### 社会生活

本节涵盖雅思写作中的社会生活话题：

方向一：工作变更

方向二：社会关系

方向三：性别平等

方向四：老龄问题

方向五：国际旅游

#### 考查方向一 工作变更

图示

描述已自动生成工作是每一个社会人生活中重要的组成部分。对待工作人们的看法也各不相同：满意度和稳定性二者不可兼得时，应该选谁？为什么一个人会选择跳槽？频繁跳槽对个人、公司和社会带来的影响是好是坏？以上这些问题在雅思写作考试中也有不低的出现率。对于这一类型话题，通常只需要两个类别的语料就可以，分别是：**换工作的原因**和**换工作的负面影响**。在万能理由的思考方面，可以尽量多的从**工作效率、经济商业、和人类人才**三个角度出发。

##### 思路语料归类总结

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| **换工作的原因 Reasons for Switching Jobs** | |
| **经济商业** | 1. 社会**经济复苏**(economic revival)**使人们更少思考工作稳定性的问题**(could lead people to think less of job security) 2. **新兴产业**(emerging industries)**增加了更多就业岗位**(could provide more jobs) 3. **就业市场**(job market)**回暖**(could be picking up) 4. **获得更高的职位**(could get a higher position) 5. **获得更高的薪资来养家**(could get a pay rise to raise family) 6. **保障家庭衣食无忧** (could better ensure that family is well-clothed and well-fed) 7. **高薪工作**(a well-paid job)**为员工提供了除了基本的食宿之外的购买力**(could provide employees with a stronger purchase power other than basic needs of food and accommodation) |
| **科学技术** | 1. **社会分工细化**(clearer division of societal labor force)**让换工作变得更容易**(have made it less challenging to switch jobs) 2. **科学技术发展**(technological advancement)**淘汰了许多低技术的岗位**(have eliminated unskilled positions) 3. 在工厂里，人们**不再需要做重复性或重体力的工作**(will be no longer required to engage in repetitive or physically demanding work) |
| **生命生活** | 1. **需要灵活的工作**(demand job flexibility ) 2. **兼顾家庭生活和工作**(need to juggle one’s work and family life) 3. **照顾家庭成员**(will have to cater for family members) 4. **因为身体原因而离职**(may leave for health-related issues) 5. **通勤时间**(travel time)**太长**(be too long) |
| **人类人才** | 1. **学习不同领域的知识技能**(acquire knowledge and skills in different fields) 2. **达成特定的职业目标**(achieve specific career goals) 3. 通过**换工作**(job switching)来**理清楚职业道路**(could help figure out one’s career path) 4. **拓宽专业人脉**(could expand one’s professional networking) 5. **有更多自由去尝试不同的道路**(have more freedom to try out career possibilities) 6. **培养灵活的世界观**(develop a flexible outlook on the world) 7. **培养多种技能**(develop multiple skill sets) 8. **最好的利用形势发展**(strive for making the best of the situation) |
| **工作效率** | 1. **遇到职业瓶颈**(have met a career bottleneck) 2. **想要更换职业道路**(intend to change career paths) 3. **做好准备去探索新的职业轨迹**(have prepared themselves well enough for a new trajectory on career path) 4. **想要在不一样的产业中工作**(want to engage in a different industry) 5. **想回学校深造**(plan to go back to school for further education) 6. **有更好的机会**(have found a better employment) 7. **以前的是季节性或暂时性的**(used to be seasonal or temporary)，**需要全职工作**(may need a full-time job) 8. **公司要求加班**(may be required to work overtime) 9. 在所从事的行业（高科技领域）中，人员**流动性本就很高**(a high turnover) 10. **公司重组**(be reconstructed)，我所在的部门**被裁了**(be eliminated) 11. 公司**裁员**(downsize)，**不够资历**(lack of qualification)，所以合同终止了(**be terminated**) 12. 公司**停业或破产**(go out of business) 13. **劳动力**(labour force)的**合理配置**(more reasonable distribution) 14. 公司可以通过**猎头招聘**(headhunting)到**更加有工作经验的人才**(recruit more experienced workers) |
| **情感特质** | 1. **与前同事、上司或下属关系不够融洽**(unpleasant relationships with former colleagues, superiors or subordinates) 2. **在情感和行为上，没有与工作和公司相连接**(may be not emotionally or behaviorally connected to the job and the company) 3. **需要走出舒适圈**(need to step out of one’s comfort zone) 4. **寻求新的挑战**(look out for a new challenge) 5. **重塑工作动力**(renew motivation towards working) 6. **价值观**(values)**与公司使命不一致**(no longer align with organizational goals) 7. **个性与公司文化不一**(do not match corporate culture) 8. 在当前位置上，**感觉被轻视**(feel undervalued in the current position) 9. **追求喜欢的职业**(go after the true passion) 10. **更高的幸福感**(a better sense of well-being) |

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| **换工作的负面影响 Disadvantages of Job Hopping** | |
| **人类人才** | 1. **抹黑自己的简历**(tarnish one’s resume)，因为公司**想找到更稳定的员工**(will prefer to employ someone more stable) 2. **被认为缺乏忠诚度**(be considered to be lack of loyalty) 3. **不能积累充足的知识**(could be unable to accumulate sufficient knowledge) 4. **不太可能获得成功，因为无法专精于一个特定的领域**(be less likely to achieve a high level of success due to the inability to specialize in one specific area) 5. **需要再三证明自己**(will have to prove oneself repeatedly) 6. **人口流动性增加**(increased population mobility)，**公共治安管理风险更大**(higher risks in public security) 7. **年轻人**(the influx of young people)**涌入城市地区**(flock into the city) 8. **导致城市人口的无限增长**(lead to indefinite growth in urban population) |
| **经济商业** | 1. 新工作的**试用期**内(probationary period)**遭受不稳定和财务风险**(suffer from instability and financial risks) 2. **影响养老金**(could affect pension benefits) 3. **招聘和培训新员工的费用增加** (may increase the cost of recruitment and training new staff) |
| **情感特质** | 1. **吸收大量新信息的充满压力的体验**(could be a stressful experience to absorb a large amount of new information) 2. **在职业转变中没有安全感**(could feel insecure amid professional transition) 3. **雇主和雇员之间的信任度降低**may lead to weaker trust bonds between employers and employees) 4. **变得过于苛刻，并且对问题的容忍度降低**(may become over-critical and less tolerant of issues) |
| **工作效率** | 1.**人员变更**(changes in personnel)**会影响业务和生产**may affect businesses and production) |

#### 考查方向二 社会关系

图示

描述已自动生成信息技术的快速发展改变了人们的生活形态。比起线下活动，越来越多年轻人选择通过手机网络与朋友互动，四世同堂的大家庭生活也逐渐被核心家庭和独居所取代，人与人的距离看似被隐形的互联网拉近了，但邻里亲友之间的关系似乎又疏远了。以上这些现象会被拿来作为雅思写作的考题，在社会关系这个子话题上，雅思常考的是现代人之间这种既亲近又疏远的关系，对于这一子话题，语料可以归类为四类：**相互依赖的原因、关系疏远的原因、潜在问题和解决方法**。

在考场实战中，考生们可以尽量从**生命生活Life、科学技术Science、经济商业Economy、新闻媒体News**几个角度来破题和构思相关考题。

##### 思路语料归类总结

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| **相互依赖的原因 People getting more dependent on each other** | |
| 工作效率 | 1. **社会分工细化**(labor division in the society)**加大了各个部门之间的合作**(will lead to increased cooperation among various sectors) 2. **需要团队合作与同行合作**(may require team work and collaboration with people of the same trade ) |
| 经济商业 | 1. **服务产业的快速发展**(the rapid growth of the service sector) 2. 更多人开始**习惯他人提供的有偿帮助或服务**(have become accustomed to the paid assistance or services) 3. **社会结构更加牢靠**(stronger social fabric) |
| 生命生活 | 1. **紧张的现代生活和工作**(stressful modern life and work)家庭成员**比之前帮助彼此更多**(help each other more than before) 2. **更多人住在生活成本高的多的大城**(migrate to large cities where the living costs are much higher) 3. **城市污染和拥挤问题**(pollution and over-crowdedness)**使人们压力更大**(may cause people to be more stressed) 4. **父母都出去工作满足家庭开销**(work to cover family expenditures)，**依赖老人或保姆照顾孩子**(rely on grandparents or babysitters to take care of children) 5. 有一个可以求助的，并且**善解人意的家庭**(have an understanding family to rely on) |

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| **关系疏远的原因 Contributors to estranged interpersonal relationships** | |
| **生命生活** | 1. **追求更多自由和隐私**(pursue more freedom and personal privacy) 2. 减少因**不同生活习惯**(different living habits)和**代沟**(generation gaps)导致的**不必要冲突**(unnecessary conflicts) 3. 更**享受一个人的时光**(enjoy their time alone)，所以会更有动力去学习如何**独立解决问题**(solve problems independently) 4. **商品房的房屋结构**(the structure of commercial housing)**更注重私人空间的营造，减少了和邻居寒暄的机会**(focus on creating private spaces and reduce pleasantries between neighbors) 5. **性别平等和女性赋权运动**(gender equality and female empowerment campaigns)**使女性依靠自己**(make women self-dependent) 6. 年轻人更加**经济独立**(be economically independent)，因为上学期间兼职打工，**更少依赖父母的零花钱**(rely less on parents for pocket money) 7. **缩小了的家庭规模**(a reduction in family size) 8. **有财力选择独居**(can financially afford a house to live alone) 9. **犯罪问题**(crimes)**加大了人们对陌生人的戒心**(have increased people’s wariness of strangers) 10. **轻罪频发**(high frequency of petty crimes) |
| **工作效率** | 1. **工作压力大**(stressed out at work)，**没有多余的时间和精力去出门社交**(have no extra time or energy to go out and socialize) 2. **更多出远门读书和工作的机会**(more opportunities to study or work away from home)，**更早锻炼了独立生活的技能**(develop independent living skills at a younger age) 3. **激烈的工作竞争环境**(a highly competitive workplace)**能让员工尽快学会独立处理问题**(could accelerate the process of employees learning to solve problems independently) |
| **情感特质** | 1. 人们的**独立性**(independence)增加，**觉得没有必要扩大身边的社交圈**(do not feel the need to expand their social circle) |
| **政府政策** | 1.**计划生育**(birth control)**变得更容易实施**(have become more readily available) |
| **科学技术** | 1. **信息社会**(information age)**使人们可以很容易通过求助网络来独立完成许多任务**(enable people to perform tasks individually on the internet with more ease) 2. **人们过分依赖科技**(over dependence on the technology)，而**彼此隔绝**(may isolate themselves from each other) 3. **足不出户(**without leaving home)就有**更多的休闲活动选择**(more options of recreation) 4. **公众对线上社交网络的热情**(public zeal for online social networking) 5. **医疗发展**(medical development)使**老人寿命更长、更健康**(lead to longer life expectancy among seniors)，这**意味着他们对子女后代的依赖更少**(become less dependent on their offspring) 6. 可以**在家里以电子方式进行社交，而不是面对面**(socialize electronically from home rather than face to face) |

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| **潜在问题Potential hazards** | |
| **情感特质** | 1. **家人亲戚之间的互动减少**(reduced interaction between family members and relatives)**意味着出现问题或者紧急情况时缺乏帮手**(could be lack of assistance when problems or emergencies arise) 2. 单身人士**孤独感增加，幸福感下降**(have an increased level of loneliness and decreased level of happiness) 3. **缺乏社会支持**(lack of social support)可能**会导致更多的精神健康问题**(lead to more mental health problems) |
| **经济商业** | 1. 独生子女**赡养父母的压力大**(higher pressure on the only child to support their aging parents) 2. **老龄化问题**(aging problems)**使得政府投入资金更多到养老之中**(lead governments to pour more funds into pensions) 3. 更多单身男女选择独居，就会有**更多的房屋需求**(a growing demand for residence) 4. **城镇住房紧张问题**(may create a housing crunch in residential towns) 5. **使未来经济增长的可持续性变得不那么确定**(may make the sustainability of the future economic growth less certain ) |
| **文化传统** | 1. **传统文化和习俗的传承受阻** (may hamper the inheritance of traditional culture and customs) 2. **无法融入当地社区**(fail to integrate into the local community) |

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| **解决办法Possible solutions** | |
| **生命生活** | 1. 个人**学会放下手机、离开电脑，多和家人朋友见面**(make attempts to put down the phone, get off the computer and interact more often with family and friends) 2. **提高家庭的凝聚力**(promote greater family cohesion ) 3. **建立社区中心，为当地人举办活动**(set up the community centers and organize activities for the locals) 4. **社区间更多的互动**(encourage more interaction between communities) 5. **敦亲睦邻**(maintain close family bonds) 6. **扩大朋友圈**(expand friend circle)，**花时间外出和社交**(going out and socializing)，**为年轻人的生活注入了重要的活力**(may bring the young generation dynamism) |
| **新闻媒体** | 1. 媒体通过公益广告等方式**宣传良好的邻里和家人关系的重要性**(promote the importance of good neighborhood and family relations) 2. 媒体在**播报社会问题**时(report social issues)，**也要对问题解决的办法或进程进行播报**(should also offer factual information and suggestions) 3. **社区创建线上平台或聊天群供住户彼此熟悉和交流**(should create online platforms or chat groups for residents to communicate with each other) 4. **重拾尊重他人的理念和更好的社区精神**(re-emphasize the respect to others and the spirt of community) 5. 以社区中心的形式**为人们提供相聚的机会**(provide a place where people can meet and socialize) 6. **鼓励将虚拟的社交变成现实生活中的互动**(place importance on real-life interactions over digital ones) |

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#### 图示 描述已自动生成考查方向三 性别平等

自19世纪中叶的女权主义运动浪潮以来，男女平等的思想被越来越多人所接受。但是，在现代社会，无论是在职场还是日常生活，仍然会出现重男轻女或对两性抱持刻板印象的情况存在。在雅思写作中，关于女权和性别平等，常常会考到男女职场发展、学习差异、家务分配。就三个考查角度，我们可以从三方面储备语料：**传统印象中的性别差异**、**分工差异的原因**、以及**性别平等的原因**。

在考场上面对考题构思的时候，考生们可以更多从**情感特质Emotion**、**工作效率Occupation**、**人类人才Human**和**生命生活Life**这四个万能角度想思路。

##### 思路语料归类总结

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| **传统印象中的性别差异 Gender discrepancy in traditional concepts** | |
| 情感特质 | 1. 男性在传统印象中具有以下特点：    * 1. 有主见(could be assertive)      2. 具有探险精神(could be adventurous)      3. 情感上更加坚强(could be more emotionally stronger)      4. 发奋图强以及雄心勃勃(could be more driven and ambitious)      5. 体格健壮(could be more physically stronger) 2. 女性在传统印象中具有以下特点：    * 1. 愿意服从(could be more submissive)      2. 追求稳定(seek stability)      3. 比较容易焦虑(could be more prone to anxiety)      4. 更加有同理心(could be more empathetic) |
| 工作效率 | 1. 男性**赚钱养家**(earn money to support family)，女性**承担家务**(undertake household chores) 2. 男性**承担技术性工作**(take up technical jobs)，女性多**从事文职**(be engaged in clerical jobs) 3. **劳动力市场**(labor market)的**性别分工**(gender division) 4. 在**全球化公司**(global companies)中承担**高级职务**(senior positions)的女性人数更少 5. 男性**有更好的工作前景和发展**(may have better employment prospects and more promotion opportunities) 6. 女性**适合需要良好的人际交往能力、解决问题和解决冲突的工作**(be suitable for jobs demanding good interpersonal skills, problem-solving skills as well as the ability to resolve conflicts) |
| 经济商业 | **男女薪酬差距**(income gap between two genders) |

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| 生命生活 | 1. **怀孕歧视**(discrimination against pregnancy) |

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| **分工差异的原因 Reasons for the division of labor between genders** | |
| 情感特质 | 1. **生理特征不同的产物**(a result of biological traits) 2. **两性心理和喜好上的不同**(psychological differences and preferences for hobbies and interests ) |
| 工作效率 | 1. 一些工作**更适合某个性别**(could be gender-specific) 2. 男性领导**更加直接**(tend to be more straightforward)，女性领导**更加有支持性**(tend to be more supportive) 3. **农耕社会和工业社会**(production and work in agrarian and industrial societies)**对体力要求较高(**could be more physically demanding) 4. **护理行业**(caring professions)**更加注重敏感性和同情心**(focus more on sensitivity and sympathy) |
| 传统文化 | 1. **传统社会环境**(traditional social context)的**塑造**(shaping) 2. **因循守旧**(may conform to a stereotype) 3. **公认的社会规范**(the accepted social norm) |
| 新闻媒体 | 1.**媒体**(social media)**把男人和女人描述成根本上“不同”的人**(may have portrayed men and women as fundamentally different ) |

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| **性别平等的原因 Reasons for gender equality** | |
| **人类人才** | 1. **人权平等**(equality in human rights) 2. **公司能够招聘到更合适的人才**(may be able to recruit more suitable talents) 3. **女性受教育程度增加**(increased level in women’s education) 4. **女性工作者越来越多**(growing female workforce) 5. **两性平等的概念**(concept of gender equality) 6. **摒弃陈规陋习**(may have discarded old-fashioned stereotypes) 7. **不受传统性别观念的束缚**(be not restricted to the traditional assumptions of gender ) 8. **妇女独立的转变**(have become more independent than ever before) |
| **科学技术** | 1.**技术领域的发展**(development in technological sectors)**降低了一部分工作身体条件方面的门槛**(may have lowered the threshold in terms of physical requirements for some jobs) |
| **经济商业** | 1. **劳动力短缺**(shortage of labor force)**需要更多的女性在职场中充分参加工作**(make it necessary for women to participate fully in the workforce) 2. **缩小两性就业差距**(narrow the gender gap between two genders)，**促进经济发展**(promote economic development) |
| **生命生活** | 1. **角色转换**(switch roles) 2. **减少家庭冲突**(reduce domestic conflicts) 3. **一个正常运作的家庭**(a functioning family) 4. **以减轻配偶的家务负担**(lighten the burden of domestic chores for their partners) 5. **为家庭的利益作出承诺**(make commitment in the best interest of the family) 6. **接替照顾孩子的主要职责**(shoulder the main responsibilities of rearing children) 7. **防止基于性别的暴力，特别是针对妇女和女孩的**(prevent gender-based violence, particularly for women and girls) 8. **对男女在家庭中的作用的期望发生变化**(a shift in the expectations of the role men and women play in the family) 9. **使社会更安全、更健康**(make societies grow in a safer and healthier manner) |
| **工作效率** | 1. **社会劳动力需求**(the needs for social workforce) 2. **促进合作**(promote cooperation ) 3. **男女性格差异**(gender differences)只适用于一些工作 4. **使工作场所成为一个平衡的环境**(create a gender-balanced environment) 5. **以提供更有利的工作空间**(make for a more positive working environment) |

#### 考查方向四 老龄问题

图示

描述已自动生成自从进入后工业化时代，许多国家都开始出现老龄化的现象。在过去，一个家族中的年长者意味着掌权人或话语人；但如今，老年群体在不少社会环境中却被视作是一种负担。这种地位上的转变背后的原因、老龄化的原因、以及给社会带来的影响和应对办法，都是雅思写作考题当中会涉及到的。在回答这一类话题题目时，我们可以从以下四个角度来储备语料：**老年人的角色**，**人口老龄化的原因**、**老龄化带来的问题**、以及**老龄化的应对办法**。

而考生实际考试的时候，可以尽量从**经济商业Economy**、**工作效率Occupation**、**生命生活Life**、**传统文化Tradition**、**科学技术Science**、**人类人才Human**这六个角度去构思写作理由。

##### 思路语料归类总结

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| **老年人的角色Roles of elderly people** | |
| **经济商业** | 1. **通过税收、储蓄和消费**(through taxation, saving and spending)，**成为重要的经济贡献者**(be the significant contributors to economy) 2. **做慈善捐款**(make charitable donations) |
| **工作效率** | 1. **许多家庭、社区和组织**(many families, communities and organizations) **都依赖老年人的技能、知识和经验**(all rely on the skills, knowledge and experience of the elders) 2. **在各个领域做义工**(volunteer in various fields ) 3. **为社会带来智慧和经验**(may bring wisdom and experience to their communities) 4. **在正式退休年龄之后**(beyond official retirement ages)，**从事教学或研究工作**(carry out teaching and research) 5. **被认为是无益的或反青年的不像年轻人那样有活力、有创造力、有魄力**(be perceived as unhelpful or anti-youth, and not as energetic, creative and enterprising as young people) |
| **生命生活** | 1. **他们在家庭内外提供照顾和支持**(provide care and support inside and outside the home setting)，**如照顾孙子女、做家务、采购杂货、为他人跑腿等**(caring for grandchildren, doing housework, grocery shopping, and running errands for others) |
| **传统文化** | 1. 她们**在信息时代之前被认为是智者**(used to be considered wise before the information age)，是**活的知识库**(a living repository of knowledge) 2. **更加注重传统保护**(focus more on traditional preservation) 3. **把过去的经验告诉我们**(could lend us their experience of a bygone world) 4. **起到有力的提醒作用**(could serve as a powerful reminder) 5. **历史和文化传统的资料库**(a repository of history and traditions in a culture) |

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| **人口老龄化的原因 Contributors to the increasing proportion of ageing population** | |
| 科学技术 | 1. **医疗卫生水平提高，提高疾病的治愈率**(the improvement of medical and health care as well as the increased cure rate of diseases) 2. **出生率下降，年轻人口比例下降。避孕手段的发展和医疗技术的发展**(the development of contraceptive methods and medical technology)，**给了人们更多的选择权**(have given people more choices) |
| 政府政策 | **医保政策**(medical insurance policies)**提高疾病治愈率**(have improved the cure rates of diseases) |
| 生命生活 | 1. 人们的**健康意识**(health consciousness)**增强延长寿命**(extend life span)  2. **女性意识提升**(increased awareness of women)，使得越来越多的女性**不愿意生育**(be reluctant to give birth)  3. **婚姻家庭观念的改**变(along with the changes in the concept of marriage and family)，更多人**选择独身主义或丁克家庭**(choose to stay alone or go for a ‘DINK’ family pattern) |
| 工作效率 | 1. 女性**追求事业发**展(seek career advancement)，**不愿意牺牲工作**(be unwilling to sacrifice their jobs) 2. 相对比于过去几十年，现在人们的**工作更加不稳定，安全感缺失**(job instability and lack of job security) |
| 经济商业 | 1. **城市生活压力大**(mounting pressure in urban cities)，人们**不愿意生小孩**(be reluctant to raise a kid) 2. **养育成本增加**(higher cost of childrearing) 3. **城市房价上涨**(rising housing prices in cities) |
| 人类人才 | **高等教育的成功普及**(wider spread of higher education)**导致生育率下降**(lead to lower fertility rates)，人们**更容易晚婚晚育**(be more likely to marry later and have children later) |

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| **老龄化带来的问题 Problems of population ageing** | |
| **工作效率** | 1. **劳动力缺乏**(labor shortage)，**许多行业发展受影响**(may have affected many industries) |
| **生命生活** | 1. 对于年轻人而言，**照顾老人的压力大**(high pressure for taking care of the old) 2. 年轻人可能**很难理解长辈的陈旧观念和行为**(may find it difficult to relate to the old-fashioned views and behaviors of the seniors) |

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| **经济商业** | 1. 更多的钱投入到**养老保障**(be allocated to health care systems) 2. **生产力下降**(the decline of productivity) 3. **更高的人力成本**(higher cost of human resources) 4. **国际竞争力**(international competitiveness)**减弱**(may have weakened) 5. 因为人们需要更多的钱**去规划更长的退休岁月**(plan for the years after retirement)，所以他们**倾向于减少消费和多做储蓄**(tend to spend less and save money)，**这对消费驱动的经济是不利的**(be detrimental to a consumption-driven economy) 6. **更大的医疗需求**(greater demand for health care)**可能会消耗一个国家的医疗系统**(can be a drain on a country’s healthcare system) 7. **影响国家未来的繁荣**(affect the future prosperity of a country) 8. **养老金成本的提高**(higher pension costs)意味着**国家财政负担的进一步加重**(a further financial burden for the state) |

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| **老龄化的解决办法 Solutions to population ageing** | |
| **经济商业** | 1. **鼓励私人养老金**(encourage private pension) 2. **应鼓励公民自己处理自己的财政问题**(ought to be incentivized to handle their own finances) |
| **生命生活** | 1. **提供更完备的公共设施**(provide more complete public facilities)**可以起到改善作用**(can make a difference) 2. **社区开展活动**(organize more community activities)，**教会老人使用电子产品**(teach the elderly population how to use electronic devices) 3. **开发并推广老年人也能方便使用的电子产品**(develop and promote elderly-friendly technological products) 4. **医院或护理院**(hospitals and nursing homes)**可以提供高水平的专业服务**(can step in with a high level of professional care) |

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| **工作效率** | 1. **为长者提供更多分工或兼职的第三产业工作**(provide more part-time and part-time tertiary sector jobs for the elders) 2. **提高退休年龄**(raise the retirement age)，**以增加税收和消费支出，并增加劳动力供应**(increase tax and consumer spending as well as the supply of labor) 3. 企业**转变观念，认可老年人的经验和价值**(need to raise the awareness of the value and wisdom of senior workers in the work places) |

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| **人类人才** | 1. **提高生育率**(boost fertility rates) 2. **通过福利政策降低养儿成本**(lower the cost of raising children through welfare policies)，例如“**儿童津贴**”(children benefit) |
| **传统文化** | 1.**鼓励长者成为文化传承者**(encourage elders to become cultural bearers)，例如**邀请长者撰写个人历史，或在学校介绍他们的人生经历等**(invite elders to write their personal histories and present their life experiences at school) |

#### 考查方向五 国际旅游

图示

描述已自动生成随着远距离交通技术的发展，国际旅游变得越来越大众化。究竟它能带给旅游者以及旅游国什么样的影响？这个问题也常在雅思写作中被考察到，比如下文的经典考题。在讨论这个话题时，我们可以从**国际旅游普及的原因**，**国际旅游的积极影响**，和**国际旅游的消极影响**三个方面入手分析。

在实际考试中，考生们可以更多的在十个挖能角度 TELEPHONES中尽量多的从**经济商业Economy、环境保护Environment、传统文化Tradition、工作效率Occupation**这四个角度去构思，来解决国际旅游相关的题目

##### 思路语料归类总结

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| **国际旅游普及的原因 Contributors to the prevalence of international tourism** | |
| **经济商业** | 1. **个人可支配收入增加**(an increase in disposable income per capita) 2. **经济全球化**(economic globalization) 3. **航空票价降低**(lower airfares) 4. Airbnb和其他**家庭共享平台**(home-sharing platfroms) 5. **文商交融的趋势渐长**(the gradual upturn in cultural and commercial intermingling) |
| **政府政策** | 1. **旅行签证**(travel visa)**门槛放低**(have a lower threshold) |
| **科学技术** | 1. **跨国交通**(cross-border transportation)**更省时更安全**(could be more time-saving and safer) 2. 网络**使得行程安排更便捷**(allow people to make itineraries more conveniently) |
| **新闻媒体** | 1. **媒体广告的宣传刺激**(be stimulated by advertising) 2. **更多旅行研究和预订的在线资源**(more online resources for travel research and bookings) |
| **情感特质** | 1. **千禧一代(**millennial generation)**出国旅行意愿强**(have high willingness to travel abroad) 2. **目的地濒临灭绝的意识**(the awareness of the imminent extinction of some destination) **促使一些人趁早前往**(motivate some people to visit before it is too late) |

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| **国际旅游的积极影响 Advantages of international tourism** | |
| **人类人才** | 1. **走出舒适区**(get out of one’s comfort zone)，**在异国环境中寻找方向**(navigate the foreign environment) 2. **培养在国外环境中的自信和适应能力**(build confidence and the ability to adapt on foreign environments) 3. **摆脱喧嚣**(break away from the hustle and bustle)，**改变自己的心态**(change one’s mindset) |
| **经济商业** | 1. **促进与国际接轨**(promote international connection)，**带来更多的商业和文化合作**(bring more business and cultural collaborations) 2. **带来金钱和提供就业机会**(bring in money and provide jobs) 3. **为基础设施投资和保护环境或文化提供经济激励**(provide economic incentives for investment in infrastructure and preserve the environment as well as the culture) 4. **为东道国的经济带来资金注入**(bring capital into the host country’s economy ) 5. **政府部门收取外国人的签证费**(receive visa fees from foreigners) 6. 酒店老板和旅行和导游**从游客那里获得固定收入**(get regular income from visitors) 7. **形成对劳动力的需求**(create a need for labor) 8. **造福家乡人民**(benefit the population in the hometown) |
| **传统文化** | 1. **沉浸于另一种语言**(be immersed in another language) 2. **培养文化敏感性**(develop cultural sensitivity)，**了解文化价值和规范**(be aware of cultural values and norms) 3. **给国家一个展示自己的机会**(an opportunity for a nation to present itself to the world)，**提高国家在世界的形象**(raise its profile in the world) 4. **消除敌意和偏见**(eliminate hostility and prejudice) 5. **文化和美食**(cultures and cuisines)**已被全球所熟悉和流行**(have been made known and popular worldwide) 6. 让人能**以全新角度理解自己的文化**(give natives a new perspective on their own homogenous culture) 7. **建立更稳定的国际社会**(create a more stable world community) 8. **促进其他语言的学习**(promote the learning of other language) 9. **举办文化节和盛会**(organize cultural festivals and galas) 10. **颂扬该地的独特之处**(to celebrate a unique aspect of the place) |

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| **国际旅游的消极影响 Disadvantages of international tourism** | |
| **生命生活** | **饮食问题**(have dietary issues)，如**饮食限制和食物过敏**(dietary restrictions and food allergies) |
| **环境保护** | 1. 由于**游客数量庞大**(the large volume of geographic mobility in tourism )，**加剧了对环境的影响**(exacerbate the already negative impact on the environment) 2. **陆路和海路旅行**(land and sea travel)都**涉及到化石燃料的消耗和随之而来的碳排放**(involve the consumption of fossil fuels and consequent carbon emissions) 3. **破坏这些环境的原始状态**(could damage the pristine nature of these environments) 4. **酒店、供暖、饮食和交通**(hotels, heating, catering and transportation)**都会对周边环境产生影响**(have an impact on the immediate surroundings) |
| **工作效率** | 1. **旅游业的工作**(jobs in the tourism)通常是**季节性的、不稳定的**(be usually seasonal and insecure)，而且是**相对低工资和低技能的**(be relatively low-paid and low-skilled) 2. **商品和货币交换的本质**(nature of the exchange of goods and money)**会涉及到被剥削的工人**(may involve the exploitation of workers ) |
| **传统文化** | 1. **文化的商业化**(cultural commercialization)**破坏了旅游目的地的灵魂**(do damages to the core values of a touristy destination) 2. **文化冲突**(culture shock) 3. **语言障碍**(language barriers) 4. **对本土文化构成潜在威胁**(pose a potential threat to the indigenous culture) 5. **破坏文物**(destruct cultural relics) 6. **文化同化及文化渗透**(cultural assimilation and penetration) 7. **度假者**(holidaymakers)**对其他文化的不尊重**(may behave disrespectfully to other cultures) 8. **有冒犯到当地文化的风险**(may risk offending the host culture ) 9. **滋生对某些民族文化的憎恶**(breed resentment towards some culture) |
| **经济商业** | 1. **交通和住宿费用过高**(excessive costs in transportation and accommodation) 2. **本来有效用于其他方面的资金现在被花在了旅游方面**(direct money to tourism which could have been used more effectively elsewhere ) |