

## 雅思写作审题

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雅思写作:

### Task 1图表作文

1. Bar chart 柱状图
2. Pie chart 饼状图
3. Line graph
4. Table 表格

有趋势, 有数据, 描写趋势, 用数据来证明趋势

1. Process diagram 流程图
2. Map 地图

没有趋势, 没有数据, 只有流程

图表作文是描写, 客观描写, 没有主观分析判断

不少于150词, 时间20分钟: 170-180, 最多不要超过200

### Task 2

大作文: 字数: 250个词, 270-280, 最多不要超过300

40分钟

情景式作文: 情景=背景=一段话1-2个句子, 1-2个问题

没有标题

体裁genre: 分为两类:

议论文 argumentative:

Argue争论: 有两个相反的观点或者立场, 支持一个, 反对一个

有四种提问方式: persuade 劝说: 中心思想有一个清晰的立场

- Agree or disagree
- Opinion, think
- Advantages or disadvantages
- Discuss

论说文expository= inform ex-外面pos-放:

围绕着四个方面:

Problem + causes + consequences + suggestions

几率低, 一年能考4-5次

### 混合型题目

1. 原因+同意/优缺点
2. 后果+同意/优缺点
3. 同意/优缺点+建议

Argumentation:

评分标准: 七分

TR: task response 切题

- Address all parts of the task
- Presents a clear position throughout the response
- Presents, extends and supports main ideas but there may be a tendency to over generalize and /or supporting ideas may lack focus

例题:

The best way to solve traffic congestions in cities is to provide free public transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

assumption假设, 底层逻辑

私家车是造成交通堵塞的culprit罪魁祸首

Transportation infrastructure

City planning

人们选择出行工具的原因就是钱

家距离车站太远neighborhood

家里孩子比较多

非要实施, 有没有副作用: 非常浪费

in cities: train, highway省道, superhighway, freeway高速公路

Free public transport: 能解决交通堵塞: free

24 hours a day, 7 days a week: convenient

Air quality, reduce contamination

Best?

Computers play an important role in our work and daily life such as \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

篇章结构:

背景信息+中心思想反对

有些合理性的

可行不可行? 不可行

有没有副作用? 有副作用

结论+建议

The movement of people from agricultural areas to cities to work can cause serious problems in both places. What are the serious problems? What measures can be used to solve these problems?

To work: educational and medical facilities

To work: 劳动力

Cities:

就业压力增大

物价上涨

犯罪率上升

Agricultural areas:

经济萧条

家庭结构不稳定

CC: coherence and cohesion 过渡衔接

- Logically organize information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout
- Uses a range of cohesive devices衔接手段 appropriately although there may be some under-/or over-use
  - 关键词主题词的重复: 审题, 主题词汇必然是重复的
  - 同义词的替换: 重复到一定程度, 用同义词替换
  - 连接词的使用: 可用可不用, 都要使用high context culture / low context culture
  - 代词指代: 人称代词we, you, they, 指示代词this, that, these, those, 其他代词other, such, which, who, whom:

任何语言不喜欢代词: 英语不喜欢代词: 非谓语动词: 现在分词或者过去分词做状语或者作定语, 主要的目的就是去掉代词

- it, this, that不能指代一个句子
- 指代对象非常清晰具体;
- 保证代词的一致性, 特别是指的笼统的人: we, you, they 不能出现在一个段落里;
- 代词的性别平等: everyone, a person, a student的代词: he or she
- Presents a clear central topic within each paragraph.

#### LR: lexical resources

- Uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision

同义词, 改变词性, 特别是一词多义, 一词多性

important, crucial, vital, significant, substantial, essential, 重要的

improve / enhance, 提高, 改善

understand / comprehend / gain an insight into, 理解

like / be fond of/ take to, 喜欢

My hometown has been changed a lot.

Great changes have taken place in my hometown.

mirror his inner conflicts,

voice his opinion,

bridge the gap,

narrow the gap,

over-dependence on computers sometimes inconveniences work

social distancing,

echo his opinion,

group disruptive students together

Fuel the economic development

Cement his determination to do

- Uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation (good, bad, have, make, do )

Good

好学生: intelligent, bright, clever, hard-working, diligent,

industrious, well-behaved, courteous, polite, versatile

好老师: knowledgeable, responsible, competent, devoted

好环境: habitable, favorable, pleasant

好条件: favorable

好方法: effective, ingenious, creative, innovative, feasible

Bad

defective有缺陷的, flawed有瑕疵的, negative, inappropriate不合

适的, improper不正确的, insensible不明智的, insane不理性的,

ridiculous荒诞的, immoral不道德的, indecent不体面的,

unnecessary

Make

Let绝对不要使用

make somebody do sth

Encourage somebody to do

Allow somebody to do

Urge somebody to do

Prompt somebody to do

Force / compel someone to do

Tempt somebody to do

Induce somebody to do

Persuade somebody to do

Call on somebody to do

Require somebody to do

Prevent / hinder/ preclude / dissuade somebody from doing

Do

Engage in sth 从事工作

Take up a job 从事工作

Undertake a job 从事工作

Participate in sth 参与活动

Be occupied with sth 忙于

Conduct an experiment / an investigation/ a survey

Carry out 完成

Accomplish 完成

Have

人做主语: Own, possess

地点有某物: 做主语: Be equipped with, be furnished with 装备, 配备

The classroom is equipped/ furnished with a projector.

hold, embrace, harbor v 怀有+抽象的东西 (价值观, 信仰, 信念)

Give

Give somebody sth

Provide somebody with something

Provide something for somebody

Supply somebody with sth

Invest somebody with sth 赋予\_\_\_\_

Endow somebody with sth 赋予\_\_\_\_

- May produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and / or word formation

褒义词和贬义词使用不当

Propaganda 宣传, 贬义词

Publicity = popularization 宣传

Rather 相当, 与贬义词连用

Notorious a臭名昭著的

同义词的细微差别

Surprise shock

Problem, question, issue 问题

Solve, cause, overcome a problem

Ask or answer a question

Discuss about an issue

Have a debate on an issue

GR&A: grammar range and accuracy

- Uses a variety of complex structures (从句和非谓语动词, 现在分词和过去分词做状语或者定语) 减少代词的数量
- Produces frequent error-free sentences
- Has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors

语法错误的来源:

- 不会
- 疏忽
- 汉语: 出国留学能学到很多知识: studying abroad can learn a lot of knowledge.  
Those studying abroad can gain a lot of knowledge.  
Studying abroad enables students to gain a lot of knowledge.  
While studying abroad, students can gain a lot of knowledge.

标点符号的用法：

连接词：标点主要是逗号与句号

英语中没有顿号没有书名号

顿号 → 逗号

书名号 → 手写，下划线；打印，斜体

连词

并列连词：连接的两个句子地位平等：

And, but, or, so, for, yet, whereas, while  
\_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_.

I studied very hard, but I did not pass the exam.

I studied very hard, so I passed the exam.

错误倾向：

And \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. But \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. So, \_\_\_\_\_.

逗号不能连接两个独立的句子

从属连词

主句从句

主句+从属连词+从句=松散句（主要信息在前，次要信息在后）

Loose sentence structure

You will pass the exam if you study hard.

从属连词+从句, 主句=圆周句（次要信息在前，主要信息在后）

Periodic sentence

If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

Because是例外

He passed the exam, because he studied very hard.

连接副词

并列递进, moreover, besides, furthermore, in addition, additionally, also,  
next

转折, however, nevertheless, on the other hand, on the contrary, by  
contrast

结果, therefore, thus, hence, consequently, as a result

\_\_\_\_\_; however, \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. However, \_\_\_\_\_.

I studied very hard. However, I did not pass the exam.

I studied very hard. I didn't, however, pass the exam.

I studied very hard, I did not pass the exam. comma splice

只要一个句子的主谓宾是完整的，后面就要跟句号。

I came. I saw. I conquered.

I have a lot of hobbies such as \_\_\_\_ 名词或者动名词, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

A and B

A, B and C

~~A and B and C~~

A, B

Even, then 是副词，没有连接功能

Many people ignore their health, entertainment and **even** families.

The increasing number of private cars has exerted heavy pressure on the

capacity of roads.

外国人不喜欢下列句型：

1. 被动语态
2. There be句型
3. 形式主语it: dummy subject
4. 动词的名词化: I conclude that, I reach a conclusion that  
In order to do

大作文的分类

argumentation的作文分为三类：

一个主题词汇作文：

只有一个主题词汇，分析这个主题词汇的优缺点：

- 背景信息+中心思想
- 反方1+2（两个层次）
- 自己的观点1
- 自己的观点2
- 结论+建议

2018.1.1 In many countries, more and more people buy a wider range of household goods like television, microwave oven and rice cooker. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

两个主题词汇作文：

两个主题词汇（事物A+事物B），如果支持事物A，我们的观点是事物A的优点，反方是事物B的优点而不是事物A的缺点：有两个主题词汇，问法：discuss both of the perspectives and present your own opinion.

- 背景信息（事物B的优点）+ 中心思想（支持事物A）
- 事物B的优点1+2
- 自己的观点事物A的优点1+事物B的缺点
- 自己的观点事物A的优点2
- 承认事物A缺点+总结观点+提出建议

2018. 7.7 **Some people** think that governments **should build more train and subway lines** while **others** believe that **building wider roads is more efficient** to reduce traffic congestion. **Discuss both views and give your own opinion.**

一个半主题词汇作文：

题目背景中有两个主题，但是题目只要求考虑其中一个，另一个仅仅是背景。题目中通常有however或者but的转折连接词，或者是比较级；问法：agree or disagree? Advantages or disadvantages?

2018.3.3 In most countries, **prison** is the most common solution to the problem of crime. However, the more effective solution is to provide people with **better education** so that they do not become criminals. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Expository

混合型作文

审题：

*Some people believe that high school graduates*

审题:

确定主题词汇:

题目中的核心词汇, 名词或者动名词, 高频词汇, 通常说的是事

1. 题目中有没有突出的名词: 重复的, 代词指代的, 有例子说明的 such as, 如果有, 我们进行到第5步
2. 找出题目中的动宾结构, 去掉动宾结构中的人称代词和介词短语
3. 把动宾结构变为动名词
4. 找出动名词的名词形式
5. 找出同义词和上义词: dogs and cats, pets, animals
6. 常用的词汇: policy政策, strategy策略, tactic手段, means方式, approach方法, reform改革, new system新制度, tendency趋势, trend趋势, phenomenon现象, experience经历, period 时期, issue 问题, problem问题

找出4-5个主题词汇

确定观点:

十个角度

金钱

- 挣钱: earn money = economic boom, economic prosperity
- 省钱: save money
- 费钱: waste money: impose / exert financial burdens / pressure on somebody, relieve / ease / alleviate the burdens / pressure on somebody, be trapped/ stuck / stranded in economic plights / poverty

时间

- 节省时间: save time = increase efficiency
- 浪费时间: waste time = lower efficiency
- 消磨时间: kill time= enrich entertainment

健康

- 有益: be beneficial to
- 有害: be detrimental / harmful to, damage, undermine, erode, threaten, jeopardize

知识与教育

- 开阔视野: expand / widen / broaden one's visions
- 丰富经验: enrich one's experience
- 培养能力: cultivate / develop one's ability
- 获取信息: obtain, acquire, gain, gain access to information

心理

- 成就感: a sense of accomplishment / achievement
- 兴趣: stimulate / arouse one's interests in \_\_, make somebody lose interests in \_\_, deprive / strip somebody of their interests in \_\_
- 自信: cultivate / develop one's confidence in \_\_,
- 压力: stress, pressure: suffer from stress, endure stress, experience stress, undergo stress, relieve / ease stress
- 上瘾: be addicted to sth, indulge oneself in sth

情感

***Some people believe that high school graduates should spend one year working or traveling before they go to college. To what extent do you agree?***

Spending one year working or traveling before college

Working or traveling for one year (before college)

One-year working or traveling (before college)

A gap year

Close contact with the real world

Social practice

This tendency

Such an experience

知识与教育: 开阔视野-working or traveling

心理: 缓解高中时的压力-high school graduates

情感: 人际交往的技能

情感: 树立未来的职业目标-college

时间: 浪费学习的时间-one year

心理: 失去对学习的兴趣-one year

中心思想: 反对

***Many young people change their jobs or careers every a few years. What are the reasons for this? Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?***

Changing jobs every a few years

Changing jobs frequently

Shifting between different jobs

Trying different jobs

Frequent / constant job hopping

This tendency

金钱: 挣钱: be sensitive to the demand in the job market

知识与教育: 丰富经验

兴趣: 新鲜感

树立未来的职业目标

时间: 浪费职业发展时间promotion, 从底层开始; HR怀疑对公司的忠诚, 拒绝重要的岗位

心理: 遭受到压力

情感: 没有责任感, 给雇主造成一些损失

***Some cities have vehicle-free days, when private cars, trucks, motorcycles are banned in the city center. Public transportations like buses, taxis and metros are advised. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?***

stress, undergo stress, relieve / ease stress

- 上瘾: be addicted to sth, indulge oneself in sth

## 情感

- 对自己: be independent, develop one's independence
- 对他人: interpersonal relationship, interpersonal communication / interaction
- 对社会: sense of social responsibility
- establish (set) goals = orientation in the society
- 公平不公平

## 能力与权力

- 有
- 没有

## 环境与资源

- Protect or pollute / contaminate environments
- Conserve / consume / deplete / exhaust resources
- Facilities and equipment (不可数)

## 文化

- 保护: protect
- 传承: heritage n传统, 传承 / inherit 继承
- 交流: exchange

## 道德与犯罪

- go astray
- Lead somebody astray
- Corruption, embezzlement

## 建议类题目

题目中有should, 或者没有should, 但是能够清晰感觉出来这是一个建议。建议类题目必然有两个要素: 建议+目的。按照以下模式来

写: 中心思想是反对的

背景信息+中心思想 (反对)

承认建议的合理性

可行不可行?

有没有副作用

结论+建议

洞察力, 分析能力, 语言表达能力

*metros are advised. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?*

主题词汇:

Vehicle-free days

Banning private vehicles in the city center

Encouraging public transportation

This policy

背景信息+中心思想 (反对)

承认建议的合理性: 培养公民的环保绿色出行的意识

可行不可行? One day or several days. 人们能不能彻底放弃?

有没有副作用: 给公交带来巨大的压力

结论+建议

## 心理需求层次理论



在低层次需求得到满足之后, 人们开始有高层次需求



低层次需求：

1. 重要→生存
2. 公平

高层次需求：

1. 影响大成就感强烈
2. 幸福
3. 缺点：和生存无关+不公平

### 确定中心思想

写作课解决两个问题：

写什么

怎么写

*Some people believe that high school graduates should spend one year working or traveling before they go to college. To what extent do you agree?*

*Many young people change their jobs or careers every a few years. What are the reasons for this? Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?*

*Some cities have vehicle-free days, when private cars, trucks, motorcycles are banned in the city center. Public transportations like buses, taxis and metros are advised. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?*

### 纸质书作文

*Some people believe that printed books are no longer necessary in this digital era as all writings can be stored electronically. Others think that printed books still play an important role in our life. Discuss both views and give your opinion.*

### 转交医疗服务

*People believe that the government should transfer health care service to profit-making companies. To what extent do you agree?*

*Some people say job satisfaction is more important than job security, others think people cannot always enjoy their jobs. So having a permanent job is more important. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*

### 到偏远地区旅游

*It is possible for scientists and tourists to travel to remote natural environments such as the South Pole. Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?*

Many / a great many / more and more \_\_\_\_\_ have begun to do \_\_\_\_ (are planning to do \_\_\_\_, are eager to do \_\_\_\_, are keen on doing \_\_) in order to do \_\_\_\_\_. I believe that there are more advantages than disadvantages to \_\_\_\_\_ 主题词汇.

There is no doubt that 到偏远地区旅游确实给科学家和游客们的健康造成严重的威胁 (pose serious threats to \_\_\_\_), 因为当地恶劣的 (hostile) 自然环境例如极低的温度或者由于极高的海拔造成的

缺少氧气。此外，众所周知(as is known to everybody), 人们在日常活动中要产生大量的垃圾，所以，大量游客的到来会污染当地环境破坏生态的平衡。（一层因果关系）

然而，到偏远地区旅游能够极大的开阔人们的视野。(两层因果关系) Since \_\_\_\_\_原因, \_\_\_\_\_结果1. Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_结果2.

原因：在类似南极的偏远地区有稀有物种rare species，独特的unique风景landscape和完全不同的totally different 自然条件natural conditions such as 如气候和地质geology

结果1：游客们能够看到appreciate在世界其他地方看不到的风景scenery 科学家们能够做conduct一些在他们自己的实验室laboratory做不了的实验experiments

结果2：游客们能够获得深刻洞察力acquire an insight into对于他们居住的星球科学家们能够实现研究的突破attain breakthroughs in their

Moreover, traveling to remote areas will stimulate the travelers' strong sense of achievement.

原因：在经历了偏远地区的极低的温度或者很高的海拔等恶劣的自然条件之后

结果1：人们能够意识到他们能够克服内心的恐惧，挑战他们的身体极限physical limits

结果2：他们能够把这种勇气和自信应用到他们的工作和生活中

In conclusion, despite / regardless of / in spite of some problems caused by 主题词汇, 主题词汇变体(such a policy, a strategy, a tendency, a phenomenon) will \_\_\_\_\_把第三段和第四段主题句的动宾结构放在一起形成平行结构（适当的改写单词）. Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_提出建议.

## 间隔年作文

*Some people believe that high school graduates should spend one year working or traveling before they go to college. To what extent do you agree?*

Spending one year working or traveling  
(before college)

Working or traveling for one year (before college)

One-year working or traveling (before college)

A gap year

Close contact with the real world

Social practice

This tendency

Such an experience

时间：浪费年轻人的学习时间(one year)

知识与教育：开阔视野(working or traveling)

心理：使得年轻人失去对学习的兴趣(one year, working or traveling)

压力：缓解高中毕业生的压力(high school graduates)

人际交往的技能(working or traveling, + college)

树立未来的目标(working or traveling, college)

*Many young people change their jobs or careers every a few years. What are the reasons for this? Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?*

Changing jobs every a few years (frequently, constantly, regularly)

Hopping from one job to another frequently

Shifting between different jobs

Frequent change of jobs

Constant job hopping

This tendency

金钱：挣钱多；时刻关注就业市场的变化，不会错过挣钱多的机会

时间：浪费时间：在一个新的地方从头开

始；新的领导会怀疑他们的对公司的忠诚

知识与教育：丰富经验，学到技能

心理：压力大：适应

情感：朋友圈变大

没有责任感，给雇主带来损失

*Some cities have vehicle-free days, when private cars, trucks, motorcycles are banned in the city center. Public transportations like buses, taxis and metros are advised. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?*

主题词汇：

Vehicle-free days

Banning private vehicles at city centers

No vehicles at urban centers

This policy

Such a ban

1. 背景信息+中心思想 (反对)

2. 承认建议的合理性:培养公民的意识

3. 不可行：因为只有一天，汽车已经渗透到人们日常生活当中的每一个角落以至于汽车是不能放弃，如果汽车真的被抛弃会给国家的经济造成不良影响

4. 副作用：给公共交通造成了巨大的压力

5. 结论+建议