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雅思写作 机经大典

WRITING

THE ULTIMATE TEST SUMMARY FOR IELTS

以雅思写作历年真题数据分析为后盾，
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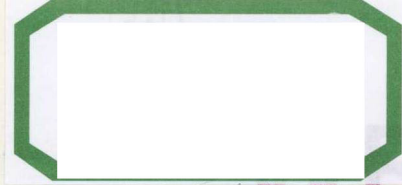
明确各阶段考生应掌握的写作技巧，梳理雅思写作出题思路及写作思路!

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CHINA MACHINE PRESS





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本书收集、整理并分析了2009年至2015年4月前所有雅思考试学术类议论文的题目。在对所有题目进行分类、分析的基础上,依据考试的重点、难点及考点,整理出雅思写作考试不同备考阶段最应准备的内容,以帮助考生缩短雅思写作考试复习时间,增加考生雅思写作考试备考效率,让本书成为雅思写作备考不可缺少的工具书。

本书有效地将雅思写作考试所有备考内容规划在1个月的备考时间之内,每周都对雅思写作真题进行分析总结,并给出了5分句和7分句,然后指出各周的备考要点:考前1周的冲刺阶段指出了雅思写作考试的不宣之秘,提供了避免跑题的方法,并给出了雅思写作的观点库;考前2周讲解雅思考试必备知识点,如议论立场、立论原则、高效写作练习法等;考前3周帮助考生有条不紊地夯基固本,并提供考生写作论证通顺、词句得当等方式方法;考前4周在考生备考时间较充裕的情况下,给出了雅思写作考试官方评分标准及详解。如果考生备考时间特别紧张的话,考生应熟练掌握考前1周的所有内容及这4周的备考要点。

本书适合雅思考生,托福考生也可以以本书为参考,提高自己的托福写作能力,也适合那些想提高自己写作能力的广大读者。

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秒杀雅思作文攻略

——暨本书使用指南

关于雅思考试题目的内在属性和文章应该如何谋篇布局，指导考生该如何利用这两者之间的关系并取得好成绩的图书并不是很多，导致考生更加关注的是写作“范文”和类似高中语文中议论文式的程式结构。本书意在辅助考生系统地分析雅思考试题目，明确雅思出题的题干、分清观点和事实，把握住常见的雅思写作提问方法，掌握雅思写作5类题型及必备写作结构，并将雅思写作话题划分为9类，提供切实可行的写作应对措施。

明确题干，分清观点和事实

所谓“题干”，就是作文考题中除了提问之外的叙述性部分，其主要构成为观点和（或）事实。这里要引入“观点”（V: view）、“事实”（F: fact）两个概念，是因为对这两个概念的区分将会影响到考生作文结构的变化。

请看以下3道真题，检验一下自己是否能分清**事实**和**观点**。

例1 2011年11月26日考题

People in both developed countries and developing countries are richer for economic growth. Studies show people in developing countries are happier than before while people in developed countries are not. Analyze reasons and what can we learn?

例2 2012年06月09日考题

Some people think news has no connection to people's life, so it is a waste of time to read the news in newspaper and watch television news programmes. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

例3 2012年09月15日考题

Money for postgraduate research is limited. Some people think financial support from the government should be only spent on scientific research rather than research on less useful subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

相信考生已经看出来了，题干中的事实部分已经用**斜体**进行了标注，观点部分已经用**下划线**进行了标注。所谓“事实”，就是实际情况和客观存在，只可解析，不能争辩；而“观点”则是带有一定倾向性的判定，是包含是非并可以讨论的。如果在例1中反驳题干观点，或者在例2中解释题干观点，再或者在例3中没有分清题干中的观点和事实，后果是不堪设想的。

常见的雅思写作提问方法

根据对本书中214道题的统计，如下6种提问方式在雅思写作考试中较为常见，且个别考试中有两种提问形式混合出现的情况：

(1) Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

- (2) Why is it the case?
- (3) What are the reasons/solutions/effects for this?
- (4) To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- (5) Do you think it is a positive or negative trend?
- (6) Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

为了更好地归类、处理上述的提问形式，为作文结构提供指导。我们要先复习一下英语疑问句的分类。英语疑问句共有4种：一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、反意疑问句。但如果我们不考虑选择疑问句（一般疑问句加 or 引导的部分）和反意疑问句（陈述句加一般疑问句）这两种一般疑问句的变体的话，那么所有英语的疑问句也就分成一般疑问句和特殊疑问句两种；因此，雅思写作的提问方式也无外乎这两种。这样一来，上面6种提问方式也就分成了如上两组：(1)、(2)和(3)需要考生给出所需答案（X：视题目而定），(4)、(5)和(6)则需要考生给出对题目观点的评判（C：comment），但不管如何提问，考生都要给出论证、说明的支持。

雅思写作5类题型及必备写作结构

所有的雅思题目按照题型并结合观点/事实之说，共可分为下列5类题型并分别列出其常见写作结构：

01 3V (3 views) 讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点

例 2013年06月22日考题

Some people think secondary school students should learn international news as one of their subjects, while others believe that this is a waste of valuable school time. Discuss both views and give your own opinions.

通常段落（Opening：开头段；Body1/2/3：主体第1/2/3段；Closing：结尾段；下文同）安排如下：

方法1 Opening: 总起（点题）
 Body 1: 甲方观点优点（均）
 Body 2: 乙方观点优点（均）
 Body 3: 双方观点缺陷（均）
 Closing: 总结；明确个人观点

方法2 Opening: 总起（点题）
 Body 1: 甲方观点优点（略）
 Body 2: 甲方观点致命缺陷（详）
 Body 3: 乙方观点优点（详）
 Closing: 总结；乙方可取

方法3 Opening: 总起（点题）
 Body 1: 甲方观点优点（均）
 Body 2: 乙方观点优点（均）
 Body 3: 具体评判标准（均）

Closing: 总结; 明确个人观点

“略”“均”“详”是段落长度的建议标准, 如果一篇作文在270~280个词左右, 那么3个标准分别对应的词数约为55、65和75个左右。这样安排的用意在于: 通过作文内容的分配, 将有限的词数充分利用于说明观点, 以达到最好的论证效果。本书所有段落结构均为5段式, 考生可以根据具体题目情况, 对段落结构进行修改, 并增删词数。

02 F + C (fact + comment) 事实 + 评判

例 2009年03月14日考题

More and more students choose to go to other countries for their higher education. Do you think the benefits outweigh the problems associated with it?

通常段落安排如下:

方法1 Opening: 总起(点题)
Body 1: 角度1(均)
Body 2: 角度2(均)
Body 3: 角度3(均)
Closing: 总结; 明确个人观点

方法2 Opening: 总起(点题)
Body 1: 优点/不足(均)
Body 2: 缺陷1/优点1(均)
Body 3: 缺陷2/优点2(均)
Closing: 总结; 明确个人观点

上述结构中的“角度”等论述相关概念将在下文中详解。

03 V + C (view + comment) 观点 + 评判

例 2012年04月28日考题

It is no longer necessary that animals should be slaughtered and made into either foodstuffs or non-foodstuffs, such as fur and medicine. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

通常段落安排同2。

04 F + V + C (fact + view + comment) 事实 + 观点 + 评判

例 2011年09月15日考题

Nowadays a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this can have negative effects on children and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

通常段落安排同2。

05 F + X (fact + X)

事实 + 答案

例 2013年05月11日考题

Today the quality of life in many big cities is decreasing. What are the causes of this problem? Should any measures be taken to solve it?

由于题目通常会提问“原因”“结果”和“解决办法”中的两个项目，故下面的结构使用了“答案1”和“答案2”来进行表述。

通常段落安排如下：

方法1 Opening: 总起 (点题)
Body 1: 角度1的答案1和答案2 (均)
Body 2: 角度2的答案1和答案2 (均)
Body 3: 角度3的答案1和答案2 (均)
Closing: 总结

方法2 Opening: 总起 (点题)
Body 1: 答案1第一点 (均)
Body 2: 答案1第二点 (均)
Body 3: 答案2 (均)
Closing: 总结

雅思写作9类话题

在弄清楚雅思题目提问的形式之后，部分考生依旧会作答困难，这主要是因为缺少文章内容作为支撑，再好的框架也是空穴来风。

针对这个问题，本书将所收录的214道雅思写作题目，根据话题内容分为如下9类。请注意：以下类别题目出现频率按照顺序依次降低：

EDUCATION (EDU) 教育

包含教育出路、教育使命、课程设置、非学术教育、儿童教育、青年人教育、教育方法、利益集团、教育平等，共9个子类话题。

SOCIETY (SOCIO) 社会

包含犯罪、上升趋势、下降趋势、具体问题、幸福感、社会责任，共6个子类话题。

CULTURE (CLT) 文化

包含休闲娱乐、传统/多元文化、建筑、博物馆、广告、新闻媒体、艺术形式/艺术家，共7个子类话题。

LIFE 生活

包含健康、休闲娱乐、平等、工作、计划/变化、食品、旅行，共7个子类话题。

INTER-/NATIONAL ((INTER-) NTL) 国家/国际

包含主要政府职能、次要政府职能、国际视角、变革、国际援助，共5个子类话题。

TECHNOLOGY (TEK) 科技

包含工作/生活影响、使用科技、教育科技、历史视角、其他, 共5个子类话题。

PEOPLE (PPL) 人群

包含个人性格、个人能力、人口特征、人类与其他, 共4个子类话题。

ECOLOGY/ENVIRONMENT (ECO/ENVR) 生态环境

包含责任方、科技与环境、航空旅行、动物保护, 共4个子类话题。

ECONOMY (ECM) 经济

包含消费品、经济发展、食品, 共3个子类话题。

本书提供的应对措施

在9个话题大类的基础上, 本书提供了以下应对措施:

- ★ **真题汇总** 对2009年至2015年4月前所有雅思考试Task2的题目进行了校准, 并按照内容分类提供了论点汇总;
- ★ **论证原则** 将真题论点汇总进一步泛化、归纳, 形成了四大论证原则, 帮助考生直面纷繁复杂的题目, 并有据可循地形成观点;
- ★ **数据分析** 通过精确的数据收集和分析, 共计51个月的雅思考试Task2走势跃然纸上, 为考生备考助力无限;
- ★ **逐题解析** 对本书收录的214道题进行分析, 给出中文观点和英文的标题句, 并进行了语言难度上的区分;
- ★ **难题例文** 共收录了笔者撰写的24篇例文, 涵盖了所有题型, 并对所有提问刁钻、内容生涩的题目展示了较为理想的作答。

本书缩写对照表

缩写	英文	说明
3V	3 views	讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点
F+C	fact + comment	事实+评判
V+C	view + comment	观点+评判
F+V+C	fact + view + comment	事实+观点+评判
F+X	fact + X	事实+答案(X:视题目而定)
EDU	EDUCATION	教育
SOCIO	SOCIETY	社会
CLT	CULTURE	文化
LIFE	LIFE	生活
INTERNTL	INTER-/NATIONAL	国家/国际
TEK	TECHNOLOGY	科技
PPL	PEOPLE	人群
ECO/ENVR	ECOLOGY/ENVIRONMENT	生态环境
ECM	ECONOMY	经济

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考前 1 周

冲刺

真题精析

早知早过——雅思写作考试不宣之秘

如何避免跑题——论审题

雅思写作观点库（中文版）

Some people believe that people who work in arts, such as painting, theatre or music should be supported financially by the government. Other people believe that they should find other financial support resources instead. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Translation

有些人认为在绘画、戏剧和音乐等艺术领域的从业者应该得到政府的经济援助。而其他人认为艺术工作者应该寻求其他经济支持来源。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening: 总起

Body 1: 政府有对文化艺术事业提供支持的义务和责任 (均)

Body 2: 艺术工作者从企业和社会获得经济资助可能更加实际 (均)

Body 3: 对获得资助的艺术从业者的资格审核很重要; 政府和其他方式共同资助艺术工作者 (均)

Closing: 总结

Arguments

5⁺

- The government has the responsibility to support art workers.
- However, it is easier for art workers to get support from businesses and the society.
- A standard for qualified art workers is needed, and they need all the help they can get from different directions.

7⁺

- To sponsor artists can be a governmental duty.
- However, it is more likely and realistic for artists to get financial aids from businesses and the public.
- To better support art, a standard for artists qualified for funding is needed, and multiple sources of funding will be more helpful.

Individual greed and selfishness have been the basis of the modern society. Some people think that we must return to the older and more traditional values of respect for the family and the local community in order to create a better world to live in. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

个人贪婪和自私已经成为现代社会的基石。有人认为我们必须重新拾回尊重家庭和当地社区等更早、更加传统的价值观，以便我们创造更好的世界去生活。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening: 总起

Body 1: 家庭、社区价值观确实对各个时代的社会都有积极作用 (均)

Body 2: 社会进步，特别是在经济和科技领域的进步，是现代社会的主旋律 (均)

Body 3: 传统价值观对当今社会发展有阻碍作用，不符合社会趋势，新的价值观才能创造更好的世界 (均)

Closing: 总结

Arguments

5⁺

- Values of family and community indeed help societies of different ages.
- However, in the modern world, development of technology and economy is the major concern.
- Some traditional values are blocking the development of current society.

7⁺

- Family and community values have been mostly positive throughout the world.
 - However, development, be it for technology or economy, is the general theme of the current world.
 - Traditional values, sometimes and somehow, are holding back general social advances and need to be updated.
-
-
-
-
-

Nowadays, a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this can have negative effects on children and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现今，大量的广告针对儿童。有人认为这可能导致对孩子的负面影响，应该被禁止。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening: 总起

Body 1: 针对儿童进行广告宣传是产品厂商正确的广告策略 (均)

Body 2: 但广告利用儿童的心理、判断力不成熟完成广告宣传是不妥的 (均)

Body 3: 禁止儿童广告缺乏法律依据；政府管控、家长监督才是解决问题的办法 (略/详/均)

Closing: 总结

Arguments

5⁺

- Advertisements aiming at children are the right advertising strategy.
- However, it is wrong to advertise products, taking advantage of the immaturity of child psychology and lack of judgment.
- Admittedly, there are no laws to ban advertisements aiming at children, so control by governments and parents is necessary.

7⁺

- It is strategic of advertisements to target accurately at end users, children in this case.
- However, advertisements' taking advantage of the lack of judgment and psychological immaturity is unethical.
- Most importantly, banning children advertisements lacks legality, and thus control is the only sensible way out.

Some people think that some subjects such as math and philosophy are difficult to some students, so people should take them as electives but not compulsory courses. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人认为像数学和哲学等科目对于有些学生来说太难了，所以人们应该把这些课程当成选修课而不是必修课。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening: 总起

Body 1: 必修课和选修课的划分是教育经验、个人基本素质和科目必要性决定的 (均)

Body 2: 选修课的目的是扩大视野, 丰富学生的学习生活, 并为以后的某方向研修打基础 (均)

Body 3: 数学、哲学等科目锻炼了学生的逻辑思维能力, 设为必修课是正当的, 只要难度适合绝大多数学生即可 (均)

Closing: 总结; 不同意

Arguments

5⁺

- The differences between elective courses and compulsory ones should be many.
- Electives broaden horizons, give more choices for study, and may help later learning.
- Math and philosophy are helpful for logical thinking and should be compulsory if they are not too difficult for most students.

7⁺

- There are multiple factors affecting curriculum creation.
 - The purpose of electives lies in horizon expansion, study enrichment, and foundation laying for personal development.
 - Such difficult subjects as math and philosophy focus on the training of logical thinking, which is vital to students as long as the subjects are not over-challenging to the majority of students.
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It is no longer necessary that animals should be slaughtered and made into either foodstuffs or non-foodstuffs, such as fur and medicine. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现今已经没有必要屠杀动物，并制成食物或者皮毛、药材等非食物制品。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening: 总起；注意明确“现今”这一概念

Body 1: 人类是杂食动物，所以即使在现在，人们也需要动物食品（均）

Body 2: 现今科技高度发达，绝大部分动物药材大可被化学/合成物质代替（均）

Body 3: 人类现在已经脱离“茹毛”时代，且皮毛制品的需求出于虚荣，应被禁止（均）

Closing: 总结；物种灭绝濒危是不争之实，物种多样性亟待保持，非必要的动物杀戮应该避免

Arguments

5⁺

- It is natural for humans to kill animals for food.
- Modern medicine production most likely does not need animals as materials.
- Killing animals for decoration is vanity and should be stopped.
- It is truth that some animals are dying out, so unnecessary animal slaughter should be banned.

7⁺

- As omnivores, humans kill animals for food purposes, which is permissible even if humans do not endanger species survival.
 - With technological development at an unprecedented height, chemical or synthetic substances can safely and easily replace most animal ingredients in medicine.
 - The demand for clothing made of furs is purely out of vanity, in which case killing animals for the purpose of decoration should be banned.
 - Extinction of certain animal species is indisputable; to maintain bio-diversity, avoidable animal slaughter should be forbidden, legally if necessary.
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We have three important parts of education: reading, writing and math. Some people think children will benefit from a fourth skill added to the list: computer skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

教育有三个重要组成部分：阅读、写作和数学。有人认为电脑技术应该成为第四个组成部分，从而让孩子们受益。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening: 总起

Body 1: 读、写、算是被证明了的教育组成部分，是学习的基础技能（均）

Body 2: 电脑技术在当今社会的需求证明了普及电脑技术的必要性（略）

Body 3: 电脑技术在儿童中普及弊大于利——健康问题、学习效率、基本技能（详）

Closing: 总结

Arguments

5⁺

- Reading, writing and math are traditional foundation subjects and learning skills.
- Computer skills are needed in the modern world and should be promoted.
- However, teaching children computer skills brings negative effects.

7⁺

- Reading, writing and math are proven to be fundamental elements of education, and constitute basic learning skills.
- Computer skills are direly needed in the modern world, which dictates the demand of education in this field.
- However, promoting computer skills to children entails multiple negative impacts.

Some people think lawbreakers should be sent to prison, while others think there are some alternatives (e. g. make them do work which also benefits the local community) for those whose crimes are minor. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为罪犯应该被送进监狱，而其他人认为还有其他处理方式（如让他们工作，故当地社区也将获益）来改造那些轻犯。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening: 总起

Body 1: 从震慑/防范犯罪的角度讲，监禁是最有效的办法（均）

Body 2: 从防止罪犯再次犯罪的角度讲，两者各有千秋（均）

Body 3: 对于轻犯来说，社区劳动可能是更好的处置办法（均）

Closing: 总结；社区劳动对于轻犯来说更加有效

Arguments

5⁺

- To prevent new crimes, imprisonment is most effective.
- Both are great measures to prevent re-offense.
- For minor crimes, alternatives like community service might be a better choice.

7⁺

- With respect to crime prevention, imprisonment meets no rival.
- Both measures are commendable to curb re-offense.
- Such alternatives as community service are more applicable to minor crimes.
