

# 雅思写作技巧

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# 1 图表作文

## 1.1 数据图表

### 1.1.1 图表分类

动态图：有时间变化的图，核心在于结合数据描述、对比、判断变化趋势，通过对不同趋势的**归类**总结来体现对比写作。

静态图：无时间变化的图，核心在于结合数据描述、对比差异及相似的特征。

图表之间是可以相互变换的，因此不建议用图形来分类。

### 1.1.2 高分来源

#### 精准的句子表达和词汇选择

不能写流水账，一张图中的特征是固定的，缺一不可。特征考虑两个方向：对比类、变化类。

#### 宏观看图能力和总分逻辑

Step 1-总结 key features，一般来说 2~4 个

\* Key features 不涉及具体数据，是把所有数据按特征分类，总结成段。

Step 2-按照总结段来详细描述

图表作文没有什么原因和结果的分析，主要依赖总分逻辑

#### 积累范文中的词汇和短语

介词短语来衔接句子：

1. **Despite some initial fluctuation**, from 1995 there was a steady increase.
2. There is a substantial difference between the UK and the US **in terms of their consumption of beef**.
3. The US will continue to rely on fossil fuels, **with** sustainable and nuclear energy sources **remaining** relatively insignificant.
4. The population of Singapore is about 4 million, **with** Chinese **accounting for** 3 quarters.

让步状语从句来增强对比力度：

1. Although the proportion of people buying classical music was 17%, it was just half of the figures for the other two types of music.
2. National and international fixed line calls grew steadily from 37 to 62, though the growth slowed over the last two years.

充分修饰名词：

1. The percentage **of males who buy pop and rock music** is higher than that of females.
2. The chart shows the time **spent by UK residents on different types of telephone calls between 1995 and 2002**.
3. There was a significant increase **in the amount of money spent on books and furniture**.
4. Those families **consisting of one parent or a single adult** were most likely to live in

poverty.

分词短语来进一步阐述：

1. The proportion of population aged over 60 saw an upward trend, **rising from** 11% in 1990 to 30% in 2005.
2. People spent the largest amount of money on shopping, **accounting for** 74% of their total spending.

### 1.1.3 对比图写作技巧

提炼出 2~3 个宏观特征：

- 哪组最高，哪组最低
- 相似组别，差异组别

\*如果是带着格子的柱状图，可以看看某两样相加起来是否与第三样相持平。

- 最大差值，最小差值

具体表述：

最大/最小花费：

The highest/lowest expenditure/consumption/spending

The most/least money

The outlays for those items was the est (最高级)

The spending on...was the est

最喜欢/最不喜欢：

Most/least prefer

最高/最低消费者：

The largest/lowest spender

最大/最小差距：

The biggest/smallest gap

### 1.1.4 变化图写作技巧

整个写作核心**一定是变化的内容**，按照趋势来分组：

上升组、下降组、没有什么变化组、波动组

具体表述：

增长至：grow to, rise to, increase to, go up to, climb to, ascend to, jump to, shoot to

降低至：dip to, fall to, decline to, decrease to, drop to, go down to, reduce to, slump to, descend to, sink to, slide to, reach the bottom of (到底了)

保持稳定：level out, do not change, remain stable/still/steady/unchanged, be stable/still, maintain the same level, stay constant, level off, stabilize, even out

急剧地：dramatically, drastically, sharply, hugely, enormously, steeply, substantially, considerably, markedly, strikingly, radically, remarkably, vastly, noticeably

轻微地：steadily, smoothly, slightly, slowly, marginally, gradually, moderately, mildly

占、组成：comprise, take up, account for, contribute, consist of, make up, compose

与...相比：compared with, in comparison with, by comparison with

对比而言：by contrast, on the other hand, on the contrary, conversely, while, whereas

展示: reveal, illustrate, demonstrate, depict, present, represent, describe

大约: approximately, almost, around, roughly

事实上: practically, in practice, essentially, in essence, in reality, in fact, as a matter of fact

换言之: namely, that is to say, in other words, to put it like this, to put it differently, to put it from another way, to put it from another angle

普遍数据: The spending averaged around...

差别不大/相同/缩小:

A is only marginally more than B

There is not a great deal of difference between...and...

Spending on...is equal between the two

The gap between...had narrowed over the second half of the period

特点都较高/较低, 但有显著差别:

Spending on...was relatively high/low, though there were marked difference.

## 1.2 地图/流程图

### 1.2.1 地图题技巧

地图题包括: 地图、布局图、建筑图, 写作时先总结出两个图表之间最大的 3~4 处不同, 人后逐一介绍细节差异。

具体表述:

倍数 The size of the playground is twice as large as what it used to be.

变化

A new bus station will be set up where there is now a small square.

There will be an increase in the size of the exhibiting hall.

The number of classrooms doubled after the reconstruction.

对比 by contrast/in contrast, 不能写 on the contrary!

位置

On the east side of the building is the gate that directly leads to the hall.

At the gate of the school stands a bus station.

In the south of the island is a pier where many boats are available for marine activities.

### 1.2.2 流程图技巧

流程图包括: 生产图、循环图、工作原理图。

要求: 全文为一般现在时态, 用被动句串联起整个过程, 要熟练使用定语从句, 背诵相关词汇。

## 2 大作文

### 2.1 议论文写作要义

#### 2.1.1 意识构建和评分标准

##### 树立文体意识

雅思大作文为**议论文**，目的是充分讨论情况/解决实际问题。

##### 避免反复呻吟感叹

例：浪费粮食的情况很普遍，这是什么原因？

错误例子：现在的粮食浪费情况很常见，人们在饭店往往会点超出自己食量范围的菜，造成浪费；人们在商场购买太多非必要的商品，使用不完过期而造成浪费.....

问题：反复说现象，没总结原因。

##### 杜绝捏造例子和数据

写作例子不是引经据典，是我们生活中每天都在发生的、触手可及的，也不要编出刊物和数据来佐证说理。

##### 熟悉评分要求

##### TR-任务回应：题型回应+限定词回应

Eg. An increasing number of people are changing careers during working life. What do you think are the reasons? Do you think it is positive or negative development for society?

思考：

- 问了几个问题？你分别需要回答什么？
- 题目限定词是什么？

解读：

Eg. **An increasing number of people** are changing careers during working life.①What do you think are the reasons? ②Do you think it is positive or negative development **for society**?

问原因：这是一个变化着的情况，所以我们给出的原因也应该体现动态性变化。

- 因为人们不喜欢他们的工作×
- 因为生活成本增加，房价物价上涨√

问影响：要写的对象是【社会】，不是【个人】。

人们的才能得到了有效发挥×

人们的工作效率可能会降低×

可能导致社会资源浪费√

可能阻碍行业、专业发展√

##### CC-段落之间有明确的关系+利用因果逻辑扩展核心段

Topic sentence 基于主旨句向下扩展

Grammatical range and accuracy 语言的广度和精准度

##### LR-词汇的宽度和精准度：词汇多样化+大量的短语搭配（所以要背语料！）

不要在同义替换上面费脑筋

People-residence-citizens-human-person

题目提到公民权益/住房基建了，有些词才能使用，否则不能随意替换~

### ★ 2.1.2 核心段的扩展

一篇议论文包括 1 个介绍段、2~3 个核心段和 1 个总结段，核心段质量非常关键，在学习具体题型之前，我们先来学核心段的组织方法。

Topic sentence:

- 与题目紧密相关，一般原题已经给出，或者来自个人观点。
- 在确定 TS 的时候，要反问自己有没有具体的扩展方向，不然写一半无话可说。
- 大部分情况下 TS 会是一个明确的结果或建议，偶尔会用一个事实或趋势(原因分析题)。

三种扩展方式:

#### ① 一个段落论证一个好处或坏处

明确的影响/结果 TS→原因分析(从所涉及的主题的特点出发)→举例(非强制)/对比/反向假设→扣回 TS(凑凑字数)

#### ② 一个段落多个分论点的展开

带着信号词(some/several/three/two)的总结型 TS(通知一下:有以下 xx 点原因/好处!)  
→Firstly, 论点 1+解释→Secondly, 论点 2+解释

#### ③ 一个段落分析一个原因(大多出现在 report 中)

具体事实/趋势 TS→结果/举例→进一步结果(回应题目)

### 练习核心段的方法:

在作文题库中随便找出一道题，按照上述方法之一用中文写出段落逻辑链条。

#### Eg 1. 给孩子零花钱的好处(方法①)

给孩子零花钱能培养他们的财务管理能力→他们必须要决定如何分配有限的钱财→在实际消费过程中，会意识到存钱能买到更好的玩具/物品→因此，这些有零花钱的孩子们可能比没有的孩子们更早懂得合理支配钱财和攒钱的意义

#### Eg 2. 在家工作的一个坏处(方法①)

在家工作可能导致人们工作效率低→家中的干扰因素过多，例如宠物、电子产品→在办公室工作则更有约束力(反向假设)→因此，缺乏管理和约束的工作环境可能导致人们不及时完成任务

#### Eg 3. 吸烟有害(方法②)

TS-吸烟有以下三个坏处

分论点-

- 1) 吸烟有害健康→烟中含有尼古丁(nicotine)等化学物质，可能引发呼吸道疾病
- 2) 吸烟有损个人形象→吸烟使人牙齿变黄、身上带有异味，在重要场合会给人留下糟糕的印象，例如面试、约会
- 3) 吸烟可能导致环境灾害→有些不负责任的烟民乱扔烟头，可能点燃周围物品，导致火灾

Eg 4.孩子在学校表现糟糕的原因（方法③）

因为很多国家的生育率下降→独生子女们很有可能会被家长惯坏→比如，只要孩子高兴，想买什么就买什么→这意味着孩子们是在不考虑他人的环境中成长的，不懂自我约束和尊重他人→因此他们在学校中不尊重老师和同学，屡屡违反学校纪律

#### 原因的选择标准：

它不会受到国情和政策限制，要放之四海而皆准。

例如：生活成本上升/互联网的某一方面/广告影响/科技某一方面的进步/出生率下降/女性地位提高

核心段练习题参考：

- 住在养老院对老人的好处
- 电子阅读的优点
- 学习一门外语的好处
- 支持校服的理由
- 食物浪费的原因

## 2.2Discuss 类型议论文

#### Discuss both views and give your opinion.

写作要求：

- 讨论**双方观点**，给出**个人意见**。
- 即在核心段各自分析①和②两个观点的合理性，然后在结尾段给出详细的个人观点。
- 因为需要讨论的①②观点题目已经给出，所以得分重点在于**你的个人观点**。

读题的时候，我们就需要将两种观点进行权衡，明确后续段落的具体展开方式：

#### ①一方弱一方强

这个题目中两个观点都有道理，但是你有一定的偏向。

写作结构：

第一段：引出争论内容+简单预告个人观点

第二段：on the one hand, 先弱（TS 就是题目给出的观点①）

第三段：on the other hand, 再强（TS 就是题目给出的观点②）

第四段：结合核心段的内容来强化强，弱化弱（短期-长期，少数-多数，偶尔-经常）

Eg .①Some people believe famous people's support towards international aid organizations draws the attention to problems,②while others think celebrities make the problems seem less important. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

第一段：观点①，观点②，我认为名人参与慈善活动能引发更多对问题的关注和帮助

第二段：on the one hand, 有人认为名人明星的参与会削弱慈善活动的重要性

第三段：on the other hand, 名人人们的宣传和号召能对他们成千上万的追随者产生强大影响

第四段：我认为，虽然人们的注意力可能会被自己感兴趣的明星所吸引，但这只是**短期的**；从**长期**来看，名人人们的支持会促进人们对这些事件（慈善、援助）的关注，提高参与意识

#### ②两个观点共存，缺一不可

你觉得题目中两个观点在解决这个问题上面缺一不可，所以选择一个共存的方法来说明。

写作结构：

第一段：引出争论内容+简单预告个人观点

第二段：观点①TS-展开核心段

第三段：观点②TS-展开核心段

第四段：重复个人观点，强调两者结合的重要性

Eg.①Some believe cities should build more high-rise buildings,②while others say it is better for people's life to restrict the height of buildings. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

第一段：观点①，观点②，我认为二者结合是城市规划的理想方法

第二段：高层建筑的建造对经济发展和环境保护有益

第三段：低层建筑的居住体验更佳（阳光、通风，没有电梯的健康生活）

第四段：我认为，一座规划精良的城市应当在商业中心建造高层建筑，同时通过限制居民楼层高，来为居民提供更舒适的环境

两者共存可用的模板句：

1. I believe that ① and ② play equally important roles, so they should co-exist in...
2. I believe that the joint effort of the government and individuals is the key to...
3. I believe that a combination of ① and ② is an ideal strategy of...
4. I believe that both ① and ② should be used together to...

③取决于不同情况（取决于的内容必须和核心段扩展内容相关）

注意：这种情况很少见，“取决于”并不能体现观点的辩证性，如果拿到讨论题就用这种方法，可能会翻车。

下面是例题和考官范文，大家可以思考一下自己会怎么写。

Completing university education is thought by some to be the best way to get a good job. On the other hand, other people think that getting experience and developing soft skills is more important. Discuss both sides and give your opinion. （因为题目涉及的是“职业”，本身不同职业就无法一概而论，如果使用共存的方法，在举例阶段就会发现偏狭）

It is considered by some that being a university graduate is the key to securing a good job, while there are others who think that it is better to have experience and soft skills. In my opinion, I believe that having university education is essential for academic jobs while soft skills and experience are more useful in business. （从介绍段可以看出，“取决于”的方法是在给题目观点进行分类并框定一些限制，有可能会被考官找出漏洞）

On the one hand, many think it is easier for most people to find a good job if they are university graduates with a good degree. In other words, having tertiary education puts people one step ahead of others who do not and this can be the deciding factor in getting a good job. The competition to get in to universities and the increasing number of graduates show just how significant this level of education is for people's future work opportunities.

On the other hand, having work experience and soft skills, such as leadership skills and other interpersonal skills, can also throw the balance in favour of the applicant, according to some. For many positions there are an overwhelming number of applicants and, therefore, it is often thought that having relevant experience in that line of work or having acquired useful soft skills that can be valuable to a company, can put one ahead of the game when applying



for a position.

Finally, in my opinion, whether needing high level education or skills and experience, depends on the position being applied for. Take for example law, medicine or teaching, it is impossible to be considered for a position without the required educational background. In contrast, in business, it would be more important for a candidate to have soft skills and experience in that line of business so they can step into a position without further training and be of immediate benefit to the company. (必须要详细解释个人观点)

In conclusion, getting a good job requires a relevant background either in experience or education depending on the type of work and field. People should make sure they attain the necessary skills or degrees before applying for a job in order to be sure of success.

(我的观点是，大学教育和软技能学习并不是严格的对立面，同时，目前各职业对教育素养要求的提高也让这两种能力逐渐失去绝对适配性。在考场上，我可能会选择共存方法来论述这道题)

## 2.3 Report 类型议论文 (two questions)

注意辨别题目要求：

What do you think are the **causes**? 在问原因

What **problems** does it cause? 在问结果

表述原因的 topic sentences:

- The first reason for...is that...
- The first reason why...is that...
- In addition, ...is also a result of...
- It is true that...is associated with...

题目形式：

### 1. 原因分析+解决方案

第一段：直接改写原题，不需要背景引出（考察改写能力）+简单预告（只预告第一个问题/两个都预告都可）

第二段：第一个原因分析（核心段展开方式③）

第三段：Another cause is that..., 第二个原因分析（核心段展开方式③）

第四段：（因为...很严重/因为做...事很重要），so measures should be taken to...+解决方案① + (so that) 结果；解决方案②+ (In this way) 结果

第五段：总结重复原因/解决方案

Eg. Fewer and fewer people choose to ride bicycles when going outside. What do you think are the causes? What can be done to encourage people to cycle?

介绍段：Owning a bicycle and using it frequently seems to be much less popular today. I believe that the growth in the size of cities and the advanced modern transport system are the main reasons for this. The government should take steps to change this situation.

## 2. 原因分析+有何影响

第一段：直接改写原题，不需要背景引出+承上启下（“影响”和“解决方案”不一样，最好两个问题都预告）

第二段：One of the reasons is that+第一个原因分析（核心段展开方式③）

第三段：In addition, 第二个原因分析（核心段展开方式③）

第四段：是你在权衡之后选择的利弊，取决于你的个人观点（核心段展开方式②）

第五段：总结（重复原因/影响）

Eg. An increasing number of people are changing careers during working life. What do you think are the reasons? Do you think it is a positive or negative development for society?

（这道题的审题可以见第一篇大作文写作笔记：task 2 技巧）

介绍段：In the past, many people used to stay in the same job for their lifetime. Today, however, job hopping has become the new normal, which, from my point of view, is due to a combination of reasons and seems to have significant negative effects on society.

## 3. 造成的问题+解决方案

第一段：直接改写原题，不需要背景引出+简单预告（可以只预告问题）

第二段：第一个问题扩展（核心段扩展方式①/②）

第三段：In addition, 第二个问题扩展（核心段扩展方式①/②）

第四段：针对这两个问题提出解决方案 so measures should be taken to...+解决方案① + (so that) 结果；解决方案②+ (In this way) 结果

第五段：总结（重复问题+解决方案）

### 解决方案：切实可行

从以下几个方向考虑：

- 政府（收税/花钱/颁布法律）
  - The government could impose higher taxes on...so that...
  - What the government should do is to invest in/financially support/spend money doing...
  - The government ought to require...to...
- 家长
- 学校
- 公司
- Authorities

Eg. A rise in the standard of living in a country often only seems to benefit cities rather than rural areas. What problems might this difference cause? How might these problems be reduced?

介绍段：There has been a significant rise in living standards of people in many countries, such as better education quality and smaller income disparity. However, it seems that such improvements are mostly enjoyed by urban dwellers rather than those living in the countryside, which, in my opinion, will result in many undesirable outcomes for both cities and rural areas.

## 2.4 Agree or Disagree 类型议论文

### To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Memes: 到底赞同还是不赞同? 需要两边都写吗? 那和讨论题有什么区别啊.....

实际写作要求: 只需要讲解你自己的观点或者陈述事实, 不用考虑别人的看法。

个人观点分类:

1. completely agree (出现概率最低, 因为题目经常设置极端限定词)

第一段: 改写题目观点, 表达赞同

第二段: 赞同理由①

第三段: 赞同理由②

第四段: 赞同理由③

第五段: 总结观点

Eg. Some people think that unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programs (such as working for a charity, improving the neighbourhood or teaching sports to young children). To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(题目中如果有括号解释部分一定要好好利用起来)

It has been suggested that high school students should be involved in unpaid community services as a compulsory part of high school programmes. Most of the colleges are already providing opportunities to gain work experience, however these are not compulsory. In my opinion, sending students to work in community services is a good idea as it can provide them with many lots of valuable skills.

Life skills are very important and by doing voluntary work, students can learn how to communicate with others and work in a team but also how to manage their time and improve their organisational skills. Nowadays, unfortunately, teenagers do not have many after-school activities. After-school clubs are no longer that popular and students mostly go home and sit in front of the TV, browse internet or play video games.

By giving them compulsory work activities with charitable or community organisations, they will be encouraged to do something more creative. Skills gained through compulsory work will not only be an asset on their CV but also increase their employability. Students will also gain more respect towards work and money as they will realise that it is not that easy to earn them and hopefully will learn to spend them in a more practical way.

Healthy life balance and exercise are strongly promoted by the NHS, and therefore any kind of spare time charity work will prevent from sitting and doing nothing. It could also possibly reduce the crime level in the high school age group. If students have activities to do, they will not be bored and come up with silly ideas which can be dangerous for them or their surroundings.

In conclusion, I think this is a very good idea, and I hope this programme will be put into action for high schools/colleges shortly.

2. completely disagree (比较高的可能性)

第一段: 改写题目观点, 表达不赞同

第二段: 不赞同理由①

第三段: 不赞同理由②

第四段: 不赞同理由③

第五段: 总结观点

不赞同的观点参考: 这样做会带来负面影响/不公平/不现实

Eg. Some people think that companies should have the same number of male and female

employees. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

- 不同的工作性质本身就会吸引不同性别的人，很难做到男女职工数量相当；
- 如果采取这种录用方式，工作效率会降低。因为男女性各自在不同领域有着属于自己的优势；
- 这种录用方式看起来有助于性别平等，但并不公平。用人单位更应该将标准放在工作经验、专业度和技能等方面，而不是简单根据性别来取舍。

核心段一：

First of all, many companies are more attractive to one gender than the other, so the number of job applicants is highly likely to be one-sided, meaning that it is almost impossible to recruit the same number from both sexes. For example, a company engaging in the construction industry will receive most of applications from men, with few women interested in its positions. As a result, having the same number of men and women in such a company seems unrealistic.

核心段二：

Another reason why I am against the given opinion is that it is likely that work efficiency of a company adopting such a policy will be negatively affected. This is because males outperform females in certain jobs, and vice versa. For example, if a private hospital had a same number of male and female nurses, there would be a lot of complaints as a result of the significant difference between men and women in terms of their abilities to take care of patients.

核心段三：

Finally, although an equal number of employees of each sex seemingly makes positive contributions to improving gender equality in the job market, it is simply unfair to base employment for a position on the gender of an applicant. If a male candidate is the best choice for a position in a company, it is surely wrong to reject him in favour of a female with lower competence and fewer qualifications. Companies should treat all candidates fairly by considering their work experience, expertise and social skills, etc., rather than their gender.

### 3. partly agree 一分为二地来看问题（保障字数+给出对问题的精准看法）

- 我认为题目中一部分对，另一部分错（题目中必须出现 and 连接两个部分）

Eg. Some people think many environmental problems are too big for individuals to address, and individuals can do nothing to improve the environment. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

让步段：确实很多环境问题对个人来说太难解决，所以……，但这是错误的认识。

It is true that some environmental problems that people are facing today may seem too big for individuals to address alone.

[Consequently, many people have the wrong idea (misconception) that only the government and large companies have the authority, funds and manpower to solve them.] 详细说明人们可能有的思维误区。

[Unfortunately, such an attitude is merely something that stems/originates from ignorance.] 表达不合理/不认可。



第二段: 个人执行规章制度, 这些政策才能有效。

The fact is that without individual engagement, any rules and regulations or large projects would without a doubt ~~be~~ in failure. Thus, individual participation is necessary and actually irreplaceable with the actions taken by the government and big companies.

积少成多。

更语从同。  
More importantly, all the seemingly little things [that people do in daily] lives can, when added up, make a huge difference in contributing to solutions: for example, recycling household wastes, reducing energy consumption such as water and electricity and taking more public transport rather than driving around in cars. Obviously, if more individuals started to make a change in their daily lives, a brand new environmental status quo (现状) might come into existence.

- 题目说的太笼统, 我认为应该分人或者分情况 (一定要有明确的划分标准才能使用)

Eg. Some people think the government should pay for education and medical care. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

第一段: 改写陈述题目观点 + 一句话写出你的清晰观点 (前面所提到的两种一分为二方法)

第二段: 同意部分观点 It is true that.../I accept that.../I admit that...

第三段: 反驳部分观点 However/Nevertheless,...

第四段: 总结重复自己的观点和看法

▷ It is also true that the budget of the government is not unlimited and that there are simply too many issues that need to be dealt with

反面假设, 虚拟语气。  
and paid for. [It is imaginable that taxes would definitely be raised if all the cost of public healthcare and education were paid by the government.] This is especially true in some developing countries with huge populations. Obviously, too much taxation imposed on individuals is not justified.  
不要说帮助穷人 (什么标准才算穷人?) 不合理。

▷ Therefore, I think a good way to address this issue is that part of the healthcare costs and education fees are covered by the government, especially for those economically disadvantaged people and families. At the same time, quality private healthcare and education system should be encouraged and monitored by some authorities to make sure that most kinds of medical and educational demands are met while governments' finite budgets will not be exhausted.  
耗尽

## 2.5 Advantage or Disadvantage 类型议论文

Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

写作要求:

- 这是两面写作题, 即好处坏处都要写到。
- 不管是好是坏, 必须分出胜负, 所以等同于“弱强”结构的 discuss 议论文。

写作结构:

第一段: 引出背景+简单预告 (给出明确的偏向, Eg....does more good than harm)

第二段: 先写弱的一方 (核心段展开方式①/②)

第三段: 再写强的一方 (核心段展开方式①/②)

第四段: 通过对比得出结论 (有问题, 但问题能被解决 or 有好处, 但好处是短暂/片面的)

Eg. In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university studies. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for young people who decide to do this.

立论段:

The reasons for this trend may involve the recognition that a young adult who passes directly from school to university is rather restricted in terms of general knowledge and experience of the world. (直接上大学的人有局限+无?)

By contrast, those who have spent some time earning a living or travelling to other places, have a broader view of life and better personal resources to draw on.

They tend to be more independent, which is very important factor in academic study and research, as well as giving them an advantage in terms of coping with the challenges of student's life.

驳论段:

However, there are certainly dangers in taking time off at that important age.

Young adult may end up never returning to their studies or finding it difficult to readapt to an academic environment. They may think that it is better to continue in a particular job, or to do something completely different from a <sup>reasonable</sup> ~~res~~ ~~career~~ university course.

But overall, I think it is less likely today, when academic qualifications are essential for getting a reasonable career.



**Do you think it is a positive or negative development?**

写作要求：就是 agree or disagree 题。

个人观点分类：

1. Positive-好处①-好处②-好处③
2. Negative-坏处①-坏处②-坏处③
3. 有好有坏（必须明确指出划分标准/针对群体）

第一段：改写陈述题目观点+一句话写出你的清晰观点（前面所提到的两种一分为二方法）

第二段：对...有好处

第三段：对...却有坏处

第四段：总结重复自己的观点和看法

**Eg 1.坏处**

***Countries are becoming more and more similar because people are able to buy the same products anywhere in the world.***

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

It is said that countries are becoming similar to each other because of the global spread of the same products, which are now available for purchase almost anywhere. I strongly believe that this modern development is largely detrimental to culture and traditions worldwide.

A country's history, language and ethos are all inextricably bound up in its manufactured artefacts. If the relentless advance of international brands into every corner of the world continues, these bland packages might one day completely oust the traditional objects of a nation, which would be a loss of richness and diversity in the world, as well as the sad disappearance of the manifestations of a place's character. What would a Japanese tea ceremony be without its specially crafted teapot, or a Fijian kava ritual without its bowl made from a certain type of tree bark?

Let us not forget either that traditional products, whether these be medicines, cosmetics, toys, clothes, utensils or food, provide employment for local people. The spread of multinational products can often bring in its wake a loss of jobs, as people turn to buying the new brand, perhaps thinking it more glamorous than the one they are used to. This eventually puts old-school craftspeople out of work.

Finally, tourism numbers may also be affected, as travellers become disillusioned with finding every place just the same as the one they visited previously. To see the same products in shops the world over is boring, and does not impel visitors to open their wallets in the same way that trinkets or souvenirs unique to the particular area do.

Some may argue that all people are entitled to have access to the same products, but I say that local objects suit local conditions best, and that faceless uniformity worldwide is an unwelcome and dreary prospect.

## Eg 2. 有好有坏

(对消费者好, 对商家坏)

The development of communication and information technology has incredibly changed people's lives in many ways, and the most obvious change arousing debate among consumers and retailers is that online shopping has been gaining far more popularity than trudging to a store or shopping mall. In my opinion, the increasing popularity of web-based shopping brings obvious benefits to consumers but causes significant problems of unemployment and environment.

On the one hand, online shoppers enjoy a convenient and free way of buying what they need. This is especially useful for moms with small children and people that are home-bound, or simply in times of inclement weather. The availability of online stores gives people the freedom to shop at their own pace and convenience. In addition, online shoppers are also free to buy whatever they want without feeling embarrassed. Items such as weird ornaments, sexy lingerie, and adult toys can be easily bought on and delivered by an online shop where all transactions are basically done privately.

On the other hand, e-commerce is always/accused of having negative impacts on the society. To start with, online shopping makes many employees of traditional businesses redundant. It is not difficult to understand that web-based stores need a much smaller size of staff than their physical counterparts do. The energy shortage crisis is also worsening with the development of digital commerce, as a large amount of electricity is needed to power thousands of servers supporting online shops day and night without any suspension throughout the whole year. This leads to a waste of energy when the number of users is minimal.

In summary, while there is no doubt that online shopping is detrimental in certain ways, it is an unstoppable trend given all the benefits it can bring.



### 3 语料

#### 3.1 科技语料

technological advances (or progressions) 科技进步

technological innovations 科技创新

technological inventions 科技发明

advance v.&n. 发展

transform v. 转变

...have/has transformed...的(彻底)改变

breakthrough(s) n. 突破

cutting-edge technology 尖端、前沿的技术

hi-tech adj. 高科技的

hi-tech features 高科技特征

digital adj. 数字的, 数码的

electronic adj. 电子的

electronic devices 电子设备

an increasing popularity (or prevalence) of/...be increasingly prevalent (or popular) .....越来越流行

at a staggering (or astonishing) rate 以惊人的速度

the information age (or era) 信息时代

information explosion (or overload) 信息爆炸

the proliferation of the Internet/the extensive use of the Internet /the widespread use of the Internet 互联网的广泛使用

surf on the Internet/log on (or onto) the Internet 上网

social networking n. 社交网络

social networking websites 社交网站

promote (or facilitate) communication 促进交流

have (or gain) more access to information 获取更多的信息

have access to 使用, 接近, 可以利用

accessible adj. 易接近的

obtain information in various ways 以不同的方式获取信息

with the click of a mouse 鼠标一点

with the click on the keyboard 键盘一敲

geographical barrier 地理上的阻碍

productive adj. 多产的, 高生产率的

productivity n. 生产力, 生产率

enhance (or boost/promote) efficiency or productivity 提高效率或生产率

machinery n. 机器、机械

labor-saving machinery 减少人力的机器

labor-replacing machinery 取代人力的机器

automation n. 自动化

automated adj. 自动化的

telecommunications n. 远程通讯, 电信学  
traditional way of/conventional method of 传统的手段、方法  
online retailer 网上零售商  
retail n.&v. 零售  
retail market 零售市场  
cost-effective 节省成本的, 划算的  
biotechnology n. 生物技术  
clone n.&v. 克隆  
cloning n. 克隆  
gene n. 基因  
genetic adj. 基因的, 遗传的  
genetically modified adj. 转基因的  
genetically modified food 转基因食品  
modify v. 修改  
one's genetic makeup (or DNA programming) ...的基因构成  
hacker n. 黑客  
hack (into) v. 入侵、潜入 (他人的设备)  
hack n. 入侵、潜入 (他人的设备)  
the problem of...is becoming increasingly severe...的问题越来越严重、令人担忧  
severe=disturbing/grave/worrying/serious/worrisome/ troublesome  
increasing work pressure and less quality family time 工作压力的增加, 幸福家庭时光的减少  
cybercrimes n. 网络犯罪  
security/safety issues 安全问题  
security/safety concerns 安全隐患  
violate someone's privacy 侵犯某人的隐私  
identity theft 身份盗窃、盗用  
identity thief 盗用身份的小偷  
pirate v. 剽窃, 侵犯专利  
pirated adj. 盗版的  
piracy n. 盗版, 侵犯版权  
questionable contents such as pornography and violence 不良的内容, 例如色情和暴力  
damage one's health 对人的健康造成危害  
weakened eyesight 视力的减弱  
less outdoor exercise 户外活动减少  
sedentary lifestyle 久坐的、静态的生活方式  
indulge in (or be lost in) the virtual world 沉溺于、迷失于虚拟世界  
be isolated from the real world 游离于现实世界之外  
weaken the relationships with families and friends 削弱与家人、朋友的关系  
become solitary 性格变得孤僻

### 3.2 未成年人/老年人/家庭语料

the protection of the young 未成年保护

Children are always curious about new experience. 孩子总是对新事物感到好奇

lack of self-control 缺少自控

discipline n. 纪律

misbehavior=poor behavior n. 品行不端

vile behavior 恶劣的行为

acceptable/appropriate/proper behavior 可接受、得当的行为

be unable to distinguish right from wrong 没有能力判断是非

be vulnerable to negative influence 易受外界不良影响

vulnerable groups 弱势群体

impressionable adj. 易受影响的

have less awareness of adverse consequences 无法充分意识到不良后果

take sensible precautions 采取合理的预防措施

critical time of physical and psychological development 身心发展的关键期

develop something 发展、培养.....

parental guidance 父母的指导

parenting n. 父母的教育

guardianship n. 监护

guide v. 引导

custody n. 抚养权, 监护权

the intervention of parents 父母的干涉

a degree of parental intervention 一定程度的父母的干涉

intervene in 干预

exercise/exert/impose/have some control on/over 对.....稍加控制

Parents should have some control over their children. 父母对孩子要有一定的约束力

Young people sometimes have a tendency to prioritize short-term needs and wants over long-term goals. 年轻人有时倾向于优先考虑短期的需求以及想做的事情, 而不是为长远的目标做打算

have a tendency to do something 趋向于做某事

prioritize... over... 优先...而不是...

time/risk/money management 时间/风险/金钱的管理

manage time/risk/money 管理时间/风险/金钱

allow children a degree of autonomy 让孩子有一定程度的自治

learn to make good decisions independently 学会独立做出良好的判断

growing up 成长

the young/youngsters/youths 年轻人

adolescents/juveniles/teenagers n. 青少年

adolescent adj. 青春期的 (eg. adolescent worries 青少年的忧虑)

juvenile adj. 青少年的

juvenile delinquency 青少年犯罪

juvenile delinquent(s) 少年犯

elderly people/senior citizens/the old 年长者  
longer life expectancy 寿命长  
life span 寿命  
twilight life 晚年  
see retirement as a time for relaxation and letting go of the stress of working life 把退休看作  
放松、释放工作压力的时候  
rich experience in both life and work 丰富的人生阅历和工作经验  
contribute actively to one's community 积极地为社区/集体做贡献  
engage in (or get involved in) volunteer (or voluntary) work 参与志愿者工作  
Elderly people's working experience may continue to be valuable to their employers. 年长者  
的工作经验可能对雇主来说仍然有价值  
Some elder employees remain in work as mentors for younger employees. 一些老员可作为  
年轻人的导师继续工作  
age(e)ing (or graying/greying) society 老龄化社会  
the proportion of the old is increasing rapidly 老年人的比例迅速增加  
pension plan 退休金计划  
medical care and pension may pose a financial burden for the government 医疗服务和退休  
金可能会给政府造成财政负担  
labor (or labour) shortage 劳动力短缺  
economy hole 经济缺口  
challenge n. 挑战  
challenging adj. 有挑战的

community n. 社区，社会，团体  
community service 社区服务  
unpaid community service 无偿的社区服务  
household/home n. 家庭 household wastes 家庭垃圾  
family values 家庭观念  
strengthen family bonds (or ties) 加强家庭、亲情的联系  
a (or the) sense of belonging 归属感  
an attachment to/an affinity for 对……的依恋  
generation gap 代沟  
offspring n. 后代  
domestic violence 家庭暴力  
mistreat/abuse v. 虐待  
addiction to/be addicted to 对……上瘾  
quality family time 有质量的家庭生活

### 3.3 教育语料

教育的对象/阶段:

primary education, elementary education 小学

students, school, schooling, general education 基础阶段教育

adolescents/juveniles/youngsters/youths n. 青少年

adolescent adj. 青春期的

adolescent worries 青春期的烦恼

secondary education 中学

high school 中学

university students, college graduates

vocational diploma 职业资格证书

the approach to /method of /fashion of education 教育的方式

1. parenting/upbringing n. 家庭教育

A good parent should help children (to) know what is important in life, what role they will play in their world, and how they are expected to behave. (the purposes/aims of parenting 家庭教育的目的)

2. schooling n. 学校教育

Teachers should help children (to) learn how to cooperate with others and how to contribute to the life of their community. (the purposes/aims of schooling 学校教育的目的)

aptitude (for)/talent (for) n. 天资, 禀赋

develop/cultivate/foster/nurture v. 培养 (nature 先天 vs. nurture 后天)

promote the development of 促进...的发展

all-rounded/well-rounded/versatile adj. 全面的

the awareness/sense of...的意识

a (or the) sense of responsibility (or duty/ obligation) 责任感

mold students' character 塑造学生的性格

popular/prevalent values and attitudes 普遍存在的价值观、态度

view of life 人生观

behave v. 行为举止

behavior n. 行为举止

misbehavior=poor behavior n. 品行不端

vile behavior 恶劣的行为

acceptable/appropriate/proper behavior 可接受、得当的行为

teaching students how to judge right and wrong and how to behave well

the development of students' personality and values 学生个性和价值观的发展

become a valuable member of society 成为有价值的社会一员

make contributions to social progress= contribute to social well-being (or welfare) 对社会进步做贡献

fulfill one's ambition 实现某人的抱负

pedagogy n. /pedagogical methodology 教学法=teaching strategy

educational adj. 教育的, 有教育意义的

inspiring adj. 激励的, 启发心灵的, 鼓舞人心的

students are inspired to do sth 启发学生做某事

impart knowledge (to someone) 传授知识  
obtain (or acquire) knowledge and skills 获得知识和技能  
students' command (or grasp) of something 学生对……的掌握  
a good command of English 良好的英语语言能力  
give someone an edge/advantage in 给某人某方面的优势  
motivated adj. 积极的, 有动力的  
students are motivated to do something 给学生动力做某事  
initiative n. 主动性  
sb. should be encouraged to take the initiative to do sth. 鼓励某人积极主动做某事  
reasoning ability 推理能力  
analyzing skills and problem-solving ability 分析和解决问题的能力  
research skills 研究技能  
creative/original adj. 有创造力的  
creativity/originality n. 创造力  
creative thinking 创新思维  
critical thinking 批判性思维  
students should be encouraged to think critically 鼓励学生批判性的思考  
think independently 独立思考  
communication and social skills 沟通、社交能力  
team spirit 团队精神

### 3.4 性别平等语料

gender discrimination 性别歧视  
an enlightened (or a progressive) society 一个开明的社会  
parental instinct 父母本能  
child bearing 生育孩子  
child rearing 抚养孩子  
traditional role in...上的传统角色(eg. traditional role in raising children, taking care of the family and committing to the housework)  
be tied down by household chores 被家务事拖累  
not physically strong 不是身体强壮  
less aggressive nature (性格上)较少攻击性的  
Certain posts may need to remain predominantly male or female. 某些职位可能需要主要由男性或女性来担当  
Men and women can bring different perspectives and approaches to a job. 男性和女性能够用不同的观点和方法从事同一份工作  
Males and females may not approach work in identical ways. 男性和女性可能会用不同的方式处理工作  
greater freedom of choice in terms of employment 更加自由的择业  
Making occupations more open to both genders has distinct advantages. 进一步开放职场对男性和女性都有着明显的好处  
The changes may be subtle, but they could be far-reaching. 这些变化可能是微妙的, 但他们带来的改变可能是深远的

### 3.5 文化与社交媒体语料

cultural heritage 文化遗产(pl.)cultural heritages

heritage(s) n. 遗产, 传统, 继承物

tangible cultural heritage(s) 物质文化遗产(eg. historic sites)

tangible adj. 有形的

intangible cultural heritage(s) 非物质文化遗产

customs 风俗; traditions 传统; rites 习俗, 仪式; rituals 典礼, 宗教仪式; mores 民俗

intangible adj. 无形的

time-honored adj. 历史悠久的

protect v. 保护

protection n. 保护

preserve v. 保存, 维护, 保护

preservation n. 保存, 维护, 保护

forefather(s)/ancestor(s) n. 祖先

descendant(s)/posterity n. 后代(注: posterity 是不可数名词)

ethnic groups (or races) 民族

ethnic minorities 少数民族

cultural identity 文化特性, 文化认同

erode v. 侵蚀 (eg. erode national/regional cultural identity 侵蚀某一国家/地区的文化特性)

the process of globalization 全球化进程

an inevitable and irreversible trend 一个必然的、不可逆转的趋势

an inexorable trend 一个势不可挡的趋势

a sweeping trend 席卷一切的趋势

the global village 地球村

Cultural globalization refers to the transmission of ideas, meanings and values across national borders. 文化全球化是指跨越国界的思想、内涵以及价值上的传承

This process is marked by the common consumption of cultures that have been diffused by the Internet, popular culture, and international travel. 这个进程的特征是对通过互联网、流行文化以及国际旅行而传播的文化的日常消费

Cultural globalization is not a single global culture, but the trends of cross-cultural exchange and integration. 文化全球不是全球文化的单一化, 而是不同文化之间的交流与融合的趋势

cultural assimilation 文化同化

assimilate v. (使)同化

cultural integration and synthesis 文化融合

integration n. 一体化, 整合, 结合

integrate v. (使)一体化, (使)整合

integrated adj. 一体化的, 结合的, 整体的

synthesize v. 合成, 综合

interaction n. 相互影响

interact v. 相互作用, 相互影响

enrich v. 丰富

cultural diversity (or variety) 文化多元性

cultural richness 文化底蕴

### 3.6 城市与环境语料

...is a significant feature of modern life ...是现代生活的一个明显的特征

the tempo (or pace) of life 生活节奏

accelerate v. 加速, 促进

accelerating adj. 促进的

the current (or present) situation=the status quo 现状

intense (or keen/stiff/fierce) competition 激烈的竞争

workplace n. 职场

job (or employment) opportunities 就业机会

career path 职业道路

career prospect 职业前景

job-hopping n. 跳槽

job hopper 频繁换职业的人

colleague n. 同事

workaholic n. 工作狂

recruit v. 雇佣

labor pool 劳动力资源

operating costs/overhead costs 运营成本

pursue maximum profits 追求最大限度的利润

productive adj. 多产的

counterproductive adj. 会导致效率低的, 反生产的

productivity n. 生产力

telecommute v. 远程办公 (多指在家上班)

telecommuting n. 远程办公 (多指在家上班)

commute v. 通勤

commuter n. 通勤者

create alienation (or isolation) between people 导致人与人之间疏远

alienated adj. (人之间) 疏远的

alienate v. 使疏远, 离间

fatigue n.&v. 疲劳

fatigued adj. 疲乏的

sleeplessness/sleep-deprivation/insomnia 失眠 (注: insomnia 可指失眠症)

deprive v. 剥夺

depression n. 抑郁 (症)

depressed adj. 抑郁的

pretentious/ostentatious 自命不凡, 爱炫耀, 爱慕虚荣的

materialistic adj. 物质化的

money-worshipping adj. 唯利是图的, 过于功利的, 贪财的

sedentary lifestyle 缺少运动的生活方式

sedentary adj. 久坐的, 不活动的

active adj. 活跃的

obesity n. 肥胖症

obese adj. 肥胖的



high-fat adj. 高脂肪的  
calorie n. 卡路里  
over nourishment n. 营养过剩  
over-nourished adj. 营养过剩的  
nourishing/nutritious adj. 有营养的  
nutrients (pl.) 营养(物)  
recipe n. 食谱  
the increasing availability of convenience foods 日益普及的方便食品  
availability n. 可用的、可得物或人  
the increasing availability of... ...的日益普及  
processed foods 经加工的食品  
sophisticated ready-prepared microwavable meals 精致的、准备好的微波炉食品  
home-cooked meals 家里的饭菜  
Traditional foods are an important aspect of culture and social life. 传统的饮食是文化和社会生活的重要部分  
entertainment/diversion/recreation/amusement n. 娱乐, 消遣  
leisure n. 闲暇, 空闲; & adj. 闲暇的, 空闲的 (eg. leisure time 空闲、休闲时光)  
wellbeing n. 康乐, 安乐  
welfare n. 福利 & adj. 福利的 (eg. welfare system 福利体系)  
urbanization n. 城市化  
metropolis n. 大都市  
metropolitan adj. 大都市的  
cosmopolitan adj. 全世界的, 世界性的, 国际化的 (eg. a cosmopolitan city 国际化都市)  
population growth 人口增长  
population explosion (or boom) 人口爆炸  
population density 人口密度  
densely populated cities 人口密集的城市  
demographics n. 人口统计  
suburb n. 郊区  
the gap between the urban area and rural area=the disparity between the city and the countryside 城乡差距  
eliminate v. 消除  
affluent/wealthy/well-off adj. 富裕的  
needy/poverty-stricken/impooverished/deprived/indigent/destitute adj. 贫穷的  
poverty alleviation 扶贫  
alleviate v. 缓解  
impede/hinder/hamper/obstruct /inhibit v. 阻碍, 妨碍  
have access to 能获得, 能使用  
facilities/amenities (pl.) 设施  
infrastructures n. 基础设施 (常用复数)  
function n. 功能; & v. 运行  
superior adj. 优秀的, 出众的  
inferior adj. 差的, 次的, 低劣的  
architecture n. 建筑风格, 建筑设计, 建筑学 (注: 为不可数名词, 不可以指代具体的某一

建筑物)

exterior n. 建筑的外观 & adj. 外部的

interior n. 建筑的内观 & adj. 内部的

rundown adj. 破旧的 (多指建筑物)

tear down/knock down/demolish/raze v. 拆除

relocate v. 搬迁

old buildings of special aesthetic value 有特殊美学价值的老房子

buildings of historic significance 有特殊历史意义的老房子

high-rise building(s) 高楼

skyscraper(s) n. 摩天大厦

concrete jungle 混凝土丛林

raise the utilization rate of land 提高土地利用效率

beautify the cities/better the cityscape 让城市更美观

cityscape n. 城市风光, 市容

spoil the cityscape 有损市容市貌

mass car ownership 大规模的汽车拥有

rising car ownership 上涨的汽车拥有量

a trend may seem inexorable 一个似乎势不可挡的趋势

undesirable consequences 不良的后果

a desirable option 一个理想的选择

car wrecks (or accidents/crashes) 车祸

traffic accident perpetrator(s) 交通肇事者

speed limit 限速

long distance travel 远距离行驶

jaywalk v. 违章横穿马路

jaywalker n. 违章横穿马路的人

pedestrians (pl.) 行人

traffic jam(s)/traffic congestion 交通堵塞

congested adj. 拥堵的

gridlock n. 多指大范围的交通瘫痪

surveillance camera 监控摄像头

punitive measures 惩罚措施

discourage unnecessary car use 减少不必要的汽车使用

a road tax 道路税

road congestion pricing schemes 道路拥挤收费方案

public transportation

options should be plentiful, convenient, reliable 丰富的、便捷的、可靠的公共交通工具

alternative means (or modes) of transportation 可替代的交通方式

commute v. 通勤

commuter n. 通勤者

commuter rail network 通勤铁路网

a network of cycle lanes and other facilities for cyclists 自行车道路网以及其他供自行车使用者使用的设施

sustainable development 可持续发展  
ecosystem/ecological system 生态系统  
ecological balance 生态平衡  
environmentalist/conservationist n. 环保主义者  
conserve v. 保护, 保存, 节约  
conservation n. 保护, 保存, 节约  
preserve/protect v. 保护, 维护, 保存  
preservation/protection n. 保护, 维护, 保存  
eco-friendly adj. 不妨碍生态环境的, 有益于生态环境的  
environmentally-friendly adj. 对环境无害的, 环保的=environmentally sound  
consume/deplete v. 消耗(资源)  
use up/exhaust v. 用尽(资源)  
exploit natural resources 开采自然资源  
alternative resources 可替代资源  
alternative energy sources 可替代能源  
renewable resources 可再生资源  
wind energy 风能  
hydro power 水力发电  
solar power 太阳能(发电)  
non-renewable resources 不可再生资源  
metals n. 金属  
minerals n. 矿产  
fossil energy sources=fossil resources 化石能源  
fossil fuels 化石燃料  
petroleum n. 石油  
natural gas n. 天然气  
coal n. 煤  
lack/shortage/scarcity/dearth/deficiency of n. 短缺  
energy crisis 能源危机  
energy-saving technologies 节能技术  
stretched resources 紧张的资源  
put a strain on the resources 承受压力的资源  
damage v. & n. 破坏=be damaging to  
climate change 气候变化  
greenhouse effect/global warming 温室效应  
ozone layer 臭氧层  
deforestation n. 砍伐森林, 滥砍滥发  
natural disasters 自然灾害  
sand and dust storm 沙尘暴  
drought and flood 干旱与洪水  
fertile soil 肥沃的土壤  
infertile soil 贫瘠的土壤  
arable land/farmland 耕地  
boost crop yield 增加粮食产量

contaminate/pollute v. 污染  
contamination/pollution n. 污染  
severe/grave/grievous adj. 严重的  
pollution that cross boundaries 跨越边界的污染  
discharge sewage (or effluent) 排放污水  
pollutant discharge (or emission) 污染物的排放  
poisonous /toxic adj. 有毒的  
disposable adj. 一次性的  
throw-away products 一次性产品  
non-biodegradable garbage=wastes that cannot decompose(or break down)=inorganic trash 不可降解的垃圾  
reuse/recycle v. 再利用  
sort the daily garbage 生活垃圾分类  
deteriorate v. 恶化  
deterioration n. 恶化  
aggravate v. 加重, 加剧, 使...恶化  
aggravation n. 加重, 加剧, 恶化  
raise (or elevate) the public awareness of... 增强公众关于...的意识  
join forces (or unite/make a concerted effort) to combat environmental problems 携手解决环境问题  
tackle/resolve/address/handle/combat/deal with/take care of 解决  
a concerted effort 齐心协力  
manufactures and companies should shoulder (or take/assume) related responsibilities 制造商、企业应承担相关的责任  
take reasonable efforts to minimize the damage 采取合理的措施将损失最小化  
have a good environmental track record 有着良好环境记录的公司  
environmental legislation 环境立法  
the department of legislation 立法部门  
harsh actions (or measures) 严厉的措施  
low-carbon adj. 低碳的  
lead a low-carbon lifestyle  
leave less carbon footprints 少留下碳足迹  
green consuming habits 绿色消费习惯