

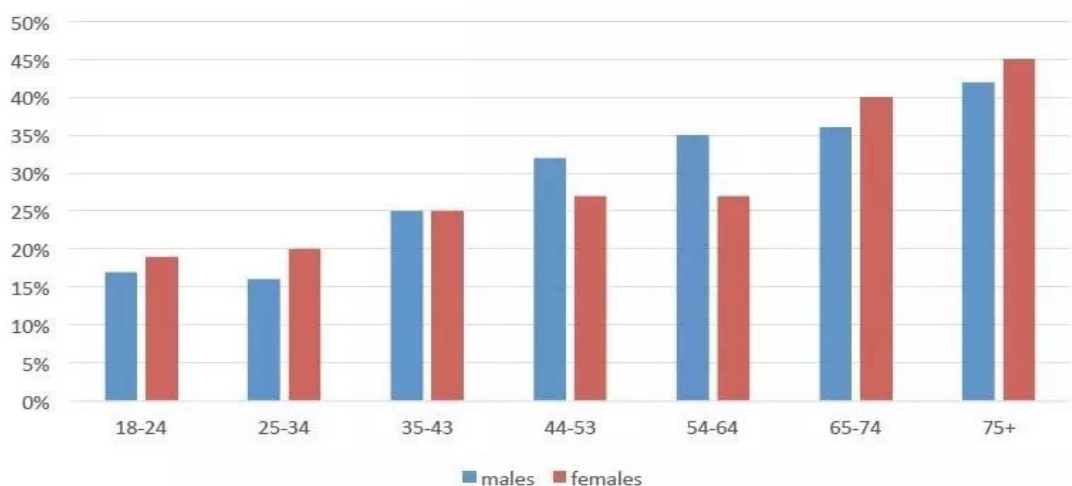
朗阁雅思写作考题预测

Task 1 考题预测

1) Bar chart (柱状图)

The bar chart below shows the percentage of adults that do not do physical exercise in Australia in 2005.

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



参考范文:

The following bar chart illustrates changes of the proportion of Australian males and females preferring not to do physical activities with different age in 2005. The graph demonstrates that the number of both males and females rose similarly with age.

To be specific, before decreasing to the minimum at 16% of males aged 25-34 from 17% of age 18-24, this figure soared approximately three times to the peak at 43% of those over 75. Compared with changes in the ratio of males of other age group, there was a sharper growth in that during age 44-53 to 32% from age 25-34.

In terms of females who do not do physical exercise, the graph shows a steady increase in their proportion from the bottom at 19% of 18-24 to the top at 25% of over 75 without any diminish. However, the ratio of age 18-53 grew up much more slowly by 8% till age 54-64.

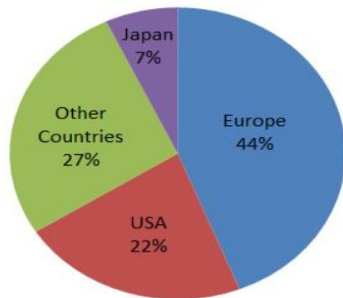
In conclusion, a rising number of adults did not do exercise in Australia in 2005 with age. While the number of males who do not do exercise of 18-24, 24-34, 65-74, and over 75 was larger than that of female counterparts, it was smaller on age 44-53 and 54-64. Males and females of 35-43 shared an equal proportion at 25%.

2) Pie chart (饼图)

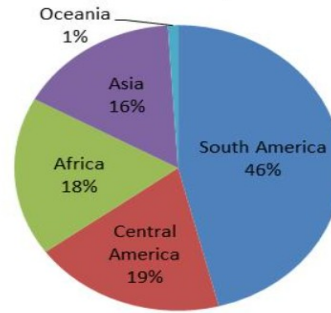
The charts below show the percentage of coffee production from different regions, of consumption in different regions and of the profits in different fields in 2014.

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

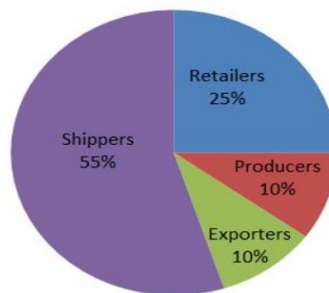
Where coffee is consumed



Where coffee is produced



Where the profit goes



参考范文:

These pie charts illustrate three aspects of coffee: consumption, production and profit distribution in the year of 2014.

When it comes to the consumption, 44% of the coffee goes to Europe, followed by the USA, which, alone, accounts for 22%. By contrast, only 34% are purchased by Japanese people (7%) and other countries (27%), whose number are much larger than that of Europe, implying that an individual country of this sector could probably consume much less amount of coffee than that of an European country.

As for the production, South America is the dominant provider, occupying 46% of the total coffee manufactures. The rest are roughly averagely shared by Central America, Africa, and Asia. (19%, 18% and 16%, respectively). The figure from the Oceania is almost insignificant, taking up only 1%.

Moving on to where the profit goes, it is evident that shipping firms enjoy the major revenue, taking away 55% of it. Retailers rank the second, but their figure is quite smaller (just 25%) than that of shippers. The remaining 20% is equally divided by producers and exporters.

Task 2 考题预测**1) 同意与否类:**

The best way to reduce crime is to educate parents about good parenting skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

参考范文:

In modern society, amongst unemployment, discrimination, and many other issues in society, crime is one of the most pressing problems to solve. I do not believe educating parents about good parenting skills is the best way to reduce crime, and I think that the government's money should be better invested in alternatives such as education and social welfare instead.

Firstly, while it is true that educating parents about good parenting skills will have some effect on reducing crime, the feasibility and effectiveness of this method are extremely low. Demographics show that regions with the highest juvenile crime rates tend to be areas with the lowest average income. Furthermore, it is often due to a lack of parental attention that juveniles commit crimes. In these regions with lower income, the adults are already struggling to make ends meet, possibly even working multiple jobs a day, which is why they cannot be with their children all the time. They would not have the spare time to listen to lectures on good parenting skills, much less spend extra time counseling their children. Therefore, educating parents about good parenting skills in such regions where parents barely have time to "parent" is counterintuitive and would not prove effective.

What the government should do is invest money in good public education that is free and mandatory for all school-aged children. While the parents of many low-income families might not have the time to properly teach their children on what's right and what's wrong, most low-income children still will go to public school. Education is the fastest route to escape poverty, and kids can learn in school what they cannot learn at home. In the United States, although public schools are widespread, many of them lack funding for the necessary learning resources and professional teachers. Quality education in the U.S. is oftentimes a luxury only meant for the rich. Consequently, juvenile crime rates in the U.S. are high on a worldwide scale. On the other hand, we can compare the United States to Finland, a country with one of the best education systems in the world. All of Finland's schools are free, and no matter private or public, all students can receive the same quality of education. Finland also happens to have one of the lowest crime rates in the world, and there is an undeniable correlation between its education system and its crime rate.

Furthermore, reducing crime is a strenuous task that requires large social reform over long periods of time. The fundamental cause for crime is inequality, including but not limited to gender, race, or more commonly, wage. The French Revolution started because of the gargantuan gap between the rich and the poor at the time. The American Civil War started because of racial conflict and inequality. If a country's citizens all lived happy, comfortable, and relatively "equal" lives, then the crime rate naturally would drop, seeing as people would have no motive to commit crimes. Therefore, I believe that it is more worthwhile for the government to spend money on social welfare and social reform than to waste tax-payers' money on a program for educating parents that will have little to no effect.

In conclusion, due to the aforementioned reasons, I do not believe the best way to reduce crime is to educate parents about good parenting skills, but rather, it is to spend money on education and social reform.

2) 利弊讨论类:

In many cities, planners tend to arrange shops, offices, and homes in specific areas and separate them from each other. Do you think the advantages of this policy outweigh the disadvantages?

参考范文:

Urban planners believe that it is wise to divide cities into different parts, such as residential areas, business districts and school areas. In my opinion, this functional division is beneficial to both city dwellers and social development as a whole, but the problems associated with it should also be noted.

One of the most obvious advantages is that the construction of function-based areas effectively help citizens to avoid possible intervention from other regions. For example, staying far away from the hustle and bustle of CBD, university students lead a stable life by focusing on their schoolwork and extra-curricular activities. Another benefit is that clearly-defined zones would make resource sharing possible, thus enhance competitiveness in the areas. A case in point is that clustered industrial regions improve the quality of both products and services.

However, what we should acknowledge is that separation of functional areas also causes some problems. The main problem is that people find it inconvenient if they need to have daily travel. For instance, it is a great torture for workers who live far away from their workplaces to spend much time on commuting, which is time-wasting and exhausting. Another example can be found in school areas, a number of students have to take public transport back and forth to school. Furthermore, the concentrated areas would generate many kinds of pollution, such as noise, exhaust and plastics, all of which are detrimental to the environment.

In conclusion, despite some inconvenience, this new trend of urban planning is of great benefits because it facilitates people's life and exerts a combined effect on city development.

3) 报告类:

Some people think that parents should read or tell stories to children. However, others believe that parents do not need to do that as children can read books or watch TV and movies by themselves. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

参考范文:

Bedtime stories read out in a poetically emotional fashion by parents have long been an integral part of child-rearing ritual in many cultures. Unfortunately, the growing popularity of kids' programmes on TV or the Internet has marginalized the importance of parents in this unilateral transfer of knowledge by presenting children with access to multiple

sources of potentially more riveting stories. However, some old-fashioned parents refuse to embrace technological gadgets and insist that parental involvement is crucial.

The argument laid out by the advocates of the traditional practice of parents sharing stories to put their children down to sleep arises not so much from the doubts on children's ability to carry out autonomous acquisition of knowledge as from the lack of mutual interactions between children and parents following the latter's withdrawal from this ritual. Granted, by the age of primary school, children are at least partially capable of comprehending cartoons and storybooks mostly dominated by graphic illustrations. However, the purpose of bedtime stories extends far beyond knowledge input to include establishing an emotional bond between parents and children through the quality time they spend together. For parents with a hectic work schedule, this extremely narrow time frame might stand to be the sole opportunity for the children to truly feel the affection, a sense of security, and love afforded by their parents.

However, opponents are hardly convinced and may play the same card from a disparate perspective. Children are emotionally attached to their parents whether the ritual of reading stories before bed is performed. From their children's birth, breastfeeding, to playing games and toys with the kids through their infancy, parents may just have been overly protective of their offspring. Such upbringing may risk discouraging the cultivation of such key qualities in children as independence or bravery. Eventually, children will grow up into highly independent adults that make their own decisions and their individually unique mindset and rational thinking will take shape, a process that requires step-by-step parental training rather than happens naturally. It's perhaps a wise idea for parents to grant autonomy to their children on trivial matters at first: allowing them to select their favorite stories or cartoons they enjoy before bed, for instance.

Be that as it may, I am hardly convinced by such notion. Granted, independence is crucial, but unless parents stay with their kids 24/7, there are many other circumstances in which children are expected to make up their own mind when parents are not around. Besides, that children can acquire independence by their own choice of stories or TV programs is seriously questionable. Picking their favourite books is hardly an issue of independence; it's a matter of personal preferences. In this respect, the practice of parents' reading to kids is equally valid, for they can orally deliver stories to children's liking as well.

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