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Part 1

必考话题

Your Work or Your Studies

Your Hometown

Your Home (Your Accommodation)

选考话题

Shoes

Nature / Countryside

Birthdays

Friends

Dictionary

Shopping

First Day in School

Colours

Housework

Concentration

Car

Food

Museums and Art Galleries

Parks / Gardens

Photography

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Maps

Noise

Street Markets

Weather Season and Climate

Part 2&3

人物

Some Useful Advice that You Received

A School Friend You Like

A Handsome / Beautiful Person

A Time When You Helped Your Neighbors

地点

A Place Away from Home

A City You Have Visited

One Trip that You Like

A Foreign Country You Would Like to Visit

A Building

A Traffic Jam

A Time You Stay Away From Home

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A Historic Place

媒体

A Magazine

A Famous Foreign Person

A Singer

A Book that You Recently Read

A Person You Wanted To Be Similar To

A Foreign Film You Enjoyed

A Person who has an Interesting Job

工作事件

An Indoor Game You Played in Your Childhood

A Foreign Language You Would Like to Learn

One Experience that You Waited for Someone

Someone Who Has an Interesting Job

A Prize You Won

A Project

家庭事件

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A Family Celebration You Attended

A Special Meal

物品

Something You Shared

Your First Cell - phone

Something You Bought but Don't Often Use

A Good Law

A Souvenir

Something that You Borrowed from Friends or Neighbors

One Handmade Gift to Your Friend

学术科目

Something that You Think as a Waste of Time

Something You would Like to Learn in The future

A Group Activity

户外活动

Something Healthy That You Do

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A HabitV06110 S1 V60141 S1S2S3 V06144 S1S2
V07134 S2S4 V07138 S2S3 V07147 S1S4
V08109 S1S4 V08113 S1 V08114 S1S2S4
V08122 S1S2S3 V08125 S3S4 V08129 S1
V08135 S1S4 V08138 S1 V08140 S2S3S4
V08143 S1S3 V08145 S2 V08147 S1S2
V08110 S4 V08111 S1S3S4 V08112 S1S3
V08115 S2 V08116 S1S2S3 V08118 S1S3
V08120 S1S2 V08124 S2 V08131 S4
V08132 S2S3 V08133 S2S4 V08134 S4
V08136 S3 V08137 S4 V08139 S2
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V09112 S1S3 V09117 S1S2 V09120 S2S3
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V09011 S2S3 V09101 S4 V09102 S3
V09103 S1S4 V09105 S1S2 V09107 S2S3S4
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V09135 S3 V09136 S4 V09137 S2S4
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V100828 S1 V100916 S4 V100925 S1
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V100410 S2S4 V100415 S2S3 V100417 S1S4
V100424 S1S4
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V110226 S1S2 V110305 S1 V110310 S1
V110312 S2 V110319 S4 V110402 S3S4

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V110604 S3 V110611 S2S3S4 V110623 S1S2S3S4
V110625 S3S4 V110709 S3 V110716 S1S2S4
V110728 S1S4 V110730 S2S3 V110813 S3S4
V110820 S1 V110825 S4 V110827 S3S4
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V30080 S1S3 V30081 S1S2S3S4 V30085 S2S3
V30086 S1S3 V30090 S3S4 V41 S2
V40110 S3 V50126 S2 V50233 S2

摩斯电码 新能源 - 植物 莫扎特效应
幸福研究 天赋与练习 英国人对正确拼写的态度
洪水 性格与人际关系 建筑学与生活方式
蓝脚鲤鱼 肌肉萎缩及其防范 澳洲考拉
澳洲旅游岛 电子书及数学音乐 蚂蚁和真菌
猩猩 新西兰水产 鳄鱼的进化
镇静剂 新西兰老鼠 商界“进化理论”
声音和海洋 硬蹄动物 燃料
茶文化 阿斯旺水坝 自然韵律
恐龙足迹与灭绝 蝴蝶颜色模仿 深海奇船
双胞胎研究 始前动物研究 俄罗斯芭蕾舞的历史
无线射频技术 茶叶的历史 音乐的起源和影响
市场营销策略 古希腊钱币 中国古战车
库克发现新大陆 海岸雕像 飞机历史
手势的发展 中国黄蚂蚁 郁金香泡沫
加州森林火灾 海地声音探索 蚂蚁
海湾污染 乐观与健康 海岸线考古
画与电影 失败与创新 意大利的虐疾
盐碱化 生态旅游 伦敦烟雾
俄罗斯考古 澳大利亚羊毛产业 英国战后农业政策
立体农业 海洋动物 涂鸦
双胞胎 学术界女子地位提高 香蕉
地位与权利 种子猎人 龙涎香
物种起源 叶子变色 澳洲古人
与科学界交流 广告欺骗 测谎仪

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嗅觉与记忆 大脑训练 光的规则
土星 体育赛事与兴奋 狐狸狗
学校的噪音问题 燃料电池 肥胖研究

碳素球官司 有机农业和化肥 创新思维
工作的压力 录音机 关于笑的研究
农业旅游 儒艮 塔斯马尼亚老虎
节能建筑 垃圾回收 市场信息管理
青春期 动物与地震预测 示例学习法
铸造和艺术 新型超市 游戏的好处
新西兰的海藻 精益生产 雇佣老年人
自由工作制 交流的方式与冲突 澳洲鸚鵡
智力测试及分类 太空探索先驱号 音乐通用语言
教育的量化研究 地图发展史 加拿大猞猁
拉丁语对英语的影响 法国古堡

A 类/Task 1

准备重点依次为:

line bar pie table flow - chart map

A 类/Task 2

工作类:

1) 对工作考量因素的讨论, 如: 性别差异、年龄因素、社交技能及学历

e.g. The workplace nowadays is trying to employ the equal number of females and males.
Do you think it is a positive or negative trend? (可延伸到男女生招生问题)

环境与资源:

2) 环境污染的各类原因及解决办法

e.g. Many people say that we have developed into a "throw - away" culture because we are filling up our environment with so many plastic bags and rubbish that we cannot fully dispose of. To what extent do you agree with this opinion and what measures can you recommend reducing this problem?

动物类:

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3) 人类对动植物进行利用的利弊，如对动物进行实验、将动物当成食物等

e.g. Some people think it is acceptable to use animals for the benefit of humans.

Other people think it is wrong to exploit animals for human purposes. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

4) 对动物园利弊的讨论及如何保护动植物

e.g. Far too little has been done to prevent animals and plants from dying out although people have been aware of this problem for a long time. Why do people do so little about it? Give your suggestions on how to solve this problem.

犯罪法律:

5) 自由与遵纪守法的关系

e.g. Society is based on rules and laws. It could not function if individuals were free to do whatever they want. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

6) 是否该区别对待

e.g. Some people believed that young people who commit serious crimes should be punished in the same way as adults. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

媒体广告类:

7) 媒体上的信息是否可信? 记者应具备何种素质?

e.g. Nowadays people get information through news and papers but meanwhile are uncertain about the truth of these news. Should we believe the journalists?

What qualities should a good journalist or correspondent have?

8) 媒体的重要性及影响

e.g. News media is important in our society. Why is it so important? Do you think its influence is generally positive or negative?

9) 广告的作用及影响

e.g. If a product is of good quality and meets people's needs people will buy it.

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Therefore advertising is unnecessary and is no more than a type of entertainment. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

教育类:

10) 教育质量及师生关系

e.g. Nowadays education quality is very low. Some people think 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 on both sides.

11) 私立学校对社会的影响 (可以延伸到私立医院对社会的影响)

e.g. Some people think that students benefit from going to private secondary schools. Others however feel that private secondary schools can have a negative effect on society as a whole. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

12) 间隔年

e.g. In some countries some high school leavers are choosing to work or travel for a period of time before going to the university. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for those school leavers' decision. Give your own opinion and reasons using your own experience.

13) 走读和住校的区别 (可延伸到出国留学和国内就学的区别)

e.g. It is better for students at university to live far away from home than to live at home with their parents. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

14) 课余生活的安排, 如是用来补课还是从事其他活动

e.g. Full - time university students need to spend a lot of time on study but it is essential to get involved in other activities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

食品类:

15) 全球化导致食物的运输及对本地食物带来的冲击

e.g. Air transport is increasingly used to export types of fruits and vegetables to countries where they cannot be grown or are out of season. Some people say it is a good thing but other people think it can't be justified. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

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16) 农药和科技对食品的影响

e.g. Food can be produced much more cheaply today because of improved fertilizers and better machinery. However some of the methods used to do this may be dangerous to human health and may have negative effects on local communities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

科技类:

17) 科技及科技产品对人类生活的影响，尤其是工作、购物、环境

e.g. People can perform everyday tasks such as shopping and banking as well as business transactions without meeting other people face - to - face. What are the effects of this on individual and society as a whole?

18) 科技与贫富差距的关系

e.g. Some people believe that the range of technology available to individuals today is increasing the gap between the poor people and the rich people while some others say this has an opposite effect. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

19) 科技与艺术的关系

e.g. Today the advanced science and technology have made great changes to people's life but artists such as musicians painters and writers are still highly valued. What can arts tell us about life that science and technology cannot?

20) 科技是否导致创造力下降，电脑是否比人聪明

e.g. Leisure is a growing industry but people no longer entertain themselves as much as they used to because the use of modern technology has made them less creative. Do you agree or disagree?

21) 科技该如何服务于老年人

e.g. Mobile phones and the Internet are very useful. However it is rare for old people to use them. What ways could mobile phones and the Internet be useful to old people? How does the old people to be encouraged using this new technology?

22) 科技进步的利弊

e.g. Technological progress in the past century has its negative effect despite its

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remarkable contribution. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

旅游类:

23) 对文化、环境和当地经济的影响

e.g. Some people think that cultural traditions may be destroyed when they are used as money - making attractions aimed at tourists. Others believe it is the only way to save these traditions. Discuss on both sides and give your opinion.

24) 各地风景相似的原因

e.g. In the past people used to travel to see the difference from their home country. However the sceneries in places around the world seem similar nowadays. What are the causes of these similarities? Do you think that the advantages of this similarity outweigh the disadvantages?

25) 景点收费问题

e.g. Some people think foreign visitors should be charged more than local people when they visit the cultural and historical attractions in a country. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

26) 太空旅游

e.g. Space travel has been possible for some time. Some people think space tourism could help the country develop in the future. To what extent do you think space tourism is a positive or negative development? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

政府类:

27) 政府职能讨论, 如对公共资源的规划使用, 提供便宜的教育, 对媒体的控制,

解决医疗住房环境退休问题等

e.g. In many countries good schools and medical facilities are available only in cities. Some people think new teachers and doctors should work in rural areas for a few years but others think everyone should be free to choose where they work.

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Discuss and give your own opinion.

28) 纳税的必要性

e.g. Some people believe they should keep all the money they have earned and should not pay tax to the state. Do you agree or disagree?

29) 国际援助

e.g. Developing countries require international organization's help. Some people prefer financial aid while others think practical aid and advice are better. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

孩子话题:

30) 成长问题: 家长该严格控制还是自由放任; 顺境好还是逆境好; 后天影响大

还是先天影响大

e.g. Children who grow up in families which are short of money are better prepared with the problems of adult life than children who are brought up by wealthy parents. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

31) 压力问题: 今昔对比

e.g. Today's children are living under more pressure from the society than children in the past. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

32) 早教问题: 早上学还是晚上学

e.g. Some think that children should start school as early as possible while others believe that they should start school at the age of seven. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

33) 现代游戏与传统游戏的对比

e.g. Some people say modern children's games do not develop a wide range of skills while traditional games can be much better for developing such skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

34) 参加育儿课程的必要性

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e.g. Caring for children is probably the most important thing of the society. It is suggested that all mothers and fathers should be required to take the childcare training courses. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement?

全球化:

35) 全球化对经济、文化、建筑等的影响

e.g. Some people think the increasing business and cultural contact between countries brings many positive effects. Others say it causes the loss of national identities Discuss on both sides and give your opinion.

36) 国际合作和竞争

e.g. Some people think developing countries should invite large foreign companies to open offices and factories to help with their economic growth.

Other people think developing countries should keep large companies out and develop local companies instead. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

37) 语言

e.g. The advantages brought by the spread of English as a "global language" will outweigh the disadvantages. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

人口与老龄化:

38) 正三角和倒三角人口结构对社会的影响

e.g. In many countries the proportion of older people is steadily increasing.

Does this trend have more positive or negative effects on the society?

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39) 如何为退休做准备

e.g. Some people say that it is the responsibility of individuals to save money for their own care after they retire. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

历史类:

40) 历史的作用

e.g. Some people think history has nothing or little to tell us but others think that studying the past history can help us better understand the present. Please discuss the two views and give your own opinion.

41) 家族史

e.g. It becomes more popular to find out the history of one's family. What are the reasons for people to do this and do you think it is a positive or negative development?

社会类:

42) 年轻人义务工作的利弊 (可延伸到学生身上)

e.g. It is suggested that all the young adults should undertake a period of unpaid work helping people in the community. Does it bring more benefits or drawbacks to the community and the young people?

43) 节日命名

e.g. Nowadays a lot of charities and organizations have to publicize their activities by setting up a number of special days like 'National Children's Day' for encouraging good care of children and 'National Non - smoking Day' for

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encouraging people to pay more attention to health. Why do these organizations

take these activities and what will the effect be?

44) 人物类话题，如职业收入比较，职业影响力比较

e.g. Some people say that professional workers such as doctors nurses and teachers who make greater contribution to the society should be paid more than

those people in the field of sports and entertainment. To what extent do you

agree or disagree?

45) 贫富差距的原因和解决办法

e.g. The gap between the rich and the poor is becoming more wider the rich

more richer the poor even more poorer. What problems can the situation cause

and give the solutions?

46) 税收与贡献

e.g. Some people think paying taxes is a big enough contribution to their society

while others think people have more responsibilities as members of society than

only paying taxes. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

47) 晚要小孩的原因和利弊

e.g. Nowadays men and women in many countries decide to have babies at an

older age. What are the reasons? What effects does this trend have on society

and family life?

48) 人类进步和欠进步的领域

e.g. A hundred years ago people think that human race is steadily improving in

every area of life. Nowadays there is no certainty of this case. In which areas do

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you think we have made important progress nowadays? In which areas do you

think we still need to make progress?

49) 人们的消费现象和习惯，如对时尚的模仿、消费力增加带来的影响

e.g. Nowadays people in many countries are encouraged to buy more and more

consumer products while others believe it is bad for the society as a whole.

Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

50) 城市化进程

e.g. Young people are leaving their homes from rural areas to study or work in

the cities. What are the reasons? Do the advantages of this development

outweigh its disadvantages?

道德价值观:

51) 道德下滑的表现、原因、解决办法，传统价值的重要性

e.g. In many countries today there is insufficient respect to old people. What are

the reasons? What problems might it bring to the society?

体育类:

52) 赢得比赛的因素

e.g. Some people believe that the fittest and strongest individuals and teams

always success in sports. Others think that success in sports depends on mental

attitudes. Discuss both views and give your opinions.

53) 举办奥运的影响

e.g. Holding Olympic Games is an exciting event. Some people think it has

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positive effects while others argue it is a waste of money. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

抽象类:

54) 团队 VS 个人

e.g. Team activities can teach more skills for life than those activities which are played alone. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

55) 考虑未来 VS 注重当下

e.g. "Tomorrow is the most important thing in life." US movie actor & director John Wayne

Why is it important for individuals and countries to think about the future rather than focusing on the present?

56) 抱负

e.g. Ambition is being emphasized in today's society. How important do you think it is for those who want to succeed in their life? Is it a positive or negative characteristic?

57) 社会的成功

e.g. Some people think economic progress is one way to measure a country's success. But other people think other factors are also important. What are the other factors? Which factor is the most important one?

健康类:

58) Scientists advise people to lead a healthy lifestyle but most people continue

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with unhealthy activities. Why do you think it is and what can do with it?

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