideal 一种理想化的状态

An achievable reality 能够企及的现实

参考译文:

我认为，养育子女应该是父母双方的责任，虽然这种伙伴关系中的作用可能不同，但它们的重要性是平等的。在一些社会中，多年来单身父母独自抚养孩子变得更加容易。然而，这并不意味着父母双方都为孩子提供情感支持和榜样的传统家庭不是最令人满意的抚养孩子的方式。

在我看来，至关重要的是我们如何定义“抚养孩子的责任”。简单地说，这可能意味着提供必要的财政支助，以提供住房、食物和衣服，并确保儿童安全并接受适当的教育。这是基本的定义

然而，还有另一种可能的方法来定义这部分问题。也就是说，父亲的责任不仅仅当他的妻子忙于抚养孩子的日常活动时，是为孩子提供基本的生活必需品。相反，他应该分担这些日常责任，在工作允许的范围内尽可能多地花时间和孩子们在一起，陪他们玩，给他们读书，直接帮助他们接受教育，充分参与他们的生活，鼓励他们分享自己的生活。

我支持的是第二个、更全面的“父亲身份”概念，尽管我也意识到，有时要做到这一点是多么困难。许多国家的经济和就业情况意味着，工作压力越来越大，而不是越来越小，工作时间越来越长，上下班的时间也越来越长。因此，对许多人来说，父母角色的平等可能仍然是一个理想的理想，而不是一个可以实现的现实。

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24: 孩子该不该送去托儿中心

Some working parents believe childcare centers can provide best care for children, while others think family members like grandparents can do it better. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Different families may choose different ways to take care of children. There is a debate about whether children should be sent to childcare center or be looked after by their grandparents at home.

The childcare centre has well-trained and professional workers and teachers, who can provide speculated care for children. Another advantage of going to nursery school is that children can improve their social skills from a very young age. By playing with their peers, children would learn how to deal with other people, which is beneficial for the development of their personality and good behaviour. In comparison, if children stay at home, their old grandparents are often weak in physical strength so it is difficult for them to take good care of their grandsons. What's more, in many cases, they are spoilt by their grandparents.

However, those who support family care think that children may feel a sense of isolation if they are away from their parents and grandparents. Young children usually have difficulty in expressing their needs to other people and only their family members can truly understand what they want. Although the teachers in childcare centers are experienced, they need to watch dozens of little children and may neglect someone's emotions or needs. By contrast, grandparents are more considerate and make the baby more comfortable.

In my opinion, the childcare center is a good place where children can become a member of a community. But in terms of their personal needs, I think grandparents can offer better care for children. Going to day care on weekdays is not a bad choice, but I do not support children s living in the childcare center at night and away from their family members.

思路解析:

第一段: 改写题目+提出争议

是否要将孩子送到托儿中心引起了争论

第二段: 阐述托儿中心的好处

托儿中心的工作人员训练有素, 同时能有利于提高孩子的社交能力。相比之下, 老人家身体不好, 照顾不好孩子, 而且会宠坏孩子

第三段: 阐述由祖父母照顾的好处

只有家人才知道孩子的真正需求, 托儿中心的孩子太多, 护理人员不能每个都照顾好。

第四段: 总结观点

我认为祖父母可以更好的照顾孩子, 但是在工作日去托儿中心也是可以接受的。

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Well-trained 训练有素

Are spoilt by 被宠坏

A sense of isolation 孤立感

Neglect someone's emotions or needs. 忽视某人的情感或需求

In terms of 就……而言

参考译文：

不同的家庭可能会选择不同的方式来照顾孩子。关于是否应该把孩子送到儿童保育中心或由他们的祖父母在家里照顾引起了争论。

托儿中心有训练有素的专业工作人员和教师，他们可以为孩子们提供精心策划的托儿服务。上幼儿园的另一个好处是孩子们可以从很小的时候就能提高自己的社交能力。通过和他们的同龄人一起玩，孩子们会学会如何与人相处，这对他们个性和良好行为的发展是有利的。相比之下，如果孩子呆在家里，他们的老祖母往往身体虚弱很难照顾好他们的孙子。而且在很多情况下，他们被他们的祖父母宠坏了。

然而，那些支持家庭护理的人认为，如果孩子离开父母和祖父母，他们可能会感到孤立。小孩子通常很难向别人表达他们的需求，只有他们的家庭成员才能真正理解他们想要什么。虽然育儿中心的老师经验丰富，但他们需要照看几十个小孩，可能会忽视别人的情绪或需求。相比之下，祖父母更体贴，让孩子更舒服。

在我看来，托儿中心是一个好地方，孩子们可以成为社区的一员。但就他们的个人需求而言，我认为祖父母可以更好地照顾孩子。在工作日去日托中心不是一个坏选择，但我不支持孩子们晚上住在日托中心，远离他们的家人。

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25: 成年人工作后跟父母居住的利弊

In some countries, more and more adults choose to continue to live with their parents after they graduate and have found jobs. Do the advantages of this trend outweigh its disadvantages?

As the modern world changes, it is becoming a much more frequent trend for adults to continue to live with their parents after they graduate and have found jobs. Although, there may be some disadvantages to living with one's parents this essay shall explain why the advantages outweigh its disadvantages.

Firstly, the modern housing and rent market has gone through a crisis in recent years making it very difficult for young adults to afford to live by themselves. In many countries the idea of buying one's own house is not a possibility for young adults with property prices far beyond what they can earn in the early stages of their careers. Furthermore, for many young adults in urban areas, rent prices can come to be as much as two thirds of a person's monthly income. Therefore, moving out of your home as a young adult is a costly and difficult situation which many people would rather postpone.

Furthermore, continuing to live in one's parent's home offers financial security and stability. Whilst living with one's parents, a young adult does not have to pay an exorbitant rent, and bills and expenses can be split between the family. This allows a young adult to save money and therefore afford a nicer house in the long-term rather than if they left home straight away.

Thus, to conclude, whilst living with one's parents may deny an individual a certain degree of freedom, the financial benefits in the long term are far more advantageous. Therefore, the advantages of this trend far outweigh its disadvantages.

[259 words]

思路解析：

第一段：改写题目+提出观点

成年人依然和父母居住的趋势不断增长，我认为这利大于弊。

第二段：独自生活的缺点

房租高昂，经济负担重

第三段：和父母居住的优点

经济负担小，长远看更能存钱买自己的房子。

第四段：总结观点

和父母同住虽然不自由，但利大于弊。

参考译文：

随着现代世界的变化，成年人毕业后找工作后继续和父母住在一起的趋势不断增长。虽然，与父母生活可能有一些缺点，这篇文章将解释为什么利大于弊。

首先，现代住房和租赁市场近年来经历了一场危机，使得年轻人很难独自生活。在许多国家，年轻人不可能有买房的想法，因为房价远远超出了他们职业生涯早期的收入。此外，对城市地区的许多年轻人来说，房租可能高达一个人月收入的三分之二。因此，作为一个年轻人搬出你的家是一个昂贵和困难的情况，许多

人宁愿推迟。

此外，继续住在父母家里提供了经济上的安全和稳定。与父母同住时，年轻人不必支付过高的房租，账单和开支可以在家庭中分摊。这让年轻人可以省钱，因此从长远来看，他们可以买得起更好的房子，而不是直接离开家。

因此，综上所述，虽然与父母住在一起可能会剥夺个人一定程度的自由，但从长远来看，经济利益要有利得多。因此，这一趋势的优点远大于缺点。

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安小雅 雅思写作素材

(A 类小作文)
2023. 9-12 月

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下列的文章只是罗列了各类题型的参考范文。

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混合图表：

No. 1: Mode of transportation

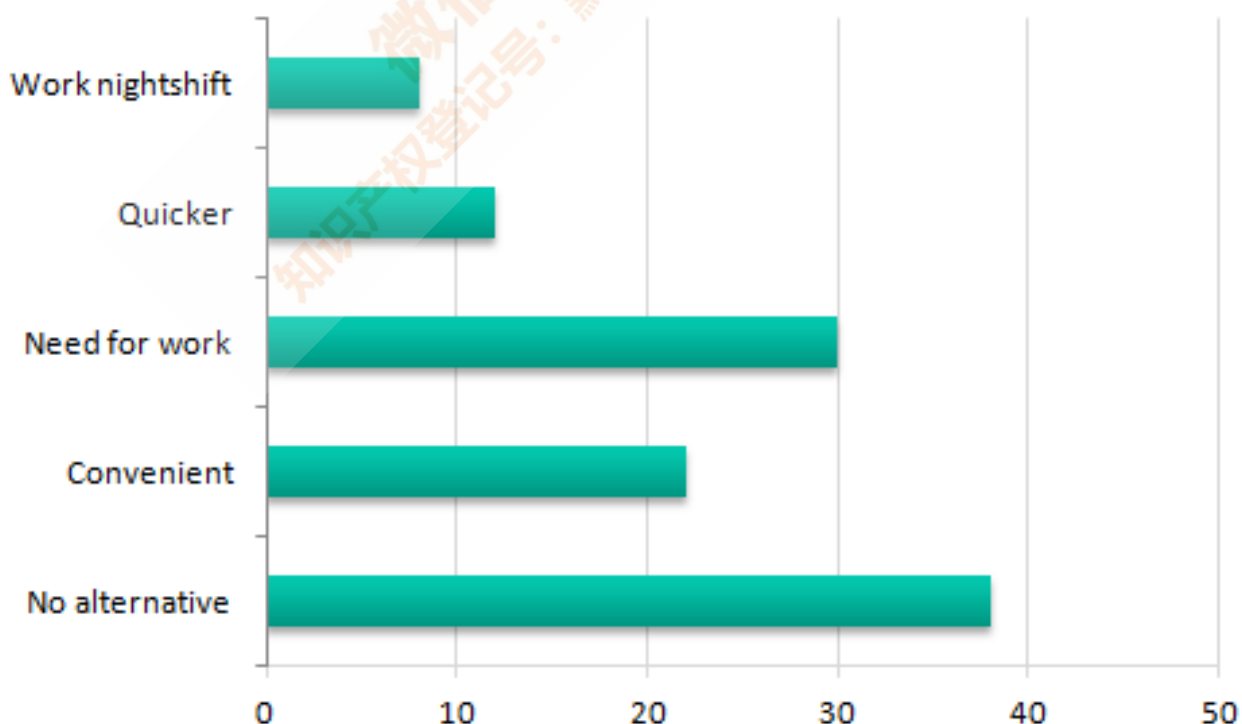
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table shows the percentage of journeys made by different forms of transport in four countries, The bar graph shows the results of a survey into car use in Canada.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Journeys made by	Canada	Belgium	Germany	Netherland
Car	90%	72%	68%	47%
Bicycle	1%	2%	2%	26%
Public transport	3%	12%	18%	8%
On foot	5%	11%	11%	18%
Other	1%	3%	1%	1%



Example answer:

The table compares modes of transport used in four countries: Canada, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. The percentage of journeys made by car, bicycle, public transport and on foot is given. The bar chart shows the results of a survey into reasons people in Canada travel to work by car.

As can be seen from the table, cars are the most frequently used form of transport in all four countries. However, the proportion of journeys made by car ranges from a low of 47 per cent in the Netherlands to a high of 90 per cent in Canada. Figures for the other forms of transport also varies considerably. Not surprisingly, in the Netherlands, a high proportion of trips were made by bicycle (26%) and on foot (18%). The highest rate of public transport use is in Germany, where nearly one in five journeys is made by public transport.

The bar chart provides information that may help explain why car use in Canada. The most frequently cited reason is lack of any other alternative (38%). Although a sizable percentage says it is more convenient (22%), the other listed factors appear to relate more to need than preference, e.g. working night shift.

Overall, the figures show considerable variation in modes of transport used, though the car continues to dominate in most contexts.

(223 words)

中文翻译:

该表格比较了四个国家的交通方式，分别是加拿大、比利时、德国和荷兰。同时，它提供了乘坐汽车、自行车、公共交通工具和步行出行的比例。该柱状图显示了加拿大人开车上班的原因调查的结果。

从表格中可以看出，汽车是这四个国家最常用的交通工具。然而，汽车出行的比例从荷兰的 47% 到加拿大的 90% 浮动不等。其他交通方式的比例也相差很大。令人不意外的是，在荷兰，骑自行车和步行的比例很高(26%)。德国的公共交通使用率最高，近五分之一的出行都是乘坐公共交通工具。

该柱状图提供的信息可能有助于解释为什么汽车在加拿大使用的较多。最常被引用的原因是缺乏其他选择(38%)。尽管有相当比例的人(22%)认为这更方便，但其他列出的因素似乎更多地与需求有关，而不是偏好，例如夜班工作。

总的来说，尽管汽车在大多数情况下仍占主导地位，数据显示在交通方式的使用上，各地有相当大的不同。

饼图

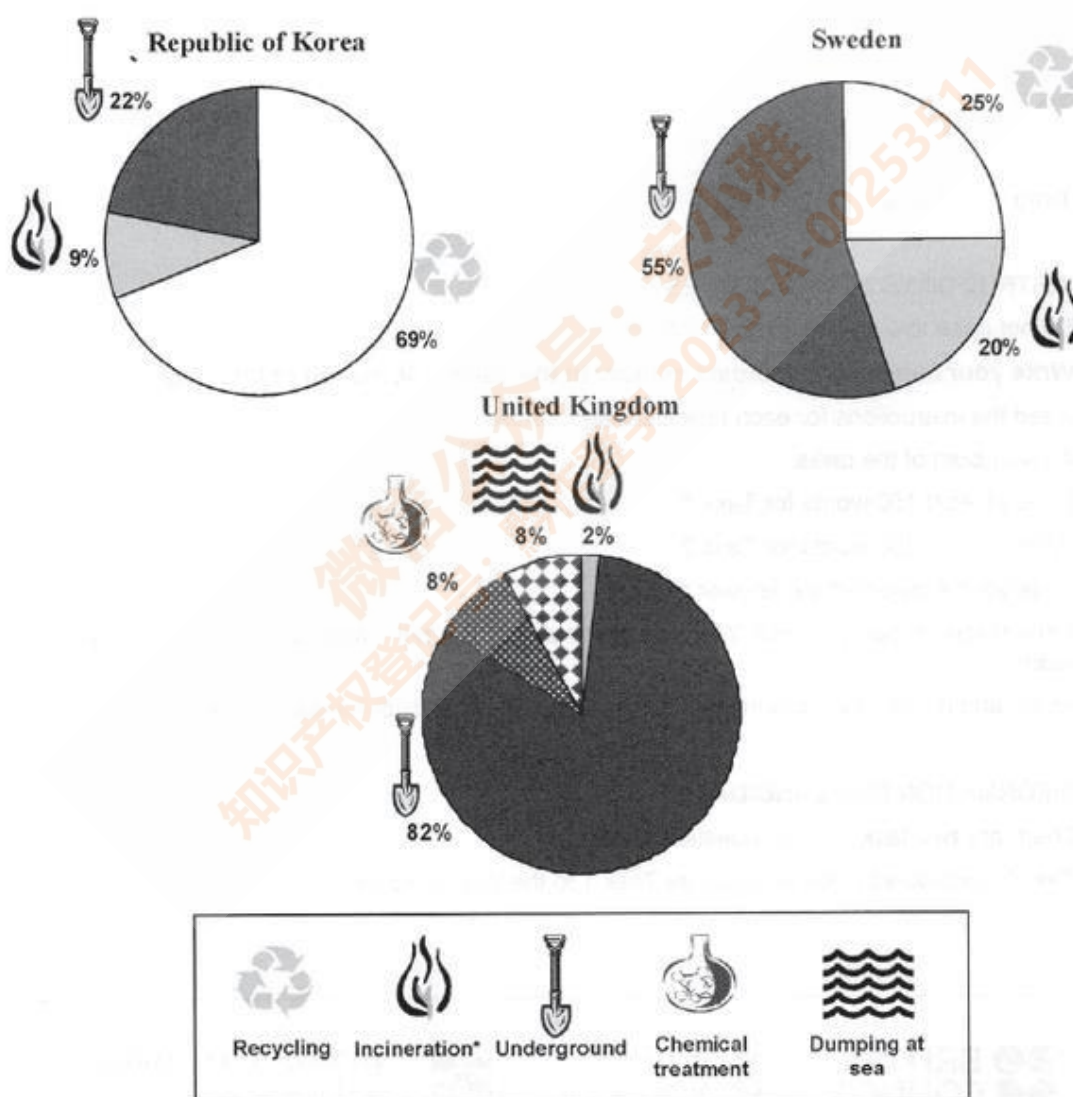
No. 1: Waste Products

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The pie charts below show how dangerous waste products are dealt with in three countries.

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

Write at least 150 words.



* Incineration: a way of destroying something by fire

Example answer:

The charts compare three countries in terms of the methods they use to treat hazardous waste products.

Overall, recycling is the most widely-used approach to treating hazardous waste in Korea, in contrast to Sweden and the UK which rely mainly on landfills. Furthermore, the United Kingdom employs a more varied set of waste handling schemes.

In Korea, the most significant share of dangerous waste (69%) is recycled. The second highest proportion, 22%, is buried underground while less than half this figure is incinerated.

Sweden, on the other hand, favours landfills over the other two approaches since more than half of all dangerous waste is buried underground. There is little difference between the shares of recycling and burning, as the former accounts for 25% whereas the share of the latter is lower by a margin of 5%.

The most popular method in the United Kingdom, like in Sweden, is burying which contributes 82%. The UK also dumps 8% of its waste at sea while treating a similar proportion with chemicals to render it harmless. Incineration is responsible for a mere 2%.

(180 words)

中文翻译：

图表比较了三个国家处理危险废物的方法。

总的来说，废物回收是韩国最广泛使用的处理危险废物的方法，而瑞典和英国主要依靠垃圾填埋场。此外，英国采用一套更加多样化的废物处理计划。

在韩国，危险废物的最大比例(69%)被回收。第二高的比例，22%，废物被埋在地下，而不到该数值一半的废物被焚烧。

另一方面，瑞典更倾向于填埋，因为超过一半的危险废物都埋在地下。在回收和燃烧的份额之间有很小的区别，因为前者占 25%，而后者的份额比前者低 5%。

英国和瑞典一样，最流行的方法是填埋，占 82%。英国还将 8%的垃圾倾倒在海上，同时用化学物质处理相似比例的垃圾，使其无害化。焚烧仅占 2%。

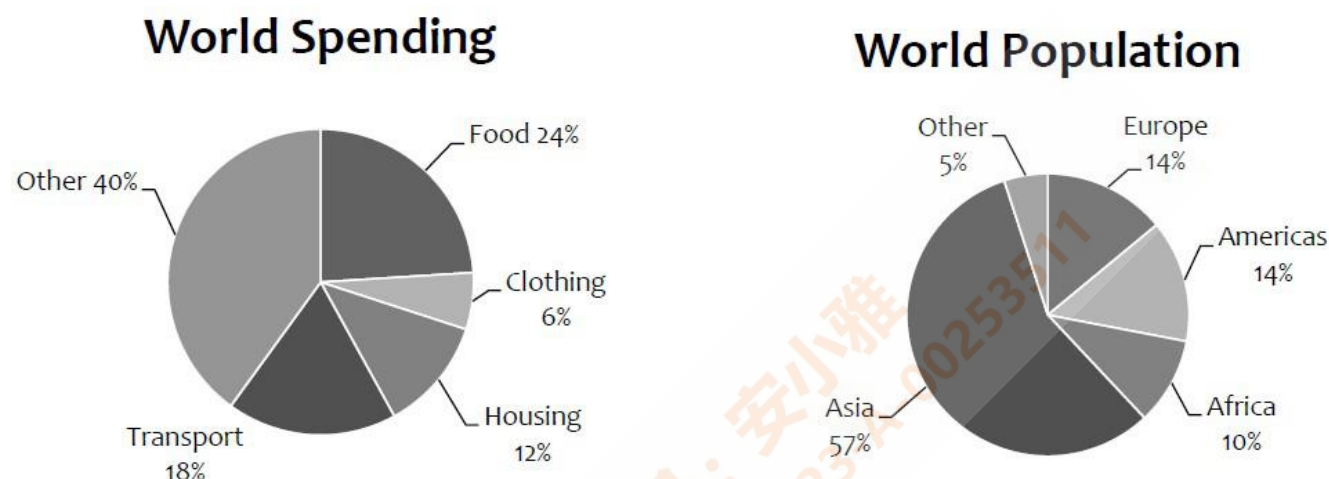
No. 2: Spending and population

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below give information about world spending and population.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

The pie charts compare the shares of four major items in global expenditure, as well as how global population is distributed.

Overall, the largest proportion of money in the world is allocated to food, while transport, housing and clothing are other significant items. Moreover, the population of Asia is responsible for the largest group of humans.

According to the first chart, the most significant amounts are paid for food (almost a quarter of global expenditure) and transport (almost 20%), while housing also accounts for a considerable proportion. The least among the four is spent on clothing (merely 6 percent) and the remaining 40% is spent on a variety of other items.

The second chart shows that there is a significant difference between the population of Asia and that of other continents since approximately 3 out of every 5 human beings live in Asia. Europe and the Americas share similar proportions and together are host to roughly one-third of the world's population, while the inhabitants of Africa form a mere one-tenth.

(170 words)

中文翻译:

饼状图比较了四个主要项目在全球支出中的份额，以及全球人口的分布情况。

总的来说，全球范围内，最多的资金被用于食品，而交通、住房和服装是其他重要项目。此外，亚洲是世界上人口最多的地区。

根据第一个图表，最显著的金额是支付食品(几乎占全球支出的四分之一)和交通(几乎 20%)，而住房也占相当大的比例。这四个项目中花在衣服上的钱最少(只有 6%)，剩下的 40%花在各种各样的其他物品上。

第二张图表显示，亚洲人口与其他大陆人口之间存在着显著的差异，因为大约每 5 个人中就有 3 个人生活在亚洲。欧洲和美洲的人口比例相似，约占世界人口的三分之一，而非洲的居民仅占十分之一。

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柱状图：

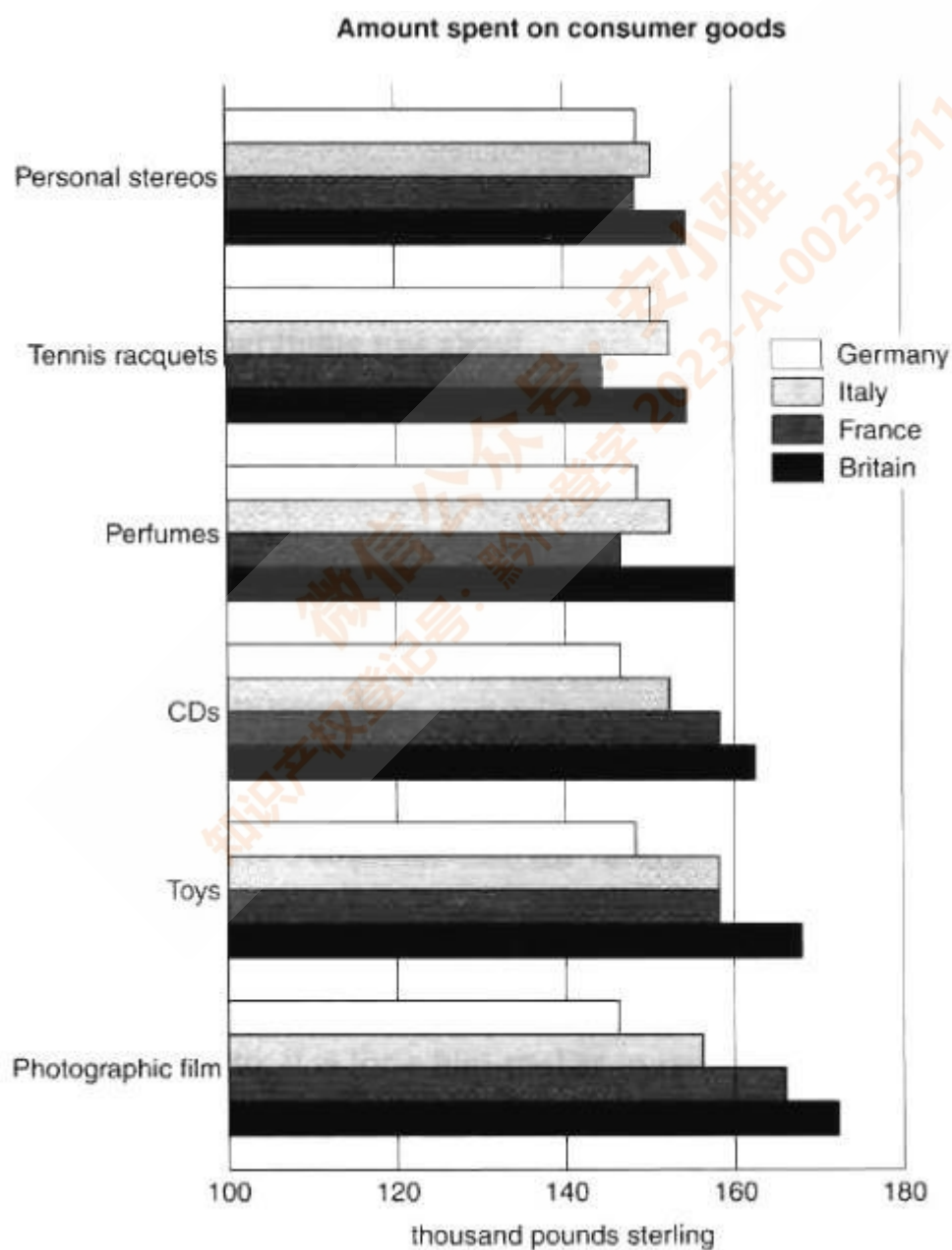
No. 1: Consumer goods

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the amount spent on six consumer goods in four European countries.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

The diagram compares how much money was spent on six different products in Germany, Italy, France and Britain.

Overall, more money was spent on toys and photographic film than on any other product. Also, the British were the biggest spenders in all six categories among the nations compared in the bar chart, while the lowest spending levels were attributed to German consumers.

In Britain, the highest amount of money was spent on photographic film (more than 170 million pounds), while similar amounts were spent on personal stereos and tennis racquets which together ranked last.

The French spent the second highest amount of money among the four nations on compact disks, toys and photographic film, while they ranked last in personal stereos, tennis racquets and colognes.

Italian consumers spent more money on toys than on any other product (a bit less than £160 million), but they also paid a lot for photographic film.

Finally, Germans spent the least overall, having similar spending figures for all 6 products compared in the chart.

(170 words)

中文翻译：

图表对比了德国、意大利、法国和英国在六种不同产品上的花费。

总的来说，他们花在玩具和胶卷上的钱比花在其他任何产品上的钱都多。此外，在柱状图所对比的国家中，英国人在所有六个类别中都是最大的消费者，而最低的消费水平被认为是德国消费者。

在英国，花在胶卷上的钱最多(超过 1.7 亿英镑)，而花在音响和网球拍上的钱也差不多，两者加在一起排在最后。

在这四个国家中，法国人在光盘、玩具和胶卷方面的消费位居第二，而在立体声音响、网球拍和古龙水方面的消费则排在最后。

意大利消费者花在玩具上的钱比其他任何产品都多(略低于 1.6 亿英镑)，但他们也花了很多钱在照相胶卷上。

最后，德国人在整体上花费最少，在图表中所有 6 种产品上的花费都差不多。

线状图：

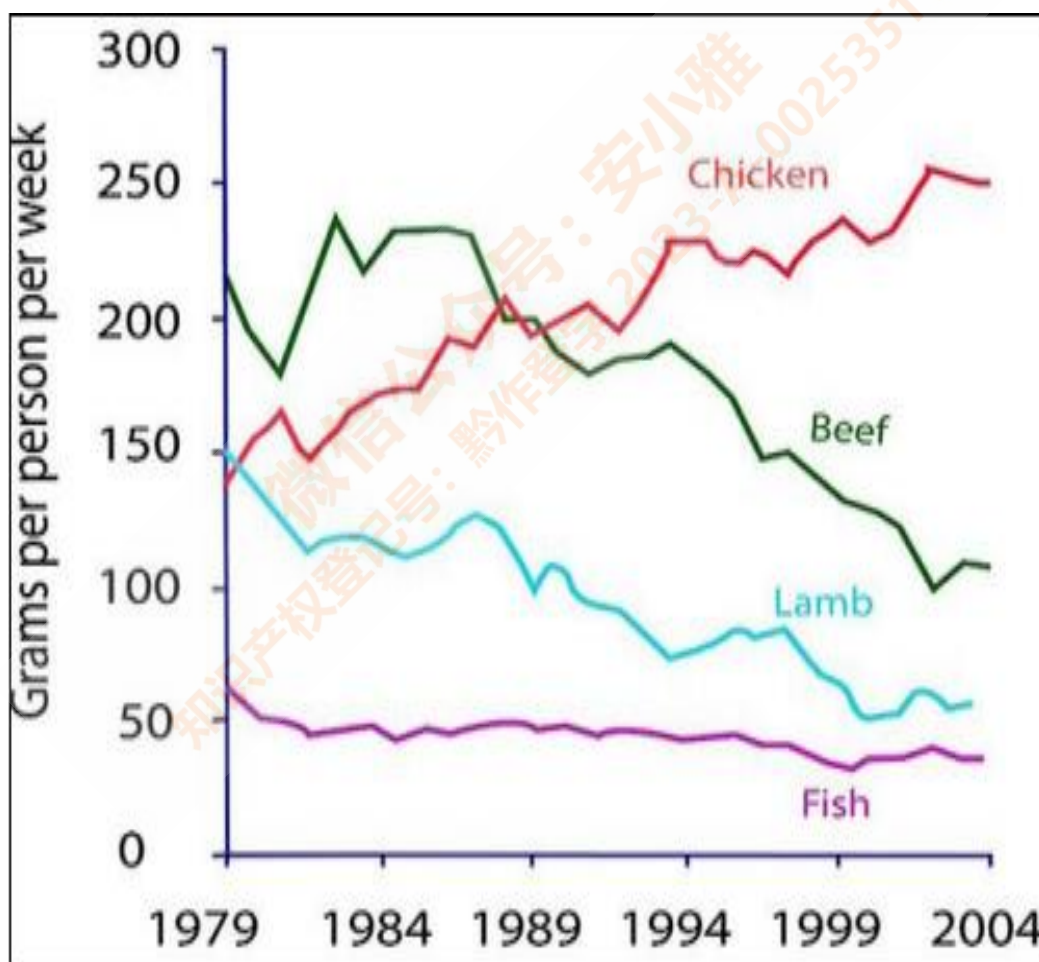
No. 1: Consumption of meat

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

The diagram compares changes in consumption figures for different kinds of meat and fish in a country in Europe from 1979 to 2004. Overall, although beef was initially the most popular type of meat, it was overtaken by chicken towards the end of the survey. In contrast, the figure for fish remained the least significant throughout the period.

In the first year, beef had a consumption of about 225 grams per person per week, after which it experienced a sudden drop of 50 before increasing to about 230 in 1984. There were small fluctuations until 1989, which was followed by a dramatic decrease to around half as high as its original level in 2004.

The figure for lamb was initially almost as high as that for chicken (around 150 grams). However, while the former declined gradually as it reached approximately 60 in the last year, the latter saw a considerable growth and outstripped beef consumption in 1989, peaking at 250 in 2004.

Fish consumption was originally approximately 60 grams and experienced a small fall of about 10 over the period.

(180 words)

中文翻译:

该图比较了一个欧洲国家从 1979 年到 2004 年不同种类的肉和鱼的消费数字的变化。总体而言，尽管牛肉最初是最受欢迎的肉类，但在调查接近尾声时，鸡肉取代了牛肉。相比之下，鱼类的数据在整个期间保持最低。

在第一年，牛肉的消费量为每人每周 225 克左右，之后又突然下降了 50 克，直到 1984 年才上升到 230 克左右。1989 年以前有过小幅波动，随后急剧下降到 2004 年最初水平的一半左右。

起初，羊肉的消费量几乎和鸡肉一样高(约 150 克)。但是，羊肉消费量在去年达到了 60 个左右，逐渐减少，但鸡肉消费量在 1989 年大幅增加，2004 年达到了 250 个，超过了牛肉消费量。

鱼的消费量最初约为 60 克，在此期间经历了约 10 克的小幅下降。

No. 2: Gold sales

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below gives information about Dubai gold sales in 2002.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

The diagram illustrates how gold sales in Dubai changed from January to December 2002.

Overall, the figure fluctuated widely before returning to its original level at the end of the year. Besides, gold sales were at their highest in March, while the weakest figures could be observed in July and September.

In the first month of 2002, the figure stood at 200 million dirhams and rose slightly to reach about 225 million in February. This was followed by another increase, although much steeper, in March when sales hit 350 million. However, this upward trend was suddenly broken and sales declined dramatically over the next 4 months to reach a little over 100 million in July. August sales saw a significant rise back to January levels as the figure nearly doubled, but it dropped again in September to the same level as it was in July. There was a small increase of about 100 million dirhams in October, after which the figure levelled off and remained relatively unchanged over the last two months of 2002.

(174 words)

中文翻译：

该图显示了 2002 年 1 月至 12 月迪拜黄金销售的变化情况。

总的来说，这一数字波动很大，直到年底才回到原来的水平。此外，黄金销售在 3 月份达到最高水平，而在 7 月和 9 月出现了最弱的数据。

在 2002 年的第一个月，这一数字为 2 亿迪拉姆，并在 2 月份小幅上升至 2.25 亿迪拉姆。紧随其后的是另一次增长，但幅度要大得多，3 月份的销量达到了 3.5 亿。然而，这一上升趋势突然被打破，在接下来的 4 个月里，销量急剧下降，在 7 月份达到了 1 亿多万。8 月份的销售额几乎翻了一番，恢复到 1 月份的水平，但 9 月份又下降到了 7 月份的水平。10 月份有大约 1 亿迪拉姆的小幅增长，之后这个数字趋于平稳，并在 2002 年最后两个月保持相对不变。

表格图：

No. 1: Sales of coffee and bananas

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.

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

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

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

Example answers:

The tables show how fair-trade coffee and banana sales changed in five countries in 2004 compared to 1999. Overall, Coffee sales rose in all countries with the highest sales observed in the UK. Banana sales also rose in all but two countries, and were highest in the UK.

In 1999, the most significant coffee sales, 3 million (3m) euros were reported in Switzerland, and they doubled in 2004. The figure for the UK was originally 50% lower than that for Switzerland (1.5m) while sales in Denmark were slightly higher (1.8m). However, while the former rose dramatically to 20m, the latter remained relatively stable. There was little difference between the figures for Belgium (1m) and Sweden (0.8m), and both experienced noticeable increases to 1.7m and 1m, respectively.

UK had the highest banana sales in both years, as they rose over threefold from 15 million euros to 47m. Swiss sales were originally almost twice as high as those of Denmark (1 and 0.6m, respectively), and both surged, reaching 5.5 and 4m. There was little difference between the figures for Sweden and Belgium (2 and 1.8m, respectively), and both nearly halved to reach about 1m in 2004.

(193 words)

中文翻译:

该图表显示了五个国家在 2004 年与 1999 年的公平贸易咖啡和香蕉销售额的变化。总的来说，所有国家的咖啡销量都有所增长，其中英国的销量最高。除了两个国家外，其他国家的香蕉销量也都有所增长，其中英国的香蕉销量最高。

1999 年，瑞士的咖啡销售额达到了 300 万欧元，这一数字在 2004 年翻了一番。英国的这一数字最初比瑞士(150 万)低 50%，而丹麦的销量略高一些(180 万)。然而，尽管前者急剧上升至 2000 万，后者仍保持相对稳定。比利时(100 万)和瑞典(80 万)的数字相差不大，而且都经历了显著的增长，分别达到 170 万和 100 万。

英国的香蕉销量在这两年中都是最高的，从 1500 万欧元增长到 4700 万欧元，增长了三倍多。最初，瑞士的销量几乎是丹麦的两倍(分别为 100 万和 60 万)，之后两者的销量都激增至 550 万和 400 万。瑞典和比利时的数字相差不大(分别为 200 万和 180 万)，2004 年，这两个国家的数字几乎减半，达到约 100 万。

No. 2: YouTube data

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table shows the average length of YouTube video advertisements and average length of time viewers spend watching them. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features.

Write at least 150 words.

Average YouTube Video ad length and time viewed

Type of YouTube ad	Average length of YouTube ad (seconds)	Average time viewed(seconds)
Public service	66.7	28.1
Business and finance	35.1	24.6
Entertainment and news	30.8	26.5
Travel	28.7	23.0
Technology	39.3	20.9
Retail	26.5	20.1
Consumer electronics	24.9	17.3
Clothing	23.4	16.6

The table shows the average length of YouTube video advertisements by sector and average length of time viewers spent watching these advertisements.

The average length of the advertisements varied from a low of 21.8 seconds for pharmaceuticals to a high of 66.7 for public service advertisements. With the exception of government- and technology- related advertisements, in general, products and services which required a large financial commitment tended to have longer advertisements. Entertainments, financial services and travel advertisements, for example, were all twenty eight seconds on average or longer. Less expensive products, on the other hand, such as consumer electronics, clothing and medicines, tended to have shorter advertisements.

Adverts for more expensive products or services also tended to be watched for longer than adverts for less expensive items. Viewers on average watched more than 50 per cent of advertisements for entertainment, travel, business and finance. In contrast, viewers tended to watch less of government advertisements and advertisements for cheaper goods such as consumer electronics, clothing and medicines.

Overall, length of YouTube video advertisements and length of time spent viewing such advertisements appears to be associated with the perceived cost of the product or service being advertised.

这个表格显示了 YouTube 视频广告的平均长度，以及观众观看这些广告的平均时间长度。

广告的平均长度从药品广告的 21.8 秒到公益广告的 66.7 秒不等。除了政府和技术相关的广告外，一般来说，需要大量资金投入的产品和服务的广告往往较长。例如，娱乐、金融服务和旅游广告的平均时长均为 28 秒或更长。另一方面，较便宜的产品，如消费电子产品、服装和药品，广告往往较短。

价格较高的产品或服务广告也往往比价格较低的产品或服务广告被观看的时间更长。观众平均观看了超过 50% 的娱乐、旅游、商业和金融广告。相比之下，观众倾向于收看较少的政府广告，以及消费电子产品、服装和药品等廉价商品的广告。

总的来说，YouTube 视频广告的长度和观看这些广告的时间长度似乎与所宣传的产品或服务的感知成本有关。

地图题：

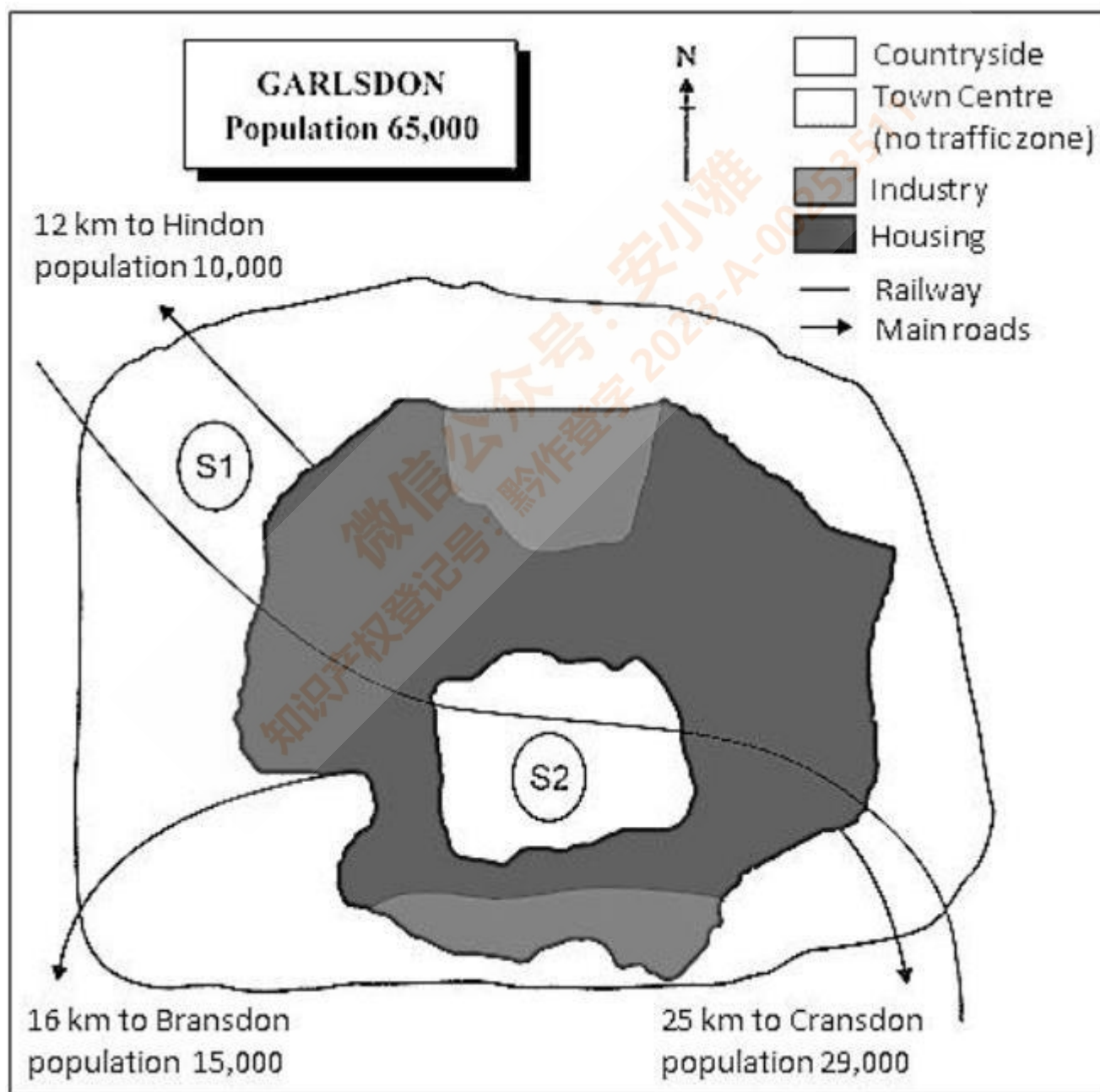
No. 1: The town of Garlsdon

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The map below is of the town of Garlsdon and shows two possible sites for a new supermarket.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

The map shows two proposed locations for a new supermarket for the town of Garlsdon. Overall, neither site is appropriate for all the towns, but for customers in Cransdon, Hindon and Garlsdon, the out-of-town site (S1) would probably offer more advantages.

The first potential location (S1) is outside the town itself, and is sited just off the main road to the town of Hindon, lying 12 kilometres to the north-west. This site is in the countryside and so would be able to accommodate a lot of car parking. This would make it accessible to shoppers from both Hindon and Garlsdon who could travel by car. Since it is also close to the railway line linking the two towns to Cransdon (25 km to the south-east), a potentially large number of shoppers would also be able to travel by train.

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

(194 words)

中文翻译:

地图上显示了 Garlsdon 镇新超市的两个拟议地点。总的来说，这两个地点都不适合所有的城镇，但对于 Cransdon、Hindon 和 Garlsdon 的客户来说，外城地点(S1)可能会提供更多的优势。

第一个可能的地点(S1)在镇外，就在通往 Hindon 镇的主要道路旁，位于西北 12 公里处。这个地点在乡下，因此可以容纳很多停车场。这将 Hindon 和 Garlsdon 的购物者都能开车前往。由于它也靠近连接两个城镇和 Cransdon 的铁路线(东南 25 公里)，大量潜在的购物者也可以乘火车出行。

相比之下，建议的位置 S2 正好在市中心，这对当地居民来说是好事。从理论上讲，商店可以通过公路或铁路从周围的城镇进入，包括 Bransdon，但由于中心地区是一个禁行区，汽车将无法停车，进入将是困难的。

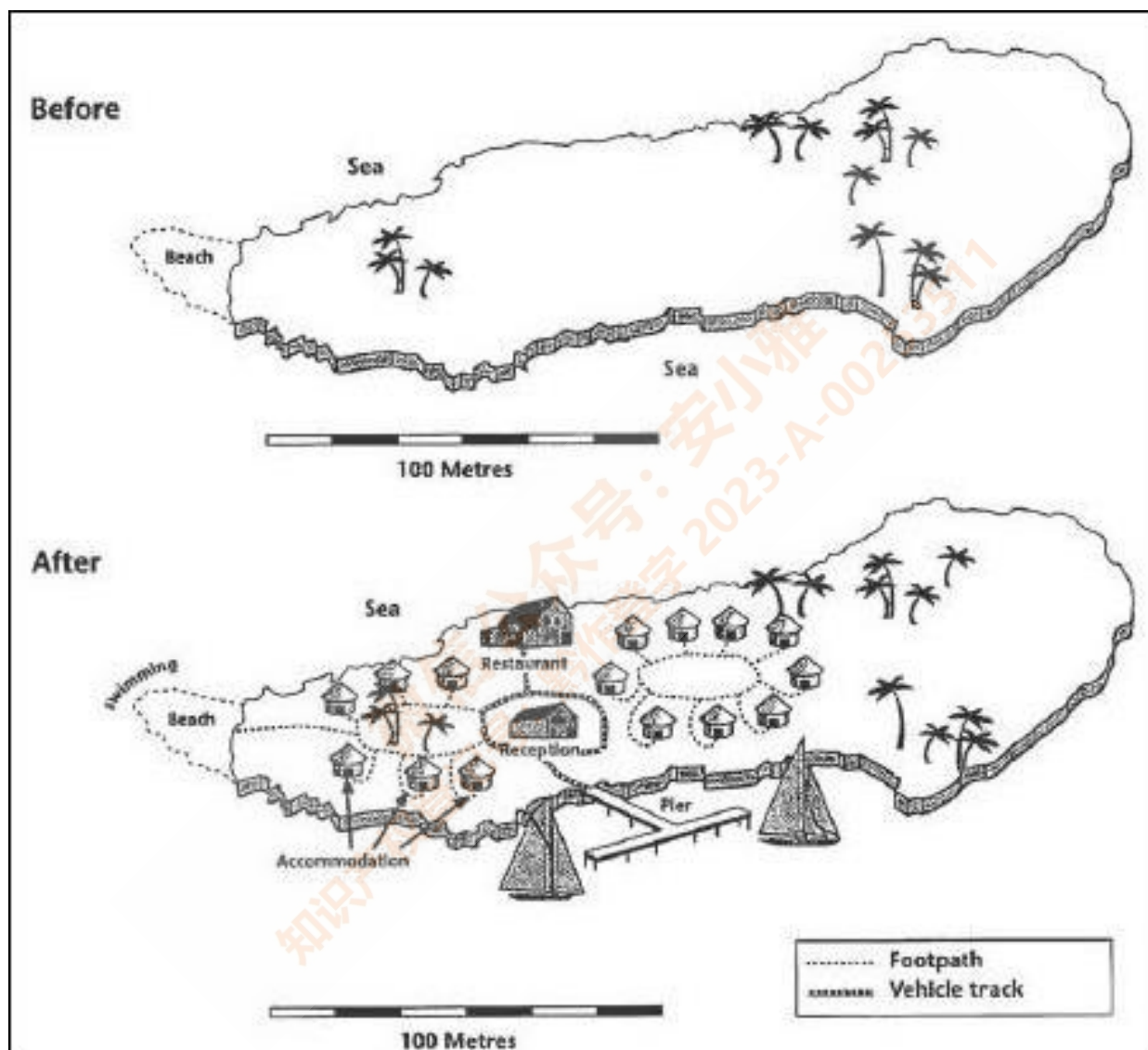
No. 2: Island

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

The maps illustrate how an island has changed following the development of various facilities for visitors.

Overall, there have been significant constructions in the island in terms of accommodation and facilities for tourists. It is noteworthy that these developments have occurred without any noticeable damage to the trees.

The length of the island is over 1200 metres while its width varies from about 200 to 500 metres in different places. Originally, there was a beach to the left of the island, and the eastern and western parts were covered with woodland, apart from which the island was completely bare.

In comparison, swimming facilities have now been built in the beach. Furthermore, the western woodland is surrounded by a series of huts which are connected to each other and to the beach via footpaths. There is also a restaurant in northern part which is connected to a reception building in the middle of the island as well as a new pier to the south by means of a vehicle track. Finally, a larger set of huts have been constructed between the reception and the eastern woodland.

(185 words)

中文翻译：

这些地图展示了岛屿随着各种设施的发展而发生的变化。

总的来说，岛上有很多为游客提供住宿和设施的重要建筑。值得注意的是，这些发展并未对树木造成任何明显的损害。

该岛的长度超过 1200 米，而宽度在不同地方约 200 至 500 米不等。原来，岛的左边有一片海滩，东西两侧都是森林，除了森林之外，岛上一片荒芜。

相比之下，现在海滩上都建了游泳设施。此外，西部林地被一系列小屋包围，这些小屋相互连接，并通过人行道与海滩相连。北部还有一个餐厅，它与岛中央的接待大楼相连，而南边则是一个新的码头，通过车辆轨道相连。最后，在接待处和东部林地之间建造了一套更大的小屋。

流程图：

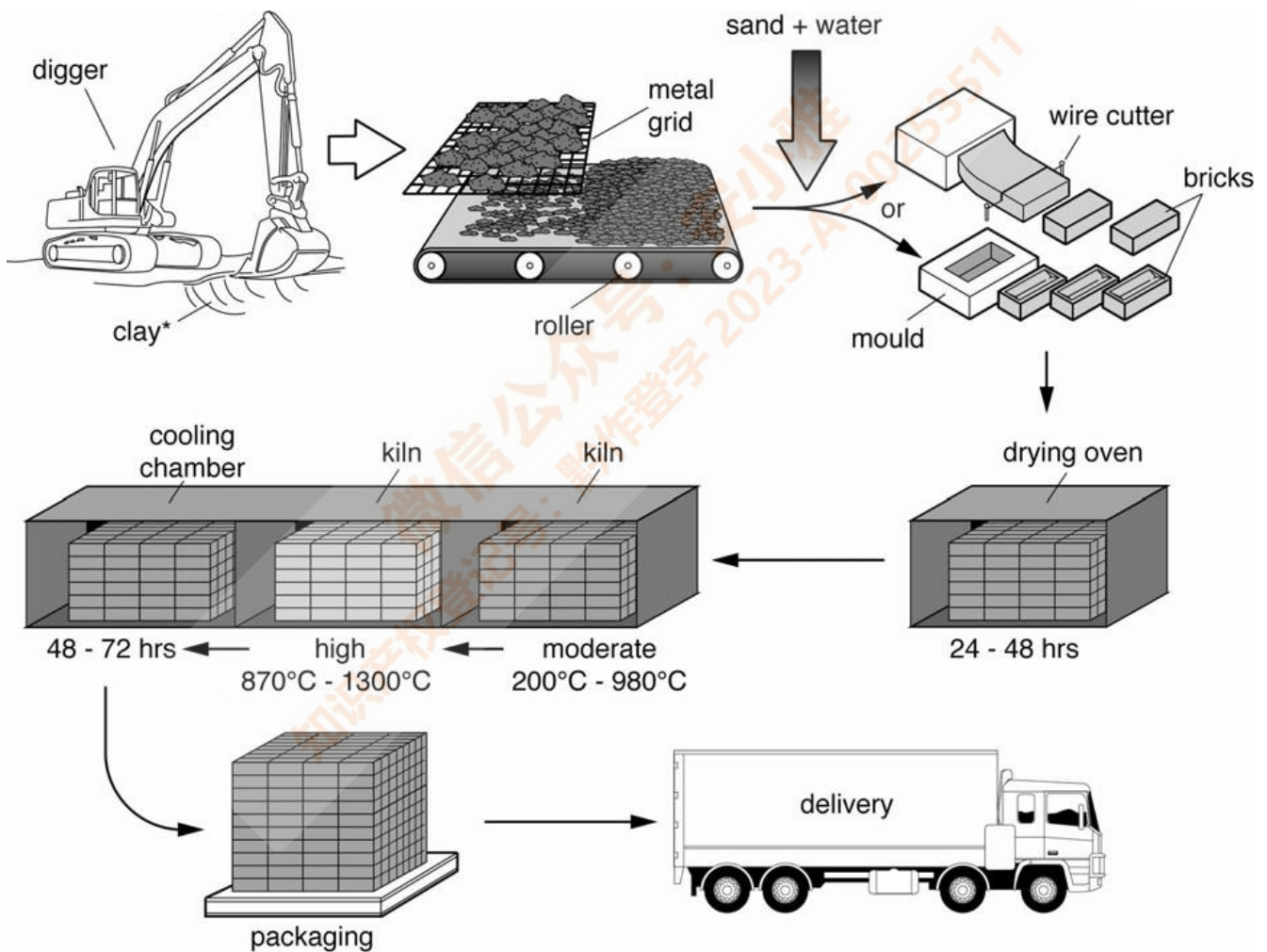
No. 1: Bricks Manufactured

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

The picture illustrates how bricks are produced.

The process begins when clay is dug out through the use of a digger, which is followed by clay passing through a metal grid. Fine clay is then carried by a roller after which sand and water are added to it. In the next stage, either this mixture is pressed through a frame and cut into bricks using a wire cutter, or it is put into moulds and formed into bricks. Following that, the bricks are dried in a drying oven for one to two days. The next three stages involve two kilns connected to a cooling chamber. The dried bricks are first heated from 200 to 980 degrees centigrade, before being exposed to high temperature (870 to 1300 degrees). They are then cooled within 48 to 72 hours. Eventually, they are packed and delivered to customers by trucks.

Overall, the procedure of producing bricks is comprised of ten stages which are rather simple.

(161 words)

中文翻译：

这幅图说明了砖是如何生产的。

这一过程始于用挖掘机挖出黏土，黏土穿过金属网格。细碎的粘土通过滚筒运输，然后加入沙子和水。在接下来的阶段中，要么将混合物压过框架，用线切割器切割成砖，要么将其放入模具，制成砖。之后，在烘箱中烘干一到两天。接下来的三个阶段包括两个与冷却室相连的窑炉。干燥的砖块首先在 200 到 980 摄氏度加热，然后暴露在高温(870 到 1300 度)下。然后在 48 到 72 小时内冷却。最后，它们被包装好，用卡车送到客户手中。

总的来说，制砖的过程由十个相当简单的步骤组成。

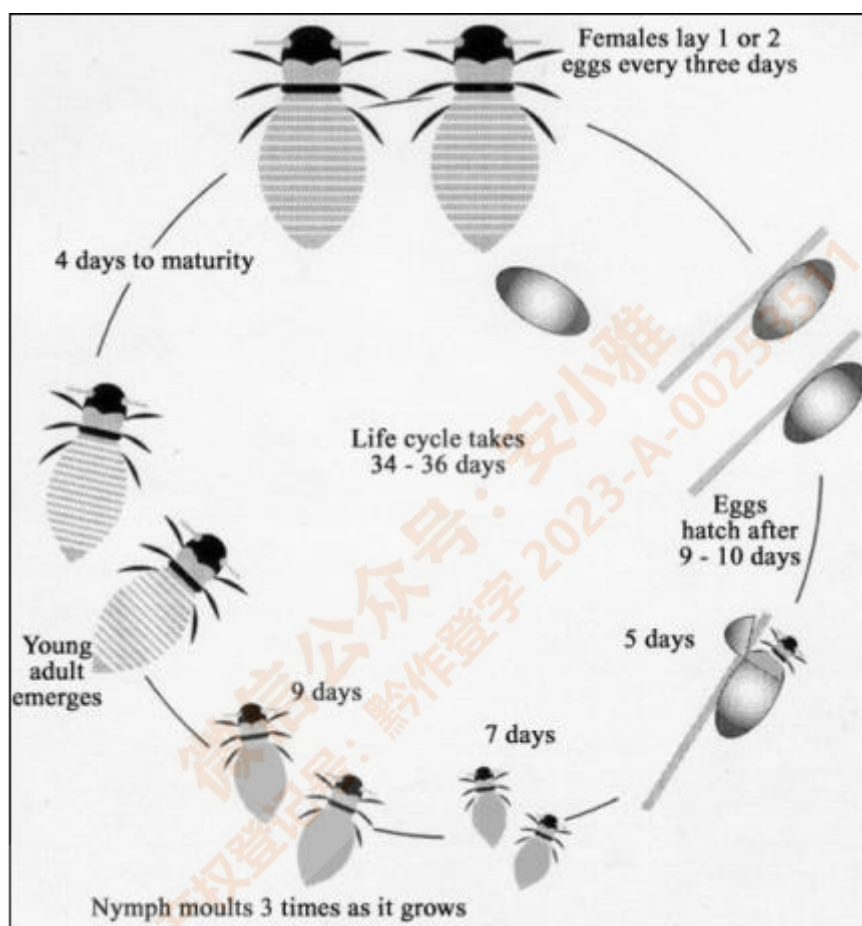
No. 2: Life of bee

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the life cycle of the honey bee.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

The chart illustrates the stages in the life of honey bees. It takes approximately five weeks (34 to 36 days to be exact) to complete. All in all, this life cycle is comprised of six stages from eggs to fully mature bees.

The first stage is when the female bee lays up to a couple of oval eggs once every 72 hours. These eggs hatch between nine and ten days later, and immature bees, called nymphs, emerge which lack the typical bee stripes.

Over the next 3 weeks nymphs experience three moulting stages, that is, they shed their skins to allow further growth to occur: The first moulting happening 5 days after the eggs hatch, a week after which the second one takes place. Nine days later nymphs moult for a third time and young adult honey bees emerge, identified by their horizontally striped backs. These take four more days to mature into larger adult bees whose backs are marked with bolder and darker stripes, and the cycle starts over again.

(171 words)

中文翻译：

这张图表说明了蜜蜂生命的各个阶段。它大约需要 5 周(确切地说是 34 到 36 天)来完成。总而言之，蜜蜂的生命周期包括从产卵到完全成熟的六个阶段。

第一阶段是雌性蜜蜂每隔 72 小时产几个卵。这些卵在 9 到 10 天后孵化，被称为若虫的未成熟蜜蜂出现时，缺少典型的蜜蜂条纹。

在接下来的 3 周内，若虫会经历 3 个蜕皮阶段，也就是说，它们蜕皮是为了进一步的生长：第一次蜕皮发生在卵孵化后的 5 天，第二次蜕皮发生在一周后。9 天后，若虫第三次换毛，年轻的成年蜜蜂出现，通过它们水平条纹的背部来识别。这些蜜蜂需要 4 天以上的时间长成更大的成年蜜蜂，它们的背上有更粗更黑的条纹，这样的循环又开始了。

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知识产权登记号：黔作登字 2023-A-00253511

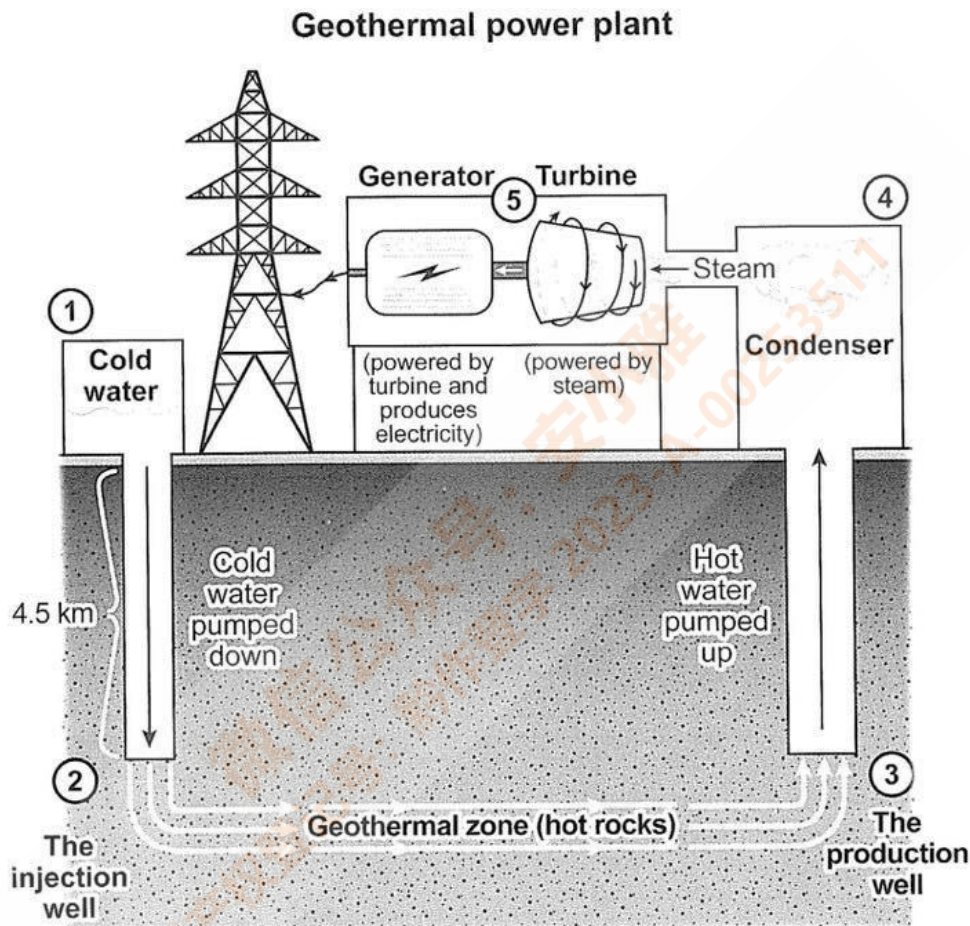
No. 3: Produce electricity

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows how geothermal energy is used to produce electricity.

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

Write at least 150 words.



The diagram shows that there are five main stages in the production of electricity through the use of geothermal energy.

The process begins with cold water being pumped from the surface of the earth down into a 4.5 kilometer-deep injection well. From there, it is transferred to the geothermal zone, a subterranean region composed of hot rocks, before reaching the production well, which is a vertical pipe similar to the injection well but a bit wider.

In the stage that follows, the hot water is pumped up through the production well into a condenser on the surface where it is converted into steam, following which it is used to power a turbine and rotate it. This turbine is connected to an electricity generator which, when rotated by the turbine, produces electricity. The process ends when the electricity generated by the generator is transferred to the power grid for consumption by end users.

(152 words)

中文翻译：

该图显示，利用地热能发电有五个主要阶段。

这一过程首先从地表将冷水抽到一个 4.5 公里深的注入井中。从那里，它被转移到地热带，一个由热岩石组成的地下区域，在到达生产井之前，生产井是一个垂直管道，类似于注入井，但稍微宽一些。

在接下来的阶段中，热水通过生产井泵入表面的冷凝器，在那里它被转化为蒸汽，然后它被用来驱动涡轮机并使其旋转。这台涡轮机与一台发电机相连，当涡轮机旋转时，发电机就会发电。当发电机产生的电能被输送到电网供最终用户使用，这个过程就结束了。

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