

十 IELTS

篇考官范文

王姝 任天云 编著

“秒过”雅思写作

In many places today, children start primary school at around the age of six or seven. However, because it is more likely now that both parents work, there is little opportunity for children to stay in their own home up to that age. Instead, they will probably go to a nursery school when they are much younger.

While some people think this may be damaging to a child's development, or to a child's relationship with his or her parents, in fact there are many advantages to having school experience at a young age.

Firstly, a child will learn to interact with a lot of different people and some children learn to communicate very early because of this. They are generally more confident and independent than children who stay at home with their parents and who are not used to strangers or new situations. Such children find their first day at school at the age of six very frightening and this may have a negative effect on how they learn.

Another advantage of going to school at an early age is that children develop faster socially. They make friends and learn how to get on with other children of a similar age. This is often not possible at home because they are the only child, or because their brothers or sisters are older or younger.

So overall, I believe that, attending school from a young age is good for most children. They still spend plenty of time at home with their parents, so they can benefit from both environments.

本书适合人群：

雅思写作的迷途羔羊

“词”一定要用大家都不认识的？

“句子”语法一定要复杂？

“模板”背点儿就可以上阵考试？

“中文文章”翻译一下就可以？

“大班小班”上过一遍还是成绩惨淡？

怎样拯救你，我的雅思写作？

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中国对外翻译出版公司

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前言

雅思写作是中国考生的弱项，很多考生常常陷入不知道写什么、不知道怎么写或是写得出来却拿不到高分的尴尬状况。这三个问题处在写作的不同阶段，但是归根到底，却是同一个原因：摸不清阅卷人（考官）的喜好，不知道该往哪方面努力。对症下药，想要取得高分，就需要了解考官喜欢什么样的作文，而最快最有效的方法，就是研究考官自己写的范文，也就是剑3-剑8中的范文。

基于此，本书从剑3-剑8中精心挑选了十篇大作文和三篇小作文，从章法、句法、词汇等等各个方面对范文进行了分析，以期了解和模仿考官的行文思路和技巧，帮助考生取得高分。

具体细节如下：

一、考官范文

十篇大作文部分，前九篇详细讲解写作技巧，第十篇检验前九个技巧的应用。九篇范文各有侧重，技巧各不相同，包括：不断重复关键词、一定要鸡毛蒜皮、经典角度、一边倒、连接词、如何凑够250个字、抓住一点不放、全能句型和高分词汇。小作文部分详细讲解了应该如何应对三种类型的小作文，包括：比较型小作文、变化型小作文和比较变化型小作文。

二、词汇储备

考官在每篇范文中用过的重点词汇。写作用词并非越难越好，也不需要多么夸张，简单词也可以很好地表达观点。词汇储备部分的单词都是考官常用的高分词汇，使用考官常用的、英美人常用的地道词汇，对取得高分十分重要。

三、章法演绎

章法演绎是本书的灵魂部分。本部分详细分析了每篇范文的成功之处，比如，如何不跑题，怎样用细节支撑论点，从哪些角度入手等等。通过章法演绎部分的讲解，熟悉考官是怎样写作文的，用了哪些方法和技巧，才能够学以致用。

四、巩固练习

章法演绎后设有举一反三、文章背诵、参考译文三部分，均可以作为巩固练习。通过这三部分的练习，把考官所用的技巧融会贯通，才能在实战写作中信手拈来，巧获高分。

十篇考官范文“秒过”雅思写作，十篇写作范文“秒杀”雅思考官，希望本书能在雅思写作备考过程中助你一臂之力！

编者

2011年7月

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第一章

Task Fulfillment (扣题)

第一节 永远不会跑题

不断重复关键词

由于很多同学的思维比较发散，很容易把文章也写得九曲十八弯，没了方向，最后难免落得个跑题的命运——意味着雅思的作文被人减了2-3分。实在可惜！

而当跑题已经成为习惯，当不知不觉想到别的成为自然，需要一种方法——重复关键词，把发散的思维拉回来。

在分析范文之前，我们先做一个思维练习：

Recently some people in the United Kingdom decided to eliminate television sets from their homes. They believe that, by doing this, their children will spend the leisure time more creatively. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the decision?

如果要写这篇文章，你会写什么？请先一定自己思考一下。

大部分人会写不在家里安装电视的好处和坏处。不少考生会写，不在家里安装电视，孩子们会把精力放在学习上。——问题往往出现在会把精力放在学习上这一点上，因为考官本题的问题是：在多大程度上你同意还是不同意这个决定。

那么决定是什么？不在家里安装电视。

为什么不在家里安装电视？题目中说：他们认为，这样孩子们就会更加有创造性地度过休闲时光。而“创造性”是这个决定的出发点，也是这篇文章的关键词。所有的观点都应该为“创造性”而展开。否则，提到“会把精力放在学习上”，就属于跑题了。因为它跟关键词“创造性”没有直接的关系。

试想一下，如果拿到题目，找到关键词，不断地围绕关键词，是不是就可以实现永远不跑题了？

因此，我推荐下面这篇范文，它把“重复关键词”这种方法用到了极致。

请看一下这篇文章的题目：

Some people believe that children should be allowed to stay at home and play until they are six or seven years old. Others believe that it is important for young children to go to school as soon as possible. What do you think are the advantages of attending school from a young age?

题目中的关键词是：

孩子的年龄

上学

好处

请看这篇文章，有多少次提到孩子年龄，又有多少次提到上学。

(本文来自剑 4 Test B P173)

In many places today, children start primary school at around the age of six or seven. However, because it is more likely now that both parents work, there is little opportunity for children to stay in their own home up to that age. Instead, they will probably go to a nursery school when they are much younger.

如今，很多地方的小孩大概 6、7 岁开始上小学。但是，因为现在父母双方都工作的可能性越来越大，小孩很少有机会能一直在自己家里待到这个年龄。他们可能很小就到托儿所去了。

While some people think this may be damaging to a child's development, or to a child's relationship with his or her parents, in fact there are many advantages to having school experience at a young age.

虽然有人认为这样会对孩子的发展或孩子与父母的关系造成伤害，但其实早入学的体验好处很多。

Firstly, a child will learn to interact with a lot of different people and some children learn to communicate very early because of this. They are generally more confident and independent than children who stay at home with their parents and who are not used to strangers or new

首先，孩子会学会和很多不同的人打交道，有的孩子因此很早就学会了沟通。通常，他们比那些和父母一起待在家里、不习惯陌生人或新环境的孩子更加自信和独立。那些孩子到了 6 岁发现上学第一天非常

situations. Such children find their **first day at school** at the age of six very frightening and this may have a negative effect on how they learn.

Another advantage of going to school at an early age is that children **develop faster socially**. They make friends and learn how to get on with other children of a similar age. This is often not possible at home because they are the only child, or because their brothers or sisters are older or younger.

So overall, I believe that, **attending school** from a young age is good for most children. They still spend plenty of time at home with their parents, so they can benefit from both environments.

可怕，这可能对他们的学习产生负面影响。

早上学的另一个好处是孩子在社交方面发展更快。他们结交朋友，学会如何与年纪相仿的孩子相处。这在家里是不可能做到的，因为他们是独生子女，或者因为他们的兄弟姐妹要么比他们大，要么比他们小。

因此，总的来说，我相信早上学对大多数孩子来说是有好处的。他们也有足够的时间和父母一起在家里，所以他们可以从两种环境中受益。

总结一下，在上文中：

表示“年龄”：

1. at around the age of six or seven
2. up to that age
3. when they are much younger
4. at the age of six
5. at an early age
6. of a similar age
7. are older or younger

表示“上学”：

1. start primary school
2. go to a nursery school
3. having school experience
4. first day at school

5. attending school

表示“好处”：

1. many advantages
2. more confident and independent
3. develop faster socially
4. is good for
5. benefit from

通过这篇范文，我们不难得出结论：不断的重复关键词，就会把文章用主线穿好；不断的重复关键词，就会把主题一次次深化。

词汇储备	
nursery school	幼儿园
be damaging to	对...有害
at a young age	在小时候
interact	v. 互动
the only child	独生子女
have a negative effect on	有负面影响

章法演绎

永远不会跑题的技巧很简单：

1. 找到关键词
2. 找到关键词的同义词
3. 利用这些同义词来展开文章

1. 找到关键词

如何找到关键词？

- 1) 看题目，看具体问的是什么？

2) 层层深入, 看问题的具体出发点是什么?

以本文开头的那个题目为例。

Recently some people in the United Kingdom decided to eliminate television sets from their homes. They believe that, by doing this, their children will spend the leisure time more creatively. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the decision?

1) 本题的问题是: 在多大程度上你同意还是不同意这个决定。

2) 那么决定是什么? 不在家里安装电视。

3) 为什么不在家里安装电视? 题目中说: 他们认为, 这样孩子们会更加有创造性地度过休闲时光。

而“创造性”是这个决定的出发点, 也是这篇文章的关键词。所有的观点都应该为“创造性”而展开。(当然, “不在家里安装电视”也是这篇文章的关键词, 一定要在全文中提到。)

我们再来一道与这个题目很像的问题。

Parents should limit the hours their children spend on watching TV and playing computer games and insist using time for reading. Do you agree or disagree?

1) 本题的问题是: 你同不同意限制看电视和玩电脑的时间。

2) 为什么要限制时间呢? 因为要腾出时间“阅读”。

所以这篇文章的关键词是“阅读”, 因为阅读是限制时间的“出发点”。

(当然, “看电视”和“玩电脑”也是这篇文章的关键词, 一定要在全文中提到。)

2. 找到关键词的同义词或相关词

如何找到同义词? 利用“金山词霸”等工具。比如: 把这篇文章的关键词“age”放入金山词霸中, 搜一下同义词, 就会有这样的结果:

v. 变老; 成熟: old, ripen, grow, mature

n. 年龄; 时代: time of life, period of history

3. 利用这些同义词来展开文章

两种方法:

1) 内在突出关键词 2) 在必要的地方加上关键词

以范文的一段为例:

Another advantage of going to school [at an early age] is that children [develop faster socially].

在必要的地方加上关键词: 关于 age

内在突出关键词: 关于 advantage

早上学的另一个好处是孩子在社交方面发展更快。

They make friends and learn how to get on with other children [of a similar age].

在必要的地方加上关键词: 关于 age

他们结交朋友, 学会如何与年纪相仿的孩子相处。

This is often not possible at home because they are the only child, or because their brothers or sisters [are older or younger].

在必要的地方加上关键词: 关于 age

这在家里是不可能做到的, 因为他们是独生子女, 或者因为他们的兄弟姐妹要么比他们大, 要么比他们小。

再看一段:

So overall, I believe that, [attending school] [from a young age] [is good for] most children.

内在突出关键词: 关于 school

在必要的地方加上关键词: 关于 age

所以, 总的来说, 我相信早上学对大多数孩子来说是有好处的。

内在突出关键词: 关于 advantage

They still spend plenty of time at home with their parents, so they can [benefit from] both environments.

内在突出关键词: 关于 advantage

他们也有足够的时间和父母一起在家里, 所以 they 可以从两种环境中受益。

举一反三

People can go to shop, bank and work with computer. But the danger of the computer is that people are getting isolated and losing some social skills. To what extent do you agree with this opinion?

1. 找到关键词

题目中的关键词: computer, isolated, social skills

2. 找关键词的同义词或相关词

computer: Internet, surfing the Internet

isolated: isolation, lonely, cut off the world

social skills: make more friends, communicate

3. 做一个填空题, 体会利用同义词来展开文章。

练习一

选词填空

computer, isolated, social skills

The progression of _____ is inevitable and undeniable. Nowadays computers also have become a part of our daily life. Instead of leaving home to go to shop, bank and work, people can do these at home by clicking the buttons. However, some people hold the opinion that it will cause people _____ from each other and lose _____.

练习二

选词填空

isolation, lonely, communicate, cut off from the world, surfing the Internet, make

more friends

In the first instance, computers are tools to _____ with people instead of _____ from the world. When we say a person is isolated, it means that he is _____ and _____. However, people seldom have this feeling while they are _____. On the contrary, people tend to _____ through the net.

练习三

选词填空

social skills, communication, Internet, say sorry

Secondly, people also can acquire _____ on Internet. _____ on Internet has the same purpose as face-to-face communication has. For example, through _____ we can send greeting cards to our friends. Furthermore, sometimes it might be a better way of communication on some occasions such as when you find it embarrassing to _____ face to face we can send a message of apology to your friend.

最后，还是那句话：找到关键词，不断重复近义词和相关内容。就永远不会跑题！



Step 1: 回忆文章中的经典表达，把括号里的汉语翻译成英文。

In many places today, children start primary school at around the age of six or seven. However, (因为现在父母双方都工作的可能性越来越大), there is little opportunity for children to stay in their own home up to that age. Instead, they will probably go to a nursery school when they are much younger.

While some people think this may be damaging to a child's development, or to a child's relationship with his or her parents, in fact there are many advantages to (有上学的体验) at a young age.

Firstly, a child will learn to (互动) with a lot of different people and some children learn to communicate very early because of this. They are generally more

confident and independent than children who stay at home with their parents and who are not used to strangers or new situations. Such children find their first day at school at the age of six very frightening and this may (有负面影响) how they learn.

Another advantage of going to school at an early age is that children develop faster (在社交方面). They make friends and learn how to (相处) other children of a similar age. This is often not possible at home because they are the only child, or because their brothers or sisters are older or younger. *get on with*

So overall, I believe that, attending school from a young age is good for most children. They still spend (充足的, 大量的) time at home with their parents, so they can (受益于) both environments.



Step 2: 根据汉语翻译, 翻译全文。

如今, 很多地方的小孩大概 6、7 岁开始上小学。但是, 因为现在父母双方都工作的可能性越来越大, 小孩很少有机会能一直在自己家里待到这个年龄。他们可能很小就到托儿所去了。

虽然有人认为这样会对孩子的发展或孩子与父母的关系造成伤害, 但其实早入学的体验好处很多。

首先, 孩子会学会和很多不同的人打交道, 有的孩子因此很早就学会了沟通。通常, 他们比那些和父母一起待在家里、不习惯陌生人或新环境的孩子更加自信和独立。那些孩子到了 6 岁发现上学第一天非常可怕, 这可能对他们的学习产生负面影响。

早上学的另一个好处是孩子 在社交方面发展更快。他们结交朋友, 学会如何与年纪相仿的孩子相处。这在家里是不可能做到的, 因为他们是独生子女, 或者因为他们的兄弟姐妹要么比他们大, 要么比他们小。

因此, 总的来说, 我相信早上学对大多数孩子来说是有好处的。他们也有足够的时间和父母一起在家里, 所以他们可以从两种环境中受益。