

## 2019 年 4 月 25 日社会类 (two-part question 型)

Young people are leaving their homes in rural areas to study or work in the cities. What are the reasons? Do advantages of this development outweigh its disadvantages?

**Migration** from rural areas to urban **conurbations** has become a modern phenomenon as the youth move away seeking a better, more prosperous life. This is often due to the availability of better job opportunities and education. In this essay I will consider both the advantages and disadvantages below.

One of the main causes of young people moving away from the countryside is lack of opportunity. They are constantly bombarded with advertising showing the benefits of a modern lifestyle, whereas life in rural communities is often hard and poor. The **bright lights** of the city beckon and many young people are drawn there looking for employment and more opportunities such as education, to create a better life for themselves. Moreover, job markets in the cities are more buoyant, and therefore, it is much easier for young people to find jobs there compared to the rural areas where economic activities are limited.

One of the disadvantages to this relocation is that firstly, rural areas are becoming depopulated and farmers and landowners find it difficult to find the manpower **to tend to** their crops and the land. Secondly, there are issues created by an ageing population. This imbalance puts extra strain on local support services as there is no longer the familial support there once was for the elderly.

In conclusion, most of the young people in rural areas see the advantages of moving to big cities in terms of their employment, education and financial advancement. The disadvantages include elderly people being left alone to **fend for** themselves and farmers unable to find workers to manage their fields.

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265 words

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## Vocabulary

**migration** (noun) When people migrate, they temporarily move to another place, usually a city or another country, in order to find work. *The only solution people can see is to migrate. Millions have migrated to the cities.*

**conurbations**\_(plural noun) an extended urban area, typically consisting of several towns merging with the suburbs of a central city. *"the major conurbations of London and Birmingham."*

**bright lights** (plural noun - idiom) the bright lights, places of entertainment in a city.

**tend to** (idiom) To focus or apply one's attention to someone or something; to take care of someone or something. *You really need to tend to the lawn—it's getting pretty overgrown! I'm taking some time off of work to tend to my daughter while she is sick.*

**fend for (oneself)** (idiom) To look after or take care of oneself without assistance from anyone else. *Moving to a new country for college really made me learn to fend for myself. I won't be home from work until about 9 o'clock, so you and your sister will have to fend for yourselves for dinner.*

范文解析：

这是一篇 **two-part question** 的社会类大作文。此类题目要求作者分段回答两个问题，然后表明自己的立场。此篇文章中，第二个问题属于利弊类问题，利弊类大作文一般有以下提问方式：“Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for ...”或者 “Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?”等。写这类大作文时，通常在开头段使用介绍背景+引入话题+引起下文的结构。这篇文章中，作者使用了两段式的写作结构，第一个主体段回答第一个问题，第二个主体段回答第二个问题，并分别针对好处和弊端进行展开说明论证。在主体段 2 中，作者使用了 **Firstly, Secondly** 这样的序数词，使文章的逻辑清晰明了。在文章中使用这样的序数词，转折词等，不仅帮助自己理清思路，同时也是获得高分的技巧之一。结尾段则是总结上文，重申观点。类似的写作技巧和逻辑结构在启德 2018 雅思标准化教材的强化段第九课有详细的介绍。社会类文章的写作技巧也会在标准化教材中有详细地讲解，如果想要学习更多的关于 **two-part question** 型大作文的写作技巧和结构，欢迎大家来启德上课。