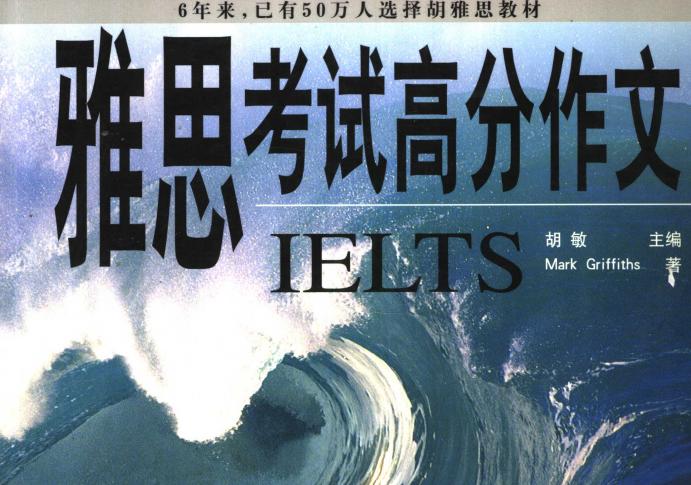
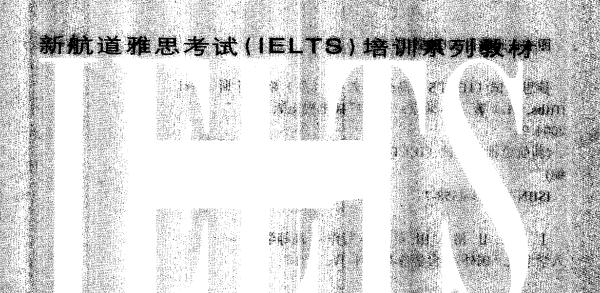


新航道雅思考试(IELTS)培训系列教材

# 胡敏雅思教材第4代

# 全新版





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## 雅思考试 (IELTS) 高分作文

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# 雅思风暴

(丛书序)

### 北京新航道学校校长 胡敏

1999年留学热潮席卷国内,雅思考试悄然兴起,它的中文全称是"国际英语水平测试系统",英文缩写为"IELTS",与为留学与移民英联邦国家的申请者设置。这一年恰恰是我在新东方最忙碌的一年,主讲托福阅读,创办四、六级和考研英语培训项目,还要面对大量的教学与管理工作。在这种情况下,校领导多次找我,希望我能把雅思做起来,因为这项考试注重综合能力,要研发它必须有多年的学术底蕴和教学经验,他们认为我是最佳人选。

经过考虑,我接下了这个项目。当时国内雅思培训刚刚起步,第一个培训班开课时, 根本没有可以信赖的教材,基本上是边上课边编教材。两个月培训结束,第一套内部教 材也基本搞定,教学效果还算不错。

为了更进一步了解雅思,保证培训质量,我决定到位于英国伦敦的雅思考试主管机构——英国文化委员会走一趟。经过调研,我了解到英国文化委员会雅思总裁名叫肖恩·海德,通过国际友人的引荐,肖恩·海德接见了我。坐在他对面,我把事先准备好的问题提了出来,他一一作答,聊到托福考试时,肖恩·海德说了一句话:"TOEFL is an empire. (托福是一个帝国。)"言下之意雅思无法与之抗衡。

我则充满信心地说:"雅思考试具备巨大的市场潜力,肯定会异军突起。" 听了我的话,肖恩·海德开心地笑了。

之后我访问了剑桥大学考试委员会,走遍了几乎所有相关书店,购买了大量雅思考 试类书籍。当我离开英国时,知道自己已经尽了最大努力,拿到了雅思的核心资源,可 以把培训做得更好了。

归国航程9个小时,我没有休息,而是抓紧时间学习带回来的书。回国后,第1件事就是着手研发国内第1套真正意义上的雅思教材。由于客观条件及时间限制,它借鉴了国外雅思教材的部分内容,但我相信,假以时日,我肯定会研发出完全本土化的雅思教材。

教材开发完成,我开始全国巡回演讲。根据我对雅思的理解,我总结了4句话概括雅思,留学新途径、移民直通车、外企通行证、英语大课堂。演讲中我反复说明雅思考试的科学性,能够全面评估应试者的语言能力和水平,参加有些语言考试可能会高分低

能,但参加雅思考试一定是高分高能。这次巡回演讲,我的足迹踏遍大江南北,先后举办了数十场免费演讲,使国人对雅思有了更多的了解,同时为英语培训开辟了一个新的领域,在国内掀起了第1场雅思风暴。

2001年,在充分准备之后,我认为研发拥有自主知识产权的雅思教材的时机已经成熟,经过我领导下的研发团队夜以继日的努力,终于完成了第2代雅思教材的编写。这套教材共17本,经测试,题目的仿真度达到85%以上,仅这一点就是许多国内外培训机构至今未能达到的。这套教材因其独创性、可操作性和高效性,很快在学员当中赢得了巨大的知名度,许多已经在国外学习的学员,也回国求购这套教材。与此同时,雅思成绩先后受到多个国家的承认,这种内外呼应的结果是,雅思考试如日中天,考生对雅思学习的热情一浪高过一浪。也就是在这个时候,学员和同行开始称呼我为"胡雅思",这可以说是我在雅思领域制造的第2场风暴。

2002年澳大利亚宣布根据雅思成绩录取留学生,受这个消息的鼓舞,6月我亲赴澳大利亚,到各个学府与同行深入交流,广泛接触中国留学生。接触中我发现,留澳学生年龄普遍偏小,语言基础薄弱。回国后,我马上设计并建立了全国第1个雅思基础班培训基地,全面解决低龄学员的学习问题。第1期招生就爆满,2个月里招了近千名学生,在业内引起巨大轰动,许多培训机构争相模仿这种教学模式。同时我的第3代雅思教材也被隆重推入市场,由此全国各地雅思培训进入爆发期,仅新东方暑期雅思培训就达3万人,许多海外学子纷纷回国接受培训,其他雅思培训机构也出现了前所未有的井喷。

雅思风暴三度抢滩成功,一举成为培训业的宠儿。各大报刊争相刊登我在雅思培训方面的言论,一家主流媒体甚至刊登了一篇题为《雅思风暴,胡敏制造》的文章来形容当时的学习热潮。最近出版的《中国民办教育生存报告》说:"在过去的几年里,这个长着细长眼睛和高高额头的家伙旋风般地成为雅思考试的代名词。"那段时间,我每次参加网上举办的对话活动,短短一两个小时就会有成千上万的问题涌入聊天室,学员们的学习热情使我深受感动。曾经有个年轻人在学校找了我十多天,把他的雅思听力理解教材拿出来给我看,里面做满了各种记号,笔迹力透纸背,把书都划破了。而在此之前他一句英语都不懂,一个单词没学过,完全是靠毅力和信念的支撑,最大程度地信任了我所教授的方法,在3个月内使自己的雅思成绩达到了5.5分。我一辈子都不会忘记这个年轻人,从表面上看,是我总结出来的学习方法让他获益良多,在我看来,是他的积极向上、永不服输让我再一次感受到了功夫不负有心人。

时至今日,雅思考试在全国建立了25个考点,每年举办35次考试,已经有了与托福平分秋色的态势。而在英联邦留学的人员当中有70%以上参加过我主持的雅思培训,绝大部分雅思考生学习过我主编的教材。回想我制造的一场又一场雅思风暴,再看看自己接受的一次又一次洗礼,我深深体会到了弄潮人的快乐与幸福。

2004年9月于北京

# **Preface**

Having taught IELTS preparation courses in China for four years, I am familiar with the main problems students face when preparing to take the writing module. This book aims to help students deal with these problems. Chapter 1 examines the format of the writing module, the assessment criteria, and the common problems that students face. Chapter 2 looks at the requirements of the writing module in terms of the use of grammar and various parts of speech. The next three chapters demonstrate how to write reports, letters, and essays for the IELTS writing module. They also contain sample answers with critiques, as well as model answers, for each type of writing task.

One thing that students often say to me is that they do not know what to write about in Task 2. I believe this is often a result of a lack of extensive reading. Students need to take responsibility for finding out what is going on in the world and why things are happening. I have met many students who are studying, or want to study, international trade, yet know hardly anything about how WTO membership will affect China. People living in Chinese cities often complain about traffic problems, but the only solution they offer is to use cars less, without thinking how this could actually be achieved. Students need to read newspapers and find information on the Internet, which could help them with the issues they may have to write about in Task 2. Remember that the ideas and vocabulary in this book need to be supplemented with others.

It is clear to me that students usually leave things until the last minute. Students do not give themselves sufficient time to prepare for the test. Also, they often do not practise enough by writing reports, letters, and essays. Unless you are using your English every day to do a variety of writing tasks, you can't improve your English by much in less than three months. UCLES, which developed the IELTS test, says that it takes 3 months of study, in an English-speaking environment, to improve by one band score. If going abroad is so important, you need to devote more time to actually preparing for IELTS in an intelligent manner.

Students find it so easy to blame others or complain about their difficult situation when they have problems preparing for the IELTS test. Students love to get online after their tests and complain about the cruel examiners. They need to remember that *ultimately* the responsibility lies with *the student*. Get out and meet people and start *using* your English rather than blaming everyone and everything else for your inability

to do well. If you don't want, or don't like, to go out and use your English, then it is clear that you need to rethink your plans to go to live and study abroad.

# Introduction for Teachers (Students should read this, too!)

As a teacher myself, I was eager to produce a book which would be 'teacher-friendly'. The book is laid out in such a way that teachers will probably be happy to work through the contents of the book in the same order that they are presented.

All the structures that students need for the IELTS writing module are presented in the second chapter of the book. Remember that this is not a grammar book and that the grammar and structures contained in that section are really designed to serve as a reminder for students. Students who cannot manage the structures to a reasonable standard simply shouldn't be in the class!

Deal comprehensively with the test format and criteria so that students know exactly what they are facing. The first chapter (hopefully!) contains the answers to any questions students may have. The pages devoted to grammar and structures are designed to ensure that students know what level of English is expected of them in the test. As I mentioned above, students who struggle with these pages shouldn't be in the class.

The three chapters dealing with report, letter, and essay writing approach the task from the standpoint of a student sitting the examination – from understanding the question through to writing the conclusion.

Encourage students to be imaginative and thoughtful. The Task 2 topics give students plenty of scope for original, highly individual answers. Writing in class gives students the feel of working in a controlled environment, whereas working at home allows them to explore new ideas and check new vocabulary. Students should also be encouraged to debate issues. Debating issues before meeting them in the test allows students to test ideas and arguments.

#### Acknowledgements

Thanks to everyone who helped with the sample essays. It doesn't matter if the essays were good or bad – they have all helped!

I'd also like to thank John at New Channel for making the publishing of this book possible, Jared, Steve, and Simon for their support here in Beijing, and my father for his close support, even though he's several thousand miles away.

The opinions expressed in the sample answers and model answers are not necessarily my own or even similar to my own.

Good luck to all the students who truly wish to learn English and help promote international relations through educational and cultural exchange!

Mark Griffiths

# <u>前 言</u>

我在中国教授雅思备考课程已有4年时间,因此对于中国学生在准备雅思写作时所面临的主要问题十分熟悉。本书旨在帮助学生解决这些问题。第1章讲述了雅思写作的考试形式、评分标准以及学生普遍面临的问题;第2章讲述了雅思写作在语法和用词方面的具体要求;接下来3章则讲述了如何撰写雅思写作部分的报告、书信和议论文。此外,每一类写作任务都有带评语的例文和范文。

学生常常对我讲他们不知道 Task 2 应该写些什么,我想这主要是因为他们阅读面太窄。学生必须独立自主地去了解国际时事以及背后的种种原因。我遇到的学生中有许多人在学习(或者想去学)国际贸易,却连入世对中国的影响都说不上来。居住在中国各大城市的人常常抱怨交通问题,可他们能提出来的解决方案只有一个,即减少汽车使用量,从不思考这一方案在现实中该如何实现。学生必须阅读报纸,在英特网上查找信息,这样才能有效完成 Task 2 的写作。请记住: 光靠本书中的观点和词汇还不够,必须多读多记。

学生通常都喜欢"临时抱佛脚",这一点我非常清楚。他们不会拿出充分的时间来备考,而且练习报告、书信和议论文写作的次数也不够。除非你每天会练习各种各样的英文写作任务,否则就无法在短短三个月内显著提高英文水平。雅思考试的设计者剑桥大学地方考试委员会(UCLES)这样说:雅思分数要增加1分,考生就需要在讲英语的环境中连续学习3个月。如果出国如此重要,你就必须拿出更多的时间踏踏实实地准备雅思考试,而且要勤动脑筋。

学生在备考中遇到问题时,很容易将责任推给别人,或是抱怨自己处境不佳。学生在考试结束后喜欢上网抱怨考官多么多么残酷。但学生必须记住:最终的责任都在自己身上。走出去,与他人会面,开始用英语交流;不要因为自己英语不佳而埋怨所有人或是抱怨所有问题。如果你不想或是不喜欢大胆地使用英语,那么显然,对于出国生活学习的计划你应该三思而后行。

# 教师必读 (学生也应该读!)

我本人就是教师,因此十分盼望能出版一本方便教师使用的书。本书的章节安排正 是如此,教师上课时依次讲解书中内容即可,不用调整章节顺序。

学生在雅思写作考试中会用到的所有句子结构已在第2章中罗列出来。请记住:本书不是语法书,第2章中总结的语法和句子结构其实是为提醒学生注意而设计。学生如果未能掌握好各类句子结构,干脆不用来上课。

书中全面讲述了雅思写作的考试形式和评分标准,这样学生就能准确把握雅思写作 考试。第1章回答了雅思考生的所有疑惑(希望如此)。语法与句子结构一章旨在确保学 生了解雅思考试所要求的英语水平。正如我之前提到的,在这一章上有困难的学生不具 备参加雅思备考班的条件。

接下来3章从雅思考生的角度讲述了报告、书信和议论文的写作方法—— 从审题到写结论。

教师应鼓励学生发挥想像力,并深入思考。Task 2的话题让学生有充分的空间写出新颖、有个性的文章。通过练习课堂写作,学生可以体会到受控环境下的写作过程;而在家里练习写作,则可以开拓新观点,查找新词汇。教师还应当鼓励学生就各类问题展开辩论。在写作考试前先就考试话题展开辩论,学生便能检验自己的观点和论断是否确凿有力。

#### 鸣谢

感谢所有在例文编写中给予我帮助的人。不论文章好与否,他们都伸出了援助之手!

我还要感谢新航道的 John, 正是他使得这本书的出版成为可能, 感谢 Jared, Steve 和 Simon 在北京给予我的支持, 感谢我的父亲, 尽管他远在千里, 却给予了我密切的关怀与 支持。

例文和范文中的观点非本人观点, 与本人观点也不尽相同。

向所有真心想学好英语并希望通过学术文化交流来改善国际关系的学生道一声:好运!

Mark Griffiths

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# **The Writing Module**

雅思写作考试概述

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# The Format of the Writing Module 雅思写作考试的形式

The format of the writing module is actually very simple. The module lasts for 60 minutes. It is strongly recommended that you spend 20 minutes on Task 1 and 40 minutes on Task 2. You may do Task 1 first or Task 2 first – the choice is yours. The most important thing is to pay attention to the time remaining. Remember that this time includes time for preparation and time for checking your work.

雅思写作考试的形式其实非常简单。这一部分共 60 分钟。强烈建议用 20 分钟时间完成 Task 1,用 40 分钟时间完成 Task 2。你可以先做 Task 1,也可以先做 Task 2,这由你自己选择。最重要的事情是注意还剩多长时间。请记住:在这段时间里不仅要构思写作,还要检查整篇文章。

Time is not the only factor you must bear in mind. Task 1 must be *at least* 150 words long. Task 2 must be *at least* 250 words long. These are the minimum lengths stated by UCLES, who developed the test.

你要牢记在心的事情不仅是时间。Task 1 文章至少要写 150 字, Task 2 至少 250 字。这是雅思考试的设计者—— 剑桥大学地方考试委员会规定的最低字数。

When I was teaching IELTS writing classes, I knew many students who believed that 150 and 250 words were the maximum rather than the minimum. This is completely incorrect! Based on what students produced in class and for homework, I believe that a Task I report or letter should be at least around 180 words long, whilst a well-developed Task 2 essay should be at least around 300 words long.

我在上雅思写作课时,发现许多学生都以为 150 字和 250 字是最高字数要求,而不是最低要求。这是完全错误的! 从学生课上和课下的写作情况来看,我想 Task 1 的报告或书信至少会有 180 字,而一篇论证充分的 Task 2 议论文则至少有 300 字。

Each candidate receives a four-page answer sheet. Pages 1 and 2 (the front page and left inside page) are for Task 1, whilst pages 3 and 4 (right inside page and back page) are for Task 2. Candidates have to write some information (name, candidate number, test centre, date, and module) on page 1 before the test begins.

每个考生会拿到4页答题纸。第1页和第2页(即正面和里侧左页)用来写Task1文章,第3页和第4页(即里侧右页和反面)用来写Task2文章。考试开始前,考生还必须在第1页上填写相关信息(姓名、考号、考试中心、日期和考试类别)。

# Frequently Asked Questions about the Format of the Writing Module 有关雅思写作考试形式的常见问题解答

Can I ask the examiner if I don't understand the question(s) in the writing test? Several candidates report trying this and every time they have not been helped at all by the invigilators (= the people who hand out and collect the test papers). Note that these invigilators may not even be examiners!

如果我不理解写作题目,可以问考官吗?

有几名考生表示曾尝试过这一作法,但每次监考人员(即发试卷和收试卷的人)都没有 出手相助。请注意监考人员不一定就是考官!

#### What should I do if I need extra pencils and/or paper?

Raise your hand and ask an invigilator. Do not disturb others by asking aloud.

如果我需要额外的铅笔和/或纸,该怎么办?

举手问监考人员。不要大声询问,以免打扰别人。

#### Can I use some paper for making notes?

You can use the question paper. You are not permitted to write on any paper, except the question paper and the answer sheet. If you do – or if you try to – you may be considered to be cheating. 我可以在纸上作笔记吗?

你可以在试卷纸上作笔记。你只能在试卷纸和答题纸上写字,其他纸一律不允许。如果 你在其他纸上写字(或试图在其他纸上写字),可能会以作弊论处。

## What happens if I write less than the minimum number of words?

You can expect to receive a lower score than if you had written the minimum. Presumably, UCLES have investigated how many words would be required to write a reasonably developed answer for Task 1 and for Task 2. If your answer is shorter than that minimum, you have probably not developed the data into a report (or information into a letter) (Task 1) or not included sufficient arguments, ideas and evidence (Task 2).

#### 如果字数不够会怎样?

字数不够的文章一定会比达到最低字数的文章得分低。可以设想,剑桥大学地方考试委员会一定调查过写一篇内容充实的 Task 1 和 Task 2 文章大概需要多长的篇幅。如果你的文章字数达不到最低要求,就 Task 1 而言,你可能没有将所有数据写入报告,或者没有将所有信息写入书信,就 Task 2 而言,可能是论点、观点和论据不足。

# Interpreting the Band Scores 雅思写作考试评分等级说明

UCLES publishes the meanings of the overall band scores given to students who take IELTS. These are available, for example, on the official IELTS website. (For a list of this and other useful websites, see Appendix 2). In the listening and reading modules, the band score is determined purely by the number of correct answers. UCLES does not publicly specify what the criteria are for the writing and speaking modules, but it is possible to get a general idea by examining the overall band scores. Whilst it is possible to receive a half band score for the listening and reading modules and also for the overall result, writing and speaking scores are given as whole bands only.

雅思总分的含义由剑桥大学地方考试委员会公布,可以在雅思官方网站和其他网站上查到(相关网址请参见附录 2)。在听力和阅读部分的考试中,得分完全由正确答案的数量来确定。剑桥大学地方考试委员会没有公布写作和口语部分的具体标准,但通过研究总分的含义,还是可以获得一个大致的印象。听力和阅读部分有 0.5 分,写作和口语部分则没有。

#### Band 9 — Expert User 9 分一专家级语言能力

"Has fully operational command of the language: appropriate, accurate and fluent with complete understanding."

"能够自如地运用语言;得体、准确、流利、理解无误。"

A candidate will score band 9 for the writing module if the English they produce fulfils the required task completely. The writing will basically be perfect in terms of organization, method of expression, grammar and/or vocabulary, and it will get the message across extremely fluently, appropriately and accurately, throughout the entirety of the two tasks.

考生写出的英语如果完全能够满足写作要求,可获9分。其文章在组织结构、表达方式、语法和词汇上基本完美,而且在两部分的写作中,考生自始至终都能极其流畅、恰当并准确地传达信息。

## Band 8 — Very Good User 8 分—语言能力很好

"Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriacies. Misunderstandings may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles complex detailed argumentation well."

"能够自如地运用语言,只是偶尔在语言上不准确或不得体(并非习惯性)。理解偏误可能出现在不熟悉的场合。能够表达复杂、详细的观点。"

A candidate will score band 8 for the writing module if the English they produce fulfils the required tasks at a very high level. The writing will be almost perfect in terms of organization.

method of expression, grammar and/or vocabulary, and it will get the message across very clearly and with a very high degree of accuracy, even when the candidate uses complex written English. Task 2 will be very well developed and reasoned.

考生写出的英语如果能够以相当高的水准完成写作要求,可获8分。其文章在组织结构、表达方式、语法和词汇上近乎完美,而且考生能够清楚明白地传达信息,准确性相当高,即便是写十分复杂的书面语也是这样。Task 2论证充分,条理清晰。

#### Band 7 — Good User 7分—语言能力好

"Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning."

"能运用语言,但在某些情况下偶有不准确、不得体和理解偏差。总的来说能运用复杂的语言,理解详尽的推理。"

A student should score band 7 for the writing module if the English they produce is clearly sufficient to provide developed answers to the questions in Task 1 and Task 2 of the module. The student will probably make occasional mistakes, particularly with complex language. The student should be able to express his/her ideas reasonably clearly and fluently, using a wide range of vocabulary and grammatical structures.

考生写出的英语如果足以回答 Task 1 和 Task 2 中的问题,可获 7 分。考生可能偶尔会出错,写复杂句时尤其如此。考生应当能够比较清楚、流畅地阐述观点,遣词造句有多样性。

## Band 6 — Competent User 6 分—有运用语言的能力

"Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations."

"大致可以有效地运用语言,但有些语言欠准确,欠得体,有时有理解偏差。能够运用和理解较复杂的语言,尤其在自己熟悉的领域。"

A candidate should score band 6 for the writing module if the English they produce fulfils the required task at a reasonable level. The writing will not be of high quality in terms of organization, method of expression, grammar and/or vocabulary, but it will be sufficient to get the message across clearly and with a certain degree of accuracy. The candidate will be able to use complex written English.

考生写出的英语如果基本完成写作要求,可获6分。其文章在组织结构、表达方式、语法和词汇上质量不高,但足以清楚地传达信息,并达到一定程度的准确性。考生能够使用复杂的书面语。