

*Chapter*



**Task 2  
真题还原及解析**

## Part 1 教育类

1

### 近期真题回放

#### A 学校教育

a

##### 教育内容

**2017.6.8** Some people think that university should not provide theoretical knowledge, but give practical training that is beneficial to society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? (教育内容：理论知识传授还是实用技能培训)

**2017.3.18** Some people believe that children can learn effectively by watching TV and that they should be encouraged to watch TV at home and school. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (看电视：是否帮助学习)

**2017.1.7** Art classes such as painting and drawing are important to students' development and should be made compulsory in high school. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育内容：艺术类课程还是学术类课程)

**2016.6.18** Some people think schools should teach students to form good behaviour in addition to providing formal education. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育内容：德育与知识)

b

##### 教育方式

**2018.8.25** Some people say that children should go to school as young as possible, while others believe that children should not start primary school until they are six or seven years old. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (受教育年龄)

**2018.8.18** Some people think that schools should stop teaching students by using books because students find them boring, and that children can learn from films, TV, video games and computer instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育方式)

**2018.4.26** In some countries, many people choose to educate their children at home by themselves instead of sending them to school. Do you think the

advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (教育方式)

**2018.1.18** In the past, lectures were used as a way of teaching large numbers of students, but now with the development of technology for education, many people think there is no justification for attending lectures. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育方式)

**2016.6.4** Many students are taught to push themselves to try and be better than other students, rather than work together for everyone's benefits. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? (学生：合作与竞争)

**2016.5.7** Some people think teaching children of different abilities together benefits everyone. Others think intelligent children should be taught separately and given special treatment. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (教育方式：集体教育还是精英教育)

**2016.2.13** In some countries, there has been an increase in the number of parents who educate their children themselves at home instead of sending them to school. Do you think the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages? (教育方式：学校教育还是家庭教育更优)

### C 教育目的

**2017.10.14** Some people believe the purpose of education is to prepare people to be useful members of society. Others say that the purpose of education is to achieve personal ambition. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (教育目的：实现个人抱负还是为社会做贡献)

**2017.8.26** Full time university students should spend a lot of time on their studies, but it is also essential for them to be involved in other activities. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育目的：专注学术学习还是注重全面发展)

**2017.8.3** Some people think that a university student should choose a particular subject rather than a wider range of subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (教育目的：通才还是专才的培养)

### B 学生

#### A 学习态度

**2017.4.29** Children today find it difficult to concentrate on or pay attention to school. What are the reasons? How can we solve this problem? (学生对学

习的态度：不能集中注意力）

- 2017.3.4** Many young people leave school with negative attitudes towards learning. Why do you think this is, and how can they be encouraged to study? (学生对学习的态度：厌学)

### b 学习困难

- 2018.5.24** Children are facing more pressures nowadays from academic (education), social and commercial perspectives. What are the causes of these pressures and what measures should be taken to reduce these pressures? (受教育环境)

- 2017.8.19** In recent years, the pressure of students is increasing. They are pushed to work hard at a very young age. Do you think this is a positive or negative development? (学生压力大)

### c 知识来源

- 2017.7.15** Some people think parents should read or tell stories to children. Others think parents needn't do that as children can read books or watch TV and movies by themselves. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (知识信息的来源：传统的父母教育还是新式的媒体)

- 2017.3.25** In the past, the main role of the teacher was to provide information. Today, however, students can get access to a wide range of information. Therefore, some people think there is no role for the teacher in modern education. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (知识信息的来源：传统的学校教育还是新式的媒体)

## C 家庭教育

- 2016.5.28** New parents should attend parenting courses to bring up their children well. Do you agree or disagree? (家长学习如何教育孩子)

## 2 命题解密与范文讲解

### A 考点揭秘

“教育类”话题在雅思 Task 2 大作文中一直是大户，通常占全年大作文考题的四分之一甚至以上。以 2017 年为例，在 48 场考试中出现了 11 次，是备考的重中之重。主要考查角度有：学校、学生和

家庭等。具体而言，所涉及的常见考点有：

(1) 学校教育：教育内容（理论知识传授还是实用技能培训；艺术类课程还是学术类课程；德育与知识）；教育方式（受教育年龄；使用书籍还是科技进行教育；在学校学习还是在家学习；讲座式教学是否仍然有效；集体教育还是精英教育；学校教育还是家庭教育；合作与竞争）；教育目的（实现个人抱负还是为社会做贡献；专注于学术还是注重全面发展；培养通才还是专才）。

(2) 学生：学习态度（不能集中注意力；厌学）；学习困难（学生面临学习、社会和商业等各种压力的原因与对策；学生压力大）；知识来源（传统的学校教育还是新式的媒体教育；传统的父母教育还是新式的媒体教育）。

(3) 家庭教育：德育、父母接受培训（父母是否该接受育儿类课程）。

(4) 其他：与“工作类”结合考查，例如考查接受大学教育和失业的关系；与“政府类”结合考查，例如考查政府对教育的投资等。

## B 真题范文及解析

真题 1

2018.8.25

*You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.*

*Write about the following topic:*

Some people say that children should go to school as young as possible, while others believe that children should not start primary school until they are six or seven years old.

*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.*



### 高分范文

In the **fast-paced** and competitive modern world we live in today, many parents are eager to have their children enter school as soon as possible. However, I believe that children should not start primary school until they reach the age of six or seven in all **but** the most **exceptional** cases.

### 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——尽管现在家长普遍渴望让孩子尽早入学，但我认为他们至少六七岁再上学比较好。

The notion of educating children as early as possible is not a new phenomenon. For centuries, children have been subjected to learning as soon as they are found to be mentally aware of their surroundings. The reasoning behind this is that since it takes years to master certain skills, children are supposed to begin practicing as early as possible. To this end, many parents today sign their children up for early prep-schools, which are akin to kindergartens with skill-based activities that aim to teach rudimentary math and language skills. Some schools even endeavour to teach music, which appears to be effective on its face, as evidenced by the numerous classical performers who have learned using the Suzuki method.

However, modern advances in our understanding of neuroscience, child psychology, and education have found that not all subjects can be learned below a certain age, i.e. six or seven years old, primarily due to the child's underdeveloped brain. For example, rote learning may be most efficient by six or seven years old and even enhanced in children up to about age ten, which is in fact the best time to learn how to read, speak and write. Yet other concepts that require more critical thinking such as those in mathematics and science, are much harder for children below six to grasp. Another issue with early entry into school is the problem of consolidation. Children, and adults too, need a period of time between learning concepts for the brain to develop the neural pathways that store information. Whenever children are put into school at an early age and forced to learn various subjects at an accelerated rate, they are not given enough time to process the information that they have learnt. This practice can be very detrimental when children move on to higher-level subjects that call for a firm grasp of the previously taught information.

It can be concluded, therefore, that children will be better off if they are allowed to develop a bit further to at least the age of six or seven years old before receiving formal schooling. Unless they are naturally gifted, rushing the process could in fact hinder their future ability to learn more advanced subject matter.

### 主体1段

让步——支持尽早入学的家长们的看法。

铃木教学法 (Suzuki method)，又称铃木运动，由日本小提琴家铃木镇一在20世纪中叶开发与推广的音乐教学法及教育哲学。铃木教学法主要是以幼儿为对象，通过孩子们的直觉与听觉以及每天的反复练习形成习惯，在良好的家庭环境中所进行的一种训练。铃木认为才能是人们在后天通过教育环境所刺激、培养而成的，不是与生俱来的。

### 主体2段

转折——然而，我却不这么认为，并提出几点理由论证说明。

### 结尾段

结论——因此，孩子应该在六七岁之后再上小学会更好。除非天赋异禀，否则人为控制反倒会阻碍他们能力的发展。



## 参考译文

「有些人认为，孩子应该尽可能早地去上学，而另外一些人则认为孩子在六七岁之前不应该上小学。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

在今天我们所处的这个快节奏 (fast-paced) 和竞争激烈的现代世界，许多家长都渴望让他们的孩子尽快入学。然而，我认为除非 (but) 最特殊的 (exceptional) 情况，否则孩子们应到六七岁才开始上小学。

尽早教育儿童的观念 (notion) 并不是一种新现象。几个世纪以来，儿童一旦被发现能认知 (mentally aware) 周围环境，就会被要求 (be subjected to) 学习。这背后的思路 (reasoning) 是：由于掌握某些技能需要数年时间，因此孩子们应该尽早开始练习。为此 (To this end)，今天许多家长都会为孩子去早期预备学校 (prep-school) 报名。这些学校类似于 (akin to) 会开展技能活动的幼儿园，旨在 (aim to) 教授基本的 (rudimentary) 数学和语言技能。一些学校甚至试图 (endeavour) 教授音乐，而且似乎教得很有效，正如众多使用铃木教学法学习的经典表演者所证明的那样 (as evidenced by)。

然而，我们对神经系统科学 (neuroscience)、儿童心理学和教育等的理解的现代进步已经发现，并非所有受试者 (subject) 都可以在一定年龄 (即六岁或七岁) 以下学习，这主要是由于这时孩子的大脑发育不完全。例如，死记硬背的 (rote) 学习可能在六七岁时最有效，甚至在十岁左右的儿童中还会增强 (enhance) —— 这实际上是学习如何阅读、说话和写作的最佳时间。然而，其他需要更多批判性思维的概念，例如数学和科学中的概念，对于六岁以下的儿童来说要困难得多。尽早上学的另一个问题是巩固 (consolidation) 问题。儿童 (成人也一样) 需要一段时间来学习概念，让大脑发展存储信息的神经 (neural) 通路 (pathway)。每当儿童在幼年时上学并被迫以更快的速度学习各种科目时，他们就没有足够的时间来处理他们所学到的信息。当孩子们转向 (move on to) 先前 (previously) 教授的、需要牢牢 (firm) 掌握 (grasp) 的信息的更高级别的 (higher-level) 科目时，这种做法 (practice) 可能是非常有害的 (detrimental)。

因此，可以得出结论，如果孩子在接受正规学校教育之前被允许进一步发育到至少六岁或七岁，他们的情况会更好。除非他们具有天赋 (gifted)，否则人为加速 (rush) 这个过程实际上可能会阻碍 (hinder) 他们培养自己未来学习更高级内容的能力。

## 真题 2 2018.1.18

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In the past, lectures were used as a way of teaching large numbers of students, but now with the development of technology for education, many people think there is no justification for attending lectures.

To what extent 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.



## 高分范文

It is true that technology, and in particular the Internet, has **radically altered** the way in which students can access and learn new information. However, I am not convinced that this means that there is no reason to attend lectures any longer, as they can still provide numerous benefits which the Internet cannot.

First, **simply** because information is **available** does not mean that one can use it. While there are certainly an infinite number of facts to be found on the Internet, our current technology is not yet advanced enough to provide **in-depth** explanations for every situation. Thus, if a student has a question about a particularly **complex** concept or theory, the Internet may not be able to provide an answer, whereas a teacher could during a lecture.

Additionally, **just** because students have easy **access** to information does not necessarily mean that it is **accurate** or **relevant** to their courses. It is important to remember that with so much information published on the Internet, it may be hard for the untrained to **discern** facts from **falsehood**. Nowadays, **virtually** anyone with an Internet connection can put an idea online and **assert** it as truth, **aiding** the

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——技术虽改变了学习和访问新信息的方式，但我不认为就不再需要参加讲座了，因为讲座能提供很多互联网无法提供的好处。

## 主体 1 段

理由 1+ 拓展——可获得 ≠ 可使用，对于一些复杂的概念或理论，讲座会比互联网解释得更清楚。

## 主体 2 段

理由 2+ 拓展——可获得 ≠ 准确，网上的信息难辨真假，且最前沿的信息，还是得通过讲座获取。

proliferation of ridiculous ideas such as the 'Flat Earth' theory. Also, it can be argued that much of the information which students obtain comes from the Internet. However, when it comes to more cutting-edge research, professors are not always willing to share their ideas online, but instead prefer to explain their ideas through academic lectures. Thus, there are still limitations to the kinds of information one can obtain from the Internet.

In sum, I disagree with the idea that technology has rendered lectures obsolete. They are still useful tools for explaining hard-to-grasp concepts, as well as mediums through which one may obtain credible information about the most recent academic concepts and theories.

“地平说”(Flat Earth theory)，相信这一理论的人认为地球是平的，即地球是个扁平的盘状物，其中心在北极，而南极不过是环绕地面的一堵无法逾越的冰墙。

#### 结尾段

结论——我不赞同题干说的没有理由再参加讲座，因为讲座不但能解释清楚一些不懂的问题，还可以提供最新的学术概念和理论。



#### 参考译文

「在过去，讲座被用来教导大量学生。但是现在随着教育技术的发展，很多人认为没有理由再参加讲座。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

技术，特别是互联网，彻底(radically)改变(alter)了学生访问和学习新信息的方式。但是，我不相信这意味着没有理由再参加讲座，因为讲座仍然可以提供互联网无法提供的许多好处。

首先，仅仅(simply)因为信息可获得(available)并不意味着可以使用它。虽然互联网上确实存在无数的事实，但我们目前的技术还不够先进，无法为每种情况提供深入的(in-depth)解释。因此，如果学生对特别复杂的(complex)概念或理论有疑问，互联网可能无法提供答案，但教师可以在讲座期间做到这一点。

另外，仅仅(just)因为学生容易获取(access)信息并不一定意味着这些信息是准确的(accurate)或与他们的课程相关(relevant)。重要的是要记住，互联网上发布了如此多的信息，未经训练的人可能很难从虚假(falsehood)中辨别(discern)出事实。如今，几乎(virtually)任何有互联网连接的人都可以在网上提出一个想法并将其称为(assert)真理，帮助(aid)迅速传播(proliferation)诸如“地平说”等荒谬的(ridiculous)观念。此外，可以说，学生获得的大部分信息都来自互联网。然而，当谈到(when it comes to)更前沿的(cutting-edge)研究时，教授们并不总是愿意在网上分享他们的想法，但是愿意通过学术讲座来解释他们的想法。因此，人们可以从互联网上获得的信息种类仍然存在局限性(limitation)。

总而言之，我不同意技术使(render)讲座过时(obsolete)的观点。讲座仍然是解释难以理解的概念的有用工具，还是可以通过其获得关于最新学术概念和理论的可靠(credible)信息的媒介(medium)。

## 真题3

2017.10.14

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe the purpose of education is to prepare people to be useful members of society. Others say that the purpose of education is to achieve personal ambition.

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.



## 高分范文

The purpose of education is a frequent topic of discussion. Whether it is to create productive members of society or to help citizens achieve their own goals depends entirely on a person's belief about the individual's place in society.

On the one hand, if a person believes that individuals exist to serve the group, then the purpose of education would be to **enhance** people's ability to contribute to the group. For example, scientists create new technology to make everyone's life easier; artists craft statues and paint masterpieces for the public to enjoy; and **literary** giants write books and essays on various issues in the interest of the whole community.

On the other hand, if one thinks that a person is not necessarily obligated to give back to society, the function of education is to provide necessary knowledge and skills that one can utilise to achieve individual goals. This notion is **consistent** with my opinion because a society that **empowers** individuals to seek out their own betterment will result in one that is better for everyone. This is **evidenced** by **titans** of industry, such as Andrew Carnegie, the 19th-century industrialist who used his accumulated wealth to establish

## 开头段

引入话题（未表明个人观点）——对教育的目的，意见不一，它取决于一个人对个人在社会中作用的看法。

## 主体1段

让步——如果一个人认为个人的存在就是为了服务社会，那么教育的目的就是提升个人造福社会的能力，并举例说明。

## 主体2段

转折——如果一个人认为个人没义务造福社会，那么教育的目的就是提供个人可以实现自我目标的知识和技能，并举例说明。我赞同这一观点。

philanthropic foundations that continue to benefit society to the modern day. Bill Gates, another business magnate who was largely self-educated, has pledged to donate half his financial worth before he dies.

In sum, the ultimate purpose of education is a philosophical debate that hinges on one's personal beliefs about society. However, it is my view that allowing individuals to seek out knowledge according to their own desires will inevitably lead to a situation where society benefits as a whole.

### 结尾段

结论（表明个人观点）——教育的最终目的取决于个人对社会的看法，但我认为允许个人根据自身需求寻求知识会使整个社会最终受益。



### 参考译文

「有些人认为教育的目的是让人们成为对社会有用的成员。其他人说，教育的目的是实现个人抱负。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

教育的目的一个经常讨论的话题。目的是培养有用的社会成员还是帮助公民实现自己的目标，这完全取决于一个人对个人在社会中的地位的信念。

一方面，如果一个人认为个人的存在是为群体服务，那么教育的目的就是提升（enhance）人们为团队做出贡献的能力。例如，科学家们创造了新技术，让每个人的生活更轻松；艺术家制作雕像、画出杰作供公众欣赏；文学（literary）巨匠就各种问题写书和论文，为整个社会的利益服务。

另一方面，如果一个人认为个人不一定有义务回馈社会，那么教育的功能就是提供必要的知识和技能，供人们用于实现个人目标。这个观念与我的观点是一致的（consistent），因为一个赋予（empower）个人自身改善能力的社会将产生一个对每个人都更好的社会。行业的巨头们（titan）证明（evidence）了这一点。例如，19世纪的工业家安德鲁·卡内基利用其积累的财富建立慈善（philanthropic）基金会，使社会受益至今。另一位在很大程度上靠自我教育成功的商业巨头（magnate）比尔·盖茨，承诺（pledge）在他去世之前捐出（donate）一半的财产。

总而言之，教育的最终目的是一场哲学辩论，取决于（hinge on）个人对社会的看法。但是，我认为，允许个人根据自己的欲望寻求知识必然（inevitably）会导致社会整体受益的局面。

## 真题 4

2017.8.26

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Full-time university students should spend a lot of time on their studies, but it is also essential for them to be involved in other activities.

To what extent 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.



## 高分范文

We all know that competition in schools is at an **all-time high**, and that, as a consequence, many people feel that students should focus solely on their studies and nothing else. I, for one, do not agree with this and believe that students should **allocate** to other activities whatever time that is not necessary for coping with their classes.

University is the most important time of a young person's life. It is where one **transitions** from childhood to adulthood, and largely decides the career path one will take in the future. As such, students should participate in many activities in order to help them find their passion in life while they still have the chance to change. Also, many innovative people receive **inspiration** from activities outside their normal classes. For example, Steve Jobs' **zeal** in **calligraphy** in Reed College led to the unique **fonts** that were responsible for Apple's early popularity.

This is not to say that students should neglect their studies. Many motivational speakers have **espoused** the idea of following one's dreams at whatever cost, an idea that may be **inadvisable** if taken to its logical conclusion. In fact, students will probably **be better served by** not losing sight of the fact that they are attending university to obtain an academic

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我同意题干观点，即大学生在课外也应多参加其他活动。

## 主体 1 段

正面论证——大学是人生的重要阶段，决定了未来的职业发展。多参与课外活动可以培养真正的激情，获得更多事业上的灵感，以乔布斯为例。

## 主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——这并不是说要忽视学业，学业毕竟还是上大学的首要目的，但课外活动中学到的东西可以决定其以后在工作中的表现。

degree, first and foremost. However, it is what students do outside class that **dictates** how they will fare in the workplace.

While the primary purpose of a university education is higher learning, **extracurricular** activities can **foster** true passion and even offer inspiration in future ventures that time spent on nothing but studying cannot. Thus, it is of **vital** importance that students join some club or find some kind of hobby while in college.

### 结尾段

结论——尽管大学教育的主要目的是学习，但课外活动对于培养热情和提供未来事业的灵感至关重要。因此，学生们还是应当参加一些课外活动或培养一些课外兴趣。



### 参考译文

「全日制大学生应该花很多时间学习，但参加其他活动也是必不可少的。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

我们都知道，学校的竞争激烈程度处于历史最高水平（all-time high），因此，许多人认为学生只应该关注他们的学习，而不是其他任何事情。就我个人而言，我不同意这一点，我认为学生必须将应对课程之外的时间都分配（allocate）给其他活动。

大学是年轻人一生中最重要的阶段。这是一个人从童年到成年的过渡（transition），并在很大程度上决定了未来的职业发展道路。因此，学生应该参加许多活动，以帮助他们在仍有机会改变时改变，并找到对生活的热情。此外，许多创新人员从正常课程以外的活动中获得灵感（inspiration）。例如，史蒂夫·乔布斯在里德学院上学时对书法（calligraphy）的热情（zeal）致使苹果公司推出了让其早期出名的独特字体（font）。

这并不是说学生应该忽视他们的学业。许多励志演讲者都支持（espouse）不惜任何代价追求个人的梦想——照此推理，这个做法可能是不可取的（inadvisable）。事实上，如果学生没有忘记他们上大学的目的是获得学位（这是最重要的事情），这对他们更有益（be better served by）。然而，正是学生在课外做的事情，决定（dictate）了他们在工作中的表现。

虽然大学教育的主要目的是学习高等知识，但课外（extracurricular）活动可以培养（foster）真正的激情，甚至可以为未来的事业提供灵感，这是只顾学习、不管课外的人所做不到的。因此，学生在大学期间加入某个俱乐部或找到某种爱好至关重要（vital）。

## 真题5

2017.8.19

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In recent years, the pressure of students is increasing. They are pushed to work hard at a very young age.

Do you think this 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.



## 高分范文

From a very young age, students are forced to **endure rigorous** classes, the stress from which is only **compounded** by seemingly endless homework assignments and extra classes on the weekend. All of this **accumulates** into a **powder keg** of both physical and mental health issues, which, if not properly **addressed**, can lead to severe consequences.

Some may argue that a rough childhood can build character: one's childhood is often **likened** to a **crucible** or **forges** that yields stronger metal. However, following this **analogy** also means that being exposed to too much heat and stress for too long can break even the strongest materials. The same is true for students, who, even possessing the greatest of wills, can experience **mental breakdowns** or even **premature** heart conditions. Such **devastating** effects are hardly worth the potential benefits of such intense studying.

It should also be noted that a large part of being a child is nurturing one's personality and social abilities, something that is neglected if all of a young person's time is spent studying. Many young people nowadays who are diligent in their studies enter the adult working world only to find that they are socially **inept** and have difficulty in leadership roles,

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——学生从小压力大，我认为这可能会导致严重的后果。

## 主体1段

让步 + 反驳——有人说艰苦的童年可以塑造人格，但长期的压力可能会导致精神崩溃和心脏病。

## 主体2段

正面论证——将所有时间花在学习上很可能会导致社交无能，难以胜任领导角色，一切付出将白费。

making all of their previous efforts **moot**.

In summary, the intense pressure that students must experience in recent years is largely detrimental. While studying hard is important, foisting such enormous loads of work onto young people is **ultimately counterproductive**, as it only increases the chances of health problems and social **detachment** that render the young people dysfunctional as adults.

### 结尾段

结论——学生成长期遭受巨大压力是有害的。学习固然重要，但时间久了，会导致健康问题和与社会脱离的问题。



### 参考译文

「近年来，学生的压力越来越大。他们在很小的时候就被迫努力学习。你认为这是积极的还是消极的现象？」

从很小的时候开始，学生们就[被迫忍受 \(endure\)](#) 严格的 (rigorous) 课程，而且这种压力因看似无休止的家庭作业和周末的额外课程而加剧 (compound)。所有的这些都积聚 (accumulate) 成一个身心健康问题的火药桶 (powder keg)，如果不妥善解决 (address) 可能会导致严重的后果。

有些人可能会争辩说艰苦的童年可以塑造品格：一个人的童年经常被比作 (liken) 炉埚 (crucible) 或熔铁炉 (forge)，可以产生更强的金属。然而，这个类比 (analogy) 也意味着，承受太多的高温和压力，时间太长，可以破坏最强的材料。学生也是如此，他们即使拥有最强的意志，也会经历精神崩溃 (mental breakdown) 甚至过早的 (premature) 心脏病。这种破坏性的 (devastating) 影响使得这种高强度学习的潜在好处很不值。

还应该指出的是，孩子成长的很大一部分是培养个性和社交能力。如果一个年轻人的所有时间都花在学习上，就会忽视这些。如今，许多勤奋学习的年轻人成人后参加工作时，却发现[自己处于社交无能 \(inept\)](#) 的状态，很难胜任领导角色，这使得他们以前的所有努力都没有实际意义 (moot)。

总之，近年来学生必须承受的巨大压力在很大程度上是有害的。虽然努力学习很重要，但将大量工作强加给年轻人最终 (ultimately) 会适得其反 (counterproductive)，因为这只会增加一种可能性：出现使年轻人无法成为正常成年人的健康问题和与社会脱离 (detachment) 的问题。

## 真题 6 2017.8.3

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that a university student should choose a particular subject rather than a wider range of subjects.

To what extent 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.



## 高分范文

Picking a field to study in university is an important choice for entering freshmen, and some people think that the best path is to pick a single subject to focus on rather than a wide range of subjects. Personally, I concur that studying a single field in college is far better than trying to **juggle** many at once.

There is a well-known expression that goes, '**Jack of all trades is a master of none**'. It means that a person who studies many different subjects has a hard time becoming an expert. This holds true for university majors as well, since getting a degree in one field requires at least four years of **intensive** courses revolving around that major. One does have the ability to double major, but the course load is extremely **strenuous** and choosing a third is **practically** impossible.

One should also consider the fact that people get university degrees in order to get a career in a specific field. If students choose to study a variety of subjects, then they will graduate with a **non-specific** degree, which is practically useless. This

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——大学选择学习的领域很重要，我认为学习单一领域要比兼顾多个领域好得多。

## 主体 1 段

理由 1+ 拓展——学习多个领域容易都不精通，而且很辛苦。

英语习语，其中 trades 表示各行各业，master 指熟练掌握某种技能的师傅，人名 Jack 不是特指某个叫作杰克的人，而是用来泛指，表示任何一个普通人。整句话的字面含义是：什么行业都想干的人，最后什么技能都没能掌握好。专指“杂而不精的人”，这类人被俗称为“万金油”。

## 主体 2 段

理由 2+ 拓展——获得大学学位的目的是为了在特定领域获得职业，必须深入了解某一领域才能获得更好的职业发展。

is especially true for careers in scientific fields where a deep understanding of very specific areas of research is necessary to get a position. It is, of course, possible for individuals of high entrepreneurial inclination to utilise knowledge from many different fields to start a new company on their own after university, but only a select few ever succeed in doing so.

Not everyone can be a **Sherlock Holmes** style **polyglot** and master numerous areas of study. Therefore, it is my opinion that university students are better off choosing a single major.

夏洛克·福尔摩斯（Sherlock Holmes）是由19世纪末的英国侦探小说家阿瑟·柯南·道尔所塑造的一个才华横溢的虚构侦探。阿瑟·柯南·道尔所塑造的福尔摩斯是一个博学的人，掌握众多领域的知识，并至少精通三门外语。

### 结尾段

结论——大学生最好只选择一个专业。



### 参考译文

「有些人认为大学生应该选择一个特定的科目而不是更广泛的科目。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

选择在大学学习的领域是刚入学新生的重要选择。有些人认为最好的途径是选择一个专业而不是广泛的科目。就我个人而言，我同意在大学学习单一领域远比试图同时兼顾（juggle）许多领域要好得多。

有一个众所周知的说法：“万金油等于什么都不精通。”这意味着同时研究许多不同科目的人很难成为专家。大学专业也是如此，因为获得一个领域的学位需要至少花四年学习围绕该专业的密集（intensive）课程。一个人确实有能力修双专业，但课程负担非常辛苦（strenuous）。选修第三个专业几乎（practically）是不可能的。

人们还应该考虑这样一个事实，即人们获得大学学位的目的是在特定领域获得职业。如果学生选择学习各种科目，那么他们将以非特定（non-specific）学位毕业，这几乎是无用的。对于科学领域的职业来说尤其如此，因为必须深入了解非常具体的研究领域才能获得一个职位。具有高度创业（entrepreneurial）倾向（inclination）的个人当然有可能利用（utilise）来自许多不同领域的知识自己创办新公司，但只有少数（a select few）能够做到这一点。

不是每个人都可以成为福尔摩斯式的多语言专家（polyglot）并掌握众多学习领域。因此，我认为大学生最好只选择一个专业。

## 真题7

2017.7.15

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think parents should read or tell stories to children. Others think parents needn't do that as children can read books or watch TV and movies by themselves.

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.



## 高分范文

As technology becomes increasingly **diffused into** the daily life of society, people continue to find ways to replace old methods of doing things with **gadgets** and devices. However, I do not agree that reading to one's children is one of these methods that should be replaced by technology such as TV or film, or children's independent reading.

For one thing, there is a clear link between a person's educational performance and whether their parents read to them as a child. One reason is that reading to young children improves their literacy at a younger age than they would in normal school. This **exposure** to new words, ways of saying things, and ideas **foster** curiosity and the use and expansion of those ideas by the child. Another reason is that, when a parent reads to their children, it gives them the idea that reading is a **boon**, and that their parents are interested in it. Many young people who do poorly in school do so because their parents take no interest in education at all.

There is something to be said for the usefulness of television and movies in **succinctly** communicating ideas. Very complex notions are much easier to describe with visual representations on a screen, and seeing certain advanced concepts, such as

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——我不同意用看电视或电影、孩子独立阅读来取代家长给孩子阅读。

## 主体1段

正面论证——教育成绩与父母是否在小时候给他们阅读有直接关系。家长从小给孩子阅读可以提高他们的读写能力，培养他们的好奇心，从而对阅读产生兴趣。

## 主体2段

让步 + 反驳——电视和电影的有用性不可否认，但我不认为这可以成为取代家长为孩

mathematical models can help children understand such concepts much faster than usual. Also, reading by themselves may nurture children's independence and motivation, as they choose books relevant to them. Yet, I do not think that this is **grounds** for TV and films or independent reading to **replace** parents' reading to them **altogether**. Rather, I believe that they could be used **in conjunction with** one another, thus **maximising** the benefits of both.

It is understandable that, after a long day of work, busy parents may be too tired to read to their children and find TV a **tempting alternative**. However, it is important to consider the amount of good that can be done by just a few minutes of reading to one's child each night before sleep.

子阅读的理由，两者结合，效果可能更好。

#### 结尾段

让步 + 反驳（重申个人观点）——可以理解家长用电视或电影取代为孩子阅读的做法，但他们也应该充分重视睡前几分钟为孩子阅读所带来的长远好处。



#### 参考译文

「有些人认为父母应该给孩子阅读或讲故事。其他人认为父母不需要这样做，因为孩子们可以自己阅读书籍或看电视和电影。讨论这两种观点并提出自己的看法。」

随着技术越来越多地融入 (diffuse into) 社会的日常生活中，人们不断寻找用小工具 (gadget) 和设备取代旧方法的途径。但是，我不同意给孩子读书成为被电视、电影或孩子独立阅读等所取代的一种途径。

首先，个人在教育方面的成绩与他们的父母是否在小时候给他们阅读之间有明确的联系。其中一个原因是，给幼儿读书提高了他们的读写能力，而且出现这种提高时的年龄要比他们只是正常上学时早。这种接触 (exposure) 新词、说话方式和想法的方式可以培养 (foster) 好奇心以及孩子对这些想法的使用和扩展。另一个原因是，当父母给孩子读书时，它会让孩子觉得阅读能带来益处 (boon)，而且自己的父母对此感兴趣。许多在学校表现不佳的年轻人之所以会如此是因为他们的父母根本不关心教育。

电视和电影在简洁 (succinctly) 表达思想方面的作用是值得称道的。使用屏幕上的可视化呈现更容易描述非常复杂的概念，并且看到某些高级概念（例如数学模型）能帮助孩子比平时更快地理解这些概念。此外，孩子自己阅读有可能培养他们的独立性和兴趣，因为他们可以选择对自己而言很重要的书籍。然而，我不认为这是电视和电影或独立阅读完全 (altogether) 取代 (replace) 父母阅读的理由 (ground)。相反，我相信它们可以相互结合 (in conjunction with) 使用，从而最大限度地 (maximise) 发挥两者的优势。

可以理解的是，经过漫长的一天工作，忙碌的父母可能太累了，无法给孩子读书，并且觉得电视是一种诱人的 (tempting) 替代方案 (alternative)。然而，应该考虑每晚睡前只要给孩子读几分钟的书就能带来的巨大好处。

## 真题 8

2017.6.8

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that university should not provide theoretical knowledge, but give practical training that is beneficial to society.

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

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

Write at least 250 words.



## 高分范文

In today's world, young people just graduating from college face an almost **insurmountable** level of competition when looking for work; their degrees have almost become a **hindrance** due to the lack of practical skills taught in university. As a result, many have argued that universities should cease providing theoretical knowledge and instead focus on **imparting** practical training. I am not on board with this notion for some reasons.

One thing that many people forget is that university was never intended for practical training in most fields. Rather, universities were specifically set up to further advanced concepts and areas of research. That is why colleges were so **exclusive** in the past because only those who were deemed to be of exceptional intellect were accepted into higher education institutions. It was the expectation that incoming students already had a level of practical experience before entering university. Nowadays this original purpose has been **subverted** in favour of taking in more students in order to make more money for the school.

It is understandable that the function of institutions may need to change over time to fit the needs of society, and that the demand for college-educated people has in a way created a need for colleges to change. Yet, there are already institutions

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——大学毕业生面临激烈的竞争，缺乏实用技能成了他们就业的障碍。所以很多人认为大学应该教授实用技能而不是理论知识。我不同意这种观点。

## 主体 1 段

正面论证——建立大学的根本目的，是为了推动高等概念和研究领域。

## 主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——大学机构的功能需要随时间而变化以适应社会的需要，但其实已经存

that exist which can provide practical training: they are called **vocational schools**. The only problem lies in the negative **perception** that is associated with these schools. In fact, society is currently suffering due to this negative perception, as the number of people in skilled-labour fields **dwindles** whereas students from vocational schools feel **marginalised**.

In my view, it would be a far greater benefit to society if, instead of changing the **format** of education in colleges, we try to shift perceptions of education paths from a university-first focus, to a vocational-school-first focus. In this way, we can **cultivate** skilled workers who can then enter higher education facilities fully prepared to advance their respective fields, rather than try to enter the workforce with only a **vague** understanding of concepts but no experience.

在可以提供实用培训的职业学校，然而社会对于职业学校存在一些负面看法。

### 结尾段

结论——不应改变大学的教育形式，而是可以考虑转变教育路径，从大学第一转至职业学校第一，这将对培养技能熟练的人员大有裨益。



### 参考译文

「有些人认为大学不应提供理论知识，而应提供有益于社会的实用培训。你在多大程度上同意或不同意这一说法？」

在当今世界，刚毕业的年轻人在寻找工作时面临着几乎不可逾越的（insurmountable）激烈竞争；由于缺乏大学所教授的实用技能，他们的学位几乎成了一种障碍（hindrance）。因此，许多人认为大学应该停止教授理论知识，专注于提供（impart）实用训练。出于多种原因，我不接受这个观念。

我认为许多人忘记了一件事：大学从未打算提供大多数领域的实用培训。相反，建立大学是为了专门推动高等概念和研究领域。这就是为什么大学过去如此难进（exclusive），因为只有那些被认为具有特殊智慧的人才被高等教育机构所接受。对即将入学的学生的期望是他们在进入大学之前已经具备了一定的实践经验。如今，这个最初的目的已被颠覆（subvert），开始支持招收更多的学生，以便让学校赚更多的钱。

可以理解的是，大学机构的功能可能需要随着时间的推移而变化以适应社会的需要，并且对受过大学教育的人的需求在某种程度上要求大学进行变革。然而，已经存在一些可以提供实用培训的机构：它们被称为职业（vocational）学校。唯一的问题在于与这些学校相关的负面看法（perception）。事实上，由于这种负面看法，社会正在承受痛苦，因为熟练劳动力领域的人数在减少（dwindle），而职业学校的学生则感到被边缘化（marginalise）。

在我看来，如果我们不改变大学教育的形式（format），而是努力将教育路径的观念从大学第一这一焦点转移到职业学校第一这一焦点，那将给社会带来更大的好处。通过这种方式，我们可以培养（cultivate）熟练工人，然后他们可以进入已为之做好充分准备的各自领域的高等教育机构，而不是试图进入只对概念有模糊（vague）理解却没有经验的劳动力队伍。

## 真题9

2017.4.29

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Children today find it difficult to concentrate on or pay attention to school.

What are the reasons?

How can we solve this problem?

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

Write at least 250 words.



## 高分范文

Paying attention is the primary way students obtain information from a class. However, today many are too **distracted** to focus on their lessons. I believe that a number of contributing factors negatively affect the modern child's ability to focus in class.

One major contributor to this issue is that students now must **bear** far heavier workloads due to the number of classes they are required to take. Fifty years ago, students only needed to take a few basic classes such as math, history, reading, and writing and these classes were not very advanced. However, due to the current level of competition in the school system, students must take numerous high-level courses so that they can get into good universities. The stress that accompanies this is likely to make it difficult to focus on any task, much less a **demanding** class assignment.

Of course, the argument could also be made that students cannot concentrate because they are distracted by their smartphones. Young people today are consumed by social media, so much so that many psychologists are beginning to consider it an **addiction**. In the past, students could only

## 开头段

引入话题 + 写作目的——有一些因素会导致儿童在课堂上无法集中注意力。

## 主体 1 段

原因 1+ 拓展——他们现在需要修大量的课程，工作量相比过去更重。

## 主体 2 段

原因 2+ 拓展——他们被社交媒体所吸引，因智能手机分心。

**socialise** between classes, or through **discreet** notes passed during class. But now smartphones allow instant **clandestine** entertainment, such as chatting or mobile games. Thus, it is no wonder that students are always looking down instead of looking at the teacher.

Since this problem directly affects the future well-being of students, measures need to be taken to improve attentiveness in class. Perhaps the first step to consider is to find ways to let students relax. The government could provide schools with funding for entertainment facilities, such as swimming pools, or lounge areas, and **mandate** that students have a certain amount of rest time at school each day. Another possibility is installing cellphone signal blockers on school campuses, and restricting Wi-Fi access so that students are unable to use cell phones to go on social media sites while they are in class.

### 结尾段

解决方案——帮他们找到放松的办法；安装手机信号拦截器，限制 Wi-Fi 接入。



### 参考译文

「今天的孩子们很难专注或关注学业。原因是什么？我们怎样才能解决这个问题？」

集中注意力是学生从课堂上获取信息的主要方式,但是今天许多人太分心 (distracted) 了,无法专注于课程。我认为,一些因素会对现代儿童在课堂上的专注力产生负面影响。

造成这个问题的一个主要原因是由于学生需要修大量的课,他们现在必须承担 (bear) 更重的工作量。五十年前,学生只需要学习一些基础课程,如数学、历史、阅读和写作,这些课程都不是很难。但是,由于目前学校系统的竞争激烈,学生必须修许多高级课程,以便他们能够进入优秀的大学。随之而来的压力可能会使人难以专注于任何任务,更不用说要求很高的 (demanding) 课堂作业。

当然,也可以说学生不能集中注意力,是因为他们被智能手机分心。今天的年轻人被社交媒体所吸引,以至于许多心理学家开始认为这是一种上瘾 (addiction)。在过去,学生只能在课下进行社交 (socialise),或者通过课堂上谨慎 (discreet) 传递的纸条进行社交。但现在智能手机可以实现即时秘密 (clandestine) 娱乐,例如聊天或手机游戏。难怪学生总是低着头而不是看着老师。

由于这个问题直接影响到学生的未来,因此需要采取措施提高课堂注意力。也许要考虑的第一步是找到让学生放松的方法。政府可以为学校提供娱乐设施的资金,如游泳池或休息区,并规定 (mandate) 学生每天在学校有一定的休息时间。另一种可能性是在学校校园安装手机信号拦截器,并限制 Wi-Fi 接入,以便学生在课堂上无法使用手机进入社交媒体网站。

## 真题10 2017.3.25

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In the past, the main role of the teacher was to provide information. Today, however, students can get access to a wide range of information. Therefore, some people think there is no role for the teacher in modern education.

To what extent 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.



## 高分范文

There is a growing concern over the necessity of teachers in their traditional role as the **torch-bearers** of information. Anyone who has ever attended a lecture knows that it more often than not concerns dry and boring affairs, containing little information that cannot be accessed in mere seconds with one's smartphone. Thus, it is **debatable** as to whether the teachers are necessary at all in modern classrooms. Yet, I do not believe that this issue is as simple as the ability to **access** information.

It is true that technology has made most of the traditional functions of a teacher **obsolete**. Basic facts can be stored and **retrieved** on even the smallest devices that have a screen, and telecommunication technologies such as 4G networks and cloud storage ensure that such information is only a slight tap away. In fact, there are even people who have been able to **condense** formerly complex topics into bite-sized videos or info-graphics that are more efficient than a lesson taught by a teacher.

However, having access to information does not necessarily mean that one can use it. After all, there is little point in having all the information in the world if one is uneducated in its use. This is where the other, **oft-forgotten**, role of teachers

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——教师角色在现代教育中是否还有用备受争议。我认为这个问题没那么简单。

## 主体 1 段

让步——承认技术带来的好处，即获取信息更为方便和容易。

## 主体 2 段

转折——但获取信息更方便和容易不一定意味着可以使用它；如何使用这些信息还是需要教师的指导。

comes in. Good teachers instruct students in the application of concepts, i.e. math teachers show how **formulas** can be used in managing finances, and history teachers explain how to be civilly responsible. If we **did away with** teachers **altogether**, many students would go unguided and have little use for the knowledge in their possession.

While teachers' role as people who **impart** information has been **supplanted** by technology, they perform a significant role in the classroom by instructing students on the application of concepts to real-world scenarios. Therefore, it would be unwise to **remove** them from the modern education process.

### 结尾段

结论——虽然技术取代了教师角色的部分功能，但教师指导学生如何应用的作用仍不可被替代。



### 参考译文

「过去，老师的主要作用是提供信息。然而，今天，学生可以获得广泛的信息。因此，有些人认为教师在现代教育中没有任何作用。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

人们越来越关注教师作为信息火炬手（torch-bearer）这一传统角色的必要性。任何参加过讲座的人都知道，讲座通常涉及枯燥和无聊的东西，所包含的信息中，不能用个人的智能手机很快就找到的内容很少。因此，在现代教室中教师是否有必要存在是有争议的（debatable）。然而，我不认为这个问题就像访问（access）信息的能力一样简单。

确实，技术使教师的大部分传统功能都过时（obsolete）了。甚至在带有屏幕的最小设备上也可以存储和检索（retrieve）基本事实，并且诸如4G网络和云存储之类的电信技术确保这些信息只要轻轻一敲按钮就能访问。事实上，甚至有些人能够将以前复杂的主题压缩（condense）成很小的视频或信息图形，比教师讲授的课程更有效。

但是，访问信息并不一定意味着可以使用它。毕竟，如果一个人没有受过如何使用的教育，那么拥有世界上所有的信息也是没有意义的。这就是教师经常被遗忘的（oft-forgotten）另一个角色。好教师指导学生如何应用概念，即数学教师展示如何使用公式（formula）来管理财务，历史教师解释如何负起公民责任。如果我们完全（altogether）取消了（do away with）教师的话，许多学生就会没有指导，不知如何使用他们掌握的知识。

虽然教师作为传播（impart）信息的人的角色已被技术所取代（supplant），但他们通过指导学生将概念应用于现实场景，在课堂中发挥了重要作用。因此，将他们从现代教育过程中移除（remove）是不明智的。

## 真题11 2017.3.18

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that children can learn effectively by watching TV and that they should be encouraged to watch TV at home and school.

To what extent 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.



## 高分范文

It is only logical that as we develop new forms of media, we find uses for them beyond their original entertainment purposes. Television is no different, and thus the notion of using it for educating our youth is not so **outlandish**. Children are easily **enraptured** by what they see on the screen, and the content that is entertaining enough to hold their attention can be an effective **vehicle** for retaining important facts.

The biggest advantage that television possesses is its entertainment value. As mentioned before, children will watch entertaining programs for hours on end. Rather than have them sit through a boring lecture where they ignore most of what the teacher says, an educational program can keep them focused and teach them at the same time. For example, in the mid-90's to early 2000's, there was a US television program called '**Bill Nye The Science Guy**'. With its funny presentation of scientific concepts in easy to understand demonstrations, it educated an entire generation of children about basic scientific principles and made them eager to learn more.

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——电视超出了原有的娱乐目的，可以作为帮助孩子学习的有效载体。我认可这一观点。

## 主体1段

正面论证——电视最大的优势在于它的娱乐价值，可以寓教于乐，以《比尔教科学》为例。

《比尔教科学》(Bill Nye The Science Guy) 是一档由迪士尼联合美国国家科学基金会共同打造的科教节目。科学家比尔·奈，以生动而诙谐的形式、简单而有趣的实验，深入浅出地解释各种科学原理。即时拍摄影像，并运用大量娱乐性图表、特效、喜剧效果、音乐。他会不断地为孩子解释一个科学概念，直到他们完全了解而且感到兴奋为止。

There are certainly some drawbacks, such as the lack of **engagement** and potential **distraction**. While it may be helpful when the children are supervised in a classroom, at home things may not go as well. There is no guarantee that children will watch educational programs at home. Also, no matter how well television may present information, it cannot engage children in learning exercises to make them apply what they have learnt, nor can it judge how far a student has progressed as a teacher can. Yet these potential problems can be **mitigated** through proper parenting and teaching methods, and therefore are not **substantial** complaints.

In conclusion, the idea of encouraging children to watch TV in order to effectively learn is an **intriguing** one. Television can provide **stimulating** and **informative** programming that will actually draw in children, even though it is no **replacement** for **tried** and true practical application methods.

### 主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——电视学习也存在一些弊端，例如缺乏参与和分心。但通过适当的养育和教学方法可以解决这个问题。

### 结尾段

结论——电视可以提供刺激性和信息丰富的节目，通过看电视学习会吸引儿童的注意力，是一个有趣的想法。



### 参考译文

「有些人认为孩子可以通过看电视来有效学习，并鼓励他们在家里和学校看电视。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

在我们开发新形式的媒体时，我们发现它们的用途超出了原有的娱乐目的，这是合乎逻辑的。电视也不例外，因此用它来教育青少年的想法并不那么古怪（outlandish）。孩子们很容易被他们在屏幕上看到的东西所吸引（enrapture），而足够吸引他们注意力的内容可以成为记忆重要事实的有效载体（vehicle）。

电视拥有的最大优势是娱乐价值。如前所述，孩子们会连续数小时观看娱乐节目。教育节目可以让他们集中注意力并同时教育他们，而不是让他们坐着听无聊的讲座，忽略教师在讲座中所说的主要内容。例如，在（20世纪）90年代中期到2000年初有一个美国电视节目名为《比尔教科学》。通过在易于理解的示范中有趣地展示科学概念，它给整整一代儿童提供了关于基本科学原理的教育，并使他们渴望学习更多的东西。

当然电视也存在某些缺点，例如缺乏参与（engagement）和可能让人分心（distraction）。虽然在教室里监督孩子可能会有所帮助，但在家里事情可能不会那么顺利。无法保证孩子们会在家里观看教育节目。此外，无论电视如何呈现信息，它都不能让儿童参与学习的练习以使他们应用所学知识，也无法像教师一样判断学生的学习进度。然而，通过适当的养育和教学方法可以减轻（mitigate）这些潜在的问题，因此这一点不是实质性的（substantial）问题。

总之，鼓励孩子看电视以有效学习的想法是一个有趣的（intriguing）想法。电视可以提供刺激性的（stimulating）和信息丰富的（informative）节目，实际上会吸引儿童，即使它不能替代（replacement）经过验证的（tried）真实的应用方法。

## 真题 12 2017.3.4

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many young people leave school with negative attitudes towards learning.

Why do you think this is, and how can they be encouraged to study?

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

Write at least 250 words.



## 高分范文

A deep **distaste** for spending long hours in school is nothing new among students. As long as schools have existed, those forced to attend count the hours until class ends. However, the recent phenomenon of students developing equal distaste for learning is as **mysterious** as it is worrying.

Looking for answers to this issue, one may consider the modern **era** in which we live. While **rebellious** youths always develop the notion that they have the world **figured out**, nowadays they have a constant stream of **confirmation bias** from their social media apps. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and others allow the rapid **proliferation** of pop-culture **icons**, often representing an **idealised** image of success in which education is both useless and even detrimental to one's image of being 'cool'.

Another possible explanation for the spite that students have for learning may be the **dwindling** returns on their long study sessions. It is a commonly discussed topic among parents today that competition for schools and jobs is **fierce**. In the past, when education was less **accessible** and thus **imparted** more advantages, a student could be practically guaranteed a successful future simply **by virtue of** getting an education. Yet now, students must study **tirelessly** in hopes of getting even the smallest step ahead in the educational rat race, and that

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人态度——学生离开学校对学习持消极态度，这种现象由来已久，对此我表示担忧且不解。

## 主体 1 段

原因 1+ 拓展——现代的社交媒体曲解了理想化的成功形象。

## 主体 2 段

原因 2+ 拓展——学生成长期学习课程的回报日渐减少，取得微小的进步需付出更多的努力。

still may not be enough. It is, then, no wonder that students grow a sweltering dislike of learning.

All, however, is not lost. I believe that the love of learning can be **rekindled** in young people's hearts with a few social and educational changes. Since most of the pressure that is placed on students is in the form of grades and tests, there should be a more thorough analysis of students' abilities, so that they do not become discouraged if they are unable to keep up with others in certain areas. Also, better **role models**—those who display a like of learning and an intellect that young people can aspire to—must be presented in the media.

### 结尾段

解决方案——通过社会和教育上的变化，比如对学生的能力进行更彻底分析；媒体应该更多地呈现那些热爱学习和智力超群的年轻人的榜样事例。



### 参考译文

「许多年轻人在离开学校时对学习持消极态度。你认为为什么会这样？怎么做能鼓励他们学习？」

对在学校里长时间学习产生深深厌恶（distaste）在学生中并不是什么新鲜事。自从有学校以来，那些被迫上学的学生都会计算下课的时间。然而，最近学生对学习产生同样厌恶的现象既令人担忧，又令人不解（mysterious）。

在寻找这个问题的答案时，人们可能会考虑我们所生活的现代时期（era）。虽然反叛的（rebellious）年轻人一直认为他们已经想清楚了（figure out）这个世界是怎么回事儿，但现在社交媒体应用程序不断确认（confirmation）他们已有的偏见（bias）。像 Facebook、Instagram 和其他平台使流行文化偶像（icon）的数量快速增长（proliferation），这些偶像通常代表了理想化的（idealised）成功形象——在其中，教育是无用的，甚至不利于一个人“扮酷”。

另一种可能的解释是，学生们对学习的厌恶可能是因为他们长期学习课程的回报在减少（dwindle）。如今，父母们普遍讨论的话题是学校和工作的竞争非常激烈（fierce）。过去，当教育不易获得（accessible）并因此赋予（impart）更多优势时，学生几乎可以通过（by virtue of）接受教育来保证拥有成功的未来。但是现在，即使只是希望在教育竞赛中取得最小的进步，学生们也必须不知疲倦地（tirelessly）学习，但这仍然不够。那么，毫无疑问，学生会对学习产生极其的厌恶。

然而，并非已无可救药。我相信，通过一些社会和教育方面的变化，年轻人的心中可以重新燃起（rekindle）对学习的热爱。由于对学生施加的大部分压力都是以成绩和考试的形式进行的，因此应该对学生的能力进行更彻底的分析，这样，如果他们在某些方面无法赶上他人时，也不会感到气馁。此外，媒体必须呈现更好的榜样（role model）——那些在爱学习和聪明程度两方面堪为年轻人努力榜样的人士。

## 真题 13 2017.1.7

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Art classes such as painting and drawing are important to students' development and should be made compulsory in high school.

To what extent 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.



## 高分范文

It has become more common in many countries to **deemphasise** art classes in high schools that cite the need for more preparation for college entrance exams and university-level material. However, I must agree with the **prompt's** statement that art classes are vital for a young person's development and that making them **compulsory** would be a beneficial **move**.

With the aforementioned shift in focus to more college preparation, there has been a phenomenon in schools in which innovation has decreased. This may be partly because students do not learn the creative skills that are necessary to think critically, many of which come from more abstract subjects like art. This is especially true for any design-oriented field, which requires skills such as spatial awareness, or the ability to think in three-dimensional space. Drawing is perhaps the **originator** of this kind of thought and is thus extremely helpful to such students.

Of course, it can be said that the same skills that are taught in art classes that apply to **STEM** fields can be **incorporated** into the science or math classes. However, it could also be said that doing so would make the tasks boring and cause students to be as uninterested in learning them as the other, more difficult subjects. Because of this, I would assert that having the students attend art classes would sort of trick them into learning a

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——为进入大学做更多的准备，很多高中不再强调艺术课程的学习。但我认为艺术课程对于学生的发展至关重要，应成为必修课。

## 主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为艺术课程促进创新，提升批判性思维。

STEM 是 Science (科学)、Technology (技术)、Engineering (工程)、Mathematics (数学) 的缩写。

## 主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——适用于 STEM 领域的艺术课程中教授的相同技能可以纳入科学或数学课程。但我认为，这会增加学习的枯燥乏味。让学生参加艺术课程可以缓解和减轻他们的压力，使他们健康地表达情绪。

valuable skill, while at the same time giving them a break from the usual **grind** of STEM classes. It could also be a valuable way to teach students a healthy way of expressing their emotions which has already been used as a form of **therapy** by psychologists, thus further equipping students with ways to **decompress** during times when they are under a lot of pressure.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that compulsory art classes will result in a net benefit for students, as they will inspire more creative thinking and promote healthy modes of stress **relief**. There may at first be some push back by parents who think it is a waste of time in the current competitive education environment, but it will be better than having their children experience **burn-out** before graduation.

### 结语段

结论——我认为让艺术课成为必修只会有益，可以激发学生更多的创造性思维、缓解学生的压力。可能会有一些家长反对，但这要好过让学生对学习产生厌烦情绪。



### 参考译文

「绘画和图画等艺术课程对学生的发展很重要，高中时应该是必修的。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

在许多国家，高中生需要为大学入学考试和大学程度的材料做更多准备，因此高中不强调(deemphasize)艺术课程的做法已越来越普遍。但是，我必须同意题目(prompt)中的声明，即艺术课对于年轻人的发展至关重要，让它们成为必修课(compulsory)将是一个有益的举措(move)。

随着上述的重点转向更多的大学入学准备，学校中出现了创新减少的现象。其中部分原因可能是学生不学习批判性思考所必需的创造性技能——其中许多技能来自艺术等更抽象的科目。任何面向设计的领域尤其如此，需要诸如空间意识或在三维空间中思考的能力等技能。绘画可能是这种思想的起因(originator)，因此对这些学生非常有帮助。

当然，可以说适用于STEM领域的艺术课程中教授的相同技能能被纳入(incorporate)科学或数学课程。然而，也可以说，这样做会使任务枯燥乏味，并使学生对学习它们不感兴趣，就像学习其他更困难的科目一样。因此，我认为让学生参加艺术课程会让他们学习一项有用的技能，同时让他们摆脱STEM课程的平常磨练(grind)。它也可以是一种有价值的方式，一种教导学生表达情绪的健康方式——已经被心理学家用作一种治疗(therapy)方式，从而进一步为学生提供了他们承受很大压力时的减压(decompress)方法。

总之，我认为，艺术课程作为必修课将为学生带来净收益，因为它们将激发更多的创造性思维，促进健康缓解(relief)压力的方式。在目前竞争激烈的教育环境中，父母会认为这是在浪费时间，最初可能会有一些抵触，但这要好过让孩子在毕业前就感觉倦怠(burn-out)。

## 真题 14 2016.5.28

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

New parents should attend parenting courses to bring up their children well.

To what extent 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.



## 高分范文

Becoming a parent is a **daunting** task. What basically **amounts to** the biological **imperative** of the human species requires parents to be as prepared as possible when having their first child. To this end, I believe that new parents should definitely attend parenting courses in order to properly **raise** their child.

It is important to remember that modern society is **far from** our **ancestral** roots as **hunter-gatherers**. In those ancient times, humans **focused on** two things: finding food and **shelter** and keeping themselves and their families alive. This meant that **parenting** was a skill that one learnt from a very young age, as was the difference between life and death of one's tribe. Nowadays, however, the **myriad concerns** of modern society have made parenting skills virtually **left out** of the educational process, and as a result, many people are completely unprepared for having a child. Therefore, taking parenting classes is one of the most **viable** ways to attain the knowledge needed to keep one's baby alive and to ensure that it grows into a healthy person.

Certainly, this does not mean that it is impossible to raise a child without parenting classes. After all, it is done by millions of people around the world every day. One may ask one's own parents for advice or look up information on the Internet if one is unsure. Yet these methods are not necessarily as good as expert

## 开头段

引入话题 + 个人观点——为了更好地养育孩子，我同意题干观点，认为新父母应该参加育儿课程。

## 主体 1 段

正面论证——我认为参加育儿课程可以获得让婴儿存活并确保其健康成长的知识。

## 主体 2 段

让步 + 反驳——抚养孩子不一定上育儿课程，可以请教父母或上网查询。但我认为这些方法得来的知识不一定正确，

knowledge from a class and reliance on them may in fact be harmful in some cases. For example, many believe that **physical punishment** is a **valid** form of discipline to **teach** children **right from wrong**. However, child psychology experts now say that physical punishment may cause severe psychological harm that can lead to the child's developing **antisocial** behaviours. Thus, it is probably best that new parents attend parenting courses taught by instructors with expert knowledge of child rearing.

In summary, it is clear that new parents may **be better served by** taking parenting classes if they are to learn the skill needed to raise a newborn without **complications**, and rear that child into a mentally stable person.

且都不及参加育儿课程、听专家讲授育儿知识靠谱。

#### 结尾段

结论——新父母想获得育儿技能，让自己的孩子更健康地成长，参加育儿课程十分必要。



#### 参考译文

「新父母应该参加育儿课程，以很好地养育他们的孩子。你在多大程度上同意或不同意？」

为人父母是一项艰巨的 (daunting) 任务。基本相当于 (amount to) 人类的生理必然性 (imperative) 的东西，要求父母在生第一个孩子时尽可能做好准备。为此，我相信新父母一定要参加育儿课程，以便恰当地抚养 (raise) 孩子。

应该记住，现代社会远离了 (far from) 人类身为狩猎采集者 (hunter gatherer) 的祖先的 (ancestral) 根源。在古代，人类专注于 (focus on) 两件事：寻找食物和住所 (shelter)，并让自己和家人生存下去。这意味着养育 (parenting) 是一种从很小的时候就学到的技能，就像从小就了解一个部落的生与死之间的差异一样。然而，如今，现代社会的无数 (myriad) 问题 (concern) 使得育儿技能实际上被排除 (left out) 在教育过程之外，因此许多人完全没有准备好生孩子。所以，参加育儿课程是最可行的 (viable) 方法之一，可以获得让婴儿存活并确保其成长为健康个体所需的知识。

当然，这并不意味着没有上育儿课程就不能抚养孩子。毕竟，全世界每天都有数百万人在抚养孩子。如果不确定，可以向自己的父母询问建议或在互联网上查询信息。然而，这些方法不一定能赶上育儿课中的专家知识，并且在某些情况下依赖这些知识实际上可能是有害的。例如，许多人认为体罚 (physical punishment) 是一种有效的 (valid) 纪律，可以教育孩子分辨是非 (teach sb. right from wrong)。然而，儿童心理学专家现在说，体罚可能会导致严重的心理伤害，导致孩子出现反社会 (antisocial) 行为。因此，新父母最好参加具有专业育儿知识的教师讲授的育儿课程。

总而言之，很明显，初为父母的人如果要学会毫无困难 (complication) 地抚养新生儿所需的技能，并且让孩子成为一个精神稳定的人，参加育儿课对他们益处更大 (be better served by)。