



朗阁IELTS 应试系列

朗阁海外考试研究中心

Research Academy for Foreign Language Examinations

雅思精品系列教程

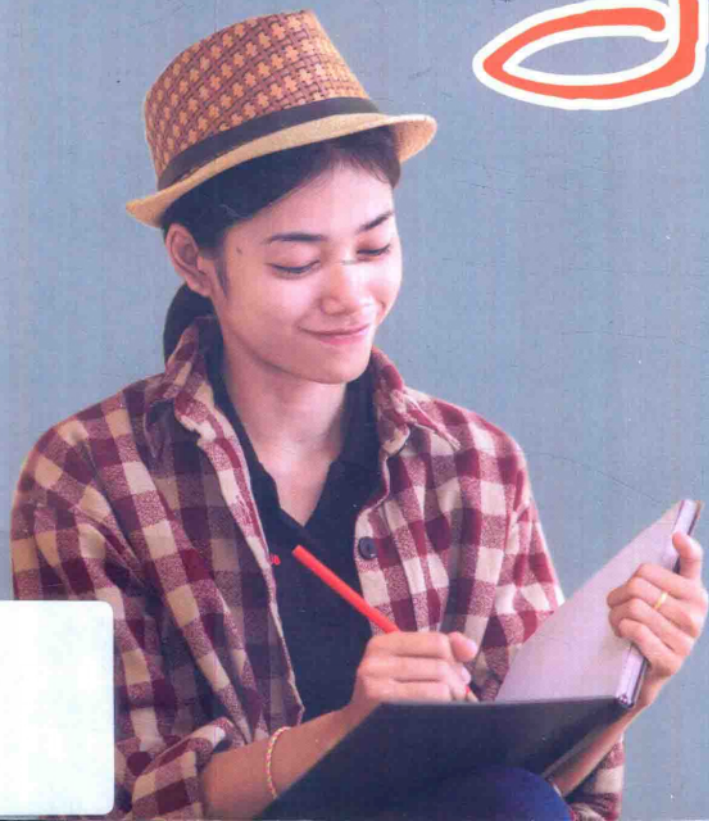
IELTS

雅思精品

王华 张月 曹美玲 编著

- 囊括所有话题
- 有效拓展思路
- 精准的语言铺垫
- 实用的论证方法

写作



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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内容提要

本书的目标读者是雅思备考考生,也可供雅思写作老师上课所用。本书共分10章,第一章重点介绍了雅思写作基本信息和评分标准解读。第二章至第四章讲述了雅思写作小作文的几种类型:静态图、动态图、地图和流程图。第五章至第八章按照话题划分,将大作文分为教育类、科技类、媒体类等几大版块,每个版块里分别融入了具体话题及思考角度,话题词汇及相关句型翻译、段落写作及论证方式的具体讲解。最后两章重点讲解了G类书信写作。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

雅思精品写作 / 王华,张月,曹美玲编著. —上海:
上海交通大学出版社, 2017
ISBN 978-7-313-15956-4

I. ①雅… II. ①王… ②张… ③曹… III. ①
IELTS—写作—自学参考资料 IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第256562号

雅思精品写作

编 著:王 华 张 月 曹美玲

出版发行:上海交通大学出版社

邮政编码:200030

出 版 人:郑益慧

印 制:常熟市文化印刷有限公司

开 本:787 mm × 1092 mm 1/16

字 数:354千字

版 次:2017年1月第1版

书 号:ISBN 978-7-313-15956-4/H

定 价:49.00元

地 址:上海市番禺路951号

电 话:021-64071208

经 销:全国新华书店

印 张:15.5

印 次:2017年1月第1次印刷

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总 序

朗阁海外考试研究中心(Research Academy for Foreign Language Examinations,简称RAFLE)成立于1999年,是朗阁教育集团旗下的专业学术机构,是针对各类海外语言考试及教学进行系统性研究的专业研发机构。RAFLE研发团队拥有上百位资深中外研究人员,他们遍布全国36个大中型城市,并长期活跃在雅思、新托福、SAT、ACT、GRE、GMAT、TOEFL Junior、SSAT等各大教学领域,对提升朗阁教育集团整体教学水平和研发实力起着重要的作用。

雅思精品阶段系列丛书是由朗阁海外考试研究中心的资深研究员老师通过多年一线教学经验的总结,结合雅思考试的最新趋势所创作出的一套适合雅思考生备考的实用系列教材。该套教材旨在帮助中国考生熟悉、适应和从容应对雅思考试中各种题型的特点,了解和熟悉最新雅思考试的趋势和难点,掌握并灵活运用必要的考试技巧,提高应试能力。书中的内容讲练结合,难度贴近考试,适合具有大二、大三英语程度,已通过大学英语四级考试,英语基础较为扎实,但对雅思缺乏明确认识的考生。学习完该系列教程及相关课程,考生可以达到雅思6分及以上水平。

本系列丛书由朗阁海外考试研究中心教材编写团队共同制作完成。编写团队深谙雅思官方的出题思路,对教材的定位、全书的框架结构、重点难点、题目、解析及答案、精品系列与其他系列教材之间的通路等各个方面都进行了深入细致的探讨。教材从拟写草稿到初稿,再到后面的二稿和定稿,编写团队的老师们经过反复推敲,最终确定了最适合最实用的版本。

本书在使用的过程中,学生可以根据教材的章节顺序进行学习,也可根据自己的实际情况进行调整:

雅思精品系列的听力书,针对雅思听力题型多样性的特点和难点,以雅思听力题型为主线,对各题型的题型特点与核心技巧进行全面深入的总结和剖析,并基于研发中心对于雅思听力考试长期不懈的追踪,为考生抽丝剥茧,整理出最精准、最高效的解题方法步骤。

考生只要按照书中的要求训练和备考,一定可以融会贯通、取得优异的听力成绩,同时大大提升自身的听力能力。

阅读书由十个章节组成。第一章是雅思阅读简介。其中讲解了雅思阅读的题型介绍和技巧汇总,而且列出了相关的技能提高小贴士。第二章到第九章是雅思阅读题型技能训练,分析了雅思主流题型的题目特点和应试技巧,并辅以相关的文章训练,使学生掌握所有题型的应试方法。第十章是雅思阅读测试(学术类和普通培训类)。这章中的所有文章和题型设置,均参照最新雅思阅读考试的特点,从文章和题目的难度到各种题型所占比例,完全符合雅思考试的特点,尽可能还原雅思阅读考试的特点,而且考虑到学生类和普通培训类考生的不同需求,我们编排了两类练习。

写作对 A 类考生来说,建议大小作文交叉着学习。小作文练习熟练度很重要,但是四种类型一起学,难免效率会低下,所以建议交叉学。对 G 类考生来说,建议将 70% 的时间花在大作文方面,信件类文章相对简单,但要熟悉常用表达。

口语教材涵盖了雅思口语几乎所有的常考话题。针对每一类话题,本书中都有相应的高分范文和解析,并配有相应的练习题、小贴士和话题词汇。此外,本书还配有雅思口语的评分标准,以及 6.5 分水平的考生案例,供同学们参考。同学们可以根据目录来查找相应的雅思口语话题。朗读高分范文,并在老师的指导下分析范文。然后完成练习题,并背诵话题词汇。

本系列教材的主要编写者有:贾若寒、曹燕、王华、张月、梁一晓、赵瑜斌、曹美玲、活玮靖、李赫。在此谨向各位老师致以最衷心的感谢!

朗阁海外考试研究中心

2016. 10. 9

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Chapter 1 Introduction to IELTS Writing

雅思写作简介

Section 1 Basic Information

Part 1 关键数据

Task 1	20 minutes	150 words
Task 2	40 minutes	250 words

Part 2 分数换算

雅思大小作文(Task 1 和 Task 2)均有四项评分标准,每个标准的分数段都在 0~9 之间,每篇作文的最终得分是四个标准得分的平均值,最终的作文得分是大小作文得分分别乘以自己的权重(分别是 2/3 和 1/3)再相加的结果。例如,你的小作文得分是 5.5 分,大作文得分是 6 分,那么你的最终分数是

$$5.5 \times 1/3 + 6 \times 2/3 = 5.815(6)$$

Part 3 注意事项

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY									
EXAMINER 2 TASK 2	TR	CC	LR	GRA	UNDERLENGTH	NO OF WORDS	PENALTY		
					OFF TOPIC	MEMORISED	ILLEGIBLE		
EXAMINER 1 TASK 2	TR	CC	LR	GRA	UNDERLENGTH	NO OF WORDS	PENALTY		
					OFF TOPIC	MEMORISED	ILLEGIBLE		

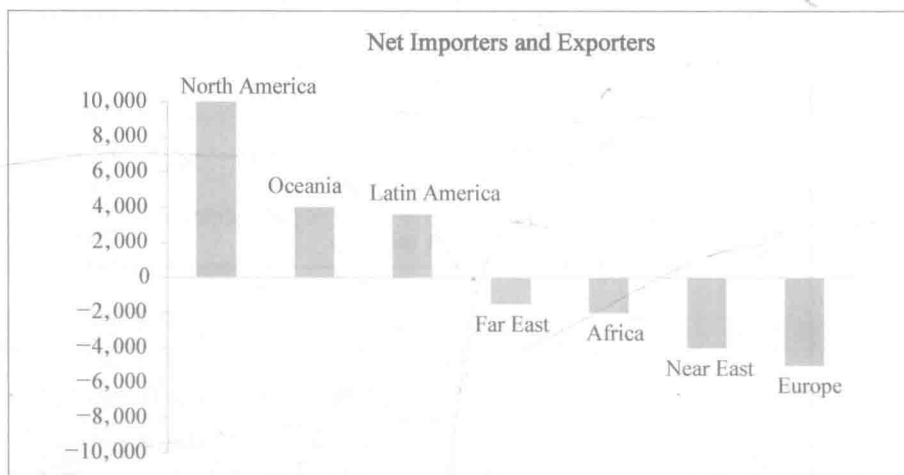
通过上图得知,考官在评卷时的参考依据,除了左边的四项评分标准(这在 Section 2 会重点讲解),右边方框中的一些关键词也值得注意。例如:

- Under length/No. of Words/Penalty: 表明考官是有可能记录你的作文字数的,如果达不到最低标准则会扣分。
- Off-topic: 文章写跑题了要扣分。
- Memorized: 文章有背诵模板的迹象要扣分。
- Illegible: 字迹不清会扣分。

Part 4 考试内容

A 类(学术类)小作文: 数据图和非数据图。如:

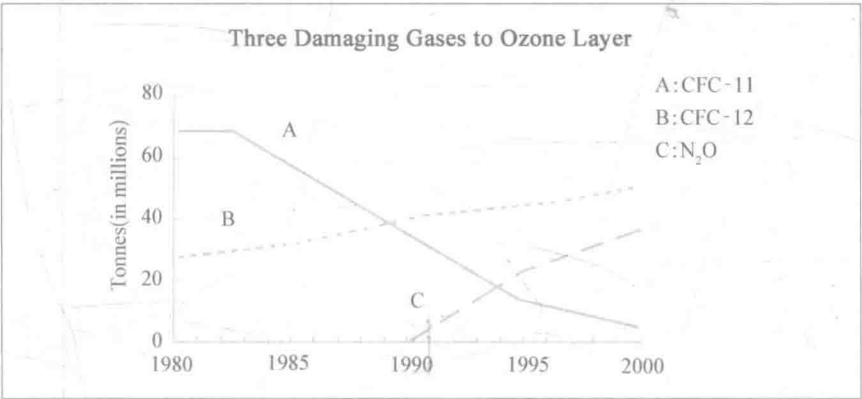
Bar (静态图)



Pie (静态图)



Line(动态图)

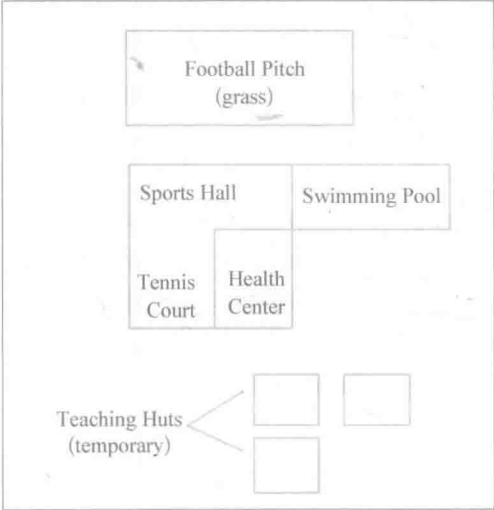


Table(动态图)

	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
Total	675	715

Map

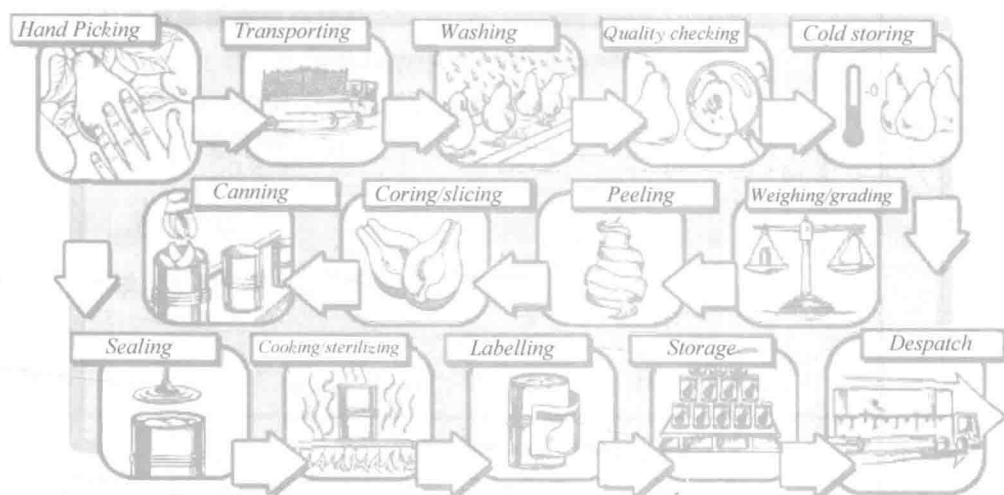
area: 5,200 m²



area: 6,800 m²



Flow-chart



G 类(移民类)小作文: 书信类,包括投诉信、咨询信、申请信、道歉信、友情信、推荐信等。如:

You will move to a new city for one-year work. Your friend said that he would help you find the accommodation. Write a letter to your friend. In your letter,

- (1) give thanks to your friend;
- (2) explain which district you would like to live in;
- (3) describe what type of room you would like to rent.

A/G 类大作文: 按话题分,包括教育类、科技类、政府类、媒体广告类、环境类、文化旅游类、社会类、犯罪法律类等;按问题形式分,包括观点类、report 问题及两者的结合。如:

(1) Differences between countries have become less evident, so we can enjoy the same films, brands and TV programs. Do you think the disadvantages of this outweigh the advantages? (全球化类,观点-利弊讨论)

(2) The government money should be invested in teaching science rather than other subjects so as to help a country make progress and develop. To what extent do you agree? (政府/教育类,观点-单边提问)

(3) Human activities have negative effects on plant and animal species. Some people think it is too late to do anything about this problem. Others believe effective measures can be taken to improve this situation. Discuss both views and give your opinion. (动植物类,观点-双边讨论)

(4) Nowadays, the increase in the production of consumer goods has caused great damage to the natural environment. What are the causes? What can be done to solve it? (环境类,report-原因+解决方案)

(5) Nowadays, children spend more time playing computer games than doing sports. Why? Is it a positive or negative trend? (科技类,report+观点)

Section 2 Scoring Criteria

评分标准分为以下四条

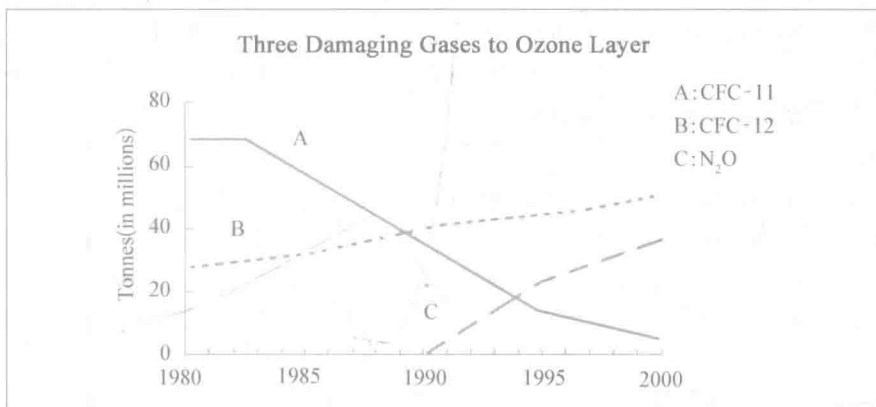
- Task Achievement (T1)/Task Response (T2) (任务的完成/对任务的回应)
- Coherence & Cohesion (连贯与衔接)
- Lexical Resource (词汇资源)
- Grammatical Range & Accuracy (语法多样性及准确性)

Part 1 Task Achievement/Task Response

Task Achievement (TA)

在TA部分,要做到体现图表作文的 overview 和 key features。

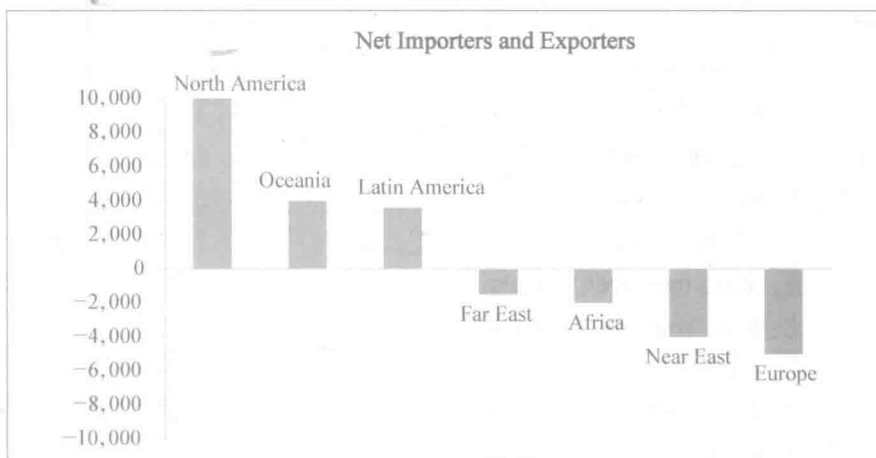
例:



Overview: A 曲线是下降的, 而 B 和 C 曲线是上升的。

Key features: 起点、终点、交叉点、最高点、最低点所代表的意义。

练习 1: 你能辨别出下图的 overview 和 key features 吗?



Overview: _____

Key features: _____

Task Response (TR)

在 TR 部分,要注意审题,作文必须要能够回应题目中所有的关键词,同时也要注意问题的重心,不能偏题。

例:

Some think that cultural traditions will be destroyed when they are used as money-making machines aimed at tourists. Other people think that it is the only way to save such traditions in the world. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

关键词: will be destroyed, money making, the only way

Which one of the following should we focus on in our essay?

- A. We should not use cultural traditions as money-making machines.
- B. How to prevent tourists from destroying cultural traditions?
- C. Whether the destruction of cultural traditions will happen?

Answer: C

练习 2: 你能辨别出以下考题的关键词吗?

Some people believe countries have moral obligation to help each other, while others worry about the aid money cannot get to the poor of this world. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

关键词: _____

Part 2 Coherence & Cohesion

顾名思义,Coherence & Cohesion (CC)是指文章的每个部分之间是自然地衔接在一起,让读者不必费劲地去思考你到底想要表达什么。在这个部分,至少要掌握以下三个要点。

1. a range of cohesive devices

要掌握各种形式的衔接手段。例如:

- (1) 表因果: because, due to, therefore
- (2) 表转折: although, but, however
- (3) 表递进: also, moreover, furthermore
- (4) 表类比: like, similarly, in the same way
- (5) 表对比: unlike, by contrast, on the contrary
- (6) 表举例: like, such as, for instance
- (7) 表强调: indeed, above all, in fact

- (8) 表解释: that is to say, in other words, namely
 (9) 表条件: if, provided that, as long as
 (10) 表目的: in order that, so as to, for the purpose of
 (11) 表总结: to sum up, in short, on the whole

练习 1: 你能想出更多的衔接词吗? 请针对以上 11 种逻辑关系再分别给出 3 个。

- (1) 表因果: _____
 (2) 表转折: _____
 (3) 表递进: _____
 (4) 表类比: _____
 (5) 表对比: _____
 (6) 表举例: _____
 (7) 表强调: _____
 (8) 表解释: _____
 (9) 表条件: _____
 (10) 表目的: _____
 (11) 表总结: _____

此外,还要了解同类衔接词怎么用,建议首先按意思来分,再按词性来分。例如表转折的衔接词按意思分,有表“虽然”的,也有表“但是”的。在表“虽然”的单词中有连词,如 although, though, while,也有介词,如 despite, regardless of, in spite of,这样就表示用法不一样了。前者接完整的句子,后者只能接名词和动名词。

练习 2: 请将以下单词填入表格的适当位置,并翻译以下句子。

since, thanks to, accordingly, result from, due to, be attributable to, because, so, therefore, as a result of, due to, lead to, as, be credited to, so that, as a consequence, result in

	conj.	prep.	adv.	verb phrase
cause				
effect				

- (1) 由于空气污染严重,最近人们出门都戴口罩。(accordingly)

(2) 由于人口激增,地球上的自然资源已经急剧地减少了。(due to)

(3) 由于擅长处理人际关系,他很快就被提拔到人事经理这个职位。(result in)

(4) 由于有可能遇到交通堵塞,我提前了1个小时出发。(so)

2. Referencing

在写作中要注意指代,以避免重复。指代一般有以下四种:

人称代词	指示代词	地点副词	时间副词
he, she, they, him, her, ours, etc.	this, that, these, those, the former, the latter, etc.	here, there	now, then, afterwards, sooner, earlier, etc.

3. Substitution

替代和指代有类似的功能,都是为了避免重复,使行文更流畅。常用的替代方式有以下四种:

同义替换	词性变化	上下文	反义替换
teenagers	a very important book	tiger	reduce road accidents
adolescents	a book of great importance	predator	increase road safety

练习3: 请试着用以上方法来替换下列表达式。

- (1) children
- (2) develop economy
- (3) do not waste energy
- (4) a remote place

Part 3 Lexical Resource

在词汇部分,必须要掌握最基础的拼写和词性变化。

练习1: 请用括号中所给的正确形式来填写。

- (1) We appreciated the _____ of the idea. (novel)
- (2) He was _____ of his rich colleague. (envy)
- (3) Children can become very _____ when they are unwell. (irritability)
- (4) We have to _____ our campaign against smoking. (intense)

- (5) The sudden arrival of a storm caused the _____ of a number of flights. (cancel)
- (6) Until the police complete the _____ the accused will not be released on bail.
(investigate)
- (7) My grandmother takes great _____ in feeding stray dogs. (please)
- (8) We had a _____ vacation in Miami. (memory)
- (9) The woman _____ at the death of her husband. (grieve)
- (10) The circus artist performed many dangerous tricks while walking _____ on a rope. (precarious)

其次,要注意搭配或惯用法。

练习2:请改正一下表达式中的错误。

- (1) do contributions to
- (2) make progress about
- (3) I remember obviously that
- (4) The lions are shouting.

Part 4 Grammatical Range and Accuracy

此项评分标准考察写句子的能力。它体现在两点上:多样性和准确性。

1. 多样性

语法的多样性取决于句子类型的丰富性,能否熟练使用不同的句型。

如:随着20世纪末科技的繁荣,人们开始广泛使用电脑。

A. With the prosperity in science and technology in the late 20th century, the computers were widely applied.

B. The late 20th century witnessed the prosperity in science and technology, thus giving rise to the wide application of computers.

C. It was the prosperity in science and technology in the late 20th century that gave rise to the wide application of computers.

with 结构状语前置、witness 句型、强调句型分别应用在以上三句话中,相同意思用不同的句型来表达,使文章句型更加丰富。

此外,句子的多样性和丰富性还可通过句子种类表现,文章需要简单句和复杂句结合使用。考生要掌握几种在考试中常用的复杂句的用法,如定语从句、状语从句及名词性从句。请看下面的例子:

In the same year, a road was constructed linking the residences and the river, and a bridge could be seen over the river.

若用定语从句表示:

In the same year, a road was constructed linking the residences and the river over which

a bridge could be seen.

使用了从句后句子更加简洁。

2. 准确性

语法的准确性指对语法的掌握能力,如句子结构、主谓一致、单复数、时态、语态以及标点符号等。以下几类是中国学生在写作中出现比较频繁的语法错误。

(1) There is a river run from the north to the south.

is 和 run 两个谓语不应同时出现,此句改为:

A river runs from the north to the south.

(2) Travel around the world in the gap year enriches the students' life experience.

experience 作为可数名词用时,解释为“经历”;作为不可数名词用时,解释为“经验”,此句改为:

Travel around the world in the gap year enriches the students' life experiences.

(3) Mobile phones have instead of the letters.

instead of 不能当作谓语用,此句改为:

Mobile phones have replaced the letters.

(4) Most of the people go to work by bus, others would like to choose subway.

逗号没有连接句子的功能,所以必须加连词,此句改为:

Most of the people go to work by bus, while others would like to choose subway.

(5) The ways we evaluate teachers is difficult to change.

ways 与 is 主谓不一致,此句改为:

The ways we evaluate teachers are difficult to change.

(6) In the present society, people tended to take private cars rather than public transport.

present 与 tended 时态不一致,此句改为:

In the present society, people tend to take private cars rather than public transport.

语法错误会在不同程度上影响考官对文章的评价,从而导致扣分。

通过以上对雅思写作评分标准的具体分析,可以清楚地发现,考生只有从结构、内容和语言等多方面下功夫,才能最终提高雅思写作成绩。

Section 3 Sample Answers

1. Examiner's Answer (选自剑桥真题 10)

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Present a written argument or case to an educated reader with no specialist knowledge of the following topic.