

环球精粹题源系列丛书

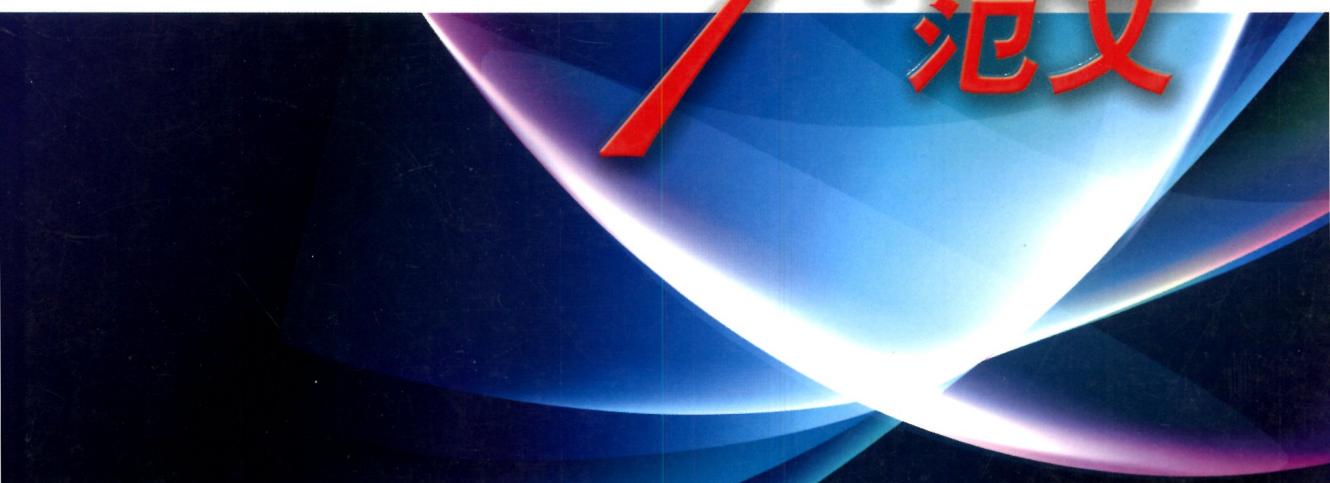


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雅思写作

7+范文

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7 Plus Sample Essays for the
IELTS
Writing Module



序 言

雅思考试即将迎来开启 20 年，考试培训至今已走过风风雨雨十几年的历程，大浪淘沙，环球雅思学校一直身处雅思业界的翘楚地位，而和学校一起前行并成就辉煌、蜚声神州的名师们从来都是勤奋、专注、热情与进取精神的代言者。

对于 IELTS 写作来说，《雅思写作 7+ 范文》意味着精华与集粹。该书紧密跟踪最新考试规律和动态，汇聚了由环球雅思学校六位名师根据历年写作真题原创的经典范文，对于广大考生准确把握最新考题趋势、迅速提高写作技巧，提供了最为权威与有力的支持。

今年是环球雅思学校学生最鼎盛之年，也是成立 12 年汇集雅思行业名师最多、最强的黄金之年。《雅思写作 7+ 范文》正是名师们在这种教学一流、美誉广收下精心编写而成的。名师们结合多年一线写作实战经验，按文章不同题材加入了时效性的内容，以更好地适应有一定水准的考生需求。

本书具有以下几个显著特点：

一、语言精炼、朴实，思路明晰，可读性强，具模仿性，配套译文方便学生查阅。

二、体现融会贯通、举一反三的教学思路。以 31 篇范文为主线与框架，辅以补充的类似考题作为参照和训练，同时对于一些高频写作题目提供“观点超市”，供考生选择、组合。

三、重点词汇实用而不生僻，例句讲解精辟到位，相应的例句能使考生透彻理解词汇的地道用法，并娴熟、恰当地使用。

四、难点分析一目了然。

近年来，雅思写作题材更新较快，涉及话题广泛，新题目层出不穷。对于考生来说，泛滥成灾的高分范文令人头昏目眩，迷失方向。《雅思写作 7+ 范文》集我校诸位名家之大成，正是协助大家拨云见日，摆脱题海无边困扰的好帮手。

在这里，我要衷心地感谢环球雅思学校的总裁张永琪先生和张晓东董事长对



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《环球精粹题源系列丛书》出版的大力支持，以及环球雅思总校教学部陆航总监的悉心指导，还要感谢英籍语言专家 Christopher De Lacy 对此书的精心审阅。正是他们的辛勤努力，才保证了这本书以一贯的超然品质与广大雅思考生见面。

最后以六位名师的一句寄语来结束此序，向他们表示诚挚的感谢！

Give it your best shot.

尽最大的努力。

——慎小嶷

Life means various challenges, and you are born for meeting and conquering them.

生活意味着各种挑战，人的一生就是迎接它们，战胜它们。

——王建军

Writing is to English what foundation is to skyscrapers.

写作之于英语就如地基之于摩天大楼一样重要。

——于光

To spread knowledge is to spread power.

传播知识就是在传播力量。

——王晓燕

A door closed in some place, God would open another windows in somewhere else.
失之东隅，收之桑隅。

——徐欣摘自《后汉书·冯异传》

序 言

After every storm, if you look hard enough, a rainbow appears!

——American pop singer Mariah Carey

每次风雨之后，努力看去，便会看到彩虹！这是美国歌手玛利亚凯莉的名言，它给我很大激励。我想就用它激励所有在奋斗中的英语学习者们。

——吕本清

环球卓尔英才编辑部

吕本清
2008.12.26

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前 言

谁动了我的高分?

—— 雅思写作的五大难点及其对策

雅思难，雅思写作更难，这是公认的事实。看每年官方发布的中国考生平均成绩，写作分数在四个科目里始终是最低的。具体来说，对中国学生而言，雅思写作存在以下五个难点：

难点一、Timing 时间安排：与 TOEFL 和 GRE 的写作考试不同，IELTS 写作考试是在 40 分钟的听力考试和 1 个小时的阅读考试之后，而且每两项考试中间均没有休息时间。所以当广大考生战战兢兢地从考官手里接到写作考卷的时候，往往已处于“半植物人状态”。而且 IELTS 写作考试的时间长达一个小时，对考生的脑力和心理素质都是很大的考验。

对策：考前练习一定要尽可能模拟实战，没有任何限制的考前练习是没有实战意义的。建议大家考前练习作文时最好是复印或是从 www.51ielts.com 或者 www.3gbbs.com 等网站下载写作考试的答题纸，用铅笔写作，每行写 10~12 个单词，并且严格控制时间——考前练习图表题不超过 25 分钟，考前练习议论文不超过 45 分钟。

难点二、Tasks 写作任务：雅思写作考试分为两部分——task1 图表题和 task2 议论文。一般来说，对于图表题，多数同学在 20 分钟内可以完成；而对于议论文，考生抓紧时间的话也可以在 40 分钟内完成，考试总长度为 1 小时。当考官要求停笔的时候，即使考生还没有写完也一定要停下来，否则算违纪行为。如果遇到特别严厉的考官，超时写作的事实就会以 note 的形式记录在考生的成绩单上，寄到他 / 她所申请的大学去，这绝对会让违纪考生得不偿失。下面我们一起来看



几道 task1 和 task2 的真题：

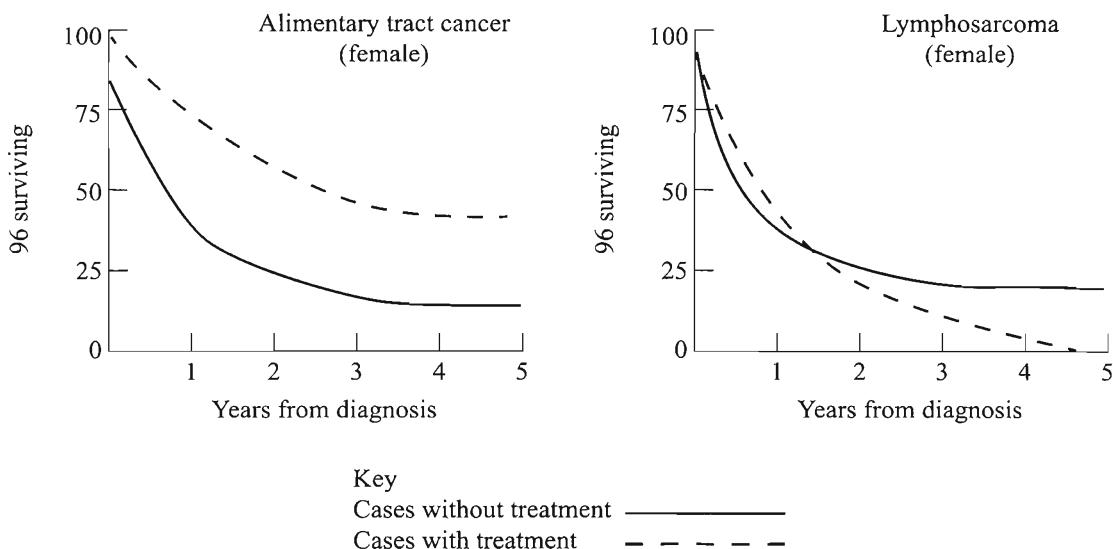


Task 1: sample topics

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graphs below indicate the effect of treatment in two types of cancer in females. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Task 2: sample topics

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some high-school graduates, travel or work for a period of time before they go to study in universities. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this practice with regard

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to their studies.

Some people think sending criminals to prison is not an effective way to deal with them. Education and training are better. To what extent do you agree with their views?

Buildings have changed the appearance of our cities and towns. Some people believe that we should build all the new buildings in traditional styles to protect our cultural traditions. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some people think the government should pay for health care and education. Others think it is not the responsibility of the government. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

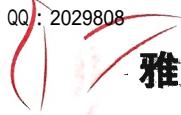
Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

从上面的例题我们可以看出，IELTS 写作考试的两个 tasks 之间无论在思维方式上还是用词造句及文章结构上均有很大差异。考生在答题时无论先做 task1 还是先做 task2，写完第一篇文章再写第二篇时，都需要有一个思维和心态转换的过程，这无疑增加了临场发挥的难度。

更具体地说，task1 图表题强调的是准确、客观和完整，考生必须如实、详尽地用英文记录图表中的信息——task1 的最高境界就是让考官即使看不见图表，只看考生的作文也能准确地想象出图表的内容，所以考生任何不符合图表内容的主观编造都会导致扣分。但是从语言上看，task1 所使用的词汇很有限，句式单调，要求也并不高。所以如果遇到有经验的老师，突破起来很快。

而相比之下，task2 议论文明显带有主观性——考官都经过职业训练，并不追究你写的内容是否是“真理”。雅思议论文在观点上是没有标准答案的，考官认为的并不是你的见解是什么，而是你是否可以用英文准确地表达并且强有力地支持自己的观点。（当然，你所持的观点也不能太离谱，甚至违背一般文明社会的



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普遍道德准则，比如在讨论男女平等的话题时不应该主张人类实行一夫多妻制。) 在 IELTS 议论文评分时，即使你提出的观点考官本人不认同，但只要你的文章能用强有力的论证支持自己的观点，让考官看完全文之后不得不承认你的论证是有说服力的，那么同样可以获得高分。这种“只认论证不认论点”的评分原则是源于西方教育体制从幼儿园到博士后的培养中对学术多元性 (intellectual pluralism) 与学术开放性 (academic freedom and democracy) 的尊重，这也提示我们：写 IELTS 议论文时，千万不要浪费时间去费尽心机地考虑关于某个话题的“真理”是什么，因为 40 分钟左右的时间根本不允许你这样做。考生拿到题目之后，要考虑的只是这道题用怎样的论点最好写，怎样写最顺手，最能充分利用自己考前准备的内容。这就是我们在确定 IELTS 议论文论点时必须持有的“机会主义”原则。从语言上看，task2 议论文对词汇量要求较高，而且句式灵活多变，这也是与 task1 的重要差异。

再者，task1 和 task2 的这种差异同样可以从两类作文不同的评分标准体现出来。IELTS 作文考试修改了评分标准，新的标准是：

Task 1 Task achievement 写作任务的完成情况

Coherence and cohesion 逻辑连贯性和结构整体性

Lexical resource 词汇运用能力

Grammatical range and accuracy 语法的多样性和准确性

Task 2 Task response 对写作任务的回应情况

Coherence and cohesion 逻辑连贯性和结构整体性

Lexical resource 词汇运用能力

Grammatical range and accuracy 语法的多样性和准确性

很明显，两者评分标准唯一的分歧在于图表题强调写作任务是否完成，换句话说就是图表题注重的是客观性。考官判图表题的时候，心中总会有一个近似标准答案的东西在那儿，文章得多少分就看考生的作文离这个标准答案有多近；而议论文是具有主观性的写作，强调考生对考题的回应能力，换句话说就是有没有跑题，只要紧扣题目，议论文的观点正、反还是折中都由考生自己选择。

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对策：在备考初期，可以把图表题和议论文分开练习。但是到考前最后一周，建议大家至少演练一次“图表题+议论文”的写作考试全过程，时间最好控制在65至70分钟，中间不要休息，也不要查阅电子词典，待全部写完之后再查词典或者找老师批改。

难点三、No specific topic pool 没有固定的题库：TOEFL 和 GRE 作文都有明确的题库（topic pool），考试题目从题库里抽取。考生在考试前只要多花一点时间，完全可以把题库中的每一道题都思考一遍，事先准备好需要的词汇和提纲。而 IELTS 写作考试却没有给广大考生题库，这无疑增加了备考难度。尤其是2007年12月IELTS写作变题以后，IELTS写作变得更加变幻莫测。考生们必须要面对随时可能卷土重来的数百道雅思作文旧题和变幻莫测的作文新题。

对策：雅思写作考题没有固定的题库，但是雅思写作话题却是有明确的范围的。从2004年1月到现在，所有的雅思A类议论文话题都超不出两大方面、十大类别：

1. 文明方面：体现西方文明的进步与开明

Education 教育类

Technology & Media 科技与媒体类

Government 政府类

Tourism 旅游业类

Language & Culture 语言与文化类

Women & Families 女性与家庭类

Development & Globalisation 发展与全球化类

2. 野蛮方面：体现西方文明的野蛮性与落后性

Animals 动物类

Crime 犯罪类

Environmental problems 环境问题类

这样分类的意义在于帮助我们减少备考的工作量！事实上，每一大类内部不



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同题目的写作无论是素材、用词还是句型，都是大同小异的。所以，我们只要能够每个类别掌握一道题目，同一类别中的其他题目即使没有事先准备，我们也可以做到心中有数。

难点四、Unfamiliar topics 不熟悉的话题：很多雅思作文话题是多数中国考生所不熟悉的，所以考生经常会在拿到题目之后头脑一片空白，想不出该写什么内容，而时间却在一分一秒地过去，这是一种多么可怕的感觉。比如“科技是否让我们的娱乐时间越来越少；汽油涨价是否是解决交通和污染问题最好的办法；是否应该禁止用动物做试验；妇女是否应该参军；机械化飞行是否是二十世纪最伟大的发明；罪犯是否应该被送进监狱……”等等，这些话题都曾在英国引起广泛争议，而对国内考生来说却很陌生。绝大多数中国考生恐怕从来没有想到“警察执行任务时是否应该带枪”这样的话题也会出现在 IELTS 考试中！

对策：现在市场上有许多关于写作的材料，有一些还被冠以很夸张的头衔。但是问题在于这些材料往往只是对某些话题适用，对另外一些话题却不能套用，缺乏普遍适用性。

难点五、What is academic writing ? 什么是学术写作？很多中国考生之所以拿不到高分，是因为他们搞不懂到底什么是学术类写作。一些学生考试之后觉得自己一定能拿到6分或7分，但成绩发下来却只有5分左右，这往往是因为他们的作文从学术类写作的角度来看只值5分。

对策：准确地把握英文学术类写作。

1. 用正式的写作文体：

常见错误：

- * Some teachers don't know how to utilise computers to assist the students with their studies. 正式英文不用缩写。
- * Historic buildings can attract lots of visitors and thereby augmenting the local government's revenue. 避免出现口语词汇。
- * The motives of these travelers should be analysed. 英式与美式拼写不可混用。

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* These adolescents are exceedingly dependent on their parents. 改用 upon 学术写作
特有词汇。

2. 用正式的词汇

例如： harm — endanger, jeopardize, undermine, erode, corrupt
harmful — detrimental, destructive, damaging, devastating

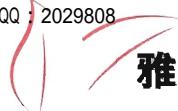
3. 把简单句改成并列句或者复杂句

原句： Advertisements are everywhere nowadays. There are many ways to do advertisements.

改后： *Advertising is prevalent in present-day society and it comes in various forms.*

原句： The environment is getting worse. We humans are responsible for it. We must work together and deal with it.

改后： *Humanity should be held accountable and unite since the ecosystem is deteriorating at a staggering rate.*



第一部分 雅思议论文简介

一、议论文结构浅析

议论文，结构清晰是论证有力的保证。

看完题目之后，首先需要判断是 report 还是 argumentation。report 要求考生对一种社会或者自然现象作出分析，而 argumentation 则是提出一种或两种观点让考生辩论，或是提出两种事物或方法让考生进行比较。

1. Report

考察 cause / effect / solution / qualifications / purposes 等方面。

结构：考察一个方面，主体段写三段；考察两个方面，主体段写两段。

开头段转述题目+主旨句；主体段论证主旨句并提供论点。

2. Argumentation

A：如题目中只有一种观点：

Do you agree or disagree? / To what extent do you agree? / What do you think? / What is your opinion?

可以：(1) 一边倒；(2) 折中式

开头段转述题目+主旨句；主体段论证主旨句并提出论点。

(1) 一边倒主体段写三段，要写出层次感，可用 firstly, secondly, lastly 等副词。

(2) 折中式主体段写两段，把更倾向的一方放在前面，让步段放在后面。

B：如题目中有两种观点：

Discuss both views and give your own opinion. / What do you think? / What is your opinion?

可以：(1) 一边倒；(2) 折中式

第一部分 雅思议论文简介

开头段转述题目+主旨句；主体段论证主旨句并提出论点。

(1) 一边倒主体段写三段。

(2) 折中式主体段写两段。

二、主体段论证技巧

Cause and effect 因果论证标志词

because, hence, thus, therefore, accordingly, as a consequence, as a result, consequently, so...that...

Exemplification 举例法标志词

...is a case in point, as an illustration, take...for example, for instance, to illustrate...

Comparison and contrast 对比法标志词

while, whereas, in / by contrast, by comparison, likewise, similarly, to the contrary (AmE) / on the contrary (BrE)

Concession 让步论证标志词

despite / in spite of, albeit, as it may be, nevertheless

Definition 下定义论证标志词

A is characterized by..., A means..., A consists of..., A should be / must be...

Supposition 假设论证标志词

provided that, as long as, if, given the choice, only if...



三、雅思议论文题的思考顺序

1. 看到题目后的瞬间需把头脑中闪现出的所有单词或者素材记录在试题纸上；
2. 判断是 argumentation 还是 report；
3. 初步确定所持观点；用试题纸上所记的素材思考主体段分论点及主体段内容；
4. 如果素材还是不够，考虑修改观点；
5. 素材确定，根据是 argumentation 还是 report 迅速决定文章结构；
6. 开始写作。

雅思写作，特别是今年和 TOEFL IBT 激烈竞争的雅思写作，对考生们的实战技巧提出了更高的要求。除了上面给大家分析的理论，我们还要多学习高分范文，而这正是本书的主体部分所能奉献给各位读者的。

第二部分 经典范文

第一篇 教育类



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people hold that students should study by themselves instead of in a group. What is your opinion?

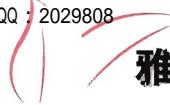
Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



In most countries in the world, governments require children to attend schools where professional teachers are responsible for educating the children using an approved curriculum. However, a significant number of parents believe that it is much better for their children to be educated at home. This essay will examine the question of home schooling and discuss which is the best option for the child.

Most of the parents who choose home schooling are unhappy with the quality or depth of education offered in the schools. One social factor influencing their decision is that parents worry that their children will suffer from bullying or be forced into antisocial



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7+ 范文

behavior through peer pressure. They believe that the good behavior they have taught the child will be lost in school. Another reason is the concern over the quality of schooling available. Schools frequently have large classes. They are often under-funded, and staffed by teachers without sufficient knowledge of their subjects. Other parents may disagree with the aims of the school curriculum, preferring for academic, social or cultural reasons to keep their children separate. Finally, some children with special needs may need particular parental care.

However, there are many arguments in favor of sending children to conventional schools and receiving education with other students. The first is that group education can increase children's communication skills. In school, children will interact with each other and develop social skills eventually. At the same time, children will learn to function outside the family. They will not be dependent on their parents for their educational, emotional and social needs. In addition to that, children will find it easier to integrate when they finish school, as they will, when they start work or college.

Overall, while many parents work hard to teach their children at home, conventional schools are still the right choice for most children. Group education is not perfect, but it seems to be a proven way of preparing our children for the real world.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是一种选择型的议论文，从两种观点中选择一个或多个，并根据所选观点加以论证和展开。

◆ 题目解析

有些人认为学生应该独自学习，而不是接受集体教育。你的观点如何？本题提出一种以学生教育为背景的社会问题，并问考生的观点如何。这样的命题方式写法很灵活，可以写成双边对称式的，也可以写成单边观点一边倒式的，或者是带有让步段的一波三折式写法。

第二部分 经典范文

◆ 本题难点

文章提到的对于学生教育的两种观点都存在于一定的社会条件之下，尽管大多数学生都在学校接受集体教育，而在西方国家，约有2%的学生在家独自接受父母的私塾教育，还有一些残障儿童由于种种原因无法去学校学习，他们的选择都有其各自的理由，全面的分析会使文章显得更加平衡客观。

◆ 类似考题

Some people think the high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising but not the real needs of the society in which they sell. What is your opinion?

◆ 实用句型

1. This essay will examine the question of home schooling and discuss which is the best option for the child. 在文章的开头段里，我们可以通过此类句型交待写作意图。
2. One social factor influencing their decision is that... 这样的句子可以引出自己的观点，从而起到引导读者的作用。
3. However, there are many arguments in favor of... 引出另一方观点，起到承上启下的作用。

重点词汇

1. require [ri'kwaiə] vt. 需要；要求；命令

例如：We did all that was required of us.

我们做了所有要求我们做的。

The emergency requires that it should be done.

情况紧急，非这样做不可。

The rules require us all to be present.

按规定我们都要到场。

2. curriculum [kə'rɪkjuləm] n. (pl.curriculums) 课程；全部课程



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例如：high school curriculum 中学课程

curriculum schedule 课程表

curriculum vitae (简短的)履历

3. significant [sig'nifikənt] adj. 有意义的；意味深长的；有效的；有影响的

例如：a significant wink 意味深长的眼色

significant figures 重要的数字

4. option ['ɔpʃən] n. 选择；选择权；可选择的东西，任选项；取舍；任 / 随意

例如：at one's option 随意

There are four options in our college.

我们大学里有四门选修课。

5. bully ['buli] vt. (-lied, -lying) 威吓；欺侮；以强凌弱

例如：He's always bullying smaller boys.

他总是欺负比他小的男孩子。

6. antisocial [ænti'səʊʃəl] adj. 危害社会的；违反社会秩序或生活方式的；自私的；厌恶社交活动的



范文翻译

世界上大多数国家的政府都要求该国的孩子们上学，在学校由专职教师负责向孩子们教授经过批准的课程。但还是有相当多的家长认为让自己的孩子在家学习更好。这篇文章将审视家庭教育的问题，并且讨论对于孩子来说，哪一种教育方式最好。

大多数选择家庭教育的家长都对学校提供的教育质量和深度感到不满。影响他们决定的一个社会因素是：家长们担心自己的孩子在学校会受到别人的欺负或者在同辈的压力下被迫做出反社会的行为。他们认为孩子在学校里会丢弃家长教导的良好品行。另一个影响他们决定的因素是对学校教学质量的关注：学校里总是大班授课，而且经常资金不足，配备的老师也缺乏丰富的学科知识。其他一些家长可能反对的是学校的课程目标，从学术、社会或文化的角度上他们更倾向于

第二部分 经典范文

把孩子从学校教程中脱离出来。最后一种情况是，一些有特殊要求的孩子需要特别的家庭照顾。

然而，也有很多人反驳，认为应该把孩子送到传统的学校，和其他孩子一起接受教育。首先，集体教育有助于提升孩子的沟通技巧。在学校，孩子互相交流以提高社交能力。同时，孩子们还可据此学习在外行为处事的方法。他们不会在教育、情绪和社会需求上依赖父母。另外，完成学业后，不管是参加工作还是进入大学学习，他们都能够按照自己的意愿轻松地融入到新环境之中。

总之，虽然有许多父母坚持贯彻家庭教育，但传统学校教育还是大多数孩子的正确选择。集体教育虽然不完美，但它毕竟是能使孩子们适应现实社会的有效途径。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that students who want to go to university after graduation from high school should have a year off to get a job to obtain work experience or travel to widen their vision. What are the advantages and disadvantages of it and what is your opinion?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



Knowledge is power, wrote Francis Bacon long ago. Inevitably, for the sake of acquiring more valuable expertise, the majority of students are eager to be enrolled in a college as soon as possible, while others are determined to have a time off to work or travel before furthering their education.



There are definitely numerous benefits associated with a break before going to college. As the saying goes, “all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.” Fierce academic competition has rendered poor students rather depressed and melancholy, and it is no exaggeration to say that the majority of college students suffer from more or less psychological illness. Consequently, having time to enjoy life for a while is highly valuable. Furthermore, taking some practical jobs can help students accumulate precious working experience, and traveling to diverse places can greatly enlarge students’ horizons, which will surely be beneficial to their future education and adult life.

The choice to work or travel, of course, contains potential threats. As the competition in the job market grows cut-throat, finishing higher education in time means exaltly more edge over other competitors in job-hunting. After all, the amount of relevant occupations is far from being infinite, so chances are that they will find it tougher to secure an ideal job after postponing the acquisition of academic qualifications. In addition to the meager percentage of job resources, some students are not so motivated to live on campus that their study efficiency is really low. As we know, compared with working or travelling, learning differs in the aspects that it requires sufficient patience and somewhat stable mentality. If children get accustomed to the environment of job or travel, how can they concentrate on their studies?

Despite the fact that having a time break is advantageous to some degree, its dangers are more alarming. Less chances of succeeding in obtaining satisfactory jobs and the inability to be productive in knowledge acquisition justify the suggestion that students should be more cautious about delaying higher education, and learning knowledge as much as possible is more urgent for students.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是一道利弊类的辩论型题目，属于教育主题。

第二部分 经典范文

◆ 题目解析

一些人认为，对于那些高中毕业后想直接上大学的学子来说，应该拿出一年左右的时间获得工作经验或者旅游以开阔视野。请谈谈这种做法的利弊以及你的看法。这道题需要从两个方面进行阐述，客观再现利弊，最后水到渠成得出自己的结论。

◆ 本题难点

对于讨论特定事物利弊类的题目，突破的关键是四段平衡模板的利用。在考生论述的过程中应注意兼顾找工作和旅游的优缺点，将其同时放在教育大背景下论述。

◆ 类似考题

Practical subjects are more crucial than theoretical ones. Do you agree?

◆ 实用句型

1. Inevitably, for the sake of acquiring more valuable expertise, the majority of students are eager to be enrolled in a college as soon as possible, while others are determined to have a time off to work or travel before furthering their education. 这是副词前置句，可以起到强调的作用。通常使用以下的副词 inevitably, fortunately, luckily, honestly, generally 等。

例如： Fortunately, school authority has realized the problem of dropouts and taken stringent measures to address the headache. 幸运的是，校方已经意识到辍学的问题，并采取有力的措施解决这个难题。

2. Fierce academic competition has rendered poor students rather depressed and melancholy, and it is no exaggeration to say that the majority of college students suffer from more or less psychological illness. 这是主语从句的形式主语，“...it is no exaggeration to say that...（毫不夸张……）” 经常用于引出一个事实。

例如： It is no exaggeration to say that everyone will be affected by the new policy of immigration. 毫不夸张，新移民政策将会影响到每个人。





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重点词汇

1. sake [seik] n. 缘故, 理由

例如: ...for the sake of somebody为了某人

Some modern people try to keep their marriage together only for the sake of the children.

有些现代人尽力维系婚姻仅仅是为了孩子。

2. acquire [ə'kwaiə] v. 获得, 收获

例如: Americans have recently acquired a taste for white coffee.

最近美国人喜欢喝加奶咖啡。

3. render ['rendə] v. 使……变得

例如: The successful bid for the 2008 Olympic Games renders every Chinese excited and proud.

成功申办2008年奥运会使每个中国人激动和自豪。

4. accumulate [ə'kjju:mjuleit] v. 积累, 增加

例如: In modern medical field, scientists had already accumulated enough evidence to show a clear link between smoking and cancer.

现代医学领域的科学家已经积累足够的证据表明香烟和癌症的必然联系。

5. cut-throat ['kʌtθrəut] adj. 激烈的, 白热化的

例如: Media advertising is a cut-throat business and is in great need of relevant talents.

媒体广告竞争激烈, 急需大量人才。

6. edge [edʒ] n. 优势, 强项

例如: IT companies have to employ more research teams to get an edge in the fast growing area.

信息技术公司不得不雇用大量研究团队以便在此快速增长的领域保持优势。

第二部分 经典范文

7. postpone [pəust'pəun] v. 推迟, 延后

例如: Several of today's basketball games have been postponed because of heavy snow.

由于大雪, 今天的几场篮球比赛推迟了。

8. concentrate ['kɔnsəntreit] v. 集中

例如: A lot of investigations concentrate on environmental pollution.

很多调查集中于环境污染问题。

9. productive [prə'dʌktiv] adj. 有效的

例如: A highly productive method has to be sought to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency.

必须找出解决青少年犯罪的有效方法。

10. justify ['dʒʌstifai] v. 证实, 使……有道理

例如: How can some governments justify spending so much money on the construction of governmental buildings?

一些政府怎样才能证明它们耗巨资建设政府大楼是合理的呢?



范文翻译

弗朗西斯·培根说过“知识就是力量”。为了获得更多宝贵的专业技能, 大部分学生都渴望早日进入大学, 然而有些人却决定先拿出一段时间参加工作或旅游。

毫无疑问, 上大学前休学一段时间有很多优点。俗话说得好, 一张一弛文武之道。激烈的学业竞争已经使学生感到压抑、忧郁。毫不夸张地说, 大部分的大学生都患有不同程度的心理疾病。因此, 放松一段时间是多么宝贵。进一步说, 承担一些实际的工作有助于学生积累宝贵的工作经验, 不同的旅游经历能够极大地开阔学生的视野, 这些都有益于他们未来的教育和生活。

当然, 无论工作或旅游都存在潜在的危险。随着职场竞争日趋激烈, 及时完成高等教育定会在求职中获得先机。毕竟职位是有限的, 如果推迟了获得学位的时间, 学生会更难找到理想的工作。除了越来越少的就业机会之外, 某些学生厌倦校园生活导致学习效率低下。众所周知, 相比工作或旅游而言, 学习更需要足





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够的耐心和平静的心态。如果孩子们习惯于工作环境或经常外出旅游，他们怎么可能专注于自己的学习呢？

尽管休学一段时间有一定的好处，然而，其引发的危险更加令人担忧。推迟入学会造成学生很难找到理想的工作、学习效率低下，我们对此应格外谨慎，毕竟对于学生来说，尽可能多地获取知识更加紧迫。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think computers do not help children to learn more effectively, on the contrary, their usage has a negative effect on both the physical and mental development of young people. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



范文

Computer, one of the greatest inventions of the 20th century, has brought invaluable benefits to the entire human race. Children, as the future of our generation, inescapably carry on their shoulders the responsibility of learning and using computers to extend this benefit. However, having learned from facts, some have worried that getting access to computer at a very young age may undermine the health of children. This essay will display a further discussion on this topic with exemplifications on both views.

The times we are living in is defined as the computer era on account of the massive prevalence and the highly intensive application of computers. A majority of the current occupations are being computerized to achieve systematic and efficient performances.

第二部分 经典范文

To say our world will instantly be paralyzed with even one minute's absence of the computer system is not an exaggeration. The mission of making this world continue its running lies in our offspring. Nowadays, children start learning computer skills at a very young age. Many of them excel in a firm grasp of all kinds of computer-based knowledge. For this, we shall say we are proud to have such outstanding successors.

Nevertheless, we shall not ignore the facts that many children failed to use this modern technological invention in the right way. Instead of taking it as a tool for learning, they developed its other less educational but perhaps more fun functions. Children have been repeatedly reported spending hours chatting aimlessly on-line or exhausting all their energy playing cyber games. Even worse, without a proper internet filter system, they are quite likely to access content that is inappropriate for their age, which might affect their health and even lead them to crime.

With the above-presented demonstration, I'd like to draw my conclusion as follows. It is of great importance for children to learn computer as a life-long skill under the strict supervision of adults who know when and where to draw the line and set up a healthy and progressive plan for them to learn it.

考题分析
www.luckbar.com.cn

◆ 考题类型

这是一道要求考生给出对事物正反两方面看法的题目，属于教育类型题。

◆ 题目解析

有些人认为电脑并不能帮助孩子学习，相反，它会对孩子的身心发展产生不利影响。请谈谈你对这个问题的看法。题目提出一种社会问题，旨在了解你的观点，这样的命题方式要求考生对问题的两方面进行必要的讨论，明确有力地指出其利弊，最后给出自己的观点。



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◆本题难点

本题实际上是在了解考生对孩子使用电脑的看法。考生很容易就电脑本身展开论述，将缺点归于电脑，而问题的真正根源在于人们如何合理地应用电脑。

◆类似考题

There are many advertisements directed at children, such as snacks, toys and other goods. Parents argue that children are affected, while advertisers claim that the advertisements provide useful information. What do you think of this problem?

◆实用句型

1. This essay will display a further discussion on this topic with exemplifications on both views. 这个句型一般用在议论文首段，表明文章的主要目的和写作内容。
2. To say that...is not an exaggeration. 这是利用否定说法强调肯定的一个很好的句型。
3. Nevertheless, we shall not ignore the facts that ... 这个句型用在表达完对事物一个方面的分析后，又做出适当的让步对其另一方面进行分析。



重点词汇

1. **invaluable** [in'væljuəbəl] **adj.** 无价的，非常贵重的

例如：What he contributed to the world was treated as an invaluable asset.

他对世界的贡献被视为无价的资产。

2. **benefit** ['benifit] **n.** 利益，好处

例如：Taking exercises can bring huge benefits to people's health.

锻炼对人体健康非常有益。

3. **prevalence** ['prevələns] **n.** 流行，盛行，普遍

例如：Ten years ago, hair-colouring was introduced to China and became a prevalence rather quickly among people.

第二部分 经典范文

十年前，彩色染发被引入中国并很快风靡起来。

4. majority [mə'dʒɔriti] n. 大多数，过半数，大部分

例如：The majority of the staff in the company are not satisfied with the stern management of their boss.

公司的大部分员工都对老板的严厉管理不满。

5. exaggeration [ig.zædʒə'reiʃən] n. 浮夸，夸张

例如：Exaggeration is a kind of way to describe things more vividly in literacy.

夸张是写作中使描述更为生动的一种手法。

6. nevertheless [.nevəðə'les] conj. & adv. 仍然(还)，不过

例如：It began to rain when they were half way on the mountain. Nevertheless, they marched on to the top.

当他们爬到半山腰时开始下雨，但他们仍然向山顶前进。

7. ignore [ig'nɔ:] v. 忽视，不理，不顾

例如：The parents ignored the problem on their child and believed that everything was alright.

家长忽视了他们孩子身上的问题，并认为一切正常。

8. repeatedly [ri'pi:tidli] adv. 反复地，再三地

例如：Sarah read German loudly and repeatedly in order to remember those words by heart.

莎拉大声并反复朗读着德语，以便牢记那些单词。

9. demonstration [dемən'streiʃən] n. 论证，证明

例如：More and more high rise apartments found in the city is a demonstration of the betterment of people's living condition.

城市中不断耸起的高层建筑证实了人们生活水平的提高。



10. life-long [laɪflɔːŋ] adj. 终身的

例如: We should bear it in mind that study should be a life-long task.

我们应该牢记学习是一项终身任务。



范文翻译

电脑，作为二十世纪最伟大的发明之一，为全人类带来了不可估量的益处。孩子，作为我们的未来，不可避免地肩负着学习和使用电脑，将其好处充分加以推广的责任。但是，事实又让有些人担心，他们认为过早地接触电脑会损害孩子的健康。本文将对此展开进一步的讨论，并在双方观点上进行例证。

由于电脑的普及和广泛应用，我们所生活的时代被定义为电脑时代。为了达到系统化和高效率，当前大多数的职业都要求配备电脑。要说如果缺少电脑系统一分钟，我们的世界都会瘫痪，这一点也不夸张。我们的后代承担着发展世界的任务。如今，孩子们从很小的年龄就开始学习电脑。他们中的很多人牢固掌握所有以电脑为基础的技术。因此，我们应为能拥有如此出色的后继者而感到骄傲。

不过，我们仍然不能忽视的一个事实是，很多孩子不能正确地使用这个现代的科技发明。他们开发了电脑其它的一些具有更少教育性，但可能更具有娱乐性的功能，而不是把它作为一种学习工具。报道一再提到孩子们盲目地花费时间在线聊天或者筋疲力尽地玩网络游戏。更为糟糕的是，由于缺少合适的网络过滤系统，他们极有可能接触到不适合他们年龄的内容，而这些内容可能会影响孩子的健康甚至导致他们犯罪。

综上所述，我得出以下结论，孩子们要在成年人的严格监督下学习电脑这门终身技能，这点至关重要，因为成年人知道应该如何把握尺度并制定健康积极的学习计划让孩子们去学习电脑。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Because of the pressure of new subjects such as business studies, many schools have dropped sport or physical education (PE) from the curriculum. How important is sport

第二部分 经典范文

or PE in a young person's education?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

范文

It is true that there is increasing pressure on schools today to prepare their students for work in the twenty-first century. As a result, physical education is losing ground in the school curriculum to employment-related subjects like business and some academic subjects. While many see this shift as inevitable, I would argue that physical education is a vital part of the school program and should be maintained. Sport and PE add variety to the curriculum, broaden the students' experience and teach essential life skills.

Within the school day, students need physical activity to balance the long hours sitting at desks. PE provides a break from the mental focus of academic subjects. A good PE program should include a variety of sports plus non-competitive activities like dance and aerobics so that students can experience exercise as both challenging and fun.

There is a growing concern among parents and educators about obesity in children. Many young people have sedentary lifestyle that revolves around TV, computers and being driven in cars. Physical education ensures that all students get some form of regular exercise during the school day. In addition, they learn about the importance of looking after their bodies.

In conclusion, physical education programs in schools are not only worth maintaining, but should also be developed. Only in this way, can students be happier, healthier and more productive at school. They will grow into adults who value fitness and enjoy participating in sport. These are lessons for a lifetime, as important as any subject on the school curriculum.



考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是关于教育以及青少年类的常考题目。

◆ 题目解析

鉴于来自于商业课这类新科目的压力，很多学校已经把体育课从课程设置里拿掉了。试论述，体育课对于年轻人的教育到底有多重要？首先根据提问方式中的关键词 (How important) 可知该文章应该是论述分析型 (argument)。“How important” 实际上就是问原因或优点。

◆ 考题类型

从该题目的关键词 (new subject, drop sport or physical education) 等词可知这道题是关于课程设置中主、辅课比较的问题，重在讨论体育锻炼的重要性。该题目是 IELTS 考试中的常考题目，这道题明确提示考生只就体育课和身体素质教育的重要性来讨论。但其中也提到了一些其它课程，尤其是那些被认为对未来的学习和工作有直接影响的课程，考生对此也不能忽视，可以作为衬托主题的次要信息给予论述，保证对题目中所有信息的全面涵盖。

另外，论据的选择上，第一个论据是最重要的，务必要紧扣主题。所以，在范文中大家会看到第一个分论点说的就是体育课最重要的作用，即能很好地帮助学生学习主课，并起到良好的平衡作用，使得孩子们从身体上、精神上都得到放松，减轻主课给孩子们带来的学习压力。

第二个论据更为直接地阐述了体育锻炼对于正处在身体成长阶段的孩子们的必要性，并以实例说明当今孩子们不健康的生活方式已经给他们带来了很多不良的影响。所以体育课以及体育锻炼，就显得更为重要了。

◆ 类似考题

本题与其他课程设置话题（主、辅课问题，实践性课程与理论性课程，远程教育，个别教学与集体教学的比较，男女分校等）都属同类考题。所以，只要考生可以集中比较，整理观点、事例，以及常用单词、短语的搭配，就能以不变应

第二部分 经典范文

万变，得心应手地应对当今不断变化的考题。

◆实用句型

1. ...physical education is losing ground in the school curriculum to employment-related subjects...

be losing ground 逐渐失去地位

to ... subjects 意为“对比……课程”，to 在这里是一个介词。

2. While many see this shift as inevitable, I would argue that...

see sth. as inevitable 把……看作是不可避免的

3. A good PE program should include a variety of sports plus non-competitive activities like dance and aerobics so that students can experience exercise as both challenging and fun.

plus 在这里的作用相当于 with，但更突出后面的内容，强调好的体育课程应该安排一些没有很强的竞技性但多种多样的体育活动。

so that 引导一个目的状语从句。这是一个较复杂的复合句，其中包含一个表目的的状语从句，在从句中还使用了 (both...and...) 并列句，在主句中由 plus 引导的修饰词并伴有一个例子的描述，既突出了修饰部分内容，又强调了主句，是考生可以模仿的一种句式写作思路。

4. There is a growing concern among parents and educators about obesity in children.

这是一个表达观点或陈述事实的好结构句，可以根据考题内容的改变而变化使用。

例如：There is a growing concern among local governments about investment in the outer space research. 地方政府对外太空研究的投入日益受到关注。

5. Only in this way, can students be happier, healthier and more productive at school.

这是一个描述青少年话题的常用句式。student 可以被替换成 children, young generation, teenager 等。at school 也可被换成 in life, at home, in their spare time, in their leisure time 等。





雅思写作

7+ 范文



重点词汇

1. employment-related [im'plɔɪmənt-ri'laitid] adj. 与就业相关的

例如: sth. related 与……相关的 (=sth. concerned, sth. involved)

There are some population-related problems making the poor countries frustrating.

一些与人口相关的问题，令贫穷国家苦不堪言。

2. inevitable [in'evitəbəl] adj. 不可避免的

例如: Many see this shift as inevitable.

很多人认为这种转变不可避免。

3. mental ['mentl] adj. 心理上的, 精神上的

例如: PE provides a break from the mental focus of academic subjects.

体育课将学生的注意力从主课中转移开来，休息片刻。

4. essential [i'senʃəl] adj. 至关重要的

例如: Sport and PE broaden the students' experience and teach essential life skills.

体育课拓展了学生的经历，并且教会他们一些基本的生活技能。

5. curriculum [kə'rɪkjuləm] n. 课程

例如: Sport and PE add variety to the curriculum.

体育课给课程设置增添了多样性。

6. aerobics [eə'rəubiks] n. 有氧健身操

例如: A good PE program should include a variety of sports plus non-competitive activities like dance and aerobics.

一个好的体育课设置应该包括一系列的体育活动以及一些非竞争性的活动，比如跳舞和有氧健身操。

7. challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] v. / n. 挑战

例如: Students can experience exercise as both challenging and fun.

第二部分 经典范文

学生们在锻炼中体验竞争与快乐。

8. sedentary ['sedəntəri, -teri] adj. 久坐着的 (在文章中指“不良的生活习惯”)

例如：Many young people have sedentary lifestyle that revolves around TV, computers and being driven in cars.

很多青少年都有不良的久坐的生活习惯，比如整天围坐在电视、电脑旁边或是长时间开车。

9. revolve [rɪ'veləv] v. 旋转，围着

例如：The earth revolves around the sun.

地球围绕太阳旋转。

10. ensure [in'sjuə] v. 确保

例如：Physical education ensures that all students get some form of regular exercise during the school day.

体育课可以保证所有的学生都能在学校里得到按时而有规律的锻炼。

11. fitness ['fɪtnis] n. 健康

例如：They will grow into adults who value fitness and enjoy participating in sport.

在孩子成年以后，他们会爱惜身体、积极参与体育活动。



范文翻译

毋庸置疑，现在，为了使学生能在21世纪为就业做好充分准备，学校承受着越来越大的压力。因此，为了使学生有更多的时间学习那些与就业相关的课程，如贸易和一些主要教育科目，学校渐渐取消了体育课。一些人认为这种改变是不可避免的。我并不赞成这个观点，因为体育课是学校教育计划中重要的一部分，应该保留；体育课给课程设置增添了多样性，拓展了学生的经历，并且能教会他们一些基本的生活技能。

在学校里，学生们需要通过体育锻炼来平衡和缓解他们长时间学习的疲劳状况，并且将注意力从主课中转移开来，休息片刻。所以，一个好的体育课设置应该包括一系列的体育活动以及一些非竞争性的活动，比如跳舞和有氧健身操，这





雅思写作 7+ 范文

样才能使学生们在锻炼中体验竞争与快乐。

家长和教育家们日益关注着青少年的肥胖问题。很多青少年都有不良的久坐的生活习惯，比如整天围在电视、电脑旁边或是长时间开车。体育课可以保证所有的学生都能在学校里得到按时而有规律的锻炼。而且，他们从中也可以学到健身的重要性。

总之，学校体育课的设置不仅值得保留，而且应该被进一步完善，只有这样我们的孩子在学校才能越来越开心、健康且有活力。在孩子成年之后，他们会珍惜身体，积极参与体育活动。因此，体育课对于人的一生来讲，是和那些主课具有同等重要性的课程。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think students should be allowed to evaluate their teachers' job performance. Others believe that will lead to loss of respect and discipline. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



范文

In this day and age, it is standard practice for business executives to fill out performance-evaluation forms to give their assessment of their subordinates' work. But when it comes to the evaluation of school teachers' job performance by their students, people hold divergent views. Some argue that students should be allowed to do so. Others contend that disrespect and indiscipline will ensue if students evaluate their teachers' work. Personally, I believe both of these two views have some merit.

第二部分 经典范文

Granted, there could be some possible drawbacks to students' evaluating their teachers' work. Firstly, if not well-managed, evaluation by students may be completely worthless or even misleading. It is manifest that not all students would give their evaluation responsibly and some students may make mean comments. Secondly, some students criticize their teachers not because their teachers have a slack attitude about their job. Rather, they do so because they dislike or even despise schooling.

Nevertheless, encouraging students to evaluate their teachers can also bring about numerous boons. In the first place, it is an effective means of motivating the teachers to improve their lectures. Teachers have to keep adjusting their teaching to measure up to the expectations of the student. In the second place, regular input affords teachers objective and balanced ideas about their own performance. Without such feedback, it is hard for teachers to have accurate assessments of their own teaching. In the third place, a measure of students' autonomy can make them better prepared for their adult life and become better at decision-making and critical thinking.

In the final analysis, I concede that enabling students to evaluate their teachers' performance might have some potential drawbacks. However, by averaging out students' appraisal and encouraging them to evaluate responsibly can eliminate the downside of this practice. On balance, I am convinced that allowing students to evaluate their teachers is in the best interests of students, teachers, school administrators, and society as a whole.

考题分析

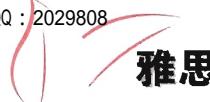
◆ 考题类型

这是典型的 argumentation (辩论类) 题型。

◆ 题目解析

鼓励学生评价教师有利有弊，本文选取两方作折中式论证，说明一方面有些学生可能给出不负责任的评价，另一方面学生评价教师可以让教师充分了解自己的学生并且改进自身的教学，对学生今后的社会生活也有益处，通过对这两方面





进行深入挖掘，写出了一篇强有力的议论文。

◆ 本题难点

就话题两方比较论证是本题的难点，建议大家仔细体会两个对立的主体段的逻辑推理论证和大量连接词的使用。

◆ 类似考题

Some people think students should be required to do unpaid community service. To what extent do you agree?

◆ 实用句型

1. It is standard practice for... to... 某人通常会……

例如：It is standard practice for Chinese high-school graduates to go to university right after their graduation from high school. 中国高中毕业生通常毕业后直接进大学。

2. It is manifest that... 显而易见

例如：It is manifest that the American subprime load crisis will be going on. 很明显美国次贷危机将会继续。

3. I am convinced that... 我相信……

例如：I am convinced that they will benefit from this lifestyle. 我相信他们将从这种生活方式中获益。



重点词汇

1. assessment [ə'sesmənt] n. 评价

例如：Managers give their subordinates assessments at the end of each year.

每年年终经理对下属进行评估。

2. subordinate [sə'bɔ:dɪnət] n. 下属

例如：Subordinates are those who carry out supervisors' plans.

第二部分 经典范文

下属执行领导的计划。

3. **indiscipline** [in'disiplɪn] n. 无纪律

例如：Indiscipline and disrespect will result if parents neglect their children.

如果父母忽视对孩子的管教，孩子将会无纪律和不懂礼貌。

4. **ensue** [in'sju:] v. 跟随出现

例如：Disasters will ensue if this crisis is not solved.

如果危机得不到解决，灾难将会产生。

5. **comment** ['kɔmənt] n. 评价

例如：Your comments will be highly desirable to us.

我们非常希望得到您的评价。

6. **adjust** [əd'ʒʌst] v. 调整

例如：That country is adjusting its economic policy.

那个国家正在调整经济政策。

7. **administrator** [əd'minstreɪtə] n. 管理者

例如：Administrators determine the plans while their subordinates carry out them.

管理者决定计划，下属去执行。



范文翻译

在当今时代，由主管填写评估表来评价下属的做法在商界十分普遍。但说到教师工作表现由学生来评估，人们对此持不同的意见。有人认为应该允许学生这样做，而另一些人则坚持认为，学生评价教师的工作将会导致敬重与秩序的缺失。我个人认为，这两种意见都有一些道理。

诚然，让学生来评估教师的工作，可能会有一些弊端。首先，如果处理不善，来自学生的评价可能根本没有价值，甚至有误导之嫌。显然，并非所有学生都会负责任地给出评价，一些学生可能会写出恶意的评语。其次，有些学生批评教师并不是因为教师工作态度懈怠，而是因为他们自己不喜欢甚至不屑于上学。





7+ 范文

然而，鼓励学生评价老师也有许多好处。首先，这能有效地激励教师改进讲课质量。教师必须不断调整自身的教学以达到学生的期望。其次，定期接到的反馈让教师对自身的课堂表现有了客观、全面的认识。若没有这样的反馈意见，老师很难准确评估自身的教学效果。再者，给学生一定程度的自主权能使他们为未来的生活作好充分准备，并且更加善于决策和进行批判性思考。

归根结底，我认为，让学生评价教师表现的做法可能存在一些潜在的弊端。不过，这种弊端可以通过权衡学生的评价结果，鼓励他们作出可靠评估而得以消除。总的来说，我深信允许学生评估教师对于学生、教师、学校管理者以及整个社会都是有利的。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

University graduates receive higher salaries than those who have a lower education, therefore some people say such students should pay for all their tuition fees. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



A general phenomenon that college students should bear total expense for their tertiary education has reached such proportions that people feel this undeniable fact that college graduates usually receive higher salaries for similar jobs than those without a college degree should be taken into consideration.

This fact rests on an assumption that it is always the case that people with higher edu-

第二部分 经典范文

cation earn more money than less well-educated ones. But salary or income is, in most cases, based on contributions made by employees to companies or organizations in which they are employed. According to the wage-maintenance at the average level in the labor market, it indicates that human resources departments prefer people with professional training than college graduates and that blue-collar workers who do not hold college degrees are also becoming the rage at the labor market. The preferences of employers are to hire and pay more to highly skilled and specially trained people rather than fresh college graduates. In the hand-making industry, for instance, skilled workers make two or three times more than their college educated counterparts who make the average salaries in other factories. And it is widely accepted that people's income is determined more by talent, hard work, and willingness to take risks than solely by certain qualifications such as college education.

Moreover, the goals of education show that it is even more problematic for the country to throw all the responsibilities of financing college education to college students. The goal of tertiary education of a nation is to improve and strengthen the general level of intellectual and professional capacity of its labor force, thereby increasing the competency of the nation in the global economy. Through the statistics of tax income from government, parents all contribute to the education system and country in various ways. It is only reasonable and necessary that the country gives some forms of financial assistance to students to ease the tension of rising education costs. Such help should go to not only students from poor families but also outstanding students from affluent backgrounds. It is understandable that the general quality of people in a country will improve and its economy will benefit both now and in years to follow.

In conclusion, the idea that students should also pay the full cost of their studies is morally wrong and harmful because it is neither possible nor necessary to level out the tertiary education with the high income. Furthermore, it is in the best interest of a nation to take responsibilities in financing college education so that the goal of tertiary education will be better achieved.





考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是典型的 argumentation (辩论类) 题目，要求考生针对一方观点表明 agree or disagree (同意还是不同意)，并进行论证。这种题目最好要在第一段亮出鲜明的观点，论证部分采取对方一段、自己的观点两段的结构，同时要恰当地举例，否则会陷入大众论据的俗套。

◆ 题目解析

大学生的收入比只受过低等教育的人高，因此要全额支付学费，你同意这个观点吗？作为一道典型的教育类题型，命题方式很传统。本文采取了典型的对称式，即第一段交待背景和引言，中间两段对题目中的观点进行正反论证，最后一段鲜明地亮出观点。

◆ 本题难点

本题很容易就大学生高收入的利与弊大着笔墨而忽略了它与付学费的辩证关系，导致跑题或漏题。现在考题中会出现很多的细节，已经成了出题的一种趋势。大家在审题的时候一定要看仔细。

◆ 类似考题

Do you think whether it is fair for celebrities to have high salaries?

◆ 实用句型

1. A general phenomenon that college students should bear total expense for their tertiary education... 用同位语从句引出题目，简洁、不易出错。
2. This fact rests on an assumption that it is always the case that people with higher education... 依然是同位语从句，引出分论点，从而避免了生硬的引导词。
3. However, there are many arguments in favor of... 引出另一方观点，起到承上启下

第二部分 经典范文

的作用。

重点词汇

1. require [rɪ'kwaɪə] v. 要求

例如: Environmental protection requires international organizations as well as individuals to join hands.

环境保护要求国际组织和个人携起手来。

2. curriculum [kə'rɪkjuləm] n. 课程

例如: Any academic courses should not be allowed in curriculums.

课程设置中不应该出现任何学术课程。

3. significant [sig'nifikənt] adj. 重要的

例如: It is greatly significant for human beings to apply genetic technologies widely.

人类广泛地应用基因技术意义重大。

4. option ['ɒpʃən] n. 选择

例如: Teenagers have more options to kill their free time than adults.

青少年比成年人有更多的选择打发业余时间。

5. bully ['buli] v. 欺辱

例如: It is quite common that younger students are bullied in some schools.

在某些学校，低年级的学生被欺负是很普遍的。

6. antisocial [ænti'səʊʃəl] adj. 反社会的

例如: Antisocial behaviors reveal that they are less mature.

反社会的行为暴露出他们还欠成熟。

7. peer [piə] n. 同龄人

例如: It will bring many benefits to them to communicate with their peers.

和同龄人交流可以给他们带来很多好处。





7+ 范文

8. pressure [ˈpreʃə] n. 压力 (stress, tension)

例如：Working under pressure produces bad results.

在压力下工作出不了好成绩。

9. function [fʌŋkʃən] n. / v. 功能

例如：The fact can function as a perfect example.

这个事实可以充当一个绝佳的例子。



范文翻译

由大学生承担自己全部的高等教育费用，这一现象已经如此普遍以至于人们觉得有必要对一个公认的事实进行再思考，那就是大学生通常比那些低学历的人在同样的工作中工资更高。

这个事实基于这样的假设，即受过高等教育的人总是能比那些教育程度不如他们的人赚更多的钱。但是，在大多数情况下，工资或者收入是由雇员对于其所在公司或者机构的贡献决定的。由劳动力市场平均水平的工资待遇可以看出，人力资源部门更加青睐受过专业训练的人而不是大学毕业生，而且没有大学学历的蓝领工人在劳动力市场也正变得很抢手。雇主倾向于高薪雇佣那些技术水平高、受过专门训练的人，而不是新毕业的大学生。例如，在手工制造行业，技术熟练的工人比在其他工厂里挣平均水平工资的大学毕业生多拿两三倍的薪酬。此外，大家普遍认为，一个人的收入应更多地由其才华、勤奋和冒险精神等来决定，而不是单纯由某些资格如大学教育来决定。

此外，就教育目标来说，国家将大学教育的经济负担全部压在大学生身上则更加令人质疑。一个国家高等教育的目标是提高和加强其劳动力的整体素质和专业能力，从而提高其在全球经济中的竞争力。通过向政府缴纳个人所得税，所有的学生家长都在以各种方式对国家及其教育系统做出贡献。因此，国家向学生提供某种形式的经济资助以缓解教育费用上涨的压力是理所当然而且必要的。这种帮助不仅应当提供给贫困家庭的学生，也应当提供给富裕背景的优秀学生。这样，一个国家人民的总体素质将会得到提高，其经济实力的增长也将在当前和今后多年里体现出来。

总之，大学生应当全额负担其学习费用的观点是错误的，并且是有害的，

第二部分 经典范文

因为把高等教育和高收入等同起来是不可能而且没有必要的。更进一步说，国家负担高等教育的费用，更好地实现高等教育的目标，才能符合国家的最大利益。



第二篇 政府类



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that the government should decide the subject for students to study in university. Others believe that students should be allowed to apply for the subject they prefer. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



With the current emphasis on individuality in education, many people are against the traditional practice of compulsory courses. They believe that the subjects one chooses to study should be left to the individual to decide rather than the government. In this essay, I will discuss this topic from the following two aspects.

On one hand, being the biggest supporter of the educational system, the government should have the right to decide what students learn. Franklin once said that educated people were easy to govern and hard to enslave, which clearly reveals that the aim of education to a country is to cultivate its labor force to be better citizens so as to improve

第二部分 经典范文

its national strength. Consequently, it is wise for the government to list necessary courses for students to upgrade the population quality.

On the other hand, besides the compulsory courses decided by the government, people are entitled to choose whatever subjects appeal to them. Different subjects have different impacts on one's life. History makes people wise; poems make them witty; mathematics gives them logic; philosophy makes them deep, etc.

Generally speaking, people study for different reasons and various intensions. Some people study because they believe certificates, diplomas, and degrees are held up a status symbol and a passport to a private club of money and power. Others study because they are interested in certain subjects. But above all, we should always study for our country and the subjects chosen by the government will not only benefit our life but also the future of a nation.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型 旺旺：肯定童叟无欺

这是一种双边讨论型议论文，题目提出一种社会问题，并要求考生对事物的两面进行分析。

◆ 题目解析

有些人认为大学里学生的课程应该由政府决定，有些人认为学生应该自由选择他们喜爱的课程。评论双方的观点，并给出你的观点。这样的命题方式应该写成双边对称式的文体。

◆ 本题难点

本题对同一个事物提出了不同观点，让考生谈自己的看法。这个题目的两种观点都有一定道理，但不能偏倚地选择，否则难免片面。几乎所有政府对于大学学生的所学科目都有自己的要求，而学生也有选修课程的权利，全面地分析问题能更好地体现考生的逻辑思维能力。





◆类似考题

Some people argue that teaching children of different abilities together benefits all of them. Others believe that intelligent children should be taught separately and given special treatment. Discuss.

◆实用句型

1. In this essay, I will discuss this topic from the following two aspects. 在文章的开头段里，我们可以通过此类句型交待写作意图。
2. On one hand..., on the other hand... 这样的句子可以引出两方观点，从而清楚地引导读者。



重点词汇

1. compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri] **adj.** 强迫的，强制的；义务的；必修的

例如：compulsory contribution 派捐

compulsory execution 强制执行

compulsory measures 强迫手段

compulsory education 义务教育

compulsory service system 义务兵役制

compulsory subjects 必修科目，必修课

2. reveal [ri'veil] **vt.** 泄露；显露；揭露 / 发；显示出；展现出

例如：reveal a mystery/secret 揭露一个秘密

reveal one's identity 揭示身份

Research has revealed him to be a spy.

调查结果表明他是一个间谍。

习惯用语：reveal itself 出现，呈现；被……知道

reveal oneself 讲出姓名，表明身份

3. consequently ['kɔnsikwəntli] **adv & conj.** 所以，因此

例如：Mr Foster has never been to China. Consequently, he knows very little about it.

第二部分 经典范文

福斯特先生从未去过中国，所以对中国了解得很少。

4. upgrade [ʌp'greid] vt. (upgraded, upgrading) 提高级别；提升

例如: Jack worked hard to get his job upgraded.

杰克工作努力，得到提升。

5. cultivate ['kʌltiveit] vt. 种植，开垦，培植，培育；磨炼(才能等)；启发；结识(有地位的人)

例如: cultivate a new generation 培育新一代

cultivate the habit of analysis 养成分析的习惯

cultivate a love of art 培养对艺术的热爱

He always tries to cultivate rich and famous people.

他总是试图结交有钱有势的人。

6. intension [in'tenʃən] n. 意图，打算

例如: He has no intention of studying abroad.

他没有出国留学的打算。

习惯用语: without intention 无意地



范文翻译

随着目前人们对个性化教育的重视，许多人开始反对传统的必修课执行方式，他们认为让学生们自主选择想要学习的课程比让政府决定好得多。在这篇文章中，我将从以下两个方面讨论这个问题。

一方面，政府作为教育系统的最大支持者，有权决定学生应该学习什么内容。富兰克林曾经说过“受过教育的人易被统治，但难于被奴役”。这说明一个国家教育的目标就是把劳动力培养成更好的公民，以提升国家实力。因此，政府为学生选择必修课程以提高人口素质的这种做法是明智的。

另一方面，除了政府决定的必修课之外，学生有权选择任何他们感兴趣的科目。不同学科对人的生活产生不同的影响，比如，历史使人明智；诗词使人灵秀；数学使人周密；自然哲学使人深刻。

一般来说，人们出于不同的原因和各种各样的目的而学习。有些人学习是因





7+ 范文

为他们认为证书、文凭和学位是身份的象征，是进入金钱和权力的私人俱乐部的通行证。另一些人学习是出于他们对某些学科的兴趣。但最重要的是，我们应该为国家而学习，政府选定的科目不但有利于我们的生活，而且有利于整个国家的未来。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

The government should control the amount of violence in films and on television in order to decrease the violent crimes in society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this point of view?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



Numerous people have envisioned television as the most important access to entertaining themselves. Pitifully, the amount of violence in films and on TV has become one of the direct causes that lead to our hovering crime rate in our society. The voice of demanding the government to control violent scenes in mass media has been much louder than ever before. Personally, I totally agree with it, for it is the most effective way to reduce violent crimes in the real world.

First and foremost, the government has the tendency to transfer those immature audiences, who are lacking in proper and adequate parental guidance, into an untouchable class, and isolate them from violence on TV or in films which make non-stop criminal activities all the more attractive. This measure will definitely set a reduction on exert-

第二部分 经典范文

ing a baneful influence on ignorant teenagers who are most likely to clone the violent behaviors and commit real violent crimes.

Next, media, such as TV or film, are considered as an easy access to gaining the benign contents enriching our creativities and imagination. It should be reporting and reflecting positive phenomena in the society. Violence, as one of the facts in the real world, certainly has to be reported. However, excessive violence which is flooded with misleading information to the public will exert detrimental influences on the society. For example, teenagers will be easy to copy those behaviors which the actors act in some violent films or TV programs, especially for some famous stars. It is always reported in the news that a teenager killed all his family members, one sister and two parents out of hatred and jealousy. In the real world, we are often reminded of the harm and hurt that violence in fictional world has brought us.

In a word, too much attention has been aroused to the violent pictures, and consequently telling measures should be taken to put violence from mass media under control. Only in this way, can our society enjoy a high level of safety and quietness.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是典型的 argumentation (辩论类) 题目，要求考生针对一方观点表明 agree or disagree (同意还是不同意)，并进行论证。这种题目最好要在第一段亮出鲜明的观点，论证部分采取对方一段、自己的观点两段的结构，同时要恰当地举例。如果论据充足，写成一边倒的结构也未尝不可，即中间三段对自己的观点进行层层论证。但是大家要注意，《剑桥雅思丛书》中考官对此类型题目的演绎结构大部分还是对称式。

◆ 题目解析

作为一道典型的“政府类+犯罪类”题目，本题既没有出现类似于 juvenile delinquency (青少年犯罪) 这样的比较专业的词汇，也没有暗藏细节单词，因此很





雅思写作

7+ 范文

容易读懂。本文采取了一边倒的结构，但中间使用了两段而非传统的三段式写法。

◆ 本题难点

考生容易就暴力的利与弊大写特写而忽略与政府采取有效措施降低犯罪率的关系，从而跑题。

◆ 类似考题

Do you think if the government should enhance the safety of transportation by giving the heavy fine to those trouble-making drivers?

◆ 实用句型

1. Numerous people have envisioned television as the most important access to entertaining themselves. 非常有效的“把 A 当作 B”的句型。
2. This measure will definitely set a reduction on exerting a reverse influence on ignorant teenagers who are most likely to copy the violent behaviors and commit real violent crimes. 高分的表达“注定”的句型，还可以说成 will certainly。
3. It is always reported in the news that a teenager killed all his family members, one sister and two parents out of hatred and jealousy. 简单的主语从句中配上了 always，分值倍增。

重点词汇

1. envision [in'veiʒən] v. 想象

例如： You will achieve precisely the success you can envision for yourself.
你将会达成你为自己设定的目标。

2. tendency ['tendənsi] n. 倾向

例如： The tendency of opinion was against war.
舆论倾向于反对战争。

第二部分 经典范文

3. non-stop [nɒn'stɒp] adj. 连续的

例如：Are they all non-stop?

都是直飞航班吗？

4. untouchable [ʌn'tʌtʃəbl] adj. 不可触及的

例如：In most museums, such articles are untouchable.

这些物品在大多数博物馆都是禁止触摸的。

5. excessive [ɪk'sesɪv] adj. 过量的

例如：Exposure to excessive sex materials will incur heavy blow to our morality.

过量地接触色情内容会给我们的道德带来沉重的打击。

6. quietness ['kwaiətnis] n. 宁静

例如：The thunder died away and quietness reigned once more.

雷声过后，又恢复了寂静。



范文翻译

许多人认为电视是最重要的娱乐方式。遗憾的是，电影和电视中大量的暴力情节却成为导致我们社会中高犯罪率的直接原因之一。要求政府控制大众媒体中暴力画面的呼声空前热烈。就个人而言，我完全同意这种看法，因为这是减少现实世界中暴力犯罪的最有效方法。

首先，政府应该逐步让缺乏家长正确引导的尚未成熟的观众与电视电影中的暴力行为隔绝，使之成为一个不可触及的群体，因为电视电影中充斥着无休止的犯罪情节。这个方法肯定可以减少对青少年的负面影响，他们无知并且最有可能效仿暴力行径实行真实的暴力行为。

其次，媒体，比如电视或电影，作为一个方便的途径，向我们提供有益的内容，丰富我们的创造力和想象力。媒体应该报道和反映社会中的正面现象。暴力，作为现实世界中的一个事实，当然应该报道。然而，过度充斥着误导公众信息的暴力行为会对社会造成不良影响。比如，青少年很容易模仿演员在暴力电影或者电视节目中的行为，尤其是效仿一些明星。我们时常会看到这样的报道，一个青少年因为仇恨和嫉妒杀死了他全部的家人，包括一个姐姐（妹妹）和爸爸妈妈。





雅思写作 7+ 范文

妈。现实世界总是在提醒我们虚构世界中的暴力会带来的伤害。

总之，我们的社会过分地关注了暴力画面。因此，政府必须立即采取有效措施控制媒体中的暴力情节。只有这样，我们的社会才会更加安全和平静。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays we are seeing more and more exhibitions and sculptures appearing in public places. It is wrong that governments are funding artist projects when there are more important things we could be doing with tax payer's money. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



范文

Large amounts of taxes are collected by the government every year, and how to spend that money is always a focus. Many people insist that investment in artist projects, such as painting and sculpture, is not worthwhile. I am rather doubtful about this opinion.

As social competition gets increasingly fierce, definitely, art can serve as a psychological comfort to relax depressed modern people. Numerous medical surveys have certified that more than one third of urban people suffer from mental stress to some degree. Consequently, after a day's demanding work, in art galleries or city parks, people can have access to fantastic creations of sculptures and exhibitions of masters in contemporary society, and without doubt, they will be more refreshed and more motivated to meet future various challenges in both work and life.

第二部分 经典范文

Besides psychological relaxation, artistic projects help to foster social harmony. In appreciation of innovative arts, people can purify their mentality and improve themselves. It is a well-known fact that paintings and sculptures are the crystallization of social civilization and of course, contacting that wisdom can instill in people the manners, which is beneficial to handling interpersonal relationships. If people are politeness-conscious, it is possible to foster a harmonious society.

On the other hand, taking into account the professional knowledge needed for understanding abstract art, government and relevant academic organizations should popularize and strengthen the promotion of essential knowledge and skills in order to enhance the aesthetic level of the masses. Only in this way, can those artistic projects come into play.

All in all, physical comforts are necessary for people, but spiritual civilization is more significant and urgent for harmonious relationships and sustainable development of the whole society.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是一道同意与否型的题目，提出了一种观点，让考生表态，主题是关于政府功能类的。

◆ 题目解析

应该如何用纳税人的钱，使之发挥更大的作用，把握平衡的原则是关键。

◆ 本题难点

做这类题时，考生要记住不能只给出片面的同意或不同意的观点，要有所侧重地采用折中的说法，这样才能获取高分。





◆ 类似考题

It is right that the government invests a lot of money in space research while others argue that the government should use the money in other ways. What is your opinion?

◆ 实用句型

1. It is a well-known fact that... 主语从句的形式主语，加强语气，证明事实，或说明某事确实发生过。

例如：It's a well-known fact that persistent pollution of environment is caused by plastic bags. 众所周知，环境污染的一个顽疾便是塑料袋。

2. ..., which... 这是一个非限制性定语从句，通常 which 修饰前面整个句子。

例如：In modern society, lots of families break up, which accounts partly for the increase in juvenile delinquency. 当代社会，众多家庭分崩离析，这是青少年犯罪增长的部分原因。

3. Only in / at / after / before..., can / do / does... S + V... only 引导的倒装句，起到加深强调的作用。

例如：Only in a foreign country, can you become more mature and independent. 只有在国外，你才能变得更成熟、更独立。

重点词汇

1. **worthwhile** [wə:θ'wail] **adj.** 值得（做）的，有价值的

例如：It is worthwhile to do... 值得做……

It is worthwhile to encourage college graduates to work in rural parts.

鼓励大学毕业生去农村工作是很有价值的。

2. **serve** [sə:v] **v.** 为……服务；为……尽职责

例如：serve as / serve the purpose of... 被用作……；充当……；起……的作用

The policy of new tax will serve the purpose of raising money for the Hope Project.
新的税收政策主要是为希望工程筹钱。

第二部分 经典范文

3. depressed [di'prest] adj. 难过的，郁闷的

例如：be depressed at the thought of... 一想到……就不高兴

Some sociologists are really depressed at the thought of the amazing increase in divorce rate.

一些社会学家非常担心离婚率的迅猛增长。

4. certify ['sə:tifai] v. 证明，证实

例如：The research has certified that violence on screen is a contributing factor to violent crime in society.

研究证明荧屏上的暴力行为会引发社会暴力犯罪。

5. demanding [di'ma:ndiŋ] adj. 费力的；苛求的

例如：Attending to elders is a demanding job, involving greater time commitment and more stress.

照顾老年人是一项费力的工作，需要投入更多的时间，承受更大的压力。

6. motivate ['məutiviteit] v. 激发，鼓励

例如：The program aims to motivate teenagers to stay in school.

这项计划旨在鼓励青少年继续读书。

7. foster ['fəstə] v. 培养

例如：The practice helps foster the sense of a community helping each other.

这项措施有助于培养互帮互助的社区精神。

8. instill [in'stil] v. 灌输，教育

例如：instill confidence / fear / courage into somebody

逐渐使某人充满自信 / 恐惧 / 勇气

As teachers, they should instill tremendous enthusiasm into all students.

作为老师，他们应该使学生们充满热情。



雅思写作

7+ 范文

9. aesthetic [i:s'θetik] adj. 审美的，美学的

例如：Aesthetic improvements at the city parks will attract more tourists to the city.

提升城市公园的艺术品位可以吸引更多的游客来该城市参观。

10. come into play 起到作用，有效

例如：Contemplated for a long time, a series of measures against environmental pollution have come into play.

经过长时间的构想，一系列遏制环境污染的措施开始见效。



范文翻译

政府每年征收大量的税金，如何支配这笔巨款一直是一个焦点问题。很多人认为用税收投资艺术品，例如绘画和雕塑，是不值得的。我对此表示质疑。

随着社会竞争日趋激烈，毫无疑问，艺术品可以作为心灵的鸡汤缓解现代人的压力。不计其数的医学调查都已证实，三分之一以上的城市人或多或少承受着一定的心理压力。因此，经过一天繁重的工作，当人们畅游在艺术画廊或城市公园，接触到当代社会雕塑的伟大创造以及大师的艺术展出时，毫无疑问，他们会心旷神怡、而且能够更为积极地迎接未来工作和生活中的各种挑战。

除了带来心灵上的放松，艺术品还有助于构建和谐社会。通过欣赏极具创造力的艺术，人们的心灵得以净化，自身素养得到提升。必须承认，绘画和雕塑都是社会文明的结晶，接触这些智慧无疑会提高人们的修养，这对于调整人际关系是大有裨益的。如果每个人都懂礼貌，那么和谐社会就指日可待了。

另一方面，考虑到欣赏抽象艺术需要专业知识，政府和相关的学术机构应该推广普及必要的知识和技能，从而提高大众的审美水平。只有这样，那些艺术品才能发挥作用。

总之，对于个人来说，物质享受必不可少；然而对于整个社会的和谐生活以及可持续发展来说，精神文明更为重要和迫切。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

第二部分 经典范文

The space travel to the moon cited the words “a step of the mankind”. Someone thought it has made little influence on our daily life. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



“One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind”, these were the words of American astronaut, Neil Armstrong, the first man to have landed on the moon. However, is the landing on the moon an angel or a devil to us?

Space exploration is considered by the most full-fledged countries which are keen on competing in the race of development as the last frontier known to mankind. However, as a taxpayer, no one wants the government to make up some flowery excuses to invest his own hard-earned money to a “fictional” program with a beautiful name — space exploration instead of building a harmonious community. These expenditures are involved in supporting continuing space exploration which is definitely worth being doubted. More seriously, there are still various problems, which remain to be taken care of, such as, pandemic situations like AIDS and poverty which is always on the rise.

Based on success in solving several problems concerning space research, human-being’s ambitions, some of which still seem unrealistic, are expanding. That is why our dream of travelling to outer lying planets like Mars still remains as hard as ever to come true, not to mention the dream of interstellar voyages and exploring new solar systems. A big part of the problem is that our current technology is simply unable to realize these dreams. Although our best chemical rockets are capable of taking a closer look at the planets, planet-discover fail to explore it due to the fact that before reaching the desired destinations, rocket fuel is likely to run out.



7+ 范文

All in all, what we have to do is to make sure of the fact that human beings are living and continue to live in a cozy world, which needs awakening awareness of protecting environment rather than governments' endeavor to reach outer galaxies.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是典型的 argumentation (辩论类) 题目，要求考生针对一方观点表明 agree or disagree (同意还是不同意)，并进行论证。这种题目最好要在第一段亮出鲜明的观点，论证部分采取对方一段、自己的观点两段（或者一段）的结构，同时要恰当地举例。

◆ 题目解析

政府资金应用的话题主要有三个：太空探索、艺术项目和传统艺术，本题是其中一个。在结构上采用的是一边倒的方式，既谈到登月旅行对人类科技能力的巨大挑战，又涉及资金的合理应用。

◆ 本题难点

政府投资类的反方论据相对容易展开，但正方的论据需要有一定深度的专业表达，很见功力。大家也一定要注意，政府投资类话题的反方论据具有共性，可以举一反三。

◆ 类似考题

Do you agree or disagree that government invest heavily in artistic projects or traditional arts?

◆ 实用句型

1. Is... an angel or a devil to us? 第一段通常使用的高分引言句。
2. These expenditures are involved in supporting continuing space exploration. 避开 include 的高分替换句型。

第二部分 经典范文

3. That's why our dream of travelling to outer lying planets like Mars still remains as hard as ever. 高分表语从句，穿插着系表和比较状语。



重点词汇

1. **angel** ['eindʒəl] n. 天使

例如: She is a perfect angel.

她是个绝对可爱的人。

2. **diversified** [dai've:sifaid] adj. 多样化的

例如: The skyline is highly diversified.

地平线富于变化。

3. **fictional** ['fikʃənəl] adj. 虚构的

例如: He embellished his account with fictional details.

他以种种虚构的细节来渲染他的叙述。

4. **pandemic** [pæn'demik] adj. 流行性的

例如: A pandemic outbreak of malaria is shocking.

疟疾流行全国。

5. **cozy** ['kəuzi] adj. 舒适的

例如: Apparently, it was a cozy meeting.

显而易见，这是朋友间轻松与和谐的聚会。



范文翻译

“这是一个人的一小步，却是全人类的一大步”，这是第一位登上月球的人——美国宇航员尼尔·阿姆斯特朗的话。然而，登月对我们来说是喜还是忧呢？

空间探索被经济发达并热衷于比拼发展速度的国家视为人类已知的最后疆界。但是，作为纳税人，没有人愿意政府编出各种漂亮的借口，将他们自己辛苦挣来的钱投入到像空间探索这样徒有其名的“虚构”项目之中，而不是将税收用





于建设和谐社会。这些开支被用于支持持续的、绝对值得怀疑的空间探索。更为严重的是，世界上还存在许多各种各样有待解决的问题，比如艾滋病的蔓延以及不断加剧的贫困问题。

基于在解决太空探索问题方面取得的一些成功，人类的雄心在不断膨胀，当然这其中有的并不切合实际。这就是为什么我们到像火星这样的外行星旅行的梦想还遥遥无期，更遑论星际旅行和探索新的太阳系的梦想。问题主要在于我们目前的技术根本不能实现这些梦想。即使是我们最好的化学火箭能够对这些行星进行近距离的观测，行星探测器也无法对其进行探索，因为在到达目的地之前，火箭的燃料可能早已耗尽。

总之，我们应当做的是确保人类目前生活在、并继续生活在一个舒适的环境。它需要的是不断觉醒的环保意识，而不是政府对太空探索的热衷。

第二部分 经典范文

第三篇 媒体类



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think the media should not report details of crimes to the public. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



Newspapers and magazines can give much information about a particular event. They usually provide some particular event and some of its causes and effects. We can get almost all kinds of information from media. But when it comes to whether media should report the details of crimes, different people have different ideas about that. Some people are quite against it. In this essay, I will explore the conflict of interest between freedom of information and the protection of the public's mental health.

First of all, some of the details of a crime can provide a chance for criminals to learn. There is a danger that criminals may become more violent if they try to copy other violent crimes, especially if the extent of these crimes remains undetected for many years.



Statistics show that people who have violent intentions are more interested in these kinds of reports.

Secondly, it is not difficult to imagine how explicit reporting of certain court cases might cause considerable distress in victims of past physical violence. Recurrent distress is more likely when the victim has experienced substantial violence and humiliation during the original abuse.

Lastly, explicit reporting of violent cases that remain undetected for some time may have detrimental effects on public attitudes to victims. Ordinary people may lose faith in public security and even lose trust in the police and the government.

In conclusion, although there is virtually no research that can guide us on the specific effects on the public psyche of reporting cases of exceptional physical or sexual violence, a balance needs to be struck when these sensitive events are reported.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是一种分析问题型的议论文，题目提出一个社会问题，并要求考生谈论自己的看法。

◆ 题目解析

有人认为媒体应该向公众报道犯罪事件的细节。你在多大程度上同意或反对这个观点？这样的命题方式写法很灵活，可以写成双边对称式的，也可以写成是单边观点一边倒式的，或者是带有让步段的一波三折式写法。

◆ 本题难点

题目要考察考生对这个敏感且具有争议的前沿性社会问题的看法，需要考生提出自己的见解和主张。对于此类题目，在日常生活中，人们似乎很少探讨和关心，因为公众在观看此类节目的时候，会抱着猎奇的心态。然而，那些受害者，

第二部分 经典范文

小众人群的心理也值得关注。

◆类似考题

Now many people think that we are spending too much money and time on protecting wild animals. The money should be better spent on human population. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

◆实用句型

1. In this essay, I will explore the conflict of interest between freedom of information and the protection of the public's mental health. 本句旨在介绍写作意图，用于开头段。
2. Statistics show that people who have violent intentions are more interested in these kinds of reports. 这种句型可以引出相关数据。
3. It is not difficult to imagine how explicit reporting of certain court cases might cause considerable distress in victims of past physical violence. 用于引出假设背景。
4. A balance needs to be struck when these sensitive events are reported. 用于对称式作文中，是平衡观点的一种表述方法。



重点词汇

1. **explore** [ik'splɔ:] vt. 探索，研究；钻研；勘探，探测；测定；探险

例如：explore archives 查档案

explore the Antarctic regions 南极地区考察 / 探险 / 探索

2. **conflict** ['kɔnflikt] n. 冲突；斗争；矛盾；分歧

例如：conflict between the two countries 两国间的冲突

class conflict 阶级斗争

a hand-to-hand conflict 短兵相接

a bloody conflict 血战





雅思写作 7+ 范文

an irreconcilable conflict 不可调和的矛盾

习惯用语: come into conflict with 和……冲突

in conflict with... 同……相冲突 / 有抵触, 有矛盾

3. protection [prə'tekʃən] n. 保护, 警戒 (from, against)

例如: peace protection 保安

apply for police protection 要求警察保护

various protections against fire 各种防火装置

provide adequate protection from wind and weather

提供充分的保护使免受大风和气候之害

The protection of the country is the duty of everyone.

保卫国家是每个人的责任。

4. precipitate [pri'sipiteit] vt. 猛然扔抛; 投下; 使(人)突然陷入(某种状态); 使突然

发生

例如: precipitate oneself upon /against the enemy 猛攻敌人

precipitate a country into a crisis 使一个国家突然陷入危机

precipitate oneself into (danger) 使自己陷入(危险)

precipitate the extinction of sth. 促进某种事物的消灭

习惯用语: precipitate sb./sth. into 使某人 / 某物突然陷入(某状态)

5. recurrent [ri'kʌrənt] adj. 复/再现的, 周期(性发生)的

例如: a recurrent feeling of sadness 时常悲伤

6. substantial [səb'stænʃəl] adj. 物质的; 实际上的; 坚固的; 结实的; 质地好的

例如: substantial things 实际存在的东西

a man of substantial build 体格结实的人

a substantial victory 巨大的胜利

a substantial argument 重要的论证

a substantial meal 丰盛的一餐

第二部分 经典范文

7. **humiliation** [hjuːmili'eɪʃən] n. 羞辱, 蒙耻

例如: bring humiliation upon sb. 使某人蒙受耻辱

8. **detrimental** [dɪtri'mentl] adj. 有害的, 伤害的

例如: be detrimental to 对……不利的, 对……有害的



范文翻译

报纸和杂志能对某一特定事件提供很多信息。他们通常会提供这些事件的起因和结果。我们几乎能从媒体报道中获得各种信息。但是, 对于媒体是否应该报道犯罪细节, 不同的人持不同的态度。有些人对此持相当反对的观点。在这篇文章中, 我将探讨信息自由和保护公众心理健康之间的利益冲突。

首先, 一些犯罪细节能够给罪犯提供学习的机会。如果罪犯试着模仿别的暴力犯罪行为, 他们就会变得更加暴力, 尤其是他们可能会效仿一些多年一直未被侦破的犯罪案件, 这是非常危险的。有统计显示, 那些有犯罪倾向的人对这类报道更感兴趣。

其次, 不难想象, 对一些法庭诉讼案件的详尽报道可能会给过去受到过身体侵害的受害者造成巨大的困扰。受害人在经历过较大的侵害和屈辱之后, 更有可能出现经常性的困扰。

最后, 对于一些经过一段时间仍未被侦破的暴力案件的详尽报道可能会让公众对受害人的看法受到消极的影响。普通人可能会失去安全感, 甚至失去对警察和政府的信任。

总之, 对于一些特别案件, 比如身体和性侵害方面的报道, 虽然事实上并没有研究表明这将会对公众心理产生什么样的特定影响, 但是, 当我们报道这类敏感事件时, 还是应持谨慎态度的。

QQ: 2029808



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Compare the advantages and disadvantages of three of the following as media for com-





munication and state which you consider to be the most effective.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

范文

Along with the proliferation of diversified media in our lives, it is increasingly necessary to distinguish the merits and demerits of every and each media channel so that one can obtain clear picture of them and then take better advantages of the effective media to his or her daily living. Personally, I choose mainly to discuss books, radio and television which are specifically mentioned below in when they were invented.

Among the three, books have comparably first come into practice in the civilized history. For a pretty long time, it has been favored by millions of people for its significant function in spreading knowledge. And later, the advancement of book-producing industry gave rise to a considerable level of popularity of book which was again welcomed by people for its entertaining benefits. However, the constant advent of creative media tools like radio or television has weakened the effects of books and in the meantime made it exposed to its manifest drawbacks like inconvenience, boring contents and costly price.

As for the radio, it was once called the most essential invention around the world and warmly praised by listeners on the grounds that radio is more vivid and cheaper compared to books. Also, if one owns that little box-like stuff, he or she can receive tons of information over the nation or even in the foreign countries by just sitting at home, and what is more, it doesn't cost you anything other than the purchasing cost. The fact that almost every family owned a radio after its coming to the market can surely illustrate the glamour of radio. Nevertheless, radios are soon overshadowed by the widespread of televisions.

第二部分 经典范文

Television, in this day and age, as an indispensable part of normal life, has exerted substantial influences on the human society. From black-and-white to colored televisions, from huge-sized to portable and liquid crystal televisions, the progress and breakthrough in television industry has direct link with the changes in people's life style and improvement in living standard. We are enjoying the up-to-date information by watching world news program, and killing time watching soap-opera by simply switching the remote control to another channel. Further, equipped with proper stereo set and DVD facility, we can just throw ourselves to a comfort couch appreciating the film just like in a theater. The only trouble here seems to be numerous advertisements that cannot be skipped.

On the whole, television is, of course, the most effective media among the three simply by taking a look at the frequency of these three means being used every day. However, accompanied by the amazing update of high technology, it might be possible in the future that people use PC which can download e-books and TV programs and also has a radio receiver.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是一道利弊型的混合题目。其关键在于，题目并非只要求陈述一种事物（现象）的利弊，而是要陈述多达三个，并要求作出谁最有效率的最终判断。

◆ 题目解析

这是一道混合型的题目，主体论证部分为利弊型。所以考生面对这类话题审题要仔细、全面。此题的论证部分可以采用段内展开利弊对比的写法。

◆ 本题难点

题目提供了多个比较对象，与传统的针对一个现象比较利与弊相比，难度要大很多。因此考生要多积累一些比较利弊的词汇，同时表示比较和对比的词汇必须要掌握。



◆ 类似考题

What subjects do you think are the most important and which is the least essential among English, PE, chemistry, computer science, biology and music?

◆ 实用句型

1. Along with the proliferation of diversified media in our lives. 表“伴随……”
2. It has been favored by millions of people. 表示“推崇”的高分句式。
3. ...on the grounds that radio is more vivid and cheaper compared to books... 表“以……为理由”的高分句式。



重点词汇

1. **proliferation** [prəu'lifə'reiʃən] n. 增长，繁殖

例如：The prevention of proliferation is not in itself the ultimate goal.
防扩散本身不是终极目标。

2. **entertaining** [entə'teiniŋ] adj. 娱乐性的

例如：A little embroidery made the story quite entertaining.
增加了一点虚构细节使得故事相当有趣。

3. **indispensable** [indi'spensəbəl] adj. 必不可少的，必需的

例如：The both sides are indispensable basically.
两者从根本上说都是必需的。

4. **illustrate** ['iləstreɪt] v. 例证

例如：The table illustrates the sales of meat in supermarket in 1998.
此图展示了1998年超市所售肉类的销量。

5. **glamour** ['glæmə] n. 魅力

例如：No one can resist the glamour of the disabled girl.

第二部分 经典范文

没有人能抵御这个残疾女孩的魅力。

6. be equipped with 配备了……

例如： Doing part-time jobs will equip us with a deep insight into the society.

兼职工作可以让我们深刻地了解社会。



范文翻译

随着各种各样的媒体日益充斥在我们的生活中，我们愈发有必要对现有传媒的优缺点加以辨别和区分，从而对它们产生清晰的看法，将其优点更好地带入自身生活。就我个人而言，我主要想就书籍、收音机和电视进行讨论。以下我将按其发明顺序逐项探讨。

三者之中，相较而言书是最早在文明历史中投入使用的。很长一段时间里，书由于它在传播知识上的重要作用而受到许多人的钟爱。然后图书制造业的发展又使得书籍因其在娱乐上的用途受到广泛的欢迎。但是，不断更新的媒介比如说收音机和电视削弱了书籍的影响力，也暴露出图书的诸多缺点，如不便、无趣和价格贵等。

谈到收音机，它曾被誉为世界上最重要的发明，并且由于更生动、便宜的优点，深受听众赞誉。再者，如果一个人拥有了这样一个盒子式的东西，他便可以坐在家里接收到国内甚至是国外的大量的信息。而且，除了购买收音机的花费，无需再付任何费用。在收音机上市后几乎每个家庭都拥有它的事实便可以体现出收音机的魅力。尽管如此，与电视机的普及比起来，收音机还是黯然失色。

在当今时代，电视，作为人们日常生活中不可缺少的一部分，已对人类社会产生了深刻的影响。从黑白到彩色的电视机，从笨重的体形到便携式的液晶电视，电视产业的进步和突破与人们生活方式的变化息息相关。收看世界新闻台，我们了解到及时的信息，轻轻摁遥控器换到另外的频道，我们便可以通过观看肥皂剧来消磨时间。更好的是，装备了音响及 DVD 设备后，我们便可以躺在沙发上享受如同在电影院观看电影的感受，而唯一的麻烦似乎是大量不能跳过的广告。

总而言之，电视无疑是三种媒介中最有效的，通过观察生活中它们被使用的频率便可以轻而易举地得出这个答案。但是，伴随着高科技惊人的进步，在未来，人们有可能用个人电脑收看下载的电视节目，阅读网上的书籍以及收听广播。





Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Media makes people similar and people in different countries watch the same movies, read the same books and have the same fashion. To what extent do you agree with it?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



Due to the powerful influence of modern mass media, appreciating the same movies, reading the same books and wearing the same brands of clothes in different parts of the world have become a reality. Is that phenomenon really beneficial to us?

There is no denying that media provides a valuable platform for us in different countries to know each other. For example, classical traditional Chinese books, such as *Journey to the West* or *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, are efficient ways for westerners to enjoy resplendent Oriental cultures. The inevitable destructive disadvantages, however, should not be ignored.

Initially, if everything we watch on screen is exactly the same, the world would really be dull and monotonous. As the saying goes, “nothing endures except change.” No matter how wonderful certain arts are, the same without any innovation will lose attraction sooner or later. Furthermore, if there is no difference among books, films or even music, then no competition is existent, and not to mention mutual improvement.

第二部分 经典范文

Secondly, the sameness in books or films will result in the extinction of some cultures. Apparently, cultural influence, because of individual economic power, is far from being identical. In order to attract more audiences to make more profits, the media authorities have to give priority to those mainstream cultures. So, step by step, certain lesser-known cultures will lose their opportunities to make them known, and be on the verge of extinction. If this is true, the media will become a culprit in abolishing cultures rather than serving as a bridge among differences of the world.

Indeed, numerous benefits have been brought about by similarities on the media, and we, however, have to be more than alarmed about its detrimental effects.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是一道同意与否型的题目，主题是媒体类的。

◆ 题目解析

同意与否型的题目重点是两方兼顾，不能一味地论述一方，而对另一方完全忽视。

◆ 本题难点

这道题的难点在于能否透过相同的书、相同的电影看到全球化的本质，进而发散开来。

◆ 类似考题

International tourism creates more tension than understanding among different countries. Do you agree?

◆ 实用句型

1. The inevitable destructive disadvantages, however, should not be ignored. however 是插入语，阅读时语气自然停顿，符合英语句子的特点。常用的插入语还有 of





course, naturally 等。

例如：The investment in artist projects, of course, has potential threats. 投资艺术品当然也有潜在的危险。

2. ...and... 连接并列句，常用的并列连词还有 so, but, or, yet 等。

例如：We realize the damage of the experiment on animals, and we should never allow the practice. 我们意识到拿动物做试验的害处，并且决不允许这类试验的发生。

重点词汇

1. **resplendent** [ri'splendənt] **adj.** 灿烂的，辉煌的

例如：The bridegroom entered the hotel, resplendent in a white suit.
一身白色西装的新郎步入饭店，顿时蓬荜生辉。

2. **innovation** [inə'u'veiʃən] **n.** 创新，新颖

例如：Recent innovations in English teaching stress the function of the abilities of speaking and listening.
最近英语教改的重点是加强听说能力。

3. **mention** ['menʃən] **v.** 提及，提到

例如：not to mention... 更不用说……

We are in great need of advanced technology in environmental protection, not to mention the fact that on average the masses lack the environmental awareness.
我们很需要将高科技用于环境保护之中，更不用说多数民众还缺乏环保意识。

4. **extinction** [ik'stiŋkʃən] **n.** 消失，消亡

例如：Due to grave water and air contamination, some rare species are in danger of extinction.

由于严重的水和空气污染，一些珍贵的物种濒临灭绝。

5. **be far from** 远不是，绝不是

第二部分 经典范文

例如：Conditions in the factory are still far from ideal.
工厂的条件还远不理想。

6. give priority to v. 优先，重视

例如：Government should give priority to reducing unemployment and poverty.
政府应该优先考虑减少失业和贫困问题。

7. culprit ['kʌlpɪt] n. 罪魁祸首

例如：The main culprit is easy access to violence and pornography on the Internet.
罪魁祸首就是网络提供了接触暴力和色情的便利机会。

8. abolish [ə'boliʃ] v. 废除，消除

例如：Many American Blacks are involved actively in the fight to abolish white-only rule.
很多美国黑人积极投身于废除白人专政的统治。

9. alarm [ə'la:m] v. 警惕，小心

例如：Many parents are alarmed by suggestions of a close link between the Internet and learning absent-mindedness.
很多父母都很担心互联网导致孩子学习心不在焉。

10. detrimental [dətri'mentl] adj. 有害的，导致危害的

例如：Some housing development will be detrimental to the character of local culture.
一些房产发展会对当地文化产生危害。



范文翻译

由于当代媒体强大的影响力，不同的地域上演相同的电影、出售同样的书籍、兜售一模一样的品牌早已是司空见惯的现象了。这对我们真是有百利而无一害吗？

确实，传媒为不同国家的人们提供了宝贵的交流平台。中国古典小说，如《西游记》、《三国演义》是西方人了解灿烂东方文化的有效途径。然而，传媒不可避免的毁灭性缺点却不容忽视。





7+ 范文

首先，如果屏幕上的一切都一模一样，那么这个世界将会单调而枯燥。俗话她说得好，一切皆变化。无论艺术有多么奇妙，如果千篇一律，缺乏创新，那么早晚会失去魅力。进一步说，如果书籍、电影、甚至音乐没有任何区别，那么竞争就会荡然无存，彼此提高就更无从谈起。

第二，书籍或电影的相似性会导致一些文化的消亡。很明显，由于经济实力各不相同，各种文化的影响力也大相径庭。为了吸引更多的观众，提高利润，媒体不得不向主流文化倾斜。久而久之，一些鲜为人知的文化失去了展示自己的宝贵机会，从而处于消亡的边缘。这样的话，媒体就不是沟通世界的桥梁，而是毁灭文化的罪魁祸首。

确实，媒体的统一性带来了很多好处。然而，我们更应该警惕它的负面影响。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

We live today in an electronic information age. It is easier to be connected by technology, yet many people still seem distant to each other and feel unhappy in their lives. Discuss.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



The electronic information age that we live in today, certainly makes communication very quick and easy. It is simple for many people to contact dozens of others everyday via computer, but does this make them feel happier? Whether modern communication has increased people's feelings of happiness is, however, debatable.

第二部分 经典范文

There are many advantages to being connected electronically. Instead of phone calls and letters, we can stay in touch via email with family or friends around the world. In this way isolation caused by distance can be overcome. For example, information that would only be available to the local people living in Finland, a distant north European country is now at our fingertips and has been acknowledged by the dwellers in Australia. Similarly, thousands of people from all over the world use chat rooms and internet dating sites every day.

On the other hand, there is concern that people are in fact becoming more isolated and only communicating on-line. On this evidence they seem unhappier today, thus it seems to be the case that depression and suicide rates are higher and the divorce rate is increasing. Employees complain about longer working hours and increasing stress levels.

Perhaps, there is more awareness of current problems because so much information is available through technology and media. However, it would seem that the quality of our relationships and our level of happiness is unrelated to modern technology, which is, after all, only a tool.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

从提问中的关键词 (discuss), 我们判断这道题是“对称式”讨论型题目。内容中看到的关键词 (electronic information, easy to connect, unhappy) 指导我们要从两个方面对这道题进行分析，各自寻找论据。

◆ 题目解析

置身于电子信息时代，借助技术手段，人与人之间的相互联系变得更加容易，但很多人在生活中仍然感到彼此疏远和不快乐。试讨论。

◆ 本题难点

典型的对称式文章要进行对立分析，在理由段1里，重点围绕关键词 (easy to



connect) 强调了新技术下的沟通方式大大拉近了人们之间的距离，以及方便了人们的沟通，其中以芬兰和澳大利亚的信息沟通为例加以论证，让分论点更加具有说服力。另一段谈及负面的影响，围绕关键词 (unhappy) 阐述过分地运用网络沟通使得亲情淡漠，在现实生活中反而导致不愉快的现象。

◆类似考题

科技类话题是 IELTS 一级重点考题，在每年的考试中都被作为素材频繁考到，其中不乏讨论科技在现实生活中的应用及其带来的利与弊。另外，除了科技的应用问题，科技在现实生活中的表现与传统方式的比较和相互替代也常作为考试套路出现，只是每次改变一下所涉及的方面（比如饮食、着装、交通、艺术等）。所以在题目表现上有相似之处，请考生注意把握。

◆实用句型

1. The electronic information age that we live in today, certainly makes communication very quick and easy.

这是一个含有定语从句的复合句，句子的内容很适合一些与高科技相关的话题，其中的内容可以根据文章的需要有所改动。

2. ...information that would only be available to the local people living in Finland, a distant north European country is now at our fingertips and has been acknowledged by people living in Australia.

这是一个复合句，其中句子主干是 “information is now at our fingertips and has been...”。“would only be available to the local people living in Finland, a distant north European country” 是 information 的定语从句，而 “a distant north European country” 又作为一个插入语，来说明 “Finland”。

3. ...there is more awareness of current problems, because so much information is available through technology and media.

“...there is more awareness of current problems because...” 可以在结尾部分使用。

第二部分 经典范文



1. isolation [aɪsə'leɪʃən] n. 孤立, 遥远

例如: In this way isolation caused by distance can be overcome.

通过这种方式, 由于距离产生的分离就不成问题了。

2. overcome [əʊvə'kʌm] v. 克服, 战胜

例如: overcome difficulties 克服困难

overcome one's shortcomings 克服缺点

3. available [ə'veiləbəl] adj. 可提供的

例如: There is more awareness of current problems because so much information is available through technology and media.

人们对当今问题更为关注, 因为通过科技和传媒人们可以获得大量相关信息。

4. fingertip ['fɪŋgətip] n. 指尖

例如: have sth. at one's fingertips 手头有……(随时可供使用), 对……了如指掌

5. depression [dɪ'preʃən] n. 抑郁

例如: Depression and suicide rates are higher and the divorce rate is increasing.
抑郁症和自杀率越来越高, 而且离婚率也在不断地增加。

6. suicide ['su:isaid] n. 自杀

例如: commit suicide 自杀

7. divorce [dɪ'veə:s] n. 离婚; 脱离, 分离

例如: Their marriage ended in divorce.

他们的婚姻以离婚而告终。

the divorce between state and religion 政教的分离

8. unrelated to adj. 不相关的

例如: Our level of happiness is unrelated to modern technology.



雅思写作

7+ 范文

我们的幸福度与现代科技无关。



范文翻译

我们当今所处的电子信息时代，无疑使我们的交流变得快捷、容易。通过计算机，我们每天与数十人联系沟通已经不成问题。但是，这会让我们觉得更加幸福和快乐吗？现代的交流方式是否能增加人们的幸福感，这似乎是一件有争议的事。

电子时代的沟通是有很多好处的。电子邮件取代了电话和信件，让我们可以与远在世界各地的家人朋友保持联系。在这种方式下，由于距离产生的分离已被克服了。比如说，那些原本只有住在芬兰（遥远的北欧国家）的人们才能了解到的信息，现在远在澳大利亚的人只需动动手指就可以知道了。同样地，每天都有成千上万的来自五湖四海的人们在聊天室和互联网交友网站谈天说地。

然而，信息时代的我们也感到担忧，通过网络联系和交流，人们在现实生活中渐渐地变得疏远。这说明，人们现在似乎并不快乐。因此，抑郁和自杀的比率越来越高，而且离婚率也在不断地增加，上班族也时常抱怨工作的时间太长以及工作压力太大。

也许，人们对当前的问题更为关注了，因为通过媒体和科技我们很容易得到这些消息。然而，看上去我们的人际关系以及我们的幸福度又与现代科技无关，毕竟它不过是个工具而已。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

International media such as TV and the Internet are influencing our daily life. Some people think the government should control the violence in the international media. Do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

第二部分 经典范文

Write at least 250 words.



In recent years, with the increasing exchanges we have had between countries in terms of culture, we are more exposed to the international media and receiving tons of information from sources such as TV and the Internet on a global scale. Benefited from the versatility of information they can get, a growing number of people have shown concern to the violent content contained in such media and posed a question to how negative this could be, and whether the government should control it from going even more prevalent.

It is a fact that we can not ignore that violence in the international media has indeed brought certain negative influence to the public. And this has exerted a strong influence on children and teenagers who still haven't developed a mature sense of judgment and are prone to all possible changes. A quite remarkable amount of young people have developed distorted personalities and even committed crimes thanks to the early exposure to the media violence which is often dramatized in an exaggerated way for the purpose of getting the attention of its audiences.

In this sense, the public has every reason to call on the assistance of the government to tackle this problem in the best possible way. It may seem a bit going too far to cut off all the violence-related contents all of a sudden and for good, what seems to be the best solution is to rate the programs on the various kinds of media and carry out restrictions to certain individuals to the kinds of contents they can get access to. Underage people should be well warned against any violent content and even adults should be advised as whether or not they should watch them, and discretion should be strongly recommended if they choose to go for it.

To conclude, the public should enjoy the freedom to have access to all sorts of information in the media. And media should present them to the world in a candid and unbiased way as their responsibility. However, it will be in our best interest to understand things around us while not becoming part of the tragedy we have been trying to avoid and diminish.





考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是典型的社会媒体类型题目，要求考生针对一种社会上存在的现象阐述个人观点。

◆ 题目解析

国际媒体（电视、互联网）正在影响着我们的生活。有些人认为政府应该控制国际媒体中的暴力内容。你同意这个观点吗？题目提出一种社会问题，旨在了解你的观点如何，这样的命题方式写法很灵活，可以写成双边对称式，也可以写成单边观点一边倒式的，或者是带有让步段的写法。

◆ 本题难点

题目的难点在于考生能否就这个问题的正反两个方面分别进行论述，而关键在于对你不同意的观点提出原因的论述。从事物的两个方面分别进行论述能充分体现考生的水平，也是取得高分的关键。

◆ 类似考题

Detailed descriptions of crimes on newspaper and TV have bad influences. Should this kind of information be restricted in the media?

◆ 实用句型

1. In recent years, with..., we... 这是一般用在议论文开头的句型，开头对文章的题目做出呼应，为以下的部分进行很好的铺垫。
2. It is a fact that... 这个句型可以用来陈述事实。
3. What seems to be the best solution is to... 这个句型一般用在文章后半部分，在给出自己的解决方法的时候常常用到。

第二部分 经典范文



1. expose [ɪk'spəʊz] v. 暴露, 曝光, 揭露

例如: be exposed to... 被暴露

Paulin got her skin tanned for exposing herself in strong sunshine for a long time.

葆琳因为长时间暴露在强烈的日光下, 皮肤晒黑了。

2. versatility [və:sə'tiliti] n. 多面性

例如: Chinese culture is so rich that it has a great versatility for people to see.

中国文化如此丰富, 向世人展现了多样的魅力。

3. authority [ɔ:'θɔriti] n. 权威, 威信; 权力

例如: The local authority has already paid attention to the pollution problem in the river.

当地政府已经注意到了河流污染的问题。

4. access ['ækses] n. 捷径, 门路(指方法、手段)

例如: have / get access to... 接近, 到达

All the students have full access to the computer lab in the school.

学校的所有学生都可以完全使用电脑机房。

5. diminish [dɪ'miniʃ] v. 减少, 缩小

例如: The mist was gradually diminishing as the sun rose up in the early morning.

随着清晨太阳的升起, 薄雾渐渐消退了。

6. remarkable [ri'ma:kəbl] adj. 值得注意的, 惊人的; 显著的

例如: China has had a remarkable change in the past half century in its economic development.

中国上半个世纪在经济发展方面获得了惊人的变化。

7. commit [kə'mit] v. 犯(罪等); 干(坏事等)

例如: commit crimes 犯罪

The youngster committed theft because of ignorance and curiosity.





7+ 范文

那个年轻人由于无知和好奇犯了盗窃罪。



范文翻译

近年来，随着各国间的文化交流逐渐增加，我们接触到更多的国际媒体，并从电视和互联网等媒介接收到大量的信息。得益于所能获得的多样的信息，越来越多的人们表现出对于媒体中所包含的暴力内容的关注，并提出其负面影响会达到怎样的程度，以及政府该怎样控制这种局面的问题。

我们不能忽略的一个事实是，国际媒体中的暴力内容确实对公众造成了一定的负面影响，而且这对孩子和青少年影响最大，因为他们还没有形成成熟的判断力，容易被改变。很多年轻人由于过早接触媒体的暴力内容，人格发生扭曲，甚至犯罪，因为这些暴力内容总是以一种夸张的戏剧化方式来达到吸引观众的目的。

从这个意义上讲，大众有充足的理由去寻求政府的协助，从而最好地解决这个问题。试想一下子停止所有与暴力相关的内容，这似乎是不现实的。看起来最好的办法是给电视节目分级，并对能接触到这类内容的个人进行权限的限制。未达到规定年龄的人应该被告诫提防任何暴力内容，甚至对成年人也应该提醒是否观看这类节目，如果他们决定这么做，还应该强烈建议要慎重考虑。

综上所述，大众应该享受从媒体获得各种信息的自由。而媒体应该以正直公平为己任，向大家展现整个世界。然而既能了解周围的事物，又能避免和减少悲剧的发生，将对我们最为有利。

第二部分 经典范文

第四篇 发展与全球化



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

The only way to improve safety on the road is to give driving offenders stricter punishment. To what extent do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



Road accidents are responsible for the deaths of an ever-increasing number of people. Some people claim stricter punishment against driving offenders is the best choice. In my opinion, before solutions to this problem can be found, it is necessary to examine the main causes of accidents: inadequate vehicle maintenance, road conditions and human error.

Many accidents are caused by inadequate vehicle maintenance, for example, driving with defective brakes or bald tyres which increase the stopping time. Regular mechanical inspections would help reduce the number of un-roadworthy vehicles on the road.



Road conditions also contribute to accidents. Heavy rain, fog or snow, can make roads slippery and accidents can easily occur. In addition, narrow, winding roads and road surfaces which are in a state of disrepair contribute to the number of road fatalities. A greater proportion of money needs to be designated to improving roads and providing clear road signs.

The third cause of accidents is human error. Drunken driving and excessive speed are frequently the causes of drivers misjudging distance and losing control of their vehicles. Other examples are drivers failing to signal a turn and overtaking other cars without due care. Although human error is the most difficult problem to resolve, advertising campaigns have proved effective in educating drivers about road hazards.

In conclusion, although it is inevitable that some accidents will occur, there are ways to reduce their frequency. Governments need to put in place stricter vehicle tests and penalize careless drivers more severely. It is also necessary to allocate more money to maintaining and upgrading roads and educating drivers. By implementing these measures, the roads will be safer for everyone.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

按照命题类型来讲，本文属于分析问题的原因，并提出解决方案的议论文。

◆ 题目解析

有人认为对违法司机重罚是改善交通状况的唯一方法，对此你在多大程度上赞成或者反对。要求考生就这种社会问题进行分析并提出可能的解决方案。

◆ 本题难点

题目提供了人们对这一事物的一种解决方案。考生在分析问题的时候应尽量客观、全面，不应片面绝对地分析。问题分析加解决方案型文章对考生的要求很高。

第二部分 经典范文

◆ 类似考题

Differences between countries are becoming less evident nowadays. People tend to have the same films, music, brands, TV channels, etc. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

◆ 实用句型

1. In my opinion, before solutions to this problem can be found, it is necessary to examine the main causes of accidents: inadequate vehicle maintenance, road conditions and human error. 此句型用于问题分析型作文的开头段。

2. Many accidents are caused by inadequate vehicle maintenance. 此句型用于引出事物的原因。

3. Road conditions also contribute to accidents. 此句型用于引出另外一种原因。



QQ : 2029808

1. responsible [ri'sponsəbel] **adj.** 有责任的；应负责任的 (to sb.; for sth.) 认真负责的；可信赖的

例如：give a task to a responsible man 把一件工作交给一个可靠的人做

have a responsible position 担任要职

The weather is responsible for the delay.

由于天气原因才耽搁了。

习惯用语：hold sb. responsible for... 使某人负……的责任

make oneself responsible for... 负起……的责任

be responsible for... 为……负责；是造成……的原因

2. punishment ['pʌniʃmənt] **n.** 处 [惩、刑] 罚 (for, on), 痛击, 损 / 伤害

例如：capital punishment 死刑

corporal punishment 肉刑, 体罚

hand (the) punishment out 狠揍, 毒打

receive /take punishment 被痛打, 受惩罚



7+ 范文

take the punishment of... 承担……的磨损 / 惩罚

3. inspection [in'spekʃən] n. 检查；检验；调查

例如：a house-to-house inspection 挨户检查

make an inspection of a school 视察学校

On closer inspection, it was found to be false.

经过更仔细地检查，发现那是假的。

4. proportion [prə'pɔ:ʃən] n. 比；比率；均衡；相称；[pl.] 大小；面积；容积

例如：the proportion of births to the population 人口出生率

in perfect proportion 非常匀称

do a sum in / by proportion 按比例计算

of fine proportions (高楼等) 堂皇的

sense of proportion 能作出公正判断的能力

习惯用语：in proportion 相称；至……同等程度；恰如其分地；如实地；理智地

in proportion as / to 按……的比例；与……成比例；和……相称；和……比较起来

in (direct) proportion to 与……成（正）比例

in inverse proportion to 与……成反比例

in proportion with 按比例

in the proportion of 按……的比例

out of proportion to 和……不成比例；和……不相称

5. frequently ['fri:kwəntli] adv. 常常，频繁地

例如：Mary visits our house frequently.

玛丽是我们家的常客。



范文翻译

交通死亡人数不断增长，为此有人主张对违章司机采取更加严厉的惩罚才是最好的选择。在我看来，在找到解决这个问题的办法之前，有必要审视造成交通事故的主要原因：车辆的性能、道路情况以及人为过失。

第二部分 经典范文

许多事故的发生是由于汽车状况欠佳造成的，例如驾驶刹车不灵或轮胎磨平了的汽车上路，致使遇到紧急情况不能及时刹车。经常对车辆做检查可以减少道路上行驶的问题车辆的数目。

道路情况不好也会引发事故。大雨、雾天或雪天会使路面变滑，从而造成事故发生。另外，狭窄、弯曲、或路面破损的道路都会造成车祸。政府应投入大量的资金用于改善路况和提供清晰的路标。

第三种引发事故的原因是人为过失。酒后驾车、超速行驶经常使驾驶员错误地判断车距以致汽车失控。另外如驾驶员没有注意到转弯标识，盲目超车，也会导致事故。尽管人为过失最难解决，但对驾驶员进行道路安全问题教育的广告宣传十分有效。

总之，尽管某些事故的发生不可避免，但我们还是有办法可以减少事故的发生率。政府应该采取更严格的车辆检查制度，对违规驾驶员实行更严厉的惩罚；投入更多的资金用于维修、改善道路；对驾驶员加强安全教育。通过采取上述措施，道路行驶对每个人来说都会变得更安全。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

English is spreading very fast in today's world. To what extent do you think the advantages of this situation outweigh its disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



In the contemporary world, the English language is prevalent in the international political, economic and cultural fields. Moreover, it has been consolidating its status as the



雅思写作

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most-studied tool of communication in hundreds of thousands of educational institutions. Yet in the meantime, the dominant role of English has long been a hotbed of spirited debate, not just within the linguistic academia, but also in the press as well as the general public. As I see it, the boons brought about by the spread of English far outweigh the banes.

Granted, the proliferation of English does not come without drawbacks. First, it renders a host of indigenous languages obsolete. According to a recent study conducted by UNESCO, over 200 ethnic languages went extinct in 2005, chiefly due to the linguistic assimilation of ethnic minorities into the English language. Secondly, the expansion of English erodes the cultural identity of other races. Specifically, the prevalence of English has a chilling effect on the purity of other languages, which in turn, aggravates the sense of cultural inferiority among the non-native speakers of English.

Nevertheless, the proliferation of English can create even greater benefits. To begin with, English as a global lingua franca makes for cross-cultural communication. To illustrate, today eight in every ten international conferences designate English as their chief working language; and ninety-eight percent leading scientific journals in the world are published in English or have an English version. Further, the extensive use of a common language has a unifying effect on people who do not speak the same mother tongue. Common sense and our experience as humans inform us that language barriers naturally engender distrust or alienation while a shared language makes for a sense of belonging. Lastly, the expansion of English also enables people whose native tongue is not English to appreciate the English-speaking cultures more efficiently and more fully. For instance, English learners can read the English literature in the original language, can comprehend Hollywood blockbusters without having to read the subtitles and do not have to rely exclusively upon body language while touring English-speaking destinations.

In the final analysis, I concede that the linguistic dominance of English has created some adverse effects on the world cultures. Nonetheless, its spread has produced even more blessings to our lives. On balance, I am convinced that we should sustain the

第二部分 经典范文

extensive use of English as a global language while at the same time do our utmost to honor and preserve other languages and cultures.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是典型的 argumentation (辩论类) 题型。

◆ 题目解析

英语正在全世界广泛传播，在多大程度上利大于弊？英语传播利与弊的比较是很微妙的话题，本文作者却能深入分析，用大量的实例、数据和逻辑论证说明主题。

◆ 本题难点

就话题分析原因深入挖掘是本题的难点，建议大家仔细体会主体段分论点和大量连接词的使用。

◆ 类似考题

Many languages are dying out today. To what extent do you think the disadvantages of this phenomenon outweigh its advantages?

◆ 实用句型

1. ...as well as... 也……

例如：That city has tourist attractions as well as shopping malls. 那个城市既有旅游点也有购物中心。

2. a dominant role (of) ... 统治的地位

例如：Computers play a dominant role in modern industrial production. 计算机在现代工业生产中占统治地位。

3. have a unifying effect on 对……有团结的作用



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例如：Speaking the same language has a unifying effect on people from different countries. 说同一种语言对不同国家的人有团结的作用。

重点词汇

1. prevalent ['prevələnt] adj. 无处不在的

例如：Advertising is prevalent in the present-day society.

当代社会中广告无处不在。

2. status ['steɪtəs] n. 地位

例如：political (social) status 政治（社会）地位

the status of affairs 事态，形势

3. institution [ɪn'sti'tju:ʃən] n. 机构

例如：More financial institutions will disappear from Wall Street if this crisis goes on.

如果危机继续，更多的金融机构将从华尔街消失。

4. cultural identity 文化特性

例如：Globalization is undermining the cultural identity of China.

全球化正在破坏中国的文化特性。

5. a chilling effect 负面影响

例如：This policy will have a chilling effect on the export industry.

这个政策将会对出口产业产生负面影响。

6. extensive [ɪk'stensɪv] adj. 广泛的

例如：Extensive reading is an effective way to boost your vocabulary.

泛读是扩大词汇量的好方法。

7. subtitle ['sʌb.taɪtl] n. 字幕

例如：Many TV viewers watched that foreign movie without reading the subtitles.

很多观众不依靠字幕看了那部电影。

第二部分 经典范文



范文翻译

在当今世界，英语是国际政治、经济、文化领域里普遍使用的一门语言。此外，它作为被无数教育机构研究最多的一种沟通工具，地位不断得以巩固。但同时，英语的这种权威性，不仅在语言学界，而且在新闻出版界也引发了长期的激烈争论。在我看来，英语的普及所带来的益处比弊端要多得多。

当然，英语的广泛普及不无弊端。首先，它导致了许多本土语言的荒废。联合国教科文组织最近的一项研究表明，2005年有200多种民族语言已经消失，这主要是因为少数民族受到了英语语言的同化。其次，英语的扩张削弱了其他民族的文化特性。具体来说，即英语的盛行降低了其他语言的纯正度，继而加重了非英语国家人们的文化自卑感。

尽管如此，英语的广泛普及能产生更大的利益。首先，英语作为一门全球通用的语言，有助于跨文化交流。举例来说，今天有80%的国际会议将英语作为其指定的工作语言；全球主要的科学期刊中有98%都是以英文出版或有英译版本。此外，大量使用通用语言能对母语互不相同的人有团结的作用。常识与人类经验告诉我们，语言障碍必然导致不信任与疏离感，而共通的语言有助于归属感的产生。最后，英语的普及使非英语国家的人能够更有效更充分地欣赏英语国家的文化。例如，英语学习者能阅读英文原著，不借助字幕就能看懂好莱坞大片，去英语国家旅行时也无须仅仅依赖肢体语言了。

归根结底，我认为英语的统治地位对世界文化造成了一些不利影响，但它的普及却给我们的生活带来了更多利益。总体来说，我深信，我们应该维持英语作为一门全球性语言的广泛运用，同时尽自己所能来尊重和维护其他的语言和文化。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many people are optimistic about the 21st century and see it as an opportunity to make positive change to the world. To what extent do you agree or disagree with their optimism?

What changes would you like to be made in the new century?



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Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



It is commonly deemed that the 21st century has a glorious outlook and this new era is jointly believed to be the optimal opportunity of bettering the world. Frankly, I choose to side with the majority on the grounds of facts presented in the paragraphs below.

Needless to say, the 21st century is marked by amazing progress in science and technology, as well as intense competition. Undoubtedly, the advancement in this realm will make various contributions to human society. To illustrate, the basic infrastructure will be modified, which can better serve the purpose of providing convenience and easiness in daily life. In addition, the development of cutting-edge technologies, which plays a pivotal role in coming and growing phenomenon of globalization, will, of course, bring advantages worldwide in education, business, economy optimization and the global synergy. Such, in turn, will carry out outcome of great efficiency and effectiveness in every field of the community.

From another perspective, the 21st century, as a more civilized century, tends to give rise to a revolution of thinking. Compared with the industrial times, the 21st century can be called as information era. On average, people around the world are more educated and thus, have more awareness of the importance of striking balance in eco-system. The increasing number of advocates who care about environment issues like animal protection and natural contamination is the best evidence of people's recognition toward the consistent development.

Nonetheless, the staggering changes in high-tech and related fields are surely attended by several problems like the widening gap between the rich and the poor and the boom of population, to name but a few. Thus, if I were thrown into the place to decide what

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changes would be made in this new century, it is possible for me to consider changes in income policies, which are usually under control of potential beneficial bodies, so that some millionaires who make the fortune at the expense of others' suffering can distribute their money to people of miserable class. What is more, I desire for the changes in natural resources. If, ideally, there were infinite resources like oil and coal, hence, dominant nations like America would not have declared the war to violate others' property as in Iraq.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

Argumentation (论说型) 中的混合型题目，这种题目既要求亮出鲜明的观点，并加以有力的论证，同时又要顾及题目中其他的要求，这部分虽然不要求太多的笔墨，但极易被忽略掉，导致漏题。

◆ 题目解析

这是一道混合型的题目。这个类型的题目在雅思考试中并不罕见，对那些使用非常僵化的模板的考生是个极大的考验。所以考生面对这类话题审题要仔细、全面。同时要多准备几套框架结构来应对所有类型的题目。此题的论证部分可以采取单边论证法中的一波三折式。

◆ 本题难点

由于是一道混合型的题目，很多考生会专注于论证而忽略叙述，导致漏题，但考生只需在文章的尾声点到即可。另外在谈到21世纪的变化，大部分学生更关注一些表面的变化，而忽略了思想上改变，使论据缺乏深度，从而失去了拿分点。

◆ 类似考题

If a five-year-old child commits a crime, should the parents be held responsible and punished? What is the age of the child do you think parents should not take the responsibility?





◆ 实用句型

1. It is commonly deemed that... 高分的主语从句句型。
2. The staggering changes in high-tech and related field is surely attended by several problems like the widening gap between the rich and the poor and the boom of population, to name but a few. A 伴随 B 的绝佳句型。
3. ...between the rich and the poor and the boom of population, to name but a few. 新颖的举例办法。



重点词汇

1. deem [di:m] v. 认为

例如：It is widely deemed that the rapid increase of private cars is the culprit of worsening environment.

众所周知，私家车的快速增长是环境恶化的罪魁祸首。

2. better ['betə] v. 完善

例如：Our main duty is to better basic facilities.

我们的主要任务就是完善基础设施。

3. cutting-edged technologies n. 前沿技术

例如：It will be ages to benefit from cutting-edged technologies.

要等很久才能感受到前沿科技的好处。

4. derive from 来自于

例如：The essence derived from the cherished history will benefit the young generations greatly.

珍贵历史的精华将会使年轻一代受益匪浅。

5. recognition [rekəg'nɪʃən] n. 认可

例如：It is of great significance to receive the recognition of others.

第二部分 经典范文

能得到其他人的认可意义重大。

6. **ideally** [ai'diəli] **adv.** 理想地

例如: He spoke out his plan ideally.

他非常理想化地谈出了自己的理想。

7. **staggering** ['stægəriŋ] **adj.** 巨大的

例如: Technologies are developing at a staggering rate.

科技在飞速发展。

8. **dominant** ['dəminənt] **adj.** 占主导地位的

例如: Schools are filling a dominant role in the growth of children.

学校在孩子的成长中发挥了主导作用。



范文翻译

21世纪被普遍认为是一个有着光明前景的世纪，而且，大家都认为这个新时代是一个改善世界的绝好机遇。坦率地说，我也认可大多数人的观点，原因将在以下几段中阐述。

自不必说，21世纪标志着科学与技术的快速进步，并且伴随着激烈的竞争。无疑，此方面的发展会为人类社会做出各种各样的贡献。比如，基础设施将会得到改善，以便更好地为我们的日常生活提供方便。另外，作为对全球化的重要促进者，高科技的发展无疑会对世界的教育、商业、经济优化以及由跨国公司促成的全球合作带来好处。这些反过来又会提高社会中各个领域的效率。

从另一个角度出发，21世纪，作为一个更文明的时代，很可能会带来思想上的革命。与工业时代相比，21世纪可以被称为信息时代。世人可以接受更好的教育，所以，他们对维持生态的平衡会有更好的认识。现在越来越多的环境保护者对环境问题，例如动物保护及自然污染的重视便是对人们对于可持续发展认识的一个最好的例子。

但是，高科技及与其相关的产业的急剧发展肯定会带来一些问题，例如贫富差距的拉大及人口爆炸。所以，如果我可以决定新世纪会有哪些变化的话，我很可能会考虑收入政策的变化，这种决策权通常是控制在一些隐形利益团体手上。



如果我使这样的政策发生了变化，那么便可以分配那些以牺牲别人利益发财的富豪的资产给贫苦的人们。而且，我希望自然资源，比如说石油和煤矿可以无限多，这样，一些强势的国家比如美国就不会发动战争去抢夺其他一些国家比如伊拉克的财产。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

People today move to new cities or new countries more than ever before. What challenges do they experience? What strategies are there to meet these challenges?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



范文

People today are clearly more mobile than in the past. This is largely due to modern technology which makes travelling and communicating easier and quicker. Why do people move? Often people relocate to large cities and even abroad for employment and studying in English-speaking countries. Whatever the reason, moving away from home may create many challenges.

Firstly, there are practical problems such as finding accommodation, managing finances, shopping and so on. These might present challenges to someone who has not lived independently before. In addition, adapting to a new city environment includes understanding the public transport system, possibly in another language. The best strategy for minimizing such anxious moments is to prepare in advance as much as possible, it might be helpful to get advice from someone familiar with the local area.

第二部分 经典范文

Ideally, sharing accommodation with someone who is familiar with the city, or staying in a “homestay” on arrival in a new country may overcome many of these problems. Homestay families or “flatmates” will provide company and be able to explain aspects of the new city or culture that may seem strange at first.

There are also emotional issues to deal with, like loneliness or problems with the language. Moreover, starting a new job or course may be stressful at first. Generally, however, there are organizations such as overseas students’ associations in educational institutions, or other sports or hobby clubs where it is possible to meet people and make friends.

In conclusion, although there are many challenges when leaving home for a new city or country, planning in advance can transform an ordeal into an adventure!

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

就结构而言，该题目属于“Problems + Solution”即“问题+解决方法”型考题，不同于“原因+解决方法”类考题。该类题目注重陈述问题的实际情况，以描述的方法来说明问题，而不是分析导致该问题的原因，这一点考生要尤为注意，不要混淆。

就内容而言，我们可以清楚容易地找到关键词，例如，move to a new city / country, challenges, strategy 等。所以，要重点陈述在国外生活的挑战和对策。

◆ 题目解析

当今的人们比起以前越来越多地移民到新城市和新国家。他们都在经历着哪些挑战？对此，你都有哪些对策？

◆ 本题难点

从组织文章内容的角度来看，考生需要思考出几个在外生活中会遇到的问题，要注意归类列举，以便于接下来文章的书写，并能体现良好的逻辑形式。比





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比如说，我们可以把所有的在外生活中遇到的问题和挑战划分成两组：一组是关系到具体生活细节的问题，例如找房子、去银行存取钱、买东西、找交通工具、熟悉地形等；另一组是从情感角度来列举，例如由于语言不通而带来的一系列问题像孤独、恐慌、烦躁、甚至抑郁等。这样的安排和组织，可以使文章内容既丰富，又井井有条、逻辑清晰。

同时，还要在每一个被提到的问题和挑战之后有针对性地找到解决方法，一定要对应自己提出的问题给出解决方法。

◆类似考题

这道题目是 IELTS 高频考题，以前关于学生出国上学的利弊、国际旅游问题、多元文化问题等都属同类考题，其中的观点经常可以互相借鉴。所以，对于备考 IELTS 的同学，准备一下相关的题是很有必要的。

◆实用句型

1. Ideally, sharing accommodation with someone who is familiar with the city, or staying in a “homestay” on arrival in a new country may overcome many of these problems.

Ideally 是以副词置于句首表示对后面内容的强调，并可以加强语气。考生应该在文章中注意一些程度副词的使用，如 largely, totally, extremely, completely, likely, generally 等。

2. ...it might be helpful to get advice from someone familiar with the local area.

当观点的表达不一定十分肯定时，我们可以用 it seems / it looks / it might be 等来表述。

重点词汇

1. **largely** [ˈla:dʒli] adv. 很大程度上地

例如: This is largely due to modern technology which makes traveling and communicating easier and quicker.

这主要是由于现代化的科学技术使得旅行和交流更为方便和快捷。

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2. due to 由于，取决于

例如：Tom arrived late due to the storm.

由于风暴，汤姆迟到了。

The flight was cancelled due to the fog.

由于大雾，航班取消了。

3. independently [indi'pendəntli] adv. 独立地

例如：Someone has not lived independently before.

有人过去没有独立生活过。

4. adapt to 适应

例如：Adapting to a new city environment includes understanding the public transport system, possibly in another language.

适应一个新的城市环境包括了解和熟悉它的公共交通体系，而且可能是用另外一种语言去了解。

5. strategy ['strætidʒi] n. 对策

例如：The best strategy for minimizing such anxious moments is to prepare in advance as much as possible.

要减少这种紧张程度，最好的办法是提前做好准备。

6. minimize ['minimaiz] v. 减少

例如：One of the effective measures to minimize the dangers of driving is to teach people to obey all the rules of the road.

使发生车祸的机会降到最低的有效措施之一就是教育人们遵守一切交通规则。

7. anxious ['æŋkʃəs] adj. 忧虑的

例如：People all over the world were anxious to have peace.

全世界人民都渴望和平。

8. ideally [ai'diəli] adv. 最理想地



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例如： Ideally, sharing accommodation with someone who is familiar with the city.

最理想的情况是与熟悉该城市的人共食宿。

9. homestay [həʊmsteɪ] n. 寄宿家庭

例如： Staying in a “homestay” on arrival in a new country may overcome many of these problems.

在刚到一国时，住在寄宿家庭里可以克服很多类似的问题。

10. deal with 处理

例如： There are also emotional issues to deal with, like loneliness or problems with the language.

还要应付精神和情感问题，如孤独感和语言问题等。

11. loneliness [ləʊnlɪnɪz] n. 孤单

例如： experience loneliness 感到孤单

12. stressful [stresfʊl] adj. 有压力的

例如： Starting a new job or course may be stressful at first.

从事一份新的工作或者开始一门新的课程起初会让人感到有压力。

13. association [ə.səʊsi'eɪʃn] n. 组织，团体

例如： There are organizations such as overseas students' associations in an educational institution.

教育机构都有海外留学生协会一类的组织。

14. in advance 提前

例如： Although there are many challenges when leaving home for a new city or country, planning in advance can transform an ordeal into an adventure!

尽管离家前往他乡或异国充满挑战，但提前规划完全可将一场磨难变成一次探险之旅。

15. transform...into... 改变成……

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例如：A steam engine transforms heat into power.

蒸汽机将热能转变成动力。

16. ordeal [ɔ:'di:l] n. 对于心理和耐力的严峻考验

例如：the ordeal of being shipwrecked 遭受海难的痛苦经历

17. adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. 冒险

例如：a man full of adventure 充满冒险精神的人



范文翻译

当今的人们比起以前更易于出行。这主要是由于现代化的科学技术使得旅行和交流更为方便和快捷。人们为什么要搬迁呢？通常情况下大多数人是为了就业或去讲英语的国家学习英语而搬迁到大的城市，甚至出国。不管出于何种原因，离家在外都会面临很多的挑战。

首先，会遇到很多现实问题，比如住宿、理财、购物等等，这些都有可能会给那些以前从未独立生活的人带来挑战。另外，适应一个新的城市环境包括了解和熟悉它的公共交通体系，而且可能是用另外一种语言去了解。要减少这种紧张程度，最好的办法是提前做好准备，从熟悉当地生活的人那里获得一些建议是很有帮助的。比较理想的办法是和熟悉当地的人合住在一起，或是一到达一个新城市就住在寄宿家庭，这样可以避免很多的问题。因为寄宿家庭和室友不仅可以和你作伴，也可以帮你了解这个最初感到陌生的新城市和它的文化。

另外，还有一些情感上的问题需要处理，比如孤独以及语言障碍。而且，从事一份新的工作或者开始一门新的课程起初会让人感到有压力。然而，总的来说，还是有一些机构如属于教育机构的海外留学生协会，或是一些其他的体育或基于共同爱好建立的俱乐部都有助于结识一些新朋友。

总之，尽管离家前往他乡或异国充满挑战，但提前规划完全可将一场磨难变成一次探险之旅。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.





Write about the following topic:

With the development of modern science and technology, some aspects of traditional culture are being lost, so some people think that traditional culture and technology will be replaced by modern science and technology. What is your opinion?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



范文

Modern science and technology have undergone unprecedented progress in this century, which bestowed marked benefits upon the well-being of the entire human race. While the world is joyfully celebrating the achievements, some are showing their concern to the traditional culture and technology, fearing that they might be endangered by the growing dominance of modern science and technology, and eventually replaced by them.

Undeniably, modern science and technology did exert their magic in this era and made what used to be impossible a reality. Examples for this are not hard to find at all. The invention of the mobile phone, for the very first time in human history, enabled people to carry a phone wherever they go, which saved them the bother of running everywhere looking for a phone booth for an emergency call, and, to the largest extent, made connections possible. Cinemas used to be a popular place for people to go and get entertained. The popularity of it remained before the emergence of DVDs which very quickly made enjoying films at home a possibility and which consequently led a significant proportion of cinema-goers to stay at home to enjoy their favourite pastime.

However, faced with the dominant power of modern science and technology, traditional culture and technology are not totally in a disadvantageous condition and, waiting to be replaced. Despite the massive prevailingness of mobile phone, a notable number of

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people strongly stick to the usage of telephone, arguing that the radiation and low battery of mobile phones are drawbacks that can not be overlooked. Cinemas might make film-lovers spend more time on the road for commuting and probably pay a little more for the price of the film ticket. But, considering the sensational visual and sound qualities and the irreplaceable atmosphere, they would still be more than happy to make all the sacrifice.

Hence, due to my personal conviction, traditional culture and technology will be unlikely to be replaced by modern technology, though it is true that it has to give way to the development of modern technology. In conclusion, coexistence of the two will bring the maximum benefits to our daily life.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是要求考生对一种社会现象的正反两方面进行论述，并表达出自己对于问题的态度倾向的题目，属于科技与文化类型。

◆ 题目解析

随着现代科学技术的发展，一些传统文化正在消失。有些人认为传统文化将会被现代科学技术代替。你的观点如何？题目提出一种社会问题，旨在了解你的观点如何，这样的命题方式明显带有问题的两面性，单纯强调一个方面的可能性会显得片面。因此，建议考生写成双边对称式的观点，亦或是采用带有让步段的写法。

◆ 本题难点

本题难点在于如何能够较客观地写出科技与文化的相互关系，既不单纯强调科技的强势发展，又不过分夸张文化的不可动摇，而是较准确地分析出二者在社会中的互为补充的关系。

◆ 类似考题

Computer is widely used in education, and some people think teachers are not playing





an important role in the classroom any more. To what extent do you agree?

◆实用句型

1. Modern science and technology have undergone unprecedented progress in this century, which bestowed marked benefits upon the well-being of the entire human race.
这是一般用在议论文开头的句型，对文章的题目做出呼应，为以下的部分进行很好的铺垫。
2. Examples for this are not hard to find at all. 引出例子的一个好句型。
3. Hence, due to my personal conviction, ...will be unlikely to be replaced by..., though it is true that... 这个句型既能表达自己的观点，又能做出适当的让步，让观点更接近客观事实，从而起到非常好的效果。



1. unprecedented [ʌn'prezɪdəntɪd] adj. 没有前例的，空前的

例如：The success of the movie has been unprecedented.
这部电影获得了空前的成功。

2. bestow [bi'stəʊ] v. 给与，授，赠

例如：That student has been bestowed with rare talents and intelligence.
那个学生有着过人的才能和智慧。

3. achievement [ə'tʃɪvmənt] n. 成绩，成就；功绩

例如：All the scientists in history have made enormous achievements to the development of the world.
历史上的科学家为世界的发展做出了巨大的贡献。

4. undeniably ['ʌndi'naiəbli] adv. 不可否认地，无可争辩地

例如：Undeniably, the invention of computer is the most significant achievement in this century.

第二部分 经典范文

毋庸置疑，计算机的发明是本世纪最伟大的成就。

5. dominant ['dəminənt] adj. 支配的，统治的

例如：English has been the dominant language in the business world.

英语是商界的主流语言。

6. disadvantageous [ˌdisædvɔ:n'teɪdʒəs] adj. 不利的，吃亏的，有害的

例如：The injury of one of the members of the team has left the whole team in a disadvantageous condition.

这个队中一个成员的受伤使整个队陷入了不利的局面。

7. prevailingness [pri'veiliŋnɪs] n. 盛行，流行

例如：The prevailingness of this illness has made the people in town terrified.

这个病的流行使镇上的人恐慌。

8. atmosphere ['ætməsfɪə] n. 环境，气氛

例如：Lily's home always enjoys a harmonious atmosphere, which really makes me envious.

莉莉的家总是充满和谐的气氛，真让我羡慕。



QQ: 2029808

在当今时代，现代科学技术经历了空前的进步，大大造福了整个人类社会。当世界正欢欣地庆祝这些成就时，有些人表现出他们对于传统文化和技术的关注。他们担心逐渐显现出优势的现代科学技术会威胁到传统文化及技术，并最终取代它们。

不可否认，现代科学技术在这个时代确实发挥了魔力，并且使在过去不可能完成的事情变为现实。这样的例子并不难找到。例如，移动电话的发明，使人们在人类的历史中第一次可以带着电话去任何他们想去的地方，不必再为要打紧急电话而四处奔走，并且在最大程度上使得联系成为可能。再如，电影院曾经是人们在业余生活中的流行去处，但这种情况止于DVD的出现。DVD使人们可以在家看电影，并最终使得很大部分的影院观众回家消遣。

然而，面对现代科学技术的主导力量，传统文化和技术并没有完全陷入劣势





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而坐以待毙。尽管移动电话十分普及，仍然有相当一部分人强烈坚持使用固定电话，他们认为辐射和待机时间短是手机不能被忽略的缺陷。尽管电影院会让看电影的人在路上花费很长的时间，而且票价可能也有点贵。但是，考虑到视觉效果和音质，还有电影院无法被取代的氛围，他们可能仍然乐于去电影院看电影。

因此，我个人坚信，尽管传统文化与技术确实要为现代技术的发展让路，但传统文化和技术不会被现代技术所取代。总而言之，二者的共存将为我们的日常生活带来最大益处。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

International tourism has become the biggest industry in the world. Some people think the advantages of international tourism outweigh its disadvantages. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



International tourism has been consolidating its status as the foremost export industry in the world. A recent study conducted by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) revealed that international tourism accounted for approximately 11 percent of the world export of goods and services. Yet when it comes to whether the burgeoning of this industry is a blessing or a curse, people hold divergent views. Some people assert that the advantages of international tourism prevail over its disadvantages. Personally, I tend to agree with this assertion.

第二部分 经典范文

Granted, international tourism may carry some drawbacks socially and environmentally. To begin with, the influx of tourists may constitute an intrusion upon the lives of many local inhabitants. It is universally acknowledged that tourism is a manifestation of the human desire for variety and exploration. As a consequence, some snooping and prying on the part of international tourists is inevitable, which may in turn render local residents apprehensive. Moreover, vast touring populations between countries may severely undermine biodiversity and ecological equilibrium. The trail of non-biodegradable litter international tourists leave behind them and the vast amounts of fossil fuel consumed in transportation pose grave environmental threats to the tourist destinations and beyond.

Nonetheless, international tourism can spawn even greater boons on individual, communal and social levels. In the first place, it affords tourists opportunities to experience a foreign culture firsthand. In my observation, touring another country is a multi-sensory experience (tourists can see, hear, touch or even smell the exotic things at the destination spots), which is far more interactive than just peering through a TV or PC screen. In the second place, international tourism substantially boosts the economy of communities in the recipient country. Take China for instance, over the past two decades, international tourism has generated colossal numbers of employment opportunities in China's retail, hospitality and transportation sectors and immensely augmented the tax revenue of governments. In the third place, the empirical knowledge gained during overseas journeys can help eliminate many of the stereotypes that tourists have believed in about the host country and make for international understanding. Consider, for example, how a brief trip in Saudi Arabia can surely bring a Christian into the realization that not all Muslims are terrorists. On the contrary, most of them are nurturing parents and loving siblings who just have strong religious convictions distinct from Christianity.

In the final analysis, I concede that international tourism may create some adverse effects. However, it is generally arguable that the pros it produces far outweigh its cons. On balance, I am convinced that while promoting international tourism, we should encourage mutual sympathy and respect between the tourists and the local denizens and in the meantime propagate more culturally-sensitive, sustainable tourism.



考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是典型的 argumentation (辩论类) 题型。

◆ 题目解析

国际旅游业已经是世界上首要的出口产业。一些人认为它利大于弊。你在多大程度上同意这个观点呢？

国际旅游业的好处有很多，包括促进文化交流，加快地区经济发展，给人们带来乐趣等；而坏处也比较明显，比如破坏环境，一些游客被欺骗甚至成为犯罪的受害者。作者提出分论点后深入挖掘，大量使用连接词和举例论证，写出一篇强有力的议论文。

◆ 本题难点

就话题折中但又有倾向性的论证是本题的难点，建议大家仔细体会两个对立的主体段的逻辑推理论证和旅游业相关词汇的使用。

◆ 类似考题

Some people think using traditions and old buildings to attract tourists may destroy these traditional things. To what extent do you agree ?

◆ 实用句型

1. A recent study revealed that... 一个近期研究显示

例如：A recent study revealed that many politicians lied to their supporters. 近期的一个研究显示很多政客向他们的支持者说谎。

2. A prevail over B 大于，超过

例如：The advantages of this plan prevail over its disadvantages. 这个计划的利大于弊。

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3. ...is a manifestation of... 是……的体现

例如：Tourism is a manifestation of the human desire to explore the world. 旅游业是人类探索世界的欲望的体现。

重点词汇

1. **status** ['steɪtəs] n. 地位

例如：Expensive cars are status symbols.

名贵汽车是地位的象征。

2. **foremost** ['fɔ:məʊst] adj. 最重要的

例如：He is the foremost figure skater in America.

他是美国最重要的花样滑冰运动员。

3. **blessing** ['blesɪŋ] n. 好事情

例如：This move is a real blessing to this country's economy.

此举是这个国家经济的福音。

4. **curse** [kə:s] n. 坏事情

例如：Whether this decision is a blessing or a curse cannot be decided yet.

这个决定是好是坏，目前还不能决定。

5. **apprehensive** [æpri'hensiv] adj. 担心的

例如：Citizens are feeling apprehensive about the rising crime rate.

公民们很担心犯罪率的上升。

6. **destination** [desti'neiʃən] n. 目的地

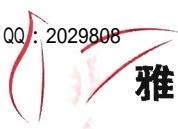
例如：We have reached our destination.

我们已经到达了目的地。

7. **realization** [riəlai'zeiʃən] n. 意识

例如：They went there without the realization how dangerous it could be.





他们没有意识到那里多危险就过去了。

8. con [kɔn] n. 坏处

例如：The cons of this new policy outweigh the pros.

这个新政策的弊远大于利。



范文翻译

国际旅游业正不断巩固着它作为世界首要出口产业的地位。世界旅游组织（WTO）最近进行的一项研究透露，国际旅游业占了世界货物与服务出口总量的11%左右。但是，人们对于该产业的迅速发展是福还是祸持有不同的意见。一些人断言国际旅游带来的好处大于害处。我个人倾向于同意这一说法。

当然，国际旅游业可能在社会与环境方面有些不利影响。首先，游客的大量涌入可能会侵扰许多当地居民的生活。由于旅游是人类追求变化与探索的一个公认的体现，因此难免会有些喜欢窥探打听的外国游客，使当地居民感到不安。此外，大量的国际游客可能会严重破坏物种的多样性及生态平衡。国际游客所遗留下的不可降解的垃圾以及旅程中消耗的矿物燃料都给目的地和周边地区造成了严重的环境威胁。

尽管如此，国际旅游能够给个人、团体及社会带来利益。首先，它为游客提供了亲自体验外国文化的机会。在我看来，异国旅行是种多感官的体验（游客能看到、听到、触摸到，甚至闻到当地的异域风情），比起电视或电脑屏幕上看到的异域文化，它的互动感要强得多。其次，国际旅游大大地推动了当地的区域经济。以中国为例，在过去的20年里，国际旅游业给中国的零售业、招待和交通运输部门带来了庞大的就业机会，极大增加了中国政府的税收。再者，海外旅行中所获得的经验能消除游客对目的国持有的陈旧印象，有利于国际间的相互了解。比如，试想，一次简短的阿拉伯之行就能使基督徒认识到并非所有穆斯林都是恐怖分子。与之相反，他们大多是含辛茹苦养儿育女的父母，情深义重的兄弟姐妹。他们无非只是持有不同于基督教的强烈的宗教信仰。

归根结底，我认为国际旅游可能会造成一些负面影响。但是，认为它的优点远胜于缺点也不无道理。总而言之，我深信在推动国际旅游业发展的同时，也应鼓励游客与当地居民间增强共识与互相尊重，并提倡更具文化敏感度，更为环保的旅游观光。

第二部分 经典范文

第五篇 环境类



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Environmental problems are too big for countries or individual persons to address. In other words, we have reached the stage that environmental problems must be solved from an international perspective. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



范文

To improve the environment and beautify our surroundings is the theme of today's world. Coordinating operations at the international level is highly desirable. I fully agree with the claim that international joint efforts are the best way to protect the environment.

Obviously, most of the environmental problems, ranging from deforestation to global warming, are not the results of any individual country. And it is true that a growing number of problems are no longer confined to a certain region or country. Massive oil spills can threaten international waters and marine animals; the depletion of the ozone layer will increase the amount of UV radiation that reaches the Earth's surface and may even affect





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the global climate. Both cases, of course, go far beyond individual countries. It is in such cases that international cooperation is not only necessary, but also obligatory. International committees should be set up and international standards established, so that individual efforts can be coordinated and resources developed to their fullest potential.

Next to that, efforts of individual countries and individual persons should not be ignored. Manufacturers can conduct a pollution prevention inspection of facilities and organize employee work groups to brainstorm process improvements to reduce pollution. Communities can facilitate bicycle riding by providing safe bike lanes. At the same time, encourage park managers and individuals to use less pesticides on lawns.

Therefore, the most effective way is that we deal with environmental problems at both individual and international levels.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

题目提出一种社会问题，并要求考生探讨对事物的看法。

◆ 题目解析

环境问题对于个人或某个单一国家来说都是个无法独立解决的问题。换句话说，从国际的角度，我们认识到环境问题已经发展到必须协力解决的阶段。对此你在多大程度上赞成或反对？这样的命题方式写法很灵活，可以写成双边对称式的，也可以写成是观点一边倒式的，或者是采用带有让步段的一波三折式写法。

◆ 本题难点

环境问题几乎是雅思考试当中一个时尚而永恒的话题，了解国际前沿的有关环境问题的解决方案有助于考生组织答题思路。

◆ 类似考题

Computers do not help children learn more efficiently; on the contrary, computers used

第二部分 经典范文

in schools have negative effects on children's physical and mental development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

◆实用句型

1. I fully... 本句是作者表明自己的态度，用于开头段。
2. Obviously... 此句引出作者的第一个理由。
3. Next to that... 此句引出第二个解决方案。
4. Therefore... 引出作者的结论。

重点词汇

1. **coordinate** [kəʊ'ɔ:dineɪt] **vt.** (-nated, -nating) 使同等；使协调

例如：to coordinate one's movements in swimming

游泳时使动作协调

Our efforts need to be further coordinated for higher efficiency.

为了获得更高的效率，我们的工作需要进一步协调。

2. **desirable** [di'zaiərəbəl] **adj.** 值得做的；值得向往的；可取的

例如：It is most desirable that he should attend the conference.

他能参加此次会议，是最好不过的了。

3. **deforestation** [dɪfɔrɪst'eɪʃən] **n.** 采伐森林，森林开伐，滥砍滥伐

例如：I think deforestation is the most serious environmental problem that the earth has to face.

我认为滥砍滥伐是地球面临的影响环境最严重的问题。

4. **depletion** [dɪ'pli:ʃən] **n.** 损耗；贫化，弄空；耗尽

例如：ozone depletion 臭氧消耗（枯竭）

depletion for wasting assets 消耗资产折损





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5. radiation [reidi'eɪʃən] n. 放射，辐射；发射；发光

例如：nuclear radiation 核辐射

radiation sickness 辐射中毒



范文翻译

改善和美化我们的环境是当今世界的共同主题，世界范围内的统一协调是人们共同期待的。我非常赞同全球携手努力共同保护环境的倡议。

很明显，多数环境问题，从滥砍滥伐到全球变暖，不是单个国家导致的。越来越多的环境问题早已超出了个别地区或国家的范畴，如石油泄漏会污染全球的水源和海洋生物，臭氧层的破坏会增加直射地球表面的有害紫外线，甚至影响全球气候。当然，此类事例都非个体国家可以解决的。在这种情况下，国际合作不仅是必要的，更是每个国家的义务。国际社会应为此建立专门的组织和标准来协调各国和个人的行动，最大程度发挥各方资源的潜力。

此外，这并不意味着单个国家和个人的作用就显得微不足道。工厂主可以通过实施污染防治检测系统和加强员工的环保意识来降低污染。社区可以通过修建自行车道来方便自行车的使用。同时，应鼓励公园的管理员和普通民众减少杀虫剂的使用。

因此，从个人和全球层面上共同努力解决环境问题最为有效。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think traffic and housing problems in big cities can be solved by moving companies and their employees to the countryside. Do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

第二部分 经典范文



Unbearable traffic jams and thorny housing scarcity in downtown areas have always been a persistent headache for modern people, and moving large companies to rural areas is regarded as an effective way to solve this problem. It is true that, by adopting such a policy, there will be less population overcrowding and private cars accordingly, but the following threats are frightening.

Firstly, there are chances that the country will fall victim to this practice. As we know, overwhelming numbers of people and vehicles are the root cause of traffic congestion and housing problems. Of course, through the practice of moving companies, the stress upon urban cities will be alleviated considerably. Nevertheless, the vicious circle of more-people-leading-to-more-problems will be inevitably happening in the innocent countryside. Under tremendous pressure from the modern cities, farmers will find it more demanding to concentrate on their agrarian land. Air will not be pure any more, traffic will be no smooth any more, and what should people do then?

Moreover, the traffic and housing problems can not be solved efficiently only based on migration. There is no denying that large companies with numerous employees pose a threat to transportation and accommodation, yet other causes should not be ignored. For example, drivers and pedestrians are blind to traffic rules and regulations, causing frequent troubles in rush hours. Some unscrupulous developers of real estate will drive up the housing price to a ridiculous level, to which the masses cannot afford. If reasons leading to the problem are far from single, then how can moving companies to rural parts be a panacea once for all?

Definitely, it is a complex issue to improve traffic and housing, and coordination between government and individuals is strongly recommended. If strict policies in traffic and housing issues are pursued and relevant instructions are strengthened, perhaps we can achieve a better efficiency.



考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是一道同意与否型的命题，属于环境类主题。

◆ 题目解析

如何解决现代都市的顽疾——交通拥挤及住房紧缺问题，并且兼顾平衡原则？

◆ 本题难点

此题分析的过程中要注意题目中所涉及的两个问题：交通与住房，在写作过程中必须两点都要关注。

◆ 类似考题

In order to solve the problems of traffic jam and air pollution, the government decides to raise the price of petrol. Do you believe that it is the best way? What other methods can you recommend?

◆ 实用句型

1. Chances are... 可能……

例如：Chances are booming tourism will exert a baneful effect on native culture.
蓬勃发展的旅游业可能对本土文化产生负面影响。

2. As we know... 众所周知（一般引出客观事实）

例如：As we know, too much exposure to computer games will lead to isolation and self-center. 众所周知，过多接触电脑游戏将导致孤立和以个人为中心。

重点词汇

1. persistent [pə'sɪstənt] adj. 顽固的，持续的

例如：Our city has suffered from persistent environmental problems due to lack of protection awareness.

第二部分 经典范文

由于缺乏环保意识，我们城市持续受环境问题困扰。

2. adopt [ə'dɔpt] v. 采取，利用

例如：People don't consent to a school board adopting a policy prohibiting dancing at school.

人们不同意校方董事会通过的一项禁止校内舞会的政策。

3. accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] adv. 相应地，因此

例如：Nowadays, there aren't many jobs available in job market. Accordingly, companies receive hundreds of resumés for every opening.

如今，职场中工作机会缺乏。因而，每个空缺都有大量的应聘者。

4. victim ['viktim] n. 受害者

例如：Due to divorce, some miserable kids are victims of domestic abuse.

由于父母离异，一些不幸的孩子成为家庭暴力的受害者。

5. overwhelming [ə'uvel'miŋ] adj. 压倒性的，铺天盖地的

例如：An overwhelming majority of the members were against the adoption of this new policy.

绝大多数成员反对批准这一新政策。

6. alleviate [ə'lī:vieit] v. 减轻，缓和

例如：Counseling with professionals helps alleviate the problem of melancholy.

咨询专业人士有助于减轻抑郁。

7. migration [maɪ'greɪʃən] n. 迁徙，转移

例如：An annual large-scale migration in the Spring Festival in China can always attract the attention of the world.

中国一年一度大规模的春运总能引起世界的关注。

8. drive up 抬高，哄抬



7+ 范文

例如：The coal shortage drove oil prices up by 20 cents a gallon.

煤炭短缺导致油价一加仑上涨二十美分。

9. panacea [pænə'siə] n. 灵丹妙药，好方法

例如：Libraries welcome computerization as the panacea for inefficient book locating.

图书馆乐于接受计算机化，因为这样就可解决不能快速有效查找书籍的难题。

10. recommend [rekə'mend] v. 推荐，推崇

例如：Doctors recommend that all children be immunized against common epidemics, such as tuberculosis.

医生建议所有的孩子都要接种疫苗预防常见的流行病，例如肺结核。



范文翻译

令人无法忍受的交通堵塞、棘手的住房紧缺，这些都市顽疾时刻困扰着现代人。于是，一些人提出转移大公司至郊区是解决问题的有效方法。不可否认，这个方法会减少都市人口和私家车的数量，可随之而来的威胁也是惊人的。

首先，郊区很有可能成为这种做法的受害者。众所周知，过量的人口和车辆是交通拥挤、住房紧张的根本原因。当然通过转移公司，城市的压力可以大大地减轻。然而，这种由于人口增长引发的恶性循环不可避免地会再现于淳朴的农村。过去只有在城市才有的压力会使农民发现要想耕地是多么的困难。空气不再纯净，交通不再通畅，到那时，人们又该何去何从呢？

再说，单凭转移这种做法也很难从根本上有效地解决交通拥挤与住房紧缺问题。不可否认，大公司因其众多的职员对出行和住房问题造成威胁，但是，其它一些原因也不能忽视。例如，高峰期司机和路人不遵守交通规则常常导致拥挤；一些不良房地产开发商哄抬房价，平常百姓只能望房兴叹了。问题的原因多种多样，转移公司绝非一劳永逸的灵丹妙药。

的确，交通和住房问题不是一朝一夕就可以解决的。但是，如果政府和个人加强合作，在交通和住房问题上采取严厉措施，加强相关指导，或许可以获得更好的效果。

第二部分 经典范文

第六篇 妇女与家庭



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

It is generally acknowledged that families are now not as close as they used to be. Give possible reasons and your recommendations.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



It is a widely acknowledged fact that families are not as close as they used to be. Parents and their kids hardly communicate with each other in most families. Young people may talk to their Mom three times a day, but they talk to their friends all day long. Mom is the least of their contacts. In this essay, I will explore the possible reasons and solutions to this problem.

There are several reasons for this tendency. First of all, crowded modern life makes being alone a luxury enjoyment. When working under pressure everyday, people want to be alone in their scarce spare time, they are sick of discussions and arguments more and more. Moreover, nowadays there are more choices in entertainment and amusement,



which can be enjoyed on one's own, which makes conversation unnecessary at home. Thirdly, the generation gap also contributes to this trend.

How can family members create a better common topic at home? First of all, to improve communication skills is one of the solutions. We should be supportive, but not overbearing; incisive, but not judgmental towards our family members. Parents should try to talk the same talk with their children. Most importantly, people in the same family should always temper their criticism. Parents should not offer too much unsolicited advice to adult children. A parent's voice, even when whispered, is louder than anyone else's voice in their children's ears.

Home is a place where we can rest and a close family relationship can surely be maintained as long as we realize the significant role it plays in our daily life.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是问题分析和解决方案型的议论文。

◆ 题目解析

人们普遍认为家庭成员之间的关系不像过去那么亲密，分析可能的原因并给出一些建议。题目提出一种社会问题，并要求考生谈论造成此问题的原因和解决方案。

◆ 本题难点

这个题目看似简单，其难点在于就如何改善家庭成员间的关系应该给出一些合理而有效的建议。

◆ 类似考题

In Britain, when someone gets old they often go to live in a house with other old people where there are nurses to look after them. Sometimes the government has to pay for this

第二部分 经典范文

care. Give possible solutions to supporting the care of old people.

◆ 实用句型

1. It is a widely acknowledged fact that families are not as close as they used to be. 用这样的句型引出一个广为人知的事实。
2. There are several reasons for this tendency. 分析原因时常用的句型。
3. Thirdly, the generation gap also contributes to this trend. 这种句型用于引出原因。

重点词汇

1. luxury ['lʌkʃəri] n. 奢侈, 豪华, 乐趣, 享受

例如: a life of luxury 奢侈的生活

live in luxury 生活奢华

the luxury of a good book 好书的乐趣

His salary is low and he gets few luxuries.

他的薪水微薄, 所以很少买奢侈品。

What a luxury it is to be alone!

单独一人多舒服 !

习惯用语: be lapped in luxury 穷奢极欲

wallow in luxury 沉迷于灯红酒绿的生活

2. judgmental ['dʒʌdʒməntəl] adj. 判断的; 评判性的, 指责的

3. incisive [in'saisiv] adj. 深刻的; 透彻的

例如: an incisive mind 敏锐的头脑

an incisive tone of voice 尖锐的声音

4. overbearing [əʊvə'bɪərɪŋ] adj. 傲慢的, 自大的; 专横的

例如: an overbearing manner 傲慢的态度

overbearing heat 酷热



7+ 范文

an overbearing problem 一项最重要的问题

5. supportive [sə'pɔ:tiv] adj. 支持的，有支持（作用）力的

例如：supportive therapy 辅助疗法，间接疗法，扶持性疗法

6. unsolicited [ʌn'sə'lɪsɪtɪd] adj. 未经请求的；主动提供的；自愿做的

例如：unsolicited opinions 主动提出来的意见

the best way against unsolicited junk mail 对付垃圾邮件的有效途径

**范文翻译**

如今人们普遍认为家庭成员之间的关系不像过去那样亲密。大多数家庭的父母与孩子之间极少交流。年轻人之间可能一天到晚说个不停，可跟他们的母亲却说不到三句话。妈妈成了跟他们联系最少的人。在这篇文章中，我们将分析这种现象产生的原因，并提出相应的解决方法。

造成这种趋势有很多原因。首先，繁忙的现代生活使独处变成了一种奢侈的享受。当人们每日在压力之下忙碌的时候，独处时间越来越少。劳累了一天之后，人们已经厌烦争论。其次，如今人们有更多的休闲方式，在家里聊天似乎变得无足轻重。第三，代沟也加大了这种趋势的发展。

那么，家庭成员之间如何创建一种和谐的环境呢？首先，改善交流技巧是一种解决之道。对待家庭成员，我们应该是支持的，而不是给予太多压力；我们应该只给出适当的建议，而不是做太多评判。父母应该学会用孩子的语言跟他们沟通。更为重要的是，家庭成员之间应该注意批评的方式，对于成年子女不要主动强加事无巨细的劝告。对于子女而言，父母的建议，即使是轻声细语，也比其他人的作用要大。

家庭是我们休息的地方，只要我们意识到它在我们日常生活中的重要性，就完全可以维系家庭和睦。

**Writing task 2**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

第二部分 经典范文

Children who grow up in families without large amounts of money are better prepared to deal with problems in their adult life than children who are brought up by wealthy parents. Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



范文

It is widely accepted that we have been living in a “the rich get richer whereas the poor get poorer” age in terms of income gaps within a generation. However, to this day, there has been no consensus yet, over the extent to which income inequality is intergenerational. Some contend that the offspring of low-income and middle-income parents can largely grow up to manifest better problem-solving abilities during adulthood than their high-income family counterparts, thereby turning the tables socially and financially. Personally, I believe this is generally the case in any meritocratic society.

To begin with, children raised in households not in possession of a good fortune are conditioned early on in their lives to exercise self-control and self-restraint. These individuals learn from their infancy that not everything they crave will become theirs instantaneously. Every so often their wishes go beyond their parents' means and they have to come to terms with the resulting sense of frustration or rejection. Throughout the childhood and early adulthood years they are tempered by the repeated experiences of parents' denial of their requests and frugality is inculcated into their minds as a virtue. Consequently, these children, for the most part, are apt to interpret scrimping and saving, emotional uneasiness, not infrequent financial strains and menial first jobs as an integral part of life rather than a devastating ordeal. Hence they end up being better able to manage stress in their adult years and less likely to panic or get daunted when problems occur.



Further, children brought up by parents of low or middle economic status often grow up to be physically, mentally and professionally more independent than children brought up by affluent parents. It is manifest that children whose parents are not particularly well-off are more likely than children of affluent households to know how to get the most out of a modest allowance, if they ever get such a thing at all. To the former group of children, most desirable things in life have to be “earned” — that is, more often than not they must put forth great effort before their desire is fulfilled. Besides, busy, low or medium salaried parents translate into more autonomy and initiative on the children’s part. This originally disadvantaged group becomes spontaneous and handy through crafting toys on their own, resourceful by cooking their own meals, tactful with coaxing their parents into buying them gifts, intelligent thanks to the absence of private tutors, savvy in doing summer jobs, and above all, unrelenting in pursuing their dreams.

To conclude, the chief determinant of individual’s problem-solving skills is not the amount of money their parents can amass when they are little. Rather, hands-on experience in comprehending, analyzing, resolving, mitigating or circumventing problems is more essential to the cultivation of problem-solving abilities. Hence, I am convinced that families without great wealth are more advantageous to the development of individual capacity to tackle problems.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是典型的 argumentation (辩论类) 题型。

◆ 题目解析

穷人家的孩子比富人家的孩子长大后能力更强，你同意这个观点吗？穷孩子和富孩子其实各有优势，本文选取穷孩子做一边倒论证，说明他们的自制力和独立性更强，深入挖掘，写出一篇强有力的议论文。

第二部分 经典范文

◆ 本题难点

就话题深入论证是本题的难点，建议大家仔细体会两个主体段的逻辑推理论证和大量连接词的使用。

◆ 类似考题

Some people think children should obey the rules while others think that will not help them prepare for their adult life. Discuss.

◆ 实用句型

1. in terms of 在……方面

例如：Beijing is awesome in terms of culture. 文化方面，北京实在太棒了。

2. be more essential to 对……更重要

例如：Driving safely is more essential to driving experiences than driving fast. 开车安全比开快车对于驾驶体验更重要。

3. be more advantageous to 对……更有利

例如：Learning useful words is more advantageous to students than learning big words. 学有用的词汇比学大词对学生更重要。



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1. **consensus** [kən'sensəs] n. 意见一致

例如：People cannot reach consensus on this issue.

人们无法就此事达成一致意见。

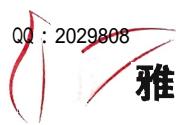
2. **offspring** ['ɔf.spriŋ] n. 后代

例如：Parents should communicate with their offsprings more.

家长应该更多地和后代交流。

3. **counterpart** ['kaʊntəpɑ:t] n. 对应的人

例如：The facilities in the urban area are far more advanced than their rural



雅思写作 7+ 范文

counterparts.

城市里面的设施远远比乡村的设施先进。

4. meritocratic [ˌmerɪ'tɔkrətɪk] adj. 任人唯才的

例如：Chinese society is becoming increasingly meritocratic.

中国社会越来越任人唯才。

5. self-restraint [self-ri'streɪnt] n. 自我克制

例如：Children typically lack self-restraint.

孩子们通常缺乏自制力。

6. frustration [frʌs'treɪʃən] n. 沮丧

例如：After the failure, he was filled with frustration and disappointment.

失败后他充满了失望和沮丧。

7. allowance [ə'lauəns] n. 生活费

例如：In America, children get allowances from their parents.

在美国，孩子们从家长那里获得零用钱。

8. tactful ['tæktfʊl] adj. 有技巧的

例如：You should be more tactful in handling this matter.

你处理这个问题应该更加有技巧。

9. determinant [di'te:minənt] n. 决定因素

例如：Perseverance is a key determinant of success.

毅力是成功的决定因素。



范文翻译

从同代人之间的收入差距来看，我们正生活在一个公认的“富人更富，穷人更穷”的时代。但是，对于两代人之间收入差别的程度，迄今都未达成一致看法。有些人认为，比起富裕家庭的同龄人来说，贫困和中等收入家庭的子女能成

第二部分 经典范文

长得更快，他们在成年后体现出更强的解决困难的能力，从而在社会地位和经济实力上转败为胜。我个人深信，在一个任人唯才的社会中，这是一个常规。

首先，家境不是很好的孩子在人生初期就习惯了自控与自制。他们自婴儿时期起就明白并不是所有你渴望的东西都能立刻得到。他们的意愿时常超出家长的能力，于是不得不直面由此产生的失败感及遭到拒绝的感觉。这种磨炼贯穿了整个童年时代及成人初期：家长一次次地拒绝他们的请求，并将节俭作为一种美德反复向他们灌输。结果，多数时候这些孩子很容易将省吃俭用、情绪不安、常有的经济压力和低廉的第一份工作都看作生活中固有的部分，而非严酷的折磨，这使得他们在成年后能更善于克服压力，在出现问题时不易惊慌失措或止步不前。

此外，家境不好或一般的孩子长大后不论在身体上、精神上还是职业上都比富家的孩子要更独立。显然，他们比富人家的孩子更懂得怎样最大程度地利用零花钱（假如有幸得到的话）。对前者而言，大多数生活所需都只能是“挣”来的，也就是说，他们的需求只有在付出极大努力后才能得以满足。另外，家长的忙碌与低薪转化成了孩子更多的自主权和主动性。他们本是处于劣势的群体，但自己动手做玩具使他们变得自主而灵巧，自己动手做饭使他们富有行动力，设法说服家长买礼物使他们机敏圆滑，没有私人教师令他们变得聪慧，做暑期工使他们精明能干。而最重要的是，他们能为梦想坚持不懈地努力。

综上所述，一个人是否善于解决难题，并不由其童年时父母挣钱的多少来决定。相反，培养他们解决问题能力的必要因素，是父母所留下的那些关于如何理解分析，如何解决、缓解或避免困境的经验。因此，我深信，不富裕的家庭环境更有利发展一个人解决难题的能力。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think women should be allowed to join the army, the navy and the air force just like men. Do you agree or disagree?



雅思写作

7+ 范文

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



In the contemporary world, in any truly enlightened and progressive countries, women play essential roles in the political, economic and cultural arenas as men do. Yet whether ladies should be entitled to serve in the military has triggered spirited debate. Some assert that the status quo should be changed and ladies should be enabled to join the armed forces. Speaking for myself, I fundamentally agree with their assertion for three reasons.

In the first place, history has shown that women are fully capable of performing well in the military. Historically, there were a host of valiant women soldiers whose achievements really put their male counterparts to shame. One need only look at the classic examples of Joan of Arc and Mulan to see how exceptionally ladies can perform on the battlefield. According to my observation, their determination, courage and dignity, to this day, are still being admired by male soldiers and civilians alike throughout the world.

In the second place, from an enlightened standpoint, female patriots should be granted the right to go to the front line when their motherland is involved in a war. Admittedly, gender inequality was a highly controversial issue in the twentieth century. However, now eight years into the new millennium, women can learn and teach, work and supervise, vote and get voted in most countries just like men. Given this sweeping progress in gender equality, there is really no sense in denying them the right to defend their home country when war breaks out.

Lastly, common sense and our experiences as humans inform us that would-be service-women largely possess the capacity to operate modern weapons. Indeed, present-day weapons are best characterized by extensive automation. Granted, physically women

第二部分 经典范文

are, on average, not as strong as men; nevertheless, it is an indisputable fact that most of them have the mental ability and the psychological well-being to operate the highly-automated arms that do not really require big biceps.

In summary, keeping military services out of bounds to women in the information age is unwarranted. And I am convinced that it is in the best interest of a nation if ladies are also granted equal rights in this respect.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

典型的 argumentation (辩论类) 题型。

◆ 题目解析

女性应该被允许参加陆军、海军和空军。你是否同意这个观点？女性参军是很有争议的问题，作者采取了难度较大的一边倒论证，从历史、尊重女性权利和生活常识的角度论证了女性参军的好处。

◆ 本题难点

就话题一边倒论证是本题的难点，建议大家仔细体会三个主体段的逻辑推理论证和大量连接词及实例的使用。

◆ 类似考题

Some people think we need more female leaders to create peace and reduce violence in the world. To what extent do you agree?

◆ 实用句型

1. put ... to shame 让……感到羞愧

例如：Their English really put this Chinese learner to shame. 他们的英语让这个中文学习者感到羞愧。



2. be entitled to 给某人资格去……

例如：They are entitled to this loan because of their income. 因为他们的收入水平，他们有资格获得这笔贷款。

3. It is an indisputable fact that... 无可争辩……

例如：It is an indisputable fact that China has made great progress in the past 20 years. 无可争辩，中国在过去20年取得了巨大的进步。

重点词汇

1. **enlightened** [in'laitənd] adj. 开明的

例如：In an enlightened society, women are never treated as second-rate citizens.
在一个开明的社会，女性从来不是二等公民。

2. **progressive** [prə'gresiv] adj. 进步的

例如：This party has many progressive ideas about politics.
这个政党有很多关于政治的进步观念。

3. **military** ['militəri] n. 部队

例如：Children are not allowed to serve in the military.
孩子不可以在军队服役。

4. **the status quo** n. 现状

例如：The status quo should remain because we have not found solutions to this problem.
因为我们还没有找到这个问题的解决方法，现状将继续。

5. **Joan of Arc** n. 贞德

例如：Joan of Arc was a legendary figure in the French history.
贞德是法国历史上的传奇人物。

6. **millennium** [mi'leniəm] n. 一千年

第二部分 经典范文

例如：In the new millennium, population explosion is a severe problem.
新千年里，人口爆炸是一个严峻的问题。



范文翻译

在当代世界，任何一个真正开明和进步的国家里，女性在政治、经济和文化领域里与男性一样发挥着重要的作用。但是，女性是否有资格参军的问题却引发了激烈的辩论。有人称，应该改变现状，允许女性参军。我个人从根本上同意他们这种主张，理由有以下三点：

首先，历史已经证明，妇女在军队里完全能有出色的表现。历史上有着许多英勇的女兵，她们的成就实在令男性同伴们汗颜。只需看看圣女贞德与花木兰的经典例子就能发现，女人在战场上能有杰出的表现。在我看来，她们的决心、勇气与尊严至今仍为全世界男性士兵与平民百姓们所钦佩。

其次，站在一个开明的立场上看，当祖国陷入一场战争时，爱国的女性理应被赋予上前线的权利。诚然，性别不平等在20世纪是一个极具争议的问题。但今天，新千年到来已有8年之久，大多数国家的女人都像男人一样可以是学生、教师、工作者和管理者，拥有选举与被选举的权利。性别平等已经取得了这样大的进步，那么战争爆发时剥夺她们保家卫国的权利实在没有什么意义。

最后，常识与人类的经验告诉我们，想当兵的女性具有操作现代武器的能力。确实，现今武器最大的特点表现为大量的自动化应用。很显然，女性的平均体能无法与男性相提并论；但不可否认的是，她们大多有着良好的智力和心理状态来操作高度自动化的装备，并不真的需要一对强壮的二头肌。

总而言之，在信息时代，禁止女性服兵役是毫无道理的。我深信，为了国家的根本利益，女性在这方面也应被赋予平等的权利。



第七篇 犯罪



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

There are an increasing number of juvenile delinquents. What are the causes of this phenomenon?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



范文

In this day and age, the incidence of juvenile offenses has been growing at an alarming rate; and the severity of youth offenses has been staggering to adults. A recent survey conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Justice revealed that one out of four crimes today was carried out by a minor. Hence, it is imperative that we pinpoint the causes of this disturbing phenomenon.

In the first place, many instances of juvenile delinquency have been attributed to the violent or pornographic content of some TV shows and video games. Now we are confronted with a proliferation of blood and nudity on TV, the computer and the Internet. As a consequence, many youngsters, especially boys, get addicted to such scenes. Lacking

第二部分 经典范文

the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, they develop criminal tendencies.

In the second place, parental neglect and domestic violence play a pivotal role in the increase of youth crimes. Today, there are an ever-growing number of dysfunctional families. Generally, the children raised in such families are far more likely to be afflicted with constant fear. In the end, they develop a hatred for society and other individuals.

In the third place, the increase of juvenile crime rate is symbiotically connected with the rise of adult crime rate in society. In other words, the more adult crimes, the higher the probability of youngsters falling prey to adult offenders. For instance, many youths are tempted by evil adults into committing crimes, whereas some others who are victims of adult offenses become criminals themselves to get their revenge on society.

In sum, many factors contribute to the surge of juvenile delinquency. It is crucial that we take stringent measures to tackle these problems and ensure that the future of our nation, that is, the youngsters, have a more promising future ahead of them.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

这是典型的 report (分析类) 题型。

◆ 题目解析

为什么有越来越多的青少年犯罪？青少年犯罪的原因主要有社会、家庭和媒体三个方面，作者用五段式结构分别说明这三个原因。

◆ 本题难点

就话题分析原因深入挖掘是本题的难点，建议大家仔细体会三个主体段的深层推理论证和大量连接词的使用。



类似考题

What are the causes of water scarcity? Present your own solutions.

◆实用句型

1. It is imperative that... 必须，必要

例如：It is imperative that we take measures to control pollution. 我们必须采取措施去控制环境污染。

2. be confronted with sth. 面对

例如：Humans are confronted with increasing numbers of social problems. 人类面对越来越多的社会问题。

3. get addicted to sth. 对……上瘾

例如：Many youngsters are getting addicted to video games. 很多青少年对电子游戏上瘾。



1. **offense** [ə'fens] n. 冒犯；犯法（行为）

例如：Serious offenses cannot be effectively curbed by this law.
这个法律无法有效地遏制严重的犯罪。

2. **alarming** [ə'lɑ:mɪŋ] adj. 令人警觉的，令人担忧的

例如：The rising crime rate is highly alarming to the police.
上升的犯罪率令警方警觉。

3. **conduct** [kən'dʌkt] v. 从事

例如：This scientist has been conducting research about cloning.
这个科学家一直在从事克隆研究。

4. **youngster** ['jʌŋstə] n. 青少年

例如：Youngster sometimes cannot distinguish between right and wrong.

第二部分 经典范文

有时候青少年无法分辨是非。

5. confront [kən'frʌnt] v. 使面临, 对抗

例如: Today, many countries are confronted with financial problems.

今天, 很多国家面临金融问题。

6. neglect [ni'glekt] v. 忽视

例如: If parents neglect their children, more students' behavioral problems will occur.

如果家长忽视孩子, 更多的学生行为问题将会产生。

7. probability [prəbə'biliti] n. 可能性

例如: The probability of creating a new product is making many employees very excited.

由于可能会推出新产品, 很多员工非常兴奋。

8. victim ['viktim] n. 受害者

例如: We must ensure children do not fall victim to crimes.

我们必须确保孩子不会成为犯罪的受害者。



范文翻译

近年来, 青少年犯罪率正在以令人忧虑的速度不断上升, 而且其严重性已令成年人惊愕不已。中国司法部最近的一项调查显示, 目前有 1/4 的犯罪都是未成年人所为。因此, 弄清这种令人不安的现象产生的原因, 已经迫在眉睫。

首先, 许多青少年犯罪都归因于一些电视节目和视频游戏中的暴力或色情内容。现在我们正面临着电视电脑和网络上充斥血腥和裸露镜头的现实。许多青少年尤其是男孩, 都因此沉溺于这些场景。由于缺乏分辨是非的能力, 他们逐渐产生了犯罪倾向。

其次, 家长的忽视与家庭暴力都对青少年犯罪的增加负有极大的责任。如今不健全的家庭越来越多。通常, 在这种家庭中成长的孩子更可能被持续的恐惧感所折磨, 最终发展成为对社会与他人的憎恨。



雅思写作

7+ 范文

再次，青少年犯罪率的增长也与社会上成人犯罪率的增长紧密相关。换言之，成人的犯罪率越高，青少年成为其牺牲品的可能性就越大。例如，许多青少年在道德败坏的成年人的怂恿下犯罪，而另一些则是成人犯罪中的受害者，他们为了报复社会，也成为罪犯。

总而言之，导致青少年犯罪激增的因素有许多。至关重要的是，要采取严厉的措施来处理这些问题，并确保我国的未来——青少年，拥有一个更加光明的前景。



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think sending criminals to prison is not an effective way to deal with them. They think education and training are better. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



The way to punish law-breakers is a worthwhile discussion for it is closely connected with social stability. Can we fully justify the suggestion that prison penalty be an effective way to crack down on criminals? Personally speaking, I rather doubt the validity of this practice.

Sending all the criminals to prison imposes a huge burden on any government. With a limited budget, the authority has to cover lots of areas which are in great need of money, such as traffic, poverty, and environment. In contrast, those criminals in the prison will have to be provided with food, shelter, and necessary entertainment, which undoubtedly

第二部分 经典范文

consume expenditures. Inescapably, that spending will exert a negative impact on efficient solutions to other social urgencies.

The most worrying aspect is the possibility that delinquents in prison will be afflicted with inferiority complex and psychological shadow. Disheartening circumstances where criminals cluster together and harsh penalties are practiced always impress inmates in a depressive way that they have done something really terrible and others and society as a whole will look down upon them no matter how diligently they reform. If so, can we believe naively that one day they can turn a new leaf and make a great contribution to society after being released? Furthermore, the majority of studies reveal that certain hardened criminals will resume committing crimes even after years of being confined in prison.

The ultimate purpose of all punishment is to restore justice, penalty being not just for penalty's sake. What we desire is that those who have gone astray will realize their errors and learn proficiency in a particular line, so maybe education and training are better than sole prison punishment.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

同意与否类题型，主题是犯罪类。

◆ 题目解析

如何处罚罪犯，使他们真正意识到自己的错误？

◆ 本题难点

这种探讨方法的题目，考生无须受题目的限制，可以另外提出更好的方法处罚犯人。





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◆类似考题

Unlike other countries, police in UK don't carry guns. Some people think that it leaves citizens unprotected while others believe that the overall violence crimes have been decreased. What is your opinion?

◆实用句型

1. The way to punish law-breakers is a worthwhile discussion for it is closely connected with social stability. for 引导的并列句，表示原因。

例如：The Chinese enjoy a longer life span for their diet is rather healthful. 中国人寿命长是因为他们的饮食非常益于健康。

2. What we desire is that those who have gone astray will realize their errors and learn proficiency in a particular line. what 引导的主语从句，what 在从句中作宾语。

例如：What we should emphasize is the alarming issue of environmental pollution. 我们需要强调的是环境污染这个令人警惕的问题。

重点词汇

1. **justify** [dʒʌstɪfai] v. 证明，为……辩护

例如：No matter what the circumstances, domestic abuse cannot be justified.

无论在何种情况下，家庭暴力都是不正当的。

2. **crack down on** 严厉打击

例如：Chinese government plans to crack down on drug abuse by athletes in the 2008 Olympic Games.

2008年奥运会，中国政府计划严厉打击运动员滥用药物。

3. **impact** ['impækt] n. 影响；打击

例如：People have to be assured that the new housing plan will not have a negative impact on the local environment.

人们必须确保新的住房计划不会对当地的环境造成负面影响。

第二部分 经典范文

4. afflict [ə'flikt] v. 忍受；使苦恼，折磨

例如：Modern people have to be afflicted by traffic jam and housing problems.
现代人不得不忍受交通拥挤和住房问题。

5. diligently ['dilidʒəntli] adv. 勤奋地，努力地

例如：They work diligently to get accustomed to the exotic culture.
他们尽力地去适应异国文化。

6. resume [ri'zju:m] v. 重新，又一次

例如：The victims are eager to resume their normal lives again.
受害者渴望重新开始他们的正常生活。

7. justice ['dʒʌstɪs] n. 正义，正直

例如：It is clear that justice for all is still a goal rather than a reality in many countries.
很明显，在很多国家人人都享有公平只是目标，而远非现实。

8. astray [ə's'treɪ] adv. 脱轨地，扭曲地

例如：Parents complain that teachers are leading students astray by discussing sex in the classroom.
父母抱怨老师在课堂上讨论性问题会教坏孩子们。

9. penalty ['penəlti] n. 惩罚，处罚

例如：The penalty for drug dealing is always severe.
对贩毒的处罚向来都很严厉。

10. proficiency [prə'fiʃənsi] n. 熟练，熟悉

例如：A high level of proficiency in English is desirable in a multi-national company.
英语娴熟者在跨国公司里受欢迎。



范文翻译

如何处罚违法者是个值得讨论的问题，毕竟这是事关社会稳定的大事。我们





能够给出合理的解释证明监狱是严惩犯人的有效方法吗？就我个人而言，我很怀疑这种做法的有效性。

对于任何一个政府来说，送犯人入狱都是巨大的负担。由于预算有限，政府必须把钱用在急需的地方，例如解决交通、贫穷以及环境问题上。然而，若把犯人送进狱中，他们的吃、住以及必要的娱乐毫无疑问都是一笔不小的开支，不可避免地对其它一些急需解决的社会问题产生负面影响。

更令人担忧的是犯人在狱中忍受自卑情结，导致更大的心理阴影。犯人聚集，严厉的处罚，这种压抑的环境时刻提醒他们过去的失足，使他们觉得无论怎样努力改造都无法改变人们和生活中的白眼。那么，我们怎可天真地相信出狱后他们可以重新扬起生命的风帆，对社会做出巨大的贡献呢？而且，大量的研究都表明即使长时间关在监狱，顽固不化的罪犯依然我行我素，继续犯罪。

处罚最终是为了恢复正义，其本身绝不是目的。我们希望那些迷失的羔羊能够迷途知返，获得一技之长。因此教育、培训或许强于单纯的监狱惩罚。

第二部分 经典范文

第八篇 动物



Writing task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many people keep dogs and cats as companions. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of pet ownership for the animals involved and for the community as a whole.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.



Dogs and cats can be wonderful companions, but there are also a number of problems associated with pet ownership, both for the animals and for the community.

In the best situations, pets are fed, cared for and loved as part of a family. It is easy to see how much attention is given to pets, by the range of products available in the pet section of supermarkets. In return, cats and dogs contribute to the well being of the community in many ways. Dogs are useful for protection and serve as guides for the disabled. People with pets are not only happier and healthier, they may even live longer. Thus the animals benefit individuals and the community as well.



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There are, however, also negative aspects for the pets and for the community. The freedom of both dogs and cats are increasingly restricted. In Australia, there is community pressure to force owners to keep cats inside at night to protect native birds and animals. Dogs can no longer run free in parks and at the beach but must be kept on leads. These restrictions have been imposed by the community to protect the public. In addition, pet owners are required to clean up after their dogs. Parks and beaches often provide plastic bags for this purpose. The community also has to pick up the costs of dogs and cats that have been abandoned by irresponsible owners.

So the relationship between pets and the community is a complex one. More and more communities are intervening to force pet owners to restrict the activities and freedom of their pets. Still, responsible owners, prepared to give adequate time and attention to their cats and dogs, can give them a good and happy life.

考题分析

◆ 考题类型

从结构上看，这是典型的“对称式”利弊类话题，同时题目中又明确了两个对象：for animals 和 for community。所以考生在结构上要注意细化，在利弊的讨论中要从内容上有所划分和指明，以保证结构对内容的有效指导和安排。

从内容上看，该篇文章是关于饲养宠物所带来的利弊，题目比较简单易懂。另外，对内容的写作也给出了方向，即对于动物们本身和社区及他人的利弊。

◆ 题目解析

很多人都把小猫小狗当作伙伴，请讨论饲养宠物对于动物本身以及社区的好处与坏处。

◆ 本题难点

中间部分一分为二，利一段弊一段。在讲“利”的段落中提到对于动物来说，它们作为宠物，被给予太多的关注和关爱；而对于社会来说，这些聪明的宠物也在回报着它们的主人，帮助人们做着它们力所能及的事情，像导盲犬等，而且人

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类越发地把它们当作精神上的朋友，这些都是积极和谐的一面。

在讲“弊”的一段中，对于宠物而言，它们失去了本该属于动物的自由，因为它们不是一般的动物，它们是在人类控制下的宠物；而对于社会而言，它们也确实给人们带来了不少麻烦，比如到处撒尿等。所以，一些不必要的开支和工作成为人类的负担。

◆类似考题

动物类话题是 IELTS 二级重点题目，每年都会考到，但一般比例不大。其中，宠物问题也是一道传统考题。另外，是否拿动物作实验、建造动物园的必要性、是否应该保护动物、动物是不是人类的衣食来源等题也经常出现。但我们可以看到这些题目的共性，都是集中于动物与人类的关系，所以，考生不妨准备一些相关观点，来应对这类考题。

◆实用句型

1. In the best situations, pets are fed, cared for and loved as part of a family. 这是一个连续以3个动词的被动语态作谓语的单句，排比强调句意。
2. It is easy to see how much attention is given to pets, by the range of products available in the pet section of supermarkets.

“how much attention is given to pets”是一个宾语从句，强调并使句子语气突出。by... 意为“通过……/以……为方式”。available 意为“可提供的”，一般置于名词之后。

3. In Australia, there is community pressure to force owners to keep cats inside at night to protect native birds and animals.

there be 的使用强调了“community pressure”，起到突出关键词的效果，使观点得到明确。force sb. to do “强迫某人做……”相当于“impose sb. to do”。

4. The community also has to pick up the costs of dogs and cats that have been abandoned by irresponsible owners.

pick up 在文中的意思是“捡起”。



雅思写作

7+ 范文

5. ...responsible owners, prepared to give adequate time and attention to their cats and dogs, can give them a good and happy life.

句子的主干是“responsible owners can give them a good and happy life”而其中的插入语“prepared to give adequate time and attention to their cats and dogs”用以说明和解释那些负责任的主人。

重点词汇

1. associated with 与……相关的

例如：There are also a number of problems associated with pet ownership.
有许多问题与养宠物有关。

2. force... to 强迫……做……

例如：There is community pressure to force owners to keep cats inside at night to protect native birds and animals.
社区严格规定，小猫在晚上要被关在家里，以保护当地的鸟儿和其他动物不受伤害。

3. impose [im'pəuz] v. 迫使

例如：These restrictions have been imposed by the community to protect the public.
这些规定被社区强制执行以保护当地的公众。

4. clean up 清理干净

例如：Pet owners are required to clean up after their dogs.
宠物的主人要负责清扫狗的粪便。

5. pick up 捡起

例如：The community also has to pick up the costs of dogs and cats that have been abandoned by irresponsible owners.
社区还得承担一部分费用用于照顾那些被不负责任的主人遗弃的宠物。

6. irresponsible [irɪ'spɒnsəbl] adj. 不负责任的

例如：Cats are often abandoned by irresponsible owners.

第二部分 经典范文

小猫经常被不负责任的主人遗弃。

7. intervene [intə'ven] v. 介入，插手做

例如：More and more communities are intervening to force pet owners to restrict the activities and freedom of their pets.

越来越多的社区正在参与并着手强制宠物主人们去限制宠物的活动和自由。

8. adequate ['ædɪkwɪt] adj. 充分的

例如：Owners are prepared to give adequate time and attention to their cats and dogs.
宠物主人们已准备好充足的时间和注意力去关心他们的宠物。



范文翻译

旺旺：肯定童叟无欺

不论是对宠物本身还是对社区来说，养宠物都会引发一些问题。

在最好的状态下，宠物有人喂养、爱护和关爱，它们作为家庭的一分子，受到照顾和宠爱。从超市里宠物用品的货架上纷繁多样的宠物产品就很容易看出宠物受到了极大的关注。作为回报，宠物们也在很多方面为社区的幸福生活做着贡献。比如说，小狗可以看家并且导盲；在宠物们的陪伴下，人们不仅更加健康、快乐，甚至可能更为长寿。因此，宠物对于我们个人以及社区都有益处。

然而，饲养宠物对于动物本身和社区也有一些负面影响。小猫小狗的自由越来越多地受到限制。在澳大利亚，社区严格规定，小猫在晚上要被关在家里，以保护当地的鸟儿和其他动物不受伤害。而且，除非小狗被主人牵着，否则它们在公园里和沙滩上是不可以到处乱跑的。这些规定被社区强制执行以保护当地的公众。另外，宠物的主人要负责清扫狗的粪便。公园和海滨要经常提供一些塑料袋。社区还不得不承担一部分费用用于照顾那些被不负责任的主人遗弃的宠物。

所以，宠物和社区之间的关系是一个复杂的问题。越来越多的社区正在参与并着手强制宠物的主人们去限制宠物的活动和自由。那些负责任的宠物主人，已经准备好充足的时间和注意力去关心他们的小动物，从而给宠物们提供舒心的生活。