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雅思写作素材
(A类)

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目录树

大作文：第 7 页至第 55 页

小作文：第 56 页至第 81 页

一：《雅思大作文题型分析》

AD 类话题（同意与否）：

To what extent do you agree or disagree.

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

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

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

下面是三类写法的主旨：

完全同意

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

完全不同意

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

在这里我选择第三种观点来撰写提纲。

开头段：主题+回答

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

主体段 1：

On the one hand, the advances in technology that have driven industrialisation in developed countries have

certainly contributed to the disappearance of traditional ways of life.

主体段 2:

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

总结段:

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

BG 类话题（双边讨论）:

Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

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

开头段：主题+回答

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

主体段：相同处罚措施的好处

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

主体段：按情况处罚的好处

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

总结段：重复我的观点

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

PN 类话题（积极发展）:

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

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

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

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

开头段（第一句改写题干，第二句阐明观点）

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 has both positive and negative consequences in equal measure.

主体段 1

The rise in one-person households can be seen as positive for both personal and broader economic reasons.

主体段 2

However, the personal and economic arguments given above can be considered from the opposite angle.

总结段（重复观点）

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

C&S 类话题（报告类）：

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

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

第一段：改写标题

第二段：阐明原因（原因 123……）

第三段：回答解决方案（方案 123……）

第四段：总结事实+总结解决方法+提升文章主题

二：考前快速提分建议

考官评分分为四点：任务回应情况，连贯和衔接，词汇多样性，语法准确性。

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

任务回应情况（Task Response）

第一段一定要表明自己的观点

最后一段一定要重复自己的观点

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

连贯和衔接（Cohesion and Coherence）

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

语法准确性（Grammar）

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

三：写作预测（大作文）

使用说明：

以下 25 篇的写作题目就是 5-8 月的预测了。时间紧张可以先看这部分前 16 个话题。其他话题重要性差不多。不建议大家直接背范文，建议大家看看思路和观点，考试的时候再自行发挥哦！

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1: 团队运动是提高孩子团队协作能力的最好方式?

The best way to teach children to cooperate is through team sports at school. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Many people believe that playing team sports at school is the best way to teach children to cooperate. In this essay I shall explore both sides of this opinion and then give my judgement to what extent I agree or disagree.

Many believe that team sports are an effective way for a child to learn that cooperation and good communication are the keys to success when working together as a team. For example, many team sports, such as football and basketball, require effective communication and coordination between the whole team if they wish to win the game. Furthermore, this cooperation is taught in a manner which is fun and exciting to the child. Sports are just another form of playing games to children and therefore they often learn very valuable skills whilst also having a lot of fun at the same time.

Yet, some people disagree and are worried that sports place a very high value on athleticism and competitive nature, thus for children whom are not athletic or competitive team sports may in fact be a discouraging activity. One which they do not enjoy and thus is unlikely to produce good results. Furthermore, there are some children who may suffer from disabilities or illness which inhibits their ability to play sport. Therefore, it is very important that there are other effective methods to teach cooperation at school.

In conclusion, I believe that both sides of the argument have their merit. However, the fact that not all children are able to engage in team sports or enjoy them is a very detrimental factor to its effectivity in teaching children to cooperate. Therefore, I think it is important to consider other methods which may also be effective in teaching children to cooperate.

[291 words]

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

很多人认为体育运动是培养孩子团队协作的最佳方式，下面我会陈述我多大程度上同意这种观点；

第二段：阐述团队运动的益处

很多团队运动，能让孩子学会良好的合作和沟通。

第三段：阐述团队运动的害处

对于不喜欢运动和残疾的孩子，这项教育方式并不合适。

第四段：总结观点

运动教育有局限性，并不是所有的孩子都能乐在其中，可以尝试其他方法。

中文翻译:

许多人认为在学校进行团队运动是教孩子合作的最好方法。在这篇文章中，我将探讨这一观点的两面，然后给出我的判断，在多大程度上我同意或不同意。

许多人认为，团队运动是一个有效的方式，让孩子学会合作和良好的沟通是成功的关键时，作为一个团队一起工作。例如，许多团队运动，如足球和篮球，如果他们想要赢得比赛，需要整个团队之间有效的沟通和协调。此外，这种合作的教学方式对孩子来说是有趣的和令人兴奋的。对孩子们来说，运动只是另一种形式的游戏，因此他们经常学习非常有价值的技能，同时也有很多乐趣。

然而，有些人不同意这种观点，他们担心体育运动非常重视运动能力和竞争性，因此对于不喜欢运动或团队运动的孩子来说，这实际上可能是一种令人沮丧的活动。他们不喜欢，因此不可能产生好的结果。此外，有些孩子可能患有残疾或疾病，这限制了他们参加体育活动的的能力。因此，有其他有效的方法在学校教授合作是非常重要的。

总之，我认为双方的论点都有其优点。然而，并不是所有的孩子都能参加或享受团队运动，这是一个非常不利的因素，它在教育孩子合作方面的有效性。因此，我认为重要的是考虑其他方法，这也可能教育儿童团队协作力的有效方式。

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2: 大学生的增多是否导致更多的失业?

Some people think that the large amount of young people in university only leads to high rates of unemployed graduates. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

As a higher proportion of people gain access to higher education there is an increasing worry that this only leads to high rates of unemployed graduates within society. Although the increasing amount of university graduates may indeed cause unemployment problems, there are still many benefits to high levels of university education.

On the one hand, as more people study at university, often there becomes a surplus of trained professionals that a country's infrastructure cannot support. For example, many people may train in law but there are only a limited number of law firms within a city. This creates a large problem as there become citizens who have spent large amounts of money obtaining a university degree which is now not useful to them. Furthermore, when unemployed an individual does not contribute to the nation and thus become a cost on society.

However, this opinion takes a very limited view on what the purpose of university education is meant to be. Not every person values their education based only on its ability to acquire them a high paying job in the future. Many people appreciate knowledge for knowledge's sake, and would like to better themselves regardless of what career they may have in the future. One particular example is those who study the arts and humanities. There are not many career options for these degrees yet people still value studying them.

Thus, to conclude, whilst it is true that an increased amount of young people going to university may increase graduate unemployment levels. This is not the only outcome of an increased attendance within higher education. There is value to education outside of its career value.

[278 words]

思路解析:

第一段: 改写题目+表明观点

很多人认为高等教育普遍化导致失业率上升, 但除了就业率还有其他好处。

第二段: 高等教育普遍化的害处

高等教育普遍化导致人才过剩, 从而引起失业率上升

第三段: 高等教育普遍化的益处

只看失业率是片面的, 高薪和就业不是衡量教育价值的唯一标准。

第四段: 总结观点

高等教育普遍化不是失业率上升的唯一原因, 因此不能片面的看待。教育应该有其他的价值。

中文翻译:

随着越来越多的人获得接受高等教育的机会, 人们越来越担心这只会导致社会中毕业生失业率居高不下。尽管越来越多的大学毕业生确实可能导致失业问题, 但高水平的大学教育除了就业水平之外还有很多好处。

一方面，随着越来越多的人在大学学习，往往会出现一个国家的基础设施无法支持的受过培训的专业人才过剩。例如，许多人可能接受法律培训，但在一个城市里只有有限数量的律师事务所。这就造成了一个大问题，因为有很多公民花了大量的钱去获得一个现在对他们毫无用处的大学学位。此外，当一个人失业时，他对国家没有贡献，因此成为社会的负担。

然而，这种观点对大学教育的目的是什么持非常有限的观点。不是每个人都只根据教育能否在未来为他们提供高薪工作来衡量教育的价值。很多人为了知识而欣赏知识，不管将来从事什么样的职业，他们都想做得更好。一个特别的例子是那些学习艺术和人文学科的人。这些学位的职业选择并不多，但人们仍然重视学习它们。

因此，综上所述，尽管越来越多的年轻人上大学可能会增加毕业生的失业率，但这是事实。这并不是高等教育出勤率上升的唯一结果。除了职业价值，教育还有其他价值。

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3: 互联网给了人们更多的自由在家工作和学习

In some countries, the widespread use of Internet has given people to work or study at home instead of travelling to work or college. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

It is common these days that in some countries the widespread use of Internet empowers people to work or study remotely rather than travelling to their office or college. As far as I am concerned, there are more benefits to this trend than drawbacks.

The first advantage of this trend is that working or studying at home can save people a lot of time. The traffic is becoming increasingly crowded these days and it costs people a considerable amount of time on the road. Thus, if people can work or study at home, commuting will not be a problem and people can use the extra time to develop their personal interests, which can contribute to the well-being of the individuals.

Apart from this, working or studying remotely brings more flexibility to people's life. For students, instead of attending lectures and seminars at a fixed time and venue, they can watch them online or download them from the Internet and watch them whenever they have time and energy. For people in the workplace, they do not have to wear suits or high heels all day; they are able to wear casual and comfortable clothes and shoes at home.

There are, however, some drawbacks to this trend that we should pay attention to. Firstly, sitting in front of a screen for a very long time can have a negative effect on people's health. This is to say that spending too much time on using computers can lead to high blood pressure and raise the risk of heart disease. Another negative effect is that students might spend too much time playing online games and watching online videos, instead of searching study materials or doing research on the Internet.

In conclusion, with the development of Internet and technology, this trend will become more common and irreversible. Although there exist some negative effects of this trend, I believe that the positive aspects of working or studying at home outweigh the negative aspects. (326 words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

互联网使人们可以远程工作和学习，我认为利大于弊。

第二段：互联网的优点 1

减少通勤时间，有更多时间发展个人兴趣。

第三段：互联网的优点 2

增加生活的灵活性，随时随地都可以办公学习。

第四段：互联网的缺点

对健康的不利影响，学生沉迷于游戏视频

第五段：总结观点

互联网的发展是时代趋势，总体来说利大于弊。

中文翻译:

如今，在一些国家，互联网的广泛使用使人们能够远程工作或学习，而不去办公室或大学，这是很常见

的。就我而言，这一趋势的好处多于缺点。

这种趋势的第一个好处是，在家工作或学习可以节省人们很多时间。最近交通越来越拥挤，人们在路上花了很多时间。因此，如果人们可以在家工作或学习，通勤将不会成为一个问题，人们可以利用额外的时间来发展他们的个人兴趣，这可以提高个人的幸福感。

除此之外，远程工作或学习使人们的生活更加灵活。对于学生来说，他们不需要在固定的时间和地点参加讲座和研讨会，他们可以在线观看或从网上下载，只要有时间和精力就可以观看。对于职场人士来说，他们不必整天穿西装或高跟鞋；他们可以在家里穿休闲舒适的衣服和鞋子。

然而，这种趋势也有一些缺点，我们应该注意。首先，长时间坐在屏幕前会对人们的健康产生负面影响。这就是说，花太多的时间使用电脑会导致高血压和增加心脏病的风险。另一个负面影响是，学生可能花太多的时间玩网络游戏和看网上视频，而不是搜索学习资料或在互联网上做研究。

总之，随着互联网和技术的发展，这一趋势将变得更加普遍和不可逆转。虽然这一趋势存在一些负面影响，但我认为在家工作或学习的积极方面大于消极方面。

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4: 失业比从事不喜欢的工作好?

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

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

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

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

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

[262 words]

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

很多人宁愿失业也不愿从事不喜欢的工作，这个观点我非常不认同。

第二段：失业的坏处

失业导致经济危机。

第三段：不喜欢工作的解决方法

不喜欢的工作不一定是永久的，换工作比失业好。

第四段：总结观点

失业比从事不喜欢的工作严重的多，失业带来的经济威胁会使你更加不快乐。

参考译文:

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

首先，当一个人失业有很多风险和消极的结果，这比做你不喜欢的工作更糟。如果你失业了，你可能没有足够的钱支付账单或房租。这样做的结果是，你可能会被赶出家门，或者最终负债累累。对于一个人来说，这两种情况都比从事他们不喜欢的工作糟糕得多。经济上的不一定要比从事一份不愉快的工作严重得多。

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

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

5: 富国应该给穷国提供除了财政援助之外的其他帮助吗?

Rich countries often give financial aid to poor countries, but it does not solve the poverty. So rich countries should give other types of help to the poor countries rather than the financial aid. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Financial support has been given to underdeveloped nations for many years as a means of bringing them out of poverty. However, it seems useless in most of the situations, in this case, other feasible solutions should be considered. I moderately agree with the latter opinion, especially for poorer countries' long-term development, and I offer my reasons for this thinking below.

Admittedly, the money offered by developed countries helps the economic and administrative system within the undeveloped nations to operate once again. With higher governmental budgets, it is possible to purchase or import more resources and modern techniques. Consequently, the economy and living standards of the residents can be enhanced, resulting in greater production because the workers are more motivated as they see the benefits this brings to their nation. Many low income countries such as Laos and Cambodia have benefited in this way.

Nevertheless, it is undeniable that most impoverished countries are poor because of the lack of available access to resources, which emphasizes the need for other forms of aid. Moreover, money can only relieve short-term concerns instead of solving economic matters permanently. In this situation, wealthier countries are supposed to help poorer countries by offering technologies and a wide range of resources, ranging from human resources like professional workers, experts in the infrastructure field to medical care services and support for the education system. With a greater range of different forms of aid available including all the factors of production, the underdeveloped nations are able to establish their own assembly line and become self-reliant in the long run.

To summarize, it is true that financial aid should be offered to impoverished countries since it can solve their urgent economic concerns in the short term. But providing other types of aid would still be more rational in the long run. Therefore, if people really want to help those countries out of poverty, providing other forms of aid is more justified.

思路解析:

第一段：复述标题+表达观点

我同意财政援助是无效的方法。

第二段：陈述财政援助的好处

- 1: 有能力购买更多的资源和技术
- 2: 促进生产力

第三段：陈述其他方式的援助的好处

- 1: 贫穷国家是因为缺乏资料，并不是资金，资金只能解决短期问题
- 2: 应通过提供技术，基建医疗教育等援助让他们自力更生

第四段：提炼观点

财政援助只能解决短期问题，但其他援助才是长久之计

参考译文:

多年来一直向不发达国家提供财政支持，作为使它们摆脱贫困的一种手段。然而，在大多数情况下，它似乎是无用的，在这种情况下，应该考虑其他可行的解决方案。我比较同意后一种观点，特别是对于贫穷国家的长期发展，我在下面给出了我的理由。

诚然，发达国家提供的资金有助于不发达国家内部的经济和行政体系再次运行。随着政府预算的增加，就有可能购买或进口更多的资源和现代技术。因此，居民的经济和生活水平可以提高，从而产生更大的生产，因为工人看到这给他们的国家带来的好处，更有动力。老挝和柬埔寨等许多低收入国家通过这种方式受益。

然而，不可否认的是，大多数贫穷国家之所以贫穷，是因为无法获得资源，这就强调了需要其他形式的援助。此外，金钱只能缓解短期的担忧，而不能永久地解决经济问题。在这种情况下，富裕国家应该通过提供技术和广泛的资源来帮助贫穷国家，从专业人员等人力资源，基础设施领域的专家，到医疗保健服务和教育系统的支持。有了包括所有生产要素在内的范围更广的各种不同形式的援助，不发达国家就能够建立自己的装配线，并从长远来看变得自力更生。

综上所述，财政援助确实应该提供给贫困国家，因为它可以在短期内解决他们迫切的经济问题。但从长远来看，提供其他类型的援助仍将更为理性。因此，如果人们真的想帮助这些国家摆脱贫困，提供其他形式的援助是更合理的。

6: 违法者是否应该被送去监狱

Some people think lawbreakers should be sent to prison, while others think that alternatives to prison are more suitable, especially for minor offences. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

For hundreds of years, prison has been the primary mode of punishment for those who break the law. There is a school of thought, however, which argues that prison is not the best way to deal with most criminals, and that a more progressive approach would yield greater benefits for society as a whole.

Those that oppose a new approach focus on the concept of justice. They feel that if someone has committed a crime they should be punished; anything less is an insult to the victims. Such people also stress the importance of deterrent. Prison life can often be unpleasant, and many believe that is the way it should be. It seems logical that criminals will think twice about committing a crime if there are going to be serious consequences.

However, it is worth asking ourselves what prison actually achieves. In the case of dangerous and violent criminals, prisons serve an important role in that they keep such people off the streets and make society a safer place. However, in the case of non-violent criminals, for example petty thieves or recreational drug users, it is highly questionable whether prison is the best place for them. Prisons, by definition, are full of criminals. Making small-time criminals spend months or years of their life with other, often more hardened, criminals is bound to have a negative influence on them, and impressionable young people can easily get drawn into the wrong crowd. Prison also has the effect of wearing away an individual's self-respect and independence, making it less likely they will succeed on release.

In conclusion, prison may satisfy some people's sense of justice, but in truth it serves little constructive purpose, not serving as a deterrent and sometimes turning minor offenders into career criminals. Prison should be seen as a last resort for those who pose a genuine risk to society, not a bin in which to toss undesirables.

(314words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+复述观点

监狱是对于违法者的主要惩罚模式，也有人认为除了监狱还有其他更好的方法处置犯人

第二段：叙述第一个观点

犯罪了就应该受到惩罚，而监狱生活往往是不愉快的，这会让罪犯在犯罪前再三思量。

第三段：叙述第二个观点

监狱对于危险的暴力的罪犯来说关押效果很好，但是对于非暴力罪犯来说，会对他们产生不好的影响

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

监狱应该被看作是对于那些对社会有真正威胁的罪犯的最后对策，而不是随意处理问题人物的回收站

推荐高分词汇/词组:

school of thought 一种看法

committed a crime 犯下了罪行

importance of deterrent 威慑的重要性

think twice 再三思考

small-time 次要的，不重要的

wearing away 消磨

参考译文：

几百年间，监狱都是对于违法者的主要惩罚模式。但是有一种观点认为，监狱并不是处置大多数罪犯的最好方式，而更加进步的方法可以对整个社会产生益处。

反对采用新方法的人注重正义的理念。他们觉得如果某人犯了罪，就应该被惩罚；不够严重的惩罚都是对受害者的不尊重。这些人同样也强调威慑的重要性。监狱生活常常是不愉快的，而很多人觉得就应该这样。如果后果很严重的话，罪犯们才会在犯罪前三思而行，这样的逻辑也是有道理的。

然而，我们自己也需要思考监狱究竟能达到什么效果。对于危险、暴力的罪犯来说，监狱扮演了重要角色，它使犯人无法接触外界，让社会更加安定。但对于非暴力罪犯来说，例如小偷小摸或吸毒作乐的人，监狱是否是处置他们最好的地方就疑问重重了。监狱，就概念来讲，就是装满了犯人的地方。让小罪犯和其他犯罪情节更严重的大罪犯待在一起几个月或几年肯定会对他们产生负面影响，受影响的年轻人会很容易被拉入不良帮派。监狱的另一个影响是消磨掉人的自尊和独立意识，使得他们在获释后很难获得成功。

总之，监狱或许能满足某些人的正义感，但实际上它并无多少建设性作用，既不能起到威慑作用，有时还会让小罪犯变成职业罪犯。监狱应该被看作是对于那些对社会有真正威胁的罪犯的最后对策，而不是随意处理问题人物的回收站

7: 青少年犯罪是否该一律同仁

Some young people commit serious crimes, such as robbery or violent attacks, some people think they should be punished in the same way as adults. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Juvenile offenders, regardless of age, are just as culpable for their crimes as adult offenders and must accept responsibility for their actions. However, I do believe the age of genuine culpability varies in each case and can alter according to the situation.

It may be the case that a ten-year-old boy is unaware of the ramifications and legality of theft or robbery, but that does not mean he should escape justice. Nonetheless, it surely cannot be acceptable to hand out the same punishment as an adult would receive for committing the equivalent crime. At the age of ten, the child still has the capacity to correct their behaviour before arriving at adulthood and should come under the protection and care of the relevant authorities on child development, perhaps receiving some form of mentorship or counseling.

In extreme cases, such as murder and violent attacks, serious punishments must be considered. A case in point is the infamous murder of James Bulger in Liverpool in the 1990s. His assailants were two boys aged eleven. They received a severe penalty which saw them incarcerated in a young offenders institution for the remainder of their childhood, before they were transferred to an adult prison upon reaching the age of eighteen. Given the horrific nature of the murder, surely there is little doubt that prison was the appropriate punishment.

In general, I think the punishment should be decided according to the age. Furthermore, I would err on the side of caution before issuing heavy punishments to young people, yet in extreme cases such as violent attacks or murder, prison should most certainly be considered. (257 words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+提出观点

我认为应该根据年龄的不同来判刑

第二段：阐述根据年龄在惩罚的原因

青少年可能不知道犯罪后果，但是成年人是知道的，所以惩罚不能一样

第三段：阐述青少年犯罪了还是要惩罚的

距离詹姆斯巴尔杰的案例说明，青少年犯了重罪也是要惩罚的

第四段：陈述观点+提升主题

我认为应该根据年龄来决定惩罚方式，同时在对青少年实施重型前应谨慎行事

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Culpable for 负有责任

Ramifications and legality of theft 盗窃的后果和合法性

Mentorship or counseling 指导或者咨询

Assailants 攻击者

Err on the side of caution 谨慎行事

Incarcerated in 被关押在

参考译文：

少年犯，无论年龄大小，都和成年犯一样要为自己的罪行负责，必须为自己的行为负责。然而，我确实相信，认罪的年龄线在每一个案件里都不同，并且可以根据案件的变化而改变。

一个十岁的男孩可能不知道盗窃或抢劫的后果和合法性，但这并不意味着他应该逃脱法律制裁。尽管如此，对于一个犯了同样罪行的成年人，给予同样的惩罚肯定是不能接受的。在 10 岁时，儿童仍有能力在成年之前纠正其行为，并应受到有关儿童发展当局的保护和照顾，也许接受某种形式的指导或咨询。

在诸如谋杀和暴力袭击这样的极端情况下，必须考虑给予严重的惩罚。一个恰当的例子是詹姆斯·巴尔杰(James Bulger)上世纪 90 年代在利物浦遭到的臭名昭著的谋杀。袭击他的是两个 11 岁的男孩。他们受到了严厉的惩罚，被关在少年犯收容所里度过了他们的童年，直到他们 18 岁时被转到成人监狱。考虑到谋杀的可怕性质，毫无疑问，监禁是适当的惩罚。

一般来说，在对年轻人实施重刑之前，我宁愿谨慎行事，但在暴力袭击或谋杀等极端情况下，监狱当然应该被考虑。

8: 电视直播刑事审判是对是错?

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

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

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

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

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

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

思路解析:

第一段: 改写题目+表明观点

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

第二段: 公开审理的益处

增强公众对犯罪的认识, 对潜在犯罪的威慑性

第三段: 公开审理的坏处

公开犯罪细节, 造成模仿犯罪。

第四段: 公开审理的坏处 2

破坏犯罪者的声誉, 使他们难以改过自新。

第五段: 总结观点

公开审理并不是阻止犯罪的有效手段。

中文翻译:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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9: 警察是否需要带枪

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

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

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

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

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

(263 words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

警察是否应该配枪争论不休，我认为这是必要的。

第二段：警察配枪的风险

激起一些反社会活动和造成枪支滥用。

第三段：警察配枪的必要性

发挥威慑作用和确保公众安全。

第四段：总结观点

为了更好的保护公民安全，警察配枪是必要的。

中文翻译：

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

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

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

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

10: 犯罪的原因探索

Some people think that most crimes are the result of circumstances e.g. poverty and other social problems. Others believe that most crimes are caused by people who are bad by nature. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

In consideration of the fact that the crime rate has been rising at an alarming speed in recent years, the question of whether this phenomenon originates from external factors like poverty or people's inside nature has been a matter of much attention. Personally, I support the former more than the latter.

First of all, poverty is a significant root of crime that compels underprivileged people to perform illegal actions. As a matter of fact, many disadvantaged people suffering from unfavourable living conditions break the law just to achieve a fundamental quality of life. For example, once basic demands such as food or safe refuge cannot be fulfilled due to financial struggles, laws will not have adequate power to deter people from committing crimes to sustain their life.

Another significant social problem that may contribute to crime might be inequality among people in terms of civil rights. When citizens cannot experience the same basic rights like access to advanced medical care as their privileged counterparts, their resentment against the unfairness would inevitably be provoked. This might further lead to misconducts such as participating in rebels, which could be an effective approach for those people to relieve their hatred against unjust treatment.

However, it has to be admitted that some cases of crime are the results of innate personal characteristics. One negative essence of human beings might be their greediness, and most people are born with the desire for better material conditions. Therefore, some of them may not stand the temptation and thus go astray like taking bribes to satisfy their eagerness for better standard of living.

To conclude, although certain crime may result from lawbreakers' inner qualities, I am still convinced that most crime arises from various social circumstances among which poverty and inequality could be the two basic factors. (299 words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+表明观点

犯罪的主要原因是内因还是外因颇受关注，我认为外部因素是造成犯罪增长的根本。

第二段：讨论外因：贫困

贫穷是犯罪的根源，有些人违法只是为了活的最基本的生存资料

第三段：讨论外因：不平等

特权阶级享有更好的生存资料，这种不公平激起仇恨和犯罪。

第四段：讨论内因

一些犯罪也是由内因导致，贪婪，经不起诱惑都会导致犯罪。

第五段：总结观点

犯罪的原因多种多样，但是大多数是由于不良的社会环境造成的。

中文翻译:

考虑到近年来犯罪率一直在以惊人的速度增长，这一现象究竟是由贫困等外部因素引起的，还是由人的

内在本性引起的，一直是一个备受关注的问题。就我个人而言，我更支持前者。

首先，贫困是迫使贫困人口从事非法活动的犯罪的一个重要根源。事实上，许多处于不利生活条件下的处境不利的人违法只是为了获得基本的生活质量。例如，一旦由于经济困难等基本需求如食物或安全避难所无法得到满足，法律将没有足够的权力阻止人们犯罪以维持他们的生活。

另一个可能导致犯罪的重大社会问题可能是在公民权利方面人与人之间的不平等。当公民不能像享有特权的人一样享有享有先进医疗保健等基本权利时，他们对不公平的不满将不可避免地被激起。这可能会进一步导致诸如参与叛乱等不法行为，这可能是这些人减轻对不公正待遇的仇恨的有效办法。

然而，必须承认，一些犯罪案件是天生的个人特征的结果。人类的一个消极本质可能是贪婪，大多数人生来就有对更好的物质条件的渴望。因此，他们中的一些人可能无法忍受诱惑，从而误入歧途，像收受贿赂，以满足他们对更好的生活水平的渴望。

综上所述，虽然某些犯罪可能源于违法者的内在素质，但我仍然相信大多数犯罪来自于各种社会环境，其中贫困和不平等可能是两个基本因素。

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11: 出狱的罪犯是教导学生远离犯罪的最好人选?

Some people who have been in prison become good citizens later. Some people think that they are the best people to talk to school students the danger of committing a crime. Do you agree or disagree?

It is a commonly held belief that some of the criminals who are released from prison will turn over a new leaf. There are those that hold the position that these ex-convicts are the best candidates to educate school children to stay away from crime. I wholeheartedly disagree with this opinion.

On the one hand, I believe the vast majority of criminals suffer from psychological problems. These are individuals that willingly decide to commit heinous crimes, such as theft, robbery, sexual assault, etc., because they wish to attain something with ease and at little cost to themselves. They want straightforward and direct methods to achieve their desires in an expedient manner. Criminals are often self-interested and mercenary. They only have considerations for their own interests and seldom reflect on how their actions shall affect their victims. Once that mindset is established, it is difficult to overcome after you have been released from prison. Therefore, I believe these ex-convicts are completely unsuitable to teach minors.

On the other hand, the recidivism rate of ex-convicts released from prison is significantly higher than that of ordinary citizens. Many countries have recidivism rates as high as 30%. Due to such evidence, I struggle to believe that any criminal can truly be rehabilitated. Therefore, to have children educated by ex-convicts would be to put them at serious risk. Once a crime occurs at school, there shall be many students hurt, which shall result in serious consequences. Overall, I believe that the most suitable candidates to educate students to avoid crime are the police. The police not only have a fantastic understanding of criminal psychology, but also are in a good position to guide students in the right direction towards being moral citizens.

To conclude, given the psychological issues and the high rate of recidivism in criminals, I believe that criminals released from prison are unsuitable candidates to educate students.

思路解析:

第一段: 改写题目+提出问题

出狱后的罪犯并不是教导学生远离犯罪的最好人选

第二段: 阐述观点一

犯罪往往是有心理问题, 而心理问题一旦形成, 则很难改变。

第三段: 阐述观点二

罪犯的再犯罪率还是比普通人高, 警察是教导学生远离犯罪的更好人选

第四段: 总结观点+提升主题

基于心理问题和高昂的再犯罪率, 我认为出狱后的罪犯不适合教导学生远离犯罪

中文翻译:

一部分出狱后的罪犯会改过自新, 重新做人。有一些观点认为他们是教导在校学生远离犯罪的最好人选。

我不太同意这个说法。

一方面，我认为大多数的罪犯是有心理问题的。他们之所以选择犯罪，比如盗窃，抢劫，性侵等等，是因为罪犯往往希望不劳而获。他们希望通过简单直接的方法来迅速达到自己的目的。罪犯往往都是自私的，他们只关心自己的利益，不会考虑自己的行为会对被害人产生怎样的影响。这种思维模式一旦形成，出狱后也很难改变。因此他们并不适合教导未成年人。

另一方面，罪犯出狱后的再犯罪率，也是远远高于普通人的。很多国家的再犯罪率高达 30%。我认为一个罪犯并不能真正的改过自新。这就意味着如果让出狱后的罪犯来教导学生，很容易将学生置于危险之中。一旦学校发生犯罪事件，将会有更多的学生受到伤害，导致严重的后果。教导学生远离犯罪的最佳人选应该是警察。警察不仅了解罪犯的心理，而且能从正确的方向引导学生。

综上所述，基于心理问题和高昂的再犯罪率，我认为出狱的罪犯并不是教导学生的最佳人选。

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12: 政府应不应该资助艺术

Some people believe that the government should support people who work for arts, such as painting, theatre or music financially. Some people believe that they should find other financial support resources instead. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Undoubtedly, the development of culture and arts should be supported by the government. But whether artists should be supported financially by government remains controversial due to the uniqueness of this issue.

Some people take it for granted that artists funded by the government can devote themselves to art work without worrying about any other things. But facts show that once their income is determined by governments, their views, lifestyles and even the contents of works will be more or less influenced by the authorities. Thus, artists find it hard to maintain their independent work styles and critical thinking. On the other hand, the works and results of art are in most cases abstract and it is hard to estimate their value. Thus, it is difficult for the government to judge how much should be invested in such a field. From this aspect, it seems that corruption and extravagance will arise due to the lack of lack of impartiality and transparency. It will be unfair for taxpayers.

Of course, it does not necessarily mean that artists should be excluded from any funds from the government. The point is artists should find some other sources of investment such as the market or some non-government organizations. They can exercise their creativity and talents to create excellent works to satisfy the needs of the market and thus receive greater rewards from their customers. This practice is beneficial both for the artists and for the art itself.

In conclusion, the funds from the government seem to be a barrier for artists' independent creation and the full display of their talents. Compared with government funding, free competition and creation to get market recognition is a better way for balancing financial support and artistic integrity.

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

艺术家是否应该得到政府的财政支持仍然存在争议。

第二段：阐述观点 1 的原因 1

艺术家的收入由政府决定的话，他们将很难保持独立的工作风格和批判性思维。同时，艺术的作品成果大多是抽象性的，很难评估价格，如果政府对此投资，很容易导致腐败

第三段：阐述观点 1 的原因 2

艺术家可以找其他组织寻求资助，这有利于长期发展

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

与政府的资助相比，通过自由竞争和创作来获得市场的认可是一种更好的平衡经济和艺术的方式。

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Take it for granted 想当然的

Critical thinking. 批判性思维

Estimate their value 评估他们的价值

Corruption and extravagance 腐败和奢侈

Be immune from 免于

参考译文：

毫无疑问，文化艺术的发展应该得到政府的支持。但是由于这个问题的特殊性，艺术家是否应该得到政府的财政支持仍然存在争议。

有些人想当然地认为，由政府资助的艺术家可以全身心地投入到艺术作品中，而不用担心其他任何事情。但事实表明，一旦他们的收入由政府决定，他们的观点、生活方式甚至作品内容或多或少都会受到政府的影响。因此，艺术家很难保持独立的工作风格和批判性思维。

另一方面，艺术的作品和成果在大多数情况下是抽象的，很难估计它们的价值。因此，政府需要判断在这一领域应该投入多少。从这个意义上讲，腐败和奢侈是由于缺乏客观机制和透明度而产生的。这对纳税人是不公平的。

当然，这并不意味着艺术家就可以免受政府的资助。关键是，艺术家可以找到一些其他的投资来源，比如市场或者一些非政府组织。他们可以发挥自己的创造力和才能，创作出真正优秀的作品，满足市场的需求，从而获得客户更大的回报。这种做法对艺术家和艺术本身都是有益的。

综上所述，来自政府的资金似乎成为了艺术家独立创作和充分展示才华的障碍。与政府的资助相比，通过自由竞争和创作来获得市场的认可是一种更好的平衡经济和艺术的方式。

13: 将大公司迁往郊区

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

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

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

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

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

(274words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

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

第二段：阐述原因 1

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

第三段：阐述原因 2

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

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

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

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Specialised knowledge 专门化的知识

Car ownership 汽车所有权，车主

Housing shortage 住房短缺

Relocate 搬迁

Private vehicle 私人车辆

Leisure-related traffic 与休闲相关的交通

Office supplies 办公室用品

Residents of large cities 大城市的居民

Housing bubble 住房泡沫

Chronic 长期存在的

参考译文：

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

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

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

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

14: 全民运动还是体制培养运动员?

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

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

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

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

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

(313words)

思路解析:

第一段: 改写题目+陈述观点

一些国家为了取得体育成就投入大量资金, 不能以牺牲公共体育为代价。

第二段: 取得国际比赛成功的益处

分三点论述 1.运动员的经济利益 2.激励年轻人 3.国家和民族自豪感

第三段: 牺牲公共体育的弊端

更多的国际冠军不是削减公共体育设施的借口, 人民需要切实的场所才能感受到鼓励

第四段: 复述观点+提升主题

国际体育的成功是必要的, 但是不能以牺牲公共体育设施为代价

中文翻译:

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

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

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

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

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15: 政府应不应该控制淡水资源

Some people think they have the right to use as much fresh water as they want, while others believe governments should tightly control the use of fresh water as it is a limited resource. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Nowadays, some people take unlimited water consumption for granted, but others think that it is the governments' obligation to control fresh water as it is limited. I will discuss both of the views and give my opinion in this essay that we should protect water resources intrinsically, whether or not the government intervenes.

It is true that most residents in developed countries and coastal nations do not need to worry about the shortage of fresh water. Sophisticated infrastructures and sufficient precipitation can guarantee sufficient water supply. All these occupants need to do is pay the bills. They can use as much water as they want as long as they can afford it. Thus, it is undoubted that some of them hold the opinion that they can utilize the resource freely.

It may be true that many people do not need to be concerned about water consumption, but it is also a fact that a large number of inhabitants in many developing countries have no access to clean water because of its scarcity. In those countries, the natural environment and climate conditions like droughts have a negative effect on water supply. What makes things worse, the poverty makes water even more precious. If people use as much water as they want in those areas, it can almost be sure that water supply will fail to meet some people's daily need. Therefore, it is reasonable that local officials limit the individual water use and punish the people who waste it.

In my opinion, fresh water should not be used without any restrictions. Water supply depends so heavily on the natural environment that it can be regarded as a limited resource in some countries. Water conservation, whether it is advocated by the government or not, is what people should insist on.

(294words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

水资源应该无限供应，还是政府管制？我认为不论政府是否干预，我们都应该节约用水。

第二段：讨论无限量供应淡水的情况

发达国家和沿海城市水源充足，人民只要付费就可以尽情使用

第三段：讨论政府管制用水的情况

很多发展中国家和内陆地区，淡水资源缺乏，政府不得不出手干预，这是必要的。

第四段：再次复述个人观点

这两种观点在不同情况下都有其合理性，但是我不管政府是否干预，都应该自觉的节约用水。

中文翻译:

现在，一些人认为无限的水的消耗是理所当然的，但其他人认为这是政府的责任来控制淡水，因为它是有限的。我将讨论这两种观点，并在这篇文章中给出我的观点，我们应该自然地保护水资源，不管政府是否干预，

的确，大多数发达国家和沿海国家的居民不需要担心淡水短缺。完善的基础设施和充足的降水可以保证充足的供水。所有这些居住者需要做的就是支付账单。他们想用多少水就用多少水，只要他们负担得起。因

此，毫无疑问，他们中的一些人认为他们可以自由利用资源。

许多其他人可能确实不需要担心水的消耗，但许多发展中国家的许多居民由于缺乏洁净水而无法获得洁净水，这也是一个事实。在这些国家，自然环境和干旱等气候对供水有负面影响。更糟的是，贫穷的环境使水更加珍贵。如果人们在这些地区想用多少水就用多少水，几乎可以肯定，供水将不能满足一些人的日常需要。因此，地方官员限制个人用水和惩罚浪费水的人是合理的。

在我看来，不应该无限制地使用淡水。水的供应对自然环境的依赖如此之大，以至于在一些国家它被认为是有限的资源。节约用水，无论政府提倡与否，都是人们应该坚持的。

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16: 政府应不应该给科学教育投资更多资金

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

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

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

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

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

(249words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

政府是否应该向科学教学投入更多资金？我同意这个观点

第二段：不该向科学教学投入更多资金的理由

1, 所有学科都应该平等对待；2, 其他学科也一样重要

第三段：该向科学教学投入更多资金的理由

1, 科学技术促进经济发展；2, 科学变化很快，需要很多资金

第四段：再次复述个人观点

科学技术对国家进步很重要，我认为应该投入更多资金

中文翻译:

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

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

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

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

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17: 相对于给旧建筑花钱，给道路升级和新建筑花钱更有效

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

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

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

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

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

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

我认为政府应该花钱保护老建筑

第二段：阐述观点 1 的原因

把资金用于建造住房等等，将提高成千上万人的生活质量

第三段：阐述观点 2 的原因

老建筑是历史文化一部分，不应该被遗弃

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

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

参考译文:

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

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

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

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

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18: 博物馆和艺术廊是否还有存在的必要?

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

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

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

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

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

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

我完全不同意取消博物馆和艺术廊

第二段：阐述理由 1

亲身观赏艺术品是不可替代的体验，远比在线观赏要清晰和震撼

第三段：阐述理由 2

很多人会在空闲时间参观博物馆和参加展览，社会不应该剥夺这方面的需求

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

博物馆和艺术廊是重要文化场所，有着不可替代的存在意义

中文翻译:

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

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

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

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

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19: 年轻人是否也可以成为领导者

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

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

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

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

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

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

老年人担任管理层的情况比较多见，但我认为年轻人也能发挥领导作用。

第二段：老年人担任领导的优势

1, 有经验，考虑问题周全；2, 面对逆境更有毅力

第三段：年轻人担任领导的必要性

年轻人更有创造力，且担任高层职位更能挖掘领导潜力

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

只要加强培训和老一代的指导，年轻人也能成为优秀的领导者。

参考译文:

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

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

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

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

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20: 人口老龄化对社会的影响

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

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

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

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

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

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

(321 words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+提出问题

我认为老年化负面影响大于正面影响

第二段：阐述老龄化的优点

老人家经验丰富，有助于帮助年轻人成长

第三段：阐述老龄化的负面影响一

老龄化严重会影响国家的劳动力

第四段：阐述老龄化的负面影响二

年轻人才富有创造力和发明能力，老年人不具备。

第五段：总结观点+提升主题

老年人口的缺点远远超过它的优点

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Demography 人口统计学

Be accurate to say 准确的说

Are destined to 注定要

Status quo 现状

Far outweigh its merits. 远超他的优点

参考译文:

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

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

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

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

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

21: 是否应该保护灭绝动物

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

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

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

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

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

(295 words)

思路解析:

第一段：提出问题

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

第二段：阐述观点 1

生物多样性是人类最宝贵的资产，很多发明都是人类从动物中获得灵感的结果

第三段：阐述观点 2

一些发展中国家连人们的基本利益都没有得到满足政府无法投入预算到动物保护领域

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

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

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Extinction of many species 物种灭绝

At any cost 不惜代价

Delicate ecosystem 微妙的生态系统

Incentive of the existence 存在动机

Derived from 来自

The peaceful coexistence 和平共处

参考译文：

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

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

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

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

22: 广告的影响是积极还是消极的

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

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

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

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

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

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

(279words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

广告确实使人们生活更丰富多彩，但广告也有其缺点不该被忽视

第二段：阐述广告的优点一

广告不仅仅是用于娱乐人们，它使得人们更方便的获取信息

第三段：阐述广告的优点二

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

第四段：阐述广告的缺点

部分广告宣传有夸大和误导的问题

第五段：总结全文

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

参考译文:

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

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

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

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

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

23: 广告是否阻碍人们追求个性

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

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

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

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

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

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+陈述观点

我不同意广告阻碍人们追求个性

第二段：阐述广告对购买行为的影响

制造商的促销活动会短时间内造成某种需求，但影响不会太大

第三段：阐述人们购买行为的真正出发点

人们买东西主要还是处于喜好和负担能力

第四段：复述观点+提升主题

广告的确能促进销售，但是更多的是促进不同品牌的竞争。

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Pursuing their individuality 追求自己的个性

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

Monopolize the market 垄断市场

Business tycoons 商业大亨

In upper class 在上层阶级

Ongoing financial crisis 正在进行的金融危机

The more likely scenario 更有可能的情况

参考译文：

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

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

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

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

24: 针对儿童的广告是否有益

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

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

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

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

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

(274 words)

思路解析:

第一段：改写题目+复述两者观点

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

第二段：阐述观点（广告对儿童的不良影响）

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

第三段：阐述观点（广告的积极意义）

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

第四段：总结观点+提升主题

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

推荐高分词汇/词组:

Mislead sb. about sth 对某人关于某事进行误导

A large proportion of 很大一部分的

Resist the influence of advertising 抵抗广告的影响

TV commercial 电视广告

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

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

Obesity 肥胖症

High blood pressure 高血压

参考译文：

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

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

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

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

25: 印刷媒体该被淘汰吗?

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

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

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

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

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

思路解析:

第一段: 改写题目+陈述观点

我认为印刷媒体在当代社会仍有一席之地

第二段: 阐述印刷媒体过时的原因

一: 智能手机能完全替代印刷媒体; 二: 印刷媒体需要用纸, 不环保

第三段: 阐述印刷媒体的优势

一: 老年人不擅长或不会用智能手机; 二: 部分人喜欢阅读纸质媒体

第五段: 总结全文

虽然大多数人已经抛弃了印刷媒体, 但是社会还是有一部分人需要用到印刷媒体

参考译文:

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

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

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

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

安小雅 雅思写作素材

(A 类小作文)

2023. 5-8 月

写作小作文使用说明：

雅思写作小作文没法预测。

下列的文章只是罗列了各类题型的参考范文。

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混合图表：

No. 1: Mode of transportation

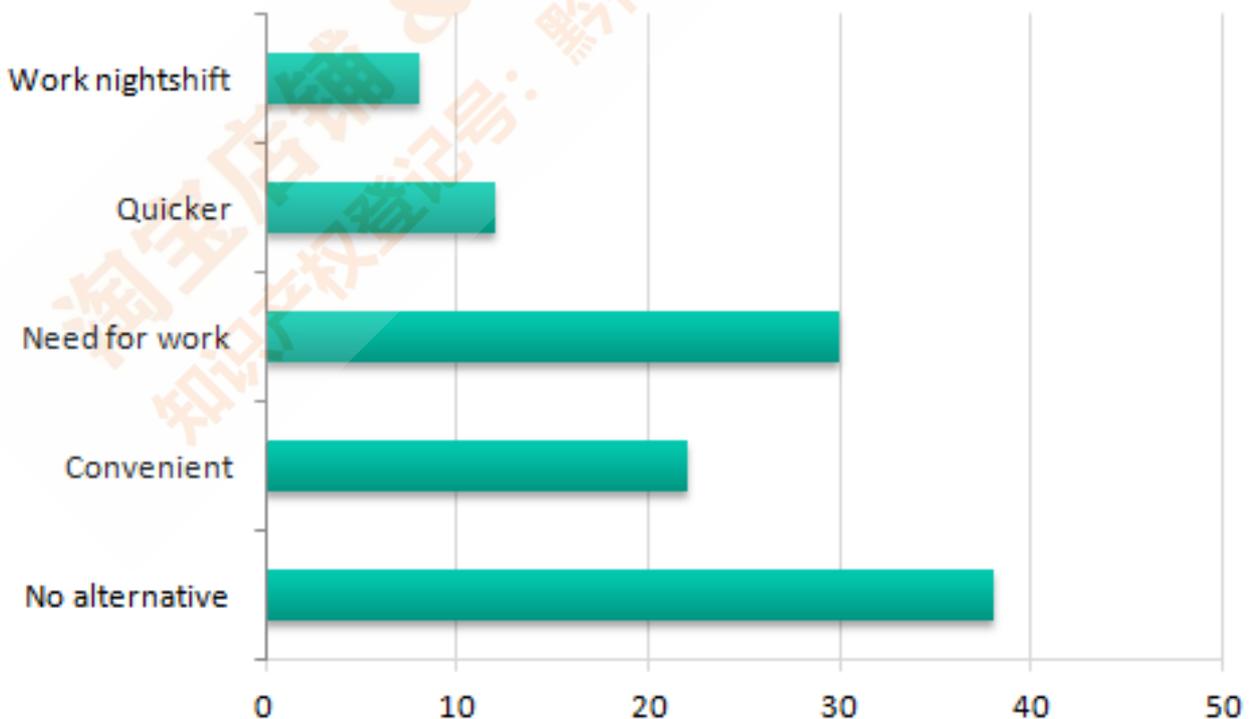
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.

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



Example answer:

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

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

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

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

(223 words)

中文翻译:

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

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

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

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

饼图

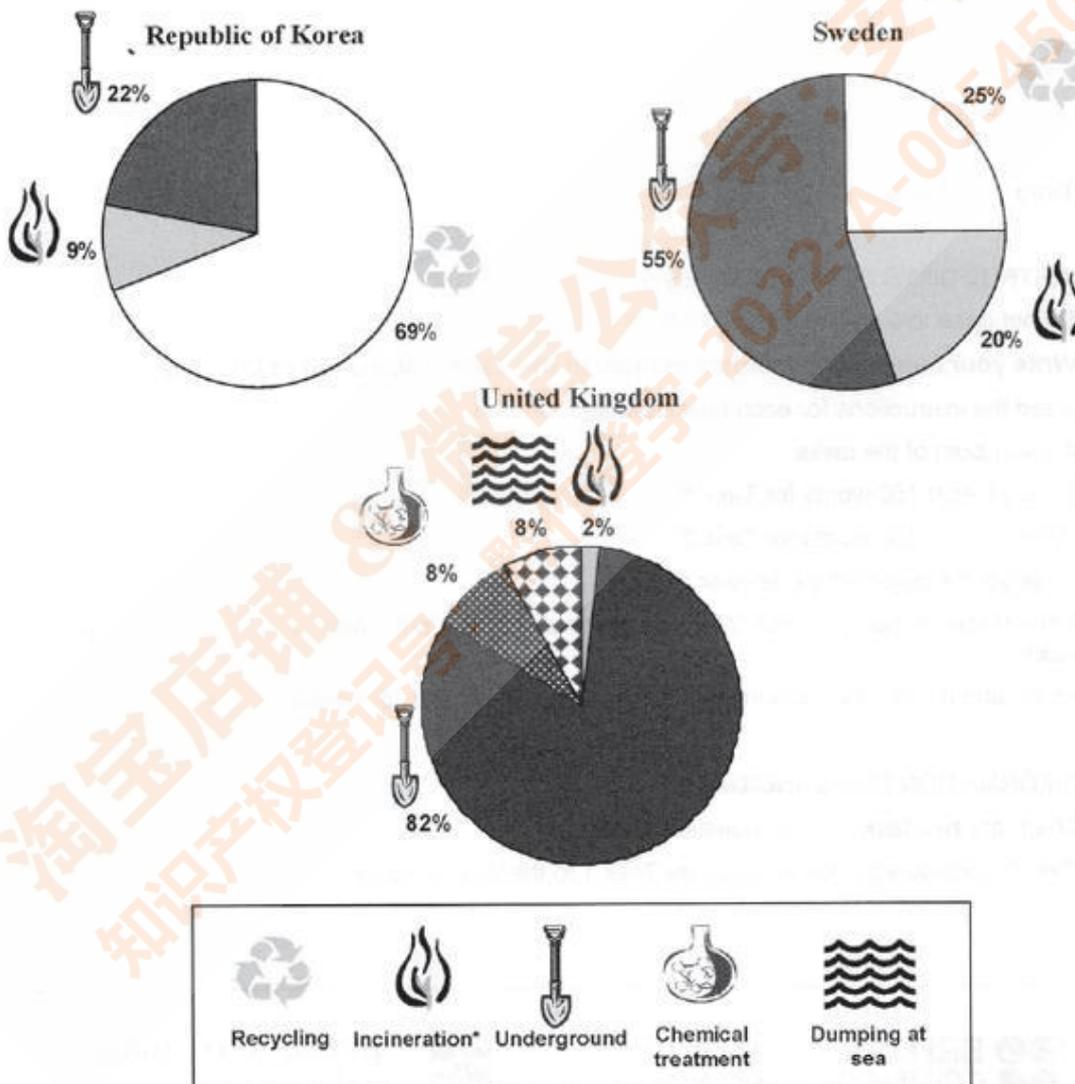
No. 1: Waste Products

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



* Incineration: a way of destroying something by fire

Example answer:

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

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

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

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

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

(180 words)

中文翻译：

图表比较了三个国家处理危险废物的方法。

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

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

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

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

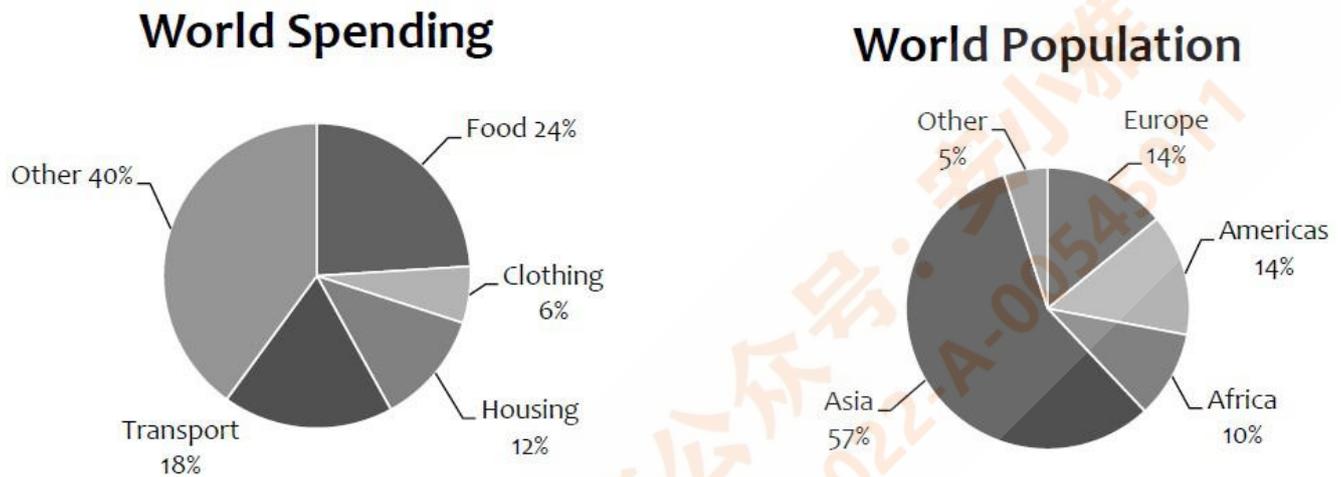
No. 2: Spending and population

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below give information about world spending and population.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

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

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

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

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

(170 words)

中文翻译:

饼状图比较了四个主要项目在全球支出中的份额，以及全球人口的分布情况。

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

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

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

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柱状图：

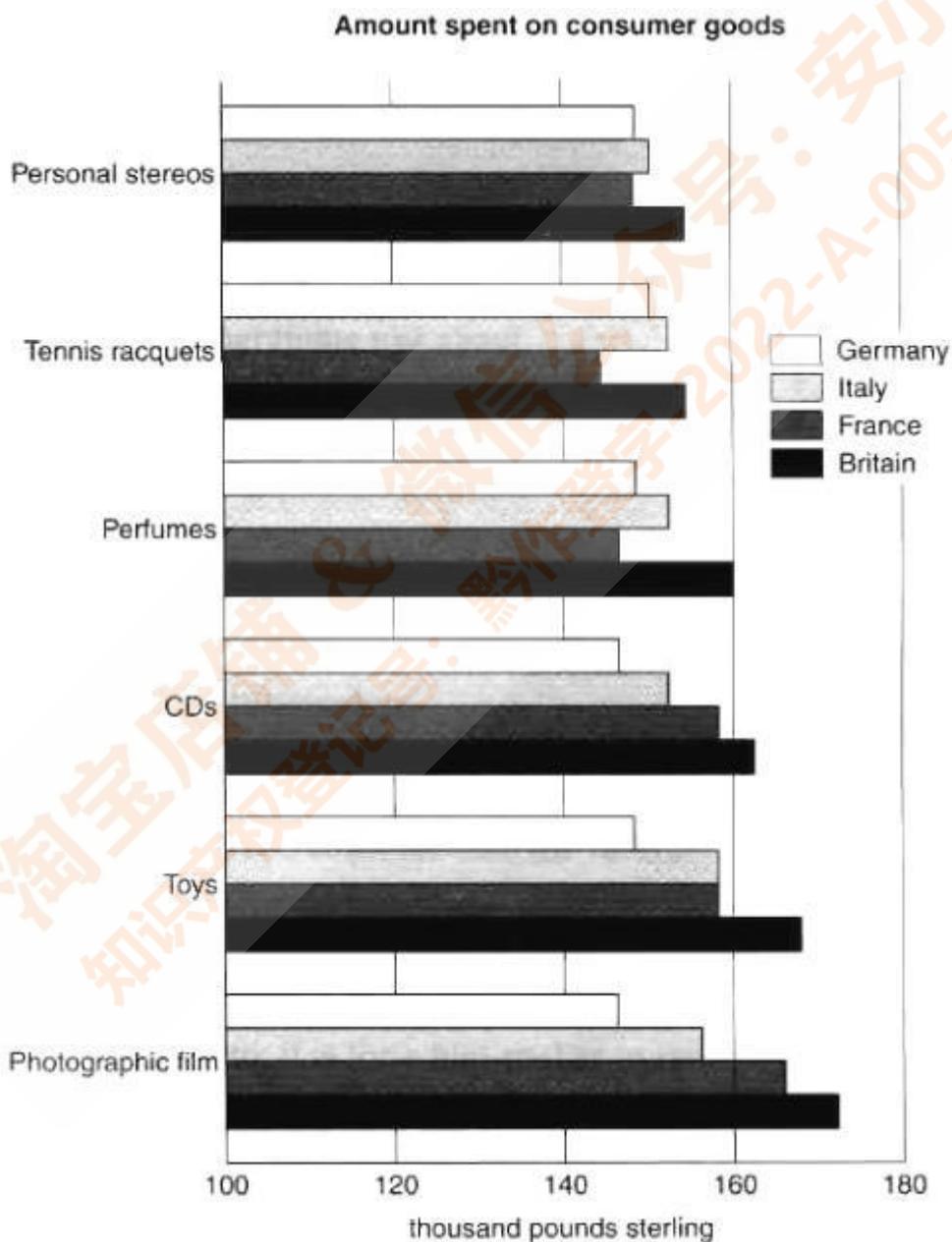
No. 1: Consumer goods

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(170 words)

中文翻译:

图表对比了德国、意大利、法国和英国在六种不同产品上的花费。

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

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

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

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

最后，德国人在整体上花费最少，在图表中所有 6 种产品上的花费都差不多。

线状图：

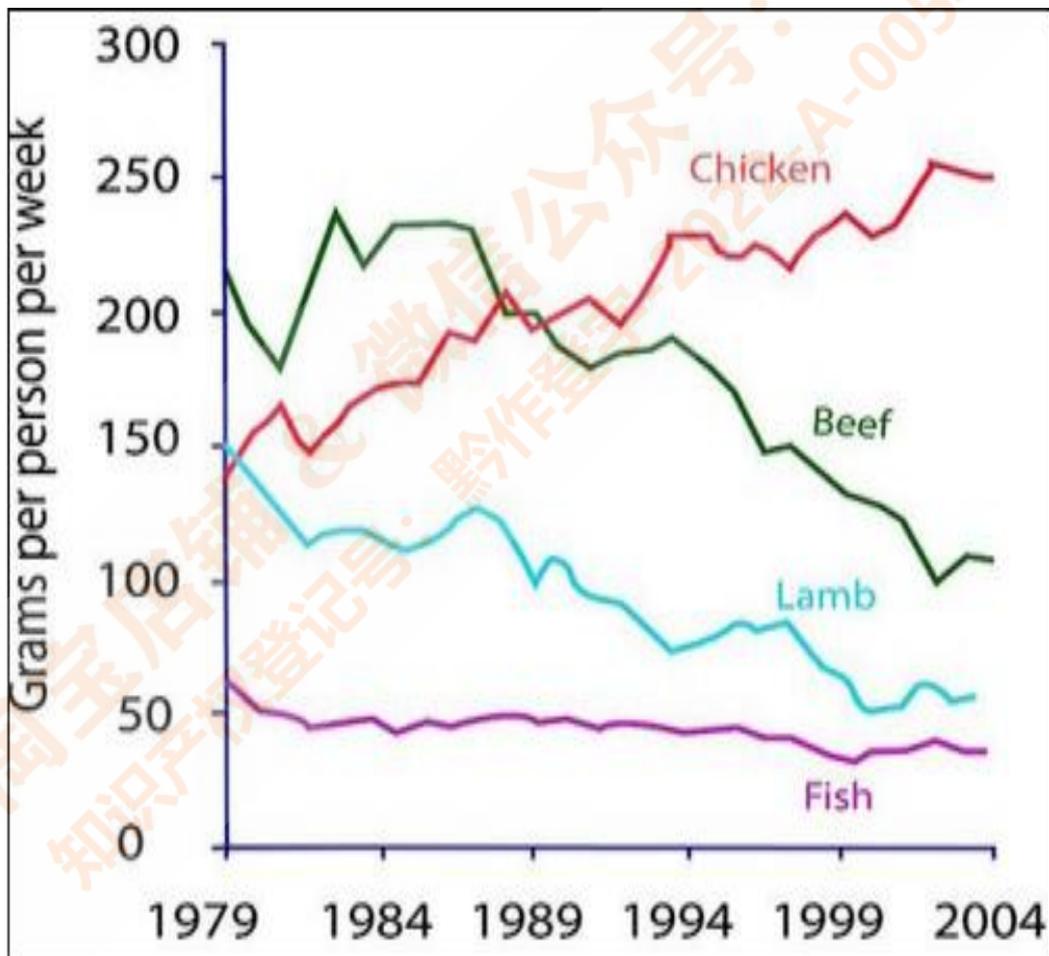
No. 1: Consumption of meat

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

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

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

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

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

(180 words)

中文翻译:

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

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

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

鱼的消费量最初约为 60 克，在此期间经历了约 10 克的小幅下降。

No. 2: Gold sales

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

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

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

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

(174 words)

中文翻译:

该图显示了 2002 年 1 月至 12 月迪拜黄金销售的变化情况。

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

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

表格图：

No. 1: Sales of coffee and bananas

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.

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

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

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

Example answers:

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

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

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

(193 words)

中文翻译:

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

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

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

No. 2: YouTube data

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Average YouTube Video ad length and time viewed

Type of YouTube ad	Average length of YouTube ad (seconds)	Average time viewed(seconds)
Public service	66.7	28.1
Business and finance	35.1	24.6
Entertainment and news	30.8	26.5
Travel	28.7	23.0
Technology	39.3	20.9
Retail	26.5	20.1
Consumer electronics	24.9	17.3
Clothing	21.8	16.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

地图题：

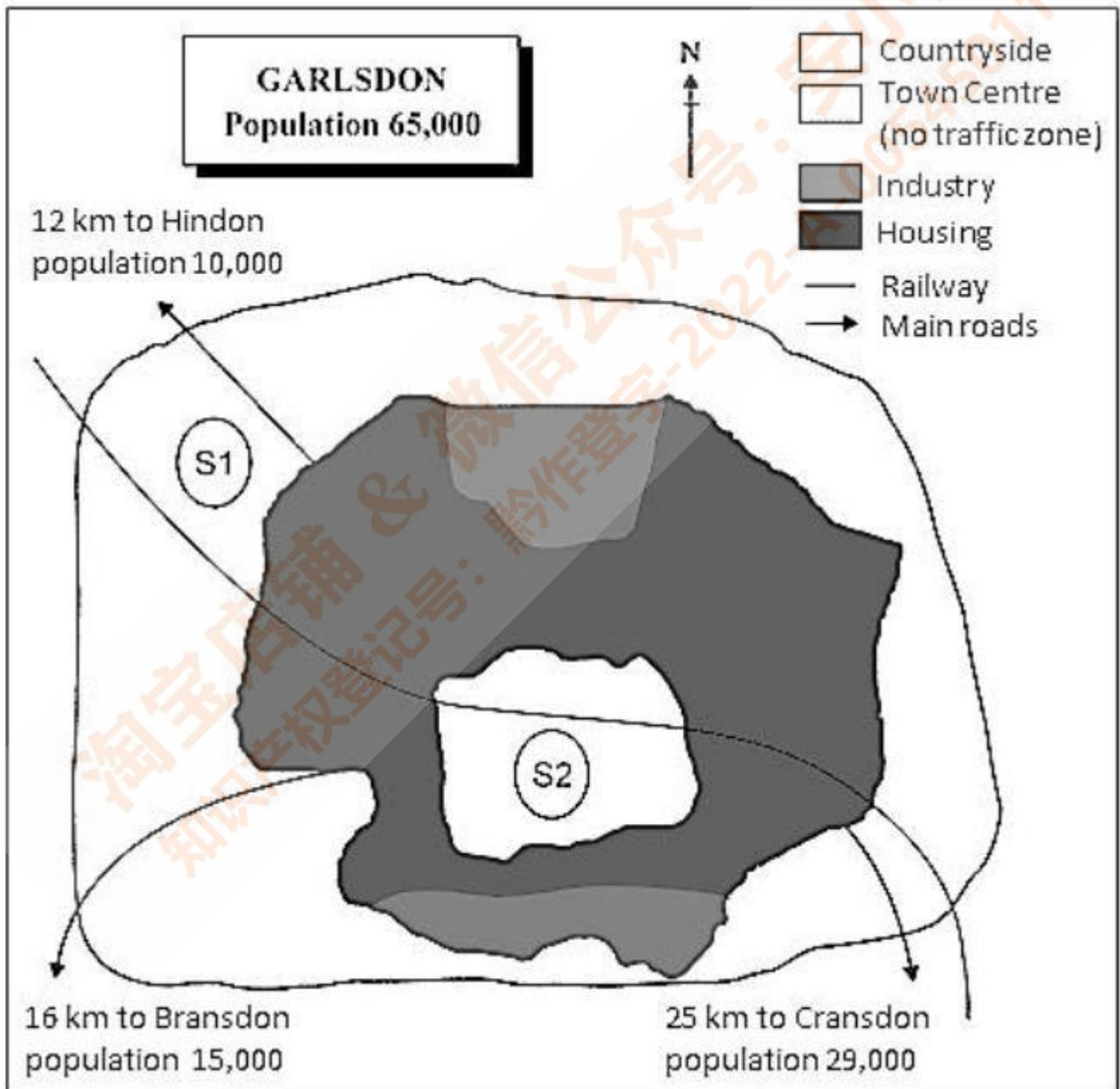
No. 1: The town of Garlsdon

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

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

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

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

(194 words)

中文翻译:

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

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

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

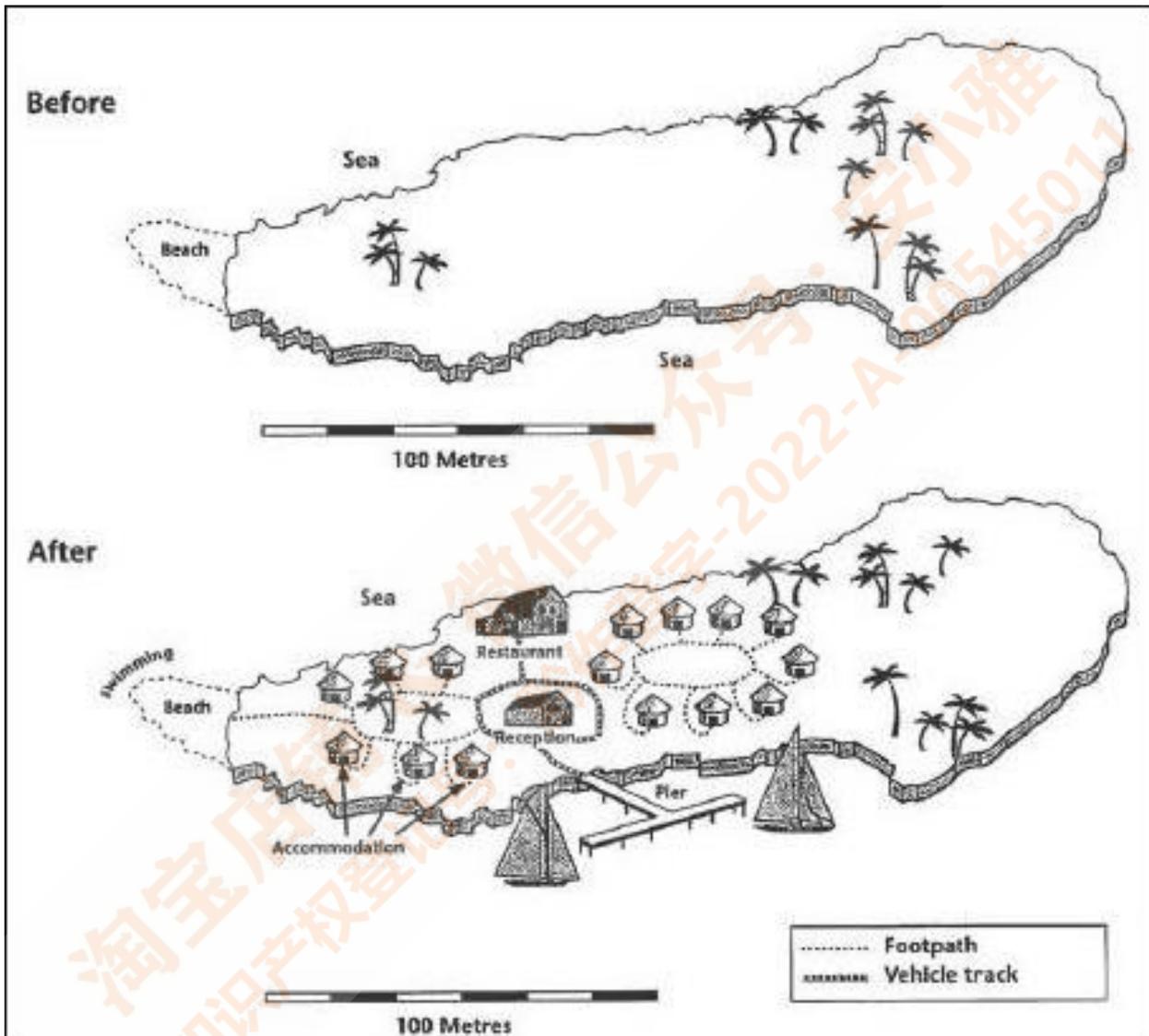
No. 2: Island

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

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

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

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

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

(185 words)

中文翻译:

这些地图展示了岛屿随着各种设施的发展而发生的变化。

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

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

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

流程图：

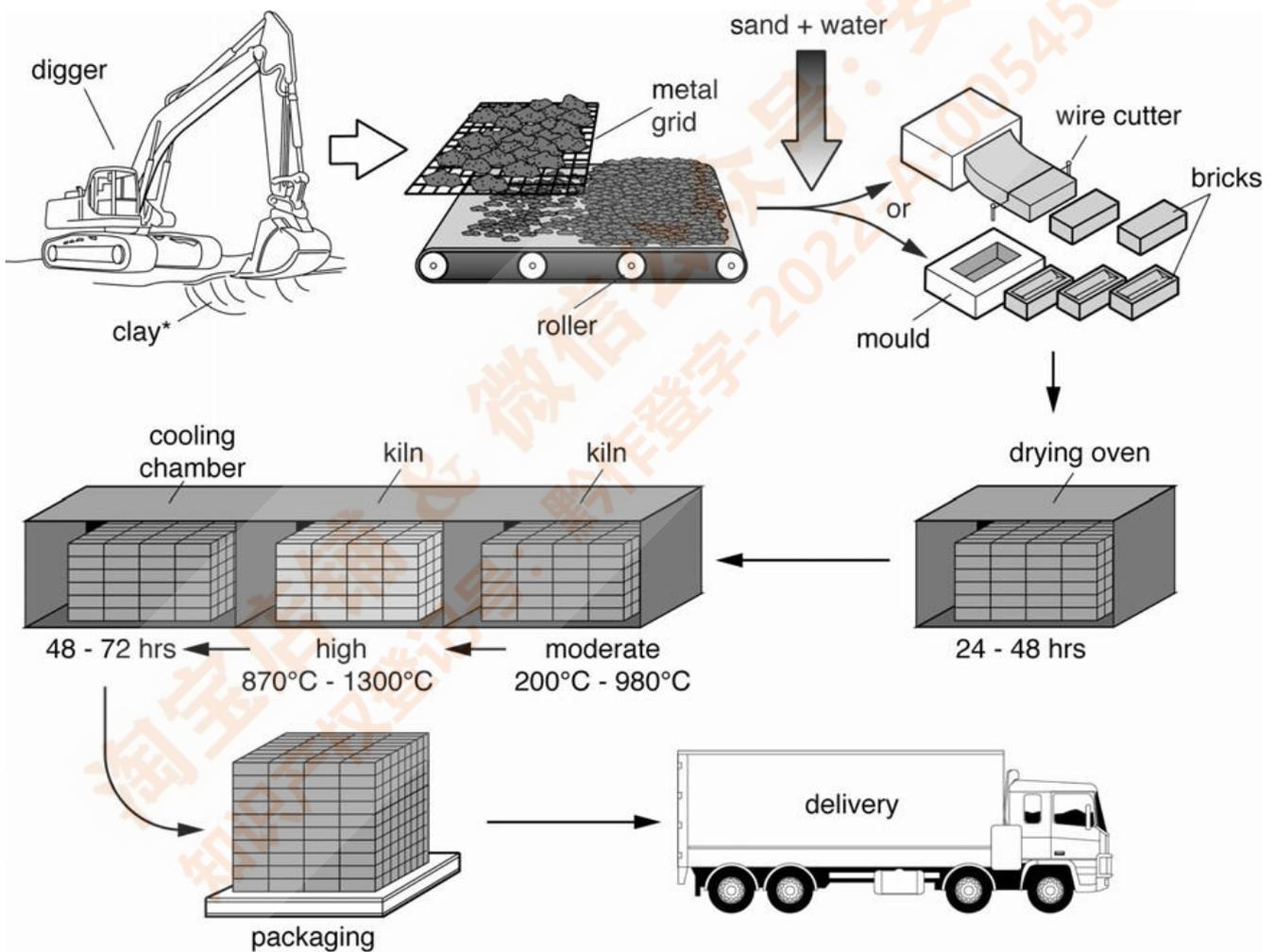
No. 1: Bricks Manufactured

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

The picture illustrates how bricks are produced.

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

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

(161 words)

中文翻译：

这幅图说明了砖是如何生产的。

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

总的来说，制砖的过程由十个相当简单的步骤组成。

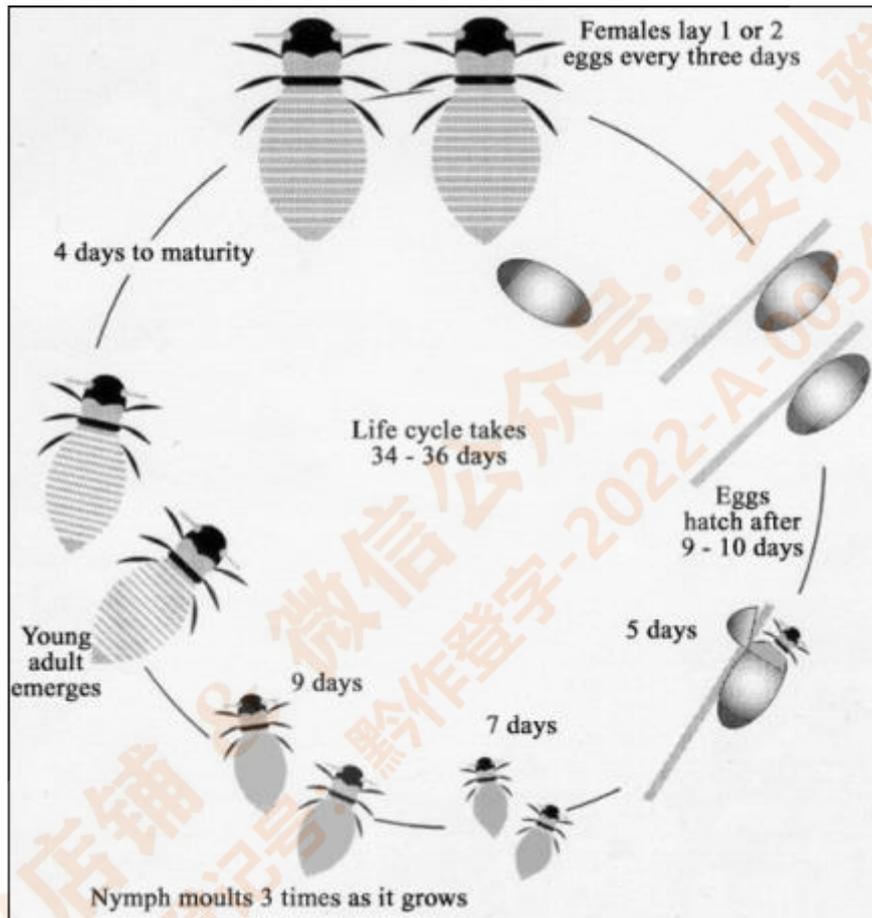
No. 2: Life of bee

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



Example answer:

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

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

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

(171 words)

中文翻译：

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

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

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

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知识产权登记号：黔作登字-2022-A-00545011

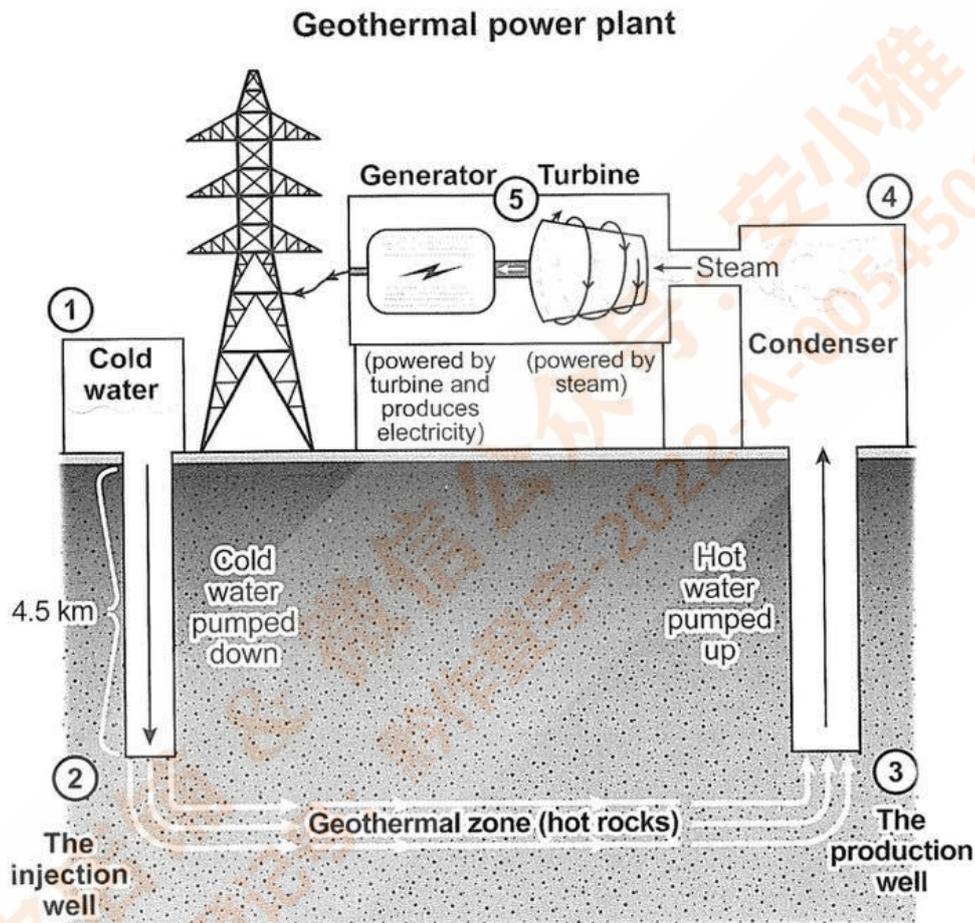
No. 3: Produce electricity

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



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

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

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

(152 words)

中文翻译：

该图显示，利用地热能发电有五个主要阶段。

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

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

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