

朗阁雅思写作考题预测

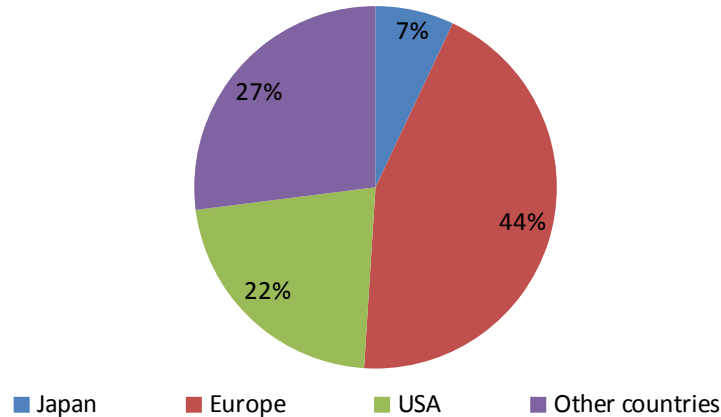
Task 1 考题预测

1) Pie chart (饼图)

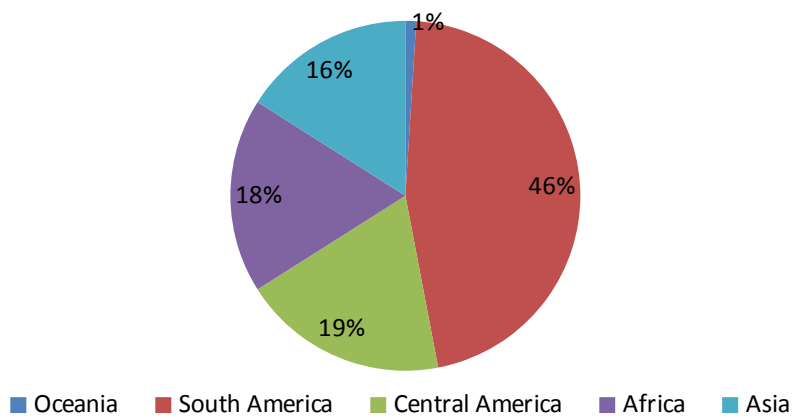
The charts below show the percentage of coffee production from different regions, of consumption in different regions and of the profits in different fields in 2014.

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

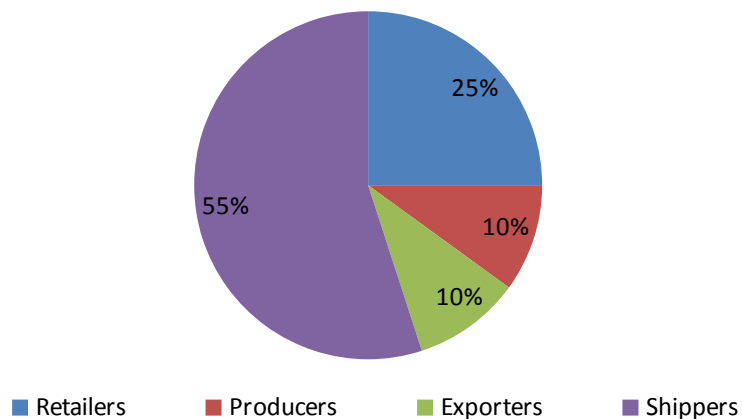
Where coffee is consumed



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.

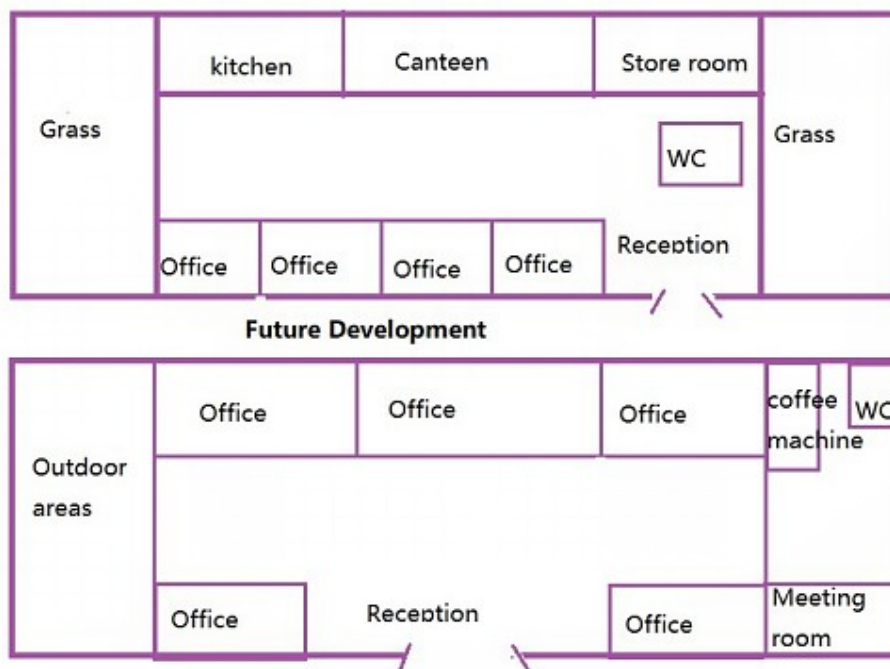
When it comes to the consumption, 44% of the coffee goes to Europe, followed by the USA, which, alone, accounts for 22%. By contrast, only 34% are purchased by Japanese people (7%) and other countries (27%), whose number are much larger than that of Europe, implying that an individual country of this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

2) Map (地图)

The map illustrates the present situation and future development about an office building. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



参考范文

The map draws the present arrangement of a building and the future blueprint of it.

Before modification, the whole layout of the floor is in a balanced setting: two grasslands are located in the south and west of building, and four office rooms and a reception horizontally lie in the south of the building, while opposite of these are a kitchen, canteen and store room respectively in the north and there is an corridor separating north and south area. Several WCs are arranged at the end of corridor near the east grassland.

The whole setting will be completely different when change happens. The west and east grasslands are about to disappear, instead, outdoor areas will occupy the west one and WCs will replace the east one. The whole south area is going to be transformed into a narrow corridor and only in southeast of the corridor meeting rooms are placed, which means all the other rooms are expected to be arranged in the north: from west to east are three relatively large offices, store room, and a new multifunctional coffee-catering restroom substituting kitchen and canteen. However, the reception room will no longer be in the future plan anymore.



Task 2 考题预测

1) 同意与否类

The restoration of old buildings in major cities in the world costs numerous governments' expenditure. This money should be used in new housing and road development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

参考范文

It is true that costs related to repairing historical buildings could be huge in governmental budgets. No one can deny the benefits to people by constructing new housing or roads as well. However, I cannot agree with the statement that the money should simply go to new development instead of old construction. Governments should spend money on both areas.

On one hand, protection and restoration of old buildings is conducive to preserving history and culture of a place. As the buildings symbolise the efforts of people in the ancient times, people of today would have sensual experiences when visiting the old places. Besides, those houses and sites can boost tourism, which means an there would be a dramatic increase in government tax revenue, employment, economy, and other sectors. Places like the Roman Colosseum in Italy, Windsor Castle in the UK are prime examples that old construction brings merits to tourism.

On the other hand, the governments should also spend money on the development of their cities by paving new roads and establishing new places for people to settle down. As is widely acknowledged, the population worldwide is rising at an unprecedented speed, so old-time infrastructure cannot even satisfy their basic needs. Furthermore, new construction helps cities be well connected with the outside world. With convenient transporting systems and modern accommodation, people from different regions can develop better understanding with one another.

To conclude, the government should indeed not only spare no effort to conserve old buildings but also use money to construct new homes and roads.

2) 利弊讨论类

In many countries, more and more men are staying at home to look after their children while women have full-time jobs. Is it a positive or negative development?

参考范文:

Traditionally, a large number of women act as housewives after getting married and their husbands work as the breadwinners, especially in some conservative cultures. With the advance of feminist movement and the popularization of education, however, an increasing number of women take a place in the job market. In my opinion, this is a beneficial development both to the families and to the whole society.

There are two main reasons behind this trend. Firstly, a large number of social campaigns have been advocating gender equality since the late nineteenth century. Women's will and choices are more respected than in the past if they prefer some profession rather than the domestic chores. Men are no longer regarded as the sole backbone of a family as women share the responsibility of supporting the household. Another reason is that a large proportion of present-day women are well-educated, including graduates from top universities in the world. These females are qualified for various jobs that used to be taken up by men. In the competitive employment market, some women even outperform their male counterparts in terms of knowledge, accountability and innovation. Therefore, it is not unusual for a wife to earn more than her husband.

I view this trend as certainly positive. Father spending more time with children while mother's working is advantageous with respect to the family itself. It is an opportunity for men to get to know and also be involved in the growth of their young sons and daughters, establishing affinity and trust between each other. At the same time, this trend suggests that freedom and equality become widely accepted in the whole society. People are not treated differentially based merely on gender. Husbands and wives are able to choose what they like in family roles, eliminating the stereotypes and discrimination in the past.

In conclusion, it is the hallmark of a liberal and enlightened society that more women gain the rights to work as men do. It is a profound progress in social history which will benefit the later generations.

Since 1999

3) 报告类

Some people think that education should help students to be useful to the whole society. Other people think that education should provide students with opportunities to achieve personal ambitions. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

参考范文

The crucial importance of education has long been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. Yet, it's not the case with the more profound question of the purpose education is expected to serve in today's society – a fiercely disputed issue that is subject to two divergent interpretations. From a socioeconomic perspective, education is a device of the government to aspire to sustained prosperity of the country; however, a more selfish view dictates that education is a weapon at the disposal of individuals in their fight for their dreams.

Adherents of the former argument may portray the educational sector as no different from any other for-profit private entities. Just as the shareholders stand to gain the largest share of profit earnings from the business investment, so the state-backed education should work in exactly the same fashion, in which case the government is the architect responsible for devising the curricular structure and course contents for each grade and training qualified teaching staff to deliver the class. It thus makes good sense for those on the receiving end to reward the provider of the educational resources – i.e. the government – upon graduation. In fact, a closer scrutiny of variations in curriculum across different countries lends strong support to such notion. In its inception, curriculum is designed to cultivate talents that can tackle the issues particularly severe in the country, as evidenced by an emphasis on engineering courses in nations whose economy hinges on manufacturing and rapidly growing entrants to IT-related majors in those industrialized nations that embrace innovation and cutting-edge technologies.

Nevertheless, the opponents are hardly convinced and instead argue that the interests of participants in the educational system take precedence over those of the government. Unless in a dictatorial regime – North Korea for instance - where citizens are forced to make unconditional sacrifices and put state interests and goals above their own, the public choose to receive education for a reason, one that is highly unlikely an altruistic one. This is particularly the case for those born in impoverished families, for whom life has deteriorated into a struggle for survival and education is deemed the last resort for the concerned to extricate themselves from the abject poverty and to pursue a better quality of life their rich counterparts take for granted. Whether education offers them an opportunity to pay back to the society and any sense of satisfaction from such deeds would be the least of their concerns. An alternative scenario presents a clearer picture: if education had failed to empower them to pursue their personal goals and ambitions, many school-age children would not have gone to school in the first place.

Upon a careful evaluation of both sides of the argument, these two seemingly contradictory arguments are, in fact, not at odds with each other. Interestingly, education can serve both the society and individual ambitions equally well. Those who manage to realize their personal ideals are bound to be useful individuals that make continuing, productive contributions to society. The discrepancy between social and individual ends only exists when the latter involves harming others such as scientists hired by terrorist



organizations to build deadly bombs. That's the only plausible scenario in which the duality of the purpose of education requires justification.

