

DAY 1&2

12 个句子提升你的语法

科学技术的发展使人们能够非常轻松地学习知识。

非常: very

非+常: unusually extraordinarily/uncommonly

greatly/enormously/hugely/largely/significantly/pretty/quite/tremendously

amazingly/surprisingly/astonishingly/shockingly/impressively/strikingly/dramatically/notably/noticeably/remarkably/considerably

选择三个背下来。

使人们: make sb do sth / enable sb to do sth/sth/sb be made to do sth

学习知识: learn/acquire、accumulate、develop/increase/obtain

现在选 2 个背下来。

science and technology 谓语复数 面包和黄油/刀和叉

the development of science and technology 谓语单数

1, The development of science and technology makes it considerably easy for people to acquire knowledge.

形式宾语

2, The development of science and technology enables people to accumulate knowledge considerably easily.

3, With the development of science and technology, people are able to accumulate knowledge considerably easily.

with 的伴随状语

4, Accumulating knowledge has become effortless for people as a result of improvement of science and technology.

-ing 做主语

越来越多的人意识到环境保护的重要性。

越来越多: more and more

an increasing/expanding/rising number/amount of

in increasing /growing number

the number of ... is growing

There is an increasing number of people who are aware of the importance of environmental protection.

The people who are aware of the importance of environmental protection is in increasing number.

The number of people who are aware of the importance of environmental protection is growing.

越来越少: decreasing、diminishing、reducing、shrinking

意识到: realize be aware of be conscious of

环境保护: to do sth=doing sth=sth doing=the doing of sth

to accumulate knowledge =accumulating knowledge = knowledge accumulation = the accumulation of knowledge

The significance to preserve/protect our environment has increasingly gained people's awareness.

我认为在我们社区建工厂是不好的。

1, I consider it improper to establish a factory in our community.

it 做形式宾语

2, From my perspective, our community is not a proper place to build a factory.

3, In my opinion, to build a factory in our community lacks of consideration.

缺少: lacks of

4, I oppose building a factory in our community.

反对:

5, In my opinion, the plan/idea to set up a factory in our community is far from being wise/ sagacious.

不... is far from 怎么样

6, As far as I see, the idea of building a factory in our community is anything but good/right/admirable/wonderful.

完全不: be anything but

建工厂: establish/build/set up/ construct

不好: be harmful to/ do harm to/brings negative consequences/influences to brings advantages to

由于年龄的关系，父母亲对孩子的了解有时还不如他们的同伴。

1, Owing to the age, parents sometimes know less about their children than their children's friends.

2, For the sake of parents' age, children's friends sometimes understand the children better than their parents do.

3, Because of the age, parents couldn't have a full understanding of their children as the peers of their children do.

4, The age of parents sometimes leads to a worse understanding of their children compared with the children's friends.

5, Resulting from the effect of the generation gap, parents sometimes cannot know the children better than the children's companions do.

resulting from 句式

6, Owing to the generation gap, the children sometimes are better understood/known by their companions than by their parents.

被动语态

7, The fact that parents sometimes don't know the children better than the children's companions do should be attributed to the great difference in age.

同位语从句

8, The reason why sometimes parents don't know the children better than the children's companions do is the generation gap.

the reason why 句式

要是团队里的每个人都竭尽全力，他们的工作效率会有很大提高。

1, If everyone in the team does his best, their working efficiency will be greatly improved.

2, In case that every member of the team makes great efforts, their work will be more efficient.

in case that +完整的句子 要是。。。。

3, Everyone in the group exerting himself/herself is the premise on which to enhance the working efficiency.

4, Every member in the team doing his/her utmost will lead to notable enhancement in their working efficiency.

5, If all the staff in the team spares no effort to work, their working efficiency would be enormously/dramatically increased.

6, Dramatically increasing working efficiency is owing to everyone in the team devoting all his/her power.

7, Great efforts made by all these team members are responsible for the high working efficiency.

因 is responsible for 果

language environment is responsible for the study of foreign language.

语言环境对外语学习的影响是很大的。

1, Language environment could largely affect the study of a foreign language.

2, Language environment imposes a tremendous influence on learning a foreign language.

3, When it comes to obtaining/gaining/acquiring/mastering/learning a foreign language, the language environment is definitely/undoubtedly/surely/certainly a main factor.

when it comes to

4, Language environment is essential/crucial/vital for mastering the foreign language.

5, There is a call for a favorable language environment in picking up a foreign language.

我们要像保护自己的亲人那样保护野生动物。

Wild animal protection should have the same importance as protection of our relatives.

the same as

Protection of wild animals should be done in the same way we protect our family members.

被动句

It is necessary for us to make wild animals be protected no less than our own family.

it 做形式主语

我们从电视上学会了好多有用的东西。

By watching TV, people have learned numerous things that are helpful.

by doing 状语从句

TV is a good form of media to equip people with useful information.

With the help of TV, people have learned a great number of useful things.

Thanks to those programs on TV we acquire a lot of wonderful knowledge.

thanks to 由于

because of +词

There is much valuable wisdom obtained by us from these TV programs.

Many: a considerable number of

Much: a considerable amount of

我赞成政府花钱进行外太空探索。

I am in favor of the government's idea to spend money on outer space exploration.

I approve of the government spending money in exploring the outer space.

From my point of view, outer space is where the government should put a large investment in.

Explore outerspace

如果人们愿意在太空探索上面多花一些钱,人们就会在不久的将来更多地享受高科技给我们的生活带来的便利。

The more money people are willing to spend on space exploration, the more convenience high technology will bring to people's life in the near future.

Suppose that people are ready to spend more money on space exploration, they will have more convenience high

technology brings to their lives in the near future.

People will enjoy more convenience in their lives brought by high technology in the near future on condition that more money is spent on space exploration.

不久的将来: in the near future in the forthcoming future

强健的体魄是实现伟大理想的前提。 health

A strong and healthy body is the premise to realize great ideals.

A strong and healthy body is the pre-condition of realizing great ideals.

Only if you have a strong and healthy body can your great ideals be realized.

A strong body is fundamental/basic to reach a grand goal.

It is impossible for people to transform the ambition into reality without the strong body.

without 双重否定句型

The prerequisite of the realization of a splendid dream is surely the strong body.

偶尔的失败有助于未来的成功。

Occasional failure could sometimes be helpful to future success.

Future success sometimes derives from occasional failure.

Occasional failure sometimes leads to future success.

Occasional failure sometimes plays a positive role in achieving future success.

What is beneficial for being successful in the future is failing casually at times.

what 主语从句

The success of the near future sometimes depends on the unexpected failure.

主语从句：

What is beneficial for being successful in the future is failing casually at times.

因果关系句子：

The success of the near future sometimes depends on the unexpected failure.

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A strong and healthy body is the premise to realize great ideals.

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People will enjoy more convenience in their lives brought by high technology in the near future on condition that more money is spent on space exploration.

Dramatically increasing working efficiency is owing to everyone in the team devoting all his/her power.

Great efforts made by all these team members are responsible for the high working efficiency.

only if 放在开头倒装的句子：

Only if you have a strong and healthy body can your great ideals be realized.

It 做形式主语

It is impossible for people to transform the ambition into reality without the strong body.

It is necessary for us to make wild animals be protected no less than our own family.

if 条件状语从句及其变体：

Suppose that people are ready to spend more money on space exploration, they will have more convenience high technology brings to their lives in the near future.

If all the staff in the team spares no effort to work, their working efficiency would be enormously/dramatically increased.

我赞成，我反对：

I am in favor of the government's idea to spend money on outer space exploration.

I approve of the government spending money in exploring the outer space.

there be 句型

There is much valuable wisdom obtained by us from these TV programs.

There is a call for a favorable language environment in picking up a foreign language.

方式状语从句:

With the help of TV, people have learned a great number of useful things.

Thanks to those programs on TV we acquire a lot of wonderful knowledge.

By watching TV, people have learned numerous things that are helpful.

With the development of science and technology, people are able to accumulate knowledge considerably easily.

When it comes to obtaining/gaining/acquiring/mastering/learning a foreign language, the language environment is definitely/undoubtedly/surely/certainly a main factor.

被动句:

Protection of wild animals should be done in the same way we protect our family members.

越来越多 (越来越少)

There is an increasing number of people who are aware of the importance of environmental protection.

The people who are aware of the importance of environmental protection is in increasing number.

The number of people who are aware of the importance of environmental protection is growing.

it 做形式宾语:

I consider it improper to establish a factory in our community.

我认为:

From my perspective, our community is not a proper place to build a factory.

In my opinion, to build a factory in our community lacks of consideration.

I oppose building a factory in our community.

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As far as I see, the idea of building a factory in our community is anything but good/right/admirable/wonderful.

DAY 3

大作文分类:

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

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Do you think the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

Two-part Question

Is this a good way to raise children?

What consequences could this style of parenting have for children as they get older?

Schools should stop teaching children with books which students think boring, and use films, TV, video games and computer instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

It is believed that traditional textbooks, which appear to be less appealing to students, should give way to various electronic teaching tools, such as video games or films. Personally, I partly agree with this opinion.

On the one hand, the introduction of technological teaching methods could contribute positively to improving learning effects. The process of imparting knowledge in the form of sounds and motions can be far more effective than that done with words and illustrations. For example, pupils exposed to unconventional ways of teaching, whether it is a film introducing the history of Scotland or a computer game designed to enhance mathematical skills, are more likely to easily understand what the teacher is teaching than those who are taught with printed materials.

On the other hand, despite the advantage of teaching with electronic devices, I do not think that completely removing textbooks from the class can be justified. For some subjects, such as literature and philosophy, using textbooks is a superior way of studying because words better stimulate students' imagination. This ability, however, would be undermined if the class was taught with TV dramas or films as all the information is already available and seen in the same way by all viewers.

In conclusion, I agree that it is entirely reasonable for schools to apply technology in education due to its advantages in terms of being visually and audibly appealing. However, I am not in support of stopping the use of traditional textbooks because they play significant roles in certain subjects that require concentration and imagination.

Some people think that strict punishments for driving offences are the key to reducing traffic accidents. B,Others, however, believe that other measures would be more effective in improving road safety. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

People have differing views with regard to the question of how to make our roads safer. In my view, both punishments and a range of other measures can be used together to promote better driving habits.

On the one hand, strict punishments can certainly help to encourage people to drive more safely. Penalties for dangerous drivers can act as a deterrent, meaning that people avoid repeating the same offence. There are various types of driving penalty, such as small fines, licence suspension, driver awareness courses, and even prison sentences. The aim of these punishments is to show dangerous drivers that their actions have negative consequences. As a result, we would hope that drivers become more disciplined and alert, and that they follow the rules more carefully.

On the other hand, I believe that safe driving can be promoted in several different ways that do not punish drivers. Firstly, it is vitally important to educate people properly before they start to drive, and this could be done in schools or even as part of an extended or more difficult driving test. Secondly, more attention could be paid to safe road design. For example, signs can be used to warn people, speed bumps and road bends can be added to calm traffic, and speed cameras can help to deter people from driving too quickly. Finally, governments or local councils could reduce road accidents by investing in better public transport, which would mean that fewer people would need to travel by car.

In conclusion, while punishments can help to prevent bad driving, I believe that other road safety measures should also be introduced.

Some people regard video games as harmless fun, or even as a useful educational tool. Others, however, believe that video games are having an adverse effect on the people who play them. In your opinion, do the drawbacks of video games outweigh the benefits?

Many people, and children in particular, enjoy playing computer games. While I accept that these games can sometimes have a positive effect on the user, I believe that they are more likely to have a harmful impact.

On the one hand, video games can be both entertaining and educational. Users, or gamers, are transported into virtual worlds which are often more exciting and engaging than real-life pastimes. From an educational perspective, these games encourage imagination and creativity, as well as concentration, logical thinking and problem solving, all of which are useful skills outside the gaming context. Furthermore, it has been shown that computer simulation games can improve users' motor skills and help to prepare them for real-world tasks, such as flying a plane.

However, I would argue that these benefits are outweighed by the drawbacks. Gaming can be highly addictive because users are constantly given scores, new targets and frequent rewards to keep them playing. Many children now spend hours each day trying to progress through the levels of a game or to get a higher score than their friends. This type of addiction can have effects ranging from lack of sleep to problems at school, when homework is sacrificed for a few more hours on the computer. The rise in obesity in recent years has also been linked in part to the sedentary lifestyle and lack of exercise that often accompany gaming addiction.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the potential dangers of video games are more significant than the possible benefits.

In some countries, many more people are choosing to live alone nowadays than in the past. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

In recent years it has become far more normal for people to live alone, particularly in large cities in the developed world. In my opinion, this trend could have both positive and negative consequences in equal measure.

The rise in one-person households can be seen as positive for both personal and broader economic reasons. On an individual level, people who choose to live alone may become more independent and self-reliant than those who live with family members. A young adult who lives alone, for example, will need to learn to cook, clean, pay bills and manage his or her budget, all of which are valuable life skills; an increase in the number of such individuals can certainly be seen as a positive development. From an economic perspective, the trend towards living alone will result in greater demand for housing. This is likely to benefit the construction industry, estate agents and a whole host of other companies that rely on homeowners to buy their products or services.

However, the personal and economic arguments given above can be considered from the opposite angle. Firstly, rather than the positive feeling of increased independence, people who live alone may experience feelings of loneliness, isolation and worry. They miss out on the emotional support and daily conversation that family or flatmates can provide, and they must bear the weight of all household bills and responsibilities; in this sense, perhaps the trend towards living alone is a negative one. Secondly, from the financial point of view, a rise in demand for housing is likely to push up property prices and rents. While this may benefit some businesses, the general population, including those who live alone, will be faced with rising living costs.

In conclusion, the increase in one-person households will have both beneficial and detrimental effects on individuals and on the economy.

In the developed world, average life expectancy is increasing. What problems will this cause for individuals and society? Suggest some measures that could be taken to reduce the impact of ageing populations.

It is true that people in industrialized nations can expect to live longer than ever before. Although there will undoubtedly be some negative consequences of this trend, societies can take steps to mitigate these potential problems.

As people live longer and the populations of developed countries grow older, several related problems can be anticipated. The main issue is that there will obviously be more people of retirement age who will be eligible to receive a pension. The proportion of younger, working adults will be smaller, and governments will therefore receive less money in taxes in relation to the size of the population. In other words, an ageing population will mean a greater tax burden for working adults. Further pressures will include a rise in the demand for healthcare, and the fact young adults will increasingly have to look after their elderly relatives.

There are several actions that governments could take to solve the problems described above. Firstly, a simple solution would be to increase the retirement age for working adults, perhaps from 65 to 70. Nowadays, people of this age tend to be healthy enough to continue a productive working life. A second measure would be for governments to encourage immigration in order to increase the number of working adults who pay taxes. Finally, money from national budgets will need to be taken from other areas and spent on vital healthcare, accommodation and transport facilities for the rising numbers of older citizens.

In conclusion, various measures can be taken to tackle the problems that are certain to arise as the populations of countries grow older.

DAY 4

1. In many countries today, people in big cities prefer to live alone or in small family units rather than larger, extended family groups. Is this a positive or negative trend?

Personally, it's a positive trend/ is both positive and negative.

POSITIVE:

more concentrated on personal life and work

better protect privacy

less distractions from meaningless social life from an extended family group.

improve independent thinking

less attachment

NEGATIVE:

traditional values are undermined.

less family support

further alienated from family members.

hard to take care of family members.

2.The world has many towns and cities constructed in previous centuries that are suitable and livable for people in those times. What problems will this cause today and what can be done to solve them?

PROBLEMS:

outdated infrastructures in old cities bring inconvenience to residents.

Old cities are not suitable for development of emerging industries.

Old cities can hardly meet the needs of growing population.

SOLUTIONS:

Governments can exploit new land and build new cities.

Old city reconstruction should be properly arranged.

Governments need to properly remove dangerous old buildings.

rebuild infrastructure in old cities.

expand roads in old cities.

OPINION:

A lot of problems could come up in old cities and they need to be addressed for the sake of residents and local development in general.

3.Some people think young people are not suitable for important positions in the government, while other people think it is a good idea for young people to take on these positions. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

people have different views on the idea that personally,

VIEW A:

young candidates are less experienced and therefore less competent.

not familiar with their business and their colleagues.

VIEW B:

A leader's competence is not just associated with his age.

they also have advantages over elder officials: have a better understanding of advanced tools; more energetic and more capable of working for long hours.

4. In today's world, it is private companies rather than governments that pay for and carry out most scientific researches. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

I believe that overall the advantages of this development outweigh its disadvantages.

ADVANTAGES:

1. private companies have more motivations than governments to invest in scientific researches, because they want to maximize their profits.
2. competition drives private companies to work harder on scientific researches.
3. big companies can offer salaries that are high enough to attract talents for ...

DISADVANTAGES:

1. governments are more reliable than private companies in terms of scientific researches, because they are directly responsible for the well-being of people.
2. compared with private companies, governments are more capable of making scientific inventions affordable for the general public.
3. compared with private companies, governments have more sources to invest in scientific researches.

5. In the past, teachers were the main source of information, but today students have a wide source of information, so teachers are no longer important in the modern education. Do you agree or disagree?

AGREE:

there is information on the internet that is more reliable than teachers.

students can get in touch with many professionals on the internet.

information on the internet covers a much wider range of knowledge than teachers.

students can freely choose what to learn on the internet.

DISAGREE:

teachers can provide more systematic and effective education

information on the internet is a mixed bag.

students could be misled by information on the internet.

6. Families who send their children to private schools should not be required to pay taxes that support the state education system. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

AGREE:

Families that send children to private schools have already paid high tuition fees, taxing them will put an even heavier financial burden on them.

The development of state education doesn't benefit these families, so they should not pay tax for it.

Many families choose private schools because of their higher quality of education and they should not be burdened with tax as a result of this choice.

DISAGREE:

State education system is beneficial to the whole society.

We all need to pay tax for public service that we may not use, like infrastructure construction.

If these families do not pay tax for the state education system, poor families are likely to be burdened with heavier tax.

It is difficult to calculate the exact number of taxes reduced for these families.

7.Many young people leave school with negative attitudes towards learning. What are the causes? How to encourage young people to study?

CAUSES:

The experience of learning might be boring for them.

Many young people fail to get what they want through learning.

Parents or teachers push them too hard on learning, putting them under overwhelming pressure.

Learning is time consuming.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE:

use videos or games to make learning a fun experience.

setting easy targets for young people to stir their achievements and motivation of learning.

Try to make learning a more rewarding practice for young people.

society should alleviate the stress and pressure of young students, allowing them to find passion for learning on their own.

8.Developments in science and technology have caused environmental problems. Some people think that a simpler way of life will protect the environment , while others believe that science and technology can solve environmental problems. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

VIEW A:

Walking and biking significantly mitigates air pollution.

Limited use of electronic devices avoid environmental damages from electronic waste.

Limited use of electronics also saves a lot of energy.

Living in small houses saves construction materials.

VIEW B:

Water treatment technology already curbs water pollution.

Development of recycling technologies saves a lot of materials.

Water and electricity technologies save many resources.

Clean energy is being vigorously promoted.

Technological advancement can help discover more materials harmless to the environment.

OPINION:

We can strike a balance between the current life style and environmental protection.

9. With the increasing demand for energy sources like oil and gas, people should look at these resources in remote and untouched natural places. Do its advantages outweigh its disadvantages?

ADVANTAGES:

science and technology could be further advanced

make people's life more convenient and enjoyable.

may enable people to discover other resources

the development of technology may help restore the environment

the existing resources are running out and immediate replenishment is needed.

DISADVANTAGES:

might inflict irreversible environmental damage on our land.

it may cost a big fortune to find and make use of a place abundant in resources.

searching in an untouched place can be risky.

result in more reliance on traditional resources.

may destroy the habitats of wild animals and local residents.

10. In the past, people lived in one place for a long time, but now they can live in many different places. what are the reasons? Is this a positive or negative development?

REASONS:

The dramatic development of transport significantly lower the cost

urbanization boosts immigration

people change their jobs more often than before

tourism in many regions develops and booms.

POSITIVE:

people can experience more diverse cultures.

people are more likely find jobs that suit them
people have more opportunities to improve their living condition
different regions can now try to attract talents elsewhere to boost competitiveness
Tourism boosts economic growth

NEGATIVE:

Congested transportation deteriorate environmental pollution
Urbanization and immigration results in insufficient labor in underdeveloped rural areas
People's life is not as stable as before
Regional imbalance is escalated
Tourism might further damage the environment

DAY 5

核心段落扩充:

核心主题句+解释+举例

核心主题句+举例+if

核心主题句+降层细化+结果 (逻辑闭环)

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核心主题句+预告句 (2 个原因) +预告句展开

核心主题句+对比

核心主题句+解释+举例 (3 句)

On the one hand, the introduction of technological teaching methods could contribute positively to improving learning effects. The process of imparting knowledge in the form of sounds and motions can be far more effective than that done with words and illustrations. For example, pupils exposed to unconventional ways of teaching, whether it is a film introducing the history of Scotland or a computer game designed to enhance mathematical skills, are more likely to easily understand what the teacher is teaching than those who are taught with printed materials.

核心主题句+举例+if (3 句)

On the other hand, despite the advantage of teaching with electronic devices, I do not think that completely removing textbooks from the class can be justified. For some subjects, such as literature and philosophy, using textbooks is a superior way of studying because words better stimulate students' imagination. This ability, however, would be undermined if the class was taught with TV dramas or films as all the information is

already available and seen in the same way by all viewers.

核心主题句+降层细化+结果（逻辑闭环）

On the one hand, strict punishments can certainly help to encourage people to drive more safely. Penalties for dangerous drivers can act as a deterrent, meaning that people avoid repeating the same offence. There are various types of driving penalty, such as small fines, licence suspension, driver awareness courses, and even prison sentences. The aim of these punishments is to show dangerous drivers that their actions have negative consequences. As a result, we would hope that drivers become more disciplined and alert, and that they follow the rules more carefully.

核心主题句+观点 123

On the other hand, I believe that safe driving can be promoted in several different ways that do not punish drivers. Firstly, it is vitally important to educate people properly before they start to drive, and this could be done in schools or even as part of an extended or more difficult driving test. Secondly, more attention could be paid to safe road design. For example, signs can be used to warn people, speed bumps and road bends can be added to calm traffic, and speed cameras can help to deter people from driving too quickly. Finally, governments or local councils could reduce road accidents by investing in better public transport, which would mean that fewer people would need to travel by car.

核心主题句+预告句（2个原因）+预告句展开

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of such individuals can certainly be seen as a positive development. From an economic perspective, the trend towards living alone will result in greater demand for housing. This is likely to benefit the construction industry, estate agents and a whole host of other companies that rely on homeowners to buy their products or services.

核心主题句+对比

Another cause is that a greater variety of means of transport are available to daily commuters today. In the past, riding a bicycle was the main choice for many people to go to work or for fun. Today, however, people living in cities and towns can have a wider range of choices, including more bus lines, taxis and even the Uber service. Any of these is more efficient and comfortable than cycling and therefore this traditional way of transport has been losing popularity.

DAY 6

Some people think that the internet has made people's life better, while others believe that their privacy will be damaged by the internet. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Opinions are divided on whether the internet has made life easier, or may threaten our privacy. I believe that although we must be wary of its dangers, it has improved the lives of countless people.

On the one hand, using the internet does have a potential cost with regard to loss of privacy. This is because everything that internet users do is recorded by companies like Google and Facebook, and there is not much that the typical user can do to prevent it. For example, internet users should bear in mind that all of their emails and searches are saved, and that Google might know more about their activities than their families do. As far as Facebook is concerned, its users seem happy to reveal the identities of their friends and families, as well as their daily activities, even though this private information is stored definitely. If it fell into the wrong hands, it could represent a real threat to people's freedom and privacy.

On the other hand, the internet has brought benefits in terms of access to knowledge and communication. With regard to the former, people who have an internet connection can now educate themselves on virtually any subject that takes their interest. For example, anyone who is interested in learning English can do so for free by using many free teaching sites as well as being able to watch films and other videos on Youtube. The other major contribution that the internet has made is to revolutionise our ability to communicate. More specifically, it has enabled people to keep in touch with friends and to make contact with similar minded people throughout the world. This means that one can establish networks of, for example, people suffering from the same disease, or of people with shared interests, like obscure periods of history.

I strongly believe that the internet brings the tremendous benefits of knowledge and communication. The risk of the loss of privacy can be effectively prevented by using the internet carefully.

A lot of young people do not know how to manage their money when graduating from high school. What do you think are the reasons? What can be done to teach them this important skill?

Many young people are leaving school without a basic and vital understanding of how personal finances ought to be managed in the adult world. This lack of knowledge is due to a lack of life experience and limited education which can be solved in two simple ways.

One main reason why so many young people are unable to manage their own finances upon finishing high school is that they have been living along with their parents for free. As a result, they have never needed to earn a salary or save their money in order to pay bills. Another cause is that schools do not factor personal financial management into their curriculum. Schools focus instead on classic subjects, such as maths, geography, history and languages, which means important life skills are not being taught. Both teachers and parents are failing to prepare young people for the real world.

There are two options for solving young people's inability to manage personal finances. Firstly, parents should spend time with their children teaching them how money is earned, budgeted and used for either savings or expenses. One simple step could be for parents to start by teaching young children how to manage their pocket money and, as their child grows up, expand into more serious household expenses. Secondly, schools should incorporate life skills into their curriculum for final year students. In this way, children will be able to learn in a supportive environment how their finances need to be budgeted and managed to avoid debt problems later in life.

In conclusion, young people lack financial management skills due to the negligence of parents and schools, which can only be solved if both take more responsibility for equipping school leavers with the right skills.

Schools should stop teaching children with books which students think boring, and use films, TV, video games and computer instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

It is believed that traditional textbooks, which appear to be less appealing to students, should give way to various electronic teaching tools, such as video games or films. Personally, I partly agree with this opinion.

On the one hand, the introduction of technological teaching methods could contribute positively to improving learning effects. The process of imparting knowledge in the form of sounds and motions can be far more effective than that done with words and illustrations. For example, pupils exposed to unconventional ways of teaching, whether it is a film introducing the history of Scotland or a computer game designed to enhance mathematical skills, are more likely to easily understand what the teacher is teaching than those who are taught with printed materials.

On the other hand, despite the advantage of teaching with electronic devices, I do not think that completely removing textbooks from the class can be justified. For some subjects, such as literature and philosophy, using textbooks is a superior way of studying because words better stimulate students' imagination. This ability, however, would be undermined if the class was taught with TV dramas or films as all the information is already available and seen in the same way by all viewers.

In conclusion, I agree that it is entirely reasonable for schools to apply technology in education due to its advantages in terms of being visually and audibly appealing. However, I am not in support of stopping the use of traditional textbooks because they play significant roles in certain subjects that require concentration and imagination.

Some people regard video games as harmless fun, or even as a useful educational tool. Others, however, believe that videos games are having an adverse effect on the people who play them. In your opinion, do the drawbacks of video games outweigh the benefits?

Many people, and children in particular, enjoy playing computer games. While I accept that these games can sometimes have a positive effect on the user, I believe that they are more likely to have a harmful impact.

On the one hand, video games can be both entertaining and educational. Users, or gamers, are transported into virtual worlds which are often more exciting and engaging than real-life pastimes. From an educational perspective, these games encourage imagination and creativity, as well as concentration, logical thinking and problem solving, all of which are useful skills outside the gaming context. Furthermore, it has been shown that computer simulation games can improve users' motor skills and help to prepare them for real-world tasks, such as flying a plane. However, I would argue that these benefits are outweighed by the drawbacks.

Gaming can be highly addictive because users are constantly given scores, new targets and frequent rewards to keep them playing. Many children now spend hours each day trying to progress through the levels of a game or to get a higher score than their friends. This type of addiction can have effects ranging from lack of sleep to problems at school, when homework is sacrificed for a few more hours on the computer. The rise in obesity in recent years has also been linked in part to the sedentary lifestyle and lack of exercise that often accompany gaming addiction.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the potential dangers of video games are more

significant than the possible benefits.

In some countries, many more people are choosing to live alone nowadays than in the past. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

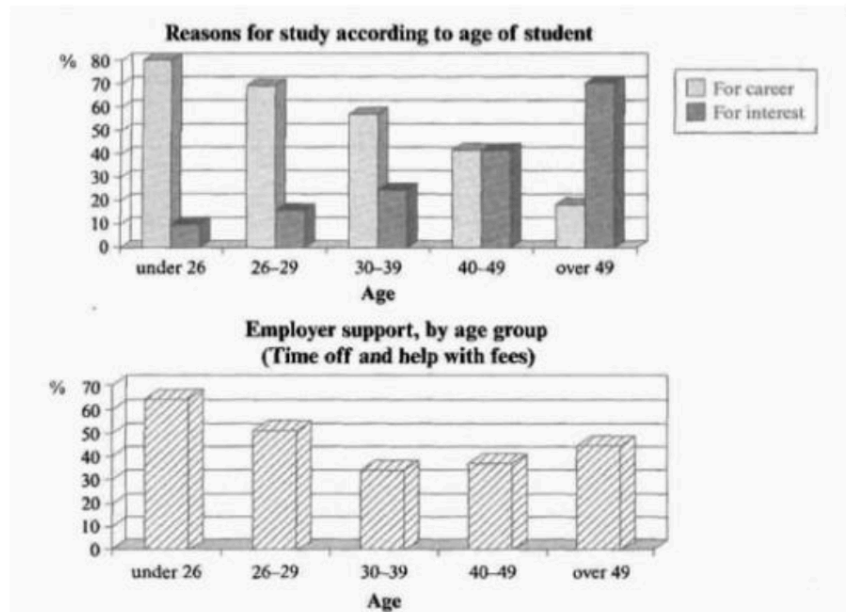
In recent years it has become far more normal for people to live alone, particularly in large cities in the developed world. In my opinion, this trend could have both positive and negative consequences in equal measure.

The rise in one-person households can be seen as positive for both personal and broader economic reasons. On an individual level, people who choose to live alone may become more independent and self-reliant than those who live with family members. A young adult who lives alone, for example, will need to learn to cook, clean, pay bills and manage his or her budget, all of which are valuable life skills; an increase in the number of such individuals can certainly be seen as a positive development. From an economic perspective, the trend towards living alone will result in greater demand for housing. This is likely to benefit the construction industry, estate agents and a whole host of other companies that rely on homeowners to buy their products or services.

However, the personal and economic arguments given above can be considered from the opposite angle. Firstly, rather than the positive feeling of increased independence, people who live alone may experience feelings of loneliness, isolation and worry. They miss out on the emotional support and daily conversation that family or flatmates can provide, and they must bear the weight of all household bills and responsibilities; in this sense, perhaps the trend towards living alone is a negative one. Secondly, from the financial point of view, a rise in demand for housing is likely to push up property prices and rents. While this may benefit some businesses, the general population, including those who live alone, will be faced with rising living costs.

In conclusion, the increase in one-person households will have both beneficial and detrimental effects on individuals and on the economy.

The charts below show the main reasons for study among students of different age groups and the amount of support they received from employers.



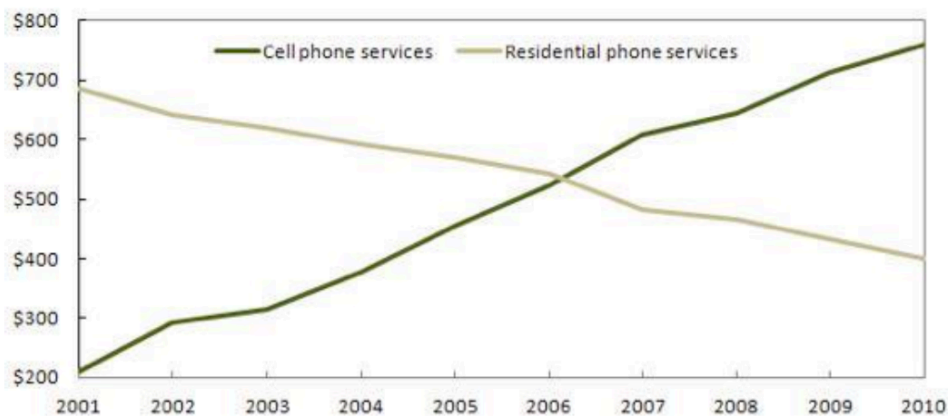
The bar charts compare students of different ages in terms of why they are studying and whether they are supported by an employer.

It is clear that the proportion of students who study for career purposes is far higher among the younger age groups, while the oldest students are more likely to study for interest. Employer support is more commonly given to younger students.

Around 80% of students aged under 26 study to further their careers, whereas only 10% study purely out of interest. The gap between these two proportions narrows as students get older, and the figures for those in their forties are the same, at about 40%. Students aged over 49 overwhelmingly study for interest (70%) rather than for professional reasons (less than 20%).

Just over 60% of students aged under 26 are supported by their employers. By contrast, the 30–39 age group is the most self-sufficient, with only 30% being given time off and help with fees. The figures rise slightly for students in their forties and for those aged 50 or more.

Chart 1. Average annual expenditures on cell phone and residential phone services, 2001–2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey

The line graph compares average yearly spending by Americans on mobile and landline phone services from 2001 to 2010.

It is clear that spending on landline phones fell steadily over the 10-year period, while mobile phone expenditure rose quickly. The year 2006 marks the point at which expenditure on mobile services overtook that for residential phone services.

In 2001, US consumers spent an average of nearly \$700 on residential phone services, compared to only around \$200 on cell phone services. Over the following five years, average yearly spending on landlines dropped by nearly \$200. By contrast, expenditure on mobiles rose by approximately \$300.

In the year 2006, the average American paid out the same amount of money on both types of phone service, spending just over \$500 on each. By 2010, expenditure on mobile phones had reached around \$750, while the figure for spending on residential services had fallen to just over half this amount.

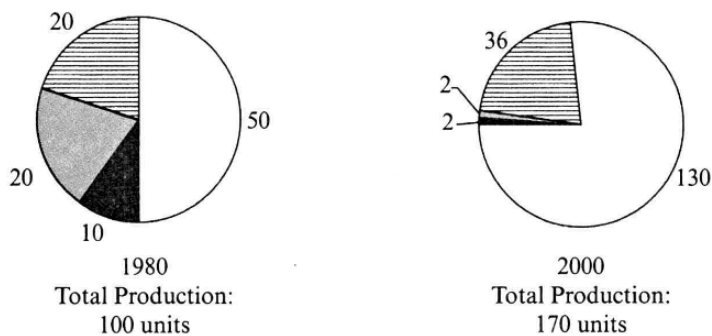
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

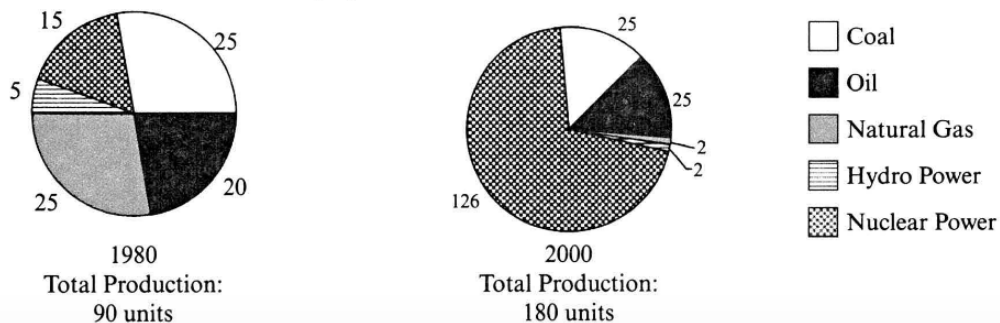
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Units of electricity by fuel source in Australia



Units of electricity by fuel source in France



The pie charts compare the amount of electricity produced using five different sources of fuel in two countries over two separate years.

Total electricity production increased dramatically from 1980 to 2000 in both Australia and France. While the totals for both countries were similar, there were big differences in the fuel sources used.

Coal was used to produce 50 of the total 100 units of electricity in Australia in 1980, rising to 130 out of 170 units in 2000. By contrast, nuclear power became the most important fuel source in France in 2000, producing almost 75% of the country's electricity.

Australia depended on hydro power for just under 25% of its electricity in both years, but the amount of electricity produced using this type of power fell from 5 to only 2 units in France. Oil, on the other hand, remained a relatively important fuel source in France, but its use declined in Australia. Both countries relied on natural gas for electricity production significantly more in 1980 than in 2000.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category – 2002

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

The table shows percentages of consumer expenditure for three categories of products and services in five countries in 2002.

It is clear that the largest proportion of consumer spending in each country went on food, drinks and tobacco. On the other hand, the leisure/education category has the lowest percentages in the table.

Out of the five countries, consumer spending on food, drinks and tobacco was noticeably higher in Turkey, at 32.14%, and Ireland, at nearly 29%. The proportion of spending on leisure and education was also highest in Turkey, at 4.35%, while expenditure on clothing and footwear was significantly higher in Italy, at 9%, than in any of the other countries.

It can be seen that Sweden had the lowest percentages of national consumer expenditure for food/drinks/tobacco and for clothing/footwear, at nearly 16% and just over 5% respectively. Spain had slightly higher figures for these categories, but the lowest figure for leisure/education, at only 1.98%.

必背的 19 句数据表达：

1. The year 2006 marks the point at which expenditure on mobile services overtook that for residential phone services.
2. The percentage of the population aged over 60 is considerably higher than that of people under 20, with 45% and 15% respectively.
3. We can see that there were substantial differences in the consumption of these

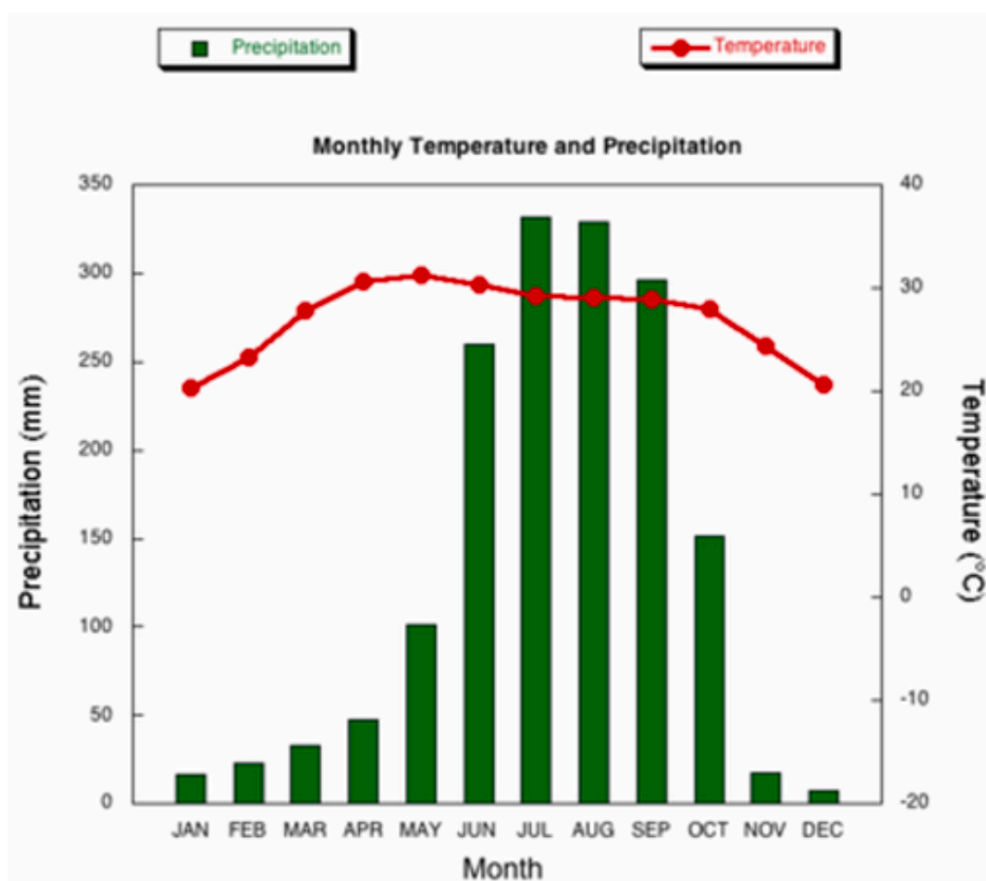
foods.

4. Chinese tourists spent the largest amount of money on shopping, accounting for 74% of their total spending.
5. When it comes to the proportions of men who were not able to read and write, it is clear that Africa, Arab States and South Asia had extremely similar data at 30%.
6. US accounted for the highest proportion of marriage, at 50 % while the figure for UK was lower, at 40% and that for China was the lowest, at 30%.
7. A steady but significant rise can be seen in the percentage of the population that owned a computer over the period.
8. The proportion of marriage in the US was twice the figure for China.(20% in comparison with /compared to 10%)
9. The largest proportion of money was spent on shopping at 74%, compared with only 10% on food.
10. The proportion of music buyers aged 25–34 is the highest (32%), followed by that of people between 16 and 24 (30%) and that of buyers aged 35–44 (26%).
11. US had the highest proportion of marriage (50%), closely followed by proportion of UK and that of China (40% and 30% respectively), compared with lower figures for Australia and Japan (20% and 10% respectively) and the lowest figure for Australia (20%).
12. While the totals for both countries were similar, there were big differences in the fuel sources used.
13. This is particularly evident at higher level of education, where the percentage of males is as high as 75%, compared with only 25% of females.
14. There was a dramatic increase in the use of mobile phones, rising from 45 million to 87 million.
15. The proportion of population aged over 60 saw a rising trend, rising from 11% in 1990 to 30% in 2005.
16. France spent more money on toys than Italy did, while the Italian spending on food was higher than that of France.
17. While other workers' salaries saw a fall from 28% in 1981 to only 15% of spending in

2001, teachers' pay remained the biggest cost.

18. This rise was particularly noticeable between 1997 and 2002, during which time the use of mobile phones tripled.
19. The proportion of marriages increased dramatically from 5% to 30% between 1990 and 2000 before there was a slight increase in the proportion of marriage from 30% to 35% between 2000 and 2010.

DAY 8



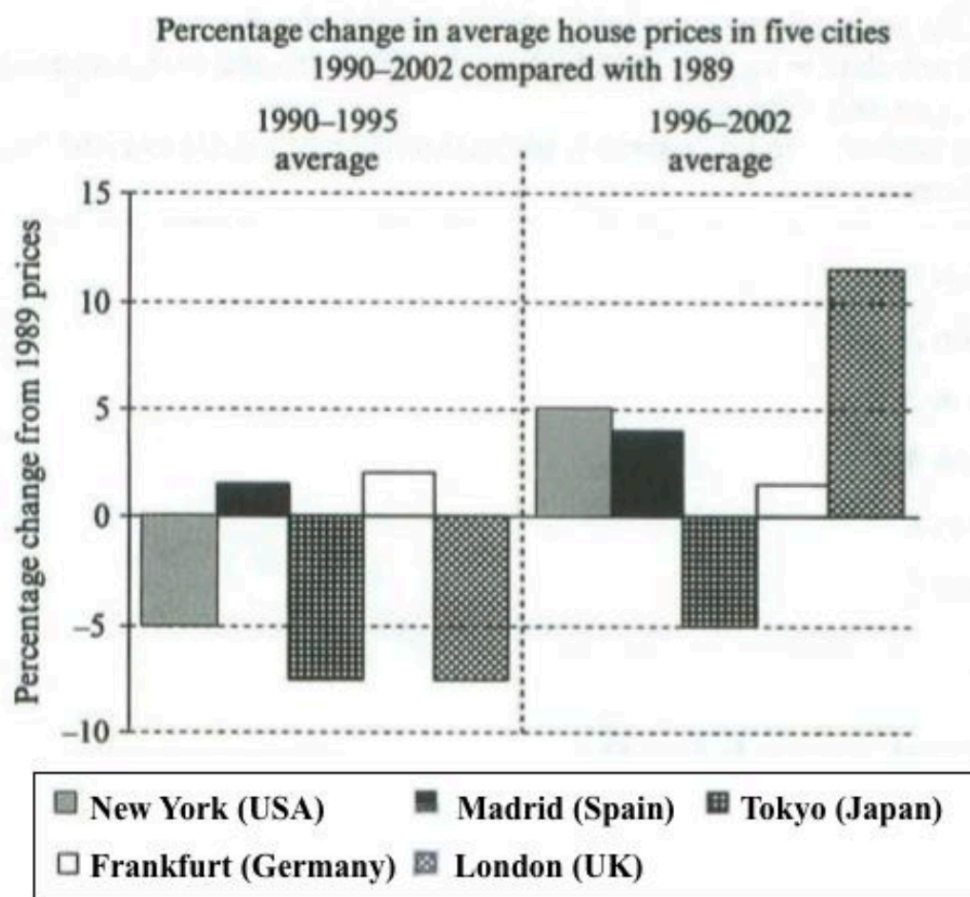
The chart compares average figures for temperature and precipitation over the course of a calendar year in Kolkata.

It is noticeable that monthly figures for precipitation in Kolkata vary considerably, whereas monthly temperatures remain relatively stable. Rainfall is highest from July to August, while temperatures are highest in April and May.

Between the months of January and May, average temperatures in Kolkata rise from their lowest point at around 20°C to a peak of just over 30°C. Average rainfall in the city also rises over the same period, from approximately 20mm of rain in January to

100mm in May.

While temperatures stay roughly the same for the next four months, the amount of rainfall more than doubles between May and June. Figures for precipitation remain above 250mm from June to September, peaking at around 330mm in July. The final three months of the year see a dramatic fall in precipitation, to a low of about 10mm in December, and a steady drop in temperatures back to the January average.



The bar chart compares the cost of an average house in five major cities over a period of 13 years from 1989.

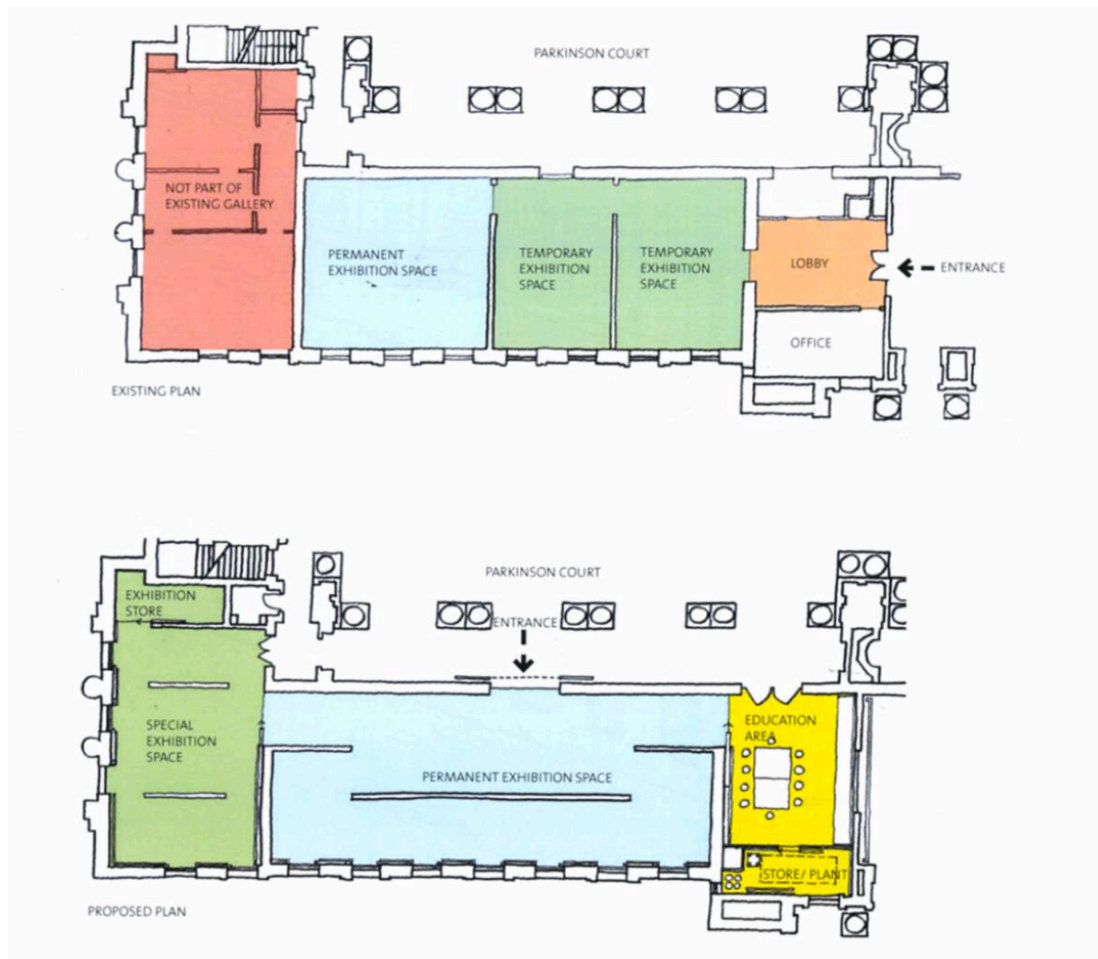
We can see that house prices fell generally between 1990 and 1995, but most of the cities saw rising prices between 1996 and 2002. London experienced by far the greatest changes in house prices over the 13-year period.

Over the 5 years after 1989, the cost of average homes in Tokyo and London dropped by around 7%, while New York house prices went down by 5%. By contrast, prices rose by approximately 2% in both Madrid and Frankfurt.

Between 1996 and 2002, London house prices jumped to around 12% above the 1989 average. Homebuyers in New York also had to pay significantly more, with prices rising to 5% above the 1989 average, but homes in Tokyo remained cheaper than they

were in 1989. The cost of an average home in Madrid rose by a further 2%, while prices in Frankfurt remained stable.

DAY 9



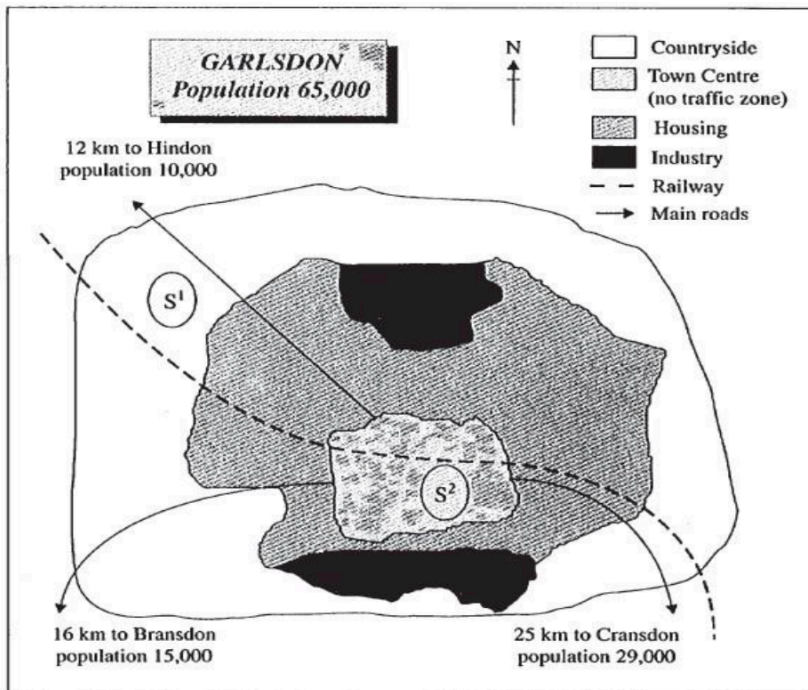
The first picture shows the layout of an art gallery, and the second shows some proposed changes to the gallery space.

It is clear that significant changes will be made in terms of the use of floor space in the gallery. There will be a completely new entrance and more space for exhibitions.

At present, visitors enter the gallery through doors which lead into a lobby. However, the plan is to move the entrance to the Parkinson Court side of the building, and visitors will walk straight into the exhibition area. In place of the lobby and office areas, which are shown on the existing plan, the new gallery plan shows an education area and a small storage area.

The permanent exhibition space in the redeveloped gallery will be about twice as large as it is now because it will occupy the area that is now used for temporary exhibitions. There will also be a new room for special exhibitions. This room is shown in red on the existing plan and is not currently part of the gallery.

The map shows two potential locations (S1 and S2) for a new supermarket in a town called Garlsdon.



The overall layout shows the locations of S1 and S2 to set up a new supermarket in Garlsdon.

The main difference between the two sites is that S1 is outside the town, whereas S2 is in the town centre. The sites can also be compared in terms of access by road or rail, and their positions relative to three smaller towns.

Looking at the information in more detail, S1 is in the countryside to the northwest of Garlsdon, but it is close to the residential area of the town. S2 is also close to the housing area, which surrounds the town centre.

There are main roads from Hindon, Bransdon and Cransdon to Garlsdon town centre, but this is a no traffic zone, so there would be no access to S2 by car. By contrast, S1 lies on the main road to Hindon, but it would be more difficult to reach from Bransdon and Cransdon. Both supermarket sites are close to the railway that runs through Garlsdon from Hindon to Cransdon.

几个基本元素的修饰

A plot of farmland 一小块农田 A large expanse of farmland 一大片农田 A stretch of farmland 一长片农田

A row of shops 一排商店 A block of houses 一片住宅 A cluster of accommodation facilities 住宅群

A river flowing from east to west 一条由东向西流的河

A road crossing the village from east to west 一条由东向西穿过村庄的路

A road linking the supermarket with the residential area 一条连接超市和居民区的路

方位短语

in the east of... = in the eastern part\side of 在...的东边

in the eastern corner of... 在...的东边角落

on the opposite side of... = opposite to ... 在...的对面

next to ... \close to ... 在...的旁边

at the intersection\junction of two major roads 在两条大路的交汇处

表“某地存在某元素”的句型

There be + sth +方位短语

例:There was a residential area in the east of the village.

方位短语 +Be + sth

例:In the east of the village was a residential area.

Sth lie\ be located\be situated \be built\be constructed\ be established+方位短语

例:A residential area lied\was located in the east of the village.

Sth be scattered around ...

例:Some trees were scattered around the village

例:Some trees were scattered in the eastern and western sides of the village

存在句之间的连接

A 的存在句,while +B 的存在句

例:There was a hospital in the east of the village, while a secondary school was constructed to the north.

A 的存在句,with +B +lying\constructed+方位短语

例:There was a hospital in the east of the village ,with a secondary school constructed to the north.

A 的存在句,方位短语指代 A+B 的存在句

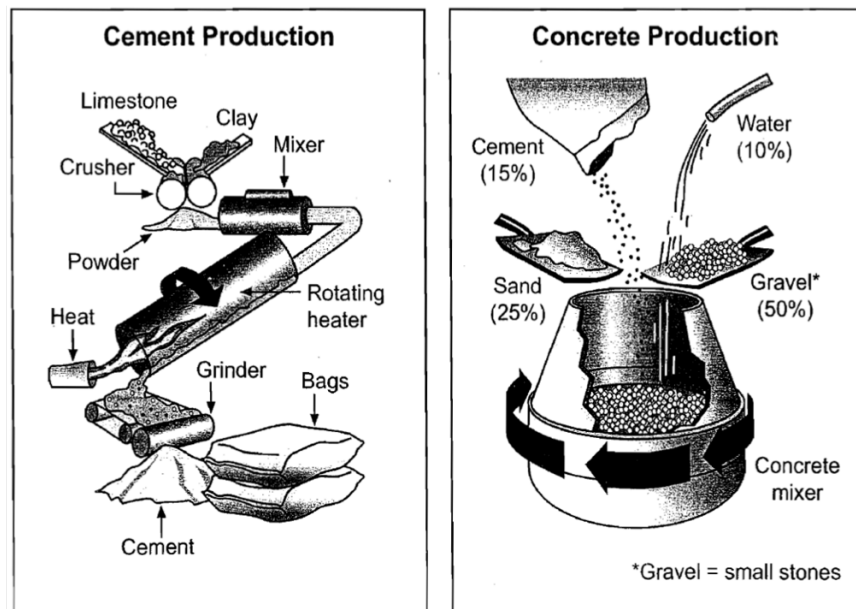
例:There was a hospital in the east of the village .To the north of the hospital, a secondary school was constructed.

新老元素之间的交替

A is converted\ reconstructed into B

A is demolished\ removed in order to make room for B \to build B
 B expand its size to cover the entire A.
 A is removed and B is relocated to this newly developed area.
 Part of A is taken up by B, so A shrink in its size\scale.
 B expand its size by taking up part of A ,and the newly developed area was used for ...

DAY 10

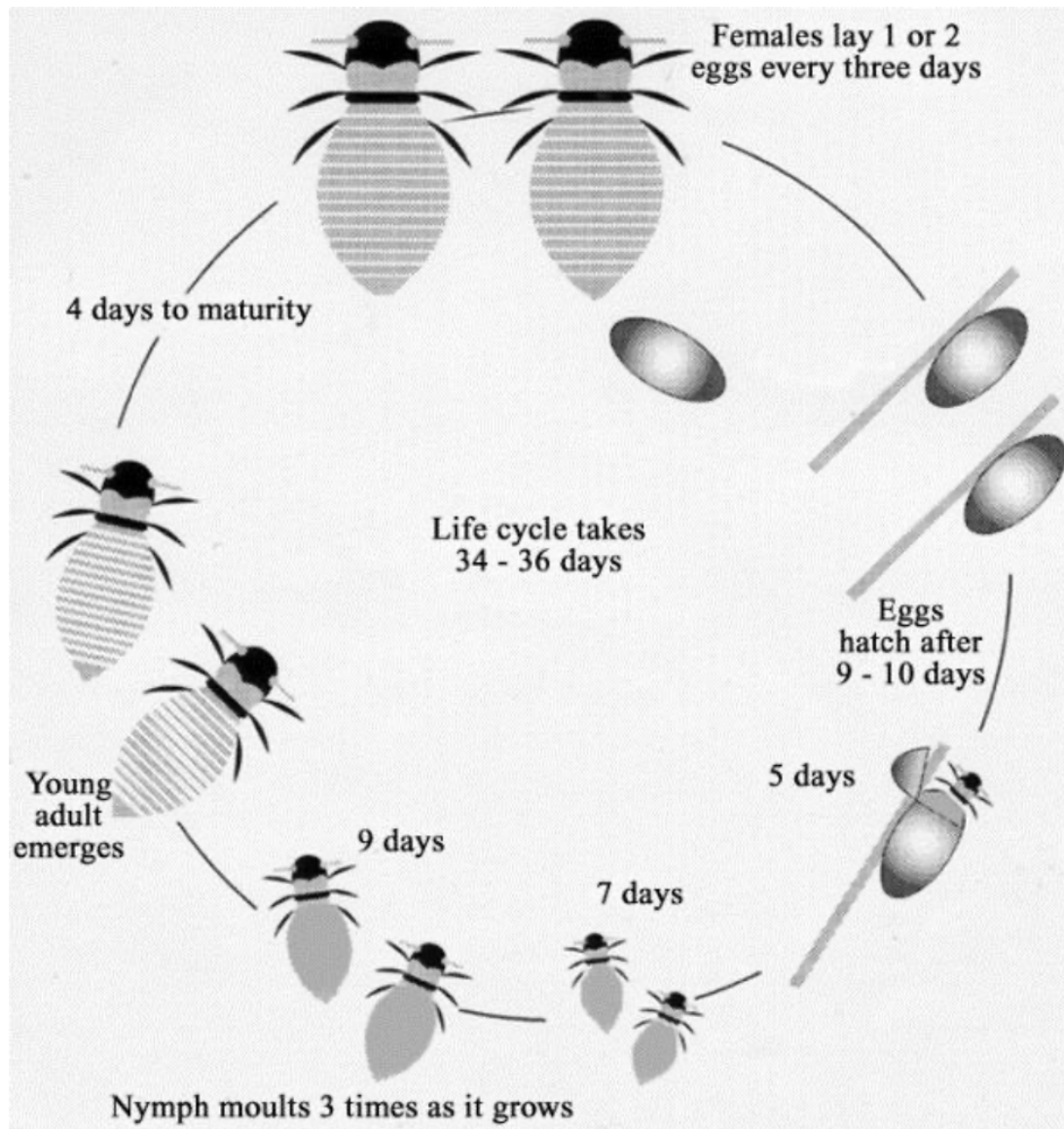


There are two diagrams showing the production of cement and concrete. The first one shows a series of steps through which cement is produced.

Overall, it takes six main steps to produce cement and the production of concrete requires four kinds of materials.

The whole process begins with the preparation of raw materials which are limestone and clay. After that, the two substances go through a crusher and are crushed into powder. When it comes to the third stage, the powder enters into a mixer in which it is fully mixed. Heating is the fourth step at which the mixture is heated with extremely high temperature in a rotating heater. It is noticeable that the heater works clockwise. Before the whole process comes to the end, the heated mixture travels through the grinder and becomes the final product—cement. At last, cement is packed in bags and used for constructional purposes.

The second diagram gives information about the production of concrete with four kinds of materials. Of the four ingredients, gravel occupies the largest proportion (50%), compared with 10% of water and 15% of cement. Sand makes up for the other 25%. The process of concrete production takes place in a mixer that works in (counter)clockwise direction.

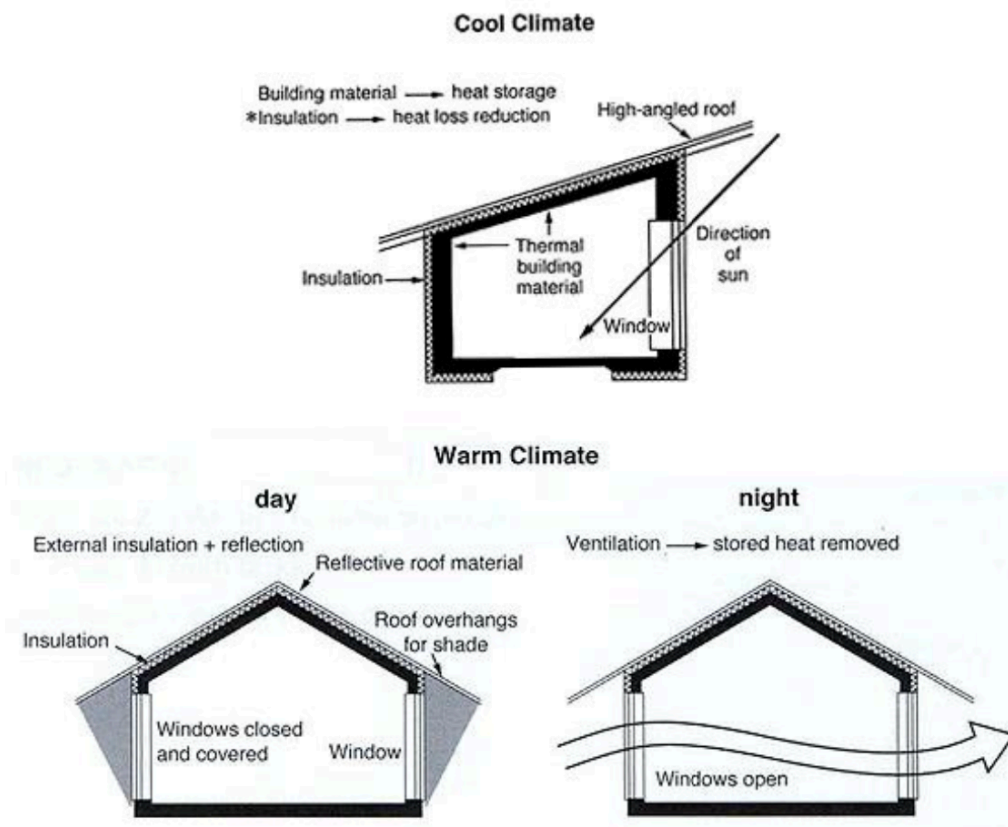


The diagram illustrates the various stages in the life of a honey bee.

We can see that the complete life cycle lasts between 34 and 36 days. It is also noticeable that there are five main stages in the development of the honey bee, from egg to mature adult insect.

The life cycle of the honey bee begins when the female adult lays an egg; the female typically lays one or two eggs every 3 days. Between 9 and 10 days later, each egg hatches and the immature insect, or nymph, appears.

During the third stage of the life cycle, the nymph grows in size and sheds its skin three times. This moulting first takes place 5 days after the egg hatches, then 7 days later, and again another 9 days later. After a total of 30 to 31 days from the start of the cycle, the young adult honey bee emerges from its final moulting stage, and in the space of only 4 days it reaches full maturity.



The diagrams show how house designs differ according to climate.

The most noticeable difference between houses designed for cool and warm climates is in the shape of the roof. The designs also differ with regard to the windows and the use of insulation.

We can see that the cool climate house has a high-angled roof, which allows sunlight to enter through the window. By contrast, the roof of the warm climate house has a peak in the middle and roof overhangs to shade the windows. Insulation and thermal building materials are used in cool climates to reduce heat loss, whereas insulation and reflective materials are used to keep the heat out in warm climates.

Finally, the cool climate house has one window which faces the direction of the sun, while the warm climate house has windows on two sides which are shaded from the sun. By opening the two windows at night, the house designed for warm climates can be ventilated.

开头段句型:

1. The diagram shows that...can be broadly divided into X consecutive stages.
2. The diagram shows that there are X main stages in
3. The picture shows whole process of making...which involves various \a series of producing techniques\stages 以上就是生产...的全过程, 经历各种\一系列生产工艺\阶段