

## 朗阁雅思写作考题预测

### Task 1 考题预测

#### 1) Bar chart + Table (混合图)

The graph shows the number of internet connections in five countries between 2001 and 2002 and the table shows the rate of growth during the same period.

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

Growth of Internet Connections

South Korea	41%
USA	50%
Germany	67%
Japan	75%
Britain	230%

#### 参考范文:

The graphs provide an overview of the Internet connections in five developed countries in two different years when they all experienced an upward trend but with different rates. Overall, South Korea had the highest proportion of Internet connection while Britain showed the quickest growth rate.

The most significant feature is that the Internet penetration rate was the highest in South Korea in both years. About 18 in per 1000 people had access to the Internet in 2001 and this figure rose rapidly to almost 25 in per 1000 persons in 2002. Both numbers over tripled those of any other nations. Even in the US where computers and Internet were invented, the Internet connections were only around 5 and 7 per 1000 residents in the two years. Japan indicated more or less similar figures and it is closely followed by Germany. Surprisingly, UK witnessed a nearly two-folded growth though the number of Internet connection was still very small in 2002, compared with other countries.

With regard to the table which illustrated clear figures of their growth rates. As is expected, Britain had an astonishingly 230 percent growth rate in its Internet connection. The second quickest increasing rate was in Japan but the figure was only about a third of the UK's. The corresponding figures of Germany and USA were 67 percent and 50 percent respectively while South Korea had only 41 percent.

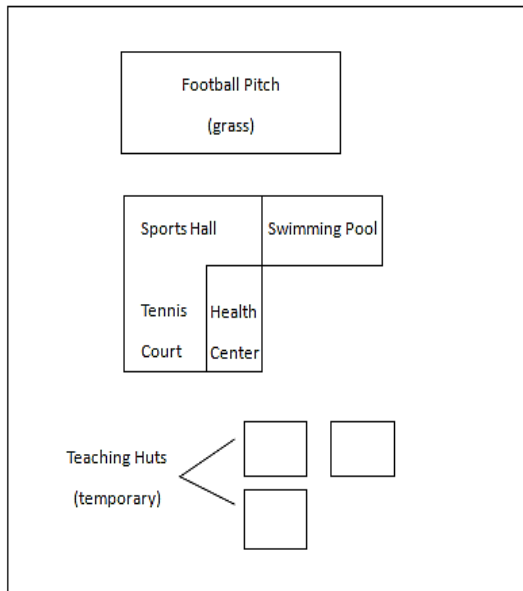
## 2) Map (地图)

The two maps compare the same sporting center of a specific university in 2007 and present.

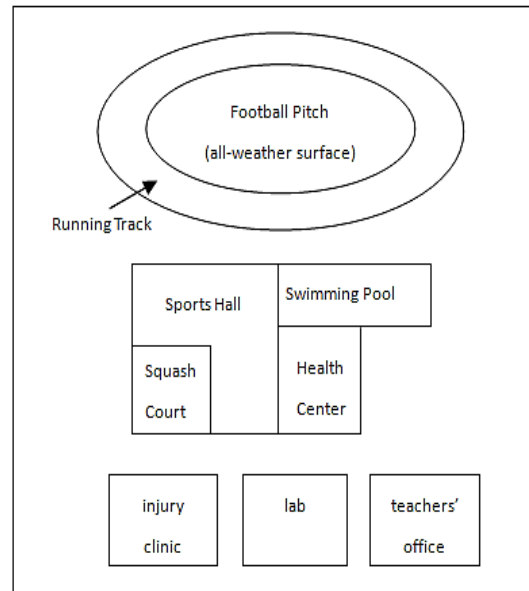
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

area: 5,200 m<sup>2</sup>

area: 6,800 m<sup>2</sup>



2007



present day

参考范文:

The diagrams show how a sporting center of a particular university changed from a land area of 5200m<sup>2</sup> to 6800m<sup>2</sup> over the year from 2007.

The whole area was and is still divided into three sections. At the top, as it was in 2007 we can see a football pitch. However, whereas the previous one was shaped as a rectangle covered by grass, the current one is reconstructed into an oval that has a surface capable of withstanding any weather change. Besides, a new running track now surrounds the new field.

In the middle, two things are different now. First, the health center is moved out of the sports hall and locates right behind the swimming pool. Second, the original court where people used to play tennis is now transformed into an independent square court.

Turning to the last section, there were only three make-shift teaching huts. However, currently, three permanent constructions now orderly stand next to each other, namely, an injury clinic, a lab, and a teachers' office.

## Task 2 考题预测

### 1) 同意与否类:

In modern life, it is no longer necessary to use animals as food and in other products like clothing and medicines. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

#### 参考范文:

As the highest link of the biological chain, we humans have been using animals, either for food or for clothing, ever since the primitive society. The advance of technology further expanded the application of animals – their body parts being employed for the treatment of human illnesses. Nowadays, however, some argue the past practice of using animals should be abandoned. And I totally support this view.

First of all, many modern diseases such as obesity, high blood fat and the resulting stroke derive from overeating rather than lack of meat, as animal meat contains much fat and calories. On the other hand, a vegetarian diet has been practiced by many health experts and proved without any side-effects. Even if you still worry about the missing of nutrients like protein or certain vitamins, you can take in them from various supplements. As for using animal fur as our clothing material, I think it is absolutely unnecessary. Modern technology has enabled us to produce a variety of synthetic materials or make better use of natural resources. That is to say, our choices of clothing material are already sufficient. We needn't wear luxury clothes made of fur for some undesirable motives, like showing off in Vanity Fair.

Furthermore, from the ethical perspective, it is imperative that we stop abusing animals. Take the shark fin for example. To pursue profits endlessly, some shark hunters try different means to capture sharks and brutally cut off their fins, dyeing the sea into red, which has aroused international indignation. Those profit-seekers forget that animals, like us human beings, have senses which allow them to feel sharp pain. And they have families. Taking a mother's life could mean despair and death for the babies. If we humans continue like this, how could we teach our young generation to respect life?

Maybe some people think we still have to use animals for medicines, either for testing experiments or for making drugs. As a non-expert, I am not sure of the necessity, but I believe the maintenance of a harmonious ecological environment will bring humans more benefits. Therefore, let us treat animals as our close cohabitants on the planet so that our future generations will have the chance to appreciate the creature diversity.

### 2) 利弊讨论类:

It is expected that there will be a higher proportion of old people than young people in the future in some countries. Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

#### 参考范文:

In our modern society, population ageing has become a prevalent phenomenon in many countries, where it is predicted that senior citizens are more likely to account for an increasingly large proportion of the whole population. Personally speaking, there will be more problems than benefits the issue could bring for both countries and individuals.

It is undeniable that the life experiences elderly people own are much more valuable and richer, by learning from which, the younger generation could learn many lessons and avoid making same mistakes. Also, senior citizens do have more free time after retirement. Therefore, they can help do a great number of household chores, which could relieve the burden on their adult children, many of whom have both their careers to develop and their own families to provide for.

In spite of that, it is inevitable for old people to be plagued with some age-related maladies and the general and inescapable degradation of their bodily functions, which probably intensify their next generation's pressure for they have to spend more taking care of the old. Moreover, for the whole countries, the increasing number of the elderly could cause a relative rise in public resources required for pensions, health and residential care outlays, resulting in a huge financial burden for a country. Besides, more old people means that less available workers could be offered. For some countries, especially those whose national economy relies heavily on the labour-intensive industries, population ageing would hinder the development of economy and even bring about serious economic crisis.

In conclusion, according to the above arguments, the negative effects generated by population ageing, an unavoidable trend in the future, could outweigh the positive. Thus, as ageing is a normal part of lifecycle for human beings, we must recognize its challenges to our life and society, and work on effective strategies to minimize its adverse influences.

### 3) 报告类:

A large number of young people are leaving school and cannot find a job. What problems will youth unemployment cause for individuals and for society? What measures should be taken to reduce the level of unemployment among young people?

#### 参考范文:

With the universalization of tertiary education, an increasing number of young people graduate with bachelor's or master's degrees, in sharp contrast with which, many of them fail to find a job they desire. This huge imbalance poses great threats to individuals as well as the whole society.

For fresh graduates themselves, particularly those regarded as top students at school, failure to secure a job may be a serious blow to their confidence. Some extreme cases ever reported are suicides committed by jobless people with doctor's degrees. Furthermore, this phenomenon has deeper implications on society. In such developing countries as China, sending children to universities may account for a large percentage of an average family's income. Hence, all the reward a family hopes to get is a decent job after graduation. In other words, unemployment would get a family into big trouble, which indirectly contributes to social instability. Or worse still, people may raise doubts about the necessity of going to college. If that happens, the diploma or degree will depreciate and the position of higher education will be swayed.

To alleviate these problems, we need to initiate changes in universities. They should make it a priority to gear courses and majors towards the need of society. Only by



strengthening the link between what students learn and what they will apply can the likelihood of employment be improved. The other effective measure, I think, is that governments should encourage businesses to give more opportunities to graduates fresh from college by means of subsidies or rewards. After all, those young people are what our country will rely on in the near future.

