

## 剑桥雅思 12 写作范文【Test 1-4】汇总

## 范文来源：

书籍名称：《雅思写作范文库+满分作文精析》

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作者：韦晓亮

特点：

- 1) 严格参照剑桥真题，每个题目都提供了相应的范文
- 2) 对范文进行详细地剖析，涉及话题和题型分类、题目的分析、段落分析、满分要素（语言表达、逻辑结构）的分析等。
- 3) 在每篇作文之后，提供了一篇同类话题的练习，考生可尝试写作，并进入智课网，会有专门的教师对考生的习作进行评测。

## Test 1

## TASK 1

There is a bar chart describing the proportion of Australian males and females in six age groups who did regular physical exercise in 2010.

With age growth, different genders showed opposite changing tendencies. Starting at 52.8% in the group of 15 to 24 years old, the percentage of males experienced a sharp drop and bottomed out at less than two fifths in the 35 to 44 year old group. Then, it rebounded quickly until the figure recovered to 46.7% in the oldest age group. Whereas, the female group presented a slow growth at first, covering the age groups from the youngest (15 to 24) to middle age (45 to 54). At the end of the increase, a peak number of 53.3% was reached and maintained in the next group (55 to 64). In the group of 65 and over, the percentage shrunk to 47.1%.

Comparing all the information, it could be found that except in the youngest group, more women showed enthusiasm to physical activities in all the rest age groups, although the difference in the oldest one was only 0.4%. The largest one occurred in the group of 35 to 44, 39.5% men versus 53.3% female.

In addition, as people grow older, the gaps between different genders enlarged gradually but kept dropping after 44 years old.

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## TASK 2

Accelerating information flow is a defining feature of the cyber-era. But, within industries that have extensive amounts of research and development, sharing or secrecy is a controversial issue.

The supporters of sharing emphasized two points, accelerating the progress in different areas and making a win-win situation possible for all the parties. Firstly, sharing allows researchers to forge new ground rather than repeat already existing research as well as perform meta-analyses on the current research topic. Therefore, data sharing ensures the continued production in all industries. Secondly, fully accessibility of the newest data can inform the larger community about the changes. This in turn can greatly benefit the public as more widely disseminated information can lead to better commercial or scientific planning based on a bigger and newer picture.

In contrast, the opposing views pay more attention to the side-effects on inflicting financial losses and hindering long-term development. One motivation for secrecy is the anticipation for returns after making a large investment. Free sharing may not only threaten patents or leading positions in competition, but also change the cultural context of how researchers are rewarded for creating, analyzing, and preserving data. Another reason for withholding is the desire for honor and reputation, which are the drivers for making continuous contribution. Sometimes, openness facilitates plagiarism, especially in science research.

Based on the consideration for the interests of different communities, there is certainly no one-size-fits-all solution to the challenges of data sharing, although everyone knows in an ideal world, sharing should be the best choice. However, there is a real opportunity for a scholarly society, including researchers, funders, institutions and publishers, to work together to develop a standard to reach a balance between interest-protection and information transparency.

## Test 2

## TASK 1

There are two maps showing the current layout of a small town, Islip, and the plans for future development.

At present, a west to east main road separates the housing area in the south from the countryside in the north. Several shops are built along the main road between its two branches. The branch in the west directs to school, while the eastern one connects a park with the main road.

According to the plans, the town centre will see spectacular developments. A dual carriageway circle is designed to replace the main road and help travelers bypass the town centre. In the circle, the use of the original road is limited for pedestrians only. The north part of

the road will be reconstructed into a business centre including a bus station, a shopping centre and a car park. Beside them, there would be a small area for new housing with a short road leading to the dual carriageway. The shops in the south of the road are decided to be kept. At the southeast corner of the circle, new houses may be built next to the park. Outside the circle, all the constructions, the school and the houses, will be reserved.

## TASK 2

In contrast to general aging tendency in the world, some countries have a large number of youths. Actually, the nature of the evaluation for this population structure is the analysis for age-related differences in physical, psychological, and social characteristics that distinguish the younger generation from senior citizens and how they affect individual function, capacity, and vulnerability.

In some cases these age-related differences (e.g., presbyopia and heart disease) are disadvantageous to the older workers because their work performance is diminished relative to that of younger workers. So, a large youth population can be an opportunity for countries to build a strong economic base and reverse poverty trends. When there are more people working and production is higher, aggregate disposable incomes and spending rise. Furthermore, as a result of the growth in material wealth, massive social improvements could be achieved by allowing more investments in education, health care and scientific research.

While giving a 'bonus' of human resources and hence more potential for further development, the increase in the working-age population has some side-effects. Lack of education and investments in infrastructure and job creation could waste the potential benefits of a large global young population, and even become the origin of social chaos. Also, the youngsters full of ambition but short of experiences and patience tend to make premature decisions and take actions rashly. It would be extremely dangerous if young politicians take leadership because of support from their peers of the same age.

In conclusion, a large proportion of young men in the population has immense potential for economic development and creates opportunities for growth across industries. However, the key would be to see how government policies and programs tackle this 'youth bulge' and turn them into assets by providing them with the right set of skills.

## Test 3

### TASK 1

The bar chart illustrates the changes of frequencies people in the USA ate in fast food restaurants from 2003 to 2013.

In all the years, with the drop of frequency, the numbers showed a parabola with a peak occurring in the middle two groups, once a week and once or twice a month. As for details, the

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starting point in the group eating everyday was around 3%, although there was a slight drop in the first three years. When the occurrences declined to once a week, the proportion climbed to over a quarter rapidly. The break points in 2003 and 2006 occurred in the group for once a week, while the one in 2013 occurred in the group for once or twice a month. After that, the figures never returned to 4% to 5% in the group.

As time passed, all the groups experienced some fluctuations. Between 2003 and 2006, an increase was seen in the groups several times a week, once a week and a few times a year, while a decrease displayed in others. In the next seven years, a stable status appeared in two extremes. The percentages dropped in the groups several time to once a week, but rebounded in the once or twice a month group.

In conclusion, comparing all the information, the changes with time were far less than the gaps among different frequencies. For the former, the largest number was around 8% in the once or twice a month group from 2006 to 2013. For the latter, the difference between the peak and the bottom was almost 30%.

## TASK 2

From last century, railway has becoming the backbone of public transport, but the priority between developing new high speed lines and improving existing transport system, as a highly controversial topic, draws planners' attention too.

Compared with the existing traffic system, a rapid transit railway network has the advantage of being able to move masses of people efficiently, safely and in an environmentally-friendly manner both domestically and internationally. This is in part to networks bypassing traffic jams, minimizing the effects of adverse weather, applying strict safety regulations, driving by electricity and consuming less energy. Also, it is superior in traveling experience, including speed, availability, comfort, reliability and punctuality. All these are essential for retaining patronage and achieving a sustainable economic viability.

However, the capital cost of constructing new lines is high, as is the risk of cost overrun. That is why is sometimes seen as an alternative to an extensive road transport system with many motorways. Almost all transit systems operate at a deficit, at least in the first decades of operation, requiring fare revenue, advertising and subsidies to cover costs. Perfecting an existing traffic system, on the contrary, does not suffer from the same apprehension, because most infrastructures are already in place. So, in the short to medium term, the latter has a higher capital utilization rate.

From my view, considering the fact that the final choice is decided by the evaluation for multiple factors rather than any single one, a fixed selective mode should not be recommended. Local government must fully consider their budget, the volumes of long and short distance travelers, geographic conditions and so on before they make a final decision. In implementation,

the construction plan should be responsive and flexible to future changes and thus offer the best possible service.

#### Test 4

#### TASK 1

The flow chart illustrates the process of electricity production driven by geothermal energy.

Firstly, the carrier of energy, cold water, is pumped down 4.5 km underground through a deep injection well. At that level, it will flow through a geothermal zone that is consisted of hot rocks. Heat conduction will raise the temperature of the water significantly. Then, hot water is pumped up through a production well, which connects to a condenser directly. In there, the steam released from the hot water will pass a narrow pipe to run a turbine because of the pressure difference. Powered by steam, the turbine begins to rotate and creates power to make a generator work. After that, electricity is produced and ready to be transported to a power-supply system.

In conclusion, the working principle of a geothermal power plant is based on the usage of the energy released from geothermal zone, so the plant must be built on the site right on the zone.

#### TASK 2

Parents are used to helping children learn how to make good decisions by providing advice and supporting to them. When people are faced with the question whether we should permit them to make their own choices on everyday matters, there is divergence.

On the one side, teenage brains aren't mature enough to make their own decisions. This means that they are likely to make decisions based on emotion rather than rationality. Without appropriate guidance and supervision from parents, making some decisions independently may be harmful to them as they put personal needs first. As a society that should put emphasis on cooperation, a self-centeredness can be detrimental. The prerequisite of empowerment must be the show for understanding about the rules of interpersonal interaction. If children want more authority over their lives, they need to show that they can act a certain way. The best way is for parents to guide the teen to live appropriately, so that children will not make serious mistakes at the time they are allowed to explore by themselves.

On the other side, children need to learn how the world works and they need to make their own mistakes. This will set them up for life and make them more responsible. Many people believe that the brain is not fully competent until about the age of 20, but grasping the skills in personal autonomy requires a continuous process, which should begin as early as possible. Bodily autonomy is an ideal start and applies to lots of things, from the choices of food and clothes to tattoos and piercings. The list includes all the items that need to be taken into

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consideration but will not cause dire consequences. Even though a teenager will likely make mistakes along their path to adulthood, they still can learn something about trust, freedom, responsibility and the skills to correct mistakes.

Personally, I prefer limited empowerment under effective supervision. Certainly some decision-making should be made by the teens, but all parents have a legal obligation to take care of their children when they realize the wrong choices may be not in the best interest of their children. So, the next generation will have plenty of time to realize the consequences of their actions and will have chances to learn from their parents.