

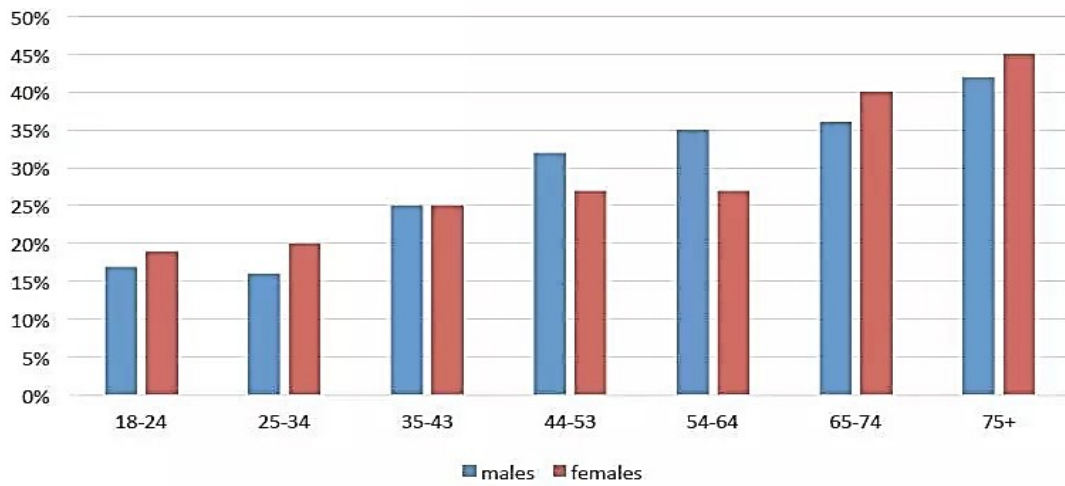
朗阁雅思写作考题预测

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.

Summarise 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 of age 44-53 and 54-64. Males and females of 35-43 shared an equal proportion at 25%.

2) Table chart (表格图)

The table below shows the monthly expenditure of an average Australian family in 1991 and 2001.

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

	1991	2001
	Australian Dollar Per Month	
Food	155	160
Electricity and Water	75	120
Clothing	30	20
Housing	95	100
Transport	70	45
Other goods and services *	250	270
Total	675	715

* Other goods and services: non-essential goods and services

参考范文

The table shows changes in the spending patterns of an average Australian household between 1991 and 2001. In general, Australian household outlay was higher in 2001 than in 1991 but the difference was not significant (AUD \$715 per month and AUD \$675 per month respectively).

The amount of monthly spending on electricity and water saw a dramatic increase over the 10-year period from \$75 to \$120. Yet in terms of the expenditure on non-essential goods and services, the rising trend was less obvious with a minor increase of \$20. At the same time, the amount of money spent on food and housing rose only slightly from \$155 to \$160 and \$95 to \$100 respectively.

However, there was a decrease in expenditure on the other two items. Australians spent one third less on clothing, which fell from \$30 to \$20. Similarly, expenditure on transport dropped from \$70 in 1991 to \$45 in 2001.

It seems that food and "other goods and services" were the two biggest items of expenditure. Altogether, they accounted for more than half of the total household spending. By comparison, Australians spent little on dressing up.

Since 1999

Task 2 考题预测

1) 同意与否类:

Some people believe that employers should not be concerned about the way their employees dress, but they should be concerned about the quality of work. 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

Some people believe that employers should not be concerned about the way their employees dress, but they should be concerned about the quality at work. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Currently, an increasing number of individuals are significantly conscious of their image as a result of social pressures and influence, especially in their workplaces. Hence, some assert that bosses should show more concerns on staff's working performance rather than the dressing style. From my perspective, I agree with this assertion.

Initially, it is universally acknowledged that only through good quality of work can we achieve the corporation goals. For the majority of enterprises, the chairpersons tend to draw up the rewarding system of business taking the vocational accomplishment of employees into greatest consideration. Therefore, the more productivity and output contributed by the staff, the higher remunerations they can earn, which is indeed fair and aspiring for each employee. Besides, this rewarding guideline is also beneficial for the bosses since none of business wants to bear the risk of losing profit.

Plus, if the proprietor prioritizes the staff's dressing style, the personnel will waste time and energy on dressing up themselves, thereby inevitably exerting negative impacts on their working efficiency in the morning, when most of daily workload should be fulfilled. A good case in point is Alibaba, one of the most profitable IT enterprise in the globe, encourages its staff to wear in casual style in order to keep themselves comfortable and pleased during the work, thus achieving higher efficiency and productivity. Moreover, it also allows staff to dress sporty so as to do some exercises before and after, even in the intervals of working, which can help them release the pressures and inject more vigor to the work.

Nevertheless we cannot deny that the dressing code is essential and imperative for some industries, such as banks, airlines, etc., who regard the formal uniforms as symbol of the solemnity and professionalism. Besides, in some business occasions, such as negotiations, signing a contract, etc., formal suits are able to convey the seriousness and trustworthiness, thus promoting the success in business to some extent.

In conclusions, although some industries and enterprises transmit some positive impressions via the dress code, the employers had better prioritize the quality of work.

2) 利弊讨论类

Many cities have vehicle-free days, when people are required or encouraged to take a bus, cycle or travel by taxi. To what extent do the disadvantages outweigh the advantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

参考范文

Many cities demand citizens should take public transport rather than private cars. Though I accept that the choice of public transit can sometimes bring inconvenience to the passengers, I believe that they are more likely to have a positive impact.

On the one hand, people will find it inconvenient if they choose to merely take public transport. Every day in the rush hour, many students and workers will have to wait for the bus or the taxi for at least a couple of hours. If they are allowed to drive to their school or workplaces, it saves certain amount of time and helps them arrive at destinations directly. Furthermore, it is obvious that the public transport, say underground in particular, is always overcrowded, and there are also some quarrels and fights between passengers at times.

On the other hand, I would argue that drawbacks are outweighed by the benefits. Firstly, taking public transport is an effective way of protecting environment, because exhaust emissions from automobiles impair the air quality and generate noise. Moreover, travelling by certain kind of mass transit, like bicycles, is beneficial to people's health. Since the rise in obesity and sub-health in recent years has been linked to the sedentary lifestyle and lack of exercise, riding bicycles can help people to control their weight, increase the lung capacity as well as maintain a good shape.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the potential benefits of taking mass transit are more significant than the possible shortcomings.

3) 报告类:

Some people believe that newspaper is the best way to learn about news. However, others believe that a more effective way is through other media. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

参考范文

Although enveloped with news in great varieties, audiences currently rarely read news by newspapers. However, there are still some people claiming that newspaper is the best source to learn about news. From my perspective, nevertheless, other media, as an effective and efficient tool for people to read news, is a far better alternative for ordinary people in delivering news.

Admittedly, newspaper used to be authorized and wide-spread in the past. For one thing, the information publicized is usually confirmed by concerning institutes as well as experienced editors. Audiences reading newspaper can easily get the point with no need to further checking whether the news is authentic or not. For another, the wide-spread delivery of newspaper enables the news to sweep the city overnight. In this way, the propaganda is efficient to some extent.

However, newspaper is no longer appreciated in today's world for the lack of time-efficiency and cost-efficiency. In the essence, producing newspaper is man-made process of editing, it is quite time-consuming for people to print news onto the paper and distribute it to readers. Sometimes, when the news reaches readers in the breakfast next day, they are possible to share the news with friends and relatives in the dinner yesterday. Additionally, the delivery of newspapers is in great need of labor force. The situation is being made worse for the scarcity of advertising revenues. The printers definitely need money to hire people to print, transport and sell the newspaper to readers.

Confronting the inconvenience of traditional newspapers, individuals welcome the appearance of other media, especially the social media which can spread news much faster and further than other news booklets like newspaper. Without any pay or little bill of registering, readers can scan through the information freewheelingly and choose the interesting news for further reading. What they need to do is just updating the social media, such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube or surfing online as long as the internet is accessible.

To sum up, other media gains great prevalence among a wide range of readers today because of its convenience and mobility. Such media modes do undermine the position of the out-of-date newspaper.