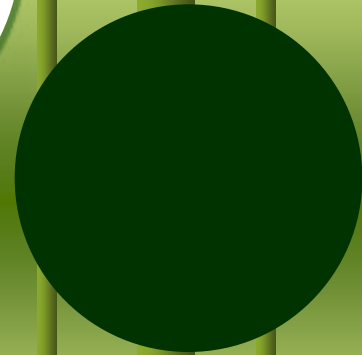
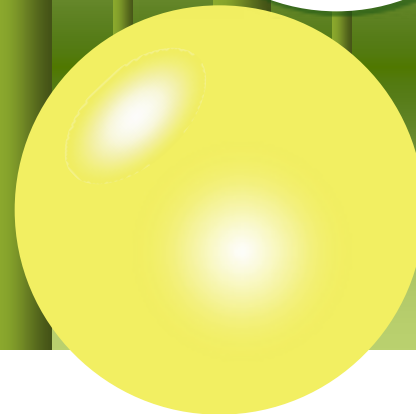


# 雅思写作

It takes time to build up an overall strategy on how to write up a good essay.



# Game rules of IELTS(60mins)

❖ 雅思写作包括2个部分

❖ **Task**

**1(150words)**

图表写作(A类)

**bar,line,pie ,table,  
flow chart**

书信写作(G类)

**Complaint letter,**

**Request, Lost ,**

**Application,**

**invitation**

❖ **Task**

**2(250words)**

议论文写作

❖ **Science**

❖ **Education**

❖ **Society**

❖ **Media**

❖ **Environment  
protection**

# 写作评分标准 Marking Criteria of IELTS Writing

- ❖ **Examiners award a band score for each of four criterion areas:**
  - ❖ **1. Task achievement (task 1)  
Task response (task2)**
  - 2. Coherence and Cohesion**
  - 3. Lexical Resource**
  - 4. Grammatical Range and Accuracy**
- The four criteria are equally weighted**

# Task 2 题目构成

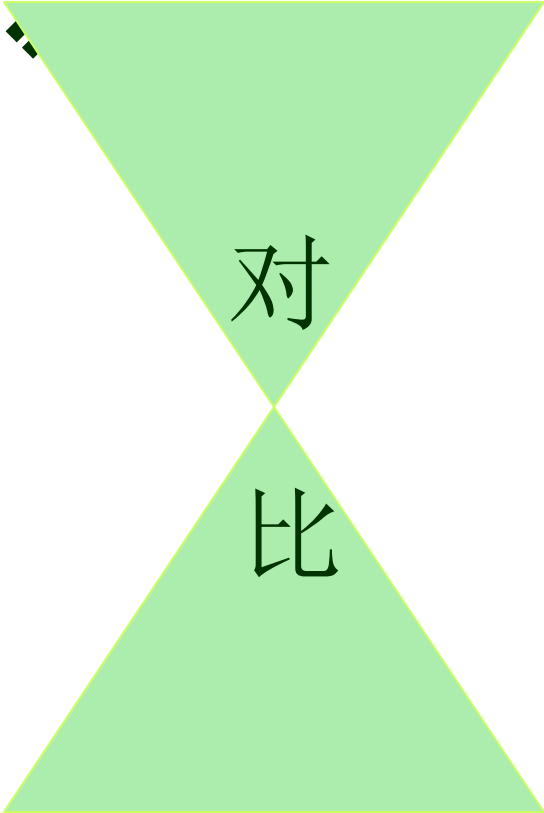
- ❖ 一道完整的**task 2**由三部分构成
- ❖ **Part 1 题目背景** → **The radio is more enjoyable and practical than television(08年12月G类)**
- ❖ **Part 2 题目文法** → **Do you agree or disagree?**
- ❖ **Part 3 内容要求** → **Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.**
- ❖ **Write at least 250 words.**

# IELTS写作注意事项

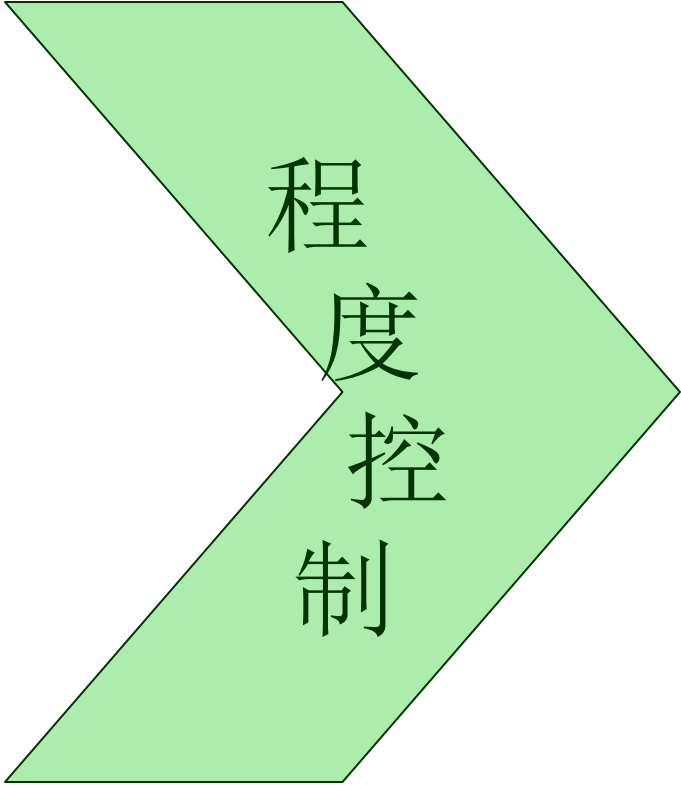
- ❖ **1.**网站上有很多热心考生将自己考后的回忆收集贴，但绝大多数考生无法将完整如真题那样把写过的题目整理出来，一般他们只注意了部分题目的背景，这样的材料仅作参考。
- ❖ **2.** 严格的省题，举例方法也有区别，如 **specifically**(有具体的事例), **especially your personal experience highly appreciated by the examiner.**考生还必须清楚 **Opinion and fact** 的区别。
- ❖ **3. Different way of thinking.**

- ❖ **4.**很多同学用简单的利弊题的思路来对付议论文，不理解**Argue**的真正含义。
- ❖ **5.** 雅思写作对考生的常识要求是比较高的，甚至要求他们对西方国家的科技、社会、经济、政治等有所了解

# Critical Thinking



对比



程度控制

# 什么叫“对比的观点”？

- ❖ 比如我们在读书看报的时候，我们经常会发现一些被采访的人说的话很空，比如有位香港的李先生，退休后在广州生活，记者问他：“李先生，你是香港人，为什么到广州生活？”李先生回答：“广州是个好地方，我在这生活很习惯，语言没障碍，饮食习惯不用改变，有时逛逛珠江，爬爬白云山，生活逍遥自在！所以我喜欢广州。”这样的答案我们司空见惯，但是你不觉得有问题吗？要是按照雅思作文的要求，这等于所问非所答，白说。为什么？因为他没有通过对比广州和相关，也就是说李先生的关键不是建立在对比广州和香港的不同点得出来的！他说的那些东西，香港有，而且比广州更好，那他为什么还在广州生活？



- ❖ 又比如说，很多雅思考生打算去澳大利亚留学，常就会有人问他为什么不去英国留学？那你不能回答说因为澳大利亚有良好的英语环境，在那生活逼着我整天练习英语口语，或者说澳大利亚的教育体系与中国有很大不同而且更好，所以在那能真正学到东西，第一总回答完全没对比澳大利亚和英国的不同，第二种回答有对比，但是搞错了对比对象，拿澳大利亚和中国对比了，
- ❖ 所以正确的回答应该是澳大利亚学费比英国的低一些，而且完成学业后很容易办移民

# Comparing and contrasting 比较对比

一旦采用对比观点，idea就被大大限制了，考题常涉  
及common sense/general knowledge

- ❖ 1. eating fast foods VS preparing home-made foods
- ❖ 2. living in city VS living in the countryside
- ❖ 3. some people prefer to get married. Others would rather stay single. What are your opinions?
- ❖ 4. instead of seeking Mr./ms Right in the same country, marrying a westerner is a better way for Chinese adults to achieve traveling around the world.
- ❖ (不是真题)

# 那么什么是“程度控制”？

❖ 比如

❖ 我们常说：“watching TV does harm to your health.

Excessively watching TV might do harm to your health.

It is reported that children who spend five hours a day watching TV are 50% more likely to have attention problems

When children watch TV, without parental guidance, some of them might be misguided and attempt to imitate the heroes and heroines in the programs, which were intended to be entertaining, do deal with realities. They are too young to distinguish the difference between movies, TV and real life.

# Opinions VS Fact

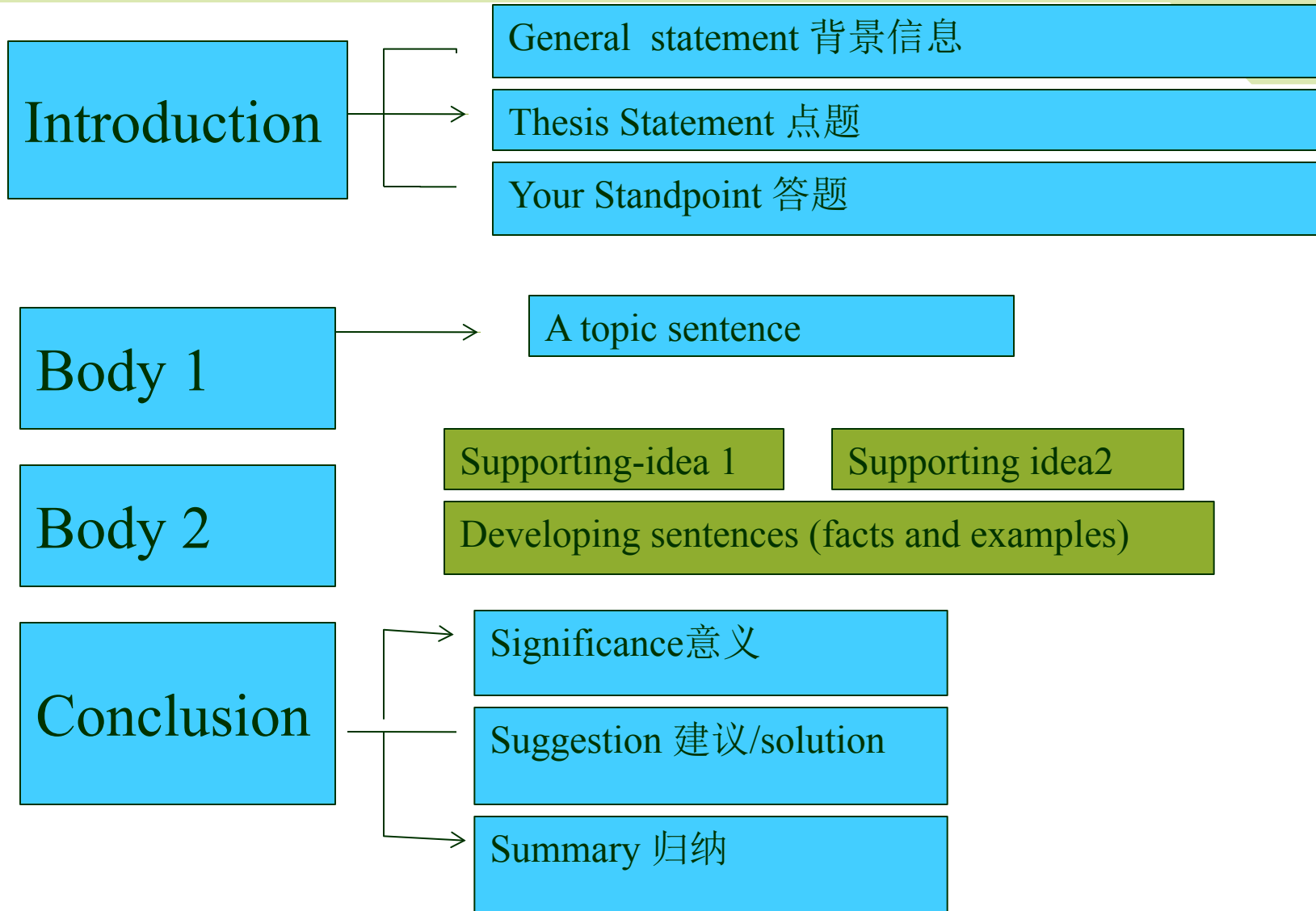
- ❖ **Nearly 70%** 的考题为议论文  
(**argumentative Questions**)
- ❖ 议论文要有论点**argument**和论据**evidence**
- ❖ **Argument**一定是**opinion**
- ❖ **Evidence** 有以下几种
- ❖ 事实 **facts**                      名人名言**quotations**
- ❖ 实例 **examples**                成语俗语 **idioms**
- ❖ 统计 **statistics**                明喻**simile**
- ❖ 调查 **survey**                    隐喻**metaphor**
- ❖ 研究 **study**

- ❖ 班门弄斧
- ❖ **Show an ax before Bang's door.**
- ❖ **Display one's slight skills before an expert**
- ❖ **Are you trying to teach a fish how to swim?**
  
- ❖ **结论：涉及文化背景的evidence 最好不要，真正能派上用场的是facts and personal experience**

# 文章的组织结构

- ❖ **Coherence** → paragraphing /
- ❖ **organization** → **Clarity**

# 文章结构



# 如何写introduction

Introduction的主要功能是：Tell your reader what will follow。所以它起得是整篇文章中起到预告的作用。那么读完了你写的introduction,读者大概知道文章是关于什么的。

Introduction由三部分组成（1）背景信息（2）点题（3）答题立场

An introduction may look like this

General Information

Rephrasing the question

Your answer to the question



# 如何写introduction

## ❖ Part 1 General statement

背景信息是一个很容易展开思路的组成部分，它只是要跟主题内容有关就可以，一般从大的、范的开始，而不要求去铺开。满足字数要求有困难的同学应该掌握技巧去拓展字数，但最多不能超过**100**词，一般**40-50**词。

下面，我们一起来看一个范例

# Pattern 1

- ❖ At present, we are completely exposed to the influence of media. No matter what you do or where you are, if you want, you will be able to get the latest information about what has happened in the world via watching TV or surfing the Internet. More amazingly we can get lots of messages needed from the bloggers who offer a great variety of topics and some of them are social concerns. Here is an issue on... (这样是一种比较凑字的方法)
- ❖ Every day when we watch TV or read newspapers, we can easily find some information about... (简法)

# Pattern2

❖ Nowadays, media play an important role in our daily lives, and people get so used to obtaining information from the Internet, TV, newspapers or the radio. Sometimes an issue reported by the media arises a heated debate in society and opinions vary from person to person. The same situation happens to whether... (议论文一个观点就是 rephrase the opinion, 两个观点的中间加 or 再rephrase 另一个观点)

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