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推荐考试辅导用书

雅思考官9分系列

怎样作答是考官真正想看到的答案

# 雅思写作 不传之秘

「英」丹·伯恩斯 (Dan Berns) 著  
范亚飞 译

剑13版



机械工业出版社  
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本书是雅思考官丹·伯恩斯十余年评分经验的精华。作为考官，他非常了解中国考生的应试特点，针对每一个评分环节能给出十分中肯的建议和提高分数的技巧。文中所选的全部案例分析素材均取自真实的考生作答内容，非常具有针对性和代表性，并配有考官亲自作答的满分作文与之比对，可以让考生一目了然丢分的原因。原汁原味的地道英文既可做阅读素材，也是写作的模板。

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说到雅思写作，不少考生都默默地给其贴上了一个标签——拖后腿的“拉分项”。与口语一样，作为语言输出项，写作得高分对考生们来说是一个不小的挑战。很多人都曾抱怨：我明明很努力了，怎么写作分数还是上不去？这个时候，就要想想：我们努力的方向是否正确？换句话说，我们所写的内容是否是考官想看见的？那么，考官眼中的高分雅思作文长什么样？要回答这个问题，当然是雅思考官最有发言权。相信之前读过《雅思口语不传之秘》的读者，都很熟悉担任雅思考官十余年的 Dan Berns！作为一名剑桥大学本科、清华大学研究生毕业的英国人，他用英语母语写作信手拈来，并且熟悉雅思写作评分标准，深知雅思写作的“套路”；在担任雅思考官期间，他阅卷无数，尤其对中国考生常犯的错误了然于心。

你可曾想过哪些地方是你丢了分却还不知的？语法、词汇、关联性，哪一项是考官最关注的？培训机构的写作模板是万能的吗？图表中隐藏的信息是什么？小作文怎么展开？如何保证大作文信息量充足？雅思写作到底有没有技巧可循？……这一系列问题，本书中均有答案。因此，本书旨在告诉考生如何不再以学生的思维方式来备考，它是一本教你如何像考官一样去思考并写作的雅思备考书籍。本书囊括了从雅思真题各部分中选取的几百个题目的答案实例。大家不用去死记硬背这些实例，只需试着去理解其中的观点并衍生得到自己的答案，这样你就能最大化地利用好本书中的资源。

这样一名中西皆通的雅思考官，把自己多年的经验炼造成一本写作宝典，清晰明了地告诉广大考生考官心目中的高分雅思作文长什么样，以及考生通过哪些方法能写出这样的高分作文。这样的利器，每一名考生都值得拥有。虽然说写作作为一种语言输出的能力，必须要依靠大量的练习方可提高，但是方法也非常重要，掌握了正确的方法就会如虎添翼，可以让你在众多考生中脱颖而出。本书给大家提供了一个通往高分宝塔，最直接、最有效的备考秘籍。有了它助力，你的雅思写作会更容易取得高分。相信大家会喜欢这本书，并把它推荐给你的朋友。

范亚飞于北京

2019. 4. 12

To readers,

Hi, I'm Dan and welcome to this IELTS writing book. It feels like a long time ago the IELTS speaking book was published, but I was really pleased with the fact that it was able to help so many students finally realize their dreams and pass the speaking test. I think before it was released there were no other books which went so deep into the mindset of an examiner, and the feedback I got from readers who jumped from 5.5 to 7.5 was incredible. The comment I received most of all though was "When will Dan release a book about the writing test?" In fact, this book was already in development when I received those comments, and so I worked hard to put together a book which really breaks down and explains the writing exam as an examiner sees it.

This book is going to show you the writing exam from a completely different perspective. You will no longer be in the dark guessing what an examiner is looking for, you're going to climb inside the examiner's head and learn to think like he does. It is an undeniable fact that the IELTS test gets more difficult every year, but with this book and a little bit of effort, I promise you you'll get the writing scores you need to go to your dream university. In closing, I can't wait to hear about your scores and I wish you all the luck in the world.

Dan Berns

2019/4/10

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To readers

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Part 1



**小作文怎么写  
才会得高分？**

# Introduction

## 序 言



When a candidate receives the letter or the email from the IELTS team they see four scores, one for each of the skills reading, writing, listening, and speaking. What candidates may not know is that for their writing scores are broken down even further into four parts. For writing these parts are:

Task Achievement 任务完成度

Coherence and Cohesion 条理性和关联性

Lexical Resource 词汇丰富度

Grammar Range and Accuracy 语法丰富度与准确性

While all these four parts are equally important, there is a reason why Task Achievement (also known as TA) is the first point that examiners pay attention to. TA basically asks:

“*Has the candidate answered the question?*” “考生的回答是否做到了‘答即所问’?”

If you were asked what your favourite colour was, and you replied “basketball”, that's an example of not answering the question correctly. If there were questions that simple in the writing exam, you'd probably get a zero for TA. The second stepping stone to your final score is Coherence and Cohesion (also known as CC) which basically asks the question:

“*Does what is written make sense?*” “考生的回答是否合情合理?”

This is often more challenging for examiners to judge, as while the candidate may answer the

考生拿到雅思成绩单，首先看到的是听、说、读、写四大板块的得分，考生可能不知道的是，其中写作板块的得分又细分为四个部分，分别是：

这四项评分维度都同等重要，但“任务完成度”是考官们首先关注的要点，“任务完成度”主要关注这样一个问题：

如果题目问的是“你最喜欢什么颜色”，你回答“篮球”，这就是典型的答非所问。在雅思写作中，“任务完成度”的维度得分将是0分。在雅思中取得高分的第二个重要的因素是“条理性和关联性”，“条理性和关联性”考查这样一个问题：

这一点对考官来说通常比较有挑战性，因为考生的回答可能会扑朔迷

question, the candidate may answer it in such a roundabout and confusing way that the examiner's eyes cross and he is left wondering whether the answer makes sense or is logical. It is usually with papers like these that the examiner goes and has a coffee break.

Examiners often lump TA and CC together. These are more subjective skills. The examiner is judging the writing based on feelings and common sense. These ideas and values are frequently very different between Chinese candidates and western examiners, so candidates tend to get lower scores for TA and CC. In contrast, the other two factors Lexical Resource and Grammar Range and Accuracy (also known as LR and GRA respectively) are easier to judge because they can be objectively scored.

Spelling mistakes and grammar errors are much easier for examiners to spot and score, plus because Chinese candidates have fantastic memorization skills, they tend to understand these areas more fully, and score higher accordingly. The purpose of this first chapter is to introduce you to each of the four areas TA, CC, LR, and GRA in greater detail. Each of these areas will be explored explaining what examiners are looking for in each area.

The examiner will be using a chart called Band Descriptors to help grade your test in each of these areas and give you a final score. A public version of the Band Descriptor chart is available at the link below, and it is recommended that you download and print it out. Using this book and the Band Descriptor chart you'll soon start to understand what is going on in the examiner's brain.

离, 导致考官很难一眼判断出这段话的内容是否合理或者有逻辑性。遇到这样的答卷, 考官通常会来一杯咖啡静一静。

考官判卷时通常会将“任务完成度”和“条理性 and 关联性”结合起来考查, 因为它们都是主观性的评分标准, 考官根据阅读之后的感受和常识即可作出判断。然而中国考生和西方考官之间在思维和价值观上都存在较大差异, 所以中国考生经常会在“任务完成度”和“条理性 and 关联性”上失分。相比之下, 另外两个评分标准——“词汇丰富度”和“语法丰富度与准确性”的评分就比较容易了, 因为它们是相对客观的。

例如拼写错误和语法错误考官都能轻易发现。中国考生对这两项评分标准理解得会比较透彻, 同时也比较容易得高分, 因为中国考生以记忆力极佳而著称。那么接下来第一章的目的就是为大家详细介绍任务完成度、条理性 and 关联性、词汇丰富度和语法丰富度与准确性这四项评分标准, 并深入了解考官希望在你们的回答中发现哪些内容。

考官在对这四个部分评分时会用到“评分说明表”, 评出你最终的得分。通过下面这个链接可以下载此表, 建议考生们都下载一份打印出来, 在阅读本书时结合使用这张“评分说明表”, 你很快就会明白考官在评分时都在思考什么。

These descriptions all come from the Task Achievement section of the Band Descriptor which are available to the public at the British Council website at this address:

[http://takeielts.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/IELTS\\_task\\_1\\_Writing\\_band\\_descriptors.pdf](http://takeielts.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/IELTS_task_1_Writing_band_descriptors.pdf)

These descriptors are not as detailed as the ones that examiners use to give candidates a grade, but they are a great starting point for any candidate that wants to understand the exam in detail.

Each of the skills mentioned will be divided further into the subskills with specific information between say the difference between a six and a seven. With that in mind, and without further ado, let's take a look at the first skill Task Achievement.

这些说明来自于“评分说明表”中与“任务完成度”有关的部分，在英国文化委员会对外公开的如下网站中可以下载：

这些评分说明表不如考官给考生评分时实际使用的详细，但为考生深入了解这项考试提供了一个绝佳的着手点。

前面提到的四大写作技巧将被分解为更多细化的子技巧进行详细讲解，例如6分与7分的差别。那么接下来废话不多说，让我们一起来了解第一大写作技巧——任务完成度。

# Task Achievement — Introduction

## 任务完成度——被忽略的丢分点



**T**he first skill that we are going to look at is task achievement otherwise known as TA. If the candidate's response were a cell, then TA would be the nucleus at the core of everything. If TA were a solar system, it would be the sun with all the planets revolving around it — that's really how important TA is! The problem is that candidates often forget about TA and as a result like their cells or their miniature solar systems, their scores fall apart.

我们首先要学习的第一个评分标准是任务完成度。如果把考生的作文比作一个细胞，那么任务完成度就是细胞核；如果考生的作文是太阳系，那么任务完成度就是太阳，其他评分标准都向它看齐。对，这项评分标准就是如此重要！但是很多考生在写作时把它抛诸脑后，这就好比细胞没有细胞核，太阳系没有太阳，得分必然不容乐观。



If you refer to the Band Descriptor chart under TA, you can see the specifics about how your paper is scored. These details can be broadly divided into the following subsets of skills:

- 1) Overview/Main Features 总览/突出特点
- 2) Details/Key Points 细节/细节特点
- 3) Connections 关联性

This structure doesn't seem to make much sense at first glance, but in fact it shows the logic behind the way that your Task 1 paper is marked. It helps to

如果你仔细阅读关于任务完成度的评分说明表，就会了解到关于这一评分标准的细则。这些评分细则大致分为如下三类：

乍看上去，这些内容好像并不能让你心服口服，但事实上它显示了写作任务一背后的评分逻辑——类似于

think of the task in terms of a triangle that has been turned upside-down. This triangle represents the structure of a good Task 1 response.

**Overview** — is very broad. It should include only general details about what can be seen in the chart. This is what we call the main features. They do not include any data or information; they are just what the reader can learn from a quick glance of the task. These are the base which you need to build everything else on. Without an adequate overview, you will not even score a 6 for TA.

**Details** — while the overview is very broad, the details fall in the middle of our triangle. At this stage, we need to be taking an even closer look at the main features and providing details information about them. This is what we call the key features. In order to score beyond a 7 on TA, the candidate has to correctly identify and explain the key features.

**Connections** — this is the very tip of our upside-down triangle. While it is probably enough for candidates to score a TA 7 by identifying all the key features, to score even higher, candidates must make relevant connections and comparisons between the key features, and show that they have the ability to go beyond simply reporting what they can see, and go onto analyse the information.

One thing that is important to remember is that while it is acceptable to write your response in the order overview — details — connections, it is not one hundred percent necessary. Higher-level candidates can easily combine their connections and details, plus the Main Features in the Overview can be included anywhere throughout the response to score.

A habit that Chinese candidates have which should be avoided, is to just report what can be seen in the chart. Look at the following two responses and

一个倒三角。这个倒三角向考生清晰地展示了高分答案需要符合哪些要求。

**总览**——非常宽泛，该部分只阐述表格中展示的大致特点，也就是我们前面提到的“突出特点”，不涵盖任何数据或细节信息，仅是读者在浏览完题目后的大致印象。接下来的写作内容都建立在总览的基础上。所以如果总览写得不尽如人意，任务完成度的得分不会超过6分。

**细节**——“总览”位于倒三角的顶部，比较宽泛；而“细节”位于倒三角的中部，更加详尽。在这个部分，我们要基于突出特点来提供更多的细节信息，也就是上面谈到的细节特点。要想在任务完成度拿到7分以上，考生必须准确发现图表的特点并结合细节进行阐述。

**关联性**——“关联性”位于倒三角的底部顶点。如果发掘出了所有的细节特点，考生可以在“任务完成度”中拿到7分；如果想拿到更高的分，考生就必须对细节特点之间的关联性进行阐述和比较，表现出自己能够透过现象看到本质的能力。

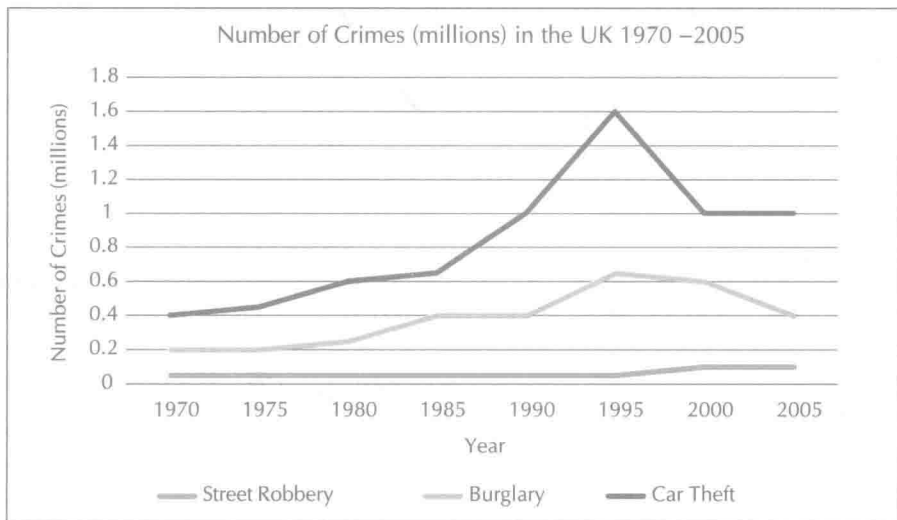
考生们需要记住一点：按照“总览—细节—关联性”的顺序来写是可行的，但不是必需的。高水平的考生会游刃有余地一边阐述细节一边分析细节之间的关联性，同时“总览”部分的突出特点也可以出现在文章的任何地方。

中国考生有一个通病，那就是仅陈述图表里看见的内容，这一点需要改进。看看下面两个范例，其中一个

note how one simply reports the facts, while the other follows the upside-down triangle idea.

仅陈述事实，另一个则按照“倒三角”法则来构思文章。

*The line chart below shows the number of crimes in millions in the UK from 1970 to 2005. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.*



*The line chart shown in the question displays the number of three crimes: street robbery, burglary, and car theft in the UK between 1970 and 2005. Car theft was the most common crime, burglary came second, and street robbery was the least common crime. Car theft was the most common crime. It began at 0.4 million crimes in 1970, and then increased to peak at 1.6 million crimes in 1995. After that it decreased and ended at one million in 2005.*

*Over the same time period, burglary also increased from 0.2 million crimes in 1970 to 0.65 million crimes in 1995; it also began to decrease from 1995 and ended at 0.4 million crimes in 2005.*

*Lastly, it can be seen that the number of street robberies did not change between 1970 and 1995, but in the following ten years, it doubled from 0.05 million to 0.1 million crimes.*

In terms of the language and grammar used, this is a strong answer, but it is another matter from the view of whether the task has been achieved. The candidate here has only reported the details of what can be seen in the question. These are mostly the key features shown in the question, and on their own without an overview and connections made between the key features. This answer will struggle to score higher

如果只看语法和用词，这篇文章还是不错的，但从任务完成度来考查，这位考生做到了几成呢？考生在文中仅陈述了题目中显而易见的信息，没有整体描述，也没有细节信息之间关联性的分析，因此这篇文章在任务完成度的得分最多6分。下面看另一个例文并与前者进行比较：

than a TA 6. Compare this to the next response:

*The line chart shows numbers of crimes in the United Kingdom between 1970 and 2005. It can be seen that over these thirty-five years, all three kinds of crime increased. Street robbery and burglary both doubled, while car theft more than doubled. Furthermore, 1995 seemed to be the peak year in terms of crime.*

*Car theft was the most common crime in the UK during this period. It increased from four hundred thousand crimes in 1970, peaked at one point six million crimes in 1995, and then fell to one million crimes in 2005. Similarly, burglary increased in tandem car theft, growing from two hundred thousand crimes in 1970 to six hundred and fifty thousand crimes in 1995, before dropping back to four hundred thousand crimes in 2005.*

*Conversely, between 1970 and 1995, numbers of street robberies remained stable at fifty thousand, but unlike burglary and car theft which both decreased in 1995, numbers of street robberies doubled between 1995 and 2005.*

The second example shows how a candidate can structure an answer to nail exactly everything an examiner is looking for in TA. The first paragraph not only introduces what the chart is about, but also mentions some of the main features of the chart. An effective way to think about main features is by asking the question:

*If I just had ten seconds to glance at the chart, what would I notice?*

如果只有十秒钟看这个图表，我会注意到哪些内容？

In this case, the candidate correctly identifies that all crimes were rising, and that 1995 was the peak year. Those main features build the overview, a base upon which the rest of the information can be built. This is the foundation that needs to be built so that a candidate can score TA 6.

The candidate then goes onto mention each of the key features in detail. Key features cannot be easily seen at first glance. We need to look at the chart through a magnifying glass and point out the figures that support our main features. With these key features in place a candidate can start to move towards TA 7.

第二篇例文展示了考生如何在任务完成度上处处命考官考查的答题点。第一段话不仅介绍了图表的内容，同时还指出了它的一些突出特点。通过思考下面这个问题能够帮助考生高效地发掘图表中的突出特点：

例文中，考生准确地发现各项犯罪率都在上升，并于1995年达到了峰值。这就是这个图表的突出特点，也就是总览的构成部分，其他的信息都是在此基础上构建的。这即是考生能在任务完成度上拿到6分的基础。

接下来考生开始一一分析图表中的细节特点。细节特点往往不是一眼就能发现的，它需要我们带上放大镜仔细看，从而找出能支撑前文中提到的突出特点的论据。如果能找到这些细节信息，你在任务完成度上的分数就离7分不遥远了。



The last step is to include the relationships that connect the facts. It is vital for candidates to look at the details to find patterns. That is where the phrase "compare and contrast" comes from at the end of every Task 1 question. Another way to think about this is, "What things are similar and what things are different."

In this example, it is quite clear that while car theft and burglary grew until 1995 and then dropped, street robbery was steady until 1995 and then increased. The response connects these ideas with great language such as:

*Similarly, i. e. ideas which are the same or similar*

*Conversely, i. e. ideas which are opposite*

Which not only strengthens the TA score, but also solidifies the CC score into a solid 7. These short phrases mean that the candidate does not have to write a complicated analysis in conclusion as most of the ideas have been suggested already.

To recap, to get a strong score for your TA, you must first write your overview including all the general information or main features. Next, you must focus on the details or the key features. Finally, you must connect these ideas or connections with appropriate connecting language. With this structure in your mind, what about we take a quick look at each of these stages?

最后一步——将这些细节信息衔接起来。考生需要做的一项重要工作就是发现细节信息之间的规律，这也就解释了为什么每一个写作任务一的题干最后都会使用这个短语——“比较并对照”。也可以这样来理解这个短语：这些细节信息有哪些相似之处和不同之处。

在这道例题中，明显可以看到1995年之前汽车盗窃案和入室盗窃案的案发率一直在升高，在此之后开始下降；而街头抢劫的案发率一直保持平稳，直到1995年之后开始升高。例文中考生用了如下精彩的语言来阐明这些细节信息之间的关系：

这些词汇不仅从任务完成度的维度帮助考生提分，同时也在关联性的维度上使分数稳稳地升到7分。这些短语说明考生不用挖空心思去构思多么高难的内容，因为大部分重点内容已经蕴含在图表中了。

总结一下，为了在任务完成度拿到高分，考生首先要写出包含所有突出特点的总览，其次要发掘图表中的细节特点，最后用恰当的衔接词把细节信息之间的逻辑关系梳理清楚。把这个模式牢牢地记在心中，下面我们详细地来看每个步骤怎么做。