

朗阁雅思写作考题预测

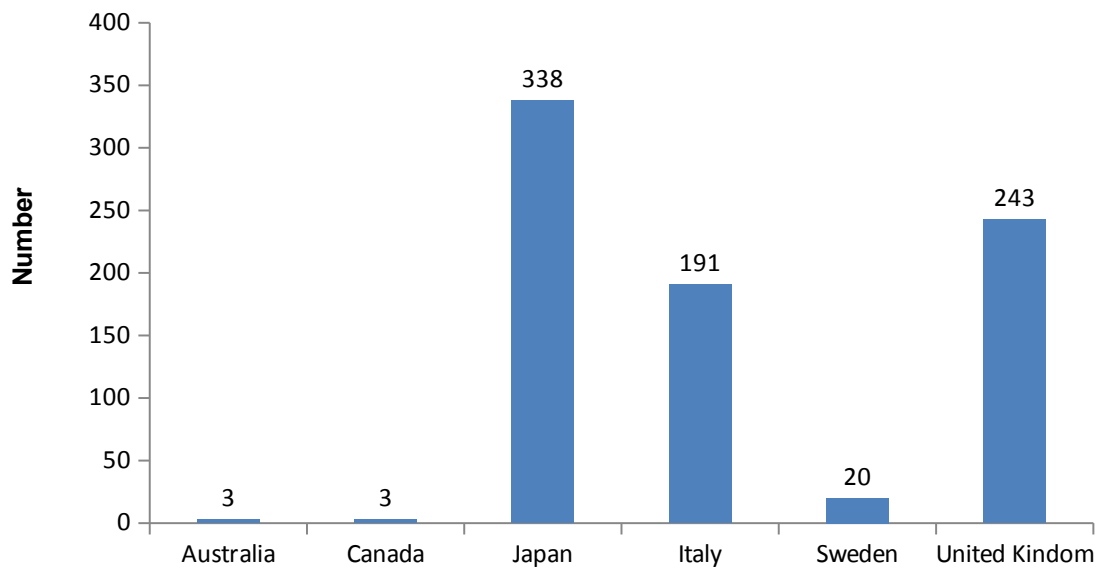
Task 1 考题预测

1) Bar chart (柱状图)

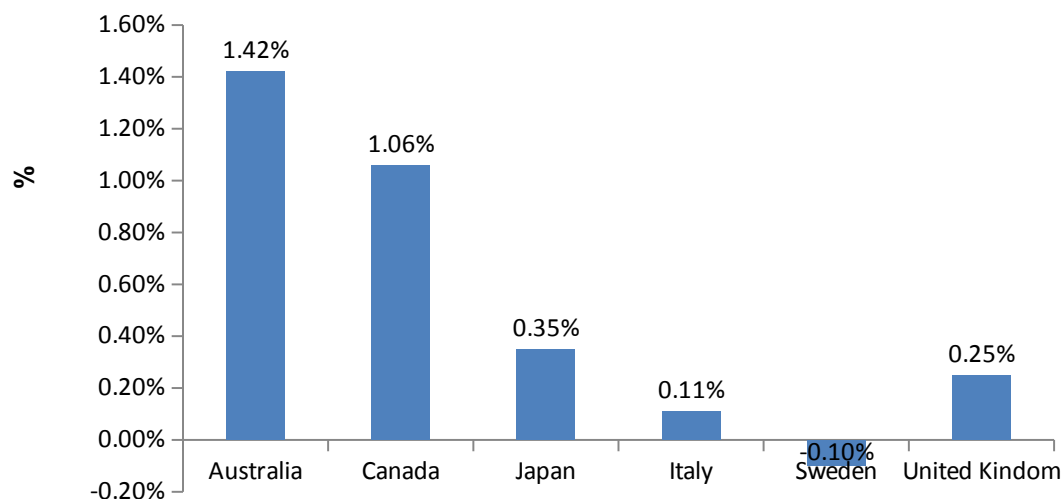
The first chart shows the number of people per kilometer square in six countries in 2003. The second chart shows the percentage change of population in urban area of these six countries from 2003 to 2005.

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

The Number of People Per Square Kilometer in Six Countries in 2003



The Percentage Change of Population from 2003 to 2005



参考范文:

The two bar charts illustrate the population density in the six selected countries in 2003 and the percentage changes of its urban population in the following two years.

A striking feature that can be readily identified from the first bar chart is the considerable variations in population density among these six countries. Specifically, Japan proved to be the most densely populated country, with the figure standing at 338 residents per square kilometer, 95 more than that of the United Kingdom and nearly twice as much as the data for Italy. In stark contrast, the population density stood merely at 3 people per square kilometer in Australia and Canada respectively.

Turning to the second bar chart, it's evident that six nations underwent drastically dissimilar changes in the period from 2003 to 2006. Sweden was the only country that experienced de-urbanization, as evidenced by a 0.1% decline in the proportion of urban dwellers. By comparison, the rest of the countries indicated an upward trend, albeit to widely varying degrees. Australian urbanites expanded by 1.42%, outpacing the growth in the rest of the countries, of which Japan, Italy, United Kingdom experienced an insignificant urban population growth - ranging from 0.11% to 0.35%.

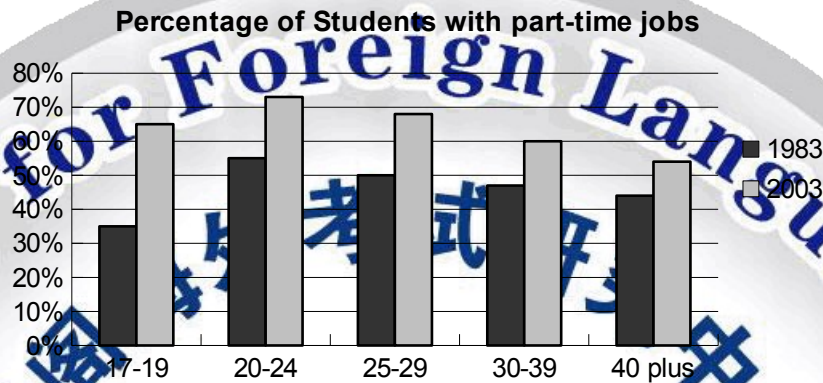
Overall, Japan had the highest population density while the greatest increase in the proportion of urban dwellers was witnessed in Australia.



2) Bar chart + Table (组合图)

The bar chart below shows the percentage of students with part-time jobs in Australia in 1983 and 2003, and the table shows the average hours of part-time work and years to complete degree.

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



Average hours of part-time work and years to complete degree

	1983	2003
Average paid work per week	5 hours	14.4 hours
Average years to complete degree	3 years	4 years

参考范文:

The bar chart, along with the table, provided an overview of students who took part-time jobs in Australia over two decades from 1983 to 2003.

With respect to the bar chart, it can be seen that, regardless of the difference in age, there was an overall upward trend in the percentage of students with part-time jobs. Specifically, students who are 17-19 years old experienced the most obvious increase between 1983 and 2003, doubling from approximately 35% to 65%. Meanwhile, those aged 20-24 and 25-29 shows a similar pattern, where part-time students still in the majority, both rising from 50% to the highest at about 70%. Nevertheless, for those who are over 30 years old, the increase was less significant, which ranged from 48% to 60%.

It can be manifest from the table that average hours of part-time almost tripled from 5 hours to 14.4 hours between 1983 and 2003. While those who need to spend 3 years to complete degree have to spend 4 years in 2003.

Overall, students took part-time jobs continued to swell in Australia and twentieth were the main group.

Task 2 考题预测

1) 同意与否类:

People nowadays are surrounded by all kinds of advertising. Advertising affects what people think is important and sometimes has a negative influence on people's lives. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

参考范文:

Whether you like or not, advertisements are ubiquitous in our daily life – from TV screens at home to electronic boards on mansions, from traditional booklets to short-messages in smart phones, etc. It is advocated that they adversely affect people's way of thinking and subsequently trigger troubles. From my perspective, this statement is unwise and partial to some extent.

Admittedly, companies are inclined to design the advertisement to be tempting. I mean, the advertisement may exaggerate the effects of products – or they invite pop-stars or celebrities to endorse their commodities. Such behaviour may impel customers to purchase the products impulsively, sometimes only to find that they are cheated by fancy words of the advertisement. A good case in point is Sanlu milk powder. The advertisement claims that the powder is made from fresh milk, mixed up with minerals and other essential nutrients; actually, however, Sanlu milk powder encapsulates some noxious elements that may cause organ failure.

Furthermore, the fashionable elements involved in advertisement usually pose great pressure on customers, who may worry that they are out of fashion as it is described on the advertising. For example, even though the mobile phone one possesses has met all the requirements he needs now, he is still easy to be tempted by newly-rising trendy smart phones. The spending habit can contribute to economic burden or a wrong concept of consumption, even the irrational sense of value – money worship.

Nevertheless, the benefits cannot be ignored. For one thing, some commercial advertisements provide useful information for consumers' decision-making among similar commodities of various products. For another, non-profit ones usually educate the audience to preserve the environment, to respect elders and minors, to protect wild creatures from extinction, to say "NO" to drugs, and to implement "NO SMOKING" in public places, etc. These advertising forms are essential for social harmony.

To sum up, achieving news and information is the process of being affected, so people's ways of thinking are influenced by advertising. To avoid the negative influences advertising has bred, the authorities need to regulate the advertising industry and encourage rational consumption among the public.

2) 利弊讨论类:

More and more people buy a wider range of household goods like television, microwave oven and rice cooker. Do you think this is positive or negative development?

参考范文:

It is not an overstatement to say that the electric appliances, such as television, microwave oven and rice cooker are almost used by every family. It is true that using these household products improves the living quality and frees people from family chores, whereas I believe with the reliability of such goods, it arise some undesired consequences.

The first side effect of the above phenomenon is that it results in the waste of energy and recourses. Due to the technological revolution and business competition, household appliances would update at a shocking fast pace. Tech companies would innovate and put forward their latest version every once in a while. For example, a well-functioned television is likely to be abandoned in the basement and replaced with a modern network TV within just a few years.

In addition, it also cannot be ignored that relying on those household appliances would cause some health problems. The most severe problem is obesity, because with popularity of those appliances, people tend to have a sedentary lifestyle and avoid moving around at home. Moreover, another problem that people suffer from is autism, the reason being that they spend too much on the appliances each day, so they are reluctant to go out and talk to their friends.

To conclude, we cannot deny that making use of household goods does bring benefits to people, like helping them get away from heavy housework. However, it is reasonable to take its disadvantages into consideration, such as wasting time and resulting in health problems.

3) 报告类:

Today, children are faced with educational, social and commercial pressures.
What do you think are the causes of these pressures? How to reduce the pressures?

参考范文:

In this time and age, children are under increasing pressure which comes from various aspects. It is believed that education, society and commerce are the main sources of such stress. Therefore, it is the goal of this article to outline the potential causes of this problem and suggest possible solutions.

First of all, academic pressure is usually attributed to the grades ranking system and academic performance in school. Teachers rank students based on their test scores from top to bottom. However, this educational judgment triggers high level of stress on students with the distinctive comparison between classmates, which is also called peer pressure. For instance, when I was in my high school, the competition between students was particularly fierce when the school announced the results of grades ranking on the bulletin board where every student could see it. Some students even cried when they faced with the brutal reality.

Secondly, in the aspect of social issue, as mentioned above, peer pressure reaches its highest intensity with the ascent of academic strain, leading children hardly to make friends and enlarge circle of friendship in school. Meanwhile, high expectation from parents imposes children to make great effort to stand out in the fierce competition in job market. It is reported that nearly three quarters of parents have instilled ideas to send their children to a host of training courses in spare time, leaving children engaged in study with high strain. In addition, commercial pressure is mainly due to massive productions and advertising publicity. This outer factor gives rise to extravagance and waste among children, when they see various advertisement and buy products impulsively.

Accordingly, the methods to tackle this problem include schools should transform the education system and at the same time, teachers judge students by multiple standards instead of only scores. Besides, parents can lower their expectation and allow children to develop their potential into full play, which may help them have a good chance of getting an ideal job in the future. In addition, with the correct guidance of parents and restriction of advertisement aimed at children by government, children can keep clear mind of their behaviors and form the awareness of frugality.

In conclusion, there are a great amount of reasons that intensify the pressure for children, and it is the responsibility of every member in the society to address the problem.