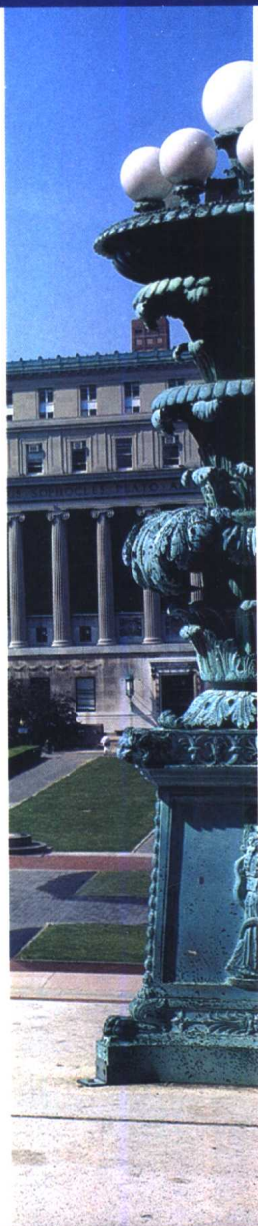


新东方学校 英语文库

如何 准备 雅思 作文 考试

编著：周成刚 王文山



世界知识出版社

周成刚 王文山 编著

如何

准备雅思
作文考试

世界·中国 出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

如何准备雅思作文考试 / 周成刚, 王文山编著.

—北京: 世界知识出版社, 2003.3

ISBN 7-5012-1997-4

I. 如... II. 王... III. 英语—写作—高等学校—
入学考试, 国外—自学参考资料 IV. H315

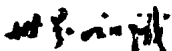
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 013608 号

责任编辑 / 刘 岩

封面设计 / 文 敏

责任出版 / 王勇刚

责任校对 / 陈可望

出版发行 /  出版社

地址电话 / 北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号 (010) 65265933

E-mail: gcgjlz@public.bta.net.cn

邮政编码 / 100010

经 销 / 新华书店

排 版 / 世界知识出版社电脑科

印 刷 / 北京市兆成印刷有限责任公司

开本印张 / 787×1092 毫米 1/32 8 1/4 印张 167 千字

版 次 / 2003 年 3 月第一版 2003 年 3 月第一次印刷

定 价 / 15.00 元

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序 言

序
言

决战考试之巅

——《如何……》系列丛书总序

如何尽快提高听说读写的能力？

如何攻克成千上万的单词难关？

如何在备考过程中得到既权威又平易、既细致又明晰的应试辅导？

如何从对 TOEFL、雅思、GRE 一无所知到在考场上纵横驰骋？

.....

诚然，在提倡素质教育的今天，考试或许并非真实水平的完全体现，也不是挑选人才的最有效方法。可是，我们不得不承认，高考、考研、TOEFL、GRE、雅思仍然是中国人改变自己命运的公平竞争的手段之一。坦率地说我并不欣赏那种死读书、为考试而活着的学生，然而在现代竞争中，我们却必须面对种种考试。能在最短的时间内



如何准备雅思作文考试

序 言

通过考试并取得理想成绩这本身也是一种能力，掌握了这种能力，可以使你在竞争日趋激烈的今天为自己赢得时间、赢得机遇、赢得成功的第一步。“时间就是金钱，效率就是生命”，这绝非老生常谈。

那么，应付考试的方法究竟何在呢？茫茫书海，歧路迷津。如今随便到书店逛一逛就会发现市场上充斥着形形色色的考试辅导用书，眼花缭乱之余，可能难以定夺孰优孰劣。综观这些书籍，虽然多如牛毛，但要么实用性不强，要么雷同太多，真正适合考生复习应考的仍不多见。是故，我们推出了这一套“how to”大型实用丛书。

作为这套丛书的编著者，我们始终抱着这样一种信念：要是一件事值得去做，那就得把它做好。正是从这一信念出发，本丛书力求内容实用、文字精简，以读者的切身需要为本，设计一个多彩多姿的复习园地，通过快速有效的仿真练习、实用可靠的考点解析、精辟独到的经验之谈，帮助同学们改进方法、增强信心，同时又发展兴趣、开拓视野，顺利地通过考试。

素以英语教学和考试培训闻名的新东方学校自 1993 年开办第一个培训班以来，至今已走过了近十年历程，此间的成就已是有目共睹。它完美地结合了脚踏实地的教学风尚和开拓创新的教学方法，深得广大学员和“考试一族”的青睐，同时也吸引了一大批专家、学者云集新东方，从事英语教学和考试培训工作。厚积而薄发，多年积

累的经验正是本丛书的“水之源”、“木之本”。

值得一提的是，这套丛书当中还收入了相当的“考试同路人”身体力行的宝贵应考经验。我一直认为，“人无幽显，道在则尊”；“学无先后，达者为师”。作为教师，在和学生沟通交流的过程当中我也收获颇丰。学英语犹如弹钢琴，精通乐理而不练琴，弹不出动听的音乐。我们的学员在经过大小考试的洗礼后总结出的经验体会是一笔无价的财富。

正确的方法的确可以加快我们的学习步伐。然而，探求学习的方法如果不是建立在刻苦努力的基础上，而是孤立起来，只是在方法上绕圈子，恰恰会成为英语学习中最为忌讳的事。要知道，印在纸上的智慧是别人的，印在脑中的智慧才是自己的。

在此，不揣冒昧，摘取孔夫子旧句以戒学子：学而时习之，不亦乐乎。希望大家快乐地备考，潇洒地应考，决战考试之巅，无往不胜。

周成刚

2002年9月于上海新东方

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第一部分

雅思作文考试简介

第一部分
雅思作文考试简介

1.1 在任何外语考试中写作都是不可缺少的一个部分

对于中国考生来说，这是一个较有难度的考试项目，因为中国的外语教学中更注重的是阅读能力，在语言文字表达方面较为薄弱，本书将专门对写作进行指导，以帮助考生取得高分。

1.2 作文考试的形式与内容

作文考试持续一个小时，在此期间你将被要求完成两篇文章。

第一篇文章是考查你的描述能力。通常要求你根据给出的一个图表，写一篇不低于 150 个词的文章，清楚地、



有逻辑地、恰当地描述其中所包含的信息。这个图表可能是一个物体、一组数据或者是一个程序等等。你有 20 分钟的时间来完成这篇文章。

第二篇文章是让你按一个给定的 TOPIC 写出一篇议论文来，以考查你的思辨能力和文字表达能力。你用余下的 40 分钟来完成这篇要求不低于 250 词的议论文。同样这篇文章也要求有清楚的逻辑，同时有证据或者例子来证实你的观点，而不是泛泛而谈。这个部分的 TOPIC 范围十分广泛，大体上包括了社会生活中各种有争议的论题。

1.3 作文考试的答题步骤

两篇文章的答题步骤大体类似：

(1) 仔细审题，分析题目中给出的有用信息。

雅思考试中用了 TASK 来表达题目，TASK 指任务，意即考生必须完成题目中所提出的要求，如果和题目要求有出入，就不算完成任务，也会失分。

(2) 构思文章结构，可以在答题纸上写出大体的框架或提纲。

(3) 开始写作，注意时间和词数。

当然还有一个值得争议的问题是两篇文章的完成顺序，有的考生喜欢先难后易，有的则是先易后难。随考生的喜好，两种方式都可以，但是第二种方式比较符合通常的思维，也较有利于把握时间。

1.4 作文考试的技巧

作文考试没有前面的听力和阅读两个部分那么多的技巧。水平的提高很大程度上是一个积累和练习的结果。但是一些考试的通用的技巧也可以应用到作文考试中。

(1) 仔细审题，题目中包含的信息决定了考生将写的范围。只有深刻地了解题意，才不会下笔千言，离题万里。

注意：脱离主题的文章，即使语言再出色也不会得到高分。

(2) 多阅读已有的高分范例，熟悉它们的表达方式、观点、结构体例，并且把它们运用到自己的考试中。

1.5 作文考试的注意事项

(1) 作文考试不要求给文章取一个题目也不要求你把题目内容在答题纸上抄一遍。中国考生习惯于做题之前先抄写题目，在雅思考试中没有这个必要，同时也没要求给文章定标题。

(2) 格式方面有两种方式都可以：第一种是传统的格式，左边留出较大的页边距，右边的页边距小一点，然后正文部分首行缩进两个字符，段落间不空行；第二种是现代的格式，左右边距都一样，正文部分首行不缩进，段落间空一行。混合的样式是不被接受的。

(3) 行与行之间不要空行。



(4) 从每一行的头部写到尾部，不要只包括一行的一部分，除非已经到了段落的结尾。在左右边距内的空白部分不要写字，谨记永远在答题纸的横线上答题。

(5) 尽量不要在每一句末尾不够空间的时候拆分一个单词，考生往往不大清楚如何正确地拆分一个单词，与其记忆这些繁琐的方法，不如在写文章的时候主动地避免这种情况的出现。

(6) 每一行大概写 10~12 个单词，这个字数可以避免你写的字体过大或者过于拥挤，而且也便于你最后快速地估计文章的词数。

(7) 尽量用清楚的连笔字来写文章，因为参加雅思学术类考试的考生都被考官主观地认为具有较为成熟的英语书写能力，如果采用一个一个单词字母清楚的写文章的方式，会给考官一个不熟练的影响，进而影响你的得分。注意第一印象非常重要，所以最好在书写方面表现得专业一点。

Frage, in the most idyllic of the sense, 'What is to be the role of the politician in society? For those of you who are in one, the answer is approximately the past 20 years or so have been the triumph of government. A politician is someone in the opposition who tries to ensure that society is carried out efficiently. The politician works together with a leading figure, his other role is price adjustment. The leading figure acts unselfishly or needs it with the content of the society. In contrast, I mean, often with the leading figure. The politician on the other hand is more or less united with the purpose of the society. Therefore, politicians should be able to perform the leading and acting more accurately than is often the case.

D6: I was used to native who are usually known as the first job responsibility of a politician. There is given you a better idea of just what a politician does and why they are so important to nations. One of the responsibilities is (helped) regarding. Regarding means taking a policy is given and it's going to be the action that, if this word is done together with the meeting leader. Regarding is a name having about each of the participants and what they feel and what they are with regard to the policy of the action. It is an understanding and discussing to describe the action and another aspect that is vital side.

As an old fold reportedly is what we call 'proteoglycan', 'Proteoglycan' is therefore during the cited meeting for this the particular and hence 'correctly' to what the participants are going, there is only any effective names or phrases given by the participants. He or she thus suggests what was said to ensure everybody at the meeting both fully understands and is fully understood.

‘I did’ responsibility makes three worlds. I can’t forgive.’ There has to be many that anyone hopes to the fact that not only off into other types. It is off too easy for someone in a country to get off too. Hence, the first law appears the decision, asking one if someone is not used to the fact. Forgiving is a sensitive hearing in which direction the asking does the going, and asking one if someone. It is a unique, the first law is not here to that of one does, always the responsibility, and the second is to be.

The basic rule of property, which is our fourth-fold responsibility, is for anyone to exercise any real or virtual right to take, use or make something that, just because they are first, is doesn't mean that they are getting a right to contribute. In fact, the rule of property is that, in all cases, questions are not other's actions to get someone involved. The rule of property is that it is more active than the principle who would share it, and the other means a chance to need. After all, there is nothing more to be said than that, in the end, people should be making a choice.

When participants go into spaces or experience these others, that's a time for the facilitator to take on the role of *fusion caregiver*. There's the facilitator's responsibility of the facilitation, and that also can be the fusion caregiver according to the conditions, operative and coordinative across. During analysis, the analysis can have very different parts: *fusion care*, *careless care*, or *right and just care* by being to it originally to embrace, getting into experience or what has been a real facilitation to be.

现代方式



如何准备雅思作文考试

第一部分 雅思作文考试简介

Today in this most holy of the seasons (19th to the use of the fast) is a meeting For them of you who must serve, business and organization, the past 2 years or so have demanded discipline of affliction. A fastleader is someone in the organization who shows to the rest that discipline is avoidable. Affliction is the fastleader who, together with a meeting leader, let their influence be felt. The meeting leader is overwhelmed by himself with the content of the meeting, by content, it is a case of a case, with the meeting leader. The fastleader on the other hand is more or less with the purpose of the meeting. Therefore of process and then of us for the meeting and every one everyone has a chance to participate.

06 I must not to either side we usually leave the free field responsibility of aesthetic. There is
give you a better idea of what aesthetic does actually give us in comparison to nature. The global responsibility
is shifted. Responding: Responding a reality which is not in a given order of reality, rather for the reality. That of
this word is done together with the reality itself. Responding has more having that not of the participants and
what then goes and is done as well as regard to the topic of the reality. It is an understanding and processing
becomes for the reality and enables significant work, actualized. i

A sex and gender responsibility is what we call 'prosocialization'. Prosocialization happens during the socialization. For this, the facilitator must follow carefully to what the participants are saying, then a copy of any question comes or phrase spoken by the participants. He or she then repeats what was said to ensure everybody at the meeting both fully understands and is fully understood.

Old responsibility makes them in a sense 'free'. Their belief is that anyone happy to be told to shut vet-machinery off onto their topic. It'll be my for decision is a waiting to get off from there. The first time experience the decision, asking are all wanted, are not to the fact. Forcing of ourselves (anyway) which time the asking but the going, and asking are it goes there. It is a case of the first time and a home to that of a decision, during the process, they would go.

This brings us to preaching, which is our fourth field of responsibility. Not everyone at a meeting can feel confident enough to do it, and we must remember that just because they're good, it doesn't mean that they're permitted to do it. As we discuss with people, this is not people questioning our own abilities to put someone in a place to preach. If that's all, then preaching is the privilege of those who desire to do the great work and share to good effect. If, however, we begin thinking we are so good people deserve a meeting, it's a shame to speak. If, therefore, we have the privilege, we must desire to do it.

If two participants in a dispute or argument each believe that the other has the authority to take on the role of "justice agent". Then the fifth field separability of the justification, and that is, no one has authority concerning another's justice question and action, then access. Putting everything together, each one has very different points of view, actions, or no right and people go begin to automatically disengage, rather, politicians or people on which have seen. A good final thought.

传统方式

(8) 作文统一要求用铅笔书写，通常考生习惯用 2B 铅笔，其实实践经验表明用自动铅笔一样可以，而且从方便的角度讲，自动铅笔避免了 2B 铅笔需要经常切削的问题，在考试期间能为考生节省大量时间。所以推荐大家考试时带一支自动铅笔就可以了，没有必要带 2B 铅笔。

(9) 尽量保持卷面清洁，不要在文章中用各种修改符号、添加符号、或者指示标记。

(10) 尽量不要超过最少词数要求两倍以上, 即小作

文不要超过 300 词，大作文不要超过 500 词。用尽量少的文字清楚地表达自己的意思也是一种能力，同时也不会会在时间上造成任何困难。

(11) 不要尝试去揣摩考官的个人观点，注意主考官不是批阅你作文的考官，不要做任何迎合考官个人观点的尝试。考官更注意的是你的英语表达的能力而不是你的观点，能和批阅文章的考官意见一致当然最好，不一致的情况下也不会有任何不利因素。

(12) 注意自己在英语书写方面对标点符号的运用，考生习惯了中文化的标点，这会对作文分数形成不利的影响。

/ . / —— full stop 句号

只有在一个完整的句子的末尾才能用这个标点。

/ , / —— comma 逗号

用在句子的中间，表达短暂停顿，防止句子意思的混淆与冲突。

/ ; / —— semi-colons 分号

用于列表中的子项后面，或者连接几个语法上独立、但是文意上相互联系句子。也可以用句号来代替。

/ " " / —— quotation mark 双引号

用于指出引用的部分和标题。

/ ' / —— Apostrophe 缩略号

用于表示属性或者是缩写。

/ : / —— colon 冒号

提示或引出下文。

/ () / —— brackets 括号



用来表示引证。

注意：英文中没有书名号！所有书名如为手写文章则用下划线标出，如为打印的，要用斜体或是下划线，两者只能择其一。

(13) 考官提示动笔后才开始写，提示停笔后马上停止，不要抱有任何侥幸心理。一旦被发现作弊，则前功尽弃。

(14) 最后检查以下方面：

① 检查冠词是否有多写或者漏写。

比如：He didn't know book was mine.

He didn't know the book was mine.

② 检查主语谓语的一致性。

比如：Many students has bought that book.

Many students have bought that book.

③ 检查被动语态有没有错误。

比如：He beaten.

He was beaten.

④ 检查动词的形态是否正确。

比如：She has been looked for you all the morning.

She has been looking for you all the morning.

⑤ 检查所有的可数和不可数名词有没有写错。

比如：Most student do want to buy the book.

Most students do want to buy the book.

⑥ 检查介词是否使用正确。