

IELTS

WRITING

OMAR雅思写作直通班

OMAR 雅思托福

1. 教育也包括教导下一代如何成为好的社会成员

教某人做某事 teach sb to do sth teach my kids english

下一代 the next generation / the younger generation / young people / kids / children

社会成员 social members / members of society = the community / community members

Education includes teaching the next generation how to become good / valuable
(不可数) vs. Social members.
v-ing

X Contain (实实在包括) 主 比较 [状语] 谓 是更有效的

2. 教导当地居民如何提升生产技术比单纯的国际援助更有效。

当地居民

local residents / inhabitants

生产技术

production technology

单纯的国际援助

the simple international aid/assistance

produce { n. 产品 agricultural produce (集合)
v. 生产 product n. 产品 (一个的) productive adj. 有生产力的
n. 生产力 productivity

v-ing 单数

/single first aid 急救 assistant n. 助手
financial aid 财政援助

Teaching local residents how to improve their production technology
is more effective than the single international aid.

3. 仍有很多问题需要克服。

问题 problems / hurdles → 障碍 / difficulties

克服 conquer / overcome / deal with

有 { have - I have a car. (归属) problems.
There be - There are some benefits. (在拥有什么)

come { come
came
come 被动, 完成

There are a lot of problems that need to be overcome.
复数 → 不要加s

4. 帮助年轻人成为有活力有能力的社会成员是每个公民的责任。

帮某人做某事:

help sb (to) do sth duty

做某事是某人的责任:

It is the responsibility of sb to do sth.

有活力有能力的社会成员

active and able members
capable / valuable / good

sense of responsibility 责任感
achievement 成就感
accomplishment

It is the responsibility of every citizen to help young
people become able and capable community members.

结尾-未来,期待

【Omar】雅思写作带练团

主

谓

跟着Omar走, 雅思早分手

找不到adj

5. 只有这样做我们才能确保一个最优的对环境和当地经济都有利的双赢。

只有这样做 only by doing this = only in this way + 倒装句

最优的 optimal

双赢 win-win solution / strategy

对...有利

benefit sth = be beneficial to sth

it } benefits our health
is beneficial to our health

Only ⁱⁿ ~~it~~ this way can we ensure an optimal win-win solution that is beneficial to both environment and local economy. benefits

6. 只有这样做, 我们才会有一个繁荣的未来。

只有这样做

only by doing this = only in this way + 倒装句

繁荣的

a prosperous / thriving future

—— / better

Only by doing this can we have a prosperous and thriving future.

主 (形容词) 2c

7. 建立足够的公共设施并保障公民的基本生活是政府的主要责任。

公共设施 public facilities

保障 guarantee/ensure

* 区分 facilities, infrastructure, equipment

* 区分 build, construct / establish, set up

建造(能看的) 建立(无形的机构)

public

facilities

集合名词用复数

basis ~
infrastructure 不可数名词没有
equipment electronic ~
furniture

It is the ^{main} responsibility of government to build good public facilities and to ^① ensure every citizen's basic life ^② all citizens'

8. (那些经常接触家庭暴力)的小孩更可能有行为问题。

形式主语
形容词性从句
句子主语

接触 be exposed to sth

家庭暴力 domestic / family violence n. violent v.

可能做某事 be likely to do sth

行为问题 behavioral problems / behavior problems

→ 国内的 → overseas and domestic market

→ unlikely 不可能

adj. + n.

n. + n.

Those children who are exposed to domestic violence are more likely to have behavior problems.

9. 那些住在自然环境的动物更可能遭受食物短缺，猎杀和疾病。

自然环境 a natural environment / in nature

遭受... suffer from sth

食物短缺 food shortage/starvation/hunger

猎杀和疾病 illegal hunting and diseases

栖息地的破坏
destruction of their habitats

living environment

Those animals who/which are living in a natural environment are more

likely to suffer from food shortage, illegal hunting and diseases.

10. 年轻人可以通过参加志愿者服务提升他们的沟通技能和团队合作精神，并学会帮助他人，为社会做贡献。

志愿者服务 volunteer service/ voluntary service

增强沟通技能和团队合作精神 improve their communication skills and teamwork spirit

为社会做贡献 contribute to the community/ make contributions to our society

① Young people could improve their communication skills and teamwork spirit and learn to

help others and make contributions to our community (through taking part in volunteer service).

11. 一旦不同水平的学生一起学习，一个有激励性的环境就会被创造，在这里他们可以互相学习并提升自己的学习能力和竞争力。

一个有激励性的环境 an encouraging environment

竞争力 competitiveness n. 竞争力

compete v. - competition n. - competitive adj. → become more competitive 变得更有竞争力

Once students of different levels study together, a motivating environment could be created, where they could learn from each other and improve their learning ability and competitive ness.

12. 在学校，小孩必须和不同家庭背景的同学一起学习和生活。这个经历会教会他们与他人合作并在团队中举止得当。

不同背景的同学 classmates from different family backgrounds

与他人合作 cooperate with others

在团队中举止得当 collaborate / work ~ behave properly in a group

v. ~ adv. well / appropriately 恰当地

In boarding schools, children have to live and study with classmates from different family backgrounds, which could teach them to cooperate with others and learn to behave properly in a group.

= and this experience

13. 出国留学的学生能接触不同背景的人和多样的文化，这个经历会教他们如何以不同角度看待事物。

出国留学 study abroad / international students / overseas students
 多样的文化 diverse kinds of cultures = countries = societies
 以不同角度看世界 view things from different perspectives & from my perspective = in my opinion
 = overseas students have opportunities to
 Students who study abroad could get along with people from different backgrounds and cultures, which could teach them to view things from different perspectives.

14. 尽管学生的学习表现被看得很重，我们也不应该低估运动对于学生身心健康的重要性。

学习表现 academic performance / academic achievement
 身心健康 physical and mental health / mental state 精神状态
 A对B的重要性 the importance/significance of A to B
 看重 value
 低估 underestimate
 Although student's academic performance is highly valued, we could not underestimate the importance of doing sports to their physical and mental health.

15. 有证据表明电视对青少年的身心健康有负面影响。

有证据表明 there is evidence to suggest/show that
 青少年 adolescents = young people = young adults = juveniles
 对...有负面影响 have a negative impact on ...

There is evidence to suggest that television has a negative impact on adolescents' physical and mental health.

16. 有证据表明人们给慈善机构的捐款被滥用在不重要的项目上，最终导致资源的浪费并打击了提供财政援助的热情。

慈善机构 charity organizations
 捐款 donations
 被滥用 be abused / misused / used indiscriminately
 导致 result in / lead to / cause
 打击热情 undermine/damage their enthusiasm in ...

There is evidence to show that donations for the charity organizations are usually misused in some unimportant projects, eventually resulting in the waste of resources and undermining their enthusiasm in offering financial aid.

17. 我们需要认识到志愿者服务对于学生能力，就业前景和社会发展的重要性。

志愿者服务 ^{n.} voluntary service / ^{n.} volunteer service

就业前景 ^{n.} career prospects

认识到重要性 ^{1,2,3} recognize the significance of ...to...

We have to recognize the significance of voluntary service to students' ability, career prospects and ~~so~~ the social development.

18. 今天久坐不动的生活方式和高压的工作条件意味着运动不再是我们日常生活的必不可少部分。

久坐不动的生活方式 ^{久坐的} sedentary lifestyle

高压的工作条件 ^{有压力的} stressful working conditions

feel stressed

{ It + means
This

必不可少的部分 ^{重要的/必需的} an indispensable part
important/essential

Today's sedentary lifestyle and stressful working conditions means that ^{真的} doing sports is no longer an indispensable part of our daily life.

19. 很多女性不愿意在男性主导的行业工作，因为他们不太有可能被提升到重要的职位。

不愿意 ^{不情愿的} be unwilling / reluctant to do sth

男性主导的 ^{男性主导的} male-dominated industries / jobs 工作 / fields 领域

被提升到重要职位 be promoted to significant positions

Many women / female workers are reluctant to work in the male-dominated industries, because they are unlikely to be promoted to significant positions.

20. 由于工作经验和社会经验不足，年轻人很容易被负面行为所误导甚至犯罪。

由于经验不足 ^{adv.} experience

^{+短语} due to the lack of experience/ ^{+短语} because of the insufficient / ^{adj.} inadequate

容易被误导 ^{adv.} are easily misguided/ ^{v.} are likely to be misguided

犯罪 ^o commit crimes/ break the law
^{violate}

Due to the lack of working and social experience, young people are easily misguided and even ^{被引导} commit 5/25 crimes.
misled

21. 人们会有意识地减少一些不礼貌，粗俗或攻击性的行为，

一旦他们意识到这些行为是不被其他社会成员接受的？

有意识地 consciously → unconsciously 无意识地
不礼貌的/粗俗的/攻击性的行为 impolite, rude and aggressive behaviors / bad manners 行为
politeness n.

People / Individuals may consciously reduce those impolite, rude and aggressive behaviors, once they have realised that those acts are not accepted by other social members.

22. 人们会减少塑料袋和一次性商品的使用，一旦他们意识到不可降解商品对环境造成的伤害。

不可降解的商品 non-degradable goods
塑料袋和一次性商品 plastic bags and disposable goods

People may consciously reduce using plastic bags and disposable goods. Once they have recognized the damages of ~~long~~ non-degradable goods to our environment.

23. 由于远程教育的便利和低成本，忙碌的工作者和贫困地区的学生能更好地接触优秀教育资源和学习方法。

由于远程教育的便利和低成本 due to convenience and low cost of distance education
优秀的教育资源 good educational resources
更好地接触 have better access to

Due to the convenience and low cost of distance education, busy workers and students in poor areas / regions can have better access to good educational resources and learning approaches.

24. 大学教育对一个国家的经济社会发展是十分重要的！（因为）它可以帮助提高公民的生产力/增强他们的道德素质。

重要的 vital / crucial / important / essential / significant / key
提高公民的生产力和道德素质 strengthen citizens' productivity and morals
区别 economic / economics / economy / economical
growth

College education is quite significant to a country's economy and social development, because it can improve citizen's productivity and strengthen their morals.

25. 高效的公共交通网对于一个城市的发展是十分重要的，因为它可以帮助提高公民的出行效率减少交通拥堵。

高效的公共交通网 efficient public transport networks

提高居民的出行效率 traveling efficiency n. work efficiency

减少交通拥堵 reduce traffic congestions/ traffic jams

城市的发展和繁荣

a city's development and prosperity is quite significant

Efficient public transport networks/ systems are of great significance to a city's development and prosperity, because they can improve citizens'

traveling efficiency and reduce traffic congestions.

26. 虽然电视中的暴力场景不会直接影响学生的学术成绩，但这些节目会给他们的心理健康带来消极影响。

电视中的暴力场景 violence on television/ violent scenes on tv programs

直接影响 directly influence/ impact/affect... have direct influences/ impacts/ effects on...

心理健康 mental health/ psychological wellbeing

Although violence on television does not directly influence students' academic performance, it/ these tv programs may bring negative impacts to their mental health.

27. 长期呆在同一个组织的员工能清楚地了解公司如何运作，并高效地与同事合作，因此他们通常有更好的职业前景和更大的工作安全性。

与其他同事合作 cooperate/ collaborate with colleagues

公司如何运作 how a company/firm/organization works/ operates

更好的职业前景 better/ more promising career prospects

更大的工作安全性 greater job security

Those employees who work in an organization for a long time can clearly know how the company works and efficiently cooperate with colleagues, as a result they usually/ generally have more promising career prospects and greater job security/ safety.

28. 这篇小论文将找出工作不稳定性的原因并提出一些有效的措施来帮助人们克服这个困难。

工作不稳定性 job insecurity/uncertainty
克服，处理 cope with/ overcome/ deal with
提出有效的措施 suggest some effective measures/ solutions/ methods

measure { n. 措施 = method
v. 测量 measurement n. 度量

put forward / recommend / propose

This essay will find out ^{causes of} reasons for job insecurity and suggest some effective / useful measures to help people cope with this difficulty. ^{原因 so 困难 to}

29. 员工们应该通过接受职业培训提高他们的工作技能，以确保他们能适应一个快速改变的环境。

提高工作技能 improve their work/job/employment skills
接受职业培训 receive vocational training
适应快速改变的环境 adapt to a rapidly-changing environment/ the rapidly advancing world

Employees can improve their work skills through/by receiving vocational training, ^{to ensure that} so it can ensure that they can better adapt to the rapidly advancing world. ^{主动及介词 v-ing}

30. 很多新来者会遇到语言障碍和文化冲击，这些甚至会导致与当地人的误解和宗教冲突。

新来者 newcomers
语言障碍 language barriers
文化冲击 cultural shock / culture shock
宗教冲突 religious conflicts religion n.

result in
lead to + n. 导致
cause

Newcomers generally encounter language barriers and culture shock which may result in misunderstanding among local residents and religious conflicts.

31. 在我看来，英语的主导地位应该用积极的眼光来看待。 - 万能

在我看来 in my opinion = from my perspective = from my point of view
主导地位 dominant (被...) dominance = the dominant status/role
用积极的眼光来看待 be viewed in a positive light

From my perspective, the dominance of English should be viewed in a positive light.

32. 为了解决这个顾虑，全世界的国家应该一起努力而不是为了他们自己的目标各自努力。

一起努力 work together = make joint effort = join forces
 全世界的国家 all the countries worldwide -adv.
 各自努力 work individually/separately
 rather than 而不是(否定) 与前面保持一致，可以加名词/动词/介词短语
 instead of 连词，而不是 +名词/动名词

In order to resolve this concern, all the countries worldwide should make joint efforts { rather than work individually for their own aims/targets/goals.
 instead of working ...

主语 单数 ~ 动词加s/es

33. 手机的使用实际上增强了人们的社会联系而不是把使用者与家人朋友隔离开来。

增强人们的社交网 enhance/improve strengthen people's social bonds/relationships
 把A和B隔离开来 isolate A from B

The use of mobile phones actually strengthens people's social bonds
 { rather than isolate users from their friends or family members.
 instead of isolating

句1

副词句2

34. 越来越多的老建筑被政府拆除，因为他们阻碍了城市发展和经济繁荣。

increasingly + v. 越来越...

越来越多的 an increasing number of/ a growing number of / more and more
 拆除 demolish/dismantle/knock down / remove 阻碍 hinder / block

An increasing number of old buildings are demolished by the local government,
 because they greatly hinder the city's development and economic prosperity.

35. 持续使用化学物质和杀虫剂直接威胁到了农作物的生长和人类的健康。

持续使用 the continuous use of ... ^{xxx的使用=连, 谓语动词+is/es}
 化学物质和杀虫剂 chemicals and pesticides
 农作物 agricultural crops
 威胁 pose a threat to / threaten
 direct/huge directly

The excessive use of chemicals and pesticides { poses a threat to the growth of agricultural crops and human health. directly threatens

36. 人力资源，被认为是最宝贵的资产，对于任何社会的持续经济繁荣都是重要的。

人力资源 human resources
 被认为是 be regarded/considered as ^{资产 assets n.}
 持续的经济繁荣 sustainable economic prosperity

Human resources, { which are regarded as the most important assets
 regarded as ... (后置定语)
 the most ... (同位语) sustainable economic prosperity of any
 for an organization, are significant/crucial to the society

37. 尽管住在大都市的人可以享有高收入和高品质生活，他们同时也面临着很多严峻的社会问题比如失业，交通拥堵和环境污染。

交通拥堵 traffic congestions/ traffic jams
 高品质生活 high quality life
 面临严峻的社会问题 be confronted with/face serious social problems
 环境污染 environmental pollution(s)

(Although) Residents in big city generally have high income and enjoy high quality life, (but) they { also face many serious social problems, are also confronted with
 +n. 像/ such as unemployment, traffic congestions and environmental pollutions.

重要性

38. 尽管手机在日常交流中很重要, (但他们的干扰和损害需要被注意和限制。) → 可能

Although + 句子

despite = in spite of + n. 短

日常交流 - daily communication

干扰和损害 disturbance and damage

despite/ although 区别

} Although mobile phones are quite significant in ...
} Despite the great significance of mobile phones in people's daily communication,

their disturbance and damage } should be noticed and restricted.
need to be (被动)

39. 交通在世界大多数发达国家中据估计占了30%的能源消耗, 所以降低对燃油车的需求对减少环境污染是很重要的。

据估计占有... is estimated to account for = occupy

世界大多数发达国家 most of the world's most developed countries

燃油车 energy-using vehicles

Transportation is estimated to account for 30% of energy consumption in most of the world's most developed countries, so lowering the need for energy-using vehicles is essential to reducing environmental pollutions.

40. 沉迷于看电视的小孩通常在阅读能力和人际交往方面更差, 并且对户外活动不感兴趣。

感兴趣 be interested in ...

人际交往 interpersonal communication/interaction, interpersonal/social skills

沉迷于 indulge oneself in... / be addicted to...

Those children who are addicted to television watching are generally weaker in reading ability and interpersonal interaction and not interested in doing outdoor activities.

41. 很多小孩会模仿一些错误的行为并且认为用暴力解决冲突和问题是合理的。

认为是合理的

consider it reasonable/ justified to do sth

模仿一些错误的行为

imitate some misbehaviors/ mistaken behaviors

(用)暴力解决冲突和问题 solve conflicts and problems in a violent way/ with violence

Many children may/could imitate some misbehaviors and ~~are~~ regard it justified to solve conflicts and problems in a violent way.

42. 大多数公民认为把资金分配到提升教育资源和医疗系统比浪费钱提供免费交通更合理

提升教育设施

upgrade educational facilities

degrade v. 降解 → degradable 可降解的

Most of citizens consider it more justified to invest funds in upgrading educational facilities and healthcare resources / systems than to offer free public transport.

43. 看电视节目(特别是看那些教育性节目如纪录片被认为是一种有效的学习方法，因为声像信息能吸引学生注意力和提高他们的学习兴趣。

被看成是

be considered/ regarded as

声像信息

audio-visual information

教育性节目

educational programs

Watching television especially watching those educational programs such as documentaries and quiz shows is regarded as an effective/ efficient learning method, because audio-visual information could attract students' attention and enhance their learning enthusiasm and interest.

44. 普通公民对公共设施如道路，学校，医院更感兴趣，因为这些设施对他们的日常生活有直接的影响。

普通公民 ordinary citizens/the general public

Ordinary citizens generally are more interested in public facilities such as roads, schools and hospitals, because those facilities have a direct impact on their daily life.

45. 先进科技，特别是那些促进农作物生长和提高生产力的技术，能帮助解决食物短缺的问题。

先进科技

促进农作物生长

提高生产力

食物短缺

advanced technology ^{adv.} advanced English
 v. = help, 促进 facilitate crop growth facility n. 设施
 boost productivity food shortage ≠ starvation n.

Advanced technologies, ^{定语从句} { particularly those that facilitate crop growth and boost productivity, could help resolve the problem of food shortage and ^{定语从句} ~~poor~~ poverty. (n. 贫困) < poor adj.

46. 消费者们受益于广告，因为广告传递了关于很多有用信息，如产品和服务的价格，特点和功能。

受益于

benefit from

商品 commodities / products

commercial adj. 商业的
 commercials n. 商业广告

Consumers benefit from advertisements, because they deliver a lot of useful information such as the price, features/characteristics and functions/uses of products/commodities and service.

47. 因此，没有理由去支持公共资金用于艺术设施，(特别是当基础设施资金不足时)。

资金不足

be underfunded

基础设施

infrastructure = basic facilities

没有理由

it is pointless to ...

Therefore, it is pointless to support ^{offer} using public funds the use of public funds in art facilities, especially when basic infrastructure is underfunded.

48. 在城市，高级的道路系统可以创造便捷的交通并且吸引商业投资促进经济发展，这些在长期会增加居民的收入提升他们的幸福感。

在长期

in the long term/in the long run

提升人们的幸福感

promote people's well-being mental ~

吸引商业投资

attract business investment

促进经济发展

boost economic development

In cities, advanced road systems/networks could/can create convenient/efficient transportation, attract business investment and boost economic development, which / and they(these) could increase people's income and they/those promote their well-being.

49. 这些技术的使用极大地提高了工作效率，允许人们快速灵活地交流信息，不管时间和地理的限制。

提高工作效率

raise efficiency and productivity

不管时间和地理的限制

regardless of time and geographical limitations/restrictions

The use of these technologies greatly raises people's efficiency and productivity and allows them to exchange information quickly and flexibly, regardless of time and geographical restrictions.

50. 很明显，有很多挑战需要被解决，但是通过有针对性强有力的研究，这些挑战都可以在不久的将来被攻克。

很明显

it is clear/obvious that, obviously

有很多挑战

there are many challenges

针对性的强有力的研究

robust and targeted research

在不久的将来被攻克

can probably be conquered in the near future

It is clear that there are many challenges that need to be resolved but through robust and targeted research, these problems could be overcome in the near future.

1.教育也包括教导下一代如何成为好的社会成员

2.教导当地居民如何提升生产技术比单纯的国际援助更有效。

3.仍有很多问题需要克服。

4.帮助年轻人成为有活力有能力的社会成员是每个公民的责任。

5.只有这样做我们才能确保一个最优的对环境和当地经济都有利的双赢。

6.只有这样做，我们才会有一个繁荣的未来。

7.建立足够的公共设施并保障公民的基本生活是政府的主要责任。

8.那些经常接触家庭暴力的小孩更可能有行为问题。

9.那些住在自然环境的动物更可能遭受食物短缺，猎杀和疾病。

10.年轻人可以通过参加志愿者服务提升他们的沟通技能和团队合作精神，并学会帮助他人，为社会做贡献。

11. 一旦不同水平的学生一起学习，一个有激励性的环境就会被创造，在这里他们可以互相学习并提升自己的学习能力和竞争力。

12. 在学校，小孩必须和不同家庭背景的同学一起学习和生活。这个经历会教会他们与他人合作并在团队中举止得当。

13. 出国留学的学生能接触不同背景的人和多样的文化，这个经历会教他们如何以不同角度看待事物。

14. 尽管学生的学习表现被看得很重，我们也不应该低估运动对于学生身心健康的重要性。

15. 有证据表明电视对青少年的身心健康有负面影响。

16.有证据表明人们给慈善机构的捐款被滥用在不重要的项目上，最终导致资源的浪费并打击了提供财政援助的热情。

17.我们需要认识到志愿者服务对于学生能力，就业前景和社会发展的重要性。

18.今天久坐不动的生活方式和高压的工作条件意味着运动不再是我们日常生活的必不可缺部分。

19.很多女性不愿意在男性主导的行业工作，因为他们不太有可能被提升到重要的职位。

20.由于工作经验和社会经验不足，年轻人很容易被负面行为所误导甚至犯罪。

21. 人们会有意识地减少一些不礼貌，粗俗或攻击性的行为，一旦他们意识到这些行为是不被其他社会成员接受的。

22. 人们会减少塑料袋和一次性商品的使用，一旦他们意识到不可降解商品对环境造成的伤害。

23. 由于远程教育的便利和低成本，忙碌的工作者和贫困地区的学生能更好地接触优秀教育资源和学习方法。

24. 大学教育对一个国家的经济社会发展是十分重要的，因为它可以帮助提高公民的生产力增强他们的道德素质。

25. 高效的公共交通网对于一个城市的发展是十分重要的，因为它可以帮助提高公民的出行效率减少交通拥堵。

26.虽然电视中的暴力场景不会直接影响学生的学术成绩，但这些节目会给他们的心理健康带来消极影响。

27.长期呆在同一个组织的员工能清楚地了解公司如何运作，并高效地与同事合作，因此他们通常有更好的职业前景和更大的工作安全性。

28.这篇小论文将找出工作不稳定性的原因并提出一些有效的措施来帮助人们克服这个困难。

29.员工们应该通过接受职业培训提高他们的工作技能，来确保他们能适应一个快速改变的环境。

30.很多新来者会遇到语言障碍和文化冲击，这些甚至会导致与当地人的误解和宗教冲突。

31.在我看来，英语的主导地位应该用积极的眼光来看待。

32.为了解决这个顾虑，全世界的国家应该一起努力而不是为了他们自己的目标各自努力。

33.手机的使用实际上增强了人们的社会联系而不是把使用者与家人朋友隔离开来。

34.越来越多的老建筑被政府拆除，因为他们阻碍了城市发展和经济繁荣。

35.持续使用化学物质和杀虫剂直接威胁到了农作物的生长和人类的健康。

36.人力资源，被认为是最宝贵的资产，对于任何社会的持续经济繁荣都是重要的。

37.尽管住在大都市的人可以享有高收入和高品质生活，他们同时也面临着很多严峻的社会问题比如失业，交通拥堵和环境污染。

38. 尽管手机在日常交流中很重要，但他们的干扰和损害需要被注意和限制。

39. 交通在世界大多数发达国家中据估计在了30%的能源消耗，所以降低对燃油车的需求对减少对环境污染是很重要的。

40. 沉迷于看电视的小孩通常在阅读能力和人际交往方面更差，并且对户外活动不感兴趣。

41. 很多小孩会模仿一些错误的行为并且认为用暴力解决冲突和问题是合理的。

42.大多数公民认为把资金分配到提升教育资源和医疗系统比浪费钱提供免费交通更合理

43.看电视节目特别是看那些教育性节目如纪录片被认为是一种有效的学习方法，因为声像信息能吸引学生注意力和提高他们的学习兴趣。

44.普通公民对公共设施如道路，学校，医院更感兴趣，因为这些设施对他们的日常生活有直接的影响。

45.先进科技,特别是那些促进农作物生长和提高生产力的技术,能帮助解决食物短缺的问题。

46. 消费者们受益于广告，因为广告传递了关于很多有用信息，如产品和服务的价格，特点和功能。

47. 因此，没有理由去支持公共资金用于艺术设施，特别是当基础设施资金不足时。

48. 在城市，高级的道路系统可以创造便捷的交通并且吸引商业投资促进经济发展，这些在长期会增加居民的收入提升他们的幸福感。

49. 这些技术的使用极大地提高了工作效率，允许人们快速灵活地交流信息，不管时间和地理的限制。

50. 很明显，有很多挑战需要被解决，但是通过有针对性强有力的研究，这些挑战都可以在不久的将来被攻克。

第一课 动态图

小作文入门基础内容

小作文分类

曲线图 (line graph) 柱状图 (bar chart) 饼图 (pie chart) 表格 (table)

小作文分类

动态图, 静态图, 流程图, 地图

注意

有时间变化——动态图——改变——上升 / 下降 / 不变 / 波动

无时间变化——静态图——比较——对比 / 最大 / 远高于 / 倍数

写作规律

从大到小, 从高写到低, 从整体写到细节 (不一定写所有细节) - 归纳

★ 合并同类项 (数值相近+趋势/情况相同)

字数 At least

一般 150-180 字最佳, 不超过 200 字。

significant adj. It is ~
significance n. We recognize the ~ of

↑ 上升, 增加

动词: increase (increased), rise (rose), grow (grew), climb (climbed), soar (soared) ^{go up} (went up)

名词: increase, rise, growth, ~~increasing~~ X ascending the price of xx was up —

短语: ...experience/show/see a rising (an upward) trend; be up; there was an increase in...

There was an increase / a reduction in ...
n.

↓ 下降, 减少 a(an) decreasing / rising / upward / downward
reduce (reduce)

动词 : decline (declined), decrease (decreased), drop (dropped), fall (fell), diminish (diminished)

名词: decline, decrease, drop, fall, slide, reduction

短语: ...show a decreasing (downward) trend; be down; there was a decrease in ...

two consecutive drops / increases

一 保持不变

动词短语：remain stable; level off; be almost unchanged, stabilized; stabilize
(remained stable) (levelled off)

2 $\lambda \rightarrow$ have

There be → 那里有 xxx

~ 波动 (两个轮回)

动词: fluctuate (fluctuated) 名词: fluctuation

短语: 波动上升/下降: increase(decrease) with small fluctuations

剧烈波动: fluctuated wildly

尽管最初的波动: despite an(initial) fluctuation (afterwards)

{ despite 介词 + 名

{ although 连词 + 句子 (there was an initial fluctuation

修饰词: 表示幅度的形容词 (+ly—副词)

注意: 形容词修饰名词; 副词修饰动词/形容词 (位置灵活)

输入 → 具体
输出 → 具体

剧烈的: dramatic(dramatically), significant(significantly), drastic(drastically),

substantial(substantially), remarkable(remarkably), massive(massively), rapid(rapidly),

considerable(considerably)

平稳的: stable (stably), steady (steadily), constant (constantly), continuous (continuously),

gradual (gradually)

轻微的: slight (slightly), moderate (moderately), slow (slowly), marginal (marginally)

句子 the rise/fall showed / accelerated

短语 rose slowly / dramatically

开头: \uparrow s. (1min内)

翻倍:

increased more than five times / fivefold

v. doubled / trebled / quadrupled to ...

there was a fivefold increase in ...

中文: 这幅图显示了...的变化。 (重点三要素: 对象, 地点, 时间段)

1. The line graph illustrates changes in 对象 in 地点 from...to...(时间)

2. The graph shows 对象 changed in 地点 from...to...(时间)

预测:

be projected to
it is expected that...

时间段: over the 25-year period, in the second half of the period the predicted number will...
throughout the period, during the following 2 decades, for 5 consecutive / is going to ...

顶点/最低点:

结构性短语: (句首表示过去 → 用过去时

year 相等, 回到初始值:

peaked at ✓ according to 常态 → 现在或时
topped out at ✓ it is evident / clear 预测 → 将来
reached the peak at that
bottomed out at ✓ as is clearly shown in the chart,
reached the lowest / highest point at ✓ not surprisingly,
likewise, similarly
(数值)

returned back to the initial /
beginning / number
(number, 1,511)
be equal to (the 1995 figure)
there was a fivefold increase in

*

具体数字 \leq 100 million

表很多很多 millions of visitors

最高级:

the most popular / common
the most frequently mentioned
the most widely used

第一篇 动态图

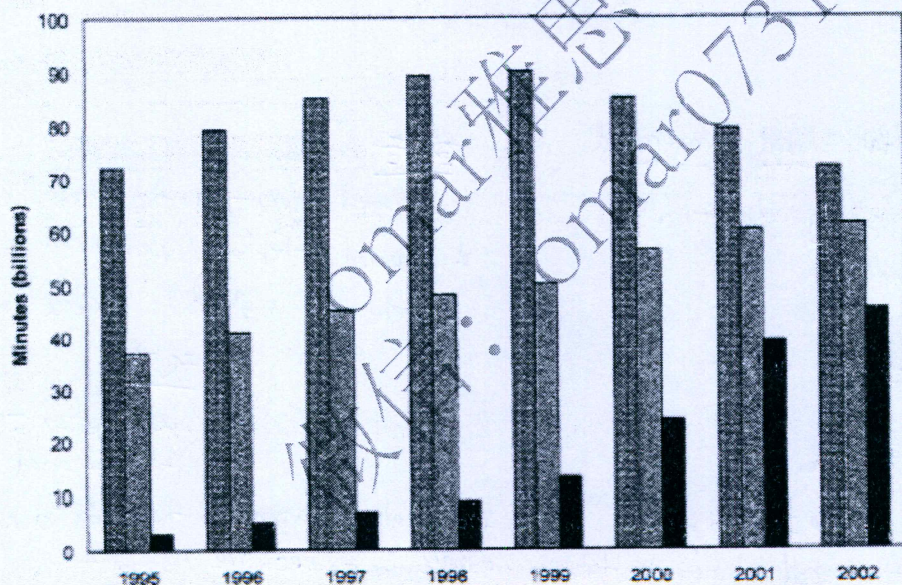
The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995–2002. → 时间变化图

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

Write at least 150 words.

UK telephone calls, by category, 1995–2002

Call type:
 ■ Local – fixed line
 ■ National and international – fixed line
 ■ Mobiles (all calls)



第 1 段（开头）思路：

- The bar chart reveals how the total number of minutes of three categories of telephone calls changed in the UK between 1995 and 2002.
- The bar chart gives information about changes in the total number of minutes of UK telephone calls over the period 1995–2002.

第 2 段思路 : local-fixed line 在整个阶段是最受欢迎的电话方式。它的通话时长上升很剧烈且在 1999 年达到最高点 90 billion minutes, 在那之后它开始下降并最终回到初始值 (70 billion minutes)。

As is clearly shown in the chart, local-fixed line was the most popular telephone call throughout the period. And the total time increased dramatically and peaked at 90 billion minutes in 1999, after which it started a decline and eventually returned to the initial figure (70 billion minutes).

第 3 段思路 : national and international fixed line 的通话时长平稳上升从 1995 年的 35 billion minutes 到 2002 年的 60 billion minutes, 尽管在最后两年上升减缓了。

上升变缓 : the rise slowed

The total time of national and international-fixed line calls grew steadily from 35 billion minutes in 1995 to 60 billion minutes in 2002, although the rise slowed over the last two years.

第 4 段思路 : 最明显的上升被观察在 mobiles, 它的总数上升了 8 倍多从 5 billion minutes 到 40 billion minutes, 但是 mobiles 仍然是最不受欢迎的电话。

仍然是 : continue to be; remain

最剧烈的上升被观察在 : the most noticeable increase was observed in

The most noticeable increase was observed in the total time of mobile calls which rose more than 8 times from 5 billion minutes to 40 billion minutes, however, mobiles remained the least popular call type in the UK.

第 5 段 (结尾) 思路 : local fixed line 仍然是主要的电话, 这三类电话的差距在后半段缩小了。

在后半阶段 : in the second half of the period

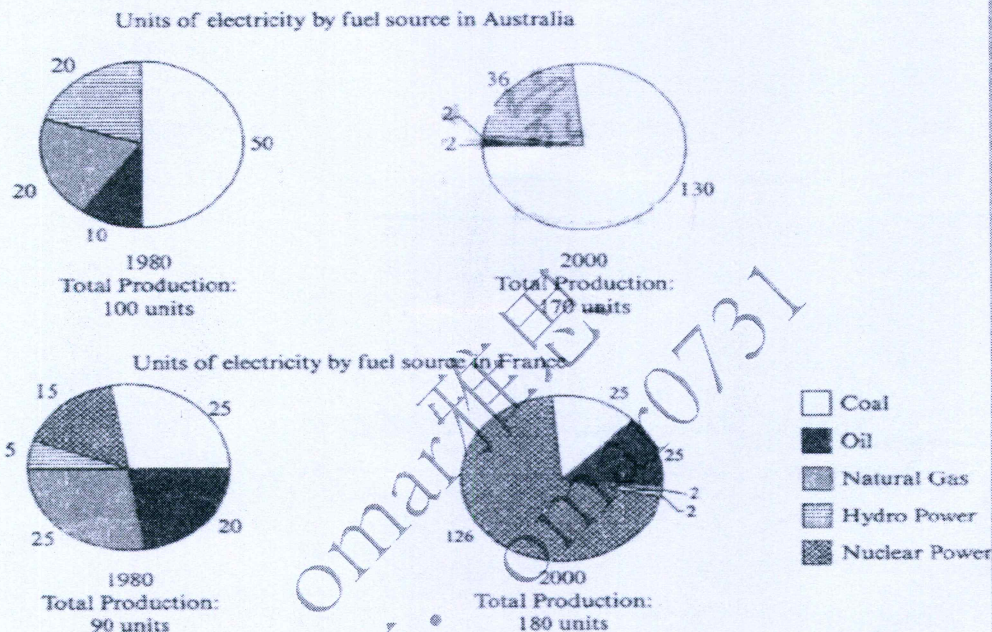
差距缩小了 (扩大了) : the gap between/among... narrowed (widened)

Overall, local fixed line continued to be the dominant telephone call, and the gap among those three categories of telephone calls narrowed in the second half of the period.

第二篇 动态图

The pie charts below show ^{地点} units of electricity production ^{时间} by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000.

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



第 1 段：改写题目+整体趋势

思路：因为都是增加几乎两倍，所以合并同类项，almost doubled，再 ing 伴随补充说明

The charts compare changes in electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000. The total production almost doubled, rising from 100 to 170 units in Australia, and from 90 to 180 units in France.

第 2 段：写澳洲两年的变化---先 1980 整体情况---再写 2000 年的变化

1980：一半的电是被煤提供的；剩下的电是被 A,B,C 产生的。

一半的电：half of the electricity

剩下的部分：the remainder/ the remaining +N

In 1980, half of the electricity was provided by coal in Australia, and the remainder was produced from natural gas (20 units), hydro power (20 units) and oil (10 units).

2000 coal 和 hydropower 仍然是主导的燃料, 它们的产量分别上升到了 130units 和 36units, 但 natural gas 和 oil 都只生产了 2units 的电。

仍然是 : remained/ continued to be / was still

In 2000, coal and hydro power continued to be the main fuel sources and their production rose to 130units and 36units respectively, whereas natural gas and oil each only contributed only 2units.

澳洲:

In 1980, half of the electricity was provided by coal in Australia, and the remainder was produced from natural gas (20 units), hydro power (20 units) and oil (10 units). In 2000, coal and hydro power continued to be the main fuel sources and their production rose to 130units and 36units respectively, whereas natural gas and oil each only contributed 2units of electricity.

第 3 段 : 法国先写 1980---再写到 2000 年的变化

1980: coal 和 natural gas 贡献了等量的电, at 25 unit, 剩下 40units 的电主要是由 oil 和 nuclear power 产生的, 不用说最小的

等量的电 : the same amount of electricity

剩余的 : the remaining

In 1980, coal and natural gas contributed the same amount of electricity in France, at 25 units. The remaining electricity was largely produced from oil and nuclear power.

2000 : 在澳洲没有被用的核 能被开发为法国的主要能源, 它的产量也上升了八倍多达到 126units, coal 和 oil 一起只产生了 50 units 的电, 其他来源都不再重要了

上升了八倍多: increased more than eight times

不再重要: no longer significant

In 2000, nuclear power, which was not used in Australia, was developed into the leading source in France and its production increased more than eight times to 126 units. Coal and oil together generated only 50 units. Other sources were no longer significant.

法国：

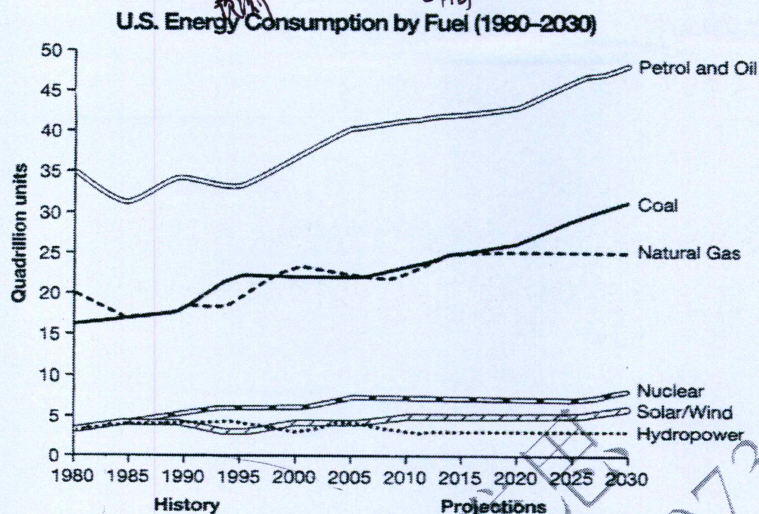
In 1980, coal and natural gas contributed the same amount of electricity in France, at 25 units. The remaining electricity was largely produced from oil and nuclear power. In 2000, nuclear power, which was not used in Australia, was developed into the leading source in France and its production increased more than eight times to 126 units. Coal and oil together generated only 50 units. Other sources were no longer significant.

第 4 段（结尾）思路：总结整体趋势---两个国家依赖不同的能源：澳洲依赖煤，法国依赖核能

Overall, these two countries relied on two different types of fuel sources: coal in Australia and nuclear power in France.

思路练习：

The graph below gives information from a 2018 report about ^地consumption of energy ^地in the USA ^{时间}(since 1980 with projections until 2030.)



第二课 静态图

无时间变化—比较对象数值大小

差异：多于、少于、远超出、倍数

注意：时态：过去时、一般现在时都有可能

静态图万能表达：

…的比例是…比例的多少倍：the proportion of …was 4 times that of …

…远高于（略低于）…：the proportion of …was significantly(slightly) higher(lower) than that of …

对比与…：compared to/with …of males

…大大超过…：…far outnumbered …

占有…比例：occupied；represented；took up；made up；accounted for

紧跟着：this was followed by…

占有几乎相同的比例：accounted for roughly equal proportions

分别：respectively；separately

差异是很小的：the gap was narrow in…

最大的差异被观察在：the biggest difference was observed in

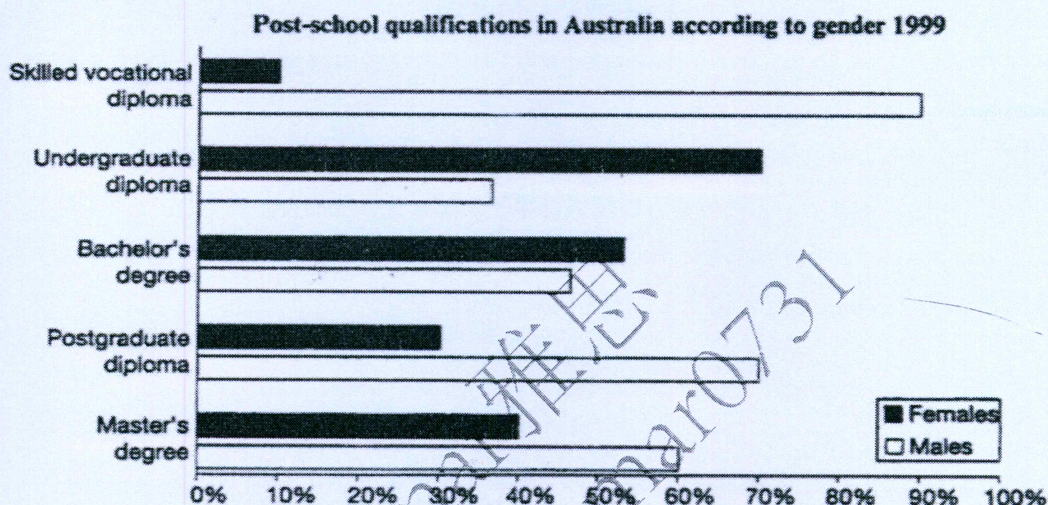
这儿有个相似的/想法的情况在：there was a similar/ an opposite situation in…

第一篇 静态图

The chart below shows the different levels of post-school qualifications in Australia and the proportion of men and women who held them in 1999.

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

Write at least 150 words.



第 1 段: 改写题目

The graph presents gender difference in post-school qualifications in Australia in 1999.

第 2 段: 黑大于灰

最大的性别差异被观察在 skilled...在那里男性的比例是女性比例的 9 倍 (90% to 10%) .

Postgraduate 是另一个以男性为主的证书, 被 70% 的男获得, 比起 30% 的女性。

同样地, 男性持有者远超于女性持有者在 master degree (。.)

The biggest gender gap was observed in skilled vocational diploma, where the proportion of males was nine times that of females (90% to 10%). postgraduate diploma was another male-dominated qualification, which was obtained by 70% of males, compared with 30% of females. Similarly, male holders far outnumbered female holders in master's degree (60% to 40%).

第 3 段：灰大于黑：

然而，有一个相反的情况在 undergraduate，在那里女性占据了 63%，远高于男性的比例 (37%)

However, there was an opposite situation in undergraduate diploma, where the proportion of women(70%) was significantly higher than that of men (37%).

第 4 段：灰黑差不多

在 Bachelor 中的差距是很小的，男女占据着几乎相同比例，只有 10% 的差距，分别 55% 与 45%

The gap was narrow in bachelor 's degree, and these two groups occupied almost the same proportions, with only 10% difference, at 55% and 45% respectively.

第 5 段（结尾）：总之，男性更有可能获得高等和低等学位，然而女性在...占主导地位。

Overall, males were more likely to achieve lower and higher levels of qualifications, while females predominated in undergraduate diploma.

第二篇 静态图

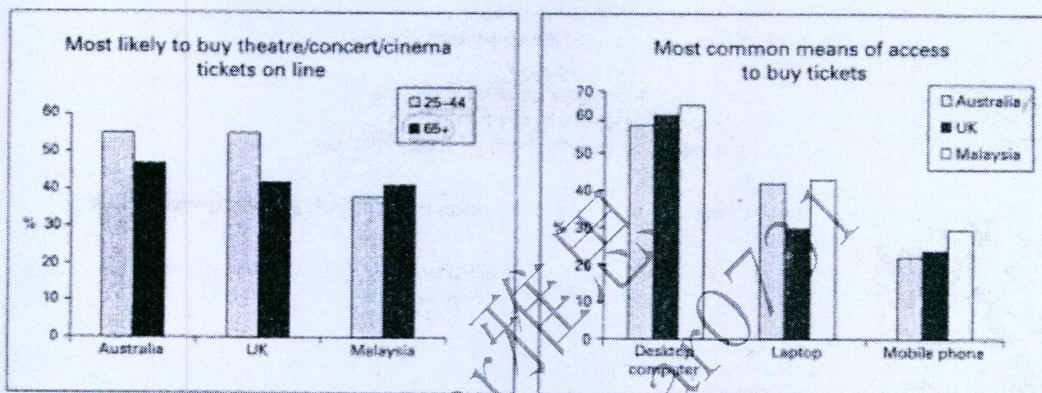
Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show how selected age groups purchased concert, cinema, and theatre tickets online over the first three months of 2006 in three countries and how the Internet was accessed.

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

Write at least 150 words.



第 1 段: 改写题目(2 图)

The bar charts present the age difference in buying cinema, theater and concert tickets online and different means of access to buy tickets in three different countries in 2006.

第 2 段 (第 1 张图): 澳洲和英国合并 (因为都是年轻人比老年人多) --再写马来西亚 (情况相反)

25-44 年龄组的人比 65+ 年龄组更有可能在网上买票在 Australia(55% to 45%)和在 UK (55% to 40%)。然而, 有一个相反的情况在 Malaysia, 在那里 65+ (40%) 的比例稍微高于 25-44 年龄组的比例。 (37%)

表达:

25-44 岁的年轻人：People aged 25-44/ 25-44 age group

更有可能做。。。：be more likely to do sth

People aged between 25 and 44 were more likely to purchase concert, theater and cinema tickets online than people aged over 65 in Australia (155% to 45%) and in UK (55% to 40%). However, there was an opposite situation in Malaysia, where the proportion of the over-65 age group (40%) was slightly higher than that of the 25-44 age group (37%).

第 3 段 (第 2 张图):

按不同渠道 从大到小写 Desktop--Laptop--Mobile，内部比较三国数据。

Desktop computer 是这个三个国家最常用上网购票方式，且比例的范围是从澳洲的 60%到马来西亚 65%。Laptop 另一种重要方式，它在澳洲和马来西亚占有几乎相同的比例在 40%，比起 30%在 UK。相反，mobile phone 在这三个国家很少被使用，比例平均值为 20%。

Desktop computer was the most common means of access to buy tickets, and the proportions ranged from 60% in Australia to 65% in Malaysia. Laptop was another important method. And the proportion was almost equal in Australia and Malaysia, compared to 30% in UK. By contrast, mobile phone was less used in these three countries, with the proportion being 20% on average.

第 4 段 (结尾)：总结 2 图

总之，年轻人更喜欢上网买票，这些国家的人主要依赖于 Desktop computer

Overall, young adults preferred to buy tickets online and people in these countries primarily

relied on desktop computers.

omar雅思
微信：omar0731

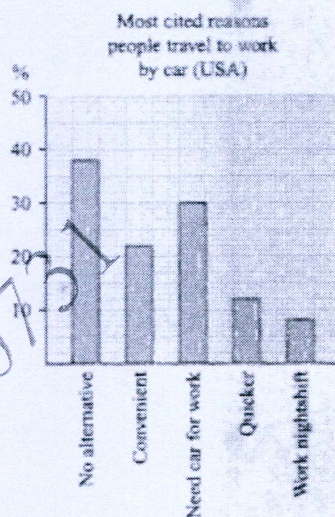
思路练习：

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

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

Write at least 150 words.

Journeys made by:	USA	UK	France	Netherlands
Car	90%	72%	68%	47%
Bicycle	1%	2%	2%	26%
Public transport	3%	12%	18%	8%
On foot	5%	11%	11%	18%
Other	1%	3%	1%	1%



第三课 地图题 流程图

地图题

地图题要素

时态大部分是过去时，有时也会出现将来时

一定要强调建筑物的位置

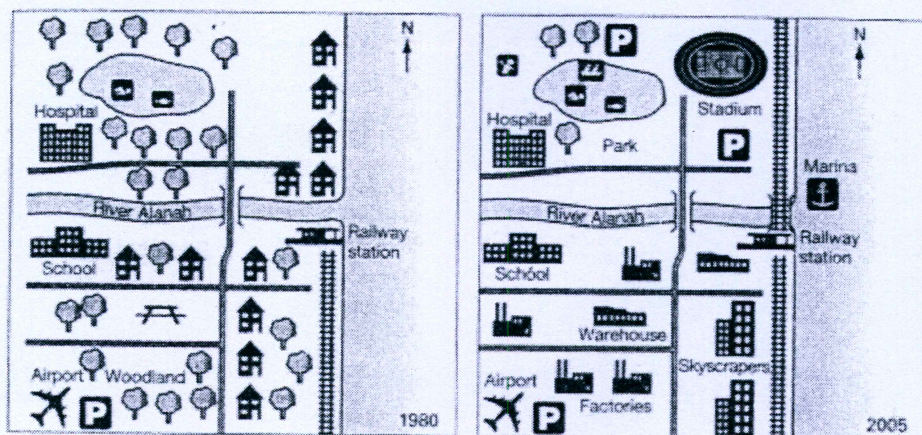
一般都是被动形式

一般分四块变化描述即可，最多五块

重要表达

- …被清除了为了让路给… : ...was/were demolished in order to make way for...
- …被清除了并且被…所取代 : ...was/were knocked down/cleared and replaced by...
- …保持不变 : ...remained unchanged
- …被转变成… : ...was/were converted/ turned/ transformed into
- …被扩大 : ...was/were expanded/enlarged
- …被延长 : ...was/were extended
- …面积缩小/扩大 : ...increased in size/ ...decreased in size
- …被新建 : ...was/were newly built/ constructed

The maps below show changes that took place in Youngsville in New Zealand over a 25-year period from 1980 to 2005



变化后分四块来写：

- 河流以北
- 河流以南
- 铁路、码头
- 保持不变

思路：

第 1 段：改写题目

The maps compare changes in Youngsville in New Zealand during a 25-year period from 1980 to 2005.

第 2 段思路：初始情况+承上启下

1980 年，Youngsville 最初是一个居民区，有大量的房屋和树，但它经历了很明显的变化在这 25 年。

In 1980, Youngsville was initially a residential area with a large number of houses and trees, but it experienced many noticeable changes over this 25-year period.

第 3 段思路：变化与不变

河流以北：最为明显的变化被观察在 River Alanah 北边，在这里许多树和房子被消除为了让路给了体育场，公园，两个停车场和一些运动设施。

The most significant change was observed on north of River Alanah where a lot of trees were demolished in order to make way for a stadium, a park, two parking lots and some sports facilities.

然后写河流以南：同样，在河的南方的所有的树和房子被清理、被两个摩天楼，两个仓库和四个工厂替代。

Similarly, all the trees and houses on south of the river were cleared and replaced by two warehouses, two skyscrapers and four factories.

铁路+码头 现存的铁路被从南到北延长了，（伴随）一个码头被新建在火车站旁边。

The existing railway was expanded from south to north, with a marina being newly constructed near the railway station.

保持不变：不奇怪的是，那些公共设施包括飞机场，医院和火车站保持不变。

Not surprisingly, those public facilities including the airport, the hospital and the railway station remained unchanged.

第4段（结尾）：Youngsville 从居民区发展成一个市区。

Overall, Youngsville developed from a residential area to an urban landscape.

流程图

流程图五要素

现在时---非过去时

做东西：被动---be done；动物长大：主动

图中生词带入---即使不认识，但知道讲的是何物—基本都要带入

连词：先后顺序连词---表示步骤的先后顺序；

从句连词 which/where/that 引导的定语从句—让句子更紧凑

介词：时间/位置

流程图先后顺序连词

首先：

to begin with, first of all, firstly, initially

the first step is to do sth, the process starts with doing sth; the first step involves doing sth

然后/接下来：

in the next stage, after that, then, subsequently

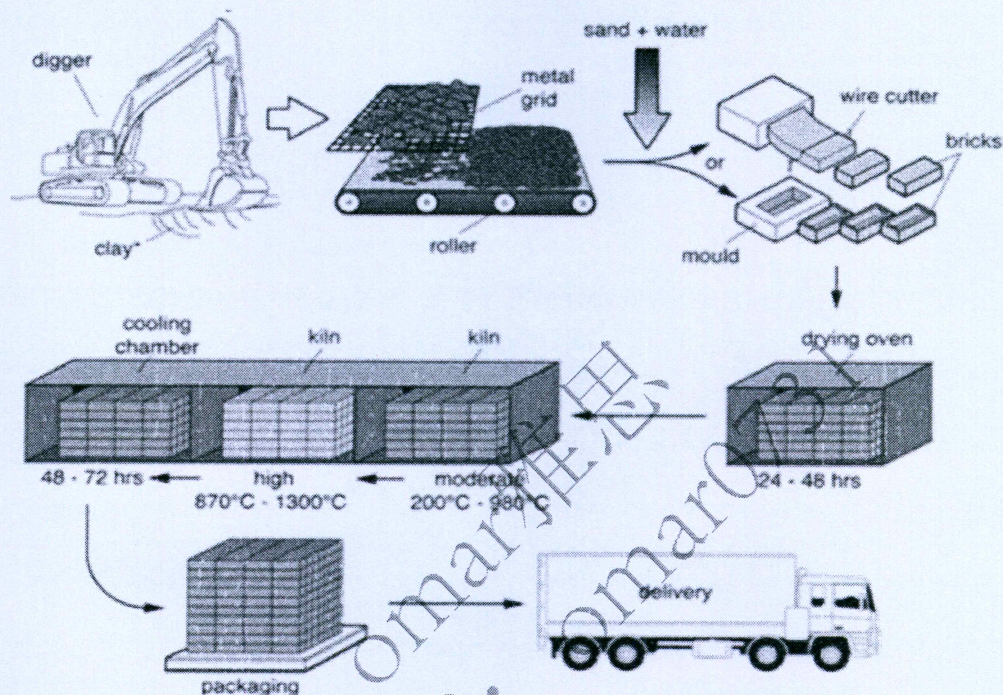
the second step is to do sth, the next step involves doing sth, before

最后：

in the final stage, finally, eventually

流程图

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



第 1 段：改写题目

The diagram presents the process of brick manufacturing for the building industry, with necessary tools and transport means in the process.

The diagram presents how bricks are manufactured for the building industry, with necessary tools and transport means in the process.

第 2/3 段：每步的过程

首先原材料 Clay 被一个挖机从地表挖出来，然后被放到 metal grid,通过它，很多细小的颗粒

被选出来并且掉到下面的 roller 滚筒里。在接下来一步中，水和沙被加入到挑选的泥土中并且形成新的混合物，这个混合物要么被 wire cutter 切成小砖块要么被直接塑模成一个个的砖块。

The raw material clay is initially dug by a digger from the earth surface and then placed on a metal grid through which the smaller particles are selected and directly fall onto rollers below. In the next step, sand and water are added into the selected clay and form a new mixture, which is cut into small bricks by a wire cutter or directly moulded into individual bricks.

接着，这些新形成的砖头被保存在 drying oven 里 24-48 小时。在那之后，它们被运输到 kiln 里，在这里它们被加热从中温（。。。）到高温（。。。）在被冷却在冷藏室之前（48-72 小时）。这些完工的砖头被包装最后运输到不同的建筑场所。

These fresh bricks are subsequently preserved in a drying oven for 24-48 hours. After that, bricks are transported into a kiln where they are heated from moderate temperature (200°C to 980°C) to high temperature (870°C to 1300°C) before being stored in a cooling chamber for another 48-72 hours. These finished bricks are packaged and eventually delivered to different construction sites.

第 4 段（结尾）

砖块是通过一个复杂的过程被生产出来的，并且温度控制是一个很重要的因素。

或

砖块加工是一个相对简单（复杂）的过程，这个过程主要由 7 步组成。

Overall, bricks are manufactured in a relatively simple/ complex process and temperature control is an essential factor.

Overall, bricks manufacturing is a relatively simple (complex) process which mainly consists of seven steps.

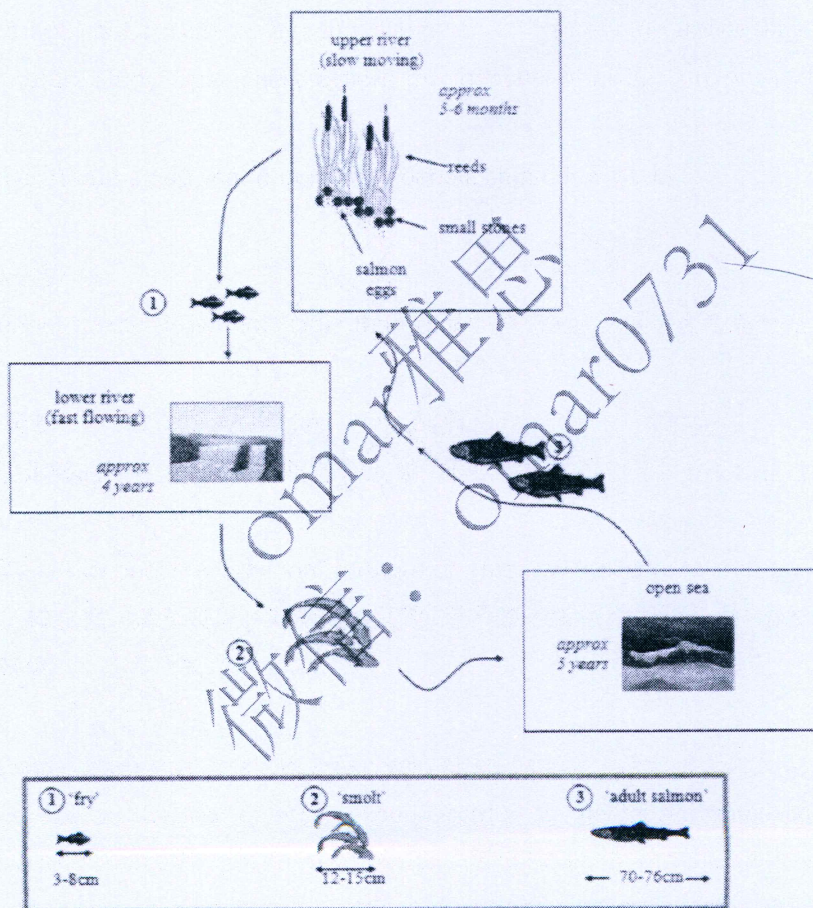
omar雅思
微信：omar0731

思路练习：

The diagrams below show the life cycle of a species of large fish called the salmon.

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

Write at least 150 words.



第四课 大作文

论证方法

常见论证方式：

- 一 因果（先因后果）
- 二 举例
- 三 对比
- 四 解释

一 因果论证

中心句：学习外语可以帮助年轻人开阔视野。

原因：因为学习外语可以消除与其他国家人之间的语言障碍，使得年轻人可以更好地与他们进行沟通和交流。

结果：他们对其他国家的独特的历史和文化有一个更好的了解，这对于年轻人扩展知识是十分重要的。

中心句：老师能够激发学生的学习兴趣和热情。

原因：这主要是因为老师能够营造有力的教室氛围---使得学生能够被鼓励去集中精神在学习上---更好的理解新的知识并学会各种新技能

结果：在传统课堂学习的小孩学习更高效更主动

二 举例论证

举例

论点：远程教学提供给学生学习最好课程的机会。

举例：由于互联网的便利和高效，很多名校如耶鲁，剑桥和哈佛的课程已经被全球几百万的学习者免费共享---这意味着远程教学并没有受到地理位置的限制而是惠及了更多的学习者。

小举例

人们对基础设施比如 道路、医院和学校 更感兴趣，这些对他们的生活有直接的影响。

私家车会产生大量的废气比如 二氧化碳，这会造成全球变暖。

举例（一般作补充说明）

有证据表明...

There is evidence that ...

一些研究结果表明...

Some researches indicate that ...

三 对比论证

中心句：动物园的动物会被更好地保护。

正面原因：住在动物园的动物会被提供一个更稳定更舒适的生存环境，在这个环境中，它们可以获得足够的食物和更好的医疗服务，不会受到捕食者和恶劣环境的威胁

对比原因：相反，那些生活在野外的动物们会频繁的遭受各种危险，如疾病，饥饿，自然灾害和天敌

对比结果：所以动物园的动物比野生动物有更低的死亡率，更长的寿命和更高的繁殖率

中心句：个人学习比团队学习更高效。

正面原因：个人学习者可以根据自身的学习习惯和学习任务灵活地制定学习计划

正面结果：他们能够更好地专注于他们的学习，高效地解决各种学习问题，而不被外界的干扰所影响。

对比原因：相反，团队学习者需要花费大量的时间进行团队讨论，或者帮助其他的小组成员。

对比结果：这会导致更低的学习效率，他们的学习积极性也会被降低。

常用连接词

原因：because/since/as/ because of the fact that+句子

原因：because of/ due to+名词 result from/be caused by +名词

结果：as a result/ as a consequence/ consequently +句子

结果：lead to/ result in/ cause +名词

对比转折：by contrast/ on the contrary/ in contrast/ however/but/nevertheless

让步：although/ despite the fact that+句子 despite/ in spite of +名词

顺承：besides/ in addition/ apart from that/furthermore/ additionally/more importantly / what is more

举例：for example/ for instance +句子 such as/including/like+名词

解释：in other words, to be specific, that is to say, it means that ...

常用套句

毫无疑问的是：undoubtedly, there is no doubt that...

不可否认的是：it is undeniable that, it is an undeniable fact that...

众所周知的是：it is universally acknowledged that...

诚然：admittedly

段落练习（每段 4-5 句话即可）

可以用：原因结果，对比论证，举例论证，列举，研究结果

中心句：毫无疑问，团队学习可以带来很多好处。

分论点 1

分论点 2

段落练习（每段 4-5 句话即可）

可以用：原因结果，对比论证，举例论证，列举，研究结果

中心句：众所周知，动物实验给人类带来了许多好处。

分论点 1

分论点 2

段落练习（每段 4-5 句话即可）

可以用：原因结果，对比论证，举例论证，列举，研究结果

中心句：电脑游戏给小孩的身心健康产生了很多负面影响。

分论点 1

分论点 2

第六课 大作文(偏向)

Do the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages? 优点是
否大于缺点？

好处大于坏处---好处详写，坏处略写---反之亦然

开头：

中间段：先让步—承认有一些坏处（中心句+坏处 1+坏处 2）

中间段：再转折—有更多好处分两段

（一段重点写好处 1+一段合并写好处 2+好处 3）

结尾：

题目： In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university studies. do advantages outweigh its disadvantages?

优点： 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

缺点： 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

第 1 段： 开头

1. 改写题目——现在很多老师意识到实践经验对于学生成长的重要性，开始鼓励。。
2. 不同的观点----有家长认为---浪费时间、影响将来的学习
3. 我的观点----参加间隔年的好处大大超过了坏处

开头一般三句，但也可以只有两句话，甚至一句话。

在我看来： from my perspective, in my opinion, from my point of view, as far as I am concerned

我认为： I personally believe that, I firmly think that

好处： benefits, advantages, strength

劣势： disadvantage, drawbacks, problems

Many teachers nowadays have recognized the importance of practical experience to students' development and start to encourage students to work or travel for one year after graduating from high school, but it is argued by some parents that it wastes time and negatively influences students' future study. I personally believe that benefits of taking a gap year far outweigh its drawbacks.

或： From my perspective, taking a gap year brings more benefits than drawbacks.

第 2 段：让步，承认劣势

中心句： admittedly/undoubtedly/ it is undeniable that 在很小的年纪参加间隔年会有一些问题。

劣势 1（原因+结果+延长） ---to begin with/ firstly/first of all

很多高中生，由于缺少足够的社会经验，不能区分对或错，很容易被误导，这会直接伤害他们的身心健康。

劣势 2 ---（原因+结果）----secondly/ in addition/ furthermore/moreover/secondly

一些年轻人再旅行或工作过程中逐渐丧失了对学习的兴趣，不再愿意继续大学学习，或者发现很难适应将来的学习环境。

Admittedly, there are some problems in taking a gap year at an early age. First of all, many high school graduates, due to the lack of social experience(due to mental and intellectual immaturity), usually fail to distinguish right from wrong and may be easily misguided, which directly damages their physical and mental wellbeing. Secondly, those youngsters may gradually lose their interest in learning after one year of working or traveling and are reluctant to continue their further study in university and find it extremely difficult to adapt to college environment.

第 3 段：转折--优势 1—详细论证

中心句： however, 花一年工作或旅行会带来很多好处。

对比论证---正方（结果+原因） 一个明显的优势是参加 gap year 的人能够：有更开阔的视野和更好的人脉，因为他们有机会于不同背景的人一起工作或旅行并经历不同的文化和生活方式。

对比论证---反方（原因+结果） ---相反，那些直接上大学的学生只专注于学习考试，最终在常识和生活技能方面薄弱。

However, spending a year in travelling and working brings numerous benefit. And the most evident advantage is that those gap year takers have broader views and better personal resources because they are given opportunities to live and work with people from different backgrounds and they also experience varying cultures and lifestyles at the same time. By contrast, students who directly go to universities mainly concentrate on academic disciplines and tests and are consequently restricted(weak) in terms of common sense and basic life skills.

第 4 段：优势 2+3—合并成一段

优势 2 中心句： in addition, 间隔年有利于学生的独立性。或者改成被动。

原因+结果 +结果延长：当脱离熟悉的环境和父母的支持，学生必须独立面对各种困难和挑战---他们在解决困难和做决定方面更有效，这些能帮助他们更好地适应大学生活并确保他们未来的职业成功。

优势 3 中心句：学生还可以更好更全面了解自己的个性，兴趣爱好和优点，通过这一年的工作或者旅行经历---从而对大学学习更有动力和激情。

Moreover, taking a gap year contributes to students' independence. When isolated from familiar surroundings and parents' support, they have to deal with different kinds of difficulties and challenges by themselves. As a consequence, those students become much more independent in decision-making and problem-solving, which not only helps them better adapt to university but also ensures their future career success. Last but not the least, students could have a better understanding of their personality and strength through working or traveling for one year, this means that they could be more confident and enthusiastic in their university study.

第 5 段：结尾

总结分论点：虽然出去一年可能影响学生的学习表现，但是这毫无疑问让他们更心胸开阔，更独立有明确的目标。参加 GAP YEAR 开阔视野，使能更独立，同时一年 off 不会打扰他们大

学生活，

重申个人观点：

所以我坚定的认为学生更受益于参加间隔年，这应该被鼓励。

In conclusion, while one year out may affect students' academic performance, it undoubtedly makes them more openminded, independent and have targeted goals towards future university study, therefore I firmly believe that students benefit more from taking a gap year.

omar雅思
微信：omar0731

Do you agree or disagree with the statement ? -- 是否同意

开头：

中间段：先让步—承认不同意的点（中心句+不同意点 1+不同意点 2）

中间段：再转折—承认同意的论点（一段重点写同意点 1+一段合并写不同意点 2+不同意点 3）

结尾：

题目： Detailed description of crimes on newspaper and TV can have bad consequences on society, so this kind of information should be restricted on media. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

同意： 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

不同意： 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

第 1 段：

改写题目——现在，各种类型的犯罪细节频繁地被媒体曝光，为了吸引更多的观众或读者。

题目的观点——社会专家：在犯罪上的大量媒体报道导致了青少年犯罪和社会恐慌，所以他们号召限制此类信息

我的观点——我不完全同意

Nowadays, various types of crime details are frequently exposed on media in order to attract more viewers or readers. It is argued by many sociologists that too much media coverage on crimes leads to adolescent delinquency and social panic, so they call for the restriction on such

information. However, I do not totally agree with this viewpoint.

第 2 段：让步——承认劣势

中心句：不可否认，大量的犯罪报道有可能对社会有一些不良的影响。

劣势 1：教育学家：犯罪细节报道 可能会对小孩的成长有害。

原因：成型阶段的小孩可能被误导 or 模仿电视暴力由于好奇，

结果：这可能导致他们变得更加暴力，或甚至尝试犯罪。

劣势 2：此外，犯罪报道可能会造成社会的不稳定和公众的恐慌，因为一些人担心他们的安全遭受威胁。

Admittedly, a large amount of crime coverage may have some negative effects on society.

Some educationalists suggest that these reports of crime details do harms on adolescents' growth. Since many young adults in formative stages may be misled or imitate television violence due to curiosity, which will not only cause them to become more violent but also attempt to break the law. Besides, crime reports may lead to social instability and public panic, because some people worry that their safety will be threatened.

第 3 段：转折——优势 1

思路：

转折：对比而言，报道犯罪行为可以带来很多好处。

中心观点 1：一个明显的优势是 细节的犯罪报道可以有效地警示那些潜在的罪犯。

原因：展示在媒体上的惩罚可以防止他们犯罪，一旦他们认识到入狱意味着严重的后果

如：失去自由、对家庭幸福和他们未来职业发展的负面影响，

结果：他们可能就不会有反社会行为，而是言行举止得当。

By contrast, reporting criminal behaviors on media can bring plenty of benefits. An evident advantage is that detailed crime coverage could warn those potential criminals because punishments shown in newspapers or on TV can prevent them from committing crimes, once they recognize that imprisonment means serious consequences – the loss of freedom and negative influences on family happiness and their future career development. As a result, they may not take any anti-social act but behave properly.

第 4 段：

优势 2/中心观点 2：更重要的，犯罪描述能提高公民自我保护意识。

原因：众所周知，犯罪的过程，动机和手段是被充分分析在报纸或电视栏目上

结果：所以人们知道如何避免被伤害，和应对紧急情况

结果延长：这会帮助建立一个更安全的社会，并降低犯罪成功率。

More importantly, descriptions of crimes can raise citizens' awareness of self-protection. It is universally known that the process, motives and means of crimes are often fully analyzed in newspapers or television programs, so citizens would learn how to avoid being hurt and how to deal with emergencies, which helps build a safer community and decreases the rate of successful crimes.

第 5 段(结尾)：总结（换词重申）观点

总而言之，对弱势群体的负面影响值得注意，但禁止犯罪的详细报道不明智，因为这些报道可以提高人们的自我保护意识，并降低犯罪率。

In conclusion, while negative influences on vulnerable groups deserve attention, it is unwise to ban crime reports as these could strengthen one's self-protection consciousness as well as lower the crime rate.

第六课 大作文（讨论双方观点/报告类）

讨论双方观点

some people think that rich countries often give financial aid to poor countries to solve the poverty, but other people think that rich countries should give other types of help to the poor countries rather than the financial aid. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

观点 A：1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

观点 B：1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

第一段：开头

背景句： 每年都有几十亿美元被捐给贫困国家为了缓解那些国家的人民的痛苦。

过渡句： 是否财政援助能有效地帮助穷国解决贫穷仍是一个有争议的话题，

中心句： 关于这个话题的观点很不一样。

Billions of dollars each year are donated to poor countries in order to relieve the sufferings of their people. However, whether financial aid can effectively help poor countries solve poverty has become a controversial topic. Views on this topic vary considerably.

第二段：让步---承认 财政帮助好

中心句：确实，直接的财政援助可以有效地解决穷国的贫穷。

原因：那些贫穷国家正遭受着自然灾害、饥荒或者严重疾病，因为缺乏资金。

结果：一旦接受了来自富国的捐赠，他们可以立即购买医疗物资和生活品，这能提高公民的生活状况。

分论点 2

原因：钱还可以投入到公共设施的建设中，如医院、马路、学校，

结果：这不仅能创造更多的工作机会，还能促进当地经济。

Admittedly, direct financial aid can effectively solve poverty in poor countries. Those impoverished countries are suffering from natural disasters, famine or serious diseases due to the lack of capital resources. Once receiving donations from rich countries, they can immediately purchase medical supplies and living necessities, which can improve citizens' living conditions. In addition, funds could also be invested into the construction of public facilities, such as hospitals, roads and schools, which consequently can not only create more job opportunities but also boost local economy.

第三段：财政援助的不好

中心句：然而，单一的财政帮助可能带来很多问题。

原因 1：一方面，被捐的款项可能会流入腐败政府和无能机构，或者会被浪费在不重要的项目上。

原因 2：另一方面，穷国无法发展本国经济，如果过度依赖富国的经济援助。

小结：因此，资金帮助无法从根本上消除贫困。

However, the single financial aid may bring about a host of problems. On one hand, donated money may flow into corruptive authorities and incapable organizations or be wasted in unimportant projects. On the other hand, those countries could never develop their own economy if they excessively rely on foreign aids. Thus, financial aid cannot fundamentally eliminate poverty.

第四段：其他方法好

中心句：我个人认为其他方法更好。

方法 1：首先，技术人员或科学家可以被派遣去穷国，

结果：所以当地人学习先进的技术，提高生产力和工作效率，最终发展一个自给自足的经济。

方法 2：另外，穷国也受益于国际贸易，因为出口廉价劳动力和自然资源能让他们经济独立

I personally believe that other alternative means of help are much better. Firstly, technicians or scientists could be dispatched to poor countries, so the local residents could learn new technology, improve their productivity and working efficiency and consequently develop a self-contained economy. Moreover, poor countries can also benefit from international trade because exporting cheap labor or natural resources could make them financially independent.

第五段：总结立场 (A+B)

总之，我赞同资金援助能在早期阶段减轻贫困，但这并不太可能完全消除贫穷。

相反，技术支持和国际贸易能更好地帮助穷国保持长期的发展。

In conclusion, I agree that financial assistance can relieve poverty in the early phase, but it is unlikely to eliminate poverty completely. Instead, technological support and international trade could better help poor countries maintain long-term development.

Both financial support and other alternative means should be combined reasonably in order to achieve the optimum results. ---可省略

报告类 Report

The production of consumed goods damages the natural environment, why is it the case?
what should we do to reduce the problem?

原因：1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

措施：1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

第一段：开头

背景句：现在，先进的技术已经使得制造商扩大生产的范围成了可能，

过渡句：但这也不可避免地导致了对自然环境的巨大伤害。

中心句：在这篇论文中，我打算查明这个问题的主要原因 并提出有效的解决方式。

Nowadays, the advanced technologies have made it possible for manufacturers to expand their scale of productions, but it unavoidably results in huge damage to the natural environment. In this essay, I intend to find out the underlying causes of this problem and suggest effective solutions.

第二段：原因 1---重点写

原因 1：来自消费品的破坏主要是由生产技术的革新造成的，它极大的降低了制造、包装和运输的成本，结果使得商品更容易负担。

结果：这样，自然环境无疑会遭到了大量的垃圾和废物的破坏。

The destructions from consumed goods are primarily caused by the advancement of production technologies, which greatly cuts down the spending on manufacturing, packaging and delivery and consequently makes commodities more affordable. In this way, the natural environment is undoubtedly damaged by a large number of rubbish and wastes.

第三段：原因 2+3—略写合成一段

原因 2：另一个为环境污染所负责的因素是人们对一次性商品的日益增长的依赖。

举例：如今，快节奏的生活使人们丢弃老旧商品，然后购买新产品，这直接导致了自然资源的浪费。

原因 3：消费品中的不可降解的成分，如金属和化学物质，也给环境保护造成了压力。

Another factor responsible for the environmental pollution is people's growing reliance on the disposable goods. The fast-paced lifestyle today encourages people to abandon outdated functional products and then buy new and updated commodities, and this directly leads to the waste of natural resources. Thirdly, the non-degradable components in consumed goods, such as metals and chemicals, also put huge stress on environmental protection.

第四段：解决措施—3 个合成一段（考试写两个即可）

中心句：为了成功解决这个令人担忧的问题，以下的措施应该被考虑。

措施 1：最有效的措施似乎是鼓励厂商使用创新科技和新可再生材料，

原因：因为这可以大大减少由消费品的处置而造成的损害。

In order to successfully address this worrying issue, the following measures need to be considered. The most effective solution seems to encourage manufacturers to use innovative technologies and renewable materials, because this could considerably reduce the damage caused by the disposal of consumed goods.

措施 2: 同时，当地政府也应该提升公民的环保意识，通过传递一些关于回收和维修旧商品的知识，以使得他们改变其消费行为。

措施 3: 对环境的破坏还可以被最小化，如果消费者可以充分利用这些消费品。

At the same time, the local government should also raise citizens' awareness of environmental protection by delivering some knowledge about recycling and repairing old-fashioned goods to make them change their consuming behaviors. Damages to the natural environment could also be minimized if consumers could make full use of those consumed products.

第五段：总结

通过以上讨论，我们可以得出一个结论：消费品破坏环境主要是因为生产成本低和对一次性商品的依赖。首要任务就是鼓励消费者形成环保的生活方式。

From what has been discussed above, we can get a conclusion that consumed goods damage the natural environment mainly because of the decreased production cost and the reliance on the disposable products, and the top priority is to encourage consumers to form an ecofriendly lifestyle.

写作范文

Task 1 写作范文 1

The charts give information about the amount of exports (millions of tonnes) moving through Rotterdam port in Holland to various global destinations in 2002 and 2012; and also the % rates of tax imposed on these exports by the receiving countries.

Write a report summarizing the information.

Select and describe the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

	USA	Europe	China	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Australasia	Other	Total
2002	4200	6900	2400	1800	800	700	350	17150
2012	3900	6400	2300	1500	2550	2300	350	18600

% Tax imposed by destination countries

	USA	Europe	China	Latin America	Asia Pacific	Australasia	Other
2002	3%	5%	0	1%	5%	4%	2%
2012	2%	8%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%

9 分范文：

The tables show us the quantity of exports being transported through Rotterdam over a ten year period from 2002 to 2012 and the level of taxation imposed on the goods by destination countries.

Regarding the volumes, the total exports increased slightly, reaching 18,600 million tonnes by 2012. Within this total, however, most zones declined in volume. For example, Europe - the largest destination - declined from 6,900 million to 6,400 million, and the USA - the second highest - went down by roughly 10% to 3,900 million. China dipped slightly to 2,300 million, and Latin America dropped from 1,800 to 1,500 million. The 'other' zones remained static at 350 million. By market contrast, volumes to Asia Pacific and Australasia more than tripled, hitting 2,550 and 2,300 million tonnes respectively.

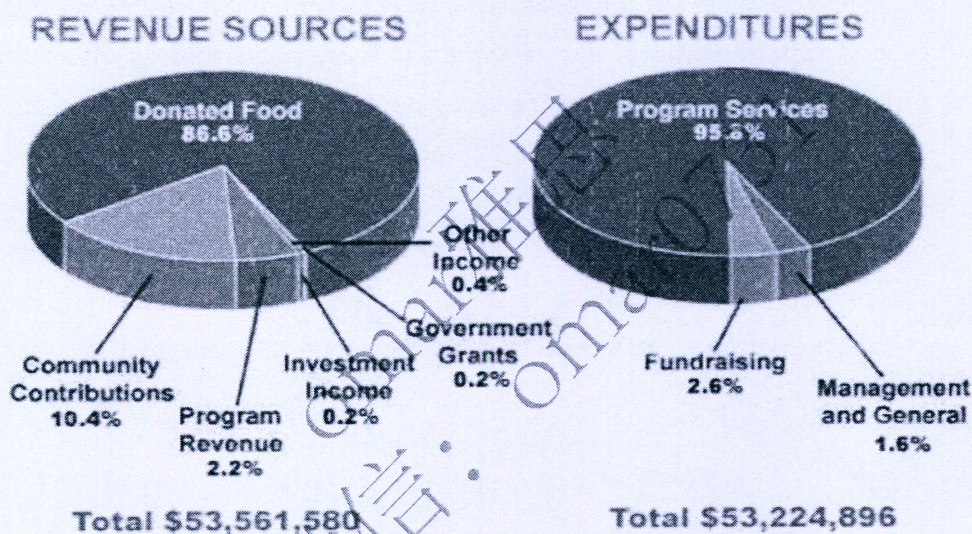
Turning to taxation, we see that tax increased considerably in almost all the zones that showed a decline in volumes, reaching 2% in the USA, China and Latin America, and rising from 5% to 8% in Europe. The 'other' zones kept tax stable at 2%, while the growth zones reduced tax massively, from 5% to 2% in Asia Pacific and a fourfold decrease to 1% in Australasia.

In summary, the decade showed a clear connection between increased export volumes and reduced levels of tax.

Task 1 写作范文 2

The pie chart shows the amount of money that a children's charity located in the USA spent and received in one year, 2016. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

Revenue Sources and Expenditures of a USA Charity in one year, 2016.



参考范文：

The pie charts show the amount of revenue and expenditures in 2016 for a children's charity in the USA. Overall, it can be seen that donated food accounted for the majority of the income, while program services appeared to be the biggest expenditure. The total revenue sources just exceeded the total spending.

In detail, donated food provided most of the revenue for the charity, at 86%. Similarly, with regard to expenditures, one category, program services, accounted for nearly all of the outgoings, at 95.8%.

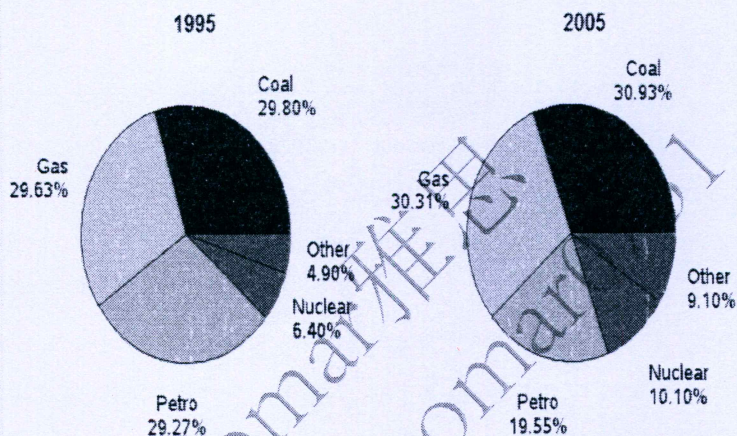
The other categories were much smaller. Community contributions, which were the second largest revenue source, brought in 10.4% of overall income, and this was followed by program revenue, at 2.2%. Investment income, government grants, and other income were very small sources of revenue, accounting for only 0.8% combined.

There were only two other expenditure items, fundraising and management and general, accounting for 2.6% and 1.6% respectively. The total amount of income was \$53,561,580, which was just enough to cover the expenditures of \$53,224,896.

Task 1 写作范文 3

The pie charts below show the comparison of different kinds of energy production of France in two years.

Comparison of Energy Production



参考范文：

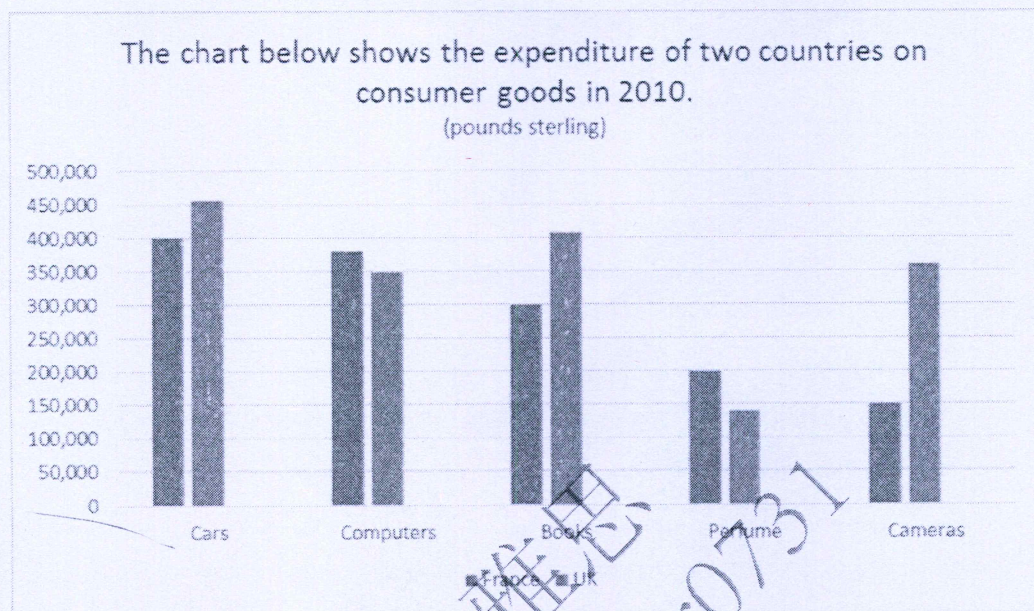
The two pie charts illustrate changes in the proportion of five types of energy production in France in 1995 and 2005.

Overall, in both years, the most significant sources of energy were gas and coal, which together accounted for over half the production of energy, while nuclear and other kinds of energy sources generated the least amount of energy in France. In all types of energy production there were only minimal changes over the 10-year period.

Energy produced by coal comprised of 29.8% in the first year and this showed only a very slight increase of about a mere 1% to 30.9% in 2005. Likewise, in 1995, gas generated 19.63% which rose marginally to 30.1% 10 years later.

With regards to the remaining methods of producing energy, there was an approximate 5% growth in production from both nuclear power and other sources to 10.10% and 9.10% respectively. Petrol, on the other hand, was the only source of energy which decreased in production from 29.27% in 1995 to around 1 fifth (19.55%) in 2005.

Task 1 写作范文 4



参考范文：

The chart illustrates the amount of money spent on five consumer goods in France and the UK in the year 2010.

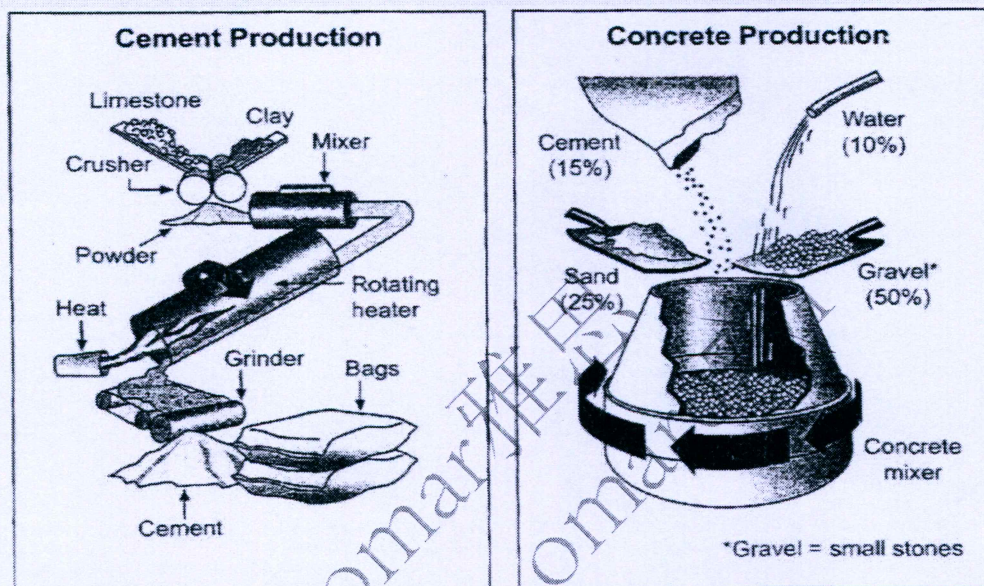
Overall, the UK generally spent more money on consumer goods than France in the period given. Both the British and the French spent most of their money on cars whereas the least amount of money was spent on perfume in the UK compared to cameras in France. Furthermore, the most significant difference in expenditure between these two countries was observed in cameras.

In terms of cars, people in the UK spent about 450,000 pounds on this as opposed to the French at 400,000 pounds. Similarly, the British expenditure outnumbered the French in books (400,000 pounds versus 300,000). In the UK, spending on cameras (just over 350,000 pounds) was over double that of France, which was only 150,000 pounds.

On the other hand, the amount of money paid out on the remaining goods was higher in France. Above 380,000 was spent by the French on computers, which was slightly more than that spent by the British (350,000). Neither of these countries spent much on perfume, which cost 200,000 pounds in France and under 150,000 in the UK.

Task 1 写作范文 5

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



参考范文：

The diagrams illustrate the way in which cement is made and how it is then used in the process of making concrete.

Overall, limestone and clay pass through four stages before being bagged ready for use as cement which then accounts for 15% of the four materials used to produce concrete. While the process of making cement uses a number of tools, the production of concrete requires only a concrete mixer.

In the first stage of making cement, limestone and clay are crushed together to form a kind of powder. This powder is then combined in a mixer before passing into a rotating heater which has constant heat applied at one end of the tube. The resulting mixture is ground afterwards in order to produce cement. The finished product is eventually put into bags ready to be used.

Regarding the second diagram, concrete consists of mainly gravel, which is small stones, and this makes up 50% of the ingredients. The other materials used are sand (25%), cement (15%) and water (10%). These are all poured into a concrete mixer which continually rotates to combine the materials and ultimately produces concrete.

Task 2 写作范文 1

The development of tourism contributed to English becoming the most prominent language in the world. Some people think that this will lead to English becoming the only language to be spoken globally. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having one language in the world?

It is thought by some people that English, which is now the most widely spoken language in the world, may one day predominate over all other languages and result in their eventual disappearance. Having one language would certainly aid understanding and economic growth but there will also be some drawbacks.

One evident benefit of having one global language is that it would enable greater understanding between countries. In other words, if everyone spoke one language, there would be complete understanding between not only countries but all people throughout the world which could promote learning, the flow of information and ideas. Another reason why one language would be advantageous is that it would help economic growth. With all people speaking the same language, there will be fewer barriers and therefore trade would flourish between countries, resulting in a healthier world economy.

On the other hand, there are obvious disadvantages of having only one global language. Firstly, it would mean that all other languages would eventually disappear and, along with them, their cultures. The diversity of cultures is one of the joys this world has to offer. Each culture is unique with its own way of life and own perspectives of the world which would all be lost if there were only one language. Secondly, it would result in the collapse of tourism because there would be no reason to travel for pleasure and interest if all countries had the same language and similar cultures. This would devastate many countries economically that rely on tourism as a source of income.

In conclusion, while there are plus points to having one global language, too much would be lost as a result. Maintaining local languages and cultures should be prioritized to ensure a rich world heritage for future generations.

Task 2 写作范文 2

Some people think that completing university education is the best way to get a good job, while other people think that getting experience and developing soft skills is more important. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

It is considered by some people that being a university graduate is the key to securing a good job while there are others who think that it is better to have experience and soft skills. In my opinion, I believe that university education is essential for academic jobs while soft skills and experience are more useful in business.

On the one hand, many think it is easier for most people to find a job if they are university students with a good degree. In other words, having higher education puts people one step ahead of others and this can be the deciding factor in getting a desired job. The fierce competition to get into universities and the increasing number of graduates show just how significant this level of education is for people's future work opportunities.

On the other hand, having work experience and soft skills, such as leadership skills and other interpersonal skills, can also bring numerous benefits to the applicants, according to some people. For those positions which are competed by an overwhelming number of applicants, people who have relevant experience or useful soft skills that can be valuable to a company can be more competitive and are more likely to be put in managerial positions.

Finally, in my opinion, whether needing high level education or skills and experience, depends on the position being applied for. For example, in the field of law, medicine or teaching, people without the required education background are unlikely to be employed. In contrast, it would be undoubtedly more important for a candidate to have soft skills and experience in business like marketing and sale management because they can bring immediate benefits to the company without too much training.

In conclusion, getting a good job requires a relevant background either in experience or education, depending on the type of work and field. People should make sure they have attained the necessary skills or degrees before applying for a job in order to achieve a success.

Task 2 写作范文 3

Art is considered as an important part of society as well as an expression of its culture. Do you think it is important for children to be taught art? Do you think children should be encouraged to focus on art rather than other subjects?

It is commonly believed that art plays a fundamental role in society as artists are able to express their thoughts and cultures in their work. In my opinion, children should definitely learn art because they can develop creativity and learn to express themselves in their art work but it should not be taught to the detriment of other subjects.

Firstly, art is an essential subject which children, especially young children, should learn in order to help promote their creativity and imagination. Without the development of imagination and creative thinking, children will struggle to grow into dynamic, individual thinkers when they reach adulthood. Furthermore, some children are particularly gifted in their creative abilities and studying art can directly develop their interest in art and also nurture their talents.

Another important advantage of learning art is that it offers children a medium through which their emotions and feeling are fully expressed. In other words, young children do not have the linguistic capabilities to put their ideas into languages and thus communicate directly. Therefore, by using art, they are able to convey their ideas through pictures and symbols. For this reason, many child psychologists often study the art work of children to gain an insight into what they think and feel.

Finally, however, regardless of how useful the study of art is for children, this should not result in more focus being placed on art rather than other subjects. Children need to have a balance of all subjects so as to facilitate a healthy development both mentally and physically. Thus, ensuring that there is a healthy balance of art, sciences, languages and physical education in the school syllabus is essential.

In conclusion, while art certainly helps a child develop creativity as well as express their thoughts, it should be taught equally alongside all the other subjects. A school should offer a relatively balanced curriculum.

Task 2 写作范文 3

Many offenders commit crimes after serving the first punishment. Why is this happening and what measures can be taken to tackle this problem?

A large number of criminals who serve their first prison sentence leave prisons and reoffend, which negatively impacts both themselves and the whole society. In my opinion, this is caused by varying factors and there are a number of solutions which can be implemented to deal with the problem.

Firstly, the main reason why most first-time offenders commit crimes again once they have been released is due to the lack of rehabilitation in jails. In other words, offenders are not given an opportunity to retain and learn new skills for their future or develop a deeper understanding of correct moral behaviors but mix with other criminals, which only strengthens their criminal intentions. Secondly, repeated offence is also owing to the difficulty in being employed after they are released. As a result, many of them struggle financially and this directly leads them back to crime, regardless of the consequences.

There are two effective solutions to the problem of repeating offences. One way to tackle this is to ensure that all criminals entering prisons are given the opportunities to retrain with useful skills which will hopefully ensure them a job after they have served their sentence. By doing this, it will help them reintegrate back into society and given them some means of supporting themselves financially. Another method of dealing with criminals who reoffend is to have more supervision and checks in place where they are back in society. This solution would largely prevent them from taking any chances and deter them from reoffending because they are being so closely watched.

In conclusion, having training in prison and also close observation are effective in stopping criminals from committing crimes again after they have served their first punishment. If governments implemented those solutions, crime rate would soon drop.

雅思写作小作文 task1 万能短语

by Omar

动态图短语

上升(动词)	increased/rose/climbed/soared/ went up/ grew
上升(名词)	increase/ rise/ climb/ growth
下降(动词)	decreased/declined/dropped/dipped/fell/went down
下降(名词)	decrease/ decline/ fall/ drop/ slide/ dip
经历了一个上升的趋势	... experienced a rising (an upward) trend
上升 there be 句式	there was an increase in ...
显示了一个下降趋势	... showed a decreasing (downward) trend
下降 there be 句式	there was a decrease in ...
波动上升/下降	increased (decreased) with small fluctuations
剧烈波动	fluctuated wildly
尽管最初有波动	despite an initial fluctuation
如图所示	as is clearly shown in the chart
在整个阶段	throughout the period
达到最高点	peaked at
开始下降	started a decline/started to decline
返回到最初值	returned to the initial figure
稳步增长	grew steadily
增长放缓	the rise slowed
在过去的两年里	over the last two years
最剧烈的上升被观察在...	the most noticeable increase was observed in ...
增长了八倍多	rose more than 8 times
翻倍到	doubled to
仍然是最不受欢迎的类型	remained the least popular type
仍然是	continued to be
在后半阶段	in the second half of the period
差距缩小里 (扩大了)	the gap between/among ... narrowed(widened)
占主导地位的燃料来源	the dominant fuel source
有一个稳定的增长	there was a steady increase in
被预测继续增长	is expected to continue to rise
数字相等	figures were equal at ...
不奇怪的是	not surprisingly

据预测	It is expected that ...
加速增长	accelerated the growth
保持不变	levelled off/ remained unchanged/remained stable
开始于	started from
分别变化为 ..., ... 和 ...	changed differently to ..., ... and ... respectively
仍然不重要	remained insignificant
总产量几乎增加了两倍	the total production almost doubled
剩下的部分	the remainder/ the remaining +N
不再重要	was/were no longer significant
在剧烈的增长后	after increasing dramatically
结束于	ended at
经历了一个 6% 的下降	experienced a 6% decrease
尽管第一个十年上升了	despite a rising trend in the first decade
相反	in contrast/ by contrast
一个相反的趋势	there was an opposite trend in
继续上升	went up continuously
经历两次连续下降	experienced two consecutive falls
与...相等	was matched by
有相对应的下降	there were corresponding drops in...
保持在...	remain static at ...
相反	by marked contrast/ in contrast/ on the contrary
关于...	in terms of/ with regard to/ regarding...
增长了三倍多	more than tripled
大大增加了	increased considerably
有一个四倍的增长	there was a fourfold decrease
在给定的时间内	in the period given
下降了大约...%到...	went down by roughly ... to ...
只有很小的变化	there was only minimal change
这显示了仅...% 的上升	this showed only a mere 1% increase
大概有 5% 的增	there was an approximate 5% growth in ...

静态图短语

占有...比例	accounted for/ took up/ made up/ represented/ occupied
占...的大部分	accounted for the majority of ...
主导的/主要的	dominant/ main/ primary
最频繁被使用的交通方式	the most frequently used transportation means
最频繁被提及的原因	the most frequently mentioned reason
最大的性别差异在于	the biggest gender gap was observed in
...的比例是...的比例的九倍	the proportion of... was nine times that of ...
对比于 30%的女性	compared with/ as opposed to 30% of females
占据最大的百分比	accounted for the greatest percentage
远远超过	far outnumbered
有一个相反的情况	there was an opposite situation in
差距很小	the gap was narrow in ...
占据几乎相同的比例	occupied almost the same proportions
占主导地位	predominated in
紧跟着的是...	this was closely followed by...
最大比例的钱被花在...	the highest proportion of money was spent on...
只有 1%的差别	with only one percent difference
25-44 岁的年轻人	people aged 25-44/ 25-44 age group
更有可能做...	was/ were more likely to do ...
...的比例稍微高于...的比例	the proportion of... was slightly higher than that of...
...的比例明显高于...的比例	the proportion of... was significantly higher than that of...
在...到...的范围内	the proportions ranged from ...% to ...%
比例几乎等于...	the proportion was almost equal at ...
男性主导的	male-dominated
主要依赖于	primarily relied on
第二大...	the second largest ...
一起仅占...	accounted for only ...combined
分别占...和...	accounted for ... and ...respectively/separately

地图短语

发生在...的变化	changes that took place in...
临近于	next to/near/close to
...被移除为了给...让路	... was/were demolished in order to make way for ...
转变为...	was/were converted into ...
保持不变	remained unchanged
被扩大了两倍	was/were expanded by two times
被分成了两个部分	was/were divided into two parts
规模扩大了	... increased in size
先扩大然后又缩小了	was/were first enlarged and then decreased in size
在...到...的 25 年间	over a 25-year period from ... to ...
经历了很多明显的变化	experienced many noticeable changes
最明显的变化被观察在...	the most significant change was observed on ...
...被清楚并且被...替代	... was/were cleaned and replaced by ...
一个...被建设(伴随)	with a ... being constructed

流程图短语

首先	first of all/ firstly/ initially/ to begin with/ in the first stage + 句子
首先	the process starts with doing...
第几步是做...	the first /second/ third stage involves doing...
第几步是做...	the first /second/ third step is to do ...
接下来	after that/ in the next stage/ subsequently/ following that + 句子
在做...之前	before doing ...
在做...之后	after doing...
最后	in the final stage/ eventually /finally

DAY 1

1. 意识到环境保护的重要性 realize the importance of environmental protection
2. 不断执行环保政策 implement environmentally friendly policies continuously
3. 主要是归咎于汽车使用的增加 be primarily attributed to the increase in car use
4. 来自不负责任的消费习惯 from irresponsible consumption habits
5. 所面对的环境问题各有不同 be confronted with different environmental problems
6. 世界越来越国际化 the world is increasingly globalized
7. 容易受到自然或者人为灾害的影响
be susceptible to natural or man-made disasters
8. 导致某些国内行业的发展不够
lead to the underdevelopment of some domestic industries
9. 对于发展当地经济是有害的
be harmful/detrimental to the development of local economy
10. 确保资源的公平合理分配
ensure the impartial and equitable distribution of resources

DAY 2

11. 带来前所未有的机会 bring unprecedented opportunities
12. 仍然是一个持续争论的话题 remain a source of constant debate
13. 刺激经济增长 stimulate economic growth
14. 创造大量的就业机会 generate enormous employment opportunities
15. 保护文化或者历史遗产 protect cultural or historical heritage
16. 基础设施和旅游设施的建设 the construction of infrastructure and tourism facilities
17. 另一个关于旅游的问题是... another problem associated with tourism is that...
18. 因为缺少对当地文化的认知 due to a lack of understanding of local customs
19. 促进国际合作 promote international cooperation
20. 提供不同行业发展的驱动力
provide a driving force for the development of various industries

DAY 3

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 21. 值得一说的是... | it is worth mentioning that... |
| 22. 好不夸大的说... | it would be no exaggeration to say that... |
| 23. 危及到一些小语种 | endanger some minority languages |
| 24. 是一个富有争议性的问题 | be a controversial issue |
| 25. 面临着预算问题 | be confronted with budget problems |
| 26. 公共设施的建设 | the construction of public facilities |
| 27. 对他们的日常生活有着直接影响 | have a direct impact on their daily lives |
| 28. 毫无意义的 | it is pointless to ... |
| 29. 被认为是语言多样性流失的主犯 | be considered as the main culprit of the loss of language diversity |
| 30. 在交流和合作中扮演者至关重要的作用 | play a vital role in communication and cooperation |

DAY 4

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 31. 不能带来任何实际效益 | cannot bring any tangible benefit |
| 32. 对经济和社会发展也很重要 | be also vital to economic and social development |
| 33. 后果是... | the consequence is that ... |
| 34. 不可否认的是... | there is no denying the fact that ... |
| 35. 管理人们的行为 | regulate people's behaviour |
| 36. 得出...的结论是合理的 | it is reasonable to conclude that... |
| 37. ...应该被考虑 | ...should be taken into consideration |
| 38. 生活水平和可持续发展 | living standards and sustainable development |
| 39. 长期一来是个有争议性的问题 | have long been a disputable issue |
| 40. 在教育机会和职业发展方面 | in terms of educational opportunities and career development |

DAY 5

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 41. 是个沉重的负担 | be a heavy burden |
| 42. 鼓励公共消费和企业投资 | encourage public consumption and business investment |
| 43. 越来越多的人 | a growing number of people |
| 44. 不同于传统大学教育 | be different from traditional college education |
| 45. 对于...不合适 | be not appropriate for ... |
| 46. 可能会带来一些问题 | may bring about some problems |
| 47. 不受时间和地理的限制 | regardless of time and geographical limitations |
| 48. 受益于这个科技创新 | benefit from this technological innovation |
| 49. 因为沟通技巧的缺失 | due to the lack of communication skills |
| 50. 减少环境破坏 | minimize the environmental damages |

DAY 6

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 51. 现代科技的广泛运用 | the extensive use of modern technology |
| 52. 优先事项是... | the priority is to ... |
| 53. 与...有关的主要问题 | the main problem associated with ... is |
| 54. 被认为是另一个潜在的威胁 | be considered as another potential threat |
| 55. 促进作物生长并提高生产力 | facilitate crop growth and boost productivity |
| 56. 从不同角度出发 | from different perspectives |
| 57. 它的缺点可能值得我们关注 | its drawbacks may deserve our attention |
| 58. 如果使用不当 | if it is not used appropriately |
| 59. 成为我们日常生活中不可或缺的一部分 | become an integral part of our daily life |
| 60. 导致人们越来越少的面对面交流 | contribute to people's decreasing face-to-face communication |

DAY 7

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 61. 作为一个重要的补充 | serve as an important complement to |
| 62. 共同努力保护环境 | make joint effort to protect the environment |
| 63. 采用环保技术 | adopt environmentally friendly technologies |
| 64. 是不可避免的后果 | be an inevitable consequence |
| 65. 有不利影响 | have an adverse effect |
| 66. 削弱了她们的情感联系 | weaken their emotional ties |
| 67. 增进了相互了解 | improve mutual understanding |
| 68. 对人们的健康构成威胁 | pose a threat to people's health |
| 69. 城市人口的爆炸性增长 | the explosive growth of urban populations |
| 70. 为经济发展和文化交流做出了贡献 | contribute to economic development and cultural exchange |

DAY 8

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 71. 代表着独特的建筑风格 | represent a unique architectural style |
| 72. 破坏了文化认同 | undermine cultural identity |
| 73. 消费品的使用和处置 | the use and disposal of consumer goods |
| 74. 包装食品和家用产品 | packaged foods and household products |
| 75. 一个主要的战略是... | one main strategy is |
| 76. 人们被鼓励去... | people are encouraged to ... |
| 77. 成功的处理了这个问题 | to address this problem successfully |
| 78. 采取一些措施减轻污染很重要 | it is important to take some measures to mitigate pollution |
| 79. 一些历史建筑的保护和翻新 | the preservation and renovation of some historical buildings |
| 80. 获得更广泛的公共服务包括教育和健康 | gain broader access to public services including education and health |

DAY 9

81. 影响他们的情绪健康 affect their emotional wellbeing
82. 在快速变化的世界中 in the fast-changing world
83. 提高效率和生产力 improve efficiency and productivity
84. 适应瞬息万变的环境 adapt to the rapidly-changing environment
85. 提供很多前所未有的机会 provide many unprecedented opportunities
86. 越来越沉迷于久坐不动的活动 be increasingly addicted to the sedentary activity
87. 被要求互相合作 be required to collaborate with each other
88. 避免攻击性行为和粗言秽语 avoid aggressive behaviors and foul languages
89. 防止儿童犯下一些不法行为 prevent children from committing some wrongdoings
90. 大学教育对社会发展和个人成就的重要性
the importance of university education to social development and personal achievement

DAY 10

91. 变得叛逆并表现出反社会行为 become rebellious and display antisocial behaviors
92. 有很多课外活动 have many extra-curricular activities
93. 为儿童的全面发展做出了贡献 contribute to children's all-round development
94. 适应竞争激烈的工作场所 adapt to a competitive workplace
95. 过分依赖 rely excessively on
96. A 和 B 应结合起来 A should be integrated with B
97. 干扰儿童参与其他活动 interfere with children's participation in other activities
98. 应对儿童的电视观看施加限制 should impose restrictions on children's television viewing
99. 开展那些促进大脑发育的互动活动
carry out those interactive activities which promote brain development
100. 增强他们的信心并提高解决问题的能力
boost their confidence and improve problem-solving abilities

DAY 1

1. 意识到环境保护的重要性
2. 不断执行环保政策
3. 主要是归咎于汽车使用的增加
4. 来自不负责任的消费习惯
5. 所面对的环境问题各有不同
6. 世界越来越国际化
7. 导致某些国内行业的发展不够
8. 对于发展当地经济是有害的
9. 容易受到自然或者人为灾害的影响
10. 确保资源的公平合理分配

DAY 2

11. 带来前所未有的机会
12. 仍然是一个持续争论的话题
13. 刺激经济增长
14. 创造大量的就业机会
15. 提供不同行业发展的驱动力
16. 保护文化或者历史遗产
17. 基础设施和旅游设施的建设
18. 另一个关于旅游的问题是...
19. 因为缺少对当地文化的认知
20. 促进国际合作

DAY 3

21. 值得一说的是...
22. 好不夸大的说...
23. 被认为是语言多样性流失的主犯
24. 在交流和合作中扮演者至关重要的作用
25. 危及到一些小语种
26. 是一个富有争议性的问题
27. 面临着预算问题
28. 公共设施的建设
29. 对他们的日常生活有着直接影响
30. 毫无意义的

DAY 4

31. 不能带来任何实际效益
32. 在教育机会和职业发展方面
33. 对经济和社会发展也很重要
34. 后果是...
35. 不可否认的是...
36. 管理人们的行为
37. 得出...的结论是合理的
38. 应该被考虑
39. 生活水平和可持续发展
40. 长期一来是个有争议性的问题

DAY 5

- 41. 是个沉重的负担
- 42. 鼓励公共消费和企业投资
- 43. 越来越多的人
- 44. 不同于传统大学教育
- 45. 对于...不合适
- 46. 可能会带来一些问题
- 47. 不受时间和地理的限制
- 48. 受益于这个科技创新
- 49. 因为沟通技巧的缺失
- 50. 减少环境破坏

DAY 6

- 51. 现代科技的广泛运用
- 52. 优先事项是...
- 53. 与...有关的主要问题是...
- 54. 被认为是另一个潜在的威胁
- 55. 促进作物生长并提高生产力
- 56. 从不同角度出发
- 57. 它的缺点可能值得我们关注
- 58. 成为我们日常生活中不可或缺的一部分
- 59. 导致人们越来越少的面对面交流
- 60. 如果使用不当

DAY 7

61. 作为一个重要的补充
62. 为经济发展和文化交流做出了贡献
63. 共同努力保护环境
64. 采用环保技术
65. 是不可避免的后果
66. 有不利影响
67. 削弱了他们的情感联系
68. 增进了相互了解
69. 对人们的健康构成威胁
70. 城市人口的爆炸性增长

DAY 8

71. 一些历史建筑的保护和翻新
72. 代表着独特的建筑风格
73. 破坏了文化认同
74. 消费品的使用和处置
75. 包装食品和家用产品
76. 采取一些措施减轻污染很重要
77. 一个主要的战略是...
78. 人们被鼓励去...
79. 成功的处理了这个问题
80. 获得更广泛的公共服务，包括教育和健康

DAY 9

81. 影响他们的情绪健康
82. 在快速变化的世界中
83. 提高效率和生产力
84. 适应瞬息万变的环境
85. 提供很多前所未有的机会
86. 认识到大学教育对社会发展和个人成就的重要性
87. 越来越沉迷于久坐不动的活动
88. 必须互相合作
89. 避免攻击性行为和粗言秽语
90. 防止儿童犯下一些不法行为

DAY 10

91. 变得叛逆并表现出反社会行为
92. 有很多课外活动
93. 为儿童的全面发展做出了贡献
94. 适应竞争激烈的工作场所
95. 过分依赖
96. A 和 B 应该结合起来
97. 增强他们的信心并提高解决问题的能力
98. 干扰儿童参与其他活动
99. 开展促进大脑发育的互动活动
100. 应对儿童的电视观看施加限制

