

2019 年 0801 教育类（讨论型）

Some people think it is important for all children to learn history in school.
Others believe that other subjects are more relevant to children's lives today.
Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

People have different opinions about the importance of learning about the past. Some think it is a waste of time, while others argue that learning history is crucial for today's society. I believe, as Carl Sagan does that "You have to know the past to understand the present."

Nowadays, many students think studying history is not that interesting. For instance, at school, lessons are often just a long list of boring names and events that seem to have little relevance to modern life. Further, parents want their children to study what they believe are 'useful' more relevant subjects such as science and mathematics. Consequently, history at school is seen as a **dry** and tedious subject with little relevance to the **outside world** while the other subjects are **deemed** to be more useful.

However, I would argue **on the contrary**, as Carl Sagan argues history **throws light on** how our own cultures and traditions have evolved over the years. For many people this remembering of the past highlights the native culture and gives social groups a sense of belonging. For example, in the USA, the rise of the Black Lives Matter movement uses the events of the past to make important points about the rise of racism in that country today. Accordingly, I argue it is essential for people to learn their history and the wider history of the world in order to **make sense** of the present situation.

In conclusion, I believe studying history is important to discover who we are today. This, together with the other subjects such as mathematics and science, completes a student's education.

267 words

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Vocabulary

dry (idiom) very dull, very boring - *She knows I don't like her- that conversation was so dry.*

outside world (idiom) The people, culture, ideas, or experiences beyond an enclosed, sheltered, or remote place, situation or environment.

Being raised out on the farm meant Jacob had little knowledge of the outside world.

Anthropologists came upon an indigenous society that had had no previous contact with the outside world.

deemed (verb) To regard as; consider: *deemed the results unsatisfactory.*

on the contrary (idiom) Opposite to what someone has just said.

Our business is not receding. On the contrary, we are experiencing a very robust level of growth.

A: "Don't you hate Brussels sprouts?" B: "On the contrary, I think they can be very tasty—if they're cooked the right way."

throw (some) light on (something) (idiom) To reveal information or details about something; to clarify or help people understand something.

We've hired a private investigator to help throw light on the clandestine dealings of the baron.

These documents we've uncovered throw some light on how the late author's final book was meant to end.

make sense (idiom) To be understandable or coherent.

These numbers don't make sense. How can there be a deficit if we also have an excess?

I've tried asking him but his explanations aren't making any sense.

范文解析：

这是一篇教育类话题的讨论类大作文，如题目“**Discuss both views and give your own opinion**”。这是一篇结构鲜明的考官范文，作者使用了双边类文章的结构进行论述。所谓双边类文章的结构，在主体段部分作者应对两方的观点都进行论述。如本篇范文，作者在第一个主体段提出了“许多学生认为历史比较无趣并且许多家人为历史不如其他主课重要”的论点；在第二个主体段中作者则对于学习历史的好处进行了论述并表明了自己的观点。从各个段落的结构来分析，首先开头段，作者使用了改写题目的方法对于争论进行了复述，并且在首段就表明了自己的观点。主体段部分作者使用了论点+解释+举例说明的方法分段论述了两方观点，并在第二主体段表明了自己的观点。最后结尾段，作者简单的总结了上述观点并表明自己的立场。范文中所呈现的双边类文章写作结构在启德 2019 新版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。