

# IELTS写作

# 1. 雅思写作概述及评分标准

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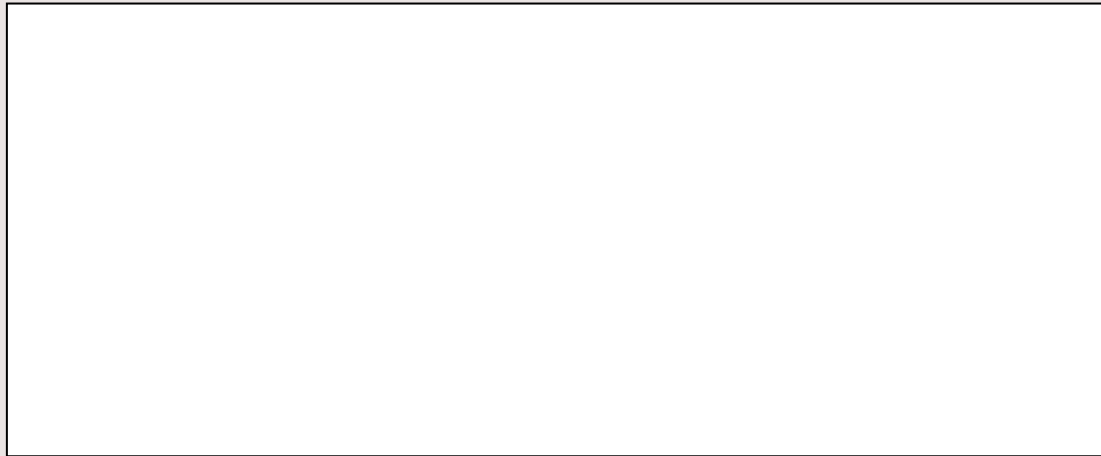
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# 1.1 课程目标

- 1.1.1 官方信息起源
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- 1.1.3 中国大陆考区总体情况



# 1.1.1 官方信息起源

- <https://www.ielts.org/teaching-and-research/test-taker-performance>
- Test taker performance

# 1.1.2 全球三大考区总体情况

Split between Academic and General Training candidature in 2015

	2015
Academic	79.6%
General Training	20.4%

## Gender

These figures show the mean overall and individual band scores achieved by 2015 Academic and General Training test takers according to their gender.

### Mean band scores for female test takers

	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	OVERALL
Academic	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.0
General Training	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.2

### Mean band scores for male test takers

	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	OVERALL
Academic	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.8
General Training	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.2

# 1.1.3 中国大陆考区总体情况

## Place of origin

These figures show the mean overall and individual band scores achieved by 2015 Academic and General Training test takers from the top 40 places of origin.

### Mean band score for the most frequent countries or regions of origin (Academic)

Place of origin	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	OVERALL
Bangladesh	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.0
Brazil	6.7	6.9	6.0	6.7	6.7
Canada	7.0	6.7	6.2	7.1	6.8
China (People's Republic of)	5.9	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.7
Colombia	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.4	6.3
Egypt	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.4
France	7.0	7.2	6.1	6.6	6.8
Germany	7.7	7.5	6.6	7.3	7.3
Greece	7.3	7.1	6.2	6.6	6.9
Hong Kong	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.2	6.5

# 1.2 课程安排

- 雅思写作讲课纲领
- 《雅思写作基础教材》
- 《剑桥系列》

## 英国/欧盟英语雅思最低要求:

- 大本预科 5分
- 本科课程 5.5或6分
- 硕士课程和研究式课程为6.5或7

6.5分是硕士英语资格分

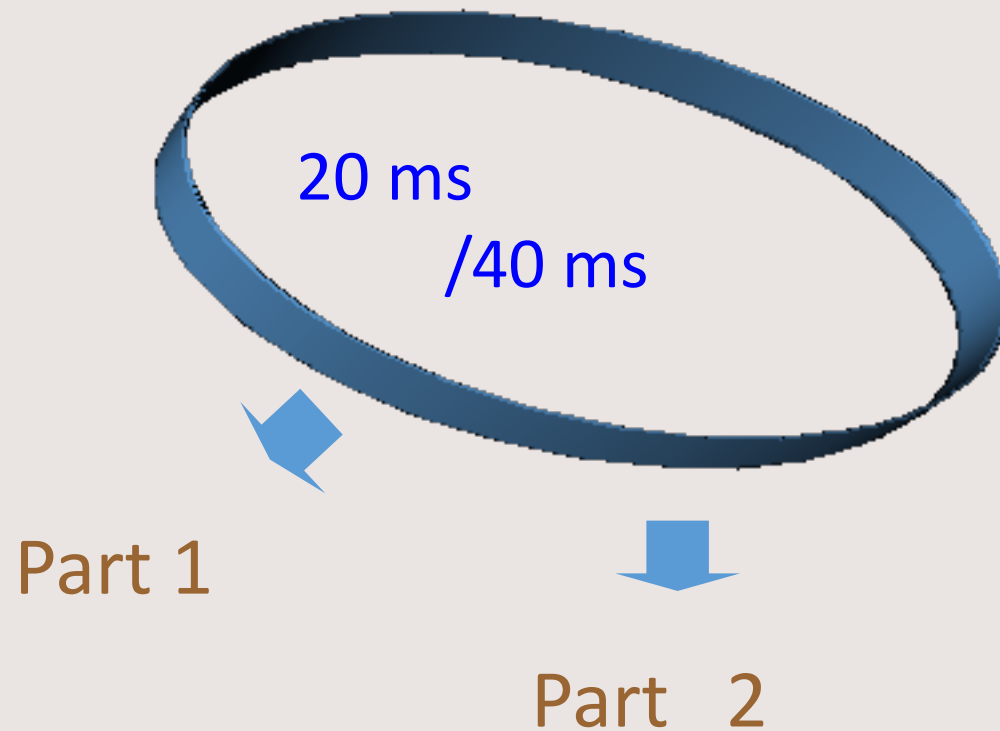


# 1.3 讲课理念

- 动脑+动笔
- 没有了解，练习亦是枯燥
- 没有练习，了解亦是空白
- 课堂互动+作业提交

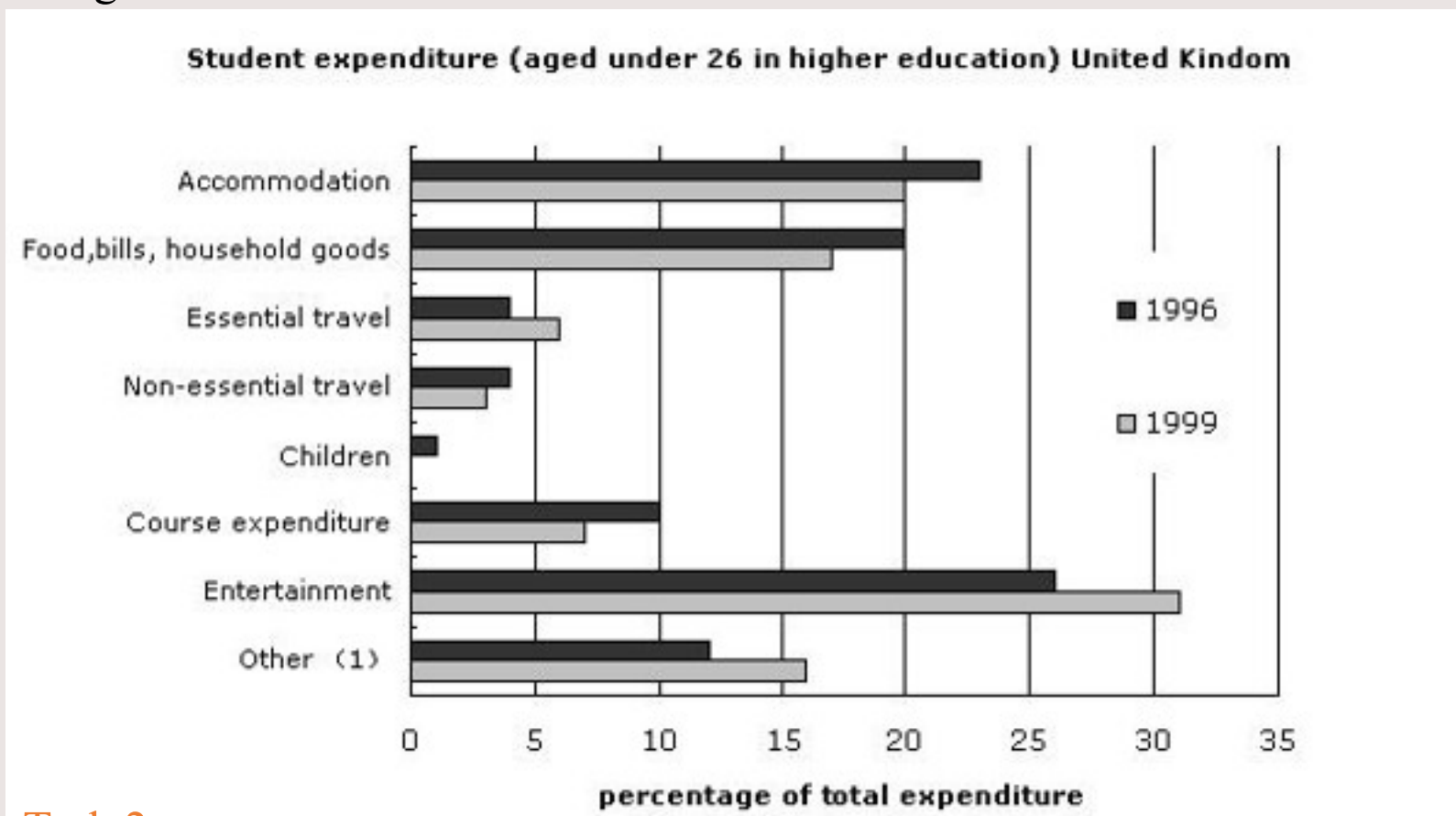
# 雅思写作： 试题结构

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## Task 1:

The chart shows student expenditure over a three-year period in the United Kingdom.



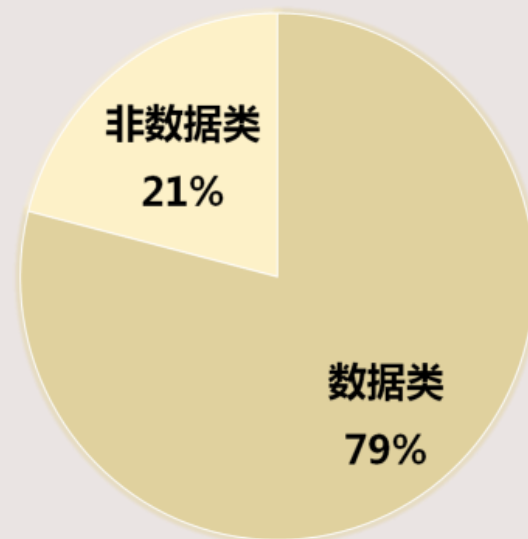
## Task 2:

Some people believe the range of technology available to individuals today is increasing the gap between poor people and rich people. Others think it is having an opposite effect.

Discuss these points of view. What is your opinion?

# 1.4 小作文基本情况

- 1.4.1 数据类图表题
- 1.4.1 非数据类图表题



# 1.4.1 数据类图表题

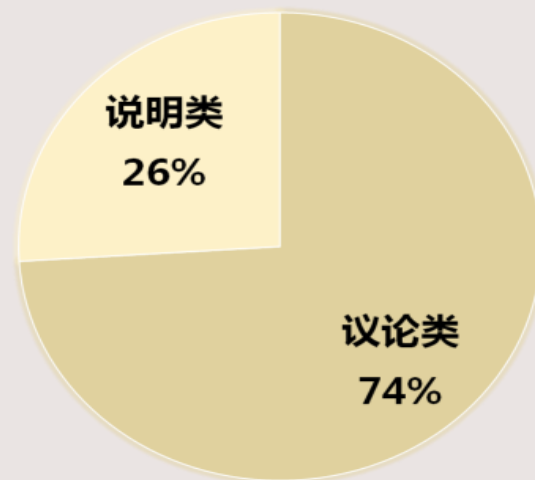
- 39/48 81%
- [Line](#) 5
- [Pie](#) 8
- [Bar](#) 13
- [Table](#) 12
- [Combination](#) 1

# 1.4.1 非数据类图表题

- 9/48 19%
- [Map](#)
- [Diagram](#)
- [Flow](#)

# 1.5 大作文基本情况

- 1.5.1 议论类
- 1.5.2 说明类



# 1.5.1 议论类

- Discuss both views and give your own opinion
- Do the advantages outweigh disadvantages
- 怎样观点“正确”？
- 怎样写顺手？



## 1.5.2 说明类

- Problem + Reasons + Solution

# 1.6 分数计算

分数组成

$$\text{Overall} = 40\% \times \text{task1} + 60\% \times \text{task2}$$

**4:6**

**That is to say...**

Task1: 8    Task2: 3

$$\text{Overall} = 3.2 + 1.8 = 5$$

# 1.7 答题纸

- 12 words per line
- Task 1 13 lines page1-2
- Task 2 20 lines page3-4
- 见好就收

# 1.8 书写格式



We are given two charts which show us a few sets of data about the marital status of the Americans between 1970 and 2000.

The first chart compares the number of marriages and divorces in the United States of America between 1970 and 2000. We can see that data is given for each decade; the number of people who are getting married decreased slightly since 1980, as well as the divorces one. Nevertheless, divorces increased between 1970 and 1980.

The second chart is more precise about the different marital status of the Americans between 1970 and 2000. The number of divorced people has risen more than the double during this two years, and the data for the never married people has also increased significantly. However, less and less people are married, as the first chart showed us; the widowed American number is also decreasing.

As a conclusion, we can say that the marital status background of the Americans has maybe known the greatest change it had ever seen.

The charts compare the sources of electricity in Australia and France in the years 1980 and 2000. Between these years electricity production almost doubled, rising from 100 units to 170 in Australia, and from 90 to 180 units in France.

In 1980 Australia used coal as the main electricity source (50 units) and the remainder was produced from natural gas, hydro power (each producing 20 units) and oil (which produced only 10 units). By 2000, coal had become the fuel for more than 75% of electricity produced and only hydro continued to be another significant source supplying approximately 20%.

In contrast, France used coal as a source for only 25 units of electricity in 1980, which was matched by natural gas. The remaining 40 units were produced largely from oil and nuclear power, with hydro contributing only 5 units. But by 2000 nuclear power, which was not used at all in Australia, had developed into the main source, producing almost 75% of electricity, at 126 units, while coal and oil together produced only 50 units. Other sources were no longer significant.

Overall, it is clear that by 2000 these two countries relied on different principal fuel sources: Australia relied on coal and France on nuclear power.

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