

Students from poor backgrounds such as rural areas often find it difficult to gain access to university education, so people think universities should make it especially easy for them to study at. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Receiving a university education is important to many young people because they can find employment easily in the future, but these people from less well-off home do not enrol because of some problems, such as learning costs, inequality in education and unequal local admissions standards. In my view, Universities should 1. relax some policies for them.

1. 这里的搭配不太准确，放低标准可以使用：lower the standard

这一段是文章的介绍段(introduction)，正式写作的 introduction 应包含背景介绍+话题引入+自己观点。开头基本符合上述结构要求语言质量也不错，没有太大问题。

2. Young people from less well-off backgrounds can be exemplified from tuition by universities. They will have an incentive to attend college to acquire knowledge and skills, which can improve their career prospects. This can close between haves and have-nots and help build a fair society. 3. For instance, if these students set business and get some financing after they graduate, they can use their knowledge of college to run their companies well, which means that they have more money and they may establish foundations to fund disadvantaged students. This can bridge the gap between rich and poor and less the pressure on the society.

2. 参考修改：To begin with, young people from less affluent backgrounds can get a reduction or exemption from university tuition. They will have the motivation to go to college to learn knowledge and skills, which can improve their career prospects.

为了使逻辑更加有序，可以在开头加上 to begin with 等逻辑提示语

3. 这里其实就是受助学生帮助其他的受助学生，形成良性循环，这一个例子可以简化为：For example, if the aided students can create wealth by using what they have learned in university after graduation, and they set up foundations to support disadvantaged students, a virtuous circle will be formed.

Universities can expand enrollment quotas in poor areas, which can allow a bright student from deprived backgrounds to learn knowledge. This can help them break the cycle of poverty. If disadvantaged students enter universities, they can learn some academic courses which can prove a firm ground for work and help them find decent jobs. For example, students who acquire programming skills at college can learn how to build websites or software and they can work in big IT companies as a programmer after they graduate. As a consequence, they can earn more money and improve their living standards.

On the other hand, if universities pour into more money and impose some good policies for students from less well-off families, other students may think that it is unfair for them. For example, the same entrance examination scores, students in poor areas can enter a better university, because universities have a policy of lowering for students in poor areas. In addition, universities have a tuition-free policy for students from poor families,

批注 [w1]: enroll

批注 [w2]: 这里想表达什么意思呢？exempt 这才是减免的意思。

批注 [w3]: 使用动词形式 lessen，减少

4. so students who are poorly studied can example from tuition fees, while students who perform well have to pay tuition.

没有 on the one hand 就不要用 on the other hand, 两个需要搭配使用。

4. Therefore, students who do not study well can be exempted from tuition fees, while students who do well must pay tuition fees.

你这段的逻辑其实是不太成立了, 贫困生的大学招生份额是不会跟普通生份额相比较的, 只会是贫困生之间竞争, 普通生与普通生竞争。不会产生贫困生占有了普通生名额, 并且贫困生学费减免是国家政策, 已经被大众接受, 现在反而是出现了普通生占有了贫困生的减免学费优惠的现象。参考修改:

However, the preferential treatment of tuition fee reduction for poor students in colleges and universities has been taken away by ordinary students with malicious intentions.

Therefore, schools should formulate and implement effective rules to select students for tuition fee reduction and strengthen the selection so that poor students can really enjoy such preferential treatment

批注 [w4]: 句子语法错误

In conclusion, although these policies have caused some unfairness, the advantages it brings to both students from less well-off backgrounds and the society are far more than disadvantages.

批注 [w5]: that, 同位语从句, 引导词不能省略。

1. 这一段是文章的总结段。正式写作中的总结段应包含全文总结+观点重申。这里你的总结段总结前文和重申你的观点能够想对较好的结合, 基本做到完整到位。

1. 语法: 6 语法知识掌握程度较不熟练, 文中存在一部分语法结构问题。加强语法的知识复习。

2. 内容与逻辑: 6 能回答题目问题, 也能提出自己的观点并围绕观点展开论证, 逻辑也较为清晰, 但是文章论证的过程不是很好。

3. 连贯词: 6 能有意识地使用连词, 使得文章之间的连接和过渡相对自然, 但仍存在部分衔接过渡不到位句子和使用不够到位的连词

4. 词汇与表达: 6 文章使用到的词汇形式基本能做到多样, 但存在部分用词不当现象。语言的表达能力有待提升。