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Task 1 考题预测

1) Table chart (表格图)

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

Summarise 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.

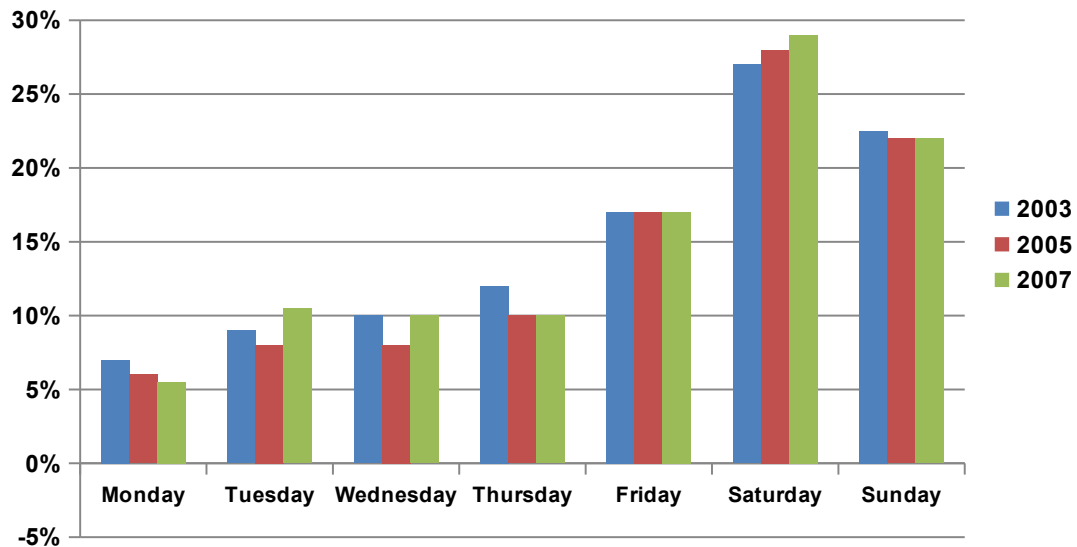
It seems that food and "other goods and services" were the two biggest items of expenditure. Altogether, they accounted for more than half of the total household spending. By comparison, Australians spent little on dressing up.

2) Bar chart (柱形图)

The bar chart shows the percentage of people in a European country going to cinemas on different days.

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

Percentage of People Going to Cinemas



参考范文:

The bar chart compared the data on people in a European country going to cinemas on seven different days a week in 2003, 2005 and 2007.

It was apparently manifested that, the trend of people going to cinemas on different days fluctuated greatly in 2003, 2005, and 2007. The most striking feature was Friday, which always enjoyed approximately 18% people watching films in the three years mentioned above. Year 2003 to 2007 witnessed a steady plunge in the percentage of people going to cinemas (from 7% to 5%). Only on Saturday was there a marginal growth continuously in number during the three years, reaching a peak at nearly 30% in 2007. In year 2003, 2005, 2007, the number of people who chose to go to watch films on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday kept under 15%, far less than that on Friday and weekends. Comparatively speaking, more people (above 10%) preferred to watch films on Tuesday in 2007 than its counterparts in 2003 and 2005. However, the pattern on Thursday was quite different. With years passing, less people would like to go to cinemas on Thursday.

In general, there was no doubt that Saturday was the first choice for people in a European country going to cinemas.

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:

In the past, knowledge was stored in books; nowadays, knowledge is stored on the Internet. Do the advantages of this outweigh disadvantages?

参考范文:

Many internet users are also book users. They consider knowledge stored online to be better than that in a book and I cannot agree more.

Online knowledge gives people a broader opportunity to explore. Traditional publications are limited to culture and religion, thus restricting the way to thoroughly know the world. By using the internet, say, a Chinese man chatting on "Facebook" can know how people living in different cultures treat a same life style differently, enabling him to understand his life more rationally. For the concept of "a job", people living in South Europe regard it as somewhat enjoyable, which, as they could only get knowledge from traditional books reflecting their local culture, is different to what East Asian people think as "struggling". Consequently, these Asian people may perhaps change their outlooks, adding more positive elements to their works.

Knowledge stored online can also lower schooling costs, making job-hunting people living in poverty get more access to study and thus improving their living conditions more easily. To study by using a book, one could also cut down costs of learning, but a book doesn't behave like a communicator, implying that the book cannot paraphrase, guide, correct and tutor as a people. In other words, knowledge stored online replenishes more quickly and more humanly, saving people money to buy books, time spent from home to bookstores, and, most importantly, time to grasp knowledge.

Admittedly, knowledge stored online could not be accurate and thus not proper for one to learn. For the famous website, Wikipedia, everyone, no matter whether professional or not, can revise information for a piece of knowledge stored in its pages. However, the more people use the website, the more accurate the knowledge can be. Rarely could people see news about the inaccuracy of the website reported. Part of the reason is that finally almost all relative netizens reach an agreement about how accurate and concrete this piece of knowledge should be.

In conclusion, even if some minor flaws can be identified, they can be revised, making knowledge stored online broaden horizons and save time and money.

Since 1999

3) 报告类:

Some people want the government to spend money looking for life on other planets, while other people think it is the waste of public money and there are many problems on earth. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

参考范文:

Attaching great interest in exploring outer space, some people claim that more budgets of the government should be consumed on searching for life on other planets. However, it is advocated by others that government attention ought to be paid to issues on earth.

On the one hand, the exploration of outer space may expand human beings' habitat. It is acknowledged that the environment on the earth has been jeopardized severely due to industrial development and some resources have been exhausted. Sooner or later, the earth may become so barren that it cannot accommodate human beings any more. It is when outer space works most – offering new, secure and clean space for human beings to live, providing them with more resources to produce more profits, supplying more interesting places to visit, etc. Considering such possibility in the future, exploring the outer space as well as looking for life on other planets is necessary to a large extent.

On the other hand, spending too much on exploring outer space, however, may trigger the social instability resulting from numerous urgent problems. Even in the current era, many regions, such as South Africa, are underdeveloped; famine, poverty and disease still deprive many people of their lives. Even in some developed countries like the USA, the infrastructure like transporting system is so poor that it cannot breed convenience and mobility for US citizens. Therefore, compared with spending a large amount of money in future possibilities, it is more effective for the governments to allocate more budgets to help people in need.

From my perspective, the government wealth cannot be consumed on looking for living forms in outer space alone. Instead, governments should adjust their budgets in accordance with their financial conditions.