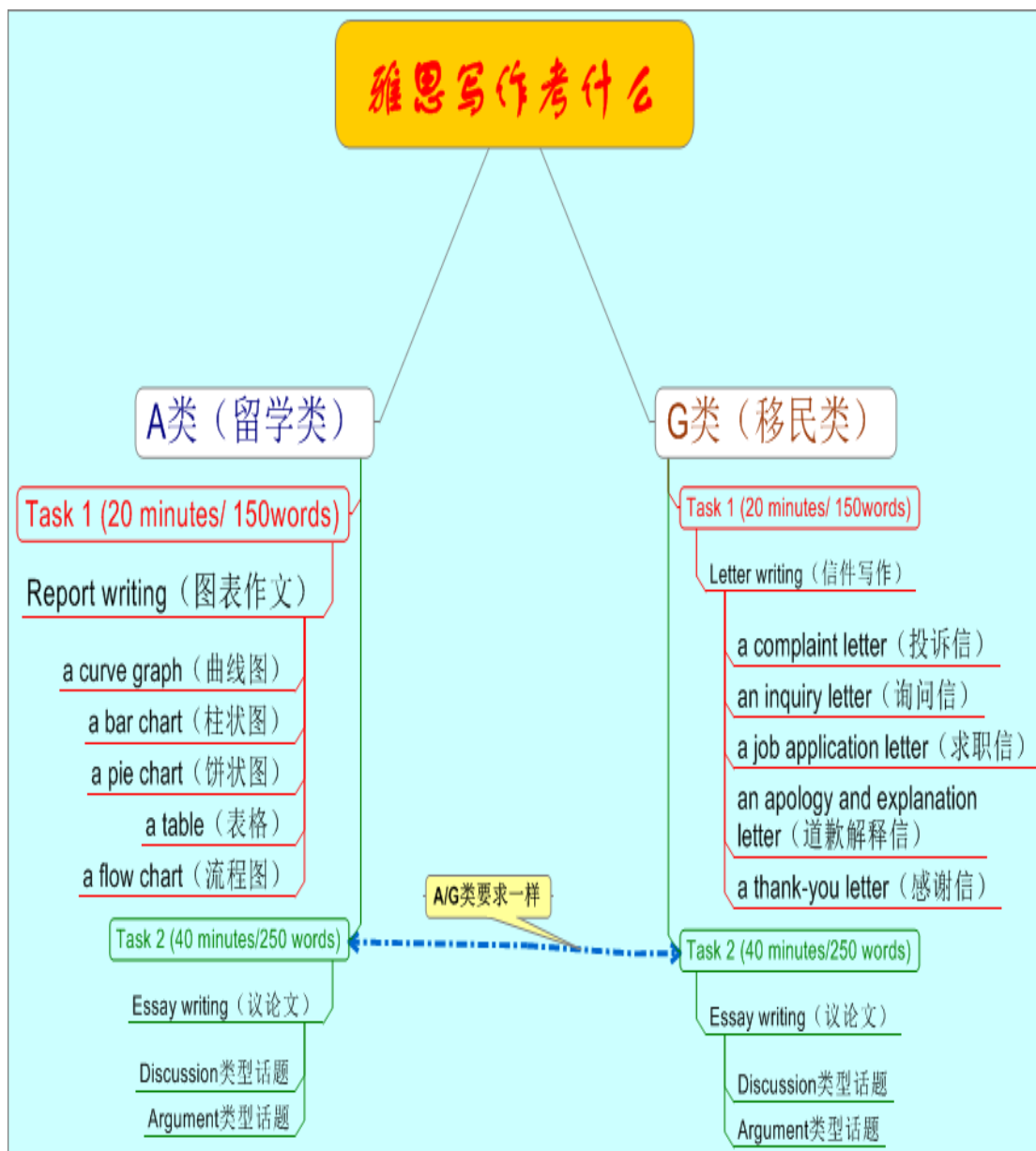
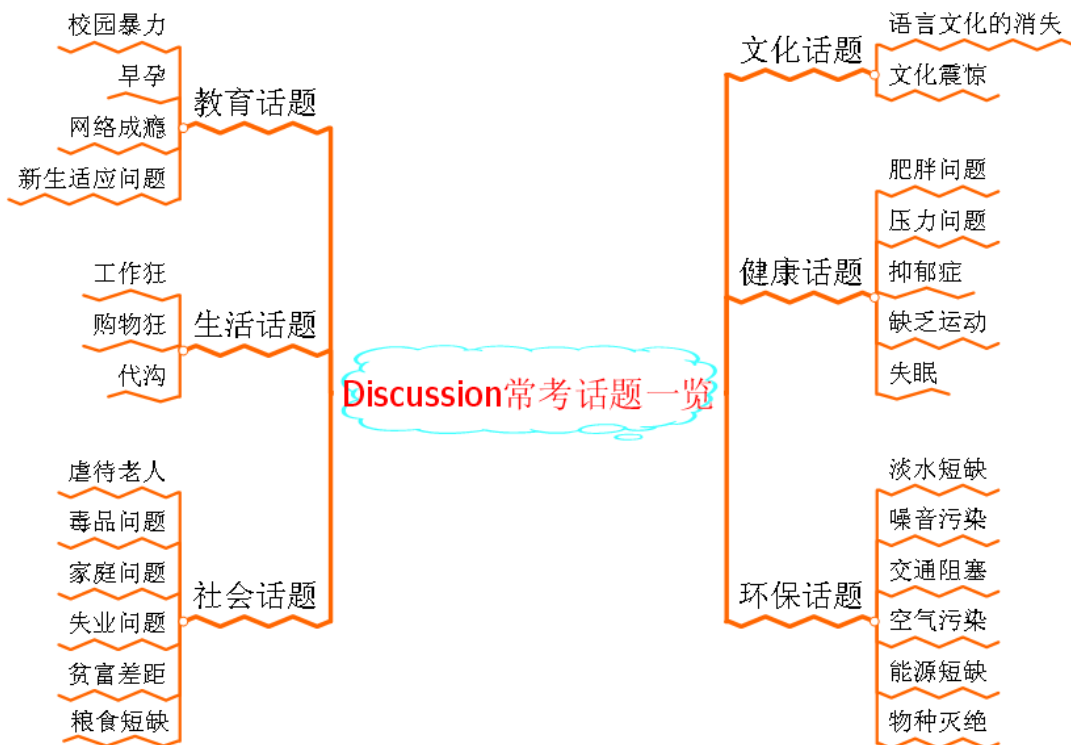
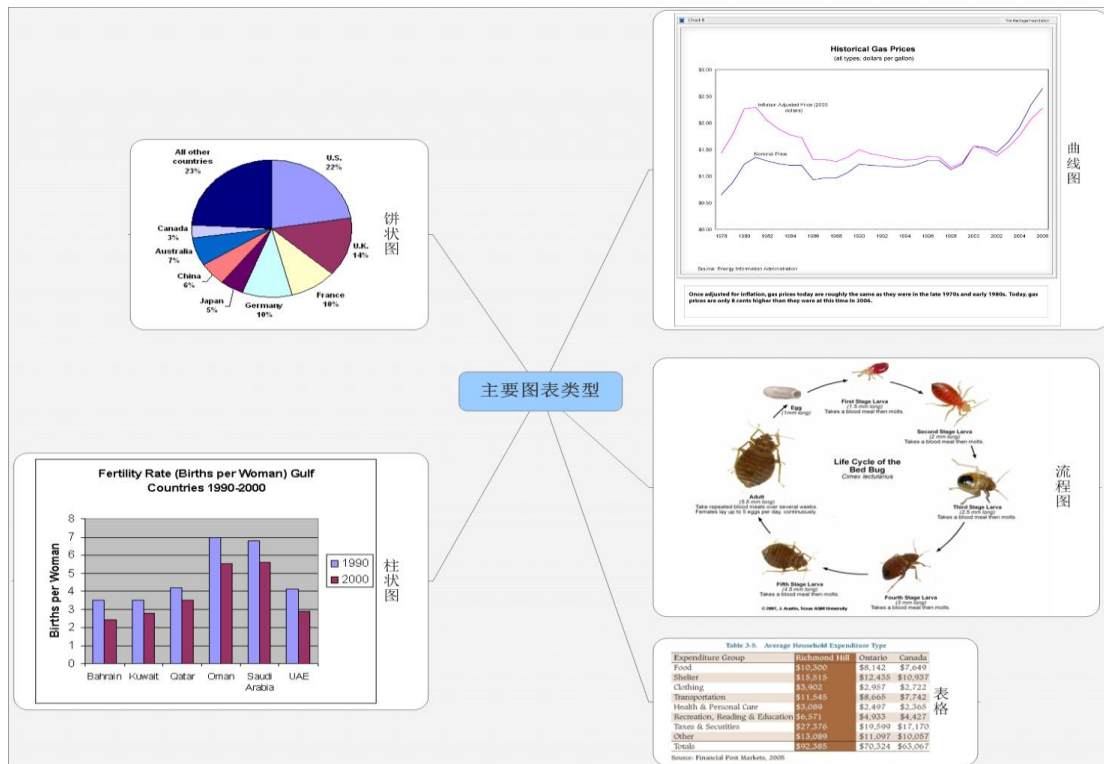


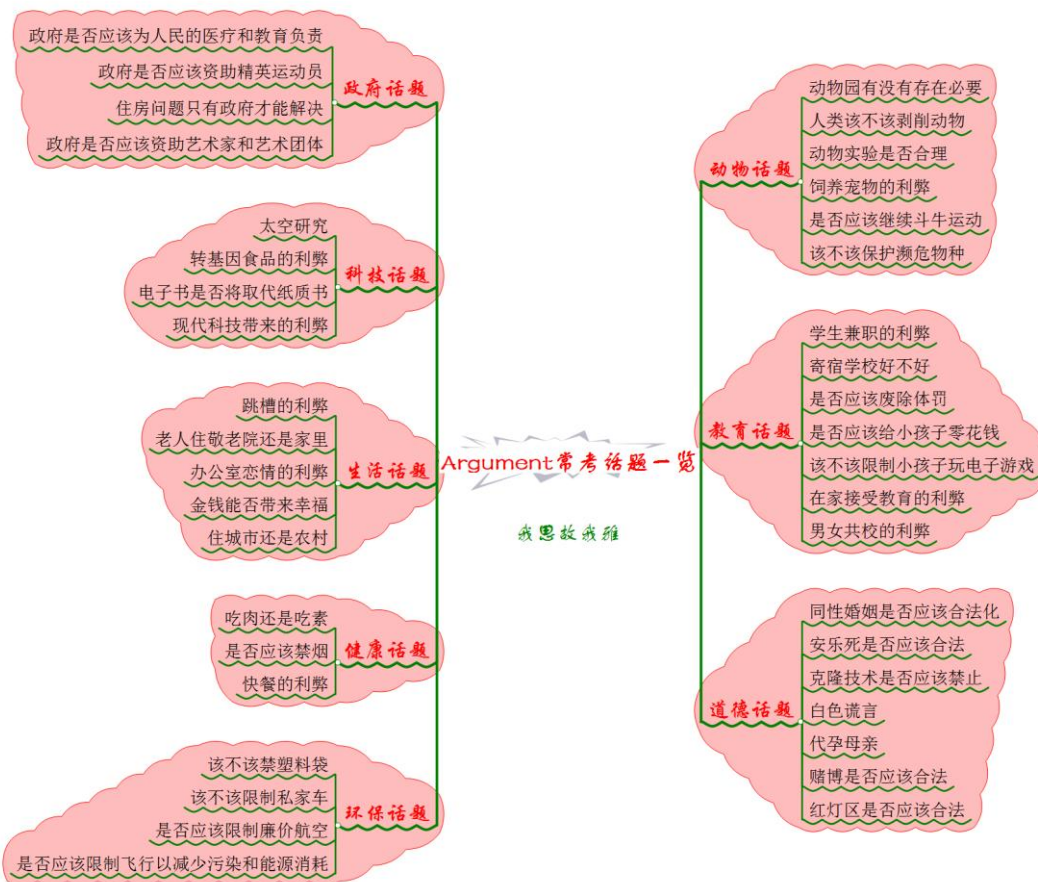
# 图解雅思写作备考之高分胜策

吴建业 (wujianye.51ielts.com)

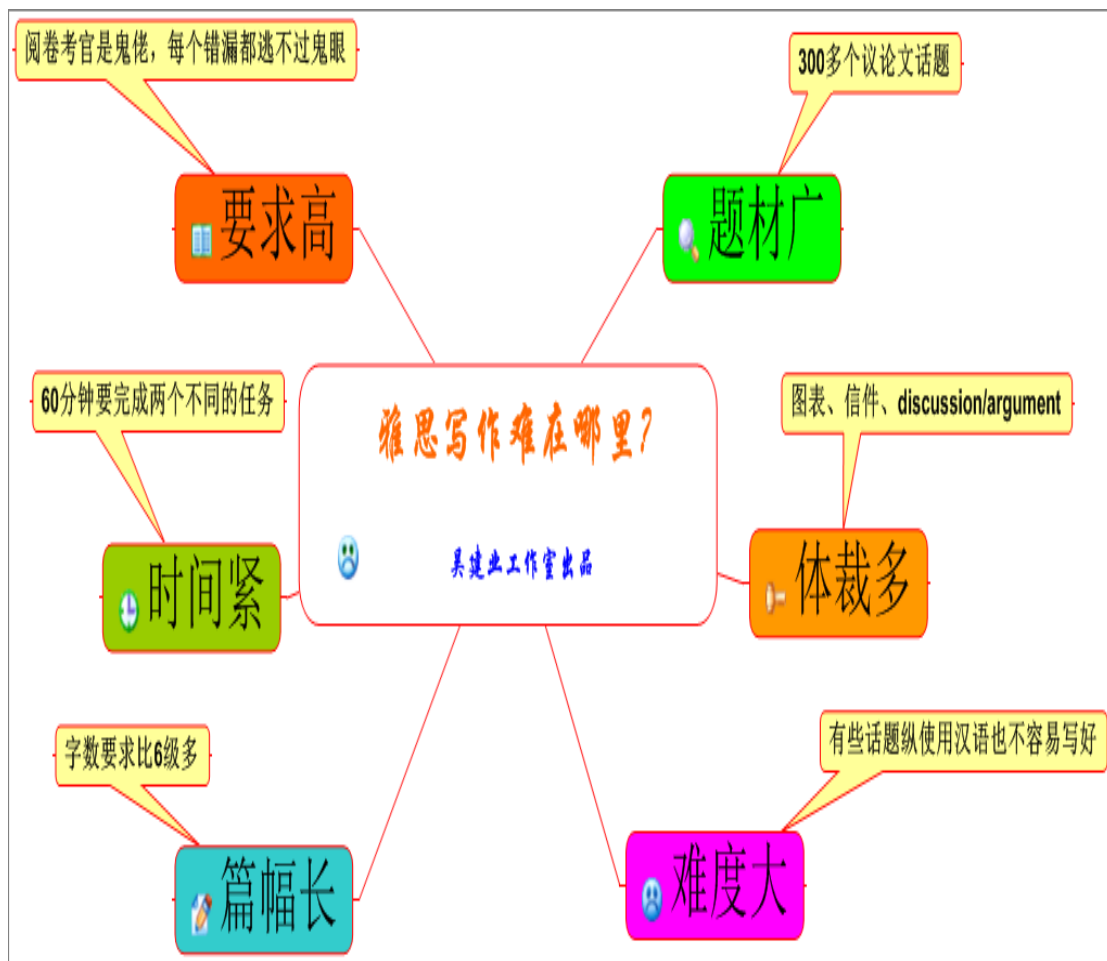
## 雅思写作考什么?



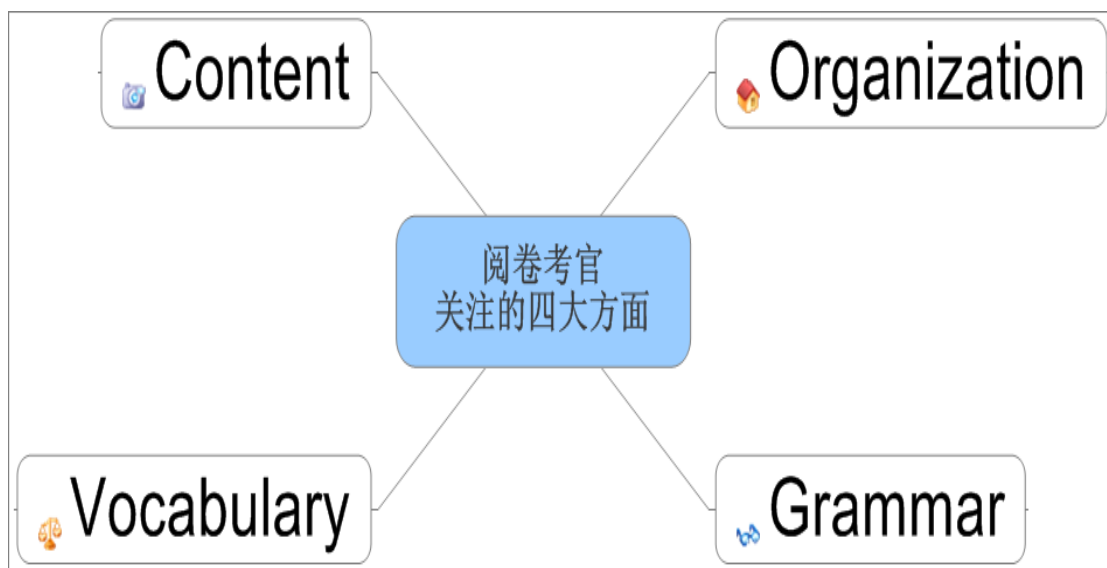




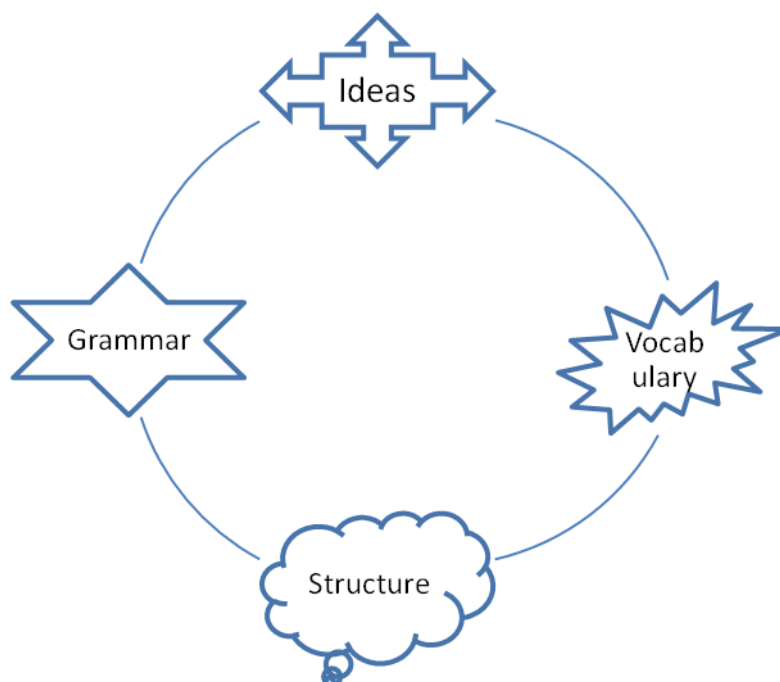
### 雅思写作难在哪里?



### 考官阅卷关注的几方面 (the four features examiners look for)



## 中国考生存在的四大障碍



面临题材广泛的雅思写作话题（300 个热点话题），不少考生束手无策，究其原因，不外乎存在以下四大障碍：一、思路狭窄，言之无物；二、词汇匮乏，无米下炊；三、语法薄弱，满目疮痍；四、中式思维，机械堆砌。

第一大障碍是思路狭窄，空洞无物。雅思话题广泛，涉及到社会方方面面的热点问题，要求考生具有较为广博的知识面。从过去十年出现的考题可以看出雅思写作涵盖了几大主题：教育、科技、健康、环保、犯罪、文化传统、时尚、体育运动、动物保护、伦理道德、政府职能、民生等等。部分考生两耳不闻窗外事，对社会热点话题知之甚少，缺乏丰富的思想和认识，言之无物。同时，由于考生平均年龄逐年下降，思路狭窄问题日显突出，部分中学生竟然不知全球一体化为何物。其实，要在 40 分钟内用英语对某个社会热点话题（如全球贸易的利弊）能合乎逻辑地说出所以然，做到行文流畅，自圆其说，对于大多数中国考生甚至老师都是相当有挑战性的。

第二大障碍是词汇量小，捉襟见肘。部分考生中文功底扎实，分析问题头头是道，可以说是文思泉涌，可惜英语词汇量难以做到有感而发。虽然不少考生号称通过了四、六级考试，他们的认知词汇量不超过 5000，熟练词汇更是屈指可数。由于雅思考试没有官方词汇表，不少考生认为没有必要去背诵词汇。有些考生甚至认为，对于难词，可以采取迂回的方式表达。事实上，没有相关的词汇，要谈写作实属空中楼阁。要求学生用简单的英语解释难词，其实也是高估了学生的能力。有些考生为了表达狂犬病这个词，竟然用 “ a kind of disease which is caused by a dog bite or a human bite”!

第三大障碍是语法基础薄弱。通篇充满低级语法小错，让人不忍卒读。笔者多年评阅的作文不下十万份，纵观考生的雅思作文，通篇的词句基本上都是简单句，有时甚至把简单句

都写错了。主谓搭配，冠词缺失，名词单复数，非谓语动词等也是中国考生较容易出问题的几个方面。“Build stadium and theater is waste many money.”就是个典型错句。部分考生片面追求所谓的“真情流露”，随心所欲表达自己的思想，完全不考虑是否符合英语规范，拼凑一些错误百出的英语词句，活脱脱一部金山快译（就好像媒体所说贵阳铁路的英译：the expensive sun; police breeze）；要么过分迷信复合句，深陷从句的泥潭而不能自拔。

第四大障碍是中式思维，缺乏谋篇布局能力。实话说，不少考生中文写作能力实在难以恭维，更不用说英语写作能力。思维混乱，逻辑不清，处处表现出中式思维的负迁移。

## 雅思写作备考之雪中送炭

雅思写作部分是一种综合性测试，它不仅测验考生的词汇、用法、语法等语言要素，而且测验学生的组织能力、分析能力、表达能力、逻辑推理、对各种语体的掌握等。不少考生对是否能在短期内迅速提高英语写作能力表示怀疑。多年研究的结果表明，对于时间紧迫、基础较差的中国考生而言，只要方法得当，英语写作能力是可以在短期内得到质的飞跃的。下面我将从中国考生普遍存在的三方面问题（思路、词汇和语法）着手，为广大考生提供攻克雅思写作难关的利器和捷径。

### （1） 写作十大原则——开阔思路之利器

考生指望在一两个月内准备数百个写作话题不切实际；不全部准备，心中没底。也就是说，纵使考生充分准备了“太空研究”这个话题，并不意味着能得心应手的写“妇女犯罪”这个话题。下面给大家介绍一下开阔思路的利器：“写作十大原则”。笔者通过对数百个热点话题的深入研究，提炼出英语作文必备观点。

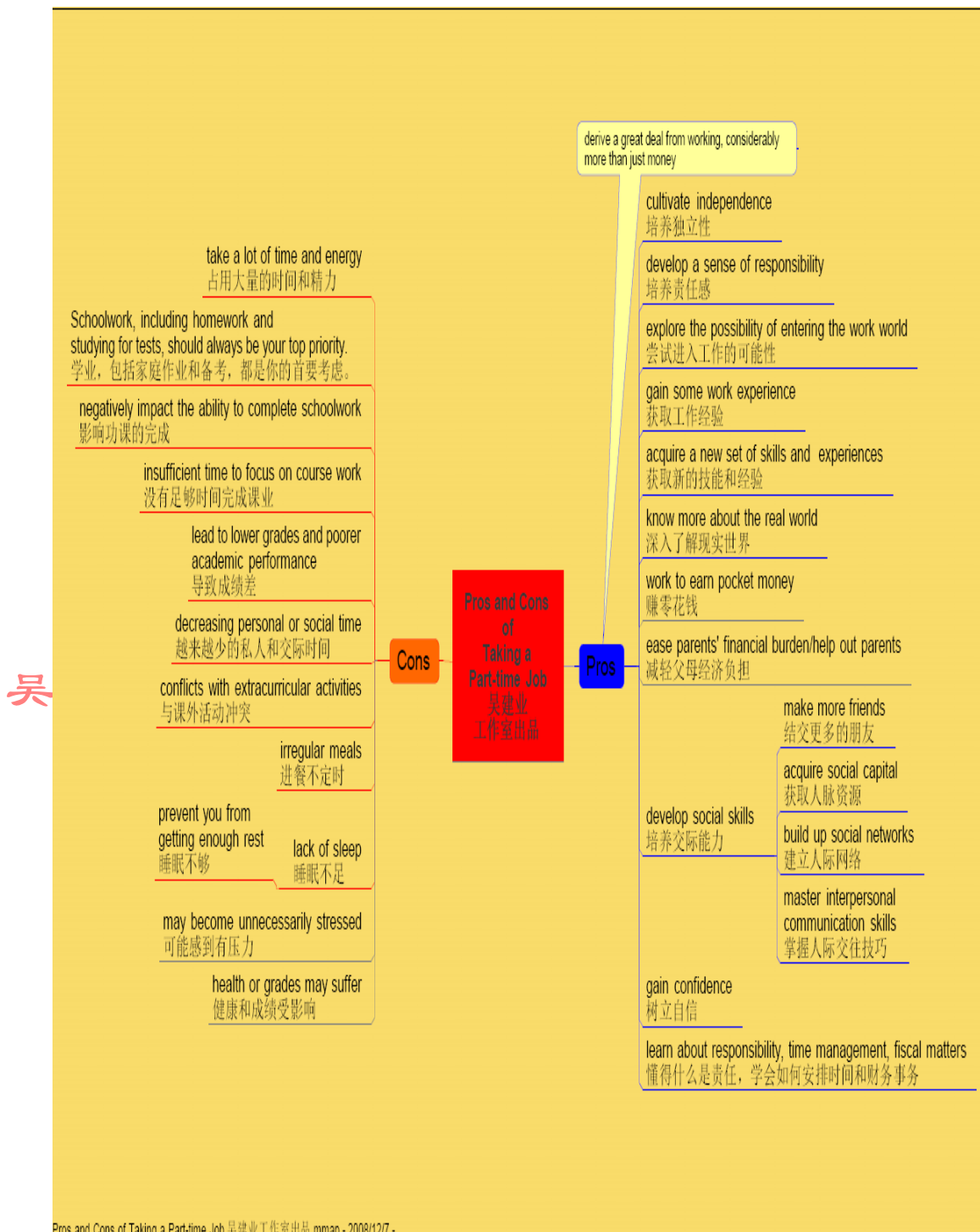
推荐书目：

高等教育出版社出版的《最新雅思考试胜策——写作（修订版）》。

“写作十大原则”包括以下方面：(1) 经济原则 (2) 时效原则 (3) 健康原则 (4) 教育原则 (5) 情感原则 (6) 心理原则 (7) 权利原则 (8) 环保原则 (9) 文化原则 (10) 道德原则。大部分英语写作话题的正反论据都涉及到“十大原则”中的其中几个方面。只要掌握了十大原则及其核心词汇，不管考试中遇到什么话题，都能够说出个所以然，不会出现思维短路现象，或者有感而发不出来。

奥运会=旅游业？ 幼儿园=监狱=军营？ 远程教育=远程上班？ 动物园=博物馆？

# 头脑风暴法 (brainstorming)



## (2) 十大原则核心词汇——字字珠玑，妙笔生花

归根结底，对于中国考生而言，雅思作文的最大拦路虎是词汇。学员们常常抱怨说，有感难发，其症结就在于词汇量太小，不足以表达自己的观点，肚子里有货，就是倒不出来。那么究竟需要多少词汇量才足够应付雅思写作的需要呢？也就是说，面对近 300 个雅思写作

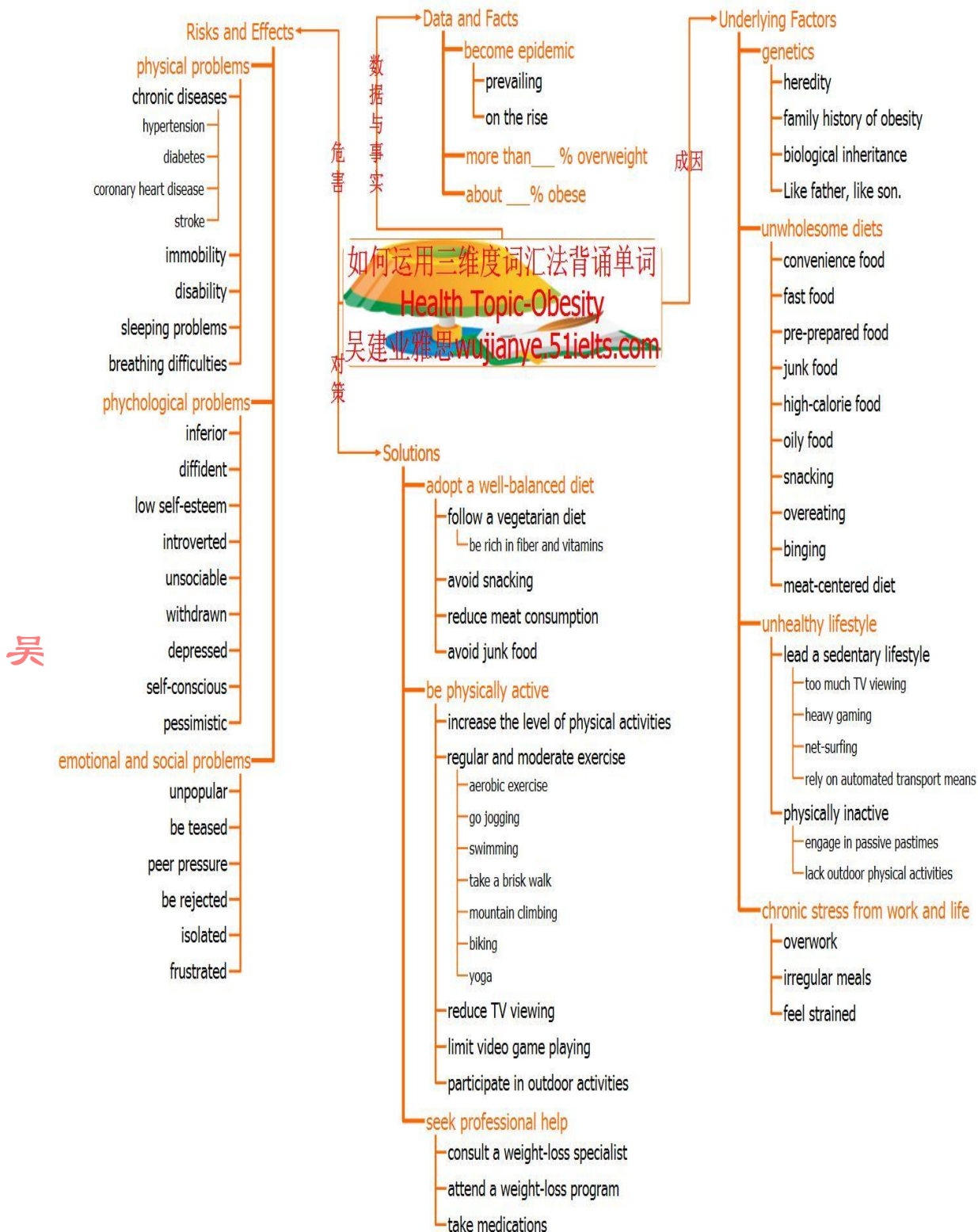
话题中的任何一个话题，我们都能说个所以然，做到自圆其说所需的词汇量是多少呢？笔者认为没有具备 8000-10000 词汇量是很难做到文思泉涌和妙笔生花的。

8000-10000 词汇是怎样估算出来的呢？简单说来，要写好某一个热门写作话题，例如肥胖问题，我们起码需要准备 30 个关键词汇 (obesity, overweight, obese, chronic disease, stroke, diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease, immobility, couch potato, a sense of inferiority, discrimination, tease, heredity, junk food, pre-prepared food, high calorie food, snacking, physical inactivity, sedentary lifestyle, adopt a balanced diet, aerobic exercise, jogging, vegetarian, medication, consult 等)；当我们写妇女犯罪话题时，起码又需要另外的 30 个关键词汇 (prostitution, drug abuse, drug smuggling, fraud, child abduction, vanity, illiteracy, poverty, sequacious, go astray, peer pressure, pornography, self-esteem, self-reliance, basic life skills, formal schooling 等)；当我们写关于语言文化灭绝话题时，又需要另外的 30 个关键词汇 (aboriginal, minority, cultural globalization, cultural diversity, cultural assimilation, cultural identity, cultural heritage, cultural conservation, mainstream, dominant language 等)。上面的例子说明，8000—10000 词汇(300×30)并非没有道理。但是对于时间紧迫的考生，是很难在短期内掌握如此天文数字般的词汇的。那是不是就束手无策了呢？当然不是！通过深入研究，笔者基于写作十大原则，总结了十大原则写作核心词汇，帮助考生彻底摆脱无米下炊之苦。只要掌握了十大原则的 800 个词汇，结合自身已有的词汇，考生就可以充分表达自己的观点，做到自圆其说了。

### **推荐书目：外研社《剑桥雅思词汇精典-升级版》**

那么如何才能高效背诵单词呢？按照字母顺序从 A 背诵至 Z 词条？Of course not! 应该归类背诵，联想记忆！下面谈谈如何在短期内利用笔者独创的**三维度词汇法**高效背诵十大原则核心词汇。首先，建议考生找个 partner，配对进行，相互监督和促进。可以通过 QQ 与 MSN 等即时通讯工具进行词汇背诵，每天约定背诵某个原则的词汇，相互检查，交叉背诵！其次，对于十大原则核心词汇，切勿机械背诵，而应根据相应的话题，构思相关的观点，然后把某个原则的词汇串起来。例如，在背诵健康类词汇时，可以采取联想串背的方法：肥胖症(obesity)——慢性病(chronic disease)——中风 (stroke)——高血压 (hypertension)——糖尿病(diabetes)——冠心病 (coronary heart disease)——垃圾食品(junk food)——油腻食品(oily food)——热量 (calorie)——减肥 (lose weight)——吃素(vegetarian)——有氧运动(aerobic exercise)——慢跑 (jogging)——瑜伽(yoga)——精力充沛(energetic)。又如，在背诵文化类词汇时，可以这样串背：土著 (aboriginal)——少数民族 (minority)——文化多元化 (cultural diversity)——文化一体化(cultural globalization)——文化交流(cultural exchange)——文化同化(cultural assimilation)——文化渗透(cultural penetration)——文化冲突(cultural conflict)——文化特征 (cultural identity)——文化遗产(cultural heritage)——文化宝藏(cultural treasure)——文化保护(cultural conservation)——文化背景(cultural background)——文化传统(cultural tradition)。

### 三维度词汇记忆法





吴

Topic-related vocabulary  
健康类词汇学习策略示意图  
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(3) 百变句型结构——句式多变，一气呵成

目前国内外出版的大多数雅思备考书籍主要注重应试技巧的传授，而忽略了基本功的练习。虽然雅思考试没有单独的语法与词汇部分，这并不意味着备考雅思就可以忽视语法与词汇。其实这忽略了目前国内考生的最基本需求，现在许多中学生、大专生参加雅思考试，词汇和语法均有待加强。考生应梳理英语语法知识，重点复习与写作密切相关的语法现象，如简单句，并列句，复合句和并列复合句等，同时着重复习非谓语动词的用法，彻底解决写作中常犯的错误。

针对中国考生语法方面存在的障碍，笔者编著了《吴建业英语备考丛书——百变语法》一书（机械工业出版社出版），下面通过简单比较传统语法书与百变语法的不同，介绍百变语法的编写思路，供各位考生复习语法时参考。

传统语法书的弊端——事倍功半，针对性不强，例句不实战，耗时多，效率低；语法水平提高了，写作分数却没有提高。语法实例：

S+V I cry. I sleep. He smiles.

S+V+O I hate you. Mary has a little lamb. I have a tiger.

定语从句 He bought a book which was written by a famous writer.

被动句 He was killed by a stone.

The dog was caught by a trap.

而《百变语法》将 IELTS 写作话题论点、论据和高频词汇与语法练习巧妙融合在一起，让考生在梳理语法知识的同时，熟悉写作话题，掌握常见论点论据，牢记写作高频词汇，演练写作佳句。例句与练习的编排突出实战性，每个例句都包含数个核心词汇，让考生在梳理语法的同时掌握核心词汇，从而起到一石数鸟的作用。语法实例：

S+V The number of international students **increased sharply** last year.

S+V+O The Internet **broadens people's vision**.

定语从句 Great efforts have been made to **preserve the aboriginal cultures and languages** which are **on the verge of extinction**.

被动态 **It can be concluded that** the pros of telecommuting far outweigh the cons.

同位语从句 **I can hardly approve of the view that** elderly people should be placed in a nursing home.

## 雅思写作备考之锦上添花

### 推荐书目：高等教育出版社《雅思倒计时一写作》

对于英语专业考生或者考过英语基础较为扎实的考生而言，他们不仅仅需要雪中送炭，更需要的是锦上添花——如何夺取雅思写作高分。下面我们通过分析高分考生的范文，谈谈如何令文章乌鸡变凤凰。

#### 一、高分范文的特点

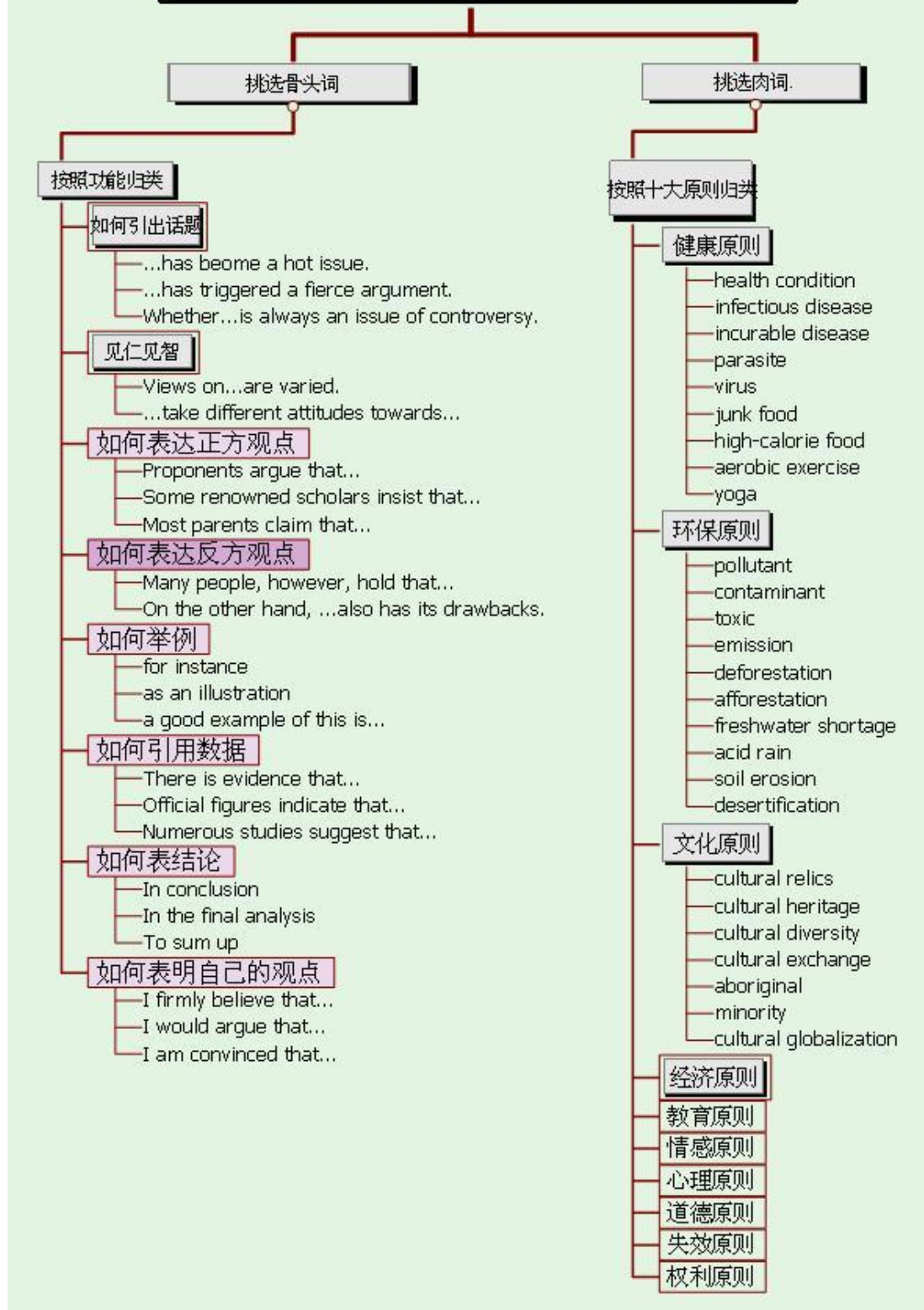
- (1) 结构合理，布局有致；
- (2) 路标明显，层次感强；
- (3) 遣词精准，搭配合理；
- (4) 句式各异，把握自如。

#### 二、如何赏析范文

- (1) 判断体裁
- (2) 判断题材
- (3) 文章的 format
- (4) 查找 thesis statement 和 topic sentence
- (5) 挑选骨头词
- (6) 挑选肉词

# 如何赏析范文 吴建业

## 骨头词VS肉词



## TOPIC Space research: an elusive dream?

莫东一（中山大学）

There is evidence that a growing number of countries have been investing an **astronomical** sum of money in space exploration over the past decades. Whether space research is **worthwhile** has always been **an issue of controversy**.

Some scientists and politicians firmly believe that it is of great significance to **probe into** the outer space. First and foremost, the **instinct** to explore is fundamentally human and mankind is eager to expand its horizons. The desire to know what lies beyond current knowledge, is one of our noblest **characteristics**. Moreover, the **exploitation** of outer space has found some important applications, greatly changing our world. As an illustration, satellites orbiting the Earth allow us to communicate **instantaneously** with people on different continents, and to broadcast to people all over the world. A further example is **the Global Positioning System** that allows us to **pinpoint** our location anywhere in the world. Last of all, space exploration is an investment in the future. Our world is rapidly **running out of resources** and overpopulation could become a serious worldwide threat. Space research is the solution to all these **perplexing** issues.

Many others, however, are strongly opposed to the outer space exploration programs claiming that it is an **extravagant** and **elusive** dream. Economically, space exploration is a waste of resources. It would be far better to devote similar resources to projects with worthier goals – for instance cancer research, or research into **renewable energy sources** to tackle the **depletion of resources**. Furthermore, a huge proportion of our world are still struggling on **the poverty line**, suffering from **hunger, disease and illiteracy**. We should feed these people rather than pursue something with less **tangible** benefits. A world free from disease, a world where no one lives in hunger, would be a great **accomplishment**. Why not use the time, energy and money on the improvement of the earth environment, which is closely linked to human life.

In the final analysis, there is some truth in both sides. While I admit that it costs an astronomical sum of money and a huge portion of human resources to carry out the space research, I would argue that it is still worthwhile and should be encouraged. As Captain Ajax said, “the sooner we spread out, the sooner we are safe from extinction.”

### 专家点评

#### 1. 布局合理

本文采用了雅思议论文写作经典的等分（for and against）结构。第一段第一句话开门见山引出讨论的话题，第二句表明存在不同的意见，为过渡句，为正文段的正反意见作铺垫。简明扼要，开宗明义。

#### 2. 路标明显

全文能准确运用老师课堂讲授的经典表达方式和信号词，进行个性化改装。文章条理清晰，层次感强。

### 3. 语法扎实

按照 9+2 作文法的要求，准确运用各种句式，没有出现低级语法小错。体现较强的语言能力。（一个同位语从句、五个宾语从句、一个状语从句、四个定语从句、一个主语从句）

### 4. 遣词精准

准确运用写作十大原则环保和经济类核心词汇，善于换用不同表达方式，用词贴切，准确。如 the exploitation of outer space, space exploration, Space research, the outer space exploration programs, probe into the outer space; a huge proportion of, a huge portion of; explore, expand its horizons 等。

## TOPIC Tears: the last drop of water we count on!

作者 吴丽瑾（中山大学硕士研究生）

Water, which for millions of years supported multiple uses by all life forms, has in the past few decades experienced increasing pressures. Today, one third of the world population already faces serious **water shortages**, and **the World Meteorological Organization** predicts the situation will worsen, and that a billion people will face severe water shortages in a little more than twenty years. **Fresh water scarcity** has been in the limelight, for without a steady supply of clean, fresh water, all life, including humankind, would cease to exist.

Why are we confronted with such an acute fresh water shortage? Factors likely to contribute to it include population growth, pollution, climatic change and unsustainable rates of **water withdrawal**. To begin with, the explosion in human population and increasing human demands for water are likely to worsen water shortages. Moreover, pollution of existing freshwater supplies **exacerbates** water constraints and shortages. **Surface water** and **groundwater** pollution effectively decreases the quantity of usable freshwater. Many of the world's lakes, large rivers, and most of its **estuaries** have been **contaminated** with industrial, municipal, and agricultural **runoff** and **effluent discharges**. Also, some researchers have identified potential **linkages** between changes in the earth's climate and water availability. Lastly, the perception that we **are blessed with an abundance of fresh water** has led to **misuse** and **abuse** of the resource.

In order to resolve this problem constructively, it is recommended that countries **conserve water**, pollute less, manage supply and demand of water better and slow population growth. More environmentally friendly and sustainable methods for managing our water supply should be adopted. As an individual, be aware of and follow all water conservation and water shortage rules in effect in your community. Don't assume - even if you get your water from a private well - that you need not observe good water use rules. Every drop counts.

To avoid **catastrophe**, it is important to act now. By using water more efficiently or reducing where appropriate, we protect the resource now and for the future. Citizens in the world can be **guaranteed** a plentiful supply of fresh, **life-sustaining** water for themselves, for their children and generations of the earth's **inhabitants** to come.

## 专家点评

### 1. 篇章结构合理，布局错落有致。

本文属于雅思作文的 discussion 类型。第一段通过事实数据说明淡水短缺的严重性，引起读者的关注；第二段分析造成水资源短缺的原因；第三段提出应对方法；最后一段总结和呼吁。层次清晰，逻辑严密，说服力强。

### 2. 遣词到位精准，用词搭配合理。

准确运用十大原则的环保类核心词汇，善于换用同义或近义表达避免重复，使行文紧凑。如：water shortages, Fresh water scarcity, an acute fresh water shortage, water constraints; serious, severe, acute; exacerbate, worsen, decrease; a plentiful supply, an abundance of fresh water; contribute to, lead to 等。

### 3. 句式有繁有简，语言驾驭能力强。

语法功底扎实，表达清楚，文字连贯。（一个同位语从句、一个定语从句、一个状语从句、一个并列句、一个主语从句、两个宾语从句）

### 4. 段落路标明显，文章层次感强。

准确运用老师课堂讲授的经典表达方式和信号词，充分吸收《最新雅思考试胜策一写作》中的经典表达，整篇文章一气呵成，浑然一体。笔者一贯提倡的“个性化八股文”再次得到淋漓尽致的体现。

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PS:

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