

IELTS

WRITING

奪分戰略



百搭高分詞組 Essential phrases for IELTS

- » 奪分描述技巧
- » 萬用連接詞彙
- » 取勝文章句式
- » 必讀高分範文
- » 簡明詳細例句

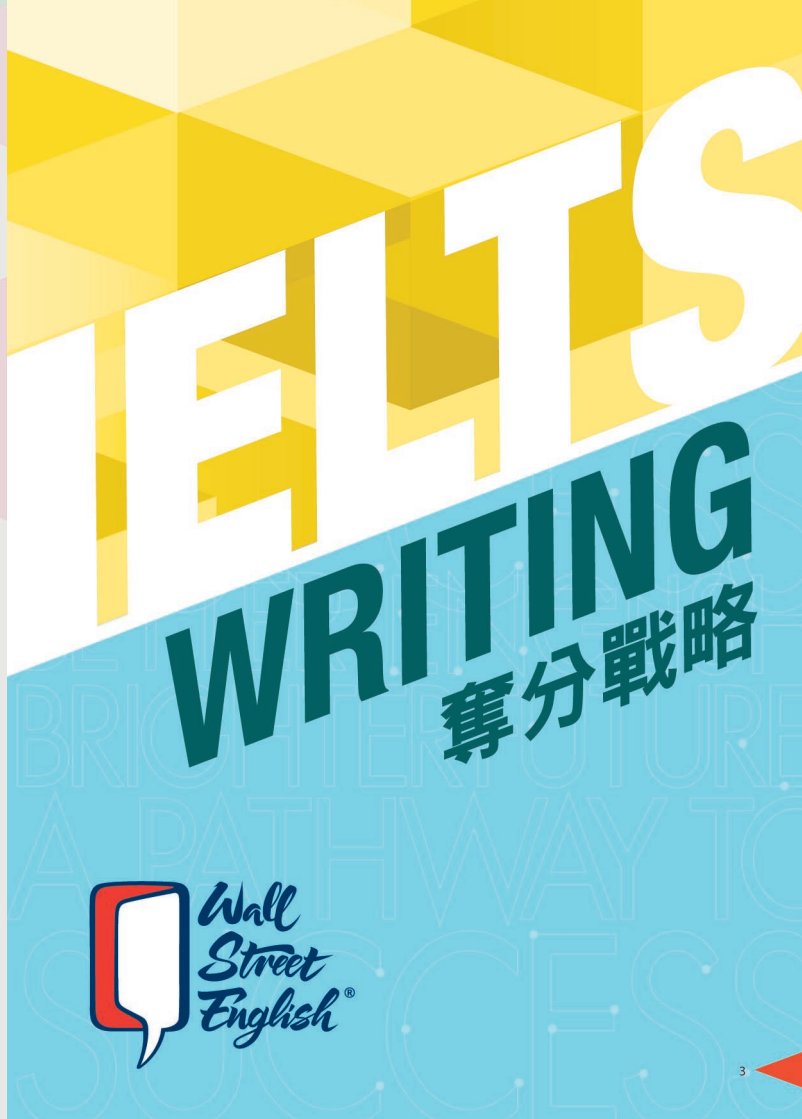
Expert guidance for exam success

“

**THE DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN
WHO YOU ARE
AND
WHO YOU WANT
TO BE
IS **WHAT YOU DO.****

Bill Thitips

學好英文
成就你想





IELTS

雅思英語考試

是全球最具公信力的英語評核試，獲廣泛國家如美國、英國、加拿大、紐西蘭、澳洲及歐洲等認可。全球多達6,000家商業機構、政府部門、專業團體及著名學府承認 IELTS 標準，更為香港政府公務員招聘考試 (CRE) 及澳紐、加拿大移民批准測試。

要在考試中考取理想成績，除練習歷年試題外，報讀預備課程是最有效和快捷的方法。Wall Street English IELTS Prep Support 由資深外籍英語老師任教，協助同學熟習測試各個部份的形式及要求，重點訓練各份試卷的考試技巧，讓你在考試時發揮最佳表現。

IELTS 考試模式

IELTS 共分四部份，分別為：聆聽、閱讀理解、寫作及會話測試。
考試總時間為 2 小時 45 分鐘。

IELTS 分以下兩種模式：



IELTS 成績報告及等級

IELTS 評核考生整體英語運用技巧，成績共分九個等級 (1 為最低 - 非英語使用者，9 為最高 - 專業英語使用者)，報告並沒有列出合格或不合格分數。

測試成績單 (Test Report Form) 列明考生在聆聽測試、閱讀理解、寫作及會話測試各項成績的等級及是次測試的整體等級。

對英語完全運用自如，
用詞準確，口語流利，
溝通無障礙。

9 分 專業英語使用者

能充分運用英語，偶爾語句組織不
準確或不恰當，對不熟悉的情況可
能會理解錯誤。但能對複雜課題作
仔細論證。

8 分 優秀使用者

有相當英語運用能力，用法偶有不準確
或不恰當及理解錯誤。
能對複雜句子大致理解及論證清晰。

7 分 良好使用者

能有效地運用英語。
用法雖有不準確，
理解亦出現謬誤，
但能於熟悉的課題
裡運用較複雜的句子。

*6.5 分 政府部門、本地僱主、移民澳紐及加拿大基本要求

*本地及海外大學課程基本要求
(IELTS 6 分 = AL UE E 級 = HKDSE 4 分*)

6 分 稱職使用者

*5.5 分 海外大學文憑班課程基本要求

能運用部分英語及應付大部分課題，
對於本身熟悉的領域，基本溝通不成問題。

5 分 普通使用者

*4.5 分 海外大學基礎班課程基本要求

只能掌握熟悉領域中的基本運用。
在理解和表達方面經常遇到困難，
無法使用複雜的句子。

4 分 有限使用者

*只供參考。分數要求以官方資料為準。

Wall Street English IELTS Prep Support 雅思重點精讀班 [7分保證#]



IELTS 備試課程內容編排緊湊，學員可於短時間內提升考試技巧，發揮最佳表現。另設獨立學科精讀班，學員可自選重點備試部份，加強訓練。

	IELTS Prep Support	Advanced IELTS Prep Support
入學要求*	Upper Waystage 1 or above (WSE 程度第 8 級或以上)	Threshold 1 or above (WSE 程度第 12 級或以上)或 於 12 個月內曾考獲 IELTS 6.0 或以上
課程時數	課程為 12 堂，每堂 2.5 小時， 共 30 小時	課程為 10 堂，首尾堂各 1 小時， 其餘課堂每堂 2 小時，共 18 小時
課程內容	◆ 訓練聆聽、閱讀理解、寫作及會話應試技巧 ◆ 常見 IELTS 考題分析及練習 ◆ 提升整體英語運用能力及信心 ◆ 每班不多於 20 名程度相約的學員 ◆ 學員可自由選擇報讀個別範疇，重點學習及訓練 ◆ *另設 IELTS 1 對 1 模擬考試練習，由導師個別指導考試技巧	◆ 課程針對高階英語程度學員的需要，提供進階訓練 ◆ 課程內容由 Pearson 語言考試專家團隊設計 ◆ 8 個重點單元涵蓋會話、寫作、閱讀理解及聆聽範疇 ◆ 每班不多於 12 名程度相約的學員 ◆ 90 小時 My English Lab IELTS 考試練習，增強同學的應試經驗 ◆ *另設 IELTS 1 對 1 模擬考試練習，由導師個別指導考試技巧
額外免費課堂及支援	◆ 學員可獲贈 IELTS 應考練習一本 ◆ 課程期間內免費無限次參與 Social Club 活動，鍛鍊會話技巧和運用 ◆ 導師親自批改作文，有效找出學員的強弱項，從而教授相應的英文知識及應考策略，加強學員的寫作能力	◆ 每堂均有特別設計的課程筆記
IELTS 雅思國際英語水平測試		
Wall Street English 為授權認可 IELTS 香港考場。 本校課程顧問會協助同學代辦及跟進 IELTS 考試手續。		

IELTS 7 分保證受條款約束，詳情請向課程顧問查詢

* 學生請前往 WSE 分校進行程度評估及參加 IELTS 模擬測試

* 請致電向課程顧問查詢最新考試日期及課程時間表



IELTS 百搭高分詞組

Essential phrases for IELTS

» 奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

第一篇作文要求考生根據題目所提供的資料或圖表（棒形圖或折線圖等），加以描述。這部分測試考生能否找出資料的重點及趨勢，並將其清晰準確地運用文字表達出來。要求寫作字數為最少150字。你可運用以下詞彙，有系統地表達題目重點。

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

上升趨勢 Upward Trends

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Rise (to) (v.)
e.g. For March, the number of jeans sold is expected to rise to 300,000. | 上升（至） 〔動詞〕
三月份的牛仔褲銷售量預計會 上升至 30 萬。 |
| 2 A rise (n.)
e.g. The data shows the number of passengers had a sharp rise in 2002. | 上升/增加 〔名詞〕
數據顯示 2002 年的乘客數量有 大幅的上升 。 |
| 3 Increase (to) (v.)
e.g. The number of passengers taking the bus increased to 500 at 2:00 pm. | 增加（至） 〔動詞〕
巴士乘客數量於下午二時 增加至 500。 |
| 4 Increase (n.)
e.g. The amount of apples shipped showed a marked increase in 2007. | 增加 〔名詞〕
蘋果的發貨量在 2007 年 呈顯著的增加 。 |

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

上升趨勢 Upward Trends

- 5 Go up (to) (v.)** 上升 (至) (動詞)
e.g. In the second chart, the peak temperature **goes up to** 42 degrees centigrade. 第二個圖表中，最高溫度達至 42°C。
- 6 Grow (to) (v.)** 增長 (至) (動詞)
e.g. The table indicates the amount of travelers **grew to** 500,000 at the end of 2012. 圖表顯示旅客量於 2012 年底增長至 500,000。
- 7 Growth (n.)** 增長 (名詞)
e.g. Chart 3 indicates an **exponential growth** after 1897. 圖表三顯示 1897 年後數字呈指數式增長。
- 8 Climb (to) (v.)** 攀升 (動詞)
e.g. The population of City A **climbed to** 9.2 million. 城市 A 的人口攀升至 9.2 萬。

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

上升趨勢 Upward Trends

- 9 A climb (n.)** 上升 (名詞)
e.g. In 1992, the official pollution figures of City B showed a **sharp climb**. 1992 年，城市 B 的官方污染數據呈急劇上升。
- 10 Boom (n.)** 盛起/上升 (名詞)
e.g. The readership of ABC magazine had a **significant boom**. 美國廣播公司雜誌的讀者數量有顯著的上升。
- 11 Peak (at) (v.)** 最高達至 (某水平) (動詞)
e.g. The number of travelers to Brazil is expected to **peak at** 4 million. 到訪巴西的旅客數量預計會最高達至 4 萬。
- 12 (Reach) a peak (at) (n.)** 達至高峰 (名詞)
e.g. The number of travelers in the Grand Central Station will reach a **peak** at 6:00 pm. 中央車站的旅客數量將於下午六時達至高峰。

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

下降趨勢 Downward Trends

- 1 Fall (to) (v.)**
e.g. However, after 8:00 pm, the number of passengers will **fall to** under 5,000.

下降(至)〔動詞〕
然而，下午八時後，乘客數量將**下降至** 5000 以下。
- 2 A fall (of) (n.)**
e.g. In 1992, the population of Siberian tigers had **a fall of 30%**.

下跌〔名詞〕
於 1992 年，西伯利亞虎的數目有 **30% 的下跌**。
- 3 Decline (to) (v.)**
e.g. The profit for company A is expected to **decline to** \$500,000.

下降(至)〔動詞〕
A公司的利潤預計將**下降至** 50 萬元。
- 4 A decline of (n.)**
e.g. In 2010, the energy produced at the New York power plant had **a decline of over 50%**.

(某數量/程度的) 跌幅〔名詞〕
於 2010 年，紐約發電廠產生的能量有**超過 50% 以上的跌幅**。

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

下降趨勢 Downward Trends

- 5 Decrease (by) (v.)**
e.g. The available land for landfills has **decreased by** over 20%.

減少〔動詞〕
可用作堆填區的土地**減少了** 超過 20%。
- 6 Decrease (of) (n.)**
e.g. From 1990 to 2000, the market share for Ken's t-shirts had **a decrease of 5%**.

(某數量/程度的) 下降/減少〔名詞〕
從 1990 年到 2000 年，Ken's 的 T 恤市場佔有率呈 **5% 的下跌**。
- 7 Dip (to) (v.)**
e.g. For the month of June, the stock price for ABC company had **dipped to** \$1.50.

減少/下降(至)〔動詞〕
於六月份，ABC公司的股價曾**跌至** \$1.50。
- 8 A dip (of) (n.)**
e.g. **A dip of 25%** in the stock price can be seen during the first half of the year for ABC company.

(某數量/程度的) 下降/減少〔名詞〕
ABC公司的股價於上半年出**現 25% 的下降**。

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

下降趨勢 Downward Trends

- 9 Drop (to) (v.)**
e.g. In the second part of the year, the sales for ABC restaurant **dropped to** \$900,000 which is substantially less compared to the previous year.
下降〔至〕〔動詞〕
於下半年間，ABC餐廳的營業額**下跌至**\$900,000，較上年的營業額大幅減少。
- 10 A drop (of) (n.)**
e.g. Comparatively, ABC Company had **a drop of 20%** in its stock price, which is far more than any other company.
〔某數量/程度的〕下降/減少〔名詞〕
相比之下，ABC公司的股價有**20%下跌**，遠遠超過其他公司的跌幅。
- 11 Go down (to) (v.)**
e.g. The stock price **goes down to** less than one-third of the total market share.
下降〔至〕〔動詞〕
股價跌至不足市場佔有率的三分之一。
- 12 Reduce (to) (v.)**
e.g. The wind speed during the evening **reduces to** less than half compared to the peak wind speeds in the afternoon.
降低/減少〔至〕〔動詞〕
晚上的風速**降低至**不到下午最高風速的一半。

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

下降趨勢 Downward Trends

- 13 A reduction (of) (n.)**
e.g. In contrast, the volume of soda produced at ABC Company had **a reduction of around 33%**.
〔某數量的〕減少〔名詞〕
相反，ABC公司生產的汽水數量則有約**33%的減少**。
- 14 A slump (n.)**
e.g. This is immediately followed by a **significant slump** where the value decreases by more than half.
突然/大幅下降〔名詞〕
數字緊接**大幅下降**，其價值更跌至超過先前的一半。
- 不變趨勢 No Change**
- 1 Level out (v.)**
e.g. Following the month of August, the sales volume will quickly **level out** to around 2,000.
平坦/平穩〔動詞〕
繼八月份之後，銷量會迅速**平穩並到達**約2,000。
- 2 Stabilize (v.)**
e.g. The altitude **quickly stabilizes at** 35,000 feet before it begins its descent.
穩定〔動詞〕
海拔**迅速穩定於**35,000英尺，繼而下跌。

奪分描述技巧 Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

不變趨勢 No Change

- 3 Remain steady (at) (v.)** 保持穩定 (於) (動詞)
e.g. The growth rate slows down and finally **remains steady** at 4.5%.
增長速度減慢，最後**保持穩定**於 4.5%。
- 4 Stay (at) (v.)** 停留於 (動詞)
e.g. In June, the price point for apples **stayed at** \$20 per half dozen.
於六月份，蘋果的價格**停留**於每半打 20 元。
- 5 Maintain the same level (v.)** 保持同一水平 (動詞)
e.g. The population density in the downtown area has **maintained the same level** for the past 5 years.
在過去的 5 年，市中心地區的人口密度一直**保持在相同的水平**。

奪分描述技巧 Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

變化的幅度 Quantity of Change

- 1 Dramatic (adj.)** 大幅度的/急劇的 (形容詞)
e.g. There is a **dramatic rise** in the number of passengers during rush hour.
乘客量於繁忙時間有**大幅度的上升**。
- 2 Dramatically (adv.)** 大幅度地/急劇地 (副詞)
e.g. The temperature **falls dramatically** during the winter months.
溫度在冬季的幾個月**急劇地下降**。
- 3 Sharp (adj.)** 急劇的 (形容詞)
e.g. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of items sold had a relatively **sharp decline**.
對比上一個季度，貨品的銷售量有較**急劇的**下跌。
- 4 Sharply (adv.)** 急劇地 (副詞)
e.g. Starting from 1995, the number of bicycle users has **sharply grown** when compared to rollerblade users.
自 1995 年開始，與滾軸溜冰鞋的使用者相比，自行車使用者的數量**急劇地增長**。

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

變化的幅度 Quantity of Change

5 Enormous (adj.)

e.g. This is followed by a period of **enormous growth** where the company increases its profits by more than two-fold.

龐大的〔形容詞〕

接著一段時期的龐大增長，公司的利潤上升超過兩倍。

6 Steep (adj.)

e.g. In comparison, the pollution levels for City E has shown a remarkably **steep increase** of over 30%.

大幅度的〔形容詞〕

相對而言，E城市的污染水平則呈超過30%的大幅度上升。

變化的速度 Rate of Change

1 Rapid (adj.)

e.g. After 7 pm, the number of passengers taking the shuttle bus will have a **rapid decline**.

急速的〔形容詞〕

下午 7 時後，穿梭巴士的乘客數量將會有急速的下降。

2 Rapidly (adv.)

e.g. The population of rare tigers has been **declining rapidly** over the past 4 years.

急速地〔副詞〕

稀有老虎的數目在過去 4 年一直在急速地下跌。

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 Describing Trends

變化的速度 Rate of Change

3 Steady (adj.)

e.g. The tax rate has seen a **steady increase** over the past 20 years.

穩步的、持續的〔形容詞〕

稅率在過去 20 年呈穩步的增長。

4 Steadily (adv.)

e.g. On the other hand, City B's crime rate has **declined steadily** since 1992.

穩步地、持續地〔副詞〕

在另一方面，B 城的犯罪率自 1992 年以來一直持續地下降。

5 Gradual (adj.)

e.g. In recent years, the amount of archaeological discoveries in Egypt has shown a **gradual rise**.

循序漸進/逐漸的〔形容詞〕

近年在埃及發現的考古文物數量逐漸上升。

6 Gradually (adv.)

e.g. Company A is in a relatively unique position as the data indicates that it has **gradually increased** the product price without seeing a significant reduction in the sales figure.

逐漸地〔副詞〕

A 公司的情況相對特殊，因為數據顯示儘管它逐漸地提高貨品價格，但其貨品的銷售卻沒有明顯減少。

奪分描述技巧

Writing Task 1

描述趨勢 *Describing Trends*

變化的速度 *Rate of Change*

7 *Slow* (adj.)

e.g. In contrast, Company B has seen a **slow decline** regarding their overall popularity among the 20-24 age group.

緩慢〔形容詞〕

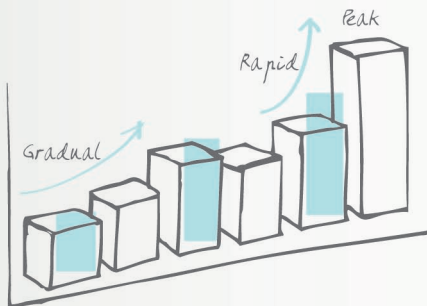
相比之下，B 公司於 20-24 歲年齡組別人士的普及程度呈**緩慢下跌**。

8 *Slowly* (adv.)

e.g. Starting from the year 2000, the number of new immigrants to City D has **slowly risen** to the point where it now eclipses City C.

緩慢地〔副詞〕

從 2000 年開始，城市 D 的新移民數量**慢慢地上升**，直至現時與城市C的新移民數量相同。



IELTS 百搭高分詞組

Essential phrases for IELTS

» 萬用連接詞彙
Writing Task 2

萬用連接詞彙 Writing Task 2

連接詞 Linking Words

第二篇通常為議論文，考生需要多角度分析特定的主題，並發表個人的想法及經驗。要求寫作字數為最少 250 字。你可運用以下連接詞，加強句與句之間的聯繫及段落之間的連貫性，從而清晰地表達文章的主旨及論點。

顯示對比 Contrast

- 1 **Although**
e.g. I mostly agree with the statement **although** there are exceptions in specific circumstances.
雖然我大致上同意聲明的內容，雖然在特殊的情況下會有例外。
- 2 **Even if**
e.g. **Even if** the legislative proposal is enacted into law, I don't think it will offer any significant impact on reducing the amount of drunk drivers.
即使該立法建議獲得通過成為法律，我卻不認為它對減少酒後駕車的犯罪者方面有任何顯著的影響。
- 3 **Despite**
e.g. **Despite** America's best efforts, one can argue that the "war on drugs" has been largely unsuccessful.
儘管美國竭盡全力打擊非法毒品貿易，但我們仍可以說「毒品戰爭」基本上已經失敗。
- 4 **Even though**
e.g. I disagree with that opinion **even though** I stand to benefit greatly if it were to happen.
即使這個說法能讓我受益，我卻不同意這種看法。

萬用連接詞彙 Writing Task 2

顯示對比 Contrast

- 5 **Unlike**
e.g. **Unlike** the other western countries, Turkey should not adopt the same proposal.
有別於/不同於有別於其他西方國家，土耳其不應該採取同樣的建議。

舉例 Examples

- 1 **For instance**
e.g. **For instance**, many of the world's best companies allocate a significant part of their budget towards the salary of their executives.
例如/舉例來說舉例來說，許多世界上一流的公司均分配一大部分的預算於行政人員的薪酬上。
- 2 **To illustrate**
e.g. **To illustrate**, there are many people in Africa who still suffer from malnutrition.
為了說明為了說明這一點，有很多在非洲地區的人仍然營養不良。
- 3 **For example**
e.g. **For example**, I believe we should all reduce the amount of energy we use on a daily basis.
例如/舉例來說舉例來說，我認為我們應該減少每天使用的能源。

萬用連接詞彙

Writing Task 2

序列 Sequence EXAMPLES

- 1 **First of all**
e.g. **First of all**, we need to address the pollution issue that's common in most large cities.
首先
首先，我們需要解決在大多數大城市中常見的污染問題。
- 2 **Second**
e.g. **Second**, we need to reduce the prevalence of corruption that affects many developing countries.
第二/其次
其次，我們需要減少影響到許多發展中國家的貪污腐敗情況。
- 3 **Then**
e.g. **Then**, we can move on to address the issue of narcotics that affects many teenagers.
然後
然後，我們可以著手處理影響許多青少年的毒品問題。
- 4 **Last but not least**
e.g. **Last but not least**, our attention can finally focus on poverty and what measures we can enact to resolve this issue.
最後
最後，我們的注意力可以專注處理貧窮問題及研究相應的對策。

萬用連接詞彙

Writing Task 2

交代結果 Results EXAMPLES

- 1 **Consequently**
e.g. **Consequently**, this will lead to a reduction in the usage of private cars which should help reduce the pollution levels.
因此/所以
所以這將會令私家車的使用率下降，因而有助降低污染水平。
- 2 **Hence**
e.g. **Hence**, this should entice the voters to be more proactive in taking part of the election process.
因此
因此，這應該能夠鼓勵選民變得更加積極主動地參與選舉活動。

解釋說明 Explanations EXAMPLES

- 1 **Thus**
e.g. **Thus**, considering all the negative side-effects, the government should inform its citizens to avoid smoking.
因此/從而/就這樣
因此，考慮到種種的副作用，政府應提醒其市民避免吸煙。
- 2 **In other words**
e.g. **In other words**, this action should result in a reduction in the overall crime rate for that area.
換句話說
換句話說，這個措施應該使該地區的整體罪案率減少。

萬用連接詞彙

Writing Task 2

讓步與反駁 *Concession & refutation*

- 1 **In doubt**
e.g. To be frank, I remain very much **in doubt** regarding the feasibility of long-term peace in the Middle East.
疑慮/不確定
坦白說，我仍然對發展中東長期和平的可行性存在疑慮。
- 2 **Uncertain**
e.g. I am **uncertain** about the author's opinion on this issue.
不確定
我不確定筆者對這個問題的看法是否正確。
- 3 **Unconvinced**
e.g. As for myself, I am **unconvinced** about the author's proposal to ban the use of private vehicles.
未信服的
至於我自己，我未能信服筆者提出禁止使用私家車的建議。
- 4 **Unjustifiable**
e.g. I believe that it is completely **unjustifiable** that there are nations who still use capital punishment in today's modern society.
不合理的
我認為在現代社會仍然有國家使用死刑是不合理的。
- 5 **Disagree**
e.g. I would have to **disagree** with the author's opinion on the matter due to a variety of reasons.
不同意
由於各種各樣的原因，我不同意作者對此事的看法。

萬用連接詞彙

Writing Task 2

開首句 *Opening Statements*

- 1 **I would argue that**
e.g. In all honesty, **I would argue that** free public education is a basic right.
我認為
實話實說，我認為免費公共教育是一項基本權利。
- 2 **In my view**
e.g. **In my view**, there are both benefits and drawbacks on this complicated topic.
在我看來
在我看來，這個複雜的話題議題既有優點，亦有缺點。
- 3 **In my opinion**
e.g. **In my opinion**, people should not be deprived of their right to free speech.
在我看來
在我看來，人們的言論自由權不應該被剝奪。
- 4 **As far as I'm concerned**
e.g. **As far as I'm concerned**, people should not intervene with the religious beliefs of others.
就我而言
就我而言，人們不應該干預別人的宗教信仰。

A composite image of three young women with long dark hair, smiling warmly at the camera. They are seated at a light-colored wooden table. The woman on the left wears a bright yellow long-sleeved top. The woman in the center wears a vibrant pink short-sleeved top. The woman on the right wears a teal cardigan over a white top. They are all looking towards the camera while holding open books or papers. The background is a wall with large, geometric, colorful panels in shades of yellow, orange, and green. The overall atmosphere is bright, cheerful, and educational.

IELTS 百搭高分詞組

Essential phrases for IELTS

- » 取勝文章句式
- » 必讀高分範文
- » 簡明詳細例句

Now, let's practise!

必讀高分範文 Writing Task 1

根據題目所提供的資料及圖表，加以描述。你可運用前頁的詞彙，加強句與句之間的聯繫及段落之間的連貫性。

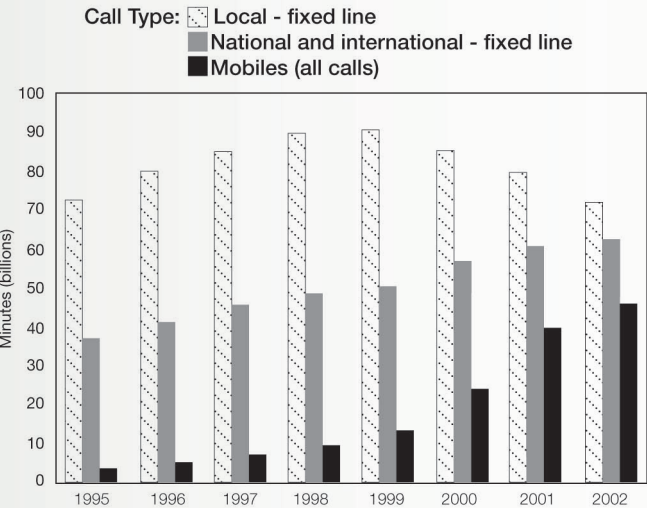
Task 1A

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995 – 2002.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

UK telephone calls, by category, 1995-2002



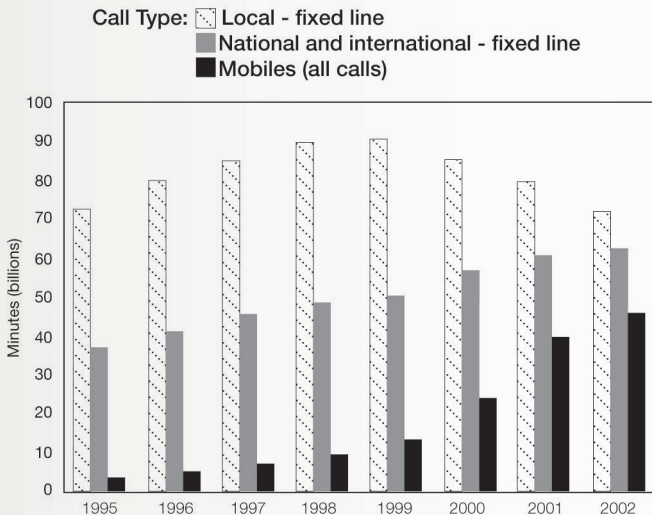
必讀高分範文 Writing Task 1

範文及詳細例句 Sample writing

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995 – 2002.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

UK telephone calls, by category, 1995-2002



必讀高分範文 Writing Task 1

範文及詳細例句 Sample writing

The **bar chart**(棒形圖) **illustrates**(說明) the time spent by UK residents on **various**(數種) types of telephone calls from 1995 to 2002.

As a whole(整體的), local fixed line calls had the highest figures by **consistently rising**(持續上升) from **slightly above**(略高於) 70 billion in 1995 to **just less than**(僅少於) 90 billion in 1998. After **peaking**(達至最高) at about 90 billion, the **subsequent**(隨後的) years showed a **steady decline**(穩步下降) by falling back to same figures found in 1995 when it reached 2002.

Comparatively(相對地), the national and international fixed line calls had **grown steadily**(穩步增長) from **around**(大約) 38 billion to over 60 billion over the 7-year period.

As for mobile calls, there was a **dramatic surge**(急劇飆升) that went from approximately 3 billion to well over 45 billion minutes. The surge was **especially apparent**(尤其明顯) during the 3-year period between 1999 and 2002, which the total amount **nearly**(接近) went up by **threefold**(三倍).

To summarize(總結), **even though**(即使) local fixed line calls still accounted for the highest figure in 2002, the gap between the three types of calls had **narrowed significantly**(顯著收窄) following the second half of the period.

Writing Task 1

Task 1B

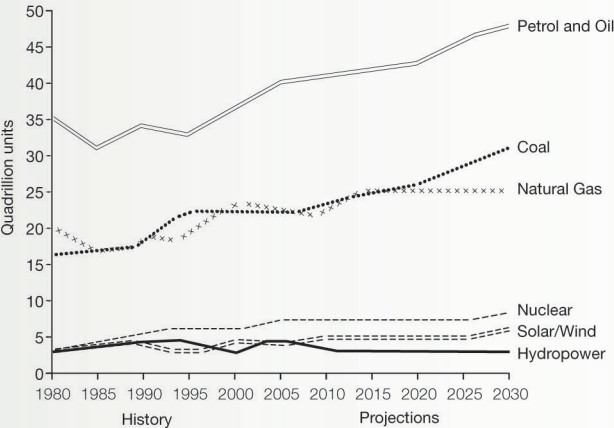
(Write at least 150 words)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

U.S. Energy Consumption by Fuel (1980-2030)



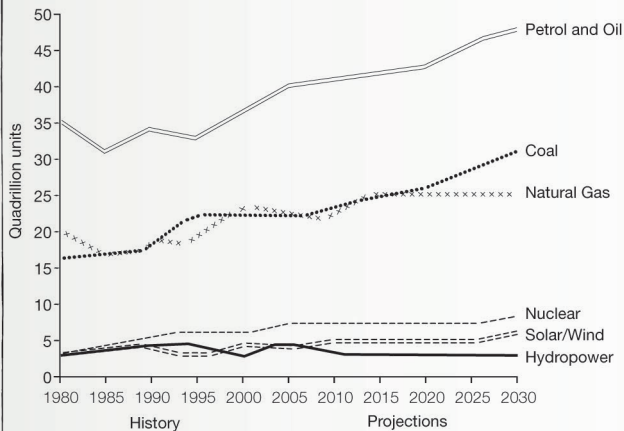
必讀高分範文 Writing Task 1

範文及詳細例句 Sample writing

The graph below gives information from a 2008 report about consumption of energy in the USA since 1980 with projections until 2030.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

U.S. Energy Consumption by Fuel (1980-2030)



The line graph **highlights**(指出) the US energy consumption starting from 1980 up to the present and continues onward with estimated figures until 2030.

The **dominant**(主要的) fuel source for this period are petrol and

必讀高分範文 Writing Task 1

範文及詳細例句 Sample writing

oil, starting with 35 quadrillion units in 1980, it showed signs of **fluctuation**(波動) for 15 years before it started to **grow moderately**(適度地增長) hitting around 40 billion in 2014. The expected consumption is set to increase by 50% in 2030.

With natural gas and coal, they share a similar **fluctuating pattern**(波動的趨勢) of consumption. They **accounted for**(佔) 20 and 15 units **respectively**(分別地) in 1980. **However**(然而), the initial pattern differs as natural gas **fell slightly**(小幅度的下跌) whereas coal showed a **minimal increase**(極少的增幅). The two patterns converged in 1985 at about 16 quadrillion and afterwards, **started fluctuating**(開始波動) but showed overall signs of growth. The trend **is expected to**(預計將會) stabilize in 2015 with coal predicted to **rise above**(上升至超過) 30 quadrillion **whereas**(而) natural gas is expected to remain stable at around 25 quadrillion.

In 1980, nuclear, hydro- and solar/wind power accounted for only 4 quadrillion. Out of the three, nuclear energy is expected to show the largest signs of growth with 2030 figures expected to be around 8 quadrillion. This is followed by solar/wind energy with around 6 quadrillion and hydropower remain unchanged in 2030.

In summary(總結), the United States will continue its reliance on fossil fuels as nuclear and sustainable energy accounting for a **marginal**(微不足道的) percentage of the total.

必讀高分範文 Writing Task 2

第二篇通常為議論文，你需要從多角度分析特定的主題，並發表個人的想法及經驗。你可運用前部分學到的連接詞，加強句與句之間的聯繫及段落之間的連貫性，從而清晰地表達文章的主旨及論點。

(Write at least 250 words)

Task 2A

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programmes (for example working for a charity, improving the neighbourhood or teaching sports to younger children). To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

必讀高分範文 Writing Task 2

範文及詳細例句 *Sample writing*

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that unpaid community service should be a compulsory part of high school programmes (for example working for a charity, improving the neighbourhood or teaching sports to younger children). To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Nowadays(今時今日), one of the common issues that surround high school programmes is whether or not they should adopt unpaid community services as part of the compulsory curricula. **On a personal level(在個人的層面上)**, I agree **wholeheartedly(完全地)** with this concept as I believe the students can learn valuable life skills that simply cannot be taught through a traditional textbook.

必讀高分範文 Writing Task 2

範文及詳細例句 *Sample writing*

One such(其中一個) benefit includes helping students learn how to communicate well with others and develop teamwork with one another. This can be achieved **as(由於)** the situation forces students to work together towards a common goal and **even though(儘管)** they may have conflicting ideas on how to achieve the task, they will eventually learn to compromise. Students can also learn how to make better use of their time. After-school programmes are no longer as popular as they were in the past and many students now are forced to either attend tutorial lessons or go home where they may be distracted by browsing the Internet, playing video games or sitting in front of the TV.

However(但是), by giving students compulsory after-school activities, it will greatly increase the amount of exposure students have to these charitable organizations. They will provide benefits to **not only(不但)** those in need, **but also(而且)** for themselves. Students can proudly list their time spent on these services on their personal résumés to impress future employers. This will showcase the willingness of students to help those who are in need.

All things considered(考慮到所有因素), I truly believe that it is a worthwhile venture and that if implemented, it would provide practical benefits to everyone who takes part.

必讀高分範文 Writing Task 2

(Write at least 250 words)

Task 2B

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

必讀高分範文 Writing Task 2

範文及詳細例句 Sample writing

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign language at primary school rather than secondary school. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Traditionally(傳統上), most children in the past began studying foreign languages when they entered secondary school. However, as the time passed, foreign languages have been gradually introduced at earlier ages **due to(由於)** the efforts of different educational policy makers. The resulting effect is that there are both positive and negative outcomes to this change.

On the one hand(一方面), the most obvious argument in its

必讀高分範文 Writing Task 2

範文及詳細例句 Sample writing

favor comes from the fact that young children acquire languages at a much faster and more efficient rate than teenagers. When the children are still young, their language learning capabilities are **far greater than(遠遠超過)** at any other point in their lives and they are immune to any self-consciousness that may inhibit their learning. **For instance(例如)**, teenagers may be reluctant to make mistakes in front of others and thus, shy away from committing themselves to learning a language. Young children simply do not have this issue.

But on the other hand(另一方面), one of the major hurdles is that many primary schools simply do not have enough teachers who are capable of teaching foreign languages. This stems from the fact that primary school teachers are often well-rounded but are not particularly specialized in any one field. This would make it difficult to establish any form of standards and may lead to a significant discrepancy in the students' foreign language capabilities from one school to the next. **Although(雖然)** one possible solution to this issue would be to increase government budgets for training primary school teachers, this would effectively solve the issue and provide benefits for many generations of students to come.

In conclusion(總括來說), I think it's wise to push for greater language development for young students. This unique capability should simply not be put to waste.

要考好 IELTS，有沒有必勝策略？

自修、做試題練習、參加預備班，那個方法最好？

其實不同的備試方法都有其利弊，考生應根據自己的需要和能力，選擇最有效的應試策略。看看以下的分析及考生分享後，你會有更深的了解。

自修	做試題練習	參加 IELTS 預備班
自修的最大好處就是時間和地點安排的彈性，但安排失當往往成為此方法的致命傷。在自覺性被考驗的同時，很多自修生因為沒有一個完善的溫習計劃和準備有效的教材，錯過了許多練習的機會，最後「臨急抱佛腳」，成績當然不理想。	做試題練習有助考生了解考試模式，也讓考生取得「實戰經驗」。但想透徹分析題目的趨勢，卻要花很多時間操練多年的試題。 考生亦需有較強的理解能力去明白每道題目的考核重點。如只是盲目操練而不求甚解，考生很容易會墮入答題陷阱。	考試精讀班能幫助考生在短期內強化英文知識，導師亦會分析不同答題技巧及取分要訣，避免考生走冤枉路。 課堂上的練習，加上導師的評語，讓考生能重點提升英語應試技巧。 但由於課程編排緊密，覆蓋的內容全面，故學生需要在課堂上打醒十二分精神，以免錯過任何考試重點。

學生經驗分享



Cathy 中六學生

因擔心未能在香港升讀心儀大學，我決定到海外升學，準備功夫第一步就是要應考 IELTS，可是我對這考試一竅不通。於一次學校活動中得知 Wall Street 提供 IELTS 試前預備班，跟媽媽商量後便報讀了。

課堂上採用全英語教學，令我的聆聽能力得到很大的進步。老師詳細講解考試各部分的內容和應試技巧，亦對堂上的模擬考試提供很多分析和建議。當我遇到問題的時候，老師也很耐心地解釋。現在我對 IELTS 考試不但得到全面的了解，就連平日運用英語的信心也大大提升！

最後我在 IELTS 考試中得到了滿意的成績，寫作部分更有明顯的進步。我現在可以放心為準備到外國升學作準備！

- » 必備關鍵詞彙，命中率100%。
- » 詳細解釋輔以實用例句，助你掌握用法。
- » 緊急應變技巧，教你如何爭取時間，組織想法。



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