# 雅思作文真题及范文教育(汇总6篇)

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*雅思作文真题及范文教育1大学在每个科目上应该接受同等数量的男女生(1)原因：工作就业机会不平等上大学竞争大以及社会上所带有的偏见(2)解决办法：对现有男女比例进行调整(3)影响非常优秀的男性得不到很好的发展空间六、结构分析：针对To wha...*

**雅思作文真题及范文教育1**

大学在每个科目上应该接受同等数量的男女生

(1)原因：

工作就业机会不平等

上大学竞争大以及社会上所带有的偏见

(2)解决办法：

对现有男女比例进行调整

(3)影响

非常优秀的男性得不到很好的发展空间

六、结构分析：

针对To what extent do you agree or disagree类雅思作文，考生的观点要明确。本题属于观点题型，考生可以同意，也可以不同意，也可以部分同意。但是，如果考生细心分析题目就可以看出题目中的in every subject表明观点上有些过分绝对化，所以考生在写作时进行反驳比较容易展开阐述。

第一段：

开头段是让步与反驳句型相结合来提出观点：认为大学没有必要在每一个学科都招收同等数量的男女学生，而是对现有的男女比例不平衡问题进行调整即可：

Although the idea of gender equality in society, is a laudable concept, I believe a more modest adjustment of severely gender-imbalanced courses would be more practical than a draconian imposition of a 50/50 balance in all university courses.

laudable 值得赞赏的

modest 适度的

severely 严重地

draconian 严厉的，苛刻的

imposition 征收，强加

第二段：

从社会现状的角度出发，分析为什么会在不同行业领域中男女比例失调：

(1)机会不平等：

Some people feel that females are underrepresented and do not have equal opportunities in certain professions such as upper management and engineering while others believe society would be better served if more males worked in some professions such as nursing, translating and primary school teaching.

upper management and engineering 高级管理和工程

nursing, translating and primary school teaching 护理，翻译和小学教育

(2)上大学竞争以及社会偏见：

Both groups feel that not only competition for university places but also social stereotyping plays a role here; that is, if a more gender-balanced workforce were visible, then more young people would feel that it would be socially acceptable for them to follow suit and enter professions that are traditionally associated with the opposite sex.

underrepresented 代表名额不足的

social stereotyping 社会定型

workforce n. 劳动力;工人总数，职工总数

follow suit 跟着做，学样

associated with 与..有关系，有联系

第三段：

进一步论述男女工作上的不均衡不应该仅仅依靠调整大学录取男女生的比例。整个社会也要做出行动，比如教育方面：

I agree with these arguments but the correction of gender inequality and imbalance in the workplace cannot take place in the universities only — changes should also be made in society as a whole, including education at the pre-university level.

此外，也分析了如果硬性规定每个学科的男女生比例都必须相同可能会带来负面影响：

Furthermore, the sudden imposition of a rigid 50/50 gender balance in university classes, where there is usually, say, an 80/20 male/female ratio, would probably result in many highly qualified and highly motivated males losing out to some females who were not very academically qualified for those courses and possibly not very interested in pursuing those professions.(很有可能会导致许多非常能干且上进心强的男生被迫让位于一些在那些学科上不那么合格，而且可能也对将来从事这方面的工作兴趣不大的女生。)

take place in 发生

result in 导致，结果是

lose out to 输给，被…所取代

第四段：

结尾提出解决办法，即对男女招生比例进行微调：

On the other hand, if the last of class allotments in heavily imbalanced classes were reserved for the \'minority\' sex, and if academic standards were not drastically compromised in the process, then I believe society would benefit.

allotments分配

reserved for为….保留

>参考译文：

虽然应该赞赏社会上男女两性必须平等的观念，但我认为，和大学所有课程都严格实行男女生各占一半的规定相比，对一些严重的男女比例不平衡课程进行微调会更切合实际。

一些人觉得在高级管理和工程等领域女性人数偏少，也缺乏平等机会，而另一些人认为如果有更多的男子能够在诸如护理、翻译和小学教育等行业工作的话，可以更好地服务社会。这两种人都觉得产生这种情形不仅是因为上大学的竞争，社会偏见也起了一定作用。也就是说，如果能建立一个两性更加平衡的劳动力架构，那么会有更多的年轻人效仿，进入那些传统上由异性占据的行业，并觉得这样做会得到社会的认可。

我同意这些说法，但在劳动力架构中改变两性不平等和不平衡的局面不应该只限于大学。事实上，全社会，包括中小学教育都应该进行变革。此外，在大学里严格实行每个学科男女各占一半的做法(而这些学科可能现在男女比例为八比二)很有可能会导致许多非常能干且上进心强的男生被迫让位于一些在那些学科上不那么合格，而且可能也对将来从事这方面的工作兴趣不大的女生。

另一方面，如果那些男女比例严重不平衡的学科的招生人数的10%留给“少数派”性别，而且与此同时如果学术水准没有严重下降的话，那么我认为这种做法会让社会得益。

以上就是教育类雅思作文段落如何布局的详细内容，希望广大考生如愿考出自己理想的雅思成绩。

**雅思作文真题及范文教育2**

some people think government should spend more money on teaching science than in other subjects, in order to make the country develop and progress. to what extent do you agree or disagree？

7分范文

nowadays, many people argue that the government needs to allocate more money to science education, while i believe that it has already paid enough to attention to science subjects, and there is no need to provide more financial support for this field.

it cannot be denied that science and technology are practical subjects, which usually can help the country develop faster in a measurable way. such subjects can usually provide more job opportunities for people, which improves the country’s economic statistics directly. many modern industries, such as artificial intelligence, big data and genetic research, cannot live without the improvement of science education.

however, i would argue that these subjects can already live on its own, and it will be more feasible for the government to invest on other subjects that need financial support more urgently, such as education and philosophy. as socrates points out, education is about the improvement of mind. spending more money on teaching science can only show students how to use a tool in a more professional way. however, no matter how well a person can work with the tool, if he/she cannot think logically and effectively, this person will possibly remain as a common worker for the rest of their life. as xun zi, a chinese ancient educator, believes that tools are limitless, while the way to use tools helps people to become outstanding. allocating more money to science cannot help people to think more properly.

more frighteningly, if the government encourages people to learn science, it will be possible for more people to choose such subjects, but people usually cannot predict whether the subject will be outdated or not in the future. it is not a surprise to see that some science subjects are no longer needed nowadays, such as fixing nokia, fixed lines or some other obsolete equipment. it seems completely legitimate to invest more on science, so that employment rate can be raised a little bit for a short term, but the government usually does not care about people’s unemployment rate after they are 35 years old. it is a more frightening fact that some countries have already spent billions of dollars on the research of chips without any actual rewards, because it is a highly risky and unpredictable field. if the governments continues spending more money on such research, it is foreseeable that they will continue wasting their money, because they do not know how to think logically and effectively. it will not be fruitful to develop science while ignoring the rest.

to conclude, i believe that the potential drawbacks of more investment on science subjects cannot be ignored, while it is more reasonable to invest on other subjects that are already in lack of fund.

**雅思作文真题及范文教育3**

20\_年7月28日雅思写作真题小作文 :The chart shows the percentage of boys and girls who participate in different sports activities in 20\_.男女生在6项运动里参与的人数比例。

这道小作文题目毫无难度，考生们只要注意到了这是参与的人的比例，而不是人数即可。重点写到这是六种运动的流行性或者吸引力即可：popularity of six kinds of sports for boys and girls.这次考试的图形为最常见的柱图，首先要注意的动静态的区分及写作重点的不同，同时在分析分段的时候，两种项目之间要分析按照哪种项目分段比较有利于我们的细节比较，再之后用另一种项目进行总结即可。图形比较的简单，详略度上也要注意

雅思小作文参考范文

Given is a bar making a comparison in the proportion of two genders who take part in the six physical activities in 20\_.

From what can be seen, girls had the greatest enthusiasm for swimming with a percentage of 13%, at the same time, figures for tennis and basketball were also significant, at 8% and 7% respectively. In contrast, female teenagers showed lowest interests in cricket and netball, at an equal proportion of 2%.

On the other hand, as for the counterpart of girls, 20% and 18% (highest proportion) of boys played football and netball in 20\_, which is followed by those of swimming and cricket at above 10%. However, people in this group involving in basketball and tennis accounted for the least, just below 10%.

Overall, the involvement of boys, compared with that of girls, in sports is generally higher and gaps in cricket, netball and football between two sexes are most noticeable.

雅思小作文核心词汇

making a comparison genders

physical activities greatest enthusiasm for

lowest interests in counterpart

followed by involving in gaps most noticeable

20\_年8月2日雅思图表小作文真题范文 动态线形图

20\_年8月2日雅思小作文 线图The graph shows the producton of main fuels in UK between 1986 and 20\_.

线图展示了英国三种主要燃料(石油，天然气，煤炭)在1986年到20\_年的产量变化。注意选取主要的特征对信息进行概括，在相关的地方进行比较。在时态上注意使用过去时，动态的线图需要足以上升和下降的表达，还有极值的选取。

雅思小作文范文：

The line graph illustrates how the amount of three primary fuels generated had changed in the UK during 14 years spanning from 1986 to 20\_.

From 1986 to 1995, we can see that petroleum was a dominant resource, with its production standing at 120 in 1986. Then there was a significant rise in the following years and after peaking at 140 in 1991, the production dropped considerably down to the 1986 figure. A reversed trend could be seen in coal, with its generation starting from 110 and ending with roughly 90 in 1995. It is natural gas that remained the least and the most stable at around 60 over the time frame.

During the remaining five year, a particular rise could be seen in petroleum, shooting up to almost 150 in 20\_ while coal underwent a dramatic fall to about 60. Natural gas had gained more popularity, exceeding coal in 1996 and finally becoming the second leading resource in this country with 120 of total production.

In brief, petrol and natural gas were the leading energy while coal had lost its dominance over this period.

雅思小作文范文解析：

线型图一般考察3-6条线的变化趋势，时间多数为过去，有时候较复杂会包含过去，现在及将来预测。该题目审题不难，时间为1986至20\_， 时态为一般过去时或者过去完成时。地点为英国，具体内容为3种主要能源的生产。该题主要解题思路有两种：1. 按照能源划分，各自描述变化趋势，最后做对比;2. 按照时间段划分，比如1986-1995，1995-20\_分开描述。数字单位不详。

**雅思作文真题及范文教育4**

Task：To improve the quality of education, people think that we should encourage our students to evaluate and criticize their teachers. Others believe that it will result in a loss of respect and discipline in the classroom. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Sample answer：

Nowadays, whether evaluating and criticising teachers should be supported in the classroom has become a controversial issue. From my perspective, evaluation and criticism of teachers are necessary for the improvement of education if they are objective and reasonable.

On the one hand, proposing changes to teachers’ lesson content contributes to the improvement of teaching quality. Usually, it is difficult for teachers to realise the mistakes and slips in their teaching unless students remind them. Additionally, teachers may not clearly know what students have known and want to know when planning their lessons. If students can put forward their ideas and suggestions towards the lesson, it will be of great help for teachers to upgrade the teaching projects. Moreover, trying to evaluate teachers’ lesson is particularly beneficial for students’ academic and career development in the future. The modern education emphasises criticism and innovation. Undoubtedly, it is an effective way for students to debate or discuss with teachers.

On the other hand, the disruptive students will probably disturb the class and negatively affect both teaching and learning outcomes. When students voice their opinions in the classroom, it will be hard to maintain the order and discipline and the teachers may feel disrespected. Also, students will suffer a loss in terms of knowledge and other learning content. This is because teachers always devote much to delivering knowledge and explaining theories. If they are disrupted, the teaching plan may not be able to be fulfilled. As a result, both teachers and students have to face a loss in the quality of education.

To sum up, it can be recommended that students evaluate and criticise teachers in the classroom on the premise that they have decent manners without disturbing the learning atmosphere. Only in this way will teachers and students achieve a win-win outcome in education.

**雅思作文真题及范文教育5**

Task：The best way to teach children to cooperate is through team sports at school. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample answer：

Cooperation has strongly been advocated by many schools, possibly because good teamwork spirit is regarded as shared trait among successful groups. It is believed that organizing children to do team sports is the best way to teach cooperation. My view is that team sports are of great significance to the cultivation of teamwork spirit, despite the fact that children can learn to cooperate through many other methods.

Team sports are known for the ability that it can improve children’s teamwork spirit. In the team environment, members need to know how to communicate with each other and discuss strategies to beat rivals, which can prepare students for both academic performance and career development. If there are no team activities provided for children, they may feel lonely and isolated from the outside world. Undoubtedly, introducing more team sports to children contributes to cultivating their cooperation spirit.

Another advantage of team sports is that it can encourage children to obey team rules. When they are playing together, they have to follow some certain instructions; otherwise activities or games may not be gone smoothly. In addition, children are more likely to help each other and realize the merits of others id they are occupied with team sports.

Meanwhile, it should be admitted that team sports are not the only way to cooperation. If the team fails, children may blame their teammate, which is harmful to both teamwork spirit and their friendship. Clearly, there are many other social activities that can improve children’s cooperation, including singing in a chorus and participating in unpaid community service.

To sum up, team sports provide a good environment for children to cooperate and encourage them to follow instructions, although we have to acknowledge that some other activities are also the methods leading to teamwork spirit.

**雅思作文真题及范文教育6**

Task：Nowadays, most people learn academic study in university, but others think we should encourage to learn vocational skills more, do you agree or disagree?

Sample answer：

There is an upsurge in practical knowledge in these years and people have seen many education courses being totally theory-based. Going to college or learning practical skills, which is better, has been a discussion among public. In my view, the choice really depends on different inpiduals’ needs and will.

When a student is leaning academic knowledge in university, other skills are also developed. University education will focus on some exceptional abilities like organization, interpretation, evaluation and communication, which can help students to be a well-rounded person. A qualified student should also posses some important skills, such as problems solving and critical thinking.

Learning fixing or construction or something practical like these also sounds reasonable. It is well-recognized that every student has to work after they graduate. They should be equipped with competence which enhances the transition from school to work. Besides, an excellent student learner is admittedly important to society, but more important is his or her productivity. However, college education focuses more on theoretical knowledge instead of practical abilities, which distances learners from the real life.

My view is that this choice is according to different people’s needs and will. For instance, if a doctor spends 3 years in practicing medicine, his experience will be more than his peers who stay in college after they graduate. Also, in our society, a doctor’s reputation is based on his skills and doctors, practical skills are more important. However, it may be better to pursue further education for a philosopher until he gets a doctor degree. Meanwhile, different people have different wills to do different things, which means they can do the personal choice for themselves.

Overall, I think the choice is quite personal and people will make the best decision based on their conditions.

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