

As part of education, students should spend a period of time studying and living in a different country to learn language and culture. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Living in another country for any length of time can bring with it enormous benefits. Learning a new language and experiencing a different way of life are but two. I would agree wholeheartedly that any student would benefit from going abroad to live for awhile.

Living in a foreign country to experience a different culture even for a short period of time is **eye-opening** for any traveller. Everything from the food they eat to how to interact with people can be different and strange and to survive one has to **adapt quickly**. Consequently, students living abroad usually have a better and more thorough understanding of the outside world than those students who stay at home. Having an **open mind** about the differences in culture helps them become a more **rounded** person.

Furthermore, having to **immerse** oneself into the local language is the best way to learn it. Having to negotiate and deal with the locals to buy food or ask directions or even have a basic conversation increases one's vocabulary on a daily basis. The truth is, no matter how well a student does in their foreign language courses back home, they never master the language completely. True native fluency can only be learnt **on the ground** in the country of that languages origin.

In conclusion, I firmly hold the view that living in another country, for an extended period of time, for education purposes is advantageous for students who want to increase their language skills and experience new cultures.

250 words

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Vocabulary

eye opener (idiom) An utterly shocking or startling thing, situation, or revelation. (Sometimes hyphenated.) *The former champion's crushing defeat in the first round of the tournament was an eye opener to everyone who had expected her to make it to the finals without resistance. Learning about John's opium addiction was a real eye-opener for me.*

adapt (something) to (idiom) To become familiar or comfortable with something. *When Fran moved to China, she struggled to adapt to her new surroundings.*

open mind (idiom) To be, or cause someone to be, receptive to or prepared to consider something, such as a topic, idea, opinion, perspective, etc. *Being in college really helped open my mind to the huge myriad of beliefs and ideals to which different people around the world adhere. I know you're hesitant about seeing a psychic about this, but try opening your mind a bit—you might be pleasantly surprised!*

rounded (adjective) Involving or having experience in a wide range of ideas or activities: *She describes herself as a "well-rounded individual" who works hard but has a varied social life.*

immerse (oneself, someone, or something) in (something) (idiom) To fully devote one's attention to something. *I'm going to France this summer to immerse myself in French culture. Paul's grades got much better once he immersed himself in his studies.*

on the ground (idiom) In or at a location where the real work or action is happening, as opposed to observing or directing something from a distance. *We need to have reporters on the ground to cover the revolution in real time.*

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范文解析：

这是一篇典型的教育类观点型大作文。观点型大作文的判断方法一般可以看题干中的提问方式，例如：“To what extent do you agree or disagree?” “Do you agree or disagree?” “Do you think it is positive or negative?” 等。在写这类大作文时，可以使用让步结构或者一边倒结构，如本篇文章，作者使用了一边倒结构来完成这篇文章。所谓一边倒结构，即全篇文章完全同意某种观点。首先开头段，作者改写题目引出论题，表达观点引出下文；其次主体段，作者用两段主体段分别陈述了两个观点，主体段内作者使用了“同意理由+支持句”的结构，值得段内结构清晰明了，便于考生模仿学习；最后结尾段，作者总结上文重申观点。这篇文章中，作者使用了“Furthermore”，“In conclusion”这样的 discourse markers（语标词），这类型词汇可以使考官很容易的看清这篇文章的结构，同时还可以体现各位考生的词汇的灵活运用，是考生们在大作文中获得高分的技巧之一。范文中所呈现的写作结构在启德 2018 雅思标准化教材的强化段第六课有详细地介绍，并且文中标记了一些重点词汇可供各位同学学习积累。教育类文章的写作技巧也会在标准化教材中有详细地讲解，如果大家想学习更多关于雅思写作的内容，欢迎大家来启德上课。

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