

「雅思 7 分写作」

新东方在线雅思教研组



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1 TASK 2 大作文写作解析与训练

1.1 雅思写作介绍及 TASK2 总述

1.1.1 雅思写作概述

类型：(阅读、写作上的区别)

A-留学

G-移民

考试顺序：听力-阅读-写作-口语

写作 Writing Tasks 要求写两篇作文，一篇为说明文，通常我们形象地称之为小作文；另一篇为议论文，则被叫做大作文。

任务	用时	长度	写作内容
TASK 1 小作文	20m	150	写一篇说明文 描述图画，例如表格，曲线图，柱状图，饼状图，流程图和地图。
TASK 2 大作文	40m	250	写一篇议论文或报告 要求提供解决方法，评估问题，比较对比不同的观点或看法，或者反驳论点或观点

字数：

Task1:150 words (客观题)

Task2:250 words (主观题)

顺序:除非小作文写特别快，否则先写大作文

1/3 2/3 6.5+7=7 7.5+6.5=7

分数 = (小作文 × 1 + 大作文 × 2) / 3

IELTS Writing Answer Sheet – TASK 2

Candidate Name

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Module (shade one box):

Academic ☐

General Training ☐

Test date

D

D

M

M

Y

Y

Y

Y

Do not write below this line

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Candidate Number:

Examiner 2 Number:

Candidate Number:

Examiner 1 Number:

TR CC LR GRA

Underlength No. of words Penalty

Off-topic Memorised Illegible

TR CC LR GRA

Underlength No. of words Penalty

Off-topic Memorised Illegible

TR CC LR GRA

Underlength No. of words Penalty

Off-topic Memorised Illegible

Underlength No. of words Penalty

Off-topic Memorised Illegible

1.1.2 雅思写作 Task 总述

评分标准 写作结构 审题步骤

- 雅思大作文要求我们：
- **Provide a solution**—reason-solution
- **Evaluate a problem**—Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?/Do you think it is a positive or negative trend?

- **Compare and contrast different ideas or opinions**—Discuss both views and offer your own opinion.
- **Challenging an argument or idea**—To what extent do you agree or disagree?

1. Report:

- More and more people use private cars instead of taking public transport.
- **What are the reasons for this trend? How can the government encourage people to take public transport?**

2. Advantages/disadvantage

- In today's world, it is private companies rather than governments who pay for and carry out most scientific research.
- **Do advantages outweigh disadvantages?**

3. Discussion:

- Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others believe that children who are taught to cooperate rather than compete become more useful adults.
- **Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.**

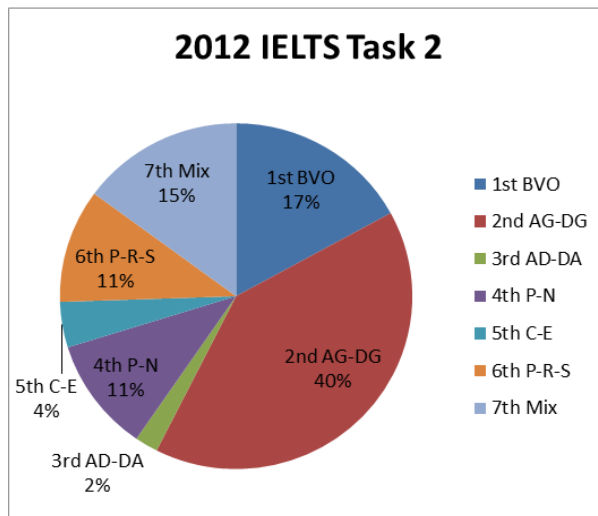
4. Opinion:

- One long-distance flight consumes fuel that a car can use in several years' time, but they cause the same amount of pollution. Some people think that we should discourage non-essential flights, such as tourist travel, rather than limit the use of cars.
- **To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?**

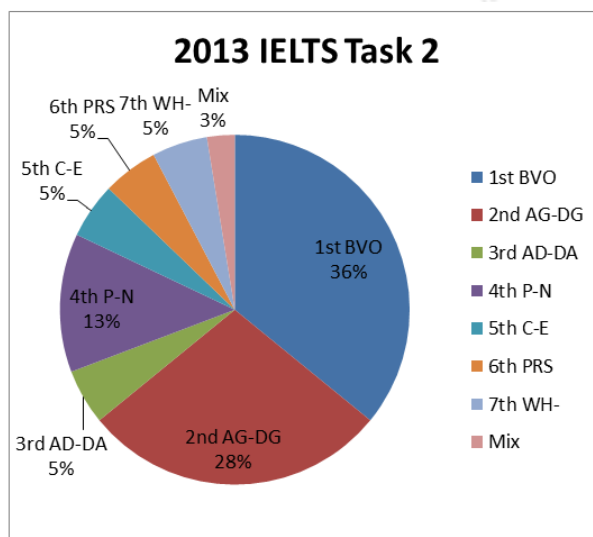
5. Mix:

- In some countries, it becomes more popular that many people try to find out the history of their family.
- **What are the reasons for people doing this? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?**
- **Report + Argument**

1.1.2.1 历年题型分布

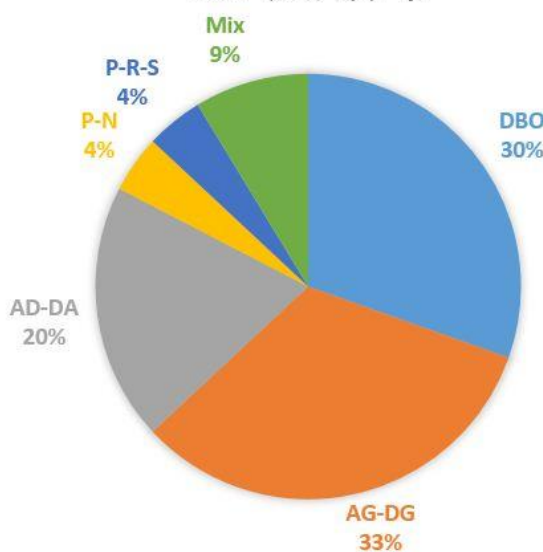


Type	Number	Percent
BVO	8	17%
AG-DG	19	40%
AD-DA	1	2%
P-N	5	11%
C-E	2	4%
P-R-S	5	11%
Mix	7	15%



Type	Number	Percent
BVO	14	36%
AG-DG	11	28%
AD-DA	2	5%
P-N	5	13%
C-E	2	5%
P-R-S	2	5%
WH-	2	5%
Mix	1	3%

2014题目分布



题目	数目
Discuss both views	14
Agree or disagree	15
Advantage or disadvantage	9
Positive or negative	2
Reason and solution	2
Mix	4

1.1.2.2 大作文评分标准讲解

四项评分标准

TR---Task response(扣题)

CC---Coherence and Cohesion (连贯与衔接)

LR---Lexical resource (词汇量)

GRA---Grammatical Range and Accuracy (语法与准确性)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TR		CC		LR		GRA	
----	--	----	--	----	--	-----	--

Task Response Band 7

Address all parts of the task.

Presents a **clear** position through the response.

Presents, extends and supports main ideas, **but** there may be a tendency to **overgeneralize** and/or **supporting ideas may lack focus.**

Coherence and Cohesion Band 7

Logically organizes information and ideas; there is clear **progression throughout**.

Uses **a range of** cohesive devices **appropriately** although there may be **some under-/over-use**.

Presents a **clear central topic** within each paragraph.

Lexical resource Band 7

Use a **sufficient** range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision

Use less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation

May produce **occasional errors** in word choice, spelling and/or word formation

Grammatical Range and Accuracy Band 7

Use **a variety of complex structures**

Produces **frequently error-free** sentences

Has good control of grammar and **punctuation** but may make a few errors

1.1.2.3 考官实际点评

剑八 Test 4

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing.

What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures could be taken to solve them?

Task Response

Examiner's comments:

This script answers both parts of the task and presents a clear opinion on the issues. There are relevant main ideas, although the supporting examples are sometimes less appropriate.

Position: I think that the cause of these problems are due to unhealthy lifestyle and the lack of exercise.

Causes: Nowadays, people are getting more and more lazy.

I think that the main cause is the lack of exercise.

Measures: The one and only solution to this is exercise.

People should also balance their diet.

Coherence and Cohesion

Examiner's comment:

The answer is organised with some good use of connectives and time-markers giving an overall progression to the argument. There are also mistakes, however, and some lack of linking between sentences. Paragraphing is used, but is not always logical, and the concluding paragraph is confused.

I think that the main cause is the lack of exercise. As you grow older, your metabolism rate drops. Even if you are eating the same amount as before, you will still gain weight. The one and only solution to this is exercise. The recommended exercise per day is at least 30 minutes of brisk walking.

Revision

Revision:

Para 2: One possible reason is that...

Para 3: Furthermore,

Para 4: A variety of measures should be affectively taken to tackle the problem.

Lexical Resource

Examiner's comment:

The range of vocabulary is the best feature of this script, and includes some good use of natural expressions and idiomatic language. There is some inappropriate use of a less formal style at times, but control is generally good. There are few word choices that are inaccurate, and errors in word form and spelling are only occasional.

Less formal style:

1. People are getting more and more lazy.
2. The recommended exercise per day is ...
3. This is healthy living for the body, heart and the soul.

Revision:

1. People are becoming increasingly lazy.
2. It is recommended that the daily exercise should be ...
3. This is considered to be a healthy lifestyle, physically, emotionally, and even psychologically.

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Examiner's comment:

A variety of sentence forms is used with accuracy and fluency, but there are a lot of short, simple sentences that reduce the range of complex structures. There are grammatical errors and omission, but these are not frequent.

A lot of short, simple sentences:

I think that the main cause is the lack of exercise. As you grow older, your metabolism rate drops. Even if you are eating the same amount as before, you will still gain weight.

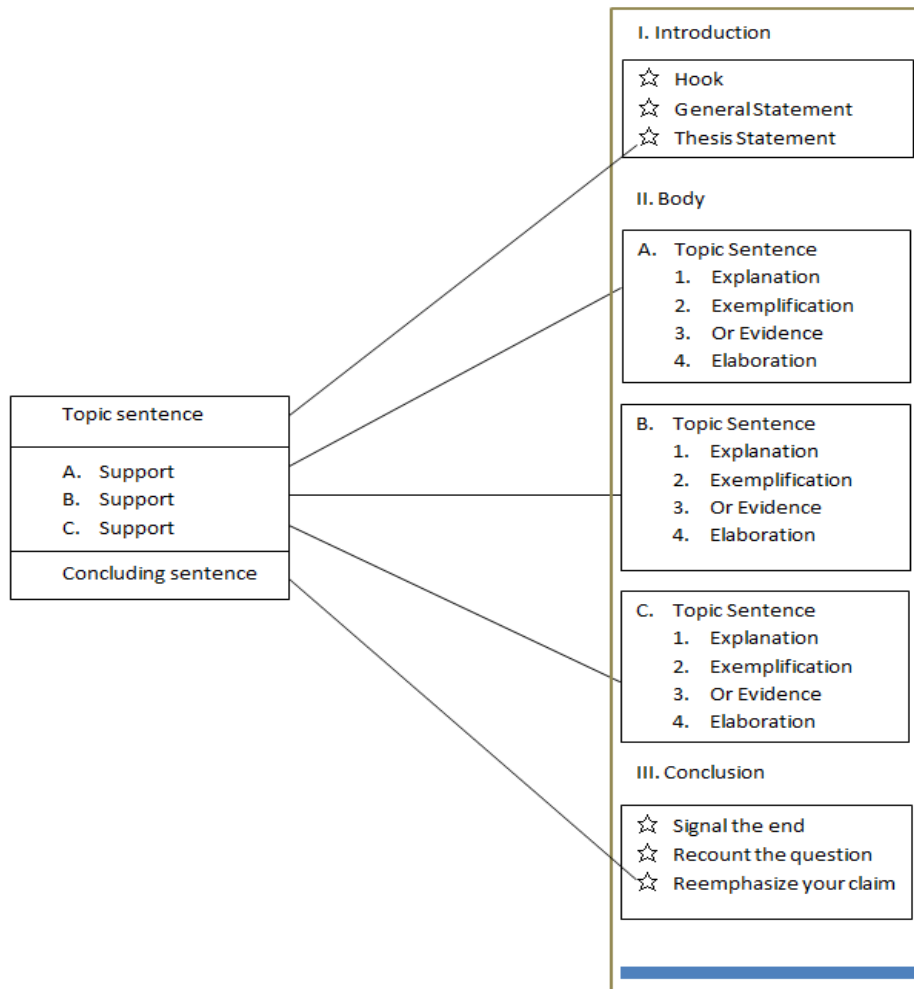
Revision:

A more important factor that contributes to this problem is the lack of physical exercise. Research in biology as well as medicine has proved that human metabolism slows down when they get older. Consequently, even if people ate the same amount as before, they might still gain weight.

1.1.2.4 写作结构

Scaffolding Fabrics

What is scaffolding?



Introduction	General statement
	Thesis statement
Body	Topic sentence
	Explanation
	Example
	Evidence
Conclusion	Elaboration
	Signal the end
	Recount the question
	Restate the opinion

规划提纲

写作前之三“风”与天龙八“步”

第一阵头脑风暴

正确审题步骤：

任务完成角度：(TR)

第一步：迅速锁定提问方式—identify the type of question, 然后找出关键词
(也就是暗示写作任务的词或词组)。根据提问方式在头脑中确定大致写作思路以及回答方式。

第二步：仔细阅读题干，反复阅读 2-3 遍，确认完全理解题干的确切意思。

第三步：划出关键词

第二阵头脑风暴

衔接连贯和词汇角度 (CC & LR):

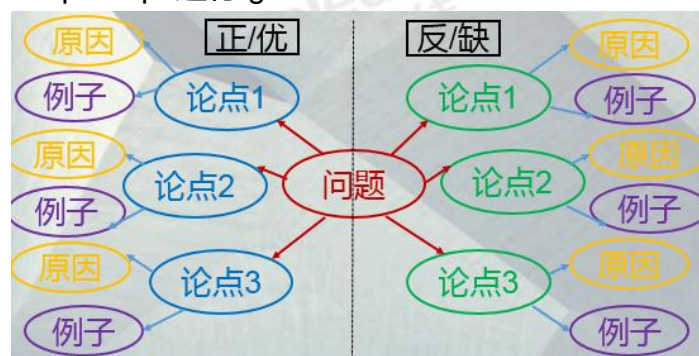
第四步：对问题表述中的关键词找同义词 (可以分：动词，名词，形容词)

第五步：对题干描述中的关键词找相关词汇 (包括同义词和上下义词)

第三阵头脑风暴：

任务完成角度 (TR):

第六步：用 concept map 进行 generate ideas



第七步：分类整理确定写作角度

第八步：整理处 outline

根据意思之间的联系可以将一些句子组合，某种程度上实现 grammatical range and accuracy

Scaffolding fabrics—操作演示-WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think news have no connection to people's lives, so then it is a waste of time to read the news in the newspaper and watch television news programmes.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

第一阵头脑风暴

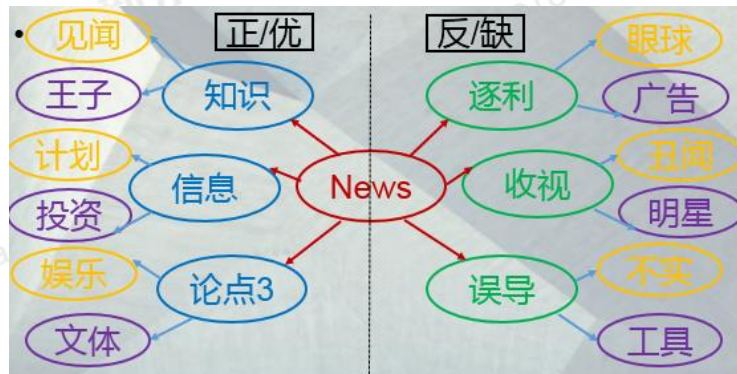
- 正确审题步骤：
- 任务完成角度：(TR)
- 第一步：To what extent do you agree or disagree? 就某一观点给出自己的立场，正反两面都要谈，最好有侧重，初步得出 2:1 的主体段结构。
- 第二步：主张（第一层）：人们不必读新闻；原因论据（第二层）：与生活无关。
- 第三步：关键词
- News, people's lives, no connection, waste of time to read newspapers and TV news

第二阵头脑风暴

- 衔接连贯和词汇角度 (CC & LR)：
- 第四步：对问题表述中的关键词找同义词
- agree or disagree, support or oppose, claim or contend, proponent or opponent
- 第五步：对题干描述中的关键词找相关词汇 news paper, news agency, TV news report, TV news coverage, TV news broadcasting, traditional/conventional media, new literacy...

第三阵头脑风暴：

- 任务完成角度 (TR):
- 第六步：用 concept map 进行 generate ideas



- 第七步：分类整理确定写作角度
- 正 s：承认合理性，的确有些远
- 反 1：knowledge building—威廉王子婚礼
- 反 2：information—企业家投资 or 农民伯伯秋收
- 第八步：outline—围绕主题词设置主题句
- Admittedly, news agencies and TV stations spend too much coverage on reporting celebrity scandals and the rumours about politicians.
- My first disagreement with the statement is that people can accumulate knowledge though reading newspapers and watching TV news programmes.
- The second reason why I disagree with the statement is that reading newspapers and watching TV news program can provide people with useful information.

Scaffolding Fabrics 写作演示

Introduction	Hook—Background
	General statement
	Thesis statement

It is common these days that people spend several hours on reading newspapers and watching TV news programs every day. Some people argue that citizens should not read newspapers or watch TV news report as these have no relation to their lives. However, I tend to disagree with this statement.

Body	Topic sentence
	Explanation
	Example
	Evidence
	Elaboration

Admittedly, news agencies and TV stations spend too much coverage on reporting celebrity scandals and the rumours about politicians, which indeed has no direct connection to people's lives. The primary purpose of reporting these news is to foster the circulation instead of benefiting people's lives. It is true that newspaper companies and TV stations make huge profits from reporting these types of news. Even worse, if people read these news, they may be negatively influenced by the bad role models. This indicates that there are sound reasons why people should stop reading newspapers and watching TV news.

On the other hand are my two contentions. My first disagreement with the statement is that people can accumulate knowledge though reading newspapers and watching TV news programmes. This means that people may learn the culture and history of other countries. A good illustration of this is the live broadcasting of Prince Williams' Wedding ceremony in 2011. People in the non-commonwealth countries learn the tradition of royal customs and history of the British royal family. It can be seen from the example that people indeed can broaden their vision and horizon from newspaper-reading and TV news watching.

The second reason why I disagree with the statement is that reading newspapers and watching TV news program can provide people with useful information. This is to say that the information that people get from the newspapers and TV programmes can be used to arrange their lives better. A case in point is that many businessmen read financial news in order to help them to make investments. Another example is that farmers usually read weather forecasts to help them decide when to seed the farmland or do their harvests. These examples show that reading newspapers or watching TV news can deliver critical information, which are beneficial to their lives.

Conclusion	Signal the end
	Recount the question
	Restate the opinion

In conclusion, with the proliferation of IT technology as well as the development of modern printing industry, people will be increasingly exposed

to both conventional and unconventional mass media. I restate my opinion that people should be encouraged to read newspapers and watch TV news programs as these mass media are essential sources of information and effective way of knowledge-building.

1.2 TASK2 同意与否类题目讲解

1.2.1 Agree 类题目解析

- 一般的题目构成包括两部分：背景信息 + 观点
- 观点的标志性特征就是 reporting verbs 报告类动词：
- argue, believe, claim, think, suggest, insist...
- 例如：
- Childcare is an important task for nations. **It is suggested that all mothers and fathers should be required to take parent training courses.**
- 千里之行始于足下
- 如何分析题目？
- 根据题目里面观点的个数，将题目分为：
- 一种观点型：一根筋类型
- 两种观点型（一主一次）：两头堵类型
- 所谓一根筋的就是出现那些有绝对性质字眼儿的，如 only, all, no more than, no, no justification, the best 等等。
- 这样的题目我们就可以直接去驳斥，先让步承认其中的合理性，然后驳斥不合理之处，或者讨论合理之处，再提及不合理之处。

1. 传统一根筋：

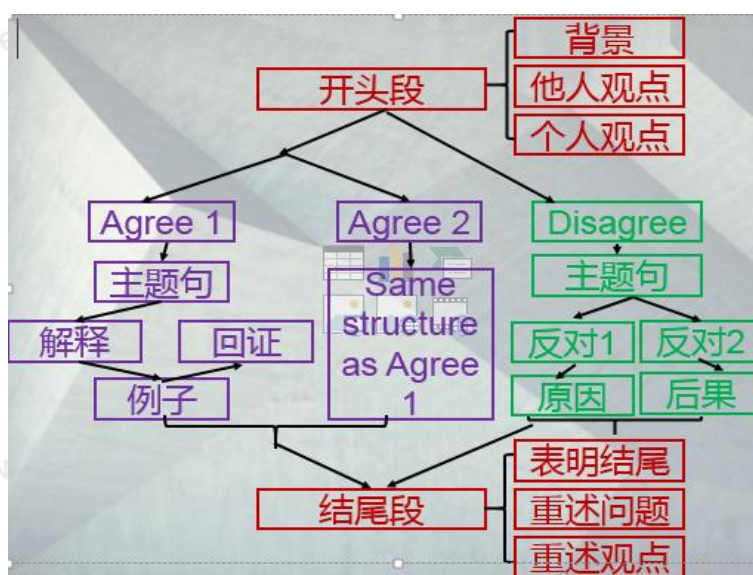
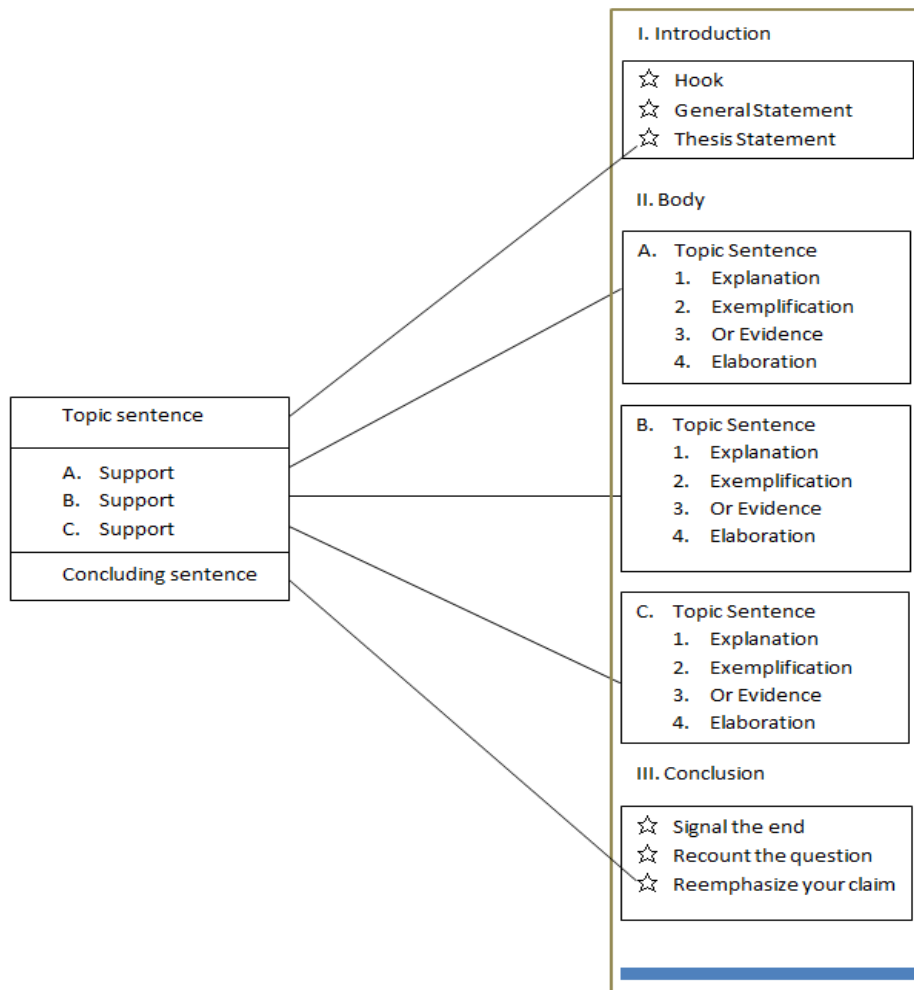
- 如：Childcare is an important task for nations. It is suggested that all mothers and fathers should be required to take parent training courses.
- To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- 带有 all，所以这就是我们要驳斥的重点。
- 首先我们要承认父母参加 parent training courses/parenting classes 的好处。
- 然后通过举反例来指出所有家长参加未免太绝对了，或者说 impractical
- 继而进一步指出还有其他方法，this approach is too narrow.
- 题目分析练习：
- There is no longer necessary to have animal as food or animal product such as clothing and medicine.

- Do you agree or disagree. (2012.4.28)
- The best way for government to solve the traffic congestion is to provide free public transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2014. 1.9)

2. 两头堵题型

- 两头堵的比较常见：两种观点比较性 compare and contrast, 还有 reason + claim 型。
- 先看 compare and contrast 类型
- Some people think that scientific research should be carried out and controlled by the government instead of private companies.
- To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- A-B 类型； 回答方式： A+B
- 可以先说政府支持的重要性：有雄厚财力支持
- 另外政府可以调控更具紧迫性和全局性的研究
- 私企支持的好处， more motivated and efficient
- Reason + claim 型
- Claim 往往是问题的主题（第一层），reason 是辅助的论据（第二层）
- 答法：釜底抽薪
- 原因成立—观点成立—agree
- 原因成立—观点不成立—partially agree
- 原因不成立—观点不成立—disagree
- Some people think that the government should stop supporting art programmes financially because the arts do not directly improve people's lives.
- To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- 原因首先不成立，举出反方面的事实，如 The arts, such as music, painting, poetry and drama, are a vital part of human culture. The art also provide inspiration to their viewers, listeners or readers.
- Art programmes can create job opportunities as well, such as jobs in photography, performing arts and graphic design.
- 国家对艺术的支持的同时也要注意分配资金，确保其他同样重要领域的发展
- 两头堵类型题目分析练习：
- Prison is useless for crime problems and education can be a better solution. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Advertising encourages people to buy in quantity rather than promoting its quality. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Participation in sports should not be encouraged at school because it leads to competition rather than cooperation. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Agree 类题目写作



一根筋类型

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

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?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

For decades, community work has been viewed as an effective way of cultivating responsible citizens. It has been suggested that high school students should **be involved in** unpaid community services as **a compulsory part of high school programme**. As far as I am concerned, sending students to work in community services is a good idea as it can provide them with a number of valuable skills.

Compulsory community programmes are beneficial to students' personal development. This is to say that by doing voluntary work, students can not only learn how to communicate with others and work in a team but also how to manage their time and improve their organisational skills. In addition, working as volunteers in charities will increase their chances of being admitted by prestigious universities. This is because the skills gained through charitable work will not only become an asset on their CV but also serve as a proof of their social conscience and responsibility.

Healthy life balance and exercise are strongly promoted by the NHS and therefore any kind of spare time charity work will prevent them from sitting and doing nothing. Gone are the days when students participated in many sports activities. These days, especially with the mounting pressure of college admission, teenagers cannot afford the luxury of playing sports. In this situation, requiring high school students to teach children sports in their neighborhoods could compensate the lack of sports on campus, thus improving their physical health.

However, the potential dangers of this statement should be acknowledged.

The first point that should be noted is that the amount of volunteer social

services should be moderate. Otherwise, students' academic performance may be severely affected and their future expectations may be hindered.

This is particularly true when students have to take some volunteer services in their final high school years.

In conclusion, the role of free community work will be more emphasized in the age of comprehensive education. Even though there are some minor potential problems, I firmly believe that volunteer community service is a good policy and this programme should be put into action for high school.

1.2.2 Compare and Contrast 型题目

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

The amount of money for postgraduate research is limited. Some people think that financial support from the government should only be provided for postgraduate scientific research rather than postgraduate research on less useful subjects.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

For centuries, governments have been the major sponsor of research and knowledge exploration. Most of the government funding for postgraduate research has been provided to students who study natural sciences or engineering, while postgraduate research in other fields, such as the arts and humanities, has been seriously underfunded. However, I believe that postgraduate funding should be distributed more fairly across different fields.

I agree that the funding needs of scientific research conducted by postgraduate students should be met. Without plenty of hands-on research experience, science and engineering students would never become truly familiar with scientific experiments and methods, which means there would not be enough qualified scientists or engineers in the future. Another factor that should be considered is that scientific research is often conducted in laboratories. As a result, scientific research generally costs more than research in other fields which can often be performed without expensive equipment.

However, I would argue that the funding needs of postgraduate research in other fields should not be neglected by government granting agencies. Doing postgraduate research helps humanities and arts students to find the answers to difficult research questions in their areas of interest. Their research findings increase our knowledge about society, history and culture.

My second disagreement with the statement is that postgraduate research in other fields deserve financial grants as they are indispensable parts of human culture. Postgraduate research in these fields also trains the next generation of experts on the arts and humanities, such as historians, museum curators, philosophers and professors in these fields. In the future, they will continue to help their nation appreciate and explore the arts and humanities.

By way of conclusion, I believe that financial support from the government should ensure equal research opportunities for postgraduate students who study natural sciences or engineering and postgraduate students who study the arts or humanities.

1.2.3 Reason and Claim 型题目

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Participation in sports should not be encouraged at school because it leads to competition rather than cooperation.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Nowadays, sports activities are becoming increasingly popular in the society as well as on campus. However, some people think that children should be discouraged from participating into sports as it leads to competition instead of collaboration. I personally disagree with this statement as sports teach children the meaning of competition as well as foster cooperation.

Children should be encouraged to play sports as it helps them to develop the concept of cooperation and appreciate the importance of team spirit. This is because every player has their own role to play in the sports. Teams sports such as football or basketball require the members to collaborate in order to defeat their opponents. For man's single tennis match, the player should cooperate with his or her coaches to successfully carry out the tactics. If

students are motivated to play sports, their cooperative skills can be cultivated.

The second reason why I disagree with the statement is that competition plays a positive role in children's development. By playing sports, young children and teenagers can learn to accept that win and lost are two common aspects of real life, thus helping them to develop a good attitude toward success and failure. They may also learn the significance of toughness and resilience through competitions in sports. Therefore, playing sporting can guarantee that our society will have competent and mature citizens in the future.

Having said so, however, does not mean that we deny the fact that some sports do contain a high level of aggressiveness which might cause physical injuries. In these situations, educational authorities and organisations should play a positive role rather than simply forbidding students to play sports. For example, schools should guide children and adolescents how to play in a safer manner and provide precautions and safety equipment such as helmets when it is necessary.

In conclusion, competition and cooperation are two components of human culture. Playing sports from an early age can facilitate students to develop a good appreciation of these two concepts. I firmly believe that participation in sports should be encouraged and schools should play a more active role in promoting sports activities.

1.3 TASK2 优劣势比较类题目讲解

Advantage and/or Disadvantage 类

Positive or Negative 类

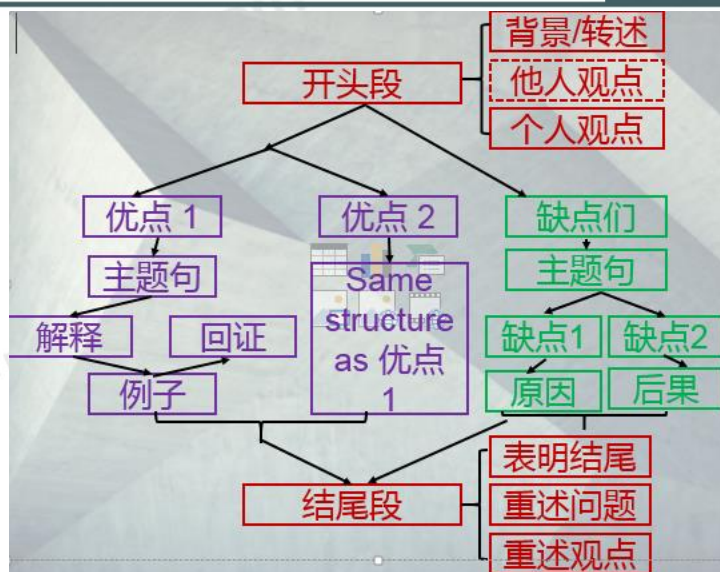
- 标志性文字：
- Advantage disadvantage
- Strength weakness
- Benefits drawbacks
- Positive negative

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of ...

What are the advantages and disadvantages of ...?

Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

注意：不要自相矛盾，最好优缺点从不同角度。



- 四段论：
- 结构构思：
- 传统的写作思路，文章分成四段或五段：
- 四段论：开头段 + 优点段 + 缺点段 + 结尾段
- 开头段 + 缺点段 + 优点段 + 结尾段
- 适合于 advantages and disadvantages 题目
- 五段论：
- 开头段 + 优点段 1 + 优点段 2 + 缺点段 + 结尾段
- 开头段 + 缺点段 + 优点段 1 + 优点段 2 + 结尾段
- 开头段 + 优点段 + 缺点段 1 + 缺点段 2 + 结尾段
- 开头段 + 缺点段 1 + 缺点段 2 + 优点段 + 结尾段
- Advantages outweigh disadvantages
- Positive or negative
- **具体解法**
- 剑桥出题的目的是考察考生们是否具备“Evaluate a problem” 的能力。请注意，这里的“problem”不要简单地理解成“问题”，重要的是将其根据不同语境理解成为“现象”，“趋势”，“问题”等等
- More and more people choose to study abroad. Do you think it is positive or negative?
- 开头段两种写法：
- 如果题目是以一些人说或一些专家认为之类的 argument 形式，写作方法同 agree 类（三句话）。
- *Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages ?*
- Foreign language learning has been an essential component of school

curriculum for centuries. Some educationalists recently suggest that acquiring a foreign language at primary school is better than at secondary school. As far as I am concerned, learning a foreign language at primary school offers more advantages.

- 如果开头段是以陈述的方式给出，则写两句话：转述题目以及表达观点
- *An increasing number of people change their career and places of residence several times during their life. Is this a positive or negative development?*
- People change their professions and migrate from place to place in a more rapid succession. I believe this is a positive trend.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school.

Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

- Foreign language learning has been an essential component of school curriculum for centuries. Some educationalists recently suggest that acquiring a foreign language at primary school is better than at secondary school. As far as I am concerned, learning a foreign language at primary school offers more advantages.
- The obvious argument in its favour is that young children pick up languages much more easily than teenagers. Their brains are still programmed to acquire their mother tongue, which facilitates learning another language, and unlike adolescents, they are not inhibited by self-consciousness.
- The greater flexibility of the primary timetable allows for more frequent, shorter sessions and for a play-centred approach, thus maintaining learners' enthusiasm and progress. Their command of the language in later life will benefit from this early exposure, while learning other languages subsequently will be easier for them. They may also gain a better understanding of other cultures.
- There are, however, some disadvantages. Primary school teachers are generalists, and may not have the necessary language skills themselves. If specialists have to be brought in to deliver these sessions, the flexibility referred to above is diminished. If primary language teaching is not standardised, secondary schools could be faced with a great variety of levels in different languages within their intake, resulting in a classroom experience which undoes the earlier gains. There is no advantage if enthusiastic primary pupils become demotivated as soon as they change schools. However, these issues can be addressed strategically within the policy adopted.
- In conclusion, anything which encourages language learning benefits society culturally and economically, and early exposure to language

learning contributes to this. Young children's innate abilities should be harnessed to make these benefits more achievable.

• **WRITING TASK 2**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

More employers try to employ equal numbers of men and women for all types of jobs.

To what extent do you think the advantages of this trend outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Many employers today aim to recruit equal numbers of males and females for all kinds of jobs. **I believe the positive effects of this trend outweigh the negative effects.**

The first advantage of this trend is that employing equal number of males and females enhances the notion of gender equality. The law states that men and women have the same rights in the workplace and should have equal opportunities for jobs. **However, in the past, men and women were often treated unequally at work due to the gender stereotypes that employers had.** Nowadays, more employers pay attention to the gender balance in their business. **This shows their respect for gender equality and for the law.**

Another advantage is that collaboration between men and women is beneficial to task accomplishment at work. It has been significantly proven that male and female employees tend to take different approaches to problem-solving and decision-making. **For example, on average, male employees display more risk taking but less stress resilience at work.** On the other hand, some female employees may not be as goal-oriented as their male colleagues. **Close co-operation between male and female employees can help a gender-balanced team to reduce risks in its solutions to problems, and result in higher efficiency and better quality in task accomplishment.**

However, it should be noted that the ultimate application of this policy seems to be impractical. Some jobs require greater patience and better communication skills, such as primary teaching and nursing jobs, may be better suited for women, while physical demanding jobs such as highway construction and firefighting may be handled more effectively by men. **However, with the development of technology, the gap between the efficiency and quality of male and female employees' work in these fields has been greatly narrowed.**

In conclusion, I believe that the advantages of recruiting equal number of male and female employees outweigh the disadvantages. A gender-balanced organization is more likely to achieve success. Employers should give male and female job applicants equal opportunities in an attempt to improve gender balance of staff at all levels.

Positive or Negative 答法

与 advantage outweigh disadvantage 一样

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

An increasing number of people change their career and places of residence several times during their life.

Is this a positive or negative development?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Gone are the days when people stuck to one occupation and lived in the same place in their entire lives. These days, people change their professions and migrate from place to place in a more rapid succession. I believe this is a positive trend.

Admittedly, these two changes play negative role in the development of companies as well as the stability of society. The sustainable development of a company or an organization depends on the stability of staff members. The same is true when it comes to changing place of residence. It has been reported that most of the burglaries and drug dealings were committed by people who migrate regularly. Therefore, habitual job-hoppers and frequent migrants are considered to be the restless and discontented factors in the society.

However, I believe changing jobs is beneficial for cultivating well-rounded employees. The intervening nature of business nowadays urges that employees should be multifaceted rather than only having expertise in one particular area. Changing working atmosphere can increase the chance of learning new technology and developing new problem solving skills. For example, a large proportion of managers of IT companies in the Silicon Valley had served in different companies. Their administrative ability and

professional knowledge were gradually accumulated in their multiple working experiences.

In addition, the changes of occupation usually results in the flow of people, which could finally boost the economy. These versatile migrant employees could be essential for a country's economy which is increasingly reliant on machinery but could hardly boom without truly experienced talents. A case in point is the prosperity of Shenzheng, an economic and financial centre in southern China. Half of the residents in the city are migrant workers including engineers, executives, and blue collars. These workforces bring hi-technology, scientific management, and vigorous labour to the city, contributing to its property.

In conclusion, changing occupation and place of living rapidly is an irreversible trend under the influence of the scientific and technological development. Despite the concerns and worries, switching one's career and residence could be beneficial for producing versatile employees and the economy of the society. Therefore, I firmly believe it is a positive development.

1.4 Task2 双方讨论类题目讲解

Discuss both views and offer your own opinion 类

此类题目考察的是学生通过比较两个不同观点给出自己的选择能力。从最近的考题分析来看，2012-2014 年，此类考题大概占 30-40%。 标志性关键词为：

Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 标志词包括：prefer, others, while, compare. 按照官方描述来解释，此类考题考察的是大家比较观点和论据的能力（compare evidence or opinions）。

观点比较选择类的题目重在比较二字。比较的本质是把两个观点的支持论点放在两个段落，看哪一个更有力。此类命题也有命题逻辑的漏洞，就是一般一种观点都不足以服众。另外要注意，凡是逻辑上的两者比较便不会有简单的 A 比 B 更好这样的结果。所以，从逻辑角度来讲，这一类题目最后的表态都可以是“两个观点都有可取之处，需有效整合，合理采用”。

此类考题实际上是考察三个问题：

Discuss both views (A & B) and offer your own opinion.

1. Discuss view A
2. Discuss view B
3. Offer your own opinion

如果少回答一个或者结构不均衡，task response 都会受影响。

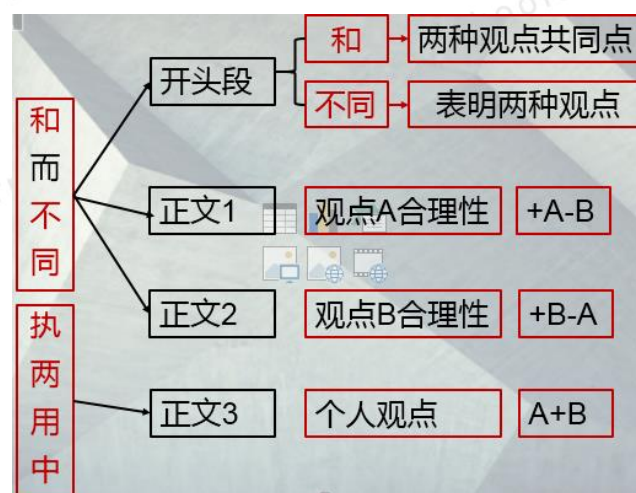
- View A: A 观点的合理性 (B 观点不合理性作为支撑论据，突出 A 观点的合理)
- View B: B 观点的合理性 (A 观点不合理性作为支撑论据，突出 B 观点的合理)
- Your own view: 一般 A + B, 也可以选择 A 或 B

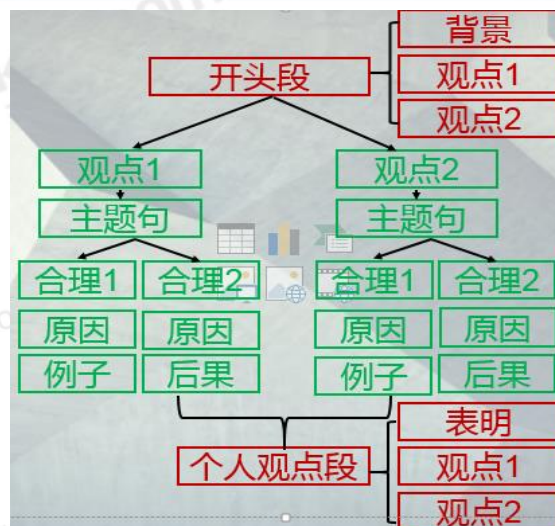
• **核心原则：和而不同，执两用中**

• **多数开头段不给个人观点**

• **正文第三段给个人观点**

• **可以没有结尾段，个人观点视为结尾段**





- 解题方法：我们可以回答下面三个问题来快速准确地拓展论点论据: who, what, why.
- Who will support/oppose such opinion?
- What positive/negative outcome will this bring?
- Why do people propose to/not to carry out such initiative?
- 双边讨论类作文
- 需要考生将两方面进行比较说明，难点在于如果思考不足很容易使文章结构松散，设定标准时有些牵强，对考生思路和结构组织的要求较高。
- 对称式写作板块：
- 第一段：引出题目以及涉及的双方观点。
- 第二段：一方观点。
- 第三段：另一方观点。
- 第四段：权衡双方观点后表明自己的态度，态度要明朗。
- 写作板块并不是一成不变的，考生可以结合具体实际做改动，既可以在首段就提出自己的观点，也可以在充分讨论两方观点之后再表明自己的态度。
- 开头段“和”的写法：
- The issue of whether ... is frequently debated in recent years.
- The issue of what factors leads to /contributes to is frequently discussed...
- The issue has attracted wide public attention.
- This phenomenon triggers heated debate among the general public.
- *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 of committing it, should always be taken into account when deciding on the punishment.*
- *Discuss both these views and give your opinion*
- Fixing punishments for each type of crime has been a debatable issue. There are many arguments supporting both views, those for and against fixed punishments.

解答方法

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people think environmental problems are too big for individuals to solve. Others, however, think that those problems cannot be solved unless individuals take some action.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Nowadays environmental problems such as ozone layer depletion and air pollution have become global issues, and how to solve these problems has been put onto the political agenda by many governments. However, there are different opinions on whether individuals should participate in the campaign of combating environmental problems.

Some environmental experts claim that individuals' efforts are too trivial to play a significant role in tackling environmental pollutions as most of the problems are happening now on a global scale. The most urgent challenge that humans face currently is the ozone layer depletion which is believed to be caused by the excessive emission of carbon dioxide and other industrial gases by some irresponsible nations. Individuals do not have the international influence on either promulgating legislative documents to regulate industrial activities or utilizing administrative power to lay penalties on nations that have unscrupulously violated the common ethics of environmental protection. Therefore, individuals are less capable of tackling international environmental problems.

On the other hand, some people argue that citizens' role in solving environmental issues should be emphasized. If not, these problems will not be solved truly and ultimately. The argument in its favor is that individuals are more motivated to endeavor to tackle these issue as their welfare might be seriously threatened if the environment and atmosphere were jeopardized. For example, car fumes are regarded as one of the main contributing sources of air pollution. Even though government might have set rules for limiting car use on the roads, it would be less effective if citizens do not cooperate for the sake of convenience and comfort. It is clear that individuals' efforts are the indispensable forces in solving environmental issues.

My view is that all parties should be involved in solving environmental problems as the underlying reasons are complicated and forms of

environmental issues are multifaceted. On the international level, governments can use diplomatic tactics to convince all stakeholders to take responsible behaviors. **On the national level, authorities may rely on legislative documents and administrative power to regulate corporates' and individuals' activities.** On the individual level, people should purposefully adopt an environmentally-friendly lifestyle. **So governments and individuals have their particular roles to play in solving environmental issues.**

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people say that the best way to improve public health is by increasing the number of sports facilities. Others, however, say that this would have little effect on public health and that other measures are required.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

A problem of modern societies is the declining level of health in the general population, with conflicting views on how to tackle the worrying trend. **One possible solution is to provide more sports facilities to encourage a more active lifestyle.**

Advocates of this believe that today's sedentary lifestyle and stressful working conditions mean that physical activity is no longer part of either our work or our leisure time. If there were easy-to-reach local sports centres, we would be more likely to make exercise a regular part of our lives, rather than just collapsing in front of a screen every evening. **The variety of sports that could be offered would cater for all ages, level of fitness and interests: those with painful memories of PE at school might happier in the swimming pool than the football pitch.**

However, there may be better ways of tackling this problem. **Interest in sport is not universal, and additional facilities might simply attract the already fit, not those who most need them.** Physical activities could be encouraged relatively cheaply, for example by installing exercise equipment in parks, as my local council has done. **This has the added benefit that parents and children often use them together just for fun, which develops a positive attitude to exercise at an early age.**

As well as physical activity, high tax penalties could be imposed on high-fat food products, tobacco and alcohol, as excessive consumption of any of these contributes to poor health. Even improving public transport would help: it takes longer to walk to the bus stop than to the car.

In my opinion, focusing on sports facilities is too narrow an approach and would not have the desired results. People should be encouraged not only to be more physically active but also to adopt a healthier lifestyle in general.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people think there is no need to build libraries as computers can store more books. Others, however, think that libraries are still useful.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

学生佳作赏析—7.5

Nowadays, with the development of the internet, traditional ways of acquiring knowledge, such as reading books, have been questioned. **There are divergent opinions on whether more free libraries should be built.** Those supporters insist that government should continue to establish new libraries, while others think that spending money on libraries is a complete waste, as internet provides easier access to abundant information.

For people who support the libraries, they believe that even in the modern society, libraries still have their use. In fact, libraries play a much bigger role than just being the learning resource center, they also provide people with a quiet and relaxing place to work or study. **Indeed, modern libraries that not only have shelves of books, but are also equipped with computers, digital systems, free wifi access, and air-conditioning systems, are one of the most ideal places for people to concentrate on their works.**

However, those who oppose the constructions of libraries argue that it is no longer necessary to build more libraries, since their main functions can be **easily replaced by the internet.** There is no doubt that the internet has a much wider range of resources than even the largest the library on Earth, let alone that only a minimal amount of searching time is required on the internet. **Moreover, the information provided on the internet is usually more up-to-date, news that have just been released days or even minutes ago can be found on a variety of websites.** In this sense, internet seems to be a better substitute for the libraries.

I tend to agree with the opinion that libraries are challenged by the widespread internet. The traditional use of the library may not be sustainable in the future, given that various forms of information can be conveniently obtained through the internet. **Thus, I think government should establish**

modern libraries with computers that utilize the internet. In this way, the libraries can still serve the public as an ideal working place, while at the same time, integrate the advantages of the internet.

1.5 TASK2 报告类&混合类题型讲解

报告类和混合类

5.1 报告类

标志性文字：

- What are the reasons? Please give your suggestion.
- What are the causes? Please suggest some solutions.
- What are the causes? What solutions do you recommend?
- Discuss the reasons. What suggestions would you make for them?

此类题目考察的是学生分析问题背后的原因并且给出解决方法的能力。此类题型的标志词为 cause, solution, suggestion, why 等。按照官方描述来解释，这类题目考查的是大家讨论既定话题，提供基本型的事实信息，并且给出解决方案的能力。（“To discuss the topic by providing general factual information, outlining and/or presenting a solution”）。

- 难度在于：
- 1.就题目给出的话题，既要给出原因，同时还要给出自己的建议，对思维深度要求较高
- 2.写作时要“主次分明”，把握文章的重点
- 3. 要注意，建议的给出要基于原因的分析。换句话说，原因和解决方法应该是紧密相连的。
- 针对此类题目的原因都可以从两方面回答：主观原因 + 客观原因（subjective reason + objective reason）。
- 解决方法也有两个：个人 + 政府是解答社会矛盾问题的两大着手点。

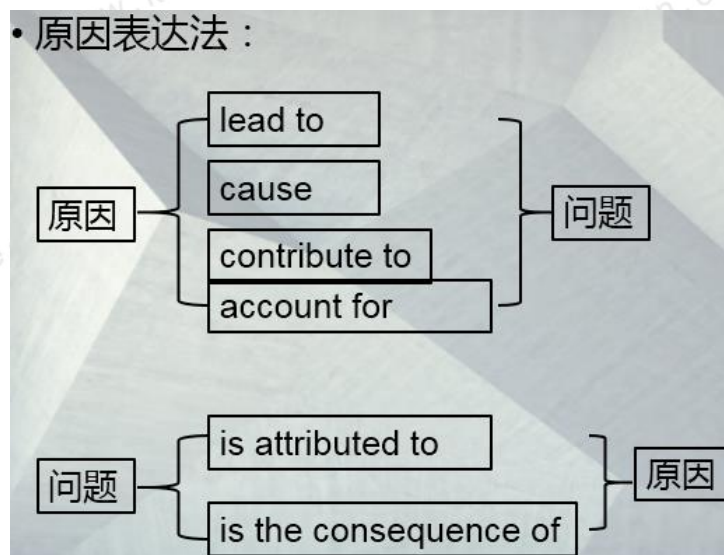
- 以交通拥堵为例：
- 原因包括：
- 主观原因：个人意识淡漠 = 没认识到个人对交通的影响 + 遵纪守法自律性差
- 客观原因：政府角度：硬件设施匮乏（道路破旧，新路修的太慢，车辆越来越多），软件设施，缺乏软件监管 supervision, 缺乏法律制度体系。
- 最难的题我们就记住六个字：缺东西，缺意识。
- 原因分析：
- 主观原因指的是与人本身的思想相关的以及与人个人情况相关的因素；
- 客观原因即外部原因，是客观环境及现实所存在的因素。
- 客观原因可以从政治，经济，文化，科技，教育，媒体等角度来分析。
- 再比如以贫富差距为例：
- 国与国之间的贫富差距越来越大，客观层面：政府角度：缺乏硬件设施（交通设施，通讯设施，自然资源，资金，相关政策），经济层面：资金，公司企业；文化方面：文化包容性，创新性；教育方面：保守落后，没有实用性教学。
- 主观方面：国家缺乏持续发展的意识，缺乏把握机会的能力，对危机的判断和处理策略不足
- 从全球化角度来看，资源的重新分配必然导致贫富差距。



- **结构构思：**
- 1. 写作思路 1，平均分配“原因”和“建议”（原因：建议 = 1：1）
- 2. 写作思路 2，偏重分配“原因”和“建议”（原因：建议 = 2:1 或 1:2）

- 3. 高分作文要在于文字（词汇、句型、观点）方面制造亮点，不在于在结构方面突破创新。
- 文章结构模式：
 - 1. 正文一段 Reasons
正文二段 Solutions
 - 2. 正文一段 Reason1
正文二段 Reason 2
正文三段 Solutions
 - 正文一段 Reason1 + Solution1
正文二段 Reason2 + Solution2
 - 正文一段 Reason1
正文二段 Solution1
正文三段 Reason2
正文四段 Solution2

• 原因表达法：



解决方法要注意两点：

使用“should”表示哪些人或组织有义务

使用被动语态避免给人指责他人的印象

For the problem/solution essay, you can follow this paragraph structure:

Introduction—introduce topic and give your clear answer to the task question

Problems – give examples and supporting details

Solutions – give examples and supporting details

Conclusion – restate your answer to the question

解答方法

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

In most cities and towns, the high volume of road traffic has become a problem.

What are the causes and what actions should be taken to solve the problem?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

开头段：引出问题 + 表明写作目的

Heavy road traffic has become a challenging problem in many cities and towns. This essay will discuss the causes of this problem and suggest some solutions to it.

There are several reasons why the volume of traffic has increased in urban areas. In many countries people's income levels have been rising steadily, especially in cities and towns, while car prices are gradually decreasing. Consequently, cars are more affordable than before. Also, many people today live far away from their workplaces because of the expansion of modern cities and towns. Driving to work has become one of the few reasonable choices that they have if they wish to arrive at work on time. Rapid population growth is one of the main reasons as well. The high growth rates of urban population have made owning two or even more cars increasingly common to urban families.

Actions/ Effective measures should be taken to tackle this problem on both government and individual levels. The government should improve public transport services available to citizens, especially commuters. For example, by providing convenient and affordable underground and bus services, the government can significantly reduce people's dependence on cars and traffic on the roads. Individuals should cooperate actively by using more public transports. Live traffic updates for roads and motorways can also be delivered

to drivers by government-funded radio stations, which can help drivers to avoid heavy traffic.

In conclusion, although the high volume of traffic is a serious problem in urban areas, it can be solved by the construction and running of efficient public transport systems, encouraging citizens to use them more frequently and providing drivers with real-time traffic information.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Many young people leave school with a negative attitude.

What are the reasons? How can we encourage young people to study?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

The number of students who skip classes and drop out of schools are increasing these days. It is true that students have developed a more negative attitude toward learning than the previous generations of school leavers did.

The teacher-centred pedagogy and theory-only curriculum are largely responsible for this phenomenon. Effective measures, such as shifting to the student-centred teaching approach and integrating practical skills into curriculum, should be taken to tackle the problem.

There are two reasons why students are not enthusiastic about learning. The first factor is that most of the classrooms nowadays are teacher-dominant.

Students spend too much time in class sitting still, listening to lectures or being tested. They do not have opportunities to learn through interactions with their teachers or through exploration into subjects that they are really interested in. In addition, schools focus too much on theoretical knowledge but neglect the importance of practical skills, which renders students in dismay. Theories, such as the Law of Conservation of Energy and the Laws of Thermodynamics, are difficult to comprehend if schools only explain them with chalks and talks without referring to real life phenomena.

A series of actions should be taken to solve this problem. Firstly, educational organisations need to replace the presently widely used teacher-centred approach with the student-oriented one. Students are the real agents in learning. With their voices heard and needs met, young people will become more motivated to learn. In addition, educational institutions should endeavour to foster a mentoring relationship between teachers and students. If teachers and schools try to get a clear understanding of students' social and emotional need, these young people may feel that they are not neglected, thus taking a

positive attitude to learning. Moreover, schools should teach more practical knowledge and design more career-oriented curriculum. Inviting CEOs and engineers to be adjunct lecturers can help student know how the knowledge learned at schools is used to solve real problems in society.

In conclusion, the reasons causing this problem include the misalignment of teachers' and students' position in classrooms as well as the limited incorporation of practical knowledge into curriculum. By placing students in the central position of teaching and delivering more practical skills, the discouraging trend will be reversed. I believe students will have a positive attitude toward learning when they leave school if all the teaching activities are geared around students' real needs.

5.2 混合类

综合类题目是指包含多个问题的题目。 回答方法主要是按照所问问题逐一回

答，但是也要很清楚 argue 和 report 类的结合形式，如：

We have a mixture of people from different culture and ethnic groups in a country. Why? Is this a positive or negative development?

- 标志性特点：

题目中出现若干个问题

- 难度在于：

1. 兼顾各个问题

2. 主次分明，避免“抓一头”（一般偏重于回答 argument）

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve traffic and pollution problems.

To what extent do you agree or disagree? What other measures do you think are effective?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

There is no doubt that traffic and pollution from vehicles have become huge problems, both in cities and on motorways. Solving these problems is likely to need more than a simple rise in the price of petrol.

While it is undeniable that private car use is one of the main causes of the increase in traffic and pollution, higher fuel costs are unlikely to limit the number of drivers for long. As this policy would also affect the cost of public transport, it would be very unpopular with everyone who needs to travel on the roads. But there are various other measures that could be implemented that would have a huge effect on these problems.

To tackle the problem of pollution, cleaner fuels need to be developed. The technology is already available to produce electric cars that would be both quieter and cleaner to use. Persuading manufacturers and travelers to adopt this new technology would be a more effective strategy for improving air quality, especially in cities.

However, traffic congestion will not be solved by changing the type of private vehicle that people can use. To do this, we need to improve the choice of public transport services available to travelers. For example, if sufficient sky trains and underground train systems were built and effectively maintained in our major cities, then traffic on the roads would be dramatically reduced. Long-distance train and coach services should be made attractive and affordable alternatives to driving our own car for long journeys.

In conclusion, I think that long-term traffic and pollution reductions would depend on educating the public to use public transport more, and on governments using public money to construct and run efficient systems.

2 TASK 1 小作文写作解析与训练

2.1 TASK1 总述

2.1.1 Task1 基础篇

- 小作文考些什么

- 雅思的小作文会轮换着或者混合着（单独出现，两种搭配出现）考这 6 种小作文

类型：

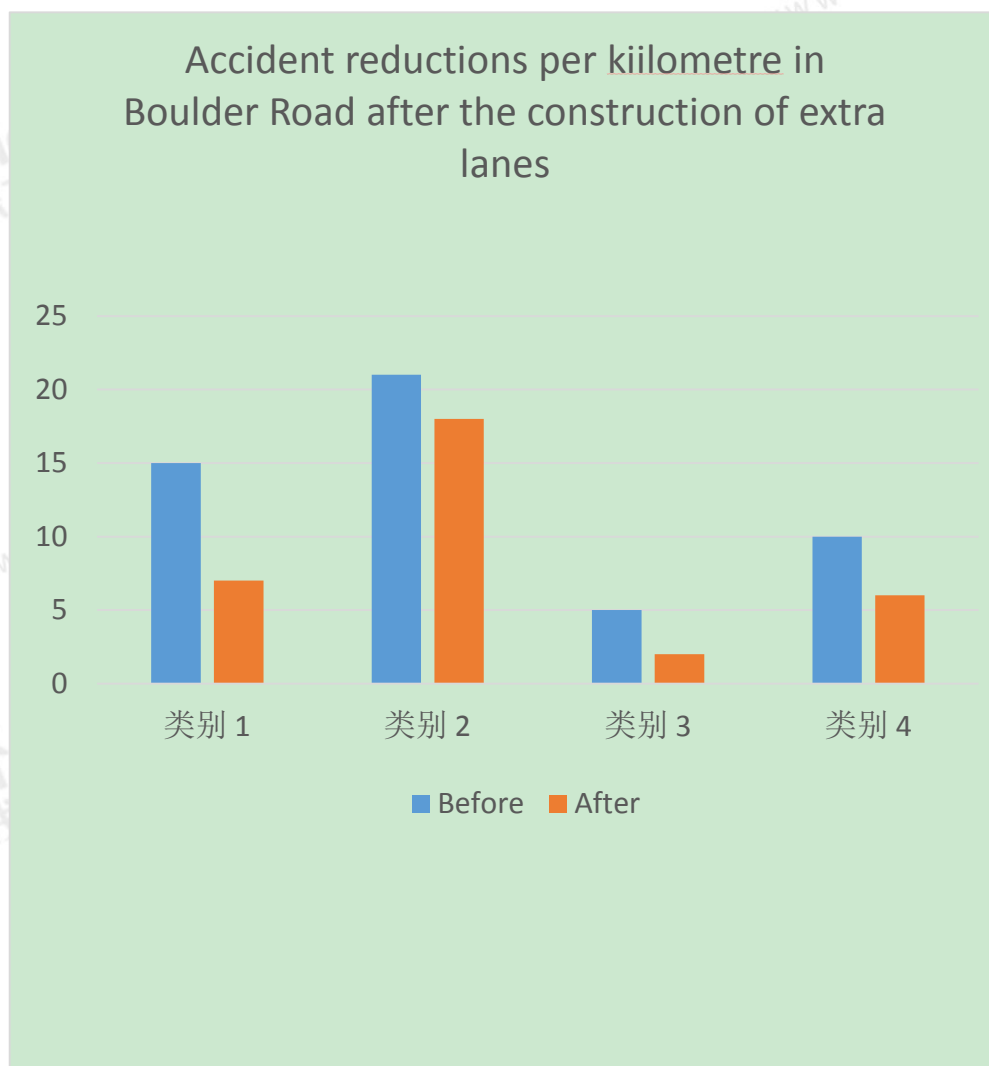
- 1. 曲线图 Line graph
- 2. 饼图 Pie chart
- 3. 柱状图 Bar chart
- 4. 表格 table
- 5. 流程图 diagram
- 6. 地图 map

- 评分标准：完成+逻辑+词汇+语法

- ①完成：有没有找出“总特点”，是否“摘要”到有效的数据，是否“对比”了必要的数据。
- Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
- Write at least 150 words.
- Summarise the information—总体描述主要信息
- Select and report the main features—选取并汇报主要特征
- Make comparisons where relevant—指明重要的相似性和差别
- 为了在小作文中取得高分，一定要学会寻找以下特征：
- **Peak** (high points) and **troughs** (low points)

- Periods when the figures **remain steady** (show little or no change)
- Periods when the figures **fluctuate** (show a lot of changes)
- Give a one-sentence overview or summary of the main trends in the chart or graph.
- You will not achieve a good Task Achievement score if your answer does not include an overview sentence.
- 任务完成方面取得高分的关键是必须有一句概括**总体趋势**或**总体特征**的句子。
- 除此以外，还要掌握以下：
- Notice which different figures you can **compare** (show that they are similar) and **contrast** (show that they are different)

The bar chart below presents the decrease in traffic accidents in London following the building of extra lanes.



- 对于小作文，需要写 150 个字来描述和总结主要特征。图表里面有的细节不必包括进去。
- Main feature: The number of accidents decreased after the introductions of extra lanes to four main roads.
- Minor feature: Before the introduction of the extra lane, almost fifteen cars had accidents on Road 1.
- **Don'ts: 这些需要避免，否则失分**
 - 遗漏重要数据信息
 - 揣测信息背后的原因
 - 随意添加数据外的信息
 - 不足 150 字
 - 评分标准之连贯与衔接
 - ②连贯+衔接：段落分好了没有？分好了段落，逻辑和结构就都有了。
 - 按照趋势和特点进行分段，流程图按照步骤进行衔接，图表类多使用对比对照（compare and contrast）进行衔接。
 - Coherence and cohesion:
 - 连贯与衔接
 - Coherence: is it easy to understand?
 - Cohesion: are the ideas connected well?
 - For every Writing Task answer,
 - Your ideas must be organized in a logical way.
 - Your ideas must be connected together.
 - 评分标准之词汇
 - ③词汇：小作文的必备词汇相对于大作文来说少多了，在后面会给大家分类给出，比如：“数据”statistics, “波动”fluctuate, 等等。
 - 当然，小作文中也要大量用到同义词，我们在写作时要尽量避免词汇的重复。
 - Lexical Resource
 - 另外一个考官依据的评分原则是**词汇量**

- 这一标准主要考察使用词汇的准确性和词汇的范围 (**Assess the accuracy and range of the vocabulary you use.**)
- 不要简单重复你已使用过的词语或问题。 (**Do not simply repeat your own words or the words from the question.**)
- 注意积累同义词：如表达上升，下降，还有程度副词等
- 例子：
- 题目：The graph shows traffic growth in Sweden between 2000 and 2014.
- 改写：The chart indicates the changes in **the number of vehicles on the road** in Sweden from 2000 to 2014. (而不是简单用 traffic)
- 例子：
- 题目：The two pie graphs present the average household expenditure in the UK in 2000 and in 2010.
- 改写：The pie charts show/reveal how much people spent in the UK in 2000 and 2010. (而不是简单的说 the average household expenditure)
- 评分标准之语法
- ④语法：由于小作文是说明文，因此不需要像写大作文那样一定要文采飞扬，一般来讲，要写好一篇小作文，我们只需要掌握“雅思小作文**语法 4 件宝**”，就稳了。

1. 连词：While, whilst, after, next, then, since then.....

- 2. 介词短语：
- The group under 20 spent the most time on TV.
- The unemployment rate between 1990 and 1995 remained stable at about 5.4%.
- As for China, its birth rate rose from 1% in 1990 to 5% in 2000.
- 3. 分词短语：
- The statistics provided indicate that...
- Compared with 1990, the time spent on TV doubled in 2010.
- The distance travelled by bus was 134 miles in 1990.
- The birth rate roared to 30%, reaching the highest point during the 100 years.
- There appeared a dramatic rise in 1990, arriving at 79%, followed by a slight fall in the following year.
- 4. 非限定性定语从句：The proportion of the old population increased to 25% in 1990, which was twice as much as that in 1980.

2.1.2 小作文词句

• 引入

- according to the table
- as is shown in the table
- as can be seen from the table
- it is noticeable that

• 保持平衡

- remain constant at
- level off at
- Remain stable at
- 在 25 年间，欧洲的人口数量基本保持在原有水平。
- The population of EU remained steady throughout the 25-year period.

• 增减

- **increase=rise**=grow=soar=rocket=leap (leapt, leaped)
- **decrease=drop**=decline=slump=plummet=dip (dipped, dipped)

• 程度

- drastically=dramatically=sharply=steeply=significantly=considerably
- steadily
- slightly=moderately=marginally
- 在 1940 年到 1985 年之间老年人所占的比例剧烈上升了。
- Between 1940 and 1985 the proportion of the old people increased sharply.

• 大约

- around
- approximately
- almost
- about

• 超过

- overtake
- exceed
- outnumber

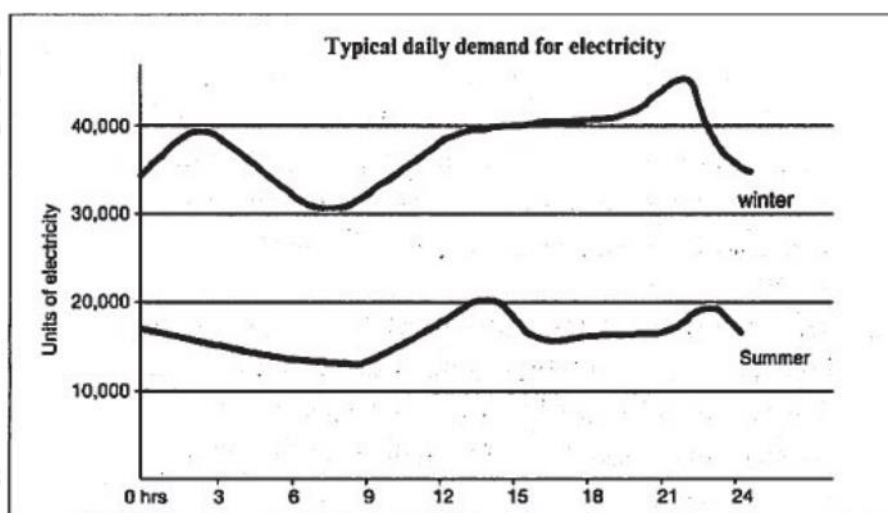
• 比较

- 点 second highest
- 差 biggest rise
- 倍 double the increase

• 最点

- reach a peak=reach an acme
- reach a bottom=hit a trough
- 上海的婚礼花费从 96 年的 5 万迅猛地增加到 08 年的 120 万，最终在 09 年达到顶点 300 万。

- There was a sharp rise in the wedding fee in Shanghai from RMB 50,000 to RMB 1.2 million between 1996 and 2008, before reaching the peak at RMB 3 million in 2009.
- **趋势**
- reveal a trend of fluctuation
- show an upward/rising trend
- a similar pattern in
- 当欧洲的数据在接下来的几年中呈上升趋势时，美国的数据却呈现了相反的趋势。
- While the figure of EU showed an upward trend in the following years, that of US revealed the opposite trend.
- 在上个季度，当地的房屋销售量达到了顶峰。
- In the last quarter, local real estate sales reached a peak.
- 在第三季度房屋销售量呈现了波动的趋势。
- In the third quarter, real estate sales reveal a trend of fluctuation.



There is a steady increase in the electricity demand in winter from 35,000 units at 0:00 to _____, which is followed by a _____ for the next 6 hours and the number _____ of 30,000 units

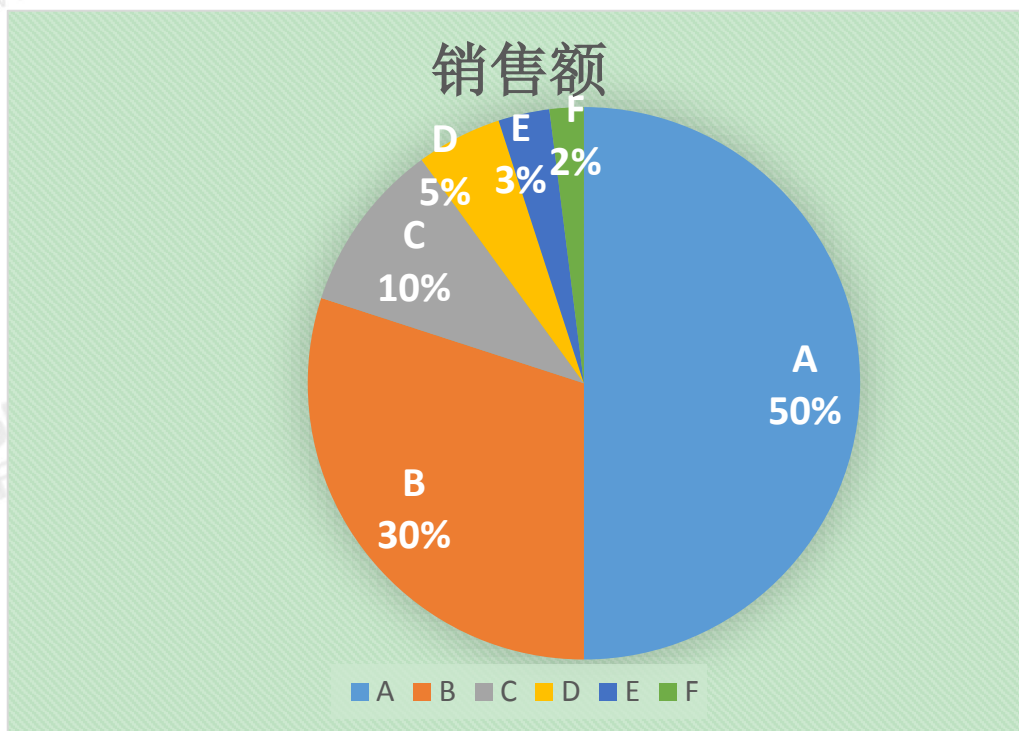
There is a steady increase in the electricity demand in winter from 35,000 units at 0:00 to **nearly 40,000 units at 3:00**, which is followed by a **dramatic decrease** for the next 6 hours and the number **reaches the bottom** of 30,000 units.

- **占**
- take up

- make up
- constitute
- account for
- comprise

• **数值**

- stand at
- with
- rising from to
- ending at 10% in 2010



It is clear that the most important component is A, which _____ 50%. B is the next largest part, 20% lower than A, and followed closely by C. The above three items _____ the majority of all. In contrast, D, E and F make up a small percentage, which are 5%, 3% and 2% _____.

It is clear that the most important component is A, which accounts for 50%. B is the next largest part, 20% lower than A, and followed closely by C. The above three items take up the majority of all. In contrast, D, E and F make up a small percentage, which are 5%, 3% and 2% respectively.

• **主谓**

描述对象+trend

In January, the gold sales were/stood at about 200 million dollars per month.

The sales increased four percent in February.

- **there be**

there is a +adj+trend

There was a slight growth in car ownership over the past three year.

自 1970 年以来，我国大学毕业生人数有了显著的增长。

There was a dramatic increase in 1970 in the number of university graduates.

澳大利亚的新移民数量呈稳定增长，从 2004 年大约 130,000 人到 2006 年刚刚超过了 160,000 人。

There was a steady rise in the number of new immigrants in Australia from around 130,000 in 2004 to just over 160,000 in 2006.

动宾

sth see/experience a trend

Japan experienced a slight decline in overseas students.

1997 witnessed the highest number of road accidents.

日本在 20 世纪 30 年代经历了家庭汽车拥有量的飞跃。

Japan experienced a dramatic increase in household car ownership in the 1930s.

2008 年是自第二次世界大战以来对机动车需求量最大的一年。

The year 2008 saw the strongest increase in demand for motor vehicles since the second world war.

2.2 TASK1 静态图表类题目讲解

2.2.1 静态图

- **静态图**

- 没有出现时间或者只有一个时间的图表类

- 数据描写步骤：

- 1. 将特征类似的数据进行分组

- 2. 每组数据可以按照从大到小或从高到低进行描述
- 3. 汇报时要进行对比

2.2.2 静态图—表格

重点→数据

- 如何分析图表类
 - 1. 不需要描述所有信息
 - 2. 选取最重要的信息（最高值，最低值，最大的差别，增幅最大或最小等）
 - 3. 进行有效分组，可能会涉及到一些常识性知识：比如：developed and developing nations, oriental and western countries, European and Asian countries, 等等。
- 尝试回答一下问题：
 - 1. 内容
 - 2. 时态
 - 3. 最值
 - 4. 综述
 - 5. 总结
 - 6. 分组
 - 7. 段落

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The following table gives statistics showing the aspects of quality of life in five countries.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Country	GNP per head 1982 (dollars)	Daily calories supply per head	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Infant mortality rates (per 1,000 live birth)
Bangladesh	140	1,877	40	132
Bolivia	570	2,086	50	124
Egypt	690	2,950	56	97
Indonesia	580	2,296	49	87
USA	1,160	3,652	74	12

尝试回答一下问题：

1. 内容—standard of living, 5 countries
2. 时态—1982—过去时
3. 最值—USA, Bangladesh
4. 综述—USA far higher
5. 分组—USA-highest, Bangladesh-very low, the rest--similar

6. 段落

- 最大
- 最小
- 中间
- 顺序
- The figures in the table reveal the quality of life in five countries in 1982, namely Bangladesh, Bolivia, Egypt, Indonesia and the USA.
- **改写题目**
- It is clear from the table that American's GNP was considerably higher than that of others, achieving at 13,160 dollars per head. Its daily calories supply for each person was also the highest at 3,652. Meanwhile,

Americans enjoyed the longest life expectancy at 74 years, while their infant mortality rate was the lowest at only 1.2%.

• **最大值**

- In contrast, the people in Bangladesh lived the poorest lives of all. This was most evident in its GNP at 140 dollars per head, being only one tenth of American, as well as the lowest of five countries.

• **孟加拉；与美国的对比**

- Besides, its daily calories supply and life expectancy were also the least at 1,877 each person and 40 years respectively, while its infant mortality rate was the highest at 13.2% being ten times of American.

• **孟加拉；与美国的倍比**

- The other three countries maintain middle positions. The per head GNP of them, in decreasing order, was Egypt (\$690), Indonesia (\$580) and Bolivia (\$570). The similar patterns can be seen in the other three columns.

• **处于中间地位的 3 个国家**

- Specifically, life expectancy in Indonesia was 1 year less Bolivian, while its infant mortality rate was 10% less, compared with Egyptian.

• **未按规律的部分**

- Overall, it can be seen that there are significant differences in every aspect of quality of life in five countries.

• **重点突出**

• **WRITING TASK 1**

- You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the proportion of different categories of families living in poverty in Australia in 1999.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Family type	Proportion of people from each household type living in poverty
single aged person	6% (54,000)
aged couple	4% (48,000)
single, no children	19% (359,000)
couple, no children	7% (211,000)
sole parent	21% (232,000)
couple with children	12% (933,000)
all households	11% (1,837,000)

On average, 11% of all households, comprising almost two million people, were in this position. Those consisting of only one parent or a single adult almost doubled this proportion of poor people, with 21% and 19% respectively.

第一句话提到了总数

第二句话：最大与总数比较（倍）

Couples generally tended to be better off, with lower poverty levels for couples without children (7%) than those with children (12%).

第一句话：中间水平（点） those=the poverty levels for couples

It is noticeable that for both types of household with children, a higher than average proportion were living in poverty at this time.

第二句话：大于总数的家庭

Older people were generally less likely to be poor, though once again the trend favoured elderly couples (only 4%) rather than single elderly people (6%).

最小（点）

Overall, the table shows that households of single adults and those with children were more likely to be living in poverty than those consisting of couples.

最大，之前只列了数据但未直接点明

同义词替换

living the poverty

were in this position

poor people

better off

lower poverty levels

be poor

trend favoured elderly couples

household

family

2.2.3 静态图—柱图

重点→比较

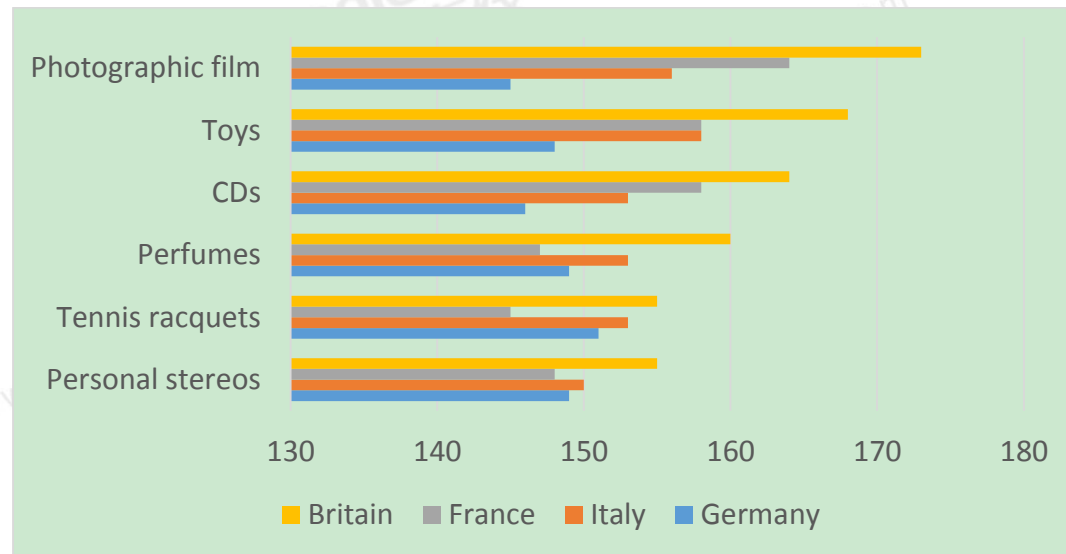
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the amount spent on six consumer goods in four European countries.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information show below.

Write at least 150 words.



所给条形图共有 24 个 bars,不可能逐一描述

每个对象选择至少一个主要特征, 例如:

英国: highest spending on all 6 products, give the figure for photographic film.

法国: second highest for 3 products, but lowest for the other 3.

意大利: Italians spent more money on toys than on any other product.

德国: lowest spending overall, similar figures for all 6 products.

最大

最小

中间

The bar chart provided compares the expenditure on six different consumer goods by the people of four European countries namely Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

开头句—**改写题目**

It is remarkable that the spending of British is greatly higher than that of other countries. Only in the case of tennis racquets does another country, Italy, come close.

第一句话: 英国最多

第二句话: 未按规律的部分

In contrast, Germany is generally the lowest spender. This is most evident in photographic film, where Germany spends 145 thousand pounds sterling on this, much less than Britain (173 thousand pounds sterling).

第一句话：德国最少

第二句话：最少的项目

Germany only spends more than another country, France, in two cases: tennis racquets and perfumes.

第三句话：未按规律的部分

Meanwhile, France and Italy generally maintain middle positions, and having similar spending overall. Specifically, France spends more on CDs and photographic film but less on tennis racquets and perfumes than Italy does.

第一句话：中间地位的两个国家

第二句话：未按规律的部分

Italy's spending on personal stereos (150) is marginally greater than that of France (148). The spending on toys is equal between the two, about 158 thousand pounds sterling.

第三句话：未按规律的部分

第四句话：相同

Overall, there are some significant differences in spending habits within the four countries.

明显区别

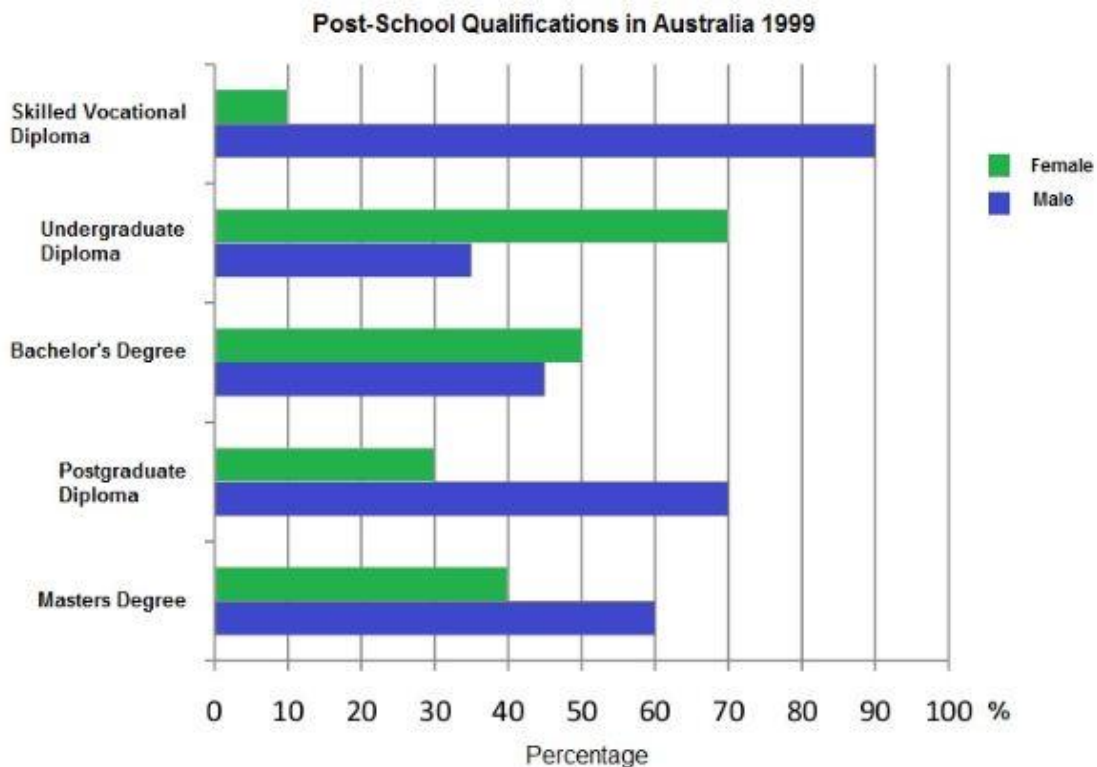
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the different levels of post-school qualification in Australia and the proportion of men and women who held them in 1999.

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

Write at least 150 words.



- 差距大中小
- 男多还是女多的两类情况
- The given bar graph gives information about the percentage of men and women who held different levels of post-school qualifications in Australia in 1999.
- 开头段—改写题目
- It is remarkable that the biggest gender difference is at the lowest post-school levels, where 90% of those who held a skilled vocational diploma were men, compared with only 10% of women.
- 第一句话：最大的差距，显示了各自的数值
- Similarly, men with postgraduate diplomas clearly outnumbered their female counterparts (70% and 30%, respectively). The proportion of men holding the master's degree (60%) also exceeded that of women (40%).
- 第二句话：男比女第二多的情况
- 第三句话：男比女第三多的情况
- On the contrary, the bachelor's degree witnessed the smallest gender difference, holding by slightly more women than men. Besides, more female held the undergraduate diploma than male.
- 第一句话：最小的差距
- 第二句话：女比男多的情况
- Overall, there were substantial differences in the proportion of men and women at different levels. More men than women held qualifications at the lower and higher levels of education, while more women reached undergraduate diploma and bachelor's degree.

- 第一句话：男女有很大差距
- 第二句话：男多与女多的情况

2.2.4 静态图—饼图

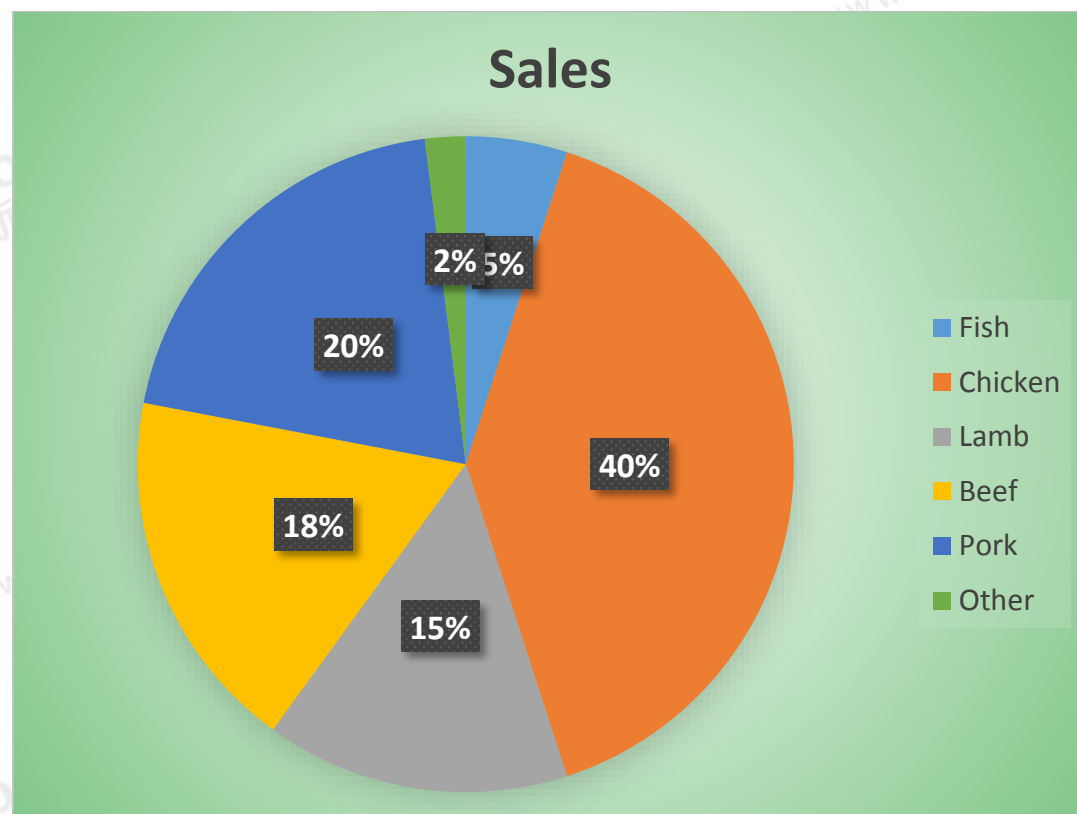
重点→排序

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the information of a survey of the meat sale in a supermarket. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



最值

顺序

倍数

Overall, chicken has the largest proportion, which accounts for 40%; while others have the smallest percentage, at 2%.

最值及数据

As can be seen in the pie chart, chicken, which makes up 40%, is the most popular among the total meat sold, then next is pork with 20%, followed by beef, constituting 18%; and finally come lamb, fish and others at 15%, 5% and 2% respectively.

第一句话：由大到小排序

It should be noted that the sale of pork is half as much as that of chicken. And it is also interesting to note that the sale of chicken is 20 times as much as that of others.

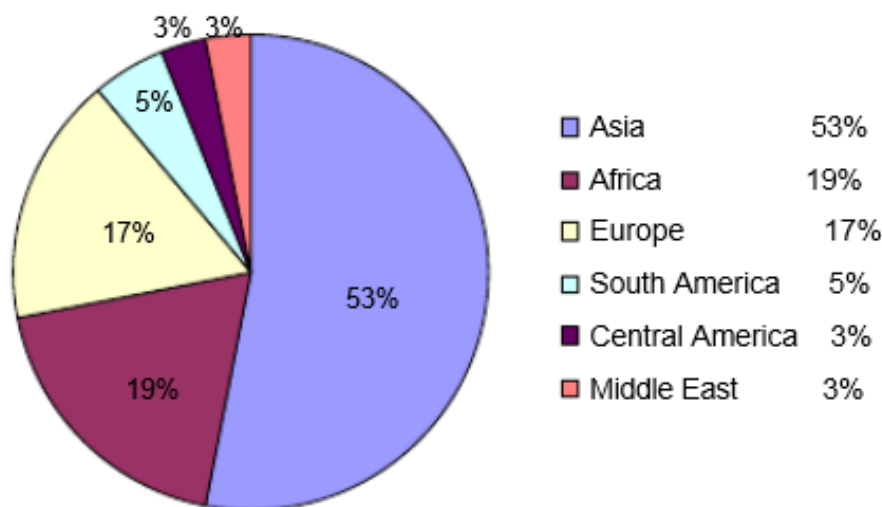
第二句话：倍

第三句话：倍

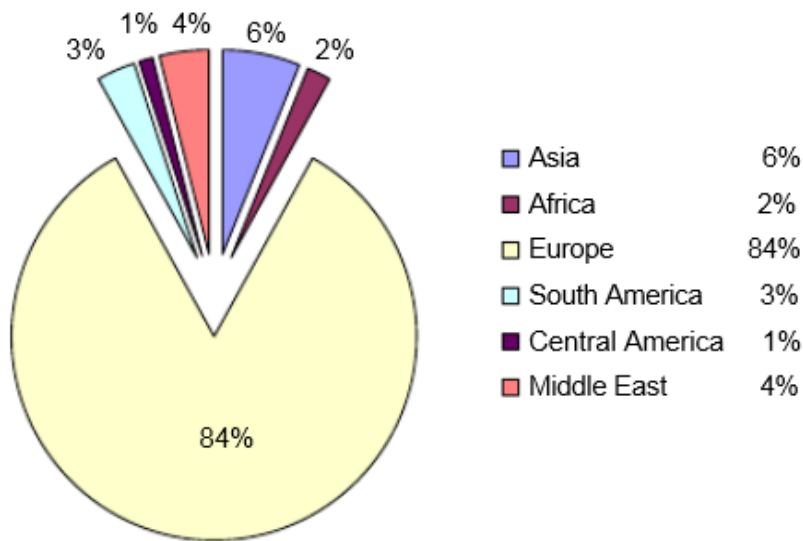
It can be seen from the pie chart that chicken is most commonly bought meat while others is the least commonly bought meat.

最大和最小值

World Population – 6 Regions



Education Spending – 6 Regions



The pie charts show the percentages of the world's population in various regions of the world and government spending on education.

开头句—改写题目

While the highest portion of the world's population is made up of Asian countries, government spending on education is noticeably much higher in European countries.

Firstly, Asia represents the highest population at 53% and only spends a mere 6% on education. The African population, which is at 19%, spends only 2% on education. In contrast, European countries, which have the third highest population at 17%, spend the highest amount on education at 84%.

However, the population of South America is at 5% and spends only 3% on education. Finally, the lower populated parts of the world such as Central America and the Middle East are both at 3% but spend 1% and 4% on education respectively.

The heavily populated parts of the world such as Asia and Africa spend very little on education, while Europe spends a considerably higher amount on education despite still having a significant percentage of the world's population.

2.3 TASK1 动态图表类题目讲解

2.3.1 动态图

动态图

出现多个时间，有时间变化的图表题

解题步骤：

1. 划分趋势
2. 按照趋势分组
3. 组内按大小高低排序
4. 每个描写对象从先到后描述

动态图—趋势

2.3.2 动态图—线图

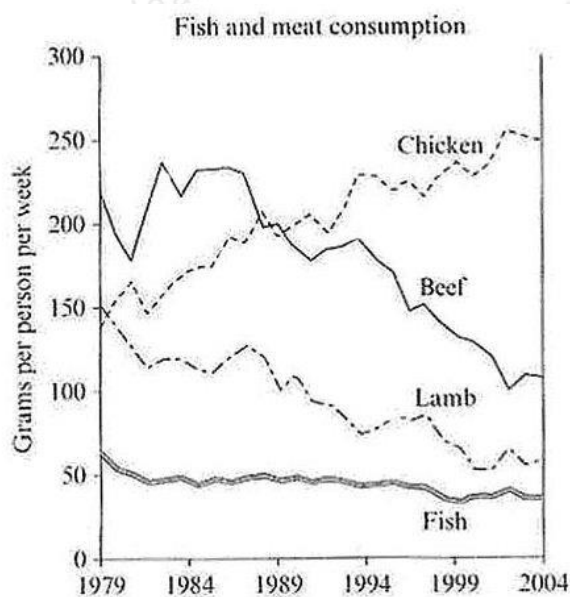
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the consumption of fish and some different kinds of meat in a European country between 1979 and 2004.

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

Write at least 150 words.



- 起点

- 拐点
- 终点
- 交点
- 趋势

The graph illustrates the quantities of fish and different kinds of meats consumed in a European country between the time period of 1979 and 2004.

开头段—改写题目

The consumption of beef stood at 220 grams per person per week in 1979, which was the most popular of these foods. **On the contrary, fish was the least popular food in 1979 (just over 50 grams).** The consumption of lamb and chicken maintained middle position, with similar quantities—approximately 150 grams.

第一句：起点的最大数据

第二句：起点的最小数据

第三句：起点的中间数据

However, during the 25-year period the consumption of beef and lamb fell dramatically to about 100 grams and 55 grams respectively. **The consumption of fish declined moderately to just below 50 grams, so although it remained the least popular food, its consumption level was the most stable one.**

第一句：2 个剧烈下降

第二句：1 个轻微下降

On the contrary, the consumption of chicken showed an upward trend, overtaking that of lamb in 1980 and that of beef in 1989. **By 2004 it had soared to almost 250 grams per person per week.**

第一句：上升趋势、交点

第二句：终点最大

Overall, the graph shows despite fluctuations, the consumption of chicken increased dramatically while the popularity of other foods decreased over the period.

趋势

喜好：prefer/more popular/most favorable

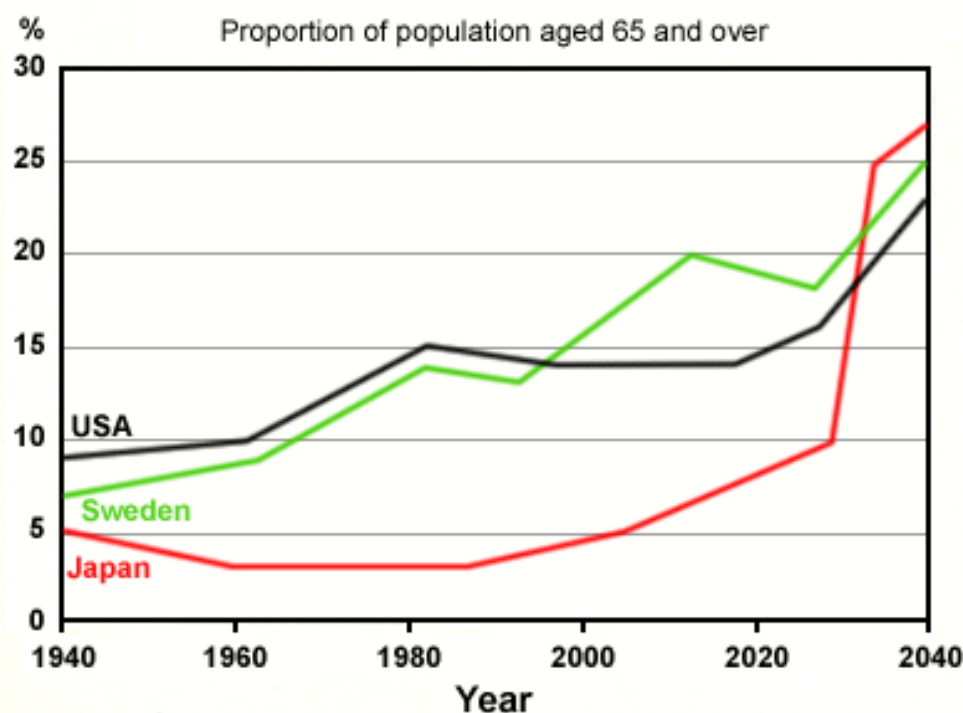
花费：spend/spending/expenditure/cost/consume level/eaten/popular

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



- 起点
- 拐点
- 终点
- 交点
- 趋势
- 时间

The graph compares the changes of the percentages of old population in three countries from 1940 to 2040.

开头段—改写题目

In 1940, the proportion of population aged 65 or over stood at 9%, 7% and 5% in USA, Sweden and Japan respectively. While the figures of two western countries rose to 14% in 1990, the figure of Japan dipped to 2.5% for most of this period, before rising to 5% again at the present time.

第一句：起点

第二句：过去升&降升

In spite of some fluctuation in the expected figures, the population of aging population will witness a drastic rise in the next two decades in the three countries. A more dramatically growth is predicted between 2030 and 2040 in Japan, by which time it is thought that the proportion of elderly people will be similar in the three countries – around 25%.

第一句：将来趋势为带波动的升

第二句：骤升&终点相同

Overall, although with fluctuation, the overall change of aging population in the three countries reveals an upward trend.

总体趋势为带波动的升

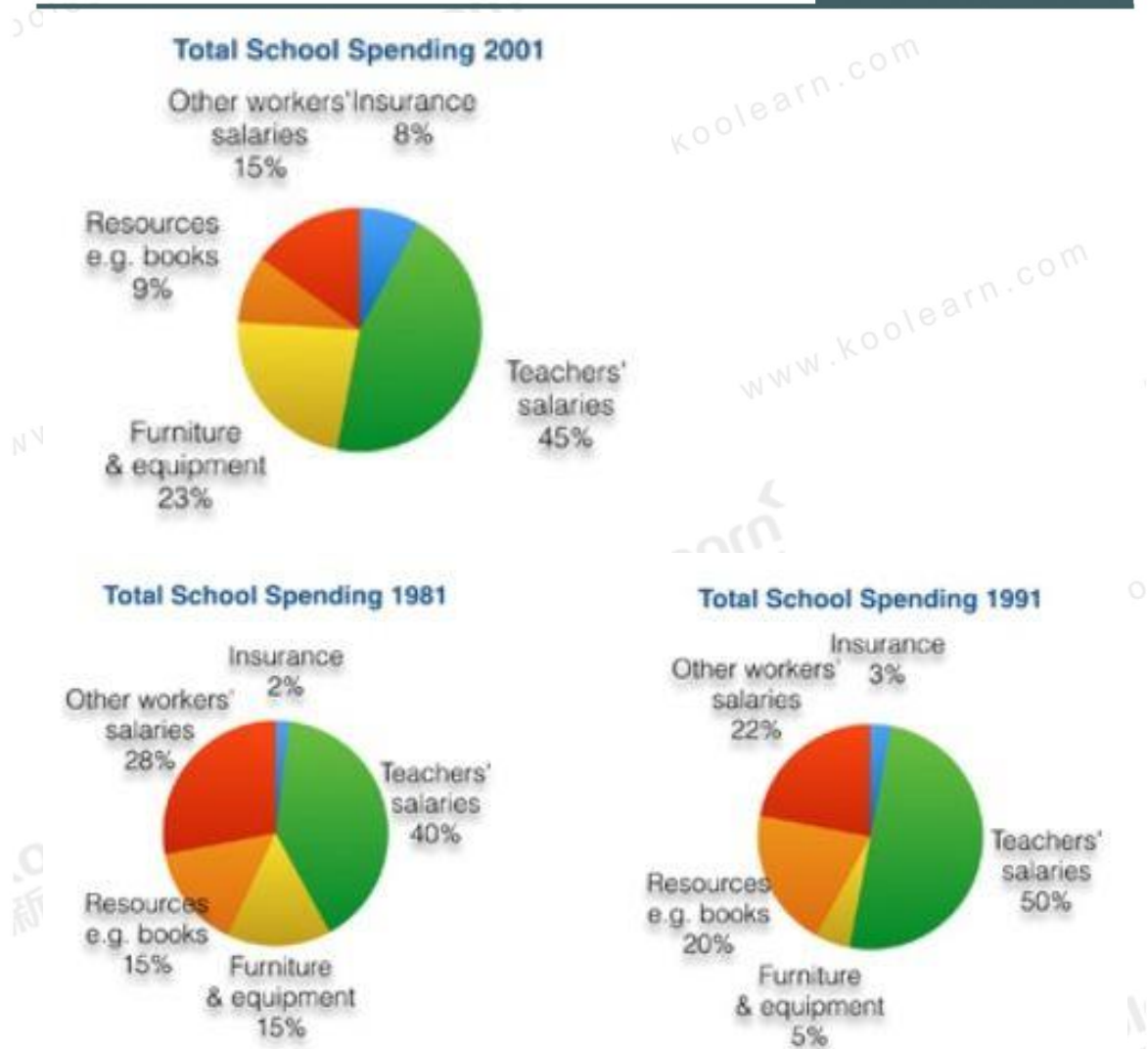
2.3.3 动态图—饼图

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



T—先升后降

F—先降后升

R—先升后降

O——一直下降

I——一直上升

- 3年中同时最大值
- 3年中同时最小值
- 趋势

The pie charts give information on the spending of a UK school in three different years with the 10 years interval starting from 1981.

开头段—改写题目

In all three years, the greatest expenditure was on teacher's salaries, which stood at 40% of the total spending, rose to 50% in 1991, and ended at 45% in 2001.

最大支出、波动趋势

Similarly, the costs of furniture and equipment and resources showed a fluctuating trend as well. The former one decreased to 5% in 1991, before increasing to 23% in 2001, while the later one rose to 20% in 1991 but dropped drastically in 2011 when it constituted 23% of the school budget.

其它的两个波动变化

On the contrary, the cost of insurance took up the smallest proportion of the total cost among all the three years, with its figure rising from 2% in 1981 to 8% in 2001. However, other workers salaries revealed a downward trend (decreasing from 28% in 1981 to 15% in 2001).

最小支出，上升趋势

other workers salaries 的下降趋势

Overall, teachers' salaries occupied the largest cost to the school, and while the spending of resources and furniture and equipment fluctuated, the insurance cost and other workers salaries witnessed an upward and downward trend respectively.

最大值、趋势

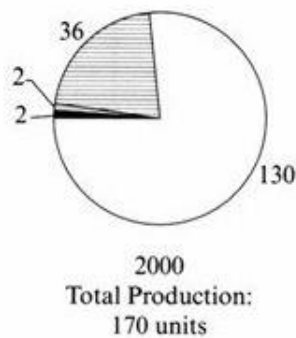
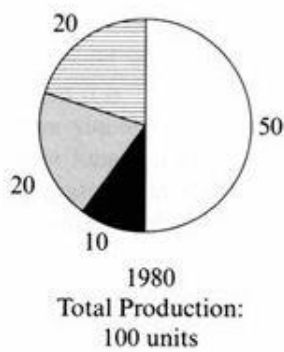
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

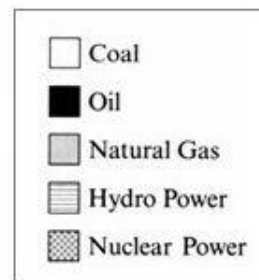
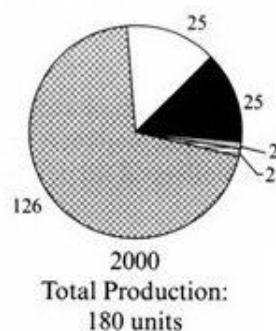
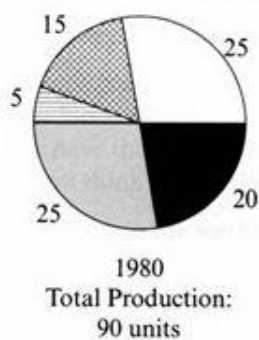
The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Units of electricity by fuel source in Australia



Units of electricity by fuel source in France



- 总数
- 原料：各国每年最多的原料、特殊的原料
- The given pie charts shows data on the electricity production from fuel sources in Australia and in France in 1980 and 2000.
- 开头段—改写题目
- Between these years electricity production almost doubled, rising from 100 units to 170 units in Australia and 90 units to 180 units in France.
- 两国总发电量在两年间的上升
- In 1980 Australia used coal as the main electricity source (50 units) and the remainder was produced from natural gas, hydro power (each producing 20 units) and oil (which produced only 10 units).
- 第一句话：澳大利亚 1980 最多的原料和剩余的原料
- By 2000, coal had become the fuel for more than 75% of electricity produced and only hydro continued to be another significant source supplying approximately 20%.
- 第二句话：澳大利亚 2000 最多的原料和第二多的原料
- In contrast, France used coal as a source for only 25 units of electricity in 1980, which was matched by natural gas. The remaining 40 units were produced largely from oil and nuclear power, with hydro contributing only 5 units.
- 第一句话：法国 1980 最多的原料
- 第二句话：法国 1980 剩余的原料

- But by 2000, nuclear power, which was not used at all in Australia, had developed into the main source, producing almost 75% of electricity, at 126 units, while coal and oil together produced only 50 units. Other sources were no longer significant.
- 第三句话：法国 2000 最多的核能、特殊
- 第四句话：法国 2000 剩余的原料
- Overall, it is clear that by 2000 these two countries relied on different principal fuel sources. Australia relied on coal and France on nuclear power.
- 第一句话：2000 两国的不同
- 第二句话：各国最多的原料

2.3.4 动态图—柱图

WRITING TASK 1

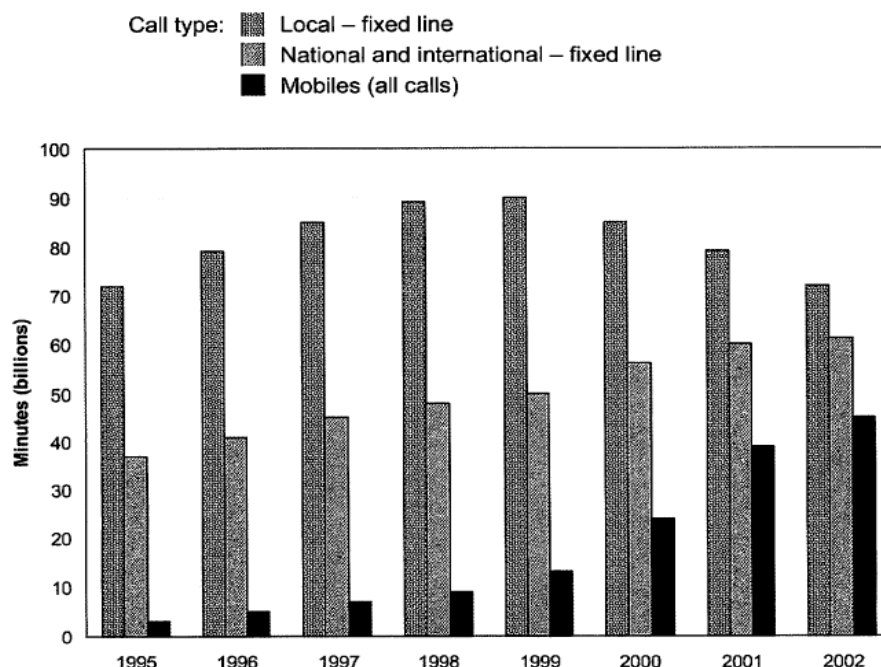
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995-2002.

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

Write at least 150 words.

UK telephone calls, by category, 1995–2002



The bar chart illustrates the changes about the time spent by UK residents on different types of telephone calls between 1995 and 2002.

开头段—改写题目

主体段第一段 (描写 local fixed line)

According to the chart, it is clear that local fixed line calls were the highest throughout the period, rising from 72 billion minutes in 1995 to just under 90 billion in 1998. After peaking at 90 billion the following year, these calls had fallen back to the 1995 figure by 2002.

先上升后下降趋势

主体段第二段--描写 national and international fixed line

National and international fixed line calls grew steadily from 38 billion to 61 billion at the end of the period in question, though the growth slowed over the last two years.

主体段第二段—描写 mobile

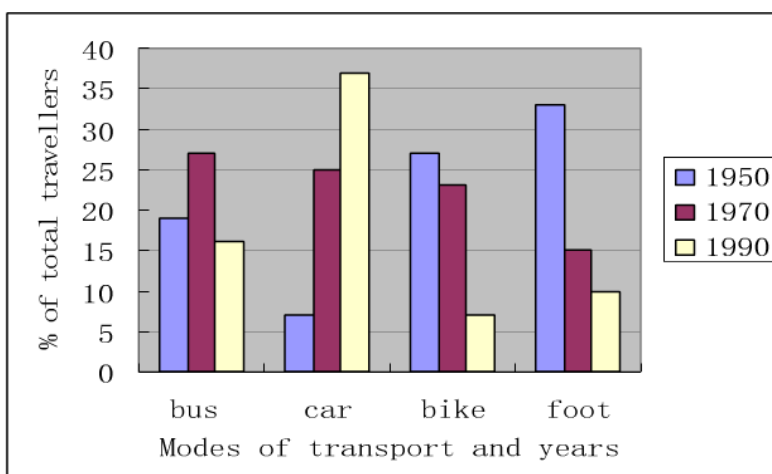
Similarly, there was a dramatic increase in mobile calls from 2 billion to 46 billion minutes. This rise was particularly noticeable between 1999 and 2002, during which time the use of mobile phones tripled.

总结段：

Overall, although local fixed line calls were still the most popular in 2002, the gap between the three categories had narrowed considerably over the second half of the period in question.

总结总体趋势和主要特征

The graph below shows the different modes of transport used to travel to and from work in one European city in 1950, 1970, and 1990.



3年中每个交通工具的变化

每一年最受欢迎的交通工具

From 1950 to 1990, the percentage of people who travelled by bike and on foot decreased from 27% to 7% and 33% to 10% respectively. Similarly, the percentage of people taking bus dropped after 1970 but increased before that. However, car's percentage use sharply boomed year after year.

三年中 bike, foot 下降; bus 先升后降; car 上升

Traveling by bike or on foot were most popular in 1950, but percentage of car users was much smaller.

1950 bike, foot; car 最小

After two decades, with the decrease of bike users and travelers on foot, bus and car gained a lot of popularity. Bus reached its peak at 27%. In 1990, over one out of three people drove to and from work.

1970 两降两升; bus 最大

1990 超过 1/3 的人用 car

As the economy increased gradually, people preferred to go to work and come home by driving rather than taking bus or walking.

重点突出

2.3.5 动态图—表格

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table shows the monthly expenditure of an average Australian family in 1991 and 2001.

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

Write at least 150 words.

	1991	2001
	Australian Dollar Per Month	
Food	155	160
Electricity and Water	75	120
Clothing	30	20
Housing	95	100
Transport	70	45
Other goods and services*	250	270
Total	675	715

*Other goods and services: non-essential goods and services

The table illustrates the changes in the spending patterns of an average Australia household between 1991 and 2001.

改写题目

主体部分第一段 (上升趋势的数值描述)

According to the table, it is clear that the amount of monthly spending on electricity and water saw a dramatic increase over the 10-year period from \$75 to \$120.

Yet in terms of the expenditure on non-essential goods and services, the rising trend was less obvious with a minor increase of \$20.

At the same time, the amount of money spent on food and housing rose only slightly from \$155 to \$160 and \$95 to \$100 respectively.

主体段第二段 (下降趋势的数值描述)

However, there was a decrease in expenditure on the other two items. Australians spent one third less on clothing, which fell from \$30 to \$20. Similarly, expenditure on transport dropped from \$70 in 1991 to \$45 in 2001.

总结段:

Overall, Australian household spending was higher in 2001 than that in 1991 but the difference was not significant. It seems that food and "other goods and services" were the two biggest items of expenditure, accounting for more than half of the total household spending, while they spent little on dressing up.

2.4 TASK1 混合图&流程图&地图类题目讲解

混合图 流程图 地图

2.4.1 混合图

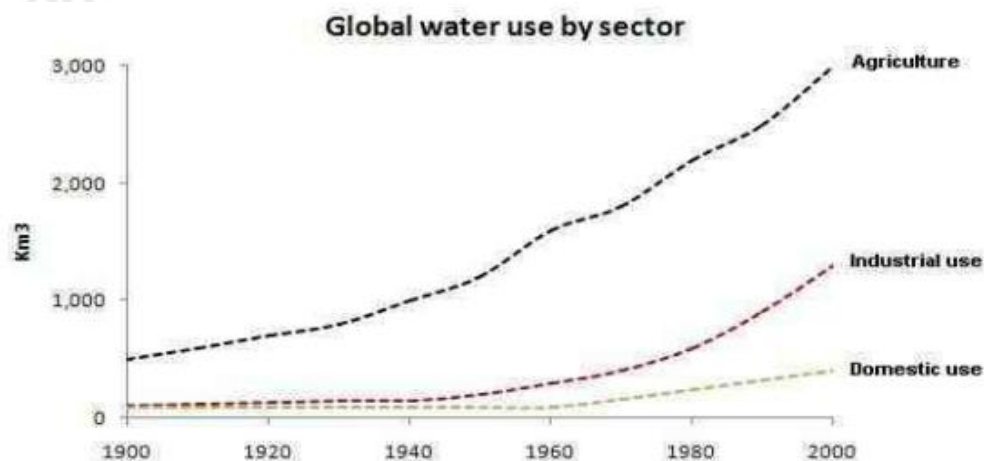
- 混合图答题思路：
- 首先描述第一个图（或者上面的图）
- 然后在描写接下来的图形时注意比较和注意与前面图形的联系。
- 描写的要领参照之前讲的图表方法。

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph and table below give information about water use worldwide and water consumption in two different countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



线图描写顺序：

Agriculture

1950 前后，industry 和 domestic use 的变化

The line graph shows how the amount of water used worldwide changed from 1900 to 2000.

阐述线图—总体概括—开头段

Throughout the century, the largest quantity of water was used for agricultural purposes, and this increased dramatically from about 500 km³ to around 3,000 km³ in the year 2000.

第一句话：最大的使用量为农业；起点、终点

Water used in the industrial and domestic sectors also increased, but the consumption was minimal until mid-century.

第二句话：其他两项的拐点

From 1950 onwards, industrial use grew steadily to just over 1,000 km³, while domestic use rose more slowly to only 300 km³, both far below the levels of consumption by agriculture.

第三句话：其他两项的终点、增长的速度、和农业用水比较

表格的描写顺序为：irrigated land, water consumption per person, population

The table illustrates the differences in agriculture consumption in some areas of the world.

第一句话给出表格的主要内容

The amount of irrigated land in Brazil was 26500 k m², while that in Congo was only 100 k m².

第二句话：灌溉面积对比

This means that a huge amount of water was used in agriculture in Brazil, and this is reflected in the figures for water consumption per person: 395 m³ compared with only 8 m³ in Congo.

第三句话：人均用水对比

With a population of 176 million, the figures for Brazil indicate how high agricultural water consumption can be in some countries.

第四句话：人口带来的农业用水的影响

Overall, the amount of water used in agricultural sector remained the highest and most dramatically increased in twentieth century, while the water consumption in Brazil was quite eye-catching in 2000.

曲线图最大值和最快上升、表格中用水量大的国家

2.4.2 流程图

时态

- 流程图的时态以一般现在时最为常用。

语态

- 根据描述对象的不同，使用的语态也不一样。
- 对于某种事物的生产工艺或加工流程来说，一般使用被动语态。

步骤	表达	意思
第一步	First of all	首先
	To begin/start with	由...开始
	In the first step/stage/place	在第一步/第一阶段
第二步	After that/Next/Then	在...之后
	At the second/third...step/stage	在第二步/第三步
	At the next step/stage	下一步
	Followed by	紧接着
同步进行	meanwhile	同时
	At one time/at the same time	同时
最后一步	At the final stage/step	最后一步/最后阶段
	In the end	最后
	Ultimately	最终
	Culminating in	终于...哪个步骤

- 和图表类小作文一样，流程图作文也要：

- 1. Introduce the diagram
- 介绍功能图表
- 2. Give an overview of the main points
- 概括主要特征
- 3. Give the detail
- 给出详细信息

- 流程图和其他图表题不同之处在于，流程图中一般没有主要变化或趋势。但是仍然要概括说明具体的内容。
- 评分标准中指出，六分及以上需要‘provide an overview’。
- 因为没有需要评论的趋势，所以可以说明 ‘the number of stages in the process and how it begins and ends’。

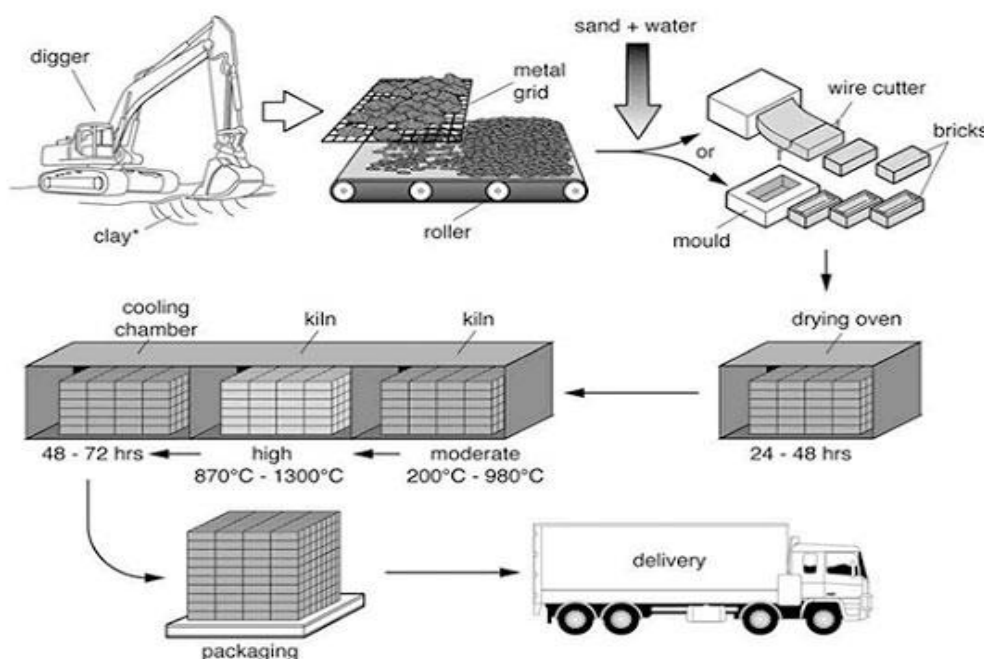
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram illustrates the process that is used to manufacture bricks for the building industry.

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

Write at least 150 words.



Introduce the Diagram—介绍图表

和其他图表题一样，可以 paraphrase 问题

- “The diagram illustrates the process that is used to manufacture bricks for the building industry.”
- The diagram explains the way in which bricks are made for the building industry.
- Highlight the main points—强调要点
- 由于流程图一般没有趋势，我们可以通过指出步骤的数目以及从哪里开始和结束的即可。
- Overall, there are eight stages in the process, beginning with the digging

up of clay and culminating in delivery.

- **Giving the detail—描写细节**

- 有两点需要注意：

- 1. Time connector
- 2. The passive
- Time connector

- 流程图里描写一系列事情，一个步骤紧接着另一个步骤，因此需要表明先后顺序，要使用“time connector”，如：

- To begin
- Following this
- Next
- Then
- After that
- Before**
- Subsequently
- Finally

- The passive

- 流程图描写的是 activities & procedures,而不是做出 activities 的人或事物，所以多使用被动语态。

- *Subject + Verb + Object*

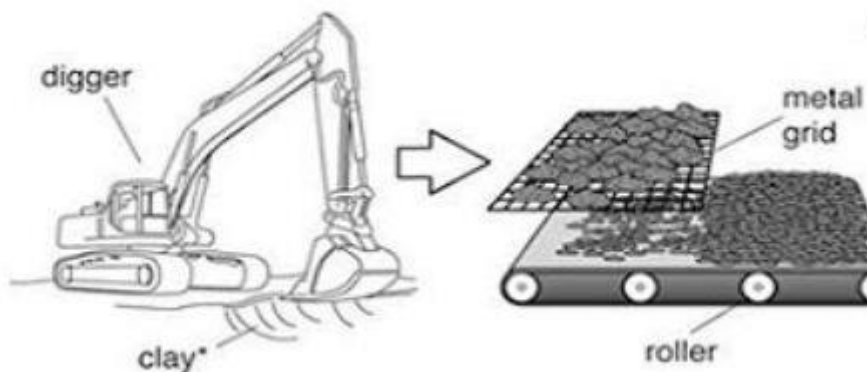
- (S) *A large digger (V) digs up (O) the clay in the ground.*

- (S) *The clay in the ground (V) is dug up (O) by the digger.*

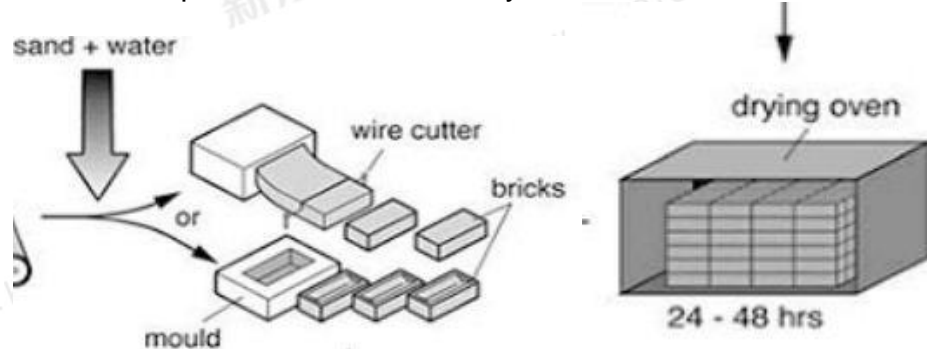
- The diagram explains the way in which bricks are made for the building industry. Overall, there are seven stages in the process, beginning with the digging up of clay and culminating in delivery.

- 改写题目和总趋势

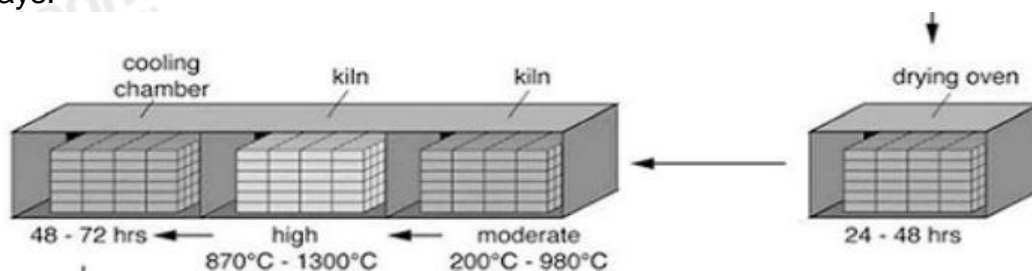
To begin, the clay, the raw material of bricks, is dug up from the ground by a large digger. This clay is **then** placed onto a metal grid, which is used to break up the clay into smaller pieces. A roller assists in this process.



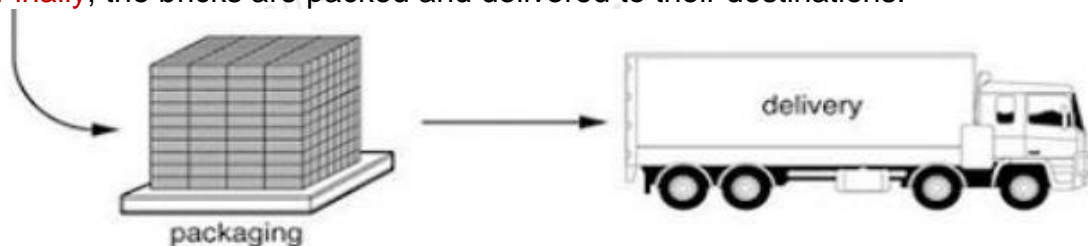
Following this, sand and water are added to the clay, and this mixture is turned into bricks by either placing it into a mould or using a wire cutter. Next, these bricks are placed in an oven to dry for 24 – 48 hours.



In the subsequent stage, the bricks go through a heating and cooling process. They are heated in a kiln at a moderate and then a high temperature (ranging from 200c to 1300c), followed by a cooling process in a chamber for 2 – 3 days.



Finally, the bricks are packed and delivered to their destinations.



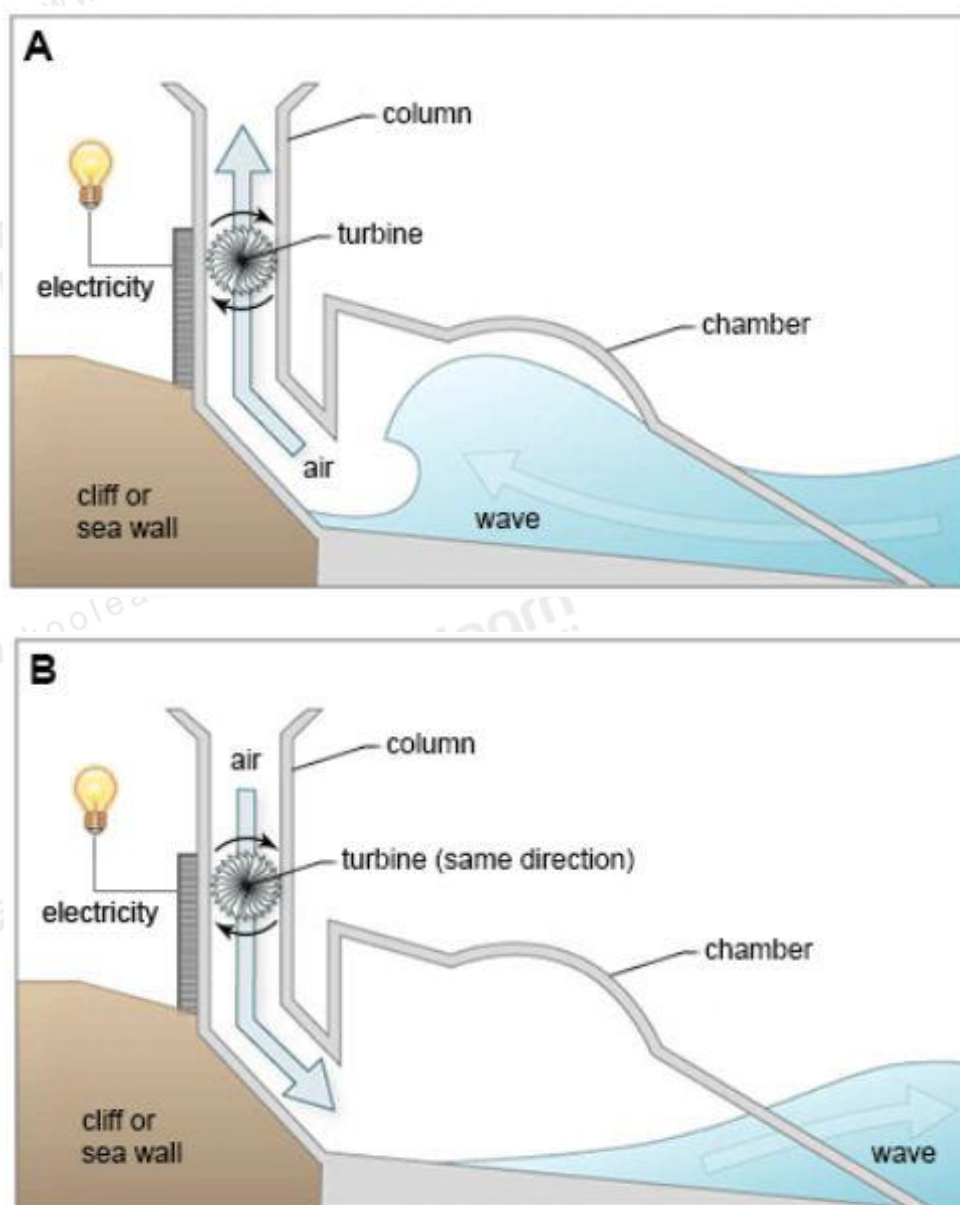
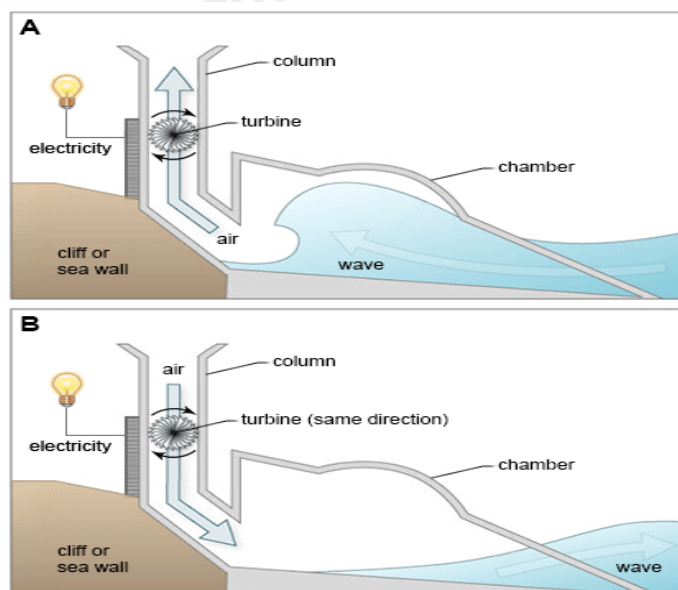
• WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams show a structure that is used to generate electricity from wave power.

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

Write at least 150 words.



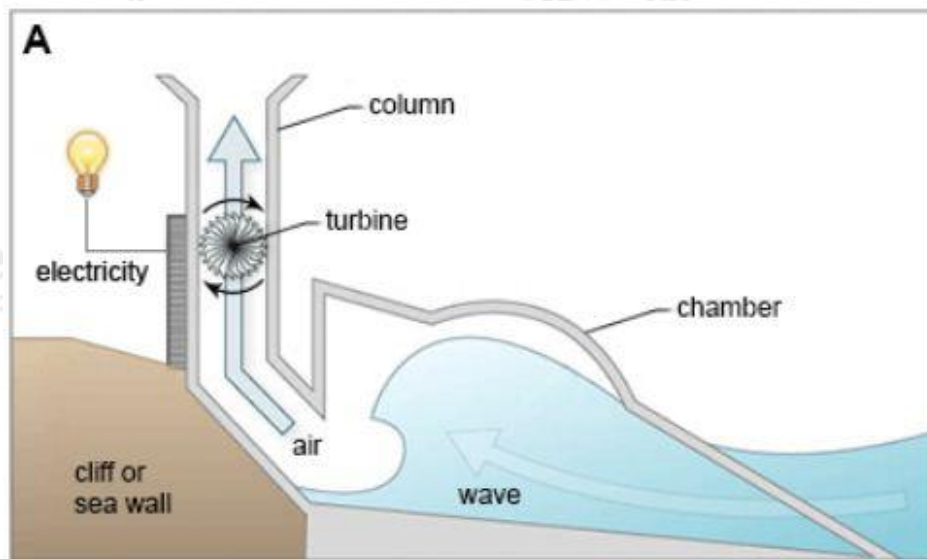
The two diagrams show how electricity can be generated from the rise and fall of water caused by sea waves.

改写题目

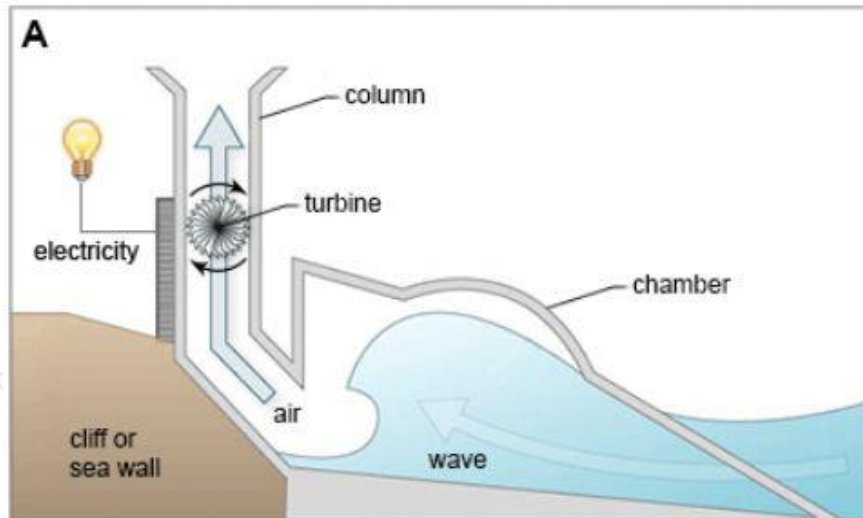
总体特征

The process involves a structure which is mounted on the side of a cliff or sea wall. This structure consists of a large chamber. One end is open to the sea, and the other leads into a vertical column, which is open to the atmosphere. A turbine is installed inside this column and this is used to generate the electricity in two phases.

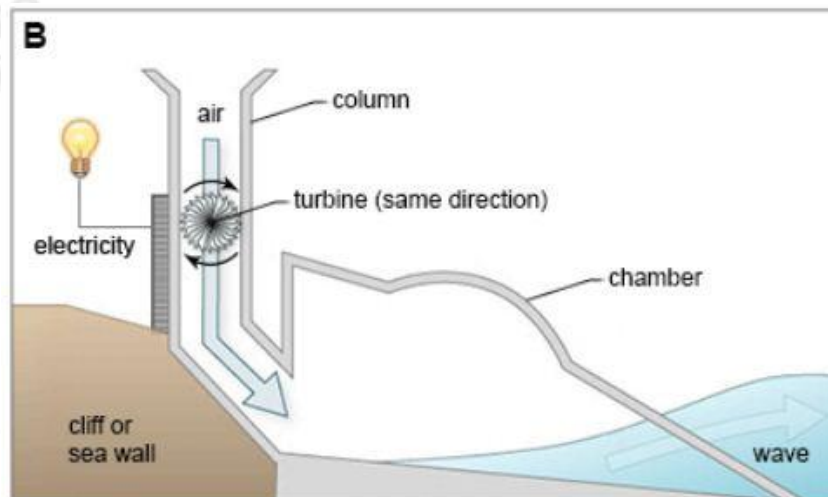
描述装置设备



The first diagram indicates that when a wave approaches the device, water is forced into the chamber, applying pressure on the air within the column. This air escapes to atmosphere through the turbine, thereby producing electricity.



The second diagram illustrates the next part of the process when wave retreats. As the water level falls, the air from outside the column is sucked back in through the turbine. As a result, electricity continues to be generated. The turbine rotates only in one direction, regardless of the direction of the air flow.



In conclusion, we can see that this structure is useful as electricity is generated in both phases: entering and retreating of water.

重述主要特征

2.4.3 地图

单图重点→利弊分析

多图重点→趋势变化写作

- 地图题最好的补充资料就是听力题里面的地图题的单词。以下是地图题的写法：

- 1. 读题：读图标的含义。
- 2. 确定写的顺序，是按变化写还是按位置写，还是两个的综合体。
- 3. 如果是要求描述变化，把明显的变化先划出，最好用词在图旁边描述，确定自己要写几点。
- 4. 句型多用被动语态。
- 5. 时态使用一般现在时或者过去时。表示将来的时间可以用下列表达：be predicted/be expected to do...
- ★ 记住，一般不用将来时，用上面的结构。
- 6. 记得用关联的词和句子：
 - It is obvious/notable/noticeable
 - It is easy to locate/to find that...
 - It can be seen from the graph that...
- 7. 常用表达：
 - 位于：A is located/situated/sited in/on/to the east of B. A lies in ...the east of B.
 - 中间：
 - A is in center/middle/central area of
 - 紧挨着：
 - A is near /next to/close to/adjacent to B.
 - 对面：
 - A is opposite B.
 - A is across B
 - A is on the opposite side of B.
 - 在路边：
 - A is just off the main road.
 - A parallel B
 - A intersect B
 - northbound, eastbound
 - 建设：
 - construct, build, set up, establish, add
 - transform, convert

2.4.3.1 多地图

- 地区变化题讲解：
 - 1. 时态问题：如果地图题反映的是一个地方在过去的一段时间的变化，文章用一般过去时。如果地图题反映的是一个地方在将来一段时间的变化趋势，文章用一般将来时或表“估计”的词汇。如果地图题反映的是一个地方从过去到现在的变化，可用现在完成时。
 - 例如：树林变成了高尔夫球场。The forest has been removed and replaced by the golf course./The golf course has been built in the place where there used to be a forest.
 - 2. 语态问题：从刚才那个例句中我们也可以清楚的看到，地图题中塑造的句子一般都是用被动语态。

- 3.地图题书写的顺序: 按照时间顺序和空间顺序。
- 这篇文章大体框架按空间顺序, 然后对于每一处细节进行按照时间顺序进行对比。注意地图题的每一个细节都争取做到不遗漏不放弃。我们需要学会按方位顺序来描述, 否则文章会出现混乱。这就需要考生在考前对方位词进行总结。地图题的方位我们说东西南北, 不说成左右。
- 4. “变化”词汇:
- 变化包括两种: 图形原有事物的改变, 图形新添事物。
- 我们先看图形原有事物的改变:
 - ①原有事物可说成:
 - The preceding/original/previous/former building
 - ②原有事物尺寸上变大/变小:
 - The size of the library has been enlarged/extended/broadened/expanded/halved/reduced (by half)
 - ③原有事物在数量上增多或减少: The number of homes has increased/risen/grown/reduced /decreased/dropped/fallen/doubled/ tripled/ quadrupled to 500.
 - ④原有事物没了:
 - The farms completely disappeared/were removed.
 - ⑤原有事物被改为:
 - A becomes B
 - A is transformed/reconstructed/redeveloped/converted/changed/turned over to/ into B
 - A is replaced /substituted by B = A gives way to B
 - ⑥图形新添事物
 - A newly-built road
 - A new car park was built/established/set up/constructed/completed
 - A new IT centre has been added to the library
- 地图题句型: 其实都不需要赘述了, 数据图描述的时候同学都知道应该注意句式的变化, 特别是主语的多变, 在我们的地图题中也同样如此, 事物 A、B, 地点, 时间都可以用来做主语。

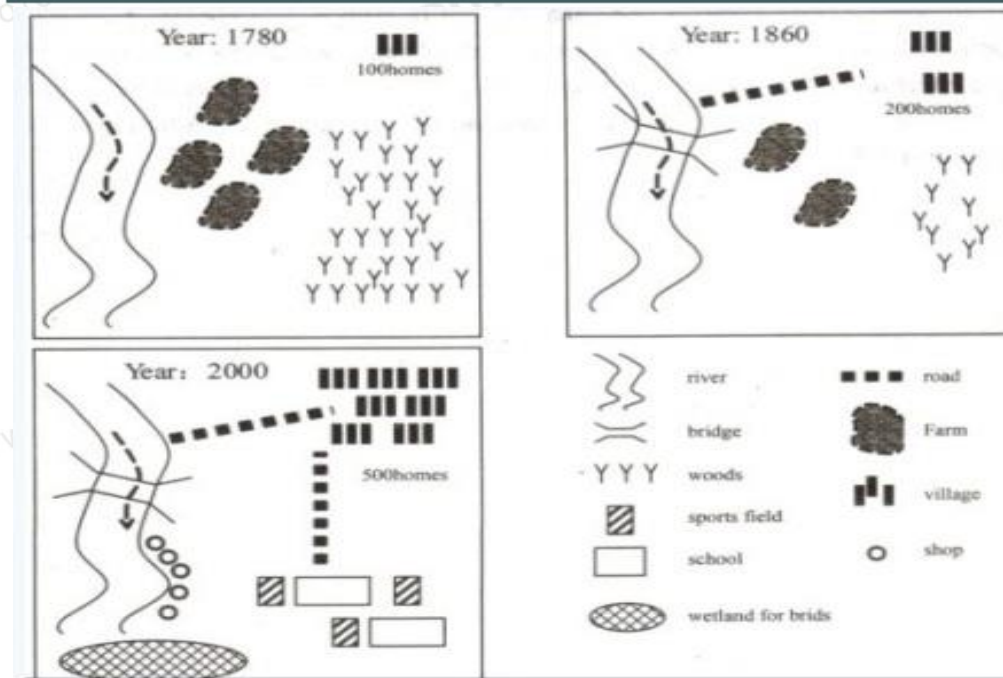
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the development of the village of Kelsby between 1780 and 2000.

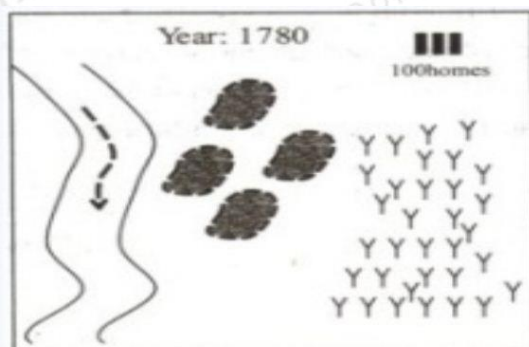
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

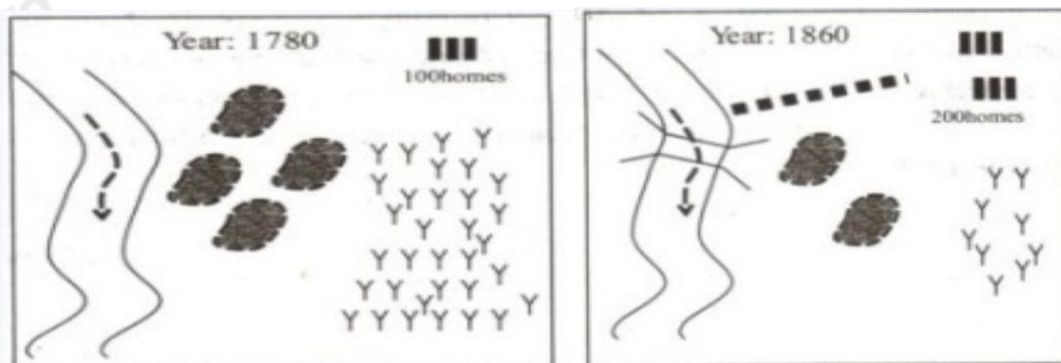


The maps show how an area changed during the period from 1780 to 2000.

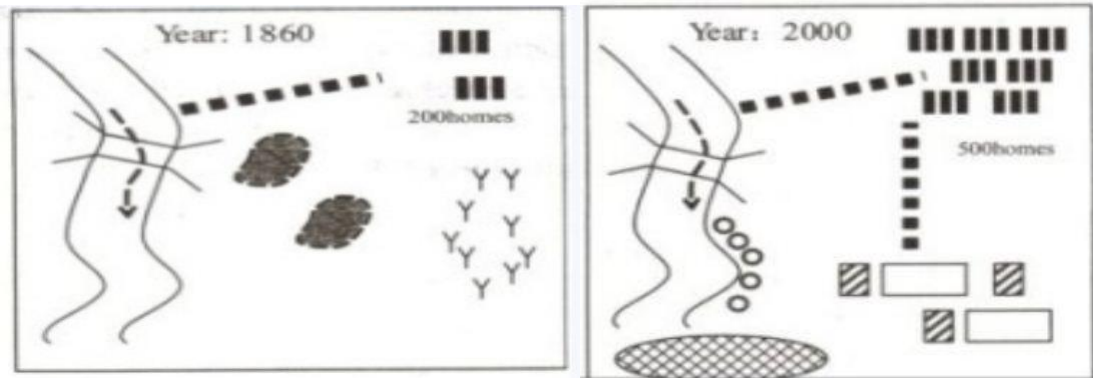
In 1780, there were 100 homes located on the north-eastern corner of the region with woods to the south. A river crossed the area from north to south with four farms in the middle of the region.



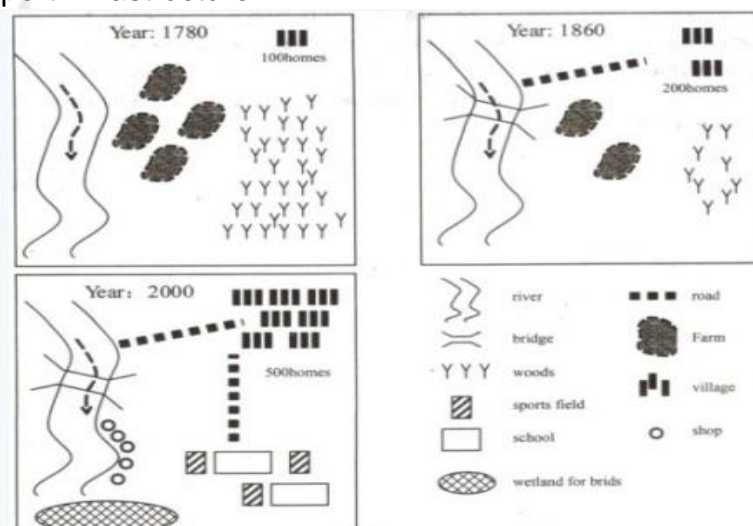
80 years later, the number of dwelling places doubled to 200, while the number of farms dropped by half and woods also shrank in size. A road was built in the north of the area, connecting those homes and the river. Another major change is that a bridge was constructed over the river.



In 2000, the farms in the middle of the region were replaced by a new road linking the village and schools as well as sports fields on the southeastern corner. The number of residential dwellings increased to 500, and there were some shops lying along the river with a wetland for birds to the south.



Overall, this area saw an increase in constructions such as dwellings, schools and facilities, although farmland and forests were removed for new buildings and transport infrastructure.



2.4.3.2 单地图

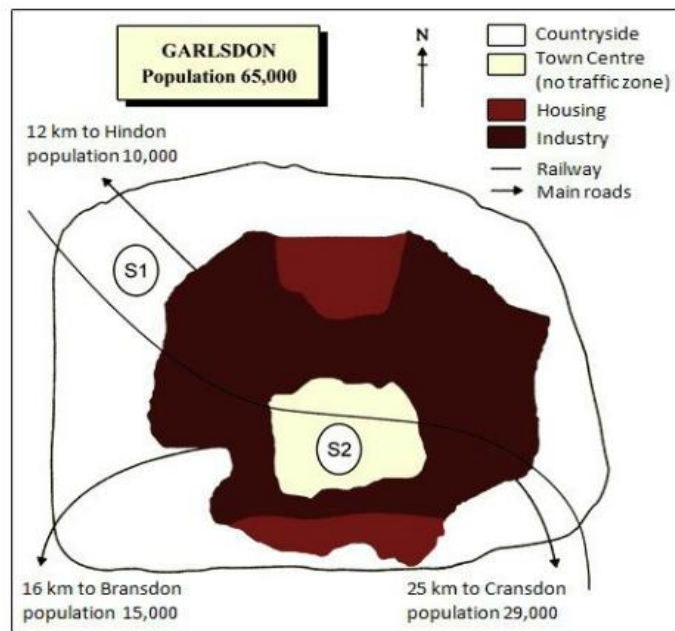
重点→利弊分析

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

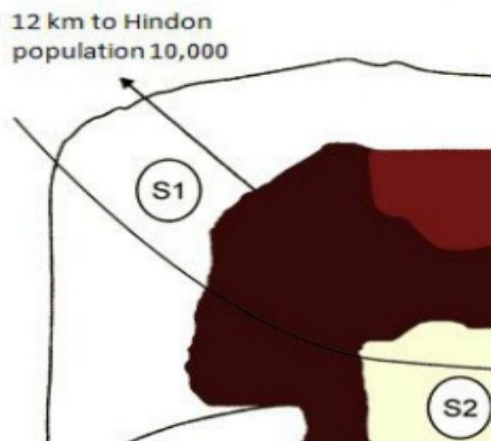
The map below is of the town of Garisdon. A new supermarket (S) is planned for the town. The map shows two possible sites for the supermarkets. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

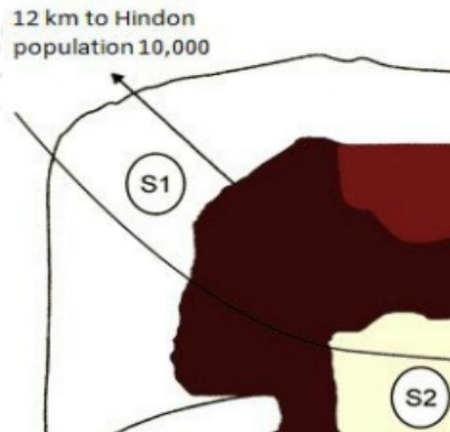


- 有坐标不能说上下
- 交通
- 人口
- 停车

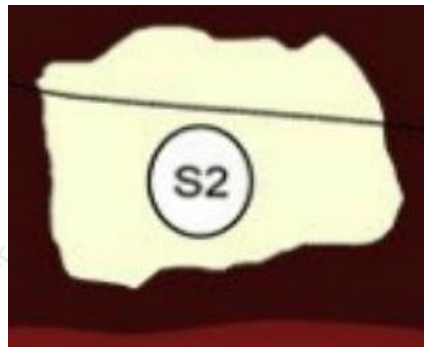
As is indicated in the map, the first potential site for the new supermarket is located in the countryside. This site is 12 km to Hindon, an area with a population of 10,000, and lies between the railway and main road linking the city center.



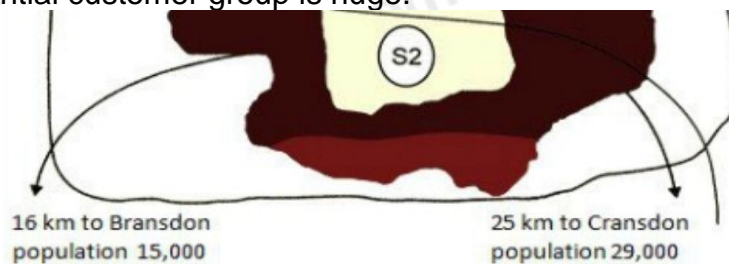
Therefore, it is quite convenient for people to do shopping at S1 by taking train or driving cars. Moreover, S1 is in the outskirts of Garlsdon, people doing shopping there will have no trouble with parking.



Conversely, the second suggested site is just in the center of Garlston and this will pose great challenges to parking. However, it has its advantages: as it is surrounded by residential areas and there are mature railway and main road system connecting Hindon, Bransdon and Cransdon, it is nonetheless an ideal choice.



Bransdon is 16 km from the city center, with a population of 15,000 while Cransdon is 25 km from the city center and has 29,000 residents. In addition, lying in between Bransdon and Cransdon is an industrial zone. All these imply that the potential customer group is huge.



Overall, the two suggested sites both have their own advantages and disadvantages. It is better to take all these factors into consideration when making the final decision.

3 雅思写作话题分类讲解

• 我们将雅思的话题分为八类：

- 教育类
- 政府类
- 科技类
- 社会类
- 家庭类
- 媒体类
- 野蛮类
- 文体类

3.1 教育类话题

教育类话题主要的思路拓展角度：

- 知识角度：knowledge building, knowledge construction
- 素质角度：cultivate leadership and team spirit, resilience and toughness (尤其体育课)，creativity (艺术类课程), time management, cooperation, inspiration
- 职业角度：career development, career planning, preparing for job market

1. University students should pay all the costs of their studies because university education benefits individuals more than it benefits society as a whole. To what extent

do you agree or disagree with this opinion? ★★★★★

首先承认大学生应该承担一部分学费，理由是：

- ① 有助于就业 (enhances an individual's career prospects and earning potential.)
- ② 提高学生们的专业技能与知识储备 limprove their skill sets and strengthen knowledge base.)
- ③ teach them organisational skills and communication techniques
- ④ Universities provide students with important networking opportunities.

然后在指出大学教育对社会发展同样很重要，原因是：

- ① Higher education contributes significantly to increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the economy.
- ② Universities can produce well-educated and independently-thinking citizens.
- ③ Need-based financial aid provided by universities helps to promote equality of educational opportunities in society.

结论是大学教育不仅为个人在学识和就业方面提供了更多的机会 (offers individuals more opportunities to develop themselves intellectually and professionally)

而且对于社会的良好运行与成功也至关重要 (essential to the well-being and success of society) .

因此，大学和政府应该为在学习与社会活动里表现优异的大学生提供奖学金 (provide merit-based scholarships for students who excel in their studies and social activities)，而且为无法支付教育费用的大学生提供助学金与学生贷款等资助 (provide financial assistance, such as bursaries (助学金) and loans, for students who cannot afford the costs of higher education.

2. 学习科目 Some people believe that students should take a wide range of courses. However, others believe that students should focus on the subject that they are good at or they are interested in.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

集中学习感兴趣的科目的好处：

- ① Concentrating on certain subjects allows students to gain specialised knowledge and skills more efficiently.
- ② Focusing on specific subjects enables them to develop a more solid grasp of these subjects.

广泛学习的好处：

- ① Studying a wide range of subjects gives students the opportunity to expand their knowledge base and broaden their skills.
- ② A sound understanding of a wide range of subjects helps students find jobs more easily after graduation.
- ③ Studying subjects such as music and painting deepens students' understanding of the culture and the arts.

3. 教学大纲 In many countries, school subjects and course contents are decided by the authorities such as the government. Some people think that students should decide these for themselves. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion ?

• Disadvantages:

- ① In America, concerns were raised that setting standards would lead to centralized education and would undermine innovation at the local level.
- ② Defining standards would limit what pupils should learn and would not allow for pupil diversity and the specific needs of different populations

Advantages:

- ① A national standard curriculum allows for equal pupil opportunity. First, all students are compared to the same standards. Second, if national standards are set, it is clear what pupils should know at different levels of their education.
- ② For the state, standards are a common reference tool and provide a defined framework for national testing.
- ③ For teachers and schools, standards provide a focus for developing new ways to organize curriculum content, instructional programmes and assessment plans.

4. Some people believe that studying in a college or university is the best way for students to prepare for their successful career. However, others prefer to

get a job as soon as leave school to develop their career through work experience.

- Discuss both views and give your opinion.
- Working experience is more important.
- Communication skills.
- Team work.
- Generating more profits.
- Less training costs.
- Academic qualifications are important.
- Give an edge to compete
- The benefits of qualification affect all parts of life: intellectual, social, personal, artistic, ethical.
- More jobs involve working with brain and fewer jobs involving manual skills.
- A course of education will bring a greater depth of understanding than experience can provide.
- Theoretical knowledge and analytical skills
- Develop speed of learning and ability to learn at depth
- Qualifications to get the job; experience to do the job.
- A degree is a start in working life.
- Then experience will increasingly provide opportunities for further development.
- The ideal is a good combination of both theoretical knowledge and practical understanding.
- 5. 大学功能 Some people believe that the aim of university education function is to prepare the students for employment, but others believe university education have many other functions.
- Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
- 知识传授性
- Laid down the basis for the progress of mankind
- Improvement in the lives of the people it serves
- Source of new knowledge and innovative thinking
- Contributors to innovation
- Contributors of social and cultural vitality
- 实用性
- Provider of skilled personnel and credible credentials
- Attractors of international talent and business investment
- Creating economically valuable intellectual resources
- Skilled human resources and knowledge resources --the most important factors for upgrading national competitive advantage.
- Provide direct benefits for society's economic prosperity.

3.2 政府类话题

- 投资 Government should invest more in teaching science than other subjects such as arts, because science could contribute to the country's development and progress.
- To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- 国家投资科学教育的好处：
 - Conducive to economic development;
 - Revolutionize the world
 - Enrich the country
 - Improve people's living standards and wellbeing
 - Science gives us order in thoughts.
- 国家投资科技教育的坏处：
 - Teachers of other subjects—despised and demotivated
 - Discourage children who are, unfortunately, born not to be encoded with a genetic flair for science, but for other fields. —counterproductive—a waste of finance
 - Turning their beloved schools into military base where they are coerced to follow, instead of listening to their inner desire.
- 国家投资艺术教育的好处：个人
 - Many arts educators have defended equal status of arts in the governments' funding by emphasizing their role in students' moral and individual development.
 - Advocates of arts teaching argue that arts education can imbue in young people a sense of the satisfaction that comes from working to create something, the ability to use and understand language effectively, and a profound sense of the values that permit civilized life to go on.
- 国家投资艺术教育的好处：社会
 - Now, more often than not, arts education is framed instrumentally.
 - It is defended as a means of supporting the rest of the school curriculum by making it more interesting.
 - A means to enhance students' employability.
 - A means of developing a good environmentally aware, health-conscious citizen.
 - A good education includes a good arts education, introducing children and young people to dance, visual arts, music and film.
 - Ultimately the justification of arts education lies in promoting the love of learning, the desire to plumb the inexhaustible depths of artistic creation.
 - We shouldn't value arts education on the basis that it has social or economic benefits, but because it expands the mind and soul.
 - 3. Some people think that the government should financially support art programmes. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

- 艺术的价值之一：Arts can give people the sense of what they can achieve in life--a direction or even a sense of life--despite the difficulties, distress or violence of the environment.
- 支持观点：
 - I would argue that public money spent on the arts is money well-spent: it cements local communities and it gives patrons a sense of belonging.
 - The arts are important to everyone—whatever their age or circumstances.
 - As for public funding of the arts causing them to stagnate, the opposite is true. Evidence from the 1980s shows that when public investment in culture shrank, so did the appetite for artistic risk.
 - Governments' funding of arts can help create the conditions for art to happen and for that art to be enjoyed by as many people as possible.
 - Government subsidies on arts can enable artist devote themselves to artistic creation.
 - Prevent arts from becoming too commercialised.
- 反方观点：
 - Threaten the integrity of arts
 - Restrict artists' creativity
 - A number of valuable arts institutions in Britain thrive without government funding, such as the Royal Academy of Arts and the Royal Albert Hall.
 - Government subsidies distort the art market just like in any other industry. Governments may artificially employ a large number of people whose aptitude and skill for the arts are not sufficient to justify their role.
 - The government should broaden the reach of the arts and make it easier to create, but not pick and choose individual projects-- that should be left for the public to decide.

3.3 科技类话题

- 科技类话题要掌握：
 - 多快好省
 - 多：productivity,
 - 快：efficiency
 - 好：quality, profits
 - 省：time-efficient , labor-saving
- Advantages of online learning or computer learning：

- reach a much larger audience from greater geographic locations
- help disabled and geographically isolated students
- help students with busy schedules, freedom to work at home on their own time
- decrease overcrowded classrooms
- offer more classes at peak times of day and week, increasing flexibility in class scheduling
- decrease paper and photocopying costs, promoting concept of "green revolution"
- Disadvantages of online learning or computer learning:
- incompatible technology issues
- some students can't afford modern computer technologies
- students usually pay an online technology fee
- instructors and students need training to learn how to use online technology
- possibility of cheating on tests and quizzes
- difficult to motivate students, requires self-discipline and self-motivation

3.4 社会类话题

Some languages are increasing in use, while many others are declining.

Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

小语种消失的坏处

个人和家庭：lost cultural identity, lost sense of community

国家：some historical documents are intelligible and hard to interpret.

Lost of heritage

一些语言变得重要的好处—国家和国际角度

Foster communication

Resolve disagreement and improve understanding

Harmony

Economic development

More efficient

Some people believe that there should be a single international language. Others believe that would make it difficult to preserve cultural identities. Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Endangered language: 濒危语言

Language loss

Language death

Language revival

The extinction of language

Language assimilation

Cultural heritage

- Native speakers of minority language 来说占统治地位的语言：
- 自身角度的好处：eradicate language barriers, 教育--get good education, 工作--increase their chance of getting fabulous jobs, 升官—promotion, 发财—work in international companies and earn decent salaries, 朋友圈—make friends with people with different cultural backgrounds, extend their connections, build new friendships, 走出去—help them to increase trade and economic ties with the outside world
- 坏处：loss their cultural identity, no sense of belongingness in the society, extinction of minority groups' cultural heritage
- 社会的好处：boost economy, especially by developing tourism in the ethnic minority regions, promote mutual understanding, maintain social stability
- 坏处：culture 方面：reduce cultural diversity, 如 folk tales, folk lyrics, folk remedies

3.5 家庭类话题

- 1. As the proportion of the older people is steadily increasing.
- Do you think it is a positive or negative trend?
- Population ageing brings problems at the familial, community and national levels, affecting their ability to provide for older generations.
- The rapid increase in the size of older age groups means changes in personal needs.
- The tendency towards deteriorating health means an increase in the demand for care for these groups.
- Special attention needs to be paid to public policies concerning health, housing, social services.
- The grey of the workforce.
- A direct impact on the labour market.
- Impact on pension schemes.
- 优点：家庭
- Providers of help to adult children
- Grandparenting
- 社会：
- Volunteers in the communities
- Volunteering is regarded as one measure of social capital and thus an indicator to a healthy civil society.
- Far from being net receivers of help and support, older people provide children, financial, practical and emotional assistance to family members.
- Such unpaid caring and voluntary work adds up to a significant proportion of GDP.
- Law abiding communities—less inclined to commit crimes against property and people.

- Stimulate inventions such as motorized wheelchairs and 'smart houses'.
- 2. It is generally accepted that families are not as close as they used to be.
- What are the reasons and what can be done to bring families closer?
- Extended—nuclear—immediate family
- Reasons:
- Too busy—fully occupied—overloaded—stressed
- Developing of technology—gadgets—contrivance 老人不会用—了解不了新形势
- Generation gap
- Geographically isolated
- 老年人价值：
- Old people have never been as quick or energetic as young people, but societies have often valued them for their accumulated skills, knowledge, and wisdom.
- The elderly will have resources to transmit their knowledge to other generations, with full access to those services provided by their societies and participating in their production directly, remaining active thanks to the use of new technologies specially adapted to them.
- Economy
- We have placed a value on the economic and social contribution that older people make to our society. In 2010, over 60s made an astonishing net contribution of \$ 1 billion to the UK economy through, amongst other contributions, taxes, spending power, provision of social care and the value of their volunteering.
- Community
- More than any other group in society, older people are the social glue of most communities.
- Community volunteering programs support older people, enabling them to stay independent at home and active in their communities.
- Live a fulfilled life rather than being kept alive.
- Rather than being a 'drain' on resources however, older people are a foundation to provide positive economic contribution and social glue to the country.
- Skills and experience: helping to address the national shortages in a number of craft and technical skills or providing specific organisational skills and/or technical expertise to volunteering groups.
- Advocacy: providing advocacy and guidance to a range of people in their community, including younger generations who can soak up (大量吸收) their experience and skills.
- Underpinning the viability of local services: being active users of customers of community-based facilities and resources such as local shops, post offices, libraries, pubs and GP surgeries, without whom these facilities could be less viable.

3.6 媒体类话题

- Films and computer games containing violence are popular, some people say they have negative effect on society and should be banned. Others say they are just harmless relaxation.
- Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
- 有害论
- Modeling effect
- Aggressive
- Imitation
- Surge of crime rates
- 无害论
- Pure relaxation and entertainment
- Own judgment
- State censorship
- 个人观点：
- 需要严格审查，excessive violent 的节目 indisputably 产生坏的影响
- Labeling according to age groups
- Avoid young children and adolescents from viewing
- 2. Some people think news have no connect to people's lives, so then it is a waste of time to read the news in the newspaper and watch television news programs.
- To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Informative
- Entertainment
- Learn culture
- Politics
- Economic progress
- Educational opportunities
- Be alert to overdependence/addiction to news

3.7 野蛮类话题

- 1. Research suggests that majority of criminals who send to prison would commit crimes when set free.
- What do you think of this case? What can be done to solve this problem?
- Prisons do not deter
- Fail of rehabilitation programs
- Social discrimination/bias
- No employability
- Prejudice in job seeking
- Vocational education
- Supervised community volunteering work
- Social immersion programs
- Drug treatment
- Emotional support/consultation

犯罪类话题相关词汇：

Imprisonment, life sentence, jail, incarceration, internment, confinement, detention, captivity, restraint

Misconduct, lawbreaker, offender, felon, inmates, convict,

Stability, security, safety

Revenge, redemption, tolerance, forgiveness

Reeducation, cultivate, parole

Employability

Reoffend, recommit

2. Some people think lawbreakers should be sent to prison, while other people think there are some better alternatives (for example, being work to do which is beneficial for local community).

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

全关起来的优点

Deterrent

Penalty

Public security

An opportunity for introspection

Self-examination

全关起来的缺点

Cost to taxpayers

Increases in building and staffs

Increases in criminal courts and prosecutors

Shortage of workforce and productivity if they were free—contribute to economic development

3.8 文化类话题

Mutli-cultural societies are mixtures of different ethnic groups. Some people think that the advantages of multicultural societies outweigh the disadvantages. Do you agree or disagree?

Disadvantages:

1. Include language barriers between cultures.
2. At times people are resistant to cultures that are different than their own rather than being open minded and interested in learning about other cultures. Sometimes some groups can form their own groups and become isolated from society.
3. Sometimes and unfortunately, racism occurs.

Advantages:

1. Grow as a person as you meet different people with different views, and learn to respect others and be open-minded. Through multiculturalism, we have opened our minds and have had the opportunity to learn about many different things.
2. What is more, living in such a society makes people more tolerant of each other, even if they are from very different backgrounds.
3. People sometimes enjoy diversity in their food and entertainment choices and cultural knowledge.

新文化与传统文化

Some people think that people who immigrate to a new country should accept the new culture as their own rather than live as separate minority groups with different lifestyles.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

关于文化的一些核心词汇：

The domain culture/the mainstream culture 占主导地位的文化，

Cultural assimilation: 文化同化

Maintain their original culture/retain their culture of origin 保持他们原来的文化

Culture separation: 文化上的脱离

Cause barriers to communication: 导致沟通上的障碍

Be socially marginalised: 在社会生活中被边缘化

A sense of isolation: 孤立感

Misunderstanding: 误解

Hostility: 敌意, 敌对情绪

Be treated unfairly: 受到不平等的待遇

Lead a new lifestyle/adopt a new lifestyle: 遵循一种新的生活方式

Adapt to sth/adjust to sth: 努力适应

Fully integrate themselves into a new society/blend into a new society: 完全融入社会

A sense of belonging: 归属感

Ethnic harmony: 民族之间的和谐

It is more important for a building to serve a purpose than to look beautiful.
Architects shouldn't worry about producing building as a work of art. Do you agree or disagree?

功能：

The priority in building design should be to produce functionally efficient buildings.

可以分类谈：residential building—comfortable; office building—offer well organised and efficient user experience; industrial building—meet the needs of industrial production.

建筑的外观和功能：

外观：

A good appearance increases the cultural and commercial value of a building.(古建筑)

Building exteriors form part of the cityscape. (新建筑)

Bring artistic experiences into people's everyday life.

Motivational influence: a building that is visually pleasing makes its uses feel comfortable and help them to work more energetically.

Ideally, building should integrate functionality with beautify. But compared with the functionality of building, aesthetic considerations should be secondary. If architects compromised function for form, buildings would cause their uses inconvenience and even health and safety problems.