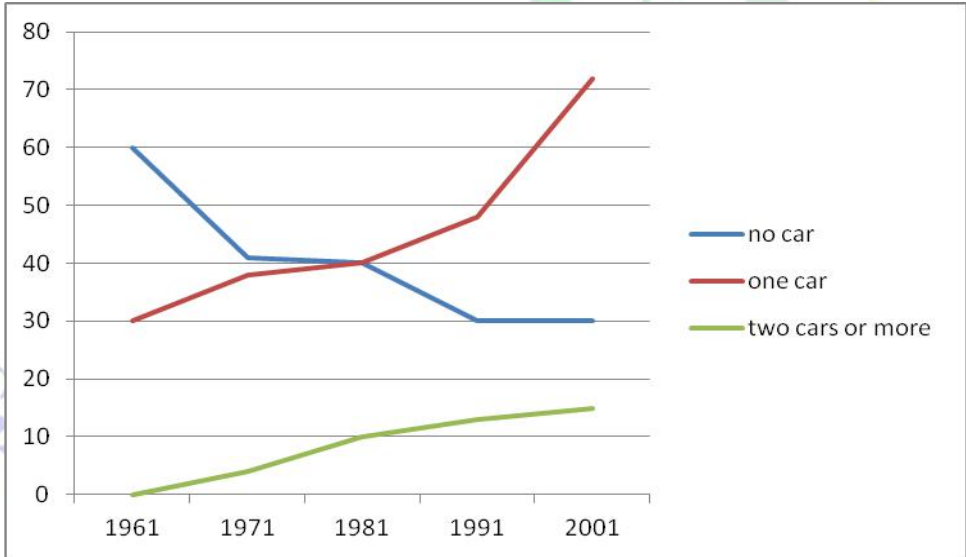


## 雅思考试写作 A 类考题回顾

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### Task 1

考试日期	2019 年 6 月 29 日																								
类别	Bar chart																								
题目	The line chart below shows the changes in percentages of households that owned no car, one car and at least two cars in UK during the period from 1961 to 2001. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.																								
题目翻译	以下线图描述了英国家庭的汽车拥有量在 1961 年至 2001 年之间的变化趋势。(包含没有车的家庭, 有一辆车的家庭以及有两辆或者以上车的家庭) 选取主要的特征对信息进行概括, 在相关的地方进行比较。 1. 注意时态, 时间发生在过去, 要用一般过去时。 2. 考生们在写作时一般以横向趋势的变化为主线, 辅以纵向的比较。																								
要素回忆 (数据仅供参考)	car ownership (in percentages)																								
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Car Ownership in UK Households (Estimated Data)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No car (%)</th> <th>One car (%)</th> <th>Two cars or more (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1961</td> <td>60</td> <td>30</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1971</td> <td>42</td> <td>38</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1981</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1991</td> <td>30</td> <td>48</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>30</td> <td>72</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	No car (%)	One car (%)	Two cars or more (%)	1961	60	30	0	1971	42	38	4	1981	40	40	10	1991	30	48	12	2001	30	72	15
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写作指导	1. 注意时态, 时间发生在过去, 要用一般过去时。 2. 考生们在写作时一般以横向趋势的变化为主线, 辅以纵向的比较。																								
重点表达式	In 1961, the percentage of UK households without cars stood at almost two-thirds, which presented a downward trend in the next four decades. The percentage of families possessing at least two cars presented a slightly different picture. No families had two or more cars in 1961.																								
题目评价	难度一般																								
推荐练习	剑桥真题 7, Test 2																								



	剑桥真题 9, Test 4
近期考试趋势	近三个月考的大多是数据类图表，根据以往经验，接下来几次需注意流程图及地图。



## Task 2

考试日期	2019年6月29日
类别	教育类
题目	Some people claim that many things that children are taught at school are a waste of time. Others argue that everything taught at school is useful at some time. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
题目翻译	有些人认为孩子在学校学的很多东西是没有用的，其他人认为学校学的每件事都会有用。 讨论双方观点并给出自己的观点。
写作指导	<p>1. 注意时态，不要出现过去时（除非举过去的例子）</p> <p>2. 紧追考题回顾（过往机经）是极其重要的</p> <p>推荐立场：原题所提供的两个观点存在一定的对立关系。考生们在写作时尤其要注意后者观点中的一个关键词：<b>everything</b>，是否存在过于绝对的可能。</p> <p>推荐思路：四段式</p> <p><b>Opening:</b> 背景介绍，表达观点</p> <p><b>Body1</b>（让步段）： 学校中学的很多理论，很难运用到生活中，确实有些浪费时间。一来，很多科目都是基础学科，学的知识比较抽象，难以理解。二来，学生死记硬背，只是为了考试，很容易遗忘。</p> <p><b>Body2:</b> 学校学的各种科目，哪怕和学生之后所学的专业关系不大，也提高了学生的能力，而且之后可能也会发挥作用。这是因为：课程都是由教育专家来设定的，考虑到小孩儿在未来需要具备各种各样的能力。理科可以提高人的数字、思维能力，让他们可以更有效率地处理信息，文科可以提高人的判断力。</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> 重申立场，总结观点，做适当展望</p>
写作范文	<p>An important purpose of education is to equip students with the knowledge and skills that are necessary for their success in future careers and lives. When some people doubt whether everything taught at school benefits children sooner or later, my perspective is always positive.</p> <p>Admittedly, it is a bit time-wasting to spend too much time in memorizing theoretical regulations that can hardly be adapted to later daily life. For one thing, subjects that children are learning are basic disciplines that are too abstract to be understood. For example, it is usually so tough for young kids to comprehend the true meaning of the equations in mathematics. Subsequently, all that children can do is rote-absorbing. Similarly, the facts in history learning and the regulations encapsulated in elementary learning are never</p>

	<p>easy for children, contributing to memorizing them superficially. For another, for the lack of adaptability, students only learn these courses for passing exams. After exams, most of the so-called grasped knowledge is forgotten as they never use it.</p> <p>Actually, however, everything learnt at school will ultimately benefit students sooner or later, even if these subjects are not closely relevant to their future majors or careers. All curricula taught are designed to equip students with knowledge and skills in different areas. Subjects of science cultivate students' ability of statistics analysis and critical thinking, which can help them to handle daily business at a high efficiency; art courses enhance students' linguistic capacity that is essential in daily communication. A good case in point is Steve Jobs, a pioneer of Apple Corporation. His design of Apple's typeface is encouraged by his learning in aesthetics in the elementary school, which seems absolutely inter-independent with computing science.</p> <p>To sum up, all the things children learnt at school are useful sooner or later.</p>
重点表达	<p>equip students with the knowledge and skills; basic disciplines; rote-absorbing; memorize superficially; relevant to; statistics analysis; critical thinking</p>
推荐练习	<p>In some countries, secondary schools only require their students to learn a narrow range of subjects related to a particular career. However, some people believe that students have to receive the general education across a wide range of subjects.</p> <p>Discuss both views and give your own opinion.</p>
近期考试趋势	<p>雅思写作在具体化问题的同时仍在考旧题。最近可多关注社会、媒体、教育和动物类话题。</p>