

2026 年雅思写作大作文合辑

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2026 年 1 月 10 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

Nowadays, some consumers are much less influenced by advertising.

What do you think are the reasons for this? Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

【题目解析】

考生需要先分析为什么广告对消费者的影响力下降,再判断这一趋势是积极还是消极的发展。原因可从广告过度泛滥、信息来源多元化以及消费者批判性思维增强等方面展开。观点部分需明确立场,并通过论证说明其对消费者或市场的影响。文章应逻辑清晰,观点明确,语言正式。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师

In recent years, it has become increasingly noticeable that many consumers are far less influenced by advertising than they were in the past. This phenomenon can be attributed to several underlying factors

【深层原因】, and I firmly believe that it represents a largely positive development【积极的发展趋势】.

One major reason lies in the overwhelming saturation of advertising in everyday life【广告的过度饱和】. Modern consumers are relentlessly exposed to advertisements through television, social media platforms, mobile applications and even public spaces. As a result, many people

have developed what is commonly referred to as **advertising fatigue**【广告疲劳】 and tend to consciously ignore promotional messages, particularly those that appear repetitive or **exaggerated**【夸大其词的】. For instance, online users often skip video advertisements within seconds or install ad-blocking software to avoid **intrusive content**【侵入式内容】. This constant overexposure has significantly **diminished the persuasive power of traditional advertising**【削弱了传统广告的说服力】.

Another crucial factor is the growing accessibility of **alternative information sources**【替代性信息来源】. With the rise of comparison websites, online reviews and **user-generated content**【用户生成内容】, consumers are no longer dependent on advertising alone when making purchasing decisions. For example, before buying electronic devices, many people prefer to consult detailed product reviews on platforms such as YouTube or consumer forums, where real users share **authentic experiences**【真实体验】. Compared with company-produced advertisements, such information is often perceived as more **credible and objective**【更可信且更客观】.

From my perspective, the declining influence of advertising is largely beneficial. It encourages consumers to make **rational and informed decisions**【理性且有信息支撑的决定】 rather than impulsive purchases driven by **emotional manipulation**【情绪操控】. Moreover, businesses are

compelled to shift their focus towards improving product quality and customer satisfaction【产品质量与顾客满意度】 instead of relying solely on aggressive marketing strategies【激进的营销策略】.

In conclusion, although the reduced impact of advertising may pose challenges for certain businesses, particularly smaller brands with limited visibility【有限的市场曝光度】, it ultimately empowers consumers and contributes to a more transparent, responsible and consumer-oriented marketplace【以消费者为导向的市场】.

【同类题目】

1. Some people believe that consumers today are more critical of advertising than in the past. What are the reasons for this change? Do you think this trend is beneficial or harmful?
2. Many people now rely more on online reviews than on advertisements when making purchasing decisions. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
3. Advertising no longer has a strong influence on people's buying behaviour. What factors have contributed to this situation? Is this a positive or negative development?

4. Some people argue that modern advertising encourages unnecessary consumption, while others believe it provides useful information to consumers. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
5. With the rise of social media and digital platforms, traditional forms of advertising have become less effective. What are the causes of this change, and how does it affect consumers and businesses?

2026 年 1 月 24 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

Government should protect culture. Therefore, some people believe that new buildings should be built in traditional styles. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

【题目解析】

该题围绕政府在文化保护中的责任展开，核心争议在于是否应通过强制新建筑采用传统风格来实现文化传承。关键词包括 **protect culture**、**traditional styles** 以及 **therefore** 所体现的因果逻辑。题目并非单纯讨论建筑美学，而是考查考生是否能够区分文化保护的目与实现方式之间的关系。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师

Governments undeniably play a crucial role in preserving national culture. Consequently, some argue that newly constructed buildings should **strictly adhere to traditional architectural styles** 【严格遵循传统建筑风格】. While I acknowledge that cultural heritage deserves protection, I firmly believe that requiring all new buildings to imitate traditional designs is neither practical nor desirable.

On the one hand, traditional architecture functions as a visible and powerful symbol of **cultural identity** 【文化认同】. Historic styles often

embody local climate, materials and values【体现当地气候、材料与价值观】, which together shape a nation's collective memory【集体记忆】. For instance, cities such as Kyoto have preserved traditional architectural aesthetics in designated districts【特定区域】, successfully maintaining their historical atmosphere while simultaneously boosting cultural tourism【促进文化旅游】. In this sense, incorporating traditional elements into selected public or heritage-related buildings can contribute to cultural continuity【文化延续性】.

However, culture is not static, and excessive dependence on traditional designs may hinder social and architectural progress【阻碍社会与建筑发展】. Modern buildings are expected to respond to contemporary demands【当代需求】, including environmental sustainability【环境可持续性】, structural safety【结构安全】 and efficient land use【高效利用土地】—requirements that traditional structures may struggle to satisfy. For example, replicating ancient designs in large-scale urban housing projects【大规模城市住房项目】 could lead to inefficient layouts【低效布局】 and increased construction costs【更高的建设成本】. Moreover, the blind replication of historical styles risks reducing culture to mere decoration【流于表面装饰】, thereby stripping it of its deeper meaning【削弱其深层内涵】.

From my perspective, cultural preservation should prioritize protecting underlying values rather than enforcing visual imitation【强制视觉模仿】. Architects can reinterpret traditional principles【重新诠释传统理念】—such as spatial harmony【空间和谐】 or symbolic motifs【象征性元素】—within modern designs. This integrated approach【融合式方法】 enables cities to evolve dynamically【动态发展】 while remaining culturally grounded【扎根于文化传统】.

In conclusion, although traditional architecture plays a significant role in safeguarding cultural heritage, governments should encourage innovative development that respects cultural roots【尊重文化根源】 rather than mandate uniform traditional styles for all new buildings.

【同类题目】——

1. Some people believe that old buildings should always be preserved, while others think they should be replaced by modern structures. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
2. Many cities around the world are becoming increasingly similar due to modern architecture. To what extent do you think this is a positive or negative development?

3. Governments should spend more money on preserving historical buildings rather than constructing new ones. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
4. Modern buildings often ignore traditional architectural styles, which leads to the loss of cultural identity. Do you agree or disagree?
5. Some people argue that it is better to adapt old buildings for modern use than to demolish them and build new ones. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2026 年 1 月 31 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

Some parents give their children everything that their children ask for or allow them to do whatever they want to do. Is this good for children?
What could be consequences for these children when they grow up?

【题目解析】

这是一道典型的利弊加后果类题目，核心在于父母过度满足孩子需求、缺乏约束是否有利于儿童成长。第一问要求判断这种做法是否对孩子有益，考生可以明确表态认为总体上弊大于利。第二问关注长期影响，重点应放在孩子成年后的性格、价值观与社会适应能力，如自律性、抗挫力、责任感、人际关系等。写作时应从

心理发展和社会功能角度展开，并辅以具体例子，而非停留在抽象判断。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师

Some parents believe that satisfying every demand their children make and granting them unlimited freedom is a form of love. While such an approach may stem from good intentions, I strongly believe that it is harmful in the long run, as it undermines children's emotional development and leads to serious consequences in adulthood.

In the short term, excessive indulgence may appear beneficial because children feel happy, confident and unrestricted. Parents may also enjoy a more harmonious relationship with their children by avoiding conflict.

However, when boundaries are consistently removed, children fail to develop self-discipline【自律能力】 and emotional regulation【情绪调节能力】.

Clear rules play a crucial role in helping children understand consequences and control impulses. Without them, children may struggle

to delay gratification or cope with frustration. For instance, a child who is never taught to wait, share or compromise may find it difficult to adapt to

school environments that require cooperation, patience and respect for authority.

As these children grow older, the negative effects often become more pronounced. Many may develop a strong sense of entitlement【特权意识】, expecting others to prioritise their personal desires.

When confronted with academic failure, workplace criticism or social rejection, they are more likely to lack resilience【抗挫力】 and respond with anger, avoidance or emotional withdrawal. Research in developmental psychology suggests that controlled exposure to challenges during childhood helps individuals build coping strategies later in life. Without such experiences, young adults may struggle to manage stress or take responsibility【承担责任】 for their actions.

Moreover, unlimited freedom can negatively affect children's social and professional lives. In the workplace, individuals who were overindulged as

children often find it difficult to work effectively in teams【团队协作】, follow rules or accept feedback. This can hinder career advancement and damage interpersonal relationships. In contrast, those raised with balanced guidance are more likely to demonstrate independence, accountability and adaptability.

In conclusion, while unconditional freedom may provide temporary comfort and happiness, it ultimately deprives children of essential life

skills. A balanced parenting style that combines affection with appropriate discipline is far more effective in raising independent, resilient and socially responsible adults【有社会责任感的成年人】 who can thrive in an increasingly competitive and complex world.

【同类题目】

1. Many children today are raised in families where parents focus mainly on happiness rather than discipline. What problems can this cause, and how can they be solved?
2. Parents often protect their children from any difficulties. Do the advantages of this approach outweigh the disadvantages?
3. Children should be allowed to make their own decisions from a very young age. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
4. Some people believe parents should control children's behaviour, while others think children should learn from their own mistakes. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
5. Some parents are very strict with their children, while others allow them much more freedom. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2026 年 2 月 7 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

The best way for government to solve the traffic congestion problems in cities is to provide free transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

【题目解析】

这道题讨论的是城市交通拥堵的解决方案，核心在于判断“24 小时免费公共交通是否是最有效的方法”。题目中的 best way 是绝对化表达，要求考生对这一观点进行明确立场判断，而不是简单列举利弊。traffic congestion problems in cities 指长期且结构性的城市问题，而 provide free transport 24 hours a day, 7 days a week 强调的是高成本、全天候的政府干预措施。因此，写作时需要分析该政策的可行性、可持续性及其局限，并与其他可能的解决方案进行对比，从而论证是否同意这一“唯一最佳方式”。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师 Alice

Some people argue that providing free public transport around the clock is the most effective solution to urban traffic congestion. Although this policy may bring some short-term benefits【一些短期好处】, I strongly disagree that it is the best or most practical solution【最优或最现实的解决办法】to dealing with such a complex problem【如此复杂的问题】.

Admittedly, free public transport【免费公共交通】can encourage people to use buses and trains instead of private cars, especially in cities where

transport costs are very high . When public transport is free, commuters may be more willing to give up their cars , which can help reduce traffic volume 【交通流量】 during rush hours . For example, some European cities have tested free bus services and found a short-term increase in passenger numbers 【乘客数量的短期上升】, together with a small drop in car use 【私家车使用的小幅下降】 . In this way, free transport can improve access and provide temporary relief to traffic congestion 【对交通拥堵的暂时缓解】 .

However, these benefits are often temporary and not shared equally. Running a fully free transport system all day would place heavy financial pressure 【沉重的财政压力】 on governments, taking money away from important public services such as healthcare, education and housing. In addition, free transport mainly benefits people living in busy city centres , while those in suburban areas may experience little change. As a result, this policy may widen existing social gaps instead of improving fairness.

More importantly, free public transport does not solve the main causes of congestion . Traffic problems are often caused by poor city planning , too many jobs located in one area , and the lack of limits on private car use. When transport is completely free, it may be used too much, leading to crowded buses, lower service quality and longer waiting times. This

could even reduce the attractiveness of public transport【降低公共交通的吸引力】, pushing people back to private cars.

In contrast, a wider range of measures【一系列综合措施】 such as charging drivers during peak hours【高峰期收费】, offering discounts to low-income commuters, improving cycling facilities and encouraging balanced urban development can be more effective. These policies help control demand and ensure that transport benefits reach more people in society, creating a fairer and more balanced city.

In conclusion, while free public transport can play a helpful supporting role in reducing congestion, it should not be seen as the best solution. Only through long-term and well-planned policies can cities achieve lasting improvements in transport and quality of life【交通和生活质量的长期改善】.

【同类题目】——

1. Some people think that governments should increase the cost of fuel to reduce traffic congestion. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2. Traffic congestion can be solved by improving road infrastructure rather than public transport. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

3.Many cities are introducing congestion charges in city centres. Do you think this is an effective way to solve traffic problems?

4.The best way to reduce environmental problems caused by traffic is to encourage people to use bicycles. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

5. Some people believe that working from home is the most effective solution to traffic congestion in cities. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

2026 年 2 月 28 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

In every country, there are driving laws to ensure road safety. Some people, however, still break these laws, such as by speeding or using mobile phones while driving. What are the reasons for this? What measures could help solve this problem?

【题目解析】

本题属于典型的问题解决类议论文, 要求考生分析人们违反交通法规的原因并提出相应的解决措施。题干中的关键词包括 break laws、speeding 以及 using mobile phones while driving, 考生需要从个人风险认知不足、时间压力、科

技依赖以及执法力度不够等方面探讨成因, 并从加强法律惩罚、提升公众安全意识及运用技术手段等角度提出可行对策。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师 Alice

In most countries, traffic regulations are implemented to ensure road safety and reduce accidents. Nevertheless, a considerable number of drivers continue to violate these laws, particularly by speeding or using mobile phones while driving. This essay will analyse the underlying causes【潜在原因】 of such behaviour and propose practical solutions【切实可行的解决措施】.

One major reason why drivers break traffic law s is the underestimation of risk【对风险的低估】. Many individuals believe that minor violations, such as slightly exceeding the speed limit, will not result in serious consequences. However, research in many countries shows that even a small increase in speed can dramatically raise the severity of accidents【事故严重程度】. For instance, according to traffic safety reports, a 10 percent increase in speed may lead to a much higher probability of fatal crashes【致命事故】. In urban areas, drivers often justify speeding on the grounds that they are running late for work, prioritising punctuality over safety.

In addition, the growing dependence on smartphones has intensified 【加剧】 the problem. Numerous studies indicate that using a mobile phone while driving can impair reaction time 【反应时间】 to a degree comparable to drunk driving. Despite this, many drivers still send messages or check notifications at traffic lights, believing that a few seconds of distraction will not cause harm. Another contributing factor 【促成因素】 is insufficient law enforcement 【执法力度不足】 in certain regions, which weakens the deterrent effect 【威慑作用】 of the law.

To address this issue, governments should adopt a combination of stricter enforcement and educational initiatives 【教育宣传措施】. Increasing fines and implementing licence suspension policies for repeated offenders would enhance the deterrent effect. Public awareness campaigns should emphasise the real-life consequences of traffic violations by presenting accident statistics and survivor testimonies 【幸存者证词】. Educational programmes targeting young drivers could cultivate a stronger sense of responsibility and risk awareness 【风险意识】. Furthermore, technological measures such as in-vehicle systems that disable mobile phone functions while driving could effectively reduce distractions 【干扰】 and prevent impulsive behaviour 【冲动行为】.

In conclusion, traffic law violations stem from distorted risk perception 【扭曲的风险认知】, technological distraction and weak enforcement. By

combining legal penalties, public education and technological intervention 【技术干预】, governments can significantly improve road safety and reduce irresponsible driving behaviour.

【同类题目】——

1. Some people continue to use illegal drugs despite knowing their harmful effects. What are the reasons for this behaviour? What measures can be taken to tackle this problem?

2. Many people still throw rubbish in public places even though it is prohibited by law. Why do people do this? What can be done to reduce littering?

3. In many countries, people do not follow recycling rules even when recycling facilities are available. What are the causes of this problem? What solutions can be implemented?

4. Some drivers continue to drink and drive despite strict regulations. Why does this problem persist? What can governments do to address it?

5. Many young people spend excessive time on their smartphones, even though it may negatively affect their health and studies. What are the reasons behind this trend? What measures could be taken to solve this issue?

2026年3月7日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

The best way to reduce youth crime is to educate their parents with parental skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

【题目解析】

本题讨论减少青少年犯罪的最佳方式是否是提升父母的育儿能力。关键词包括 youth crime (青少年犯罪) 和 parental skills (育儿能力)。题目核心在于判断家庭教育在预防青少年犯罪中的作用。考生需要分析父母教育是否是最有效的解决办法, 同时思考学校教育、社会环境和政府政策等因素是否同样重要, 从而表明自己是完全同意、部分同意还是不同意这一观点。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师 Alice

Youth crime has become a growing concern in many societies. Some people argue that the most effective way to reduce juvenile delinquency 【青少年犯罪】 is to educate parents in parenting skills 【育儿能力】. While I agree that parental guidance 【父母引导】 plays a crucial role in shaping children's behaviour, I believe that this measure alone is insufficient and should be combined with broader social and educational interventions 【社会和教育干预措施】.

To begin with, parents exert a profound influence 【深远影响】 on children's behaviour and moral development 【道德发展】. Effective parenting can provide children with emotional support 【情感支持】.

discipline【行为规范】 and clear moral boundaries【道德界限】, all of which are essential for the development of responsible citizens. When parents possess strong parenting skills, they are more likely to offer consistent parental supervision【父母监管】 and guide their children away from harmful influences【不良影响】. For instance, numerous studies have indicated that many juvenile offenders【青少年罪犯】 come from families where supervision is weak or inconsistent. By contrast, children raised in supportive and structured family environments【支持性且有规则的家庭环境】 are significantly less likely to engage in criminal behaviour【犯罪行为】.

Nevertheless, youth crime cannot be addressed solely through parental education because various external social factors【外部社会因素】 also contribute to this issue. In many urban areas, adolescents are frequently exposed to negative influences such as peer pressure【同伴压力】, social inequality【社会不平等】, poverty and even violence. Under such circumstances, teenagers may gradually develop antisocial behaviour【反社会行为】 if they lack positive role models or safe community environments. Consequently, governments and educational institutions should implement comprehensive crime prevention strategies【犯罪预防策略】, including community youth programs, school-based counselling【学校心理辅导】 and mentorship initiatives【导师指导计划】, which can

provide guidance and support for vulnerable adolescents.

Moreover, schools themselves play an indispensable role in shaping young people's values. Educational institutions can offer moral education programs【道德教育课程】 and conflict resolution training【冲突解决训练】, helping students develop empathy, responsibility and self-discipline. These initiatives not only reduce the likelihood of youth involvement in crime but also contribute to social stability【社会稳定】 and long-term community development【长期社区发展】.

In conclusion, although educating parents in effective parenting skills is an important step toward reducing youth crime, it should not be regarded as the sole solution. A comprehensive strategy that combines family education, school intervention and broader social support is far more likely to produce sustainable outcomes【可持续的成果】 in preventing juvenile delinquency.

【同类题目】

1. Some people believe that parents are the main people responsible for teaching children to behave well in society, while others think schools should take this responsibility. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2. Many young people today commit crimes. What are the causes of this

problem and what solutions can be taken to reduce youth crime?

3. Some people believe that strict punishments are the most effective way to reduce crime among teenagers, while others think education and rehabilitation are more important. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

4. Some people think that schools should teach children how to be good members of society rather than only focusing on academic subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

5. Children today are influenced more by their friends than by their parents. Do you agree or disagree?

2025 年 3 月 14 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

Some young people decide to go to college or university. Others, however, chose to go straight to work as they think it is important to satisfy the needs of the society and country. Discuss both views and write your opinion.

【题目解析】

该题属于 **Discuss both views + opinion** 类型。题目讨论年轻人毕业后的两种选择：一部分人选择进入大学继续深造，而另一部分人则认为应直接工作，以满足社会和国家的发展需求。写作时需要**分别分析两种观点的合理性**，例如大学教育可以提升专业能力和就业竞争力，而直接就业可以更早积累经验并缓解劳动力需求。最后明确表达个人立场，并进行合理论证。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师 Alice

In modern society, many young people choose to pursue higher education at universities, while others prefer to enter the workforce immediately in order to contribute to society. Both approaches have their own merits, but I believe that higher education is generally more beneficial in the long run.

On the one hand, entering the workforce directly can help young people gain practical experience at an earlier stage. In many industries, especially technical or vocational fields, practical skills are highly valued. By working immediately after finishing school, individuals can develop hands-on abilities【实践能力】 and begin earning a stable income. For instance, some young people become electricians or mechanics and gradually build successful careers through experience rather than academic qualifications. Moreover, early employment can help satisfy labour shortages【劳动力短缺】 in certain sectors, thereby supporting economic development.

On the other hand, attending university provides students with deeper knowledge and broader career opportunities. Higher education equips students with specialised expertise【专业知识】 and critical thinking skills【批判性思维能力】 that are essential in modern economies. For example, professions such as medicine, engineering and scientific research require extensive academic training. Without university education, it would be difficult for individuals to enter these fields. Furthermore, university graduates often enjoy greater career mobility【职业流动性】 and higher long-term earning potential【长期收入潜力】.

In my opinion, although entering the workforce early may offer short-term advantages, pursuing higher education is a more sustainable choice. It not only enhances individuals' professional competence but also enables them to make more significant contributions to society.

【同类题目】

1. Some people believe that it is more important to gain work experience after leaving school rather than continue studying at university. Others think that higher education is essential for a successful career. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
2. Some people think that a university education is necessary for success in life, while others believe that it is not important. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
3. Some people believe that students should focus on vocational training instead of academic studies. Others argue that academic education is more important. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
4. Some people think young people should start working as soon as they finish school, while others believe they should continue their education for as long as possible. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

5. Some people believe governments should encourage young people to attend university. Others believe they should encourage them to start working earlier. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2025 年 3 月 21 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

Some people think that historical sites should be completely closed to the public. Others, however, believe that it is important for the public to visit these sites. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

【题目解析】

本题核心在于权衡文化遗产保护与公众参观价值之间的关系。一方面，支持关闭的人认为历史遗址脆弱，游客可能带来不可逆的破坏，因此应限制进入以实现长期保护。另一方面，支持开放的人强调参观有助于提升历史认知、文化理解，并带来旅游经济收益。写作时应分别论证两方观点，并提出折中方案，如“受控开放”，以体现观点的平衡性与现实性。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师 Alice

In recent years, there has been an ongoing debate【持续的争论】 about whether historical sites should be completely closed to the public or remain accessible【可进入的】 for visitors. While some argue that restricting access【限制进入】 is essential for preservation【保护】, others believe that public visits play a vital role【起关键作用】 in education and cultural appreciation【文化认同/欣赏】. This essay will discuss both views before presenting my own opinion.

On the one hand, those who advocate 【支持】 closing historical sites emphasize 【强调】 the importance of conservation 【保护 (偏正式)】. Many heritage sites 【文化遗址】 are extremely fragile 【脆弱的】 and vulnerable 【易受影响的】 to human activity. Large numbers of tourists can cause irreversible damage 【不可逆的破坏】 through physical contact, pollution, and even vandalism 【人为破坏】. For instance, ancient structures 【古建筑】 and archaeological remains 【考古遗迹】 may deteriorate 【恶化】 more rapidly when exposed to constant foot traffic and environmental stress caused by visitors. By restricting public access, authorities 【当局】 can better preserve these irreplaceable cultural assets 【文化资产】 for future generations. Furthermore, limiting tourism reduces maintenance pressure and ensures that restoration efforts 【修复工作】 can be carried out more effectively.

On the other hand, it is widely believed that allowing public access to historical sites brings significant educational and cultural benefits. Visiting such places enables individuals to gain a deeper understanding of history, which cannot be fully achieved through textbooks alone. Experiencing historical environments firsthand 【亲身地】 fosters a stronger emotional connection to the past and enhances cultural awareness. In addition, tourism generates substantial 【大量的】 economic benefits for local communities, creating jobs and supporting

infrastructure development【基础设施发展】. Without visitor revenue, many sites might lack sufficient funding for preservation and management.

In my view, completely closing historical sites is neither practical nor desirable. Instead, a balanced approach【平衡的方法】 should be adopted. Governments can implement controlled access measures【受控开放措施】, such as limiting visitor numbers, introducing timed entry systems【预约入场制度】, or restricting access to particularly sensitive areas【敏感区域】. In this way, historical sites can be protected while still allowing the public to benefit from them.

In conclusion, although closing historical sites may help preserve them, public access plays an essential role in education and economic development. Therefore, a well-regulated system【良好监管的体系】 that balances preservation with accessibility is the most effective solution.

【同类题目】

1. Some people think museums should be free, while others believe visitors should pay. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
2. Tourism can damage historical sites. Do the advantages of tourism outweigh the disadvantages?

3. Some people think international tourism is beneficial, while others think it has negative effects. Discuss both views.

4. Governments should invest more in protecting historical buildings than in building new ones. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
5. Some people think cultural traditions should be preserved, while others think they should be modernized. Discuss both views.

2026 年 3 月 28 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

Young people are leaving their homes from rural areas to study or work in the cities. What are the reasons? Do advantages of this development outweigh its disadvantages?

【题目解析】

这道题属于典型的“原因+利弊分析”类议论文。题目围绕农村青年向城市迁移这一社会现象展开。原因方面：主要在于城乡资源分配不均。城市拥有更优质的教育资源、更丰富的就业机会以及更高的收入水平，吸引年轻人流入。同时，农村发展机会有限，也形成“推力”。

利弊方面：优势包括促进个人发展、提高收入水平，并推动城市经济发展；劣势则包括农村人口流失、老龄化加剧以及城市压力增大。总体来看，优势更为明显。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师 Alice

In recent decades, there has been a pronounced trend of young people migrating from rural areas to urban centers in pursuit of education and employment opportunities. This essay will explore the underlying reasons for this phenomenon and argue that, despite certain drawbacks, its advantages are more substantial and far-reaching.

A key driving force behind this migration is the unequal distribution of resources【资源分配不均】 between rural and urban areas, particularly in

terms of education and employment. Cities tend to host prestigious universities【顶尖大学】 and diversified industries【多元化产业】, offering young people broader career prospects【更广阔的职业前景】. For example, a student from a remote village may relocate to a metropolitan city to gain access to advanced laboratories, experienced faculty, and internationally recognized qualifications, all of which are rarely available in rural regions. Similarly, urban labor markets are far more dynamic【更具活力的劳动力市场】, enabling individuals to secure higher-paying positions【高薪职位】 and acquire transferable skills【可迁移技能】. Consequently, migration becomes not only an attractive option but often a necessity for those seeking upward mobility【向上流动】. This trend generates several notable benefits. Most importantly, it boosts economic productivity【提升经济生产力】 by concentrating skilled labor in cities, thereby fostering innovation and accelerating economic expansion【经济扩张】. For instance, technology hubs in major cities often thrive because they attract a highly educated workforce, which in turn drives scientific breakthroughs and business development. Moreover, rural-to-urban migration facilitates social mobility【促进社会流动】, enabling individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to improve their socio-economic status【社会经济地位】. A young migrant who secures stable employment in a city may not only support their family financially

but also invest in education for the next generation, creating a long-term positive cycle. In this sense, such migration contributes to a more merit-based society【更加以能力为导向的社会】.

Admittedly, this development is accompanied by several challenges. One pressing issue is rural depopulation【农村人口流失】, which can result in labor shortages【劳动力短缺】 and hinder agricultural productivity. In addition, rapid urbanization often leads to overcrowding【人口过密】, housing shortages【住房短缺】, and increased pressure on public services【公共服务压力】 such as transportation and healthcare. However, these disadvantages are not insurmountable【不可克服的】. With appropriate government intervention【政府干预】, such as promoting balanced regional development【区域均衡发展】 and investing in rural infrastructure【农村基础设施建设】, the negative impacts can be effectively alleviated. In contrast, the long-term benefits of migration, particularly in terms of economic vitality and individual advancement, remain significant.

In conclusion, while the migration of young people from rural to urban areas may give rise to certain social and economic challenges, its advantages—especially in promoting economic growth and enhancing individual opportunities—clearly outweigh the disadvantages. Therefore, this trend should be regarded as a largely positive development.

【同类题目】

1. These days, it seems that an increasing number of people are leaving rural areas to live in the city. Discuss some of the effects of rural depopulation (migration from the country to the city) and suggest some ways on which this trend could be reversed.
2. A rise in the standard of living in a country often seems to benefit cities rather than rural areas. What problems might this difference cause? How might these problems be reduced?
3. The population in cities is increasing rapidly, while rural areas are becoming less populated. What problems does this cause? What solutions can you suggest?
4. Some people think governments should encourage people to live in rural areas rather than cities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
5. Some people believe that living in a big city is better than living in the countryside. Do you agree or disagree?

2026 年 4 月 11 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

Some people believe that researching the past is a waste of time and money, and that we should instead focus on the issues facing today's world. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

【题目解析】

本题属于“观点类”议论文，核心在于讨论“历史研究是否有价值”。题干对立明显：一方认为研究过去浪费资源，应聚焦当下问题；另一方则强调历史的现实意义。写作时可采取“部分同意/不同意”立场，如承认现实问题的重要性，同时论证历史研究在提供经验、避免错误及指导决策方面的不可替代性。结构上建议两边展开、最后明确立场。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师 Alice

The question of whether allocating time and money to historical research is worthwhile has sparked considerable debate. While it is true that modern societies are confronted with a range of urgent challenges【一系列紧迫的挑战】，I disagree with the view that studying the past is a waste of resources, as it plays a crucial role in guiding present and future development.

On the one hand, it is undeniable that governments must address pressing issues【紧迫问题】 such as climate change, economic inequality, and public health crises. These problems demand immediate action and substantial investment【大量投入】. As a result, some people argue that resources should be directed toward practical solutions【实际解决方案】 that can generate immediate benefits【立竿见影的收益】. For example, investing in renewable energy technologies can directly reduce carbon emissions and improve environmental conditions. However, focusing only on short-term outcomes may lead to short-sighted decisions【短视的决策】.

On the other hand, historical research provides valuable insights into human behaviour【对人类行为的深刻洞察】 and helps policymakers avoid repeating past mistakes【避免重蹈覆辙】. A clear example can be seen in the 2008 global financial crisis, which revealed the risks associated with weak financial supervision【监管薄弱的风险】. In response, many governments introduced stricter regulations and improved risk-control systems, reducing the likelihood of similar crises. This demonstrates that learning from history can lead to more informed decision-making【更明智的决策】.

Furthermore, the importance of historical research can also be observed in the field of public health. For instance, the study of past pandemics,

such as the 1918 influenza outbreak, provided essential guidance during the COVID-19 crisis. Measures like quarantine and mass vaccination were not new, but rather based on accumulated historical experience【积累的历史经验】. Without such knowledge, governments might struggle to respond effectively to emerging threats.

In addition, history contributes to cultural identity and social cohesion【文化认同与社会凝聚力】, which are essential for long-term stability. A society that understands its past is more likely to develop a shared sense of belonging【共同的归属感】 and maintain social harmony.

In conclusion, although it is important to address current issues, dismissing historical research as a waste of time and money is misguided. Instead, it should be regarded as a long-term investment【长期投资】 that supports both effective policymaking and sustainable development.

【同类题目】

1. Some people think history is one of the most important school subjects, while others think it is not useful. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2. Museums and historical sites should receive more government funding than other sectors. To what extent do you agree?

3. Some people believe that studying history has little relevance in modern life. Do you agree or disagree?

4. Governments should spend money on protecting historical buildings rather than improving public services. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

5. In modern society, people are less interested in history. Why is this the case? What can be done?

2026 年 4 月 18 日中国大陆地区雅思写作 Task 2

Some people think that the news has no connection to their lives, and therefore reading newspapers and watching television news programmes is a waste of time. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

【题目解析】

本题考察考生对“新闻价值”的理解。部分人认为新闻与个人生活关联不大，属于时间浪费，这一观点源于部分内容缺乏实际相关性。然而，新闻在提供信息、辅助决策及增强社会认知方面具有重要作用。因此，写作时可采取“部分同意”立场：一方面承认部分新闻无用，另一方面强调其对现实生活的深远影响，关键在于如何理性筛选与利用信息。

Sample Answer (band 7.5)来自小站老师 Alice

In modern society, some individuals believe that news has little relevance to their daily lives and that consuming it is a waste of time. While this perception may hold some truth, I largely disagree, as news plays an indispensable role in shaping awareness and guiding decision-making.

Admittedly, a considerable proportion of news content appears detached from people's immediate concerns. Reports on international conflicts, political disputes, or celebrity scandals often lack direct

relevance to ordinary citizens, leading to a sense of perceived irrelevance【感知上的无关性】. Moreover, the media tends to prioritize sensationalized reporting【哗众取宠的报道】, which can be emotionally exhausting and contribute to information fatigue【信息疲劳】. For instance, continuous coverage of wars in distant regions may overwhelm viewers without offering practical value for their daily routines.

However, dismissing news entirely as useless would be a flawed judgment. In reality, news serves as a vital channel through which individuals stay informed about social, economic, and environmental developments. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, timely news updates regarding infection rates and government policies enabled people to adopt preventive measures, thereby safeguarding their health. Similarly, financial news helps individuals anticipate market fluctuations and make well-informed decisions【理性决策】 about investments or spending. These examples clearly demonstrate that news can have far-reaching implications【深远影响】 on personal lives.

More importantly, the perceived lack of relevance often stems from ineffective media consumption rather than the nature of news itself. By developing critical media literacy【媒体批判素养】, individuals can learn to filter out trivial or irrelevant information and focus on content that

genuinely matters. In this way, news becomes not a burden, but a valuable tool for personal and societal development.

In conclusion, although some news content may seem unrelated to everyday life, it is inaccurate to regard all news as a waste of time. When consumed selectively and critically, news can significantly enhance individuals' understanding of the world and improve their quality of life.

【同类题目】

1. Some people think that the media should focus on reporting positive news instead of negative news. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
2. Some people believe that the media should not report details of crimes to the public. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
3. Some people believe that social media is gradually replacing traditional news sources such as newspapers and television. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
4. Some people think that people today rely too much on online news sources. Do you agree or disagree?
5. The news media have a significant influence on people's lives. Some people think this influence is too great. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

