

Task 1 - 2个拿分点

1 - Make comparison 作比较

2 - Summarize the main features 概括主要特点

Type 1 - 动态类 - 找变化(趋势)

题型1 - 动态类 - 曲线图(line chart/graph)

C8-4-1

The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported by four different modes of transport in the UK between 1974 and 2002.

Introduction-Overview(分类-列出有几种变化)-B1-B2(优先选择第一种-第二种的缺点-可能Conclusion的内容跟主体段重复)

Introduction-B1-B2-Conclusion(哪些最大-变化最大-概括最显著的特点)

Introduction ->

(Chart-V-Number-Place-Year) -> 同义替换

- The graph->line chart below shows->displays/illustrates/compares the change in/gives information about the quantities->numbers/amounts/volumes of goods->cargoes/commodities transported->delivered/shipped by four different->diverse/various modes->means/types/forms of transport in the UK between->from 1974 and->to 2002.

由不同的交通模式(Road)所运输的货物数量

-> the **number** of **goods transported** by Road

-> the figure for Road

Overview - Road, Water and Pipeline上升(...showed an upward trend) - Rail变化不大(...did not see a noticeable growth)

- **Overall**, the number of goods transported by Road, Water and Pipeline showed an upward trend, **but/while/whereas** the figure for Rail did not see a noticeable growth.

2 requirements - 对比(极值-相似点-不同点) - 概括主要特点(整体趋势)

B1(数量多) - 变化1 - Road, Water and Pipeline上升

Road - 数量最多(...was the largest)(...was the most popular type of transport) - 增长稳定(...increased constantly from 70 to 98/around 100) - 波动(fluctuations)

- **To be specific**, the amount of cargoes delivered by Road was the largest throughout the entire period, and increased constantly from 70 million tonnes in 1974 to 98/around 100 million tonnes in 2002, although there were fluctuations/despite fluctuations.

The majority of - 一般用在静态类

Eg: the majority of female students preferred to register in Accounting.

Water - 也上升的(the rising trend was also seen in ...) - 先上升-平稳-再上升(... climbed to just under 60 in 1982, **after which it maintained stable at this level**, and hiked again to over 60 in 2002)

- **Meanwhile**, the rising trend was also seen in the volume of commodities shipped by Water, and it climbed to just under 60 million tonnes in 1982, after which it maintained stable at this level, and hiked again to over 60 million tonnes in 2002.

例子 - 苹果的销量先下降到40吨在1980, 在此之后一直不变, 在2000年上升会60吨

The sales of apple dropped to 40 tonnes in 1980, **after which** it maintained stable at this level, **but** increased back to 60 tonnes in 2000.

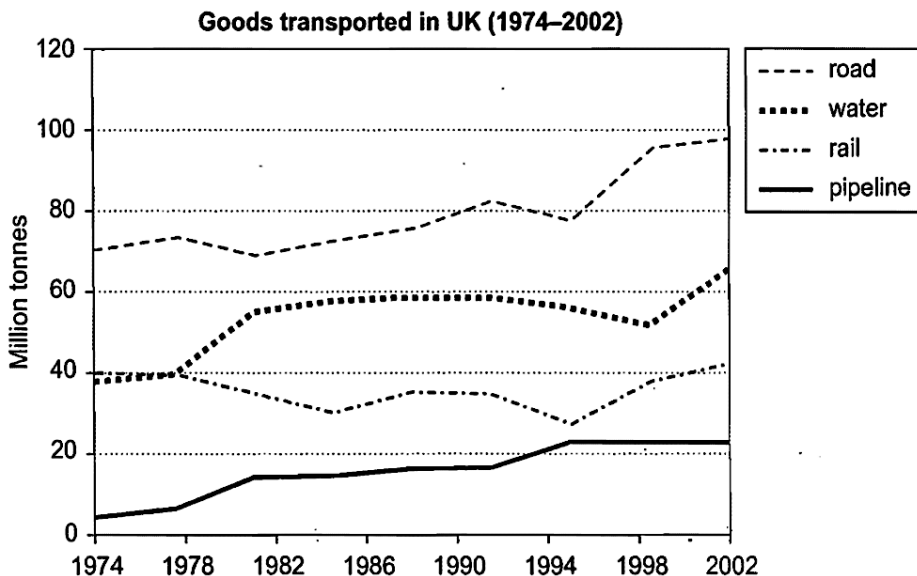
Pipeline - 数量最少(...was the least popular form of transport)(... was the lowest) - 增长(... surged more than four times from 5 to 23)

At the same time, Pipeline was the least popular form of transport to deliver goods, **although the figure for this form of transport** surged more than four times from 5 million to 23 million tonnes.

B2(少数) - 变化2 - Rail变化不大

Rail - 1978之前 - 数量跟Water相似 (... was similar with)- 但是在此之后 - 下降(... declined to 25) - 上升(... grew back to approximately 40)

In terms of Rail, the amount of goods transported was similar with that of Water before 1978 (holding stable at about 40 million tonnes respectively). After that it declined to 25 million tonnes in 1994, whereas grew back to approximately 40 million tonnes in 2002.



题型2 - 动态图 - 曲线

C11-3-1

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

Introduction - 题目改写

- The **graph->line chart** below **shows->illustrates** average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal **between->from** 1967 **and->to** 2007.

在不同国家(UK)人均碳排放量

-> average carbon dioxide emissions per person in the UK

-> the average **emission/release/production/generation/creation** of carbon dioxide per individual in the UK

-> the average **number/quantity/amount/volume** of **carbon dioxide/greenhouse** **gas/glasshouse** **gas** per person **produced/made/created/generated/emitted** by UK

-> the figure for UK

Overview - 分类 - The UK and Sweden下降(... **witnessed a decline**) - Italy and Portugal上升(... **showed an upward trend**)

Overall, the production of carbon dioxide in the UK and Sweden witnessed a decline, but the figure for Italy and Portugal showed an upward trend.

B1 - 变化1 - The UK and Sweden下降

UK - 一直最大的(... **was the largest**)(... **was the largest producer of carbon dioxide among four countries**) - 尽管稳定下降(... **decreased steadily from 11 to 8.5**)

To be specific, UK was the largest producer of carbon dioxide among four countries throughout the entire period, **although** the emission decreased steadily from 11 tonnes in 1967 to 8.5 tonnes in 2007.

Sweden - 也下降(the downward trend was also seen in ...) - 先上升后下降(... dropped dramatically from 8.5 to 5.5, despite fluctuation)

Meanwhile, the downward trend was also seen in the number of CO2 produced by Sweden, and **it** dropped dramatically from 8.5 tonnes in 1967 to 5.5 tonnes in 2007, despite fluctuation.

B2 - 变化2 - Italy and Portugal上升

Italy - 相反的趋势(there was an opposite trend in ...) - 稳步上升(... climbed gradually from about 4 to 7.5)

In contrast, there was an opposite trend in the generation of CO2 in Italy, and **it** climbed gradually from about 4 tonnes in 1967 to 7.5 tonnes in 2007.

分数更高 - 句式更多样 - 描述更加接近图像

Italy - 排第三的(...ranked third) - 上升(climbed完成时) - 1987超越 Sweden(overtook ing形式)- 变成第二(after which 句式)

As for Italy, the emission ranked third during the initial two decades, and had climbed steadily since then, **overtaking that of Sweden in 1987**, **after which Italy became the second largest producer of this kind of greenhouse gas**.

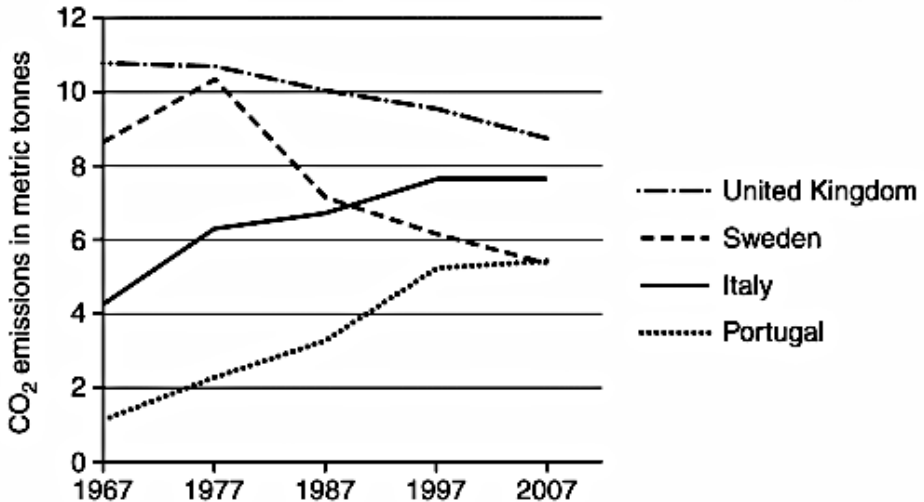
Summarize the main features

Portugal - 一直最小(... was the lowest, with 1.5 in 1967) - 增长(... surged to 5.5 in 2007 (similar with the figure for Sweden))

At the same time, the amount of CO2 in Portugal was the lowest, with 1.5 tonnes in 1967, **although it** surged to 5.5 tonnes in 2007 (similar

with the figure for Sweden in the last year).

Average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person, 1967–2007



作业 - 动态图 - 表格

The table below gives information about changes in modes of travel in England between 1985 and 2000.

Introduction --> The **graph/chart** below illustrates/compares the changes the number of miles travelled by different types of travel in England from 1985 to 2000.

由不同的交通模式所产生的公里数

--> average distance in miles travelled by **different/various/diverse modes/types/forms/means** of travel per/each person/individual per year/annually

--> the **number/amount/volume/quantity** of miles travelled by different modes of travel per person per year

--> the figure for different modes of travel per person per year

Overview -version 1 - 大部分上升(...showed an upward trend)- 只有 Walking, bicycle and Local bus 下降(...witnessed a decline)-> **Overall**, the average distance in miles travelled by the majority of means of travel **showed an upward trend**, **while** the figure for Walking, bicycle and Local bus **witnessed a decline**.

Overview - version 2 - 整体加起来上升(...showed an upward trend) - 尽管 Walking, bicycle and Local bus 下降(...witnessed a decline) -> **Overall**, the average distance in miles travelled by **all** means of travel **showed an upward trend**, **despite a decline in** the figure for Walking, bicycle and Local bus. - **make comparison**

Conclusion - 哪些最大哪些最小 - drawback - 内容很容易跟主体段重复 - **summarize the main features**

B1 - 大部分(Car, Train, Long distance bus and Other forms of travel , Taxi)上升

Car - 一直最大(... was the largest)(... was the most popular type of travel) - 上升大(...increased dramatically from 3199 to 4806)

To be specific, Car **was the most popular type of travel** throughout the entire period, and the number of miles travelled **increased dramatically from 3199 miles in 1985 to 4806 miles in 2000**-> **with an increase in miles from 3199 miles in 1985 to 4806 miles in 2000**.

Train, Long distance bus and Other forms of travel - 也上升(the rising trend was also seen in...) - 各自上升到366, 124 and 585(...climbed to 366, 124 and 585 miles respectively in 2000)

Meanwhile, the rising trend was also seen in the amount of miles travelled by Train, Long distance bus and Other forms of travel, and it climbed to 366, 124 and 585 miles respectively in 2000.

Taxi - 最小之一(bicycle)(...was one of the least popular means of travel (Taxi and Bicycle)) - 增长(...surged more than tree times from 13 to 42)

At the same time, Taxi was one of the least popular means of travel (Taxi and Bicycle), **although** the number of miles travelled surged more than tree times from 13 miles to 42 miles.

B2 - 只有Walking, Local bus and bicycle下降 - 相反趋势(there was an opposite trend in quantity of ...) - 分别下降(...decreased to 237, 274 and 41)

In contrast, there was an opposite trend in quantity of miles travelled by Walking, Local bus and bicycle, **and** it decreased to 237, 274 and 41 miles separately in 2000.

Introduction-Overview-B1-B2

特点相似的一起写

变化1 - 上升

变化2 - 下降

Average distance in miles travelled per person per year, by mode of travel

	1985	2000
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
Car	3,199	4,806
Local bus	429	274
Long distance bus	54	124
Train	289	366
Taxi	13	42
Other	450	585
All modes	4,740	6,475

Type 2 - 静态类 - 找规律(对比)

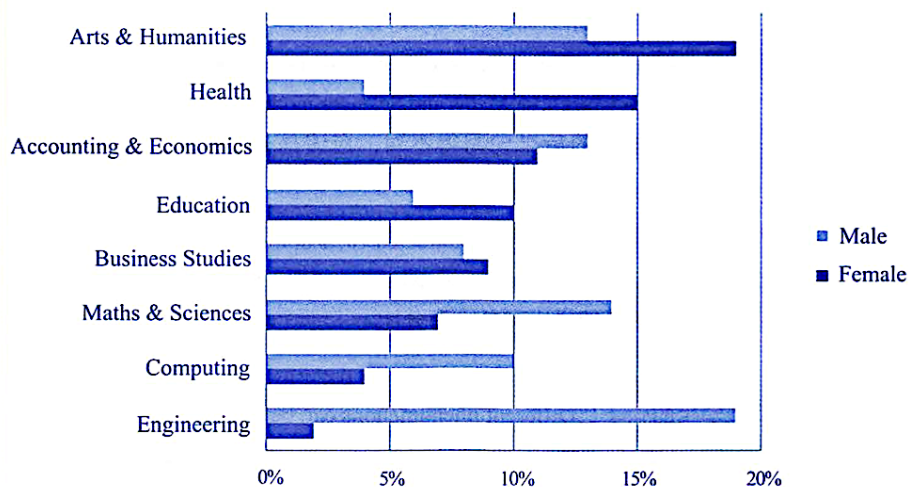
题型1 - 静态 - 两组对比

The chart below contains information provided by Australia's tertiary institutions about the percentage of male and female students who enrolled in different subjects in 1995.

规律1 - Female>Male - 对应科目

规律2 - Male>Female - 对应科目

Field of study by gender in Australia in 1995



题型2 - 静态类 - 三组大小对比 (直接标地点)

规律1 - $C > A > B$ - hospital staff

规律2 - $C > B > A$ - waiting time

规律3 - $A > C > B$ - other services

The satisfaction rate in the service of hospital staff in **Hospital C** was the highest among three hospitals.

Percentage of patients saying the service was very good

	hospital staff	waiting time	treating	service aftercare
Hospital A	74	46	85	83
Hospital B	38	53	68	70
Hospital C	81	92	84	82

题型3 - 静态类 - 三组大小对比 (要标年龄段)

This bar chart below shows the UK citizens' expenditure by age group in 2004.

Introduction - **The graph** below **illustrates** **the UK residents' cost by different age groups in the UK** in 2004.

不同年龄段(under 30)的英国居民在三个项目(Green)的消费比例

-> The percentage of expenditure on three items by the UK citizens aged under 30

-> The distribution of budget to three items by the UK citizens aged under 30

-> The figure for Green in the age group of under 30

-> percentage - proportion - share

- > 直接用符号 - % - 11% of budget was spent on Green in the age group of under 30
- > expenditure - cost - expense - budget
- > spend - consume - cost - expend
- > distribution - allocation
- > citizens - residents - inhabitants - dwellers

能源/食物的消耗 --> The consumption of fossil fuel/food

- > people aged under 30
- > people who were under 30 years old
- > under 30-year-old people
- > the age group of under 30
- > **the youngest age group**

描述方法(下面这几个句子 - 在实在没其他表达方式的时候再使用)

- > the percentage of A was the largest 主系表 --> the percentage of A was higher than any age group --> A occupied the largest percentage 主谓宾
- > the percentage of B was higher than C 主系表

Overview - 74 岁以下 - 都是 Green 最大(...preferred to spend more money on Green than other two items) -- 75 岁以上 - Blue 最大(budget was mainly allocated to Blue...)

Overall, UK inhabitants aged under 74 preferred to spend more money

on Green than other two items, **but** budget was mainly allocated to Blue in the most senior group.

B1 - 74岁以下 - 都是Green最大

规律1 - Green>Red>Blue - under 30 - 排序法(..., followed by ...)

To be specific, dwellers who were under 30 years old expended 11% of budget on Green, **followed by** 9% for Red and 6% for Blue.

规律 2 - Green(A occupied the largest percentage 主谓宾)>Blue>Red(the percentage of B was higher than C 主系表) - 35-49, 50-64 and 64-74

As for the age groups of 35-49, 50-64 and 64-74, the cost on Green (13%, 14% and 16.5%) **still occupied the largest percentage**, **while** the figure for Blue (7%, 8% and 10%) **was higher than** that of Red (6%, 6% and 6%).

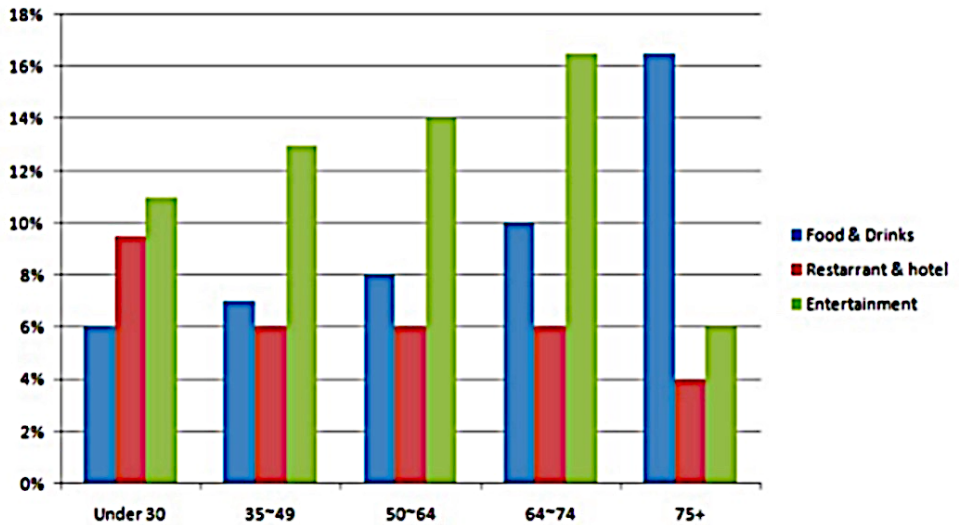
B2 - 75岁以上 - Blue最大

规律 3 - Blue(the percentage of A was the largest among all age groups)>Green>Red(the percentage of A was lower than any age group) - over 75

In terms of over 75-year-old residents, the proportion of budget allocated to Blue (16.5%) **was the largest among all age groups**, **whereas** that of Green and Red (6% and 4%) **was lower than any age group**.

先写对 - 再写多样 - 再写高级

This bar chart below shows the UK citizens' expenditure by age group in 2004



题型4

The charts below show the percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world.

--> The pie graphs illustrate the proportion of water allocated to three practices in different regions worldwide.

Overview - the majority of areas - Agriculture>other(consumed more water than) -- 在North America and Europe - Industry>other(water was mainly allocated to)

Overall,

1 - Overall, the majority of regions consumed more water in agriculture

than in other aspects, while, water was mainly allocated to industrial field in North America and Europe. 100%

2 - Overall, the majority of areas consumed more water in agriculture than in other fields , while water was mainly allocated to industry in North America and Europe. 100%

3 - Overall, In **the** majority of areas, Agriculture consumes more water than other uses, which shows the significance of farming in most regions of the planet. However, water is mainly allocated to the industry in North America and Europe. 尽量不写揣测的表达

占据...% - occupy - account for - constitute

B1 - Agriculture > other

规律 2 - Agriculture(used/constitute) > Industry > Domestic - South East Asia - 排序法(..., followed by ...)

To be specific, in South East Asia, Agriculture **constituted** 81% of water consumption, **followed by** 12% for Industry and 7% for residential use.

-> the consumption of water in Agriculture was 81%.

-> the consumption of water in Agriculture was the largest, with 81%.

规 律 1 - Agriculture(...still occupied the largest proportion) > Domestic > Industry(the figure for ... was higher than that of) - South America, Africa and Central Asia

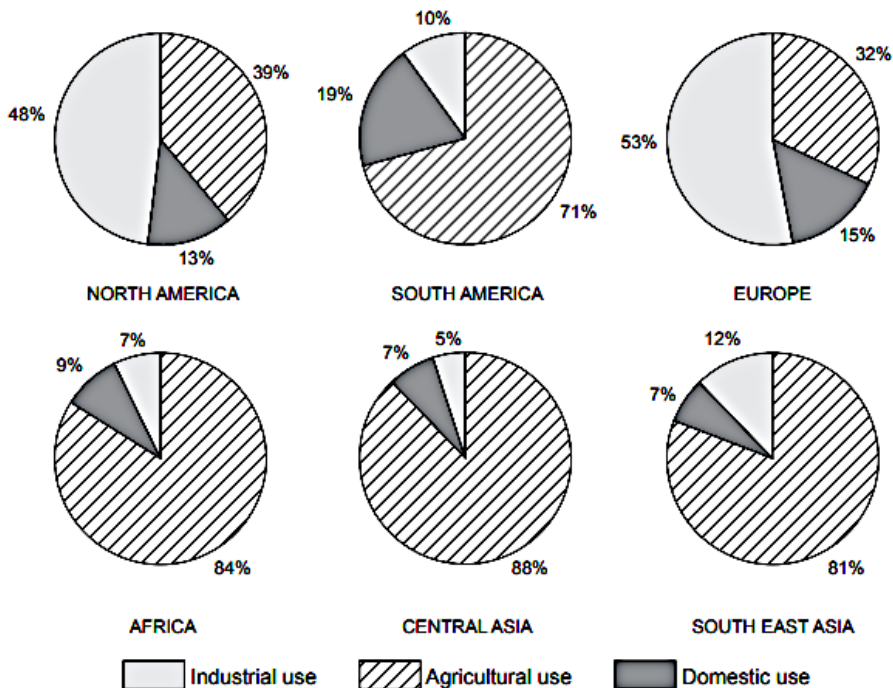
1 - As for the South America, Africa and Central Asia, **water used for agriculture** (71%, 84% and 88%) still occupied the largest proportion, **while** the figure for household use (19%, 9% and 7%) was higher than that of industry (10%, 7% and 5%).

B2 - Industry>other

规律 3 - Industry(the consumption of water in ... was the largest)>Agriculture>Domestic(the other half of water was distributed to ...) - North America and Europe

In terms of North America and Europe, the consumption of water in Industry was the largest (48% and 53%), whereas the other half of water was distributed to Farming (39% and 32%) and Domestic purpose (13% and 15%).

Percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world



题型6 - 流程图 - 生命流程

C10-4-1

The diagrams below show the life cycle of a species of large fish called the salmon.

Step 1(确定主角) -> Step 2(环境/地点/装置) -> Step 3(时间/动作)

Introduction --> **The pictures/images show/illustrate the life cycle of**
—

The pictures illustrate the life cycle of salmon.

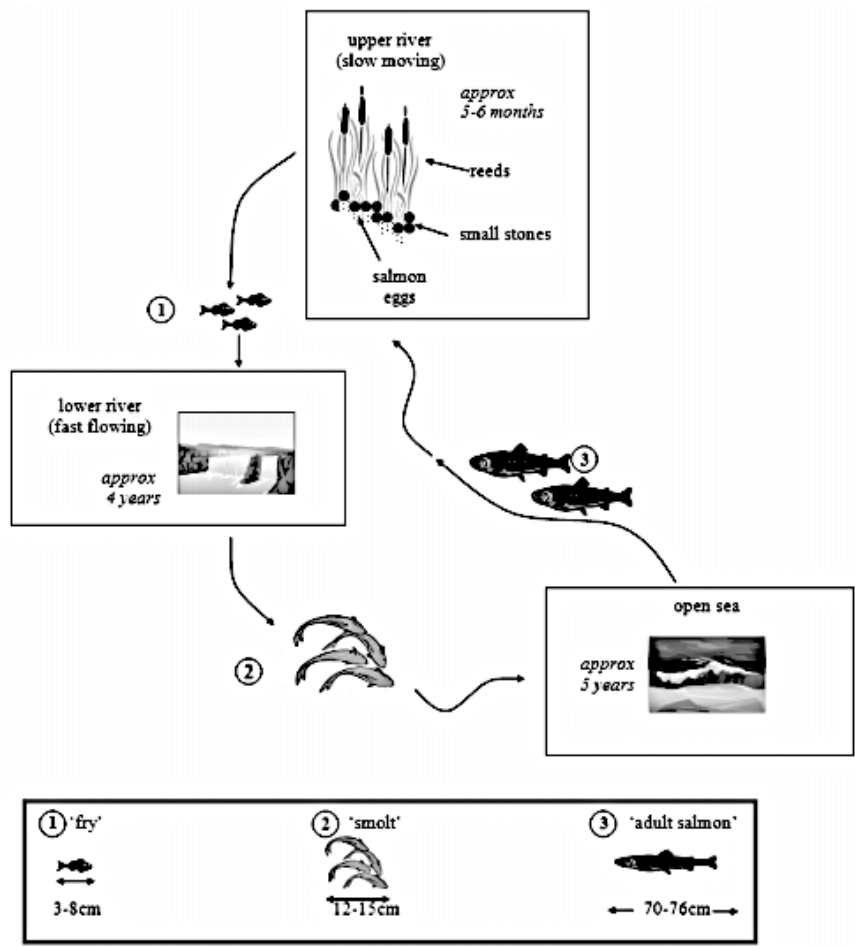
Salmon eggs - 位于locate in- (upper river-slow moving - reeds - small stones) - 花了5-6 months-孵化出-> fry(3-8 cm) - 跑到-> (lower river - fast flowing) - 花了4年-长成-> smolt(12-15 cm) - 跑到-> (open sea) - 花了5 years- 长成-> adult salmon(70-76 cm) - 跑回-> (upper river / original place / birthplace) - 产卵-> 生命周期再来一次

Initially, Salmon **begin life as** eggs next to a number of small stones below many reeds in an upper river where the movement of water is slow. After spending about **5 to 6 months**, these eggs **will be hatched into baby salmon**s, called fry, with the length between 3 and 8 cm. **Then** these juvenile salmon **will swim to** a lower river with faster water flowing than the previous region. These fishes **will stay in** this place **for nearly four years** and **grow up into** maturer salmon, termed as smolt (12-15 cm). **At this stage**, they **will migrate to** the open sea **in which** these fishes will inhabit for approximately five years. **By the time when the length of these salmon have reached about** 70 to 76 cm, they are identified as adult salmon and **will automatically move back to** their birthplace **where** they will **lay eggs**. **After this process, the life cycle of salmon will begin again.** (158 words)

.....

Conclusion - 在字数不够的情况下 - 挑一些主体段没有写细节来凑字数(有几个阶段(3 stages)->地点(fresh water and salty water)->时间(about a decade/ around 10 years))

Overall, the life cycle of salmon consists of three stages.



题型6 - 流程图 - 生产流程

The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.

Step 1(确定主角) -> Step 2(环境/地点/装置) -> Step 3(时间/动作)

Introduction - The **Pictures/images show/illustrate how _ is made.**

The **images illustrate how cement and concrete are made. (9 words)**

B1 - diagram 1 - 水泥粉的制作 - Limestone and Clay - **倒进** -> (Crusher) - **粉碎** -> Powder - **被运到** -> (Mixer) - **混合成** -> Mixture - **被运到** -> (Rotating heater) - **翻滚和加热** -> hot Mixture - **被倒在** -> (传送带) - **被运到** -> (Grinder) - **研磨成** -> Cement - **装进** -> Bags

To begin with, **the raw materials of cement are** Limestone and Clay. **These materials will be dumped into** a Crusher **where** they are **crushed into** Powder. **Then** it will be **sent to** a Mixer **in which** it will be **mixed into** Mixture. After this stage, it will be **rotated and heated** when it is **delivered to** a Rotating heater. Next, the hot Mixture **will be placed on** a conveyor belt **that will transport the mixture to** a Grinder **where** it will be **ground into** Cement. After these processes, the cement will be **packaged into** Bags. **(95 words)**

Transmit - 信号传输 - transform 形状转换 - transfer 转账 - transport 运输

Bring = take/ pick up something with you when you travel.

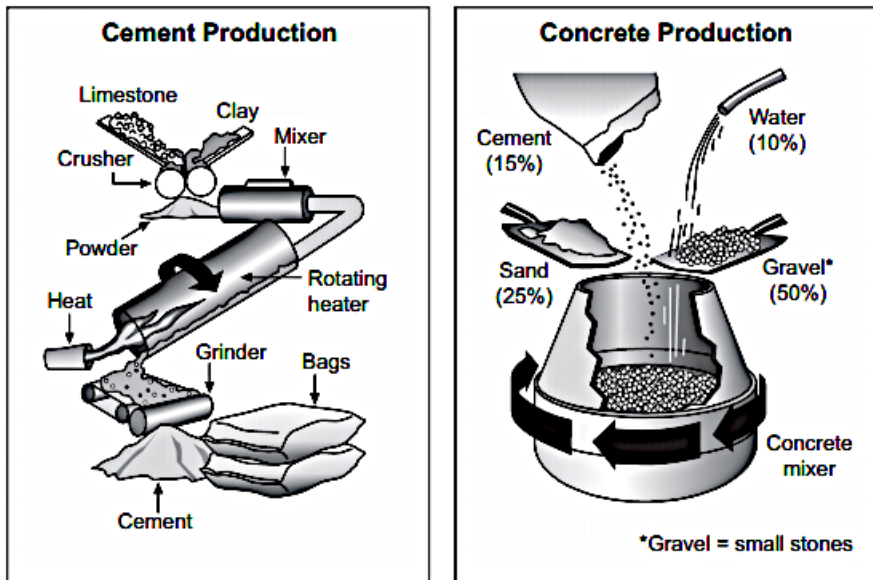
B2 - diagram 2 - 混凝土的制作 - 四种原料 - **倒进** -> (Concrete mixer) - **混合成** -> Concrete

In terms of the process of producing concrete, it is relatively simpler than the previous one. **To be more specific**, four materials (10% of

water, 15% of cement, 25% of sand and 50% of gravel) **will be poured into** a Concrete mixer **where** they **will be blended into** Concrete. (49 words)

Conclusion - 在字数不够的情况下 - 挑一些主体段没有写细节来凑字数(有几个阶段(3 stages)->地点(fresh water and salty water)->时间(about a decade/ around 10 years))

Overall, the production of cement and concrete consists of five stages and one stages respectively.

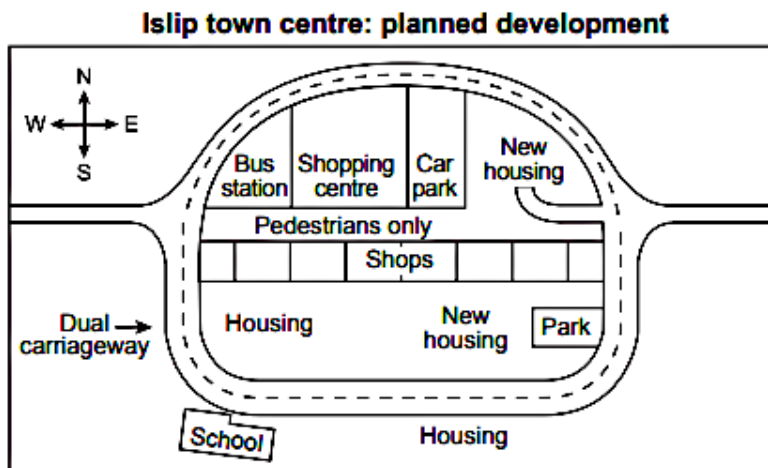
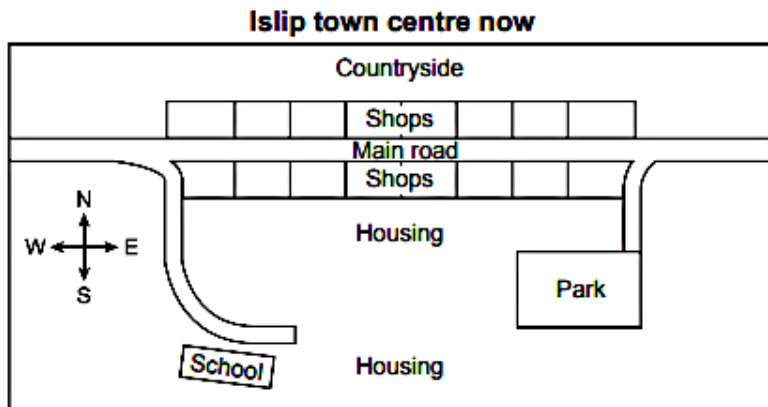


题型 - 地图题 - 迁徙类(很多种变化)

变化1 -C12-6-1

The maps below show the centre of a small town called Islip as it is

now, and plans for its development.



消失 countryside/ 增加 dual carriageway - There is a countryside in the northern edge of this town, but it is expected to be removed.

变化2 - 替换shops - A number of shops locate on the northern side of the main road, while it is planned to be changed/displaced into new facilities, consisting of

变化3 - 变小park/变大school - A park is sited on the south-east side of

the town, and it is projected to be reduced in size.

变化4 - 没有变化 - housing - It is noticeable that a large number of residential houses will remain unchanged

Overall, plenty of new constructions and transportation lines will be built on the town, while A proportion of houses, the park and the school will witness limited changes.

题型 - 地图题 - 只有一种变化(丧心病狂)

C9-1-1

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.

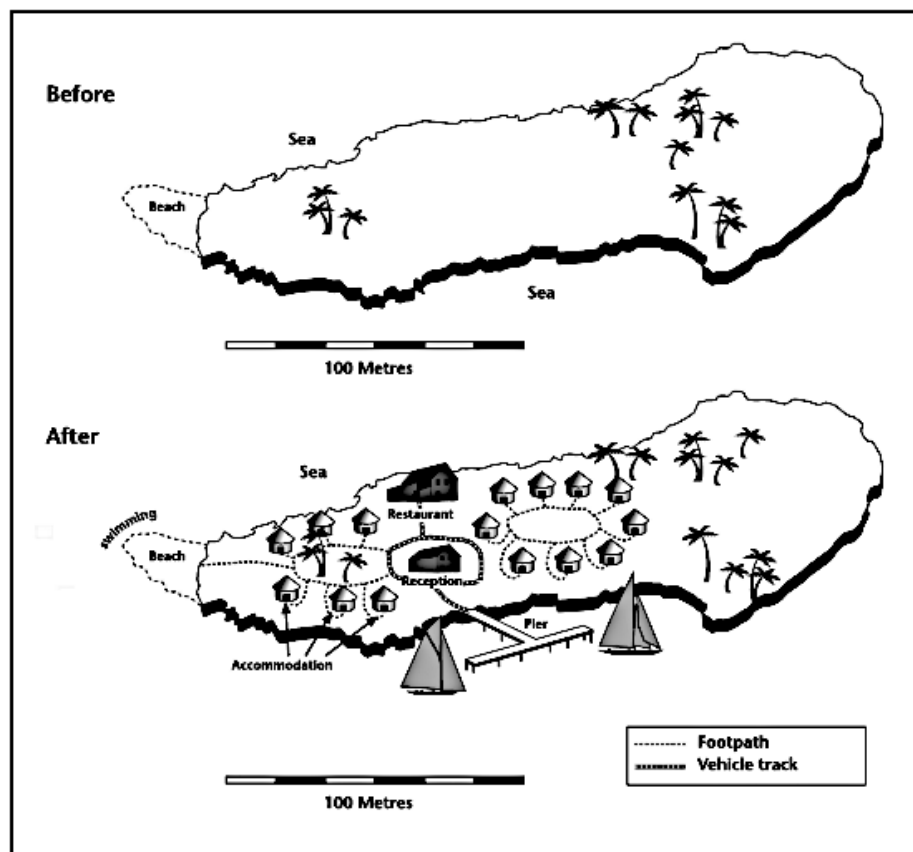
Introduction - **The pictures/images show/illustrate how _ has been changed into _ by _.**

The images illustrate how an empty island has been changed into a tourism attraction by building a variety of new facilities.

B1 - 只写建筑的建造和位置 - eg: a reception hall has been built in the middle of the island.(句子时态 - 现在完成时的被动语态 - A has been done)

B2 - tourists视角的位置 - eg: after tourists arrive the island on the pier by ships, they can take some buses along the vehicle track towards north. Then they will pass by the reception hall and reach the restaurant at the end of the path. ...

Conclusion - **Overall**, a wide range of facilities have been established on the island, to cater for the needs of tourists.



Task 2 - Requirements

Task Respond - 不离题(开头提到关键词) - 适当回应题目(每段都有提到关键词) - 积极回应题目(每一句拓展都在围绕关键词展开)

Coherence(连贯性-连词-逻辑词-代词-内容拓展 make sense) and Cohesion(内容围绕一个Topic展开)

Cohesion: 做...能促进社会进步 -> 科技进步 - 经济发展 - 消除贫穷...

Lexical resource - 词汇储备 - 用词恰当 - 同义替换

Grammar range and accuracy - 准确且多样

SWOP模型

Strength优势 - Threat威胁

Weakness缺点 - Opportunity机会

题型1 - Do you agree or disagree?

Pay Tax

Some people believe that they should be able to keep all the money they earn and should not pay any tax to the state.

To what extent do you **agree** or disagree? 态度：应该交税 - 但是税率应该在合理的范围

Introduction - 改写 + 态度

A proportion of taxpayers argue that it is unnecessary to pay their tax to the government. **However**, I disagree with this viewpoint/I hold an opposite viewpoint. (22 words)

B1 - 交税的好处 - 构建公共设施(效果/目的) (提高人民的生活幸福感)- 减少贫富差距

交税pay tax-为什么可以建设基础设施(政府有钱了tax revenue) 有钱去做某事more funds could be allocated to...-> 构建公共设施construct public facilities-(提高人民的生活幸福感increase the well-being of the masses) - 为什么建设后人民就幸福了(交通的完善transportation system could be improved-减轻塞车traffic jams/congestion could be also eliminated/mitigated/minimized- 提高通勤者的出现体验commuters would find it more convenient to travel to and from work) - (博物馆-图书馆的普及the popularity of museums and libraries-可以开拓视野broaden citizens' horizons-感受历史和学习知识的乐趣enjoy the fun of experiencing histories and acquiring knowledge) - 如果没有税收if governments have no tax revenue(人民大概率无法接触到这些设施的便利these facilities will be unavailable for the public)

To begin with, I strongly believe that it is necessary to ask the public to **pay tax because** if governments have **tax revenue**, **more funds could be allocated to construct public facilities**, which can **increase the well-being of the masses**. **For example**, with adequate budget, **transportation system could be improved** and **traffic jams/congestion could be also eliminated/mitigated/minimized**. **As a result**, **commuters would find it more convenient to travel to and from work**. **Meanwhile**, the investments on educational facilities can also promote/facilitate **the popularity of museums and libraries**. **It** can provide more opportunities for citizens to **broaden their horizons** and **enjoy the fun of experiencing histories and acquiring knowledge**. **Conversely/However**, if governments have no tax revenue, these facilities will be unavailable for the public. (123 words)

B2 - 交税的风险(特定情况下) - 比如税率太高 **high tax rate** - 负面影响 **have a negative impact on the society** - 居民可支配收入降低 **residents' disposable incomes will decline** - 增加生活压力 **pose a financial pressure/burden on them** - 特别是预算紧张的家庭 **especially those families who live in a tight budget** - 降低工作积极性 **decreased the motivations/incentives of taxpayers to work hard** - 社会的总体产能会降低 **the productivity of the whole society will also drop** - 社会不会繁荣 **the society will not thrive/flourish/prosper** - (77 words)

On the other hand, we can not rule out the risk that **high tax rate** will **have a negative impact on the society**. **It means that** if residents were subject to heavy tax, **their disposable incomes will decline**. **Consequently**, it will **pose a financial pressure/burden on them**, **especially those families who live in a tight budget**. **The following/subsequent negative effects on the society will be that** it will **decrease the motivations/incentives of taxpayers to work hard**, **the productivity of the whole society will also drop** and **the society will not thrive/flourish/prosper**. (91 words)

Conclusion - 应该交税 - 但是税率应该在合理的范围

In conclusion, it is essential to pay tax, **while** governments should

make sure that the tax rate is reasonable.

题型2 - Do you think this is a positive or a negative development?

类型题目： Do you think it is a positive characteristic to achieve success?

Population Movement

In many countries around the world, rural people are moving to cities, so the population in the countryside is decreasing.

Do you think this is a positive or a negative development?

SWTO 站在谁的立场 - 分析利弊

Introduction - 题目改写 + 立场(20 words)

In many parts of the world, rural residents are migrating to urban regions. **In my opinion**, this phenomenon/development/trend/demographic change is positive.

B1- 迁徙者 - Strength(employment) - 更多就业机会 [access to more job opportunities](#) - 补充其他方面的好处(更多的工作类型-实现自我价值) - 赚更多的钱 [increase their income/ earn more money](#) - 更好的生活条件 [improve their living standards](#) - 对比-这些就业机会几乎的没有的 [these working chances are normally unavailable/scarce](#) - 很多公司都集中在城市或者市郊 [the majority of companies mainly locate in city centers and suburbs](#) - 为了更高的购买力和更便捷的交通 [in search of higher purchasing powers of urban inhabitants and more accessible transportation system](#) - 曾经住在农村的父母 [those parents who used to live in countryside](#) 也会选择把孩子送到城市 [often intend to sent their children to cities](#) 去接受更好的教育 [to receive better education](#) - 提高就业前景 [increase their children' employment prospects](#) -

To begin with, the settlement in cities enables these new comers to [access to more job opportunities](#). **It means that** they are able to [increase their income](#) and [improve their living standards](#). **By comparison with**

the rural areas, these working chances are normally unavailable/scarce due to the fact that the majority of companies mainly locate in city centers and suburbs in search of higher purchasing powers of urban inhabitants and more accessible transportation system. **At the same time**, those parents who used to live in countryside often intend to sent their children to cities to receive better education, believe that it can increase their children' employment prospects. (107 words)

B2 - 农村地区 - Threat(the economic development in rural regions) - 过量的人口迁徙the population shift from rural to cities - 劳动力短缺a shortage of workforce - 农村发展不好underdevelopment- 很多对地区经济重要的产业many industries essential/vital to one's economy包括农业和工业including agriculture and manufacture都依赖密集的劳动力rely/depend heavily on dense labors - 如果缺乏足够工人if there are less sufficient farmers and workers - 这些产业就会流失it will cause the lost of these industries - 农村经济发展缓慢rural economy will be less likely to thrive/flourish - 加大地区之间的贫富差距broaden/widen the economic gap between rural and urban regions(93 words)

On the other hand, it is inevitable that the constant population shift from rural to cities will eventually result in a shortage of workforce, which can cause the underdevelopment of rural regions. **To be more specific**, many industries essential/vital to one's economy including agriculture and manufacture rely/depend heavily on dense labors. **In case where** there are less sufficient farmers and workers in rural regions, it will cause the lost of these industries. **The prospective consequences will be that** rural economy will be less likely to thrive/flourish and it broaden/widen the economic gap between rural and urban regions. (97 words)

Conclusion - 立场(B1B2) - 对迁徙者migrates来说可以提高工作的可能性increase their possibilities of employments - 但是过渡人口迁徙

the excessive migration can have a detrimental effect on the rural economy 就会对农村的经济发展带来不好的影响

In conclusion, the population movement to cities can increase migrants' possibilities of employments, **but** the excessive migration can have a detrimental effect on the rural economy. (26 words)

N. Prospect 前景 - adj. prosperous 繁荣的 - prospective 预期的

O.

城市地区 - 大量廉价劳动力 - 促进工业的发展 - 城市就会发展更繁荣

城市本地人 - 就业压力变大 - 失去工作 - 收入降低

题型3 - Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Vehicle-Free days 限行日 - Environment

Some cities have vehicle-free days, **when** private cars, trucks, and motorcycles are **banned** from the city center. Public transportation like buses, taxis and metros are advised. To what extent do you think the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

SWOT

Introduction

Strength 实在的(topic) - 缓解市中心的环境污染 - 空气污染 - ...

Threat 潜在的(带来不便利) - 高度依赖私家车或者鬼火出行的人-出现受到限制 - 在市中心的公司-无法在Vehicle-free days使用卡车-运输效率下降-影响公司的发展 -

On the other hand, there are potential drawbacks to this initiative. Topic is too general - not specific

选一个topic - 对社会运作产生阻碍的作用 - 对市民的生活和商业的运行 - convenience(residents) - deliveries and operations(business)

缺一个大而且具体的中心句 --> On the other hand, this policy may inevitably have a restrictive impact on the daily function of society. **To begin with, ...**

原句: Many individuals rely heavily on private vehicles for their daily commutes, and vehicle-free days can create significant inconvenience for them. 缺点过绝对的感觉 - 优点意思表达很清楚

--> 语气要有一种委婉 - Imposing restrictions on the use of private vehicles may ignore/neglect the inconveniences that many individuals may rely heavily on this mode of transportation for commuting. The subsequent effect may be that they have to spend more time on travelling by taking public transportation and their efficiency in the workplace may be affected.

Conclusion

题型3 - Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

有人说应该买房 - 有些觉得应该租房 - 你怎么看?

Introduction - 对于人们应该买房还是租房一直是个热议的话题(The topic of/about whether ... is ongoing), 我认为应该...(I reckon that ...)

B1 - 有人觉得应该买房是因为... (Some people support that ..., because ...)

B2- 有人觉得应该租房是因为... (On the other hand, other people argue that ...)

B3 - 我认为应该... (In my opinion, ...)

B1B2我们充当嘴替 - 替题目说出为什么他们这么认为

B3我们可以表达自己的看法

B3 - 有三种写法 - 中立(顺序法) - 一边倒(选一个-有对比-捧一踩一)

- 否定两者

中立(先做什么再做什么) - Government -Investment-> 1-Art --> 2-Public services and facilities

In my opinion, governments should give priority to the investment in public services and infrastructures vital to the well-being of the citizens, and fund the art when there is a financial surplus.

一边倒(选一个-有对比-捧一踩一-只用在对比物上) - 买>租(有归属感 -买-可以配置家具和装修风格-有永久居住权-自豪感-安全感-提高生活满意程度 -租-随时被赶走-家具和装修不能改动-也无法安置自己喜欢的家具-可能要经常搬家-生活质量会变低)

买>租(2019年之前 - 投资属性 - 等房价上涨-当急用钱-去银行贷款 -租房-租再久也不是你的)

租>买(灵活性 - 买-会被束缚-会被房贷一直限制-工作地点变动-被迫延长通勤时间 -租-随时跑路-...)

12000租 - 一千万

100万 - 3% - 2,500

1000万 - 3% - 25,000

题型3 - Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Academic Education VS Moral Education - Discussion

Some people think schools should only teach students academic subjects衡水中学-考试工厂-只在意成绩. Others think schools should also teach students how to discriminate between right and wrong教做人. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Introduction

Introduction - 对于人们应该买房还是租房一直是个热议的话题(The topic of/about whether ... is ongoing), 我认为应该...(I reckon that ...)

The topic of/about whether schools should only focus on academic study or also impart knowledge about how to tell right and wrong is ongoing. I reckon that schools should teach both kinds of subjects, because it can not only improve students' academic ability but also motivate them to contribute positively to the society. (54 words)

B1 - 为什么有人觉得应该只教学术科目 (提升学术背景和就业前景 improve students' academic background/qualification/certification and increase employment prospects/possibilities-递进的关系) - (学生可以花更多精力在学习上students are able to allocate more time and energy to some core subjects essential to academic performance- 成绩更好 achieve higher grades in these exams- 更容易考到好大学are more likely to enter topper universities-就能找到好工作find promising jobs)

Some people support that schools should only concentrate on academic education, **believing that** it can improve students' academic backgrounds and increase their employment prospects/possibilities. **To be more specific**, students are able to allocate more time and energy to some core subjects essential to academic performance **when** they are regulated by schools to do so. **The benefits of this approach** are that students are more likely to achieve higher grades in these exams, enter topper universities and find more promising jobs after they graduate. (84 words)

B2 - 为什么有人觉得也应该教学生怎么做人(schools should also teach students how to discriminate between right and wrong) - (预防学生犯错prevent students from making mistakes at schools-甚至犯罪or even committing crimes when they embark on society) - (如果这种教育缺乏的情况) - (无法意识到一些坏行为的后果be unaware of the

consequences of some bad/adverse/detrimental behaviors-就有可能做对社会有危害的事情are easily induced to do something harmful to the society) - (霸凌bully their peers at schools)(参与违法活动engage in illegal activities-抢劫robbery-绑架kidnapping-贩毒selling drugs) - 反社会型人格anti-society personality(revenge-jealous)

On the other hand, other people argue that it is also significant to instruct students how to be positive members of society, because it plays an vital role in preventing students from making mistakes at schools or even committing crimes when they embark on workforce. **It has been widely proven that** young students normally be unaware of the consequences of some bad/adverse/detrimental behaviors **when** their teachers ignore the education about how to distinguish the different between right and wrong. **Therefore**, moral courses can reduce the risk that they may be induced to do something harmful to the society, such as bully their peers at schools or engage in illegal activities in their future, including robbery, kidnapping and selling drugs. (119 words)

B3 - 态度-第二个(做人)>第一个(学术)(A is more important than B) - 理由-如果没有培养好学生的价值观(fail to cultivate positive senses of value to students - the failure of cultivation about positive senses of value to students)-用学到的知识干坏事(make use of their knowledge in inappropriate/wrong purposes)-对社会产生危害(pose threats to the society) - 例子-绝命毒师-侦探-国家官员(if some students who lack a sense of social responsibility work as government officials in national sectors after they graduate, there may be a risk that they may sell confidential information to other countries in order to gain profits)

In my opinion, the acquisition of the ability to tell right and wrong is more important than academic success. **In case when** schools fail to cultivate positive senses of value to students, it is possible that they may make use of their knowledge in inappropriate/wrong purposes. **For example**, if some students who lack a sense of social responsibility work as government officials in national sectors after they graduate,

there may be a risk that they may sell confidential information to other countries in order to gain profits, which can pose threats to their motherland. (94 words)

Cinema - assassin - cliff(climb+两个钩ff)

作业 - Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

Price - Air travel - Environment

Many people think cheap air travel should be encouraged because it gives ordinary people freedom to travel further. However, others think this leads to environmental problems, so air travel should be more expensive in order to discourage people from travelling by air. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

Introduction -

B1 - 还是便宜(让大众可以经常到更远的地方旅行) - 好处-促进旅游业的发展

promote/facilitate the development of tourism -很多旅游景点游客不愿意去就是因为机票太贵the main reason why some tourist attractions are not prosperous is that air tickets to these locations are not relatively affordable for those passengers who have tight budget for travelling - 如果机票便宜了if airfares become cheaper - 就能鼓励他们去这些地方旅游it will encourage them to have a trip in these places to go shopping - 会带动很多产业的发展it enables many industries to flourish in these regions - 更多的餐厅和酒店会被建筑 more restaurants and hotels will be established to cater for the demands of the growing number of tourists

Some people support that lower airfares can encourage the public to travel across borders more frequently, **believing that** it can **promote/facilitate the development of tourism** worldwide. **It can address the problem that** some tourist attractions are not prosperous just because a proportion of passengers who have tight budget for travelling consider that the air tickets to these locations are not

relatively affordable. **In this case**, if airfares become cheaper, it will encourage them to have a trip in these places to go shopping, which enables many industries to flourish in these regions because more restaurants and hotels will be established to cater for the demands of the growing number of tourists. (111 words)

B2 - 觉得机票应该贵 - 减少空中旅行的频率 **reduce the air flights** - 而且飞机产生的尾气比其他交通工具大得多 **airplanes produce significantly more detrimental exhausts than other types of transportation do** - (减少环境污染) **mitigate the environmental impacts caused by air travel** - 例子-由飞机产生的有害气体会减少 **the emission of some toxic gases will decline** - 减轻空气污染 **air pollution/contamination will be minimized**

Other people argue that air tickets should be more expensive, because they strongly claim that it can deter passengers from travelling by air. At the same time, it has been proven that **airplanes produce significantly more detrimental exhausts than other types of transportation do**. **Thus**, this approach can effectively **mitigate the environmental impacts caused by air travel**. **One noticeable instance is that the emission of some toxic gases will decline** when travelers no longer give priority to air travel, and **air pollution/contamination will be minimized** as well. (87 words)

Deter sb from doing something : 某种政策-劝退某人做某事

Imposing longer prison sentences to those who commit multiple crimes can effectively **deter some habitual criminals from engaging** in illegal activities again.

B3 - Own opinion - 自己写立场和理由 - 好处

便宜1 - 促进文化交流 **promote the communication/interaction of different diverse cultures** - 社会发展 **it will advance the development of society** - 便宜机票能允许更多人到其他地方旅游 **cheap air flights allow more people to travel to some different/exotic places** - 加深对旅

游过的地方的理解 they can deepen the understanding of the regions where they visit - 减少文化冲突 reduce some unnecessary cultural conflicts - 促进不同领域的合作 promote/facilitate the cooperation of a wide range of fields - 例子-来自地区的人能一起开展科学实验 those people from different/distinct countries are able to carry out some scientific researches - 不管任何的文化背景 regardless of their cultural backgrounds - 促进科技的创新 it is beneficial for the innovation of technology

In my opinion, airfares should be affordable to the masses, **because** it can promote the communication/interaction of different diverse cultures around the world. Cheap air flights allow more people to travel to some different/exotic places more frequently, and the benefit is that they can deepen the understanding of the regions where they visit, which can reduce some unnecessary cultural conflicts worldwide, and the cooperation of a wide range of fields around the world will be facilitated. **For example**, those people from different/distinct countries are able to carry out some scientific researches regardless of their cultural backgrounds, and it is beneficial for the **international** innovation of technology.

讨论题

买房 VS 租房

B1 - 买房的理由1

B2 - 租房的理由1

B3 - 选一个 -

7 8 8 6 6

A paragraph --> Topic sentence(立场+理由) <-to prove- Supporting sentences

What is the difference between an Essay and a report.

An essay mainly emphasizes on the expression of opinion.

A report requires to build connections between viewpoints and references(facts/news).

题型 - 报告类 - 分析原因+解决方法

首先想到小的例子->反推大的层面->推出更多例子

C8-4

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing.

What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures could be taken to solve them?

Introduction - 分析原因和background

Nowadays, unhealthy lifestyles and diets are already identified as the popularity of fatness and the frequent visits of hospitals among citizens. **This essay will analyze/reveal the underlining factors/reasons/causes and come up with/provide relevant suggestions/recommendations to solve these problems/ issues.**

B1 - 原因 - 现在的人更加容易肥胖和生病的原因是什么？

There are two main reasons why citizens nowadays are more prone to gain weight and get illnesses. First of all, the majority of employees are **living in an adverse/harmful/bad/detrimental life** due to the requirements of their jobs. The fast pace of work will leave fewer time for them to **participate in sport activities**. **Also,** the mountain of workload will inevitably force working people having to **stay up late** in order to complete their tasks. **The consequence is that** it will have a significant impact on their **health/immune system**. **In addition to adversely daily habits caused by employment, detrimental diets are also the causes of obesity and diseases.** To be more specific, the younger generation **prefer to eat junk foods** because they are **more in favor of the tastes of foods** rather than **choosing healthier ingredients/dishes**. **More and more/A growing number of** restaurants mainly serve unhealthy foods for customers in the market, such as sweat cakes, milk teas and fried chickens in order to **cater for the appetites of young consumers**. These junk foods are usually high in sugar, salt and calories and the excessive intake of these foods will lead to obesity as well as health issues including heart diseases. (200 words) 缩减句子 - 也可以写得不那么细

不健康的生活方式 **live in an adverse/harmful/bad/detrimental life** - 不爱运动 **participate in sport activities** - 久坐 **sedentary lifestyle** - 熬夜 **stay up at night/late** - 抵抗力差 **immune system** (topic: 工作压力)

不良的饮食习惯 - 吃垃圾食品 **prefer to eat junk foods** - **cater for the appetites of young consumers** - 更加看重食物的味道 **be more in favor of the tastes of foods** - 而不是食材是否健康 **choosing healthier ingredients/dishes** - 这些食物基本都是高糖高盐高卡路里 **these junk foods are usually high in sugar, salt and calories** - 吃多会长胖和患上一些疾病 **the excessive intake of these foods will lead to obesity and health issues** - 例如心脏病 **heart diseases** - 高血压 **high pressure in the blood** 吃快餐 - 不爱吃蔬菜 (topic: self-discipline/self-control)(topic: delicious/ flavor/ tasted/ have enormous appetites to)

B2 - 解决方法

According to factors that contribute to weight gain and healthy problems mentioned above, _ solutions could be taken into consideration. To begin with, governments should **raise the health awareness of the public. For example,** holding some lectures in communities can **disseminate information about the negative impacts on health caused by adverse life patterns and diets. Once the masses have realized these,** they will normally break some bad habits and give priority to healthy diets such as **increasing the intake of fruits and vegetables. Moreover,** governments can also allocate budget to establish some sport facilities to encourage citizens to exercise more frequently, which can **improve their health levels. (107 words)**

提高人民的健康的意识raise the health awareness of the public - 讲座
hold some lectures in communities - 宣传知识关于不健康的生活模式
和饮食对健康的危害disseminate information about the negative
impacts on health caused by adverse life patterns and diets - 效果-人们
一旦意识到这些once the masses have realized these - 他们就会改掉
一些不良生活习惯和优先吃健康的饮食they will normally break
some bad habits and give priority to healthy diets - 多吃蔬菜水果
increasing the intake of fruits and vegetables

政府可以投资去建更多的运动设施governments can also allocate
budget to establish some sport facilities - 鼓励人们运动encourage
citizens to exercise more frequently - 提高身体素质improve their
health levels

Conclusion - 总结原因和方法

In conclusion, unhealthy lifestyles and diets are the main **menaces/threats** of citizens' health and obesity. In this case,

governments should take actions to mitigate these problems, including awareness campaigns and constructions of sport facilities.

拿分点 - 积极回应题目(关键词) - 每段咬定一个topic来拓展
语法和词汇就看个人努力

(if $x > 1$ bad - if $x < 1$ good)

Screen time - Learning

Voluntary service - Acquire social skills