

新东方雅思(IELTS)考试专用辅导教材·基础培训

雅思写作 IELTS Writing 套路剖析与范例大全

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250道改错：剖析语法
规则，讲解简单易懂

230道翻译：囊括经典
习语，辅助加深记忆



114篇范文：汇聚正反
观点，倡导英式思维

420个表达：收录常用
搭配，丰富个人词库



Product Description

The authors of this book for many years , and after repeated practice of the classroom, in accordance with China IELTS candidates to study the characteristics of writing and gradual manner China IELTS candidates for the practical problems of writing, with analysis of IELTS common grammar rules and use problem summary commonly used form of syntax errors.

- 250 Exercises are given in IELTS WritingCommonly used in sentences, candidates can serve several purposes.
- Well-designed 230 Chinese-English translate practice.
- More than 100 articles to help candidates develop ideas.
- IELTS appendix contains 420 high-frequency verbs, adjectives and nouns with common phrases.

CHAPTER I. IELTS WRITING GRAMMAR, ERROR CORRECTION AND TRANSLATION

IELTS Writing Section ten classes common syntax errors	3
Section IELTS Grammar Corrector scouring solution	20
Section IELTS and expression of commonly used words of the translation	66

CHAPTER II. IELTS WRITING OVERVIEW AND EXAMPLES OF SMALL

Small essay writing section outlines	89
Section II of the chart	89
1. The chart title outlines	89
2. The chart essay writing steps	90
3. The chart essay to note a few key issues	92
4. The chart essay note	98
5. The chart essay Classic Images	98
6. The chart essay writing sample	103
Section III. Flowchart	116
Section IV. Writing letters	120
1. The format of letters	120
2. The classification of letters	121
3. Letters of the common language	123
4. Letter Writing Sample	129

CHAPTER III : THE LARGEST IELTS ESSAY WRITING

Section I. Great essay writing	141
A great essay writing outline	141
Review Programs	142
Section II. IELTS examination process and examination Great WritingSkills	144

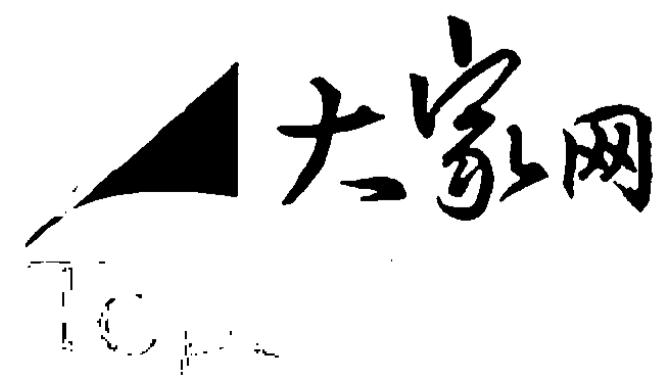
1. How to moderation	145
2. How to determine the text structure	147
3. How to write at the beginning of paragraph	149
4. How to expand the intermediate segment	153
5. How to write a concluding paragraph	158
Section III. Should be noted that some major issues	159
Section IV Writing Great Writing Analysis	162
1. Globalization and impact	162
2. Government investment in	175
3. The impact of technological development on life	191
4. Elements of culture and protection	208
5. Lifestyles and social attitudes	217
6. Art	231
7. Media Information	235
8. Advertising	242
9. Environmental issues	250
10. Animal	261
11. The gap between rural and urban areas and urbanization	269
12. The prevention of crime	274
13. Disadvantaged groups	281
14. Sports	292
15. Educational methods and educational content	297
16. The education of children	316
17. Secondary education	333
18. University Education	349

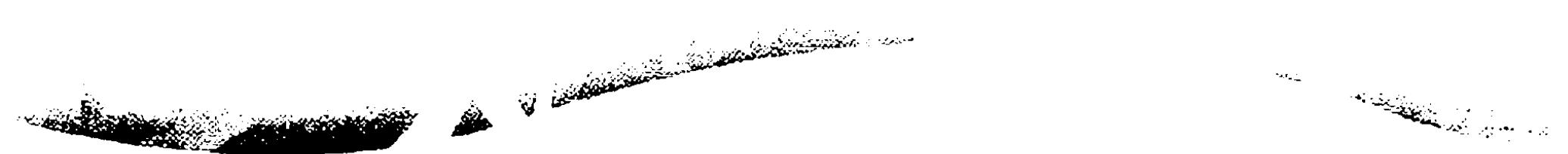
Appendix:

1. Common transitive verb, and object matching	353
2. Common adjectives and nouns modified	360
3. Common nouns and adjectives with	367



第一章 雅思写作语法、 改错及翻译





一般来说，一篇雅思作文如果不出现太多明显的语法错误，就可以保证得六分。在英文学习中，语法学习比增加词汇量要简单得多。很多考生通常将全部精力放在记忆词汇上，在写作中用复杂的词，其实这是一个误区。因为考官只在乎考生是否可以将观点表达清楚，而不在乎考生能否罗列一堆复杂的近义词。如果出现大量的语法错误或者大量使用不当的单词，那么就会在很大程度上影响考官对考生试卷的印象，分数也会因此而不理想。

雅思的语法学习主要有两种方法：一是识别常见的语法错误，在写作中加以避免；二是理解句子成分和句子结构，从而写出正确的句子。本章总结了中国学生在书面作文中常犯的语法错误，并提供了大量语法改错和翻译练习，旨在提高考生的语法能力和对句子的认知能力。无论对于目前的考试或者是长远的学习，本章内容都是非常重要的。

第一节 雅思作文十大类常见语法错误

一、句子不完整

a. 一个简单句有两个基本成分：主语和谓语动词，两者缺一不可

例 1: In China has more than 100 million subscribers to cable television.

(错误。in China 为介宾短语，不能充当主语。)

China has more than 100 million subscribers to cable television.

(正确。中国有超过一亿的有线电视用户。)

例 2: One of the many benefits of travelling overseas learning how to cope with the unexpected.

(错误。这句话并没有谓语动词，learning 是动名词，不能作谓语。)

One of the many benefits of travelling overseas is learning how to cope with the unexpected.

(正确。去国外旅行的众多好处之一是学习如何处理突发事件。)

b. 如果一个句子有从句，也必须保证从句的完整性

例： Those who overweight or indulge in unhealthy diets are candidates for heart attacks.

(错误。从句中的 overweight 是个形容词，前面缺一个系动词。)

Those who are overweight or indulge in unhealthy diets are candidates for heart attacks.

(正确。那些体重过重或者喜欢不健康饮食的人是心脏病的潜在患者。)

c. 介词后面一定要加名词、代词或者从句作宾语

例： A marked character of cooperative learning is that personal success only springs from.

(错误。from 是介词，后面要加宾语。)

A marked character of cooperative learning is that personal success only springs from group success.

(正确。合作学习的一个显著特征是个人的成功只能源于团队成功。)



d. 在大多数情况下，比较级后面一般要加 than，并且清晰指明所比较的对象

例：Divorce is more common.

(错误。缺 than。)

Divorce is more common than it was one generation ago.

(正确。现在，离婚的现象比上一代要普遍。)

二、句子成分多余

a. 一个简单句通常只有一个主语，如果主语超过一个，要使用连词构成并列主语

例：Smoking, drinking are banned in many places of work.

(错误。smoking 和 drinking 都是主语，要用连词。)

Smoking and drinking are banned in many places of work.

(正确。抽烟和喝酒在很多工作场所都是被禁止的。)

b. 如果一个句子中出现多个谓语动词，要使用连词连接构成并列动词，或者在一些句子中使用关系代词构成复合句 有一些动词后面可以跟动词作宾语或者宾语补足语

例 1: The media distorts reality, categorises things as all good or all bad.

(错误。distorts 和 categorises 都是谓语动词，需要加连词 and。)

The media distorts reality and categorises things as all good or all bad.

(正确。媒体歪曲事实，把事情界定成全部是好的或全部是坏的。)

例 2: It is unclear recycling can help control pollution.

(错误。出现 is 和 can help 两个谓语动词，根据句意它们之间需要加连接词构成复合句。)

It is unclear whether recycling can help control pollution.

(正确。废物回收是否有助于控制污染仍然是不清楚的。)

例 3: It is advertising makes us buy something on a whim.

(错误。这是一个强调句型，is 和 makes 都是谓语动词，需要加上连词 that 使强调句型完整。)

It is advertising that makes us buy something on a whim.

(正确。是广告让我们因为心血来潮而买东西。)

c. 如果一个句子出现多个宾语，一般要使用连词连接构成并列宾语 但是也有一些动词，如 give、offer 等可以跟双宾语

例：More people would prefer cycling, walking if conditions were right.

(错误。cycling 和 walking 都是宾语，应该用连词。)

More people would prefer cycling or walking if conditions were right.

(正确。如果条件允许的话，更多的人会喜欢骑自行车或者是走路。)

d. 如果出现两个句子，中间除了用加连词这种方法之外，还可以用标点符号分割，比如用句号或者分号。句号和分号在语法上有连词的功能，其前后要有完整的句子；而逗号、括号则不能够连接完整的句子

例：Education has been made available to more people nowadays, however, many adults have some problems with literacy and numeracy.

(错误。however 是个副词，不是连词，其前后都是完整的句子，因此不能用逗号连接。)

Education has been made available to more people nowadays; however, many adults have some problems with literacy and numeracy.

(正确。如今，更多的人可以获得教育。然而，很多成年人在读写和计算方面仍然有问题。)

e. 部分名词短语可独立作时间状语，前面不能加介词。

例：People can travel to and from duty in every day on foot or by bike.

(错误。every day 作状语，前面不能加介词。)

People can travel to and from duty every day on foot or by bike.

(正确。人们可以每天通过步行或者自行车上下班。)

f. 一般来说，because 和 so、although 和 but 等连词不能够同时用在一个句子当中。

例：Although the crime rate is falling in many parts of the world, but violent crimes are constantly rampant.

(错误。although 和 but 不能同时用于一个句子。)

Although the crime rate is falling in many parts of the world, violent crimes are constantly rampant.

(正确。虽然在世界上很多地方犯罪率在下降，但暴力犯罪仍然是非常猖獗的。)

g. 用词避免累赘，同义词或近义词最好不要同时出现。

例：Teamwork is indispensable, essential and crucial if you are not an experienced learner or worker.

(错误。indispensable、essential 和 crucial 词义相近，造成句意重复。)

Teamwork is indispensable if you are not an experienced learner or worker.

(正确。如果你不是一个经验丰富的学习者或工作者，那么团队合作是至关重要的。)

三、时态、语态使用错误

a. 情态动词(can, could, must, need, may, might 等等)

1. 注意情态动词的区别。

情态动词	一般意义	表示推测的意义
can / could	“有能力”	“可能”
should / ought to	“应该”	“很可能”
must	“必须”	“必定会”
will / would	“有意愿”	“以后会”
may / might	“可以”	“可能”



2. 情态动词后面加动词原形。

例 1: This trend can persisted for years.

(错误。情态动词后面只加动词原形。)

This trend can persist for years.

(正确。这个潮流能够持续很久。)

例 2: Clothes for travel should was lightweight and practical.

(错误。情态动词后的 be 动词应用原形。)

Clothes for travel should be lightweight and practical.

(正确。旅游用的衣服应该轻便和实用。)

b. 助动词，主要有：do(does, did), be(am, is, are, was, were), have(has, had), shall(should), will(would)

1. 助动词 be(am, is, are, was, were)后的动词不能是原形，一定要是动词的现在分词或者过去分词形式。

例: The budget of a country should be balance each year.

(错误。be 动词后不可以加 balance 的动词原形。)

The budget of a country should be balanced each year.

(正确。国家每年都必须平衡预算。)

2. 助动词可以和实义动词组合成以下几种时态：

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态	完成进行时态
现在	do / does	am / are / is doing	has / have done	has / have been done
过去	did	was / were doing	had done	had been doing
将来	shall / will do	shall / will be doing	shall / will have done	shall / will have been doing
过去	should / would	should / would	should / would	should / would
将来		be doing	have done	have been doing

3. 几种常用时态的区别：

	特点	说话时动作的情况	例句
现在进行时	正在进行，还没结束(暂时的情况)。	说话时动作正在进行。	The builders are building a house.
一般现在时	重复的动作，或者经常的动作(永久的情况)。	说话的时候未必在进行这个动作。	Builders build houses for others.
现在完成时	过去某个时间发生的动作，或过去开始发生一直持续到现在仍未结束的动作，强调动作的结果和影响。	说话的时候很可能动作已经结束(甚至早已结束)，也有可能仍在进行。	She has read this book.

	特点	说话时动作的情况	例句
现在完成进行时	现在完成进行时表示过去某一时刻之前开始的动作或状态一直延续到过去某一时刻(强调动作本身)。	说话的时候动作已经开始,还没有结束。	She has been reading this book.
一般过去时	强调过去发生的动作或行为;过去的动作和现在没联系。	说话的时候动作已经结束;这个动作对现在的影响不得而知。	She was a teacher ten years ago.

例: This incident reflected the decline of team sports in today's universities.

(错误。一般过去时强调过去发生的动作,不强调该动作对现在产生的影响;应该用一般现在时或现在完成时。)

This incident reflects the decline of team sports in today's universities.

(正确。这个事件反映出在当今大学里团体体育的衰落。)

c. 有些句子的谓语动词由助动词(或情态动词)与实义动词构成,以构成一定的语态或时态。

例: Obesity has a problem to most Americans for decades.

(错误。has 可以作实义动词,意为“有”,也可以作助动词,和实义动词构成完成时态。根据句意,has 在本句显然应该是一个助动词,需要和一个动词的过去分词构成动词的完成时态,所以这个句子缺一个主动词 be 的过去分词 been。)

Obesity has been a problem to most Americans for decades.

(正确。几十年来,肥胖对于大部分美国人来说一直是一个问题。)

d. 动词的语态要分清主动和被动。

例 1: Trade is consisted of the exchange of goods and that of services.

(错误。consist of 用于主动语态。)

Trade consists of the exchange of goods and that of services.

(正确。贸易由产品的交换和服务的交换组成。)

例 2: Consumer confidence will improve, which is crucial to an economic recovery.

(错误。消费者信心应该是被提高。)

Consumer confidence will be improved, which is crucial to an economic recovery.

(正确。消费者信心将会被提高,这对经济复苏是至关重要的。)

e. 如果谓语动词是由动介或动副短语构成且位于句尾,那么后面的介词或者副词不能够省略。

例: At the nursing home, elders can be well cared.

(错误。care 当“照顾”讲为不及物动词,应该用 care for 表达。)

At the nursing home, elders can be well cared for.

(正确。在疗养院里,老人可以得到很好的照顾。)

四、前后不一致

a. 动名词和不定式作主语的时候谓语动词用单数。

例 1: Raising standards of literacy are the government's priority.

(错误。句子的主语是 raising standards, 而不是 standards。)

Raising standards of literacy is the government's priority.

(正确。提高群众文化素质是政府的首要任务。)

例 2: To rear a child alone are challenging to any parent.

(错误。主语是 to rear a child alone。)

To rear a child alone is challenging to any parent.

(正确。独立抚养一个小孩对于任何父母都是有挑战性的。)

b. 当主语后跟着 with, together with, coupled with, combined with, as well as, like 等词引导的短语时, 谓语动词的数跟前面主语的数保持一致。

例: Overworking, coupled with poor diet, lead to physical degeneration.

(错误。主语是 overworking, 不可数名词, 谓语动词应该用单数。)

Overworking, coupled with poor diet, leads to physical degeneration.

(正确。工作过度, 再加上不好的饮食, 会导致体质下降。)

c. 不定代词 anybody, anything, everybody, everything, nobody, nothing, somebody, something, each, none 等作主语, 谓语动词用单数。

例: Even if somebody fall sick, everything go on as usual.

(错误。somebody 和 everything 作主语, 谓语动词都应该用单数。)

Even if somebody falls sick, everything goes on as usual.

(正确。即便有人病了, 一切还是照常进行。)

d. neither...nor...或者 either...or...引导主语的时候, 谓语动词的数视邻近动词的那个主语而定

e. 定语从句中动词的数应该与先行词的数保持一致

例: Parenting, which are a stressful job, has been increasingly valued by society.

(错误。先行词是 parenting 这个不可数名词, 从句谓语动词应该用 is。)

Parenting, which is a stressful job, has been increasingly valued by society.

(正确。父母教育这个很有压力的工作, 已经逐渐被社会所重视。)

f. 由 what, whether, how, that, where 等词引导主语从句, 主句的谓语动词用单数。

例: How we can cope with massive technological change in the 21st century are an interesting issue.

(错误。how 引导的主语从句后, 谓语动词用单数。)

How we can cope with massive technological change in the 21st century is an interesting issue.

(正确。如何处理 21 世纪的大规模技术变化是一件有趣的事情。)

g. the number of + 名词的复数, 后面谓语动词用单数; a number of + 名词的复数, 后面谓语动词用复数; a huge amount of + 不可数名词, 后面谓语动词用单数

例: A significant number of young people has been leaving the countryside for urban areas.



(错误。谓语动词应该用复数。)

A significant number of young people have been leaving the countryside for urban areas.

(正确。大量的年轻人已经离开郊区到城市。)

五、谓语动词使用错误

a. 及物动词后一定要加名词或者名词性质的成分作宾语，构成主语+谓语动词+宾语的基本句型；否则就是错误的。

例： I will discuss in some detail.

(错误。discuss 是及物动词。)

I will discuss this topic in some detail.

(正确。我会比较详细地讨论这个话题。)

b. 不及物动词后不能直接加任何名词或者名词性的词语作宾语，如果要加宾语，则要加介词；不及物动词没有被动语态。

例 1：The accident was similar to one that was happened last year.

(错误。happen 是不及物动词，不能用被动语态。)

The accident was similar to one that happened last year.

(正确。这个事故和去年发生的一个事故类似。)

例 2：I disagree many points made by the supporters of globalisation.

(错误。disagree 是不及物动词，不能直接加宾语 points。)

I disagree with many points made by the supporters of globalisation.

(正确。我不同意全球化支持者提出的很多观点。)

c. 如果谓语动词是动词词组 (phrasal verb)，这时候也要分辨动词词组是及物还是不及物，从而判断是否有被动语态。常用的不及物动词词组有 depend on, rely on, survive on, arise from, stem from, belong to, consist of, 等等

例 1：Many museums and libraries are depended entirely on donations from the public.

(错误。depend on 是不及物动词词组，不能用被动语态。)

Many museums and libraries depend entirely on donations from the public.

(正确。很多博物馆和图书馆完全依赖社会的捐款。)

例 2：A successful organisation should not be consisted entirely of older people.

(错误。consist of 是不及物动词词组，不能用被动语态。)

A successful organisation should not consist entirely of older people.

(正确。一个成功的企业不应该完全由老年人组成。)

d. 有一些及物动词后面常跟双宾语，构成主语+谓语动词+双宾语的基本句型(譬如 bring, deny, grant, lend, show 等等)。

例： We should not deny children that they have the opportunity to study what they like.

(错误。deny 后面可以跟双宾语。)

We should not deny children the opportunity to study what they like.

(正确。我们不应该否决让孩子们拥有学习自己所喜欢的东西的机会。)



e. 有一些不及物动词后面跟宾语和宾语补足语，构成主语+谓语动词+宾语+宾语补足语的基本句型。注意：make, have, let 这三个感官动词后面跟的宾语补足语常用不加 to 的动词不定式。

例 1: This photograph makes me to look about 60.

(错误。to 是多余的。)

This photograph makes me look about 60.

(正确。这照片让我看起来像是 60 岁。)

例 2: Whether we like it or not, our families shape our lives and make us to be what we are.

(错误。to be 是多余的。)

Whether we like it or not, our families shape our lives and make us what we are.

(正确。不管我们是否喜欢，我们的家庭决定我们的生活，让我们成为现在的自己。)

f. 系动词后面接表语，构成主语+系动词+表语的基本句型。有一些实义动词也可以作半系动词。判断是否是半系动词主要是看其后面是否可以跟形容词作表语，如果可以跟形容词，一般都是半系动词，比如 seem, look, get, stay, remain 等。

1. 副词不能作表语，形容词则可以。

例: Cycling is beneficially to our health.

(错误。beneficially 是副词，不能作表语。)

Cycling is beneficial to our health.

(正确。骑车对我们的健康有益。)

2. 系动词一般不用被动。

例: Most children are seemed to be better at remembering bad habits, instead of good ones.

(错误。seem 在此是半系动词，不能用于被动语态。)

Most children seem to be better at remembering bad habits, instead of good ones.

(正确。大部分小孩看来都比较容易记得坏的习惯，而不是好习惯。)

六、词性理解错误

a. 可数名词和不可数名词

1. 单数可数名词前一定要加限定词；对不可数名词则无此约束。

例: Computer is a machine for collecting, processing and presenting information.

(错误。computer 是单数可数名词，且在此处表示一类，故要加不定冠词。)

A computer is a machine for collecting, processing and presenting information.

(正确。电脑是用来收集、处理和发布信息的机器。)

2. 有一些词或者短语后面要加复数可数名词（例如 a few, few, a variety of, various, other, numerous, a number of, different, one of, many 等）。

例: Smoking cessation is one of the likely factor that contribute to the development of obesity.

(错误。one of 后面要加复数名词。)

Smoking cessation is one of the likely factors that contribute to the development of obesity.

(正确。停止抽烟是可能导致肥胖症的一个因素。)



3. 有一些词或者短语后面要加单数可数名词(例如 any other, another, each, neither, either)。

例： Many teenagers begin smoking habits due to peer pressure but not for any other reasons.

(错误。any other 后不可以跟复数名词。)

Many teenagers begin smoking habits due to peer pressure but not for any other reason.

(正确。很多十几岁的年轻人出于同伴的压力而开始抽烟，而不是因为其他原因。)

4. 有一些词或者短语后面要加不可数名词(例如 a little, little, much 等)。

例： Little progresses have been made towards tackling poverty.

(错误。little 后不能加可数复数名词。)

Little progress has been made towards tackling poverty.

(正确。在解决贫困问题上，目前的进展甚微。)

5. 当主语被 some/any, a proportion of, a majority of 等修饰的时候，谓语的数要与主语的数保持一致。

例： In most developed countries a high proportion of the population now enters higher education at some time in their lives.

(错误。在这里 population 是“人们”的意思，为复数含义，故谓语动词应该用复数。)

In most developed countries a high proportion of the population now enter higher education at some time in their lives.

(正确。在大部分的发达国家，现在很大比例的人都会在他们人生的某个阶段开始接受高等教育。)

b. 冠词(冠词分为不定冠词 a 或者 an, 和定冠词 the)

1. 有一些形容词前面常加定冠词(比如 only, very“恰好”， same 等)。

例： People with same experience should be paid same.

(错误。same 前要加 the。)

People with the same experience should be paid the same.

(正确。经验相同的人工资应该相同。)

2. 序数词和形容词最高级前要加定冠词。

例 1： Tourism has become the top earner of foreign currency for many countries since late twentieth century.

(错误。twentieth 这个序数词前要用 the。)

Tourism has become the top earner of foreign currency for many countries since the late twentieth century.

(正确。从 20 世纪后期开始，旅游业已经成为很多国家赚取外汇的首要手段。)

例 2： The cigarette is most common method of smoking tobacco.

(错误。most common 为最高级，之前应加 the。)

The cigarette is the most common method of smoking tobacco.

(正确。纸烟是吸食烟草的最普遍方式。)

3. unique, university, union, European 等词的第一音节为辅音 [ju:], 不定冠词应该用 a; 而 hour 和 honour 等单词的第一个音节为元音，因此不定冠词要用 an。

例：An university is an institution where students study for degrees.

(错误。university 前不能加 an。)

A university is an institution where students study for degrees.

(正确。大学是学生通过学习获得学位的地方。)

c. 介词

1. 介词后不能跟句子，注意其与连词的区别。比较容易被误用为连词的介词或者介词短语有 despite, in spite of, during, because of 等。

例：Many smokers are unwilling to cease smoking despite they have knowledge of ill health effects.

(错误。despite 是介词，后不能直接跟句子。)

Many smokers are unwilling to cease smoking despite their knowledge of ill health effects.

(正确。很多抽烟者不愿意停止抽烟，尽管他们知道这有害健康。)

2. to 在句子中可能是介词（需要加名词或者具备名词性质的内容），也可能是动词不定式符号。要根据具体情况注意区分。譬如说，在 contribute to, lead to, pay attention to, give rise to 等词组中，to 都是介词。

例：Public disorder can lead to damage a country's economy.

(错误。to 在这里作介词，后面不能跟动词。)

Public disorder can lead to a country's economic crisis.

(正确。社会的无秩序状态可能导致一个国家的经济灾难。)

3. 有一些词既可以作介词也可以作连词（跟句子），比如 for, since, after, before 等。

例：Traditional buildings are desired sometimes, for the simple reason is that they are of commercial and cultural values.

(错误。for 在这里是介词，不是连词，后面不能加句子。)

Traditional buildings are desired sometimes, for the simple reason that they are of commercial and cultural values.

(正确。传统的建筑有时候是受人喜爱的，因为一个简单的原因——它们有经济和文化价值。)

4. 有些介词的用法是固定的，对于这种情况，考生必须牢记。

例：Most children do not feel it necessary to conform with rules.

(错误。confirm 一般和 to 连用。)

Most children do not feel it necessary to conform to rules.

(正确。大部分小孩不觉得有遵守规则的必要。)

d. 动词和非谓语动词

1. 不定式短语可以作后置定语修饰一个名词或者代词，常和这个名词或者代词在逻辑上形成动宾关系，此时如果不定式短语中的动词是不及物动词，需加上相应的介词。

例：The rise of single parenthood is difficult for any society to deal.

(错误。to deal 修饰 the rise of single parenthood，和后者形成动宾关系必须加介词 with。)

The rise of single parenthood is difficult for any society to deal with.

(正确。单身父母的增多对于任何社会来说都是难以解决的问题。)

2. 有些动词加不定式作宾语或宾语补足语，如 want, expect, encourage, advise, persuade, cause, urge, force 等。

例：The aim of this campaign is to encourage young people be responsible for their driving.

(错误。encourage sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配，原句缺不定式符号 to。)

The aim of this campaign is to encourage young people to be responsible for their driving.

(正确。这个活动的目标是鼓励年轻人对他们的驾驶负责。)

e. 代词

代词的指代错误

主格	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs

例：Asking for advice from your family is better than overcoming a problem ourselves.

(错误。前面是 your family，后面是 ourselves，不对应。)

Asking for advice from your family is better than overcoming a problem yourself.

(正确。征求你家人的意见比你自己解决问题要好。)

f. 分词(分词具有形容词的性质)

1. 分词有时候放在名词后作定语，可以看作是定语从句的作用。

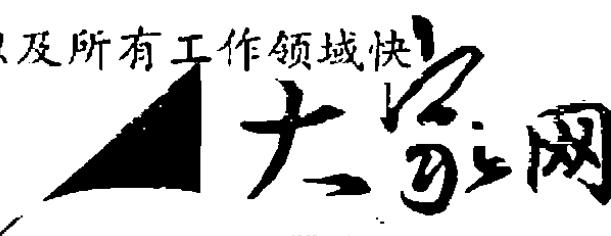
2. 分词常可以放在句首或者句末充当状语。这个时候，要注意分词表示的必须是主语的一个动作或者状态。

例：The learning industry is booming, driving by competition, the demand for skilled workers, the growth of media and information technologies and the rapid pace of developments in all career fields.

(错误。主语是 learning industry，应该是被后面一系列因素所驱使，是被动含义，因此用 driven 而不是 driving。)

The learning industry is booming, driven by competition, the demand for skilled workers, the growth of media and information technologies and the rapid pace of developments in all career fields.

(正确。受到竞争、对技术工作者的需求、媒体和信息科技的发展以及所有工作领域快速发展的推动，知识行业正在蓬勃发展。)



g. 动名词和不定式

动名词和不定式的一个常见区别是：动名词常表示状态、性质，描述抽象的、经常性的、已经发生的事情；而不定式常表示的是目的、原因，描述具体的、一次性的、将要发生的事情。但具体的区别需要根据具体情况而定。

例：The main role of a teacher is teaching the students the knowledge accumulated over centuries of human experience.

(错误。不应该用动名词，此处表语 teaching 要表达的是目的，因此应该用不定式。)

The main role of a teacher is to teach the students the knowledge accumulated over centuries of human experience.

(正确。老师的主要角色是将人类几百年经验所累积起来的知识教授给学生。)

h. 形容词和副词

1. 副词可以修饰动词、形容词、其他副词和全句；形容词只可以用来描写或修饰名词和代词。

例：There are not easy answers to the problems facing this country.

(错误。not 是副词，不能修饰名词 answers，应该用具备形容词性质的 no，等于 not any、not one 或者 not a。)

There are no easy answers to the problems facing this country.

(正确。解决这个国家的问题没有什么简单的答案。)

2. 双音节的形容词或者副词比较级应该加 er，最高级应该加 est。对于这类词的比较级和最高级要加以特别注意，很多考生经常将 strong, young, healthy 这些词误以为是三音节词。

例：In extreme circumstances, women appear to be more strong than expected.

(错误。strong 的比较级应该是 stronger。)

In extreme circumstances, women appear to be stronger than expected.

(正确。在极端的情形下，女性看起来要比预想的强大。)

3. 副词在句子中作状语，形容词作表语。

例：Young drivers are more possibly to have accidents than old drivers.

(错误。possibly 是副词，不能作表语。)

Young drivers are more likely to have accidents than old drivers.

(正确。年轻的司机比年长的司机容易出车祸。)

i. 连词

1. 句子中的并列成分要用并列连词连接。

例：An immigrant to a new country is normally unemployed, homeless, friendless.

(错误。unemployed, homeless 和 friendless 是并列表语，缺少并列连词。)

An immigrant to a new country is normally unemployed, homeless or friendless.

(正确。一个新移民一般都是待业的、没有固定住所或者没有朋友的。)

2. 从属连词(because, although, that 等等)一定要连接两个句子。

例：Because it is not serious.

(错误。从属连词 because 连接的仅仅是一个从句，缺少主句。)

Because it is not serious, many countries do not take any real countermeasures.

(正确。因为情况不是很严重，所以很多国家没有采取任何实质性的对策。)

3. 疑问词 who, what, which, where, how 和 when 后直接加不定式可构成一种特殊的不定式短语，它在句子中可以用作主语、宾语、表语等。

例：We do not know what do next, as we have never seen anything like it.

(错误。what 后加不定式才可构成宾语。)

We do not know what to do next, as we have never seen anything like it.

(正确。我们不知道下一步做什么，因为我们从来没有见过这种情形。)

4. however, therefore, otherwise, thus, hence 等副词常被误认为是连词，这些词是不可以连接句子的。

例：Today, many young people prefer to eat fast food such as fried chicken, or pizza in fast food restaurants, therefore, young people have a greater risk of overweight.

(错误。therefore 是副词，不能连接两个句子。)

Today, many young people prefer to eat fast food such as fried chicken, or pizza in fast food restaurants; therefore, young people have a greater risk of overweight.

(正确。很多年轻人都喜欢在快餐店吃炸鸡或者比萨饼；因此，年轻人得肥胖症的机会更高。)

七、单词使用错误

因为各种原因，很多同学对单词的理解有误，因此在写作过程中错用单词。常见的例子是 instead of，很多同学以为这是“代替”的意思，而 instead of 不是动词，是介词。这样的例子还有很多，在这里不赘述。

例 1：Tourism has instead of agriculture as the main industry in many places.

(错误。instead of 是介词词组，不能充当谓语动词。)

Tourism has replaced agriculture as the main industry in many places.

(正确。在很多地方旅游业已经代替农业成为支柱产业。)

例 2：It is always difficult for a child to adopt to a new school.

(错误。adopt 和 adapt 的差别：adopt 的意思是“采用；收养”，而 adapt 的意思是“调整，适应”。)

It is always difficult for a child to adapt to a new school.

(正确。对于小孩来说，要适应一个新学校总是困难的。)

例 3：The purpose of this reform is to increase living standards.

(错误。increase 的词义是“增加”，后面一般跟可以量化的东西，譬如说 profit, sales；此处应该改用 improve，词义是“提高”。)

The purpose of this reform is to improve living standards.

(正确。这一改革的目的是提高生活标准。)

例 4：Many problems are certain to rise if children are given unlimited Internet access.

(错误。很多考生经常混淆 arise 和 rise：arise 的意思是“出现”，类似于“happen”，而 rise

的意思是“上升”，类似于“increase”。)

Many problems are certain to arise if children are given unlimited Internet access.

(正确。如果小孩可以无限制地上网，那么很多问题是肯定会出现的。)

八、词序和语序

a. 副词的位置

1. 动词带有一至三个助动词时，频度副词一般放在第一个助动词之后；动词前有情态动词时，频度副词放在情态动词之后。

例：The importance of a balance of trade to a healthy economy has been never clearer than it is now.

(错误。never 为频度副词，应该放在 has 和 been 之间。)

The importance of a balance of trade to a healthy economy has never been clearer than it is now.

(正确。贸易平衡对经济健康的重要性从来没有像现在这么明显。)

2. 在疑问句中，副词一般只能放在句中或句末。在有一个助动词或情态动词的疑问句中，副词常放在实义动词之前；在有两个助动词或情态动词的疑问句中，副词的位置与其在陈述句中的位置相同。

例：Can you say honestly that you have never lied?

(错误。honestly 应放在 say 之前。)

Can you honestly say that you have never lied?

(正确。你能老实说你从来没撒过谎吗？)

3. 有的副词位置非常灵活，如 sometimes, often, soon, perhaps 等，可放在句首、句中或句末。

b. 形容词的位置

形容词大部分时候放在所修饰的词的前面，但是也有例外：复合不定代词的定语后置。

例：Nearly every immigrant comes to realise immediately that there is incomprehensible and peculiar something about the local culture.

(错误 - incomprehensible 和 peculiar 这两个形容词不应该放在 something 前。)

Nearly every immigrant comes to realise immediately that there is something incomprehensible and peculiar about the local culture.

(正确。几乎每一个移民都迅速认识到地方文化有不可理解和怪异的地方。)

九、倒装和平行结构

a. 倒装

1. so...that 和 such...that 句型中，如果 so 或者 such 放在句首，则需要倒装。

例：So popular Internet is that its impacts on our daily lives are worthy of concern.

(错误。没有进行倒装。)

So popular is Internet that its impacts on our daily lives are worthy of concern.

(正确。因特网如此流行，以至于它对我们日常生活的影响是值得我们关注的。)

2. “only+ 状语”放在句首的时候，需要倒装。

例： Only when the external conditions are favourable we can tackle this problem.

(错误。only 后跟了一个状语从句放在句子前头，需要倒装。)

Only when the external conditions are favourable can we tackle this problem.

(正确。只有在外部条件有利的情况下，我们才可以解决这个问题。)

3. 否定词语放在句首要倒装，如 never, hardly, rarely, seldom, barely, nowhere 等。

例： We have made it clear that under no circumstances we would use it for personal affairs.

(错误。under no circumstances 放在句子前，句子要进行倒装。)

We have made it clear that under no circumstances would we use it for personal affairs.

(正确。已经非常明确的是，不管在任何情形下，我们都不会将其用作个人用途。)

4. 具备否定意义的连词放在句首也要倒装，如 not only...but also..., nor, not until 等。

例： A quick dish does not necessarily mean a compromise of flavour. Nor fast food has to be junk food.

(错误。nor 放在句子前头，句子要进行倒装。)

A quick dish does not necessarily mean a compromise of flavour. Nor does fast food have to be junk food.

(正确。速食未必就意味着牺牲味道，而快餐也未必就一定是垃圾食品。)

b. 平行结构：由平行连接词连接两个对等的词和对等的结构构成。

1. and 和 or 的平行结构

例 1： It is widely accepted that the process of education begins at birth and continuing throughout life.

(错误。continuing 是现在分词，和 begins 这个谓语动词不能匹配。)

It is widely accepted that the process of education begins at birth and continues throughout life.

(正确。人们广泛认为，教育应从人的出生开始，然后持续一辈子。)

例 2： While tertiary education has been present throughout much of history, it is not until recently that its economic, society and politics importance has become prominent.

(错误。society 和 politics 都是名词，不管词义还是词性上都不能够和 economic 对应。)

While tertiary education has been present throughout much of history, it is not until recently that its economic, social and political importance has become prominent.

(正确。虽然高等教育在历史上很长的一段时间都存在，但它的经济、社会和政治重要性直到最近才变得显著起来。)

2. neither...nor..., as well as, both...and..., not only...but also..., not...but..., the same...as... 的平行结构。

例： It is argued that animals should have the same rights as human being.

(错误。human being 在这里最好和前面的 animals 对应。)



It is argued that animals should have the same rights as human beings.
(正确。人们争论说动物应该和人有相同的权利。)

十、从句使用错误

a. 定语从句(充当主句的定语, 类似于定语形容词的功能)

1. 如果先行词指人, 关系代词都用 who 或 that, 不用 which。

例: The elderly, which are normally incapable of looking after themselves, need time and compassion from their family.

(错误。先行词是 the elderly, 因此关系代词用 who。)

The elderly, who are normally incapable of looking after themselves, need time and compassion from their family.

(正确。老年人通常没有能力照顾自己, 他们需要家人的时间和爱心。)

2. 如果关系代词在从句当中作定语, 那么要用 whose, 而不是 which 或者 who。

例: Of those fast-growing countries, China, which economy has been growing at 9 percent per year, is particularly successful.

(错误。先行词 China 作从句主语 economy 的定语, 不能用 which。)

Of those fast-growing countries, China, whose economy has been growing at 9 percent per year, is particularly successful.

(正确。在那些快速发展的国家里, 中国经济每年增长 9%, 尤其成功。)

3. 关系代词如果是在介词后面, 只能用 which 或者 whom, 不能用 that。

例: There are plenty of natural resources in China, most of that are unused.

(错误。of 是介词, 后面不能加 that。)

There are plenty of natural resources in China, most of which are unused.

(正确。在中国有很多自然资源, 大部分都还没被使用。)

4. where, when, why 等关系副词在从句中作状语, 其后的句子结构主干必须完整。

例: People like shopping on the Boxing Day, when can buy very fashionable commodities at cost price.

(错误。关系副词 when 后句子结构主干要完整。)

People like shopping on the Boxing Day, when they can buy very fashionable commodities at cost price.

(正确。人们喜欢在节礼日购物, 那一天人们可以用成本价买非常时尚的商品。)

5. 先行词如果是序数词、形容词最高级、不定代词 (anything, nothing) 和 the one, all, much, few, any, little 等词时, 后面一般只用 that。

例: Everything which he can see is upside down.

(错误。everything 后的关系代词一般不用 which。)

Everything that he can see is upside down.

(正确。每一件他可以看见的东西都是颠倒过来的。)

大家网

6. 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别在于：限制性定语从句与先行词关系密切，对其实有限制作用；而非限制性定语从句与先行词只有一种松散的修饰关系，在某种程度上其功能相当于一个分句。

例： It proves difficult to transform a person, who has committed crimes repeatedly into a law-abiding citizen.

(错误。应该用限制性定语从句。)

It proves difficult to transform a person who has committed crimes repeatedly into a law-abiding citizen.

(正确。事实证明将一个惯犯完全转变成守法的公民是困难的。)

b. 状语从句(从句在主句中作状语,类似于副词的功能)

1. 在状语从句中,如果从句中的主语和主句的主语一致,为了简洁起见,从句中常需要省略部分成分。

例： When music is heard or played by us, music always reminds us of the time and environment in which it was created.

(错误。句子繁琐不简洁,从句应省略部分成分。)

When being heard or played by us, music always reminds us of the time and environment in which it was created.

(正确。当聆听或者演奏音乐的时候,我们常会被带入到音乐被创造时的时间和意境中。)

2. 如果状语从句的主语和主句的主语不一致,那就不可以省略。

例： There is a lot to do before solving this problem.

(错误。从句和主句主语不一样,从句的主语应该是人,而主句的主语是 a lot。)

There is a lot to do before we can solve this problem.

(正确。在可以解决这个问题之前,我们还有很多事情要做。)

c. 名词性从句(从句在主句中充当主语、宾语、同位语和表语)

1. whether 和 that 不能够同时连用。

例： The question remains whether that it was a serious love affair or a passing fancy.

(错误。that 和 whether 不能够同时使用。)

The question remains whether it was a serious love affair or a passing fancy.

(正确。是严肃的感情还是一时的好感,这仍然是个问题。)

2. 连词或者代词的使用错误。名词性从句不能直接用 which 来引导,一般应使用相应的介词,又或者直接用 that 引导从句。

例 1： There is an argument which is whether violence displayed in the media is related to subsequent violent behaviour among viewers.

(错误。在 argument 后面加一个介词 about,然后引导一个宾语从句。)

There is an argument about whether violence displayed in the media is related to subsequent violent behaviour among viewers.

(正确。关于媒体暴力和观众随后的暴力行为是否相关存在着争议。)

例 2： Democracy is based on the idea which is that all people are created equal.

(错误。idea 后应直接跟同位语从句。)

Democracy is based on the idea that all people are created equal.

(正确。民主基于“人生来平等”这一观点。)

第二节 雅思语法改错精练精解

本部分的改错练习共有 250 道题。考生可以参照相应的答案和解释，提高语法改错能力。所有句子都和雅思历年作文相关，并配以翻译；改正后的句子可用于文章中。语法练习的目的在于帮助考生提高对语法错误的敏感性。如果能够最大限度地减少卷面的语法错误，那么，获得六到七分的把握就相对较大。

为了方便考生更有效率地做这个练习，每一题都会出现两到三处画线的部分，而该句的语法错误会出现在其中的一个或者两个画线部分。

1. We are frequently confronted with statement about the alarming rate of loss of language diversity.

错因：statement 是可数名词，在这里要么加冠词，要么变复数。

改正：We are frequently confronted with statements about the alarming rate of loss of language diversity.

大意：我们经常听到关于语言多元性快速丧失的言论。

2. Globalisation will always have supporters who are blind on the destruction it can cause.

错因：惯用法。介词使用错误，blind 后面常加 to。

改正：Globalisation will always have supporters who are blind to the destruction it can cause.

大意：全球化总有一些支持者，他们对由全球化造成的破坏视而不见。

3. One problem that has not yet been addressed is the existing infrastructure and facilities fail to meet the demand posed by increased arrivals of tourists.

错因：句子结构。有两个谓语动词，分别是 is 和 fail，需要将其中一个改成从句。

改正：One problem that has not yet been addressed is that the existing infrastructure and facilities fail to meet the demand posed by increased arrivals of tourists.

大意：一个仍然还没有被解决的问题是现有的基础设施和设备不能够满足越来越多的游客的需要。

4. Children, if grown up in a multicultural society, are more likely to embrace different cultures and values.

错因：从句部分不能用过去分词，小孩与 grow up 之间是主动关系。

改正：Children, if growing up in a multicultural society, are more likely to embrace different cultures and values.

大意：如果孩子在多元文化的社会中成长，他们更容易接受不同的文化和价值观。

5. **It is obvious that comparing with its drawbacks, the rise of English as a global language can bring us a lot of benefits.**

错因：不能用现在分词 comparing, 因为 the rise of English as a global language 是被比较, 是被动, 因此要用过去分词 compared。

改正：It is obvious that compared with its drawbacks, the rise of English as a global language can bring us a lot of benefits.

大意：很明显的是，相对于它的弊端，英语作为全球性语言的崛起会带给我们更多益处。

6. **Importing goods from overseas might cause a country to depend exceedingly on imports, which mean that it would gradually lose the control on the market.**

错因：主谓不一致。这个定语从句修饰的是整个主句，因此动词要用第三人称单数。

改正：Importing goods from overseas might cause a country to depend exceedingly on imports, which means that it would gradually lose the control on the market.

大意：进口商品有可能导致一个国家过于依赖进口，从而逐渐失去对市场的控制。

7. **It would be not denying that almost every country has its unique culture or art forms that is different from other countries'.**

错因：没有 It would be not denying 这种说法；or 连接两个词的时候，谓语动词跟随后面的成分变化。

改正：There is no denying that (也可以说 It can't be denied that) almost every country has its unique culture or art forms that are different from other countries'.

大意：毫无疑问，几乎每个国家都有不同于其他国家的独特文化或艺术形式。

8. **Cultural diversity can be viewed both positively and negatively. While some see it as a barrier to effective communication or a cause of miscommunication, the others regard it as an asset.**

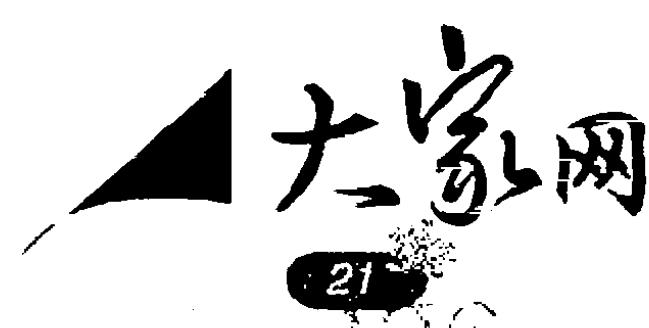
错因：the others 和 others 的区别在于：前者是特指某个范围里的另外一些人，而后者并不强调任何一个特定范围，只是泛指其他人。

改正：Cultural diversity can be viewed both positively and negatively. While some see it as a barrier to effective communication or a cause of miscommunication, others regard it as an asset.

大意：我们可以从正反两方面看待多元文化。一部分人把它视作一个有效交流的障碍或者是一个引起误解的原因，另一些人则把它看作财富。

9. **It is undeniable fact that the tourism industry has provided a substantial source of income for many countries.**

错因：fact 是个可数名词，应该加冠词。



改正：It is an undeniable fact that the tourism industry has provided a substantial source of income for many countries.

大意：不可否认，旅游业已为很多国家带来可观的收入。

10. I believe that everything has its downside, and the spread of English as a global language in the world is not exception.

错因：not 是副词，不可以修饰名词 exception。

改正：I believe that everything has its downside, and the spread of English as a global language in the world is no exception.

大意：我相信每件事都有它的弊端，英语作为全球性语言在世界的扩展也不是例外。

11. New immigrants cannot fit into a new environment can happen very often.

错因：句子结构混乱。此处应用 it 作形式主语。

改正：It can happen very often that new immigrants cannot fit into a new environment.

大意：新移民无法适应新环境的情况经常出现。

12. Tourism also enables people, not only visitors, but also local dwellers, learn values and features of different cultures.

错因：谓语动词使用错误。enable 后面需要加 to, enable somebody to do something。

改正：Tourism also enables people, not only visitors, but also local dwellers, to learn values and features of different cultures.

大意：旅游业不仅让观光者也让当地居民了解不同文化的价值和特色。

13. Cross-cultural communication occurs between people living in same country but from different cultural backgrounds.

错因：same 之前一般都需要有定冠词 the。

改正：Cross-cultural communication occurs between people living in the same country but from different cultural backgrounds.

大意：跨文化交流一般在那些在相同国家居住却拥有不同文化背景的人之间进行。

14. In a multi-ethnical society, nationality can a taboo subject and people are embarrassed to talk openly about it.

错因：谓语不完整。can 本身不能构成完整的谓语。

改正：In a multi-ethnical society, nationality can be a taboo subject and people are embarrassed to talk openly about it.

大意：在一个多民族的社会里，国籍是一个忌讳的话题，人们公开讨论国籍是尴尬的。

15. Many donor countries believe that the main obstacle to third-world development is lack of capital and that giving poor countries cash to invest can spur rapid grow.

错因：grow 是动词，不能作宾语，要用其名词形式 growth。（注：这句话中的两个 that 引导的从句

句并列作 believe 的宾语从句。)

改正: Many donor countries believe that the main obstacle to third-world development is lack of capital and that giving poor countries cash to invest can spur rapid growth.

大意: 很多捐献国相信, 第三世界发展的主要障碍是缺乏资金, 给贫穷国家用以投资的资金可以促进其快速发展。

16. The continuing cultural invasion creates problems and troubles for social solidarity, whether it is at the level of nation, community or family.

错因: 赘述。problems 和 troubles 意思相近, 不需要一起使用。

改正: The continuing cultural invasion creates problems for social solidarity, whether it is at the level of nation, community or family.

大意: 持续的文化入侵无论在国家、社区还是家庭的层面上都给社会团结一致造成了问题。

17. No matter where they come from or what their previous lifestyle is, migrants should seek to adapt to a new culture.

错因: 单复数错误。lifestyle 应该用复数, 因为是 their 作定语。

改正: No matter where they come from or what their previous lifestyles are, migrants should seek to adapt to a new culture.

大意: 移民需要设法适应新的文化, 不管他们从什么地方来、以前的生活方式如何。

18. The host country provides many social settings for language acquisition to be taken place.

错因: take place 是不及物动词词组, 没有被动。

改正: The host country provides many social settings for language acquisition to take place.

大意: 东道国为语言学习提供了很多社会环境。

19. We are not surprising to see that in the coming decades, English language learners will account for the majority of the entire school-aged population in every part of the world.

错因: 不应该用现在分词: surprised 表示“惊讶的”, 主语为人; surprising 表示“令人惊讶的”, 主语为物。

改正: We are not surprised to see that in the coming decades, English language learners will account for the majority of the entire school-aged population in every part of the world.

大意: 在未来的几十年里, 在世界的每个地方, 学龄人口中的大多数都会成为英文学习者, 对此我们不会感到惊奇。

20. There can be little doubt that the people who are fluent bilinguals outperform monolingual speakers in the workplace, as the world is increasingly global connected.

错因: global 是形容词, 不能修饰 connected 这个过去分词。

改正：There can be little doubt that the people who are fluent bilinguals outperform monolingual speakers in the workplace, as the world is increasingly globally connected.

大意：毫无疑问，可以流利讲两种语言的人在职场上的表现会超过讲单一语言的人，因为世界各地的联系正逐步变得密切。

21. As our world shrinks and business becomes increasingly international, people, who can speak two languages fluently, will be taken as a valuable resource to society.

错因：在这里不宜用非限制性定语从句，句中特指能够讲两种语言的人，修饰关系紧密，最好用限制性定语从句。

改正：As our world shrinks and business becomes increasingly international, people who can speak two languages fluently will be taken as a valuable resource to society.

大意：随着世界的缩小、商业逐步国际化，可以流利讲两种语言的人将会被看作是社会里有价值的资源。

22. The effect globalisation has had on culture is immense and diversity.

错因：diversity 是名词，在这里应该用形容词 diverse 作表语。

改正：The effect globalisation has had on culture is immense and diverse.

大意：全球化对文化的影响是广泛和多样的。

23. During last decade, there has been much discussion and controversy over the impact of global economic integration.

错因：惯用法。last 前一般要用定冠词 the，不能省略。

改正：During the last decade, there has been much discussion and controversy over the impact of global economic integration.

大意：在过去十年里，人们进行了很多关于国际经济一体化影响的讨论和争论。

24. Globalisation poses both opportunities and problems for every industry in a worldwide scale.

错因：介词使用错误。on...scale 为常用搭配。

改正：Globalisation poses both opportunities and problems for every industry on a worldwide scale.

大意：全球化在世界范围内给每一个行业提供了机会，同时也带来了问题。

25. There is an inescapable trend that those economic developed areas are in the vanguard of a cultural change.

错因：economic 是形容词，不能修饰过去分词 developed。

改正：There is an inescapable trend that those economically developed areas are in the vanguard of a cultural change.

大意：经济发达地区处于文化变革的前沿，这是不可避免的趋势。

26. Like tourism, telecommunications represent the fastest-growing and the most profitable industry in many countries across the world.

错因：赘述。如果出现两个或者两个以上最高级，可以共用一个 the。

改正：Like tourism, telecommunications represent the fastest-growing and most profitable industry in many countries across the world.

大意：在世界上很多国家，电子通信如同旅游业一样，代表着一个快速发展而且利润可观的产业。

27. Movies have a means to present contemporary attitudes, fashions and events.

错因：谓语结构不完整。应该使用 be 动词的完成时态。

改正：Movies have been a means to present contemporary attitudes, fashions and events.

大意：电影一直是展示当代观念、时尚和时事的一种方式。

28. The government and the local people have to preserve the original appearance of the local cultures, customs and etiquettes, even though their purpose is meeting the expectation of the tourists from all over the world.

错因：当 purpose 作主语的时候，表语经常用不定式。

改正：The government and the local people have to preserve the original appearance of the local cultures, customs and etiquettes, even though their purpose is to meet the expectation of the tourists from all over the world.

大意：政府和当地居民必须要保护好包括风俗和礼节在内的当地特色文化，尽管这样做仅仅是为了满足来自世界各地的游客的需要。

29. The ease of communication and the spread of information increase the proportion of economic activity that can operate beyond national borders.

错因：easy 是形容词，应该改造成名词 ease，表示“轻松，便利”；activity 是可数名词，在这里应该用复数。

改正：The ease of communication and the spread of information increase the proportion of economic activities that can operate beyond national borders.

大意：交流的便利和信息的传播增加了跨国经济活动的比例。

30. Those who speak English as the native language have an overt advantage, in large part because they have not difficulty in communicating in the business, scientific and educational worlds.

错因：词性错误。not 是副词，不能修饰名词 difficulty。

改正：Those who speak English as the native language have an overt advantage, in large part because they have no difficulty in communicating in the business, scientific and educational worlds.

大意：那些母语是英语的人有很明显的劣势，因为很大程度上他们在商业、科学以及教育领域的交流中没有困难。

31. This is a fast changing world, which English monolinguals are in danger of being left behind.

错因：从句结构不完整，前面应该加介词。

改正：This is a fast changing world, in which English monolinguals are in danger of being left behind.

大意：这是一个快速变化的世界，在这个世界里，仅仅说英文一种语言的人有落后的危险。

32. Globalisation accelerates the development of English as global language and vice versa.

错因：language 是可数名词，在这里需要加不定冠词 a。

改正：Globalisation accelerates the development of English as a global language and vice versa.

大意：全球化促进英文作为一门全球语言的发展，反之亦然。

33. It is my belief that many individual characteristics—including age, gender, expectations, experience and temperament—can influence how well migrants adopt to a new country.

错因：单词使用错误。adopt 表示“收养”，而此处应该用 adapt，表示“适应”。

改正：It is my belief that many individual characteristics—including age, gender, expectations, experience and temperament—can influence how well migrants adapt to a new country.

大意：我相信很多个人特点——包括年龄、性别、期望、经验和脾气——对移民适应一个新国家都有影响。

34. Community solidarity is being loss as a result of power concentration in global media companies.

错因：词性错误。loss 是名词，这里应该用动词 lose 的过去分词 lost。

改正：Community solidarity is being lost as a result of power concentration in global media companies.

大意：由于全球媒体公司权力集中，社区团结正在消逝。

35. An economic recovery can be attained by enlarge the government spending and create more jobs.

错因：by 后面一般加名词或者动名词，不能加动词原形。

改正：An economic recovery can be attained by enlarging the government spending and creating more jobs.

大意：经济复苏可以通过扩大财政支出和创造就业机会实现。

36. There is no denying that universities are required a large amount of funding to increase, maintain and upgrade facilities.

错因：require 应该用主动，大学需要 (universities require)，而不是学校被需要 (universities are required)。

改正：There is no denying that universities require a large amount of funding to increase, maintain and upgrade facilities.

大意：毫无疑问，大学需要大量资金来增加、维持和改进学校设施。

37. Hospitals are under-resourced are not in a good position to make health care services readily available to the public.

错因：有两个谓语动词 are。

改正：Hospitals that are under-resourced are not in a good position to make health care services readily available to the public.

大意：资源不足的医院不能给公民提供良好的医疗保健服务。

38. Space exploration enables broaden our horizon, study our planet from different perspectives and know our planet better.

错因：这里应该使用 enable 的常用搭配 enable sb. to do sth.。

改正：Space exploration enables us to(也可以把原句中 enables 改为 helps us) broaden our horizon, study our planet from different perspectives and know our planet better.

大意：太空探索让我们拓宽视野，从不同的角度研究我们的星球，并更多地了解我们的星球。

39. There are lots of good, basic reasons that we should build a sustainable moon base.

错因：先行词 reasons 引导的从句中缺原因状语，应用关系副词 why。

改正：There are lots of good, basic reasons why we should build a sustainable moon base.

大意：很多好的和根本的原因解释了为什么我们一定要建立一个永久的月球基地。

40. Widespread literacy is fundamental to both social and economical development of any society.

错因：单词使用错误。economical 表示“节约的”，在这里应该用 economic“经济的”。

改正：Widespread literacy is fundamental to both social and economic development of any society.

大意：文化普及对任何社会及其经济的发展都是最基本的。

41. If students pay full fees, it will increase enough finance for universities.

错因：用词不正确。一般来说 finance 不能用 increase。

改正：If students pay full fees, it will raise enough finance for universities.

大意：如果学生付全额学费，那么就会给大学带来足够的资金。

42. Not surprising, poverty is a problem worthy of concern in every country.

错因：现在分词在这里用得不恰当。

改正：Not surprisingly, poverty is a problem worthy of concern in every country.

大意：贫困在每个国家都是一个值得关注的问题，这不足为奇。

43. The most simple approach to closing the gap between haves and have-nots is applying different tax rates according to income levels.

错因：simple 的最高级是 simplest。

改正：The simplest approach to closing the gap between haves and have-nots is applying different tax rates according to income levels.

大意：减少贫富差距的最简单途径是根据收入实行不同的税制。

44. As the continued development of the charity, more people are concerned whether their donations have reached the right destinations.

错因：as 表示“随着……”或者“当……之时”的时候，是连词，而不是介词，因此应该改成介词 with。as 和 with 的混淆是考生常犯的错误。

改正：With the continued development of the charity, more people are concerned whether their donations have reached the right destinations.

大意：随着慈善事业的不断发展，越来越多的人关心他们的捐赠物是否用到正确的地方。

45. There has been considerable opposition against making military service compulsory among young people.

错因：介词使用错误。opposition 后面一般不加 against，而是加 to。

改正：There has been considerable opposition to making military service compulsory among young people.

大意：关于强制年轻人服兵役，有相当多的反对意见。

46. International aid provide to the poor countries will cause those countries to lose their morale and dignity.

错因：句子结构混乱。provide 是动词，与后面的谓语动词重复。

改正：Providing international aid to the poor countries will cause those countries to lose their morale and dignity.

大意：给贫困国家提供国际救援会让接受援助的国家失去士气和尊严。

47. Health care providers provide excess services to those who can pay, and limited services or no services at all to those who are unable to pay.

错因：单词使用错误。excess 表示“额外的，附加的”，而 excessive 表示“多余的，不必要的”——前者是中性词，而后者一般是贬义词。

改正：Health care providers provide excessive services to those who can pay, and limited services or no services at all to those who are unable to pay.

大意：医疗服务者为那些能付钱的人提供多余的服务，而为那些无力付钱的人提供有限的服务，甚至是一点服务都不提供。

48. Education in a modern knowledge-based economy is one of the conditions to achieving economic growth, when it increases skills.

错因：单词使用错误。when 表示“当”或者“如果”的意思，一般引导时间或者条件状语从句；as 表示“当”或者“因为”的意思，一般引导条件或者原因状语从句。

改正：Education in a modern knowledge-based economy is one of the conditions to achieving economic growth, as it increases skills.

大意：在现代知识基础型经济里，教育是获得经济增长的条件之一，因为它可以提高技能。

49. In many Western countries, students are exempt from tuition fee over the course of their compulsory education.

错因：fee 是可数名词，在这里应该用复数。

改正：In many Western countries, students are exempt from tuition fees over the course of their compulsory education.

大意：在很多西方国家，学生在接受义务教育的过程中免交学费。

50. Because financial hardship is the real source of many family problems, so the government should protect family benefit first.

错因：句子成分多余。because 和 so 不能连用。

改正：Because financial hardship is the real source of many family problems, the government should protect family benefit first.

大意：经济拮据是很多家庭出现问题的真正原因，所以政府需要首先顾全家庭福利。

51. As economic conditions improve, many people maintain that government spending should be centred on large develiopment, such as stadiums, theatres and museums.

错因：development 表示土建工程的时候，是可数名词，要么加冠词，要么变复数。

改正：As economic conditions improve, many people maintain that government spending should be centred on large developments, such as stadiums, theatres and museums.

大意：由于/随着经济条件的改善，很多人坚持认为政府投资应该集中在大的发展项目上，比如说体育馆、剧院和博物馆。

52. Beneath the streets of a modern city exist the network of cables, pipes and tunnels required to satisfy the needs of its inhabitants.

错因：主谓不一致。这是一个倒装句，Beneath the streets of a modern city 是地点状语，而主语 network 是单数名词，谓语动词应用单数。

改正：Beneath the streets of a modern city exists the network of cables, pipes and tunnels required to satisfy the needs of its inhabitants.

大意：在现代城市的街道下面，铺设着满足城市居民生活所需的电缆、管道和隧道网络。



53. Cities are investing heavily in public transport, including subway system, in a bid to cut pollution.

错因：system 是可数名词，且在此处表特指，故前面应该加定冠词。

改正：Cities are investing heavily in public transport, including the subway system, in a bid to cut pollution.

大意：作为减少污染的一种尝试，城市正在大力投资包括地铁系统在内的公共交通。

54. Having a social environment conducive to the creature and utilisation of knowledge is believed to be the key to enhancing the competitiveness of a country and realising an affluent and comfortable society.

错因：单词使用错误。creature 意思是“创造物”或者“生物”，而这里应该用 creation，表示“创造”。

改正：Having a social environment conducive to the creation and utilisation of knowledge is believed to be the key to enhancing the competitiveness of a country and realising an affluent and comfortable society.

大意：拥有一个利于创造和使用知识的社会环境被认为是提高国家竞争力和实现一个富裕和谐社会的关键因素。

55. Situations might occur which a person who seeks to pursue further education cannot afford it.

错因：which 后的句子是完整的，应该在 which 前加介词 in, in which 等于 where。

改正：Situations might occur in which a person who seeks to pursue further education cannot afford it.

大意：一个人寻求进一步接受教育却负担不起其费用的情形是有可能出现的。

56. It remains a problem that in countries such as India, public education in many areas are not available for free due to budget constraints.

错因：主谓不一致。public education 为不可数，谓语动词要用单数。

改正：It remains a problem that in countries such as India, public education in many areas is not available for free due to budget constraints.

大意：在很多国家，譬如印度，因为预算限制而使公共教育在很多地区不能够免费获取的现象仍然是一个问题。

57. Although the progress in the healthcare sector, there is much scope to develop the accessibility of the service.

错因：单词使用错误。although 是连词，只能加完整的主谓结构，这里应该改成介词 despite。

改正：Despite the progress in the healthcare sector, there is much scope to develop the accessibility of the service.

大意：尽管医疗保健行业有了进步，但这种服务的普遍性仍然有很大的发展空间 / 但这种服务的普遍性仍有很多需要提高的地方。

58. Evidence suggests that the poor are fail to seek medical treatment because of the cost.

错因：are 后面不能用动词原形，在这里应该用现在分词，表进行时态。

改正：Evidence suggests that the poor are failing to seek medical treatment because of the cost.

大意：证据表明穷人因为费用的问题而不能够得到治疗。

59. It has been argued that donor countries' direct donation creates dependency and corruption, and it has an adverse effect on local production.

错因：赘述。从句里的两个分句的主语一致，因此 and 后面的 it 可以省略。

改正：It has been argued that donor countries' direct donation creates dependency and corruption, and has an adverse effect on local production.

大意：人们认为捐献国直接给予援助会造成依赖和贪污，并对当地的生产产生负面影响。

60. People are concerned that the persistence of high levels of unemployment has undermined people's confident in the economy's ability to create employment.

错因：词性错误。confident 是形容词，在这里要改成名词。

改正：People are concerned that the persistence of high levels of unemployment has undermined people's confidence in the economy's ability to create employment.

大意：高失业率的持续已经削弱了人们对经济产生就业机会的能力的信心，对此，人们表示关注。

61. The spread of the Internet has profound influence on education and thought in many countries.

错因：influence 是可数名词，在本句中应该加冠词。

改正：The spread of the Internet has a profound influence on education and thought in many countries.

大意：因特网的逐步扩展对很多国家的教育和思想都有深远的影响。

62. The growing use of computers are causing enormous and far-reaching changes in work and the quality of life in both industrialised and developing nations.

错因：主谓不一致。主语是 use，而不是 computers，因此谓语动词要用单数。

改正：The growing use of computers is causing enormous and far-reaching changes in work and the quality of life in both industrialised and developing nations.

大意：计算机的普遍使用使工业化国家以及发展中国家的工作和生活质量都产生了巨大而深远的变化。

63. Automobiles have been mass-produced and sold at a price average person could afford.

错因：person 是可数名词，且在此表示一类人，故前面要加冠词。

改正：Automobiles have been mass-produced and sold at a price the average person could afford.

大意：汽车已经大量生产，并以平常人可以支付的价格出售。

64. For instance, the washing machine was invented and devised to less the drudgery of washing clothes.

错因：单词使用错误。less 是形容词或者副词，不能作动词，需要改成 lessen。

改正：For instance, the washing machine was invented and devised to lessen the drudgery of washing clothes.

大意：例如，发明设计洗衣机是为了减少洗衣服的劳累。

65. As the distinctions between home and the workplace fade, more and more people go online from their offices to perform the tasks they are used to doing at home.

错因：单词使用错误。used to do 表示“过去常常做”，而 be used to doing 表示“习惯于做什么”。

改正：As the distinctions between home and the workplace fade, more and more people go online from their offices to perform the tasks they used to do at home.

大意：随着家和工作地点之间区别的减弱，越来越多的人在办公室上网，做他们以前在家里做的事情。

66. Unemployment in market economies is always a consequence of structural change, which can further trace their root in technological change.

错因：指代不对。their 应与前面的 structural change 对应，因此应该为单数形式。

改正：Unemployment in market economies is always a consequence of structural change, which can further trace its root in technological change.

大意：在市场经济里，失业是结构改变的结果，而结构改变又可以进一步在技术变革里找到根源。

67. Introducing new technologies and replacing old ones is always a highly controversial matter, especially when the cost incur is particularly high.

错因：从句部分有两个谓语动词，分别是 incur 和 is；需要将 incur 改成过去分词 incurred，来修饰 cost。

改正：Introducing new technologies and replacing old ones is always a highly controversial matter, especially when the cost incurred is particularly high.

大意：新科技的引进和旧科技的淘汰是非常具有争议性的话题，尤其是当涉及的费用特别高的时候。

68. Solutions to our problems do not lie in waiting hopefully for new technologies to emerge, but rather using public and private funds to make optimal use of existing technology.

错因：前后不一致。rather 后面应该加 in，和前面的介宾结构 in waiting 形成对称。

改正：Solutions to our problems do not lie in waiting hopefully for new technologies to emerge, but rather in using public and private funds to make optimal use of existing technology.

大意：解决我们问题的方法并不在于等待新科技的出现，而是在于利用公共和私有的资金使现有的科技得到最充分的使用。

69. The dispose of unwanted by-products of industrialisation is one of the thorniest problems in developing countries.

错因：词性错误。dispose 是动词，此处应用名词 disposal。

改正：The disposal of unwanted by-products of industrialisation is one of the thorniest problems in developing countries.

大意：工业化有害副产品的处理是发展中国家最棘手的问题之一。

70. In hospitals or on aircraft, mobile phone use is forbidden because of its possible interference with communication or other electronic equipments.

错因：equipment 是不可数名词，没有复数形式。

改正：In hospitals or on aircraft, mobile phone use is forbidden because of its possible interference with communication or other electronic equipment.

大意：在医院里或者飞机上，手机的使用是被禁止的，因为它可能干扰通信或其他电子设备。

71. The use of the Internet is now greater than television, radio and other media combined.

错因：than 前后的语法成分要一致。

改正：The use of the Internet is now greater than that of television, radio and other media combined.

大意：因特网的使用已经超过电视、广播以及其他媒体使用的总和。

72. Perhaps one of most far-reaching changes in the last century is the change from the labour-intense economy to the knowledge-based economy.

错因：最高级前面要加 the；变化发生在上世纪，应用过去时。

改正：Perhaps one of the most far-reaching changes in the last century was the change from the labour-intense economy to the knowledge-based economy.

大意：也许上个世纪发生的最深远的变化是从劳动密集型经济到知识型经济的转变。

73. A flexible timetable can make employees less likely to be stressful and sick.

错因：stressful 一般不用来修饰人，只用来修饰物，比如说 jobs、situations 或者 circumstances。

改正：A flexible timetable can make employees experience a lower stress and sickness level. (也可以直接将 stressful 改为 stressed。)

大意：灵活的工作时间不容易使雇员产生压力和疲劳感。

74. Despite television is the dominant entertainment medium across the world, the Internet is gathering momentum.

错因：despite 是介词，介词不能引导句子，此处应用连词 although。



改正: Although television is the dominant entertainment medium across the world, the Internet is gathering momentum.

大意: 电视是世界上占据统治地位的娱乐性媒体,但因特网正在积聚力量蓬勃发展。

75. With distance education, many working people are possibly to augment their careers and personal interests without giving up their jobs.

错因: possibly 是副词,一般不能作表语。

改正: With distance education, many working people are likely to augment their careers and personal interests without giving up their jobs.

大意: 有了远程教育,很多有工作的人可以扩大他们的职业和个人兴趣,而不需要放弃他们现在的工作。

76. The same as any other mediums, the Internet provides entertainment for people of all ages and tastes.

错因: any other 后面要跟名词的单数。

改正: The same as any other medium, the Internet provides entertainment for people of all ages and tastes.

大意: 和其他任何媒体一样,因特网给所有年龄段和各种品味的人提供娱乐。

77. As lifetime employment is dying out and jobs are more scarce, people could hardly expect to spend their working lives at the same company.

错因: 比较级使用错误。scarce 的比较级是 scarcer。

改正: As lifetime employment is dying out and jobs are scarcer, people could hardly expect to spend their working lives at the same company.

大意: 由于终身的雇佣关系正在逐渐消失,而工作机会也变得更加稀少,在同一个公司工作一辈子的情况几乎不大可能出现。

78. There are not time and place limitations in online shopping and there are not boundaries, either geographical or political.

错因: 词性错误。not 是副词,副词不可以修饰名词。

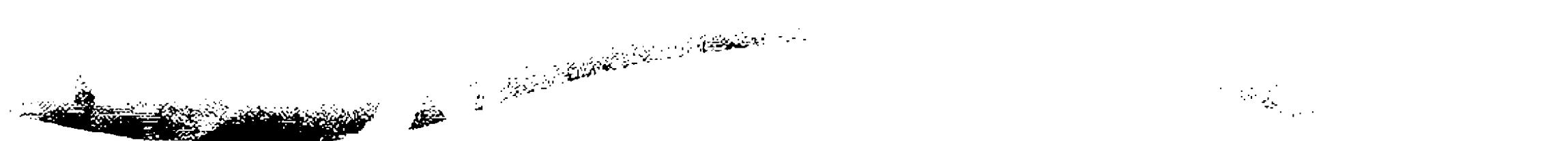
改正: There are no time and place limitations in online shopping and there are no boundaries, either geographical or political.

大意: 网络购物没有时间和地点的限制,也没有地理上的或是政治上的界限。

79. Because of the rapid evolution of worker skills, training has become a more recurring process than an one-time event.

错因: one-time 非元音开头,因此不定冠词要用 a。

改正: Because of the rapid evolution of worker skills, training has become a more recurring process than a one-time event.



大意：因为劳动者技能的快速发展，培训已经成为一个经常进行的而不是一次性的事情。

80. The ultimate financial value of working at home is that if managed time well, the homeworker should be able to achieve more during the day than he or she would in a workplace.

错因：在这里不应该用过去分词 managed。主语是 homeworker，与 manage 之间是主动关系，所以应该用现在分词 managing。

改正：The ultimate financial value of working at home is that if managing time well, the homeworker should be able to achieve more during the day than he or she would in a workplace.

大意：在家里工作的最大经济价值是：如果时间安排好的话，他 / 她在家里做的工作可以比在工作单位做的工作更多。

81. One of the greatest ironies of the 20 century is that although many technologies were intended to enhance our well-being, they have undermined our health over time.

错因：惯用法。表示世纪的时候，应该用序数词。

改正：One of the greatest ironies of the 20th century is that although many technologies were intended to enhance our well-being, they have undermined our health over time.

大意：二十世纪最大的讽刺之一就是很多科技原本是为了提高我们的生活质量，而它们最终都会破坏我们的健康。

82. The notion that a knowledge-based economy is replacing the industrial economy is not wide accepted among people.

错因：词性错误。形容词 wide 不能用来修饰 accepted，应用副词。

改正：The notion that a knowledge-based economy is replacing the industrial economy is not widely accepted among people.

大意：知识基础型经济正在取代工业经济的看法没有被人们广泛接受。

83. As a general rule, pollution problems increase during the early stages of a country's industrial development then diminish as increasing industrial development generates adequate resources to tackle such problems.

错因：句中出现两个动词 increase 和 diminish，需要加连词 but。

改正：As a general rule, pollution problems increase during the early stages of a country's industrial development but then diminish as increasing industrial development generates adequate resources to tackle such problems.

大意：通常，污染问题会在一个国家的工业发展初期增加，然后，当工业发展的增长产生出足够的资源来解决这些问题的时候再减少。

84. The allure of computers stems mainly from the fact that it can be used for a wide range of purposes.

错因：it 不能指代前面的复数 computers。

改正：The allure of computers stems mainly from the fact that they can be used for a wide range of purposes.

大意：电脑的吸引力主要在于它们的用途广泛。

85. Of the many machines invented in the last century, none has a great impact on our daily lives than computers.

错因：有 than 的时候前面的形容词要加比较级。

改正：Of the many machines invented in the last century, none has a greater impact on our daily lives than computers.

大意：在上个世纪所发明的很多机器当中，没有任何一个比电脑对我们日常生活的影响更大。

86. Many architects have received wide recognition by fusing classic architecture with elements of modern art.

错因：单词使用错误。classic 是“一流的”意思，而 classical 是“古典的”意思。

改正：Many architects have received wide recognition by fusing classical architecture with elements of modern art.

大意：很多建筑师将古典建筑和现代艺术的元素融合在一起，获得了广泛认可。

87. Given the competitive pressure, not a few young people have fallen into the habit of using drugs (such as sleeping pills), drink and smoke to relieve stress.

错因：词性错误。drink 和 smoke 都是动词，要用动名词形式。

改正：Given the competitive pressure, not a few young people have fallen into the habit of using drugs (such as sleeping pills), drinking and smoking to relieve stress.

大意：不少年轻人为了减轻竞争带来的压力养成了使用药物（比如安眠药）、抽烟和喝酒的习惯。

88. Loss of leisure time and family disruption are normally recognised as the negative results of extra job hour.

错因：hour 是可数名词，在这里要用复数。

改正：Loss of leisure time and family disruption are normally recognised as the negative results of extra job hours.

大意：休闲时间的缺乏和家庭生活的破裂经常被认为是工作时间过长的负面影响。

89. When people go shopping, they are not only with desire for consumer goods, but also abstract desires like for the respect or acceptance from other people.

错因：not only...but also...是并列连词，前后的语法结构应该一致。

改正：When people go shopping, they are not only with desire for consumer goods, but also with abstract desires like for the respect or acceptance from other people.

大意：当人们去购物的时候，他们不仅带着对消费品的期望，同时也有更多抽象的需要，比如说，为了得到别人的尊重或者接受。

90. It is not coincidence that we now take fewer vacations for shorter periods of time and find the boundaries between work and play increasingly blurred.

错因：词性错误。coincidence 是可数名词，在这里需要加不定冠词 a；也可以将 not 改成 no，因为 no 等于 not a 或者 not an；It is no coincidence... 也是一种习惯说法，表示“这不是偶然的”。

改正：It is no coincidence that we now take fewer vacations for shorter periods of time and find the boundaries between work and play increasingly blurred.

大意：我们现在假期少、持续时间短，而且工作和娱乐之间的界限更为模糊，这不是偶然的。

91. Despite a growing rate of obesity in developed countries, undernutrition and malnutrition remain the most common nutritional problem in developing nations.

错因：problem 应该使用复数，因为主语有两个问题。

改正：Despite a growing rate of obesity in developed countries, undernutrition and malnutrition remain the most common nutritional problems in developing nations.

大意：尽管发达国家的肥胖率在增长，但营养不良和营养失调仍然是发展中国家最普遍的营养问题。

92. Due to work or family commitments, many people give up exercise habits in mistaken belief that only vigorous exercise or playing sport counts as healthy activity.

错因：belief 是可数名词，要么加冠词，要么变复数。

改正：Due to work or family commitments, many people give up exercise habits in the mistaken belief that only vigorous exercise or playing sport counts as healthy activity.

大意：由于工作或者家庭琐事，很多人放弃了锻炼的习惯。这些人往往错误地认为只有高强度的锻炼或者体育运动才算健康活动。

93. Fashions may vary significant within a society according to age, social class, occupation and geography as well as over time.

错因：词性错误。significant 是形容词，不可以修饰动词。

改正：Fashions may vary significantly within a society according to age, social class, occupation and geography as well as over time.

大意：在一个社会里，时尚会随着年龄、社会阶层、职业、地理位置以及时间而显著地变化。

94. The convenience and widespread availability of cars account for its popularity among today's people.

错因：its 指代前面的 cars，因此应用复数形式。

改正：The convenience and widespread availability of cars account for their popularity among today's people.

大意：汽车的便捷性和普遍性使其非常受当今人们的欢迎。

95. When it comes to eating habits, it becomes clear that more is not necessarily better.

错因：词性错误。necessary是形容词，不能修饰形容词，要改用副词。

改正：When it comes to eating habits, it becomes clear that more is not necessarily better.

大意：当说到饮食习惯的时候，有个道理显而易见——并非吃得越多越好。

96. A benefit of eating a balanced diet is you can enjoy your health.

错因：句子成分残缺。is后面是个从句，应用that引导。

改正：A benefit of eating a balanced diet is that you can enjoy your health.

大意：饮食均衡的一个好处是你可以保持健康。

97. Common knowledge is that people are more likely to feel under stress if they overwork and does not have enough time for rest.

错因：主谓不一致。从句中主语是they，因此助动词应该用do，而不是does。

改正：Common knowledge is that people are more likely to feel under stress if they overwork and do not have enough time for rest.

大意：众所周知，如果人们工作过量而且缺少休息，则更容易感到压力。

98. Watching films are one of the most popular entertainments and shared by people of different ages, including children, young people, adults or even the old.

错因：主谓不一致。动名词作主语的时候，谓语动词要用单数。

改正：Watching films is one of the most popular entertainments and shared by people of different ages, including children, young people, adults or even the old.

大意：看电影是最流行的消遣之一，各个年龄层的人都得以分享其乐趣，包括小孩、青年、成年人甚至老人。

99. The benefits of job-hopping are taking on a new challenge, which can be translated into an initiative for self-development, enriched experiences and possibly higher incomes.

错因：动词are不准确。taking on a new challenge只是benefits中的一个，应该改用include，表示“包括”。

改正：The benefits of job-hopping include taking on a new challenge, which can be translated into an initiative for self-development, enriched experiences and possibly higher incomes.

大意：跳槽的一个好处是接受一个新的挑战，这可以转化成自我提高的动力、经验的积累以及收入的提高。

100. Because of economic transform, many people need immediate reeducation for employment.

错因：transform是动词，在这里要用名词transformation。

改正: Because of economic transformation, many people need immediate reeducation for employment.

大意: 因为经济转型的原因, 很多人为了工作需要马上接受再教育。

101. Overworking links to many adverse health effects, including profound fatigues, back pain, general anxiety, headaches, and occupational diseases.

错因: link 是及物动词, 不需要加介词。一般来说, 当 link 表示“……和……相关”的时候, 其搭配是 be linked to。

改正: Overworking is linked to many adverse health effects, including profound fatigues, back pain, general anxiety, headaches, and occupational diseases.

大意: 工作过度会对健康产生许多负面影响, 包括深度疲劳、背疼、焦虑、头疼和职业病。

102. At times of rapid change, the quest for latest knowledge is urgent.

错因: 最高级前要加定冠词。

改正: At times of rapid change, the quest for the latest knowledge is urgent.

大意: 在瞬息万变的时代, 对最新知识的获取是迫切的。

103. City dwellers can become more healthy if they walk or take public transportation to their destinations and increase their daily exercise.

错因: healthy 是双音节词, 比较级应该是 healthier。

改正: City dwellers can become healthier if they walk or take public transportation to their destinations and increase their daily exercise.

大意: 如果走路或者搭乘公共交通工具去目的地, 并且增加每天的锻炼, 那么城市居民会变得更健康。

104. The decline of manufacturing and the contraction of male manual jobs are among those emerge trends in the employment market.

错因: emerge 是动词, 在这里需要改成现在分词 emerging, 形容 trends。

改正: The decline of manufacturing and the contraction of male manual jobs are among those emerging trends in the employment market.

大意: 制造业的衰退和男性体力工作的减少成为雇佣市场的一些最新趋势。

105. Scientists are interested in the benefits of a healthy balanced diet for a long time because it appears to reduce a person's chances of developing heart disease, obesity and cancer.

错因: 时态错误。当出现像 for a long time 这样的时间短语时, 应该用完成时态。

改正: Scientists have been interested in the benefits of a healthy balanced diet for a long time because it appears to reduce a person's chances of developing heart disease, obesity and cancer.

大意: 长期以来, 科学家对健康平衡的饮食所带来的好处很感兴趣, 因为它会减少一个人出现心脏病、肥胖症和癌症的几率。

106. Improper use of substances, alcoholism and unhealthy lifestyles are among other problems which cause people have pressure.

错因：cause 和 pressure 这两个词使用不正确。

改正：Improper use of substances, alcoholism and unhealthy lifestyles are among other problems which cause people to feel under pressure.

大意：药物的不恰当使用、酗酒和不健康的生活方式是会导致人们感到压力的其中一些原因。

107. One of the most important point is that online shopping enables people to go shopping beyond normal business hours.

错因：one of 后面应该加名词的复数。

改正：One of the most important points is that online shopping enables people to go shopping beyond normal business hours.

大意：很重要的一点是，网上购物可以让人们在非营业时间购买商品。

108. There is a growing recognition that more people than ever before have adopted shopping as hobbies.

错因：hobbies 和 shopping 在数上不一致。

改正：There is a growing recognition that more people than ever before have adopted shopping as a hobby.

大意：人们逐渐意识到越来越多的人把购物当成一种爱好。

109. It is well-know that hobbies form an important part of our everyday lives.

错因：没有 well-know 这个说法，这里要用形容词 well-known。

改正：It is well-known that hobbies form an important part of our everyday lives.

大意：众所周知，业余爱好是日常生活的重要组成部分。

110. Unless the integrity of the family is restored, and all traditional values will disappear.

错因：成分多余。unless 是一个从属连词，可以连接两个句子，不需要再用一个连词 and。

改正：Unless the integrity of the family is restored, all traditional values will disappear.

大意：除非家庭的完整性得以恢复，否则传统价值观念就会消失。

111. Those who from a working-class background are more likely to experience stress.

错因：从句缺谓语动词。

改正：Those who are from a working-class background are more likely to experience stress.

大意：来自工薪阶层的人更有可能体会到生活的压力。

112. There are many distressing social trends that continue without a break, include family breakup and declining educational standards.

错因：句中出现两个谓语动词：are 和 include，这里可以把 include 改成 including，充当状语。

改正：There are many distressing social trends that continue without a break, including family breakup and declining educational standards.

大意：有很多不好的社会趋势仍然在持续，包括家庭关系的破裂和教育质量的下降。

113. Although in theory, those who stick to a strict vegetarian diet never eat meat or fish, but in practice, many foods they are eating contain meat or fish.

错因：although 和 but 不能连用。

改正：In theory, those who stick to a strict vegetarian diet never eat meat or fish, but in practice, many foods they are eating contain meat or fish.

大意：理论上，素食主义者从不吃肉类和鱼类，但实际上他们吃的很多食物中都包含肉或鱼。

114. Stress can be destructive but it also can be constructive if it is handled well.

错因：it 和 it is 有点累赘，在这种情况下，往往可以省略。

改正：Stress can be destructive but also can be constructive if handled well.

大意：压力具有破坏性，但若处理得当也可以成为动力。

115. As the modern transport used widely, it is possible that people can travel everywhere in the world.

错因：as 是连词，后面应该加完整的句子。

改正：As the modern transport is being used widely, it is possible that people can travel everywhere in the world.

大意：随着现代交通工具被广泛使用，人们周游世界成为可能。

116. Life today is filled with sources of stress, most of that cannot be avoided.

错因：非限制性定语从句不能用 that。

改正：Life today is filled with sources of stress, most of which cannot be avoided.

大意：现在的生活充满着各种压力源，其中的大部分是不可能避免的。

117. With positive personalities, one can feel that the world is a more congenial place to live.

错因：句子成分残缺。place 是 to live 的逻辑宾语，live 为不及物动词，因此需加介词 in。

改正：With positive personalities, one can feel that the world is a more congenial place to live in.

大意：乐观的性格会使一个人觉得世界是一个更为舒适的生活场所。

118. The three main dead diseases in today's society, heart disease, cancer and stroke, can be largely prevented with lifestyle changes, such as adopting a low-fat vegetarian diet, refraining from smoking and alcohol abuse and getting regular exercise.

错因：单词使用错误。dead 表示“死了的”，应该用 deadly，表示“致命的”。

改正：The three main deadly diseases in today's society, heart disease, cancer and stroke, can be largely prevented with lifestyle changes, such as adopting a low-fat vegetarian diet, refraining from smoking and alcohol abuse and getting regular exercise.

大意：现代社会的三个主要致命疾病——心脏病、癌症还有中风，大都可以通过改变生活方式来预防，比如吃低脂肪的素食、不抽烟不酗酒以及经常做运动。

119. Increased leisure time does not necessarily benefit from the well-being of individuals, because periods of inactivity have actually been prolonged.

错因：benefit 表示“对……有利”的时候是及物动词，不需要加介词。

改正：Increased leisure time does not necessarily benefit the well-being of individuals, because periods of inactivity have actually been prolonged.

大意：休闲时间的增加未必一定有利于人的健康和快乐，因为人们不运动的时间实际上被延长了。

120. On the negative side, openness and honesty sometimes lead to people express extreme opinions more openly.

错因：lead to 的 to 是介词，后面不能加动词原形。

改正：On the negative side, openness and honesty sometimes lead to people expressing extreme opinions more openly.

大意：从消极的一面讲，坦诚和诚实有时候会导致人们更加公开地表达极端的观点。

121. Maximising one's own profit usually imply working against the welfare of other people.

错因：主谓不一致。动名词作主语的时候，谓语动词要用单数。

改正：Maximising one's own profit usually implies working against the welfare of other people.

大意：最大程度地满足我们自己的利益通常意味着要损害其他人的利益。

122. Increased life pressure and the climbing unemployment rate have remained as some of the major reasons to account for people's depression.

错因：在本句中，increase应用现在分词形式修饰 life，表示“逐渐增加的”。

改正：Increasing life pressure and the climbing unemployment rate have remained as some of the major reasons to account for people's depression.

大意：逐渐增加的生活压力和不断上升的失业率一直是人们压抑的几种主要原因。



123. The value of the arts to society has been subjected to a lot of discussions over the years.

错因：discussion 泛指的时候往往不需要加 s, 只有具体到一次或者某一个讨论时，才用复数，譬如说 class discussions “教室讨论”。

改正：The value of the arts to society has been subjected to a lot of discussion over the years.

大意：艺术对社会的价值这些年来一直被广泛地讨论。

124. New constructions should not destroy the cityscape that characterise a city.

错因：主谓不一致。cityscape 是可数名词的单数，动词要用单数。

改正：New constructions should not destroy the cityscape that characterises a city.

大意：新建筑不应该破坏那些代表一个城市特点的都市风景。

125. In some contexts, it is undeniably true that many other elements, rather than pursuit of aesthetical values, concerns building designers.

错因：主谓不一致。rather than 和 as well as 类似，当它出现的时候，谓语动词应该跟随它前面的主语来变化，这里 concern 的主语是 elements，因此，应该用复数。

改正：In some contexts, it is undeniably true that many other elements, rather than pursuit of aesthetical values, concern building designers.

大意：在某些情形下，毫无疑问，房屋设计师更关注很多其他的因素，而不是对审美价值的追求。

126. Artists can unlock our imagination, stir us to pause, think and reflect.

错因：并列句中间应该有并列连词。

改正：Artists can unlock our imagination and stir us to pause, think and reflect.

大意：艺术家会释放我们的想像力，促使我们停下来考虑和沉思。

127. A violent film or television programme has been always the subject of criticism as it contains a lot of scenes that show violence.

错因：副词的位置错误。一般来说，副词放在助动词 have/has 和 been 之间。

改正：A violent film or television programme has always been the subject of criticism as it contains a lot of scenes that show violence.

大意：暴力电影或者电视节目总成为被批评的对象，因为其中包含很多表现暴力的场面。

128. When people are exposed to the violence in movies, especially the movies acted by a popular celebrity, they are more likely to copy the violent acts, considered them acceptable and adorable.

错因：这里的 consider 应该用现在分词，因为主句的主语是观众，而观众与 consider 之间为主动关系。

改正：When people are exposed to the violence in movies, especially the movies acted by a popular celebrity, they are more likely to copy the violent acts, considering them acceptable and

adorable.

大意：当人们接触电影暴力，特别是那些著名影星主演的电影的时候，他们更有可能模仿暴力行为，因为他们认为这些行为是可以接受的并值得崇拜的。

129. Imitating is considered a part of our human nature and particularly explicit among the young people.

错因：当表示某物是某物一部分的时候，part 前不需要加 a。

改正：Imitating is considered part of our human nature and particularly explicit among the young people.

大意：模仿被认为是人的本性的一部分，在年轻人身上尤其明显。

130. The government, which is expected to serve the citizen around its country, has the responsibility to reduce or eliminate citizens' fear of violent crime by any available means.

错因：关系代词使用错误。应该用 who，而不是 which。

改正：The government, who is expected to serve the citizen around its country, has the responsibility to reduce or eliminate citizens' fear of violent crime by any available means.

大意：作为为人民服务的机构，政府有责任通过任何可行的途径去减少或消除任何暴力犯罪引起的公众恐慌。

131. In the view of the fact that it can negatively impact the audience's behaviour, a detailed description of violent crime in the media should be restricted.

错因：常用搭配。in view of 为常用搭配，意思是“考虑到……”。

改正：In view of the fact that it can negatively impact the audience's behaviour, a detailed description of violent crime in the media should be restricted.

大意：考虑到对观众的负面影响，媒体对暴力犯罪的细节描述应该有所限制。

132. Watching television has become a way of life, therefore, its effects on viewers have drawn much more attention than ever before.

错因：therefore 是副词，而不是连词，不能够连接两个完整的句子。

改正：Watching television has become a way of life; therefore, its effects on viewers have drawn much more attention than ever before.

大意：看电视已成为一种生活方式。因此，它对观众的影响受到空前的关注。

133. Many people harbour misconceptions about the impact of violence display in the media on us.

错因：此句有两个动词 harbour 和 display，在这里应该将 display 改为过去分词形式，修饰 violence。

改正：Many people harbour misconceptions about the impact of violence displayed in the media on us.

大意：很多人对媒体暴力的影响持有错误的观念。



134. We need to realise that a large proportion of information presented by news media might have no relevant to our everyday lives.

错因：relevant 是形容词，不能放在 have 后面作宾语。

改正：We need to realise that a large proportion of information presented by news media might have no relevance to our everyday lives.

大意：我们需要意识到新闻媒体发布的很多信息与我们的日常生活并无关联。

135. Many media are able to transfer information with high speed and accuracy.

错因：常与 speed 和 accuracy 搭配的介词为 at 和 with；此外，并列连词 and 前后的语法成分应一致。

改正：Many media are able to transfer information at high speed and with accuracy.

大意：很多媒体能够迅速准确地传播信息。

136. People tend to believe that every character in the movie has real life counterpart.

错因：counterpart 是可数名词，且在这里表示一类，故要加不定冠词 a。

改正：People tend to believe that every character in the movie has a real life counterpart.

大意：人们倾向于相信每一个电影角色在现实生活中都有相应的人物。

137. In movies, violence is used as a solution to problems, which are contradictory in a society which values non-violent solutions.

错因：句中第一层从句的先行词不是 problems，而是前面的整个句子。

改正：In movies, violence is used as a solution to problems, which is contradictory in a society which values non-violent solutions.

大意：在电影里，暴力被用作解决问题的方法，这和重视非暴力解决方法的社会是矛盾的。

138. Many movies tend to trivialise or glorify the actual consequences of violence, instead of addressing them.

错因：address 的词义是“解决”，近似于“solve”，代词指代的应该是 violence，而不是 violence 的后果 (consequences)，因此应该用代词 it。

改正：Many movies tend to trivialise or glorify the actual consequences of violence, instead of addressing it.

大意：很多电影趋向于缩小或是颂扬暴力的实际结果，而不是解决暴力问题。

139. The way the media presents information on crimes and offenders is worth of concern, because it can easily form an opinion about criminals.

错因：worth 作形容词时意为“值……（多少）钱”，其后加 of 一般用于像 five dollars' worth of paper (价值五块钱的纸张)这样的表达；worthy 作形容词时意为“值得……的”，worthy of concern 是固定说法，表示“值得关注的”。

改正: The way the media presents information on crimes and offenders is worthy of concern, because it can easily form an opinion about criminals.

大意: 媒体发布关于犯罪和罪犯信息的方式是值得关注的, 因为它可以很轻易地形成人们对罪犯的看法。

140. The increasing violence showing in films or on television has sparked public outcry, and some critics have shown their concern on the interplay of social violence and media violence.

错因: 分词使用错误。在这里应该用过去分词 shown, 与 violence 之间是被动关系。

改正: The increasing violence shown in films or on television has sparked public outcry, and some critics have shown their concern on the interplay of social violence and media violence.

大意: 电影电视中逐渐增加的暴力引起了公众的反感, 一些评论家对社会暴力和媒体暴力之间的相互影响表示了关注。

141. Some video games might lead children to associate pleasure and success with their ability to cause suffering to other.

错因: 单词使用错误。other 是形容词性的代词, 表示“其他的”, 介词 to 后需要跟名词, 应该用名词性的代词 others。

改正: Some video games might lead children to associate pleasure and success with their ability to cause suffering to others.

大意: 一些电子游戏引导小孩将自己的快乐和成功与他们导致别人痛苦的能力联系在一起。

142. One of the main arguments against advertising is its giving an exaggerated description of something which is not existed.

错因: something 作先行词的时候, 后面只能用 that; exist 是不及物动词, 不能用被动。

改正: One of the main arguments against advertising is its giving an exaggerated description of something that does not exist.

大意: 反对广告的一个主要观点是广告夸大一些并不存在的东西。

143. It is difficult for businesses to produce products that satisfy the demands of all consumers and acceptable to consumers at all income levels.

错因: 句子成分残缺。and 是并列连词, 后面的分句没有谓语动词。

改正: It is difficult for businesses to produce products that satisfy the demands of all consumers and are acceptable to consumers at all income levels.

大意: 企业很难生产出使所有消费者都满意并可以被不同收入水平的人所接受的产品。

144. The essence of the argument is that advertisement provides information on brands, prices and quality, thus increasing buyer knowledge.

错因: advertisement 是可数名词, 不能单独使用, 或者用不可数名词 advertising。



改正: The essence of the argument is that advertising provides information on brands, prices and quality, thus increasing buyer knowledge.

大意: 讨论的重点在于广告提供了关于品牌、价格和质量的信息,因而增加了消费者的知识。

145. Whenever a matter of public concern is discovered, we rely on the cooperation of the media to ensure that the information reach wide audience.

错因: information 是不可数名词,谓语动词要用单数; audience 是可数名词,要加限定词,此处表示一类观众,而不是特指的观众群,因此应加不定冠词。

改正: Whenever a matter of public concern is discovered, we rely on the cooperation of the media to ensure that the information reaches a wide audience.

大意: 每当有受公众关注的事件发生时,我们需要依靠媒体的合作来确保信息可以传送到广大的观众那里。

146. As the world has industrialised and its population has grown, the problem of water pollutions has intensified.

错因: pollution 是不可数名词。

改正: As the world has industrialised and its population has grown, the problem of water pollution has intensified.

大意: 由于世界的工业化和人口的增长,水污染的问题加剧了。

147. The number of private vehicles is increasing at a rapidly rate, causing traffic jams and a choking atmosphere.

错因: rapidly 是副词,副词不能修饰名词。

改正: The number of private vehicles is increasing at a rapid rate, causing traffic jams and a choking atmosphere.

大意: 私人交通工具的数量正在高速增长,导致交通堵塞和让人窒息的空气环境。

148. There is a shortage of water in some countries since the weather is hot due to greenhouse effects.

错因: “the weather”指代不清。

改正: There is a shortage of water in some countries since their weather is hot due to greenhouse effects.

大意: 由于温室效应导致的炎热天气,一些国家出现水短缺的问题。

149. Air pollution and other kinds of pollution become worse as a result of the increasing traffic.

错因: 时态错误。become 作“变得”讲时较少用于一般现在时态,在这里可以用进行时态或者完成时态。

改正: Air pollution and other kinds of pollution have become worse as a result of the increasing traffic.

大意: 空气污染和其他污染的恶化是交通流量加大的结果。

150. **The expanding gap between rich and poor and increasing environmental degradation are among the major problems faced the countries in the developing world.**

错因：在这里 face 作“面临”讲，与 problem 是主动关系，因此应该用现在分词 facing。

改正：The expanding gap between rich and poor and increasing environmental degradation are among the major problems facing the countries in the developing world.

大意：发展中国家面临的主要问题中包括贫富差距的加大和环境的不断恶化。

151. **One of the problems of world agriculture that has been persisted from the middle of the last century to the present day is an increasing reliance on fertilisers and machinery.**

错因：persist 是不及物动词。

改正：One of the problems of world agriculture that has persisted from the middle of the last century to the present day is an increasing reliance on fertilisers and machinery.

大意：从上个世纪中叶到今天，世界农业持续的问题之一是对化肥和机器的使用逐渐增多。

152. **Energy efficiency and greater use of renewable energy are crucial to combat climate change.**

错因：词性理解错误。to 在这里是介词，后面要加名词或者动名词。

改正：Energy efficiency and greater use of renewable energy are crucial to combating climate change.

大意：能源效率和可更新能源的更广泛使用对于应对气候变化至关重要。

153. **The question of whether fertilisers are a curse or a blessing to farmers are still being bitterly contested.**

错因：主谓不一致。主语是 question，谓语动词要用单数。

改正：The question of whether fertilisers are a curse or a blessing to farmers is still being bitterly contested.

大意：化肥对农民是好是坏的问题现在仍然处于激烈争论之中。

154. **Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas will service our needs for some considerable times to come.**

错因：time 表示时间的时候是不可数名词，没有复数。

改正：Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas will service our needs for some considerable time to come.

大意：像煤、石油还有天然气这些化石燃料在即将到来的很长一段时间内都能满足我们的需要。

155. **Some people argue that climate change is beyond human control and the best way to tackle is to stimulate economic growth so that nations will be rich enough to pay for adaptation in the future.**

错因：句子不完整。tackle 是及物动词，后缺宾语。



改正：Some people argue that climate change is beyond human control and the best way to tackle it is to stimulate economic growth so that nations will be rich enough to pay for adaptation in the future.

大意：有一些人认为气候变化超出人类控制，解决这个问题的最好方法是促进经济增长，使国家变得足够富裕，以便在未来能够承担得起适应新环境所需的费用。

156. Industrialisation has been responsible for the most radical of the environmental changes causing by humans.

错因：cause 与 changes 之间是被动关系，因此应该用过去分词 caused。

改正：Industrialisation has been responsible for the most radical of the environmental changes caused by humans.

大意：工业化应该为人类所造成的最根本的环境变化负责。

157. Climate change over the past decades cannot be explained by natural processes alone, and human activities are believed to have marked impact.

错因：impact 是可数名词，且在这里表示范指，故要加不定冠词 a。

改正：Climate change over the past decades cannot be explained by natural processes alone, and human activities are believed to have a marked impact.

大意：过去数十年的气候变化不能够仅仅用大自然的进化来解释，人类的行为对此也有显著影响。

158. Wherever is plenty of water, life is abundant in various form.

错因：wherever(=at any place that/where)后面的主谓结构不完整；various 后面的名词要用复数。

改正：Wherever there is plenty of water, life is abundant in various forms.

大意：在任何水源充足的地方，各种类型的生命都非常繁盛。

159. Population growth is the most obvious reason why there is less room for another species.

错因：another 表示“另外一种”，而在原句中不可能只代表一种物种，因此应该用 other，表示“其他的”；也可以改成 any other，表示“其他的任何一个”。

改正：Population growth is the most obvious reason why there is less room for other species.

大意：人口增长是使其他物种生存空间减少的最显著原因。

160. In many countries, one of the biggest challenges are to achieve economic growth, without causing severe harm to the environment.

错因：主谓不一致。主语是 one，因此谓语动词应该用单数。

改正：In many countries, one of the biggest challenges is to achieve economic growth, without causing severe harm to the environment.

大意：在很多国家，最大的挑战之一是发展经济而又不严重破坏环境。

161. As the development of technology, we will discover an alternative to resource-intensive and wasteful industry, which allows us to use resources sparingly and cause minimum damage to the environment.

错因：as 作连词时后面只能加完整的主谓结构，作介词时表示“像……”或者“处于某种状态”，此句要表示“随着……”，因此此处应该用 with。

改正：With the development of technology, we will discover an alternative to resource-intensive and wasteful industry, which allows us to use resources sparingly and cause minimum damage to the environment.

大意：随着科技的发展，我们将找到取代资源密集型、浪费型工业的替代品，这可以让我们节约能源，对环境造成最小的伤害。

162. The more waste we generate, the more waste we have to dispose.

错因：dispose 当作“丢掉，处理”讲时，是不及物动词，需要加 of。

改正：The more waste we generate, the more waste we have to dispose of.

大意：我们制造的垃圾越多，需要处理的垃圾就越多。

163. Experiments show that reducing the diversity of an ecosystem is lower the abundance of wildlife.

错因：谓语动词使用错误。is 和 lower 同为动词。

改正：Experiments show that reducing the diversity of an ecosystem will lower the abundance of wildlife.

大意：实验显示，减少生态系统的多样性会降低野生动物的丰富性。

164. In most cases, the damage to a ecosystem can be attributed to individual activities such as over-hunting and pollution, or to habitat loss.

错因：ecosystem 元音开头，应该用 an。

改正：In most cases, the damage to an ecosystem can be attributed to individual activities such as over-hunting and pollution, or to habitat loss.

大意：在大部分情况下，对生态系统的损害可以归咎于个人的行为，比如说过度狩猎和污染，或者动植物栖息地的减少。

165. Although many people have strongly opposed vivisection, some other people are enthusiastically support this practice.

错因：谓语动词使用错误。are 和 support 同为动词，不能连续使用。

改正：Although many people have strongly opposed vivisection, some other people are enthusiastically supportive of this practice.

大意：虽然很多人强烈反对活体解剖，而其他一些人则非常热切地支持这种行为。



166. It is generally agreed that living being with a brain feels pain, so laws should be designed to limit the suffering of experimental animals.

错因：being 表示“生物”的时候是可数名词，在这里要加冠词或者形容词 every。

改正：It is generally agreed that every living being with a brain feels pain, so laws should be designed to limit the suffering of experimental animals.

大意：人们普遍认同每个有大脑的生命都会感觉疼痛，所以应该制定法律来减少实验动物的痛楚。

167. Either in theory or in practice, there are alternative sources of nutritions to animal meat.

错因：nutrition 是不可数名词。

改正：Either in theory or in practice, there are alternative sources of nutrition to animal meat.

大意：不管是在理论上还是在实际上，肉类都有很多可替代的营养来源。

168. An animal's brain system is much less complex than a man. As a result, animals do not suffer as a man would under similar circumstances.

错因：than 前后的语法结构应一致，此处进行比较的不是动物和人，而是动物的大脑系统和人的大脑系统，因此要用所有格 man's。

改正：An animal's brain system is much less complex than a man's. As a result, animals do not suffer as a man would under similar circumstances.

大意：动物的大脑系统远远不如人的大脑系统那么复杂。所以在类似情况下，动物不会像人一样感觉那么痛楚。

169. Rarely researchers can provide proper conditions for lab animals.

错因：带有否定意义的副词放在句首，句子要倒装。

改正：Rarely can researchers provide proper conditions for lab animals.

大意：研究者很少能够为实验室动物提供适当的条件。

170. Continued efforts made by researchers open up the possibility of finding a cure of some deadly diseases.

错因：介词使用错误。a cure 后习惯上跟 for。

改正：Continued efforts made by researchers open up the possibility of finding a cure for some deadly diseases.

大意：研究人员所做的持续努力为找到一些致命疾病的治愈方法增加了机会。

171. It remains a matter of great concern to us that young, skilled workers are difficult to be found in country areas.

错因：easy/difficult to do 中 to 后的动词一般用主动。

改正：It remains a matter of great concern to us that young, skilled workers are difficult to find in country areas.

大意：年轻、有技能的工作者在乡村地区很难找到，这对我们来说依然是一个值得关注的事情。

172. A city can be characterised by a large network of amenities, which are provided for people's convenient, enjoyment or comfort, including shopping centres and sports facilities.

错因：convenient 是形容词，不能充当 for 的宾语。

改正：A city can be characterised by a large network of amenities, which are provided for people's convenience, enjoyment or comfort, including shopping centres and sports facilities.

大意：一个城市的特征往往是有许多的设施，如购物中心和运动器材，这些设施为人们的方便、娱乐或舒适提供便利。

173. Despite the expansion in the number of medical graduates, many countries are not able to find sufficient doctors to meet theirs needs.

错因：theirs 是名词性代词，不能修饰名词，应该改成形容词性代词 their。

改正：Despite the expansion in the number of medical graduates, many countries are not able to find sufficient doctors to meet their needs.

大意：尽管医科毕业生的数量增多，很多地区仍找不到足够的医生来满足需要。

174. Reports in recent years on the widen gap between urban and rural areas have raised public awareness on the importance of education for rural people.

错因：widen 是动词，不能修饰名词，要改成现在分词。

改正：Reports in recent years on the widening gap between urban and rural areas have raised public awareness on the importance of education for rural people.

大意：在最近几年，关于城乡差距加大的报告已经提高了人们对农村教育重要性的意识。

175. Factories are strongly encouraged to locate far away from the city centre, unless there are compelling reasons to contrary.

错因：惯用法。to the contrary 表示“相反地”。

改正：Factories are strongly encouraged to locate far away from the city centre, unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary.

大意：工厂被强烈建议建在远离市中心的地方，除非具备强有力的理由不去那么做。

176. Without basic education, rural people are nearly unlikely to increase their productivities, adopt advanced technologies and improve their livelihoods.

错因：productivity 是不可数名词，没有复数形式。

改正：Without basic education, rural people are nearly unlikely to increase their productivity, adopt advanced technologies and improve their livelihoods.

大意：如果没有基础教育，农村居民基本上不可能提高生产率、采用先进的科技和提高谋生技能。

177. The second factor that induces people flock to the city is the high availability of facilities and amenities there.

错因：induce sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配，不定式作复合宾语，这里少了一个 to。

改正：The second factor that induces people to flock to the city is the high availability of facilities and amenities there.

大意：第二个吸引人们涌入城市的因素是城市里可享用的设备和设施资源。

178. There are a wide range of social and economic factors drive the expansion of cities.

错因：句中有两个谓语动词 are 和 drive，需要将其中一个改成从句。

改正：There are a wide range of social and economic factors which drive the expansion of cities.

大意：有很多社会和经济因素促成了城市的扩展。

179. People in rural areas and small towns are generally reluctant to move to cities, even if it should mean a substantial increase in their standard of living.

错因：单词使用错误。should 表示“应该”或者“必定”的意思，应该用 would，表示“将”的意思。

改正：People in rural areas and small towns are generally reluctant to move to cities, even if it would mean a substantial increase in their standard of living.

大意：在乡村和小城镇居住的居民一般都不愿意迁居到城市，尽管这意味着他们的生活标准将会显著上升。

180. The tempo of life in country areas has quickened as result of urbanisation.

错因：as a result 是固定搭配。

改正：The tempo of life in country areas has quickened as a result of urbanisation.

大意：由于城市化进程，乡村地区的生活节奏已经加快了。

181. In rural areas, children are very often forced to engage in income-generating activities, even though this money earned at the expense of their schooling.

错因：earn 与 money 之间是被动关系，因此应使用其被动语态。

改正：In rural areas, children are very often forced to engage in income-generating activities, even though this money is earned at the expense of their schooling.

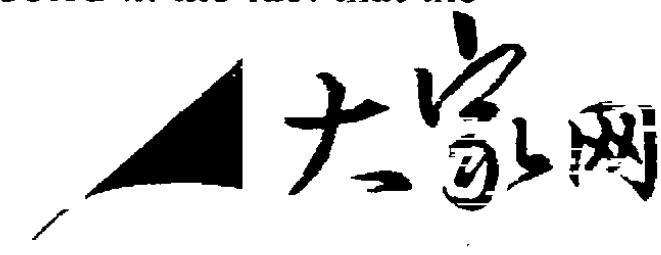
大意：在乡村地区，小孩经常要参与创造收入的活动，尽管赚这些钱要以牺牲学业为代价。

182. The reason why people like to move from rural areas to urban areas is rooted in the fact that city homes more social and economic opportunities.

错因：city 是可数名词，需要加限定词；在这里应该用定冠词，特指城市，区别于乡村地区。

改正：The reason why people like to move from rural areas to urban areas is rooted in the fact that the city homes more social and economic opportunities.

大意：人们从乡村迁居到城市的原因是城市提供更多的社会和经济机会。



183. Urban sprawl is a form of metropolitan growth, resulted from the combined effects of economic, social, and political forces.

错因：分词使用错误。分词的选择参照其所对应的主语，如果是主语主动发出的动作就用现在分词，这里主句的主语是 urban sprawl，因此应该用现在分词 resulting from。

改正：Urban sprawl is a form of metropolitan growth, resulting from the combined effects of economic, social, and political forces.

大意：城市扩张是大城市发展的一种形式，主要由经济、社会和政治力量的共同影响而产生。

184. What we should bear it in mind is to spread wealth to the impoverished countryside.

错因：成分多余。本句的主语为 what we should bear it in mind，而 what 充当了从句中的宾语，因此 it 是多余成分。

改正：What we should bear in mind is to spread wealth to the impoverished countryside.

大意：我们需要记住的是将财富带到贫穷的乡村地区。

185. There are some possible explanations as to why this problem has been happened.

错因：happen 是不及物动词，不可以用被动。

改正：There are some possible explanations as to why this problem has happened.

大意：这个问题发生的原因有多种可能的解释。

186. Being like those general causes, such as heart disease and cancer, traffic accidents have become one of the biggest killers.

错因：成分多余。like 作介词表示“如同，像……一样”，此处不需要加分词 being。

改正：Like those general causes, such as heart disease and cancer, traffic accidents have become one of the biggest killers.

大意：就像那些普遍原因一样，如心脏病和癌症，交通事故已经成为人类最大的杀手之一。

187. I reject the notion that armed police have an essential deter effect on potential offenders.

错因：deter 是动词，不能修饰名词，要改成形容词 deterrent。

改正：I reject the notion that armed police have an essential deterrent effect on potential offenders.

大意：我不接受警察配枪对潜在罪犯有震慑作用的看法。

188. Many regions have imposed strict rules, however, this does not automatically mean that road offences have been curbed.

错因：however 表示“但是”的时候，是副词而不是连词。

改正：Many regions have imposed strict rules; however, this does not automatically mean that road offences have been curbed.

大意：很多地区已经实施严格的规定，然而，这并不意味着道路违规已得到控制。

189. Criminal prevention can be done in any context or location, whether it is in a residence, workplace, school, neighbourhood or community.

错因：criminal 是形容词，表示“犯罪的”，其名词意义表示“罪犯”，根据句意，在这里应该是强调犯罪这种事情的预防，因此应该用表示“犯罪”的名词 crime。

改正：Crime prevention can be done in any context or location, whether it is in a residence, workplace, school, neighborhood or community.

大意：犯罪的预防可以在任何情景或者地点实现，无论是居住地、工作地、学校、街区或者社区。

190. Lack of a classification system in the prison is exposes first-time and non-violent offenders to repeat and violent offenders.

错因：此句出现两个谓语动词 is 和 exposes，根据句意，保留 expose 的一般现在时态即可。

改正：Lack of a classification system in the prison exposes first-time and non-violent offenders to repeat and violent offenders.

大意：在监狱里缺乏罪犯分类系统会让初犯和非暴力犯罪者接触惯犯和暴力犯罪者。

191. Speed is the single biggest cause of road traffic collisions.

错因：speed 表示“速度”，根据句意应该用 speeding“超速驾驶”。

改正：Speeding is the single biggest cause of road traffic collisions.

大意：超速行驶是路面碰撞事故发生的最大原因。

192. Checking into a nursing home is like dropping out of society, and can lead to feelings of isolation.

错因：like 在这里是介词，没有数的变化。

改正：Checking into a nursing home is like dropping out of society, and can lead to feelings of isolation.

大意：住到老人院就如同和社会脱节一样，会导致孤独感的产生。

193. The rapid extension of the lifespan, resulting from improved health and living conditions, is a feature of all developed countries in the 21st century.

错因：句子出现两个谓语动词，result from 是动词短语，应该将其变作分词。

改正：The rapid extension of the lifespan, resulting from improved health and living conditions, is a feature of all developed countries in the 21st century.

大意：健康状况和生活条件的改善使寿命迅速延长，这是二十一世纪所有发达国家的一个特征。

194. The cost of health care in retirement is large, because people tend to be ill more frequently in later life.

错因：illness 是名词，表示“疾病”，应该改成其形容词形式 ill，“生病的”。

改正：The cost of health care in retirement is large, because people tend to be ill more frequently in later life.

大意：退休的健康医疗费用是很大的，因为人在晚年往往更加频繁地生病。

195. There is a general stereotype that a worker becomes less productive as one gets older.

错因：指代不清。one 表示任何一个人，不能指代 a worker。

改正：There is a general stereotype that a worker becomes less productive as he or she gets older.

大意：一个人变老的时候，他或她的工作能力会下降，这是一个普遍的成见。

196. Retirement might coincide with many important life changes, such as have less frequent contact with their previous social context.

错因：such as 后一般加名词、动名词或者介宾短语等。

改正：Retirement might coincide with many important life changes, such as having less frequent contact with their previous social context.

大意：退休或许会和人生的很多重要变化一起发生，比如和之前社会圈子的接触减少等。

197. The age of retirement should be raised progressively because trends in life expectancy.

错因：because 作连词时后跟完整句子，如果跟短语则应该用 because of。

改正：The age of retirement should be raised progressively because of trends in life expectancy.

大意：由于人均寿命的变化，退休的年龄一定会逐步提升。

198. Some senior people might raise the question as to why should they be forced out of employment because of age.

错因：why 在这里引导一个从句，应该用陈述句语序。

改正：Some senior people might raise the question as to why they should be forced out of employment because of age.

大意：年长的人或许会提出质疑——为什么他们一定要因为年龄而被迫离职。

199. The traditional prejudice is that the old will take time off whereas the young will not. The opposite is found to be the case.

错因：oppose 是动词，不能作主语，应该改成名词 opposite。

改正：The traditional prejudice is that the old will take time off whereas the young will not. The opposite is found to be the case.

大意：传统的偏见认为年纪大的员工会请假，而年轻的员工则不会。但事实刚好相反。

200. Improved medical technology and health awareness are allowing us live longer.

错因：惯用法。allow 的用法是 allow sb. to do。



改正: Improved medical technology and health awareness are allowing us to live longer.

大意: 先进的医疗技术和健康意识让我们的寿命更长。

201. It has been become harder to maintain living standards for the dependent population, because the workforce is shrinking.

错因: 成分多余。been 和 become 都是动词, 两者取一。

改正: It has become harder to maintain living standards for the dependent population, because the workforce is shrinking.

大意: 由于劳动人口在缩小, 要维持没有劳动能力的人的生活水准就变得更加困难。

202. There is a general stereotype that women are less intelligent and capable than men and need not to be treated equally.

错因: need 使用错误。need 作情态动词的时候否定形式应该是 need not, 而作实义动词的时候否定形式应该是 do not need。

改正: There is a general stereotype that women are less intelligent and capable than men and need not be treated equally.

大意: 一般的偏见认为女性不如男性聪明能干, 不需要被平等对待。

203. The biggest obstacle to recruiting females in the army could social attitudes.

错因: 谓语不完整。缺少 be 动词。

改正: The biggest obstacle to recruiting females in the army could be social attitudes.

大意: 在军队中雇用女性的最大障碍可能是社会态度的问题。

204. Women are now able to take control of their lives and take a much active part in the world.

错因: much 一般不能直接修饰形容词, 而是修饰形容词的比较级。

改正: Women are now able to take control of their lives and take a much more active part in the world.

大意: 女人现在可以掌握自己的人生, 在世界上扮演更为活跃的角色。

205. Traditionally, the police force is typically a male-dominating domain and women are considered a minority group.

错因: 分词错误。dominate 应该用过去分词的形式, 与 domain 之间是被动关系。

改正: Traditionally, the police force is typically a male-dominated domain and women are considered a minority group.

大意: 从传统上讲, 警察队伍是男性主导的领域, 而女性被认为是少数群体。

206. It is certainly true that the position of women in society has undergone a remarkable change in past century.

错因: past 之前应加定冠词 the。

改正: It is certainly true that the position of women in society has undergone a remarkable change in the past century.

大意: 妇女的社会地位在过去一个世纪里确实经历了显著的改变。

207. Athletes are now able to play to an older age, recover more quickly from injuries and train more effectively than previously generations of athletes, because of technological development.

错因: 词性错误。previously 不能修饰名词 generations, 应用其形容词形式。

改正: Athletes are now able to play to an older age, recover more quickly from injuries and train more effectively than previous generations of athletes, because of technological development.

大意: 由于技术的发展, 相比前几代的运动员, 现在的运动员运动生涯更长, 从伤病中恢复更快, 而且训练也更为有效。

208. It can be argued that the current scale and status of the Olympic Games is owing entirely to the developments of communication technology.

错因: owe...to...表示“将……归功于”, 在此句中, 应用其被动语态。

改正: It can be argued that the current scale and status of the Olympic Games is owed entirely to the developments of communication technology.

大意: 可以提出的一点是, 奥林匹克运动会目前的规模和地位完全归功于通信科技的发展。

209. Although many overseas students will return their home countries sooner or later, the experience of being away from home can be life-changing.

错因: return 是不及物动词, 后面要加介词才能跟宾语。

改正: Although many overseas students will return to their home countries sooner or later, the experience of being away from home can be life-changing.

大意: 很多海外学生迟早都要回到祖国, 但离家在外的经历是可能影响一辈子的。

210. Many educators nowadays stress permitting pupils to pursue independently whatever interest them.

错因: 当 whatever 充当从句主语的时候, 谓语动词常用单数。

改正: Many educators nowadays stress permitting pupils to pursue independently whatever interests them.

大意: 很多教育者现在都强调允许小学生独立追求任何他们所感兴趣的东西。

211. According to some educators, the goal of teaching is helping students learn what they need to know to live a successful life.

错因: 当主语是 goal, objective, purpose 和 mission 等这些词语的时候, 表语应该用不定式, 对主语起补充说明的作用; 不定式作表语一般表示目的、原因等, 特别是表示将来的动作。

改正：According to some educators, the goal of teaching is to help students learn what they need to know to live a successful life.

大意：根据一些教育者的看法，教育的目标是帮助学生学习获得成功人生所需要知道的东西。

212. The debate which is whether or not human nature is the key factor in criminal production has attracted public attention.

错因：根据句子结构，本句不能为定语从句。可以将本句改为 debate+ 介词 over/about+ 宾语从句。

改正：The debate over/about whether or not human nature is the key factor in criminal production has attracted public attention.

大意：关于人的本性是否是导致犯罪的主要因素的争论引起人们的广泛关注。

213. A university is now multi-ethnical and multi-cultural, which students from all over the world study together.

错因：后面从句中关系词应作状语，所以此处应改为关系副词 where。

改正：A university is now multi-ethnical and multi-cultural, where students from all over the world study together.

大意：当今，大学是一个多元文化、多种族的场所，在那儿学习的学生来自世界各地。

214. There can be little doubt that teamwork is well suited to encourage effort and academic achievement.

错因：to 在这里是介词，需要加动名词，而不是动词原形。

改正：There can be little doubt that teamwork is well suited to encouraging effort and academic achievement.

大意：毫无疑问，团队合作非常适合鼓励大家付出努力，并促进学术成就。

215. Although the computer cannot replace the teacher, but it can be used every now and then to ease teachers' workload.

错因：although 和 but 不能连用。

改正：Although the computer cannot replace the teacher, it can be used every now and then to ease teachers' workload.

大意：虽然电脑不能完全代替老师，但是它可以时而被用来减轻老师的工作量。

216. An excellent student should be measured not only by the ability to read and write but also the ability to cope with different problems in real life.

错因：使用 not only...but also...的时候，要注意前后结构对应。

改正：An excellent student should be measured not only by the ability to read and write but also by the ability to cope with different problems in real life.

大意：衡量一个优秀的学生不应仅以其读写能力为依据，也应该考量其在现实生活中处理各种问题的能力。

217. In the rapid changing economic and social context, educators need to find ways of integrating learning into the workplace.

错因：rapid 是形容词，不能修饰现在分词 changing。

改正：In the rapidly changing economic and social context, educators need to find ways of integrating learning into the workplace.

大意：在经济和社会环境快速变化的社会里，教育者需要找到将学习融入工作中的方法。

218. It is now recognised that learning is stem from experience.

错因：此句同时出现动词 is 和动词词组 stem from，需将 is 去掉；表示“源于”时，与 stem 有关的常用词组为 stem from，为主动形式。

改正：It is now recognised that learning stems from experience.

大意：现在人们都认同，学习来自于实践。

219. Learning the fundamentals of different subjects not only enables students to extend vision but also to identify their real learning interest.

错因：使用 not only...but also...时，前后要对称。

改正：Learning the fundamentals of different subjects enables students not only to extend vision but also to identify their real learning interest.

大意：广泛学习各个科目的基础知识不仅可以拓宽学生的视野，而且有助于他们找到真正兴趣所在。

220. Many people argue that children can increase knowledge by various means, including attending distance-learning courses, but others against.

错因：but 用于连接两个完整的句子，在这句话中 but 后面的句子缺乏谓语动词。

改正：Many people argue that children can increase knowledge by various means, including attending distance-learning courses, but others oppose it.

大意：很多人认为孩子可以通过多种渠道获得知识，比如远程教学，然而有些人反对这样的观点。

221. The popularity of the Internet has posed growing challenge to some of the most widely held belief about teaching.

错因：belief 是可数名词，其前有 some of 修饰，因此在这里要变成复数。

改正：The popularity of the Internet has posed growing challenge to some of the most widely held beliefs about teaching.

大意：因特网的普及对教学的一些最普遍观念逐渐提出了挑战。

222. Authoritarian parenting style is marked by set clear and unbending rules and apply strict punishment to children's misbehaviours.

错因：by 是介词，后面应该加动名词或者名词。

改正：Authoritarian parenting style is marked by setting clear and unbending rules and applying strict punishment to children's misbehaviours.

大意：专制式教育方法的特点是设立明确和死板的规则，对孩子的错误行为实施严厉的惩罚。

223. It has been agreed that improve academic performance is only one of the many prerequisites to success.

错因：improve 是动词，不能作从句的主语，应该用其动名词形式。

改正：It has been agreed that improving academic performance is only one of the many prerequisites to success.

大意：人们普遍认同提高学业成绩只是达到成功的必要条件之一。

224. While imparting knowledge to students, teachers should pay attention to the development of students in any other aspects, such as social well-being.

错因：any other 表示“其他任何一个”，一般接可数名词的单数，在这里应该用 other，表示“其他的”。

改正：While imparting knowledge to students, teachers should pay attention to the development of students in other aspects, such as social well-being.

大意：在将知识传授给学生的时候，老师应该注意学生其他方面的发展，比如其社会健康状态。

225. What is ingrained during the early years usually become a habit that stay with us throughout our adult life.

错因：两个主谓一致的错误。主句谓语动词 become 的主语是 what 引导的从句，所以 become 应为单数；而 a habit 是定语从句的主语，因此其谓语动词 stay 也应该用单数。

改正：What is ingrained during the early years usually becomes a habit that stays with us throughout our adult life.

大意：在人生早期根深蒂固的东西经常在我们成年的时候变成伴随我们的习惯。

226. The factors that lead to one's success or failure in school including teachers' commitment and parents' intervention.

错因：这个句子缺乏谓语动词，应将 including 改为动词 include。

改正：The factors that lead to one's success or failure in school include teachers' commitment and parents' intervention.

大意：导致学生在学校成功或者失败的因素包括老师的敬业和家长的参与。

227. According to popular belief, more educated you are, more you will discover about your prospects and potential.

错因：惯用法。表示“越……越……”的时候，比较级前面要加定冠词 the。

改正：According to popular belief, the more educated you are, the more you will discover about your prospects and potential.

大意：根据普遍的观念，你越有知识，就越能发现自己的前途和潜力。



228. More often than not, a student's poor performance is attributed to lack of motivation rather than lack of knowledge or aptitudes.

错因: rather than 前后的语法结构应该一致, 在这里都要用 to 引导的介宾短语。

改正: More often than not, a student's poor performance is attributed to lack of motivation rather than to lack of knowledge or aptitudes.

大意: 很多时候, 学生表现不佳应该归咎于缺乏动力, 而不是缺乏知识或者能力。

229. The reason why peer pressure has been studied a lot in these years is because it has powerful influence on behaviour.

错因: because 一般只引导状语从句, 而不引导表语从句。

改正: The reason why peer pressure has been studied a lot in these years is that it has powerful influence on behaviour.

大意: 同年龄群体压力在近几年受到关注, 因为它对人的行为有深远的影响。

230. Peer group is referred to the group of people you know who are the same age as you or who have the same social status as you.

错因: 当 refer to 用于解释一个概念的时候, 一般用主动。

改正: Peer group refers to the group of people you know who are the same age as you or who have the same social status as you.

大意: 同年龄群体指的是那些你所认识的、和你具有相同年龄或者相同社会地位的人。

231. Misbehaved children are chiefly from the households headed by uninvolved or neglectful parents.

错因: misbehave 是不及物动词, 没有被动语态, 因此不可能有过去分词作定语的情况。

改正: Children who misbehave are chiefly from the households headed by uninvolved or neglectful parents.

大意: 行为不好的孩子通常都来自父母不负责任或者漫不经心的家庭。

232. We can hardly determine which contribute more to the success of a person, innate skills or regular practice.

错因: 主谓不一致。contribute 的主语是代词 which, 后面谓语动词应该用单数。

改正: We can hardly determine which contributes more to the success of a person, innate skills or regular practice.

大意: 先天的技能或持续的实践, 我们很难确定哪一个对人的成功贡献更大。

233. When the children believe that their parents' aggressive behaviour is normal, they will use it themselves. The reason is that they do not see the harm in acting similar to their parents.

错因: children 是泛指, 前面不需要加定冠词; similar 是形容词, 不能修饰动词。

改正: When children believe that their parents' aggressive behaviour is normal, they will use it themselves. The reason is that they do not see the harm in acting in a similar way to their parents.

大意: 如果小孩相信他们父母攻击性的行为是正常的, 那么他们也会使用这一行为, 因为他们看不到类似行为所带来的伤害。

234. Children are now very competent experts on use the Internet—but not on how to live in the real world.

错因: use 是动词, 不能充当介词的宾语, 要用动名词。

改正: Children are now very competent experts on using the Internet—but not on how to live in the real world.

大意: 现在孩子们在使用网络上都是专家, 而在现实生活中则不是。

235. Upbringing is considered successful only if both the child's biological and psychological needs are properly catered.

错因: cater 作“迎合, 满足……需要”讲时为不及物动词, 后需加 for。

改正: Upbringing is considered successful only if both the child's biological and psychological needs are properly catered for.

大意: 只有当小孩的生理和心理需要被恰当地满足时, 父母对小孩的抚养才可以说是成功的。

236. In addition providing physical care (including nourishment, shelter and medical care), parents should provide children with social development and emotional support.

错因: in addition 是副词词组, 应该改成介词词组 in addition to, 这样才可以加动名词或名词。

改正: In addition to providing physical care (including nourishment, shelter and medical care), parents should provide children with social development and emotional support.

大意: 除了提供身体上的照料(包括食物、住处和医疗)之外, 父母还应该为小孩提供社会发展和情感上的支持。

237. Children's increased computer time should expose them to harmful Impacts on their eyes and backs.

错因: 单词使用错误。should 表示“一定会”, 这很明显是不够谨慎的说法, 应该改成 could, 表示“有可能”。

改正: Children's increased computer time could expose them to harmful impacts on their eyes and backs.

大意: 接触电脑的时间增多会让小孩的眼睛和背部受到伤害。

238. It can be stated that children living in the families of poor economic condition have less possibilities to finish schooling and find a decent job.

错因: possibility 为可数名词, 不能用 little 修饰, 应改为 few 的比较级 fewer。



改正：It can be stated that children living in the families of poor economic condition have fewer possibilities to finish schooling and find a decent job.

大意：可以说家庭经济条件不好的小孩完成学业和找到好工作的机会要更 / 相对较低。

239. Upbringing mistakes and poor living conditions can be lead to a child's problem behaviour.

错因：lead to 一般只用主动语态，表示“引起，导致”。

改正：Upbringing mistakes and poor living conditions can lead to a child's problem behaviour.

大意：父母教育的失误和不好的生活条件会导致小孩的问题行为。

240. Due to their prior limited experience, young people are too often judged by hiring managers to be under-qualified.

错因：形容词的顺序。英语当中多个形容词的顺序排列是有一定之规的，在这里，表示时间的形容词应该放在表示性质的形容词之后。

改正：Due to their limited prior experience, young people are too often judged by hiring managers to be under-qualified.

大意：因为经验有限，年轻人很多时候被招聘主管认为是不够称职的。

241. Volunteering gives young people a chance discover whether they are suited to a particular line of work.

错因：句中出现两个谓语动词give 和 discover，应该在 discover 前加 to 形成不定式。

改正：Volunteering gives young people a chance to discover whether they are suited to a particular line of work.

大意：志愿者工作会让年轻人有机会发现自己是否适合某一个特定的工种。

242. A lack of job opportunities restrict school leavers' independence, either forcing them to remain at home and forcing them to move back home.

错因：主语是 lack，谓语动词要用单数，但这里不应用一般现在时，因为一般现在时常表示客观存在的持续现象，因此用 will 比较好，表示“将会”；either 要和 or 连用，表示“或者……或者……”。

改正：A lack of job opportunities will restrict school leavers' independence, either forcing them to remain at home or forcing them to move back home.

大意：缺乏工作机会限制了离校生的独立性，迫使他们留在家里或者搬回家里住。

243. Job skills and social skills will be improved, which is considered as mainly advantage of working for some time before obtaining a college education.

错因：mainly 是副词，不能修饰名词；此处的before 为连词，后面应跟完整的句子。

改正：Job skills and social skills will be improved, which is considered as the main advantage of working for some time before one obtains a college education.

大意：上大学前工作一段时间的主要优点是工作技能和社会技能都能有所提高。

244. Although one likes to believe that schooling is more influential than parenting in a child's development, what one believes is not the case always.

错因：always 是频度副词，在无助动词时常放在 be 的后面。

改正：Although one likes to believe that schooling is more influential than parenting in a child's development, what one believes is not always the case.

大意：虽然有人相信学校比家庭对孩子的成长更有影响，但是人们相信的并非总是事实。

245. Unemployment in early life may permanently impair young people's future employability, as patterns of behaviour and attitudes establish at an early stage tend to persist later in life.

错因：有两个谓语动词。在这里需要将 establish 这个动词变成过去分词。

改正：Unemployment in early life may permanently impair young people's future employability, as patterns of behaviour and attitudes established at an early stage tend to persist later in life.

大意：年轻时的失业会永久地伤害其日后的就业能力，因为在人生早期所建立起来的行为和态度往往会在以后的人生阶段持续下去。

246. Many students might choice to develop their own interests by following a narrow range of courses after their first year's university study.

错因：choice 是名词，这里应该使用动词 choose。

改正：Many students might choose to develop their own interests by following a narrow range of courses after their first year's university study.

大意：很多大学生在完成第一年的学业后，通过进修某些特定的课程来发展自己的兴趣。

247. One of the main functions of a university is keeping learners up with the rapid pace of developments in a range of sciences.

错因：此处应用 keep 的动词不定式表目的，而且，如果主语是 function, purpose, role, mission, task 这一类的词，表语一般用不定式。

改正：One of the main functions of a university is to keep learners up with the rapid pace of developments in a range of sciences.

大意：大学的主要职责之一是让学生跟上各门学科快速发展的步伐。

248. We cannot deny students the right to choose the subjects that interesting them most in the university.

错因：定语从句缺少谓语动词，interesting 是形容词。

改正：We cannot deny students the right to choose the subjects that interest them most in the university.

大意：我们不能否定学生在大学选择他们最感兴趣的科目的权利。



249. Theory itself is not much important, but what matter is how to put theory in practice.

错因：much一般不能修饰形容词，只能修饰形容词的比较级；当what充当主语时，动词要用单数。

改正：Theory itself is not important, but what matters is how to put theory in practice.

大意：理论本身并不重要，重要的是如何将其运用于实践。

250. It is stated that many students perceive college as the ideal time to travel, because primarily they do not have full adult responsibilities yet, such as income-generating.

错因：副词的位置错误。副词primarily在句中起强调作用，这类副词一般放在其所修饰的词之前，这里primarily修饰because。

改正：It is stated that many students perceive college as the ideal time to travel, primarily because they do not have full adult responsibilities yet, such as income-generating.

大意：据说很多学生都将大学时期看作旅行的最佳时间，主要是因为他们还不需要完全承担成年人的责任，譬如说赚钱。

第三节 雅思常用套句翻译及表达

在此部分练习中，答案中的画线部分是常用词组和套句，考生可以重点关注和学习。

1. 国际贸易是一个公众感兴趣和关注的话题。

The international trade is a topic of public interest and concern.

2. 在交流领域中，最热门的话题也许就是因特网的广泛使用。

Perhaps the hottest topic in the area of communication is the widespread use of the Internet.

3. 英语作为全球语言的发展是20世纪末和21世纪初最为瞩目的现象之一。

The development of English as a global language is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

4. 文化和旅游业之间的关系已经在世界范围内引起了广泛关注。

The relationship between culture and tourism has received a great amount of attention throughout the world.

5. 最近几年，关于国家之间贸易活动的争论已经被明显快速扩展的进口激化了。

In recent years, the debate about trade activities between countries has been fuelled / intensified by overtly rapid expansion of importing.



6. 教育已经成为一个重要产业，它对社会的重要性无可比拟。
Education has become an important industry, an industry that is second to none in terms of importance to our society.
7. 由于健康和生活条件的改善，人类寿命快速延长，这是二十一世纪所有发达国家的一个特征。
The rapid extension of the lifespan, resulting from improved health and living conditions, is a feature of all developed countries in the 21st century.
8. 媒体自由是否应该被限制是一个被激烈争论的话题。支持者和反对者之间的争论一直没有平息。
It is a bitterly contested/highly contentious/highly debatable issue whether freedom of press should be restricted. A row between supporters and opponents remains unsolved.
9. 最近几年，人们已经对不加控制的汽车尾气排放的严重影响表示了关注。
People have, in recent years, shown concern on the dire consequences of increased car emission.
10. 就市民个人是否应该获得他们正在享受的医疗保健和教育服务而言，存在很大的争议。
There is a big controversy surrounding/over individual citizens' entitlement to the health care and education service they are enjoying.
11. 最近人们认为，城市扩张对健康有负面影响。
Urban sprawl has recently been thought to have negative effects on people's well-being.
12. 先天和后天的争论是心理学领域最经久不衰的话题之一。
The nature vs nurture debate is one of the most enduring topics in the field of psychology.
13. 在最近几十年里，社会上暴力的不断增加已经引起了公众的关注。
It has raised public concern over the past decades that the violence in the society is on the rise.
14. 在过去的二十年里，环境保护已经上升成为最热门的话题之一。
Over the past twenty years, environmental protection has arisen as one of the hottest topics.
15. 随着世纪不断推移，女性权益和女性在当今社会的角色已经得到更大的重视。
As the century continues/progresses, a greater emphasis has been placed on women's right and their role in today's society.
16. 研究人员赞同一个观点——基因影响人的性格特点。
Researchers agree on the point that genes influence personality traits.
17. 对于很多教育者而言，如何将聪明学生的才华开发到极限是一个有趣的问题。
For many educators, it is an interesting issue how to explore intelligent students' talents to the utmost.
18. 随着因特网的使用变得普遍，它的优缺点已经成为争论的话题。
With the utilisation of the Internet becoming ever-present, its pros and cons has become a subject of discussion / a matter for debate.

19. 在这几年里，没什么话题可以像围绕保护动物的争论那样吸引如此之多的注意。

No issue in recent years has drawn as much attention as the debate surrounding animal protection.

20. 在过去大约二十年的时间里，贫富之间的差距这一话题受到无休止的争论。

For the last twenty years or so, the issue of the divide between the rich and the poor has been subject to (nothing but) endless dispute.

21. 最近几年，人类社会的生活标准似乎已经有了本质提高。

In recent years, it has appeared as if / it seems that the living standard of human society has been substantially improved.

22. 电视暴力是否导致现实生活中的暴力行为这一问题是许多研究的主题。

The question of whether or not violence on television leads to violent behaviour in real life has been the topic of numerous studies.

23. 在一个文明社会里，或许没有什么比接受教育更为重要的了。

There is probably no issue more important to a civil society than the access to education.

24. 在最近几年里，体育运动员和艺人高收入的持续曝光已经引起社会上对这些名人价值的新讨论。

In recent years, the ongoing disclosure of the high income of sportsmen and entertainers has ignited a new row on the value of those famous figures.

25. 与此相反的意见是动物保护是耗费时间和徒劳无益的。

The counter-argument/the contrary argument/the objection is that animal protection is time-consuming and unrewarding.

26. 关于城市扩张和其影响一直很受关注。

Concerns over urban sprawl and its consequences are not new. /There is an ongoing concern over/about urban sprawl and its consequences.

27. 人们对于媒体暴力和社会暴力之间的因果关系持质疑态度。

There are serious doubts about the causal link between media violence and social violence.

28. 在我看来，对动物保护的反对意见是基于不正确的事实和偏见的。

It seems to me that the objection against animal protection is based on incorrect facts and stereotypes.

29. 我强烈反对减少学校中的音乐和体育课程。

I profoundly/strongly disagree with curtailing music and sports at school.

30. 妇女有资格从事所有行业，同时也应该被给予这样的权利，对此我表示赞同。

I subscribe to the notion that females qualify for every walk of life and they should be granted such rights.

31. 就我所知，参与全球贸易的好处是很多的。

As far as I know/As far as I am concerned, the advantages of participating in global trading are many.

32. 对于电脑给小孩学业带来的益处，我持很高的评价 / 对此评价甚低。

I have a good/low opinion of the contribution of the computer to children's schooling.

33. 我认为艺术的角色是不可或缺的，虽然它对社会的影响并不总是显而易见的。

It is my considered opinion that the role of art is indispensable, although its impact on our society is not always manifest.

34. 我认为当我们评估国际旅游业的益处时，需要考虑很多因素。

It is my view that many factors should be taken into consideration when we evaluate the benefits of the international tourism industry.

35. 从海外进口蔬菜和水果的好处和坏处将在下面进行讨论。

The pros and cons of importing fruits and vegetables from overseas will be discussed below.

36. 在理解这个观点上，有两点很关键。

Two points are critical in understanding this argument.

37. 两个观点都是部分正确。

Both sides/arguments are partly right.

38. 要明白为什么有如此矛盾的观点，我们需要先看看支持每个观点的事实。

To understand why there are such conflicting opinions, we must first look at the facts in favour of each argument.

39. 我同意他们的建议——住房问题只能由政府来解决。

I agree with their recommendation that housing problems can only be addressed by government.

40. 我对这个事情有两方面的看法。

I am of mixed opinions about/on this.

41. 有关电脑的使用对小孩学习上的有利影响，我持支持态度。

I have positive attitudes toward the beneficial effect of using computers on children's learning.

42. 我认为，环境保护是我们保持经济持续发展所做努力的主要部分。

As I see it /From my point of view, environmental protection is a central part of our effort to keep the economic development sustainable.

43. 我认为在那些最需要解决的问题上需要花更多的人力、物力，这是很明显的。

In my opinion, it is clear/true/obvious/certain that more manpower and material should be spent on the problems to which the masses most need solutions.

44. 我认为政府比公司更有可能减少或者避免一些在科学研究中不道德的行为。

I am of the opinion that/I take the view that the government is more likely than companies to reduce or avoid immoral/unethical practices in scientific research.

45. 我认为种族、性别、年龄和残疾歧视都应该被禁止。

I am sure/certain/convinced that discrimination on the grounds of race, gender and disability should be banned.

46. 就个人来说，我觉得关于工业化是好是坏、是福是祸的争论是不会有结果的。

Personally, I think that disputes about whether industrialisation is good or bad/a boon or a bane/a blessing or a curse are fruitless.

47. 以下是在家工作优缺点的概括性论述。

Following is an outline of advantages and disadvantages to working at home.

48. 城市扩展的正面和负面影响将在下面进行概括。

Both positive and negative effects of urban sprawl will be outlined below.

49. 我觉得私人企业和政府之间的合作关系可以产生理想的效果。

I think/believe/suppose that a partnership between private enterprise and the government can create a desired result.

50. 我相信我们可以很有把握地说：人的特点是由环境而不是由遗传决定的。

I believe we can safely say that one's characteristics are determined by environment but not by heredity.

51. 我支持培养孩子的独立意识是老师和父母的基本任务之一这个观点。

I subscribe to/support/am in favour of an opinion that cultivating children's sense of independence is one of the basic tasks of parents and teachers.

52. 这篇文章会具体说明国际合作在环境保护上的优势。

This essay will elaborate on the strengths of international cooperation in environmental protection.

53. 这篇短文的目的是描述一些导致女性在高等教育中比例过低的因素。

The purpose of this mini essay is to describe some factors accounting for females' underrepresentation in tertiary education.

54. 虽然技术发展会产生很多问题，但是它整体的影响是正面的。

Although technological advances would create a number of problems, their overall effect may be positive.

55. 在全球范围内，全球化给每个行业既带来了机会又造成了问题。

Globalisation poses both opportunities and problems for every industry on a global/international/worldwide scale.

56. 这篇文章将分析基因和环境在个人犯罪行为中的不同作用。

This essay will analyse the different functions that genetics and the environment play in the criminal behaviour of individuals.

57. 没有足够的证据证明基因在一个人的成长或行为上占据最重要地位。

There cannot be enough evidence to conclude the point that genetics play the most important role in the outcome or behaviour of an individual.

58. 一个人的犯罪行为有可能是他们的基因背景和成长环境的共同结果，这样的结论是很明显的。

It seems obvious to reach the conclusion that an individual's criminal behaviour can be the result of both their genetic background and the environment in which they were raised.

59. 根据给出的理由，我深信严厉的刑狱对于那些潜在的罪犯是有效的震慑工具。

I am convinced, for the reasons I have given that tougher prison sentences may act/serve as a deterrent to other would-be offenders.

60. 当今的就业环境更加以技术和经验为基础。

Today's employment environment has become increasingly skill- and experience-based.

61. 飞机是最快的交通工具，然后是火车和汽车。

Air is the fastest mode of transportation, followed by rail and automobiles.

62. 家庭暴力在世界上很多地方是一个大问题。

Domestic violence is a huge problem in much of the world.

63. 工业空气污染，尤其是那些发展中国家的工业空气污染，不仅对周围的环境非常有害，而且对本国的居住者也有害。

Industrial air pollution, especially that of the developing nations, is extremely harmful not only to the surrounding environment, but also to the inhabitants of that country as well.

64. 媒体既是信息的来源也是娱乐的来源。

Media is both a source of information and a source of entertainment.

65. 估计或是衡量媒体在当今社会的重要性是很困难的。

It is difficult to estimate or measure the importance of media in today's society.

66. 现代广告业是都市工业文明的核心部分，反映了当代生活最好和最坏的方面。

Modern advertising is an integral segment of urban industrial civilization, mirroring contemporary life in its best and worst aspects.

67. 在建筑外观上，设计师很容易与建筑的业主以及未来租户想法不一致。

The architect of an apartment building can easily be at cross-purposes with the owners of the building and with the future tenants regarding the look of a building.

68. 人口的老龄化和出生率的降低给国内就业市场带来了严重的问题。
An ageing population and a declining birth rate constitute a serious problem for the domestic employment market.
69. 高等教育如今是终身教育的核心部分和知识社会的基础。
Tertiary education is a central part of lifelong learning nowadays and a cornerstone of today's knowledge society.
70. 大部分的医药发展，包括移植技术、癌症治疗、对心脏病的了解和控制，或多或少都基于动物实验。
Most of medical progresses, including improved organ transplant techniques, cancer therapy, better understanding and control of heart diseases, are, in some measure, due to animal experiments.
71. 高等教育在政府预算上的比重是非常大的。
The financial weight of tertiary education on a government's budget is often heavy.
72. 作为房屋短缺的一个直接后果，过度拥挤已经成为最严重的社会问题之一。
Overcrowding has become one of the most serious social problems as a direct result of housing shortages.
73. 老师的使命之一是帮助学生开拓新的视角并为实现社会和学术目标而努力。
One mission of teachers is to help students to develop new perspectives and to strive for achievable social and academic goals.
74. 政府对艺术、娱乐、新闻或者信息内容上的控制与言论自由的原则从根本上是冲突的。
Government's control over the content of art, entertainment, news, or information is fundamentally at odds with the principles of freedom of speech.
75. 城市的基础设施建设是不可能赶得上城市人口增长步伐的。
Urban infrastructure development is unlikely to keep pace with urban population growth.
76. 水对于长期经济发展、人的健康和环境维持是至关重要的。
Water is critical for long-term economic development, human health and environmental sustainability.
77. 找到解决环境问题的方法是科学家现在所面对的最大挑战之一。
Finding a solution to environmental problems is one of the greatest challenges that face the scientists today.
78. 垃圾会给人类和其他动物带来健康威胁，并导致疾病的蔓延。
Landfills can pose health risks to humans and other animals, resulting in the spread of disease.
79. 农场主可以考慮用害虫的天敌代替致命的化学品来对付农作物害虫。
To deal with crop pests, farmers can consider replacing deadly chemicals with natural enemies.

80. 没有政府的投资，医院为了生存不得不追求利润。

Without the government spending, hospitals have to chase profit to survive.

81. 改进健康保健系统的措施包括在城市建立低成本的医院以及为整个人口提供健康保险。

Measures to improve the health care system include building low-cost hospitals in cities and providing healthcare insurance to the whole population.

82. 一个国家的健康医疗系统不完善反映这个国家的一些大问题——贫富之间、城乡之间的差距不断加大，政府部门的透明度和效率不高。

A country's dysfunctional healthcare system reflects its biggest problems—the ever-increasing divide between the rich and the poor, the city and the countryside, the low transparency and inefficiency of government departments.

83. 除了功能上的特点，设计师还考虑视觉上的吸引力，努力增加工业产品的可销售性。

Beyond providing functional characteristics, designers consider visual appeals, in an effort to improve the marketability of manufactured products.

84. 单亲家庭不能够保证一个小孩的正常成长。

Single-parent families cannot guarantee a normal development of a child.

85. 人类的长寿有助于人类社会的进步。

Human longevity will contribute to the forward progression of mankind.

86. 人口的快速增长会在世界范围内给经济施加压力。

Rapid population growth will put a strain on economies around the world.

87. 许多学习有困难的小孩都会失去上课的热情，因为他们在成绩好的同学中间感到无助。

Many children with learning difficulties can easily lose their enthusiasm for classroom work, because of feeling hopeless among their high-achieving classmates.

88. 很多人现在倾向于花时间在电脑前而不是在家人身上。

Many people now prefer to spend time in front of the computer rather than with their family.

89. 和生活方式相关的疾病，比如糖尿病和心脏病，给健康医疗系统造成了前所未有的压力。

Lifestyle-related diseases, such as diabetes and heart diseases, have placed an unprecedented strain on health-care systems.

90. 科技的发展可以使我们更有效率地使用自然资源以及维持经济增长。

Technological advances can lead to more efficient uses of natural resources and sustain economic growth.

91. 通过收取赋税和路费，政府可以使私人和公共交通之间达到平衡。

By taxes and tolls, the government can ensure a balance between private and public transport.

92. 接触媒体暴力会让观众对暴力的有害影响失去敏感性。

Exposure to violence shown in the media has desensitised audiences to the harmful consequences of violence.

93. 一般来说，来自破碎家庭的小孩和青少年社会交往能力比较差、缺乏自尊心而且比较压抑。

Children and adolescents from broken homes, in general, have poorer social skills, lower self-esteem, and higher levels of depression.

94. 外语知识经常被认为是高等教育的一个重要标志。

Knowledge of foreign languages often has been considered an important indicator of higher education.

95. 人们认为产业全球化的趋势对世界文化的多元化有影响。

Trends toward the globalisation of industry are believed to have effects on cultural diversity around the world.

96. 人们认为长寿会给退休金的发放和劳动力方面带来挑战。

Longer lifespan is believed to pose challenges for retirement provision and workforce.

97. 资金不足不能作为不努力解决环境问题的一个借口。

Lack of funding cannot be taken as an excuse for making no efforts to address environmental problems.

98. 很多人并不将他们的成功归结于正式教育，而是自学、渴望成功的动力以及其他因素。

Many people owe their success not to formal schooling but to self-education, a drive for achievement and other factors.

99. 考虑到乡村政府的财政能力有限以及乡村贫困人口庞大，政府必须在健康医疗方面加大投入。

Given the limited financial capacities of rural authorities and the large number of rural poor, a significant increase in government spending on healthcare is required.

100. 广告让人们去买自己负担不起的产品，而这样做仅仅是为了炫耀。

Advertising makes people buy unaffordable products just to show off.

101. 很多人认为城市扩张是对当地环境以及生活质量的一个成长最快的威胁。

Many people consider urban sprawl to be the fastest growing threat to their local environment and quality of life.

102. 过分使用自然资源会让人类和动物处于危险之中。

Excessive use of natural resources can place human life and animals at risk.

103. 很多人将残忍对待动物看作是一个主要的道德问题。

Many people regard cruelty to animals as a major moral issue.

104. 以电脑为基础的课外项目可以让小孩在阅读、数学和计算机知识方面有收获。
Computer-based after-school programmes/extra-curriculum activities allow children to achieve gains in reading, mathematics and computer knowledge.
105. 如果人口寿命延长的趋势持续下去，那么社会保险和医疗的成本势必增加。
The cost of social security and medical care is doomed to multiply if the trend towards lifespan extension continues.
106. 动物被广泛用于实验中，因为它们的行为和人类的行为极其类似。
Animals are widely used in experiments because their behaviour resembles considerably closely that of humans.
107. 正如每一个类活动有得也有失一样，扩展全球旅游业也有它的缺陷。
Just as almost every human activity has costs as well as benefits, there are some drawbacks in expanding the global tourism industry.
108. 正如机器与工业化是不可分割的一样，信息的快速传递是服务型经济发展的中心。
Just as machinery is integral to industrialisation, the rapid transfer of information is central to the development of a service economy.
109. 保护本土文化之于人类就如同物种保护之于生命那样重要。
The conservation of indigenous cultures may be as important to humankind as the conservation of species is to life.
110. 汽车使出入市区变得容易和便宜，所以在都市居住已经失去了方便的优势。
Since the automobile has made transportation to and from urban centres easy and inexpensive, urban living has lost the advantage of convenience.
111. 当森林和其他栖息地转为住宅、商业或者农业用途的时候，野生动植物就消失了。
As forest and other habitats are converted to residential, commercial or agricultural use, wild plants and animals vanish.
112. 自从电脑和因特网在九十年代早期成为主流之后，它在交流中的重要性和中心位置就变得牢不可破。
Since computers and the Internet became the mainstream in the early 1990s, its importance and centrality in communication has become unassailable/unalterable.
113. 建筑的地位是独一无二的，因为它将艺术形式和功能使用结合起来。
The role of architecture is unique because it combines art form with functional use.
114. 树木非常重要，因为它们可以减少污染物并提高空气质量。
Trees are very important because they can reduce pollutants and improve air quality.
115. 英语对于世界上很多人来说将不再是一门外语，因为它被重新定位成一项基本技能。人们学习这项求职所要求的基本技能就如同学习二十一世纪的其他技能一样，比如电脑技术和

算数能力。

English will cease to be a foreign language for many of the world's citizens as it has been repositioned as a basic skill, and learned as a basic requirement for employability, alongside other 21st century skills, such as computer skills and numeracy.

116. 在使经济现代化的同时，政府也要寻求满足社会发展的一些目标。

The government should seek to meet social objectives while modernising the economy.

117. 不同年龄段小孩的学习能力都有一个极限，但他们的潜力是很难被确切认识的。

Although there is some upper limit to the intellectual ability of children of various ages, their potential will not be known with certainty.

118. 虽然污染在世界范围内仍在不断恶化，但发达国家的污染却有明显的下降趋势。

While pollution on the world scale is still worsening, there is a clear trend toward decrease in the developed countries.

119. 随着经济和技术发展，减少污染有了更多的资金和更好的技术。

As economy and technology advance, more money and better techniques have become available for minimising pollution.

120. 除非采取强有力的缓和措施，否则全球变暖对环境的影响将会加大。

The environmental impact of global warming will increase unless strong mitigation measures are taken.

121. 不管年龄和性别如何，人们应该有相同的工作机会，只要他们足够胜任。

Regardless of/Irrespective of age or gender, people should have the equal access to job opportunities, provided that they are competent enough.

122. 人们普遍认为在交流中语言信息比非语言信息更重要。

A prevailing notion is that oral messages are more important than non-verbal messages in communication.

123. 另一个支持团队合作重要性的事实是，在一些复杂的作业中，学生的个人努力是远远不够的。

Another fact to highlight the importance of teamwork is that on some complex assessments, students' individual efforts are far from enough.

124. 过度使用能源的最终后果就是很多环境问题都会恶化，比如酸雨、温室效应、水土流失，还有空气、水和土地质量的普遍下降。

The net result of excessive energy use is that environmental problems are exacerbated, such as acid rain, the greenhouse effect, soil erosion and the general degradation of the quality of air, water and land.

125. 科技发展的最终结果就是低技术含量工作的数量减少，而高技术工作的数量增加。
The net result of technological change is that the number of low-skilled jobs decreases, while the number of high-skilled ones increases.
126. 反对时尚最有力的观点是它看起来很漂亮，吸引你的注意，但是事实上却不够实用。
The strongest argument against fashion is that it looks pretty and catches your eye but it is impractical indeed.
127. 这就是为什么外观漂亮的建筑物远不如有实用价值的建筑物那样有市场价值。
It is why stunning-looking buildings are far less marketable than those buildings with functional utility.
128. 留学的另外一个好处就是我们可以认识当地人并接触当地的文化。
Another benefit of studying abroad is that we can meet the locals and sample the local culture.
129. 我们已经认识到这样一个事实——新兴科技正在让工作和生活之间的界限变得模糊不清。
We have recognised the fact that the emerging technologies are blurring the boundary between work and life.
130. 人们普遍认为建筑物的保存极其重要，它不仅有内在的历史和审美价值，也可作为建筑进一步发展的参照物。
It is universally believed that building conservation is of great importance, not only for the building's inherent historical and aesthetic value but also as a reference for further architectural developments.
131. 人口的压力很有可能会导致更大数量的人住在近郊。
It is likely that population pressure will lead to greater numbers of people living in the suburbs.
132. 人们广泛认为文化可以被看作“一个社会的生活方式”，包括礼貌、服装、语言、宗教、传统仪式、行为标准和思想体系。
It is generally believed that culture can be deemed as the way of life for a society, including manners, dresses, languages, religions, rituals, norms of behaviour and systems of belief.
133. 不可否认的是，大部分影响自然环境的问题，诸如臭氧层的破坏、森林的砍伐、物种灭绝、温室效应，都是经济发展的副产物。
It cannot be denied that most of the problems affecting the natural world such as ozone depletion, deforestations, species extinction and the greenhouse effect are by-products of economic growth.
134. 并没有什么证据说明技术变革导致就业机会的整体降低。
There is little evidence that technological change has resulted in an overall reduction in employment.

135. 调查显示接触酒类广告的年轻人容易喝更多的酒。

Research has revealed that young people who are exposed to advertisements for alcohol are likely to drink more.

136. 接触暴力会提高一种可能性——这些接触媒体的人会学习或考虑使用暴力。

Higher exposure to violence increases the chances that those exposed to the media will learn or contemplate using violence.

137. 在建筑学上,实用主义代表一个原则——建筑师需要根据建筑物的用途来设计这个建筑物。

In architecture, functionalism represents a principle that architects should design a building based on the purpose of that building.

138. 现在人们认为教育是一生的事情,而且在学习过程中,总会学到新的技能,体验新的经历。

Many people now hold the view that education is a lifetime activity, and during the course of learning, there will always be new skills and experiences.

139. 众所周知,技能可以在如教育、培训、工作、休闲活动和家庭生活的经历中培养。

The fact that skills can be developed through life experiences, such as education, training, work, leisure activities and family life, is known to everybody.

140. 对犯罪的恐惧很大程度上是由于犯罪率不断上升,暴力犯罪层出不穷。

Fears of crime stem largely from the fact that crime rates are on the rise and violent crimes are well-documented.

141. 毫无疑问,最近几年人们已经习惯看到警察携带枪支。

There is no doubt that in recent years people have become more used to seeing police officers carrying guns.

142. 所有的证据都证明如果工作量适度的话,工作和学业可以结合在一起。

All evidence points to the fact that working and finishing schooling can mix, if working is done in moderation.

143. 人们对休闲娱乐的关注能够解释政府对音乐和艺术重视的原因。

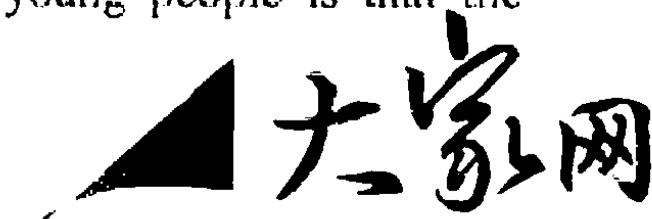
The emphasis of the government on music and art can be justified/supported by the fact that people have paid attention to/ valued entertainment and recreation/relaxation.

144. 现在在很多行业中,妇女都占据着一定数量的决策位置,因此她们在军队中较低的比率是值得争议的。

Considering the fact that women now occupy a substantial number of the decision-making positions in many walks of life, their underrepresentation in the military service is open to debate.

145. 年轻人高失业率的一个可能解释是——现有的教育系统不能够培养和输送有就业能力的人。

One possible explanation for the higher rates of joblessness among young people is that the existing education system fails to deliver employable individuals.



146. 很多人指出广告不是过去几十年里使生活方式改变的唯一或主要原因。

Many people have pointed out that advertising is unlikely to be the only or the main factor in the changes in lifestyle over the past decades.

147. 值得注意的是，在一个广告活动的过程中，重复接触一个品牌会增加消费者对这个品牌的记忆，并改善他们对这个品牌的态度。

It is worth noting/It should be noted that repeated exposure to a brand during the course of an advertising campaign can enhance consumers' memory of the brand and improve their attitudes toward this brand.

148. 众所周知，尽管房地产市场持续兴旺，但很多家庭仍然生活在狭窄的环境中。

It is not a secret that despite the continued boom in the housing market, there are still a large number of families living in cramped conditions.

149. 人们认为如果能够融入当地的生活，那么，移民在新的国家会很容易适应并取得成功。

It has been agreed that when immersed in local life, an immigrant can easily adjust to and succeed in a new country.

150. 公众认为政府应该采取合理的措施保证所有市民的福利，并保护他们的利益。

It is the public's perception that the government should take reasonable steps to ensure the welfare of all citizens and protect their interests.

151. 父母在每一件事情上都教导小孩，而且只接受一种做事方法，这是每天都会发生的事情。

It is an everyday occurrence that parents instruct their child on each act and accept only one way to do things.

152. 人们常说每一个环境问题都有产生原因、影响和解决方法，但解决方法却很少被给予足够的重视。

It is common to say that every environmental problem has causes, effects and solutions, but hardly has any solution been paid enough attention to.

153. 有人认为人类不应该将动物用于食用、娱乐和研究。

It has been argued that human beings should not use animals for food, as entertainment, and in research.

154. 我认为提高文化意识和敏感度有助于避免文化之间的误解和紧张关系，并促进相互了解和尊重。

It is my view that the development of cultural awareness and sensitivity can assist in avoiding intercultural confusion and tension and promoting mutual understanding and respect.

155. 人们认为年轻人更容易适应一个新的国家，因为他们的观念、信念和个性都不是那么固定。

It is expected that young people can adapt to a new country more easily because they have less fixed ideas, beliefs and personalities.

156. 公众认为很多资源，如石油和煤，都是不可再生资源，不应该浪费；而可再生资源，如空气和水，需要恰当使用并且小心管理。

It is the public's perception that many resources such as oil and coal are non-renewable and should not be used wastefully, while renewable resources such as air and water should be used properly and managed carefully.

157. 很明显，乡村地区的生活方式与城市截然不同，部分原因是由于乡村的公共服务和公共设施非常有限。

It is obvious that lifestyles in rural areas are distinct from those in urban areas, partly because public services and facilities are limited there.

158. 很多人希望保护环境，而同时又拒绝在生活方式或者购买习惯上做任何改变，这是非常有趣的现象。

It is always interesting to find that many people want to protect the environment but meanwhile, refuse to make any change in lifestyle or buying habits.

159. 人们逐渐认同动物不应被人类视作财产或者作为财产使用。

There is a growing recognition that animals should not be used or regarded as property by human beings.

160. 远程教育很有可能在今后若干年里变得更加普遍，因为学习者能够控制学习的时间和地点。

Considering the fact that learners are allowed to control the time and place for studies, distance learning is very likely to become more popular in the years ahead.

161. 一个慷慨的福利系统未必可以保证给所有生活在贫困中的人带来经济保障。

There is no guarantee that a generous welfare system can bring economic security to all the people living in poverty.

162. 人们普遍认为政府应该平衡预算。

There is a general acceptance that the government should balance its budget.

163. 毫无疑问，父母在减少或改变媒体对孩子在知识、态度和价值观的影响方面扮演着重要的角色。

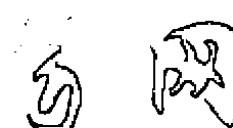
There is little doubt that parents can have a significant role in moderating or modifying the influence of media on children's knowledge, attitudes and values.

164. 留学的主要好处是年轻人可以完全沉浸到语言当中，不仅仅是在课堂上，其他时间也是一样。

The main advantage of studying abroad is that young people are totally immersed in the language, not just in classes, but the rest of the time as well.

165. 毫不夸张地说，对于很多有工作的母亲，平衡工作、家庭和个人生活是奢侈的想法。

It is no exaggeration to say that the balance between work, domestic and personal life is a luxury to many working mothers.



166. 我认为广告和小孩的饮食选择之间有着明显的联系。

I am convinced that there is a clear relationship between advertising and eating choices among children.

167. 毫无疑问，经济改革有助于减少贫富差距。

There is no reason to suspect that economic reforms help close the divide between rich and poor.

168. 有很多证据表明，有些人比其他人具有更大的创造天赋。

There is much evidence to suggest that some individuals have a greater aptitude for creativity than others.

169. 我们意识到很多传统看来已经过时了。

We have been aware that many traditions seem to be going out of fashion.

170. 人们已经开始认识到他们可以利用电脑和上网来继续接受教育。

People have come to realise that they can take advantage of computer ownership and Internet access to further education.

171. 很明显，人在很多方面都不同，包括年龄、种族、社会背景和性别。

It is obvious that people differ in many dimensions, including age, ethnicity, social background and gender.

172. 没有人知道全球化对于文化多样性的潜在影响是什么。

Nobody knows what the probable impacts of globalisation will be on cultural diversity.

173. 设计者更注重建筑的功能效用，他们认为这样会让建筑更加适合销售并满足使用者的需求。

Designers pay more attention to functional utility of the building, assuming that it makes a building more marketable and meets the needs of users.

174. 高等教育为人们创造大量工作机会是种很常见的说法。

It is common to say that higher education opens up a great number of job opportunities for people.

175. 确实，很多单身母亲不得不依靠有限的收入抚养小孩。

It is true that many single mothers have to cope with bringing up their children on a limited income.

176. 人们一般认为小孩在家庭环境中学来的东西比在其他任何环境中都要多。

It is generally believed that children learn more from their home environment than from any other setting.

177. 很多事实可以用来解释环境是如何影响小孩的行为的。

Many facts can be cited to explain how the environment can influence a child's behaviour.

178. 一个令人烦恼的趋势是违法者越来越年轻化。

A disturbing trend is that lawbreakers are getting younger.



179. 养成好的日常生活习惯，包括好的饮食和睡眠习惯，会让生活轻松一点，这一直是事实。
The fact remains that establishing a good daily routine, including good eating and sleeping patterns, will make life easier.
180. 支持建立电子图书馆的一个事实是，通过增加多媒体设备(图像、音频、视频)，它可以吸引更多范围的用户，给阅读带来更多的乐趣。
A fact to support e-library is that by adding multimedia (graphics, audio, video), a library appeals to a wider range of users and reading offers more enjoyment.
181. 应该从正确的角度去考虑全球化带来的影响。
The effects brought about by globalisation should be considered in the right perspective.
182. 大部分年轻犯法者所犯罪行都是轻微的。
A majority of the offences committed by young lawbreakers are minor.
183. 媒体所播放的暴力内容对观众有很大的影响。
Violent contents broadcasted by media have a massive impact on the audience.
184. 膨胀的老年人口会给我们的社会带来很大影响，给未来的政府增添一个头疼的问题。
The swelling aged population will have a dramatic effect on the society in which we live and pose a major headache for future governments.
185. 大部分市民都没有意识到严重的空气污染所导致的健康问题。
Most citizens do not realise the health problems that intense air pollution can cause.
186. 语言多样性对人类文明的重要性或许只是一个未经检验的假设——还不能被证明，也无法否定。
The importance of language diversity for the survival of human civilisation may be an untested hypothesis, which can be neither proved nor disproved.
187. 工业发展最终使财政能力得以提高，而财政能力的提高又进一步使这些国家的生活标准提升。
Industrial development eventually leads to financial improvement, which further leads to an increase in those countries' standard of living.
188. 高等教育对于生活在现代社会里的每一个人都是至关重要的。
Tertiary education is of vital importance to every individual living in today's society.
189. 种族矛盾、文化多元性和宗教差异是一个多民族社会必定要处理的问题。
Ethnic tension, cultural diversity and religious differences are those issues that a multi-ethnic society has to address.
190. 发展和提高我们的生活标准是人类的自然进程。
It is the natural course of the human race to develop and improve the standard by which we live.
191. 强制退休规定的出现使一些愿意在 65 岁以后继续工作的工人被迫停止了他们的工作。
With the presence of mandatory retirement, some workers who would like to continue working beyond age 65 are involuntarily terminated from their jobs.

192. 那些经常虐待动物的人对人类也有高度的攻击性。

Those people who repeatedly torture animals can have high levels of aggression as well.

193. 自尊、自信和自制是一个人一生不断成功所需要的因素。

Self-esteem, self-confidence and self-discipline are those elements that enable a person to succeed throughout life.

194. 在孩子可能看电视的时间段，应该禁播那些可能导致他们犯罪或者其他的节目。

During time slots when children are likely to watch TV, programmes that may contribute to violent or other antisocial acts should be eliminated.

195. 建筑或历史遗迹使我们铭记先辈们留下的丰富文化。

Buildings and historic places remind us of the affluent culture that was handed down to us by our forefathers.

196. 建筑保护是为了保护或提高建筑的文化价值。

Building conservation is a practice that protects and enhances the cultural value of a building.

197. 广告可以让消费者比较产品，从而引起价格的降低和产品质量的提高。

Advertising allows consumers to compare goods, which often results in lower prices and improved product quality.

198. 家庭决定了一个人个性的形成，并提高其道德标准和行为规范。

It is the family that determines the formation of one's personality and improves one's morality /moral standard/ moral foundation and proper behaviour.

199. 那些经济条件欠佳的家庭会更有可能形成一个培养反社会或犯罪行为的环境。

Those families that are less financially sound will have a greater likelihood of forming an environment that will nurture antisocial or delinquent behaviour.

200. 如今，很多人居住在城市，在那里，拥挤、犯罪、污染或者噪音都是问题。

Today, many people are living in urban areas, where overcrowding, crime, pollution, or noise is a problem.

201. 在房地产市场扮演主要角色的应该是市场，而不是政府。

It should be the market, rather than the government, that plays a fundamental role in the housing market.

202. 旅游业已经成为一个世界产业，一个就规模和全球影响而言都独一无二的产业。

Tourism is becoming a global industry, an industry which ranks second to none in terms of size and global influence.



年轻的违法者一般都被送到青少年法院，在那里，主要的目标是去改造他们，而不是惩罚他们。

Young delinquents are usually sent to juvenile courts, where the main aim is to rehabilitate offenders, rather than to punish them.

204. 有才华的学生被安排参加一些特殊的课程，主要目的是增加他们的专业知识。

Talented students are arranged with special classes, where the main aim is to increase their specialised knowledge.

205. 经济结构调整和发展提高了城市居民的收入，给城市住房建设提供了坚实的经济基础。

Economic restructuring and development have enhanced the income of urban residents and provided urban house construction with a solid economic foundation.

206. 大学是知识的中心，但是这种知识往往脱离现实。

Universities are centres of knowledge, but usually this knowledge remains isolated from reality.

207. 细看一下这种说法，并不是那么有道理。

This statement is less self-evident than it first appears.

208. 建筑作为纯艺术被广泛承认——艺术馆收藏建筑、评论家讨论建筑、艺术课程学习建筑。

Architecture has been widely recognised as a fine art, featured in art museums, discussed by critics and studied in art courses.

209. 来自低收入家庭的小孩很小就要承受负担，不能无忧无虑地玩乐。

Children from low income families have to carry out burden in early childhood and have no access to carefree play.

210. 动物脂肪一直都被认为和心脏病有关，而肉类经常是食物中毒的主因。

Animal fats have been associated with heart disease and meat is frequently responsible for outbreaks of foods poisoning.

211. 好的建筑是一件艺术品，不好的建筑则刚好相反。

Good architecture is a masterpiece and bad architecture is the reverse.

212. 在一个多民族社会，源于其他地方的很多菜式为迎合主流人群的口味已经发生了改变。

In a multi-ethnic society, many dishes originated elsewhere but have been modified to suit the tastes of the mainstream population.

213. 向城市大规模移民会对资源构成压力，导致环境破坏并加剧贫富差距。

The mass migration to cities will put a strain on resources, cause environmental damage and exacerbate disparities in wealth.

214. 语言是学习得来的，文化也是如此；语言会随着时间发生变化，文化亦然。

Language is learned, so is culture. Language changes over time, so does culture.

215. 对于小孩来说，玩游戏是长期以来最普通的电脑活动，但是电脑游戏就内容和潜在影响而言各有不同。

Playing games has long been the most common computer activity for children, but computer games vary widely in terms of content and potential effects.

216. 很少有证据表明能力和生产力是随着年龄而减弱的，除了那些依赖体力的职业之外。

There is little evidence that ability or productivity declines with age except for occupations that rely heavily on physical strength.

217. 老师的部分职能是将知识灌输给学生，使学生在时机到来时可以获得工作，并做好准备面对人生。

It is part of the function of a teacher to impart knowledge to students so students may have a job and be prepared to face their lives when the time comes.

218. 如果不采取保护措施，我们就不难发现更多的孩子会被媒体暴力所影响。

If no protective measures are taken, we will not be surprised to learn that more children would be influenced by media violence.

219. 政府在做决策的时候，需要考虑到全球老龄化所带来的巨大机遇和挑战。

Governments should take into consideration enormous challenges and opportunities presented by global ageing when making decisions.

220. 当谈到教育时，有人建议小孩从出生到成年都应该接受教育。

When it comes to education, it is advised that a child should be educated from birth until adulthood.

221. 人们普遍认为长工作周(一周工作超过 40 个小时)会导致由于压力造成的健康问题。

It is generally believed that a long workweek (in which one should work more than 40 hours) can result in stress-related health problems.

222. 在大多数情况下媒体是至关重要的，因为对于社会成员来说这是让他们知道身边所发生事情的唯一途径。

Media in most circumstances is of critical importance, as it is the only way for the members of society to keep themselves informed on what is happening around them.

223. 媒体不管以什么方式出现(例如印刷、电视、广播、电脑和电影)，都可能限制一些社会问题产生的负面影响。

Media, whatever form it takes (e.g., print, television, radio, the Internet, and film), can limit the adverse impact that some social issues cause.

224. 用生物多样性打个比方，人们认为生物多样性对于地球上生命的长期生存是至关重要的，那么也可以说文化多样性对人类的长期生存也是至关重要的。

By analogy with biodiversity, which is thought to be essential to the long-term survival of life on earth, it can be argued that cultural diversity may be vital for the long-term survival of humanity.

225. 显而易见，如果父母过度工作，孩子就会获得较少关注，会为更多的问题而苦恼。

It is clear that children receive less attention and suffer greater numbers of problems, if their parents overwork.

226. 对于那些想离开家去工作的母亲来说，一个主要的障碍是她们的丈夫很少帮助做家务和照看小孩。

One of the main barriers to mothers who tend to work outside the home is that their husbands hardly help with housework and childcare.

227. 重点是很多低收入家庭负担不起购买他们自己房子的费用，因此补助是必须的。

The main concern is that many families on low incomes are unable to afford to buy their own house, so subsidies are essential.

228. 人们认为电视节目很少显示暴力的负面后果，而且那些使用暴力的电视角色也总不会受到惩罚。

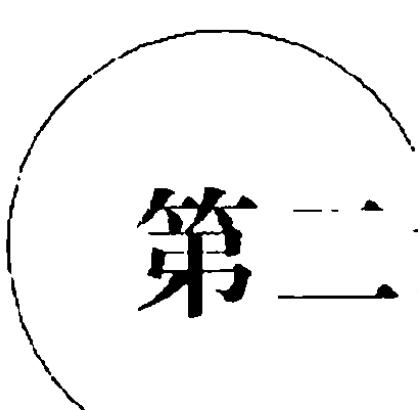
People argue that television programmes rarely show negative consequences of violence and television characters who use violence often go unpunished.

229. 能力高的学生通常可以获得最好的分数和考试成绩，但才华不很出众的学生就很少会被老师认同，而他们所获得的成绩也不能鼓舞他们进一步努力。

High ability students usually capture the best grades and test scores, but less-talented students are seldom acknowledged and the grades they receive do not inspire effort.

230. 科技最重要的贡献就是让普通人的生活更加方便，帮助他们达成以前不可能完成的目标。

The most important contribution of technology is making life of common people much easier and helping them achieve what was previously not possible.



第二章 雅思小作文概述 及范例

第一节 小作文写作概述

雅思考试分移民类(General)和学术类(Academic)，两者都包含一篇小作文(task 1)，一般用时20分钟。

根据剑桥雅思考试中心提供的信息，雅思小作文和大作文的评分标准一致，主要有以下四个方面：

- 应题(Task response)
- 协调性和连贯性(Coherence and cohesion)
- 词汇量(Lexical resource)
- 语法正确(Grammatical accuracy)

学术类和移民类考试的小作文区别主要是：学术类的小作文是图表题，而移民类的小作文是书信。剑桥考试中心设置这两种截然不同的文章考查形式，可谓用心良苦。参加学术类考试的考生一般是留学，需要掌握分析和描述图表的能力，才能够完成大学学业；移民类的考生一般是定居海外，在举目无亲的城市，书信技巧关系到衣食住行。剑桥考试中心坚信，两种不同的考查方式，可以帮助不同类别的考生适应他们在英联邦国家的生活。

图表写作和书信写作各有难易。图表写作困难之处在于考生面对一堆数据，无从下手，而容易之处在于图表万变不离其宗，所用单词比较单一并容易掌握；书信写作困难之处在于题材多变，考生准备词汇比较困难，而容易之处在于题目会清晰说明信件的内容，考生不需要花时间思考从何下笔。本章会分别讲述图表和书信写作的方法、相关词汇和句子。

第二节 图表作文

一、图表题概述

图表题考查考生的数字分析、总结归纳和对比计算的能力。一般来说，雅思小作文会出现四种图，分别是饼图(pie chart)、线图(line chart)、柱图(bar chart)和表格(table)，它们会以单独或者混合的形式出现。读图的时候要注意横向(horizontally)和纵向(vertically)的比较。另外一种图形是流程图(flow chart)，一年会出现三次左右，这种图形有特殊的写作思维，需要区别对待。

学术类考查图表写作的主要用意在于引起考生对图表和数据分析的注意。参加雅思考试的考生一般都会进入英联邦国家。而在这些国家的大学读书时，不管所读专业是什么，学生时常被要求分析统计数据并判断可能趋势。图表写作有助于提高考生这一方面的能力，以应对大学学业。考生在以后的留学过程中，慢慢就会体会雅思考试中心的这一用意。

雅思的图表作文在2006年初进行了变革。在这之前，作文题目会出现“write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below”，意思是为大学讲师准备一份报告，描述所给出的信息；而目前的考试题目，一般会出现“summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant”，意思是通过选择和描述主要特征总结信息；对(数据)有联系的地方进行比较。从这一点可以看出，图表作文的要求由以前的准备一份“report”(报告)改成了总结事实和对比事实，这个题目要求为广大考生提出更清晰的指向。如果说以前的雅思小作文是以强调格式为主(因为报告一般来说要有开头段、主体部分和总结段)，那么现在雅思考试更强调学生寻找和总结主要信息和趋势的能力。

图表作文部分比较简单，主要体现在以下两点：

- 所用单词和句型比较简单，重复率大；
- 图形大同小异，虽然描述对象不同(比如说人口、失业率、入学率等)，但叙述方法和写作方法基本一致。

因为上述两个原因，在图表作文上，语言能力强的学生很难和语言能力差的学生拉开差距，他们的答卷看上去非常相近，主要的区别可能只是体现在语法错误的出现频率上。考生在图表作文的备考过程中，应该注意：1. 常用单词和词组的用法；2. 提高分析图表信息的能力和速度；3. 减少语法错误。只要做到这三点，基本上就掌握了图表作文得分的重点。

二、图表作文写作步骤

图表写作大致可以遵从下面的步骤：



1. 图表作文从读题开始，争取迅速了解图所涉及的大致内容。很多考生喜欢先看图表，这是一个错误的习惯，因为不看题目而先看图表其实是在浪费时间。题目中往往包含很多有用的信息(譬如说，图表所涉及的内容和时间)，能够给考生提供对图表概念性的理解。
2. 在读完题目之后，考生可以开始读图。正确的步骤是先看文字信息，再看数据，这样会对数据有清晰的了解；没有文字信息的图表是没有意义的，因为那只是一大堆数字。图表的文字信息一般包括图表的标题(heading)、标注(label)、度量单位(dimensions, i. e., measurement units being used)和注解(annotation)。要弄清楚坐标轴数据所代表的信息(what the numbers refer to)，而不是数据本身。
3. 有时候有不止一个图表，这时，需要首先判断图之间是否有联系，如果有联系，就一起描述；如果没有联系，就分开描述；如果看不出其中的联系，考生最好也分开描述。如果非常牵强地联系两个图表，那是没有必要的，会造成失分。
4. 在开始写作时，面对一堆数据，考生往往觉得无从下手，不知道描述的先后顺序。一般来说，阅读数据可以遵循下面的次序：

饼图(pie chart)	柱图(bar chart)	线图(line chart)	表格(table)
时间、最高原则(先看图表是否有时间排列，再看最高值)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 如果出现一组时间，那么以最早的时间开始叙述；譬如，1979~1999年，从1979年开始叙述(一般来说，线图和表格经常出现时间)； 如果在同一年代里出现可以比较的数据(points of contrast)，那么从最高值开始叙述；譬如，在1979年出现几个国家的数值，那么从最高值开始描述； 如果图表里没有出现时间，那么就关注最高值，从最高值开始叙述(饼图和柱图一般不会出现关于时间的信息)。 			
在随后的描述中，不需要描述所有的数据；注意描述最低的数值和有特点的数值；在线图中，注意描述趋势，而不是单个数据；在其他三种图表中，将近似的数据分组，一起描述。			
在线图中，叙述以最后出现的数值结束；在其他图中，叙述以最低的数值结束。			

5. 开始写作：一般来说，图表小作文可以分为三个部分，分别是介绍段、主体部分和总结段；主体部分一般有两段话。

介绍段：

介绍段要注意改写题目，不要照抄题目。避免照抄题目的方法主要有四种：1) 改变题目中关键词的词性；2) 改变题目中关键词的位置；3) 用同义词取代其中某一些词；4) 灵活地加入图表中的其他文字信息(譬如说时间、性别、国家等)。例：

题目：The graphs below show the enrolments of overseas students and local students in Britain's universities.

介绍段：The graphs provide information about the proportions of overseas students and local

改写

改写

students enrolled in Britain's universities from 1989 to 1999.

改词性和位置

加入新的信息

大意：下面的图提供关于1989到1999年海外学生和当地学生在英国大学入学率的信息。

主体部分(2~3段)：

第一句话总结图中比较显著的趋势或者特征(overall trends or features)(如果有此趋势或者特征的话)；其余句子按照第4点中所规定的顺序逐句叙述图表内容。

主体部分每一个句子一般有三个组成部分，分别是文字信息、数字信息和比较。很多考生习惯在作文中把数字逐一读出，这是不好的习惯。事实上，文字信息比数字信息更为重要：文字信息可以让读者清楚了解图表的主要信息，而数据只是起辅助的作用。试比较下面两组句子：

例句1：The average US family had 4.5 people in 1915, 3.3 in 1967 and 2.6 in 2006.

改后句子：Average family size in the US has been shrinking, from 3.3 people in 1967

文字信息

to 2.6 people in 2006, compared to 4.5 people in 1915.

数字信息

比较

大意：美国家庭在缩小，和1915年的4.5人相比，从1967年的3.3人降到2006年的2.6人。

例句2：Non-metropolitan counties had a property crime rate of 1,250 per 100,000 people, and metropolitan counties experienced a rate of 2,529 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants

改后句子: The property crime rate in non-metropolitan counties was relatively low,
文字信息

1,250 per 100,000 people, less than half the rate in metropolitan counties (2,529
数字信息 比较

offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

大意: 在大城市之外的地方, 财产犯罪率相对比较低, 10万人中有1250起, 比主要城市犯罪率的一半还要低(10万人中有2529起)。

总结段(1~2句话):

结论段一般总结图中最主要的信息或者是最重要的趋势。

三、图表作文需要注意的几个主要问题

1. 时态

A. 图表小作文大部分时候使用过去时态, 因为出现的数据一般都是以往的统计数据, 过去的情形和现在的情形很有可能完全不一样, 因此用过去时态比较恰当。

例句 1: In the 2002 survey, over 75% of respondents with annual incomes above \$100,000 considered leisure time extremely or very important.

在 2002 年的调查中, 年收入超过 10 万的被访者中有超过 75% 的人觉得休闲时间是极度或者非常重要的。

例句 2: While Motorola's share of the global handset market rose to 20.6% from 18.7%, Samsung Electronics' share fell to 12.2% from 12.5% in 2005.

在 2005 年, 当摩托罗拉全球市场份额从 18.7% 升到 20.6% 时, 三星电子的份额从 12.5% 跌到 12.2%。

B. 如果图表里并没有出现任何以往的年度, 或者显示这是过去的统计数据, 那么用一般现在时比较理想。

例句 1: Britain produces 3% of the world's carbon dioxides emissions—about the same as India, which has 15 times as many people.

英国制造世界上 3% 的二氧化碳排放量, 和印度一样, 而印度的人口是英国人口的 15 倍。

例句 2: Afro-Americans account for 13% of the US population.

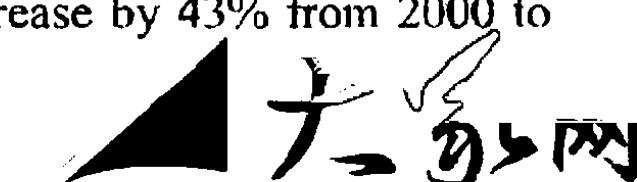
美国黑人占美国人口的 13%。

C. 在少数情况下, 图表作文会出现预测值, 这个时候需要用将来时态; 而在使用将来时态的时候, 最好避免用 will 这种词, 这样的语气过分肯定。可以用其他的说法替代, 譬如 be likely to, be predicted/expected to.

例句 1: The total US greenhouse gas emissions increased by 43% from 2000 to 2020.

错误: 因为针对的时间是 2020 年, 因此应该用将来时态。

改正: The total US greenhouse gas emissions are projected to increase by 43% from 2000 to 2020.



美国温室气体的排放量从 2000 年到 2020 年会增加 43%。

例句 2: The number of people committing violent crime will rise by the end of 2008.

错误: 过分肯定, 很难说罪犯的数目是否必定上升, 这只是一个预测而已。

改正: It is predicted that the number of people committing violent crime is likely to rise by the end of 2008.

据预测, 到 2008 年年底, 暴力犯罪的人数有可能上升。

2. 语言

雅思图表作文需要正式的书面语言, 强调客观和准确性。因此, 在语言使用方面, 要注意减少第一人称的使用, 减少非正式的说法。

例句 1: I believe that the graph showed a significant decline in the youth smoking rate.

错误: 吸烟率是否下降应该由图表决定, 不应该由你是否相信而决定。因此, 应该把句子中的 I believe that 去掉。

例句 2: The economic development in the first half of the 1980s was fabulous.

错误: fabulous 带有感情色彩, 是非正式用语, 可以用 remarkable、marked 这些词代替。

例句 3: We can see that car ownership surged from just under 1 per cent to nearly 3 per cent.

错误: 不要用第一人称 we, 可以将 We can see that 改成 The chart shows that。

3. 同位语和分词作状语

在准备图表作文的过程中, 考生要学习同位语和分词作状语的用法, 使句子更加简洁和清楚。

例句 1: Middle-class families are those families that are earning between \$20, 000 and \$50, 000.

Middle-class families enjoyed the greatest increase in standard of living. The increase was as high as 13 per cent.

错因: 非常繁琐; families 出现三次, 而 increase 出现两次。

改正: Middle-class families, earning between \$20, 000 and \$50, 000, enjoyed the greatest
现在分词

increase in standard of living, a 13 per cent rise.

同位语

大意: 收入在 2 万到 5 万之间的中产家庭, 在生活标准中获得最大的增长, 增长幅度为 13%。

例句 2: Notebooks represented the fastest-growing segment of the worldwide PC market, and they accounted for 40% of all PC units sold in 2004. It was up from 18% in 2003.

错因: 繁琐; 出现了代词 they 指代 notebooks, 然后又出现代词 it 指代 40%。

改正: Notebooks represented the fastest-growing segment of the worldwide PC market, accounting for 40% of all PC units sold in 2004, compared with 18% in 2003.

现在分词

过去分词

大意: 和 2003 年的 18% 相比, 笔记本电脑代表着世界个人电脑市场增长最快的一个部分, 占 2004 年所有售出电脑的 40%。

例句 3: Young populations had a high-than-average smoking rate, who were followed by the mid-aged.

错因: 繁琐; 小作文当中, 注意减少使用“who are”这种从句结构, 应使用分词结构, 或在后面直接加名词或者数词作同位语, 这样更为简洁。

改正: Young populations had a high-than-average smoking rate, followed by the mid-aged.

过去分词

大意: 年轻人的吸烟率要比平均人口高, 其次是中年人。

4. 语法错误

在图表作文中, 考生要注意以下一些常见的语法问题:

A. 不及物动词没有被动语态

例句 1: The weight of the service sector in GDP was dropped from 80 per cent in 1980 to over 70 per cent in 1990.

错因: drop 应用主动; 在小作文中, 表示上升和下降的单词一般都是不及物动词, 没有被动, 譬如说 increase, surge, climb, jump, leap, decrease, slide, slip, dip, plummet 等等。

改正: The weight of the service sector in GDP dropped from 80 per cent in 1980 to over 70 per cent in 1990.

大意: 服务行业在国民生产总值的比重从 1980 年的 80% 下降到 1990 年的超过 70%。

例句 2: Following the decrease for five years or more, prices were rebounded to the highest level in 2000.

错因: rebound 在本句中为不及物动词, 应该用主动。

改正: Following the decrease for five years or more, prices rebounded to the highest level in 2000.

大意: 在下降了五年甚至更长的时间之后, 价格在 2000 年反弹到历史最高。

例句 3: The spending on the entertainment market was totalled 5 billion in 1994-95, more than double the previous year, compared with an estimated 4. 8 billion in 1992-93.

错因: total 在这里是不及物动词, 不能用被动。

改正: The spending on the entertainment market totalled 5 billion in 1994-95, more than double the previous year, compared with an estimated 4. 8 billion in 1992-93.

大意: 和 1992~1993 年所估计的 4. 8 亿相比, 娱乐市场上的投资额在 1994~1995 年里总值达到 5 亿, 比之前那一年的两倍还要多。

例句 4: The proportion of employees who work part-time was leveled out at around 24% during the 1990s after the steep rises from 1985 to 1990.

错因: level out/off 是不及物动词词组, 应该用主动, 没有被动。

改正: The proportion of employees who work part-time leveled out at around 24% during the 1990s after the steep rises from 1985 to 1990.

大意: 在 1985 到 1990 年的显著增长之后, 兼职人员的人数比例在 20 世纪 90 年代一直维持在 24% 左右的水平。

例句 5: The difference between visits to and from the UK had been narrowed to slightly more than 2.3 million by 1990.

错因: narrow 在这里是不及物动词，应该用主动，表示“变窄”。

改正: The difference between visits to and from the UK had narrowed to slightly more than 2.3 million by 1990.

大意: 到 1990 年，出入英国的人数差距已经缩窄到略多于 230 万人。

B. 副词的位置

例句 1: The number of obese people in the UK dramatically increased in at least ten years.

错因: 副词的位置；在小作文中，修饰上升下降的副词一般放在动词的后面；类似的副词有 dramatically, substantially, steadily, considerably, significantly, sharply, steeply, moderately, slightly 等。

改正: The number of obese people in the UK increased dramatically in at least ten years.

大意: 英国患肥胖症的人数急剧上升超过十年。

例句 2: The illiteracy rate slightly dropped to 2.3%，but it was still the third highest ever recorded.

错因: 副词的位置；副词的位置比较灵活，要根据不同情况进行判断。此句中，副词 slightly 应放在不及物动词的后面、介词的前面。

改正: The illiteracy rate dropped slightly to 2.3%，but it was still the third highest ever recorded.

大意: 文盲率轻微下降到 2.3%，但这仍然是目前有记载的第三高。

C. 一个句子不能有两个动词

例句 1: In the first half of 2006, the number of recorded traffic accidents in New York rose 8-fold to 2,504, cost \$ 35 million.

错因: 出现两个谓语动词 rose 和 cost，应该将 cost 变成现在分词。

改正: In the first half of 2006, the number of recorded traffic accidents in New York rose 8-fold to 2,504, costing \$ 35 million.

大意: 在 2006 年的上半年，纽约记录在案的交通事故数目上升了 8 倍，达到 2504 起，造成 3500 万的损失。

例句 2: There were 100,000 more people work on a full-time basis in 2004 than in 1994.

错因: 一个句子不能有两个动词，要将后面的 work 改成现在分词 working，作 people 的定语。

改正: There were 100,000 more people working on a full-time basis in 2004 than in 1994.

大意: 在 2004 年，全职工作的人要比 1994 年多出 10 万。

D. 主谓不一致

例句 1: An average of 48,000 books was printed each month, one third of which were fiction.

错因: 主谓不一致；谓语动词应该随 an average of 后的名词的数而变化。

改正: An average of 48,000 books were printed each month, one third of which were fiction.

大意: 一个月平均有 48000 本书印刷，三分之一是小说。

例句 2: Women made up half the workforce, but a mere 10 per cent of them was doing administrative work.

错因: 主谓不一致; 谓语动词应该随“数词 +per cent of”后名词或者代词的数变化, 在这里是 them, 因此应将 was 改为 were。

改正: Women made up half the workforce, but a mere 10 per cent of them were doing administrative work.

大意: 女性占据一半的劳动力, 但是她们当中只有 10% 做管理工作。

例句 3: The number of privately registered cars stand at just under 3 million now and is expected to increase by a third by 2010.

错因: 主语是 number, 谓语动词应该用单数 stands。

改正: The number of privately registered cars stands at just under 3 million now and is expected to increase by a third by 2010.

大意: 私人注册汽车的数目目前维持在不到 300 万, 而预计到 2010 年该数目将增长三分之一。

E. 其他

例句 1: Britain's poorest communities were 2.5 times likely to develop Type 2 diabetes than the general population.

错因: 说倍数的时候如果有 than, 不能忽略比较级 more。

改正: Britain's poorest communities were 2.5 times more likely to develop Type 2 diabetes than the general population.

大意: 英国最穷的社区得 2 类糖尿病的几率是一般人群的 2.5 倍。

例句 2: It is shown in the chart that up to two millions children were orphaned in 2002 in Africa, half a million higher than the 2001's record figure.

错因: 数词 million 一般不用复数, 除非用于短语 millions of 等时, 表示“成千万的”。

改正: It is shown in the chart that up to two million children were orphaned in 2002 in Africa, half a million higher than the 2001's record figure.

大意: 图中显示在 2002 年, 非洲有 200 万的儿童成为孤儿, 比 2001 年所记录的数据多出 50 万。

例句 3: The secondary school enrolment rate sank considerably after an increase of 10 per cent during the period from the mid-1980s and the early 1990s.

错因: 正确搭配为 from...to... 或者 between...and...。

改正: The secondary school enrolment rate sank considerably after an increase of 10 per cent during the period from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s.

大意: 在 20 世纪 80 年代中期到 90 年代初期之间, 中学的入学率在上升了 10% 之后呈显著下降趋势。

5. 用词妥当

图表作文中经常涉及对上升或者下降的描述。很多考生往往将注意力放在用词的复杂性和

多变性上，而忽视了恰当性。考生应该根据图表作文所针对的对象来斟酌用词。

如果图表作文针对的是社会问题或者对社会有害的现象，譬如说通货膨胀率、失业率、退学率、犯罪率、温室气体排放量、肥胖症等，描述数据的时候应该避免使用一些比较正面的词（譬如说，important, significant；如果这些数据平稳或者下降，要避免使用 stagnant, static 等词）。

例句 1：The poverty rate did not show any growth in three years.

错因： 贫困率是不好的数据，这句话的语气好像在强调贫困率不增长是种遗憾。

改正： The poverty rate was flat as long as three years.

贫困率在长达三年的时间里都是持平的。

例句 2：There was a significant increase in the divorce rate during the period of June, 2000 to June, 2005.

错因： 在这里用 significant 会使人产生一种感觉：离婚率的上升是好事。

改正： There was a rapid increase in the divorce rate during the period of June, 2000 to June, 2005.

离婚率在 2000 年 6 月到 2005 年 6 月之间快速上升。

如果图表作文针对的是社会良好的趋势，或者对社会有益的现象，譬如说大学入学率、经济增长率、文化普及率、女性就业率等，描述数据的时候应该争取用一些比较积极的词汇（譬如说 remarkably）。

例句：Student enrolments have surged to 5 million.

错因： surge 有“飙升”之意，常形容物价或者犯罪率，而学生入学率增长是好的趋势。

改正： Student enrolments have increased significantly to 5 million.

学生入学人数显著上升到 500 万。

6. 个人观点

考生要谨记在图表作文当中，不要解释数据(interpret data)或者是给出自己的观点(offer an opinion)，也不要尝试提出建议或者是推断现在的发展状况。主要原因是，图表给出的信息一般比较少，不足以提供足够的证据来支持任何判断或臆测。以下是一些例子：

例句 1：The extension of the UK residents' lifespan indicates the improvement in standard of living.

错误： 英国人寿命的延长可能有其他原因，未必一定是生活水平的提高。

例句 2：As shown in the chart, industrialised countries have been generous in financing tertiary education. That's why they are economically developed.

错误： 图表显示工业化国家对大学教育的投资很高，但这未必就是经济发达的原因。

例句 3：The increased crime rate suggests that we step up efforts to combat crime.

错误： 犯罪率增长可能有很多原因，未必一定是打击犯罪力度不够，因此，没有必要提出呼吁。

例句 4：The survey in 2000 shows that the poverty rate is very likely to remain high up to the present.

错误： 2000 年调查所显示的高贫困率未必代表着现在还有这个问题；2000 年的情况只适合 2000 年，和现在没有联系。

四、图表作文注意事项

图表作文主要注意两个方面：

- 读题读图的顺序：掌握良好的读题读图习惯是图表作文考试时迅速准确答卷的关键。大部分考生在复习备考的时候，将注意力放在数字描述上，到了考场迫不及待地套用句子，结果写得复杂而又不够清晰，很少能够获得好的分数；而掌握好的读图习惯，才可以在变化多端的图表和貌似杂乱无章的数据中迅速找到切入点。
- 数字的描述和句子的结构：用恰当和丰富的表达解释数据，将句子写得简洁而不出现语法错误，这些是确保图表作文高分的关键。

五、图表作文经典例句

本部分收录经典例句逾 120 个，并按照用途分类。考生可以根据自己的具体情况增加不同部分的词汇量，并增强对常用描述方法的理解。在此过程中，考生可以尝试将这些单词、词组应用于不同的图表作文，从而加深对不同描述方法的了解。

表示“上升和下降”的说法

1. The proportion of the people who were divorced went up from 2.5% in 1981 to 7.5% in 1991, rising further to 8% in 2001.
2. The crop yields worldwide in 1990 were 15% up on those of 1985.
3. The number of shoppers during the Christmas period plunged by up to 23 per cent since then on.
4. After five years of steady decline, the high-school drop-out rate started to rise.
5. Oil consumption grew steadily from 1980 to 2000, apart from in 1990, when there was a drop of 5 per cent.
6. House prices fell as much as 40% between 1980 and 1985, compared with the period 1986 to 1990, when prices roughly doubled.
7. Arable land was being lost at the rate of over 38 thousand square miles per year throughout the 1980s.
8. Exports topped \$ 10 billion in 2006, with those to Asia Pacific in excess of \$ 2 billion.
9. The smoking rate in young girls was on the rise, similar to that among adult women.
10. Motorcycle casualties were in decline, down from a total of 54,037 in 1995 to 38,090 in 2000.
11. Gender equality would lead to 13.4 million fewer homeless children, a 13% reduction.
12. Inflation is likely to moderate through the early months of 2007.
13. The number of married couples showed a significant decline, accounting for 50.7% of the adult population, compared with 68% in 1971.
14. The smaller gap between movie-goers and television viewers reflected a 5% drop in the number of people who go to the cinema and a 1.2% increase in those who enjoy watching TV at home.



表示“占据”的说法

15. Volunteers constitute nearly half of the work force of the health care sector.
16. While Asians account for 11 per cent of the American population, Hispanics comprise 8 per cent.
17. Women make up 52 per cent of the population of Britain.
18. Landfill is composed of 36% municipal waste, 24% commercial and industrial waste and 40% construction waste.

表示“倍数”的说法

19. Rent as a percentage of the household expenditure more than doubled between 1974 and 1998, from 5% to 12%.
20. Britons were twice as likely to die from heart attacks as Italians and three times as Chinese.
21. Women working as childminders in the under-35 age group in 1995 were almost twice as many as in 1990.
22. Television was twice as popular as washing machine in 1999, with close to 10 per cent of households owning one TV set at home.
23. Young people used the Internet more than three times as often as the general population in 1999.
24. The study found that people who earned more than \$100,000 received nearly 50% more junk mails than lower earners.
25. It also found that those on higher incomes lost on average four times more money than other victims in property-related crime.
26. China's agricultural trade deficit against US jumped 1.5 times to \$ 35 billion over the five-year period.

读数据的方法

27. A quarter of the customers were African origin.
28. Some 700 migrants arrived to live in Australia every week in 2005.
29. Of those UK residents who traveled overseas, some 210,000 went to America.
30. The overall UK population was some 58 million in 2001, 17% higher than in 1951.
31. With an estimated 100 million international migrants worldwide, the proportion of people living outside their country of birth approached 2 per cent of the world's population in 2002.
32. Americans spent a total of \$ 12.5 billion on gifts in 2005 alone, with \$ 6.5 billion of that on toys.
33. An aggregate of 40,000 households bought new vehicles, three times more than the number in 2004.
34. The per-capita spending of visitors in China stood at 1,000 US dollars or so in 2000, a year-on-year rise of one per cent.
35. Indonesia is still an impoverished country, with the population below poverty line exceeding half a billion.
36. The number of people living on less than \$1 a day in Asia dropped by nearly a quarter of a billion people between 1990 and 2002.
37. Two-parent families now work an average of almost 400 more hours a year than they did 20 years ago.

38. There were 100,000 more people working on a full-time basis in 2004 than in 1994.
39. It is shown in the chart that up to two million children were orphaned in 2002 in Africa, half a million higher than the 2001's record figure.
40. It was discovered that less than a fifth of the public money went to education.
41. Two-fifths of the population are suffering different levels of obesity.
42. Between half and two-thirds of smokers die of something other than smoking.
43. More than one-third of the British population has trouble sleeping from time to time.
44. In total, 1,400 magazines were sold within a week—200 a day—more than half of which were for female readers.
45. Currently, approximately 6,000 languages still exist, the majority of which are under threat.
46. Cohabiting couples made up one in ten of the population in 1999—double the number a decade earlier.
47. A staggering four in ten students had the experience of using marijuana.
48. Fewer than three in ten people were ethnic minorities.
49. According to the survey, a billion and a half of the world's citizens had no access to electricity in the year 2004, and almost as many lacked electricity in 2005.
50. 80% of drinks containers in Britain are recycled—far higher than the European average of 20% to 40%.
51. The world population is projected to grow from 6 billion in 1999 to 9 billion by 2042, an increase of 50 per cent that will require 43 years.
52. Just 18 % of smokers were planning to give up smoking, while a further 42.4% said that they would “possibly” do so.
53. As many as 78% of men were doing administrative work, whereas women who were working as sales and customer services staff rose to a record 75%.
54. About 42 per cent of students chose science as their subject, 40 per cent engineering and the rest arts.
55. 40% of respondents said that students should be responsible for university fees, another 40% considered it the responsibility of the government, and the remaining 20% viewed it as a shared responsibility.
56. The number of people enrolling for adult education courses increased by about 5% in 1999, lower than those for 1995 and 1996, when 1.5 million and 1.8 million people respectively were enrolled.
- 表示“时间”的说法
57. Since then, growth had started to accelerate, up to 3 per cent on average annually between 1995 and 2000.
58. Consumer spending rose 0.5% in November after an increase of 0.3% a month earlier.
59. The industrial output growth had slowed to 2% by 2005.
60. By the end of 2005, nearly 30 % of commuters used public transport, a slight increase on the figures for 2003.
61. Britain's GDP is expected to surpass that of France by the end of 2010.

62. In 1993, 60% of Vietnam's population was classified as being under the internationally-accepted poverty line, but that figure had fallen to less than 20% by 2004.
63. From the 1970s onwards, the volume of exports underwent a period of growth.
64. For twenty years or so, there was an upward trend in the number of deaths caused by heart disease.
65. There was a steady increase in the enlistment of the armed force in Vietnam over the period 1970 to 1980.
66. The secondary school enrolment rate sank considerably after an increase of 10 per cent during the period from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s.
67. Although 70 per cent of the smokers said they wanted to quit smoking, a mere 3 per cent of them were successful in those given years.
68. By age 15, Americans are less likely to smoke than Europeans, although the 10-to-13-year-olds in America are as likely to smoke as European 10-to-13-year-olds.
69. Someone who starts smoking aged 15 is three times more likely to die of cancer due to smoking than someone who starts in late 20s.
70. Overall, 11% of people aged between 35 and 45 in the UK said that they were not in good health.
71. The PCs sold dipped 30% to 12. 3 million in 2001, before a substantial increase in the following three years.
72. Prior to a surge to a record high in 1983, food supplies stagnated for nearly ten years.
73. After experiencing alarming increases during the second half of the 1990s, juvenile delinquency was at its lowest level for at least five years.
74. The reported crime rate dropped more than 5%, compared to the same time in 2005.
75. Carbon dioxide emissions were rising by less than 2% annually up to the year 1999, but now rising at 4% or so per year.
76. The popularity of some activities, such as jigsaw puzzle, declined noticeably as the age increases.
77. There was a downward trend in the years 1998 and 1999.
78. Over the course of the last century, the global population rose from under two billion to just over six billion.
79. Australia's share of Japanese tourist market shrank from 9% to 2% in just a 10-year period.

表示“平稳”或者“波动”的说法

80. The population reached a plateau in 1990, before declining suddenly in 2001.
81. The annual population growth rate fluctuated between 1% and 2% during the ten-year period.
82. There were strong fluctuations in birth rates throughout the five years from 1995 to 2000.
83. In spite of a growth in the working population, the unemployment rate was flat at 7. 8%.
84. The output rose and fell within a narrow range between 41. 2 million tons and 51. 2 million tons.
85. The number of young people obtaining qualifications remained static (slightly above 30%).
86. LCD TV prices remained steady for three years in a row apart from (despite, except) a slump in 2003.
87. The mobile phone owner growth remained constant and averaged 1 per cent per year in both the US and the UK up to 2003.



88. Enrolments rose dramatically to more than half a million and remained around that figure in 1965.
89. The unemployment rate stabilised at a higher level by around 1995.
90. Industrial production continued to stagnate, after 12 years of tremendous growth.
91. There had been slight oscillations in temperature throughout the 1970s and 1980s.

表示历史值的说法

92. UK trade deficit with China rose almost 10% to 3 billion, a ten-year high.
93. The proportion of single-parent families reached an all-time record of 15%.
94. Auckland received no more than 200 mm of rain per month on average in 1990, a new low in the twenty-year period.
95. The total number of regular Internet users experienced an unprecedented rise in 2002, its sixth annual rise in a row.
96. Britain's crime rate peaked at 9% or so in 1999.
97. The greatest increase was in the proportion of the people who are overweight, 15% up from 8% in 1989.
98. Unemployment figures remained high, ranging from 12. 5% to 15%.
99. Youngsters spent a mere 5% of their pocket money on cigarettes in 2003, the fourth lowest on record.

排列比较的说法

100. The US ranked in the world's top five as a car manufacturer in 1985, but slipped to seventh in 1990 and plummeted to tenth in 1995.
101. Japan led other countries in life expectancy (81. 2 years); Australia and Canada followed behind, 80. 55 years and 80. 2 years respectively.
102. The latest figures show that China has come second in terms of GDP, following the lead of the United States and narrowly beating Japan into third place.
103. France has risen two places to number four in the OECD countries, behind America, Japan and Britain.
104. Saturn is the second largest planet after Jupiter, with a diameter nearly ten times that of Earth.
105. In terms of GDP, Mexico, which did not appear in the top 20 in 2000, came in at 14th in 2005.
106. While the Asian countries compare favourably with their European counterparts, several have dropped in ranking.
107. Practical crafts was the most popular subject area, with an enrolment rate of 45%, closely followed by physical education and sport.
108. The US was ahead with an increase of 10% and China came second with 8%.
109. China is the world's most populous country, with a population of more than 1. 4 billion, far ahead of India, with 1 billion people.
110. China overtook America in 1999 and became the largest export country.
111. In 1999, Australia ranked second, behind the USA, in terms of domestic waste generation.
112. The population growth in the UK was lower than the European Union average of 23% and far below the growth in the United States (80%) over the same period.

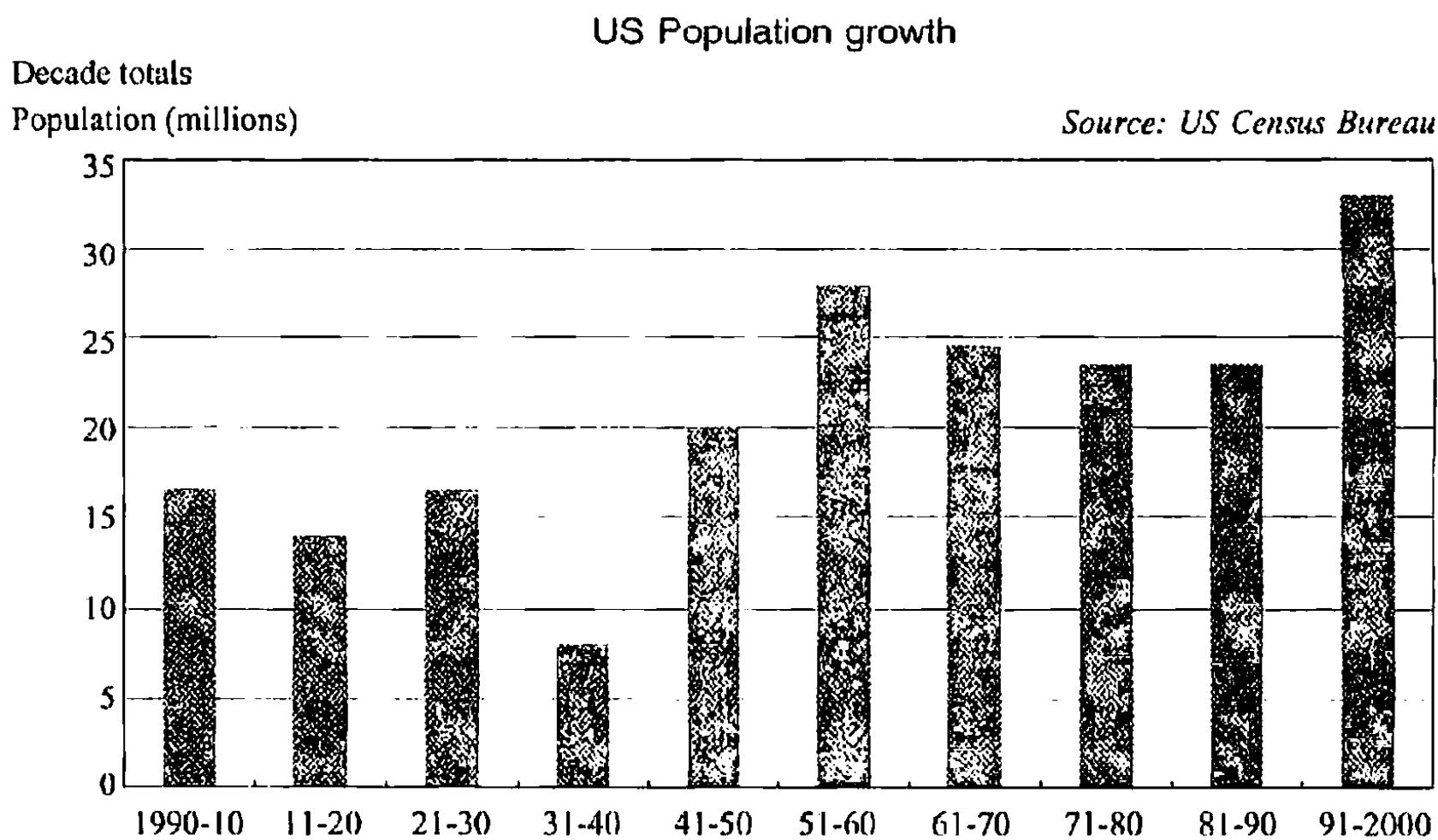
113. Students made up the biggest proportion of employees in low paid occupations (65%), while high school students were most likely to have a professional job (40%).
114. While the number of full-time female workers grew, that of full-time male workers declined.
115. Whereas developing countries more than doubled car emissions, from 3 billion to 6. 2 billion, industrialised countries cut theirs by half, from 4 billion down to 2 billion.
116. The population of France is only marginally larger than that of Britain.
117. The drop in 1995 was at odds with the sharp rise in 1999.
118. With regard to government spending on education, there was a sharp reduction during the five-year-long period (223 million in 1989 versus 110 million in 1994).
119. The income differences between sexes even out with age.
120. In Africa, there are around 14 women living with HIV for every 10 men.
121. The proportion of homeowners was as high as 78% in 1989, in marked contrast to a mere 35% a decade earlier.
122. Women were more likely to be part-time workers throughout the 1990s, with more than two out of five women working part-time, compared with one in ten men.
123. The jobless rate in 1990 was 4%, the lowest level in more than ten years, as against 10% in 1980.
124. Among the leading reasons why an adult considered education in 2004, 65% said that it was helpful, while 24% chose it simply because they loved studying.
125. The average American produces 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide, a Chinese 0.7 tonnes and an Indian 0.25 tonnes.

六、图表作文写作范例

Topic 1: Graphs below provide the latest figures about the demographics of the United States, including ethnical groups and the population, based on a census that was carried out and administered by US Census Bureau in 2006.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

US population by race and ethnicity

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
1966 (200 million)	167.2 million	22.3 million	8.5 million	1.5 million	0.5 million
2006 (300 million)	201 million	38.7 million	44.7 million	14.3 million	1.3 million



写作思路和步骤

第一步：读题。题目说明了这是人口普查的结果，而且是比较新的结果，那么有可能使用现在时态，然后结合一般过去时态。

第二步：读图里的文字信息。表格是美国人口按照种族的分布(US population by race)，包括白人、黑人、西班牙人、亚洲人和其他人种，单位是百万。柱状图是关于人口总数的，单位是十年。

第三步：读图里的度量单位和其他信息。表格给出1966年和2006年两年的数据，而柱状图是一个世纪中每十年的数据。

第四步：开始写作。写完介绍段后，看两幅图是否有联系。很明显这两幅图一个针对的是人口的组成，一个是人口的增长，时间跨度也不一样，没什么联系。因此，要分开描述。

第五步：寻找主要规律和特征。在第一幅图中，很明显，西班牙人和亚洲人增长最快，尽管白人仍然是主流；在第二幅图中，50年代之前，人口增长每十年都在2000万以下；50年代之后，人口增长率每十年在2000万以上，但是到了90年代开始激增。注意不要将人口的变化和全球化或者是经济增长的原因进行联系，因为题目并没有给出相关的信息。

范文

The table, combined with the bar chart, provides an overview of demographics of the United States from the early last century to the present.

It can be seen in the table that the total US population is now 300 million, 1.5 times larger than 40 years ago, 200 million. Hispanics and Asian Americans expanded much faster than other races. According to the census, 44.7 million Americans are currently Hispanic, more than five times higher than in 1966, while the Asian population is as large as 14.3 million, a ten-fold increase over the 1966 level. By comparison, although white Americans are still in the majority, accounting for two thirds of the current US population, the growth rate was lower than the general population. Afro-Americans, who made up the second largest ethnical group in 1966 with a population of 22.3 million, dropped to number three, behind whites and Hispanics. Other ethnical groups take up the remaining 1.3 million.

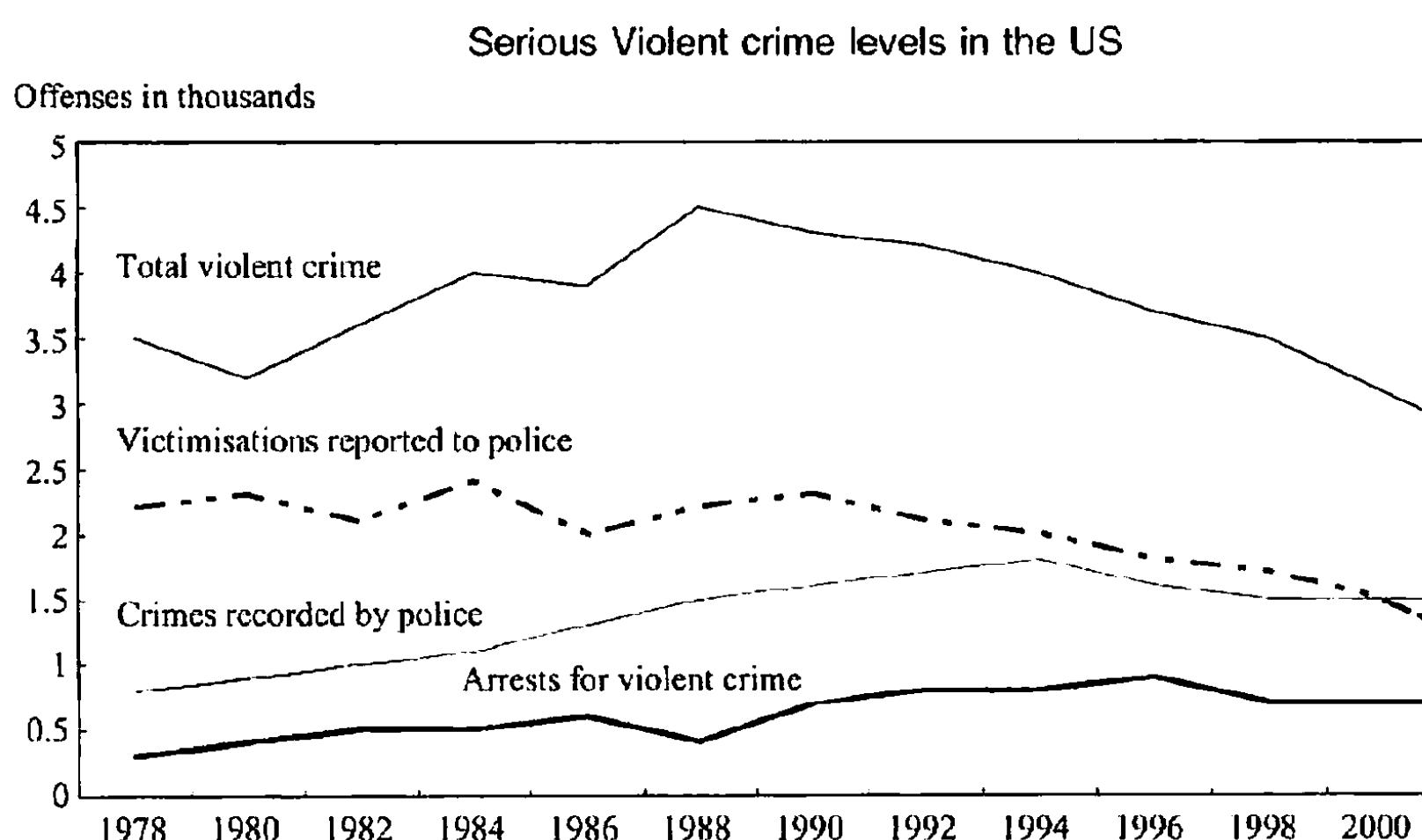
In the first half of the 20th century, the US population grew at different rates, ranging from 7.5 million to 20 million a decade, the bar chart suggests. It accelerated since the middle of the last century,

with adding at least 20 million to the overall population every ten years. The 1990s alone experienced a growth of more than 30 million.

To summarise, the US population continued to swell since the early last century and the greatest increases occurred to Hispanics and Asian Americans from 1966 to 2006.

Topic 2: The line chart below shows serious violent crime levels from 1978 to 2000 in the US. Serious violent crimes include rape, robbery, aggravated assault and homicide.

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



写作思路和步骤

第一步：读题。题目大意是线图显示了 1978 年到 2000 年美国暴力犯罪的程度，并说明暴力犯罪包括了强奸、偷窃、严重的身体侵犯和谋杀。从题目来看，应该用过去时态比较恰当。

第二步：读图里的文字信息。暴力犯罪被分成四种，分别是暴力犯罪的总数、犯罪受害人数、警察所记录的犯罪以及暴力犯罪的逮捕率。

第三步：读图里的度量单位和其他信息。图表的横坐标给出 1978 年到 2000 年的数据，而纵坐标给出的是每千人之中的犯罪率。

第四步：开始写作。写完介绍段后，看这四条线有没有联系。虽然这四条线之间没有非常明显的因果关系，但仍可以将它们联系起来描述，因为它们的大致趋势一致，而且可以相互比较。

第五步：寻找主要规律和特征。从第一年(1978 年)开始读数据，然后从第一年最高值开始读 (total violent crime)。在 1988 年前，暴力犯罪总数和警方所记录的值处于上升状态，而其余两组数据波动；在 1988 年之后，犯罪受害人数和暴力犯罪总体都在下降，其余两组数据有上升，但是最后都趋于平稳。需要注意的是，对线图的描述不能太过注重个别的数据，重心应该在整体趋势上。

范文

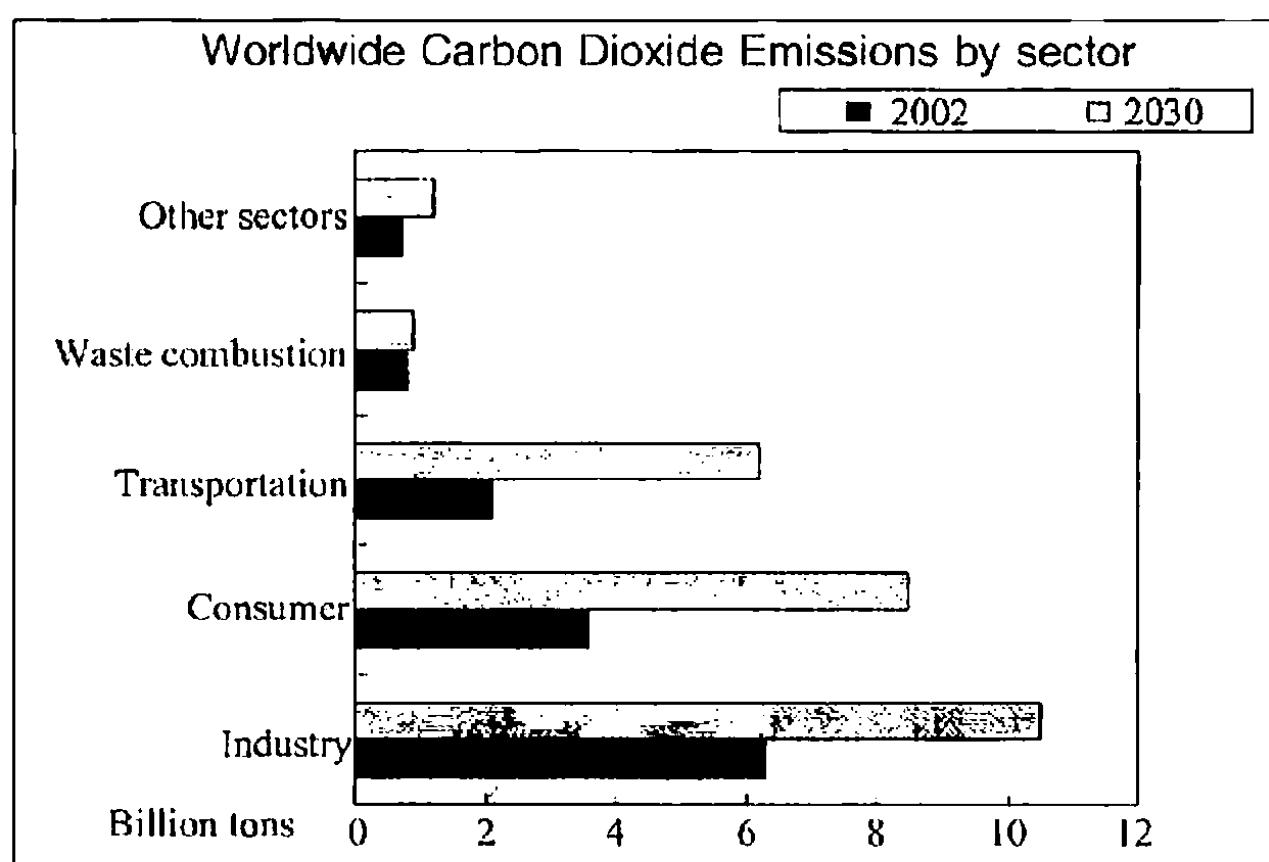
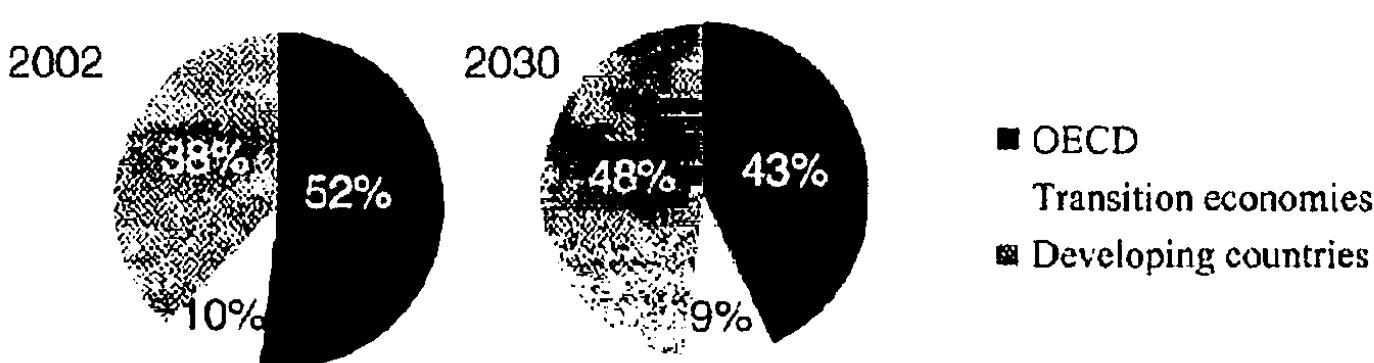
The multiple-line graph demonstrates trends in violent crime levels in the US during the period 1978 to 2000.

In the first ten years, there were fluctuations in the total crime level, but the overall trend was upbeat. By about 1989, it rose to a record high, around 4.5 offences per thousand Americans, half the figure in 1980 (slightly over 3 offences), the lowest ever recorded during the given period. Victimization rates rose and fell at a lower level between 2 and 2.5 offences over the same period, while crimes recorded by police showed a steady increase, reaching its highest in the year 1994, over 1.5 offences in a thousand. The arrest rate was the lowest, levelling off below 0.5 offences per 1,000.

From 1988 onwards, the total violent crime level declined gradually, so did victimizations reported to police. In 2000, 3 out of a thousand Americans committed violent crime, while half as many victims were reported to the police. As to crimes recorded by police and arrests for violent crime, both dropped slightly in the last five years and the figures were 1.5 and 0.5 offences respectively in 2000.

Overall, the violent crime rate, as well as victimizations reported to police, crimes recorded and arrests for violent crime, was not subject to strong fluctuations in the final two decades of the last century, although by the end of the century, there was a trend toward lower violent crime levels.

Topic 3: The pie graphs show greenhouse gas emissions worldwide in 2002 and the forecast for 2030. The column chart shows carbon dioxide emissions around the world. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



写作思路和步骤

第一步：读题。题目大意是两个图展示了世界二氧化碳排放量在 2002 年和 2030 年的数据。很明显，两个数据分别是过去和将来，因此本题结合一般过去时和一般将来时。

第二步：读图里的文字信息。两个饼图主要针对三种国家，分别是 OECD（经合组织成员）

国)、经济转型的国家和发展中国家；柱状图是不同行业排放二氧化碳的对比，分别有工业、消费业、交通、垃圾燃烧和其他行业。

第三步：读图里的度量单位和其他信息。两个饼图的单位很明显是百分比，而柱状图的单位是十亿吨。

第四步：开始写作。写完介绍段后，看饼图和柱图有没有联系。很明显饼图针对的是排放量在不同国家之间的区别，而柱图强调的是排放量在不同行业之间的区别。

第五步：寻找主要规律和特征。OECD 国家的排放量减少，而发展中国家的排放量变大，经济转型国家基本保持不变。而按照行业分，所有行业的排放量都呈增长趋势。行业的排放量可以按高低分组叙述。

范文

The graphs give past and future data concerning worldwide carbon dioxide emission.

As can be seen in the two pie charts, developing countries are expected to account for a bigger share of emissions in 2030, 48%, compared to 38% in 2002. In contrast, OECD countries are projected to make up a lower proportion, 43%, 9% down over the same period. Countries with transition economies are estimated to take up the remaining 9% in 2030, 1% less than in 2002.

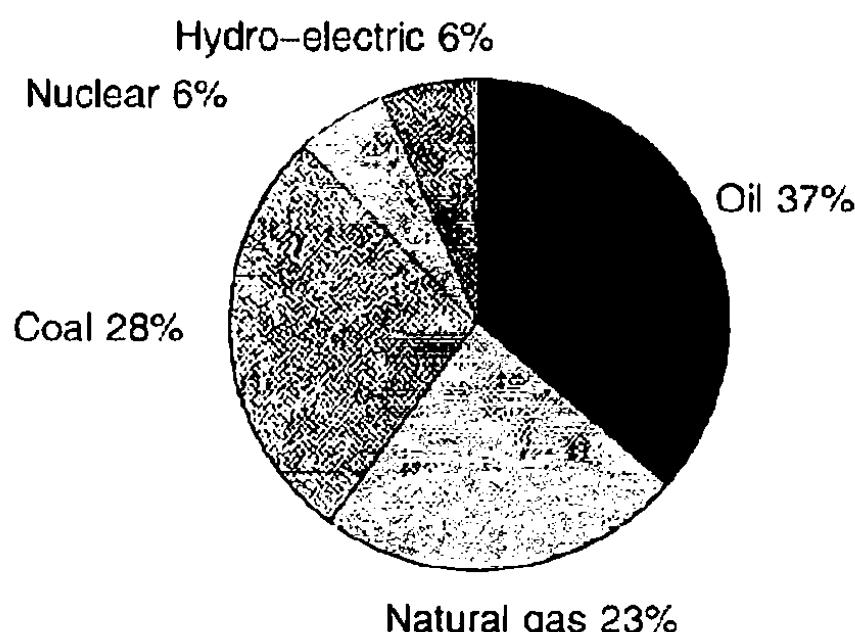
The bar chart reveals that carbon dioxide emissions will expand to varying degrees in different sectors by 2030. Industry will continue to be the major producer of carbon dioxide, rising to more than 10 billion tons in 2030. Next comes the consumer sector, which is projected to more than double its emissions from less than 4 billion to 8 billion or more tons. Transportation, the third largest producer, will see a huge growth to 6 billion, triple the amount in 2002. By comparison, waste combustion and other sectors make up a much lower proportion, each producing an estimated 1 billion carbon dioxide.

To summarise, developing countries will overtake OECD countries to become the major carbon dioxide emission producer by 2030. While industry is responsible for the highest amount of carbon dioxide emissions, consumer and transportation experience the greatest increases.

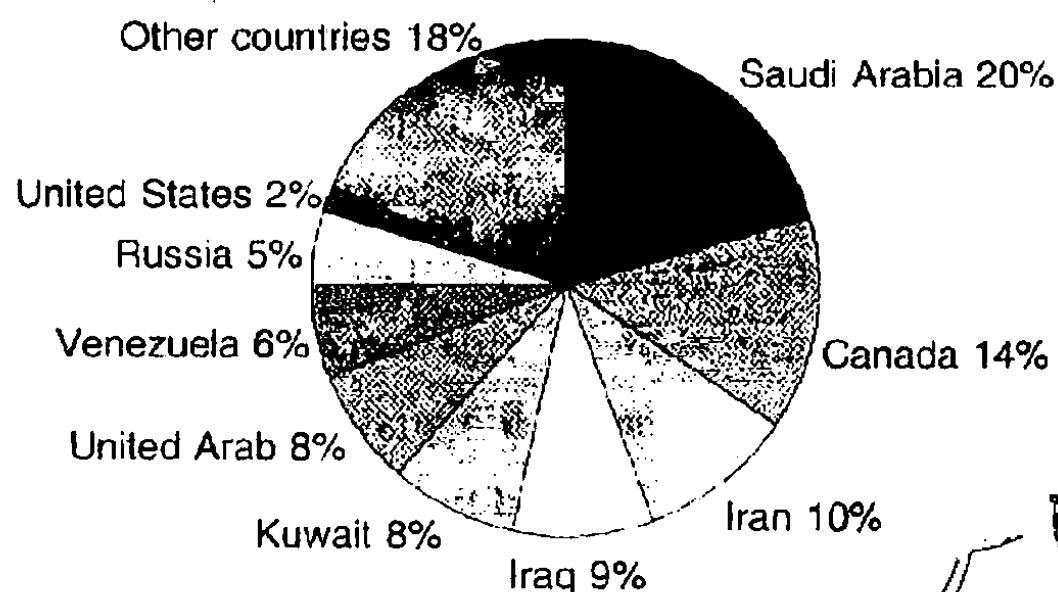
Topic 4: The graphs provide information about worldwide energy consumption, the countries with oil reserves and the world oil prices from 2000 to 2025.

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

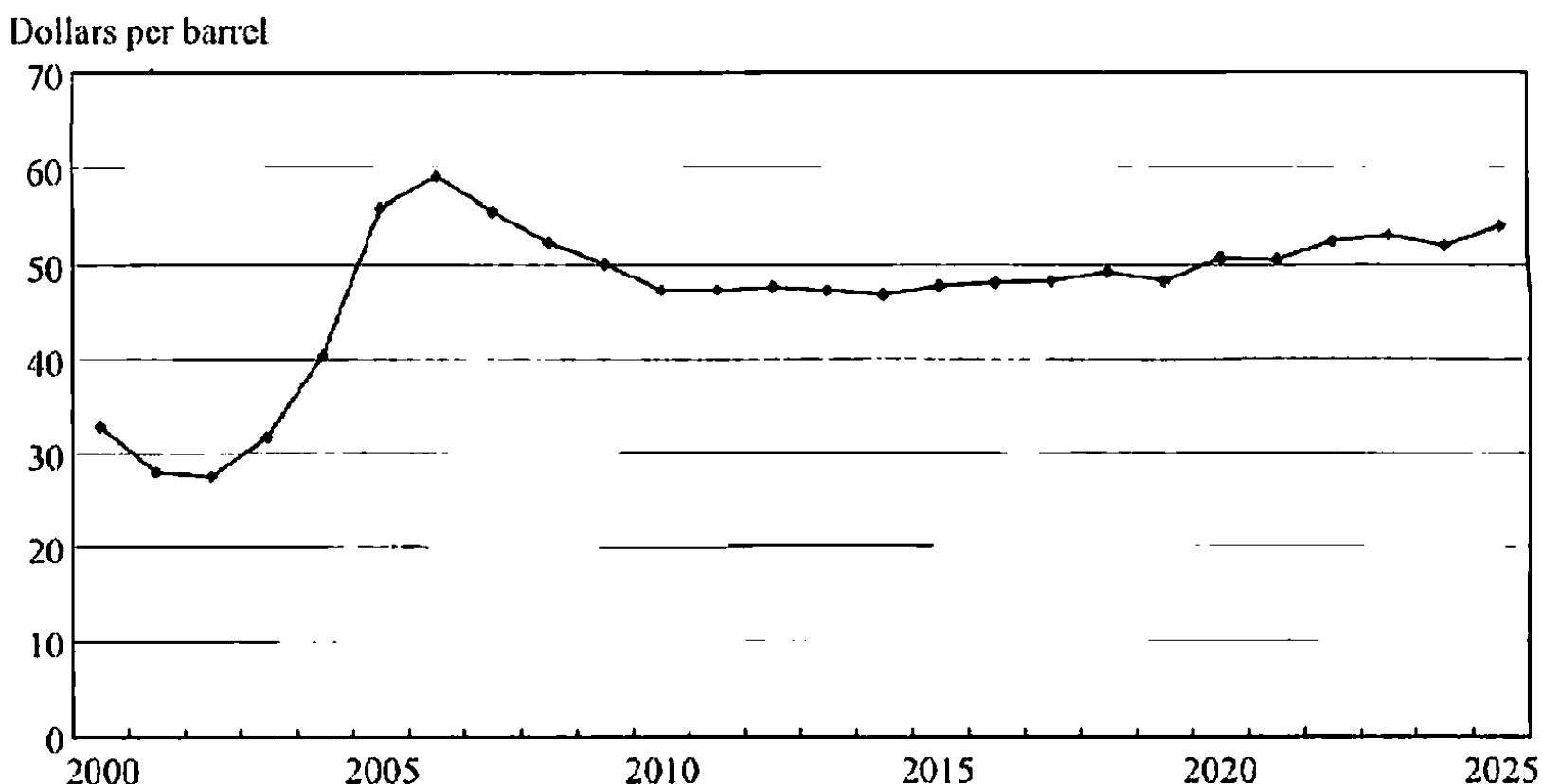
Energy consumption by type (2005)



World oil reserves (billion barrels)



World Oil Prices (2000–2025)



写作思路和步骤

第一步：读题。题目大意是图提供了关于世界能源消耗的信息、拥有石油储备的国家以及2000到2025年的油价变化。从题目可以得知，可能需要使用过去时、现在时和将来时。

第二步：读图里的文字信息。第一幅饼图里分别有石油、天然气、煤、核能和水电，是2005年的数据；第二幅图是几个石油储备国所占比例，没有说明年份；第三幅图是油价。

第三步：读图里的度量单位和其他信息。两个饼图的单位很明显是百分比，而线图的单位是每桶多少美元。

第四步：开始写作。写完介绍段后，看两个饼图和线图有没有联系。可以看出，这三幅图没有任何联系，因为针对对象不同。

第五步：寻找主要规律和特征。前两幅图没有年份，从最高值开始读。线图有年份，从第一年开始读。石油、天然气还有煤是消耗最多的能源。石油储备国家很多，沙特、伊朗、伊拉克、科威特和阿联酋这些中东国家占据了世界过半的石油储备。油价方面，2005年左右到了历史最高值，自此之后滑落，在每桶50美元左右波动。

范文

The two pie charts, combined with the line chart, give an overview of some aspects of the energy market.

According to the first pie chart, the consumption of oil was the highest in 2005, accounting for 37% of the energy consumed worldwide, followed by coal and natural gas, taking up 28% and 23% separately. Nuclear power and hydro-electricity evenly contributed to the remaining 12%.

Saudi Arabia and Canada are the two countries with the largest oil reserves—20% versus 14%. Four Mid-east countries, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and United Arab follow behind, each having 8 to 10% of the global reserves. Venezuela, Russia and the United States are on the list as well, but account for a smaller share, 6%, 5% and 2% respectively.

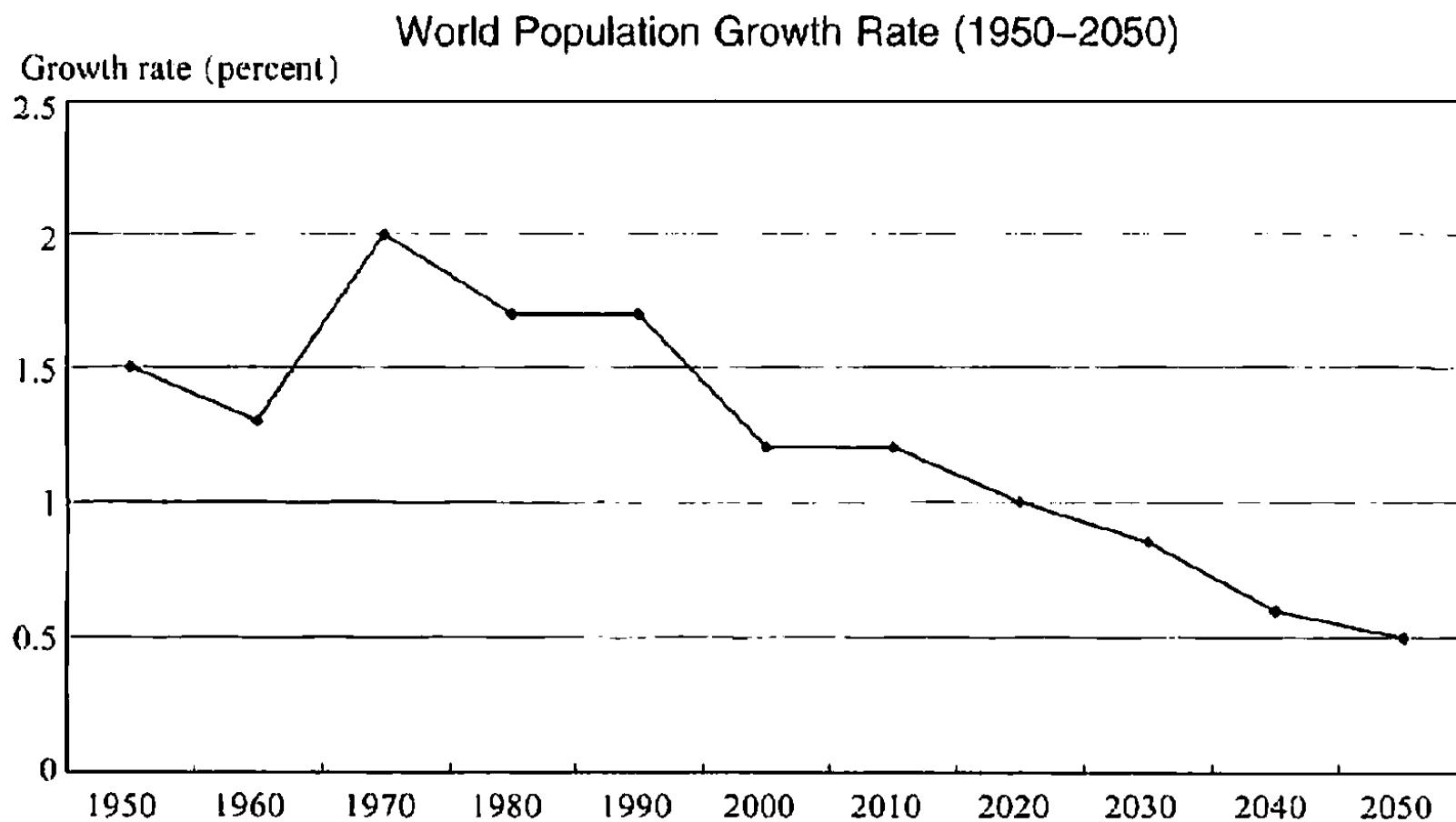
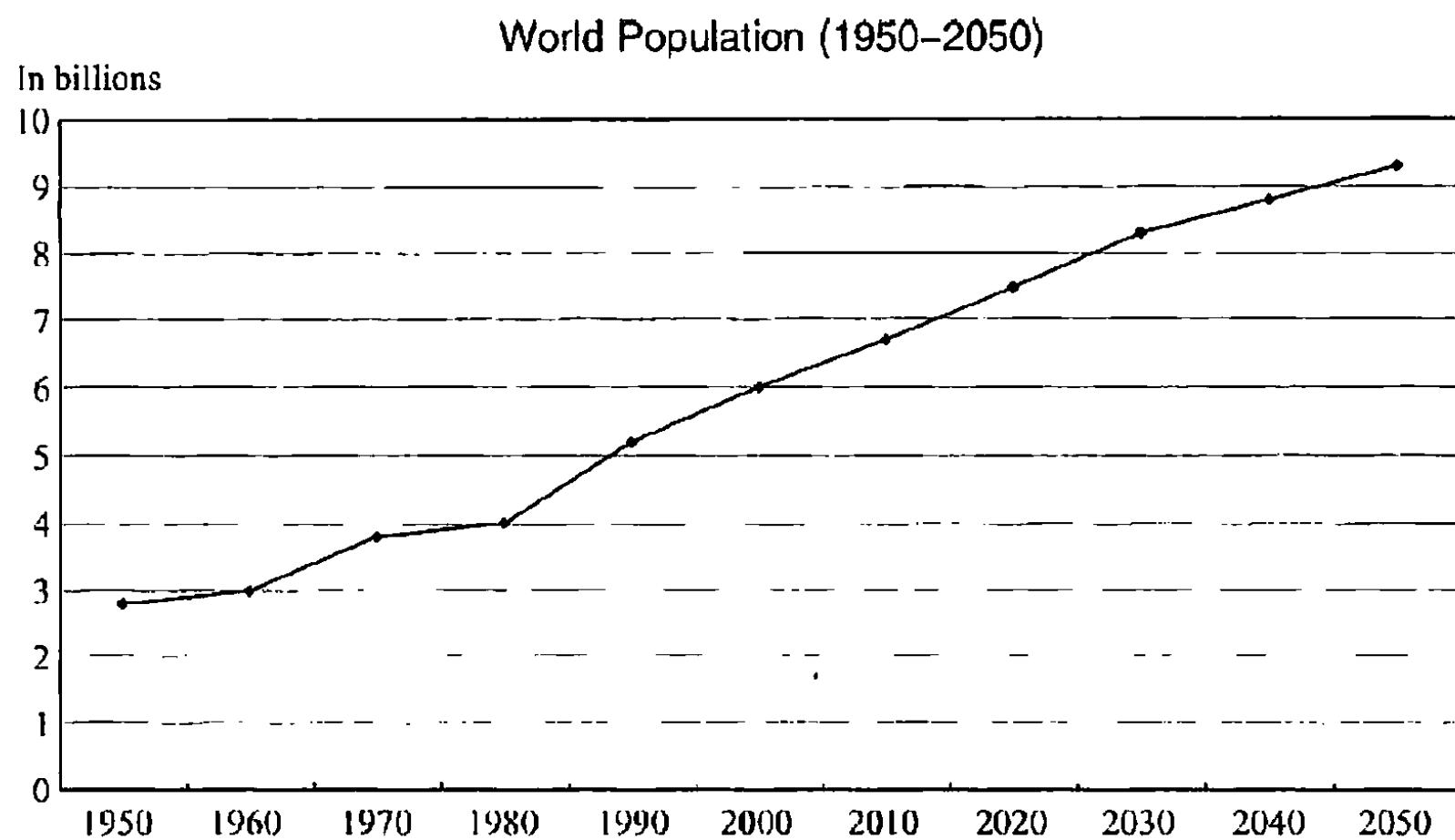
The line chart shows a wide variation in the world oil prices in the first decade of the 21st century. In 2000, oil cost a mere 33 dollars per barrel, or even less in the following three years. From 2003 onwards, the price had surged markedly and finally hit a peak of 60 dollars in about 2006. Since then, the oil price is expected to drop for three years or longer, down to 48 dollars in 2010 and remain at that

level throughout the rest of the given period.

As suggested above, oil is very likely to remain as an important energy source, with more than half the global oil reserves being located in Mid-east countries. In the two decades to come, the oil price is unlikely to return to its low levels in the early 2000s.

Topic 5: The diagrams below present the estimates and projections of world population from the US Census Bureau.

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



写作思路和步骤

第一步：读题。题目大意是图提供了从 1950 年到 2050 年世界人口和增长率的有关信息，因此有可能用到过去时、现在时和将来时。

第二步：读图里的文字信息。第一幅图是世界人口数量，第二幅图是人口增长率。

第三步：读图里的度量单位和其他信息。第一幅图以十亿为单位，第二幅图以百分比为单位。

第四步：开始写作。写完介绍段后，看两幅图有没有联系；没有联系，因为针对对象不同。

第五步：寻找主要规律和特征。两个线图都有年份，从第一年开始读。人口数量一直上升，而人口增长率呈波动之后下降的趋势。简单地说，人口在增长，但是增长率在慢慢降低。

范文

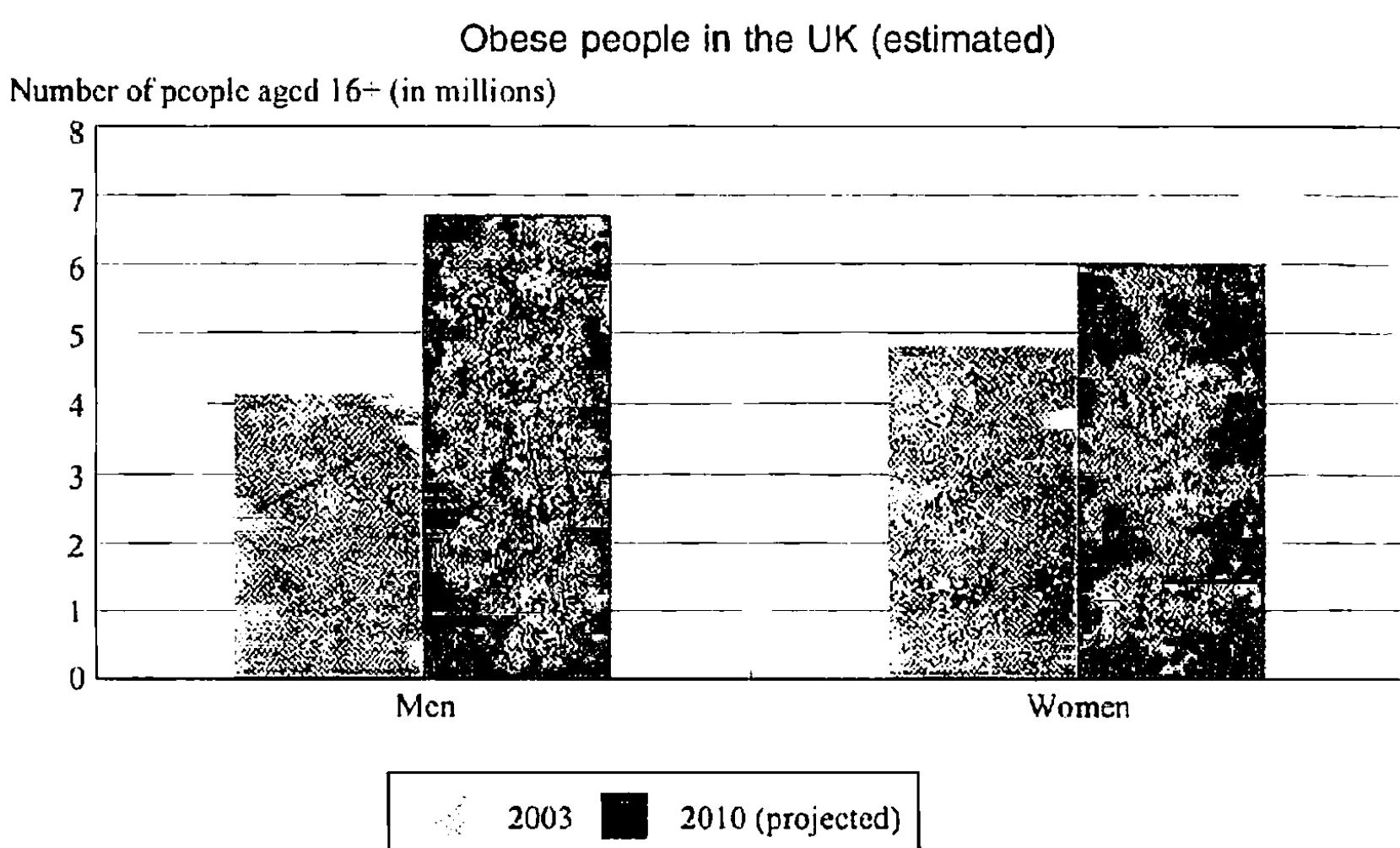
The two charts present an overall view of how world population did and will change over the period 1950 to 2050.

The first chart shows the sustained growth of world population. In the first 10 years from 1950 to 1960, the population was flat at 3 billion, before rising to 4 billion in 1970 and remaining constant at that level till 1980. Since then, the growth accelerated, adding another 2 billion within twenty years. In 2000, the population topped 6 billion, doubling the figure fifty years earlier. By the middle of this century, it is estimated that the planet will home a population of at least 9 billion.

As shown in the second chart, there was a wide range in the world population growth rate in the second half of the last century. Growth first fluctuated dramatically and then surged to 2% in 1970, a 100-year high. From then on, it slowed remarkably, and by 2005, averaged out at around 1.25%. This pattern is projected to persist by 2050, when the growth rate is likely to be as low as 0.5%.

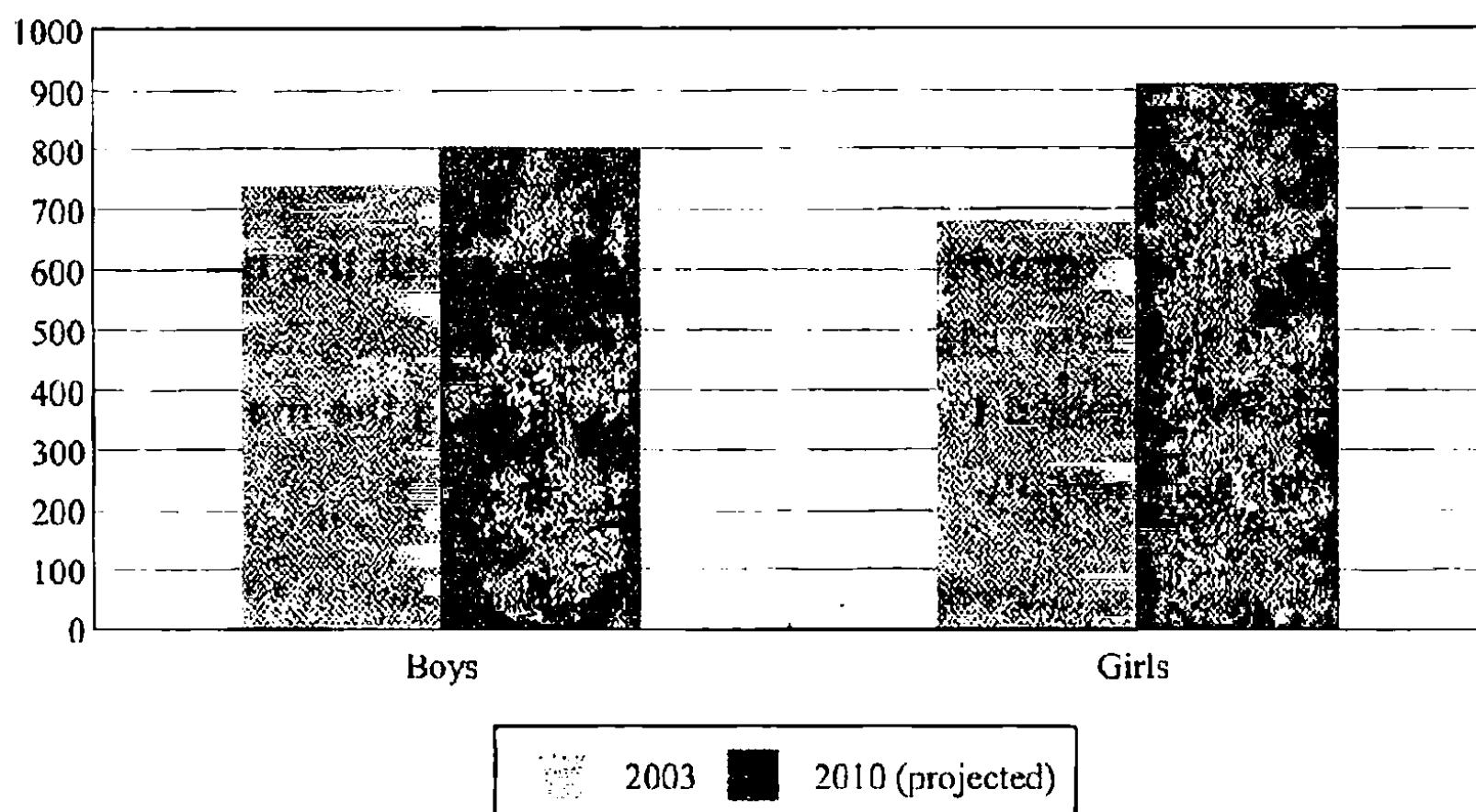
In summary, population growth tends to continue throughout much of the first half of the 21st century, although the rate at which the population grows will decline.

Topic 6: The graphs below summarise the results of a survey carried out by the Department of Health about the overweight population in Britain with projections. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

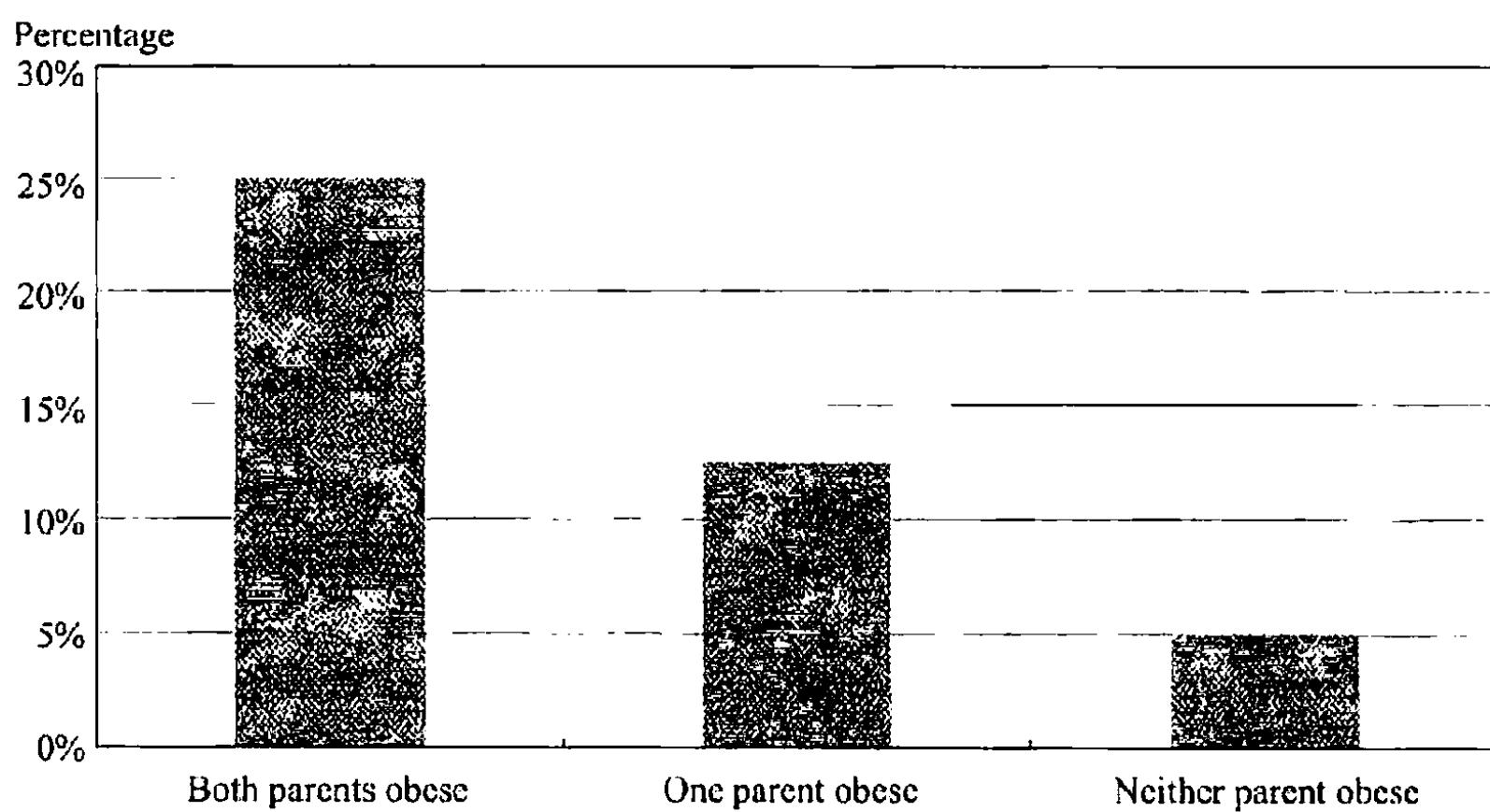


Obese children in the UK (estimated)

Number of children aged 2-15 (in thousands)



Obese children in different household types



范文

The first two graphs show a marked rise in obesity in Britain by 2010. The number of men who have a weight problem is estimated to be as high as 6.8 million in 2010, over 50% higher than in 2003. The increase in the women who have the same problem tends to be smaller, rising almost 30% from 4.7 million to 6 million.

In children, it is another picture. The survey suggests that girls who are overweight will see a greater increase during the period 2003-2010 to more than 900 thousand, 100 thousand more than boys who have the same problem, although in 2003, there were more boys than girls suffering obesity, over 700 thousand versus about 690 thousand.

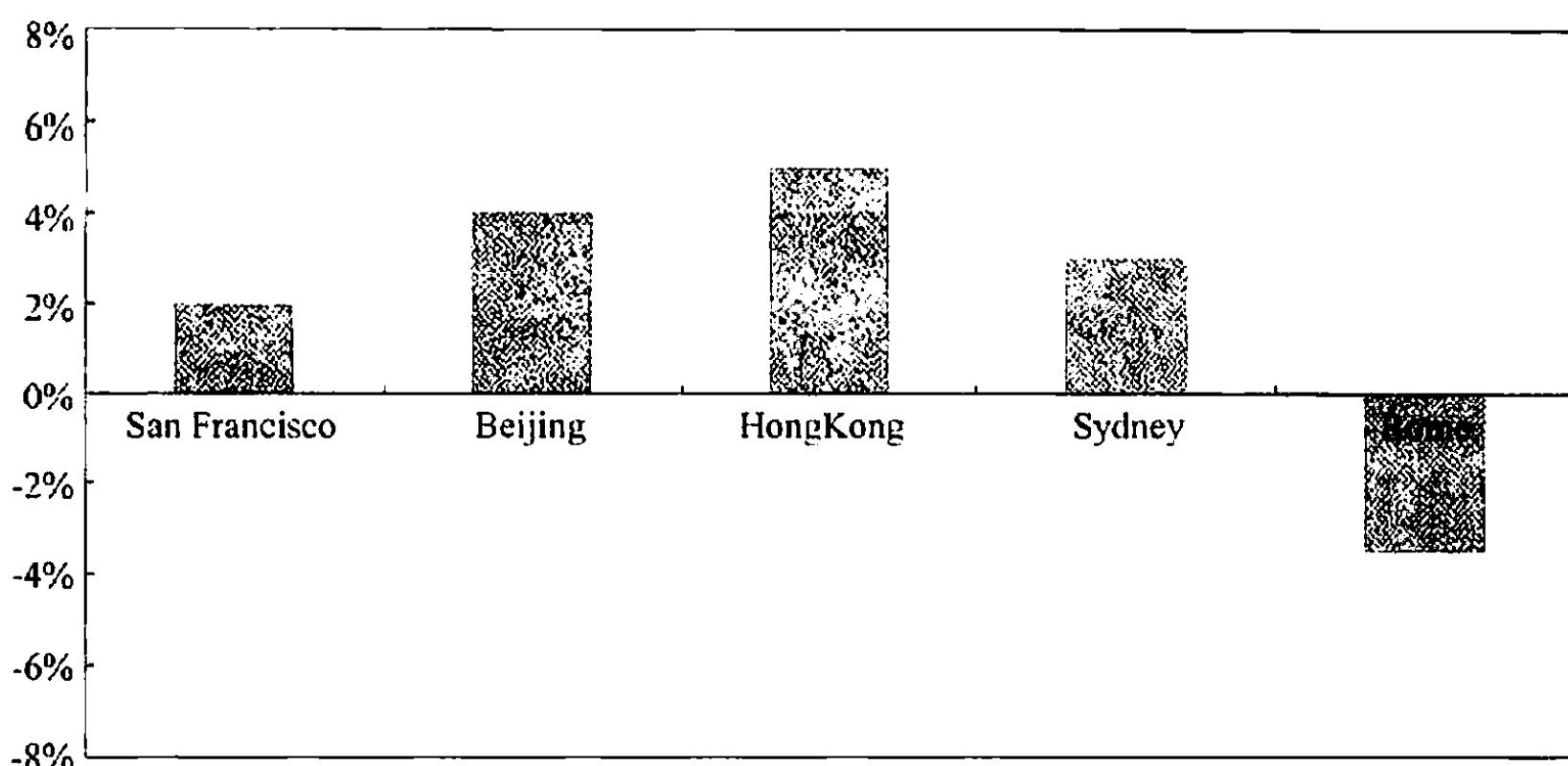
As shown in the third graph, children in households where both parents are obese are twice as likely to be obese as those in households where one parent is obese (12.5%) and five times as those with parents having a healthy weight (5%).

Overall, UK's obese population will grow in size, including both children and adults. While men are expected to outnumber women by 2010, girls will surpass boys. The children with at least one parent having a weight problem are more likely to be obese than those with parents having a healthy weight.

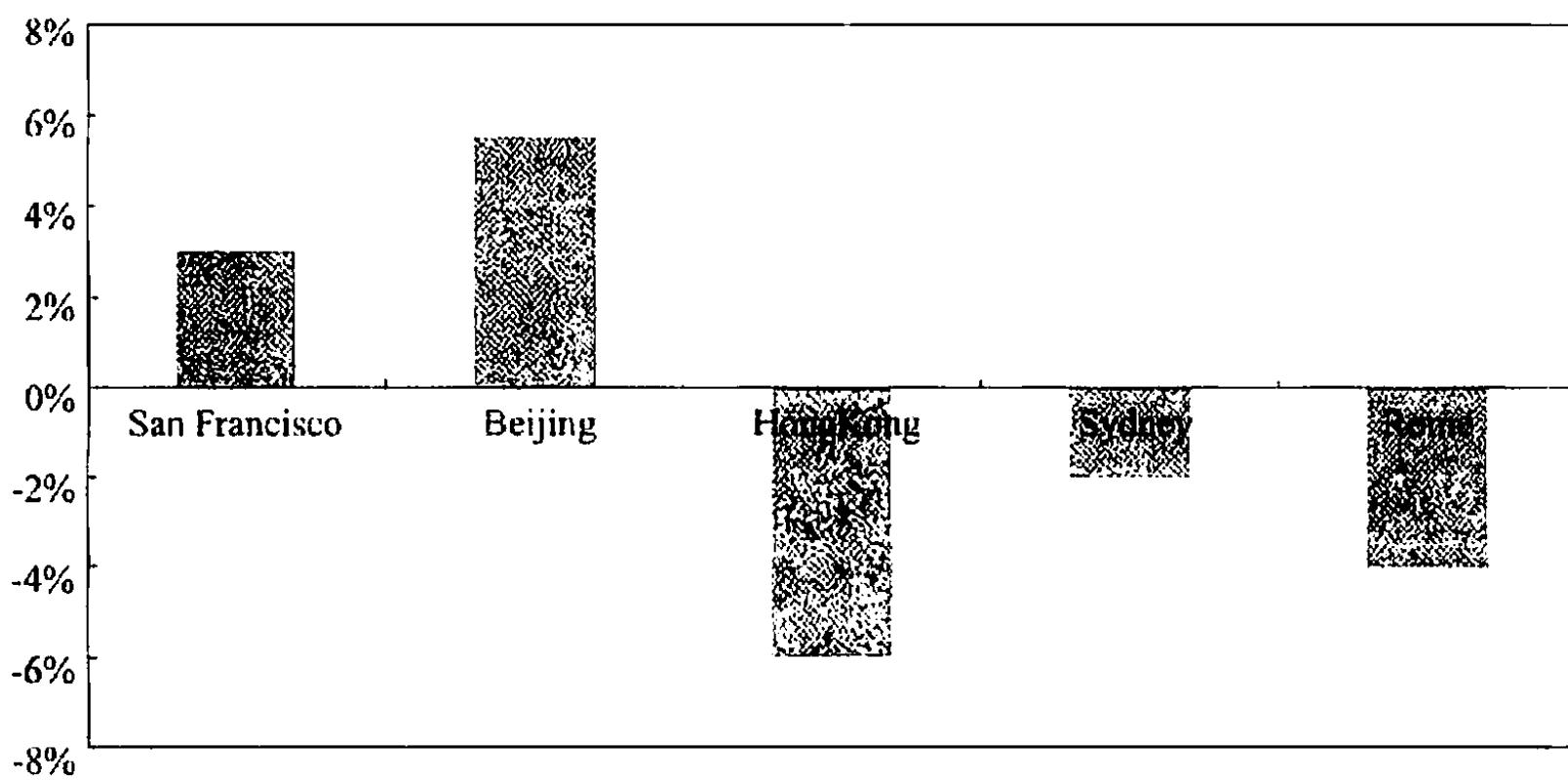
Topic 7: The diagrams provide some information about the housing prices of five cities around the world from 1990 to 2000.

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

The changes to the housing prices in five cities (between 1990 and 1995)



The changes to the housing prices in five cities (between 1995 and 2000)



范文：

The given tables offer a glimpse of the real estate market in five major cities around the world over two periods, from 1990 to 1995, and from 1995 to 2000.

San Francisco and Beijing are two cities which saw housing prices climb throughout the ten-year period. In the first five years, a 2% rise was recorded in San Francisco, and a 4% in Beijing. The increase accelerated in subsequent years, with a 3% gain seen in San Francisco and a nearly 6% in Beijing.

Beijing.

By comparison, the property market of Rome was continuously at recession, reflected in an average 3.5 per cent drop. Hong Kong and Sydney experienced a similar slump between 1995 and 2000. The housing price slipped 6 % in Hong Kong, as against its 5% gain in the previous five years. The decrease in the housing price in Sydney was narrower, 2 per cent only, but still disappointing, compared to its 3% increase in the first half of 1990s.

To recap, there were significant differences in the housing market in those five cities in the last decade of the last century. While some experienced a long period of growth, the rest were subject to price fluctuations.

Topic 8: The table below describes the proportion of smokers in males and females (between the age of 15 and 20) in Britain.

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

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Males	10%	22%	35%	37%	36%	30%	28%
Females	5%	13%	22%	34%	37%	32%	27%

范文

The table reveals how smoking evolved into a fad among 15-to-20-year-old Britons in the period 1970 to 2000.

In 1970, smoking was not very popular among youngsters aged 15 to 20, with only 10 per cent of males smoking, and 5% in females. The following decade saw a dramatic change: the smoking rate among males leapt nearly 13% every five years to 35% in 1980, compared to a slower growth in females, rising approximately 8% every five years to 22% in 1980.

Over the period between 1980 and 1990, smoking remained popular among young males, accounting for over a third of the 15-to-20 male population while young females showed a growing interest in smoking, pushing the smoking rate first to 34% in 1985, and then to 37% in 1990, even outmatching their male counterparts.

Over the final years of the last century, the smoking craze in the 15-20 age group abated, either for males or for females. In 2000, an estimated 27 % to 28% of people in this age group were reported as smokers, lower than previous years, albeit still more than three times higher than 30 years earlier.

From the table, it is clear that the 15-to-20-year-old population in Britain had a much higher percentage of smokers by the end of the last century than in the early 1970s.

Beijing.

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Topic 9: The table below shows carbon dioxide emissions from transport in three European countries in 1994 and 2004.

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

Carbon Dioxide emissions from transport(by source): 1994 and 2004

	Million tonnes of carbon									
	Road transport		Railways		Civil aviation		Shipping		All domestic transport	
	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
European Union										
United Kingdom	30.6	32.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	32.5	35.0
France	32.6	36.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.7	34.7	38.7
Germany	43.9	43.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	47.2	46.7

Source: The Department for Transport, UK

范文

The given table provides an overview of carbon dioxide emissions from four main transport sources (namely, road transport, railways, civil aviation and shipping) in the United Kingdom, France and Germany in 1994 and 2004.

Germany, although having higher emissions than either the United Kingdom or France did, saw the amount decrease slightly from 47.2 to 46.7 million tonnes. By comparison, France recorded an increase of four million tonnes from 34.7 million in 1994, while the United Kingdom had a smaller growth, 2.5 million tonnes over the same period.

In all the three countries, road transport was responsible for the majority of emissions. In the United Kingdom, road transport produced emissions up to 32.6 million tonnes in 2004, 2 million more than ten years earlier, while other three transport sources did not show any remarkable growth. A similar pattern was seen in France, where road transport added 3.6 million tonnes to the total emissions within ten years. Germany, by contrast, was the only country of the three to experience a drop in road transport emissions. Other three transport sources had a lower emission volume as well, except civil aviation, with the amount rising to 1.2 million.

As shown in the table, both UK and France failed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from transport sources during the period 1994 to 2004, in contrast to the decrease in Germany. Road transport continued to account for the biggest source of emissions.

Topic 10: The table below shows motor vehicle offences in England and Wales between 1994 and 2004.

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

Motor vehicle offences by type of offence: England and Wales: 1994-2004

Offence type:	Thousands of offences										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Dangerous, careless or drunken driving etc	190	189	191	199	190	183	144	137	171	177	231
Accident offences	24	23	22	22	21	19	18	18	18	19	18
Speed limit offences	602	680	752	681	962	1,001	1,188	1,391	1,538	2,041	2,076
Unauthorised taking or theft of motor vehicle	46	41	40	37	37	36	32	31	32	30	27
Licence, insurance and record keeping offences	872	874	846	829	817	807	785	769	819	953	957
Neglect of traffic signs and directions	260	272	276	282	271	245	232	218	213	264	268

Source: The Department for Transport, UK

范文

The table presents an overall view of various motor vehicle offences in England and Wales from 1994 to 2004.

In 1994, licence, insurance and record keeping offences were the most common type of offences and rose to 957 thousand in 2004, after a ten-year period of fluctuations. Speed limit offences initially ranked second in 1994 but became the main type of offences by 2004, recording a ten-year high at 2,076 thousand, more than three times the figure ten years earlier. Neglect of traffic signs and directions came third, averaging at around 250 thousand per year.

Dangerous, careless or drunken driving was the fourth main type of offences, dropping in much of the period 1994 to 2004 but finally hitting an all-time high at 231 thousand. Another two types of offences, accident offences and unauthorised taking (or theft) of motor vehicle, were the least common, also declining gradually.

To summarise, speed limit offences and licence offences were two main types of motor vehicle offences in England and Wales during the period 1994 to 2004 and speed limit offences deserved particular attention because it surged exponentially.

第三节 流程图的写作

流程图(flow charts)是雅思考试的一个难点，所以在这里把它单独作为一节来讲解。其一，流程图的题目基本不会重复，因此复习已经考过的题目不会有太大效果；其二，流程图的词汇随着图表的对象而变化，很少出现重复的词汇。因此，如果考生在考试中遇到流程图，可以说常用的备考技巧已经失去效用，此时是真正表现语言水平的时候。所幸流程图考查的次数不多，一年大概三到五次，主要集中在年初和年末的三个月。

一般来说，流程图和普通图表的区别在于：

- 流程图基本上不会出现数据，文字信息占主要地位；
- 流程图以描述为主，比较的机会比图表题少；
- 流程图中出现的信息都需要描述，而普通图表则不需要描述每一个数据；
- 流程图的时态比较单一，主要是用一般现在时；
- 流程图的分段比较灵活，只要不同阶段之间的差距很明显，就可以另起一段。

流程图的备考要注意三点：

1. 考生要注意掌握段落连接或者不同阶段之间的说法(sequence expression)。

表示首阶段的一些说法：

- 1) The process starts from (+ 名词 or 动名词)
- 2) At the first/initial stage, + 句子
- 3) At the beginning of the cycle, + 句子
- 4) During the initial phase, + 句子
- 5) The beginning of the whole cycle is marked by (+ 名词 or 动名词)
- 6) (名词 or 动名词) is the first step in (+ 名词 or 动名词)

表示次阶段的一些说法：

- 1) The second stage is (+ 名词 or 动名词)
- 2) The next step in the process is (+ 名词 or 动名词)

表示最后阶段的一些说法：

- 1) (名词 or 动名词) is the last step in the procedure.
- 2) The final phase of the procedure is about (+ 名词 or 动名词)
- 3) In the final phase, + 句子
- 4) Entering the final phase, + 句子
- 5) (名词 or 动名词) is the final stage.

2. 考生要注意各个阶段的比较，这是充实文章内容、达到字数要求的最好办法。

很多考生在流程图的写作中经常碰到字数不够的问题，这是由于描述过程太过平铺直叙。以下是一些例子：

例句 1：In two weeks, the fry will grow up to two inches long.

解析：原句过于简单，可以增加鱼苗和前一阶段的比较。

改正：In two weeks, the fry will grow up to two inches long, more than twice longer than it was when hatched.

大意：在两周的时间内，鱼苗长到了两英寸，比刚孵化的时候长两倍还要多。

例句2：In the second step, workers will rinse bottle glass of any colour.

解析：原句过于简单，可以增加一点说明，譬如说关于第二阶段产生的变化和结果。

改正：In the second step, workers will rinse bottle glass of any colour. While the glass in the first phase is possibly life-threatening and contaminated, the glass is now hygienic and ready for the next stage of the recycling process.

大意：在第二步，工作人员会清洗各种颜色的玻璃。第一阶段的玻璃可能是危害健康并被污染的，而这一阶段的玻璃是卫生的，可以为循环过程的下一步做准备。

例句 3：In the second phase of urban sprawl, land developers start to build a residential area.

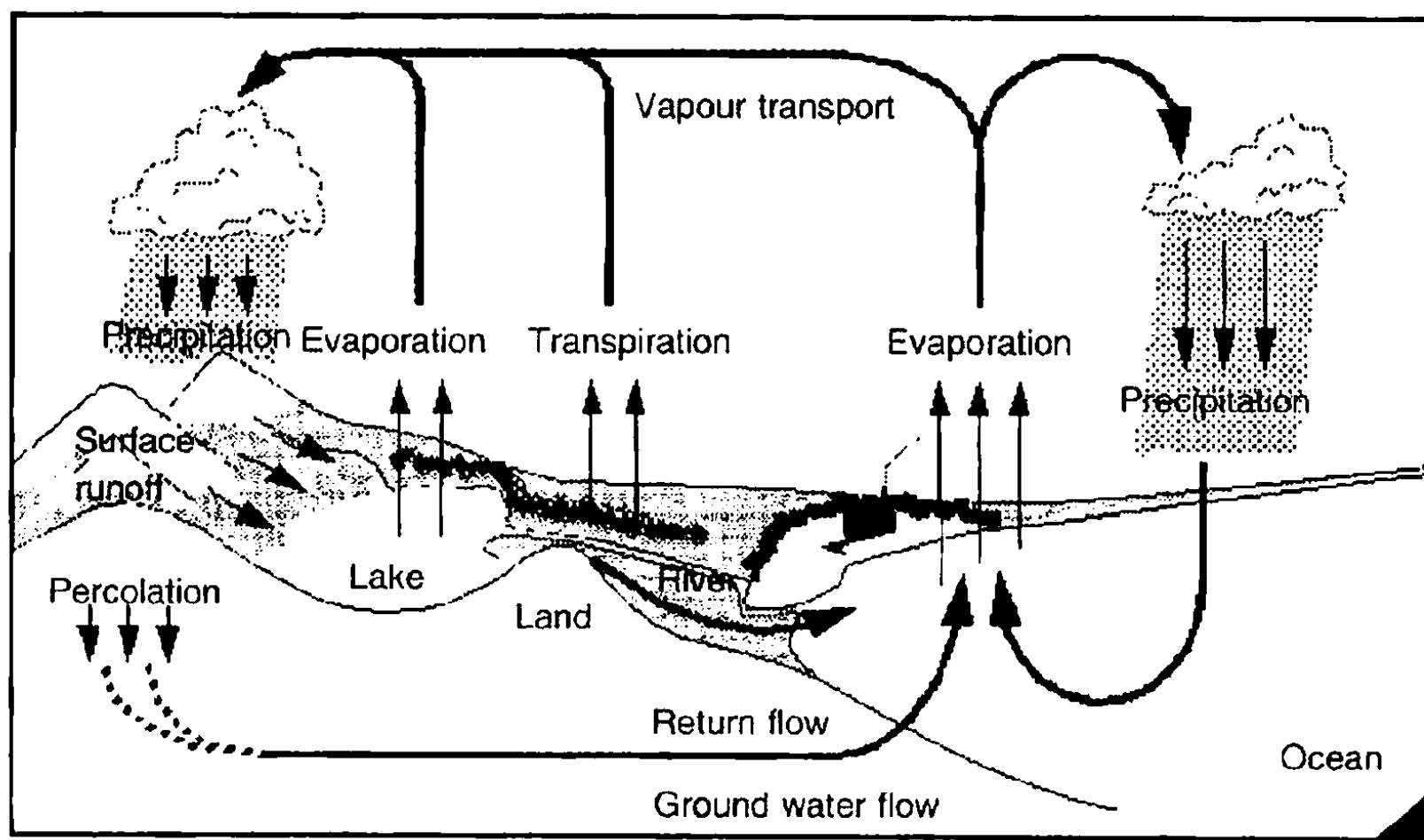
解析：原句过于简单，可以增加一点说明，譬如说关于第二阶段的功能和目的。

改正：In the second phase of urban sprawl, land developers start to build a residential area. It is to serve the needs of those people working in those office blocks and factories built in the first phase.

大意：在城市扩张的第二阶段，土地开发商开始建造居民区。这是为了满足在第一阶段所建办公楼和工厂里工作的人们的需要。

3. 考生要注意流程图读图的顺序。

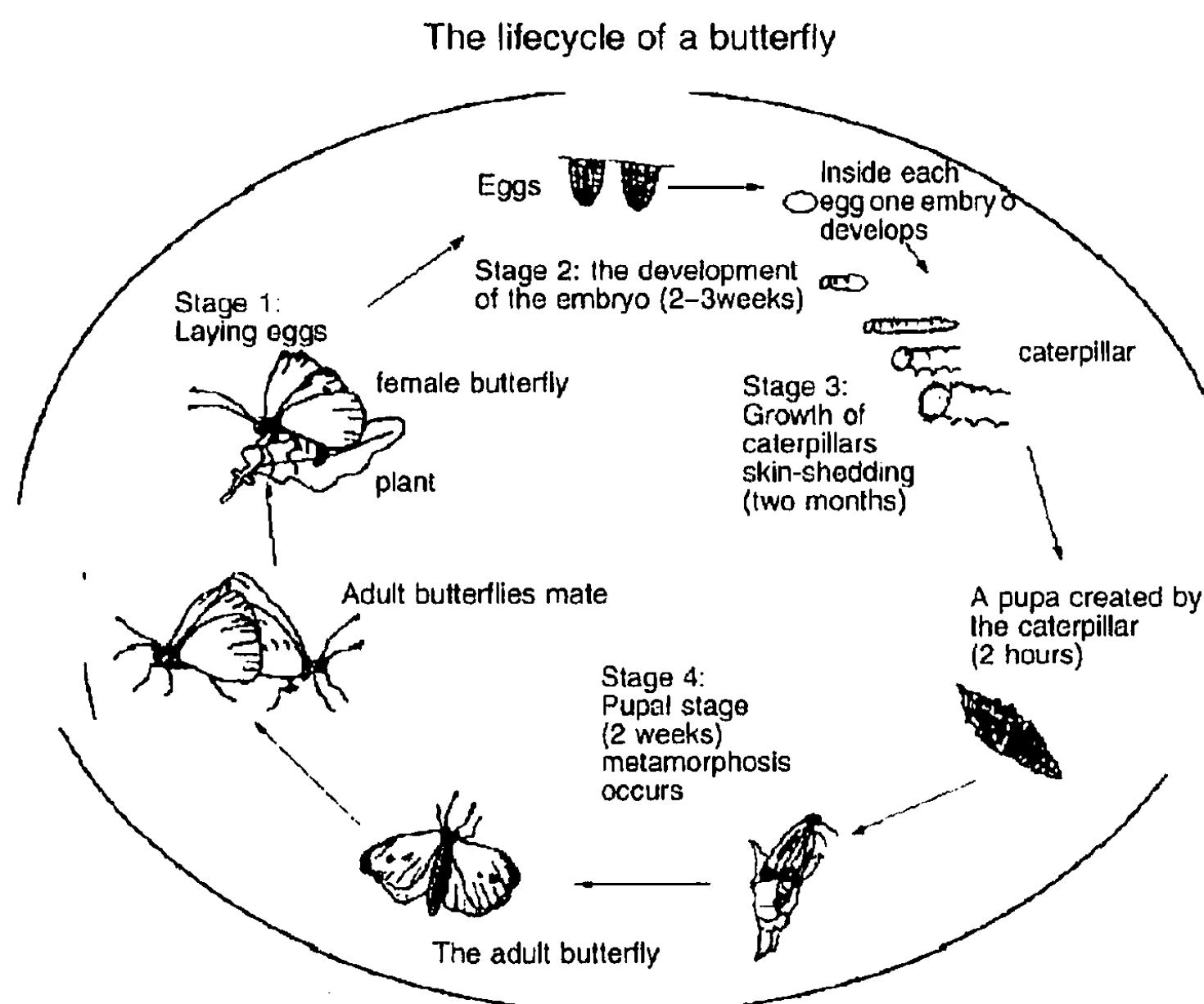
很多流程图都是以一个循环的形式出现，考生经常不知道从什么地方开始叙述。常用的办法是从描述比较简单的地方开始。以下是一个例子：



读图步骤

这幅图看起来很复杂。最好的次序是从降雨(precipitation)开始描述，直接说降雨到什么地方，然后说雨水如何在地面上存在和运动，最后说水如何重新回到天空。如果先从水到天空这一步骤开始描述，那么就非常复杂，毕竟水是从很多地方、通过不同方式到达天空的。

Topic 1: The diagram below shows the life cycle of the butterfly. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



范文

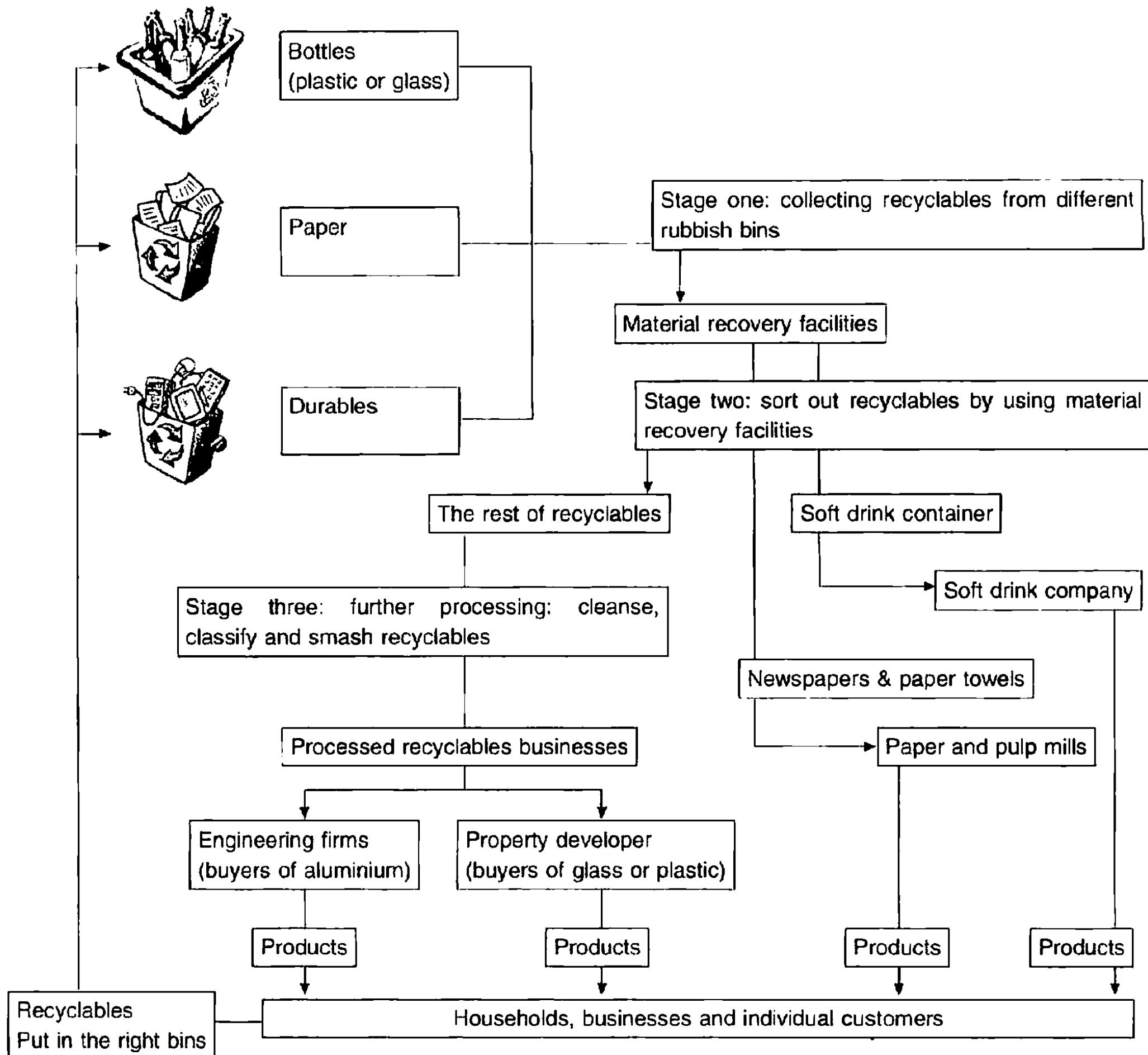
The life cycle of a butterfly starts from egg laying. The female butterfly normally lays eggs on a plant that it thinks is suitable for accommodating and feeding caterpillars. In each egg, an embryo develops gradually. In general, this period takes two to three weeks. The fully-grown embryo, called “the caterpillar”, will emerge from the egg.

The next stage is skin-shedding. Caterpillars will shed their skin several times throughout this stage. They feed on the food plants where they live. This stage lasts for two months at most, until caterpillars are ready for the pupal stage.

The pupal stage is possibly one of the greatest wonders in the natural world. At this stage, the caterpillar wraps itself in a pupa, a creature it creates within two hours. Inside the pupa, a process known as metamorphosis takes place. In two weeks, the pupa is transformed into an adult butterfly.

At the final stage, the adult butterfly will break the pupal case, expand its wings and take the flight for the first time. It marks the end of metamorphosis. Flying around for new food plants, adult butterflies are ready to mate for a new cycle.

Topic 2: Write a description of how urban refuse is assorted for recycling. Use the information in the diagram and write a description of this process.



范文

Collecting and processing recyclables plays an important role in the treatment of urban refuse. The first step is collecting recyclables from rubbish bins. Three main types of recyclables are bottles (plastic or glass), paper and durables. If recyclables have already been put in the right rubbish bins, it will save plenty of time that is otherwise required for the second stage.

In the second stage, material recovery facilities will sort the recyclables more carefully. Part of recyclables will be sent to some customers for their own use. For example, soft drink companies have their own recycling facilities to take advantage of the soft drink containers collected. Newspapers and paper towels can be sent to paper and pulp mills.

The rest of recyclables will be cleaned, separated and smashed as the third part of the recycling loop, known as further-processing stage. The recycled materials produced are sold to different businesses. For example, engineering companies are regular buyers of aluminium, while property

developers will buy glass or plastic for various usages.

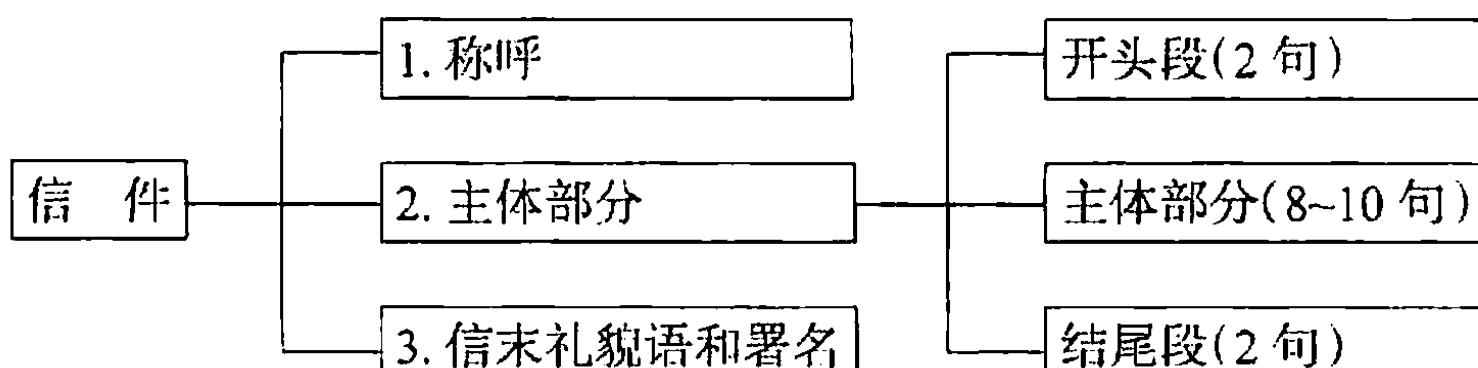
At the final stage, all the recycled materials will become part of the items used by households daily. Once those items are disposed, it is expected that households will put them in appropriate rubbish bins. It is how the recycling loop keeps operating.

第四节 书信的写作

一、书信的格式

书信写作的备考主要侧重三个方面：熟悉书信的格式、分辨书信的类别以及熟记书信的常用语。

雅思考试中心自 2006 年起已经明确规定考生不需要写日期和地址。因此，雅思书信的写作主要分三个部分：称呼、主体部分和署名。



1. 称呼

有三种常用的称呼(salutation)方法：

- 如果收信人是一个企业、团体或者机构，不知道收信人的名字和性别，那么就用 Dear Sir or Madam，或者 To whom it may concern；
- 如果收信人是一个认识的人(知道这个人的姓名和性别)，但是这个人并不是熟悉或者亲密的朋友，那么一般用 Dear Mr. (or Ms.) + 收信人的姓，例如，Dear Mr. Gates、Dear Ms. Clark；
- 如果收信人是熟识的朋友，那么一般用 Dear+ 收信人的名，例如，Dear John。

2. 主体部分

主体部分根据信件的功能而变化。信件有不同的功能和目的，可以分为投诉信、询问信、建议信、求助信、道歉(解释)信、感谢信、邀请信和求职信。按照功能的不同，信件所使用的语气和用词都不一样。一般来说，除了投诉信可以使用比较强烈的语气外，其他信件最好采用比较礼貌和客气的用语。

另外，收信人和你的关系也需要考虑在内。一般来说，如果和收信人比较熟悉，那么正式的语言就不是非常合适；对比而言，如果和收信人不是非常熟悉，那么用正式的语言比较恰当。譬如说，如果写信给很亲密的朋友，信件的第一段甚至可以使用 How are you? 这种比较口语化的句子。

书信主体部分的内容详见“书信的分类”。

3. 信末的礼貌语和署名

- 如果写解释信，常用 yours faithfully, yours truly;
 - 其他时候，一般用 yours sincerely，这是最常见的用语；
 - 如果写给很好的朋友，一般用 yours, with love and best wishes, lots of love 等。
- 签名可以随便写，不一定要写自己的真名，如 Mary, Jane, Bill, Tom 等。

二、书信的分类

1. 投诉信 (letter of complaint)

投诉信是雅思作文中最常见的信件形式，出现的机会大概有 30% 左右。在写投诉信的时候，要注意以下内容：

- 具体描述当时的情形，譬如说，人物、时间、地点和原因。（Provide a description of the situation with details, such as who, when, where and why.）
- 指出具体的问题。（Specify what the problem is.）
- 概括说明问题所产生的后果。（Outline the consequences of the problem.）
- 提出并支持自己一个特定的要求。（Make and justify a specific claim.）
- 清晰说明读信的人可以做什么来补救目前的局面。（Indicate clearly what the reader can do to remedy the situation.）
- 建议解决方法并指明解决的时间限制。（Suggest solutions and specify deadlines or time limits.）
- 未必一定要使用激烈的言辞，最好使用比较礼貌的用语。（Not necessarily harsh tone, preferably polite.）

2. 咨询信 (inquiry letter)

咨询信(和求助信)在雅思作文中也非常常见，出现的机会大概有 25%。在写咨询信的时候，要注意以下内容：

- 指明你所需要的信息。（Specify what information you need.）
- 指出你为什么需要这些信息。（Indicate why you need this information.）
- 指明你什么时候需要信息。（Specify when you need the information.）
- 避免语意含糊不清和泛泛而谈。（Avoid vague or general letters.）
- 要求对方迅速回复的时候要礼貌。（A polite request for a quick reply.）

3. 求助信 (request letter)

求助信和咨询信其实性质一样，大体可以归为一类，区别在于求助信的语气更加恳切。在写求助信的时候，要注意以下内容：

- 阐述你所需要的帮助。（Clarify what you are asking for.）
- 支持你自己的要求。（Justify your request.）
- 说服读信的人答复并同意你的要求。（Persuade the reader to reply and agree to your request.）
- 提出对帮助的答谢，譬如说金钱。（Offer incentives, e.g., money.）
- 说明时间期限。（Specify deadlines.）

4. 道歉信 (letter of apology)

道歉信也是雅思作文的常考信件形式，出现的机会大概在 25% 左右。在写道歉信的时候，要注意以下内容：

- 对错误提出解释，并提出有力的观点和侧重事实。(Offer explanations, present strong points and focus on facts.)
- 避免归咎其他人。(Avoid blaming others.)
- 提出解决方法。(Propose a solution.)
- 考虑收信人的情绪。(Satisfy the reader's emotions.)
- 建立信用和信任。(Establish creditability and trust.)
- 用词和语气要礼貌体贴。(Be polite and thoughtful in vocabulary and tone.)

5. 建议信/提供信息信 (letter to provide information or advice)

建议信在雅思考试中也比较普遍，出现的机会大概是 20%。建议信和前面几种信件的不同之处在于，建议信常常是收到对方来信之后的一个回复。在信件的开始部分，常出现“with reference to...”或者“I am pleased to learn that...”这些字眼，表示已经知道对方的计划和意向。在写建议信的时候，要注意以下内容：

- 详细地提供建议。(Offer advice in great detail.)
- 根据要求提供信息。(Provide information as required.)
- 强调所有重要的事项。(Stress all matters of importance.)
- 将最重要的建议放在首位。(Prioritise the most important advice.)
- 表达自己愿意提供进一步的帮助。(Show willingness to provide further support.)

6. 感谢信 (letter of thanks)

感谢信在雅思作文中非常少见。即便出现，也经常是和其他的信件结合，譬如说道歉信或者求助信。在写感谢信的时候，要注意以下内容：

- 表示谢意。(Express gratitude.)
- 强调所获得支持的重要性。(Stress the importance of the support.)
- 维持和收信人的关系。(Maintain a relationship with the reader.)

7. 邀请信 (invitation letter)

邀请信在雅思作文中出现的机会也很低。原因可能是考试中心觉得移民到了一个新的国家，短时间不大可能会写邀请信。在写邀请信的时候，要注意以下内容：

- 大概描述活动或者计划的内容。(Outline the event, function, plan or activity.)
- 指定被邀请参加的人。(Specify who is invited.)
- 指定日期、地址和时间。(Specify the date, address and time.)
- 如果恰当的话，清楚地说明对着装的要求。(If appropriate, indicate clearly what type of dress is preferred.)
- 设定要求对方回信的日期。(Set the deadline of reply.)

8. 求职信 (letter of application)

理论上，求职信应该是雅思作文重点考查的内容，毕竟移民到了一个国家，首先要求职。然而，在考试当中，求职信出现的几率却很低。在写求职信的时候，要注意以下内容：



- 明确指出自己为什么对该工作感兴趣。(Indicate clearly why you are interested in this job.)
- 使信件内容符合工作的特点。(Adapt the letter to a job.)
- 准确回应雇主的要求。(Respond precisely to the requirements of the employer.)
- 强调相关的细节信息，譬如说教育背景、工作经验和个人才能。(Emphasise the most relevant details, e.g., education, experience and talents.)
- 争取做到简洁和清晰。(Strive for brevity and clarity.)
- 信件要带有个人特色。(Write a personal letter.)
- 留下地址和名字。(Leave your name and address clearly.)

三、书信的常用语

A. 投诉信 (letter of complaint)

信头:

1. I am writing to complain about a serious defect found in the computer I bought from you.
我写信来投诉我从你们那里所购买电脑的一个问题。
2. I am writing to notify you of a claim for damaged goods against your company.
我写信是对贵公司的损坏产品提出索赔。
3. I am writing to request you to take corrective actions concerning...
我写信请求你采取弥补……的措施。
4. I am writing to express my concern/dissatisfaction about...
我写信来表达我对……的关注 / 不满。
5. I would like to draw your attention to...
我希望可以引起你对……的注意。
6. It has come to my attention that...
……已经引起我的注意。
7. A very serious problem has arisen in connection with a language course you provided and operated.
你们提供并负责的语言课程已经出现了一个严重的问题。
8. I am writing to request a full refund of the course fee I have paid.
我写信请求得到我所支付课程费用的全额退款。
9. Over the last few weeks I have become increasingly concerned about my neighbour's erratic habit, burning rubbish in his garden.
在过去的几周里，我越发关注我邻居的古怪行为——他在花园里烧垃圾。
10. I sincerely regret having to write this letter and have been delaying it in the hope that things would improve.
写这样的一封信，我由衷地感到抱歉。我一直拖延写此信，本是寄希望于情况可以有所改观。
11. I am writing to request a refund of the 300 dollars I paid for the CD player.
我写信请求获得我买 CD 机支付的 300 元的退款。
12. I am writing to ask you to replace the CD player I bought from your shop with another in good working order.
我写信来要求退换在你店购买的 CD 机。



13. I thought I should draw your attention to the situation since...

我想引起你们对这种情况的关注，因为……

14. The devastating effect could be multiplied if this problem cannot be solved immediately.

如果这个问题不能够立即得到解决，那么它将产生更坏的影响。

15. I am certain that this situation is causing us considerable anxiety.

我可以肯定这种情况正在造成我们极大的不安。

16. I would be grateful if you could manage to help me out of the problem.

如果您可以帮助我处理这个问题，我将不胜感激。

信末：

1. Unless you take prompt action to correct the car's defects or refund the purchase price in full, I will be forced to take legal action.

除非你们立即采取行动修理汽车的毛病，或者按购买价全额退款，否则我将被迫采取法律行动。

2. I believe this is the only way to get this matter settled.

我相信这是解决这个问题的唯一办法。

3. Please make the adjustment to my bill.

请重新核对我的账单。

4. It is too bad this unfortunate accident occurred. Otherwise, I was very pleased with your service.

这种不幸的发生实在令人遗憾。你们的服务本来还是很令我满意的。

5. I will have to refer this matter to my attorney.

我将不得不把此事移交我的律师处理。

6. I am glad to see what you can do to rectify this situation.

关于您将如何扭转这个局面，我拭目以待。

7. I urge you to reconsider your consideration.

我请求您重新考虑您的决定。

8. I would be grateful if you would ensure that the same thing does not happen again.

如果您能保证这样的事情不再发生，我将不胜感激。

9. If you could find time to let us know, it would set our minds at rest.

如果您能在百忙中抽出时间通知我们，我们将感到非常欣慰。

10. I am reluctant to take the matter up elsewhere and hope that you will be able to let me have some explanation of the incident.

我不愿意就此事再寻找其他解决途径，而希望您可以就整个事件给我一个解释。

11. A time for further discussion on this issue can be arranged either by telephoning me at 1345 6789 or writing to me via the address...

可以通过给我打电话(1345 6789)或者写信(地址是……)来安排进一步商讨这个问题的时间。

12. I hope we can work something out to our mutual benefit.

我希望我们可以找出符合双方利益的方案。

13. Your agreement to the suggested course of action will be appreciated.

若您认同所提议的做法，我们将表示感激。

14. Your comments will be appreciated.

我们对您的意见表示感激。



15. I would like to discuss this matter with you further. Please contact me at 021 047 564. I look forward to resolving this matter with you.

我希望进一步和您讨论这一问题。请电话与我联系(021 047 564)。我期待与您共同解决这个问题。

16. I believe this matter can be resolved quickly and look forward to your early reply.

我相信这个问题可以很快得到解决。期望您尽早答复。

17. Please let me know what you propose in relation to this issue as soon as possible.

请尽快让我知道你对于此事的提议。

18. I am sorry to write to you in this manner and I hope that you will not be offended.

我很抱歉用这种方式给您写信，希望不会给您带来任何不快。

19. If this matter is not put right soon, I fear it could have serious consequences.

如果这个问题不能很快得到妥善处理，我担心会有严重的后果。

20. I await your reply and trust that it will contain an explanation that some mistakes have been made by your company.

我等待您的答复。我相信您的答复会包含一个关于贵公司所犯错误的解释。

21. I would like to stress that I will not tolerate a situation like this.

我想强调的一点是，我不会再容忍类似情形的发生。

22. I trust that you will be able to correct these matters without delay and that no further action will be necessary on my part.

我相信您可以毫不拖延地处理此事，而且不需要我采取任何进一步的行动。

23. I understand that my rights are covered by laws and I am looking to your company for a return of the price paid within 14 days.

我知道我的权益受到法律保护。我等待着贵公司在 14 日内全额退款。

24. I would be glad of a reply without further delay, or I may have to consider legal action.

我很乐意接到您的及时答复；否则，我或许不得不考虑采取法律行动。

25. I am wondering if it would be possible for us to meet and discuss the situation.

我想知道我们是否可以见面并商讨现在的情形。

26. I hope we can meet and get it sorted out very soon.

我希望我们可以尽快见面并解决此事。

27. I trust that we can resolve this matter quickly and amicably.

我相信我们可以迅速、友好地解决这一问题。

28. If I do not hear from you within the next seven days, I will have no option but to go to the city council to have my complaint heard.

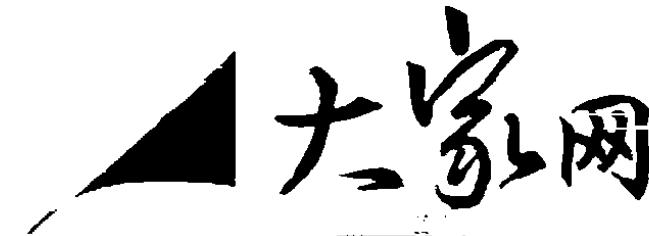
如果在未来的七天之内不能收到你的答复，我将别无他选，而只能去市委会投诉。

29. I am sure you will understand that this problem is causing me considerable inconvenience and expense, and I am anxious to have it settled as soon as possible.

我肯定您会理解这个问题正在给我造成的极大不便和损失。我急切地想要尽快解决这个问题。

30. I look forward to receiving a replacement as soon as possible.

我期待着尽快收到调换品。



31. I think that 300 dollars would be a reasonable sum of compensation and I look forward to receiving your cheque.

我相信 300 元是比较合理的赔偿额度。我期待着收到您的支票。

32. If it happens again I will commence legal action without further notice.

如果此类事情再次发生的话，我会采取法律行动，而不另行通知。

B. 咨询信 (inquiry letter)

1. I am writing to enquire whether I may become a member of your club.

我写信咨询是否可以加入你们的俱乐部。

2. I would be grateful if you could let me know your annual fee charges and any other information which would be useful.

如果您能告知有关年费或其他任何有用的信息，我将非常感激。

3. Please let me know as soon as possible how you propose to settle this matter.

请尽快让我知道您对解决此事的建议。

4. You are welcome to call in or to telephone me at 021 56789.

欢迎您来访，或给我打电话(021 56789)。

5. Please contact me on 021 567894 if you would like to talk about it further.

如果您愿意就此事进一步商讨，请联系我(021 567894)。

6. Thank you for your attention.

感谢您的关注。

7. Please let me know as soon as possible whether or not you will accept this offer.

请尽快告知您是否可以接受这个条件。

8. Although at this time of year you will have more work to deal with than usual, I would appreciate a reply in a not too distant future.

虽然一年当中这个时候您要处理更多的工作，我仍期待着在不久的将来能得到您的答复。

C. 求助信 (request letter)

1. I would like to make an appointment to speak with you about my wallet I lost on the flight AUS 123.

我想预约个时间和您说一下我在 AUS 123 航班上所丢失的钱包。

2. I would like to arrange an appointment for next Friday (15 October) at four fifteen.

我想预约时间会面——下个星期五(十月十五日)的四点十五分。

3. I would be grateful if you could give any assistance.

我会感激您所提供的任何协助。

4. I would be most grateful if you can give me instructions.

如果您能为我提供任何指导，我将非常感激。

5. I would be very grateful for any advice you can offer.

对于您提供的任何建议，我都非常感激。

6. I do hope you will be able to send me a favourable reply and I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

我真诚希望您可以给我一个理想的答复，期待着能及时得到您的回答。

大家网

7. I would be most grateful if you would intervene in this matter.

如果您能够处理此事，我会非常感激。

8. I hope you will consider my request favourably.

希望您能很好地考虑我的请求。

D. 道歉信 (letter of apology)

1. I just wanted to write you a quick note to apologise for not being able to keep our appointment tomorrow.

我想通过这封短信为我明天无法赴约而道歉。

2. In deference to your valuable time, I would like to get straight to the point and admit that I was wrong.

鉴于您宝贵的时间，我愿意直接承认这是我的过错。

3. I just really hope that you will be able to accept my apology.

我真心希望您可以接受我的道歉。

4. Please accept my apologies for...

请接受我对于……的道歉。

5. Please accept my sincere apology for missing the interview scheduled for...

关于错过了原定于……的面试，请接受我诚恳的道歉。

6. Please accept my apology for the delay and thank you for your understanding.

请接受我关于日期推迟的道歉，感谢你的理解。

7. I will do everything in my power to ensure that this type of error does not occur again.

我将会尽我所能确保此类错误不再出现。

8. Although I make every attempt to insure that...., this unfortunate incident can occasionally occur.

虽然我会尽力确保……，但是这种不幸的事情偶尔还是会发生。

E. 建议信/提供信息信 (letter to provide information or advice)

1. If I can be of any assistance in any way, please do not hesitate to call on me.

如果有任何我可以协助的地方，请直接联系我。

2. I am available at Flat 304, Green Revenue, St. Eden if you require any further information.

如果您需要更多信息，可以到 St. Eden, Green Revenue 的 304 公寓找我。

3. I am happy to supply any further information you may require and I look forward to hearing from you shortly.

我很乐意为您提供任何需要的信息，期待着很快收到您的回复。

4. Please contact me if I can be of any assistance.

如果有需要我帮助的地方，请与我联系。

F. 感谢信 (letter of thanks)

1. I just wanted to send a note to say how much I appreciate the help you have given me.

给您写这封信是想告诉您我是多么欣赏您给我提供的帮助。

2. I am writing to thank you for permitting us to use your resources.

我写信感谢您允许我使用您的资源。

3. With very best wishes and thanks.
带着最好的祝愿和谢意。
4. I appreciate the support you have provided and your assistance has been invaluable to me.
感谢你所提供的支持。你的协助对我来说是无价的。

G. 邀请信(invitation letter)

1. Perhaps you could give us a call or write to us to let us know what time you expect to arrive.
或者您可以打电话或写信通知我们您大概什么时候到达。
2. I thank you in anticipation of your arrival.
感谢并期待您的光临。
3. I am so pleased that you are planning to drop by.
得知你将光临寒舍，我很高兴。
4. I would like to offer you...
我愿意为您提供……
5. I would like to invite you to dinner and be our guest.
我想邀请您来作客，和我们共进晚餐。
6. I would like to invite you to join us and attend this meeting.
我想邀请您和我们一起出席这一会议。
7. I am glad to invite you to participate in my graduation ceremony.
我很乐意邀请您参加我的毕业典礼。
8. I am honoured to invite you to our wedding, as I understand that you only come to visit on special occasions.
能够邀请您参加我们的婚礼我倍感荣幸，因为我知道您只出席特殊的场合。

H. 求职信(letter of application)

1. Further to your advertisement in yesterday's Washington Herald for a senior PA, I would very much like to be considered for this vacancy.
就贵公司昨天在华盛顿先驱报上关于私人助理的广告，我希望自己有机会填补这个空缺。
2. I am writing with regard to your vacancy for a language tutor.
我写信应聘贵方语言辅导教师一职。
3. I was most interested to read your advertisement for a bookkeeper and feel I could be just the person for your vacancy.
对于贵方刊登的簿记员一职的广告，我很感兴趣，觉得自己非常适合这个职位。
4. I write to enquire if you have an opening for a sales representative.
我写信是想咨询您在销售代表一职上是否有空余的职位。
5. I do hope that I will be successful, and that I may hear from you in the near future.
我真心希望可以成功，并在近期得到您的答复。
6. I do hope that I may be considered for the job and that you may invite me for interview in the near future.
真心希望您可以考虑我的申请，同时希望您可以给我参加面试的机会。



四、书信写作范例

Topic 1: The street where you live is in poor condition. Write a letter to City Council.

In your letter, you

- Explain the situation
- Explain the likely consequence
- Describe the change you expect to occur

类别：抱怨信

收信人：机构

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing this letter concerning the decline in standards on the highway and byway at our street, Green Avenue, Peterson. I have been living here for over 10 years and was always proud of the way our town looked, but the current state of disrepair and neglect is disappointing.

The footpath is now badly in need of repair and it is totally overgrown with weeds—let alone all the accumulated rubbish. It is a major hazard to children and to the elderly who could easily have a serious accident. We now have an additional problem with wet leaves decaying in huge heaps along the paths. These could also cause an accident especially now that we have had so much rain in the last few days.

I am wondering what your council intends to do to rectify this situation. I look forward to receiving your reply by return.

Yours faithfully,...

Topic 2: Your neighbour is a pet owner, but has problems in keeping his dog on a lead. Write a letter to your neighbour. In your letter, you

- Explain your situation
- Describe the problems
- Tell him what you think he can do to remedy the situation

类别：抱怨信

收信人：不熟悉的个人

Dear Mr. Smith,

This letter is to request you to pay attention to your dog. I suggest that you control your dog and stop your dog from barking.

On several occasions I have mentioned to you that your dog's constant barking during the night is causing us a great deal of disturbance. I was hoping that we could settle this matter amicably, but it now seems to me that you are totally unable or unwilling to control your animal. Believe me or not, Ms. Collins and Mr. Weber have talked to me about this problem as well. I am writing to inform you that if a solution to this problem is not forthcoming within the next seven days, I very much regret that I will have no choice but to put the matter in the hands of City Council.

I am looking forward to your reply in due course and your earliest action.

Yours sincerely,...



Topic 3: You booked a holiday with a travel agency but the tour did not live up to your expectations. Write a letter to the agency. In your letter, you

- **Describe the problem**
- **Explain what you expected on your holiday**
- **Explain what you want the travel agency to do**

类别：投诉信

收信人：机构或者不熟悉的个人

Dear Mr. Jackson,

I wish to complain about the service provided by one of your travel operators, Jenny Chang. I contracted with her for a holiday I booked in Sydney for a total cost of \$ 2, 000, but later discovered that the tour fell below an acceptable standard.

On February 13, 2006, I talked to Mrs. Jenny Chang and reminded her of some special requirements I had, including a double room in a four-star hotel, ten main places of interest and so forth. Your tour operator confirmed that these would be surely arranged. Unfortunately, these requirements were not met. The four-star hotel was in fact a three-star hotel, and the room service was below the average. The so-called double room was cramped and caused me considerable discomfort. The guide took us to six places of interest (instead of ten, as set out in the contract) and some famous tourism sites were not on our itinerary. Since you undertook to book a holiday in accordance with my requirements and your tour operator assured me that all my requirements would be met, I must hold you responsible for my disappointment.

Please let me know how you propose to settle this matter.

Yours sincerely,...

Topic 4: You wanted to have your computer fixed by the computer shop you bought it from, but the shop refused to repair it. Write a letter to the manager of the computer shop. In your letter, you

- **Describe the problem with your computer**
- **Explain why you are not satisfied with the service**
- **Explain what you want the shop to do**

类别：抱怨信

收信人：机构

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to notify you of a claim for damaged goods against your shop. Besides, I am disappointed concerning your attendants' rude and brusque manner when dealing with clients' request. It is hurting your business.

I purchased a HP computer in your computer shop early last week. It worked well in the first week, but later displayed some obvious problems. First, on the screen, some dark dots appeared, which have seriously blurred the screen. I thought that your shop would at least manage to check the computer and give me some suggestions, as the computer is under one-year-long warranty. However, much to my astonishment, the shop attendants insisted that they were not held responsible, and the only suggestion

they generously left me was to refer this problem to the manufacturer directly. This situation is causing me considerable anxiety.

Unless you take prompt action to fix the computer or refund the purchase price in full, I will be forced to take legal action regarding your shop's refusal to honour the warranty. I hope we can work something out to our mutual benefit.

Your earliest response will be appreciated.

Faithfully yours,...

Topic 5: You bought a CD player from a shop, but found it didn't work. You are writing to the manufacturer for compensation. In your letter, you

- **Describe the problems with the CD player**
- **Describe the way the shop assistants treated you**
- **Suggest solutions to this problem**

类别：抱怨信

收信人：机构

To whom it may concern,

I want to inform you of my dissatisfaction with a CD player (RHE 340) produced by your company. I purchased this item on January 12 at the Novel Store in New Market for £ 750 dollars. The CD player is faulty and has the following problems: First, it fails to read songs sometimes. Second, I saw several scratches on the CD player when I first unfolded the package. I wonder whether it is a used CD player. I brought it back to the retail shop one week later, but the shop attendant refused to either fix or replace it, saying that it was the responsibility of the manufacturer. I have no choice but forward this issue to your company. Unless you replace this CD player with a new one or refund the purchase price in full, I will be forced to take legal action.

Your earliest response would be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,...

Topic 6: You attended a two-day-long course, but you are not satisfied with part of the course. Write a letter to the course organiser. In your letter, you

- **Describe your experience with the course**
- **Explain why there is room for improvement**
- **Describe what improvement can be made**

类别：建议信

收信人：不熟悉的个人

Dear Mr. Clinton,

I hope that this unintended letter would not have surprised you. I used to study in your school, and this letter is basically concerned about some courses I had been through. It is too bad some problems occurred. Otherwise, I was very satisfied with my learning experience there.

The management course is generally satisfactory. I have been especially impressed with the books the lecturer had recommended. I am convinced that what I learnt from the courses is of great use to my job.

However, it has come to my attention that some of your lecturers are so young that they seem to have deficient experience in the field of management. They should connect those theories with the real world. In light of my long history as an on-the-job training participant, I trust that your school can manage to improve this situation. Those lecturers are undoubtedly aspiring, dedicated and responsible, but I personally suggest that they can undergo more practical training, and learn more about the application of theories.

Thanks a lot for your concern. I am looking forward to improvement, although I am no longer your student.
Sincerely yours,...

Topic 7: You met an accident in the kitchen of your rent apartment. Write a letter to your landlord. In your letter, you

- Explain the accident
- Describe the damage caused
- Suggest any remedy you think effective

类别: 解释信

收信人: 熟悉的个人

Dear,

I am writing to discuss with you how we work out a problem found in the kitchen of your apartment. I have been enjoying living in your apartment since I moved in, except a terrifying accident I met yesterday in the kitchen.

I was ready to cook last night around 7 p. m. as usual. However, the oven did not seem to work well, and it took about half an hour to get heated. When I turned on the light of the range hood and attempted to check out what happened to the oven, the light was broken. So I decided to exchange the bulb, but it finally led to the short circuit of the whole kitchen. I apologise for the inconvenience to which you have been put. However, so far the electricity supply is disconnected, and no appliance in the kitchen can be used. I do need your help on this matter.

Please contact me at the number 021 304 678 to discuss how we can work out this problem. I would like to know whether I should call upon you for further advice.

Best regards,...

Topic 8: Your school has no sport facilities. Write to a nearby club to apply for a membership. In your letter, you

- Provide personal information
- Describe service or facilities you want
- Inquire about the fees

类别: 求助信 / 咨询信

收信人: 机构

To whom it may concern,

I am a student currently studying in St. Luke's Grammar School, and I am interested in the membership of your club in late May. The school I am studying in has limited facilities and I have heard that your

club is an excellent training service provider. Location is another reason why I perceive your club as the best option. It only takes fifteen minutes to get to your club on foot.

I appreciate receiving any pamphlets with information about facilities, such as weightlifting equipment, swimming pool, sauna, shower rooms and lockers. I was told that all these facilities are provided, but I am writing for confirmation. By the way, I would love to be informed about membership fees and any discount I am entitled for. I am 16 years old, male, and holding an international student visa. Should you have any questions or need to speak to me about my request, you can reach me at NancyXia@maclean.co.edu or at (09) 365-4562.

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

Yours sincerely,

Nancy Xia

Topic 9: You are going to London to take a training course for two months. Write a letter asking the local accommodation agency to reserve a flat for you. In the letter, you

- **Provide relevant information about yourself**
- **Describe your requirement**
- **Clarify when you would arrive**

类别：求助信 / 咨询信

收信人：机构或者不熟悉的个人

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am looking for a single-bedroom apartment in London. Please let me know if you have any suitable vacancies. I would be happy to give you a deposit to hold it.

I am about to attend a training course in London during the months of July and August, and St. Atlas Polytechnic College, the college where I will be studying, is at Queens Street. If possible, I would like to have an apartment that is within two or three miles of the college. The apartment is preferably spacious, air conditioned with a private bathroom, a telephone line and Internet access. I will appreciate it if it is quiet, comfortably furnished, because I think it will help me focus on my studies. I am willing to pay up to £ 500 a month.

I would appreciate hearing from you within the next two weeks. My email address is xiaoyan@xtra.co.cn.

Sincerely yours,

Johnson Lee

Topic 10: Your company is organising a language study programme, and all participants should go overseas to receive training. Write a letter to apply for participation. In your letter, you

- Justify your application
- Describe your work in your company
- Explain how it will help your work

类别：咨询信

收信人：熟悉的个人

Dear Mr. Richard Bean,

I have heard that the company is organising a language study programme, and you are the chief programme administrator. I wonder whether there are still some vacancies left so I could join this programme.

I am currently working in the marketing department as a manager assistant. One of our major tasks in this year is to explore the international market. The target countries include Canada, Australia and New Zealand, most of which are English-speaking. As the chance of introducing our products to foreign customers is escalating, I am aware of the importance of developing communication skills in English. Our department head agrees on my plan. Your decision will not only help enrich my language skills, but also help enhance my performance.

I understand that the programme will last for two months from July to August, but I am convinced that my colleagues are capable enough to cope with my work over that period, as the busiest season normally starts from September. Please take my request into consideration, and I am looking forward to your favourable reply at an early date.

Sincerely yours,

Joanna Hopkins

Topic 11: You planed to have a meeting, but cancelled it for some reasons. You are writing to your business partner. In your letter, you

- Explain reasons
- Suggest date and venue of a new meeting
- Apologise for your absence

类别：道歉信

收信人：熟悉的个人

Dear Mr. Gavin Levis,

I am writing to you in some embarrassment and with many apologies for my failure to attend the meeting we arranged on Feb 25th. If there was any inconvenience my absence may have caused you, please forgive me. I trust you will understand my reasons.

First, two machines of the factory I am supervising failed to operate two days before our meeting. I had to organise our technicians to fix the machines so as to avoid downtime. Both machines are fully repaired now and the manufacture is back to normal.

Second, one of my cousins was caught up in a traffic accident. To be frank, he is still in critical



condition. As his parents are on a business trip far from home, I have to look after him. I wonder if it is possible for us to arrange a new meeting in not too distant future. If it is convenient, Hilton Hotel at 7 p. m. on Feb 27th is a favourable choice for me. If it does not suit your schedule, please notify so that we can make alternative arrangements.

I am looking forward to your confirmation.

Yours faithfully,...

Topic 12: You have a full-time job and an evening course, but for some reason you cannot continue the evening course. In a letter to the course coordinator, you

- Explain reasons
- Specify when you want to resume the course
- Inquire about whether to pay more

类别：道歉信

收信人：机构

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am a student currently finishing an evening course in your school, and I am writing to inquire if it is possible that I can drop out of my class for the time being. There is no problem with the quality of the class or with the service of your school, but please forgive me, for I cannot afford the time at present. As you might know, I am working full time at Telecom Telecommunications Company. One of my colleagues is now having two months maternity leave, and the company cannot find anybody to replace her. I have to work overtime every day to finish arranged work.

In addition to my job, my experience in the Spanish language study is another problem. As I am a new learner, I have met difficulty in keeping pace with the class. I think it better for me to do some review work first, before moving into the further stage.

If possible, I would like your school to grant me a four-week break. I am expecting to continue my class, once the break is finished. I also wonder whether I should pay any extra money for this arrangement. To save you the trouble of replying, I prefer to telephone you if you permit.

Please confirm receiving my message at your convenience. Thank you in advance.

Yours sincerely,...

Topic 13: Write a letter to invite your friend to join a celebration function. In your letter, you

- Explain the reasons to hold it
- What you want your friend to do
- Clarify date and whereabouts

类别：邀请信

收信人：熟悉的个人

Dear Jacky,

I am pleased to invite you to join our little celebration which is currently planned to be held on Feb 23rd. So far we have not yet decided the precise time, but there are a collection of choices about

locations, which I want your suggestion, including my office, my home or anywhere you consider convenient. Your earliest response will be highly appreciated, and I will definitely take into consideration all suggestions from you or anybody else being invited, before reaching the final decision. The celebration is mainly concerned with my latest promotion. Without your thorough support, and my other friends and colleagues, it is impossible for me to be promoted, as I have been merely working for the company for half a year. Meanwhile, I feel it a precious chance for us, a group of friends, to come together to hold a relaxing talk and have some delicious food.

Please do not bring anything but yourself if you can come over. If you can add some amusements to the celebration, for example, some jokes, I will be greatly pleased. I am looking forward to your reply, and waiting to meet you.

Yours truly,...

Topic 14: Your leg was injured, and your classmates in the language school visited you with gifts and cards. Write a letter to say thank you.

类别: 感谢信

收信人: 熟悉的团体

My dear classmates,

How are you doing? I have been missing you so much and I cannot wait to return to the school and join the class as soon as possible. The doctor told me that I am able to recover within 14 days, so it will be not long before I can reunite with you guys.

Being arranged with such a class is one of my biggest fortunes. I was not interested in the language study to any extent in the past, but since I joined this class, I have become immersed into the study. Every time when I met a problem, I could receive immediate aids from you guys. With confidence in overcoming those problems, I can continue my study with zeal. Outings, parties, balls, and so forth, all have left me permanent memories.

I am also overwhelmed with gratitude that you paid a visit to me with roses (the kind of flower I like most) and cards. I can feel strength from those soothing words you delivered to me. I am expecting to meet you in the class and have everything back to normal.

Please send my best regards to our teachers.

Yours cordially,...

Topic 15: You noticed an advertisement on the Internet and want to apply for the job advertised there. Write a letter to the company. In your letter, you

- **Describe your interest**
- **Describe your qualifications (e.g., work experience)**
- **Explain the reasons why you think you are suitable for the job**

类别: 求职信

收信人: 不熟悉的个人

Dear Mr. Jordan,

With reference to your advertisement in www. search4job. co. nz, I would very much like to be

considered for the vacancy of office junior in your company. Below are particulars of my previous experience:

I am at present employed with Flying Limited, having been with them for three years as their sales representative. My only reason for wishing to make a change is that it may improve my position. Prior to my present job placement, I worked for Anderson Limited for three years, during the last two of which I was a PA. I also acquired much knowledge of international trade in summer internships when I was a college student. I received my Bachelor of Commerce degree in International Trade from St. Johns University.

May I stress that I am particularly interested in working in an international business company like yours and have considerable experience in this field. Enclosed is a copy of my curriculum vitae which gives further information.

I hope that I may be granted an interview.

Yours faithfully,...

第三章 雅思大作文写作 攻略与范文

第一节 大作文写作攻略

一、大作文写作概述

本章收录了雅思历年作文题目(task 2)114道，大部分是学术类题目，接近30道是移民类题目。2003年之前，雅思考试比较容易，重考率很大，每年的考试基本围绕一个题目出题，考生背诵范文就可以轻松通过考试。2003年之后，雅思考试有了巨大的变化，特别是在2006年，大概接近40%的题目都是新题(历届从来没有出现过的题目)。旧题虽仍然保持着一定的比例(2006年大约60%，2007年超过80%)，但很多都已经改头换面，论述的中心也有所转移，考生如果审题不严而生搬硬套，那么成绩会非常不理想。因此，传统的雅思作文备考方法——背诵范文和硬套句型——已经不再有效。对于准备雅思考试的广大考生而言，注意力和精力应该集中在语言基础能力以及提高语言能力这两个方面，这才是通过雅思作文考试的关键。

在完成一篇雅思大作文的过程中，考生一般会碰到以下问题：

审题：题目看不懂，或者题目看懂了，不知道主题在哪里。除了考生本身的语言能力之外，这种情况产生的主要原因是很多考生对雅思考试的题目不够熟悉。为此，本章收录了大量的考试题目，旨在提高考生对雅思题目的熟悉程度。如前所述，雅思作文考试近年的趋势是要么考新题，要么改变旧题的字眼和论述重点，将其重考。如果考生熟悉大量的题目，在备考过程中锻炼自己审题和思考问题的能力，那么应付考试还是比较轻松的，毕竟见多就会识广。

观点：在审题之后，很多考生存在想不到观点的问题。这其实不是英文水平的问题，而是考生的常识问题。因此，本章将雅思大作文题目分成十八大类，每一大类题目都给以相应背景介绍，考生由此可以了解各种话题大概的观点和思考方向。除此之外，本章每一个作文题目都提供了正反两方面的相关观点，考生可以进一步增加对各种题目的认识。在考试当中，如果遇到类似的题目，或者同一大类的题目，考生就可以比较迅速地锁定观点，这对于应考是很有利的。

用词：在找到观点之后，很多考生不知道如何将观点转换成文字表述出来。为此，本章在提供的每个观点后面，罗列了一些常用关键词。考生不仅可以增加词汇量，还可以学习如何在答卷过程中使用符合英语描述习惯的说法，从而增加在考试中的胜算。此外，在每一篇提供的范文后面还罗列了一些常用同义词(累积超过2000)，为考生进一步提高用词的灵活性和丰富性提供了很大的便利。

句子：即使懂得了关键词的含义，很多考生仍不知道如何将关键词连在一起，使其成为句子和段落。如果对句子结构的掌握还不够熟练，读者可通过首章的翻译和改错练习来提高造句的能力。

文章：掌握好句型之后，可能还无法保证文章的连贯性、统一性和逻辑性。为此，笔者在每一个

题目下推荐一篇范文，以增加考生对标准议论文的整体理解。值得注意的是，笔者有一些学生通过抄写范文，作文在短时间提高到了七分。虽然笔者不提倡死记硬背，但是考生可以通过范文加强对句子的理解，这对提高作文能力还是大有裨益的。

笔者在海外从事语言培训工作多年，在留学生中试用这些教学方法，颇有成效。海外留学生对语言培训的要求不仅是通过雅思考试，同时也要求提高语言能力，为日后的大学学业做准备。笔者深信，考生如果可以完成本书全部的中译英练习和改错练习，那么，基本上就可以应对英联邦国家的大学书面作业（主要是两千到四千字的 essay 或者 report）。

二、复习方案

建议考生将作文的目标分数定在六分或者七分。五分不是一个目标，因为一般来说，只要完成文章，文章的内容和题目大致相符，就可以得到五分，考官对语法、用词和段落都不做太高要求。而八分和七分的考卷其实有很多相似之处，最终的差别很大程度上取决于考官的主观判断。换句话说，如果考前考生能够保证七分的水平，那么，是否能获得八分就是运气和实力的综合体现了。六分和七分文章的区别大致如下：

	六分文章	七分文章
流畅性 (fluency)	一般	出色
观点和证据 (ideas & evidence)	缺乏	充分
拼写错误 (spelling errors)	偶尔 (可能会影响阅读)	极少 (不影响阅读)
语法和句法 (grammar & syntax)	局部 (可能会影响阅读)	极少 (不影响阅读)
句子结构 (sentence structures)	单调、普通	丰富、复杂
用词 (vocabulary)	一般	出色

考生在开始学习本章之前，不妨做个小测试，评估一下自己的写作能力。以下是一个病句，看看能找出几个语法错误。

With the world is developing, the computer, as well some the other technologies, have gain popular, great given much people convenient and efficient.

这句话虽然只有 23 个单词，但却有 10 个语法错误。正确的句子应该是：As the world is developing, the computer, as well as some other technologies, has gained popularity, giving people considerable convenience and efficiency. 考生如果只能看到其中的 5 个或者更少的错误，那么目前水平应该在 5 分或者更低，在这种情况下，可以运用大作文复习计划一；反之，可以使用计划二。

大作文复习计划一（适合语言基础薄弱的考生）

基础薄弱的考生一般存在词汇量和语法的问题，在复习雅思的时候，对雅思作文有畏惧的心理，基本上采取回避的态度。有些考生不能独立完成文章，只能依靠枯燥地背诵范文，同时又不能很好地理解范文，到了考试时只能生搬硬套，考官很快就能察觉这是拼凑的文章，判分普遍很低。有人传言雅思考官会分析中国的作文参考书，然后对照考生的考卷，以此来决定考生是否抄袭。这个传言是没有根据的，因为考官可以根据考生的用词和行文迅速判断出考生是否具备基本的写作能力。如果考生不懂语法、不熟悉单词、不了解句子的意思，只是把一些背好的句

子和文章搬到卷面去，考官可以迅速察觉考生对写作基本上一窍不通，而不需要看什么中国雅思书籍才下此定论。因此，基础薄弱的考生在备考过程中，还是应该注重基础的提高，锻炼基本的语言能力。这类考生应该注意本书的以下内容：

- **改错练习**——通过改错练习，考生可以减少文章的语法错误，这是获得六分的关键。六分的雅思文章并不需要考生写出复杂的句子或者使用复杂的单词，只要求语意清楚、句子符合基本的语法规则即可。因此，目标在六分的考生一定要注意语法问题。
- **翻译练习**——基础薄弱的考生一般存在单词量不足的问题，很多基本的句子也不能完成。很多考生不愿意写作，越不愿意写就越不会写，这是一个恶性循环。通过翻译练习，考生可以增加基本的词汇量，这是短时间提高写作能力、增加学习兴趣的捷径。
- **范文部分**——基础薄弱的考生应该关注范文部分的关键词、主要观点和常用句型，然后尝试每天练习一篇文章。笔者不建议基础薄弱的考生去背诵范文，因为这些范文大部分是八分的作文，在理解和掌握上有一定难度。

大作文复习计划二（适合具备一定语言基础的考生）

和基础薄弱的考生相比，这一部分考生的目标分数一般是七分或者更高。这类考生有一定的词汇量，语法基础相对扎实，虽然文章有时候会出现语法错误，但是稍加注意就可以避免。这类考生在备考过程当中，应该注意扩充词汇量，增加句子的复杂性，提高使用词组的能力，还可以通读范文，提高对雅思各大类文章的理解。这类考生应该注意本书以下内容：

- **范文部分**——对于基础比较好的考生，范文是复习的重点。考生应该学会灵活使用各种从句、掌握范文里出现过的词组并关注近义词表。在写作训练中，考生应该尽量使用不同的单词、词组、从句和固定句型。
- **改错练习和翻译练习**——基础好的考生不仅要巩固语法改错和表达观点的能力，也要注意本书提供的改错和翻译练习中的大量句子。这些句子大部分都可以用在书面写作中，对考生的考试和以后的留学都是十分有用的。

复习重点

雅思考试历届题目数量极多，如果备考的时间不够，建议考生主要复习本书所收录题目中带有星号(*)的类别(即1~5, 15~18类)。在复习完这些类别的题目之后，如果时间允许的话，考生可以局部复习其他类别的题目，重点是最近两个月没有考过的类别。雅思考试一直有成例，考过的类别两个月之内一般不会重考。譬如说，如果广告类的题目刚考完，两个月之内就可以不再复习。本书每一个类别的概述部分也大概说明了该类别的考试频率，考生可以根据这个频率和本年度已经考完的题目，对未来的考题趋势做相对准确的预测。

第一类：全球化及影响 *

第十类：动物

第二类：政府投资 *

第十一类：城乡差距和城市化

第三类：科技发展对生活的影响 *

第十二类：预防犯罪

第四类：文化的组成因素和保护 *

第十三类：弱势群体

第五类：生活方式和社会观念 *

第十四类：体育

第六类：艺术

第十五类：教育方法和内容 *

第七类：媒体信息

第十六类：儿童教育 *

第八类：广告

第十七类：中学教育 *

第九类：环境问题

第十八类：大学教育 *

第二节 雅思大作文考试流程及考试技巧

Step 1: Read the task 2 topic, and identify the key argument.

步骤一：阅读大作文题目，确定题目主要论点。

Step 2: Identify the structure of the writing in accordance with the topic question(ADOPT).

步骤二：根据大作文题目问题确定文章的结构(ADOPT)。

A→Do you agree or disagree?

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

O→What is your opinion?

出现频率：75%

D→Discuss both views.

Discuss those two views.

T→Discuss advantages and disadvantages.

出现频率：20%

P→What caused this problem, and what solutions can solve this problem?

出现频率：75%

Two options:

one-sided or two-sided

两种选择：

一边论述或者两边论述

One option only:

two-sided

只有一种选择：

两边论述

Discussion is not required.

不需要进行讨论。

Find out causes and solutions to the problem.

找出问题的原因和解决方法。

Step 3: Scan for ideas.

步骤三：寻找观点。

教育 → 社会(工作)能力
 |
 | → 学习能力
 |
 | → 行为和心理
 |
 | → 身体健康

社会 → 经济角度
 |
 | → 科技角度
 |
 | → 社会角度
 |
 | → 公众角度

Step 4: Start your work!

步骤四：开始答卷！

一、如何审题

如雅思大作文流程图所示，审题是写作的第一步。关于审题，考生一般有以下一些疑问：

问题一：照搬范文有没有用？偏题有多大影响？

简略地说，照搬范文是极其不可取的，因为：

- 雅思考试中心明确规定，如果发现考生的文章有明显抄袭迹象，那么就会扣分；
- 目前雅思考试直接重考老题的可能性很低，考生一字一句背范文是没有任何实际意义的。

一篇好的文章，首先是对题(task response)，这是考试中心明确规定的评分标准。雅思作文考试最近几年一个显著的变化就是将早些年比较简单的题目改写，转移讨论的侧重点，考查考生的审题能力，避免考生默写范文。

例如，2004年出现过一个关于老建筑的题目：Do you think old buildings should be broken down, and give place for modern buildings? How are the old buildings important in our society? (题目大意：你是否认为老建筑应该被拆除，为现代建筑留下空间？老建筑对我们的社会有什么重要性？)很多考生可能通过各种渠道获得这道题目的范文，然而到了2005年，这道题目重新出现的时候已经改头换面：The government is responsible for protecting a nation's cultural identity. Thus, some people believe new buildings should be built in traditional styles. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? (题目大意：政府有责任保护国家的文化特征。因此，人们觉得新建筑应该建成传统样式。你在多大程度上同意或者不同意这个观点？)很明显，新题目的话题已经转移到关注传统建筑对国家或者地区文化的影响，而传统建筑的其他几个优点(譬如审美价值、实用价值甚至是旅游价值)已经不重要。如果考生草草审题，盲目照搬文章，考官是很容易觉察的，而且也不会姑息这种抄袭的做法。为此，考生一定要仔细审题，并灵活运用，而不是照抄范文。

注：照抄范文不可取，但本章每一个题目还是提供了范文，其主要目的是让考生知道一篇完整的、标准的文章是什么样的；另外，考生可以学习一些固定句型在文章中的运用——背句子是提高英文写作能力很重要的手段；再者，虽然题目重考的机会很低，但是同一题材或者话题重考的机会还是很高的，考生可以通过范文熟悉一些观点。

问题二：题目中有不懂的单词怎么办？

根据笔者的经验，雅思作文题目出现的单词绝大部分在4000词汇之内，因此，考生一般不常会在作文题中看到不懂的单词，即使有少数单词略显生疏，考生也可以通过题目其他的信息来推敲单词的意思。

题目 A: Many people use distance-learning programmes (study material, post, TV, Internet) to study at home, but some people think that it cannot bring the benefit as much as attending colleges or universities. Do you agree or disagree?

题目 B: Food can be produced much more cheaply today because of improved fertilisers and better machinery. However, some of the methods which used to do this might be dangerous to human health and may have negative effects on local communities. To what extent do you

agree or disagree?

题目 C: Sport and entertainment personalities are more highly valued in some societies than other professionals, such as doctors, nurses, and teachers. Why has this happened and do you think it is a good development or not?

尽管学生可能不懂题目 A 的“distance-learning programmes”，但是通过括号里的例子(study material, post, TV, Internet)(学习材料、邮件、电视和网络)，还有从后面所对比的“attending colleges”(进入大学)，可以推出“distance-learning programmes”是函授或者远程教育的意思。

同样道理，虽然题目 B 的“fertiliser”不是很常见(尽管这是大学四级考试的单词)，但是通过题目中所说的“food can be produced”(食品制造)，还有后面的“machinery”(机器)和“dangerous to human health”(对健康有害)不难推出那是食品生产过程中的一种东西——肥料。

题目 C 的“personalities”是一个少见的词，但是考生可以从后面的“doctors, nurses and teachers”推出“personalities”代表人，再加上之前的定语“sport and entertainment”，考生可以进而推出这是“体育和娱乐界名人”的意思。

简而言之，雅思作文题目中一般不可能出现考生不认识的单词；如果出现，题目中必定有其他信息提示，考生可以通过上下文推测出意思。

另外一种可行的方法就是尽量熟悉以往考过的作文题目。雅思作文考试虽然一直有新题出现，但是大部分都是旧题的改变。如果考生对雅思每一个分类的题目都比较熟悉，那么即便真出现不懂的单词，也可以大概猜出题目要考查的方向。

问题三：为什么有时候题目的单词都懂，但是意思还是不懂？

出现这种问题的原因是考生不熟悉从句或个别短语的用法。请看 2004 年的题目：

It is becoming popular to transport fruits and vegetables to those countries where such plants are out of season or hardly grow. However, some people think that it is a waste of money. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion. (题目大意：将水果蔬菜运输到一些这种食物过了季节或者极少生长的国家变得越来越普遍。然而，一些人觉得这是浪费金钱。讨论正反两个观点并给出你自己的看法。)

这是本书强调语法的原因之一。考生只有真正掌握了语法，才可以在考场上游刃有余。

问题四：题目中什么是重要信息？什么是次要信息？

如果一个题目由两句话组成，一句话是陈述句，一句话是问句。此时，陈述句的信息最重要。

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

陈述句：The advantages of the spread of English as a global language will continue to outweigh its disadvantages. (英语作为一种全球语言，其扩展所带来的优势将会大于其劣势。)

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

还有一些题目由三句话组成：一句话是背景句，这句话往往不需要重视，很多考生容易受其干扰，审题出现偏差。解决的办法是反复阅读第二句话，这句话往往有意思的转折，和背景句形成对比或者进行强调，因此最为重要。最后的问句重要性一般。





例 1: Schools should teach children the academic subjects which will be beneficial for their future career, so other subjects like music and sports are not important. To what extent do you agree or disagree with these opinions?

背景句: Schools should teach children the academic subjects which will be beneficial for their future career. (学校应该教小孩一些对他们今后的职业生涯有帮助的学术课程。)

第二句: ...so other subjects like music and sports are not important. (因此像音乐和体育这样的课程不重要。)

问句: To what extent do you agree or disagree with these opinions? (你在多大程度上同意或者不同意这些观点?)

很明显,这个题目不是针对学术课程是否重要,而是针对音乐和体育这种非学术类课程是否重要。

例 2: Housing shortage in big cities could cause severe consequence, and only government action can solve this problem. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

背景句: Housing shortage in big cities could cause severe consequence. (大城市的房屋短缺现象会导致严重的后果。)

第二句: ...only government action can solve this problem. (只有政府行动才可以解决这个问题。)

问句: To what extent do you agree or disagree? (你在多大程度上同意或者不同意这些观点?)

很明显,这个题目并不是讨论房屋短缺具体产生什么影响,而是讨论是否只有政府才可以解决这个问题。

二、如何确定文章结构

如雅思大作文流程图所示,考生在审题之后,可以开始确定文章结构。以下是处理文章结构所需要注意的几点。

问题一: 雅思文章写四段好还是五段好?

雅思考试中心对文章段落的数目没有规定,因此,段落的数目不是评分的标准。以往有考生最少只写了三段,多者写了六段,都得了七分,这更加证明了段落的数目并不是决定分数的关键。一般来说,雅思大作文有三个主要的部分:介绍段、主体论述和结论段。这一点基本上没有争议,因为雅思考试中心明确提出,考生的作文需要有明显的开头段和结论段。

介绍段

(一段,总共三句话)

主体论述

(两到三段,一般每段四到五句话)

结论段

(一段,总共两句话)

大家网

建议考生写五段(也就是中间主体部分写三段),主要是因为大部分考生语言基础不是很扎实,在中间主体部分讨论过程中要么很难拓展观点,要么拓展过程中连贯性很弱。在这种情形下,如果写三段,那么每一段话写的字数可以稍微少一点,可以减少连贯性不强而导致失分的危险。

问题二: 文章题目有几种类型?

雅思大作文按题目的问法分类,分为观点类、讨论类和问题类三种。

第一种: 观点类(要求考生提出自己的观点)

A→(To what extent) do you agree or disagree?

O→What is your opinion?

第二种: 讨论类(要求考生讨论一个事物的两个方面,也就是优点和缺点)

D→Discuss both views.

T→Discuss advantages and disadvantages.

第三种: 问题类(不需要学生讨论,只需要阐述问题产生的原因和解决方法)

P→What caused this problem, and what solutions can solve this problem?

对应这三种题目,雅思作文可以使用以下三种结构,分别是:一边讨论、两边讨论和阐述。它们的区别如下:

	一边讨论 (只适用于观点类文章)		两边讨论 (适用于观点类和讨论类文章)		阐述 (只适用于问题类文章)
第一段	介绍段				
主体部分	优点或支持	缺点或反对	优点或支持	缺点或反对	原因一
第一段					
主体部分	优点或支持	缺点或反对	优点或支持	缺点或反对	原因二
第二段					
主体部分	优点或支持	缺点或反对	缺点或反对	优点或支持	解决方法
第三段					
第五段	结论段				

注意:除了上面所提到过的 ADOPT 五种常见题目问法之外,还有下面一些不是很常见的问法:

- Do you think its advantages outweigh disadvantages? (等于讨论类的题目)
- Discuss both sides and give your opinion. (等于讨论类和观点类题目的结合)
- Do you think...? (等于观点类题目)

问题三: 在考场上如何确定文章论述的结构?

文章论述的结构主要考虑两点:文章的题目和找到的观点。关于文章的题目分类,问题二中已经有详细的阐述。至于观点,主要是针对观点类文章。如果考生想到三个支持或者三个反对的观点,那么就可以用一边讨论的方法。反之,如果考生想到两个支持和一个反对的观点,那么就

可以用两边讨论的方法。

在观点类文章里，采用两边讨论的方法相对更多一点，原因有二：

1. 考生在考场上没有时间想到三个支持或者反对的观点，而只能想到两个。这个时候，想一个反面的观点来弥补是更简单的方法。

2. 事情没有绝对的好坏和对错，因此正反两方面进行论述比较全面，也符合实际，更容易让考官接受。

三、如何写开头段

审题完毕并确定好文章结构之后，考生可以开始动笔，从开头段开始写。

关于开头段，讨论类和观点类文章的写法大致一样，而问题类文章开头段写法比较特殊。我们先看看讨论类和观点类文章开头段的写法要领，具体如下：

Sentence 1: background(general statement)

第一句话：文章的背景(一般的介绍)

Sentence 2: rephrase the topic(thesis statement)

第二句话：改写题目(点明论题)

Sentence 3: personal opinion or brief description of the main body

第三句话：个人立场或者中间主体部分的简单描述

注：考生在考场上可以按照实际情况自由掌握句子的数量，未必一定要写三句。

• 如何写背景句？

首先，确定题目讨论哪个方面的问题，然后以这个问题为中心，写一句介绍性的话。

例 1：Some people who have been successful in the society don't attribute their success to the theoretical knowledge they learned from their university. Do you agree or disagree? (题目大意：社会上成功的人并不将他们的成功归功于在大学里学的理论知识。你是否同意？)

这个题目讨论的是个人成功(personal achievement)或者理论知识(theoretical knowledge)，那么就围绕这几个单词写一个陈述句：

开头句一：

People have long been interested in identifying the forces that contribute to personal achievement. (人们长期以来都对找到影响个人成就的作用因素感兴趣。)

开头句二：

The importance of theoretical knowledge to one's success is a matter for debate. (理论知识对个人成功的重要性是一个备受争论的话题。)

考生可以记住一些开头句的句型，比如 the importance of ... to... is a matter for debate 等，并将此运用在不同题目的练习中，这样就可以在考场上迅速写出开头段了。

例 2：The advertising is discouraging people from being different individuals and makes people to be or seem to be the same. Do you agree or disagree? (题目大意：广告阻碍人们成为不同的个体，而使人们看起来是一样的。你是否同意？)

这个题目讨论的是广告的影响 (the influence of advertising)，那么就以这几个单词为中心，

写一个陈述句。

开头句一：

The influence of advertising on our buying behaviours is a subject matter. (广告对我们消费行为的影响是一个课题。)

开头句二：

In recent years, much more attention than ever before has been paid to *the influence of advertising* on our buying behaviours. (在最近几年，人们将更多的注意力放在了广告对我们消费行为的影响上。)

考生也可以记住这两个句型，... is a subject matter 和 in recent years, much more attention than ever before has been paid to...。

本书第一章的汉英翻译练习中有很多类似的句子，考生可以选择3~5个句子背诵和使用。

• 如何改写题目？

第二句话是改写题目，点明论题。很多考生在这里容易犯两个错误：一是照抄题目，二是句子过长。解决方法如下：

1. 改写题目，而不是照抄题目

例 1：Do you think it is better to send criminals to jail or let them receive education or job training? (题目大意：你觉得罪犯是在监狱里服刑好，还是接受教育或者工作培训好？)

假设开头句是：The treatment of criminals has been open to debate in recent years. (对罪犯的处理在最近几年已经被广泛地争论。)那么接下来，很多考生可能会在开头段第二句把题目照抄上去：Some people think that it is better to send criminals to jails than to let them receive education or job training. 这样的写法不会给考官留下好的印象。考生可以通过下面三种方法来改写题目：

- 1) 加上常用句型→ There is much controversy over whether to send criminals to jails or to let them receive education or job training.
- 2) 改变句子成分的顺序→ Some people think that to send criminals to jails is better than to let them receive education or job training.
- 3) 改变句子成分→ Some people think that imprisonment is better than education or job training in treating criminals.

例 2：Police in Britain do not carry guns. Some people believe that it will make citizens unprotected, but some suggest that it would reduce violence in society. Discuss those two views. (题目大意：英国的警察不携带枪支。有些人认为这样无法保证公民的人身安全，还有一些人觉得这样会减少社会中的暴力。请论述这两种观点。)

假设这个题目的背景句是 In some countries, such as Britain, it is a convention that police do not carry guns. (在一些国家，比如说英国，警察不携带枪支是一个传统。)接下来，考生同样可以通过上面三个方法来改写题目：

- 1) 加上常用句型→ There is a perception that it will make citizens unprotected, while a counter-argument is that it would reduce violence in society.
- 2) 改变句子成分的顺序→ Some people think that citizens would be unprotected, while some suggest that violence could be reduced.

3) 改变句子成分 → Some people think that it fails to protect citizens while some suggest that it would minimise violence in society.

2. 简洁地改写题目，避免累赘

例：The government should control the amount of violence in films and on television in order to decrease the violent crimes in society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this issue? (题目大意：为了减少社会上的暴力犯罪，政府应对电影和电视里的暴力情节进行控制。你在多大程度上支持或者反对这件事情？)

假设这个题目的开头句是：There is an ongoing debate about the correlation between media violence and violence in society. (关于媒体暴力和社会暴力之间的相互联系，一直有争论。) 考生在改写题目的时候写这样一个句子：Some people think that it can decrease the violent crimes in society, while other people think that it cannot decrease the violent crimes. 这句话的后半句是没有必要的，完全可以去掉。如果不去掉，那么在最后一句说明自己观点的时候，累赘的问题就更为明显了，因为考生很有可能再写一句话：I think that it is necessary to curb media violence. 如果考官连续看到三句类似的话，他还有心情去给这篇作文一个好的分数吗？

• 如何写第三句话？

在讨论类和观点类文章中，第三句话有两种写法：一种是阐明自己的立场；另一种是不阐明自己的立场，而只是简单说文章会讨论什么内容。

例 1：Children in secondary school study international news as a subject, but some think that's a waste of time. Discuss both views and give your opinion. (题目大意：中学生将国际新闻作为一个科目学习，但是一些人觉得这是浪费时间。讨论正反两种观点，并给出你的意见。)

题目讨论的是国际新闻 (international news)，那么背景句可以是：International news represents one of the main sources of information from which we discover what is happening around the world. 改写题目后的句子（即首段第二句）：However, when it comes to including it in the curriculum at secondary school, there is an ongoing debate.

第三句话的第一种写法：阐明自己的立场(也就是具体支持或者反对哪一方面)。

或者支持：My personal view is that studying international news is of benefits to students. (我个人的观点是，学习国际新闻对学生有莫大的好处。)

或者反对：I am not convinced that it is necessary. (我不认为这是必要的。)

注意：尽管在首段第三句话表明自己是支持的立场，在主体段落部分，考生仍然可以讨论缺点。

第三句话的第二种写法：不明确表示自己支持哪一方面，而是指明文章会讨论一个事物的两个方面。

There are some points in both sides. (两方面都有它的道理。)

例 2：Some people believe that air travel should be restricted because it causes serious pollution and uses up the world's resources. Do you agree or disagree? (题目大意：有人认为飞机旅行应该受到限制，因为它导致了严重的污染，消耗了世界的资源。你是否同意？)

题目讨论的是飞机旅行 (air travel)，那么背景句可以是：There is little room for doubt about the convenience brought by air travel. 第二句：However, when it comes to its impact on the

environment, no conclusion has been arrived at.

第三句话的第一种写法：阐明自己的立场(也就是具体支持或者反对哪一方面)。

或者支持：As far as I know, its benefits are far more overt than its downsides. (据我所知，它的好处远比它的坏处要明显。)

或者反对：My personal view is that its benefits cannot justify its harmful effects. (我个人的观点是它的好处不能够抵消它的负面影响。)

第三句话的第二种写法：不明确表示自己支持哪一方面，而是指明文章会讨论一个事物的两个方面。

This essay will compare and contrast its benefits and downsides. (这篇文章会对比并比较它的好处和缺点。)

问题类题目的开头段

问题类题目和其他两类题目的不同主要在于：问题类题目不是针对问题的争议性，而是针对问题的产生原因和解决方法。因此，虽然背景句和其他两类题目差不多，但第二和第三句有很大的不同。

例 1：What are the causes and solutions of the problem of the scarcity of water resource? (题目大意：水资源缺乏的主要原因和解决方法是什么？)

题目讨论的是水资源缺乏 (water shortage)，那么可以围绕这个词组写一个背景句：Water shortage is one of the most challenging issues to address in many countries. (水资源的缺乏在很多国家是有待解决的最具挑战性的事情之一。)

然后改写题目：不要说有人争议水资源缺乏的问题，而是直接关注它的原因：There are some factors leading to this problem. (有一些因素导致了这个问题。)

最后一句话说清楚文章要讨论的内容：Some of the most common factors will be discussed below, followed by some responsible solutions. (下文将讨论一些最常见的因素，并提出一些有效的解决方法。)

例 2：There is a gap between living in the city and living in the countryside. What are the reasons in your country and how can the difference be reduced? (题目大意：城乡生活水平有差距。在你们国家，这个差距的原因是什么？如何缩小这个差距？)

题目讨论的是城乡生活水平的差距 (the gap between the city and the countryside)，那么可以围绕这个词组写一个背景句：In terms of standard of living, the gap between the city and the countryside is widening in many countries. (就生活水准而言，城乡之间的差距在很多国家正在变大。)

然后改写题目，不要说有人争议差距是不是变大，而要直接关注它的原因：There are some forces contributing to this phenomenon. (有一些因素造成了这个现象。)

最后一句话说清楚文章要讨论的内容：The focus of this essay is to illustrate the causes and solutions of this problem. (文章将关注这个问题的原因和解决方法。)

四、如何拓展中间段

中间主体段落是考官评分的主要部分，也是最能体现出考生水平的部分。一般来说，高分文章要符合四个标准，即：

- Correctness(正确性): 用词和用句要准确，拼写没有错误。
- Coherence & consistency(一致性): 前后论述一致，逻辑性好，避免跳跃性思维。
- Cogency(说服性): 观点要有力度，要对应题目。
- Conciseness(简洁性): 句子结构不宜复杂，要清晰地表明观点。

每一个中心段的结构大致如下：

Topic sentence (one sentence only): highlight the central point of this paragraph, serve to support an argument.

中心句(只写一句): 突出段落的中心思想，用来支持一个论点。

Supporting sentences: sentences for the extension, explanation and justification of the topic sentence (3 sentences if the main body is composed of 3 paragraphs, and 4 to 5 sentences if 2 paragraphs).

支持句：拓展、解释和论证中心句的句子（如果主体部分由三段组成，每段要写三句；如果主体部分由两段组成，每段要写四到五句）。

主体部分的写作主要涉及三个要点，分别是：

- 写什么观点？
- 怎么写中心句？
- 怎么支持中心句？

我们用一个关于广告的题目来阐述对这三个要点的处理：

例: Do the positive effects of advertising outweigh its negative effects? (题目大意：广告的正面效应是否大于它的负面效应？)

首先，要构思好主体部分的三个观点。为此，在雅思大作文考试流程图里，笔者将雅思的文章按题材分成了两类，分别是社会类和教育类。考生遇到这两种题目时，可以从下面一些角度去寻找观点：

A. 社会类题目：

- 经济角度：社会的经济利益，经济发展，发展经济的契机，等等。
- 科技角度：科技发展带来的机遇和危机，工业生产，高科技设备，媒体，电脑，自动化，数字化，等等。
- 社会角度：社会的整体良性发展，环境问题，社区安全，执法系统，卫生情况，医疗建设，公共设施，文化艺术，旅游观光，城市风貌，等等。
- 公众角度：公众利益，个人的利益和便利(衣食住行)，等等。

B. 教育类题目：

- 社会能力和工作能力：年轻人在社会上的生存能力，交际能力，交流能力，实践能力，工作能力，等等。
- 学校表现和学习能力：学生在理论知识方面的掌握和学习能力的提高，学校的课程安

排、设施配置、教学方法和社会要求的接轨，重视理论还是实践，教学质量，课堂气氛，教师素质，教学方法的革新，等等。

- **性格和情感的健康：**学生是否有健康的业余爱好和课后活动，性格是否开朗和积极，行为是否端正；中小学生在社会上遇到的问题，暴力，色情，媒体，社区安全，犯罪率的上升；家庭背景，父母教育，对儿女行为的约束，家庭暴力，家庭问题，单身家庭，家庭的贫困问题，父母行为对子女的影响，等等。
- **身体健康：**学生是否参与体育活动，养成好的生活习惯；常见的问题是青少年过分使用电脑，不注意体育锻炼，生活习惯不好，等等。

很明显，广告属于社会问题，应该属于社会类题目，可以从经济、科技、社会和公众角度去考虑。因此，与广告相关的观点大致如下：

经济角度：广告宣传产品，促进消费，推动经济。

公众角度一：广告让消费者了解商品信息，比较商品优点和缺点，购买到比较适合自己的产品。

公众角度二：广告有时会夸大其词，误导消费者，让消费者购买自己并不需要的产品。

此时，考生需要注意两点：

1. 一般来说，最有说服力的观点应放在第一段，第二段的观点次之，第三段的观点最弱。因此，广告对公众的好处应该比对经济的好处更有说服力。原因非常简单：一个消费者衡量广告好坏的时候不会去考虑自己花钱是不是对经济有影响。

2. 观点不要“标新立异”。最常见的观点往往是最安全和最有说服力的。如果考生表达一个鲜见的观点，那么就需要有很好的语言能力去清楚地解释此观点；如果解释不清楚，就会导致丢分。

综上，我们可以把三个观点写成三个中心句，分别是：

1. One of the main functions of advertising is to assist consumers to find and buy suitable products. (主体部分第一段：广告的一个主要功能是帮助消费者找到并购买合适的产品。)

2. Meanwhile, advertising serves to stimulate consumption and contributes to economic development. (主体部分第二段：同时，广告可以刺激消费，对经济发展作出贡献。)

3. Despite its importance, there is no denying that every now and then, advertising leads consumers into an impulsive purchase, thereby causing wasteful spending. (主体部分第三段：尽管广告如此重要，但无可置疑的是，有时广告会误导消费者乱买东西，从而导致浪费。)

每一个中心句还应有三到四句支持句。这对大部分考生来说是最为困难的一部分。一般来说，解决该问题有五种方法，分别是：

- **Explanation(解释和说明)：**解释和说明中心句的意思或原因。
- **Extension(延伸中心句并阐述影响)：**将中心句或将解释中心句的句子拓展一下，阐述它的影响。
- **Examples(举例)：**在需要的时候，举例说明，有助于更加形象地叙述事情。
- **Sorting(分类)：**当一个中心句有几个分论点支持时，可以将论点分类说明。
- **Contrasting(对比)：**描述相反的情形，这在考生实在无法落笔时特别有用。

考生可以有选择地使用以上五种方法，也可以在一个句子当中结合使用，而不必遵从上面的顺序。接下来，我们继续用上面广告的题目来示范，完成每一个段落。

One of the main functions of advertising is to assist consumers to find and buy suitable products.
(主体部分第一段中心句)

第一句：Common knowledge is that advertising refers to presenting information relating to a product or service by a variety of media, such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, brochures, and so forth. (大意：广告就是通过不同的媒体，比如电视、收音机、报纸、杂志、小册子，诸如此类，发布有关产品或者服务的信息。)——这一句话用的是 explanation 和 examples，即解释中心句意思和举例的方法，来解释广告一般借助什么媒体。)

第二句：With the presence of advertising, a consumer is able to acquire the latest information in the market, such as properties of a product or service, and thereby make a wiser buying decision. (大意：有了广告的存在，消费者可以获得市场最新的信息，包括产品或者服务的特点，由此作出更明智的购买决定。)——这一句话用 extension(延伸)的方法阐述广告所具备的作用；用 examples(举例)的方法来解释广告可以给消费者提供什么重要信息。

第三句：By contrast, without advertising, a consumer is at the risk of purchasing a product that fails to meet all of his or her needs, because of lack of knowledge of better alternatives in the market. (大意：相对而言，如果没有广告的话，消费者因缺乏对市场上更好产品的认识，有可能购买一件不能够满足自己需要的产品。)——这一句话用的是 contrasting (对比)的手法，阐述如果没有广告消费者会受到的影响。

到目前为止，第一段话就写完了。除了 sorting(分类)的方法之外，其他的方法都用到了。

下面开始写第二段：

Meanwhile, advertising serves to stimulate consumption and contributes to economic development. (主体部分第二段中心句)

第一句：As said before, advertising is responsible to introduce a product, but in reality, it does more than that. (大意：正如上面所提过的，广告的责任在于介绍一个产品，然而事实上，它的作用远远不只这些。)——这一句话用的是 explanation，即解释中心句意思的方法。

第二句 Advertising describes a product in such an impressive way and with adding so many visual and appeals that it always succeeds in attracting the eye of the audience and driving them into a

第三句：final purchase. Besides, advertising reminds intended customers of their existing needs or creates fresh needs, keeping them aware that only by purchasing a product can their needs be met. (大意：广告用给人印象深刻的方法描述产品，并增添许多视觉上的吸引，以至于它经常可以成功地吸引消费者的视线，驱使他们购买产品。此外，广告还提醒目标顾客他们现在的需要或者产生新的需要，让他们意识到只有购买某一产品，他们的需要才能得到满足。)——这一句话用的是 sorting，即分类的方法，说明广告因为两个不同的原因而促使人们消费。

第四句：By these two approaches, advertising encourages spending and contributes to economic development. (大意：通过这两种途径，广告带动消费并促进经济发展。)——这一句话用的是 extension，即扩展的方法，解释广告对经济带来的影响。

到目前为止，第二段话就写完了。除了 examples(举例)和 contrasting(对比)的方法之外，其他的方法都用了。

下面开始写第三段：

Despite its importance, there is no denying that every now and then, advertising leads consumers into an impulsive purchase, thereby causing wasteful spending. (主体部分第三段中心句)

第一句：It is a shared convention in the advertising industry that some properties of a product are highlighted while the others are simplified. (大意：广告业有一个共同的传统，即突出产品的一些特性，而对其他特性轻描淡写。)——这一句话用的是 explanation(解释)的方法，解释广告误导的性质。

第二句：A product, when promoted well, will be highly desired by many, as customers are misguided to ignore the products' downsides. (大意：一个产品，当推广好的时候，会受到很多人的欢迎，因为顾客已经被误导而忽视了产品的缺点。)——这一句话用的是 extension，即扩展的方法，说明广告误导所产生的影响。

第三句：It accounts for why many shoppers regret their buying decisions before long, observing that what they have brought is not what they actually need or fails to live up to their expectations. (大意：这解释了为什么很多购物者很快为他们的购买决定感到后悔，发现他们买的不是他们真正想要的，或者和他们的期望不相符。)——这一句话用的是 extension 和 explanation，即扩展和解释的方法，说明广告误导所产生的影响。

第四句：Cosmetics and dietary supplements are among those standard examples, costing individual buyers a lot but not achieving desirable outcomes. (大意：化妆品和营养品是其中一些典型的例子，购买者花了很多钱却不能够达到满意的效果。)——这一句话用的是 examples，即举例的方法，举出一些典型的产品，解释广告给消费者带来的损失。

本书大部分范文都采用主体部分三段论述的模式，考生可以参考每一篇范文，体会五种方法的应用。

举例的注意事项：

很多考生喜欢在论述中采用举例的方法。然而，有四种例子是不应该或者不适合出现在雅思文章当中的。

1. 数据

弊端一：数据有捏造的嫌疑(考场上考生从什么地方获得数据？)。

弊端二：引用数据在正式文体中都需要注明出处，很明显，考生做不到这一点。

解决方法是将数据去掉，用比较含糊的表达法：

例 1：Recent studies indicate that the moisture content of the atmosphere is 10 per cent higher today than it was 20 years ago. (最近研究表明，现在的空气湿度比二十年前高 10%。)

改正：The moisture content of the atmosphere has appeared to be higher today than it was 20 years ago. (大气中的水分含量现在看起来比二十年前的高。)

例 2：The number of people smoking has increased to as high as 65 per cent in China. (中国抽烟的人数已经上升到高达 65 个百分比。)

改正：The number of people smoking has increased at an alarming rate in China. (中国抽烟的人数正在以令人担忧的速度上升。)

例 3：Eighty per cent of smokers begins early in life. (百分之八十的抽烟者很年轻的时候就开

始抽烟。)

改正: Most smokers begin early in life. (大部分的抽烟者年纪很轻的时候就开始抽烟。)

2. 自己或者朋友的生活经历

弊端一: 个人不代表整体, 缺乏说服力。

弊端二: 第一人称的使用会削弱文章的正式性。

解决方法是把个人写成整体, 把个别的事件写成普遍的现象:

例 1: I used to indulge in computer games, which directly led to my school failure. (我曾经沉迷于电脑游戏, 这直接导致了我学业上的失败。)

改正: Children who have been indulging in computer games seem to have a higher likelihood of school failure. (迷上电脑游戏的孩子看起来很容易荒废学业。)

例 2: Kevin, a friend of mine, smoke a lot and finally died of cancer. (我的一个朋友 Kevin, 抽烟很多, 最后死于癌症。)

改正: Heavy smokers are more likely to die of cancer or other diseases than non-smokers. (抽烟成瘾的人比不抽烟的人更容易死于癌症或其他疾病。)

例 3: My father spent much of his lifetime working for the same company and was granted many rewards. (我父亲大半辈子都为同一家公司工作, 得到了很多回报。)

改正: Working for the same company throughout one's career life will enable him or her to gain many rewards. (在整个职业生涯中为同一家公司工作会让一个人获得很多回报。)

3. 报纸关于一个事件的报道, 或者一项调查研究

弊端一: 个体不代表整体, 缺乏说服力。

弊端二: 有捏造的嫌疑。

解决方法是把个体写成整体, 把个别的事件写成普遍的现象:

例 1: I read a news report days ago describing how a single parent struggles. (几天前, 我看了一个描述单亲家庭如何辛苦谋生的新闻报道。)

改正: There are many reports describing single parents' struggling to survive. (有很多关于单亲父母如何辛苦谋生的报道。)

例 2: A survey indicates that family background plays a part in one's life development. (一项调查显示, 家庭背景在一个人的成长中占据很重要的角色。)

改正: There is much evidence to show that family background plays a part in one's life development. (大量证据表明家庭背景在一个人的成长中起着重要的作用。)

4. 中国式的例子

弊端一: 一个国家不代表整体, 缺乏说服力。

弊端二: 过分使用一个国家的例子, 会引起考官反感。

解决方法是, 要么把中国当作一个特例, 要么把中国的情况写成很多国家的情况:

例 1: Many factories in China dispose industrial waste without any preliminary treatment. (中国很多的工厂对废弃物不做任何出厂处理就直接排放。)

改正: Many factories around the world, especially those in developing countries, dispose industrial waste without any preliminary treatment. (世界上很多工厂, 特别是发展中国

家的工厂，在对废弃物不做任何出厂处理的情况下，就直接排放。)

例 2: Many children in China are raised being spoilt by their parents and misbehaved. (很多中国小孩是在父母的溺爱中成长起来的，他们的行为习惯不够好。)

改正: Children who misbehave are normally those who have been spoilt by their parents. (行为不好的往往是那些被父母宠坏的小孩。)

注意: 举例是一种常用的论述手段，特别是在论述一些比较抽象的话题的时候（如文化、艺术等）。然而，并非每个段落都需要举例，举例过多或者不够恰当可能会影响文章的正式性。

五、如何写结论段

结论段一般要求简洁。很多国内的雅思书籍喜欢写一个很长的句子来引出结论，这是华而不实的，并且有可能引起考官的反感。剑桥雅思考试中心非常明确地指出，结论应用简单的连接词(connectors)来表明。因此，在结论段的连接上花太多的心思是没有必要的。

写结论段时另外一个需要注意的问题是不要引入新的内容，也不要发起号召或者抒情和感慨，这是中西方议论文之间的显著差异。西方议论文比较古板和严肃，因此只需做到三点即可：

1. 重新总结主体部分讨论过的要点；
2. 重新阐述你的立场和观点；
3. 不要加入新的内容，尤其是主体部分没有讨论过的内容。

写结论段的时候，很多考生在考场上可能没有足够的时间去重新浏览主体部分的观点。此时，考生可以迅速浏览一下主体部分三段话的中心句，然后将三个中心句总结一下，这就是结论段。以 Do the positive effects of the advertising outweigh its negative effects? 的广告范文为例，其结论可以是主体部分三个中心句的简单概括和改写。

三个中心句：

1. One of the main functions of advertising is to assist consumers to find and buy suitable products.
2. Meanwhile, advertising serves to stimulate consumption and contributes to economic development.
3. Despite its importance, there is no denying that every now and then, advertising leads consumers into an impulsive purchase, thereby causing wasteful spending.

结论：

In conclusion, advertising plays an essential role in society, not only making consumers well-informed buyers but also fostering economic development. However, consumers should beware of the misleading nature of advertising.

第三节 雅思作文需要注意的几大问题

一、不要用不熟悉的词

很多中国考生，特别是对英文学习非常感兴趣的考生，喜欢用一些复杂的单词，觉得这样可以显示自己的语言功底，这种想法是错误的。首先，用词的最高境界在于贴切，而不是复杂。其次，很多考生对复杂的单词只是一知半解，或者只明白其中文意思，而不了解它在英文中的用法，勉强插到句子里，只能让考官啼笑皆非。考生应该在平时扩大自己的词汇量，弄清并掌握一些常用单词的用法，这才是真正的应考良策。

此外，考生可以借助一些网络字典，譬如剑桥在线字典 <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>，以了解单词的英文解释，体会并掌握它们的用法，并努力做到灵活应用。

二、避免过度使用从句

提倡使用从句，但不要过分使用从句。如果一句话有两个从句，努力把这一句话分成两句话来表达，特别是不要同时使用两个同类型的从句（例如两个状语从句或者两个名词性从句）。

三、少用名言

名言可以使用，但要适度和恰当。如果名言和文章无关，或者关系甚微，最好不要引用。纵观海外的学术类论文写作，拾人牙慧的习惯并不常见。建议考生考前不要耗费大量时间背名言，而应该把时间和精力集中在语法、单词和固定的句子上，这样效果更为明显。

四、杜绝中国谚语

使用中国谚语有两大弱点：一，翻译中国谚语的过程中，由于翻译者的水平不足，很多谚语的原意已经丢失；二，鉴于文化之间的差异，考官或许不明白中国谚语的意思，如果不加以解释，考官会因为误解或者不理解而扣分。

五、少用第一人称和第二人称

使用第一人称和第二人称会使文章失去客观性，所以一篇文章中不宜出现大量第一和第二人称。遇到这种情况，考生可以将 I 或者 YOU 去掉，把宾语换成主语，将句子变成被动语态。

例 1: I would like to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of advertising.

改正: The advantages and disadvantages of advertising will be discussed below.

例 2: If you do not pay attention to environmental problems, you would suffer huge loss sooner or later.

改正: If environmental problems are not given enough attention, the whole human race would suffer huge loss sooner or later.

六、避免口语化的词语

口语化的词语有失文章的正式性。所以，尽量使用比较正规的书面语，譬如将 a lot of 改成 a huge amount of 或者 a great number of，诸如此类。本书语法改错练习中有大量例子以供参考。

七、尽量避免使用问号或感叹号

一些雅思考试类书籍主张用问号或者感叹号，声称可以显示语言水平。这个理论有点一厢情愿，因为感叹和提问只有在生活对话中才会频繁使用，即使目不识丁的人也会提问和感叹，考官是绝对不会因为一个问号或者感叹号就对考卷有好感的。事实上，在英文议论文中，问号和感叹号是非常少见的。请看以下例句：

What can we do to solve this problem? 可以改写成：There are many measures one can take to solve this problem, and some of them deserve immediate attention.

Let's solve this problem together! 可以改写成：People from different countries should make concerted efforts to solve this problem.

八、文化差异

中国考生在写作中要注意一些中西文化观念的差异。雅思考官一般都是西方人，他们受着西方的文化制约。如果考生用中国人的思维去辩论，考官有时候会觉得费解。比如说，中国人认为在课堂上，遵守纪律和听从老师训导就是好学生；而西方人则鼓励学生挑战老师、敢于提出不同见解，是否打断老师的讲课并不是很重要。其余的一些例子包括：

	西方国家的普遍观点	中国的普遍观点
全球化	主要是社会变革和社会文化的影响	主要是经济的影响
旅游业	有可能破坏环境，影响一些本土文化	经济收入的主要来源
汽车的使用	不健康的生活方式，污染问题的根源之一	经济发展的象征，现代化的象征
快餐	垃圾食品，比如麦当劳、肯德基	西方食品的象征，甚至是经济发达的象征
老龄人口	老年人应该有选择生活的权利；可以选择去养老院或者自己生活，减轻家人的负担	照顾老人是子女不可推卸的责任
家庭观念	父母和子女的地位是平等的；子女到了成年之后，一般都会迅速独立	父母有责任照顾子女，安排子女的生活，包括工作、住房等
体罚和校规	体罚需要被禁止，而校规应该要有一定灵活度	子不教，父之过；教不严，师之惰；棍棒出孝子；严师出高徒
父母的教育	老师教授知识，父母培养小孩的性格	教育是学校老师的责任，父母只是协助
家庭背景	富裕家庭的孩子更有教养，接受良好的教育的机会更多，更有可能成功	穷人的孩子早当家，从来纨绔少伟男
学习方法	学生不需要背公式、乘法口诀和定理	学生不被鼓励用计算器，而被鼓励用心算
课外活动	课外活动有益身心健康和性格的发展	学生，特别是高中生应该集中精力学习，课外活动可有可无

	西方国家的普遍观点	中国的普遍观点
大学教育	大学教育重要，但是学生中学毕业的时候应该已经具备就业能力	大学教育是教育中非常重要的一部分，大部分中学生都没有就业能力；不接受教育就没有前途
动物的保护	动物有生存的权利；动物是生态系统中的重要组成部分	保护动物就等于保护资源，保护动物的一种方式就是人为的干预
政府投资	政府是官僚主义、低效率、高成本的代名词；应该大力推行私有化	政府进行宏观调控，利用资源；私人企业以营利为主，不顾及公众的利益

九、单词拼写

在写作文的过程中，要用英式拼法，而不是美式拼法，因为雅思考试是英联邦考试，考官一般习惯于看到英式拼法。

	American English	British English
-or vs. -our	color	colour
	favorite	favourite
-ze vs. -se	urbanize	urbanise
	industrialize	industrialise
-ll vs. -l	fulfill	fulfil
	skillful	skilful
-er vs. -re	center	centre
	theater	theatre
-ense vs. -ence	defense	defence
	license	licence
-ling vs. -lling	quarreling	quarrelling
	traveling	travelling
-ed vs. -t	leaped	leapt
	learned	learnt

十、不要用缩写

don't 改成 do not, isn't 改成 is not, 等等。

十一、不要用比喻

雅思作文考查的是正式文体 (formal essay)，文字最好直接、简洁、清晰，不要用抒情和感慨。譬如，将老师比喻成园丁、将学生比喻成花朵都大可不必。首先，议论性质的书面文体很少认同比喻和抒情；其次，大部分考生的英文语法还不足以应付修辞。

十二、不要少于规定字数

虽然考官阅卷的时候一般不会检查文章的字数，但是他们凭借自己的经验，可以迅速判断文章是否达到规定字数。一般来说，字数过少是要扣分的(尽管很多时候，考官更加倾向于根据已经完成的答卷评分，而不是仅仅检查字数)。文章如果超过规定字数，考官是不会在意的。一般来说，雅思大作文比较理想的字数是 270 到 300 单词(大概 18 到 22 句)。

第四节 大作文写作解析及范文

第一类：全球化及影响

概述：总的来看，全球化是一个以经济全球化为核心、包含各民族各地区在政治、文化、科技、军事、安全、意识形态、生活方式、价值观念等多层次、多领域的相互联系、影响、制约的多元概念。在全球化的过程中，各国会互换和流通产品、服务、人才、技术、信息、金钱、知识。雅思常考的全球化题目主要集中在全球化对文化、经济、环境、语言以及国家关系的影响。

出题频率：全球化的题目在雅思考试中非常重要，每年都会出现四次左右，特别在最近两年，出现的频率很高，主要是考查全球化在经济和文化领域的影响。

全球化的起因：

- 经济上，各个国家都希望扩大市场，将自己的产品推销到其他国家去。经济学家认为，国家的资源是有限的，只能专注于生产某种特定的产品，比如说中国的纺织品、欧洲的机器、新西兰的农产品，等等，而这些产品通过兑换，可以给进口国和出口国都带来好处；
- 技术上，因特网、媒体科技和交通工具的发展都为全球化提供了前提条件，国家之间更为熟悉，联系更为方便，来往更加迅速，经济和交流全球化也就成为可能；
- 政治上和社会上，随着国家之间的接触增多，国家有必要签署一系列的协议，来保证商业在公平合理的环境下进行，因此全球化也包括了国家之间政治和社会上的交流；
- 文化上，人们可以通过因特网和旅游更加了解外国的文化，同时因政治环境的宽松，去外国旅游或者定居的人不断增多，这也促进了国家之间文化的交流。

全球化的优点：

- 经济上，国家的收入增加，人民生活水平提高；旅游产业的崛起为很多落后地区提供了就业机会和经济收入；
- 技术上，落后国家可以学习发达国家的技术，包括企业的管理方法；而发达国家可以依靠技术移民来补充劳动力；
- 政治上和社会上，国家之间的联系增多，有助于和平和协商处理问题；国家之间的经济相互依靠更大，因此军事冲突的危险减少；
- 文化上，人们更加了解相互的文化，有助于消除误会，增加了解，进而融洽地相处；人们可以扩大知识，用不同的角度看待事物；全球化同时促进语言的交流和学习，促使年轻学生到外国留学。



全球化的缺点：

- 经济上，发展中国家的劳动力被剥削，资源被取用，而产品却不能够进入发达国家，国内产业受到外商和外企的冲击；
- 社会上，外国的产品流入一个国家，会改变人们的生活习惯和购买习惯；年轻人比较喜欢外国产品，比如说食品、衣服、电子产品和娱乐方式；
- 文化上，本土文化会被削弱，本土语言会受到威胁，文化多样性会逐步损失；
- 环境上，工业化生产和交通量的加大会增加温室气体的排放；游人的增多会对自然环境构成威胁。

Topic 1: Increasing travels between countries enable people to learn different cultures or to increase tension between people from different countries?

外来人口的增加有利于文化的交流：

- 游客或者移民都具备经济利益和价值 (commercial interest and economic value)；而外国人的停留时间是和东道国的合作密切相关的 (The length of stay depends on the cooperation of the host society.)；很多当地人因此表现得非常好客和友好，这有助于文化的交流 (Many local people are very friendly and hospitable, which promote the cultural communications.)；
- 对其他的文化和人民更为了解 (a better understanding of other cultures and other peoples)，改变人们对其他民族和文化的态度 (alter one's attitudes towards another people or culture)；人们因此可以接受不同的文化和价值观 (embrace different values and cultures)，可以和平共处 (create motivation to coexist peacefully)，并促进对多元文化的理解 (promote multi-cultural understanding)；
- 促进文化的融合 (promote integration)，消除文化障碍 (remove cultural barriers)。

外来人口的增加导致冲突：

- 违反当地的习俗会激怒当地人 (breach of local customs can irritate the locals)；
- 不同文化的人看待同一事物总有不同的角度 (harbour different perceptions)，并给予不同的解释 (different interpretations)，比如对手势、衣服、言行举止有不同的理解；举止不当会引起当地人意想不到的反应 (provoke unanticipated responses)；
- 外国游客增多会对当地环境造成压力，甚至破坏环境，而移民增多可能导致工作机会减少，致使竞争更加激烈，这些都有可能引起当地人的反感 (cause resentment in local communities)。

考题时间

学术类 2003 年

推荐范文]

Globalisation is a *catch-all* term that refers to any activity that involves more than one country, for example, travel from one country to another. The dramatic increase in transnational travel in recent years has sparked controversy over the potential impacts of this trend on individual countries, especially those new member states of globalisation. Some people are concerned that the upsurge in new arrivals will prompt local *hostility* against visitors, instead of promoting their understanding on mutual cultural

background. This notion should be rejected as one can see many facts in favour of this development between countries.

The first reason why international travels would never bring conflict is *rooted in* the fact that both visitors and locals are economically motivated. International travel opens up opportunities for business development throughout the world. *Entrepreneurs* are interested not only in the domestic market but also in the oversea market. Foreigners should learn the culture of a country before winning over the local people. In turn, locals should show their hospitality to visitors in exchange for their trust. They share a view that acceptance of each other's cultural background is a necessary condition for cooperation.

Understanding a culture has other implications. Differences in social background, cultural values and religious belief might make the *discrepancy* of foreigners and local inhabitants on some issues indelible; however, the higher interaction, the higher level of communication and understanding. Arabians, for example, used to consider westerners as their *foes*. Now they have *concrete* relations with their western allies in many fields. In the initial stage, their divergence seemed inherent but *over time*, with better mutual understanding, they take the same position on many issues.

Undeniably, it is likely that in some *resorts*, foreign visitors *repel* the local community with their *scant* regard for the local environment and conventions when they first arrive. However, it should be noted that most offense is accidental, rather than intentional. Instead, visitors disobey rules and conventions simply because they have no knowledge of them. This situation is expected to be improved with the passing of time when visitors from different countries increase their knowledge of a local culture.

According to the above analysis, we can observe that the increase in the international travel should not be taken as the cause of any conflict that arises between two countries. Alternatively, one should recognise its role in improving mutual understanding between two countries.

近义词表

1. catch-all=all-embracing: 包罗甚广的，包括一切的
2. hostility=enmity=resentment: 敌意，怨恨，愤恨
3. rooted in=derived from=based on: 基于
4. entrepreneur=tycoon=mogul=industrialist: 企业家，实业家
5. discrepancy=disagreement=difference=divergence: 分歧，矛盾
6. foe=enemy=rival: 敌人，竞争对手
7. concrete=tangible=solid: 具体的，实际的
8. over time=in due course=sooner or later: 最终，迟早
9. resort: 胜地；tourist resort: 旅游胜地；holiday resort: 度假胜地；beach resort: 海边度假胜地；scenic spot: 景观；place of interest: 旅游景点
10. repel=revolt=repulse: 使厌恶，使憎恶
11. scant=limited=scarce: 缺乏的，不足的

Topic 2: When international media (including movies, fashion shows, advertisements and other TV programmes) convey the same messages to the global audience, people argue that the expansion of international media has negative impacts on cultural diversity. What is your opinion?

媒体信息一致的缺点：

- 国际媒体(global media)一般掌握在少数几个有实力的机构手中(in the hands of a few, large, powerful organisations)；有了媒体的宣传(propaganda)后，西方文化成了主流(domineering force)，大规模的、有吸引力的广告(mass seductive advertising)唤起了落后地区人们对物质新的向往(create fresh desires)，经济联系增强(strong economic ties)，西方产品取代了本地产品，使人们更加向往西方的文化；
- 文化开始融合在一起(mingle)，人们被新的价值观所围绕(bombarded with new values)，对自己的文化失去信心和自豪感(confidence and pride)，拒绝接受自己的文化传统(rejection of their cultural heritage)转而接受西方的文化习惯(adoption of Western cultural practices)；西方媒体削弱了民族的特征(ethnic identity)和社会的凝聚力(social cohesion)；因为担心失去观众(a loss of viewers)，当地的电视台也开始播放西方的电视节目(television shows)。
- 国际媒体的普遍会降低世界文化的品质和多样性(degrade the quality and diversity of world culture)；文化被商业化(commercialised)，一些文化产品(cultural goods)，如音乐、服装，都变成了商品(commodities in the marketplace)。因此，即便一些文化在世界其他地方传播，它原来的性质(authenticity)已经丧失。

媒体信息一致的优点：

- 国家之间的频繁交往会促进文化之间的交流。因此，相互了解和相互认同的可能性(likelihood of mutual understanding and mutual acceptance)就会增加，这是顺应全球化的趋势；
- 未必一定放弃传统观念(not necessarily lead to the abolition of traditional values)，事实上媒体可以起到宣传和稳固传统文化的作用；
- 主流媒体一般都会反应文化多元性(The dominant media reflect cultural diversity.)；一些外国节目其实促进了文化多元性(Most foreign programming is promoting cultural diversity.)，适应了当地的条件(adapt to local conditions)，注意到了当地文化的敏感性(aware of cultural sensitivity)，自我调节来适应市场(exercise self-censorship to suit the market)。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

As international media companies expand across the world, the growing popularity and uniformity of some media programmes (such as TV shows, movies, fashion shows) is causing worldwide concern. Many people have strong views toward this trend. In my opinion, international media is closely linked to cultural globalisation and cultural homogeniety.

The *dominance* of international media is a *sign* of Western cultural imperialism and has the potential to *thwart* cultural diversity. It is not a secret that international media is owned and operated by



a handful of giant corporations, such as Time Warner. They control large sectors of the media market and place national media companies at risk. The *contraction* in the number of media owners will cause a *proportional* reduction in the variety of programmes broadcasted. For example, painting, music and movies accessible in the media have a small number of genres, imposing restraints on one's knowledge of artworks of different cultural backgrounds.

In addition to seizing control over those creative industries, global entertainment companies affect cultural diversity by reshaping the *perceptions*, beliefs and norms of ordinary citizens in different countries. Most of the cultural values and *ideals* promoted by the leading mainstream media are of American origin. American culture values individuality, maximisation of one's benefits and material wealth, rather than communal life and family *solidarity*, the values and norms previously treasured in many Asian countries. Unfortunately, many Asian people now imitate American people, causing the alteration of their perceptions of family. This radical change can be attributed to those movies and TV programmes that portray the success of American individuals or corporations.

The loss of media diversity is also responsible for people's narrow sense of ways of life. The ruling class of many countries speaks English, favours Western food, wears Western-style jackets and even prefers Western weddings. Young people *are captivated by* American basketball and some even daubing the names of NBA stars on their school sweatsuits. All these transformations in life are the result of the audience's exposure to Hollywood movies, TV shows and sports reports. The loss of media diversity will lead to degradation of culture and to a minimisation of cultural diversity. It is a worrying trend, as people need cultural diversity to preserve and *pass on* their valuable heritage to future generations, including lifestyle.

As shown above, international media, controlled by a handful of transnational media corporations, is exporting Western culture worldwide and putting many indigenous cultures at the risk of extinction. The uniformity of media programmes has led to that of artworks, norms and ways of life wherever international media goes.

近义词表

1. dominance=domination=power: 统治, 力量
2. sign=symbol=mark=signal=indication: 标志, 象征
3. thwart=prevent=spoil=ruin: 阻止, 破坏
4. a handful of=a small number of: 少数的
5. contraction=reduction: 减少
6. proportional=relative: 相对的, 成比例的
7. perception=view=opinion: 看法
8. ideal=value=belief=principle: 观点, 观念; 标准
9. solidarity=unity=harmony=cohesion: 团结
10. be captivated by=be obsessed with=be passionate about=be addicted to=be keen on=be enthusiastic about: 被…所吸引
11. pass on=give=impart=convey: 传递, 灌输

Topic 3: There is a disagreement on the impact of increased business and culture contact between countries on a country's identity. What is your opinion?

商业和文化的接触增多会导致一个国家特征的丧失：

- 影响文化：文化不是静态的，而是动态的 (not static, but dynamic)；一种文化的改变主要是由于社会环境(social environment)发生了变化。比如说，人们的饮食习惯发生了改变，这是学习外界文化的结果 (People's eating habits have been changed as the result of learned behaviour.)；快餐文化源自美国，有些人将此作为财富的象征 (symbols of wealth)，从而喜欢快餐；另外，本地的饮食文化会改变，以适应外国人的口味(suit the tastes of visitors)；
- 影响生活方式：进口商品的增多，对外国产品的喜好 (preference for imports)；人们更加熟悉他国的文化，而忘记自身的特点 (sense of identity)，社会的团结也有所损害 (an erosion of social solidarity)；服装、饮食、娱乐等等都被西化了 (westernised)，比如说，西装现在是流行的男性服装(the suit is the most popular outfit for men)；
- 欠发达国家在技术革新中起到的作用甚微(play a small role in the technological revolution)，所以需要“出卖”自己国家的主权或者利益来获得国际的帮助(concede sovereignty and interests to other countries for aid)；贫富差距加大 (widening gap between the richest and poorest parts of the world)；
- 接受西方文化的人们成为一个国家新的统治阶级 (new ruling class)；人们摒弃传统的观念 (renounce traditionally-held beliefs)，觉得传统观念是过时的和低人一等的 (outdated and inferior)；主流文化会取代老式的和各种各样的文化 (A dominant culture takes over diverse cultures.)，人们不再尊重传统文化 (lose respect to older cultures)，而传统观念最终成为历史 (consigned to history)。

商业和文化的接触增多会加强一个国家的特征：

- 外来文化让人们意识到自己文化的特点，从而更加注意维持这种文化；
- 一种特殊文化会引起世界的关注，人们会更加注意保护。

考题时间

学术类 2003 年

推荐范文

One of the most *conspicuous* trends in the 21st century is a closer *connection* between countries, in both economic and cultural aspects. There is a widespread worry that this will lead to the gradual *demise* of countries' identities. This issue should be viewed and analysed from *multiple* perspectives.

When a country tends to develop a closer relationship with the rest of the world, it does not necessarily give up its culture. Culture is not a *disgrace* to but an asset of a country. An indigenous culture can distinguish one country from others, attracting foreign visitors and yielding high income. As most tourists travel abroad for learning different cultures and sampling different ways of life, such as Beijing opera in China, Japanese tea culture and Thai temples, many countries have responded with protecting and preserving their cultural identities, in an effort to keep themselves in the list of the most popular destinations. Increased tourism instils fresh *life force* into these countries, aiding the

conservation of their features.

While tourism provides a driving force for cultural conservation, some components of a culture, such as traditions, customs or taboos might die out over time. It seems that in some countries, the locals have become more accustomed to *exotic* cultures. It reflects the combined effects of the invasion of foreign cultures, either through media or through direct business interaction. For example, two decades ago, sex was a *taboo* subject in China and most Chinese people felt embarrassed to talk openly about it. Over time the Western culture has *permeated* into the Chinese lifestyle, and the Chinese people have broken many of their *time-honoured* traditions. It occurs in the rest of the world as well.

As outlined above, increased *interaction* between countries in the domains of business and culture can either strengthen or undermine the identities of countries involved. To date there is no definite answer to this question.

近义词表

1. conspicuous=noticeable=prominent=striking: 显著的，突出的
2. connection=linkage= relation=relationship: 关系，联系
3. demise=disappearance=vanishing=fading: 消失，死亡
4. multiple=manifold=numerous=various=many: 不同的，很多的
5. disgrace=dishonour=shame=humiliation: 耻辱
6. life force=soul=essence: 生命力
7. conservation=protection=preservation: 保存，保护
8. exotic=bizarre=outlandish=from afar=mysteriously unusual: 外来的，奇异的
9. taboo=offensive=embarrassing=unacceptable=disgraceful=dishonourable=humiliating: 无礼的，侮辱性的；忌讳的
10. permeate=seep into=pervade=leak into: 渗透
11. time-honoured=age-old=long-established: 历史悠久的
12. interaction=interplay=communication=relationship: 相互作用

Topic 4: Some people believe that culture will be ruined if it is used to earn tourism revenue, but others consider that tourism is the only way of protecting a culture. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

旅游业有益文化保护(**cultural preservation**)的论点：

- 除了自然景观 (landscape) 之外,文化和历史是吸引旅游者去一个国家或者一个旅游景点 (tourism site) 观光的最主要原因 (motivator); 旅游业和文化遗产相结合 (integrate tourism and cultural heritage) 为文化保护提供了经济支持 (economic incentives);
- 在文化领域提供一些旅游选择 (introduce the tourism options available with the cultural sectors), 如博物馆、历史景点、活动和美食等 (including museums, historical sites, events and cuisine), 游客会深入了解当地传统和习俗 (get an insight into local customs and traditions), 感受当地传统和艺术 (experience local traditions, arts and heritage), 从而更加尊重当地社区和周围的环境 (respect the host community and its environment), 促进不同国家之间关于自然资源和文化资源保护



的交流与对话(the dialogue over conservation of natural and cultural resources)。

旅游业导致文化破坏(cultural destruction)的观点：

- 保护的一般是食物、时尚、节日等(preserve food, fashion, festivals and so forth)一些文化的表面特征(superficial elements of a culture), 将文化定格成表演者(freeze culture as performers), 导致了文化、宗教、传统仪式、物质文化和语言的损失(the loss of culture, religion, rituals, material culture and language); 将文化商业化(commercialise the culture), 破坏了文化神圣和独特的本质(erode the sacred and unique nature); 虽然很多活动是娱乐活动(entertain, rather than educate tourists), 但有些是对当地人的一种羞辱(humiliate the local people);
- 垃圾、涂鸦、破坏和噪音不断增加(increasing litter, graffiti, vandalism and noise), 游客在没有被允许的情况下进入建筑物、神殿、神圣的土地(enter buildings, shrines or sacred lands without permission), 这都与当地文化相冲突, 是一种文化侮辱(an insult to the local culture)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

There is little room for doubt that tourism is one of the fastest-growing industries in the world. However, its impact on culture remains a source of constant debate. This essay will elaborate on both positive and negative effects of tourism from a cultural perspective.

Providing economic incentives for cultural preservation is **unarguably** one of the main contributions of tourism. To many tourists, culture and history are what they first consider when choosing a **destination**. Their mindset has been recognised by many tourism sites and money has been subsequently directed toward cultural protection, including the **maintenance** of key historical sites. Tourism is therefore one of the primary forces contributing to the preservation of a culture.

In addition to raising financing, tourism can make an **indigenous** culture known to the world and rally support worldwide to protect it. When a historic site or a site that shows a country's cultural heritage is made accessible to the public, visitors from all over the world will soon flock there. They will share their experience in the local culture with their friends and families once they return home, assisting this site to gain international **fame**. Both financial and technological support will flood in for the conservation of natural and cultural resources.

On the negative side, tourism develops sometimes **at the expense of** part of culture. Food, festivals, costumes and other stimulating elements of a culture are highlighted to **entertain** tourists, constituting an **insult** to the locals and causing damage to the unique nature of a culture. Moreover, cultural commercialisation has made the sacred elements of a culture **commonplace** and tourists are encouraged to attach little importance to a unique tradition, which cannot be found elsewhere.

In the light of these facts, one can conclude that tourism is neither a boon nor a bane to cultural preservation. While its **endeavour** to protect an indigenous culture should be recognised, it has **put** the **integrity** of a culture **at risk**.

近义词表

1. unarguably= unquestionably = indisputably = undeniably: 无可置疑地, 无可否认地



2. destination=site=place: 地点
3. maintenance=preservation=upholding=protection: 保护, 保存
4. indigenous=original=aboriginal: 本土的, 原始的
5. fame=reputation=recognition=eminence: 名气, 名声
6. at the expense of=at the cost of: 以牺牲…为前提
7. entertain=amuse=keep somebody amused: 娱乐, 使…愉快
8. insult=offence: 侮辱
9. commonplace=ordinary: 平凡的
10. in the light of=in view of=considering=taking into account: 考虑到
11. endeavour=effort=attempt: 努力, 尝试
12. integrity=entirety=unity: 完整性
13. put at risk=endanger=jeopardise: 危及, 使…危险

Topic 5: Some people argue that immigrants should adopt the local culture when immigrating to a new country. An alternative view is that they can adapt to a new environment by establishing a minority community. Discuss these two views and give your opinion.

接受当地文化还是建立起自己的社区?两者并不矛盾或者冲突(contradictory or conflicting),是可以共存的(coexistent),这是共同发展(realise betterment)的两个途径(dual approaches)。

接受当地文化的好处:

- 有利于融入新的文化(merge into the new culture),融入新的社会(integrate into the new society);学习主流语言(dominant language),有助于更好地了解当地的传统和有更好的成功机会(a fair chance to succeed);
- 文化冲击(culture shock)带来的压力会有所减少;有利于加深相互之间的了解(deepen mutual understanding),防止排外主义和敌意(hostility and xenophobia),减少当地人的危机感(perceptions of threat),从而使当地人对移民有好的态度(favourable attitudes toward immigrants)和正面的看法(positive perceptions of migrant groups)。

建立小型社区的好处:

- 有利于提高自我意识(sense of identity).有利于对自己的节日和文化传统的保护(preservation of one's own festivals and cultural heritage),有利于不同的宗教和文化团体(religion and cultural groups)共存,从而满足大部分人的需要(satisfy most peoples' needs);
- 有利于消除移民的压力。初到移民国家时无法适应全新的生活(unable to comprehend simple tasks in their new life),非常怀念他们以前居住的国家(old country of residence),想家(longing for family),感到迷惘(feel lost)。

考题时间

学术类 2005、2006 年(2006 年两次)



推荐范文

The world in the 21st century is marked by high population mobility. When an increasing number of people have chosen to leave their *motherlands* and *resettle* in a new country, they are at crossroads whether to blend in with the local culture or to cherish their own cultural heritages by establishing a minority community. In my opinion, the *convergence* of different cultures does not require one culture to yield to another. Instead, it can be achieved by building minority communities.

Most immigrants, at the first stage of their life in a new country, are faced with *merging into* the new culture and integrating into the new society. Accepting the local culture by observing the local traditions is a good *starting point*. Doing so enables immigrants to interact with locals, especially in the workplace, where locals predominantly work. For example, in Western culture, people *customarily* keep a certain distance from each other when having a conversation, whereas in some other cultures, the *closeness* of physical distance is taken as a sign of mutual trust. Examples of this kind are many. A migrant to a new country should recognise the differences and observe local conventions. It will help avoid embarrassment and bring a sense of comfort.

While adopting local customs and blending into the local culture, migrants can follow their individual cultural traditions. The coexistence of different minority communities in a country benefits both immigrants and locals. On the one hand, it enables immigrants to *counteract* the stress that results from culture shock and to increase confidence in their residence in a new country. On the other, the *flourishing* of different cultures contributes to the establishment of a multi-cultural environment, a *prerequisite* for attracting skilled workforce from all over the world to settle.

By comparing the immigration options above, one can conclude that immigrants can adopt local conventions and cherish their own cultures simultaneously. This allows both locals and immigrants to co-build a harmonious multi-cultural community.

近义词表

1. motherland=native country: 祖国
2. resettle=relocate: 在…地方重新安居
3. convergence=union=junction=meeting: 交汇, 融合
4. merge into=blend into=integrate into: 融入
5. starting point=basis: 起点, 基础
6. customarily=routinely=habitually=regularly=usually: 惯例地, 经常性地
7. closeness=nearness=proximity: 接近, 靠近
8. counteract=offset=neutralise=counter: 抵消
9. flourishing=blooming=budding: 繁荣, 欣欣向荣
10. prerequisite=requirement=condition=must=precondition:

Topic 6: The advantages of the spread of English as a global language will continue to outweigh its disadvantages. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

英语作为一种全球性语言(global language, lingua franca)的优点:

- 交流的便利: 英语使不同肤色和不同语言背景的人们(people of all race with different language backgrounds)同时保持联系(stay in touch simultaneously); 英语是全球公司管理机构、因特网、文化和科学的语言(the language of global corporate management, the Internet, culture and science); 在一些关键的交流领域(key areas of global communication), 比如科学和新闻, 是一种工作语言(working language);
- 目前世界上有四亿人将英文作为第一语言, 而在其他大部分国家都是第二语言; 因此, 学习英文是日常生活的必需(a necessity in the everyday life); 而目前世界的趋势是全球化(the trend toward globalisation), 大部分商业不可能只在当地或者国内经营(operate locally or domestically);
- 英文比较容易掌握(easy to master); 和其他大部分的欧洲语言相比, 英文的语法比较简单(compared to most other European languages, English has a minimal grammar)。统一语言(language standardisation)可以让人们了解更多的文化, 记录和保留一些濒临灭绝的文化(protect those cultures that are on the verge of extinction)。

很多人认为英语的传播(spread of English)会造成语言的流失(language loss), 可以通过以下的观点反对这种看法:

- 非英语母语的人(non-English speakers)可以掌握两种语言(can be bilingual), 对他们的母语不会产生很大的影响; 对于日常交流, 初级和中级英文(beginner or intermediate level English)已经足够, 可以做到相互理解(achieve mutual comprehension), 他们仍然精通自己的母语(mother tongues);
- 说英文的人(English speakers)也需要学习其他语言, 因为说两种或者多种语言的人(polyglots or bilingual native speakers)比说单一语言的人(monolinguals)有竞争力; 学会当语言有助于对当地的文化知识有更深的了解, 迎合当地的文化价值(cater to local cultural values), 开拓全球市场(explore the global market)。

英语作为一种全球性语言(global language, lingua franca)的缺点:

- 一种新的殖民主义, 满足了一些英语国家(English-speaking countries)在经济和文化上的利益(serve the economic and cultural interests); 破坏了文化的完整性(integrity), 人们可能会忘记传统(conventions), 被西化或者美国化(Westernised or Americanised); 对本土人和本土语构成威胁(pose a serious threat to indigenous people and languages);
- 非英语母语的人(non-English speakers)不再继续深入地研究他们自己的文化和文学(study a culture and its literature to an advanced level), 而是注重英语的学习。例如, 绝大多数的官方文件和官方网站都采用英文, 其结果导致了文化和语言多元化的损失(lack of culture and language diversity)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

In these years, there is a growing recognition that English is well on its way to becoming the dominant global language. The impact of this trend is a subject of intense debate. It is my opinion that

advantages of a dominant global language will continue to outweigh its disadvantages.

The rise of a global language is a facilitator of cross-cultural communication and the communication between people with different language backgrounds. In different areas of global communication, such as science and news, recognising a common language removes communication barriers and increases convenience. On many formal occasions, English, as a working language, boosts efficiency and avoids misunderstanding. Likewise, the exchange of essential information like *know-how* and technologies will be tremendously *prompted*.

One might argue that the rise of a global language would endanger other languages, in a belief that an increasing number of people have turned to English as their first language. This viewpoint is flawed. The spread of global English has little, if any, influence on non-English-speakers' language proficiency. People might be motivated to learn English as a foreign language but do not necessarily drop their native language because learning beginner or intermediate level English is sufficient for day-to-day communication.

The dominance of English as a global language is, therefore, not a cause of the loss of language diversity. Its negative effect is reflected mainly in cultural *imperialism*. As international media recognises English as its root language, most of the broadcasted information is related to the lifestyle, norms and beliefs of English-speaking countries. It might over time put many minority cultures *on the verge of* extinction, when those ethnic groups gradually adopt the Western culture. The effects of shrinking cultural diversity are *destructive*, causing people to live in a simple and monotonous world and think and act in similar ways.

The development of English is overall, a positive global trend. It *connects* people who previously spoke different languages and enables them to exchange ideas, although it might lead to the loss of cultural diversity.

近义词表

1. know-how=knowledge: 知识, 技术
2. prompt=encourage=stimulate=trigger: 促使, 鼓动
3. imperialism=colonialism: 帝国主义, 殖民主义
4. on the verge of=on the brink of=on the edge of: 在…的边缘
5. destructive=damaging=devastating=injurious=detrimental: 有害的, 毁灭性的
6. connect=unite=link: 联合, 联系

Topic 7: Aircrafts have been increasingly used to transport fruits and vegetables to some countries where such plants hardly grow or are out of season. Some people consider it a good trend, but some people oppose it. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

进口蔬菜和水果的好处:

- 产品更丰富, 价格更低廉 (more goods and lower prices), 减轻蔬菜和水果供应的压力 (relieve food supply stress/food shortage);

- 有利于融入国际贸易(participation in the world economic globalisation process), 形成双赢局面(win-win situation); 出口特色产品(export products with competitive advantages)有利于扩大出口和吸引外资(conducive to expanding export and attracting foreign capital);
- 货物运输行业(the freight transport industry)的发展使商品运输的成本更低, 低价格使人们具备购买进口产品的能力(made available at an affordable cost)。

进口蔬菜和水果的坏处:

- 对国内蔬菜和水果行业构成威胁(pose threats to domestic firms and jobs), 对必需品的生产造成压力(impact the manufacture of essential goods);
- 农产品易腐烂(perishable crops), 难保鲜(hard to preserve); 过分依赖出口(rely excessively on imports)可能导致贸易逆差(trade deficit);
- 进口产品价格过高, 消费者支付不起(unaffordable to the general public)。

考题时间

学术类 2004、2005 年

推荐范文

There has been a steady increase in the demand for imports throughout the world in recent years, including those *perishable* items, such as fruits and vegetables. Despite the *boom* in this business, importing agricultural products is very often criticised as unnecessary and *extravagant*, especially when air freight is involved. The criticism was correct in the past, but *at the present time*, there are *indications* that this trade activity has brought various benefits.

At first, it is important to note that contrary to popular belief, imports are now increasingly affordable to the general population. Thanks to the rapid development of the freight transport industry, air travel has become an economical mode of transport, resulting in the subsequent decrease in the cost of importing. Meanwhile, technical advance in the food processing industry has made it much easier to preserve fresh fruits and vegetables over a long-haul air flight. Because of the wide availability of imported crops, there are more *varieties* in the food market, leading to the drop in the price of imports. The supply of products in the market is less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors, and an adequate intake of nutrition is guaranteed for the general population throughout the year.

Another fact to note is that import and export normally *go hand in hand*, and a country that imports goods from other countries does not necessarily suffer a loss. Trade is not *unilateral* but bilateral. Some countries are noted for an agrarian economy, while others specialise in manufacturing industrial products. Countries differ in their product structures because they have dissimilar natural resources, climates, and geographical features. By adopting an *enlightened* policy and promoting trade activities with other countries, a country can facilitate the exchange of goods, services and capital with the rest of the world and promote economic development.

On the negative side, some countries might become addicted to importing goods and *overlook* the possibility of developing a *self-contained* economy. *Scarcity* of resource or lack of technology might disable a country from producing crops to feed its population, but it cannot be taken as an excuse for relying heavily on imports. Government funding in scientific research can make it possible to achieve a breakthrough and increase the *yield*, thereby resolving food supply crisis.

Countries are therefore advised to promote international trade and to develop their own industries **simultaneously**. Positive attitudes toward importing goods from other countries demonstrate a government's **stance** on the international trade, although the government should also prevent itself from relying on imported goods.

近义词表

1. perishable=easy to rot: 容易腐烂的
2. boom=rapid growth=sudden increase=expansion=surge: 快速发展
3. extravagant=wasteful=luxurious: 奢侈的
4. at the present time=at present=currently: 如今, 目前
5. indication=sign=hint=clue: 迹象, 提示
6. variety=selection: 选择
7. go hand in hand=be closely connected=be inseparable: 密不可分的
8. unilateral=one-sided: 单边的
9. enlightened=liberal=open-minded: 开明的, 开通的
10. overlook=neglect=ignore: 忽视
11. self-contained=self-reliant=self-sufficient: 自给自足的
12. scarcity=deficiency=shortage=dearth=deficit: 缺乏, 紧缺; 罕见
13. yield=harvest=the amount of crops produced: 产量
14. simultaneously=at the same time: 同时
15. stance=position=stand: 立场

第二类: 政府投资

政府的投资主要有以下用途:

- 国防(defense): 保护一个国家免受攻击或者其他威胁(Protect a country against attack or other threats.);
- 保证法律和公共秩序的实施(enforcement of law and public order)以及政府的运作(operation of government);
- 社会保障(social security)和医疗保健(health care systems);
- 福利(welfare): 为那些不能够自给自足的人(people who are unable to support themselves alone)提供经济援助(financial assistance), 包括退休和残疾人的福利(retirement and disability benefits)、失业工人的福利(unemployment benefits)等; 政府援助在这一方面是重要的, 可以减轻社会压力(release the pressure of society), 并最终帮助这些人获得生存能力(gain the ability to survive);
- 公共运输(public transportation)和公共服务(public services)。

政府的资金主要来自于税收(taxes)、贷款(government borrowing)或者国际援助。和政府投资相关的争执主要集中在关键行业(essential sectors)和非紧要行业(non-essential sectors)——前

者是为了公众的方便,可以带来直接和明显的好处(immediate and tangible benefits),包括教育和医疗保健;而后者所带来的好处是间接的(indirect benefits),可以给人们带来情感上的快乐(emotional wellbeing),包括娱乐。

Topic 8: Millions of dollars are spent on space research every year. Some people argue that the money should be spent on improving living standards on Earth. Do you agree or disagree?

支持太空探索的观点:

- 地球上的资源是有限的,迟早会被消耗完(finite and exhaustible),因此需要开拓太空上的能源(open energy and material resources of space for human benefit);促进经济增长(support economic growth),使商业更加繁荣(an increase in business activity);
- 人口增长导致地球承载压力加大(cause the usable space to shrink),因此太空探索有利于为人类找到一个新的居住地(find a sanctuary);
- 有利于环境考察(environmental monitoring),有利于收集人类生存环境(living environment)的数据,比如天气预报(weather forecasting)、环境保护和可持续发展(sustainable development)等相关数据;
- 提高一些产业的科学竞争力(technological competitiveness),特别在国际商业领域(in international business),创造人力资源和高级别的专业技术(human capital and high-level expertise);可以增加年轻人对自然科学的兴趣(the interest of young people in natural sciences)。

反对太空探索的观点:

- 需要长期的努力和大量资金(long-term commitments and funding),大部分国家支付不起(unaffordable to most countries),这些资金应该用于解决一些更实际的问题,比如饥荒(famine)等;
- 很多项目收效甚微(make little progress),甚至被证明是徒劳无益的(taxing and unrewarding)。

考题时间

学术类 2003 年

推荐范文

In recent years, there have been more and more countries involved and interested in long-term space projects. Because of the enormous research expenditures incurred, the *value* of space projects has been disputed. Some people suggest that government funding should be *diverted* toward improving the living standard of ordinary people. In evaluating the merits of space ambition, one should adopt a broader perspective. The investment in space research can be paid off someday in the future.

The first reason to support it is that our planet is now facing an unprecedented resource problem, which can be tackled only by discovering and mining new resources on other planets. The *overuse* or scarcity of some resources on the Earth is a severe problem. Rare metals, such as gold or silver, will eventually be depleted, as industrial production expands. These metals and other natural resources,

although rare on Earth, might *abound* on other planets. In that case, conducting space research is a promising *adventure*.

Meanwhile, the world's population is now growing to a stage where there are too many people for the planet to support, highlighting the need to seek land suitable for people's *re-settlement* off the planet. Even if new urban developments are able to accommodate the increasing population, water and electricity supply, waste treatment, *sewage* disposal and sanitation will become *unmanageable* for the capacity of our planet. As there are countless planets orbiting stars throughout the universe, one can be confident that at least one of them is suitable for our second home planet. Mars, for example, bearing a close resemblance to the Earth, is considered a potential *backup*.

In addition to searching for a shelter for future generations, space programmes contribute considerably to the well-being of the Earth in some other aspects. For example, by monitoring the ozone hole, global warming, the loss of rain forests and other environmental threats to human survival, remote sensing satellites help people trace the *recovery* from the worst environmental threats and thereby improve the quality of life. Meanwhile, space research provides a new *platform* on which scientists can carry out experiments and make new discoveries in a variety of fields, such as agriculture.

As suggested above, in locating new resources, positioning new settlements, addressing environmental concerns and facilitating scientific discovery, space research will prove to be not only worthwhile, but also crucial to the survival and sustainability of human civilisation.

近义词表

1. value=merit=worthiness=worth: 价值
2. divert=redirect=reroute=switch: 转向, 转用于
3. overuse=overexploitation: 过分使用
4. abound=be plentiful=thrive=flourish=proliferate=grow in great numbers: 大量存在
5. adventure=voyage=journey: 征途, 旅行, 旅程
6. re-settlement=relocation=immigration: 迁居, 搬迁
7. sewage=sullage=waste water: 废水, 排泄物
8. unmanageable=uncontrollable=unruly: 不可控制的
9. backup=candidate=replacement: 替代品, 后备
10. recovery=healing=recuperation: 恢复
11. platform=stage: 舞台

Topic 9: Space travel to the Moon is often cited as one giant leap for mankind. Yet some people argue that this achievement made little difference to our daily lives. What is your opinion?

登月的重要性体现在三方面, 科学(*science*)、开发思维(*inspiration*)和能源(*resources*):

- 科学调查: 提供一个平台去观察宇宙(*observe the universe*), 如何结合人和机器探索行星表面(*combine efforts of both humans and machines in exploring a planetary surface*);
- 开发思维: 激发人们的想像力(*trigger imagination*), 敢于面对新领域的未知因素和挑战

(confronting unknowns and challenges on new frontiers); 用于探索月球的科技可以转为民用 (converted for civil use), 促进科技发展;

- 能源开发：月球上有水存在 (Water exists in the dark and cold regions near the poles of the Moon.), 可以开发能源。

反对登月的可能意见：

- 消耗资源和时间 (consume resources and take time), 而没太大的效果 (benefits are limited);
- 分散政府和公众在一些更重要事情上的注意力 (distract the government and the public from some more significant issues)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

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The idea of travelling through space, even living and working on other planets, has fascinated people for centuries. Despite numerous setbacks and daunting expenditures, travelling in the outer space has never failed to attract people's attention and provoke controversy. Sixty years after the first Moon landing, people question whether the *feat*, previously thought of as a giant leap for mankind, has substantially benefited people's lives. In my opinion, landing on the Moon has enormous *relevance* for the quality of life, albeit not always *explicit*.

The first implication of Moon landing is reflected in the likelihood of travelling on other planets. Moon, as the object in the outer space closest to the Earth, can serve as a launch site for the journeys to other planets. Having no atmosphere, the Moon is a permanent base for people to *observe* the universe easily and provide them with sufficient evidence they require for decision making on a great many significant issues, which are likely to have direct impact on them. For example, one can learn more about the treat of potentially hazardous objects that are likely to hit the Earth and destroy our civilisation.

Another remarkable breakthrough made by the Moon landing is that it reignites people's enthusiasm in the natural sciences. When today's youths become increasingly interested in such subjects as commerce, finance and business, space exploration successfully attracts and retains talents in space-related technologies. These young minds are convinced that *unravelling* the *unknown* of the universe is *feasible*, despite many challenges. They are inspired to think for the future, instead of being preoccupied with contemporary issues only.

It should also be noted that the Moon has water, the basic resource for people's survival, and it abounds in solar energy, a clean and readily *obtainable* resource. It is also believed that minerals are plentiful there to be exploited. Some day, if people are forced to move off the Earth, the Moon might be the best shelter. Although people have not yet fully explored this possibility at this stage, *preliminary investigation is imperative*.

Based on the above-mentioned facts, one can conclude that the Moon landing greatly impacts on distant future, although its effect is not apparent *for the time being*. The Moon is the eventual *gateway* to other planets and potentially the place of residence for the future generations. The scientific knowledge and economic benefits to be gained by building a sustainable Moon base are huge.

近义词表

1. feat=achievement=accomplishment: 成就
2. relevance=significance=importance=weight: 重要性
3. explicit=overt: 明显的
4. observe=watch=monitor: 观察
5. unravel=find an answer to=work out: 揭开, 解开
6. unknown=mysterious=unfamiliar: 神秘的, 未知的
7. feasible=practicable=viable=practical=realistic: 可行的, 实际的
8. obtainable=available=accessible: 可以获得的, 可以得到的
9. preliminary=initial= preceding: 最初的, 初步的
10. imperative=necessary=essential=crucial=vital: 必要的, 关键的
11. for the time being=for now=for the moment: 现在, 暂时
12. gateway=entry=doorway=access: 入口, 通道

Topic 10: Some people argue that the government should spend money on public services and facilities, but not on the arts. Do you agree or disagree?

政府投资公共设施的原因:

- 符合公众的利益(general interest), 给人们带来方便;
- 一般来说, 私人企业(private sector)不会对公共设施感兴趣, 因此公共设施只能依靠政府投资。而艺术作为人们的爱好和文化传统(cultural traditions), 会代代相传(passed on from one generation to another), 因此不需要政府投资。

政府投资艺术的原因:

- 艺术对现代生活是至关重要的(essential to modern life), 对于一个文明社会有着非常重要的作用(central to a civilised society), 艺术品传播的是语言所不能传播的东西(Works of art convey the ineffable.), 是人们文化生活的主要部分(an integral part of cultural life);
- 艺术给人们提供了排解情绪的渠道(provide positive outlets), 比如看电影和听音乐;
- 艺术是一种民族文化, 保护艺术有助于保护一种文化(preserve a culture); 艺术可以吸引外国游客观光(attract foreign tourists for sightseeing), 产生旅游收入(produce tourism revenue);
- 一些艺术作品(art objects), 譬如说雕塑和建筑(sculpture and architecture), 使人们享受城市或者郊区风景的美丽(enjoy the beauty of urban or rural landscape), 赏心悦目(pleasing to the eye), 为生活增添情趣。

考题时间

学术类 2003 年

推荐范文

The role of arts in modern life is unique, providing people with entertainment and yielding various psychological rewards, such as relief from stress. Despite these benefits, the arts have been taken as luxury goods in many cases. It is suggested that public money of a city should be concentrated in

projects like public facilities, which are more likely to bring immediate benefits to the public, rather than the arts. There are a number of facts indicating that this position is right.

Public facilities, widely accepted as one of the main *precursors* to a city's development, should be one of the highest priorities. Those underdeveloped cities in particular, should direct sufficient funding toward public facilities. While *municipal* office buildings, courthouses and post offices are essential components of public services, libraries, hospitals, parks, playing fields, gymnasiums and swimming pools are available to the public for social, educational, athletic and cultural activities. By boosting spending on public facilities, cities are more capable to satisfy the needs of citizens and improve their standard of living.

In addition to social benefits, there are economic *merits* that public facilities can offer to communities. An *integrated* transport network (maritime, land and inland waterways transport and civil aviation), for example, promises the smooth and speedy movement of goods and people in a city. Industrial products, as well as agricultural produce of a city, can be delivered to other cities in exchange for steady income. Of equal importance are public Internet facilities. Providing access to information by improving Internet and other telecommunications facilities has relevance to the ease with which businesses in a city receive, process, utilise and send information. It is no exaggeration to say that entrepreneurs, either from home or abroad, will first examine the infrastructure of a city before deciding whether to pursue business opportunities there.

The arts, by comparison, although enabling people to see the world and the human condition differently and to see a truth one might ignore before, do not *merit* government spending. The first reason is that the arts—referring to music, film and literature altogether—are more likely to attract the investment of the private sector than public facilities. Businesspeople continue to invest in the arts in the expectation of earning lump sum income and the arts in return, continue to *flourish* without the government spending. Meanwhile, the arts are a key component of a culture and naturally passed down from one generation to another. Unlike public facilities, they require no money to survive.

It is therefore clear that construction of public facilities should be given the foremost consideration. The concern about the well-being of individual citizens and that of a city is more acute than the *apprehension* about the survival and prospects of the arts, something that businesses have a *stake* in.

近义词表

1. precursor=forerunner=foundation: 先驱, 基础
2. municipal=urban=metropolitan: 城市的
3. merit=value=advantage: 优点
4. integrate=amalgamate=combine=mix: 合成, 综合
5. merit=deserve=earn: 值得
6. flourish=thrive=burgeon=boom: 蓬勃发展
7. apprehension=anxiety=uncasiness=dread=fearfulness: 忧虑, 担心
8. stake=involvement=concern=interest=share: 兴趣, 参与

Topic 11: Some people argue that the government should spend money only on medical care and education but not on theatres or sport stadiums. Do you agree or disagree?

政府投资教育和医疗的好处：

- 教育可以帮助人们摆脱贫穷 (break the cycle of poverty); 如果没有政府资助, 穷人的孩子上不起大学, 那么他们可能代代贫穷 (remain poor throughout their lifespan and even across generations);
- 教育可以提高一个人的工作能力 (improve productivity), 从而提高一个国家的产出能力, 对国家的繁荣(prosperity)有着深远的影响(have far-reaching effects);
- 完善的医疗健康服务(high quality and availability of health care)可以赢得人们对国家的忠诚度(win the loyalty), 使人们愿意在一个国家生活和工作, 以此留住有生产能力和技术的工作者(productive and skilled workers); 为残疾人、退休者及贫穷的人提供帮助(render assistance to the disabled, retired and disadvantaged); 提高国民的健康(improve health);
- 体育设施和歌剧院有私人企业赞助(privately financed), 而且大部分时间只符合少数人的兴趣。

政府投资体育设施或者歌剧院的好处：

- 满足人们的精神需求(spiritual needs), 丰富人们的文化生活(enrich one's cultural life), 是一个城市文明的标志(a sign of a civilised city)。

考题时间

学术类 2002 年

推荐范文

Where public money goes is an issue of broad interest to the general public. Some people advocate that the government should fund the sectors that bring *tangible* and immediate benefits to the public, such as medical care and educational systems, while opponents suggest that those large urban developments, such as stadiums and theatres, are worth government funding. In my opinion, the possibility remains that the two opinions can be *reconciled* and the government can coordinate budgeting to meet the needs of both.

Medical care is essential to the economic and social well-being of a country, particularly of an underdeveloped country. Both empirical knowledge and academic research suggest that making education available throughout a country and eliminating illiteracy can pave the way for economic development. By receiving education, children from impoverished families can *shake off* poverty, climb high in the social ladder and live better off. Education also allows citizens to secure employment and earn regular income, thereby maintaining or improving their standard of living. For a country as a whole, education is linked to skilled workforce and to high productivity, affecting both resource use and national output.

Government interference in healthcare and medical services is also highly recommended. Availability of affordable medical service is a mark of the social and economic development of a country. By providing the needy people with medical service, a country can inspire the loyalty of

citizens. People feel **assured** living and working in a country where they can be given medical service when unemployed, sick, injured or retired. By comparison, if they cannot afford the high cost of visiting the clinic, hospitalisation, or buying **drugs**, they are less likely to enjoy their living. Social solidarity will eventually suffer.

Although education and medical services are fundamental to the stability and development of a country, it is not to say that theatres or sport stadiums have no **redeeming feature**. In the **hierarchy** of human needs, those needs for food, **shelter** and health are among the basic. After these targets are attained, people turn to higher aspirations, entertainment and recreation. Leisure facilities like stadiums and cinemas satisfy people's needs in these fields. A game between one's **motherland** and a visiting country can raise people's sense of national pride and ethnical unity. The cinema brings artistic pleasure to everyone.

To draw a conclusion, the decision to finance theatres or sport stadiums depends on the financial situation of a country. When an economy comes to maturity, the launch of recreational and entertainment projects of this kind is reasonable.

近义词表

1. tangible=concrete=solid=material=touchable: 切实的, 实质的
2. reconcile=tailor=modify=alter=adapt: 修改, 调整(以符合某种需要)
3. shake off=get rid of=get away with: 摆脱
4. assured=confident=self-confident=poised=self-assured: 自信的, 确信的
5. drug=medicine=prescription drug: 药物
6. redeeming feature=desirable quality: 可取之处, 好的特点
7. hierarchy=pyramid=pecking order=chain of command: 层次, 等级
8. shelter=safe haven=housing=accommodation=lodging: 住处, 安身之所
9. motherland=fatherland=nation state: 祖国

Topic 12: The advocates of international aid believe that countries have a moral obligation to help each other, while the opponents consider it unnecessary, because money is misspent by the governments that receive it. Discuss these two points of view and give your opinion.

国际援助的意义:

- 一种人道主义援助(humanitarian aid), 有道德上的必要性(a moral imperative), 为受灾的人提供救助(relief)服务是一种尊重生命的体现(show respect for life);
- 有利于促进和平和稳定(peace and security), 促进各个领域的交流(cultural, economic and social interaction), 缓和紧张关系(ease tension), 让一些国家可以融入全球经济(invovement in the global economy);
- 促使捐献的国家接受一系列变化, 包括和腐败斗争(combat corruption), 政府增加责任心(increase accountability), 增加透明度和私营企业以及公众对事务的参与(transparency and the involvement of the private sector and civil society)。



国际援助的弊端：

- 政府对政府的资助(government-to-government assistance)在某种程度上助长了血腥和贪污的政权(buttress brutal and venal regimes)，钱被滥用(mishandled)，出现诈骗和贪污(fraud and corruption)；阻碍了被援助国参与国际市场(impede participation in the international marketplace)，被迫取消贸易壁垒(trade barriers)；
- 一些国家会比以往都更依靠援助(more dependent on aid than ever)，这会有损其自信(erode self-confidence)、创造力(creativity)和国民的尊严(pride and dignity)。

考题时间

学术类 2002、2003 年

推荐范文

International aid refers to money, equipment or services that are provided by a country or international organisation for countries that need them, known as recipient countries. It reflects a moral ideal of mankind, that is, mutual support and interdependence, according to those donor countries. However, some people adopt an opposing view and tend to believe that aid money can be *misspent* by the *recipient* countries. My view is that people should not *withhold* the *provision* of money or material resources in aid.

Humanitarian aid is a moral imperative. Members of the global community have the responsibility to provide relief to each other, especially to those disadvantaged members and those victims of natural disasters and civil *unrest*. This aid is essential to the homeless and useful in helping recipient countries return to their normal state after major disturbances. For example, with the humanitarian relief obtained worldwide on an annual basis, victims of natural disasters (such as tsunami, draught, flood) throughout the world can recover rapidly and rebuild their homeland.

Humanitarian relief is meanwhile an instrument to promote peace and security. The deep-rooted hostility between some countries can *result from* the disparity in the material standard of living, or from physical distance. The provision of humanitarian relief *opens up* the possibility of cultural, economic and social interaction between countries, and thereby easing tension. Recipient countries can thus participate in the global economy, a strategic step in *shaking off* poverty.

Admittedly, aid money is sometimes misused or spent on unintended destinations, but these *pitfalls* can never overshadow the benefits. Misuse can instead raise awareness of the global community to a *venal* regime and pressure the recipient country to adjust its system. Meanwhile, it can be tackled by tight regulations and scrutiny. In general, the abuse of international aid is an *isolated* event, so its effect should not be overstated.

From what has been discussed above, one can reach a conclusion that the role of humanitarian relief is not only to deliver urgent assistance to populations in need but also to strengthen *ties* between countries. Although fraud and corruption occur every now and then, they can be addressed in a way that enhances future aid *endeavours*.

近义词表

1. misspend=mishandle=misuse=abuse: 误用，滥用，浪费
2. recipient=receiver=beneficiary: 接受者
3. withhold=suspend=defer: 推迟，搁置
4. provision=supply: 提供
5. unrest=turmoil=conflict=turbulence: 混乱
6. result from=stem from=be caused by: 由…导致
7. open up=increase=raise: 增加
8. shake off=get rid of: 摆脱(贫困等)
9. pitfall=drawback=downside: 漏洞，缺陷
10. venal=corrupt: 贪污的
11. isolated=exceptional: 例外的，偶然的
12. tie=bond=link: 联系
13. endeavour=attempt=effort: 尝试，努力

Topic 13: Some people think the government should pay for health care and education, but there is no agreement about whether it is the government's responsibility. What is your opinion?

支持政府投资教育和医疗的观点：

- 可以减轻支付学费的负担(ease the burden of tuition fees), 提高文化普及率(raise literacy rate or standards of literacy);
- 有利于提高教师待遇, 吸引优秀人才加入教育行业; 有利于改善学校基础设施, 如实验室、图书馆等 (funde of staff and faculty, course offerings, lab equipment, computer systems, libraries, facility upkeep);
- 有利于为人们的医疗服务提供必要的保障, 有助于留住有经验和有技术的人才 (skilled and experienced workers); 政府应当充分利用税收(levy income taxes)改善医疗条件, 并保障人们的医疗 (provide care for the sick, the elderly, the retired, the disabled, the children of the working parents, and so forth);
- 社会和政府有责任为人们的医疗服务提供保障 (universal access to healthcare services), 确保人人平等(ensure social equality); 大力发展公共医疗(publicly-funded health care), 提高服务质量 (improve the quality of service), 有助于疾病预防和基础医疗服务的改善(increased emphasis on preventative and primary health care), 可以调节药品价格(reasonable pharmaceutical prices)。

反对政府负担教育和医疗的观点：

- 如果政府控制所有的医疗行业, 那么服务行业就很可能缺少市场观念(not market driven), 也不会强调整节省费用(cost efficiency), 医疗服务和教育设施质量不高(a greater likelihood of lower-quality health care and educational services), 造成等待治疗的人数激增(long waiting lists for access to some medical treatments, especially those of a specialised or advanced nature);

- 如果政府控制医疗行业,那么医疗和教育的革新和发明就没有太多的动力(less motivation for innovation and invention);
- 都是公费的话,教师和医生的收入会过低,不能够吸引有才华的人从业 (provide no incentive to enter the profession and fail to attract more qualified individuals who would otherwise choose a different profession);
- 有时,健康问题是自己的生活习惯所致,比如超速驾驶、过度饮食或酗酒 (speed driving, overeating, excessive drinking),此时政府不应该负责;而高等教育也是个人的选择,应该由个人主动承担高等教育的费用,政府的职责在于提供义务教育(compulsory education);
- 鼓励私人付费,医疗私有化可以减轻政府的财政负担(ease financial burden)。

考题时间 |

学术类 2005、2007 年

推荐范文

Not surprisingly, health care and education are two areas of government priority in most, if not all, of the countries around the world. However, many tend to see the both areas as citizens' individual responsibilities. This belief is partly right. The government and the citizens should be jointly responsible for the cost of education and health care service.

The first point to note is that government funding for education is of great benefit to families with children and the society as a whole. There are occasions on which parents cannot afford the cost of their education and their savings are meagre, compared with the *formidable* tuition fees being charged by a tertiary institution. Poor academic experience can impair one's *employability* and put him or her into a seriously disadvantaged position. Government spending addresses this issue by providing *aspiring* students with access to a comfortable learning experience. In this knowledge-based society, possibly nothing is more valuable than the access to education.

Similarly, an individual should receive health care treatments, especially lifesaving ones, whether he or she has the means to pay. Access to health care is a basic human right and a measure to ensure a decent *standard of living*. In the event of the need for urgent or emergency treatment, government spending enables *sufferers* to receive immediate health care services. This is the fulfilment of the government's responsibility to its members. Needless to say, health care treatment costs are, in general, unaffordable to low income families. Government's financial support is therefore required.

Despite these facts, it is immoral that individuals shirk responsibility and try to pass all medical costs on to the government. In view of the fact that the government raises financing primarily from taxpayers' income, individual's over-exploitation of a health care system will in fact add a heavy burden on those hardworking and *good-hearted* citizens. Particular attention should be paid on those people whose health problems are attributed to their poor personal living habits (smoking, drinking, substance use or inactive lifestyle). In such cases, they should not be entitled for public medical services.

As suggested above, education and healthcare services are of primary importance to citizens, and the government has the responsibility to ensure that those services are available and affordable. However, it is not to say that the government should *bear* the costs of all healthcare and educational services that the citizens currently enjoy.



近义词表

1. formidable=remarkable=astounding=daunting: 惊人的，骇人的
2. employability=the ability to find a job: 找工作的能力，被雇用的能力
3. aspiring=promising=aspirant: 有抱负的，有希望的
4. standard of living=living standard=level of affluence=level of comfort: 生活标准
5. sufferer=victim=patient: 受害者，病人
6. good-hearted=charitable=benevolent=generous=altruistic: 好心肠的，仁慈的
7. bear=assume=shoulder=take on: 承担，负担

Topic 14: People should keep all the money they earn and should not pay taxes to the state. Do you agree or disagree?

税收的作用：

- 有利于保证政府的正常运转(the operation of government), 比如国防(military defense)、执行法律和维持公共秩序(enforcement of law and public order);
- 有利于支持公共投资和建设 (provide public services and investment), 比如桥梁、公路、能源、水和垃圾管理系统(bridges, roads, energy, water and waste management systems)以及公共交通(public transportation);
- 有利于保证社会稳定：即缩小贫富差距(close the gap between rich and poor), 进行收入再分配(income redistribution, redistribution of wealth), 减小社会矛盾；
- 有利于提高社会福利(fund welfare and public services);
- 有利于进行宏观经济调控 (influence macroeconomic performance): 国家通过税收来调控经济, 对消费和雇佣有直接影响(have a direct effect on consumption and employment);
- 社会方面：有时候通过征税可以影响人的行为，比如对酒和烟草的税收 (collect a tax on alcohol and tobacco)以及对高速公路的税收(highway tolls)。

税收的弊端：

- 税率过高会打击商业的投资热情(dampen enthusiasm for investment);
- 需要一个很大的机构去处理税收 (require the creation of a large bureaucracy to administer and enforce the system), 耗资(expenses incurred)很大。

考题时间】

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文】

The role of taxation is providing funds necessary for carrying out a variety of functions in a country. However, to many taxpayers, especially employers, paying tax remains the biggest *headache*. In my opinion, tax revenue is essential to a country. Below are some of its main functions.

Although many taxpayers see income tax as an *appropriation* of their *earnings*, tax is in fact a relief to taxpayers and their families, for example, by providing a *safeguard* against unemployment and a solution to other problems that they may confront in life. For example, those who lose their earning

capabilities because of injuries, diseases and disabilities are entitled to the government's financial support, derived mainly from tax revenue. There is no point in denying that tax is the principal source of finance that sustains many of the benefits offered by the welfare system of a country. Although most workers are not the beneficiaries currently, they will count on these benefits in their *later years* (as pensioners). So will their dependents (children and parents).

Taxation is meanwhile an effective tool by which a society can achieve the redistribution of income and close the gap between *haves and have-nots*. In most countries, as a general rule, the higher the personal income, the higher the income tax. By imposing different tax rates, the government is able to distribute the tax burden across social classes, reducing income disparity between the rich and the poor.

Corporate tax is deemed by business as a regular cost, which must be kept to a minimum, but it is not necessarily a bane. By levying different types of tax, the government can exert an influence on macroeconomic performance, which in turn influences the income of the business world. When the economy is on the verge of a *recession*, the government can reduce the tax and present tax *incentives*, which proves to be an effective policy in reviving the economy. By contrast, during the periods of growth, the government can raise the tax rate so as to prevent an overheated economy and combat inflation. It is fair to say that tax is one of the main tools in establishing a healthy environment conducive to business's sustained growth.

What have been discussed above are the benefits brought by taxation, all being essential to a country, its businesses and individual taxpayers. Although many taxpayers feel pressured by taxes, they will eventually benefit from the taxes they have paid and should therefore bear tax liabilities.

近义词表

1. headache=problem=annoyance: 问题，令人头疼的事情
2. appropriation=acquisition=seizure=requisition: 占有，获取
3. earning=remuneration=wage=income=take-home pay=salary: 收入
4. safeguard=protection=precaution: 保护措施，保障
5. later years= last few years of one's life: 晚年
6. haves and have-nots=rich and poor: 富人和穷人
7. recession=downturn=depression=slump: 萧条，衰退
8. incentive=encouragement: 刺激物

Topic 15: It is widely accepted that people who have post-school qualifications earn a higher salary than those less educated do. University students should, therefore, pay all the full cost incurred over the course of obtaining a college education. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

在很多国家，高等教育的学费是一个很有争议性的话题。一方面，教育是保证一个国家经济长盛不衰的原因；另一方面，如果学费完全由国家来负担，国家未必负担得起。因此，在许多国家，目前采取的策略是收取正常的教育费用，然后发放奖学金和贷款，从而鼓励学生接受高等

教育。

反对学生自己支付学费的理由：

- 政府对高校的投资(tertiary education investments)有助于促进以知识为动力的经济和社会发展(knowledge-driven economic and social development), 获得基础研究和科学发展的长期回报(long-term returns from research and technology development). 技术革新使劳动力增强(greater productivity is achieved through technological innovation);
- 有更多人有机会接受高等教育(well-educated), 这些人在毕业后会从事高薪职业(well-paid jobs), 从而比一般人交更多的税(pay higher income tax), 这对社会来说是一种贡献;
- 接受高等教育的学生会减少, 特别是经济困难的学生(reduce the participation of disadvantaged groups); 学生接受教育, 可以摆脱贫穷, 对社会有贡献(break out of poverty)。

支持学生自己支付学费的理由：

- 学生有了经济压力(experience financial pressure), 会更加勤奋学习;
- 政府支付不起巨大的费用, 收取学费是应该的。

考题时间：

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文：

With the labour intensive economy gradually *giving way to* knowledge-focused economy, the access to higher education has become an issue of broad interest. The proposal to charge all university students with tuition fees and allow no *exemption* arises mainly from the concern that tertiary education has to compete with many other urgent demands for public funds and struggle with underfunding. I believe that this policy, if implemented, will have an *accumulative* effect on the well-being of either individual students or the society as a whole.

When laying the hope of future development over students, the government cannot *shirk* from the responsibility to finance them. The *sustained* growth of a country *rests on* young talents. In this sense, the government is investing, not spending money. A standard example is America, a country investing multimillion dollars in higher education on an annual basis and sponsoring students' study by different forms of aid, such as scholarships, subsidies, allowances and student loans. It can be expected that these well-educated *aspiring* people, after finishing their education, will constitute a main drive of a state's growth. Moreover, the government should plough a reasonable proportion of tax revenue, most being sourced from parents, back to their children.

Meanwhile, it is worth mentioning that some schools tend to force a complex of charges over students, with the aim to extend their profit margin. Ignorant of their not-for-profit nature, many universities might *diviate* from their most important tasks, such as improving teaching quality. The *persistence* of this problem will make their academic service much less credible and quality of teaching and faculty staff *uneven*. A university can cover its expense by various means, such as the receipt of donation, or the government's funding, instead of levying a high fee over students.

The reasons cited above have justified why university students need not pay more than a lower payment. While depending on young generations, the society should be more considerate of their

situation. The effort to encourage tertiary education participation will pay back sooner, rather than later.

近义词表

1. give way to=succumb to=yield to: 向…让步
2. exemption=exception: 例外, 免费
3. accumulative=growing=increasing=incremental=spiralling: 累加的, 逐步增加的
4. shirk=evade=avoid=dodge=shun: 躲避
5. sustained-everlasting=eternal=endless=unending=perpetual: 持续的, 永远的
6. rest on=hinge on=depend on: 依靠, 信赖于
7. aspiring=hopeful=aspirant: 有志向的, 有希望的
8. deviate=diverge=stray: 偏离
9. persistence = continuance : 持续
10. uneven=unbalanced =unequal: 不平衡的, 不均衡的

Topic 16: Only government action can solve housing shortages in big cities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

支持政府调控房地产的原因：

- 房屋商业化(commercialisation of housing)最大的受害人是低收入家庭(unaffordable to low-income families), 对此, 政府可以多建经济适用房(economical housing), 并采取措施对房地产行业进行干预(government intervention);
- 住房购买力的缺口加大(the housing affordability gap widens), 而且租金(rental rates)也在不断增加, 低收入家庭(low-income families)没有能力买房(unable to buy houses);
- 人口过多和过分拥挤造成住房紧缺(the direct result of overcrowding and overpopulation), 因此政府应通过划地政策(zoning policies)、城市发展(urban development)规划、住房补贴(housing allowance)等措施, 对房地产进行调控。

反对政府调控房地产的原因：

- 住房分配体系(house allocation system)会严重降低私人投资的热情(dampen the enthusiasm of individuals in housing investment), 房屋建设的投资少(a grave shortage in the investment in house construction), 很难减轻住房压力(ease the housing pressure); 房地产是一个大的产业, 对经济发展有着重要的意义, 提高家庭收入才是解决房屋问题的关键;
- 当市场占据主导地位(the fundamental role)时, 建筑工程质量(construction quality)、房屋的功能(functionality)、房屋的质量(housing quality)都会有所提高。此时, 政府对房屋市场的完全控制会导致单调的城市景观(monotonous cityscape, uniformity of house design), 不能够满足城市居民对生活条件的高要求(comprehensive requirements on living conditions)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年



推荐范文

Housing shortage has become a serious urban social issue in many parts of the world. It has been argued that only when the government has taken actions, can demand for homes be fulfilled. Yet to the best of my knowledge, the government alone cannot cope well with housing shortages.

One of the main *objections* to government intervention is that it would hamper the private sector and simultaneously pose a huge burden upon the state. In countries where the government is on a tight budget and the homeless population is large, the involvement of private property developers is required and recommended. Not only does it release the government from the burden of funding large-sized construction programmes but it also fosters the housing industry. Given its role in attracting public consumption and accelerating economic development, the housing industry should be *at the mercy of* the market, rather than the government.

Another drawback of state control over the housing market is that it could result in the stagnancy of construction quality, functionality, facilities and other aspects of housing. Apartment blocks or other residential constructions would be built in a similar pattern and the cityscape would be *monotonous*. Excessive *uniformity*, especially in the size and number of rooms, will fail to meet *comprehensive* requirements raised by citizens on properties.

Despite these objections, government *intervention* is essential in some *segments* of the market and can render more resistance to citizens. Single parents, the people with disabilities and other disadvantaged people are among those who are not ready to afford commercial housing. The government can provide them either with housing *allowance* to purchase their private properties or directly with economical houses.

As indicated above, in addressing homelessness and inadequate housing, the *joint* effort of both government and private sector is required. While government intervention would impede the property market and negatively influence the supply and demand relationship, government assistance is essential for low-income families and vulnerable individuals in need of housing.

近义词表

1. objection=opposition=argument against: 反对的观点
2. at the mercy of=reliant on: 由…控制
3. monotonous=repetitive: 单调的, 单一的
4. uniformity=sameness: 一致性, 相同性, 单一性
5. comprehensive=wide-ranging=ample: 广泛的
6. intervention=interference=involvement: 干涉, 参与
7. segment=sector=section: 部分
8. allowance=subsidy=payment: 补助, 津贴
9. joint=combined=shared=united: 联合的

第三类：科技发展对生活的影响

概述：雅思作文有关科技发展的题目主要考查现代科技对人们生活习惯和生活方式产生的影响。现代科技主要包括因特网、电脑、手机以及各种小电器。当然，汽车和飞机的广泛使用也经常被认为是近代主要的科技发展成果。主要的考点包括：

- 科技发展的影响是正面还是负面的？
- 科技发展让我们的空闲时间变多还是变少？
- 科技发展对我们的文化、思想、观念和社区有什么影响？

科技发展的正负面影响都有，没有必然的结论。科技发展使人们的生活质量极大提高的同时，也可能导致人们养成不好的生活方式和习惯，对健康有不利的影响。考生在考试当中要注重论述的质量，至于倾向哪个方面未必一定重要。

出题频率：每年两次左右。

科技发展的正面影响有：

- 生产效率更高，人们可以在更短时间内完成工作，因此可以有更多的休闲时间；
- 给人们生活带来极大便利，提高了人们的生活水平；
- 人们通过网络可以做很多事情，比如购物和处理个人财务，不用花太多时间在通勤(commute)上；
- 人们联系更加方便，即便行动不方便的人也可以通过网络联系家人和扩大朋友圈；
- 人们获得信息的渠道增多(譬如说网络、手机、电子图书馆、电视)，知识更加丰富。

科技发展的负面影响有：

- 因为竞争激烈，人们需要接受在职培训和教育，工作节奏加快，压力更大，和家人交流的机会更少；
- 因为通讯发达，人们在下班之后也被同事和上司联系，在家里查阅工作上的电子邮件；通讯的发达同时推动全球化，工作的性质也趋向于全球化，人们的工作时间在某种程度上被延长了；
- 人们享受着网络娱乐和其他媒体所提供的娱乐，因此忽视和家人的交流；
- 人们喜欢上网，不愿意外出，性格变得孤僻，和外界的联系减少。

Topic 17: There are social, medical and technical problems associated with the use of mobile phones. What form do these problems take? Do problems of using mobile phones outweigh the benefits?

手机所带来的问题和负面影响：

- 社会问题：在公共场所讲话声音大(speak at an increased volume)，让人感觉不舒服(feel uncomfortable)；
- 技术问题：信息可能会被第三方截取(intercept)或者偷听(eavesdrop in)；
- 医疗问题：有可能增加患癌症的几率(increase the risk of suffering cancers)；

- 安全问题：开车时打电话 (talk on the phone while driving), 导致交通事故的发生 (correlation with road traffic accidents)。

手机所带来的好处和正面影响：

- 丰富生活：除了发信息 (send text messages) 和语音留言 (make voice calls) 之外，手机还可以用来浏览网页 (Internet browsing)、听音乐 (music playback)、管理个人信息 (personal organisers)、收发电子邮件 (email)、拍照 (built-in cameras)、下载铃声 (ringtones)、玩游戏 (games) 和听广播 (radio) 等，由此丰富了人们的生活；
- 方便沟通：手机使人们可以随时随地进行联系；在有突发事件的时候 (in the event of an emergency)，手机可以通过信号来确定人的位置 (locate trapped or injured people using the signals from their mobile phones)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Across the world, especially the wealthier parts, the mobile phone has taken the place of telephone as an electronic telecommunication *device*, with the majority of the adult, teenager and even child owning one. As this technology has become *rife*, its drawbacks, which can be seen from social, medical and technical perspectives, deserve people's greatest attention.

Similar to many other hi-tech products, such as computers, mobile phones have detrimental effects on users' health. For example, long-time heavy phone users seem to be more *prone to* certain types of cancers, although evidence to date is inconclusive. Another *lethal* health concern is the link between mobile phones and road accidents. It is argued that *motorists* have a much higher risk of *collisions* and losing control of the vehicle when driving and talking on the phone simultaneously, despite sometimes using hands-free systems.

When the mobile phone has brought considerable convenience, people's obsession with convenience has meanwhile caused enormous *disturbance*. That's why the use of mobile phones has been prohibited in many public places, such as libraries, theatres, hospitals and even transports, such as trains, buses and aircrafts. Speaking at increased volume is considered impolite or even offensive. In schools, students are required to switch off cell phones before the class begins because mobile phones are responsible for a high amount of class *disruptions*.

When its downside persists, the mobile phone has proven indispensable in modern life. It is handheld, lightweight, portable and multi-functioned, allowing users to send text messages, exchange music files, make voice calls, browse Internet, and so forth. Meanwhile, within twenty years, mobile phones are expected to be more *pervasive* as technical advances and mass manufacture will make them low-cost personal items. Given those factors, the mobile phone will continue to perform its role as a key social tool, by which one keeps in touch with others much more easily than did the generations before.

As suggested above, the contribution of the mobile phone to the society is prominent and people's dependence on it for communication is an *irreversible* trend, although it has a number of problems that should be well handled.

近义词表

1. device=equipment=appliance=instrument: 设备，设置
2. rife=widespread=prevalent=ubiquitous=predominant=rampant: 普遍的
3. prone to=susceptible to=vulnerable to: 容易患上…的
4. lethal=fatal=deadly=life-damaging: 致命的，有伤身体的
5. motorist=driver=car user: 使用汽车的人
6. collision=crash=accident: 碰撞，车祸
7. disturbance=annoyance=interruption: 干扰，打扰
8. disruption=interference=distraction: 干扰
9. pervasive=prevalent=omnipresent: 普遍的，流行的
10. irreversible=permanent=irrevocable=unalterable: 不可逆转的，永远的

Topic 18: Do you agree that modern technology has given us more leisure time than before?

现代科技让人更轻松、休闲时间更多的观点：

- 汽车、飞机和铁路的普及(the popularity of automobiles, air travel and rail)减少了人们在路途上奔波的时间(spend less time commuting); 电脑和自动化等设备(computerisation and automation)让人们可以更快更有效地完成工作，休闲时间更多；
- 效率的提高和收入的增加(rising wages)，人们不需要加班也能够获得足够的收入。此时，人们对生活质量的要求更高(higher demand on standards of living)，可以支付得起更多的娱乐活动(able to afford recreational activities)，在休闲的时间里放松自己(relax themselves in their spare time)。

现代科技让人更繁忙、休闲时间更少的观点：

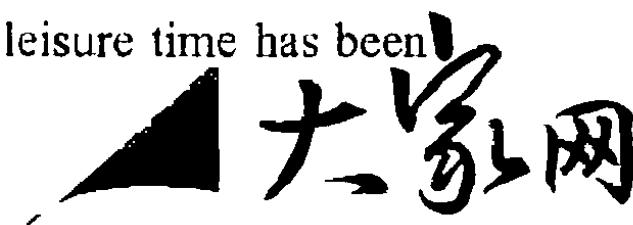
- 新科技的产生加快了工作节奏，人们需要不断地接受教育和培训(continuc education and receive on-the-job training)以适应新科技带来的变化(keep pace with the fast development of technology)，人们因此更加繁忙；
- 科技发展使社会的产品变得丰富(diversified)，人们需要刻苦工作才买得起琳琅满目的商品；
- 电脑和因特网的产生让人们在正常工作时间之外也可以工作 (work beyond normal working hours)，科技的发展促进全球化，人们需要加班工作以消除时差的影响(have to work overtime due to time difference)。

考题时间

移民类 2002、2003 年

推荐范文

In the history of mankind, possibly no century witnessed more progress in technology than the 20th century did. People have become increasingly interested in assessing the correlation between technological development and leisure time. As far as I am concerned, people's leisure time has been shrinking as a result of the tremendous advance in modern technology.



Admittedly, thanks to modern technology, people can thus spend less time on *compulsory* activities (e. g. , working), but it should also be noted that other non-compulsory activities have come to consume a larger proportion of people's *after-work life*, such as education. If leisure refers to the time spent in non-compulsory activities, people's leisure time has in fact contracted. The growing concern on education has increased the likelihood that people are willing to give up their leisure lives for educational opportunities. This trend is attributed mainly to competition and fears of job loss, causing people to turn to on-the-job training and education for secured employment. Another incentive is the increasing flexibility of educational institutions. Worthwhile knowledge can be *passed on* from one generation of workers *to* another in different forms of education, such as televised teaching and online courses. It comes at the cost of their leisure time.

People's leisure lives are continuously eroded also because of *ubiquity* of modern technological tools (e. g. , computers with Internet access and telecommunications equipment). It is noteworthy that people now take fewer and shorter vacations following the increase in the number of technology-based activities. For example, cell phones and laptops make people accessible to their superiors wherever they go and wherever they are. People are more stressed than any generation before. Meanwhile, people now have to engage in more everyday processes than ever before, such as shopping, food ordering, and so on. It seems that the time budget is burdened because more time should be invested in activities that were previously ignored or unnoticed.

While posing a threat on people's leisure lives, technologies might on other occasions, give workers more flexibility in controlling their work and more quality time after work. A traditional workweek has been cut, as the amount of manual work continues to decline because of automation. The availability of various means of transport has released working people from lengthy *commutes*. The line between work and private life is much more blurred, with many workers shopping, checking private emails and reading newspaper online even when working.

From what has been discussed, one understands that the development of technology has tremendous impacts on people's daily lives, although the exact impacts are not conclusive. When the *proliferation* of new technologies, such as computers, allows people to manage their own working time and *accommodate* family needs and lifestyle choices, it has locked them in a struggle to cope with more tasks in daily lives.

近义词表

1. shrink=decline=diminish=contract: 减少，缩小
2. compulsory=required: 必需的
3. after-work life=personal life: 工作之外的生活，个人生活
4. pass on...to=hand on=transfer: 传递
5. ubiquity =prevalence: 四处存在，无处不在
6. commute=the journey between home and place of work: 上下班的路程
7. proliferation=increase=mushrooming: 增加
8. accommodate=give room for: 容纳

Topic 19: Earlier technological development brought more changes to the life of ordinary people than recent technological development do. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

早期科技(比如汽车、飞机)的影响:

- 提高效率和生产力,使得农业化向工业化转变(make a transition from agriculture to manufacture),社会财富积累更快;
- 城市的崛起(growth of cities),教育开始职业化和正式化(vocational and formal),工作时间固定(8小时工作日,一周五个工作日)(fixed timetable, working days/ weeks);
- 商品更加多样,特别是工业生产品(manufactured goods),人们不再满足自给自足的生活(self-contained);
- 早期科技是现代科技的基础(the prototype of modern technologies),而现代科技是早期科技的革新(innovations of those inventions in the earliest days of the Industrial Revolution)。

早期科技(比如汽车、飞机)的弊端:

- 造成各种污染,譬如,空气污染(cause air pollution);消耗大量的资源,包括化石燃烧(consume fossil fuels)。

最新科技(比如电脑、因特网和各种电器)的优势:

- 提高效率,增加生产力(improve productivity),让人们用“手指代步”(let your fingers do the walking);
- 减少污染(reduce pollution),减少汽油的使用;
- 人们获得信息更多,知识更加丰富,思想更加开明(enlightened)。

最新科技(比如电脑、因特网和各种电器)的弊端:

- 随着效率和生产力的提高,工业化程度不断加强,导致很多企业不得不裁员(make people redundant),最终造成大量人员失业;
- 工作和生活之间的差别越来越模糊(boundary between work and play is blurred),下班之后可能要查阅工作的信件;
- 因特网和电脑提供了娱乐,因此人们越来越不愿意外出运动(sedentary lifestyle);
- 现代科技影响了人们的文化和观念,如人们的生活从相互依靠转移到独立自主(make a transition from interdependence to independence)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Undoubtedly, people are now enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history. Although there is a consensus that social changes coincide normally with technological advances, it is a contentious issue whether the earlier technology (e.g., machines, cars, airplanes) impacts on people's lives to a larger extent than does the recent technology (e.g., Internet, computers). In my opinion, the recent improvements in technology have more far-reaching consequences.

While the invention of automobiles was a *landmark* in the technological evolution of *humankind*,

the widespread use of computers and telecommunications technology has dramatically *reshaped* the nature of the society. One might have benefited a lot from one's improved ability to move rapidly from one place to another because of the availability of automobiles, yet this benefit has been *discounted* because of the advent of the Internet. With Internet access, the world has become accessible to people and one can perform many tasks at home (e.g., grocery shopping) and let their fingers do the walking.

Lifestyles are changed by recent technologies in equal measure. Before computers and the Internet were created, most working people struggled with a lack of leisure time and the balance between family life and work life. They were fully occupied by employment and various chores, such as shopping. With Internet, they are now able to spend much less time on those routine, *dull* activities and lead active leisure lives.

Modern technologies also account for the evolution of people's perception of society. People tend to develop, modify and repurpose technology for their own use. Interdepence, previously a core virtue of many societies, is now undermined. Cell phones allow people to insulate their private interactions from the culture around them and to create their own micro-cultures. The mobility given by modern transport meanwhile, allures them to leave their place of birth and work and live elsewhere. Cultural *norms* are subject to modification and the *communal* lifestyle is going out of fashion.

In conclusion, whether one likes it or not, technology will continue to evolve, with the resulting changes impacting the lifestyles and cultural norms continuously. While the earlier technology had enhanced the quality of life and generated revenue for people, the recent technology has made them lead a different lifestyle from previous generations.

近义词表

1. landmark=turning point=watershed event: 转折点
2. humankind=mankind: 人类
3. reshape=reform=restructure=remodel: 重新塑造, 改革
4. discount=impair: 打折扣, 伤害
5. dull=tedious=monotonous=dreary: 索然无味的, 枯燥的
6. norm=custom=normal ways of behaving: 流行的行为, 规范
7. communal=collective: 集体化的(生活方式)

Topic 20: 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?

移动电话、因特网和现代交通工具使人们的生活节奏加快，其主要原因是人们交流更加方便，而且旅行也变得更加便利、频繁。值得注意的是，很多考生可能会去考虑电讯科技和交通行业的发展对人类产生的影响，而事实上，本题考查的是生活快节奏对人们产生的影响。



负面影响：

- 快节奏的生活使人与人之间的相互交流减少 (personal interaction reduces), 人们很难保持和改善与朋友亲人的关系 (hard to maintain and improve relations with friends and family members), 这对社会和家庭都是有害的 (detrimental to family life or social relations within or outside of work);
- 快节奏的生活会引起疾病(lifestyle diseases, such as obesity, stroke, diabetes, heart diseases)。

正面影响：

- 提高了效率和生产力, 促进了信息交流和贸易往来(promote trade activity across the border);
- 效率的提高使人们有更多的娱乐时间, 生活更加丰富(leisure lives have been enriched)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

Not surprisingly, many aspects of people's daily lives have undergone considerable changes because of the recent development in technology. It is a particular concern that the pace of everyday life is becoming faster, resulting from the development in cars, air travel, telecommunications technology and the Internet. As well as benefits, this trend is to bring problems.

On the positive side, the fast rhythm of life requires people to enhance efficiency when working and then allows them to enjoy longer leisure time. With the advance in telecommunications, people can make inquiries by phone, instead of travelling long distances. Internet access makes it possible for one to perform various tasks without leaving their offices. Even though people have to travel every now and then for meeting business partners, visiting clients in other cities or other purposes, modern transport networks reduce the amount of time they spend on commutes.

The acceleration of the pace of life also implies the expansion of people's social circle. In the past, social relationships were limited by physical factors such as geographical distance and low mobility, but nowadays, one can travel further and get acquainted with more people with those technological advances, such as the railroad, the automobile and the telephone. For instance, the rapid *penetration* of telecommunications technology has made the mobile phone a key social tool and people rely on their mobile phone address book to keep in touch with their friends.

On the negative side, the fast-paced lifestyle is responsible for the upsurge in lifestyle-related problems. Jobs become demanding and require workers' full commitment, resulting in their depression and pressure. Underneath the *façade* of continued *contraction* of official working hours, employees are actually working longer, primarily because fax, e-mail or other communication devices have made them accessible to their supervisors, colleagues and customers after work. They have to respond instantly to voice and email messages from others. Private life has to be sacrificed.

According to the facts outlined above, the doubts about the negative effects of the acceleration of pace of life are not well-grounded. People now enjoy greater well-being, which is reflected in more quality family time, less travel-related stress and close contact with friends and family members. However, they might have to accept frequent *intrusions* as a *by-product* of convenient communication.

近义词表

1. penetration=invasion=permeating: 渗透，入侵
2. facade=disguise=cover-up: 伪装
3. contraction=reduction: 减少
4. intrusion=interruption: 侵扰，打扰
5. by-product=unwanted product=anything produced in the course of making another thing: 副产品

Topic 21: Nowadays people can carry out tasks such as shopping and banking even business transactions without meeting each other face to face. What are the effects on individuals and the society?

本题不是讨论网络的优缺点，而是讨论其正面和负面影响。因此，仅仅讨论网络购物和网络商务的优点和缺点是不够和不确切的，需要针对这些特点讨论所产生的社会影响。

正面的影响：

- 提高效率；
- 网络给人们提供大量信息，增加人们的知识；
- 减少交通工具的使用 (rely less on private or public transport)，从而减少汽车废气的排放(lead to a drop in the carbon footprint)。

负面的影响：

- 人与人之间的交流减少，人们只关心自己的生活方式 (concerned about one's own way of life)，导致形成以个体为中心的社会 (an insular society develops and forms)；
- 人们习惯于不运动的生活方式 (inactive lifestyle)，甚至过起隐居的生活 (live a reclusive life)，过分依赖因特网做其他事情 (rely excessively on the Internet for running errands)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

移民类 2002 年

推荐范文

With the wide use of the Internet, the way people conduct business and live their lives has vastly changed. Many businesses have websites that allow people to conduct business, execute deals and finish transactions online, as an *alternative* to a lengthy commute. Although people are thus free from the constraints of geography and time, there are some consequences of this trend that demand attention.

Supposedly, with Internet access, people are able to perform transactions and to do shopping without leaving home, but meanwhile they have to pay a heavy *price* for it. One of the most negative aspects is, for instance, that it alters their social behaviours and habits. For many people, to spend part of the day on the Internet is quite normal. It can be expected that being addicted to Internet use, most of home *telecommuters* or Internet users will become socially isolated. Poor *social life* and feelings of loneliness are those problems that are very often found among heavy users.



It is also likely that people have become increasingly accustomed to living in a world that appreciates convenience and *inactivity* and they do not want to evade those *maxims*. It gives explanation of why the sedentary lifestyle is now prevailing and why people spend little time on leisure or recreational activities. Time has been spent in front of the computer or Internet. The net result is that they suffer serious loss of vision, back pain and obesity. It is true that many people finally end up with struggling with deteriorating health.

Despite the negative effects, the Internet has its positive implications to the well-being of society. Online shoppers are able to seek out the lowest prices for items or services. Manufacturers, therefore, have to improve product quality and lower price levels in an effort to win the favour of consumers and secure a stable market share. Telecommuting-working at home using a computer is a solution to traffic congestion, the urban air pollution and petrol use.

As outlined above, people's growing obsession with Internet use, such as online shopping or banking, has both immediate and long-term impacts on health, social involvement, lifestyles and emotional well-being. Although it is of great value from a net surfer's perspective, people should step up efforts to minimise the negative effects.

近义词表

1. alternative=replacement=substitute: 另一种选择，替代品
2. supposedly=theoretically=purportedly: 理论上地，假想地
3. price=penalty: 代价，付出
4. telecommuter=teleworker: 在家通过使用电脑、传真和因特网工作的人
5. social life=spending time with friends and other people: 社会生活
6. inactivity=idleness=immobility=indolence=sluggishness: 懒惰，很少运动的生活方式
7. maxim=rule=principle=tenet=guideline=motto=dictum=axiom=truism: 格言，定律

Topic 22: Many people are optimistic about the 21st century and expect scientists to make positive changes to the world. To what extent do you agree or disagree with their optimism? What changes would you like to see in the new century?

科技迅速发展，很多人觉得生活质量已经很高，技术已经非常发达，科学家能够做的已经非常有限。然而，在科学快速发展的今天，还有很多问题没有解决，包括：

- 环境：由于工业化(industrialisation)、人口的增长(rapid population growth)和资源使用的不善(inefficient energy use)导致的环境问题(environmental conditions deteriorating)：如温室效应、沙漠化(desertification)、水资源的贫乏、动植物减少(decline in fauna and flora)等等，都需要得到及时的解决；
- 疾病：目前世界上还有很多不治之症(incurable diseases)，还有一些新出现的疾病，如何解决这些疾病是一个巨大挑战；
- 贫困和饥荒：目前世界上大概有六分之一的人生活在贫困线以下(living on, near or below the poverty line)，如何提高生产力(boost productivity)、增加粮食产量(increase crop yields)和发展经济也是科学家要解决的问题。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

As the 21st century continues to *unfold*, many technologies have arisen, most of which were previously out of the reach of people's comprehension. While some people are *content* with the current standard of living and tend to owe it to technical advances, an opposing point of view is that not all these changes to lives are positive. I am of the opinion that there is still room for improvement and many problems remain unsolved.

The continued improvement in technology undoubtedly accelerates industrialisation but meanwhile leads to the *deterioration* of the natural environment. Accompanied by technological development, many problems, such as over-exploitation of natural resources, intense use of *artificial* fertilisers, reliance on automobiles and deforestation, have arisen and intensified. Even worse, little progress has been made toward addressing these problems, possibly because implementing environmentally friendly policies will inevitably impede the development of energy-intensive industries. That is why the use of petrol continues to climb, despite the fact that many countries pledge to curb petrol use and discover or invent alternative resources.

Another problem is that many technologies have put people at great risks and highlighted the need for innovation. For example, the spread of the Internet is directly responsible for people's sedentary lifestyle and many health problems, such as obesity. The rise of the fast food industry, owing mainly to the development in the food processing technology, is linked to diabetes, stroke and heart disease. Many stress-related diseases are attributed to the increasingly fierce competition in society, a result of technological development. Fears of job loss have become one of the most common sources of social anxiety in these years, as computerisation has undermined the traditional position of labour by eliminating jobs. All these problems demand quick solutions.

Some other problems are associated with technology as well, although the actual impacts remain unforeseen. For example, the future of genetic engineering, a radical new technology intending to introduce genetic changes to a species, either animals or plants, and to increase crop yield, is dim. To date there is no compelling evidence to show that GE food has a good *track record* for human safety, especially when it has been found related to thousands of poisoning cases.

Overall, whether technology is a blessing to people remains yet to be seen, so does what the 21st century can bring to them. It seems to be a fact that whenever a new technology arises, there must be some problems that follow. When people are impressed by the benefits brought by a new technology, it is important to evaluate its negative impacts and take *precautions* in advance.

近义词表

1. unfold=display=disclose=clarify=become known=reveal: 展示, 展露
2. content=satisfied=pleased: 满意的
3. deterioration=corrosion=weakening=worsening: 恶化
4. artificial=man-made=synthetic=non-natural: 人造的, 非天然的

- track record=past performance=reputation=background=history=profile: 历史, 声誉
- precaution=preventative measure=safeguard: 预防措施

Topic 23: Many employees may work at home with modern technology. Some people claim that it benefits only workers, but not employers. Do you agree or disagree?

在家工作(home working)的优点:

- 增加工作的灵活性(introduce flexibility), 方便雇用临时工(occasional workers)和兼职工(part-time workers);
- 减少上下班时间(reduce interruptions and commuting time), 从而减少给社会交通带来的压力;
- 增加员工工作的动力(increase staff motivation), 减少在办公室需要面对的各种压力(reduce stress);
- 节省办公室空间和设备(save office space and other facilities), 从而减少费用支出(reduce costs)。

在家工作的缺点:

- 不利于管理员工(manage homeworkers)和监督其工作(monitor performance);
- 很难集中培训(maintain staff development), 有可能导致员工技术和工作质量的下降(lead to possible deteriorating of employees' skills and work quality);
- 很难保持团队精神(maintain team spirit), 缺乏交流(lack communication), 同事之间有疏远感(a sense of isolation among homeworkers)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

The spread of telecommunication technology—using the Internet, telephone, fax, scanners or text messaging—has opened up a new range of possibilities for working at home. Discussion has centred on whether it *represents* a benefit to workers alone, but not employers. In my opinion, employers can take full advantage of home working as well.

By allowing employees to work at home, employers can widen the base from which they recruit and boost the chances of *capitalising on* rich human capital. For instance, parents with childcare responsibilities and those with disabilities prefer to work at home. Distance between their *work place* and their place of residence has never ceased to be a problem. Homeworking enables working people to perform their jobs *at ease*, and thus gives employers more options in human resource use.

Another benefit obtained from home-working is the boost for staff motivation. By working at home, employees can manage their time on their own and strike a balance between work and rest. Similarly important is that, without the presence of their immediate supervisors, they feel less stressful and more comfortable. Those two factors both play a part in boosting their *productivity* and job satisfaction.

Apart from those benefits, homeworking might have its drawbacks. A challenge that employers

have to face is the difficulty in managing and monitoring employees' performance. Whether employees are as likely to meet a deadline when working at home as they are in the workplace remains unclear. Similarly difficult is to maintain *team spirit* because employees have limited *interaction* between each other. Furthermore, staff training, an integral part of increasing human capital, is not practical in a business where homeworking predominates.

Therefore, it is clear that although employers can benefit a lot from integrating homeworking into his or her business, e. g. , introducing more flexibility and increasing employees' job satisfaction, they should work out methods to prevent the problems that are likely to arise from this move.

近义词表

1. represent=stand for=signify: 代表
2. capitalise on= take (full) advantage of=make the most of=benefit from: 利用, 得益于
3. work place=place of work: 工作地点
4. at ease=comfortably=free from anxiety: 轻松地
5. productivity=output=efficiency=yield: 生产力
6. team spirit=cohesion=unity: 团队精神, 凝聚力
7. interaction=communication=contact: 联系和相互作用

Topic 24: The leisure industry is growing rapidly. The active role of modern technology in people's leisure lives nowadays has made them less creative. Do you agree or disagree?

高科技使人缺乏创造力的原因:

- 创造力很多时候来自于人的知识和看问题的角度(the way of thinking), 网络使人们一直待在书桌旁(bound to their desks), 而不愿意和朋友、家人交流, 缺乏社会生活(social life)和实践经验(practical experience), 这些都是导致缺乏创造力的原因;
- 很多机器代替了人力(replace manpower), 人们缺少思考如何解决问题(work out solutions to problems under different circumstances)的机会, 导致缺少想象的机会;
- 人们只是被动接受信息(receive information passively), 较少思考。

高科技促进人们创造力发展的原因:

- 高科技使人们获得更多信息和知识, 为人们的想像力和创造力提供了信息来源(resource);
- 高科技产品, 例如电脑游戏和电子游戏, 可以提高人们三维空间的想像能力(the ability to read and visualise images in three-dimensional space), 增加人们的应变能力(improve one's ability to cope with change);
- 很多科技是教育和益智性的(educational and intelligence-enhancing); 很多人在现实生活中要循规蹈矩(obey rules), 没有机会创造, 而现代科技(譬如说网络)给予他们这个机会, 例如, 人们可以自己制作音乐(music files)、电影、专辑(albums)、视频(video clips)等。

考题时间

学术类 2002 年

推荐范文

Nowadays, leisure time activities are set to play a larger part in people's daily lives than ever before. There has been a perception that nowadays people could not derive the same pleasure as they did from the entertainment of yesteryear, as technology has made them less creative. This view is open to *debate*.

The maturity and popularity of network technology, *together with* the expansion of the software industry, has given today's entertainment seekers many opportunities to share pleasure, and enhance their *intelligence*. In the past, people could only play chess, cards, or other similar games with their friends. Now they can challenge other players via the Internet, *professional* or *non-professional*, familiar or *unfamiliar*. Some online games, by *simulating* real life conditions, enable players to exercise various tactics in dealing with difficulties. They improve players' abilities as well.

Technology also enables any person in a contemporary society to become enlightened and *empowered* and exhibit a high degree of creative power. Creativity stems primarily from knowledge. In the past, one's knowledge developed slowly or even *stagnated* throughout much of his/her life, simply because the access to information was limited. The situation has been subject to dramatic change, with the advent of modern technology. By gathering information from a variety of sources, modern people can adopt, adjust and *restructure* different strategies to address an issue. Even in doing simple jobs, such as gardening, dressing, people can expand their creative energy and add new varieties, regarding it as a means of self-expression.

Some people might argue that watching TV, a common leisure activity, has seriously hampered the viewers' development in creativity. Their argument is based on an assumption that TV viewers are passive when absorbing information presented by TV and respond with no active thinking. However, there is evidence that television programmes are becoming increasingly educational and instructive. For example, quiz shows encourage critical thinking, while educational channels, such as Discovery, broaden watchers' knowledge. While advertisements *bear* aesthetical and ideological values, talk shows display the art of languages.

What have been discussed above refute a prevailing notion that modern technologies stifle people's creativity and make them passive and mechanical entertainment seekers. Modern technologies, as shown in above discussion, have made people more creative, and also given them more enjoyment in leisure activities.

近义词表

1. debate=dispute=argument=heated discussion: 辩论, 争论
2. together with=accompanied by=coupled with=combined with=alongside: 和…一起
3. intelligence=intellect: 智力
4. professional=proficient=trained=skilled: 专业的, 熟练的
5. non-professional=inexperienced=amateur: 不专业的, 业余的
6. unfamiliar=strange=unusual: 不熟悉的, 没有经验的
7. simulate=replicate=imitate: 模仿, 模拟
8. empowered=competent=authorised=capable: 被赋予力量的, 受到支持的; 有能力的

9. stagnate=stand still=languish=remain unchanged: 保持不变，停滞不前
10. restructure=reform=reorganise: 重新塑造，改革
11. bear=have: 拥有

Topic 25: Many people think that public libraries should only provide books and should not waste their money on expensive hi-tech media, such as softwares, DVDs or videos. Do you agree or disagree?

电子书籍的好处：

- 电子设备占用空间更小(take up little space), 更容易管理(easier to manage); 电子书拷贝更容易.instantly copied), 而不会磨损(wear over time), 而传统书籍书页会被损坏(risk of damage on the pages);
- 减少油墨、纸张还有木材的消耗(cut down on ink production, paper and lumber production);
- 电子书方便读者使用(reader-friendly), 其字体很容易调整(type, size and font are adjustable), 而且一本书可以同时供多人阅读(shared by many people at a time);
- 电子书不像普通书籍一样会断货(out of print)。

传统书籍(conventional printed book)的好处：

- 对眼睛伤害不是很大(less harmful to eyes), 阅读时间即便长一点, 眼睛的疲劳度也比看电子书小得多(less eye strain over extended reading time);
- 方便携带(portable);
- 不需要电源和辅助阅读工具(require no power source or reading device)。

考题时间

学术类 2004、2007 年

推荐范文

A library, generally, refers to a place storing and managing books that can be booked or borrowed. In these years, there is a trend toward integrating new technologies, such as DVDs and videos, in libraries. **Opponents** argue that the emphasis should be placed on providing books, rather than on increasing modern equipment. Modernisation is, in my opinion, an inevitable tendency, although the **enlargement** of a library's **reserve** should not be treated lightly.

One of the main advantages of using computers or other hi-tech products is improving efficiency. By recording information of books such as titles, authors, dates of publishing, or even summaries in a computer system, e-library allows readers to find a book promptly. Likewise, librarians are more able to store, seek out and manage books. Moreover, with the central network connecting libraries throughout a country or worldwide, a library user can easily locate a book in a library wherever it is.

Meanwhile, one should note that e-books have become increasingly popular, increasing the likelihood that e-library will sooner or later take the place of a conventional library. Compared with paper books, e-books not only use much less space but also give readers more enjoyment in reading. For example, readers can customise their viewing experience easily by adjusting font, size and style of

characters, accessing the books that have the same subject, and modifying screen contrast, and so forth. E-books appeal to young users or children specifically because of its remarkable ability to demonstrate or explain a subject vividly via pictures, videos or even movies.

The importance of updating the facilities is therefore evident, but it should be stressed that the primary responsibility of libraries is to provide as many books as possible to the public. A good library is judged not by the extent to which its facilities are modernised, but by how much information it can supply. The more books the library can make available, the more visitors it can attract. At the international level, nearly every *distinguished* library gains its fame by providing a vast collection and a *delicate* selection of books.

As suggested above, the library should focus not only on the instalment of modern equipment, but also on purchasing more books. The top priority for a library is to maximise the reserve of books and make the resource available.

近义词表

1. opponent=challenger=antagonist: 反对者
2. enlargement=amplification=growth=rise: 增大，增加
3. reserve=storage: 储存量
4. distinguished=famous=renowned=celebrated=notable: 著名的，闻名的
5. delicate=careful: 细致的

Topic 26: It seems that with the increase in use of mobile phones and computers, fewer people prefer to write letters. Will the skill of writing disappear completely?

写作技能不会消失的理由：

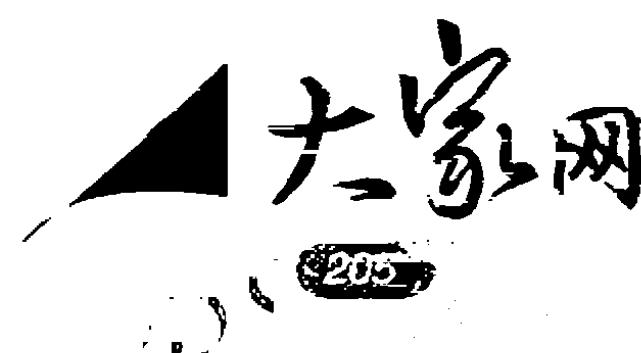
- 电子邮件、手机信息、信件都是文字交流的方式 (different forms of communications); 不管用什么方式, 都需要关注其交流的目的、读者、语气和场合 (purpose, audience, tone and context);
- 即便使用电子邮件和手机来传递信息, 一些书面写作的特点还是要注意的, 包括: 对事情提供充分的解释 (provide adequate explanation), 逻辑地组织并表达自己的想法 (arrange and express thoughts logically), 使自己的意向更加清楚 (make the purpose clear), 给出正确的信息和完整的细节 (give correct and complete details), 语气不温不火 (neutral or warm in tone), 减少误会的可能性 (lessen the possibility of misunderstanding), 通过改变词汇和句子长度吸引读者等 (maintain interest by varying vocabulary and sentence length), 这些实际上仍是写作技能。

写作技能消失的理由：

- 当今, 时间就是金钱 (Time is money.), 人们不再注重传统的写作技巧 (conventions of language), 便捷快速更重要;
- 手机等现代通讯工具增加了口头交流的比重 (the proportion of oral communications), 写作技能已经不重要。

考题时间

学术类 2007 年



推荐范文

Text messages, emails and letters are everyday communication tools, although nowadays, text messages and emails appear to gain popularity while letters are used less frequently. The fears that writing skills will be attached with less importance are rooted mainly in the concern that the growing popularity of mobile phones and computers is about to make emails and text messaging much more popular. Such worries are unsupported.

A majority of daily communications involve written correspondence, whether it takes the form of emails or letters. As different from communicating in speech, communicating in writing requires a large number of techniques. The prevalence of emails and text messages will not change the purposes, contents and conventions of communication, but merely medium, font or sentence length. For example, successful written communications are normally measured by clarity and accuracy, two elements that remain unchanged despite the upsurge in the use of text messages and emails. An email or text message sender should pay the same attention to such elements as vocabulary, grammar, punctuation, wording and tone as a letter writer does in order to make sure that the reader understands and interprets the message as intended. Any misunderstanding or misinterpretation will cause dire consequences.

Another fact to note is that all communication is interpersonal and interactive, thereby requiring information senders to use language properly and convey messages clearly and precisely. In order to become a successful communicator, one should plan, *tailor*, and devise his or her writing according to the characteristics of the reader. Writing a message without considering the intended reader will increase the possibility of poor understanding or even misunderstanding. For example, choosing the right tone in communication is of great importance. Readers make *assumptions* about people's mood and intentions and speculate on the implied meaning of the messages, according to the tone suggested by words. Getting the right tone is therefore an important writing skill that is likely to influence the success of communication. It is particularly true in cases where the messages people send contain emotional components. Failure to manipulate these components properly will cause discomfort or *hard feelings* of the reader.

The examples that are outlined above have apparently *overturned* the prevailing notion that writing skills will vanish sooner or later as a result of the increased use of text messaging and emails. Written communication requires a good understanding of the rules of language, such as grammar, vocabulary and tone. Without a good command of those writing skills, a communicator will encounter many awkward situations in daily communication.

近义词表

1. tailor=adapt=modify=alter: 调整, 调节
2. assumption=supposition=hypothesis=notion=belief: 假设, 观点
3. hard feeling=anger: 不愉快, 生气
4. overturn=reverse=invalidate: 推翻, 扭转

Topic 27: Some people think that radio has become out-of-date, and there is no need to listen to the radio for entertainment and news. Do you agree or disagree?

收音机的优点：

- 比较便宜(cost-effective), 容易携带(portable);
- 相比印刷类的媒体(print media), 收音机的听众群更广(wider audiences);
- 可广泛应用于汽车、MP3、MP4, 人们随时随地都可以收听广播。

收音机的缺点：

- 固定的播放顺序(strictly follow the sequencing of content in a broadcast);
- 只有音频(audio signals), 没有视频、文字、图像(video signals, text or graphics), 不生动。

考题时间 |

移民类 2003、2005、2006 年

学术类 2002 年

推荐范文

In the past, radio broadcasting was deemed as the most convenient and important source of information. However, with the emergence of other mass media, there is a perception that radio as a medium will be *at stake* in the future if it does not undergo any significant change. In my opinion, such pessimism is ungrounded.

One of the main reasons why radio would not become obsolete in the near future is that driving is rife across the world as a way of life. Radio is a regular piece of equipment installed in a car, and to car users, listening to the radio while driving is an effective *means* of taking full advantage of their time and gaining the latest information, such as news, weather forecast, share markets, and so forth. Increased car use gives radio high mobility and its *exposure* continues to lead other media. For those people who have no time in watching TV, radio provides immediate and easy access to information. Its continued popularity is also linked to its high affordability. Radio broadcasting is, in general, accessible to the audience with charging no fee. Another overt advantage is that a radio set is *portable*. On the occasions where people cannot watch TV, read newspapers or surf the net, they can listen to the radio.

The advent of other technologies has also sustained the popularity of radio. For example, people can get radio via satellite, the Internet and cable nowadays. There are many other electronic devices, such as MP3 and MP4 players, which allow people to listen to the radio more easily and to use it for various entertainments, such as sharing their music collections. Although radio is unable to convey messages with sight and motion as television or Internet does, the improvement in those hi-tech devices will ensure that the radio is able to serve the needs of audiences as it always did.

As indicated above, radio broadcasting has many advantages that are scarcely found in other mass media, either electronic or print. With the developments in technology that enable radio to perform more functions and become more widely available, radio broadcasting will continue to form a very large segment of the mass media.

近义词表

1. in the past= once upon a time =some time ago=in history: 曾几何时，过去，以前
2. at stake=at risk=in danger=in jeopardy=threatened: 在危险中
3. means=method=instrument=way=measure: 方式，方法
4. exposure=coverage=publicity: 媒体覆盖率
5. portable=moveable=transportable: 可携带的，方便的

第四类：文化的组成因素和保护

概述：简单地说，文化是指社会或者社会人群的生活方式和生活习惯。文化虽然是很抽象的概念，但它的影响却无处不在，包括以下一些方面：

- **服饰：**每一种文化都有自己特殊的服装。中国是一个典型的例子：中国作为一个多民族国家，每个民族都有自己的特色服装，其中服装的样式、颜色和其他特点都反映了民族的文化、习俗、生活习惯以及审美观点。然而，由于西方文化的盛行，西装已在世界各国普遍流行并为人们广泛接受；
- **饮食习惯：**每一种文化都有自己特殊的饮食习惯。中国、日本、韩国、泰国以及墨西哥等地的民族食物风靡世界，美国快餐文化影响了很多国家的饮食习惯，这都是雅思作文考试中经常出现的话题。饮食习惯的不同也体现在饮食的工具(筷子和刀叉的区别)、饮食的场合(中国人更喜欢聚餐，而西方人喜欢自助)、饮食的环境（中国的餐桌一般是圆的，而且比较大，而外国的餐桌一般是方的，两人桌居多）等；
- **语言：**每一种文化都有自己特殊的语言，而每一种语言又有它特殊的文化背景。全球化影响了文化的多样性，同时也影响了语言的多样性。语言学习经常要和文化结合在一起；
- **礼仪：**每一种文化都有自己特殊的礼仪。礼仪主要体现在社交、节日和庆祝方式方面。比如，中国有中秋节，而西方国家则没有这个节日。此外，生日聚会、婚礼、葬礼等等，也都体现了文化的差异；
- **宗教信仰、思维方式、价值观：**中国人家庭观念和集体观念较强，而外国人个人意识较强；中国人喜欢储蓄、讲究孝道，而外国人则没有这种习惯和意识；
- **行为习惯：**西方人同性之间比较忌讳勾肩搭背，交流中忌讳打听对方衣服的价格和工资；中国人喜欢比较商品价格和家庭收入，交谈时喜欢靠近对方，以表示对对方的信任和对话题的重视。

出题频率：文化类的题目在学术类和移民类考试中每年各考两次左右。

文化的重要性：

- 使人们了解自己的特点、文化背景，具有较强的身份感(sense of identity)；
- 对于整个人类社会而言，文化的多元性可以保证人们用不同的方式看待问题；
- 和生物多样性类似，文化多样性对人类的长期存在有深远影响 (the long-term survival of humanity)。

Topic 28: People in many countries do not wear their traditional costume. Some argue that they would forget their history and tradition. Do you agree or disagree?

服装和历史文化的联系：

- 国家或者地区的服饰体现了当地的特色(national costume or regional costume can express local identity and emphasise uniqueness), 这也是民族自豪感的源泉(a source of one's national pride);
- 服饰是国家形象(national symbol)的一种体现；民族服装是社会、婚姻和宗教的身份和地位(indicate social, marital and/or religious status)的体现；民族服装的消失会导致民族文化的消失；
- 服装让人们发现文化之间的不同之处(obvious differences between cultures), 因此提醒人们关注自己的特点。

考题时间

移民类 2004 年

推荐范文

Traditional costume, both national and regional, is universally recognised as an *integral* element of every single culture. Despite its importance to a culture and ethnicity, it is now less frequently worn by people, at a time when Western formal and informal clothes are rife. Below are a number of facts that suggest the role of traditional costumes in protecting ethnicity and *identity*.

Wearing traditional costumes, first of all, reminds people of many distinct characteristics of their culture. How people perceive their traditional costume shows the extent to which they are willing to respect and retain their cultural heritage. In Vietnam, for instance, female office workers are generally required to wear Ao Dai, a traditional dress, as a custom being handed down from generation to generation. It is a national symbol, giving millions of Vietnamese a sense of ethnic identity, wherever they are. Besides, it represents cultural values of Vietnam and shows the perceived position of females in a Vietnamese society. Despite the success of Ao Dai, it is a rare example in today's world, where most of the traditional costumes have been marginalised by Western-style business suits. People see national costume only in theatre, film and TV.

Another point to support the importance of traditional costume is their presence in many social settings. Traditional costumes are required on many occasions, either formal or informal. Generally, they come in two forms: one for everyday occasions, the other for festivals and formal wear. Both have cultural meanings. For example, in many societies, a considerable number of traditional costumes evolved specifically for the wedding ceremony, and the wedding couple, as well as guests, are expected to wear traditional clothes, a symbol of eternity and solemnity. Traditional dresses in most cases differ in styles and vary according to circumstances. For example, in China, ceremonial clothing tends to be dark while lighter-coloured clothing is worn mainly by the common people for everyday life and around the house use. As the culture is very often reflected in the way of life of a society, the role of traditional costumes in a culture is undisputed.

Traditional costumes are therefore, worthy of people's concern and should be preserved; however, it does not necessarily mean that one should wear traditional costumes all the time. People wear clothing in general for functional reasons. Traditional costumes are of cultural and social importance

but might not suit every circumstance. For example, exercise clothes are needed when people participate in physical exercise and play sports. Western-style suits are used more broadly on formal occasions where people of different cultural backgrounds gather for serious issues, such as business. Dressing in a standard manner is a *demonstration* of respect, the key to mutual trust.

As shown above, the costume, as a distinctive style of dress of a particular people in a particular country, should be distinguished from the wardrobes people are wearing every day in ordinary settings. Failing to maintain the unique characteristics of traditional costume of a country will surely cause destruction on the *integrity* of a culture.

近义词表

1. integral=essential=vital=fundamental=central=important: 重要的，不可或缺的
2. identity=individuality=distinctiveness: 身份，特点，特征
3. demonstration=expression=display=manifestation=revelation: 显示，展示
4. integrity=completeness=unity: 完整性

Topic 29: 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?

保护老建筑的必要性：

- 建筑是一个地区社会习俗和历史的标志(symbol of the social customs and history of a place)，也是一种文化资源(cultural resource)。保护老建筑(old architectural works)实际上是保护文化(preserve cultural values)，让一个地区拥有丰富的建筑遗产(a rich variety of architectural heritages)，有助于突出或者塑造一个地区的形象(create its identity)。老建筑是连接现在和过去的桥梁(bridge the present and the past history)，拆毁老建筑会造成不可弥补的损失；
- 从美学角度讲，老建筑可以保持建筑的多样性(establish some variations among the buildings)、独特性(rarity)和历史地位(historical roles)。虽然，建造宏伟的高层建筑(grand high-rising structures)是必须的，但是保持多样性(variety)也很重要；
- 一些历史建筑(historic buildings)或古建筑(archeological sites)应该修复成原来的状态(restored to its original/authentic state of existence)，这些建筑物具有观光价值；
- 建筑费用的增加使老建筑具备一定的经济价值(of economic values)。

保护老建筑的不利之处：

- 老建筑(aged buildings)的维护与经济的发展有冲突(an antithesis of development)，缺乏经济价值(lack of economic values)；
- 老建筑的维护需要特别的技艺(craftsmanship)，也需要大量的金钱和时间(commitment of time and money)；
- 一些老建筑已经破烂不堪(worn out)，不具备应用价值(not in a usable state)，甚至可能危及生命。



考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

Every item of property has its own *lifespan*. So does every building. City planners are very often confronted with a debate concerning whether an old building should be *deconstructed* or maintained. In my opinion, it depends on whether the targeted building can satisfy the needs of the city.

There is no denying that some old buildings are of *aesthetic*, archaeological or architectural values. They might be either integral to a culture as a symbol of a city or country or unique in the *domain* of architecture. *Demolition* of such buildings will *inflict* damage to cultural heritage and prevent architects from drawing their inspiration from their *predecessors*. Because of their uniqueness, old buildings are very likely to provide a source of tourism income, if maintained well. It is fair to say that old buildings of this kind are much more important than any new building and performing more functions than any new building does.

With regard to other old buildings, possessing no specific value while becoming *dilapidated*, entire destruction is an acceptable and understandable decision. Low in quality and poor in conditions, some old buildings are actually posing a danger on users and *pedestrians*. They might stand in the way of a new road line or impede other forms of urban development. Whether they have been *renovated* or not, these buildings *blemish* the landscape and provide no justification for continued maintenance. Replacing old buildings with new ones meets the *renewed* needs of the city.

In summary, whether to conserve or pull down old buildings is a question that can only be answered on a case-by-case basis. People involved should carefully *weigh up* the pros and cons of new developments before reaching a conclusion.

近义词表

1. lifespan=lifetime=natural life: 寿命，生命周期
2. deconstruct=demolish=bulldoze=knock down=pull down: 推翻，拆除(建筑物等)
3. aesthetic=artistic: 艺术的，审美的
4. domain=area=field: 领域
5. demolition=destruction=pulling down=kocking down: 破坏，毁坏
6. inflict=cause=impose: 引起，导致
7. predecessor=forerunner=precursor: 前辈，先驱
8. dilapidated=wrecked=decaying: 破烂的，荒废的
9. pedestrian=walker=person on foot: 路人
10. renovate=refurbish=revamp: 重新装修，修补
11. blemish=damage=tarnish=spoil=ruin: 破坏，损坏
12. renewed=changed=improved: 更新的，提高的
13. weigh up=assess=evaluate=compare=estimate: 衡量，估量，对比

Topic 30: Some people believe that new buildings should be built in traditional styles. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

用传统建筑模式建造新建筑的优点：

- 建筑风格(architecture or a style of buildings)是一个地区社会习惯和历史的标志(symbol of the social customs and history of a place)，也是一种文化资源(cultural resource)。保护传统建筑模式(classical architecture)实际上是保护文化的价值(preserve cultural values)；让一个地区拥有丰富的建筑遗产(a rich variety of architectural heritages)，有助于突出或者塑造一个地区的形象(highlight or create its identity)；
- 传统的建筑模式可以保持建筑的多样性(establish some variations among the buildings)，特别是在一些有着悠久历史的城市；传统的建筑可以使周围的城市景观(the landscape in the immediate vicinity)浑然一体，形成别具一格的风格。

用传统建筑模式建造新建筑的缺点：

- 单一模仿传统的建筑物(copy from the buildings of a bygone age)是缺乏独创性(originality)和创造力(creativity)的体现；
- 传统的建筑模式需要特别的技艺(craftsmanship)；一些传统的建筑材料和装饰(building materials and decorative details)需要投入大量的时间和金钱(commitment of time and money)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

Architecture is an integral part of every single culture. *Accordingly* some people suggest that new buildings should be constructed with a classical style, in an effort to protect a nation's cultural identity. I agree with their recommendation that maintaining a nation's cultural identity is a priority.

New constructions might not only cause direct damage to those existing aged buildings, which are central to a nation's culture, but also destroy the *integrity* of the cityscape, which *characterises* a country. Over the past decades, there has been a growing recognition that architecture is an element that distinguishes one culture from another. That's why people are not surprised to see that buildings differ in styles from country to country. New constructions, if not *aligned with* the existing buildings, will impair the uniqueness of an architecture style, which has been widely recognised, studied and treasured by the world.

Another main justification for *upholding* a traditional building style is that it contributes to the diversity of building models in a country. By preserving classical architecture, some regions are marked by the *mingling* of buildings of different ages and types. Many cities in Europe can be cited as examples, where buildings in a traditional or ancient format *coexist* with modernised buildings, performing different functions and serving dissimilar purposes. It *bridges* the past and the present history, and reminds people of the heritage of a country. It creates a modern identity of a region or country as well.

Despite the role of old architecture works in retaining cultural heritage, not all the buildings should be necessarily designed and constructed in a traditional pattern. On the one hand, it is *at odds with*

diversity. It comes as no surprise that ceaseless pursuit of a classical style will result in the **sameness** of buildings in a country. On the other, traditional building models require specific craftsmanship and building materials, which are neither affordable nor accessible to every developer, so they cannot be applied on a large scale.

From the points **enlisted** above, it seems obvious that architecture is an approach of preserving a nation's cultural heritage, so new construction should be undertaken to adhere to a traditional style. Although it might not be reflected in all buildings, it does play a great part in maintaining and reinforcing cultural identity of a region or country.

近义词表

1. accordingly=therefore=hence: 因此
2. integrity=completeness=intactness: 完整性
3. characterise=feature: 是…的主要特色，特征
4. aligned with=consistent with=in harmony with: 与…一致
5. uphold=defend=support: 支持
6. mingling=mixture=blending=combination: 混合
7. coexist=exist together: 共存
8. bridge=link=join: 连接
9. at odds with=contrary to=in opposition with: 与…有冲突，相反
10. sameness=monotony=uniformity: 一致性
11. enlist=introduce: 介绍，引入

Topic 31: It is more important for a building to serve its purposes than to look beautiful. Architects do not need to worry about whether it is a real work of art. Do you agree or disagree?

注重建筑美学的优点：

- 建筑物可以赏心悦目(please the eye), 可以增加对改造环境的理解(understanding of the built environment)。因此, 建筑物的外观和内部都是很重要的(the exterior and the interior), 应该体现一种创造力(creativity), 与周边环境相协调(blend into its setting);
- 建筑物美学上的性质(aesthetic qualities), 如结构、颜色、纹理、装饰、灯光等(structure, colour, texture, ornamentation, lighting), 体现了个人的特点(reflect a personal style), 满足了人的兴趣、价值要求、情感要求(needs, interests, values and sentiments); 同时也可以增加建筑物的市场价值(marketability);
- 视觉吸引力(visual appeals)本身就是一些建筑物的功能之一, 没有视觉吸引力的建筑物可能是没有市场价值的(have no market value)。

注重建筑功能的优点：

- 建筑设计应该注意建筑结构的完整性(integrity), 过分追求美学感受会造成建筑物实用空间狭小(cramped conditions)、费用过高等“中看不中用”的问题;



- 建筑物主要的功能应该是解决实际的使用问题(practical utility)，特别是很多地方还存在房屋短缺的现象。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Buildings, not very different from other commodities, perform various functions and serve varying needs of their users. At the centre of the controversy is whether the purposes of a building should be placed above its aesthetical values. As far as I am concerned, these two qualities are not conflicting, but mutually beneficial.

In a modern society, aesthetical considerations are no longer considered as insignificant or luxury but have been *integrated* as a core function of a building. People have comprehensive requirements on a building. No longer limited to such ordinary functions, such as safety, durability, space, access to facilities, their interests involve decorative details and visual qualities, including *ornamentation* and furnishings. In simple terms, a pedestrian-looking building is *bound to mismatch* the trend of the market.

Meanwhile, it is worth mentioning that some types of buildings are broadly expected by the public to possess aesthetical values. Standard examples include restaurants, theatres, churches and so forth. A building falling in these categories desires a design of originality and *rarity*, aiming to distinguish itself from other constructions of its kind or those in its surroundings. Architects' inspirations add values to the building and increase its *marketability*. Many buildings have become *symbolic* in the city or region where they are located.

When being concerned with the aesthetic aspect of architecture, people should consider economic *feasibility*. The focus on the exterior of a building alone will lead to the increase in construction cost, making such an endeavour *unjustified*. In those cities where overpopulation continues to be a problem and many people cannot afford housing, whether a building looks beautiful would not be taken seriously. In that situation, the *rationale* is to accommodate a huge population, rather than simply please the eye.

Based on the arguments outlined above, adding visual appeals to a building is consistent with the needs of a modern society. However, it does not mean that the concern on aesthetics should be at the expense of a building's practical functions; on the contrary, a building should be the result of the *delicate* balance between the two ideals.

近义词表

1. integrate=incorporate=assimilate: 吸收, 融合, 结合(一种东西到另外一种东西里面)
2. ornamentation=decoration=adornment: 装饰品
3. bound to=set to=expected to: 将要发生的, 势必要发生的
4. mismatch=fail to match or suit: 不适合, 与…不吻合
5. rarity=uniqueness: 罕见
6. marketability=profit-earning ability: 市场价值, 可销售性, 可盈利性



7. symbolic=representative: 具有代表性的, 标志性的
8. feasibility=viability: 可行性
9. unjustified=groundless: 没有理由的, 站不住脚的
10. rationale=underlying principle: 基本原理, 基本原则
11. delicate=subtle=fine: 精巧的, 微妙的

Topic 32: Do you think a museum is to educate or entertain people?

支持博物馆只有教育目的的观点:

- 博物馆收藏的大量物品(house a large collection of selected objects)只用于展览, 人们不能够触碰(forbid physical contact); 博物馆只提供收藏品的历史讲解(provide interpretations), 不提供娱乐(provide entertainment);
- 博物馆关注当地文化(concentrate on the host region's culture), 教育后人, 对保护文化和历史有着重要的意义;
- 博物馆一般注重特定的主题(concentrate on a particular subject), 比如历史学、人种学(ethnology)、人类学(anthropology)等, 这些对于很多人都是陌生和枯燥的(unfamiliar, abstract and uninteresting), 不可能有娱乐的作用。

支持博物馆还有娱乐目的的观点:

- 现在很多博物馆都已经开设不同的服务, 如歌舞表演(operas and concerts)、电影和录像(movies, videos and videotapes)等来增加收入(increase income by increasing attendance), 在这一方面, 博物馆和娱乐行业差不多(similar to entertainment businesses);
- 博物馆有些展品(items on exhibition)对某些人来说具有一定的娱乐性(entertainment value), 因此会吸引一些抱着纯娱乐目的来参观的人。

考题时间 |

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Museums have long been known as centres of research and education. By acquiring, conserving, researching and exhibiting a great variety of tangible items (such as *artefacts* and *specimens*), museums are of great educational value. However, this notion has been *refuted* by some people in recent years, who tend to think that museums are intended for entertainment as well. In my opinion, a museum can serve dual purposes, although education tends to play a larger part.

Museums impart knowledge to visitors through different means. One is collecting and displaying objects of scientific, artistic or historical importance at a specific site. Staff members working for museums are trained to provide interpretations of the collected objects to the general public. Viewing these items enables visitors to acquire knowledge of a given subject, such as history, art, environment and technology. History museums are for example concerned with specialised aspects of history at the local or national level. Another approach taken by a museum is to invite specialists to *lecture* regularly in different fields, which is *instructive* as well. An entertainment business, by comparison, hardly

serves an educational purpose.

In addition to the way it operates, a museum is distinct from any operator in the entertainment industry in some other aspects. First of all, museums are entirely not-for-profit. Although sometimes charging an admission fee, a museum very often has free entrance, and does not engage in any profit-making activity. It does not target any specific audience like an entertainment business does. Instead, it is open to the general public. Museums, meanwhile, choose items on display not according to their commercial values but according to the line of items they mainly focus on. For instance, a history museum would focus only on those items that are of historical value, although those items might not have sufficient market value.

However, a noteworthy development of museums in recent years is related to entertainment to some extent. Similar to other educational institutions, museums have to balance their budget. Many museums have therefore sought to operate more activities to attract more visitors, in order for an additional entry fee to cover costs. In addition to the traditional services, such as making collected objects available for public viewing, and organising lectures, a museum is interested in such entertainments as films, musical or dance performances, most of which are linked to the culture of its host region. Art museums, for example, bear a close *resemblance* to art galleries, in exhibiting a wide range of artworks. Museums falling in this category give visitors pleasure, and can be taken as a provider of both knowledge and entertainment.

As suggested above, there are many *benchmarks* against which a museum can be made distinct from an entertainment provider. Some museums are now providing services in *overtly* entertainment nature, although educational for the most part.

近义词表

1. artifact=ornament=manufactured article=work of art=object: 人工制品, 艺术品, 装饰品(一般都是具备文化或者历史价值的物品, 比如图腾)
2. specimen=example=sample: 范例, 样品, 样本
3. refute=contest=rebut=disprove: 驳倒, 反驳
4. lecture=make a speech=give an address: 发表演讲
5. instructive=informative=educational: 教育性质的, 教育意义的
6. resemblance=similarity=likeness=simblance: 相似性
7. benchmark=standard: 标准
8. overtly=openly=clearly=obviously=explicitly: 明显地

第五类：生活方式和社会观念

概述：雅思作文的学术类和移民类题目经常考查有关生活方式和社会观念的问题。

出题频率：每年两次左右。

人们生活方式的改变：

- 衣：人们现在对服饰的要求不仅是遮体、保暖，而是更注重社会因素，比如时尚；
- 食：快餐的流行是一大变化；同时，伴随着全球化，各国特色的食物(ethnic food)也随处可见，比如韩国菜、泰国菜、日本菜；
- 住：人们现在不满足于住普通的房子，而对房子的外观、舒适程度和空间都有要求；
- 行：汽车和飞机等快速便捷的出行方式逐渐取代火车、步行、自行车等；
- 购物：必需品(necessities)在人们的消费中所占的比重越来越小，而奢侈品变多；
- 休闲和娱乐：人们越来越注重旅游，认为这是有益于健康的活动。

人们社会观念的改变：

- 独立性：人们越来越独立，以往集体的生活方式(communalism)已经很少见；
- 挑战性：人们不再满足于稳定的工作和生活，乐于接受不同的挑战；
- 快捷性：人们现在越来越有时间观念(time conscious)，追求高效。

一般来说，这一类题目可以从三大角度考虑，即：

- 外部环境：自然环境，生活环境，设备设施
- 社会因素：家人的利益，朋友的选择，和朋友家人的相处，社会地位
- 个人因素：收入情况，个人爱好，年龄结构，受教育水平

Topic 33: People tend to work longer hours nowadays. Working long hours has a negative effect on themselves, their families and the society, so working hours should be restricted. Do you agree or disagree?

长时间工作的负面影响：

- 容易产生压力和疲倦(easily induce fatigue and stress)，对健康是一种威胁(a threat to health)；
- 减少了休闲的时间(a drop in leisure time)，导致工作和家庭之间的冲突(lead to work-family conflicts)；
- 长时间的工作未必都有效率和效益(long hours are not necessarily productive hours)；加班的收入(extra pay)不能补偿时间所产生的压力(high pay can't compensate for unrelenting time pressure)；
- 长时间工作导致士气低(low morale)，旷工和辞职率高(high absenteeism and turnover)。

长时间工作的正面影响：

- 对工作热情(commitment toward their work)的一种体现；
- 提高收入(improve take-home pay)的一种途径；
- 争取工作和晋升的机会(increase job security and promotion opportunities)。



考题时间

学术类 2006 年

移民类 2003 年~2005 年考过多次

推荐范文

In recent years, working hours have become a controversial issue, at a time when employees' benefits have been given serious thought. Although the extension of working hours is believed to have an impact on general well-being and result in work-family conflict and job stress, this practice is remarkably popular in many countries. I am supportive of the argument that long working hours have a negative impact upon individuals, the organisations they work for, and ultimately upon the national economy and society as a whole.

To job holders, working long hours triggers at least two problems. It is not only to damage personal relationships (with families particularly), disrupt social lives and *impede* community activities but also to cause a feeling of stress, a psychological disturbance that is experienced by many working people. It also tends to exert pressure on the employment market and make fewer employment opportunities available. Those with caring responsibilities for example, would be disadvantaged, because they are either unable or unwilling to work long hours. A high unemployment rate is always regarded as a threat to a country's economy.

To employers, long working hours, although promising maximum benefit from limited resources every now and then, have destructive effects in the long term. The primary reason is that employees tend to be less *productive*, and meanwhile, at greater risks of sickness. It would lead not only to the lower quality of work outputs but also to high turnover and absenteeism. As a result, employers have to spend much more on recruiting and training new workers. To a country as a whole, it has *chronic* effects, disabling the *optimisation* of resource use, human capital and natural resources.

Some might argue that it is reasonable for an employer to expect some degree of flexibility during a particularly busy period, but to those employers, reliance on the jobs with extended hours has the tendency to become a regular event. *Tolerance* of this practice would allow employers to exploit labour and *disregard* the benefits that employees are entitled for, thereby posing a challenge to the legal system. It is time that employers assessed alternatives like *re-scheduling*, flexible working *arrangements* and job *redesign* to explore the full potential of each employee.

As shown from the above discussion one can see no reason why working long hours is acceptable. It would lead to low productivity and frequent sick leaves, thereby doing more harm than good to employers and the society alike.

近义词表

1. impede=hold back=hinder=hamper: 阻碍, 阻止
2. productive=fertile=yielding: 多产的, 具备工作能力的
3. chronic=persistent=never-ending: 长期的, 不会停止的
4. optimisation=best use: 最大程度上的利用
5. tolerance=forbearance: 容忍
6. disregard=pay no attention to=ignore=take no notice of: 忽视, 忽略



7. scheduling=arrangement=preparation: 安排、计划
8. arrangement=roster=timetable: 工作安排、时间表
9. redesign=re-arrangement=re-scheduling=re-organisation: 重新安排

Topic 34: What is the difference between traditional food and fast food?

快餐店通常是指点菜之后很快就可以吃到食物 (food is supplied quickly after ordering) 的饭店。快餐现已风靡世界各地，其主要起源是美国的麦当劳和肯德基快餐连锁店。很多人认为快餐店是美国文化的一部分，特别适合时间观念很强的人 (time-conscious people)、习惯独居的人 (those who live independently) 以及不爱运动的人 (those who lead a sedentary lifestyle)。快餐不仅影响我们的健康，而且也影响我们的文化，包括饮食文化，这就是为什么现在很多人提倡保护传统饮食文化的原因 (preserve local and traditional food)。

快餐的特点：

- 快餐是加工好的 (highly processed)，用工业模式准备 (prepared in an industrial fashion)，材料和烹调的方法都是标准的 (standard ingredients cooking methods)，比较依靠食品工艺 (food engineering)；
- 比较注重速度 (speed)、一致性 (uniformity)、保鲜 (preserve freshness)；
- 成本低 (low cost)，口味单一 (uniform flavour)；
- 快餐使用添加剂 (additives)，而加工程序会减少其营养价值 (reduce nutritional value)；而且快餐含有很多的肉类和油炸食品，卡路里很高 (very dense in calories)，易导致肥胖 (gain weight)。

传统食物的特点：

- 传统食物比较注重多样性 (diversity)，包括用料和烹调方法；比较倾向于利用当地收获的新鲜材料 (local ingredients harvested in season)；
- 传统食物适合特殊的日子和场合，比如家庭团聚 (family reunions) 和朋友聚会 (friends' gatherings)；
- 传统食物烹制起来往往时间较长 (take longer to prepare traditional meals)。

考题时间

移民类基本上每年必考一次

推荐范文

Fast food has come *under fire* over the past decade, following people's growing concern on health. When people's eating habits have shown a tendency to favour fast food, larger numbers of studies have been concentrated on its adverse impact. Below is an outline of some differences between fast food and traditional meals.

Fast food is distinguished from traditional food mainly by the selection of ingredients and *cuisines*. As distinct from a traditional meal, which has its emphasis on diversity and *richness* of flavour, taste and choice, fast food is well-known for its high levels of salt, fat and sugar and heavy reliance on meat such as chicken and beef. When fast foods are processed and prepared for those time-minded eaters,

who are eager to relieve hunger, traditional foods are diverse and *varying*. Fast foods might not vary significantly throughout a country, but traditional foods are diversified due to ethnic diversity. That's why fast foods are very often thought to have direct threats on local cuisines.

Another problem found in the regular consumption of fast food is the high risk of obesity. A typical fastfood meal has a very high energy density, much higher than a traditional meal. In many *outlets*, the choice is so limited that it's virtually impossible to select a combination of items with even a moderate energy density. Many popular fastfood menu items are unhealthy, so excessive consumption can lead to obesity. It is one of the main reasons why many fastfood chains have now incorporated healthier alternatives in their menu, e. g. , salads and fresh fruit. McDonald's is a telling example.

Moreover, it is important to realise that a traditional meal has many of its cultural and social meanings. Although fast food is recognised for its convenience and saving people from the routine of home cooking, meanwhile it discourages people from preparing deliberate meals for their families and friends. People are thus less likely to spend time talking to each other. Having a traditional meal is of importance in many social situations, and can be taken as a unifying element in family life, bringing people together in times of trouble and in times of joy.

As suggested above, the fast food, although cheap and convenient, has its shortcomings and a diet high in fast foods can increase a person's risk of gaining weight and other health problems. In terms of health, its impact on cuisine, community spirits and family solidarity, the real costs of convenient foods are shockingly high.

〔近义词表〕

1. under fire=embattled=under attack=debated: 受到攻击，受到争论
2. cuisine=style of cooking=cookery=knowledge of preparing good food: 烹饪的方法
3. richness=diversity=variety: 多样性，丰富
4. varying=changing=altering: 多变的
5. outlet=store=restaurant=shop: 饭店，商店，分店，零售店

Topic 35: As most people spend a major part of adult life at the place of work, job satisfaction is an important part of individual well-being. What are the factors that contribute to job satisfaction? Are all the expectations for job satisfaction realistic?

工作满意度的决定因素有：

- 工作稳定(job security), 基本收入(basic pay), 和工作相关的回报(job-related benefits);
- 好的工作环境和条件(working conditions), 工作节奏比较适当(able to cope with work pace);
- 好的同事、同伴还有上司(good rapport with coworkers, peers and superiors);
- 职业发展的机会(career development), 比如接受训练和指引(receive training and counselling), 提高能力的机会(development of capabilities), 还有能够发挥全部潜能的机会(attainment of full potential);
- 获得别人的认同(receive recognition), 进行革新和创造的机会(given the opportunities for innovation and creativity), 成功的感觉(experience a feeling of success)。

一般来说，一个人对工作的期待随着自己的经历改变而改变(Expectations varied as their experience changed.),除此之外，还有年龄、家庭、学识(educational background)和社会环境(social settings)等其他因素。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Job satisfaction refers to the degree of pleasure employees can feel when working. It is of broad interest to employers because of its potential impact on productivity and *morale* of employees. Of those factors that contribute to job satisfaction, some are *intrinsic* while others are *extrinsic*. Both will be introduced below. In the latter part of the essay is a discussion concerning whether one's expectations for job satisfaction are always appropriate.

Most of the factors that have influence on job satisfaction are extrinsic. One is employees' material needs. It is understandable that income, housing, paid holiday, bonus and other job benefits are the main elements an employee will normally look into when evaluating whether a job is desirable or not. Another source of satisfaction is job satisfaction. An employee is delighted if continued employment is accessible, that is, staying on a job for some considerable time. Besides these basic needs, people crave for a positive self-image and to have their contribution valued and appreciated. That's why promotion is very often manipulated to improve employees' job satisfaction, sending a message to employees that their commitment has been recognised.

Along with extrinsic factors, intrinsic factors are important. Individual personality plays a large part in many cases. It is believed that the employees with a positive *outlook* on life and full of optimism are more likely to achieve higher job satisfaction *irrespective of* the job or workplace they are in. When optimism allows individuals to function well in the face of *adversity* and prevents them from becoming depressed, pessimism makes them less likely to complete tasks and meet objectives successfully, thereby undermining job satisfaction.

Given the constantly changing nature of today's business environment, a job can hardly live up to the expectations of job holders. Weak economics, rapidly changing technology and likelihood of downsizing are combining to account for why the length of *tenure* is shortened nowadays and few people now expect to stay on the same job throughout their working lives. Rewards are able to raise motivation and increase satisfaction of employees, but not available for every individual that wants them. There is no guarantee that every good performer will be awarded all the time. *Law of the jungle* applies here: only the strongest competitors will win access to the majority of the resource.

As suggested above, job satisfaction is attributed to different factors, both extrinsic and intrinsic. The complexity of today's work environment has made it less likely for people to get whatever they desire from a job.

近义词表

1. morale=drive=spirits=positive feelings=confidence: 信心, 士气, 自尊(常指企业的员工)
2. intrinsic=inherent=basic=natural=native: 内在的, 自然产生的
3. extrinsic=extraneous: 外来的



4. outlook=what is expected to happen in the future=prospect: 前景
5. irrespective of=regardless of: 不管
6. adversity=hardship=difficulty=harsh conditions=hard times: 逆境, 恶劣的环境
7. tenure=term: 任期
8. law of the jungle: 弱肉强食, 森林原则

Topic 36: Some people think that changing jobs periodically is good. What is your opinion?

换工作/跳槽(job-hopping)的好处:

- 目前的工作不能够充分发挥自己的能力(make the best use of one's abilities), 也不能够提高技能和增加经验(improve skills and gain new experience); 换工作(swapping jobs)可以发展多种技能(acquire a wide array of technical skills), 丰富个人简历(enhance the résumé), 提高个人的市场价值和工作稳定性(improve marketability and job security), 有助于收入增加(pay raise);
- 竞争激烈, 如果不主动增加技术和经验(improve skills and experience levels), 稳定的工作机会就会很少(continued employment will be meagre), 很容易在竞争中失利(vulnerable to the competition); 就职业生存而言(in terms of career survival), 没有高枕无忧的空间(there is no room for complacency); 人应该懂得接受挑战、把握机会(take on new challenges and seize opportunities), 这才是理智的职业选择(a sound career move);
- 离开目前的雇主(leave the current employer)会给自己一种新的期待(a sense of anticipation), 一种新的学习热情(generate an enthusiasm to learn)。

换工作/跳槽(job-hopping)的坏处:

- 对自己的职业发展弊大于利(do more harm than good to one's career); 需要付出努力去适应新环境(adjust to the new environment), 不能够与新同事和上司处好关系(get along well with new colleagues and supervisors), 有可能被他们视为威胁(seen as a threat), 工作表现不能被轻易认同(readily being recognised);
- 频繁转换工作反映一个人的低承受能力和对雇主的低忠诚度(reflect badly on the job candidate's resilience and loyalty), 缺乏工作动力(lack of self-motivation), 没有目标(directionless/aimless), 没有足够时间获得经验和技能(gain experiences and on-the-job skills), 因此雇主不愿意聘用经常换工作的人, 担心很快又要重新招聘(restart a new recruiting process)。

考题时间

学术类 2002、2007 年

推荐范文

In this fast-changing world, job-hopping (leaving the current employer for another employment opportunity) is not a rare scene. Much has been discussed about the gains and losses of such a career move. In my opinion, job-changing is an *inevitable* step in today's labour market, reflecting the nature of a modern society.

A new job implies opportunities for career development, an objective many working people intend

to achieve. In general, there are two reasons behind a job holder's motive for a new job. The first is that the current job cannot make the best use of his or her abilities. The second is that he or she cannot improve skills and gain new experience. Both can lessen the possibility of a brighter job prospect.

Job-hopping, meanwhile, assists one to survive the *keen* competition. People are living in a fast-changing world and a once stable job is now *vulnerable*. Willingness to stay on the same job is no longer valued as much as before. Any employee, if *complacent* about the current employment, would be faced with threats posed by others. By comparison, taking the initiative to obtain a better job can at least drive people to increase skills and thereby improving the *chance* of continued employment.

When job-hoppers are *craving for* new chances, some issues are particularly worthy of concern. The first is adjusting to a new environment, such as working with new colleagues and supervisors. Besides, while valuing a job hopper's resume, employers too often tend to suspect his or her loyalty and *resilience*. It is therefore imperative for every potential jobseeker to learn the new employer better and evaluate the potential risk.

The above-mentioned facts give one a *glimpse* of the potential results of changing jobs. When the willingness to change a job and seize an opportunity represents a sound career move and provides the *thrust* for self-development, it might require a job applicant's extra efforts.

近义词表

1. inevitable = inescapable = unavoidable: 不可避免的
2. keen = intense = strong = stiff: 激烈的
3. vulnerable = in a weak position = defenceless: 不稳定的，容易遭受袭击的
4. complacent = satisfied = unworried = contented: 对…满意的，放心的
5. chance = possibility = likelihood = prospect: 机会，几率
6. crave for = long for = desire = yearn for: 渴望
7. resilience = flexibility = resistance: 柔韧性，抵抗力
8. glimpse = glance = quick look: 看
9. thrust = driving force = impetus: 推动力

Topic 37: What are the factors that cause stress and how to cope with stress?

压力产生的原因：

- 休息的时间不够充足 (inadequate leisure time), 高压力和快节奏的生活方式 (live a high-pressured, fast-paced lifestyle); 时间和金钱管理不当(poor time and money management), 不能够同时兼顾家庭和工作(juggle work and family commitments); 对一些东西的专注性过高(addictions), 比如赌博(gambling)和股票(stocks);
- 环境的因素(the environmental factors)、工作(career concerns)、社会关系(social relationships)和家庭问题(family problems)等;
- 想法或者对一些事情的态度(比如经济困难、学业困难、慢性病, 甚至是小的事情)(thoughts/attitudes toward financial difficulties, academic difficulties, chronic illnesses, minor matters), 性格(personality), 可能有不切实际的期待(unrealistic expectations), 对事情的处理方法(interpret

events and situations)等。

解决方法：

- 养成好的习惯，比如合理的饮食有助于改善自身健康(proper eating contributes to feelings of well-being)、定期运动(exercise regularly)；平衡好自己的责任和确立首要的事情(balance obligations and set priorities)；
- 习惯自己每天的生活，忽略一些问题的潜在影响(become accustomed to your daily activities and overlook their cumulative effect)，养成良好的心态(nurture a good state of mind)，争取减少忧虑(block out worries)；要有决断力(be assertive)，将生活中的突变看作是正面的挑战，而不是威胁(positive challenge, not a threat)；
- 平衡家庭生活和工作生活(balance work and family)；有困难要及时寻求别人的帮助(turn to others for support)，要处理好和其他人的矛盾(resolve conflicts with other people)；通过体育、社交活动或者业余爱好来摆脱压力(release yourself from daily stresses with group sports, social events and hobbies)。

考题时间

学术类 2002 年

推荐范文

Life today is filled with sources of stress, much of which cannot be avoided. When stress appears to be a *lifelong* problem to many people, how it actually *forms* remains a subject of controversy to many scientists. The objective of this essay is to outline both the sources of stress and appropriate ways of dealing with it.

Many stressors arise from people's circumstances. For example, the high-pressured and fast-paced *lifestyle* has made it unlikely for people to gain adequate leisure time. Failure to balance work and leisure causes them either to struggle with deteriorating health or to cope with psychological distress, e. g., anxiety and depression. Together with some other problems, such as disharmony with others, *unpleasant* work or living environment, it would increase stress to an *unmanageable* level.

Another group of stressors is intertwined with personality. People *interpret* events or situations differently. A problem taken as a threat by many people might be accepted as a positive challenge to others. Evidence is inconclusive about the reasons behind this distinction, but it is widely believed that a person of a *cheerful disposition* is less likely to be heavily affected by adversity. Of equal importance is the ability to handle with some issues, such as time and money. Considering the role of personality in deciding the attitudes toward an issue and responses to an event, the effect of stress management skills actually varies from person to person.

Methods to cope with stress are many, but the most effective ones are in fact not remote or complicated but accessible and *practicable*. People under stress are advised to participate more in recreational activities, adopt a sound dieting habit, and exercise regularly. They should learn to *block out* worries and try to keep the effect of a challenge in life to a minimum. Finally, it is important to nurture a good state of mind and to perceive things positively.

As suggested above, environment factors can be taken as the sources of stress and people's personality determines the extent to which they are influenced by those factors. Adopting a healthy

lifestyle and proper attitudes toward life can promote people's physical and psychological well-being and help them relieve stress.

|近义词表|

1. lifelong=lasting=enduring=all-time: 永远的，终生的
2. form=develop=take shape: 发展，形成
3. lifestyle=way of life=daily life=everyday life: 生活方式
4. unpleasant=disagreeable: 使人不愉快的，让人厌恶的
5. unmanageable=uncontrollable: 不可控制的
6. interpret=understand=construe: 理解，解释
7. cheerful=positive: 乐观的，开朗的
8. disposition=character=temperament: 性格，品性
9. practicable=workable: 可以实施的
10. block out=erase=forget=wipe out: 抹去，忘记，消除

Topic 38: Fashion is difficult to follow, and some people argue that we should not follow it. They think that we should dress what we like and feel comfortable. Do you agree or disagree?

支持追随潮流(following fashion)的观点：

- 时装是自我表达(a means of self-expression)的一种体现，表现人的性格和喜好(reflect one's personality or likes)，让人们在生活中体验不同角色(allow people to try on many roles in life)，同时使世界更加丰富多彩(diversity and variety of the world in which we live)；
- 新时代的时尚(fashion in the new era)并不一定意味着高消费，也并非一定穿某种款式的衣服才算时尚；
- 时装源于生活(root in daily life)，反映生活趋势(reflect that life)，充分考虑了消费者的需求(consider consumer demand)，不像人们想的那样肤浅(not as superficial as some people think)。

反对追随潮流(following fashion)的观点：

- 潮流变化太快，盲目追求潮流(follow fashion blindly)是浪费时间和金钱；
- 失去了自己的喜好和判断(dwell too much on what others think)；
- 鼓励人们将衣服和地位、社会阶层还有财富联系在一起(associate clothing with status, social class and wealth)，这是一种歧视。

|考题时间|

移民类 2003 年

|推荐范文|

Fashion refers to a style of clothing worn by most people of a country. The growing concern about fashion in recent years comes as no surprise, considering the fact that fashion is very often *at odds with* the traditional function of clothing, protecting wearers from the extremes of weather. In my opinion,



fashion is not a betrayal but an indicative of a principle that wearing clothing is for both functional and social reasons.

Fashions are linked to personal style. Fashions allow wearers to express emotion and solidarity with other people. People dress to their mood and according to circumstances. Buying fashionable clothes is a process in which the buyer translates his or her self-esteem into a personal style. A fashion indicates one's taste, social class, likes and dislikes. It gives wearers a sense of identity and makes it possible for them to feel connected to society.

Fashions are designed and tailored to please buyers. Selecting, discussing and buying fashions can *induce* immense happiness. It has become a way of life and can be taken as a leisure activity, increasing interaction between people. With all types of images and colours, clothing is capable of giving buyers a desired look, boosting their moods and increasing their self-confidence. Fashion is about change which is necessary to keep life interesting.

Despite the enjoyment brought by fashions, people should *beware of* their ever-changing nature and the expenditure of time and money on this commitment. A fashion usually remains popular for about one or two years *at most* and then is replaced by another. Many people have been obsessed with following the current fashions *slavishly* and pursuing the clothing with promised quality and limited availability ceaselessly. Many of them are motivated to buy *outlandish* clothing in a belief that they can thus keep up with fashion and their social positions are displayed.

As shown above, there is no point in *spurning* fashion. Fashion is desired in a modern society as a means of expression and a source of enjoyment, although one should reduce unnecessary spending on fashions.

近义词表

1. at odds with=in opposition to=contrary to=against: 和…相反
2. induce=stimulate=generate=bring: 带来，促成
3. beware of=be careful of=be cautious about=wary of: 对…小心，谨慎
4. at most=to the maximum: 最多，最大
5. slavishly=sequaciously: 盲从地
6. outlandish=bizarre=peculiar=eccentric: 古怪的，奇异的
7. spurn=reject=snub=rebuff=scorn=disdain=despise=repulse: 反感，反对；拒绝，蔑视

Topic 39: Discuss the reasons why people define happiness differently and how to obtain happiness?

快乐的标准有很多：

- 社会环境(social settings): 家人，朋友，同事，任何其他人的感受和感觉(feelings and attitudes);
- 个人原因：年龄(age)、人生的阶段(life stages)、喜好(likes)、性格(characters)、性别(sex)、收入(income level)、信念(beliefs)、社会背景(social background)、宗教信仰(religious belief)和教育程度(educational level)等等。

考题时间

学术类 2002、2006 年，移民类此题也考过多次

推荐范文

It is always interesting to find that individuals take different views toward the nature of happiness and the access to it. As far as I know, the perception of happiness differs considerably from one individual to another as a result of the mixed effect of individual characteristics and environmental factors. These elements determine the approaches taken by different people to attain happiness.

People have different objectives to attain and different interests to pursue in a lifetime, and meanwhile, their objectives and interests vary in different life stages. One has the passion for toys as a child, fashionable clothing as a youth, an admirable occupation as an adult and possibly company of family members as an elder. With age, one's attitudes, capabilities and concerns are *subject to* change. Following the latest *fads*, for example, appeals to young people, despite the expenditure of time and money. By comparison, senior people are hardly interested in keeping their clothes in fashion, buying trendy consumer products or changing a hair style, and moreover, tend to regard them as a wasteful use of money.

In addition to those factors that are visible, some factors are less obvious and tend to be *subjective* in influencing one's perception of happiness. These intrinsic factors include one's temperament, characters, pursuits and philosophies. Taking monetary wealth as an example, people perceive the value of money differently. Some people *sacrifice* everything in their pursuit of wealth, whereas some people take money lightly. Instead, they treasure family, friends, hobbies and philanthropy. It is also one of the reasons why people see favourable events differently (such as a marriage, a family reunion, lottery winnings, a promotion, and so forth) and react dissimilarly to troubles or bad luck, for example, accidents, conflicts, divorce, and so forth.

Considering the fact that people are all motivated to attain objectives for their happiness, they should first evaluate whether the objectives are attainable or not. High expectations for the future might bring nothing but high levels of stress and a sense of disappointment. Setting attainable objectives is a recommended alternative. Another step to be taken is giving different weight to different subjects, such as money, health, growth, fame, power and relationships. Few people can attain several objectives at a time. The key is to identify the top priority.

近义词表

1. subject to=influenced by=exposed to: 受…的影响
2. fad=fashion=trend=cult=craze: 潮流，热潮
3. subjective=personal: 主观的，个人的
4. sacrifice=give up=forgo: 放弃

Topic 40: Some people think that telling the truth is not always essential. It is necessary to tell lies sometimes. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

正面：说出真相比兜圈子(spinning)、掩盖(shading)或者误导(misleading)好

- 诚实是一种很重要的美德 (Honesty is regarded as a core virtue.), 讲真话有助于建立彼此之间的信任(build up mutual trust);
- 说真话不会有压力(less stressful), 不用担心话语是否前后一致(statements are consistent);
- 讲真话有助于及时发现问题、解决问题。

反面：一些必要的谎言(lies of necessity)或者是无关紧要的谎言(little white lies)是可以接受的

- 说谎有时是出于好意的(benign), 顾及他人的感受(protect/spare a person's feelings), 减少尴尬(lighten the embarrassment), 避免冲突;
- 有时环境迫使人们说谎(forced to lie);
- 在很多情况下, 很多谎言无足轻重(minor), 不产生任何影响, 只是人们脱口而出的言语。

考题时间

学术类 2002 年

推荐范文

Few subjects are as likely to provoke controversy as the necessity of lying. Those who defend lying contend that truth might not be always desired, while *untruth* provides the best solutions on some occasions in the real life *context*. This argument seems *absurd* at first sight, but with some facts closely examined, one can see some strong elements lie within it.

The first *justification* for lying is that a lie is not necessarily immoral. Instead, it can be *benign* and beneficial. There are occasions in life on which people have to conceal part of the truth or even twist facts. For example, it is acceptable if one withholds a fact from a friend or family member that he or she is *diagnosed* with cancer. It is to give the patient a peaceful *frame of mind*, a condition that has a healing power. From this example, one can observe that while a falsehood is condemned by many on ethical grounds, it in fact shows sympathy and *goodwill*.

Another justification is that lying, in the broad sense, has accompanied people since the early childhood as part of the daily routine. The boundary between lies and white lies or *banter*s is blurred. Sometimes people tell a lie, or to be more precise, overstate or downplay a fact for *amusement* or other social purposes. A telling example is that people often *compliment* their friends on the food they prepare, despite the fact that the meal is not enjoyable at all. People are taught to *spare* another person's feelings, rather than speaking something straightforward that can cause discomfort or distress.

Although the preceding discussion tends to *excuse* a lie teller, it does not justify lying as an *entrenched* habit. Honesty is still being regarded as a core *virtue* in many traditions. There is little doubt that a man who is known for his candour is more likely to earn respect than a man lying habitually. A truth-telling environment is what communities are striving to establish. Lying should not be allowed unless it is appropriate, as it creates an ethos of *distrust*.

From what has been discussed, it is unfair to label lying as an unethic act. People's moral standing

depends as much on their willingness to look after others' feelings and please others for better moods as on their adherence to truth. While telling a lie is accepted or even recommended in some situations, telling the truth is what people pursue as an honourable tradition.

近义词表

1. untruth=lie=falsehood: 谎言
2. context=background=circumstance=environment: 环境, 背景
3. absurd=ridiculous=bizarre=illogical=meaningless: 荒谬的, 毫无道理的
4. justification=reason=explanation: 支持的理由
5. benign=kind=benevolent: 仁慈的, 好心肠的
6. diagnose=detect: 觉察, 诊断
7. frame of mind=mental condition: 心境, 心态
8. goodwill=kindness=friendliness=benevolence: 好意, 善意
9. banter=tease=joke: (善意的)取笑, 逗弄
10. amusement=pleasure=enjoyment=laughter=delight: 快乐, 愉快
11. compliment=praise=pay tribute to=remark favourably on: 赞美, 赞扬
12. sparc=save: 顾及, 挽回
13. excuse=forgive: 原谅
14. entrenched=ingrained=deep-rooted=fixed=unshakable: 不可动摇的
15. virtue=good value: 美德
16. distrust=disbelief=scepticism: 不信任

Topic 41: Today, people are getting greedy and selfish. Some people argue that we should go back to the old days, and show respect for the family and community, so that we can make the world a better place to live in. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

利己主义(egoism)指的是做事情只考虑个人利益, 而忽视其他人的利益(disregard the well-being of others)。很多人将利己主义看作是个人主义(individualism), 这不是很确切, 因为个人主义一般只是指一个人在行为上我行我素, 未必一定事事以个人利益为前提。个人主义的反义词是集体主义(collectivism), 或者共享主义(communalism), 即强调资源共享; 而利己主义(egoism)的反义词是利他主义(altruism), 即个人意志服从集体的意志(submit his or her own will to the general will)。在哲学和社会学学科内, 关于集体主义好还是个人主义好, 目前尚无定论。然而, 可以肯定的是, 不管东方还是西方社会, 人们还是倾向于利他主义。

强调利己主义(egoism)的好处:

- 每一个人都有权利去做符合自己利益的事情(do what is in one's own self-interest), 以便更有动力去实现个人的目标和追求喜好的东西(unrestricted pursuit of individual goals and desires);
- 过分考虑社会利益或过分强调集体主义会阻碍一个人寻求自我发展、突出自己和创造性的动力(hinder one's pursuit of self-development, excellence and creativity)。

强调利己主义(egoism)的坏处:

- 人们如果不将他人的幸福考虑在内(refrain from taking the well-being of others into consideration),会影响与他人的团结(solidarity);而人们很多时候需要家人和朋友的支持;
- 自私的行为最终会伤害自己(Self-interested behaviour is to hurt individuals themselves.);
- 人们应该对家庭负责(duty-bound to family)、对社会负责(have a responsibility to society),这样有助于家庭和睦、社会稳定、人民安居乐业。

考题时间

学术类 2003、2004 年

推荐范文

Perhaps the tendency toward individualism has never been clearer than it is now. People seem to become increasingly *self-centred* and snobbish. I *side with* those people who believe that reviving the *bygone* concept of family and community is important.

The rise of egoism has profound consequences on the unity of a family, causing the breakdown of family solidarity. Every component of a family can be detrimentally affected, if one member is egoistic. "Blood is thicker than water", as an old saying indicates. People will turn to family first if they are confronted with problems. People used to live in a community in which they lived according to an ethos of sharing and caring, but nowadays, members of a family tend to work separately for their individual benefits. They are ignorant of the fact that families not only give them *tangible* benefits (e. g., financial aid), but also offer emotional support from which they *obtain* strength, comfort and confidence.

Egoism also causes people to ignore *the good of the community*, a problem that is disruptive to the community. So greedy are some people that they can go so far to engage in illegal activities. For example, some merchants earn *handsome* incomes from producing *disqualified* products and *cajoling* people to buy what they do not actually need. They, meanwhile, refuse to *plough back* any fraction of their income to the community. Individuals become indifferent to others' interests and the relationship between individual members tends to become *superficial*, *transient* and *ad hoc*. People remain as *onlookers* when neighbours ask for help, and social solidarity has been dismantled in front of the overwhelming egoism.

As shown above, greedy and egoism are set to bring both the society and the families in grave trouble. The best way to prevent people from further loss in social solidarity and community unity is to *reconstruct* the concept of family and community, show esteem to one's family, friends, neighbours and even *acquaintances*, and recover a sense of community and social *cohesion*.

近义词表

1. self-centred=selfish=egoistic: 自私的, 以自我为中心的
2. side with=support=back: 支持, 和…站在一边
3. bygone=past=onetime: 曾经的, 过去的
4. tangible=touchable=concrete: 切实的, 具体的, 实在的
5. obtain=gain=acquire: 获得

6. the good of the community: 社区的利益
7. handsome=sizable=considerable: 可观的
8. disqualified=banned=prohibited: 不合格的, 被禁的
9. cajole=entice=wheedle: 哄骗, 劝诱
10. plough back=reinvest: 再投资, 重新投入
11. superficial=cursory=shallow: 浅薄的, 泛泛的(交往)
12. transient=fleeting=brief=temporary=transitory=short-lived=ephemeral: 短暂的
13. ad hoc=unprepared=unplanned=improvised=informal: 毫无准备的, 随缘的
14. onlooker=bystander=watcher: 旁观者
15. reconstruct=rebuild=restructure: 重新建立
16. acquaintance=friend=colleague=associate: 熟人, 朋友, 同事, 合作人
17. cohesion=solidarity=unity: 团结

第六类：艺术

概述：虽然雅思写作考试针对艺术类的题目不多，但还是需要多加注意。艺术包含的内容很广，包括视觉艺术（visual arts）——绘画、雕塑、摄影、文学、建筑和电影等，和表演艺术（performing arts）——舞蹈、音乐和歌剧。

出题频率：大约每年一次。

艺术的重要性有：

- 艺术是一种特殊的语言（regarded as a language that conveys information to the masses），传递一般语言所不能传递的东西（convey the ineffable）；
- 艺术是自我表现的一种方式（a means of expression），用抽象的语言来表达复杂的观点和情感（symbolise complex ideas and emotions in an arbitrary language）；
- 艺术可以提高人们的逻辑能力（reasoning）和想像力（visualising），使用想像力创造出具备艺术价值的东西（use imagination to create works that have an aesthetic value）；
- 艺术关注当代生活（focus on contemporary life），帮助人们了解并接受社会新的特点（help the masses to assimilate new features of society）；
- 艺术提高人们对现实世界的欣赏水平（appreciation of the real world），丰富人们的精神世界，平缓情绪（soothe the soul）；在某种程度上改变人的行为，使人们追求健康的业余活动（pursue healthy hobbies），减少不好的行为（decrease negative behaviours）；
- 艺术展示了人和自然界的关系（humankind's relation to the natural world）；
- 艺术可以用作一种宣传手段（utilised as a form of propaganda），提高人们的士气（promote popular morale）。

Topic 42: Creative artists should be given freedom to express their ideas through words, pictures, music or films. Some people nevertheless think that the government should restrict artists' freedom of expression. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

反对限制艺术自由(support free expression)的理由:

- 艺术丰富文化生活(enrich cultural life), 提高居民生活质量(enhance the quality of life);
- 提高艺术鉴赏能力(develop aesthetic appreciation), 有助于鼓励当地艺术表演者、音乐人、艺术家和写手积极投入艺术创作(encourage development, recognition and appreciation of local performers, musicians, artists and writers);
- 公众有强烈的兴趣促进言论多元化(the compelling public interest in advancing viewpoint diversity);
- 在作品当中加入政治信息(embed a political message in their work), 让一些社会问题受到公众的关注(place some issues under the limelight);
- 限制艺术自由会曲解艺术家的意愿或者精神(misinterpret the intentions or spirit of the speaker or writer), 并以此为借口来限制言论自由。

支持限制艺术自由(inhibit/abridge free expression)的理由:

- 有助于杜绝色情作品(obscene works)、暴力作品(art works with violent images)、鼓吹种族主义的作品(art works that promote racism)、讽刺宗教的作品(art works that hold a religion up to ridicule)等, 从而创造一个健康的艺术氛围;
- 艺术家可能通过涂鸦(doodle)、闹剧(farce)或者漫画(caricature)对宗教团体或者名人、政客进行讽刺; 对宗教或者种族团体缺乏尊重和对宗教缺乏敏感度(lack respect and sensitivity to the feelings of religious or ethnic groups)可能会引起批评(attract criticism)、激化敌意(arouse hostility)并导致冲突(cause conflict)。

考题时间!

学术类 2002 年

推荐范文

In principle, every person has the right to communicate his or her views by any means and in any form, known as the right to freedom of expression. However, there has been a lot of debate as to whether artists should be given *unrestricted* freedom to express their thoughts through their works, such as words, pictures, music and films. I am of mixed opinions on this.

Although a citizen's freedom of speech is protected by law, artists should not be treated as ordinary citizens. Because of the wide appeal of their artworks, the artists can easily *enlist* the *empathy* of the audience and make their views *profoundly* influential over public opinion. On the other hand, freedom of speech does not automatically suggest that one has the freedom to express any opinion, make any statement and deliver any message regardless of contents. If it contains racial elements, radical views toward government, and other *objectionable* contents, the freedom should be restrained. Artists are not an exception. A good example is that in 2005, a Danish newspaper published 12 editorial cartoons that depicted an Islamic prophet, resulting in violent protests and conflicts worldwide.

It shows that the arts possess the power to ruin harmony and promote *anarchy*.

Apart from artworks that cause social and political *unrest*, some other types of artworks should be censored as well. In order to increase the visual impact of their works of art, some artists introduce unusual or even offensive images, without looking after the feelings of intended audiences. Many *obscene* works appear in the *guise* of artworks, abuse graphic sexual images and expose the public to those unwelcome messages. It will pose a threat on the welfare of the audience, especially that of children. The authority should discriminate between artworks and obscene works and impose limits.

When artists should not be treated as normal people in view of their unique capacity to influence others, their freedom of speech should be protected to the largest extent. Undeniably, their creativity would be inhibited if they are threatened by *censorship* or prosecution. Many of their artworks might look objectionable at first sight, but over time give people different perspectives to see things. Artworks inspire people to be creative and encourage them to reflect on what happened in the world or in the immediate *vicinity*. They draw attention to particular issues, which might be otherwise ignored. By encouraging critical and reflective thinking, an artist contributes to addressing social and political issues.

According to the above discussion, people can come to a conclusion that artists are entitled to freedom of speech, although some of the artworks should be thoroughly examined before being made available to the public. It would minimise the risk of causing chaos and discomfort in society—a negative consequence of the unlimited freedom of artists.

近义词表

1. unrestricted=unhindered=unobstructed=unlimited: 无限制的，没有障碍的
2. enlist=procure: 获得，得到
3. empathy=compassion=understanding=sympathy: 同情，理解
4. profound=great=intense: 深切的，巨大的
5. objectionable=offensive=unacceptable=horrible=unpleasant: 令人厌恶的，使人不愉快的
6. anarchy=disorder=chaos=anarchism=lawlessness: 混乱，无政府状态
7. unrest=turbulence=turmoil=disorder: 动荡不安，骚乱，混乱
8. obscene=filthy=bawdy: 色情的，淫秽的
9. guise=disguise: 伪装
10. censorship=restriction=suppression: 审查，限制
11. vicinity=surrounding area=neighbourhood: 邻近地区

Topic 43: The advance of science and technology has a significant impact on people, but the role of artists is also important, such as musicians, painters and writers. What can the arts tell us about life that science cannot?

艺术和科学的区别体现在以下一些方面：

- 艺术取决于人对事物欣赏的角度(*one's perspective, individuality and context*)，而科学是客观的。从这一点来看，艺术鼓励人们发挥创造力，寻求新的方法去解决问题(*come up with novel approaches to problems*)，而不墨守成规(*conform to existing rules*);



- 艺术是文化的一部分，在不同的社会有不同的形式(take different forms and varies greatly in different societies)，对艺术的保护有助于文化的多样性(produce cultural diversity)；而科学刚好相反，强调不同对象的共同性(stress the sameness of different objects)，遵从世界的基本定律(follow the principles on which the world operates)；
- 人们已经不满足于物质上的富有(no longer satisfied with material comforts)，并且不断追求精神上的享受(spiritual needs)，而这只有艺术可以实现；
- 艺术可以改变人生态度(change attitudes toward life)，是人们宣泄情感的一种途径(provide positive outlets)，引导人们劳逸结合(achieve a balance between work and pleasure)；而科学有时候会让人们过分专注、焦虑和沮丧(overcommitment might cause anxiety and depression)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Unarguably, the improvement in people's living standard owes much to technical advances, which are driven by science. So important is science that the functions of art are contested by many people. I believe that the arts can convey some messages that science can never be able to convey.

The arts represent human thoughts, whereas science represents natural order. In other words, the arts lead people to *perceive* the world while science is aimed at discovering the nature of things. What has been found true in science would hardly alter, unless sufficient evidence can be cited to challenge or *overrule* the established theories and principles. By comparison, what has been conveyed by a work of art is neither right nor wrong, and can be given different meanings by different people. Science sometimes treats a new theory as an *erratic* and stresses *conforming to* existing rules and pursuing accuracy. Science is about exploring the *undiscovered* but existing, in contrast to the arts, which are interested in exploring both the undiscovered and the *nonexistent*. In simple terms, the arts encourage individuality and creativity, whereas science respects conformance.

Another major distinction is that the arts draw attention to issues that are unique in a particular society, while science attaches importance to the issues that are of interest to mankind as a whole. Contrary to popular belief, artwork does not necessarily aesthetically appeal to a majority of viewers. An artist's primary motive is not only to pursue the aesthetic in the popular mind but also to remind people something that they cannot afford to ignore, such as environment, religion, politics, morality, and so forth. A scientific breakthrough, by comparison, brings benefits that can be shared by the whole human society, but not unique in any specific community.

The arts also give people a sense of cultural background and identity, as a key component of any culture in the world. By contrast, technology and science are uniform to people, regardless of nationality, race and *ethnicity*. Art has long been a way of passing ideas, concepts, beliefs, values and ways of seeing things to later generations. Because of art, people can be classified into different social and cultural groups.

In conclusion, the arts differ from science in many aspects and because of it, people know more about the world in which they live and get an insight into the society, culture and themselves. While science is objective and based on *predetermined* guides, art is inherent in the human mind and subjective.

近义词表

1. perceive=see=recognise=consider: 理解, 观察
2. overrule=reject=cancel=annul: 取消, 使…无效
3. erratic=irregular=unusual: 不常见的, 离奇的
4. conform to=adhere to=obey=cling to=stick to: 遵守, 遵从
5. undiscovered=unnoticed=overlooked=ignored: 未被发现的
6. nonexistent=missing=fictional=imaginary=conceived: 不存在的, 假想的, 虚构的
7. ethnicity=the ethnic group one belongs to: 种族
8. predetermined=preset=fixed=determined: 预定好的, 固定的

第七类：媒体信息

概述：雅思写作的媒体类题目主要考查媒体对人们生活的影响。

出题频率：每年两次左右。

媒体的正面影响主要有：

- 媒体提供各种各样的信息，包括重要新闻(hard news)、娱乐新闻(soft news)、体育新闻(sporting news)、健康快讯(health express)、园艺(gardening tips)、名人轶事(celebrity anecdote)等；
- 媒体关注贫穷(poverty)和道德(morality)等社会问题，号召相关部门对此采取措施。

媒体的负面影响主要有：

- 媒体对事件的倾向性报道会让人们对社会产生错误的理解(misunderstanding)，误解其发展趋势(growing trends)；
- 媒体可能会改变我们的社会观念、生活方式和文化意识。比如，西方媒体改变了我们的一些社会观念，导致一些传统意识被逐步淡化；生活方式也在慢慢改变，例如人们开始习惯快餐(dependence on convenient food)；文化逐渐被西化，有些人变得崇洋(admire western traditions)；
- 有时由于政治或者商业的原因，媒体会报道不真实的信息(false information)，误导观众；
- 媒体暴力影响人们的行为，是引起暴力犯罪的部分原因。

Topic 44: The government should control the amount of violence in films and on television in order to control violent crimes in society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this action?

媒体暴力的负面影响：

- 媒体暴力会增加观众模仿或者使用暴力的可能性(increase the chances that viewers learn or contemplate using violence)；
- 媒体暴力会导致观众对暴力的恶劣性不够敏感(desensitise viewers to the horrors of violence)，同时可能会导致其使用暴力更加熟练(proficiency in committing violence)。反社会的行为

(anti-social acts)更强烈;

- 媒体暴力会夸大现实的暴力程度(exaggerate the magnitude of the real threat), 导致人们担心自己的安全(fear their safety), 使人们的安全感大大降低。

媒体暴力并非主因:

- 社会暴力的主要原因是一些社会问题, 而媒体可以起到提醒观众暴力行为可能导致法律制裁的作用(warn the audience of the legal proceedings of violent behaviours);
- 对媒体暴力的看法或反应因人而异(Reactions or views toward violence differ from individual to individual.), 很多人觉得这只是一种娱乐。

考题时间

学术类 2003、2004 年

推荐范文

Because of their *prevalence*, televisions and films are among those media that are believed to potentially affect, change or mould people's thoughts and behaviours. Media watchdogs suggest that some programmes should be censored so as to curb violence. It is necessary, for the link between violence in media and violence in society is evident.

First of all, violent movies promote heroism and individualism, cajoling people to resolve conflicts through violence, rather than legal *consultation*. Some action movies have conveyed a notion to the audience, especially teenagers, that a hero can be highly regarded, regardless of the consequence of his behaviour. Audiences imitate those *role models*, in a belief that their behaviour will reap *applause* from others. *In most cases*, their actions evolve into violent crimes.

Another category of programmes, war documentaries or crime reports, also opens up the possibility of viewers engaging in violence. Aiming at a high *audience rating*, TV programme producers are inclined to broadcast crime reports. Some reports can go so far as to present the whole procedure of a law-offending practice, such as robbery, shoplifting, burglary, to mention but a few. Not surprisingly, it functions like a free course from which *prospective* criminals learn those skills. It contributes to the rise in crime rates and then to the increase in violence that is involved in different kinds of crimes.

As well as those TV shows, action movies have a profound impact on personality development of viewers, leading to their subsequent violent acts. Dominant entertainment media succeed in attracting millions of young viewers every single day. The audience can easily become addicted to TV programmes and tend to be isolated, *temperamental* and aggressive. They use foul language and employ violence when feeling depressed or *estranged*. There is no point in denying the fact that the TV is the chief culprit for these emotional disturbances and erratic behaviour patterns.

To summarise, the violence in movies or on television can impact audiences in a variety of ways, and eventually lead to crimes. Therefore, the government should take actions to tackle such a problem and censorship is undoubtedly one of the most effective means.

近义词表

1. prevalence=popularity=pervasiveness: 普遍性
2. consultation=discussion=talk: 对话, 协商

大家网

3. role model=model=example=exemplar: 行为榜样, 例子
4. applause=praise=approval=support: 赞誉, 支持
5. in most cases=most of the time=in general=more often than not: 一般情况下
6. audience rating: 收视率
7. prospective=potential: 潜在的
8. temperamental=volatile=mood: 喜怒无常的
9. estranged=alienated=separated: 被疏远的

Topic 45: Some people suggest that there should be restrictions on a detailed description of crimes in the newspapers and on television. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

限制媒体过于完整地描述犯罪的原因:

- 暴力行为被英雄化了(heroic violence), 而暴力电影中常有英雄角色(Performed by heroic characters), 电影明星被偶像化(idolised by movie fans);
- 犯罪行为在电视上很少被惩罚(unpunished violence), 因此人们有可能在生活中进行模仿;
- 媒体报道的犯罪情节有可能给潜在的罪犯提供犯罪方法和手段;
- 暴力导致观众对犯罪失去敏感性(desensitise audiences to crime scenes), 而观众认为犯罪是普遍的、无可避免的(rampant and inevitable)。

不限制媒体过于完整地描述犯罪的原因:

- 电视节目可以是教育性的(educational and informative), 可以增加人们的法律知识(increase the knowledge of laws), 使人们变得知法、懂法、守法, 从而避免犯罪;
- 电视节目可以引起人们对某些罪行的关注(draw attention to certain crimes), 从而采取预防措施(take precautions and pay attention to self-defense)。

考题时间 |

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

The violent contents broadcasted by the mass media (the television and the printing press in particular) have been *singled out* in recent years as a matter of urgent public concern. It has been argued that a detailed description of crime, especially violent crime, should be restricted. I agree on this suggestion based on the following concerns.

There can be little doubt that a complete description of crimes has a direct impact on viewers' perception of crime, including its nature and impacts. Ongoing exposure to reports on crime scenes has desensitised viewers to the *horrors* of serious crimes such as homicide. Many TV programmes tend to *dramatise* the process of tracing criminals. So *immersed* are viewers *in* the storyline that few are encouraged to link the crime to a brutal, *unsympathetic* and devastating act. Meanwhile, hardly has any newspaper or TV editor carried out a *follow-up* study of *convicting* criminals. This form of *representation* fails to alert viewers to the fact that no criminal can stay *at large* and all offenders will

be brought to justice.

Meanwhile, the depiction of violence is potentially the primary cause of "copycat" suicides, fights, shootings and bombings. People are inclined to vent their discontent in various ways, and one of the most common is violence. The documentary on a criminal or violent act provides them with role models, those characters who initiate most of the acts of violence on television. The portrayal of those characters encourages viewers to emulate violent behaviour, believing that their acts are likely to be acknowledged.

Despite its enormous effects on the audience, the description of crimes on television or newspapers should not be made a scapegoat for all social violence. It would divert people's attention from the root causes of violence. Some depictions of violence are likely to contribute to harmful effects on viewers, whereas other portrayals may be pro-social and beneficial for the audience. For example, many programmes encourage no-violent alternatives to solutions. Similarly, television and newspapers have played a significant role in educating the audience about the advantages of building a non-violence community and the *inadvisability* of excessive drinking, car racing, drug using and other *unlawful* acts.

As suggested above, media violence, including the detailed picturing of violent acts, contributes at least partly to social violence and to the audience's aggressive thoughts and behaviour. However, there is no simple cause-and-effect relationship between media violence and societal violence and both have multiple causes.

近义词表

1. single out=select=highlight: 独立出来, 挑选出来
2. horror=terror: 恐惧, 恐慌
3. dramatise=sensationalise=exaggerate=overstate: 夸大, 使…戏剧化
4. immersed in=absorbed in=engrossed by=captivated by: 专注于, 全神贯注, 因为…而入迷
5. unsympathetic=uncaring=indifferent=cruel: 没有同情心的, 冷漠无情的, 无动于衷的
6. follow-up=subsequent=following: 追踪的, 随后的
7. convict=sentence=find somebody guilty: 宣告…有罪
8. representation=portrayal=description=account: 描述, 解释, 描绘
9. at large=free=at liberty: 逍遥法外地
10. inadvisability=inappropriateness=unsuitability: 不合理, 不恰当
11. unlawful=illegitimate=illegal=illicit: 非法的

Topic 46: We can get knowledge from news, but some people think we cannot trust journalists. What do you think? What qualities do you think a successful journalist should have?

新闻记者不可信的原因:

- 无论哪个国家, 新闻记者或多或少受到政治压力 (political pressure) 和经济利益 (commercial interest) 的影响, 而且很多新闻单位 (news organisations) 是由政党或私人企业控制的;
- 新闻记者有自己的观点 (viewpoints)、文化背景 (cultural background)、偏见 (prejudices)、社会网

- 阶级(social class)、宗教信仰(religious belief)，这些因素都可能影响他们报道新闻的公正性；
- 新闻记者有时为了迎合观众(cater for audiences)，经常需要收集花边新闻(collect soft news as a rumourmonger)，而很多时候，这些新闻都是无中生有(conceived)和捏造的(fabricated)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

Today, it is important to note that the public has a growing *appetite for* different content areas of news, including national, local, entertainment, sports, politics, weather and traffic news. With news becoming increasingly important, public attention has been brought to the *credibility* of journalists. In my opinion, it would be over-simplistic to say that journalists can convey all messages to the audience without distorting them.

Not surprisingly, whenever people *talk of* journalism, objectivity is the first word that *springs* to mind. Reporters are generally expected to disclose all facts and uncover all sides of an issue without introducing any bias, as opposed to commentators, who are allowed to provide personal opinions. However, in reality, objectivity is hard to achieve. Journalists have to *succumb to* either commercial or political pressure, distorting facts and misleading the public. In many countries, news organisations are controlled entirely by powerful political parties and *enjoined* to disregard the truth and disseminate information that guides public opinions.

Another factor contributing to the erosion of journalistic standards throughout the news business is that in these years, increasing *weight* has been given to following news values, entertainment, *oddity* and celebrity. To cater for the tastes of wider audiences, journalists can go so far as to twist the facts, fabricate news and spread *rumours*. Many news media have a clear preference on media personalities and use their public appeal to increase viewing rates, giving these publicities, who hardly remain *neutral*, numerous opportunities to express their opinions publicly on a subject in which they have a personal stake or *bias*. It is thus fair to say that news is now less *trustworthy*.

In general, a successful journalist should be first able to use careful judgement when organising and reporting information. Determination and persistence are required when journalists ought to defend the freedom of the press and ordinary citizens' right to know the truth, despite being under different forms of pressure. In addition, they should be sensitive to and interested in current affairs at all levels. In acting as successful communicators and information senders, journalists should also have a good command of language skills and a real knowledge of different cultures, countries, races and social groups.

As shown above, people have reasons to suspect the credibility of a journalist. Either as a medium that deliberately affects the public interest or as a form of entertainment that does not attach much importance to *seriousness*, journalism has failed to maintain objectivity and live up to *ideals* of journalistic responsibility. Without showing respect to freedom of express and conveying messages accurately and promptly to the public, one cannot be *acclaimed* as a qualified journalist.

近义词表

1. appetite for=hunger for=craving for=desire for: 对…的渴望
2. creditability=reputation: 知名度，可信度
3. talk of=consider=discuss=talk about=talk over: 提及，说起
4. spring=bounce=bound: 冒出，弹出
5. succumb to=yield to=give way to=surrender to: 向…屈服
6. enjoin=instruct=command=direct: 命令，吩咐
7. weight=importance=significance=emphasis=stress: 重要性
8. oddity=peculiarity=quirk: 奇怪的事物，奇闻
9. rumour=gossip=anecdote: 谣言，谣传，轶事
10. neutral=unbiased=impartial=disinterested=dispassionate: 中立的，不偏不倚的
11. bias=prejudice=preconception=preconceived notion: 偏见，想当然的看法
12. trustworthy=dependable= honest=reliable: 可信的，值得信赖的
13. seriousness=solemnity=gravity: 严肃性
14. ideal=principle: 原则，准则
15. acclaim=praise=approve=commend: 赞扬，夸奖

Topic 47: People think that the news media has influenced people's lives nowadays and it is a negative development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

新闻媒体的优点：

- 新闻媒体引起人们对灾难性问题的关注，并敦促相关部门对此采取具体措施 (take measures to tackle the problem);
- 将有用的信息及时传送给市民 (communicate helpful information to concerned citizens);
- 新闻媒体让人们知道世界上每时每刻发生的事情 (keep us informed of what is happening in the world)。

新闻媒体的缺点：

- 夸大其词 (give an exaggerated account of an issue), 报道一个并不存在的威胁 (a false threat), 导致惊慌 (cause panic);
- 有牟利的动机 (profit motive), 希望投资得到最大的回报 (maximise return), 以市场为中心 (market-driven, obedient to market demands), 娱乐消费者 (entertain consumers), 强调冲突 (emphasise conflict, dissension and battle);
- 对别人的隐私不够尊重 (not enough respect for the privacy of people)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

For many people, news is a regular part of life. An issue in dispute is whether the massive influence of the news media on people's daily lives *denotes* a negative development. It is my view that

news media does more good than harm to the society.

The news media provides people with much of the information they need on a timely basis, although there are claims that it reports on issues and events purposely (only selecting those events that interest the audience). Anecdotal evidence shows that people from all walks of life have the habit of collecting information regularly from the news media, including print, broadcast and Internet-based media. Information assists people in decision making. For example, the Free Trade Agreement reached by the Chinese government and its New Zealand counterpart might open up many opportunities to both countries. For any business person, either in New Zealand or in China, failing to recognise and *capitalise on* this *impending* change would cause a costly loss.

Meanwhile it should be recognised that the news media can sometimes save lives and reduce *casualties*. There is a lot of uncertainty about the *surroundings*, and people are susceptible to the damage caused by accidents, crimes and natural *calamity*. The news media conveys the *firsthand* information to concerned audiences and enable them to take *corresponding* actions right away. The authority can declare a state of emergency when it is necessary, organise evacuation and distribute aid to the needy areas. All these efforts count on the news media as the *messenger*.

Despite their significant and ongoing contribution to the society, the news media might sometimes be harmful to society. It is a convention that the news media exaggerates the *magnitude* of the real threat (for example, the potential of a terrorism attack), in order to draw the attention of the desired audiences and in pursuit of high audience ratings. It ends up with causing panic among the population. Meanwhile, the news media tends to emphasise some issues or events, which virtually have little relevance to people's daily lives, such as an occasional multiple vehicle accident, an affair that a celebrity is involved with, and the like. It distracts the audience from something that is much more noteworthy, for instance, poverty, environmental problems, to name but a few.

In summary, the role of news media as an information provider should be acknowledged. In case of emergency, it acts as a lifesaver. However, it is not to say that the news media can give people an overall view of the problems in society all the time.

近义词表

1. denote=indicate=symbolise=represent=signify: 代表, 预示, 显示
2. capitalise on=take advantage of=make the best of: 很好地利用
3. impending=imminent=forthcoming=coming=approaching: 即将到来的
4. casualty=fatality=victim: 死亡人数
5. surroundings=environ: 周围的环境
6. calamity=misfortune=catastrophe=disaster: 灾难
7. firsthand=immediate: 第一手的, 及时的
8. corresponding=relevant: 相应的, 有针对性的
9. messenger=courier: 传播信息的人
10. magnitude=scale=enormity=level: (影响)程度

第八类：广告

概述：广告对社会的影响是非常巨大的，不仅影响我们的购买决定，也影响我们的生活方式和文化。虽然对于广告的作用一直是贬胜过于褒，但可以肯定的是，广告在社会中的地位是非常重要的。

出题频率：每年一次。

广告的功能：

- 广告刺激消费，对经济发展有一定的推动作用；
- 广告是消费者和生产商之间的桥梁（bridge the gap between consumers and manufacturers），给消费者提供产品信息，生产商因此洞察消费者的喜好；
- 广告让消费者更好地了解产品，选择适合自己的产品；
- 广告让消费者更好地了解市场，从而间接地促使生产商提高自己的竞争力，例如降低产品价格、提高产品质量和完善售后服务等。

广告的负面影响主要有以下一些方面：

- 广告夸大产品的功能，掩饰产品的缺点，同时让观众更加看重品牌，从而误导观众作出不正确的购买决定；
- 广告给观众一种错觉——购买某种产品就可以成为社会群体的一员，或者变得时尚，这种趋势被称为消费主义(consumerism)：这可能导致人们过度消费，成为购物狂(shopaholic)。

Topic 48: There are many advertisements directed at children. Parents argue that children are misled, while advertisers consider advertising a source of useful information. What is your opinion?

同意广告误导小孩的观点：

- 广告善于说服观众（Advertising has a persuasive nature.），对产品的性质夸大其词（make exaggerated claims about the properties of products），而小孩一般不具备判断信息的能力（difficult to understand and interpret information），因此不能判断信息的真实性（cannot determine the truthfulness of the message）；
- 广告诱导小孩购买产品（induce children to buy products），比较典型的例子包括食品的广告和玩具的广告（food and toy advertisements）；
- 小孩看电视越多，对广告就越熟悉，购买欲就越强（higher exposure to advertising, greater desire for advertised products）。

不同意广告误导小孩的观点：

- 广告是一种产品信息来源（represent a particularly important product information source），小孩可以通过广告接受有益的信息（receive positive information through advertisements），比如一些

公益广告 (public service advertising, non-commercial advertising);

- 年纪不同的小孩对广告的反应是不一样的 (Older children and younger children respond differently to advertising.), 小孩长大后会更深刻地思考他们所观看的内容 (think more deeply about what they are viewing);
- 小孩只关注他们喜欢的电视节目, 在广告时间就不再注意屏幕了 (give little attention to the screen during advertisement breaks)。

考题时间 |

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

The impacts of advertising on children have become an area of focus in these years. When the initial purpose of advertising is to *disseminate* information related to goods and services, many parents have associated it with their children's unjustified desires to buy something unnecessary. Although the extent to which advertising influences young viewers is a matter of debate, its impact, in my opinion, is *undisputed*.

One of the main features of advertisements is giving products an exaggerated account. In addition to this *tactic*, advertisers tend to stress those *attributes* of a product that are likely to be valued by young consumers, while *playing down* others. Some advertisements might disclose detailed information about products (such as health hazards of overeating some types of food), but in most cases, such information appears normally in small print and children cannot read them clearly. Nor can children comprehend the messages with their literacy skills. As a result, young viewers are susceptible to the effects of a commercial, leading directly to their subsequent buying decisions or their *thrust* for buying.

Another main strategy adopted by advertisers is to associate products with lifestyles that are attractive to young people and deliver a strong message that the advertised products are what their peers want and will choose. Children are more concerned with a particular *label* and branded products than adults, for the simple reason that they are much less price sensitive. They have the desire to possess products they consider popular, fashionable and likely to be admired by their peers, but seldom take into consideration the functions and practical values of those products.

When the negative impacts of advertising on children are acknowledged, it should be noted that as children grow up, they will make more sophisticated judgements about those tactics advertisers use to grab their attention. They are less *receptive to* advertising messages and meanwhile more likely to perceive advertising as a mere source of information, assisting them to learn products and services better. Meanwhile, some advertisements are non-commercial and provide information on such issues as anti-smoking, anti-drug, AIDS, healthy eating practices, and so forth. In this sense, it is premature to judge that advertising has no *redeeming feature*.

To summarise, by enhancing the image of advertised products, making exaggerated claims on products and services and portraying a fantastic way of life, advertising is liable for children's impulsive purchases. Children are *misguided* to make a purchase. Although adolescents are less susceptible to the misleading information, the advertisements that are marketed to children should be restricted.



近义词表

1. disseminate=broadcast=publish=spread=prsent=circulate: 发布，散播，传播
2. undisputed=acknowledged=undeniable=unquestionable: 无可辩驳的，无可争辩的
3. tactic=approach=scheme=ploy: 策略，伎俩
4. attribute=feature=trait=characteristic=property=quality: 特征，特点，特性
5. play down=make light of=underplay=talk down: 对…轻描淡写
6. thrust=driving force=drive=impetus: 动力，推动力
7. label=brand=brand name=trademark: 品牌名，商标
8. receptive to=tolerant of=open to=accessible to: 能够接受的
9. redeeming feature=advantage=strength=merit: 可取之处，优点
10. misguide=mislead=deceive=induce: 误导，诱骗

Topic 49: Do the positive effects outweigh negative effects, when advertising gains in popularity?

广告的优点：

- 传播市场信息 (disseminate market information), 介绍新产品 (inform consumers of new products), 让消费者作出正确的选择 (enable a more qualitative choice between products to consumers);
- 不仅鼓励生产商在质量上竞争 (encourage competition in quality)、鼓励产品革新 (encourage product innovation), 而且丰富消费者的生活 (enrich their lives)、提高生活质量 (improve living standards);
- 促进产品的销售量 (enable greater volumes to be sold), 促进经济发展 (promote economic development)。

广告的缺点：

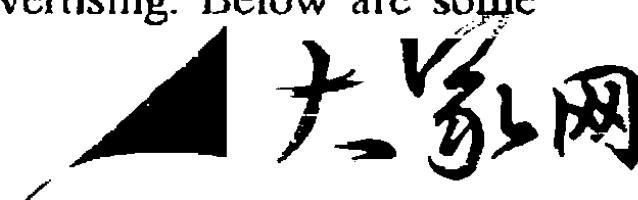
- 广告的言语或者图像误导观众 (claims or visual images that directly or indirectly mislead the consumer);
- 广告很少提供产品的所有信息 (hardly provide full disclosure of product characteristics), 滥用消费者的信任 (abuse the consumers' trust), 利用他们缺少经验或者知识的特点 (exploit their lack of experience or knowledge) 去诱导他们购买对自己无用的产品 (manipulate them);
- 广告是一种不受欢迎的强加信息 (unwelcome intrusion);
- 由于广告费的原因, 广告会增加商品的价格 (add to the cost of every product)。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

It has always been difficult to assess the contribution of advertising. This issue is *fraught with* controversy, with concern being expressed over the harmful effects of advertising. Below are some arguments against this concern.



It is important to recognise that one of the key functions of advertising is to supply consumers with adequate and accurate information about all of the alternatives available to them. Every now and then, advertising is criticised on the ground that it can *manipulate* consumers to follow the *will* of the advertiser; however, evidence supports an opposing view that advertising merely promotes products that are most likely to satisfy consumers' wants. In simple terms, it is consumers rather than advertisers who decide what are advertised.

Advertising also plays a significant role in *fostering* full employment and facilitating economic well-being. By conveying marketing information constantly to the target audience, advertising speeds the consumers' acceptance of new goods and technologies. It guarantees the high turnover rate of the manufactured goods and therefore, sustainability of a business. It is also agreed that advertising is one of the main sponsors of a large number of other industries, for example, the entertainment industry—particularly sports, music, and theatrical events.

Unarguably, advertising is criticised every now and then for misleading the public. However, the rapid development of advertising itself has provided a solution to this problem, as the information delivered to the audiences has made them knowledgeable consumers. Under this circumstance, they can easily distinguish *inferior* products from quality products with their knowledge. The misleading effect of advertising will be counteracted over time.

To summarise, advertising suggests what consumers need and contributes partly to economic development. In this sense, advertising is of great value to people and the society. The general perception of advertising as a source of misleading information is in fact a bias.

近义词表

1. fraught with=full of=filled with=burdened with: 充满着
2. manipulate=manoeuvre=operate=influence=harness: 操纵，操控，影响
3. will=want=wish=desire: 愿望
4. foster=promote=further=advance=encourage: 鼓励，促进
5. inferior=substandard=low-grade: 低质量的

Topic 50: Some people argue that advertising is discouraging people from being different individuals, and makes people to be or seem to be the same. Do you agree or disagree?

广告不会使人一样的观点：

- 消费者的选择是不断变化的 (fickle and unpredictable), 对品牌不会有持久的忠诚度 (lasting loyalty), 更何况顾客对广告的反应也有所不同 (react differently toward an advertisement). 因此顾客还是会买不同的东西；
- 市场是由很多部分组成的, 一个产品只能服务一个部分 (serve a single segment), 满足那部分市场的心理和需要 (match the psychology and interests); 另外, 顾客购买哪种产品很大程度上取决于他们的情况, 如收入 (The ability to consume rests significantly on the disposable income an individual possesses.).



- 广告让消费者了解市场状况 (have a real knowledge of the market), 因此生产商要设法使自己的产品或服务与众不同(differentiate its product or service), 这削弱了某些产品的垄断(reduce potential monopoly power), 从而使市场多元化。

广告会使人一样的观点:

- 广告会使消费者产生错误的需要心理 (create false wants), 对物质产生幻想 (daydream about things), 希望购买某些流行的产品而变得时尚(partake in a fashion trend);
- 消费者买东西经常出于一时的冲动 (on the spur of the moment), 觉得他人买自己也要买(out of peer pressure), 而不考虑自己真正的需求;
- 广告可能会形成产品畅销的假象(create a best-seller image for a newly-marketed product)。

| 考题时间 |

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

Perhaps no subject in the world is as likely to cause so much controversy as advertising does. One of the main criticisms against advertising is that it *erases* individual's sense of identity and causes them to buy the same product. This view has *flaws*.

By *tempting* messages and *persuasive* arguments, advertising can draw the attention of the audience, but not necessarily stimulate the sales. It is clear that consumers rarely rely on advertising as a single source of information before deciding what to buy. Instead, they use *multiple* information sources that are *complementary*, such as family, friends, *inspections*, and so forth. It is oversimplistic to say that advertising plays a decisive role. Most of the time, there are a range of factors a consumer would take into account, including their income levels, circumstances, and so forth. For instance, when it comes to luxury goods, only a limited number of consumers respond with a final purchase. Therefore, however persuasive an advertisement is, never can it lead to the viewers making the same purchase.

Meanwhile, consumers have low *tolerance* for sameness. There is much uncertainty about the preference of consumers nowadays, primarily because they have easy access to information. An existing brand is vulnerable to any new entrant. Brand loyalty is something of the past, and the rise and fall of a brand is abrupt. Even if brand preference is established because of advertising, there is no assurance it will be maintained. It seems to be an entrenched tendency of consumers to try different products. The main reason behind the high unpredictability of consumer behaviour is unclear, but it is certain that consumers will not buy the same product.

However, people should meanwhile admit that advertising has every now and then contributed to consumers' *unplanned* purchase. Banners, signs, flags and other visuals, for example, turn *unintended* shoppers successfully into impulsive buyers in their *mundane* shopping trip. Another function of advertising is to make people live in a world of fantasy, in which they consider themselves prettier, slimmer, richer and more outstanding. Advertising also succeeds in creating peer effect. It is not unusual that one buys something *on impulse* without knowing much about the product but merely assuming that his or her peers are using it.

As suggested above, individual's reactions to advertisements and preferences on a brand are

inherently complex and unpredictable, simple cause-and-effect conclusions are *elusive*. Despite boosting the sales of a product or service, advertising can hardly make any product or service dominate the market.

[近义词表]

1. erase=wipe out=remove: 抹去, 擦掉
2. flaw-defect-fault: 缺陷, 瑕疵
3. tempting=alluring=enticing: 诱人的
4. persuasive=influential=convincing: 有影响力的, 有说服力的
5. multiple=various=a compound of: 多种
6. complementary=balancing=matching: 互补的, 平衡的
7. inspection=examination=assessment=observation: 观察, 调查
8. tolerance=acceptance: 忍受, 接受
9. unplanned=impulsive: 事前没有计划的
10. unintended=unintentional: 无意识的, 不是有意的
11. mundane=dull=everyday=routine=dreary=boring: 枯燥的, 沉闷的, 平凡的
12. on impulse=on the spur of the moment=on a whim=impulsively: 一时冲动地
13. elusive=vague=indefinable=obscure: 难捉摸的, 难以确定的

Topic 51: The high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising but not the real need of the society where such products are sold. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

否认广告决定物品销售的观点:

- 决定人们购买不同产品的因素有很多, 而广告的任务(the role of advertising)仅仅是让消费者知道他们有这个需求(be aware of their needs);
- 不管广告影响有多大(however powerful advertising is), 由于受到收入、家庭还有其他因素的制约(constrained by income, family or other elements), 消费者或多或少(to a greater or lesser extent)都能意识到自身需要的局限性(the limits of what they need)。

认同广告决定物品销售的观点:

- 广告会误导人们的消费倾向(false or misleading commercials), 通过夸张的言词使消费者误认为他们对此有所需求, 从而刺激他们消费, 但实际上其功能并不能满足消费者的需要;
- 广告使社会上形成某种流行趋势, 人们对趋势和潮流的盲从而使他们成为潜在的消费者(potential consumer), 这类人很少考虑实际的需求, 而只是随波逐流(follow the trend)。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

[推荐范文]

Advertising is well-known as a method of *promotion*, a method used by corporations to introduce their products and services to the market, attract the eye of consumers and increase sales. Critics of

advertising argue that advertising is the main drive of soaring sales of some products and services, inducing consumers to purchase what they do not actually need in their daily lives. This contention is self-evident.

Advertisements conquer the audience mainly by sending them a message that they are lacking a specific brand or product that is likely to make them acceptable or even distinguished individuals in society. The advertisements as to medicine, *dietary supplement* and other life-enhancing products provide a typical example. **Targeting** the buyers that are doubtful or worried about health, advertisers have sought to encourage them to think that they are threatened by such problems as malnutrition, dysfunction of any part of their bodies. Lack of the knowledge in this field, the audience will **rush** to buy the advertised products. Such cases are *ever-present*, and the audience expects an immediate positive outcome —**disregarding** other solutions.

Advertising also works to create a best-seller image for a newly-marketed product. The audience is **tempted** to buy it in the hope that they can thus become one of the *eyewitnesses* and participants of a fad. It is not uncommon that cell phone users replace their phones every year, although the phone they have abandoned is still *in usable conditions*. They might not actually need to make purchases so frequently, but advertising spurs them to do so. The power of advertising has too often abused by advertisers, who tend to *give an exaggerated account of* the popularity of a product, soon after the product is marketed. So **gullible** are some buyers that they are driven to buy it. With the number of buyers growing, it will evolve into a buying *craze*.

In conclusion, people should stay *alert* to the influence advertising has on their decision making process. As indicated above, advertising has twisted the information about what product is needed, or what product is favoured, thereby driving people to make insensible buying decisions.

近义词表

1. promotion=advertising=marketing: 促销
2. dietary supplement=pills to improve health: 营养品
3. target= aim at: 瞄准, 针对
4. rush=hurry=dash=run: 急着去做…
5. ever-present=omnipresent=ubiquitous=pervasive: 到处都是的, 非常普遍的
6. disregard=pay no attention to=ignore=take no notice of=close the eyes to: 忽视, 忽略
7. tempt=attract=entice=lure: 引诱, 吸引
8. eyewitness=witness=observer: 见证人
9. in usable conditions=in working conditions=in serviceable conditions: 可以使用的, 可供使用的
10. give an exaggerated account of=exaggerate: 夸大, 花言巧语
11. gullible=credulous: 轻信的, 容易受骗的
12. craze=fad=trend=fashion=obsession: 潮流, 热潮
13. alert=attentive=watchful=vigilant: 对…警惕的, 留意的

Topic 52: Advertising encourages customers to buy in quantity not in quality. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

注重数量或质量的观点：

- 一般来说，促销（sales promotion）不属于广告，只是一种市场手段（part of a marketing process）；因此，即便消费者因廉价而大量购买商品，也未必是广告之过；
- 人们在购买便宜商品时，一般都不会太在意商品质量，而买贵重商品时则很注重质量，会考虑错误的购买决定是否会导致难以弥补的损失（whether a mistake is serious or easily recoverable）。譬如，如果买一瓶饮料之后发现不好喝，人们不会太在意；反之，如果买一栋房子之后发现不好，人们就会很失望。所以，是注重数量还是质量，主要取决于所购买的商品的价格和购买者的需要，而不是广告；
- 如果消费者发现产品质量不好便不会再买，而广告的宣传效用是暂时的（The effect of advertising is temporary, not lasting.）；因此，即便是被促销的产品，也需要满足基本的功能（perform primary functions）；
- 广告很多时候其实就是帮助解决滞销品（dispose of excess production）。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

Living in the information age, people are bombarded with substantial daily *doses* of advertising in multiple media. The argument that advertising, with its overwhelming power, leads to consumers' impulsive purchase has been accepted by more and more people. Consumers are encouraged by advertisements to purchase products in quantity without paying heed to quality. This *allegation* is *flawed*, as far as I am concerned.

The first fact to note is that despite the strength of advertising, viewers remain as decision makers. They gather information from advertisements based on their own interest. While some people focus on quality, others are concerned with price. Likewise, advertisements *stress* different aspects of a product, either quality or price, which is determined by contexts. Consumers are now *desensitised* to the information delivered by commercials and become increasingly cautious. Quality is, in most cases, a primary concern to them. Even those most loyal users of advertising are now *concentrated on* product quality, believing that neither pricing nor advertising is an effective facilitator of sales and consumers' satisfaction with quality is the key to repeat purchases.

Price is perhaps an *inducement* used by marketers to trigger sales, but other elements, such as product package, functions, after-sales service and warranty, appear to gain in importance. Advertising informs people of more choices, allowing them to make a buying decision according to their needs and favour a product for different reasons, either quality or price cuts. Needless to say, people have become more *circumspect* than ever before and more prone to the *interaction* of other factors, such as the advice of their friends, past experience, current knowledge and physiological state.

It is also necessary to draw a line between the concept of marketing and that of advertising. Advertising alone is not able to contribute high sales and the link between advertising and product

usage is in fact not clear. In its broadest sense, advertising is merely a means of generating demand in society by offering specific information on a product or service in a persuasive format. It is similar to sales promotion, package sales, low-pricing strategy and other marketing techniques. Advertising simply conveys the message relating to price, rather than creating this message.

The facts outlined above, when taken together, are in favour of a view that consumers take in the information delivered by an advertisement differently, and they are influenced by a variety of factors and driven by forces in a decision making process. Quality is of concern to them in most cases, instead of price.

近义词表

1. dose=quantity=amount: 数量
2. allegation=claim: 指控, 看法
3. flawed=faulty=blemished: 错误的, 有缺陷的
4. stress=emphasise=underline=underscore=accentuate: 强调
5. desensitised to=indifferent to=uninterested in: 对…不感兴趣
6. concentrate on=focus on=be conscious of=be immersed in: 全神贯注于, 专注于
7. inducement= stimulus: 刺激物, 动力
8. circumspect=cautious=prudent=careful: 谨慎的
9. interaction=interplay: 相互作用, 相互影响

第九类：环境问题

概述：环境问题是目前世界的一个热门话题，人们越来越关注环境恶化(environmental degradation)对地球产生的影响。

出题频率：每年必考。

一般来说，环境问题有：

- 全球变暖，冰川融化，海平面上升(sea level rise)，淡水减少；
- 污染物增加——放射物质的废物处理(radioactive waste disposal)，垃圾增多，废水增多，汽车尾气排放，导致生活环境恶化(deteriorating environment)；
- 自然灾害横行——干旱、水灾、沙尘暴、酸雨等(droughts, floods, sand storms and acid rain)；
- 能源供应不足，可替代资源(alternative energy)匮乏；
- 食品供应不足(food supply problem)，饥荒(famine)；
- 森林减少(deforestation)，过度放牧(overgrazing)。

解决环境问题需要采取以下步骤：

- 全球合作，制定环境保护的标准和具体措施；
- 提高公众的意识(awareness)；
- 政府投资，采用对环境有利的科技(environmentally friendly technology)。



Topic 53: Some industrialised countries have serious environmental problems. The damage to the environment is an inevitable result when a country tends to improve the standard of living. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

经济和工业发展是不是一定要以环境为代价(at the cost of environment)是一个被广泛争议的话题。社会学家和经济学家所认同的观点是——在经济发展最初，因缺乏资金，很多地区或国家只能使用落后的机器和设备(obsolete equipment and machinery)进行工业生产，而资源的使用不当和无节制(unchecked and reckless use of resources)造成了水污染、过度砍伐森林和开垦土地等问题。如果不发展工业，那么当地人会非常贫穷，只能依靠农业种植和砍伐树木获得收入，这些活动会破坏环境。

当经济发展到一定程度之后，国家有了足够的资源和财力，此时开始注意环保，使用新科技，规划资源，减少污染，植树造林(afforestation)，使用可更新能源，包括取之不尽的太阳能(make most of renewable energy, including inexhaustible natural resources, like the Sun)等等。同时，环境保护对经济发展也有很多的好处，例如提高产品质量、改善工作环境、延长机器寿命、增加资源使用的效率等等。

考题时间

学术类 2002 年

推荐范文

A question central to today's environmental debate is how economic development and environmental protection *interrelate*. Some people maintain that no economic target can be attained without some sacrifice made to the environment. As far as I know, there are a couple of *complementary* components, if *operated* properly.

For businesses, large or small, taking environmental consequences seriously can *impel* them to improve their production lines, make optimal use of materials and resources and increase the profit margin. For instance, the adoption of environmentally friendly equipment can reduce waste, minimise pollution, and *decelerate* the depreciation rate of machinery. Meanwhile, it can reduce businesses' expenditure in *compliance* with environmental standards. The third merit is boosting *loyalty* of employees, who have an appreciation for the safety and comfort of their working environment.

By adhering to environmental standards, industries will also make a favourable impression on their clients, build up word of mouth *reputation* and trigger sales. Some large industries in the past, when asked to take actions to make their production less environment-damaging, were worried about the proportional rise in operational costs. Their attitudes are now subject to *modification*, as the expense of improving equipment is temporary, and can be *paid off* by *forthcoming* profits. Customers are keen on products made from an environmentally conscious business, in a belief that its products are free of pollutants.

When businesses have become more profitable, more money will be available for *revamping* the environment. *Probing* the core of environment-related issues, one can observe that people are more likely to consider the possibility of incorporating environmentally friendly practices when enough funds have been raised and alternative livelihoods have been explored. Illegal logging, for example,

centralises in underdeveloped countries every year, where people are unable to find jobs. *In comparison*, economically-developed countries show more willingness to invest in forest conservation, as their industries rely less on natural resources and have become service-oriented.

To summarise, economic development and environmental protection are not *inimical*, but complementary. They are inextricably *intertwined*, and can be promoted simultaneously.

近义词表

1. interrelate=correlate=interconnect: 相互联系，相互作用
2. complementary=paired: 互补的，配对的
3. operate=manipulate=manoeuvre: 控制，调控
4. impel=compel=urge=drive: 激励，驱使
5. decelerate=slow: 将速度减慢
6. compliance=observance: 遵从，遵守
7. loyalty=allegiance=faithfulness: 忠诚
8. reputation=fame: 名气
9. modification=transformation=change=alternation: 改变
10. pay off=recompense=reimburse: 偿还，清还
11. forthcoming=imminent=impending=approaching: 即将到来的
12. revamp=mend=repair=restore: 修理，修补
13. probe=look into=investigate: 深入地看
14. centralise=concentrate: 集中
15. in comparison=by comparison= by contrast: 对比而言
16. inimical=contradictory=at odds=conflicting: 矛盾的
17. intertwine=interlink=interweave=interconnect: 互相缠绕的，互相联系的

Topic 54: Environmental problems are serious in many countries. It means that the only possible way to protect the environment is at an international level. To what extent do you agree or disagree on this hypothesis?

支持国际合作解决环境问题的观点：

- 很多环境问题在刚开始时是地方性的(*regional*)，但最后会成为全球性的(*worldwide*)，主要原因是人们共享着地球资源(*share the Earth's supply*)。譬如，空气污染或水污染会从一个地方扩展到另外一个地方(*transport pollution from one location to another*)；
- 单方面的努力是不够的 (*Unilateral moves are not enough.*)，需要国际合作采取多边行动(*take strong multilateral actions*)，制定出具体可行的解决措施，共同对破坏环境的行为予以制止；
- 可以从别国吸取经验和教训，学习先进的治理环境的手段和措施。

反对国际合作解决环境问题的观点：

- 如果所有环境问题都由国际合作解决，比较耗费时间 (*time-consuming and inefficient*)，而且由于很多问题是独立的(*isolated problems*)，完全可以由当地政府解决(*tackled by the local or*

national government);

- 造成环境问题的原因因地区而异 (causes and solutions differ from one region to another), 国际经验未必适用于某个特定的地区(International practices might not apply locally.)。

考题时间

学术类 2003 年

推荐范文

Globally, environmental degradation has been recognised as one of the main challenges that people have to overcome in the 21st century. The rapid deterioration of environment is believed to impose a severe *threat* on people's survival *in the years ahead*, if not solved effectively. In addressing this issue, countries worldwide should join forces and make a concerted effort, instead of working individually for inconsistent targets.

The first point to support international cooperation is that the impact of an environmental problem can be *on the global scale*. Common knowledge is that people live in a global environment and share natural resources and survive on the same biosphere. The *interdependencies* of ecosystems and the transport of pollutants are the main characteristics of the world. For instance, a stream or lake in a country can be affected by pesticides *released* from neighbouring croplands, lawns and gardens and by pollutants emitted thousands of miles away. Likewise, the depletion of a natural resource (such as deforestation) in one nation can have environmental and economic *ramifications* in many other countries.

Another benefit obtained from international cooperation is facilitating the exchange of goods, technology, know-how and capital. It is crucial to *hammering out* the best and quickest solution to the problem. Environmental problems are mainly found in *underdeveloped countries*, where industrial or agricultural developments are placed ahead of environmental protection. With a clear *intent* to *restore* the damaged environment, those countries have difficulties in *making headway, in the absence of* facilities or technologies. They need the support from the global community, especially those industrialised countries that have achieved remarkable progress in this field. By sharing experience in environmental management, countries can tackle problems with greater efficiency and at lower costs.

To summarise, cooperation between countries is inevitable in this global campaign, not only because the ecosystem is a unified mechanism but also because international engagement can make optimal use of financial and human resources. By collaborating with each other, countries are able to protect the global environment with using the least amount of resources.

近义词表

1. threat=danger=risk: 威胁
2. in the years ahead= in the years to come: 在即将到来的岁月
3. on the global scale= at the international level: 在世界范围内
4. interdependency=interaction=interplay=mutual dependence: 相互依靠, 相互作用
5. release=emit=discharge=dump=dispose: 排放
6. ramification=consequence=result: 结果, 后果

7. hammer out=arrive at=work out: 找到(问题的解决方法)
8. underdeveloped countries=developing countries=countries in a backward state: 落后的国家,发展中国家,欠发达国家
9. intent=intention=purpose=aim: 目标,目的
10. restore=repair=revamp: 修补,重修
11. make headway=make progress: 取得进步
12. in the absence of=lacking=without: 在没有…的情况下

Topic 55: Some people believe that air travel should be restricted because it causes serious pollution and will use up the world's resources. Do you agree or disagree?

支持限制乘坐飞机旅行的原因:

- 飞机排放出大量破坏环境的气体 (environmental destructive gases), 破坏臭氧层 (the ozone layer), 特别是私人使用的喷气式飞机(jet planes);
- 飞机不仅污染空气,还造成噪音污染和水污染 (noise and water pollution);
- 使用其他交通工具 (other vehicles), 比如船、火车、汽车等 (boats, trains and cars), 人们也可以外出度假,而且费用较低。

反对限制乘坐飞机旅行的原因:

- 与其他交通工具相比,飞机具有不可比拟的优势,如舒适、速度快;
- 飞机排放的气体对大气的影响要远低于工业废气 (industrial air pollution) 和汽车尾气 (car emission), 因此这点不应成为限制使用飞机的理由;
- 技术的发展 (technological development) 已经使飞机更加省油 (fuel-efficient), 排气量变低,一些减轻影响的措施已经实施 (mitigation measures have been taken)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

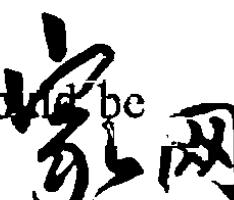
推荐范文

The issue of the impact of air travel on the environment has heated up in recent years, following the concern that more and more people *turn to* it as a means of travel. Restrictions have been preferably imposed on air travel, according to some people. There are some points in their argument.

The first is that aircrafts have been responsible for a large proportion of air pollution. Planes, either *idling* or taxiing, contribute a large proportion of local emission annually. Some might suggest that air is the only suitable mode of transport for long distance trips. This viewpoint is fallacious. Trains, for instance, serve as an *optimal* alternative, consuming less energy and causing less pollution.

As well as air pollution, aircrafts can cause noise pollution. Although it is difficult to measure the actual impact of noise on people's everyday lives, its ability to increase the anxiety and levels of annoyance has been *confirmed*. Especially to those living in the neighbourhood of an airport and around the flight paths, noise created by aircrafts is indeed a headache.

Although travelling by air is likely to cause problems, it is not to say that air travel should be



significantly restricted. Alternatively, air travel can be operated in a manner that its strengths can be fully taken advantage of. For example, by replacing old engines with cleaner ones, people can *mitigate* the environmental impact caused by flying. Meanwhile, aircrafts have a higher capacity, allowing greater numbers of passengers for each flight and thereby giving the best possible values to the fuel used.

In the light of the facts outlined above, substantial thought should be given to the problem of pollution caused by aircrafts. However, it does not automatically mean that air travel should be curtailed. Instead, people should make adjustments and improvements wherever appropriate to ensure the optimal use of this *form of travel*.

近义词表

1. turn to=resort to=rely on: 求助于, 依靠
2. idle=stay unused=remain redundant: 闲置的状态, 非使用状态
3. optimal=best=most favourable: 最好的
4. confirm=verify=prove true: 确定, 证实
5. mitigate=alleviate=ease=lessen=soften: 减轻, 减少
6. form of travel=means of travel=mode of travel: 交通方式, 交通工具

Topic 56: It is said that the best way to solve the world's environmental problems is to increase the price of fuel. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

支持提高油价的观点:

- 提高油价使人们, 特别是低收入家庭(low income families), 减少汽油的消耗, 有利于城市发展公交系统(public transportation), 从而减少私人汽车尾气的排放, 减少空气污染;
- 使汽车制造商致力于发明使用可再生和清洁能源的汽车(driven to develop the vehicles that are powered by other forms of energy), 从而减少空气污染。

反对提高油价的观点:

- 提高油价未必能阻止人们使用汽油(discourage people from using petrol), 因为汽车在很多国家是必要的交通工具(irreplacable means of transport)。同时, 提高油价可能会导致原油市场一片混乱(chaos in fuel market);
- 提高油价不能从根本上解决问题, 只会转移人们的注意力(distract attention from the root cause of the problem); 真正的解决方法是提高技术、发展环保汽油(create cleaner fuels)以及其他可更新能源(generation of renewable energy);
- 导致环境污染有多种因素, 仅仅依靠提高油价减少汽油消耗的办法是不能从根本上解决问题的。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年



推荐范文

The burning of fossil fuels is universally recognised as the largest source of emissions of greenhouse gases in the world and one of the key factors responsible for global warming. When there is a growing concern about the destructive effects of global warming and other environmental problems, some people argue that the best approach to deal with such problems is to increase fuel prices, assuming that it will lead directly to the drop in car use. This approach is productive to some extent, but some other measures should be given equal consideration.

It should be first noted that car use alone does not *take up* the entire consumption of petrol, although people's *obsession with* car use contributes greatly to greenhouse gas emission. Petrol is intended for other applications too, such as electricity generation, the daily running of equipment and machinery for industrial and agricultural purposes. People are not surprised to see that the appliances used by many families are powered by petrol as well. Therefore, when it comes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, people should take different methods simultaneously, instead of relying on any single method only.

People should meanwhile recognise the fact that the demand for petrol is generally *inelastic*, at least in the short run. The consumption of petrol would not vary significantly according to the fluctuation of petrol price. To such a high degree have people relied on petrol in their daily lives that they cannot cut petrol use immediately. Some people might argue that using public transport is an alternative, but notably, public transport itself is a large producer of carbon dioxide. Going on foot or by bike is clean, but not preferred by many people, who are extremely time conscious.

Therefore, the effort to reduce greenhouse gases emission by curbing car use cannot achieve any immediate outcome unless sufficient time is given. Over a period of years, petrol consumption is very likely to drop, when households realise that fuels represent an increasing proportion of expenditure. People might turn to fuel-efficient cars or reduce non-essential trips, both resulting in the drop in petrol use. Car manufacturers are forced to enlarge research and development investment in producing hybrid cars or cars powered by renewable clean energy sources, a *cure-all* for car emission problems.

In conclusion, imposing petrol tax is neither the main nor the only solution to environmental problems that people are struggling to solve, although the utilisation of fossil fuels, particularly petrol, is the largest source of emissions. Some other methods should be taken into consideration as well.

近义词表

1. take up=occupy=make up=constitute=account for: 占据
2. obsession with=fascination with=passion for: 对…入迷, 热爱
3. inelastic=unchangeable=fixed: 不变的
4. cure-all=panacea=universal remedy=solution: 万能的解决方法

Topic 57: Water resources around the world are falling deficient. Analyse the possible reasons and provide your suggestions.

水资源缺乏是一个很严重的问题, 目前世界有四分之一的人口没有获得安全饮用水的途径 (no access to safe drinking water)。

造成水资源匮乏的原因有很多，包括水利用率低（inefficient use）、地下水的过度使用（unsustainable use of groundwater resources）、人口的快速增长（rapid population growth）、工农业和家庭的需求加大（increasing farming, industrial and domestic demand）以及污染（pollution）等等。人们缺乏保护水资源的意识也是一个重要原因。

解决水资源匮乏的方法有：节约用水、收集雨水（harvest rain）、保护和补充蓄水层（aquifer protection and recharge）、废水循环利用（wastewater recycling）等等。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

Access to water is *vital* to every living creature on the planet. Despite the fact that approximately two thirds of the earth surface is covered with all forms of water bodies, countries worldwide are faced with different levels of water shortages. Some reasons can be cited to explain the emergence of this problem.

A trigger for a water crisis is people's lack of knowledge of the value of water. Given the ready availability of water in many countries, people tend to believe that the reserve of water in the world is infinite. Notwithstanding the increased expenditure on water supply, water is perceived as a cheap commodity by many families. Many people see water as a *perpetual* resource. For this reason, the *unbridled* use of water is commonplace, accelerating the exhaustion of this valuable resource.

Rapid population growth is another force contributing to the water crisis. Not only does it reduce the amount of water available for manufacture, farming and households, but also has a profound effect on the sustainability of *aquatic* ecosystems. Massive urban and industrial growth fuels unprecedented demands, often at the expense of aquatic ecosystems. Many water resources are not *replenished* before being re-used and *depleted*.

Human-induced pollution is worthy of concern as well, a factor regarded by many as the root cause of the rapid loss of drinkable water. The untreated discharge of various pollutants such as heavy metals, organic *Toxins*, oils and solids in water bodies is believed to have severe impacts. Industrialisation, meanwhile, results in *abnormal* climate and biological destruction. While some areas have become *barren*, other areas are hit by floods. Floods *ravage* everything, including reservoirs, dams and canals. The water supply problem will intensify.

As noted above, the steady loss of water is attributable to inappropriate usage, population growth and pollution. In order to tackle the above-mentioned problems, one can adopt various approaches, besides the existing strategies, such as restoration of ecosystems, rainwater harvest. New technologies can help ease water shortages, by tackling pollution and making used water recyclable. In agriculture, water use can be made far more efficient by introducing new farming techniques (e.g., drip irrigation). Drought-resistant plants can help cut the amount of water needed.

近义词表

1. vital=crucial=essential=central=critical: 生死攸关的，至关重要的，必要的
2. perpetual=eternal=everlasting: 永远的，永久的



3. unbridled=unchecked=uncontrolled=uninhibited: 没有限制的，未受控制的
4. aquatic=water-related: 和水相关的
5. replenish=refill: 重新充满，补充
6. deplete=reduce=exhaust=use up=drain: 减少，用完
7. toxin =contaminant= pollutant =poison=noxious waste: 污染物，有害的废物
8. abnormal=non-standard=unusual: 反常的，不寻常的
9. barren=arid=unproductive=infertile=dry=waterless: 干涸的，贫瘠的
10. ravage=ruin=damage: 毁坏，破坏

Topic 58: Many people believe that the human society has developed into a throw-away society, which is filled with plastic bags and rubbish. What are the causes and solutions?

垃圾增多的原因：

- 人口增长(population growth)导致人们对物质需求的加大，这必定会导致垃圾的增多(the increment of rubbish);
- 人们对垃圾可能导致的问题意识不强(awareness of waste issues);
- 消费者消费过多(over-consume)一次性产品(short-lived or disposable items)。

垃圾处理的方法：

- 颁布法律严厉控制垃圾任意排放(discharge of refuse);
- 改良工业生产(modify industrial production), 减少资源的使用(reduce raw material inputs);
- 采取相关垃圾循环再利用措施(disposal and recycling schemes), 大力宣传对垃圾的回收和利用, 提高人们的环保意识。

考题时间

学术类 2002、2006 年

推荐范文

Although waste disposal does not grab a headline as frequently as many other environmental issues do, it does not mean that it is less serious. As a matter of fact, the treatment of *garbage* continues to be a problem worldwide. Despite its sizable influence, many citizens have not yet realised the seriousness of this issue. It is the goal of this article to outline the potential causes of this problem and suggest possible solutions.

People should first recognise that the increment in garbage is a natural result of the social and economic development. *Unethical* businesses are the main *creators* of industrial waste, including heavy metal, chemicals, plastic, and other durable and non-recyclable materials. People's *quest* for a better standard of living gives them incentives to manufacture a rich variety of consumer goods and disregard the potential impact on environment. This practice can date back to the *earliest days* of industrial revolution, producing enormous waste that are unable to be *recycled* and causing ~~an~~ environmental disaster.

大英网

Another potential reason for the slow progress in waste treatment is people's low *awareness* of the opportunities to reduce, reuse and recycle waste. Many people do not have a firm *stand* against over-consumption and excessive production of disposable items. Besides, many citizens are not environmentally conscious, disposing of wastes whenever and wherever they consider convenient. Meanwhile, many manufacturers tend to use *virgin materials*, rather than recyclable materials in the course of production. That's why many communities are facing a particularly difficult position in waste treatment.

The best approach to address waste issues is simply to minimise its generation. It is primarily because the more waste people produce, the more waste they have to cope with. Waste recycling offers another means, although it requires the spontaneous commitment of both businesses and citizens. Additionally, laws should be *set out* to regulate corporation behaviour and make their operation environmentally friendly.

It is clear that the problem of waste disposal exists due to people's ever-growing demand for manufactured goods and slow response to the impact of this problem on the environment. Tackling this problem depends not only on individual's effort to keep the waste to a minimum but also on businesses' attempt to optimise their manufacture and reduce the *inputs*.

近义词表

1. garbage=refuse=waste=rubbish: 垃圾
2. unethical=immoral: 不道德的
3. creator=maker: 创造者
4. quest=pursuit: 对…的追求, 渴望
5. earliest days=outset =start=onset: 开始
6. recycle=reuse: 重新使用
7. awareness=consciousness: 意识
8. stand=stance=position: 立场
9. virgin material=raw material: 原材料
10. set out=lay out=enforce: 实施, 制定
11. input=resources used: 使用的资源

Topic 59: Food can be produced much more cheaply today because of improved fertilisers and better machinery. However, some of the methods used to do this may be dangerous to human health and may have negative effects on local communities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

肥料有很多种类：包括有机化肥（organic fertilisers），即动物的粪便（manure）；无机化肥（inorganic fertilisers），即人造化肥（man-made fertilisers, normally chemicals）。前者对环境一般不会有太大的影响，而后者对环境和人有较大的影响（chronic and accumulative effects）。虽然化肥对环境的负面影响是必然的，但是它对农作物生长有很大作用，因此本题写作的关键是：使用什么化肥？在什么时候使用？使用多少？

使用肥料和机器的好处：

- 抑制一些野生植物的生长 (stunt growth of wild plants), 有助于农作物更茁壮地成长 (bigger stronger plants), 增加产量 (lead to higher output);
- 有助于植物抗旱 (produce drought-resistant plants), 庄稼可以更好地抵御病虫害 (crop varieties that withstand pest attacks)。

使用肥料和机器的坏处：

- 长期使用化肥会降低土壤的肥沃程度 (reduce soil fertility), 导致土壤质量下降 (soil degradation), 进而导致农产品产量减少 (reduce agricultural productivity);
- 导致病虫害免疫能力提高 (acquire more resistance);
- 污染环境, 破坏生态系统 (pollute land and destroy local ecosystems), 甚至会伤及生命 (damage life);
- 化肥会残留在农产品内 (persist and build up in the body), 对人体健康有害;
- 化肥可能会损害生物多样性 (reduce biodiversity), 导致人们的食物单一化 (homogeneous diets)。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

Fertilisers and machinery used to be welcomed by countries worldwide as essential elements of industrialised farming, a landmark in the history of global agriculture. However, because of being used on a large scale worldwide, they have caused heated controversy. There is ongoing debate on the possible damages of industrial farming caused to the environment and *humanity*. In my opinion, both are still *irreplaceable*, although efficient and scientific utilisation is highly recommended.

Fertilisers and machinery are both essential in increasing crop yields, a solution to *starvation* throughout the world. In history, manual work *accounted for* the majority of farming, from sowing, irrigating to harvesting. The slow pace of human labour made it impossible to produce enough crops to feed populations. Farming is, on the other hand, exposed to the influence of many elements—weather conditions, soil compositions, pests or some *unpredictable* events like natural disasters. Fertilisers enhance crops or other foods' resistance to external disturbances, while machinery saves manpower by finishing the major part of the work. The yield is raised to the highest, and lands are used to the full. Enough food can be produced to meet the market need now, despite the continued growth of the population.

Some people *defy* fertilisers and machinery because of their concern on environment. However, this *notion* has been challenged by advances in this area of knowledge. Technological innovation has made machinery more environmentally friendly, and many machines used for farming purposes are now able to operate without generating much waste. Fertilisers, by comparison, are much less environment-damaging. Most fertilisers are organic and free of ingredients incompatible with the environment. Nor do they have *deleterious* effects on people's health.

Despite what has been discussed, farmers should beware of over-application of fertilisers. From an

environmental perspective, fertilisers and machinery should be classified and used with caution. The over-application of fertilisers not only has perpetually *disastrous* effects on farms but also injures the neighbouring ecosystem. Many scientific studies suggest that a long history of fertiliser use can significantly reduce land fertility. Other consequences include poisoning all wildlife feeding on farm crops (e.g., birds), and polluting the neighbouring water bodies. On health and safety grounds, fertilisers might bring remediless damage to eaters' health, for some chemicals, although not fatal themselves, might become life-threatening when accumulating inside eaters' bodies.

On the basis of the above-mentioned arguments, people are convinced that the sustainable supply of foods still *rests on* fertilisers and machinery, and the key is to use them properly and in moderation.

近义词表

1. humanity=human race=humankind=people: 人类
2. irreplaceable=unique=inimitable=matchless: 不可替代的，独一无二的
3. starvation=hunger=food crisis=food shortage: 饥荒，食物短缺
4. account for=explain=justify=give an explanation for: 解释
5. unpredictable=random=irregular: 随机的，难预测的
6. defy=boldly resist=boldly reject=act against: 公然反抗，反对
7. notion=concept=perception=thought=opinion: 想法，意见
8. deleterious=detrimental=life-damaging=life-threatening: 有害的
9. disastrous=devastating=ruinous=catastrophic: 具有破坏性的
10. rest on=hinge on=depend on=rely on=count on: 依靠，依赖

第十类：动物

概述：动物类题目是雅思写作每年必考的题目，主要针对动物的生存和人类与动物的关系问题。动物一直被人类用作各种用途(for practical purposes)，包括娱乐(马戏团)、消遣(宠物)、食用(家禽和家畜)、调查和研究(实验室动物)、商用(毛皮和药材)，诸如此类。动物保护是现在常被讨论的话题。

出题频率：每年一到两次。

保护动物主要有以下一些意义：

- 维护生态系统(maintain natural ecosystems)，保持生态平衡，确保可持续发展(consistent with the principle of sustainable development);
- 人类可以从动物身上获得灵感(draw on animal-based research for inspiration);
- 人类可以探知物种的起源(the origin of life)，进行科学的研究(scientific research);
- 动物有生存的权利(animal rights)，应该维护动物的权益(animal welfare)。

Topic 60: Some people hold that we should spend money and time on the protection of wild animals while others suggest that the money should be spent on populations living in the poorest areas of the world. What is your opinion?

保护动物的原因：

- 动物、植物和人是生态系统的组成部分(components of an ecosystem)；如果不保护好动物，那么生态系统中其他的环节，如植物、水源、土壤等的保存(preservation and renewal of vegetation, waters and soil)就会受损，从而给人类带来伤害；
- 动物是非常重要的资源，有多种用途；
- 动物的生存权利应该受到保护。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

In these years, animal protection has become a subject of ongoing scientific research and an issue of concern. People take different views toward the enormous spending required by wildlife conservation. It is suggested that the spending should be *diverted* to helping human populations, especially those living below poverty line, because human life is more valuable than animal life. In my opinion, the investment in animal conservation is *worthwhile*.

Animals, as a significant part of an ecosystem, have profound impacts on the sustainability of an ecosystem and on the well-being of humanity. All animals are connected in one way or another in food chains. For this reason, the demise of a species can lead to overpopulation or underpopulation of another species and then put this species at the verge of extinction. The natural balance will be disrupted and the ecosystem cannot be sustained. It would disable vegetation from *purifying* water, recycling nutrient and *pollinating* crops. We humans are eventually affected.

Another justification for animal protection is that animals play a significant role in the development of industries, as an important natural resource. People derive substances and materials from animals for different purposes. A typical example is that animals provide essential substances for drug-making. It is also very common that designers and engineers turn to wildlife for inspiration. For instance, the invention of *water-proof* clothing drew upon the research on sharks.

On account of those benefits, wildlife protection is a significant strategy that has far-reaching effects on the future of human. However, when implemented, this strategy should be adapted in different contexts. It should be noted that spending money simply on animals is not the approach that promises the best outcomes in all circumstances. For example, in those regions where inhabitants struggle with weak economics and have few job sources, direct spending on any animal program would not stop people from hunting and trading animals for a living. An alternative strategy is creating jobs or providing subsidies, lifting these regions out of poverty.

From what has been discussed, animals are key components of the whole natural order and have relevance to the sustainability of an ecosystem and the interests of humanity. Animal protection is a strategy that applies to the whole world, and might vary in different circumstances.

近义词表

1. divert=switch=redirect: 转移
2. worthwhile= worthy: 有价值的, 值得的
3. purify=cleanse=decontaminate: 纯化, 净化
4. pollinate=fertilise: 对…授粉, 使…受精
5. water-proof=water-resistant=rainproof=watertight=impermeable: 防水的

Topic 61: Some people strongly oppose animal experimentation, believing that it causes pain to animals, while some other people consider it necessary. What is your opinion?

支持把动物作为实验对象的观点:

- 动物不能够进行道德的判断, 也不会尊重其他动物的权利 (recognise the rights of other species), 没有能力做道德上的选择(have no capacity to make moral choices), 因此动物比人类低等, 不能够等同于人类;
- 人类目前找不到替代动物的实验品(replacements);
- 动物的神经系统不如人类发达, 痛楚已经最小化 (minimise pain), 而如果在人体上做实验是不人道的 (Vivisection practiced on human beings is inhumane.); 动物和人相似 (bear a resemblance to humans), 对外部的影响和人类反应类似 (respond similarly to external disturbances), 因此最适宜做人类的替代品;
- 人类的利益应该建立在动物利益之上(human interests should be placed above animal welfare), 利用动物做实验有助于科技的发展。

反对把动物作为实验对象的观点:

- 动物的生存权(the right to life)需要被保护, 禁止虐待行为(the prohibition of torture);
- 很多时候, 动物实验的目的只是为了一些商业用途(industrial products), 这是不道德的;
- 动物实验的结果和信息是不可靠的, 具有误导性(unreliable and misleading), 毕竟人类和动物有很大的不同(many differences between humans and animals)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

Perhaps no subject in the moral community is as controversial as animal testing. Animals, many people believe, *merit* more humane treatment. When animal-based experiments have long been the centre of criticism, I am of the opinion that such experiments are essential to both the well-being of human beings and that of animals.

There is little doubt, first of all, that most of the animal-based experiments are conducted for the development of technology and to date, there is little chance of finding satisfying *substitutions* for animals. Animals are used mainly because they bear a close *resemblance* to humans, either in behaviour or in cell structure. They respond to external disturbances (such as electrical shock) nearly

in the same manner as humans do. There is much evidence that most of what people know about themselves, including pain, stress, reproduction and nutrition, is based on findings of animal-based experiments. Animal testing proves one of the main approaches to predict the risk when drugs or other products are used on humans.

Another fact to support animal-based experiment is that animals are not the *equivalent* of humans, and can be used as resources for human purposes. Animals have no *capacity* to recognise the rights of other species. Nor will they take in consideration the interests of other species. It is possibly one of the main reasons why animals *feed on* each other. Humans, by comparison, use animal experimentations not only for their own interests but also for the interests of animals. For example, some medical discoveries can be used by veterinary surgeons to give medical care and treatment to sick animals.

Despite the justifications given for vivisection, researchers have the obligation to reduce animal testing and animal suffering. There is a growing recognition that animal tests are mostly done for commercial purposes and most of them are avoidable. For instance, the cosmetic industry has been exploiting animal experimentation simply for diversifying products and maximising profits. The fewer cosmetic products people use, the fewer animals they have to *slaughter*. When scientists are empowered to carry out cruel experiments like vivisection, such powers should not be abused.

To summarise, one can subscribe to the notion that animals can be taken as resources intended for the benefit of humans, although meanwhile it is certain that suffering should be controlled to the minimum during experimentation.

近义词表

1. merit=deserve: 值得
2. substitution=replacement: 替代品
3. resemblance=sameness=similarity: 相似
4. equivalent=counterpart: 匹配的人或者物
5. capacity=ability=capability=competence=aptitude=power: 能力
6. feed on=eat=survive on: 以…为食
7. slaughter=kill=massacre=slay=butcher: 屠杀, 屠宰

Topic 62: Far too little has been done to prevent animals and plants from dying out, although people have noticed this problem for a long time. Why have people failed to improve this situation? What are your suggestions?

物种灭绝的原因:

- 缺乏保护意识 (lack of environmental awareness), 不知道生物和环境之间的联系 (have no knowledge of the correlation of living species and ecosystem);
- 没有资金和技术, 需要利用动物和植物做资源 (animals and plants treated as resources for human purposes);
- 人口的增长导致动植物栖息地减少(shrinking space for habitats)。

解决方法：

- 成立相关机构, 筹集资金(fund raising), 资助物种保护项目(conservation projects);
- 签订国际协议(sign international protocols), 采取国际合作的形式共同保护动植物;
- 增加宣传力度(launch campaigns for animal welfare), 提高保护意识(raise awareness)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Nowadays, the progressive *extinction* of living species on the planet—either animals or plants—has arisen as a big environmental challenge, according to many scientists and researchers. Despite the growing concern on this issue, little progress has been made in this field. There are some factors that account for why this has happened. In my opinion, this situation can be remedied, provided that some reasonable steps are taken.

The sharp fall in living species is first attributed to people's continued and heavy reliance on them for their own interests. An age-old tradition is that animals are raised, *bred* and *fed* for human use. For example, laboratory animals, working animals and sport animals have been used for economic reasons or to fulfil different tasks throughout much of human history. The meat of *rare animals* is regarded as a delicacy in some countries, for example, whale meat in Japan. When it comes to plants, over-logging, over-grazing and soil erosion are the root causes of the *dwindling* vegetation. *Over-utilisation* of living species has made many animals and plants face extinction risk.

Another reason cited to explain this is that few people take the mass extinction of species seriously. For example, fur is desired and pursued as a fashionable status symbol in many countries, even in those countries where people are known for their environmental concern, such as New Zealand, Canada and Australia. Barely have buyers realised that their purchase decisions will encourage the fur business to further animal slaughter. Rainforest destruction is another example. Despite strong opposition to lumber harvesting, this problem continues simply because people have an ever-growing appetite for land to live on (such as buying luxury properties in the country) and wood products to consume (such as furniture). Humans' pursuit of comfort and enjoyment has long been justified and *condoned*, even though the pursuit is at the expense of other species on the planet.

From what has been discussed, it is clear that lack of awareness and over-reliance on natural resources are the main reasons why species are being pushed closer to the *brink* of extinction. Humane education represents a long-term commitment and will help raise a generation that has a real knowledge of environment protection and stays alert to the risk of animal exploitation and ecological degradation. In addition, it is imperative to carefully measure and control any activity that is likely to pose a threat on the survival of species. Decision makers and individual citizens alike should take into consideration the impacts of their decisions and behaviours on living species. It is important to realise that preservation of living species is not *sentimental*, but essential to the well-being of humankind.

近义词表

1. extinction=death=loss=disappearance=annihilation: 灭绝



2. breed=reproduce: 繁殖
3. feed=give food to=nourish=raise=bring up: 喂养, 饲养
4. rare animal=exotic animal=endangered animal=threatened species: 珍稀动物, 濒临灭绝的动物
5. dwindle=shrink=decline=disappear: 消失
6. over-utilisation=excessive use=over-exploitation: 过分使用, 滥用
7. condone=forgive=disregard=ignore=overlook=excuse=pardon: 宽恕, 忽视
8. brink=verge: 边缘
9. sentimental=emotional=unrealistic: 感性的, 不现实的

Topic 63: Some people think that killing animals for food is cruel, but others claim that animals are a necessary part of diet. What's your opinion?

支持用动物做食物的观点:

- 富含蛋白质(high in protein)和必要的营养物质(essential nutrients), 没有替代品(alternative);
- 动物没有能力作出道德上的抉择(make moral choices), 也不会尊重其他物种的权利(cannot respect the rights of other species), 因此它们不能够被看作是道德权利的拥有者(possessors of moral rights);
- 食物链(food chain)有捕食者(hunters), 也有被捕食者(prey), 物竞天择, 适者生存, 这是生存原则; 因此, 取用动物作食物是天经地义的。

反对用动物做食物的观点:

- 肉类富含动物脂肪和胆固醇(high in saturated fat and cholesterol), 吃肉过多(over-consumption)有害健康(health problems);
- 所有动物都有生命权(entitled to possess their own lives), 吃动物肉是违反动物权利的行为(violate animals' rights);
- 工业化农场经营导致环境污染(Factory farming causes environmental damage.), 是一些食物传染疾病的来源(responsible for the foodborne disease), 进而有害人体健康(pose health risks)。

考题时间

学术类 2002 年

移民类 2003 年前考过多次

推荐范文

It is a widespread practice that livestock is raised and *butchered* for human consumption. Although it has been condemned as cruelty to animals, a counter-argument is that meat is the necessity for people's health and well-being. To the best of my knowledge, meat is a regular part of the diet and there is no alternative to animal food sources.

The first justification is that animal source foods provide a wide range of *nutrients* that are difficult to obtain in adequate quantities from plant source foods. Insufficient intake of those nutrients will produce negative health outcomes, such as poor growth. A diet with a good combination of meat and vegetable is thought to have considerable value. Some might argue that consumption of meat can



pose health risks and increase the risk of foodborne illness. This statement is fallacious, considering the fact that people can kill *bacteria* and remove risk factors by cooking properly and using scientific methods in manufacture.

Another point to note is that most of the meat available in supermarkets for people's consumption is produced by industrial agriculture. In view of the intense use of modern technology and mass production techniques, the produced livestock, *poultry* or fish cannot be taken as ordinary animals but only as manufactured goods. By making use of *economies of scale* to produce enough food at an affordable cost, industrial farming is essential to addressing food supply problems.

The significance of capitalising on animals as a food source is therefore undeniable, but it is important to realise that people cannot exploit animals and become addicted to meat consumption. Animal fats, for example, increase the risk of heart disease and meat is frequently associated with *outbreaks* of food poisoning. Meanwhile, people's *insatiable* desire for meat might lead to intensive livestock farming and animal slaughter, which has a direct impact on the well-being of animals worldwide.

From the *preceding* discussion, one can see no reason why livestock or some other animals cannot be used as food. Switching to an animal free diet is a personal option, but the question remains whether one can ensure sufficient intake of nutrition necessary for one's health. When there is little room for argument concerning the use of animals for meat, it is necessary to impose standards and prevent animal exploitation.

近义词表

1. butcher=kill for meat=cut for meat: 宰，屠杀动物来获得食物
2. nutrient=life-enhancing substance=nutrition: 营养
3. bacteria=microbe=microorganism=germ: 细菌，菌类
4. poultry=fowl=livestock: 家禽
5. economies of scale=cost-effective advantages=advantages obtained from mass production: 因大规模生产而获得的经济节约
6. outbreak=occurrence=outburst: 爆发，突发
7. insatiable=avid=greedy=voracious=ravenous: 不知足的，不能满足的
8. preceding=previous=earlier=above: 之前的，以上的

Topic 64: Discuss the arguments for and against raising pets.

支持养宠物的观点：

- 可以消除压力(remove stress), 解闷(relieve boredom), 给生活带来乐趣, 在某种程度上是一种精神寄托;
- 动物可以得到很好的保护(well protected)和照顾, 它们可以居住在更加清洁和舒适的环境下(live in cleaner and more comfortable conditions)。

反对养宠物的观点：

- 宠物可能被虐待(maltreated)或喂得过饱(overfed)，有一些宠物被关在狭小的空间(in small cages or flats)，或者长时间被锁着(chained up for long periods)，不利于其自身发展；
- 对人变得依赖，使其失去动物本性；
- 违背动物自由的意愿，是对其自由权的侵犯；
- 在很多地方，宠物的数量过多(overpopulation)，造成排泄物污染(fecal contamination)，对环境造成影响。

考题时间

移民类 2002、2006 年

推荐范文

In these years, animal welfare has become a subject of controversy and it has been argued that animals should not be regarded as property by human beings or used against their own best interests. When pet raising has become a way of life in many societies around the world, it has, on the other hand, raised the question of whether it is a breach of animal rights. Below are some arguments concerning pet ownership.

Pet animals are known for their loyalty and *playful* characteristics and believed to have a positive effect on the health of their owners. The pressures of modern lifestyles are tremendous. Compared to previous generations, people are more likely to live independently and away from their families at the present time. Adopting a pet animal as a companion can give quality to the owner's life, and help reduce stress and blood pressure. It is also regarded as a solution to the feeling of isolation and loneliness. These two facts are combined to justify why there are an increasing number of people now depending on pet animals as companions or even a *therapy*.

Raising pets benefits pets as well. Providing *companionship* and giving pleasure to their owners, pets receive loving care and attention in return. Some might argue that holding a pet is *unnatural*, because pet animals would lose their original way of life. However, people should meanwhile recognise that some animals are *unfitted* to the wild environment. It is morally wrong that people force animals to struggle with food, clean water and other necessities in the wild environment.

Keeping an animal is therefore beneficial, but, notably, there is no guarantee that every pet lives a happy life. Ignorance of an animal's needs for space, exercise or contact with members of the same species, for instance, has been found as a common problem with raising pets. It should also be noted that many people adopt pets for wrong reasons, such as as a statement of affluence or a status symbol. They are very likely to abandon or even kill pets when their initial interest subsides. When holding pet animals has become popular, other problems will result, e. g., pollution caused by excess *manure*.

Based on the facts outlined above, people can conclude that pet-keeping is a tradition that can be either good or bad, from an ethical point of view. On the one hand, it gives people companionship and great pleasure and animals obtain a loving home and a happy life. On the other, inappropriate treatment can *rob animals of* the basic right to well-being.

近义词表

1. playful=lively=animated: 好玩的，活泼的
2. therapy=cure=remedy=treatment: 治疗
3. companionship= company: 陪伴
4. unnatural=abnormal=aberrant=deviant: 非自然的，不正常的
5. unfitted=unsuitable=incompatible with=incongruous with: 不适合的，不相容的
6. manure=dung: 粪便
7. rob sb. of=deprive of=take from: 夺去，剥夺

第十一类：城乡差距和城市化

概述：城市化是一个越来越受关注的社会问题。城市化(urbanisation or urban sprawl)是指农村地区建立城镇，或者是城市不断地向农村扩展(expansive growth of a metropolitan area)。

出题频率：每年一到两次。

城市化产生的原因：

- 经济：工业的发展使得工厂和商业(包括超级市场)不断在乡村地区建立；
- 社会：人口快速增长，大量农民来到城市以求获得工作机会；
- 技术：交通工具的发达使人们可以更容易到较远的地方，因而有更多人迁居郊区；
- 个人：人们希望获得更大的生活空间(expand living space)、更好的生活环境(attractive living conditions)，从而选择在郊区居住。

城市化产生的负面影响：

- 经济：人口增加导致基础设施的费用增加(increased infrastructure costs)；
- 社会：大量的流动人口(high mobility of populations)会导致犯罪率上升，影响社会稳定；
- 环境：影响空气质量(impair air quality)，导致污染，影响人们的身体健康。

解决城市化负面影响的措施：

- 保护和提升自然资源(preserve and enhance natural and cultural resources)；保持当地的城市风貌和文化(protect the local landscape and culture)；确保新的建筑项目不会破坏乡村的风景和生态系统(prevent any damage to rustic scenery and ecosystems)；
- 发展基础设施的建设(upgrade infrastructures)，使人们具有更强的环保意识(make people environmentally conscious)，譬如说，城市新发展的地区可以鼓励人们步行或使用自行车(make areas of urban sprawl walkable or bicycle-friendly)。

另外，城乡差距(widening gap between urban and rural areas)也是一个常考的问题。

城乡差距主要体现在：

- 收入差距(the income gap/disparity between urban residents and rural residents)，财富分配的不平均；



- 乡村缺乏获得教育的途径(lower access to education), 文盲率较高(higher illiteracy);
- 医疗资源主要集中在城市(medical resources concentrated in cities); 疾病的爆发导致生产力的损失(national productivity suffers);
- 资源投入的不平衡——乡村缺乏各种基本设施和服务, 比如电力、能源供应(electricity and fuel supply)、公路、电话和网络(access to telephones and the Internet)等;
- 城市人口密度更大(population density); 就业机会更多(more job opportunities)。

解决城乡差距的方法:

- 制定优惠政策促进郊区发展(make preferential policies to boost rural development);
- 增加基础设施的投入, 改善郊区的交通、道路、电子通讯(roads, streets, rapid transit system, telecommunications)等;
- 全面提高农民的科学文化素质, 提高其生产力(productivity); 鼓励郊区居民积极主动创业, 创造更多就业机会(more job opportunities), 提高收入(raise income), 从根本上改变贫穷落后的状况。

Topic 65: Good facilities can be found in cities but not in the countryside. Therefore, new doctors and teachers should be sent to the countryside. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

将医生和老师派去农村有以下优点:

- 医生通过在农村实习可以提高技术(raise standards through practice)并增加工作经验, 更有机会发现一些疑难病症(discover rare, profound and difficult diseases), 也更有机会依靠临床技术, 而不是优良的科技(rely on clinical skills, rather than advanced technology), 这是现代化医学教育(modernisations of the medical education system)的薄弱环节;
- 相对城市而言, 农村地区的医生和护士很少, 获得医疗服务的途径也很少(narrow access to medical treatment), 因此, 将先进的技术引入到农村有利于提高农村人民的健康水平, 并从整体上提高农村医疗水平;
- 将先进的教学经验和师资带入到农村, 建立教学体制完备的学校, 有利于农村教育的发展, 从根本上提高农村人民的素质;
- 有助于解决毕业生就业问题, 同时让毕业生有更大的施展自己才华的空间。

将医生和老师派去农村有以下缺点:

- 农村医疗设施极为简陋和短缺, 工作艰难乏味(hospitals and clinics are under-resourced and the work so difficult and unstimulating), 会导致部分人员的不满情绪;
- 现代的教师经常依靠教学辅助设备(teaching aid), 比如电脑教育(computer-based teaching), 而农村设备不足, 教师无法很好地进行教学;
- 农村收入较低(poorly paid), 难以满足医生和老师的日常开销, 他们不会专心投入工作(make commitment to work), 积极性不高, 从而造成资源的浪费(waste of human resource);
- 任何工作者都希望为家人提供更好的生活标准.offer better life), 阻止或强迫他人放弃追求更好生活质量的目标和愿望(stop the desire of individuals to seek a more satisfying quality of life for themselves and their families)是违反人权的(breach of human rights)。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

Poor facilities have been found as a common sight of rural areas. To improve this situation, some suggest that new doctors and teachers should be *assigned* with tasks in the countryside, but not in urban areas. There are some strong arguments for this suggested solution.

The first is that hospitals, clinics and schools are severely understaffed in rural areas, compared with their overstaffed counterparts in the city. The imbalance of resource and staff has chronic effects on the well-being of rural people. Lack of education or medication has made them among the most disadvantaged in a country. Allocating new doctors and teachers to those areas can at least provide a temporary solution. Besides, it helps address the issue of distributing the graduates from medical school and normal college, with filling those *vacancies* for *physicians* and teachers in rural communities.

To the doctors or teachers that graduate freshly with a degree only, working in rural areas enables them to enrich work experience within the shortest possible period of time. Opportunities are scarce in the city, where numerous candidates are in the race for a single position. The chance of raising standards through practice is so *meagre* that it will over time hamper rural practitioners' career development and make them uncompetitive in a skill-based society. Facility shortage to many doctors in the country is an opportunity, instead of a challenge. They are in a position to rely more on clinical skills than on sophisticated equipment. For teachers, they teach with few teaching aids. All contribute to the increment of their skills.

Despite those benefits, the place of work should be chosen by doctors or teachers themselves and compulsory assortment is not justifiable. It is not ethical to stop the desire of individuals for a more satisfying quality of life. Needless to say working in rural areas has many issues to address, working conditions, transport and housing. For this reason, those graduates who volunteer to take rural employment deserve a better pay as a *recognition* of their contribution and also as an *incentive*.

From what has been discussed, working for a period of time in the country can benefit new teachers and doctors alike with increasing their work experience and meanwhile, address the service shortage facing those areas. However, the voluntary sign-up should be guaranteed, instead of compulsory assignment.

近义词表

1. assign=appoint=send=allocate: 指派, 分配, 分派
2. vacancy=position=post=job opportunity: 空缺, 职位
3. physician=doctor=general practitioner=surgeon: 医生, 外科医生
4. meagre=scanty=slim: 微弱的, 小的
5. recognition=acknowledgement=appreciation=respect: 认同, 赏识, 公认
6. incentive=motivation=encouragement=inducement: 鼓励, 奖励, 刺激

Topic 66: Some findings have revealed that cities around the world are growing large. Could you outline the possible causes and predict consequences?

城市化的原因：

- 人口增加和移民(an unprecedented population growth and migration)造成基础设施不足(devoid of basic amenities), 导致原有的基础经费不足, 城市条件恶化(urban decay), 于是城市居民开始迁居城外, 导致城市的扩展；
- 随着经济的发展和家庭收入的提高 (strong economy and increasing household incomes), 人们开始喜欢低密度的住宅区 (strong preference for lower-density housing); 同时, 由于人们可以支付得起汽车等交通的费用(able to afford the automobile), 这也使得人们更易迁居城外；
- 城市规划不当(bad city planning)导致道路的建设和基础设施的扩建(construction of roads and the provision of infrastructure)与地区统筹发展不协调(unplanned development), 最终使得城市居民迁居城外。

城市化所造成的影响：

- 环境影响(environmental impact): 郊区的景观千篇一律(monotonous suburban landscapes); 空气污染, 有害健康(ill-health due to air pollution generated by traffic);
- 社会影响(social impact): 城市人口流动增大(high mobility)会导致犯罪率的上升(a surge in the crime rate), 人们不会有社区的感觉 (sense of community), 人与人之间的关系比较短暂(abbreviated), 社区的团结和价值不复存在(loss of community spirit and values);
- 经济影响 (economic impact): 在郊区建设基础设施导致政府财政压力(adverse fiscal impacts), 对基础设施的要求不能够被满足(unmet demand on infrastructure); 交通堵塞(traffic congestion)影响工作效率, 延误商品和服务的输送(delay the delivery of goods and services)。

考题时间：

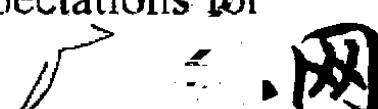
学术类 2002 年

推荐范文

Of those issues that have concerned the government, academics and the public throughout the world, urban sprawl is one of the most prominent. There are conflicting views toward this growing trend. While it has been taken as a positive development in many newly emerging cities, it is increasingly perceived as a threat to rural environment and considered as a trigger for numerous urban problems. The objective of this essay is to evaluate the forces behind this trend and its consequences.

Population growth is widely recognised as the primary reason. The room in the city centre is so limited that it fails to provide enough housing to accommodate an ever-growing population. Another problem that has intensified in the inner city is infrastructure shortage and poor conditions of buildings. Lack of *amenities*, such as water and electricity supply, waste *disposal*, sewage *treatment*, to name but a few, has left no choice to urban dwellers but to resettle in the suburbs, where they have easier access to new facilities.

City dwellers are not always moving outward unwillingly. The continued increase in household incomes gives *renewed impetus* to urban development. People nowadays have higher expectations for



quality of life and a growing appetite for lower-density housing with a larger open space. It is possibly the main reason why the *real estate* market has its focus now on the *outskirts* of the city, but not on the centre. *In the meantime*, the affordability and *ubiquity* of car ownership has made transport a less serious concern for those living in suburbs. They can *commute* daily between the place of work and the place of residence *with ease*.

The sustained expansion of cities will make a *marked* impact on the society in several dimensions. The high traffic volume between suburbs and urban areas would cause severe air pollution and reduce the lands suitable for farming. Urban sprawl requires large developments, causing areas to lose some of their unique qualities and characteristics. From the economic perspective, the relocation of a high population in suburbs will pose adverse fiscal impacts on the local government in infrastructure construction. To those who used to live in suburbs, the *inflow* of new *inhabitants* would *damage* the community spirit and make relations between neighbours fragile.

Urban sprawl is, therefore, a trend which has a strong effect on the environment, communities and government budgeting. When urban decay and citizens' desire for higher standard of living make this trend *irreversible*, the emphasis should be placed on planned and sustainable development.

近义词表

1. amenity=facility=service: 设施，设备，服务
2. disposal=clearance: 处理
3. treatment=handling=dealing: 处理
4. to name but a few=to mention but a few=and so on=and so forth: 诸如此类
5. renewed=new: 新的
6. impetus=momentum=thrust=drive=force: 推动力
7. quality of life=living standard=the level of comfort and wealth: 生活标准，生活质量
8. real estate=property=housing: 房地产
9. outskirt=suburb=the periphery of a city: 郊区
10. in the meantime=meanwhile: 同时，与此同时
11. ubiquity=prevalence=popularity: 普遍
12. commute=go back and forth: 通勤，在两个地方之间来去(常用于上下班)
13. with ease=easily=effortlessly=without much effort=without difficulty: 轻松地
14. marked=noticeable=distinct=manifest: 显著的
15. inflow=influx=arrival: 流入，到来
16. inhabitant=dweller=citizen=resident: 居住者
17. damage=injure: 破坏
18. irreversible=unalterable: 不可扭转的，不可逆转的

第十二类：预防犯罪

概述：雅思考试中的犯罪类题目考查的内容比较广泛，有青少年犯罪、道路犯罪、预防犯罪和罪犯的惩治。犯罪的原因有很多，主要是经济上的拮据和生活上的困窘造成的；有些人是行为和心理不正常(*eccentric behaviour*)、性格有缺陷(*character flaws*)，因此成为惯犯(*repeat offenders*)；年轻人犯罪往往是因为同伴的压力(*peer pressure*)和自己的一时冲动(*on the spur of the moment*)。

出题频率：每年一到两次。

预防、打击和惩治犯罪有很多种方法：

- 教育是主要手段。很多违法者，特别是年轻的罪犯，不知道自己的行为可能会对公众安全构成威胁(threat to public safety)，甚至造成严重的伤亡(cause serious injury or death)；
- 对于各种恶劣的违法、违纪行为，应采取严厉的惩罚措施(severe punishment)；
- 创造就业机会，促进经济发展，让人们有稳定的收入(steady income)。

Topic 67: The only way to improve road safety is to impose severe punishment for driving offences. Do you agree or disagree?

减少道路事故和伤亡(reduce accidents and casualties on the roads)的方法：

- 提高人们的道路安全意识(boost the sense of road safety)，从而减少交通事故的发生(reduce the likelihood of road traffic crashes)；
- 增加警力和巡逻(reinforce the police force and increase patrol)，加强对法则法规实施的监督(enforce compliance with rules and regulations)：包括车座的安全带(seat-belts)、摩托车头盔的佩戴(motorcycle helmets)，驾驶时速的限制(enforce speed limits)，还有酒后驾驶的惩罚(punish drink driving)；确保所有的交通工具都满足安全标准(ensure that all motor vehicles meet minimum safety standards)，含有基本的安全设备(basic safety equipment)；
- 改善道路状况，增加交通信号灯(traffic lights)，明确路牌标识(road signs)，增加检速摄像头(speed cameras)，提供高效的、便宜的公共交通服务(provide efficient and affordable public transport services)；
- 其他一些法律法规上的努力也很重要：如提高驾驶年龄(raise the driving age)，提高驾驶考试的标准(raise the standards in the driving test)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Road safety has long been an issue of concern to the public, and to the government. Nothing qualifies as a sufficient compensation when a road accident occurs. Despite the *painstaking* effort to reduce death, injury and *trauma* across the world, many countries are seeing traffic accidents increase.

exponentially. In improving road safety, some people advocate **harsh** punishment. In my opinion, it is merely one of the many **countermeasures** and cannot prevent all criminal offences on the road.

In many cases, many automobile accidents occur not because drivers belittle or defy road regulations but because those regulations are unfamiliar to them. It is an everyday occurrence that rule-breaking acts and traffic crashes are linked to poor driving skills. Many drivers have limited experience in coping with different situations and an inaccurate estimation of the complexity of road conditions, despite having passed licence tests. It alerts people to the **loopholes** in policies, such as the loose control over car use, low requirements on driving training and low licence standards. In tackling those problems, it is imperative to require licence applicants to attend more safe-driving courses and pass strict tests.

Besides education, other endeavours, such as improving road infrastructure and transportation systems, are equally important. Road conditions should be improved to allow different users, including drivers, cyclists and pedestrians, to use roads safely. Other facilities, such as stoplights and stop signs, can be used wherever appropriate to curb speed driving. Furthermore, authorities can **sponsor** the research for road safety measures and effective precautions, such as identifying risk factors of different driving patterns. By translating these findings into policies and practices, the government is in a stronger position to protect vehicle occupants and **vulnerable** road users.

Wider intervention of local authorities is also recommended, such as increasing patrols in those areas where accident rate is high. Road regulations should be reassessed and revised regularly so as to combat road offences more effectively. When the existing policies fail to regulate road users' behaviour, **tightening** the control is preferred. However, as suggested before, strict standards require full **compliance**. Without regulations closely observed, standards are in fact **vain**.

It can therefore be made clear that punishment is not the only way to cut the accident rate and improve people's safety on road. Some other measures, such as increasing road users' knowledge of rules and defence driving skills, improving road infrastructure and enforcing compliance with standards, are all important.

近义词表

1. painstaking=diligent=careful=conscientious: 辛勤的，兢兢业业的
2. trauma=suffering=pain: 伤口，(精神上的)创伤
3. exponentially=dramatically=markedly: 显著地
4. harsh=unsympathetic=unforgiving=severe=strict: 严厉的，毫不留情的
5. countermeasure=preventive measure/action=precaution: 预防措施
6. loophole=mistake=escape=dodge: (政策和法律中的)漏洞
7. besides=apart from=aside from: 除了
8. sponsor=fund=subsidise=support: 资助
9. vulnerable=defenseless=susceptible: 容易受伤的
10. tighten=increase=boost: 增加，加大
11. compliance=conforming: 遵守
12. vain=worthless=futile=ineffective: 徒劳的，没有价值的

Topic 68: Police in Britain do not carry guns. Some people believe that unarmed police are unable to protect citizens, but some suggest that arming the police will lead to a surge in violence in society. Discuss those two views.

支持街道巡警佩带枪支(street patrols being routinely armed)的观点：

- 佩枪有助于威胁不法分子，保护公众免遭伤害(protect a public who are becoming innocent targets);
- 对巡警而言，带枪是一种自我保护(Bearing guns is a means of defence.)，因为携带枪支的罪犯越来越多，警察本身也有可能面对致命的暴力(faced with deadly violence)。

反对街道巡警佩带枪支的观点：

- 警枪会助长使用枪支的风气(police weapons add fuel to the gun culture);
- 枪支容易引起恐慌(panic)，佩枪警察很难与社区居民融洽相处(blend with the community);
- 警察佩枪可能导致滥用枪支解决个人恩怨，最终导致执法不公(increase the potential for miscarriages of justice, unofficial death penalty)。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

Whether to arm the police is a contentious subject. While some people maintain that unarmed police are unable to protect law-abiding citizens, others reject this notion, believing that it leads to a drop in violence in society. There are several factors that account for the stark contrast between the two thoughts.

The primary concern on armed police is that it would increase the potential for miscarriages of justice and *mistaken* shootings of innocent civilians. The legislation in many countries is supportive of this concern. Laws protect citizens from torture or cruel treatment and also their rights on arrest or detainment. If armed, the police will be less likely to think twice before pulling the trigger. They can easily get away with private *execution* by inventing a legitimate excuse, such as self-defense. The chance of a shoot-out would naturally rise, causing many *preventable* injuries or losses of life.

Arming the police might also *add fuel to* the gun culture. Nowadays, perhaps nothing is worse than the continued rise in the gun ownership rate. Arming the police can never *redress* the imbalance but worse, give criminals a *motivator* to carry guns even for minor crimes. On the other hand, in those communities that are otherwise peaceful, armed police are *intimidating* and the fear of crime will spread wildly. It would lead to further demand on private gun ownership, and expose members of the public to higher risk.

Arming police is therefore not advisable in most cases but only allowed in exceptional circumstances. For example, in those areas where armed crimes are rampant, armed police protect not only the public but also themselves from the potential attack. It gives the police the leverage in their combat against criminals, especially those hardened criminals. Firearms also serve as a *deterrent* to *would-be* offenders. If street patrols in some neighbourhoods are routinely armed, it helps cut the rates of crime.

The access to weapons should therefore be limited, for the simple reason that carrying guns leads to higher likelihood of mistaken shootings and to higher levels of violence. Carrying guns is only accepted when the police are in conflict situations and confrontations with criminals.

近义词表

1. mistaken=incorrect: 错误的
2. execution=the death sentence=killing=capital punishment: 死刑
3. preventable=unnecessary=avoidable: 不必要的, 可以避免的
4. add fuel to=fuel=invigorate=encourage: 助长, 鼓励
5. redress=restore=remedy: 补救, 恢复
6. motivator=incentive=impetus: 刺激因素
7. intimidating=daunting=frightening=scary: 吓人的, 让人心惊胆战的
8. deterrent=warning: 震慑物, 警示物
9. would-be=possible=likely=prospective=potential: 潜在的, 有潜力成为…的(人或者物)

Topic 69: Do you think it is better to send criminals to jail or let them receive education or job training?

接受教育和工作培训的好处:

- 教育可以提高处理日常问题的技巧(skills in coping with everyday problems), 比如人与人之间的矛盾冲突(interpersonal conflict)、寂寞感(loneliness)和压抑感(depression); 可以改变态度和思维方式(attitudes or ways of thinking), 使他们更积极地面对人生, 对生活重新充满希望;
- 继续接受教育(continue their education)有助于提高他们的生活技能(enhance practical life skills), 增加工作竞争力(assist them in finding jobs), 减少对社会的负担, 这对于其家人、社会和国家都是不无裨益的。

将犯人关进监狱的好处:

- 将罪犯关进监狱对潜在罪犯有震慑的作用(deterrent effect), 是正义战胜罪恶的象征(a sign of the triumph of good over evil);
- 犯人在监狱行为受到监控(being closely monitored), 不会对外界造成伤害。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

In the public mind, a prison is a place to keep those who have done wicked things in captivity, in order that they will not *contaminate* law-abiding citizens. However, there is a growing concern in these years that imprisonment is a less effective form of punishment, and some alternatives seem to promise more satisfying outcomes. I agree on this proposed change, with evidence that imprisonment can be merely taken as the last *resort*.

Education is of critical importance to *rehabilitating* an *offender*. It first changes delinquents' attitudes toward society and family, a *prerequisite* to their *reintegration* into the community. It

meanwhile allows them to keep in contact with the community, an opportunity that prisoners are normally deprived of. With the passing of time, they lose confidence and the ability to function prosocially. The risk of re-offending is thus higher. The third benefit is preventing offenders' peer group effect, because by receiving education in a proper learning environment, offenders have lower chance of reinforcing each other's antisocial and criminal behaviours in group situations.

Similar to education, work is one of the most important interventions in corrections, whether it takes the form of work release or vocational training. Money is the main *inducement* of many crimes, such as shoplifting, robbery, burglary, and so forth. Job training enables offenders to acquire earning capacity and improve job skills. By this they can become productive members of society and have the opportunity to behave normally towards family or occupation or society. Greater post-release employment success will, in general, lead to a lower rate of recidivism.

However, to those habitual criminals, who have committed crimes repeatedly and show little respect for the legal system, education and job training might not make any significant difference. This category of offenders gives little thought to their past or future. Their behaviours and thoughts are deeply *ingrained* and *unbending*, in which circumstance imprisonment is the best way of keeping them from being *perpetrators*. Meanwhile, imprisonment has deterrent effects and can deter potential offenders from becoming actual offenders.

To sum up, it is clear that the results of imprisonment can be mixed and it is only effective in restricting those who are very likely to commit repeated acts of violence. By contrast, education and vocational training suit those who committed less serious crimes, preventing them from becoming re-offenders after release and assisting them to reorganise their lives.

近义词表

1. contaminate=taint=infect=influence: 污染, 影响, 传染
2. resort=alternative=option=choice: 选择
3. rehabilitate=restore=mend=re-establish=reshape=remould: 改造, 重新塑造性格和行为
4. offender=lawbreaker=delinquent: 违反法律的人, 行为不良的人
5. prerequisite=requirement=precondition: 前提条件
6. reintegration=blending: 重新融入(社会)
7. inducement=incentive=enticement: 刺激物, 动机
8. ingrained=embedded=deep-rooted=fixed: 根深蒂固的
9. unbending=fixed=unyielding: 固定的, 不妥协的
10. perpetrator=criminal: 罪犯, 犯罪者

Topic 70: Many people are afraid of leaving their houses because of the spread of crimes. Some think that more actions can be taken to prevent crime from occurring, but others think little can be done. What is your opinion?

减少犯罪的措施:

- 加强执法力度, 严惩犯罪分子和不法分子, 从根本上打击其犯罪的想法;



- 加强预防，鼓励受害人报案，同时设法消除受害人担心报复的心理(fear of reprisal)；
- 加强潜在遇害者的安全防范(improve the physical security of vulnerable targets)；
- 加大对事件多发地点的巡逻和监控力度(directed patrol, surveillance)；
- 增加就业机会，解决住房、教育、健康医疗等社会问题(job, housing, education, healthcare)。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

The rise in the crime rate in the past decades has *fuelled* public worries about the rapidly declining safety of their communities. Some people take the *position* that little can be done to prevent themselves from *victimisation*. As opposed to this general pessimism, many people, however, maintain that in *combating* crime, people should adopt a proactive approach. I *side with* both of them.

The first point to support this is that the government can increase intervention, including launching anti-crime public campaigns, enforcing new laws, and providing education. A civilised society is *characterised* by a high literacy rate and a low crime rate. The negative relationship between these two *parameters* implies that one will be away from a life of crime if given the access to education. Another method relies on the *combination* of imposing *tougher* laws and training a more effective police force. Not only does it penalise those offenders but it also deters prospective criminals. Moreover, the government can capitalise on the mass media throughout the country to alert the public to the threat of crime and teach citizens self-defence techniques.

For individual citizens, many crimes can be *nipped in the bud*, if they keep *vigilant* at crimes and are brave enough to fight back. It is particularly true in cases where burglars break into houses without an alarm system, and shoplifters target those shops that are not under the surveillance of security camera. In simple terms, it is people's negligence that causes them to fall prey to the criminals. On other occasions, criminals are *pampered* by people's *cowardice*. If they possessed courage to chase criminals or at least report to the police on a crime, there would be fewer victims.

To tackle crime, as indicated above, requires the commitment of nearly all members of society, from the government to ordinary citizens. Although there might not be a great deal one can do to prevent crimes from occurring, it is not entirely helpless. Solutions exist somewhere always, but wait to be found and practiced.

近义词表

1. fuel=increase=invigorate=stimulate: 促进，激励
2. position=stance=attitude=opinion=view: 看法，立场
3. victimisation=persecution: 迫害，伤害
4. combat=fight=struggle with: 和…斗争
5. side with=agree with=support=be in sb.'s camp: 支持某人，和某人在同一阵营里
6. characterise=typify: 表现…的特色
7. parameter=factor: 因素，参数
8. combination=mixture: 联合，结合

9. tough=strict=rigid=stringent: 强硬的，严厉的
10. nip crimes in the bud: 防止犯罪于未然
11. vigilant=watchful=wary=alert= cautious=attentive: 警惕的
12. pamper=spoil: 纵容
13. cowardice=spinelessness: 怯懦，胆小

Topic 71: There are more and more effective security measures in large cities to reduce the crime. Does this endeavour bring more benefits than problems?

否认安全设备给人们带来好处的观点：

- 有时有些措施未必有效，设备昂贵未必有用，效果差强人意(counterproductive)，甚至适得其反(achieve unexpected outcomes)；
- 并不能减少犯罪，而是将罪犯的目标转移到了其他地方 (fail to reduce crime, but displace it to other areas)；
- 有时这些措施限制人的自由(restrict freedom)，侵犯人的隐私(invade privacy)；
- 防止犯罪的设备会增加人们对犯罪的恐惧(raise the fear of crime)，对正常的生活有很大的影响。

赞同安全设备给人们带来好处的观点：

- 可以提高人们对犯罪的警惕(alert people to the risk of being victimised by crime)；
- 可以达到震慑的目的(accomplish the purpose of deterrence)；
- 可以用作对罪行的证明(proof)。

考题时间 |

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文 |

In these years, the society has seen rapid proliferation of different measures aiming to prevent victimisation. It is followed by a *protracted* debate over its positive and negative impacts. In my opinion, it is a reflection of the *inflated* fear of crime, but not of actual levels of crime.

To a larger or lesser extent, the increased presence of anti-crime devices fuels the fear of crime and has a *devastating* effect on people's quality of life. Crimes are concentrated in particular areas, but the fear of crime spreads across the whole community and affects nearly every resident. The most annoying aspect of this trend is that people's freedom is *curtailed* (for example, using the stairway of a building less frequently due to the alarm installed there) and sometimes, people's privacy is invaded (due to the concealed surveillance cameras in offices). There is little, if any, evidence that the threat people perceive has a real life counterpart.

On the other hand, although some measures are said to deter or stop crime, they too often produce opposite outcomes. For example, lighting in a dark area may reduce fear but also enable criminals to see their targets more easily, leading to a high probability of attacks. The benefits of *self-protective* measures such as gun ownership and martial arts training are doubtful because nobody can say with

certainty that the net effect is to decrease harm. Most personal defensive devices are either too difficult to use or less effective than expected.

Crime reduction and crime prevention also rely on other approaches rather than on security measures. Criminals choose their targets based on time and whereabouts. Citizens will be less vulnerable to victimisation if they bypass those places where crimes frequently occur. There is no need for carrying chemical agents for self-defense. Many mansions are armed with expensive in-door surveillance systems, but issuing passes to occupants and tenants and preventing easy access to the building is more effective and economical. In the inner city, where crimes are epidemic, eliminating the dilapidated buildings used by criminals for hiding or selecting a target is more useful than requiring all shops and residents nearby to install expensive security system. The central part of crime prevention is altering the environment, by which the root causes or at least the facilitators of crime can be eliminated.

As suggested above, it is difficult to measure the effectiveness of anti-crime equipment and users should examine it regularly. The crime prevention framework should focus on making the environment safe from crime, reducing the potential for crime in high-risk situations and *halting* the possibility of future crime.

近义词表

1. protract=prolong: 延长, 加长
2. inflated=increased=escalating: 上升的, 增加的
3. devastating=destructive=harmful=damaging=dreadful: 破坏性的, 有害的
4. curtail=limit=restrict=restrain=inhibit=curb=reduce: 限制, 减少
5. self-protective=self-defensive: 自卫的, 自我防卫的
6. halt=stop=freeze: 阻止, 停止

第十三类：弱势群体

概述：弱势群体(disadvantaged groups)是雅思写作常考的题目。弱势群体包括老年人、妇女、儿童、少数民族(minority ethnic groups)和移民等需要社会提供经济支持的人们(dependants)。由于种种原因，这些人在社会中的地位不高，受到歧视(face discrimination)，因此他们的权益需要受到保护(protect their interests)。

出题频率：每年三次左右。

弱势群体的主要弱点体现在：

- 老年人：健康状况下降(deteriorating health), 缺乏接受新知识和技术的能力(unable to adopt new technology and learn new skills);
- 妇女：接受高等教育的机会较男性要少(educational difference), 常需要料理家务(family commitment and domestic life), 需要产假(maternity leave), 这是导致其在劳动力市场上不被雇用的原因；
- 儿童：经常受到贫困、家庭暴力、社区暴力、同年龄群体欺凌、性骚扰、教育程度不高等问题

的影响；他们在生活上不能独立，需要成年人的支持；

- 青年：因缺乏经验，不受雇主欢迎，同时很多雇主认为年轻人的忠诚度不高，这也是青年人的社会地位(social standing)比成年人的社会地位低的一个原因；
- 少数民族和移民：语言障碍(language barriers)、技术欠缺(a shortage of skills)以及有可能面临的歧视(discrimination)导致其不能在就业时具有较强竞争力。

Topic 72: With the ageing of society, we are now beginning to see a growing interest in further abolishment of mandatory retirement. Do you think that mandatory retirement is obsolete or should be sustained?

强制退休(compulsory retirement/ fixed retirement age)的坏处：

- 强制使身体健康、经验丰富的资深员工退休实际上是对人才的一种浪费(a waste of human resources)；
- 未来的医疗养老保险费用是一项巨大的开支，强制退休难以保证退休人员安度晚年；
- 年轻人需要较长时间来学习业务和提高业务水平，强制年纪大的资深员工退休不利于年轻员工的培训(assist training young workers)和成长；
- 对于很多人来说，失去工作等于一种侮辱(insult)；而根据年龄与员工解除合同是一种歧视(discriminate against people on the grounds of age)；
- 对于雇主来说，强制退休需要支付一大笔退休金，从而导致资金的不足(lead to the shortfall in capital)。

强制退休的好处：

- 如果不设定退休年限，那么员工退休时很容易引起劳资纠纷，不利于人员的顺利调整(retirement will become a point of dispute, rather than something that can happen harmoniously and smoothly)；
- 老员工很难接受新思想和新观点(accept innovative ideas)，不利于单位进行创新和改革；
- 强制退休能给年轻人提供更多的就业机会，使年轻人有施展自己才能的平台；
- 有的老人希望自己的晚年不再有工作的压力(expect the final years of their life to be less pressured)，退休可以使其安度晚年。

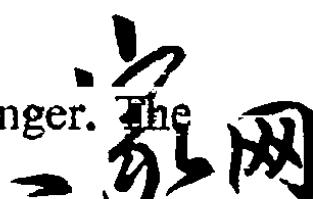
考题时间

学术类 2003 年

推荐范文

Mandatory retirement is a prominent issue raised by the continued expansion of the aged population. The notion that the older people should be forced out of employment because of age is set to become obsolete. However, the *paradox* is that a fixed retirement age is still being widely adopted by many employers as usual, either overtly or impliedly. My opinion is that the ways people look at older people as a section of the workforce should be subject to *modification*, in a world where the growth of the ageing population is a clear trend.

Due to improved diet, higher incomes and medical advances, people nowadays live longer. The



ongoing increase in the *life expectancy* leads to the subsequent extension of working lives. It comes as no surprise that productivity and intellectual ability of workers would remain the same as they approach age 65 and in the years beyond. Meanwhile, older employees have a wealth of experience and specialised knowledge they have obtained throughout their decades-long working lives. All stand them in good stead, despite their slightly reduced physical abilities. The age prejudice is therefore unjustified, causing businesses to lose a major source of expert personnel.

Another disadvantage of mandatory retirement is the difficulty in finding qualified replacements for senior employees who have retired. Contrary to popular belief, senior employees are unlikely to *impede* promoting young employees. Instead, they ensure the consistency of staff training of an organisation. Many senior employees are willing to stay on the junior jobs and earn less when they reach retirement age. Besides, their leadership is essential to the improvement of younger employees' skills. With senior employees, a corporation guarantees the diversity of perspectives and minimises the risk of relying on *impetuous* decisions made by young, inexperienced employees.

Despite those justifications for longer working lives, working in later life might not be *aligned with* the interest of all older people. For blue-collar workers, their choice is very limited. They are either forced out because of ill health or tired of working days and nights. In many instances, despite being able to work, the majority of senior people prefer retirement, or at least working shorter hours. Income has failed to be an effective incentive, compared to being part of society and contributing to the society in later life. For this reason, retirement should be made a voluntary option to the senior.

Based on the above-mentioned arguments, one can conclude that the changing demographics have lent support to raising the age of retirement or just abolishing mandatory retirement. It is in line with the extended life expectancy and in employers' favour, although it is up to older people themselves in deciding whether to retire or not.

近义词表

1. paradox=contradictory aspect: 矛盾
2. modification=adjustment=adaptation=alteration: 改变，调整
3. life expectancy=lifespan: 寿命
4. impede=obstruct=hinder=hamper=hold back: 阻止
5. impetuous=impulsive=reckless=heedless: 冲动的
6. aligned with=in line with: 和…一致

Topic 73: In many countries, the proportion of older people is increasing steadily. Do you think it is a positive or negative change to the society?

老龄化(ageing society, ageing population)有可能带来的负面影响:

- 增加医疗费用(result in escalating health care costs), 对家人及社会是负担(impose a burden);
- 导致劳动力年龄结构的变化(a shift in the age structure of the workforce), 影响工作节奏(the pace of work);
- 在老龄人口不断增加和出生率低(low birth rate)的情况下, 导致劳动力紧缺(labour shortage)。

老龄化有可能带来的正面影响：

- 老龄化在某种程度上意味着人们的平均寿命更长 (increased life expectancy), 人们贡献自己知识的时间更长；
- 老年人可以利用本身具有的专业技能 (professional expertise and specialisation), 在退休后做一些志愿者的工作 (do some volunteer work); 换言之, 社会可以在成本降低的情况下, 仍然拥有足够的劳动力；
- 老年人口的增加 (swelling of ageing populations) 会刺激医疗保健技术的发展, 有助于改善医保的条件、环境及整体技术水平；
- 老年人口的增加会对一些行业产生新的需求 (create a fresh need for some professions), 譬如说保险业 (insurance)、储蓄 (saving) 等, 从而帮助社会获得更多的经济收入 (achieve greater economic gains)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

移民类 2002、2004 年

推荐范文

In many countries, the trends toward fewer children and more senior citizens are proceeding at an accelerated pace. A long and healthy old age was previously a cause for celebration, but now viewed as a “burden on society”. As far as I see, fears that problems will arise from an ageing population are *unfounded*.

People tend to believe that the ageing of a society leads to slower growth of population size and to a shrinking workforce. The *dominant* way of looking at an older society has been to see this as a problem—an increasing burden on the working population. The fact is that as the number of young people falls, organisations will find it harder to recruit from their traditional pool of school-leavers and graduates. To tackle this problem, an increasing number of sectors and companies are now *desperate to* keep their highly experienced older workers. Therefore, an ageing population will by no means constitute a problem because older people should work at or beyond retirement age. Nor will it lead to a crisis of labour.

Another widespread worry is the sufficiency of wealth available in society to sustain the retired population. Paradoxically, when people are concerned about the public expenditure on the retired population, they have ignored private transfers of time and money from the old generation to the young one. It is important to note that parents' earning capacity grows nowadays because of having fewer children. The total time they spend caring for dependents drops, and they are thus *released* for productive work. When they reach retirement age, they are in a stronger position with better financial security. In later years their children should receive an adequate *inheritance*, assisting them in turn to achieve a comfortable retirement.

In addition to establishing a solid financial base for families, older people also have time to offer for other benefits of family and those of the community. Healthy and energetic, they are the *backbone* of voluntary services. Voluntary services are not *worthless* just because they are unpaid. Senior workers can provide families or voluntary organisations with legal, accounting, computer or other skills for free.

As suggested above, the fear that people will suffer from the “burden” of too many elderly people is unreasonable. Any issue that arises from having a larger, older and healthier elderly population should not be viewed as a challenge for the century to come, because improving health and increased life expectancy mean that today’s older population is able to lead a fuller life than any generation before them.

近义词表

1. unfounded=groundless=tenuous: 站不住脚的
2. dominant=leading=main=major=prevailing: 最主要的，占主导地位的
3. desperate to=anxious to=eager to=keen to: 热切
4. release=free=liberate: 解放
5. inheritance=legacy=heritage: 遗产
6. backbone=main part: 主要的部分，主力
7. worthless=of no value=valueless=useless: 没有价值的

Topic 74: Currently more and more people respect elders and become convinced that older people should live with their families, which is in contrast to the view that older people should live at a nursing home. What is your opinion?

老人与家人同住的好处：

- 老人通常有较强的家庭观念 (value strong ties among family members), 与家人同住会使老人有归属感(maintain their ties and sense of belonging), 在精神上有寄托, 不会孤独(a lonesome feeling); 而且家人的照顾与养老院相比要更加周到、全面;
- 有些老人健康状况很好(in good physical condition)、思维活跃(have a lively mind), 仍然希望对社会作贡献(remain contributing members of the community), 如果在老人院里, 会和主流社会隔绝(isolated from mainstream society)、和社区分离(separated from the rest of the community);
- 不需要支付在老人院的费用(do not need to pay for the fee of the nursing homes)。

在老人院(nursing home, retirement home, old people's home, rest home)的好处：

- 老人生活自理的能力较差(lose their ability to function independently)、需要专人照料, 而家人由于工作的负担无法照顾老人;
- 养老院会提供好的住房环境, 老人可以有不同的住宿选择(a good form of housing, a wider range of accommodation); 老人拥有在社区生活的感觉(a genuine community feel), 得到同龄人的陪伴(the chance to enjoy the company of their peers), 不会孤独和寂寞;
- 照顾更专业, 设施更好(more professional staff and better exercise facilities), 生活质量高(improve their quality of life), 让老人保持敏锐的思维和健康的身體(keep their minds sharp and physical fitness);
- 有专门适合老人的休闲活动(social and leisure activities)和健身项目(exercise programmes), 并且随时可以获得医疗工作人员的帮助(access to on-site care staff, close-by medical assistance)。

考题时间

本题在近几年移民类和学术类考试中曾考过多次

推荐范文

The *swelling* of the aged population is an *inescapable* trend in many countries. There is no point in denying that managing this fundamental social change is an unprecedented challenge, such as presenting suitable housing and care options to the elderly people. As to whether a nursing home suits the elderly better than their own homes (where they can stay with their families), my view is that it is a decision that varies according to personal needs and characters.

It is true that nowadays, many older persons are able to stay active in their old age because of medical advances, healthier lifestyles and anti-ageing technologies. It is time that people *rethought* the perceptions of what it means to be old. Many retired people feel the need to contribute to the community after a lifetime of service to businesses and their families. They love to be involved in all sorts of activities and enjoy being included in groups. Considering their desire to maintain their independence and be part of society, if they do not have a decent quality of life, they will feel *excluded*. For this reason, the retirement home is not a preferred option.

Families and friends are the key to a happy old age. Elders can enjoy the *company* of the peers of the same age in a nursing home but meanwhile, suffer a loss of family life. Living away from their families, older people are more prone to the feeling of loneliness. The *lingering* stereotype of the average senior citizen as a *frail* and *passive* family member should be scraped now. Older members are capable of *shouldering* more family responsibilities following their retirement. Their sense of well-being is linked to the extent to which they are involved in family duties.

Despite the strong preference among the elderly for staying with their families, a nursing home functions well to help those who do not have the company of their families. In addition to offering the access to social activity and engagement, a nursing home provides professional care service to old people, most of whom are not capable of caring and cooking for themselves. For those who are taken to hospital frequently for treatment, the rest home is particularly a good choice, as there are many health and medical specialists.

As suggested above, considering the fact that nowadays, many elderly people are able to remain healthy and active, they should be given the chances to participate in social and family activities as well as pursuing hobbies and other interests. Only when their ill health or emotional well-being becomes a serious problem, should a nursing home be taken into consideration.

近义词表

1. swelling=growing=expanding: 变大，膨胀
2. inescapable=unavoidable=inevitable: 不可避免的
3. rethink=reassess=re-evaluate: 重新衡量，重新考虑
4. excluded=expelled=isolated=insulated: 隔绝的，被孤立的
5. company=accompany: 陪伴
6. lingering=lasting=enduring=persistent: 逗留不去的，持久的
7. frail=weak=fragile=feeble: 虚弱的，脆弱的

8. passive=inert=inactive: 迟钝的，不活动的
9. shoulder=bear: 承担，承受

Topic 75: In many countries, women join the army as men do. However, some people argue that the army solely needs males. What is your opinion?

女性不应该参军的理由：

- 女性需要料理家务(cope with the heavy workload at home)、照顾小孩(undertake childcare responsibilities)；
- 生育的时候需要产假(maternity leave)；
- 不能够获得男性军人的认同(gain acceptance from their male counterparts)，表现不能获得同等的认同(receive equal credit for their performance)，要面对性别歧视(face sex discrimination)，而且军队中性骚扰(sexual harassment)的问题时有发生；
- 女性体弱(vulnerable)，而战斗一般对身体的强度要求很高(intensely physical)，比如需要携带很重的装备(carry heavy loads)；女性在艰苦的条件下往往不能很好地工作(do not function well in appalling conditions)，没有坚强的意志力(do not have a strong will)。

女性可以参军的理由：

- 女性拥有和男性一样的斗志和意志力，体力也可以通过锻炼提高；
- 女性的特质使她们更适合从事一些特殊兵种，比如护理(caring professions)和文职(perform clerical jobs)；
- 现代科技可以克服女性身体素质的不足(overcome physical limitation/muscle disadvantage)，因为很多武器现在都是远程操控的(remote-controlled)，科技含量高。

考题时间

学术类 2003 年

推荐范文

Stepping into the 21st century, women have set foot in nearly every walk of life. However, the army is still a male-dominated area in much of the world. A great many people hold *bias* against women's enrolment in the army. In my view, females can contribute to the army just as males do, despite some of their shortcomings.

The first standpoint to *conscript* females is that they now have more chances to receive education. In comparison with the past, where the army recruitment policies focused on strength and fitness, the current focus is on academic ability. Physical fighting, either armed or unarmed, no longer features in modern warfare. It has been replaced by battles between tanks, armours, missiles or warplanes, most of which are computerised. In other words, females can perform military tasks as their male counterparts do, provided that they are well-educated and well-trained.

Secondly, women have inborn merits that *stand them in good stead*. Females are less likely to commit faults, for they are accustomed to dealing with matters with accuracy and caution. Patience and consideration of others account for the high presence of females in army hospitals or logistics

departments. Other impressive personality traits include their endurance of hardships, especially in **gruelling** conditions, and their tenderness, a character required in the caring profession in the army.

Notwithstanding their strengths, females have some limitations they may need to overcome. The first obstacle is the social attitudes. Females have to cope with the pressure exerted by their families, acquaintances, or friends, as serving the army is widely seen as a deadly job, which is exclusively for males. The second obstacle is sexual discrimination and harassment, which seems common in most armies and can discourage females from serving their countries.

In conclusion, females' presence in the army should be approved and encouraged. Their performance can be guaranteed by their innate strengths, despite the fact that they might have to cope with prejudices and other external disturbances.

近义词表

1. bias=prejudice=preconceived notion: 偏见
2. conscribe=enlist=enrol: 征召入伍
3. stand sb. in good stead=advantage sb.: 对…有利
4. gruelling=harsh=tough=difficult=severe=arduous: 恶劣的

Topic 76: Gender imbalance has long been a general phenomenon not only in the labour market but also in formal education. Some analysts argue that it is impossible to eliminate the underrepresentation of women in some subjects in the university. Do you agree or disagree?

男女数目在一些科目不能均衡的原因：

- 专业需求：有一些专业(如工科)需要投入很多时间和精力(require extraordinary commitments of time and energy)，需要很强的理性和逻辑思维，而通常男性在这方面有明显的优势；
- 传统文化：很多行业还是以男人为中心的 (male-oriented profession)，导致女性就业率很低 (underrepresentation)。因此，在选择专业时，女生会考虑毕业后的就业问题，而最终不会选择使其日后很难就业的课程；
- 性别差异：女性一般容易受到结婚和养育小孩的影响(marriage and motherhood)，经常会受到日常家庭生活的困扰 (interruptions of daily domestic life)，因此不适合一些工作强度过大、工作时间过长的工作。

尽管如此，男女学生的数目应该尽量做到均衡，原因如下：

- 重男轻女或重女轻男(favour male over female applicants or otherwise)会造成歧视(constitute a form of discrimination)，和学术自由相悖(inconsistent with academic freedom)；
- 男女比例均衡有助于调节学习和工作的氛围(create a positive study or working environment)；
- 现在很多行业的性质发生变化，需要更多异性的参与，如一些非传统职业，像汽车机械和建筑等需要更多女性职员 (nontraditional careers, such as auto mechanics, construction trades)，幼教行业需要更多的男性教师(demand more male teachers)。



考题时间

学术类 2003 年

推荐范文

Although gender equality is widely promoted at modern colleges, females are still underrepresented in some subjects. Some people tend to treat it as a *persistent* problem, believing that the root of this problem is not in the university, but should be seen in a wider context. This conclusion is *cursory* and should be reviewed in today's society.

The first point to note is that females have *made a lot of inroads into* fields that have been traditionally dominated by men. To serve in the army was, for instance, the *exclusive* right of males, but today, more women have been enlisted. Many would consider the army as the most ideally "men only" profession. If females can make a success of it, they can succeed in every other field. The *ascendancy* of woman has been seen in the surge in their prominent positions in society and in the traditional blue collar business world. Women should not be considered *unqualified* or *incapable* of any university subject.

Universities that provide a gender-fair environment see benefits for both students and faculty. *Historically*, the gender *imbalance* at colleges has isolated students from the real world, where there is a high chance of dealing with females rather than just males. The tension or conflict between the sex in the university environment only allows students to exercise their ability to work with peers of the opposite sex. Faculty gets the chance to address the problem of gender inequality and discrimination, which has characterised campuses for decades. This results in a better learning environment, and thus a better thought of university.

Despite what has been discussed, it should be admitted that to put gender equality into practice is a complex task. There are a number of *hurdles* a female applicant has to overcome in the pursuit of academic objectives, and the first is from family. Traditional families often feel reluctant to support their daughters' *quest for* higher education. The idea that university is mainly for men to learn a *trade* to support their wives and family remains prevalent. The women's role is being defined as supporting their husband through performing *menial* tasks of life.

In conclusion, achieving a gender balance in the university is no longer an unachievable aim at the present time. While the competence of women has widely been recognised by their male colleagues in a wide range of occupations, the balance between men and women in an academic environment is deemed as a necessity. Although problems such as gender prejudice and *favouritism* continue to prevent women's full participation in some subjects, these problems are losing their leverage.

近义词表

1. persistent=lasting=constant=permanent: 持续的，永远的
2. cursory=superficial: 表面的，草率的
3. make some inroads into: 影响…
4. exclusive=absolute=sole: 唯一的，专有的
5. ascendancy=dominance=superiority: 优势，统治地位
6. unqualified=incompetent=unprofessional: 不合格的，不胜任的

7. incapable=incpt=incompetent=powerless: 无能的
8. historically=in the past=in history=traditionally=in times gone by: 历史上，在以前
9. imbalance=inequity=inequality: 不均衡，不平衡
10. hurdle=obstacle=barrier=impediment=problem=difficulty: 困难，阻碍
11. quest for=pursuit of: 追求
12. trade=skill=craft: 行业，职业，手艺
13. menial=tedious=unskilled: 卑贱的，枯燥的，无技能的
14. favouritism=preference=discrimination: 歧视，偏好

Topic 77: Throughout the history, male leaders often made the society more violent and conflicting. If women governed the world, the world would be more peaceful. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

反对女性领导更能使世界和平的观点：

- 不管男性还是女性，领导人应该维护国家的主权(sovereignty)、保护国家利益(safeguard the interests of a country)，因此冲突都是在所难免的，和领导人的性别无关。

支持女性领导更能使世界和平的观点：

- 女性有妥协和遵从的天性 (disposition to compromise, obedience)，往往更倾向于通过和平手段解决问题和争端(bring peace)，而男性多少有好战的性格(have a combative personality)，一般采取比较强硬的立场 (an aggressive/tough stance)，往往不愿尝试妥协或者谈判 (make no attempt to conciliate or negotiate)；
- 女性喜欢征求他人的意见 (consult others)，在决策过程中重视别人的参与 (value the input of others in a decision-making process)，头脑比较冷静 (level-headed)，能够作出理智的决定 (make sensible decisions)；男性往往比较鲁莽(reckless)、激进(radical)和独断(arbitrary)；女性喜欢顺应人们对性别的传统看法 (fit sexual stereotypes)；人们倾向于接受女性脆弱的本质 (fragility)和情感化(sentimental)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

It is always interesting to notice that most of government leaders around the world are male. This situation is becoming more *acute* as gender roles have changed dramatically over the last century—with women taking more high-ranking positions in the corporate world. An issue people are openly debating is whether women, if taking office as world leaders, can bring a more peaceful world. In my opinion, any judgement about the direct link between government policies and the gender of the government leader is *premature*.

It is first important to correct a common misconception that a leader's decision is determined very often by his or her natural dispositions. The truth is that a leader *formulates* a policy mostly according to public opinions and makes a decision as the representative of a country. Admittedly, many *autocrats*

in history were meanwhile *temperamental* males, who were *notorious* for their *volatile* characters, unpredictable *decrees* and aggressive stance. Some historians have offered another explanation for this general sign. A leader with such personalities was favoured and supported by a country during a specific period of time and chosen by a majority of the *electorate* to pursue the interest of a country. The rise of Hitler Adolf before World War II is a telling example. His attempt to establish a pure race of German people and colonise Europe reflected more a common desire shared by the whole German society than his own will.

Another general notion that females are intrinsically sympathetic and *nonviolent* is also ungrounded. Although it seems that females are generally less combative, *quarrelsome* and ambitious than males, there are always exceptions. The path to the top of the chain of command of a country is routinely filled with obstacles. Only those with strong leadership qualities can survive power struggles and reach the top position. It meanwhile requires *contestants* to show their abilities to make tough decisions in situations, for instance, when the *sovereignty* of a country is under threat. A good example to support this is the decision made by Margaret Thatcher, the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, to send a naval task force to *recapture* the Falkland Islands and settle a military conflict with Argentina. It shows that a female leader should show the same *decisiveness* as a male leader does.

There are many other examples of this kind to support the argument that a decision to start a war and choose a violent solution to problems is not on personal grounds. A more satisfactory explanation is that a leader makes a decision he or she considers in general interest. The relationship between gender and peace-making is therefore *remote*.

近义词表

1. acute=critical=serious=sharp: 严重的，尖锐的
2. premature=hasty=impulsive=untimely: 早熟的，不合时宜的，草率的
3. formulate=devise=prepare=invent=create: 制定，制订
4. autocrat=tyrant=dictator=absolute ruler: 独裁者，暴君
5. temperamental =volatile=mood=unpredictable: 性格多变的，喜怒无常的
6. notorious=infamous=dishonourable=disreputable: 臭名昭著的，臭名远扬的
7. volatile=unstable=unpredictable=fickle=capricious: 性格多变的
8. decree=order=ruling=verdict: 政令
9. electorate=voter=voting public: 选民
10. nonviolent=peaceful=diplomatic: 非暴力的，协商的
11. quarrelsome=argumentative=hot-tempered=grouchy: 好争论的，好斗的
12. contestant=competitor=contender=rival: 竞争者
13. sovereignty=autonomy=independence: 主权
14. recapture=reseize=regain: 重新获得
15. decisiveness=determination=resolve=authority: 决断力，决心
16. remote=distant: 遥远的，偏僻的

第十四类：体育

概述：体育指的是需要付出体力还有技巧的竞技休闲活动（competitive leisure activities that require physical effort and skill）。雅思写作体育类考题题材不一，不是很好掌握。体育类的考题主要集中在移民类的雅思考试中。

出题频率：每年一次。

体育在现代生活中的重要性有：

- 体育可以让身体得到锻炼，使身体素质得到提高；
- 体育活动让朋友和家人聚集一起参加锻炼，有社会意义，是一种积极的休闲和团体活动；
- 体育可以调节生活，让人们获得心理上的健康和快乐，更好地缓解压力；
- 体育可以提高人的意志和韧性；
- 体育是一个大的产业，给国家带来收入；
- 体育体现了人类社会的精神，可以促进世界和平。

Topic 78: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of playing sports and participating in physical exercises.

体育运动的优点：

- 增强体质(increase physical strength)，有益于身心健康；
- 加快脂肪燃烧(accelerate fat burning)，有助于减肥(lose weight)；
- 有助于保持体形(stay in shape)，提高自我的形象(improve self image)；
- 有助于缓解压力(relieve stress)，调节心情(improve mood)，减少失落的情绪(reduce the chance of depression)；
- 有助于保持旺盛的精力(keep energetic)，从而提高工作效率(increase productivity)。

体育运动的缺点：

- 占用时间(time-consuming)；
- 有些体育运动危险性很大，会对身体或精神造成伤害(cause physical injury or emotional distress)。

|**考题时间**|

移民类 2004、2006 年

|**推荐范文**|

Sport and recreational physical activity is an integral part of the society. Especially in today's society, where people have a growing concern about health, participation in recreational physical activity has been strongly promoted as part of a healthy lifestyle. What will be discussed below are the benefits of physical exercise, and some issues participants should pay attention to when increasing the level of physical activity.

One of the main benefits associated with regular exercise is the development of a healthy lifestyle. There is evidence that people can enjoy a longer life expectancy by adapting their daily lives to incorporate physical activity. There are many reasons for this. For example, sports perform a wide range of life-enhancing functions, such as boosting the immune system, burning fat, reducing the risk of experiencing major illnesses (e.g., heart disease, diabetes). In a society where physical *inactivity*, unbalanced diet, stress and other problems are becoming increasingly serious, playing sports has significant implications to the well-being of the general population.

Another major benefit achieved from regular activity is the enhancement of social life. Combined with a balanced diet, sports, such as jogging, cycling or swimming, enable people to maintain a healthy weight, keep in shape, thereby boosting confidence on social occasions. In addition, sports and regular physical activities provide opportunities for social interactions. For example, team sports, such as soccer, rugby and basketball, allow participants to meet new teammates regularly and improve social life.

When physical exercise is highly recommended, it should be planned and managed well. Excessive physical exercise, for example, puts participants at the risk of injury. It is commonplace and hazardous that some people take up long duration and high intensity exercise despite lack of *stamina*. Although these potential risks are not to *negate* the benefits of physical activity, participants should take precautions and follow the instructions of sports professionals, trainers and coaches. In general, participants are advised to start gently and then increase the frequency of the activity until they can *stick to* it as an everyday routine.

As shown above, there are a large number of benefits obtainable in regular exercise, such as promoting health, preventing illness and boosting self-esteem. Sports and recreational injuries are nevertheless a common problem, which deserves people's attention. It can be avoided by increasing activity gradually to a desired level, instead of starting from intense training.

近义词表

1. inactivity=idleness=sluggishness=indolence=immobility: 懒惰，不爱运动
2. stamina=strength=(physical or mental) energy=vigour: 体力
3. negate=cancel out=counteract=reverse: 抵消
4. stick to=follow=abide by: 坚持

Topic 79: Some people believe that national sports teams and individual athletes who represent their country should be financially supported by the government. Some people think that they should be funded by non-government groups (e.g. business, sponsorship). What is your opinion?

由私人企业赞助的缺点：

- 私人企业根据运动员的表现和盈利能力(based on the performance and profit-earning capacity in terms of returns on investment), 导致体育发展的不平衡(unbalanced development of sports);
- 私人企业组织比赛目的是娱乐大众(organise competitions to entertain the public)和吸引观众付

- 费(attract fee-paying spectators), 将观赏性体育(spectator sport)商业化(commercialise sports);
- 私人企业以获利为目的(run for profit), 不顾运动员的安全(disregard the safety of athletes), 运动员比赛过分密集, 训练强度过大(over-training)。

由私人企业赞助的优点:

- 体育事业可以有更好的发展, 企业可以同时提高自己的知名度(boost or drive their images), 打响品牌名(create brand name awareness), 加强和改善自己在公众心里的形象(reinforce or modify its image in the public eye), 实现双赢;
- 私人机构管理比较有效, 避免体育机构滥用国家下拨的体育专项经费为自己牟取利益(Some sports organisations may misuse the money allotted for their own benefit.);
- 私人可以赞助组织多场比赛, 提高运动员的实战技术和水平, 增加在国际比赛上的露面机会(international exposure);
- 运动员容易受伤(susceptible to injuries), 有了私人企业的赞助, 运动员可以获得更多的利益(gain more profit), 这样会为他们在经济上提供一些保障(guarantee a comfortable retirement)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

In recent years, one of the clearest trends in sports is that more and more corporations have come into play. It is a subject of discussion whether private financing should be accepted by the government to a larger extent and even the state can *concede* its control over national sports teams to private ownership. In my opinion, the involvement of *entrepreneurs* is essential and can be deemed as a *complement* to government administration.

There are many reasons why the private sector should play a more active role in sports. First, the government alone cannot afford the expenditure involved in the sports industry, such as salaries of athletes, administrative costs, and so forth. By organising competitions efficiently and economically, enhancing athletes' market values, seeking out sponsors or *patrons*, the private sector not only raises necessary financing but also maximises the *return* of the sports industry. A business's willingness to take part in this industry is attributable to many incentives. For example, it would help create an image which is associated with enthusiasm, energy and passion and can be turned into enormous income. Meanwhile it contributes a lot to its solid position in society, as well as good reputation.

Meanwhile, as sports have grown more competitive, the need for better equipment, facilities, nutrition and training methods has become urgent. Athletes should have well-developed *physiques*, which can be obtained only through extensive physical training and strict exercise. Private sponsors have expertise in different areas of technology, ranging from nutrition to the treatment of injuries. They are able to train athletes scientifically and effectively, reduce the risk of injuries and extend their career lives. Besides, as private sponsors are more financially capable of providing awards, bonus and other financial incentives to motivate athletes, their involvement is crucial to athletes' performance on the *playing field*.

The role of the private sector is therefore indispensable, but it is not to say that the government

should *divest* itself of intervening in the sports industry. Although the private sector is surely committed to seeking sponsorship and performing many fund-raising jobs, it is profit-oriented and therefore, very likely to make a decision ignorant of the interests of athletes. National teams are branded, marketed and sold as entertainment products, while the value of national pride and ethnical dignity is overlooked. It is also very likely that private investors are only interested in those sports with high media exposure, resulting in the *unbalanced* development of sports. For this reason, the government should retain the major ownership of the sports.

In conclusion, the sports world is in need of financial support and the assistance of the private sector. While providing financial resources, goods and services, business investors can obtain communicative and commercial benefits. By *giving the green light* to private financing, the government is more likely to advance the overall development of sports.

近义词表

1. concede=give in=give up=grant=forfeit: 让步, 上交, 让出
2. entrepreneur=businessman=merchant: 企业家, 生意人, 商人
3. complement=supplement: 补充
4. patron=sponsor: 赞助人, 资助人
5. return=earning=profit=revenue=gain: 收入
6. physique=figure=body=form=shape=body type: 体格, 体形
7. playing field=sports ground=arena: 竞技场, 运动场
8. divest=rid=deprive: 免除……的责任, 剥夺
9. unbalanced=unequal=uneven: 不均衡的, 不平衡的
10. give the green light=permit: 给……开绿灯, 允许

Topic 80: Do you think that international sports events like the Olympic Games would continue or gradually lose their momentum?

奥运会的优点:

- 传播一种“更快、更高、更强”(quicker, higher and stronger)的自我挑战的奥林匹克精神(the Olympics spirit), 同时它也代表了公平、公正、礼让的体育竞技精神(encourage any behaviour that is fair, honest and polite in a game or sports competition)。奥林匹克包含的这种自我挑战精神和公平竞争精神(sportsmanship)构成了当代人类自我完善和社会交往的基石(basis of self-development and socialisation);
- 强调参与、拼搏, 而不是胜利和征服(to take part but not to win, to have fought well, but not to conquer); 奥林匹克将使人类的潜能与美德得到充分开发(achieve potential and uphold virtues);
- 奥运会促进了各国之间的经济、文化和政治交流(economic, cultural and political communication);
- 奥运会为国家和地区带来巨大的经济收益和社会影响(economic benefit and social influence)。

然而，与此同时，奥运会有以下不足：

- 是国家主义、商品文化及政治的体现 (displays of nationalism, commerce and politics), 贿赂和贪污现象也很严重 (corruption and bribery are well-documented); 政治经常干预体育运动 (interfere with the Olympics on several occasions);
- 虽然运动员宣誓遵守规则 (take an oath promising to abide by rules)、不作弊 (promise not to cheat)、保证公平竞争、维持体育精神 (true spirit of sportsmanship), 但是使用药物 (substance use) 的现象仍然屡禁不止, 导致很多体育迷因此失去兴趣 (lose interest);
- 奥运会很大程度上已经商业化, 很多主办国都要面对亏损 (run a budget deficit) 局面;
- 奥运会需要大量警力维护以保证其顺利进行 (require a high degree of security), 比较耗费人力、物力和财力 (a high expenditure of labour and resources)。

考题时间

移民类 2002、2003 年

推荐范文

The Olympics, known as the world's largest event, appeal to global audiences with displaying athletic skills and competitive spirit. Pageantry, keen rivalry, and high level of competition are the striking attractions of the Olympic Games. When many people are concerned about the forces that drive this event forward, there are fears about their sustainability. In my opinion, the Olympic torch will be carried by relay runners on and on and would never be *extinguished*.

Reasons why the Olympics would continue are many. First, people, especially young males, are in need of some form of outlet for their energy and emotion related with sports. The Olympics, as well as other international sports events, are ideal for them. Meanwhile, leisure activities are valued today, as economic conditions continue to improve. As part of the growing leisure industries, sport and sporting contests will become increasingly important. Moreover, the Olympics are of commercial values and of broad interest to mass media organisations, advertisers, sponsors and business managers. Because of those business opportunities, cities will not cease to compete to *host* sporting events. Needless to say, they can thus achieve or maintain world class status.

Apart from those tangible benefits, the Olympics possess other values. For example, the Olympics allow nearly all nations in the world to compete in the event rather than require any of them to meet the strict political requirements set by other worldwide organisations, such as the United Nations on *sovereignty*. The political, social and economic conflicts between countries and regions are disregarded in the face of Olympic spirit. Audiences are so *engrossed by* the grace, endurance and *fortitude* shown by athletes that they pay little attention to their nations of origin, cultural and language differences.

Despite those elements in favour of sustaining this international event, the Olympics are facing many challenges today. The expenditures are one of the biggest. So many services and facilities are required for serving athletes, media and *spectators* that up to present, only those cities from industrialised countries are capable of and interested in hosting such events. The Olympics are meanwhile the hotbed of various scandals. *Tempted* by the prospect of large financial rewards, many athletes take *proscribed* performance-enhancing drugs, a stain on the sportsmanship pursued by the Olympics. Critics also view international sporting events as a substitute for war, *ritualising* and

formalising the conflicts between countries. What's more, the Games draw criticism for *embracing* commercialism. The Olympic torch, for example, an important symbol of the Olympics, has been used popularly in the commodity market.

As shown above, humankind's passion for competing in and watching games, the special appeals of the Olympic Games, and economic and non-economic benefits brought to the host city all make the immediate *demise* of the games unlikely. However, in the pursuit of those high ideals, the Olympics are meanwhile at the risk of being the instruments of commercialism and nationalism.

近义词表

1. extinguish=put out=quench: 扑灭, 熄灭
2. host=provide facilities for: 主办, 为……提供设施
3. sovereignty=autonomy=independence: 主权, 独立自主
4. engrossed by=occupied by=absorbed in=immersed in: 全神贯注的, 完全被吸引的
5. fortitude=determination=courage=strength: 坚韧, 勇气
6. spectator=viewer=observer=watcher=audience: 旁观者, 观众
7. tempt=lure=entice=attract: 吸引, 引诱
8. proscribed=banned=prohibited=forbidden: 禁止的
9. ritualise=make sth. a ritual: 模式化, 仪式化
10. formalise=make sth. formal: 正式化
11. embrace=accept=adopt: 采取, 接受
12. demise=termination=death: 死亡, 停止

第十五类：教育方法和教育内容

概述：教育的内容和功能是每年雅思考试的必考题目。不管在中国还是其他国家，教育和其他行业一样，都在不断更新和发展。教育学家和教师一直在研究教育的内容、方式和方法，希望培养出符合社会需求的学生。

出题频率：每年大概三到四次。

总体来说，教育对学生的影响可以从智力、知识、体育、道德、社交和实践几个方面去讨论。

- **智力方面：**教育方法和途径是否可以提高学生的学习能力(*intellectual abilities*)和技能；
- **知识方面：**学生掌握的知识是否全面(*full knowledge of a subject*)；
- **体育方面：**教育是否可以帮助学生养成良好的生活习惯(*maintain a healthy lifestyle*)，保持身心健康(*physical and psychological well-being*)；
- **道德方面：**学生言行举止是否符合社会道德标准(*adhere to code of conduct*)；
- **社会方面：**学生是否掌握了必要的交流技巧和生存技能，能否适应社会；
- **实践方面：**学生是否掌握了必要的工作技能，是否有较强的动手能力。



Topic 81: Wearing uniforms is popular in schools, but some people argue that it might cause damage to children's individuality. What is your opinion?

支持穿校服的观点：

- 过分注重穿着会分散注意力 (constitute a distraction), 学生不需要花费心思考虑应该穿什么 (consider what to wear), 可以节省时间专注于学习(focus on study);
- 防止学生产生攀比心理(prevent brand name competition);
- 校服保持学习风气(ethos of a school), 维持学校纪律(maintain school discipline), 提高学生的行为自觉性(improve behaviour), 让学生知道如何维护积极的自我形象(self-image), 灌输了一种集体归属感(instil a feeling of belonging)。

反对穿校服的观点：

- 校服是学校高压气氛的象征(a symbol of a restrictive culture), 学生没有机会展示自我特点和自我表达 (deny students their right to personal identity and self-expression), 不利于学生性格的塑造和发展;
- 校服给学生灌输了一种观念, 那就是遵守规则比创造力更为重要 (send a clear message to students that conformity is important and creativity is not)。

考题时间

2006 年 G 类考过多次

推荐范文

Wearing school uniforms is a *norm* in elementary and secondary schools in many countries. Although students are advised to follow this convention, it is a subject of debate whether wearing uniforms should be made compulsory or not. In my opinion, *designating* and standardising student *wardrobe* has numerous advantages.

One of the most significant benefits obtaining from a uniform is that it eliminates economic *inequalities* and reduces the competition among students for showing off stylish clothes. Parents need not shop for expensive and varied wardrobes for their children. There will be less distraction at school and children will not strive to keep up with the fashion. Students from low income families would not feel isolated or inferior to others, while those from high income families would not become the target of *bullies*. It is because all students look as plain as their peers. A child's education should not be damaged by their inability to afford stylish clothes. Their performance at school should be recognised based on individual characters rather than on their economic status.

School uniforms are meanwhile believed to have positive effects on discipline. Students are discouraged from wearing make-up, jewellery or trendy clothing. When children are required to wear uniforms and *conform to a dress code*, they *conjure up* thoughts of order and safety. They will take their schooling more seriously. In addition, with *obscene* and gang-related clothing being forbidden, the school would find it much easier to combat the gang, decrease drug use, improve attendance and solve other discipline problems.

School uniforms are sometimes viewed as a symbol of restrictive culture and a significant

determinant of children's self-expression, potentially suppressing students' individuality. However, this concern is groundless, because uniforms can vary according to the season, environment and occasion. It is not common that students wear different seasonal and activity uniforms within the same classroom during the day. After school, they can wear whatever street clothes they like. The impact of uniforms is therefore very limited on children's individuality.

As suggested above, wearing school uniforms should be retained as a rule, not only because it *unifies* students and makes the rich and poor look alike, but also because it can instil a sense of discipline in children. The fear that school uniforms can *suppress* individuality is ungrounded.

近义词表

1. norm=normal ways of behaving: 标准, 规范, 普遍的行为
2. designate=choose=appoint=specify: 设定, 指定
3. wardrobe=clothes=clothing: 衣服
4. inequality=disparity=inequity: 不平等
5. bully=intimidator: 威吓者, 胁迫者
6. conform to=abide by=comply with=follow: 遵从
7. dress code=rules about clothes: 穿衣服的规定(比如, 有些公司要求穿正装)
8. conjure up=recall: 记起
9. obscene=sex-related: 伤风败俗的, 色情的
10. unify=bring together: 联合, 统一
11. suppress=stifle=repress=hold back: 抑制

Topic 82: Some people think that children should learn to compete, but others think that they should be taught to cooperate with others. What's your opinion?

合作性学习(cooperative learning)的好处:

- 促进学生相互交流(face-to-face interaction)、相互影响(engage at close range and are influenced by each other's verbal communication); 提高学生社会交际技巧(social skills), 使其充分意识到合作在团队中的重要性(become aware of the importance of cooperation in group), 培养学生的责任感(individual accountability); 而竞争性学习导致孩子之间的关系紧张(result in the interpersonal conflict), 使孩子形成紧张、自信心不足、自私的性格(linked to high anxiety levels, self-doubt and selfishness), 甚至导致学生采取极端手段, 如作弊(promote cheating);
- 提高学生解决问题的能力, 他们可以从各种各样的观点和经验中受益(benefit from a diversity of perspectives and experiences)。

竞争性学习(competitive learning)的好处:

- 突出学生的个人能力(achieve personal distinctions), 使他们有机会施展自己的才华, 进度灵活, 有利于学生的个人发展(personal achievement); 而合作性学习过分强调步调一致(concerted effort), 个别学生可能失去对学习的兴趣(lose learning enjoyment), 没有动力(lack motivation), 而由此造成整个团队进度不快(achieve little progress)且效果不理想(outcomes are not successful)。



考题时间

2003、2004年

推荐范文

There has been a lot of debate among educators about whether students should work together (known as cooperative learning) or individually (known as competitive learning). While the former model of learning encourages **collaboration** between students, the latter seems to value individualism and personal achievement. In my opinion, cooperative learning is more favourable, despite some of its drawbacks.

Cooperative learning occurs when students work collaboratively towards a common goal. A student's achievements are positively correlated with those of his or her peers in the group. Students work together in small clusters or groups and thus have a feeling of connection with other members of the group as they accomplish a common goal. Not only can it enhance the sense of teamwork among students but also it enables students to exercise their communication skills, with much of their learning being involved in face-to-face interaction.

Another benefit of cooperative learning is allowing students to take advantage of individual strengths and combined efforts. Working in a group, each member is assigned with a task, which closely matches his or her strengths, expertise and aptitudes. It will enhance efficiency and productivity. Meanwhile, group members might discuss how well they can function as a unit throughout the process and how effective their working relationships can be. It raises the possibility of students' making swift **adjustment** from school to work when the time comes.

However, some characteristics of collaborative learning have made it **inapplicable** on some occasions. For example, successful collaboration normally requires group dynamics, great variation in skills and intellectual levels of group members and a good command of social skills, and so forth. These prerequisites can easily **overwhelm** the possible benefits that collaborative learning techniques may have. Although collaborative learning tends to favour ordinary or slow students with giving them more support, it turns out that talented, eager students might learn little and become **disenchanted** over time. This situation can be remedied by encouraging intergroup competition, grouping students and allowing them to compete in groups. It minimises the negative effect of individualism while retaining the interest of outstanding students in groupwork.

In light of the above-mentioned facts, teachers should identify the best learning style for students and predict its outcomes, either destructive or constructive. In cooperative learning, personal success **springs only from** group success, while in competitive learning, one learner succeeds at the cost of other learners. Collaborative learning brings more benefits, despite the possibility of impeding outstanding students' personal development, a problem which should be handled **with caution**.

近义词表

1. collaboration=partnership=group effort=teamwork=cooperation=alliance: 合作，团队合作
2. adjustment=change: 改变
3. inapplicable=unsuitable=impractical: 不切实际的，不适用的
4. overwhelm=overpower: 压倒

5. disenchanted=dissatisfied=disappointed: 不满意的，失望的，不着迷的
6. spring from=arise from=originate from=develop from=derive from: 来源于，起源于
7. with caution=with care=prudently=sensibly: 小心谨慎地

Topic 83: Some people believe that educating children altogether will benefit them. Others think intelligent children should be taught separately and given special courses. Discuss those two views.

按能力分组教育(ability grouping)的好处：

- 教师可以调整教学材料和教学方法(adjust materials and methods of instruction)以适合学生的接受能力(adjust curriculum to a student's aptitude), 充分挖掘学生的个人潜质；
- 教师可以自由掌握学习的节奏(teach at a faster or slower pace);
- 同等水平有利于学生形成一定的竞争, 不会骄傲自满(reduce arrogance)。

按能力分组教育(ability grouping)的坏处：

- 是对成绩差的学生的一种歧视, 导致部分学生缺乏自尊心(foster lower self-esteem), 对学习成绩缺乏期望(lower aspirations), 养成对学业的不积极态度(develop negative attitudes toward school), 甚至使其产生厌学心理(resistant to schooling);
- 进一步拉大优秀学生和落后学生的差距(widen the gap between the low and high achievers);
- 导致学生之间激烈的竞争(result in fierce rivalry among students), 合作意识降低。

考题时间

学术类 2004、2007 年

推荐范文

Not surprisingly, students feel *privileged* when working with someone with *exceptional* abilities even from very early years. With the aim to produce *elite* students, schools now endeavour to gather children of special talents and offer them special courses. There are both advantages and disadvantages to this educational philosophy.

Treating gifted children the same as others might seriously hamper their personal development. Imagine that a maths *prodigy* works out solutions to a thorny and tricky problem *briskly*, it makes no sense to force him or her to follow an ordinary curriculum. Some might argue that it will foster depression or frustration amongst low-achieving students if talented students are arranged with a special class and given specialised instruction. Many students think otherwise. Studying with high achievers cause slow students to feel frustrated and cast doubt on their effort. Feelings of worthlessness will drive them further toward low performance.

Another advantage of grouping students is enabling them to advance a strong friendship or partnership within different groups. Some opponents of this strategy argue that special students suffer socially, in a misguided belief that students would seldom talk to each other in an air of professional *jealousy*. This stereotype has blinded people to the fact that students with the same background knowledge are more likely to share a common topic of conversation. By exchanging experience and

knowledge, they can make quicker progress toward their academic success.

Despite the significant position of special courses in education, it is not to say that ordinary students should be denied the same opportunity. Treating students differently can twist a child's perception of his or her abilities and potential. A student experiencing great difficulty in studying should be provided with extra support rather than being treated as the loser. The sense of *exclusion* does not inspire their performance or commitment but merely triggers their further decline in school record.

In view of the arguments *outlined* above, ability grouping is of great value. It fosters a nutritious environment in which talented students can facilitate their learning process and easily find their *pals* of the same gift. However, special courses should be open to any willing learner; otherwise, students will feel discriminated.

近义词表

1. privileged=honoured=advantaged: 有特权的, 有利的
2. exceptional=extraordinary=outstanding=incomparable: 出众的, 突出的
3. elite=best=most talented: 最好的
4. prodigy=genius=phenomenon: 天才
5. briskly=rapidly=quickly: 迅速地
6. jealousy=envy=resentment: 嫉妒, 嫉恨
7. exclusion=isolation=segregation=elimination: 排除在外, 孤立, 忽视
8. outline=summarise=delineate: 描述, 概括
9. pal=peer: 同伴, 同等的人

Topic 84: Some people who have been successful in the society do not attribute their success to the theoretical knowledge they learned at university. What is your opinion on the factors contributing to one's achievement?

理论知识的重要性在于：

- 为未来打好基础(lay a solid foundation), 有助于职业的发展(career development);
- 有助于学习技能(acquire new skills), 提高思考问题(critical thinking skills)、分析问题(analytical skills)和解决问题(problem-solving skills)的能力。

其他成功的因素还有实践技巧(practical skills)、工作经验(on-the-job experience)、个人能力及性格(competence and personality)以及环境和机遇(circumstances and opportunities)等。

考题时间

2004 年

推荐范文

People harbour different perceptions of tertiary education. Although higher education is recognised by many as the most important predictor of one's success, its *efficacy* has been subject to long discussion. It is always interesting to note that some people do not owe their success to the

knowledge they acquired at university, despite the great effort they ever made in obtaining a qualification. In my opinion, tertiary education itself cannot guarantee one's success, and there are many other elements combined to mould a successful role model.

Knowledge, an essential element of one's success, is normally acquired through formal education, but it is not the only approach. A university is home to those teaching professionals who have a firm *grasp* of a given knowledge area and can impart it to students by various techniques. However, not all the knowledge, experience and skills can be passed on to students by teaching. Experiences and *rules of thumb* are non-transferable at a traditional classroom. The only way to gain a mastery of them is the full participation in a job.

In addition to *hands-on* skills and practical experience, characters can *foretell* one's prospects. Society has been *polarised* as economic and social changes make it more competitive. Those with outstanding academic qualifications are not sought-after as much as before. Employers show interest in other qualities of an applicant, for example, *resilience*, willpower and adaptability. It is increasingly believed that the most successful are normally those who are most likely to adapt to changes in their world. Some other qualities, such as the ability to work in a hard-working, stressful and ever-changing environment, are viewed as the shared traits of successful people. Running toward success is more of a marathon than of a sprint. Only those persistent, *self-motivated* and *self-directed* can eventually attain their objectives.

There are some other factors, such as opportunities, that play a contributing role in one's success, but *for simplicity's sake*, one does not need to cite all these factors to uphold the *assertion* that a college degree is not the precondition to personal success. Practical experience, a mastery of different skills and personality suffice to illustrate the complex nature of personal achievement.

近义词表

1. efficacy=effectiveness=usefulness: 有效性
2. grasp=understanding=comprehension: 理解, 掌握, 领会
3. rule of thumb=a rule based on experience: 实践经验
4. hands-on=practical: 动手的, 实践的
5. foretell=predict=forecast=harbinger: 预测, 预见
6. polarise=separate: 两极分化
7. resilience=flexibility=elasticity: 韧性
8. self-motivated=energetic: 积极的, 主动的
9. self-directed=autonomous=independent: 自主的, 自动的
10. for simplicity's sake: 为了简洁起见
11. assertion=declaration=contention=claim=statement: 看法, 观点, 言论

Topic 85: It is generally believed that education is of vital importance to individual development and the well-being of societies. What should education consist of to fulfil both these functions?

教育所具备的职能有：

- 提高学生思考问题 (higher-level thinking skills)、分析问题 (analytical skills) 和单独处事 (act independently) 的能力，提高个人素质；
- 加强理论知识学习 (theoretical knowledge)，增加实践的经验 (practical experience)，帮助学习者提高就业前景 (improve career prospects)；
- 交流学科可以帮助学生提高社会技能 (improve social skills)、交流技巧 (hone communication skills) 和适应环境的能力 (adapt to new environments)；
- 体育、营养学等课程可以帮助学生提高身体素质 (develop physical fitness)，帮助学生养成良好的生活习惯 (educate them to lead or maintain a healthy lifestyle)；
- 法律、伦理学等课程有助于提高学生的道德标准意识 (heighten one's awareness of moral standards)，使其遵守社会规范 (conform to rules accepted by the society)、履行责任 (assume responsibility)；
- 艺术、文学等课程提高学生对艺术、诗歌和文学的欣赏水平 (develop an appreciation of art, poetry and literature)。

考题时间

2005 年

推荐范文

Education is one of the largest items of government spending. It is regarded as the *pathway* to economic prosperity, an instrument for *combating* unemployment and the driving force behind scientific and technological advance. Given the importance of education for individuals and society, its scope, constituents and *configuration* have long been the subject of research, studies and discussion.

Theoretically, a student is expected to acquire knowledge of a specific subject or profession at school, but throughout the learning process, education should focus on the development of their skills. A successful school leaver should show exceptional abilities to acquire, organise, interpret, evaluate and communicate information when graduate. *Similarly*, a proficient learner should meanwhile be a resource coordinator and user, proficient in identifying useful resources (such as information and capital) with speed and utilising them to the full advantage. A qualified student should also possess some other skills, such as problem solving and critical thinking, which are essential not only for their further education but also for their careers later in life.

When students become knowledgeable and *resourceful*, they should be equipped with competence that would enhance the *transition* from school to work. An excellent learner is admittedly important to society, but more important is his or her productivity. Education should absorb new substances and embrace new concepts in order for students to keep in touch with community and have full knowledge of the needs of community. Besides, a school should facilitate the progress of students in every practical field and give them opportunities to try new tasks and take on new roles. By enhancing their

hands-on skills and job-related skills, schools can foster students' and society's future development and prosperity.

When enhancing learners' academic excellence and professionalism, education cannot overlook learners' physical and psychological well-being. In this fast-changing and competitive society, many people are not *in good form* in coping with stress and health problems. Encouraging students to reduce stress and develop good health habits is therefore important. Sports, for example, function effectively as a health facilitator and as a good stress reducer. These extracurriculum activities can be combined with academic activities to boost students' mental health and learning outcomes.

To conclude, today's students are expected to be *versatile*, productive and healthy individuals when they finish schooling. With society becoming more specialised and economies demanding more skills, students should focus on both theoretical and practical aspects of education. They should lay a stress on physical activities as well.

近义词表

1. pathway=path=access=entrance: 入门，途径
2. combat=address=tackle=prevnt=fight against: 对抗，解决
3. configuration=composition=formation=make-up: 组成，构成
4. similarly=likewise: 类似地
5. resourceful=ingenious=smart: 足智多谋的，聪明的
6. transition=change=changcovcr: 转变
7. in good form=performing well: 表现良好
8. versatile=multitalented=all-round: 多才多艺的，全能的

Topic 86: Nowadays, some universities offer graduate students skills that assist them to find employment, but some people believe that the main function of university should be to access knowledge for its sake. What is your opinion?

观点和 Topic85 大致相同。

考题时间

2005 年

推荐范文

There is an upsurge in practical knowledge in these years and people have seen many education courses being totally work-based. The idea that students should apply theory to practice or even focus on practice only has become widely accepted. In my opinion, schooling should be designed to prepare children for real life, rather than *underlining* the academic aspect only.

There can be little doubt that the main purpose of providing university education is to assist young *contenders* to begin and pursue their future careers. The hypothesis that theory and abstract conceptual knowledge are important lies in the fact that they are the fundamentals of tertiary education, but without *bridging* theory and practice, education will possess little value and receive much less support from the

public. A university should place its emphasis on vocational training (or career education), which is directly related to a specific *trade*, occupation or vocation. It is particularly true when many well-paid jobs require intense use of technical skills.

Aside from theoretical knowledge, universities should *assume* the *responsibility* to enhance, diversify and *consolidate* the skills students can possibly use in many life situations. Life skills refer to a wide range of skills necessary for successful living, including recognising other people's feelings, setting realistic and attainable goals and employing problem-solving strategies. The university can devise its curriculum to achieve these outcomes. For example, by organising sports and other physical activities, the university can help students enhance their team-building and leadership skills. Meanwhile, team *assessments* can be designed to facilitate students' group discussion and improve information-sharing skills. These skills, when taken together, enable students to put their potential to the maximum and to apply the knowledge *dextrously*.

Meanwhile, as education is widely accepted as the foundation of society, emphasis should be placed on the relationship between education and economic success. Education is sometimes considered useless because it leads learners away from practicality and *distances* them from real life. To tackle this problem, educators are required to restructure the curriculum to suit the emerging trends in society. A good example is that if some industries, such as retail, tourism and information technology, are projected to have good prospects, educational institutes should generate skilled *workforce* for those industries, thereby giving a boost to the employability of young contenders.

As suggested in the above discussion, the role of education is to prepare young generations for paid work. Vocational education or training should be integrated in the curriculum, in an effort to make students productive members of society.

近义词表

1. underline=underscore=cmphasise=highlight: 强调
2. contender=aspirant=applicant=candidate: 竞争者
3. bridge=link=connect=join: 连接
4. trade=craft=line of work=occupation=profession: 职业, 工种
5. assume responsibility=take responsibility: 承担责任
6. consolidate=strengthen=secure: 巩固, 加强
7. assessment=examination=appraisal: 测试, 评估
8. dextrously=skilfully=adroitly=proficiently=adeptly: 熟练地, 娴熟地
9. distance=dissociate=detach=separate: 使……分离, 保持距离
10. workforce=worker=employee=personnel=labour force: 劳动者, 劳动力

Topic 87: Some people think that teachers should be responsible for teaching students to judge right and wrong and to behave well. Some say that teachers should only teach students about academic subjects. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

教师传授道德教育的重要性：

- 塑造学生的道德意识形态，有助于提高学生的道德素质，增强学生的责任感和义务感；增加学生对于社会上有害事物的认识 (be aware of social evils)，从而减少校园暴力 (reduce hazards of school violence)、滥用药物 (misuse of drugs)、酗酒 (alcohol-related problems)、破坏公物 (sabotage) 等反社会行为 (anti-social behaviour)；
- 学生的大部分时间都是在学校度过 (spend most of the time at school)，因此教师是最有机会能直接影响学生的人；而家长和社区一般不能够很有效地监督学生在校园里的表现 (monitor the behaviour of youths at school)。

道德教育未必需要老师传授的原因：

- 学生可以通过父母教育或读书来提高道德准则的认知程度 (increase their awareness of moral standards)。

考题时间

2006 年

推荐范文

Traditionally, the task of teachers was to use a variety of methods and materials to impart the knowledge of a given field to students. However, this notion has been *refuted* by many people, who consider it important to integrate other elements in education, such as *morality*. In my opinion, moral education will become a central part of modern education and teachers should be responsible for correcting students' behaviour and improving their moral values.

Ethics *in plain words* means studying and analysing right from wrong, which is identical with the objective of education, telling the young generation what is the right thing to do. Without being aware of the distinction between acceptable and *accusable* behaviours, young people become *delinquents* and criminals, rather than qualified workers and successful individuals. It is particularly true as people are living in a society where violent juvenile crime, teen pregnancy and suicide are becoming worrying problems. There is thus a strong call for linking the modification of young people's behaviour to the teaching of moral and social values in schools. Teachers are expected to take preventive measures to address misbehaviours, such as substance abuse, focus on the root causes of the problems, such as family violence, and help those who appear troubled. It stops a problem among young people from occurring or *reoccurrence*.

Ethical principles and moral values have relevance to the order of a society and individual citizens' quality of life. The young people who are *unaware of* standards of morality will end up with breaching their duties as law-abiding citizens and ruining the moral values of the society. Nor can they become happy, successful and productive. A good example to support this is that many recent business frauds, bribery, embezzlement and other illegitimate activities have been found related to some well-educated

but *unethical* people. Despite their strong educational background and high intelligence, they cause damage to enterprises and communities.

Ethical education can also help shape the behaviour pattern of individual citizens. Morality is neither a vain promise nor a collection of *ideals* that appear in writing only. It is reflected in how people respond and act in different social situations, such as whether they habitually or *instinctively* reserve seats for the elderly and disabled at a bus. When children and young people construct most of their knowledge of the world through social interactions, teachers are in a very good position to impart such knowledge to them. Young people are hence well informed of moral principles, code of conduct and motivated to speak and act in a manner as intended.

As suggested above, teachers should play a more active role in the moral development of young people, instead of simply translating knowledge of a subject into course materials and imparting it to students. They should *pass on* good judgement, moral principles and wisdom to students, all contributing to students' individual life fulfilment and well-being.

近义词表

1. refute=disprove=contest: 反驳, 反对
2. morality=ethic=moral: 道德
3. in plain words=in simple terms: 简单地说
4. accusable=detestable: 可恶的, 可耻的
5. delinquent=criminal=wrongdoer=law-breaker: 违法者
6. reoccurrence=occurring again: 再次发生
7. unaware of=ignorant of=uninformed about: 忽视的, 不懂的
8. unethical=immoral=dishonourable: 不道德的
9. ideal=principle=standard=belief=moral value: 道德价值, 道德标准
10. instinctively=intuitively=impulsively: 本能地, 自然而然地
11. pass on=impart=convey: 传输, 灌输

Topic 88: Education used to be a short period of training, but today, people treat it like a lifelong practice. Do you agree or disagree?

终生接受教育的原因:

- 媒体和信息科技的发展提供了更多接受教育的机会(Media and information technologies make different learning opportunities available.);
- 为了能在激烈的竞争中求得生存(survive fierce competition), 人们需要不断地接受再教育(continue education), 以提高能力(improve qualification)和专业才能(specialised expertise);
- 人们的教育观念有所转变(The education concept is in transition.), 学生已经不限制在一个特定的年龄段(Students are not confined to a certain age group.), 任何人在任何时候都可以选择适合自己的方式接受教育;
- 人生价值(value of life)、求知欲(quest for knowledge)、精神需要(spiritual needs)促使人们选择终生接受教育(lifelong education)。



考题时间

考过多次

推荐范文

The notion of learning throughout life is not new but only until recently has been discussed to a larger extent. More than learning for employment opportunities and competitive positions, learners pursue academic opportunities for many other purposes today. One has reasons to believe that education is more likely to be a lifelong *pursuit*, rather than an isolated practice in the century to come.

Because of technological advances, people are now given learning opportunities in different contexts at work, at home or through leisure activities. People in a modern society are not confined to formal channels (e.g., schools) but provided with more options, such as studying either via the Internet or television, known as distance learning or e-learning. Learning can occur at all ages. The working people, parents with childcare responsibilities, the disabled and the elderly are all able to learn now, with time and location constraints being *transcended*. The era when education was available only in a formal school and intended for young people is bygone.

Another force that drives lifelong education is the constantly changing nature of the society. It is certain that at the present time, no career fields can stay *static*. Because of the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, reeducation seems to be an urgent need throughout one's working life, especially to those who work in hi-tech industries, such as IT. People feel compelled to keep themselves well-informed of all the latest changes in the industry they are working in, in case that they fall behind their peers. It is in sharp contrast to the past, where university education was sufficient for a professional career *spanning* three or more decades.

Pursuit of one's own targets is another reason why education tends to last a lifetime nowadays. The interests of people in today's society are not limited to material wealth and better standards of living, but involve other desires, ranging from self-expression, individuality to fulfillment of their own dreams. When formal education in the past was generally vocational and intended for *sustaining* life, many forms of education in today's society are non-vocational. For example, many people study philosophy, psychology, painting, music, history and other arts subjects with the purpose to put meaning into the whole of life, rather than living simply as an income earner.

In summary, a combination of various factors, including the educational opportunities provided outside standard educational systems, individuals' craving for achievement, and the soaring competitive pressure, accounts for why education has no endings in one's lifetime.

近义词表

1. pursuit=hobby=interest: 兴趣, 爱好, 追求
2. transcend=surpass=excel=exceed: 跨越, 超越
3. static=stationary=inert=unchanging=constant=unvarying: 不变的, 静止的, 静态的
4. span=extend=cross: 横跨, 跨越
5. sustain=maintain: 维持

Topic 89: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad.

留学的优点：

- 有助于融入语言环境，加快语言学习的速度 (immersion into an environment that can help language learning);
- 可以开阔眼界 (broaden horizons), 感受不同的文化、风俗和习惯, 适应全球化的要求 (match the need of this shrinking world);
- 获得在本国难以获得的学习机会 (expand opportunities they cannot obtain in their home country), 充分利用国外先进的教学设备、实验设施提高自身学术水平 (improve academic backgrounds);
- 促进学术交流 (promote academic communications)。

留学的缺点：

- 造成文化冲击 (cause cultural shock), 难以融入当地文化和生活 (assimilate a new culture);
- 学生要自己克服一切困难 (overcome difficulty in everyday life), 远离家人和朋友, 会感到孤独;
- 留学费用很高 (high financial expense), 包括生活费 (cost of living) 和学费 (tuition fees) 等;
- 繁琐的签证等留学手续会占用大量时间和精力 (take up a lot of time and energy)。

考题时间

移民类 2002、2003 年

推荐范文

In recent years, there has been a growing trend toward studying abroad among young people. When pursuing educational opportunities overseas is widely considered as a *life-transforming* opportunity, students should *take on* a number of challenges. Below are some specific advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad.

Studying abroad allows one to gain a real knowledge of a new culture and a new language. By interacting and communicating with native speakers daily, students can enhance their foreign language skills. They will simultaneously explore the values and ways of life of the host country. For example, Asian students might be surprised to find that communication in Western countries is starkly open and straightforward, in sharp contrast to the intense use of non-verbal messages in communication in their home countries. Not surprisingly, even simple everyday experiences, such as buying food and mailing letter, can help improve language *proficiency* and promote culture learning. It gives students new perspectives on how things are done.

During their overseas trips, many students will learn how to take care of themselves and live independently. They might have initial difficulties in fulfilling even the simplest tasks at the very beginning, such as grocery shopping, doing laundry, making living arrangements and setting accounts for electricity, but before long, they will adapt to the new environment and become *self-sufficient*. Moreover, by interacting with people from different backgrounds, overseas students can exercise and improve their social skills, an experience which is of great value to their careers later in life.

While studying abroad has its advantages, it might have its drawbacks. Most of the students are

lack of life experience when they first travel overseas. Failure to cope with the problems that arise from their everyday lives might cause frustration. They feel helpless, suffer homesick and in worse cases, have a *breakdown*.

As suggested above, studying abroad poses both opportunities and challenges. While young people can become *polyglots* and independent individuals, gain opportunities for personal growth and develop an appreciation of cultural differences, they have to cope with the stress of living overseas.

近义词表

1. life-transforming= life-changing: 转变一生的
2. take on=assume=undertake: 承担, 承受
3. proficiency=fluency: 熟练, 流利
4. self-sufficient=independent=autonomous=self-reliant: 自立的, 独立的
5. breakdown=collapse=depression: (情感上的)崩溃, 压抑
6. polyglot=multilingual individual: 通晓数种语言的人, 说多种语言的人

Topic 90: Some people argue that learning a second language involves learning the culture of the country where this language is spoken (including lifestyles). What is your opinion?

学习文化的重要性:

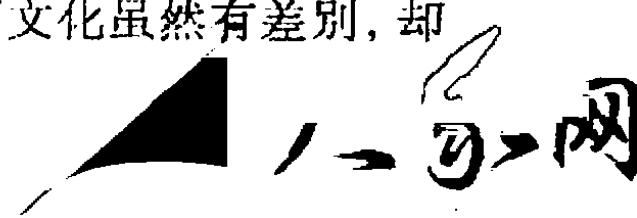
- 语言学习就是文化的学习, 只有了解文化才可能学好语言; 将语言与文化的学习统一起来, 在各种社会场合运用语言知识 (apply language on various social occasions), 有助于提高语言学习者的积极性;
- 学习文化有助于提高交流的技巧和敏感性 (develop cross-cultural communication skills and sensitivity); 对当地居民及其语言有更深刻的理解和认识 (deeper understanding of the target language and its speakers);
- 语言不仅仅是词汇、句法和规则 (Language is more than rules, syntax and lexis.), 更重要的是隐含于其背后的文化, 包括风俗、习惯、交际方式等。

一些文化对语言影响的例子:

向对方是否已经吃饭在中国是一种很普遍的打招呼方式 (a popular form of greeting), 反映了食物在中国文化中的重要性, 也反映了中国人共餐的传统; 在中国, 孝顺(filial piety)是一个常用的词语, 但是在西方文化中却很少见, 孩子的顺从(obedience)甚至有时候被看作是不好的迹象 (a bad omen); 在某些传统文化中, 说一个女孩性感是不礼貌和唐突的 (impolite and over-straightforward), 而在西方文化中却是一种称赞 (complimentary)。

未必要学习文化的原因:

- 对于初学者来说, 过度注意文化反而会阻碍语言学习, 导致学习者失去兴趣和信心;
- 对初学者而言, 只要掌握基本的词汇和语法、能进行日常交流即可, 而文化虽然有差别, 却是大同小异的 (minor differences), 不应该花太多时间。



考题时间

学术类 2006 年

移民类 2002 年

推荐范文

To most people, second language acquisition is a lengthy and *exhausting* process. A general approach taken by most learners is to learn vocabulary and memorise grammar rules. They contend that language speaks for itself and the meaning of language lies in the language itself. In my opinion, a language goes beyond its *literal* meaning and delivers different messages as situations change. The cultural context and background of a language have a bearing on the forming of a language. There is no distinction between acquiring a language and acquiring a culture.

The first reason to support the above *contention* is that culture influences the evolution and formation of a language. Learning a culture can help learners understand many aspects of a language, wording, *syntax*, and so forth. For example, word order, the order in which words appear in sentences, differs from language to language. In some languages, the object normally comes ahead of the subject, *as opposed to* the word order in the English language. It *mirrors* the *disparity* in ways of seeing things and ways of thinking between people who speak different languages. Learning a culture can draw the attention of learners to these differences and therefore lead them to use a foreign language appropriately.

Familiarity with a culture is also known as the *prerequisite* of communication with native speakers. Effective communication relies not only on wording, pronunciation and sentence construction but also on physical *gesture*, body language and facial expressions. In fact, non-verbal messages sometimes tell people more than verbal messages do. For example, silence in the English-speaking country might indicate the agreement of the speaker on something, but in some Asian countries, silence might *convey* a message to the contrary, disagreement or even *resentment*. There is no denying that by learning the cultural dimensions of a language, a language learner can make him-or-herself acquainted with the skills and habits involved in cross-cultural communication.

Although the importance of studying the cultural aspect of language is indisputable, it should not be over-emphasised. For most learners, especially for those at an elementary level, the cultural elements of a language are remote and *incomprehensible*. *Intrusion* of these messages will create confusion. Learners will *flounder* when the progress toward success is little and the situation appears to be *unmanageable*. Language acquisition requires a high commitment of time and effort, so new learners are advised to concentrate on the language itself at the first stage.

From what has been discussed, one can make it clear that culture is an element that determines the difference between languages. Failing to recognise this would *impede* language learning. However, for new learners, acquiring a culture is less practical, for it requires great effort and produces little outcome.

近义词表

1. exhausting=tiring=arduous=strenuous: 耗费精神的，令人疲劳的
2. literal=plain=unvarnished=basic=original: 字面上的，最基本的



3. contention=assertion=argument=opinion=claim: 观点, 看法
4. syntax=sentence structure=language rules: 句法, 语言规则
5. as opposed to=rather than: 而不是……, 和……相反
6. mirror=reflect: 反映
7. disparity=difference =discrepancy: 差异, 差别
8. prerequisite=precondition: 前提
9. gesture=signal: 姿态, 手势
10. convey=communicate=transmit=pass on: 传达
11. resentment=anger=hatred=antipathy: 怨恨, 憎恨
12. incomprehensible=perplexing=beyond understanding: 不可理解的, 令人迷惑不解的
13. intrusion=incursion: 烦扰, 侵扰
14. flounder=have difficulty=struggle: 挣扎, 做……有困难
15. unmanageable=uncontrollable: 不可控制的
16. impede=obstruct=hinder=hamper=hold back: 阻止, 阻碍

Topic 91: Some people argue that history is of little or no use to us. Others believe that studying history gives many benefits. Discuss those views and give your own opinion.

学习历史的重要性:

- 历史乃前车之鉴 (a summary of antecedents), 学习历史可以借鉴前人的知识 (draw on the empirical knowledge of the generations before us), 避免走弯路 (avoid taking a wrong path), 从而把握好现今, 作出正确的决定 (make a wiser decision at the present time);
- 学习历史可以提醒人们关注自身的文化背景 (cultural identity), 保持民族自豪感 (preserve ethnic dignity), 从而促进社会的团结 (social solidarity);
- 历史记录了社会发展的轨迹, 学习历史能够引导人们注重历史的发展趋势和背景 (emphasis on historical trend and context), 观察社会和文化的演变 (observe how and why change occurs within societies and cultures), 了解观念和价值观的起源、进化和衰亡 (the origins, evolution and decline of values and ideas);
- 学习历史可以提高人们的分析能力, 学会从历史的角度分析问题;
- 通过学习历史, 人们得以判断历史遗留下来的文物的真伪 (quality of surviving documents and artefacts), 从而为人类文明保存有价值的文物, 为后世对历史的研究提供宝贵的资源。

学习历史的不可取之处:

- 世界日新月异 (undergo dramatic changes), 过去的很多事情现在已经不可能再发生;
- 现在的社会已经很复杂, 学习各方面的知识已经负担很重, 不需要学习历史;
- 出于政治原因, 记录历史的人可能歪曲事实 (distort the truth), 使历史失去参考价值。

考题时间

2005 年



推荐范文

History has long been recognised as a discipline, but it seems to be a fact that few students have a clear concept of why they should study it. Many people even argue that studying history is **meaningless**, considering the past differs in many important ways from the present. In my opinion, there are many facts to show the importance of history as a subject.

Despite the **skepticism** over the relevance of historical events to today's society, understanding the past contributes to people's decision making in today's social context. By studying history, people can draw on the experience of the generations before them, taking a similar path to success and avoiding a dead-end. Besides, they understand how and why people (e.g., Hitler, Napoleon) behaved as they did. They are aware that people are neither good nor bad but **motivated** in complex ways. Instead of being **misguided** by stereotypes or historians, one learns to analyse issues or subjects based on historical context and perspective, take a **dispassionate** view toward today's political and social problems and trace origins and causes objectively.

To students, studying history is not only to seek self-knowledge, but also to enhance their skills and make themselves all-round individuals. The study of history requires independent research as well as **coherent** explanations. Students are encouraged to do as much work independently as they can and to read widely and extensively. In addition to widening their experience, it helps students develop qualities of perception and judgements. Students are increasingly capable to analyse and compare conflicting views. All these improvements can foster a student's intellectual independence, **sharpness** and maturity. These strengths are **transferable** across occupations and careers.

Although studying history is beneficial, its importance should not be **overstated**. The world is changing so rapidly that the lesson from the past might be applicable in particular circumstances only. For instance, imperialism is now occurring in business or culture, rather than in colonies. Taking the same approaches to combat imperialism might be counterproductive. Studying history should not be taken as a demanding job but preferably as a pastime that satisfies people's **curiosity** over the past. In addressing real-life issues, current events give people more hints and advice than historical events do.

From what has been discussed, studying history is very important, particularly in increasing one's knowledge and enhancing one's intellectual abilities. However, it should not be attached with **unjustified** importance because its applications in today's society are not known **with certainty**.

[近义词表]

1. meaningless=insignificant=worthless=unimportant: 没有意义的，无关紧要的
2. skepticism=doubt: 猜疑，怀疑
3. motivate=inspire=encourage=stimulate: 激励，驱使
4. misguide=mislead: 误导
5. dispassionate=unbiased=objective=impartial: 客观的，不偏不倚的
6. coherent=consistent: 持续的，前后一致的
7. sharpness=acuteness: 敏感性，敏锐
8. transferable=conveyable=convertible: 可转移的
9. overstate=exaggerate=over-emphasise: 过分强调，夸大

10. curiosity=inquisitiveness=interest: 好奇心

11. unjustified=groundless: 没有根据的

12. with certainty=certainly: 肯定

Topic 92: Do you think middle school students should study international news as a subject?

支持中学生学习国际新闻的观点：

- 扩大视野(broaden their horizons), 增加知识, 了解世界动向;
- 提高分析和比较信息的能力(the ability to analyse and compare information)。

反对中学生学习国际新闻的观点：

- 浪费时间, 增加课业负担(add to the pressure a student experiences);
- 有些国际新闻与学生关系不大 (have no relevance to the community in which students are living), 而且远远超越了中学生的理解水平。

考题时间

学术类 2004、2006 年

推荐范文

Today, watching news, a means of learning what is happening around the world, has become a way of life to many people. When the value of news is undisputed, an issue of debate is whether it is necessary to include international news as part of school curriculum. I am of the opinion that it will be an enheartening change.

The first point to support the importance of international news is that it reminds young people of the forces of globalisation and international developments. In today's world, businesses operate beyond borders and countries are closely connected with each other. Any country that fails to recognise this would miss out on the benefits of globalisation. To young people, watching international news leads them to develop a global perspective and world *vision*. They learn to elicit information from news and use it in decision making, for example, studying abroad, career option, and so forth. It is of critical importance as they are very likely to face stiff international competition later in life.

Another benefit obtained from studying international news is enhancing young people's capabilities and skills, such as critical thinking skills. Living in a society that is bombarded with different messages, many people have become lost in search for useful information and unable to understand and absorb information. Studying international news drives them to explore perspectives and get a view of every aspect of an international event. Reading editorials allows them to practice independent thinking.

Despite those benefits, integrating international news into curriculum requires educators to address several issues in advance. First, students might be distracted by a great variety of conflicting arguments produced by different experts. However, as mentioned above, it is *immensely* conducive to the development of their analytical skills. Meanwhile, it could be time-consuming for students to read those

news stories that are *identical* with each other in essence, although they appear in different papers. It, therefore, requires teachers to select news in advance and play an active role.

In conclusion, one has reasons to believe that international news deserves a place in school curriculum. By reading, watching and analysing international news, future generations will acquire knowledge of the whole world and enrich a variety of skills.

近义词表

1. vision=foresight=farsightedness=forethought: 先见之明，远见
2. immensely=vastly=greatly=immeasurably: 大量地，极大地
3. identical=the same=duplicated=alike: 相同的

第十六类：儿童教育

概述：人在不同的阶段有不同的行为、目标、性格、观念、生活方式和喜好。对于儿童而言，他们接受知识的速度很快，对世界充满好奇，容易受到外界的影响。因此，这个阶段父母和老师起着极其重要的作用，他们的教育方式决定了孩子的性格和未来的发展方向。

Topic 93: Opinions divide concerning what plays a more important role in people's personality development, nature or nurture. What is your opinion?

关于先天(nature)和后天(nurture)对小孩性格产生的影响是雅思写作的一个常考题目。目前关于这个问题的科学研究仍然在进行，尚无定论。国际上比较流行的看法是，先天和后天的影响都有，而后天的影响更大。以犯罪为例，很多学者认为即便一个小孩有犯罪的倾向，但通过后天的培养和教育，其犯罪的可能性会大大降低。反之，即便小孩没有犯罪的基因，如果不加引导，仍然会因环境因素而产生犯罪行为。简而言之，教育、父母还有其他因素决定了一个人的犯罪倾向。

支持天性(heredity)决定性格的观点：

- 天性，包括基因的一些特征(genetic tendencies)，给了我们内在的能力和特征(endow us with inborn abilities and traits)，决定了我们的行为模式(behavioural patterns)和思考模式(ways of thinking)；譬如说，有一些人对于酗酒有天生的喜好(genetic predisposition to alcoholism)，那么这种基因就影响了他日后的生活习惯、脾气和性格，乃至他的行为和生活态度；
- 很大程度上，性格是由DNA决定的。例如一对双胞胎(fraternal twins)即便分开抚养(reared apart)，也会有很多的相似之处(show many similarities)；一对在相同环境下成长的人(reared under the same condition)，由于基因不同(differences in their genes)，很多时候是不会相像的(do not resemble each other)。

支持后天因素(environmental influences)决定性格的观点：

- 人的一生不断受到外界环境的影响(influenced by environment)，行为和思维方式也受环境的

约束(conditioned by environment), 生活经历(life experience)也会改变人们固有的思维模式, 因此无论基因如何, 外界环境都是影响人性格形成的主要因素(main factor)。

考题时间

此题在 2003 年前的学术类考试里多次出现

推荐范文

The idea of nature-versus-nurture has long been debated, with no **conclusive resolution**. People are faced with an apparent paradox: while some studies have **ascertained** that no **nexus** exists between genes and behavioural patterns, anecdotal evidence suggests that it is not **a foregone conclusion**. This essay is to evaluate these two schools of thoughts, with some facts being closely examined.

It is still a myth why some children, born in **affluent** families and **raised** in a positive enriching environment, still **embark on** a career of crime and self destruction. It points to factors outside of the parental and educational environment; or in plain words, it could be traced back to genetics and thus a natural progression. It must be remembered that life is not simple. Nor is any human being. Even though environment is so overwhelming that it either suppresses or **fortifies** personality traits of individuals, individuals differ from each other in many aspects, rather than show identical traits. Genetic difference shows its effect from as early as one's preschool years, throughout adolescence and into adulthood.

The impacts of nature seem sizeable in some other cases. For example, a couple can give birth to twins who **resemble** each other in both appearance and behaviour. Ruthlessly separated at birth, and brought up in completely different environment, the twins would most likely grow into identical adults, developing extremely similar characteristics and even showing the same likes and dislikes. So **striking** are the effects of their genetic make-up that those of the environment are **obscured**.

Despite the strong proof that nature is responsible for one's behaviour, it is not to deny the function of the environment people are raised in. Studies show that many young criminals come from problem families, who have a history of violence and crime. Without good job prospects, they end up with finding **solace** in gangs. The circle of poverty and crime will continue, as these young criminals start new families with the characteristics of their own.

As suggested above, people are made up by both learned and born **traits**. There is no need to reach a conclusion that either environment or nature plays a decisive part in one's character and behaviour development. Although the effect of genetic heredity is overt, one cannot afford to ignore that of environment where a child is brought up.

近义词表

1. conclusive=definite=irrefutable=decisive: 决定性的
2. resolution=result=declaration: 结论
3. ascertain=find out=establish: 弄清, 确定
4. nexus=relation=link: 联系
5. a foregone conclusion: 一个可以提前预知的结论
6. affluent=wealthy=rich=high-income=high-class: 富裕的

7. raise=bring up=rear=nurture: 抚养
8. embark on=initiate=attempt: 从事, 着手, 开始
9. fortify=strengthen=reinforce: 加强
10. resemble=bear a resemblance to=be similar to: 和……相似
11. striking=conspicuous=remarkable=noticeable: 显著的, 引人注目的
12. obscure=dim: 使不明显
13. solace=comfort=consolation: 安慰
14. trait=attribute=characteristic=feature: 特征, 特点

Topic 94: Do you think that parents should be punished if their five-year-old child commits a crime? From what age should children be held responsible for their own behaviours?

支持惩罚父母的观点:

- 父母的行为影响孩子的行为, 父母本身的不当行为会被小孩模仿 (imitate the way parents speak and behave), 而小孩往往无法分辨对错(tell right from wrong);
- 父母需要行使监护权(commit their guardianship), 并为其监护不当承担责任(accountable for negligence);
- 父母有责任和义务为孩子提供良好的教育 (provide education)、给予及时的指导(provide parental guidance), 并帮助孩子树立正确的道德和价值观念 (cultivate a child's value and behaviour), 其失职必将需要其付出相应的代价(pay a price for being neglectful parents)。

反对惩罚父母的观点:

- 小孩生性好斗(display aggression)、顽皮(naughty), 无法分辨对错, 和父母无关。

考题时间 |

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文 |

Parents' intervention can heavily influence a child's personality and behaviour development. It is an interesting subject of discussion whether parents should be *liable* for their five-year-old child's lawoffending behaviour or even *subject to* punishment. In my viewpoint, parents must be held responsible.

Unlike adults, children break the law *in the absence of* either incentive or motive. Their acts are *accidental* and *intuitive*, *signalling* the accumulative effect of the environment where they grow up. Children in *formative* years are particularly susceptible to whom they meet and what they see in their daily lives. For example, their violent acts are very likely to reflect a mixed effect of their repeated exposure to violence. Parents should therefore act as *gatekeepers* to prevent their children from watching TV and playing video games, thereby *negating* the influence of media. Once a child uses violence, it reveals that his or her parents have habitually failed to fulfil those duties. For this reason, parents should be accountable for their child's wrongdoing.

Another example to show parents' effect on their child's behaviour is that many parents fail to set a positive role model. More often than not, parents have their own behaviour problems (such as using violence in the face of their children). As children have a natural ability to imitate others, their violent or unlawful behaviour is potentially a replica of their parents'. That's why children with fine upbringing normally show their *courtesy* and professional etiquettes in coping with real-life problems, such as conflicts with others, while those children with poor upbringing are more likely to act violently. People are thus not surprised to see that many young delinquents had unhappy lives and felt *discontented* with their life circumstances in which they grew up.

In general, 18 is the age when an individual starts to be legally responsible for his or her acts. This is an age from which a child is ready to explore life him-or-herself and assumes life responsibilities. *For the most part* they are allowed to vote, drive, drink and smoke. They have sufficient experience, knowledge and competence for decision making and reaching moral conclusions.

In conclusion, parents should be subject to punishment when their children violate the law, in view of their tremendous influence on their child's behaviour. It is their *inescapable* responsibility until their child *comes of age*.

近义词表

1. liable=responsible=accountable: 对……负责
2. subject to= exposed to: 经历，使遭受
3. in the absence of=lacking: 缺乏
4. accidental=unintentional=unplanned=inadvertent: 偶然的，没有预谋和计划的
5. intuitive=instinctive=spontaneous: 直觉的，本能的
6. signal=indicate: 指出，显示
7. formative=impressionable: 成型期的，敏感期的
8. gatekeeper=guardian=protector=custodian: 监护人
9. negate=counteract=reverse=wipe out: 抵消
10. courtesy=politeness: 礼貌，彬彬有礼
11. discontented=dissatisfied=unhappy=displeased: 不满的
12. for the most part=on the whole=principally: 原则上，一般来说
13. inescapable=inevitable: 不可推卸的，不可回避的
14. come of age=come to maturity=become an adult: 成年

Topic 95: Some scientists believe that studying the behaviour of 3-year-old children can predict their criminality. To what extent do you think a crime is a product of human nature or is it possible to stop children from growing up to be criminals?

支持基因(heredity, genetic dispositions, heritable genes)起主导作用的观点：

- 有一些小孩天生就是冷漠无情的 (impersonal)、冲动的 (impulsive) 和缺乏同情心的 (unsympathetic)，这些都是基因所致，可以说是天生的特性。



支持环境(**environment**)起主导作用的观点:

- 家庭因素(family factors),如贫穷(poverty)、管教不严(lack of discipline)、缺乏交流(poor communication)、家庭暴力(family violence)和虐待(abuse or neglect)等,都会造成孩子犯罪;
- 其他因素,如教育(schooling)、同年龄群体(peer group)、社会环境(social setting)、文化背景(cultural background)、经济地位(economic status)等,都会影响小孩的成长,如果不能予以正确对待,都有可能导致孩子犯罪。

考题时间

学术类 2005 年

推荐范文

The *age-old* nature vs nurture debate is concerned mainly with reaching a conclusion over genetic and environmental influences on criminal behaviour, which has long been a subject of interest to psychologists and criminologists. Some scientists subscribe to a view that studying the behaviour of 3-year-old children can help foretell their criminality. To the best of my knowledge, both genes and environment have a bearing over the development of one's behaviour patterns, including criminal or violent behaviour.

The notion that some individuals have a genetic *predisposition* for criminal behaviour can seek support from a large number of facts. For example, aggression and impulsivity, two personality traits commonly found among adult criminals, are in fact *evident* from as early as those people's preschool years. Criminals are also *diagnosed* to share a similar set of psychological problems, indicating their *heritable* nature. If given the right *circumstances*, individuals with those genes would eventually engage in criminal activity. For example, the children raised in an environment where violence and illegitimacy are norms are more likely to commit similar crimes in adulthood. It is therefore fair to say that the effect of heredity is *worsened* by the environment.

While the impact of genetic predisposition is recognised, genetics is not solely responsible for *unlawful* acts. Criminal tendencies are admittedly clear among those children whose parents have a long criminal history. However, the chances for their engagement in criminal activities would not become bigger until they are exposed to an environment that breeds such activities. Environment can modify, weaken or reinforce one's characteristics. It is the reason why a child can act in a different manner from his or her parents. It is neither practicable nor rational to make a moral judgement on a child simply by their genetic makeup and *label* him or her as a criminal while ignoring the influence of factors like education.

A proper understanding of the impact of environment on individual behaviour also enables people to recognise the influence of some other elements, such as schooling and *upbringing*. Children, whose biological parents have criminal records, have the potential for personal success, if adopted and reared by well-educated and upper class families. Likewise, children who experience family problems like family breakdown and child abuse are more likely to commit violent crimes later in life. These elements, working either in isolation or in groups, lead to a child's criminal behaviour.

In the light of the facts outlined above, one can conclude that the interaction between genes and the environment is a predictor of criminal behaviour. Certain genes, when combined with certain

environmental factors, lead to criminal behaviour. To prevent individuals with criminal disposition from committing crimes, schooling, parenting and some other factors are of critical importance.

近义词表

1. age-old=long-standing: 长时间的, 持续已久的
2. predisposition=disposition=pentchant: 趋势, 倾向
3. evident=obvious=apparent=manifest=marked=patent=plain: 明显的, 显然的
4. diagnose=detect=identify: 觉察, 发现
5. heritable=inherited=hereditary: 可遗传的, 遗传下来的
6. circumstance=environment=condition: 环境, 条件
7. worsen=multiply: 加剧, 恶化
8. unlawful=illegal=illegitimate=prohibited: 非法的
9. label=regard=consider=brand: 认定是, 认为是
10. upbringing=rearing=education: 养育, 教养

Topic 96: Computers do not help children learn more effectively. On the contrary, the use of computers has a negative effect on children's physical and mental development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

电脑和因特网是现今经常被讨论的一个话题(topical issue), 尤其是其对儿童的影响。

电脑对儿童的正面影响有:

- 社会技能: 可以更好地和人交流, 获得更多的信息, 拓宽知识面 (have a broad knowledge of many subjects);
- 工作技能: 掌握一些办公软件的应用和其他计算机操作是社会发展的需要, 为孩子未来的职业发展奠定基础。

与此同时, 电脑对儿童也有一些负面影响:

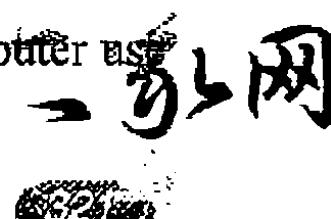
- 社会方面: 含有暴力、色情等内容的信息不适合儿童, 会毒害他们的思想, 对其行为产生不良影响;
- 学习方面: 小孩过分沉迷于电脑 (obsessed with the computer) 会严重影响学习(create distractions);
- 身体方面: 过度使用电脑会影响身体健康, 影响视力(impair vision);
- 能力方面: 过分依靠电脑(excessive reliance on computer use)可能会导致儿童思维能力下降, 动手能力降低, 使其变得懒惰。

考题时间

学术类 2003 年

推荐范文

In the new millennium, computer technology is set to become an essential feature of the society. People are very often confronted with the argument concerning the impact of widespread computer use.



on young people. In my opinion, using computers can be either beneficial or harmful, so moderation is the key.

Excessive use of computers is unarguably *detrimental*, as it can place children at risk in terms of their physical, social and psychological development. Studies have pointed to the fact that children need physical activity and social interaction to be healthy, happy and productive individuals. *Unmonitored* use of computers isolates them from those activities and makes them indifferent to the real world. They are so *immersed in* the computer that they are *rarely* concerned about the people and matters around them. It leads to a drop in their interaction with others, organised sports and other social activities that are *conducive* to their development.

Another *hazard* of excessive computer use is children's increased exposure to violent and sexual contents beyond their years, which have long-term negative effects on their lives. Repeated exposure to violence has been recognised and singled out as a decisive element responsible for children's subsequent aggressive behaviour. Although computer games that have violent *themes* have been forbidden in many countries, tens of thousands of children are vulnerable to other forms of violence that spread on the Internet.

Despite the negative effects of excessive computer use, adults can take advantage of computer technology in different areas of education. Educational games, for example, are believed to have positive effects on children's intellectual well-being. Some computer games are developed specifically to help children develop academic skills required for schoolwork. Computers meanwhile provide an *escape* for children who experience high levels of pressure in the daytime and offer them a balance between campus and off-campus life.

As suggested above, healthy and appropriate use of computers is accepted and encouraged. By giving children ongoing instructions, imposing a limit on computer time and *classing* the types of content a child can view, teachers and parents are able to use the computer technology to great advantage while avoiding possible harms.

近义词表

1. detrimental=harmful=damaging=unfavourable: 不好的，不利的，有害的
2. unmonitored=unsupervised=uncontrolled: 无人监督的，无人控制的
3. immersed in=absorbed in=engrossed by: 沉溺于，为……着迷
4. rarely=hardly=seldom=once in a blue moon: 偶尔地，极少地
5. conducive=favourable=helpful=advantageous=beneficial: 有利的，好的
6. hazard=risk=peril=danger: 危险
7. theme=main subject=main idea: 主题
8. escape=diversion=distraction=pastime: 消遣，解闷的东西，摆脱
9. class=classify=categorise=group: 分类

Topic 97: In modern society, some people argue that schools become unnecessary as children can study at home via the Internet. Do you agree or disagree?

网络教学的好处：

- 不用在交通上浪费时间 (no waste of time in transportation), 为学生提供了便利 (provide convenience), 譬如残疾学生 (students with disabilities);
- 使用多媒体, 使教学更加生动 (make the class more lively with the use of multimedia);
- 学生可以按照自己的接受程度进行学习 (learn at their own pace), 提高学习效率 (improve the efficiency of study)。

网络教学的坏处：

- 缺乏互动, 造成提问和反馈之间的停滯 (lag time between student input and feedback);
- 有太多的干扰会分散学生的注意力 (too many distractions at home), 需要更强的自制力 (demand a high level of autonomy and commitment), 不及格率和退学率更高 (high rate of failures and drop-outs);
- 学生之间缺乏交流、缺乏团队合作 (lack communication and teamwork), 导致交流障碍 (cause communication barriers);
- 不能根据每个学生的学习特点和差异因材施教 (teach students in accordance with their own characteristics and differences);
- 难以进行集中的管理。

考题时间

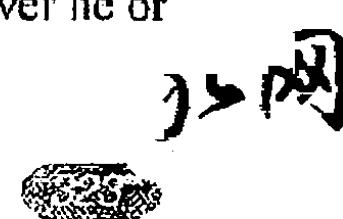
学术类 2003 年

推荐范文

The rapid *progression* of the Internet has paved the way for the growing popularity of distance learning. People are now *speculating on* the possibility of the Internet *taking the place of* a traditional school. In my opinion, given the continued advance in technology, Internet-based learning can serve as an alternative to traditional class-based learning.

Online education has a large number of advantages. It allows students to set their own study time. Unlike traditional learning, online courses offer children greater flexibility and enable them to create a timetable in line with their needs and characteristics. Students can also save tuition fees, because a virtual school normally charges students much less than a conventional school does. It is particularly a great option for those students with physical *handicaps*, who have great difficulties in commuting to school campus. For those who live far away from the school, online education is remarkably favourable. It can be expected that the Internet is very likely to replace a physical school as an education provider in the near future if its drawbacks are removed.

The first drawback of a virtual school is lack of human contact, as opposed to a noted *merit* of traditional teacher-led education, providing students with ongoing daily interactions with teachers. This weakness can be solved by taking advantage of bandwidth network technologies. The interaction between students can be guaranteed when one can contact with another—whenever and wherever he or



she likes—via email, post comments on message boards and chat rooms, or even videoconference for communication. Educators are also concerned that online learning cannot make all skills and knowledge *transferable*. For example, some courses require a high proportion of hands-on practice, which is beyond the capacity of online training. This problem can be nevertheless addressed by introducing multimedia as a teaching aid. By using audio and video, students can *sample* different learning styles and acquire both general and specialised knowledge of a subject.

As suggested above, there are plenty of benefits of online learning, including flexibility, cost-saving and convenience. Although it has two problems, lack of interaction and failing to provide a wide range of courses, both can be overcome as technology advances.

近义词表]

1. progression=development=evolution=advance: 发展
2. speculate on=consider=contemplate: 考虑, 猜测
3. take the place of=substitute=supplant: 取代
4. handicap=disability: 残疾
5. merit=value=advantage: 优点, 好处
6. transferable=conveyable: 可转移的, 可传递的
7. sample=try=experiment: 尝试

Topic 98: The computer is widely used in education and some people think that teachers will not play important roles in the classroom. To what extent do you agree?

电脑教学的缺点:

- 电脑有程序上的限制(programmatic limitations), 缺乏灵活性(lack of flexibility);
- 电脑和学生缺乏互动(lack of interaction), 不能够满足学生的情感需求(fill students' emotional needs);
- 长期盯着屏幕有伤视力(impair vision); 电脑具有一定的辐射, 有害身体健康(damage students' health);
- 电脑不能够觉察学生不恰当的行为(discern students' inappropriate behaviours), 无法实施监控。

电脑教学的优点:

- 可以减轻老师的负担(even out workloads), 比如准备考试、检查学习情况等等(assess student capabilities with tests, and assess their progress);
- 可以提供比较有趣的练习(interesting drills), 增加学习的乐趣(increase learning enjoyment);
- 电脑模拟(computer simulation)特别适用于预备级别的训练(entry level training)。

考题时间

2003、2004年

推荐范文

Computers have been favoured by more and more educators and teachers as a key component of a perfect educational environment. Its role in a traditional classroom is nevertheless a subject of debate, with *myriad* arguments being advanced both in support of and against its impact on the role of a teacher.

One of the major drawbacks of the computer is lack of flexibility. Due to its programmatic *limitations*, its teaching is *uniform*, repetitive, standardised and therefore *unsuited to* the specific needs of a student. For example, it can only answer questions which have been programmed into it but fails to answer any *unusual, non-standard* and unprecedented question. By contrast, a human teacher is able to respond flexibly with giving well-tailored, persuasive and inspiring answers. For this reason, a computer hardly funtions as effectively as a human teacher does.

Another disadvantage of the computer, which makes it *unaligned with* the philosophy of the contemporary education, is its failure to interact with students. Out of technical constraints, the computer is interested in *eliciting* the desired response only. Students' unexpected performance, potentially exceptional and distinguished, is not recognised by the computer. It is fair to say that computers achieve nothing but make all education into an *uncritical* type of vocational training. Students are conditioned to absorb information without questioning and given no chance to express their personal opinions.

There are some other problems inherent in the computer-based teaching, such as inability to discipline students and failing to *attend to* students' emotional needs, making this model of teaching not as competent as the traditional style. However, the contribution of the computer as a teaching aid can never be *underrated*. It not only assists teachers to present educational materials in diversified ways but also provides repetitive *drills* to improve the students' command of knowledge. With the computer, the teacher can spend less time on paper work and concentrate more on the development of a student in other aspects, such as creativity and teamwork skills. It is essential to advancing rounded education.

Taking into consideration those above-mentioned characteristics of computer-based teaching, one can conclude that the computer can only serve as a teaching aid, facilitating students' interest in a topic and assisting them to take in information faster, rather than *taking the place of* the teacher.

近义词表

1. myriad=numerous=many=countless: 无数的
2. limitation=constraint=restriction: 限制
3. uniform=identical=standardised=homogeneous: 相同的，统一的
4. unsuited to=incompatible with: 不合适……的
5. unusual=uncommon=atypical: 不平常的，不寻常的
6. non-standard=irregular: 不标准的，不平常的
7. unaligned with=inconsistent with: 不一致的，不协调的
8. elicit=obtain: 获得
9. uncritical=unsuspecting: 不加质疑的，不加批判的
10. attend to=look after=care for: 照顾，留意

11. underrate=underestimate: 低估
12. drill=practice=exercise: 练习
13. take the place of=replace: 取代

Topic 99: Although it is generally prohibited, corporal punishment persists in many families. Do you think corporal punishment is an acceptable way to regulate children's behaviours?

体罚的缺点：

- 体罚有害小孩的身心健康 (physical and mental health);
- 体罚易使孩子形成暴力倾向，以暴力解决问题(solve problems by means of violence);
- 导致小孩形成逆反心理(result in rebellion)，致使恶性循环(lead only to a downward spiral);
- 影响小孩和父母的关系 (impair the relation between children and parents)，甚至导致孩子对父母产生憎恨(incite hatred for their parents);
- 导致孩子失去对学习和生活的自信心 (have little confidence on their study and future life)，难以建立起自尊(keep their self-respect)，严重的会导致自闭症(cause autism)。

体罚的优点：

- 体罚是一种很有效的管教孩子的方式(a form of discipline)，可以树立家长的威信；
- 体罚会使孩子对自己所犯的错误记忆更加深刻 (gain a profound understanding of their faults)，会时刻警醒自己不再犯相同的错误(prevent them from committing the same errors)。

考题时间

此题在移民类考试中考过多次

推荐范文

Physical punishment is of concern for many researchers. A subject of broad interest is how physical punishments link to the internal and external influences that a child may be exposed to. Either from studies or people's experience, the use of corporal punishment can cause short and long term effects on a child's personality, identity and behaviour.

Although many parents attempt to control the intensity of physical punishment, their behaviour, *in many instances*, increases the likelihood of causing remediless harm to their children. The distinction between discipline and abuse is hardly *clear-cut*, and there is no assurance that parents can control their discipline properly. Physical *injury* seems to be an inevitable result in most cases. For example, spanks are widely accepted by many parents as a method of discipline, but, unfortunately, most parents hit harder when children recommit the offence. Injuries are therefore well-documented.

In addition to physical harm, corporal punishment has been considered as the facilitator of many kinds of emotional harms. For example, children who are exposed to intense and frequent physical punishment are more likely than their peers to suffer depression, unhappiness, anxiety and feelings of hopelessness. The accumulative effects of these problems have a *profound* influence over most survivors of physical punishment. They lose courage to venture and have no desire for being creative.

individuals, as they only try things their parents permit them to do.

There are also some other negative outcomes, such as behavioural problems. Corporal punishment is perhaps not the sole factor responsible for delinquent behaviour among children, but there is no denying that it increases children's tendency to act out and attack their siblings, peers or even parents. It is particularly true when children receive physical punishment intensely. Even worse, victims of physical punishment might use violence as one of the main parenting methods when they become parents. It is a vicious cycle.

In conclusion, physical punishment can affect a child's life forever. It is imperative that every parent control the extent to which they physically punish their children in order to avoid any negative behaviour problems.

近义词表

1. physical punishment=corporal punishment: 体罚
2. in many instances=in many cases=under some circumstances: 在很多情况下
3. clear-cut=clear=definite=straightforward: 清晰的，明确的
4. injury=harm: 伤害
5. profound=overwhelming=intense=deep=great=extreme: 深深的，极度的

Topic 100: It is not uncommon that children are required to obey the rule of their parents and teachers. Some people are worried that too much control over children will not prepare them well for their adult life. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

父母的教育方式(parenting)是一个大众话题。很多教育学家认为父母的教育比学校的教育更为重要，因为如果父母的教育方式不对，就很容易对小孩造成恶劣的影响。一般来说，父母的教育方式分四种：专断型(authoritarian)、管教型(authoritative)、纵容型(permissive)和漠不关心型(uninvolved)。许多家长都比较容易走极端，要么过分严厉，不理会孩子的感受，即所谓的专断型(authoritarian)；要么过分宽松(tolerant)溺爱，任由小孩发展，即所谓的纵容型(permissive)。目前，教育专家比较认同和推荐管教型(authoritative)这一教育模式，即父母会制定基本的规则(establish basic guidelines)让小孩去遵循，但同时考虑到小孩的特点和要求，惩罚的时候同时注意开导孩子。

父母制定规则、严格控制小孩行为的坏处：

- 导致叛逆的行为(result in rebellion)，甚至对父母产生憎恨(hate their parents, who apply strict rules and impose punishment)；
- 导致孩子形成逆来顺受的性格(result in docile obedience)，不敢勇于尝试和面对失败(afraid to try and fail)，表现不出足够的自制(fail to demonstrate considerable self-regulation)；
- 导致孩子缺乏独立性(lack of independence)，不能单独面对困难和解决困难(conquer difficulties and handle different situations)；
- 导致孩子缺乏自信(low self-esteem)，觉得自己一无是处(feel unworthy)，悲观压抑(suffer from pessimism and depression)。

high levels of depression);

- 抑制孩子的想像力(stifle creativity), 不利于孩子充分表现自我(deny children the opportunity to express individuality)。

父母制定规则、严格控制小孩行为的好处:

- 有助于孩子养成良好的行为习惯 (form appropriate behaviour patterns), 改正其不好的行为 (stop their misbehaviour)等;
- 有助于孩子顺利地成长, 避免走弯路, 而选择正确的成功之路(take the right path to success)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Adults' intervention plays a pivotal role in a child's development. Despite this general knowledge, people are very often confronted with the arguments about the appropriateness of some traditional teaching styles and methods, such as enforcing rules and requiring children's compliance. I agree that rules set by parents contribute greatly to the shaping of children's behaviour, personalities and all other personal characteristics, although I question the view that it is definitely beneficial to children.

There is no point in denying that rule setting is possibly the most effective method in overcoming some upbringing difficulties, such as protecting children from dangers and guiding them to act *rationally*. Children are *adventuresome* and full of curiosity. They attempt various activities, either with *deliberation* or on the spur of the moment. Imposing rules is therefore imperative, as it prevents many problems from occurring. For example, forbidding accessing knives, medicine, microwaves or ovens can minimise the risk of accidents and injuries. Some other rules, such as forbidding spitting, nose-picking and foul language, lead children to develop proper *demeanour* in different social situations, and to adhere to strict rules of professional etiquettes from their early childhood.

However, rules should be *lifted* gradually as children grow older, especially when it becomes clear that rules tend to *restrain* children's mental development. In a traditional classroom, for example, rules are set and applied to *underpin* the authority of a teacher. Students are not allowed to pose questions at will, nor are they allowed to challenge teachers' answers. Many of their questions remain unanswered, presenting obstacles to their learning process and forming numerous *misperceptions*. Another problem is that it will discourage students from *reflecting on* what they have learnt, and *dampen* their passion for learning. They are trained as *mechanical* or rote learners, while their aptitude for creativity is *stifled*.

As indicated above, whether to impose rules on children is determined as much by the age of children as by the appropriateness of rules themselves. For younger children, strict rules should be set to ensure children's safety and health. For older children, rules should be concerned about children's behaviour on social occasions. When children become responsible and knowledgeable *with age*, rules should be *phased out*.

近义词表

1. rationally=sensibly=reasonably: 理智地

2. adventuresome=adventurous=daring=courageous=audacious: 冒险性的，勇敢的，无畏的
3. deliberation=careful consideration: 深思熟虑，计划周详
4. demeanour=behaviour=manner=conduct: 行为，举止
5. lift=revoke= rescind=cancel: 删除，废除
6. restrain=hold back=hold down=control: 抑制，制止
7. underpin=buttress=underline=bolster=strengthen=fortify: 加强，强调
8. misconception=mistaken belief=misunderstanding=fallacy: 错误的观念
9. reflect on=mull over=meditate on=contemplate: 思考
10. dampen=reduce=diminish: 冲淡，减弱
11. mechanical=unthinking: 机械的，不加考虑的
12. stifle=suppress=restrain=repress: 抑制，压制
13. with age=as one grows up: 随着年龄的增长
14. phase out=abolish=forsake: 废除，放弃

Topic 101: The children who grow up in a family short of money are more capable of dealing with problems in adult life than children who are brought up by wealthy parents. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

穷人家小孩的处事能力不如富裕家庭小孩的原因：

- 缺乏接受良好教育的机会 (lack of the access to quality education), 只能做低技能的工作(get low-skilled jobs);
- 不好的家庭环境 (without a loving and nurturing home environment) 可能导致家庭暴力 (domestic violence), 使孩子养成不良的行为习惯;
- 贫穷使孩子无法建立自信(lack of self-esteem), 导致对学习、生活和工作失去信心, 最终使孩子无法很好地处理问题;
- 贫穷使孩子缺乏体验不同事物的机会 (have few opportunities to broaden experiences), 导致他们缺乏与不同人群交流的机会, 最终使得其交流能力、与人相处的能力不足 (unable to communicate and socialise effectively with people from different walks of life);
- 贫穷导致孩子无法拓展人际圈 (difficult to expand their social networks), 致使其办事时处处碰壁 (encounter obstacles but obtain no support from others), 最终导致其处理事情的能力不佳。

穷人家小孩的处事能力比富裕家庭小孩好的原因：

- 穷人家的孩子早当家, 他们需要从小承担起家里的负担 (bear a burden, including domestic tasks), 这有助于其变得更加成熟(have the maturity to behave and think like an adult);
- 贫穷使其更有韧性(more resilient), 更能忍受困难(have extraordinary endurance of hardships), 更能承受压力 (more accustomed to pressure and problems), 更愿意接受挑战 (more willing to take on challenges);
- 贫穷使其变得更加稳重踏实, 更加懂得与人为善 (being kind-hearted), 从而赢得更多人的关心和帮助, 形成自己的人际圈(a strong circle of friends), 从而提高处理问题的能力。

考题时间

2006 年学术类

移民类也出现过类似题目

推荐范文

Of those elements that bear a considerable influence on children's personal development, one of the most influential is family background. There is a perception that the children who grow up in an *impoverished* family are more capable of solving problems than those from an *affluent* family. In my opinion, it might not always be the case.

One's problem-solving abilities are mainly derived from the knowledge and experience obtained during his or her *adolescence*. Not surprisingly, children from poor families are less likely to maximise their education. First of all, their parents are unwilling to select a reputable school for them, as tuition fees can take up a large proportion of family income. Another reason is that education, in general, requires devoted time and energy, but many children have to work from an early age in order to supplement their parents' income. Because of their poor educational background, they do not have specialised knowledge in solving problems as required in a specific area of work. They are thus *at a severe disadvantage* in problem-solving in a working environment.

Another problem that *plagues* the children from less advantaged backgrounds is their limited access to financial support and expert guidance. Children with highly-educated and rich parents are more likely to be better off economically, not only because they have sufficient financial backup but also because they can easily seek the support from others, for example, the friends of their parents, professionals in different occupations. It is true that compared with disadvantaged children, children from medium or high class families have many more opportunities to attend social *functions* like balls, *banquets*, and so forth, where they improve social skills, learn professional etiquettes and consolidate their *social network*. With a larger social network, they are *at an advantage* in problem-solving.

As discussed above, while children from a poor background are normally socially *inept* and less knowledgeable, those from middle or upper class families have easy access to resources. These distinctions *corroborate* the assertion that family background has *undisputed* impacts on children's problem solving abilities.

近义词表

1. impoverished=poor=indigent=destitute=disadvantaged: 贫穷的
2. affluent=wealthy=well-off=financially comfortable: 富裕的，安逸的
3. adolescence=teens=teenage years=youth: 青春期
4. at a disadvantage=in a weak position=vulnerable=disadvantaged: 处于不利位置的
5. plague=afflict=trouble=bother=beleaguer =harass: 困扰
6. function=gathering=social occasion: 聚会，社交场合
7. banquet=feast=formal meal: 宴会，盛宴
8. social network=social circle: 社交圈子
9. at an advantage=in a strong position=get the upper hand: 在有利的位置，占据上风
10. inept=incompetent=unskilled: 无能的，不称职的



11. corroborate=support=substantiate=back up=uphold: 支持

12. undisputed=undeniable=unquestionable: 无可置疑的

Topic 102: One's character traits are strongly influenced by the place where he or she grew up. Discuss the impacts of an urban environment and those of a rural environment on a child's character development.

乡村对小孩性格发展的影响:

- 受教育程度不高，并且所接受的教育质量不高 (unable to receive a decent education)，最终影响其就业能力和工作能力(impair employability and productivity)；
- 由于父母文化低，乡村小孩的家教不够(poor upbringing)，严重的会有家庭暴力，导致孩子形成畸形的心理，使其性格受到严重的扭曲；
- 乡村的小孩接触新事物的机会比较少 (not well informed with new fads)，比较抗拒变化(resistant to change)，对事物容易产生偏见(biased)；
- 更加习惯遵从传统(follow convention)，比较简单(unsophisticated)；
- 乡村的小孩比较无私(altruistic)，习惯集体生活(communal life)。

城市对小孩性格发展的影响:

- 高压生活和学习可能导致孩子使用药物(drug use)、酗酒(alcoholism)、沉迷于电视和电脑游戏(spend more time watching television and playing computer games)等一系列问题的产生，影响其性格的正常发展；
- 竞争压力大(higher competitive pressure)导致城市的小孩比较自私和势利(selfish and snobbish)，对潜在的危险非常敏感(sensitive to impending threats)；
- 由于父母工作繁忙，与孩子交流较少(lack of communication)，导致其心灵空虚，甚至形成抑郁的性格；
- 城市的小孩更容易接受到良好的教育，眼界更开阔，见多识广，更加容易接受新的观点(embrace new concepts)。

考题时间

移民类 2006 年

推荐范文

It is well acknowledged that healthy growth conditions in early life are the prerequisite of a child's positive growth patterns. For this reason, some people are concerned about the impacts of living in rural or urban areas on a child's character development. Below is an outline of the potential impacts of a rural or urban environment on a child's personality and behaviour.

Poverty is one of the main problems in the countryside, either *entrenched* or *escalating*, leading directly to poor living standards. Because of parents' limited *disposable* income, children in rural areas are less likely to receive adequate child care or comfortable housing than their urban counterparts. These conditions are crucial to children's physical health and emotional well-being. Likewise, the soaring abuse and neglect rates in rural families negatively influence children's character building.

Children in rural areas are ready outlets for their parents, who feel frustrated and depressed in maintaining a standard of living. Raised in an environment where violence is normal and consequences of violence are ignored, children might grow up to be individuals who are less conscious of the rights of others (including family members and friends) and more likely to use violence.

Another problem is literacy. Low standards of education, which seem to be a defining characteristic of rural areas, are attributed to a mixture of factors—lack of public schools, children's early involvement in income-generating activities and inadequate awareness of education. It is quite clear that income *disparity* between urban and rural families leads to the difference in the access to education, which has a *bearing* on children's characters. While a well-educated child is confident, *broad-minded*, creative and cultivated, a poorly-educated child is inhibited, *narrow-minded* or even *boorish*.

In spite of the fact that urban children are able to receive an excellent education, it does not automatically mean that they will grow up without character flaws. In fact, it seems that they are more susceptible to bad habits and social evils. Illegal substances are more common among urban juveniles than among rural adolescents. *Uniformity* and *lifelessness* of outdoor environments is another problem. Garden settings, which are believed to have a *healing* power for people living under great pressure, are rare in a *metropolitan* area. By comparison, children living in the country are more likely to access outdoor play, a recreation activity that can improve moods and prevent feelings of isolation.

Based on the points outlined above, I believe that environment has a direct bearing on children's character development. Poverty and illiteracy are two common features of rural areas and can contribute to children's negative characters. By contrast, children from urban areas are more likely to feel pressured and isolated, which can trigger erratic behaviour.

近义词表

1. entrenched=well-established=ingrained=deep-rooted: 根深蒂固的
2. escalating=rising=swelling=getting bigger: 不断增长的, 不断变大的
3. disposable=used at will: 可任意使用的
4. disparity=difference = discrepancy: 差异, 差别
5. bearing=influence=effect=impact=relevance: 重要性, 相关性
6. broad-minded=tolerant=open-minded: 包容一切的, 眼界开阔的
7. narrow-minded=bigoted=prejudiced: 固执的, 眼界狭窄的
8. boorish=ill-mannered=impolite=loutish=coarse=crude=vulgar: 粗俗的, 粗鲁的
9. uniformity=sameness: 一致性, 千篇一律
10. lifelessness=dullness=insipidness=dreariness: 索然无味, 毫无生趣
11. healing=curative=remedial=therapeutic: 治疗性的, 有治疗功能的
12. metropolitan=urban=municipal: 城市的

第十七类：中学教育

概述：中学是人生一个很关键的阶段。在这个阶段，青少年除了受到老师和父母的教育和影响外，还会受到更多外界因素的影响，比如同年龄群体（由同龄人所组成的人群）和媒体（因特网和电视）的影响，而这些因素都对青少年未来的发展具有至关重要的作用。中学教育目前十分关注两方面的影响：

- 青少年的行为：中学阶段是形成行为习惯的一个重要阶段（formative years）；
- 青少年的能力：中学需要培养学生的就业能力。在中国，很多家庭认为大学生才需要具备工作能力，而在外国，中学生毕业时已经被认为是成人，应该具备独立谋生的能力。

Topic 103: Do you think it is good to push students to study hard in their youth?

让小孩更加勤奋学习的好处：

- 巩固基础（reinforce their education with homework and reading），增加责任感（strengthen his or her sense of responsibility），为未来的发展作铺垫；
- 增加知识（improve general knowledge），提高基本技能（increase mastery of basic academic skills, such as reading, writing, spelling and mathematics）；
- 使学生学会适应压力（deal with stressful feelings）。

让小孩更加勤奋学习的坏处：

- 使他们成为死记硬背的人（rote learner），抑制其想像力（little room for imagination）；
- 过分强调成绩（overemphasise school performance）会伤害学生的自尊心（damage their self-esteem）；
- 学生没有时间进行课外活动（participate in after-school activities），不利于他们的身心健康（physical, psychological and emotional well-being）。

考题时间

学术类和移民类的考试中都考过多次

推荐范文

High expectations for children are nothing new in today's society. It leads to the tendency to push children to study harder and harder. In my opinion, the **connection** between effort and achievement is quite obvious and should not be denied.

As children grow older, they are more capable of learning more and the amount of time they spend in studying should increase correspondingly. Hard work can raise the **odds** of success by increasing their knowledge (both general and **specialised**), improving their abilities and expanding their skill set. All are essential to their success later in life. Without the full **commitment** to schoolwork, students might end up with struggling with failing school performance and even dropping out of the school.

Full engagement in schooling also matches the trends of a modern society. To succeed in today's

challenging economy, young people need advanced skills in core subjects like English, math and science, as well as the ability to use computers, solve problems effectively, think critically and work in teams. It appears that most students lack motivation to study and their attention can be diverted easily by such *distractions* as video games. Without an *unmistakable* message delivered to them that academic achievement is what makes them survive in this competitive world, they will not learn as much as their ability and effort permits.

Despite the great value of hardworking, one should bear in mind the fact that students of all ages need time to play and relax. They should be given freedom to develop their hobbies and encouraged to dabble in different activities, so they can learn in depth about the world, explore ideas and *soothe* themselves. Children's *tolerance* for stress is another noteworthy issue. Failing to cope with stress might disable students from maintaining their interest in studying. A prolonged period of learning is disruptive to children's learning outcomes, distancing students from critical thinking and turning them into *rote learners*.

From what has been discussed, studying hard is critical to a student's success, helping him or her acquire more knowledge in his or her youth and leading him or her to focus on schoolwork. However, the balance between work and relaxation should be considered in equal measure. Parents and teachers are advised to help children design their timetables scientifically in case that they are *fed up with* studying.

近义词表

1. connection=correlation=relationship=link: 联系
2. odds=chance=probability=likelihood: 可能性
3. specialised=particular=specific=focused: 特定的，专门的，专业的
4. commitment=dedication=devotion: 投入，专注
5. distraction=diversion: 分散注意力的东西
6. unmistakable=clear=unambiguous=clear-cut: 清晰的，清楚的
7. soothe=comfort=appease=pacify: 使……平静
8. tolerance=forbearance=acceptance: 忍受，容忍
9. rote learner=learner who learns things by repeating them: 死记硬背的学习者
10. fed up with=tired of=bored with: 对……感到厌烦

Topic 104: Some people argue that it is good for children to stay away from their families and go to a boarding school. Others suggest that children live with their families and attend a day school. What is your opinion?

寄宿学校的好处：

- 因为父母工作的原因，有些家庭总是居无定所 (have to cope with geographic displacement frequently)，而住宿学校可以确保教育的连续性(educational continuity)；
- 学生的学习情况可以一直被监督 (regular supervised study periods)，成绩会更快地提高 (high achievement standards)；

- 集体生活 (communal life) 可以培养学生和其他人，比如教职员和同学的关系 (The community atmosphere fosters relationships between students and others, such as faculty and classmates.), 增加与人交往的机会，培养集体意识；
- 寄宿可以培养学生的独立自主能力和独立生活能力。

寄宿学校的坏处：

- 导致学生和社会隔离 (experience social detachment);
- 导致孩子与父母关系疏远 (alienate children from parents), 无法满足其情感需求 (emotional needs)，从而加大与父母之间的代沟；
- 学生自由掌握的时间会减少 (less free time)，大部分时候要遵从学校的安排；
- 受同年龄群体不良影响的机会加大 (peer groups become a more significant force)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

移民类 2002、2004 和 2006 年

推荐范文

Many parents expect their children to live at home until college. However, there are occasions on which parents have to send their children to a boarding school, an educational institution not only giving educational instruction but also providing food and *lodging*. A boarding school, as an alternative to a day school, has its advantages and disadvantages, as outlined below.

The boarding school option means early separation from parents. For this reason, a student's self-reliance and independence are both *bolstered*. Living away from home, students have to make most of daily decisions by themselves. They have to adjust to another set of new circumstances and surroundings, which is a good opportunity for them to exercise a variety of skills, such as social skills. Rather than depending on their parents, students have to do the laundry themselves, manage their diets, and keep their bedrooms clean and tidy. They are more *self-disciplined* than those who attend day schools.

In addition, there is no denying that to many parents, a boarding school provides a choice that *merits* particular attention, and sometimes, the sole option. Geographic *relocation*, for example, presents a problem of educational *continuity*. Because of their career, parents might have to resettle in a neighbourhood where schooling facilities are inadequate. A boarding school is the best option to them, as it protects children from the influence of frequent relocations. It also suits those families where parents are so devoted to their work that they fail to bear care responsibilities.

Although boarding schools succeed in satisfying the needs of some families, opponents are concerned about their mixed impacts on children's development. For example, their intervention on children's academic years appears to be excessive. Extracurricular programmes occupy children's free time and children are required to obey a large number of rules, most of which are *stringent* and redundant. Any minor mistake can *engender* punishment or even *expulsion*. *Without permission*, students cannot go outside defined school bounds. It is no exaggeration to say that children are virtually living in an isolated world.



From what has been discussed, one can observe that a boarding school has its position in a fast-paced society, assisting children to enhance their independence and undertaking care responsibilities as a replacement of parents, although students might have to face limited contact with their families, communities and the loss of freedom.

近义词表

1. lodging=accommodation=temporary housing: 住宿, 临时的寄宿
2. bolster=boost: 提高, 加强
3. self-disciplined= temperate=moderate: 自律的, 自制的
4. merit=deserve: 值得
5. relocation=repositioning=moving=reshuffling: 迁居
6. continuity=stability: 连续性
7. stringent=strict=rigorous=rigid=inflexible: 严厉的, 严格的
8. engender=provoke=cause=bring out: 导致, 造成
9. expulsion=exclusion=discharge=kicking out: 开除
10. without permission=without authorisation: 在未被允许的情况下

Topic 105: People tend to believe that all young adults should undertake a period of unpaid work for the good of the community. Do you agree or disagree?

赞同年轻人做义工(volunteer work)的观点:

- 可以获得社会和工作经验(gain experience, especially first-hand experience), 学习并锻炼技能(learn and exercise skills), 增加对工作的责任感(strengthen the sense of responsibility/obligation), 从而为年轻人未来的工作生涯奠定好的基础;
- 有助于养成帮助他人的习惯(help others on an impromptu basis), 从而形成团结互助的良好社会风气(establish norms of solidarity and reciprocity);
- 有利于真正地为人民服务, 增加人与人之间的团结、友谊和信任(build mutual trust)。

反对年轻人做义工的观点:

- 如果义工是强制性的(mandatory), 那么可能会影响年轻人的积极性(enthusiasm);
- 与未来的工作可能没什么联系, 只是浪费时间, 分散注意力(constitute a distraction)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

In recent years, it has become more and more common for societies to encourage and organise young people to work as volunteers for non-profit organisations and the community. Community service has even been proposed as a requirement for graduation in some middle schools. There is a lot of opposition to "mandatory" volunteer work, a term which seems to be self-contradictory. I agree that the voluntary participation of youths is required, but volunteerism is a preferred option to most

youngsters in today's world.

A fact to support volunteerism is that it allows young people to gain experience and exercise skills, which are beneficial for their performance in the future workplace. Most of the young workers that are volunteering have little social experience, as they spend much of their time at school. Working with others and interacting with people from all social backgrounds, they can enhance their abilities of problem solving, communication and teamwork. They are thus better prepared for the public life in the future.

Another benefit of volunteerism is the development of a young worker's motivation to help others and serve the interest of others *without reward*, a spirited fightback against individualism and egoism. A worrying trend in today's society is that a young adult's motivation is sourced more from individual interest than from the interest of others. Organising volunteer service on a large scale, especially among youngsters, can *counteract* the corrosive effect of this trend. Youngsters are directed to look after the *good* of others and help others without asking for payment or reward. In the long term, it upholds a sense of community, rebuilds the *cohesion* among members of community and reduces *distrust* that is *escalating* between people.

Despite those merits of organised volunteer work, participants' entire willingness should be guaranteed. Otherwise, they would be less willing or likely to commit to their work. Instead of enforcing a policy without *consulting* young people in advance, schools can take another approach, showing youngsters the *meaningfulness* of their commitment to the local community. If possible, young adults can be given a range of options so they can choose one that is most helpful for their skill *enhancement*.

It seems from the above discussion that youngsters should be encouraged to participate in volunteer work, increasing both skills and their awareness of the long-run interest of the community in which they live. If administered well, volunteer work has benefits to both individual workers and the society as a whole.

近义词表

1. without reward=without payment=free of charge=voluntarily: 不计酬劳地, 自愿地
2. counteract=counter=offset=neutralise: 抵消, 中和
3. good=interest=benefit: 利益
4. cohesion=unity=solidarity: 团结, 凝聚力
5. distrust=disbelief=suspicion: 不信任, 猜疑
6. escalate=worsen=intensify: 加剧, 恶化
7. consult=discuss with=seek advice from: 征求某人的意见, 和某人讨论
8. meaningfulness=significance: 重要性, 意义
9. enhancement=improvement: 提高

17.3.2

Topic 106: Some people think that students benefit greatly from going to private secondary schools, but others assert that private secondary schools have a negative impact on the young generation and the society alike. Discuss both views.

私立学校的优点：

- 私立学校课程设置更合理 (better academic and extracurricular programmes), 实行小班授课 (smaller classroom sizes), 每个学生受到的关注更多 (individual attention from teachers);
- 私立学校的学生一般来自比较高的社会阶层 (from high social background), 辍学率低, 校园暴力少有发生 (low dropout rates and less on-campus violence);
- 私立学校一般采取因材施教的教学原则 (adjust teaching to suit students), 甚至实行一对一的专门辅导 (one-to-one tutorial), 更有利于解决学生的薄弱环节 (solve students' problems individually), 充分发挥学生的潜能, 调动其积极性, 从而提高学习成绩和基本技能;
- 私立学校设施先进, 员工专业技能更高 (professional teaching staff), 经验更加丰富 (have expertise in teaching and disciplining students), 有助于及时解决学生在思想道德、学习和生活中存在的各种问题, 为学生的发展提供良好的环境。

私立学校的缺点：

- 私立学校的费用较高 (fees are exorbitant), 大部分人无法负担 (unaffordable for much of the population);
- 私立学校学生容易形成物质上的攀比 (show off material wealth and personal belongings), 造成同学不合 (rivalry between students), 导致学生的两极分化 (lead to polarisation among students);
- 私立学校的学生优越感强 (feel superior to others), 有可能导致对社会其他成员的不尊敬甚至歧视 (endorse disrespect to other members of society or even discrimination)。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Parents seem to have ongoing preference for a private secondary school, although they have to pay extremely high tuitions for their children. Despite the fact that a private school is very often associated with quality service, professional teaching staff, competitive courses and excellent facilities, critics are concerned about the harmful effects of private schools on society. The merits and *demerits* of this argument will be explored below.

Unarguably, private schools *outperform* public schools based on their more flexible and advanced academic and extracurricular programmes. With this *distinguishing* advantage, private schools are capable of adjusting their programmes for students of different levels and assisting them to attain their objectives individually. Another remarkable quality of a private school is its proficiency in *formulating* and promoting different non-academic programmes, such as group sports and outings to foster students' physical, emotional and social well-being.

Private schools are also acclaimed as experts in addressing students' discipline problems. Keen to



consolidate its image as an excellent quality provider, a private school focuses not only on a student's academic performance but also on their demeanour. For this reason, physical fights, drug use, bullying and other behaviour problems are less likely to be seen in private schools. On the other hand, private schools have high entrance requirements and tuition standards, resulting in relative **homogeneity** of students' family background. Students are mainly from medium or high income families. Upbringing and strict school discipline jointly contribute to better behaviour of students. It is no wonder that most of private school students are **good-mannered** and have a positive self-image.

Although the position of a private school as a well-qualified education provider is prominent, it benefits some sections of school-age populations only. Because of tuition fees, a private school is accessible only to those who are able to pay, rather than those who are able to learn. It has **denied** most students' access to quality education, potentially causing the gap between rich and poor to widen.

The arguments presented above have created a **dilemma** when people evaluate the effects of a private school on society. On the one hand, the private school is better than the public school in many aspects, such as teaching staff, learning environment and facilities. On the other, it tends to discriminate against students from low income families by maintaining high tuition fees. While teenagers from high income families continue to benefit from their social status, those of a lower class suffer enormously from lack of educational opportunities.

近义词表

1. demerit=bad quality: 缺点
2. outperform=perform better than=surpass: 表现比……优异，优于，胜于
3. distinguishing=distinctive=unique: 独特的
4. formulate=devise=invent: 设计
5. consolidate=strengthen=secure: 巩固，加固
6. homogeneity=sameness: 共性
7. good-mannered=courteous=polite=cultivated=refined=educated: 行为良好的，有教养的
8. deny=reject=decline=turn down: 拒绝
9. dilemma=quandary=predicament=impasse: 进退两难的境地，窘境

**Topic 107: Some people believe that students who graduate from high school should have one year's time to obtain work experience before going to university.
Do you agree or disagree?**

支持工作一年后再读大学的原因：

- 工作会使学生在生活上、工作上和经济上更加独立，使其学会如何平衡学习和工作(maintain a balance between their studies and the workload from their part-time jobs);
- 工作使学生更好地给自己定位，为未来的专业选择做好充分的准备(identify career preference and areas of interest);
- 工作有利于学生将书本知识应用于实践 (apply what they learn in practice)，提供理论应用机会，提高决策能力和处理问题的能力 (develop decision-making and problem-solving skills)，从



而为大学的理论学习和应用奠定基础。

反对工作一年后再读大学的原因：

- 中学所学知识甚少，不能适应社会需求(fail to meet the requirements of employers)，不能够应付有可能出现的困难 (unable to cope with hardships incurred)，在就业时会到处碰壁遭受打击 (suffer setbacks)，最终会导致其对生存失去信心 (lose confidence in making a transition from school to work)；
- 找不到符合自己性格和兴趣的工作 (hard to find jobs that match one's characters and interests)，浪费时间和精力(a waste of time and energy)；
- 中学生独立性、是非分辨能力较差，社会经验不足，容易上当受骗(gullible)；
- 学习具有一定的连贯性(continuity of education)，应该充分利用最适合学习的时间。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

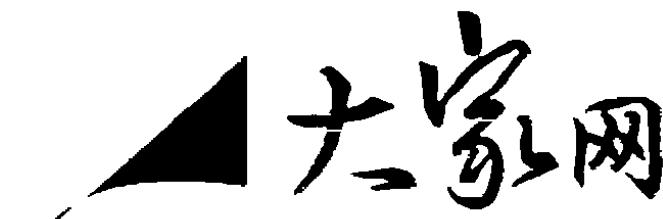
Schooling plays an *integral* part in individual's life. At the end of high school, students who wish to continue with their education face two probable choices—either *suspend* their study for a year to obtain work experience, or go straight into university. The second choice appears to be more *sensible*.

Coming fresh out of high school, students do not have a clear understanding of the *harsh* realities of the world. Either in academic background or in work experience, they are not in a strong position to undertake early employment. Exposure to an unpredictable and *daunting* world will easily cause a sense of frustration and shake their confidence, both having a devastating effect on their development later in life.

Another problem of early employment is that most young people are not able to make a correct career decision. Choosing a career requires sufficient knowledge of one's own strengths, aptitudes and the trends in the job market. Most young adults, unfortunately, lack such knowledge. Their initial experience in a job might lead them to jump on a conclusion and devote themselves to a career without careful consideration. So fast is their *fondness* for this job that their *affinity* to the job is mostly *ephemeral*. It can ruin their entire working lives.

Another noteworthy problem of working is that it might divert a young adult's attention from his or her previous academic objectives. If students give up the opportunity of being educated and *pursue* other *ventures*, they will lose their abilities and willpower to learn something carefully and patiently. The side effect of *disengagement* from schooling might not be significant in the first several years, but with age, it will surely disadvantage them a lot. Before long, *disillusioned* with early employment, young people might *resolve to resume* study but soon discover that they are not suitable for a learning environment any more.

It is therefore clear that students should not attempt a career life once they finish high school's study. Instead they should go to college directly, and ensure that their future is built on solid foundations, before exploring what else life has to offer.



近义词表

1. schooling=education: 教育
2. integral=vital=central=fundamental: 主要的，重要的
3. suspend=defer=postpone: 搁置，暂停
4. sensible=rational=reasonable: 明智的，理智的
5. harsh=cruel=ruthless: 残酷的
6. daunting=intimidating=demoralising=discouraging: 让人畏缩的
7. fondness =affection: 喜欢
8. affinity=liking: 喜爱
9. ephemeral=short-lived=transient=fleeting=brief: 短暂的，瞬间即逝的
10. pursue=practice=engage in: 追求，参与
11. venture=undertaking: 事业，行业
12. disengagement=disconnection=severance: 脱离
13. disillusioned=disenchanted=disappointed=disheartened: 醒悟的，失望的
14. resolve to=decide to=be determined to: 决定
15. resume=recommence=restart: 重新开始

Topic 108: In order to improve the quality of education, high school students should be encouraged to evaluate and criticise their teachers, but others think it will result in loss of respect and discipline in classroom. What is your opinion?

学生参与评估老师表现的好处：

- 学生可以根据自己知识的增长、理解程度的提高、学习动力和学习成果(increased knowledge and comprehension as well as motivation and result)来判断老师的教学是否有效；
- 有助于教师改进教学方式，使教学以学生为主(student-centred)，提高学生对课堂的兴趣(arouse students' interest in class)，从而提高教学质量(improvement of instruction)；
- 有助于加大学生对教师的监督和互动，有助于开展师生之间的对话(open up an evolving dialogue)。

学生参与评估老师表现的坏处：

- 学生的意见可能会有偏见(contain prejudice)，带有明显的个人意愿，会干扰正常的教学进程(disrupt teaching)；
- 学生对老师的看法有些带有诬蔑和诽谤之嫌(comment on teachers with contempt and defamatory remark)，导致老师得不到应有的尊重(gain the respect they deserve)；
- 导致出现老师迎合学生的现象(cater for students)，使教育失去威信和本来的目的。

考题时间

学术类 2002、2005 年



推荐范文

Teacher appraisal is not a new instrument in improving teaching performance or developing teacher training. However, when it comes to inviting the input of students and seeking their comments on teachers' performance, there is disagreement. Some people *object to* this practice, saying that it leads to the loss of respect and discipline. In my opinion, students' participation in teacher appraisal is definitely helpful, but it should be administrated properly.

A strong *argument* for using student ratings to evaluate teachers is that students' judgement is reliable and *impartial*. Because of their ongoing interaction with teachers throughout the semester, students have the authority to measure the performance and competence of a teacher, with the knowledge they have obtained from learning and the *stance* they have adopted toward the subject taught. A critical analysis of students' feedback enables teachers to enhance their competence and adjust teaching aims and methods for better attainment of students' learning objectives.

Students are also concerned about whether the teacher is fully *committed* to his or her job. The value of a teacher is determined as much by competence as by *commitment*. The school can therefore assess the performance of a teacher by collecting students' feedback on some *observable* facts, such as a teacher's *punctuality* and the *legibility* of his or her writing on the board. Teachers who perform poorly are advised to *reflect* deeply on their teaching practice, the drawbacks in particular, which is the key to the improvement of their performance.

Despite those overt advantages of encouraging students' input, analysis of their input is important and should be handled carefully. Misinterpretation of students' opinions might leave teachers an *inaccurate* picture of their strengths and weaknesses and lead them into a poor judgement about what they can do to satisfy the needs of their students. It is also important to guide teachers to perceive the feedback *sensibly*; otherwise, they might have feelings of *powerlessness*.

What has been discussed is to support a notion that students' input provides an important source of data for evaluating teachers, helping teachers not only to discover their disadvantages but also to make an improvement.

近义词表

1. object to=disapprove of: 反对
2. argument=reason=justification: 观点, 理由
3. impartial=objective=unbiased=unprejudiced: 客观的
4. stance=attitude=position: 观点, 看法
5. committed=devoted: 投入的, 敬业的
6. commitment=dedication=devotion: 投入, 敬业
7. observable=apparent: 明显的
8. punctuality=timekeeping: 准时, 守时
9. legibility=readability: 清晰性, 易读性
10. reflect on=meditate on=think over: 反思
11. inaccurate=imprecise=erroneous=incorrect: 不准确的
12. sensibly=wisely=prudently: 聪明地, 理智地, 谨慎地
13. powerlessness=lack of authority: 没有权威

Topic 109: Schools should teach children the academic subjects which have a close relationship with their future careers, so other subjects like music and sports are not important. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

开设音乐和体育课的优点：

- 音乐可以缓解压力(reduce stress), 使人放松(help us to relax), 培养情绪(create a mood), 陶冶情操, 提高学生的艺术修养; 音乐可以营造良好的校园环境 (create a favourable school environment), 提高学生的学习热情(reawaken the desire to learn);
- 体育可以保持和增强身体各部分机能(maintain or increase their level of physical, mental, social, and emotional functioning), 提高身体素质, 建立良好的个人形象 (develop a positive self-image); 发展良好的体育精神(develop good sportsmanship), 注重公平竞争和诚实(value fair play and honesty); 有助于培养学生的团队精神。

取消音乐和体育课的优点：

- 学生可以在课后听音乐和从事体育活动, 而不一定需要在课堂上学习;
- 学生有更多的时间和精力投入重要课程的学习, 为未来的就业做好充分的准备 (prepare for future career)。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

There are many indications that schools have become increasingly vocation-oriented in recent years, with integrating many work-based courses in curriculum. Some academics advocate that sport and music classes should be cancelled in exchange for more academic classes, in an effort to help students beat other jobseekers. This argument has several strong elements that deserve attention.

The first is that few employers are interested in a job applicant's performance as music lover or sports fan. Instead, they are keen to assess candidates' academic records and professional skills. At a time when business grows complex and skill-based, the evidence that candidates have sufficient knowledge relating to their job profession is more capable to attract the eye of recruiters. A student *excelling in* a subject is far more marketable in the job market than one playing a music instrument *adeptly*, or displaying talents in a sport.

Another reason is that students, in most cases, engage themselves in sports or music *spontaneously*. There is no need to formalise their pastimes, when the amount of time they spend in academic activities is *desperately* inadequate. Teenagers and young adults have plenty of energy to *expend* daily. Even when heavily *loaded* with learning tasks, they *exert themselves* for outdoors and group activities. They gather for sport activities and concerts, but seldom review their textbooks after school. Given these elements, the top priority for educators is to maximise students' contact with academic classes at school and to recommend sports and music as extracurricular activities only.

The above discussion favours a conclusion that sport and music classes should be cancelled so students are more likely to commit themselves to academic courses, which are more important to their

future employability.

近义词表

1. excel in=do well in= be skilful in: 擅长于
2. adeptly=adroitly=dexterously=skilfully: 非常娴熟地
3. spontaneously=impulsively=instinctly: 本能地,自然而然地
4. desperately= extremely: 极度地,非常地
5. expend=release=consume=use=use up: 消耗, 使用
6. loaded=laden=burdened: 负载的
7. exert oneself=work very hard: 竭尽全力做……

Topic 110: Today, more school leavers are unable to find jobs. Discuss the causes of rising unemployment among young adults and suggest any solutions.

年轻人高失业率的原因:

- 经济原因: 经济衰退或者不景气 (recession), 就业岗位剧减, 导致市场对劳动力的总体需求下降(a fall in the overall demand for labour);
- 社会原因: 劳动法(labour market regulations)制约着雇主, 使其对员工的招聘特别谨慎; 雇主对年轻人抱有偏见和不信任(prejudice against young inexperienced workers);
- 个人原因: 教育不够(inadequate education), 所学与社会需求严重脱节; 没有工作经验, 缺乏培训(lack of appropriate training); 缺乏对劳动力市场的清晰理解(a clear understanding of the job market), 对工资和职业期望值过高(exceedingly high occupational and wage aspirations); 缺乏对工作的耐性和对雇主的忠诚(lack of loyalty to employers), 性格比较多变(mercurial nature)。

解决方法:

- 经济方面: 刺激经济发展(stimulate the economy), 创造更多就业岗位;
- 社会方面: 完善劳动法和其他与就业相关的法律法规(enact laws that provide workers with protection), 加大执行力度, 杜绝就业歧视(prohibit age discrimination), 切实保障劳动者的合法利益(protect young workers' rights), 调动其就业的积极性;
- 个人方面: 了解社会需求和就业趋势(take a closer look at the trends in the labour market), 使所学为所用; 积极参加社会实践和岗前培训(participate actively in internships and pre-career training), 尽快掌握工作所必需的基本技能, 提高就业竞争力。

考题时间

学术类 2006 年

推荐范文

Unemployment is one of the greatest social problems of our time. The young adults' unemployment is, in particular, a *troubling* issue *preoccupying* many governments across the world. Economic recession or volatility is very often *presumed* to be the main reason, but there are some other

forces that foster the consistency of young adults' unemployment, which can be analysed and tackled separately. This essay will present an overall view of these causes and potential solutions.

The biggest single cause of rising unemployment among young people is their lack of work experience and qualifications. Fresh from high school or college, young *jobseekers* generally have little, if any, practical experience. Besides, most of the knowledge they have acquired is from text, which is not satisfactorily consistent with the general practice in the workplace. This weakness can be *fatal* at a time when the market has a strong preference on *skilled* and experienced applicants, who are ready to fill vacancies without requiring any job training. It is also the reason why employers tend to believe that young candidates possess less value than do those already in the workforce.

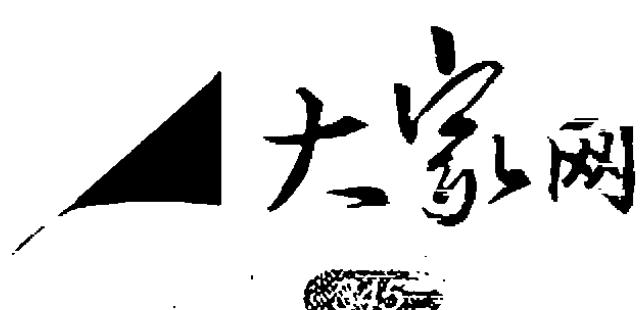
Another cause of high unemployment is placed at the feet of the youth themselves. Before they reach the working age, young people have little interaction with the world outside the classroom, and, as a consequence, they know little of the situation of the labour market. By the time they graduate, they have an inaccurate picture of the world. It leads to their exceedingly high occupational and wage aspiration. In addition to remuneration and financial incentives, young applicants might have other requirements, such as working environment. It causes them to lose many opportunities to join the workforce immediately.

Tackling youth unemployment requires the commitment of both society and youngsters themselves. The government can provide employers with taxation incentives for recruiting young workers. Low-cost courses, especially job training courses, should be made available for the young unemployed. Consultancy services can be provided *free of charge*, giving youngsters instruction on job-seeking and helping them make proper *adjustment* from school to work.

As suggested above, lack of work experience and inappropriate attitudes toward employment are two main reasons that account for youngsters' unemployment. For young people, possibly nothing can be more *abrupt* than the transition from school to work. In reducing unemployment, the government should play an active role and take a number of measures, with the emphasis placed on improving young people's skills and adjusting their job attitudes.

近义词表

1. troubling=worrying=disturbing: 令人担心的, 困扰人的
2. preoccupy=obsess=possess=fixate: 困扰, 让某人思考和讨论
3. presume=assume=believe: 认为
4. jobseeker=job applicant=job candidate: 找工作的人
5. fatal=deadly=lethal: 致命的
6. skilled=skilful=experienced=competent=proficient=well-trained: 训练有素的, 富有经验的
7. free of charge=at no cost=without charge: 免费地
8. adjustment=alteration: 调整, 转变
9. abrupt=sudden=unexpected: 急促的, 突然的



Topic 111: In recent years, the proportion of the crimes committed by youngsters is on the rise. Discuss causes to this problem and suggest solutions.

青少年犯罪增多的原因：

- 家庭方面：单亲家庭增多 (single-parent households)，孩子情感需求无法得到满足 (emotional needs left unattended)；父母对孩子的教育不够妥善 (improper parental care)，过分溺爱孩子，导致孩子为所欲为；家庭暴力使孩子形成畸形的心理状态，导致其走向犯罪；
- 教育方面：获得教育的机会不够 (limited access to education)，小孩没有得到及时正确的引导 (receive no instruction on an ongoing basis)，导致其产生不良行为 (serious misconduct)；
- 社会方面：媒体暴力 (media violence)、失业率 (unemployment rate)、同龄群体的影响 (delinquent peer group)；年轻人对物质财富、奢侈的生活方式的强烈追求 (a strong desire for material wealth and luxury lifestyles) 导致其不择手段 (illegitimate means)。

解决方法：

- 家庭方面：关注孩子的成长；采取正确的教育方式；
- 教育方面：提供良好的教育机会和环境 (provide favourable educational opportunities and environment)；
- 社会方面：为年轻人提供更多就业机会 (provide more job opportunities)；树立良好的社会风气。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

Juvenile *delinquency* refers to the phenomenon that a child or young person behaves in a criminal way. In many countries, juvenile delinquency has become a topical issue. There are a wide range of factors that account for adolescents' strong aggressive and criminal tendencies in a modern society, including poverty, repeated exposure to violence, *unstable* family life, delinquent peer groups, and so forth. Some of them will be discussed in detail below, followed by suggested solutions.

The most common factor responsible for juvenile crime is the loss of the family life and the increase in family violence. More and more parents nowadays show an *inclination to* abuse their children and treat them as an outlet of stress. It leaves young children and teenagers a misleading impression about violence and gives them composure when acting violently. Busy lifestyle is another *culprit*, reducing the chance of interaction between parents and children and preventing children from living and studying in a normal way. A feeling of being neglected can cause problems like learning *disorders*, a state in which a young person lacks motivation to organise and follow learning plans.

Exposure to violence is another factor that plays a big role in the increase of juvenile delinquency. Many studies have made it clear that the upsurge in televised violence and the video games that have violence as the main *theme* is closely linked to young adults' aggressive behaviour. This effect has been compounded by the spread of the Internet, which tends to negatively impact young people of all ages, of both genders, at all economic levels and all levels of intelligence.



There are some other determining factors, but it is believed that family life and media are the most influential. In combating juvenile delinquency, one should focus on the following elements. First, an underage person should be correctly *oriented* in life and their negative experience should be minimised. Whenever a behaviour problem arises, children should be given correct and immediate instruction. Meanwhile, it is imperative that parents limit or even prevent children's exposure to violence, a trigger for their aggressive behaviours.

近义词表

1. delinquency=criminal behaviour=wrongdoing=law-breaking: 犯罪行为，不良行为
2. unstable=volatile=erratic: 不稳定的，变化剧烈的
3. inclination to=tendency to=fondness for=preference for: 倾向，喜好
4. culprit=cause=reason: 罪魁祸首，祸因
5. disorder=confusion: 杂乱无章，乱七八糟
6. theme=subject=thesis: 主题
7. orient=direct: 引导

Topic 112: What are the benefits of requiring young people to serve the army? Does participation in community work qualify as an alternative?

支持年轻人参军的观点：

- 和平时的征兵 (peacetime conscription) 有助于教会年轻人一些基本的技能 (teach young people basic skills), 为日后的突变做好充分准备 (prepare for a future crisis);
- 有助于扩大年轻人交往的圈子 (expand their social circle), 提高对社会的认识 (increase social awareness), 增强其独立性 (build a sense of independence);
- 有助于培养团结精神和团队精神 (immense unity and team spirit), 锻炼意志力和韧性, 使其能真正为人民服务。

反对年轻人参军的观点：

- 军队强调遵守命令, 不注重个性发展 (emphasise conformity, instead of individuality);
- 强制性征兵是违背个人意愿的 (against the will);
- 耽误学业和个人发展的进程 (impede personal development);
- 漠视和平时期人们生命的价值和快乐 (the value and happiness of civilians' lives in peace), 占用国家的劳动力 (waste of workforce)。

参与社区服务的好处：

- 让参与者可以更好地从学校过渡到工作 (make the transition from school to work);
- 年轻人可以增长阅历, 增加工作经验, 为今后的学习和工作奠定基础;
- 缓解社区劳动力缺乏的压力 (relieve labour shortages in community work), 显示社会的团结 (demonstrate social solidarity)。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

移民类 2003、2005 年

推荐范文

Despite the fact that military conscription is voluntary in much of the world, it remains compulsory in some countries like South Korea. In peacetime, serving the army is more than simply protecting motherland from any potential military attack. An alternative view is that it can be *deemed* as a test of *manhood* and a *rite of passage* from boyhood into manhood. While military training has its merits, some alternatives, such as community service, can be taken into account.

Military service allows young people to *reap* personal benefits and enhance their personal growth. First of all, trainees can raise their physical fitness and enjoy better health. They meanwhile develop a sense of team spirit and improve abilities to get along well with others. They learn to cope with problems independently and gain self-confidence. It also helps expand their social circle, a valuable, although intangible, asset when they return to civilian life. Servicemen have no difficulties in winning others' respect and their experience is *comparable* to education, work experience or recommendations. They are very often perceived as efficient, organised and excellent time managers.

Despite those benefits brought by military service, its mandatory nature is the *nub* of the argument. Many young people cannot cope with the high level of stress in the army. That's why community service is suggested as an alternative in most countries. As distinct from military service, which demands full engagement of *conscripts*, community service requires young volunteers to contribute part of their time, energy and skills only. Moreover, community service tends to *render* more direct assistance to participants in preparing for the workforce. By volunteering, young adults develop skills, gain work experience and explore career options. They can also acquire practical knowledge through service.

In view of the advantages and disadvantages of military service outlined above, one can conclude that military service is helpful only when it is voluntary. Mandatory military service does not fit all young people, whereas community service benefits every young person who wants to make a smooth transition from school to work.

近义词表

1. deem=think of=consider=regard: 看作, 认为
2. manhood=adulthood=adult years=maturity: 成年期
3. rite=ritual=ceremony: 仪式
4. passage=walkway=path: 通道, 通路
5. reap=harvest=garner=obtain=acquire: 收获, 获得
6. comparable=similar=analogous: 类似的, 可相比的
7. nub=crucial point=core: 核心
8. conscript=recruit=rookie: 入伍的士兵
9. render=provide=deliver=give: 给予



第十八类：大学教育

概述：大学教育和中小学教育相比，有以下特点：

- 大学教育是非义务教育，课程设置非常灵活，学生可以根据自己的喜好选择专业和课程；
- 大学生一般已经成年，已具备独立思考、工作和谋生的能力；
- 大学目前的一个趋势是终生教育（人们可以在任何阶段进入大学学习，即活到老、学到老）；另外一个趋势是远程教育的普及，为上班族、家庭妇女、残疾人等等提供获得高校文凭的机会。

Topic 113: Many people join distance-learning programmes (study material, post, TV, Internet) and study at home, but some people think that it cannot bring the same benefit as attending colleges or universities does. Do you agree or disagree?

远程教育的好处：

- 提供了一种更为新颖有效的教育形式(a very original and effective educational model)，增加了人们接受教育的机会(increase the opportunities of being educated)；可以提高参与者的科技技能(develop technology competencies)、拓展技术面(broaden skill set)，从而提高就业机会(increase employment opportunities)；
- 为地处偏远的和行动不便的人(those with restricted mobility, such as the elderly, disabled and injured)、工作时间不稳定的人(those with irregular work schedule)等提供了受教育的机会(Education is accessible for those living far away from schools.)；
- 可以同时和全国各地甚至世界各地的学生相互交流和学习(communicate and interact with students all over the country or even the world)，实现资源共享；
- 文档和资料(documents and materials)易存储(archived and recorded)、易提取(easily retrieved)、易打印和阅读(for printing and reading)。

远程教育的缺点：

- 缺乏和老师面对面的交流(lack of in-person contact with faculty members)，很难及时得到老师的反馈(wait for a long time before receiving feedback about assignments)；
- 不能像传统教育那样和同学之间更多地接触，没有机会提高口头交流的能力(have no chance to enhance oral communication skills)；
- 精力和注意力会被很多东西分散(many distractions at home)；
- 并不是所有的行业都承认网络教育的学历(Not all work industries acknowledge online degrees.)。

考题时间】

学术类 2003、2006 年



推荐范文

To *keep abreast of* the 21st century, large numbers of people are seeking to receive tertiary education. Distance learning, a *state-of-the-art* educational model, has received wide *currency* among qualification seekers. Despite being an important alternative to formal education, whether distance learning can achieve the same effect as the traditional form of university education—i. e., going to university in person—is genuinely open to discussion.

Distance learning, first of all, requires a high degree of maturity or commitment from students because it proceeds in the absence of teachers or tutors. It suits those self-motivated and *self-directed* students, instead of those who have difficulty in self-scheduling and independent learning. For those young learners, who are generally lack of motivation and *self-control*, their learning effort tends to be *disorganised, futile* and fragmentary. They will over time develop bad study habits and *lag behind* their peers.

The second weakness of distance learning is its over-dependence on media. Media have a myriad of contents that are likely to divert students' attention from their study. Online games and browsing webpages, for example, consume much of young learners' time. In addition, sitting in front of the computer for several hours *in succession* might cause boredom, fatigue, or other physical problems. The university campus, in contrast, leaves no chance for this kind of problems, because students are supervised and monitored by faculty members. Meanwhile, their interactions with classmates are constant. It is beneficial for learners to organise teamwork and develop interpersonal relationships.

As indicated above, under no circumstance can distance learning be taken as a qualified substitute for traditional methods of learning. Learners' low motivation and commitment, inadequate interaction with teachers and some other inherent problems have made it nearly impossible to replace a traditional class with a virtual class.

近义词表

1. *keep abreast of*=*stay up-to-date with*=*stay aware of*: 与……并肩前进
2. *state-of-the-art*=*modern*=*up-to-date*: 先进的, 当代的
3. *currency*=*popularity*=*support*=*prevalence*: 支持, 拥护, 普遍性
4. *self-directed*=*independent*=*self-ruling*: 自主的, 独立的
5. *self-control*=*self-discipline*=*restraint*=*willpower*: 自控能力, 意志力, 自我约束
6. *disorganised*=*muddled*=*unsystematic*: 不系统的, 杂乱的
7. *futile*=*useless*=*vain*=*ineffectual*=*fruitless*: 无济于事的, 于事无补的
8. *lag behind*=*drop back*=*drop behind*=*fall back*=*fall behind*: 落后
9. *in succession*=*consecutively*=*successively*=*in a row*: 连续地

Topic 114: It is argued that university students should study a full range of subjects, instead of some specific subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

学习多种科目好处:

- 很多学科是交叉的 (interrelated), 学习多种科目有助于拓宽知识面 (widen scope of

knowledge), 增加不同学科的背景知识(background knowledge), 从而增加就业机会(increase employment opportunities);

- 更好地提高各方面的能力, 培养多种兴趣, 开阔视野。

学习某些特定科目的好处:

- 学生将有更多的时间和精力学习专业课 (devote one's time and energy to specific subjects), 提高专业技能(increase specialised knowledge), 增加职业竞争力(improve competitiveness)。

考题时间

学术类 2004 年

推荐范文

Since the second half of the last century, there has been a switch from the traditional manufacturing economy to a knowledge economy. Much of the world has **placed a premium on** the knowledge and skills one can obtain from higher education. Some academics suggest that university students should widen their study from a limited range of subject orientation to a high complexity of subjects. This proposed change **merits** serious **consideration**.

From a social aspect, current employers show a tendency to recruit youngsters who can do a various array of jobs within a single position rather than job specialists. A clerk working for a bank, for example, is required to possess a collection of skills, ranging from those learnt in the field of finance, accounting and economy to those in other relevant subjects, such as management, communication and sociology. As the job market is becoming increasingly competitive, students who dabble in different specialised areas and have experience in interdisciplinary study are expected to be in a **preponderant** position.

From students' perspective, learning different subjects can be both personally **fulfilling** and skill-enhancing. Many students tend to perceive it as **unwieldy** when studying several subjects they have no experience in. This challenge, if overcomed, leaves individuals more room for skill enhancement. For example, extra learning requires students to **take in** essential information within a time frame. In coping with this task, students have to deveop outstanding time management skills and show expertise in **juggling** different jobs at a time. With **know-how**, they are more **adjustable** in this fast-changing social setting.

According to the above advantages, learning different subjects does good to university students. Not only does it make students time-conscious and **versatile**, but also helps students to match the needs of a fast-changing and competitive society.

近义词表

1. place a premium on: 将……看作是重要的
2. merit consideration=deserve consideration: 值得考虑
3. preponderant=advantageous: 具有优势的
4. fulfilling=rewarding=pleasing=satisfying: 令人满足的, 令人开心的
5. unwieldy=unmanageable: 难操纵的, 不可控制的
6. take in=absorb=assimilate: 吸收, 理解

7. juggle=fit in=manage=organise=cope with=deal with: 处理
8. know-how=knowledge=area of knowledge=area of study: 实际知识
9. adjustable=flexible=adaptable: 可调节的，灵活的
10. versatile=multitalented=all-round: 多才多艺的，全能的

附录

一、常用及物动词及宾语搭配

1. Abandon	+	attempt, career, child, convention, effort, homestead, hope, idea, pet, policy, principle, proposal, rationality, search, tradition, vehicle, wife
2. Absorb	+	culture, idea, information
3. Abuse	+	alcohol, authority, drug, power, substance
4. Accelerate	+	change, development, growth, pace, rate, speed, trend
5. Achieve	+	aim, effect, feat, goal, growth, objective, purpose, success, target
6. Acquire	+	information, knowledge, opportunity, skill, status
7. Address	+	issue, matter, problem, question, subject
8. Admire	+	courage, quality, skill, view, work
9. Adopt	+	attitude, idea, measure, method, plan, policy, practice, rule, technique
10. Affect	+	behaviour, decision, life, outcome, performance, quality
11. Allocate	+	expenditure, fund, money, seat, time, work
12. Alter	+	behaviour, fact, life, perception, policy, relationship
13. Analyse	+	behaviour, impact, performance, problem, result
14. Appreciate	+	beauty, effort, point, support, value, work
15. Attain	+	degree, goal, objective, position, status, target
16. Attract	+	attention, audience, criticism, effort, interest, investment, support
17. Ban	+	advertising, book, drug, practice, weapon
18. Bear	+	burden, cost, fruit, grudge, hallmark, resemblance, responsibility, similarity
19. Boost	+	confidence, economy, image, income, morale, performance, profit, value
20. Break	+	contract, deadlock, habit, law, promise, record, rule, silence, tradition
21. Cancel	+	agreement, appointment, booking, holiday, meeting, trip, visit
22. Catch	+	attention, breath, bus, cold, disease, eye, fire, flight, glimpse, plane, train
23. Cause	+	accident, change, concern, damage, difficulty, harm, loss, pain, problem, trouble
24. Celebrate	+	achievement, anniversary, birthday, centenary, day, event, festival, holiday, occasion, success, victory, wedding, year
25. Challenge	+	authority, claim, decision, idea, notion, view
26. Change	+	attitude, behaviour, direction, face, habit, mind, situation, subject
27. Collect	+	data, evidence, information, rent, tax, thought
28. Combat	+	crime, crisis, disease, drug, inflation, problem, tragedy, terrorism, violence
29. Concentrate	+	effort, attention, energy, mind, power

30. Conduct	+ analysis, business, debate, examination, experiment, inquiry, interview, investigation, meeting, negotiation, orchestra, research, study, survey, test, trial
31. Confirm	+ appointment, booking, existence, view
32. Confront	+ challenge, difficulty, fact, issue, problem, reality, situation
33. Consume	+ alcohol, energy, passion, time
34. Control	+ behaviour, money, population, power, supply, temper
35. Convey	+ idea, image, information, language, meaning, message, view
36. Create	+ atmosphere, environment, image, impression, opportunity, wealth
37. Curb	+ attempt, effort, emission, growth
38. Cut	+ budget, cost, hair, job, loss, pay, price, rate, supply, tax
39. Damage	+ brain, career, creditability, economy, environment, health, image, relationship, reputation
40. Debate	+ issue, matter, merit, policy, proposal, subject
41. Delay	+ action, arrival, decision, departure, development, flight, onset
42. Deliver	+ goods, lecture, message, performance, service, speech
43. Demonstrate	+ ability, commitment, importance, need, power, skill
44. Deny	+ access, chance, claim, existence, involvement, opportunity, request, right
45. Deserve	+ chance, consideration, mention, place, praise, punishment, respect, support, win
46. Destroy	+ ability, bond, building, ecosystem, forest, hope, industry, life, prospect
47. Determine	+ amount, extent, nature, outcome, policy, price, rate, value
48. Develop	+ habit, idea, knowledge, plan, policy, skill, taste, technology
49. Discuss	+ idea, issue, matter, possibility, problem, situation, subject, topic
50. Dismiss	+ appeal, application, argument, charge, claim, employee, idea, notion, possibility, reason, suggestion
51. Display	+ collection, information, skill, talent
52. Disregard	+ advice, pain, statement, suffering, warning
53. Disrupt	+ activity, attempt, life, meeting, operation, peace, plan, process, service
54. Distract	+ attention, mind, thought
55. Distribute	+ goods, information, material, power, product
56. Earn	+ credit, degree, income, salary, wage, money, livelihood, place, praise, profit, reputation, respect, return
57. Ease	+ burden, crisis, difficulty, fear, grip, mind, pain, plight, pressure, problem, restriction, shortage, strain, tension, worry
58. Eliminate	+ discrimination, gap, habit, need, pest, possibility, problem, risk, use
59. Emphasise	+ contribution, fact, importance, point, role
60. Employ	+ method, people, staff, strategy, system, tactic, technique, worker
61. Encounter	+ difficulty, opposition, problem, resistance, situation
62. Enforce	+ ban, control, law, limit, requirement, rule, standard



63. Enhance	+ ability, appearance, chance, environment, image, performance, prestige, quality, relationship, role, skill, status, value
64. Enrich	+ experience, performance, relationship, life
65. Establish	+ business, creditability, link, network, relationship, reputation, rule
66. Examine	+ effect, evidence, implication, issue, nature, policy, problem, progress
67. Exercise	+ authority, care, choice, control, discretion, influence, judgement, option, power, responsibility, restraint, right, skill
68. Exhibit	+ behaviour, characteristic, degree, level, pattern, property, range, sign, symptom, tendency, variety, work
69. Expand	+ activity, base, business, capacity, horizon, operation, range, scope
70. Exploit	+ advantage, loophole, market, opportunity, position, possibility, potential, power, situation, technology, weakness
71. Explore	+ area, detail, idea, issue, nature, opportunity, option, possibility, potential, relationship, world
72. Express	+ anger, appreciation, belief, concern, disappointment, doubt, emotion, fear, gratitude, interest, opinion, preference, regret, satisfaction, support, sympathy, thanks, thought, view, wish
73. Extend	+ credit, hand, invitation, lead, life, period, plan, system
74. Evaluate	+ evidence, impact, option, performance, policy, position, quality, work
75. Facilitate	+ change, communication, development, exchange, flow, learning, transfer
76. Follow	+ advice, example, footstep, guideline, instruction, lead, path, pattern, procedure, route, rule, track
77. Form	+ basis, company, government, partnership, relationship, society
78. Forge	+ bond, career, friendship, identity, link, partnership, relationship, signature
79. Foster	+ attitude, competition, culture, development, discrimination, relationship, spirit
80. Fulfil	+ aim, ambition, criteria, demand, desire, dream, expectation, need, obligation, potential, requirement, responsibility, role, task
81. Gain	+ acceptance, access, advantage, approval, attention, benefit, confidence, control, currency, degree, experience, ground, impression, independence, information, insight, knowledge, momentum, opportunity, popularity, power, qualification, recognition, reputation, respect, support, understanding
82. Gather	+ crowd, evidence, information, momentum, pace, people
83. Generate	+ cash, demand, electricity, energy, growth, heat, income, interest, job, power, profit, revenue, support
84. Guarantee	+ freedom, future, payment, quality, safety, security, success
85. Hamper	+ ability, effort, plan, search, development
86. Handle	+ affair, business, crisis, issue, matter, problem, situation
87. Harness	+ energy, investment, power, revolution, technology



88. Hold	+ belief, breath, election, exhibition, hope, meeting, position, post, seat, view
89. Ignore	+ advice, evidence, fact, issue, need, problem, protest, question, sign, warning
90. Imitate	+ accent, attitude, custom, sound, style, voice
91. Impair	+ ability, efficiency, function, health, performance
92. Implement	+ ban, change, contract, decision, law, plan, policy, practice, principle, recommendation, reform, strategy, tax
93. Impose	+ ban, burden, constraint, control, deadline, duty, fine, law, limit, punishment, requirement, restraint, restriction, rule, sentence, tax
94. Improve	+ appearance, chance, education, efficiency, effort, environment, facility, health, image, life, performance, productivity, quality, safety, service, situation, skill, standard, system
95. Increase	+ amount, capacity, chance, demand, productivity, profit, rate, risk, sale, share, tax
96. Initiate	+ action, campaign, change, contact, debate, development, discussion, investigation, policy, programme, reform, request, research, review, study, talk
97. Integrate	+ approach, policy, service, technology
98. Lay	+ base, emphasis, figure, foundation, groundwork, hand, stress
99. Limit	+ ability, access, choice, growth, unemployment, use
100. Lose	+ altitude, appetite, balance, chance, confidence, grip, hearing, home, hope, interest, job, memory, mind, money, opportunity, sense, sight, speed, temper, voice
101. Maintain	+ balance, contact, control, environment, interest, momentum, position, quality, relationship, standard, status, tradition
102. Make	+ arrangement, attempt, call, change, choice, comment, contribution, decision, difference, distinction, effort, mistake, money, noise, progress, speech, statement, trip
103. Match	+ description, expectation, need, pace, performance
104. Meet	+ challenge, criteria, deadline, demand, friend, goal, need, objective, obligation, requirement, standard, target
105. Merit	+ attention, consideration, mention
106. Nurture	+ child, hatred, ideal, relationship, talent
107. Obey	+ command, instruction, law, obligation, order, parent, rule
108. Obtain	+ advice, benefit, consent, degree, detail, evidence, information, permission, result, service, solution
109. Offer	+ advice, assistance, chance, choice, discount, explanation, help, job, money, opportunity, resistance, service, support
110. Offset	+ advantage, benefit, cost, decline, demand, effect, gain, growth, impact, increase, loss, problem, profit, reduction, revenue, sale, tax

111. Oppose	+	change, idea, law, move, plan, policy, proposal, view
112. Overcome	+	barrier, challenge, crisis, difficulty, fear, hurdle, limitation, obstacle, odds, opposition, prejudice, problem, resistance, shyness
113. Overlook	+	achievement, fact, factor, importance, link, need, point, premise, self-esteem
114. Perform	+	ceremony, dance, duty, experiment, function, job, operation, play, procedure, rite, ritual, role, service, task, test, work
115. Place	+	advertisement, bet, blame, burden, emphasis, importance, limit, order, restriction, strain, trust, value
116. Play	+	card, football, game, golf, match, music, part, piano, role, rule, toy
117. Pose	+	challenge, danger, dilemma, hazard, problem, question, risk, threat
118. Possess	+	ability, characteristic, knowledge, power, quality, skill, strength, wealth
119. Predict	+	behaviour, change, future, growth, market, outcome, result, success
120. Preserve	+	balance, character, effort, environment, family, heritage, identity, independence, integrity, life, tradition, unity, value
121. Prohibit	+	act, activity, discrimination, drinking, gambling, smoking, substance abuse, use
122. Promote	+	change, development, education, effort, growth, health, idea, policy, welfare
123. Protect	+	children, copyright, environment, law, privacy, property, public, right, species
124. Provide	+	answer, assistance, basis, care, clue, detail, evidence, example, explanation, help, incentive, information, insight, opportunity, protection, service, support
125. Provoke	+	action, anger, backlash, controversy, criticism, debate, discussion, interest, opposition, outcry, protest, reaction, response, thought, violence, war
126. Pursue	+	aim, argument, career, end, goal, idea, interest, issue, matter, objective, question, study
127. Raise	+	awareness, child, concern, doubt, family, flag, fund, hand, head, hope, issue, matter, money, possibility, price, problem, question, rate, standard, subject, tax, voice
128. Reach	+	adolescence, age, agreement, compromise, conclusion, consensus, decision, end, final, goal, level, limit, peak, point, stage, standard, target
129. Receive	+	approval, attention, benefit, call, education, gift, information, invitation, letter, message, payment, publicity, reply, support, treatment
130. Recognise	+	benefit, fact, flaw, importance, need, problem, right, role, value, voice
131. Reduce	+	budget, chance, cost, debt, demand, effort, emission, need, pollution, risk, tax, tension, value
132. Reform	+	character, criminal, economy, law, plan, regulation, system



I33. Reject	+ appeal, application, argument, bid, claim, idea, notion, offer, plan, proposal, request, suggestion, view
I34. Relieve	+ anxiety, boredom, burden, duty, monotony, pain, poverty, pressure, problem, responsibility, stress, symptom, tedium, tension
I35. Remove	+ barrier, obstacle, restriction, rule, stain
I36. Repair	+ belief, car, damage, dwelling, injury, make-up
I37. Repeat	+ behaviour, habit, history, mistake, pattern, procedure, question, success
I38. Replace	+ battery, car, staff, system, tyre
I39. Resist	+ change, idea, impulse, pressure, temptation, urge, will
I40. Resolve	+ ambiguity, conflict, contradiction, crisis, difference, difficulty, dilemma, dispute, issue, matter, problem, question, situation, tension
I41. Respect	+ decision, law, privacy, view, wish
I42. Restore	+ balance, building, confidence, control, faith, glory, health, life, order, peace, position, power, pride, reputation, sight
I43. Retain	+ atmosphere, character, control, dignity, employee, grip, identity, independence, interest, position, post, power, right, status, title
I44. Reverse	+ change, decision, decline, direction, order, policy, role, situation, trend
I45. Review	+ decision, evidence, option, policy, progress, situation, study, work
I46. Satisfy	+ appetite, condition, criteria, curiosity, customer, demand, desire, hunger, need, requirement, taste, test
I47. Set	+ agenda, date, example, fire, goal, limit, objective, pace, precedent, price, record, scene, sight, stage, standard, target, task, tone
I48. Share	+ belief, blame, concern, experience, house, idea, information, interest, life, responsibility, room, sense, view
I49. Shift	+ attention, balance, blame, burden, demand, emphasis, focus, gear, ground, position, power, responsibility
I50. Solve	+ crime, crisis, difficulty, issue, problem, puzzle, question, riddle
I51. Spend	+ afternoon, amount, day, evening, fortune, hour, life, money, month, morning, night, time, week, weekend, year
I52. Spoil	+ appetite, chance, child, choice, day, fun, view
I53. Stimulate	+ ability, activity, brain, demand, development, economy, growth, hormone, industry, interest, investment, research
I54. Strengthen	+ ability, argument, bond, commitment, control, effort, family, force, law, link, muscle, position, power, presence, relationship, role, squad, tie
I55. Supply	+ electricity, energy, equipment, food, gas, goods, information, material, power, product, service, water
I56. Support	+ claim, effort, family, hypothesis, idea, plan, proposal, view
I57. Suppress	+ anger, attempt, drug, effort, emotion, evidence, rebellion, smile, truth, uprising, urge
I58. Suspend	+ action, decision, duty, flight, licence, operation, order, payment, sentence

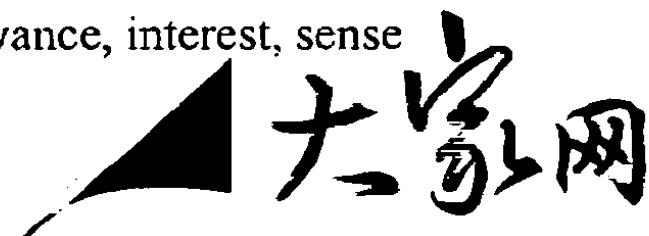
- 159. Sustain** + ability, consciousness, damage, effort, growth, interest, level, life, population
- 160. Take** + action, approach, breath, chance, job, lead, opportunity, photograph, responsibility, risk, role, step, turn, view
- 161. Teach** + child, class, course, language, lesson, skill, student, subject, technique
- 162. Transfer** + benefit, data, fund, information, ownership, responsibility
- 163. Transform** + city, country, economy, face, image, landscape, life, opinion, situation
- 164. Trigger** + action, change, debate, event, problem, reaction, response, war
- 165. Understand** + idea, meaning, nature, need, problem, process, reason
- 166. Undergo** + change, course, development, examination, experience, operation, period, procedure, process, revolution, surgery, test, training, transformation, treatment, trial
- 167. Undertake** + action, analysis, development, duty, exercise, initiative, investigation, operation, programme, project, research, responsibility, study, survey, task, training
- 168. Utilise** + assistance, power, resource, service, talent, time
- 169. Win** + battle, championship, competition, contest, contract, heart, majority, match, prize, race, scholarship, support, title, tournament
- 170. Withdraw** + candidacy, cash, decision, money, service, support

1. 常用形容词及所修饰名词搭配

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Abstract | + | art, concept, idea, painting, principle, theory, thought, work |
| 2. Abundant | + | evidence, flower, supply, wildlife |
| 3. Accurate | + | description, information, method, prediction, representation |
| 4. Active | + | involvement, life, member, part, participant, participation, role, support |
| 5. Adequate | + | income, information, preparation, protection, supply, support, time, training |
| 6. Adverse | + | circumstance, consequence, effect, event, impact, reaction, weather |
| 7. Aggressive | + | action, approach, behaviour, campaign, child, expansion, growth, stance, tendency |
| 8. Alternative | + | approach, arrangement, energy, explanation, lifestyle, manner, method, route, scorn, solution, suggestion, therapy, treatment, view, voice |
| 9. Ample | + | evidence, justification, room, scope, space, supply, time |
| 10. Apparent | + | attempt, change, discomfort, evidence, failure, fear, harm, reason, success, winner |
| 11. Appropriate | + | action, advice, behaviour, gift, level, measure, place, response, time |
| 12. Basic | + | concept, idea, information, necessity, need, requirement, salary, skill |
| 13. Broad | + | base, category, consensus, context, definition, field, framework, issue, outline, perspective, policy, question, range, sense, view |
| 14. Classic | + | book, clothing, example, film, statement, symptom, work |
| 15. Classical | + | architecture, art, ballet, dance, economist, education, liberal, literature, model, music, study, style, times, work, world, writer |
| 16. Comfortable | + | bed, chair, clothes, home, hotel, lead, life, lifestyle, lounge, place, position, restaurant, retirement, room, victory, win |
| 17. Complex | + | issue, problem, process, relationship, structure, system |
| 18. Complicated | + | case, matter, process, relationship, structure, system |
| 19. Considerable | + | advantage, amount, attention, effort, experience, improvement, influence, pressure, progress |
| 20. Contemporary | + | art, artist, culture, dance, history, issue, music, society, world, writer |
| 21. Controversial | + | book, broadcast, circumstance, issue, matter, policy, subject, topic |
| 22. Conventional | + | approach, means, medicine, method, treatment, view |
| 23. Core | + | activity, belief, business, curriculum, operation, skill, subject, value |
| 24. Creative | + | act, activity, approach, artist, energy, expression, flair, force, genius, group, idea, imagination, inspiration, mind, people, power, process, solution, talent, thought, use, way, work, writer, writing |

25. Criminal	+	act, action, activity, behaviour, gang, history, investigation, liability, matter, offence, penalty, record, tendency
26. Crucial	+	area, aspect, decision, element, factor, importance, issue, moment, point, role, stage, step
27. Cultural	+	activity, background, context, development, difference, diversity, event, exchange, factor, heritage, history, identity, influence, norm, practice, tradition, value
28. Current	+	affair, issue, news story, operation, policy, practice, resident, trend, year
29. Daily	+	activity, basis, business, contact, diet, intake, life, routine, task, work
30. Dangerous	+	chemical, driving, drug, level, situation, substance
31. Deadly	+	disease, poison, sin, virus, weapon
32. Detailed	+	analysis, consideration, description, discussion, explanation, instruction, knowledge, picture, plan, report, research, study, work
33. Difficult	+	choice, decision, occasion, position, problem, question, situation, task, time
34. Disadvantaged	+	area, background, child, group, people, position, student, youth
35. Distinct	+	advantage, contrast, drawback, element, evidence, flavour, individual, feeling, impression, improvement, lack, sign, stage, voice
36. Distinctive	+	character, characteristic, contribution, feature, flavour, quality, sound, style, voice, way
37. Diverse	+	background, community, culture, need, population, society, source
38. Domestic	+	affair, animal, chore, economy, industry, market, task, use, violence, work
39. Dominant	+	class, culture, factor, feature, idea, ideology, issue, player, role, theme
40. Dramatic	+	change, decline, drop, event, fall, growth, improvement, increase, reduction, reversal, rise, shift, turn
41. Dynamic	+	aspect, element, environment, leadership, nature, people, relationship
42. Economic	+	activity, aid, benefit, boom, climate, collapse, crisis, decline, depression, development, downturn, environment, factor, growth, history, impact, incentive, issue, life, miracle, performance, policy, power, problem, progress, prosperity, recession, recovery, reform, situation, strategy, tie, trend
43. Effective	+	action, communication, control, deterrent, interaction, management, means, method, solution, treatment, use, way
44. Efficient	+	management, manner, method, service, solution, use, way
45. Emotional	+	abuse, attachment, development, distress, disturbance, impact, life, maturity, need, outburst, pain, power, problem, state, stress, support, trauma
46. Empty	+	bottle, glass, hand, house, lot, place, plate, promise, road, room, seat, space, stomach, street, word

47. Enormous	+	advantage, amount, change, cost, difference, difficulty, effort, growth, impact, importance, influence, interest, popularity, potential, pressure, variety
48. Environmental	+	activist, awareness, benefit, catastrophe, change, concern, consequence, consideration, control, cost, damage, degradation, destruction, disaster, factor, impact, improvement, issue, law, management, matter, performance, policy, pollution, pressure, problem, project, protection, quality, regulation, standard, study
49. Essential	+	characteristic, component, element, feature, part, point, role, service, tool
50. Ethical	+	code, concern, consideration, dilemma, implication, issue, lapse, principle, problem, question, reason, standard, value
51. Ethnic	+	background, community, conflict, difference, diversity, division, group, identity, minority, origin, tension, violence
52. Experienced	+	people, player, practitioner, professional, staff, teacher, worker, user
53. Extensive	+	collection, coverage, damage, discussion, experience, knowledge, research, review, study, survey, use
54. External	+	affair, agency, appearance, constraint, environment, factor, force, influence, pressure, reality, source, stimulus, threat, use, world
55. Extraordinary	+	ability, achievement, amount, circumstance, degree, man, number, power, story, success, woman
56. False	+	assumption, belief, claim, hair, information, modesty, name, promise, representation, statement, tooth
57. Fashionable	+	area, bar, cafe, clothes, event, resort, restaurant, store, trend, woman
58. Fast	+	buck, development, food, friend, growth, lane, pace, rate, road, track
59. Favourable	+	attitude, circumstance, climate, comment, impression, outcome, position, response, time
60. Favourite	+	colour, food, music, pastime, place, restaurant, song, story, subject, theme
61. Final	+	analysis, approval, decision, draft, exam, outcome, phase, product, report, result, round, say, score, section, stage, version, word, year
62. Flexible	+	approach, labour, response, schedule, system, work, workforce
63. Fresh	+	air, approach, breeze, evidence, face, flower, food, fruit, idea, look, meat, water
64. Functional	+	ability, area, aspect, form, importance, language, significance
65. Fundamental	+	aspect, assumption, cause, change, component, conflict, difference, distinction, error, flaw, importance, issue, mistake, point, principle, problem, question, reason, right, shift, tenet, value
66. Genetic	+	change, defect, disease, disorder, engineering, factor, inheritance, makeup, marker, mutation, predisposition, relationship, trait, variation
67. Genuine	+	attempt, concern, desire, effort, experience, grievance, interest, sense

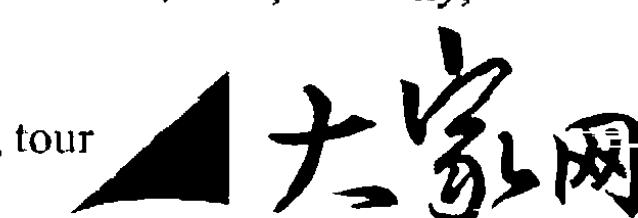


68. Global	+	climate, competition, economy, environment, market, perspective, population, trade, village, warning
69. Healthy	+	appetite, body, diet, eating, economy, environment, food, lifestyle, profit
70. Immense	+	amount, benefit, difficulty, effort, importance, popularity, power, pressure, pride, relief, satisfaction, value, variety, wealth
71. Important	+	aspect, component, difference, element, factor, feature, issue, matter, point, question, role, source
72. Inborn	+	appreciation, factor, fear, knack, reflex, talent, temperament
73. Indigenous	+	community, culture, group, inhabitant, language, people, population
74. Innovative	+	approach, device, idea, look method, pioneer, product, project, solution, suggestion, technique, technology, thinker, way, work
75. Intense	+	activity, competition, debate, interest, opposition, pain, pressure, rivalry
76. Intensive	+	agriculture, care, course, farming, programme, research, study, training, treatment, use, work
77. International	+	affair, aid, airport, business, competition, market, pressure, recognition, reputation, scale, stage, standard, trade
78. Light	+	entertainment, industry, lunch, rail, work
79. Likely	+	candidate, cause, consequence, effect, explanation, outcome
80. Living	+	accommodation, cost, creature, expense, memory, organism, standard, wage
81. Local	+	area, authority, community, government, history, newspaper, people, resident
82. Manual	+	dexterity, job, labour, labourer, occupation, skill, work, worker
83. Medical	+	advice, care, centre, condition, cost, equipment, examination, expense, expert, facility, history, insurance, personnel, practitioner, profession, record, report, research, school, science, treatment
84. Modern	+	age, architecture, art, culture, dance, era, man, obsession, people, perspective, phenomenon, society, technology, time, version, woman, world
85. Moral	+	code, dilemma, duty, education, ground, imperative, issue, obligation, principle, problem, responsibility, standard, support, value
86. Native	+	culture, inhabitant, language, people, population, speaker, species, tongue
87. Negative	+	ad, answer, aspect, attitude, comment, consequence, correlation, effect, emotion, feedback, image, impact, publicity, reaction, response, result, side, thought, value, view
88. Notable	+	ability, achievement, change, example, exception, failure, feature, success
89. Normal	+	child, circumstance, development, family, form, genre, habit, level, life, people, practice, procedure, range, reaction, situation, subject, way
90. Ongoing	+	battle, business, concern, control, debate, expectation, problem, process



91. Original	+ design, form, idea, intention, plan, position, proposal, purpose, version, work
92. Outdated	+ attitude, convention, equipment, idea, method, norm, regulation, style, system, textbook
93. Overall	+ budget, control, effect, impact, impression, performance, quality, result, view
94. Overt	+ appeal, attempt, concern, discrimination, hostility, issue, racism
95. Parental	+ attitude, authority, care, duty, guidance, involvement, love, responsibility, role, support
96. Passive	+ acceptance, audience, consumer, recipient, resistance, role, smoking
97. Permanent	+ basis, change, damage, employment, feature, job, memorial, resident
98. Personal	+ assistant, belonging, care, choice, contact, detail, development, experience, freedom, growth, hygiene, income, information, interest, knowledge, life, matter, opinion, possession, preference, problem, property, reason, relationship, responsibility, statement, taste, use, view
99. Physical	+ abuse, activity, appearance, characteristic, condition, contact, disability, education, environment, evidence, examination, fitness, harm, health, injury, need, pain, presence, problem, reality, strength, symptom, violence, world
100. Pleasant	+ atmosphere, change, childhood, drive, environment, evening, experience, holiday, meal, memory, place, smile, surprise, surrounding, voice, way
101. Political	+ action, arena, asylum, career, climate, context, elite, group, implication, issue, leader, life, opponent, party, power, pressure, reason, reform, situation
102. Positive	+ approach, aspect, attitude, change, contribution, effect, experience, feedback, image, impact, influence, outcome, reaction, relationship, response, role, sign, value, view, way
103. Potential	+ benefit, buyer, client, conflict, customer, danger, impact, investor, market, problem, purchaser, risk, source, threat, user, value
104. Profound	+ change, consequence, effect, impact, implication, importance, influence, shift, transformation, understanding
105. Prospective	+ buyer, candidate, client, companion, customer, donor, employee, employer, homeowner, investor, member, parent, partner, purchaser, student, tenant
106. Practical	+ advice, application, approach, aspect, consequence, consideration, difficulty, effect, experience, help, implication, importance, information, issue, joke, knowledge, matter, necessity, problem, purpose, reality, reason, skill, solution, support, training, use, value, way, work
107. Professional	+ advice, career, competence, conduct, development, education, job, judgement, life, practice, qualification, responsibility, service, skill, standard, training

108. Psychological	+	advantage, barrier, damage, disorder, distress, effect, factor, harm, impact, need, problem, state, stress, support
109. Profitable	+	business, company, market, product, use, year
110. Public	+	access, attention, building, concern, debate, education, enterprise, eye, fund, health, holiday, image, interest, money, perception, policy, pressure, sector, servant, service, spending, transport
111. Quick	+	action, buck, decision, learner, reaction, response, sale, succession, wit, word
112. Rapid	+	change, decline, development, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, pace, rate, reaction, response, rise, spread, transit
113. Rare	+	animal, book, case, event, example, exception, instance, moment, occasion, occurrence, opportunity, sight, species
114. Regular	+	basis, check, customer, exercise, interval, job, service, use, visitor, work
115. Relevant	+	data, document, experience, fact, factor, information, material, qualification
116. Reliable	+	data, estimate, evidence, guide, indicator, information, means, measure, method, result, source, way
117. Remarkable	+	achievement, change, coincidence, discovery, effect, fact, feat, feature, humour, improvement, man, performance, similarity, success, tolerance, woman
118. Reverse	+	direction, effect, order, process, situation
119. Rural	+	area, community, development, district, economy, environment, landscape, people, population, society
120. Serious	+	accident, attempt, attention, blow, business, challenge, concern, consequence, consideration, crime, damage, danger, doubt, effect, error, flaw, harm, illness, injury, issue, matter, offence, problem, question, risk, thought, threat, trouble
121. Social	+	background, behaviour, benefit, change, class, contact, context, development, event, group, interaction, issue, justice, life, order, policy, problem, relationship, responsibility, skill, status, welfare
122. Sound	+	advice, investment, judgement, policy, principle, reason
123. Special	+	arrangement, attention, bond, care, case, circumstance, education, event, interest, need, occasion, offer, privilege, relationship, skill, story, training, treatment
124. Steady	+	boyfriend, decline, diet, flow, growth, improvement, income, increase, job, pace, progress, relationship, rhythm, rise, supply
125. Strict	+	adherence, control, criteria, deadline, discipline, enforcement, guideline, hierarchy, law, limit, regulation, requirement, restriction, rule, scrutiny, security, sense
126. Stressful	+	activity, circumstance, event, occupation, situation, tour



127. Strong	+ argument, commitment, criticism, demand, desire, evidence, feeling, growth, hand, influence, opinion, opposition, point, position, relationship, sense, support, supporter, tie, tradition, view
128. Substantial	+ amount, change, contribution, difference, evidence, improvement, increase, investment, loss, number, portion, profit, progress, proportion, sum, support
129. Sufficient	+ competence, condition, data, detail, evidence, fund, information, interest, money, protection, quantity, reason, resource, support, time, understanding
130. Suitable	+ accommodation, candidate, experience, job, material, place, school, site
131. Temporary	+ accommodation, basis, job, loss, measure, phenomenon, problem, replacement, residence, sanctuary, setback, shelter, solution, source, staff, worker
132. Theoretical	+ account, analysis, approach, argument, aspect, assumption, background, base, basis, concept, consideration, debate, development, discussion, explanation, foundation, framework, ground, idea, interest, issue, knowledge, perspective, problem, standpoint, study, understanding, value, work
133. Tight	+ budget, control, deadline, grip, hold, rein, restriction, schedule, security
134. Timely	+ fashion, information, manner, payment, reminder
135. Traditional	+ approach, family, medicine, method, role, society, style, value, view, way
136. Tremendous	+ achievement, advantage, challenge, change, difference, effort, energy, enthusiasm, growth, help, impact, influence, loss, opportunity, potential, power, pressure, progress, response, sense, success, support, value
137. Typical	+ day, diet, example, expression, remark, sign, weather
138. Underlying	+ aim, assumption, attitude, cause, concept, idea, issue, meaning, philosophy, principle, problem, reason, theme, trend, value
139. Urban	+ area, community, design, development, dweller, environment, growth, landscape, life, population, problem, regeneration, renewal, school, sprawl
140. Urgent	+ action, attention, call, case, consideration, demand, desire, matter, measure, meeting, message, need, priority, problem, request, task, voice
141. Useful	+ advice, function, information, life, purpose, source, tip, tool, way
142. Valid	+ argument, claim, conclusion, criticism, excuse, point, reason, signature
143. Violent	+ action, act, behaviour, conduct, crime, film, image, reaction
144. Visible	+ change, clue, damage, difference, evidence, flaw, object, restraint, sign, step, symptom, weariness
145. Visual	+ acuity, aid, appeal, art, contact, effect, impairment
146. Western	+ art, country, culture, democracy, hemisphere, medicine, society, world
147. Wide	+ appeal, audience, context, gap, implication, range, spectrum, variety
148. Weak	+ demand, economy, link, point
149. Young	+ age, child, couple, generation, offender, people
150. Youthful	+ appearance, energy, enthusiasm, face, look, vigour, worker



三、常用名词及其形容词搭配

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|--|
| 1. | + Ability | athletic, artistic, exceptional, intellectual, musical, natural |
| 2. | + Access | direct, easy, equal, free, immediate, public, unlimited, unrestricted |
| 3. | + Act | criminal, illegal, legal, symbolic, unlawful, violent |
| 4. | + Action | affirmative, appropriate, corrective, decisive, direct, further, immediate, industrial, legal, military, political, positive, responsible, tough, urgent |
| 5. | + Advantage | competitive, considerable, distinct, important, main, major, obvious |
| 6. | + Advice | expert, financial, free, further, general, helpful, impartial, legal, medical, practical, professional, sound, specialist, useful |
| 7. | + Aim | broad, general, main, overall, political, primary, principal, stated, ultimate |
| 8. | + Animal | domestic, endangered, live, rare, threatened, wild |
| 9. | + Argument | cogent, convincing, strong, opposite, persuasive, powerful |
| 10. | + Art | contemporary, fine, great, modern, visual |
| 11. | + Atmosphere | calm, casual, competitive, cultural, dreadful, easy-going, friendly, hostile, humid, intimidating, male-dominated, peaceful, political, relaxed, tense, warm |
| 12. | + Attention | considerable, full, little, national, public, scant, serious, special |
| 13. | + Attitude | different, general, hostile, negative, positive, public, social |
| 14. | + Behaviour | abnormal, acceptable, aggressive, amateurish, criminal, disgraceful, general, good, immature, individual, learned, social, understandable, usual, violent |
| 15. | + Belief | basic, false, firm, general, mistaken, personal, popular, religious, strong, traditional, true, widespread |
| 16. | + Benefit | economic, financial, mutual, potential, social, tangible |
| 17. | + Burden | additional, administrative, economic, extra, financial, heavy, intolerable, undue |
| 18. | + Care | extra, intensive, medical, nursing, personal, primary, private, reasonable, special |
| 19. | + Cause | important, likely, main, major, noble, possible, real, reasonable, underlying, worthy |
| 20. | + Characteristic | defining, demographic, distinctive, distinguishing, essential, general, important, individual, main, particular, personal, physical, social, special, unique |
| 21. | + Child | eldest, grown-up, old, only, small, young, youngest |

22.	+ Circumstance	certain, different, difficult, economic, exceptional, extreme, financial, normal, particular, political, present, social, special, unforeseen
23.	+ Climate	changing, cold, cultural, current, dry, economic, favourable, global, harsh, hostile, hot, humid, international, mild, moral, political, present, temperate, warm
24.	+ Clothing	classic, outdoor, protective, second-hand, special, warm, unique
25.	+ Clothes	casual, civilian, clean, damp, dirty, dry, elegant, expensive, innovative, new, old, plain, special, travelling
26.	+ Communication	direct, effective, electronic, global, mass, non-verbal, open, personal, verbal
27.	+ Concern	central, chief, deep, environmental, genuine, grave, growing, immediate, main, major, particular, political, primary, public, real, serious, social
28.	+ Condition	adverse, critical, economic, environmental, excellent, extreme, favourable, good, harsh, living, medical, mental, necessary, normal, physical, poor, social, working
29.	+ Contact	close, daily, direct, frequent, initial, personal, physical, regular, social
30.	+ Context	broad, cultural, different, general, historical, particular, political, present, social, specific, wide
31.	+ Country	developed, developing, different, foreign, industrial, poor, rich, western
32.	+ Cost	additional, administrative, environmental, extra, high, legal, low, rising, running, social, total
33.	+ Crime	juvenile, organised, petty, serious, soft, tough, violent
34.	+ Criminal	convicted, dangerous, habitual, hardened, petty, violent, young
35.	+ Culture	corporate, dominant, national, traditional, popular, volunteer, western
36.	+ Debate	considerable, current, fierce, heated, intense, lively, ongoing, public, recent
37.	+ Demand	aggregate, domestic, great, growing, heavy, high, huge, increased, strong
38.	+ Development	early, economic, further, future, industrial, intellectual, joint, personal, professional, rapid, recent, social, sustainable, urban
39.	+ Diet	balanced, daily, elemental, free, healthy, normal, poor, strict, varied, vegetarian
40.	+ Disease	active, chronic, contagious, deadly, fatal, incurable, infectious, serious
41.	+ Education	adult, bilingual, compulsory, elementary, formal, further, high, primary, private, public, secondary, special, vocational
42.	+ Effort	astonishing, concerted, conscious, considerable, desperate, determined, enormous, extensive, fruitless, good, great, joint, strenuous, tremendous, vigorous
43.	+ Element	basic, crucial, essential, important, key, main, major, strong, various, vital
44.	+ Environment	competitive, cultural, current, economic, external, hostile, interactive, legal, natural, physical, pleasant, political, regulatory, social, stable, threatened, urban, wild

45.	+ Event	annual, cultural, exciting, important, political, social, splendid, sporting
46.	+ Evidence	ample, available, clear, conclusive, direct, empirical, experimental, hard, historical, scientific, strong, sufficient
47.	+ Example	classic, clear, extreme, fine, good, notable, obvious, outstanding, prime, simple, typical
48.	+ Exercise	aerobic, free, fruitless, gentle, light, physical, regular, strenuous, vigorous
49.	+ Experience	bad, bitter, direct, early, emotional, life-long, necessary, painful, past, personal, practical, previous, real, religious, terrifying, traumatic, vast
50.	+ Facility	excellent, medical, military, new, private, public, recreational, residential
51.	+ Feature	attractive, central, distinctive, essential, important, interesting, key, main, notable, original, prominent, regular, significant, striking, unique
52.	+ Feeling	ambivalent, bad, deep, hard, ill, negative, personal, real, strong, true
53.	+ Force	armed, conventional, driving, military, political, potent, powerful, social
54.	+ Group	environmental, ethnic, left-wing, political, right-wing, social
55.	+ Growth	economic, emotional, healthy, industrial, personal, rapid, slow, steady, strong
56.	+ Habit	accumulated, bad, clean, dressing, eating, fixed, good, old, ordinary, personal, regular, smoking, social, unconscious
57.	+ Health	environmental, good, ill, mental, physical, poor, private, public
58.	+ Heritage	architectural, cultural, family, industrial, musical, national, natural, rich
59.	+ Idea	bad, basic, bright, clear, general, good, ingenious, new, original, smart, whole
60.	+ Implication	economic, financial, important, legal, political, possible, practical, profound, serious, significant, social
61.	+ Income	disposable, extra, gross, high, low, net, personal, private, steady, taxable
62.	+ Industry	government-controlled, heavy, light, local, manufacturing, new, private
63.	+ Insight	clear, deep, fresh, important, interesting, new, profound, real, valuable
64.	+ Issue	central, complex, contentious, current, economic, environmental, ethical, important, key, latest, main, major, political, sensitive, social
65.	+ Job	demanding, full-time, manual, odd, part-time, proper, regular, sedentary, steady, temporary
66.	+ Knowledge	detailed, full, general, intimate, personal, public, scientific, specialist
67.	+ Language	foreign, foul, improper, local, native, official, ordinary, second, spoken, written
68.	+ Lifestyle	active, alternative, bizarre, comfortable, extraordinary, healthy, lavish, natural, new, outdoor, precarious, present-day, sedentary, simple, traditional
69.	+ Mistake	big, costly, expensive, fatal, fundamental, great, honest, serious, terrible
70.	+ Need	basic, desperate, educational, immediate, individual, particular, pressing, real, social, special, urgent

71. + Objective	broad, clear, economic, environmental, key, main, major, national, overall, primary, prime, principal, stated, ultimate
72. + Occasion	different, formal, odd, other, particular, rare, separate, social, special
73. + Opportunity	ample, economic, educational, equal, golden, ideal, rare, unique
74. + Outcome	educational, eventual, final, likely, logical, positive, possible, satisfactory, social, successful, ultimate
75. + Parent	biological, elderly, foster, lone, loving, prospective, single, over-tired, working
76. + People	American, British, business, disabled, elderly, like-minded, local, old, young
77. + Personality	dominant, forceful, friendly, great, kind, outgoing, powerful, strong
78. + Perspective	alternative, broad, different, fresh, global, historical, international, proper, social, sociological, theoretical, wide
79. + Population	adult, ageing, Asian, elderly, foreign-born, general, global, homeless, indigenous, local, native, rural, teenage, urban, working
80. + Problem	economic, emotional, financial, immediate, major, mental, personal, practical, serious, social, technical
81. + Purpose	dual, general, main, medical, particular, practical, present, primary, sole, useful
82. + Reason	apparent, good, legal, main, major, obvious, personal, possible, real, special
83. + Relationship	causal, close, direct, effective, family, human, personal, reciprocal, same-sex, social, special, strong, working
84. + Research	basic, further, historical, medical, recent, scientific, social
85. + Resource	additional, diminishing, economic, financial, human, limited, limitless, natural, precious, renewable, scarce, valuable
86. + Role	active, central, crucial, dual, important, key, leading, major, minor, new, pivotal, positive, prominent, significant, social, traditional, vital
87. + School	elementary, high, junior, medical, middle, primary, private, public, secondary, senior, special
88. + Service	basic, financial, legal, medical, military, public, social
89. + Situation	current, dangerous, difficult, economic, financial, political, present, social
90. + Sport	competitive, popular, professional, team
91. + Society	civil, contemporary, democratic, friendly, human, industrialized, modern, traditional, western
92. + Status	classic, current, economic, elevated, enhanced, equal, high, important, marital, professional, social
93. + Step	big, further, important, major, necessary, positive, reasonable, small, tentative, unprecedented
94. + Suggestion	extraordinary, helpful, innovative, irrational, open, practical, sensible, sound, useful



95. + **Support** emotional, financial, moral, mutual, political, popular, public, social, strong, technical, widespread
96. + **Technology** advanced, alternative, digital, high, late, medical, modern, new
97. + **Understanding** basic, better, clear, deep, full, general, mutual, proper, real, sufficient, thorough
98. + **Use** best, civilian, different, full, good, great, heavy, increasing, industrial, personal, private, recreational, regular, suitable, widespread, wrong
99. + **Well-being** economic, emotional, general, material, mental, personal, physical, psychological, social
100. + **Year** current, early, financial, fiscal, following, formative, late, past, previous, recent

