

环球雅思

高分周末班课堂笔记

(学术类)

Reading/Listening 评分标准表:

Reading/Listening	
5.5	19-22
6.0	23-26
6.5	27-29
7.0	30-31
7.5	32-34
8.0	35-36
8.5	37-38
9.0	39-40

Listening

注意听降调，重读，被重复

注意连读：

In eighteen ... [ei]

In nineteen ... [ai]

1. Note-taking 题 一心二意，单词拼写与发音

Do not: 翻译，中文，全神贯注

第4个字母是 p,b,m, 前面都是 com, 剩下的都是 con, 除了: comfortable

听数字时，注意：8 和 9，50 和 15，“1+2”只听数字，忽略 thousand, million...

0. 508: naught point five o eight

\$9.5 nine dollar fifty

2. 地图题：

找箭头，读参照物，绝对+相对，形状+大小：square, round, circle, sphere...

3. 主观题： pre: 划路标词

找“关系”：并列：and, 并列符号 因果：for, so...

路标词后，注意：语音，语调：降调，重读，被重复；空格前后的单词；下一题的路标词记录，不要拼写单词

注意格式：名词：单复数，大小写

Venue = place = where 一律大写， name, course 课程名大写

4. 表格题：

路标词是时间均为间接给出

有 so 后就有答案

5. 判断题：（考点）

数字（19, 90; 8, 9; 数字后名词偷换）；否定词（hardly, little, never...）；比较，最高级；动宾搭配；绝对词（every, none, only, must）；相对词 if, sometimes; 情态动词

6. 单选题：

时间，城市无法 AB 重现

选项区别大：正确答案肯定在题干后（先浏览题干），通常 AB 重现（语序调整意义不变，核心词，同意词<adj,n>）

干扰选项：语音干扰 ...this means...答案已过去

错误搭配

Not given

备注：所谓 AA 重现：题目与原文基本一致，照搬过来；AB 重现：同义，近义，反义，上下义（从属关系）

7. 多选题:

AB 重现+被否定

并列连词后 anything else?

熟悉被选项, 耳到眼到

一连串的被选项同时被提到, 第一个被提及通常是正确选项, 答案跟并列词后

8. 配对题 Matching

词性配对, 题干定位

Section 1 Interview Q-A, Discussion Q-A'-A''-A (最后原则, 最后被确定的是答案, so 后)
填空, 注意字数, 尽量用原文, 冠词, 程度副词可省略

S3 Q-A-Summary

So, why not, just say 后永远有答案

时间安排: 最先 2'30 看 S3, S4 题干, 当 example 的答案听到第 2 遍时开始回头看 S1
S1 听力中明辨是非, 限制词性及内容

Reading

Skills: SQSRC (一定要看!!! 很有用的阅读步骤, 平行阅读法, 千万不要看完一整篇后做题)

1. Skim 1-2' 大标题, 段首句 (1, 2 段必看, 后面可挑看)
2. Question 精读一个 Q, 划信号词 (大写, 引号, 括号, 数字, 人名, 地名, 时间, 专有名词, 特殊名词, 特殊状态名词...)
3. Scan (根据信号词回原文寻) 语言重现
AA, AB, AC (句子内部和句子之间的关系的重现; 因果, 转折, 比较)
4. Read carefully 精读上下句
5. Check and confirm 规范 (审题, 语法); 心理

概况: A 类 先找信号词, 定位再答题

3 篇文章 60 分钟内完成

词汇量要求: 7000-8000

题型: 重点: 选择, Summary, TF/NG, Heading 主旨题

次重点: 图表, SAQ, SC, Matching

1. Multiple Choice

原则: 1) 我没选绝对词 (90%): have to, never, only...

2) 我没选“比较” 比较级, 最高级, <, >, 干扰项

3) 我的选项留有余地 may, could, might, sometimes, perhaps

4) D 选项为 ALL, 2 条件必选 ALL: A, B, C 不相干; 出处有表示列举的词: and, also, another, additional, other, apart from, as well, in addition to

5) 当题干短, 分析归类选项, 再验证

6) D 选项为 NONE, 2 步走: 文中划出所有 A, B 或其共同成分; 逐一验证其限定成分

文中出现数字: 20%考点,20%信号词,60%垃圾,看大小即可

2. Summary

看语法,理思路

短文首句要精读, 起止位置要明确,留意 AB 重现(包括非空格部分), 生词可照搬,有时调整顺序和主被动关系

分类: 续写,有选项; 改写(几乎全文,有选项; 2,3 段,无选项; 不知道几段)

3. 判断

形式: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN; YES/NO/NOT GIVEN 答案要写全,写准确 (YES 和 TRUE 要分清, 不能混写, 不能缩写 Y/T)

定义: T Passage 与 Question 吻合

F PQ 矛盾,冲突

NG 未提及;有提及,但不相关,既不吻合,也不矛盾,证据不充分,不足以判断,不确定,不知道

原则:

其他条件不变: P 小, Q 大, EG. Influence > reduce, T/Y

其他条件不变: P 大, Q 小 NG

F: PQ 明显矛盾(正反词,否定)

不明显矛盾,PQ 不能够同时成立

NG: P 主观, Q 客观

P 用主观词(predict, assume...) Q 去掉主观词,且不加委婉词(can,will,may...)

总量与部分无关

补充: NG 不占多数,一次做两题,

比较时要慎重(比较双方,比较点,比较方向; 3 者一致---T,前 2 要素一致,第 3 要素相反---F; Q 中比较,P 中不比没比---NG)

注意修饰语的明显差别

PQ 在数量,范围,频率,程度,可能性上存在明显差别

P: SOME Q: ALL ---F

4. Heading

划例子,划段落

精读所有选项,划信号

首末句精读,第 2 句兼顾,中间浏览

对比分析定答案

注意:先细节后主旨;

正确选项通常为原文主题句的 AB 重现

若某选项与原文某些字词 AA 重现,一般不选

不能重复选

印刷体书写罗马数字

5. 图表题:

定位 3 步法: 定位到某段,某句,某词

6. Matching

形式: TIME/EVENTS G 类

CAUSE/ EFFECT

PEOPLE/OPPIN

CONCEPT/ EXPLANATION

PRODUCER/ PRODUCT

ORGANISATION/ FUNCTION G 类

Detail & Paragraph

Which paragraph contains the following information? 最后做

注意:

乱序

节省时间:做题前尽可能一次性记住所有题干的关键词

题干通常 AA,选项通常 AB

可以重复选

7. Short answer Question

看清楚疑问词,

完整句: 首字母大写,成分:小写即可

8. Sentence Completion

有选项:先语法后意义

Writing 20'+40'

2 种写法: 段首顶格,段与段间隔一行(better) / 段首空 4 个英文字符段与段不空行

Task 1 20 分钟内写完

分清什么图----找研究对象----2 大审题方法

Picture

常考: A. Line graph / Curve chart 曲线图

Bar chart / Column diagram 柱形/条形图

Pie chart 饼图

B. Flow chart 流程图

一般分 3 段, 尽可能用被动语态, 不用第一人称

A

时态:

Part 1 Simple Present (现在所见的)

Part 2 Simple past (the changes itself in the past)

Part 3 Simple present (现在所看到的趋势)

Basic Pattern:

连接手段必须有“如图所示”; 四大要素, 首段末句点题

Part 1 4 major factors: pictures, objects, time, and data

Part 2 4 changes (textual level) + 6 comparisons (sentence level)

Part 3 小结+趋势(上升或下降)

4 changes: 升降波平

6 comparisons:

分比; 比率; 倍; 分 (1/3); 数值; 排位 place, position

B

Flow chart: 一般现在时, 中间多用被动语态

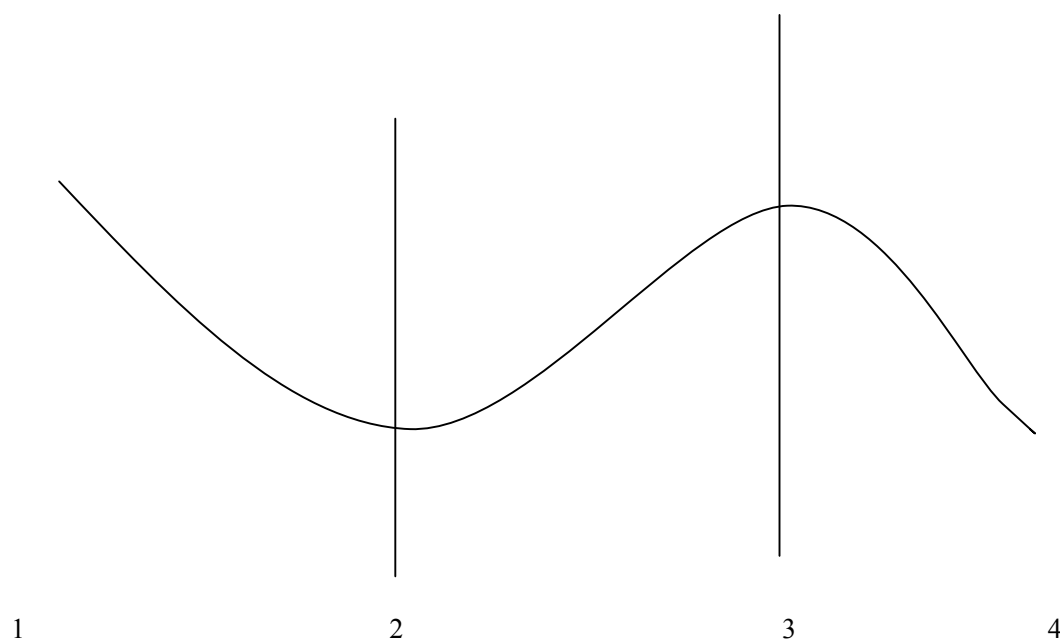
Part 1 2-3 major factors: pictures, objects, given conditions, (materials given)

Part 2 Process described: Passive 被动 (with connectives: step / stage)

Part 3 Result indicated

两大审题方法:

切割分析法 就明显的曲线形状进行切割分段(2条线不在一条直线上, 2条线不属于同类变化); 迅速标上段号和点号, 点>段 (如下图, 4点3段)



简易图示法 如: 3块饼图, 每块有 ABCD4个对象, 则分别对这4个对象进行分析, 看其各在 1-2, 2-3 图中的变化趋势(上升或下降)

Task 2 40分钟完成

高分词汇: AA, AB 重现; 连字符词语: win-win situation; 名词化短语; 一词多义的单词:

bridge n. / vt. Brave adj. / vt. 勇敢面对

六大结构: 后置定语; 排比句 not only... but also...等; 同位语; 名词性从句; 虚拟语气;

否定兼倒装: Only in this way can we...; Not only verb + subject

First and Last 注意首句和末句; 首段和末段; 每段的首句和末句

五种题型: (1side 一分写法, 正或反面选其一; 2side 两分写法, 正反面都要写, 易拿高分)

观点性 议论文	{	Do you agree /disagree? What is your opinion? (1/2-side)
		To what extent do you agree or disagree? (1/2-side)
		Discuss both sides... (2-side)
现象/说明性 论述文	{	Problem-Solution (Why-Because, Causes-Effects) (2-side)

General-Particular (2-side)

1 议论文（一分法/二分法）

一分法 完全赞成/反对

Part 1 我同/反 间接或直接点题

Part 2 同/反 1 }
同/反 2 } 理由, 举例

Part 3 我同/反

二分法 7-8 分

	1	2	3
Part 1		我同/反/中立 间接点题	
Part 2	同 反	同 反	反 同
Part 3	我同/我反/中立	我同	我反
3 种写法:	势均力敌 同=反	先扬后抑 同>反	先抑后扬 同<反

第一种“同=反”比较难写，不要轻易尝试

Part 1 首段末句必须中立点题

Part 2 中间部分必须互反：利弊，迟早，新旧，今昔对比互反

Part 3 末段首句必须明确表态（赞成/反对）

2. 论述文

Question-Answer Pattern

Part 1 What

Part 2 Why1

Why2

Part 3 How

常考话题：新技术，电脑代替传统的工具等；教育；环境资源；家庭；交通；政府资助

Speaking 尽量多说复杂句，定语从句，虚拟语气等

1. General topics 4-5min “warm-up” familiar topics

个人情况等等

强调 adj. Adv. Number. negative

名词

动词

比喻修饰

2. Particular topics 说 1-2min 之前 1min 准备

3. Abstract questions 4-5min Discuss!!!

万能话题：旅游 a place; 平凡的人；名人；书

最新雅思大作文不变应万变语篇通式

Mighty Writing

[Given Info Analysed on the Textual and lexical Levels]:

[Chinese Version]:

第一部分	引、 缩、 点	人们随着新千年高科技的发展可以借助网银或者在线采购等方式完成此类工作， 有人认为 这给生活带来很大便利。 在我看来 ，这带来的影响既有 积极 的方面也有 消极 的方面。
第二部分 /PP	据、 证、 结	首先 ,给个人和社会的发展都带来很多 益处 ， 不仅节约时间而且提高效率。 举例 ：去银行或者购物在交通上要花时间，还要在银行排队,但是如果用网银或者在线采购则节约了这个时间。 另外 ，网银或者在线采购一般是二十四小时服务的，也就是任何时间不受限制， 否则 ，去银行或者到商店去，还要看银行是否是在工作日或工作时间.....。
	据、 证、 结	虽然 给个人和社会带来很大益处， 但是 不利的影响也不可忽略。一方面，人们在自己家或者办公室完成这些事情则无形中减少出去的机会， 不但 使像步行这样锻炼身体的机会减少了或没有了， 连 享受室外新鲜空气和自然阳光的权利 似乎 也被剥夺了。 另一方面 ，人们与他们面对面交流更能充分表达自己的意愿，增进相互间的理解。 而 那样的便利同时是制约了人们面对面交流能力的发展，可能造成两种结果： 一个是 表达不充分会引起误解。我们知道，误解会引起冲突， 甚至 会导致两国之间的战争； 另一个则是 缺少与他人面对面的交流而导致人与人之间的隔阂或冷漠，甚至内心有孤独感或无助感，可能产生心理障碍。 举例 ：随着人们生活水平的日益提高，现在的青少年犯罪比率 之所以 不断上升 似乎是因为 人机接触过多必然减少人与人之间的交流。人际间的交流或交往在人类发展进程中是 不可或缺 的。
第三部分	申、 建、 总	总而言之 ， 尽管 人类社会的进步不可避免伴随着不利因素，常言道/正如中国有句古话：水能载舟，亦能覆舟， 然而 ，人类社会总是要发展的， 而 发展总是永无止尽的。 只要 我们能够扬长避短，因势利导，加强人际间的交往，这些不利影响终将会不断减少。

[English Version]:

Part I	Int Nar Arg	It is true that the pace of human life in modern society is becoming faster and faster as we come into the new millanion, and at present it is <i>much likely</i> to performer <i>daily</i> tasks such as banking, shopping and business transactions without meeting people face-to-face by means of e-banking or online-shopping. Then, some people hold the opinion that....As far as I am concerned, ... not only the positive but also negative effects upon individuals and society... as follows .
Part II	Ide Evi End	For one thing , these changes in modern technology bring the development of both individuals and society with a lot of advantages. They not only save the time but also enhance the proficiency. For instance ,.... But...What is more , e-banking or online banking is working around 24 hours, that is, without the restriction of time. Otherwise , it must be confirmed or made sure whether banks are open or not during the weekdays or working time.
	Ide Evi End	Anyway the mentioned above has brought great <i>advantages</i> to the society, yet it also has its <i>disadvantages</i> which can not be able to ignored. One effect worth mentioning here is that... Another impact explicit to everyone is that ...it will give rise to the fact that people are lack of mutual understanding / estrange (alienated) from each other / cut away (separated) from the outside world / with the emotion of aloofness (apathy / indifference)....even A salient example which is given much consideration to is that.... Being through <i>the man to machine interaction</i> or interface or without meeting people face-to-face is much likely to reduce to a minimum the people's communication or exchanging ideas (the communication between people / interpersonal contact)
Part III	View Rec Con	To cut a long story short , as an (a China's) old saying goes, <i>water, while it can carry a boat, can also overturn it</i> . That is to say, everything / every coin (leaf / sword) has two sides...Nevertheless human society can not stop during the course of its development and must develop endlessly or sustainably ... If only ...develop what is desirable or useful or healthy and discard what it is not... interpersonal contact could be strengthened... would ...

Analysed and Written by Prof HAN Pinyu in Nanjing Global IELTS School, on April 2, 2007

Writing 写作模板 最好不要全部照搬, 有能力自己做点修改, 使其个性化

很大程度上: to a large extent, in a great/large degree, for the most part

很小程度上: to some extent, in some degree, for some part/partly/in part

Task 1

除流程图外:

As can be seen from the picture (table/figure/diagram/ line graph/bar chart/pie chart), it illustrated (shown) explicitly (obviously) X (that X covers the years/months from ... to ...).

According to / In accordance with the figures / data (data 无复数) given in the picture, X significantly (greatly/ dramatically/ noticeably) fell from ... to ... in 19.. to in 19., **whereas. Also / Moreover / Furthermore** from the picture it can be seen that there was a sharp decline / increase from..., **while.... Based upon / Relying on** the figures / data given in the picture, it started / had its starting point at ... in 19., reached the highest point / peaked at ... in 19.. and gave its finishing point / finished at ... in 19.; **on the contrary, In addition to / What is more** what has previously been referred to , the remaining / rest of all the figures (the other figures) did not indicate/ display/ show a noticeable increase or decrease; **on the other hand/ in contrast, ...**

From **not only** what was demonstrated in the picture **but also** what has been mentioned/specified or described earlier in the passage, it can be seen very clearly that there is (seems/appears to be 用 seem/appear 不能用 clearly) a tendency which is on the (gradual/ remarkable) increase/ decline (of object)....

流程图:

As can be seen/ shown from the picture/ flow chart, it illustrates/ shows explicitly/obviously X. There are some conditions/materials given in the picture.... The general process which concerns/ involves several/some cycles will be described/ conveyed **as follows**.

In the first stage,...

Next is the second stage in which...

After that we have the third stage where...

Finally in Stage Four...

From **not only** what was demonstrated/showed in the picture **but also** what has been mentioned earlier in the passage, it can be seen very clearly that **only in this way or by this kind of process** can (subject: Oil)... be made or produced.

Task 2:

1 - Side:

There, nowadays/ at the present/ currently, exists a heated/ hotly debated discussion on ...(Title).Some people maintained the idea that,...Unfortunately, other people hold the opinion that... I back/support/side with/take the side of/ do (dis)agree with the idea that...(直接)/ I share the idea with the former/latter, which is that...(间接).

One (dis)advantage which can be clear/obvious/explicit to everyone is that...*In fact... Let us take one example/ for example/instance... Let us have another example.... Let us give/ render/ present/ illustrate/ demonstrate/ show still another example...*Explicitly/ clearly/ apparently/ indeed/ undoubtedly....

Another negative/positive side which must be considered/ given consideration to is that...*As a matter of fact... For example....Take the as another example... Take it as a case in point...*

It is self-evident that.... One /The first/ The main reason which can be clear/obvious/explicit to everyone is that... Another/ The second factor which must be given consideration to is that.... Still another/ the third rationale which we must attach importance/attention to is that....

2 - Side:

At present there is a hot topic which never ever fails to provoke a heated discussion on....Some are firmly in favor of the opinion or notion that...does great harm to Yet others/ other people are firmly assured/fully convinced that... Before my opinion is given or presented it would be better for me to discuss/have a detailed discussion on both sides as follows.

We should highlight the notion that...since there are several reasons for us to say that. One reason.... Another reason... (Facts stated/ Example given 可以参照前面一分法的模板斜体字部分) From what has been mentioned before/previously/initially, it can be seen explicitly that...

Seemingly/ Unfortunately, we should rethink the idea that... (Facts stated/ Examples given). So it can be seen explicitly or self-evident that...

Personally I am strongly in support of the idea or the circumstance that... (Solution: It is about time that...did Only in this way can ...)

Problem – Solution Pattern:

首段末段与 1/2 分法类似，中间两段陈述理由，举例，如：

One/ the first/main reason that can be clear/obvious/explicit to everyone is To start/begin with ... In addition ... Furthermore/What is more....(Let us take one example... Let us have another example.....) It is clear/evident that

Another/the second reason that must be considered/given consideration to is... In the first place

In the second place/next place Then ... Finally... From what has been mentioned previously, we can see very clearly/explicitly that....

写作真题(选择一些常考题,可平时模拟练习,具体请参考雅思机井)

050108IeltsA Task 2: We can **get knowledge** from news, but some people think we **can't trust** the journalist. What's your opinion? And what do you think is the **important qualities** that a **journalist** should have?

050122IeltsA Task 2: The recent figure of crimes committed by **the young people** is increasing in major cities throughout the world. Discuss what the possible **reasons** for this problem are and how to **solve** it.

050219IeltsA Task 2: Leisure is a growing industry. Nowadays, **more modern technology used** in entertainment. This may lead **people to less creative**. Do you agree or disagree?

050226IeltsA Task 2: Nowadays people perform the everyday task such as banking, shopping as well as business transaction, **without meeting person face to face**. What are **the possible social effects** upon the **individual** and **society** as a whole?

050312IeltsA Task 2: It is generally believed that **education** is of vital important to the development of **individuals** and the well-being of **societies**. What should **education** consist of to fulfill **both** these functions?

050402IeltsA Task 2: The pressure upon the school and university students is increasing and students are pushed to work too hard for their young age. Do you think it is positive or negative for their development?

050416IeltsA Task 2: The advantages of the spread of English as a global language will continue to outweigh its disadvantages. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

050709IeltsA Task 2: Some people think that the government should pay for health care and education, but other people think that it is nor government's responsibility. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

050806IeltsA Task 2: Many people say that we have developed into a "throw-away" culture, because we are filling up our environment with so many plastic bags and rubbish that we cannot fully dispose of. To what extent do you agree with this opinion and what measures can you recommend reducing this problem?

好词好句

A. Classification of Topic Areas—Related Arguments & Ideas & Evidence

I. Social Hot topic

社会是一个更加概括的词，表示的也许是在一个国家的人民及他们相互间的关系。

Society is a general word for people considered in relation to each other, perhaps in relation to each other in one country.

这是一个有争议的问题，它引起了人们的热烈的讨论

It is a controversial question, which has aroused heated discussion among people. (which 修饰的是名词 question。)

有很多其他因素导致这个问题。

There are many other factors that bring about the problem. (that 在定语从句中做主语，不能省略。)

在采取任何行动前，所有相关的因素都应该被考虑，这是明智的

It makes sense that all relevant factors should be taken into account before taking any action.

虽然它对人类必不可少，它也给我们带来了很多的不便

Although it is indispensable to human beings, it also brings a lot of inconvenience to us.

这个观点虽然看起来有道理和吸引人，但它经不起推敲

Reasonable and attractive as the opinion seems, it cannot hold water.

好的意图有时可能会带来相反的结果

Good intention may sometimes lead to the adverse result.

只有用这种方式，这个问题才能成功的解决

Only in this way, can the problem be solved successfully.

很难的出这样的绝对结论

It is hard to come to an absolute conclusion.

Smoking is just a personal hobby and entertainment.

Tobacco industry contributes a lot to the government's tax income.

If smoking is totally banned, more serious problems will arise, such as unemployment.

Smoking costs a large sum of money, laying a huge economic burden on the smoker's family.

Nowadays, more and more people agree that smoking is an unwholesome hobby, which is equivalent to committing suicide.

It is well known that there is a clear link between smoking and some kinds of serious diseases.

Studies reveal that there is a definite link between smoking and some serious diseases such as lung cancer and heart disease.

Some people even propose a suggestion that smoking should be totally banned in all public places.

It prevents children from being polluted by some negative influence.

II. Work-Life Topic

Life can be defined as people who have all the different experiences of human existence.

You will not see life (见世面), if you stay at home or school forever.

You should not only put one of your feet inside the college but also another outside the college.

Work refers to activities in which physical or mental effort is used or employed to produce something or gain a result, rather than for amusement.

Outdoor activities can improve our health greatly.

Living far away from home, one will suffer from loneliness and homesickness.

In a short vacation, the only thing I can do is to stay at home, sleeping, eating and making myself fatter and fatter.

Most people marry and have children, so they need a steady reliable income because of their family responsibilities.

While the small family has a unique advantage, it cannot compete with the large family.

Most people marry and have children, so they need a steady reliable income because of their family responsibilities even if they are dissatisfied with their jobs.

With the steady growth in the country's economy as well as the people's living standard, the rhythm of people's living is speeding up and a lot of changes have taken place in their daily life.

We live in the country where people enjoy their legal rights.

Those people who strongly oppose the practice claim that it violates people's basic rights of working. 强烈反对这种做法的人声称它侵犯了人们基本的工作权利。

Nowadays raising pets such as dogs and cats is becoming more and more popular in big cities.

Pets have some practical uses.

Raising pets gives them great happiness and helps relieve their pressure and depression.

I think it is sagacious to raise pets because it is beneficial in many ways.

Children are hurt by pets raised by their family.

There are some disadvantages brought about by raising pets.

We need not rely on pets at all.

They may spread some fatal diseases.

The first reason is that raising pets is harmful to people's health.

Some people are indulged in raising pets and they will feel uncomfortable and lonely if they are forbidden to do so.

Only when we have a healthy body, can we work more efficiently.

With the development of society and the improvement of people's living standard, a lot of

Solving problems in the dorm will enrich their social experience. Changes have taken place in their daily life.

Forcing a person to retire can do harm to his physical and mental health.

When a person reaches his old age 人到老年, he is forced to retire from his position.

What the old need is spiritual consolation 精神安慰.

The old people can look after their grandchildren, which may to some degree release the pressure of the young.

Some people suggest that the old people's children have the obligation to look after their old parents.

If they continue to work in a way their health permits, old people can still make a great contribution to the society.

Old workers are more likely to be stable, skillful and experienced than young workers are. It calls for the joint efforts of the government, the young and the old people themselves. The government should organize various activities suitable for the old people's participation. They can also cultivate some other hobbies such as growing flowers, collecting stamps and learning to paint.

With economic development the world over, urbanization has become a global trend. Cities provide convenience and civilized lifestyle, but they also bring about a series of problems, such as pollution, traffic jam, and crime, etc. Then how should we treat these problems out of the urbanization?

The citizens in modern cities can enjoy a more colorful life than the people in the out-of-way countryside do.

Townspeople are well-informed because they have an easier access to news, while compared with people living in cities country people are ill-informed because these areas are hard to get to or inaccessible.

Urban traffic is so well-developed that the residents there often visit exhibitions and parks which are only a short bus ride away. For country people this is a major operation which involves considerable planning.

Shopping, a necessary activity in everyday life is more convenient in the city than in the country. Townspeople can buy what they want at any time of a day. But rural residents go to town at most once a week. So after shopping they always stagger home loaded with heavy purchases.

As far as meals and clothes are concerned townspeople are well-fed and well-dressed as there is an adequate supply of goods. But rural people are too busy with their farming to pay particular attention to them.

It is for these reasons that more and more people are piling into the city and looking for a nest there. To be exact, thousands people rush into cities each year. For every one who moves out at least nine or ten are waiting to come in.

Yet, they fail to notice such advantages in cities as better services, higher level of education and more chances of employment.

Unlike the country known for simple pleasures, the city provides a lot more places for entertainment.

And the life in cities is never dull. for you could be near your friends and will never be cut off by weather conditions.

I think that the temptation of city life, especially of the cultural atmosphere in big cities, is overwhelming, even though those unsolved troubles are still there.

One can conveniently get what one wants by the comprehensive services in the city.

Some people prefer to live in big cities because big cities offer more conveniences than small towns.

City life is preferable to country life because living in the country lacks entertainment while in cities there are more chances of employment, greater range of jobs, more opportunities to succeed in life.

In the countryside, the air is clean, the food is fresh and the houses are usually spacious with large yards around them.

On the contrary, some people are attracted by the convenience of the city.

It is inevitable for urbanization to bring us some sacrifice like the alienation of ourselves from nature. So, while we take advantage of the opportunities that the cities offer us, we ought to devote our intelligence and wisdom to bettering our cities.

Avoiding the 'rush-hour' must be the slogan of large cities the world over. If it is, it is a slogan no one takes the least notice of.

With predictable regularity, wherever you look, it is people, people, people. The trains which leave or arrive every few minutes are packed: an endless procession of human sardine tins. The streets are so crowded, there is hardly room to move on the pavements. The queues for buses reach staggering proportions. Seemingly it would take ages for a bus to get to you because the traffic on the roads has virtually come to a standstill. Even though a bus does at last arrive, it is so full, it can not take any more passengers.

This whole crazy system of commuting stretches man's resources to the utmost.

The smallest unforeseen event can bring about conditions of utter chaos. A power-cut, for instance, an exceptionally heavy snowfall or a minor derailment must always make city-dwellers realize how precarious the balance is. The extraordinary thing is not that people put up with these conditions, but that they actually choose them in preference to anything else.

Large modern cities are too big to control. They impose their own living conditions on the people who inhabit them.

City dwellers are obliged by their environment to adopt a wholly unnatural way of life.

They lose touch with the land and rhythm of nature.

It is possible to live such an air-conditioned existence in a large city that you are barely conscious of the seasons. A few flowers in a public park (if you have the time to visit it) may remind you that it is spring or summer. A few leaves clinging to the pavement may remind you that it is autumn. Beyond that, what is going on in nature seems totally irrelevant to the people living in cities.

All the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air are at a premium. Tall buildings blot out the sun. Traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere. Even the distinction between day and night is lost. The flow of traffic goes on unceasingly and the noise never stops.

The funny thing about it all is that you pay dearly for the 'privilege' of living in a city.

The demand for accommodation is so great that it is often impossible for ordinary people to buy a house of their own. Exorbitant rents must be paid for tiny flats which even country hens would disdain to live in.

Accommodation apart, the cost of living is very high. Just about everything you buy is likely to be more expensive than it would be in the country.

In addition to all this, city-dwellers live under constant threat.

The crime rate in most cities is very high. Houses are burgled with alarming frequency. Cities breed crime and violence and are full of places you would be afraid to visit at night.

They often complain that the development of cities will gradually deprive the dwellers of the closeness to nature, of the freedom on land, and even of the consciousness of seasons. In their opinion, the city-dwellers live in a place close to the evils.

If you think about it, they are not really fit to live in at all. Can anyone really doubt that the country is what man was born for and where he truly belongs.

Many old people choose to spend the remainder of their lives far away from cities.

There are many problems in big cities, such as crowded buses, traffic jams, and poor housing

conditions.

In big cities air pollution and noise pollution are very serious, which does great harm to people's health.

Living standards are much higher on an average in big cities than in the country.

From friends, we can learn what we need.

There are still some people who hold that we should travel with friends.

I like to make friends with people whose characters; hobbies and social status are similar with me.

As soon as a child becomes old enough to communicate with other children, he begins having friends, who sometimes influence him more rapidly than do families.

I still like to travel with friends because I think the most important thing during travel is to get pleasure and relaxation.

An important aspect of traveling with friends is that in case emergency takes place, your friend will give you a hand immediately.

As soon as a child becomes old enough to communicate with other children, he begins having friends, who sometimes influence him more rapidly than do families.

Some people suggest that we should not help the adventurers, because any kind of help would ruin their pleasure of exploring.

Some people suggest that we should not help the adventurers even if they are in danger, because any kind of help would ruin their pleasure of exploring.

If you leave your present job, you have to start at a much lower rank.

There are more and more cars in cities. Pedestrians and cyclists are endangered by the traffic. Gardens and streets give way to car parks and traffic. How could city planners satisfy all people's need?

With population rapidly increasing, heavy traffic has become a big headache for many cities. For this very reason, many government officials and experts have thought up some solutions, among which two draw much attention the country over.

Some people suggest that more and wider roads should be laid down. It is evident that it can relieve the traffic congestion in the streets. thus accelerating the flow of buses and cars. And meanwhile. the fast and smooth flow of traffic reduces the air pollution caused by engine-idling. But the disadvantage of this solution lies in the fact that too much land that could be used for farming or housing will inevitably be occupied by more and more roads.

Therefore, others hold that the number of public bus routes should be raised so that more people can be transported and fewer people will have to travel in their own cars or ride bikes. Less Use of bicycles and private cars will make the roads less crowded. Unfortunately. there is also a drawback in this solution: it will bring inconvenience to those who live or work far away from bus stops.

As neither of the two solutions is effective enough to solve the problem of heavy traffic in cities. I am in favor of a combination of the two. While building more roads in places where land is less useful. we should increase the number of public bus lines. Only in this way call we more efficiently solve the problem of heavy traffic.

Or: If a choice has to be made between spending money on improving the roads for private vehicles or improving public transportation, I would choose the latter for the following reasons,

since / for better public transportation systems, including buses, trains and subways, will encourage more people to use them rather than drive their own cars. A bus, for example, which carries 60 people is a far more efficient use of fuel than 60 individual cars driving along the same route. And even more significant is the greater use of public transportation which causes less pollution and will keep the environment cleaner.

Solving the problem of traffic jams is not an easy job and I don't think any individual or organization can easily handle it.

Measures have been taken to solve traffic problems in big cities.

III. Culture-Education Topic

Education carries the sense of a kind of learning establishing set-up where people are taught or trained in their minds, characters and abilities.

Culture is a part of our life which involves the customs, beliefs, art, music, and all the other products of human thought made by a particular group of people at a particular time.

I see two kinds of pressure working on college students today: economic pressure, parental pressure.

It is easy to look around for villains—to blame the colleges for charging too much money, the parents for pushing their children too far. But there are no villains, only victims.

The pressure is heavy on students who just want to graduate and get a job.

Long gone are the days when students journeyed through college with a certain relaxation, sampling a wide variety of courses that would send them out as liberally educated men and women.

If I were an employer I would rather employ graduates who have this range and curiosity than those who narrowly pursued safe subjects and high grades. I know countless students whose inquiring minds exhilarate me. I like to hear the play of their ideas. I don't care. I don't know if they are getting As or Cs. and I don't care. I also like them as people. The country needs them, and they will find satisfying jobs. I tell them to relax. They can't.

Nor can I blame them. They live in a brutal economy.

Today it is not unusual for a student, even if he works part time at college and full time during the summer, to accrue \$5000 in loans after graduation.

Upon graduation, encouraged to step into society, he is already behind as he goes forth. How could he not feel under pressure in order to keep up with the times?

Along with economic pressure goes parental pressure. Inevitably, the two are deeply intertwined.

Poor students. They are caught in one of the oldest webs of love and duty and guilt. The parents mean well; they are trying to steer their sons and daughters toward a secure future. But the sons and daughters want to major in history or classics or philosophy—subjects with no 'practical' value. Where's the payoff on the humanities? It's not easy to persuade such loving parents that the humanities do indeed pay off. The intellectual faculties developed by studying subjects like history and classics are just the faculties that make creative leaders in business or almost any general field.

In kindergartens, there are many educational facilities from which children can benefit.

Mothers can concentrate on their work and advance their careers, which is also helpful to the social development.

Students can get opportunities to experience a totally different culture.
Children will suffer from loneliness and homesickness.
It is said that mothers know what is most suitable for their children.
Some think that the school should be more responsible for children's education compared with the parents.
Living on the campus brings us great benefits.
Living on the campus is beneficial to the students not only academically but also psychologically.
Many students are not used to taking care of themselves.
Family plays an important role in shaping children's characters.
What we should do is to tell children how to solve these problems properly.

Nowadays, there are more and more young people going abroad for study.
Whether young people should study abroad should be left to individuals to judge.
It should be left to individuals to judge whether young people should study abroad.
From what I have mentioned above, it is not difficult to get the conclusion that students should go abroad to study.
When one finishes his study abroad, he will have more opportunities for his future career.

A country only depending on its tradition will never become a powerful nation.
They hold that people are forgetting their tradition, history and culture.
This will eventually undermine national culture by encouraging the spread and popularization of western customs and values.
A country only depending on its tradition will never become a powerful nation.
The critics argue that the practice does not coincide with the present-day civilized world in which liberty and individuality are highly worshiped.
If we tear down the old buildings, we are mining the cultural heritage and the traditional value as well.

What we should do is to tell children how to solve these problems properly.
Children do not have enough experience.
The parents have devoted all their energy to taking care of their children.
Young people should be encouraged to take part in more meaningful and valuable activities such as reading, studying and exercising.
To dispel loneliness and kill the time, they can cultivate some other hobbies such as growing flowers, collecting stamps and learning to paint.
Without formal examinations, it will be hard for universities to select qualified candidates.
Formal examinations put great stress on students, generate an unhealthy spirit of jealousy and competition, and even bring about psychological problems.

I read an article in which some people hold that students should wear school uniforms every day.
It is a controversial issue whether students should wear uniforms. (or: Whether students should wear uniforms is a controversial issue.)
Wearing uniforms, to some extent, discourages individuality and hinders the development of

creativity.

It has long been recognized as a beneficial practice to require students to wear school uniforms.

It is obvious that wearing the uniforms would make school life dull and monotonous.

After graduation from university, I left my family and entered the society.

When a person writes, he must organize his ideas.

University TV has been regarded as the most effective method of part-time education.

Some schools have tried using other forms of assessment.

What they emphasize is that formal examinations are harmful to students' creativity.

What they stress is that exams are harmful to the students' creativity.

A man who does not study constantly can not hope to achieve much.

IV. Commerce-Economy Topic

Advertisements provide much useful information for us.

Surplus advertisements have interfered in people's normal life.

We need to know where we can buy these products.

The commodities and service provided by society have become more diversified.

With the limited budget, the government is unable to invest much money in education.

V. Environment-Resources Topic

We should compete for our survival.

We should compete for our survival, otherwise, we will be thrown out of the tide of the society.

Nowadays, people face fierce competition and suffer from great life pressure, so they spend little time with their families.

Nowadays, young people face fierce competition and suffer from great life pressure.

Nowadays, people face fierce competition and suffer from great life pressure, so they spend little time with their families, though they want to.

VI. Science-Technology Topic

Television can **widen our sights**.开阔眼界

Television also plays an educational role in our daily life.

They enrich our cultural life.

It brings us a lot of pleasure and amusement.

They spend too much time in front of the television, ignoring their studies, outdoor activities and even their family.

Television shows the news in pictures more powerful than words.

Television plays an educational role in our daily life.

Important events are often broadcast live on television.

They want to imitate what they see.

They want to imitate what they see, which is sometimes dangerous. (which 修饰的是 They want to imitate what they See.)

The main reason that everyone can see is that television presents a vivid world in front of us.

Another factor we must consider is that television plays an educational role in our daily life.
They believe the violence they see is normal and acceptable.
Important events are often broadcast live so that the audiences feel as if they were participating.

You can always see young people and even adults addicted to the computer games.
Only if one has enough self-control, can he benefit from playing games.
They bring great pleasures to young people, train them to respond quickly and arouse the interest in computer science.
Using computers can make us work more efficiently.
Playing games does not require students to use any of their creativity.
Those people who are addicted to playing games tend to be isolated, unsociable and self-centered.

It seems that people who know little about the Internet are out-dated.
The issue whether Internet has more advantages has aroused a heated debate.
Those who welcome the Internet hold that it brings us great convenience and efficiency.
Some students spend too much time playing computer games, which would be harmful to their health and have a negative influence on their studies.

Communicating with other people by telephone is very convenient.
Telephone is very convenient especially when we have something urgent.
The number of cars increased significantly from May to June.

B. Classification of Topic Areas—Authentic Tests with Arguments & Ideas

Topic 1: In some countries the average worker is obliged to retire at the age of 50, while in others people can work until they are 65 or 70. Meanwhile, we see some politicians enjoying power well into their eighties. Clearly, there is little agreement on an appropriate retirement age. Until what age do you think people should be encouraged to remain in paid employment? Give your reasons.
For

- (1) It is helpful to old people's physical health, and enjoy the late life.
- (2) It contributes to the stability of a family.
- (3) It is a kind of service to resolving the family problems such as taking care of grandchildren.
- (4) It is beneficial to the social development. Old people are more likely to be conservative. They are reluctant to accept new ideas. Forcing old people to retire from their positions helps promote young people so that the young can bring their talent into full play.
- (5) It can offer more job opportunities to release the unemployment pressure.
- (6) Some jobs are suitable to the old people.

Against

- (1) There are many jobs suitable for old people.
- (2) It violates the working rights of old people.
- (3) It is harmful to old people's mental health.

If they are forced to retire from work, they will feel they are abandoned by the society.

- (4) It can bring economic problems.

Some old people still work because of their family responsibilities even if they want to retire.

(5) It is a waste of employers' money.

To hire new hands, the employers have to spend more money training them.

(6) Age is not a predictor of people's ability.

Topic 2: Some people think young children can have a better education in a boarding school far from home, while others claim that a day school at the home is a better one. What's your opinion? Give your reasons.

Boarding school:

(1) It is helpful to students' psychological development.

Students are given opportunities to learn to be independent. Studying in boarding school is also beneficial to cultivate their sense of team spirit and cooperation. They will become accustomed to competing with others gradually.

(2) Students can have more time to study.

(3) Parents can concentrate on their work and advance their careers.

(4) Students are less likely to be spoiled by their parents.

Day school:

(1) Students have more opportunities to communicate with their parents.

(2) Students' home can provide them a better living and studying condition.

(3) Parents can save some money.

(4) Parents can keep their children away from negative influence.

(5) Family education also plays an important role in shaping children's inclination and character.

Topic 3: With the wide application of computers in all aspects of life, more and more children indulge too much in computer games. Discuss the effects of computer games on children. What's your opinion about it?

For:

(1) Computer games can improve children's intellectual ability.

(2) They are helpful to the development of children's mental health.

They train children to respond quickly. Children can learn to solve problems by themselves.

(3) They can arouse children's interests in computer science.

(4) They can bring children great pleasure and amusement.

Against:

(1) They waste a lot of time of children.

They tear children away from learning, their main task. They distract children's attention from their studies.

(2) They are harmful to children's physical health.

(3) They are harmful to children's psychological development.

Spending too much time in front of the little screen, children tend to be isolated, unsociable and self-centered somehow. What is more, many computer games contain violence and pornography.

Topic 4: What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet?

For:

(1) It is convenient.

(2) It saves us a lot of time./It makes us work more efficiently.

- (3) It saves us much money.
- (4) It also plays an important role in education.
- (5) We can make a lot of friends from different background.
- (6) It stimulates our interest and curiosity in computer science.

Against:

- (1) It wastes a lot of time of children.

It tears children away from learning, their main task. They distract children's attention from their studies.

- (2) It is harmful to children's physical health.
- (3) It is harmful to children's psychological development.

Spending too much time in front of the little screen, children tend to be isolated, unsociable and self-centered somehow. What is more, Internet contains violence and pornography.

- (4) It makes copyright laws easier to be violated.

Topic 5: Traffic is developing rapidly all round the world at present. What are the traffic problems in your country? What causes these problems? Make some recommendations.

Reasons:

- (1) The number of vehicles increases much more than the building of roads.
- (2) There are too many private cars and not enough public buses.
- (3) Many people do not obey the traffic rules.

Solutions:

- (1) The government should invest more money in the building of new roads.
- (2) The development of public transportation should be put in the first place.
- (3) We should teach people to comply with the traffic roles strictly.

Topic 6: Families are not as close as before. Give reasons for this change, and suggest some ways to bring families closer.

Reasons:

- (1) Competition is becoming more and more fierce and people suffer from serious work pressure.
- (2) People have changed their attitude towards family life.
- (3) People have changed their attitude towards family life.
- (4) Many workers have to work in other cities and children leave their parents to study at an early age.

Solutions:

- (1) We should keep frequent touch with our family members.
- (2) We should try to spend more time with families.
- (3) Never bring your work home, leave it in your office.
- (4) We should teach our children the concept of family when they are young.

Topic 7: Some people say that it is not right for the government to spend so much money on artistic projects, such as galleries and sculptures. Do you agree with them? Please explain your reasons.

For:

- (1) They provide a better living environment for citizens.

- (2) They make city life colorful.
- (3) They enrich people's cultural life.
- (4) They are helpful to the local tourism.
- (5) They can provide more employment opportunities.
- (6) They can improve the investment environment.

Against:

- (1) They benefit only a small percentage of people.
- (2) They destruct the natural environment.
- (3) They waste the taxpayer's money.
- (4) It is harmful to the development of the developing countries.
- (5) Arts have the close relation with tradition which may prevent the development of countries.

Topic 8: Today, it is not allowed to raise pets in many cities, especially in modern cities. Do you agree or disagree with this?

For:

- (1) It is helpful to people's physical health.
- (2) Walking the pets is beneficial to the owner's health too, especially to old people.
- (3) It is beneficial to people's mental health.

They can bring spiritual consolation to old people. With the help of pets, they can dispel the feeling of loneliness.

- (4) Pets have some practical uses.
- (5) Raising pets does favor to children's psychological development.
- They can learn to be considerate and tolerant.
- (6) Pets bring entertainment and amusement to us.

Against:

- (1) Raising pets wastes us a lot of time.
- (2) Pets cost us much money.
- (3) They are harmful to our physical health.

They are dirty and can spread some diseases.

- (4) Raising pets has a negative influence on the relationship between neighbours.

Topic 9: Soap opera affects family and community relationship. Do you agree or not? What are the merits and demerits of soap operas?

For:

- (1) It tears people away from communicating with neighbors and local community.
- (2) It makes people too romantic.
- (3) It is harmful to people's physical health.
- (4) It occupies the time so that people cannot concentrate on their work and study.
- (5) It is harmful to the development of people's intellectual ability.

Against:

- (1) It enriches people's cultural life.
- (2) It brings us a lot of pleasure and amusement.
- (3) It sometimes plays an educational role.
- (4) It helps release work pressure.

(5) It is important to the TV station.

Topic 10: Corporal punishment has been practised in many schools for quite a long time. In recent years, people's attitudes towards this practice have undergone drastic changes. Nowadays, many people strongly oppose it. Should corporal punishment be abolished?

For:

- (1) It helps reinforce the discipline which is the basis of all achievements.
- (2) It is helpful to the management of teachers and parents.
- (3) It contributes to the success of children. ('Spare the rod, spoil the kid.')

Against:

- (1) It is harmful to children's physical health.
- (2) It brings harm to children's emotional health.

According to the studies, children who have ever suffered from corporal punishment tend to be violent when they grow up.

- (3) It violates children's human rights.

Topic 11: Many pop and sports stars earn millions of dollars a year. On the other hand most people in "ordinary" professions like nurses, doctors and teachers earn only a small fraction of the income of these "stars". What do you think about this phenomenon? Is it fair?

For:

- (1) They enrich our cultural life.
- (2) They have suffered from painstaking training.
- (3) They sacrifice a lot for what they have gained.
- (4) It is the outcome of the market economy.

Against:

- (1) It discourages the enthusiasm of people in other working fields.
- (2) It will have a negative influence on the development of young people.
- (3) What they gain is much more than what they pay.
- (4) They are not indispensable.

Topic 12: Should uniforms be introduced into schools and should students be required to wear uniforms?

For:

- (1) Wearing uniforms helps cultivate children the sense of thrift.
- (2) Students can concentrate on their studies.
- (3) It helps foster a sense of team spirit and cooperation.
- (4) Parents can save some money, for parents can spend less time on children's clothing.
- (5) It is helpful to the management of the schools since wearing uniforms can enhance discipline.

Against:

- (1) It is harmful to students' psychological health development.
- (2) It increases parents' economic burdens.
- (3) It does harm to students' individuality and creativity.
- (4) The school life would be dull and monotonous.
- (5) It violates the students' legal rights.

Topic 13: Which One Do You Like: a Small Family or a Large Family?

In ancient times the Chinese farmed for living, and always lived on the land inherited from their ancestors and never moved without important reasons. So they formed large families. But with the change of social structure and the increasing strength of individual independence. The number of small families is growing larger.

A large family which may include three generations have some advantages. Its benefit is that people can help each other in time of need. For example, unable to earn a living themselves, the grandparents in this family can be supported by their sons or daughters. The third generation may be taken care of by the grandparents. Thus the second generation can be absorbed in work without their children making much trouble at home. However, many people living together are sure to produce some conflict. Everybody's business is nobody's business. In other words, there is almost no privacy.

The good and bad sides of a small family are just the opposite of a large family. A member of a small family Can freely express his (or her) feeling to his wife (or her husband) and children. The people of a small family do not have to do what they do not like under the mask of happiness. Of course, the young couple is busier than those of a large family in taking care of children.

Asked whether I like a large family or a small family, I would answer: I like the latter. But one thing must be emphasized. It is important to keep frequent touch with your relatives if you live in a small family, and especially, to support your parents when they are too old.

IELTS 必看: 机经(烤鸭们的真题回忆, **答案不一定正确!**): www.51ielts.com bbs.3gbbs.com

剑桥真题 345 先做 3 和 5, 最后做 4; 有时间最好多做多总结分析

其他可利用资料: focus on ielts (全真模拟题偏难些); insight into ielts

考试不需要带文具

尽量早点去考场, 确认教室

不需要带水, 考试过程 2 小时 40 分钟左右, 不可以上厕所, 除非监考老师陪同, 很麻烦的一般情况下有一个老外和一个中国老师监考, 包包都有个垃圾袋装, 哈哈, 黑色的袋子, 貌似就是大号垃圾袋

考试前拿到试卷后老外没说打开试卷绝对不准翻, 否则你的考号就要上黑板上的黑名单了, 考试时也不要东张西望

答题:

听力: 没听到的就让它过去, 千万不能一心一意, 平时练习多注意降调重读(蚂蚁考时 S4 都不知道她在说什么, 听到降调重读象答案的就填, 很管用, 没想到听力考的 7.5) 并且平时练习时最好不要把题目全部看完再开始听, 蚂蚁发现考试时根本来不及把题目全部看完!!

先把答案写试卷上, 听力结束后会有 10 分钟誊抄答案, 注意大小写和语法

阅读: 要注意 语法, True 和 YES 分清, 不能混写, 不能缩写

写作: 平时多练, 有条件最好请老外帮你改一改, 东西方思维方式相差还是满大的~

口语: 考前提前去, 可以问已经考完出来的烤鸭们题目, 一个考场有很多题目是一样的, 当然注意别被抓到啦~~~