

如何应对雅思考试中涉及法律及犯罪类的话题雅思考试 PDF 转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/567/2021_2022__E5_A6_82_E4_BD_95_E5_BA_94_E5_c10_567526.htm A类的雅思大作文大致可以分为教育，社会，科技，政府政策，大众媒体，法律和犯罪这么六大类的题目，而其中学生们普遍反映最怵的，感觉最无从下手的题目当属法律与犯罪类型的题目。截至到08年12月22日为止，在1月12日，8月16日以及10月11日的考试均出现了法律，犯罪的题目。虽然说出题频率相对来说并不是非常的频繁，但是如果学生在备考中没有进行合理有效的对此类话题具有针对性的总结和复习的话，相信很难在写作中取得什么理想的分数（参加了这几次考试中济南朗阁的学员的分数普遍不是非常的理想）。而纵观市面上大量的雅思写作指导，烤鸭备考秘笈这些针对不同层次，不同水平的学生而编辑的雅思丛书中，我们也很难看到针对犯罪这类题目的一些教学及复习指导。在此篇论文中，我将就法律与犯罪所涉及的一些常见话题给大家从其内容，语言逐一进行分析，希望雅思教师们或者烤鸭们能够从中受益。

1. Can capital punishment (death penalty) ever be justified? 是否应该有死刑？

这个题目可以说是一谈到法律犯罪这一大类话题时，最会经常谈到的问题。对于大多数中国雅思考生，尤其是高中生，大学生，如果没有事先经过精心准备的话，对这个题目恐怕只能是傻眼了。关于这个话题，大致可以分成以下几个分论点来展开：把雅思加入收藏 Arguments against capital punishment

1. 死刑只是对罪犯的一种处罚，而并不能够将犯罪行为中受害者生命挽回，或者赔偿其所遭受的伤害 Capital

punishment, which even though manages to bring the criminals to justice, could by no means compensate for physical, mental and psychological sufferings inflicted on victims, or in some extreme cases, bring back their lives. 2. 无论一个人犯多大的错误，其他人都无权剥夺其生命。（人权） It is entirely unjustified to deprive one of his/her rights to live regardless of how insanely severe and cruel the offenses he/she has committed are.（ This subject matter has boiled to the controversial issue of human rights ） 3. 死刑犯的尸体的处理（是否可以用于器官移植等等）将是一个非常具有争议的道德问题。 How the body of the deceased criminal is going to be disposed of (used for organ transplant, for instance) will be bound to raise grave both ethical and social implications. Arguments for capital punishment 1. 如果死刑犯没有受到最为严厉的惩罚，那么这对受害者是不公平的。 It would be only fair for the victims if the criminals are subject to the greatest fear of all- death. 2. 如果死刑取消的话，那么很多潜在的罪犯就不会顾忌做出一些极为可怕的犯罪行为。 If capital punishment is ever to be done away with, the potential wrong-doers wouldn't be deterred from committing staggeringly serious offenses among which serial murder proves particularly appalling. 2. Should criminals be sent to prisons or placed on education and job retraining? 类似的题目之前曾经考过，而在今年的1月12日再次出现。对于这个题目，很多学生会非常容易的陷入一个陷阱(pitfall)，那就是认为说如果让学生接受教育或就业培训的话，那就是等同于有充分的人身自由了。其实不然，这里的教育或就业培训并不代表说把囚犯与普通的学生或接受培训

者一样等同的对待，而是一样要限制他们的自由，只不过说不像在监狱里整天关在牢房里无所事事，而是要接受教育和培训。关于这个题目，其实就变成了一个两者之间的对比，可以从以下几个方面进行论述。

Arguments for prison: 1. 监狱同教育或就业培训相比有很强的阻吓作用，这样可以有效的抑制犯罪率的上升。 In stark contrast to placing criminals on educational courses or employment retraining, prisons appeared more effective in deterring potential, would-be wrongdoers from committing crimes, thus drastically decreasing the likelihood of rising crime rate. 2. 监狱更多的对罪犯来说是一种惩罚，因此能够避免再犯。 Being locked up behind the bars is a punitive measure imposed on criminals who are highly unlikely to turn into a recidivist in consideration of their fear of setting foot into jails ever again.

Arguments for education and job retraining 1. 罪犯在监狱里所被包围的是一群囚犯，这对罪犯的改造不是好的，反而是不好的影响。接受教育可以让罪犯在一个积极的环境里，真正的意识到对与错。 “ Captivity of negativity ” is a terminology intended to describe the destructive, rather than constructive impact on criminals who are locked up in prison, surrounded by people who probably have committed even more serious charges. Education serves to correct any misconception or eliminate twisted thoughts they have by immersing them in a positive environment. 2. 大多数罪犯往往是没有文化知识和生存技能，出狱后通常很难找到工作。教育和就业培训能够让他们在日后的生活中靠自己生存下去，而不至于因为没有收入来源而再次误入歧途。 A significant proportion of criminals are sadly illiterate

without adequate fundamental knowledge and survival skills and it wouldn't be easy for them to find a decent job after being released from the jail. With convenient access to education and job retraining, they are able to survive by themselves, greatly reducing the chance of becoming a recidivist in times when they are financially challenged. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com