

环球雅思学校IELTS考试指定辅导教材 全国雅思培训使用

行不流入

Winning with Smooth Expression: IELTS Writing

王晓燕◎编著

陆航 Richard Bishop 审定

结合最新雅思趋势 为预科生量身打造 巧妙融入雅思母题 海量题库考雅必做





雅思四部曲

行云流水

Winning with smooth Expression: IELTS Writing

经规则。

写作法

檀 琦◎主编 王晓燕◎编著





图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

行云流水 纵横雅思写作法/檀琦主编,王晓燕编著.一天津:天津大学出版社, 2010.3

(雅思四部曲)

ISBN 978-7-5618-3418-3

Ⅰ. ① 行… Ⅱ. ① 檀… ② 王… Ⅲ. ① 英语—写作—高等教育

一自学参考资料 IV. ① H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 037727 号

出版发行 天津大学出版社

出版人杨欢

电 话 发行部: 022-27403647 邮购部: 022-27402742

网 址 www.tjup.com

印 刷 昌黎太阳红彩色印刷有限责任公司

经 销 全国各地新华书店

开 本 169mm×239mm

印 张 11.25

字 数 316千

版 次 2010年3月第1版

印 次 2010年3月第1次

定 价 28.00元

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请向我社发行部联系调换

版权所有 侵权必究

环球雅思图书编委会核心小组

总 策 划: 张永琪 张晓东

执行策划: 刘海华 陆 航 尹龙龙

图书编辑: 王惠玉 李海艳 李晟月 宋美丽

赵 丹 黄清江 朱玉昕

编 委: 环球雅思教学研究中心 GTRC

(按姓氏笔画排列)

[听力 Listening]

尹小音 王后娇 王燕 卢峭梅 孙维娟 朱 宁 吴 艳 李 琛 陈婷婷 赵雪 徐 丹 徐 佩 高勇 曾丽娟 鲁成英

[阅读 Reading]

王业兵 王 辉 祁连山 西震 余 波 吴美璟 张 岳 李婷婷 李 箐 杨春 杨 琳 施正南 赵婷 赵曙明 聂清燕 高 静 董长根

[写作 Writing]

于 光 王建军 王晓燕 朱润萍 齐方炜 齐 辙 张 嵩 李 鹏 杨 凡 杨 涛 季春桦 钟 钰 徐晓风 慎小嶷 赖劲松

[口语 Speaking]

王 陆 吕本清 张 莹 李一萌 李 宁杨子明 邹 卓 陈 湃 陈 瑜 高 洁Drain Worrell (美)Lyn Anderson (澳大利亚)Martin Renner (新西兰)Richard Bishop (英)

这套雅思四部曲系列丛书每本书的名字都起得非常好,我这里提到的"好", 并不是说用词华丽动听,而是指找到了一个最恰当的词来形容现今雅思考生学习 最需要关注的重点。

雅思口语考查的不是回答的对错,而是考生的语言表达和出口成章的自信。 雅思听力获分要点就在于不断练习大脑听力反应,以达到像听故事一样感到 娓娓动听的效果。

雅思写作注重文法流畅,忽略观点对错,考官用西方思维审视考生能否用英语行云流水般地写文章。

雅思阅读的要点则在于速度, 步步为赢寓意着节奏非常重要。

这套书的另一个特点是作者来自全国最大的几个不同考区,他们有机地将不同地域的考试内容进行了巧妙整合。这种特殊的作者组合想必是众多雅思辅导书中最有创意的一种。

这四本书的几位作者,我已经认识多年,他们的雅思教学从业经历可谓是"历史悠久",在经历了雅思考试 20 年的发展后,他们的教学已经能够兼顾英语理论和考试技巧。在这套书中,他们结合了最新的考题内容,给出了很多新的解题方案。如今雅思考官已经对考生的"老三样"答题方式非常熟悉,考生欲以其打动考官的心从而拿到高分并不容易。而这套书中以新视角剖析的解题方法,也许会成为考官眼中的"亮点",成为考生迅速提高雅思成绩的"绝招"。

环球雅思创办 13 年,一批批学子带着梦想奔赴向往的名校,雅思已不是他们成功的"绊脚石"。我想一套好书可以帮助更多学子梦想成真,这是环球雅思老师们的夙愿。

环球雅思学校总校长 环球天下教育科技集团总裁

为私姓

最好的写作模式是在写作之后

雅思考生书写英语文章,从本质上说是一个思想传达的过程。在此过程中常常出现"意不符物",即考生对于某个问题本身的主观意识未能正确、完全地反映客观事物;在进行语言表达的过程中又容易出现"词不达意",即不能完整、准确地反映自己所要表达的观点,导致考试成绩平平或不理想。

针对大多数考生的这一普遍现象,本书给出了全面有效的解决方案。它在全面细致地解析雅思考题的同时,将静态的构架与动态的思维模式巧妙地结合,再进一步总结雅思写作考试方法,将最易掌握、最成熟的写作模式呈献在广大雅思考生面前,这使原本畏惧写作的考生如同找到了入门的利器。文中提供了全新概念的写作方法,其讲解详实、语言细腻、观点鲜明,透彻地解析了写作中的每个结构、每种思路甚至每个句子和短语的安排,循序渐进地引导你走向愈来愈美妙的境地,即使对写作一无所知的考生也能迅速掌握写作要领。在这种既定成熟模式的引导之下,考生能大胆地尝试语言的更深入发挥,不拘泥于传统的思维,从而在同质化的模式中创造无形的差异,使阅读此书的每个考生都能在经典的模式中打上自己的标签。

点评此书,不得不提及作者。本书是王晓燕老师集十年雅思写作教学经验和相关领域研究的结晶之作。就是这样一位以行动力著称的老师对雅思考试出题策略、方向及动态研究方面经验极其丰富,她深谙历年考题,预测精准。她最大限度地为考生提供了全面实用的写作方法和素材,所列范文均为历年反复出现的雅思真题,其中分类观点紧密结合当前考题,为考生提供了丰富的参考素材。作者的教学特点还表现在:重视教学艺术,语言丰富,表述客观严谨,方法简明有效等。她深厚的英语文化底蕴和严谨负责的教学态度使得她倍受同行的关注和学生的爱戴。几次沟通和多方位的了解最终让我坚定了和她合作、为考生出一本雅思写作书的决心。

《行云流水 纵横雅思写作法》的书名可谓内容的真实再现,它是天津大学出版社郭婷、向雅莉等在深刻把握内容要诣的基础上擦出的智慧火花。在本书付梓之际,要特别感谢环球天下教育科技集团总裁、环球雅思学校总校长张永琪先生

和董事长张晓东女士多年来对图书事业的支持,感谢环球雅思学校副校长王耀宁先生的帮助。我相信,由王晓燕老师历时三年打造的这本写作书,不仅仅能提高考生的雅思成绩,还能坚定他们对成功的信念。本书的写作方法源于实践,同时在实践中得到充分检验,此方法已经过作者的万名学员的验证,相信按照本书的提示和指导,有针对性地分步练习,定能为您决胜雅思考场带来更多胜算、更多惊喜!



作者自序

好像是中了魔咒,雅思写作成了大多数雅思考生的软肋。当看到一个学生将他的 QQ 签名改为"我写的不是作文,是寂寞"的时候,我意识到自己应该写一本书,让雅思的写作学习带给我们更多的快乐和成就感,而不是压力和抑郁。

我将写作的书命名为《行云流水 纵横雅思写作法》,就是希望在读过这本书后,所有的考生能迸发出积极的写作热情,用一种更自在和惬意的方式恣纵笔情, 抒发情怀。

没有一种测试能如英文的写作测试般,集多种元素于一身:智慧、文化、速度、理念、语言、逻辑。而《行云流水 纵横雅思写作法》为如何交上一份满意的答卷提供了一套完整的方案。

首先,知己知彼是战士上战场前的必要准备,本书在第一章详细介绍了雅思写作考试的流程和审题方式,并提供了雅思写作历年的考试真题,供考生熟悉考试模式和背景。

接下来,通过翔实的例子分析解释雅思写作的纵向法则——谋篇方案和布局管理,方法经典而简洁,一目了然。

然后,以最清晰的层次介绍雅思写作的横向法则——横向拓展和次第展开, 以数字化的模式归纳和传递了最实用高效的写作方法。

我根据自己 10 年雅思教学的经验,总结和摸索出的纵向法则和横向法则为 雅思的写作在短期内的提高,提供了最有效的良方,利用它们,你会发现高质量 的写作会给你带来一生的乐趣。

王晓燕

目 录

第一章	了解雅思——知己知彼	1
第一节	考试简介	1
第二节	5 如何审题	2
第三节	5 雅思题库母题解密	4
第二章	布局谋篇——纵横法则	12
第一节	5 纵向法则	12
第二节	5 横向法则	25
第三章	遣词造句——雕文织采	74
第四章	形随意走——畅水流云	83
第五章	博闻强识——文思泉涌	92
第一节	5 分类范文	92
第二节	5 背景知识拓展	129
第六章	雅思写作小作文	150
第一节	ī 小作文布局	150
第二节	ī 小作文的范例	154



了解雅思——知己知彼

第一节 考试简介

雅思考试全程考试时间为 2 小时 55 分钟。其中,写作在听力、阅读部分之后出现,是笔试的最后一项。雅思写作考试要求在 60 分钟内完成两篇作文(Task 1 和 Task 2),而以移民为主的培训类 General Training(简称 G 类)和以留学为主的学术类 Academic(简称 A 类)试题类型有所不同。

Task 1 要求考生在 20 分钟内完成 150 字以上的文章(小作文)。G 类要求考生针对题目要求写一封信来询问某方面信息或阐释某种状况。到目前为止,出现较多的书信种类有投诉信、请求信、建议信、寻找失物信、邀请信等。而 A 类则以考核图表为主。考得较多的有曲线图、柱状图、饼状图、表格等。也有可能考到两种不同种类的图。另外,流程图和示意图也偶尔会考到。

Task 2 要求考生在 40 分钟内写作一篇不少于 250 字的议论文。A 类和 G 类在 Task 2 方面非常相似。考生可能需要对某个观点发表支持或反驳意见,或者讨论针锋相对的一组观点,或者解释某种问题出现的原因并提出相应的解决办法。

雅思评分采用 9 分制。基本上,移民或读语言学校至少需要 5 分(Modest User),留学则需要 6 分(Competent User)以上。如果申请的是名校法律、传媒、管理等专业的研究生,写作最好达到 7 分(Good User)。考生最后的写作成绩并不是取 Task 1 和 Task 2 的简单平均数,而是以 Task 2 为主,占 60%。因此,本书主要介绍 Task 2 的写作方法,对 Task 1 只在第六章介绍其 A 类的写作方法。



Task 1 (图表)按照以下三方面评分: Task Fulfilment (完成任务), Coherence and Cohesion (连贯与衔接), Vocabulary and Sentence Structure (词汇与句子结构)。

Task Fulfilment 指的是考生是否能够在正确审题的基础上完成题目的指令。 具体来说,图表作文应该在对于图表所给出的数据进行分析的基础上指出图表的 总体趋势和走向,并点明与总趋势不相吻合的特殊之处,而且还要有数据的支持。

Coherence and Cohesion 指的是文章通过一定的衔接手段来表明上下文的连贯性。衔接手段,也叫语篇纽带,经常用的有逻辑(logical)、语法(grammatical)和语义(semantic)三方面的连接词。

Vocabulary and Sentence Structure 指的是文章的语言表达。5 分及 5 分以下的作文一般语法错误较多;6 分作文则一般没有致命的语法错误,用词和句子基本准确;而 7 分以上的作文用词丰富、句子结构复杂。

议论文评分

Task 2(议论文)的三方面评分标准是 Arguments, Ideas and Evidence(论证,论点和论据),Communicative Quality(交流质量),Vocabulary and Sentence Structure(词汇与句子结构)。

第二节 如何审题

雅思写作的一项重要评分标准就是 Arguments, Ideas and Evidence, 因此议论文的内容应该切题,且论据合理、论证充分。所以审题是写作的第一步。而在审题过程中,主要需要注意以下两点。

1. 判断写作类型

拿到雅思写作的题目,首先要确定文章类型,根据对 2009 年考题的总结分析,我们可以将雅思大作文划分为如下三种。

(1)观点判断型(Opinion),占 62%。这类题目的特点是提出一个有关社会现象的观点,然后让考生选择立场,并陈述理由,论证观点。

范例①

Individuals can do nothing to improve environment. Only governments and big



companies can make difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

范例2

In some countries, schools aim to provide general education across a range of subjects. In others, children focus on a narrow range of subjects related to a particular career. For today's world, which of these systems is more appropriate?

lons its technology, the multional skills and way

(2) 对比优劣型 (Compare / Contrast), 占 24%。

范例

The school leavers go to travel or work for a one-year period instead of going directly to the university. What do you think of the advantages and disadvantages for their studies?

(3)原因分析型(Cause and Effect) + 解决方案型(Problem and Solution), 占 14%。

范例

Traffic is a very serious problem. The pedestrians and bicycle riders are more and more dangerous. What are reasons for the problem and what are the best ways to make the citizens satisfied?

在考场上,拿到写作题目时,先确定它是上面哪一种类型,再根据其选择文章的布局和立场。

2. 构思文章观点, 切忌跑题

确立了文章的类型和立场,就要考虑文章的观点了,切记不要跑题。

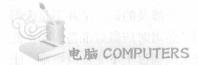
有的考生由于词汇量有限,题目中的单词不认识,从而离题了。比如:Nowadays, international tourism is the biggest industry in the world. Unfortunately, international tourism creates tension rather than understanding between people from different cultures. Do you agree or disagree? 如果考生不懂 international tourism 是什么意思的话,这道题是没法下笔的。但是,雅思写作涉及的词汇量并不是大得令人生畏,考生须掌握的大概有四五千个左右,因此备考时应做好准备,防止此类事情发生。万一碰到个别单词不理解的话,完全可以通过上下文加以推测。比如上面这句话中 tension 可能是个生词,但是如果考生能想到 rather than 表示对比关系的话,可以推断 tension 应该和 understanding (理解)形成反义词,那就应该可将其理解为误解,即紧张关系。

有的考生可能认识题目里面每个单词,却依然写跑题。比如: When a country develops its technology, the traditional skills and ways of life die out. It is pointless to try and keep them alive. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? 如果考生毫不了解所谓的传统技能和生活方式的话,肯定对此束手无策,无话可说。雅思议论文经常涉及 contemporary social issues of common interest (人们普遍感兴趣的当代社会问题),考生平时应该注意这方面的知识积累,并主动思考。

另外,还有的考生不但认识题目中的每个单词,而且也熟悉话题,但依然跑题,那很有可能是没有抓住写作重点。事实上,绝大多数考生跑题都是因为这个原因。比如: There is an increasing number of juvenile delinquents. Analyze the possible causes of this phenomenon, and offer some recommendations. 许多考生都会注意到这道题考的是青少年犯罪话题,而且应该分析原因并提出解决办法。但是,如果原因只写了一段而建议写了数段的话,那么就是犯了忽略重点的错误。因为没有对原因进行详细分析就贸然提出建议的话,这种建议是缺乏依据的。正确的做法应该是原因写二至三段,建议写一段。其次,考生还应注意到这道题考的不是泛泛的青少年犯罪的原因与解决方法,而是为什么现在青少年犯罪人数越来越多的原因和建议。由此看来,考生应该仔细审题,防止产生理解上的偏差。

第三节 雅思题库母题解密

雅思考官题库当中有 180 篇文章,要想把每一篇都写一遍,其可操作性不大。因此,我们根据考题的范围和话题,对其进行了划分,形成了雅思写作的母题。请大家在每个类别里挑出两到四个题目,多加练习。



• We are becoming increasingly dependent on computers. They are used in businesses, hospitals, crime detection and even to fly planes. What things will



- they be used for in future? Is this dependence on computers a good thing or should we be more suspicious of their benefits?
- 2 In what ways has information technology changed work and working practices in the past 10 years?
- Telecommuting refers to workers' doing their jobs from home for part of each week and communicating with their office using computer technology. Telecommuting is growing in many countries and is expected to be common for most office workers in the coming decades. How do you think society will be affected by the growth of telecommuting?
- Technology is making communication easier in today's world, but at the expense of personal contact as many people choose to work at home in front of a computer screen. What dangers are there for a society which depends on computer screens rather than face-to-face contact for its main means of communication?
- 6 Computers can translate all kinds of languages well. Do our children need to learn more languages in the future?



生态 ECOLOGY

- To what extent is the use of animals in scientific research acceptable?
- Human beings do not need to eat meat in order to maintain good health, because they can get all their food needs from meatless products and meatless substances. A vegetarian diet is as healthy as a diet containing meat. Argue for or against the opinion above.
- Forests are the lungs of the earth. Destruction of the world's forests amounts to death of the world we currently know. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- 4 Are our zoos cruel to wild animals?
- S Zoos are sometimes seen as necessary but not poor alternatives to a natural

environment. Discuss some of the arguments for and / or against keeping animals in zoos.

- **6** To what extent should economic planning be influenced by the need of environmental conservation?
- Damage of the environment is an inevitable consequence of worldwide improvements in the standard of living. Discuss the view and give your opinion.
- 8 Are zoos necessary for education?
- Is animal testing necessary?
- Should rich countries pay more for environmental damage?



教育 EDUCATION

- Education is the single most important factor in the development of a country. Do you agree?
- 2 What are factors which are related to academic success in high-school students?
- On the benefits of studying abroad justify the difficulties? What advice would you offer to a prospective student?
- The idea of going overseas for university study is an exciting prospect for many people. It may offer some advantages, but it is probably better to stay home because of the difficulties a student inevitably encountered living and studying in a different culture. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.
- Write a report to your sponsoring agency describing the English-language skills overseas students require. Make any recommendations you feel are necessary.
- 6 What kind of listening challenges do overseas students face in tertiary education? What recommendations would you offer?
- Write a report to your sponsoring agency describing the accommodation problems faced by foreign students in Britain. Make any necessary recommendations.

- Beducation is recognized as vital to the future of any society in today's world. Governments throughout the world should make education compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 15. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
- Soreign language instruction should begin in kindergarten. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Children should never be educated at home by their parents. Do you agree or disagree?
- Children learn best by observing behavior of adults and copying it. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
- If children behave badly, should their parents accept responsibility and also be punished?
- Should sports classes be sacrificed in High School so students can concentrate on academic subjects?
- To what extent should universities function as training grounds for employment?
- To what extent should university courses be geared to the economic needs of



经济 ECONOMIC my Jiquis but, in material and appropriate

- How do wage increases contribute to inflation?
- Should wealthy nations be required to share their wealth among poorer nations by providing such things as food and education? Or is it a responsibility of the governments of poorer nations to look after their citizens themselves?
- To what extent will migration from the developing world to the developed world become a social and political issue in the 21st century?
- Many lives are in danger when hastily erected buildings collapse because safety standards have been sacrificed to hopes of a quick profit. To prevent disasters of

this kind, governments should play a greater role in setting and enforcing safety standards for building construction. To what extent do you agree or disagree?



- The dominance of black people in US sport is due to sociological rather than physiological factors. Discuss and give your opinion.
- 2 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. Discuss and give your opinion.
- Nowadays doctors can become very rich. Maybe they should not focus on profitable activities such as plastic surgery or looking after rich patients but concentrate more on patients' health, no matter how rich they are. Discuss and give your opinion.
- Who should be responsible for our old people? Give reasons.
- In some countries the average worker is obliged to retire at the age of 50, while in others people can work until they are 65 or 70. Meanwhile, we see some politicians enjoying power well into their eighties. Clearly, there is little agreement on an appropriate retirement age. Until what age do you think people should be encouraged to remain in paid employment? Give reasons for your answer.
- In your opinion should government intervene in the rights of the individual with regard to family planning?
- To what extent has the traditional male role changed in the last 20 years?
- Many people believe that women make better parents than men and that this is why they have the greater role in raising children in most societies. Others claim that men are just as good as women at parenting. Write an essay expressing your point of view. Give reasons for your answer.
- Most high level jobs are done by men. Should the government encourage a certain

