



环球雅思学校考试最佳推荐用书

写作

杨凡 **雅思**

真题详解丛书



杨凡 编著



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四要素作文法——兼谈 如何备考雅思写作(自序)

谈到如何备考雅思写作,还要从雅思写作的四个评分标准说起。雅思写作的四个评分标准是:审题、结构、思路和语言。

一、审题

考生通常的错误如下:

1. 没有抓住题目的讨论话题和提问方式,造成跑题。
2. 文章中遗漏了题目中的某些要求。

二、结构

考生通常的错误是:结构混乱,自由式写法:想到哪写到哪,条理性很差。

三、思路

考生通常的错误如下:

1. 没有话可说,写不够字数。
2. 车轱辘话来回说。
3. 前言不搭后语,逻辑性差。

四、语言

考生通常的错误如下:

1. 很多词不会拼写。
2. 语法错误较多。
3. 用词和句型简单、单一,缺乏变化。

如何解决上述问题呢?作者根据多年的雅思写作教学经验,感觉到最有效的办法是结合真题实例来讲解。本书使用的题目都是以前雅思考试的真题。雅思考试,有些题目是重复使用的。所以,这些题目,在大家实际考试时,都有可能遇到。对于每个题目,都提供了范文,同时提供了中文译文,并请考官给出了评分。大家仔细阅读本书,就好像一位经验丰富的老师在旁边亲自辅导一样。

总之,有关雅思写作的任何问题都可在本书中找到答案。不仅可用本书备考雅思,而且对平日的英文写作也大有益处。

在本书编写过程中,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。祝广大考生 IELTS 考试取得成功。

杨凡

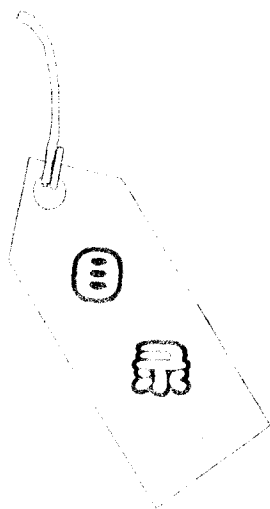
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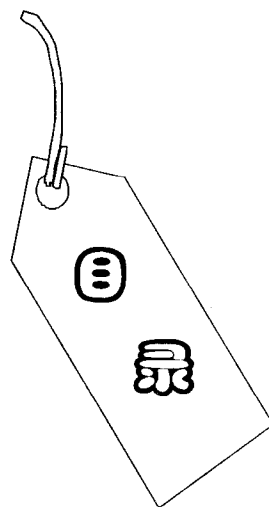
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第一章 雅思写作考试概述



对绝大多数考生来说,写作是 IELTS 四门考试中最难的。很多考生从来就没有用英文写过文章。但写作反映一个人的综合英语水平,它又是四门考试中最重要,尤其是对留学类的同学,决定是否录取你的人会特别关注你的写作成绩。比如,你的其他几门考得不太好,造成总分较低,不够学校的录取要求,但你的作文成绩考了 7 分,那么,学校很可能会考虑录取你。相反,你的平均分数达到了要求,但作文分数较低,如只有 5 分,学校很可能不录取你。

IELTS 写作部分测试要求写两篇文章。测试时间是 60 分钟。

General training 写作的第一篇是要求写一封英文信,字数不少于 150 个单词。给一个问题,要求写信咨询、抱怨、感谢、邀请、道歉、给出建议,或提出申请等。

General training 写作的第二篇要求写一篇议论文,字数不少于 250 个单词。

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 个单词。

Academic 写作第二篇也要求写一篇议论文,字数不少于 250 个单词。

作文评分实行 9 分制,没有半分,即你的作文得分不可能是 5.5、6.5 等。两篇文章分别评分,互不影响。最后的得分是第一篇占三分之一的比例,第二篇占三分之二的比例。计算出来的分数如果不是整数,就四舍五入,6.4 就是 6 分,6.5 就是 7 分。

作文考试时,会发给你一张试题纸和一张答题纸。在试题纸上用英文写着试题,你必须将你的文章写在答题纸上。

两篇文章的时间一共是 60 分钟。具体分配没有硬性要求。根据不同的字数要求、写作难度、占分比例,建议大家第一篇文章(信或图表作文)用时 20 分钟左右,议论文用时 40 分钟左右。大家在开始练习的时候,可以不受时间的限制。但应不断地提高速度,在考试前达到时间的要求。

IELTS 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,以达到熟悉的目的。

第二章 议论文真题与范文



CASE
Study Test 1**毕业生找不到工作**

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays it is difficult for university graduates to find a job. Analyze the individual and social reasons and offer some solutions.

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

You should write at least 250 words.

Sample Answer

This model has been prepared as an example of a very good answer. However, please note that this is just one example out of many possible approaches.

The job market for college graduates is getting tighter and tighter. According to a survey, in 2005 only 60 percent of college graduates found jobs. Why do college graduates find it increasingly difficult to get jobs? There are some social and personal reasons.

One social reason is the boom of college graduates. For example, in China, only half of high school graduates were admitted to colleges and universities in 1997, but in 2001 two-thirds of them entered colleges. Obviously we will experience a sharp increase in the number of college graduates. On the other hand, the world economy is in depression. It makes the situation of job market worse than ever. Another reason is the some existing unreasonable policies such as sexual discrimination and residence permit restriction.

Should the society assume all the responsibility? Graduates themselves are also responsible for the situation. For one thing, high technology brings many interesting things to young people such as TV, the Internet and PC games. Some students are indulged in these activities, totally neglecting their studies. For another, some of the





students are also very particular about the salary and the place. Many college graduates set too high payment standard and they are reluctant to seek a job in the less developed areas, where there are many opportunities for success and career development.

With the increasing college population, employment for graduates will become more serious. In order to solve the problem, the government should encourage the development of the economy to create more job opportunities to young people. All the unreasonable policies should be abolished. Meanwhile, college graduates should spend more time on their learning to improve their academic performance. They also need to have a moderate salary requirement.

考官评分:7

译文

大学毕业生的就业市场越来越紧张了。根据调查,2005 年仅有一百之六十的大学毕业生找到了工作。为什么大学毕业生找工作日益艰难? 这里有社会和个人的原因。

一个社会原因是大学毕业生的大量增加。例如,在中国,1997 年仅有一半的高中毕业生可以进入大学,但是在 2001 年三分之二的高中毕业生都可以进入大学。很明显在大学毕业生的数量上有了急剧的增加。另一方面是低迷的世界经济。它使就业形势比以前更艰难了。再有就是现有的不合理的政策,例如性别歧视和户口的限制。

是不是社会应该承担全部的责任呢? 大学毕业生自己也应对此负责。一方面,高科技给年轻人带来了很多有趣的东西,例如,电视、网络及电脑游戏。一些学生沉溺于这些,完全忽视他们的学习。另一方面,一些学生还特别要求薪水和工作地点。很多大学毕业生设置太高的薪水标准而且他们不愿意去一些不太发达的地区,而那些地区有很多对他们事业成功或发展有利的机会。

随着大学毕业生数量的增加,其就业形势将会更加严峻。为了解决这个问题,政府应鼓励经济的发展以提供给年轻人更多的工作机会。所有不合理的政策应该被废除。同时,大学毕业生应该花更多的时间在学习上以提高学习成绩,并且有一个适度的薪金要求。

CASE Study Test 2
大学生交学费

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

University graduates receive higher salaries than those who have a lower education. Therefore, some people say such students should pay for all their tuition fees. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

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

You should write at least 250 words.

Sample Answer

This model has been prepared as an example of a very good answer. However, please note that this is just one example out of many possible approaches.

Some people assert that government should be responsible for the full tuition of college students because they are the cream of society and contribute much to the society. This argument is true to some degree. Nevertheless, there are more reasons why university students should support themselves for the full tuition of their tertiary education.

First of all, it can ensure the quality of college education. Compared with the elementary and secondary education, the college education is operating in a quite different system, which covers a great variety of researching fields and involves numerous distinguished professors and projects. In other words, it needs a great sum of money. If this complicated system is supported by the nation without much income from the beneficiaries (the college students), it will exert very heavy pressure on the country's economy. If the government is unable to invest enough money on university education because of the limited budget, the quality of education will be undermined.

In the second place, it is a quite fair practice. Most of the countries in the world



are supporting the elementary and secondary education, which is reasonable since the citizens should be encouraged to receive basic education and which is advantageous for the development of the nation. However, it is unnecessary that all the citizens go to colleges. Some high school leavers give up their further study because they have their own life aim. That is to say, going to university is a totally personal choice. Therefore it is not unreasonable that the people who make such choice pay for it.

From the above views, I hold the opinion that college students should pay for the full tuition, which can both guarantee the quality of higher education and be a reasonable practice.

考官评分:8

译文

一些人宣称,政府应当对大学生的全部学费负责,因为他们是社会的栋梁,为社会做出了很多贡献。这个观点在某种程度上是对的。然而,有更多的原因来说明为什么大学生自己应当支付他们的高等教育费用。

首先,这样能够确保教育的质量。与小学、中学相比,大学教育的体制是一个完全不同的系统,它覆盖了很多不同的研究领域,包括很多著名的教授和研究项目。换句话说,这需要很多的钱。如果这个复杂的系统要完全靠政府来支持,而受益人(学生)不支付任何费用,那么就会给政府造成相当重的经济压力。如果政府因为预算有限,不能够投入足够的钱在高等教育上,那么教育质量将会受到损害。

再者,这也是一个非常公平的做法。大多数的国家都支付小学和中学的教育费用,这是很合理的,因为应当鼓励公民接受基础教育,这对国家的发展是有利的。但是,不是所有的人都必须上大学。一些高中毕业生放弃了继续深造,因为他们有自己的生活目标。那就是说,去上大学完全是个人的选择。因此做出这种选择的人为此付费,是相当合理的。

从以上的观点来看,我个人认为大学生应当自付他们的全部学费,这样不仅可以保证高等教育的质量而且还是一种公平的做法。

Study CASE Test 3**考 试****Task 2**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

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?

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

You should write at least 250 words.

Sample Answer 1

This model has been prepared as an example of a very good answer. However, please note that this is just one example out of many possible approaches.

From elementary schools to universities, students have to take many examinations. They even regard examinations as an indispensable part of their life. In most schools and colleges, examinations are used as a chief means of deciding whether a student succeeds or fails in a subject. However, although they do the job efficiently, their side effects are also enormous.

Examinations are unable to evaluate one's true ability. They can only test memory or the skill of working rapidly under pressure. Sometimes the future of a person may be decided by a single examination. How can one do his best when he is under the extreme pressure? In other words, it does not mean that all of those who get high scores on examinations possess creativity in dealing with various problems. There are many stories that examination failures turn out to be great scientists or successful entrepreneurs.

Another effect is that examinations encourage bad study habits. Students tend to lay emphasis on the content which will be tested. They are encouraged to memorize



rather than to think. Moreover, examinations induce cramming during the exam week. However after the examination, most children forget nearly all the information and facts they stuff into their heads.

Examinations lower the standards of teaching as well. They deprive teachers of all freedom. Since teachers themselves are often judged by examination results, they have to train students in exam techniques instead of teaching their subjects. Furthermore, students are required to learn only what teachers tell them.

In conclusion, even though examinations have been used in the past, they should no longer be used as the only means of evaluation. They cannot assess a student's performance in learning and they also have negative impacts on both students and teachers.

考官评分:8

译文

从小学到大学,学生们需要参加很多的考试。他们甚至把考试视为他们生活中不可缺少的一部分。绝大部分的学校和大学都把考试作为决定学生在某一学科成败的主要手段。然而,虽然它们做这项工作很有成效,但副作用也是巨大的。

考试并不能衡量一个人的真正能力。它们只能测试记忆力或在压力面前迅速完成工作的技巧。有时一个人的未来也许只是被一次考试所决定。当一个人处在极端的压力下时怎么能做到最好呢?换句话说,这并不能说明那些在考试中获得高分的人就拥有去创造性地处理各种问题的能力。有很多故事都是关于考试的失败者成为伟大的科学家或成功的企业家。

另一个影响是考试鼓励了不良的学习习惯。学生们容易着重于那些将要被考到的内容。他们被鼓励去记忆而不是思考。另外,考试导致了学生们在考试周恶补。然而在考试结束后,绝大部分的孩子都忘记了所有塞进他们脑子的那些信息和事实。

考试也降低了教学质量。它们剥夺了老师的所有自由。因为老师自己常常因考试结果而被判定,他们不得不用训练学生们的应试技巧来代替他们所教的科目。此外,学生们只被要求学习那些老师告诉他们的东西。

总而言之,尽管考试在过去被使用,但它们不应该再作为评估的唯一手段。它们不能评估一个学生在学习上的表现,而且还对老师和学生都有负面影响。

Sample Answer 2

This model has been prepared as an example of a very good answer. However, please note that this is just one example out of many possible approaches.

In the long history of human education, great changes have taken place in every field of study. However testing a person by examinations is still regarded as the only reliable and feasible method to measure one's knowledge and ability. From elementary schools to universities, students have to take many examinations. They even regard examinations as an indispensable part of their life.

Some people hold that examinations have negative impacts on both students and teachers. First of all, examinations are unable to evaluate one's true ability. They can only test memory or the skill of working rapidly under pressure. Secondly, examinations encourage bad study habits. Students tend to lay emphasis on what will be tested. They are encouraged to memorize rather than to think. Finally, examinations lower the standards of teaching. Teachers have to train students in exam techniques instead of teaching their subjects.

Many other people, however, believe examinations have some advantages. In the first place, they serve as a driving force to stimulate students to work hard. Laziness is part of human nature. Without examinations, students tend to ignore their studies. Moreover, the results of examinations are just like mirrors for both students and teachers. Students can assess themselves and teachers can adjust their teaching method according to the information they obtain from examination. Finally, till now no better methods have been discovered to replace examinations. Other forms of assessment are too time-consuming and therefore are infeasible.

In my opinion, examinations have positive effects on teaching. They make students hard working. They also provide a clear objective standard by which the students can assess themselves and teachers can know what they should do next. Furthermore, at present no better methods are available. Therefore, I am sure examinations will continue to play an essential role in education.

考官评分:8