



# IELTS

无忧雅思名师讲堂

## 雅思通关特训

### 写作

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- 反映考试最新动态
- 直击考试重点难点
- 体验考场真枪实战



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## 出版说明

雅思考试进入中国已有二十多年，在中国广为普及也有十年。考生参加该考试的目的也从最开始的选拔中英交流项目候选人，到今天的去英语国家读研、读本科、读专业学校、移民，等等。与此相应，考生的英语基础、应试难点等也变得千差万别。在这种形式下，如何为考生提供有针对性的、个性化的考试辅导书，成为出版人所要认真思考的问题。

无忧雅思网是深受雅思考生喜爱的专业性网站，自开通以来一直孜孜不倦地为考生提供信息资讯等服务，并为教师与考生、考生与考生、教师与教师、考生与国外学校之间搭建了交流平台。在为考生提供服务的同时，这个平台也使网站对考生的需求有了深入、细致的了解。

北京语言大学出版社是国内最早出版雅思辅导用书的出版社，所出版的雅思考试用书不论品种还是质量，在雅思考生中是有口皆碑的。

由无忧雅思网站组稿，北京语言大学出版社出版的“无忧雅思名师讲堂”系列丛书《雅思通关特训》，旨在利用网站对考试和考生深入了解的优势和北语社的出版优势，为考生提供重点突出、扫除考生应试难点的考试辅导书。

本系列丛书含听力、口语、阅读、写作4册。在编写上突出以下特点：

- 紧扣雅思考试的出题思路，涵盖最新题型；
- 对考试要求进行细致剖析，对应试技巧进行具有可操作性的指导；
- 不做面面俱到的泛泛说教，而是根据考生的弱点，重点扫清其考试中的难点。

4册书的重点分别为：

《听力》：重点帮助考生攻克英语数字的听力和边听边记的题型，如填表填空题、总结填空题、笔记填空题、留言记录题、完成句子题、简答题等。

《写作》：重点之一是指导考生对大作文（Task 2）各种话题的写作思路进行分析，以帮助考生摆脱看到题目后无从下笔的窘境。重点之二是对雅思写作考试三种作文（论说文、图表描述、书信）的文章组织、常用句型、常用词汇进行梳理和归纳。

《口语》：重点帮助考生攻克口语第二、三部分，对这两部分所涵盖的话题进行分类梳理和答题指导，对这两部分所需句型和词汇进行归纳。

《阅读》：重点攻克普通考生平时接触较少的主题的文章阅读，尤其是其中的难句的阅读理解。

这套书的作者既有广大雅思考生所熟悉的“黑眼睛雅思听力”（《IELTS 考试技能训练教程》）的编者，也有当今活跃在国内知名雅思培训学校讲坛并经常在无忧雅思网上与考生交流的实力派雅思培训教师。

愿该系列丛书能成为广大考生的通关法宝。

# 序言

## 关于雅思写作

雅思作为世界上最广泛流行的考试之一，其出题方式与评分准则是非常科学的。雅思写作考试分为两类：A类（学术类）和G类（普通培训类），这两种类型的写作侧重点有所不同。

A类写作时间为1小时，由Task 1和Task 2两部分组成。第一部分Task 1要求以不少于150字来描述一个图表，图表可能是曲线图、柱状图、饼状图、示意图、流程图和地图中的一种或组合。这部分内容是考查考生是否能用准确的语言描述一个客观的图表，并大致测验一下考生的语言能力是否达到在英语国家大学中学习的要求。Task 2要求不少于250字，是一篇命题作文。即给定一个主题，让考生阐述自己的观点，目的是考查考生综合语言能力的运用以及逻辑思维能力。

G类写作时间为1小时，也分为Task 1和Task 2。Task 1要求写一封书信，如感谢信、投诉信、咨询信、求职信、说明信或申请信等，并要求字数不少于150字。这部分内容明显是考查考生在国外生活的过程中是否能根据需要写出相应的信件。Task 2也是一篇命题作文，与A类的相似。

对A类考生而言，优秀的写作成绩（比如7分或7分以上）是申请好大学的一个重要的亮点。没有任何一个好大学愿意接收一个写作成绩差的学生，因为如果连雅思作文都写不好，如何去面对今后学习中对英语写作能力要求更高的学术论文的写作？所以希望广大的A类考生务必要重视雅思作文的写作练习。

## 关于雅思写作练习

笔者在近几年的英语教学中，接触过众多雅思考生。据考生们反映，考场上的写作时间可谓是相当紧张。因此提醒广大考生务必不要眼高手低，要多做刻苦练习，这样在考试时才会如鱼得水，取得满意的成绩。希望考生能够做出雅思考前具体的练习计划，按照本书的安排，每天练习一到两个专题，循序渐进，最后肯定会马到成功，取得优异的成绩。

## 关于本书

本书可以说是笔者多年来教授雅思写作的知识提炼和经验总结。在编写时，本书尤其注意突出以下特点：

1. 非常清晰地阐述雅思写作的精髓所在，小到单词的使用，大到写作的整体构思，都由浅入深地予以说明，有些难点还以直观的图形呈现，从而帮助考生深刻理解和记忆。

2. 带给考生许多具有独特观点的构思方式。很多考生觉得雅思作文写作中观点与构思方式很难把握，换句话说就是从哪个角度入手去写很难确定。本书在每一类话题作文的写作指导中，都编写了“解题思路”，相信它会让大家对雅思作文的构思有柳暗花明又一村的感觉！

3. 本书的编写顺序为：第一部分是 Task 2 作文，第二部分是 A 类 Task 1 图表作文，第三部分是 G 类 Task 1 书信作文。之所以把考试中的大作文（Task 2）放到第一部分，原因是，无论是 A 类还是 G 类的 Task 2（命题作文）占考试的分值比例都大，约占总分的三分之二。所以本书特意将 Task 2 的写作放在第一部分以引起考生重视。

这里有一点需要说明：本书第一部分 Task 2——议论文写作主要侧重 A 类 Task 2 的写作，其原因是，尽管 G 类 Task 2 作文的难度比 A 类的略低，但 A 类和 G 类 Task 2 的命题作文内容差不多，G 类考生若能以 A 类命题作文为练习标准，考试中将更有优势。

本书的写作得到北京语言大学出版社王素云老师、无忧雅思网的管永川总经理的大力支持，特对他们付出的辛勤劳动表示衷心感谢！

编 者

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# 第一部分 Task 2——议论文写作

## 综 述

### 一、Task 2 的评分标准与内容解析

IELTS Task 2 Writing Band Descriptors (public version)

Band	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fully addresses all parts of the task</li> <li>presents a fully developed position in answer to the question with relevant, fully extended and well supported ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention</li> <li>skilfully manages paragraphing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'</li> </ul>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sufficiently addresses all parts of the task</li> <li>presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and supported ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sequences information and ideas logically</li> <li>manages all aspects of cohesion well</li> <li>uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings</li> <li>skilfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation</li> <li>produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a wide range of structures</li> <li>the majority of sentences are error-free</li> <li>makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies</li> </ul>
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>addresses all parts of the task</li> <li>presents a clear position throughout the response</li> <li>presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout</li> <li>uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use</li> <li>presents a clear central topic within each paragraph</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision</li> <li>uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation</li> <li>may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses a variety of complex structures</li> <li>produces frequent error-free sentences</li> <li>has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors</li> </ul>

续表

Band	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others</li> <li>• presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive</li> <li>• presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression</li> <li>• uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical</li> <li>• may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately</li> <li>• uses paragraphing, but not always logically</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task</li> <li>• attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy</li> <li>• makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms</li> <li>• makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• addresses the task only partially; the format may be inappropriate in places</li> <li>• expresses a position but the development is not always clear and there may be no conclusions drawn</li> <li>• presents some main ideas but these are limited and not sufficiently developed: there may be irrelevant detail</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presents information with some organisation but there may be a lack of overall progression</li> <li>• makes inadequate, inaccurate or overuse of cohesive devices</li> <li>• may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution</li> <li>• may not write in paragraphs, or paragraphing may be inadequate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task</li> <li>• may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses only a limited range of structures</li> <li>• attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences</li> <li>• may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• responds to the task only in a minimal way or the answer is tangential; the format may be inappropriate</li> <li>• presents a position but this is unclear</li> <li>• presents some main ideas but these are difficult to identify and may be repetitive, irrelevant or not well supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presents information and ideas but these are not arranged coherently and there is no clear progression in the response</li> <li>• uses some basic cohesive devices but these may be inaccurate or repetitive</li> <li>• may not write in paragraphs or their use may be confusing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses only basic vocabulary which may be used repetitively or which may be inappropriate for the task</li> <li>• has limited control of word formation and/or spelling: errors may cause strain for the reader</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses only a very limited range of structures with only rare use of subordinate clauses</li> <li>• some structures are accurate but errors predominate, and punctuation is often faulty</li> </ul>

续表

Band	Task Response	Coherence and Cohesion	Lexical Resource	Grammatical Range and Accuracy
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does not adequately address any part of the task</li> <li>• does not express a clear position</li> <li>• presents few ideas, which are largely undeveloped or irrelevant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does not organise ideas logically</li> <li>• may use a very limited range of cohesive devices, and those used may not indicate a logical relationship between ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses only a very limited range of words and expressions with very limited control of word formation and/or spelling</li> <li>• errors may severely distort the message</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attempts sentence forms but errors in grammar and punctuation predominate and distort the meaning</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• barely responds to the task</li> <li>• does not express a position</li> <li>• may attempt to present one or two ideas but there is no development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has very little control of organisational features</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uses an extremely limited range of vocabulary; essentially no control of word formation and/or spelling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cannot use sentence forms except in memorised phrases</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• answer is completely unrelated to the task</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fails to communicate any message</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can only use a few isolated words</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cannot use sentence forms at all</li> </ul>
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does not attend</li> <li>• does not attempt the task in any way</li> <li>• writes a totally memorised response</li> </ul>			

这里只对 5 分、7 分和 9 分的作文进行分析。分析 5 分、7 分这两个档次的作文旨在给广大考生指出为什么得这个分数，原因在哪里，自己的作文到底有什么欠缺？因为大部分考生都处在 5~7 分的分数段，这些分析将对大家非常有用。分析 9 分的作文旨在给大家指出一个努力的方向，即便大家很难得到 9 分的满分，但至少我们可以朝这个目标去努力，从而最终获得自己理想的分数。

从上表对“任务回答 (task response)”方面的描述，很明显能看出 9 分作文要求考生要完成作文的所有有关内容的表述，并且要求考生用很好、很到位的观点去支持作文主题。在“连贯与关联性 (coherence and cohesion)”方面要求考生做到上下文衔接无痕迹，要能准确地使用衔接手段，且要用得恰到好处，不显生硬。在“词法 (lexical resource)”方面，要求考生有丰富的词汇量，词的使用要富于变化，同时能够非常熟练、自然地完成句子。在“语法与精确度 (grammatical range and accuracy)”方面，则要求考生能够灵活且准确到位地使用广泛的语法结构，只允许非常少的错误，比如笔误。

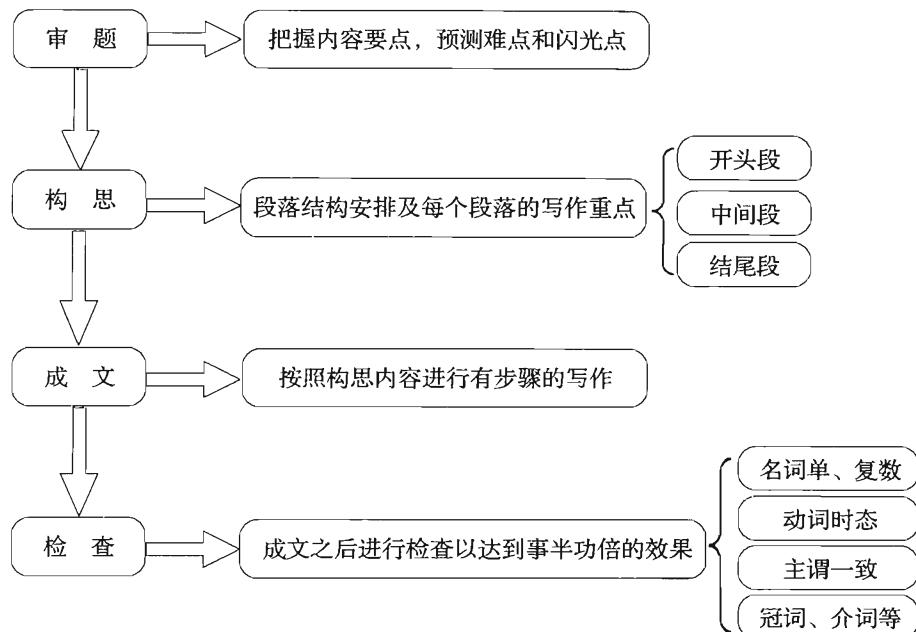
总之，9 分的作文可以概括为：接近完美，读后让人感觉如沐春风。作文对题目所规定的写作任务要有一个清晰的回答；文章的组织要有逻辑性，即能广泛地使用连词；词汇的运用要丰富多变；要能够使用比较广泛的复杂句式，对语法与标点符号的控制总体来说要比较正确，但可以有一些错误。

我们来对照一下对 5 分作文的描述，因为 5 分、5.5 分和 6 分是大部分考生得到的分数。这个分数段的作文的不足之处是：在“任务回答 (task response)”方面，只部分的完成了写作任务；在结构形式方面不太合理，表达了立场但是拓展并不清晰，可能也没有结论；展示了一些主要的观点但是很有限，不充分并且没有相关细节。在“连贯与关联性 (coherence and cohesion)”方面，有一些组织结构，但是缺少层次感；连词使用不充足、不精确或者过分使用连词；没写成段落或者分段不够。在“词法 (lexical resource)”方面，词汇的使用有限，但这样的词汇量有限地满足了写作任务；有明显的拼写错误或词性的错误，甚至有时会给读者造成一些阅读障碍。在“语法与精确度 (grammatical range and accuracy)”方面，只用了有限的语法结构，尝试使用一些复杂句式但存在使用不当的情况，经常出现语法错误并且标点使用不当，这些错误也会使读者产生阅读障碍。

看过上面对 9 分和 5 分作文的描述，同学们应该知道了自己的不足之处，而且应该知道朝什么方向努力了。

## 二、雅思写作攻略

### (一) 雅思写作攻略示意图



### (二) 对示意图的具体阐述

#### 1. 审题

1) 审题首先需要根据题目的旁文注解来把握内容要点。

这个过程当中，我们遇到的第一个难点就是对于题目要求的把握。读懂题目要求是写好作文的第一步，但很多时候我们在写作文的时候会遇到所谓的生词或者难词。一旦遇到这样的问题，同学们首先需要静下心来根据上下文的相关信息仔细推断其意思。例如：

**Topic:** (2008.02.23)

**In some countries, it is now possible for people to buy a wide variety of foods transported from all over the world. To what extent do the benefits of this development outweigh the drawbacks?**

在这个题目当中，可能同学们遇到的一个难点就是 outweigh 和 drawback。但我们根据前面的 benefits (利益、好处) 的意思，可以推测出 outweigh the drawbacks 就是“超过弊端、缺点”的意思。

### **Topic:** (2008.01.12)

**Some people think the best way of reducing crime is to give longer prison sentences. Others, however, think there are other better ways to reduce crime. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.**

在这个题目中，我们会发现 sentences 一词不太好翻译。通常情况下，我们把它理解为“句子”。但很显然在这里如果按照我们通常理解的意思去翻译的话，就会翻译不通。因此，根据前面句子的提示，我们可以得出“减少犯罪的最好方法是施行长期徒刑”。

2) 审题还需有效地把握题目的主要意思。

通常情况下，很多同学还会遇到的另一个问题就是对于题意的有效把握。

那么，如何有效地把握题目的主要意思？

第一，如果一个题目有两句话构成，通常一句为陈述句，另一句为疑问句。那么陈述句的信息相对来说更为重要，因为它是文章写作的重中之重。如：

### **Topic:** (2007.11.24)

**Some people believe that giving aid to poorer countries has more negative effects than positive effects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

### **Topic:** (2007.05.12)

**Some people believe that some unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programmes ( e.g. working in a charity, improving the relationship of neighbourhood or teaching sports to children). To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

这两个题目中的陈述句：“Some people believe that...”（一些人相信……。）

疑问句：“To what extent do you agree or disagree?”（你在多大程度上同意或者不同意？）

第二，有些题目是由三句话组成，第一句往往为介绍句，不起主要作用。关键看第二句话，这句话往往有转折词引导，因此是同学们需要重点分析和解决的句子，后面的疑问句子就一般。如：

**Topic:** (2008.06.05)

**University students always focus on one specialist subject, but some people think universities should encourage their students to study a range of subjects in addition to their own subject. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?**

这个题目当中，最为重要的并不是“University students always focus on one specialist subject”（大学生通常关注一门专业课程）这一引导句子，而是后面的“but some people think universities should encourage their students to study a range of subjects in addition to their own subject”（人们认为大学应该鼓励学生除了自己的专业课程之外还应该学习其他课程）。这句话与前面的句子形成明显的对比。因此，我们可以看到，这个题目主要考查的是对除专业课之外的其他课程学习重要性的评价。

### 3) 预测难点和闪光点

所谓难点，就是文章当中必须用英文表达的内容，而在具体写作过程当中又无法想到的。解决这一难点通常采用的方法就是用英语解释英语。例如：

**Topic:**

**People think that old buildings should be knocked down and give way to the new buildings. Do you agree or disagree? How important are old buildings to us?**

从文化保护角度来看，老建筑代表着一个城市历史的发展进程，是一个城市文化习俗的标志和象征，也是一笔宝贵的文化财富；从经济利用价值角度来讲，老建筑可以促进城市旅游业的发展。因此，“文化习俗”（cultural custom）、“象征”（symbol）、“财富”（wealth）和“价值”（values）这些词语需要在文章中进行有效的阐述，考生的作文如果缺乏这些有效的词汇，文章就会缺乏所谓的内 容要点。

开头范例：

Along with the rapid pace of urbanization, city authorities are now faced with a drastic debate: whether an old building should be deconstructed or maintained. As far as I am concerned, it depends upon whether aged buildings can provide various kinds of values, such as cultural values, economic values as well as social values, by weighing the cost of targeted buildings against the benefits they will bring.

所谓的闪光点就是文章在遣词造句上需要下一番工夫，要选取好的词语和句式。

例如：“毋庸置疑，悠久的历史使得建筑物更受欢迎。”

很多同学会写出这样的句子：

There is no doubt that a long history has made these buildings very popular.

对于这个句子，我们需要改变一下。比如，我们可以采取同位语使得句式多一些变化，于是上面的句子就会变成：

There is no denying the fact that a long history has made these buildings very popular.

我们还可以进一步使用插入语来做解释、说明，如插入“coupled with architectural values”（及其建筑价值），于是这个句子就可以被改写为：

There is no denying the fact that a long history, coupled with architectural values, has made these buildings very popular.

## 2. 构思

构思即根据不同的文章类型安排不同的结构和写作方法。按照文章的具体分类，我们可以把雅思 Task 2 作文分为以下两种主要类型：

**第一种类型：正反观点型（A & B 型），要求考生从正反两个方面讨论一个事**

物的两个方面。如：

- Discuss advantages and disadvantages.
- Discuss both views.

**第二种类型：论点型 (Topic 型)**，要求考生就问题的某一个方面进行阐述并提出自己的观点。如：

- To what extent do you agree or disagree? What is your opinion?
- what caused this problem, and what solutions can solve this problem?

下面我们结合一些具体题目来讲解文章的构思和具体写作。

### 1) 开头段

开头段往往包含以下三个部分：

- 论点前的导入
- 论点导入
- 亮出个人观点或对中间论点的简单描述

例：

**Topic:** (2008.06.21)

**Some people think that children should obey the rules or do what their parents and teachers want them to do. Other people think that children controlled too much can't deal with problems themselves. Discuss both views and state your own opinion.**

(一些人认为孩子应该遵守规定并且按照父母和老师的要求去做事情。其他人认为孩子管得太严可能会使孩子不能够自己解决问题。论述这两种观点并阐述你的观点。)

**论点前的导入：**如，

How to discipline children is a matter for debate.

或者

Recently, much more attention than ever before has been paid to the way of disciplining children.

**论点的导入：**通常采用下面三种方法。

(1) “同义释换”，横向就是词性的转换，纵向就是词汇与词组的转换。如：

There is a nationwide perception that it will make children under control, while a counterargument is that it would reduce strictness toward children.

(2) “拓展”，即对主题进行拓展，不能照抄题目。如：

Some people think that children are supposed to act on the rules or do something according to their parents and teachers' spoken instruction.

(3) “改变句式”，如：

Some people think that it is better for children to do well to obey the rules or parental teachings while other people maintain that it may cause many problems for them.

**亮出观点：**

(1) 明确表态，如：

My point of view is that parental teaching is of benefits to children.

(2) 不明确表态，如：

There are several points in both sides.

**2) 中间段**

中间段一般采用“演绎法”的写法，其结构为：

主题句 + 拓展句 + 结尾句

**主题句：**就是指一个段落的中心思想句，往往位于段落之首。

例：

**Topic:**

**Water resources around the world are falling deficient. Analyse the possible reasons and provide your suggestions.**

针对这个题目的文章，其中间段的主题句就可以这样写：

There are three major reasons that can be cited to explain the emergence of this issue.

其后一段的主题句可以继续写出：

Next, inefficient use is another force contributing to the water crisis.

**拓展句：**就是指解释、说明主题句的句子。通常采用博弈思路：即举例子。

往往从宏观和微观两个方面来举例子。所谓的“宏观”，就是上升到国家的角度，比如经济、文化、社会、教育、医疗、环境、旅游、法律，等等；所谓的“微观”，就是个人角度，一般在发表看法的时候多采用微观。比如说“我认为”、“我觉得”等。

例：

(中间段第1段的主题句：) There are three major reasons that can be cited to explain the emergence of this issue. (紧跟其后的拓展句——举例子：) First and foremost, a trigger for a water crisis is that people lack the awareness of saving water. Due to the ready availability of water in many countries, people tend to see water as an everlasting resource. For this reason, the uncontrolled use of water is commonplace, accelerating the exhaustion of this valuable resource.

(中间段第2段的主题句：) Next, inefficient use is another force contributing to the water crisis. (拓展句) According to the recent report the leaky rates of pipe networks in cities were 20 percent, that is one fifths of supply of water has been wasted, which each year equals 13 North Seas. Not only does it reduce the amount of

water available for manufacture, farming and households, but it also has a profound effect on the sustainability of water-related ecosystems. Meanwhile, many water resources are not replenished before being reused and depleted.

**结尾句：**就是指总结陈述主题句的句子。通常位于一个段落的结尾，往往可以省略。

### 3) 结尾段

结论：重新申述论点。

## 3. 成文

所谓成文，就是进行写作，在这个过程当中要注意前后语句的顺承关系，做到心中有数。

## 4. 检查

检查是非常必要的一环。检查通常至少可以让考生非常清晰地看出下面五种形式的错误：

(1) 名词单复、数。如：

... a system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy, claiming to make a progress toward a higher social order in which all goods are equally shared by the people.

(progress 是不可数名词，因此应该把 make a progress 改成 make progress。)

(2) 主谓一致。如：

Actually, research reveals that cooperation raises standard, and promote higher achievement than competition.

(promote 应该改为 promotes 使主谓一致。)

(3) 动词时态。如：

That said, I don't feel pessimistic that we were going to run out of resources; we are becoming more efficient at producing food faster than the rate at which population is increasing.

(应该把 we were going to 改成 we are going to 使动词时态一致。)

(4) 冠词。如：

He is a English teacher.

(应该把 a 改成 an。)

France is an European country.

(应该把 an 改成 a。)

(5) 介词。如：

In the United States, the hours available to leisure each week dropped from 24.3 in 1975 to 19.2 in 1995.

(应该把 available to 改成 available for。)

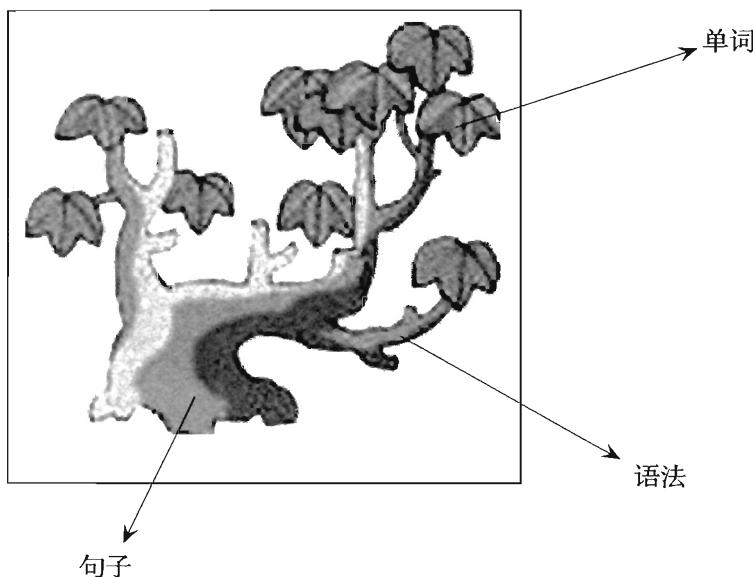
# 第一章 环 境

## 第一节 句法与词法

这一章要与大家讨论涉及环境、环保、能源等话题的题目的写作，或叫做人与自然。因为我们生活在地球上，人与自然的话题可谓是经典话题。但是我们在讨论人与自然之前，还是要与大家讨论一下写作的一些基本技巧。

首先我们要讨论的是英语写作中常用的副词。中国区的考生所写文章中的一个普遍问题就是文章大、空、泛。究其原因，其实就是有些句子缺少必要的修饰词的描述和润色，而使得句子空洞、不具体。其中最明显的就是缺少必要的副词。

为了更直观地说明词法、句法以及单词在写作中的功能，我们用下图来说明。



从上面的树形图中可以看出，文章中的句子就像是树干，枝权就像语法的使用，而单词则犹如树叶。同学们可以看出，树干越粗壮，枝权越多，树叶越密，树长得就越茂盛。我们的作文也是一样：复杂的句式结构就是树干，变化多端的语法就是树权，多样化的用词就是树叶。说到这里，相信同学们对练习句法和词法的意义就有一定的了解了吧。

这一节我们要练习的句子是平衡结构，要练习的词法就是副词。也就是说这一节我们要学习几个“树干”和一个“树权”。

## 一、平衡结构

1. Not only + 句子 A, but (also) + 句子 B
2. 句子 A, whereas + 句子 B
3. Whether + 句子 A + or + 句子 B + 动词或系动词 + 名词成分
4. 句子 A + 系动词 + partly because + 句子 B + partly because + 句子 C
5. 名词成分 + 系动词 + that + 句子 A, and that + 句子 B

之所以叫它们平衡结构，是因为写的时候要注意前后写得要一致。这种句子在作文中会使同学们的表达比较规范，同时又向考官展示了一定的句式应用能力，一箭双雕，何乐而不为？

## 二、副词

副词作为句子的一大修饰成分，会给同学们作文中的句子予以润饰，使意思的表达更加具体、到位。

下面我们看一下副词的几种用法：

副词 → 动词 or 形容词 or 副词 or 句子

由上面的示意图可以看出，副词在句子中经常用来修饰四种成分中的一种。有了这个得意工具，我们就可以使我们的句子更加充实一些了。下面是我们写作中常用的一些副词：

### 表示程度的副词：

completely	awfully
entirely	wondrously
extremely	absolutely
extraordinarily	definitely
greatly	totally

上面这些词都可以表示“非常”的意思，因此，同学们不要一说“非常”就只用“very”。

### 表示频率的副词：

frequently 经常地

occasionally 偶尔地

usually 通常地

seldom 不常，很少

## 三、例句

下面我们来看平衡结构与副词在句子中的用法。我们所有的句子都围绕本章的话题——环境来展开。

### 1. not only... , but also

**Not only** should the government pay much attention to the protection of our environment, **but also** every residents living in this area should be **absolutely** aware of the importance of the preservation of our natural surroundings.

译文：不仅政府应该重视环境的保护，居住在这个地区的每一个居民也要一定意识到保护自然环境的重要性。

注意 Not only 后面的句子要用倒装结构，此句中的副词 absolutely 修饰形容词 aware，这个副词的使用使“aware of...”在语气上得到了加强。

### 2. ... , whereas...

Majority of developed countries have taken some effective measures to treat the environment, **whereas** some developing countries are **extremely** inadequate in this area.

译文：大部分发达国家已经采取了一些有效措施来治理环境，然而一些发展中国家在这一领域做得还极其不够。

这个句子中用 whereas 连接了两个小句。注意 whereas 前面通常需要一个逗号。

### 3. whether... or...

**Whether** the government should increase the finance of the economic development and tourism at the expense of environment **or** vice versa often counts on the issue that which one is more important for the local people.

译文：政府应该以环境为代价去支持经济发展和旅游业还是反之，通常取决于哪一个对于当地人来讲更为重要。

这个句子中一定要注意 **or** 之前和之后在结构上的一致。

### 4. . . partly because . . . and partly because . . .

**Currently**, that the pollution of the environment is becoming increasingly serious may **partly because** the emission from private cars is so heavy **and partly because** the damage of the natural surroundings is much too dramatic.

译文：当今，环境问题之所以变得日益严重，部分是由于严重的汽车尾气的排放，部分是由于对自然环境的严重破坏。

注意这个句子中副词 **currently** 修饰整个句子。这也是副词的重要用法之一。

### 5. . . is that . . . and that . . .

On the whole, the thrust of this article **is that** we should be aware of the importance of protecting our living space, **and that** we also should do our utmost to do something on it, too.

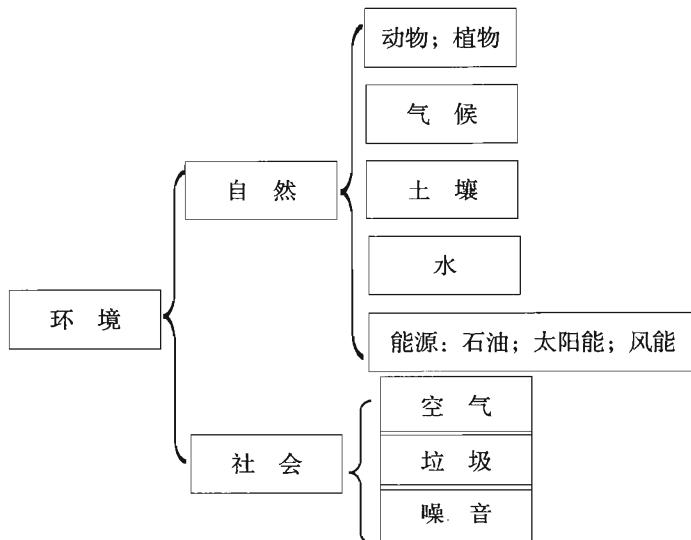
译文：文章的主题是我们要意识到环保的重要性，我们也要尽力对环保做一些事情。

注意 **and** 前面的逗号的使用，因为正确使用标点符号也是得高分的一部分内容。

## 第二节 写作思路与高分范文

### 一、环境类话题写作思路分析

环境类话题结构延伸示意图



提及环境，我们就会想到人和自然。那么对于写作中的环境类相关话题，就会相应地分为人和自然两大方面。只不过在本书中，我们将人的角色转变为社会，因此，环境从宏观角度就被分为自然与社会两大方面。

从自然角度来看，我们就会想到水、动植物，以及各种资源、气候变化等。气候变化，带来温室效应、洪水、干旱等自然灾害。进而导致动植物濒临灭绝。而资源短缺问题，也必然会对环境带来不利影响。

从社会角度来看，首先是人的环保意识缺乏，所以带来诸如垃圾随便乱扔，一次性饭盒、塑料袋不加分类地乱丢等问题，进而造成土壤不宜耕种庄稼；其次，汽车的大量使用，导致废气排放增多，造成空气污染；还有噪音污染等各种问题。

近几年雅思作文的考题所涉及的环境类话题主要包括以下几个方面：

- 全球气候变暖：冰川融化，淡水减少等；
- 污染物增加：放射性物质的废物处理，垃圾增多，废水增多，汽车尾气排放，导致生活环境恶化；

- 自然灾害横行：干旱、水灾、沙尘暴、酸雨等；
- 能源供应不足，可替代资源匮乏；
- 食品供应不足，饥荒；
- 森林减少，过度放牧。

## 二、常用词汇

说明：本章所给的单词多为名词。这是因为很多同学作文不会写、句子写不好，究其原因是核心名词出了问题。所以，在平时练习作文写作的过程中，要注重积累相关话题的核心名词。

环境 environment	污染 pollution, pollute
保护 protection, protect	意识 awareness, consciousness
环境保护意识 the awareness of environmental protection	维护生态平衡 maintain the ecological balance
自然 nature	水 water
水资源 water resources	水污染 water pollution
污水排放 sewage output	沙漠化 desertification
渔业、水产业 fishery	林业 forestry
生态系统 ecosystem	增强生态意识 increase ecological awareness
自然栖息地 natural habitat	自然环境 natural environment
环境灾害 environmental catastrophes	生物 creature
植物 plant	野生动物 wildlife
野生生物资源保护 wildlife conservation	动物种类 the species of fauna
树林 forest	丛林 jungle
恐龙 dinosaur	鲸鱼 whale
昆虫 insect	自然栖息地被破坏 natural habitat destruction
自然平衡 balance of nature	适者生存 survival of the fittest
自然选择 natural selection	水匮乏 the shortage of water
洪水 flood	濒危物种 threatened species
能源 energy	太阳能 solar energy
风能 wind energy	
水土流失 soil erosion	

水污染 water contamination	石油 oil
社会 society	固体垃圾 solid waste
空气污染 air pollution	保护野生动物 wildlife protection
酸雨 acid rain	空气 air
全球变暖 global warming	沙尘暴 sand storm
汽车尾气, 废气 exhaust gas	温室 greenhouse
能源消耗 energy consumption	噪音 noise
工业化 industrialization	垃圾 waste, rubbish
环保部门 environmental authorities, environmental protection administration	可持续发展 sustainable development
宏观经济计划 macro-economic planning	都市化, 城镇化 urbanization
交通堵塞 traffic congestion	环境恶化 environmental degradation
汽油 gasoline	可再生能源 renewable energy
污水, 下水道 sewage	废弃物 garbage
提高人们的环保意识 arouse/raise people's environmental consciousness	汽油 (英) petrol
保护能源 conserve energy	改善空气质量 air quality improvement
节能 energy efficiency	二氧化碳 carbon dioxide
温室气体 greenhouse gas	能源危机 energy crisis
不可再生资源 non-renewable resources	环保产品 environmental-friendly products
有害的化学物质 toxic chemical substances	温室效应 greenhouse effect
征收汽油税 impose taxes on gasoline	天然气 natural gas
	污染物 pollutant/contaminant
	欢迎燃油加价 welcome/hail/cheer high gas prices

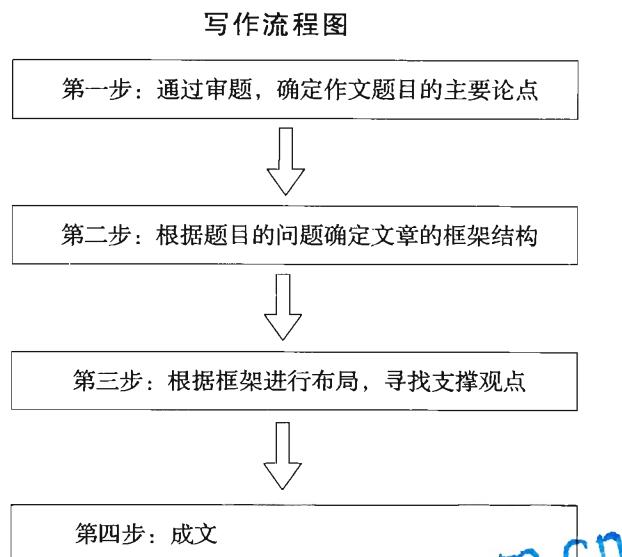
### 三、范文

**Topic:**

**Water resources around the world are falling deficient. Analyze the possible reasons and provide your suggestions.**

#### 1. 解题思路

根据第 5 页的“雅思写作攻略”，我们采用下面的写作流程：



第一步：审题

本文主要论点为：Water resources around the world are falling deficient.

第二步：确定文章的结构框架

Analyze the possible reasons: what caused this problem?

Provide your suggestions: what solutions can solve this problem?

第三步：寻找支撑观点

从社会层面：经济、社会、科技、文化、公众等。

第四步：成文

经过上面的细节构思，我们可以由此形成如下文章具体的段落结构：

第一段引出话题：水资源日益短缺。

第二段至第四段分析原因：工业发展，用水过多；人为浪费；淡水资源稀缺；污染；利用率低。

第五段提出解决措施：国家相关法律措施；加强个人节约意识；废水循环利用；保护和补充蓄水层等。

最后，总结展望。

## 2. 范文

Water is vital to each living creature on our planet. Despite the fact that approximately two thirds of the earth's surface is covered with all forms of water bodies, many countries in the world are facing with different levels of water shortage, because only 0.69% of the water is drinkable. It is the goal of this article to outline the potential causes of this problem and suggest possible solutions.

There are three major reasons that can be cited to explain the emergence of this issue. First and foremost, a trigger for a water crisis is that people lack the awareness of saving water. Due to the ready availability of water in many countries, people tend to see water as an everlasting resource. For this reason, the uncontrolled use of water is commonplace, accelerating the exhaustion of this valuable resource.

Next, inefficient use is another force contributing to the water crisis. According to a recent report, the leaky rates of pipe networks in cities are 20 percent, that is, one fifth of the water supplied is wasted, which each year equals 13 North Seas. Not only does it reduce the amount of water available for manufacture, farming and households, but it also has a profound effect on the sustainability of water-related ecosystems.

Man-induced pollution, a factor regarded by many as the root cause of the rapid loss of drinking water, is worthy of concern as well. The untreated discharge of various pollutants, such as industrial wastewater, domestic sewage and agricultural wastewater, flows into seas and rivers and results in water pollution, intensifying the water supply problem.

As noted above, the steady loss of water is attributable to lack of water-saving consciousness, inappropriate usage and pollution. In order to tackle the above-mentioned problems, proper measures should be taken. In industry, wastewater recycling can improve multipurpose water utilization. In agriculture, water use can be made far more efficient by introducing new farming techniques, for example drip irrigation. Drought-resistant plants can also help cut the amount of water needed.

## 第二章 科学与技术

### 第一节 句法与词法

人类社会近百年来可谓是发生了翻天覆地的变化，在这些变化中，科学与技术的进步不能不提。在雅思写作考试中，科技也是一个常考的话题，所以考生在考试之前务必要复习到。

这一章所讨论的科学与技术话题几乎可以覆盖雅思写作考试中的所有类似话题。因此考生需要对这些话题熟悉和了解，从而在考场上举一反三，游刃有余。和前一章一样，在分析科学与技术话题之前，我们还是要先学习基础句式的写作技巧。这一节的句法，我们来学习原因状语从句和条件状语从句的使用，词法我们学习介词短语的使用。

#### 一、原因状语从句

写作中常使用的表示原因的句型：

1. Since  
**Now that** } +句子 A, 句子 B  
**Seeing that**
2. 句子 A, **for** +句子 B; 句子 A, **as** +句子 B
3. **attribute** +名词 A + **to** +名词 B; **impute** +名词 A + **to** +名词 B

#### 二、条件状语从句

表示条件的句型：

1. **If** 句子 A, 句子 B
2. **Provided that / Providing that** +句子 A, 句子 B
3. 句子 A + **on condition that** + 句子 B

### 三、例句

#### 1. 原因状语从句例句

(1) Since computer science has been developing so fast **in the modern society**, numerous students choose this major as their inclination when they attend universities.

译文：由于计算机科学在当代发展如此之快，大批的学生在其大学时选择了这个专业。

此句是由 since 引导的原因状语从句，当然完全可以换成 now that 和 seeing that。介词短语 in the modern society 的使用使计算机科学的时间段更加精确、到位。

(2) People need not have frequent face-to-face contact with each other **in business** as they do **in the past**, **for** computers can handle and convey majority of information which once must be dealt with at a meeting.

译文：人们在商务活动中不用像以前一样频繁地面对面接触，因为电脑能够处理和传递大量的信息，而这些信息的处理在原来是必须开会才能解决的。

注意，介词短语 in business 和 in the past 的使用使得句子表达更明确。也要注意如果 for 表示原因，一般只用于句中，而且前面要加逗号。

(3) Computers are **widely** accepted by people in the information age, **as** they, to some extent, make many things which are considered as unaccomplished tasks **in the past** become available and true **in the present**.

译文：电脑在信息时代被人们广泛地接纳，因为从某种程度上讲它们使得原来那些被认为是难以完成的任务在现在变得可以实现。

此句中注意 as 前面一般也用逗号隔开。

(4) Majority of people **impute** the great social transformation **to** the development and revolution of science and technology which is closely related to their daily life.

译文：大部分人把社会的巨大变化归因于与他们日常生活息息相关的科技发展与变革。

这个句子中当然可以把 impute...to 改成 attribute...to，但是要特别注意这个词组前后都是名词结构。

## 2. 条件状语从句例句

(1) **If** robots can be manipulated much more precisely and flexibly by computers to accomplish some sorts of tasks which may be dangerous or complex to the human being, our work will be more secure and simple with high productivity as well.

译文：如果电脑能够更加精确、灵活地操纵机器人去完成一些对于我们人类来说危险或者复杂的任务，我们的工作将会更加安全和简单，同时生产率也会更高。

注意，if 引导的条件句没有使用虚拟语气，因为这种情况在未来的某个时间是可以实现的。

(2) **Provided** that the usage of multi-media technology is widely adopted by schools during teaching and learning, the teaching level will be enormously heightened **in the long run**.

译文：如果多媒体技术被学校在教学过程中广泛使用，从长远来看将会大大提高教学水平。

注意，此句中的 provided that 可以换成 providing that，但需要指出的是 provided/providing that 后面引导的从句通常是希望发生的，也就是说通常是好事。这也是这两个连词词组与 if 的一点区别。

(3) The computer software industry will develop much more healthily **in the future** in China **on condition that** the authorities concerned strengthen the protection of the copy right.

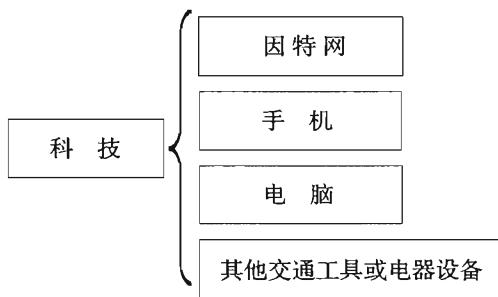
译文：中国的计算机软件业要想在未来更加健康地发展，有关当局就需要加强对版权的保护。

注意此处的 on condition that 表示某种规定的、特定的条件，语气较重，较正式。

## 第二节 写作思路与高分范文

### 一、科技类话题写作思路分析

科技类话题结构延伸示意图



所谓科技，即“科学、技术”的简称。那么雅思科技类话题的写作题目，也会相应地分为科学和技术两大方面。而从实际考试情况来看，往往对科学发展过程中所形成的技术成果考得比较多，比如因特网、电脑、手机以及其他交通工具或电器等。

从近几年雅思作文涉及科技类的考题来看，其主要考到的话题包括以下几个方面：

- 科技发展对人类影响的利弊分析；
- 科技发展对我们现实生活方方面面的具体影响，包括对人的思想、文化以及观念有哪些影响；
- 某一具体科技对我们日常生活的正面和负面的影响。

### 二、常用词汇

说明：本章所给的单词多为名词，这是因为很多同学作文不会写、句子写不好，究其原因是核心名词出了问题。所以，这告诉我们，在平时练习作文写作的过程中，要注重积累相关话题的核心名词。

电脑 computer	便携式电脑 laptop
电子商务 e-commerce	电脑黑客 hacker
网络安全 cyber safety	网上购物 online shopping
网上交易 online transaction	安全问题 security issue
在线学习 e-learning	远程教育 distance education
远程学习 distance learning	网络课程 online course
聊天室 discussion room	论坛 online forum
电脑辅助学习 computer-assisted learning	网络基础设施 Internet infrastructure
手机 mobile phone	手机 cellular telephone (cell-phone)
蓝牙 bluetooth	辐射 radiation
铃音 ring tone	内置照相机 built-in camera
电磁场 electromagnetic field	网页浏览 Internet browsing
录音重放 MP3 playback	备忘录 memo
侵犯隐私 invade privacy	微波辐射 microwave emission
无线技术 wireless technology	无线保真 Wi-Fi: Wireless Fidelity
短信服务 SMS: Short Message Service	数据 data
动机 motivation	

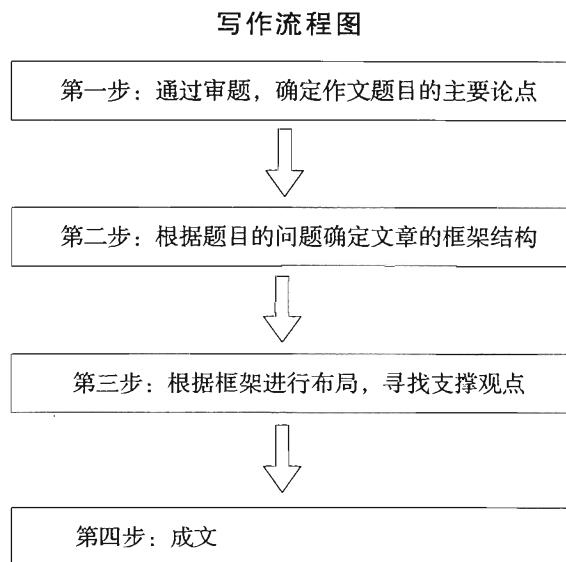
### 三、范文

Topic:

**It is said that the fast pace of our everyday life, as a direct result of the rapid development of telecommunications technology and travel industry, has negative effects on individuals, nations and the globe. To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

#### 1. 解题思路

根据第 5 页的“雅思写作攻略”，我们采用下面的写作流程：



#### 第一步：审题

本文主要论点为：The fast pace of our everyday life has negative effects on individuals, nations and the globe.

#### 第二步：确定文章的结构框架

Do you agree or disagree?

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

What is your opinion?

#### 第三步：寻找支撑观点

从社会层面：经济、日常生活、科技、文化、公众。

#### 第四步：成文

经过上面的细节构思，我们可以由此形成如下文章具体的段落结构安排：

第一段引出话题。

第二段至第三段分析正面影响。

第四段分析负面影响。

第五段提出结论，总结全文。

## 2. 范文

It is hardly surprising that many aspects of people's daily lives have undergone tremendous changes due to the recent development in science and technology. And it is a particular concern that the pace of people's everyday life is becoming faster because of the development of cars, airplanes, computers and the Internet. In my opinion, this trend is of great benefit to everyone and, meanwhile, it brings some problems as well.

On the positive side, the fast rhythm of life firstly requires people to raise work efficiency and gives them more leisure time to enjoy their life. With the advance in transportation as well as the Internet, people now can obtain various kinds of traveling information. Then they can have an easier travel than ever before, instead of spending a great deal of time making a travel plan.

Secondly, the increase in communication and the acceleration of the pace of life also promote trade activities across the border. Nowadays, one can make inquiries by phone with such technological advances as the mobile phone and the Internet. Internet access, for example, makes it possible for people to perform various tasks without leaving their offices.

Not everything is rosy, of course. The fast-paced lifestyle gives rise to many lifestyle-related problems. Usually, people seem loaded down with their fresh responsibilities because fax, e-mail and other communication devices have made them accessible to their supervisors, colleagues and customers after work. They have to

respond instantly to e-mail messages from others, as a result, their private life has to be sacrificed.

As can be seen from the above, the acceleration of the pace of life has both positive and negative effects. With more leisure time and less travel-related stress, people today enjoy greater well-being, which tends to be better and better. However, they might have to accept frequent interruptions quietly as the by-product of convenient communication.



## 第三章 文化与习俗

### 第一节 句法

这一节的句法我们学习让步状语从句。

#### 一、让步状语从句

经常引导让步状语的连词与介词词组：

1. **Although**

Though      } + 句子 A, 句子 B  
While

2. **Despite /In spite of** + A (名词或名词词组), B (句子)

以上的句式翻译成中文都是“尽管 A, 但是 B”。

#### 二、例句

下面我们看一下让步状语从句的例句，由于这一章主要是围绕文化与习俗进行讨论，所以我们在做让步状语从句的练习时，也主要围绕着这些话题。

##### 1. although 和 though

**Although** there really exists some ideological conflicts among ethnics, with the development of globalization, people almost everywhere are exposed to diversity and are becoming accustomed to the phenomenon of the entrance of various cultures gradually.

译文：尽管不同种族之间的确存在着意识形态的冲突，但是随着全球化的发展，几乎每一个地方的人们都受到多样化的直接影响而且变得逐渐适应了各种各样的文化入侵现象。

此处的 although 也可以换成 though。

## 2. while

**While** cultural integration is becoming an overwhelming trend throughout the globe, numerous nations are aware of the importance of protecting their own personality.

译文：尽管文化融合的趋势在全球范围内势不可挡，许多国家还是意识到了保护他们自己文化个性的重要意义。

While 的用法和 although 是差不多的。

## 3. despite 和 in spite of

**Despite** great benefits from globalization in many aspects, the developing countries should be cautious of the cultural invasion and assimilation from other nations.

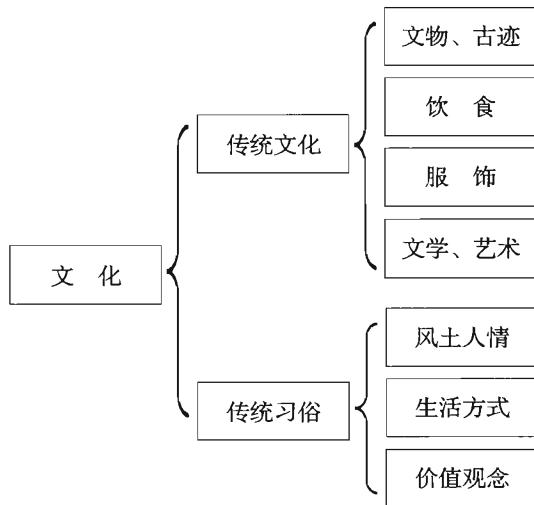
译文：尽管在很多方面得益于全球化，发展中国家应该对来自于其他国家的文化入侵与同化保持警惕。

注意此处的 despite 和 in spite of 后面跟名词或名词词组。

## 第二节 写作思路与高分范文

### 一、文化与习俗类话题写作思路分析

文化与习俗类话题结构延伸示意图



文化是指一个国家或民族的历史、地理、风土人情、传统习俗、生活方式、文学、艺术、行为规范、思维方式、价值观念等。因此，有关文化类作文的写作设计首先应该从上面几点考虑。经济基础决定上层建筑，因此，在进行推理论证的过程中也需要从经济方面来考虑问题。

从近几年雅思作文有关文化类考题来看，其主要考到的话题包括以下几个方面：

- 传统服装受到外来文化冲击的问题分析；
- 传统饮食受到外来快餐影响的问题分析；
- 新城改造、老建筑与新建筑的布局取舍以及建筑风格改造；
- 博物馆等传统设施固有的作用是否应该被取代。

### 二、常用词汇

说明：本章所给的单词多为名词，这是因为很多同学作文不会写、句子写不好，究其原因是核心名词出了问题。所以，在平时练习作文写作的过程中，要注重积累相关话题的核心名词。

文化 culture	传统 tradition
文化冲突 cultural clashes	文化融合 cultural integration
文化吸收 cultural absorption	文化障碍 cultural barrier
文化接触 cultural contact	文化多样性 cultural diversity
文化全球化 cultural globalization	文化一体化 cultural homogenization
文化差异 cultural gap	消除文化差异 bridge cultural gaps
地球村 global village	全球化 globalization
趋势 trend	民族文化 national culture
民族精神 national spirit	社会文化领域 the socio-cultural sphere
多文化社会 multicultural society	跨文化理解与交流 cross-cultural
文化多元化 cultural pluralism	understanding and communication
民族文化多样性 ethno-cultural diversity	文化冲击 cultural shock
文化资源 cultural resource	本土文化 native culture
习俗/风俗 custom	文化价值 cultural value
歧视 discrimination	冲突 conflict
宗教 religion	习惯 habit
世界观 worldview	价值观 value
成语 idiom	价值体系 value system
象征 symbol	禁忌 taboo
日常交流 day-to-day communication	传统服装 customary clothing
服装 costume	传统节日 traditional festival
绘画 painting	书法 calligraphy
烹饪 cuisine	快餐 fast food
建筑物 building	建筑 architecture
技艺 craftsmanship	破坏 demolition, destruction
信息技术 information technology	好莱坞电影 Hollywood movie
遗产 heritage	经济 economy

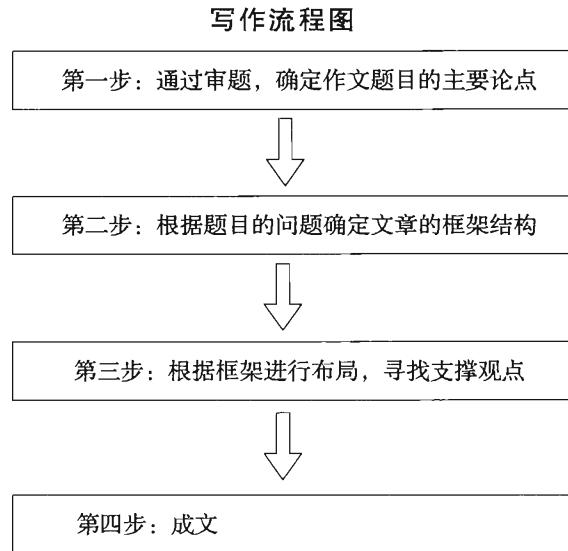
### 三、范文

**Topic:**

**People think that old buildings should be knocked down and give way to the new buildings. Do you agree or disagree? How important are old buildings to us?**

#### 1. 解题思路

根据第 5 页的“雅思写作攻略”，我们采用下面的写作流程：



#### 第一步：审题

本文主要论点为: Old buildings should be knocked down and give way to the new buildings.

#### 第二步：确定文章的结构框架

Do you agree or disagree?

How important are old buildings to us?

#### 第三步：寻找支撑观点

从社会层面：经济、社会、科技、文化、公众。

#### 第四步：成文

经过上面的细节构思，我们可以由此形成如下文章具体的段落结构：

第一段引出话题：老建筑去留问题。

第二段：老建筑保留的原因分析。

从文化保护角度来看，老建筑代表着一个城市历史的发展进程，是一个城市文化习俗的标志和象征，也是一笔宝贵的文化财富；从经济价值角度来讲，老建筑可以促进城市旅游业的发展。

第三段：老建筑拆除的原因分析。

老建筑缺乏经济价值，其维护费用高于实际利用价值。有的老建筑由于太过破旧，已经无法修补。

第四段下结论：

对待老建筑要通过有效价值评估以做出最终的处理。

## 2. 范文

Along with the rapid pace of urbanization, city authorities are now faced with a heated debate: whether an old building should be deconstructed or maintained. As far as I am concerned, it depends upon whether aged buildings can provide various kinds of values, such as cultural values, economic values as well as social values, by weighing the cost of maintaining the targeted buildings against the benefits they will bring.

There is no denying the fact that a long history, coupled with architectural values, has made these buildings very popular. Some old buildings are not only the cultural resources, but are also regarded as a symbol and emblem of a city or country. Demolition of such buildings will lead to damage of cultural heritage, while to protect these old architectural works is in fact to preserve cultural values. Moreover, if protected well, many archeological sites, especially those that have played important historical roles, are very likely to accelerate the development of tourism, which will become a source of income to the city. That is to say, old buildings of this kind may play a much more important role in the city than any new buildings do.

Other old buildings, however, may possess no specific value, becoming entirely dilapidated. Low in quality and poor in condition, some old buildings are actually dangerous both for the residents who live in them and for pedestrians who happen to walk by them and renewing them will cost a great deal of money. Therefore, replacing these aged buildings with new ones will meet the needs of city planning.

From the points listed above, it seems obvious that old buildings must not be demolished, extended or altered without a careful evaluation of their values and conditions. Only by carefully weighing up all their values can we reach a right decision concerning their fate.

## 第四章 学校与教育

### 第一节 句法

这一节我们学习目的状语从句。

#### 一、目的状语从句

目的状语从句用以补充说明主句中谓语动词发生的目的。目的状语最常用的句式为：

- 1. ... **in order that** + 句子
- 2. ... **so that** + 句子

#### 二、例句

下列例句形式较为复杂，其中重点部分已做标注，其目的在于使广大考生通过阅读下列例句来认真领会英语各种目的状语从句句型的写作结构及特点。

##### 1. **in order that** . . .

A Bedfordshire police spokeswoman said that giving someone a caution did not mean that they were being let off, as it was a recordable conviction. “Sometimes this proves the best way forward to ensure a person is reprimanded and given educational advice **in order that** they do not continue to offend.”

译文：Bedfordshire 州的一位警方女发言人说，给某人一个警告并不意味着完全宽恕，因为这也是一个记录在案的定罪。“为了使他们不再继续犯错误，有时这是确保一个人受到谴责和教育的最好方式。”

##### 2. **so that**

It suggests “learning conversations” with teachers **so that** pupils get into the habit of thinking about their learning and how to make progress. It also suggests that all pupils

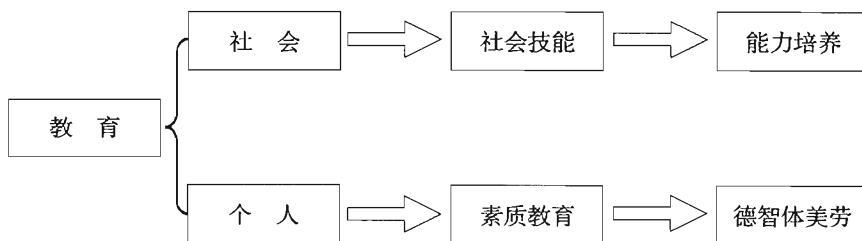
be allocated a “learning guide”—a teacher or classroom assistant to monitor their progress.

译文：这向学生们提出了建议，让他们与老师们进行一些“学习性交谈”以使他们养成对自己的学习与如何取得进步进行思考的习惯。同时它也建议为所有的学生配一名“学习指导”——一位老师或是一名助教——来监督他们的进步。

## 第二节 写作思路与高分范文

### 一、教育类话题写作思路分析

教育类话题结构延伸示意图



教育包含的面也比较广，如果从宏观上进行分类，主要分为社会和个人。百年大计教育为本，因此教育和社会发展密不可分。国家通过兴办教育事业来培养有用人才，因此学校对学生的各种能力培养尤为重要，包括分析问题、解决问题、沟通交际等能力；其次，学校教育从学生个人角度出发，应该注重其综合素质的提高，包括道德、责任感和义务感等。

近几年雅思作文有关教育类考题主要涉及到的话题包括以下几个方面：

- 教学方法和途径对于学生能力的有效培养问题；
- 传统教学方法和教学手段是否应该改进的问题；
- 学生自身能力是否真正得到提高等问题。

### 二、常用词汇

*旺旺：肯定童叟无欺*

说明：本章所给的单词多为名词，这是因为很多同学作文不会写、句子写不好，究其原因是核心名词出了问题。所以，在平时练习作文写作的过程中，要注重积累相关话题的核心名词。

教育 education

学院教育 academic education

职业 occupation

动机 motivation

视野 horizon

科目 subject

学术氛围 academic atmosphere

实践知识 practical knowledge

分析能力 analytical skill	语言能力 language skill
职业教育 vocational education	培训 training
基本技能 basic skill	教庭教师 tutor
教育机构 educational institution	能力 ability
兴趣 interest	个人兴趣 individual interest
个体差异 individual difference	个性 personality
需求 needs	个性化教育 individualized instruction
学习障碍 learning disability	教育体系 educational system
智商 intelligence quotient (=IQ)	学习环境 learning environment
差异 diversity	职业 profession
负担 burden	减负 ease the burden
潜能 potential	发挥潜能 fulfill one's potential
课程 curriculum	小学 primary school
中学 secondary school	综合性学校 comprehensive school
奖学金 scholarship	学费 tuition fee
教育者 educator	独立性 independence
责任感 a sense of responsibility	合作 cooperation
信心 confidence	成就感 a sense of accomplishment
学术 academics	前景 prospects
独立思考和学习 independent thinking and learning	职业选择 vocational options
公立学校 public school	私立学校 private school
公共教育 public education	教学资源 teaching resources
教学设施 teaching facilities	先进设备 advanced equipment
纪律 discipline	成绩 achievement
分数 grade	名牌学校 prestigious school
思考问题能力 thinking skill	影响 influence
解决问题能力 problem-solving ability	分析问题能力 analytical skill
道德标准意识 awareness of moral standards	社会技能 social skill
学习方式 learning style	社会规范 social norm
	责任 responsibility

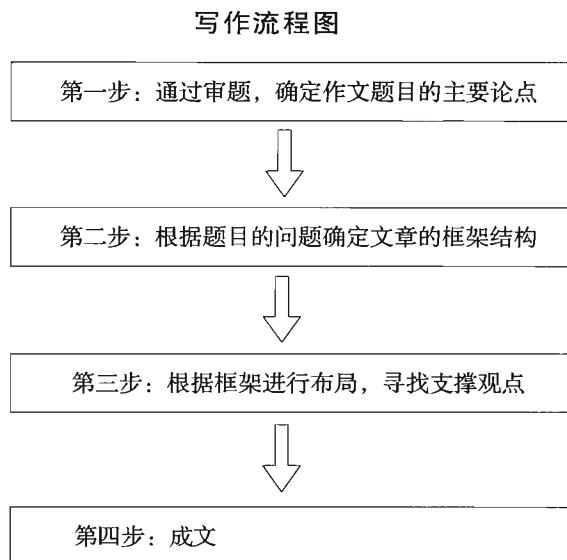
### 三、范文

**Topic:**

**Many people believe that the main aim for university education is to help graduates find better jobs, while some people believe that university education has wider benefit for individual and society. Discuss both views and give your opinion.**

#### 1. 解题思路

根据第 5 页的“雅思写作攻略”，我们采用下面的写作流程：



#### 第一步：审题

本文主要论点为：“The main aim of university education is to help graduates find better jobs, and university education has wider benefit for individual and society.”

#### 第二步：确定文章结构框架

Discuss both viewpoints.

Give your own opinion.

#### 第三步：寻找支撑观点

从社会层面：经济、社会、文化、公众。

#### 第四步：成文

经过上面的细节构思，我们可以由此形成如下文章具体的段落结构：

第一段引出话题：对教育目的的不同看法，亮出自己的观点。

这篇文章可以采取两方面论证的方法，分段论述各自的优缺点。但是问题的关键在于题目中明确提出学校教育的主要目的在于什么，因此，采取支持某一方面的观点，进而着重进行阐述的写法比较好。

第二段、第三段以及第四段给出事例及理由。

学校教育力图通过鼓励学生理性思维，从批判的角度去审视自己的观点，而不是简单重复教师教过的内容或是从书本上读到的知识。学校应该教会学生如何思考问题，分析问题和解决问题，提高个人素质。

学生还需要塑造完善的人格，使学生具有义务感、责任心。其中教师就是学生的楷模。道德感、责任感才是教师的教授之重。教育应该引领社会的发展，而不是依附于社会。

第五段下结论，总结全文。

## 2. 范文

Generally, the purpose of university education is to impart knowledge of a given field to students by using a variety of methods and materials in order to assist them in hunting for a better job after graduation. This notion, however, has been refuted by more and more people, who consider it important to integrate other elements in education, such as thinking skills, awareness of morality and sense of responsibility. In my opinion, the latter will become a vital part of modern higher education.

Theoretically, a student is expected to acquire knowledge of a specific subject at college, but throughout the learning process, college education should center on the development of the students' skills. That is to say universities are supposed to pay more attention to students' higher-level thinking skills as well as their ability to act independently. People with outstanding academic qualifications only are not sought-after as much as before. Employers show interest in other qualities of an applicant, for example, analytical skills, communication skills and social skills. It is increasingly believed that the most successful are normally those who are most likely to adapt

themselves to new environments.

The awareness of morality has relevance to the order of a society and an individual citizen's quality of life. The youth who lack ethical principles and moral values are unlikely to take up their duties as law-abiding citizens, more often, they end up ruining the moral values of the society. They cannot be happy, successful or productive as individuals, not to mention devoting their life to social development. Many recent illegitimate activities which have been found related to some well-educated but unethical young people are examples of such cases. By using their strong educational background and high intelligence, they head toward a life of crime, causing damage to enterprises.

The sense of responsibility can help shape the behavioural pattern of individual students. Young people who have developed such sense can conform to rules accepted by the society and assume their responsibility. They tend to be ready to help others. For example, they habitually or instinctively give up their seats to the elderly, pregnant and disabled on buses.

In summary, the goal of university education should be more concerned with the individuals' quality rather than simply imparting knowledge of a specific subject or profession. In fact, the ability to think, sense of responsibility and comprehensive quality all contribute to students' life fulfillment and well-being.

# 第五章 政府与社会

## 第一节 句法

这一节我们学习定语从句。

### 一、定语从句

放在名词或者代词后面用以修饰该名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句，放在定语从句前面被定语从句所修饰的词叫做先行词。定语从句是由关系代词或关系副词引导的从句，其作用是做定语，修饰主句的某个名词性成分，相当于形容词，所以又称为形容词性从句。引导定语从句的关联词称为关系词，关系词有关系代词和关系副词。关系代词有 that、which、who、whom、whose、as 等；关系副词有 where、when、why 等。

### 二、例句

下列例句形式较为复杂，其中重点部分已做标注，其目的在于使广大考生通过阅读下列例句来认真领会英语各种定语从句句型的写作结构及特点。

#### 1. that

International aid agencies helping the victims of the devastating cyclone in Burma are losing as much as a fifth of the money **that** they bring into the country because of arbitrary foreign exchange rules imposed by the military dictatorship.

译文：正在缅甸帮助强飓风的受害者的国际援助机构将因为军事独裁政府专断的外汇政策而损失相当于他们所带进缅甸的五分之一的外汇。

#### 2. who

This is a significant boost to the billions already spent by Government and the energy companies and means we can now get this vital extra support to the people **who** really need it in time for the coldest months this winter.

译文：对已经花费了几十亿美元的政府和能源公司来说，这是一个大幅度的

增加，这同时也意味着我们现在能够对那些在冬季最冷的几个月里真正需要及时帮助的人们给予至关重要的额外支持。

### 3. which

The Business and Enterprise Committee is due to publish the conclusions of its report on Monday and many in the industry fear that it will call for a Competition Commission inquiry into the sector, **which** is already under scrutiny from Ofgem in a separate investigation.

译文：商业和企业委员会准备在星期一公布它的报告结论，行业中的许多人担心这份报告将导致竞争委员对该行业进行调查，而该行业已经在接受 Ofgem 的独立调查。

### 4. 介词 + which

Under the measures, **which** will be implemented by the end of the year, teenage foreign brides and bridegrooms will be barred from entering Britain on marriage visas. The minimum age **at which** British citizens can sponsor a foreigner to enter the country as a spouse is to rise from 18 to 21, as is the minimum age **at which** a bride or groom can themselves enter on a marriage visa.

译文：本年末将执行的措施规定，十几岁的外国新娘和新郎将不准许使用结婚签证进入英国。英国公民可以资助入境的国外配偶的最低年龄将从 18 岁上升到 21 岁，而这也是新郎新娘可以通过结婚签证进入英国的所允许的最小年龄。

### 5. whose

Parents **whose** children download music and films illegally will be blacklisted and have their Internet access curbed under government reforms to fight online piracy.

译文：根据政府打击网络盗版的改革政策，那些非法下载音乐和电影的孩子们的父母将被划入黑名单，而且他们进入互联网的途径将会受到控制。

### 6. when

The Anglo-French group, whose shares fell 10 per cent yesterday, believes the strategy is the only way to encourage passengers to make more journeys through the

under-used tunnel, which faces a cash crunch in 2006 **when** government subsidies run out at the same time that debt repayments ratchet up.

译文：昨天，英-法集团的股票下跌了百分之十。他们认为这一策略是鼓励旅客更多地通过未充分利用的隧道去进行旅行的唯一方法。英-法隧道 2006 年面临着资金危机，当时政府津贴用完了，同时需要偿还的债务在不断增加。

## 7. where

The evidence suggests that this is exactly what is now happening. Americans are driving less and buying more fuel-efficient cars. Demand growth is slowing in Europe and should even start to moderate in China and India, **where** government-controlled petrol prices have been raised.

译文：这种迹象暗示了现在到底发生了什么。美国人开车越来越少，同时购买更多的燃油效率高的汽车。欧洲的需求增长率正在放缓，中国和印度的需求增长速度也开始缓和，因为在中国和印度，政府控制的汽油的价格也提高了。

## 8. why

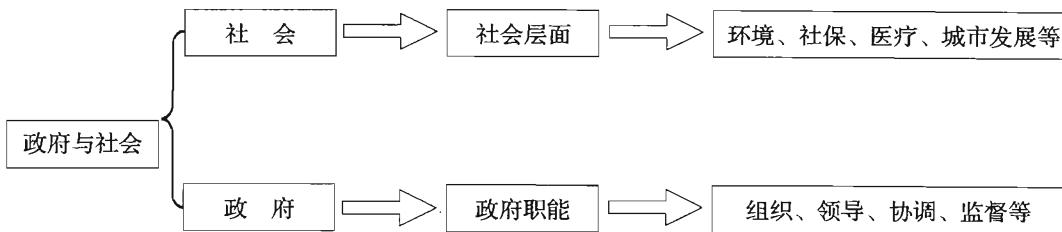
It was Harold Wilson's ambition to make Labour the natural party of government. Under the leadership of Tony Blair, this ambition came close to becoming a reality. There was a good reason **why** it did so.

译文：使工党成为政府的执政党是 Harold Wilson 的雄心，在 Tony Blair 的领导下，这种雄心几乎成为现实，而这也是有其原因的。

## 第二节 写作思路与高分范文

### 一、政府与社会类话题写作思路分析

政府与社会类话题结构延伸示意图



提到国家，我们必然会想到国家职能，分为对内和对外的职能，对内的职能包括：一、政治职能，即国家维护政治统治和政治稳定的职能。二、经济职能，即国家组织经济建设、促进社会经济发展、提高生产力水平和人民生活水平的职能。在市场经济条件下，主要是进行经济调节、市场监管、社会管理和公共服务。三、文化职能，即国家组织社会进行文化建设的职能。四、搞好社会公共服务，即国家为社会的发展创造良好的社会环境和自然环境的职能。而对外职能主要包括国防、外交、维和和促进发展等。较之后者，前者显然是考查的重点。

从近几年雅思作文有关政府、社会类的考题来看，其主要涉及的话题包括以下几个方面：

- 对政府在国防、教育、医疗等各方面投资的问题的分析；
- 对政府对于人民生活水平的职能调控的问题的分析；
- 对政府各项职能对社会各个领域有效发挥的问题的分析。

### 二、常用词汇

说明：本章所给的单词多为名词，这是因为很多同学作文不会写、句子写不好，究其原因是核心名词出了问题。所以，在平时练习作文写作的过程中，要注重积累相关话题的核心名词。

政府 government

国防 defense

政策 policy

公共运输 public transportation

公共服务 public services	税收 tax
政府贷款 government borrowing	移民 immigration
资源 resources	合法化 legalization
规定 regulation	执法部门 law-enforcing department
立法者 legislator	提倡者 advocate
财政 finance	行政 administration
规范 criterion	监管 supervision
省 province	自治区 autonomous region
国家发展计划委员会 State Development Planning Commission	教育部 Ministry of Education
建设部 Ministry of Construction	经济房 low-cost housing
就业问题 the problem of employment	基金 fund
科教兴国战略 the strategy of invigorating China through the development of science and education	科学技术进步 scientific and technological progress
科学论证 scientific verification	可持续发展战略 the strategy of sustainable development
扩大内需，刺激消费 expand/increase domestic demand and stimulate consumption	拉动经济增长 stimulate economic growth
医疗改革 health care reform	与时俱进 advance with the times
综合国力 overall national strength	社会 society
福利 welfare	压力 pressure
价值 value	旅行 journey
辍学 drop out of school	学费 tuition fee
再教育 reeducation	社区服务 community service
违法者 offender	利润 profit
旅游 tour	文化遗产 cultural heritage
欠发达地区 under-developed region	生态旅游 eco-tourism
自然保护区 natural reserve	医疗体系 medical system
公费医疗 free medical care	下岗人员再就业 re-employment of laid-off workers
基础设施 infrastructure	小康 well-being
保障 guarantee	城镇居民 urban residents
	房地产 real estate

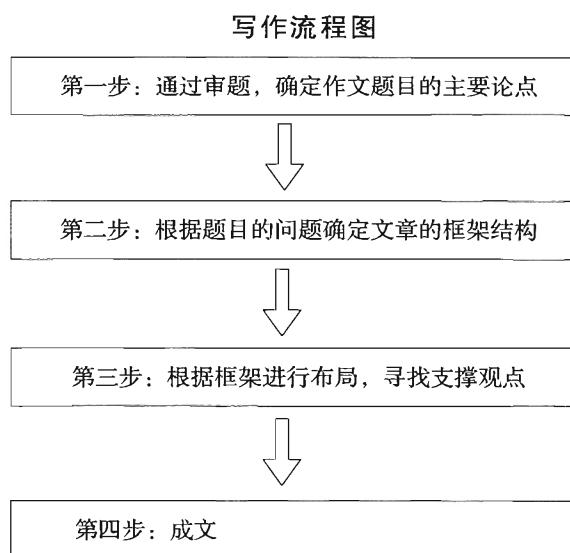
### 三、范文

**Topic:**

**Some people think it is the responsibility for the government to ensure that people have healthy lifestyles. Others think people should be free to decide their own lifestyles. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.**

#### 1. 解题思路

根据第 5 页的“雅思写作攻略”，我们采用下面的写作流程：



#### 第一步：审题

本文主要论点为：

It is the responsibility for the government to ensure that people have healthy lifestyles or people should be free to decide their own lifestyles.

#### 第二步：确定文章结构框架

Discuss both viewpoints.

Give your own opinion.

#### 第三步：寻找支撑观点

从国家、社会层面：经济、社会、文化、公众等。

#### 第四步：成文

经过上面的细节构思，我们可以由此形成如下文章具体的段落结构：

第一段引出话题：对于人们生活方式的不同看法，亮出自己的观点。

第二段、第三段给出事例及理由。

健康生活方式可以归结为：合理膳食、适量运动、戒烟戒酒、心理平衡。国家可以给出相应的规定，但是最终决定权还属于个人。国家只是出于职能目的给人们提供相应的基本保障，但是人们的多样化的生活方式肯定不是国家所能够统一规定的。

个人自由选择生活方式原因在于：

第一、人的需求不同。因此每个人对于自己的生活方式以及生活质量的要求也不一样，无法统一。

第二、人的欲望不同，国家的保障可以满足一部分人的需求，却无法满足所有的人需求。而实际上人的欲望是永无止境的，因此对最终生活方式的选择还应该取决于个人的最终决定。

第四段讨论一下国家的职能范围以及对于人们生活保障需要做好哪些工作：保障人们健康的生活方式是国家责任之一，但是人的生活方式又不能完全取决于国家。

第五段下结论，总结全文：国家要对人民负责，但是关键问题是人要对自己负责。

#### 2. 范文

Some people believe that to guarantee people's healthy lifestyles is a matter of government function. However, many people tend to argue that it is the basic right for people to choose their own way of life. My view is that people should determine which lifestyle they want to enjoy.

The first reason to support this is that different people have different demands, which bring about different choices in an individual's lifestyle. For example, some people get into a habit of doing physical exercises, because they regard doing sports as a fundamental principle of keeping fit. On the contrary, others spend much more time reading or writing than doing exercises. Usually, they are not keen on outdoor

sports. Some activities, such as watching TV, listening to music and drawing pictures, are more attractive to them. That's the reason why most of them choose to stay indoors as their mode of life.

In addition, it has been widely accepted that people's needs and desires are insatiable—the more they have, the more they want. People living in poverty, for instance, are eager for a better life, in which they can get enough food and drink and physical comfort. But when they have acquired this new way of life, they start to long for a life of luxury and ease and hope they can own a large farm as well as a little villa and enjoy the tranquility of country life. In such cases, the government cannot satisfy those people due to their truly boundless desires.

Despite these facts, it is the responsibility of the government to provide subsistent allowances for its citizens. The government should ensure that proper measures are to be taken and great efforts are to be made in order to improve the living standard of the people. Not only should they advise people to balance their diet by eating more fruit and less fat, but they should also tell people to get a positive satisfaction from doing more physical training.

As indicated above, the government has the responsibility to ensure people's healthy mode of life. However, this is not to say that people don't need to undertake their responsibilities in this matter. In fact, one is the master of his own fate and has certain choices to make in what he wants.

## 第六章 艺术与体育

### 第一节 句法

这一节的句法我们学习虚拟语气和强调句。

#### 一、虚拟语气

虚拟语气用来表示说话人的主观愿望或假想，所说的是一个条件，不一定是事实，或与事实相反。

#### 二、例句

下列例句形式较为复杂，其中重点部分已做标注，其目的在于使广大考生通过阅读下列例句来认真领会英语各种虚拟语气句型的写作结构及特点。

##### 1. could have done

And so it proved. But who **could have guessed** that it was going to take a 53-year-old part-timer truly to bring a championship fraught with problems—primarily of the meteorological variety—to life?

译文：尽管已经被证明，但是当时谁会猜到一个 53 岁的业余运动员能真的将那个困难重重（主要是多变的天气）的冠军给夺回来。

##### 2. would have done

This was golf of the attritional variety, four days of it. Those wanting to see huge numbers of birdies and eagles at Royal Birkdale **would have gone away disappointed**, but they were not in the majority. In all, there were 12 eagles and 823 birdies, which compares with 5,015 pars, 2,310 bogeys and 391 double-bogeys or worse.

译文：这就是在四天比赛中缺乏变化的高尔夫。那些想在 Royal Birkdale 高尔夫比赛中看到数量巨大的小鸟球和老鹰球的人们或许将大失所望，但是这样的人为数还不多。与 5015 个标准杆，2310 个超标准杆一杆和 391 个超标准杆两杆或更糟糕的成绩相比较，总共只有 12 个老鹰球和 823 个小鸟球。

### 3. should have done

“Most football supporters want to see their clubs have the best in the world but they also want to see young local talents being brought on.” Football’s international governing body, Fifa, **should have proposed** that football clubs should be forced to have at least six home-grown players in their teams.

译文：“大部分的球迷都想要在他们支持的俱乐部看到世界上最好的球员，但是他们也想看到俱乐部拥有本地天才的年轻球员。”国际足球管理机构“国际足球联盟”早就应该提议足球俱乐部在他们的队伍中必须拥有六名本地成长的球员。

## 三、强调句

强调句型是一种修辞，是用来表示说话人的意愿或情感而使用的一种形式。

## 四、例句

下列例句形式较为复杂，其中重点部分已做标注，其目的在于使广大考生通过阅读下列例句来认真领会英语各种强调句型的写作结构及特点。

### 1. It is... that...

**It is** generally accepted in most sports **that** rules must be pushed to the limit and if you go beyond that limit you get punished.

译文：规则必须强调限度，如果你超出这个限度就要受罚，这一原则在大多数体育比赛中被广泛接受。

### 2. 用破折号

John Eliot Gardiner’s expert choristers present Brahms’s German Requiem prefaced by a stunning piece of German funeral music from a much earlier era—Heinrich Schütz’s *Musikalische Exequien*.

译文：John Eliot Gardiner 的专业唱诗班带给大家的勃拉姆斯式的德国安魂曲以一首动人的德国葬礼音乐为序曲，而这首音乐取自更早年代的音乐家 Heinrich Schütz 所创作的“*Musikalische Exequien*”。

### 3. if

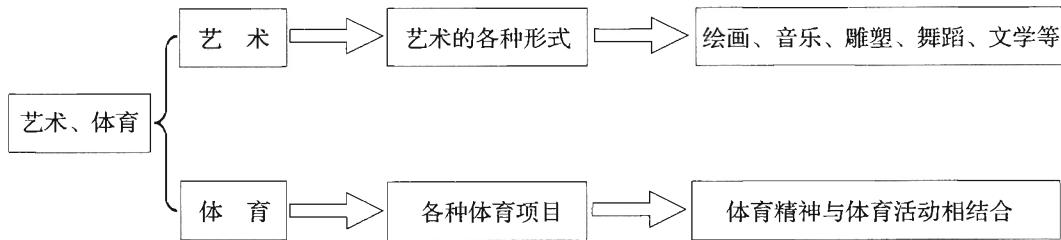
**If** there is one thing we should pay more attention to, it is the enthusiasm to the art.

译文：如果有一样东西我们应该更多地关注，那就是对艺术的热情。

## 第二节 写作思路与高分范文

### 一、艺术、体育类话题写作思路分析

艺术与体育类话题结构延伸示意图



提及艺术，我们就会想到艺术的多种形式，包括绘画、音乐、舞蹈、雕塑、文学、摄影等，而这些艺术形式又与我们的现实生活息息相关。提及体育则往往会想到体育活动背后所反映出的体育精神以及体育与成功之间的关系问题。

从近几年雅思作文有关艺术、体育类的考题来看，其主要涉及的话题包括以下几个方面：

- 艺术与生活；
- 艺术与思想表达；
- 艺术与自然和人的关系；
- 体育运动的优缺点；
- 体育运动与体育精神。

### 二、常用词汇

说明：本章所给的单词多为名词，这是因为很多同学作文不会写、句子写不好，究其原因是核心名词出了问题。所以，在平时练习作文写作的过程中，要注重积累相关话题的核心名词。

艺术 art

价值 value

关系 relation

宣传手段 form of propaganda

欣赏 appreciation

当代生活 contemporary life

想象力 imagination

艺术家 artist

技艺 craftsmanship	音乐 music
绘画 painting	雕塑 sculpture
装饰 ornamentation	模型 model
作品 works	摄影 photography
摄影师 photographer	文学 literature
建筑 architecture	电影 movie; film
电影导演 auteur; director	舞蹈 dance
歌剧 opera	美学鉴赏力 aesthetic appreciation
文化生活 cultural life	跨文化影响 cross-cultural influence
宗教 religion	漫画 caricature
艺术作品 work of art	杰作 masterpiece
形象艺术 graphic arts	沙龙 salon
画廊, 美术馆 art gallery	展览 exhibition
收藏 collection	风格 style
灵感 inspiration	古典主义 classicism
浪漫主义 romanticism	印象主义 impressionism
抽象艺术 abstract art	未来主义 futurism
现实主义 realism	体育 sport
休闲活动 leisure activity	体质 physical strength
健康 health	保持健康 keep fit
减肥 lose weight	缓解压力 relieve stress
保持精力 keep energetic	提高工作效率 increase productivity
改善心情 improve mood	体育运动 athletic sports
奥林匹克运动会 the Olympic Games	双赢 win-win
商业化 commercialism	运动场 playing field
观众 audience	赞助人 sponsor
竞争精神 competitive spirit	经纪人 manager
教练 coach	裁判 referee
运动员 player	冠军 champion
冠军赛 championship	纪录 record
业余运动员 amateur	领队 guide
爱好者 fan	

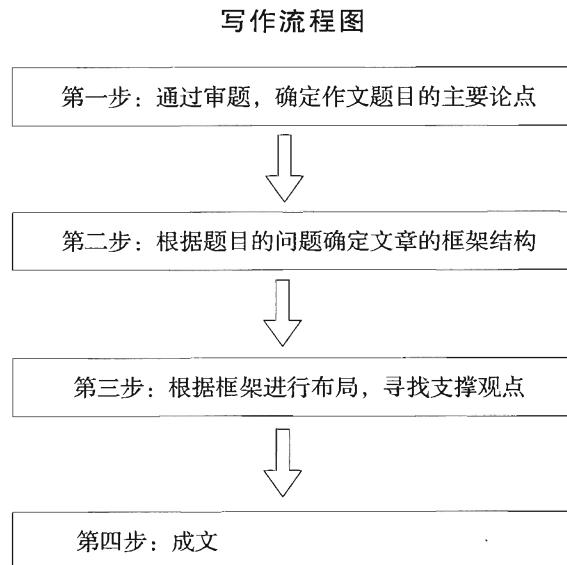
### 三、范文

**Topic:**

**Some people believe that the fittest and strongest individuals and teams always succeed in sports. Others think that success in sports depends on mental attitudes. Discuss both views and give your opinion.**

#### 1. 解题思路

根据第 5 页的“雅思写作攻略”，我们采用下面的写作流程：



#### 第一步：审题

本文主要论点为：

Success in sports depends on { the fittest and strongest individuals and teams.  
mental attitudes.

#### 第二步：确定文章的结构框架

Discuss both viewpoints.

Give your own opinion.

#### 第三步：寻找支撑观点

从社会层面：经济、社会、文化、公众。

#### 第四步：成文

经过上面的细节构思，我们可以由此形成如下文章具体的段落结构：

第一段引出话题：对于体育运动中成功的不同看法，亮出自己的观点。

第二段、第三段给出事例及理由。

心态 (mental attitudes)，尤其是积极的心态对于人的作用。

第一，体育比赛关键时刻，起决定作用的已经不再是人的力量和技术，而是一种良好的心态。所以如果说比赛的前期阶段比的是战术、技能，那么后期比的则是耐力和心态。所以心理素质特别重要。

第二，坚强的品格、良好的心态是成功的重中之重。当技能差距不是很明显的时候，往往良好的心态可以让人后来居上，取得最终的胜利。

第四段讨论一下技能的重要性。

第五段下结论，总结全文：技能需要锻炼、塑造，心态更为重要。

## 2. 范文

Sport is not only physically challenging, but can also be mentally challenging. Some people argue that the national sports teams and individual athletes who frequently achieve success in sporting events rely on skills as well as physical fitness. However, others believe that success in sports is attributable to the athlete's psychological states. In my opinion, mental attitude, especially a positive one, is fundamental and, to some extent, exerts extremely essential effects on success in sporting activities.

There are many reasons why a positive attitude plays an essential role in sports. First, a positive mental attitude is the right mental attitude in any given situation and is most often composed of the positive characteristics symbolized by such words as "faith", "integrity", "hope", "courage", "initiative", "tolerance" and "tact". It comes out with every word people say and determines the nature of the emotions they feel. It affects every thought they have and the results their thoughts bring to them. People with positive attitudes have an edge because they believe their goal is attainable. They come with a "can-do" mindset. Their actions are not based on fear,

but based on possibilities. Thus, a positive attitude helps a person manifest their desires, not simply by dreaming about it, but by inspiring the person to take action.

Second, a positive mental attitude can—and indeed does—change the reality by allowing a person to act in an entirely different way, thus harvesting entirely different results. For example, team sports, such as soccer, rugby and basketball, allow participants to fight. The players may face a heavy score of 103 to 86 in the final and they have only three minutes before the game ends. In such a situation, skill can not save the day, neither can the physical fitness. It is not their talent, but their heart—the positive thinking—that helps them move and try things that others may believe “impossible”. This often ends with a positive result.

Based on the above-mentioned facts, one can conclude that to succeed in sports an individual or a group should stress tact and skills which are absolutely essential to a good achievement. However, a positive mental attitude opens doors and allows people to fully display their skills and ambitions. Successful men become successful because they acquire the habit of maintaining a positive way of thinking in terms of success.

## 第七章 传媒与广告

### 第一节 句法

这一节我们学习被动语态。

#### 一、被动语态

主动语态变被动语态时，主动语态句中的宾语变成被动语态句中的主语，主动语态句中的主语成为被动语态句中的动作发出者。谓语的一般结构为 **be done**，其中 **be** 有人称、时态和数的变化。

#### 二、例句

下列例句形式较为复杂，其中重点部分已做标注，其目的在于使广大考生通过阅读下列例句来认真领会英语各种被动语态句型的写作结构及特点。

##### 1. 情态动词/助动词 + **be**

Proper measures **must be taken** to limit the number of foreign tourists and great efforts **should be made** to protect local environment and history from the harmful effects of international tourism.

译文：必须采取恰当的措施限制外国游客的人数，必须付出巨大的努力保护当地的环境和历史遗迹，以避免国际旅游产生不利影响。

##### 2. **be**

**QQ:** 2029808

Perhaps the teenagers will simply reappear when they **are no longer outnumbered by** media cameras. In the early evening children performed wheelies on their bicycles in an attempt to get on television.

译文：或许当这些十几岁的少年们不再过多地被媒体追踪时，他们完全会重新出现。傍晚，孩子们用他们的自行车做出各种各样的平衡技巧以获得上电视的机会。

### 3. 过去分词表被动

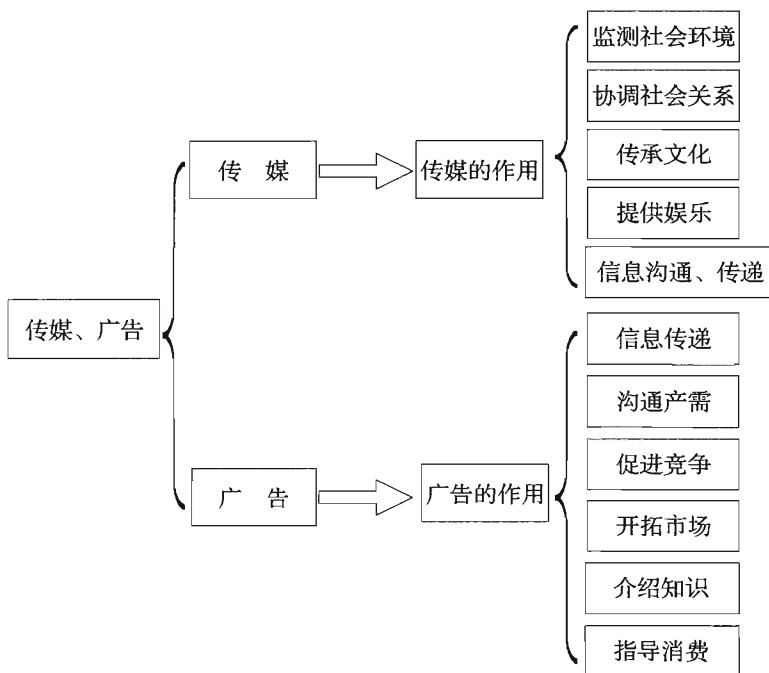
Some Internet providers, led by Carphone Warehouse, have opposed the “three strikes and you’re out” solution **proposed** in France, where surfers are disconnected for a year on the third infringement. The plan is expected to come into effect next year, once it passes through the French parliament.

译文：一些网络供应商，在欧洲移动电话零售商的带领下，反对在法国提出的“三次出局”的解决办法，在这个办法中，网上冲浪者第三次违规后将会被断掉网络连接一年。如果这个计划在法国议会获得通过，将有望在明年实施。

## 第二节 写作思路与高分范文

### 一、传媒与广告类话题写作思路分析

传媒与广告类话题结构延伸示意图



广告与我们的生活息息相关，因此对我们的日常生活影响也很大。广告的基本功能就是认识功能。通过广告，能帮助消费者认识和了解各种商品的商标、性能、用途、价格等项内容，从而起到传递信息、沟通产需的作用。广告的作用还有促进竞争、开拓市场、介绍知识、指导消费等。传播媒体或“传媒”、“媒体”或“媒介”，指传播信息资讯的载体，可以是私人机构，也可以是官方机构。传媒包括电话、唱片、电影、广播、电视、计算机通信、传媒公司，等等。广告媒体是传播广告信息的运载工具，是广告者与广告宣传对象之间起媒介作用的物质手段，也是生产者与消费者之间的桥梁。四大广告媒体分别是电视、广播、报纸、杂志。其他形式的广告媒体也很常见：网络广告、户外广告、直邮广告、路牌广告、霓虹灯广告、空中广告等。

从近几年雅思作文有关传媒、广告类的考题来看，主要涉及的话题包括以下几个方面：

- 媒体对人们生活的影响；
- 传统教学方法和教学手段是否应该改进；
- 学生自我能力是否真正得到提高等。

## 二、常用词汇

说明：本章所给的单词多为名词，这是因为很多同学作文不会写、句子写不好，究其原因是核心名词出了问题。所以，在平时练习作文写作的过程中，要注重积累相关话题的核心名词。

传媒 media	新闻 news
快讯 express	名人轶事 celebrity anecdote
文化背景 cultural background	观众 audience
谣言 rumour	准则 principle
杂志 magazine	播客 podcast
传播 communication	客观性 objectivity
舆论监督 watchdog	周报 weekly
晨报 morning edition	晚报 evening edition
头版 the front page	热点新闻 hot news
独家新闻； exclusive news scoop	评论 criticism
社论 editorial	时事问题 topicality
社会新闻 social news	文艺评论 literary criticism
低俗新闻 yellow sheet	报社 newspaper office
总编辑 bureau chief	编辑 editor
新闻记者 journalist	专栏记者 columnist
大众传播 mass communication	大众传播媒体 mass media
视觉传播 visual communication	听觉传播 hearing communication
宣传 propaganda	音响设计 acoustic design
听觉设计 auditory design	视觉传播设计 visual communication design
广告 advertisement	广告业 advertising

广告代理商 advertising agency	客户服务 customer service
广告活动 advertising campaign	广告部 advertising department
品牌忠诚 brand loyalty	品牌文化 brand culture
品牌意识 brand awareness	品牌宣传 brand advertising
形象广告 image advertising	有冲击力的广告 impact advertising
灯箱广告 light box advertising	目标市场 target market
潜在市场 potential market	招贴广告 poster advertising
渗透度 penetration	霓虹灯广告 neon light advertising
产品定位 positioning	点击次数 clicks
多媒体 multimedia	企业 enterprise
顾客 customer	服务 service
产品促销 promotion of products	电视广告 television advertising
公益广告 public service advertisement	

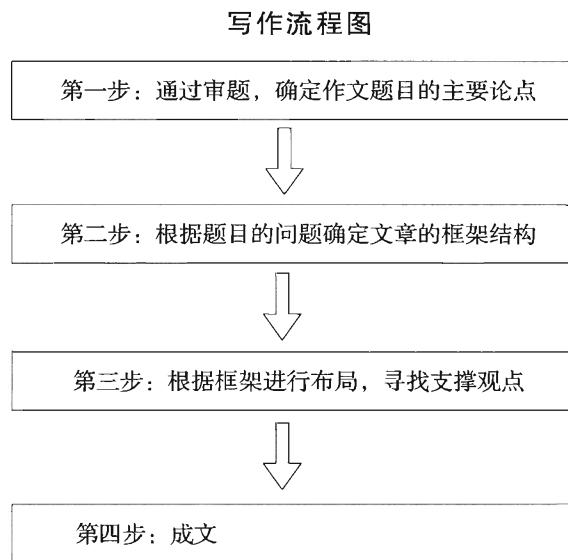
### 三、范文

Topic:

**Nowadays, a large amount of advertising is aimed at children, and some people think there are lots of negative effects for children, and they should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

#### 1. 解题思路

根据第 5 页的“雅思写作攻略”，我们采用下面的写作流程：



#### 第一步：审题

本文主要论点为：Some people think advertisements have negative effects on children, and should be banned.

#### 第二步：确定文章结构框架

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

#### 第三步：寻找支撑观点

从社会层面：经济、社会、文化、公众。

#### 第四步：成文

经过上面的细节构思，我们可以由此形成如下文章具体的段落结构：

第一段引出话题：对于广告作用的利弊简要导入，亮出自己的观点。

第二段、第三段给出事例及理由。

广告的弊端分析：广告弊端具体有哪些，为什么人们要禁止它？特别是广告对于儿童的影响的分析，需要透彻。

第一，广告单纯的促销目的无可厚非，但是问题的关键在于，如果企业利用广告来引诱消费者购买大量华而不实或者质量低下的产品，自然会引起消费者的不满。那么，广告对于儿童的不利影响之一就表现在这一方面。

第二，广告也会对孩子产生误导作用。

第四段讨论一下广告对于儿童的好处，比如说公益广告对于孩子很有帮助，教孩子如何为人处世。

第五段下结论，总结全文：广告自有弊端，但是否购买该商品的最终决定权还是掌握在我们自己手中。

## 2. 范文

Advertising has a persuasive nature and more and more advertising campaigns center on children, giving enormous amount of exaggerated information about products such as food, drinks as well as toys. Therefore, many parents argue that advertising should be put to an end by reinforcing a total ban. But the appeal of advertising to buying motives, in my opinion, can have both negative and positive effects.

What is remarkable about advertisements is not so much how they pass beneficial and effective information to people but how much they encourage people, especially the youth, to purchase goods. Consumers, including children, may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement. For example, some advertisers have appealed to children's desire for nourishment for their health by advertising their food products. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. Eight years ago a brand of medicine was offered to children with the message that those with a history of taking more of this kind of medicine would become more intelligent. Children are easily attracted by this kind of products, because they lack judgment. Ignoring the real

functions and practical values of this kind of product, they are eager to possess it regardless of its price. However, it turned out that the medicine was not effective at all.

Some advertisements have positive functions, such as advertisements for public interests. Messages such as antismoking, antidrug, environmental protection, humanism, etc. can be passed on to children by them. Children will learn from them the danger of smoking and drug and the significance of protecting our environment. If they bear in mind these messages, they will benefit from the advertising.

To summarise, advertisements can have both negative and positive effects on children. Those that have negative effects should be banned, while those that have positive functions should be encouraged.

## 第八章 青少年与犯罪

### 第一节 句法

这一节的句法我们学习倒装结构。

#### 一、倒装结构

为了表达上的需要，有时需要颠倒句子成分或分句的语序。这种改变句子的正常语序的修辞手法叫做倒装。运用倒装手法可以加强语气，调和音韵，变换句法。

#### 二、例句

下列例句形式较为复杂，其中重点部分已做标注，其目的在于使广大考生通过阅读下列例句来认真领会英语各种倒装句型的写作结构及特点。

##### 1. only + 介词短语

**Only by building up** one's confidence and offering one a sense of achievement can one thoroughly realize his value and capability.

译文：只有通过树立一个人的自信心并且让他具有成就感，才能使他充分意识到自己的价值和能力。

##### 2. only + 时间状语

**Only when** proper measures are taken and great efforts are made, can we gradually prevent crimes from occurring.

译文：只有采取正确的措施并付出巨大努力，我们才能逐步阻止犯罪的发生。

##### 3. here 等副词位于句首

**Here's** a quick financial profile, based on their most recent publicly available financial statement, for the fiscal year to August 2006: the company earned roughly \$1 million on revenues of nearly \$6 million, and had some \$5 million in retained earnings.

译文：根据最新公布的财务报告，这便是这家公司的财务概况：截止到 2006

年 8 月的财政年度内，这个公司利用差不多 600 万美元的收入获得了大约 100 万美元利润和大约 500 万美元的未分配利润。

#### 4. 否定副词位于句首

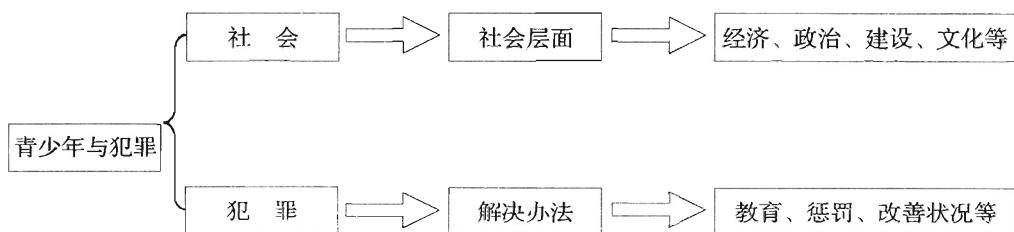
The Government is drowning in shallow water. Ministers flail around in an alphabet soup of piddling little initiatives. Each time the clock strikes a new idea of breathtaking triviality is press-released. With the morning papers come endless “clear messages” “sent out”, pointing in all directions and none. And in this frenzy of dots, nothing joins up. **Seldom** has so much activity combined to produce so dismal an impression of stalemate.

译文：政府此时正在浅滩里溺水挣扎。部长们整天做着毫无意义的文字游戏。时钟每敲一次，一条让人揪心的琐碎新闻就会通过媒体传播出去。每天早报上总会无休止地出现“发送出去”的“明确信息”，而这些信息既涉及各个方面，又不涉及任何方面。而这些疯狂的文字标点放在一起，没有任何联系。很少有这么多的活动一起出现却产生如此消沉的僵局。

## 第二节 写作思路与高分范文

### 一、青少年与犯罪类话题写作思路分析

青少年与犯罪类话题结构延伸示意图



提及犯罪，我们会想到犯罪的种类、犯罪原因以及解决办法。犯罪种类分为青少年犯罪、危害公共安全犯罪、交通犯罪等。犯罪的原因主要有缺乏思想道德教育、生活困难、心理问题等。犯罪的解决办法有加强教育、加大惩治力度，比如监禁，等等。

从近几年雅思作文有关社会与犯罪类的考题来看，其主要涉及的话题包括以下方面：

- 如何预防犯罪问题；
- 如何惩治犯罪问题。

### 二、常用词汇

说明：本章所给的单词多为名词，这是因为很多同学作文不会写、句子写不好，究其原因是核心名词出了问题。所以，在平时练习作文写作的过程中，要注重积累相关话题的核心名词。

犯罪 crime

武装抢劫 armed robbery

行贿受贿 bribery

入室盗窃 burglary

汽车窃贼 car banger

职业罪犯 career criminal

虐待儿童 child abuse

可卡因 cocaine

囚犯 convict	信用卡欺诈 credit-card fraud
犯罪率 crime rate	犯罪 criminal
死刑 death penalty	被告 defendant
家庭暴力 domestic violence	吸毒 drug abuse
酒后驾驶 drunk driving	贪污 embezzlement
赌博 gamble	劫持 hijack
肇事逃逸 hit-and-run	持枪抢劫 hold-up
偷盗罪 larceny	有组织的犯罪 organized crime
监狱, 劳改所 penitentiary	扒手 pickpocket
财产犯罪 property crime	逃税 tax evasion
故意毁坏 vandalism	案子 case
诉讼 lawsuit	本地律师 local counsel
辩护律师 defense lawyer	调解 mediation
调解书 mediation	法律顾问 legal consultant
法律意见书 legal opinions	法律援助 legal aid
行政责任 administrative liability/ responsibility	刑事责任 criminal liability/ responsibility
违约责任 liability of breach of contract; responsibility of default	有限责任 limited liability
无限责任 unlimited liability	连带责任 joint and several liability
过失责任 liability for negligence; negligent liability	过错责任 fault liability; liability for fault
故意 deliberate intention; intention; willfulness	过失 negligence

### 三、范文

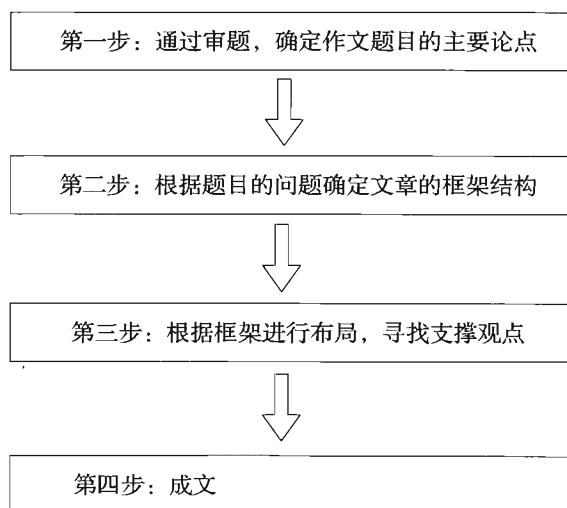
**Topic:**

**Some people think the best way of reducing crime is to give longer prison sentences. Others, however, think there are other better ways to reduce crime. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.**

#### 1. 解题思路

根据第 5 页的“雅思写作攻略”，我们采用下面的写作流程：

写作流程图



#### 第一步：审题

本文主要论点为：Some people think the best way of reducing crime is to give longer prison sentences. Others think there are other better ways to reduce crime.

#### 第二步：确定文章结构框架

Discuss both viewpoints.

Give your own opinion.

#### 第三步：寻找支撑观点

从社会层面：经济、社会、文化、公众。

#### 第四步：成文

经过上面的细节构思，我们可以由此形成如下文章具体的段落结构：

第一段引出话题：从话题入手，稍加阐述，然后亮出自己的观点。

第二段、第三段：正确的措施，首先是教育，通过教育来引导正确的价值观。其次可以通过有效的技能培训，从经济入手提高人们的待遇，使人们有稳定的收入，衣食得以保障。

第四段给出对惩罚的看法：有其合理性一面，特别是当别的方法无法制止犯罪的时候。

第五段下结论，总结全文：减少犯罪需要惩罚，但是需要标本兼治，两者相结合。

## 2. 范文

Facing the issue of punishing criminals, many people hold that a prison is the best place to keep those people who have committed a crime. However, some people argue that imprisonment is not an effective approach to crimes and should be taken only as the last resort, and that some proper alternatives seem to promise a more satisfying outcome. Personally, I am in favor of a combination of education with penalty.

Education is of critical significance to reshaping a law offender. For example, education may change a delinquent's attitude toward society as well as their family and may help them establish a right world outlook. All of these are fundamental prerequisites to their reintegration into the society. Education also offers them special opportunity to know more about the community and helps them keep in touch with other people. Meanwhile, it enhances their skills in coping with daily problems such as interpersonal conflicts, loneliness or depression, so that they can confront life bravely.

Skill-training as an aspect of education plays an important role in reducing the crime rate. First, it is beneficial for people as it improves their practical life skills. With the skills they acquire, people can find a job in a competitive job market, engage in productive activities, and become useful members of the society.

However, to send criminals to jail sometimes exerts a positive effect as well, especially when those habitual criminals turn a blind eye to the legal system. As a symbol of triumph of good over evil, this method delivers a message to every citizen, the message that anyone who commits crimes will be punished by law. So imprisonment has a deterrent effect and can deter potential offenders from becoming actual offenders.

As discussed above, it is clear that imprisonment is not the only way to make the crime rate decline. It is better for us to combine punishment with education of various forms, such as continuing education, skill-training and so forth. Only by doing so can crimes be reduced.

## 第二部分 A类 Task 1——图表作文写作

### 综 述

#### 一、图表作文的写作困境

##### 1. 不会提笔写作，毫无思路可言

这是因为考生根本不熟悉各类图表作文的要求，无法把握住要点进行写作。因此，考生首先要对图表作文写作方法有所了解，熟悉其脉络结构及其构成要素，这样才能从宏观上有所把握。

##### 2. 无法连词成句

所谓无法连词成句，最为关键的问题在于：考生不知道该采用什么样的句式和写作方法对图表进行描述。英语图表作文通常采用的写作手法有列举数据、对比分析等。

因此，考生需要在遣词造句上下工夫。比如，进行词汇的有效替换，熟悉常用单词；学会几种常用写作句式，包括插入语、定语从句、状语从句（原因状语从句、条件状语从句、时间状语从句、让步状语从句）、同位语从句。另外，考生还需要逐步培养并提高分析图表信息的能力。

##### 3. 不能有效控制字数

考生在写作过程中，有的因滔滔不绝而字数狂超；有的则因无话可说以致凑不够字数。无话可说是因为考生的思路没有打开，上面已经谈到了。下面谈一下如何控制字数的问题。写作不能意识流似地任意发挥，一篇好的文章必须中心明确、层次结构清晰、符合命题要求。因此，对于 150 词的限制要求，考生需要在谋篇布局上下工夫。图表作文一般分为三部分，如下所示：

第一部分（第一段）：对图表进行总体概述，即对图表中包含的信息进行整体描述。（30~40 词）

第二部分（第二段、第三段）：对图表信息进行详细的分析与比较。（约 100 词）

第三部分（第四段）：总结收尾。（20~30词）

## 二、图表作文的写作原则

### 1. 过渡词有效衔接原则

许多考生的作文里只是几个句子的单打独斗，句与句之间缺乏有效的衔接。这也是由于考生成长期受到汉语思维逻辑的影响。要克服这个问题，考生必须弄清楚汉语与英语的几点差异。我们常说汉语讲究“意合”，而英语多讲究“形合”。所谓“意合”是指句与句之间在意义上紧密结合，主要是通过词义来连接句子；而所谓的“形合”是指通过语法结构和连接词将单词和词组组合在一起，强调结构上正确，逻辑上严密，思维上严谨。明白了这一点，在具体的写作过程中，我们就要注意借助相应的连接词使得句与句之间连接自然，表达顺畅，结构层次清晰。

### 2. 辅助补充原则

所谓辅助补充原则，是指考生在写文章的时候，需要将数字、文字、比较三者进行有效的结合，以达到论述的合理性和完美性。要避免单纯的数字罗列。如果我们把数字比作骨头，那么辅助补充的文字就是在骨头上添加鲜活的肉，而对比就是纤维和关节，将骨头和肉有效地联结起来，这样活生生的具体事物就会产生，我们称之为“既有骨头又有肉”。

### 3. 错误尽量少原则

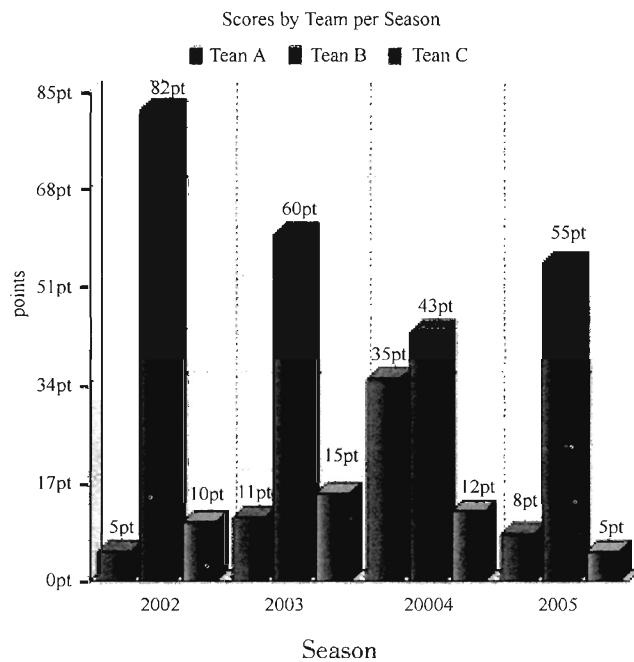
许多考生在具体写作的过程中，由于怕犯错误，迟迟不敢下笔写作，更不敢使用高级词汇。其实，如果我们把历年来的高分优秀作文拿来分析一下，就会发现里面的措辞也并不是完美无缺的。之所以能够得高分，是因为这些作文在单词的有效替换、句式的多变性等方面做得比较好，且分析问题恰到好处。虽然也有措辞方面的不足，但正如我们平时所说，瑕不掩瑜。所以考生写作的时候，不要怕犯错误，而是应该尽量少犯错误，把错误降到最少即可。

### 三、图表的分类

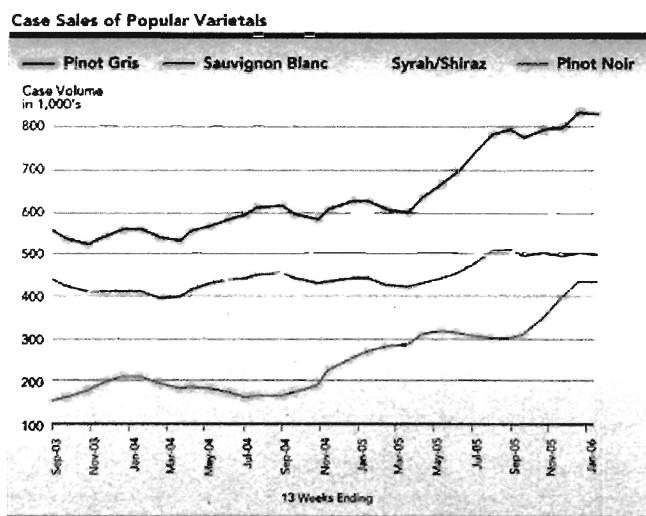
- 柱状图 (bar chart/graph)
- 曲线图 (line chart/graph)
- 饼状图 (pie chart)
- 表 格 (table)
- 流程图 (flow chart)

例：

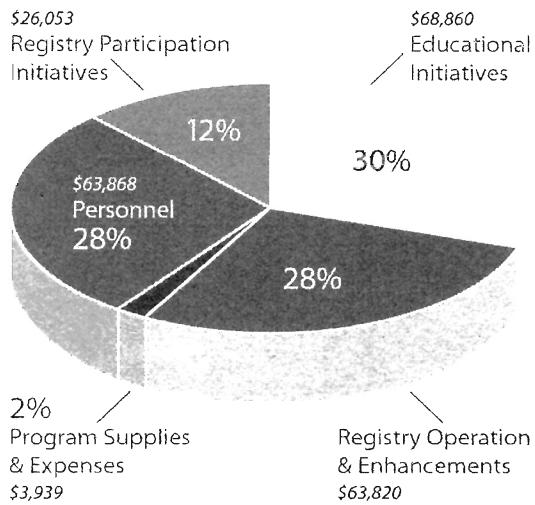
柱状图 (bar chart/graph)：



曲线图 (line chart/graph) :



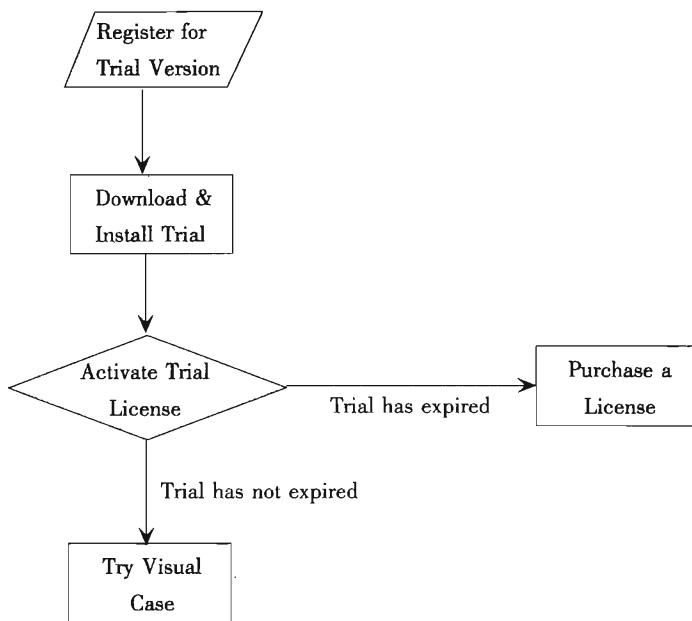
饼状图 (pie chart) :



表格 (table):

Country	Democracy Rank	Press Freedom Rank	Corruption Rank
Finland	1	1	1
Denmark	2	2	3
New Zealand	3	8	1
Sweden	4	2	5
Switzerland	5	5	6
Norway	6	2	7
Netherlands	7	5	8
Australia	8	18	8
United Kingdom	9	18	10
Canada	9	15	12
Austria	11	26	10
Germany	12	11	13
Belgium	13	5	17
Ireland	14	10	15
United States	15	11	17

流程图 (flow chart) :



#### 四、图表作文写作注意事项

QQ: 2029808

##### 1. 正确使用时态

图表作文需要根据图表中的时间、年份确定写作时态。通常而言，图表多为往年的统计数据，因此使用过去时的情况比较多。但如果图表中没有标明具体时间，或图表所反映的是一些习以为常的内容，则使用一般现在时。如果要对图表做出预测，则往往需要使用一般将来时。

##### 2. 要注意句式的多变性

写图表作文时，在结构布局合理、重点突出的基础之上，考生要避免句式单一，应该多尝试使用定语从句、状语从句、同位语从句等来增加文章句式的丰富性。

##### 3. 要使用正式的书面性语言

很多考生写文章往往采取第一人称的写法，带有较为明显的感情化和个人化

倾向。这在雅思图表作文中是要避免的问题。考生需要避免使用 I think, I believe, What is your opinion? Please look at this chart. 等语句。

## 五、图表作文常用词汇

### 1. 表示上升

rise	increase	rocket	soar	climb	jump	go up
shoot up	mount up	up	expand	leap	ascend	surge
be on the rise/increase		plunge				

### 2. 表示下降

descend	decrease	decline	diminish	plunge	dip
shrink	plummet	fall	drop	go/come down	

### 3. 表示“达到最高点 / 最低点”

“达到最高点”

reach a peak of	reach the highest point at	peaking at
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“达到最低点”

reach the bottom	bottom out
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### 4. 副词

#### (1) 表示“迅速地、急速地”

rapidly	fleetly	sharply	hastily	in haste	greatly
dramatically	obviously	considerably	significantly	alarmingly	
amazingly	hugely	incredibly	enormously		

#### (2) 表示“小幅度地”

steadily	slightly	gradually	moderately	slowly
marginally	gently			

#### (3) 表示“平稳地”

steadily	slightly	gradually	moderately	slowly
gently				

表示“平稳发展”的动词词组：

remain steady/unchanged/stable/constant      stay the same  
reach a plateau

(4) 表示“逐渐地”

gradually      steadily      slowly

(5) 表示“相比较而言”

relatively

## 5. 用于预测未来趋势

expect      forecast      estimate      project

## 6. 表示程度

(1) 表示“显著的(地)、重要的(地)”

large	major	great	important	significant
considerable	remarkable	noticeable	sharp	rapid
sudden	dramatic	steep	extremely	strikingly (显著的)

(2) 表示“轻微的(地)、不显著的(地)”

little      slight      gentle      mild      steady

(3) 表示“大概、大约”

about	approximate	nearly	around	roughly
more or less	fewer/less/ more than	under	below	
within	over	above		

## 7. 表示“占”

account for      make up      take up      occupy      constitute  
be composed of

## 8. 倍数及数据表达

翻番：double

百分之……：%; . . . percent

……倍：. . . times

四分之一：a quarter of

百万：million；十亿：billion；十年：decade；二十：score；平均：average；

合计：aggregate；一些：some

## 9. 过渡词

### (1) 表层次

first/firstly	to begin with	further	in the first place
second/secondly	to start with	still	furthermore
third/thirdly	what is more	last but not least	also
and	then	next	besides
equally important	too	moreover	besides
in addition	finally		

### (2) 表转折

by contrast	although	though	yet
at the same time	but	despite the fact that	even so
in contrast	nevertheless	even though	for
all that	notwithstanding	on the contrary	however
in spite of	on the other hand	otherwise	instead
regardless			

### (3) 表因果

therefore	consequently	because of	for the reason
thus	hence	due to	owing to
so	accordingly	thanks to	on this account
since	as	on that account	in this way
for	as a result	as a consequence	

## (4) 表让步

still	nevertheless	concession	granted
naturally	in spite of	despite	even so
after all			

## (5) 表递进

furthermore	moreover	likewise	what is more
besides	also	not only. . . but also. . .	
too	in addition		

## (6) 表举例

for example	for instance	for one thing	that is
to illustrate	as an illustration	a case in point	

## (7) 表解释

as a matter of fact	frankly speaking	in this case	
namely	in other words		

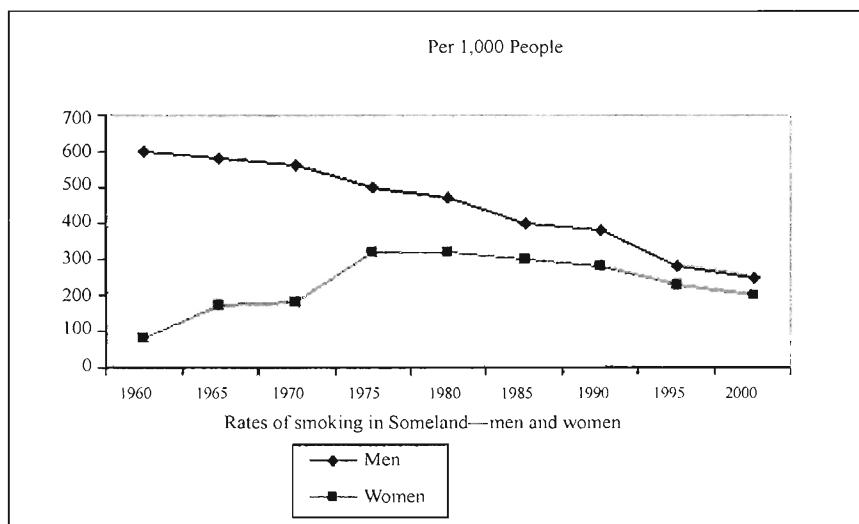
## (8) 表总结

in summary	in a word	thus	as has been said
in brief	in conclusion	altogether	in other words
to conclude	in fact	finally	in simpler terms
indeed	in short	namely	in all
therefore	to summarize		

# 第一章 曲线图

## Topic:

the graph provides information about the rates of smoking between men and women in Someland from 1960 to 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



## 一、写作步骤

第一步：阅读题目，把握题目要求。此曲线图显示了 1960 年到 2000 年某地男女的吸烟比例。

第二步：看旁文注解，获取写作所需信息。看横、纵轴。看横轴可以确定时间，由于时间都是过去，因此在论述的时候要使用一般过去时。看纵轴我们可以得到数字，是每千人的吸烟人数，由此可确定主语。

第三步：寻找主要规律和特征。找数字，通过数字找对比变化。从 1960 年开始，男性吸烟人数是呈逐年下降的趋势，而女性吸烟的人数逐年上升，到 1975 年

达到最高峰，随后逐步趋于下降。到 2000 年，男女吸烟的人数几乎接近。我们在描写女性烟民吸烟率的时候，需要注意的一点就是从 1970 年至 1975 年这五年间的急速增长，这一层意思要描写出来。

第四步：写作。有了上面的整体论述，下面就可以分段落进行阐述了。

说明：下面以及后面各种图表写作的范文中，黑体字部分是图表作文写作非常有用的词语和表达方式，同学们应重点学习、熟练掌握。

## 二、范文

**The double-line graph illustrates the trends in the rates of smoking men and women in Someland during the period 1960 to 2000.**

In the first five years, there were fluctuations in the rates of smoking women. In 1960, **the rate of women smokers was** a mere 100 per 1000 people, **but it was increasing significantly in the following five years.** From 1965 to 1970, the number remained steady. From 1970 onwards, the number soared dramatically and finally hit the peak of 300 in 1975. Since then, the rates of smoking women dropped gradually, down to 200 in 2000 and tended to be equivalent roughly to the figures of men smokers.

**The rates of smoking men, by contrast, have been falling gradually during the period 1960–2000.** It reached 600, the highest recorded, in 1960. From then on, it considerably descended, and by 2000, it reached a record low, 300 per thousand, one-half of the number in 1960.

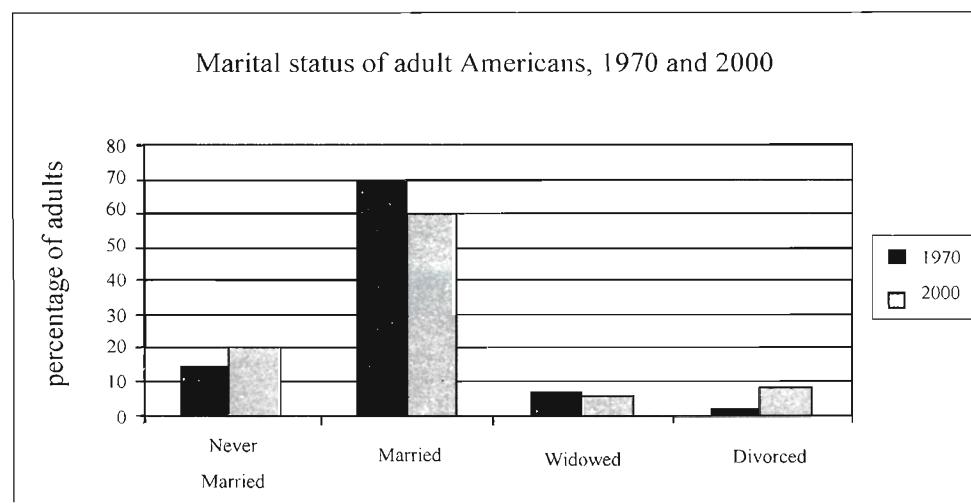
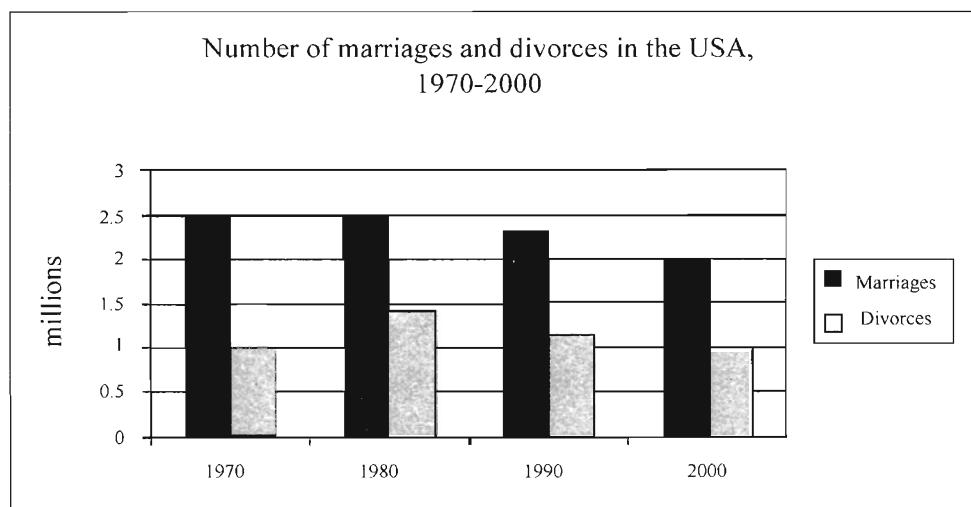
As suggested above, the rates of smoking men and women tend to decline year after year, and the rates of men who smoked **come down much faster than** that of women.

## 第二章 柱状图

**Topic:**

The charts below give information about US marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000 and the marital status of adult Americans in the two years.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



## 一、写作步骤

第一步：阅读题目，把握题目要求。如图所示，我们可以获得信息：1970年至2000年30年里美国人结婚与离婚的人数以及1970年和2000年美国成年人的整体婚姻状况。然后通过信息选择对比，把握图表想要表达的主要信息特征以及对比两个图表的相关性。

USA marriage and divorce rates between 1970 and 2000 and the marital status of adult Americans in the two years. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

第二步：看旁文注解，获取写作相关信息。第一幅图是1997年至2000年美国人的结婚和离婚率；第二幅图是1970年至2000年美国成年人的婚姻状况，包括未婚人数、结婚人数、离婚人数、鳏寡人数。

第三步：看横纵轴。第一幅图看横轴确定时间，由于时间都是过去，因此在论述的时候要采用一般过去时。看纵轴我们可以看出是百万数字。第二幅图看横轴确定描写对象，看纵轴确定百分比。

第四步：找数字，通过数字找对比变化。第一幅图显示1970~1980结婚数量不变，离婚数量呈上升趋势。1990~2000结婚数量呈现逐步下降，离婚率也相应下降，但是最终数量与1970年相同。第二幅图我们发现，1970~2000这30年期间，不结婚和离婚者人数中成年人比例上升，而结婚和鳏寡人数中成年人比例下降。

第五步：写作。

## 二、范文

**The two bar charts give a comparative analysis of the number of married as well as divorced people in USA during the period 1970-2000 and the overall marital status of US adults in 1970 and 2000.**

**According to the first bar chart, in 1970 and 1980, there was no change in the number of marriages in USA, both being 2.5 million. Compared with the figure of married people, divorces were gradually increasing, from 1 million to 1.4 million during the decade. Although the subsequent ten years—the period 1990-2000—**

witnessed the decline of both, the pace of marriages was relatively faster than divorces. The former outnumbered the latter in the ratio of three to one.

As shown in the second bar chart, the state of marriage of adult Americans from 1970 to 2000 experienced different stages of development. **First of all, the percentage of adults between the never married and the divorced was climbing, rising 5% from 15% to 20%, and 6% from 3% to 9% respectively.** But, in contrast, the number of the married and the widowed dropped. The figures for people who married dropped obviously, from 70% in 1970 to 60% in 2000. Furthermore, the figures of the widowed for 1970 were higher than those for 2000 and they were 8%:5%.

Overall, it is clear for people to gain an insight into the attitudes of Americans towards marriage and their multifaceted statuses in the past decades.

## 第三章 饼状图

### WRITING TASK 1

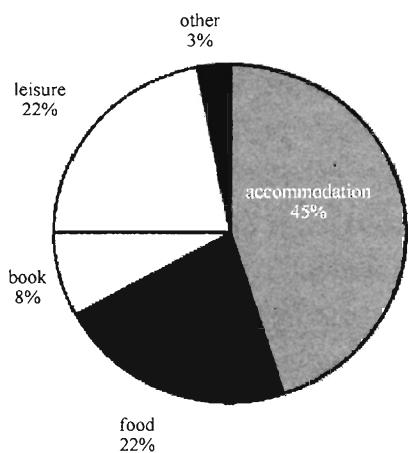
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The graphs below show the annual expenditure of university students in three countries in 2003.*

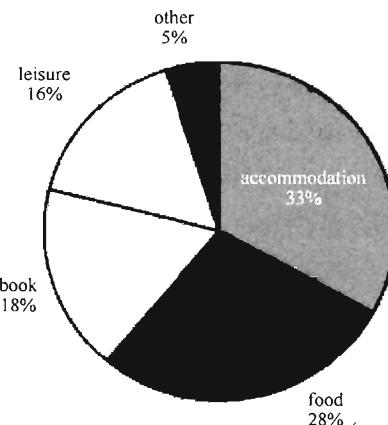
*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

Write at least 150 words.

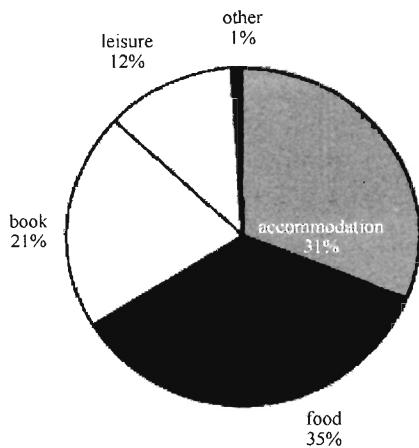
Country A: Annual Expenditure per Student: US\$5000



Country B: Annual Expenditure per Student: US\$4500



Country C: Annual Expenditure per Student: US\$1500



## 一、写作步骤

第一步：审题。三个饼状图说明了 2003 年三个国家的大学生每年的花费情况，很明显时态应该属于一般过去时。

第二步：读图表文字信息。我们会发现，三个饼状图主要是针对三个国家：A 国，B 国和 C 国。然后分别针对 food、accommodation、book、leisure 和 other 做出有效对比。

第三步：看饼状图的旁文注释。三个国家的大学生花费依次为 \$5000、\$4500 和 \$1500。其中 A 国住宿所占比例最大，C 国食物所占比例最大。

第四步：寻求主要规律联系以及特征。我们会发现没有太大联系，三个国家所反映出的问题就是吃和住仍然是消费的主要支出。

## 二、范文

**The three pie charts give an overview of how much** the university students in three countries spent in 2003 in the five main aspects, namely, leisure, accommodation, book, food and other.

**The first pie chart shows** the detailed proportion of university students' one-year expenditure in Country A. Accommodation **accounted for** the biggest share of expenses in this country, 45%. **But, in contrast**, book **took up** 8%, and leisure as well as food **were of the same share**—22% each. On the other hand, other marked up the lowest proportion, 3%. All of these factors **contributed to** the overall expense, 5000 dollars.

According to the second pie chart, the expenditure of university students in Country B in 2003 is 4500 dollars. Like the first pie chart, accommodation was also the highest, accounting for 33% of the students' expenditure, followed by food, book, leisure and other, taking up 23%, 18%, 16% and 5% **respectively**.

As shown in the third pie chart, food, which was 35%, was the biggest part among the total cost in Country C in 2003. Next came accommodation with 31%, followed by book, making up 21%; and leisure and other at 12% and 1% respectively.

**In summary**, the yearly expenditure of university students among the three countries **tends to be different**, however, the accommodation and food frequently rank first.

## 第四章 表格

**Topic:**

The table below gives information about changes in modes of travel in England between 1985 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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

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

### 一、写作步骤

第一步：阅读题目，把握题目要求。如图所示，我们可以获得的信息是 1985 年至 2000 年英国人旅行方式的变化情况。时间属于过去，因此应该使用过去时态。

Changes in modes of travel in England between 1985 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

第二步：看旁文注解，获取写作相应信息。每人每年平均公里数，1985 年至

2000 年各种旅行方式的数据对比。

第三步：由纵向第一栏得出各种旅行方式：步行、自行车、汽车、公交车、长途汽车、火车、出租车、其他，以及所有合计总数。横向第一栏得出年份。

第四步：寻找数据信息。看纵向第二栏、第三栏得出各数据对比。

第五步：寻找主要规律及特征：2000 年与 1985 年相比，人们越加倾向于使用汽车、出租车、长途汽车以及火车和其他交通工具，而传统的步行、自行车、公交车等旅行方式呈现下降趋势。这种变化趋势也反映出 2000 年人们出游方式以及出游里程必然超过 1985 年。

## 二、范文

The table **presents an overall view of** various changing modes of travel in England in 15 years **spanning from 1985 to 2000**.

According to the table, five sorts of travel modes were popular in 2000, namely, by cars, long distance buses, trains, taxis and others. With its average miles increasing considerably from 3,199 in 1985 to 4,806 in 2000, cars obviously **ranked first** in this group during the 15 years. Other ways of travel including long distance buses, taxis as well as other increased **constantly**, seeming to be cheered by travelers as more fashionable travel manners. The average miles travelled in the first and second travel modes **approximately tripled**.

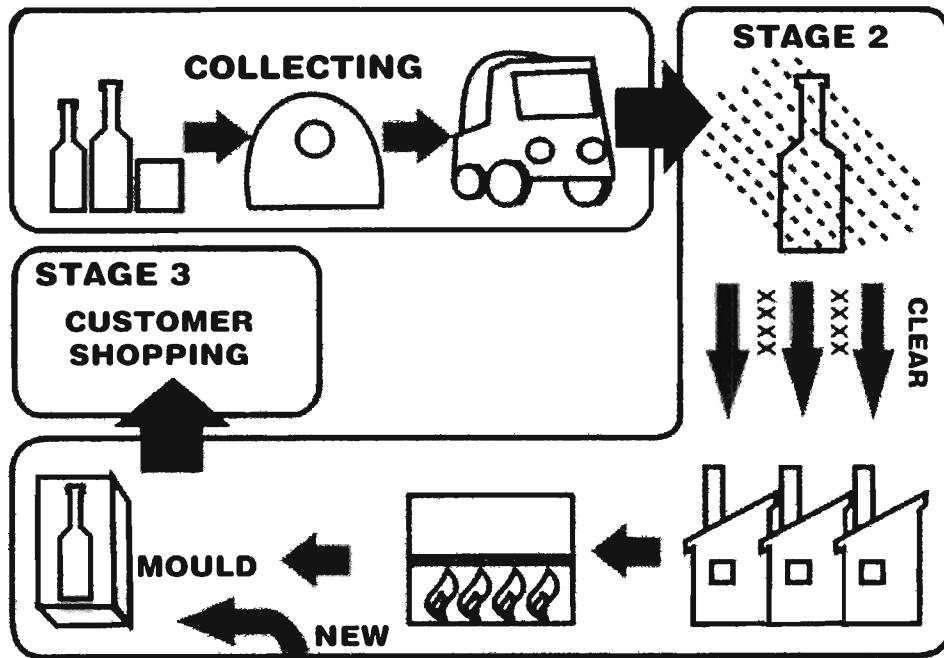
On the contrary, the traditional travel modes by walking, bicycles and local buses lost its charm and attraction, which were once extremely enjoyed by many travelers in 1985. Among them, the average travelling distance by local buses **experienced the biggest decline, dropping from 429 to 274**. On the other hand, the number of miles by walking and cycling **fell slowly** from 255 (1985) to 237 (2000) and from 51 (1985) to 41 (2000) respectively. Despite the decreases, the total miles of travel, however, **jumped dramatically** from 4,740 (1985) to 6,475 (2000).

To summarise, the total travelling distance in England grew in the one and a half decades. Long distance buses, trains, taxis as well as other modes of travel were increasingly popular, while walking, bicycling and local transportation lost in popularity.

## 第五章 流程图

Topic:

write a description of how glass is recycled. Use the information in the diagram and write a description of this process.



### 一、写作步骤

第一步：阅读题目，把握题目要求。如图所示，我们可以获得的信息是玻璃瓶的回收再利用。

第二步：我们可以发现酒瓶的回收再利用经历了三个过程，第一个过程是回收，第二个过程是分类处理、再加工；第三个过程是投入商店再次使用。

第三步：进行写作。

## 二、范文

**The diagram presents** the recycling process of glass bottles. The whole recovering and renewable process of glass **can be divided into three main stages.**

**In the first stage,** used glass bottles are collected at a collection point and subsequently are transported by a truck from recycle bins to the recycling factories where they are reproduced through five vital steps.

**In the second stage,** first workers will rinse the glass bottles because the bottles are contaminated. When the glass is hygeian, it is ready for the next stage of the recycling process. After being cleaned, different bottles are put into different recycling plants according to their colour such as brown and green. When heated in the furnace, the glass will melt into liquid and then the liquid glass is swiftly poured into the modes and transformed into new glass bottles.

**At the final stage,** new and empty bottles can be filled with liquid commodities and then packed and sent to the supermarkets and be purchased by consumers. Obviously, the next cycles will go on and on.

## 第三部分 G 类 Task 1——书信写作

### 综 述

G 类 Task 1 要求考生就题目要求写一封信，字数在 150 词左右，建议写作时间为 20 分钟。要求格式正确，表达方法无误，能基本满足题目要求。

#### 一、信件的种类

书信按照其格式和语言可以分为两种：私人信件 (personal letter) 和商务信件 (business letter)。私人信件写给亲朋好友，其余的可以归为后者。私人信件同商务信件相比，格式比较随意，可以使用非正式语言或口语性语言，而商务信件则要求使用较正规的正式文体。

在雅思考试中，最好只用正式文体，即便是私人信件也最好使用正式文体。

信件按照写作目的，分为感谢信、道歉信、求职信、推荐信、投诉信、建议信、祝贺信，等等。

#### 二、书信的格式

根据考试要求，雅思书信写作一般分为以下几个部分：

##### 1. 信头 (Heading) (雅思考试中一般不考)

包括发信人地址和日期，有时可省去发信人地址，但一般要写日期，写在信纸的右上方。英文地址的写法与中文完全不同，地址的名称按从小到大的顺序，第一行写门牌号码和街名；第二行写县、市、省、州、邮编、国名；下一行写日期。日期的写法，如 2008 年 12 月 27 日，英文可写为：December 27, 2008 (最为普遍)；December 27th, 2008；27th December, 2008。但是绝对不能写成 2008, December 27(th)。

##### 2. 称呼 (Salutation) (雅思必考)

写在信头或信内地址之下，自成一行，从信纸的左边顶格写起，末尾用逗号 (英国式) 或冒号 (美国式)。针对不同的写作对象，称呼语是不一样的。

(1) 写给亲朋好友时，通常用 Dear 或 My dear 再加上亲朋好友的称呼，或直

呼其名，如：“My dear mother,” “Dear Tom,” 等。

(2) 知道对方姓名、性别、官衔和职称，但关系不十分亲密，通常用 Dear Madam、Dear Mr.、Dear Miss、Dear Prof.、Dear Dr.，然后加上姓名，如：“Dear Prof. Smith,” “Dear Mr. Brown,”。

(3) 不知道对方姓名，一般用 Dear Sir or Madam、Dear Sir/Madam。

### 3. 正文 (Body) (雅思必考)

在称呼语下面隔一行，是书信的核心部分。要求层次分明、简单易懂。正文有缩头式和齐头式两种。英国人往往用齐头式。

### 4. 结尾 (Closing) (雅思必考)

发信人对收信人的敬语，写在信的右下方。低于正文一两行，从信中间或稍右的地方开始写（由于计算机的使用，现在也经常齐左写），第一个字母大写，末尾一律用逗号。

- (1) 写给家人用 Loving yours、Lovingly。
- (2) 写给亲朋好友用 Yours sincerely。
- (3) 写给不熟悉的人，通常用 Yours faithfully 等。

### 5. 签名：(Signature) (雅思必考)

低于结束语一至两行，从中间或偏右方开始写。如果题目中不写名字，则不必写考生名字。

## 三、写作步骤

- 审题：确定书信类型，明确题目要求，抓住要点，明确书信人称和时态。  
一般用 2 分钟。
- 列提纲：确定正文分为几段，预测难点和闪光点，建议用 2 分钟。
- 成文：即开始正式写作，建议用 15 分钟以内。
- 检查：检查称谓、时态、单复数、标点符号、有无简写等。一般用 1~2 分钟。

# 第一章 感谢信

## 一、常用词汇及句型结构

### 1. 常用词汇

thanks	be grateful for	gratitude	appreciation
kind	kindness hospital	hospitality	generous
generosity	assistance	beyond words	moved

### 2. 常用句型

#### 开头:

1. I am writing to express my thanks for . . .
2. I would like to take this opportunity to express my great appreciation for your . . .
3. In this letter I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to you for your . . .
4. I just want to send a note to say how much I appreciate the help you have given me.
5. I am writing this letter with much gratitude and many thanks for your . . .

#### 正文:

6. I do appreciate the assistance you have given me and your support has been invaluable to me.
7. Many thanks for all the good things you have done in helping me/us to . . .
8. I wish there were a better word than “thanks” to express my appreciation for your generous help.
9. If it had not been for your timely assistance, the consequence might have been much more serious.
10. I was deeply moved by your kindness and warm-heartedness.

#### 结尾:

11. I do hope that you and your family pay a visit to me in the future, so that I could have the opportunity to repay your friendship.

12. I feel I owe you so much, so please accept my most sincere thanks and very best wishes.
13. I feel obliged to thank you once more.
14. Again, thank you so much and I greatly appreciate your generosity.
15. Thanks again from the bottom of my heart for all your support.

## 二、范文

### Topic:

**You have broken your leg and stayed in hospital for a month. You received many cards and letters from your colleagues. Write a letter to tell them details of your position and thank them.**

Dear Staff,

I am writing this letter to express my gratitude to all of you and I just want to say how much I appreciate your letters and cards.

Abundant thanks to each one of you for your genuine concern and consolation. The first few days of my injury were really difficult, and the sharp pain itself was almost killing me. If it had not been for all the support and courage from you, I fear that I wouldn't have come through that arduous process so smoothly.

I am happy to report that now I have partly recovered from my injury and will return to my normal work schedule soon. I have got the doctor's permission to move on my own, although a crutch is still necessary for the moment. It might take a further two months for full recovery. Thanks again from the bottom of my heart for all the things you have done for me.

Hope to see you at work soon.

Faithfully yours,

XXX

## 第二章 投诉信

### 一、常用词汇及句型结构

#### 1. 常用词汇

complain	complaint	dissatisfaction	serious problem
matter	incidence	out of my expectation	awful
disturbing	inconvenience	poor service/situation	
bear/stand/endure/put up with		prefer A to B	solution
remedy	defect	refund	mutual benefit

#### 2. 常用句型

开头:

1. I am writing to complain about a serious problem found in the cell phone I have bought from you.
2. I am writing this letter to express my dissatisfaction about the accommodation of our school.
3. Here are some problems with... that I wish to draw your attention.
4. I am writing to request you to take corrective actions concerning...
5. I am writing to ask for a refund of the 400 dollars I paid for the MP4.

正文:

6. A very serious problem has arisen with the product you provided.
7. I was not happy about the way your customer service representative treated me when I called yesterday.
8. I sincerely regret having to write the letter and have been waiting for a self-improvement in the hope that things would change.
9. I am certain that this problem has brought me much inconvenience and caused me and my family considerable anxiety.

10. You can imagine my disappointment and outrage when I discovered that. . .
11. Even though I telephoned you several times about the problem, no suitable solution has been given to it yet.
12. I am sure you will understand that this situation is causing me considerable inconvenience and expense, and I am looking forward to having it settled very soon.

#### 结尾:

13. I await your reply and trust that it will contain not only an explanation to the mistake made by your company but also a proper remedy.
14. It is too bad this unpleasant accident occurred. Otherwise, I was very pleased with your service.
15. I am reluctant to take the matter up elsewhere and hope that we can resolve this matter as soon as possible.
16. I trust that you will be able to correct these matters without delay and that no further action will be needed on my part.
17. I would be happy with a reply without further delay, or I may have to consider legal action.
18. If this matter is not put right soon, I fear it could have serious consequences which are harmful to both sides of us.
19. If this incidence still occurs, I will surely take legal action against your company without further notice.
20. I am sorry to write to you in this manner and hope we can work something out to our mutual benefit.

## 二、范文

### Topic:

You bought a cell phone from a shop, but found it didn't work well. You are writing to the manufacturer for compensation. In your letter, you

- Describe the problems with the cell phone;
- Describe the way the shop assistants treated you;
- Suggest solutions to this problem.

To whom it may concern,

I am writing this letter to express my dissatisfaction with the new cell phone (Nokia N73) produced by your company.

I purchased it on July 15 at Nova Star Store for 410 dollars. At first it seemed to be perfect, but I soon found that the cell phone is out of my expectation in the following ways: First, the response speed of my cell phone is awful, and I sometimes have to wait for 60 seconds for a multimedia message. Second, the cell phone has automatically turned off several times. I brought it back to the store 7 days later, and the shop assistant insisted that the warranty had expired and he could only fix it for me. You can imagine my disappointment and outrage when I heard that.

So I have to write this letter and inform you that if this matter is not put right soon, I will surely take legal action against your company without further notice. I am reluctant to take the matter up elsewhere and hope that we can resolve this matter as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

XXX

## 第三章 求职信

### 一、常用词汇及句型结构

#### 1. 常用词汇

apply for	application	position
vacancy	be interested in	challenge
recommend	interview	be qualified for
qualification	well-prepared	competent
meet the requirements	practical experience	theoretical foundation
an intimate knowledge of	educational background	
interpersonal communication	skills	opportunity
schedule	available	expected salary

#### 2. 常用句型

开头：

1. In reply to your advertisement in today's newspaper, I respectfully offer my services for the situation.
2. I have read your advertisement in XXX for a position of a sales manager.
3. Your advertisement for a foreign teacher in the newspaper of March 18' has interested me, and I feel I can fill that position.
4. I read with interest your advertisement which appeared in today's XXX Daily and would like to take up the challenge as a salesman with your company.
5. I met Mr. Lapenty, Vice-President of your company, at a recent seminar in Sydney, during which time he strongly recommended that I send you a copy of my resume and apply for the vacancy of XXX.

**正文：**

6. I have been in the business for the last ten years, and worked as the section chief in the marketing department.
7. After completing my four-year college study at XXX University in 2000, I was employed by XXX Company as a . . .
8. As you will see from my enclosed CV, I have ten years of experience in the field of food and entertainment.
9. I am used to working under pressure and also as part of a team.
10. I am familiar with the rules of the industry as well as its recent developments, which will definitely make me the right person for the position.

**结尾：**

11. I hope you would consider my application favorably and will be looking forward to your reply.
12. I wish to have an opportunity to meet you and to further discuss my abilities and qualification.
13. I do hope that I may be considered for the job and that you may inform me for an interview in the near future.
14. I look forward to scheduling an interview with you at your earliest convenience, so that I could learn more about your firm and discuss how I might be helpful to its continued success.
15. I am especially keen to work for a company such as yours which has a worldwide reputation for toy making.

## 二、范文

**Topic:**

**Write a letter to a language school to apply for a vacancy of English teacher there. In the application letter you should include what position the job is, your related strong points and abilities and express your eagerness for the job.**

Dear Sir or Madam,

With reference to your advertisement in XXX Daily on July 4, I am writing to apply for the vacancy of English teacher in your school. The job particularly interests me and I found myself suitable and competent.

The main reason why I have so much confidence in this position lies in both my extensive academic training in the English language as well as pedagogy, and my work experience for the past three years in the relevant industry which has further polished my abilities. What is more, I have the interpersonal skills and patience needed for the post. Finally, I would not work for any school that needs an English teacher, but yours has such a high reputation and wonderful environment that I cannot hide my aspiration for being part of you. All of these make me feel that I am obliged to write this letter and apply for the vacancy.

I hope that I may be granted an interview at your earliest convenience and I think I might be just the person you are looking for.

Yours faithfully,

XXX

## 第四章 道歉信

### 一、常用词汇及句型结构

#### 1. 常用词汇

apologize to sb for sth	awfully	behavior
excuse	failure	forgive
ignorant	inconvenience	apology
apologize	make an apology	fault
misunderstanding	negligent	overlook
remedy	remove	responsibility
thoughtless		

#### 2. 常用句型

开头：

1. I am writing to express my sincere apology to you for. . .
2. I must make a sincere apology to you for. . .
3. I must apologize to you for. . .
4. Please accept my apologies for. . .
5. I am very sorry for my thoughtlessness. . .
6. It is thoughtless of me to do. . .
7. It is inconsiderate of me to do. . .
8. I regret to inform you that I am unable to. . .
9. I have to say sorry to you for. . .

**正文：**

10. We admit you have a cause for complaint, and we are sorry you were put to such trouble and inconvenience by. . .
11. I am afraid what I have done has caused many inconveniences to you.
12. I hope you understand that I offended you quite unintentionally.
13. I regret that. . .
14. I hope the settlement of this affair can meet your wishes.
15. To remove our misunderstanding, I would like to. . .
16. To compensate for your loss, I determine to. . .
17. To make up for my fault, I decide to. . .
18. To remedy this unpleasant matter, I wish to. . .

**结尾：**

19. Please accept my sincere apology again.
20. I sincerely hope that you can accept my apologies.
21. I assure you that it will never happen again.
22. I will try my utmost to avoid such recurrence.
23. We would appreciate your understanding and ask you to accept our apologies.
24. I know that new ones can't compensate for those you have lost. I can only ask you to accept my apologies.

## 二、范文

### Topic:

You planned to attend a meeting, but didn't participate in it for some reasons. You are writing to Mr. Smith. In your letter, you

- Explain reasons;
- Suggest solutions to this problem;
- Apologise for your absence.

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing to you in some embarrassment and with many apologies for my failure to attend the meeting this morning. If there was any inconvenience my absence may have caused you, please forgive me. I believe that you will understand my reasons.

Last night I was so tired that I fell asleep as soon as I went to bed, leaving the window open. When getting up this morning, I was not feeling well, for the sore throat and the splitting headache. After going to hospital as well as getting a physical check-up, I was told that I was in need of a good rest owing to a severe attack of illness, and therefore I had to lie in bed for one week.

I know you must be anxious for my absence because of the important meeting at which I will give a talk about the sale. To my delight, my colleague Henry can do that because we cooperated with each other three days ago and worked hard to fulfill it. Would you be kind enough to allow him to present the report on behalf of me at the meeting?

I would appreciate your understanding and ask you to accept my apologies once again.

Yours sincerely,

XXX

## 第五章 谒问信

### 一、常用词汇及句型结构

#### 1. 常用词汇

information	material	relevant	detail	appreciate
inform	greatly	furnish	aspect	inquire
accommodation	offer	need	apartment	convenience
scholarship	major	university	college	club
company	further study abroad		multinational	interest
favor	wonder	attention		

#### 2. 常用句型

##### 开头:

1. I am writing to ask for information about. . .
2. I am looking for. . .
3. I want to request some important materials about. . .
4. I would like to obtain some relevant information on. . .
5. I am writing to inquire about. . .
6. I am now writing to ask if you could do me a favor.

##### 正文:

7. I would like to get more details of. . .
8. I will be grateful if you could offer me more relevant/detailed materials about. . .
9. It would be greatly/highly appreciated if you could inform me what I have to do. . .
10. I would like to know something about. . .
11. Please let me know if I could. . .
12. Could you be so kind as to. . .
13. It would be greatly appreciated if you could furnish me with some relevant material regarding the following aspects.

**结尾:**

14. I am looking forward to a favorable response at your earliest convenience.
15. Please send me some relevant. . .
16. Thank you for your consideration.

**二、范文****Topic:**

You are going to study at a college in an English-speaking country. You need information on accommodation for the duration of your course. Write a letter to the accommodation office. In your letter

- Tell them what course you will take and when you will arrive;
- Ask about the details of the types of accommodation they can offer;
- Explain to them what special needs you may have.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am a student currently studying in Shandong University, and I will be coming to UCO next term to study English Literature as a postgraduate.

To make all kinds of necessary preparations in my new study environment, I am about to arrive at UCO where I will be studying on September 5, one month before classes begin.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could offer me more relevant information. For instance, I am wondering whether I should live separately or with other foreign students. I am also wondering if the rooms are equipped with a kitchen, a refrigerator as well as a microwave oven.

If possible, I would like to have an apartment within two miles of the university so that I need only spend about fifteen minutes to get there. Living with British students in the same apartment is a good thing so that I can grasp the opportunity to practice my English. Moreover, the apartment is preferably spacious with a private bathroom and Internet access. I will be grateful if all the things are comfortably furnished so that I can enjoy a pleasant atmosphere.

I am looking forward to your earliest reply. Thank you for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

Andy Zhao

## 附录：雅思写作最有用的 50 个功能句子

**说明：**这里列出的 50 个句子，是雅思各类作文（尤其是 Task 2 的作文）写作中最有用的句子。我们用黑体字标出了句子中的句型和关键词语，希望大家熟练掌握，并能举一反三。

### 一、用于开头

1. **When it comes to** the increasing use of cars, **some people think that** use should be limited. **Others argue that the opposite is true.**

翻译：涉及汽车使用量增加这一问题，有的人认为应该限制使用。另一些人持相反意见。

2. **There is a general debate nowadays about the issue of Internet.**

翻译：目前，针对互联网的问题展开了广泛的争论。

3. **One key question for the century is** how we provide energy in an environmentally sound way.

翻译：如何以有利于环保的方式提供能源，是本世纪的一个重大问题。

4. **An increasing number of people believe that** advances in turbine transportation mean that natural gas is going to play an ever-increasing role.

翻译：越来越多的人相信涡轮运输方面的技术进步意味着天然气将扮演一个越来越重要的角色。

5. **What caused the so-called Permian extinction? Any number of scenarios have been offered, ranging from** the explosion of a nearby star to Ice Age cooling and greenhouse warming. None of them are entirely convincing.

翻译：是什么导致了所谓的“二叠纪大毁灭”？人们提出了许多假想，诸如地球附近星球爆炸、冰河世纪的严寒以及温室效应等，但是任何一个假想都不能完全使人信服。

**6. Many people blame technology for our longer working hours. Instead of giving us more leisure time as predicted, it seems to tie us more securely to our offices.**

翻译：许多人把漫长的工作时间归罪于科技因素。科技进步非但没有带给人更多的闲暇，却似乎把我们更加牢固地拴在了办公室里。

**7. A little noticed change has been taking place in our time-world. The advent of digital time has been changing the way we act and think.**

翻译：在我们这个注重时间的世界，已经有了一些可见的变化。数字时间的到来不断改变着我们思考和行动的方式。

**8. Before giving my opinion, I think it is important to take a glance at the arguments on both sides.**

翻译：在给出我的观点之前，我认为看一看关于问题的两面不同的争论是很重要的。

**9. Admittedly, both sides are reasonable, but they are one-sided.**

翻译：必须承认，双方意见都有道理，但它们都是片面的。

**10. But it is true that by about 2040 or so, computer architectures will need to become highly parallel if performance is to keep increasing.**

翻译：但是的确，到 2040 年左右，计算机的设计构造必须高度并行，它的性能才会不断提高。

## 二、用于中间

**11. It is widely acknowledged that the rapid expansion of urban areas has in many cases encroached on valuable cultivatable land.**

翻译：人们普遍认为城区迅速扩大的同时，在很多情况下侵占了很多宝贵的耕地。

**12. The majority of people are of the opinion that capital punishment deters crime.**

翻译：很多人相信极刑能阻止犯罪。

13. The arrival of computers everywhere in the workplace would, **we were assured**, soon make paper a thing of the past.

翻译：电脑铺天盖地出现在工作场所的各个角落，使我们深信，有纸办公即将成为过去。

14. **In the developed world too, the move is towards** the deregulation and privatization of electricity generation and distribution.

翻译：同样，在发达国家，取消对电力生产和分配系统的管制并实施私有化已是大势所趋。

15. **On the one hand**, you will be able to accomplish by sitting in front of a screen what you used to have to go to the airport for, **on the other**, increased knowledge may well fuel a rising demand for travel.

翻译：一方面，现在坐在电脑屏幕前就可以完成过去不得不靠坐飞机才能做的事情；另一方面，知识的增加很可能促进旅行需求的增长。

16. **One of the pressing problems facing our nation today is** overcoming disparities in urban and rural income levels.

翻译：如今我国所面临的紧要问题之一就是克服城乡收入水平差距的问题。

17. Energy crisis **is yet another new truth we must learn to face today**.

翻译：能源危机是我们今天必须学会面对的另一个新问题。

18. Life on earth depends on water, and there is no substitute for it. **The current assumption is that** our basic needs for water—whether for drinking, agriculture, industry **or** the raising of fish—will always have to be met. (双破折号引起插入语)

翻译：地球上的生命都离不开水，而水是不可替代的。目前人们假设我们对水的基本需要——不管是饮用水，还是农业、工业或水产养殖业用水——将总会得到满足。

19. **This brings us to the key issue in any discussion of water: money.**

翻译：这又将我们带到任何有关水的讨论的关键问题：钱。

**20. In less than 20 years, from 1975 to 1993, the number of Americans over 65 who live with their adult children declined by half, dropping from 18 percent to less than 10 percent.**

翻译：在从 1975 年到 1993 年不到 20 年的时间里，与成年子女一起居住的 65 岁以上的美国人从百分之十八下降到不足百分之十，减少了一半。

**21. Another aspect of this issue is that technology may be good or bad, depending upon how we make use of it.**

翻译：问题的另一方面是，技术有好有坏，但都取决于我们如何利用它。

**22. By 2050 population growth should have leveled off, but by then we will have 10 billion people—two-thirds as many again as we have today.**

翻译：到 2050 年，人口增长应该已经平稳下来，但那时世界人口将达到 100 亿——比现在多三分之二。

**23. And even if we succeed in controlling population growth, we will still have huge environmental problems to deal with.**

翻译：即便控制了人口增长，我们仍然有严重的环境问题要应付。

**24. Two major factors contributed to this phenomenon of the death rates.**

翻译：两个主要因素导致了这一死亡率现象的产生。

**25. Perhaps the main reason, however, centers on dramatic changes in traditional concepts.**

翻译：然而，主要的原因可能是传统观念发生了巨大变化。

**26. In the United States, the hours available for leisure each week dropped from 24.3 in 1975 to 19.2 in 1995.**

翻译：在美国，每周的闲暇时间从 1975 年的 24.3 小时减少到 1995 年的 19.2 小时。

27. Brazil's population growth rate has **dropped from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990.**

翻译：巴西人口增长率从 1951 年到 1960 年十年间的每年 2.99% 下降到了 1981 年到 1990 年十年间的每年 1.93%。

28. **The reason for poverty are many, but for the most part center on illiteracy, the lack of opportunities and in some cases pure laziness.**

翻译：贫困的原因很多，但主要是因为文盲、缺少机会，有的情况下纯粹是由于懒惰。

29. **Although a growing number of women choose to step off the traditional career ladder by starting their own businesses, many are finding ways to keep climbing to the top.**

翻译：虽然越来越多的女性宁愿另辟蹊径自己办公司，但很多人仍在施展招术，沿着传统的升迁之梯执著地往顶端攀爬。

30. **They know that of all the reasons given for why women should run companies, the single best reason is simply that they can.**

翻译：他们知道在女性应当管理公司的诸多原因中，最主要的就是：她们有这个能力。

31. **It is essential to examine it from every angle in order to fully understand the nature of the issue.**

翻译：为了全面理解该问题的本质，必须从每个角度对它进行考察。

32. **Because speech is the most convenient form of communication, in the future we want essentially natural conversations with computers.**

翻译：由于说话是最方便的交流方式，我们希望将来和计算机进行基本上自然的对话。

33. **Compared with the past, social competition is becoming increasingly fierce.**

翻译：与过去相比，社会竞争变得愈加激烈。

### 三、用于结尾

34. If one considers the vast extent of your empire he must be amazed that so small a fraction of it rules the world, but when he beholds the city and its spaciousness it is not astonishing that all the habitable world is ruled by such a capital.

翻译：想到您的帝国幅员之辽阔，任何人都会惊讶不已：如此弹丸之地居然统治者全世界。然而，只要他目睹这座气势恢弘的城市，世间人迹所至之处之所以受制于此都城，也就不足为奇了。

35. We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

翻译：我们相信一条无须怀疑的真理：即人人生而平等，造物主赋予了他们不可剥夺的权利，包括生命权、自由权和追求幸福的权利。

36. It is true that we are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few.

翻译：我们的制度被称为民主制度，因为政权掌握在大多数人手中而非少数人手中。

37. We alone do good to our neighbours not upon a calculation of interest, but in the confidence of freedom and in a frank and fearless spirit.

翻译：只有我们才会不计得失，不拘一格，以坦诚、无畏的精神帮助我们的邻居。

38. There is a growing worldwide awareness of the need for strengthened environmental friendliness.

翻译：世界上越来越多的人认识到加强环境保护的必要性。

39. There is no denying the fact that the ecology of such areas is almost entirely driven by the seasonal regime of the river—the pulse of the water.

翻译：毋庸置疑，这类地区的生态几乎完全依赖于河流的季节变化。

40. **The challenge for the next century is to find new means of controlling water. Although GM technology will allow us to breed better dry-land crops, there is no market incentive for companies to develop crops suitable for the micro-climates of the Sahel and elsewhere in Africa.**

翻译：世界面临的下一个挑战是寻求新的控制水的办法。尽管转基因技术能培育更好的旱地作物，但市场方面却没有刺激鼓励各公司培育适于在西非荒漠和非洲其他地区的小气候下生长的作物。

41. **Today, however, things are changed and an increasing number of people begin to realize that traditional ways of thinking have changed dramatically.**

翻译：然而今天情况改变了，越来越多的人开始意识到传统的思维方式已经有了显著的变化。

42. **No doubt some of them do. Or at least some of them prefer living alone to the changes and compromises that living with others entails.**

翻译：无疑有些人确实如此。或者说，至少有些人宁愿自己住，也不愿应付与别人同住带来的变化和所必须做出的让步。

43. **Independence is, after all, the chief and most honored virtue in this country. The ideal, ingrained in us early, persists even when we can, quite literally, no longer “stand on our own two feet.”**

翻译：独立，毕竟是这个国家首要的、也是最引以为荣的美德。这种理想很早就植根于我们心中，甚至当我们确实不能再“靠自己的双脚站立”时，这种理想仍然影响着我们。

44. **What I most want to learn during those decades, therefore, is not how to live longer, not necessarily even how to live a healthier or more productive life, but how best to be a burden. One that might also be a blessing.**

翻译：因此在以后这些年里，我最想学的不是怎么活得更久，甚至不一定是如何更健康、更有成就，而是怎样做一个最好的累赘，一个也许还会给别人以帮助的累赘。

45. Quite obviously, immediate action is supposed to be taken to protect our environment.

翻译：很明显，我们需要立即采取行动来保护我们的环境。

46. In short, when employees leave their performance reviews, they should be focusing on what they can do better in the year ahead, not worrying about what went into their files about the past.

翻译：简而言之，当员工留下绩效评估报告时，他们应该注重来年能在哪些方面做得更好，而不是担心有什么陈年旧账记录在案。

47. The rate of population growth is something we can choose right now, though: it is not something that just happens, but a matter of human choice.

翻译：不过，人口增长率是我们现在能决定的事：它不是自然发生，而是人类选择的结果。

48. The time is right for us to take full advantage of ample existing opportunities.

翻译：这正是我们充分利用大量现成的机会的时候。

49. Based on the above discussion and analysis, we can see that government should provide staff and facilities for the city residents.

翻译：基于上述讨论和分析，我们可以看到政府应该为城市居民提供一些基本设施。

50. From what has been discussed above, I think the correct attitude is that smoking cigarettes is supposed to be restricted.

翻译：通过上面的讨论，我想正确的态度是吸烟应该受到限制。

### 《雅思通关特训·写作》勘误表

位 置	误	正
第 33 页 , 倒数第 2 行	擎惕	警惕
第 45 页 , 第 4 行	citizens,	citizens;
第 49 页 , 倒数第 2 行	defense	national defense
第 57 页 , 倒数第 8 行	commercialism	commercialise
第 64 页 , 倒数第 11 行	独家新闻;	独家新闻
第 87 页 , 第 9 行	1960 to 2000	1960–2000
第 97 页 , 第 3 行	Tast	Task
1–75 页单页书眉	Tast	Task