

考拉雅思白皮书


# 写作 G类

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雅思考试成绩的重要作用（适用范围）：

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2. 所有申请赴各英联邦国家移民（培训类，包括技术移民、投资移民）及上高中的人员的必备条件。
3. 所有申请赴各英联邦国家及美国、新加坡等国工作的人员（培训类，如：医生、护士）的必备条件。
4. 申请赴美国近百家高校、专业课程用英语教学的国家（如法国、芬兰、比利时等）进行本科、研究生（学术类）学习的人员的必备条件。
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# 前言

英文写作是英语水平的综合反映,它在考试中的重要性是不容忽视的。如何在短期内达到 IELTS 写作考试的要求,在短短 60 分钟内完成两篇文章,并得到令人满意的成绩?

本书作者于 20 世纪 90 年代在澳大利亚期间,与澳大利亚教师、教育家、教育界官员们在一起生活工作。在近几年里又访问了 20 多个西方国家,搜集了大量素材,比较深入地了解了西方文化并力图通过本书将它们带给读者。作者利用自己的身份和优越独特的社会关系,采访了许多雅思考生、多位雅思考官以及一些外国使馆的外交官员,总结出了许多方面的经验。在此基础上,结合自己数十年的英语教学经验,特别凭藉近几年的雅思教学经验以及对雅思写作的深刻理解和认识,专门为英语口语水平不是很高、应试能力不是很强以及那些想得高分的考生编写了这本书。此书具有以下特点:

1. 作者把常考的各种信件及议论文分门别类通过范文做了具体介绍,将理论形象化、具体化,并不厌其烦地对每篇信件、每篇文章的结构及优点做了分析与点评,使考生能够在短时间内,通过反复“熏陶”,扎扎实实地理解和掌握英文信件和议论文的基本套路,为考生构筑起一个高分作文的框架结构。
2. 作者介绍了一种“模板式作文法”,使考生在考试前就能写好相当数量的字数(对于 150 词英文信件,可事先写好大约 50 词;对于 250 词的议论文,可事先写好大约 100 词)。
3. 作者按照雅思考试作文的命题内容,分类整理了多种写作素材及一些佳词妙句作为语言材料的补充,考生可根据自己的英语水平和实际情况,从每一类中精选一些牢记在心,以保证在写作时有更多现成的思路和写作内容,实现“胸有成竹”,临阵不慌。
4. 作者收集归纳了大量关键句和英语谚语成语,用以帮助考生提高语言质量。
5. 通过范文,通过对西方风俗习惯、思想观念、考官的心理、时髦语言及常见错误等的介绍与分析,为考生归纳整理出得分点与失分点。
6. 所有信件范文及议论文范文均提供中文译文,使考生免除查阅辞典之苦,得以迅速准确理解范文,并给考生在背诵、背写时提供了方便条件。
7. 作者设计了“模板式填空练习”和“实战演练命题练习”,使考生能够真真切切地看到自己的进步,及时发现自己的不足,进而得到切实的提高。
8. 作者提供的 Task 1 的每篇英语信件都在 165~200 词,完全符合写作考试对 Task 1 至少 150 词的字数要求。
9. 作者为 Task 2 准备的每篇议论文都标明了准确的字数,以帮助考生熟悉和掌握写作考试的篇幅要求。而且每篇范文都在 280 词以上,完全符合写作考试对 Task 2 的 250 词以上的字数要求,部分范文在 300 词以上,目的是使考生有取舍部分内容的余地。
10. 本书为考生提供了全方位的雅思写作考试指导。经作者辅导的考生在数次雅思考试中百战百胜,他总结的那些貌似琐碎的细节非常值得重视。

综上所述,建议广大考生采取“稳扎稳打、步步为营”的战略战术,从仔细研读每篇范文开始,经过模板式填空练习,最后经过实战演练命题练习,使自己的写作水平产生飞跃!

此书不仅能用来备考雅思,而且还可用来备考其他写作考试,对平日英文写作能力的快速提高也大有裨益。

本书由刘原、刘定平编著,特邀澳大利亚教育专家 Kevan Porter 先生作为顾问及英文审校。全书由单先健先生统编、审订。承清华大学及美国麻省理工学院国际工商管理硕士刘钧先生指导并提供大量英语国家的最新语言资料,进一步保证了本书语言材料新颖、全面、地道、实用。在此,特向他们表示衷心感谢。

单先健

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# 第一章

## 一、雅思普通培训类写作考试简介

### Introduction to General Training Writing in IELTS

#### (一) 雅思写作考试概况

雅思考试分为学术类(Academic Module, 简称 A 类)和普通培训类(General Training Module, 简称 G 类)两种。这两类考试的听力和口语考试没有任何区别,使用完全同样的考试试卷及题型。它们的区别是在阅读和写作方面,A 类和 G 类考试虽然时间相同,但内容不同,侧重点也不同。在写作方面,就题目的难度而言,A 类的要求要稍微高一些。A 类考生中许多是为出国进修、培训、获取高学历为目的而进行深造的成熟的、有工作经验的成年人。而 G 类考生中许多是刚刚毕业的高中生以及准备进行普通技术移民的人。

A 类和 G 类的考生的写作考试都分为两部分。A 类的第一部分(Task 1)是写一封信。G 类的第一部分(Task 1)是对一图表进行描述。A 类和 G 类的第二部分(Task 2)则都是写一篇论说文(或称议论文),但作文题目不同。注意:在每次考试中,这两类考生 Task 2 的作文题目虽然不同,但在题材上没有本质的区别。如果一定要找出两类的差异,那就是 A 类考生的题目学术性稍微强一些,而 G 类考生的作文题则离日常生活更近一些、实用性更强一些。

#### (二) 普通培训类写作考试(G 类)目的

普通培训类考试(G 类),也被人们称之为移民类考试,重点测试考生在广泛的社会教育的环境下的基本语言生存技能,主要适用于去英语国家完成中等教育、获取工作经历或参加非高学历培训的应试者。雅思考试的写作考试题目和要求也充分体现了这一测试目的。换句话说,18 岁(高中及高中毕业生)至 40 岁英语基础不是很好的考生都有参加考试的资格。众所周知:移民之后上学读书就非常便宜了。可惜的是,许多人在国内本来够移民条件,应该可以移民,可是信息不灵。花费数十万元去澳大利亚、新西兰等国苦学多年后才想到移民,结果一打分,他们当中很多人由于年龄延误反而丧失了移民条件,真是“白白给外国政府做了贡献”。随着澳大利亚、新西兰等国移民政策的改变、放宽,越来越多的中国人得知了这一重要信息:在没有海外亲戚、本人也不去国外的条件下,完全可以通过 Offshore 申请 136、880 签证,尽享年龄小之优势,移民之后再上学读书!

本书为 G 类考生(主要为移民申请人)所作;为 18 岁(高中及高中毕业生)至 40 岁英语基础较差的考生所作;为工作繁忙无暇上培训班又想得高分的考生所作。笔者经过多年教学实践发现,雅思并不考核语法和词法,所以在短时期内,通过针对性极强的专业化的辅导和训练,迅速掌握主要题型及其相对应的固定解答技巧和快速提高应试能力的目标完全可以实现。“工欲善其事,必先利其器”。有些考生英语水平并不很低,却没能考出理想的成绩,主要原因是缺乏应试能力。鉴于不少考生仓促上阵而惨遭失败的教训,建议广大考生“不打无准备之仗、不打无充分准备之仗”,在确实有了一定的水平,特别是提高了应试能力之后再报考,争取战则必胜,马到成功。

总之,提高了应试能力的考生们将发现:“过关斩将”,考取基本分数从而实现移民理想并不像想像的那么困难。

#### (三) 普通培训类写作考试(G 类)简介

G 类考试写作考试的总时间为 60 分钟,分为 Task 1 和 Task 2 两个部分。

Task 1 的任务是写一封信,常见的信件有请求信(或者申请信)、抱怨信(投诉信)、道歉信、解释说明信、咨询信息信、感谢信等。虽然要求都不尽相同,但是写在这些信的过程中遵循着一个基本相同的规律,并有一些相对固定的格式和套话(包括写信的原因、背景、作者的要求或者意见,以及落款等通常都有格式和套话)。考生可以从每一类信中选择一个或者几个固定模式多做练习,即可从容不迫地应对 Task 1。



### 第一部分 Task 1

Task 1 的考试基本要求:要求考生在 20 分钟内完成一封 150 个字标准的信。

Task 1 要求考生就某个假设的场景写一封信表达自己的意愿和要求。信件的内容包括求职、提出抱怨、申请入会或者要求获取某方面的信息等其他内容,这些都是在海外生活、学习、工作中常常遇到的实际问题。

### 第二部分 Task 2

Task 2 的考试基本要求:考生在 40 分钟内完成一篇 250 个字标准的议论文。

Task 2 的内容、形式:与英美等发达国家学校里任课教师常常在课堂上主持、布置的讨论性作文(有时要求学生当堂完成,有时要求几天后交)非常相似,甚至有些题目与我们常见的辩论赛题目非常接近。一般情况下,在这一部分里通常是要求考生根据自己的知识和经验就某一个题目阐明自己的观点和态度,或就某一个观点发表自己的看法。Task 2 的议论文考试题目很多,题目所涉及的内容不要求专业知识或强烈的政治性,也从不涉及宗教信仰,从内容上区分主要可分为 4 个方面(以下均为考过的真题,中文翻译为作者所加):

#### (1) 学生生活

**例 1** Some people think young children can have a better education in a boarding school far from home, while others claim that a day school or the home is a better one. What's your opinion? Give your reasons.

有人认为青少年就读寄宿学校能接受较好的教育。而另外一些人认为读走读的日校或在家学习更好些。给出你的观点和理由。

**例 2** In recent years, many young people decide to further their study abroad. What are the benefits and drawbacks of studying abroad?

近几年来,许多年轻人打算到国外继续深造。请谈谈出国留学的利与弊。

#### (2) 家庭生活

**例 1** Families are not as close as before. Give reasons for this change, and suggest some ways to bring families closer.

家庭关系没有以前那么亲密了,请解释原因并提出能够使家庭更密切的方法。

**例 2** Nowadays, nurseries and kindergartens take care of children from an early age, so women can return to their work and children can get used to the society. Is this a good thing? What's your opinion?

现在,越来越多的小孩很早就被送到托儿所和幼儿园。这样一来,妇女就可以重返工作岗位,而小孩则能够尽早适应社会。请问这是否是件好事?说出你的观点。

#### (3) 科技与媒体

**例 1** What are the advantages and disadvantages of the internet?

互联网的利和弊是什么?

**例 2** With the wide application of computers in all aspects of life, more and more children indulge too much in computer games. Discuss the effects of computer games on children. What's your opinion about it?

随着电脑在日常生活各个方面的广泛应用,越来越多的儿童沉迷于电脑游戏而不能自拔。讨论一下电脑游戏对儿童的影响。你是怎么看这个现象的?

#### (4) 社会生活及社会问题

**例 1** Traffic is developing rapidly all round the world at present. What are the traffic problems in your country? What causes these problems? Make some recommendations.

目前,世界上交通发展很快。你们国家的交通问题是什么?什么引起了这些问题?给出一些建议。

**例 2** In many countries, children participate in some paid work in their spare time. Some people think this is wrong, but others believe that such work will extend the children's knowledge and increase their sense of responsibility. What is your opinion?

在许多国家,孩子们在业余时间参加一些能挣钱的工作。一些人认为这是错误的,但其他人相信这样的工作能扩展孩子们的知识并增加他们的责任感。你的意见如何?

### 作文命题形式

命题形式可以分为三大类:

(1)单一观点式 给出一个事物或一个观点,让你支持或反对。试题中常有 Do you agree or disagree? 的字样,这类试题在考试中占 50%左右。例如:

Topic: Many people believe to build up CBD is the best choice for big cities. Are you for or against it?

许多人认为对于大城市建立 CBD 是最好的选择,你支持还是反对这个观点?

(2)对立观点式 给出两个事物或两个观点,让你任选其一。这类试题在考试中占 30%左右。例如:

Topic: Some people believe that real life is as dramatic and fascinating as it is in the novels and movies, while some others disregard this opinion. What's your opinion?

一些人相信真实的生活就像小说和电影里的一样具有戏剧性,很迷人。而另一些人则不以为然。你的意见呢?

(3)论说式 描述一个现象,让你说明原因或给出解决方法等。这类试题在考试中占 20%左右。例如:

Topic: How should a student choose the future career, whose opinions and what kind of information he/she considers in making the decision? Give the reasons.

学生该如何选择职业?在做决定时,应考虑谁的意见和哪些方面?说出原因。

这三类题目的议论文写法基本上是相同的。通常用三段式写法、五段式写法、对称式写法。

写作格式:

雅思作文考试不要求写标题。所以一定不要浪费时间抄写标题,在考试时,直接从第一段开始写,有两种格式可供选用。

(1)缩进式 这种格式,每段的第一行向右缩进去一点,与写中文文章类似。这时,段与段之间可以加一个空行,也可以不加空行。如:

(以下文章不必细看内容,只注意看格式即可)

#### CBD, SOP and CC

Each of the major options—a central business district (CBD), suburban office park (SOP) or corporate campus (CC)—offers its own unique advantages.

Central Business Districts—what we used to call “downtown”—have a number of inherent disadvantages. Typically, CBD office space is more difficult, and in some cases impossible without relocation. Housing for workers is likewise more expensive generally, and commuting—the bane of the CBD—is what “rush hour” is all about.

CBDs offer enormous advantages for some companies. Generally, office locations are closer to government offices and the courts. Telecom connectivity is usually the best that it can be, and CBDs are often the first areas within a region to make use of new technology.

CBDs offer other advantages. The matrix of activities that most CBDs encourage—from art and theater festivals to sports, dining, entertainment and transit options—create an energy level that can affect productivity and enhance the value of employment at your company, just as CBD “trophy” office locations can enhance the perceived value of doing business with your firms.

Suburban office parks—including “stand alone” suburban office buildings—offer a number of advantages as well. SOPs choose their locations in order to offer tenants a package of these advantages. In fact, SOP office space is usually less expensive than CBD locations, sometimes dramatically so.

(2)齐头式 这种格式,每段的第一行不向右缩进,但段与段之间用一个空行分开。如:

#### CBD, SOP and CC

Each of the major options—a central business district (CBD), suburban office park (SOP) or corporate campus (CC)—offers its own unique advantages.

Central Business Districts—what we used to call “downtown”—have a number of inherent disadvantages. Typically, CBD office space is more difficult, and in some cases impossible without relocation. Housing for workers is

likewise more expensive generally, and commuting—the bane of the CBD—is what “rush hour” is all about.

CBDs offer enormous advantages for some companies. Generally, office locations are closer to government offices and the courts. Telecom connectivity is usually the best that it can be, and CBDs are often the first areas within a region to make use of new technology.

CBDs offer other advantages. The matrix of activities that most CBDs encourage—from art and theater festivals to sports, dining, entertainment and transit options—create an energy level that can affect productivity and enhance the value of employment at your company, just as CBD “trophy” office locations can enhance the perceived value of doing business with your firms.

Suburban office parks—including “stand alone” suburban office buildings—offer a number of advantages as well. SOPs choose their locations in order to offer tenants a package of these advantages. In fact, SOP office space is usually less expensive than CBD locations, sometimes dramatically so.

**特别提示** 在一篇文章中,两种格式不能混着用,下面的文章内容不错,就因为格式是错误的而没能得高分:

Years of watching and comparing bright children and the not-bright, or less-bright, have shown that they are very different kinds of people. The bright child is curious about life and reality, eager to get in touch with it, embrace it, unite himself with it. The dull child is far less curious, far less interested in what goes on and what is real, more inclined to live in worlds of fantasy. It takes a good deal of urging to get him to try even once; if that try fails, he is through.

The bright child is patient. He can tolerate uncertainty and failure, and will keep trying until he gets an answer. When all his experiments fail, he can even admit to himself and others that for the time being he is not going to get an answer. This may annoy him, but he can wait.

Very often, he does not want to be told how to do the problem or solve the puzzle he has struggled with, because he does not want to be cheated out of the chance to figure it out for himself in the future. Not so the dull child. He cannot stand uncertainty or failure. To him, an unanswered question is not a challenge or an opportunity, but a threat. If he can't find the answer quickly, it must be given to him, and quickly, and he must have answers for everything.

The bright child is willing to go ahead on the basis of incomplete understanding and information. He will take risks, sail uncharted seas, explore when the landscape is dim, the landmarks few, the light poor.

But the dull child will go ahead only when he thinks he knows exactly where he stands and exactly what is ahead of him. If he does not feel he knows exactly what an experience will be like, and if it will not be exactly like other experiences he already knows, he wants no part of it.

## 二、雅思写作考试评级方法简介及其 G 类真题实例介绍

### Criterion of the Writing Test and Examples in IELTS

#### (一) 写作测试评分标准 Criterion of the Writing Test

##### Score 9 Expert User

The reader finds the essay completely satisfactory. A point of view is presented and developed, either arguing for the supporting one position or considering alternative positions by presenting and discussing relevant ideas and evidence. The argument proceeds logically through the text with a clear progression of ideas. There is plentiful material. A wide range of vocabulary is used appropriately. The reader sees no errors in word formation or spelling. A wide range of sentence structures is used accurately and appropriately.

##### Score 8 Very Good User

This answer does not fully achieve level 9 in communicative quality, arguments, ideas and evidence. There is a good range of appropriate vocabulary. The reader sees no significant errors in word formation or spelling. The range of sentence structures used is good, and is well controlled for accuracy and appropriateness.

##### Score 7 Good User

The reader finds this a satisfactory essay which generally communicates fluently and only rarely causes strain. A point of view is presented, although it may be unclear at times whether a single position is being taken or later native positions being considered. The argument has a clear progression overall although there may be minor isolated problems. Ideas and evidence are relevant and sufficient but more specific detail may seem desirable. The range of vocabulary is fairly good and vocabulary is usually used appropriately. Errors in word formation are rare and, while spelling errors do occur, they are not intrusive. A satisfactory range of sentence structures occurs and there are only occasional, minor flaws in the control of sentence structure.

##### Score 6 Competent User

The reader finds this a mainly satisfactory essay which communicates with some degree of fluency. Although there is sometimes strain for the reader, control of organizational patterns and devices is evident. A point of view is presented although it may be unclear whether a single position is being taken or alternative positions are being considered. The progression of the argument is not always clear, and it may be difficult to distinguish main idea from supporting material. The relevance of some ideas or evidence may be dubious and some specific support may seem desirable. The range of vocabulary sometimes appears limited accompanied by the inappropriateness of its use. Minor limitations of, or errors in, word choice sometimes intrude on the reader. Word formation and spelling errors occur but are only slightly intrusive. Sentence structures are generally adequate but the reader may feel that control is achieved by the use of a restricted range of structures or, in contrast, that the use of a wide variety of structures is not marked by the same level of structural accuracy.

##### Score 5 Modest User

This is essay which often causes strain for the reader. While the reader is aware of an overall lack of fluency, there is a sense of an answer which has underlying coherence. The essay introduces ideas although there may not be many of them or they may be insufficiently developed. Arguments are presented but may lack clarity, relevance, consistency or support. The range of vocabulary and appropriateness of its use are limited. Lexical confusion and incorrect word choice are noticeable. Word formation and spelling errors may be quite intrusive. There is a limited range of sentence structures and the greatest accuracy is achieved in short, simple sentences. Errors in such areas as agreement of tenses and of subjects and verbs are noticeable.

##### Score 4 Limited User

This essay attempts communication but meaning comes through only after considerable effort by the reader. There are signs of a point of view by main ideas are difficult to distinguish from supporting materials and the

amount of support is inadequate. Such evidence and ideas as are presented may not be relevant. There is no clear progression to the argument. The range of vocabulary is often inadequate and/or inappropriate. Word choice causes serious problems for the reader. Word formation and spelling errors cause severe strain for the reader. Limited control of sentence structures, even short and simple ones, is evident. Errors in such areas as agreement of tenses, and of subjects and verbs cause severe strain for the reader.

### Score 3 Extremely Limited User

The seriousness of the problems in this essay prevents meaning from coming through more than spasmodically. The essay has few ideas and no apparent development. Such evidence and ideas as are presented are irrelevant. There is little comprehensible point of view or argument. The reader is aware of gross inadequacies of vocabulary, word forms and spelling. Control of sentence structures is evident only occasionally and errors predominate.

### Score 2 Intermittent User

The writing displays no ability to communicate. There is evidence of one or two ideas without development. The reader sees no control of word choice, word forms and spelling. There is little or no evidence of control of sentence word choice, word forms and spelling. There is little or no evidence of sentence structures.

### Score 1 None User

The writing appears to be by a virtual non-writer, containing no assessable strings of English writing. If an answer is wholly or almost wholly copied from the source materials it is scored in this category.

### Score 0 Did Not Attempt The Test

Should only be used where a candidate did not attend or did not attempt this question in any way.

(注释:以上标准,仅供参考)

### 特别提示

1. Task 1 与 Task 2 由考官分别进行评估并分别写出评语和分数。因此,阅卷人在评判其中一篇时,不会受另一篇文章优劣的影响。

2. 不要完全照搬作文命题中的词汇、短语和句子。如果需要,考生应该在自己的文章中把命题中的词汇、短语或句子换成另一种方式进行表达。否则,考评官会认为该考生写作水平低,而且重复命题中的部分不算字数。

3. 可以在命题卷上打草稿,草稿不记分。考官并不看命题卷。但是如果考生未能完成 Task 1 或 Task 2,命题卷上的草稿一点用也没有。

### 4. 评估标准

(1)内容:内容贴切,满足命题要求;

(2)布局:结构合理,逻辑正确严谨;

(3)语言:表达准确,语句自然流畅;

在实际写作过程中,上述3点之中的任何一点都很重要,不能有所偏废,否则不能够取得令人满意的分数。

5. 计算总分的方法:在最后阶段,在两篇文章都评估出分数后,阅卷人通常要按照 Task 1 的分数占三分之一、Task 2 的分数占三分之二的比例来给出一个总的写作分。(因为 Task 2 篇幅较长,因此在计算总分的时候所占比例较大。所以,人们通常把 Task 1 称作“小作文”,把 Task 2 称作“大作文”。Task 2 的重要性由此可见。)也就是说,作文的最终成绩取决于两篇作文的共同成绩。即使其中一篇写的很不错,而另一篇未写,则总分也会很低。成绩报告单上既有各单项的成绩,又有一个总成绩。

6. 雅思的写作通常都是由参加口语面试的考官进行评级。他们在口语面试之后已经比较疲劳,如果卷面清楚整齐,他们会有耐心去看,反之则觉得心烦意乱,“看不清楚的,以非而论”。所以建议考生一定要用好的铅笔把每个词写好、写清楚。

7. 雅思的写作只有整数分,没有0.5的分数档,通常可分为三段:5分以下(低)、5~6分(中)、7分以上(高),中档是绝大多数学生所需要达到的分数。成绩报告单并不注明及格或不及格,所给的分数或等级仅仅

说明考生使用英语进行写作的能力。考生所报考的学校将根据考生所报考的专业、考生的各门成绩以及学校的财政情况 etc. 来决定是否录取。

雅思写作考试并不太难, 5~6 分是中国学生的普遍分数。大部分学生经过短期的强化训练之后, 按照一定的规律写作通常都能够取得 5 分。但是要想取得高分 (7 分以上) 就需要考生自身的刻苦努力了。因为这要求考生要有较高的英语水平, 尽可能接近以英语为母语的西方人士的语言水平, 阐述问题的观点和表达的论据都要接近以英语为母语的评判考官的思路。所以, 考生应该在平时复习和考试准备时在应试策略的掌握上多下工夫, 确保在考场上正常发挥, 甚至超水平发挥, 取得理想的成绩。

## (二) G 类写作真题实例及评级情况

知己知彼才能百战百胜。为了让考生对考题的类型、方式有所了解, 对自己的写作实力有一个比较科学的判断, 并且对考评官的评判具体方向和标准有些揣摩的依据, 从而决定自己如何努力, 我们在以下为考生提供真题实例以及考评官的评级情况。

### WRITING TASK 1

You should spend no more than 20 minutes on this task.

You live in a room in college which you share with another student. However, there are many problems with this arrangement and you find it very difficult to work.

Write a letter to the accommodation officer at the college. In the letter

- describe the situation
- explain your problems and why it is difficult to work
- say what kind of accommodation you would prefer

You should write at least 150 words.

You do NOT need to write your own address.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear Sir/Madam,

### 真题实例答卷 A

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with my roommate. As you know we share one room, I can not stay in the room at all if I still stay there.

She always has friend visiting and has parties in the room. They make lots of noise and switch on the radio very loudly, for me this environment is very difficult to study and I need a quiet room. Even borrows my things without asking, it is very impolite.

I request you can give me a new room next term because I have been asked her has parties in other place many times they still have parties in the room. I really cannot stay in the same room with her.

I would be grateful if you could change me a single room.

Your faithfully

Kate Brown

### Examiner Comment (考评官所给评语)

The answer is below the word limit and there is some repetition for the task rubric. (Length is a common problem in General Training scripts.) Answers that are short lose marks because of inadequate content and may also lose marks because there is insufficient material in the answer for the examiner to give credit for accuracy and coherence. Despite these problems, the introduction to the letter is appropriate and the purpose of the writer

## Koala IELTS Writing

is clear. The points are not always linked together well and punctuation is sometimes faulty. The sentences are kept simple and mistakes occur as soon as more complex structures are attempted.

考评官所给成绩 **Band 5**

真题实例答卷 B

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing you to express my dissatisfaction with my room mate and request for another accommodation next term.

My main problem is that I cannot study in my room because my room-mate always has friends visiting. He also has parties, which usually ends early in the morning, several times a week. Furthermore he often borrows my things without asking me. I cannot accept this situation any longer. Especially because I have very important exams next term and I really must study hard. This is why I would be very grateful if I could have another room next term. It would be most convenient for me not having to share my room with somebody else.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

Bob Fox

**Examiner Comment** (考评官所给评语)

This answer is also short. Although ideas are often provided in the task rubric, candidates are at liberty to include some of their own ideas in their answers. In this case, the candidate has attempted to incorporate some original material. The answer reads quite fluently, is well organized and there is good use of conjunctions to link points. There are some grammatical errors but these do not affect the reader greatly and there is evidence of some more complex sentence structures.

考评官所给成绩 **Band 7**

### WRITING TASK 2

You should spend no more than 40 minutes on this task.

You have been asked to write about the following topic.

As part of a class assignment you have to write about the following topic. In Britain, when someone gets old they often go to live in a home with other old people where there are nurses to look after them. Sometimes the government has to pay for this care.

Who should be responsible for our old people? Give reasons for your answers.

Who do you think should pay for this care, the government or the family?

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

You should write at least 250 words.

真题实例答卷 A

It is true that the old People's Situation gets worse in the many countries. The First questions must be what they wants and what they needs? Especially their necessity are more benefit more respect more quiet life.

If they have been working for a long time in the any company or with Public Sector, and whey get old that's means when their retire's time company or government must be responsible of their welfare. It's just my opinion. They should take care of them.

In addition to company or government. If they have good money they can look after themselves. We can do

something to make easier their life for example an organization or a voluntary association. The families or relatives' responsibility depends on their wealthy situations.

If they could do, they should do anything.

Governments or their former work places could supply them with life insurance and a good Social Security policy. The Social community center or old age pensioner like in the Britain are very useful for them. For all of them life is hard and gets harder in their old ages. They expect more attention and good life.

The old People, if don't want lost them we should do anything that must be able to do.

**Examiner Comment** (考评官所给评语)

There are quite a lot of relevant ideas in the answer but they are not always well supported and sometimes they are unclear. There are some areas in the answer where the organization becomes weak and the reader finds message difficult to follow. Nevertheless, the writer's view is apparent and there is a logical flow to the points given. There are a lot of mistakes in the answer and some parts, such as the conclusion, are very hard to follow because of these errors. Although there is some appropriate vocabulary, sentence control is very weak. These problems are made worse by the poor correcting which sometimes makes words unreadable.

考评官所给成绩 Band 5

真题实例答卷 B

One of the most challenging problems of today's society is the question who should be responsible for our old people. It's not only a financial problem but also a question of the system we want our society to have. In my essay I would like to four different models. Firstly, the company can be responsible for their retired employees. For this reason a special fund could be established. The advantage of this model is, if you believe in the capitalist system, that it should be the cheapest solution. A possible problem is that the companies might have competition disadvantage due to higher staff costs.

A second solution is that the government has to take the responsibility for the old people's care. It can finance this with its tax incomes. Actually, this is the most democratic model since everybody gets as much money as he or she needs. Unfortunately, as the present situation in our country shows, this solution seems not to work very well. The government can no longer afford supporting all the old peoples.

Another way of solving this problem is to give back the responsibility to the individual. That means that everybody has to save money during their working life for the time after their retirement. This seems to be not a very fair model because there will certainly exist people who can't afford to save part of their salary. In this case the government would have to care for them.

A last solution is to go back to the old model of the "big family" who cares for all their members. I don't think this is possible in our days society because the family structure has so much changed.

To sum up I have to admit that I can't find a really good solution for this problem. All models have advantages and disadvantages. Certainly we have to think about this topic much more in the future.

**Examiner Comment** (考评官所给评语)

This is a very well organized script which contains a lot of well supported arguments and analyses the topic from different angles. The ideas follow each other well and there is a very honest conclusion. The answer is easy to read. There are some areas where the expression is clumsy but this makes little difference to the overall flow of the answer. There are minor errors in spelling and structure.

考评官所给成绩 Band 8

提示 在本书末尾特别附上 Task 1 及 Task 2 的答题卷的复印件供考生参考。



### 三、IELTS G 类写作考试实例、应试策略和技巧 (第一项 Writing Task 1)

#### Examples, Tactics and Skills for General Training Writing Task 1

总结以往考生成功和失败的经验,对于写作考试第一项 Writing Task 1 的应试策略建议如下:

1. **合理安排审题构思的时间。**必须牢记您只有 20 分钟时间完成第一部分,所以,您绝对没有时间详细思考。审题加上构思的时间,以掌握在总时间的六分之一左右为宜。也就是说,Writing Task 1 的审题加上构思的时间应该在 3 分半钟内完成。构思时可以在命题卷上写出你的提纲、重点句等(注意不能在答题卷上写),为了节省时间,用中英文、连写、符号、缩写符号、缩写字母等都可以,只要你自己能看懂就行。

2. **通过审题构思提纲的诀窍。**审题非常重要。通常,命题卷中有三个要求,实际上,往往这三个要求就可以是写作提纲的纲要,考生只要根据并围绕这个纲要加上合理的细节即可。注意在审题时一定要细心,可以用铅笔把命题卷中的有关要求、细节画下来,以免因遗漏写作细节而丢分。

3. **篇幅。**要安排好一篇 150 词以上的英语信文,从篇幅上来看,开头段和结尾段分别可用 2~3 句话,即一个主题句,1~2 个发展句即可。而主体段中一个主题句,5~7 个发展句,长短句交替使用,这样一篇信文就写成了。关键是你要用你所学的地道的英语句式来表达你想说的意思,而不是想好了中文句子,再把英语单词罗列起来(这样很容易写出“中文式英语”,其结果必然是丢分降级)。

4. **安排检查时间。**千万别忘了,你应留少量时间(1 分半钟左右)在最后阶段做检查。准备一支颜色较重、较粗的笔(但与你先前用的笔的颜色要相同)把写得不够清楚的词再重新描一下。

信文的写作可以不按命题卷上要求的顺序。考生在构思信文时,应注意自己的叙述便利,而不必费心去考虑命题卷上的要求(通常是三个要求)的顺序。只要保证命题卷上的要求都达到即可。

5. **注意格式。**正文每段第一行开始要缩进四、五个字母,现在的事务信也可以各行都顶格,但每段之间要空一行,这样一来看上去更时髦、更漂亮,而且万一要想再加句话也能有地方。

6. **不要写太简单和没有实际意义的句子,但也不要故作深奥。**一句正确而简单的句子绝对比一句复杂而错误的句子好。

7. **虽然没有明确规定卷面不整洁要扣分,但印象分的存在是不容置疑的。**当考生遇到拼写没把握的词汇时,应先在命题卷上写下来,仔细看看拼写得对不对,如果基本上能确保无误,就往答题卷上抄。倘若实在拿不准,就换一个你有把握、简单一些的词汇,假如实在想不出换的词汇,就干脆换为另一种说法,避开它。

8. **Task 1 的字数要求是 150 字以上。**其实,考评官并不去数字数。他看看觉得差不多就行了。如果语言、文章结构、信件格式都没有大错误,命题要求也基本完成,考生得 7 分是比较有把握的。有的考生 Task 1 写得很多,用了较长时间,结果影响了议论文的写作,真是得不偿失。与议论文相比,信件相对简单,字数差不多够 150 就行了,不必太多,当然,也不能过少。建议考生尽可能在 18 分钟左右完成 Task 1,给相对而言难度大得多的议论文多留点时间。

9. **要扬长避短。**命题中所给的具体事实、内容或要求,不要漏掉,或多或少都要在信中写出来。有把握的部分多写点,没把握的部分少写点,甚至一笔带过。也就是说,要有所侧重,要尽可能避免出错。

10. **命题卷中通常有三个要求,但完全可以根据信件内容的安排的需要来完成。**比如它的第三个要求,如果方便,可以在开头段完成。也就是说,不必按照命题卷中所列要求的顺序来做文章,只要完成所有要求即可。

**特别说明:**平常就要按照上述建议进行实战练习。