

● 剑桥雅思精练系列 ●

Cambridge IELTS Intensive Training Plan

IELTS



剑桥雅思写作精练

◎ 杨 凡 编著

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外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

剑桥雅思写作精练 / 杨凡编著. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008.5
(剑桥雅思精练系列)

ISBN 978-7-5600-7519-8

I. 剑… II. 杨… III. 英语—写作—高等教育—习题 IV. H315-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 063662 号

出版人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 周春梅 韩晓岚

封面设计: 刘冬

版式设计: 袁璐 平原

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷: 北京京科印刷有限公司

开本: 787×1092 1/16

印张: 11.5

版次: 2008 年 5 月第 1 版 2008 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7519-8

定价: 24.90 元

* * *

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物料号: 175190001

前言

如何备考雅思写作呢？要谈这个问题，还要从考生在雅思写作中所欠缺的四个方面说起。考生在雅思写作中所欠缺的四个方面分别是审题、结构、思路和语言。这是雅思写作的四个评分标准，也是笔者提出的“四要素作文法”。

考生在审题方面常犯的错误是：没有抓住题目的讨论话题和提问方式的要点，造成跑题或遗漏了题目中的某些要求。考生在结构方面的问题是：自由式写法——想到哪儿，写到哪儿，条理性很差，结构混乱。考生在思路方面的问题是：无话可说，写不够字数；车轱辘话来回说；前言不搭后语，逻辑性差。考生在语言方面的问题是：词汇缺乏；语法错误较多；用词简单，句型单一，缺乏变化。在上述四个方面中，考生在思路和语言方面更为欠缺。

如何解决上述问题呢？要提高写作水平和写作成绩，掌握一定的写作理论和写作技巧固然重要，但更有效的办法是**仔细研读、背诵和模仿真题范文**。本书正是在这样的思想指导下编写而成的，包括一些写作理论和写作技巧的讲解，但占本书最大篇幅的是大量的真题范文，每篇范文都是7-8分标准。对于重点范文，笔者进行了详细的分析说明，总结了范文中使用的高频词汇、高分词汇和高分句型。本书中的题目都是以前雅思写作考试的真题。在雅思考试中，题目是重复使用的，所以这些题目在大家实际参加考试时，都有可能遇到。背熟这些真题范文对雅思写作获得高分大有帮助。不过，每篇文章中所表达的观点都是笔者个人的意见，仅供考生参考。

在本书编写过程中，笔者参考了一些关于英文写作的书籍，在此对相关作者表示感谢。另外，在本书编写过程中，也得到了笔者的学生巩凌燕、宗丹、张薇、丁香、张倩、谢邦文和白鸥的帮助，在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

祝广大考生雅思考试取得成功！

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第一章 雅思写作考试概述

未受册其 四

一、雅思写作考试的重要性

对绝大多数考生来说,写作可能是雅思四门考试中最难的。但写作可以反应一个人的综合英语水平,它又是四门考试中最重要,尤其是对准备出国留学的考生,因为决定是否录取你的人会特别关注写作成绩。比如,如果考生其他几门考得不太好,造成总分较低,不够学校的录取要求,但作文成绩却考了7分,那么,学校很可能会考虑录取该考生。相反,如果考生的平均分达到了要求,但作文分较低,如只有5分,学校很可能就不录取该考生。

二、雅思写作考试的要求

雅思写作考试部分要求写两篇文章,考试时间是60分钟。

普通类(General Training)写作的第一篇是要求写一封英文信,内容涉及咨询、抱怨、感谢、邀请、道歉、给出建议或提出申请等等,字数不少于150词。

普通类写作的第二篇要求写一篇议论文,内容往往涉及社会生活中的热门话题,字数不少于250词。

学术类(Academic)写作第一篇要求对图表进行描述、解释和说明,字数不少于150词。

学术类写作第二篇也要求写一篇议论文,字数不少于250词。

两篇文章的写作时间一共是60分钟,但具体的时间分配没有硬性要求。根据不同的字数要求、写作难度和占分比例,建议考生第一篇文章(信或图表作文)用时20-25分钟,第二篇文章(议论文)用时35-40分钟。考生在刚开始练习的时候,可以不受时间的限制;但要有意识地不断地提高速度,争取在考试前达到时间上的要求。

三、雅思写作考试的评分

雅思作文评分实行9分制,从2007年1月起,写作考试开始实行半分制,即考生的作文得分可以是5.5分、6.5分等。两篇文章分别评分,互不影响。最后的得分是第一篇占 $\frac{1}{3}$ 的比例,第二篇占 $\frac{2}{3}$ 的比例。

每次考试,写作的平均分都不到5分,能取得6分及以上的成绩的考生不到20%。这说明

雅思写作考试还是有相当难度的。

四、其他要求

雅思考试要求用铅笔答题。大家在平常练习写作时，就应该使用铅笔，以便在考试时习惯用铅笔答题。

综合写作考试时，会发给考生一张试题纸和一张答题纸，考生注意要将作文写在答题纸上。考场上不提供草稿纸，而且考生也根本没有时间打草稿。



雅思写作考试的要求

雅思写作考试分为四个部分，每个部分的要求如下：

- 1. 听力转写 (Listening Transcription)：写一篇约 150 字的短文，描述听到的内容。
- 2. 听力转写 (Listening Transcription)：写一篇约 150 字的短文，描述听到的内容。
- 3. 听力转写 (Listening Transcription)：写一篇约 150 字的短文，描述听到的内容。
- 4. 听力转写 (Listening Transcription)：写一篇约 150 字的短文，描述听到的内容。

雅思写作的评分

雅思写作的评分标准如下：

- 1. 听力转写 (Listening Transcription)：写一篇约 150 字的短文，描述听到的内容。
- 2. 听力转写 (Listening Transcription)：写一篇约 150 字的短文，描述听到的内容。
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- 4. 听力转写 (Listening Transcription)：写一篇约 150 字的短文，描述听到的内容。

第二章 30 天备考雅思写作的建议

下面，以 30 天为例，给出如何使用本书准备雅思写作考试的建议。大家可以根据自己的备考时间作出调整。

时间	内容
Day 1	阅读第一章、第二章以及第三章中的“一、概述”。
Days 2 - 10	阅读第三章中的“二、辩论型题目写法一：五段论式写法”。
Day 2	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 1 的范文。
Day 3	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 2 的范文。
Day 4	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 3 的范文。
Days 5 - 8	从 Topic 4 - Topic 24 中任意选择 4 篇文章，仔细阅读，背诵。
Days 9 - 10	从 Topic 4 - Topic 24 中任意选择 2 个话题，先自己用“五段论式写法”练习写作，然后与范文对照，最好能让身边的英语老师仔细修改一下。
Days 11 - 17	阅读第三章中的“三、辩论型题目写法二：对称式写法”。
Day 11	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 25 的范文。
Day 12	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 26 的范文。
Days 13 - 15	从 Topic 27 - Topic 39 中任意选择 3 篇文章，仔细阅读，背诵。
Days 16 - 17	从 Topic 27 - Topic 39 中任意选择 2 个话题，先自己用“对称式写法”练习写作，然后与范文对照，最好能让身边的英语老师仔细修改一下。
Days 18 - 22	阅读第三章中的“四、解释型题目的写法”。
Day 18	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 40 的范文。

Days 19-20	从 Topic 41-Topic 48 中任意选择 2 篇文章, 仔细阅读, 背诵。
Days 21-22	从 Topic 41-Topic 48 中任意选择 2 个话题, 先自己练习, 然后与范文对照, 最好能让身边的英语老师仔细修改一下。
Days 23-24	阅读第三章中的“五、混合型题目的写法”。
Day 25	阅读第三章中的“六、常用模板式句型”, 从中选择各类句型共 20 句左右背诵。
Days 26-30	学术类考生阅读第四章。
Day 26	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 1 和 Topic 2 的范文。
Day 27	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 3 和 Topic 6 的范文。
Day 28	仔细阅读 Topic 10、Topic 11 和 Topic 12 的范文。
Days 29-30	从剩下的话题中任意选择 2 个话题, 先自己练习, 然后与范文对照, 最好能让身边的英语老师仔细修改一下。
Days 26-30	普通类考生阅读第五章。
Day 26	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 1 和 Topic 2 的范文。
Day 27	仔细阅读并背诵 Topic 4 和 Topic 5 的范文。
Day 28	仔细阅读 Topic 6 和 Topic 7 的范文。
Day 29	仔细阅读 Topic 8 和 Topic 9 的范文。
Day 30	就 Topic 3 练习相关写作, 然后与范文对照, 最好能让身边的英语老师仔细修改一下。



第三章 议论文写作

普通类和学术类的雅思写作考试的第二篇都是写一篇议论文，但每次这两类考试具体的作文题目却不同。学术类的议论文题目一般要难一些，但这两类考试的写作方法和评分标准都是一样的。

一、概述

(一) 字数和时间要求

雅思议论文写作考试的字数要求在 250 词以上。字数不够会被扣分，所以建议考生一定要写 250 词以上。不管作文写得如何，首先要满足字数上的要求。但也要注意，一般不要超过 320 词。字数达到 250 词的要求之后，分数的高低就主要取决于作文的质量了，所以字数写得太多也没有必要，而且肯定会影响质量。

在考试中，考生没有必要一个一个地数字数。一般每行大约 10 个词，数一下行数就可以知道大概的字数了。实际上，评卷官也不会一个词挨着一个词地数，只是根据自己的感觉来估测大概的字数。

既然两篇文章的写作时间一共是 60 分钟，根据不同的字数要求、写作难度以及占分比例，建议考生议论文用时 35-40 分钟。

(二) 命题内容

议论文的考试题目很多，但从内容上看，主要可分为如下 10 类：

1. 学生生活

- (1) Nowadays it is difficult for university graduates to find a job. Analyse the individual and social reasons and offer some solutions.
- (2) University graduates receive higher salaries than those who have a lower education. Therefore, some people say such students should pay all their tuition fees. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

- (3) Some people think that examinations have some bad effects on both students and teachers. Some people say they do a good job in the evaluation of the students' performance. What is your opinion?
- (4) In recent years, many young people decide to further their studies abroad. What are the benefits and drawbacks of studying abroad?
- (5) Some people think that, in order to improve the quality of education, students should be encouraged to evaluate and criticise their teachers. Others feel that this will result in a loss of respect and discipline in the classroom. What do you think?
- (6) When a student chooses the future career, what factors and whose opinions should he consider?
- (7) Some people like different friends. Others like similar friends. Which kind of friend do you prefer? Explain why.

2. 家庭生活

- (1) Should old people stay at home or be placed in nursing homes?
- (2) Modern lifestyles mean that many parents have little time for their children. Many children do not get as much attention from their parents as children did in the past. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- (3) 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 society early. Is this a good thing? What's your opinion?
- (4) Corporal punishment has been practised in families for quite a long time. In recent years, people's attitudes towards this practice have undergone drastic changes. Nowadays many people strongly oppose it. Should corporal punishment be abolished?
- (5) It is generally acknowledged that families are now not as close as they used to be. Give possible reasons and your recommendations.

3. 现代科技

- (1) Some people hold that the development of modern science and technology leads to environmental pollution and energy shortage. What do you think?
- (2) Computers do not help children to learn more effectively. On the contrary, their usage has a negative effect on both the physical and mental development of young people. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- (3) Nowadays the jet plane is considered to be one of the most important and influential inventions

in the world. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

- (4) What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet?

4. 媒体

(1) Some people hold that it is the television that alienates the relationship of family members. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(2) Advertisements are getting their way into people's lives. Discuss the effects of advertisements on people. Should all ads be banned?

5. 动物

(1) Should experiments be conducted on animals for the benefit of human beings?

(2) Some people think that the amount of time and money spent on the protection of wild animals should be spent in improving the well-being of humans. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

6. 环境、资源和交通

(1) The only way to improve the safety on the roads is to give much stricter punishments for driving offences. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(2) What are the causes of water shortages? Please also offer some solutions to deal with this problem.

(3) Moving large companies and factories with their employees to the countryside could solve traffic and housing problems in major cities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(4) Traffic jam is a problem in most cities all round the world at present. What causes the problem? Make some recommendations.

7. 传统与发展变化

(1) In some countries, the national traditional arts are facing extinction. Some people think that the government should support them. Do you agree or disagree? What should the government do?

(2) With the development of society, customs and habits have changed a lot. Is it a good or bad phenomenon? What's your opinion?

8. 政府

(1) Some people propose that smoking should be banned completely. What is your opinion?

- (2) Some people say the government should not put money in the arts, such as music, opera and paintings, but instead, should spend more money on construction of infrastructure. Discuss.

9. 平等

- (1) In some countries, sports and entertainment personalities earn higher salaries than other professionals like doctors, nurses and teachers. Why do you think this happens in some societies and do you consider it good or bad?
- (2) Many females join the army in some countries. Some people think women should not be allowed to serve as soldiers. Do you agree or disagree?

10. 社会问题

- (1) Should criminals be sent to prison or should they do something else as a punishment? Explain your opinion and give your reasons.
- (2) Unlike other countries, the police in the UK do not carry guns. Some think this leaves citizens unprotected, while others consider it reduces the overall level of violence in society. Give reasons for both sides of this argument and state your own opinion.
- (3) Differences between countries have become less evident. For example, nowadays the same films, fashions, brands and TV programmes are found worldwide. To what extent do you think the disadvantages of this outweigh its advantages?
- (4) International tourism has become one of the biggest industries in the world. Some people think it unfortunately causes a lot of tension rather than understanding between peoples from different cultures. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(三) 写作格式

雅思写作考试不要求写标题，所以在考试时，考生直接从正文的第一段开始写，不用写文章的标题，以免耽误时间。而且如果标题出现错误，反而弄巧成拙。

写作时，要注意分段，不要全文都写成一段。分段有两种格式：

1. 缩进式

这种格式，每段的第一行向右缩进去 4 到 8 个字母，段与段之间不加空行，与写中文文章类似。例如：

The problem of traffic jams in big cities is very common in developing countries and China is no exception. But as to how to solve this problem, people hold different opinions. Some suggest that, in China, we should give priority to the development of private cars, others argue that public transportation should be put in the first place. I am for the latter solution.

Firstly, a well-established public transportation system is far more efficient and economical than private cars. We all know that one car holds at most five people while one bus can hold at least 50, ten times as many as a car does. So to move the same amount of people we need ten times vehicles if we use private cars. The more vehicles on the roads, the more chances for traffic jams to happen.

Secondly, land is rare in cities and parking places for private cars occupy much more land than buses do. In order to provide enough parking for private cars, municipal governments have to cut the budget for roads. It is obvious that with less private cars we can certainly have more money and land to build longer and wider roads to reduce traffic jams.

Finally, many traffic jams are caused by traffic accidents. With more vehicles in big cities, the probability for accidents to happen is higher and hence more traffic jams. To develop public transportation in big cities means there will be less private cars and less vehicles. The result is clear: There will be less traffic accidents and less jams.

Based on the above discussion, my conclusion is: To solve the problem of traffic jams in big cities in China, the best way is to develop public transportation.

2. 齐头式

这种格式，每段的第一行不向右缩进，但段与段之间用一空行分开。例如：

In recent years, the Internet has been gaining its popularity at an amazing rate. It seems that anyone who knows little about the Internet is out-of-date and lags far behind the times. The Internet plays such an important role that it undeniably becomes one of the biggest concerns in the world.

Those who welcome the Internet hold that it brings us great convenience and efficiency. Firstly, we can send emails to our friends in other countries in a few minutes while sending a traditional letter takes us at least a week and costs much more. Secondly, we can make friends with people from all parts of the world. It overcomes the geographical barriers and makes the world smaller. Moreover, the Internet accelerates the flow of information and spreads education to all corners of the globe. We can have easy and quick access to the latest information worldwide.

While people speak highly of the Internet, its drawbacks shouldn't be neglected. For one thing, it

leads to psychological problems. An Internet-addicted person tends to be isolated, self-centred and unsociable. For another, there is a sharp rise in the rate of cyber crime. More and more financial crimes are committed via the Internet. In addition, it also has negative impacts on young people because there are a lot of obscene and violent contents online.

In my opinion, the Internet has more disadvantages. It gives rise to people's mental problems. It results in various computer crimes. It is harmful to the growth of the youth. Something should be done as soon as possible to protect people from the negative effects of the Internet.

(四) 写作命题形式

雅思写作考试从命题形式上看可分为三大类:

1. 辩论型题目 (Argumentation)

题目给两件事或两个观点, 或者是一件事或一个观点, 供考生支持或反对。这类试题在考试中占 70% 左右。例如:

- (1) University graduates receive higher salaries than those who have a lower education. Therefore, some people say such students should pay all their tuition fees. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- (2) Some people think that examinations have some bad effects on both students and teachers. Some people say they do a good job in the evaluation of students' performance. What is your opinion?
- (3) In recent years, many young people decide to further their studies abroad. What are the benefits and drawbacks of studying abroad?
- (4) Some people think that, in order to improve the quality of education, students should be encouraged to evaluate and criticise their teachers. Others feel that this will result in a loss of respect and discipline in the classroom. What do you think?
- (5) Some people like different friends. Others like similar friends. Which kind of friend do you prefer? Explain why.

2. 解释型题目 (Explanation)

给出一种现象, 让考生说明原因或提供解决方法等。这类试题在考试中占 20%。例如: