

Patrick10日范文：提高道路安全须用重典 PDF转换可能丢失
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/179/2021_2022_Patrick10_E6_c7_179714.htm 题目点评：如果你真正明白IELTS academic writing的套路，这道题就是在太好写了。典型的折衷式写法-四段式，大负小正，小的方面放在前面写。具体说：开头段主体段1承认更严厉的惩罚是有效办法之一 主体段2提出还有其他的办法也必须要一起执行才可以 结尾段总结。 Thesis statement 和 topic sentences 在范文里用下划线标明。理由用TM STREEC \$体系解决，全程使用模板，22分钟在笔记本上完成创作。 高分关键词：car ownership汽车占有量 incidence 发生率 car wrecks 撞车 perpetrators 肇事者 stiff punishment/severe punishment/ harsh penalty 严厉的惩罚 halt/curb 遏制 rampant 猖獗的 apprehensive 形容词，对.....有所顾忌的 surveillance camera 监控摄像头 promulgate 颁布（法令） hazard（危险） forestall=prevent 预防 pedestrian 行人 jaywalk 违章横穿马路 circumvent 规避 the law enforcement 执法(部门) draconian（法律）严厉的 lax (法律)松懈的 The soaring car ownership in China has thrown the issue of traffic accidents into sharp relief. According to recent research conducted by Chinas Ministry of Transportation, the annual incidence of car wrecks is nearly three times as high as the corresponding figure a decade ago. Many people have been alarmed by this trend and assert that imposing stiffer punishment on the perpetrators is the only effective way to curb this disturbing phenomenon. Speaking for myself, I tend to believe their view has both merit and demerit.

Granted, more severe penalty does carry certain advantages in halting the rampant driving offenses on the roads. First and foremost, it would be the most cost-effective way to deter those would-be driving offenders. Heavy fines, long community service or even jail terms would render most of the aggressive drivers apprehensive about violating the traffic law, even without extra government funding to upgrade traffic surveillance cameras or augment traffic police force. Further, the effect of this hardline approach would be immediate. Once the related law is promulgated, we would be sure to witness a substantial decline in driving offenses overnight. However, there are also traffic hazards that we cannot forestall by merely stiffening the punishment of aggressive or destructive driving conduct. To begin with, pedestrians who habitually jaywalk will not be discouraged by this move. Pedestrians account for a considerable proportion of traffic-accident culprits. Thus, pedestrian offenses such as jaywalking must be effectively checked as well. Secondly, if people who are regularly behind the wheel are not awakened to the horrific perils traffic offenses may breed, some of them will exploit every possibility to circumvent the law enforcement capability. If people abide by the traffic law solely out of fear for punishment, when a surveillance camera is out of order or the traffic police fail to keep tabs on a specific section of a freeway, all hell would break loose. Lastly, strict punishment of disorderly driving conduct does not guarantee infallible detection of driving offenses. Without sophisticated traffic-offense detecting apparatuses and an alert traffic police force, traffic laws, no matter how draconian, would be lax

enough for hardened reckless drivers to disregard. In the final analysis, I concede that harsh penalty for driving offenders constitutes an effective way to deter irresponsible driving behavior. However, the growing trend of flagrant driving offenses cannot be halted by stiffer punishment of driving offenders alone. Hence we must take a more integrated approach to this modern-day scourge, possibly including equally heavy punishment for pedestrian offenses, the heightening of peoples awareness about the horrific consequences of reckless driving and the advancement of traffic offense detectors and more capable traffic law enforcement forces.

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