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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

雅思小作文写作机经及必备话题精准预测 / 闻特编著. — 北京 : 北京理工大学出版社, 2017.3

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5682 -3838-0

I. ①雅… II. ①闻… III. ①IELTS—写作—自学参考资料 IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 053050 号

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出版发行 / 北京理工大学出版社有限责任公司

社 址 / 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编 / 100081

电 话 / (010) 68914775 (总编室)

(010) 82562903 (教材售后服务热线)

(010) 68948351 (其他图书服务热线)

网 址 / <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

经 销 / 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 / 北京盛彩捷印刷有限公司

开 本 / 710 毫米 × 1000 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 20.5

字 数 / 387 千字

版 次 / 2017 年 3 月第 1 版 2017 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 / 53.80 元

责任编辑 / 武丽娟

文案编辑 / 武丽娟

责任校对 / 周瑞红

责任印制 / 王美丽

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# 前言 Preface



《雅思小作文写作机经及必备话题精准预测》覆盖整个亚太考区 A 类和 G 类小作文写作题库（如中国大陆、中国香港、新西兰、澳大利亚、日本、韩国、新加坡等），覆盖整个欧美考区 A 类和 G 类小作文写作题库（比如英国、美国、加拿大），收录了齐全精准的小作文题目。也正因为如此，雅思小作文写作机经库不仅能预测所有考过而且还会再考的老题，而且也可以预测从来没考过但马上会考的新题。另外，请大家相信，本书预测机经不做假题；本书预测机经必须范围更小，预测更准；本书预测机经必须在内容和错误校对方面下大功夫，别人是一审一校，而我们必须做到三十审三十校；本书预测机经的排版和设计必须让挑剔到没有“男盆友”的处女座女生都爱不释手。就因为这些，我们做了又改，改了又做，这是我们用心血凝成的稿子。

本书既有中文答案又有英文答案？我只能说，如果你不希望上了考场和别人写一模一样的答案，你就会为我们的良苦用心点赞了！那这套书到底该如何使用呢？我给大家这样几个建议：

首先，先把所有题目和中文答案读一遍。读中文应该会背英文快得多，一周时间绝对能读完一遍，读了就有印象！很多“童鞋”写作一直考不到 6 分，其实不仅仅是因为英文不过关，更多的则是因为中文也不过关，也就是说很多题目哪怕让他用中文写也是也不出来的，也就是所谓的“缺乏素材论据和思路”。做好这一步，就会保证考场上不会没得写，哪怕语言差一点，也照样可以拿 6 分！

其次，借助中文答案提供的英文词汇，试着自己翻译成英文，练习汉译英的能力。记住，你的英文写作，其实就是汉译英！你的英文写作，其实就是先用中文思考好了，然后再转化成英文的过程！

最后，阅读英文答案，在前两步的基础上对该话题的写作思路和写作素材了然于胸，学习如何



将自己的想法更地道地表达出来，不断积累各种各样的加分表达方法和句式，以达到中英文写作灵活转换，写作行云流水的效果。不过考生们一定要努力积累，灵活运用哦！切忌生搬硬套哈！所以，你在考场上应该是这样使用本书答案的：审题——在脑海中搜索你读过或背过的中文答案——在中文层面上进行再次加工使之符合考试原题要求——把思考好的中文思路翻译成英文写在试卷上。

今天，我站在这里，站在一群因为雅思考试而对未来丧失信心的人面前，站在这块用高分和学霸浇灌的土地上！我要告诉你们，这世界上还有一种东西比舒适和安逸更重要，那就是披荆斩浪搏击长空自由！我们需要的不是一份舒适和安逸！我们能做的不可以是对自己无休止的妥协和退让！我们需要的是一个有足够选择、可以自由翱翔的空间！一个只会为自己的懒惰寻找借口的“烤鸭”，是一个没有意志的软蛋！当我们的尊严、梦想遭受雅思践踏的时候，还不知羞耻地抱怨运气、抱怨天气，我们还有什么希望？！我很骄傲，在读这本书的你，应该不是这样的人！我面前站着的，是一个留着前年学霸血液的军团！没有任何东西能够拯救我们的出国梦想，只有你的雅思成绩！做你们想做的吧！

最后，我想说，本书预测机经库是一套千万“烤鸭”的真实还原，一套雅思考试的解密利器！本书拥有更全题库，亚太欧美全覆盖；本书拥有更小范围，预测准到没朋友！拥有它的小“烤鸭”，获得的将不仅是书，更是诧异的狂喜及“屠鸭”的快感！最后祝各位“烤鸭”们逢考必过！






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第一章

表格类写作巧通关



No. 1 The table below explains why people like shopping at ASDA supermarket.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Reasons for shopping at ASDA supermarket	NO. of men	NO. of women
Close to home	25	20
Good reputation	17	22
24-hour shopping	4	0
Parking facilities	21	20
Friendly staff	6	6
Competitive prices	14	17

 [ model answer ] 

The table shows the main reasons why ASDA is a popular supermarket for shoppers. The top three reasons are its location, its reputation and its parking facilities. Of these, the most important reason why men shop at ASDA is that the shop is close to their home — 25 men rate this as an important factor. 39 people, however, prefer ASDA to other supermarkets mainly because of its good reputation. They rate the location of the supermarket second. A significant number of both men and women also choose to shop at ASDA because of its good parking facilities.

20 women think parking facilities are as important as the location of the supermarket. On the other hand, the attitude of the staff does not seem to be an important factor since only six women and six men rate this highly. Surprisingly, almost no one says they prefer shopping at ASDA because it is open 24 hours a day.

表格显示的是阿斯达成为受顾客欢迎的超市的原因。首要的三个原因是它的地理位置、信誉还有停车设施。在这三个原因中，离阿斯达距离最近成为男性选择在阿斯达购物的最重要的原因——25位男性顾客将此列为他们选择阿斯达的重要考量因素。然而有39个顾客更倾向于在阿斯达购物的主要原因是它的良好信誉。他们将超市的地理位置摆在第二位。很大部分的顾客，不论男性还是女性也因其便利的停车设施而选择在其购物。



20 位女性顾客觉得在选择阿斯达时，停车设施和地理位置对她们来说同样重要。另一方面，员工的态度问题似乎并没有成为一个重要的考量因素，因为只有 6 位女性顾客和 6 位男性顾客将此作为考量因素。令人惊讶的是，几乎没有人因为阿斯达全天 24 小时开放而选择在阿斯达购物。

词汇帮手











shopper	顾客
be close to	靠近
rate something as	把……视为，把……评估为
prefer A to B	比起 B 更倾向于 A
surprisingly	令人惊讶的是
open 24 hours a day	全天 24 小时开放


No. 2 The table below shows the number of medals won by the top ten countries in the London 2012 Olympic Games.

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

Write at least 150 words.

London 2012 Olympic Games Medal Table

Rank by Gold	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 United States	46	29	29	104
2	 China	38	27	23	88
3	 Great Britain	29	17	19	65
4	 Russia	24	26	32	82
5	 South Korea	13	8	7	28
6	 Germany	11	19	14	44
7	 France	11	11	12	34
8	 Italy	8	9	11	28
9	 Hungary	8	4	5	17
10	 Australia	7	16	12	35


**【 model answer 】**


The table shows the number of medals won by the top ten countries in the London 2012 Olympic Games. The USA won greatest number of medals overall with the total of 104. They won more gold medals than silver and more medals than any other country in both categories. China had the second number of medals at 88, and like the USA, China won fewer silver medals than gold medals.

While Russia's silver medal total was better than Great Britain's, they did not do as well as Great Britain in the gold medals, winning just 24. In fact Great Britain had a lower overall medal total than Russia but, as the table is based on the number of gold medals won, they were placed third. Similarly, Germany was significantly more successful at winning medals than South Korea, with a total of 44 compared to South Korea's 28, but because South Korea won two more gold medals than Germany they were ranked higher. Australia gave the worst performance in this group, winning only seven gold and sixteen silver medals.

表格显示的是 2012 伦敦奥运会获得奖牌数排名前十的国家。美国所获奖牌总数最多，为 104 枚。美国的金牌数和银牌数都超过其他国家且其金牌数多于银牌数。中国排名第二，奖牌数为 88。与美国相同，中国所获金牌数超过银牌数。

虽然俄罗斯的银牌数超过英国，但金牌数少于英国，仅获得 24 枚。事实上，英国的奖牌总数少于俄罗斯，但是由于表格是按照所获金牌数进行排名，所以英国排在了第三。类似的，德国的奖牌总数为 44，超过了韩国的奖牌总数 28，但是因为韩国比德国多获得 2 枚金牌，所以韩国排名较德国靠前。澳大利亚在表中十个国家中表现最差，仅获得 7 枚金牌和 16 枚银牌。


**词汇帮手**


with the total of	总数为
be better than	比……好
be placed third	排名第三
be successful at	擅长于，在……方面表现得
be ranked higher	排名靠前
give the worst performance	表现最差

No. 3 The table below shows the average band scores for students from different language groups taking the IELTS General Test in 2010.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Contents	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Overall
German	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.7
French	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.5
Indonesian	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.3
Malay	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.4

 [ model answer ] 

The table illustrates the breakdown of scores for the IELTS General Test in 2010. It shows separate scores for all four sections (Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking), together with the overall score for students from four different language groups around the world.

From an overall perspective, German speakers achieved the highest grades with an average score of 6.7 across all four sections. Moreover, they scored the highest of all four language groups in three sections of the four sections (Listening, Writing, Speaking).

French speakers scored the second highest scores overall, closely followed by Malay and Indonesian speakers. Although French speakers did not do so well in the Reading, Speaking and Listening sections compared to Indonesian and Malay speakers, there was a significant difference in their grades for the Writing section. These grades were high relative to Indonesian and Malay candidates. Surprisingly, Malay speakers, who achieved the second lowest results overall, achieved the highest results of all four language groups for the Reading section.

As a final point, it is interesting to note that the scores for each section show that all students on average scored the highest marks for the Speaking section and the lowest marks for the Reading section.

表格显示的是全球4个语系国家的考生在2010年雅思普通考试中的四科单科分数（听力、阅读、写作、口语）和总分。

总的来看，说德语的考生总分平均分为6.7，分数最高。除此之外，他们在四个科

目中有三个科目（听力、写作、口语）的分数都超过了表内其他语系的考生。

说法语的考生总分排名第二，紧接着的是说马来语和印度尼西亚语的考生。虽然说法语的考生较说马来语和印度尼西亚语的考生相比在阅读、口语和听力中表现得不是很好，但在作文一项，他们的分数差异显著，比马来语和印尼语考生相对要好。令人吃惊的是，说马来语的考生虽然总分排在倒数第二，但其阅读一项在表内所有语系考生中分数最高。

最后，值得注意的是，把每项的分数平均下来，考生的听力分数最高，阅读分数最低。

### 词汇帮手

From an overall perspective	总的来看
German speakers	德语考生
achieve the highest grades	分数最高
an average score of	平均分
closely followed by A and B	紧接着的是 A 和 B
the second lowest	倒数第二
it is interesting to note that	值得注意的是

No. 4 The table below 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.

Contents	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>715</b>

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

 **【 model answer 】** 

The table shows changes in the spending patterns of an average Australian household between 1991 and 2001. In general, Australian household spending was higher in 2001 than in 1991 but the difference was not significant (AUD \$715 per month and AUD \$675 per month respectively).

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.

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.

It seems that food and “other goods and services” were the two biggest items of expenditure. Altogether, they accounted for more than half of the total household spending. By comparison, Australians spent little on dressing up.

表格显示了 1991 至 2001 年间普通澳大利亚家庭的消费方式。大体上，2001 年澳大利亚家庭的支出高于 1991 年，但差异不是很明显（分别是每月 715 澳元和每月 675 澳元）。

每月的水电支出在十年间有很大的增长，从 75 澳元增至 120 澳元。然而非必需品和服务方面的支出的增长并不明显，仅有 20 澳元的较小增长。与此同时，食物和住房的支出呈轻微增长，分别从 155 澳元增至 160 澳元及 95 澳元增至 100 澳元。

然而另外两个项目的支出呈下降趋势。澳大利亚人花费在服装上的费用下降了 1/3，从 30 澳元降至 20 澳元。类似的，交通支出从 1991 年的 70 澳元降至 2001 年的 45 澳元。

可见食物及其他物品和服务是支出最大的两项。这两项一共占了家庭总支出的一半以上。比较可知，澳大利亚人在服装方面花费极少。

**词汇帮手**

spending patterns

消费方式

in general	大体上
see a dramatic increase	有很大增长
non-essential goods	非必需品
one third less	下降 1/3
in terms of	在……方面



No. 5 The tables below give information about the amount of beer and fruit juice consumed per person per year in different countries.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Beer	
Country	Amount*
1 Ireland	155 litres
2 Germany	119 litres
3 Austria	106 litres
4 Belgium	98 litres
5 Denmark	98 litres
6 United Kingdom	97 litres
7 Australia	89 litres
8 United States	85 litres
9 Netherlands	80 litres
10 Finland	79 litres

Fruit juice	
Country	Amount*
1 Canada	52.6 litres
2 United States	42.8 litres
3 Germany	38.6 litres
4 Austria	37.3 litres
5 Sweden	35.5 litres
6 Australia	34.4 litres
7 Finland	33 litres
8 United Kingdom	29.3 litres
9 Netherlands	28.1 litres
10 New Zealand	24.8 litres

 [ model answer ] 

The tables show the amount of beer and fruit juice consumed per person per year in countries around the world. Beer is most popular in Ireland, with the average Irish drinking 155 litres per year. Germany ranks second with 119 litres per person. In fact, the top six countries in terms of consumption of beer are all European. Australia and the United States come next in seventh and eighth positions, with Netherland and Finland consuming the least beer of the countries mentioned. Finnish people only drink an average of 79 litres of beer a year.

The country which consumes by the greatest quantity of fruit juice per capita is Canada.

Canadians drink an average of 52.6 litres each a year, that's almost double the consumption of New Zealand, which is placed at the bottom of the table. Another North American country, the United States, comes second in the table, while German drinkers are ranked at number three, consuming an average of 38.6 litres annually. Swedes drink approximately the same quantity of fruit juice as Australians, which is 35.5 litres per year. The Finnish and the British drink 33 and 29.3 litres per year respectively.

表格显示的是每年世界各国人均啤酒和果汁的消费量。啤酒在爱尔兰最受欢迎，每年每个爱尔兰人要喝 155 升的啤酒。德国人以人均 119 升排在第二。事实上，在啤酒消费量上排在前六的国家都来自欧洲。紧接着的是澳大利亚及美国，分别排在第 7 和第 8 位。荷兰和芬兰啤酒的消费量在表中国家为最少。芬兰人每年人均仅消费 79 升啤酒。

加拿大的人均果汁消费量最大。加拿大人每年消费 52.6 升果汁，几乎是排在表末的新西兰的 2 倍。另一个北美国家，美国，排第二。德国的人均果汁消费量为 38.6 升，排第三。瑞典人的果汁消费量为每年 35.5 升，澳大利亚人与其大致相同。芬兰人和英国人的年平均消费量分别为 33 和 29.3 升。

词汇帮手

per capita	人均
come next in seventh and eighth positions	紧接着排在第七和第八位
Finnish people	芬兰人
place at the bottom of the table	排在表末
be ranked at number three	排第三
approximately the same	大致相同

No. 6 The table below gives information about Favorite Pastimes in different countries.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Country	From 30 — 50 years old						
	TV	Sport	Reading	Hobbies	Music	Beach	Sleep
Canada	60	22	15	40	3	0	2
France	/	/	30	20	4	/	/
England	/	/	30	21	4	/	20
Australia	65	30	15	45	5	30	4
Korea	22	21	60	45	2	2	4
China	15	25	60	50	0	5	5
USA	60	23	15	42	23	30	2
Japan	/	/	62	/	/	/	/

 [ model answer ] 

This table clearly presents and compares favorable pastimes in eight different countries. The pastimes, across the top of the table, are analyzed in relation to each country.

As can be seen, about 60% of Canadians, Australians and Americans like watching television. On the other hand, this figure is quite low for China where only 15% of people watch television. Predictably, Americans like music at 23%, whereas only 2% to 5% of people in the other countries feel the same way. 20% of people in England enjoy sleeping as a pastime whereas in Canada and the USA, for example, the figure is only 2%. Interestingly, the Chinese like hobbies the most at 50%, as opposed to only 20% in France. It isn't surprising that the highest percentage of beach-lovers is in Australia and the USA at 30%.

It seems that pastimes of people of different nationalities may be influenced by a number of factors such as the socio-economic situation or the climate. These factors influence cultural differences between different nationalities and make cross-cultural experiences more interesting.

该表格清晰地呈现和比较了 8 个不同国家受欢迎的消遣方式。在表的顶部，列出了与各个国家相关的消遣方式。

如表所示，60% 的加拿大人喜欢看电视，与澳大利亚人和美国人的比例差不多。然而该比例在中国十分低，只有 15% 的中国人看电视。23% 的美国人喜欢音乐，然而其他国家只有 2%~5%。20% 的英国人喜欢将睡觉作为消遣，然而在加拿大和美国仅有 2% 的人如此。有趣的是，中国人最喜欢业余爱好，比例达 50%，与此截然相反的是法国人，仅为 20%。澳大利亚和美国的沙滩爱好者比例最高，达 30%，这并不令人



## || 表格 ||

惊奇。

可见，不同国籍的人倾向不同的消遣方式可能是受到了一些因素的影响，如社会经济情况或气候。这些因素对不同民族间的文化差异有影响，使得跨文化体验更加有趣。

## 词汇帮手

feel the same way	有同样的感觉，也是如此
opposed to	截然相反
beach-lover	沙滩爱好者
socio-economic situation	社会经济情况
cultural differences	文化差异
cross-cultural experiences	跨文化体验

No. 7 The table below provides information on rental charges and salaries in three areas of London.

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

You should write at least 150 words.

Area	Weekly rents per property (£ / w)			Salaries needed (£ / year)		
	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed
Notting Hill	375	485	738	98,500	127,500	194,000
Regent's Park	325	450	650	85,500	118,000	170,500
Fulham	215	390	600	56,500	102,500	157,500

## 【 model answer 】

The table shows two sets of related information: the relative cost, in pounds, of renting a property with one, two or three bedrooms in three different suburbs of London and an indication of the kind of annual salary you would need to be earning to rent in these areas.

Of the three areas mentioned, Notting Hill is the most expensive with weekly rents starting at £375 (salary approximately £ 100,000) and rising to £738 per week for a 3-bedroom property. To afford this, you would require a salary in the region of £200,000 per annum. Alternatively, Fulham is the cheapest area shown with rents ranging from £215 per week for a one bedroom property to £600 per week for a 3-bedroom property. To rent in this area, salaries