

耕伟学长的 16 天雅思写作加速营

Day1 雅思写作总览

一、 考试内容

1. 小作文 (Task 1) x 1:

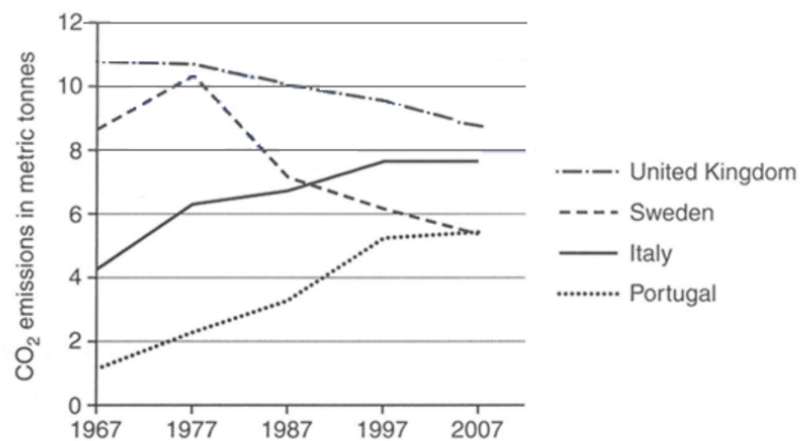
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant

Write at least 150 words.

Average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person, 1967-2007



- 1) 建议用时: 20min; 2) 字数要求: > 150 words
- 2) “看图说话”

2. 大作文 (Task 2) x 1:

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people say that advertising is extremely successful at persuading us to buy things. Other people think that advertising is so common that we no longer pay attention to it.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

- 1) 建议用时：40min； 2) 字数要求： > 250 words
- 2) 根据题目发表观点
- 3) 大作文分数占比是小作文 2 倍

注意：写作部分在【机考】和【笔考】中的比较

机考	笔考
写错可以删除重写	写错需要橡皮擦掉，费时，可能不美观
时间来不及可以复制粘贴+稍作修改	时间来不及还是得一笔一划地写
部分同学不适应，打字速度慢	部分同学更适应手写
没有自动纠错功能	
本科和研究生阶段基本需要打字写作，和机考形式一致	
结论：如果有充足的备考时间适应【机考】，建议机考。	

二、 练习（强烈建议不要跳过）

1. 选择 1:

时间充裕的同学，暂停视频，限时 1 小时模拟写作【小作文 x 1 + 大作文 x 1】。

2. 选择 2:

时间不充裕的同学，暂停视频，用 3 分钟【审题小作文+构思要写几段，每一段写啥】；用 5 分钟【审题大作文+构思要写几段，每一段写啥】。

3. 范文展示:

小作文

总词数：287 词

考官评分：8.5 分

The line graph compares four countries (the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, and Portugal) regarding the amounts of CO₂ released per capita over 40 years.

Overall, Portugal and Italy experienced a steady rise in average carbon dioxide emissions per person from 1967 to 2007, while the United Kingdom and Sweden witnessed a drop in the past 40 years. Despite their respective increase and decrease, the CO₂ release per capita in the United Kingdom and Portugal remained the highest and lowest of the four countries throughout the period.

In 1967, each person in Portugal released fewer than 2 metric tonnes of CO₂, ranking the lowest among the four countries. The figure then saw a steady rise in the following 40 years to over 5 metric tonnes in 2007, equaling the amount for Sweden. Having experienced a parallel upward trend in the past 40 years, the quantity per person in Italy reached nearly 8 metric tonnes of CO₂ in 1997, and the figure plateaued in the following 10 years, ranking the second among the four countries by the end of the period shown.

Each Swede emitted an amount of CO₂ over 8 metric tonnes in 1967. It rose in the following

10 years to a peak of approximately 10 metric tonnes and began to experience a considerable decrease in the subsequent 30 years, being overtaken by Italy in around 1990. The United Kingdom, the country with the most significant figure in 1967, saw a steady drop in individual CO₂ emissions in the following 40 years, and the figure declined from nearly 11 to approximately 8.7. Despite this decline, however, the CO₂ emissions each Briton contributed to remained the largest in 2007, compared to its counterparts in the other three countries.

大作文

总词数: 351 词

考官评分: 9 分

People seem to have contradictory views concerning advertisements' influence on us: some argue that advertising creates a considerable impact upon people's purchase decisions; others, however, consider their ubiquity makes them less influential. While I acknowledge the validity of the former perspective in many circumstances, I am more sympathetic to the latter one, believing that in most scenarios, current advertising is too commonplace to arrest our attention.

On the one hand, advertisements can sway customers' opinions for several reasons. Firstly, advertisers are adept with various advertising strategies to capture consumers' attention and further manipulate their buying behavior. Compare-and-contrast strategies, celebrity endorsement, and previous customers' testimonials, for example, play vital roles in advertising and prove to be effective in many cases; some sellers even tap into psychology fields, studying customers' subconscious and hypnotizing them into buying the product in a subtle yet efficacious way. Secondly, the information gap between sellers and buyers is also responsible for an advertisement's effectiveness. The less information concerning the product users gather prior to a transaction, the more vulnerable they may be to the dazzling advertising slogan.

On the other hand, advertisements, even the artful ones, are so widespread that they may fail to command as much attention as we assume. Firstly, the current society is replete with advertisements, and this makes it extremely hard for any single one to stand out and retain enduring popularity. Secondly, while every seller spares no effort in brainwashing his/her target customers with appealing slogans, customers also build immunity to seemingly attractive commercials. My anecdote serves as a compelling example: when I need to buy something over 100 pounds, I collect comprehensive information concerning the product from mixed sources and always try to make decisions based on logical analysis and rational justification instead of on emotions or impulses. Finally, we must admit that some misleading and even fraudulent advertising does exist, and once the misinformation is

discriminated and debunked, those false advertisements will end up repelling potential customers instead of attracting them.

In conclusion, while some people may be susceptible to flamboyant advertising, the influence of advertisements is exaggerated in most circumstances.

三、 备考策略

1. 训练思维模板

- 1) 每一种题型对我们思维的特殊要求：小作文 7 种题型+大作文 4 种题型
- 2) 开头段、中间段、结尾段的写法

2. 积累语言模板

- 1) 应对每一种题型的套路性语言：小作文 7 种题型+大作文 4 种题型
- 2) 能够加分的亮眼表达

3. 付出的时间

- 1) 学习课程（思维模板+语言模板积累）：12 小时
- 2) 全文不限时练习：11 篇（15 小时）
- 3) 全文限时练习：11 篇（5 小时）

Day2 小作文：折线图（Line Graph）

一、 题目展示

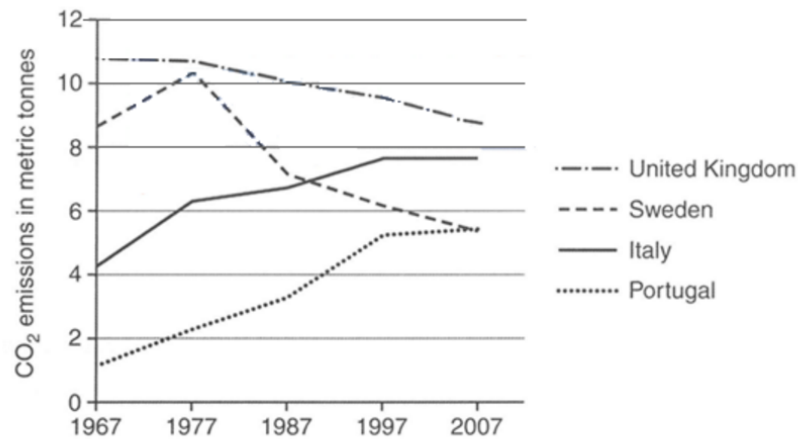
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant

Write at least 150 words.

Average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person, 1967-2007



题目来源：剑桥第 11 套-Test 3

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间：20min
2. 审题（读图）+ 确定每段写什么：3min
3. 写作：15min（2min+3min+5min+5min）
4. 检查：2min

三、段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (11 句话)

- ① 开头段: 1 句话
- ② Overview 段: 2 句话
- ③ Detail 段落 1: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)
- ④ Detail 段落 2: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)

2) 总字数

> 150 words (建议: 200 words)

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法: paraphrase (改写) 题目

题目: The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

改写: The line graph compares four countries (the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, and Portugal) regarding the amounts of CO₂ released per capita over 40 years.

ii 语言分析

题目: The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

改写: The line graph compares four countries (the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, and Portugal) regarding the amounts of CO₂ released per capita over 40 years.

2) Overview 段写法

i 写法: 2 句话, 描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点

①Overall, Portugal and Italy experienced a steady rise in average carbon dioxide emissions per person from 1967 to 2007, while the United Kingdom and Sweden witnessed a drop in the past 40 years. ②Despite their respective increase and decrease, the CO₂ release per capita in the United Kingdom and Portugal remained the highest and lowest of the four countries throughout the period.

ii 注意事项

- a) 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion
- b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的, 但需要注意: 不要提到具体的数字。
- c) 可以从这几方面考虑: 1) 趋势; 2) “最牛/最 low”; 3) 拐点
- d) 时态: 如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的, 用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.)
- e) 注意: 只需要客观描述数据即可, 不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。

iii 语言分析

①Overall, Portugal and Italy experienced a steady rise in average carbon dioxide emissions per person from 1967 to 2007, while the United Kingdom and Sweden witnessed a drop in the past 40 years. ②Despite their respective increase and decrease, the CO₂ release per capita in the United Kingdom and Portugal remained the highest and lowest of the four countries throughout the period.

3) Detail 段落 1 写法

i 写法: 将所有对象分成两组, Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组

①In 1967, each person in Portugal released fewer than 2 metric tonnes of CO₂, ranking the lowest among the four countries. ②The figure then saw a steady rise in the following 40 years to over 5 metric tonnes in 2007, equaling the amount for Sweden. ③Having experienced a parallel upward trend in the past 40 years, the quantity per person in Italy reached nearly 8 metric tonnes of CO₂ in 1997, ④and the figure plateaued in the following 10 years, ranking the second among the four countries by the end of the period shown.

ii 注意事项

- a) 在描述单个对象时, 需时刻铭记: 将它和其他对象作比较 (如果可能的话)
- b) 如果有余力, 可以兼顾句式的多变: 1) 主语变换; 2) 合并句子; 3) 伴随状态

iii 语言分析

①In 1967, each person in Portugal released fewer than 2 metric tonnes of CO₂, ranking the lowest among the four countries. ②The figure then saw a steady rise in the following 40 years to over 5 metric tonnes in 2007, equaling the amount for Sweden. ③Having experienced a parallel upward trend in the past 40 years, the quantity per person in Italy

reached nearly 8 metric tonnes of CO₂ in 1997, ④ and the figure plateaued in the following 10 years, ranking the second among the four countries by the end of the period shown.

4) Detail 段落 2 写法

写法和注意事项同 Detail 段落 1

① Each Swede emitted an amount of CO₂ over 8 metric tonnes in 1967. ② It rose in the following 10 years to a peak of approximately 10 metric tonnes and began to experience a considerable decrease in the subsequent 30 years, being overtaken by Italy in around 1990. ③ The United Kingdom, the country with the most significant figure in 1967, saw a steady drop in individual CO₂ emissions in the following 40 years, and the figure declined from nearly 11 to approximately 8.7. ④ Despite this decline, however, the CO₂ emissions each Briton contributed to remained the largest in 2007, compared to its counterparts in the other three countries.

四、 全文展示

① The line graph compares four countries (the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, and Portugal) regarding the amounts of CO₂ released per capita over 40 years.

① Overall, Portugal and Italy experienced a steady rise in average carbon dioxide emissions per person from 1967 to 2007, while the United Kingdom and Sweden witnessed a drop in the past 40 years. ② Despite their respective increase and decrease, the CO₂ release per capita in the United Kingdom and Portugal remained the highest and lowest of the four countries throughout the period.

① In 1967, each person in Portugal released fewer than 2 metric tonnes of CO₂, ranking the lowest among the four countries. ② The figure then saw a steady rise in the following 40 years to over 5 metric tonnes in 2007, equaling the amount for Sweden. ③ Having experienced a parallel upward trend in the past 40 years, the quantity per person in Italy reached nearly 8 metric tonnes of CO₂ in 1997, ④ and the figure plateaued in the following 10 years, ranking the second among the four countries by the end of the period shown.

① Each Swede emitted an amount of CO₂ over 8 metric tonnes in 1967. ② It rose in the following 10 years to a peak of approximately 10 metric tonnes and began to experience a considerable decrease in the subsequent 30 years, being overtaken by Italy in around 1990. ③ The United Kingdom, the country with the most significant figure in 1967, saw a steady drop in individual CO₂ emissions in the following 40 years, and the figure declined from nearly 11 to approximately 8.7. ④ Despite this decline, however, the CO₂ emissions each Briton contributed to remained the largest in 2007, compared to its counterparts in the other three countries.

总段落数: 4 段

句子数量：11 句

词数：287 words

考官评分 8.5

五、思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目
Overview 段	<p>2 句话，描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点</p> <p>a) 开头用 Overall，而不是 In conclusion</p> <p>b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的</p> <p>c) 可以从这几方面考虑：1) 趋势；2) “最牛/最 low”；3) 拐点</p> <p>d) 时态：如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的，用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.)</p>
Detail 段落 1	<p>写法：将所有对象分成两组，Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组</p> <p>a) 在描述单个对象时，需时刻铭记：将它和其他对象作比较（如果可能的话）</p> <p>b) 如果有余力，可以兼顾句式的多变：1) 主语变换；2) 合并句子；3) 伴随状态</p> <p>c) 注意：只需要客观描述数据即可，不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。</p>
Detail 段落 2	同上

六、语言模板总结

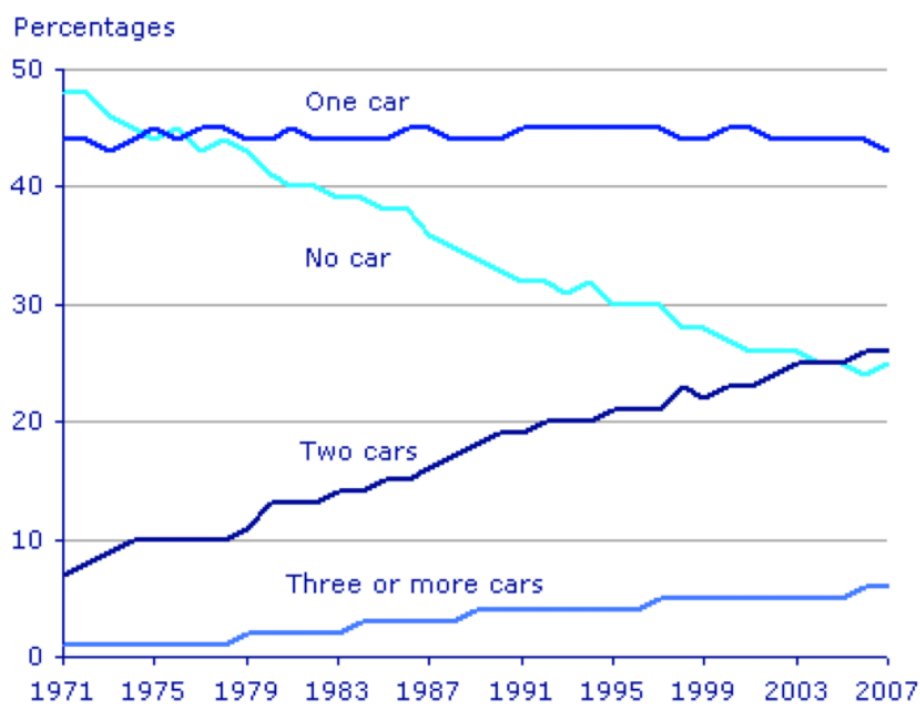
开头段
Overview 段
Detail 段落 1

Detail 段落 2

七、 习题

Line graph: Car ownership

The graph below gives information about car ownership in Britain from 1971 to 2007.



Households with regular use of a car, Great Britain

Day3 小作文：柱状图（Bar Chart）

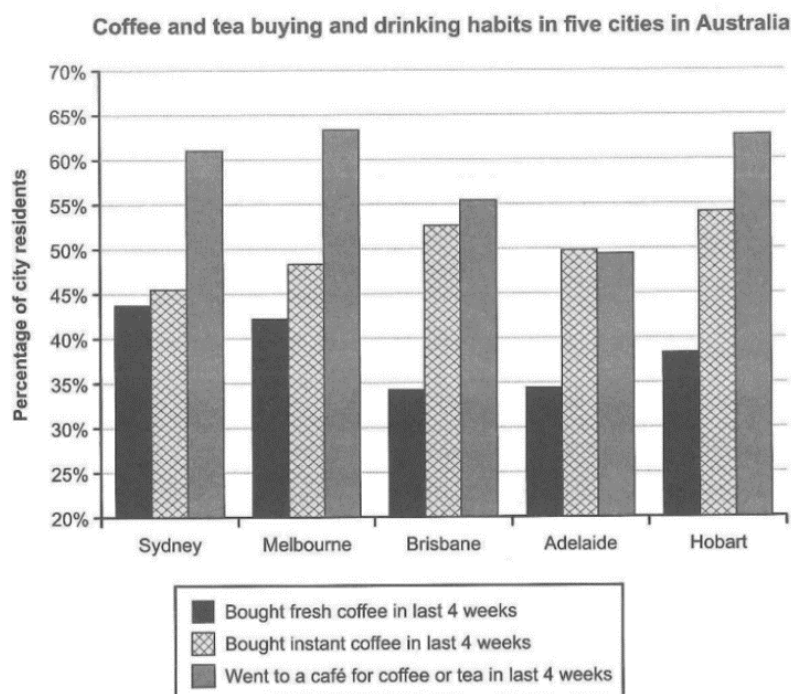
一、 题目展示

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

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

Write at least 150 words.



题目来源：剑桥第 15 套-Test 1

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间：20min
2. 审题（读图）+ 确定每段写什么：3min
3. 写作：15min（2min+3min+5min+5min）
4. 检查：2min

三、段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (11 句话)

- ① 开头段: 1 句话
- ② Overview 段: 2 句话
- ③ Detail 段落 1: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)
- ④ Detail 段落 2: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)

2) 总字数

> 150 words (建议: 200 words)

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法: paraphrase (改写) 题目

题目: The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

改写: The bar chart compares both residents' purchasing and drinking coffee and tea habits in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart.

ii 语言分析

题目: The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

改写: The bar chart compares both residents' purchasing and drinking coffee and tea habits in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart.

2) Overview 段写法

i 写法: 2 句话, 描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点

- ① Overall, at least half of the city population in the five cities had a drinking coffee/tea habit.
 ② Among all the ways of having coffee, namely buying fresh coffee, buying instant coffee, and going to a cafe, the last option was people's first choice in most cities.

ii 注意事项

- 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion
- 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的
- 可以从这几方面考虑: 1) ~~趋势~~; 2) “最牛/最 low”; 3) ~~拐点~~
- 时态: 如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的, 用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.)
- 注意: 有些柱状图可以分析【趋势】和【拐点】**

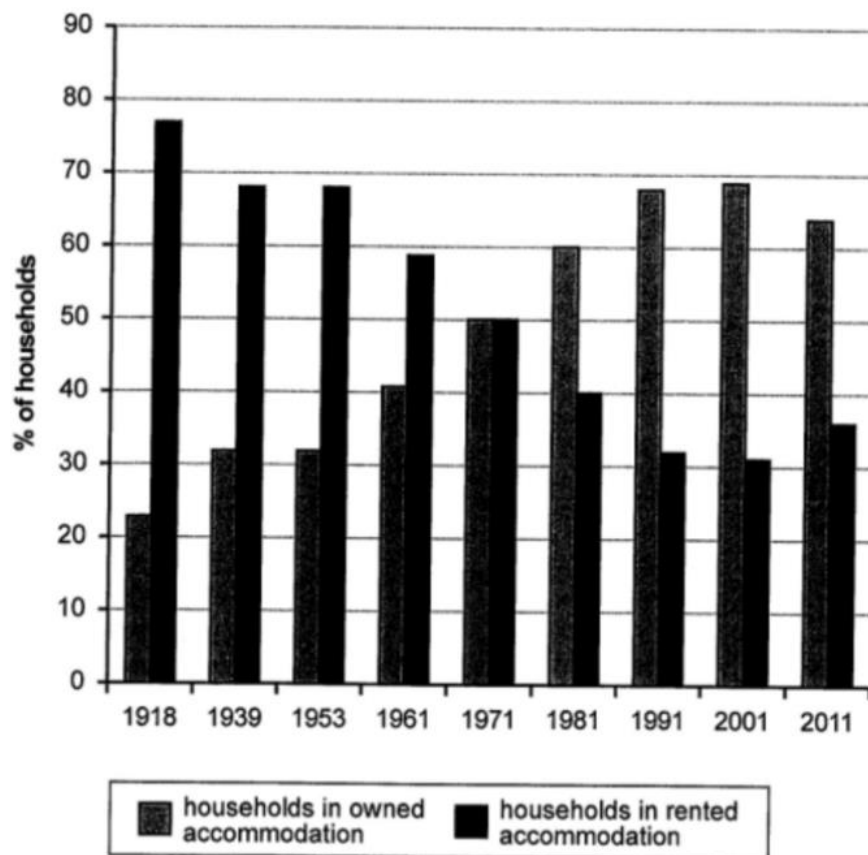
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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

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

Write at least 150 words.



题目来源: 剑桥第 13 套-Test 2

iii 语言分析

- ① Overall, at least half of the city population in the five cities had a drinking coffee/tea habit.
 ② Among all the ways of having coffee, namely buying fresh coffee, buying instant coffee, and going to a cafe, the last option was people's first choice in most cities.

3) Detail 段落 1 写法

i 写法：将所有对象分成两组，Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组

① In Sydney and Melbourne, the majority of people regarded cafes as the best choice for coffee/tea consumption, with the corresponding figures being 61% in Sydney and 63% in Melbourne. ② A more significant proportion of residents in Melbourne (47%) chose to buy instant coffee, compared to the percentage of those in Sydney showing a similar preference (45.2%). ③ In contrast, those who preferred to buy fresh coffee constituted a slightly larger part of Sydney's residents (44%) than the percentage in Melbourne (42%).

ii 注意事项

- a) 在描述单个对象时，需时刻铭记：将它和其他对象作比较（如果可能的话）
- b) 如果有余力，可以兼顾句式的多变：1) 主语变换；2) 合并句子；3) 伴随状态
- c) 注意：只需要客观描述数据即可，不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。
- d) 如果写不够 4 句话，也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。

iii 语言分析

① In Sydney and Melbourne, the majority of people regarded cafes as the best choice for coffee/tea consumption, with the corresponding figures being 61% in Sydney and 63% in Melbourne. ② A more significant proportion of residents in Melbourne (47%) chose to buy instant coffee, compared to the percentage of those in Sydney showing a similar preference (45.2%). ③ In contrast, those who preferred to buy fresh coffee constituted a slightly larger part of Sydney's residents (44%) than the percentage in Melbourne (42%).

4) Detail 段落 2 写法

写法和注意事项同 Detail 段落 1

① A cafe remained people's priority for coffee/tea in the remaining three cities, with the exception of Adelaide, where people showed marginally more interest in buying instant coffee (50%) rather than going to a cafe (49.5%). ② In Brisbane and Adelaide, the percentages of residents who were inclined to buy fresh coffee were almost equivalent, both under 35%, 3% lower than a similarly low Hobart. ③ People in the three cities who favored instant coffee occupied at least half of the whole population, with respective figures being 53% (Brisbane),

50% (Adelaide), and 54% (Hobart).

四、 全文展示

❶ The bar chart compares both residents' purchasing and drinking coffee and tea habits in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart.

❶ Overall, at least half of the city population in the five cities had a drinking coffee/tea habit.

❷ Among all the ways of having coffee, namely buying fresh coffee, buying instant coffee, and going to a cafe, the last option was people's first choice in most cities.

❶ In Sydney and Melbourne, the majority of people regarded cafes as the best choice for coffee/tea consumption, with the corresponding figures being 61% in Sydney and 63% in Melbourne. ❷ A more significant proportion of residents in Melbourne (47%) chose to buy instant coffee, compared to the percentage of those in Sydney showing a similar preference (45.2%). ❸ In contrast, those who preferred to buy fresh coffee constituted a slightly larger part of Sydney's residents (44%) than the percentage in Melbourne (42%).

❶ A cafe remained people's priority for coffee/tea in the remaining three cities, with the exception of Adelaide, where people showed marginally more interest in buying instant coffee (50%) rather than going to a cafe (49.5%). ❷ In Brisbane and Adelaide, the percentages of residents who were inclined to buy fresh coffee were almost equivalent, both under 35%, 3% lower than a similarly low Hobart. ❸ People in the three cities who favored instant coffee occupied at least half of the whole population, with respective figures being 53% (Brisbane), 50% (Adelaide), and 54% (Hobart).

总段落数: 4 段

句子数量: 9 句

词数: 237 words

考官评分: 8

五、 思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目
Overview 段	2 句话, 描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点 a) 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的 c) 可以从这几方面考虑: 1) 趋势; 2) “最牛/最 low”; 3) 拐点 (柱状图不一定能

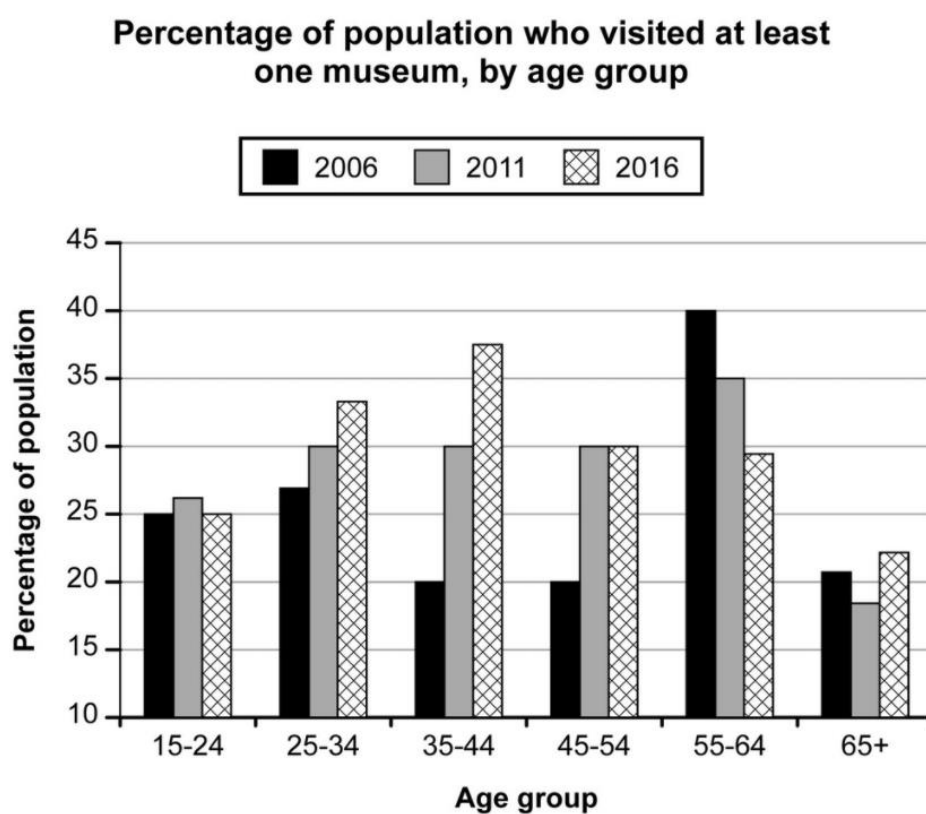
	<p>分析【趋势】和【拐点】)</p> <p>d) 时态: 如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的, 用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.)</p>
Detail 段落 1	<p>写法: 将所有对象分成两组, Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组</p> <p>a) 在描述单个对象时, 需时刻铭记: 将它和其他对象作比较 (如果可能的话)</p> <p>b) 如果有余力, 可以兼顾句式的多变: 1) 主语变换; 2) 合并句子; 3) 伴随状态</p> <p>c) 注意: 只需要客观描述数据即可, 不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。</p> <p>d) 如果写不够 4 句话, 也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。</p>
Detail 段落 2	同上

六、 语言模板总结

开头段
Overview 段
Detail 段落 1
Detail 段落 2

七、 习题

The chart shows the percentage of people in one country, by age group, who visited one or more museums in 2006, 2011 and 2016.



Day4 小作文：饼图（Pie Chart）

一、 题目展示

WRITING TASK 1

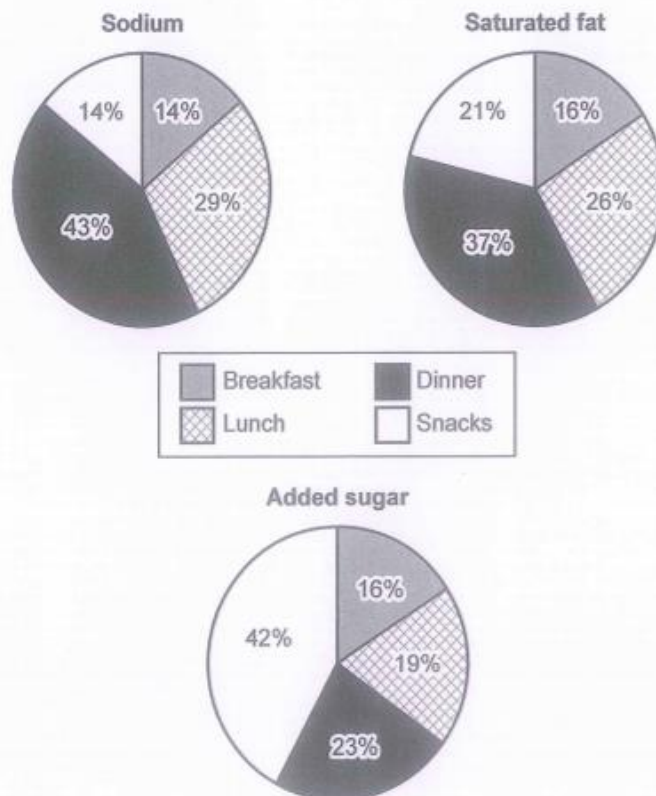
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Average percentages of sodium, saturated fats and added sugars in typical meals consumed in the USA



题目来源：剑桥第 14 套-Test 1

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间: 20min
2. 审题 (读图) + 确定每段写什么: 3min
3. 写作: 15min (2min+3min+5min+5min)
4. 检查: 2min

三、 段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (11 句话)

- ① 开头段: 1 句话
- ② Overview 段: 2 句话
- ③ Detail 段落 1: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)
- ④ Detail 段落 2: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)

2) 总字数

> 150 words (建议: 200 words)

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法: paraphrase (改写) 题目

题目: The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

改写: The pie charts compare the average percentages of three potentially unhealthy nutrients--sodium, saturated fat, and added sugar--in Americans' typical meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snacks).

ii 语言分析

题目：The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

改写：The pie charts compare the average percentages of three potentially unhealthy nutrients--sodium, saturated fat, and added sugar--in Americans' typical meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snacks).

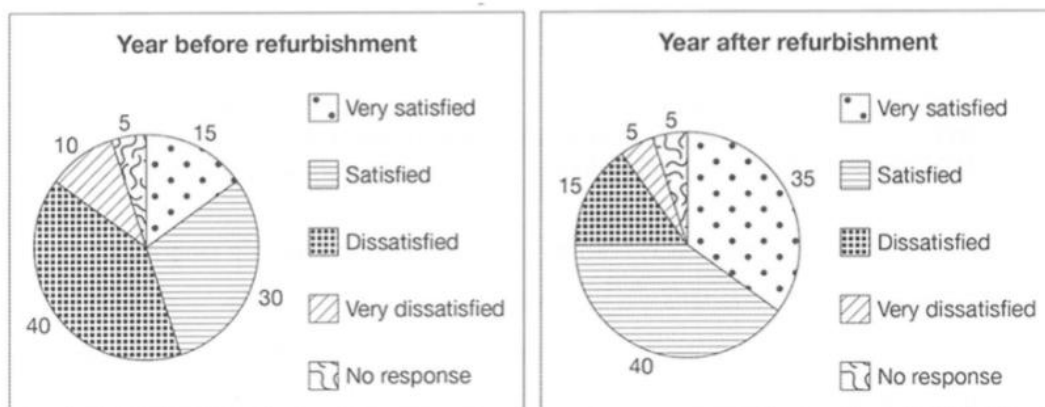
2) Overview 段写法

i 写法：2 句话，描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点

① Overall, each meal in the USA contains at least 14% of nutrients that are harmful if overly consumed. ② Dinners and snacks conspire to account for the vast majority of unhealthy nutrients.

ii 注意事项

- 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion
- 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的
- 可以从这几方面考虑：1) 趋势；2) “最牛/最 low”；3) 拐点
- 时态：如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的，用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.)
- 注意：有些饼图也可以分析【趋势】和【拐点】



题目来源：剑桥第 11 套-Test 4

iii 语言分析

① Overall, each meal in the USA contains at least 14% of nutrients that are harmful if overly consumed. ② Dinners and snacks conspire to account for the vast majority of unhealthy nutrients.

3) Detail 段落 1 写法

i 写法：将所有对象分成两组，Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组

① Compared to the other three meals, breakfast appears to be the healthiest, constituting the lowest proportion of the three potentially harmful nutrients, with the figures being 14% for sodium, 16% for saturated fat and added sugar. ② The three possibly detrimental substances consumed in lunch occupy a higher percentage than in breakfast, taking up 29% of sodium, 26% of saturated fat, and nearly one-fifth of added sugar.

ii 注意事项

- a) 在描述单个对象时，需时刻铭记：将它和其他对象作比较（如果可能的话）
- b) 如果有余力，可以兼顾句式的多变：1) 主语变换；2) 合并句子；3) 伴随状态
- c) 注意：只需要客观描述数据即可，不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。
- d) 如果写不够 4 句话，也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。

iii 语言分析

① Compared to the other three meals, breakfast appears to be the healthiest, constituting the lowest proportion of the three potentially harmful nutrients, with the figures being 14% for sodium, 16% for saturated fat and added sugar. ② The three possibly detrimental substances consumed in lunch occupy a higher percentage than in breakfast, taking up 29% of sodium, 26% of saturated fat, and nearly one-fifth of added sugar.

4) Detail 段落 2 写法

写法和注意事项同 Detail 段落 1

① It is noticeable that American people take in a much more significant proportion of harmful compounds at dinner than at the earlier two meals. ② The sodium-intake percentage at dinner accounts for 43%, equivalent to the amount taken in at breakfast and lunch combined. ③ The figures for saturated fat and added sugar are relatively lower, being 37% and 23% respectively. ④ The health threat posed by snacks is as grave, if not more, as the danger caused by dinner. ⑤ While responsible for only 14% of sodium and 21% of saturated fat, snacks contribute 42% of added sugar, indicating that nearly half of the gratuitous amount of sugar could be avoided if people refrained from eating snacks.

四、 全文展示

① The pie charts compare the average percentages of three potentially unhealthy nutrients--sodium, saturated fat, and added sugar--in Americans' typical meals (breakfast, lunch,

dinner, and snacks).

①Overall, each meal in the USA contains at least 14% of nutrients that are harmful if overly consumed. ②Dinners and snacks conspire to account for the vast majority of unhealthy nutrients.

①Compared to the other three meals, breakfast appears to be the healthiest, constituting the lowest proportion of the three potentially harmful nutrients, with the figures being 14% for sodium, 16% for saturated fat and added sugar. ②The three possibly detrimental substances consumed in lunch occupy a higher percentage than in breakfast, taking up 29% of sodium, 26% of saturated fat, and nearly one-fifth of added sugar.

①It is noticeable that American people take in a much more significant proportion of harmful compounds at dinner than at the earlier two meals. ②The sodium-intake percentage at dinner accounts for 43%, equivalent to the amount taken in at breakfast and lunch combined. ③The figures for saturated fat and added sugar are relatively lower, being 37% and 23% respectively. ④The health threat posed by snacks is as grave, if not more, as the danger caused by dinner. ⑤While responsible for only 14% of sodium and 21% of saturated fat, snacks contribute 42% of added sugar, indicating that nearly half of the gratuitous amount of sugar could be avoided if people refrained from eating snacks.

总段落数：4 段

句子数量：10 句

词数：238 words

考官评分：8.5

五、思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目
Overview 段	<p>2 句话，描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点</p> <p>a) 开头用 Overall，而不是 In conclusion</p> <p>b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的</p> <p>c) 可以从这几方面考虑：1) 趋势；2) “最牛/最 low”；3) 拐点（饼图不一定能分析【趋势】和【拐点】）</p> <p>d) 时态：如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的，用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.)</p>
Detail 段落 1	<p>写法：将所有对象分成两组，Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组</p> <p>a) 在描述单个对象时，需时刻铭记：将它和其他对象作比较（如果可能的话）</p>

	b) 如果有余力，可以兼顾句式的多变：1) 主语变换；2) 合并句子；3) 伴随状态 c) 注意：只需要客观描述数据即可，不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。 d) 如果写不够 4 句话，也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。
Detail 段落 2	同上

六、 语言模板总结

开头段
Overview 段
Detail 段落 1
Detail 段落 2

七、 习题

(因为影印关系，下图中的【黑色】和【深灰】分不太清。需要注意：在两个图中，【Spanish only】的比例分别是 30%和 35%)

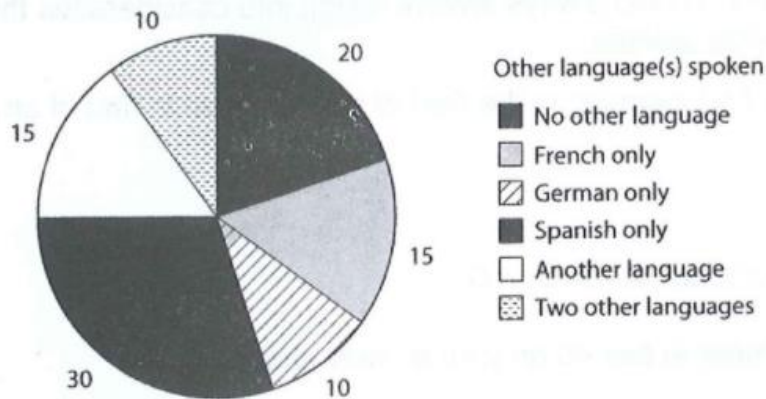
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

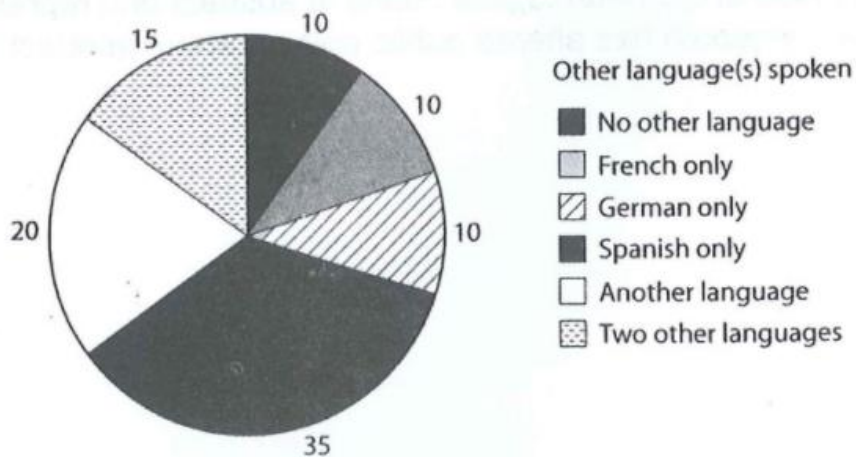
The charts below show the proportions of British students at one university in England who were able to speak other languages in addition to English, in 2000 and 2010.

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

% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2000



% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2010



Day5 小作文：表格（Table）

一、 题目展示

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

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

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

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

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

* Fairtrade: a category of products for which farmers from developing countries have been paid an officially agreed fair price.

题目来源：剑桥第 10 套-Test 2

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间：20min

2. 审题（读图）+ 确定每段写什么：3min
3. 写作：15min（2min+3min+5min+5min）
4. 检查：2min

三、段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段（11 句话）

- ① 开头段：1 句话
- ② Overview 段：2 句话
- ③ Detail 段落 1：4 句话（个别情况可以少于 4 句）
- ④ Detail 段落 2：4 句话（个别情况可以少于 4 句）

2) 总字数

> 150 words （建议：200 words）

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法：paraphrase（改写）题目

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

改写：The two tables display statistics concerning sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in two separate years in five European countries.

ii 语言分析

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

改写: The two tables display statistics concerning sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in two separate years in five European countries.

2) Overview 段写法

i 写法: 2 句话, 描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点

① Overall, all five countries saw an increase in Fairtrade coffee sales over the five-year period, albeit to widely varying degrees, but sales of Fairtrade bananas experienced a decrease in two nations. ② Overall, Switzerland stood out by far as importing most Fairtrade products.

ii 注意事项

- a) 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion
- b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的
- c) 可以从这几方面考虑: 1) 趋势; 2) “最牛/最 low”; 3) 拐点
- d) 时态: 如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的, 用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.)

iii 语言分析

① Overall, all five countries saw an increase in Fairtrade coffee sales over the five-year period, albeit to widely varying degrees, but sales of Fairtrade bananas experienced a decrease in two nations. ② Overall, Switzerland stood out by far as importing most Fairtrade products.

3) Detail 段落 1 写法

i 写法: 将所有对象分成两组, Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组

① In 1999, Switzerland saw the highest expenditure on both Fairtrade coffee (€3 million) and bananas (€15 million), equaling twice and fifteen times the figures for the UK in the same year. ② By 2004, both nations had witnessed a considerable increase in these two products: incomes from Fairtrade coffee in the UK went up to €20 million, well over ten times compared to those of five years previously (€1.5), and more than three times higher than Switzerland's equivalent figure in that year (€6). ③ The money spent on Fairtrade bananas in the two countries rose by €32 and €4.5 respectively.

ii 注意事项

- a) 在描述单个对象时, 需时刻铭记: 将它和其他对象作比较 (如果可能的话)
- b) 如果有余力, 可以兼顾句式的多变: 1) 主语变换; 2) 合并句子; 3) 伴随状态
- c) 注意: 只需要客观描述数据即可, 不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。
- d) 如果写不够 4 句话, 也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。

iii 语言分析

① In 1999, Switzerland saw the highest expenditure on both Fairtrade coffee (€3 million) and bananas (€15 million), equaling twice and fifteen times the figures for the UK in the same year.. ② By 2004, both nations had witnessed a considerable increase in these two products: incomes from Fairtrade coffee in the UK went up to €20 million, well over ten times compared to those of five years previously (€1.5), and more than three times higher than Switzerland's equivalent figure in that year (€6). ③ The money spent on Fairtrade bananas in the two countries rose by €32 and €4.5 respectively.

4) Detail 段落 2 写法

写法和注意事项同 Detail 段落 1

① Revenues from Fairtrade coffee and bananas were far lower in Denmark, Belgium, and Sweden in both years. ② Despite a slight rise from 1999 to 2004, the figures for Fairtrade coffee sales in these three countries mostly clustered between €0.8 and €2. ③ Sales for Fairtrade bananas were similarly modest in both years, ranging from €0.6-4. ④ It is noticeable that Denmark and Sweden actually showed a declining trend across the five years, with falls from €1.8-1 and €2-0.9 respectively.

四、 全文展示

① The two tables display statistics concerning sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in two separate years in five European countries.

① Overall, all five countries saw an increase in Fairtrade coffee sales over the five-year period, albeit to widely varying degrees, but sales of Fairtrade bananas experienced a decrease in two nations. ② Overall, Switzerland stood out by far as importing most Fairtrade products.

① In 1999, Switzerland saw the highest expenditure on both Fairtrade coffee (€3 million) and bananas (€15 million), equaling twice and fifteen times the figures for the UK in the same year.

② By 2004, both nations had witnessed a considerable increase in these two products: incomes from Fairtrade coffee in the UK went up to €20 million, well over ten times compared to those of five years previously (€1.5), and more than three times higher than Switzerland's equivalent figure in that year (€6). ③ The money spent on Fairtrade bananas in the two countries rose by €32 and €4.5 respectively.

① Revenues from Fairtrade coffee and bananas were far lower in Denmark, Belgium, and Sweden in both years. ② Despite a slight rise from 1999 to 2004, the figures for Fairtrade coffee sales in these three countries mostly clustered between €0.8 and €2. ③ Sales for Fairtrade bananas were similarly modest in both years, ranging from €0.6-4. ④ It is noticeable that Denmark and Sweden actually showed a declining trend across the five years, with falls from €1.8-1 and €2-0.9 respectively.

总段落数：4 段

句子数量：10 句

词数：237 words

考官评分：9

五、 思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目
Overview 段	<p>2 句话，描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点</p> <p>a) 开头用 Overall，而不是 In conclusion</p> <p>b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的</p> <p>c) 可以从这几方面考虑：1) 趋势；2) “最牛/最 low”；3) 拐点</p> <p>d) 时态：如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的，用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.)</p>
Detail 段落 1	<p>写法：将所有对象分成两组，Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组</p> <p>a) 在描述单个对象时，需时刻铭记：将它和其他对象作比较（如果可能的话）</p> <p>b) 如果有余力，可以兼顾句式的多变：1) 主语变换；2) 合并句子；3) 伴随状态</p> <p>c) 注意：只需要客观描述数据即可，不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。</p> <p>d) 如果写不够 4 句话，也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。</p>
Detail 段落 2	同上

六、 语言模板总结

开头段
Overview 段

Detail 段落 1
Detail 段落 2

七、 习题

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category – 2002

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

Day6 小作文：图表混搭

一、 题目展示

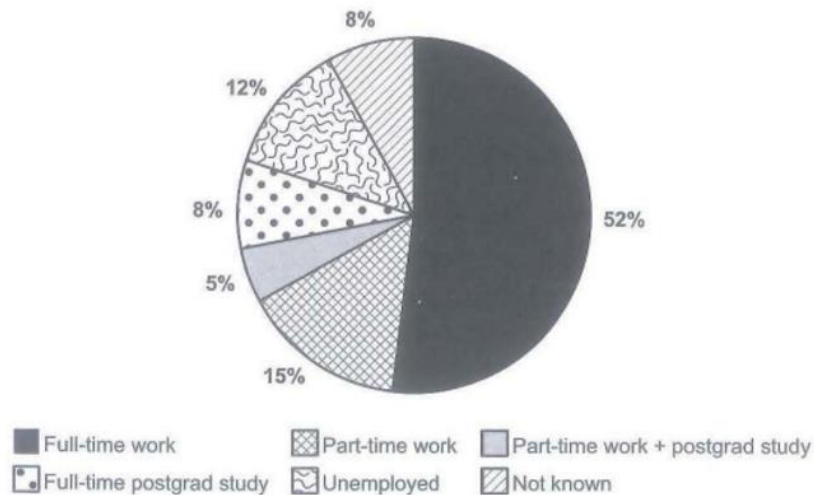
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Destination of Anthropology graduates (from one university)



Salaries of Anthropology graduates (after 5 years' work)

Type of employment	\$25,000–49,999	\$50,000–74,999	\$75,000–99,999	\$100,000+
Freelance consultants	5%	15%	40%	40%
Government sector	5%	15%	30%	50%
Private companies	10%	35%	25%	30%

题目来源：剑桥第 15 套-Test 4

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间: 20min
2. 审题 (读图) + 确定每段写什么: 3min
3. 写作: 15min (2min+3min+5min+5min)
4. 检查: 2min

三、 段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (11 句话)

- ① 开头段: 1 句话
- ② Overview 段: 2 句话
- ③ Detail 段落 1: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)
- ④ Detail 段落 2: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)

2) 总字数

> 150 words (建议: 200 words)

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法: paraphrase (改写) 题目

题目: The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years.

改写: The pie chart illustrates a university's anthropology students' career choices after graduation; the table provides detailed information concerning their salaries in work after five years.

ii 语言分析

题目: The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years.

改写: The pie chart illustrates a university's anthropology students' career choices after graduation; the table provides detailed information concerning their salaries in work after five years.

2) Overview 段写法

i 写法: 2 句话, 描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点 (尽量一个图归纳出一个特点)

- ① Overall, the majority of anthropology students managed to find a job after graduation;
- ② among the three main types of employment, government sectors provided the most generous salaries.

ii 注意事项

- a) 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion
- b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的
- c) 可以从这几方面考虑: 1) 趋势; 2) “最牛/最 low”; 3) 拐点
- d) 时态: 如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的, 用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.)

iii 语言分析

- ① Overall, the majority of anthropology students managed to find a job after graduation;
- ② among the three main types of employment, government sectors provided the most generous salaries.

3) Detail 段落 1 写法

i 写法: 写第一个图表的信息

- ① According to the pie chart, approximately half of the graduates took full-time work as their first choice after graduation, followed by 15% of students working in a part-time pattern.
- ② Another 13% of graduates continued to pursue academic research, either by completely devoting themselves to postgraduate study (8%) or by juggling between work and study (5%).
- ③ While 8% of the students' destinations after graduation remained

uncertain, it is clear that nearly one-tenth of the graduates had not found a secure work situation, indicated by the "unemployment" category (12%).

ii 注意事项

- a) 在描述单个对象时，需时刻铭记：将它和其他对象作比较（如果可能的话）
- b) 如果有余力，可以兼顾句式的多变：1) 主语变换；2) 合并句子；3) 伴随状态
- c) 注意：只需要客观描述数据即可，不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。
- d) 如果写不够 4 句话，也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。

iii 语言分析

① According to the pie chart, approximately half of the graduates took full-time work as their first choice after graduation, followed by 15% of students working in a part-time pattern. ② Another 13% of graduates continued to pursue academic research, either by completely devoting themselves to postgraduate study (8%) or by juggling between work and study (5%). ③ While 8% of the students' destinations after graduation remained uncertain, it is clear that nearly one-tenth of the graduates had not found a secure work situation, indicated by the "unemployment" category (12%).

4) Detail 段落 2 写法

写法：写第二个图表的信息

注意事项同 Detail 段落 1

不一定需要和第一个图做任何联系，也可以单独描述第二个图。

① Looking at the table, we can easily notice that amongst all the career options for anthropology graduates, employment in government was the most lucrative, with the highest level (50%) of the employees earning the most competitive salaries (above \$100,000) and 30% being paid \$75,000-99,999 (the second-highest level of salaries). ② Being a freelance consultant was fairly profitable as well. ③ 80% of freelance consultants received over \$75,000 incomes, equivalent to the ratio of people who worked in the government, and only 5% of freelance consultants were paid less than \$50,000. ④ Employees in private companies fell in diverse categories in terms of salaries: \$25,000-49,999 (10%), \$50,000-74,999 (35%), \$75,000-99,999 (25%), and \$100,000+(30%).

四、全文展示

① The pie chart illustrates a university's anthropology students' career choices after graduation; the table provides detailed information concerning their salaries in work after five years.

① Overall, the majority of anthropology students managed to find a job after graduation; ②

among the three main types of employment, government sectors provided the most generous salaries.

①According to the pie chart, approximately half of the graduates took full-time work as their first choice after graduation, followed by 15% of students working in a part-time pattern. ②Another 13% of graduates continued to pursue academic research, either by completely devoting themselves to postgraduate study (8%) or by juggling between work and study (5%). ③While 8% of the students' destinations after graduation remained uncertain, it is clear that nearly one-tenth of the graduates had not found a secure work situation, indicated by the "unemployment" category (12%).

①Looking at the table, we can easily notice that amongst all the career options for anthropology graduates, employment in government was the most lucrative, with the highest level (50%) of the employees earning the most competitive salaries (above \$100,000) and 30% being paid \$75,000-99,999 (the second-highest level of salaries). ②Being a freelance consultant was fairly profitable as well. ③80% of freelance consultants received over \$75,000 incomes, equivalent to the ratio of people who worked in the government, and only 5% of freelance consultants were paid less than \$50,000. ④Employees in private companies fell in diverse categories in terms of salaries: \$25,000-49,999 (10%), \$50,000-74,999 (35%), \$75,000-99,999 (25%), and \$100,000+(30%).

总段落数: 4 段

句子数量: 10 句

词数: 247 words

考官评分: 8.5

五、思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目
Overview 段	<p>2 句话, 描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点 (尽量一个表格归纳出一个特点)</p> <p>a) 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion</p> <p>b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的</p> <p>c) 可以从这几方面考虑: 1) 趋势; 2) “最牛/最 low”; 3) 拐点</p> <p>d) 时态: 如果表格呈现的数据是过去收集的, 用一般过去时 (did, increased, rose, etc.</p>
Detail 段落 1	<p>写法: 写第一个图表的信息</p> <p>a) 在描述单个对象时, 需时刻铭记: 将它和其他对象作比较 (如果可能的话)</p>

	<p>b) 如果有余力，可以兼顾句式的多变：1) 主语变换；2) 合并句子；3) 伴随状态</p> <p>c) 注意：只需要客观描述数据即可，不需要试图解读数据背后的原因。</p> <p>d) 如果写不够 4 句话，也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。</p>
Detail 段落 2	写法：写第二个图表的信息，其他同上。

六、语言模板总结

开头段
Overview 段
Detail 段落 1
Detail 段落 2

七、 习题

WRITING TASK 1

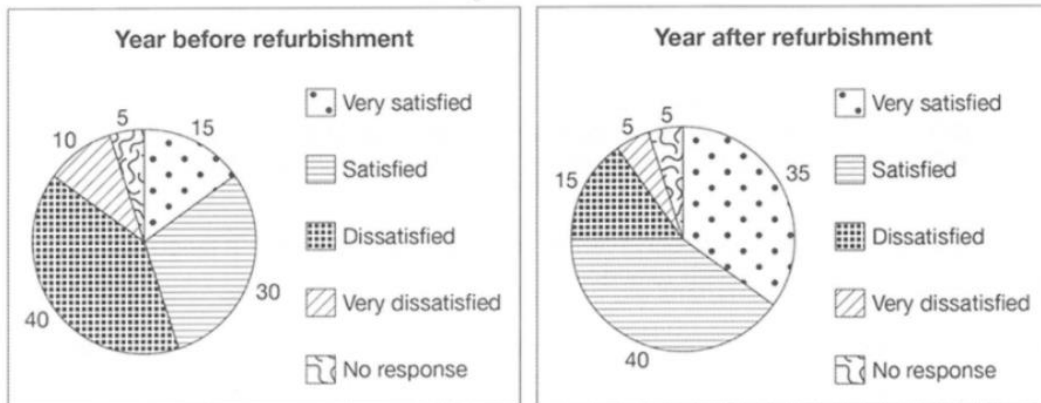
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the numbers of visitors to Ashdown Museum during the year before and the year after it was refurbished. The charts show the result of surveys asking visitors how satisfied they were with their visit, during the same two periods.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Total number of visitors to Ashdown Museum	
During the year before refurbishment:	74, 000
During the year after refurbishment:	92, 000



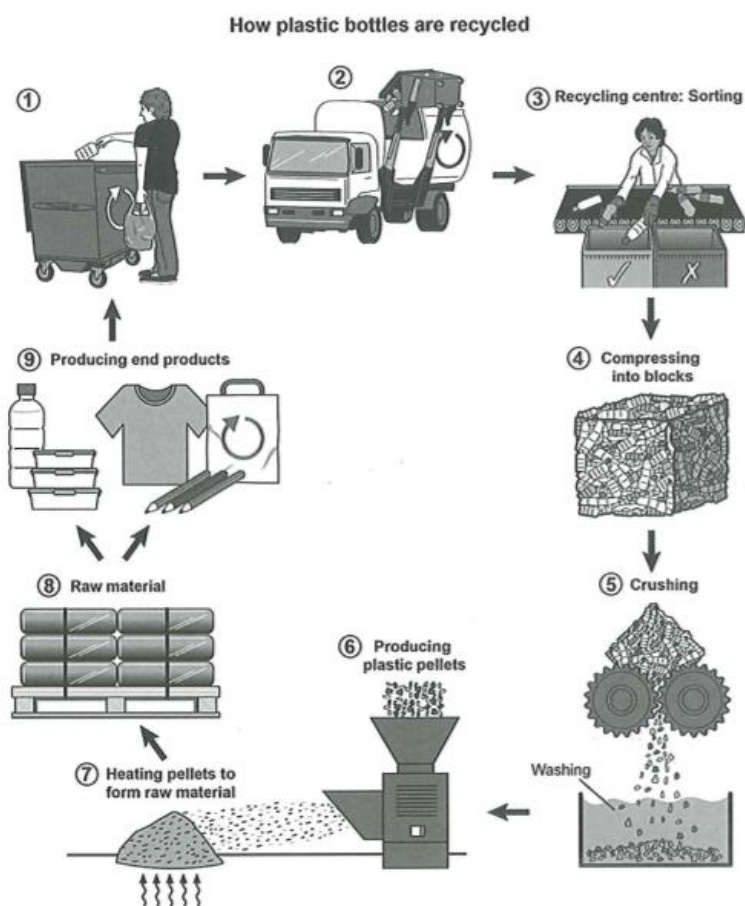
Day7 小作文：流程图（Diagram-Process）

一、 题目展示

The diagram below shows the process for recycling plastic bottles.

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

Write at least 150 words.



题目来源：剑桥第 16 套-Test 4

其他样题展示

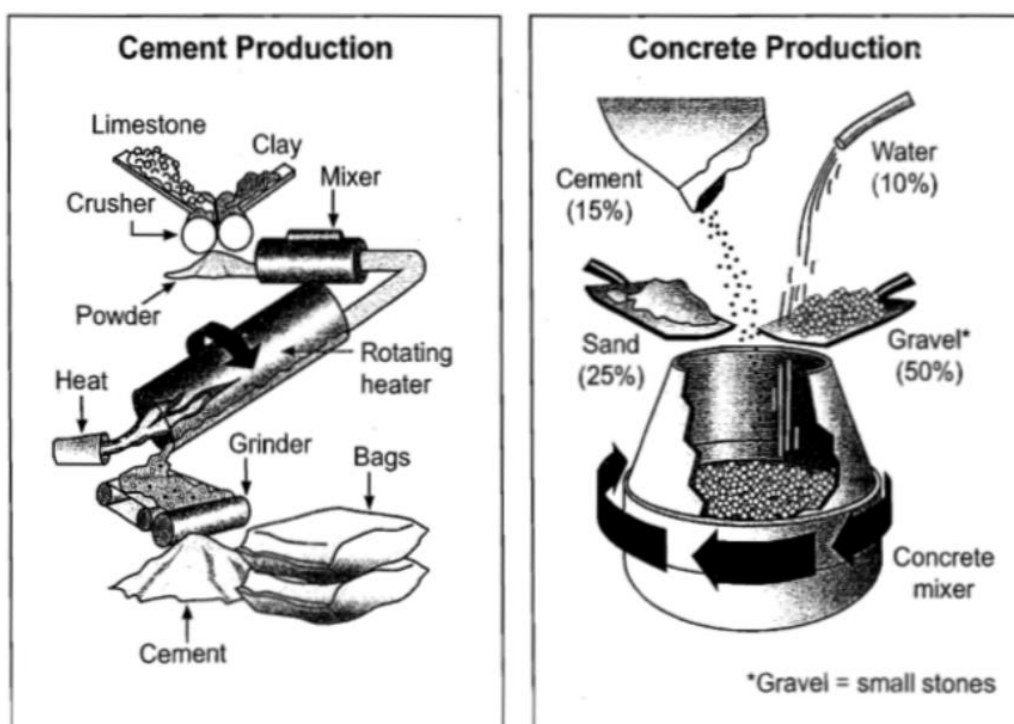
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

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

Write at least 150 words.



题目来源：剑桥第 8 套-Test 3

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间：20min
2. 审题（读图）+ 确定每段写什么：3min
3. 写作：15min（2min+3min+5min+5min）

4. 检查: 2min

三、段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (11 句话)

- ① 开头段: 1 句话
- ② Overview 段: 2 句话
- ③ Detail 段落 1: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)
- ④ Detail 段落 2: 4 句话 (个别情况可以少于 4 句)

2) 总字数

> 150 words (建议: 200 words)

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法: paraphrase (改写) 题目

题目: The diagram below shows the process for recycling plastic bottles.

改写: The flow diagram illustrates how plastic bottles are recycled.

ii 语言分析

题目: The diagram below shows the process for recycling plastic bottles.

改写: The flow diagram illustrates how plastic bottles are recycled.

2) Overview 段写法

i 写法: 2 句话, 描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点

可以写的点包括: 1) 一共几个步骤; 2) 几个步骤大概是什么 (可能需要概括, 也可能

直接照抄就行)；3) 重点说下第 1 个步骤和最后 1 个步骤。

(如《剑桥第 8 套-Test 3》，2 句话分别描述两张图即可)

①Overall, there are 9 distinct steps in plastic-bottle recycling. ②Roughly speaking, plastic bottles are collected, sorted, broken down, and finally made into new products.

ii 注意事项

- a) 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion
- b) 时态: 流程图的时态通常是一般现在时 (is, are)
- c) 语态: 流程图中会频繁使用被动语态 (bottles are collected)

iii 语言分析

①Overall, there are 9 distinct steps in plastic-bottle recycling. ②Roughly speaking, plastic bottles are collected, sorted, broken down, and finally made into new products.

3) Detail 段落 1 写法

i 写法: 将所有步骤分成两组, Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组

(如《剑桥第 8 套-Test 3》，Detail 段落 1 写第一幅图即可)

①The process begins with the collection of used plastic bottles from homes, businesses, and other sites. ②They are then transported by truck to the recycling center for the further sorting process. ③At the center, plastic bottles are manually sorted and separated from irrelevant items, with recyclable bottles set apart for the following procedure. ④Those bottles are subsequently compressed into blocks and then crushed into small pieces, which are later washed in a container to remove all residues.

ii 注意事项

- a) 时态: 流程图的时态通常是一般现在时 (is, are)
- b) 语态: 流程图中会频繁使用被动语态 (bottles are collected)
- c) 需要频繁使用表示顺序的词: firstly; then; subsequently; finally
- d) 如果有余力, 可以兼顾句式的多变: 1) 主语变换; 2) 合并句子; 3) 伴随状态
- e) 注意: 只需要客观描述步骤即可, 不需要对某一步骤加入过于主观的评价。
- f) 如果写不够 4 句话, 也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。

iii 语言分析

①The process begins with the collection of used plastic bottles from homes, businesses, and other sites. ②They are then transported by truck to the recycling center for the further sorting process. ③At the center, plastic bottles are manually sorted and separated from irrelevant items, with recyclable bottles set apart for the following procedure. ④Those

bottles are subsequently compressed into blocks and then crushed into small pieces, which are later washed in a container to remove all residues.

4) Detail 段落 2 写法

写法和注意事项同 Detail 段落 1

(如《剑桥第 8 套-Test 3》，Detail 段落 2 写第二幅图即可)

①Once cleaned, those fragments are then sent into a machine to produce plastic pellets, and those pellets are heated afterward so that they become the raw materials for new products. ②Finally, end products are molded in various forms: plastic bottles, pencils, shirts, bags, and others. ③Those products then enter the market to fulfill their missions in people's daily lives, potentially to be recycled someday in the future.

四、 全文展示

①The flow diagram illustrates how plastic bottles are recycled.

①Overall, there are 9 distinct steps in plastic-bottle recycling. ②Roughly speaking, plastic bottles are collected, sorted, broken down, and finally made into new products.

①The process begins with the collection of used plastic bottles from homes, businesses, and other sites. ②They are then transported by truck to the recycling center for the further sorting process. ③At the center, plastic bottles are manually sorted and separated from irrelevant items, with recyclable bottles set apart for the following procedure. ④Those bottles are subsequently compressed into blocks and then crushed into small pieces, which are later washed in a container to remove all residues.

①Once cleaned, those fragments are then sent into a machine to produce plastic pellets, and those pellets are heated afterward so that they become the raw materials for new products. ②Finally, end products are molded in various forms: plastic bottles, pencils, shirts, bags, and others. ③Those products then enter the market to fulfill their missions in people's daily lives, potentially to be recycled someday in the future.

总段落数: 4 段

句子数量: 10 句

词数: 176 words

考官评分: 8

五、 思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目
Overview 段	<p>2 句话, 描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点</p> <p>可以写的点包括: 1) 一共几个步骤; 2) 几个步骤大概是什么 (可能需要概括, 也可能直接照抄就行); 3) 重点说下第 1 个步骤和最后 1 个步骤。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion b) 时态: 流程图的时态通常是一般现在时 (is, are) c) 语态: 流程图中会频繁使用被动语态 (bottles are collected)
Detail 段落 1	<p>写法: 将所有步骤分成两组, Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 时态: 流程图的时态通常是一般现在时 (is, are) b) 语态: 流程图中会频繁使用被动语态 (bottles are collected) c) 需要频繁使用表示顺序的词: firstly; then; subsequently; finally d) 如果有余力, 可以兼顾句式的多变: 1) 主语变换; 2) 合并句子; 3) 伴随状态 e) 注意: 只需要客观描述步骤即可, 不需要对某一步骤加入过于主观的评价。 f) 如果写不够 4 句话, 也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。
Detail 段落 2	同上

六、 语言模板总结

开头段
Overview 段

Detail 段落 1
Detail 段落 2

七、 习题

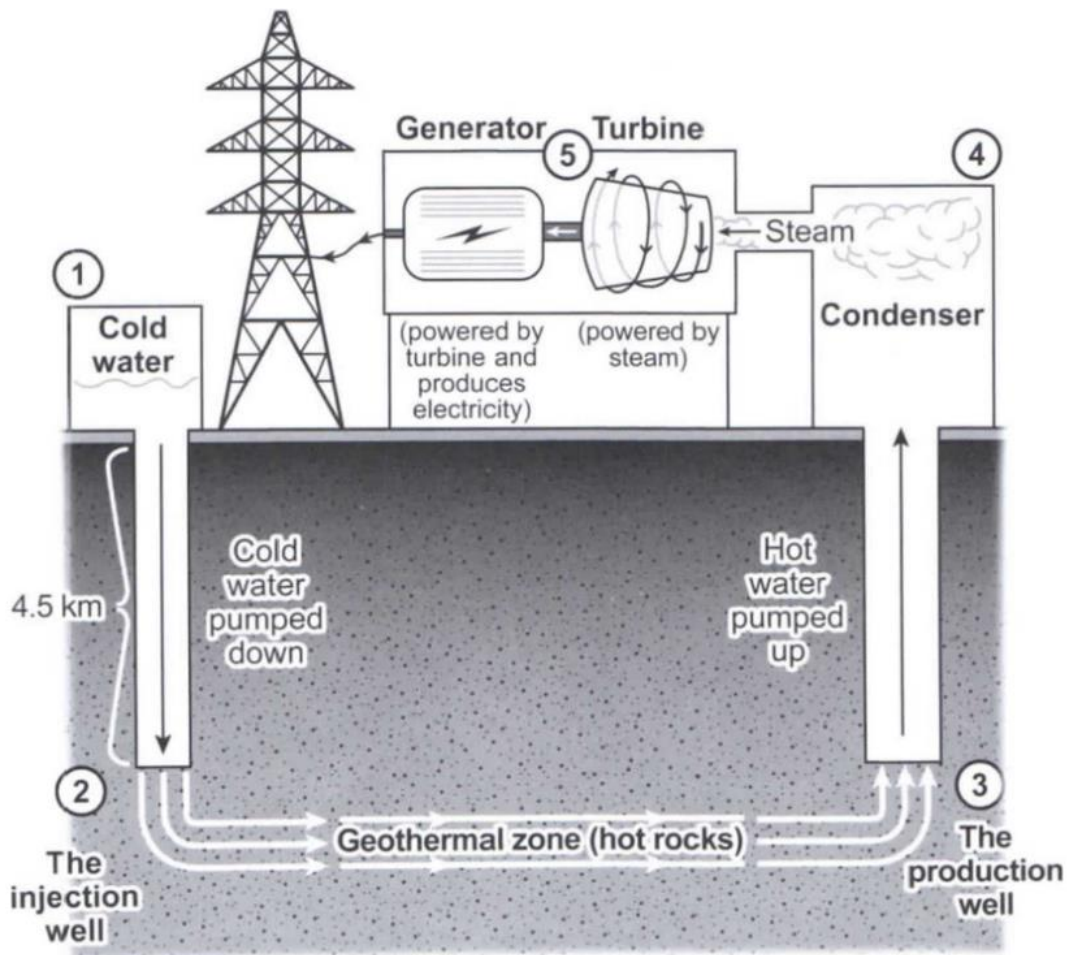
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows how geothermal energy is used to produce electricity. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant

Write at least 150 words.

Geothermal power plant



Day8 小作文：地图（Diagram-Comparison）

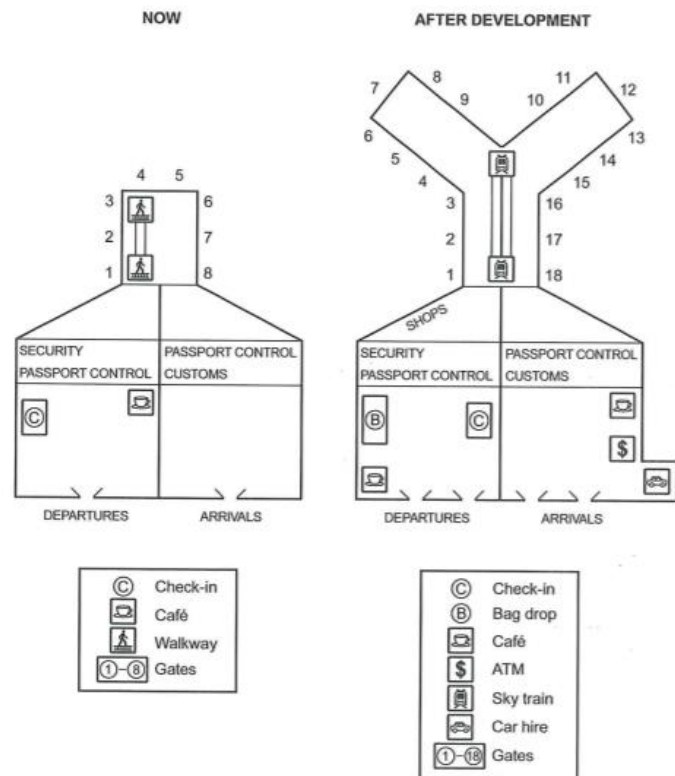
一、 题目展示

The plans below show the site of an airport now and how it will look after redevelopment next year.

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

Write at least 150 words.

SOUTHWEST AIRPORT



→ p. 135 73

题目来源：剑桥第 16 套-Test 3

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间：20min
2. 审题（读图）+ 确定每段写什么：3min
3. 写作：15min（2min+3min+5min+5min）
4. 检查：2min

三、 段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段（11 句话）

- ① 开头段：1 句话
- ② Overview 段：2 句话
- ③ Detail 段落 1：4 句话（个别情况可以少于 4 句）
- ④ Detail 段落 2：4 句话（个别情况可以少于 4 句）

2) 总字数

> 150 words （建议：200 words）

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法：paraphrase（改写）题目

题目：The plans below show the site of an airport now and how it will look after redevelopment next year.

改写：The diagrams show the current layout of the Southwest Airport and illustrate some proposed changes to it for the forthcoming year.

ii 语言分析

题目：The plans below show the site of an airport now and how it will look after redevelopment next year.

改写：The diagrams show the current layout of the Southwest Airport and illustrate some proposed changes to it for the forthcoming year.

2) Overview 段写法

i 写法：2 句话，描写图表中最显著的 2 个改变

①Overall, it is clear that the principal change is the extension of the gate area, giving rise to an additional number of gates. ②Various other developments with regard to shops and passenger services are also included in the proposed plan.

ii 注意事项

- a) 开头用 Overall, 而不是 In conclusion
- b) 描写的 2 个改变一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的

iii 语言分析

①Overall, it is clear that the principal change is the extension of the gate area, giving rise to an additional number of gates. ②Various other developments with regard to shops and passenger services are also included in the proposed plan.

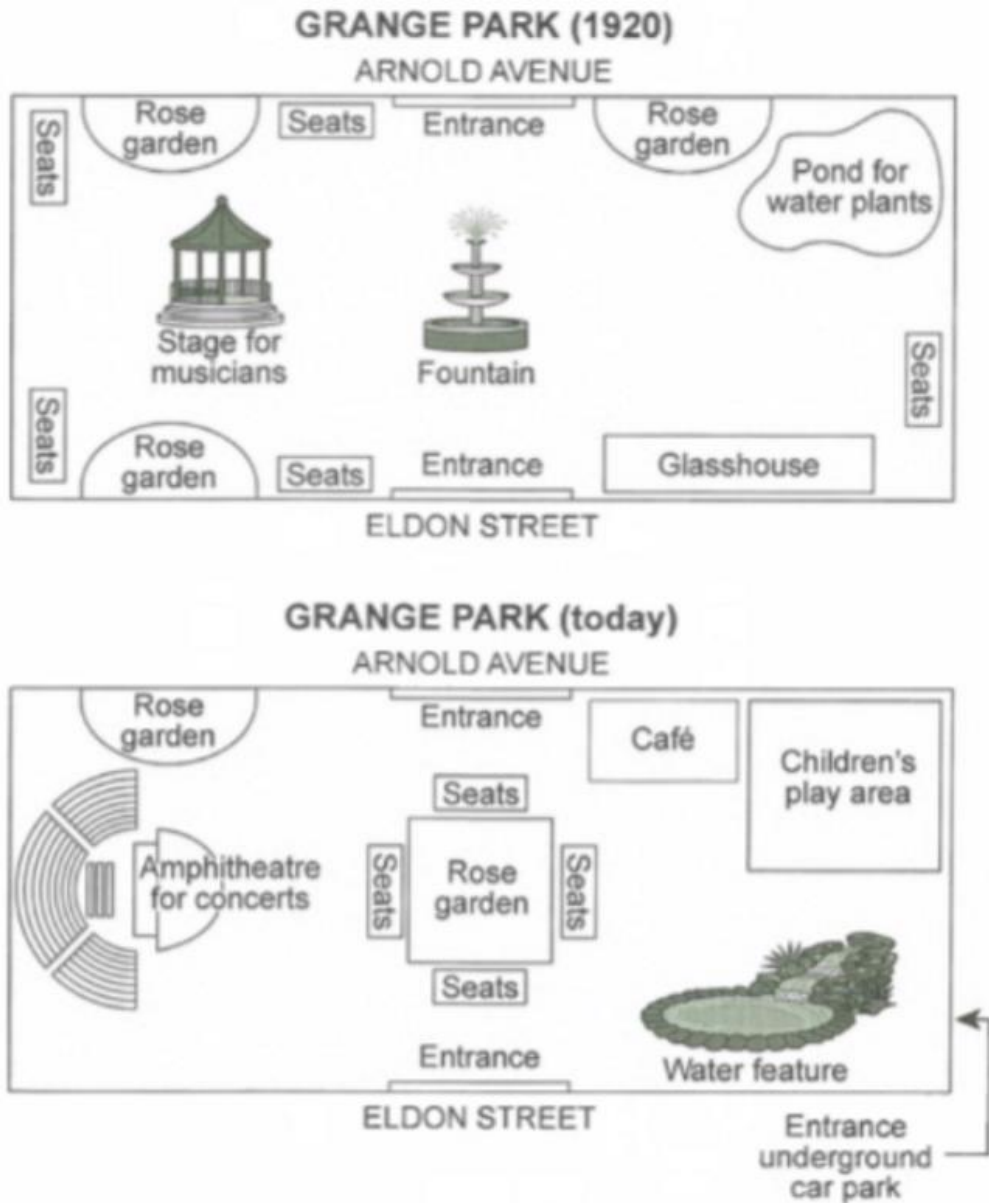
3) Detail 段落 1 写法

i 写法：将所有改变分成两组，Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组

①Looking at the current layout, we can see that the airport has 8 gates with a walkway transporting people to different gates. ②The new design proposal, however, involves an extension of the current gate space to the two times bigger size, thus allowing 10 more gates and a sky train to be included. ③Before entering the newly designed gate area, passengers will also be able to shop in several stores to be built.

ii 注意事项

- a) 如果有余力，可以兼顾句式的多变：1) 主语变换；2) 合并句子；3) 伴随状态
- b) 注意：只需要客观描述改变即可，不需要对某一改变加入过于主观的评价或分析。
- c) 如果写不够 4 句话，也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。
- d) 时态：描述现在的图，用一般现在时 (is, takes)；描述未来的改变，用一般将来时 (will)
(一些题目还涉及到过去的图，则用一般过去时态，如下图)



题目来源：剑桥第 14 套-Test 4

iii 语言分析

① Looking at the current layout, we can see that the airport has 8 gates with a walkway transporting people to different gates. ② The new design proposal, however, involves an extension of the current gate space to the two times bigger size, thus allowing 10 more gates and a sky train to be included. ③ Before entering the newly designed gate area, passengers will also be able to shop in several stores to be built.

4) Detail 段落 2 写法

写法和注意事项同 Detail 段落 1

①While the departure and arrival areas will remain their original size, more shops will come into operation for customers' convenience. ②In the departure area, the check-in counter and cafe will be relocated so that a bag-drop can be brought into operation. ③The arrival area, whose space is currently idle, will see the proposed construction of a cafe, an ATM, and a site for hiring cars.

四、 全文展示

①The diagrams show the current layout of the Southwest Airport and illustrate some proposed changes to it for the forthcoming year.

①Overall, it is clear that the principal change is the extension of the gate area, giving rise to an additional number of gates. ②Various other developments with regard to shops and passenger services are also included in the proposed plan.

①Looking at the current layout, we can see that the airport has 8 gates with a walkway transporting people to different gates. ②The new design proposal, however, involves an extension of the current gate space to the two times bigger size, thus allowing 10 more gates and a sky train to be included. ③Before entering the newly designed gate area, passengers will also be able to shop in several stores to be built.

①While the departure and arrival areas will remain their original size, more shops will come into operation for customers' convenience. ②In the departure area, the check-in counter and cafe will be relocated so that a bag-drop can be brought into operation. ③The arrival area, whose space is currently idle, will see the proposed construction of a cafe, an ATM, and a site for hiring cars.

总段落数：4 段

句子数量：9 句

词数：198 words

考官评分：8.5

五、 思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目
-----	--------------------

Overview 段	<p>2 句话，描写图表中最显著的 2 个变化</p> <p>a) 开头用 Overall，而不是 In conclusion</p> <p>b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的</p>
Detail 段落 1	<p>写法：将所有改变分成两组，Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组</p> <p>a) 如果有余力，可以兼顾句式的多变：1) 主语变换；2) 合并句子；3) 伴随状态</p> <p>b) 注意：只需要客观描述改变即可，不需要对某一改变加入过于主观的评价或分析。</p> <p>b) 如果写不够 4 句话，也不用硬挤。只要把改写的信息写全就行。</p> <p>c) 时态：描述现在的图，用一般现在时 (is, takes)；描述未来的改变，用一般将来时 (will)</p>
Detail 段落 2	同上

六、语言模板总结

开头段	
Overview 段	
Detail 段落 1	
Detail 段落 2	

七、 习题

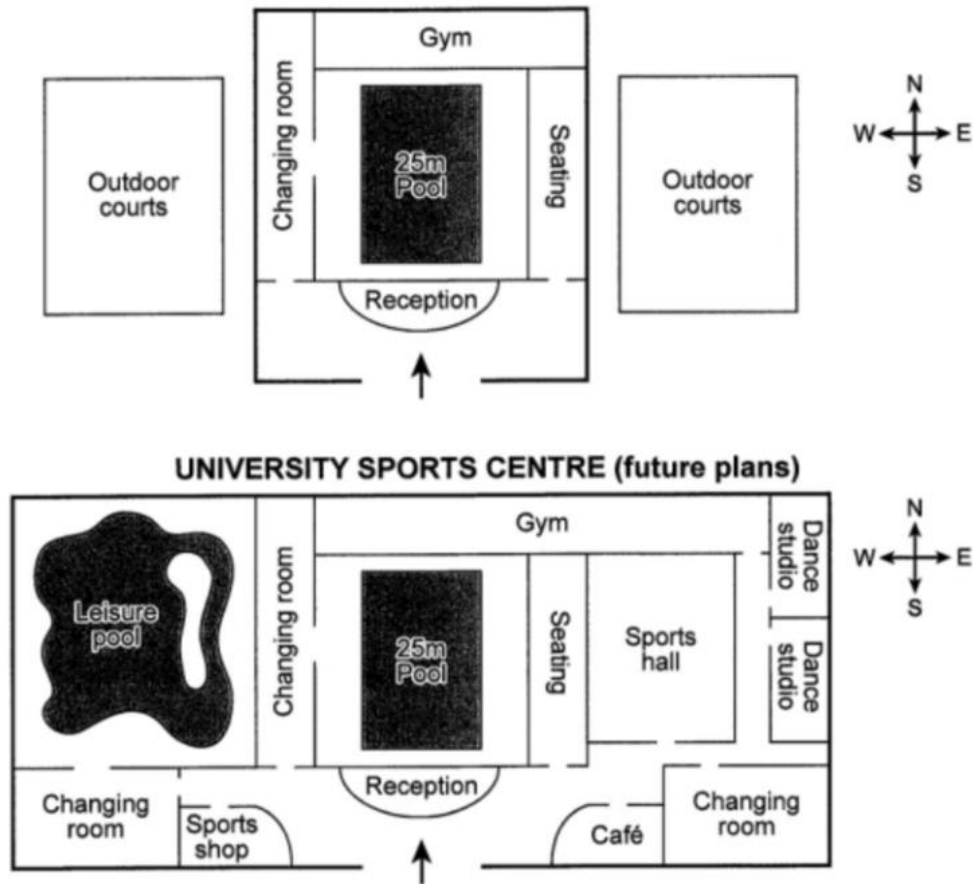
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The plans below show the layout of a university's sports centre now, and how it will look after redevelopment.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Day9 小作文：小作文总结

一、 题目类型

折线图 (Line graph)	<p>Average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person, 1967-2007</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>United Kingdom</th><th>Sweden</th><th>Italy</th><th>Portugal</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1967</td><td>10.5</td><td>8.5</td><td>4.0</td><td>1.5</td></tr><tr><td>1977</td><td>10.5</td><td>10.5</td><td>6.5</td><td>2.5</td></tr><tr><td>1987</td><td>10.0</td><td>7.5</td><td>7.0</td><td>3.5</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>9.5</td><td>6.5</td><td>7.5</td><td>5.5</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>8.5</td><td>5.5</td><td>7.5</td><td>5.5</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	United Kingdom	Sweden	Italy	Portugal	1967	10.5	8.5	4.0	1.5	1977	10.5	10.5	6.5	2.5	1987	10.0	7.5	7.0	3.5	1997	9.5	6.5	7.5	5.5	2007	8.5	5.5	7.5	5.5
Year	United Kingdom	Sweden	Italy	Portugal																											
1967	10.5	8.5	4.0	1.5																											
1977	10.5	10.5	6.5	2.5																											
1987	10.0	7.5	7.0	3.5																											
1997	9.5	6.5	7.5	5.5																											
2007	8.5	5.5	7.5	5.5																											
柱状图 (Bar chart)	<p>Coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five cities in Australia</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>City</th><th>Buy coffee</th><th>Drink coffee</th><th>Buy tea</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Sydney</td><td>44%</td><td>46%</td><td>62%</td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne</td><td>43%</td><td>49%</td><td>64%</td></tr><tr><td>Brisbane</td><td>35%</td><td>53%</td><td>56%</td></tr><tr><td>Adelaide</td><td>35%</td><td>51%</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Hobart</td><td>39%</td><td>55%</td><td>64%</td></tr></tbody></table>	City	Buy coffee	Drink coffee	Buy tea	Sydney	44%	46%	62%	Melbourne	43%	49%	64%	Brisbane	35%	53%	56%	Adelaide	35%	51%	50%	Hobart	39%	55%	64%						
City	Buy coffee	Drink coffee	Buy tea																												
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Brisbane	35%	53%	56%																												
Adelaide	35%	51%	50%																												
Hobart	39%	55%	64%																												
饼图 (Pie chart)	<div><p>Year before refurbishment</p><table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Satisfaction Level</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Very satisfied</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Satisfied</td><td>30%</td></tr><tr><td>Dissatisfied</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>Very dissatisfied</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>No response</td><td>5%</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <div><p>Year after refurbishment</p><table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Satisfaction Level</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Very satisfied</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Satisfied</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>Dissatisfied</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>Very dissatisfied</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>No response</td><td>5%</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Satisfaction Level	Percentage	Very satisfied	10%	Satisfied	30%	Dissatisfied	40%	Very dissatisfied	15%	No response	5%	Satisfaction Level	Percentage	Very satisfied	15%	Satisfied	35%	Dissatisfied	40%	Very dissatisfied	5%	No response	5%						
Satisfaction Level	Percentage																														
Very satisfied	10%																														
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Satisfied	35%																														
Dissatisfied	40%																														
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表格 (Table)

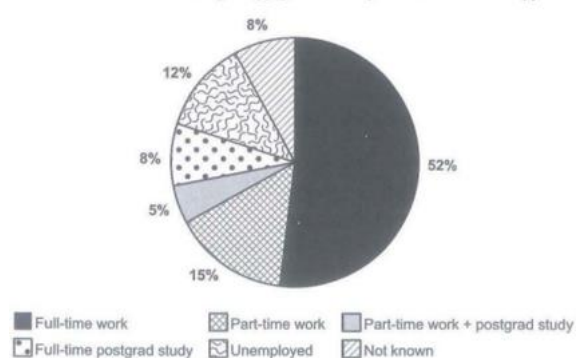
Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)

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

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

图表混搭

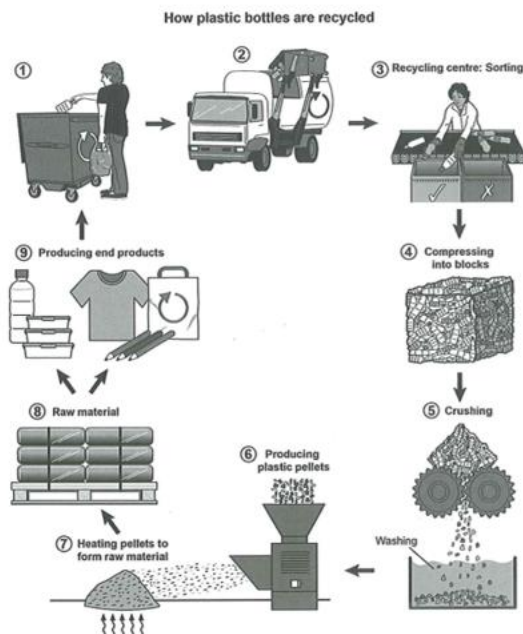
Destination of Anthropology graduates (from one university)



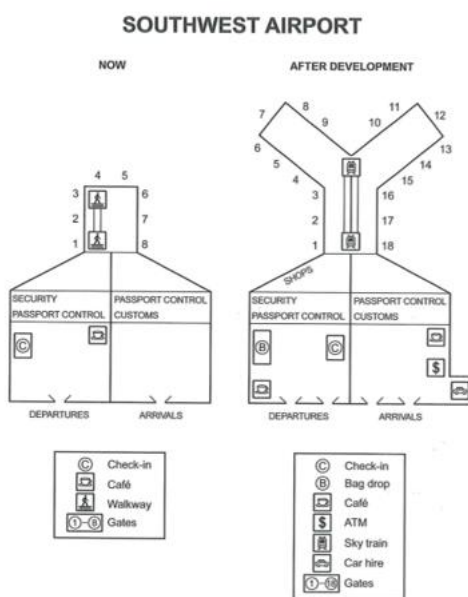
Salaries of Anthropology graduates (after 5 years' work)

Type of employment	\$25,000– 49,999	\$50,000– 74,999	\$75,000– 99,999	\$100,000+
Freelance consultants	5%	15%	40%	40%
Government sector	5%	15%	30%	50%
Private companies	10%	35%	25%	30%

流程图 (Diagram-Process)



地图 (Diagram-Comparison)



二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间: 20min
2. 审题 (读图) + 确定每段写什么: 3min
3. 写作: 15min (2min+3min+5min+5min)

4. 检查：2min

三、段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (11 句话)

- ① 开头段：1 句话
- ② Overview 段：2 句话
- ③ Detail 段落 1：4 句话（个别情况可以少于 4 句）
- ④ Detail 段落 2：4 句话（个别情况可以少于 4 句）

2) 总字数

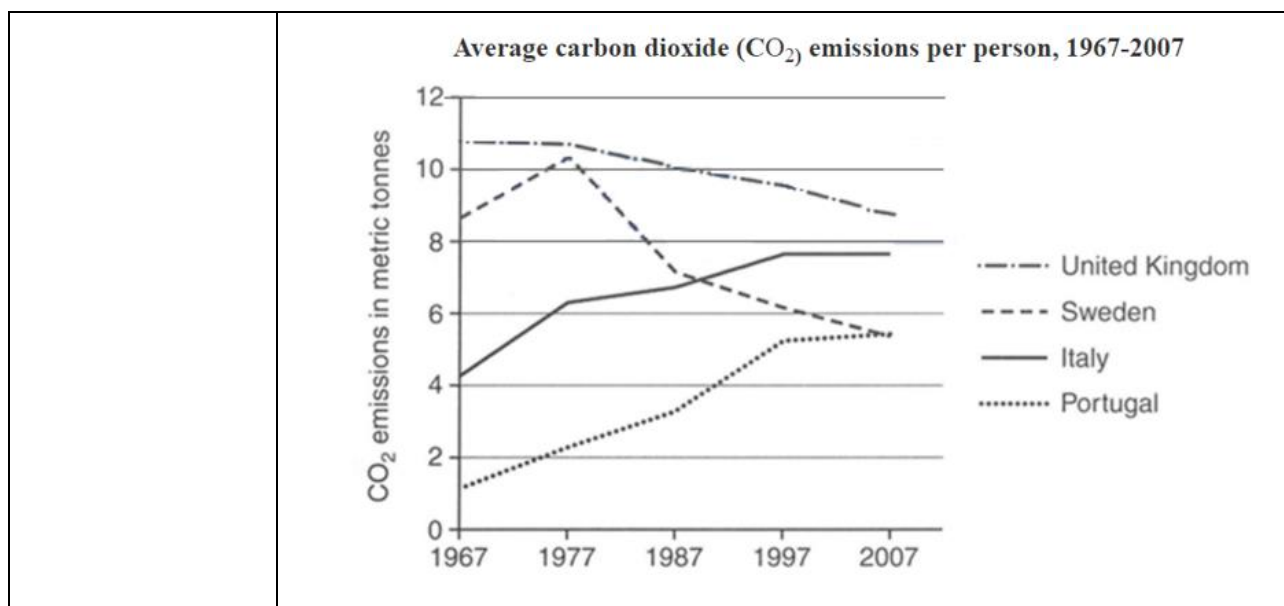
> 150 words （建议：200 words）

2. 分段写法

开头段	paraphrase（改写）题目
Overview 段	2 句话，描写图表中最显著的 2 个特点 a) 开头用 Overall，而不是 In conclusion b) 描写的 2 个特点一定是最显著的、第一眼就会留意到的、表格最想传达的 c) 注意时态
Detail 段落 1	写法：将所有对象分成两组，Detail 段落 1 写其中的一组
Detail 段落 2	同上

四、评分标准

Task Achievement (题目完成度)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 是否抓住了图标的所有主要特征 (也就是说: 部分细节是可以不写的) 对主要特征的解读是否正确
Cohesion and Coherence (连贯性)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 逻辑连接词 如: Firstly; Secondly; Thirdly... 代词 如: Such a policy will benefit students, and they will... 同源词 如: Such a policy will benefit students, and those benefits... 同义改写 如: Such a policy will benefit students, and those advantages...
Lexical resource (词汇)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 模板型表达 (易积累) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “比较”的表达: lower; higher; double the amount... “趋势”的表达: saw an increase in; experienced a decrease in... “占据”的表达: account for; constitute; take up; occupy...
Grammatical Range and accuracy (语法)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 句式多样性 Error-free 句子的数量 很容易犯的错误: 没有把图表信息融入到具体语境中, 导致句子根本 makes no sense。 如: In 1967, the United Kingdom was the highest, reaching nearly 11. 修改后: In 1967, the average carbon dioxide emissions per person in the United Kingdom was the largest, reaching nearly 11 metric tonnes.



五、 备考建议

1. 积累阶段

- 1) 以课上讲过的 7 道题目为例，训练【读图能力】（可以辅以更多同类型题目进行读图练习，题目汇总见后图）
- 2) 掌握 7 道题目各自的【语言模板】、【段落的思维模板】（可以辅以背诵+默写）

2. 练习阶段

- 1) 【不限时全文练习】，至少 7 篇（对应 7 种题型）
- 2) 【限时全文练习】，至少 7 篇（对应 7 种题型）

附：《剑桥》各套题目中的写作题型分类汇总

（如 C5-1 表示：Cambridge 5-Test 1，即《剑桥第五套的 Test1》）

Line graph	Bar chart	Pie chart	Table	Mixture of 2	Diagram-process	Diagram-Comparison
C5-1	C5-2	C7-4	C5-4	C6-1	C6-3	C5-3
C7-2	C6-4	C8-2	C6-2	C8-1	C8-3	C9-1
C8-4	C7-3	C9-3	C7-1	C11-4	C10-4	C12-6
C9-4	C9-2	C10-1	C10-2	C14-2	C12-8	C13-1
C11-3	C10-3	C11-1		C15-4	C14-3	C13-4
C15-2	C12-5	C11-2			C15-3	C14-4
C16-1	C12-7	C14-1			C16-2	C16-3
	C13-2				C16-4	
	C13-3					
	C15-1					

Day10 大作文：Two-Part 题型

一、 题目展示

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some countries, more and more people are becoming interested in finding out about the history of the house or building they live in.

What are the reasons for this?

How can people research this?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

题目来源：剑桥第 16 套-Test 1

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间：40min
2. 审题+ 确定每段写什么：5min
3. 写作：32min (5min+12min+12min+3min)
4. 检查：3min

三、 段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (13 句话)

- ① 开头段：2 句话
- ② 中间段 1：5 句话（至少）
- ③ 中间段 2：5 句话（至少）
- ④ 结尾段：1 句话

2) 总字数

> 250 words （建议：300 words）

- ① 开头段：60 words
- ② 中间段 1：100 words
- ③ 中间段 2：100 words
- ④ 结尾段：40 words

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法：paraphrase（改写）题目+表态

题目：In some countries, more and more people are becoming interested in finding out about the history of the house or building they live in.

What are the reasons for this? How can people research this?

改写：It is true that people in some countries are showing increasing interest in the past of their homes.

表态：I believe that such curiosity stems from two main reasons, and people can resort to various methods to delve into the history of the houses or buildings they live in.

ii 语言分析

题目：In some countries, **more and more people are becoming interested in** finding out about the history of the **house** or building they live in.

What are the **reasons** for this? How can people research this?

改写：**It is true that** people in some countries **are showing increasing interest in** the past of their **homes**.

表态：I believe that such curiosity **stems from two main reasons**, and people can **resort to various methods** to **delve into** the history of the houses or buildings they live in.

2) 中间段 1 写法

i 写法：回应第一个问题，写 5 句话（至少）

ii 哪 5 句话呢？

第①句：段落主题句

第②句：理由 1

第③句：理由 2

第④句：理由 3

第⑤句：理由 4

或：

第①句：段落主题句

第②句：理由 1

第③句：理由 2

第④⑤句：理由 3+例子

或：

第①句：段落主题句

第②③句：理由 1+例子

第④⑤句：理由 2+例子

或：

第①句：段落主题句

第②③④句：理由 1+进一步解释+例子

第⑤句：理由 2

也就是：

第①句：段落主题句

第②③④⑤句：【理由】、【理由的进一步解释】、【可以支撑理由的例子】的任意组合

①Two main factors, in my opinion, are responsible for people's growing willingness to research the history of their homes.②Firstly, the improvement of living standards has opened people's minds to more diverse aspects, including the history of a house.③In the old days, with a minimal financial budget, many people gave priority, no matter how reluctant, to the price of an abode; whether the house was hospitable and affordable was the prime concern.④With salaries increasing, in contrast, consideration regarding the cost and physical conditions of a house is parallel with that of other aspects, what kind of history

the places are steeped in, for example. ⑤Secondly, people's interest in the history of their accommodation may lie in their expectation that the house may be associated with auspiciousness. ⑥For example, my mother, who constantly expected excellent academic performances from me, was fascinated by our community's "academic history": it is renowned for several prestigious scientists as its previous residents.

第①句：段落主题句

第②③④句：【理由 1】、【理由 1 的进一步解释 x 2】

第⑤⑥句：【理由 2】、【理由 2 的例子】

iii 注意事项

- a) 最容易得高分的结构：兼具【理由】+【理由的进一步解释】+【例子】
- b) 例子无所谓真假、雅俗、中外、古今。自己的例子最好用。

iii 语言分析

①Two main factors, in my opinion, are responsible for people's growing willingness to research the history of their homes. ②Firstly, the improvement of living standards has opened people's minds to more diverse aspects, including the history of a house. ③In the old days, with a minimal financial budget, many people gave priority, no matter how reluctant, to the price of an abode; whether the house was hospitable and affordable was the prime concern. ④With salaries increasing, in contrast, consideration regarding the cost and physical conditions of a house is parallel with that of other aspects, what kind of history the places are steeped in, for example. ⑤Secondly, people's interest in the history of their accommodation may lie in their expectation that the house may be associated with auspiciousness. ⑥For example, my mother, who constantly expected excellent academic performances from me, was fascinated by our community's "academic history": it is renowned for several prestigious scientists as its previous residents.

3) 中间段 2 写法

i 写法：回应第二个问题，写 5 句话（至少）

ii 5 句话的安排和上一段完全一样

①Information about the past of a property can be collected in various ways. ②The previous owners of the houses and the neighbors could be our first resort; personal narration with abounding dramatic details never loses its charm. ③Secondly, official institutions, such as the local library or land registry office, may impress us with their dispassionate and thorough records of the buildings, streets, or neighborhoods. ④A third approach to knowing the history of our houses would be to search online. ⑤The Internet, famed for its eclectic collection of information, can provide both vivid personal portrayals of a place we live in and unbiased, exhaustive, and official documentation about it. ⑥My previous

reference to the "academic community I lived in" exemplifies this well: I gathered the information about the scientist residents via the Internet.

第①句：段落主题句

第②句：【理由 1】

第③句：【理由 2】

第④⑤⑥句：【理由 3】、【理由 3 的进一步解释】、【理由 3 的例子】

iii 语言分析

① Information about the past of a property can be collected in various ways. ② The previous owners of the houses and the neighbors could be our first resort; personal narration with abounding dramatic details never loses its charm. ③ Secondly, official institutions, such as the local library or land registry office, may impress us with their dispassionate and thorough records of the buildings, streets, or neighborhoods. ④ A third approach to knowing the history of our houses would be to search online. ⑤ The Internet, famed for its eclectic collection of information, can provide both vivid personal portrayals of a place we live in and unbiased, exhaustive, and official documentation about it. ⑥ My previous reference to the "academic community I lived in" exemplifies this well: I gathered the information about the scientist residents via the Internet.

4) 结尾段写法

i 写法：paraphrase 开头段中的“表态”（1 句话）

开头段

① It is true that people in some countries are showing increasing interest in the past of their homes. ② I believe that such curiosity stems from two main reasons, and people can resort to various methods to delve into the history of the houses or buildings they live in.

结尾段

① In conclusion, people's curiosity about their houses' history mainly springs from their improved quality of life and their expectation of auspicious connections with the past, and several approaches can be utilized to obtain information about the history.

ii 语言分析

① In conclusion, people's curiosity about their houses' history mainly springs from their improved quality of life and their expectation of auspicious connections with the past, and several approaches can be utilized to obtain information about the history.

四、 全文展示

①It is true that people in some countries are showing increasing interest in the past of their homes.②I believe that such curiosity stems from two main reasons, and people can resort to various methods to delve into the history of the houses or buildings they live in.

①Two main factors, in my opinion, are responsible for people's growing willingness to research the history of their homes. ②Firstly, the improvement of living standards has opened people's minds to more diverse aspects, including the history of a house.③In the old days, with a minimal financial budget, many people gave priority, no matter how reluctant, to the price of an abode; whether the house was hospitable and affordable was the prime concern. ④With salaries increasing, in contrast, consideration regarding the cost and physical conditions of a house is parallel with that of other aspects, what kind of history the places are steeped in, for example. ⑤Secondly, people's interest in the history of their accommodation may lie in their expectation that the house may be associated with auspiciousness. ⑥For example, my mother, who constantly expected excellent academic performances from me, was fascinated by our community's "academic history": it is renowned for several prestigious scientists as its previous residents.

①Information about the past of a property can be collected in various ways.②The previous owners of the houses and the neighbors could be our first resort; personal narration with abounding dramatic details never loses its charm.③Secondly, official institutions, such as the local library or land registry office, may impress us with their dispassionate and thorough records of the buildings, streets, or neighborhoods.④A third approach to knowing the history of our houses would be to search online.⑤The Internet, famed for its eclectic collection of information, can provide both vivid personal portrayals of a place we live in and unbiased, exhaustive, and official documentation about it. ⑥My previous reference to the "academic community I lived in" exemplifies this well: I gathered the information about the scientist residents via the Internet.

①In conclusion, people's curiosity about their houses' history mainly springs from their improved quality of life and their expectation of auspicious connections with the past, and several approaches can be utilized to obtain information about the history.

总段落数: 4 段

句子数量: 15 句

词数: 375 words

考官评分: 8.5

五、 思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目+表态
中间段 1	第 ① 句: 段落主题句 第 ②③④⑤ 句: 【理由】、【理由的进一步解释】、【可以支撑理由的例子】的任意组合
中间段 2	同上
结尾段	paraphrase 开头段中的“表态”

六、 语言模板总结

开头段	
中间段 1	
中间段 2	

结尾段

七、 习题

In some countries, owning a home rather than renting one is very important for people.

Why might this be the case?

Do you think this is a positive or negative situation?

Day11 大作文：Advantage-Disadvantage 题型

一、 题目展示

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:

*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?*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

题目来源：剑桥第 9 套-Test 1

Advantage-Disadvantage 题目的变体：

In some cultures, children are often told that they can achieve anything if they try hard enough.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of giving children this message?

题目来源：剑桥第 15 套-Test 4

In some countries, owning a home rather than renting one is very important for people.

Why might this be the case?

Do you think this is a positive or negative situation?

题目来源：剑桥第 15 套-Test 1

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间: 40min
2. 审题+ 确定每段写什么: 5min
3. 写作: 32min (5min+12min+12min+3min)
4. 检查: 3min

三、 段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (13 句话)

- ① 开头段: 2 句话
- ② 中间段 1: 5 句话 (至少)
- ③ 中间段 2: 5 句话 (至少)
- ④ 结尾段: 1 句话

2) 总字数

> 250 words (建议: 300 words)

- ① 开头段: 60 words
- ② 中间段 1: 100 words
- ③ 中间段 2: 100 words
- ④ 结尾段: 40 words

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

- i 写法: paraphrase (改写) 题目+表态

表态的可能性：1) advantage 更多；2) disadvantage 更多；3) 一样多（任选一种皆可，只不过会影响中间段的篇幅）

题目：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?

改写：As second language learning gains its increasing prevalence in both primary and secondary schools, some educationalists recommend introducing foreign language studying as early as possible.

表态：Despite controversies revolving around such a proposal, I argue that the benefits outweigh potential drawbacks.

ii 语言分析

题目：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?

改写：As second language learning gains its increasing prevalence in both primary and secondary schools, some educationalists recommend introducing foreign language studying as early as possible.

表态：Despite controversies revolving around such a proposal, I argue that the benefits outweigh potential drawbacks.

2) 中间段 1 写法

i 写法：写 advantage/disadvantage，写 5 句话（至少）

ii 哪 5 句话呢？

第①句：段落主题句

第②句：理由 1

第③句：理由 2

第④句：理由 3

第⑤句：理由 4

或：

第①句：段落主题句

第②句：理由 1

第③句：理由 2

第④⑤句：理由 3+例子

或：

第①句：段落主题句

第②③句：理由 1+例子

第④⑤句：理由 2+例子

或：

第①句：段落主题句

第②③④句：理由 1+进一步解释+例子

第⑤句：理由 2

也就是：

第①句：段落主题句

第②③④⑤句：【理由】、【理由的进一步解释】、【可以支撑理由的例子】的任意组合

①The advantages of initiating the primary-school education of foreign languages are undeniable. ②The first benefit is that early exposure to a nonnative language facilitates children's acquisition of it: ③primary school students' brain mechanisms are well accustomed to acquiring languages with maximum speed; ④this speed, however, will experience a drastic decline with the advent of adolescence, with a slim possibility of being reversed. ⑤Secondly, early immersion in a foreign language fosters pupils' multicultural competence and interdisciplinary perspectives, two core abilities indispensable for secondary studies. ⑥In the long run, those aptitudes would benefit students' academic achievement at college and even occupational development, and this is the third argument in favor of elementary exposure to a second language.

第①句：段落主题句

第②③④句：【理由 1】、【理由 1 的进一步解释 x 2】

第⑤句：【理由 2】

第⑥句：【理由 3】

iv 语言分析

①The advantages of initiating the primary-school education of foreign languages are undeniable. ②The first benefit is that early exposure to a nonnative language facilitates children's acquisition of it: ③primary school students' brain mechanisms are well accustomed to acquiring languages with maximum speed; ④this speed, however, will experience a drastic decline with the advent of adolescence, with a slim possibility of being reversed. ⑤Secondly, early immersion in a foreign language fosters pupils' multicultural competence and interdisciplinary perspectives, two core abilities indispensable for secondary studies. ⑥In the long run, those aptitudes would benefit students' academic achievement at college and even occupational development, and this is the third argument in favor of elementary exposure to

a second language.

3) 中间段 2 写法

i 写法：写 advantage/disadvantage，写 5 句话（至少）

ii 5 句话的安排和上一段完全一样

①There are, however, some disadvantages. ②Effective foreign language teaching and learning is premised on an advanced interactive communicative studying environment, which requires active participation from pedagogical experts. ③Primary school teachers, however, are mainly generalists with limited expertise in second languages teaching, so they may deliver lessons with an old-fashioned rote-learning approach, which hampers the natural acquisition of foreign languages and stifles students' creativity. ④Paying extra for specialists for the classes may exert unexpected financial pressure upon schools and parents, especially those in developing regions. ⑤These obstacles, however, could be tackled if governmental assistance was introduced so that the economic burden could be removed and well-developed second language curricula could be guaranteed as well.

第①句：段落主题句

第②③句：【理由 1】、【理由 1 的进一步解释】

第④句：【理由 2】

第⑤句：【理由 3】（注意【理由 3】对开头段【表态】部分的呼应）

iii 语言分析

①There are, however, some disadvantages. ②Effective foreign language teaching and learning is premised on an advanced interactive communicative studying environment, which requires active participation from pedagogical experts. ③Primary school teachers, however, are mainly generalists with limited expertise in second languages teaching, so they may deliver lessons with an old-fashioned rote-learning approach, which hampers the natural acquisition of foreign languages and stifles students' creativity. ④Paying extra for specialists for the classes may exert unexpected financial pressure upon schools and parents, especially those in developing regions. ⑤These obstacles, however, could be tackled if governmental assistance was introduced so that the economic burden could be removed and well-developed second language curricula could be guaranteed as well.

4) 结尾段写法

i 写法：paraphrase 开头段中的“表态”（1 句话）

开头段

①As second language learning gains its increasing prevalence in both primary and secondary schools, some educationalists recommend introducing foreign language studying

as early as possible. ❷Despite controversies revolving around such a proposal, I argue that the benefits outweigh potential drawbacks.

结尾段

❶In conclusion, it is desirable to introduce foreign language education into primary schools, albeit with some potential challenges.

ii 语言分析

❶In conclusion, it is desirable to introduce foreign language education into primary schools, albeit with some potential challenges.

四、 全文展示

❶As second language learning gains its increasing prevalence in both primary and secondary schools, some educationalists recommend introducing foreign language studying as early as possible. ❷Despite controversies revolving around such a proposal, I argue that the benefits outweigh potential drawbacks.

❶The advantages of initiating the primary-school education of foreign languages are undeniable. ❷The first benefit is that early exposure to a nonnative language facilitates children's acquisition of it: ❸primary school students' brain mechanisms are well accustomed to acquiring languages with maximum speed; ❹this speed, however, will experience a drastic decline with the advent of adolescence, with a slim possibility of being reversed. ❺Secondly, early immersion in a foreign language fosters pupils' multicultural competence and interdisciplinary perspectives, two core abilities indispensable for secondary studies. ❻In the long run, those aptitudes would benefit students' academic achievement at college and even occupational development, and this is the third argument in favor of elementary exposure to a second language.

❶There are, however, some disadvantages. ❷Effective foreign language teaching and learning is premised on an advanced interactive communicative studying environment, which requires active participation from pedagogical experts. ❸Primary school teachers, however, are mainly generalists with limited expertise in second languages teaching, so they may deliver lessons with an old-fashioned rote-learning approach, which hampers the natural acquisition of foreign languages and stifles students' creativity. ❹Paying extra for specialists for the classes may exert unexpected financial pressure upon schools and parents, especially those in developing regions. ❺These obstacles, however, could be tackled if governmental assistance was introduced so that the economic burden could be removed and well-developed second language curricula could be guaranteed as well.

❶In conclusion, it is desirable to introduce foreign language education into primary schools, albeit with some potential challenges.

总段落数：4 段

句子数量：14 句

词数：286 words

考官评分：8

五、 思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase（改写）题目+表态 <u>表态的可能性：1) advantage 更多；2) disadvantage 更多；3) 一样多（任选一种皆可，只不过会影响中间段的篇幅）</u>
中间段 1	第①句：段落主题句 第②③④⑤句：【理由】、【理由的进一步解释】、【可以支撑理由的例子】的任意组合
中间段 2	同上
结尾段	paraphrase 开头段中的“表态”

六、 语言模板总结

开头段	
中间段 1	

中间段 2
结尾段

七、 习题

In some cultures, children are often told that they can achieve anything if they try hard enough.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of giving children this message?

Day12 大作文：Two-View 题型

一、 题目展示

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people say that advertising is extremely successful at persuading us to buy things. Other people think that advertising is so common that we no longer pay attention to it.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

题目来源：剑桥第 15 套-Test 3

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间：40min
2. 审题+ 确定每段写什么：5min
3. 写作：32min (5min+12min+12min+3min)
4. 检查：3min

三、 段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (13 句话)

- ① 开头段：2 句话
- ② 中间段 1：5 句话（至少）
- ③ 中间段 2：5 句话（至少）
- ④ 结尾段：1 句话

2) 总字数

> 250 words （建议：300 words）

- ① 开头段：60 words
- ② 中间段 1：100 words
- ③ 中间段 2：100 words
- ④ 结尾段：40 words

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法：paraphrase（改写）题目+表态

题目：Some people say that advertising is extremely successful at persuading us to buy things. Other people think that advertising is so common that we no longer pay attention to it.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

改写：People seem to have contradictory views concerning advertisements' influence on us: some argue that advertising creates a considerable impact upon people's purchase decisions; others, however, consider their ubiquity makes them less influential.

表态：While I acknowledge the validity of the former perspective in many circumstances, I am more sympathetic to the latter one, believing that in most scenarios, current advertising is too commonplace to arrest our attention.

ii 语言分析

题目：Some people say that advertising is extremely successful at persuading us to buy things. Other people think that advertising is so common that we no longer pay attention to it.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

改写：People seem to have contradictory views concerning advertisements' influence on us: some argue that advertising creates a considerable impact upon people's purchase decisions; others, however, consider their ubiquity makes them less influential.

表态: While I acknowledge the validity of the former perspective in many circumstances, I am more sympathetic to the latter one, believing that in most scenarios, current advertising is too commonplace to arrest our attention.

2) 中间段 1 写法

i 写法: 分析第一种观点, 写 5 句话 (至少)

ii 哪 5 句话呢?

第①句: 段落主题句

第②句: 理由 1

第③句: 理由 2

第④句: 理由 3

第⑤句: 理由 4

或:

第①句: 段落主题句

第②句: 理由 1

第③句: 理由 2

第④⑤句: 理由 3+例子

或:

第①句: 段落主题句

第②③句: 理由 1+例子

第④⑤句: 理由 2+例子

或:

第①句: 段落主题句

第②③④句: 理由 1+进一步解释+例子

第⑤句: 理由 2

也就是:

第①句: 段落主题句

第②③④⑤句: 【理由】、【理由的进一步解释】、【可以支撑理由的例子】的任意组合

①On the one hand, advertisements can sway customers' opinions for several reasons. ②Firstly, advertisers are adept with various advertising strategies to capture consumers' attention and further manipulate their buying behavior. ③Compare-and-contrast

strategies, celebrity endorsement, and previous customers' testimonials, for example, play vital roles in advertising and prove to be effective in many cases; ④some sellers even tap into psychology fields, studying customers' subconscious and hypnotizing them into buying the product in a subtle yet efficacious way. ⑤Secondly, the information gap between sellers and buyers is also responsible for an advertisement's effectiveness. ⑥The less information concerning the product users gather prior to a transaction, the more vulnerable they may be to the dazzling advertising slogan.

第①句：段落主题句

第②③④句：【理由 1】、【理由 1 的例子 x 2】

第⑤⑥句：【理由 2】、【理由 2 的进一步解释】

iii 语言分析

①On the one hand, advertisements can sway customers' opinions for several reasons. ②Firstly, advertisers are adept with various advertising strategies to capture consumers' attention and further manipulate their buying behavior. ③Compare-and-contrast strategies, celebrity endorsement, and previous customers' testimonials, for example, play vital roles in advertising and prove to be effective in many cases; ④some sellers even tap into psychology fields, studying customers' subconscious and hypnotizing them into buying the product in a subtle yet efficacious way. ⑤Secondly, the information gap between sellers and buyers is also responsible for an advertisement's effectiveness. ⑥The less information concerning the product users gather prior to a transaction, the more vulnerable they may be to the dazzling advertising slogan.

3) 中间段 2 写法

i 写法：分析第二种观点，写 5 句话（至少）

ii 5 句话的安排和上一段完全一样

①On the other hand, advertisements, even the artful ones, are so widespread that they may fail to command as much attention as we assume. ②Firstly, the current society is replete with advertisements, and this makes it extremely hard for any single one to stand out and retain enduring popularity. ③Secondly, while every seller spares no effort in brainwashing his/her target customers with appealing slogans, customers also build immunity to seemingly attractive commercials. ④My anecdote serves as a compelling example: when I need to buy something over 100 pounds, I collect comprehensive information concerning the product from mixed sources and always try to make decisions based on logical analysis and rational justification instead of on emotions or impulses. ⑤Finally, we must admit that some misleading and even fraudulent advertising does exist, ⑥and once the misinformation is discriminated and debunked, those false advertisements will end up repelling potential customers instead of attracting them.

第①句：段落主题句

第②句：【理由 1】

第③④句：【理由 2】、【理由 2 的例子】

第⑤⑥句：【理由 3】、【理由 3 的进一步解释】

iii 语言分析

①On the other hand, advertisements, even the artful ones, are so widespread that they may fail to command as much attention as we assume. ②Firstly, the current society is replete with advertisements, and this makes it extremely hard for any single one to stand out and retain enduring popularity. ③Secondly, while every seller spares no effort in brainwashing his/her target customers with appealing slogans, customers also build immunity to seemingly attractive commercials. ④My anecdote serves as a compelling example: when I need to buy something over 100 pounds, I collect comprehensive information concerning the product from mixed sources and always try to make decisions based on logical analysis and rational justification instead of on emotions or impulses. ⑤Finally, we must admit that some misleading and even fraudulent advertising does exist, ⑥and once the misinformation is discriminated and debunked, those false advertisements will end up repelling potential customers instead of attracting them.

4) 结尾段写法

i 写法：paraphrase 开头段中的“表态”（1 句话）

开头段

①People seem to have contradictory views concerning advertisements' influence on us: some argue that advertising creates a considerable impact upon people's purchase decisions; others, however, consider their ubiquity makes them less influential. ②While I acknowledge the validity of the former perspective in many circumstances, I am more sympathetic to the latter one, believing that in most scenarios, current advertising is too commonplace to arrest our attention.

结尾段

①In conclusion, while some people may be susceptible to flamboyant advertising, the influence of advertisements is exaggerated in most circumstances.

ii 语言分析

①In conclusion, while some people may be susceptible to flamboyant advertising, the influence of advertisements is exaggerated in most circumstances.

四、 全文展示

①People seem to have contradictory views concerning advertisements' influence on us: some

argue that advertising creates a considerable impact upon people's purchase decisions; others, however, consider their ubiquity makes them less influential. ②While I acknowledge the validity of the former perspective in many circumstances, I am more sympathetic to the latter one, believing that in most scenarios, current advertising is too commonplace to arrest our attention.

①On the one hand, advertisements can sway customers' opinions for several reasons. ②Firstly, advertisers are adept with various advertising strategies to capture consumers' attention and further manipulate their buying behavior. ③Compare-and-contrast strategies, celebrity endorsement, and previous customers' testimonials, for example, play vital roles in advertising and prove to be effective in many cases; ④some sellers even tap into psychology fields, studying customers' subconscious and hypnotizing them into buying the product in a subtle yet efficacious way. ⑤Secondly, the information gap between sellers and buyers is also responsible for an advertisement's effectiveness. ⑥The less information concerning the product users gather prior to a transaction, the more vulnerable they may be to the dazzling advertising slogan.

①On the other hand, advertisements, even the artful ones, are so widespread that they may fail to command as much attention as we assume. ②Firstly, the current society is replete with advertisements, and this makes it extremely hard for any single one to stand out and retain enduring popularity. ③Secondly, while every seller spares no effort in brainwashing his/her target customers with appealing slogans, customers also build immunity to seemingly attractive commercials. ④My anecdote serves as a compelling example: when I need to buy something over 100 pounds, I collect comprehensive information concerning the product from mixed sources and always try to make decisions based on logical analysis and rational justification instead of on emotions or impulses. ⑤Finally, we must admit that some misleading and even fraudulent advertising does exist, ⑥and once the misinformation is discriminated and debunked, those false advertisements will end up repelling potential customers instead of attracting them.

①In conclusion, while some people may be susceptible to flamboyant advertising, the influence of advertisements is exaggerated in most circumstances.

总段落数: 4 段

句子数量: 15 句

词数: 351 words

考官评分: 9

五、 思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目+表态
中间段 1	第 ① 句: 段落主题句 第 ②③④⑤ 句: 【理由】、【理由的进一步解释】、【可以支撑理由的例子】的任意组合
中间段 2	同上
结尾段	paraphrase 开头段中的“表态”

六、 语言模板总结

开头段	
中间段 1	
中间段 2	

结尾段

七、 习题

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that allowing children to make their own choices on everyday matters (such as food, clothes and entertainment) is likely to result in a society of individuals who only think about their own wishes. Other people believe that it is important for children to make decisions about matters that affect them.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Day13 大作文：Agree-Disagree 题型

一、 题目展示

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many manufactured food and drink products contain high levels of sugar, which causes many health problems. Sugary products should be made more expensive to encourage people to consume less sugar.

Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

题目来源：剑桥第 16 套-Test 3

Agree-Disagree 题目的变体：

In the future, nobody will buy printed newspapers or books because they will be able to read everything they want online without paying.

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

题目来源：剑桥第 15 套-Test 2

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间：40min
2. 审题+ 确定每段写什么：5min
3. 写作：32min (5min+12min+12min+3min)
4. 检查：3min

三、段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (13 句话)

- ① 开头段: 2 句话
- ② 中间段 1: 5 句话 (至少)
- ③ 中间段 2: 5 句话 (至少)
- ④ 结尾段: 1 句话

2) 总字数

> 250 words (建议: 300 words)

- ① 开头段: 60 words
- ② 中间段 1: 100 words
- ③ 中间段 2: 100 words
- ④ 结尾段: 40 words

2. 分段写法

1) 开头段写法

i 写法: **paraphrase (改写) 题目+表态**

注意: 表态的可能性: 1) 完全同意题目; 2) 完全反对题目; 3) 部分同意部分反对 (每一种都可以, 只不过会影响到中间段)

题目: Many manufactured food and drink products contain high levels of sugar, which causes many health problems. Sugary products should be made more expensive to encourage people to consume less sugar.

Do you agree or disagree?

改写: It is true that processed foods and beverages with excessive amounts of sugar contribute to various illnesses.

表态: However, I completely disagree with the proposal to raise the price of sugary products; in my opinion, it can generate multiple undesirable consequences, and we can adopt several alternatives to address the health-related issues.

ii 语言分析

题目: Many manufactured food and drink products contain high levels of sugar, which causes many health problems. Sugary products should be made more expensive to encourage people to consume less sugar.

Do you agree or disagree?

改写: It is true that processed foods and beverages with excessive amounts of sugar contribute to various illnesses.

表态: However, I completely disagree with the proposal to raise the price of sugary products; in my opinion, it can generate multiple undesirable consequences, and we can adopt several alternatives to address the health-related issues.

2) 中间段 1 写法

i 写法: 写出第一个分论点 (照应开头), 写 5 句话 (至少)

ii 哪 5 句话呢?

第①句: 段落主题句
第②句: 理由 1
第③句: 理由 2
第④句: 理由 3
第⑤句: 理由 4

或:

第①句: 段落主题句
第②句: 理由 1
第③句: 理由 2
第④⑤句: 理由 3+例子

或:

第①句: 段落主题句
第②③句: 理由 1+例子
第④⑤句: 理由 2+例子

或:

第①句：段落主题句

第②③④句：理由 1+进一步解释+例子

第⑤句：理由 2

也就是：

第①句：段落主题句

第②③④⑤句：【理由】、【理由的进一步解释】、【可以支撑理由的例子】的任意组合

①The government's interference in sugary products' prices, in my opinion, could bring about many unintended and negative consequences. ②Firstly, families with a limited budget may not be able to afford a variety of food and drinks that contain sugar. ③For example, we can imagine a poor mother's sorrow when she struggles between the desire to buy her little daughter a birthday cake and the frustration from the prohibitive price. ④Secondly, once the sugar ratio in a product becomes an influential factor in its price, some manufacturers might deliberately put gratuitous sugar content into the food so that extra profits can be guaranteed. ⑤This may be counterproductive to handling the health issue mentioned in the task, giving rise to harmful diseases, especially to people with a generous budget but limited awareness of the saccharin in their desired food.

第①句：段落主题句

第②③句：【理由 1】、【理由 1 的例子】

第④⑤句：【理由 2】、【理由 2 的进一步解释】

iii 注意事项

- 最容易得高分的结构：兼具【理由】+【理由的进一步解释】+【例子】
- 例子无所谓真假、雅俗、中外、古今。自己的例子最好用。

iv 语言分析

①The government's interference in sugary products' prices, in my opinion, could bring about many unintended and negative consequences. ②Firstly, families with a limited budget may not be able to afford a variety of food and drinks that contain sugar. ③For example, a poor mother's sorrow when she struggles between the desire to buy her little daughter a birthday cake and the frustration from the prohibitive price. ④Secondly, once the sugar ratio in a product becomes an influential factor in its price, some manufacturers might deliberately put gratuitous sugar content into the food so that extra profits can be guaranteed. ⑤This may be counterproductive to handling the health issue mentioned in the task, giving rise to harmful diseases, especially to people with a generous budget but limited awareness of the saccharin in their desired food.

3) 中间段 2 写法

i 写法：写出第二个分论点（照应开头），写 5 句话（至少）

ii 5 句话的安排和上一段完全一样

① There are many other options that can better tackle the health-related problem mentioned in the task. ② Firstly, compared to an abrupt price increase in sugary products, health talks in supermarkets that shed light on the potential risk of consuming sugary products might function better. ③ Secondly, the salesmen/women in the stores can also provide health-related suggestions when customers show potential interest in purchasing food with excessive amounts of sugar. ④ Last but not least, labels on sugary food and drinks should be informative enough to alert the customers to the inherent dangers, increased vulnerability to diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and heart attack, to name a few. ⑤ Since many people flinch at cigarettes with alarming slogans on the covers, we can also expect them to shun sugary products with similar warning signs.

第①句：段落主题句

第②句：【理由 1】

第③句：【理由 2】

第④⑤句：【理由 3】、【理由 3 的进一步解释】

iii 语言分析

① There are many other options that can better tackle the health-related problem mentioned in the task. ② Firstly, compared to an abrupt price increase in sugary products, health talks in supermarkets that shed light on the potential risk of consuming sugary products might function better. ③ Secondly, the salesmen/women in the stores can also provide health-related suggestions when customers show potential interest in purchasing food with excessive amounts of sugar. ④ Last but not least, labels on sugary food and drinks should be informative enough to alert the customers to the inherent dangers, increased vulnerability to diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and heart attack, to name a few. ⑤ Since many people flinch at cigarettes with alarming slogans on the covers, we can also expect them to shun sugary products with similar warning signs.

4) 结尾段写法

i 写法：paraphrase 开头段中的“表态”（1 句话）

开头段

① It is true that processed foods and beverages with excessive amounts of sugar contribute to various illnesses. ② However, I completely disagree with the proposal to raise the price of sugary products; in my opinion, it can generate multiple undesirable consequences, and we can adopt several alternatives to address the health-related issues.

结尾段

①In conclusion, I argue that a price rise for sugary foods is liable to invite various problems, and we can resort to plenty of alternatives to make sure that people steer clear of the risk of excessive sugar consumption.

ii 语言分析

①In conclusion, I argue that a price rise for sugary foods is liable to invite various problems, and we can resort to plenty of alternatives to make sure that people steer clear of the risk of excessive sugar consumption.

四、 全文展示

①It is true that processed foods and beverages with excessive amounts of sugar contribute to various illnesses. ②However, I completely disagree with the proposal to raise the price of sugary products; in my opinion, it can generate multiple undesirable consequences, and we can adopt several alternatives to address the health-related issues.

①The government's interference in sugary products' prices, in my opinion, could bring about many unintended and negative consequences. ②Firstly, families with a limited budget may not be able to afford a variety of food and drinks that contain sugar. ③For example, we can imagine a poor mother's sorrow when she struggles between the desire to buy her little daughter a birthday cake and the frustration from the prohibitive price. ④Secondly, once the sugar ratio in a product becomes an influential factor in its price, some manufacturers might deliberately put gratuitous sugar content into the food so that extra profits can be guaranteed. ⑤This may be counterproductive to handling the health issue mentioned in the task, giving rise to harmful diseases, especially to people with a generous budget but limited awareness of the saccharin in their desired food.

①There are many other options that can better tackle the health-related problem mentioned in the task. ②Firstly, compared to an abrupt price increase in sugary products, health talks in supermarkets that shed light on the potential risk of consuming sugary products might function better. ③Secondly, the salesmen/women in the stores can also provide health-related suggestions when customers show potential interest in purchasing food with excessive amounts of sugar. ④Last but not least, labels on sugary food and drinks should be informative enough to alert the customers to the inherent dangers, increased vulnerability to diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and heart attack, to name a few. ⑤Since many people flinch at cigarettes with alarming slogans on the covers, we can also expect them to shun sugary products with similar warning signs.

①In conclusion, I argue that a price rise for sugary foods is liable to invite various problems, and we can resort to plenty of alternatives to make sure that people steer clear of the risk of excessive sugar consumption.

总段落数：4 段

句子数量：13 句

词数：352 words

考官评分：8

五、 思维模板总结

开头段	paraphrase（改写）题目+表态 <u>注意：表态的可能性：1) 完全同意题目；2) 完全反对题目；3) 部分同意部分反对（每一种都可以，只不过会影响到中间段）</u>
中间段 1	第①句：段落主题句 第②③④⑤句：【理由】、【理由的进一步解释】、【可以支撑理由的例子】的任意组合
中间段 2	同上
结尾段	paraphrase 开头段中的“表态”

六、 语言模板总结

开头段	
中间段 1	

中间段 2
结尾段

七、 习题

Some people claim that more waste is produced but not enough is recycled. They say that to reduce waste and increase recycling, governments should make legal requirements, and that this is the only way.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Day14 大作文总结

一、 题目类型

Two-Part 题型

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some countries, more and more people are becoming interested in finding out about the history of the house or building they live in.

What are the reasons for this?

How can people research this?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Advantage-Disadvantage 题型

In some cultures, children are often told that they can achieve anything if they try hard enough.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of giving children this message?

Two-view 题型

Some people say that advertising is extremely successful at persuading us to buy things. Other people think that advertising is so common that we no longer pay attention to it.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Agree-Disagree 题型

In the future, nobody will buy printed newspapers or books because they will be able to read everything they want online without paying.

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

二、 写作步骤

1. 总时间：40min
2. 审题+ 确定每段写什么：5min
3. 写作：32min (5min+12min+12min+3min)
4. 检查：3min

三、 段落写法

1. 总体安排

1) 总段落数

4 段 (13 句话)

- ① 开头段：2 句话
- ② 中间段 1：5 句话 (至少)
- ③ 中间段 2：5 句话 (至少)
- ④ 结尾段：1 句话

2) 总字数

> 250 words (建议: 300 words)

- ① 开头段: 60 words
- ② 中间段 1: 100 words
- ③ 中间段 2: 100 words
- ④ 结尾段: 40 words

2. 分段写法

开头段	paraphrase (改写) 题目+表态
中间段 1	第①句: 段落主题句 第②③④⑤句: 【理由】、【理由的进一步解释】、【可以支撑理由的例子】的任意组合
中间段 2	同上
结尾段	paraphrase 开头段中的“表态”

四、 评分标准

Task Response (题目 回 应 度)	1. 是否偏题。 2. 是否照顾到题目的每一个主要方面。 In the future, nobody will buy printed newspapers or books because they will be able to read everything they want online without paying. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Cohesion and Coherence (连贯性)	1. 逻辑连接词 如: Firstly; Secondly; Thirdly... 2. 代词 如: Such a policy will benefit students, and they will... 3. 同源词

	<p>如: Such a policy will benefit students, and those benefits...</p> <p>4. 同义改写</p> <p>如: Such a policy will benefit students, and those advantages...</p>
Lexical resource (词汇)	<p>1. 模板型表达 (易积累)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People seem to have contradictory views concerning advertisements' influence on us... • I acknowledge the validity of the former perspective in many circumstances, I am more sympathetic to the latter one, believing that... <p>2. 跟题目相关的“主题词表达” (不易积累)</p> <p>如: 题目问“advertising”</p> <p>与 advertising 相关的主题词: advertisements; commercials; celebrity endorsement; customer testimonial; target customers; sway people's decisions.....</p> <p>3. 7 分和 8/9 分的差距: collocation (固定搭配) 的地道性</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secondary studying vs secondary studies • smooth foreign language teaching vs effective foreign language teaching
Grammatical Range and accuracy (语法)	<p>1. 句式多样性</p> <p>2. Error-free 句子的数量</p>

五、 备考建议

1. 积累阶段

- 1) 以课上讲过的 4 道题目为例，明确每一种题型的答题套路（可以辅以更多同类型题目进行头脑风暴，题目汇总见后图）
- 2) 掌握 4 道题目各自的【语言模板】、【段落的思维模板】（可以辅以后以背诵+默写）
- 3) 有时间的同学，可以多积累【不同主题】的语言表达。（课上我们已经讲过【教育】、【广告】、【健康】、【生活】四个类型的主题词汇，我们也会把【科技】、【法律】、【经济】的主题词发给大家）

2. 练习阶段

- 1) 【不限时全文练习】，至少 4 篇（对应 4 种题型）
- 2) 【限时全文练习】，至少 4 篇（对应 4 种题型）

附：《剑桥》各套题目中的写作题型分类汇总

（如 C5-1 表示：Cambridge 5-Test 1，即《剑桥第五套的 Test1》）

Agree-D isagree	Two- view	Advantage-D isadvantage	Two-part	Others
C5-1	C5-3	C5-2	C7-3	C5-4
C6-1	C6-2	C9-1	C8-2	C7-4
C9-2	C6-3	C10-3	C8-3	
C9-4	C6-4	C10-4	C8-4	
C11-1	C7-1	C12-6	C10-1	
C11-2	C7-2	C15-4	C13-4	
C13-1	C8-1	C16-2	C14-4	
C13-2	C9-3	C16-4	C15-1	
C14-3	C10-2		C16-1	
C15-2	C11-3			
C16-3	C11-4			
	C12-5			
	C12-7			
	C12-8			
	C13-3			
	C14-1			
	C14-2			
	C15-3			

Day15 冲刺与模考：小作文习作点评与不限时写作

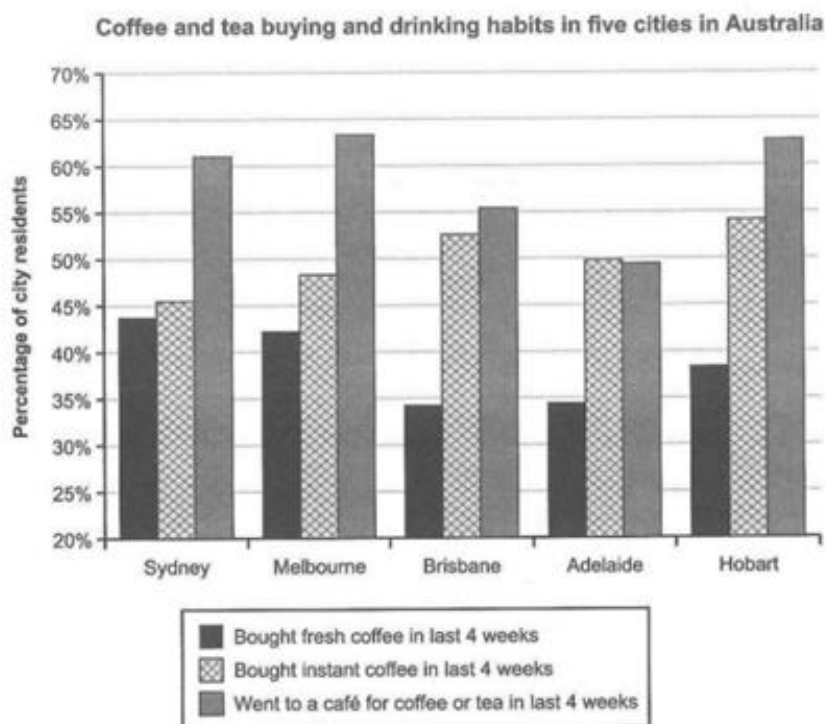
一、 题目展示

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

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

Write at least 150 words.



题目来源：剑桥第 15 套-Test 1

二、 学员案例展示

案例一

【开头段】

In the current society in which people have busy life and work, coffee and tea play an increasingly important role in keeping them energetic. Not only in China, but also in other places around the world, coffee and tea enjoy great reputation. The chart shows us some information about how much people like coffee and tea.

案例二

【Detail 段落】

It is noticeable that people in Melbourne most frequently went to a café for coffee or tea in the last four weeks, even more frequently than people in Sydney did. The reason behind this phenomenon may be that people in Melbourne lived a more leisureable life, allowing them to go to a café more often.

案例三

【Detail 段落】

In Melbourne, the percentage of people who went to a café without hesitation for coffee or tea in the last weeks was surprisingly 62%; in contrast, the proportion of people who bought instant coffee was 42%, forming an interesting contrast to the previous group. In addition, nearly 47% of the residents had to buy instant coffee in last 4 weeks.

案例四

【Overview 段】

It is clear that Adelaide has the smallest number of people in all three categories, namely the people who bought fresh coffee, the ones buying instant coffee, and those who went to a café for coffee or tea in the past 4 weeks.

案例五

【Detail 段落】

In Sydney, in the last 4 weeks, nearly half of its people prefer fresh coffee, and about 44% of its population like instant coffee better; as for people who go to a café for coffee or tea, the percentage is approximately 61%.

案例六

【Detail 段落】

In Melbourne, the “Bought fresh coffee in last 4 weeks” part is 42%; 46% bought instant coffee in last 4 weeks, and the last bar is 63%.

案例七

【Detail 段落】

In Sydney, in the last 4 weeks, nearly half of its people preferred fresh coffee, and about 44% of its population liked instant coffee better; as for people who went to a café for coffee or tea, the percentage was approximately 61% .

案例八

In Melbourne, over 60% of the people went to a café for have coffee or tea in the last 4 weeks, but, much less people bought instant coffee, the number was approximate 47%. And the percentage of people who bought fresh coffee was 42%.

三、 学员案例纠错

案例一

【开头段】

In the current society in which people have busy life and work, coffee and tea play an increasingly import role in keeping them energetic. Not only in China, but also in other places around the world, coffee and tea enjoy great reputation. The chart shows us some information about how much people like coffee and tea.

不需要背景介绍，只需要客观描述表格内容即可。

案例二

【Detail 段落】

It is noticeable that people Melbourne most frequently went to a cafe for coffee or tea in the last four weeks, even more frequently than people in Sydney did. The reason behind this phenomenon may be that people in Melbourne lived a more leisable life, allowing them to go to a café more often.

不需要试图解释数据背后的原因，只需要客观描述表格内容即可。

案例三

【Detail 段落】

In Melbourne, the percentage of people who went to a café **without hesitation** for coffee or tea in the last weeks was **surprisingly** 62%; in contrast, the proportion of people who bought instant coffee was 42%, forming an **interesting** contrast to the previous group. In addition, nearly 47% of the residents **had to** buy instant coffee in last 4 weeks.

不需要任何带评价性或主观臆断感觉的表达，只需要客观描述表格内容即可。

案例四

【Overview 段】

It is clear that Adelaide has **the smallest number of people** in all three categories, namely the people who bought fresh coffee, the ones buying instant coffee, and those who went to a café for coffee or tea in the past 4 weeks.

数据解读错误。

图中呈现的是每个城市人口中的人口比例，而不是绝对人口数量。

案例五

【Detail 段落】

In Sydney, in the last 4 weeks, nearly half of its people ~~prefer~~ **preferred** fresh coffee, and about 44% of its population ~~like~~ **liked** instant coffee better; as for people who ~~go~~ **went** to a café for coffee or tea, the percentage **is/was** approximately 61%.

时态错误。

人们买咖啡是过去发生的事情，需要用过去时态。

（而对于数据本身的描述，如上文绿色部分，既可以使用现在时态（表示一种客观描述）；也可以使用过去时态（表示数据是过去收集的）。我建议大家使用后者，这样全文的时态更统一，不容易在切换中出错）

案例六

【Detail 段落】

In Melbourne, **the “Bought fresh coffee in last 4 weeks” part** is 42%; **46%** bought instant coffee in last 4 weeks, and **the last bar** is 63%.

直接套用数据，不加任何解释，导致句子没有语境，语法出错，语义不清。

修改后:

In Melbourne, 42% of its people bought fresh coffee in the last 4 weeks; 46% of its population bought instant coffee instead; another 63% of the residents chose to go to a café for coffee and tea.

案例七

【Detail 段落】

In Sydney, in the last 4 weeks, nearly half of its people preferred fresh coffee, and about 44% of its population liked instant coffee better; as for people who went to a café for coffee or tea, the percentage was approximately 61% .

单纯罗列数据，没有做比较。

高分范文参考：

① In Sydney and Melbourne, the majority of people regarded cafes as the best choice for coffee/tea consumption, with the corresponding figures being 61% in Sydney and 63% in Melbourne. ② A more significant proportion of residents in Melbourne (47%) chose to buy instant coffee, compared to the percentage of those in Sydney showing a similar preference (45.2%). ③ In contrast, those who preferred to buy fresh coffee constituted a slightly larger part of Sydney's residents (44%) than the percentage in Melbourne (42%).

绿色部分是对 Sydney 和 Melbourne 的相同点做了比较；

黄色部分是对 Sydney 和 Melbourne 的不同点做了比较。

想要得到 7 分及以上，必须时时刻刻把“比较”的想法放在心里。

案例八

In Melbourne, over 60% of the people went to a café for have coffee or tea in the last 4 weeks, but, much less people bought instant coffee, the number was approximate 47%. And the percentage of people who bought fresh coffee were 42%.

语法错误太多。（一句话有这么多语法错误，可能导致全文得分不超过 5 分）

- 1) have→having
- 2) but 后面的逗号去掉
- 3) less→fewer（修饰可数名词 people 用 fewer）
- 4) coffee 后面的逗号改为分号，或者在 the number 前加上 and
- 5) approximate→approximately（修饰数字 47%，需要用副词）
- 6) And 去掉，the 大写首字母 T
- 7) bought 拼写错误，应该是：bought

8) were→was, 与 percentage 的单数呼应

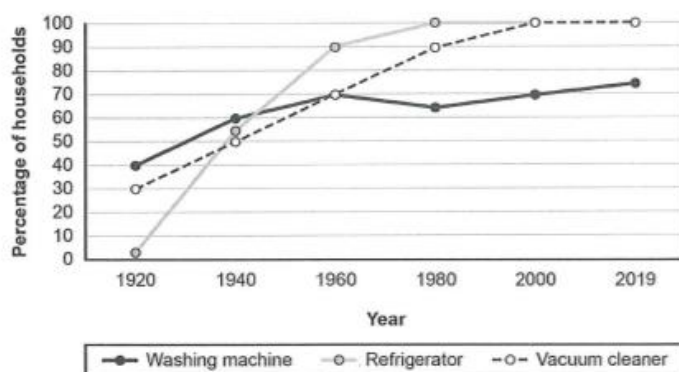
四、 不限时写作题目

The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and amount of time spent doing housework in households in one country between 1920 and 2019.

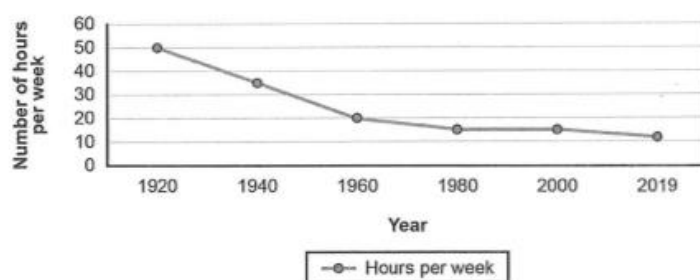
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of households with electrical appliances
(1920–2019)



Number of hours of housework* per week,
per household (1920–2019)



*housework = washing clothes, preparing meals, cleaning

题目来源：剑桥第 16 套-Test 1

五、 范文展示

暂缺。需要大家写好自己的文章之后拍照，然后发给我，我给大家点评之后再把我写的范文发给大家。

六、 范文语言模板总结

开头段
Overview 段
Detail 段落 1
Detail 段落 2

Day16 冲刺与模考：大作文习作点评与不限时写作

一、 题目展示

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many manufactured food and drink products contain high levels of sugar, which causes many health problems. Sugary products should be made more expensive to encourage people to consume less sugar.

Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

题目来源：剑桥第 16 套-Test 3

二、 学员案例展示

案例一

【开头段】

With the fast development of technology, there has been an increasing concern for people's health. Too much sugar in food could result in various health issues...

案例二

【开头段】

It is true that excessive amounts of sugar could lead to various diseases. However, I argue that people's diseases come from a lot of reasons, and we can use other methods to keep healthy.

案例一

- 1) 阅卷人审美疲劳
- 2) 扣题不准: a) 题目并没有说 there has been an increasing concern for people's health, 只说了食用过甜的食物会导致健康问题; 2) 题目也没有说到这件事和 technology 有任何关系。

案例二

题目的重点是问我们是否同意“**提高过甜食物的价格以便让人们远离过多糖分**”，而不是在讨论“人们的疾病的起因到底是什么”，以及“有什么其他办法让我们保持健康”。

案例三

On the other hand, there might be negative results. Firstly, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX. Secondly, XX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.

In conclusion, while the proposal sounds reasonable, it will result in more undesirable consequences than benefits.

开头结尾段与中间段脱节，着重体现在篇幅上。

从开头段和结尾段可以看出，本文的立场应该是：题目建议有一些道理，但还是不对。因此中间段的论证中，“有一些道理”的论证篇幅应该少于“但还是不对”的篇幅。但上面这个例子刚好相反。

案例四

【中间段】

On the one hand, raising sugary food's prices may be useful. For example, in a supermarket near my home,

中间段展开不充分。

中间段的最佳配置：【主题句】+【理由】+【展开】+【例子】。

修改后：

On the one hand, raising sugary food's prices may be useful. Firstly, many people are indeed sensitive to prices, especially the ones with a limited budget. Once the price sees a small increase, it may keep them away from the product. For example, in a supermarket near my home,

案例五

【中间段】

As far as I am concerned, I argue making sugary products more expensive is not the only way to solving the problems. First, salesmen in supermarkets can provide some advices for customer about sugary foods are not healthy. For example, the salesman in the store near my home often give indispensable advice for me, even though the advice sometimes is wrong. In addition, the cover of food and drink can have some information to warn people, so, people will know that its dangerous for health and will don't eat it. Last but not least, more health food can be provide, therefore people can have more choices.

语法错误太多。（从上面的例子推断，全文得分可能不超过 5 分）

- 1) As far as I am concerned（我认为）和 I argue（我认为）保留一个即可，语义重复
- 2) making 前加一个 that（书面语中，宾语从句的 that 一般不省略）
- 3) solving→solve（the way to do sth.）
- 4) First→Firstly（用副词 Firstly, Secondly, Thirdly 是最标准的用法）

- 5) advices→advice (advice 不可数), 或者→pieces of advice
- 6) customer→customers (可数名词在句子中要么是复数, 要么前面有 a/an/the/形容词性物主代词, 如 my, his 等)
- 7) sugary foods are not healthy→sugary food's danger to health (前面的 about 决定了 about 后面只能是名词形式)
- 8) give→gives (和 salesman 三人称单数呼应)
- 9) indispensable→valuable (indispensable 意为“不可或缺的”, 语义太严重。) 这是属于典型的“大词乱用”, 需要注意。
- 10) 去掉 even though the advice sometimes is wrong, 与前文的内容无关。
- 11) the cover of food and drink can have some information to warn people 这句, 明显是中文硬翻成英文的结果 (食物的封面可以有一些警告的信息), 这里的“有”不应该用 have, 而应该是: there should be some warning information on the cover of sugary food and drinks.
- 12) so 后面的逗号去掉
- 13) its→it is
- 14) will don't→will not
- 15) provide→provided, 被动语态中需要用过去分词形式
- 16) therefore 前面加一个 and, 或者把 provide 后面的逗号改为分号。(therefore 是副词, 不能连接两个完整的句子)

四、 一个恐怖的问题

请翻译: 首先, 与其突然涨价, 不如在超市里举办一些健康讲座, 说明一下食用过甜食物的潜在危害, 这样可能更好。

是这样的吗? ↓

Firstly, instead of raising the price all of a sudden, we should have some health lectures in supermarkets to explain the possible harm of eating too much sugary food; it might be better.

是不是好像是这样的? ↓

Firstly, compared to an abrupt price increase in sugary products, health talks in supermarkets that shed light on the potential risk of consuming sugary products might function better.

五、 不限时写作题目

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In their advertising, businesses nowadays usually emphasise that their products are new in some way.

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

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

题目来源：剑桥第 16 套-Test 2

六、 范文展示

暂缺。需要大家写好自己的文章之后拍照，然后发给我，我给大家点评之后再把我写的范文发给大家。

七、 范文语言模板总结

开头段
Overview 段
Detail 段落 1

Detail 段落 2