

2019 年雅思写作考题回顾和范文

2019 年 0629 教育类 (讨论型)

Some people claim that many things children are taught at school are a waste of time. Other people argue that everything children study at school is useful at some time. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Many critics claim that some subjects taught in educational centres are just **marking time** and are not useful to the student. However, the counter argument suggests that education is the key for the **all-round** development of children.

Firstly, the main argument is that teaching all subjects in school wastes time because the system pressurises students to succeed and consequently **stunts** the scholars growth and development. For instance, these critics will point to subjects such as Art or Music and label them as **frivolous** and time-wasting. Furthermore, by being overburdened with assignments to complete and other homework activities they are unable to participate in other sports and recreational events. **Last but not least**, educators recognise that all students are unique and have different interests and abilities which can be retarded if they have to study all subjects.

On the contrary, other commentators suggest that education is a key factor in the on-going development of the student. They underline the fact that every subject has its own importance and pupils will **take-away** knowledge useful for their future. For example, they argue that Arts and Humanity subjects are just as important as the hard sciences and Mathematics. Furthermore, a **well-rounded** student having learnt multiple subjects throughout their educational career will be seen as a suitable candidate by employers in their chosen occupation in the future.

In conclusion, my personal opinion is that the all-round development of scholars is only possible when the educational institutions provide them with a wide range of learning opportunities.

250 words

By Dr Rob Burton

Vocabulary

mark time (idiom) To idly wait; to do nothing except observe the passage of time.

I wish we had something to do, but we just have to mark time until this thing is published and we get some reviews.

all round (idiom) in every way; in all respects: a good performance all round

stunt (noun) To check the growth or development of

frivolous (adjective) Unworthy of serious attention; trivial: a frivolous novel

last but not least (idiom) A phrase used to emphasize that someone or something is still significant, despite being mentioned last in a list of people or things.

And last but not least, our stalwart IT staff—this issue never would have been published without them!

take-away (idiom/noun) The main point, lesson, or piece of information that one derives or retains from something. As a noun, the phrase is usually hyphenated or spelled as one word.

I think the takeaway from this meeting is that we desperately need to improve efficiency.

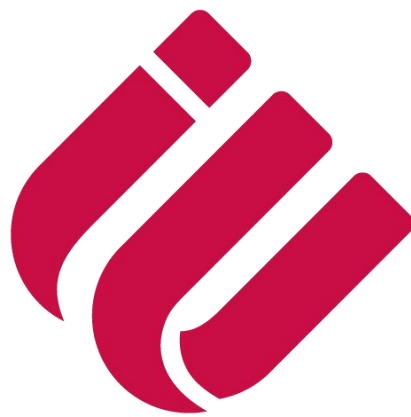
well-rounded (idiom) Comprehensively developed and well-balanced in a range or variety of aspects: a well-rounded scholar; a well-rounded curriculum.

范文解析：

这是一篇典型的教育类的讨论型大作文。讨论型大作文一般提问的方式为：

discuss both views and give your own opinion。有题目可以看出，考生在写这类文章时，应该对两遍的观点都要进行论述并且明确的表达自己的观点。本篇范文中，首先作者通过改写题目方法表达了双方观点。其次在主体段部分，作者使用了“论点，解释，举例”的方法：以论点开头，然后使用原因&结果或比较&对比等方法解释你的观点，然后举一个例子。以这样的结构构成完整的一段主体段。举例子时，作者使用了 **for example**, **for instance** 等词汇，同时作者还使用了 **on the contrary**, **furthermore** 和 **firstly** 等 **discourse markers**（语篇标记），使

用这样的词汇可以使考官可以明确地看出文章中的逻辑关系。在文章中合理的使用连接词来连接句子,是大作文的得分点之一。但在文章中不能过度使用连接词,并且不是每句话都要以连接词作为开头。同时文章中也需包含地道的好词和搭配,比如文章中画出的词汇,可以供各位同学借鉴学习。最后结尾段,作者明确的表达了自己的立场。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八课有详细地介绍,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。



启德考培
EIC EDUCATION