

IELTS

国际雅思真题题源系列

国际雅思写作真题题源

下 册

TEST SOURCE FOR INTERNATIONAL IELTS

- 雅思考试出题范围研究总结
- 中、英、美、澳等国雅思专家联手打造
- 与真题同根同源的样本演练

刘 创 [中]

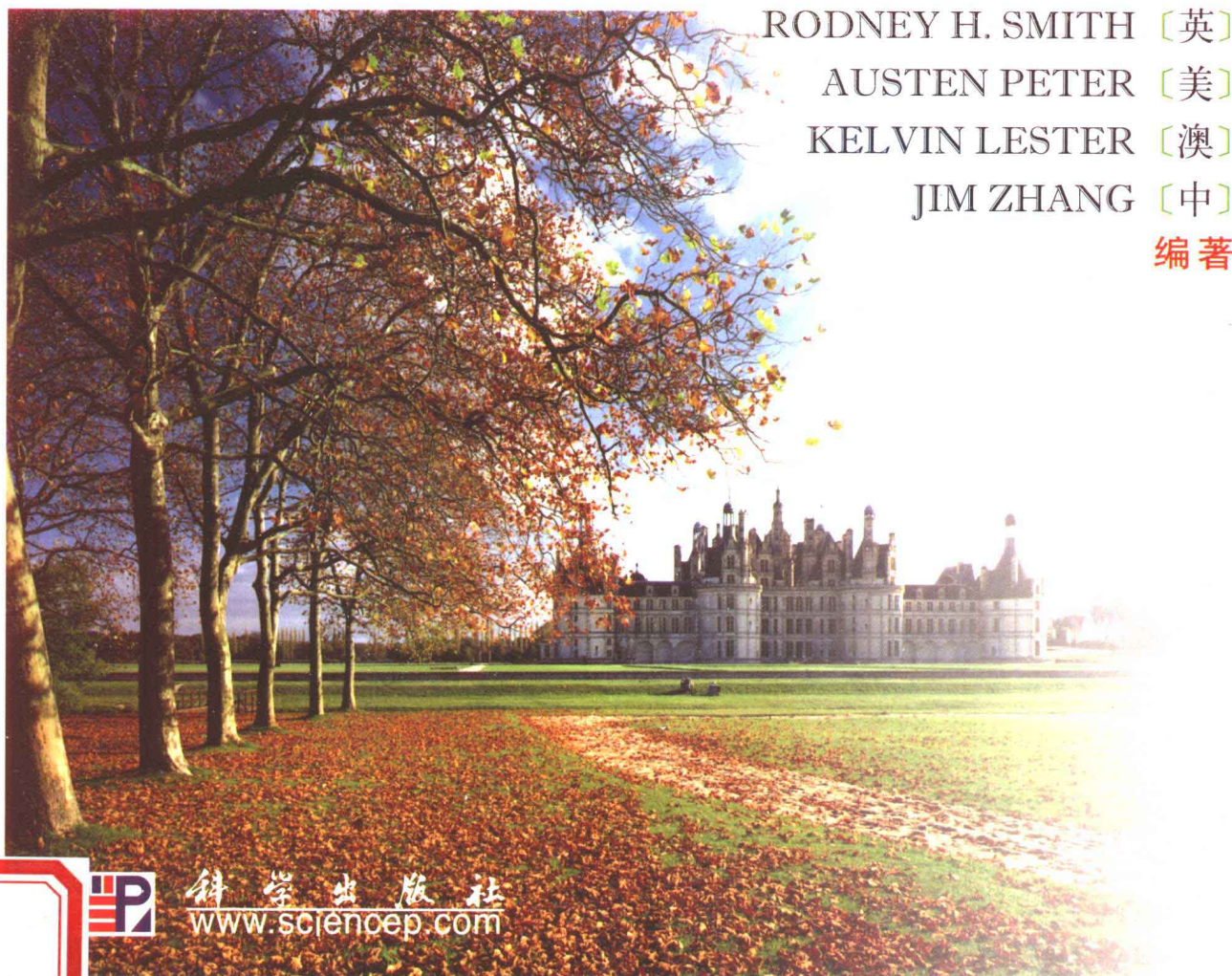
RODNEY H. SMITH [英]

AUSTEN PETER [美]

KELVIN LESTER [澳]

JIM ZHANG [中]

编 著



科学出版社
www.sciencep.com

国际雅思真题题源系列

IELTS

国际雅思写作 真题题源(下册)

刘 创

RODNEY H. SMITH (英)

AUSTEN PETER (美) 编著

KELVIN LESTER (澳)

JIM ZHANG (中)

科学出版社

北 京

目 录

国际雅思

下 册

第三部分 Task 2 高分轻松书就

第四章 Task 2 的分类和组成部分	1
4-1 Task 2 的分类	1
4-2 Task 2 的组成部分	3
第五章 Task 2 各类写作的高分解题策略	5
5-1 同意与否类	5
1. 引言	5
2. 主体	9
3. 结论	11
4. 文章的布局策略	13
(1) 3773 布局	14
(2) 35553 布局	16
5. Task 2 高分写作步骤	20
(1) 找出重点词汇	22
(2) 如何加入论题	23
(3) 写出高分论点	25
(4) 什么是高分段落	32
(5) 论据的两个方面	34
(6) 多米诺效应: 尽情地写	36
(7) 如何避免常见的错误	42
5-2 你的观点类	44
5-3 因果类	46
5-4 问题解决类	60
5-5 优点和缺点类	64
5-6 混合类	67
第六章 Task 2 高分评判	69
6-1 Task 2 高分应具备哪些要素	69
6-2 考官评分案例	71
6-3 专家为你指点迷津	78

第四部分 2003 ~ 2005 年 Task 2 高分答卷

(一) A 类高分答卷	101
Topic 1: 新闻审查制度应予取消吗	101
Topic 2: 如何才能提高老年人的生活质量	102
Topic 3: 危险运动应禁止吗	104
Topic 4: 富国该帮穷国吗	106
Topic 5: 孩子比大人学得快吗	107
Topic 6: 只有接受大学教育才能获得人生的成功吗	108
Topic 7: 在公共场所安装监视器合适吗	109
Topic 8: 政府应在艺术项目上投资吗	110
Topic 9: 水源短缺的原因和解决方法	111
Topic 10: 父母有义务给孩子进行防疫吗	112
Topic 11: 古迹应保留还是用现代建筑取代	113
Topic 12: 儿童教育应群教还是因材施教	114
Topic 13: 信息时代是否会导致社会两极分化	115
Topic 14: 政府应控制传媒中的暴力节目吗	116
Topic 15: 大学生应负担全部学费吗	117
Topic 16: 野生动物保护	118
Topic 17: 国际旅游	119
Topic 18: 在哪里学习英语好	120
Topic 19: 政府把钱花在太空探索上值得吗	121
Topic 20: 学校应把学生们的非专业课程取消吗	122
Topic 21: 公民的医疗保健费用	123
Topic 22: 电话的利与弊	124
Topic 23: 政府是否应该资助艺术发展	125
Topic 24: 20 世纪哪种科技最有影响	126
Topic 25: 应教授中学生国际新闻课程吗	127
Topic 26: 娱乐体育明星应比其他专业人员挣钱多吗	128
Topic 27: 互联网给正规教育带来的影响	129
Topic 28: 世界人口大爆炸	130
Topic 29: 毒品缘何在年轻人中泛滥成灾	131
Topic 30: 淘气的孩子应分开教育吗	132
Topic 31: 提高道路安全的途径是严惩违规	133
Topic 32: 不同国家的人们爱好趋同的优缺点	134
Topic 33: 博物馆的价值	135
Topic 34: 媒体在人们的观点形成中扮演重要角色	136

(二) G 类高分答卷	138
Topic 1: 公开场合禁止吸烟合适吗	138
Topic 2: 远程办公	139
Topic 3: 退休年龄	140
Topic 4: 孩子待在学校应有年龄限制吗	141
Topic 5: 在校孩子作业负担太重	142
Topic 6: 名人赚高工资应该吗	143
Topic 7: 音乐为何重要	144
Topic 8: 高中生、大学生做兼职工作是否合适	145
Topic 9: 雇员的工资待遇	146
Topic 10: 学生该不该穿校服	147
Topic 11: 年轻人购物	148
Topic 12: 高中毕业后上大学之前先工作一年的利弊	149
Topic 13: 现代人花很多时间和金钱在美容上值吗	150
Topic 14: 政府应在大学为男、女生提供相同的学习机会吗	151
Topic 15: 孩子在农村还是城市成长比较有利	153
Topic 16: 拥有金钱就意味着成功吗	154
Topic 17: 年轻人可以教老年人吗	155
Topic 18: 依赖电脑工作的利弊	156
Topic 19: 孩子沉迷电脑游戏	157
Topic 20: 孩子过早辍学	158
Topic 21: 选择快餐还是传统食品	159
Topic 22: 婚姻谁做主	160
Topic 23: 流行爱好是潮流吗	161
Topic 24: 发展原子能还是其他能源	162
Topic 25: 老年人应让位给年轻人吗	163

附 录

附录 1 校对原则	165
附录 2 常用句型及基础句型汇总	166
附录 3 动词 + 介词组合速查	178
附录 4 不规则名词单复数速查	181
附录 5 不规则动词过去式、过去分词速查	182
附录 6 时态、代词的一致性	187
附录 7 中式英语与地道英语对照	188
附录 8 雅思写作常用词汇	197

第三部分

Task 2 高分轻松书就

第四章 Task 2 的分类和组成部分

4-1 Task 2 的分类

学术类(A类)和普通培训类(G类)的Task 2很相似,一般要求考生按题目所列的内容写一封不少于250个单词的议论文。要求考生在40分钟内完成。

Task 2 的分类

根据Task 2任务指令的不同及文章解题策略的不同,可以将Task 2分为辩论类和论说类两大类。

1. 辩论类

辩论型文章的主要目的是提出并论证一个观点或假设,或者陈述及评估反方观点、论据等。此类题要求考生对一个有争议的议题陈述正反两面的意见,然后再提出自己的看法。意思就是,不一定要同意这个问题的陈述,但要先分析正反两面的意见,即支持这个陈述的赞成看法和抨击这个陈述的反对的看法。最后结论可以提出自己的观点。自己的观点既可以持肯定的态度或者否定的态度,或者也可以采取折衷的态度。在雅思写作考试中一般包括两种题型。

1) Agree / Disagree (同意与否), 或者 For / Against (赞成或反对)。例如:

Task: It is often said that the subjects taught in schools are too academic in orientation and that it would be more useful for children to learn about practical matters such as home management, work and interpersonal skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Task: It has been more than 30 years since man first landed on the moon. Some people

think that space research is a waste of money. **Discuss.**

2) Your opinion (你的观点)。例如:

Task: Many people think that nowadays people are being subjected to more and more pressure in their work, and thus are having less and less time to relax. What's your opinion?

2. 论说类

论说型文章的主要目的是提供事实和信息或提出问题和阐述解决问题的方法。这类问题会要求你找出某个现象为什么会发生以及这个现象可能会产生的利害后果。同时,也要求考生提出可以解决这个问题的方法和建议。在雅思写作考试中一般包括四种题型。

1) 因果类 (Cause and Effect): 需要给出问题或情形的原因,并描述其带来的结果。例如:

Task: Telecommuting refers to workers doing their jobs from home for part of each week and communicating with their office by computer. It is growing in many countries, and is expected to be common for many workers in the coming decades.

How do you think society will be affected by the growth of telecommuting?

2) 问题解决类 (Problem and Solution): 就某一问题或现象进行阐述,并提出解决方法。例如:

Task: Drugs are becoming more and more common in many countries. What are some of the problems associated with drugs abuse, and what are some of the possible solutions?

3) 优点缺点类 (Advantage and Disadvantage, or Positive and Negative Effect): 实质上就是比较、对比 (Compare and Contrast)。例如:

Task: With the increasing popularity of computers and calculators, student literacy is decreasing dramatically. What are the positive and negative effects the progress of science and technology has brought about?

4) 混合类。例如:

Task: It is generally acknowledged that families are now not as close as they used to be. Give possible reasons and your recommendations.

就是一个“problems + reasons + recommendations”,即因果加上建议。除了分析现代家庭不像从前那样密切的原因结果外,还需要提出你的建议,即解决方法。

Task 2 一般从下列专业范围来取材

1) 环境 (environment);

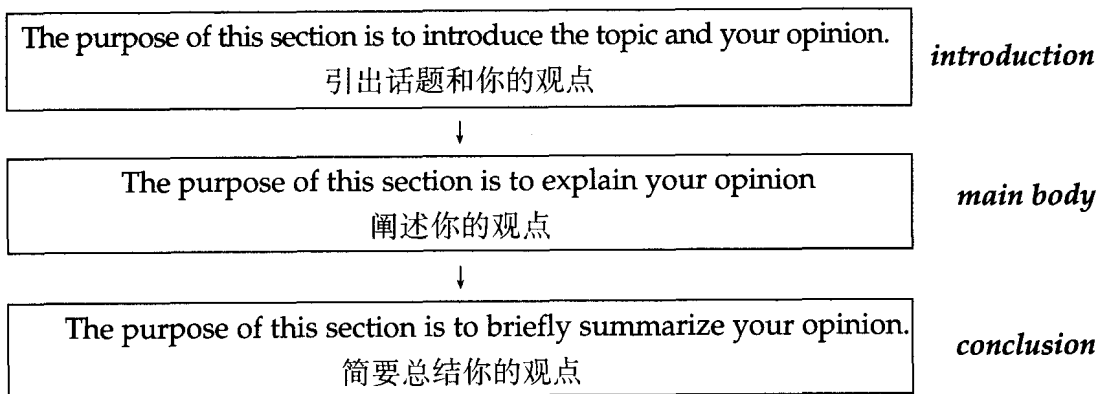
- 2) 科技 (technology);
- 3) 社会问题 (social problems);
- 4) 半政治性问题 (semi-political issues);
- 5) 工作环境 (working environment);
- 6) 道德问题 (moral questions);
- 7) 教育 (education);
- 8) 健康 (health);
- 9) 国家间的关系 / 比较 (尤其是国家援助、文化、方式等)。

本书将按照上述题型分类对各类文章的高分解题策略进行分析。不同的题型适用的解题策略各有不同, 文章布局也是不同的。

4-2 Task 2 的组成部分

形象地说来, 文章就像一块三明治或汉堡包, 一般由三部分组成:

- 引言部分 (introduction)
- 主体部分 (main body)
- 结论部分 (conclusion)



1. 引言

引言也就是文章的开头部分。它是一个比较短的段落, 通常有 3 句话就可以了。在议论文中, 一般是描述或者总结当前情形的两个方面, 说出你打算怎么做。

2. 主体

主体是文章的主要部分。在议论文中, 一般分为 2~3 段, 提出你的看法和原因。主体中的每一段一般包括 5~7 句话。

3. 结论

结论是文章的结尾。是一个简短的段落，大约有3句话。通常论点和引言部分的相同，但用不同的词汇来表达。

有人认为文章像一块三明治。引言和结论是面包皮，主体部分是中间的填料。



第五章 Task 2 各类写作的高分解题策略

5-1 同意与否类

同意与否类文章要求考生对某一观点表明自己的态度，是同意还是不同意。其写作指令中常出现的词语为：Do you agree or disagree? To what extent do you support this statement? To what extent do you agree or disagree? 这类题型考得最多。

1. 引言

写赞成/反对（同意/不同意）(For/Against, Agree/Disagree)类文章的引言的简单方法是只写三个句子：

- 两个主题句
- 一个论题句

引言既可以用情景来写也可以用观点来写，具体区别不大。

（1）情景引言：

写两句话来描述当前情形的正反两个方面。第三个句子即论题句，描述你在文章中打算如何做。而不必先表明你的观点。

sentence 1	当前情形的一个方面。
sentence 2	当前情形的另一个方面。
sentence 3	论题：你在文章中打算如何做

例 1：

	Who should take care of our old people?
sentence 1	In my country, most old people live happily with their children.
sentence 2	Increasingly however, many families cannot take care of their parents.
sentence 3 (论题)	This essay will describe some of the problems involved with taking care of old people, and discuss who should be responsible.

例 2:

	Does Aid to Poor Countries Work?
sentence(s) 1	For the last fifty years, poor countries have been receiving huge sums of money from rich donor countries.
sentence 2	Some of this money has improved lives, while much of it has disappeared or made no difference.
sentence 3 (论题)	In this essay, I will discuss some arguments for and against foreign aid.

例 3:

	Should dangerous sports be banned?
sentence 1	Every year, thousands of people are injured or killed in sports such as boxing or motor-racing.
sentence 2	Because of this, many people are opposed to such sports, and want them to be stopped or controlled.
sentence 3 (论题)	This essay will look at some of the arguments for and against banning dangerous sports.

(2) 观点引言:

在前两个句子中给出两个相反的观点。第三句说自己在文章中打算如何做。而不必先表明你的观点。

例 1:

	Does space exploration benefit mankind?
赞成句	Many people are excited about space exploration.
反对句	However, others feel it is a massive waste of money.
sentence 3 (论题)	This essay will look at some of the arguments for and against space exploration.

例 2:

	Does space exploration benefit mankind?
赞成句	Space, for many people, really is the final frontier. They are excited by the exploration and potential of space.

续表

反对句	However, not everyone agrees that this money is well-spent. Many people feel that we should solve problems here on earth before beginning our journey to space.
sentence 3 (论题)	This essay will look at some of the arguments for and against space exploration.

例 3:

	Do Athletes Deserve Their High Salaries?
sentence(s) 1	Everyday, we read about new record contracts and salaries earned by sportsmen and women. Some people do not agree with these huge payments.
sentence 2	Others believe that our sports heroes deserve every penny.
sentence 3 (论题)	This essay will look at some of the arguments for and against the high salaries of athletes.

最后, 如果你对如何写出引言还不确定, 就留出一些空间, 先写后面的部分, 写完主体或结论后再回来写引言。

高分提示

你注意到没有, 在上面的引言举例中, 句子都没有重复文章的题目。也就是说, 对题目给出了另外一种说法, 但意思是相同的。这就是高分作文中不能对题目进行重复的要求。因为你照搬题目的句子考官是不给你加分的。

俗话说, 良好的开端是成功的一半。作文也是这样, 开头良好, 就会给考官留下深刻的影响, 为高分打下良好的基础。从上面的引言举例可以看出, 一篇文章的开头可以是很灵活的, 有多种方法。而我们注意到很多考生无论在什么文章开头都千篇一律地用上老外不喜欢的 “With the development...” 或者 “With the deepening of...” 等这些老一套句子, 出手就不是高分的架势。所以, 在复习过程中, 要注意总结记忆英文文章的开头, 做到自然、顺畅。

练习 1

下面的两个题目各包括几个不同的引言, 分别指出它们是观点引言还是情景引言。另外, 请指出论题句, 并猜测作者是同意还是不同意。

(1) Is Money a Good Motivator?

Intro 1: Money makes the world go round, and nowhere is this more true than in

the workplace. Employers know that money is one of the best motivators. However, are bonuses or cash awards always the best way to reward employees? In this essay, I will look at some of the arguments for cash as a reward.

Intro 2: Money makes the world go round, and nowhere is this more true than in the workplace. Employers know that money is one of the best motivators. However, are bonuses or cash awards always the best way to reward employees? In this essay, I will look at some of the arguments against using cash as an incentive.

Intro 3: Many people argue that cash incentives are an unfair means of motivating employees. Others love the simple, practical, down-to-earth gift of money for a job well done. I feel that while there are some circumstances where money is the best recognition for extra work, there are other times it is inappropriate.

Intro 4: Many companies give outstanding members of staff bonuses for good work. I firmly believe that this is demeaning, trivializing, and bad for morale.

Intro 5: People are motivated by different things. Some employees have financial goals, others have professional goals, and others have personal goals. The same incentives cannot work for all. This essay outlines some of the reasons why cash is not always a suitable motivator for excellent employees.

Intro 6: The primary reason why people have to work is because of money. Employers know this, and many companies reward outstanding employees with bonuses and cash rewards. In this essay, I will show that most people are motivated by money, and cash is a fair and effective way for management to show appreciation to hardworking staff.

(2) Protecting the Environment: Who is Responsible?

Intro 1: Today we live in a global consumer society. People across the world purchase, use, and dispose of a huge variety of products which make our lives easier and more comfortable. However, the result of this is massive damage to our environment. This essay will examine how authorities and individuals need to work together to protect our resources and our planet.

Intro 2: What can one individual do to protect the environment? Very little, it may seem, especially compared to the power of governments and huge industrial companies. However, working together with dozens, hundreds, or millions of other people, we can influence and change policies which are destroying our environment. This essay will discuss ways in which individuals can take responsibility for their world.

Intro 3: The world is an increasingly interlinked place. Huge multinational corporations trade across the planet. Countries are joining together in vast economic zones and creating enormous markets. These powerful corporations and groups increase trade and movement and have the capacity to dominate global politics and economy. In this essay I will discuss how the individual is becoming powerless to change his world.

Intro 4: The only way to protect the environment is for individuals to take responsibility for their own lifestyle and to force their governments to implement good environmental policies.

就此题目，你还能想出其他好的引言吗？请把它们放在我的雅思百宝箱里吧！

2. 主体

怎样布置文章的主体部分呢，三个字：分段落！不分段落，你的文章注定就失败了！

文章的主体部分要划分段落。不要写出一个长长的段落了事。为什么呢？

留出适当的空白，让考官容易读下去你的文章。

用段落表明你已经把相关的观点放在了一起，给考官一个清晰的结构。不然，考官会以为你条理不清楚。

主体部分包括几个段落呢？既可以是两段(3773 布局)，也可以三段(35553 布局)。

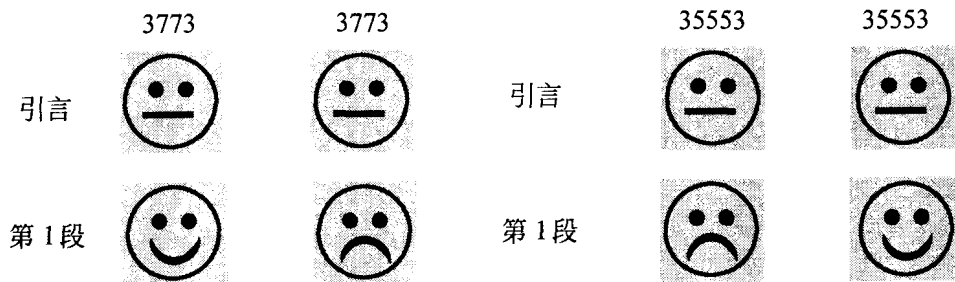
(1) 什么时候采用 3773 或 35553 布局：

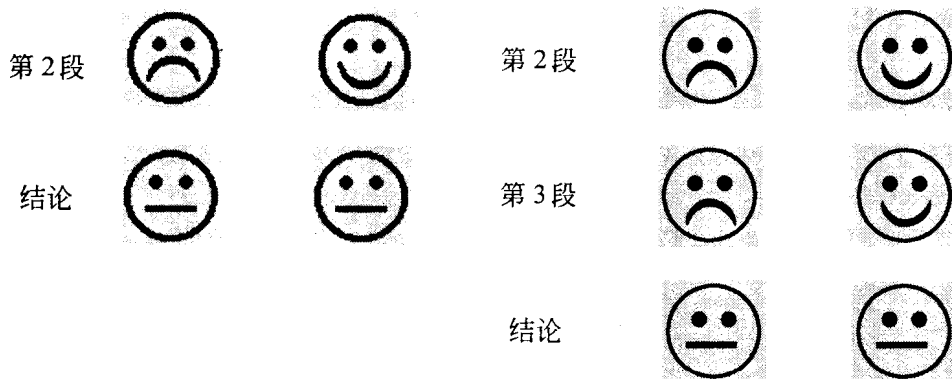
什么时候在主体中用两段或三段呢？什么时候采用3773 或 35553布局呢？这要看你的论点而定。

1) 如果你给出了论点或情形的两个方面，就采用两段（3773 布局）——一段是赞成的，一段是反对的（或反面的）。

2) 如果你只给出论点的一个方面，就采用三段。

3) 采用两段（3773），第一段是赞成的，第二段是反对的。





4) 采用两段 (3773), 第一段是反对的, 第二段是赞成的。

5) 采用三段 (35553), 三段都是表示赞成的。

6) 采用三段 (35553), 三段都是表示反对的。

最后再提醒大家, 即使你的观点相互纠缠, 也还要分段阐述, 这样会让你的文章很好读。

(2) 如何让文章主体看起来好看一些:

还是分段, 这就是答案! 如果段落布置得好, 文章主体就会看起来舒服, 让人感觉不错。

下面是文章主体中应包括的内容:

- 1) 主题句;
- 2) 论据或原因 1;
- 3) 举例、解释或可支持的事实;
- 4) 论据或原因 2;
- 5) 举例、解释或可支持的事实;
- 6) 论据或原因 3 (3 是个神奇数字, 所以记住要想出 3 个论点来!);
- 7) 举例、解释或可支持的事实;
- 8) 段落总结 (可选)。

举例如下:

Is Education Being Devalued?

主题句	People have several arguments against the need for degrees.
论据或原因 1	They say that having so many graduates devalues a degree.
举例、解释或可支持的事	People lose respect for the degree holder.
论据或原因 2	It is also claimed that education has become a rat race,...

续表

举例、解释或可支持的事实	...since graduates have to compete for jobs even after years of studying.
论据或原因 3	Another point is that studying for such a long time leads to learners becoming inflexible.
举例、解释或可支持的事实	By that I mean that they know a lot about one narrow subject, but are unable to apply their skills.
举例、解释或可支持的事实 (每个论点你可以拿出一个、两个或更多这样的东西)	Employers, on the other hand, prefer more flexible and adaptable workers.

People have several arguments against the need for degrees. They say that having so many graduates devalues a degree. People lose respect for the degree holder. It is also claimed that education has become a rat race, since graduates have to compete for jobs even after years of studying. Another point is that studying for such a long time leads to learners becoming inflexible. By that I mean that they know a lot about one narrow subject, but are unable to apply their skills. Employers, on the other hand, prefer more flexible and adaptable workers.

3. 结论

结论是文章的结尾。是文章的最后部分，也是考官记忆最深刻的部分。所以叙述要清楚，不要把考官搞糊涂。

考官希望结论中包括下面的部分或全部内容：

- 对问题进行改写；
- 总结主要论点；
- 如果你还没有提出自己的看法，就提出来；
- 展望未来（说出如果情形继续下去或有所改变将会怎样）。

考官不希望在结论中加入新的信息。所以绝不要仅仅因为你在结尾时想到一个新观点，就把它加在结论中！

结论必须用三四句话来完成！

（1）词汇很重要：

结论和引言很类似。但是，你要避免重复使用某个词。这就是为什么在开头要花几分钟写下同义词（意思相同的词）和相关用词的原因。

毕竟，在一篇仅仅 250 个单词的短文中，你把一个词使用了 10 次，你就没法向考官证明自己到底对英语掌握了多少。考官只能认为你的英语能力很有限，自然就给出低分了。

(2) 包装纸:

换个角度来看引言和结论,你可以把它们看作是礼品的包装纸。你的引言和结论像一张鲜艳的纸给礼品加了包装一样。它们不是文章的主要部分,但确实使你的文章好看起来。

你的结论已经给文章加上了“包装”。我们不给包装纸中增加金钱或黄金等值钱物品,所以在结论中就不要再添加新的信息或重要的论点了。

下面是一些结论的举例:

1) Should we test products on animals?

I agree that we need to make sure that animals who are used for testing new products have the minimum of suffering. However, I am convinced that animal testing is necessary, and that it will continue to benefit humans in new and wonderful ways.

在本例的结论中,作者持同意的态度。

2) Should we beat children?

In conclusion, physical punishment can be a useful method of discipline. However it should be the last choice for parents. If we want to build a world with less violence we must begin at home, and we must teach our children to be responsible.

在本例的结论中,作者持同意的态度。

3) Is education important?

In conclusion, although there are undoubtedly some problems with increased levels of education, I feel strongly that the country can only progress if all its people are educated to the maximum of their ability.

在本例的结论中,作者持同意的态度。

4) Who are the better parents — men or women?

I think this is not an either/or question. Both men and women have strengths and skills that are important for children's psychological growth. We need to ensure that both parents play an important role in the family in order to give children a good start in life.

在本例的结论中,作者持折衷的态度。

5) Who learns quicker — adults or children?

Finally, I feel that we cannot generalize about children or adults being better learners. It depends on the situation and the motivation of the person, and the level of enthusiasm he or she has for learning.

在本例的结论中,作者持折衷的态度。

6) Should dangerous sports be banned?

In summary, our society would be healthier if more people took part in sports of