



知心雅思 7 分写作

主讲：何钢

学雅思
就上新东方在线」

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雅思写作高级课程

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课程架构

第一讲 雅思写作概述

第二讲 图表作文各类题型讲解

第三讲 议论文写作概述

第四讲 议论文论证方法

第五讲 议论文各类题型讲解

第六讲 总结与建议

学习方法

掌握每种题型的写法和结构安排

掌握每种题材的内容和词汇组织

读写结合，注意积累和修改

定期在实考条件下写作

第一讲 雅思写作概述

1.1 雅思写作形式与要求

➤ 基本介绍

- ✓ 试卷构成
- ✓ 时间和字数要求
- ✓ 纸笔考试与机考

➤ 机考写作

Word count

Timing

Typing

No handwriting

Editing

No autocorrect

➤ 雅思写作评分标准

- ✓ Task Achievement/ Task Response 写作任务回应
- ✓ Coherence and Cohesion 连贯与衔接
- ✓ Lexical Resource 词汇丰富程度
- ✓ Grammatical Range and Accuracy 语法多样性及准确性

➤ 主要障碍及突破

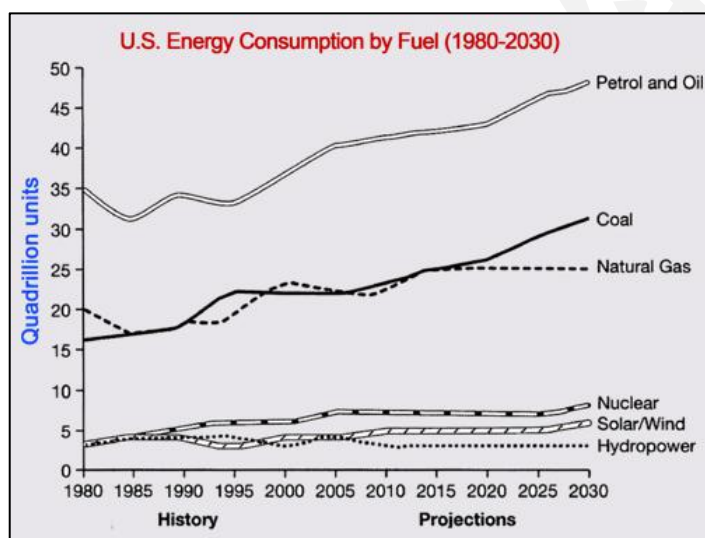
- ✓ 内容方面：文不对题，言之无物
- ✓ 结构方面：逻辑混乱，缺乏连贯
- ✓ 词汇方面：用词贫乏，错误众多
- ✓ 语法方面：运用不当，缺少变化

1.2 雅思写作介绍及评分标准 Part1

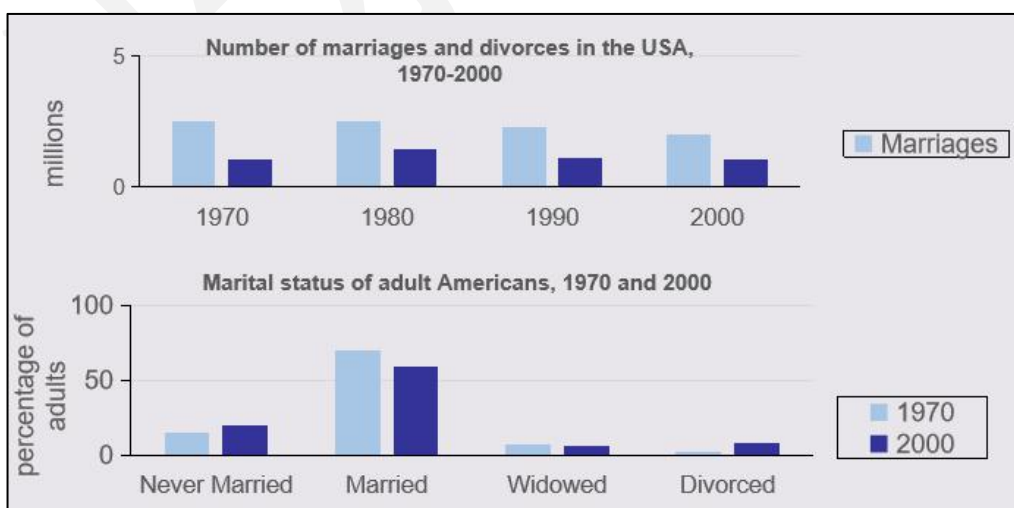
➤ Task 1 之内容

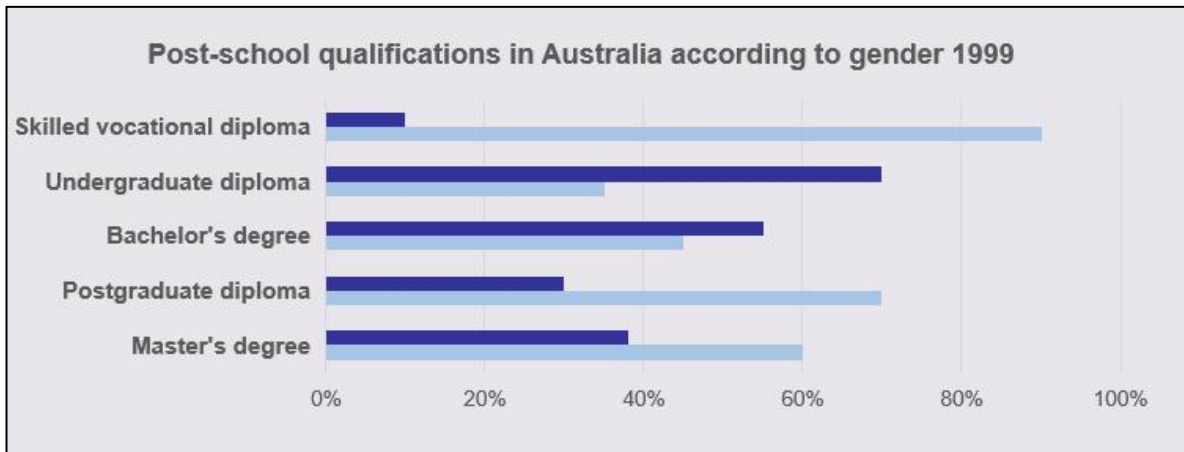
- ✓ 5 分：内容基本全面；机械叙述细节，缺少清晰的概述，可能没有具体数据支持，可能过于偏重细节
- ✓ 6 分：内容全面，有清晰的概述；描述了主要特征，但有些细节不得体或不准确，有数据支持
- ✓ 7 分：概述更清晰，核心要素描述更全面

● Task 1 之曲线图

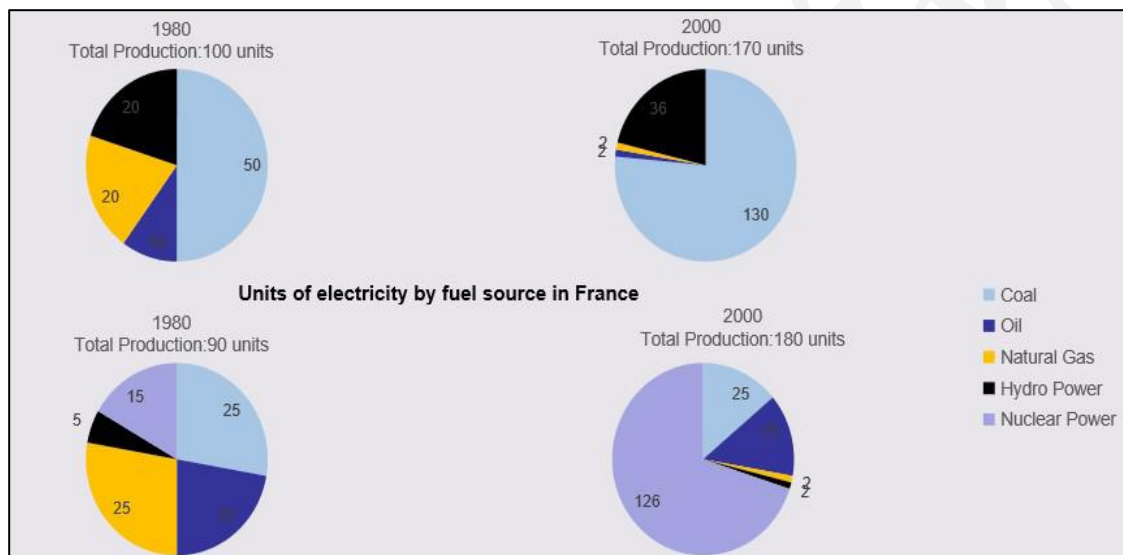


● Task 1 之柱状图





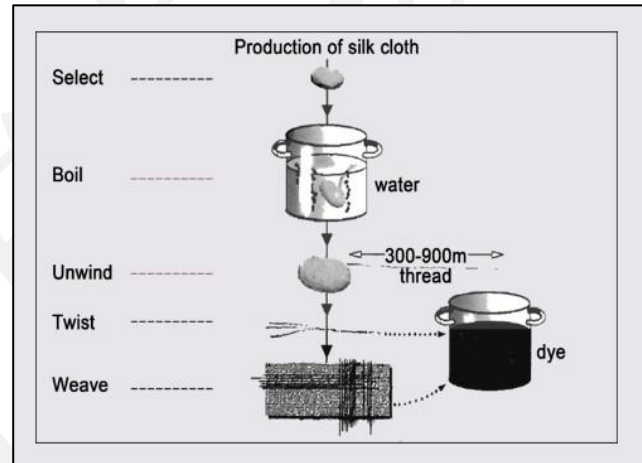
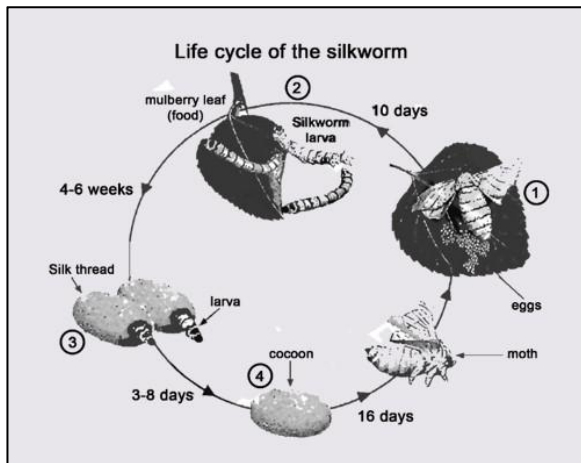
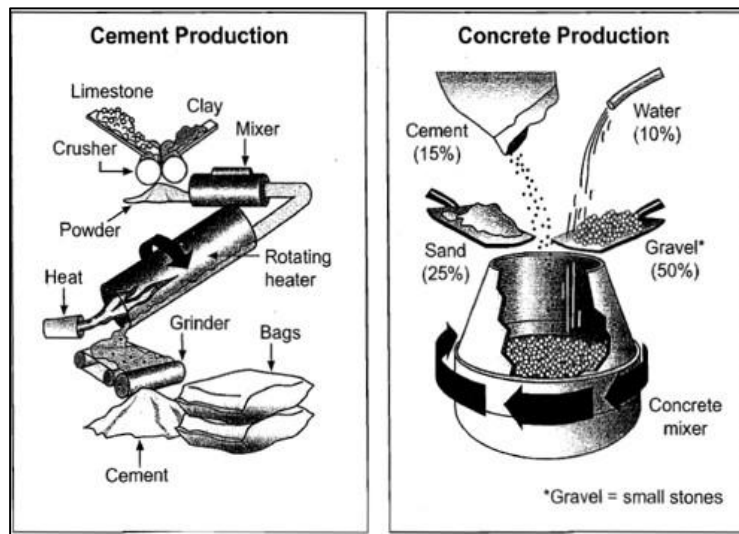
● Task 1 之饼状图



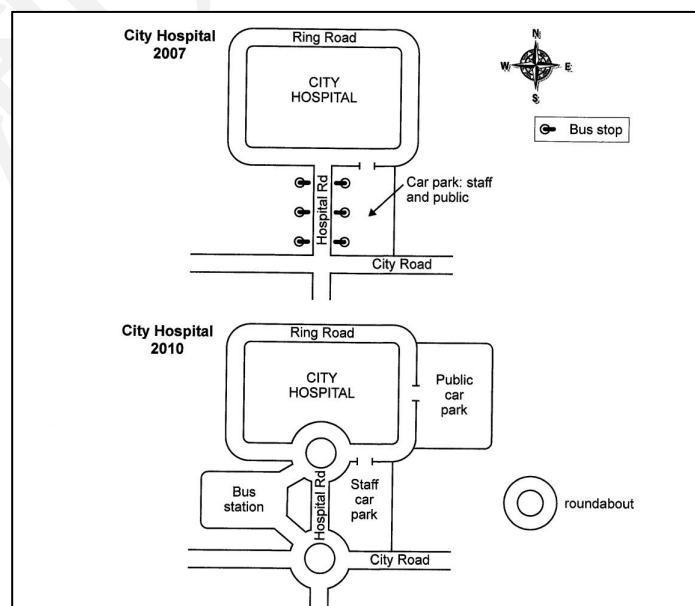
● Task 1 之表格

		Madagascar	Mauritius
surface area (km ²)		12823	2189
population (thousands)		2678	456
GDP(US\$ per capita)		120	360
growth rate of population		12%	2%
enrollment of school :	Primary	97%	99.52%
	secondary	51%	73%

● Task 1 之流程图



● Task 1 之示意图



➤ Task 2 之内容

- ✓ 5 分：部分跑题，有时缺少结论
- ✓ 6 分：文章涉及题目中的所有内容，论证还不够充分
- ✓ 7 分：观点更加切题和明确，而且论证更加充分合理

- (1) Answer all parts of the task
- (2) Make position clear and provide main ideas and supporting arguments
- (3) Clear introduction and conclusion

● Answer all parts of the task---审题

Some people think that teenagers' use of the internet should be limited. Others feel that the internet is an academic resource that they should have free access to, in order to do things such as homework and projects.

Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

- ✓ 题目为单一性观点还是对立性观点？
- ✓ 划出核心词
- ✓ 题目要求包括哪些部分？

Position

- (1) Introduction_____
- (2) Body_____
- (3) Conclusion_____

1.3 雅思写作介绍及评分标准 Part2

● 评分标准

Band	Task Response
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fully addresses all parts of the task presents a fully developed position in answer to the question with relevant, fully extended and well supported ideas
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sufficiently addresses all parts of the task presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and supported ideas
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> addresses all parts of the task presents a clear position throughout the response presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to overgeneralise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear

Band	Coherence and Cohesion
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention skilfully manages paragraphing
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sequences information and ideas logically manages all aspects of cohesion well uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● presents a clear central topic within each paragraph
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression ● uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical ● may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately; ● uses paragraphing, but not always logically

Band	Lexical Resource
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings ● skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation ● produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision ● uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation ● may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task ● attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy ● makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication

➤ Lexical Resource

7分: Less common lexical items

get the right job – secure suitable employment

do not want to – have no real desire to

go into a particular type of work – enter a certain profession

Phrasal verbs

go round; carry on; turn out

● 找出文中的 less common /uncommon lexical items

Most people have forgotten the meaning behind traditional or religious festivals; during festival periods, people nowadays only want to enjoy themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Some people argue that we no longer remember the original meaning of festivals, and that most of us treat them as opportunities to have fun. While I agree that enjoyment seems to be the priority during festival times, I do not agree that people have forgotten what these festivals mean.

On the one hand, religious and traditional festivals have certainly become times for celebration. In the UK, Christmas is a good example of a festival period when people are most concerned with shopping, giving and receiving presents, decorating their homes and enjoying traditional meals with their families. Most people look forward to Christmas as a holiday period, rather than a time to practise religion.

Similar behaviour can be seen during non-religious festivals, such as Bonfire Night. People associate this occasion with making fires, watching firework displays, and perhaps going to large events in local parks; in other words, enjoyment is people's primary goal.

However, I disagree with the idea that the underlying meaning of such festivals has been forgotten. In UK primary schools, children learn in detail about the religious reasons for celebrating Christmas, Easter and a variety of festivals in other religions. For example, in late December, children sing Christmas songs which have a religious content, and they may even perform nativity plays telling the story of Jesus' birth.

Families also play a role in passing knowledge of religious festivals' deeper significance on to the next generation. The same is true for festivals that have a historical background, such as Bonfire Night or Halloween, in the sense that people generally learn the stories behind these occasions at an early age.

In conclusion, although people mainly want to enjoy themselves during festivals, I believe that they are still aware of the reasons for these celebrations.

Band	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses a wide range of structures the majority of sentences are error-free makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses a variety of complex structures produces frequent error-free sentences has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication

➤ 雅思写作提高方法 What & How

写 读 改

- (1) 掌握每种题型的写法和结构安排
- (2) 掌握每种题材的内容和词汇组织
- (3) 读写结合，注意积累和修改
- (4) 定期在实考条件下写作

1.4 中国考生写作难以突破 6 分的原因

➤ 词汇

词汇量；拼写与构词

5 分：贫乏；错误明显，造成阅读困难。

6 分：合乎要求，试图使用不常用词汇 (less common lexical items；有错误，不影响交流。

7 分：有灵活性及准确性，使用不常用词汇，对语体和搭配有认识；偶尔有错。

✓ 词汇之 range

Cause

lead to/ give rise to/ result in/ trigger

Important

crucial/ vital/ critical/ considerable/ significant

idioms, collocations, phrases

It is a challenge for ... to 不如 It presents a real challenge for ... to ...

People in different countries can still have a shared value about

Less common vocabulary

● 剑 12T6

考官评语：Lexical choice shows flexibility and precision, and includes less common items (modifications/ predicting/ grouped in a shopping mall), though there is some inappropriate word choice.

Modification 变化 predicting 预测

grouped in a shopping mall 成组出现在购物中心

Academic Word List (AWL)

established, formula, approach, resources, framework, dominant, alternative, criteria, corresponding, interaction, attribute, promote, exposure, marginal, release, disposal

✓ 词汇之 accuracy

Word choice

Word formation

Spelling

Beijing is a very (crowd) city and traffic jams are common, (special) at peak travel times. Between six and seven in the evening, (drive) know that the traffic will be bad and that they will have to expect (delay) on their journeys. Everyone has got used to this, although no one likes (waste) time stuck in traffic.

➤ 语法

语法结构 (简单/复杂句式); 句子错误; 语法及标点

5 分: 有限; 试图使用复杂句, 但错误多; 经常错, 造成阅读困难。

6 分: 综合使用简单/复杂句式; 有错, 基本不影响交流。

7 分: 各种复杂结构; 多数无错; 语法标点少许错误。

✓ Range of sentence types

✓ Grammar accuracy

✓ Punctuation

● 剑 11T1

考官评语: The candidate attempts to use complex sentences (relative clauses, if clauses), but error levels are high and there are also quite frequent errors in punctuation.

In recent years. government focus on improving quality of life, that would bring a lot benefits for citizens.

本句为关系从句，关系副词使用不当。应改为 In recent years, the government has focused on improving people's quality of life, which has brought a lot of benefits for citizens.

People could save money to do others they intrested.

本句为定语从句，应改为 People could save money to do other things that they are interested in.

● 剑 13T2

考官评语: Control over grammar and punctuation is generally good and there is a variety of complex structures with frequent error-free sentences.

a variety of complex structures

- ✓ 从句：同位语从句，原因状语从句，条件状语从句，定语从句，表语从句
- ✓ 形式主语 There be 句型
- ✓ 情态动词
- ✓ 分词结构

第二讲 图表作文各类题型讲解

2.1 图表作文基本架构

本节将对图表作文基本框架结构，即开头段，主体段，结尾段的内容安排，写作顺序以及如何对数据进行归类和组织，词汇语法亮点分析。

根据图表中是否含数据，图表作文可分为两大类：数据图和非数据图

具体图表呈现方式为：

- 数据图：Graph（曲线图），Bar chart（柱状图），Pie chart（饼状图），Table（表格图）
- 非数据图：Diagram（示意图或流程图）

数据图：数字之间是否有相关性以及变化，是否体现对比关系等

	段落架构	具体内容
图表作文的基本架构	Introduction（开头段）	图表总体情况总结（1-2 句话） *改写题目说明性文字，注意不能照抄题目，从而降低字数要求，影响得分
	Body（主体段）	描述图表总体趋势：如上升、下降、波动、不变（曲线图） 数据的说明，数据的比较（示意图）或数据动态发展过程
	Conclusion（结论段）	趋势总结或不同趋势进行比较 *可以不写结论段，但不能没有结论性的话 *开头和结论可以合为一段 *清晰明确的概述（overview）是 7 分写作的基本要求

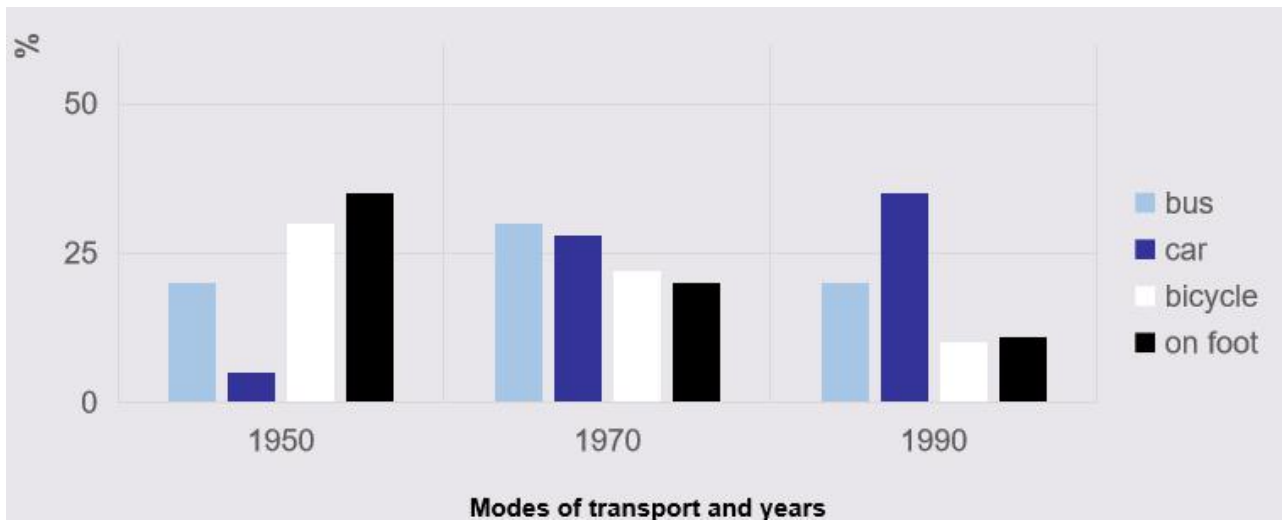
图表作文注意事项：

- ✓ 比较对比与数据组织。数据阐释与观点表达（主观表达，加以评论会被扣分）
- ✓ 主体段落的安排。信息的归类（grouping）与衔接手法的使用。

✓ 概述与结尾段的写法。

● 图表作文示范

The graph below shows the different modes of transport used to travel to and from work in one European city, in 1950, 1970 and 1990.



图表作文架构分析：

(1) 开头段

开头段描写较容易，只需要改写题目中的事实性信息加以叙述即可。开头段的事实性信息主要包括数据形式 (number, figure, percentage, proportion)、研究对象、地点及时间。下面请参考一下开头段的改写。

题目原文

The graph below shows the different modes of transport used to travel to and from work in one European city, in 1950, 1970 and 1990.

信息改写

The bar chart indicates many significant changes in the means of transport used by city dwellers from 1950 to 1990.

描述对象改写：

modes of transport = means of transport

used to travel to and from work = used by city dwellers

时间改写：

in 1950, 1970 and 1990 = from 1950 to 1990

graph = bar chart

*注意考试中答题卡区域不含图片，因此题干信息中的 below 不需要改写或照抄

有关“显示、表明”的动词：

Show, give, describe, demonstrate, depict, illustrate, indicate, reflect, relate

(2) 主体段

图表作文常见的主体段写法为按坐标轴叙述和按图例叙述。

- 从坐标轴来看：按年份（1950, 1960, 1970）对比不同交通工具使用情况
- 从图例来看：按交通工具 bus/car/bicycle/on foot 对比每年使用情况

根据评分标准中对 7 分写作的要求来看，不仅需要叙述不同趋势，而且要对相似数据进行归类，同时要对数据间的区别进行叙述。本节图表作文的数据可进行以下分类和组合

主体段落的 sequence（顺序）与 grouping（分类）

✓ Bus: 先升后降

- ✓ Car: 上升
- ✓ Bicycle: 下降
- ✓ On foot: 下降

另外，是否根据图表本身的内在趋势进行对比或重新排列组合来体现有没有对文章进行更好地分析，即体现对文章任务的完成情况也体现上下文的连贯与衔接。下面请参考一下范文分析。

The bar chart indicates many significant changes in the means of transport used by city dwellers from 1950 to 1990.

A very noticeable trend was the steady decrease in transportation by bicycle and on foot. In 1950, more than 50% of people traveled to work on their own. However by 1990, less than 20% of travelers were cycling or walking to work.

During the same period, there was a large increase in the use of automobiles. In 1950, approximately one out of every four travelers drove to work. This proportion increased again, until 1990, when one in three travelers drove to work.

The number of people taking the bus increased from 1950 to 1970, and decreased from 1970 to 1990. From 1950 to 1970, buses grew in popularity. But by 1990, traveling by car had become so popular that all other means of transport were less frequently used.

● 范文分析

1. 文章架构：

(1) 总体趋势（上升、下降）

稳步增长和下降的数据可归为一类，只要叙述具体数据即可。

Topic sentence + supporting details:

A very noticeable trend was the **steady decrease** in transportation by bicycle and on foot. **In 1950**, more than 50% of people traveled to work on their own. However **by 1990**, less than 20% of travelers were cycling or walking to work.

During the same period, there was **a large increase** in the use of automobiles. **In 1950**, approximately one out of every four travelers drove to work. This proportion increased again, **until 1990**, when one in three travelers drove to work.

(2) 动态变化 (先升后降) + 静态比较 (Overview)

The number of people taking the bus increased from 1950 to 1970, and decreased from 1970 to 1990. From 1950 to 1970, buses grew in popularity. But by 1990, traveling by car had become **so popular that** all other means of transport were less frequently used.

2. 词汇语法分析

(1) 词汇

交通方式: bus, car, bicycle, on foot

可替换为:

Transportation by bicycle and on foot
were cycling to work

The use of automobiles

Drove to work

Traveling by car

People taking the bus

Bus as a means of transportation

(2) 语法

- ✓ used by 过去分词短语做定语
- ✓ when 非限定性定语从句修饰 (已提及年份)
- ✓ The number of people taking the bus 现在分词短语作主语修饰 people

- ✓ before+ 时间分词 ing 充当状语 (before rising to ...)
- ✓ by which time 状语从句+ it is (形式主语) + that (真正的主语)
- ✓ 介词短语作宾语 (补充说明)

常用写法总结:

- ✓ 开头段改写题目元素, 不能照抄
- ✓ 数据组合及分类
- ✓ 具体数据支持
- ✓ 主体段写动态变化, 结尾段写静态比较
- ✓ 词汇语法使用, 不常见词汇以及复杂结构的灵活使用

2.2.1 曲线图讲解 Part 1

● 描述趋势 (变化) 的常用表达

rise, increase, grow, go up, improve, climb,...peak
decrease, fall, drop, dip, go down, decline, reduce...bottom
remain/stay/maintain steady/ stable/ level, level out/ off
fluctuate

● 趋势表达的动词与名词

过去二十年里, 中国超重人口增加了。

The number of overweight people in China has increased over the past twenty years.

There has been an increase in the number of overweight people in China over the past twenty years.

过去从 2015 年到 2019 年, 学生在住宿方面的花费占总支出的百分比下降了 3%, 从 23% 下降到 20%。

The percentage of the expense on accommodation for students decreased by 3% (from 23% to 20%) over the period between 2015 and 2019.

There was a 3% decrease in students' spending on accommodation, which fell from 23% to 20%.

During the period 2015 to 2019, students spent 3% less on accommodation, which fell from 23% to 20% of total expenditure.

- 介词的使用:

in – a change in category. (a fall in living standards)

of – noun+ of + amount (a fall of 20%)

by – verb + by + amount (it rose by 15%)

at – a fixed number (the record stood at 250kph)

- 如何变化? (形容词/ 副词)

明显 great, considerable, enormous, significant, substantial, dramatic

微弱 slight, moderate, modest, marginal

迅速 sharp, rapid, dramatic, steep

缓慢 slow, steady, stable

- 趋势与时态的使用

一般过去时: yesterday, in 2017, last year...

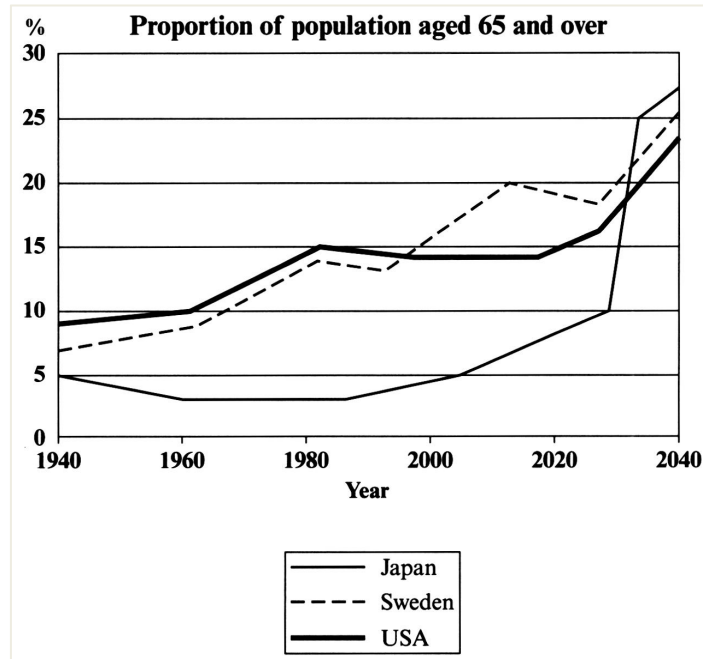
现在完成时: since 2017, ever, this month...

将来时: next year, tomorrow, over the next week...

谈论未来或是预测数据: are/is likely/predicted/expected to

- 曲线图示例 (剑 5 Test 1)

The graph below shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries.



(1) 任务完成情况：

分析每条曲线各自的变化以及彼此之间的共同点和差异点。

(2) 连贯与衔接：

分段、关联词、代词等的使用。

(3) 词汇和语法：

正确使用多样化的词汇和语法手段。

第一段：

The graph shows the increase in the ageing population in Japan, Sweden and the USA. It indicates that the percentage of elderly people in all three countries is expected to increase to almost 25% of the respective populations by the year 2040.

第二段：

In 1940 the proportion of people aged 65 or more stood at only 5% in Japan, approximately 7% in Sweden and 9% in the US. However, while the figures for the Western countries grew to about 15% in around 1990, the figure for Japan dipped to only 2.5% for much of this period, before rising to almost 5% again at the present time.

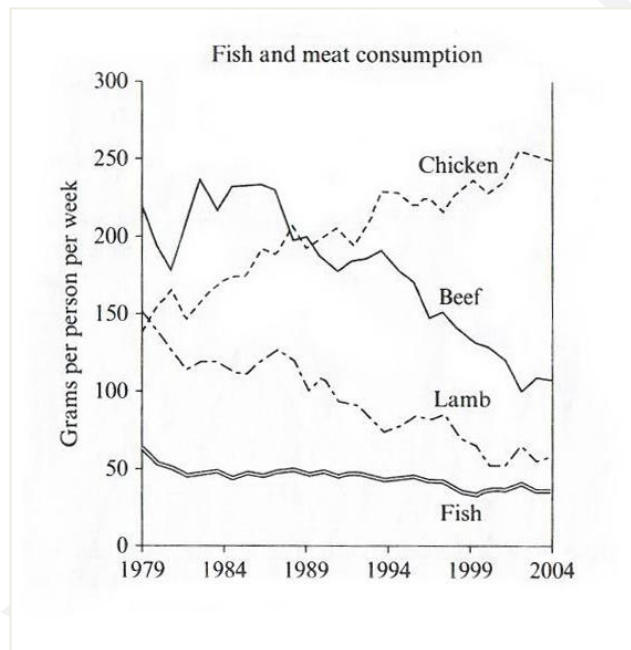
第三段：

In spite of some fluctuation in the expected percentages, the proportion of older people will probably continue to increase in the next two decades in the three countries. A more dramatic rise is predicted between 2030 and 2040 in Japan, by which time it is thought that the proportion of elderly people will be similar in the three countries.

2.2.2 曲线图讲解 Part 2

● 曲线图示例 (剑 7 Test 2)

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



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

开头段： The graph illustrates changes in the amounts of beef, lamb, chicken and fish consumed in a particular European country between 1979 and 2004.

改写 paraphrase： 通过词形的变化和同义词的运用

● 主体段

简单写法：每条曲线各用几句话来描述增长、下降或是保持不变的动态变化，然后在结尾统一进行比较。

较好写法：变化和比较的结合，并注意描述的顺序。

本文写法（静态起点——动态变化——特殊情形）：

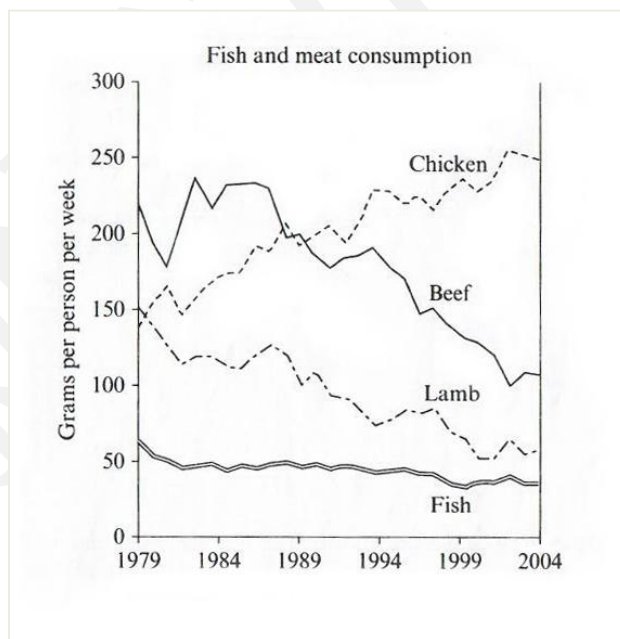
起点（1979 年）的静态比较，按照消费量从大到小的顺序（牛肉、羊肉、鸡肉、鱼）。

各条曲线的动态变化。四种消费品中有三种都是呈下降趋势，所以先描述下降，按照下降幅度的大小顺序排列（从大到小）。具体来说，先写牛肉和羊肉消费的大幅度下降，接着写鱼肉消费的略有减少。

四种消费品中鸡肉是唯一有所增加的，和前三者有所不同，所以在写作时另起一段，用 on the other hand 这个表示对比的状语来引导。

● 曲线图示例（剑 7 Test 2）

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



主体段第一段

In 1979 beef was by far the most popular of these foods, with about 225 grams consumed per person per week. Lamb and chicken were eaten in similar quantities (around 150 grams), while much less fish

was consumed (just over 50 grams).

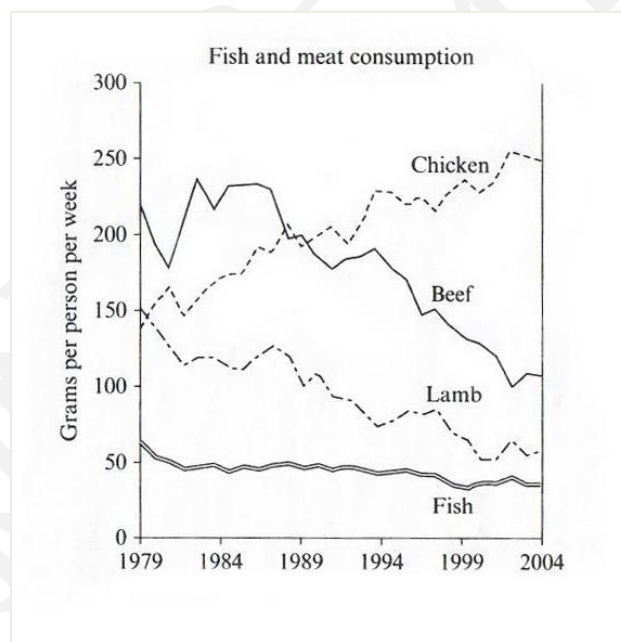
主体段第二段

However, during this 25-year period the consumption of beef and lamb fell dramatically to approximately 100 grams and 55 grams respectively. The consumption of fish also declined, but much less significantly to just below 50 grams, so although it remained the least popular food, consumption levels were the most stable.

主体段第三段及结尾段

The consumption of chicken, on the other hand, showed an upward trend, overtaking that of lamb in 1980 and that of beef in 1989. By 2004 it had soared to almost 250 grams per person per week.

Overall, the graph shows how the consumption of chicken increased dramatically while the popularity of these other foods decreased over the period.



数据支持

在本文中，描述的数据主要是抓一头一尾，也就是变化的起点和终点（分别在 1979 年和 2004 年）。如果曲线图更复杂，呈比较大的波动时，还需抓住波动中的转折点。

用词变化：

- (1) **表示增加**: showed an upward trend (上升), soared (飙升), increased dramatically (大大增加)
- (2) **表示减少**: fell dramatically (大大下降), declined (减少), decreased (减少)
- (3) **表示不变**: were stable (保持平稳)
- (4) **同义替换**: were eaten...was consumed (第二段第二句); dramatically...significantly (第三段第一句和第二句)

复杂句型:

- (5) **While 表示对比关系**: 第二段第二句和最后一段
- (6) **过去分词作定语**: 第一段第一句和第二句 (consumed)
- (7) **现在分词作状语**: 第四段第一句 (overtaking)
- (8) **主动与被动**: 第二句和第三句

While 表示对比关系

Lamb and chicken were eaten in similar quantities (around 150 grams), while much less fish was consumed (just over 50 grams).

Overall, the graph shows how the consumption of chicken increased dramatically while the popularity of these other foods decreased over the period.

过去分词作定语:

In 1979 beef was by far the most popular of these foods, with about 225 grams consumed per person per week.

现在分词作状语:

The consumption of chicken, on the other hand, showed an upward trend, overtaking that of lamb in 1980 and that of beef in 1989.

2.3.1 动态柱状图讲解

描述柱状图变化顺序:

- (1) 分别看各自变化
- (2) 合并同类趋势
- (3) 从左到右依次写
- (4) 特殊变化放最后

● 柱状图示例

The table below shows the figures for imprisonment in five countries between 1930 and 1980.



The bar chart shows that the figures for imprisonment in the five countries mentioned illustrate no overall pattern of increase or decrease. In fact there were considerable fluctuations from country to country.

In Great Britain, the number of people in prison increased steadily from 30,000 in 1930 to 80,000 in 1980.

On the other hand, in Australia, and particularly in New Zealand, the numbers fell markedly from 1930 to 1940. Since then, they grew gradually, apart from in 1980 when the numbers in prison in Australia dropped by about 30,000 from the 1970 total.

Canada was the only country in which the numbers in prison decreased over the period from 1930 to 1980, although there were fluctuations in this trend.

The figures for the United States indicate the greatest number of prisoners compared to the other four countries. The prison population in the United States went up rapidly from 1970 to 1980.

Overall, except in 1930 and 1950, the United States had the greatest number of prisoners among the

five countries.

✓ 主体写变化

✓ 结尾写比较

变化：从左到右---时间

比较：从大到小---大小

● 柱状图示例 (剑 13 Test 2)

The chart below shows the percentage of households in owned and rented accommodation in England and Wales between 1918 and 2011.



Generally, both of the rented and owned households has raised and dropped through the years from 1918 to 2011. There was a year that they were the same percentage and it was 1971 which 50%

大体上, 1918 年至 2011 年期间, 租赁住房家庭和自有住房家庭都有增有减。有一年两者百分比相同, 1971 年均为 50%。(6 分结尾 overview)

● 柱状图示例

From 1918 to 2001, the considerable decrease in the percentage of households in owned

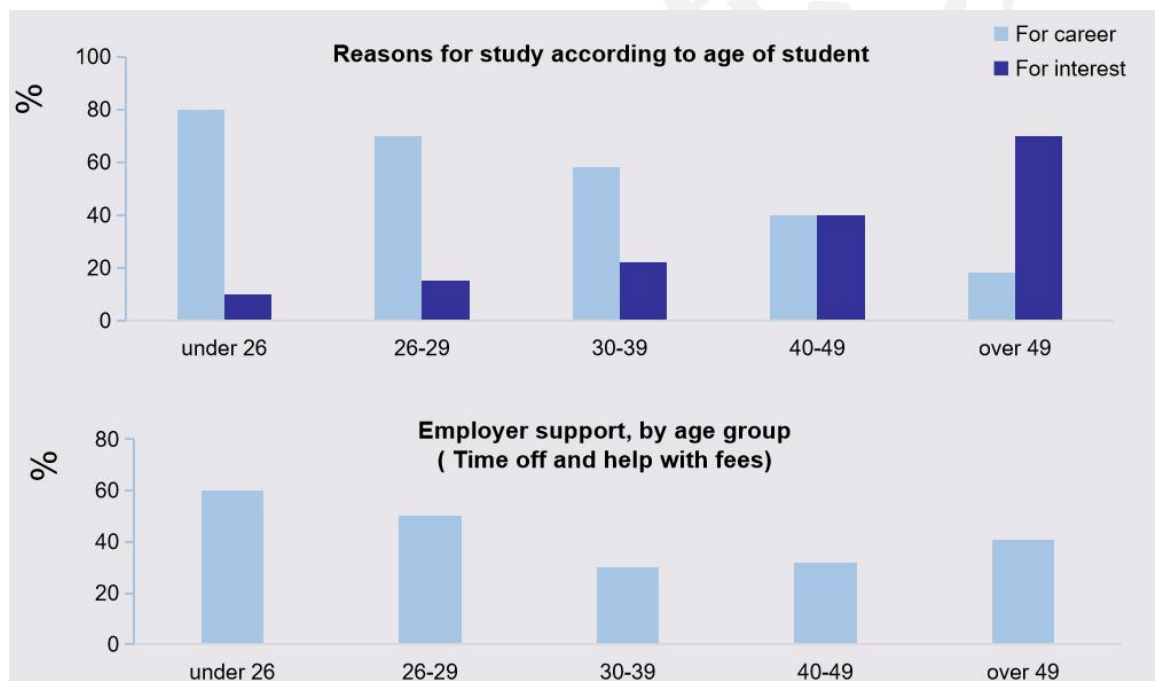
accommodation was accompanied by a corresponding rise in the percentage of households renting to live, while in 1971 the number of households in owned and rented households was the same. After 2001, the trend was reversed.

从 1918 年到 2001 年，自有住房家庭的比例显著增加，在此期间租赁住房家庭比例相应减少，而在 1971 年两者数量相同。2001 年之后，趋势反过来了。

(修改版结尾 overview)

● 柱状图示例 (剑 5 Test 2)

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



The bar charts indicate the reasons for study among different age groups and employer support to them.

The first chart shows nearly 80% of students under 26 study for their career. This percentage gradually declines with the increase in age. Conversely, study stemming from interest increases with age. There are only 10% of students under 26 studying out of interest. The percentage grows steadily to 40% among those in their 40s, almost the same as those studying for career. Among students over 49, 70%

of them study for interest in comparison to 18% for career reasons in that age group.

The second chart shows that employer support is maximum (approximately 60%) for students under 26. The percentage drops rapidly to 32% for students between 30 and 39, and then increases in late adulthood up to about 44%. It is unclear whether employer support is only for career-focused study, but the highest level is for those students who mainly study for career purposes.

(1) 图一的起点比较:

- ✓ In the first chart, among people under 29, 68% of employees go to study for career, while only 10% choose to do so for interest.
- ✓ In Figure 1, 68% of people go to study for career development compared to mere 10% for interest.
- ✓ In Figure 1, 68% of people choose to study for career development, considerably higher than 10% of those for interest.

(2) 图一的变化趋势:

- ✓ Along with the increase in age, the percentage of people studying for career drops steadily while the percentage of those for interest rises stably.
- ✓ With the growth in age, the percentage of people studying for career decreases significantly compared to a stable rise among those for interest.
- ✓ When/As they grow older, the considerable decrease in the percentage of people studying for career is accompanied by a corresponding rise among those for interest.

2.3.2 静态柱状图讲解

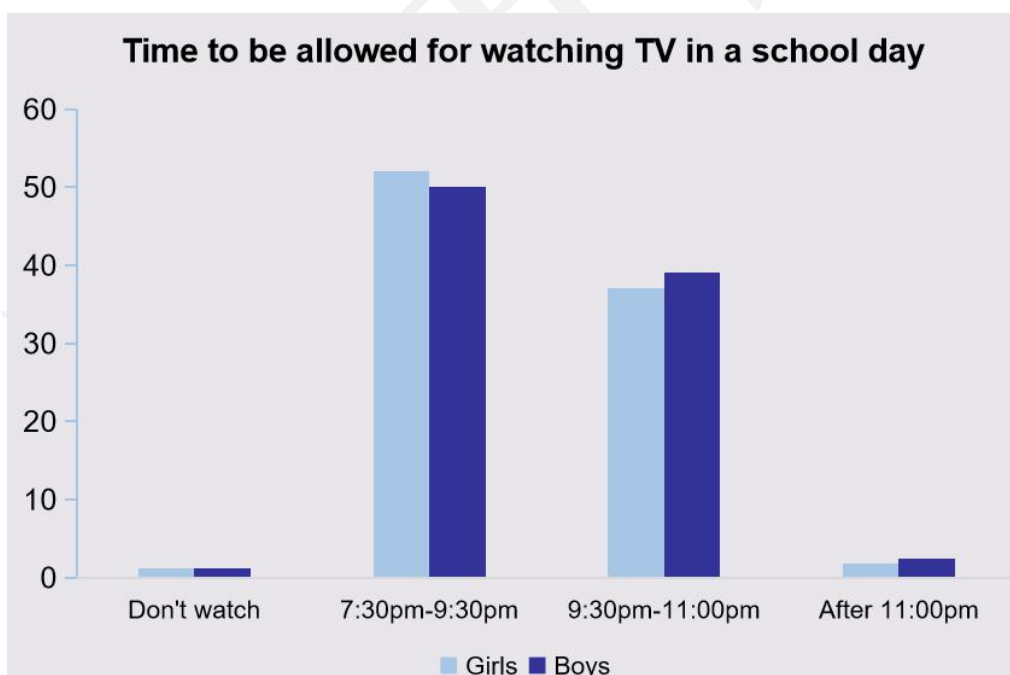
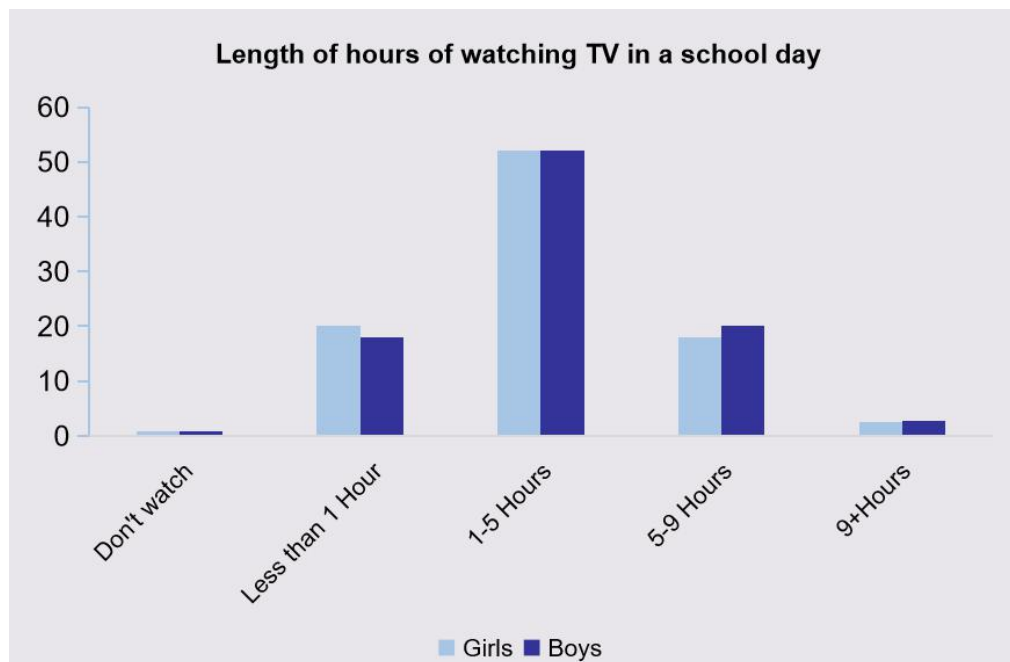
描述柱状图变化顺序

- (1) 分别看各自变化
- (2) 合并同类趋势
- (3) 从左到右依次写
- (4) 特殊变化放最后

● 柱状图示例

- ✓ 变化
- ✓ 比较

The bar charts illustrate the number of hours and the period of time boys and girls spend on watching TV in a school day.



Most girls and boys (52%) watch TV for 1 to 5 hours per school day. 20% of girls watch TV for less than 1 hour compared to 18% of boys, while the percentage is just the opposite among students who sit in front of TV for 5 to 9 hours. Few students watch TV for more than 9 hours or don't watch at all.

As to the time allowed for TV viewing, most girls and boys watch TV during the period from 7:30 to 9:30 pm, with 54% and 52% respectively. The second most popular period of time allowed for students to watch TV is between 9:30 and 11:00 pm, 36% for girls and 38% for boys.

Overall, most students watch TV for 1 to 5 hours in a school day, and they tend to do so from 7:30 to 9:30 pm. Besides, there is little difference in TV viewing as to girls and boys.

描写 7 点半到 9 点半之间男孩和女孩看电视的情形 (对比):

- ✓ Most girls and boys watch TV during the period from 7:30 to 9:30 pm, with 54% and 52% respectively.
- ✓ The percentage of girls watching TV from 7:30p.m. to 9:30p.m. is 54%, slightly higher than that of boys (52%)
- ✓ 54% of girls watch TV from 7:30p.m. to 9:30p.m., compared to 52% of boys.

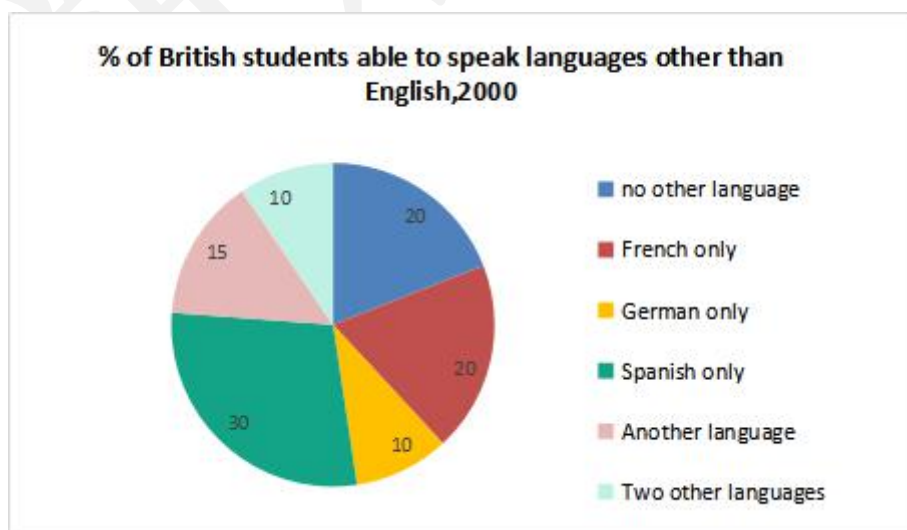
— 变化型的柱状图

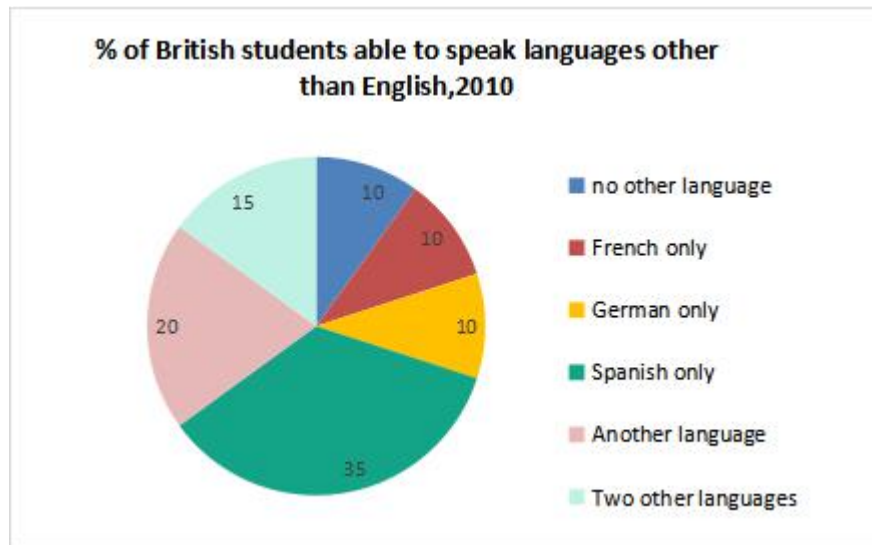
— 比较型的柱状图

2.4.1 饼图讲解 Part 1

● 饼图示例 (剑 11 Test 2)

The charts below show the proportions of British students at one university in England who were able to speak other languages in addition to English, in 2000 and 2010.





● 考生 6 分范文 (C11T2)

TEST 2, WRITING TASK 1

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a Band 6 score. Here is the examiner's comment:

The candidate covers all the key features of the task and rounds off the description with an overview. There is some repetition of information and some irrelevant commentary (which is good because it shows that more people have learned other languages well). Information is arranged coherently and there is a clear overall progression, with effective use of cohesive devices, though there is a tendency to rely on dates. The range of vocabulary is adequate for the task, but the writer does not attempt any less common items. There is a mix of simple and complex sentence forms, with a fair degree of accuracy, but the range would need to be wider to achieve a higher score.

Sample answer

The charts show the percentage of the British students, who are able to speak languages other than English, in 2000 and in 2010. In 2000, 20% of the British students were not able to speak another language. But in 2010 the number has decreased to 10%, which is good because it shows that more people have learned other languages well.

The biggest percentage had Spanish only with 30% in 2000. However it has increased by 5% and is in 2010 still the highest percentage with 35%.

In 2000, German only and two other languages were the lowest ones, both with 10%. While in 2010 French only, German only and two other languages show the lowest percentage, while all of them got 10%. All in all, the percentage of German only in 2000 and 2010 hasn't changed. The percentage of French only has decreased by 5%. No other languages percentage was reduced by the half: from the 20% in 2000 to 10% in 2010.

The number of people, who are speaking two other languages has increased by half: In 2000 there were 10% and in 2010 there are 15%.

Another, interesting fact is that the percentage of another language has improved aswell: from 15% to 20%.

But still, the most common learned language is Spanish only: In 2000 there were 30% of English students, who spoke it fluently, while in 2010 the number has increased further to 35%.

饼状图的写作思路

- (1) 静态：一个饼内部不同部分的大小比较
- (2) 动态：分析不同饼之间同一成分的变化

写作顺序

- (1) 根据比例大小以及比例变化的幅度
- (2) 归类 grouping
- (3) 原来的上下顺序

亮点：

- ✓ 内容选取
- ✓ 写作顺序

不足：

- ✓ 重复信息：缺少一些不常见词汇的表达
- ✓ 无用信息

● 饼图示例

In 2000, 20% of the British students were not able to speak another language. But in 2010 the number has decreased to 10%, which is good because it shows that more people have learned other languages well.

2000 年，20%英国学生不会说另一门语言。但在 2010 年，人数下降到 10%，这是件好事，因为这意味着有更多人学会了其他语言。

这段话有什么问题？

...which is good because it shows that more people have learned other languages well.

图表作文是说明文，只需说明图表本身内部现象，不能分析现象内在的理论或加以评论

irrelevant commentary 不相关评论

2.4.2 饼图讲解 Part 2

饼状图通常以百分比作为衡量信息，常见的“所占份额”的表达方法有 represent, constitute, provide, account for 和 make up

除英语外只会说西班牙语的英国学生的比例在 2000 年为 30%。

The percentage of British students who were able to speak Spanish only represented 30% of the total in 2000.

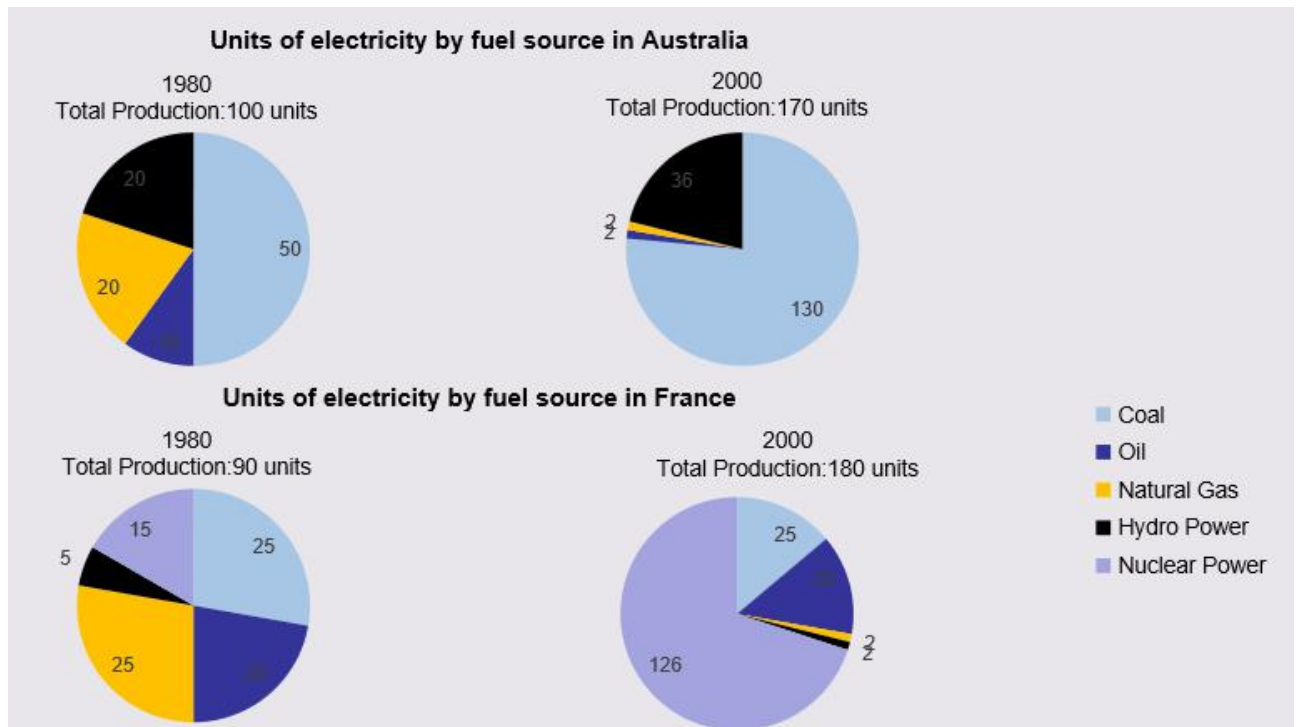
会说另一门语言的学生比例在 2010 年为 20%，比 10 年前增加了 5%。

Students who spoke another language in the year 2010 constituted 20%, an increase of 5% from ten

years ago.

● 饼图示例 (剑 7 Test 4)

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



➤ 图表作文分析:

横向: 澳大利亚和法国在 1980 和 2000 年的电能生成变化情况 ✓

竖向: 1980 年澳大利亚和法国能源组成情况& 2000 年澳大利亚和法国电能生成变化

➤ 变化与比较 (先变化, 后比较)

变化: 大小变化, 归类与顺序

比较: 大小比较, 重点在大

主体: 分国家; 先总量, 后分项

结尾: 总结最明显特点

● 饼图示例

The charts compare the sources of electricity in Australia and France in the years 1980 and 2000. Between these years electricity production almost doubled, rising from 100 units to 170 in Australia, and from 90 to 180 units in France.

补充说明状语 *rising from*

例/ *Decreased Going down from*

In 1980 Australia used coal as the main electricity source (50 units) and the remainder was produced from natural gas, hydro power (each producing 20 units) and oil (which produced only 10 units). By 2000, coal had become the fuel for more than 75% of electricity produced and only hydro continued to be another significant source supplying approximately 20%.

分析:

Produced 过去分词短语作定语修饰 *electricity*

转换数据形式: 数字→百分比排列 130units→ 75%

重点突出, 按大小顺序排列

Used coal 宾语

Coal 作为主要能源来源 (主语)

体现句型多样化

Other electricity sources = remainder

In contrast, France used coal as a source for only 25 units of electricity in 1980, which was matched by natural gas. The remaining 40 units were produced largely from oil and nuclear power, with hydro

contributing only 5 units. But by 2000 nuclear power, which was not used at all in Australia, had developed into the main source, producing almost 75% of electricity, at 126 units, while coal and oil together produced only 50 units. Other sources were no longer significant.

电能生产情况进行鲜明对比 In contrast

对比的关联词作为段首句 体现上下文的衔接性

Which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰主语 france

Producing 分词结构作定语修饰主语 nuclear power

While 表示对比关系的连词

Overall, it is clear that by 2000 these two countries relied on different principal fuel sources: Australia relied on coal and France on nuclear power.

注意:

变化与比较, 先写变化, 后写比较

主体段落写变化, 结尾写比较

(主体段) 变化---大小变化

归类: 增长或减少

顺序: 从大到小

(结尾段) 比较---比较大小, 重点在大

2.5.1 表格图讲解 Part 1

表格是图表作文中较复杂的题型, 需要简单运算来判断图表内在变化及规律。

● 表格示例 (1)

The table illustrates the information of the countries of Madagascar and Mauritius around the

Indian Ocean in 1999.

	Madagascar		Mauritius
surface area (k m ²)	12823		2189
population (thousands)	2678		456
GDP(US\$ per capita)	120		360
growth rate of population	12%		2%
enrollment of school :	Primary	97%	99.52%
	secondary	51%	73%

审题：时态 1999

比较 Madagascar 和 Mauritius 的面积：

The surface area of Madagascar was six times more than that of Mauritius, with 12823k m² and 2189k m² respectively.

The surface area was 6 times as large in Madagascar as in Mauritius.

A was six times more than that of B

A is six times as large in ...as in

The GDP per capita in m was three times more than that of m with 360 and 120 respectively.

比较 Madagascar 和 Mauritius 的 GDP：

- 1) The GDP of Madagascar was 120 US\$ per capita, only one third the number of Mauritius (360 US\$).

- 2) The GDP of Mauritius in 1999 was 360 US\$ per capita, almost three times the number of Madagascar (120 US\$).
- 3) In 1999, the GDP of Mauritius was 360 US\$ per capita, almost three times as much as that of Madagascar (120 US\$).
- 4) The GDP was 1/3 as much in Madagascar as in Mauritius, with 120 US\$ and 360 US\$ per capita respectively.

● 表格示例 (2)

The table below shows the unemployment rates in 2000 for men and women in different parts of the world.

Country	Unemployment rates (%)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Australia	6.5	6.7	6.5
Belize	12.7	8.9	20.3
Japan	4.7	4.9	4.5
Morocco	22.0	20.3	27.6
Netherlands	3.3	2.6	4.2

分析:

纵轴: 不同国家失业率的比较

失业率低到高

The chart indicates that employment differs widely both between nations and sexes. In the Netherlands, for example, unemployment is remarkably low (only 3.3%), but the rate for women is considerably more than that for men. **Conversely**, in other developed countries, such as Japan and Australia, there is only a small difference between the male and female rates, and in both cases, unlike the Netherlands, men are slightly more likely to be unemployed. However, the total rate in these countries is slightly higher.

In marked contrast, the figures in less developed countries are much higher, 12.7% in Belize, and an enormous 22% in Morocco on average. Nevertheless, although the difference between men and women in Morocco is large, in Belize women are more than twice as likely not to have paid work. Therefore, despite the much lower general unemployment in Belize, there are as many unemployed women there as there are unemployed men in Morocco.

Unemployment rate → likely not to have paid work

2.5.2 表格图讲解 Part 2

● 表格示例 (3) -- 剑 4 Test 1

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty	
single aged person	6%	(54,000)
aged couple	4%	(48,000)
single, no children	19%	(359,000)
couple, no children	7%	(211,000)
sole parent	21%	(232,000)
couple with children	12%	(933,000)

all households	11%	(1,837,000)
----------------	-----	-------------

纵轴：家庭分类

人群：老年人/成人有子女/成人无子女

组内 单身/夫妻

总量

横轴：

The table gives a breakdown of the different types of family who were living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

On average, 11% of all households, comprising almost two million people, were in this position. However, those consisting of only one parent or a single adult had almost double this proportion of poor people, with 21% and 19% respectively.

Couples generally tended to be better off, with lower poverty levels for couples without children (7%) than those with children (12%). It is noticeable that for both types of household with children, a higher than average proportion were living in poverty at this time.

Older people were generally less likely to be poor, though once again the trend favoured elderly couples (only 4%) rather than single elderly people (6%).

Overall the table suggests that households of single adults and those with children were more likely to be living in poverty than those consisting of couples.

题目改写

42 / 119

Proportion = breakdown

different categories of families = different types of family

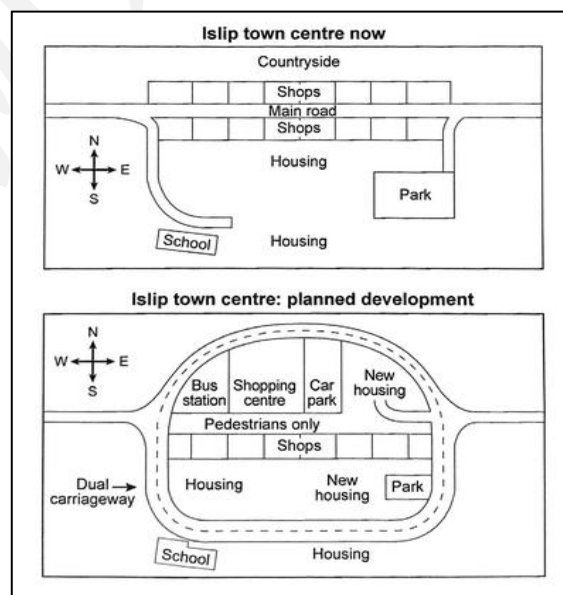
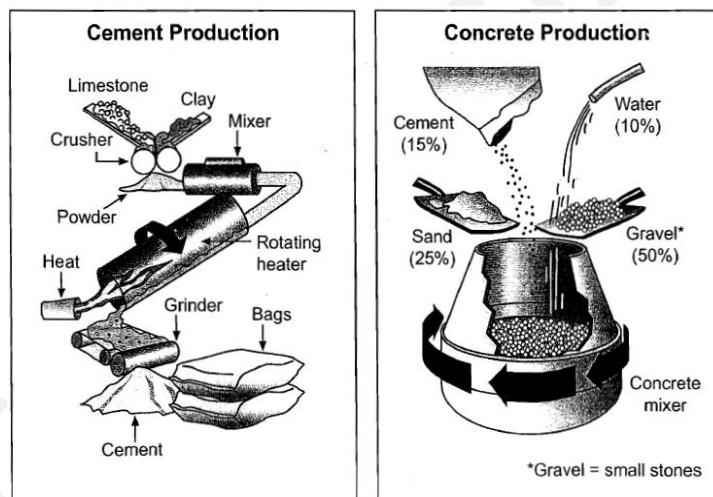
living in poverty= who were living in poverty

指代关系

in this position= types of family who were living in poverty

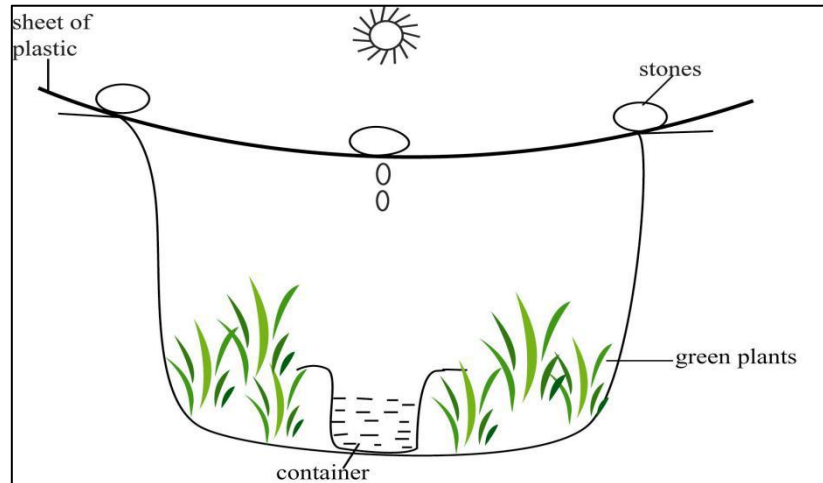
double this proportion of

2.6.1 流程图讲解 Part 1



● 流程图示例

The diagram below shows the method of obtaining water outdoors.



- 变化（同一事物不同时期）or 比较（不同事物同一时期）
- 变化：涉及哪些步骤 steps/stages。比较：哪些方面。
- 词汇---尤其是动词及名词。
- 句型---陈述句、祈使句、被动句等。
- 句间关联词---时间或对比。

The chart describes how water is obtained outdoors.

According to the figure, the first step of obtaining water outdoors is to find a hole with green plants on its bottom. Next, remove the green plants in the middle and put a container there. Then, cover the hole with a plastic sheet and place two stones on both ends of it to secure its position. A third stone is laid on the middle of the plastic sheet so that the middle part is also the lowest part.

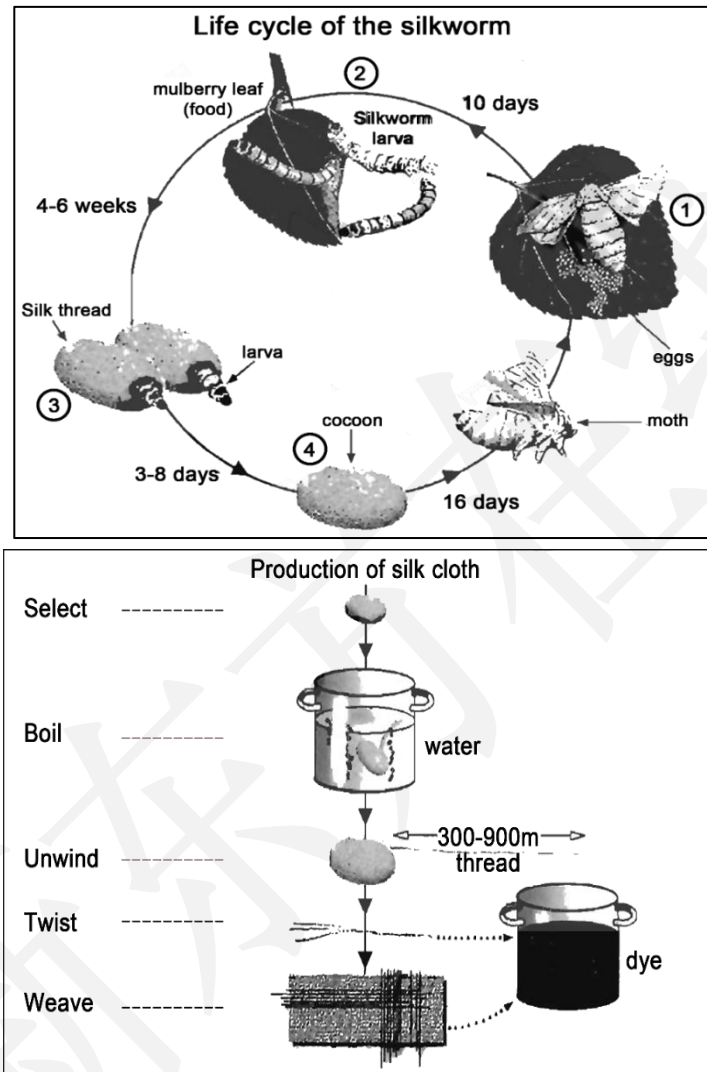
When the sun shines on the green plants in the hole, water evaporates from these plants. The vapor rises up and then cools down to form water drops on the plastic sheet. When there is more and more water, it flows along the sheet to accumulate on the lowest part. Finally, water falls down into the container directly under the middle stone.

Thus, water is collected successfully through evaporation from green plants.

2.6.2 流程图讲解 Part 2

● 流程图示例 (剑 6 Test 3)

The diagrams below show the life cycle of the silkworm and the stages in the production of silk cloth.



The first diagram shows that there are four main stages in the life of the silkworm. First of all, eggs are produced by the moth and it takes ten days for each egg to become a silkworm larva that feeds on mulberry leaves. This stage lasts for up to six weeks until the larva produces a cocoon of silk thread around itself. After a period of about three weeks, the adult moths eventually emerge from these cocoons and the life cycle begins again.

The cocoons are the raw material used for the production of silk cloth. Once selected, they are boiled in water and the threads can be separated in the unwinding stage. Each thread is between 300 and 900 metres long, which means they can be twisted together, dyed and then used to produce cloth in the weaving stage.

Overall, the diagrams show that the cocoon stage of the silkworm can be used to produce silk cloth through a very simple process.

➤ 衔接性

时间先后关系: first of all, until, after, eventually

指代词: this, itself, these

➤ 词汇与语法

图一

原文名词: moth, eggs, silkworm larva, mulberry leaves, silk thread, larva, cocoon

动词: produce, become, feed on, emerge

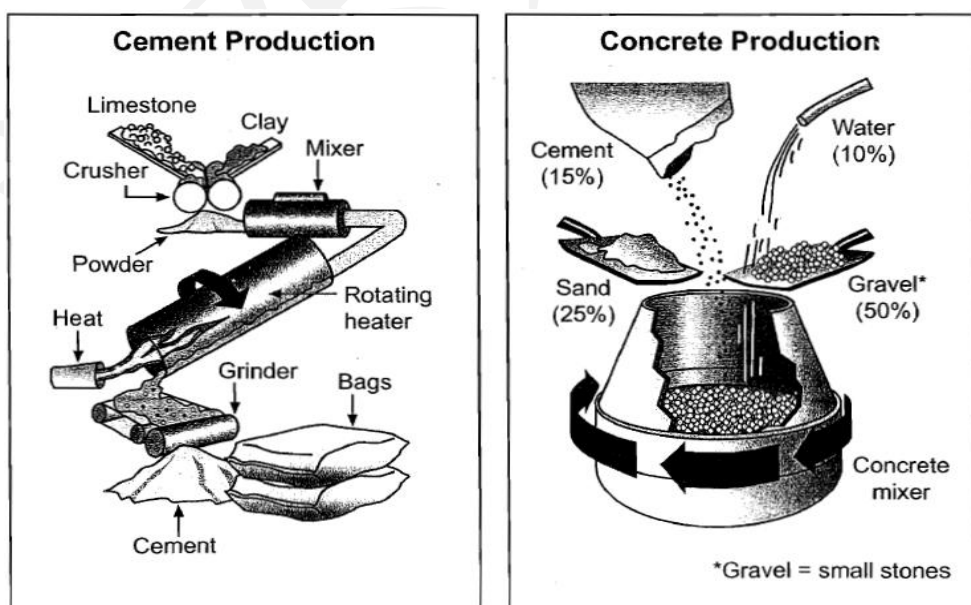
图二

原文动词: select, boil, unwind, twist, weave

文章改写: select, boil, twist 用了被动语态, unwind 和 weave 用了分词结构 (the unwinding stage, the weaving stage)

● 流程图示例 (剑 8 Test 3)

The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.



6 分开头: The diagrams show the processes and the equipment used to make cement, and how these are used to produce concrete for building purposes.

修改版： The first diagram demonstrates the process and the equipment used to make cement, and the second one illustrates how cement and other materials are mixed to manufacture concrete for building purposes.

The first step in the cement production is to introduce limestone clay. These materials pass through a crusher that produces a powder. Then this powder goes into a mixer. After this, the product passes to a rotating heater which works with heat. Afterwards, the mixture goes into a grinder where the cement comes out. At the end of the process, the cement is packed in bags.

Referring to the concrete production, the process begins with a combination of 15% cement, 10% water, 25% sand and 50% gravel. These four elements are introduced into a concrete mixer.

These four elements are introduced into a concrete mixer.

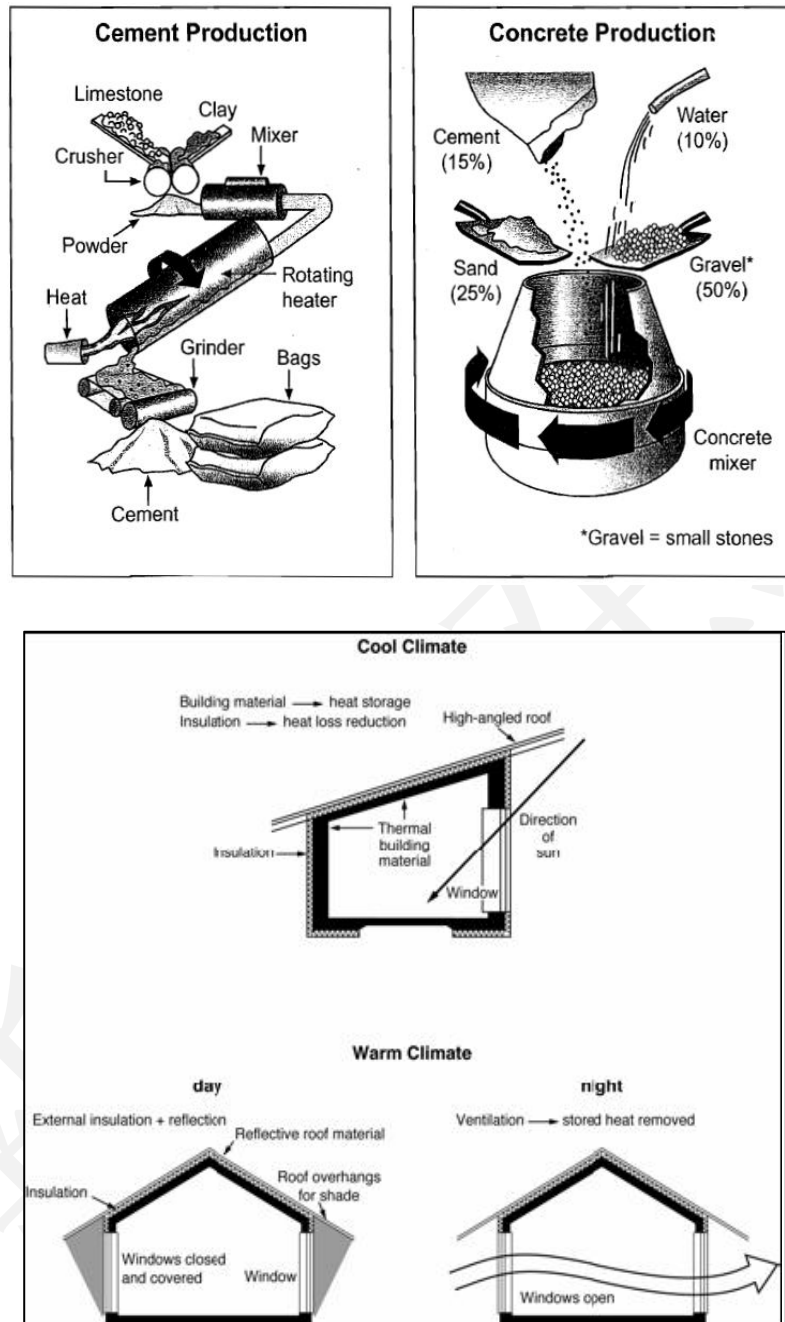
改写为： These four elements are poured into a concrete mixer in which they are rotated so that concrete can be produced as a result.

➤ 连贯与衔接

连接词： then, after, afterwards, at the end of, as mentioned above, however 等。

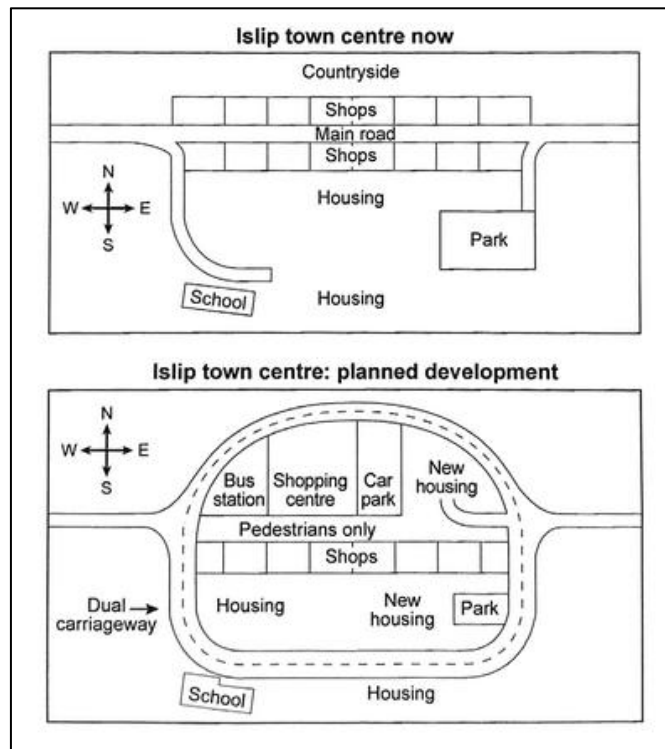
指代词： the first, these, this, which, where, the latter, the final, the last 等。

2.7.1 示意图讲解 Part 1



● 示意图示例 (剑 12 Test 2)

The maps below show the centre of a small town called Islip as it is now, and plans for its development.



➤ **key features:**

新增的：双向行车道、人行道、新房子、公交车站、停车场

扩大的：整个镇中心

减小的：公园

消失的：乡村

➤ **Overview:**

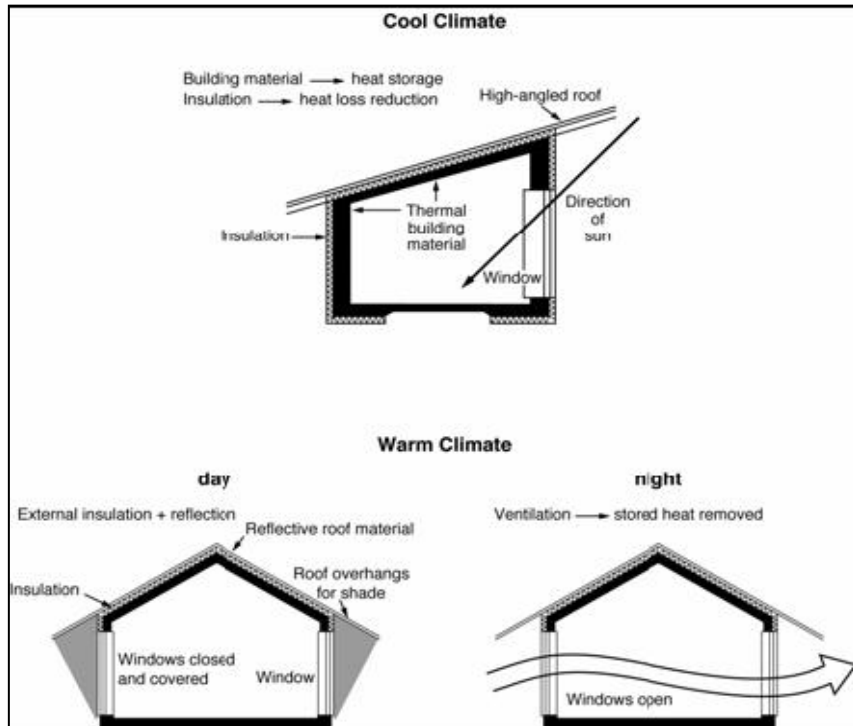
对核心特征的总结归纳：

根据开发计划图，未来会发生很多变化：城市扩大，并拥有更多设施，同时公园缩小，乡村消失。

To sum up, between the actual map of Islip town centre and the future planned development, a lot of modifications are predicted. On the one hand the city will be bigger with more facilities. On the other hand the park will be reduced and the countryside will disappear. The city will have changed a great deal.

● 示意图示例

The diagrams below show some principles of house design for cool and for warm climates.



(1) Building material---heat storage

(2) Insulation---heat loss reduction

In the cool climate, thermal building materials are used to store heat. Moreover, the insulation layer can help reduce any possible heat loss.

(1) Night

(2) Ventilation---stored heat removed

(3) Windows open

At night, when the windows are open, the heat which has been stored during the daytime is removed/taken away through the effect of ventilation.

衔接手段:

时间先后关系: currently

顺序先后关系：first of all, moreover, the next point

因果关系：therefore

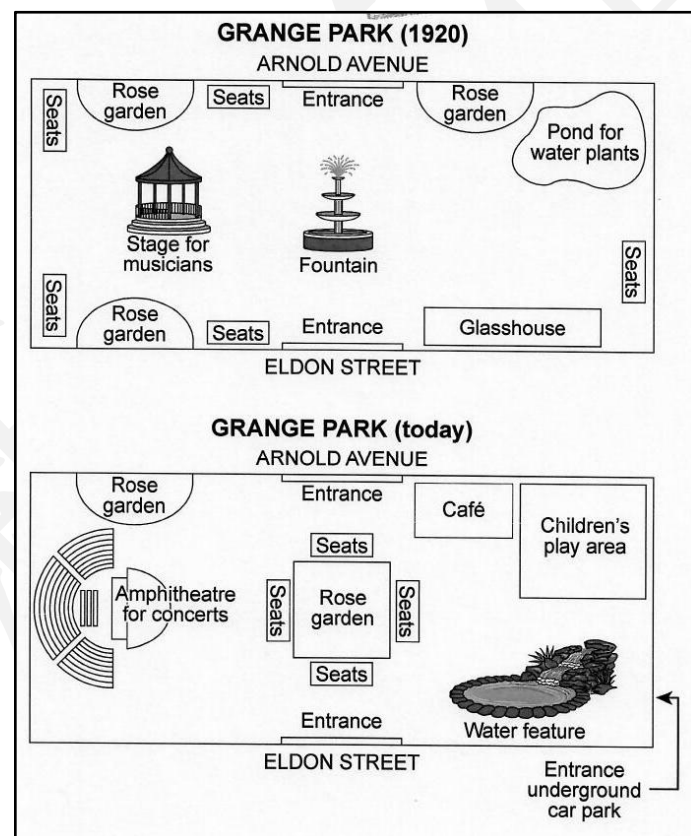
对比关系：on the one hand, on the other hand

总结：overall, to sum up

2.7.2 示意图讲解 Part 2

● 示意图示例 (剑 14 Test 4)

The plans below show a public park when it first opened in 1920 and the same park today.



Grange Park was opened in 1920, a rectangular area with access from Arnold Avenue on the north side and from Eldon Street on the south side. There was a fountain in the centre, with a stage for musicians situated centre left, a glasshouse to the right of the Eldon Street entrance and a pond for water plants in the north east corner opposite. Around the edges of the park there were rose gardens, with seats nearby

for people to smell the flowers and listen to music.

The park has altered considerably since then. Now there is one large-ish rose garden, occupying the central area where the fountain stood, and with seats all around it. One of the smaller rose gardens remains on the north side of the park. The bandstand (stage for musicians) has also been replaced, by an amphitheatre for concerts and associated seating. The glasshouse has gone and in its places is a water feature; similarly, where the pond for water plants stood there is now a children's play area with a café nearby. Access to the park is still via the two original entrances, but there is now a third entrance near the water feature from an underground car park.

Despite the apparently significant changes, the park retains the basic elements of flowers, water, seating and music, with the addition of a café and a children's play area.

➤ 写作任务完成情况

消失与被取代：公园左下角的玫瑰园消失了。四周的座椅不见了。公园中心的喷泉被玫瑰园取代。音乐家的舞台被圆形露天剧场代替。东北边的玫瑰园现在是咖啡馆。水生植物池塘位置现在是儿童游玩区。温室成了人工水景。

新增：公园的第三个入口。

保持不变：公园南北两个入口。西北角的玫瑰园

➤ 连贯与衔接

1920 年刚开放时的公园。先介绍整体情况，然后从北到南（从上到下）介绍公园。按从内到外的顺序，先写最中间的喷泉，然后写左右两边的设施，最后写几个角落。

如今的公园现状。先指出变化巨大。然后同样按从内到外的顺序，先描写中间的玫瑰园，然后按逆时针顺序分别描述北边、西边、南边和东边。最后介绍花园的三个出入口。

结尾：公园虽然增加了一些设施，但基本元素保留较为完整。

➤ **关联词**

since then
now
similarly
but
Despite

➤ **方位词**

on the north side
on the south side
in the centre
centre left
to the right of
in the northeast corner
around the edges

➤ **词汇丰富程度**

rectangular
access
situated
alter
considerably
large-ish

occupy
bandstand
replace
associated
water feature
retain

➤ **语法多样性与准确性**

第一段第一句：a rectangular area 作同位语，修饰 Grange Park。

第一段第二句：situated 为过去分词，作定语修饰 stage。

第一段第三句：with 结构作状语，修饰 rose gardens。

第二段第二句：occupying 为现在分词，作定语修饰 rose garden。where 引导定语从句，修饰 the central area。

第二段第五句：in its place is a water feature 为倒装句，正常语序为 a water feature is in its place。

➤ **变化（同一事物不同时期） or 比较（不同事物同一时期）**

变化：哪些步骤 steps/stages

比较：哪些方面（相同、差别）

第三讲 议论文写作概述

3.1 雅思议论文写作概述

雅思大作文

- ✓ 雅思写作不是托福写作
- ✓ 雅思写作不是大学学术写作
- ✓ 雅思大作文特点
- ✓ 雅思大作文 5 冲 6, 6 冲 7 的关键
- ✓ 雅思大作文之审题
- ✓ 雅思大作文之观点拓展

雅思 VS 托福:

字数要求

语言特点

套句使用

名人名言

文章报道

统计数据

➤ 首段必须表明观点吗?

- ✓ Despite its disadvantages, international tourism has significant advantages, because of the money it brings to a country.
- ✓ This essay will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of international tourism.

➤ 套话的使用

- ✓ Recently the ... has been brought into focus ... Nowhere in history has the issue been more visible.

In this essay, I aim to explore this complicated phenomenon from diverse perspectives, identify the relevant contributing factors and bring up some effective measures.

- ✓ I will discuss the problems that our ageing population is causing for our society, and suggest some solutions for these problems.
- ✓ Our ageing population is causing problems for the health system and for the younger generation, and we need to spend more money to develop better facilities for older people.

➤ 能不能这么用

- ✓ 能不能用缩略语 (I've) ?
- ✓ I think, I believe 能不能用?
- ✓ Kids, grown-ups 能不能用?
- ✓ 多用被动语态, 少用主动语态?
- ✓ 名词性短语比动词短语更正式, 能拿高分?

➤ 雅思大作文特点

- writing as a spontaneous activity;
- writing as opinion-giving;
- evidence as anecdote, experience;
- writing as hortation (Should X be done?);
- Real world phenomena as proper subject of writing;
- writing as an activity separate from reading.

● Task Response

Band 5	Band 6
addresses the task only partially; the format may be inappropriate in places	addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others
expresses a position but the development is not always clear and there may be no conclusions drawn	presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive
presents some main ideas but these are limited and not sufficiently developed; there may be irrelevant detail	presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear

● Task Response

Band 6	Band 7
addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others	addresses all parts of the task
presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive	presents a clear position throughout the response
presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear	presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to overgeneralise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus

● Lexical Resource

Band 5	Band 6
uses a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task	uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task
	attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy
may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader	makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication

● Lexical Resource

Band 6	Band 7
uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task	uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision
attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy	uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation
makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication	may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation

3.2 雅思议论文题目构成

● Topic + Question

More and more universities now have online courses and as a result, many students are spending less time in the classroom.

Do the benefits of this development outweigh the disadvantage?

(1) Topic 的种类

— 教育

- 社会
- 环保
- 科技
- 政府
- 文化

(2) Question 的种类

- compare advantages and disadvantages
- discuss the reasons for something
- discuss the results of current problems or issues
- suggest some solutions to current problems or issues
- evaluate two conflicting opinions and give your ideas
- say to what extent you agree or disagree with an opinion

➤ 考生回忆:

大作文是 the gap between rich and poor is becoming more wider, the rich more richer, the poor even more poorer, the reasons and the solutions.

➤ 真实题目:

The gap between the rich and the poor is becoming wider. The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. What problems could this situation cause and what measures should be taken to address them?

注意事项:

- ✓ 注意题目的具体内容

- ✓ 注意核心词
- ✓ 注意修饰词
- ✓ 注意问题的提问方式

Environmental problems are too big for individual countries and individual people to address. We have reached the stage where the only way to protect the environment is at an international level. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Individuals can do nothing to improve environment. Only governments and large companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some people believe that it is important to protect the environment, but they make no efforts on it. Why might this be the case? What actions should be taken to protect the environment?

3.3 雅思议论文提分关键

- ✓ 雅思大作文 6 冲 7 的关键
- ✓ 雅思大作文之观点提出
- ✓ 雅思大作文之观点拓展

● 剑 13 Test 1

Living in a country where you have to speak a foreign language can cause serious social problems, as well as practical problems.

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

分析:

The candidate deals with both parts of the prompt and addresses some social and practical problems that might be experienced in a foreign language environment. Ideas are supported by examples, though there is room for further development here.

本文在内容上的确从社会和现实两个方面进行了分析，但除了第二段相对例证充分，其他主体段落只是提出观点，稍加论证，不够充分和全面。

➤ 观点的拓展

Presents

Extends

Supports

The internet allows us to stay connected with each other no matter where we are. On the other hand, it also isolates us and encourages people not to socialize.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?

The internet is a wonderful tool that helps us to stay connected with each other no matter where we are.
On the other hand, some websites encourage us not to socialize.

The internet is a wonderful tool that helps us to keep in touch anywhere in the world. However, some websites can become an obsession and may encourage people to stay at home instead of going out to see their friends.

➤ 区分事实与观点

- Travelling is dangerous.
- Travelling *can* be dangerous.
- Most people agree with me.
- *I think* most people *would* agree with me.

➤ 表明观点

1. adverbs such as *personally* or *probably*
2. modals such as *might* or *could*

3. phrases such as *in my view*

4. verbs such as *appear* to be or *seem* to be

➤ 观点的拓展

✓ Presents

✓ Extends

✓ Supports

示例：

First, let us consider the **benefits** the internet brought. Undoubtedly, the greatest of these is the **ease** with which it allows us to make contact with people anywhere in the world. Nowadays, **the business world** makes use of this every day. Without the internet, companies would find it extremely difficult to expand or meet the needs of their customers. This same ability to keep in touch extends into **our personal lives**. For example, when my cousins were backpacking around the world, they were able to reassure that family and friends that all was well and also share memories almost immediately, using social networking sites.

第四讲 议论文论证方法

4.1 议论文论证方法之举例与解释

➤ 主体段落

Topic sentence + supporting sentences

➤ 议论文论证方法：

1. 举例说明
2. 解释说明
3. 因果论证
4. 比较对比
5. 让步反驳

1. 举例说明

- ✓ 相关性
- ✓ 具体
- ✓ 恰当

● 议论文论证方法（举例说明）

剑三 Test 2

When a country develops its technology, the traditional skills and ways of life die out. It is pointless to try and keep them alive. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Technology can positively contribute to the keeping alive of **traditional skills and ways of life**. For example, the populations of some islands are too small to have normal schools. Rather than breaking up **families** by sending children to the mainland, education authorities have been able to use the **Internet** to deliver schooling online. In addition, **the Internet, and modern refrigeration techniques**, are being used to keep alive **the traditional skills of producing salmon**; it can now be ordered from, and delivered to,

anywhere in the world.

- 科技有助于保存传统技能和生活方式。

Internet --- family

Internet & refrigeration --- producing salmon

示例：

Environmental problems are too big for individual countries and individual people to address. We have reached the stage where the only way to protect the environment is at an international level. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Obviously, there are different kinds of environmental problems, ranging from deforestation in a small area to global warming. It is true that a growing number of problems are no longer confined to a certain region or country. Oil spills can pollute international waters; the loss of the ozone layer may lead to the melting of ice caps and glaciers, which in turn, may raise sea levels worldwide. Both cases, of course, go far beyond individual countries. It is in such cases that international cooperation is not only desirable, but also invaluable.

- 越来越多的环境问题不仅仅局限于某个地区或某个国家。

Oil spills

Loss of the ozone layer

举例常用表达：

- ✓ For example
- ✓ For instance
- ✓ Take (Consider)...as an example
- ✓ A case in point
- ✓ such as
- ✓ including

2. 解释说明

- ✓ 举例—摆事实
- ✓ 解释—讲道理

- 议论文论证方法（解释说明）

I believe **the traditional family**, **with both parents providing emotional support and role-models for their children**, is the most satisfactory way of bringing up children.

Education after birth plays a significant role in one's development **Education**, **which helps children develop their thinking and accumulate their knowledge**, is a deciding factor of one's success. For example, a high-school level person commonly may not succeed to the extent of a person who has received a university education. This is not only because of the greater breadth of knowledge acquired, but also due to a more critical and focused way of thinking that is imparted and refined during one's senior education.

● 剑四 Test 2

I think **an ability to keep clear perspectives in life** is a more essential factor in achieving happiness. By that I mean **an ability to have a clear sense of what is important in our lives** (the welfare of our families, the quality of our relationships, making other people happy, etc.) **and what is not** (a problem at work, getting annoyed about trivial things, etc.)

解释常用表达：

- ✓ It means
- ✓ That is to say
- ✓ In other words
- ✓ To put it another way
- ✓ By that I mean

4.2 议论文论证方法之因果比较与让步

3. 议论文论证方法（因果论证）

➤ 原因分析常用表达：

- ✓ because of
- ✓ as a result of
- ✓ because
- ✓ as
- ✓ since
- ✓ for

示例：

女人不应该参军，因为她们不如男人强壮

- ✓ Women should not take up a military career
- ✓ **because** they are not as strong as men
- ✓ **because** they are inferior to men in physical strength
- ✓ **because of** their physical inadequacies and their significance in other social arenas.

Radio might be one of the earliest technological media. Its biggest advantage lies in its convenience **because of** its portability. With radio, people may listen to the up-to-minute information anytime and anywhere only if the radio signal is available.

● 剑6 Test 1

Today, the high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising and not the real needs of the society in which they are sold.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Also, on the television screen, a product may look gorgeous and good quality. **As a result of it**, people often buy goods without enough consideration. Consumers may not actually need it but they buy goods impulsively soon after they watch the advertising.

➤ 结果分析常用表达:

- ✓ as a result
- ✓ as a consequence
- ✓ accordingly
- ✓ in this way
- ✓ thus
- ✓ hence
- ✓ so
- ✓ therefore

● 剑八 Test 1

Some people think that parents should teach children how to be good members of society. Others, however, believe that school is the place to learn this.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

A child's education has never been about learning information and basic skills only. It has always included teaching the next generation how to be good members of society. **Therefore**, this cannot be the responsibility of the parents alone.

● 剑十四 Test 1

Some people believe that it is best to accept a bad situation, such as an unsatisfactory job or shortage of money. Others argue that it is better to try and improve such situations.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

However, he chooses to leave his grade as a B because he believes that his current grade will be a motivation for him to improve and work harder to get a better grade in the next examination. Hence, this explains why some people chooses to accept the bad situation.

4. 议论文论证方法 (比较对比)

➤ 对比常用表达:

- ✓ but
- ✓ while, whereas, whilst
- ✓ on the contrary
- ✓ in contrast
- ✓ on the other hand
- ✓ instead
- ✓ rather
- ✓ conversely

议论文论证方法 (对比论证)

● 剑七 Test 2

I personally think that some people do have talents that are probably inherited via their genes. Such talents can give individuals a facility for certain skills that allow them to excel, **while** more hard-working students never manage to reach a comparable level.

● 剑五 Test 4

Research indicates that the characteristics we are born with have much more influence on our personality and development than any experiences we may have in our life.

Which do you consider to be the major influence?

My own view is that there is no one major influence in a person's life. **Instead**, the traits we inherit from our parents and the situations and experiences that we encounter in life are constantly interacting. It is the interaction of the two that shapes a person's personality and dictates how that personality develops.

If this were not true, then we would be able to predict the behaviour and character of a person from the moment they were born.

Motorised flight

For one thing, air is the fastest means of transport. What used to take us 10 hours by car can now be covered within 1 hour by air.

5. 议论文论证方法（让步反驳）

➤ 让步常用表达：

- ✓ although
- ✓ while
- ✓ admittedly
- ✓ of course
- ✓ it is true that
- ✓ it is often the case that

➤ 反驳常用表达：

- ✓ but
- ✓ however
- ✓ nevertheless

Although old people are unlikely to face physically challenging tasks, there are many jobs that are especially suitable for old people, such as jobs that call for more experience and wisdom than physical power. With their rich experience in both work and life, many old people would make good consultants, instructors, coaches, doctors and psychologists, to mention only a few.

Girls also appear to be less aggressive than boys. In adulthood, it is men, not women, who prove to be the aggressors in crime and in war. Obviously, in raising children, a more patient, gentle manner is preferable to a more aggressive one. **Although** there are certainly gentle men and aggressive women, by and large, females are less likely to resort to violence in attempting to solve problems.

4.3 议论文论证方法之综合运用

(1) Topic Sentence:

Watching too much television does harm to children's physical health.

(2) Supporting sentences:

Although children may receive some information or knowledge from TV programs, their time is taken up and **as a result**, they do not have enough time doing exercises. **For example**, many children develop

diseases **such as** obesity and poor eyesight. **By contrast**, those children who enjoy sports **rather than** TV are physically healthy and are less likely to be fat or unsociable.

分析：

Although 让步论证：虽然看电视有好处，但是时间被占据

As a result 因果论证：没有太多精力进行体育锻炼

For example 举例：过度肥胖 视力受损

By contrast, rather than 对比：如果小孩的时间没有被看电视所占据的话身体会更健康，并且更加善于与别人打交道

It is true that the function of a building carries more weight than its appearance, **since** a building is built to fulfill people's needs. **But it does not mean that** people would like to live or work in ugly or monotonous environment. **People would normally perform better or feel more comfortable if the buildings in which they work or live look beautiful.** **After all**, buildings are part of our daily landscape **and so** can affect our production and feeling.

分析：

But it does not mean that 解释说明

主体段在中间，但是建议考生写在开头段

College graduates tend to choose big companies. But there are some who like to work in a smaller company.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of working in the big and small companies? What is your choice if you are a college graduate?

针对对象：大学生

利弊分析：大公司 vs 小公司

个人观点

(1) 首段:

There is a tendency for college graduates to choose big, world-known companies. It is understandable because working for such a company will provide you with both status and pride, and, because of your association with it, your families and friends will think of you more highly, assuming you are more competent with promising future. Despite the advantages, I will choose to work in a small company.

原因分析 because

2) 改写情景---对方(假设对立面)观点及理由---让步并反驳

(2) 第二段:

It is true that working in a big, famous company, you may enjoy its prestige and glory. But this illusion won't compensate for the fact that many capable persons end up working as a cog in a big machine. Their job is fixed and monotonous. In a small company, however, you will feel more responsible and excited. You will have more decisions to make, and can see the effect of your work and of your decision right away.

让步论证 it is true that

让步(大公司的好处)---反驳(大公司的缺陷)---解释(具体缺陷)---正反对比(小公司的好处)---解释(具体好处)

(3) 第三段:

In a large company you don't have chances to acquire more skills nor much experience as you tend to be limited to one procedure and taught one thing only. On the contrary, the situation will be different in a small or middle-size business. As you are normally exposed to all kinds of experiences and expected to

do more things than in a large company, your ability to work in a corporate organization is fully developed.

分析（大公司缺陷及原因）---正反对比（小公司）---原因分析（大小对比）

(4) 第四段:

Admittedly, you may enjoy higher salaries and more fringe benefits a big company offers. **But** work is demanding and competitive. The constant need to prove that you are as good as or better than your fellow-competitors creates constant anxiety and stress. In a small organization, **however**, you won't feel such a pressure. Your salary may be a little bit lower, **but** you work comfortably and feel at ease.

让步（大公司好处）---反驳（缺陷）---结果（工作要求高的后果）---正反对比（小公司好处）---解释

(5) 结尾段:

In the beginning of one's career, what really counts is not fame nor money but experience and skills. If you want to be an excellent manager or successful entrepreneur in your future career, working in small companies will provide you more opportunities.

第五讲 议论文各类题型讲解

5.1.1 讨论类平衡式 Part 1

➤ 雅思议论文各类题型

1. 讨论
2. 同意不同意
3. 利弊分析
4. 问题与原因及解决/结果
5. 开放性问题

1. 讨论类题型

Some people think that... Others believe that...

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

题目特点：题目当中包含着**针锋相对**的两种观点。要求讨论并且提出你自己的观点。

Some people believe that money spent on space research benefits all of humanity. Others take the opposite view and say that money for this type of research is wasted.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

A. 首段：

For over sixty years, a number of nations have been involved in the exploration of outer space. This research has been very costly, of course. Has this money been well spent or wasted?

Some people believe that money spent on space research benefits all of humanity. Others take the opposite view and say that money for this type of research is wasted.

Introduction: 改写

For over sixty years, a number of nations have been involved in the exploration of outer space. This

research has been very costly, of course. Has this money been well spent or wasted?

B. 第二段:

Some people believe that all or most space research should be eliminated because of its incredible expense, not only in terms of money, but also in terms of scientific and human resources. These people point out the fact that it cost billions of dollars to send astronauts to the moon, but all they brought back were some worthless rocks. These people say that the money and effort now being wasted in outer space could be spent on more important projects right here on earth, such as providing housing for homeless people, improving the education system, saving the environment, and finding cures for diseases.

● 宇宙探险浪费资源

- ✓ 投资巨大，产出可悲（结果不好）
- ✓ 本可以有更有效用途（对比结果）

C. 第三段:

However, other people believe that space research has provided many benefits to mankind. They point out that hundreds of useful products, from personal computers to heart pacemakers to freeze-dried foods, are the direct or indirect results of space research. They say that weather and communication satellites, which are also products of space programs, have benefited people all over the globe. In addition to these practical benefits, supporters of the space program point to the scientific knowledge that has been acquired about the sun, the moon, the planets, and even our own earth as a result of space research.

● 宇宙探险是值得的

- ✓ 有形产品（直接）
- ✓ 无形服务（直接）
- ✓ 科学知识（间接）

D. 结尾段:

I agree with those people who support space research and wish it to continue. Space research, as shown, has already brought many benefits to humanity. Perhaps it will bring even more benefits in the future, ones that we can not even imagine now. Moreover, just as individual people need challenges to

make their lives more interesting, I believe the human race itself needs a challenge, and I think that the peaceful exploration of outer space provides just such a challenge.

● 宇宙探险

(1) 不应该：浪费钱，浪费资源

- ✓ 花钱多，回报少
- ✓ 有别的更好的用途

(2) 应该：诸多好处

- ✓ 有形产品
- ✓ 无形服务
- ✓ 科学知识

➤ 平衡式写法

- (1) 引入话题（改写+具体化）
- (2) 反方观点（及理由）
- (3) 正方观点（及理由）
- (4) 本人观点（及理由）

5.1.2 讨论类平衡式 Part 2

➤ 平衡式写法

- (1) 引入话题（改写+具体化）
- (2) 反方观点（及理由）
- (3) 正方观点（及理由）
- (4) 本人观点（及理由）

Scientists are doing experiments on live animals for the purpose of research nowadays. Some people believe that this is not only cruel but also unnecessary; others think it is in the interest of mankind as a whole.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

A. 首段:

There is no denying that experiments on live animals have become controversial, not only for professionals but also for the public as a whole. Some say that such experiments are cruel, and would like to put an end to them, while others maintain that they are beneficial for mankind. I would like to discuss this issue from both perspectives.

Introduction: 改写

There is no denying that experiments on live animals have become controversial, not only for professionals but also for the public as a whole. Some say that such experiments are cruel, and would like to put an end to them, while others maintain that they are beneficial for mankind.

B. 第二段:

For the people who **lend their support to** such experiments, the gaining of first-hand knowledge and information about certain species provides adequate justification for continuing the killing of animals in laboratories. **Moreover**, the protection of human beings from certain epidemics at the cost of the lives of some animals justifies the work of researchers, according to this way of thinking. **In addition**, they cite the accumulated knowledge about those animals as contributing to their survival. **Therefore**, they argue for the necessity of such experiments.

C. 第三段:

For the people who **wish to see the legal prohibition of** such experiments, animal rights, especially the right to exist on the same planet with human beings, is always top of their list of arguments. **Moreover**, they worry about species that are already on the verge of extinction. **Above all**, they have confidence that advances in science and technology will eventually produce ways to replace the killing of animals in the laboratory.

D. 结尾段:

From the above discussion, we can easily conclude that both proponents and opponents of animal experiments have their respective reasons and justifications. However, **as a supporter of animal rights**, I would like to apply myself to finding ways for the outright banning of animal slaughter in the laboratories on the excuse of scientific research. Furthermore, it is my sincere wish that more people will join me in

this sacred effort to save animals, the friends of mankind.

➤ 活体动物的实验研究

(1) 支持:

获得一手知识和信息

人比动物重要

知识积累有助动物保护

(2) 反对:

动物权利

濒危动物的灭绝

可替代性方案

5.1.3 讨论类平衡式 Part 3

➤ 平衡式写法

- ✓ 引入话题 (改写+具体化)
- ✓ 反方观点 (及理由)
- ✓ 正方观点 (及理由)
- ✓ 本人观点 (及理由)

➤ 部分平衡式写法

- (1) 引入话题
- (2) 观点一及理由 (原因, 表反对, 进行反驳)
- (3) 观点二及理由 (原因, 表同意, 进行支持)
- (4) 我的观点: 倾向于观点二

● 讨论类题型 (剑 6 Test 2)

Successful sports professionals can earn a great deal more money than people in other important professions. Some people think this is fully justified while others think it is unfair.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

A. 首段:

As a result of constant media attention, sports professionals in my country have become stars and celebrities, and those at the top are paid huge salaries. Just like movie stars, they live extravagant lifestyles with huge houses and cars.

Introduction: 改写

As a result of constant media attention, sports professionals in my country have become stars and celebrities, and those at the top are paid huge salaries. Just like movie stars, they live extravagant lifestyles with huge houses and cars.

Money: salaries rewards

B. 第二段:

Many people find their rewards unfair, especially when comparing these super salaries with those of top surgeons or research scientists, or even leading politicians who have the responsibility of governing the country. However, sports salaries are not determined by considering the contribution to society a person makes, or the level of responsibility he or she holds. Instead, they reflect the public popularity of sport in general and the level of public support that successful stars can generate. So the notion of "fairness" is not the issue.

反方观点反驳

C. 第三段:

Those who feel that sports stars' salaries are justified might argue that the number of professionals with real talent is very few, and the money is a recognition of the skills and dedication a person needs to be

successful. Competition is constant and a player is tested every time they perform in their relatively short career. The pressure from the media is intense and there is little privacy out of the spotlight. So all of these factors may justify the huge earnings.

正方观点支持

D. 结尾段:

Personally, I think that the amount of money such sports stars make is more justified than the huge earnings of movie stars, but at the same time, it indicates that our society places more value on sport than on more essential professions and achievements.

讨论类题型：体育明星高收入是否合理

段落架构	具体内容
核心	体育明星高收入是否合理
观点一	<p>不合理</p> <p>*比医生、科学家和政治家高</p> <p>*收入与贡献和职责不相关 irrelevance between salaries and contribution</p> <p>*反映流行度和公众支持 popularity and public sport</p>
观点二	<p>合理:</p> <p>*数量稀少, 体现技能和贡献 few professionals with real talent/money</p> <p>*竞争与压力 Competition</p> <p>*隐私的代价 pressure from media/ little privacy</p>
Conclusion (结论段)	*

5.2.1 讨论类分类式

➤ 部分平衡式写法

- (1) 引入话题
- (2) 观点一及理由（原因，表反对，进行反驳）
- (3) 观点二及理由（原因，表同意，进行支持）
- (4) 我的观点：倾向于观点二

➤ 分类式写法

- (1) 交代双方观点并指出其复杂性，进行分类
- (2) 情形一及做法
- (3) 情形二及做法
- (4) 总结

5.2.2 讨论类融合式

➤ 讨论类题型

- ✓ 平衡式写法（宇宙探险，活体动物实验）
- ✓ 部分平衡式写法（体育明星高收入）
- ✓ 分类式写法（医保费用）
- ✓ 融合式写法

➤ 融合式写法（题目中两观点不完全互斥）

- (1) 引出话题，（提出观点）
- (2) 观点一及分析论证
- (3) 观点二及分析论证
- (4) 融合观点一、二

1) 讨论类题型 (剑七 Test 1)

*It is generally believed that some people **are born with** certain talents, for instance for sport or music, and others are not. However, it is sometimes claimed that any child **can be taught** to become a good sports person or musician.*

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

核心词：天资 vs 后天训练

A. 首段：

The relative importance of natural talent and training is a frequent topic of discussion when people try to explain different levels of ability in, for example, sport, art or music.

改写方法：动词词组换为名词短语

B. 第二段：

Obviously, education systems are based on the belief that all children can effectively be taught to acquire different skills, including those associated with sport, art or music. So from our own school experience, we can find plenty of evidence to support the view that a child can acquire these skills with continued teaching and guided practice.

C. 第三段：

However, some people believe that innate talent is what differentiates a person who has been trained to play a sport or an instrument, from those who become good players. In other words, there is more to the skill than a learned technique, and this extra talent cannot be taught, no matter how good the teacher or how frequently a child practices.

D. 第四段：

I personally think that some people do have talents that are probably inherited via their genes. Such talents can give individuals a facility for certain skills that allow them to excel, while more hard-working students never manage to reach a comparable level. But, as with all questions of nature versus nurture, they are **not mutually exclusive**. Good musicians or artists and exceptional sports stars have probably succeeded because of both good training and natural talent. **Without** the natural talent, continuous training **would** be neither attractive nor productive, and **without** the training, the child **would not** learn how to exploit and develop their talent.

E. 结尾段:

In conclusion, I agree that any child can be taught particular skills, but to be really good in areas such as music, art or sport, then some natural talent is required.

2) 讨论类题型 (剑八 Test 1)

Some people think that parents should teach children how to be good members of society. Others, however, believe that school is the place to learn this.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

一、内容层面 (句型)

A. 首段:

A child's education **has never been about** learning information and basic skills only. It **has always** included teaching the next generation how to be good members of society. **Therefore**, this **cannot be** the responsibility of the parents alone.

B. 第二段:

In order to be a good member of any society the individual must respect and obey the rules of their community and share their values. Educating children to understand the need to obey rules and respect

others always begins in the home and **is widely thought to be** the responsibility of parents. They will certainly be the first to help children learn what is important in life, how they are expected to behave and what role they will play in their world.

C. 第三段:

However, learning to understand and share the value system of a whole society **cannot** be achieved **just** in the home. Once a child goes to school, they are entering a wider community where teachers and peers will have just **as much** influence **as** their parents do at home. At school, children will experience working and living with people from a whole variety of backgrounds from the wider society. This experience should teach them how to co-operate with each other and how to contribute to the life of their community.

- ✓ 家庭不会跟社会发生更大的联系
- ✓ 更大的社会空间 不同的社会背景 有更深入的话
- ✓ 因此需要孩子在学校里面 需要跟不同背景的人 一起从事各种活动
- ✓ 从而能够学习到与人合作 接纳 尊重不同的观念跟价值体系

D. 结尾段:

But to be a valuable member of any community **is not like** learning a simple skill. **It is something** that an individual goes on learning throughout life and it is the responsibility of every member of a society to take responsibility for helping the younger generation to become active and able members of that society.

二、连贯与衔接

关联词以及名词的互换

指示代词 人称代词

A. 首段:

A child's education has never been about learning information and basic skills only. **It** has always included teaching the next generation how to be good members of society. Therefore, **this** cannot be the

responsibility of the parents alone.

A child's education → **It**

teaching the next generation how to be good members of society → **this**

B. 第二段:

In order to be a good member of any society the individual must respect and obey the rules of **their** community and share their values. Educating children to understand the need to obey rules and respect others always begins in the home and is widely thought to be the responsibility of parents. **They** will certainly be the first to help children learn what is important in life, how **they** are expected to behave and what role **they** will play in their world.

Their individual

They parents

They children

同一句话里指代的对象可能不同

C. 第三段:

However, learning to understand and share the value system of a whole society cannot be achieved just in the home. Once a child goes to school, **they** are entering a wider community where teachers and peers will have just as much influence as **their** parents do at home. At school, children will experience working and living with people from a whole variety of backgrounds from the wider society. **This** experience should teach **them** how to co-operate with each other and how to contribute to the life of their community.

This experience → experience working and living with people from a whole variety of backgrounds from the wider society

D. 结尾段:

But to be a valuable member of any community is not like learning a simple skill. It is something that an individual goes on learning throughout life and it is the responsibility of every member of a society to take responsibility for helping the younger generation to become active and able members of that society.

核心：家长 or 学校，教导孩子成为好的社会成员

融合性的角色

(1) 家长：

尊重规则，尊敬他人

从家庭开始

(2) 学校：

融入社会

不同背景 wider community

— 需要全社会的共同努力

— 成为有价值的社会成员需要不断学习

段落架构	具体内容
核心	家长 or 学校，教导孩子成为好的社会成员
分类讨论	<p>家长</p> <p>*尊重规则，尊敬他人</p> <p>*从家庭开始</p> <p>学校：</p> <p>*融入社会 wider community</p> <p>*不同背景</p>
Conclusion (结论段)	<p>*需要全社会的共同努力</p> <p>*成为有价值的社会成员需要不断学习</p>

➤ 融合式写法（题目中两观点不完全互斥）

- (1) 引出话题，（提出观点）
- (2) 观点一及分析论证
- (3) 观点二及分析论证
- (4) 融合观点一、二

5.3.1 同意与否类题型特点及并列式

Topic + Question

Topic:

- (1) 单一型观点
- (2) 并列型观点
- (3) 对比型观点
- (4) 因果型观点
- (5) 事实+观点

Question:

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

每一种题型特点 写作步骤和安排

do you agree or disagree 移民类

To what extent do you agree or disagree 留学类

完全同意

不同意

● 同意不同意类题型分类及题目构成

1) 单一型观点 (剑十三 Test 2)

Some people believe that nowadays we have too many choices.

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

2) 并列型观点 (剑十三 Test 1)

Living in a country where you have to speak a foreign language can cause serious social problems, as well as practical problems.

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

社会问题和实际问题

两个并列观点 逐一进行分析

3) 对比型观点 (剑六 Test 1)

Today, the high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising and not the real needs of the society in which they are sold.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

广告的力量 vs 社会真正需求

分别论证

部分同意

一边倒写法：完全就是广告的力量 明星忽悠

每个人有自己的预算 理性消费 价值观

看似会被广告忽悠 其实是有自己真实的需求

满足自己的虚荣心何尝不是对自己内心的安慰和真正的需求

4) 因果型观点

The government should control the amount of violence in films and on television in order to decrease the level of violent crimes in the society.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

分析：

社会暴力犯罪日益增加

政府控制电影电视暴力

政府应该作出举措之前，分析两者是否存在因果关系

比如先分析电影电视暴力带来社会暴力犯罪

缺乏判断能力的人会模仿

电影电视只是娱乐 娱乐和现实没有人会混淆

因此电影电视暴力不会影响到现实中的暴力活动的升级

有因果关系，政府应该控制

没有因果关系，政府不应该控制

部分同意（难）分类论证

社会暴力活动是否增加是比较复杂的话题

有一部分是电视

另一部分原因：贫富差距的增加，社会矛盾升级

电影电视一定程度上会导致社会暴力活动的升级

政府不完全控制

比如 设立分级体系

对于缺乏判断能力的未成年儿童 不让她们看有暴力情节的电视

分辨是非能力 行为决策权的成年人

政府没有必要是以管制

5) 事实+观点 (剑九 Test 2)

Every year several languages die out. Some people think that this is not important because life will be easier if there are fewer languages in the world.

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

语言消亡

6) 附加问题 (剑十 Test 1)

It is important for children to learn the difference between right and wrong at an early age. Punishment is necessary to help them learn this distinction.

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

What sort of punishment should parents and teachers be allowed to use to teach good behaviour to children?

你是否认为小孩区分对错是重要的

培养区分对错的道德观念是否应该采取惩罚的手段

应该采取那种惩罚手段

部分同意

某种程度上惩罚是重要的, 体罚×

对小孩身心健康不利

具体惩罚

➤ 观点选择

完全同意 (剑九 Test 2)

完全不同意 (剑五 Test 1、剑八 Test 3)

部分同意/不同意 (剑六 Test 1 、剑十三 Test 2)

● 段落架构

(1) Introduction: background + topic/thesis

开头段引出自己的观点

(2) Body 1: 分支观点 1

(3) Body 2: 分支观点 2

(4) Conclusion: summarise your opinion

结尾段不只是对开头段的改写，需要对主体段论证部分进行总结和升华

● 主体段落架构

(1) 支持段 1+支持段 2 (完全同意)

(2) 让步段+反驳段 (部分同意)

(3) 观点 1+观点 2 (并列性观点 分别论证)

同意不同意类题型示例：

Children who are brought up in families that do not have large amounts of money are better prepared to deal with the problems of adult life than children brought up by wealthy parents.

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

主体段从三个方面进行论证

为什么穷人家庭的孩子早当家

与富人家庭的孩子相比

穷人家的孩子为什么更好的面对将来生活中的艰难险阻

(1) 主体段 1

Children of poor parents are prematurely exposed to the problems of adult life e.g. learning to survive on a low family income and sacrificing luxuries for essential items. These children begin to see the 'realities' of life in their home or social environment. Their parent's own struggles serve as an example to them.

旁观父母

耳濡目染看父母怎么应对生活挑战

(2) 主体段 2

These children are taught necessary skills for survival as an adult from a very early age. Many children e.g. work in the weekends or holidays to either collect some pocket money or even contribute to their families' income. A good example is the many children who accompany their parents to sell produce at the market. They are making a direct contribution to their families in terms of labor or income.

必备生存技能

打工挣零花钱 贴补家用

(3) 主体段 3

Children of poor families also are highly motivated. They tend to set high goals to improve their economic and social situation. A relevant example would be Mr. Bill Gates (founder of Microsoft Corporation). He had an impoverished background but he used his talent and motivation to set up the world's largest computer organisation.

从抽象角度进行论证：

穷人家的孩子有上进心 对自己的前途有计划 有目标

举例：家境贫寒 通过自己的雄心壮志能够改善自己的地位 实现阶层的跨越

➤ 主体段落架构（并列式）

穷人家的孩子早当家

- ✓ 能够吃苦 (被动)
- ✓ 学会挣钱 (主动)
- ✓ 主动上进 (精神)

5.3.2 同意与否类让步反驳式

➤ 观点选择

- (1) 完全同意
- (2) 完全不同意
- (3) 部分同意/不同意

文章的主体架构通常会分成四句话

➤ 段落架构

- (1) **Introduction: background + topic/thesis** 针对讨论的话题进行阐述
- (2) **Body 1: 分支观点 1** 不同角度正面论证
- (3) **Body 2: 分支观点 2**
- (4) **Conclusion: summarise your opinion**

➤ 主体段落架构

- (1) 支持段 1+支持段 2
- (2) 让步段+反驳段 存在合理之处
- (3) 观点 1+观点 2

同意不同意类题型示例：

Some people warn that the era of the silver screen is coming to an end and that people will eventually lose interest in going to the cinema.

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

(1) 让步段

People think that going to the cinema will become out of date because of the increase in the production of DVDs and videos. It's certainly true that we can all stay at home now and watch films in comfort. Also, the cost of these films is cheaper for a big family than going to the cinema. Young people enjoy spending a night at home and watch a DVD or video. And small children adore videos because they can watch them over and over again.

(2) 反驳段

However, the cinema in my home country are still full every weekend and when a new film is released we are all very keen to go and watch it. In fact, many small cinemas have been rebuilt and we can now go to large centres that have six or eight cinema screens and show up to ten different films a night. An evening out at the cinema is fun and some films, particularly horror and science fiction films, are much better on the big screen.

事实论证

be released 上映

电影院选择很多

效果更好 屏幕更大 视觉听觉效果更出色

有些人会选择现在科技所带来的便利

(3) 结尾段

So it seems that we are enjoying both the cinema and the facilities that technology can offer us and that each of these has its merits. In my view, people will never stop going to the cinema but they will watch DVDs as well.

5.3.3 同意与否类部分同意及附加问题

主体段落架构

让步段+反驳段（不同意和部分同意）

示例：

Motorised flight is the greatest invention in the modern world. No other invention has had a more significant impact on our lives.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(1) 开头段

It's certainly true that the invention of motorized flight has had a profound impact on both our lifestyles and society as a whole. But I feel it is unfair to downplay the role of other equally, if not more, important inventions.

飞机发明对生活方式和社会带来的影响

(2) 让步段

In a sense, the advent of motorized flight has brought dramatic changes to public as well as cargo transportation. For one thing, it is by far the fastest means of transportation. What used to be a good ten-hour ride by car can now be easily covered in one hour and a half by air. For another, it is as safe as it is fast. The number of deaths from airplane crash is much less than that of any other means of mass-transportation. On the strengths of these two advantages, motorized flight is widely used for industrial, commercial, military and other purposes, and is gradually changing the way business is conducted, travel plans are made, and wars are fought.

快速安全两个方面进行论证

货运业 旅游业 战争

(3) 反驳段

I am definitely not suggesting that it is the most important invention ever. It is only one of many which have greatly transformed the modern world. The invention of the Internet is a good case in point. To some degree, it is even more important than the transportation revolution in that it has reshaped the way we study, the way we entertain, the way we work, or even the way we socialize, by putting a large part of human activities online.

飞机的重要性不能被贬低 但是还有更重要的发明——互联网

所带来的影响层面比较——互联网

更快更安全

通过虚拟的现实 改变整个运作的方式

在某种程度上 互联网的发展比交通运营更加重要

打破地域和时间的界限

实时与世界进行交流

诸多发明中的一种

互联网改变我们学习的方式 工作的方式 娱乐的方式以及与人交往的方式

(4) 结尾段

Of course there are quite a few other inventions such as genetic engineering, breakthroughs in medical science, etc., which are as important as the two inventions mentioned above. Human progress results from the combined efforts of various forces and it is improper to attribute it to any single invention.

其他一些重要的发明也同等重要

基因工程 医学领域的突破

人类文明的进步来自于不同力量共同作用的结果

试图把人类文明的进步归因于任何单一性的发明都是不合理的

● 剑九 Test 2

Every year several languages die out. Some people think it is not important because life will be easier if there are fewer languages in the world.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(1) 开头段

Recent surveys suggest that a growing number of languages are threatened with extinction. (事实陈述)
Some people claim that there is nothing to worry about and communications between nations may even become less difficult as a result. (对方观点及理由) However, I do not agree with this opinion because linguistic diversity is crucial to the survival and development of human civilisation as a whole. (反驳, 提出自己观点)

(2) 让步段

It is true that too many languages sometimes hinder communication and cause misunderstandings or even frustrations. We have to speak the same language to communicate well, which is why many people strive to learn a second language or even a third. But it does not mean that we do not have to protect the endangered languages as languages serve more important functions than communication. It is both a carrier of culture and a symbol of the identity of the people who speak it.

濒临灭亡的语言

语言不仅仅是交流工具 同时也是文化的载体 体现人们共同身份的象征

不仅具有实际意义和具有精神内涵

(3) 反驳段

Undoubtedly, a language is a record of how the people who speak it have evolved. Therefore, it can provide clues as to how mankind as a whole has developed, which many anthropologists are desperate to find out. Furthermore, language diversity is conducive to cultural diversity and cultural exchanges which have resulted in some of the most important inventions or discoveries in the world. But how could cultural exchanges be possible if there were very few, or only one language left?

文化意义和价值:

语言记载人类文明和文化的变迁→有助于了解人类发展史

语言的多样化有助于文化的多样化→促进文化交流→文化碰撞和交流→重大发现和伟大发明的源头

虽文明冲突不可避免 但有可能碰撞出思想的火花 从而促进进步

语言在某种程度上阻碍了进步

语言的功能不仅仅是交流 而且是文化的载体

语言不应该消亡 应该得到保护

(4) 结尾段

Apparently the idea that life will be easier if there are fewer languages is too short-sighted. People holding this view do not take into consideration the role that languages play in cultural diversity upon which the survival of mankind and social progress build.

正反对比 提出自己的观点

语言在人类生存发展以及文化多元化中所扮演的角色

● 同意不同意类部分同意及附加问题

1. 剑十三 Test 2

Some people believe that nowadays we have too many choices.

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

- 1) 这个问题很难得出简单的答案，因为存在很多不同种类的选择。以美食为例指出有时候选择多是件好事，因为更多的选择更有可能满足更多人不同的喜好。
- 2) 以工作为例继续论证选择多的益处，可以让我们发挥自己的能力，从事自己喜爱的工作。
- 3) 论证由于电视频道选择太多，导致人们花太多时间看电视，减少了户外活动。
- 4) 总结自己的立场，提出选择多既是好事又是坏事。

2. 剑六 Test 1

Today, the high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising and not the real needs of the society in which they are sold.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

考官评语：考生对于题目的回应方式是这篇文章的一个亮点。文章论证充分，具体真切地回应了题目的要求。作者引出话题，考查争论双方的观点并表达清晰的立场。论点明确，论据充分。7.5 (8)

- 1) 广告可以促进商品的销售并且鼓励人们购买并不需要的产品。同意，并举例说明（演员歌星做广告，代言）。
- 2) 广告呈现的产品光鲜亮丽，导致消费者冲动购买并不真正需要的产品。
- 3) 作出购买商品决定的人们选择不一定是因为广告。没人能真正判断销售的商品是否是社会真正需要的。消费者能花费的可支配收入有限，人们不一定会被那些广告动摇。
- 4) 最好让顾客自己作出购买商品的决定。但在一些敏感的产业领域，比如玩具业，有必要禁止针对儿童做广告，因为儿童没有足够能力控制自己或者了解自己的需求。

3. 附加问题 (剑十 Test 1)

It is important for children to learn the difference between right and wrong at an early age. Punishment is necessary to help them learn this distinction.

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

What sort of punishment should parents and teachers be allowed to use to teach good behaviour to children?

第一段交代题目的背景并提出观点。指出明辨是非对孩子的重要价值，同时明确提出不同意使用惩罚的手段。

第二段讲述为什么不应使用惩罚的理由。首先特别小的婴幼儿还不懂事，其次当孩子长大后有奖有罚要比单纯的惩罚来的有效。

第三段和第四段回答题目的第二个问题，即应该采取的措施。第三段作者提出老师和家长应该为孩子树立榜样，而且即便要处罚，也不应体罚或有恶意。第四段作者具体举例说明可以采用的各种有效措施，关键是根据犯错的不同程度进行区别对待，目的是培养孩子的责任心。

4. 附加问题 (剑八 Test 3)

Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve growing traffic and pollution problems.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

What other measures do you think might be effective?

开头段

There is no doubt that traffic and pollution from vehicles have become huge problems, both in cities and on motorways everywhere. Solving these problems is likely to need more than a simple rise in the price of petrol.

开头段在题目提供信息的基础上，添加了地点状语：“both in cities and motorways everywhere”从而指出问题的严重性。然后作者在第二句话指出光靠油价的上涨无法解决问题，明确表示不同意 (disagree) 题目的观点。

While it is undeniable that private car use is one of the main causes of the increase in traffic and pollution, higher fuel costs are unlikely to limit the number of drivers for long. As this policy would also affect the cost of the public transport, it would be very unpopular with everyone who needs to travel on the roads.

But there are various other measures that could be implemented that would have a huge effect on these problems.

第二段延续首段末句的观点，具体论证为什么燃油价格的上涨不是解决日益严重的交通和污染问题的最佳方法，以回应题目中的第一个问题。作者主要提出两方面的理由，一是涨价不能真正长远解决开私家车出行数量的增长，二是涨价会导致坐公交车出行的人的反对。这样一来，无论是相对富有的，还是收入一般的都不会支持燃油涨价的做法。在反驳了涨价的做法之后，作者指出其实还有其他更有效的措施可以实施，从而引出对于题目中第二个问题的回答。

I think to tackle the problem of pollution, cleaner fuels need to be developed. The technology is already available to produce electric cars that would be both quieter and cleaner to use. Persuading manufactures and travellers to adopt this new technology would be a more effective strategy for improving air quality, especially in cities.

第三段针对污染问题，提出解决方案---使用清洁燃料的电动汽车。这可以解决污染问题

However, traffic congestion will not be solved by changing the type of private vehicle people can use. To do this, we need to improve the choice of public transport services available to travelers. For example, if sufficient sky trains and underground train systems were built and effectively maintained in our major cities, then traffic on the roads would be dramatically reduced. Long-distance train and coach services should be made attractive and affordable alternatives to driving your own car long journeys.

第四段开头申明电动车无法解决堵塞问题。交通拥堵问题的解决还有赖于公交系统的发展。具体地提出解决拥堵的方法：城市的拥堵通过空中的高架列车和地下的地铁，而公路则采取长途火车和大巴来取代自驾。

In conclusion, I think that long-term traffic and pollution reductions would depend on educating the public to use public transport more, and on governments using public money to construct and run efficient systems.

结尾段需要进行总结，但又不能简单重复主体段的观点。本段没有再次重申不能光依赖油价的上涨来解决污染和拥堵，也没有提到用电动车技术改进空气质量，而是着重提出公共交通的重要性，并强调需要大众和政府双方的共同努力。

5.4.1 利弊分析 Part A

雅思议论文各类题型：

1. 讨论
2. 同意不同意
3. 利弊分析
4. 问题与原因及解决/结果
5. 开放性问题

● 讨论类题型

Some people think that... Others believe that...

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

题目特点：题目当中包含着**针锋相对**的两种观点。要求讨论并且提出你自己的观点。

● 利弊分析类题型

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school.

Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

One of the consequences of improved medical care is that people are living longer and life expectancy is increasing.

Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?

提问方式：

- ✓ Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?
- ✓ Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?
- ✓ What are the advantages and disadvantages of this development?

观点或现象。要求进行利弊分析比较。

- ✓ 开头段：交待问题的背景，阐述现象，（也可以同时提出观点）
- ✓ 主体段：针对利弊进行分析
- ✓ 结尾段：比较利弊，表明立场（利大于弊，还是弊大于利）

● 剑五 Test 2

*In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university studies.
Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for young people who decide to do this.*

It is quite common these days for young people in many countries to have a break from studying after graduating from high school. The trend is not restricted to rich students who have the money to travel, but is also evident among poorer students who choose to work and become economically independent for a period of time.

The reasons for this trend may involve the recognition that a young adult who passes directly from school to university is rather restricted in terms of general knowledge and experience of the world. By contrast, those who have spent some time earning a living or traveling to other places, have a broader view of life and better personal resources to draw on. They tend to be more independent, which is a very important factor in academic study and research, as well as giving them an advantage in terms of coping with the challenges of student life.

However, there are certainly dangers in taking time off at that important age. Young adults may end up never returning to their studies or finding it difficult to readapt to an academic environment. They may think that it is better to continue in a particular job, or to do something completely different from a university course. But overall, I think this is less likely today, when academic qualifications are essential for getting a reasonable career.

My view is that young people should be encouraged to broaden their horizons. That is the best way for them to get a clear perspective of what they are hoping to do with their lives and why. Students with such

a perspective are usually the most effective and motivated ones and taking a year off may be the best way to gain this.

● 剑九 Test 1

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school.

Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

Traditionally, children have begun studying foreign languages at secondary school, but introducing them earlier is recommended by some educationalists. This policy has been adopted by some educational authorities or individual schools, with both positive and negative outcomes.

The obvious argument in its favour is that young children pick up languages much more easily than teenagers. Their brains are still programmed to acquire their mother tongue, which facilitates learning another language, and unlike adolescents, they are not inhibited by self-consciousness.

The greater flexibility of the primary timetable allows for more frequent, shorter sessions and for a play-centred approach, thus maintaining learners' enthusiasm and progress. Their command of the language in later life will benefit from this early exposure, while learning other languages subsequently will be easier for them. They may also gain a better understanding of other cultures.

There are, however, some disadvantages. Primary school teachers are generalists, and may not have the necessary language skills themselves. If specialists have to be brought in to deliver these sessions, the flexibility referred to above is diminished. If primary language teaching is not standardised, secondary schools could be faced with a great variety of levels in different languages within their intake, resulting in a classroom experience which undoes the earlier gains. There is no advantage if enthusiastic primary pupils become demotivated as soon as they change schools. However, these issues can be addressed strategically within the policy adopted.

Anything which encourages language learning benefits society culturally and economically, and early exposure to language learning contributes to this. Young children's innate abilities should be harnessed to make these benefits more achievable.

5.4.2 利弊分析 Part B

● 剑九 Test 1

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school.

Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

利弊分析题型针对题目给出的现象和观点分析利弊并比较利弊，最终得出自己的观点

结论（利大于弊或利小于弊）

提出话题，表明现象为利或弊

分析利

分析弊

比较利弊 得出结论

构思

从小学而不是中学就开始学外语的好处：

年龄越小，学习能力越强。（记忆力、模仿力，自尊心等）

提前学，积累更多。

有利大脑和思维的开发。

从小学而不是中学就开始学外语的坏处：

太早学，影响其他科目，包括母语学习。

学习动力。

开头段

Traditionally, children have begun studying foreign languages at secondary school, but introducing them earlier is recommended by some educationalists. This policy has been adopted by some educational authorities or individual schools, with both positive and negative outcomes.

开头段的改写：

学习外语：begin learning a foreign language, 改为 begin studying foreign languages

中学开始学：at secondary school

从小学开始学: at primary school 改为 introducing them earlier

专家: experts, 改为 educationalists (=educationists)

利弊: advantages and disadvantages, 改为 positive and negative outcomes

利 1:

The obvious argument in its favour is that young children pick up languages much more easily than teenagers. Their brains are still programmed to acquire their mother tongue, which facilitates learning another language, and unlike adolescents, they are not inhibited by self-consciousness.

利 2

The greater flexibility of the primary timetable allows for more frequent, shorter sessions and for a play-centred approach, thus maintaining learners' enthusiasm and progress. Their command of the language in later life will benefit from this early exposure, while learning other languages subsequently will be easier for them. They may also gain a better understanding of other cultures.

弊:

There are, however, some disadvantages. Primary school teachers are generalists, and may not have the necessary language skills themselves. If specialists have to be brought in to deliver these sessions, the flexibility referred to above is diminished. If primary language teaching is not standardised, secondary schools could be faced with a great variety of levels in different languages within their intake, resulting in a classroom experience which undoes the earlier gains. There is no advantage if enthusiastic primary pupils become demotivated as soon as they change schools. However, these issues can be addressed strategically within the policy adopted.

结论 (利大于弊):

Anything which encourages language learning benefits society culturally and economically, and early exposure to language learning contributes to this. Young children's innate abilities should be harnessed to make these benefits more achievable.

连贯与衔接

Traditionally, children have begun studying foreign languages at secondary school, but introducing **them** earlier is recommended by some educationalists. **This policy** has been adopted by some educational authorities or individual schools, with both positive and negative outcomes.

The obvious argument in its favour is that young children pick up languages much more easily than teenagers. **Their** brains are still programmed to acquire **their** mother tongue, which facilitates learning another language, and unlike adolescents, **they** are not inhibited by self-consciousness.

The greater flexibility of the primary timetable allows for more frequent, shorter sessions and for a play-centred approach, thus maintaining learners' enthusiasm and progress. **Their** command of the language in later life will benefit from **this** early exposure, while learning other languages subsequently will be easier for **them**. They may also gain a better understanding of other cultures.

There are, however, some disadvantages. Primary school teachers are generalists, and may not have the necessary language skills themselves. If specialists have to be brought in to deliver **these** sessions, the flexibility referred to above is diminished. If primary language teaching is not standardised, secondary schools could be faced with a great variety of levels in different languages within their intake, resulting in a classroom experience which undoes the earlier gains. There is no advantage if enthusiastic primary pupils become demotivated as soon as they change schools. **However, these** issues can be addressed strategically within the policy adopted.

Anything which encourages language learning benefits society culturally and economically, and early exposure to language learning contributes to **this**. Young children's innate abilities should be harnessed to make **these** benefits more achievable.

词汇运用

educationalist: 教育家, 教育工作者

facilitate: 促进, 帮助

adolescent: 青少年

inhibit: 抑制, 约束

self-consciousness: 自我意识

flexibility: 弹性

session: 上课时间

exposure: 曝光, 接触

subsequently: 随后

generalist: 通才 specialist: 专才

diminish: 减小, 削弱

standardise: 使... 标准化

intake: 新生

undo: 取消, 废除, 破坏

demotivate: 失去动力, 变得消极

innate: 内在的, 先天的

harness: 控制, 利用

5.5 问题与原因及解决/结果

● 剑四 Test 4

In many countries schools have severe problems with student behaviour.

What do you think are the causes of this?

What solutions can you suggest?

● 剑八 Test 4

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing.

What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures could be taken to solve

them?

● 剑十三 Test 4

In spite of the advances made in agriculture, many people around the world still go hungry.

Why is this the case?

What can be done about this problem?

More and more people are busy with work and do not have enough time to spend with their families and friends. Why does this happen?

What are the effects on family and society as a whole?

Nowadays, people throw old things away and buy new things, whereas in the past old things were repaired and used again.

What do you think may be the reasons for this?

What problems might this cause in society?

题目构成：

- ✓ **causes + solutions**
- ✓ **causes + measures to solve**
- ✓ **why + what can be done**
- ✓ **reasons + effects**

问题原因解决题型问法有两种：

- 1) 问题或不良现象。要求分析原因，并提出解决方法。
- 2) 问题或不良现象。要求分析原因，并指出问题导致的结果。

常见的写作方法:

- ✓ 交待问题
- ✓ 分析原因
- ✓ 解决方法或问题影响

● 问题+影响

Nowadays, people throw old things away and buy new things, whereas in the past old things were repaired and used again.

What do you think may be the reasons for this?

What problems might this cause in society?

审题:

时间段的对比:现在和过去

Old things vs new things

- (1) **提出问题**: 不再修理旧物, 而是买新的
- (2) **原因一**: 成本、性能
- (3) **原因二**: 广告作用, 迭代
- (4) **影响**: 环境污染, 不平等
- (5) **总结**: greater spending power and brainwashing + pollution and inequality

(抽象名词总结)

Purchasing power

Mass produced products

Mass made products 大规模生产

Under the influence of tv commercials or advertisement

Brain washed

不同角度分析:

经济 (物质)

心理 (广告)

影响:

Recycle

Environmental

Encroach on people's en

Political instability

● 问题+解决 (剑八 Test 4)

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing.

What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures could be taken to solve them?

(1) **提出问题:** 对题目中的背景进行改写或者简要扩充, 并指出问题所在

(2) **原因一:** 不健康生活方式

(3) **原因二:** 缺少锻炼 lack of exercise/ sedentary lifestyle

(4) **解决一:** 经常锻炼 brisk walking/ metabolism

(5) **解决二:** 平衡饮食 maintain a balanced diet/ home-made dinner

饮食角度

加班

Take away food fast-

In low nutrition

imbalanced diet

● 问题+解决 (剑四 Test 4)

In many countries schools have severe problems with student behaviour.

What do you think are the causes of this?

What solutions can you suggest?

Schools: primary school or secondary school

children or teenagers

特定对象为未成年人

Behavior problem

Bullying

抽象问题具体化

- (1) **提出问题**: 行为不端的表现形式 (校园暴力 campus violence, 破坏公共财产 vandalism, 厌学 lack of interest in learning)
- (2) **分析问题**: 社会原因+物质原因
- (3) **解决问题**: 心理辅导和教育 Psychological counseling; 文化建设 accountability

社会原因: they do not pay enough attention to their children

They do not care enough for their children as they deserve

(1) 提出问题

Poor student behaviour seems to be an increasingly widespread problem and I think that modern lifestyles are probably responsible for this.

(2) 原因分析

In many countries, the birth rate is decreasing **so that** families are smaller with fewer children. These children are often spoilt, not in terms of love and attention **because** working parents do not have the time for this, but in more material ways. They are allowed to have whatever they want, regardless of price, and to behave as they please. **This means that** the children grow up without consideration for others and without any understanding of where their standard of living comes from.

原因分析

When they get to school age they have not learnt any self control or discipline. They have less respect for their teachers and refuse to obey school rules in the way that their parents did.

(3) 解决问题

Teachers continually complain about this problem and measures should be taken to combat the situation. But I think the solution to the problem lies with the families, who need to be more aware of the future consequences of spoiling their children. If they could raise them to be considerate of others and to be social, responsible individuals, the whole community would benefit.

解决问题

Perhaps parenting classes are needed to help them to do this, and high quality nursery schools could be established that would support families more in terms of raising the next generation. The government should fund this kind of parental support, because this is no longer a problem for individual families, but for society as a whole.

➤ 开放性问题

开放性问题含义及分类

● 示例 1 剑七 Test 4

Some people think that universities should provide graduates with the knowledge and skills needed in the workplace. Others think that the true function of a university should be to give access to knowledge for its own sake, regardless of whether the course is useful to an employer.

What, in your opinion, should be the main function of a university?

审题:

大学的主要作用: 培养用人单位的需求 vs 知识的提高及技能发展

写作思路:

题目中对立性的观点可改写为 discuss 题型并且个人观点围绕大学的作用展开。结尾引出 大学的主要功能

● 示例 2

In the era with advanced science and technology, people still greatly value artists such as musicians, painters and writers.

What can the arts tell us of the life that science cannot?

To what extent do you agree or disagree that arts

艺术 科学 生活

艺术能够揭示科技所不能揭示的人生的很多层面

写作思路:

题目可改写为 agree or disagree 的题型

艺术能够向我们揭示科技所不能

● 示例 3 剑四 Test 2

Happiness is considered very important in life. Why is it difficult to define? What factors are important in achieving happiness?

第一、二段：幸福很难定义的原因

第三、四段：具备要素

第五段：其他要素、总结

考官范文：

Happiness is very difficult to define, because it means so many different things to different people. While some people link happiness to wealth and material success, others think it lies in emotions and loving personal relationships. Yet others think that spiritual paths, rather than either the material world or relationships with people, are the only way to true happiness.

Because people interpret happiness for themselves in so many different ways, it is difficult to give any definition that is true for everyone. However, if there are different kinds of happiness for different individuals then the first step in achieving it would be to have a degree of self-knowledge. A person needs to know who he or she is before being able to know what it is that makes him or her happy.

自我认知

抽象概念 解释说明

● 示例 4 剑七 Test 3

As most people spend a major part of their adult life at work, job satisfaction is an important element of individual wellbeing.

What factors contribute to job satisfaction?

How realistic is the expectation of job satisfaction for all workers?

题目难点： the expectation of job satisfaction for all workers 在何等程度上有现实意义、期望值的现实性

Agree or disagree: How realistic is the expectation of job satisfaction for all workers

理想与现实的差距：引出制约元素加以分析

考官范文

Nowadays many adults have full-time jobs and the proportion of their lives spent doing such jobs is very high. So feelings about one's job must reflect how an individual feels about his or her life as a whole, and because of this, job satisfaction is indeed very important for the wellbeing of that person.

写作思路：

抽象到具体→补足逻辑链条→因果分析

- ✓ 抽象到具体：很多成年人 很多时间
- ✓ 逻辑链条：工作满意度 VS 人生满意度
- ✓ 因果分析：工作占用人生太长时间，工作当中的情感和情绪直接影响对人生所有事件以及情绪的把握

Employees get job satisfaction in a number of ways. Firstly, a person needs to feel that they are doing valued and valuable work, so positive feedback from superiors is very important in this respect. A sense of fulfillment is also encouraged if a worker feels the job is worth doing because it contributes to the society or the economy as a whole. Secondly, when someone feels they are improving or developing their skills through training opportunities, for example, then there is a sense of progression and purpose that rewards a worker. The sense of belonging to a team or a working community also contributes to job satisfaction because colleagues help each other to enjoy their working lives. Satisfaction is also increased by a sense of responsibility for and loyalty to a team.

具备四个方面的元素

上司的正面反馈及重视 : doing valued and valuable work

能力得到发展 技能得到完善

团队归属感 sense of belonging to a team

责任心 responsibility

Of course not everyone enjoys their work. Hard economic realities mean that many people have little choice in the kind of job they can get. In some cases an employee is working in a job that suits neither their skills nor their personality. Some jobs are repetitive and boring, and labour relations may be poor and lead to resentment and insecurity rather than to job satisfaction.

客观现实; 经济形式不好 为了养家糊口

客观条件的限制

However, even though it is unlikely that all workers do feel happy in their work, I think it is not unrealistic to promote more job satisfaction in any job. If the factors identified above are implemented, then any job can be improved and more workers can feel greater degrees of job satisfaction.

客观条件的局限

尽可能做到更高程度的满意度

开放性问题解决办法:

- ✓ 改为 discuss
- ✓ 改为 agree or disagree
- ✓ Two-part question 逐一回答, 简单总结

第六讲 总结与建议

雅思写作平时如何准备：

写、读、改

What、When、How

(1) 写

写什么题目

写多少篇

怎么写

(2) 读

读什么文章

怎么分析范文

如何以读促写

(3) 改

怎么改文章

自我批改与伙伴互评

➤ 练习注意事项

把握时间

质量优先

结构清晰

模仿入手

反复修改

语言锤炼

➤ **考试注意事项**

机考与笔考

时间控制与写作顺序

写作步骤：审题→构思→列提纲→写作→检查

审题：核心词、考点、问题提问方式

构思：发散性思维

列提纲：立场、段落重点词、论证方法

写作：文章切题、有头有尾、论证充分、语言得体（用词、句型、语气）

写作时应避免：照抄题目、离题万里、陈词滥调、死背范文、重复过多、无把握表达与句型

检查：语言错误（拼写、语法、用词、病句）

**学雅思
就上新东方在线**