

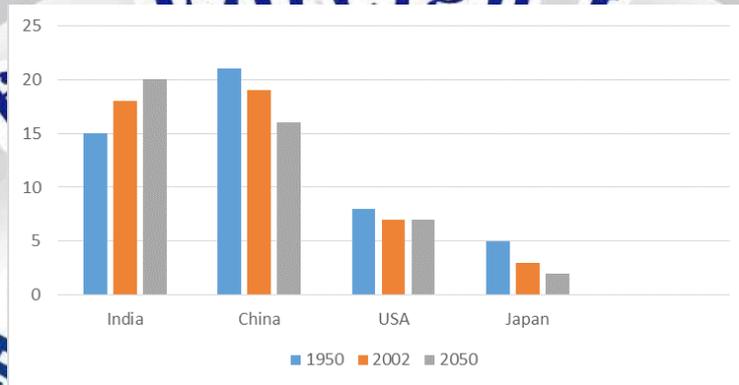
朗阁雅思写作考题预测

Task 1 考题预测

1) Bar chart (柱状图)

The bar chart below shows the changes of population in four countries in 1950, 2002 and the predicted 2050.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Sample answer:

The bar chart compares the difference of total world population in four countries in 1950 and 2002, and also shows the predicted population in 2050.

It is clearly evident from the chart that the majority of nations experienced downward trends in this period except for India, among which China used to be the top one in the population but it will be exceeded by India in the future.

The percentage of Chinese population ranked first in 1950, meaning over a fourth of world population came from China (about 21%), while this figure decreased continuously in the following years, bottoming out at 15% in 2050. In contrast, there was a steady increase in the rate of population in India, from 15% to the projection of 20%, this figure being the highest one in 2050.

As for USA and Japan, the percentages were relatively lower, with the former declining slightly to 6% in 2002 before remaining at this level for the next years until 2005. Meanwhile, the latter fell gradually, decreasing from 5% to 3% in 2002, and further dropping to 1% in 2005.

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2) Table chart (表格图)

The table shows the changes of oil production in four African countries from 2000 to 2004. (barrels per day)

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nigeria	2,000,000	2,100,000	1,900,000	2,200,000	2,300,000
Chad	0	0	0	15,000	50,000
Congo	270,000	250,000	230,000	210,000	200,000
Cote	8,000	7,000	15,000	40,000	55,000

Sample answer:

The table illustrates the changes of the amount of oil produced in four selected countries over a four-year span from 2000 to 2004.

A salient feature that can be readily identified from the graph is that Nigeria topped the list of oil production throughout the period. To be more specific, the figure rose steadily from 2 million barrels per day at the turn of the 21st century to 2.3 million four years later despite a minor decline of 200 thousand between 2001 and 2002. Cote registered a similar change in the first two years, though the real data was much lower. However, the rebounds of oil production experienced after 2001 were particularly drastic, doubling to 15 thousand by 2002 from its 2000 figure and shooting up to 55 thousand in 2004, a nearly sixfold increase from its data in 2000.

Turning to Chad and Congo, the picture was entirely different. Chad did not manufacture any oil until 2003, when its oil output stood at 15 thousand, before more than tripling to 50 thousand the next year, almost comparable to the data for Cote. Congo, on the other hand, experienced a steady decline in oil production, falling constantly at a rate of around 200 thousand annually from 270 thousand at the beginning of the new millennium, to merely 200,000 by 2004, though the figure was still twice as much as the data for Chad and Cote combined.

Overall, Nigeria manufactured the greatest amount of oil, while oil production industry was of the smallest scale in Chad.

Task 2 考题预测

1) 同意与否类:

Some people think that one of the best ways to solve the world's environmental problems is to increase the price of fuel and all vehicles.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample answer:

There is no denying that our planet is facing a wealth of new and challenging environmental problems every day. Some of them are small and only affect a few ecosystems, but others are drastically changing the landscape of what we already know. Therefore, various methods are proposed, among which raising the price of petrol and all vehicles is highly recommended. However, I strongly believe it can only make a contribution temporarily, but not in a long run.

Initially, higher petrol price and over-priced motor vehicles may discourage people from using or even owning private cars. By that I mean many people will probably be reluctant to drive their cars to work but choose public transport instead to avoid the high cost of car usage. With less cars on the road, exhaust fumes, one of the main pollutants in outdoor air will be considerably reduced. Therefore, air quality can be improved gradually.

Moreover, the high price of fuel may be an incentive for car manufacturers to develop more eco-friendly vehicles which rely on other energy resources to run. In fact, electric vehicles and hybrid cars are already available in the market. When the fuel price is raised, traditional fuel-powered vehicles will certainly become less affordable and attractive. Then, more people will opt for alternative vehicles. Besides, it can also reduce the consumption of oil and other non-renewable resources.

However, such expectations seem overly optimistic. Firstly, people who are not sensitive to price will hardly be affected. For people living the area with a lack of public transport or those who need to travel on road, they have to use private cars anyway and such method only will increase their financial burden. Even low- and middle-income earners who just switch to public transport will soon find a significant crease in bus fare or metro fare because the price-raising measures also increase all public transport cost. Moreover, if government decided to reduce public transport service including buses, trains and metros to avoid high fiscal cost, it would only lead to dissatisfaction among the whole society. Consequently, this method is ineffective and unrealistic in the long run.

In conclusion, I think the fundamental ways to resolve environment problems is to raise people's environmental awareness. Meanwhile, feasible methods should be applied.

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2) 利弊讨论类:

In some countries, there has been an increase in the number of parents who educate their children themselves at home instead of sending children to school.

Do you think the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

Sample answer:

Pursuit of a higher education nowadays, domestic educating is widely accepted by the public and becomes a tide contrast with traditional education. Some parents approve to that while others do not. From my point of view, I stand for the traditional study at school.

In the first place, teachers could teach standardized and systematic knowledge compared with domestic study with limitation on parents' education level. Some parents might find it easy to manage it in the primary education, much more requirements, however, are asked in higher grade, such as, parents' comprehensive knowledge and professional teaching skills. While teachers at school are trained on purpose who are qualified and professional enough to impart knowledge efficiently and effectively. Thus, sending children to school is more doable considered with parents' lack of professional teaching skills.

Secondly, school learning could help children to bear peer power, in contrast, domestic learning is isolated from work. With more connection and interaction with peers, children are more expected to obtain more chances to cultivate their team spirit and be more outstanding in the aspect of cooperation with others. Compared with domestic learning, highlighting the importance of individuals, school education provides more opportunities for children to socializing with classmates, which also benefits them after graduation. Therefore, it is more feasible to send children to school.

Admittedly, more special individual education is offered by domestic learning. Unlike school education that is exam-oriented and limited to textbooks, replacing some arts classes to academic courses, studying at home is more personalized which could focus on their own talents or shortages based on their parents' well-knows of their children. Such that, children could acquire comprehensive knowledge and obtain overall development guided by their parents and relying on specific home schooling, an ultimate goal of education.

In conclusion, sending children to school is more workable compared with studying at home. It is more likely to gain standardized and systematic knowledge led by well-trained teachers, and provide more group works to enhance their social skills in spite of the individualized education offered by domestic study. So, I disagree that domestic study's advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

3) 报告类:

As major cities around the world are growing fast and many problems occur. What are the problems that young people live in cities are caused by continued growth? What solutions do you suggest?

Sample answer:

At present, major cities around the world are extending at a staggering rate, accommodating an increasing number of citizens, especially youngsters. But meanwhile young people choosing to live in cities arouse a multitude of problems, which require both individuals and government to emphasize and address.

The main consequence of urbanization with increasing number of youngsters is the dissatisfaction of their physical and mental life. Specifically, proliferation of young generation poses great threat to the job market, with fierce competition in municipal areas. Because the vacancy of jobs is limited, which primarily depends on economic condition, some of the young adults inevitably fail to be employed and then have difficulties in sustaining their daily spending. In this sense, the intensive competition in workplace leads to high unemployment rate and imposes heavy burden on young people, making current work and urban life unpleasant. Besides, psychological problems occur as well, since those unemployed gradually lose confidence in their personal value and feel depressed in landing a job. More seriously, a large number of young people living under great pressure in the big cities may bring about such social problems as suicide and crimes.

Concerning the issues caused by cosmopolitan expansion and enlargement of young population, government is obliged to take some measures to restrict amount of migrants into cities, such as preferential policy to attract young people to rural areas. Besides, it is imperative to balance the development between country and cities, increasing the working opportunities as well as improving conditions in remote places. The most essential thing that the government should do, apparently, is to develop a strong economy, which is the most effective cure for the conflicts in the big cities.

Overall, despite the problems, such as unemployment and psychological issues caused by the overpopulation of young adults in cities, it is of vital importance for both government and individuals to make joint efforts to solve them.

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