《2021年雅思写作话题库》

教育类话题

人际关系类话题：未成年的保护，家庭生活，性别平等，老龄化问题

科技与发明类话题

媒体与广告类话题

民生问题与犯罪类话题

体育健康与生活方式类话题

城市基建与规划类话题

传统文化类话题

全球化类话题

人文艺术类话题

环境类话题

职场与职业发展类话题

抽象类话题

Task1 A&G类是无序出题，无法根据前后场次的考试推测考题，必须完整复习。

Task2作文评分标准：

思路内容 Task Response

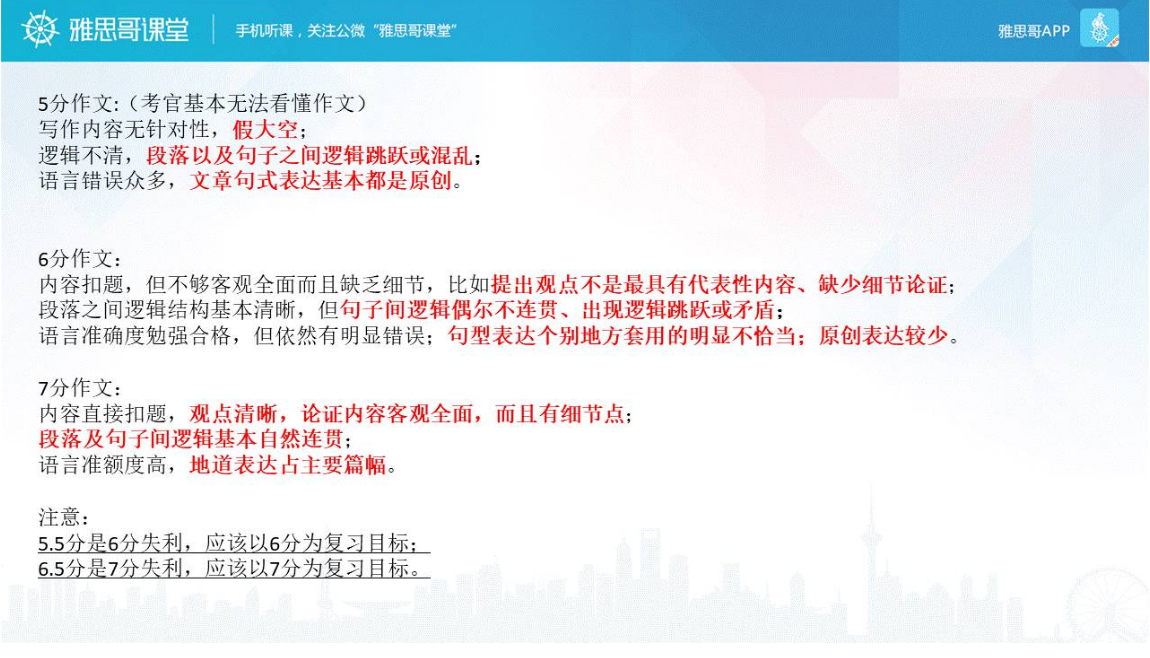
逻辑衔接 Coherence & Cohesion

句式表达 Lexical Resource & Grammatical Range&Accuracy

Information 写作内容的客观性和准确度 论证的充分 1/4

logic 文章、段落以及句子之间逻辑结构与衔接 1/4

language 语言的准确度和多样性 1/2（词汇+语法）



Task2 260-270words 15-18sentences

40mins (10分钟完成审题和第一段写作+20分钟完成主体段和结尾段写作+5分钟检查)

**Do the problems brought过去分词 by International travel定语 outweigh the advantages?**

审题：

确定话题范围：文化

确定讨论对象：international travel

判断是否有限定讨论范围、表程度的词汇

确定写作任务/题型

英文写作核心写作思维：

具象思维

极端不成立原则

Influence影响类题型：

写作任务：

analyze the influence of international tourism to individuals and society as a whole

第一段：

It is quite common for people to take trips to foreign countries同义替换题目讨论对象 today. While some people may be concerned that this trend could bring possible problems, I think it has more advantages to both individuals and nations in general.

首段引入句常用句式结构:

It is quite common for sb. to do

It is not uncommon that...

It is easy to notice that...

It is quite evident that...

It is widely accepted that...

It is widely acknowledged that...

While A, B. 尽管A, 但是B。= A, while B.

题目讨论对象或其他关键词(谓语动词)替换原侧：以语意为中心，与单词个数、词性无关。

Many people prefer to spend their vacations in foreign places today, and并列句连接词 increasingly more nations are opening their doors to welcome foreign visitors. Generally, I think that it leads to several desirable results.

首段引入句所引出的内容需是题目中的讨论对象，尽量不要引入不相关的词或短语；也不要过早的对主体段进行限定和总结。

特别注意：首段写作不可以套用模板，不可以改写题目！

第二段：

立论段1. 从正面直接论证观点的成立

For visitors, traveling to different countries动名词作主语 can broaden their horizons. 分论点

In foreign places, people get the chance to know different traditions, customs, and lifestyles具象思维. Therefore, they tend to have more general knowledge and experience of the world, which can help them have a broader view of life and better personal resources to draw on. 分论点的拓展

= For visitors, traveling to another country can be eye-opening and rewarding. In foreign places, people get the chance to learn about various customs, lifestyles, and rituals具象思维, so they tend to be more broad-minded.

Besides, journeys to places such as nature preserves/reserves具象思维 are always relaxing and refreshing, which allows people to take a break from the busy city life.

写作请勿使用主观性词汇(主观感受类词汇): beautiful, colorful, terrible, big, pretty, fantastically, etc.；want to do, feel like doing, like doing/to do, would like to do, I guess, I suppose etc.

第三段：

立论段2.

Apart from individual benefits, more positive influences can be noted easily.承上启下International travel undoubtedly promotes economic development, increasing伴随状语 the income of local residents and adding to the revenue of the host/destination country. This is the reason why it is encouraged.

increasing现在分词and adding to现在分词 构成平行对称结构

More importantly, international tourism helps to promote the understanding between different nations and ethnic groups民族. During their travels in an alien country, tourists may find its people unexpectedly hospitable热情好客and vice versa.反之亦然

第四段：

让步段/驳论段 体现辩证思想

From a long-term point of view, some people may be concerned/worried that if too many foreign visitors swarmed into a country极端不成立法则, it might be damaging to the local environment.

This could be true to some extent, but并列句 the obvious merits brought by international tourism clearly outweigh its disadvantages, and并列句 rules and regulations have already been taken by many countries to minimize its negative impact on both local residents and their communities.

第五段：

Overall, I believe that people and nations all benefit from the development of the international tourism industry in this age of globalization.

**杜斯迅老师的原创参考范文 仅供学习使用**

议论文有选择、有侧重的逻辑结构

首段：

讨论对象引入句(1-2)+中心观点

主体段立论:

分论点一+拓展

分论点二+拓展

(分论点个数取决于论证需要）

主体段让步/驳论段: (回应题目中的to what extent)

从对立面出发论证，体现辩证思想，并进一步证明自己的观点

尾段：

总结(+简短补充或升华)

主体段立论段和让步段顺序可灵活调整，根据论证内容决定。

议论文 Argumentation

题目的陈述方式常见的有：

a. 一个观点的讨论 提问方式：To what extent do you agree or disagree?/What is your opinion on this statement(=issue)?

b. 两个观点的讨论 提问方式：Discuss both opinions and give your own idea.

C.讨论现象或事物的利弊：Do the advantages of... outweigh the disadvantages?/Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of...

以上a.b.c.是同一写作任务，即辩证的讨论题目中提出的讨论内容并表明态度。

for example：

* Some people think international tourism brings about more problems than benefits. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

=Some people think international tourism is a positive trend. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

* Some people think international tourism has brought about many problems. However, others think it is a positive trend. Discuss both opinions and give your own idea.
* Do the problems brought by International travel outweigh the advantages?

**文章的中心观点决定文章逻辑结构，而不是题目的陈述方式！**

**议论文有两种文章结构：有选择有侧重的逻辑结构和中立结构！**

**议论文写作任务分为三种：Influence/Prediction/Solution**