



赢在 IELTS 雅思写作

马朝霞 编著

 中国人民大学出版社



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赢在雅思写作

雅思写作往往给雅思考生带来很大的挑战。第一，因为题目太多，考生无法完全准备，如何选择复习重点成了一项有待解决的问题。第二，因为无法跟考官面对面沟通，很多情况下，考生并不了解得分和失分的原因。所以，必须找一条正确的捷径，方能赢在雅思写作。

马朝霞老师曾经亲自培训出雅思9分考生，也曾大力强调雅思6.5，《就是要你过雅思口语6.5》被誉为雅思口语培训的必备书。她的经验如下：

1. 了解出题规则，了解评判规则。

在熟悉规则的前提下，所有的准备才具有针对性。雅思写作考查的不仅仅是语言本身，更是沟通文化。熟悉规则，意味着沟通无障碍。所以，雅思写作要看技巧，要看范文，要读有针对性的范文。只有在教学一线、洞悉雅思教学实质的老师给出的范文，才具有针对性和指导意义。

2. 熟悉题目。

雅思写作话题很多，但典型题目很少。所有的话题基本上是在典型题目的基础上改造而成。精准掌握典型题目，方可提高准备质量，打下高分基础。

3. 正确使用词汇句型。

雅思写作强调词汇和句型的正确使用和合理变化。一些常用词汇和句型的使用容不得半点瑕疵。所以，《赢在雅思写作》的基础是《赢在雅思写作词汇》。

4. 掌握常用技巧。

雅思写作确实有技巧，沟通能力是英语综合能力的体现。考生只有熟悉本书基本要求，才能真正体会和掌握这些技巧。

5. 灵活应变。

这是高层次的要求。当考生具备了这样的能力，即使遇到不熟悉的题目，也能迅速找到应对方法。

这本书是我跟马朝霞老师合作的第一本书，是在一拍即合的基础上碰撞出的热情的火花。这本书是实力的体现，包含了马朝霞老师长期教学的精髓。这本书是友谊的结晶，见证了共同奋斗的执著与热情。愿所有执著而热情的人，顺利开启成功之门。

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吕蕾

自序

Time flies! 真的是时光荏苒! 从2008年出版雅思畅销书《就是要你过雅思口语6.5》到现在, 已经过去7年了。这7年来, 有无数热心读者给我写信说《就是要你过雅思口语6.5》帮助他们拿到了理想的分数, 书中的故事激励他们奋发向上, 追寻自己的梦想。有很多已经出国的学生通过各种途径联系我, 希望我继续出书。再后来众多图书出版商及雅思考生也都不断鼓励我继续写与雅思相关的书, 可是我一直忙于雅思授课、全国巡讲及一些日常的管理工作, 雅思材料倒是积累了很多, 应试技巧也比出上一本书的时候多了很多, 机经也都了如指掌了。直到今年年初, 机缘巧合遇上了雅思出版界的奇人吕蕾, 交谈甚欢, 很多出书理念不谋而合, 正好回国几年工作一直非常忙, 7年来基本是没有周末和晚上的, 所以一狠心, 把其他工作都暂放一边, 一鼓作气闭门潜心研究学术, 写了“赢在雅思”系列图书, 全身心投进去写书了, 才发觉思路如泉水, 一发不可收拾: 总结十几年来的雅思教学经验, 回想过去游历多国的经历, 整合近几年的雅思机经, 给我遍布全球的雅思学生们打电话, 征求他们的意见, 看他们想要什么样的雅思资料, 最终历经多月的闭门写作, 成书终于要和广大“雅友们”见面了, 心情很激动。

编写这套书之前, 在教授雅思课程时被学生问得最多的问题是: “马老师, 我词汇量不够, 雅思怎么准备呢, 我背熟答案行不?” 也有很多学生问: “马老师, 我学点技巧是不是就可以过雅思呢?” 每次都令我哑然失笑。应试技巧对于已经有了词汇基础、英语底子本来就不错的学生才真正派得上用场。英语词汇严重缺乏时, 听力听不懂, 蒙了一两道题也写不对答案, 口语无法听懂考官的话, 无法交流, 阅读看着那洋洋洒洒的3篇长文章更是一个头两个大, 写作时脑袋里千头万绪, 下笔写不出来, 恨不得写中文了。所以考雅思前, 脚踏实地地把词汇关先过了, 也就成功一半了。但英语词汇有几十万, 哪些才是雅思考生最急需准备的呢? 经过多年的雅思教学研究, 发现透过雅思机经来学雅思词汇是目前为止最有效的方法。不管是雅思口语、听力还是雅思写作、阅读, 只要把近几年的机经做全做透做懂做对了, 基本都能拿到很好的雅思分数。所以“赢在雅思”的听说读写四本书都有相对应的内容分类机经汇总, 确实是花了挺多不眠之夜才整理起来的, 但想到雅思学生们通过此系列图书就会拿到好的雅思分数, 心里还是挺斗志昂扬的, 所以喝了不少蓝山咖啡拼命撑着写完了。此外, 除了研究总结近几年的雅思机经并编入听说读写词汇书外, 《剑桥雅思真题集1~8》真的做了不下10遍, 翻看了N次, 手上仅有的一套正版《剑1》到《剑8》已经被翻得惨不忍睹了, 认真地把每个单词、有用词组、句式、习语等都一一总结了, 做了笔记, 以便用到书里。此刻写图书自序时, 翻得面目全非的笔记本就在案边, 真是感慨。想到这套书很快就会到达我挚爱的雅思学生们的手中, 指引他们畅游雅思题集, 以取得理想的雅思分数, 甚至能让他们在国外的求学生涯中因此套书而如鱼得水, 顺利完成学业, 心中不免自豪。

20岁时, 我的梦想是出国, 所以我发狠每天工作14个小时, 不到两年挣了25万元, 出国攻读了两个名牌大学硕士!

22岁时, 我的梦想是周游列国, 所以我每天跑步1小时锻炼身体, 同时拼命工作赚钱, 努力学习, 10年过去了, 我独自游历了近30个国家!

27岁时, 我的梦想是做企业高管, 所以我一路从雅思学院院长做到校长再到集团副总裁, 一路辛苦一路辉煌!

现在，我的梦想是全力以赴用心写一套雅思听说读写的书，一套真正值得珍藏的雅思书！

梦想在飞扬！理想在坚持！激情从未退减！希望此书成为您的案上书，也是您的幸运书！

最后，感谢我的父母一路支持我的每个突发奇想，包括出国。感谢我的朋友陈意、悦嘉、李俊杰、Tora、Cherry、Nick、Will，喜欢 penguin 的 Peter 以及明哥、雪云姐对我无条件的爱护和帮助。感谢参与部分系列图书编写的 Tina、Joy。特别感谢吕蕾工作室的整个团队对图书的支持和耐心十足的无数次的修订，超级认真的态度让我敬佩。

另外，尤其要感谢成千上万可爱的学生们，没有你们，就没有此系列图书的诞生！

在本书的编写过程中，吕蕾、张靖娴、杨志、袁伟、刘伟也参与了资料收集及部分编写工作，在此一并感谢！

希望大家都能梦想成真！



2015 年 3 月

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第一部分

雅思写作 A 类 Task 1

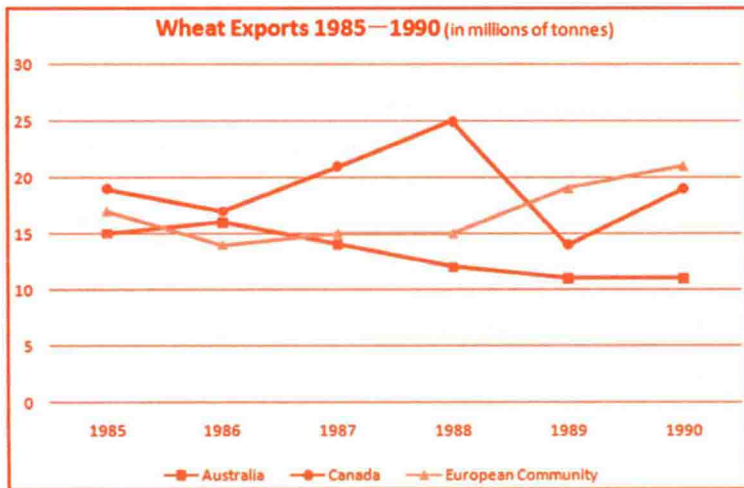
一、曲线图

Sample 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the differences in wheat exports over three different areas. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

Write at least 150 words.



From the above three graphs of wheat exports, we can see that each indicates a quite different pattern between 1985 and 1990. Exports from Australia decreased over the five-year period, while the Canadian market fluctuated considerably, and there was an increase in the European Community.

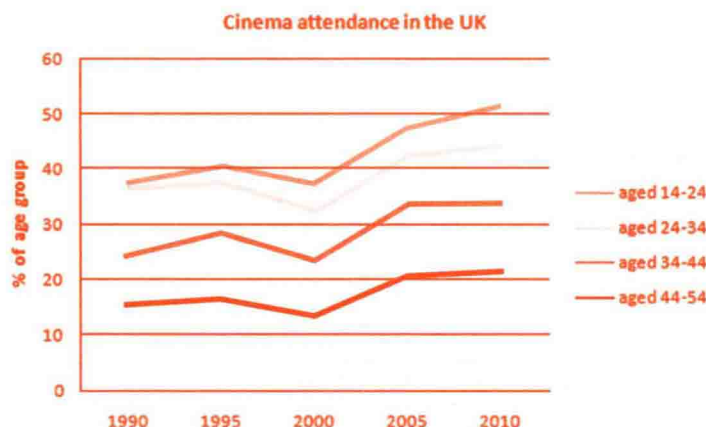
In 1985, Australia exported about 15 million of tonnes of wheat and the following year the number climbed up to 16 million. After that, however, there was a gradual decline until 1989 and 1990 when it stabilized at about 11 million tonnes. The amount of Canadian exports differentiated greatly over the same period. It started at 19 million tonnes in 1985 and amazingly reached a peak in 1988 of 25 million but dropped dramatically in 1989 to 14 million tonnes and then climbed back to 19 million in 1990. 17 million tonnes were exported from the European Community in 1985, but this declined to 14 million tonnes in 1986 and then rose to 15 million in 1987 and 1988 before increasing once more to 21 million in 1990.

Sample 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The line graph below gives information on cinema attendance in the UK. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information given.

You should write at least 150 words.



The information on the percentage of people who went to the movies in the United Kingdom between 1990 and 2010 is clearly indicated in the given line graph. The people in attendance is divided into four different age groups.

In general, younger people seem to, and are predicted to, be more active in watching movie than their older counterparts. However, all four age groups showed a gradual increase in attendance numbers during the given period, except for a slight drop between 1995 and 2000.

Specifically, a larger percentage of people between the ages of 14 and 24 went to, and are expected to, go to the cinema than those in any other age group. There are about 51% of the respondents from this age group who are expected to attend movies in 2010 compared with only 38% in 1990. Even in the group that had the smallest number of movie goers, those between the ages of 44 and 54, there was an increase of 6% in their attendance.

Sample 3

The graph shows Underground Station Passenger Numbers in London. The summary is presented by selecting and reporting the main features, and makes comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.



The graph above clearly indicates the fluctuation in the number of people at a London underground station over the course of a day.

As we can see from the graph, morning is the busiest time of the day. There is a sharp increase between 06:00 and 08:00, with 400 people using the station at 8 o'clock. After this, the number of people drops dramatically to less than 200 at 10 o'clock. Between 11 am and 2 pm the number rises, with a plateau of just under 300 people using the station. In the afternoon, there is a decrease in the number, with less than 100 using the station at 4 pm. There is then a rapid rise to a peak of 380 at 6pm. After 7 pm, the number falls significantly, with only a slight increase again at 8pm, tailing off after 9 pm.

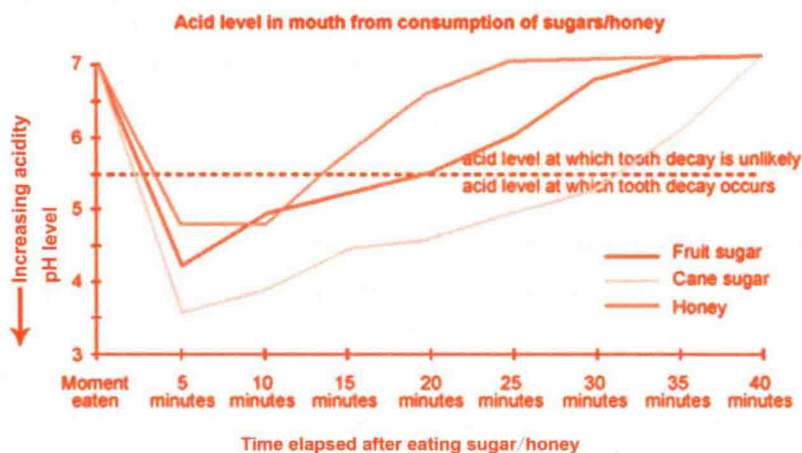
In all, the graph shows that the station is most crowded in the early morning and early evening periods.

Sample 4

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Eating sweet foods produces acid in the mouth, which can cause tooth decay. (High acid levels are measured by low pH values.) Describe the information below and discuss the implications for dental health.

You should write at least 150 words.



Most of us who have ever visited dentists must have been told that eating excessive amounts of sweets may do harm to our teeth. This is because sweets lower pH levels in the mouth to dangerous levels.

When the pH level in the mouth is kept above 5.5, teeth are unlikely to be in danger of decay. Sweet foods, however, cause pH in the mouth to drop for a time, and the pH levels remain below 5.5 for a long time, the greater the opportunity for decay to occur.

We realize that cane sugar lowers pH levels for the longest period when comparing with fruit sugar and honey, which are considered as common ingredients of sweet foods, thus producing the greatest risk among the three. Approximately five minutes after consuming cane sugar, pH levels drop to as little as pH 3.5. They then begin to rise slowly, but do not rise above pH 5.5 until at least 30 minutes have elapsed. By contrast, fruit sugar, which causes the mouth's acidity to fall to just above pH 4, poses a danger for a shorter period: tooth decay is

unlikely in 20 minutes after consumption. Honey appears an even less risky substance. Though acidity falls to about pH 4.75 within five minutes of consumption, it returns to above pH 5.5 in under fifteen minutes.

In all, people who like eating sweet foods should be aware of the ingredients, and that fruit sugar or honey appears preferable to cane sugar.

Sample 5

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information in the graph below.

You should write at least 150 words.

Allow yourself 20 minutes for this task.



The graph is a comparison between the rate of smoking in men and women in some land between the years 1960 and 2000. It clearly shows in the graph that the rate of smoking in both men and women is currently declining and that fewer women have smoked during the period.

In 1960, 600 men out of 1,000 were smoking. This number declined gradually to 500 in 1974 and continued to decrease but more steeply to 250 in 2000. In contrast, the rate of smoking in women in 1960 was very low at only 80 in every 1,000. By 1968 this dramatically jumped to 170, and increased again but more steeply to 320 in 1977. The number of female smokers then remained stable at 320 until 1984 and then the figures began to decline and had dropped to 200 by 2000.

To conclude, we can see that the rate of smoking in men dropped throughout the whole period but was always at a higher level than the female figures. The rate of smoking in women increased until 1977 but then decreased for the rest of the period.

Sample 6

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

You should write at least 150 words.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.



What clearly can be seen from the graph is the amount of fast food consumed in the UK between 1970 and 1990 and we can see several apparent trends. First, more and more fast food are consumed. Secondly, the type of fast food consumed has changed.

It's apparent that the most popular fast food was pizza in 1970. Over 300g were consumed each week. By 1990, however, this had fallen to just over 200g—a big drop. Consumption of other fast foods such as fish and chips and hamburgers increased, however. The amount of hamburger eaten increased from about 20g a week to more than 270g, which was less than fish and chips in the late 1980s. Fish and chips consumption dramatically increased, rising from about 80g in 1970 to almost 500g in 1990.

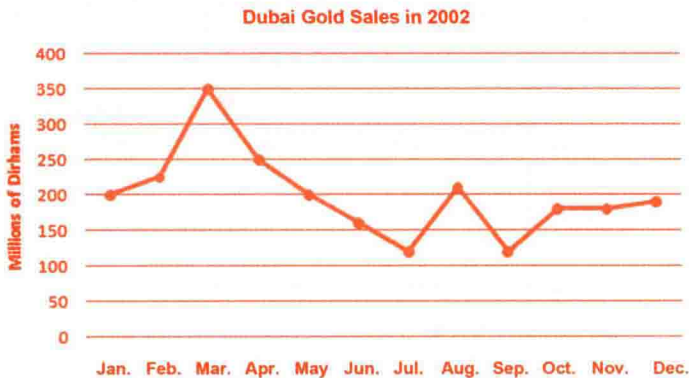
There was an increase in fast food consumed accompanying this change. In 1970, about 450g a week of fast food was eaten by British consumers. While in 1990, this had more than doubled, dramatically increased to 1000g.

Sample 7

Write a report describing the information in the graph below.

You should write at least 150 words.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.



The line graph indicates the sales of gold in Dubai in 2002 in millions of dirhams. And there were two main seasons for gold sales.

The period from January to May was the main season for sales. Sales were consistently above 200 million dirhams per month, increasing sharply to a peak of 350 million dirhams in March. However, sales declined steadily in the four months followed, and surprisingly reaching an annual low of 120 million dirhams in July.

There was a sudden increase in August. Sales almost doubled, rising from 120 million dirhams in July to 210 million dirhams in August and then followed by a decrease in September and back to the July figure.

From September to October, sales recovered, from 120 to 180 million. In October and November, sales remained steady, and there was a small rise in December to 190 million dirhams.

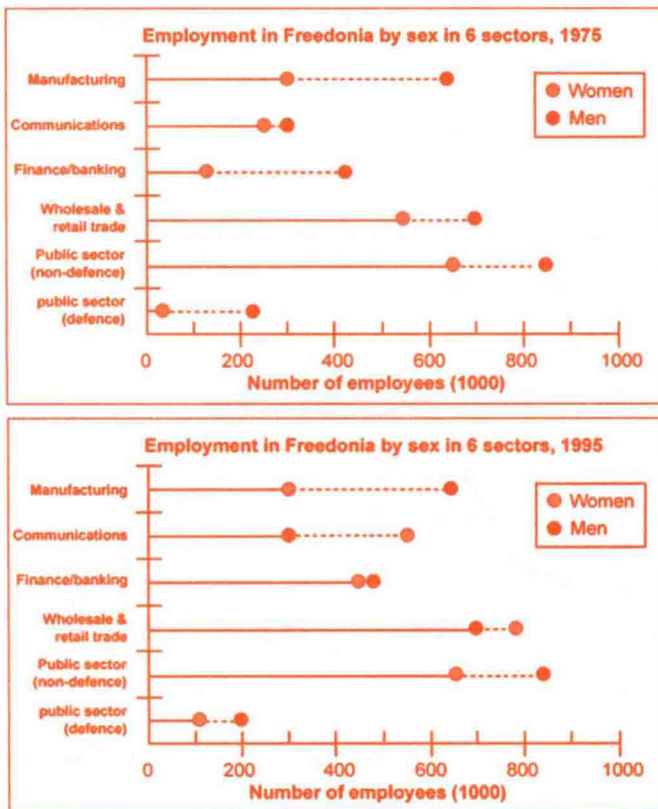
In all, the main sales period lies in the early year, slumping in the summer, except for a sudden increase in August.

Sample 8

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graphs below show the numbers of male and female workers in 1975 and 1995 in several employment sectors of the republic of Freedonia. Write a report for a university teacher describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



According to the graphs above, the two decades between 1975 and 1995 brought significant changes in the representation of women in Freedonia's work force.

In 1975, for example, about 300 men and 250 women worked in the communications sector while twenty years later, though the number of men remained the same, the number of women rose dramatically to 550.

A similar situation was shown in the wholesale and retail trade sector, where the number of women rose from about 550 in 1975 to almost 800 two decades later. The number of men in this sector remained stable over the period, at around 700.

Women also made gains in both the finance/banking industries and in the defense-related public sector. Whereas some 125 women worked in finance and banking institutions in 1975, the number increased to 450 by 1995. The number of men grew only marginally from 425 to 480 over the same period. In defence, the number of men declined from 225 to 200, while the number of women rose from 25 to over 100.

Two sectors that retained stable employment numbers for both men and women were manufacturing, which had about 300 women and 650 men in both surveyed years, and the public sector (non-defence), which employed 650 women and 850 men.

All in all, women appeared to have made huge progress in the Freedonian work force from 1975 to 1995, while men remained almost the same.

二、表格

Sample 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below gives information about Favorite Pastimes in different countries. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

From 30—50 years old							
Pastimes	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	/	/	/	/

This table shows the comparison among the favorable pastimes in eight different countries. The pastimes, listed on the top of the table, are analyzed in relation to each country.

As is indicated clearly from the table, 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. Surprisingly, 23% of Americans like music, 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 instance, the figure is only 2%. The funny thing is that Chinese like hobbies the most at 50%, which is a big contrast to only 20% in France. It isn't a surprise that the highest percentage of beach-lovers is in Australia and the USA at 30%.

In conclusion, people's different pastimes in different countries may be affected 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.

Sample 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

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.

Areas Bed	Weekly rents per property (£/w)			Salaries needed (£/year)		
	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds
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

We can see two sets of related information clearly from the table: the relative cost of renting a property with one, two or three bedrooms in three different suburbs of London and an indication of the annual salary needed in order to rent in these areas.

From the three areas indicated above, Notting Hill is the most expensive with weekly rents starting at £375 (salary approximately of 100,000) and rising to £738 per week for a 3-bedroom property. And you would require a salary in the region of £200,000 per annum in order to afford this. 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 need to be pretty low, like between £56,500 and £157,500 depending on the number of bedrooms required. Regent's Park might be a more suitable district for those who are able to pay in the middle price range for accommodation.