

慎小嶷

# 十天突破

## 写作完整真题库

IELTS



### 与6-9分范文全解

分册

Examples speak louder than rules

慎小嶷◎著

**剑10版**

纯正英音  
朗读范文

*Genuinely  
British*

## Pat's Ten-Day Series:

The Spectrum of IELTS Writing Questions and Responses

剑桥出题者们的备用选择

犯罪类 ✦ 全球化 ✦ 动物类 ✦ 旅游类 ✦ 家庭类 ✦ 女性类



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# 十天突破IELTS 写作完整真题库 与6-9分范文全解（分册）

剑 *10* 版

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除了我们在前面的7天里深入学习的七类最常考专题之外，Cambridge ESOL 的官方题库中还有几类比较少出现的 topics，每类在过去十年的亚太区考试中平均每年只出现2~3次。但也正是因为它们的出现频率很低，往往成为中国考生备考时的“盲点”。

Pat 的建议是您在考前对这几类非高频话题每类至少研究1篇范文，以确保万一碰到的时候不会成为真正的“裸考”。

而且，在 Day 10 里我们还会解读怎样看懂、写好在 IELTS 小作文里较少出现但是一出现就会引起吐槽无数的 Map（地图题）。

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# DAY 8

## 法制进行时

犯罪类真题库与各分数段范文剖析  
The Long Arm of Justice



COPS

**社**会上的犯罪率不断攀升令人忧虑，IELTS 作文的犯罪类考题难度也不低，特别是在词汇量要求方面，往往会很“暴力”。不过好在近十年来 IELTS 写作中 Crime 类出现频率一直都不高（平均每年出现 2~3 次），要是真被考到也算是中大奖了（hit the jackpot）。

请大家特别注意今天范文部分的词汇表里标了星号的单词，以便对犯罪类特有的专业词汇有个心理准备。

## 解读 Crime 类真题库



**1** *Some scientists believe that we can study the behavior of three-year-old children to see whether they will grow up to be criminals. To what extent do you think crime is a product of human nature? Is it possible to prevent children from growing up to be criminals?*

一些科学家相信我们可以通过观察三岁儿童的行为来判断其将来会不会成为罪犯。你在何种程度上认为犯罪是人性的产物？是否有可能避免孩子长大后成为罪犯？

### 关键词透析

- ◆ 本题的思路不难想，在实际写作时你将会发现下面这些词汇和词组很有用：
  - (1) **ill-behaved / badly-behaved**（形容词，行为表现不好的，请注意这里的 ill 并不是生病的意思），
  - (2) **well-behaved**（形容词，行为表现良好的），
  - (3) **in early childhood**（在早期儿童阶段），
  - (4) **violent**（形容词，暴力的，以及它的相关形容词 **aggressive**，有攻击性的），
  - (5) **unruly**（形容词，不听从管教的），
  - (6) **poor anger management**（控制怒气的的能力较差），
  - (7) **criminal tendency**（犯罪倾向），
  - (8) **anti-social behaviour**（反社会行为），
  - (9) **biological risk factors for crime**（导致犯罪的生理因素），
  - (10) **be at**

risk of turning to crime in the future (有未来会走上犯罪道路的可能), (11) self-discipline (名词, 自制力), (12) social factors (社会因素), (13) the interaction between genetic and environmental factors (基因与环境因素的相互影响), (14) prevent criminal behaviour (避免犯罪行为) 等。

### 思路指导

这道题很长,但看懂不难。不过,这种题往往因为看起来很“玄妙”而让烤鸭们感觉“这辈子不会再爱了”。其实写这种题的关键就是坚信即使高分作文也并不需要写得特别高深。剑桥提供的满分作文从来都是道理浅显但是英语表达到位的,过度高深反而会导致表意不清或者在短短 40 分钟的时间里难以完成。

比如这道题,可以先承认儿童的基因构成 (genetic makeup) 对其今后的行为确实会有影响。然后论述孩子后天受到的: ① 家庭教育 (upbringing), ② 学校教育 (schooling), ③ 来自同龄人和其他社区成员的影响 (influence from their peers and other members of their community), ④ 接触大众媒体 (exposure to the mass media) 而受到的影响等对于孩子未来的行为同样有重要影响。犯罪是生理因素与环境因素相互作用的产物 (a product of interactions between genetic and environmental factors)。家长与教师应该教孩子去分辨是非 (teach children to distinguish between right and wrong), 政府则应该对媒体里的暴力、色情镜头以及侮辱性语言进行更严格地管理 (tighten the rules regulating violence, sexual images and offensive language in the media)。政府、媒体、学校、社区和家庭都应该努力为孩子们创造一个安全、关爱、能够促进孩子发展的环境 (create a safe, caring and stimulating environment for children)。这些努力都有助于孩子长大之后成为守法的公民 (help children to grow up to be law-abiding citizens)。

本题思路还可以参考今天的范文 8。

### 同类型真题

*If a five-year-old child commits a crime of any kind, should his/her parents be held responsible for the crime? After what age should a child be fully responsible for his/her behaviour?* 如果一个五岁儿童犯了任何形式的罪,他/她的家长是否应该对其所犯的罪行负责? 一个儿童多大之后应该完全对自己的行为负责?

## 思路指导

在不同的英语国家，孩子们需要为自己的行为负完全法律责任的年龄也并不一致，但通常都是在16岁到18岁之间。一个低于该年龄的未成年人在法律上被称为 a minor。未成年人如果犯罪则父母或者监护人 (guardian) 需要承担责任。

五岁儿童的家长应该为孩子犯罪负责任，理由包括：**a** 大多数的五岁儿童都从父母那里学习是非观念 (Most five-year-old children learn right and wrong from their parents.)，幼儿的行为也是他们所受到的家庭教育的体现 (Young children's actions reflect their upbringing.)。如果一个五岁的儿童犯罪，主要原因是由于家长缺乏对他们的注意、约束或者教导所致 (is mainly due to the lack of attention, discipline or guidance from their parents)。因此，家长应该为自己的疏忽或者监管不善受到惩罚 (should be punished for being neglectful or failing to supervise their child adequately)；**b** 这也会让家长们更积极地去帮助孩子了解儿童应该遵守的规定和法律 (make parents more involved in helping their children to understand the rules and laws that children should follow)；**c** 对于财物犯罪 (property crime) 来说，一个五岁的儿童也没有钱去为自己造成的破坏或损失进行赔偿 (does not have the money to compensate for the damage or loss that he or she has caused)，需要由家长来负责赔偿。

但当孩子有了更多的自主权 (have more autonomy)，能独立地做决定 (can make decisions independently)，并且能够理解他们的选择所带来的后果时 (are mature enough to understand the outcomes of their choices)，他们就应该为自己的行为负责 (should be accountable for their own actions)。

**2** *Some people think that education and training are more effective ways to deal with criminals than sending them to prison. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

一些人认为对罪犯进行教育和培训比把罪犯送进监狱对他们更有效。你多大程度上同意或者不同意？

本题的具体写法请参考今天的第2篇范文。

## 变形题和同类型真题

(a) *In many countries, prison is the common solution to the problem of crime.*



**However, some people think that it would be more effective to provide people with better education so that they would not become criminals. To what extent do you agree or disagree?** 在很多国家, 监狱是解决犯罪的常用手段。但一些人认为应该为人们提供更好的教育以避免他们成为罪犯。多大程度上你同意或者不同意?

### 思路指导

请注意本题与上题之间细微但却实质性的区别: 上一题是要求讨论对于已经犯罪的罪犯是应该送进监狱还是应该提供教育与培训以避免他们继续犯罪; 而本题则是要求讨论对于解决犯罪问题而言, 为还没有犯罪的人们提供更好的教育以避免他们去犯罪是否会比监狱更加有效。

为人们提供更好的教育可以: **a** 让人们在就业市场中变得更有竞争力 (help people to become more competitive in the job market), 增加他们的就业机会 (increase their job opportunities), 减少贫困并且缩小贫富差距 (reduce poverty and narrow the gap between rich and poor), 从而有效地降低犯罪率 (effectively lower the crime rate); **b** 良好的道德教育 (good moral education) 可以帮助人们特别是青少年形成善良、诚实、公正、宽容与尊重他人等道德观念 (develop moral values such as kindness, honesty, fairness, tolerance and respect for others), 并学会明辨是非 (distinguish between right and wrong)。因此, 为人们提供更好的教育对于预防犯罪确实有非常重要的作用。

另一方面, 监狱则可以: **i** 让囚犯为自己的罪行受到惩罚 (be punished for the crimes that they have committed)。而且囚犯们丧失了自由 (have lost their freedom), 这可以防止他们在服刑期间继续犯罪 (prevent them from committing further crimes outside prison for the duration of the prison term), 并且让他们当中的许多人为自己的罪行感到悔恨 (cause many of them to feel remorseful for their criminal acts), 从而降低罪犯再次犯罪的比率 (reduce criminals' reoffending rate); **ii** 监狱对于尚未发生的犯罪行为也具有明显的震慑作用 (The threat of imprisonment is a powerful deterrent against future crime.)。

因此, 为人们提供更好的教育确实能够降低人们特别是青少年当中的犯罪倾向 (reduce criminal tendencies among people, especially young people), 而在监狱服刑则能够对于阻止人们犯罪或者再次犯罪提供重要的震慑力量 (prison terms can deter people from offending or reoffending)。

- (b) *Research suggests that the majority of criminals who are sent to prison would commit crimes again when set free. Why do you think is the case? What can be done to solve this problem?* 研究显示多数被送入监狱的罪犯当被释放时将会再次犯罪。在你看来为什么会是这样的情况? 如何解决这一问题?

### ▣ 关键词透析

- ◆ 本题的思路不难想,但是在实际写作时你很可能需要用到下面这些较为专门的词汇和词组: (1) **serve a prison sentence** (服刑, 请注意这里的 sentence 不是指句子, 而是判刑), (2) **be released from prison** (被从监狱里释放出来), (3) **ex-prisoner** (名词, 刑满之后已经被释放的人员, 还有近义词组 **released prisoners**), (4) **violation of prisoners' rights** (对囚犯权利的侵犯), (5) **physical abuse of prisoners** (对囚犯进行的身体上的虐待, 对应的还有 **psychological abuse of prisoners** 对囚犯进行的心理上的折磨), (6) **psychological trauma** (心理的创伤), (7) **inmate** (名词, 囚犯的另一种写法), (8) **brutality** (名词, 野蛮的行为), (9) **unemployed** (形容词, 失业的), (10) **lack employment skills** (缺乏就业技能), (11) **interpersonal skills** (处理人际关系的能力), (12) **self-confidence** (自信), (13) **win other people's trust** (赢得别人的信任), (14) **discrimination against sb.** (针对某人的歧视), (15) **resent society** (敌视社会) (16) **poverty** (名词, 贫困), (17) **commit a crime again / commit an offence again** (再次犯罪, 此外还有近义动词 **reoffend**), (18) **prohibit inhumane treatment of prisoners** (禁止对于囚犯的不人道对待), (19) **rehabilitation programmes** (对罪犯进行的改造项目, 包括让罪犯从事体力劳动 **do manual labour**, 做社区服务 **perform community service**, 并为他们提供教育与职业培训 **education and job training** 以及心理咨询 **psychological counselling** 等), (20) **obstacles and difficulties** (障碍与困难), (21) **support from their families and communities** (来自于他们的家庭与社区的支持), (22) **potential employer** (名词, 潜在的雇主), (23) **job referral agency** (职业推荐机构), (24) **help them to overcome the hardships that they face** (帮助他们克服所遇到的艰辛), (25) **integrate back into society** (重新融入社会), (26) **reform criminals into productive members of society** (把罪犯改造成具有生产力的社会成员), (27) **break the vicious cycle of recidivism** (打破重复犯罪的恶性循环)。

【例句】 *Without help, many released prisoners would reoffend.*

- (c) *Some people think that the only purpose of prison is to punish crime. Others think that it also has other functions. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.* 一些人认为监狱的唯一目的是惩罚罪犯。另一些人则认为监狱也有其他目的。讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

3 *The rate of juvenile delinquency has been rising. What are causes of this trend? Suggest some possible solutions to it.*

导致青少年犯罪率上升的原因是什么? 提出一些可能的解决方案。

### 关键词透析

- ◆ **juvenile delinquency** 是指青少年犯罪, 它的近义词组是 **youth crime**。
- ◆ 本题的思路不难想, 但是在实际写作时你很可能会迫切需要用到下面这些较为专门的词汇和词组: (1) **parental neglect** (家长对于孩子的持续忽视), (2) **fail to fulfil their family responsibilities** (没尽到他们对家庭的责任), (3) **dysfunctional families** (家庭成员, 尤其是父母, 没尽到其责任的家庭), (4) **the lack of communication with their parents** (与家长缺乏交流的状态), (5) **domestic violence** (家庭暴力), (6) **anger** (名词, 愤怒, 以及相关名词 **fear** 恐惧, **anxiety** 焦虑, **loneliness** 孤独感), (7) **feel unloved and rejected by society** (感到无人关心自己并且被社会抛弃), (8) **suffer from low self-esteem** (缺乏自尊), (9) **distrust others** (不信任他人), (10) **peers** (名词, 同龄人), (11) **school bullying** (名词, 校园欺凌), (12) **anti-social behaviour** (反社会行为), (13) **victim** (名词, 受害者), (14) **take revenge on society** (对社会进行报复), (15) **be tempted to commit crime** (被引诱去犯罪), (16) **participation in illegal behavior** (对于非法活动的参与), (17) **gangsters** (名词, 帮派成员), (18) **aggressive** (形容词, 有攻击性的), (19) **violent crime** (暴力犯罪), (20) **the severity of an offence** (罪行的严重性), (21) **frequent exposure to violence in the media** (对媒体当中暴力内容的频繁接触), (22) **pornographic content on the Internet** (互联网上的色情内容), (23) **become addicted to sth.** (对于某事物上瘾), (24) **adolescence** (名词, 青春期), (25) **distinguish between right and wrong** (辨别是非), (26) **criminal tendency** (犯罪倾向), (27) **poor anger**

management (缺少控制愤怒情绪的能力), (28) **divorce rate** (离婚率), (29) **media glorification of violence** (媒体对于暴力的美化), (30) **adult offender** (成年罪犯) 等等。

### 思路指导

本题除了含有两个容易拼错的超级大词之外其他倒没有什么新意。青少年犯罪率上升的原因可以从家庭、学校、媒体以及成年人犯罪率上升等方面来谈, 然后对应地给出解决方案即可。

### 同类型真题

*According to a newspaper article, in Australia a boy who caused damage to his school was made to clean the streets as punishment. Do you think that young criminals should be punished in this way or be sent to prison?* 根据一篇报纸文章, 在澳洲一个给学校造成破坏的男孩被要求清洁街道作为对他的惩罚。你认为青少年罪犯应该被这样惩罚还是应该被送进监狱?

### 思路指导

在英美, 对于从事破坏公共财物或者在商店盗窃物品等财物犯罪 (commit property crimes such as vandalism or shoplifting) 的青少年经常是要求他们从事社区服务 (require them to perform community service)。这样做的好处有: **a** 让他们对自己的行为所造成的后果负责 (They are held accountable for the consequences of their actions.); **b** 这种做法的重点是对于青少年罪犯的行为进行改造而不是惩罚 (This approach focuses on the rehabilitation rather than the punishment of young offenders)。青少年罪犯还处在社会角色的成型期 (are in their social formative years), 把他们送入监狱会让他们感觉自己被社会所抛弃 (feel rejected by society)。而通过从事社区服务, 他们可以为自己的社区做出贡献 (make contributions to their community with their service), 这有助于让他们重新融入自己所在的社区生活里 (help them to integrate back into their communities); **c** 完成对社区有益的工作会给青少年罪犯带来成就感 (Successful completion of community service can give young offenders a sense of accomplishment from doing things that benefit their communities.), 提升他们的自信心与自尊心 (promotes self-confidence and self-esteem in them)。这些因素都有助于帮助青少年罪犯成为社会中有责任感的有用成员 (help to reform them into responsible and productive

members of society)。

另一方面,对于从事性侵犯、抢劫等暴力犯罪(commit violent crimes such as sexual assault or robbery)的青少年罪犯是否应该关进监狱,在英美公众当中则是一个尚有争议的话题。近年来在英美公众中的主流看法是:应该考虑这些青少年暴力犯罪者的犯罪严重性和过去的犯罪记录(the severity of their offences and their criminal records)。对于从事严重暴力犯罪的青少年罪犯(juvenile offenders who commit serious violent crimes)或者屡次从事暴力犯罪者(repeat violent offenders),社区服务并不构成对他们再次犯罪的有效震慑(is not a sufficient deterrent to prevent them from reoffending)。因此,为了对他们继续实施暴力犯罪进行震慑(to deter them from further violent offences),则应该让他们进监狱服刑(serve prison terms / be sentenced to prison)。

**4** *Euthanasia has been a controversial issue for many years. Some people are strongly against such a practice, while others think it should be legalised. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

安乐死很多年来一直是有争议的问题。一些人强烈反对这种做法,而另一些人则认为它应该被合法化。讨论这两种观点并且给出你自己的看法。

#### 思路指导

支持安乐死的理由有: **a** 结束身患绝症的病人们经受的痛苦与折磨(stop the pain and suffering of terminally ill patients),而且可以让他们可以平静、有尊严地死去(allow them to die peacefully and with dignity); **b** 患绝症的病人应该有权利选择自己去世的时间与方式(Terminally ill patients should have the right to choose the time and manner of their own death.); **c** 目前,在很多国家都存在医院病床、医生和护士等医疗资源的短缺(there is a shortage of healthcare resources such as hospital beds, physicians and nurses)。这些资源应该被用来帮助那些更有可能被治愈的病人(patients who are more likely to be cured)。

反对安乐死的理由有: **i** 人们对于自己的亲友同样也有义务(People also have obligations to their family and friends.)。一些绝症病人的亲友们也许并不希望自己的亲人选择安乐死; **ii** 如果安乐死被合法化,医生可能会更容易放弃对于重病患者的治疗(become more likely to give up on patients with serious illnesses)。

因此，安乐死可以被合法化，但同时也应该有法律对它进行严格地监管 (there should be laws to strictly regulate it)。

## Crime 类各分数段范文剖析



### 犯罪类范文一 对不断上升的犯罪率是否已经无计可施

*Today, many people are afraid to leave their homes because of crime. Some people think that more actions should be taken to prevent crime. Others, however, believe that little can be done about this. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.*

如今，许多人因为害怕遭受犯罪影响而不敢离开家。一些人认为应该采取更多的措施以预防犯罪。而另一些人则认为关于这一状况没有什么可以做的。讨论两种观点并给出你自己的看法。

#### 【说明】

这篇例文里的论证扣题而且比较充实，词句虽不惊艳但是运用基本准确，缺点则是行文过程中存在着少量的逻辑衔接松散现象，属于典型的7分档作文。

#### ► 7分范文

Many people today are concerned about the rising crime rate and even their own safety.

Some people are **pessimistic about** this situation. They think that crime is so widespread and increasingly violent that little can be done to prevent it. They also feel that **the increasing income gap** between rich and poor have made criminal activities common solutions to poverty. Some of them may even argue that it is human nature to commit crime so all efforts to prevent crime **would be in vain**.

Others, however, believe that the situation can still be improved with **preventive**

**measures against crime.** (If) there are better-trained and better-equipped police forces actively **patrolling streets and neighbourhoods**, then criminals can **be tracked down and arrested quickly**. Security cameras installed in areas with high crime rates can also make offenders easier to catch so fewer people would commit crime.

Compared with **deterrent measures**, changes to the media, schools and economy would be more effective as **long-term solutions to crime**. Regulating violence on television, on the Internet and in video games can make people, especially young people, less likely to **imitate media violence** and commit crime. By providing free training courses to **unemployed people** and creating more jobs, the government can help poor people to **improve their standard of living**. Society would become more equal and fair, which is crucial to reducing crimes.

I personally think although the situation is very challenging, **crime prevention** is achievable through deterrent measures, media violence regulation and improvements in training and job opportunities for the poor.



### 亮点词汇、短语与搭配

(标☆的是本话题的关键词、短语和核心搭配)

**is / are concerned about ...** 感到担心的

☆ **is / are pessimistic about ...** 对于某事物感到悲观的

【反义】**be optimistic about ...** 感到乐观的

☆ **the increasing income gap between (the) rich and (the) poor** 扩大贫富之间的收入差距

☆ **poverty** *n.* 贫困

**human nature** 人的本性

**All efforts to ... would be in vain.** 去做某事的努力将是无效的。

☆ **preventive measures against crime** (名词短语) 针对犯罪的预防措施

**better-trained and better-equipped police forces** (名词短语) 更加训练有素、装备精良的警力

**be tracked down and arrested** 被追踪并且抓捕

**patrol streets and neighbourhoods** (动宾短语) 在街道和社区巡逻, 注意: patrol 的后面可以直接跟宾语

【剑桥例句】 *Security guards patrol the building site at night.*

☆ **security cameras installed in areas with high crime rates** 在犯罪高发区安装的安全监控摄像头

**offender** *n.* 罪犯

☆ **deterrent measures** (名词短语) 震慑措施

**long-term solutions to crime** 长期解决犯罪的方法

☆ **regulate violence on television, on the Internet and in video games** (动宾短语) 严格监管在电

视上、互联网上和电子游戏里出现的暴力内容

**are less likely to imitate media violence** 较少可能去模仿媒体中的暴力

**unemployed people** (名词短语) 失业的人们

☆ **improve their standard of living** 改善他们的生活水平

☆ **crime prevention** (名词短语) 对于犯罪的预防

**is achievable** 是可以实现的

【近义】 can be achieved

#### **Bonus:**

**vocational training** 职业教育

**inequality** *n.* 不平等的现象

**illegal** *adj.* 违法的

### 本文量化评分

论证扣题度与充实度	★★★★☆	行文连贯性与衔接效果	★★★★☆
词汇量和用词准确度	★★★★☆	语法准确度和多样性	★★★★☆

## ■ 译文

当今很多人对于上升的犯罪率甚至自身安全感到担心。

有些人对这一状况感到悲观。他们认为犯罪更加广泛而且越来越暴力, 因此没有什么事情能够预防犯罪。他们还感到穷人与富人之间的扩大的收入差距让犯罪活动变成了常见的对贫困的解决方法。有些人甚至可能会认为犯罪是人的本性, 因此所有预防犯罪的努力都是徒劳的。

而另一些人则认为这一状况可以通过针对犯罪的预防措施来改善。如果有更加训练有素、装备更精良的警力在街道和社区积极地巡逻, 那么罪犯就可以被快速追踪并抓捕。安装在犯罪高发区的安全监控摄像头也会让抓捕罪犯变得更容易, 因此将会有更少的人犯罪。

与震慑措施相比, 对于媒体、学校和经济的改变作为对犯罪的长期解决办法会更有效。严格地监管电视、互联网上和电子游戏中的暴力内容可以让人们, 特别是



年轻人较少模仿媒体暴力和犯罪。通过为失业者提供免费的培训课程并创造就业,政府可以帮助穷人改善他们的生活。社会将变得更加平等与公正,这对于减少犯罪至关重要。

我个人认为尽管这一状况很有挑战,但通过震慑措施、对媒体暴力的监管以及为穷人提供的培训和就业机会的改善,预防犯罪是可以实现的。

## 犯罪类范文二 教育 vs. 监狱

*Some people think that education and training are more effective ways to deal with criminals than sending them to prison. To what extent do you agree or disagree?*

一些人认为对罪犯进行教育和培训比把罪犯送进监狱对他们更有效。你多大程度上同意或者不同意?

### 【说明】

听起来过分,但是 prison overcrowding (监狱里人满为患的状态)这个词组确实已经成了英美媒体里的常客。甚至就连苏格兰的 Cabinet Secretary for Justice (Kenny MacAskill) 也公开爆料说现在的监狱已经是“grossly overcrowded”,而且承认“That’s a problem we have to fix.”。如果“监狱爆棚”的情况出现在犯罪高发期倒也还算情有可原,问题是苏格兰正处在 35 年以来的犯罪率低谷 (a 35-year low in recorded crime)。很显然,有比以往更高比例的罪犯被判入狱。

犯罪类话题作文因为往往涉及一些法律用语,所以用词通常都偏难。但下面这篇 7 分范文却使用了较少的难词,从成本、罪犯出狱后的就业和对于社会的态度三个方面有说服力地证明了教育与培训对于改造罪犯不可忽视的作用。

### ► 7 分范文

Regarding the treatment of criminals, two approaches may sound reasonable: jail terms and rehabilitation programmes. I believe that rehabilitation programmes are more practical and effective.

Although rehabilitation programmes often involve **financial costs borne by the public**, imprisonment of criminals can be even more expensive. Its psychological