

2019 年雅思写作考题回顾和范文

2019 年 0511 社会类（观点型）

Most of the world's problems are caused by overpopulation. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Over the last century there has been a remarkable rise in population growth around the world. This dramatic increase in the number of people on the planet has caused many critical problems. This essay will address those problems, and outline my agreement with the position that, as a matter of the **utmost** urgency, the world has to **deal with** the issues of too many people and finite resources.

Firstly, it is **irrefutable** that poverty, along with hunger, are two of the most critical consequences of overcrowding. In many developing countries, where family planning schemes are lacking, population growth is **endemic**. For instance, the Indian population grows by around 15 million each year, and has overtaken the growth in the Chinese population by a factor of four. However, these are not just some Third-World problems, but difficulties the whole world, as a community, needs to address.

Secondly we can also point to the serious environmental problems created by this phenomenal population growth. We can **point to** issues such as increased pollution levels which can be attributed to the overuse of carbon fuels and the large amounts of plastics and rubbish generated in such societies. Furthermore, in the effort to feed the **hosts** of people on this planet, the focus on factory and intensive farming methods is being cited as a key factor in climate change.

In conclusion, I strongly agree that overpopulation has placed an enormous **burden** on each citizen and the environment, and this aspect is at the root of many of the world's problems.

255 words

By Dr Rob Burton

Vocabulary

utmost (idiom) To put forth the greatest possible amount of effort or energy toward some task or goal; to try as hard as one can. I'll do my utmost to be there for your wedding, but I don't know if I'll have enough money to buy the

plane ticket. Janet did her utmost to save the family farm, but the bank foreclosed on it in the end.

deal with (someone or something) (idiom) To manage or handle someone or something (usually someone or something unpleasant). The phrase "deal with it" can be used dismissively to leave a task to someone else. I just can't deal with him when gets hysterical like this. I'll deal with the construction problems at the house—you go on ahead to work. A: "Sir, I'm not sure how you want me to handle all these calls." B: "Oh, just deal with it, Jeff."

irrefutable (adj.) Impossible to refute or disprove; incontrovertible: irrefutable arguments; irrefutable evidence of guilt.

endemic (adj.) Prevalent in a particular locality, region, or population:

point to (someone or something) (idiom) To indicate, reveal, suggest, or imply that someone or something is the likely conclusion or answer to some question. After a careful investigation, all signs point to Mr. Walker as the perpetrator of the theft. The unusual angle of this wound points to the second shooter from a higher level.

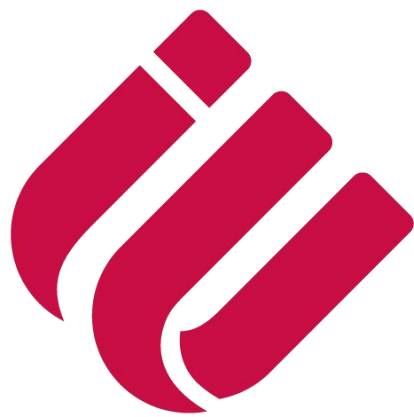
hosts (idiom) - a (whole) host of (something) - A very large number or collection of people or things. While this scandal was certainly the final nail in his coffin, the candidate had a whole host of campaign issues that made his election problematic. While it's been receiving positive reviews from critics, there's a host of fans of the series who are upset with the way the film turned out.

burden (idiom) bear the burden (of something) To endure something distressing, painful, stressful, or emotionally or physically taxing, especially for the sake of others. Our mother bore the burden of this farm for 53 years until the day she died. My partner quit his job to stay home with the baby, so I have to bear the burden of earning enough to pay the mortgage.

范文解析:

本篇范文是一篇典型的社会型观点类大作文，这篇文章使用了一边倒的写作结构，即完全同意某观点时使用的写作结构。如本篇文章，作者完全同意过多的人口可能会导致很多问题。在开头段，作者使用了背景句+改写题目引出争论+表达自己的观点的结构，是一个逻辑通顺完整的开头段写法。在主体段部分，作者分段陈述了自己的两点论据，并使用了 **firstly** 和 **secondly** 进行开头，使用这样的序数词可以帮助考生的文章逻辑更加清晰。另外，作者在第一个主体段中，同意理由之后还加了示例进行更进一步的说明。结尾段，作者重申观点。在阅读这

篇范文时，同学们可以自己进行逻辑梳理练习，写出每一部分在讲什么，使用了什么样的 **discourse markers**（语篇标记），这篇文章的论述方法以及文章结构逻辑都是非常通顺且完整的，适合各位考生进行模仿学习。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。社会类文章的写作技巧和思路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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