

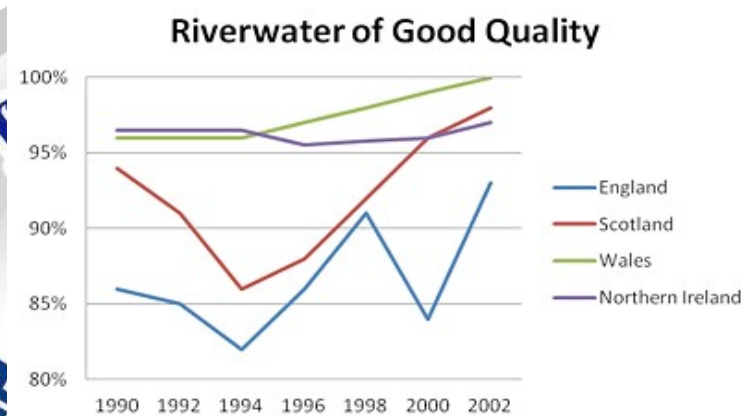
朗阁雅思写作考题预测

Task 1 考题预测

1) Line chart (线形图)

The graph below shows the percentage of river water of good chemical quality in four regions of the UK from 1990 to 2002.

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



参考范文

The graph illustrates the percentage of river water of good chemical quality in four regions of the UK between the time period of 1990 to 2002. Overall, a significant increase occurred in this proportion in all four areas during this period of time.

The percentage of high river water in Northern Ireland, which was larger than that in the other three regions in 1990, remained relatively stable at approximately 96.5% during the first initial 4 years. In the following 8 years, this figure rose and fell evenly. Similarly, the proportion of river water of excellent quality in Wales had leveled out at roughly 96% by 1994 before increasing to 100% by 2002, overtaking that in Northern Ireland in 1995.

By contrast, after declining to estimated 86% during the first four-year period, Scotland recorded a considerable rise in the proportion of qualified river water, growing to almost 98% between 1994 and 2002. The year 2000 marked a point at which the figure in Scotland exceeded that in Northern Ireland.

In general, there was a dramatic increase in the proportion of qualified river water in England from 1990 to 2002, despite a couple of decreases in 1990 and 1998 respectively.

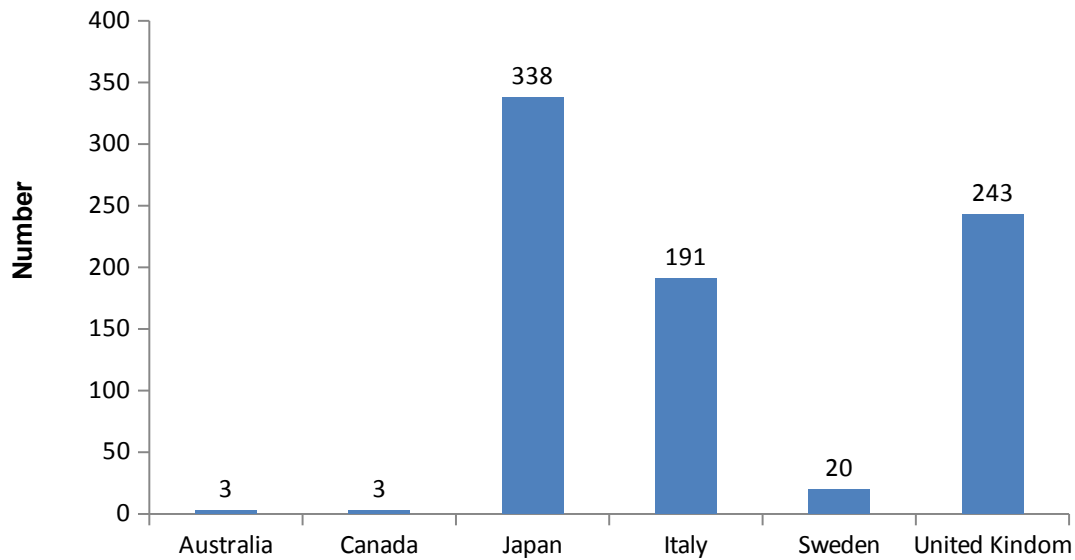
Since 1999

2) Bar chart (柱状图)

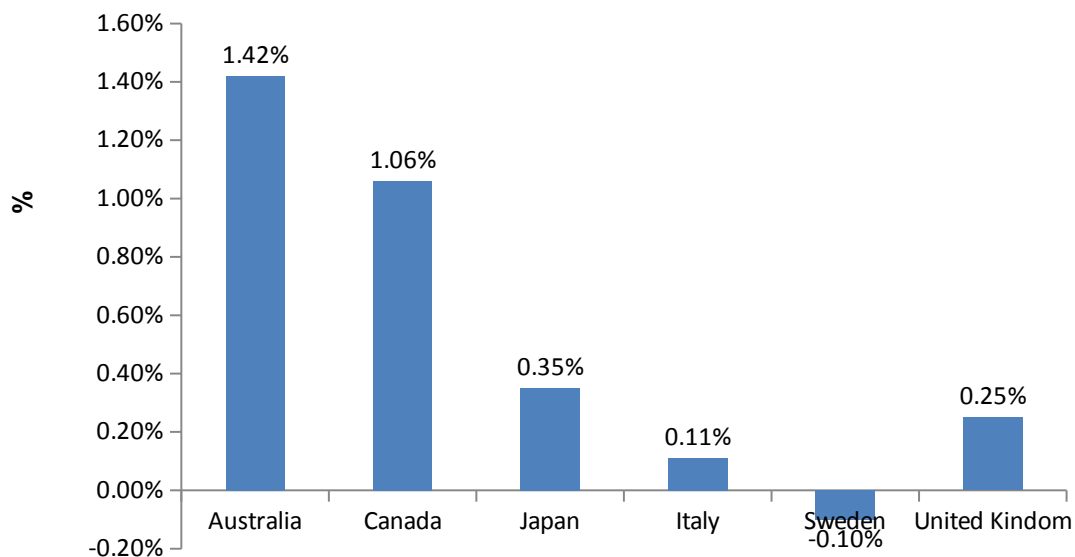
The first chart shows the number of people per kilometer square in six countries in 2003. The second chart shows the percentage change of population in urban area of these six countries from 2003 to 2005.

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 2005. 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.

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Task 2 考题预测

1) 同意与否类

Some people believe that people who read more books can develop more imagination and language skills than those who prefer to watch TV. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

参考范文

It has been debated that whether reading more books can help people develop more imagination and language skills than watching TV. To a large extent, I believe that this question should receive a positive answer.

For one thing, words in books are one-dimensional while pictures in TV are three-dimensional. Which one can leave us more space of imagination? The answer is definitely the former. The more simple it is, the more imagination it provides. In addition, when reading books, you can get direct contact with the author of the book. By contrast, TV or films are always presented from the perspective of the director. In other words, what you get is not the first-hand information if you watch TV or films. Therefore, TV only reflects the imagination of the director but not yours.

For another, reading books especially reading loudly can effectively enhance children's language skills. During my six years' teaching period, I have found that students who have morning reading habit or are willing to spend 30 minutes reading loudly each day are always better at oral presentation than those who keep silent. On the contrary, I have discovered that students who are addicted to animation, computer games or other similar visual media are always too introverted and bashful to communicate with people around.

We can't certainly deny benefits of TV. Comparatively speaking, TV is always more vivid and attractive with the help of motion pictures. Furthermore, there are different TV programmes for audience to spend their leisure time, such as sitcoms, TV dramas as well as game shows. Nevertheless, I still believe books outweigh TV in terms of developing imagination and language skills.

2) 利弊讨论类

In many cities, planners tend to arrange shops, offices, and homes in specific areas and separate them from each other. Do you think the advantages of this policy outweigh the disadvantages?

参考范文:

Urban planners believe that it is wise to divide cities into different parts, such as residential areas, business districts and school areas. In my opinion, this functional division is beneficial to both city dwellers and social development as a whole, but the problems associated with it should also be noted.

One of the most obvious advantages is that the construction of function-based areas effectively help citizens to avoid possible intervention from other regions. For example, staying far away from the hustle and bustle of CBD, university students lead a stable life by focusing on their schoolwork and extra-curricular activities. Another benefit is that clearly-defined zones would make resource sharing possible, thus enhance competitiveness in the areas. A case in point is that clustered industrial regions improve the quality of both products and services.

However, what we should acknowledge is that separation of functional areas also causes some problems. The main problem is that people find it inconvenient if they need to have daily travel. For instance, it is a great torture for workers who live far away from their workplaces to spend much time on commuting, which is time-wasting and exhausting. Another example can be found in school areas, a number of students have to take public transport back and forth to school. Furthermore, the concentrated areas would generate many kinds of pollution, such as noise, exhaust and plastics, all of which are detrimental to the environment.

In conclusion, despite some inconvenience, this new trend of urban planning is of great benefits because it facilitates people's life and exerts a combined effect on city development.

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.