### 犯罪控制

本节涵盖雅思写作中的犯罪话题：

方向一：犯罪控制

#### 考查方向1 犯罪控制

图示

描述已自动生成犯罪话题是雅思写作考试考查的重点话题。其考查方向主要包括：**犯罪的形成原因（先天基因/后天环境影响）、青少年犯罪的原因和解决方法、罪犯的改造方式（监禁/教育）、媒体中的暴力镜头管控**（见下面典型考题）。其实这些考查角度的拓展思路往往大同小异，比如“先天vs后天”就是在问**犯罪的源头**，“青少年犯罪的解决方法”与“监禁vs教育”、以及“暴力镜头的控制”都是在问怎么去**控制犯罪、改造犯罪人员**。所以相应的语料就可以从这三个方面来准备：**犯罪的缘由、犯罪的解决方法、罪犯的处理**。

而考生在备考中面对犯罪相关考题，可以尽量从**经济商业Economy、情感特质Emotion、新闻媒体News、政府政策Policy、人类人才Human**这五个角度来构思相关考题。

##### 思路语料归类总结

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| **犯罪的缘由 Causes for criminal actions** | |
| **经济商业** | 1. **衰退的经济**(declining economy)和**不断增长的失业率**(increasing unemployment rate) 2. **收入差距的迅速扩大**(the widening disparity in income) 3. 缺乏**社会福利体系**(social welfare system)**未能给各阶层的人们提供财政支持**(fail to provide financial assistance to different classes of people ) 4. **对物质的沉迷**(be addicted to material possessions) 5. **不能维持生计**(difficulty in making ends meet ) 6. **经济贫困**(economic deprivation)是**最主要原因(**can be a major contributor) 7. **在发达与欠发达国家所出现的社会和经济不平等渐增**(the growing social and economic inequality in both developed and less developed countries) 8. **复杂的社会和经济问题**(complicated socioeconomic issues) |
| **情感特质** | 1. **童年经历变故**(traumatized childhood ) 2. **来自暴力或离异家庭**(grow up in violent and divorced families) 3. **家长的忽视**(parental neglect) 4. **目睹父母之间的冲突和暴力**(may have witnessed conflicts and violence between their parents) 5. **有酗酒,赌博或毒品上瘾的父母**(parents addicted to drugs, alcohol or gambling) 6. **屈服于同辈的压力**(may succumb to peer pressure) 7. **寻找刺激**(seek excitement) 8. **缺乏共情**(lack of empathy) 9. **大脑功能损伤**(brain damage)**可能导致反社会行为**(may lead to anti-social behavior) |
| **生命生活** | 1. **滥用毒品酒精**(abuse drugs or alcohol) 2. **来自贫穷的背景**(come from financially deprived backgrounds) 3. **基本需求**(basic needs)**没有被满足**(have not been met) 4. **社会压力** (societal pressure) 5. **不利的环境**(disadvantaged circumstances)**导致不理性行为**(lead to irrational behaviors) 6. 可能**被犯罪多发的环境所影响**(can be negatively influenced by a high-crime neighborhood) |
| **政府政策** | 1. **未推行有威慑力的法律制度**(have not enacted deterrent legal systems) 2. **司法体系不公平**(unfair judicial system) |
| **新闻媒体** | 1. **大众传媒带来的负面影响**(negative effects brought about by the mass media) 2. **大量报道暴力犯罪细节**(excessive news coverage concerning violence and crime) 3. **报道耸人听闻的罪行**(report sensational crimes)来吸引读者和观众 4. **网络上有大量关于色情和暴力的信息**(abundant information on violence and pornography on the internet) 5. **英雄化犯罪行为**(the heroization of criminal behaviors)会**引起犯罪意愿**(arouse intentions to commit crimes) 6. 电影和音乐录像中有**美化犯罪**(glamourize crime)和犯罪生活方式的图片 7. 年轻人尤其会**被这些美化的图片影响**(may be susceptible to such images) 8. 如果人们经常看到犯罪，犯罪会**被正常化**(could be normalized) 9. 描述犯罪细节**会使人们模仿罪犯的犯罪手段**(may lead to people copying criminal acts) |

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| **犯罪的解决方法Solutions to criminal actions** | |
| **政府政策** | 1. **推行更严格的政策**(enact stricter policies) 2. **延长刑期**(prolong imprisonment) 3. **实施严格惩罚威慑犯罪**(impose harsh punishments to deter people from crime) 4. **缩小贫富差距**(narrow the economic differences between rich and poor) 5. **告知人们毒品和武器的影响**(inform the public of the effects of drugs and weapons) 6. **提高公民自我保护意识**(raise people’s awareness of self-protection) 7. **开展道德教育项目**(launch moral education porgrams) 8. **注重枪支控制**(pay attention to gun control) 9. **投资公共安全**(invest in the public security) 10. **在公共场所部属更多警力以威慑潜在罪犯**(deploy more of the police force in public places to deter potential criminals) 11. **增加街上巡逻警察的数量**(increase the number of policemen on patrol in the streets) 12. **前罪犯**(ex-offenders)与青少年交谈能带来艰苦监狱生活的真实分享，对青少年**有深远的影响**(have a profund impact on young people) |
| **情感特质** | 1. **给受害者和家属带来安慰**(offer victims and their families consolation) 2. **更有同情心的方法**(a more sympathetic approach)**可能会产生更好的结果**(may produce better results) |
| **新闻媒体** | 1. **电影分级制度**(movie rating system) 2. **限制各种媒体形式的暴力内容**(control violent contents on different forms of the media) 3. **减少对于媒体中的暴力场景的接触**(reduce exposure to the violence on social media) 4. **限制接触现代世界的负面感受和意见**(limit the access to negative feelings and opinions of the modern world) 5. **干预以限制小屏幕和大屏幕的暴力描述**(intervene to limit the depictions of violence on both small and big screens) (注意：the small screen指电视，the big screen 指电影) 6. **管控电视和电影的产出**(regulate the output of the television and film) 7. 政府有责任**限制对这些描述的报导**(limit the exposure to these descriptions) |
| **人类人才** | 1. **强调良好行为的好处、如何与他人互动以及合作解决问题的重要性**(emphasize on the benefits of good behaviors and the importance of collaboration with others to solve problems) 2. **教育年轻的暴力犯罪者如何解决冲突**(teach young violent criminals how to solve conflicts) 3. **帮助解决犯罪行为的原因**(help tackle the causes of criminal behaviors) |
| **生命生活** | 1. **监控公共摄像头**(monitor surveillance cameras in public places) 2. **提高家庭安全系统**(improve domestic security system) 3. **建立社区巡逻队**(set up community patrols) 4. **给予支持与指导**(provide support and guidance) |

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| **犯罪的处理 Punishments to criminal actions** | |
| **政府政策** | 1. **监禁**(imprisonment) 2. **威慑罪犯不再犯罪**(deter criminals from engaging in more violent offenses) 3. **告知他们错误行为的代价**(warn people of the severe consequences of committing a crime ) 4. **给予监督**(bring people under supervision) 5. **无论年龄，对待肇事者一视同仁**(treat the perpetrators the same, regardless of their age) 6. 剥夺某人的自由被看作是**终极惩罚**(ultimate punishment) 7. 教育**优先于监禁**(take precedence over incarceration) |
| **情感特质** | 1. **培养正确的道德行为**(develop correct moral behaviors) 2. **教授好公民的基本价值观**(educate citizens with the basic values) 3. **改变罪犯的心态**(change the mentality of criminals) 4. **反思给受害者造成的身心伤害**(reflect on the physical and mental damages to the victims) 5. **考虑年轻人的思想和成长阶段**(take into account the mind of the young and the stage of their growth) 6. **培养更强的自尊意识和自豪感**(instill a greater awareness of and a greater sense of pride) |
| **人类人才** | 1. **提供教育课程**(offer educational programs) 2. **提供康复咨询**(provide counselling rehabilitation) 3. **鼓励罪犯参加身心锻炼**(encourage criminals to participate in physical and mental exercises) 4. **出狱后，帮助他们融入社会**(help them fit in their community after released from the prison) 5. **投资职业教育**(invest more in vocational education) 6. **社区工作与教育结合**(may combine community work with education) |
| **工作效率** | 1. **参加社区工作**(participate in community service ) 2. **清扫街道改善当地环境**(improve local areas by cleaning streets ) 3. **提供参加工作项目的机会**(provide opportunities to engage in work programs) 4. **提高找到工作的机率**(increase the chances of finding an employment) 5. **帮助他们满足职场的要求**(help them meet the requirements of job markets) |