
雅思写作

精选八大话题 语料集

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话题一 政府

▲ 政府 1：承担义务

典型真题

Many governments think that economic progress is their most important goal. Some people, however, think that other types of progress are equally important for a country.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (C11T4)

1. distribute budget to/allocate money to (aid) ... financially	给...拨款
2. provide (give) financial assistance (support/aid)	提供经济资助
3. be underfunded on ...	在某方面资金短缺的, 不足的
4. introduce tax incentives to encourage investment / encourage investment by introducing tax incentives	推出税收激励政策来鼓励投资
5. long-term investment	长期投资
6. 6. improve (enhance/boost) public service / healthcare services / public transport services / military service / infrastructure / the unemployment insurance system	提升公共服务/健康服务/公共交通服务/兵役/基础设施/完善失业保险制度
7. 7. protect people's safety / national security	保护大众安全/国家安全
8. 8. guarantee the social coverage of basic pensions	保障社会养老金的发放率
9. maintain law and security	维护法律和秩序
10. create jobs	创造就业
11. reduce / alleviate / mitigate unemployment / hunger / poverty	降低就业/饥饿/贫穷
12. reduce social inequality	降低社会不公
13. introduce laws to	引进法律
14. make rules and regulations	制定规章制度
15. regulate media violence/advertising	规范网络暴力/规范广告
16. run campaigns to	开展活动以
17. promote social equality/gender equality/sustainable development/social development	促进社会平等/性别平等/可持续发展/社会发展
18. eliminate poverty	摆脱贫困
19. ease the sufferings	解除困苦
20. establishment/an educational establishment/a research establishment	大型组织/教育机构/研究机构
21. the establishment of diplomatic relations between the countries	国家间外交关系
22. provide employment/job opportunity	提供就业机会
23. bridge/narrow the gap between the rich and poor	缩小贫富差距
24. widen the gap between the rich and poor	扩大贫富差距
25. infrastructural development	基础设施的发展
26. address urgent needs	解决紧迫需求
27. bridge the gap between the rich and poor	缩小贫富差距
28. seek common development	寻求共同发展
29. impose/levy taxes	征税
30. regulate and oversee	管理和监督
31. live on social security	依靠社会保障生活
32. fulfil governments' responsibility	履行政府职责
33. shoulder the responsibility	承担责任
34. remove bans on	消除某方面的禁令

▲ 政府 2：投资决策
经典真题

Governments should spend money on railways rather than roads.
To what extent do you agree or disagree? (C11T1)

1. a waste of public money	浪费公共资金
2. manage limited budget	管理有限的预算
3. distribute budget to / allocate money to / aid...financially	给...拨款
4. provide/give financial assistance/support/aid	提供经济资助
5. receive financial assistance/support/aid from	从...得到资助
6. rely the government for money	依赖政府资助
7. financial hardship/difficulties	经济困难
8. face financial hardship/difficulties	面临经济困难
9. financial crisis	经济危机
10. be underfunded on	在某方面资金短缺的, 不足的
11. fund essential services/public services/healthcare services/public transport services/the military/libraries and museums/technology	资助重要服务/公共服务/医疗服务/公共交通服务/军事/图书馆和博物馆/科技
12. modern technology/computer technology/biotechnology/medical technology/aviation technology/satellite technology/science and technology	现代科技/计算机科技/生物科技/医疗科技/航空技术/卫星科技/科学技术
13. technological advances/change/breakthrough	科技进步/革新/突破
14. government-funded institutions	政府资助机构
15. fund primary/secondary/tertiary/higher/further/adult/special education	资助初等/中等/高等/继续/成人/特殊教育
16. be eligible for/qualify for a state pension	有资格领取养老金
17. live on a state pension	以养老金为生
18. research funding	研究资助
19. government tax revenue	政府税收
20. government spending/expenditure	政府支出
21. increase spending/expenditure on	提高花费
22. introduce tax incentives to encourage investment=encourage investment by introducing tax incentives	推出税收激励政策来鼓励投资
23. attract foreign capital/investment	吸引外资
24. long-term investment	长期投资

▲ 政府 3：干涉个人
经典真题

Governments should make people responsible for looking after their own local environment.
To what extent do you agree or disagree? (20180414)

1. respect personal choice	重个人选择
2. build/promote a free and fair society	建公平的社会
3. be free from government intervention	受政府干预
4. feel respected and valued	到尊重和认可
5. invade people's privacy	侵犯个人隐私
6. infringe personal freedom	妨碍个人自由
7. hard/difficult to regulate and oversee	难以监管和监督
8. be impractical	不实际
9. a short-sighted policy	一个缺乏远见的政策
10. promote a sense of equality/dignity/pride	促进公平/尊严/骄傲
11. promote a healthy lifestyle	促进健康的生活方式
12. increase/enhance/ameliorate/elevate the quality of people's life	提高人们的生活质量
13. raise people's awareness of	提高人们的意识
14. listen to the public's opinions	听取公众的意见
15. high income group	高收入人群
16. people's satisfaction with life	生活满意度
17. maintain law and order	维护法律和秩序
18. live in a poor condition	生活窘迫
19. impose restrictions on smoking	对吸烟加以限制
20. put resources into	将资源投入到
21. introduce tax incentives	实施鼓励性的税收政策
22. do something by persuasion rather than compulsion	劝导而非强制
23. government-sponsored program	政府发起的项目
24. in the interest of	合... 的利益
25. be in line with the general interests	符合公众的利益
26. protect small businesses	保护小企业

话题二 发展

▲ 发展 1: 帮助穷国

经典真题

Some people believe that giving aid to poor countries has more negative effects than positive effects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

1. to provide humanitarian aid to the war zone	给战争地区提供人道主义援助
2. for humanitarian reasons	出于人道主义原因
3. donating countries	援助国家
4. impoverished countries	贫困国家
5. underdeveloped countries	发展中国家
6. provide aids	给予帮助
7. international aid	国际援助
8. the international community	国际社会
9. foreign aid	外来援助
10. medical aid	医疗援助
11. recipient countries	受助国家
12. eliminate poverty	摆脱贫困
13. ease the sufferings	解除困苦
14. unequal society	不平等的社会
15. safe water	安全的饮用水
16. basic education	基础教育
17. vaccine programme	疫苗项目
18. basic health care	医疗保健
19. infrastructural development	基础设施的发展
20. address urgent needs	解决紧迫需求
21. bridge the gap between the rich and poor	缩小贫富差距
22. seek common development	寻求共同发展
23. fulfil moral obligations	履行道德上的责任
24. give assistance	给予帮助
25. corrupt government officials	腐败官员
26. political corruption	政治腐败
27. non-governmental organisation	非政府组织
28. political freedom	政治自由
29. heavily in debt	负债累累
30. an act of generosity	慷慨之举
31. a gesture of solidarity	团结的表示
32. mixed impacts	复杂的影响
33. reduce aid dependency	减少对援助的依赖
34. identity crisis	身份认同危机
35. (doing) something can be counterproductive	将会适得其反/事与愿违

▲ 发展 2：国际合作
经典真题

As we are facing more problems that affect the whole planet, good relationships between different countries are becoming more important than ever before.
To what extent do you agree or disagree?

1. global village	地球村
2. cultural communication	文化交流
3. business trade	商业贸易
4. work together	合作
5. for the betterment of the world	为了更美好的世界
6. a wide range of global problems	各种各样的全球问题
7. issues cause by humanity	人类带来的问题
8. a difficult place to live in	不适合人类生活的地方
9. problems of global scale	影响整个世界的问题
10. the survival of nations	国家的生存
11. worldwide environmental degradation	全世界范围内的环境恶化
12. global warming	全球变暖
13. worldwide loss of biodiversity	世界范围内的生物多样性损失
14. freshwater crisis	淡水危机
15. energy crisis	能源危机
16. large-scale natural disasters	大规模的自然灾害
17. global economic slowdown	全球经济放缓
18. volatile economic structure	不稳定的经济结构
19. international trade in illegal drugs	国际贩毒交易
20. poaching and illegal trade in endangered species	偷猎及濒危物种的非法交易
21. AIDS epidemic	艾滋病疫情
22. the irreversible process of globalisation	不可逆转的全球化进程
23. increasingly interconnected	关系越来越紧密
24. promote peace and goodwill	促进和平与亲善
25. build and maintain positive relationships	建立并且维护积极的关系
26. constructive partnership	建设性的伙伴关系
27. promote mutual understanding, respect and trust	促进相互理解、尊重与信任
28. combat environmental, economic, criminal and health problems	解决环境、经济、犯罪、健康等问题
29. cooperative efforts among countries	国与国之间的合作
30. optimise the use of resources	充分利用资源
31. technological aid	技术支援
32. provide financial assistance	提供金融支持
33. countries affected by financial crisis	受到金融危机影响的国家
34. countries with advanced environmental technology	拥有先进环保技术的国家

▲ 发展 3：国际竞争

经典真题

Some people think that developing countries should invite large foreign companies to set up offices and factories to develop the economy of these countries. Other people think that developing countries should keep large foreign companies out and help local companies to develop instead. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

1. downsize (its workforce)	裁员
2. sales decline	销售下降
3. multinational companies	跨国公司
4. create job opportunities	创造就业
5. expansion of foreign companies	国际企业的扩张
6. domestic investment	国内投资
7. foreign direct investment	外商直接投资
8. influx of foreign capital	外资流入
9. fierce competition	激烈竞争
10. international trade	国际贸易
11. latest and advanced technology	最先进的科技
12. reduce the tax burden on local businesses	减轻当地企业的税务负担
13. promote the growth of local businesses	促进当地企业的成长
14. economic dependence on foreign companies	经济上对外国公司的依赖
15. collect taxes from foreign investors	对外国投资者征税
16. increase corporate tax revenue	增加来自于企业的税收
17. a broader range of products	更多样的产品
18. stimulate local economies	刺激本地经济
19. raise standard of living	提升生活水平
20. drive their local competitors out of business	使当地竞争者难以生存
21. exploit the natural and human resources of developing countries	掠夺发展中国家的自然和人力资源
22. become more innovative and competitive	变得更加有创新性和竞争力
23. complementary industries	互补产业
24. revive the economy	复兴经济
25. influx of foreign capital	外资流入
26. international trade	国际贸易
27. latest and advanced technology	最先进的科技
28. the growth of local companies	本土公司的成长
29. local rivals	本土竞争对手
30. underpaid employees	所得报酬过低的员工
31. work overtime	加班
32. labour rules and regulations	劳动法规和规章
33. protect small businesses	保护小企业

▲ 发展 4：国际交流

经典真题

Some people think that the increasing cultural and business contact between countries brings many positive effects. Others, however, believe that causes the loss of national identities. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

1. contact between countries	国家之间的接触
2. increasing cross-cultural activities	日益增加的跨文化活动
3. increasing business collaboration between countries	日益增加的国际商业合作
4. economic cooperation	经济合作
5. trading activities	贸易活动
6. impair national identity	损害国民认同感
7. international trade	国际贸易
8. tackle global problems	解决全球问题
9. consumer goods	消费品
10. daily necessities	日用必需品
11. educational exchange programmes	教育交换项目
12. shipped around the world	运送到世界各地
13. international media companies	国际传媒公司
14. leisure activities	休闲活动
15. reduce cultural diversity	减少文化多样性
16. domestic cultural industries	本土文化产业
17. Hollywood blockbusters	好莱坞大片
18. removal of trade barriers	贸易壁垒的消除
19. global cultural sameness	全球文化的同质性
20. cultural homogenisation	文化同质化
21. lead similar lifestyles	生活方式很相似
22. distinctive traditions	独特的传统
23. economic and cultural globalisation	经济与文化全球化
24. have more shopping choices	拥有更多的购物选择
25. erode the cultural identities of countries	削弱各国的文化特性
26. cohesive groups	紧密团结的群体
27. diminish their own culture	削弱他们自己的文化
28. erode their sense of cultural identity	削弱他们的文化认同感
29. enrich a country's own culture	丰富一个国家自己的文化
30. loyalty toward one's country	对自己国家的忠诚

▲ 发展 5：城市规划

经典真题

In many cities, planners tend to put shops, schools, offices, and homes in certain areas.
To what extent do you think the advantages of this practice outweigh the disadvantages?

1. functional zoning	城市功能分区
2. the layout of streets	街道的布局
3. commercial zone	商业区
4. residential zone	住宅区
5. office buildings	办公建筑
6. commercial buildings	商业建筑
7. industrial buildings	工业建筑
8. industrial facilities	工业设施
9. incompatible	不相匹配的
10. public nuisance	让公众讨厌的事物
11. land use	土地使用
12. compare goods, services and prices	比较商品、服务和价格
13. supporting facilities	辅助设施
14. quality of life	生活质量
15. museums and art galleries	博物馆和美术馆
16. concert halls	音乐厅
17. provide a wide variety of	提供多种多样的文化活动
18. reduce their operating and maintenance costs	降低运营与维护成本
19. for the common good	为了共同利益
20. in the neighbourhood	在附近地区
21. a residential neighbourhood	居民区
22. deliver goods or services	输送货物或提供服务
23. reduce traffic and pollution	减少交通和污染
24. goods transport	货物运输
25. high volumes of traffic	高交通量
26. frequent traffic congestion	频繁的交通堵塞
27. competition and price wars	不良竞争与价格战
28. consumer demand/choice	消费者的需求/选择
29. in the short term	短期内
30. business growth	企业发展
31. economic development	经济增长
32. development potential	发展潜力
33. previously existing structures	之前存在的建筑
34. zoning standards	区划标准
35. optimise the use of available resources	优化资源利用
36. demolish old buildings	拆除旧的建筑
37. make room for	为……让出空间

话题三 教育

▲ 教育 1：教学方式

经典真题

Some people think computer and Internet are important in children's study, but others think students can learn effectively in schools and with teachers.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

1. remote learning=distance learning	远程教育
2. information technology	信息科技
3. play an important role= make a difference	起重要作用
4. inspire curiosity	激发好奇心
5. literacy rate	识字率
6. extra-curriculum activities	课外活动
7. self-discipline=self-control	自律
8. emotional wellbeing/health	心理健康
9. online resources	线上资源
10. overall development	全面发展
11. social skills	社交能力
12. academic qualification	学术资格证
13. keep up with	跟上…
14. apply…into practice	运用…到实践
15. expand horizon	开拓视野
16. sense of achievement	成就感
17. work-oriented=practical=professional =occupational	实用的
18. discipline	学科
19. educational opportunities	教育机会
20. discriminate against students	歧视学生
21. single-sex schools	男女分校
22. coeducational schools	男女混校
23. one-to-one lessons	一对一课程
24. at his or her own pace	按自己的节奏
25. home-schooling	家庭教学
26. private tutors	私人家教
27. tempo of attending classes	上课的节奏
28. have an opportunity to introspect	有一个内省的机会
29. unpaid work	义工
30. compulsory education	义务教育
31. practical skills	实践技能
32. learner-oriented	以学习者为中心

▲ 教育 2: 知识来源
经典真题

Some people think computer and Internet are important in children's study, but others think students can learn effectively in schools and with teachers.
Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

1. stimulate interest	激发兴趣
2. encourage imagination and creativity	促进想象力和创造力
3. logical thinking	逻辑思维
4. entertaining	有娱乐性的
5. literacy rate	识字率
6. provide good role modelling	提供好的榜样
7. shape personality	塑造性格
8. learn the difference between right and wrong	区分正确与错误
9. obtain/ acquire/gain knowledge and skills	获取知识和技能
10. enrich one's social and life experience	丰富社会与人生的体验
11. respect and obey the rules	尊重与遵循规则
12. contribute to	对...有贡献
13. a valuable member of any community	成为社会中有价值的成员
14. take responsibility	承担责任
15. good parenting	好的父母教育
16. obtain/ acquire/gain knowledge and skills	获得知识和技能
17. active activity	积极的活动
18. increase attention span	增强注意力
19. vivid pictures	生动的图片
20. encourage risk taking and exploration	鼓励冒险和探索
21. aggressive behaviours	有攻击性的行为
22. social isolation	社会隔离
23. shortsightedness	近视
24. be addicted to	对...上瘾
25. social skills	社交技能
26. no authenticity of the information	信息缺乏真实性
27. guidance of the teachers	老师的指导

▲ 教育 3: 课程设置

经典真题

Some people think computer and Internet are important in children's study, but others think students can learn effectively in schools and with teachers.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

1. curriculum	课程大纲
2. provide more job opportunities	提供更多的就业机会
3. academic performance	学业成绩
4. be passionate about	对...很热情
5. literacy rate	识字率
6. lighten the burden of	减轻... 的负担
7. exam-oriented education	应试考试
8. become adaptable and flexible	变得适应性强和灵活的
9. highly qualified	高素质的
10. prepare themselves for the global society	为全球化的社会做准备
11. optional subjects	选修的课程
12. theoretical subjects	理论课程
13. a solid theoretical foundation	扎实的理论基础
14. a deep understanding of the concepts	对概念的深入理解
15. practical subjects	实践课程
16. application skills	应用技能
17. demonstrate an actual way of working	展示实际的工作方式
18. holistic development	整体的发展
19. at school level	在中学阶段
20. specialized education	专业教育
21. job-oriented training	职业培训
22. broaden the horizon=widen the horizon	开拓眼界
23. stream	分班教学
24. the maximum benefits	最大的好处
25. high pressure	压力大
26. de-motivated	失去动力的
27. inferior complex	自卑感
28. a sense of competition	竞争意识

▲ 教育 4：学习 目的
经典真题

Some people think that the main purpose of school is to turn children as good citizens and workers, rather than benefit them as individuals.
To what extent do you agree or disagree?

1. improve the employability	提升就业能力
2. vocational courses	职业课程
3. tertiary education	高等教育
4. practical subject	实用科目
5. workplace	工作地点
6. next generation	下一代
7. obey the rules	遵守规则
8. value system	价值体系
9. community service	社区服务
10. co-operate with colleagues	同事合作
11. contribute to	贡献
12. a sense of responsibility	责任感
13. role model	道德楷模
14. be tailored to individual needs	满足个性化需要
15. match interest	符合兴趣
16. self-discipline	自制力, 自律
17. productive members of society	对社会有贡献的人
18. behave selfishly	表现自私
19. be motivated by ...	被...驱动
20. good manners	有礼貌
21. specialized skill	专业技能
22. civic engagement	公民的参与
23. career-oriented training	以职业为导向的培训
24. elite education	精英教育
25. take advantage of	利用
26. establish themselves in society	立足社会
27. narrow-minded views	心胸狭窄的观点
28. social division	社会分工
29. rounded development	全面发展
30. shape character	形成性格

话题四 科技

▲ 科技 1：现实影响

经典真题

With the increasing use of mobile phones and computers, fewer people are writing letters. Some people think that the traditional skill of writing letters will disappear completely.

To what extent do you agree or disagree? How important do you think is letter-writing? = 20100307

1. electronic device	电子设备
2. hi-tech product	高科技产品
3. behind the times	过时
4. up-to-date products	最新的产品
5. be addicted to...	沉迷于...
6. the middle class	中产阶级
7. air travel	航空旅行
8. automate the process	过程自动化
9. improve efficiency	提高效率
10. increase productivity	提高生产力
11. foster innovation	促进创新
12. airline industry	航空业
13. technological advances	科技的进步
14. available tool	可获得的工具
15. time-consuming method	费时间的方法
16. manufacturing process	制作流程
17. economic growth	经济增长
18. mass production	规模生产
19. information overload	信息过载
20. digital equipment	数码产品
21. wealth gap	贫富差距
22. Large-scale industrialization	大规模的工业化
23. consumer goods	消费品
24. organic food	有机食品
25. imported goods	进口货物
26. exported goods	出口货物
27. global market	全球市场
28. rely on...	依靠...
29. telecommunication system	通讯系统

▲ 科技 2: 太空探索

经典真题

Space travel has been possible for some time and some people think the space tourism could be developed in the future.

To what extent do you think it is a positive or negative development?

1. space science	太空科学
2. outer space	外太空
3. space exploration	太空探索
4. provide shelter for ...	为...提供避难所
5. protective clothes	保护衣
6. habitable planets	适合居住的星球
7. hostile environment	恶劣的环境
8. at the risk of / from	面临... 的风险
9. space tourism	太空旅游
10. unmanned spacecraft	无人驾驶宇宙飞船
11. space craft	宇宙飞船
12. prolific sources of data	丰富的数据来源
13. a luxury service	一项奢侈的服务
14. expand horizon	开拓视野
15. launch a rocket	发射火箭
16. carbon dioxide	二氧化碳
17. a possible landing site	一个可能的着陆地点
18. zero gravity	失重
19. adjust to weightlessness	适应失重
20. breath taking	令人赞叹的
21. accelerate the process	加速这个过程
22. influence of commercialization	商业化的影响
23. an ambitious plan	一个有野心的计划
24. raise concerns	提出顾虑
25. a new industry	一个新产业
26. cautious optimism	谨慎乐观
27. a positive attitude	一个积极的态度
28. satisfy one's curiosity	满足某人的好奇心
29. astronomical cost	航空花费
30. break barrier	破除障碍

话题五 社会

▲ 社会 1: 工作意义

经典真题

Some people think job satisfaction is more important than job security. Others believe a permanent job is more important.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. [20170114]

1. become unemployed	失业的
2. be entitled to sth	享有某种权利
3. a sense of fulfilment	(从工作中获得的)成就感
4. lead to frustration	导致挫败感
5. work experience	工作经验
6. face stresses and strains of a job	应对工作的紧张和压力
7. be in charge of sth	负责某项工作
8. feel out of one's element	对(新环境等)感到不适应
9. be attuned to	完全适应(某种环境)的
10. job prospects	职业前景
11. provide an incentive to do sth	提供激励某人更加努力的事物
12. lack of motivation	努力工作或者学习的动力的缺乏
13. build a close rapport between	让同事或者合作者之间的关系更加融洽
14. full-time jobs	全职工作
15. an increased feeling of well-being	不断增强的幸福感
16. earn a living	谋生
17. training opportunities	培训机会
18. a sense of responsibility	责任感
19. a sense of belonging	归属感
20. contribute to	做出贡献
21. loyalty to sth	对……的忠诚
22. suit sb.	适合某人
23. labour relations	劳资关系
24. a repetitive job/tasks	重复单调的工作 / 任务
25. valuable support	宝贵的支持
26. promotion prospects	升迁机会
27. low income	低收入
28. reflect a change in sth	显示……发生了变化
29. acquire skills and knowledge	学习到技能和知识
30. an asset in ...	在……方面是一种优势

▲ 社会 2：出门旅游
经典真题

International travel makes people more prejudiced than broad-minded.

Why is this the case?

How to improve the understanding of countries they visit? [20150813]

1. broaden one's horizons	开阔视野
2. ethnic and cultural diversity of a country	一个国家民族和文化的多样性
3. the downside of doing sth	做某事的不利因素
4. be biased towards sth	对… …有偏见的
5. be receptive to the idea of …	对… 观点乐于接受
6. be indulgent to/towards sb.	对… …宽容的
7. reject unwanted ideas	拒绝不需要的观点
8. place/put/set a value on …	非常重视……
9. feel an instant aversion to sb.	对……厌恶 / 产生反感
10. treat sth with contempt	对……嗤之以鼻
11. be exposed to sth	接触某事 / 物
12. hail from	来自
13. have a reputation for being reserved	以矜持闻名
14. identify sb/sth with sth	认为…与…密切相关
15. take aback	使大吃一惊
16. be appalled at/by sth	……使人震惊
17. an alternative lifestyle	另一种生活方式
18. resolve differences	消除分歧
19. educate the public	向公众进行宣传教育
20. empathise with …	与…产生共鸣
21. look down upon	看不起
22. racial/sexual stereotypes	陈旧的种族偏见 / 性别成见
23. the cause of sth	某事的原因
24. a source of tension and disagreements	紧张不和的起因
25. portray sb as …	把… …描绘成……
26. perceive sb/sth as sth	把…看作
27. be negative about sth	对某事持消极态度
28. barely noticeable	几乎无法察觉的
29. raise awareness of sth	提高某事的意识
30. interaction with sb	与……交流 / 互动

▲ 社会 3: 大小家庭
经典真题

As countries develop, their population tends to live individually or in a small family unit.

What are the reasons?

What are the possible effects on society and family life? [20130413]

1. nuclear family	核心家庭
2. extended family	大家庭
3. be conducive to sth	有助于某事
4. old-fashioned idea/custom	过时的观点 / 习俗
5. the bread-winner in a family	养家糊口的人
6. under a lot of stress	压力大
7. the stresses and strains of the job	工作的紧张和压力
8. a form of emotional outlet	宣泄感情的唯一方法
9. shoulder the responsibility	承担责任
10. a sense of individualism	个人主义感
11. to be preferable to sth	(比某物)更好
12. to be able to afford sth	买得起某物
13. detach sth from sth	把某物从某物分开
14. lead a busy, normal, quiet, etc. life	过着忙碌 / 正常 / 宁静等的生活
15. become liberated	变得思想解放的
16. allow sb independence	让……独立
17. stand on one's feet	自立
18. economically independent	经济上独立
19. a shoulder to cry on	可以倾诉的对象
20. emotional/ financial issues	情感的 / 财政的问题
21. be self-centred	自我中心的
22. feel increasingly isolated	越来越觉得与世隔绝
23. look to sb for guidance	依靠……指点迷津
24. attach importance to	赋予某物重要性
25. traditional values	传统价值观
26. appreciate the need for sth	充分意识到……的必要性
27. national identity	民族特性
28. nurture sb.	培养某人
29. cultivate sth	培养……
30. domestic violence	家庭暴力

▲ 社会 4: 城乡差异

经典真题

People think the rise in living standard in a country only seems to benefit cities more than rural areas.

What problems may those differences cause?

How to reduce this problem? [20171209]

1. a period of rapid change/ growth	一个迅猛突变 / 发展的时期
2. the widening gap between rich and poor	继续拉大的贫富差距
3. tackle an issue	解决一个问题
4. the state of the economy	经济状况
5. city dweller	城市居住者
6. migrate into	移居到某地
7. tend to do sth	倾向于做某事
8. be better off	生活更好
9. job opportunities	工作机会
10. seek job actively	积极地找工作
11. become over-populated	人口过多的
12. traffic jams	交通阻塞
13. traffic congestion	交通拥堵
14. environmental pollution	环境污染
15. pressure to abandon sth	要求放弃某事物的压力 / 呼声
16. damage infrastructure	破坏基础设施
17. the National Health Service	卫生系统
18. the issue of homelessness	无家可归的问题
19. crime rate	犯罪率
20. be dissatisfied with	对… …不满意的
21. an unfair distribution of wealth	财富的不公平分配
22. remote areas	偏远地区
23. deprived areas	贫困的的确
24. make ends meet	维持生活
25. narrow the gap	缩小差距
26. bridge the gap	消除差距
27. invest… in …	投资多少钱在……
28. fulfill one's needs	满足需求
29. construct new buildings	建造新楼
30. create more jobs	创造更多岗位

▲ 社会 5：公共场合
经典真题

In many cities, planners have located schools, homes, shops, and offices in specific areas, which are widely separated from each other.

Do the advantages of this policy outweigh the disadvantages to the city residents? [20170729]

1. city planners	城市规格师
2. incorporate into/in	把...合并; 纳入
3. facilitate sth	促进某事 / 物; 使...便利
4. public facilities	公共设施
5. a housing complex	住宅中心
6. make policy	制定政策
7. carry out or implement a policy	执行政策
8. be well linked by	通过...很好连接
9. public transport	公共交通
10. traffic noise	交通噪音
11. green areas	绿化区域
12. confine sth to sth	将某事物限制在某范围内
13. be cost-effective	有成本效益的
14. tourist attraction	旅游胜地
15. a big draw	一个很有吸引力的事物
16. entertainment complex	娱乐场
17. long-distance travel	长距离的出行
18. commute from ... to ...	从某地到某地上下班(通勤)
19. discourage sb from doing sth	阻止某人干某事
20. individual needs	独特的需求
21. have access to sth	获得使用...的权利
22. overcrowded district	过于拥挤的区
23. have a high/low density population	人口密集大 / 小
24. educational standards	教育的标准
25. entertain sb.	使某人快乐
26. higher levels of satisfaction	更高的满足感
27. high-rise buildings and skyscrapers	高楼大厦和摩天大楼
28. gain access to sth	获得使用...的权利
29. built-up areas	建筑物密集的地区
30. to be free from sth	免于某物(的影响)

▲ 社会 6: 文化传承
经典真题

Many customs and the traditional ways of behaviour are no longer relevant to modern life, so they are not worth keeping.

Do you agree or disagree? [20160910]

1. represent the identity of ...	是……的象征
2. a cultural form	一种文化形式
3. lay the foundation for sth	为……打下基础
4. remind sb of sth/sb	使想起(类似的人或物)
5. define national identity	定义民族的特性
6. a sense of belonging	归属感
7. reinforce attitude	强化态度
8. trivial matters	小事
9. be incomparable with sth	与……完全不同的
10. outdated ideas	过时的观点
11. be relevant to	和……相关
12. the growing disparity between ... and ...	正在加剧的悬殊的差异
13. be applicable to	对……可适用的
14. a sense of community	社区归属感
15. dismiss sth as ...	把某事物作为……而不予理会
16. be the backbone of ...	是……的基础
17. long-standing tradition	存在已久的传统
18. the social ethos	社会风气
19. be closely bound up with sth	与……紧密相连
20. preserve the character of sth	保持……的特色
21. change popular misconceptions about sth.	改变一般人对……的错误观念
22. remain static	保持一成不变的
23. interpret sth in different ways	以不同的方式理解某事 / 物
24. fit in	融入
25. be resistant to	反对
26. abolish sth	废除某某事 / 物
27. throw off the shackles of sth	摆脱某事物的束缚
28. hand down from ... to ...	把……传递……
29. problems of modernity	现代性的问题
30. be of value to sb.	对……有帮助

话题六 犯罪

▲ 犯罪 1：用刑量刑

经典真题

Some people believe that young people who commit serious crimes should be punished in the same way as adults.

To what extent do you agree or disagree? [20170506]

1. juvenile delinquent/teenage lawbreaker/young offender	年轻的犯罪者
2. harsh/severe sentence	严厉的刑罚
3. light punishment	轻的处罚
4. penalise/punish the offender	惩罚犯罪者
5. impose punishment/penalty	实施惩罚
6. censure sb for sth	为了… 对… 进行严厉的批评
7. endure the consequences	承受后果
8. condone one's wrongdoings	宽恕…的罪行
9. be posed as a deterrent to sth.	被设立为一种针对… 的威慑措施
10. deter sth. from sth./doing sth.	阻止，威慑谁做什么
11. respect the law	尊重法律
12. break the law	违反法律
13. in proportion to the crimes they committed	和他们犯的罪行相符
14. in a … fashion	以一种… 的方式
15. mental and physical capacity	身心能力/承受力
16. tell/distinguish what is right from wrong	明辨是非
17. commit crime	犯罪
18. fail to act as an effective deterrent	不能作为一种有效威慑措施
19. see punishment as an end in itself	为了惩罚而惩罚
20. impose a sanction on sth	针对… 实施惩罚
21. seek retribution	寻求报复
22. retributive justice	报复型正义
23. start with a clean slate	改过自新
24. give/earn a second chance	给/争取重新再来的机会
25. sth. should not be an exception	… 不应当是例外
26. be very likely to reoffend = be at high risk of reoffending	很可能再次犯罪
27. have unintended negative effects on	对于… 有意想不到的负面影响
28. the rehabilitation of sb.	… 的改过自新
29. awareness of what is right and wrong	关于善恶的意识
30. be in their formative years	在他们性格形成的时期

▲ 2 青少年犯

经典真题

In some countries, a higher proportion of crimes are committed by teenagers.

What are the causes of this phenomenon?

What can be done to deal with this? [20150618]

1. juvenile delinquent/teenage lawbreaker/young offender	少年犯
2. be tried as adults	作为成年人受审
3. have a profound/the greatest formative impact on	对...有重要影响
4. have the emotional or mental maturity of adults	有成年人的心智成熟度
5. do not recognise how serious their crimes were	意识不到他们犯罪行为的严重性
6. be prone to violence and aggression	倾向于暴力和攻击行为
7. be from a single parent family/be raised by a single parent	来自于单亲家庭
8. lack companionship / moral cultivation	缺乏陪伴/对道德的培养
9. be in their formative years	在他们性格形成的时期
10. be inundated/overwhelmed with violent information	被暴力信息淹没
11. in the mass media	大众传媒中
12. violent, provocative and inappropriate information	暴力、黄色和不恰当的信息
13. frequent exposure to	频繁暴露于
14. demand government to exercise power to censor ...	要求政府行使权力去审查...
15. disciplinary program both at home and at school	在家和在学校的处分方案
16. inadequate parental intervention over time	长期缺乏父母干预/管理
17. pass on a measure of the social cost of ... to	把 ... 的一定社会成本转嫁给某人
18. juvenile delinquency/youth crime	青少年犯罪
19. uniform and consistent rewards	统一和一致的奖励
20. inadvertently award destructive/disruptive behavior	无意中奖励了破坏性的行为
21. counselling service	心理咨询服务
22. be held accountable for	被要求为...负责
23. wide-scale social ramifications	广泛的社会危害
24. properly guide and discipline adolescents	对青少年进行合适的引导和规训
25. neglectful parents	漫不经心的父母
26. be victim of school bullying	是校园霸凌的受害者
27. be tempted by peers to do	收到同伴的引诱而...
28. reintegrate teenage offenders into the society	让少年犯重新融入社会

▲ 3 手段形式

经典真题

In some countries, the criminal trials are shown on TV and the general public can watch them .
Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? [20161022]

human rights to privacy and portrait	隐私权和肖像权
remain a suspect	仍是嫌疑人
until conviction/until a verdict is reached/until proven guilty	在定罪之前
pose considerable risks of harm to	极有可能使… 遭受危险
expose ... to the public	把…暴露给公众
personal information of the suspects	嫌疑人的私人信息
be susceptible to acts of retribution	易于遭受打击报复行为
become well informed of	熟悉
tricks used in fraud	骗术
expose tricks	揭露骗术
avoid being duped by	避免上当
fraudulent claims/phoney information	虚假信息
potential lawbreakers	潜在犯罪者
elude the police	躲避警察
reinforce/accentuate/propagate the message that…	强化…
breaching the law has consequences	犯法有(刑事)后果
a sound legal system	一个完善的法律系统
engender unnecessary fear for	引发对…对不必要的恐慌
the trial process	庭审过程
render ... more transparent and just	使…更加透明和公平
make ... subject to/available for public scrutiny	使…可以受公众审视
disseminate legal knowledge	传播法律知识
acquire self-defense techniques	掌握自我保护的技能
educational values	教育意义
legal system/justice system/judicial system	司法系统
earn/restore/undermine public faith in…	获得/恢复/损害民众对…的信任
a breach of law/unlawful behavior	违法行为
fall victim to sth.	沦为… 的受害者
be wronged	受到不公正对待
public condemnation of sth.	公众对… 的谴责

▲ 犯罪 4：犯罪根源

经典真题

Some people think most crimes are the results of circumstances, for example, poverty and other social problems. Others believe crimes are committed by people who are bad in nature. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. [20141108]

1. parental responsibility	父母的责任
2. parental failure	父母养育的失败
3. circumstances compel/lead sb to criminality	境遇迫使某人犯罪
4. be overcome by one's circumstance	受到他(们)境遇的极大影响
5. make an impression on sth./sb.	对... 产生影响
6. before/after reaching adulthood	成年之前/之后
7. attribute to	归因于
8. peer pressure	同辈压力
9. experiences during the formative years	在性格形成时期的经历
10. incentive mechanism	激励机制
11. positive reinforcement and punishment	正向激励和惩罚
12. an innate propensity towards violence	天生的暴力倾向
13. a conscious choice not to resort to violence	有意识地选择不诉诸暴力
14. incorrigible teenage lawbreaker/young offender	屡教不改的少年犯
15. no clear-cut answer to the question of ...	对... 问题没有确切的答案
16. the rationale behind...	...的根本原因/基本原理
17. poverty be passed to their next generation	把贫穷传给下一代
18. the social hierarchical system	社会阶层
19. a reflection of the fact that...	反映出...
20. climb up the social ladder	提高社会阶层
21. forthcoming decisions	要做的决定
22. be bound and hence shaped by circumstances	受境遇所限、因此被境遇塑造
23. seemingly voluntary and spontaneous actions	看似自愿自发的行为
24. the joint product of	...综合作用的产物
25. level of education	教育水平
26. socio-economic background	经济社会背景
27. prior estimation of consequences	对后果的预测
28. biological/genetic/psychological defect	生理/基因/心理缺陷
29. overriding effects	有决定性作用的影响
30. be largely dictated by ...	很大程度上被... 决定

▲ 犯罪 5：佩枪威慑

▲ 经典真题

Some people believe if a police force carries guns, it will encourage a higher level of violence. To what extent do you agree or disagree? [20140607]

1. a wild/ far-fetched guess	一个大胆的/令人难以置信的猜测
2. a legal loophole	一个法律漏洞
3. exploit the system	利用该系统
4. validate a lawful shot against...	可以合法地枪击...
5. snatch at the gun/try to seize the gun	试图夺枪
6. pose the police to unnecessary risks	对警察构成不必要的风险
7. ran legal knowledge forums and training classes	举办法律知识讲座、培训班
8. make relevant laws known to all people	让广大公民了解相关法律知识
9. constitute visible deterrents to potential criminals	对潜在罪犯形成显而易见的威慑
10. carry arms	携带武器
11. misuse of weapons/arms	滥用武器
12. be equipped with firearms	被配备了武器
13. during intense confrontations	在激烈交锋中
14. the need to put an end to ... promptly	需要立即终止...
15. criminal behaviours	犯罪行为
16. when facing fatal/grave physical danger	在面对致命的/严重的人身伤害时
17. escalate/deteriorate the situation	激化冲突
18. feel (in)secure around armed policemen	在佩枪警察身边感到(不)安全
19. raise concerns over...	引发关于... 的担忧
20. accidental shooting/accidentally go off	走火
21. in high-risk quarters/areas/patrol areas	在高危地区/高危巡逻地区
22. law-abiding citizens	守法公民
23. constitute effective protection against	构成对... 的有效保护
24. armed criminals/gunmen	持械罪犯
25. must be supplemented with justifiable arguments	必须给出合理的解释
26. only limited to necessary conditions	仅在必要的情况下
27. open fire on...	向... 开火
28. armed conflicts	武装冲突
29. be armed to the teeth	全副武装
30. move towards a safer society	迈向一个更安全的社会

▲ 犯罪 6: 教育改造

▲ 经典真题

The best way to reduce crime by young people is to teach their parents with good parenting skills.
To what extent do you agree or disagree? [20170930 = 20140426]

1. juvenile delinquent/teenage lawbreaker/young offender	少年犯
2. severe/light sentence	严厉的/轻的刑罚
3. censure sb for sth	为了... 对... 进行严厉的批评
4. tell/distinguish what is right from wrong	明辨是非
5. fail to act as an effective deterrent	不能作为一种有效威慑措施
6. impose a sanction on sth	针对什么实施惩罚
7. should not be an exception	不应当是例外
8. circumstances compel/lead sb to criminality	境遇迫使某人犯罪
9. overriding effects	有决定性作用的影响
10. be largely dictated by ...	很大程度上被... 决定
11. have a profound formative impact on ...	对...有重要影响
12. have the emotional or mental maturity of adults	有成年人的心智成熟度
13. take/bear punishment	承受惩罚
14. in one's formative years	在...性格形成的时期
15. lack companionship and moral cultivation	缺乏陪伴和对道德的培养
16. be inundated/overwhelmed with violent information	被暴力信息淹没
17. in the mass media	大众传媒中
18. violent, provocative and inappropriate information	暴力、黄色和不恰当的信息
19. frequent exposure to	频繁暴露于
20. media glorification of criminal behavior	媒体对于犯罪行为的美化
21. demand government to exercise power to censor ...	要求政府行使权力去审查...
22. uniform and consistent rewards/disciplinary program	统一和一致的奖励/处分方案
23. inadequate parental intervention over time	长期缺乏父母干预/管理
24. pass on a measure of the social cost of ... to sb	把... 的一定社会成本转嫁给某人
25. juvenile delinquency/youth crime	青少年犯罪
26. destructive/disruptive behavior	破坏性的行为
27. counselling service	心理咨询服务
28. be held accountable for	被要求为...负责
29. neglectful parents	漫不经心的父母
30. properly guide and discipline adolescents	对青少年进行合适的引导和规训

话题七 环境

▲ 环境 1: 动物角色

经典真题

Some people think that it is acceptable to use animals in medical research for the benefit of human beings, while other people argue that it is wrong.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (20130418)

1. animal testing = animal experimentation	动物试验
2. undergo painful suffering	遭受痛苦的折磨
3. newly developed drugs	新开发的药物
4. test the safety and effectiveness of new drugs	检测新药的安全和有效性
5. humane method	人道的方法
6. demonstrate our humanity	展示我们的人性
7. ethical issue	道德问题
8. sacrifice/be at the cost of	牺牲; 奉献
9. feature...	特点, 特征
10. animal conservation organisation	动物保护组织
11. animal-right activist	动物权益保护者
12. intrinsic right	固有的权利
13. replace = supersede sth	取代, 代替
14. alternative method	替代方法
15. computer simulation = simulation technology	电脑模拟; 模拟技
16. meaningless experiment	无意义的实验
17. vivisection	活体解剖
18. cruel = inhumane	残忍的
19. laboratory	实验室
20. non-essential products	不重要的产品
21. clinical data	临床数据
22. merciful treatment	仁慈的对待
23. the minimum of suffering	最小化痛苦
24. cure the disease	治愈疾病
25. take a risk = be at a high risk	有风险
26. object to	反对
27. transplant surgery	移植手术
28. pharmaceutical company	制药公司

▲ 环境 2: 环保措施
经典真题

In some countries there is not enough recycling of waste materials (eg. paper, glass and cans).
What are the reasons and solutions? (20150926)

1. post a threat to	构成威胁; 对… 造成威胁
2. a throw-away society	抛弃型社会
3. plastic bags and rubbish	塑料袋和垃圾
4. produce a large amount of waste	产生大量的垃圾
5. packaged or canned food	带包装的食品或罐装食品
6. dispose of garbage	处理垃圾
7. disposable chopsticks	一次性筷子
8. discharge	排放
9. vicious circle	恶性循环
10. non-biodegradable material	生物不可降解的材料
11. reusable / recyclable material	可回收材料
12. collect and arrange waste materials	收集和回收废料
13. eco-friendly consciousness	环保意识
14. cause irreversible damage	导致不可逆转的破坏
15. be permanently damaged	永久性的破坏
16. take stringent measures to	采取严厉的措施去做某事
17. raise the awareness of environmental protection	提高环境保护的意识
18. energy-efficient	节能的
19. natural resources	自然资源
20. upset the ecosystem	扰乱生态系统
21. ecological degradation	生态恶化
22. redress / restore the ecological balance	恢复生态平衡
23. a recurring problem = a chronic problem	持续出现, 持续存在的问题
24. an enduring solution	持久有效的解决方案
25. formulate policies	制定政策
26. provide recycling services	提供循环回收服务
27. packaging	包装
28. recycle paper and cardboard products	循环利用纸制品
29. sewage treatment facilities	污水处理设施

▲ 环境 3: 能源利用

经典真题

The international community should act immediately to ensure that all countries reduce the consumption of fossil fuels (e.g. gas and oil).

To what extent do you agree or disagree? (20140125)

1. green energy technology	绿色能源科技
2. greenhouse effect	温室效应
3. global warming	全球变暖
4. ozone layer	臭氧层
5. the atmosphere	大气层
6. release toxic gases	排放有毒气体
7. renewable sources	可再生能源
8. fossil fuels	化石燃料
9. coal, natural gas and oil	煤, 天然气, 石油
10. acid rain	酸雨
11. chemical fertiliser	化学肥料, 化肥
12. reduce exhaust emissions	减少废气排放
13. at an alarming rate	以令人警觉的速度
14. crude oil	原油
15. seawater desalination	海水淡化
16. soil erosion	土壤侵蚀
17. respiratory diseases	呼吸系统疾病
18. exhaust fumes	汽车尾气
19. nuclear leakage	核泄漏
20. severe depletion of natural resources	自然资源的严重消耗
21. large-scale deforestation	大范围砍伐森林
22. diminish biodiversity	减少生物的多样性
23. fuel-efficient vehicles	燃料高效的车辆
24. hybrid car	混合动力车
25. solar energy	太阳能
26. wind energy	风能
27. hydro-electric power	水能
28. at the expense of = at the cost of	以... 为代价
29. environmental sustainability	环境的可持续性

▲ 环境 4: 资源开发

▲ 经典真题

With the increasing demand for energy sources of oil and gas, people are looking for sources of oil and gas in remote and untouched places.

Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages of damaging such areas?

1. energy crisis	能源危机
2. various depletion of natural resources	各种各样能源的消耗
3. consume the energies and resources	消耗能源和资源
4. low-consumption and eco-friendliness	低消耗和环保
5. environmental deterioration	环境恶化
6. is crucial to	至关重要的
7. treasure natural resources	珍惜自然资源
8. exploit natural resources	开发自然资源
9. modern sophisticated technology	现代成熟技术
10. species extinction	物种灭绝
11. suffer heavy losses	遭受重大损失
12. energy conservation	能源保护
13. renewable energy	可再生能源
14. environmental-friendly substitution/ alternatives	生态友好型替代品
15. Alternative means	可替代方法
16. energy shortage	能源短缺
17. recycling the cans	回收罐子
18. sustainable development	可持续发展
19. non-degradable wastes	不可降解的垃圾
20. ecosystem	生态系统
21. excessive consumption	过度消耗
22. aggravate	加重; 使恶化; 激怒
23. vegetation	植被
24. extreme weather conditions	极端的天气环境
25. pursue short-term profits	追求短期利益
26. scenario	场景
27. human activity	人类活动
28. reduce the dependence on the traditional energy resources	减少对传统能源的依赖

▲ 环境 5：责任归属

经典真题

Some people think that the environmental problems are too big for individuals to solve. Others, however, believe that the problems cannot be solved if individuals do not take some actions. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. (20140726)

1. adapt oneself to...	使自己适应...
2. the environmental pollution	环境污染
3. raise environmental awareness	提升环保意识
4. urban construction	城市建设
5. population explosion	人口激增
6. a rapid pace of life	快节奏生活
7. pressure of modern life in city	城市生活压力
8. suffer heavy losses	遭受重大损失
9. give priority to ...	优先考虑...
10. energy consumption	能源消耗
11. enforce laws	制定法律
12. environmental protection	环境保护
13. excessive consumption	过度消耗
14. disposable income	可支配收入
15. be confronted with	面临着
16. natural disaster	自然灾害
17. take public transport	乘坐公共交通
18. release pollutants into the environment	向环境排放污染物
19. domestic waste sorting	生活垃圾分类
20. waste disposal	废物处理
21. take stronger and harsher measures	采取强有力的措施
22. environmental degradation	环境恶化
23. eco-friendly	环保的
24. long-term consequences	长期后果
25. sort the daily garbage	日常垃圾分类
26. combat climate change	应对气候变化
27. alleviate environmental problems	缓解环境问题
28. pose a threat to	造成威胁

话题八 媒体

▲ 媒体 1: 广告(成人)

▲ 经典真题

People are surrounded by many kinds of advertising which can influence their life.
Does the positive effect of this trend outweigh negative effect?

1. an important source of information	重要信息来源
2. provide people with more choices	为人们提供更多的选择
3. get relaxed and entertained	得到放松和娱乐
4. make products more attractive to consumers	让产品对消费者们更有吸引力
5. arouse someone's desire to do	让某人产生想去做某事的冲动
6. is an important marketing tool	是很重要的市场营销工具
7. boost the sales of the advertised products	提升所宣传的产品的销量
8. inform consumers about new products or services	告知消费者新产品和服务
9. help consumers better understand the advertised product	帮助消费者们更好地了解所宣传的产品
10. provide reliable information	提供可靠的信息
11. try to persuade people to follow latest trends	努力去劝说人们去追随最新的潮流
12. influence consumers' decision-making process	影响消费者们做购物决定的过程
13. have different incomes/budgets/ tastes and preferences	(消费者们)有着不同的收入/开支预算/品味/偏好
14. false advertising	虚假广告
15. provide misleading information	提供有误导性的信息
16. spoil people's enjoyment of the show	扫兴
17. exaggerate	夸张
18. advertising campaigns	广告(宣传)活动
19. attract potential consumers	吸引潜在的客户
20. deceptive	欺诈的, 迷惑的, 虚伪的
21. inferior products	次品
22. quality of goods	产品质量
23. satisfy one's demands	满足某人需求
24. play a vital role	扮演着重要角色
25. aesthetic value	美学价值
26. take...into consideration	把...纳入考虑

▲ 媒体 2: 广告(儿童)

▲ 经典真题

Nowadays, a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this have negative effects and should be controlled.

To what extent do you agree or disagree? (20160220/2018811)

1. follow the latest trend	紧跟最新潮流
2. lack an ability to distinguish right from wrong	缺少分辨对错的能力
3. censor	审查
4. obesity	肥胖症
5. packing	包装
6. poster	招贴画 海报
7. promote junk food	推销垃圾食品
8. physical and social development	身体方面和社会技能方面的发展
9. resist the influence of advertising	抵抗广告的影响
10. develop an unhealthy diet	形成不健康的饮食结构
11. educational toys	有教育意义的玩具
12. TV commercial	电视广告
13. be exposed to	接触到..
14. be regulated by the government	受政府严格的监管
15. stimulate children's cognitive development	激发儿童认知能力的发展
16. target	以...为目标
17. be likely to	有可能做某事
18. imitate	模仿
19. promote healthy lifestyles	培养健康的生活方式
20. time-consuming	耗时的
21. a large proportion of ...	大量的
22. false (cheating) advertising	虚假广告
23. informative	信息量大的
24. boost the sales of advertised products	提升产品销量
25. regulate	监管
26. provide children with more choices	给孩子提供多种选择
27. make a comparison	做比较

▲ 媒体 3: 新闻作用

▲ 经典真题

News media has become more influential in people's lives. Others believe it is a negative development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

1. influence people's opinions and attitudes	影响人们的看法与心态
2. mislead the public	误导公众
3. celebrity	名人
4. objective	客观的
5. invade one's privacy	侵扰了…的隐私
6. live in virtual world	生活在一个虚拟世界中
7. meet different tastes	满足不同口味
8. cultural insights	文化视角
9. learn about the world	了解世界
10. spread knowledge	传播知识
11. arouse one's curiosity about something	引发某人对某事的好奇心
12. enrich one's knowledge	丰富某人知识
13. local customs and practices	风土人情
14. attract people's eyes	吸引人们的眼球
15. remove prejudice and misunderstanding	消除偏见和误解
16. adhere to the tradition	坚持传统
17. mass media	大众媒体
18. informative	信息量大的
19. be lack of emotional exchanges	缺乏感情交流
20. coverage	新闻报道
21. learn what is happening at home and abroad	了解国内外发生的一切
22. have access to (be exposed to) some negative information	接触不良信息
23. misleading (misrepresented, distorted)	有误导性的
24. press	报界; 新闻界
25. timeliness	时效性
26. news blackout	新闻管制
27. exclusive news	独家新闻
28. opinion poll	民意测验
29. sensational	耸人听闻的

▲ 媒体 4: 社交媒体

▲ 经典真题

In the modern society, it is possible to go shopping, work and communicate via the Internet without face-to-face contact with one another.

To what extent do you think this is a positive or negative development?

1. become widely available	得到广泛的普及
2. break new ground	开拓新的领域
3. the advent of new technology	新科技的到来
4. popularise sth.	普及新事物
5. communications equipment	通讯设备
6. social networking websites	社交网站
7. make connection with	与...联系
8. interact with	互相交流, 互动
9. e-mail fraud	电子邮件诈骗
10. e-mail spamming	批量群发的垃圾邮件
11. social creature	有社会属性的生物
12. socialise with sb.	参加社交活动
13. means of communication = methods of communication	沟通方式
14. communication / interpersonal skills	人际沟通的技能
15. get along with = have a good relationship with	与... 很合得来
16. instant messaging software	实时交流软件
17. internet forum	网上论坛
18. in the virtual world	在虚拟的世界里
19. the expansion of the Internet	互联网的扩张
20. text messaging and video chat	短信与可视对话功能
21. telecommunications technology	通讯科技的创新
22. video-conferencing technology	视频会议技术
23. overcome the geographical barrier	跨越地理障碍
24. technological innovation	科技的创新
25. the Information Age	信息时代
26. feel lonely and isolated	感到孤独且被孤立
27. be passionate about	对...非常热衷
28. Broaden/ enhance/ refine/ sharpen skills	强化/磨练技能
29. online community	网络社区