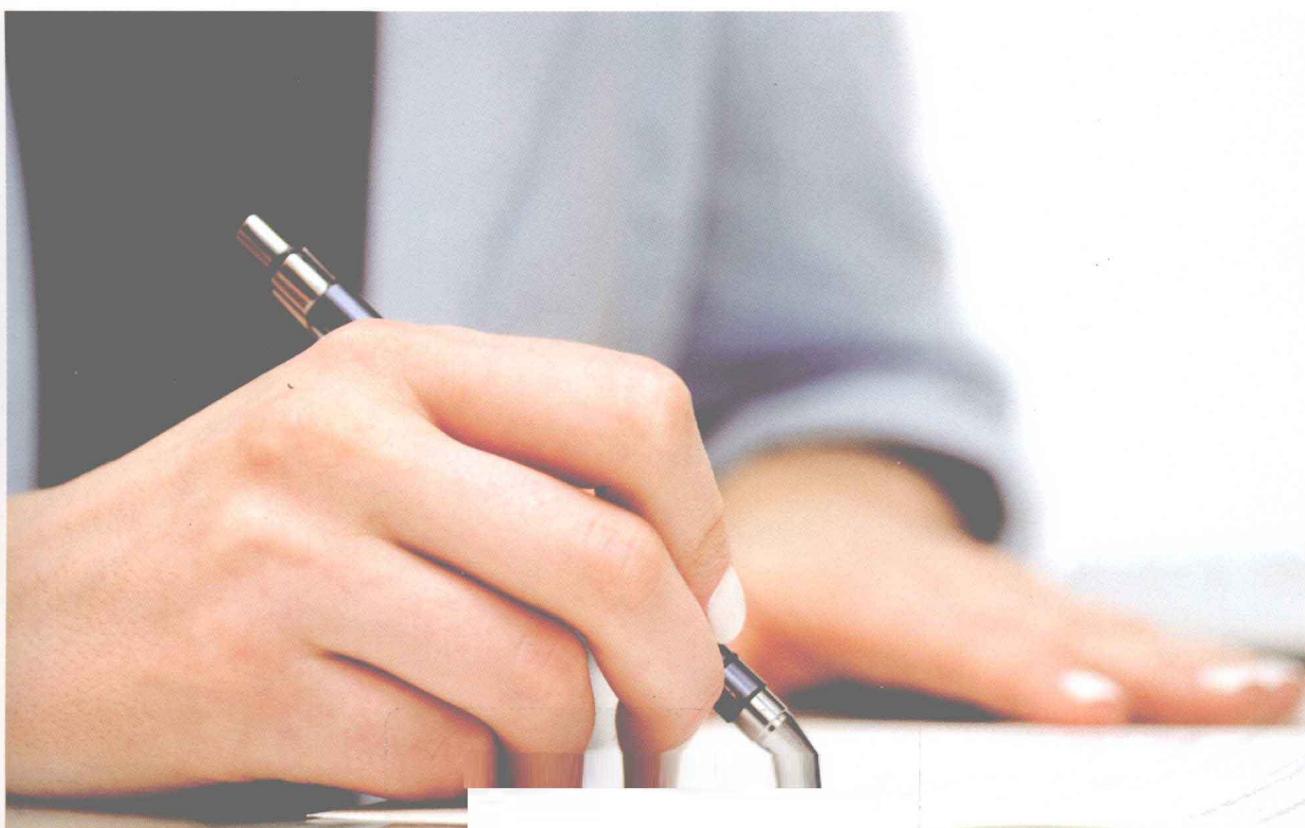


DETAILED IELTS

“低碳 雅思”系列



写作

冲刺
Writing

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DETAILED IELTS

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前言

当读者们拿起这本书的时候,“低碳雅思”的名字或许会让人产生些许疑惑。其实这个名字既在意料之外,也在情理之中。当初在给这批系列书籍确定名称的时候,是费了很大的脑筋的。因为关于雅思考试的参考书籍,市面上并不缺乏,也各有风格,然而在编撰书稿的时候,我们首先想到的并不是要让这批书体现出怎样的风格,而是要让它从根本上契合雅思考试的出发点、细节:雅思考试主办方最为重视的,就是考生对细节信息的理解和表达能力。所以我们首先想到的,是一个朴实无华的英文名字,“Detailed IELTS”,它实在是对这批书籍再实在不过的解读。而巧合的是,这个英文名的谐音恰恰就成了“低碳雅思”。“低碳”是一个全新的生活理念,它清新、干净,还与时俱进,于是我们就采用了这个名称,也算是对这批系列书籍的一个美好寄望。

雅思考试发展到今天,已经进入了一个相对稳定和成熟的时期;具体表现为考试内容范围逐渐固定,而考题形式进一步细化和多样化。比如口语和写作的话题范围已经几乎不再拓展,但问题的提问角度和文字表现形式却会推陈出新。再如听力和阅读的场景范围也已几乎囊括了国外日常生活与学习的主要方面,但其中所涉及的具体知识点却还有很多的资源可以利用。因此,就需要有这样的一种学术力量,它应该能够概括和把握雅思考试的总体特征,同时还要能够剖析考试中现有各种题型的具体特点,并且还要能够在此基础上,提出行之有效的解决方案。

“低碳雅思”系列书籍,以历年雅思考试真题信息为基础,挑选和还原了一大批考试中曾经出现过的试题。这些试题反映了雅思考试的出题思路和能力考查重点,在题型设置上也囊括了所有雅思考试中所独有的特殊题型,对于正处于备考过程中的读者,或有计划参加雅思考试的读者,都有很强的指导作用。同时,

书中还配有若干的专项训练和背景知识补充,能够为读者提供一个全方位的考试导航。

雅思考试在中国的盛行是与中国教育行业的高速发展不可分的,它为众多的中国学生提供了接受国际先进教育的机会。然而,因为中西教育传统的巨大差别,雅思对于很多学生来说并不是一道很容易迈过的门槛。作为教育行业的新来者,对雅思考试进行不断的深入研究,我们责无旁贷。“低碳雅思”是一个起点,在不久的将来,我们会为广大的读者提供更多更优秀的专业备考书籍。

纳思英语教研中心

2011.4.19

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第一章 雅思写作考试介绍

雅思考试全称叫 International English Language Testing System, 它是一门专门的英语语言过关性考试, 是针对母语为非英语的国家或地区的人到母语为英语的国家或地区留学或移民所必须通过的语言类考试。

雅思考试写作部分有两项任务: task 1 和 task 2, 分别要写一篇议论文和一篇说明文(移民类写一封书信)。议论文写作要求考生在 40 分钟内写出超过 250 个单词的文章, 说明文(或书信)写作则要求考生在 20 分钟内写出超过 150 个单词的文章。

●雅思大作文, 即议论文, 它的写作范围十分广泛。根据多年的教学经验, 我们总结出雅思考题基本上可以归纳为六个大的话题: 环保健康、教育、科技发展、人性与活动、文化、社会。

按照题目的提问方式不同和文章的结构类型不同, 我们又把雅思大作文分为三大类: A / D, Discussion, Report。

A / D 指的是 agree or disagree: 题目出现一种观点, 然后问你是否同意。这类话题要求考生给出明确的观点, 并且用充分的理由进行证明, 向考官展示 Argumentation 的能力。

Discussion 指的是 discuss both views and give your own opinion: 题目出现了两种观点, 然后要求你讨论这两种观点, 并且最后给出自己的观点。这类话题也要求考生给出明确的观点, 但是前提是需要充分地讨论题目的两个观点, 并向考官展示 Discussion 的能力。

Report 指的是陈述和分析, 有三种情况: 原因加解决、利弊分析、简单陈述。原因加解决是考试频率最高的一种。题目往往呈现一种现象或问题, 然后问你产生这个现象的原因是什么, 如何解决。利弊分析也呈现一种现象或事物或行为, 然后问你它的利弊分别是什么。简单陈述考的范围比较广。题目往往是一个简单的 what 疑问句。比如: 大学教育的功能是什么?

●小作文, 即说明文(A类考试), 主要考三种类型: 图表类说明文、流程图说明文、地图和其他图形说明文。

图表类说明文主要说明的图有线形图、柱状图、表格、饼状图。这些图都配备至少超过 12 个的数据(包括各种单位数据)。所以我们可以把图表类说明文称为数据说明文。要求考生在 20 分钟内写出超过 150 个单词的说明文, 介绍图表的总体趋势, 总结特征, 比较数据, 以达到清晰表达图表的信息。

流程图说明文考的是对一种流程的说明。一般的流程图包括工业流程图、农业流程图、生活流程图、自然生长流程图等。要求考生通过对不同图形和流程环节的比较、介绍, 介绍这个流程的整体过程、运作方式、流程顺序、环节对比。

地图和其他图形说明文考查考生识图、看图的能力和描述地理位置的能力。要求考

生通过对比两幅或多幅不同时期的地图或其他图形,介绍某个地区的发展、变迁,并对其中的特征图标进行比较和说明。

移民类考试小作文写的是书信,包括介绍信、解释信、感谢信、投诉信、道歉信、推荐信等。要求考生根据题目给出的基本信息,参考自身的生活阅历,通过书信语言表达,完成题目给出的信件要达到的几点基本任务。

雅思考试是一门语言过关性考试,这就决定了它不涉及任何专业的内容(至少考试题目不会涉及)。也就是说,考生在写作的时候千万不要把专业的知识和内容当做写作内容。否则该篇作文的得分就会很低。

第二章 雅思议论文写作六大话题

雅思写作考试可以分为六大话题。它们分别是：环保健康、教育、科技发展、人性与活动、文化、社会。这六大话题涵盖了雅思作文考试 95% 以上的题目。因此，对这六个话题的词汇与文章的理解和掌握很有必要。

环保健康话题词汇

环保健康话题是雅思考试的主要话题，也是当今世界一大主题。随着时间推移，这一话题越来越受到人们的关注，雅思考试也不例外。雅思考试历史上主要涉及动物保护、植物保护、大气污染、城市污染、化肥使用、一次性产品、心理健康、工作压力、心理问题等具体话题。

1. air pollution	大气污染	23. food processing	食品加工
2. soil erosion	土壤流失	24. dietary structure	饮食结构
3. noise pollution	噪音污染	25. nutrition	营养
4. water pollution	水污染	26. malnutrition	营养不良
5. sand storm	沙尘暴	27. disposable products	一次性产品
6. desertification	沙漠化	28. throwaway society	使用一次性产品的社会
7. deforestation	森林破坏	29. calories intake	热量摄入
8. species extinction	物种灭绝	30. species	物种
9. acid rain	酸雨	31. biological diversity	生物多元化
10. chemical waste	化学废料	32. insufficiency	不足
11. industrial pollutant	工业污染物	33. plant	植物
12. the depletion of ozone layer	臭氧层空洞	34. human civilization	人类文明
13. emission of carbon dioxide	二氧化碳排放	35. zoo	动物园
14. poison	毒药	36. animal slaughter	动物屠杀
15. pesticide and fertilizer	农药和化肥	37. organ transplant	器官移植
16. environmentally friendly products	环保的产品	38. alternative to animal experiment	替代用动物做实验的方法
17. canned food	罐装食品	39. natural balance	自然平衡
18. sealed food	密封食品	40. botanical garden	植物园
19. organic food	有机食物	41. natural vegetation	自然植被
20. genetical-modified food	转基因食物	42. deterioration	恶化
21. bottled food	瓶装食品	43. extinction	灭绝
22. food manufacture	食品制造	44. keeping pets	养宠物
		45. pasture	牧场

46. experiment	试验	84. barbarism	野蛮
47. prairie	大草原	85. mammal	哺乳动物
48. photosynthesis	光合作用	86. fauna and flora	野生动植物群
49. isolation	孤独	87. equilibrium of ecosystem	生态系统平衡
50. gazelle	小羚羊	88. vegetarian	素食主义者
51. coexistence	共存	89. revenue	税收
52. environmentalist	环境保护主义者	90. conservation program	保护程序
53. harmony	和谐	91. rainforest	雨林
54. endangered species	濒危物种	92. vertebrate	脊椎动物
55. environmental expert	环境专家	93. destruction of rainforests	雨林破坏
56. animal right activists	动物权益保护者	94. sympathetic	同情的
57. tobacco	烟草	95. sympathy	同情心
58. cancer-causing agents	致癌物	96. oxygen	氧气
59. ingredient	成分	97. chemical compounds	化学混合物
60. chronic illness	慢性病	98. cancer-causing substance	致癌物质
61. cigarette	香烟	99. symptom	症状
62. nicotine	尼古丁	100. sore throat	喉咙痛
63. cigar	雪茄	101. chronic diseases	慢性病
64. tropical area	热带地区	102. acute diseases	急性病
65. a craving for smoking	吸烟上瘾	103. leukemia	血癌, 白血病
66. temperate area	温带地区	104. pneumonia	肺炎
67. delusion	错觉	105. bronchitis	支气管炎
68. polar area	极地地区	106. influenza	流行性感冒
69. sub-tropical area	亚热带地区	107. insomnia	失眠症
70. indulgence	沉溺	108. depression	抑郁症
71. temperature	温度	109. anemia	贫血症
72. inveterate habit of chain-smoking	根深蒂固的吸烟习惯	110. indigestion	消化不良
73. passive smoker	被动吸烟者	111. arthritis	关节炎
74. plantation	大农场, 大种植园	112. cardiovascular system	心血管系统
75. substance	物质	113. toxin	毒素
76. arable land	可耕地	114. blood clots	血栓
77. grain cultivation	谷物种植	115. greenhouse effect	温室效应
78. drought	干旱	116. fossil fuel	矿物燃料
79. famine	饥荒	117. exhausts of vehicles	汽车尾气
80. starvation	饥饿		
81. sanitary surrounding	卫生的环境		
82. wildlife conservation	野生动物保护		
83. natural reserve	自然保护区		

118. the United Nations Environmental Program and the World Health Organization	联合国环境署和 世界卫生组织	133. granite	花岗岩
119. carbon dioxide	二氧化碳	134. marble	大理石
120. carbon monoxide	一氧化碳	135. hydroelectric	水力发电的
121. nitrogen dioxide	二氧化氮	136. archipelago	群岛
122. ozone	臭氧	137. horizontal	水平的
123. sulfur dioxide	二氧化硫	138. tremendous	巨大的
124. lead	铅	139. archaeology	考古学
125. particulate matter	微粒物质	140. cultural heritage	文化遗产
126. hydrogen	氢	141. painstaking	小心的, 辛勤的
127. ammonia	氨	142. pollutant	污染物
128. allergy	过敏症	143. energy crisis	能源危机
129. asthma	哮喘	144. renewable energy resources	可再生的能源 资源
130. methane	甲烷	145. solar energy	太阳能
131. topography	地形学	146. wind energy	风能
132. basalt	玄武岩	147. tidal energy	潮汐能
		148. hydro-electric power	水力发电
		149. geothermal energy	地热能

Some people think it's necessary to use animals for testing medicines intended for human use. Others, however, think it's not right to do that. Discuss both of these views and give your own opinion.

The topic of animal testing is interesting, in that it is a reflection of the conflicts between consequentialism and deontology, one of which judges the rightness of an action by its ultimate consequence, and the other bases its examination on the character of the behavior itself.

Those supporting experimentation on animals argue that it can do good to the well being of mankind. Because as the standard of living improves, the need for a higher medical level is growing; moreover, in many less developed regions, there is a considerable demand of medical care, for example, a large number of HIV sufferers in West Africa are in great demand of much better and more sufficient medical treatment. Therefore, experiments for the purpose of medical research on animals can be defended. However, strong objection against animal testing can also be found, among animal conservationists. They insist that animals are no less sensitive than mankind, and thus experiments on them are immoral and harm animal rights. Nevertheless, as theoretically prepared as it is, animal rights cannot

be achieved without practical conditions, which our society is short of for the moment.

When we were barbarians, marriages between blood relations were not only approved but also encouraged, but after we were civilised, the same behavior was abandoned for both moral and physical reasons. If the happiness and pain of animals become of vital importance to the living of humans, then the full respect to animal rights will be viewed as natural and grounded. But before that, at least it is necessary to make it less suffering for animals being experimented.

Some people think it's necessary to use animals for testing medicines intended for human use. Others, however, think it's not right to do that. Discuss both of these views and give your own opinion.

In modern times, experiments upon animals have been a breeding ground for spirited debate. Some animal rights activists argue that we should ban animal experiments altogether because subjecting animals to experimentation is unwarranted on moral grounds, whereas some others contend that animal testing is an indispensable part for the development of science. Personally, I am in favor of the latter view.

Granted, mounting empirical evidence suggests that many animal experiments are performed without any attention to the discomfort or pain that laboratory mammals endure. For one thing, improper confinement of testing animals such as locking them up in cramped cages is humane; and this, in turn, can severely disrupt natural biological functions of animal testing. For another, the effects of vaccination conducted on live mammals can be chilling.

Nevertheless, from a more pragmatic standpoint, evidence shows that animal subjects are still an indispensable part of scientific research at this phase of human development. In the first place, drug experimentation on live mammals is, indisputably, far more effectual than experimentation on bacteria or on other lower species in determining drug safety, since they differ a lot in biological structure. In the second place, in the realm of space research, live animals are still practical alternatives on a flight to identify living creatures' reaction to outer space experience. Lastly, lab research about the behavioral tendencies of chimpanzees, gorillas or other members of the primate group is also worthy endeavor, considering the fact that it generates outcomes consistently advancing genetic sciences. Only with the help of these animals can our science make breakthrough.

To conclude, I concede that experiments upon animals may induce suffering to animal

testing. However, it is generally arguable that there are no practical alternatives to this methodology at the current stage of scientific development. On balance, I am convinced that what we should do is to allow animal testing to be continued but at the same time use techniques such as analgesic, anesthetic and tranquilizing drugs to minimize the pain of animal testing. And any experiments on animals, should all be well-prepared to make the attempt meaningful.

Environment protection is the responsibility of the government. Individual efforts do not count. To what extent do you agree with the above statement?

The deterioration of environment is a common problem in many countries. Nearly all governments have taken measures to alleviate this situation. Laws are made, alternative sources of energy are researched, environment-friendly products are promoted and campaigns are carried out to raise people's awareness of environmental protection. Though the effectiveness of these measures varies, most of the governments have displayed a sincerer attitude to help improving and preserving the environment.

However, concerns for environmental issues should be shared by the general public. Individuals ought to make conscious efforts to save energy and to keep our environment clean. In fact there are many things that individuals can do. For example, we should try to reduce our dependence on private cars and use bicycles more often. By doing so, not only do we save energy and therefore reduce the release of CO₂, which is a major greenhouse gas, we also enjoy more healthy lifestyle.

In addition, household rubbish can be sorted out for recycling. Paper, plastic and metals can all be recycled. We can use more products made from recycled materials so that the recycling industry has a better prospect of commercial success.

Furthermore, we should stop using plastic bags and plastic meal boxes which bring convenience but pollute the environment, as they are not biodegradable. Used batteries should also be disposed of properly because there is lead in them.

In a word, there are many things individuals can do to make our environment clean. If these efforts are shared by more people, we'll have a better life.

Some people think people can exploit animals for any purpose they need, while others do not think so. What is your opinion?

It is obvious that animals play a very important role in our life. Some people think that

human being has the right to exploit animals for any purpose they need while others get the opposite idea. In my point of view, human being can exploit animals for some purpose on the basis of the following three reasons.

First, except for animals, there is no other choice available for some scientific researches. In medical research, experiment is the only way to test the utility and effect of the medicine. Since doing dangerous experiments on human being is immoral, animals that resemble human being the most are sacrificed though unwillingly for the science. Besides, compared with plants, animals are able to give some useful reactions in the experiment, which helps the scientists to prove or improve the utility of the product.

Second, the purpose of exploiting animals sometimes is not only beneficial for human being but good for animals as well. Nowadays, dogs are widely trained. Some are trained to lead the blind, some to search and catch the criminals, and some to company the lonely aged. Human treat those dogs as well as some other animals that are kept as a pet in some families, as close friends or even family members. In this case, the animals are not crudely killed or injured but well fed.

Third, the nature of a powerful species is to conquer and dominate other weaker species. Human being is the most powerful species in the current world. Therefore, animals are still under the control of human being. Their lives depend on human consciousness, for the law is set by man. If a person kills another person, he should be punished or even sentenced to death in some cases. However, if it comes to the animals, this behavior may be punished, or blamed, but sometimes can be normal. Chicken is reported as one of the healthiest meat so that thousands of chicken are killed every day, but no such killing should be considered illegal.

In conclusion, people should be allowed to exploit animals for some good purposes, and some other cruel killings should be not encouraged especially for some rare animals, so that human being can remain a world of diversity and harmony.

People should look after their health as a duty to the society they live in rather than personal benefits. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

While the new science and technology enable human being to be the most powerful species of the world, their health is confronted with severer threat of different viruses, some of which may be quite new and never seen before, so healthcare is playing a more and more important role in people's life. In my opinion, people should look after their health as a

duty to the society they live in rather than personal benefits.

First of all, keeping healthy is thoughtful for their families. Though medicine has made a great progress both in its theory and clinic, and highly technological medical facilities have been created such as MRI and X-ray, medical treatment can still be incapable of treating such diseases as HIV. People with those fatal diseases, most of which can be caused by inappropriate behaviors and habits though some are caused by gene, will lose their life at any age, old or young, which will be a great sorrow to their families. Besides, medical treatment will be a great burden on the family. If one parent dies of HIV, his children will grow up in an incomplete family which certainly will leave some bad impacts on them. Without the main labor, the children may be forced to leave school and work at an early age, and even some are too poor to survive. Therefore, people should carefully care for their health in case the possibility of the above mentioned results happened for their families.

Second, keeping healthy is a way of saving resources which can be better used in some other occasions. Take high blood pressure for instance. The disease sometimes is caused by long-term absorption of rich food without exercising, as called “rich disease”(disease which was only got by rich people in the past). When the blood pressure goes too high, people have to be in hospital, while sometimes when the hospital is full, some patients who may just be injured in a car accident really need a bed with all medical facilities around to make sure his physical stability, but in this case, they can only be placed in some regular ward or even in the hall. If people with “rich disease” can take care of themselves, they will leave more chances for those patients who really need the medical resources.

Last but not least, some of the diseases are transmissible which is very dangerous for the society. If one carelessly gets SARS without realizing it, his whole family, his colleagues or even the people who take the same bus with him may catch this virus. It is once reported in China that one crazy patient with HIV was so afraid of dying and hated the society so much so that he poked other people in the train with a needle with his own blood on it. This news triggered a huge panic in that area. However, this kind of behavior can happen if one's beyond the psychological ability of bearing the truth. Therefore, looking after one's health is not just a personal thing but a duty to the society.

In a word, as people are living in the society and have a huge relationship net with others, his health situation will definitely affect others physically and psychologically. Therefore, people should consider their health a duty to the society but not a personal issue.

Some people support development of agriculture, like factory farming and scientific creation of fruits and vegetables, while others oppose. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

It is universally believed that agriculture development is of paramount importance for us human beings, which entails us to adopt various strategies for its high efficiency. Some people advocate introducing high technologies into agriculture production, like growing organic vegetable and inventing effective fertilizers and pesticides; however, others oppose applying too many bio-technological methods or industrial chemicals to the farming for it may lead to some unexpected harmful and even dangerous results. It is still difficult to say whether adopting technology in agriculture is curse or blessing, but the influence of technology on modern agriculture is enormous and various. This issue can be explored in the following aspects.

On the one hand, there is no controversy that science and technology are the primary productive forces, especially in the development of agriculture. Farmers now have a wide range of selections, in terms of plant seeding, irrigation, pesticide and nutrition thanks to numerous technology innovations. Also, the high efficiency of machines is economical of energy and time, and meanwhile increases the production markedly.

On the other hand, the disadvantageous influence of technology on the agriculture cannot be neglected. As increasing amounts of chemical are adopted in the whole process of farming, the expenses increase. Thus, the prices of the products are high in the market, which is not beneficial to customers, particularly poor ones. Moreover, the introduction of excessive bio-technological methods or industrial chemicals into farming may disrupt natural evolution and bring about some biological viruses, which do harm to people's health. As precautions, many governments have passed certain bills on the supervision of biology technology used for agriculture.

Apparently, there is no rose without thorns. As for me, I advocate taking the advantage of science and technology to promote the development of agriculture with a close supervision on their application.

Some people think the main benefit of international cooperation is in protection of the environment, while others think that the main benefit is in the world business. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

With the advent of globalization, the international cooperation plays a crucial role in all aspects of life worldwide, such as world business, environmental protection and others.

However, there is a controversy on its major benefits.

Some people contend that the environmental protection gets the main benefit from international cooperation. Environmental pollution does not concern with only one area or country, but exerts serious influence on the global environment, which entails international cooperation to resolve this problem. In fact, thanks to the effective methods and channels provided by the international cooperation, the environmental problems, especially in poor areas without advanced technologies and facilities, attracting much more public attention, can be much more easily and effectively controlled and solved.

Others argue that the contribution of international cooperation to world business is larger. It enables most enterprises to enlarge their market worldwide, which can also boom world economy and improve people's living standard. As a result, customers of different countries can get a multitude of benefits from selecting cheap and fine products and premium services available in the international market.

To sum up, from the above analysis, international cooperation is definitely beneficial to both the worldwide environment and business. It is not necessary to judge which benefit is more than the other. I think there should be more measures and policies to promote the cooperation on more different world issues so as to give full play to its advantages.

教育话题词汇：

教育话题是雅思考试最重要的话题，每年考 15 次左右，主要涉及孩童有偿劳动、青少年教育、学校课程、英语学习、高中生教育、大学生兼职工作、家庭教育、全日制学校、远程教育、青少年反社会、家庭关系等具体话题。虽然范围较广，但相比其他五个话题，教育话题考生最熟悉，也容易写好。

1. education	教育	12. major	专业
2. primary education	小学教育	13. schooling	学校教育
3. secondary education	中学教育	14. competition	竞争
4. tertiary education	高等教育	15. cooperation	合作
5. tele-education	远程教育	16. credit	学分
6. boarding school	寄宿制学校	17. diploma	毕业文凭
7. day school	全日制学校	18. certificate	证书
8. principal	大学校长	19. multimedia instruction	多媒体教学
9. pupil	小学生	20. independence	独立
10. high school graduate	高中毕业生	21. volunteer work	志愿者工作
11. subject	课程	22. unpaid community work	无偿社区工作