### 政府管理

本节涵盖雅思写作中的政府话题：

方向一：政府支付

方向二：国际援助

#### 考查方向一 政府支付

图示

描述已自动生成“政府支付”是政府管理类话题种常考方向之一题。这一方向的主要考察点是：政府是否应该支付医疗以及政府是否应该支付教育（参考下面的“典型考题”）。面对这一系列的题目，思路拓展的方向是相通的，因此语料准备可以从两个方面着手：**政府应该支付医疗和教育的原因**和**政府不应该支付医疗和教育的原因**。

考生在准备相关考题时，可以尝试优先从TELEPHONES的十个万能理由中的**生命生活Life、人类人才Human、经济商业Economy、政府政策Policy、科学技术Science**这五个角度来构思。

##### 思路语料归类总结

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| **政府应该支付医疗和教育的原因 Reasons for investing in healthcare and education** | |
| **生命生活** | 1. **保证人们基本生活质量**(ensure people’s basic living quality) 2. **缓解和解决人们的健康问题**(alleviate and tackle people’s health problems) 3. **帮助人们保持健康的体魄**(help people maintain a healthy body) 4. **引导公众做出促进健康生活的选择**(can guide the public towards choices that promote healthy living ) 5. 如果每个人都能得到及时的救治，**传染病**(infectious diseases)**能被更有效地治疗**(can get prompt treatment) 6. **高昂的医疗费**(prohibitive costs)**会导致疾病在一个国家不受限制地蔓延**(can result in diseases spreading unchecked through a country) 7. 很多**不富裕地区**(less well-off areas)**几乎没有健康的饮食选择**(have few healthy eating options) |
| **人类人才** | 1. **确保全民有受教育的机会**(can ensure that all citizens have an opportunity to receive education) 2. **为各领域培养人才**(cultivate talents for different fields) 3. **更专注于学业以及学术研究**(would concentrate more on studies and academic research ) 4. **成为全面发展的人才**(become well-rounded individuals) 5. 不提供免费医疗，就有**可能使一些人在社会和经济层面受到排斥**(may exclude people both socially and economically)，从而**损害社会**(damage society) 6. **免费获得药品和治疗**(free access to medicines and medical treatment)**应被视为基本权利**(be seen as a basic right) 7. 政府应该**用税收支付全民免费医疗**(use tax revenues to fund universally free healthcare) 8. **教育是个人成长，也是社会发展的关键因素**(be a key factor in the development of an individual as well as a society) 9. 受教育的公民**能更好理解国家的历史和当前的经济状况**(can have a better understanding of the history and the current economic status quo of the country) 10. **拥有更好的分析和解决问题能力和创造性思维**(have greater analytical ability and creative thinking ability) |
| **经济商业** | 1. **高等教育**(higher education)**决定国家经济地位**(determine the economic status of a nation) 2. **减轻学生负担(**reduce the pressure on students) 3. **缩小贫富差距**(reduce economic inequality) 4. **做好应对经济改变的准备**(be geared to cope with economic changes) 5. **刺激经济发展**(stimulate economic growth) 6. **减轻家长的经济负担**(lessen the financial burden on parents) 7. (一些公民) **无法支付高额医药费**(be unable to pay for exorbitantly high medical treatment) 8. **降低一个国家的医疗成本**(lower healthcare costs for a country) 9. 更健康的身体**使可以人们为经济发展做更多贡献**(enable people to contribute more to the economy) 10. **出身贫寒的孩子**(people from disadvantaged backgrounds)**无法接受高等教育**(be unable to receive tertiary education) 11. **没有健康的人群**(without a healthy population)，一个国家**不会拥有健康繁荣的经济**(cannot have a healthy and prosperous economy) 12. 不健康和没受过教育的人民**不太可能繁荣**(be unlikely to prosper) 13. 在疫情期间，**医疗系统**(health care system)**比以往承受更大的压力**(be under more pressure than in the past) |
| **工作效率** | 1. **增加有工作能力公民的数量** (increase the number of employable citizens) 2. **扩大劳动力**(expand workforce) 3. **改善就业前景**(improve career prospects) 4. **降低失业率**(lower unemployment rate) |
| **政府政策** | **有责任确保公众有医疗保障**(should be responsible for the public healthcare coverage)，并**给全民提供高质量医疗服务**(provide citizens with high quality health care services)   1. 免费医疗应**该被看作是繁荣，健全的，现代社会的重要因素**(be viewed as a key element in a prosperous, fully-functioning modern society) 2. 政府有责任**为社会中不富裕的人提供医疗和教育补贴**(should subsidize health care and education for the less well-off in societies) 3. **受教育机会的不平等**(unequal access to education)**会导致贫富差距拉大**(will lead to the widening gap between the rich and the poor) |
| **情感特质** | 1. 一些课程，比如艺术课程**能够给人带来享受，刺激和启发**(can generate great enjoyment, stimulation and inspiration for others) 2. **能够欣赏艺术，音乐和文学**(the ability to appreciate art, music and literature)**可以帮助我们去理解彼此，并过上幸福的生活**(will help us to understand each other and lead a more satisfying life) |
| **科学技术** | 1. **科技的进步**(advancement of science)**及其在广泛领域的应用**(its application in a wide range of areas)**已经改善了世界上许多人的生活**(have improved the lives of many around the world) 2. **加快科技成果向实际生产力的转变**(could accelerate the transformation from technological achievement to actual productivity) 3. 科学课**传递批判性思维**(impart critical thinking) 4. 没有良好的科学教育，**普通人很有可能相信祖先传承下来的迷信和神话**(be more likely to believe in superstition and myths passed down by their ancestors) 5. 发达国家的**科学知识水平通常高于**(have higher levels of scientific knowledge)欠发达国家 6. 科学**帮助我们解释世界**(help us explain the world) 7. 科学**使得公民独立思考和客观决策**(think independently and make decisions based on evidence)，从而**帮助一个民族发展**(can help a nation to advance) |

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| **政府不应该支付医疗和教育的原因 Reasons for not investing in healthcare and education** | |
| **经济商业** | 1. **需要大量资金投入**(need substantial investment) 2. **造成其他领域的资金不平衡或短缺**(give rise to the financial imbalance or shortage in other key areas ) 3. **花费绝大部分的政府预算**(cost governments an enormous amount of money) 4. 投资医疗保健**不能带来利润**(may not be profitable) 5. **导致公立医院的腐败**(may encourage corruption in the state-run hospitals) 6. **阻碍医疗行业的竞争**(discourage competition in the health sector) 7. 对政府来说，资助大学教育**是一项耗资巨大的事业**(can a very costly enterprise for governments to subsidize) 8. **预算要花在更紧急的需要上**(may put budgets onto more urgent matters) 9. 在教育上的过度花费**可能危害其他重要领域**(may jeopardize other important areas) 10. 一些课程**给更广大社会带来的经济利益微不足道**(provide negligible financial benefits to a broader community) 11. 艺术和社会科学学科**消耗大量资源**(consume considerable resources) 12. **减轻政府的财政负担**(relieve some of the expense burden from the government) 13. **很多人能够负担他们自己的教育和医疗费用**(afford their own education and health care cost) |
| **人类人才** | 1. 个人应该**对自己的健康负责**(be responsible for their own health) 2. 个人最终应该**对其所食用的食品负责**(be liable for the food they consume) 3. 自费医疗**防止人们沉溺于不健康的生活方式**(can prevent people from indulging in an unhealthy lifestyle) 4. **可能不适合上大学**(may not be suitable for college education) 5. **提供免费医疗**(free access to healthcare)**可能会使一些人变得懒惰并且没有改善自己经济条件的动力**(can encourage people to be lazy and demotivate them to make financial improvement) |
| **生命生活** | 1. **给学校资源带来压力**(may put pressure on resources of schools and universities) |
| **工作效率** | 1. 许多学校课程**与社会需求不匹配** (do not match the social needs) 2. **减少医疗行业创新的动力**(reduce the motivation in the health sector to innovate) 3. **降低大学文凭的含金量**(may undermine the value of a college degree) |

#### 考查方向二 国际援助

图示

描述已自动生成“国际援助”是雅思考试中政府话题下的常考方向。这一方向的考查点主要包括：**援助国通过哪些方式帮助受援国、是否应该援助、这样的帮助带来的积极和消极的影响、国与国之间的关系等**（见下文典型考题）。同样这些考题的思路其实也是相通的，总结下来，语料部分可以通过三个方向来拓展：**援助的种类、援助的好处、援助的弊端**。

在备考中，考生可以优先从TELEPHONES中的**经济商业Economy**、**人类人才 Human**、**生命生活Life、政府政策Policy、工作效率Occupation**这五个方向来构思“国际援助”的相关题目。

##### 思路语料归类总结

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| **国际援助的种类 Types of Foreign Aid** | |
| **经济商业** | 1. **向最需要的国家提供经济援助**(provide financial aid and assistance to countries in greatest need) 2. **投资工业**(invest in industries) 3. **保障国家间的贸易往来**(can guarantee trades between countries) 4. **用于健康，住房，交通领域的基础设施项目**(can be used for such infrastructure projects as health, housing and transportation) 5. **在受援国开设工厂和企业**(can open factories and businesses in the recipient’s country) 6. **允许跨国公司进入建立企业**(can allow multinational companies to set up enterprises) 7. **发展当地商业基础设施**(develop infrastructures for local business) |
| **人类人才** | 1. **向贫困国家派遣教师**(send teachers and instructors to the impoverished countries) 2. **帮助建立健全的教育系统**(help establish a sound education system) 3. 启动项目，**向弱势群体传授工作技能**(can launch programs to educate underprivileged people with job skills) 4. 通过**提供奖学金**(grant scholarships)鼓励**受援国**(recipient countries)学生来到援助国学习 5. **派遣医疗专家**(send expert doctors)培训**贫困地区**医护工作者(in underprivileged areas) 6. **提供知识和专家**(provide knowledge and expertise)，比如帮助设计和建筑的工程师 |
| **科学技术** | 1. **帮助贫困国家**(assist disadvantaged countries)发展**支柱产业**(pillar industries) 2. 帮助他们**在科技上更加先进**(help them advance technologically) 3. **投资技术支持**(invest in technical assistance) 4. **给基础设施项目提供技术支持**(give technological support to infrastructure projects) |
| **生命生活** | 1. **建造高质量医院**(establish reputable hospitals) 2. **提供免费药品**(provide free medical products) 3. **建设卫生设施**(build sanitation facilities) 4. **提供充足食品衣物**(provide sufficient food and clothes) 5. **给饥荒地区提供粮食援助**(offer food aid to regions that suffer from famines) 6. **帮助提高国家的基础设施**(help improve national infrastructure) 7. 国外慈善组织**提供专门知识，资金，以及实际的支持**(step in with expertise, money and practical support) 8. **援助军事领域**(give military aid)以**支持反恐**(support counter-terrorism) 9. **支持政治稳定**(enhance political stability) |

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| **国际援助的好处 The positive effects of international assistance** | |
| **经济商业** | 1. **促进经济自主增长**(boost self-sustaining economic growth) 2. **刺激经济发展**(stimulate the economy) 3. **带来经济机会**(generate economic opportunities) 4. **给互惠的贸易关系奠定基础**(lay a solid foundation for mutually beneficial trade relations) 5. **消除贫穷**(eliminate poverty) 6. **不仅带来更强有力的经济，也带来更健康的人口**(lead to a stronger economy as well as a healthier population) |
| **科学技术** | 1. **促进发展中国家科技进步**(promote the technological advancement of developing countries) |
| **工作效率** | 1. **提供宝贵的就业机会**(bring about valuable employment opportunities) |
| **人才人类** | 1. **提高贫困国家整体教育程度**(improve the overall educational levels of underprivileged countries ) 2. **提高文化水平**(increase the literacy rate) 3. 外国公司的可以**为当地人带来国外的专业知识**(could bring the local markets and enterprises new ideas ) 4. **提高生活水平**(improve the standard of living) |
| **政府政策** | 1. **建立援助国与受援国的外交关系**(establish diplomatic ties between the donors and the recipients) 2. **提高援助国的国际声誉**(enhance the international image of the donor country) 3. **帮助受援国保持独立**(help recipient countries remain independent ) 4. **帮助欠发达国家保持决策独立**(help the less well-off country retain its independence of decision making) 5. **帮助受援国在国际社会扮演自给自足的角色**(support a country in playing a more self-sufficient role as part of the global community) 6. **促进信任和友谊** (develop trust and friendship) 7. **关注维护国家间的良好关系**(focus on maintaining positive relations)，以帮助找到解决**紧迫的全球性问题的方法**(pressing global problems) 8. **以合作精神解决问题**(address issues in a cooperative spirit) 9. 合作而不是孤立主义是**前进的方向**(will be the way forward) 10. **对抗/打击恐怖主义**(fight against terrorism) 11. **保障受援助国国家安全**(might ensure national security) 12. **提高政治稳定**(increase political stability) 13. **保障国家不受邻国动荡和不稳定的影响**(protect countries from unrest and instability in neighboring countries) 14. **限制疾病在国内和国外的传播**(can be limited within countries as well as across boarders) 15. **为减少跨境恐怖主义提供支持**(lend support to reducing terrorism across boarders) 16. **帮助维持世界和平**(maintain world peace) 17. **提供与国际犯罪财团有关的情报**(provide intelligence that relates to international criminal syndicates) |

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| **国际援助的弊端The negative effects of international aid** | |
| **经济商业** | 1. **扰乱当地经济**(disrupt the local economy) 2. **提高当地生活必需品的成本**(raise costs for daily necessities in local markets) 3. **当地的生产商被迫倒闭**(force local businesses to go bankrupt) 4. **助长国内腐败**(fuel domestic corruption) 5. **导致增加的债务**(lead to increased debts)，因为**援助往往伴随着贷款**(be embedded in aid packages) 6. **加剧贫穷**(exacerbate poverty) |
| **工作效率** | 1. 外国援助被认为**无效和适得其反**(can be ineffective and counterproductive)，因为被许多**官僚**(bureaucrats)和**自上而下的规划者**(top-down planners)控制，几乎**没有问责制**(little accountability) 2. 援助**未被有效使用**(may be under-utilized) 3. 援助款并**没有被用于其预期目的** (may not be used for its intended purposes) 4. 援助款**落入腐败精英手中**(end up in the pockets of a corrupt elite)，被窃取，或者被滥用，**对大众没有任何好处**(does not benefit the general population at large) 5. **财政援助没有用于普通大众的最大利益**(may not be used in the best interest of the general population) 6. 政府**没有独立创造财富的动力**(have no motivation to independently create wealth) 7. **削弱统治的有效性**(undermine the effectiveness of governance) 8. **导致对他国援助的依赖**(create an over-reliance on foreign assistance) 9. **导致越来越多的官僚主义**(trigger increased bureaucracy) |
| **情感特质** | 1. （援助国）**更少的资金**(fewer funds)能用于本国的**社会福利项目**(social welfare projects)和**创造就业计划**(job-generating schemes) 2. **引起援助国弱势群体的怨恨**(create resentment) |
| **生命生活** | 1. 外国公司会**按照自己的条件和利益达成交易**(strike deals on their own terms)，因而对当地人口不利 2. 例如，南非服装贸易中出现了**剥削行为**(exploitative practices)，如**低工资**(pay low wages)和不关注恶劣的**工作条件**(working conditions) |