# 雅思作文真题及范文2024(5篇)

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*雅思作文真题及范文20\_1话题词汇在雅思作文的用词中扮演了一个专业性的角色。很多考生在备考雅思写作的过程中往往会乱背词汇，缺乏针对性，更多烤鸭会出现背了用不上的问题。而话题词汇的使用会让表达更加专业比如说教育类的词汇，“考试教育”一词，很多...*

**雅思作文真题及范文20\_1**

话题词汇在雅思作文的用词中扮演了一个专业性的角色。很多考生在备考雅思写作的过程中往往会乱背词汇，缺乏针对性，更多烤鸭会出现背了用不上的问题。

而话题词汇的使用会让表达更加专业

比如说教育类的词汇，“考试教育”一词，很多人会说是education which focus examination, 其实它的准确表达应该是exam-oriented education;

还有“同龄人”很多学生会表达成people of same age, 背过话题词汇的考生应该都知道一个很简单的词peer;

媒体类

1. paparazzi 狗仔队

2. mass media 大众媒体

3. entertainment 娱乐

4. journalism 新闻业

5. journal 期刊

6. the latest news 最新消息

7. exclusive news 独家新闻

8. news agency 新闻社

9. news blockout ^v^

10. news censorship 新闻审查

11. freedom of the press 新闻自由

12. coverage 新闻报道

13. do reportage on …报导…

14. hit the headlines 上头条

15. issue 出版、发行

16. newsstand 报摊

17. free-lancer writer 自由撰稿人

18. chief editor 总编

19. editorial 社论

20. newsworthy 值得报道的

21. barometer 晴雨表

22. the barometer of public opinion 舆论的晴雨表

23. live broadcast 直播

24. quiz show 智力竞争节目

25. game show 游戏节目

26. variety show 综合节目

27. talk show 脱口秀

28. sitcom 情景喜剧

29. soap opera 肥皂剧

30. movie star 电影明星

31. movie king 影帝

32. movie queen 影后

33. affair 绯闻

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工作类

1. ambitious 雄心壮志的、野心勃勃的

2. adaptability 适应性

3. adapt oneself to …使自己适应…

4. prosperity 繁荣

5. be disadvantageous to …对…不利

6. flow of personnel 人才流动

7. mechanism of personnel flow 人才流动机制

8. survival of the fittest 适者生存

9. a sense of accomplishment 成就感

10. potentiality 潜能

11. learn to cooperate and comprise 学习合作和妥协

12. be deeply impressed with …对…印象很深

13. company philosophy 企业文化

14. flexibility 灵活性

15. competitive 竞争激烈的

16. arena 舞台

17. team-work spirit 团队合作精神

18. treasure opportunity 珍惜机会

19. a fat salary 收入颇丰

20. a harmonious interpersonal relationship 和谐的人际关系

21. a sense of responsibility 责任感

22. material gains 物质待遇

23. promising future 光明的前途

24. bright prospect 光明的前景

25. a challenging job 一份具有挑战性的工作

26. turning point 转折点

27. be closely related to …与…息息相关

28. get advanced in the society 出人头地

29. a decent job 一份体面的工作

30. chance of promotion 升迁机会

31. stability and satisfaction 稳定感和满足感

32. keep skills fresh and up-to-date 使技能可以不断更新

33. expand one\'s horizon 开阔视野

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交通

1. automobile industry 汽车工业

2. boost the economic development 促进经济发展

3. levy the tax 征税

4. modernization 现代化

5. be viewed as …被视为是…

6. be concerned about …对…担忧/关注…

7. pollution-free fuel 无污染燃料

8. luxury 奢侈品

9. chronic lead poisoning 慢性铅中毒

10. fill… with …使…充斥着

11. popularization of cars 汽车普及

12. lay more emphasis on…把重心放在…

13. observe traffic regulations 遵守交通规则

14. break traffic regulations 违反交通规则

15. get struck in traffic 遇上堵车

16. rush hour 上下班高峰时间

17. ease the traffic pressure 缓解交通压力

18. pedestrian 行人

19. pavement 人行道

20. zebra crossing 斑马线

21. overspeed 超速行驶

22. bottleneck 交通堵塞地区

23. settle down effective laws 制定出积极有效的法律

24. impose restrictions on …对…实施限制

25. short-sighted 目光短浅的

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在备考的过程中有什么问题欢迎问我哈哈，作为一只老烤鸭还是有点发言权的嘻嘻，附上我获得15000+赞的自学7分的备考经验贴：

对你有帮助的话记得动动小手点个赞哟！(〃\'▽\'〃)欢迎关注我鸭

**雅思作文真题及范文20\_2**

Introduction

A conundrum of modern societies is the declining level of health in the general population, such as corpulence, which can be partly ascribed to people’s preference for unhealthy foods despite the fact that they know the detriments. Personally, behind such preference are two predominant factors, and this thorny issue can hopefully be tackled.

说明文题型，问原因和解决办法。该话题与12月2日刚考过的话题相似：Shops should not be allowed to sell any food or drink that has been scientifically proved to be bad for people’s health. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 这题干不就是一种解决办法嘛?另外，剑16 Test 3 以及 6月17日考题，都是与健康饮食相关的题。

Ø conundrum n. 难题

Ø corpulence n. 肥胖，臃肿

Ø be ascribed to 被归因于

Ø detriment n. 坏处

Reasons

To commence, the sound flavour that junk food offers should be responsible for the unhealthy diet. This is mainly because those unhealthy foods are usually sugar-, salt-, or fat-laden ones high in calorie and GI, which, after being eaten, will stimulate nerve cells to produces dopamine, a chemical functioning as a neurotransmitter to convey bliss and excitement. For this reason, people prefer or even easily get addicted to sugary beverages and fatty foods, especially the ones whose mouthfeel has been enhanced./ Besides, it is due to the surging living pressure that most employees nowadays have to work non-stop. In this case, they tend to order these instant foods, usually unhealthy ones, which fit the current fast-paced life.

原因1：好吃;原因2：压力大 → 快节奏的生活→ 一些不健康的食品，比如快餐，比较适合这种趋势

Ø laden adj. 满载的，装满的(lade的过去分词)

Ø dopamine n. 多巴胺

Ø function as v. 起…作用

Ø neurotransmitter n. 神经递质

Ø mouthfeel n. 口感

Solutions

Considering the gravity of this trend, two schemes can be put on the agenda. The first approach is that policies regarding subsidisation can be issued by governments to motivate manufacturers to develop diet and delicious products. Meanwhile, the subsidies can also to some extent reduce the production costs, which will guarantee the newly-developed products sold with a proper price. Besides, high tax could be imposed on unhealthy food products. In this way, producers will thus have to raise the price for the sake of ensuring their profits, which naturally follows that ordinary people are more likely to consume the aforementioned cheaper but healthy alternatives.

整体方案就是调控价格：1. 用补贴鼓励公司研发健康美味的产品，同时降低新研发产品的售卖价格;2. 提高不健康食品的税收 → 售卖价格提高 → 人们选择买前面更便宜且健康的食品

Ø diet adj. 低脂肪的，低糖的

Ø impose vt. 征收

Conclusion

To recapitulate, since possible culprits and feasible remedies have been enumerated, this crisis can be promisingly resolved with joint efforts of relevant parties.

重申观点

Ø recapitulate v. 总结

Ø culprit n. 罪犯;(不好事情的)原因

Ø remedy n. 治疗方案;解决办法

Ø promisingly adv. 有希望地

Ø joint efforts 通力合作

**雅思作文真题及范文20\_3**

More and more people use social media to keep in touch with people, news and events. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

满分词汇：

access / inaccessible v./adj. 接触/无法接触

current affairs n. 最新资讯

in the globe prep. 世界各地

privilege n. 特权

up-to-date adj. 实时的

selectively subscribe v. 选择性订阅

minors n. 青少年

misguide v. 误导

positively informative adj.能提供正面信息的

discretion n. 审慎

hate comments n.喷子言论

论点1：Mass media allows the public to have access to current affairs in the globe, which used to be a privilege for only social elites a century ago.

展开1: Compared with information spreading in the past, which were normally inaccessible by ordinary people, people nowadays can acquire virtually any up-to-date news using no more than a mobile device, or even selectively subscribe to their favorite ones in various mass media platforms.

论点2：It is normal for the general public, especially minors, to be misguided by the information delivered by mass media.

展开2：Although most of mass media is positively informative, underage audiences, who rarely have any discretion, are easily to fall victim to some of the misleading information from mass media, such as commercials or hate comments on Internet media.

**雅思作文真题及范文20\_4**

(让步)It must be conceded(承认)that in many ways technology aids in crime prevention and forensics(法医学;辩论术). Security systems such as surveillance cameras and financial tracking databases discourage would-be criminals from breaking the law, as they are aware of the ease with which they may be tracked, caught, and prosecuted(起诉). Also, new breakthroughs in DNA testing and computer simulations have made it easier to reconstruct crime scenes and identify criminals. (转折)However, the issue with this argument is that not all criminals are dissuaded(劝阻) by the knowledge of these systems, and while they do increase the likelihood of catching people who have committed crimes, these technological improvements do not necessarily prevent the crimes themselves from occurring.

**雅思作文真题及范文20\_5**

今年的大作文考试中，从题型上来说，依然是观点类题目占据主流，占到62场考试中的27次（占比44%），这也和往年的频率基本保持一致。但不同于往年的是，报告类出现了11次，讨论类13次。报告类的考频也有点出人意料。在上半年中，竟然占到了三分之一

除了每个月必有一次之外，三月和四月报告类都出现了两次，一月更是出现了三次之多。不过报告类的话题以及考查点都不算难，主要集中在生态环境和人们的生活方式上

这其中不乏很多经典老题重现，还有几道报告类题目都是关于资源和环保的，算是很常规的报告类话题了。

今年的大作文从话题来看，社会生活类话题还是重中之重，在62场考试中出现了26次（占比42%）。可见此类话题一直都是雅思写作大作文的考查重点。不过值得注意的是，社会类的考题中有很大比重都是和生活方式相关的，所以考生们需要注意相关话题素材的积累。

其次是教育类（10次）和环境类（6次），其中教育类话题在今年占比有所增加。其他类话题考频变化不太明显：科技媒体类话题考查频率较去年略有下降；考生越来越需要“透过表面看本质”，并熟悉常见话题中自己不熟悉的真题切入点（尤其是“社会类”话题）。

话不多说，一起来看下！

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