

【雅思无忧】写作必背语料包

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学术词汇搭配表

选自 Ackermann & Chen (2013)

Headword	Collocations
ability	cognitive ability
abstract	abstract concept
abuse	sexual abuse
academy	(in) academic circles, academic achievement, academic career, academic community, academic debate, academic discipline, academic discourse, academic institution, academic journal, academic life, academic performance, academic research, academic skills, academic study, academic success, academic work, academic world, academic writing, academic year
accept	accept responsibility, acceptable behaviour, socially acceptable, widespread acceptance, (be) commonly accepted, (be) generally accepted, (be) universally accepted, (be) widely accepted
access	allow access (to), deny access (to), direct access, easy access, electronic access, equal access, free access, gain access (to), give access (to), have access (to), internet access, limited access, online access, open access, provide access (to), public access, ready access, unlimited access, easily accessible, readily accessible
account	brief account, comprehensive account, historical account
accurate	great accuracy, accurate assessment, accurate description, accurate information, accurate measurement, accurate picture, accurate record
achieve	achieve (a) goal, achieve (an) objective, achieve (an) outcome, academic achievement
acquire	acquire knowledge, newly acquired
act	sexual act, appropriate action, collective action, legal action, military action, positive action, active involvement, active participant, active participation, active role, (be) actively involved, political activism, commercial activity, cultural activity, economic activity, engage in (an) activity, human activity, learning activity, physical activity, political activity, professional activity, related activity, social activity, undertake (an) activity
acute	particularly acute, acutely aware
add	add information
additional	additional cost, additional information, additional problem, additional resources, additional support
address	address (an) issue
adjust	structural adjustment, make adjustments
administrate	public administration, administrative practices
adopt	adopt (a) procedure, adopt (an) approach, (be) widely adopted
advance	advanced economy, advanced technology, technological advances
advantage	major advantage
adverse	adverse effect, adverse reaction, adversely affect
affair	economic affairs, financial affairs, internal affairs

Headword	Collocations
affect	affect (the) development (of), affect (the) outcome, adversely affect, directly affect, severely affect, significantly affect, (be) directly affected
agency	federal agency, regulatory agency
agenda	political agenda, set (the) agenda
agree	generally agree, strongly agree, broad agreement, general agreement, international agreement, reach (an) agreement, strongly disagree
aim	overall aim, primary aim
allocate	allocate resources
allow	allow access (to)
ally	(be) closely allied (to, with)
almost	almost identical
alternative	alternative approach, alternative explanation, alternative form, alternative interpretation, alternative means, alternative method, alternative model, alternative solution, alternative source, alternative strategy, alternative view, alternative way, provide (an) alternative
amount	(a) considerable amount (of), (a) huge amount (of), (a) significant amount (of), (a) substantial amount (of), (a) vast amount (of), (an) enormous amount (of)
ample	ample evidence
analyse	careful analysis, comparative analysis, conduct (an) analysis, critical analysis, detailed analysis, economic analysis, final analysis, full analysis, further analysis, historical analysis, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, statistical analysis, subsequent analysis, systematic analysis, textual analysis, thematic analysis, theoretical analysis, use (the) analysis, analytical approach, analytical tool
ancestor	common ancestor
anecdotal	anecdotal evidence
annual	annual conference, annual meeting, annual rate, annual report, annual review
answer	final answer
apparent	become apparent, immediately apparent, particularly apparent
appearance	physical appearance
apply	apply (a) method, apply (the) theory, apply equally
approach	adopt (an) approach, alternative approach, analytical approach, common approach, comprehensive approach, critical approach, develop (an) approach, flexible approach, general approach, holistic approach, integrated approach, logical approach, methodological approach, qualitative approach, quantitative approach, similar approach, standard approach, systematic approach, take (an) approach, theoretical approach, traditional approach, use (an) approach
appropriate	appropriate action, appropriate behaviour, appropriate conditions, appropriate data, appropriate form, appropriate language, appropriate level, appropriate point, appropriate response, appropriate skills, appropriate treatment, appropriate way, consider appropriate, deem appropriate, particularly appropriate, seem appropriate, respond appropriately

Headword	Collocations
area	complex area, core area, cover (an) area, geographic(al) area, identify (an) area, key area, local area, main area, major area, metropolitan area, particular area, problem area, related area, rural area, specific area, subject area, urban area, vast area, whole area, wide area
arena	political arena
argument	compelling argument, counter argument, develop (an) argument, general argument, logical argument, main argument, make (an) argument, present (an) argument, similar argument, support (an) argument, valid argument
armed	armed conflict
arrangement	institutional arrangement, make arrangements
array	(a) vast array (of), (a) wide array (of)
article	publish (an) article
artificial	artificial intelligence
aspect	certain aspect, consider (an) aspect, cultural aspect, focus on (an) aspect, fundamental aspect, general aspect, key aspect, negative aspect, particular aspect, positive aspect, related aspect, social aspect, specific aspect, technical aspect, various aspects
assess	assess (the) impact (of), assessment process, accurate assessment, make (an) assessment, risk assessment
assign	(be) randomly assigned (to)
assist	financial assistance, medical assistance, provide assistance, technical assistance
associate	associated factors, (be) closely associated (with), (be) commonly associated (with), (be) positively associated (with), (be) strongly associated (with)
assume	assume (the) role (of), assume responsibility, (be) generally assumed, basic assumption, common assumption, fundamental assumption, make (an) assumption, underlying assumption, certain assumptions
atom	atomic energy
attempt	deliberate attempt
attend	attend (a) conference
attention	careful attention, considerable attention, critical attention, draw attention (to), focus attention (on)
attitude	change (an) attitude, negative attitude, positive attitude, changing attitudes, cultural attitudes, public attitudes, social attitudes
audience	target audience, wider audience
author	first author, original author
authority	central authority, exercise authority, local authority, political authority, public authority
autonomy	greater autonomy, relative autonomy
available	available data, available evidence, available information, available resources, become available, currently available, freely available, make available, publicly available, readily available, widely available
average	average score, national average

Headword	Collocations
aware	acutely aware, become aware, fully aware, increasingly aware, keenly aware, make aware, well aware, greater awareness, growing awareness, increase awareness, increased awareness, increasing awareness, public awareness, raise awareness
background	background knowledge, cultural background, diverse background, historical background, social background
base	(be) largely based (on), basic assumption, basic component, basic concept, basic element, basic function, basic information, basic premise, basic principle, basic research, basic structure, basic technique, legal basis, theoretical basis
bear	bear resemblance (to)
become	become (a) source (of), become (the) focus (of), become apparent, become available, become aware, become blurred, become established, become evident, become independent, become involved (with/in), become obvious, become visible, become widespread
begin	begin (a) process
behave	behave differently, acceptable behaviour, appropriate behaviour, human behaviour, individual behaviour, sexual behaviour, social behaviour
belief	religious belief, widespread belief, (be) widely believed
benefit	beneficial effect, provide (a) benefit, economic benefits, potential benefits
best	(be) best described (as, in terms of)
binary	binary opposition, binary system
biological	biological evolution, biological science, biological sex
blur	become blurred
body	international body, professional body
bond	strong bond
boundary	clear boundary, cultural boundary, national boundary
brief	brief account, brief description, brief discussion, brief history, brief introduction, brief overview, brief period, brief review, brief summary, brief time, briefly describe, briefly discuss
broad	(a) broad range (of), broad agreement, broad category, broad definition, broad spectrum, broader context, (be) broadly defined, broadly similar
business	business sector, business transaction
call	(be) commonly called
capacity	limited capacity
capitalism	global capitalism, industrial capitalism, capitalist country, capitalist economy, capitalist society, capitalist system, capitalist world
care	primary care, provide care, careful analysis, careful attention, careful consideration, careful thought, (be) carefully controlled, (be) carefully selected
career	career development, career opportunity, academic career
carry	carry information
carry out	carry out (the) task, carry out research (of)
case	civil case, exceptional case, individual case, specific case
cast	cast doubt (on)
category	broad category, fall into (the) category (of), general category, main category
causal	causal link, causal relation, causal relationship

Headword	Collocations
cause	cause consequences, cause stress, major cause, underlying cause
centre	central authority, central concept, central concern, central control, central core, central feature, central focus, central government, central importance, central issue, central part, central point, central position, central problem, central question, central role, central tenet, central theme, urban centre
certain	certain aspect, certain assumptions, certain characteristics, certain circumstances
challenge	face (a) challenge, major challenge, pose (a) challenge, present (a) challenge, serious challenge
change	change (an) attitude, change constantly, change dramatically, change rapidly, climate change, cultural change, demographic change, dramatic change, economic change, fundamental change, historical change, major change, minor change, radical change, significant change, structural change, technological change, environmental changes, changing attitudes, changing circumstances, changing nature, changing needs, changing pattern, changing world, ever changing, rapidly changing, remain unchanged
chapter	final chapter, following chapter, introductory chapter, opening chapter, preceding chapter, previous chapter, subsequent chapter
characteristic	characteristic feature, common characteristic, defining characteristic, key characteristic, salient characteristic, specific characteristic, certain characteristics, demographic characteristics, individual characteristics, main characteristics, physical characteristics, similar characteristics
charge	(be) highly charged
chemical	chemical reaction
choose	individual choice, personal choice, (be) randomly chosen
circle	(in) academic circles
circumstance	certain circumstances, changing circumstances, exceptional circumstances, historical circumstances, local circumstances, personal circumstances, political circumstances, social circumstances, special circumstances
cite	(be) frequently cited
civil	civil case, civil society
class	class consciousness, lower class, ruling class
classic	classic example, classic study, classic text, classic work, classical theory
clear	clear boundary, clear distinction, clear evidence, clear focus, clear indication, clear relationship, clear statement, clear structure, entirely clear, fairly clear, (be) clearly defined, (be) clearly demonstrated, (be) clearly established, (be) clearly identified, (be) clearly related (to), clearly evident, clearly important, clearly understand, clearly visible, remain unclear
climate	climate change, current climate, political climate, climatic conditions
close	close contact, close proximity, close relationship, close scrutiny, (be) closely allied (to, with), (be) closely associated (with), (be) closely connected (to, with), (be) closely linked (to, with), (be) closely related (to), (be) closely tied, closely resemble, (on/upon) closer inspection, (upon, on) closer examination, closer look

Headword	Collocations
clue	provide (a) clue
cognitive	cognitive ability, cognitive development, cognitive skills
collaborative	collaborative learning
colleague	professional colleague
collect	collect data, collect information, collective action, collective identity, collective memory
combine	combined effect
come into	come into conflict (with)
come into	come into contact (with)
comment	make (a) comment, written comment
commercial	commercial activity, commercial transaction
commit	commit (a) crime, commit (an) offence
common	common ancestor, common approach, common assumption, common characteristic, common culture, common error, common feature, common goal, common method, common source, common theme, common usage, fairly common, increasingly common, relatively common, (be) commonly accepted, (be) commonly associated (with), (be) commonly called, (be) commonly encountered, (be) commonly found (in), (be) commonly known (as), (be) commonly referred (to) (as), (be) commonly used
communicate	communicate effectively, direct communication, effective communication, electronic communication, personal communication, verbal communication, written communication
community	academic community, ethnic community, international community, local community, rural community, scientific community, virtual community, wider community
compare	comparative analysis, comparative research, comparative study
compel	compelling argument, compelling evidence, compelling reason
compete	increased competition, competitive market, competitive pressure, highly competitive
competence	demonstrate competence
complete	complete (a) task
complex	complex area, complex interaction, complex issue, complex pattern, complex problem, complex process, complex question, complex relationship, complex set, complex situation, complex structure, complex system, extremely complex, highly complex, increasingly complex, increasing complexity
component	basic component, essential component, fundamental component, individual component, key component, main component, major component
comprehensive	comprehensive account, comprehensive approach, comprehensive overview, comprehensive review, comprehensive system
concentrate	high concentration
concept	abstract concept, basic concept, central concept, defining concept, key concept, theoretical concept, use (the) concept concept, conceptual framework
concern	central concern, environmental concern, major concern, primary concern, (be) mainly concerned (with), (be) particularly concerned (with), (be) primarily concerned (with)

Headword	Collocations
concerted	concerted effort
conclude	concluding remarks, concluding section, draw (a) conclusion, general conclusion, lead to (the) conclusion, logical conclusion
condition	sufficient condition, conditional probability, appropriate conditions, climatic conditions, create conditions, economic conditions, experimental conditions, living conditions, natural conditions, normal conditions
conduct	conduct (a) study, conduct (a) survey, conduct (an) analysis, conduct (an) interview, conduct research
confer	annual conference, attend (a) conference, hold (a) conference, international conference, national conference
confine	(be) largely confined (to)
conflict	conflict resolution, armed conflict, come into conflict (with), internal conflict, political conflict, potential conflict, resolve (a) conflict, social conflict, conflicting interests
connect	(be) closely connected (to, with), (be) directly connected (to, with), (be) intimately connected (to, with)
connotation	negative connotation, positive connotation
consciousness	class consciousness, political consciousness
consent	general consensus, political consensus, reach (a) consensus, give consent, informed consent
consequent	cause consequences, direct consequences, economic consequences, environmental consequences, have consequences, negative consequences, political consequences, possible consequences, serious consequences, social consequences, unintended consequences
consider	consider (a) possibility, consider (an) aspect, consider (an) issue, consider (the) impact (of), consider (the) implications, consider (the) role (of), consider appropriate, consider relevant, careful consideration, ethical consideration, further consideration, give consideration, political consideration, practical consideration, require consideration, take into consideration, (be) generally considered
considerable	(a) considerable amount (of), (a) considerable degree (of), (be of) considerable importance, (in) considerable detail, (to a) considerable extent, considerable attention, considerable debate, considerable effort, considerable evidence, considerable influence, considerable interest, considerable research, considerable support, considerable variation, differ considerably, vary considerably
consist	consistent pattern, consistent results
constant	constant rate, relatively constant, remain constant, change constantly
constitute	constituent elements, constituent parts
constrain	impose constraints
construct	social construct, (be) socially constructed
contact	close contact, come into contact (with), direct contact, first contact, maintain contact, make contact, personal contact, physical contact, sexual contact, social contact
contain	contain (an) element, contain information
contemporary	contemporary debate, contemporary issue, contemporary life, contemporary society, contemporary world

Headword	Collocations
context	broader context, cultural context, economic context, global context, historical context, institutional context, international context, original context, political context, present context, provide context, social context, specific context, wider context, contextual factors
continue	continued existence, continued growth, continued use, continuous process
contrast	marked contrast, sharp contrast, stark contrast, striking contrast
contribute	contribute significantly, contribute to (the) development (of), major contribution, make (a) contribution, significant contribution
control	central control, government control, internal control, personal control, (be) carefully controlled, (be) tightly controlled
controversy	controversial issue, highly controversial
convene	conventional view, conventional wisdom
convey	convey (a) message, convey information, convey meaning
convince	convincing evidence
cope	coping strategy
core	core area, core element, core issue, core skills, core value, central core
correct	correct (an) error, correct interpretation, politically correct
correlate	(be) highly correlated (with), (be) negatively correlated (with), (be) positively correlated (with), (be) significantly correlated (with), (be) strongly correlated (with), high correlation, negative correlation, positive correlation, significant correlation, significant correlation, strong correlation
cost	additional cost, rising cost
counter	counter argument
country	capitalist country, industrial country, industrialized country
cover	cover (a) range (of), cover (a) topic, cover (an) area, media coverage, provide coverage
create	create (an) environment, create (an) impression, create (an) opportunity, create conditions, create opportunities, create problems, newly created, creative process, creative thinking, creative work
crime	commit (a) crime, criminal offence
crisis	economic crisis
criteria	meet criteria, objective criteria, use criteria
critical	critical analysis, critical approach, critical attention, critical essay, critical evaluation, critical examination, critical factor, critical importance, critical inquiry, critical introduction, critical issue, critical perspective, critical point, critical reflection, critical review, critical role, critical scrutiny, critical theory, critical thinking, critical writing, highly critical, critically evaluate, radical critique
crucial	crucial difference, crucial factor, crucial importance, crucial part, crucial point, crucial question, crucial role

Headword	Collocations
culture	cultural activity, cultural aspect, cultural attitudes, cultural background, cultural boundary, cultural change, cultural context, cultural differences, cultural dimension, cultural diversity, cultural factors, cultural heritage, cultural history, cultural identity, cultural influence, cultural institution, cultural issue, cultural life, cultural norm, cultural perspective, cultural phenomenon, cultural practice, cultural significance, cultural theory, cultural tradition, cultural values, culturally specific, common culture, dominant culture, global culture, local culture, modern culture, national culture, political culture, popular culture, traditional culture
currency	foreign currency, single currency
current	current climate, current issue, current policy, current research, current status, current technology, current trend, currently available
customer	potential customer
daily	daily living
damage	environmental damage
dangerous	potentially dangerous
data	data gathering, data set, appropriate data, available data, collect data, empirical data, existing data, experimental data, extract data, gather data, historical data, interpret data, missing data, numerical data, obtain data, original data, preliminary data, present data, primary data, process data, provide data, qualitative data, quantitative data, raw data, record data, relevant data, reliable data, report data, secondary data, statistical data, store data, survey data, transmit data, use (the) data data, online database
deal	deal (with an) issue
death	premature death
debate	academic debate, considerable debate, contemporary debate, heated debate, ongoing debate, political debate, public debate, theoretical debate
decade	next decade, previous decade, early decades, recent decades
decide	final decision, major decision, strategic decision
deem	deem appropriate, deem necessary
deep	(a) deep understanding (of), (at/on a) deeper level, (be) deeply embedded, (be) deeply rooted
define	(be) broadly defined, (be) clearly defined, defining characteristic, defining concept, defining feature, broad definition, general definition, narrow definition, precise definition, use (the) definition
degradation	environmental degradation
degree	(a) considerable degree (of), (a) higher degree (of), (a) significant degree (of), varying degree
deliberate	deliberate attempt
demand	increased demand, increasing demand
democracy	liberal democracy, social democracy, western democracy, democratic institution, democratic process, democratic society, democratic state
demographic	demographic change, demographic characteristics, demographic factor
demonstrate	demonstrate competence, (be) clearly demonstrated

Headword	Collocations
densely	(be) densely populated
deny	deny access (to)
department	government department
dependent	dependent variable, highly dependent
describe	describe (a) procedure, describe (a) method, describe (a) process, briefly describe, (be) best described (as, in terms of), previously described, accurate description, brief description, descriptive statistics
design	experimental design, urban design, (be) specifically designed (to, for), well designed
desire	highly desirable, socially desirable, desired outcome
detail	(in) considerable detail, sufficient detail, technical detail, detailed analysis, detailed examination, detailed information, detailed study
determined	(be) largely determined (by)
develop	develop (a) method, develop (a) strategy, develop (a) technique, develop (a) theory, develop (an) argument, develop (an) approach, (be) fully developed, (be) highly developed, (be) originally developed, career development, cognitive development, contribute to (the) development (of), encourage (the) development (of), facilitate (the) development (of), further development, future development, historical development, industrial development, normal development, physical development, professional development, promote (the) development (of), regional development, significant development, subsequent development, technological development, urban development, affect (the) development (of), developmental process, developmental stage
diagnostic	diagnostic test
differ	differ considerably, differ significantly, differ widely, crucial difference, fundamental difference, major difference, obvious difference, sexual difference, significant difference, substantial difference, cultural differences, ethnic differences, individual differences, racial differences, radical differences, regional differences, (be) markedly different, entirely different, fundamentally different, qualitatively different, radically different, slightly different, substantially different, totally different, widely different, behave differently, think differently, treat differently
difficult	increasingly difficult, encounter difficulties, experience difficulties, face difficulties, learning difficulties, practical difficulties, present difficulties
digital	digital information, digital media, digital technology
dilemma	ethical dilemma, face (a) dilemma, moral dilemma
dimension	cultural dimension, political dimension, social dimension
direct	direct access, direct communication, direct consequences, direct contact, direct evidence, direct impact, direct involvement, direct link, direct observation, direct relationship, direct role, (be) directly affected, (be) directly connected (to, with), (be) directly involved (in), (be) directly linked (to), (be) directly linked (to, with), (be) directly proportional (to), (be) directly related (to), (be) directly responsible (for), directly affect
disaster	natural disaster
discipline	academic discipline

Headword	Collocations
disclose	disclose information
discourse	academic discourse, dominant discourse, public discourse, scientific discourse
discover	newly discovered
discriminate	face discrimination, positive discrimination, racial discrimination
discuss	discuss (a) topic, discuss (an) issue, briefly discuss, (be) widely discussed, previously discussed, brief discussion, earlier discussion, fuller discussion, preceding discussion, previous discussion
disperse	(be) widely dispersed
display	public display
dispose	disposable income
dispute	resolve (a) dispute
distinct	distinct group, distinct type, clear distinction, draw (a) distinction, make (a) distinction, sharp distinction, distinctive feature
distinguish	distinguishing feature
distribute	(be) widely distributed, geographic(al) distribution, normal distribution
diverse	(a) diverse range (of), diverse background, diverse group, cultural diversity, ethnic diversity, great diversity
divide	(be) further divided (into), dividing line
document	(be) well documented
documentary	documentary evidence
domain	public domain
domestic	domestic market, domestic sphere, domestic violence
dominate	male dominance, dominant culture, dominant discourse, dominant form, dominant group, dominant ideology, dominant paradigm, dominant position, dominant role
doubt	cast doubt (on)
draft	first draft
drama	dramatic change, dramatic effect, dramatic increase, change dramatically, increase dramatically
draw	draw (a) conclusion, draw (a) distinction, draw (a) line, draw attention (to)
drive	driving force
due	due process
duration	long duration, maximum duration, short duration
dynamic	dynamic equilibrium, dynamic nature, dynamic process, dynamic system
early	earlier discussion, earlier period, earlier research, earlier stage, earlier study, earlier times, earlier version, earlier work, early decades, early study
easy	(be) easily identified, (be) easily understood, easily accessible, easy access

Headword	Collocations
economy	economic activity, economic affairs, economic analysis, economic benefits, economic change, economic conditions, economic consequences, economic context, economic crisis, economic exploitation, economic factors, economic forces, economic goal, economic growth, economic inequality, economic integration, economic interests, economic policy, economic power, economic prosperity, economic reform, economic relations, economic relationships, economic resources, economic sector, economic stability, economic status, economic structure, economic success, economic system, economic theory, economic value, economic welfare, advanced economy, capitalist economy, global economy, local economy, national economy, political economy, rural economy
edit	revised edition
educate	(be) highly educated, well educated, higher education, primary education, secondary education, educational institution, educational opportunity, educational policy, educational programme, educational provision, educational qualification, educational research, educational setting, educational system
effect	adverse effect, beneficial effect, combined effect, dramatic effect, negative effect, overall effect, positive effect, profound effect, significant effect, similar effect, effective communication, effective implementation, effective intervention, effective management, effective method, effective participation, effective policy, effective treatment, highly effective, particularly effective, communicate effectively, use effectively, work effectively, environmental effects
efficient	highly efficient
effort	concerted effort, considerable effort, research effort
election	presidential election
electronic	electronic access, electronic communication, electronic media, electronic resources, electronic version
element	basic element, contain (an) element, core element, essential element, individual element, key element, main element, single element, structural element, constituent elements
embed	(be) deeply embedded
emerge	newly emerging
emission	reduce emissions
emotion	emotional impact, emotional intelligence, emotional reaction, emotional response, emotional support
emphasis	give emphasis, greater emphasis, increasing emphasis, particular emphasis, place emphasis, shift emphasis, special emphasis, strong emphasis
empirical	empirical data, empirical evidence, empirical investigation, empirical research, empirical study, empirical support, empirical work
employ	employ (a) method, employ (a) technique, employment opportunities, full employment, paid employment, high unemployment, low unemployment
encounter	encounter difficulties, encounter problems, first encounter, (be) commonly encountered
encourage	encourage (the) development (of)

Headword	Collocations
energy	atomic energy, nuclear energy, renewable energy, solar energy
engage in	engage in (an) activity
enhance	enhance learning, enhance performance, greatly enhance
enormous	(an) enormous amount (of), enormous impact
entire	(the) entire range (of), entire period, entirely clear, entirely different, entirely new
entity	separate entity, single entity
environment	create (an) environment, external environment, immediate environment, learning environment, natural environment, physical environment, political environment, social environment, urban environment, environmental changes, environmental concern, environmental consequences, environmental damage, environmental degradation, environmental effects, environmental factors, environmental impact, environmental issues, environmental policy, environmental pollution, environmental protection
equal	equal access, equal opportunity, equal status, equal treatment, roughly equal, gender equality, greater equality, promote equality, racial equality, social equality, equally important, equally likely, equally true, equally valid, apply equally, treat equally, economic inequality, social inequality, unequal power
equilibrium	dynamic equilibrium
equivalent	roughly equivalent
error	common error, correct (an) error, random error, standard error
essay	critical essay
essential	essential component, essential element, essential feature, essential function, essential information, essential role
establish	establish (a) relationship, established order, established practice, established principle, (be) clearly established, (be) firmly established, (be) well established, become established, long established, newly established, once established
ethic	ethical consideration, ethical dilemma, ethical issue, ethical principle, ethical problem, ethical question
ethnic	ethnic community, ethnic differences, ethnic diversity, ethnic group, ethnic identity, ethnic minority, ethnic origin
evaluate	critically evaluate, critical evaluation
event	historical event
ever	ever changing, ever increasing
evident	ample evidence, anecdotal evidence, available evidence, clear evidence, compelling evidence, considerable evidence, convincing evidence, direct evidence, documentary evidence, empirical evidence, experimental evidence, find evidence, further evidence, give evidence, historical evidence, little evidence, present evidence, provide evidence, recent evidence, research evidence, scientific evidence, show evidence, strong evidence, substantial evidence, sufficient evidence, supporting evidence, (be) particularly evident, become evident, clearly evident
evolve	biological evolution, evolutionary process, evolutionary theory

Headword	Collocations
examine	(upon, on) closer examination, critical examination, detailed examination, examine (the) role (of)
example	classic example, obvious example, prime example, provide (an) example, specific example, striking example, typical example
exception	notable exception, exceptional case, exceptional circumstances
exclude	social exclusion, mutually exclusive
exercise	exercise authority
exist	continued existence, existing data, existing research, existing structure
expand	expand rapidly, rapid expansion
expect	high expectations, meet expectations, social expectations
expend	government expenditure, public expenditure
experience	experience difficulties, experience problems, individual experience, personal experience, previous experience, prior experience, professional experience, shared experience, experiential learning
experiment	experimental conditions, experimental data, experimental design, experimental evidence, experimental method, experimental research, experimental results, experimental study, experimental work
expert	expert opinion, technical expertise
explain	alternative explanation, further explanation, give (an) explanation, plausible explanation, possible explanation, provide (an) explanation, explanatory power
explicit	make explicit, state explicitly
exploit	economic exploitation, sexual exploitation
explore	explore (an) issue, explore further
expression	facial expression
extend	extended period, extensive research, (be) extensively used, (to a) considerable extent
external	external environment, external factors, external forces, external influences, external source, external threat, external world
extract	extract data, extract information
extreme	extremely complex, extremely powerful, extremely sensitive, extremely useful, extremely valuable
face	face (a) challenge, face (a) dilemma, face (a) problem, face difficulties, face discrimination, facial expression
facilitate	facilitate (the) development (of)
fact	factual information
factor	critical factor, crucial factor, demographic factor, key factor, main factor, major factor, related factor, significant factor, specific factor, associated factors, contextual factors, cultural factors, economic factors, environmental factors, external factors, historical factors, identify factors, political factors, relevant factors, social factors
fair	fair treatment, fairly clear, fairly common, fairly obvious, fairly straightforward, unfair treatment
faith	religious faith
fall into	fall into (the) category (of)
family	nuclear family
far	(be) far removed (from)

Headword	Collocations
feature	central feature, characteristic feature, common feature, defining feature, distinctive feature, distinguishing feature, essential feature, general feature, key feature, main feature, major feature, particular feature, positive feature, prominent feature, salient feature, significant feature, specific feature, striking feature, structural feature, identify features, physical features
federal	federal agency, federal government, federal state
feedback	give feedback, negative feedback, positive feedback, provide feedback, provide feedback, receive feedback
feminist	feminist movement
few	relatively few
field	field research
figure	significant figures
final	final analysis, final answer, final chapter, final decision, final outcome, final phase, final point, final position, final product, final result, final section, final stage, final step, final version
finance	financial affairs, financial assistance, financial institution, financial management, financial market, financial problem, financial resources, financial support
find	find evidence, find information, key findings, main findings, preliminary findings, report findings, research findings
finite	finite number, infinite number
firmly	(be) firmly established
first	first author, first contact, first draft, first encounter, first generation, first impression, first phase, first priority
flexible	greater flexibility, flexible approach
flow	information flow
focal	focal point
focus	focus attention (on), become (the) focus (of), central focus, clear focus, main focus, major focus, particular focus, primary focus, provide (a) focus, specific focus, focus on (an) aspect
follow	follow (a) format, follow (a) procedure, follow instructions, following chapter, immediately following
force	driving force, military force, powerful force, economic forces, external forces
foreign	foreign currency, foreign investment, foreign investor, foreign policy
form	alternative form, appropriate form, dominant form, modified form, specific form, traditional form, newly formed
formal	formal structure
format	follow (a) format, standard format, use (a) format
formula	general formula
found	(be) commonly found (in), (be) frequently found, (be) generally found
foundation	provide (a) foundation (for)
fraction	small fraction
framework	conceptual framework, institutional framework, legal framework, regulatory framework, theoretical framework
free	free access, free movement, religious freedom, freely available

Headword	Collocations
frequency	high/er frequency, low/er frequency, (be) frequently cited, (be) frequently found, (be) frequently referred (to), (be) frequently used, occur frequently
fulfil	fulfil (an) obligation
full	(a, the) full range (of), full analysis, full employment, full information, full participation, full potential, fuller discussion, (be) fully developed, (be) fully informed, (be) fully integrated, (be) fully realized, fully aware, fully understand
function	basic function, essential function, main function, perform (a) function, primary function, serve (a) function, social function, specific function, functional requirement
fund	public funds
fundamental	fundamental aspect, fundamental assumption, fundamental change, fundamental component, fundamental difference, fundamental importance, fundamental principle, fundamental problem, fundamental question, fundamentally different
further	(be) further divided (into), further analysis, further consideration, further development, further evidence, further explanation, further information, further investigation, further research, further study, explore further
future	future development, future prospects, future research, future study
gain	gain access (to), gain information, gain insight (into)
gather	gather data, gather information, data gathering, information gathering
gender	gender equality, gender stereotype
general	general agreement, general approach, general argument, general aspect, general category, general conclusion, general consensus, general definition, general feature, general formula, general overview, general principle, general statement, general tendency, general theory, general trend, (be) generally accepted, (be) generally assumed, (be) generally considered, (be) generally found, (be) generally known (as, by), generally agree
generation	first generation, next generation, previous generation, younger generation
genetic	genetic variation
geography	geographic(al) area, geographic(al) distribution, geographic(al) location
get	get involved (with/in)
give	give (a) presentation, give (an) explanation, give (an) indication (of), give (an) overview (of), give (sb an) impression, give (sb) treatment, give access (to), give consent, give consideration, give emphasis, give evidence, give feedback, give priority (to), give guidance, give information, give insight (into), given information, given period
globe	global capitalism, global context, global culture, global economy, global issue, global market, global marketplace, global media, global network, global perspective, global shift, global structure, global trade, global village
goal	achieve (a) goal, common goal, economic goal, set (a) goal, ultimate goal
goods	imported goods

Headword	Collocations
government	government control, government department, government expenditure, government intervention, government policy, central government, federal government, local government, municipal government, national government, representative government
graphical	graphical representation
great	(a) great proportion (of), (a) great range (of), great accuracy, great diversity, great impact, great majority, great potential, great significance, greater autonomy, greater awareness, greater emphasis, greater equality, greater flexibility, greater likelihood, (be) greatly influenced (by), (be) greatly reduced, greatly enhance, greatly increase, vary greatly
group	distinct group, diverse group, dominant group, ethnic group, homogeneous group, minority group, powerful group, racial group, religious group, vulnerable group
grow	grow rapidly, growing awareness, growing trend, rapidly growing, continued growth, economic growth, significant growth
guide	give guidance, provide guidance, guiding principle
hardly	hardly surprising
harm	potential harm
have	have (a) strategy, have (a) tendency (to), have (an) obligation, have access (to), have consequences, have limitations, have potential
health	mental health, physical health
heat	heated debate
heavy	(be) heavily influenced (by), rely heavily (on)
help	seek help
heritage	cultural heritage
hierarchy	hierarchical structure
high	(a) high proportion (of), high concentration, high correlation, high expectations, high incidence, high intensity, high level, high order, high percentage, high priority, high probability, high profile, high quality, high rate, high score, high standard, high status, high turnover, high unemployment, high value, relatively high, high/er frequency, (a) higher degree (of), higher education, significantly higher, slightly higher, (be) highly charged, (be) highly correlated (with), (be) highly developed, (be) highly educated, (be) highly structured, (be) highly valued, highly competitive, highly complex, highly controversial, highly critical, highly dependent, highly desirable, highly effective, highly efficient, highly influential, highly likely, highly problematic, highly relevant, highly selective, highly sensitive, highly significant, highly skilled, highly sophisticated, highly successful, highly unlikely, highly variable
history	historical account, historical analysis, historical background, historical change, historical circumstances, historical context, historical data, historical development, historical event, historical evidence, historical factors, historical interpretation, historical knowledge, historical period, historical perspective, historical reality, historical record, historical roots, historical study, historical writing, historically specific, brief history, cultural history, natural history, oral history
hold	hold (a) conference
holistic	holistic approach

Headword	Collocations
homogeneous	homogeneous group
huge	(a) huge amount (of)
human	human activity, human behaviour, human interaction, human society, human species
ideally	(be) ideally suited
identical	almost identical
identify	(be) clearly identified, (be) easily identified, identify (a) problem, identify (a) way, identify (an) area, identify (an) issue, identify factors, identify features, multiple identities, collective identity, cultural identity, ethnic identity, national identity, political identity, religious identity, sexual identity, social identity
ideology	dominant ideology, political ideology
ignorant	(be) largely ignored
illness	mental illness
illustrate	provide (an) illustration
image	positive image, public image, visual image
immediate	immediate environment, immediately apparent, immediately following, immediately obvious, immediately preceding
impact	assess (the) impact (of), consider (the) impact (of), direct impact, emotional impact, enormous impact, environmental impact, great impact, likely impact, little impact, major impact, make (an) impact, negative impact, positive impact, potential impact, profound impact, significant impact
implement	effective implementation, successful implementation
imply	consider (the) implications, major implications, political implications, social implications, wider implications
import	imported goods, imported products
important	(be of) considerable importance, (be of) paramount importance, (be of) vital importance, central importance, critical importance, crucial importance, fundamental importance, increased importance, increasing importance, perceived importance, strategic importance, clearly important, equally important, increasingly important
impose	impose constraints, impose limitations, impose restrictions
impossible	virtually impossible
impression	create (an) impression, first impression, give (sb an) impression, make (an) impression
improve	improved performance, significant improvement
incidence	high incidence
income	disposable income, low income, middle income, national income, total income

Headword	Collocations
increase	increase (the) likelihood, increase awareness, increase dramatically, dramatic increase, greatly increase, significant increase, significantly increase, increased awareness, increased competition, increased demand, increased importance, increased interest, increased level, increased number, increased pressure, increased production, increased productivity, increased risk, (a) increasing proportion (of), increasing awareness, increasing complexity, increasing demand, increasing emphasis, increasing importance, increasing interest, increasing pressure, increasing tendency, increasing trend, ever increasing, increasingly aware, increasingly common, increasingly complex, increasingly difficult, increasingly important, increasingly popular, increasingly sophisticated
independent	independent state, independent variable, become independent
indicate	clear indication, give (an) indication (of), provide (an) indication (of)
indigenous	indigenous people, indigenous population
individual	individual behaviour, individual case, individual characteristics, individual choice, individual component, individual differences, individual element, individual experience, individual interests, individual item, individual needs, individual response, individual responsibility, individual rights, individual variable, individual variation, particular individual, private individual, single individual, unique individual
industrial	industrial capitalism, industrial country, industrial development, industrial production, industrial society, industrialized country, industrialized nation
inextricably	(be) inextricably linked (to, with)
influence	considerable influence, cultural influence, major influence, positive influence, powerful influence, significant influence, (be) greatly influenced (by), (be) heavily influenced (by), (be) strongly influenced (by), external influences, highly influential, particularly influential
inform	informed consent, (be) fully informed
information	information flow, information gathering, information processing, information retrieval, information sharing, accurate information, add information, additional information, available information, basic information, carry information, collect information, contain information, convey information, detailed information, digital information, disclose information, essential information, extract information, factual information, find information, full information, further information, gain information, gather information, give information, given information, limited information, little information, necessary information, obtain information, personal information, process information, provide information, receive information, related information, relevant information, reliable information, seek information, share information, specific information, statistical information, store information, sufficient information, transmit information, useful information, valuable information
initial	initial period, initial phase, initial position, initial research, initial stage
initiate	new initiative, take initiative

Headword	Collocations
innovate	technological innovation
inquire	critical inquiry
insight	gain insight (into), give insight (into), new insight, offer insight (into), provide insight (into)
inspect	(on/upon) closer inspection
institute	academic institution, cultural institution, democratic institution, educational institution, financial institution, national institution, political institution, public institution, social institution, institutional arrangement, institutional context, institutional framework, institutional structure, institutional support
instruct	follow instructions
integral	integral part
integrate	integrated approach, integrated system, (be) fully integrated, economic integration, social integration
intellectual	intellectual property, intellectual work
intelligent	artificial intelligence, emotional intelligence
intend	(be) originally intended, original intent, unintended consequences
intense	high intensity, low intensity, intensive study
interact	complex interaction, human interaction, significant interaction, social interaction
intercourse	sexual intercourse
interest	considerable interest, increased interest, increasing interest, national interest, personal interest, renewed interest, vested interest, interested party, conflicting interests, economic interests, individual interests
internal	internal affairs, internal conflict, internal control, internal market, internal organ, internal structure
international	international agreement, international body, international community, international conference, international context, international journal, international organization, international treaty
internet	internet access
interpersonal	interpersonal relationships, interpersonal skills
interpret	interpret data, correct interpretation, historical interpretation, literal interpretation, alternative interpretation
intervene	effective intervention, government intervention
interview	conduct (an) interview
intimate	intimate relationship, (be) intimately connected (to, with)
intrinsic	intrinsic value
introduce	introduce legislation, brief introduction, critical introduction, introductory chapter, introductory section, introductory text
invest	foreign investment, private investment, foreign investor
investigate	empirical investigation, further investigation, scientific investigation
involve	(be) actively involved, (be) directly involved (in), become involved (with/in), get involved (with/in), active involvement, direct involvement
isolate	social isolation

Headword	Collocations
issue	address (an) issue, central issue, complex issue, consider (an) issue, contemporary issue, controversial issue, core issue, critical issue, cultural issue, current issue, deal (with an) issue, discuss (an) issue, ethical issue, explore (an) issue, global issue, identify (an) issue, key issue, legal issue, main issue, major issue, methodological issue, practical issue, raise (an) issue, real issue, related issue, relevant issue, similar issue, single issue, special issue, specific issue, technical issue, theoretical issue, wider issue, environmental issues
item	individual item
journal	academic journal, international journal, online journal, publish (a) journal, scholarly journal
judgement	make(a) judgement
keenly	keenly aware
key	key area, key aspect, key characteristic, key component, key concept, key element, key factor, key feature, key findings, key issue, key objective, key player, key policy, key principle, key role, key source, key text, key theme, key topic
know	(be) commonly known (as), (be) generally known (as, by), (be) widely known, previously known
knowledge	acquire knowledge, background knowledge, historical knowledge, personal knowledge, previous knowledge, prior knowledge, professional knowledge, require knowledge, specific knowledge, tacit knowledge, technical knowledge
language	appropriate language, national language, natural language, verbal language
large	(a) large proportion (of), (a) large range (of), large majority, large percentage, large portion, large quantities (of), (be) largely based (on), (be) largely confined (to), (be) largely determined (by), (be) largely ignored, (be) largely responsible (for)
later	later work, later writings
law	natural law
lead	lead to (the) conclusion, opinion leader, party leader, political leader, leading role
learn	learning activity, learning difficulties, learning environment, learning objective, learning outcome, learning process, learning resources, learning strategy, collaborative learning, enhance learning, experiential learning, lifelong learning
legal	legal action, legal basis, legal framework, legal issue, legal obligation, legal position, legal proceedings, legal protection, legal requirement, legal right, legal rule, legal status, legal system
legislate	introduce legislation, national legislation, proposed legislation, legislative measures, legislative power
level	(at/on a) deeper level, appropriate level, high level, increased level, low level, minimum level, overall level, stress level
liberal	liberal democracy
life	academic life, contemporary life, cultural life, lifelong learning
likely	greater likelihood, increase (the) likelihood, reduce (the) likelihood, likely impact, likely outcome, equally likely, highly likely, highly unlikely, seem unlikely

Headword	Collocations
limit	have limitations, impose limitations, (a) limited range (of), limited access, limited capacity, limited information, limited opportunity, limited resources, unlimited access
line	dividing line, draw (a) line, linear relationship
link	causal link, direct link, strong link, (be) closely linked (to, with), (be) directly linked (to), (be) directly linked (to, with), (be) inextricably linked (to, with), (be) strongly linked
literal	(in a) literal sense, literal interpretation, literal meaning
literary	literary text, literary tradition
literature	published literature, relevant literature, scholarly literature
little	little evidence, little impact, little information, little research, little significance, relatively little
living	living conditions, living organism, living standard, daily living, make (a) living
local	local area, local authority, local circumstances, local community, local culture, local economy, local government
locate	geographic(al) location
logic	logical approach, logical argument, logical conclusion
long	long duration, long established
longitudinal	longitudinal study
look	closer look
low	low/er frequency, low income, low intensity, low level, low percentage, low priority, low probability, low profile, low quality, low status, low turnover, low unemployment, relatively low, lower class
main	main area, main argument, main category, main characteristics, main component, main element, main factor, main feature, main findings, main focus, main function, main issue, main principle, main source, main task, main theme, (be) mainly concerned (with)
maintain	maintain contact
major	major advantage, major area, major cause, major challenge, major change, major component, major concern, major contribution, major decision, major difference, major factor, major feature, major focus, major impact, major implications, major influence, major issue, major part, major problem, major reason, major role, major shift, major source, major theme, great majority, large majority, overwhelming majority, simple majority, vast majority
make	make (a) comment, make (a) contribution, make (a) distinction, make (a) living, make (a) prediction, make (a) recommendation, make (a) statement, make (a) transition, make (an) argument, make (an) assessment, make (an) assumption, make (an) impact, make (an) impression, make (an) observation, make adjustments, make arrangements, make available, make aware, make contact, make explicit, make policy, make provision, make visible, make(a) judgement
male	male dominance
manage	effective management, financial management, middle management, senior management, strategic management, top management
manual	manual worker
manufacture	manufacturing sector

Headword	Collocations
marked	marked contrast, (be) markedly different
market	competitive market, domestic market, financial market, global market, internal market, national market, global marketplace
material	provide material, published material, relevant material, source material, useful material
maximise	maximum duration
mean	mean score
meaning	convey meaning, literal meaning, original meaning, particular meaning, shared meaning, specific meaning, (in a) meaningful way
means	alternative means, useful means
measure	accurate measurement, legislative measures
media	media coverage, digital media, electronic media, global media, national media, popular media, visual media
medical	medical assistance, medical treatment
meet	meet (a) target, meet (a) requirement, meet (an) objective, meet criteria, meet expectations, annual meeting
member	prominent member
memory	collective memory
mental	mental health, mental illness, mental state
mention	previously mentioned
merit	relative merits
message	convey (a) message
method	alternative method, apply (a) method, common method, describe (a) method, develop (a) method, effective method, employ (a) method, experimental method, modern method, qualitative method, quantitative method, scientific method, standard method, statistical method, traditional method, use (a) method, methodological approach, methodological issue, methodological problem, research methodology, use (a) methodology
metropolitan	metropolitan area
middle	middle income, middle management
migrate	migrant worker
military	military action, military force, military power, military service
minimum	minimum level, minimum requirement, minimum standard, minimum value, minimum wage
minor	minor change, minor role, relatively minor, minority group, ethnic minority, small minority
missing	missing data
mobility	social mobility, political mobilization
model	alternative model, original model, theoretical model
modern	modern culture, modern method, modern society, modern technology
modify	modified form, modified version
moral	moral dilemma, moral philosophy, moral principle
motive	(be) politically motivated
movement	feminist movement, free movement, national movement, political movement, religious movement, social movement

Headword	Collocations
multiple	multiple identities, multiple sources
municipal	municipal government
mutual	mutual recognition, mutual support, mutual trust, mutual understanding, mutually exclusive
narrow	(a) narrow range (of), narrow definition
nation	industrialized nation, national average, national boundary, national conference, national culture, national economy, national government, national identity, national income, national institution, national interest, national language, national legislation, national market, national media, national movement, national policy, national press, national security, national survey
native	native speaker
nature	natural conditions, natural disaster, natural environment, natural history, natural language, natural law, natural order, natural philosophy, natural process, natural resources, natural right, natural science, natural tendency, natural world, naturally occurring, occur naturally, changing nature, dynamic nature, precise nature
necessary	necessary information, deem necessary
need	perceived need, changing needs, individual needs, physical needs, specific needs
negate	negative aspect, negative attitude, negative connotation, negative consequences, negative correlation, negative effect, negative feedback, negative impact, negative outcome, negative side, negative stereotype, negative value, negative view, (be) negatively correlated (with)
network	global network
new	new initiative, new insight, new perspective, entirely new, newly acquired, newly created, newly discovered, newly emerging, newly established, newly formed
next	next decade, next generation, next phase
norm	cultural norm, social norm
normal	normal conditions, normal development, normal distribution, normal practice
notable	notable exception
nuclear	nuclear energy, nuclear family, nuclear power, nuclear war, nuclear weapon
number	finite number, increased number, infinite number, significant number, substantial number, vast number, numerical data, numerical value, numerous studies
objective	objective criteria, objective reality, achieve (an) objective, key objective, learning objective, meet (an) objective, primary objective, set (an) objective, strategic objective, scientific objectivity
obligation	fulfil (an) obligation, have (an) obligation, legal obligation
observation	direct observation, make (an) observation
obtain	obtain (a) result, obtain data, obtain information
obvious	obvious difference, obvious example, obvious point, obvious reason, become obvious, fairly obvious, immediately obvious, seem obvious
occur	occur frequently, occur naturally, naturally occurring
offence	commit (an) offence, criminal offence, serious offence

Headword	Collocations
offer	offer (an) opportunity, offer insight (into)
official	official statistics
once	once established
ongoing	ongoing debate, ongoing process
online	online access, online database, online journal, online version
open	open access, opening chapter, opening section
opinion	opinion leader, expert opinion
opportunity	create opportunities, employment opportunities, career opportunity, create (an) opportunity, educational opportunity, equal opportunity, limited opportunity, offer (an) opportunity, provide (an) opportunity, unique opportunity
oppose	(be) strongly opposed, binary opposition
optimal	optimal solution
oral	oral history, oral presentation
order	established order, high order, natural order
organ	internal organ
organise	organising principle, international organization, political organization, social organization, organizational structure
organism	living organism
orient	sexual orientation
origin	ethnic origin, original author, original context, original data, original intent, original meaning, original model, original position, original research, original source, original text, original version, original work, (be) originally developed, (be) originally intended
outcome	achieve (an) outcome, affect (the) outcome, desired outcome, final outcome, learning outcome, likely outcome, negative outcome, positive outcome, possible outcome
overall	overall aim, overall effect, overall level, overall performance, overall picture, overall rate, overall structure
overview	brief overview, comprehensive overview, general overview, give (an) overview (of), provide (an) overview (of)
overwhelming	overwhelming majority
paid	paid employment
panel	solar panel
paradigm	dominant paradigm
paragraph	previous paragraph
parameter	set (the) parameters
paramount	(be of) paramount importance
part	central part, crucial part, integral part, major part, previous part, significant part, substantial part, vital part, (be) partly responsible (for), constituent parts
participate	active participant, active participation, effective participation, full participation, political participation

Headword	Collocations
particular	particular area, particular aspect, particular emphasis, particular feature, particular focus, particular individual, particular meaning, (be) particularly concerned (with), (be) particularly evident, (be) particularly suited (to), particularly acute, particularly apparent, particularly appropriate, particularly effective, particularly influential, particularly relevant, particularly sensitive, particularly significant, particularly striking, particularly successful, particularly useful, particularly valuable
party	party leader, interested party, political party, ruling party, third party
past	past research
pattern	changing pattern, complex pattern, consistent pattern, similar pattern
peace	peace treaty
peak	reach (a) peak
people	indigenous people
perceive	perceived importance, perceived need, perceived threat, public perception, visual perception
percent	high percentage, large percentage, low percentage, small percentage
perform	perform (a) function, perform (a) study, perform (a) task, academic performance, enhance performance, improved performance, overall performance, superior performance
period	brief period, earlier period, entire period, extended period, given period, historical period, initial period, short period, whole period
personal	personal choice, personal circumstances, personal communication, personal contact, personal control, personal experience, personal information, personal interest, personal knowledge, personal quality, personal relationship, personal responsibility, personal safety, personal space
perspective	critical perspective, cultural perspective, global perspective, historical perspective, new perspective, theoretical perspective
phase	final phase, first phase, initial phase, next phase
phenomenon	cultural phenomenon, social phenomenon
philosophy	moral philosophy, natural philosophy, political philosophy
physical	physical activity, physical appearance, physical characteristics, physical contact, physical development, physical environment, physical features, physical health, physical needs, physical presence, physical properties, physical proximity, physical science, physical space, physical symptom, physical world
picture	accurate picture, overall picture
pilot	pilot study
pioneering	pioneering work
pivotal	pivotal role
place	place emphasis
planning	planning stage, strategic planning
plausible	plausible explanation, seem plausible
play	play (a) role (in), key player
point	appropriate point, central point, critical point, crucial point, final point, focal point, obvious point

Headword	Collocations
policy	current policy, economic policy, educational policy, effective policy, environmental policy, foreign policy, government policy, key policy, make policy, national policy, public policy, security policy, social policy
political	political activism, political activity, political agenda, political arena, political authority, political circumstances, political climate, political conflict, political consciousness, political consensus, political consequences, political consideration, political context, political culture, political debate, political dimension, political economy, political environment, political factors, political identity, political ideology, political implications, political instability, political institution, political leader, political mobilization, political movement, political organization, political participation, political party, political philosophy, political reality, political reform, political representation, political significance, political spectrum, political stability, political status, political structure, (be) politically motivated, politically correct
pollution	environmental pollution
poorly	(be) poorly understood
popular	popular culture, popular media, increasingly popular
population	(be) densely populated, (be) sparsely populated, indigenous population, rural population
portion	large portion, significant portion, small portion
pose	pose (a) challenge, pose (a) problem, pose (a) question, pose (a) threat (to)
position	central position, dominant position, final position, initial position, legal position, original position, privileged position, unique position
positive	positive action, positive aspect, positive attitude, positive connotation, positive correlation, positive discrimination, positive effect, positive feature, positive feedback, positive image, positive impact, positive influence, positive outcome, positive relationship, positive result, positive value, positive view, (be) positively associated (with), (be) positively correlated (with)
possible	consider (a) possibility, possible consequences, possible explanation, possible outcome, possible source
potential	potential benefits, potential conflict, potential customer, potential harm, potential impact, potential problem, potential risk, potential source, potential value, full potential, great potential, have potential, potentially dangerous
power	economic power, explanatory power, legislative power, military power, nuclear power, predictive power, purchasing power, solar power, unequal power, powerful force, powerful group, powerful influence, powerful tool, extremely powerful
practical	practical consideration, practical difficulties, practical issue, practical significance
practice	cultural practice, established practice, normal practice, professional practice, reflective practice, religious practice, traditional practice, administrative practices
precede	take precedence (over), preceding chapter, preceding discussion, preceding section, immediately preceding
precise	precise definition, precise nature
predict	make (a) prediction

Headword	Collocations
predictive	predictive power
preferential	preferential treatment
preliminary	preliminary data, preliminary findings, preliminary result
premature	premature death
premise	basic premise
present	physical presence, present (a) challenge, present (a) summary, present (an) argument, present context, present data, present difficulties, present evidence
presentation	give (a) presentation, oral presentation
presidential	presidential election
press	national press
pressure	competitive pressure, increased pressure, increasing pressure
previous	previous chapter, previous decade, previous discussion, previous experience, previous generation, previous knowledge, previous paragraph, previous part, previous research, previous section, previous study, previous work, previously described, previously discussed, previously known, previously mentioned, previously thought
primary	(be) primarily concerned (with), (be) primarily responsible (for), primary aim, primary care, primary concern, primary data, primary education, primary focus, primary function, primary objective, primary purpose, primary reason, primary research, primary responsibility, primary source, primary task
prime	prime example, prime time
principal	principal source
principle	basic principle, established principle, ethical principle, fundamental principle, general principle, guiding principle, key principle, main principle, moral principle, organising principle, underlying principle
prior	prior experience, prior knowledge
priority	first priority, give priority (to), high priority, low priority
private	private individual, private investment, private sector, private sphere
privileged	privileged position
probability	conditional probability, high probability, low probability
problem	problem area, additional problem, central problem, complex problem, ethical problem, face (a) problem, financial problem, fundamental problem, identify (a) problem, major problem, methodological problem, pose (a) problem, potential problem, related problem, specific problem, technical problem, highly problematic, create problems, encounter problems, experience problems
proceed	adopt (a) procedure, describe (a) procedure, follow (a) procedure, use (a) procedure, legal proceedings
process	process data, process information, assessment process, begin (a) process, complex process, continuous process, creative process, democratic process, describe (a) process, developmental process, due process, dynamic process, evolutionary process, learning process, natural process, ongoing process, slow process, start (a) process, thinking process, thought process, underlying process, information processing

Headword	Collocations
product	final product, increased production, industrial production, increased productivity, imported products
professional	professional activity, professional body, professional colleague, professional development, professional experience, professional knowledge, professional practice, professional qualification, professional staff, professional standard, professional status, professional support, professional training, professional work
profile	high profile, low profile
profound	profound effect, profound impact
programme	educational programme
progress	technological progress
prominent	prominent feature, prominent member, prominent role
promote	promote (the) development (of), promote equality
properly	(be) properly understood
property	physical properties, similar properties, structural properties, intellectual property
proportion	(a) great proportion (of), (a) high proportion (of), (a) increasing proportion (of), (a) large proportion (of), (a) significant proportion (of), (a) small proportion (of), (be) directly proportional (to)
propose	proposed legislation
prospect	future prospects
prosperity	economic prosperity
protection	environmental protection, legal protection
prove	prove successful, prove useful
provide	provide (a) benefit, provide (a) clue, provide (a) focus, provide (a) foundation (for), provide (a) service, provide (a) source, provide (a) summary, provide (an) alternative, provide (an) example, provide (an) explanation, provide (an) illustration, provide (an) indication (of), provide (an) opportunity, provide (an) overview (of), provide access (to), provide assistance, provide care, provide context, provide coverage, provide data, provide evidence, provide feedback, provide guidance, provide information, provide material, provide resources, provide support, provide feedback, provide insight (into), educational provision, make provision
proximity	close proximity, physical proximity
public	public access, public administration, public attitudes, public authority, public awareness, public debate, public discourse, public display, public domain, public expenditure, public funds, public image, public institution, public perception, public policy, public sector, public sphere, public transport, public welfare, wider public, publicly available
publish	publish (a) journal, publish (a) report, publish (an) article, publish research, published literature, published material, published research, published work
purchase	purchasing power
purpose	primary purpose, specific purpose
purposes	(for) research purposes

Headword	Collocations
qualification	educational qualification, professional qualification
qualitative	qualitative analysis, qualitative approach, qualitative data, qualitative method, qualitative research, qualitative study, qualitatively different
quality	high quality, low quality, personal quality
quantity	quantitative analysis, quantitative approach, quantitative data, quantitative method, quantitative research, quantitative result, quantitative study, large quantities (of), small quantities (of), vast quantities (of)
question	central question, complex question, crucial question, ethical question, fundamental question, pose (a) question, raise (a) question, reflective question, related question, specific question
racial	racial differences, racial discrimination, racial equality, racial group, racial stereotype
radical	radical change, radical critique, radical differences, radical transformation, radically different
raise	raise (a) question, raise (an) issue, raise awareness
random	random error, random sample, random variable, (be) randomly assigned (to), (be) randomly chosen, (be) randomly selected
range	(a) broad range (of), (a) diverse range (of), (a) great range (of), (a) large range (of), (a) limited range (of), (a) narrow range (of), (a) vast range (of), (a) whole range (of), (a) wide range (of), (a, the) full range (of), (the) entire range (of), cover (a) range (of)
rapid	rapid expansion, rapidly changing, rapidly growing, change rapidly, expand rapidly, grow rapidly
rare	relatively rare
rate	annual rate, constant rate, high rate, overall rate
raw	raw data
reach	reach (a) consensus, reach (a) peak, reach (an) agreement
react	adverse reaction, chemical reaction, emotional reaction, strong reaction
read	widely read
ready	(be) readily understood, readily accessible, readily available, ready access
real	real issue, historical reality, objective reality, political reality
realize	(be) fully realized
reason	compelling reason, major reason, obvious reason, primary reason, underlying reason
receive	receive feedback, receive information, receive treatment, well received
recent	recent decades, recent evidence, recent research, recent study, recent survey, relatively recent
reciprocal	reciprocal relationship
recognize	mutual recognition, (be) widely recognized
recommend	make (a) recommendation
record	record data, accurate record, historical record
recurrent	recurrent theme
reduce	reduce (the) likelihood, reduce emissions, reduce stress, (be) greatly reduced, (be) significantly reduced, significant reduction

Headword	Collocations
refer	specific reference, (be) commonly referred (to) (as), (be) frequently referred (to)
reflect	critical reflection, reflective practice, reflective question
reform	economic reform, political reform, social reform, welfare reform
regarded	(be) widely regarded (as)
region	regional development, regional differences, regional variation
regulate	regulatory agency, regulatory framework
relate	related activity, related area, related aspect, related factor, related information, related issue, related problem, related question, related topic, (be) clearly related (to), (be) closely related (to), (be) directly related (to), (be) strongly related (to), causal relation, economic relations, causal relationship, clear relationship, close relationship, complex relationship, direct relationship, establish (a) relationship, intimate relationship, linear relationship, personal relationship, positive relationship, reciprocal relationship, significant relationship, social relationship, special relationship, strong relationship, symbiotic relationship, economic relationships, interpersonal relationships, relative autonomy, relative merits, relative status, relatively common, relatively constant, relatively few, relatively high, relatively little, relatively low, relatively minor, relatively rare, relatively recent, relatively simple, relatively stable, relatively straightforward
relevant	relevant data, relevant factors, relevant information, relevant issue, relevant literature, relevant material, consider relevant, highly relevant, particularly relevant
religious	religious belief, religious faith, religious freedom, religious group, religious identity, religious movement, religious practice
rely	reliable data, reliable information, rely heavily (on)
remain	remain constant, remain stable, remain unchanged, remain unclear
remark	remarkably similar, concluding remarks
remove	(be) far removed (from)
renew	renewable energy, renewed interest
report	report data, report findings, annual report, publish (a) report
representation	graphical representation, political representation, schematic representation, visual representation
representative	representative government
require	require consideration, require knowledge, require resources, functional requirement, legal requirement, meet (a) requirement, minimum requirement

Headword	Collocations
research	(for) research purposes, research effort, research evidence, research findings, research methodology, research topic, academic research, basic research, carry out research (of), comparative research, conduct research, considerable research, current research, earlier research, educational research, empirical research, existing research, experimental research, extensive research, field research, further research, future research, initial research, little research, original research, past research, previous research, primary research, publish research, published research, qualitative research, quantitative research, recent research, scholarly research, scientific research, traditional research, undertake research
resemble	bear resemblance (to), closely resemble
resolve	conflict resolution, resolve (a) conflict, resolve (a) dispute
resource	additional resources, allocate resources, available resources, economic resources, electronic resources, financial resources, learning resources, limited resources, natural resources, provide resources, require resources, scarce resources, sufficient resources, use resources, valuable resources
respond	respond appropriately, appropriate response, emotional response, individual response
responsible	accept responsibility, assume responsibility, individual responsibility, personal responsibility, primary responsibility, social responsibility, take responsibility, (be) directly responsible (for), (be) largely responsible (for), (be) partly responsible (for), (be) primarily responsible (for), socially responsible
restrict	impose restrictions
result	final result, obtain (a) result, positive result, preliminary result, quantitative result, similar result, consistent results, experimental results
retrieval	information retrieval
review	review (a) study, annual review, brief review, comprehensive review, critical review
revise	revised edition, revised version
rich	rich source
right	legal right, natural right, individual rights
rising	rising cost
risk	risk assessment, increased risk, potential risk
role	active role, assume (the) role (of), central role, consider (the) role (of), critical role, crucial role, direct role, dominant role, essential role, examine (the) role (of), key role, leading role, major role, minor role, pivotal role, play (a) role (in), prominent role, significant role, take (a) role (in), take on (the) role (of, as), take up (the) role (of, as), vital role
root	(be) deeply rooted, historical roots
roughly	roughly equal, roughly equivalent
rule	legal rule, ruling class, ruling party
rural	rural area, rural community, rural economy, rural population, rural society
safe	safe sex, personal safety
salient	salient characteristic, salient feature

Headword	Collocations
sample	random sample
scarce	scarce resources
scheme	schematic representation
scholarly	scholarly journal, scholarly literature, scholarly research, scholarly work
science	biological science, natural science, physical science, scientific community, scientific discourse, scientific evidence, scientific investigation, scientific method, scientific objectivity, scientific research, scientific theory
score	average score, high score, mean score, test score
scrutiny	close scrutiny, critical scrutiny
secondary	secondary data, secondary education, secondary source
section	concluding section, final section, introductory section, opening section, preceding section, previous section
sector	business sector, economic sector, manufacturing sector, private sector, public sector, service sector, state sector
secure	security policy, national security
seek	seek help, seek information
seem	seem appropriate, seem obvious, seem plausible, seem unlikely
select	(be) carefully selected, (be) randomly selected, highly selective
seminal	seminal study, seminal work
senior	senior management
sense	(in a) literal sense, specific sense, extremely sensitive, highly sensitive, particularly sensitive
separate	separate entity
serious	serious challenge, serious consequences, serious offence
serve	serve (a) function
service	service sector, military service, provide (a) service
set	set (a) goal, set (a) target, set (an) objective, set (the) agenda, set (the) parameters, complex set, data set
setting	educational setting, social setting
severely	severely affect
sex	biological sex, safe sex, sexual abuse, sexual act, sexual behaviour, sexual contact, sexual difference, sexual exploitation, sexual identity, sexual intercourse, sexual orientation, sexual violence
share	share information, shared experience, shared meaning, shared values, widely shared, information sharing
sharp	sharp contrast, sharp distinction
shift	global shift, major shift, significant shift, shift emphasis
short	short duration, short period
show	show (a) tendency, show (a) trend, show evidence, show variation
side	negative side
sign	sign (a) treaty

Headword	Collocations
significant	cultural significance, great significance, little significance, political significance, practical significance, social significance, statistical significance, (a) significant amount (of), (a) significant degree (of), (a) significant proportion (of), significant change, significant contribution, significant correlation, significant correlation, significant development, significant difference, significant effect, significant factor, significant feature, significant figures, significant growth, significant impact, significant improvement, significant increase, significant influence, significant interaction, significant number, significant part, significant portion, significant reduction, significant relationship, significant role, significant shift, significant variation, highly significant, particularly significant, statistically significant, (be) significantly correlated (with), (be) significantly reduced, significantly affect, significantly higher, significantly increase, contribute significantly, differ significantly, vary significantly
similar	similar approach, similar argument, similar characteristics, similar effect, similar issue, similar pattern, similar properties, similar result, similar situation, broadly similar, remarkably similar
simple	simple majority, relatively simple, simplified version
single	single currency, single element, single entity, single individual, single issue, single source, single variable
situation	complex situation, similar situation
skill	technical skill, transferable skill, skilled worker, highly skilled, academic skills, appropriate skills, cognitive skills, core skills, interpersonal skills, unskilled worker
slightly	slightly different, slightly higher
slow	slow process
small	(a) small proportion (of), small fraction, small minority, small percentage, small portion, small quantities (of)
social	social activity, social aspect, social attitudes, social background, social behaviour, social circumstances, social conflict, social consequences, social construct, social contact, social context, social democracy, social dimension, social environment, social equality, social exclusion, social expectations, social factors, social function, social identity, social implications, social inequality, social institution, social integration, social interaction, social isolation, social mobility, social movement, social norm, social organization, social phenomenon, social policy, social reform, social relationship, social responsibility, social setting, social significance, social status, social structure, social theory, social transformation, social trend, social welfare, (be) socially constructed, socially acceptable, socially desirable, socially responsible, capitalist society, civil society, contemporary society, democratic society, human society, industrial society, modern society, rural society, traditional society, western society, wider society, socioeconomic status
solar	solar energy, solar panel, solar power, solar system
solution	alternative solution, optimal solution
sophisticated	highly sophisticated, increasingly sophisticated

Headword	Collocations
source	source material, alternative source, become (a) source (of), common source, external source, key source, main source, major source, original source, possible source, potential source, primary source, principal source, provide (a) source, rich source, secondary source, single source, use (a) source, useful source, multiple sources
sovereign	sovereign state
space	personal space, physical space
sparingly	use sparingly
sparsely	(be) sparsely populated
speaker	native speaker
special	special circumstances, special emphasis, special issue, special relationship, special status
species	human species
specific	specific area, specific aspect, specific case, specific characteristic, specific context, specific example, specific factor, specific feature, specific focus, specific form, specific function, specific information, specific issue, specific knowledge, specific meaning, specific needs, specific problem, specific purpose, specific question, specific reference, specific sense, specific type, culturally specific, historically specific, (be) specifically designed (to, for)
spectrum	broad spectrum, political spectrum
sphere	domestic sphere, private sphere, public sphere
stable	political instability, economic stability, political stability, relatively stable, remain stable
staff	professional staff
stage	developmental stage, earlier stage, final stage, initial stage, planning stage
standard	standard approach, standard error, standard format, standard method, high standard, living standard, minimum standard, professional standard
stark	stark contrast
start	start (a) process
state	state explicitly, state sector, democratic state, federal state, independent state, mental state, sovereign state, clear statement, general statement, make (a) statement, written statement
statistic	statistical analysis, statistical data, statistical information, statistical method, statistical significance, statistical technique, statistical test, statistically significant, descriptive statistics, official statistics, use statistics
status	current status, economic status, equal status, high status, legal status, low status, political status, professional status, relative status, social status, socioeconomic status, special status
step	final step
stereotype	gender stereotype, negative stereotype, racial stereotype
store	store data, store information
straightforward	fairly straightforward, relatively straightforward
strategy	strategic decision, strategic importance, strategic management, strategic objective, strategic planning, alternative strategy, coping strategy, develop (a) strategy, have (a) strategy, learning strategy, teaching strategy, use (a) strategy

Headword	Collocations
stress	stress level, cause stress, reduce stress
striking	striking contrast, striking example, striking feature, particularly striking
strong	strong bond, strong correlation, strong emphasis, strong evidence, strong link, strong reaction, strong relationship, strong tendency, (be) strongly associated (with), (be) strongly correlated (with), (be) strongly influenced (by), (be) strongly linked, (be) strongly opposed, (be) strongly related (to), strongly agree, strongly disagree, strongly suggest
structure	structural adjustment, structural change, structural element, structural feature, structural properties, basic structure, clear structure, complex structure, economic structure, existing structure, formal structure, global structure, hierarchical structure, institutional structure, internal structure, organizational structure, overall structure, political structure, social structure, underlying structure, (be) highly structured
study	numerous studies, academic study, classic study, comparative study, conduct (a) study, detailed study, earlier study, early study, empirical study, experimental study, further study, future study, historical study, intensive study, longitudinal study, perform (a) study, pilot study, previous study, qualitative study, quantitative study, recent study, review (a) study, seminal study, subsequent study, systematic study, theoretical study
subject	subject area
subsequent	subsequent analysis, subsequent chapter, subsequent development, subsequent study, subsequent work
substantial	(a) substantial amount (of), substantial difference, substantial evidence, substantial number, substantial part, substantially different
success	academic success, economic success, successful implementation, highly successful, particularly successful, prove successful
sufficient	sufficient condition, sufficient detail, sufficient evidence, sufficient information, sufficient resources
suggest	strongly suggest
suited	(be) ideally suited, (be) particularly suited (to)
summary	brief summary, present (a) summary, provide (a) summary, useful summary
superior	superior performance
support	support (an) argument, additional support, considerable support, emotional support, empirical support, financial support, institutional support, mutual support, professional support, provide support, technical support, widespread support, supporting evidence
surprising	hardly surprising
survey	survey data, conduct (a) survey, national survey, recent survey
symbiotic	symbiotic relationship
symptom	physical symptom
system	binary system, capitalist system, complex system, comprehensive system, dynamic system, economic system, educational system, integrated system, legal system, solar system, transport system
systematic	systematic analysis, systematic approach, systematic study
tacit	tacit knowledge

Headword	Collocations
take	take (a) role (in), take (an) approach, take initiative, take precedence (over), take responsibility, take into consideration, take on (the) role (of, as), take up (the) role (of, as)
target	target audience, meet (a) target, set (a) target
task	carry out (the) task, complete (a) task, main task, perform (a) task, primary task
teach	teaching strategy
technical	technical aspect, technical assistance, technical detail, technical expertise, technical issue, technical knowledge, technical problem, technical skill, technical support, technical term
technique	basic technique, develop (a) technique, employ (a) technique, statistical technique, use (a) technique
technology	technological advances, technological change, technological development, technological innovation, technological progress, advanced technology, current technology, digital technology, modern technology
tendency	general tendency, have (a) tendency (to), increasing tendency, natural tendency, show (a) tendency, strong tendency
tenet	central tenet
term	technical term
test	test (a) theory, test score, diagnostic test, statistical test
text	classic text, introductory text, key text, literary text, original text, textual analysis
theme	thematic analysis, central theme, common theme, key theme, main theme, major theme, recurrent theme
theory	theoretical analysis, theoretical approach, theoretical basis, theoretical concept, theoretical debate, theoretical framework, theoretical issue, theoretical model, theoretical perspective, theoretical study, theoretical understanding, theoretical work, apply (the) theory, classical theory, critical theory, cultural theory, develop (a) theory, economic theory, evolutionary theory, general theory, scientific theory, social theory, test (a) theory, use (a) theory
think	think differently, thinking process, creative thinking, critical thinking
third	third party
thought	thought process, careful thought, previously thought
threat	external threat, perceived threat, pose (a) threat (to)
tied	(be) closely tied
tightly	(be) tightly controlled
time	brief time, prime time
times	earlier times
tool	analytical tool, powerful tool, useful tool
top	top management
topic	cover (a) topic, discuss (a) topic, key topic, related topic, research topic
total	total income, totally different
trade	global trade
tradition	cultural tradition, literary tradition, western tradition, traditional approach, traditional culture, traditional form, traditional method, traditional practice, traditional research, traditional society, traditional value, traditional view

Headword	Collocations
training	professional training
transaction	business transaction, commercial transaction
transfer	transferable skill
transform	radical transformation, social transformation, undergo transformation
transit	make (a) transition
transmit	transmit data, transmit information
transport	transport system, public transport
treat	treat differently, treat equally, appropriate treatment, effective treatment, equal treatment, fair treatment, give (sb) treatment, medical treatment, preferential treatment, receive treatment, unfair treatment
treaty	international treaty, peace treaty, sign (a) treaty
trend	current trend, general trend, growing trend, increasing trend, show (a) trend, social trend
true	equally true
trust	mutual trust
turnover	high turnover, low turnover
type	distinct type, specific type
typical	typical example
ultimate	ultimate goal
undergo	undergo transformation
underlie	underlying assumption, underlying cause, underlying principle, underlying process, underlying reason, underlying structure
understand	clearly understand, fully understand, (a) deep understanding (of), mutual understanding, theoretical understanding, (be) easily understood, (be) poorly understood, (be) properly understood, (be) readily understood
undertake	undertake (an) activity, undertake research, undertake work
unique	unique individual, unique opportunity, unique position
universally	(be) universally accepted
urban	urban area, urban centre, urban design, urban development, urban environment
usage	common usage
use	use (a) format, use (a) method, use (a) methodology, use (a) procedure, use (a) source, use (a) strategy, use (a) technique, use (a) theory, use (an) approach, use (the) analysis, use (the) concept, use (the) data, use (the) definition, use criteria, use effectively, use resources, use sparingly, use statistics, continued use, widespread use, (be) commonly used, (be) extensively used, (be) frequently used, (be) widely used, useful information, useful material, useful means, useful source, useful summary, useful tool, extremely useful, particularly useful, prove useful
valid	valid argument, equally valid
value	valuable information, valuable resources, extremely valuable, particularly valuable, core value, economic value, high value, intrinsic value, minimum value, negative value, numerical value, positive value, potential value, traditional value, (be) highly valued, cultural values, shared values
various	various aspects

Headword	Collocations
vary	dependent variable, highly variable, independent variable, individual variable, random variable, single variable, considerable variation, genetic variation, individual variation, regional variation, show variation, significant variation, wide variation, vary considerably, vary greatly, vary significantly, vary widely, varying degree
vast	(a) vast amount (of), (a) vast array (of), (a) vast range (of), vast area, vast majority, vast number, vast quantities (of)
verbal	verbal communication, verbal language
version	earlier version, electronic version, final version, modified version, online version, original version, revised version, simplified version
vested	vested interest
view	alternative view, conventional view, negative view, positive view, traditional view
village	global village
violence	domestic violence, sexual violence
virtual	virtual community, virtually impossible
visible	become visible, clearly visible, make visible
visual	visual image, visual media, visual perception, visual representation
vital	(be of) vital importance, vital part, vital role
vulnerable	vulnerable group
wage	minimum wage
war	nuclear war
way	(in a) meaningful way, alternative way, appropriate way, identify (a) way
weapon	nuclear weapon
welfare	welfare reform, economic welfare, public welfare, social welfare
well	(be) well documented, (be) well established, well aware, well designed, well educated, well received
western	western democracy, western society, western tradition
whole	(a) whole range (of), whole area, whole period
wide	(a) wide array (of), (a) wide range (of), wide area, wide variation, (be) widely accepted, (be) widely adopted, (be) widely believed, (be) widely discussed, (be) widely dispersed, (be) widely distributed, (be) widely known, (be) widely recognized, (be) widely regarded (as), (be) widely used, widely available, widely different, widely read, widely shared, differ widely, vary widely, wider audience, wider community, wider context, wider implications, wider issue, wider public, wider society
widespread	widespread acceptance, widespread belief, widespread support, widespread use, become widespread
wisdom	conventional wisdom
work	work effectively, academic work, classic work, creative work, earlier work, empirical work, experimental work, intellectual work, later work, original work, pioneering work, previous work, professional work, published work, scholarly work, seminal work, subsequent work, theoretical work, undertake work, manual worker, migrant worker, skilled worker, unskilled worker
world	academic world, capitalist world, changing world, contemporary world, external world, natural world, physical world

Headword	Collocations
write	academic writing, critical writing, historical writing, later writings, written comment, written communication, written statement
year	academic year
young	younger generation

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01 ADVERTISING 广告

POSITIVES OF ADVERTISING 广告的益处

Advertising is a key part of modern business. Companies need to tell customers about their products.

Advertisements inform us about the choices we have.

Advertising is a creative industry that employs many people.

Without advertising, we would have less choice.

Without advertising, there would be higher unemployment.

Advertising is a form of modern art.

People enjoy adverts.

广告是现代企业的重要组成部分。

公司需要向客户介绍他们的产品。

广告告诉我们我们有什么选择。

广告是一个雇佣很多人的创意产业。

没有广告，我们的选择会更少。

没有广告，就会有更高的失业率。

广告是现代艺术的一种形式。

人们喜欢广告。

NEGATIVES OF ADVERTISING 广告的坏处

Advertising manipulates people.

It aims to persuade people that buying a product will make them happier.

Advertisers focus on selling a brand image.

They use glamorous, successful people.

We now live in a consumer culture.

We are persuaded to follow the latest trends.

We are encouraged to associate certain brands with a higher status.

Advertisers often aim their marketing at children.

Children can easily be influenced by advertisements.

Children put pressure on parents to buy them things.

广告操纵人们。

它旨在说服人们，令他们认为购买产品将使他们更快乐。

广告主专注于推广品牌形象。

他们使用迷人、成功人士（代言）。

我们现在生活在消费文化中。

我们被（广告）说服，跟随最新的潮流。

广告鼓励我们将某些品牌与更高的地位关联起来。

广告商通常将瞄准儿童进行营销。

儿童很容易受到广告的影响。

孩子们给父母施压，要求他们给自己买东西。

OPINIONS ABOUT ADVERTISING 关于广告的观点

Advertising should be regulated.

Advertising aimed at children should be controlled or even banned.

Unhealthy foods should not be marketed in a way that attracts children.

Products that can be a risk to health should display warnings.

In some countries, it is illegal to advertise cigarettes on television.

Warnings must be displayed on cigarette packets.

However, advertising is necessary for free market economies.

It creates demand for products.

Governments should only censor false information or products that are harmful.

广告应受到监管。

针对儿童的广告应该受到控制或甚至被禁止。

不健康的食物不应该通过吸引儿童的方式进行宣传。

可能危害健康的产品(包装)应有警告。

在一些国家,在电视上卖香烟广告是非法的。

烟盒上必须显示警告字眼。

然而,在自由市场经济中,广告是必要的。

它创造了对产品的需求。

政府只应对虚假信息或有害产品进行审查。

相关考题

20180120 People are surrounded by advertising. This both affects what people think is important and has a negative impact on people's lives. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20180811 Nowadays a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this can have negative effects on children and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

02 ANIMAL RIGHTS 动物权益

ARGUMENTS FOR ANIMAL TESTING

赞成动物测试的观点

Animals are used in important scientific research.

It is necessary to do medical tests on new drugs.

Animal testing helps to advance medical and scientific knowledge.

Many important medical discoveries involved experimentation on animals.

Researchers aim to minimize the suffering that animals experience.

Testing for the cosmetics industry is now banned in many countries.

动物被用于重要的科学研究。

对新药进行医学检验是必要的。

动物测试有助于提高医学和科学知识。

许多重要的医学发现(的过程)涉及动物测试。

研究人员意图将动物经历的痛苦降到最低。

化妆品行业的测试目前在许多国家被禁止。

ARGUMENTS AGAINST ANIMAL

TESTING 反对动物测试的观点

The benefits of research using animals do not justify the suffering caused.

There are alternative methods of research.

The lives of animals should be respected.

Humans have no moral right to do experiments on animals.

使用动物进行研究带来的好处,不是造成痛苦的正当理由。

还有其他的研究方法可选。

动物的生命应该受到尊重。

人类没有对动物进行实验的道德权利。

ARGUMENTS FOR VEGETARIANISM 赞

成素食主义的观点

Vegetarians do not eat foods that are produced by killing animals.

Many people choose a vegetarian diet for moral or health reasons.

A healthy diet is possible without eating meat.

It is unnecessary to kill animals for food.

A vegetarian diet may reduce the risk of diseases like cancer.

Many people question the treatment of animals in factory farms.

素食者不吃通过杀死动物生产的食物。

许多人出于道德或健康原因选择素食。

不吃肉也有可能维持健康饮食。

没有必要宰杀动物用作食物。

素食可以降低患癌症等疾病的患病风险。

许多人对工厂化养殖场里动物受到的待遇存有质疑。

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

VEGETARIANISM 反对素食主义的观点

点

Vegetarians do not eat a balanced diet.

In many cultures, meat is the main ingredient in traditional meals.

Meat-eaters argue that animals are below humans in the food chain.

It is completely natural for us to kill them for food.

Our aim should be to improve farming methods.

Farms should produce organic food.

素食者的饮食不均衡。

在许多文化中，肉是传统食物的主要成分。

肉食者认为动物在食物链中低于人类。

我们杀死它们来吃属于完全自然的事情。

我们的目标应该是改善耕作方法。

农场应该产出有机食品。

POSITIVES OF ZOOS 动物园的优点

Zoos play an important role in wildlife conservation.

They can help to protect endangered species.

Zoos allow scientists to study animals and their behaviour.

Zoos are educational, interesting and fun.

Children, in particular, enjoy learning about animals.

Zoos provide job opportunities.

动物园在野生动物保护中扮演重要角色。

他们有助于保护濒危物种。

动物园让科学家得以研究动物及其行为。

动物园有教育意义、有趣和好玩。

孩子们特别喜欢了解动物相关知识。

动物园提供就业机会。

NEGATIVES OF ZOOS 动物园的缺点

Zoo animals are kept in artificial environments.

They are kept in cages or have limited space.

Zoo animals rely on humans.

They lose the freedom to hunt for food.

The best way to save endangered species is by protecting natural habitats.

Some people believe that zoos are unethical.

Zoos exhibit animals with the aim of making money.

We have no right to use animals for entertainment and profit.

动物园动物被困在非自然环境中。

他们被关在笼子里或空间有限。

动物园动物依赖人类。

他们失去了寻找食物的自由。

拯救濒危物种的最好办法是保护自然栖息地。

有些人认为动物园是不道德的。

动物园展示动物的目的是赚钱。

我们无权使用动物来娱乐和赚钱。

03 CITIES 城市

REASONS FOR URBANISATION 赞成城市化的理由

People move to cities in search of job opportunities.

Cities offer greater employment possibilities and a higher standard of living.

People migrate to cities from the countryside.

Traditional activities like farming need fewer workers nowadays.

人们搬到城市寻找工作机会。

城市提供更好的就业机会和更高的生活水平。

人们从乡村迁移到城市。

像农业这样的传统活动现在需要工人数量变少了。

NEGATIVES OF CITY LIFE 城市生活的缺点

Life in cities has its drawbacks.

The cost of living is higher than in rural areas.

Some people do not manage to find work.

Housing is usually much more expensive.

Homelessness and poverty are common in cities.

There is a gap between the rich and poor.

Life in cities can be extremely stressful.

There are problems like traffic congestion and crime.

Cities lack a sense of community.

People do not even know their neighbours.

Cities are sometimes described as "concrete jungles".

城市生活有其缺点。

生活成本高于农村地区。

有些人没有成功找到工作。

住房价格通常高得多。
无家可归和贫穷在城市中很常见。
贫富之间有差距。
城市中的生活可能压力非常大。
有交通堵塞和犯罪等问题。
城市缺乏社区感（邻里关系淡漠）。
人们甚至不认识他们的邻居。
城市有时被称为“混凝土丛林”。

PEDESTRIAN AREAS 步行区域

Pedestrian zones in city centres can improve the local environment.
Banning cars encourages people to walk or cycle.
Many European cities have built bicycle lanes. Dependence on cars is linked to health problems like obesity.
People who walk or cycle regularly are generally healthier.
Pedestrian areas are safer and more attractive for both residents and tourists.
城市中心的行人区可以改善当地环境。
禁车鼓励人们步行或骑自行车。
许多欧洲城市建立了自行车道。
对汽车的依赖与健康问题如肥胖有所关联。
经常行走或骑自行车的人通常更健康。
行人区更安全，对居民和游客更有吸引力。

相关考题

20180505 Some people think traffic and housing problems in large cities can be solved by moving companies, factories and their employees to the countryside. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
20180602 Many people today prefer to communicate with their online friends than to socialize with people in their local communities. Do you think it has more advantages than disadvantages?
20180719 These days, an increasing number of people in many cities know little about their neighbours and do not have a sense of community. What do you think are the causes and what solutions can you suggest?

04 CRIME 犯罪

POLICE AND CRIME PREVENTION 警察与犯罪预防

The job of the police is to catch criminals. They must also prevent crime and make communities safer.
There should be an increase in the number of police officers on the streets.
Police officers should be seen as part of the community.
They should be involved with education and prevention.
The police should be in close contact with schools.
They should focus on young people who have dropped out of school.
These teenagers may become involved with gangs.
警察的工作是抓捕罪犯。
他们还必须预防犯罪和使社区更安全。
街上警察的人数应该增加。
警务人员应被视为社区的一部分。
他们应该参与教育和预防工作。
警察应该与学校保持密切联系。
他们应该重点关注辍学的年轻人。
这些青少年可能会参加帮派。

PUNISHMENTS / PRISONS 惩罚与监狱

Fines are used as punishment for minor crimes. If the crime is more serious, prison is the most common punishment.
Some criminals pose a threat to society. They are put in prison to ensure the safety of other citizens.
罚款用于轻罪的惩罚。
如果犯罪更严重，监狱是最常见的惩罚。
一些罪犯对社会构成威胁。
他们被关进监狱，以确保其他公民的安全。

NEGATIVES OF PRISONS 监狱的缺点

Criminals are put together. They make friends with other offenders. Many prisoners re-offend when they are released.
A criminal record makes finding a job more difficult.

罪犯被放在一起。
他们与其他罪犯交朋友。
许多囚犯获释后都会再次犯罪。
犯罪记录使找工作更加困难。

REHABILITATION 囚犯改造

Another aim of prisons is rehabilitation.
Prisoners receive education or vocational training.
Prisoners should learn personal skills and specific job skills.
Punishment could make prisoners' behaviour worse.
Rehabilitation aims to make them better citizens.
Rehabilitated prisoners are less likely to re-offend.
监狱的另一个目标是改造。
囚犯接受教育或职业训练。
犯人应学习个人技能和具体的工作技能。
惩罚可能使囚犯的行为更糟。
改造的目的是使他们更好的公民。
参加改造的犯人再次犯罪的可能性低一些。

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT 死刑

Supporters say that capital punishment deters crime.
Fear of the death penalty stops people from committing offences.
The death penalty shows that crime is not tolerated.
It is a form of revenge.
The cost of imprisonment is avoided.
The offender cannot pose a threat to others.
支持者说，死刑阻止犯罪。
害怕死刑会阻止人们犯罪。
死刑表明犯罪不会得到容忍。
这是一种复仇的形式。
避免监禁所需开支。
罪犯不能对他人构成威胁。

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT 反对死刑的观点

Innocent people could be wrongly convicted and executed.
Crime rates are not necessarily reduced.

Many criminals do not think they will be caught.
Capital punishment is not a good deterrent.
Executing prisoners creates a violent culture and encourages revenge.
We have no right to take another human life.
无辜的人可能被错误地定罪和处决。
犯罪率不一定会降低。
许多罪犯不认为他们会被抓住。
死刑的威慑效力有限。
执行囚犯创造了暴力文化，并鼓励报复。
我们没有权利夺取另一个人的生命。

COMMUNITY SERVICE 社区服务

Community service is a way to reform offenders.
It could be a solution to prison overcrowding.
It avoids the cost of imprisonment.
It makes offenders useful in their local communities.
They are required to clean streets or talk to school groups.
Offenders repay their community.
They avoid the negative influence that prison can have.
社区服务是改造罪犯的一种方式。
这可能是解决监狱人满为患问题的方法。
它避免了监禁的开支。
它使罪犯在他们的当地社区有所贡献。
他们需要清理街道或给学校团体进行演讲。
罪犯回馈他们所在的社区。
他们避免了监狱可能产生的负面影响。

AGAINST COMMUNITY SERVICE 反对社区服务的观点

Community service is not a sufficient punishment.
Criminals should be locked up, away from their victims.
社区服务不是充分的惩罚。
罪犯应该被锁上，远离受害者。

CRIME IN THE MEDIA 媒体报道中的犯罪

Crime is one of the main subjects of most news programmes.

The mass media focus on violent and sensational crimes.

This leads to fear of crime among the public. Sensational stories attract more viewers or readers.

The media report crime stories in order to increase their audience.

犯罪是大多数新闻节目的主要议题之一。

大众媒体关注暴力和耸人听闻的犯罪。

这导致公众对犯罪的恐惧。

煽情的故事吸引更多观众或读者。

媒体报道犯罪故事，以增加他们的观众人数。

相关考题

20180303 In most countries, prison is the most common solution for the problem of crime. However, the more effective solution is to provide people with better education so that they do not become criminals. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20180728 Some people who have been in prison become good citizens later. Some people think that they are the best people to talk to school students the danger of committing a crime. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20181103 It is shown that many criminals have a low level of education. Some people argue that the best way to reduce crime is to educate criminals in prison to help them find jobs when they leave prison. Do you agree or disagree?

05 EDUCATION 教育

BENEFITS OF EDUCATION 教育的优点

Education gives people knowledge and skills. People with qualifications are more likely to find work.

They can earn a higher salary.

They can contribute positively to society.

Schools aim to teach young people moral values such as tolerance and sharing.

Schools prepare children to be members of a society.

教育为人们提供知识和技能。

有资格证书的人更有可能找到工作。

他们可以赚更高的薪水。

他们可以对社会作出积极贡献。

学校旨在教导年轻人如宽容和分享等道德价值观。

学校让孩子们准备好成为社会的成员。

BENEFITS OF STUDYING ABROAD 留学的优点

Foreign institutions may offer better courses. Many students want to attend a prestigious university.

The best universities employ teachers who are experts in their fields.

Qualifications gained abroad can open the door to better job opportunities.

Living abroad can broaden students' horizons.

Overseas students are exposed to different cultures and customs.

They become more independent.

They are responsible for cooking, cleaning and paying bills.

They will learn a foreign language.

外国机构可能提供更好的课程。

许多学生想要上名牌大学。

最好的大学雇用在各领域的专家担任教师。

在国外获得的资格证书可以带来更好的工作机会。

在国外生活可以拓宽学生的视野。

留学生接触到不同的文化和习俗。

他们变得更加独立。

他们负责烹饪、清洁和支付帐单。

他们将学习外语。

DRAWBACKS OF STUDYING ABROAD 留学的缺点

Living and studying abroad can be difficult.

Students have problems with paperwork such as visa applications.

The language barrier can be a problem.

Students have to find accommodation and pay bills.

Studying in a foreign language is challenging.

Living alone in an unfamiliar culture can cause homesickness.

在国外生活和学习可能很困难。

学生在处理如签证申请等文件时会遇到问题。

语言障碍可能是一个问题。

学生必须找到住处和支付帐单。
用外语学习具有挑战性。
独自生活在不熟悉的文化中会导致思乡病。

TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION:

ADVANTAGES 教育技术：优点

Technology is a powerful tool to engage students.
Technology can make lessons much more interesting.
Students can do research using online resources.
Students can study at their own pace.
Adults can take distance learning courses.
Students can study whenever and wherever they want.
Students also learn skills which are useful for their future jobs.
For example, they learn to write reports using a word processor.
技术是使学生感兴趣的强大工具。
技术可以使课程有趣得多。
学生可以使用在线资源进行研究。
学生可以按自己的节奏学习。
成人可以参加远程学习课程。
学生可以随时随地学习。
学生还学习对他们未来工作有用的技能。
例如，他们学习使用文字处理软件编写报告。

TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION:

DISADVANTAGES 教育技术：缺点

People rely too much on computers.
Young learners do not become proficient in some basic skills.
They use word processors with spell-checkers. Their handwriting and spelling may suffer.
People should be able to write a letter by hand. Technology is no substitute for a real teacher.
Learners need a structured course.
An experienced teacher knows what materials to choose.
Computers are expensive to maintain and can be unreliable.
人们过分依赖计算机。
年轻学生不能熟练掌握一些基本技能。
他们使用具有拼写检查的文字处理软件。
他们的手写和拼写可能会变差。

人们应该能够用手写一封信。
技术不能替代真正的老师。
学习者需要一个结构化的课程。
有经验的老师知道选择什么材料。
计算机维护起来很昂贵，并且可能不可靠。

TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION:

OPINION 教育技术：观点

Institutions should supplement traditional teaching with the use of technology.
Technology is part of everyday life.
It can enhance a teacher's lessons.
Students can use online resources to help with homework.
Students must still learn to write by hand.
They should still use traditional sources of information such as books.
机构应该利用技术来补充传统教学。
技术是日常生活的一部分。
它可以增强老师的课程。
学生可以使用在线资源来帮助完成家庭作业。
学生还必须学会用手写。
他们应该仍然使用传统的信息来源，如书籍。

EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING

COUNTRIES: PROBLEMS 发展中国家的教育：问题所在

Children often have to work from an early age.
There are no schools in many areas.
Families do not have access to books or computers.
Literacy rates are often low.
People in developing countries need knowledge and skills.
Education is the key to improving the economy of these countries.
儿童常常要从小就工作。
在许多地区没有学校。
家庭无法接触图书或计算机。
识字率通常较低。
发展中国家的人们需要知识和技能。
教育是改善这些国家经济的关键。

EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING

COUNTRIES: SOLUTIONS 发展中国家的教育：解决方法

Developed countries could help developing nations by providing money.

They could invest in schools and technology.

They could supply the funds to build schools and pay for teachers.

Children need to have access to free schooling.

Computer equipment could be donated.

The Internet can expose students to a world of knowledge and information.

Governments should make education compulsory for all children.

They should encourage parents to send their children to school.

Governments of developed and developing countries must work together.

发达国家可以通过提供资金来帮助发展中国家。

他们可以对学校和技术进行投资。

他们可以提供资金建设学校和支付教师薪酬。

儿童需要获得免费学校教育。

可以捐赠计算机设备。

互联网可以使学生接触海量知识和信息。

各国政府应对所有儿童实行义务教育。

他们应鼓励父母送孩子上学。

发达国家和发展中国家的政府必须共同努力。

HIGHER EDUCATION: ADVANTAGES

(ALSO SEE "BENEFITS OF

EDUCATION") 高等教育：优点（另见“教育的优点”）

There are many benefits to going to university. A degree can open the door to better employment prospects.

Economies are becoming increasingly knowledge-based.

Most jobs require specific knowledge and skills. Skilled workers are needed for sectors such as information technology and engineering.

Repetitive manual jobs are now done by machines.

Many factories have moved to developing

countries.

上大学有很多好处。

学位可以打开更好的就业前景的大门。

经济正变得越来越以知识为基础。

大多数工作需要特定的知识和技能。

技术工人是信息技术和工程等行业所需要的。

重复手动作业现在由机器完成。

许多工厂搬到发展中国家。

HIGHER EDUCATION: DISADVANTAGES

高等教育：缺点

A healthy economy needs a wide range of workers.

Some manual workers will always be needed.

A university degree is not necessary for many service professions.

Practical training is more important in some industries.

In the UK, for example, there is currently a shortage of plumbers.

Their services are therefore becoming more and more expensive.

繁荣的经济需要各种类型的工人。

总会需要一些体力劳动者。

大学学位对许多服务行业来说并不是必须的。

在一些行业，实操培训更重要。

例如，在英国，目前水管工存在短缺。

他们的服务因此变得越来越昂贵。

ADVANTAGES OF HOME-SCHOOLING

在家自学的优点

Some parents decide to educate their children at home.

Some families live in isolated areas with poor transport.

Other parents are not satisfied with local schools.

Parents can respond to what their children need and how they learn best.

One-to-one lessons allow much faster progress.

The child can work at his or her own pace.

Discipline problems are avoided by home-schooling.

有些家长决定在家里教育孩子。

一些家庭生活在交通不便的偏僻地区。
其他家长对当地学校不满意。
家长可以回应他们的孩子的需要，以及配合他们最适合的学习方式。
一对一课程使进步可以快得多。
孩子可以按自己的节奏学习。
家庭教育避免了纪律问题。

DISADVANTAGES OF HOME-SCHOOLING 在家自学的缺点

Most parents do not have the time to educate their children at home.
One parent would need to give up work.
School subjects are normally taught by up to ten different teachers.
Most parents do not have the necessary knowledge or resources.
Private tutors are expensive.
Children will miss out on the social experience that school offers.
At school, children learn how to get on with each other.
Home-schooled children may lack social skills.
Schools offer a better overall educational experience.
大多数家长没有时间和精力在家里教育他们的孩子。
家长之一需要放弃工作。
学校通常由多至十名不同的教师授课。
大多数家长没有必要的知识或资源。
请私人家庭教师价格很贵。
孩子们会错过学校提供的社交体验。
在学校，孩子们学会如何相处。
在家自学的孩子可能缺乏社交技能。
学校提供更好的整体教育经验。

BAD BEHAVIOUR IN SCHOOLS: CAUSES 在校不良表现：原因

Bad behaviour is due to a lack of structure and discipline.
There are too many children in some classes.
Large classes are difficult to manage.
Many disruptive students come from an unstable family background.
Other parents are too lenient and spoil their children.

Some children are used to getting whatever they want.
Schools can do very little if they are not supported by parents.
坏的行为是由于缺乏结构和纪律。
有些班级孩子数量太多。
大班很难管理。
许多捣乱的学生来自不稳定的家庭背景。
其他父母太宽容，溺爱他们的孩子。
有些孩子习惯于得到想要什么就能得到什么。
如果没有家长的支持，学校能够做的很少。

BAD BEHAVIOUR IN SCHOOLS: SOLUTIONS 在校不良行为：解决方法

Schools need a clear code of conduct.
Schools need a clear set of rules about behaviour.
They need to create a positive working atmosphere.
Teachers must have the power to punish disruptive students.
Schools should remove difficult children from lessons.
Schools need to work closely with parents.
Discipline could be lacking at home.
Parents must support the school rules.
They should take responsibility for their children's behaviour.
学校需要有明确的行为准则。
学校需要一套明确的行为规则。
他们需要创造积极的工作氛围。
教师必须有权力惩罚捣乱的学生。
学校应该把难搞的孩子请出课堂。
学校需要与家长密切合作。
在家里可能缺乏纪律。
家长必须支持学校规则。
他们应该对孩子的行为负责。

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT: OPINION 体罚：观点

Corporal Punishment is not a good idea.
Physical punishment is a way of controlling children using fear.

This does not promote trust between adults and children.

Children who are punished physically may become shy or resentful.

Corporal punishment creates an atmosphere of fear and anger.

体罚不是一个好主意。

体罚是一种使用恐惧控制儿童的方法。

这不会促进成人和儿童之间的信任。

在身体上受到惩罚的儿童可能会害羞或怨恨。

体罚创造恐惧和愤怒的气氛。

SINGLE-SEX EDUCATION:

ADVANTAGES 性别隔离教育：优点

Some people believe that male and female students should go to separate schools.

This is often for religious or cultural reasons.

Discipline problems might be avoided by separating boys and girls.

Boys and girls may learn in different ways and have different needs.

Students at single-sex schools often get better exam grades.

有些人认为男女学生应该去不同的学校。

这通常是出于宗教或文化原因。

分开男孩和女孩可以避免纪律问题。

男孩和女孩可能学习方式不同，需求也有不同。

单性别学校的学生通常得到更好的考试成绩。

SINGLE-SEX EDUCATION:

DISADVANTAGES 性别隔离教育：缺点

Separating boys and girls is unnecessary.

It is unhealthy in terms of children's social development.

Many coeducational schools are extremely successful.

A mixed-sex environment is more representative of real life.

Coeducational schools provide children with better social skills for adult life.

分开男孩和女孩是不必要的。

这样对在儿童的社交发展不健康。

许多男女同校制学校非常成功。

混合性别环境更能代表现实生活。

男女同校制学校更能为儿童提供成年生活所需的社交技能。

ADVANTAGES OF STREAMING (GROUPING CHILDREN ACCORDING TO ABILITY) (按照儿童能力) 分班的优点

Some schools separate students according to their academic ability.

Teachers can work at the right speed for their students.

Teachers can plan more suitable lessons.

High-level groups may progress faster.

Lower level groups can benefit from a slower pace.

Some teachers and parents support streaming for these reasons.

有些学校根据学生的学术能力将分班。

教师可以为他们的学生以适合的速度工作。

教师可以计划更合适的课程。

高水平班级可以进度更快。

低水平班级可以受益于从慢速学习。

一些教师和家长由于这些原因支持分流的做法。

DISADVANTAGES OF STREAMING 分班的缺点

Grouping by ability may have a negative impact on students.

Children do not want to be seen as less intelligent than others.

Streaming could damage students' self-esteem. They may lose motivation.

Students from wealthier families tend to be better prepared.

Children from poorer families may receive less support from parents.

Mixed ability classes encourage everyone to achieve their potential.

按能力分班可能对学生产生负面影响。

孩子们不想被认为不如他人聪明。

分流可能会损害学生的自尊心。

他们可能失去学习动机。

来自较富裕家庭的学生往往准备得更好。
较贫穷家庭的儿童可能得到家长的支持较少。

混合能力班级鼓励每个人实现自己的潜能。

相关考题

20180118 Lectures were used to be a way to teach large numbers of students, but with the technology available for education, there is no longer justification for lectures. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20180426 In many countries, parents are choosing to educate their children at home rather than sending them to school. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantage?

20180818 Some people think that schools should stop teaching children by using books, because children find them boring and that children can learn from films, TV, video games and computers instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20180825 Some people think that children should take formal learning at school as young as possible. While others think children should not study at school until at least 7 years old. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
20180929 Team/group activities can teach more important skills for life than those activities which are played alone. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20181117 Qualities (a person needs) to become successful in today's world cannot be learned at a university or similar academic institutions. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20181208 Some people think that schools should select their pupils according to their academic ability. Others believe that young people with different abilities should be educated together. Discuss both sides and give your opinion.

06 ENVIRONMENT 环境

GLOBAL WARMING 全球暖化

Gases such as carbon dioxide trap heat from the sun.

This causes global temperatures to rise.

This process is known as the greenhouse effect. Human activity is a major factor in the rise of

the greenhouse gases.

Factories and vehicles produce emissions and exhaust fumes.

Many developing countries are becoming industrialised.

The number of cars on our streets is growing.

Cheap air travel is allowing more people to fly.

二氧化碳等气体捕获太阳的热量。

这导致全球温度上升。

这个过程被称为温室效应。

人类活动是温室气体上升的一个主要因素。

工厂和车辆产生排放物和废气。

许多发展中国家正在变得工业化。

我们的街道上的汽车数量在增长。

廉价航空旅行另更多人能够坐飞机。

EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING 全球暖化的影响

Global warming will have a significant impact on our planet.

Rising temperatures will cause melting of the polar ice caps.

Sea levels will rise.

We can expect more extreme weather conditions.

Flooding and droughts may become more common.

全球变暖将对我们的星球产生重大影响。

温度升高将导致极地冰层融化。

海平面将上升。

我们可以预期会出现更多极端天气状况。

洪水和干旱可能变得更加普遍。

IMPACT OF HUMANS ON THE ENVIRONMENT 人类对环境的影响

The increasing world population is putting pressure on natural resources.

Fossil fuels like oil and gas are running out.

We are destroying wildlife habitats.

We have cut down enormous areas of rainforest.

This has led to the extinction of many species of animals and plants.

不断增长的世界人口对自然资源造成压力。

石油和天然气等化石燃料正在耗尽。

我们正在摧毁野生动物栖息地。

我们砍掉了大片雨林。

这导致许多动物和植物物种的灭绝。

SOLUTIONS TO ENVIRONMENT

PROBLEMS 解决环境问题的方法

Governments could introduce laws to limit emissions from factories.

They should invest in renewable energy from solar, wind or water power.

They could impose "green taxes" on drivers and airline companies.

Government campaigns should promote recycling.

Natural areas and wild animals should be protected.

Individuals should also try to be greener.

We should take fewer flights abroad for holidays.

We should take public transport rather than drive.

We should choose products with less packaging.

We should recycle as much as possible.

各国政府可以制定法律限制工厂的排放。

他们应该投资太阳能、风能或水力发电这些可再生能源。

他们可以对司机和航空公司征收“绿色税”。

政府运动应推广回收。

自然区域和野生动物应受到保护。

个人也应该尝试更环保。

我们应该减少坐飞机出国度假。

我们应该乘坐公共交通，而不是开车。

我们应该选择包装较少的产品。

我们应该尽可能回收。

WASTE / RUBBISH 垃圾

The amount of waste we produce has increased.

This problem is a result of our consumer culture.

Products are not made to last.

If something breaks, we throw it away and buy a new one.

Advertisers encourage us to buy the newest fashions.

Packaging is an important part of selling.

Most foods are sold in non-biodegradable

plastic packaging.

The amount of household waste is growing.

This waste ends up in landfill sites.

我们生产的垃圾量增加了。

这个问题是我们的消费文化带来的结果。

产品的生产并不以耐用为目标。

如果东西坏了，我们就把它丢掉并买一个新的。

广告商鼓励我们购买最新的时尚品。

包装是销售的重要组成部分。

大多数食品以不可生物降解的塑料包装销售。

家庭垃圾的数量在增加。

这种垃圾最终会放在垃圾填埋场。

LITTER 扔垃圾

People do not think about the consequences of dropping rubbish.

They assume that somebody is paid to clean the streets.

Plastic packaging does not break down easily.

Most of the litter seen on streets is fast food packaging.

人们不考虑乱扔垃圾的后果。

他们假设有专人清洁街道。

塑料包装不容易分解。

大多数在街上看到的垃圾是快餐包装。

RECYCLING AND OTHER SOLUTIONS

垃圾回收和其它解决办法

Companies should make goods that last longer.

They should not use so much packaging.

Governments should be stricter about waste produced by companies.

They should put legal limits on packaging.

Consumers should avoid buying over-packaged products.

We should recycle and reuse useful materials.

There are collection banks for glass, paper and plastic bottles.

Households can use several rubbish bins to separate waste.

Recycling saves energy and raw materials.

公司应该做出更加耐用的产品。

他们不应该使用这么多的包装。

政府应对公司产生的垃圾更严格。

他们应该对包装设置法律限制。
消费者应避免购买过度包装的产品。
我们应该进行回收和重复利用有用的材料。
有玻璃、纸张和塑料瓶的收集银行。
家庭可以使用几个垃圾箱对垃圾分类。
回收能够节约能源和原材料。

NUCLEAR POWER: POSITIVES 核能：优点

There are several benefits to building more nuclear power stations.
Fossil fuels like oil and gas are running out.
Nuclear power is a relatively sustainable energy source.
It can be used to produce electricity without wasting natural resources.
It could replace the use of natural resources like coal, oil or gas.
Nuclear power stations are cleaner than fossil fuel power stations.
They could help to reduce carbon emissions that cause global warming.
The risks of accidents are being reduced.
建设更多的核电站有几个好处。
石油和天然气等化石燃料正在耗尽。
核电是一个相对可持续的能源。
它可以用来发电而不浪费自然资源。
它可以取代使用自然资源，如煤、石油或天然气。
核电站比化石燃料发电站更加清洁。
它们有助于减少导致全球变暖的碳排放。
发生事故的风险正在下降。

NUCLEAR POWER: NEGATIVES 核能：缺点

Opponents of nuclear power worry about the safety of power stations.
The building of new nuclear power stations is unpopular.
Nobody wants to live near one.
Nuclear waste disposal is a significant problem.
There is currently no way to decontaminate radioactive material.
People worry that terrorists could steal radioactive materials.
It is safer to produce energy from solar, wind

or water power.
核电的反对者担心电站的安全。
新核电站的建设不受欢迎。
没有人想住在附近。
核废物处置是一个重大问题。
目前没有办法净化放射性物质。
人们担心恐怖分子可能偷窃放射性物质。
用太阳能、风能或水力发电更安全。

相关考题

20180310 Some people think that one of the best ways to solve environmental problems is to increase the cost of fuels for cars and other vehicles. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
20180414 Governments should make people responsible for looking after their own local environment. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
20180908 We have developed a "throw-away" society and are filling the environment with many plastic bags and rubbish that we cannot fully dispose of. What measures should be taken to combat the problem?

07 FAMILY 家庭

FAMILY SIZE 家庭大小

Families in many countries are not as large as they used to be.
We tend to live in small nuclear families rather than large extended families.
Parents tend to have fewer children.
Young children are no longer expected to work.
Nowadays both parents often work.
It costs so much to bring children up.
It is more difficult to raise a large family.
许多国家的家庭不像以前那么大。
我们倾向于生活在小型核心家庭，而不是大家庭。
父母往往有更少的孩子。
幼儿不再被要求干活。
现在父母双方经常都工作。
养育孩子花费很多。
抚养一个大家庭更加困难。

WORKING PARENTS (ALSO SEE "GENDER" TOPIC) 在职父母 (另见 "性别"话题)

Children and their parents seem to be less close nowadays.
Parents spend less time with their children.
Women traditionally stayed at home to cook, clean and look after children.
Nowadays both parents often work fulltime.
Children may be left alone, or with nannies or babysitters.
Busy parents have less contact with their children.
Many families no longer eat meals together.
Children spend more time with friends or surfing the Internet.
现在的孩子和父母不太亲密。
父母花更少的时间陪伴孩子。
传统上, 妇女留在家做饭、清洁和照顾孩子。
现在, 父母双方都经常全职工作。
儿童可能被独自留下, 或交给保姆或婴儿保姆。
忙碌的父母与他们的孩子接触较少。
许多家庭不再一起吃饭。
孩子们在交友或上网方面花更多时间。

NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON CHILDREN 对 儿童的负面影响

The lack of closeness in families can have a negative effect on children.
Many parents have no idea how their children spend their time.
Friends, television and the Internet become the main influences on children's behaviour.
Teenagers are influenced by peer pressure.
Some of them join gangs.
Juvenile delinquency is on the increase.
Parents should be more involved with their children's upbringing.
Young people need positive role models.
家庭缺乏亲密可能对儿童产生负面影响。
许多父母不知道孩子的时间用在哪里。
朋友、电视和互联网成为影响儿童行为的主要因素。

青少年受同龄人压力的影响。
有些人加入帮派。
少年犯罪率在增加。
父母应该更多地参孩子的成长。
年轻人需要积极的榜样。

DIVORCE 离婚

In the past, divorce was unacceptable.
It was considered to be embarrassing for a family.
People stayed together for religious or family reasons.
Divorce is more socially acceptable nowadays.
It has become much more common.
Divorce can be extremely stressful.
Lone parents may face financial difficulties.
Many single parents have to rely on benefits paid by the state.
Divorce can have a negative effect on children.
Children from single-parent families are more likely to get lower grades or drop out of school.
The rise in divorce rates may be connected to some social problems.
在过去, 离婚是不可接受的。
它被认为是一个家庭的尴尬。
人们因宗教或家庭原因而继续一起。
离婚在当今社会更容易接受。
它已经变得更加常见。
离婚可以带来非常大的压力。
单亲家长可能面临财政困难。
许多单亲父母不得不依赖国家提供的福利。
离婚可对儿童产生负面影响。
单亲家庭的孩子更有可能获得较低成绩或辍学。
离婚率的上升可能与一些社会问题有关。

CARE FOR OLD PEOPLE 照顾老人

Caring for elderly people was traditionally the responsibility of families.
Adults had to look after their elderly parents.
A woman's job was to stay at home taking care of her family.
Nowadays, fewer elderly people are looked after by their relatives.
Residential homes provide care for large numbers of elderly people.

Some families are unable to look after elderly relatives.

Families tend to be smaller these days, and women often have full-time jobs.

Care homes provide a professional service for senior citizens.

Nurses are better trained than family members.

照顾老人一向是家庭的责任。

成年人不得不照顾他们的年长父母。

妇女的任务是留在家里照顾家人。

如今，由亲人照料的老人数目减少了。

养老院为大量的老年人提供护理。

有些家庭无法照顾老年亲属。

如今，家庭往往比较小，而且妇女通常有全职工作。

护理院为长者提供专业服务。

护士比家庭成员更加训练有素。

CARE FOR OLD PEOPLE: OPINION 照顾老人：观点

The best form of care for the elderly depends on the family situation.

It depends on whether family members have the time and resources.

We all have a responsibility towards the older people in our society.

Governments should invest money in facilities and training for care workers.

照顾老人的最佳形式取决于家庭情况。

这取决于家庭成员是否有时间和资源。

我们都对社会中的老年人负有责任。

政府应投资于设施和护理工作者的培训。

相关考题

20180426 In many countries, parents are choosing to educate their children at home rather than sending them to school. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantage?

20180915 In many countries nowadays, more and more women have full-time jobs as men, so there is logic that men and women should share the housework tasks equally. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20181027 Some people think that young people should spend more of their free time at home with their families, and spend less time

entertaining outside. Others disagree. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

08 GENDER (MALES AND FEMALES) 性别（男女）

GENDER AND EDUCATION 性别和教育

Men and women should have access to the same educational opportunities.

Males and females should be accepted into courses according to their abilities.

It is wrong to discriminate against students because of their gender.

Gender should be irrelevant in education.

Students' achievements should depend on hard work and individual merit.

In the UK, there are similar numbers of male and female students in higher education.

男女应享有同样的教育机会。

男女应该根据能力被录取参加课程。

因为性别歧视学生是错误的。

性别应与教育无关。

学生的成就应该依靠努力工作和个人优点。

在英国，高等教育中男女学生人数相似。

GENDER AND WORK 性别和工作

Men and women should have access to the same professional opportunities.

Both men and women should be able to pursue a career.

They should earn equal salaries.

They should be employed according to their abilities, qualifications and experience.

Traditionally, women have been restricted to certain roles.

They were often employed as secretaries or receptionists.

Nowadays, a range of occupations is available to both sexes.

Career success depends on individual merit.

男女应该享有同样的职业机会。

男女都应该能够追求事业。

他们应该赚取同等薪水。

他们应该根据能力、资格和经验获得雇用。

传统上，妇女被限制于某些角色。

她们经常被雇为秘书或接待员。

现在，多种职业都向男女开放。
职业成功取决于个人的优点。

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S ROLE IN THE FAMILY 男女的家庭角色

Some people argue that a mother should not work.
She should stay at home and bring up her children.
The father should be the breadwinner of the family.
Others believe that both parents should share these responsibilities.
Working women can take maternity leave during and after pregnancy.
Many mothers continue to work after this period.
Many fathers and mothers share their parenting and domestic responsibilities.
They contribute equally to childcare, cooking and cleaning.
Some women may have better career prospects than their husbands.
Paternity leave and "househusbands" are becoming more common.
Traditional gender roles are gradually changing.
Families can divide roles and responsibilities in the most convenient way.
有些人认为母亲不应该工作。
她应该留在家带孩子。
父亲应该是家庭的养家糊口者。
其他人认为，父母双方都应该分担这些责任。
职业女性可以在怀孕期间和之后休产假。
许多母亲在这段时期过后继续工作。
许多父母分担照顾子女和家务的责任。
他们为照顾孩子、做饭和清洁作出同等贡献。
有些妇女可能比丈夫有更好的职业前景。
陪产假和“家庭主夫”变得越来越普遍。
传统的性别角色正在逐渐改变。
家庭可以以最方便的方式分配角色和责任。

相关考题

20180915 In many countries nowadays, more and more women have full-time jobs as men, so there is logic that men and women should share the housework tasks equally. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

09 GENETIC ENGINEERING 基因工程

POSITIVES OF GENETIC ENGINEERING 基因工程的优点

Genetic engineering is the practice of manipulating the genes of an organism.
It is used to produce crops that are more resistant to insects and diseases.
Some genetically modified crops grow more quickly.
Some drugs and vaccines are produced by genetic engineering.
It may become possible to change humans' genetic characteristics.
Scientists may use genetic engineering to cure diseases.
Inherited illnesses would no longer exist.
Genes could be changed before a baby is born.
It could also be possible to clone human organs.
We could all have replacement body parts.
Humans could live longer, healthier lives.
遗传工程即对生物体的基因进行操控的做法。
它用于生产对昆虫和疾病具有更强抵抗力的农作物。
一些转基因作物生长更快。
一些药物和疫苗由基因工程产生。
改变人类的遗传特征成为可能。
科学家可以使用基因工程来治疗疾病。
遗传疾病将不再存在。
在婴儿出生前，可以改变基因。
克隆人体器官也成为可能。
我们都可以更换身体部位。
人类可以活得更长久、更健康。

NEGATIVES OF GENETIC ENGINEERING 基因工程的缺点

There are ethical concerns about human genetic engineering.
Parents might want to choose their children's characteristics.
This would be unnatural.
It would be unacceptable in most religions.
Soldiers could be cloned from the genes of the strongest people.
Clones might be used like robots to do certain

jobs.
Clones might even be developed just for organ replacements.
Society and human evolution would change completely.
Currently, human genetic engineering is prohibited.

人类基因工程存在伦理问题。
父母可能想选择自己孩子的特点。
这将是自然的。
这在大多数宗教中是不能接受的。
士兵可以从最强壮的人里进行基因克隆。
克隆人可能会像机器人一样用于做某些工作。
克隆人甚至可能仅被培养出来提供备用器官。
社会和人类进化将完全改变。
目前，人类基因工程是被禁止的。

GENETICALLY-MODIFIED (GM) FOODS: ADVANTAGES 转基因食品：优点

Farmers can produce crops that grow bigger and faster.
Some GM crops are more resistant to disease or insects.
This could be important for food production in developing countries.
Faster growing cereals, fruit and vegetables will mean more profit.
GM foods can be modified to look perfect.
They may be more attractive to customers.
农民可以生产长得更大、更快的作物。
一些转基因作物对疾病或昆虫具有更强的抵抗力。
这对发展中国家的粮食生产可能很重要。
生长速度更快的谷物、水果和蔬菜将意味着更多的利润。
转基因食品可以修改至看起来完美。
它们可能对顾客更具吸引力。

GENETICALLY-MODIFIED (GM) FOODS: DISADVANTAGES 转基因食品：缺点

There may be risks involved in the genetic engineering of foods.
GM crops might change whole ecosystems.

Food chains could be broken if crops are resistant to predators.
Organic foods are produced without chemicals or genetic modification.
Organic farming may be slower and more expensive.
However, the environment is not damaged by fertilisers or pesticides.
食品的基因工程可能涉及风险。
转基因作物可能改变整个生态系统。
如果作物对捕食者具有抵抗力，食物链可能会断裂。
有机食品的生产没有使用化学品或经过基因修改。
有机农业可能速度更慢、成本更高。
然而，环境不受化肥或杀虫剂的损害。

10 GLOBAL ISSUES 全球议题

PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 发展中国家的问题

Developing countries face a range of problems. Standards of healthcare and education are low. Life expectancy is usually lower than in developed countries.
There is a lack of infrastructure, employment and good quality housing.
Many people are forced to live in poverty. Food, drinking water and basic medicines are in short supply.
发展中国家面临一系列问题。
医疗和教育标准低。
预期寿命通常低于发达国家。
缺乏基础设施、就业和优质住房。
许多人被迫生活在贫困中。
食物、饮用水和基本药物供应不足。

HOW TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 如何帮助发展中国家

The best form of help for developing countries is development aid.
Richer nations can help by investing in long-term projects.
Governments and charities can help by building new houses and schools.
Globalisation may also help developing countries.

Multi-national companies are creating jobs in developing countries.

On the other hand, many people emigrate to find work in richer countries.

They often send money back home to their families.

This money helps to improve the standard of living in developing countries.

对发展中国家最好的帮助是在发展方面提供援助。

富裕国家可以通过投资长期项目来帮助。

政府和慈善机构可以帮助建造新房和学校。

全球化也可以帮助发展中国家。

跨国公司正在发展中国家创造就业机会。

另一方面, 许多人移民到更富裕国家找工作。

他们经常把钱送回国内的家里。

这笔钱有助于提高发展中国家的生活水平。

IMMIGRATION 移民

Some people move to another country in search of a better life.

Many immigrants come from less developed countries.

Richer, industrialised countries may offer opportunities for employment.

Free healthcare and schooling are available in some developed countries.

Other people migrate to a foreign country to improve their academic qualifications.

有些人移居到另一个国家寻找更好的生活。

许多移民来自欠发达国家。

较富裕的工业化国家可能提供就业机会。

一些发达国家提供免费医疗和教育。

其他人移居到外国以提高他们的学历。

POSITIVES OF IMMIGRATION AND MULTI-CULTURAL SOCIETIES 移民和多文化社会的优点

From an economic perspective, immigration can be extremely positive.

Many immigrants have skills that are needed in the country they move to.

Immigrants who find work contribute to the economy of their new country.

Many immigrants send money home to help family members.

Immigration also creates cultural diversity.

People of many different nationalities learn to live together.

This can help people to become more open-minded and tolerant.

从经济角度来看, 移民可以具有非常积极的影响。

许多移民具有他们移居的国家所需的技能。

找到工作的移民有助于他们的新国家的经济。

许多移民汇钱回国帮助家庭成员。

移民也创造文化多样性。

许多不同民族的人们学会共同生活。

这可以帮助人们变得更开放和宽容。

NEGATIVES OF IMMIGRATION 移民的缺点

Some people believe that immigrants take jobs that should go to local people.

Some immigrant workers work longer hours for less money.

Companies might pay lower salaries to immigrant workers.

Unemployment rates could rise if there are too many immigrants.

有些人认为移民抢了应该留给本地人的饭碗。

一些移民工人工作时间较长、工资较少。

公司可能向移民工人支付较低的工资。

如果移民太多, 失业率可能会上升。

OPINIONS ABOUT IMMIGRATION 关于移民的观点

Immigration can help the economy of a country.

It can create multi-cultural societies.

However, immigration needs to be controlled.

In many countries, immigrants need visas or work permits.

Governments should stop companies from exploiting immigrant workers.

Foreign and local workers should have the right to equal pay and conditions.

移民可以帮助一个国家的经济。

它可以创造多元文化社会。

然而, 移民需要得到控制。

在许多国家，移民需要签证或工作许可证。
政府应阻止公司剥削移民工人。
外国和本地工人应有获得同等薪酬和工作条件的权利。

POSITIVES OF GLOBALISATION 全球化的优点

Business is becoming increasingly international.
Multi-national companies do business across the world.
Companies like MacDonald's can be seen on high streets in most cities.
Goods are produced in one country and sold in many others.
A global economy means free trade between countries.
This can strengthen political relationships.
Globalisation can also create opportunities for employment.
It encourages investment in less developed countries.
It could reduce poverty in the developing world.
企业正变得越来越国际化。
跨国公司在世界各地开展业务。
像麦当劳这样的公司可以在大多数城市的大街上看到。
货物在一个国家生产，在许多其他国家销售。
全球经济意味着国家之间的自由贸易。
这可以加强政治关系。
全球化也可以创造就业机会。
它鼓励对欠发达国家的投资。
它可以减少发展中国家的贫困。

NEGATIVES OF GLOBALISATION 全球化的缺点

Globalisation is not always beneficial to everyone.
Companies can move to countries where labour is cheap.
This creates redundancies or job losses.
Employees cannot be confident that they have stable jobs.
Companies sometimes exploit their employees in developing countries.

Global trade creates more waste and pollution.
全球化并不总是对每个人都有利。
公司可以搬到劳动力低廉的国家。
这造成了冗余或失业。
员工对拥有稳定的工作无法有信心。
公司有时剥削发展中国家的员工。
全球贸易造成更多的浪费和污染。

THE FUTURE OF GLOBALISATION 全球化的将来

There should be global regulations for salaries and working conditions.
Governments should impose laws to protect the environment.
在薪金和工作条件方面，应有全球规定。
各国政府应制定法律保护环境。

11 GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY 政府和社会

WHAT GOVERNMENTS CAN DO 政府可以做什么

Governments provide public services like healthcare and education.
They support people who are living in poverty or unable to work.
Governments raise money by taxing working people.
They can spend money on resources and campaigns.
They can introduce new laws.
They can impose taxes.
They can raise people's awareness of issues (e.g. climate change/healthy eating).
They can influence people's habits and opinions.
They can create jobs.
They can regulate the activities of companies such as banks.
They can provide resources for schools.
They are also responsible for the security and well-being of their citizens.
They control armed forces and police forces.
政府提供公共服务，如医疗保健和教育。
他们为生活贫困或无法工作的人提供支持。
政府通过对工人征税来筹集资金。
它们可以在资源和专项活动方面花费资金。

它们可以引入新的法律。
 它们可以征税。
 它们可以提高人们对问题的意识 (例如气候变化/健康饮食)。
 它们可以影响人们的习惯和意见。
 它们可以创造工作。
 它们可以规范银行等公司的活动。
 它们可以为学校提供资源。
 它们还对公民的安全和福利负责。
 它们控制武装部队和警察部队。

PUBLIC SERVICES 公共服务

Governments pay the salaries of public sector workers like police officers and teachers.
 The necessary money is raised by taxing people's income.
 Free education and healthcare may be provided by the state.
 Some governments control public transport systems and even TV channels.
 In other countries, these services are provided by private companies.
 Some people believe that competition between private companies is good.
 It helps to improve quality while bringing prices down.
 Other people think that essential services should be free.
 Governments should pay for them.
 政府支付公共部门工作人员, 如警察和教师的薪水。
 所需资金是通过对人民的收入征收税费来筹集的。
 免费教育和医疗保健可以由国家提供。
 一些政府控制公共交通系统, 甚至电视频道。
 在其他国家, 这些服务由私营公司提供。
 有些人认为私营公司之间存在竞争是好事。
 它有助于提高质量, 同时降低价格。
 其他人认为基本服务应该免费。
 政府应该支付这些费用。

CENSORSHIP: OPINION 审查: 观点

Governments can censor what the public sees or reads in the media.
 To a certain extent censorship is necessary.

We should use censorship to protect children from violent images.
 Some computer games involve killing people or committing crimes.
 The Internet also needs to be controlled.
 Many websites show pornography and violence.
 There should be age limits for websites and computer games.
 Parents need to take responsibility for checking what their children watch.
 It is impossible for governments to control everything we see.

政府可以审查公众在媒体中看到或阅读的内容。

在一定程度上, 审查是必要的。

我们应该使用审查制度来保护儿童, 不受暴力画面影响。

一些电脑游戏涉及杀人或犯罪。

互联网也需要得到控制。

许多网站显示色情和暴力。

网站和电脑游戏应该有年龄限制。

父母需要负责检查他们的孩子看什么。

政府不可能控制我们看到的一切。

VIDEO CAMERAS IN PUBLIC PLACES

公共场合的摄像头

The use of CCTV is becoming widespread.
 Video cameras have been installed in many public places.
 They are supposed to protect us and deter criminals.
 Many people think that this surveillance violates our privacy.
 The authorities could build databases with our pictures and identities.
 We should not be treated like criminals.
 闭路电视的使用正在变得普遍。
 许多公共场所安装了摄像头。
 它们是用来保护我们、阻止罪犯的。
 许多人认为这种监视侵犯了我们的隐私。
 当局可以用我们的图片和身份建立数据库。
 我们不应该受到像犯罪分子一样的待遇。

SMART CARDS: POSITIVES 智能卡:

优点

Governments will probably introduce a digital identification card system.

Smart cards will have benefits and drawbacks. They could help to reduce crime.

They could hold personal information, such as DNA.

Digital bank cards could contain fingerprint information.

It would be very difficult for criminals to use a stolen card.

It would be easier for police to identify people and catch criminals.

政府可能会采用数字身份证制度。

智能卡将有好处和缺点。

它们可能有助于减少犯罪。

它们可以保存个人信息，如 DNA。

数码银行卡可能包含指纹信息。

犯罪分子很难使用被盗卡。

警察更容易识别人群和抓捕罪犯。

SMART CARDS: NEGATIVES 智能卡：缺点

Many people are worried about losing their privacy.

Governments could store all our personal and medical information.

This information could be used by insurance companies.

Employers could check our health records.

许多人担心失去隐私。

政府可以存储我们的所有个人和医疗信息。

这些信息可以被保险公司使用。

雇主可以检查我们的健康记录。

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES 残疾人士

People with disabilities should be treated the same as everybody else.

They should have the same rights as other people.

They should have access to the same jobs as other citizens.

Discrimination against disabled people is illegal in many countries.

Ramps and lifts for wheelchairs should be installed in public buildings.

Support teachers can be employed to help children with learning difficulties.

残疾人应该获得和其他人一样的待遇。

他们应该享有与其他人相同的权利。

他们应该可以从事与其他公民一样的工作。

在许多国家，歧视残疾人是非法的。

公共建筑物应安装轮椅适用的坡道和升降机。

可以聘请助教帮助有学习困难的儿童。

相关考题

20180315 Some countries spend a lot of money preparing competitors to take part in major competitions such as Olympic Games or football World Cup. Some people say that it would be better to spend this money encouraging children to take up sports from a young age. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20180707 Some people say that governments should reduce the traffic congestion by building more trains and subways. Other people say that they should build more roads and wider roads. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

20181101 Public transport should be funded by the government so that it can be free for the people who use it. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

12 GUNS AND WEAPONS 枪支和武器

WHY GUNS SHOULD BE LEGAL: 拥有枪支应该合法的理由：

In some countries, people are allowed to own firearms.

Individuals have the right to protect themselves.

People can use guns in self-defence.

This deters criminals.

在一些国家，人们被允许拥有枪支。

个人有权保护自己。

人们可以在自卫中使用枪支。

这阻吓罪犯。

WHY GUN OWNERSHIP SHOULD BE ILLEGAL: 拥有枪支应该不合法的理由：

There is a risk of accidents with guns.

The number of violent crimes increases when

guns are available.
Criminals may be armed.
The police then need to use guns.
Suicide rates have been shown to rise when guns are available.
Guns create violent societies with high murder rates.

枪支有发生事故的风险。
当有枪支时，暴力犯罪的数量增加。
犯罪分子可以武装。
然后警察需要使用枪。
当枪支可用时，自杀率已显示上升。
枪制造了具有高谋杀率的暴力社会。

WHY POLICE SHOULD USE GUNS: 警察应该用枪支的理由：

Many criminals use weapons.
The threat of a gun can deter criminals.
Police officers can force a criminal to surrender.
It is easier to arrest someone and avoid physical violence.
The police may shoot violent criminals in self-defence.
They can protect the public.
They can shoot an escaping criminal who poses a serious danger to the public.
许多罪犯使用武器。
枪的威胁可以阻吓罪犯。
警察可以强迫犯罪分子投降。
逮捕更容易，避免身体暴力。
警察可以自卫射击暴力罪犯。
他们可以保护公众。
他们可以向对公众构成严重危险的逃犯开枪。

WHY POLICE SHOULD NOT CARRY GUNS: 警察不应带枪的理由：

There is a risk of accidents and mistakes.
The police might shoot an unarmed criminal or an innocent person.
Accidents can happen in public places.
There are several alternatives to guns (e.g. teargas, sprays and electric shock weapons).
Only special police units should use guns.
存在事故和错误的风险。
警察可能会对手无寸铁的罪犯或无辜的人

开枪。
事故可能发生在公共场所。
有几种替代枪的工具（例如催泪瓦斯、喷雾和电击武器）。
只有特警部队才应该使用枪支。

ARMS TRADE: POSITIVES 武器贸易：优点

The export of arms, or weapons, is an extremely controversial issue.
Governments of rich, industrialised countries sell arms to each other.
This industry creates jobs and wealth.
The trade of weapons may improve relationships between governments.
武器的出口是极具争议的问题。
富有的工业化国家的政府相互出售武器。
这个行业创造就业机会和财富。
武器贸易可以改善政府之间的关系。

ARMS TRADE: NEGATIVES 武器贸易：缺点

Weapons may be used in conflicts and wars.
The supply of arms could be responsible for deaths.
Governments are promoting war in order to make a profit.
Rich countries can influence the politics of other nations.
武器可能被用于冲突和战争。
武器的供应可能造成死亡。
政府正在宣传战争，以便获利。
富国可以影响其他国家的政治。

NUCLEAR WEAPONS 核武器

Nuclear weapons are capable of destroying whole cities.
A nuclear war between two countries would destroy both countries.
Nuclear weapons are used as a deterrent.
They prevent wars from starting.
核武器能够摧毁整个城市。
两国之间的核战争将摧毁两国。
核武器被用作威慑手段。
他们阻止战争开始。

NUCLEAR WEAPONS: OPINION 核武器：观点

Nuclear weapons should be prohibited.
Governments should limit the production of nuclear weapons.
There is a danger of nuclear weapons being obtained by terrorists.
Nuclear weapons cannot be used against terrorist organisations.
应禁止核武器。
各国政府应限制核武器的生产。
恐怖分子有获得核武器的危险。
核武器不能用于打击恐怖主义组织。

ARMED FORCES: POSITIVES 军队：优点

Armed forces provide security and protection.
They deter military attack by another country.
They can also be used to maintain peace within countries.
They can be used to give the police extra support.
Soldiers are also used to help in emergency situations, such as after a natural disaster.
武装部队提供安全和保护。
他们阻止其他国家的军事攻击。
它们也可以用于维持国内和平。
他们可以用来给警察额外的支持。
士兵还用于在紧急情况下提供援助，例如在自然灾害之后。

ARMED FORCES: NEGATIVES 军队：缺点

Armies require a lot of funding from governments.
Too much money is spent on weapons and military technology.
This money could be spent on schools, hospitals and other public services.
军队需要政府的大量资金。
太多的钱花在武器和军事技术上。
这笔钱可用于学校、医院和其他公共服务。

13 HEALTH 健康

DIET 饮食

The human body requires a balanced diet.
An unhealthy diet can cause various health problems.
Obesity, diabetes and heart disease are on the increase.
Many people nowadays rely on fast food or pre-prepared meals.
These foods often contain too much fat, salt and sugar.
They are cheap to buy and very easy to prepare.
Many young people have grown up on a diet of convenience foods.
Populations in developed countries are increasingly overweight.
人体需要均衡的饮食。
不健康的饮食可能导致各种健康问题。
肥胖、糖尿病和心脏病正在增加。
当今许多人依赖于快餐或预先准备的膳食。
这些食物通常含有太多的脂肪、盐和糖。
他们价格便宜、很容易准备。
许多年轻人在成长过程中已经习惯了食用方便食品。
发达国家的人口超重程度正在上升。

EXERCISE 锻炼

Regular exercise is essential in maintaining a healthy body.
Exercise burns calories and helps to build healthy bones and muscles.
Doctors advise exercising at least three times a week for 20 minutes.
Most people nowadays lead a sedentary lifestyle.
We tend to walk less and do desk jobs.
Most adults relax by watching television.
Children play video games rather than doing outdoor sports.
In the past, people were more active in their jobs and at home.
定期运动对于维持身体健康至关重要。
锻炼燃烧卡路里，有助于建立健康的骨骼和肌肉。
医生建议每周至少锻炼三次，持续20分钟。
大多数人现在的生活方式是久坐。
我们倾向于少走路和做办公桌工作。
大多数成年人通过看电视放松。

孩子们玩视频游戏，而不是做户外运动。
在过去，人们工作时间和在家里更活跃。

GOVERNMENTS' ROLE 政府的角色

Governments have a significant role to play in reducing obesity.

More and more people, including young children, are seriously overweight.

They are at risk of heart disease and diabetes. This situation will increase the burden on hospitals and taxpayers.

Hospitals rely on the government for money and resources.

Governments should promote a healthy diet and regular exercise.

There should be more time for sport on school timetables.

Unhealthy junk food should be banned from school menus.

People need information about what foods contain.

Food packaging must show the food's nutritional content.

The British Government recommends eating five portions of fruit and vegetables per day.

政府在减少肥胖方面发挥重要作用。

越来越多的人，包括幼儿，都严重超重。

他们有心脏病和糖尿病的风险。

这种情况将增加医院和纳税人的负担。

医院依靠政府的钱和资源。

政府应推广健康饮食和定期运动。

学校时间表上应该分配更多时间进行体育运动。

不健康的垃圾食品应该禁止出现在学校菜单里。

人们需要关于什么食物的成分信息。

食品包装必须显示食品的营养成分。

英国政府建议每天吃五份水果和蔬菜。

STATE HEALTH SYSTEMS:

ADVANTAGES 国家医疗保健体系：优点

Good healthcare should be available to everyone for free.

State healthcare is paid by the government using money from taxes.

Everyone has access to the same quality of care and treatment.

Private healthcare is unfair because only wealthy people can afford it.

The National Health Service in the UK provides free healthcare for every resident.

良好的医疗保健应该向每个人免费提供。

国家医疗保健由政府使用税收支付。

每个人都可以获得相同质量的护理和治疗。

私立医疗是不公平的，因为只有富人才能负担得起。

英国国家卫生服务部为每位居民提供免费医疗保健。

PRIVATE HEALTHCARE: ADVANTAGES

私立医疗：优点

State hospitals are often very large and difficult to run.

Private hospitals have shorter waiting lists for operations and appointments.

Patients can benefit from faster treatment.

Many people prefer to pay for a more personal service.

Patients have their own room and more comfortable facilities.

国有医院通常规模很大、很难运作。

私立医院的手术和问诊等候名单短一些。

患者可以受益于更快的治疗。

许多人喜欢支付享用更个性化的服务。

病人有自己的房间和更舒适的设施。

ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE: POSITIVES

代替疗法：优点

People are increasingly using alternative medicines to treat illnesses.

For example, acupuncture can be used to treat backache.

Herbal medicines can be used to treat allergies or viruses.

Many patients report positive experiences with these treatments.

Some traditional cures have been used for hundreds of years.

人们越来越多地使用替代疗法治疗疾病。

例如，针灸可用于治疗背痛。

草药可用于治疗过敏或病毒。

许多患者报告这些治疗的正面体验。
一些传统疗法已经使用了几百年。

ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE: NEGATIVES

代替疗法：缺点

Many alternative medicines have not been tested scientifically.
They may have no beneficial effects at all.
They may cause unknown side effects.
People should trust the opinions of qualified doctors.

An illness could get worse without treatment from a doctor.

许多替代疗法尚未经过科学测试。

它们可能没有任何益处。

它们可能导致未知的副作用。

人们应该相信合格医生的意见。

没有医生的治疗，疾病可能会恶化。

STRESS 压力

Modern lifestyles are increasingly stressful.
People work long hours with strict deadlines.
Our busy lifestyles mean we have less time to relax.

Unemployment is a major cause of stress.
Children may be affected by their parents' relationship problems.

Tests and exams can also cause stress.

现代生活方式越来越压力。

人们在严格的最后期限内长时间工作。

我们繁忙的生活方式意味着放松的时间更少。

失业是压力的主要原因。

儿童可能受到父母的关系问题的影响。

测试和考试也可能导致压力。

HOW TO REDUCE STRESS 如何降低压力

Stress can be reduced by taking regular exercise and eating a healthy diet.

It is also important to get sufficient sleep and make leisure time a priority.

People should work less overtime and take regular holidays.

Schools have started to employ psychologists.

They can offer emotional support to students.

They can help students to cope with exam

stress.

通过定期锻炼和健康饮食可以减轻压力。

获得充足睡眠和优先安排闲暇时间也很重要。

人们应该少加班，定期休假。

学校已经开始雇用心理学家。

他们可以为学生提供情感支持。

他们可以帮助学生应付考试压力。

相关考题

20180315 Some countries spend a lot of money preparing competitors to take part in major competitions such as Olympic Games or football World Cup. Some people say that it would be better to spend this money encouraging children to take up sports from a young age. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20180519 In many countries, people can eat a wide variety of food today. As a result, they eat food from other regions than local food. Do you think the advantages of the development outweigh disadvantages?

14 HOUSING AND ARCHITECTURE 住房和建筑

STATE/ COUNCIL HOUSING 公立住房

In some countries, the government provides state or council housing.

This helps people who cannot afford to buy their own house.

It can be argued that state housing creates dependence on the government.

People should not rely on the government to look after them.

People have no incentive to earn money and buy their own home.

Council properties are often made with cheap, poor-quality materials.

在一些国家，政府提供国家或市建住房。

这帮助对买不起房的人买自己的房子。

可以说，国家住房创造了对政府的依赖。

人们不应该依靠政府来照顾他们。

人们没有动力去赚钱和买自己的家。

市建物业往往是用廉价和低质材料建造的。

OLD BUILDINGS 古旧建筑

Historic buildings are part of a country's heritage.

They should be protected.

Old buildings are often considered to be works of art.

They give character to cities and attract tourists.

They show us how people lived in the past.

We identify countries by architectural symbols like the pyramids in Egypt.

Governments should spend money on looking after historic buildings.

They need regular repairs and maintenance.

New buildings should be designed to complement them.

历史建筑是国家遗产的一部分。

它们应该受到保护。

老建筑常被认为是艺术品。

它们给城市带来个性和吸引游客。

它们将人们过去的生活展现给我们看。

我们通过像埃及金字塔这样的建筑标志来识别国家。

政府应该花钱照顾历史建筑。

它们需要定期维修和维护。

新建筑应该被设计来补充它们。

MODERN / GREEN BUILDINGS 现代/绿色建筑

Modern buildings should be designed to be environmentally friendly.

They should use less energy and produce less waste.

Modern insulation can make houses more energy-efficient.

Solar and wind power can be used to generate electricity.

Rainwater and wastewater can be recycled and used to flush toilets.

Modern glass buildings take advantage of natural light.

现代建筑应该设计得环保。

它们应该使用更少的能源，减少浪费。

现代保温技术可以使房屋更节能。

太阳能和风力可用于发电。

雨水和废水可以回收利用并用于冲厕。

现代玻璃建筑利用自然光。

相关考题

20180203 The restoration of old buildings in major cities throughout the world often involves numerous government expenditure. This money will bring more benefits if it is used to provide new housing or road development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20181215 In some cities, there are few controls over the design and construction of new homes and office buildings, so people can build in whatever style they like. Do you think advantages outweigh disadvantages?

15 LANGUAGE 语言

ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE 英语作为国际语言

English is widely used around the world.

It is becoming a global second language.

It is the dominant language of technology, science and international business.

International business meetings are regularly held in English.

The most important textbooks and journals are published in English.

The ability to speak English is a necessary skill in the modern world.

英语在世界各地广泛使用。

它正在成为一种全球第二语言。

它是技术、科学和国际商业的主导语言。

国际商务会议定期举行，使用英语为会议语言。

最重要的教科书和期刊以英文出版。

英语能力是现代世界必备的技能。

NEGATIVES OF ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE 英语作为国际语言的缺点

If one language is dominant, other languages may disappear.

The dominant language brings its own culture. American culture has become popular around the world.

Other cultures may be damaged.

As an alternative to English, a new global language could be invented.

It would have no nationality or culture attached to it.

This could help to promote international peace and understanding.

Esperanto is an example of a language that was invented with this aim.

如果一种语言占优势，其他语言可能会消失。

主导语言带来了自己的文化。

美国文化已经在世界各地流行。

其他文化可能被破坏。

作为英语的替代，可以发明一种新的全球语言。

它不会附带任何国籍或文化。

这有助于促进国际和平与理解。

世界语是为这个目的发明的语言的例子。

相关考题

20180210 Some people believe that people who read books can develop more imagination and language skills than those who prefer to watch TV. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

16 MONEY 金钱

MONEY AND SOCIETY 金钱和社会

Society has become increasingly materialistic.

People aspire to earn more money.

They want a bigger house or a better car.

We connect wealth and material possessions with happiness and success.

Brands like 'Armani' or 'Mercedes' are status symbols.

Advertising creates new desires and needs.

It persuades us to buy the latest styles.

社会已变得越来越物质化了。

人们渴望赚更多的钱。

他们想要一个更大的房子或更好的车。

我们将幸福、成功与财富、物质联系起来。

像“Armani”或“Mercedes”这样的品牌是地位的象征。

广告创造新的欲望和需求。

它说服我们购买最新的时尚款式。

POSITIVES OF CONSUMERISM 消费主义的优点

Consumerism creates employment.

It helps to reduce poverty.

It encourages innovation and creativity in business.

We live in a global economy.

We have a better quality of life.

消费主义创造就业。

它有助于减少贫困。

它鼓励企业创新和创造。

我们生活在一个全球经济。

我们有更好的生活质量。

NEGATIVES OF CONSUMERISM 消费主义的缺点

Consumerist societies create more waste.

They use more natural resources.

They cause damage to the environment.

Consumerism creates a “throw-away” culture.

Advertisers tell us who we are and what we want.

Wealth does not lead to happiness.

Materialism causes greed and crime.

We should return to traditional values like sharing.

消费主义社会造成更多的浪费。

他们使用更多的自然资源。

它们会对环境造成损害。

消费主义创造“抛弃”的文化。

广告商告诉我们我们是谁、我们想要什么。

财富不会导致幸福。

唯物主义造成贪婪和犯罪。

我们应该回到传统的价值观，如分享。

17 PERSONALITY 个性

HAPPINESS 幸福

Happiness means different things to different people.

It can be described as a feeling of pleasure or enjoyment.

People enjoy spending time with family and friends.

Hobbies, sports and games can be a source of fun and enjoyment.

Some people see money as a source of happiness.

Other people define happiness as something

deeper.

In order to be truly happy, it is necessary to live a good life.

We need to feel that we are doing something useful with our lives.

Some people get a sense of achievement from their work.

Others find happiness in bringing up their children.

Religion or a sense of purpose can also be a source of happiness.

幸福对不同的人意味着不同的事情。

它可以描述为一种快乐或享受的感觉。

人们喜欢花时间陪伴家人和朋友。

爱好、运动和游戏可以是乐趣和享受的来源。

有些人把钱视为幸福的来源。

其他人将幸福定义为更深刻的东西。

为了真正快乐，有必要过好的生活。

我们需要感觉我们正在生活中做一些有用的事情。

有些人从他们的工作获得成就感。

其他人在抚养孩子时获得幸福。

宗教或目的感也可以是幸福的源泉。

SUCCESS 成功

People define success in different ways.

Some people get a sense of achievement from raising a family.

For others, success is defined by wealth or status.

We often think of rich and famous people as being successful in life.

Millionaires like Bill Gates are considered to be successful.

They have risen to the top in their chosen professions.

For some, being successful means achieving personal or professional goals.

They see success as the result of hard work.

Success in any field requires long-term planning and effort.

人们以不同的方式定义成功。

有些人通过养家获得成就感。

对于其他人来说，成功是由财富或地位来定义的。

我们经常认为富人和名人在生活中是成功

的。

像比尔盖茨这样的百万富翁被认为是成功的。

他们在选择的职业领域里上升到顶部。

对于一些人来说，成功意味着实现个人或职业目标。

他们认为成功是努力的结果。

任何领域的成功需要长期的规划和努力。

NATURE OR NURTURE 先天还是后天

Some people believe that our personalities are determined mainly by genetics.

We inherit our abilities and talents from our parents.

Others think that our education and upbringing are more important.

We develop according to the influences around us.

Our personalities and achievements depend more on nurture than nature.

Many people argue that we control our own destinies.

We can shape our own personalities.

By working hard we can achieve any goal that we put our minds to.

Many successful people are "self-made".

We are not limited by our genetic characteristics or upbringing.

有些人认为我们的性格主要由遗传决定。

我们从父母那里继承能力和才能。

其他人认为我们的教育和成长更重要。

我们根据周围的影响发展。

我们的个性和成就更多地依赖于培育而不是自然。

许多人认为我们控制自己的命运。

我们可以塑造自己的个性。

通过努力工作，我们可以实现任何目标。

许多人的成功都是“自制”的。

我们不受我们的遗传特征或成长的限制。

相关考题

20180407 Some people think the most important thing about being rich is helping other people. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20181117 Qualities (a person needs) to become successful in today's world cannot be learned at a university or similar academic institutions. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

18 SPORT AND LEISURE 体育和休闲

ARGUMENTS AGAINST PROFESSIONAL / COMPETITIVE SPORT 反对专业/竞技体育的理由

Sport has become a business.
Professional sport encourages people to compete for money.
Many sports stars are only concerned about money and fame.
Some athletes take drugs in order to win at any cost.
Competitors are often selfish and rude.
They are not good role models for children.
All sports should be amateur.
Sports should be leisure activities rather than jobs.
People should do sporting activities for enjoyment and health reasons.
Taking part is more important than winning.
体育已经成为一个产业。
专业运动鼓励人们为钱竞争。
许多运动明星只关心钱和名望。
一些运动员服用药物，不惜代价只为胜出。
竞争选手往往是自私和粗鲁的。
他们不是孩子的好榜样。
所有运动都应该是业余的。
体育应该是休闲活动而不是工作。
人们应该为享受和健康原因参加体育活动。
参加比赢更重要。

ARGUMENTS FOR PROFESSIONAL SPORT 赞同专业体育的理由

Professional sports are the same as any other business.
Many people are employed in the sports industry.
People should be able to use their talents to earn a salary.
Sports stars entertain millions of people.
Money is necessary to improve facilities and train athletes.

The level of professional sport is much higher than that of amateur sport.

专业运动与任何其他产业是一样的。

许多人在体育行业就业。

人们应该能够利用自己的才能来赚取工资。

体育明星为数百万人提供娱乐。

资金是改善设施和训练运动员所必需的。

专业运动的水平远高于业余运动的水平。

ARGUMENTS FOR COMPETITIVE SPORT 赞同竞技体育的理由

Competition is a natural instinct in humans.
In daily life we compete to get jobs or the highest grades.
Sports are a safe form of competition.
Competition is healthy because it pushes us to give our best.
Competitors and fans can release energy and aggression.
Supporters of teams feel a sense of belonging to a community.
竞争是人类的自然本能。
在日常生活中，我们通过竞争获得工作或最高成绩。
体育是一种安全的竞争形式。
竞争是健康的，因为它推动我们达到极致。
竞争对手和粉丝可以释放能量和侵略性。
团队的支持者感觉归属于一个群体。

OPINION: PROFESSIONAL SPORT SALARIES ARE TOO HIGH 观点：专业运动员工资太高

Sports professionals earn too much money.
They do not provide a vital service.
Football players, for example, earn enormous salaries by simply kicking a ball.
We could all live happily without professional football.
Life would be difficult without doctors, engineers and other vital professionals.
Society does not seem to value these professions as highly as professional sport.
Sports salaries should be compatible with the wages most people earn.
专业运动员赚太多钱。
他们不提供重要的服务。

例如，足球运动员只是通过踢球就能获得巨额薪水。

没有职业足球，我们都可以愉快地生活。

没有医生、工程师和其他重要专业人士，生活将会很困难。

社会似乎不认为这些职业与专业运动的价值一样高。

体育员的薪水应该与大多数人赚取的工资相匹配。

OPINION: PROFESSIONAL SPORT

SALARIES ARE FAIR 观点：专业运动员的工资是公平的

It is fair that the best professionals earn a lot of money.

Sport is a multi-million-pound industry.

There is a large audience of sports fans.

Sports on television attract many viewers.

Sports stars have dedicated hours of practice to developing their fitness and skills.

Only the most talented among them will reach the top.

A sports career may only last 10 years.

Sports fans are willing to pay to support their teams.

最好的专业人士赚了很多钱，这是公平的。

体育是一个价值数百万英镑的产业。

有大量的观众的体育迷。

电视上的体育节目吸引了许多观众。

体育明星长时间专门练习来提升自己的身体素质 and 技能。

只有最有才能的人才会达到顶峰。

一份体育职业只能持续 10 年。

体育迷愿意付钱支持他们的队伍。

SPORT AND POLITICS 体育和政治

Some people think that sport and politics should remain separate.

Governments are involved in the hosting of sporting events such as the Olympics.

These events attract investment and create jobs.

The Olympic Games are an advertisement for the host nation.

They attract huge numbers of visitors and

sports fans.

Wealthy countries tend to hold these events.

Developing countries should be given the chance to become hosts.

有些人认为体育和政治应该保持分离。

政府参与举办奥运会等体育赛事。

这些活动吸引投资和创造就业机会。

奥运会是东道国的广告。

它们吸引了大量的游客和体育迷。

富裕国家倾向于举行这些活动。

发展中国家应获得机会成为东道主。

相关考题

20180315 Some countries spend a lot of money preparing competitors to take part in major competitions such as Olympic Games or football World Cup. Some people say that it would be better to spend this money encouraging children to take up sports from a young age. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

19 TELEVISION, INTERNET, PHONES

电视、互联网、电话

POSITIVES OF TELEVISION 电视的优点

Watching television is a good way to relax.

It is many people's favourite way to wind down after a hard day at work.

Television programmes can be entertaining and enjoyable.

Viewers have access to a huge variety of entertainment channels.

Television brings the best comedians, musicians and actors into our homes.

Programmes can also be informative and educational.

News coverage makes the public aware of events around the world.

Documentaries can make learning more interesting.

看电视是放松的好方法。

这是许多人辛苦工作一天后最喜欢的放松方式。

电视节目有娱乐性和有意思。

观众可以收看各种各样的娱乐频道。

电视将最好的喜剧演员、音乐家和演员带到我们家中。

节目还可以提供信息和教育。

新闻报道使公众了解世界各地的事件。

纪录片可以使学习更有趣。

NEGATIVES OF TELEVISION 电视的坏处

Television is having a negative impact on society.

Some people link violence on television with crime rates in the real world.

Children copy the behaviour they see on the screen.

Children are less healthy because they spend less time playing.

Advertisers direct their marketing at children.

Most programmes do not require much thought.

Watching TV is a waste of time.

电视对社会有负面影响。

有些人将电视上的暴力与现实世界中的犯罪率联系在一起。

孩子们复制在屏幕上看到的行为。

孩子不太健康，因为他们花更少的时间玩。

广告商将针对儿童展开营销。

大多数节目不需要太多思考。

看电视浪费时间。

OPINIONS ABOUT TELEVISION 关于电视的观点

Television has many benefits.

However, it can be addictive.

Children should play outside rather than sit in front of a screen all day.

Behaviour shown on TV can influence people.

Parents should choose carefully what their children watch.

Children should not be exposed to violence, swearing or sexual images.

Advertising during children's programmes should be strictly controlled.

TV companies should make more positive, educational programmes.

电视有很多好处。

然而，它可以上瘾。

孩子们应该在外面玩，而不是整天坐在屏幕前面。

在电视上显示的行为可以影响人。

父母应该仔细选择他们的孩子看什么。

儿童不应该接触暴力、脏话或色情画面。

儿童节目中的广告应严格控制。

电视公司应该做更积极、具有教育意义的节目。

POSITIVES OF THE INTERNET 互联网的优点

There are many advantages to using the Internet.

It gives us instant access to information on almost any subject.

Shops and other services are now available online.

People can buy goods and services from the comfort of their homes.

The Internet is starting to replace other forms of entertainment.

It has revolutionised communication.

We can keep in touch by e-mail or instant messenger services.

Video messaging is becoming common for business meetings.

使用互联网有很多好处。

它让我们能够即时获取几乎任何主题的信息。

商店和其他服务现在在网上提供。

人们可以在舒适的家中购买商品和服务。

互联网正在开始取代其他形式的娱乐。

它彻底改变了沟通。

我们可以通过电子邮件或即时通讯服务保持联系。

视频消息在商务会议中变得越来越普遍。

NEGATIVES OF THE INTERNET 互联网的缺点

Many websites contain offensive content.

Some sites show violent or sexual images.

Parents find it difficult to control what their children see online.

They do not always know who their children are chatting to.

With so many websites it is difficult to search for good information.

Criminals increasingly use the Internet to steal people's money.

许多网站包含令人反感的内容。

某些网站显示暴力或性图片。

父母感觉很难控制他们的孩子在网上看到什么。

他们不总是知道他们的孩子在跟谁聊天。

有这么多的网站，很难搜索好的信息。

犯罪分子越来越多地使用互联网窃取人们的钱。

INTERNET COMPARED TO NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS 互联网和 报纸书籍相比

Newspapers and books are now published online as well as in print.

We can read the news in any language from any country in the world.

It costs nothing to publish or access information on the Internet.

The Internet allows anybody to publish their own writing.

Newspaper articles and books are written by professionals.

Professionals produce better quality writing than amateurs.

People still buy newspapers and books because they are portable.

People do not like reading from a screen.

报纸和书籍现在既有印刷版也有印刷版。

我们可以阅读来自世界上任何国家用任何语言编写的新闻。

在互联网上发布或访问信息不需要成本。

互联网允许任何人发表自己的文章。

报纸文章和书籍由专业人士撰写。

专业人员比业余爱好者产出更高的写作质量。

人们仍然买报纸和书籍，因为便于携带。

人们不喜欢从屏幕上阅读。

POSITIVES OF MOBILE PHONES 移动 电话的优点

The mobile phone is the most popular gadget

in today's world.

Mobile phones have revolutionised the way we communicate.

We can stay in touch with family, friends and colleagues wherever we are.

Users can send text messages, surf the Internet, take photos and listen to music.

Mobiles have also become fashion accessories.

移动电话是当今世界上最受欢迎的小工具。

移动电话彻底改变了我们的沟通方式。

无论我们在哪里，都可以与家人、朋友和同事保持联系。

用户可以发送短信、上网、拍照和听音乐。

手机也成为时尚配饰。

NEGATIVES OF MOBILE PHONES 移动 电话的缺点

Mobile phones can be a problem in some public places.

Ringing phones cause disturbances in cinemas and school lessons.

Some people are not aware that others can hear their conversations.

Mobile phones may also interfere with electronic equipment.

Their waves could cause damage to our brains.

Mobile phones can also be a dangerous distraction.

Using a phone while driving reduces the driver's concentration.

Mobile phones are a popular target for thieves.

移动电话在一些公共场所可能是问题。

电话铃声在电影院和学校课程中造成干扰。

有些人不知道别人可以听到他们的谈话。

移动电话也可能干扰电子设备。

他们的电波可能会损坏我们的大脑。

手机也可能是危险的分心原因。

在驾驶时使用电话使驾驶员的专注度降低。

手机是盗贼欢迎的目标。

OPINION ABOUT MOBILE PHONES 关 于移动电话的观点

The benefits of mobile phones outweigh the drawbacks.

We need to use these phones with care.

移动电话的好处超过了缺点。

我们需要小心使用这些手机。

相关考题

20180210 Some people believe that people who read books can develop more imagination and language skills than those who prefer to watch TV. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

20180324 Some people believe that newspaper is the best way to learn about news. However, other believe that a more effective way is through other media. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

20180421 In the modern world, it is possible to shop, work and communicate with people via the Internet and without any face-to-face contact with others. To what extent is this a positive or negative development?

20 TOURISM 旅游

POSITIVES OF TOURISM 旅游的优点

Tourism is a popular leisure activity.
People go on holiday to relax and have fun.
Tourists can experience different cultures.
They can sunbathe on beaches or go sight-seeing.
Travelling abroad opens our minds.
We can learn to speak other languages.
The tourist trade is vital for some economies.
It creates employment in services like accommodation, transport and entertainment.
Some areas rely on tourism for their income.
Tourists spend money.
Tourism attracts investment from multi-national companies.
It helps to improve the standard of living.
Low-cost airlines are making it cheaper to travel abroad.

旅游是一个受欢迎的休闲活动。

人们去度假放松，玩得开心。

游客可以体验不同的文化。

他们可以在海滩上晒日光浴或去观光。

国外旅行拓宽我们的眼界。

我们可以学会说其他语言。

旅游业对一些经济体来说至关重要。

它在如住宿、交通和娱乐等服务行业中创造就业机会。

一些地区依靠旅游业提供收入。

游客花钱。

旅游吸引跨国公司的投资。

它有助于提高生活水平。

廉价航空公司正在使国外旅行变得更便宜。

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TOURISM 旅游的负面影响

Tourism can have a negative effect on the natural environment.

The building of facilities and infrastructure can destroy the habitat of wild animals.

Beautiful beaches are spoilt by the building of hotels.

Tourism creates pollution and waste.

It puts pressure on local resources.

Local traditions and cultures may be endangered.

A rise in the cost of living affects local people.

The price of goods, services and housing may increase significantly.

旅游可能对自然环境产生负面影响。

设施和基础设施的建设可能破坏野生动物的栖息地。

美丽的海滩被建造酒店糟蹋了。

旅游业造成污染和浪费。

对当地资源造成压力。

当地传统和文化可能受到威胁。

生活费用的上涨影响当地人。

商品、服务和住房的价格可能会大幅增加。

THE FUTURE OF TOURISM 旅游业的将来

Governments should introduce laws to protect natural environments and local cultures.

Tourism should have a low impact on wildlife.

Renewable resources like solar or water power should be used.

Waste should be recycled.

Local businesses such as farms should be supported.

各国政府应引进法律来保护自然环境和当地文化。

旅游业不应该对野生动植物重大影响。

应该使用太阳能或水力等可再生能源。

垃圾应回收利用。

应当支持农场等本地企业。

21 TRADITIONAL VS MODERN 传统对比现代

LOSING TRADITIONAL SKILLS 失去传统技能

Because of industrialisation and global trade, many traditions have disappeared.

Global advertising encourages everyone to buy the same products.

Most products are now made in factories.

Machinery has replaced skilled human labour.

Factory work is boring and leaves people feeling unfulfilled.

Goods are produced very quickly and in large numbers.

Products are cheaper, which means that more people can buy them.

由于工业化和全球贸易，许多传统已经消失。

全球广告鼓励大家购买相同的产品。

大多数产品现在都在工厂生产。

机械取代了熟练的人力劳动。

工厂工作无聊，让人没有成就感。

货物的生产非常迅速和大量。

产品便宜，这意味着更多的人可以买到它们。

EXAMPLES 事例

Clothes are mass-produced in standard sizes.

People wear similar clothes, rather than traditional costumes.

Jeans and T-shirts are now worn throughout the world.

Historic buildings took skilled craftsmen years to build.

Modern concrete, steel and glass buildings are built in only weeks or months.

There are fewer people who can create hand-made goods.

衣服是按标准尺寸大规模生产的。

人们穿相似的衣服，而不是传统服饰。

牛仔裤和T恤衫现在在世界各地都有人穿。

历史悠久的建筑需要技术精湛的工匠多年时间才能建造起来。

现代混凝土、钢筋和玻璃建筑仅在数周或数

月内建成。

可以创造手工制品的人更少了。

TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS 传统习俗

Traditional customs are still important during weddings and religious festivals.

People wear traditional costumes and eat special foods.

It is important to maintain our different cultural identities.

We should celebrate festivals, teach traditional skills and protect historic places.

传统习俗在婚礼和宗教节日中仍然很重要。

人们穿传统服饰、吃特殊食物。

保持不同的文化身份是很重要的。

我们应该庆祝节日、传授传统技能、保护历史名胜。

22 TRANSPORT 运输

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS 交通问题

Traffic congestion is caused by commuters travelling to work.

Most people live in the suburbs outside city centres.

Commuters tend to travel at the same time of day.

They tend to travel alone.

Cars and road space are not used efficiently.

This causes traffic jams during the rush hour.

交通拥堵是去上班的通勤者造成的。

大多数人住在市中心外的郊区。

通勤者往往在同一时间出行。

他们往往单独出行。

汽车和道路空间不能有效地使用。

这会在高峰时间引起交通堵塞。

TRAFFIC SOLUTIONS 交通问题的解决方法

In order to reduce traffic, we should change our working habits.

The Internet can now be used to connect people.

More people could work from home.

Meetings can be held as video conferences.

Workers could be given flexible timetables.

Another solution would be to tax drivers.

Workers should share their cars and travel together.

In London, for example, there is a congestion charge.

This helps to raise money for better public transport.

Public transport needs to be reliable and efficient.

为了减少交通量, 我们应该改变我们的工作习惯。

互联网现在可以用来与他人联系。

更多的人可以在家工作。

可以举行视频会议。

可以给予员工灵活的时间表。

另一个解决办法是向司机征税。

上班族应该拼车, 一起出行。

例如, 伦敦征收拥堵费。

这有助于为公共交通筹集更多资金。

公共交通需要可靠和高效。

POSITIVES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT 公共交通的优点

We need to reduce our dependence on cars.

Parking a car can be extremely difficult in big cities.

Well-designed transport systems are comfortable and convenient.

Modern public transport can be fast and cheap.

Public transport can help to reduce pollution in cities.

Investment in buses and trains will ease traffic congestion.

Buses can be given special lanes to avoid traffic.

我们需要减少对汽车的依赖。

在大城市停车是非常困难的。

精心设计的运输系统舒适方便。

现代公共交通可以快速和便宜。

公共交通工具有助于减少城市污染。

对公交车和火车的投资将减轻交通拥堵。

可以提供公交车特殊的车道, 以避免交通。

NEGATIVES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT 公共交通的缺点

Public transport is often slow and unreliable.

Metro systems and trains are often dirty and

crowded.

People feel like "sardines in a can".

Cars are much more comfortable.

公共交通往往缓慢而不可靠。

地铁系统和火车往往肮脏和拥挤。

人们觉得像“罐头沙丁鱼”。

轿车更舒适。

ROAD SAFETY 道路安全

Driving while tired or drunk is extremely dangerous.

Mobile phones can be a dangerous distraction for drivers.

They draw the driver's attention away from the road.

The use of phones while driving has been banned in many countries.

Punishments are becoming stricter.

Television campaigns are used to remind people to drive safely.

Speed cameras have become more common.

Speed bumps are another form of traffic calming.

Many streets are designed with the aim of slowing traffic down.

疲倦或醉酒驾车非常危险。

手机可能会对司机造成分心的危险。

他们让司机的注意力离开路面。

在许多国家, 禁止开车时使用手机。

惩罚越来越严格。

电视广告系列被用来提醒人们安全驾驶。

测速摄像头变得越来越普遍。

减速带是另一种舒缓交通的形式。

许多街道的设计目的是减缓交通。

相关考题

20180707 Some people say that governments should reduce the traffic congestion by building more trains and subways. Other people say that they should build more roads and wider roads. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

20181101 Public transport should be funded by the government so that it can be free for the people who use it. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

20180505 Some people think traffic and

housing problems in large cities can be solved by moving companies, factories and their employees to the countryside. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

23 WATER 水

IMPORTANCE OF CLEAN WATER 净水的重要性

Water is an essential natural resource. Humans need access to clean, safe drinking water in order to live. Poor water quality is a major cause of disease and death in some countries. Water usually needs to be treated before we can drink it. Developing countries often lack the means to treat and supply water to citizens. Developed countries tend to have much better sanitation. Citizens have access to clean tap water. Drinking water is not contaminated by sewage or wastewater. The supply of clean water would improve public health in many developing countries. 水是一种重要的自然资源。为了生存, 人类需要获得清洁、安全的饮用水。水质差是一些国家疾病和死亡的主要原因。在喝水之前, 通常需要过滤。发展中国家往往缺乏为公民过滤和供水的手段。发达国家的卫生条件往往更好。公民可以使用清洁的自来水。饮用水不受污水或废水污染。清洁饮水的供应将会改善许多发展中国家的公共卫生状况。

WATER SUPPLY 供水

Urban life would be impossible without water supply systems. These systems are massive engineering projects. Many professionals are involved in their planning, construction and maintenance. The supply and distribution of water are major concerns.

Water is becoming scarce in some countries. Areas that suffer droughts often need to import water. As populations grow, there is more pressure on water supplies. This could lead to a water crisis. 没有供水系统, 城市生活是不可能的。这些系统是大型工程项目。许多专业人士参与其规划、建造和维护。水的供应和分配是主要关注的问题。一些国家的水正在变得稀缺。遭受干旱的地区通常需要进口水。随着人口的增长, 供水压力更大。这可能导致水危机。

WATER AND POLITICS 水和政治

The supply of water is also an important political issue. Huge amounts of water are needed for agriculture and industry. The irrigation of crops accounts for a large proportion of water use. A water crisis could lead to political conflicts or even wars. 供水也是重要的政治议题。农业和工业需要大量的水。农作物灌溉占用水量的比例很大。水危机可能导致政治冲突甚至战争。

ARGUMENT: WATER SHOULD BE FREE 观点: 水应该免费

Some people believe that water should be free for everyone. Governments should supply water to all homes at no cost. Private companies should not be allowed to profit from this natural resource. Money from taxes can be used to pay for water supply systems. 有些人认为水应该免费提供给每个人。政府应免费为所有家庭供水。不应允许私人公司从这种自然资源中获利。可以用税收来支付供水系统。

ARGUMENT: WATER SHOULD NOT BE FREE 观点: 水不应该免费

If water is free, people take it for granted.

They do not think about how much water they waste.

They leave taps running while washing or brushing their teeth.

If we have to pay for water, we will use it more responsibly.

Water supply systems are extremely expensive. Investment is needed to maintain and improve them.

Private companies may provide a better service than governments.

If they provide an efficient service, they will make more money.

They will repair leaks to avoid losing money.

如果水是免费的，人们认为是理所当然的。

他们不会想到他们浪费了多少水。

他们在洗涤或刷牙时不关水龙头。

如果我们要支付水费，将更加负责任地使用它。

供水系统非常昂贵。

需要投资来维护和改进。

私人公司可能比政府提供更好的服务。

如果他们提供高效服务，他们会赚更多的钱。

他们会修复泄漏，以免损失钱。

BOTTLED WATER: OPINIONS 瓶装

水：观点

Some people carry bottles of water wherever they go.

For example, they take bottles of water to work or to the gym.

They believe that bottled water is healthier than tap water.

They also argue that it tastes better.

However, other people believe that we should consume less bottled water.

Plastic water bottles add to litter and waste problems.

Companies should not be able to make a profit from water.

It is unethical to make money by selling packaged water.

There is no difference in quality between bottled and tap water.

有些人无论去哪里都携带瓶装水。

例如，他们上班或者去健身房时喝瓶装水。

他们认为瓶装水比自来水更健康。

他们也认为它味道更好。

但是，其他人认为我们应该消耗更少的瓶装水。

塑料水瓶增加了垃圾和废物的问题。

公司不应能从水中获利。

卖包装水来赚钱是不道德的。

瓶装水和自来水之间的质量没有差别。

24 WORK 工作

THE BENEFITS OF STAYING IN THE SAME JOB FOR LIFE: 一辈子干一份工作的优点：

Employees have a stable career with one employer.

They have a good pension and health insurance.

Their salaries gradually increase.

They may be promoted within the organisation.

They demonstrate loyalty.

Experienced staff can be trusted with more responsibility.

They become part of a team.

There is a clearly defined path for development.

员工与一位雇主有着稳定的职业。

他们有很好的养老金和健康保险。

他们的薪水逐渐增加。

他们可能会在组织内晋升。

他们表现出忠诚度。

有经验的员工可以获得信任，承担更多的责任。

他们成为团队的一员。

有明确的发展道路。

THE BENEFITS OF NOT STAYING IN THE SAME JOB: 不停留在同一份工作的优点：

People often change jobs in order to further their career.

Another company may offer a promotion or a higher salary.

People who change jobs can gain experience.

They can learn different skills.

Changing jobs is interesting and challenging.

People can retrain in a different occupation.

In a fast-changing world workers need to be flexible.

People need to develop a range of experience and skills.

人们经常改变工作，以推进他们的职业发展。

另一家公司可能会提供晋升或更高的工资。

改变工作的人可以获得经验。

他们可以学习不同的技能。

改变工作是有趣和具有挑战性的。

人们可以通过训练，加入不同的行业。

在快速变化的世界，工人需要灵活。

人们需要开发多样的经验和技能。

SELF-EMPLOYMENT 自我雇佣

Nowadays, it is easy to set up a company.

The Internet provides a global marketplace.

Self-employment offers greater freedom than working for a company.

However, there are risks to starting a new business.

Self-employed people may face financial difficulties.

Many businesses fail to make a profit.

There is less stability in self-employment.

There are no benefits like pensions, sick pay and holiday pay.

Self-employment involves hard work, long hours and total responsibility.

如今，设立公司很容易。

互联网提供了一个全球市场。

自谋职业比为公司工作提供更大的自由。

但是，创立新企业有风险。

个体经营者面临财务困难。

许多企业未能盈利。

自谋职业的稳定性较差。

没有养老金、病假和假期工资等福利。

自雇就业包含艰苦工作、时间较长、自负全责。

UNEMPLOYMENT 失业

Unemployment is a big problem for individuals, communities and society.

Some people are unable to find a job.

They may not have the sufficient level of education or qualifications.

They may find themselves homeless.

Unemployment causes frustration and stress.

Jobless people may become involved in crime as a means to get money.

The unemployed need careers advice.

Governments need to provide vocational courses and retraining.

失业是个人、社区和社会的大问题。

有些人找不到工作。

他们可能没有足够的学历或资格。

他们可能会发现自己无家可归。

失业导致挫折和压力。

失业人员可能会以犯罪手段获取金钱。

失业者需要职业建议。

政府需要提供职业课程和再培训。

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS:

POSITIVES 失业救济：优点

Some governments pay unemployment benefits in order to help jobless people.

Unemployed people need financial support until they find a new job.

By claiming benefits they can continue to pay for their homes.

The benefits system helps to reduce poverty, homelessness and crime.

一些政府为了帮助失业人士而支付失业救济金。

失业人员需要经济支持，直至找到新的工作。

通过申请救济金，他们可以继续为自己的房子付钱。

救济制度有助于减少贫困、无家可归和犯罪。

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS:

NEGATIVES 失业救济：缺点

Some people claim benefits rather than working.

They become dependent on the government.

They are not motivated to find a job.

The benefits system is a burden on taxpayers.

All citizens should work to earn a living and support themselves.

Receiving benefits affects people's self-esteem.

有些人申请救济而不是工作。

他们变得依赖政府。

他们没有动机去找工作。

福利制度是纳税人的负担。

所有公民都应该努力谋生和支持自己。
接受救济会影响人们的自尊。

WORK / LIFE BALANCE 工作和生活之间的平衡

It is important to achieve a balance between work time and leisure or family time.
Too much work can result in stress and poor health.

"Workaholics" may neglect their families and friends.

People need to take regular holidays.

Companies should not expect employees to work overtime.

Nowadays, many people work part-time or have flexible working hours.

Technology allows people to work from home.

Many companies provide childcare facilities.

A good work/life balance can raise job satisfaction.

Happy, healthy workers are more productive.

实现工作时间与休闲或家庭时间之间的平衡很重要。

工作量过大可能导致压力和健康状况不佳。

"工作狂"可能会忽视家人和朋友。

人们需要定期休息。

公司不应该期望员工加班。

如今,许多人兼职工作或灵活工作时间。

技术允许人们在家工作。

许多公司提供托儿设施。

良好的工作/生活平衡可以提高工作满意度。

快乐,健康的工作者生产力更高。

TECHNOLOGY AND WORK 科技和工作

Internet, fax and mobile phone technologies have revolutionised working life.

Workers can communicate via e-mail, online networks and video conferencing.

Technology can connect workers in different countries.

It gives people more freedom.

It can also save time and money.

Some people believe that offices could disappear in the future.

Virtual online offices may replace them.

互联网、传真和手机技术彻底改变了工作生活。

工作人员可以通过电子邮件、在线网络和视频会议进行沟通。

技术可以让不同国家的员工取得联系。

它给人更多的自由。

它也可以节省时间和金钱。

有些人认为,办公室将来可能会消失。

虚拟在线办公室可以取代它们。

CHILD LABOUR 童工

In some countries, children are exploited.

They do repetitive jobs for very low pay.

Children are often used in agriculture and factory work.

The employment of children is prohibited in other countries.

Many people think that children should be free to enjoy their childhood.

Governments should make education a priority.

They should build new schools.

They should supply the resources to educate children.

Children need to be given the knowledge and skills for adult life.

在一些国家,儿童被剥削。

他们以非常低的工资做重复工作。

孩子经常用于农业和工厂工作。

其他国家禁止雇用儿童。

许多人认为儿童应该自由地享受童年。

政府应该把教育作为优先事项。

它们应该建新的学校。

它们应该提供资源来教育孩子。

孩子需要被赋予成人生活的知识和技能。

相关考题

20180113 Employers should not be concerned about the way their employees dress at work.

They should only care about the quality of the work. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

20180421 In the modern world, it is possible to shop, work and communicate with people via the Internet and without any face-to-face contact with others. To what extent is this a positive or negative development?

20180607 The young people in the workforce

are changing their jobs or career every few years. What do you think are the reasons? Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

20180630 An increasing number of people are changing their careers during their working time. What causes this trend and is it a positive or negative development for society?

20180721 Many businesses find their new employees who just finish their schools lack basic interpersonal skills such as working with colleagues as a team. What are the causes of the problem? What measures can be taken?