【雅思无忧】雅思写作讲义
授课老师：赖思维

课前须知

扫码收看视频和完成预习题。

第一节

学习要点

同意与否题型、五段论结构安排、主体段组成部分、总起段功能句型、科技和媒体话题、评分标准之任务回应

课前测（扫码答题）

题型：TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE?

例题 1 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B1 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 4)

As a result of electronic inventions such as the computer and television, people do less physical activity, and this is having a negative effect on their health.
To what extent do you agree or disagree?

范文（语言难度：基础）

There is no doubt that modern electronic inventions have transformed people's jobs and their leisure time, so many people spend less time taking exercise. However, it is not so certain that this has damaged their health.

As far as work is concerned, office employees have always worked sitting down, and computers have not changed that. Computers have not affected physical jobs such as farming or building either, and people still do physical work like they did in the past. In fact other machines such as washing machines and tractors, not computers, have reduced the amount of physical work people do.

On the other hand, the way people spend their spare time has changed greatly. People spend many hours watching television and playing with their computers, so they do not do so much physical exercise. This is one of the things which has made more people overweight, and this affects their health when they are older.

However, people have also put on weight because they eat more food than in the past, so we should not blame modern inventions for everything. What is more, new technologies have led to better medicine, and as a result people live longer.

In conclusion, I believe that generally people live more healthily now. In my view, it is difficult to argue that modern inventions have had a harmful influence on our health. On the other hand, we need to make sure that we still take a reasonable amount of exercise.

范文分析

- 总起段两个句子的功能分别是（1）_____和（2）_____。
- 第二段和第三段主要分析了话题中（3）_____和（4）_____是否存在因果关系。在分段上体现了批判性思维，

根据（5）_____因素分情况讨论：第二段分析（6）_____情况，第三段分析（7）_____情况。

- 第四段主要分析了话题中（8）_____和（9）_____是否存在唯一的、负面的因果关系。

- 找出作者在总起段和总结段表达观点时，避免绝对的两个功能表达：（10）_____和（11）_____

- 归纳本题涉及核心概念之间的因果关系时的表达形式。

（12）笼统的因果表达	（13）更具体的因果表达
连词：so, 动词：transform,	reduce the amount of physical work people do,

例题 2 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B1 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 4)

Modern forms of communication such as email and messaging have reduced the amount of time people spend seeing their friends. This has had a negative effect on their social lives. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

审题练习

（1）本题是否必须完全同意或完全反对题目的说法？

（2）本题是否可以完全同意或完全反对题目的说法？

（3）本题是否建议按照两个主体段（完全认同的理由+完全反对的理由）展开？

（4）本题可以按照什么因素来分情况讨论？

习作分析

H 同学：On the one hand, having a intelligent device can lead to the unfriendly condition, because you don't need to meet up with friends face to face and you will be too lazy to maintain the relationship. Additionally, connecting with friends on your communication devices is easier than hanging out with your friends. Therefore, some

inhabitants who use these technological methods of communication are suffering in their narrow friend circle.

M 同学：In the past, many residents had no choice to write to their friends. Because they lived far away and they were busy working, they might stop writing to each other, and other and their social lives was affected. Nowadays, with the development of economy and technology, more and more hi-tech products enter people's lives. Although citizens are too far away from their friends, they can use email, messaging or other applications to contact whom they want to see. For example, I always spend several hours in chatting with my friends who are staying in different places by FaceTime and WeChat so I know where they are and what they are doing. This was impossible in the past and it although I have decreased a lot of time spend meeting with my friends, it does not mean that my social lives is disturbed.

找出以上两个段落在内容方面不合理的地方，并进行修改。

范文（语言难度：基础）

选词填空

> because, in this way, as a consequence, this was not possible, as a result, are worse as a result

Electronic messaging and email have changed our social lives and the way we communicate with our friends. However, it is not at all certain that our social lives (1) _____. In many ways, they are better.

In the past, people communicated by letter or by phone. They used to meet and see each other only when they had time. (2) _____ people led busy lives, often they did not have any communication with some of their friends for months. (3) _____, their relationship suffered.

Nowadays, we can be in constant contact with all our friends using social websites and instant messaging without even leaving our rooms. (4) _____, our social relationships are much closer. For example, in my case I spend about an hour chatting to friends from all over the world everyday on my computer. I know how they are, what they are thinking and what they are doing. In the past (5) _____ and I might have

communicated with some of these friends only once or twice a year.

I think it is also difficult to argue that modern forms of communication have reduced the amount people see each other. In my experience, the amount people go out and meet each other has increased. It has become easier to organize parties, and young people

especially are able to introduce their friends to each other and (6) _____ increase their social circle.

In conclusion, I disagree entirely with the statement in the question and firmly believe that modern communications have greatly improved people's social lives.

总起段和总结段的立场表达

部分同意

例题 1: _____ modern electronic inventions have transformed people's jobs and their leisure time, so many people spend less time taking exercise. _____ this has damaged their health.

In conclusion, I believe that _____ people live more healthily now. In my view, _____ modern inventions have had a harmful influence on our health. On the other hand, we need to make sure that we still take a reasonable amount of exercise.

完全同意/反对

例题 2: Electronic messaging and email have changed our social lives and the way we communicate with our friends. _____ our social lives are worse as a result. In many ways, they are better.

In conclusion, I _____ the statement in the question and firmly believe that modern communications have greatly improved people's social lives.

万能组合

举例说明、表明立场
_____
_____
_____
_____

今昔对比、彰显重要
_____
_____
_____
_____

句型翻译

1.【话题引入句：强调】**毋庸置疑，**现代电子发明改变了人们的工作和休闲时间，所以很多人花在运动上的时间减少了。【立场表达句：转折/批判性观点】**但是，这是否损害了他们的健康，就不太确定了。**（people's, so, time, many, have, time, their, spend, is, there, no, doubt, less, however, inventions, exercise, and, modern, jobs, that, transformed, certain, so, taking, damaged, this, people, has, their, not, electronic, health, it, is, that, leisure）

_____
_____
_____

2.【立场表达句：反驳/批判性观点】但是，人们也因为吃得比以前多而发胖，**所以我们不能把一切都归咎于**现代发明。（not, the, eat, blame, because, have, for, on, however, inventions, than, so, should, we, more, everything, weight, past, they, people, food, also, modern, in, put）

_____
_____
_____
_____

3.【话题引入句】电子信息和电子邮件改变了我们的社会生活，改变了我们与朋友的沟通方式。【立场表达句：转折/强烈反对】**然而，根本不能肯定我们的社交生活会因此而变差。**（communicate, we, our, and, as, with, the, lives, way, our, a, however, are, electronic, at, not, our, that, lives, friends, and, changed, result, it, worse, messaging, email, is, have, social, certain, all, social）

_____
_____
_____
_____

4.【立场表达句：强烈反对观点】**我完全不同意问题中的说法，我坚信，**现代通信大大改善了人们的社会生活。 (in, lives, statement, people's, social, modern, question, greatly, improved, believe, the, with, disagree, firmly, communications, I, and, have, that, the, entirely)

_____
_____
_____
_____

5. 颜色**当然**是影响人们的东西。在家庭生活中，人们对消费品的选择，很多都是基于颜色的。**然而，我认为，**在公共建筑中，人们有其他的关注点，受周围色彩搭配的影响较小。

(people, that, people, based, their, to, colour, lives, people, argue, is, and, on, colour, are, of, that, with, scheme, their, less, home, by, in, goods, regard, are, have, influences, in, colour, preoccupations, choices, public, the, consumer, something, certainly, however, I, other, many, make, would, affected, surrounding, buildings)

_____
_____
_____
_____

例题 3 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS C1 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 2)

Psychologists have known for many years that colour can affect how people feel. For this reason, attention should be given to colour schemes when decorating places such as offices and hospitals.
How true is this statement?

审题练习

（1）colour scheme 是指（例如室内设计中的）配色吗？

（2）你是否认同颜色在所有环境中都会影响人们的情绪？

（3）你是否认同在装饰办公室和办公室等场所时需要注意选取的颜色?

（4）本话题如何分情况讨论?

写作练习

总起段：2-3 句。对话题的全部方面表明立场，可以完全认同、完全反对、部分认同。使用前两篇范文中的观点表达。不能照抄题目句子或超过两个连续用词。建议 40 字左右。

_____
_____
_____
_____

主体段 1：根据 _____（例如地点）因素分段讨论颜色对建筑物的重要性。本段先介绍情况 A _____（例如 office）。3 个句子，第 1 句为主旨句，介绍情况 A 的主旨；第 2-3 句为展开细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等。建议 60 字左右。

_____
_____
_____
_____

主体段 2：本段介绍情况 B _____（例如 hospital）。3 个句子，第 1 句为主旨句，介绍情况 A 的主旨；第 2-3 句为展开细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等。建议 60 字左右。

_____
_____
_____
_____

主体段 3：本段讨论颜色是否对人的感觉产生影响。可以认同，可以反驳，或认为需要分情况讨论。3 个句子；第 1 句为主旨句，表明态度；第 2-3 句为展开细节，可解释原因、结果或分情况讨论等。建议 60 字左右。

_____
_____
_____
_____

总结段：2 个句子。重申立场。使用前两篇范文中的观点表达。建议 40 字左右。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

自查表

☐ 审题完整正确，识别三个核心概念（颜色、室内装潢、公共空间）。

☐ 细节内容能够完整体现上述概念，没有跑偏（例如论述重点偏向家庭空间）。

☐ 对话题内容分情况讨论（例如不同的公共空间类型）。

☐ 总起段没有照抄原题句子或连续两个以上实义词。

☐ 总起段使用了课上讲练的句型组合。

☐ 全文字数达到 250。

☐ 排查用词和语法错误。

范文（语言难度：进阶）

Colour is certainly something that influences people. In their home lives, many of the choices people make, with regard to consumer goods, are based on colour. However, I would argue that in public buildings, people have other preoccupations and are less affected by their surrounding colour scheme.

The colour of an office, for instance, is far less important than a home. Offices are places where people work, and what matters there is that equipment or technology is functioning well, that meetings have been organised and targets are being met. Employees do not care about whether their office walls are pink or green.

Obviously no one would choose to paint an office black or such a bright colour that it distracts people from their work. That is just common sense. If there is a change in décor, staff might react to it initially, but it soon becomes part of the background. Ultimately, people are too involved in what they are doing to be influenced by colour.

Similarly, hospital patients are unaware of the colours around them. Instead, they are concerned about factors such as the quality of healthcare they receive and the qualifications and experience of their doctors. For while a dirty hospital or poor nursing might threaten their recovery, a pastel-coloured ward will not.

What is more, psychologists' ideas about colour and its effect on health are not reliable. While some have argued that pastels are better because they calm people down, others suggest that lively colours are best because they make people happier.

This all leads me to the conclusion that although colour has a significant role to play in our lives on a personal level, that is where its influence ends. In most public places, we are concentrating on other, more important matters and colour has little impact on us.

拓展练习：信息点关系判断

考生回忆	逻辑关系
20190112 When new towns are planned, it is <u>more important</u> to develop public parks and sports facilities <u>than</u> shopping centres for people to spend their free time in. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较
20190119 More and more people are reading news online, but newspapers are still the main source of news for most people. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20190216 Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	因果
20190302 Employers should give their staff at least a 4-week holiday a year to make employees better at their jobs. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	建议
20190309 As part of education, students should spend a period of time studying and living in a different county to learn language and culture. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20190323 Once children start school, teachers have more influence on their intellectual and social development than parents do. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	

考生回忆	逻辑关系
20190504 As technology is used more in the workplace, some people tend to believe that young people can find jobs more easily than older people. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20190511 Some people think most problems are caused by the overpopulation. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20190613 Individuals can do nothing to improve the environment; only governments and large companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20190718 Restoration of old buildings in major cities in the world costs significant government's expenditure. This money should be used in new housing and road development instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20190831 Some people claim that public museums and art galleries will not be needed because people can see historical objects and works of art by using a computer. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20190914 It is a natural process for animal species to become extinct (e.g. dinosaurs, dodos). There is no reason why people should stop this from happening. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20191010 The best way to reduce crime committed by young adults is to teach parents parenting skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20191019 The international community should take action immediately to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels such as gas and oil. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20191026 Some people think that companies and private individuals should pay to clear up the pollution they produce while the government should not pay for it. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20191116 Although the family have a powerful influence on children 's life, the influence outside from home is a bigger part for his/her development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20191123 In modern age, some people think it is unnecessary to teach children the skill of handwriting. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	
20191130 In modern world, it is no longer necessary to use animals for food or use animal products, for instance, clothing and medicines. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	

评分标准：TASK RESPONSE 写作任务回应情况

Band score	Description
7	• addresses all parts of the task 回应各部分写作任务 • presents a clear position throughout the response 回应写作任务过程中始终呈现一个清晰的观点 • presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalise and/or supporting ideas may lack focus 呈现、发展主要论点并就其进行论证，但有时出现过于一概而论的倾向及/或论点缺乏重点的倾向
6	• addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others 回应了各部分写作任务，但某些部分的论证可能比其他部分更为充分 • presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive 提出了一个切题的观点，尽管各种结论有时不甚清晰或重复 • presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear 提出了多个相关的主要论点，但某些论点可能未能充分展开进行论证或不甚清晰

5	• addresses the task only partially; the format may be inappropriate in places 仅回应了部分写作任务；写作格式有时在某些地方不甚恰当 • expresses a position but the development is not always clear and there may be no conclusions drawn 表述了一个观点，但展开论证过程未能保持一贯清晰，且可能缺乏结论 • presents some main ideas but these are limited and not sufficiently developed; there may be irrelevant detail 提出一些主要论点但十分有限，且未能充分展开论证；有时出现无关细节

课后测（扫码答题）

第二节

学习要点

主体段句型、四段论结构、优缺比较题型、问题解决题型、社会和政府话题、评分标准之连贯与衔接

课前测（扫码答题）

题型：DO THE ADVANTAGES OUTWEIGH THE DISADVANTAGES？

例题 1 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 6)

Buying things on the Internet, such as books, air tickets and groceries, is becoming more and more popular.

Do the advantages of shopping in this way outweigh the disadvantages?

范文（语言难度：中等）

It is becoming increasingly common for people to go online to buy what they need rather than going to a shop or travel agent to do so. Although there are some dangers and disadvantages to internet shopping, I believe that the convenience often outweighs any drawbacks. There are two main dangers and disadvantages to buying things on the Internet. The one that attracts the most publicity is the problem of internet fraud. Unless the website is secure, hackers may be able to copy your credit card details and steal your money. A further disadvantage is that you cannot examine what you are buying until after you have bought it. This means you may sometimes buy something that you do not really want. On the other hand, shopping for certain things on the Internet has several points in its favour. The main one is its convenience. People who want to compare products and prices can look at all this information on a website without having to go from shop to shop. Also, they can make their purchases at any time of day or night and from any part of the world. The other advantage is that because internet companies do not need a shop, the products which they sell are often cheaper. All in all, I think that the advantages of using the internet for buying things such as books, computers and air tickets are greater than the disadvantages. However, someone that wants to buy clothes should visit shops

because they need to see and touch them before buying them, and I would not recommend purchasing them online.

范文分析

（1）请给文章分段。

（2）主体段中，按照什么原则确定先写优点还是缺点？

（3）主体段中句子的数量和功能是？

（4）主体段中分论点按照什么原则排列？用什么语言进行标记？

（5）主体段的细节句，分别使用了原因、结果、条件和举例的方式。请列出这四个具体功能短语。

（6）立场表达需要明确指出什么？

例题 2 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 6)

Some suggest that young people should take a job for a few years between school and university.

Discuss what the advantages and disadvantages might be for people who do this.

审题练习

（1）先工作几年再上大学有什么优点？起码列出两个。

（2）给每个优点列出一条原因、结果、条件或例子。

（3）先工作几年再上大学有什么缺点？起码列出两个。

（4）给每个缺点列出一条原因、结果、条件或例子。

（5）是否要求评价 outweigh？

（6）是否可以从学生、政府、企业等角度分情况讨论？

习作分析

T 同学：There are two main dangers and disadvantages to find a job for people who are only students. The one that influences the younger is the problem of lacking experience and knowledge. They may only find a low-pay job because the educational background of them may be unsatisfactory. A further disadvantage is that people may forget what they have learned in the past and it is hard to pick up the knowledge that they mastered in the high school or junior school.

C 同学：There are two main risks of finding a work rather than enter university directly. Firstly, young people who take a job before college may be hit by the strong competition from work. This means that they are lack of theoretical knowledge and practice experience from university so most of them will be in a weak position in such crucial competition. As a result, it is likely for them to lose self-confidence after several frustrations. Another disadvantage is that if the young people are accustomed to the working life, it must be difficult for them to change their life to the relatively regulated environment in campus. What I mean is that they are likely to refuse coming back to the university to get more knowledge that can arm themselves in the future, and it has unfavorable impact on the development of our society.

找出以上两个段落在内容、结构方面不合理的地方，并进行修改。

范文（语言难度：中等）

It has become more and more popular for students to work for a period of time rather than going straight to university. There are advantages to this, but I feel that it is also a risk and could lead to some problems.

One of the obvious disadvantages of getting a job is that you may find that you cannot get a university place at a later stage. This is because there may be a lot of competition for places, and the longer you wait, the harder it

may be to get one. You could even find that the course you want has been changed or dropped.

Another disadvantage is that you can lose the habit of studying. For example, school students are trained to use a range of study skills, which help them achieve academic success. However, if you are not using these skills regularly, it is easy to forget them. This could make university life much harder.

On the other hand, there are several advantages to getting a job. The first is that you can become independent. For example, people who earn their own money can afford to rent their own apartment. In addition, some of the money can be saved and used to pay for university fees. Another advantage is that working gives you some time to think about what you would really like to study. This is very useful if you are unsure about your future career.

Overall, I think there are arguments for and against the idea of working between school and university. The important thing is to be aware of these issues and choose the path that suits your personal situation.

范文分析

（1）总起段的立场表达句，用什么句型指出存在优缺点但不作 outweigh 评价？

（2）本文中缺点分为两个段落分别介绍，而优点部分只有一个段落，是否意味作者立场是缺大于优？

（3）本文中缺点分为两个段落分别介绍，而优点部分只有一个段落，是否不够平衡？

（4）摘录主体段里优缺点分论点句型。

（5）摘录主体段里细节展开句型。

例题 3 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS C1 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 6)

Information technology enables many people to do their work outside their workplace (e.g. at home, when travelling, etc.).
Do the benefits of this mobility outweigh the disadvantages?

写作练习

总起段：2-3 句。引入话题、对优缺点表明立场，可以选择优大于缺、缺大于优。使用前两

篇范文中的立场表达。不能照抄题目句子或超过两个连续用词。建议 40 字左右。

主体段 1：根据已经选定的立场（优大于缺或缺大于优），先分析与立场相反的方向内容（优点 / 缺点）。5 个句子，第 1 句为主旨句，指出话题有若干优点/缺点；第 2 句介绍第一个理由，注意使用形容词最高级（例如 the biggest advantage）或类似表达（例如 the main benefit）标记其重要性最高的特征；第 3 句是细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等；第 3 句介绍第二个理由，使用 another、further 等标记其重要性较低的特征；第 5 句是细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等。建议 100 字左右。

主体段 2：分析与立场相同的方向内容（优点 / 缺点）。5 个句子，第 1 句为主旨句，指出话题有若干优点/缺点；第 2 句介绍第一个理由，注意使用形容词最高级（例如 the biggest advantage）或类似表达（例如 the main benefit）标记其重要性最高的特征；第 3 句是细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等；第 3 句介绍第二个理由，使用 another、further 等标记其重要性较低的特征；第 5 句是细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等。建议 100 字左右。

总结段：2 个句子。重申立场。使用前两篇范文中的观点表达。建议 40 字左右。

范文（语言难度：进阶）

Mobile technology has become an integral part of our lives, and the existence of mobile phones, laptops and iPads has altered the way many people work. While there are distinct advantages to this, it is important to guard against overuse and possible detrimental effects on health and relationships.

One of the biggest benefits of mobile technology is that people no longer have to work in an office. In fact, many businesses now permit their staff to work from home on some days of the week. This is particularly helpful for busy parents; it can reduce stress levels and help people manage their daily lives better.

Another benefit for many people and businesses is that work can continue outside the office. Phone calls can be made almost anywhere and documents can be read or written on public transport or in cafes. This is extremely beneficial for people who have long trips to work.

Despite the advantages mentioned above, care must be taken to ensure that the convenience of 'teleworking' does not lead to more hours on the job and less time spent doing exercise or being with friends and family. No one would deny that it is wonderful to be able to work from home, but a person who spends too much time on their computer may find that their health suffers in the long run.

Similarly, anyone who enjoys the benefits of working on public transport needs to make sure that they consider other people around them. In my city, there are notices that warn travellers not to talk loudly on their phones; in others, there are mobile-free carriages on trains because companies have had so many complaints.

On the whole, most people profit from the use of mobile technology, and there are obvious advantages to its use. However, we need to keep an eye on how much we rely on this resource, otherwise the disadvantages will be greater for everyone.

主体段句型：优缺比较题型

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题型：PROBLEM AND SOLUTIONS

例题 1 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B1 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 8)

Some people say that tourism has many negative effects on the countries that people travel to.

How true is this statement? What can tourists do to reduce the harmful effects of tourism on local cultures and environments?

范文（语言难度：基础）

Some countries rely on tourism, as it is their main industry. These countries receive large numbers of tourists and have to provide many facilities for them. This brings money into the economy and creates jobs, but it can also cause problems.

In my opinion, one of the worst effects of tourism is the presence of large crowds of people in streets and areas of beauty. When this happens, local people can find it difficult to do things they want to do. Also, the appearance of their home city or village can change so much that they feel they have lost their identity.

Another disadvantage of tourism is that tourists do not usually worry about environmental issues. If trees have been cut down to build hotels, this does not matter to them. If their children drop litter, they may not do anything about it. However, these problems can be very worrying for people who live in the area all the time.

Generally, I think there are positive things that tourists can do. Firstly, they can think about where they go on holiday and avoid places that are already overcrowded. Secondly, they should read something about their holiday destination before they leave. This will help them understand the people and culture better. Lastly, they should try to look after the area they stay in and observe the rules there.

Overall, I believe tourism has many benefits for everyone. However, it is important that people still think about protecting tourist locations and reducing the undesirable impacts of tourist behaviour.

范文分析

（1）文章里可以写旅游业带来的优点吗？

（2）文章里面可以写政府采取措施解决问题吗？

（3）介绍问题部分（第 2、3 段）使用了什么主旨句型？

（4）介绍解决方法部分（第 4 段）使用了什么主旨句型？

（5）介绍解决方法部分（第 4 段）细节部分使用了什么句型？

（6）总起段是否提及解决问题？

（7）总结段是否提及解决问题？

例题 2 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 2)

Many children these days have an unhealthy lifestyle. Both schools and parents are responsible for solving this problem.

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

审题练习

（1）现今儿童的生活方式的什么方面不健康？

（2）学校可以采取什么解决方法？

（3）家庭可以采取什么解决方法？

（4）学校和家庭在应对同一个方面时，可以采取的方法有何异同？

（5）分段是否只能按照问题一段、解决一段的逻辑？

（6）总起段是否需要写解决问题？

（7）总结段是否需要写解决问题？

习作分析

Y 同学：In my opinion ,schools and parents are obligation for coping with this issue. In actual fact, most youngsters spend over half of their time in campus, so the school authorities are in charge of making students have a healthy lifestyle. First, teachers can organize a lecture about healthy life to explain why and how to have a fit life. Second, the outdoor classes can be increased. It will be a great chance for teenagers boost their physical strength. Third, school can try to give less homework that enables kids to relax. On the other hand, parents also play an important role on solving children's health matters. At weekends, the family numbers can organize a family trip to have some exercises outside. Similarly, in our country, a number of parents sign up an interest-oriented sport class for their kids. This is also a helpful way for improving people's physical health.

找出以上段落在内容、结构方面不合理的地方，并进行修改。

范文（语言难度：中等）

Nowadays, children have many more opportunities to lead a healthy life than in the past because generally they live in hygienic surroundings and have plenty to eat. However, modern lifestyles mean that many children spend long hours in front of the television or computers, do not take a great deal of exercise and eat an unbalanced diet.

I believe both parents and schools can do a lot to remedy this situation. Parents should limit the time that children spend sitting down and should encourage them to take more exercise. They could, for example, play sports with them at the weekend. Schools also should include regular exercise in their timetables, with activities such as physical education and compulsory sports.

As far as diet is concerned, both parents and schools should provide children with a range of foods which include plenty of vegetables and fruit and only small amounts of fat. If children are brought up on a healthy diet, they learn responsible eating habits and this, combined with plenty of physical activity, helps them to grow into healthy adults.

On the other hand, I think that governments and health authorities have a responsibility to teach people how to create a healthy lifestyle for children. This can be done, for example, by broadcasting programmes about healthy eating on television, or by giving courses to new parents on how to bring up their children.

In conclusion, I believe that governments can encourage and help by giving information to people. However, the responsibility for bringing up children with a good healthy lifestyle lies with the people who are in regular contact with them, in other words their parents and their teachers.

主体段句型：问题解决题型

_____

_____

_____

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_____

1.【分论点句】找工作的**一个明显的弊端就是**，你可能会发现你在后期无法获得大学的名额。【细节句：解释原因】**这是因为**名额的竞争可能会很激烈，你等待的时间越长，可能就越难得到一个名额。 （competition, the, lot, find, job, to, the, disadvantages, you, a, a, wait, cannot, that, obvious, it, at, of, place, you, university, may, may, because, and, of, is, that, of, you, getting, harder, longer, places, for, get, be, stage, may, the, be, one, there, a, one, this, later, get, a, is）

_____

_____

2.【分论点句】**在我看来，**旅游带来的**一个最坏的影响就是**在街道和美景区出现大量的人群。【细节句：说明条件】**当这种情况发生时，**当地人会发现很难做他们想做的事情。

 （tourism, of, can, they, is, it, beauty, presence, difficult, to, do, worst, local, streets, and, opinion, to, crowds, of, my, the, happens, areas, of, find, effects, one, of, do, in, the, of, things, want, when, people, people, in, large, this）

_____

_____

3.【主旨句】我相信家长和学校都**可以做很多事情来补救这种情况**。家长应限制孩子坐着的时间，鼓励他们多做运动。【细节句：承接词移位】**例如，**周末可以和他们一起做运动。

（sports, and, with, and, they, limit, a, should, both, believe, exercise, that, play, situation, down, example, schools, the, remedy, for, at, take, to, should, I, them, parents, could, to, time, more, do, spend, lot, can, weekend, them, sitting, children, encourage, parents, this, the）

4.【主旨句】各国政府在本国**需要做的是**鼓励可持续的建筑做法，限制城市发展，减少导致全球变暖的人类活动。 （is, sustainable, contribute, growth, urban, to, human, practices, limit, global, and, what, building, own, warming, do, governments, encourage, to, reduce, to, which, in, countries, their, need, activities）

例题 3（SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS C1 STUDENT'S BOOK WRITING REFERENCE）

Recent research has confirmed that human activity has become the greatest threat to plant and animal life.
Why do you think this has happened? How can we reduce our impact on the natural world?

审题练习

（1）是否可以表明人类活动并不是最大威胁？
（2）是否必须解释问题的成因？
（3）问题的成因有哪些方面？起码构思两个
（4）哪些人群/组织应该负责解决问题？起码构思两类
（5）解决问题的具体方法有哪些？起码构思两个

写作练习

总起段：2-3 句。引入话题、指出存在问题。使用前两篇范文中的功能表达。不能照抄题目句子或超过两个连续用词。建议 40 字左右。

主体段 1：介绍存在问题背后的原因有哪些方面。5 个句子，第 1 句为主旨句，指出问题有

若干来源；第 2 句介绍第一个原因，注意使用形容词最高级（例如 the biggest advantage）或类似表达（例如 the main cause）标记其重要性最高的特征；第 3 句是细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等；第 3 句介绍第二个原因，使用 another、further 等标记其重要性较低的特征；第 5 句是细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等。建议 100 字左右。

主体段 2：提出解决方法。5 个句子，第 1 句为主旨句，指出有若干解决方法或若干人群需要负责解决；第 2 句介绍第一种解决方法；第 3 句是细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等；第 3 句介绍第 2 种解决方法；第 5 句是细节，可解释原因、结果或举例等。建议 100 字左右。

总结段：2 个句子。重申立场（解决问题的必要性）。使用前两篇范文中的功能表达。建议 40 字左右。

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_____
_____
_____

自查表

☐ 文章完整回答了问题的两个部分，且两个部分的细节展开篇幅大致相当。

☐ 每个主体段的开头都有主旨句（使用课上分析的模版句型）概括段落主旨。

☐ 主体段的第一个分论点句使用形容词最高级，表明重要性高所以排列在前；而不是使用单调的句首副词 firstly。

☐ 承接手段书面化，包括避免口头表达、将承接短语从句首移动到主谓之间等。

☐ 通过代词回指、同义替换、上下义词等手段，避免用词重复。

☐ 全文字数达到 250。

☐ 排查用词和语法错误。

范文（语言难度：进阶）

There can be no doubt that human beings have been responsible for loss of wildlife. While we tend to exploit the natural world for our own purposes, some of our ancestors understood their relationship with other species much better. I would argue that it is this sense of harmony with nature that we need to recapture.

One of the main reasons why certain species of wildlife have become threatened is loss of habitat. As the population of the world has grown, humans have claimed increasingly large areas of land for the construction of homes and cities. An inevitable result has been the removal of plants and trees and the destruction of animal territories.

Increasing urban development has, in turn, led to global warming, which is another contributing factor. Temperature and rainfall are critical to the survival of wildlife. Global warming has resulted in a shift in weather patterns, resulting in drought, flooding and heatwaves, all of which have taken their toll on the natural world.

So what can be done? I believe that the problem has to be tackled on a number of levels. As individuals, we should ensure that we treat the countryside with respect, avoid activities that harm animal life and, if possible, participate in projects or donate to charities that work to protect the world around us.

However, it seems that the real work has to be done on a national and international level. What governments need to do in their own countries is to encourage sustainable building practices, limit urban growth and reduce human activities which contribute to global warming. But they also need to sign up to treaties that enable nations to collaborate in the protection of the world's diverse species. After all, we cannot live without our flora and fauna.

Many of the threats to plant and animal life are a direct result of human activity, so it is now time to redress the situation. If we do not do this, we may be the next species to become endangered.

范文分析

（1）文章的主体段部分是如何划分的？

（2）描述问题部分的主旨句使用了什么句型？

（3）描述问题部分细节句子使用了哪些因果表达？

（4）描述解决部分的主旨句使用了什么句型？

（5）描述解决部分细节句子使用了哪些建议/要求表达？

评分标准：COHERENCE AND COHESION 连贯与衔接

Band score	Description
7	• logically organises information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout 符合逻辑地组织信息及论点；清晰的行文推进发展贯穿全文

	• uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use 恰当地使用一系列衔接手段，尽管有时使用不足或过多
	• presents a clear central topic within each paragraph 每个段落均有一个清晰的中心主题
6	• arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression 连贯地组织信息及论点，总体来说，能清晰地推进行文发展
	• uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical 有效地使用衔接手段，但句内及/或句间的衔接有时有误或过于机械
	• may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately 有时无法保持一贯清晰或恰当地使用指代
	• uses paragraphing, but not always logically 使用段落写作，但未能保持段落间的逻辑
5	• presents information with some organisation but there may be a lack of overall progression 有一定组织性地呈现信息，但总体来说有时缺乏清晰的总体行文推进
	• makes inadequate, inaccurate or over-use of cohesive devices 衔接手段不足、不准确或过度使用
	• may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution 由于指代和替换不足显得行文重复
	• may not write in paragraphs, or paragraphing may be inadequate 没有使用段落写作，或者分段不足

课后测（扫码答题）

第三节

学习要点

总结段句型、多方观点题型、五段论和四段论异同、教育和文化话题、评分标准之词汇资源、写作流程注意事项

课前测（扫码答题）

题型：DISCUSS BOTH THESE VIEWS AND GIVE YOUR OWN OPINION.

例题 1 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 8)

Some people argue that fashion items cost too much money. Others say that this is acceptable because fashion is an important part of life.
Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

范文（语言难度：中等）

Throughout history, people have always been interested in fashion. When you read magazines these days, you see many advertisements for the latest fashions, and some of these are very expensive. So, is this a good thing?

Some people say that prices should be lower in shops, and I can understand their point of view. Before youngsters start work, they depend on their parents for money. Although many parents are not wealthy, they are often pressurised into buying things like designer jeans for their children. After they have started earning money, young adults can still find it hard to afford fashionable clothes because they are saving up for other items.

However, there are other people who say they are happy to pay for designer clothes. Teenagers look forward to doing this when they have their own income. Celebrities have plenty of money, so they might say that they do not worry about how much clothes cost. They know they need to look after their image while they are famous. Surely fashion designers would also argue that the cost is fine. According to people in the fashion business, you cannot criticise until you have

seen how hard it is to be original and set new trends.

Personally, I think the question depends on how important fashion is for you. If you are not interested in fashion, you needn't spend a lot of money because these days there are many clothes shops around. On the other hand, if you like to look good, you have to buy fewer clothes and pay more money for them.

Although clothes have become quite expensive, I think there is enough choice these days for everyone. Parents just have to be strict with children about what they can afford, and people have to buy within their budget.

范文分析

（1）总起段是否表明了立场？

（2）总结段是否表明了立场？

（3）第 2、3 段引入话题双方的立场，使用了什么主旨句？

（4）第 2、3 段的细节部分是如何展开讨论的？

（5）作者为什么在第 4 段另外介绍自己的观点？

（6）如何避免个人观点段与上文内容重复？

例题 2 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 8)

Some organisations believe that their employees should dress smartly. Others value quality of work above appearance.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

审题练习

（1）什么机构要求员工着装整洁漂亮？起码构思两种。

（2）相关机构的具体情况、理由是什么？

（3）什么机构不要求员工着装整洁漂亮？起码构思两种。

（4）相关机构的具体情况、理由是什么？

（5）如果不认同双方观点，个人观点段可以按照什么思路进行写？

（6）如果认同其中一方观点，分段方式有何区别？

习作分析

F 同学：First of all, for some person who are professionals, such as doctors or lawyers, wearing suits is of great importance. According to psychological survey, dressing cleanly can make them more convincing, when they need to persuade others to do something or take medicines. Therefore, it is a suitable way to let their visitors trust them. Additionally, dressing smartly also has a special meaning for common people. Workers can feel more confident through their attractive dressing and it's contribute to their works. This is because individual's emotion can easily influenced by appearance.

H 同学：On the other hand, other people think that dress still has some weakness, it is not suitable for all people, formal clothes make people uncomfortable because most dress are closed or inelastic, then they may reduce work performance because they can feel very hot. I think some jobs needn't dress smartly because they do not need to face customer, such as officer and cleaner. They always work in the company.

找出以上段落在内容、结构方面不合理的地方，并进行修改。

范文（语言难度：中等）

选词填空

> a. formality, b. appearance, c. informal, d. shabby, e. uniforms, f. dressed, g. image

Although personal (1) _____ has become quite important in the business environment, I think there is enough flexibility these days for different companies. Employees just have to consider the (2) _____ of the occasion and choose appropriate outfits accordingly.

Traditionally, people who work in offices have worn smart clothes to work. No one thought about changing this until a few companies brought out a 'casual clothes' policy. Now suits have become less common in some organisations; but is it wise to allow employees to wear casual clothes?

Insurance companies that have a strong public image would argue that they need to have smart employees in order to promote their products. Before they meet a client, sales people often check their (3) _____ because they know that customers will not buy things from them if they are badly dressed. Some banks and airlines are so concerned about image that they provide (4) _____ for their staff. Personally, I think this is a good idea. When someone is doing business, jeans and T-shirts just seem too casual.

On the other hand, if you work in an IT company and you never go out, do you need to dress well? A technician might argue that the important thing is how well they do their job, not what they wear. But after a visitor has seen a (5) _____ employee in the office, they might decide to take their business to another firm.

When I was a student, I thought that clothes did not matter. Now that I have left college and started working in a company, I think that I should take pride in my work. If I am (6) _____ well, I feel more efficient, and that may even improve my work.

I would conclude that being smart is important. Some employees may say they feel unhappy about this, but they can easily change and wear something more (7) _____ when they have left work. The office is a different environment.

总结段

表明立场/回应题目

拓展句

总结段不应包含以下内容

1.【立场表达句：批判性观点】**虽然**衣服已经变得相当昂贵，**但我认为**现在每个人都有足够的选择。家长只要对孩子严格控制自己的经济能力，大家要在自己的预算范围内购买。

例题 3 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 WRITING REFERENCE)

Some people find history a fascinating subject. Others say it is dull and has no place in modern life.
Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

审题练习

（1）什么人群会认为历史很有趣？
（2）他们会分别给出什么理由？
（3）什么人群会认为历史很无聊？
（4）他们会分别给出什么理由？
（5）你是否认同其中一方观点？

写作练习

总起段：2-3 句。对话题的全部方面表明立场，可以完全认同其中一方观点、 或不认同双方观点（本练习结构属于后者）。使用前两篇范文中的观点表达。不能照抄题目句子或超过两个连续用词。建议 40 字左右。

2.【立场表达句：一边倒观点】**我的结论是，**穿着得体很重要。有些员工可能会说，他们对此感到不高兴，但他们可以很容易地改变，在下班后穿一些更不正式的衣服。办公室的环境是不一样的。

3.【立场表达句：批判性立场】**在我看来，这是一个遗憾。**每个人都应该对过去感兴趣，因为是它造就了现在的我们，**然而，有时候我们不得不接受**人们喜欢和不喜欢的东西，历史就是一个例子。

主体段 1：介绍其中一方观点。3 个句子，第 1 句为主旨句；第 2-3 句为展开细节，可解释两种不同具体人群的看法和理由等。建议 60 字左右。

主体段 2：介绍另外一方观点。3 个句子，第 1 句为主旨句；第 2-3 句为展开细节，可解释两种不同具体人群的看法和理由等。建议 60 字左右。

主体段 3：本段介绍作者的观点（并不完全认同双方）。3 个句子，第 1 句为主旨句，提出需要从 X 角度分情况讨论；第 2-3 句为展开细节，对两种具体情况分别给出看法。建议 60 字左右。

总结段：2 个句子。表明/重申立场。使用前两篇范文中的观点表达。建议 40 字左右。

自查表

☐ 各个主体段分别针对各方观点展开讨论，篇幅大致平衡。

☐ 总起总结段呈现立场和分段思路一致（平衡-五段论；一边倒-四段论）。

☐ 主体段的开头安排恰当的主旨句（模仿课上分析的范文，人群名称笼统）。

☐ 主体段的细节句对具体人群情况和观点展开讨论（人群名称具体化）。

☐ 个人观点在主体段里得到充分展开（承接表达也对个人观点进行清晰标记）。

☐ 总结段立场句模仿课上分析的范文风格（主句表明/重申立场+让步状语从句呈现话题争议或对方观点）。

☐ 话题词汇尽量减少重复。

☐ 全文字数达到 250。

☐ 排查用词和语法错误。

范文（语言难度：中等）

People do not all feel the same about history. For some people, it is very interesting and they like seeing old things and talking about how different life once was. For others, it is just a boring subject. Personally, I think the past is very interesting and there is a lot we can learn from it.

Historians often talk about how people lived long ago because it shows us the society has moved forward. For example, whereas one person may have taken a week to make a pair of trousers in the 18th century, we can now make hundreds of pairs over the same period of time. They believe this is important evidence of human progress.

Many tourists really enjoy going to museums when they visit other countries. There, they see objects from centuries ago. For example, my country is well known for its beautiful arts and crafts, and we see these as cultural treasures. Other people like reading about inventors or travellers. All these types of people would say that history is a wonderful subject.

On the other hand, not everyone agrees with their views. Youngsters in particular feel that the past is too far away to think about. They are more interested in the future and in how things will change. For them, going to a museum can be very boring because they feel no connection with the exhibits, while reading about history seems meaningless.

In my view, this is a pity. Everyone should have an interest in the past because it has made us what we are now. however, sometimes we just have to accept that people like and dislike things, and one example is history.

范文分析

（1）总起段是否表明了作者的立场？

（2）总结段是否归纳了双方/三方观点，并重申立场？

（3）三个主体段分别论述了哪方观点？

（4）纵观本文内容，是否全面回应了题目的要求？

评分标准：LEXICAL RESOURCE 词汇丰富程度	
Band score	**Description**

7	• uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision 使用足够的词汇，体现一定灵活性及准确性 • uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation 使用不常见词汇，对语体及搭配有一定认识 • may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation 在选择用词、拼写及/或构词方面可能偶尔出现错误
6	• uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task 使用足够的词汇开展写作任务 • attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy 试图使用不常用词汇，但有时使用不准确 • makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication 在拼写及/或构词方面有错误，但不影响交流
5	• use a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task 使用词汇范围有限，但能达到进行写作任务的最低限度 • may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader 在拼写及/或构词方面可能出现明显的错误，且可能会对读者造成一定的阅读困难

课后测（扫码答题）

第四节

学习重点

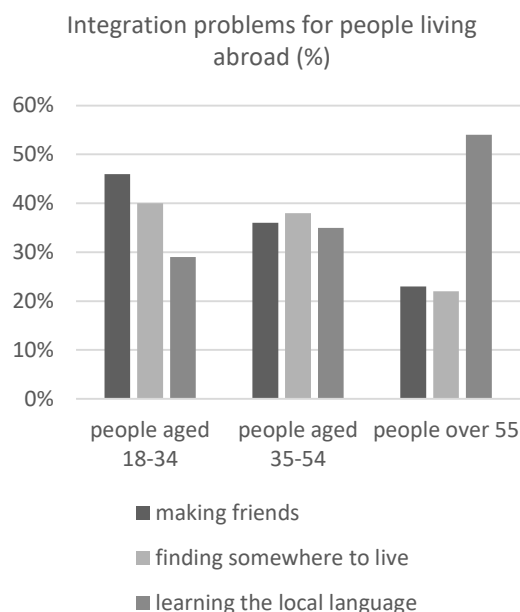小作文综述段句型、静态图和动态图题型核心要求、单项数据之间的比较、主要特征的挑选和呈现、评分标准之任务完成

课前测（扫码答题）

题型：静态图

例题 1 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 1)

The chart below shows information about the problems people have when they go to live in other countries.

Integration problems for people living abroad (%)

- ■ making friends
- ■ finding somewhere to live
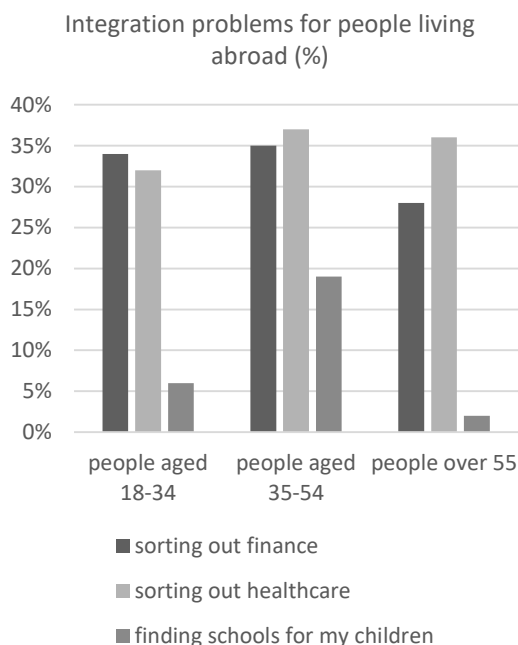- ■ learning the local language

范文（语言难度：中等）

选词填空

> all, much lower, much higher, easier, the most problematic, even fewer, only, the greatest, the second most significant

The chart shows the difficulties people have when they move to a new country and how the problems vary according to people's ages.

(1) _____ problem for young people aged 18 to 34 is forming friendships, a problem experienced by 46 percent of the people in this age group. However, (2) _____ 36 percent of 35-to 54-year-olds find it hard to make friends, while (3) _____ people over 55 (23 percent) have this problem.

Fifty-four percent of the older age group find learning to speak the local language (4) _____. In comparison, the youngest age group finds this (5) _____, and the percentage who have problems learning the language is (6) _____, at 29 percent.

In contrast to their language-learning difficulties, only 22 percent of people in the oldest age group have trouble finding accommodation. However, this is (7) _____ problem for the other two age groups with 39 to 40 percent of the people in each group finding it hard.

In general, (8) _____ age groups experience the same problems to some extent. but the percentage of older people who find language learning difficult is (9) _____ than the others.

例题 2 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 1)

The chart below shows information about the problems people have when they go to live in other countries.

Integration problems for people living abroad (%)

审题练习

（1）三种问题总量上有什么相似性？

（2）三种问题总量上有什么差异？

（3）三个年龄段总量有什么相似性？

（4）三个年龄段总量有什么差异？

（5）三个年龄段在同一问题上有什么相似性？

（6）三个年龄段在同一问题上有什么区别？

习作分析

同学：

C 同学：Frist of all, sorting out healthcare become the middle age groups (people aged 35-54) the most important issue. More than 35 percent people think it important for them to have a reliable guarantee in health. And then followed by people over 55 (about 36 percent people) and people aged 18-34 (slightly over 30 percent people).

M 同学：In contrast to the problem with finding schools for their children, the most significant is less than 20% of the age of 35 to 54, which have trouble searching academic school to their childs. However, the smaller percentage for the other two age groups (6%,2%, respectively).

找出以上段落不合理的地方，并进行修改。

范文（语言难度：中等）

The chart shows three areas of difficulty people have when they move to another country and how these difficulties vary according to age.

The greatest problem for people of all ages is arranging medical care. Between 32 and 37 percent of all people find this a problem.

The second biggest problem is organising finances. Although only 29 percent of people over 55 are affected by this, 35 percent of the middle age group and 34 percent of the 18-34 age group experience difficulties in this area.

In contrast, fewer people have difficulties with education. While 19 percent of the 35-54 age group have trouble finding a suitable school for their children, the percentage of people in the other two age groups is much lower at 6 percent for the young age group and 3 percent for the 55s.

In general, all people experience problems to some extent. However, the percentage of the 35-54 age group who find their new arrangements difficult is slightly higher than the others, particularly in relation to education.
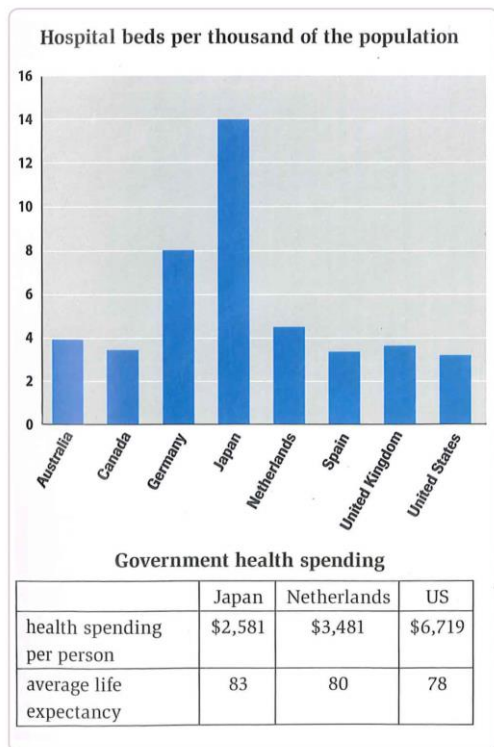
范文分析

（1）第二自然段的数据呈现中，为什么没有将数据从大到小依次介绍一遍？

（2）第三自然段的数据呈现中，为什么有两个数字在同一分句介绍，而另外一个数字在另一分句介绍？

（3）第四自然段的第一句有什么功能？

（4）综述段如何体现 2+1 的写作方法？

例题 3 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS C1 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 3)

The chart and table below give information about healthcare resources and life expectancy in different countries.

审题练习

（1）柱状图部分如何对数据进行分组呈现？

（2）表格部分应该按国家（横向）还是数据类型（纵向）分组介绍数据？

（3）柱状图和表格在内容上有何关系？

Hospital beds per thousand of the population

Government health spending

	Japan	Netherlands	US
health spending per person	$2,581	$3,481	$6,719
average life expectancy	83	80	78

写作练习

总起段：1 个句子，改写话题内容。使用前两篇范文中的相关句型表达。不能照抄题目句子或超过两个连续用词。建议 20 字左右。

主体段 1：介绍柱状图数据。2 个句子，第一句介绍排名第一和第二的数量，第二句概括余下数字。建议 40 字左右。

主体段 2：介绍表格中 health spending 数据。3 个句子，第一句作为总起，指明表格包含两种数据，第二句介绍明显突出的数量，第二句概括余下两个相近数字。建议 60 字左右。

主体段 3：介绍表格中 life expectancy 数据。1 个句子，归纳相近的数字。建议 20 字左右。

综述段：1 个句子。对柱状图和表格之间的相似性或差异进行概括。建议 20 字左右。

范文（语言难度：进阶）

The chart and table reveal some significant differences between the countries, with regard to health and medical care.

Looking at the chart, it can be seen that Japan provides by far the highest number of hospital beds, at 14 per thousand of the population. The second highest allocation is 8 per thousand in Germany, but this is little more than half the Japanese figure. On the other hand, the US, Spain, Canada and the UK provide the lowest numbers of hospital beds, at around 3 per thousand people. Dutch and Australian figures are only very slightly higher than this.

The table takes a closer look at funding and life expectancy in three of these countries. Although Japan has a much better life expectancy figure (83 years) than the other two countries, its government spends considerably less money on healthcare, contributing just $2,581 per person. In contrast, the US government allocates well over twice that amount, yet its citizens have a life expectancy of only 78 years. Meanwhile, Dutch people can expect to live to be 80, and the government spends $3,481 on each citizen.

Although the Japanese government contributes much less money to healthcare, there are far more beds available for patients, and people can expect to live longer there than in some other countries.

范文分析

综述段句型

应包含以下内容

_____

_____

_____

_____

不应包含以下内容

_____

_____

_____

_____

主体段：静态图

_____

_____

_____

_____

句型翻译

1.【分组信息作主语】从图中可以看出，**日本提供的病床数量是迄今为止最多的，**【介词短语呈现具体数量】每千人中有 14 张。（per, seen, Japan, can, beds, highest, 14, far, looking, of, that, hospital, it, at, provides, at, the, thousand, number, the, by, be, of, population, the, chart）

_____

_____

2.【具体数量作主语】相比之下，所有年龄段的未婚者**只有 21%至 22%的人**感到幸福，除了 65 岁及以上的人。这个年龄段明显不同，

（1）找出第二自然段中的比较用语。

（2）第三自然对表格数据进行介绍时，是按照国家还是数据类型分组介绍？

（3）综述段的内容体现了两图数据之间的整体相似性还是差异？

34%人感到幸福。 （65, all, difference, apart, to, there, a, in, percent, groups, 22, is, unmarried, in, happy, over, 34, of, with, percent, are, people, happy, age, aged, here, 21, and, only, significant, of, being, contrast, those, people, from）

_____

_____

_____

3.【排名信息作主语】**排名第二的**是表示自己关系良好的人--【具体数量作主语】这一比例从 2005 年的 26%下降到 2009 年的 22%。 （they, people, said, relationship, percentage, to, in, in, 2005, the, next, 2009, a, 22%, 26%, fell, highest, who, this, from, was, good, had）
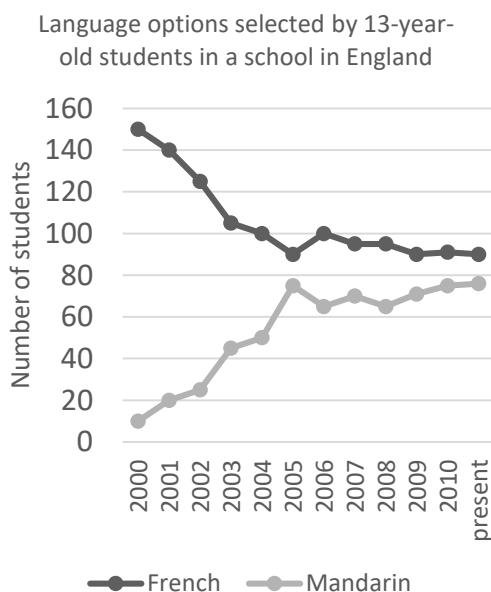
_____

_____

_____

4.【数量概括作主语】关于与同事的关系，这两年**大多数人**都表示关系非常好或良好，【分词状语呈现具体数据】非常好的数字从 63%上升到 70%。（both, good, either, the, rising, from, 70%, were, for, most, the, relationships, figure, 63%, or, very, very, good, years, people, concerning, again, with, in, co-workers, said, to, relationships, good）

5.【分组信息作主语、宾语呈现具体数量】自然灾害，如热带风暴，占灭绝的 7%，而其他自然影响则占 11.7%。（such, account, further, extinctions, other, a, disasters, percent, of, cause, natural, while, natural, 7, influences, 117, storms, percent, for, as, tropical）

题型：动态图

例题 1 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 3)

The graph below shows information about the languages that 13-year-old students in one school chose to study.

Language options selected by 13-year-old students in a school in England

French　Mandarin

范文-排序练习（语言难度：中等）

a. Overall, it can be seen that more students have been choosing to study Mandarin, but French is still the most popular language option.

b. Over the next five years, the figure fell considerably for French, but rose dramatically for Mandarin and reached a peak at 75 students.

c. In 2000, the number of students who took French was 150, compared to just under 10 students who chose Mandarin.

d. French gained some popularity in 2006, but has remained fairly stable since then at about 90 students.

e. The graph shows how many 13-year-old students studied French and Mandarin between 2000 and the present day in a school in England.

f. On the other hand, the trend for French is the opposite.

g. So there was a significant difference in numbers at this time.

h. According to the data, Mandarin has increased in popularity during this time.

i. In contrast, the number of students taking Mandarin dipped in 2006 and then fluctuated, before it returned to 75.
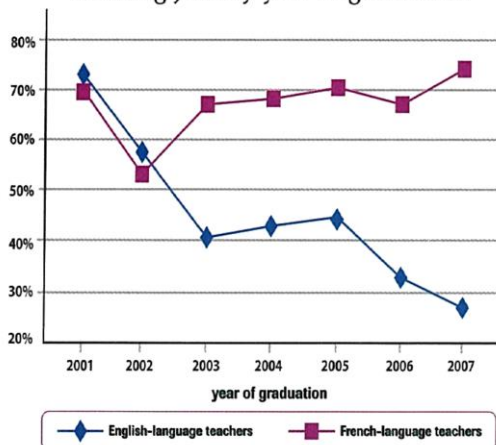
j. Since 2005, the trends have not changed as much.

例题 2 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 3)

The graph shows information about the recruitment of teachers in Ontario between 2001 and 2007.

Percentage of first-year teachers with regular teaching jobs by year of graduation

审题练习

（1）整体而言，英语教师的就业成功率有何变化？

（2）整体而言，法语教师的就业成功率有何变化？

（3）两种教师的就业成功率在始点有何异同？

（4）两种教师的就业成功率在终点有何异同？

（5）两种教师的就业成功率变化方向在哪些阶段有相似性？

（6）两种教师的就业成功率变化方向在哪些阶段有差异？

习作分析

D 同学：Between 2001 and 2002,the percentage of French language teachers were decline .Also the percentages is 70% and 55%.However,between 2002 and 2005,the French-language teachers were rise. Also, the French language tutor was hired in 2002 and 2003 rise by 15%. In 2003 and 2005 steady rise of 2%. But down at 2006 and the percentages was 65%. The highest in the graph about French language teacher was in 2007 and the percentages was75%.

C 同学：The information goes back to 2001, when the figures of the both groups remained similar at around 70 percent. English-language teachers, however, found it a little easier to find a job than French teachers. This was followed by a significant fall of 15 percent in both categories in the following year.

找出以上段落不合理的地方，并进行修改。

范文（语言难度：中等）

The line graph shows the percentage of new graduates who found jobs as teachers of English and French in Ontario each year from 2001 to 2007.

At the beginning of the period, teachers of both languages had approximately a 70% success rate in finding jobs, although French teachers were slightly less successful than English teachers. The following year, recruitment for both categories fell by approximately 15% to 55%.

However, in 2003, teachers of French began to be more successful at finding employment than their English teaching colleagues. Their recruitment rate rose to nearly 70%, where it stabilised, with minor variations, until 2007 when it rose again to just under 75%.

On the other hand, the employment of new graduates as English teachers decreased sharply to 40% in 2003. During the following two years, the number acquiring jobs rose slightly to 44% in 2005 before falling to just over 25% in 2007.

Overall, the graph shows new graduates in Ontario managed to find more jobs as French teachers than as English teachers over the same period.

范文分析

（1）找出文中呈现两组数据异同的表达。
（2）找出文中呈现数据上升的表达。
（3）找出文中呈现数据下降的表达。
（4）找出文中呈现数据不变的表达。
（5）找出文中呈现约数的表达。

例题 3（SOURCE：COMPLETE IELTS C1 STUDENT'S BOOK WRITING REFERENCE）

The graph shows the impact of vaccinations on the incidence of whooping cough, a childhood illness, between 1940 and 1990 in Britain.

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

Cases of whooping cough (Britain) 1940–1990
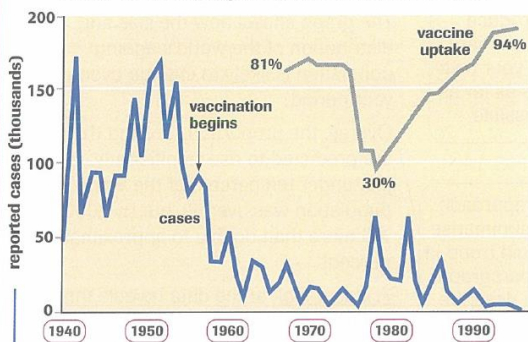
审题练习

（1）本图数据的主要特征是什么？

（2）可以对数据作什么比较？

（3）综述可以写什么内容？

写作练习

总起段：1 个句子，改写话题内容。使用前两篇范文中的相关句型表达。不能照抄题目句子或超过两个连续用词。建议 20 字左右。

主体段 1：介绍引入疫苗前的数据。3 个句子，第一句前期数量处于高水平，第二句初期发病数量从小到大的变化，第三句介绍后续的下降和回升。建议 60 字左右。

主体段 2：介绍引入疫苗后的数据。3 个句子，第一句作为总起，指明引入疫苗后发病数量逐步下降到零，第二句介绍疫苗用量下降时发病数量上升，第三句介绍疫苗用量回升时发病数量下降。建议 60 字左右。

综述段：1 个句子。对疫苗使用和发病数量的关系进行概括。建议 20 字左右。

自查表

☐ 综述内容能够比较数据组之间的相似和差异。

☐ 分段依据合理，并在段首的主旨句清晰表达出来。

☐ 主体段里包含足够的主要特征（例如最大最小值、起止点数量、平均水平异同、升降方向和幅度异同）。

☐ 句间、句内使用合适的承接表达（例如转折、因果关系）。

☐ 细节句型不过度重复（例如避免大量句子使用"数量/水平/比例"+"升降"的主谓组合）。

☐ 全文字数达到 150。

☐ 排查用词和语法错误。

范文（语言难度：进阶）

The graph shows the changing number of cases of whooping cough in Britain from 1940 to 1990, and how the introduction and use of a vaccine for the disease affected the pattern.

Clearly, there was a direct link between the administration of the vaccine and the number of cases of whooping cough among children during this period in history.

Overall, the number of cases fell from a high of 170,000 to almost zero. However, there were significant fluctuations in the trend. For example, just after 1940, there was a surge in the number of cases from 50,000 to approximately 170,000. Although the figure fell back in the next few years, it peaked again in the early 1950s and fluctuated considerably until the introduction of a vaccination in the late 1950s.

Following this, the number of cases dropped sharply to well below 20,000 in the mid-1970s,

until a sudden fall in vaccinations, from 81 percent to 30 percent, resulted in a parallel rise in the incidence of the illness. Figures then went up again to 60,000 around 1980, but gradually fell back to their earlier level as vaccinations were resumed. By 1990, 94 percent of children were being vaccinated against whooping cough, and there were few, if any, cases.

范文分析

(1) 主体段划分依据是什么？

(2) 主体段介绍了哪些数字？为什么？

(3) 综述写在哪里？

评分标准：TASK ACHIEVEMENT 写作任务完成情况

Band score	Description
7	• covers the requirements of the task 写作内容涵盖写作任务的要求 • (A) presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages （学术类）清晰地呈现关于主要趋势、区别或不同阶段的概述 • clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended 能就主要内容/要点进行清晰的呈现与强调，但未能更为充分地展开
6	• addresses the requirements of the task 根据写作任务要求作文 • (A) presents an overview with information appropriately selected （学术类）选择恰当的信息进行概述 • presents and adequately highlights key features/ bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate 呈现并充分地强调了主要内容/ 要点，但有时含有不相关、不恰当或不准确的细节信息
5	• generally addresses the task; the format may be inappropriate in places 基本上能就写作任务作文，但某些地方写作格式有时存在不当之处 • (A) recounts detail mechanically with no clear overview; there may be no data to support the description （学术类）机械地描述细节，缺乏清晰的概述；有时未能提供数据支持所描述的内容 • presents, but inadequately covers, key features/ bullet points; there may be a tendency to focus on details 呈现但不能充分地涵盖主要内容/要点；有时出现着重表述细节的倾向

课后测（扫码答题）

第五节

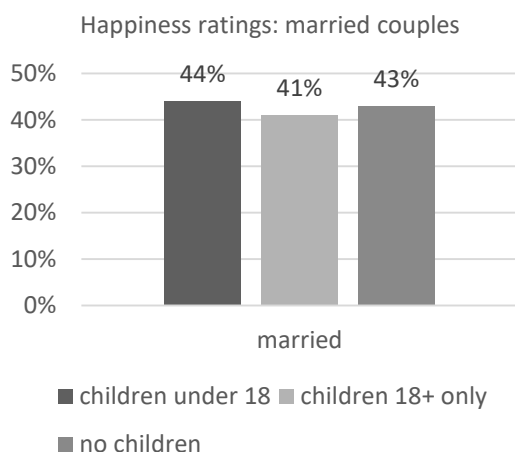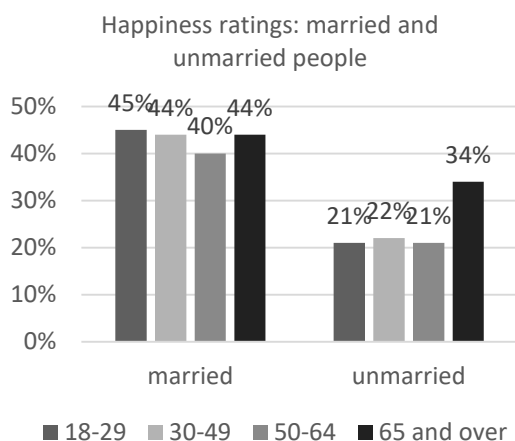### 学习重点

小作文总起段句型、混合图和图表类题型、评分标准之语法多样性和准确度

课前测（扫码答题）

题型：组合图

例题 1 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 7)

The charts below show the result of a survey on happiness ratings for married and unmarried people in the US, and the effect of children on the overall ratings of married people.

Happiness ratings: married and unmarried people

45%	44%	40%	44%

■ 18-29 ■ 30-49 ■ 50-64 ■ 65 and over

Happiness ratings: married couples

44% 41% 43%

married

■ children under 18 ■ children 18+ only
■ no children

范文（语言难度：中等）

The charts show the percentage of people in the United States who are happy, divided into age groups, marital status and whether or not they have children.

According to the charts, 44 to 45 percent of married people in ages ranging from 18 to 29, 30 to 39 and 65 plus are happy, while slightly fewer (40 percent) of those in the 50 to 64 age group are happy. In contrast, only 21 to 22 percent of unmarried people are happy in all age groups, apart from those aged 65 and over. Here, there is a significant difference, with 34 percent of people being happy.

Having children appears to have little effect on happiness levels. The percentage of happy, married people with children under 18 is 44 percent, while it is 43 percent for those without children and 41 percent for couples with children over 18.

Overall, happiness levels in the US are below 50 percent. However, married people tend to be happier than unmarried people, whether or not they have children.
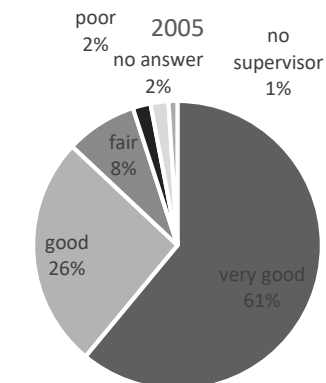
范文分析

（1）综述段概括了两图之间的什么异同？

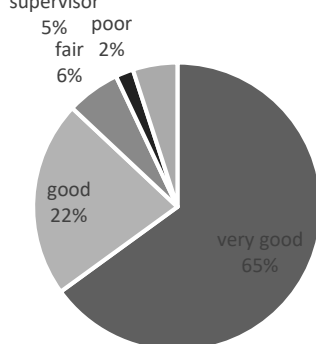（2）本文中使用了哪些比较用词和表达？

（3）本文中使用了哪些连接用语？

例题 2 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 WORKBOOK UNIT 7)

The charts below show the results of surveys in 2005 and 2009 asking workers about their relationships with their supervisors and their co-workers.
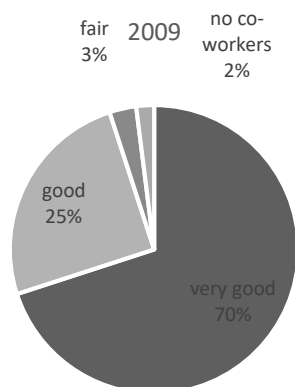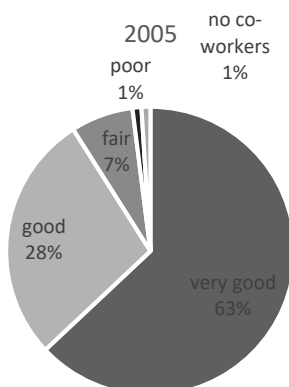
Relationships with supervisors

2005

- poor 2%
- no answer 2%
- no supervisor 1%
- fair 8%
- good 26%
- very good 61%

2009

- no supervisor 5%
- fair 6%
- poor 2%
- good 22%
- very good 65%

Relationships with co-workers

2005

- no co-workers 1%
- poor 1%
- fair 7%
- good 28%
- very good 63%

2009

- fair 3%
- no co-workers 2%
- good 25%
- very good 70%

审题练习

（1）本题描述数据间大小差异还是升降情况？

（2）本题数据的主要特征有哪些？

（3）单图中哪些数据具有相似性，可以合并？

习作分析

M 同学：In 2005, the rate of workers had a friendly relationship with their director was occupied for the largest ,reached a peak at 61%, which was triple as large as those of good relationship. The equal relationship between them just 8%. While, the poorer relationship, there was less than 2%. Until 2009, the people work without superior rose to 5%, also the percentage of closed relationship kept a increasing trend, which was 65%.

找出以上段落不合理的地方，并进行修改。

范文（语言难度：中等）

The pie charts show what people said about their relationships with their supervisors and their co-workers in 2005 and 2009.

On the subject of their relationships with supervisors, many people said that they had a very good relationship. This figure went up from 61% in 2005 to 65% in 2009. The next highest percentage was people who said they had a good relationship – this fell from 26% in 2005 to 22% in 2009. Not many people said the relationship was only fair or that it was poor, and not many didn't have a supervisor. So, the vast majority of people had a good or very good relationship in both years.

Concerning relationships with co-workers, again most people in both years said the relationships were either very good or good,

the figure for very good rising from 63% to 70%. The figure for people saying the relationships were fair fell from 7% to 3% and in 2009 nobody said the relationship was poor. So for almost everybody, relationships with co-workers were very good or good.

Overall, slightly more people said their relationships with co-workers were very good or good in both years but the difference was not great and in general both relationships

were described as very good or good by most people. The reason did not change much over the two years, though in both categories the percentage of people saying relationships were very good rose a bit.

主体段：动态图

句型翻译

1. 【以分组信息/人群作主语】然而，从 2003 年开始，**法语教师**比英语教师更容易找到工作。（however, in, teachers, 2003, successful, French, colleagues, teaching, of, to, finding, than, at, their, be, employment, English, began, more）

2. 【以数量概念作主语】在随后的两年里，**受聘人数**在 2005 年略微上升到 44%，然后在 2007 年下降到 25%多一点。（following, jobs, years, acquiring, to, number, over, rose, 2005, 2007, in, the, just, falling, the, 25%, before, slightly, in, during, 44%, to, two）

3. 【以趋势、变化作主语/there be 句型】然而，**这一趋势**出现了明显的波动。例如，就在 1940 年之后，发病量从 5 万**激增**到约 17 万。（there, 1940, was, fluctuations, 50000, approximately, however, the, from, in, there, the, for, a, in, surge, to, of, just, 170000, example, trend, significant, after, were, cases, number）

4. 【以具体数量作主语】先看图，可以看到到 2000 年，每百万个物种中已有**约 4000 个物种**灭绝。（had, seen, be, 4000, it, first, the, can, that, looking, graph, at, approximately, species, become, in, extinct, 2000, every, by, million）

例题 3 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS C1 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 7)

The graph and the chart below give information about species extinctions and the threats to plant life.

审题练习

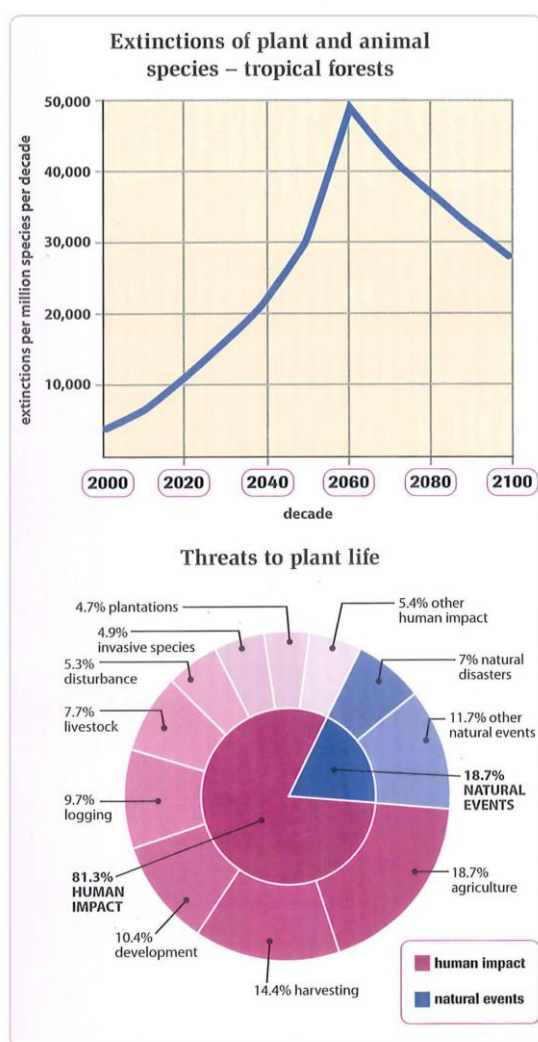（1）线图数据的描述可能涉及什么时态？
（2）饼图中类别较多，需要全部描述吗？

（3）两图内容之间有什么关联？

自查表

☐ 总起段对话题词汇进行改写，句型有所变化（例如特殊疑问词引导的宾语从句）。

- 主体段分段依据合理。
- 段首安排主旨句概括单图的整体特征。
- 细节段包含充足的主要特征（最大最小值、起止数量、升降方向和幅度等）。
- 细节句型不过度重复（例如避免大量句子使用"数量/水平/比例"+"升降"的主谓组合）。
- 全文字数达到 150。
- 排查用词和语法错误。

Extinctions of plant and animal species – tropical forests

主体段 1：介绍线图的数据。3 个句子，第一句作为总起，归纳整体水平变化，第二句介绍初始数量和上升情况，第三句介绍后续的下降。建议 60 字左右。

主体段 2：介绍饼图的数据。3 个句子，第一句作为总起，指明人为因素和自然因素的比例差异；第二句介绍人为因素，尤其当中占比较大的类型数量；第三句介绍自然因素的数量。建议 60 字左右。

综述段：1 个句子。对两图内容关联进行概括。建议 20 字左右。

范文（语言难度：进阶）

The data provide information about species extinctions in tropical forests and the reasons why plants become extinct.

Looking at the graph first, it can be seen that approximately 4,000 in every million species had become extinct by 2000. This figure is predicted to rise significantly until 2060, when it will hit a peak at 50,000 and then fall, though less steeply, to 28,000 per million in the year 2100.

The chart takes a close look at the impact of different types of activity on plant survival. Clearly, over three-quarters of extinctions are caused by human activity, and more than half of this is related in some way to farming. Other activities, such as logging (9.7 percent) and development (10.4 percent), also pose threats. Natural events, on the other hand, have a much smaller effect on the lives of plants.

写作练习

总起段：1 个句子，改写话题内容。使用前两篇范文中的相关句型表达。不能照抄题目句子或超过两个连续用词。建议 20 字左右。

Natural disasters, such as tropical storms, account for 7 percent of extinctions, while other natural influences cause a further 11.7 percent.

To sum up, extinctions in tropical regions will get much worse before they eventually fall. Meanwhile, human beings are likely to be responsible for the greater part of these.
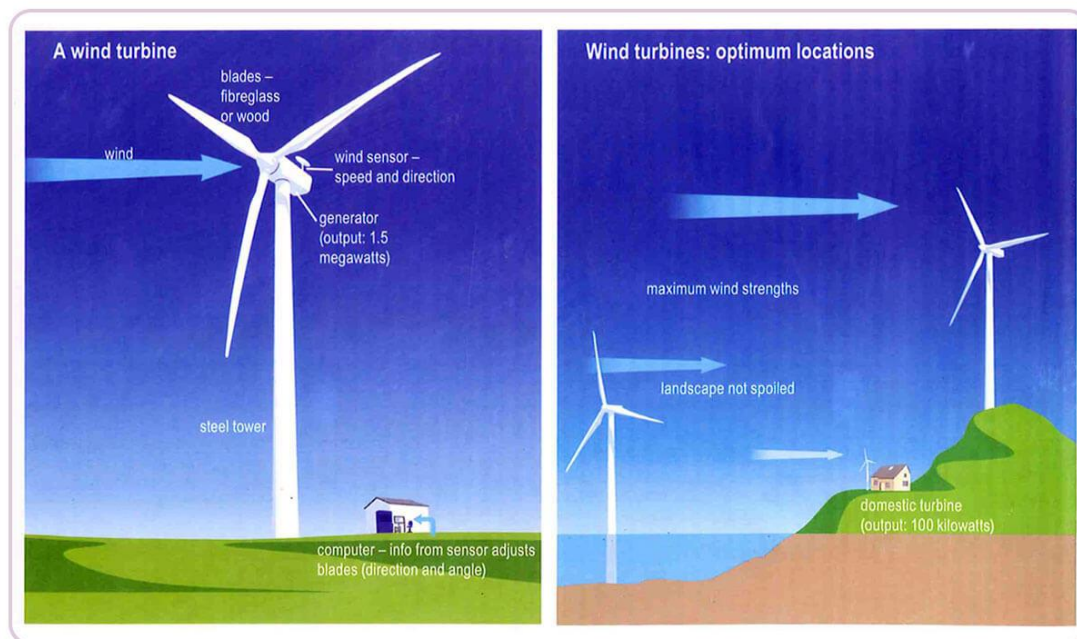
范文分析

（1）本文使用了什么时态？

（2）本文使用了哪些描述升降表达？

（3）本文使用了哪些承接和指代用语？

题型：图表题

例题 1：流程图 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS B2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 5)

The diagrams below show the design for a wind turbine and its location.

范文（语言难度：中等）

The diagrams show a machine for generating electricity from wind and where it can be placed.

A typical wind turbine consists of a steel tower, three blades made of fiberglass or wood and a generator. The process starts when the blades are turned by wind, and this allows the generator to produce 1.5 megawatts of electricity. When any change in wind speed or direction is detected by a sensor on top of the generator, such information is sent to a computer which modifies the direction and angle of the turbine accordingly.

The turbine can be installed at three different locations. When situated on top of a mountain, it receives the most amount of wind. The interruption to the view thus caused can, alternatively, be avoided by placing the turbine off the coast. A third option is to install it close to residential areas, where it supplies 100 kilowatts of power for domestic use.

Overall, although the turbine is a simple machine that harnesses renewable energy, different locations bring different benefits.

范文分析

（1）两图中哪一个介绍流程？

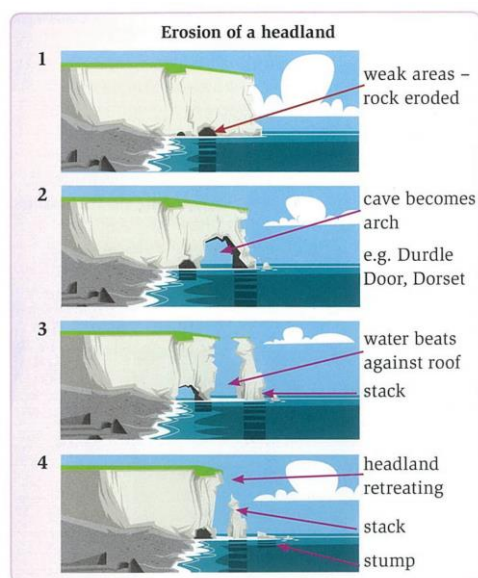（2）文中如何介绍了流程图的三要素（purpose、parts、process）？

（3）综述段的哪个表达归纳了流程图内容？

例题 2：流程图 (SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS C1 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 5)

The diagrams below show the stages in the erosion of a headland.

审题练习

（1）本图是否属于介绍生产流程？

（2）purpose、parts、process 分别是什么？

（2）综述段可以如何归纳自然流程？

Erosion of a headland

1 — weak areas – rock eroded

2 — cave becomes arch
e.g. Durdle Door, Dorset

3 — water beats against roof stack

4 — headland retreating
stack
stump

习作分析

C 同学：At first, the headline of cliff extends to the water which is very solid. Over time, with the scour of waves, there is a weak zone where the cliff meets the water, forming a hole or small cave at the bottom of it.

找出以上段落不合理的地方，并进行修改。

范文（语言难度：进阶）

The four pictures illustrate the changes that can take place in the appearance of a headland as a result of coastal erosion.

A headland is a cliff or large rock that extends into the sea. Initially, it is solid, but over time, the movement of the sea water can wear away a weak part at the base of the rock, to form a small hollow or cave. At high tide, the water may reach half-way up the headland and gradually the motion of the waves can widen the cave, turning it into an arch. Durdle Door in Dorset is an example of this type of erosion.

As the water continually beats against the arch, it can weaken the top part, which eventually collapses, leaving an isolated piece of rock called a 'stack'. Over time, the stack also wears away to form a 'stump'. Meanwhile, more caves may develop along the base of the headland, and additional arches and stacks can be created.

The diagrams clearly show how the continual process of erosion, with the formation of caves, arches and stumps of rock, contributes to the eventual withdrawal of a headland.

例题 3：流程图 （SOURCE：SOURCE: COMPLETE IELTS C1 STUDENT'S BOOK, WRITING REFERENCE）

审题练习

（1）本图流程包含多少个步骤/阶段？

（2）文章可以对哪些方面进行比较？

（3）综述段如何归纳流程特点？

写作练习

总起段：1 个句子，改写话题内容。使用前两篇范文中的相关句型表达。不能照抄题目句子或超过两个连续用词。建议 20 字左右。

_____

_____

_____

_____

主体段 1：介绍第一阶段。2 个句子；第一句介绍种树前需要进行土地平整等准备工作，第二句介绍随后的树苗种植。建议 40 字左右。

_____

_____

_____

主体段 2：介绍第二阶段。2 个句子，第一句介绍树枝的修剪；第二句介绍修剪余下的树枝用途。建议 40 字左右。

主体段 3：介绍第三阶段。2 个句子；第一句树木的砍伐和现场加工，第二句介绍木材的两种去向和用途。建议 40 字左右。

The diagram shows the stages in the cultivation and management of a forest.

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

The life cycle of forest trees

范文（语言难度：进阶）

The diagram illustrates the stages in the creation of a man-made forest and the various uses of the wood that is produced.

流程图题型常用句型

综述段：1 个句子。对流程图内容进行概括。建议 20 字左右。
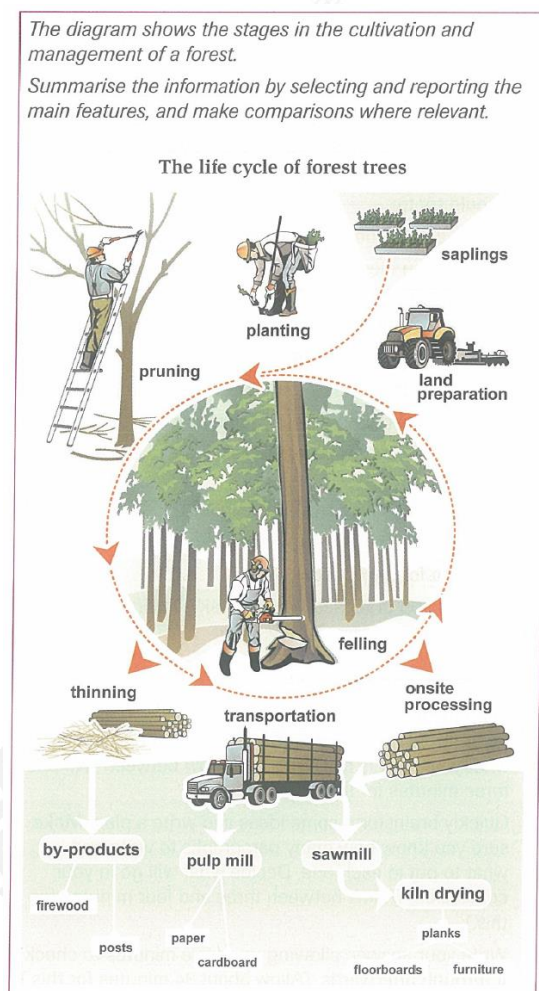
Before planting can take place, the land must be cleared and prepared. Heavy machinery is used to turn over the soil and ensure that it is ready for young trees. Once this has been done, saplings that have been grown in a nursery are taken to the area and planted individually.

Over time, the young trees start to grow. As they reach a certain height, they are pruned by hand and the forest is thinned. Trees that have been cut down at this stage are used for firewood or to create posts for fences.

The remaining trees gradually reach maturity and are not removed until they are required for wood products. When this happens, individual trees are felled using electrical saws, and prepared for transport on site. The trunks are transported by lorry either to the pulp mill, where they are turned into paper or cardboard, or to the sawmill, where they are dried and cut into planks, to be used for floorboards and furniture. Meanwhile the cleared forest ground is prepared for the planting of new saplings.

Clearly, the agricultural process required to produce wood-based products consists of a number of well-defined stages that allow forest trees to reach a certain age before they are cut down and new forests are planted.
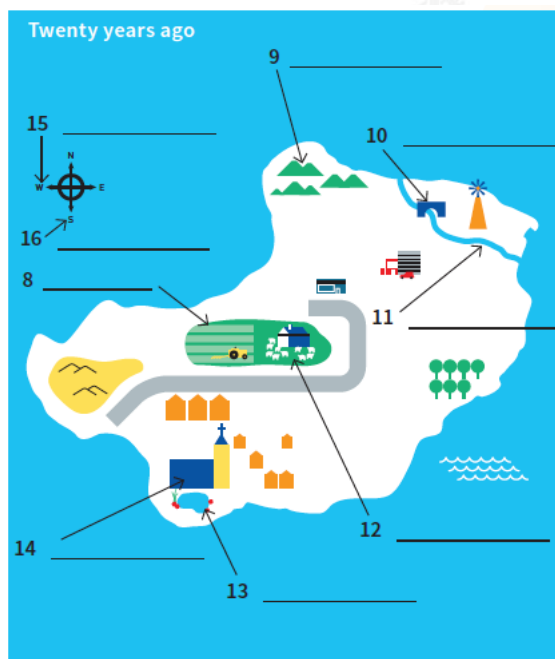
范文分析

（1）文中使用了哪些介绍流程相关用词表达？

例题 4：地图题 (SOURCE: MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 2 STUDENT'S BOOK UNIT 4)

Bridge, church, east, residential area, farm, fields, hills, motorway, north, pond, west, skyscraper, river, south, stadium, windmill

范文-改错练习（语言难度：中等）

Looking at the two maps, it is evident that this irland changed dramaticaly in the last twenty years.

There has been a great deal of development in the south of the island. A motorway has been building threw the centre. This divides the existing farm from a newly built hotel, skyscraper and increased residential area. The church and pond, however, still remain the same as they always were.

There are new developments at the north end of the island. Behind the hills, there is a football stadium. Furthermore, in the east of the island a large hospital has built with space for car parking, To the east of the hills are the windmill and bridge, features of the original island.

Overall, the island has being developed significantally over the last twenty years. This development was occurred in both the south and north of the island, providing more facilites for the people living there.

范文分析

（1）主体段是否按照一图一段方式划分？

（2）文章中是用了什么时态？

（3）文章概括了两图的共同点还是差异？

例题 5：地图题（SOURCE：C12T6 TASK 1）

The maps below show the centre of a small town called Islip as it is now, and plans for its development.

Islip town centre now

Islip town centre: planned development
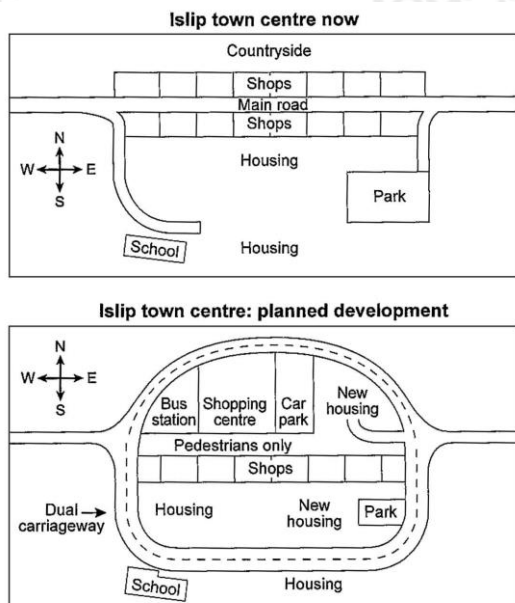
审题练习

（1）整体而言，两图的主要异同是？

（2）主体段可以按照什么原则划分？

（3）本文需要使用什么时态？

习作分析

M 同学：The most different with the centre in now is the road become to a circle, it including the bus station. car park. new housing, but also keep the shopping center. However the straight road in the middle of the circle road, which just used by bedstraws. And the shops still in here. In south direction, they planned to construct a new housing, also the housing

connect with the circle road. People can enter the circle road from the dual carriage-way.

找出以上段落不合理的地方，并进行修改。

范文（语言难度：进阶）

The maps compare the current and future layouts of the central area of a town called Islip.

Overall, a number of changes will made in terms of transport, shopping and residential areas.

The present layout of the town centre is relatively simple. There is a main road from east to west, along which lie two rows of shops. Not much development can be found to the north, but on the opposite side are two residential blocks without vehicle access, as well as a park and a school that can be reached by road.

According to the plan, the main road will be replaced by a traffic-free zone, accompanied by a new shopping centre and a bus station and a car park on the northern side. This combination might increase convenience for driving to the commercial district. A dual carriageway will be built around the whole region, while two residential areas will emerge just off this main transport route, which would be able to accommodate a larger number of inhabitants. Unfortunately, this will also mean that the original park and school will undergo changes in size.

例题 6：地图题（SOURCE：C9T1 TASK 1）

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.
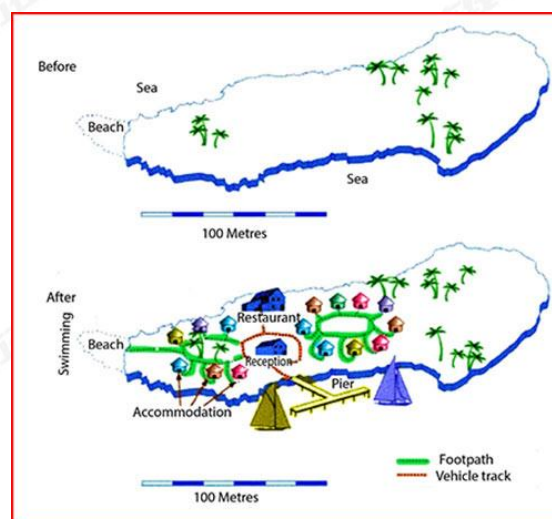
审题练习

（1）发展前后不变和区别是什么？

（2）综述段可以如何归纳两图信息？

（3）本文需要使用什么时态？

写作练习

总起段：1 个句子，改写话题内容。使用前两篇范文中的相关句型表达。不能照抄题目句子或超过两个连续用词。建议 20 字左右。

_____
_____
_____
_____

主体段 1：介绍住宿相关发展情况。3 个句子；第一句介绍发展前情况，第二句介绍介绍房屋的变化，第三句配套建筑物。建议 60 字左右。

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

主体段 2：介绍其他设施的发展情况。3 个句子，第一句介绍码头，第二句介绍沙滩，第三句介绍道路。建议 60 字左右。

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

综述段：1 个句子。对两图内容进行概括。建议 20 字左右。

范文（语言难度：进阶）

The diagrams illustrate some changes to a small island which has been developed for tourism.

It is clear that the island has changed considerably with the introduction of tourism, and six new features can be seen in the second diagram. The main developments are that the island is accessible and visitors have somewhere to stay.

Looking at the maps in more detail, we can see that small huts have been built to accommodate visitors to the island. The other physical structures that have been added are a reception building, in the middle of the island, and a restaurant to the north of the reception. Before these developments, the island was completely bare apart from a few trees.

As well as the buildings mentioned above, the new facilities on the island include a pier, where boats can dock. There is also a short road linking the pier with the reception and restaurant, and footpaths connect the huts. Finally, there is a designated swimming area for tourists off a beach on the western tip of the island.

范文分析

（1）文章使用了哪些时态？

（2）文章使用了哪些变化相关用词表达？

地图题常用句型

_____
_____
_____
_____

总起段

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

评分标准：GRAMMATICAL RANGE AND ACCURACY 语法多样性及准确性

Band score	Description
7	• uses a variety of complex structures 运用各种复杂的语法结构 • produces frequent error-free sentences 多数句子准确无误 • has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors 对语法及标点符号掌握较好，但有时出现少许错误
6	• uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms 综合使用简单句式与复杂句式 • makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication 在语法及标点符号方面有一些错误，但这些错误很少影响交流
5	• uses only a limited range of structures 仅能使用有限的语法结构 • attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences 试图使用复杂句，但复杂句的准确性常不及简单句的准确性 • may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader 可能经常出现语法及标点符号使用的错误；这些错误会对读者造成一定的阅读困难

课后测（扫码答题）

大作文补充

学习重点

常考话题、通用思路、学术语言复习

课前测（扫码答题）

话题：犯罪

例题 1

Some people who have been in prison become good citizens later, and it is often argued that these are the best people to talk to teenagers about the dangers of committing a crime.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

范文（选自 IELTS-SIMON.COM；语言难度：进阶）

It is true that ex-prisoners can become normal, productive members of society. I completely agree with the idea that allowing such people to speak to teenagers about their experiences is the best way to discourage them from breaking the law.

In my opinion, teenagers are more likely to accept advice from someone who can speak from experience. Reformed offenders can tell young people about how they became involved in crime, the dangers of a criminal lifestyle, and what life in prison is really like. They can also dispel any ideas that teenagers may have about criminals leading glamorous lives. While adolescents are often indifferent to the guidance given by older people, I imagine that most of them would be extremely keen to hear the stories of an ex-offender. The vivid and perhaps shocking nature of these stories is likely to have a powerful impact.

The alternatives to using reformed criminals to educate teenagers about crime would be much less effective. One option would be for police officers to visit schools and talk to young people. This could be useful in terms of informing teens about what happens to lawbreakers when they are caught, but young people are often reluctant to take advice from figures of authority. A second option would be for school teachers to speak to their students about crime, but I doubt that students would see teachers as credible sources of information about this topic. Finally, educational films might be informative, but there would be no opportunity for young people to interact and ask questions.

In conclusion, I fully support the view that people who have turned their lives around after serving a prison sentence could help to deter teenagers from committing crimes.

例题 2

Many criminals re-offend after they have been punished.

Why do some people continue to commit crimes after they have been punished? What measures can be taken to tackle this problem?

范文（选自 IELTSLIZ.COM；语言难度：进阶）

选词填空

rehabilitation, observation, reoffend, served, released, deter, retrain, supervision, offenders, sentence

A large number of criminals who serve their first prison _____, leave prison only to reoffend. This is mainly because of the lack of rehabilitation and difficulty finding regular employment once released. There are a number of solutions which should be implemented to deal with criminals who _____.

Firstly, the reason for most first-time offenders committing crimes again, once they have been released from prison, is due to the lack of _____ whilst in prison. In other words, offenders are not given a chance to _____ and learn new skills for their future or develop a deeper understanding of correct moral behaviour and instead mix with other criminals, which only strengthens their criminal intentions. Secondly, repeat offending is also owing to the difficulty in finding employment after being _____. As a result, many of them struggle financially which leads them back to crime, regardless of the consequences.

There are two effective solutions to the problem of repeat _____. One way to tackle this is to ensure that all criminals entering prison are given the chance to retrain with useful skills which will hopefully ensure them a job after they have _____ their sentence. By doing this, it will help them reintegrate back into society and give them some means of supporting themselves financially. Another method of dealing with criminals who reoffend is to have more _____ and checks in place when they are back in society. This solution would hopefully prevent them from taking any chances and _____ them from reoffending because they are being so closely watched.

In conclusion, having training in prison and also close _____ when first time offenders are released are effective in dealing with the issue. If governments implemented these solutions, crime figures would soon drop.

例题 3

In many cities the use of video cameras in public places is being increased in order to reduce crime, but some people believe that these measures restrict our individual freedom.
Do the benefits of increased security outweigh the drawbacks?

话题：性别

例题 1

Universities should accept equal numbers of male and female students in every subject.
To what extent do you agree or disagree?

范文（选自 IELTS-SIMON.COM；语言难度：进阶）

将字母组合成正确的单词。

It is true that video **lavsiulceern (surveillance)** has become commonplace in many cities in recent years. While I understand that critics may see this as an invasion of **acrypiv**, I believe that the benefits do outweigh the drawbacks.

There are two main reasons why people might disapprove of the use of video cameras in public places. The first objection is that these cameras **nidvea** our privacy, in the sense that we are constantly being watched by the **saehrttiiuo** or by private security firms. Many people find this **irtunsiev** and feel that the recording of their movements is a form of state control that curtails their individual freedom. The second argument against the proliferation of CCTV cameras is that they are being used as an alternative to police officers **tpiglrlona** the streets. If this is indeed happening, then it is unlikely that members of the public will feel safer.

In spite of the drawbacks mentioned above, I believe that the use of video cameras to **minroot** public areas is a positive measure. The key objective of video surveillance is to deter criminals and to **evterpn** crime. For example, **ptety** criminals like shoplifters and pickpockets are less likely to operate in parts of cities where they know that they are being watched. At the same time, when crimes are committed, the police can use video evidence to catch and **epotcersu** offenders. Therefore, in my view, video cameras offer valuable support to police officers, and they make cities safer for inhabitants, workers and visitors alike.

In conclusion, it seems to me that we gain more than we lose from the enhanced security that CCTV cameras bring to our cities.

范文（选自 IELT-SIMON.COM；语言难度：进阶）

In my opinion, men and women should have the same educational opportunities. However, I do not agree with the idea of accepting equal proportions of each gender in every university subject.

Having the same number of men and women on all degree courses is simply unrealistic. Student numbers on any course depend on the applications that the institution receives. If a university decided to fill courses with equal numbers of males and females, it would need enough applicants of each gender. In reality, many courses are more popular with one gender than the other, and it would not be practical to aim for equal proportions. For example, nursing courses tend to attract more female applicants, and it would be difficult to fill these courses if fifty per cent of the places needed to go to males.

Apart from the practical concerns expressed above, I also believe that it would be unfair to base admission to university courses on gender. Universities should continue to select the best candidates for each course according to their qualifications. In this way, both men and women have the same opportunities, and applicants know that they will be successful if they work hard to achieve good grades at school. If a female student is the best candidate for a place on a course, it is surely wrong to reject her in favour of a male student with lower grades or fewer qualifications.

In conclusion, the selection of university students should be based on merit, and it would be both impractical and unfair to change to a selection procedure based on gender.

例题 2

These days more fathers stay at home and take care of their children while mothers go out to work.
What could be the reasons for this? Do you think it is a positive or a negative development?

自查表

- ☐ 完整回应问题的两个部分。
- ☐ 总起段对话题词汇表达进行改写，呈现清晰立场。
- ☐ 主体段有主旨句。
- ☐ 主体段间内容没矛盾、重复、跑偏。

- ☐ 使用副词外的承接词、位移、代词回指等衔接手段。
- ☐ 通过同义替换、上下义词手段提高多词汇样性。
- ☐ 尽可能使用多种句型（如定语从句、状语从句、复合句式、长名词作主语、同位语和插入语）。
- ☐ 全文字数达到 250。
- ☐ 排查用词和语法错误。

范文（选自 IELT-SIMON.COM；语言难度：进阶）

选词填空

socially, assume, partners, breadwinners, progress, roles, sacrifice, preference, circumstances, pursue, househusbands

It is true that men are increasingly likely to take on the role of _____, while more women than ever are the _____ in their families. There could be several reasons for this, and I consider it to be a very positive trend.

In recent years, parents have had to adapt to various changes in our societies. Equal rights movements have made great progress, and it has become normal for women to gain qualifications and _____ a career. It has also become _____ acceptable for men to stay at home and look after their children. At the same time, the rising cost of living has meant that both marriage _____ usually need to work and save money before starting a family. Therefore, when couples have children, they may decide who works and who stays at home depending on the personal _____ of each partner, or based on which partner earns the most money.

In my view, the changes described above should be seen as _____. We should be happy to live in a society in which men and women have equal opportunities, and in which women are not put under pressure to _____ their careers. Equally, it seems only fair that men should be free to leave their jobs in order to _____ childcare responsibilities if this is what they wish to do. Couples should be left to make their own decisions about which parental role each partner takes, according to their particular _____ and needs.

In conclusion, the changing _____ of men and women in the family are a result of wider changes in society, and I believe that these developments are desirable.

通用思路

话题	例题	常用思路
教育	Some people believe that unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programmes (for example working for a charity, improving the neighbourhood or teaching sports to younger children). To what extent do you agree or disagree? (C9T2 Task 2)	
社会	Governments should spend money on railways rather than roads. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? (C11T1 Task 2)	
政策	Some people claim that not enough of the waste from homes is recycled. They say that the only way to increase recycling is for governments to make it a legal requirement. To what extent do you think laws are needed to make people recycle more of their waste? (C11T2 Task 2)	
环境	Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve growing traffic and pollution problems. To what extent do you agree or disagree? What other measures do you think might be effective? (C8T3 Task 2)	
科技	Some people believe that it is good to share as much information as possible in scientific research, business and the academic world. Others believe that some information is too important or too valuable to be shared freely. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (C12T5 Task 2)	
犯罪	Some people believe that there should be fixed punishments for each type of crime. Others, however, argue that the circumstances of an individual crime, and the motivation for committing it, should always be taken into account when deciding on the punishment. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (C7T2 Task 2)	
媒体	Nowadays the way many people interact with each other has changed because of technology. In what ways has technology affected the types of relationships people make? Has this become a positive or negative development? (C8T2 Task 2)	

文化	Some people say that music is a good way of bringing people of different cultures and ages together. To extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? (C14T3 Task 2)	
就业	Nowadays many people choose to be self-employed, rather than to work for a company or organization. Why might this be the case? What could be the disadvantages of being self-employed? (C14T4 Task 2)	
理念	Some people believe that allowing children to make their own choices on everyday matters (such as food, clothes and entertainment) is likely to result in a society of individuals who only think about their own wishes. Other people believe that it is important for children to make decisions about matters that affect them. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. (C12T8 Task 2)	

学术语言

功能短语

1. 列出你所知道的全部观点或态度表达句型（如 in my view/opinion, …）

_____

_____

_____

2. 列出你所知道的全部引入观点句型（如 the main argument in favour of / against …）

_____

_____

_____

3. 列出你所知道的全部解释原因和举例句型（如 one of the main reasons why …）

_____

_____

_____

4. 列出你所知道的全部反驳观点句型（如 having said that, …）

5. 列出你所知道的全部表明目的句型（如 with the aim of）

_____

_____

_____

6. 列出你所知道的全部表明因果关系句型（如 due to）

_____

_____

_____

7. 列出你所知道的全部强调句型（如 what we should do is …）

_____

_____

_____

8. 列出你所知道的全部总结用语（如 overall, …）

大作文句型升级

句型翻译

1.【让步状语从句呈现对立面信息】**虽然**青少年对老年人的指导往往无动于衷，但我想，他们中的大多数人都会非常想听听前科人员的故事。（while, adolescents, an, people, indifferent, guidance, keen, given, hear, I, ex-offender, of, that, often, be, imagine, by, stories, the, to, to, extremely, most, the, are, would, of, older, them）

2. 换句话说，犯罪者没有机会为自己的未来接受再培训和学习新的技能，也没有机会对正确的道德行为有更深的理解，而是与其他罪犯混在一起，【定语从句呈现结果】**这只会**加强他们的犯罪意图。（and, skills, correct, which, with, a, develop, criminals, a, in, criminal, future, moral, new, offenders, strengthens, their, their, understanding, other, other, retrain, learn, for, words, given, of, mix, and, only, behaviour, chance, are, intentions, to, or, not, instead, deeper）

3.【条件状语从句呈现前提】**如果**一所大学决定用同等数量的男性和女性来填补课程，那么它需要足够的男女申请人。【情态动词呈现推测内容】在现实中，许多课程对某一性别比对另一性别更受欢迎，追求同等比例是不现实的。（enough, would, would, reality, to, with, not, popular, many, equal, gender, to, one, be, if, a, than, of, other, females, university, each, of, it, equal, with, are, applicants, in, numbers, gender, the, courses, it, need, fill, males, practical, for, and, proportions, more, and, decided, aim, courses）

4.【长名词短语作主语】同时，**生活费用上涨**，意味着婚姻双方通常需要在组建家庭前工作和存钱。（before, the, rising, the, usually, meant, family, that, time, to, starting, cost, living, need, money, work, save, has, a, same, both, partners, at, of, and, marriage）

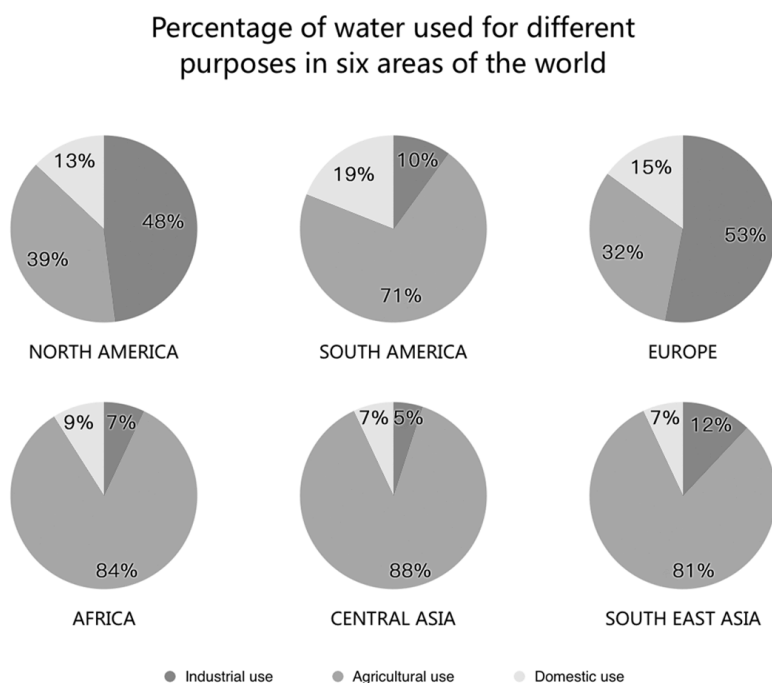课后测（扫码答题）

小作文补充

学习重点

复杂数据图、数据的挑选、主体段结构

课前测（扫码答题）

题型：静态图

例题 1：C11T1 TASK 1

The charts below show the percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world.

Percentage of water used for different purposes in six areas of the world

NORTH AMERICA: 13%, 39%, 48%
SOUTH AMERICA: 10%, 19%, 71%
EUROPE: 15%, 32%, 53%
AFRICA: 9%, 7%, 84%
CENTRAL ASIA: 7%, 5%, 88%
SOUTH EAST ASIA: 7%, 12%, 81%

● Industrial use   ● Agricultural use   ○ Domestic use

范文（作者：TERRANCE；语言难度：中等）

The pie charts give a breakdown of different purposes for water usage in six regions.

In four out of the six areas, i.e., Africa, Central Asia, South America, and South East Asia, at least two-fold more water is consumed for agricultural purposes than other purposes combined. In these regions, more than 70% is allocated to the agricultural sector, whereas industrial use only took up 10% or less, with the exception of South East Asia (12%).

By contrast, in both North America and Europe, industry accounts for the highest percentage. More specifically, about half of water consumption is attributed to this sector, compared with roughly one-third associated with agriculture.

The range in water used for domestic purposes is the smallest, with the percentages varying between 19% and 7%.

Overall, while water is mainly consumed for industry in more developed areas, this type of resource mostly serves for agricultural development in less developed areas.

例题 2：C7T1 TASK 1

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category-2002

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

范文（选自 IELTS-SIMON.COM；语言难度：进阶）

选词填空

also, respectively, but, on the other hand, noticeably higher, while, the largest, the lowest

The table shows percentages of consumer expenditure for three categories of products and services in five countries in 2002.

It is clear that _____ proportion of consumer spending in each country went on food, drinks and tobacco. _____, the leisure/education category has the lowest percentages in the table.

Out of the five countries, consumer spending on food, drinks and tobacco was _____ in Turkey, at 32.14%, and Ireland, at nearly 29%. The proportion of spending on leisure and education was _____ highest in Turkey, at 4.35%, _____ expenditure on clothing and footwear was significantly higher in Italy, at 9%, than in any of the other countries.

It can be seen that Sweden had _____ percentages of national consumer expenditure for food/drinks/tobacco and for clothing/footwear, at nearly 16% and just over 5% _____. Spain had slightly higher figures for these categories, _____ the lowest figure for leisure/education, at only 1.98%.

题型：动态图

例题 1：COMPLETE IELTS C1 UNIT 1 STUDENT'S BOOK

The graph below shows the percentage change in the number of international students graduating from universities in different Canadian provinces between 2001 and 2006.

International graduates, Canadian universities, 2001–2006
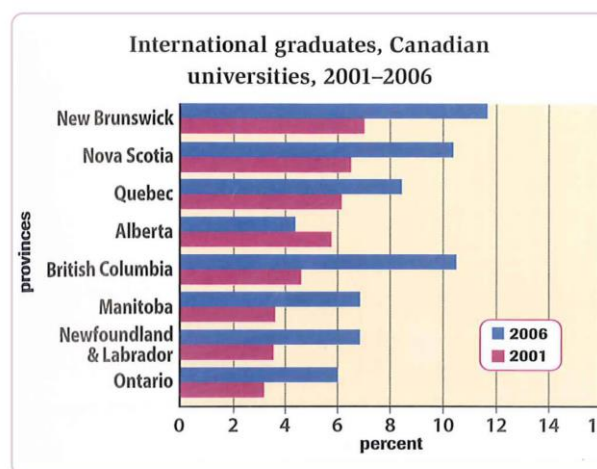
范文（语言难度：进阶）

The chart compares the changes that took place between 2001 and 2006 in relation to the percentage of overseas students who graduated from universities in Canada.

In 2001, the proportion of students from other countries who graduated in Canada ranged from three percent in Ontario to seven percent in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia had the second highest percentage at 6.5. Five years later, the figures for most provinces had risen by two to three percent, with the exception of Alberta. There, figures fell by one percent to just over four percent.

A closer look at the chart reveals that significant growth occurred in New Brunswick, where the figures rose from seven to just under 12 percent. However, the biggest increase took place in British Columbia, where the percentage of graduates more than doubled, reaching almost 11 percent in 2006.

Over this five-year period, some parts of Canada experienced a considerable increase in their proportion of overseas graduates, although New Brunswick remained the province with the highest percentage overall.

例题 2：C6T2 TASK 1

The table below gives information about changes in modes of travel in England between 1985 and 2000.

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

	1985	2000
Walking	255	237
Bicycle	51	41
Car	3,199	4,806
Local bus	429	274
Long distance bus	54	124
Train	289	366
Taxi	13	42
Other	420	585
All modes	4,740	6,475

自查表

- 总起段对话题词汇进行同义替换，句型有所变化。

- 综述内容能够比较数据组之间的相似和差异。

- 分段依据合理，并有主旨句说明。

- 主体段里包含足够的主要特征（例如最大最小值、起止点数量、平均水平异同、升降方向和幅度异同）。

- 使用副词外的承接词、位移、代词回指等衔接手段。

- 尽可能使用多种句型（如定语从句、状语从句、复合句式、长名词作主语、同位语和插入语）。

- 全文字数达到 150。

- 排查用词和语法错误。

- □

范文（选自 IELTS-SIMON.COM；语言难度：进阶）

将字母组合成正确的单词。

The chart illustrates average distance travelled by various modes of transport in England in 1985 and 2000. The figures are given in miles and to show how people's preference changed over time.

In general, people in England travelled more in the year 2000 than in 1985. Cars showed **Indaalpeuerl (unparalleled)** figures among the given categories. Except walking, using bicycles and taking local buses, most of the categories showed overall **csrienase** in the distance travelled.

In detail, a person driving his own car travelled 3,199 miles on average in 1985, and the average distance showed a moderate **iers** to 4,806 miles in 2000. Apart from cars, taking trains, using long distance buses and taxis

also experienced an overall **toghwr** in their figures from 289 miles to 366, from 54 miles to 124, and from 13 miles to 42 **eyercplevist** in the order named.

On the other hand, walking and riding bicycles were not more favoured by English people. Both categories showed a **edtaeomr** decline in their figures. Meanwhile, the number of people who used local buses must have **oerpddp** significantly as the average distance experienced a **cmaidart** fall from 429 miles in 1985 to 274 miles in 2000.

学术语言

功能短语

1. 列出你所知道的全部总起段和主体段首句句型（如 The graph shows …）

_____
_____
_____
_____

2. 列出你所知道的全部对比用语（如 while）

_____
_____
_____
_____

3. 列出你所知道的全部描述趋势用语（如 to fluctuate）

_____
_____
_____
_____

4. 列出你所知道的全部描述数量用语（如 just over/under）

_____
_____
_____
_____

5. 列出你所知道的全部描述水平/程度/类型用语（如 a high/low level/incidence of）

_____
_____
_____
_____

6. 列出你所知道的全部归纳流程图阶段用语（如 after that）

_____
_____
_____
_____

7. 列出你所知道的全部综述用语（如 overall）

_____
_____
_____
_____

小作文句型升级

句型翻译

1.【数据概念作主语】土耳其在休闲和教育方面的**支出比例**也是最高的，【介词短语呈现具体数量】**达到** 4.35%，而意大利在服装和鞋类方面的支出明显高于其他任何国家，达到 9%。

（than, was, and, the, 435%, footwear, the, in, while, on, at, at, in, in, leisure, any, education, was, other, higher, significantly, and, of, of, countries, proportion, Italy, also, clothing, 9%, highest, Turkey, on, spending, expenditure）

_____
_____
_____
_____

2. 【分组信息作主语】可以看出，**瑞典**的食品/饮料/烟草和服装/鞋类支出占国民消费支出的比例最低，分别为近 16%和刚过 5%。 (5%, it, clothing/footwear, national, for, seen, the, of, Sweden, lowest, and, that, expenditure, and, respectively, can, just, 16%, over, nearly, be, at, food/drinks/tobacco, consumer, had, percentages, for)

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. 【变化信息作主语】不过，**增幅最大**的是不列颠哥伦比亚省，【定语从句呈现具体数量】那里的毕业生比例增加了一倍多，2006 年达到近 11%。 (biggest, British, 2006, doubled, reaching, the, graduates, where, than, however, took, percentage, increase, more, percent, almost, Columbia, place, the, of, in, in, 11)

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. 【数量概念作主语】与此同时，使用本地公交车的**人数**一定大幅减少，【原因状语从句呈现具体数量】**因为**平均距离由 1985 年的 429 英里大幅下降至 2000 年的 274 英里。

 (meanwhile, dramatic, average, 1985, in, number, who, a, local, as, distance, have, experienced, 274, 429, miles, buses, the, from, to, people, the, dropped, in, significantly, of, fall, must, used, 2000, miles)

_____

_____

_____

_____

课后测（扫码答题）

参考答案

第一节

例题 1

范文分析：（1）表明对 electronic inventions 和 the amount of physical activity 的关系的立场，（2）表明两者对 health 是否带来负面影响的立场。（3）electronic inventions、（4）the amount of physical activity、（5）时间/场合、（6）work、（7）spare time、（8）electronic inventions and physical activity、（9）health、（10）it is not so certain、（11）generally

（12）笼统的因果表达	（13）更具体的因果表达
连词：so, because, as a result 动词：transform, damage, change, affect, lead to, have a harmful influence on	reduce the amount of physical work people do, do not do so much physical exercise, make more people overweight, better medicine, live longer, live more healthily

例题 2

审题练习：（1）否。（2）可以完全同意或完全反对。（3）不建议。（4）可以按照时间（以前和现今）、生活方式（繁忙和悠闲）、个性（外向和内向）等等。

习作分析：

H 同学：段落后半部分提及使用电子设备沟通 easier 导致 narrow friend circle 时，读者并不能看懂这个因果关系的逻辑，即为什么科技手段的易用会导致交友圈子狭窄，需要修改思路或补充细节。建议修改如下：In addition, not everyone is tech-savvy and comfortable with digital communication, so it can be difficult to maintain close contact with some of these friends online.

M 同学：论述过去部分提及 Because they lived far away and they were busy working, they might stop writing to each other 的说法不严

密。由于工作繁忙本身而无暇通信可以理解，但是有了新的科技手段后工作繁忙的人仍然没有时间通信，并不存在对比。后文提及个人例子 I always spend several hours in chatting with my friends 并不能支撑上文暗示的"新科技帮助繁忙人士交友"思路，前后内容割裂，令读者感到困惑。建议修改如下：In the past, many residents had no choice but to write to their friends who lived far away. Because the traditional mail delivery system was notoriously slow, it did not allow efficient and natural communication like chatting in person.

范文分析：选词填空（1）are worse as a result（2）because（3）as a consequence / as a result（4）as a result / as a consequence（5）this was not possible（6）in this way

总起段和总结段立场表达

部分同意：There is no doubt that / However, it is not so certain that / generally / it is difficult to argue that

完全同意/反对：However, it is not at all certain that / disagree entirely with

句型翻译

1. There is no doubt that modern electronic inventions have transformed people's jobs and their leisure time, so many people spend less time taking exercise. However, it is not so certain that this has damaged their health.
2. However, people have also put on weight because they eat more food than in the past, so we should not blame modern inventions for everything.
3. Electronic messaging and email have changed our social lives and the way we communicate with our friends. However, it is not at all certain that our social lives are worse as a result.
4. I disagree entirely with the statement in the question and firmly believe that modern communications have greatly improved people's social lives.

5. Colour is certainly something that influences people. In their home lives, many of the choices people make, with regard to consumer goods, are based on colour. However, I would argue that in public buildings, people have other preoccupations and are less affected by their surrounding colour scheme.

例题 3

审题规划：（4）可以根据地点（办公室和医院）、用户类型（员工和访客）等等分类讨论。

信息点关系判断

考生回忆	逻辑关系
20190112 When new towns are planned, it is more important to develop public parks and sports facilities than shopping centres for people to spend their free time in. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较
20190119 More and more people are reading news online, but newspapers are still the main source of news for most people. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较
20190216 Nowadays, children spend too much time watching TV and playing computer games. Some people believe this has negative effects on children's mental abilities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	因果
20190302 Employers should give their staff at least a 4-week holiday a year to make employees better at their jobs. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	建议
20190309 As part of education, students should spend a period of time studying and living in a different county to learn language and culture. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	建议
20190323 Once children start school, teachers have more influence on their intellectual and social development than parents do. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较
20190504 As technology is used more in the workplace, some people tend to believe that young people can find jobs more easily than older people. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较
20190511 Some people think most problems are caused by the overpopulation. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	因果
20190613 Individuals can do nothing to improve the environment; only governments and large companies can make a difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较
20190718 Restoration of old buildings in major cities in the world costs significant government's expenditure. This money should be used in new housing and road development instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较
20190831 Some people claim that public museums and art galleries will not be needed because people can see historical objects and works of art by using a computer. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	因果
20190914 It is a natural process for animal species to become extinct (e.g. dinosaurs, dodos). There is no reason why people should stop this from happening. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	因果
20191010 The best way to reduce crime committed by young adults is to teach parents parenting skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较
20191019 The international community should take action immediately to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels such as gas and oil. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	建议
20191026 Some people think that companies and private individuals should pay to clear up the pollution they produce while the government should not pay for it. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较

考生回忆	逻辑关系
20191116 Although the family have a powerful influence on children 's life, the influence outside from home is a bigger part for his/her development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	比较
20191123 In modern age, some people think it is unnecessary to teach children the skill of handwriting. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	建议
20191130 In modern world, it is no longer necessary to use animals for food or use animal products, for instance, clothing and medicines. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	建议

第二节

优缺比较题型
例题 1

范文分析： （1）… often outweighs any drawbacks. // There are two main dangers and disadvantages to … something that you do not really want. // On the other hand, shopping for certain things on the Internet … are often cheaper. // All in all, I think that the advantages of .. （2）与整理立场一致的靠后写，更好地与总结段承接。 （3）5-6 句；一个主旨句，两个分论点，每个分论点都配有细节句。 （4）重要性从高到低。The most … / further / the main one / the other （5）Unless …, … may …（条件）、this means …（结果）、people who … can …. Also, they can …（举例）、because …（原因） （6）指出优缺比较中哪方份量更重（outweigh）。

例题 2

审题练习： （5）没有明确要求。 （6）不可以，题目内容有"for people who do this"的限制。

习作分析：

T 同学：本段的主要问题在第一个原因。第一，分论点的呈现不准确；lacking experience and knowledge 不是先工作带来的缺点，可以修改为"先工作对提升经验和知识帮助不大"。第二，没有进行重要性的标记。建议修改如下：The biggest one, often ignored by many people, is that such early work experience may not boost school leavers' academic performance. Because they are limited by their prior experience and knowledge, these young people can only do simple jobs that do not necessarily prepare them for more sophisticated problem-solving tasks in college. 或者从赚钱交学费的角度来分析：The biggest one, often ignored by many people, is that such early work experience may not secure a substantial sum of money for college. Because most school leavers can only do simple, low-pay jobs, it can be difficult for them to accumulate a sufficient amount of fund to cover college tuition, accommodation and daily expenses.

C 同学：第一条理由写得不好。首先，细节句开始的 this means 是指 strong competition 带来的结果，而主句内容是 lack of theoretical knowledge and practice experience from university，因果关系不成立。第二，仅仅用 firstly 不能体现该理由的重要性。此部分可以精简和修改为：The biggest concern is that the harsh requirement and lack of mentorship in the work environment may demotivate young people from making progress. Without proper guidance and support, these new employees can struggle to complete demanding tasks and as a result gradually lose confidence and determination, qualities necessary to survive academic challenges in college.

范文分析： （1）There are advantages to this, but I feel that it Is also a risk and could lead to some problems. （2）并没有。立场的设定依靠总起段、总结段和主体段的具体表达；某方向的细节内容写得比较多，并不意味着立场偏向于认同该方向。 （3）缺点部分两个自然段比较简短，加起来的总量与优点段相比并没有压倒性优势，尚算平衡。 （4）One of the obvious disadvantages of … is that you

may … / Another disadvantage is that you can … / On the other hand, there are several advantages to getting a job. The first is that you can … / Another advantage is that …

（5）This is because … / For example, … / This is very useful if …

问题解决题型

例题 1

（1）可以提及，但不应该作为重点内容。

（2）不可以，题目对适用范围有明确限制

（what can tourists do …）（3）In my opinion, one of the worst effects of … is … / Another disadvantage of … is that …（4）Generally, I think there are positive things that … can do.（5）情态动词：Firstly, they can … / Secondly, they should … / Lastly, they should …（6）否。（7）是。

例题 2

审题练习：（5）不是，也可以按照问题的不同方面分段，在同一个方面介绍问题的具体表现，以及学校家庭可以如何解决问题。（6）可以不写。（7）是。

习作分析：

Y 同学：段落结构大致合理，但具体内容有重复。其中. In actual fact, most youngsters spend over half of their time in campus ,so the school authorities are in charge of making students have a healthy lifestyle.比较啰嗦，没有直奔"学校可以解决问题"的主题，需要删减。细节部分内容大致合理，但是单句较多，可以根据句间的逻辑关系进行合并。建议修改如下：Both schools and parents should seek solutions to this problem. Since students spend half of their time on campus, school authorities can host lectures and workshops to raise awareness of nutritious, low-fat diets and revise cafeteria menus accordingly. They can also increase the amount and variety of physical exercise students are required to do, so as to keep them in good shape. Similarly, parents should ensure their children's healthy lifestyle over the weekend. Apart from supplying a healthy food selection, they can

第三节

promote physical fitness by organising family trips to outdoor locations or by encouraging their children to attend sport training camps they are interested in.

主体段句型：问题解决题型

句型翻译

1. One of the obvious disadvantages of getting a job is that you may find that you cannot get a university place at a later stage. This is because there may be a lot of competition for places, and the longer you wait, the harder it may be to get one.
2. In my opinion, one of the worst effects of tourism is the presence of large crowds of people in streets and areas of beauty. When this happens, local people can find it difficult to do things they want to do.
3. I believe both parents and schools can do a lot to remedy this situation. Parents should limit the time that children spend sitting down and should encourage them to take more exercise. They could, for example, play sports with them at the weekend.
4. What governments need to do in their own countries is to encourage sustainable building practices, limit urban growth and reduce human activities which contribute to global warming.

例题 3

审题练习：（1）否（2）是

范文分析：（1）2-3 段介绍问题成因；4-5 段提出解决方法。（2）One of the main reasons why … is … / … which is another contributing factor.（3）As … / An inevitable result has been … / … has, in turn, led to … / … has resulted in … / all of which have taken their toll on …（4）So what can be done? I believe that the problem has to be tackled on a number of levels. As individuals, … / However, it seems that the real work has to be done on a national and international level.（5）we should ensure that … / What governments need to do in their own countries is … / But they also need to …

例题 1

范文分析：（1）否。（2）是。（3）Some people say that …, and I can understand their point of view. / However, there are other people who say …（4）将 some people 和 others 分别具体化为三种人群，分别解释他们的情况和理由。（5）因为作者并不完全认同双方的观点。（6）通过分情况讨论的框架，分别表态。Personally, I think the question depends on … / If …, you needn't … / On the other hand, if you …, you have to …

例题 2

审题练习：（5）分情况讨论。（6）可以采取四段论，具体段落结构可参考课件内容。

习作分析：

F 同学：第一，本段缺乏一个概括全段内容的主旨句，句型可以参考例题 1 的范文。第二，目前的细节部分单句也比较多，建议合并升级为复杂句。另外，workers 一词的含义不清晰，疑似与前面的 professionals 重复，可以具体化。建议修改如下：Some people say that smart clothing is important in the work place. Medical and legal consultants tend to believe the psychological power of wearing formal outfits for convincing their clients to follow their advice. This is because the formal look delivers a sense of professionalism and authority, resulting in greater trust and confidence in their service. Support staff members may also agree. While clean and smart appearance leaves positive impressions, this can urge them to act in a professional manner to match their image, which should result in quality of work.

H 同学：本段的主要缺陷是没有将人群具体化，给出的细节内容比较笼统。可以根据服装舒适度和工作质量的关联，找到具体的行业或职位内容。建议修改如下：However, there are other people who do not necessarily consider smart clothing to be beneficial for their own

第四节

静态图
例题 1

work. Technicians and cleaners may not find formal garment necessary and useful. When they are busy investigating hardware failures or tidying up messy conference rooms, they tend to prioritise comfort and efficiency over looks. Office workers who do not need to perform physical duties may also agree. These employees mostly do backend jobs and do not meet clients in person, so they do not have to worry about presenting themselves in the most formal, smart manner and can therefore focus on their jobs instead.

范文分析：gabedfc

总结段句型

句型翻译

1. Although clothes have become quite expensive, I think there is enough choice these days for everyone. Parents just have to be strict with children about what they can afford, and people have to buy within their budget.
2. I would conclude that being smart is important. Some employees may say they feel unhappy about this, but they can easily change and wear something more informal when they have left work. The office is a different environment.
3. In my view, this is a pity. Everyone should have an interest in the past because it has made us what we are now. however, sometimes we just have to accept that people like and dislike things, and one example is history.

例题 3

范文分析：（1）是。（2）是。（3）第 2、3 段介绍了认为历史重要的人群观点；第 4 段介绍了认为历史不重要的人群观点。（4）文章对对双方观点展开细节描述，其中正向的篇幅比较多，而个人观点的陈述有限。内容能够做到完整扣题，但不推荐需要获得高分的同学模仿这种缺乏平衡的框架。

范文分析：（1）the greatest、（2）only、（3）even fewer、（4）the most problematic、（5）easier、（6）much

lower、（7）the second most significant、（8）all、（9）much higher

例题 2

审题练习：（1）finance 和 healthcare 总量比较接近。（2）finding schools 的总量明显更少。（3）总量比较接近。（4）中年人问题总量稍微多一些。（5）finance 和 healthcare 数量比较接近。（6）中年人遇到 finding schools 问题的数量突出。

习作分析：

C 同学：本段的内容组合不够理想，需要考虑将相近的数字（中年、老年）合并介绍。另外，可以侧重检查句子成分是否完整和正确，以及表达的搭配是否恰当。建议修改如下：First of all, making medical arrangements is considered the most challenging by new immigrants. Over 35 percent of middle-aged and older people find this a major problem, while slightly fewer younger people (32%) have the same issue.

M 同学：本段的内容分层较好，首先单独介绍最大值，再合并较少的两个数量。表达方面错误较多，例如衔接词 in contrast 后搭配 to the problem with finding schools for their children，令读者误以为本段介绍其他内容。建议修改如下：In contrast, making educational arrangements for children is a much smaller issue. Eighteen percent of 35-to-54-year-olds have trouble dealing with this, while it is challenging for even fewer in the other two age groups (6% and 2%, respectively).

范文分析：（1）三个数值比较相近，合并介绍满足题型对 comparison 重点呈现的要求。（2）34%和 35%比较接近，写在一起体现相似性；29%相比之下差距更大，分开写体现差异。（3）第一句属于段内的总起句。用 fewer 这个比较级体现段间承接功能，与前面段落介绍数量比较。（4）第一句归纳组间相似性，第二句介绍主要差异；句间承接词为however，表示转折关系。

例题 3

审题练习：（1）按照数量差异分为三组，分别是一枝独秀的日本、排名第二的德国、余下各国（数量都在 4 beds per thousand 附近）。
（2）数量类型，更佳便于组内数据之间的比较，对于基础一般的同学来说更容易操作（范文呈现的是另一种风格）。（3）可以观察各国在医院床位、健康相关开支和平均寿命的数量和排名上是否存在相似性和差异。

范文分析：（1）by far the highest, the second highest, little more than half, on the other hand, the lowest numbers, only very slightly higher than（2）按照国家划分。主要优势是在这倒题目中，易于突出不同国家之间的资金投入和平均寿命存不成正比。（3）差异。

动态图

例题 1

范文排序：ehfcgbjdia

例题 2

审题练习：（1）显著下降。（2）轻微上升。（3）几乎相同。（4）巨大差异。（5）2001-2002、2003-2006。（6）2002-2003、2006-2007。

习作分析：

D 同学：本段的主要问题是缺少清晰的主旨句；而且细节信息多而零碎，句间衔接较为机械。建议修改如下：The employment rate of French teachers experienced a minor increase over the period surveyed. In 2002, 70% of them were able to secure a regular teaching position, but this subsequently became more difficult, as numbers dropped to 55% within two years. Despite this temporary dip, the subsequent figures remained around 70% until a slight rise to 75% in 2007.

C 同学：本段合并描述两组初期数据，内容大致合理。注意句间衔接用词就行。建议修改如下：The figures of the two groups were largely comparable in the initial period. Both started at around 70 percent, although English-language teachers found it slightly easier to find a job. In the following year, similarly, there was a significant fall of 15 percent in both categories.

范文分析： （1） both、slightly less successful than、more successful、managed to find more jobs than。 （2） rose、rose slightly。

（3） fell、decreased sharply、falling。 （4） stabilised, with minor variations。 （5） had approximately a 70% success rate、nearly 70%、just under 75%、just over 25%。

静态图主体段句型

句型翻译

1. Looking at the chart, it can be seen that Japan provides by far the highest number of hospital beds, at 14 per thousand of the population.
2. In contrast, only 21 to 22 percent of unmarried people are happy in all age groups, apart from those aged 65 and over. Here, there is a significant difference, with 34 percent of people being happy.

第五节

组合图
例题 1

范文分析： （1） 两图数据的共同点（below 50 percent、married people）。 （2） slightly fewer、only、apart from、significant difference、happier than。 （3） while、in contrast、however。

例题 2

审题练习： （1） 两者都有。 （2） 两个年份之间数据的异同、两种关系之间数据的异同。

（3） very good 和 good 同属正面态度，并且加起来占绝大多数。

习作分析：

M 同学：本段语法方面的问题比较多，主要集中在谓语动词相关用法上，需要检查句子成分重复和残缺现象，以及主谓搭配是否恰当。建议修改如下：In 2005, the percentage of workers who were very satisfied with their superiors was the largest (61%), three times

3. The next highest percentage was people who said they had a good relationship – this fell from 26% in 2005 to 22% in 2009.
4. Concerning relationships with co-workers, again most people in both years said the relationships were either very good or good, the figure for very good rising from 63% to 70%.
5. Natural disasters, such as tropical storms, account for 7 percent of extinctions, while other natural influences cause a further 11.7 percent.

例题 3

审题练习： （1） 整体升降、1955-1975 的显著下降、1980 左右的回升、最后的显著下降。

（2） 引入疫苗前后的数量大小差异、疫苗用量和发病数量的升降差异。 （3） 疫苗用量和发病数量的关系。

范文分析： （1） 疫苗引入之前和之后。 （2） 仅限于于介绍整体趋势和主要特征。 （3） 第一段第二句。

as large as that of 'good' ratings. In comparison, the other categories combined only accounted for around 10%. In 2009, the percentages remained largely unchanged, although the proportion of people who answered 'very good' rose by 5%.

动态图主体段句型

句型翻译

1. However, in 2003, teachers of French began to be more successful at finding employment than their English teaching colleagues.
2. During the following two years, the number acquiring jobs rose slightly to 44% in 2005 before falling to just over 25% in 2007.
3. However, there were significant fluctuations in the trend. For example, just after 1940, there was a surge in the number of cases from 50,000 to approximately 170,000.
4. Looking at the graph first, it can be seen that approximately 4,000 in every million species had become extinct by 2000.

例题 3

审题练习：（1）一般过去时、过去完成时、现在完成时、一般将来时等。（2）不需要，重点介绍占比较大的类型。（3）都跟动植物面临的威胁有关。

范文分析：（1）一般现在时、过去完成时、一般将来时。（2）rise significantly、hit a peak at、fall less steeply。（3）looking at the chart first、this figure、it、then、this、other activities、also、on the other hand、while、other natural influences、further、to sum up、they、meanwhile、these。

流程图

例题 1

范文分析：（1）左图。（2）purpose：a machine **for** …；parts：A typical wind turbine **consists of** …；process：The process starts when ... When …, …。（3）simple。

例题 2

审题练习：（1）本图并非工业生产流程。（2）经典意义的 PPP 框架并不能完全套用于自然流程的描述；purpose 可以灵活理解为自然地貌变化，写在总起段；本图的 parts 只有悬崖岩石，可以不单独介绍；process 则与一般流程图无异。（2）可以归纳过程的阶段数量、流程复杂度、对外界力量和材料的依赖性高低等。

习作分析：

C 同学：本段的主要问题是句子内容比较零散和啰嗦。建议修改如下：The process starts when the bottom of a headland is bashed by waves, giving rise to rock erosion and subsequently a cave.

例题 3

审题练习：（1）3 个。（2）树木的不同用途、不同阶段的砍伐、使用的不同工具等。（3）例如可以归纳阶段数量、归纳流程复杂

度、或指出不同阶段的砍伐对树木的生命周期的影响是否有区别等。

范文分析：（1）before、once this has been done、over time、as、at this stage、gradually、until、when this happens、meanwhile。

地图题

例题 4

填空：1. Stadium, 2. Windmill, 3. Skyscraper, 4. Residential area, 5. Motorway, 6. East, 7. North, 8. Fields, 9. Hills, 10. Bridge, 11. River, 12. Farm, 13. Pond, 14. Church, 15. West, 16. South

改错：island / has changed / dramatically / has been built / through / has been built / has been developed / significantly / occurred / facilities

范文分析：（1）不是，按照图中地理区域划分。（2）一般现在时、现在完成时、一般过去时。（3）差异。

例题 5

审题练习：（1）计划里会增加很多新的建筑物，也会取代部分旧建筑物。（2）可以按照时间先后一图一段，或按照南北方位或功能分段。（3）一般现在时、一般将来时。

习作分析：

M 同学：The most different with the centre in now is the road become to a circle, it including the bus station. car park. new housing, but also keep the shopping center. However the straight road in the middle of the circle road, which just used by bedstraws. And the shops still in here. In south direction, they planned to construct a new housing, also the housing connect with the circle road. People can enter the circle road from the dual carriage-way. 本段介绍计划中的变化，内容相对零散，需要理清主线。建议修改如下：The most obvious change will be the addition of a ring road, a dual carriageway, around the town. This, together with a new bus station and a new car park, will facilitate vehicle access to the northern commercial zone, where some shops will be replaced by a new shopping centre and

housing blocks, while the main road will become a car-free walk. Similarly, more housing blocks are planned in the southern part of the town, where the original park and school will serve the growing local population.

例题 6

审题练习： （1）不变之处在于自然环境，变化之处在于旅游相关建筑和设施。 （2）可以归纳

变化主要在哪些方面，以及不变的是什么。

（3）一般现在时，一般过去时，现在完成时。

范文分析： （1）一般现在时，一般过去时，现在完成时。 （2）changes、developed、new features、built、added、before these developments、new facilities。

大作文补充

犯罪话题

例题 2

sentence, reoffend, rehabilitation, retrain, released, offenders, served, supervision, deter, observation

例题 3

surveillance, privacy, invade, authorities, intrusive, patrolling, monitor, prevent, petty, prosecute

性别话题

例题 2

househusband, breadwinners, pursue, socially, partners, preference, progress, sacrifice, assume, circumstances, roles

功能短语

观点态度 from my point of view, …; (personally,) I tend to think/believe/feel that …; I would argue that; I am not sure I agree with/that …; I tend not to believe that …; as far as I'm concerned, …; arguably / as a matter of fact / interestingly / clearly / to a certain extent, …

介绍观点： it is (certainly) true that …; it is (generally) believed/felt that …; the general view is/has been that …; experts/professionals would argue/say that …

解释原因/举例： the main reason why …; there are a number of reasons why/for …; for this reason, …

提出相反观点： having made this point/these points, …; despite / in spite of this, …

小作文补充

静态图

表明目的： in order to / so as to

表明因果关系： otherwise / as a result / as a consequence / with the result that … / resulting in

强调： what people/governments need to/should do is …; all the X needs to/should do is …; it is X that …

总结： all in all / ultimately / in the end, …

大作文句型升级

句型翻译

1. While adolescents are often indifferent to the guidance given by older people, I imagine that most of them would be extremely keen to hear the stories of an ex-offender.
2. In other words, offenders are not given a chance to retrain and learn new skills for their future or develop a deeper understanding of correct moral behaviour and instead mix with other criminals, which only strengthens their criminal intentions.
3. If a university decided to fill courses with equal numbers of males and females, it would need enough applicants of each gender. In reality, many courses are more popular with one gender than the other, and it would not be practical to aim for equal proportions.
4. At the same time, the rising cost of living has meant that both marriage partners usually need to work and save money before starting a family.

例题 2

the largest, on the other hand, noticeably higher, also, while, the lowest, respectively, but

动态图

例题 2

unparalleled, increases, rise, growth, respectively, moderate, dropped, dramatic

功能短语

总起段和主体段首句：the graph/chart/table/diagram gives/provides/highlights information about/on/regarding/with regard to …; the graph/chart/table/diagram indicates that / provides a breakdown of …; the diagram illustrates …; according to the graph/chart/table/diagram, …; a closer/more detailed look at X reveals …

对比用语：on the other hand / however; although; similarly / in contrast / in comparison / unlike …; the next most significant/important/marked; twice/three times as many; double/three times the number

趋势用语：(to experience) a(n) increase/decrease/rise/fall/drop in/of; to increase/decrease/rise/fall/drop by/from … to; to undergo a change; to remain stable/steady; to stagnate; to dip; to peak; to increase twofold/threefold; to surge; a less/more marked increase/decrease, etc. (occurred/took place); less/more significant / steady / especially strong growth; a parallel rise/fall; to expect/predict/forecast

描述数量：a little below/above; slightly more/less than; approximately; not nearly as high/low as; to widen/narrow (a gap/difference)

描述水平/程度/类型用语：a large/small quantity of; one aspect/type of; a great/small proportion of; a slow/fast rate (of growth); to a large/great extent

阶段用语：following that; before / prior to; once; as; meanwhile; over time / gradually; finally/lastly/eventually

综述用语： thus; clearly; in summary; to summarise

小作文句型升级

句型翻译

1. The proportion of spending on leisure and education was also highest in Turkey, at 4.35%, while expenditure on clothing and footwear was significantly higher in Italy, at 9%, than in any of the other countries.
2. It can be seen that Sweden had the lowest percentages of national consumer expenditure for food/drinks/tobacco and for clothing/footwear, at nearly 16% and just over 5% respectively.
3. However, the biggest increase took place in British Columbia, where the percentage of graduates more than doubled, reaching almost 11 percent in 2006.
4. Meanwhile, the number of people who used local buses must have dropped significantly as the average distance experienced a dramatic fall from 429 miles in 1985 to 274 miles in 2000.