新东方 国际教育
XDF.CN

Unit 1 Writing

学习目标

01 小作文各种图形，并区分动态图和静态图

02 静态图审题

03 静态图要点挑选

04 静态图分段逻辑

05 静态图开头段，主体段和概述段写作

06 静态图例题分析

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考试介绍

1 大学四级的作文什么样？你一般怎么备考？

2024 年 6 月英语四级考试试卷

一、写作（15%）

题目： The Importance of Lifelong Learning。

要求：

1. 阐述终身学习的重要性；

2. 给出如何进行终身学习的建议；

3. 字数不少于 120 字。

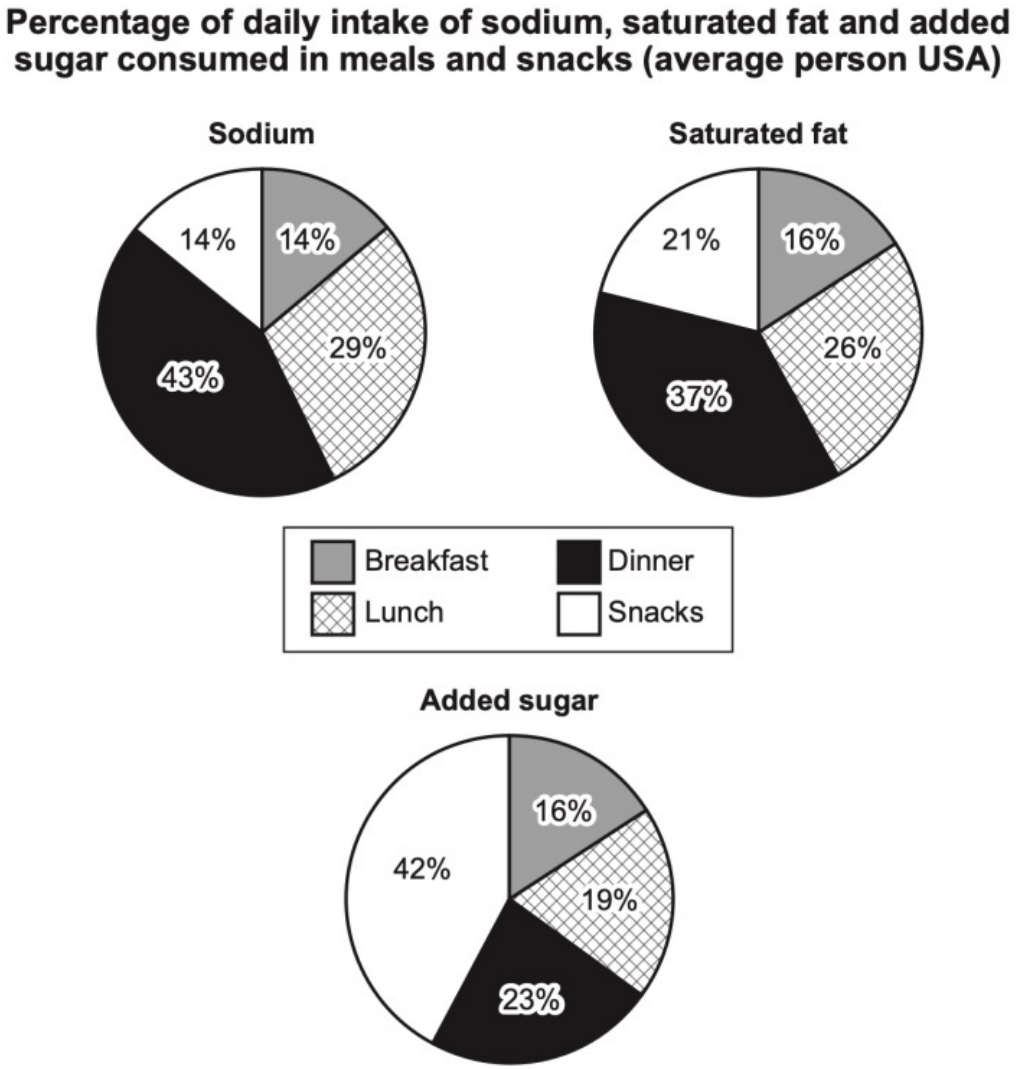
考试介绍

1 **是否与大学四级的写作有区别?**

WRITING TASK 1（C14T1T1）

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write at least 150 words.



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考试介绍

1 **Task 1 介绍：分析题目，回答以下问题。**

WRITING TASK 1（C14T1T1）

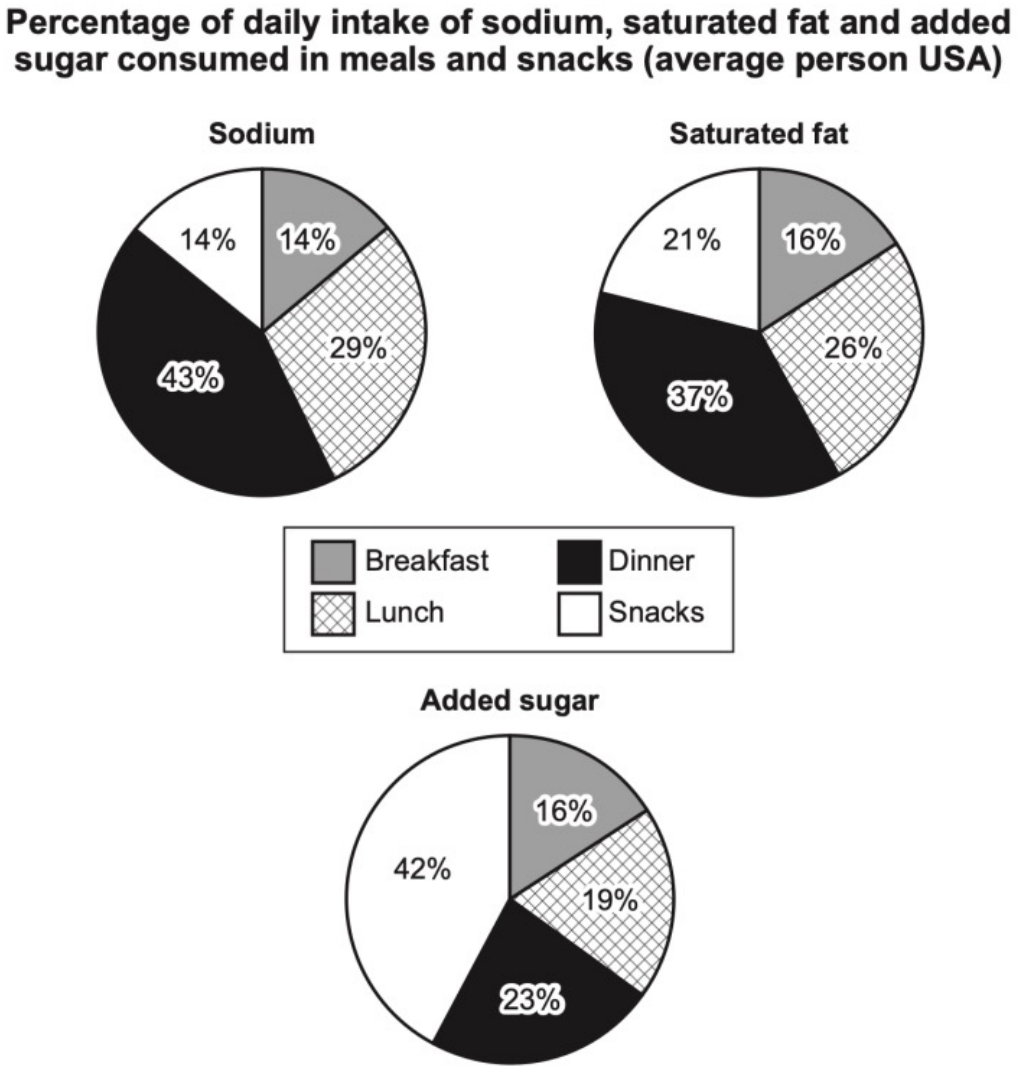
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write at least 150 words.

(1) 小作文考试时间 _____

(2) 小作文最低字数要求 _____

(3) 请选择本题的写作要求：描述图表/议论文写作



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考试介绍

1 **Task 1 介绍：分析题目，回答以下问题。**

WRITING TASK 1（C14T1T1）

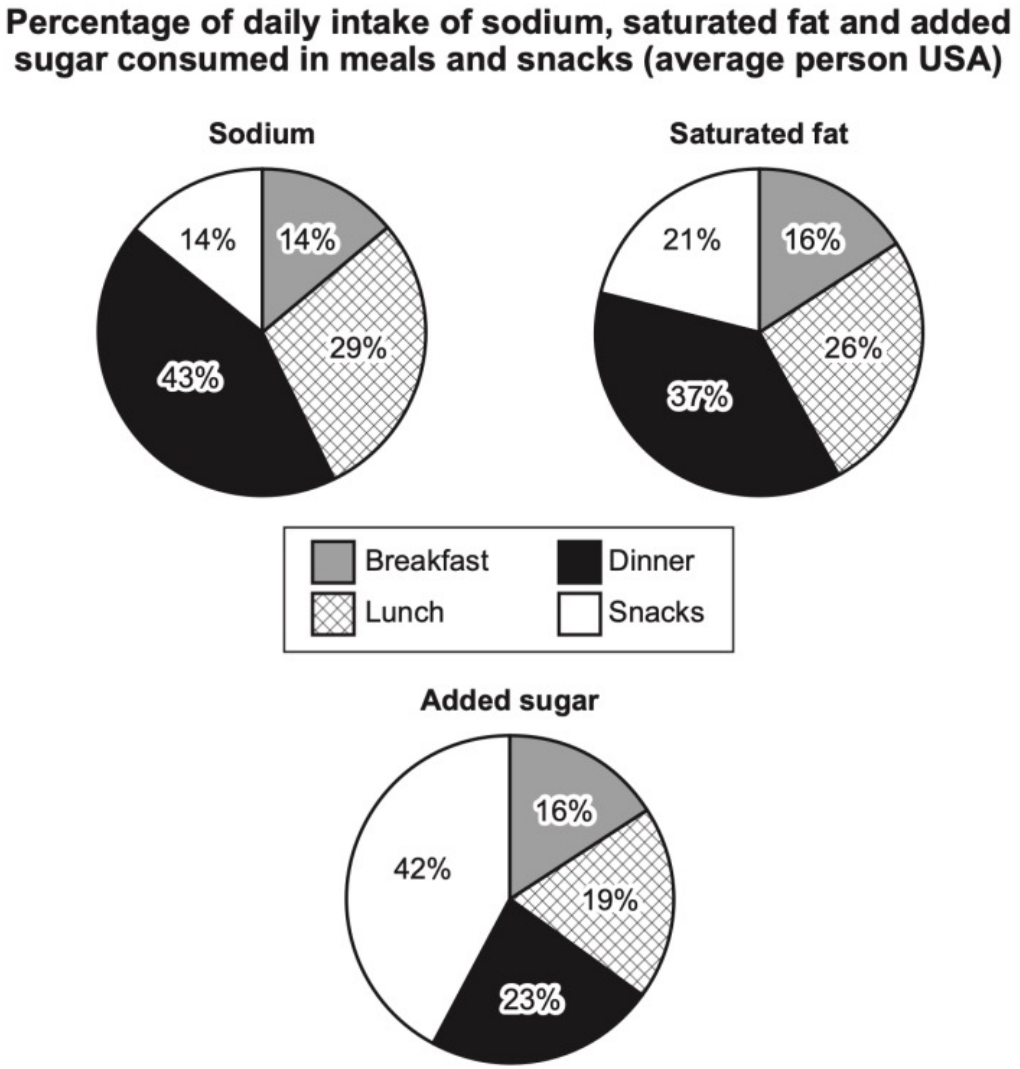
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Write at least 150 words.

(1) 小作文考试时间 ____20分钟____

(2) 小作文最低字数要求 ____150词____

(3) 请选择本题的写作要求：描述图表/议论文写作



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考试介绍

2 Task 2介绍：分析题目，回答以下问题。

Writing Task 2（C14T1T2)

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people believe that it is best to accept a bad situation, such as an unsatisfactory, job or shortage of money. Others argue that it is better to try and improve such situations.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

(1) 大作文考试时间_____

(2) 大作文最低字数要求_____

(3) 请选择本题的写作要求：描述图表/议论文

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考试介绍

2 Task 2介绍：分析题目，回答以下问题。

Writing Task 2（C14T1T2）

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some people believe that it is best to accept a bad situation, such as an unsatisfactory, job or shortage of money. Others argue that it is better to try and improve such situations.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

(1) 大作文考试时间_____40 分钟_____

(2) 大作文最低字数要求_____250 词_____

(3) 请选择本题的写作要求：描述图表/议论文

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要点总结

1. 雅思写作一共有_____道题

2. 小作文是_____的写作。建议写作时间为_____，最低字数要求为_____。

3. 大作文是_____写作。建议写作时间为_____，最低字数要求为_____。

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要点总结

1. 雅思写作一共有__2__道题

2. 小作文是__描述图表__的写作。建议写作时间为__20 分钟__，最低字数要求为__150 词__。

3. 大作文是__议论文__写作。建议写作时间为__40 分钟__，最低字数要求为__250 词__。

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要点总结

- 评分计算方式：**研究表明，雅思写作的评分并非Task 1和Task 2平分，而是Task 2的权重更高。**具体来说，Task 2的得分占总分的约66.67%，而Task 1占约33.33%。这一比例源于Task 2被赋予双倍权重，意味着其重要性是Task 1的两倍。
- 总分计算的具体方法是将Task 2的分数加倍后，与Task 1的分数相加，然后除以3。例如，如果Task 1得6分，Task 2得7分，计算过程为：
- 公式：**(Task 1得分 + Task 2得分×2) ÷ 3**
- 计算：(6 + 7×2) ÷ 3 = (6 + 14) ÷ 3 = 20 ÷ 3 ≈ 6.67
- 最终分数通常会四舍五入至0.5的倍数，如6.5或7，这取决于具体规则。

学习目标

01 小作文图形分类，并区分动态图和静态图

02 静态图审题

03 静态图要点挑选

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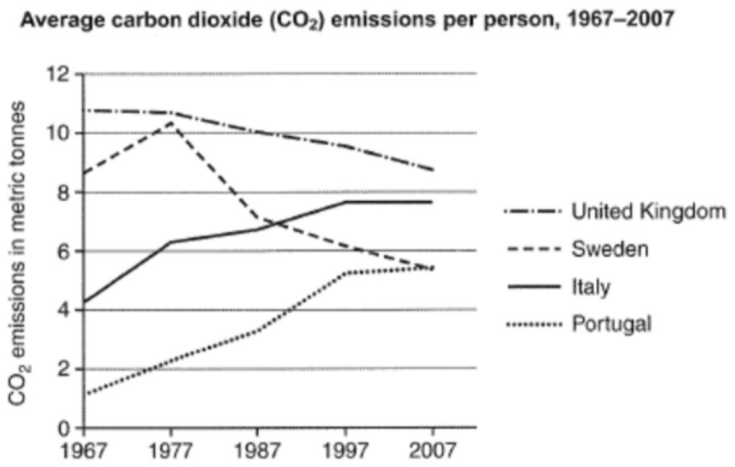
05 静态图开头段，主体段和概述段写作

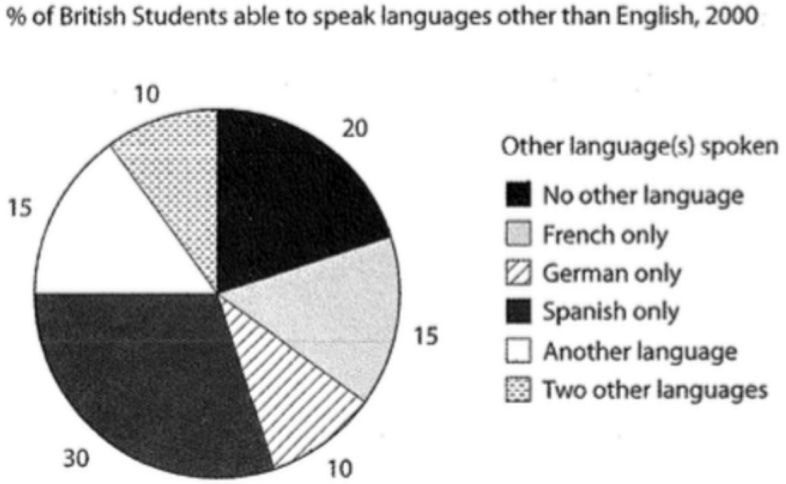
06 静态图例题分析

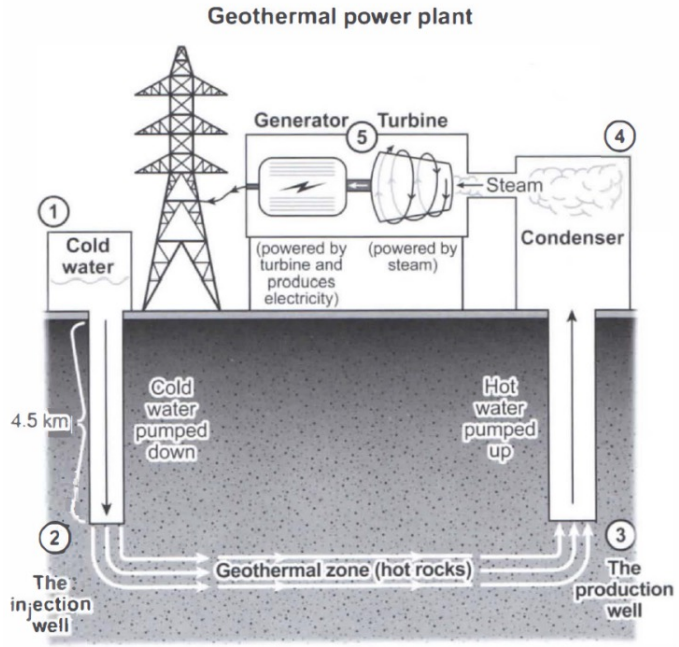
小作文一共有几种类型?

（1）观察小作文图表，并配对其名称。

A. map　B. flow chart　C. table　D. pie chart
E. line graph　F bar chart







1)_____

2)_____

3)_____

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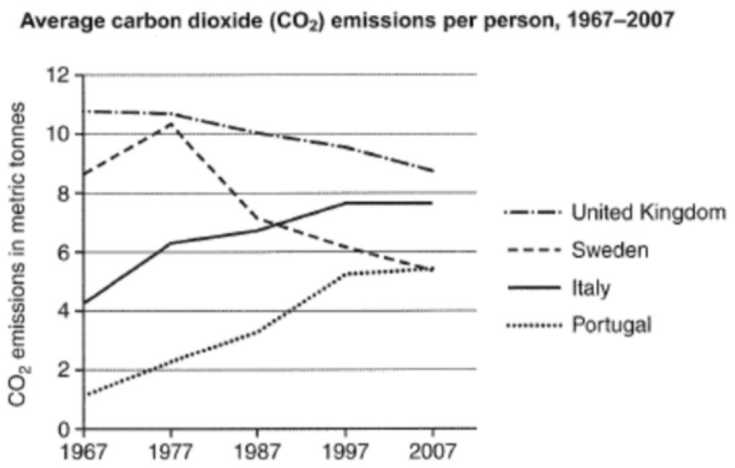
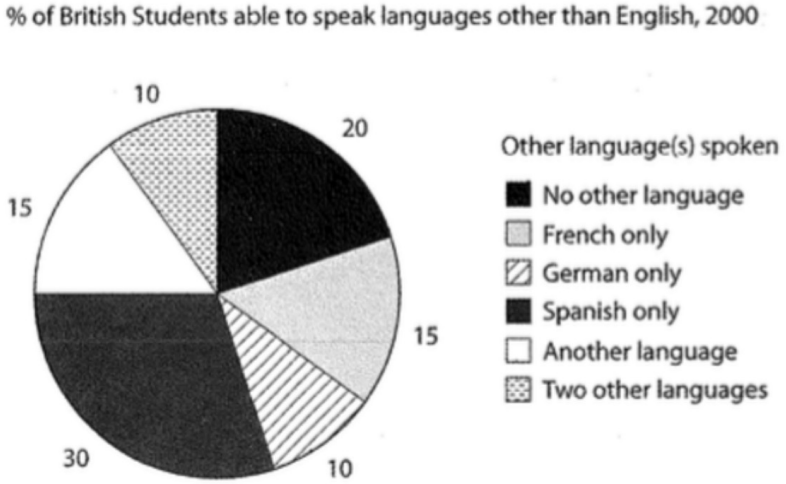
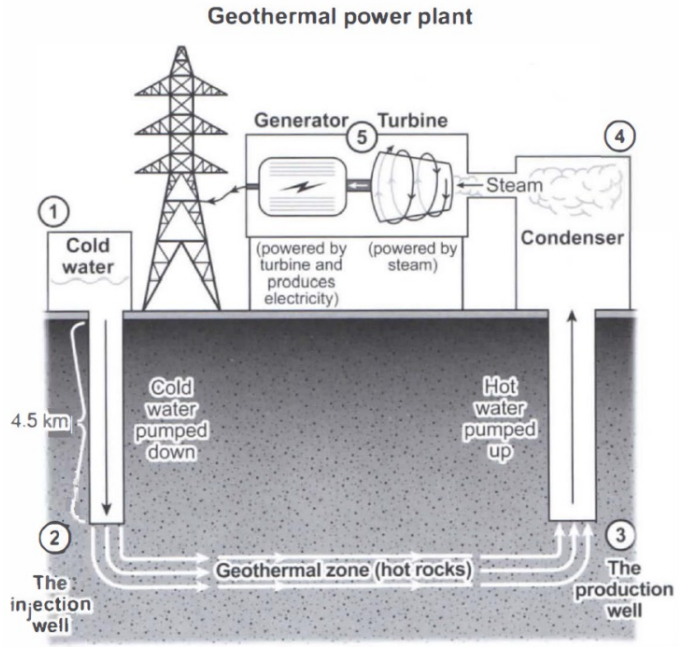
小作文题型介绍

（1）观察小作文图表，并配对其名称。

A. map　B. flow chart　C. table　D. pie chart
E. line graph　F bar chart







1)_____Line graph_____

2)_____Pie chart_____

3)_____Flow chart_____

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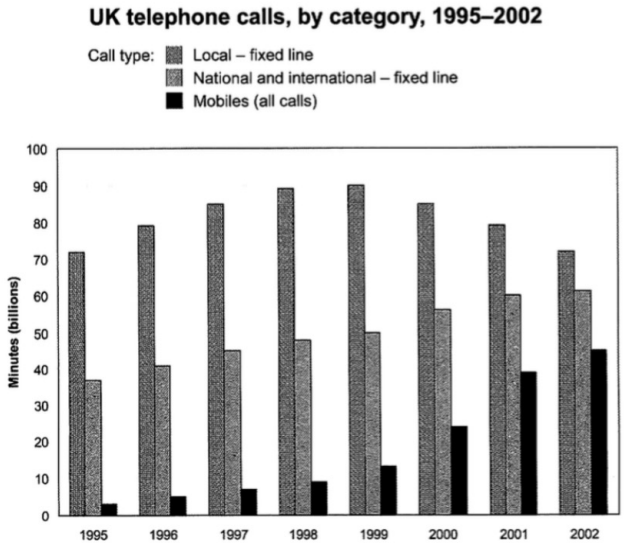
小作文题型介绍

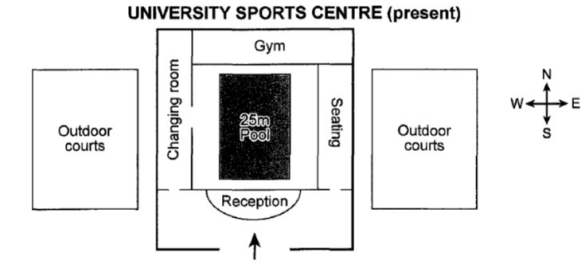
（1）观察小作文图表，并配对其名称。

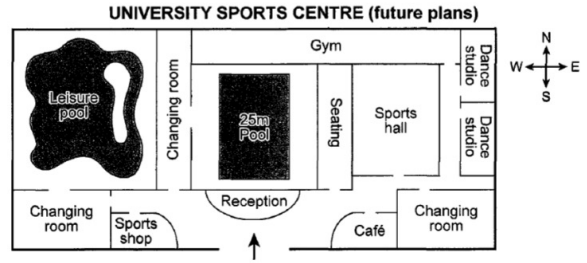
A. map　B. flow chart　C. table　D. pie chart
E. line graph　F bar chart



Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)

Coffee	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)
UK	1.5	20
Switzerland	3	6
Denmark	1.8	2
Belgium	1	1.7
Sweden	0.8	1





4)_____

5)_____

6)_____

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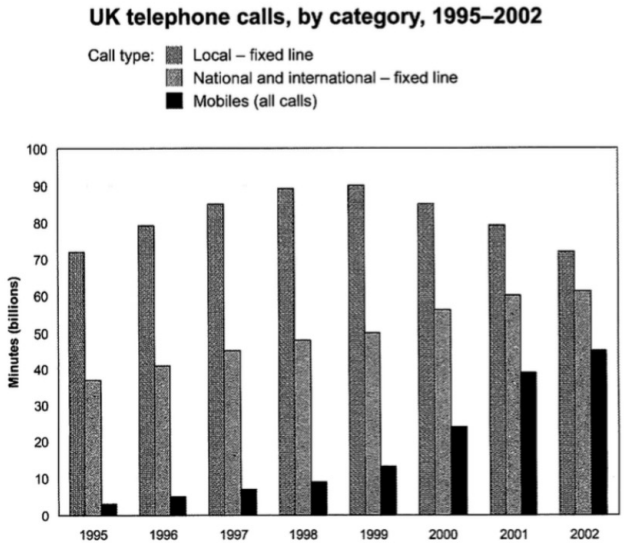
小作文题型介绍

3. 图形区分

A. map　B. flow chart　C. table　D. pie chart
E. line graph　F bar chart

（1）观察小作文图表，并配对其名称。



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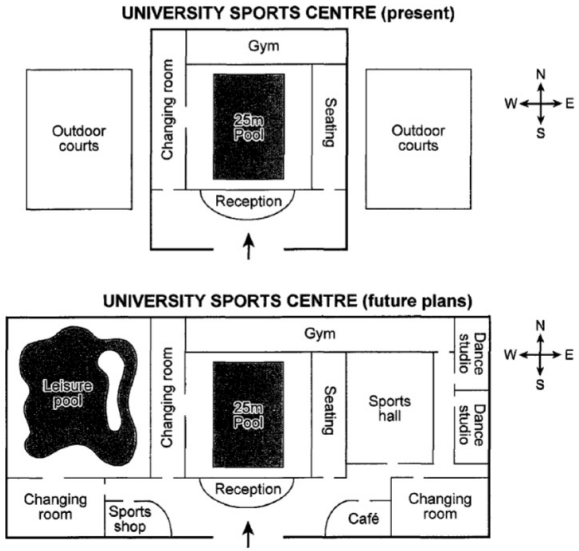

4) Bar chart

5) Table

6) Map

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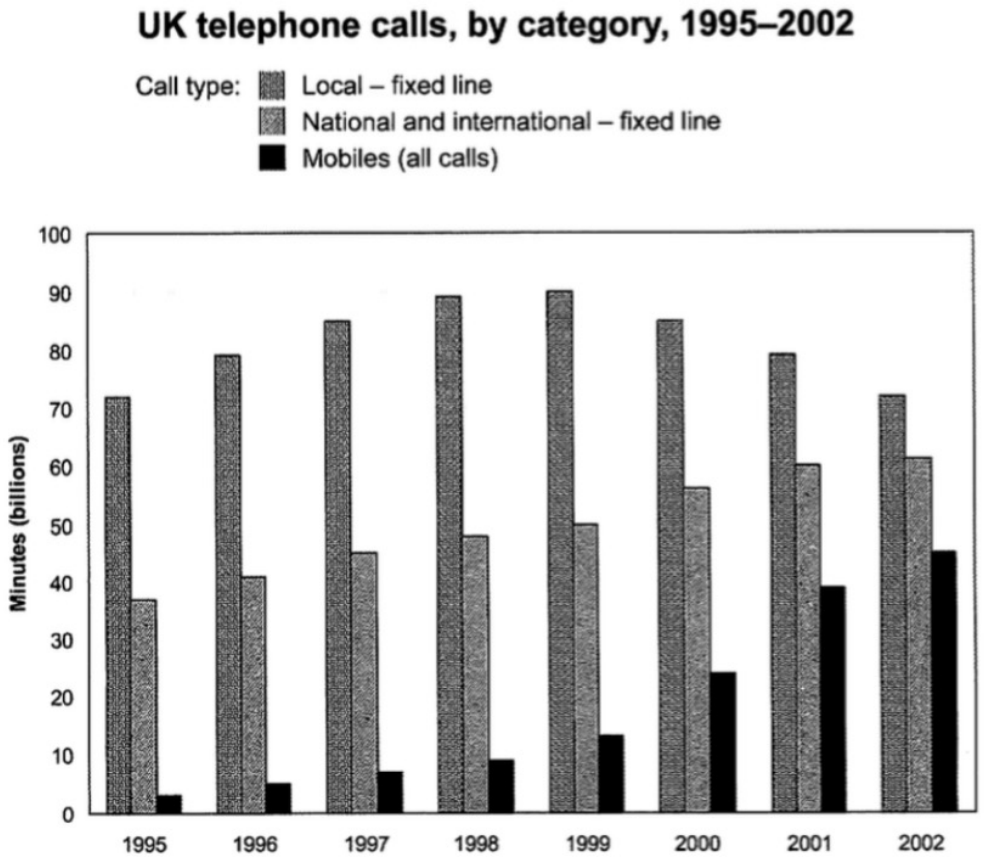
有无时间变化?

(2) 下面哪些图表涉及到时间变化?

The chart below shows the total number of minutes (in billions) of telephone calls in the UK, divided into three categories, from 1995–2002.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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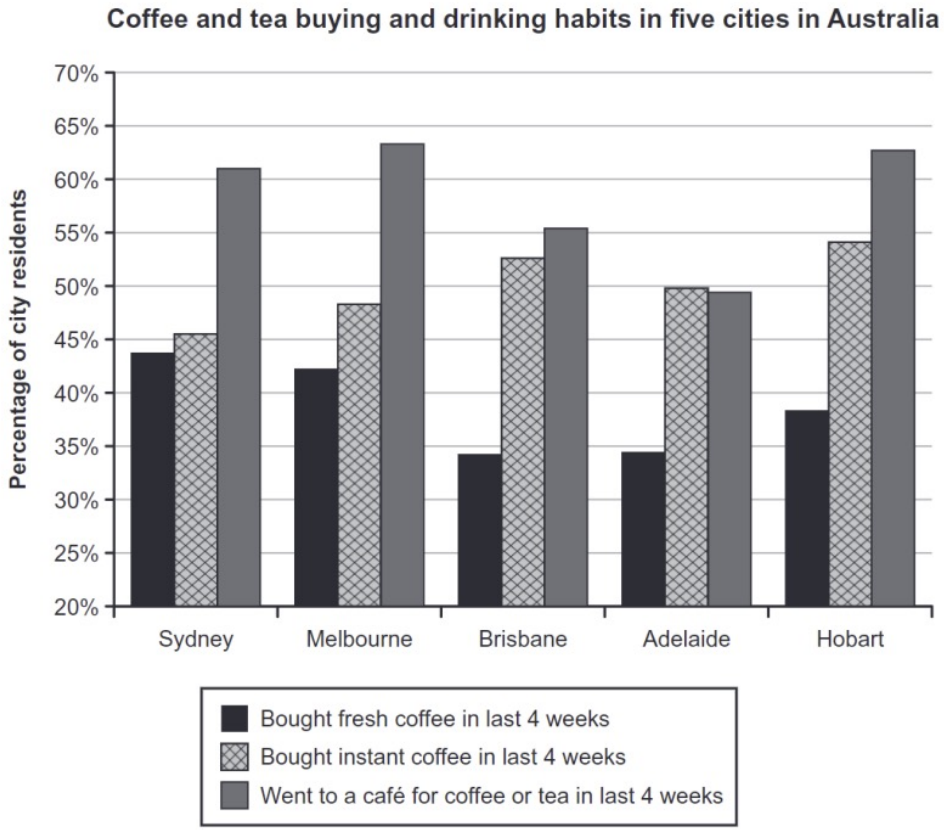
小作文题型介绍

（2）下面哪些图表涉及到时间变化?

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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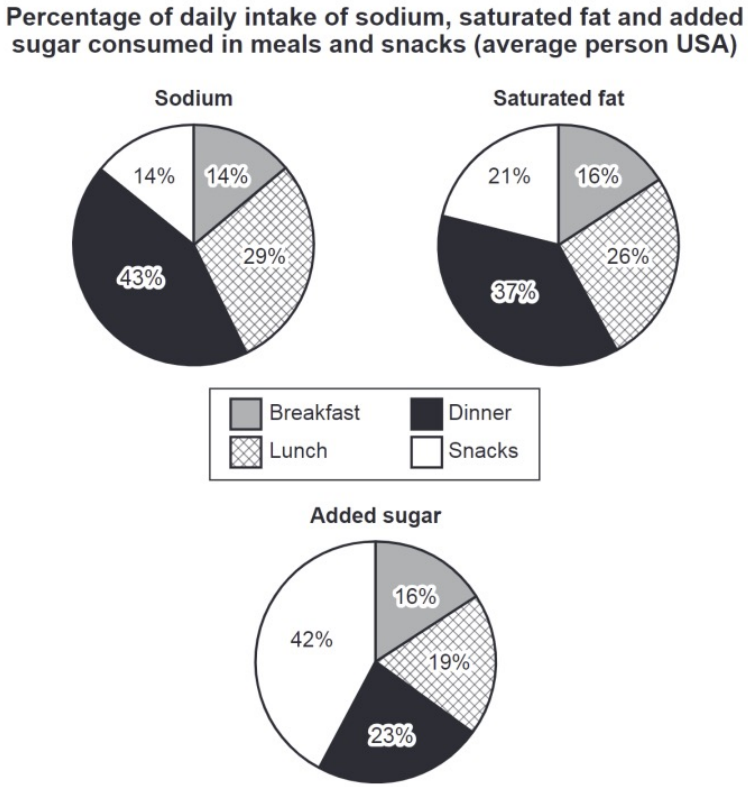
小作文题型介绍

(2) 下面哪些图表涉及到时间变化?

The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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小作文题型介绍

(2) 下面哪些图表涉及到时间变化?

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

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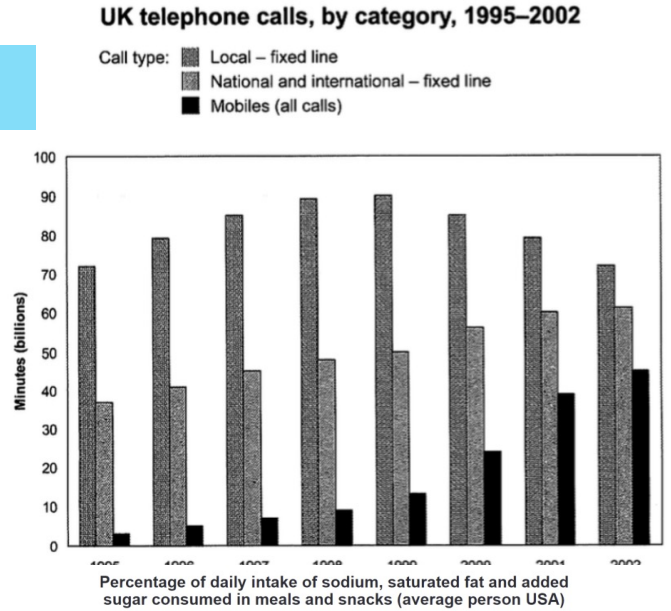
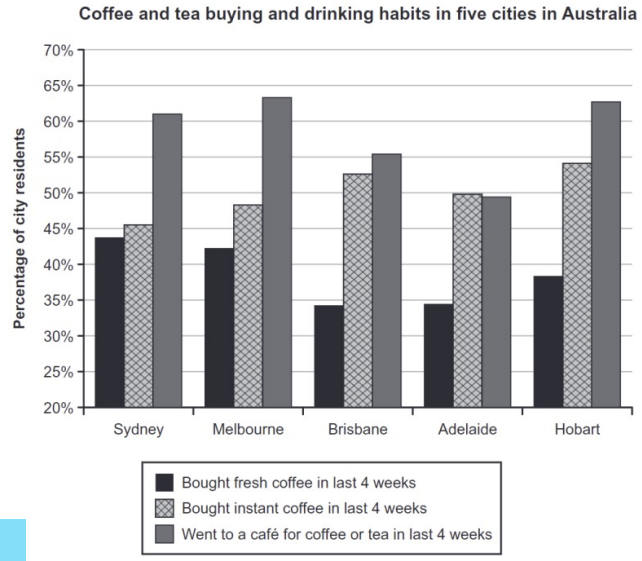
小作文题型介绍

（2）下面哪些图表涉及到时间变化?

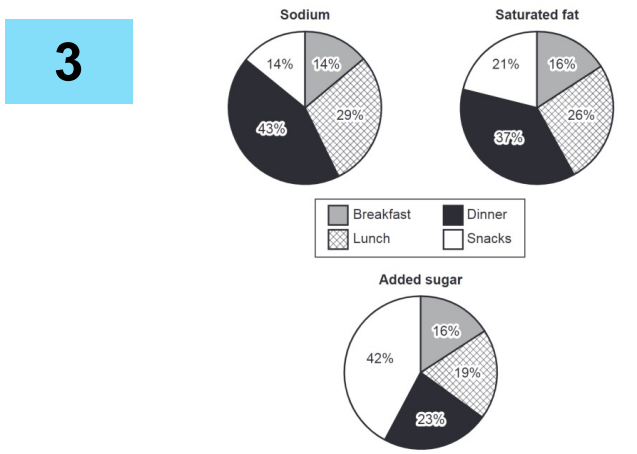
1



2



3



4

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

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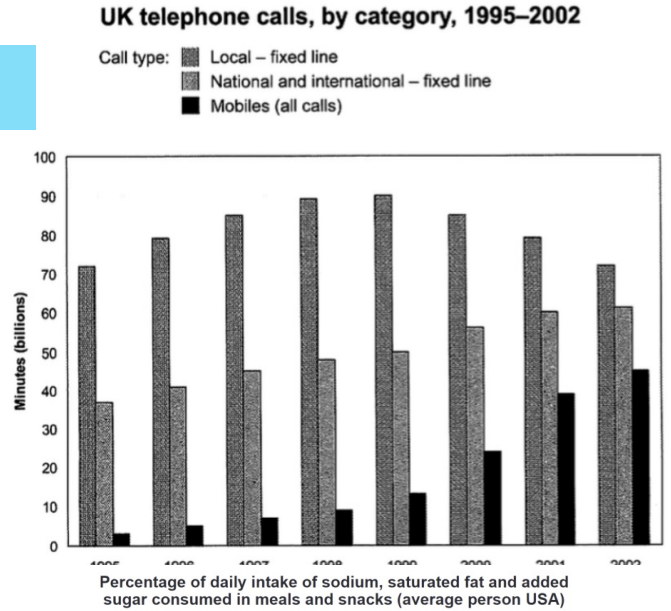
小作文题型介绍

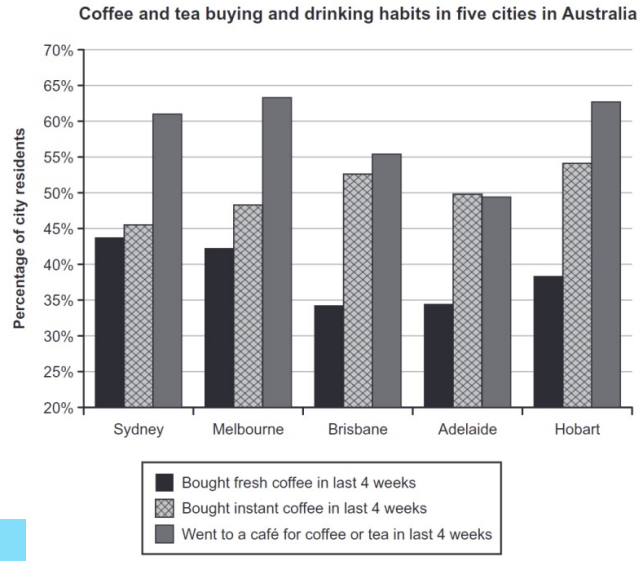
（2）下面哪些图表涉及到时间变化？

图1有多个时间变化，称为动态图；图2，图3和图4没有时间变化，称为静态图。

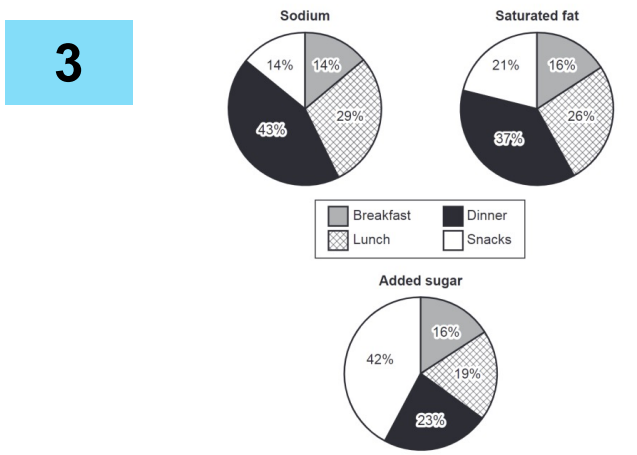
1



2



3



4

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
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Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

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要点总结

1 小作文有6种图形：line graph; pie chart; bar chart; table; flow chart; map

2 其中数据类作文包括：_____。非数据类作文包括：_____

3根据时间的不同，分为动态图和静态图。动态图的特征主要是涉及到_____时间点的图表，而静态图的主要特征是涉及到_____或者_____时间点的图表。

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要点总结

1 小作文有6种图形：line graph; pie chart; bar chart; table; flow chart; map

2 其中数据类作文包括：line graph; pie chart; bar chart; table。非数据类作文包括：flow chart; map

3 根据时间的不同，分为动态图和静态图。动态图的特征主要是涉及到多个时间点的图表，而静态图的主要特征是涉及到1个或者没有时间点的图表。

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学习目标

01 小作文各种图形，并区分动态图和静态图

02 静态图审题

03 静态图要点挑选

04 静态图分段逻辑

05 静态图开头段，主体段和概述段写作

06 静态图例题分析

Pre-writing

4. 静态图审题

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

1) 看标题找主题：

_____

2) 看时间定时态：

_____

3) 看横纵定单位：

_____

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Pre-writing

4. 静态图审题

(1) 阅读table，并回答问题。

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

1) 看标题找主题：the underground railway systems in six cities

2) 看时间定时态：一般现在时；一般过去时

3) 看横纵定单位：kilometres；millions

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Pre-writing

3. 静态图审题

（2）再次阅读题目任务，勾画出所有任务要求并回答问题。

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

1）小作文是否需要进行总结概述

2）小作文是否需要写出所有数据

3）小作文是否可以写主观推测

4）如何对数据进行比较

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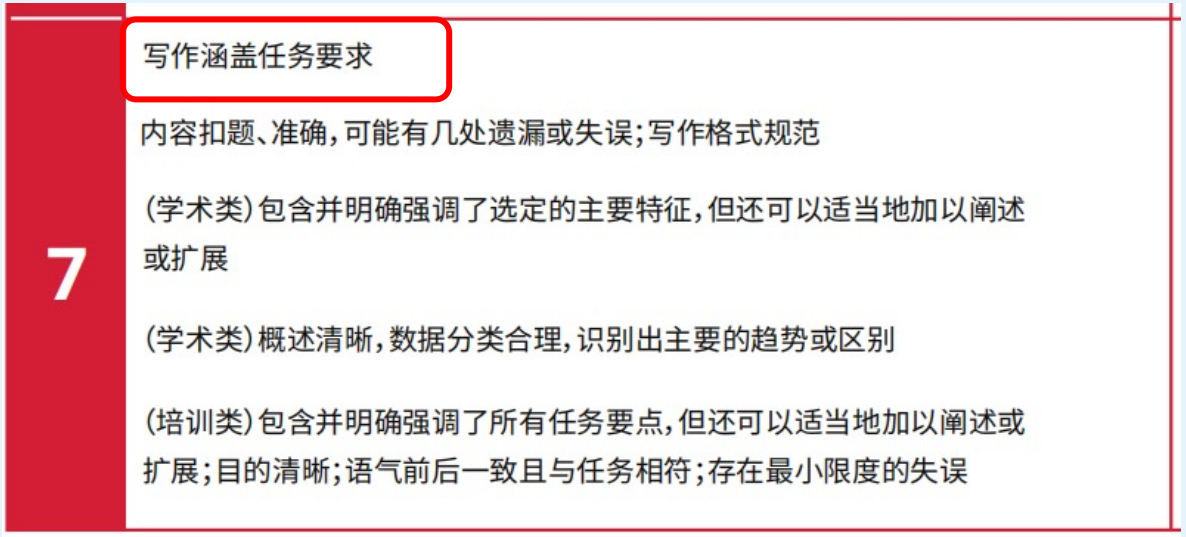
Pre-writing

3. 静态图审题

（2）再次阅读题目任务，勾画出所有任务要求并回答问题。

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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Pre-writing

3. 静态图审题

（2）再次阅读题目任务，勾画出所有任务要求并回答问题。

> Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

1）小作文是否需要进行总结概述　是

2）小作文是否需要写出所有数据　否，挑选并突出重点信息

3）小作文是否可以写主观推测　否

4）如何对数据进行比较　找相似和找不同

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

要点总结

分析题目

1 看标题找_____，避免描述不清楚。

2 看横纵定_____，避免数据错误。

3 看时间定_____，避免整体作文时态不一致。

分析任务

涵盖写作的任务要求：需要考生对作文细节信息进行_____，_____描述和挑选突出_____，并比较信息的_____。

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

要点总结

分析题目

1 看标题找__主题__，避免描述不清楚。

2 看横纵定__单位__，避免数据错误。

3 看时间定__时态__，避免整体作文时态不一致。

分析任务

涵盖写作的任务要求：需要考生对作文细节信息进行__合理概述__，__客观__描述和挑选突出__重点信息__，并比较信息的__相似和不同__。

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

学习目标

01 小作文各种图形，并区分动态图和静态图

02 静态图审题

03 静态图要点挑选

04 静态图分段逻辑

05 静态图开头段，主体段和概述段写作

06 静态图例题分析

Pre-writing

4. 静态图要点挑选

(1)阅读以下题目，分析图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

	Date opened	Kilometres of rout	Passengers per year (in millions)
重要数据			
次要数据			
比较数据			

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

Pre-writing

4. 静态图要点挑选

(1)阅读以下题目，分析图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

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Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

	Date opened	Kilometres of rout	Passengers per year (in millions)
重要数据	1863；2001	394；199；11	1927；1191；45
次要数据			
比较数据			

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

Pre-writing

4. 静态图要点挑选

(1)阅读以下题目，分析图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

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Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

	Date opened	Kilometres of rout	Passengers per year (in millions)
重要数据	1863；2001	394；199；11	1927；1191；45
次要数据	1900-1981 (20世纪)	155；126	/
比较数据			

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

Pre-writing

4. 静态图要点挑选

(1)阅读以下题目，分析图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	**394**	775
Paris	1900	**199**	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	**45**
Los Angeles	2001	28	**50**

	Date opened	Kilometres of rout	Passengers per year (in millions)
重要数据	1863；2001	394；199；11	1927；1191；45
次要数据	1900-1981 (20世纪)	155；126	/
比较数据	/	**394是199的约2倍**	**45和50相似**

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Pre-writing

4. 静态图要点挑选

(1)阅读以下题目，分析图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

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Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

	Date opened	Kilometres of rout	Passengers per year (in millions)
重要数据	1863；2001	394；199；11	1927；1191；45
次要数据	1900-1981 (20世纪)	155；126	/
比较数据	/	394是199的约2倍	45和50相似

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

Pre-writing

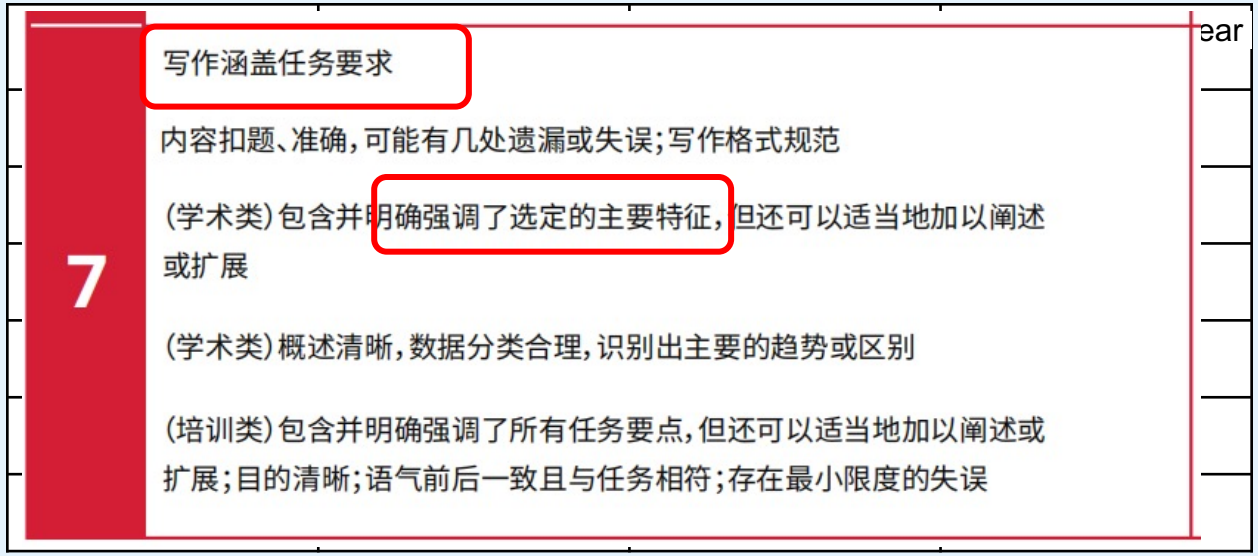
4. 静态图要点挑选

(1) 阅读以下题目，分析图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Underground Railway Systems



	Date opened	Kilometres of rout	Passengers per year (in millions)
重要数据	1863；2001	394；199；11	1927；1191；45
次要数据	1900-1981 (20世纪)	155；126	/
比较数据	/	394是199的约2倍	45和50相似

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要点总结

重要数据：_____。其中第二值并不是总是需要分析，通常当第二值和最大值接近时，则描写第二值。

次要数据：_____。用来概括和简写一些不重要的数据。

比较数据：_____。比较分为相似和不同，大小比，倍数比用来体现数据的不同之处；而相似相等比用来体现数据的相似之处。

要点挑选口诀：_____

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要点总结

重要数据：最大，第二，最小。其中第二值并不是总是需要分析，通常当第二值和最大值接近时，则描写第二值。

次要数据：区间。用来概括和简写一些不重要的数据。

比较数据：大小比，倍数比，相似相等比。比较分为相似和不同，大小比，倍数比用来体现数据的不同之处；而相似相等比用来体现数据的相似之处。

要点挑选口诀：两最三比

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要点总结

重要数据：最大，第二，最小。其中第二值**并不是总是需要分析**，通常当第二值和最大值接近时，则描写第二值。

次要数据：区间。用来**概括和简写一些不重要的数据。**

比较数据：大小比，倍数比，相似相等比。比较分为相似和不同，大小比，倍数比用来体现数据的不同之处；而相似相等比用来体现数据的相似之处。

要点挑选口诀：两最三比

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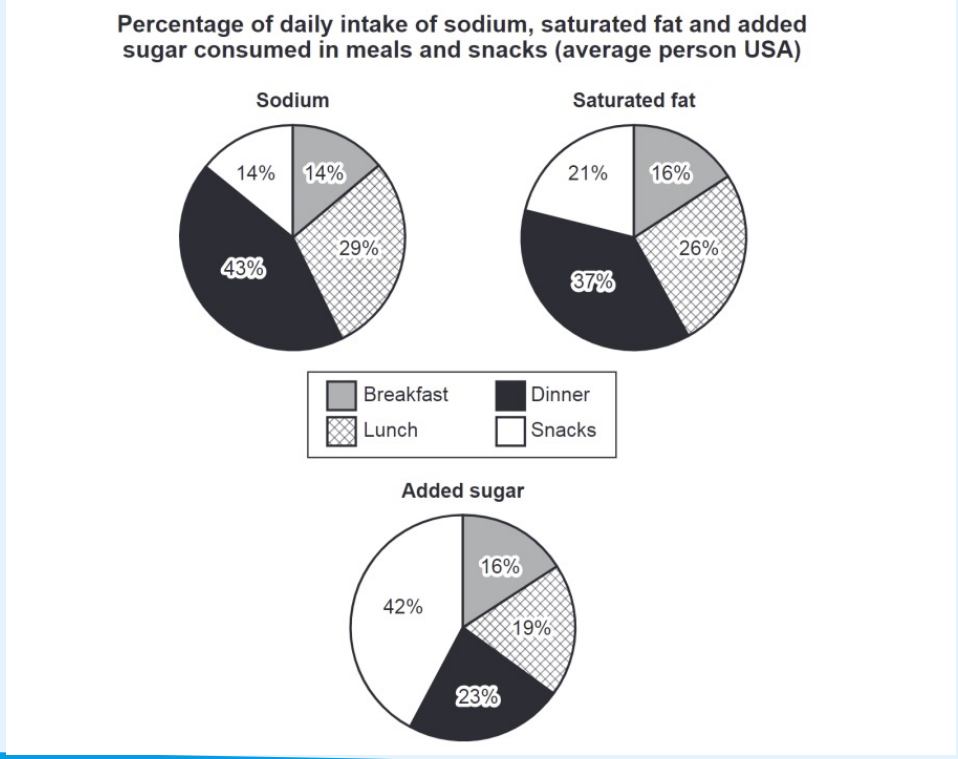
Pre-writing

5. 静态图要点挑选

（2）独立完成图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



审题			
1) 看标题找主题：_____			
2) 看时间定时态：_____			
3) 定单位: _____			
	Sodium	Saturated fat	Added sugar
重要数据			
次要数据			
比较数据			

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

Pre-writing

5. 静态图要点挑选

（2）独立完成图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

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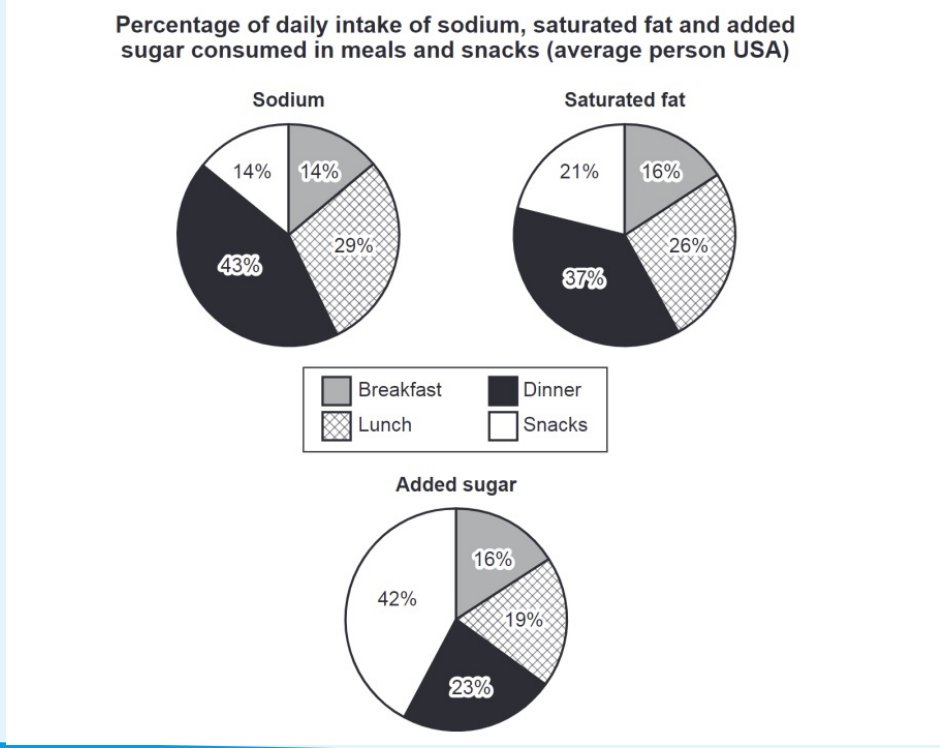

审题			
1) 看标题找主题：the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients			
2) 看时间定时态：一般现在时			
3) 定单位：%			
	Sodium	Saturated fat	Added sugar
重要数据	43%; 29%	37%；16%	42%；16%
次要数据	/	26%；21%	23%；19%
比较数据	14%相等	/	Breakfast在3个饼中都是最小值

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

Pre-writing

5. 静态图要点挑选

（2）独立完成图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

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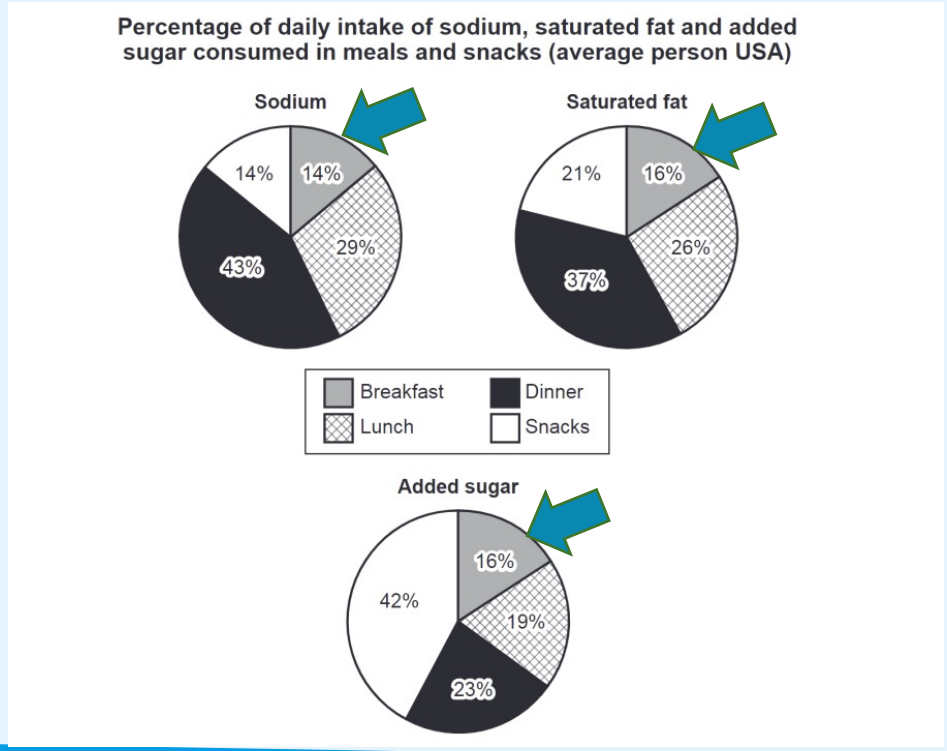

审题			
1) 看标题找主题：the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients 2) 看时间定时态：一般现在时 3) 定单位：%			
	Sodium	Saturated fat	Added sugar
重要数据	43%; 29%	37%；16%	42%；16%
次要数据	/	26%；21%	23%；19%
比较数据	14%相等	/	Breakfast在3个饼中都是最小值

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

学习目标

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Pre-writing

6. 静态图分段逻辑

(1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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思考分段的方法

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Pre-writing

6. 静态图分段逻辑

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Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

方法1

作文提纲：主体段分段（纵向的数据关联）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
主体段3	
概述段	总结细节信息

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Pre-writing

6. 静态图分段逻辑

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The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

方法1

作文提纲：主体段分段（纵向的数据关联）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	Date opened
主体段2	Kilometres of route
主体段3	Passengers per year (in millions)
概述段	总结细节信息

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

Pre-writing

6. 静态图分段逻辑

(1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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Los Angeles	2001	28	50

方法2

作文提纲：主体段分段（横向的大小相似数据）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
概述段	总结细节信息

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

Pre-writing

6. 静态图分段逻辑

(1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。

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Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

方法2

作文提纲：主体段分段（横向的大小相似数据）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	地铁开放日期较早的城市： London；Paris；Tokyo
主体段2	地铁开放日期较晚的城市： Washington DC；Kyoto；Los Angeles
概述段	总结细节信息

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要点总结

1 小作文常见分段为4段或者5段，包括_____。

2 开头段和概述段各自一段，学生需要重点分析主体段如何分段，考察对于数据的_____能力。

3 在主体段的分段中，可以通过观察横向和纵向的信息，将_____的数据放在一段。

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要点总结

1 小作文常见分段为4段或者5段，包括_____开头段，主体段和概述段_____。

2 开头段和概述段各自一段，学生需要重点分析主体段如何分段，考察对于数据的_____排序和归类_____能力。

3 在主体段的分段中，可以通过观察横向和纵向的信息，将_____大小相似或有关联_____的数据放在一段。

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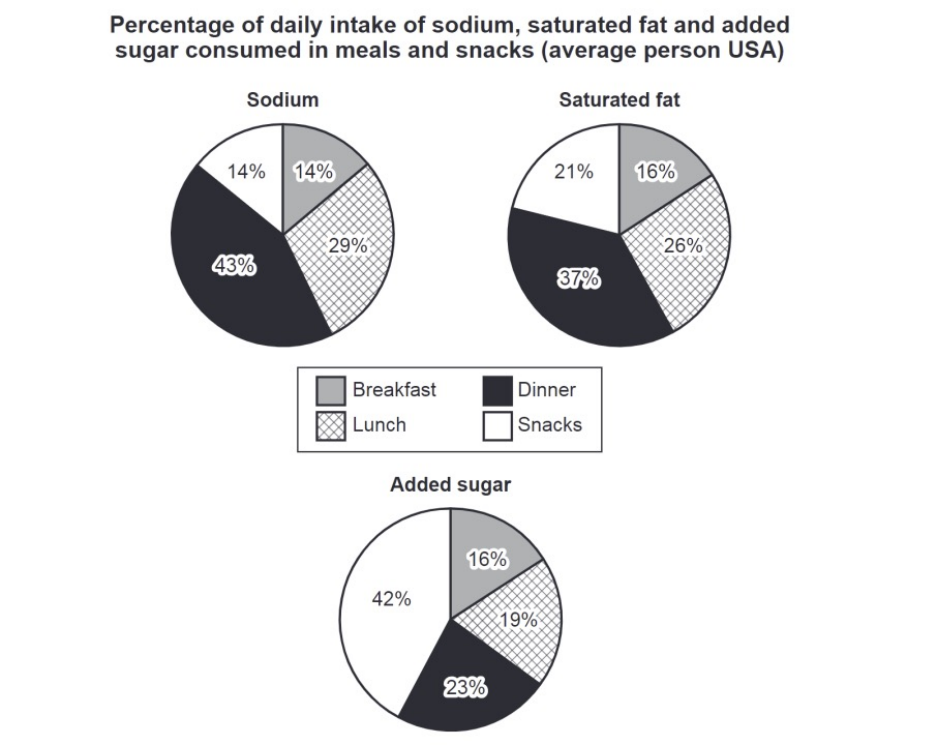
Pre-writing

6. 静态图分段逻辑

（2）分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路。

The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



作文提纲：主体段分段（_____）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
概述段	总结细节信息

新东方 XDF.CN 国际教育

Pre-writing

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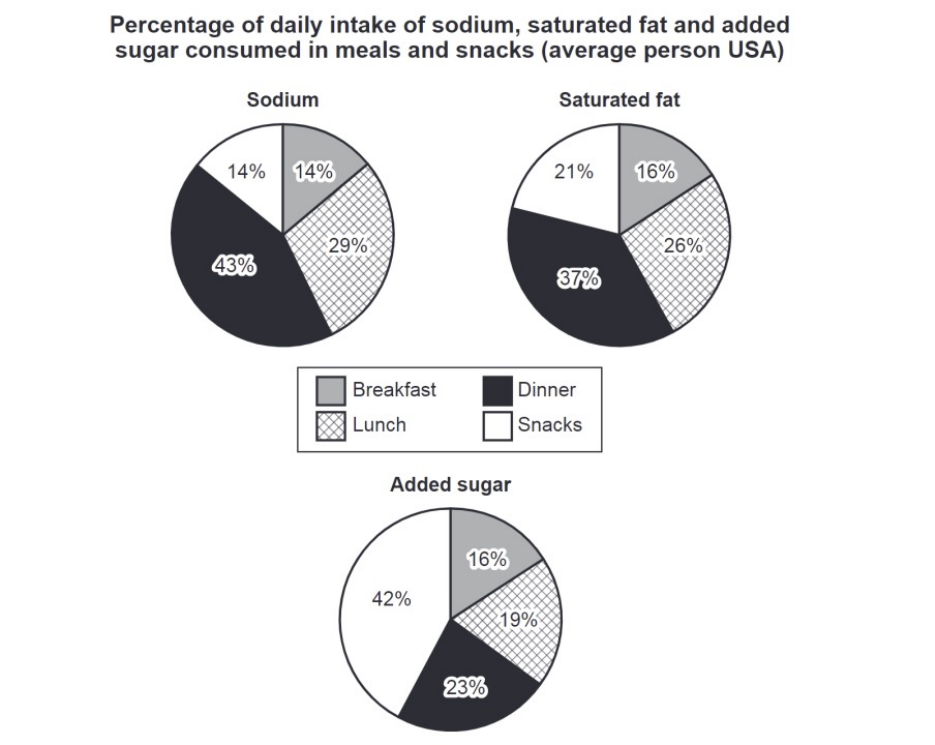

作文提纲：主体段分段（按营养物质的数据大小相似）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	Sodium；saturated fat
主体段2	Added sugar
概述段	总结细节信息

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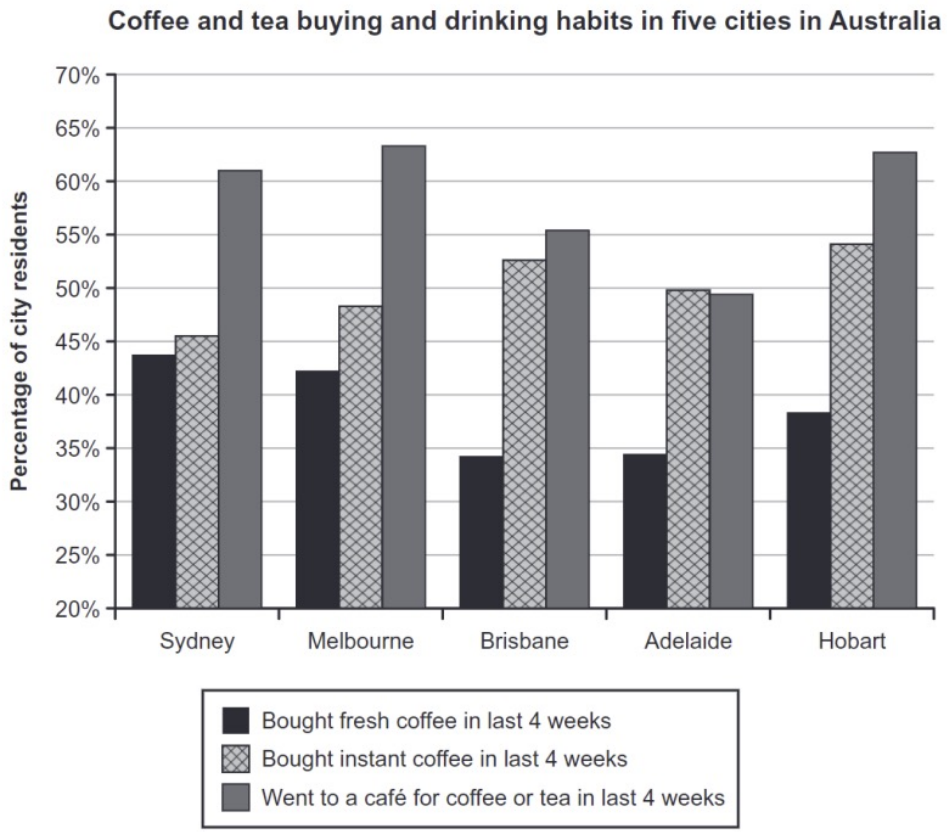
Pre-writing 真题演练

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

7. 读题，并完成练习。



审题

1) 看标题找主题：

_____

2) 看时间定时态：_____

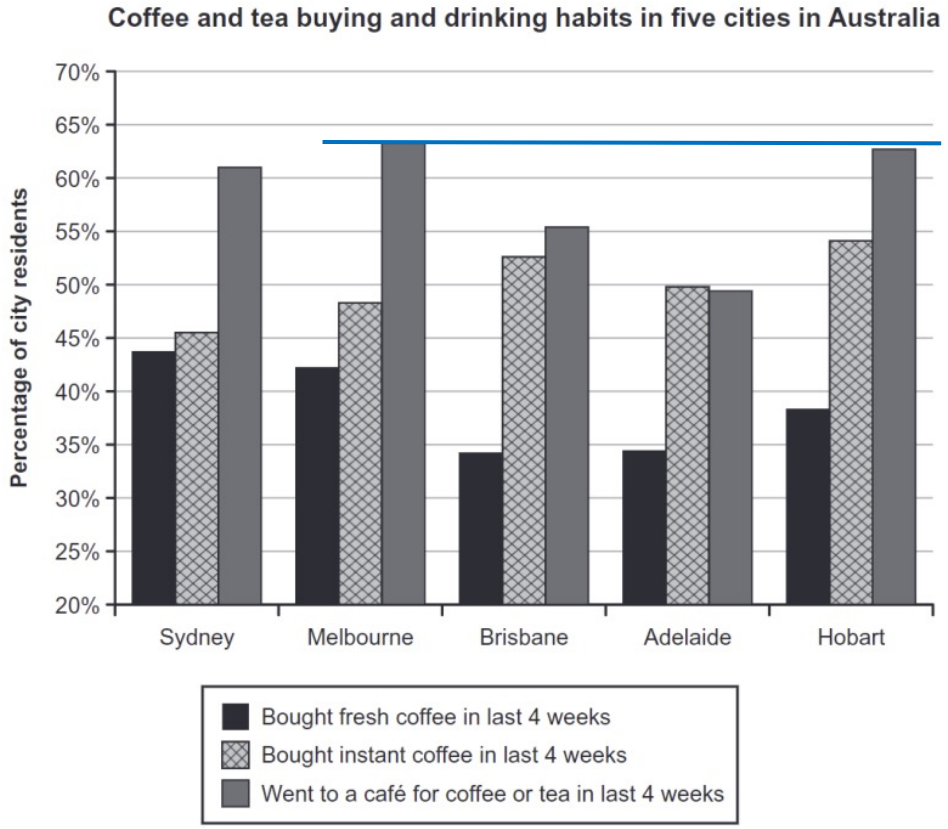
3) 定单位：_____

	Bought fresh coffee	Bought instant coffee	Went to a café for coffee or tea
重要数据			
次要数据			
比较数据			

Pre-writing 真题演练

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



审题

1) 看标题找主题：the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities

2) 看时间定时态：一般现在时; 一般过去时

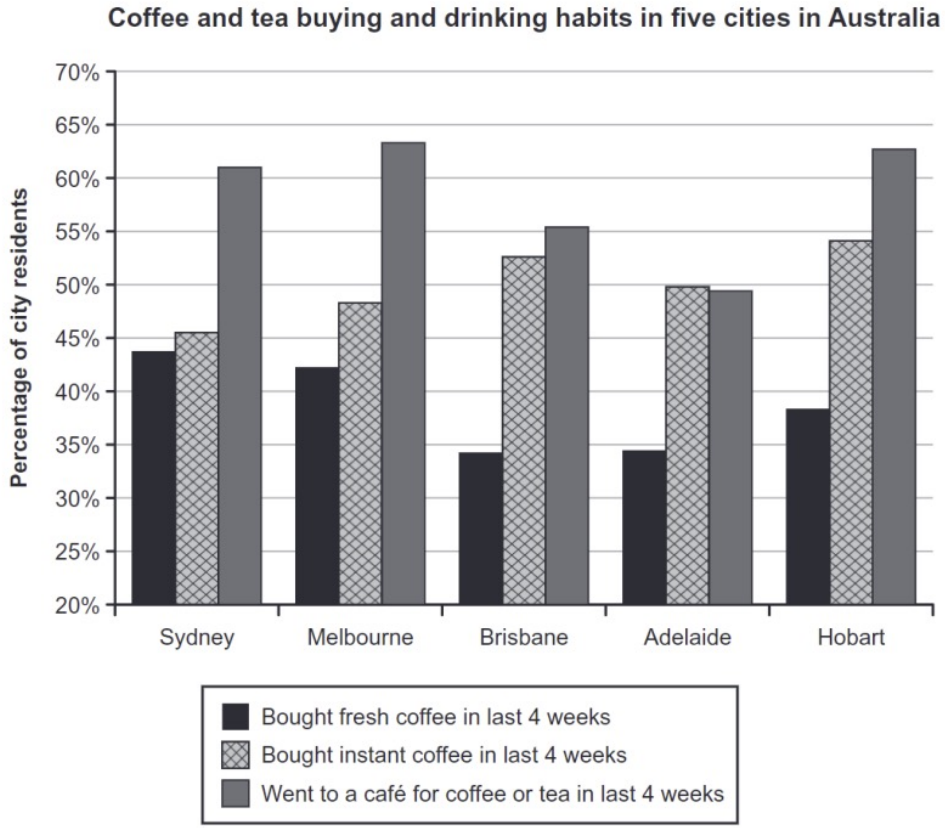
3) 定单位：%

	Bought fresh coffee	Bought instant coffee	Went to a café for coffee or tea
重要数据	Sydney	Hobart; Brisbane	Melbourne; Hobart; Sydney
次要数据	Other cities	/	/
比较数据	Brisbane & Adelaide相等在所有城市中都是最小值	Other cities 差距小	Adelaide最小值，并和bough instant coffee 数据相似

Pre-writing 真题演练

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



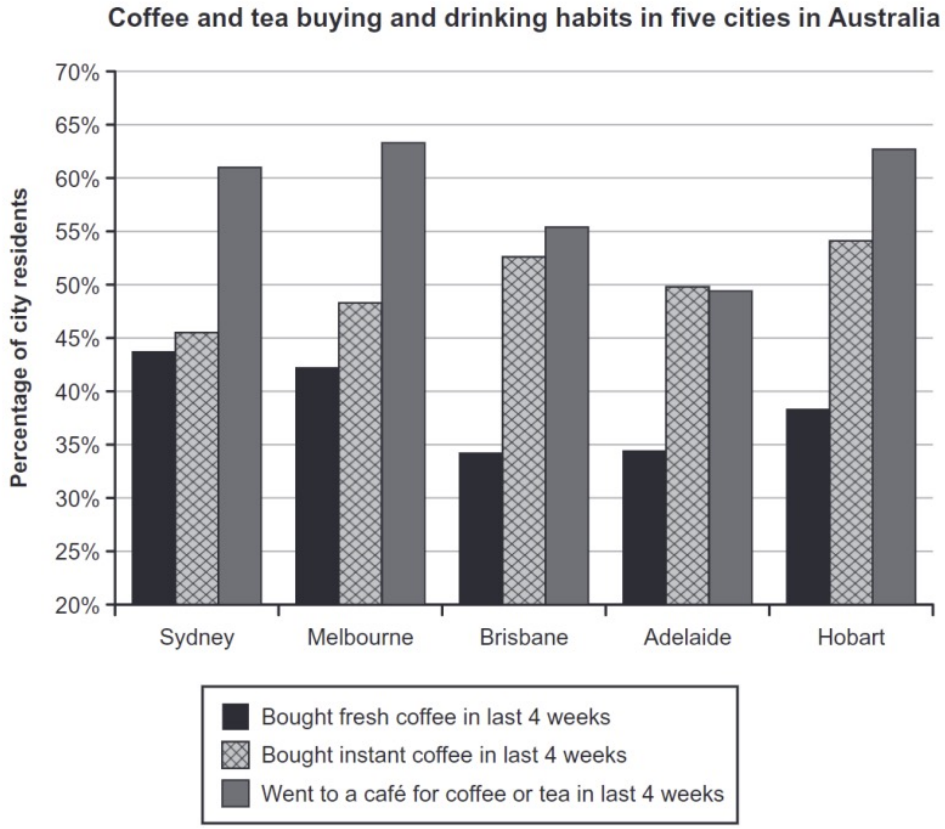
分段方法1

作文提纲：主体段分段（按习惯）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
主体段3	
概述段	总结细节信息

Pre-writing 真题演练

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



分段方法1

作文提纲：主体段分段（按习惯）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	Bought fresh coffee in last 4 weeks
主体段2	Bough instant coffee in last 4 weeks
主体段3	Went to a café for coffee or tea in last 4 weeks
概述段	总结细节信息

Pre-writing 真题演练

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

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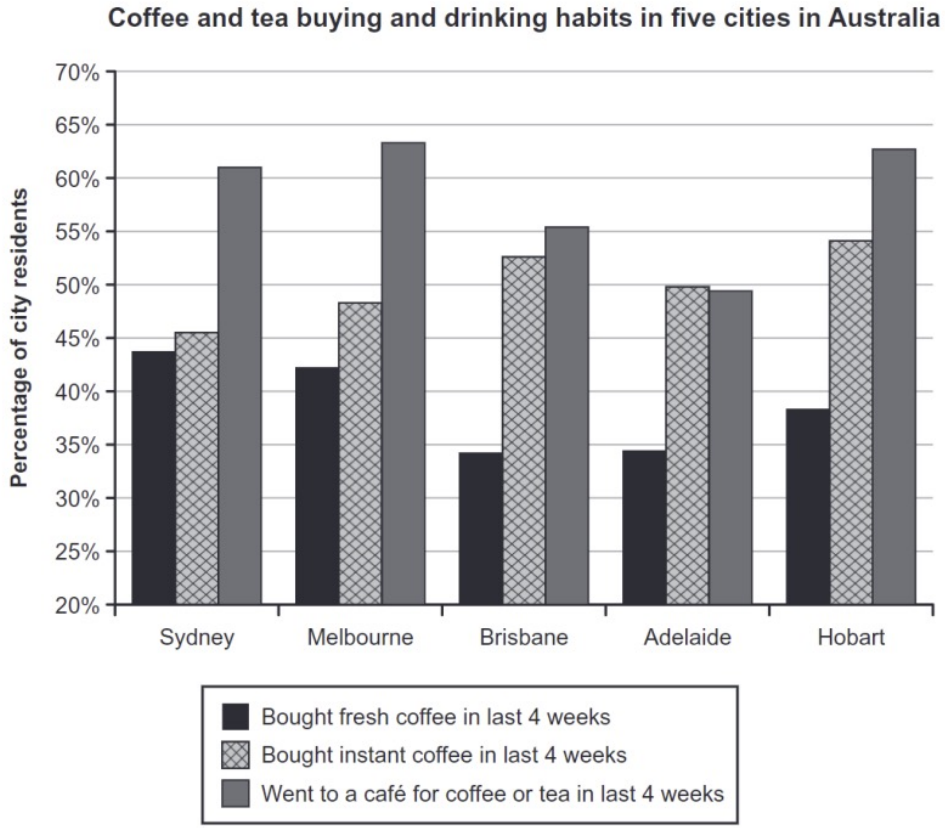


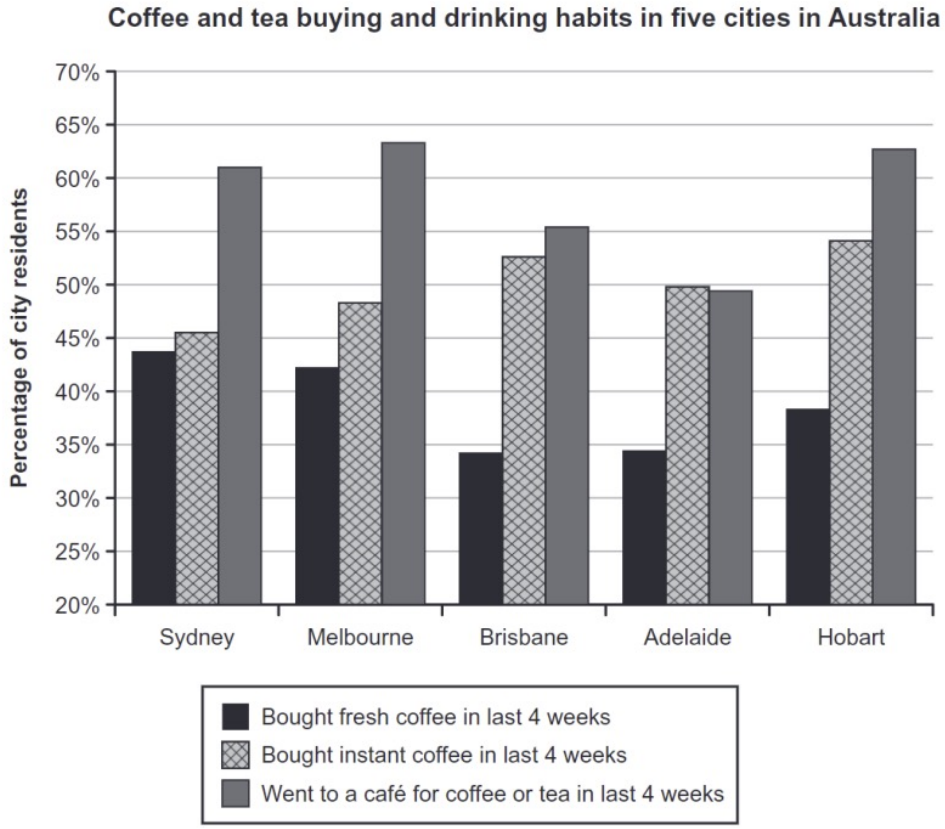
分段方法2

作文提纲：主体段分段（数据的大小相似）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	
主体段2	
概述段	总结细节信息

Pre-writing 真题演练

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



分段方法2

作文提纲：主体段分段（按城市之间数据的大小相似）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	Sydney； Melbourne; Hobart
主体段2	Brisbane; Adelaide
概述段	总结细节信息

学习目标

01 小作文各种图形，并区分动态图和静态图

02 静态图审题

03 静态图要点挑选

04 静态图分段逻辑

05 静态图开头段，主体段和概述段写作

06 静态图例题分析

While-writing

8. 静态图开头段写作

（1）阅读题目，并回答问题。

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

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While-writing

8. 静态图开头段写作

（1）阅读题目，并回答问题。

题干： The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

开头段： The table presents detailed information regarding the subway systems in six major cities around the world.

1）对比题干和开头段内容，填写下表。

题干	开头段改写内容
below	
gives	
information about	
the underground railway systems	
six cities	

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While-writing

8. 静态图开头段写作

（1）阅读题目，并回答问题。

题干： The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

开头段： The table presents detailed information regarding the subway systems in six major cities around the world.

1）对比题干和开头段内容，填写下表。

题干	开头段改写内容
below	去掉
gives	presents
information about	detailed information regarding
the underground railway systems	the subway systems
six cities	six major cities around the world

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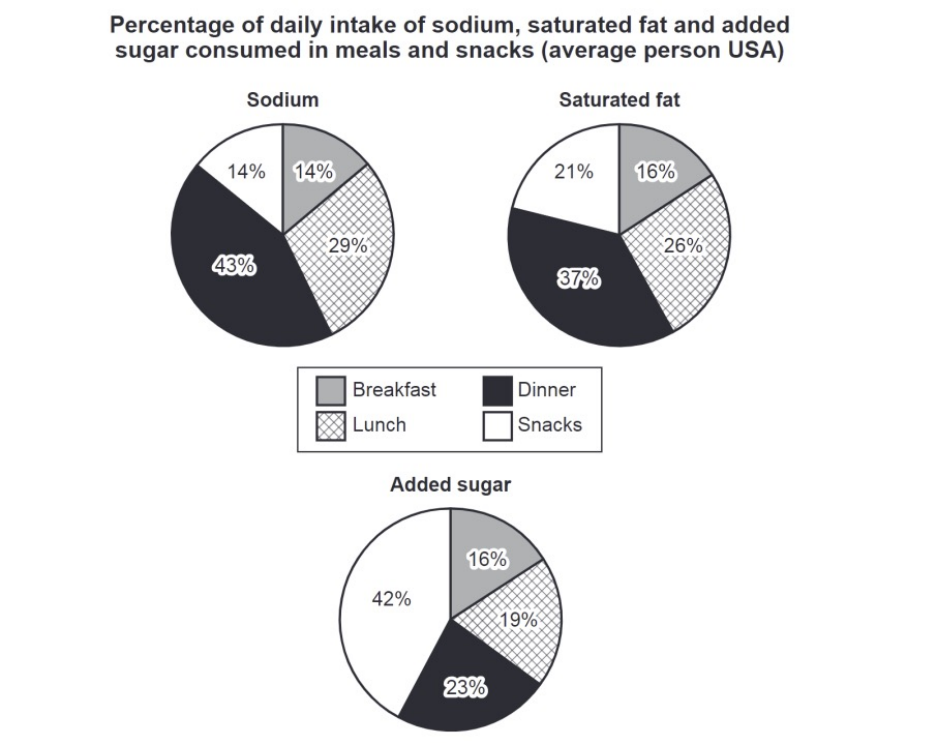
While-writing

8. 静态图开头段写作

(2) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



1) 请补全开头段写作。

The provided pie charts _____ the distribution of daily consumption of _____ for the average person in_____, broken down by meals and snacks.

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While-writing

8. 静态图开头段写作

(2) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

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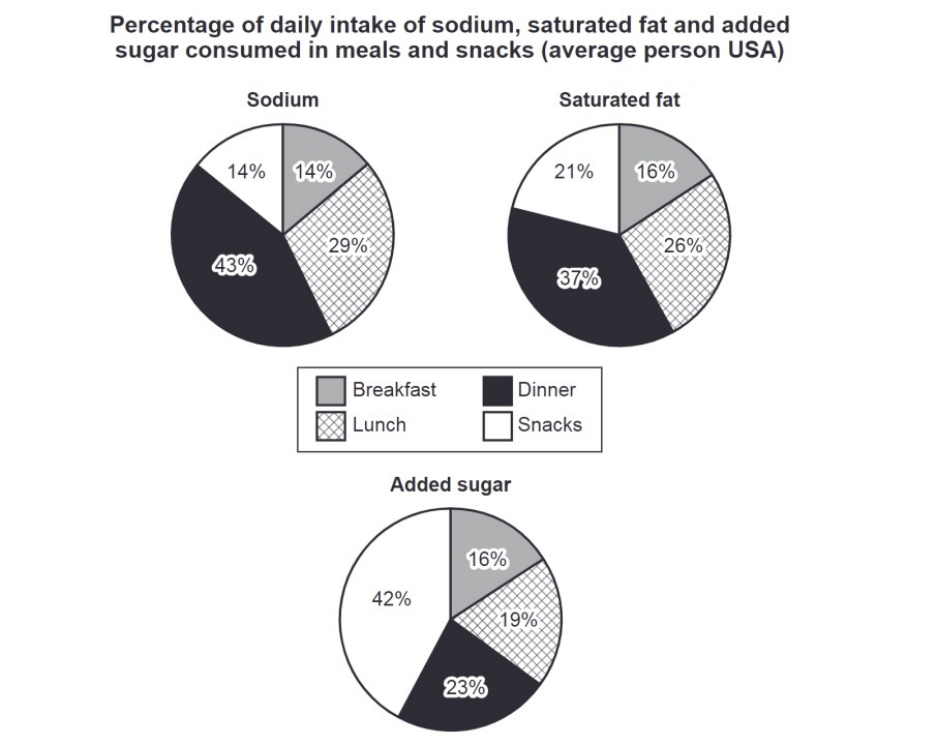
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



1) 请补全开头段写作。

The provided pie charts ___display___ the distribution of daily consumption of ___sodium, saturated fat, and added sugars___ for the average person in ___the USA___, broken down by meals and snacks.

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While-writing

8. 静态图开头段写作

(2) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

1) 请补全开头段写作。

The provided pie charts ___display___ the distribution of daily consumption of ___sodium, saturated fat, and added sugars___ for the average person in ___the USA___, broken down by meals and snacks.

2) 举例说明开头段是如何进行改写的。

图表名称具体化：_____

近义词：_____

上下义：_____

换词性：_____

补充地点信息：_____

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While-writing

8. 静态图开头段写作

(2) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

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The provided pie charts ___display___ the distribution of daily consumption of ___sodium, saturated fat, and added sugars___ for the average person in ___the USA___, broken down by meals and snacks.

使用充足的词汇，体现一定灵活性及准确性

能够使用一些不常见的词汇和/或习语

有语体和搭配的意识，尽管有一些误用

有少量的拼写和/或构词错误，但不影响整体表达的清晰度

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While-writing

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1) 请补全开头段写作。

The provided pie charts ___display___ the distribution of daily consumption of ___sodium, saturated fat, and added sugars___ for the average person in ___the USA___, broken down by meals and snacks.

2) 举例说明开头段是如何进行改写的。

图表名称具体化：The charts-The provided pie charts

近义词：show替换成display

上下义：nutrients替换成sodium, saturated fat, and added sugars

换词性：eaten替换成consumption

补充地点信息：in the USA

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要点总结

开头段通过改写题干，达到介绍图表的目的，建议从词汇和短语的角度进行转述。如果直接抄写题干，所抄写的字数将会被扣除（来自C8T2的考官评语）。

1 图表名称的具体化（the chart-the bar chart）

2 去掉_____

3 “展示”的近义词有：_____等（demonstrate一般用在流程图）

4 常见改写方式有: _____等（比如the distribution of daily consumption of sodium, saturated fat, and added sugars也可以改为how the sodium, saturated fat, and added sugars were consumed）

5 可补充时间或者地点信息。

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要点总结

开头段通过改写题干，达到介绍图表的目的，建议从词汇和短语的角度进行转述。如果直接抄写题干，所抄写的字数将会被扣除（来自C8T2的考官评语）。

1 图表名称的具体化（the chart-the bar chart）

2 去掉 below

3 “展示”的近义词有：present; illustrate; compare；display 等（**demonstrate**一般用在流程图）

4 常见改写方式有: 近义词，上下义和词性替换，句型替换等（比如the distribution of daily consumption of sodium, saturated fat, and added sugars也可以改为how the sodium, saturated fat, and added sugars were consumed）

5 可补充时间或者地点信息。

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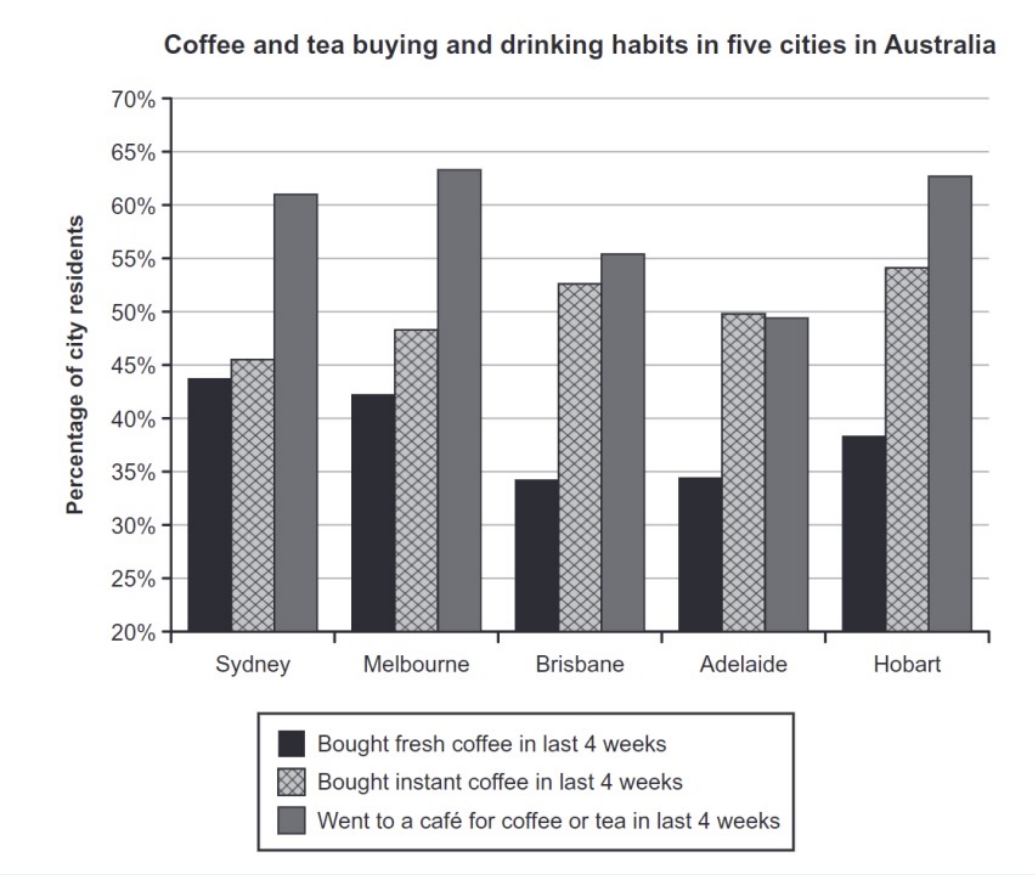
While-writing 开头段演练

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



9. 阅读题目，并独立完成开头段写作。

开头段：

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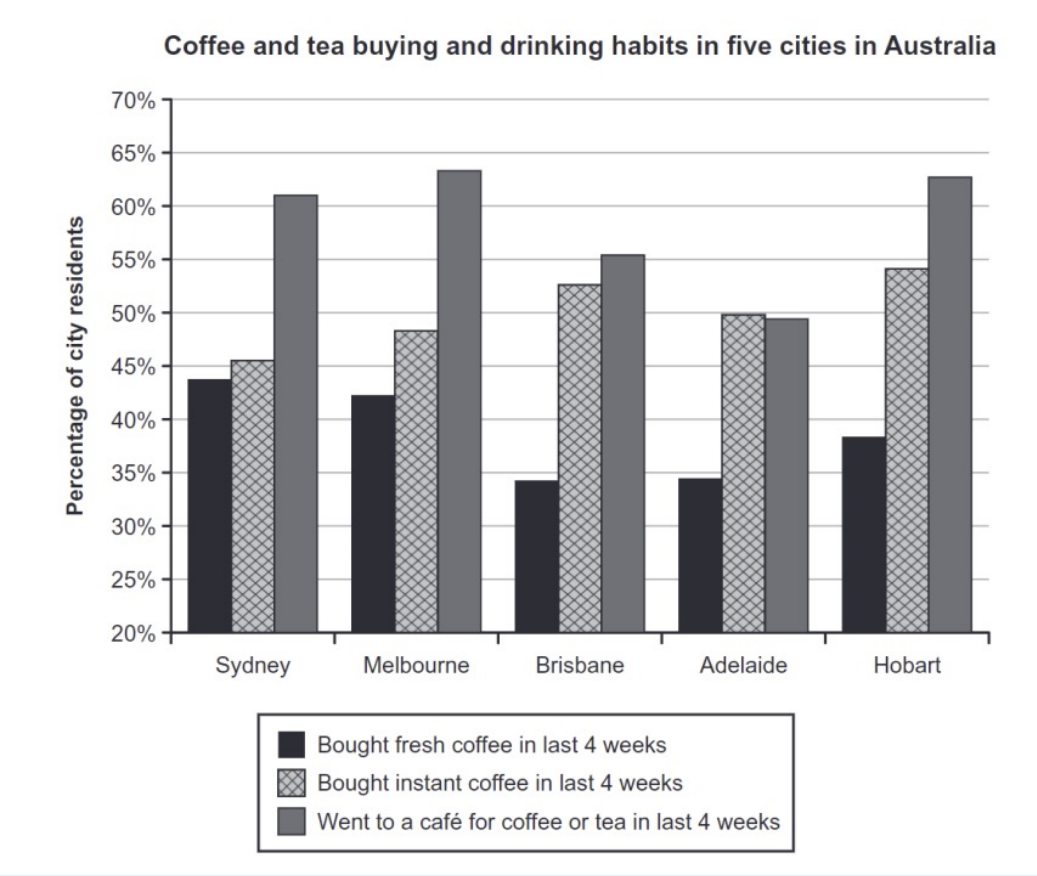
While-writing 开头段演练

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



开头段：The bar chart presents data on the coffee and tea purchasing and consumption habits of residents in five Australian cities over the past four weeks.

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While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—最值

（1）请将下面的表达进行分类。

top the list	the least number	the second highest	come second	more than the others…
the highest	insignificant	followed by	the busiest	

	words and phrases
最大	
第二	
最小	

使用充足的词汇，体现一定灵活性及准确性

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While-writing

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top the list	the least number	the second highest	come second	more than the others…
the highest	insignificant	followed by	the busiest	

	words and phrases
最大	top the list; the highest, the busiest; more than the others…
第二	come second; the second highest； followed by
最小	the least number; insignificant

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While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—最值

（2）结合图表数据，用表格里面的词汇完成句子填空。（有两句话已经填好）

Underground Railway Systems

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Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

1) The number of passengers in Tokyo's underground railway system is <u>the highest</u>.
2) Tokyo's underground railway system is _____of all cities.
3) Tokyo's underground railway system serves _____ passengers _____ systems in the other five cities.
4) Tokyo's underground railway system _____ in terms of passengers per year.

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While-writing

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1) The number of passengers in Tokyo's underground railway system is the highest.
2) Tokyo's underground railway system is ___the busiest___ of all cities.
3) Tokyo's underground railway system serves ___more___ passengers ___than___ systems in the other five cities.
4) Tokyo's underground railway system ___tops the list___ in terms of passengers per year.

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5）The number of passengers in Paris's underground railway system is the second highest.

6）In terms of passenger numbers, Paris's underground railway system _____.

7）Tokyo's underground railway system has the highest number of passengers, _____Paris's.

8）Kyoto's subway system attracts _____ of passengers.

9）The number of passengers in Kyoto's subway system is _____compared to others.

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5）The number of passengers in Paris's underground railway system is the second highest.

6）In terms of passenger numbers, Paris's underground railway system comes second .

7）Tokyo's underground railway system has the highest number of passengers, followed by Paris's.

8）Kyoto's subway system attracts the least number of passengers.

9）The number of passengers in Kyoto's subway system is insignificant compared to others.

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要点总结

重要数据的句型

最大值句型：

_____is the highest/ largest/biggest.

某物is _____ / the most important/ the most popular.

某物… _____ the others.

某物_____ in terms of…

第二值句型：

某物的数量 is _____.

某物 _____.

最大值，_____第二值。

最小值句型：

某物的数量 is _____ compared to others.

某物 attracts/has _____.

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要点总结

重要数据的句型

最大值句型：

某物的数量is the highest/ largest/biggest.

某物is the busiest/ the most important/ the most popular.

某物… more than the others.

某物tops the list in terms of…

第二值句型：

某物的数量 is the second highest.

某物 comes second.

最大值，followed by 第二值。

最小值句型：

某物的数量 is insignificant compared to others.

某物 attracts/has the least number.

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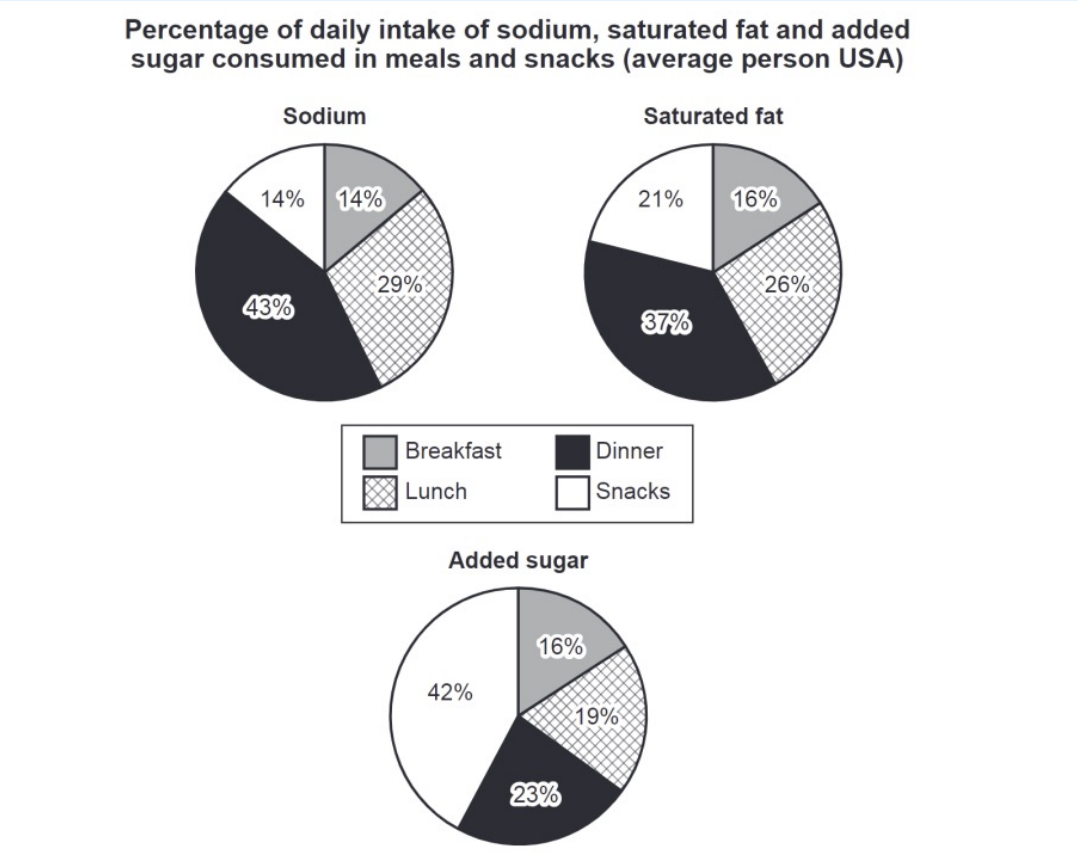
While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—最值

（3）使用最大值，第二值和最小值的句型描述图表中sodium中信息。



1) 最大值：

_____

2) 第二值：

_____

3) 最小值：

_____

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While-writing

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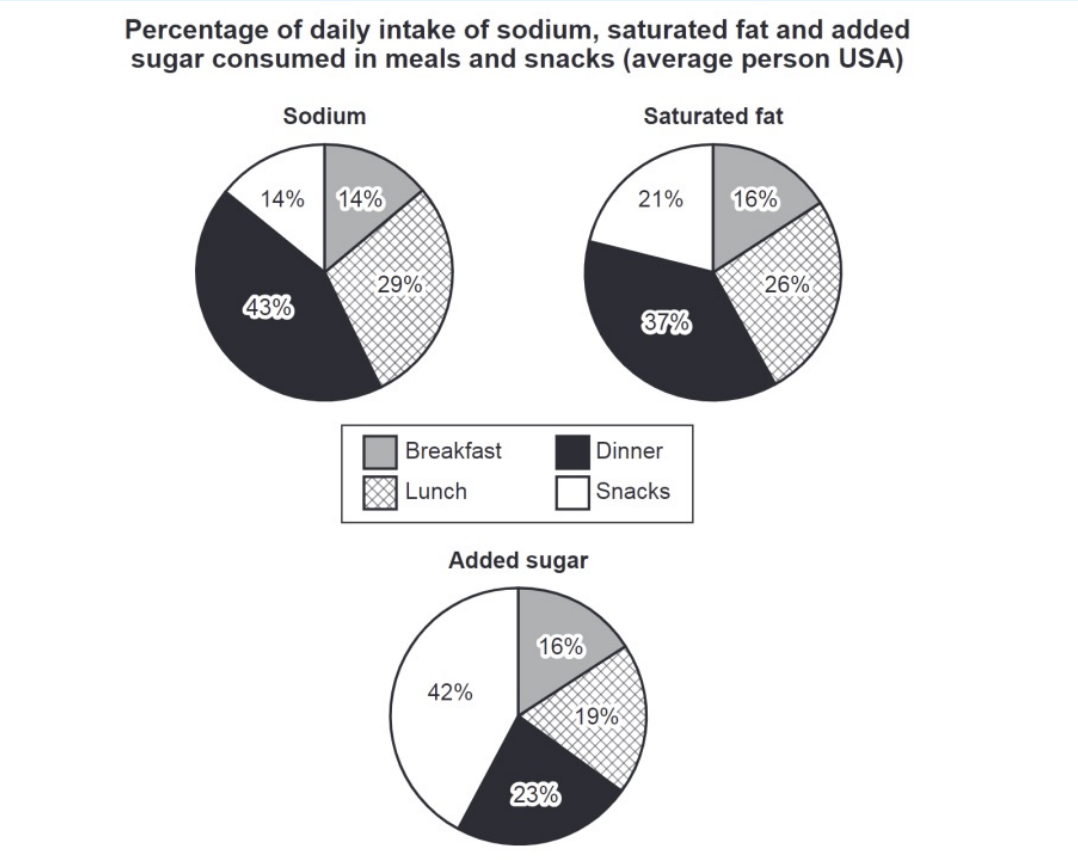

1) 最大值：

In terms of sodium intake, the largest portion is consumed during dinner .

2) 第二值：

This is followed closely by lunch at 29%.

3) 最小值：

Breakfast and snacks each have the least number, accounting for 14% of daily sodium intake.

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While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—数据

（4）根据评分标准要求，图表写作需要在作文中写出重要的具体数据。根据图表信息补充数据。

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
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Los Angeles	2001	28	50

1) London has the longest route of all cities at _____.
2) The length of Paris' underground railway system (_____) is nearly half of that of the tube in London.
3) In Tokyo, _____ people use the underground railway system per year.
4) Kyoto's underground railway system serves the smallest number of passengers, with _____ people using it per year.

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While-writing

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Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

1) London has the longest route of all cities at _394 kilometres_.
2) The length of Paris' underground railway system (_199 kilometres_) is nearly half of that of the tube in London.
3) In Tokyo, _1927 million_ people use the underground railway system per year.
4) Kyoto's underground railway system serves the smallest number of passengers, with _45 million_ people using it per year.

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要点总结

接数据的方法

1 at+ 数据

2 数据括号中

3 数据放主语位置

4 with+数据+分词

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While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—数据

（5）在静态图图形中，常见的数据也可以使用分数或大约数据来表达。完成配对练习。

1) 1%	a. about a quarter	1) _____
2) 10%	b. just over a third	2) _____
3) 26%	c. one in ten	3) _____
4) 34%	d. a tiny proportion	4) _____
5) 199	e. around half a million	5) _____
6) 2019	f. a little over 2000	6) _____
7) 8950	g. approximately 200 Kilometres	7) _____
8) 500,061	h. just under 9000	8) _____

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8) 500,061	h. just under 9000

1) d
2) c
3) a
4) b
5) g
6) f
7) h
8) e

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要点总结

分数的表达（深色部分）

75%	
50%	
1/3	
25%	
10%	

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要点总结

分数的表达（深色部分）

75%	75 per cent/three out of four/three quarters
50%	a half/one half/one out of two/one in two
1/3	a third/ one third/one out of three/one in three
25%	25 per cent/ one out of four/a quarter/ one in four
10%	10 per cent/one tenth/ a tenth/ one out of ten/ one in ten

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要点总结

大约数据表达

大约：_____, roughly，nearly+数据

仅高于：_____, slightly above, marginally higher than, barely above+数据

仅低于：_____,slightly below, marginally less than, barely below +数据

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要点总结

大约数据表达

大约：about, around, approximately, roughly，nearly+数据

仅高于：a little over, just over, slightly above, marginally higher than, barely above+数据

仅低于：a little lower, just under, slightly below, marginally less than, barely below +数据

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While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—区间+比较

（6）请将下面的表达进行分类。

twice represent range from…to… account for similar (is similar to) make up be equal to constitute cluster between…and… half of considerably/dramatically earlier

区间	
大小比	
倍数比	
相似	
相同	
占比	

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While-writing

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（6）请将下面的表达进行分类。

twice represent range from…to… account for similar (is similar to) make up be equal to constitute cluster between…and… half of considerably/dramatically earlier

区间	range from…to…; cluster between…and…
大小比	considerably/dramatically earlier
倍数比	twice; half of
相似	similar (is similar to)
相同	be equal to
占比	constitute; represent; account for; make up

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While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—区间+比较

（7）结合图表数据，用表格里面的词汇完成句子填空。

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Los Angeles	2001	28	50

1) The dates of underground railway systems opened in the other three cities _____ 1927 _____ 1981.

2) The tube in London was opened in 1863, which is _____ than the systems in the other cities.

3) London's railway system route is nearly _____ as long as Paris's system.

4) Paris's system, with a length of 199 km, is about _____ London's railway system.

5) The number of passengers per year in Kyoto _____ that in Los Angeles.

6) The underground railway systems in Kyoto and Los Angeles serve _____ numbers of passengers per year.

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While-writing

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Los Angeles	2001	28	50

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2) The
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3) Lon
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4) Par
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5) The
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6) The
ngeles
serve _____ numbers of passengers per year.

使用丰富多样的句子结构，具有完全的灵活性和掌控能力

体上对语法和标点符号的掌控较好，大多数句子没有错误

有几个重复出现的语法错误，但不妨碍交流

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While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—区间+比较

（7）结合图表数据，用表格里面的词汇完成句子填空。

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

1) The dates of underground railway systems opened in the other three cities ___range from___ 1927 ___to___ 1981.

2) The tube in London was opened in 1863, which is ___dramatically earlier___ than the systems in the other cities.

3) London's railway system route is nearly ___twice___ as long as Paris's system.

4) Paris's system, with a length of 199 km, is about ___half of___ London's railway system.

5) The number of passengers per year in Kyoto ___is similar to___ that in Los Angeles.

6) The underground railway systems in Kyoto and Los Angeles serve ___similar___ numbers of passengers per year.

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要点总结

区间句型

某物的数据 _____

某物的数据 _____

数据比较句型

大小比：… is _____

倍数比：…is _____; …is half of…

相似：…is _____to…; A and B have _____ of…

相等：…is _____to….

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要点总结

区间句型

某物的数据 range from…to…

某物的数据 cluster between…and…

数据比较句型

大小比：… is considerably/dramatically/far earlier/higher/larger/greater than…

倍数比：…is twice/ three times as long/many/much as…; …is half of…

相似：…is similar to…; A and B have similar numbers of…

相等：…is equal to….

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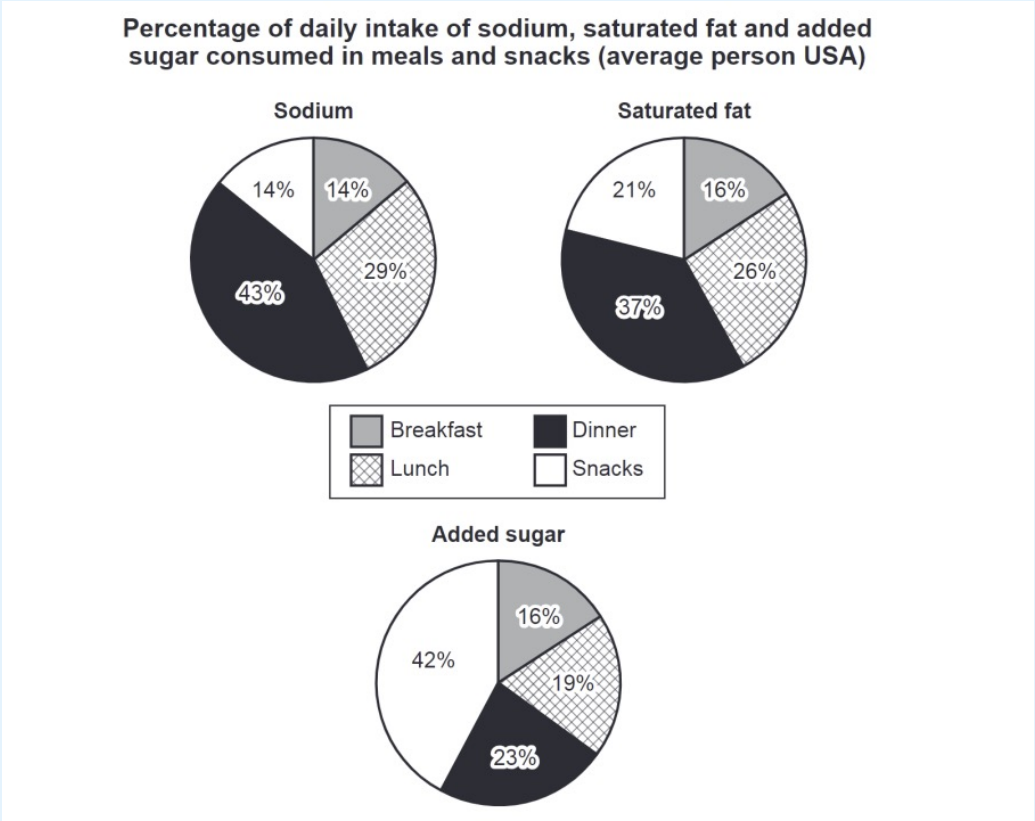
While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—区间+比较

（8）使用区间和比较句型描述图表的信息。



1)大小比：晚餐中包含的饱和脂肪比早餐远远大很多。

_____

2) 倍数比：糖分的摄入中，零食的占比是午餐的两倍多，数据分别是40%和19%。

_____

3) 相似比：糖分的摄入中在午餐和早餐摄入量是相似的，数据分别是19%和16%。

_____

4) 相等比：三种营养物质在早餐的摄入量都是最小的，其中饱和脂肪和糖分的数据是相等的，都是16%。

_____

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While-writing

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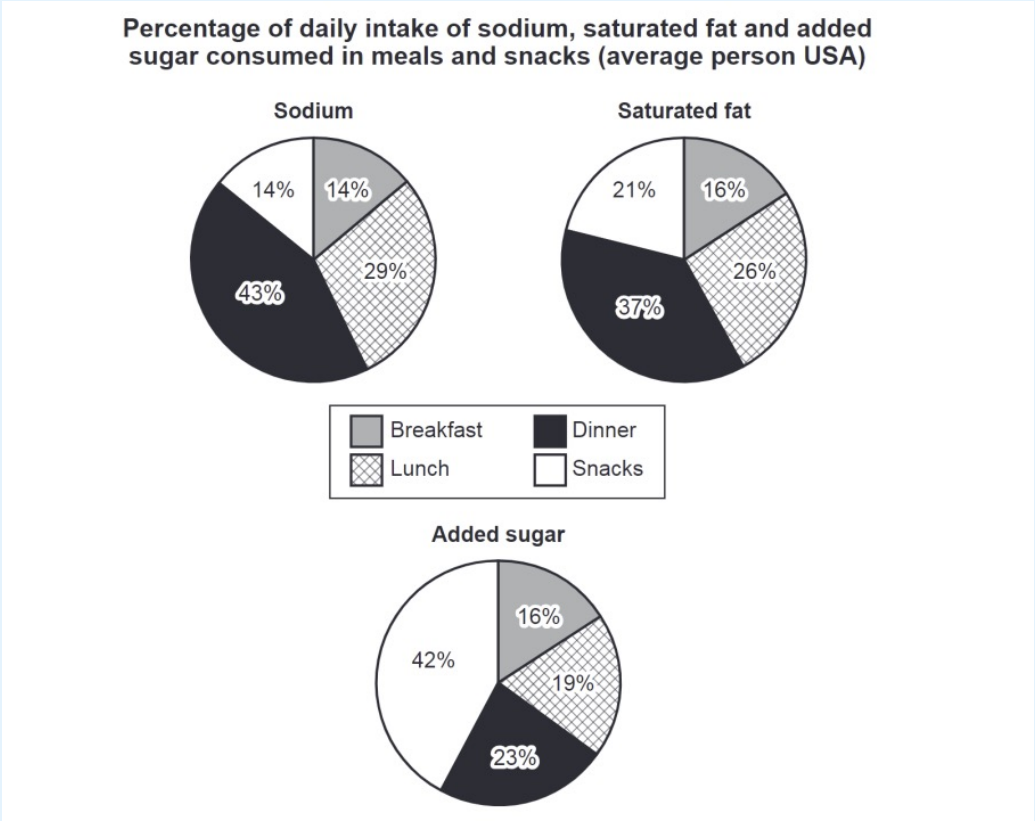
（8）使用区间和比较句型描述图表的信息。



1)大小比：晚餐中包含的饱和脂肪比早餐远远大很多。

The amount of saturated fat in dinner is far greater than that in breakfast.

2) 倍数比：糖分的摄入中，零食的占比是午餐的两倍多，数据分别是40%和19%。

In terms of sugar intake, snacks account for more than twice as much as lunch, with percentages of 40% and 19% respectively.

3) 相似比：糖分的摄入中在午餐和早餐摄入量是相似的，数据分别是19%和16%。

The sugar intake during lunch and breakfast is similar, at 19% and 16% respectively.

4) 相等比：三种营养物质在早餐的摄入量都是最小的，其中饱和脂肪和糖分的数据是相等的，都是16%。

All three nutrients have the lowest intake during breakfast, with the data for saturated fat and sugar being equal (16%).

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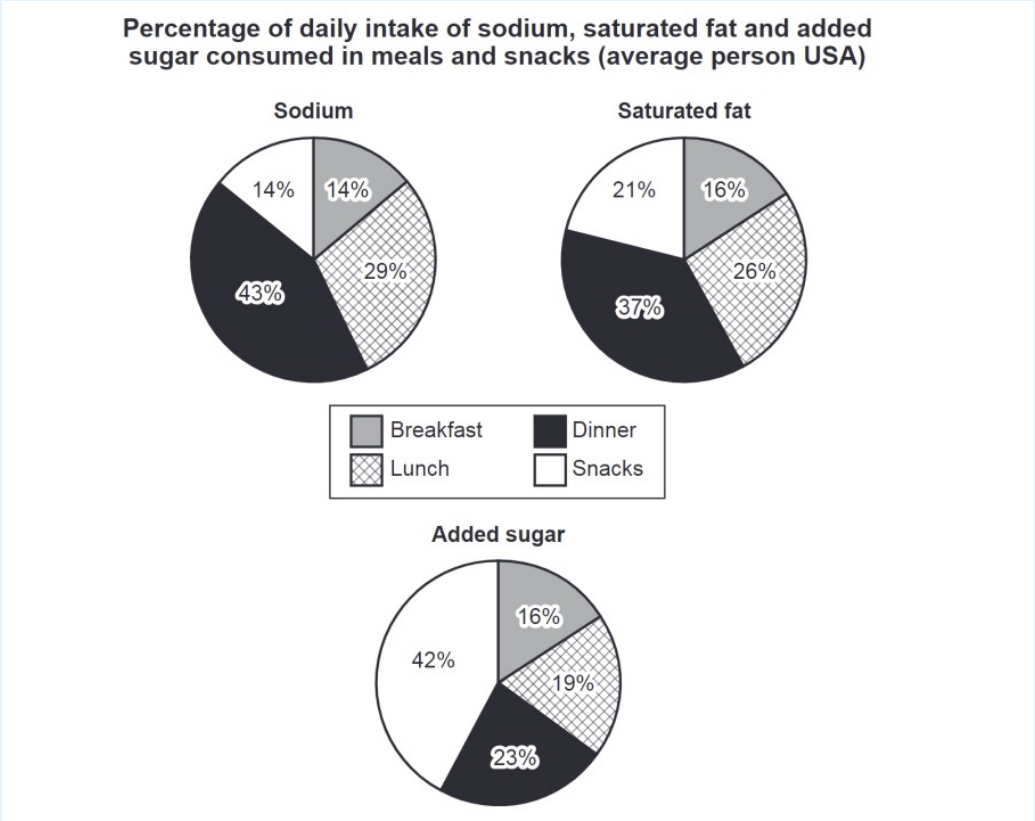
While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—占比

（9）在饼图写作中，通常会使用“占比”表达数据。阅读题目并对比下面句子中划线部分的用法区别。



1) For sodium intake, dinner contributes the highest proportion, accounting for 43%.

2) Dinner represents a significant portion of sodium intake, contributing to as much as 43%.

区别：_____

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While-writing

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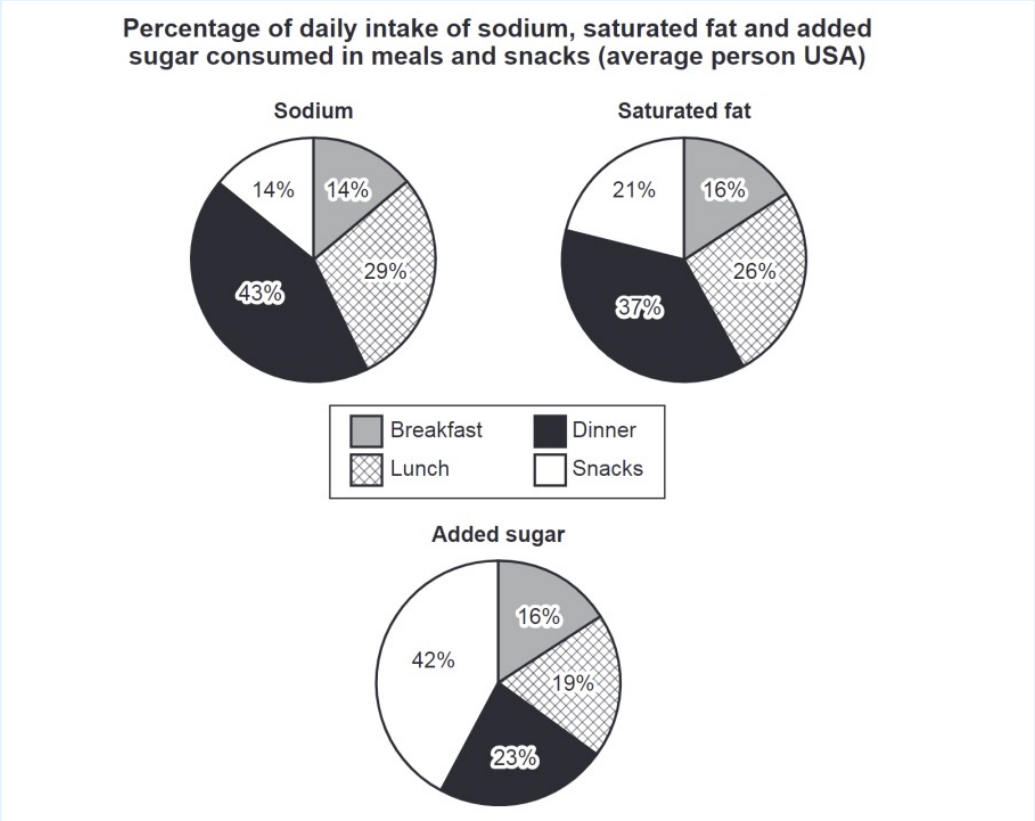

1) For sodium intake, dinner contributes the highest proportion, accounting for 43%.

2) Dinner represents a significant portion of sodium intake, contributing to as much as 43%.

区别：accounting for 作为非谓语；represents 是谓语动词。

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要点总结

1 “占比”的常见表达有：_____

2 非谓语用法：The highest percentage of….comes from…, accounting for + 数据

3 谓语用法：某物constitute/ represent/ account for/ make up relatively low portions of…, at 数据

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要点总结

1 “占比”的常见表达有：constitute; represent; account for; make up

2 非谓语用法：The highest percentage of….comes from…,

accounting for + 数据

3 谓语用法：某物constitute/ represent/ account for/ make up

relatively low portions of…, at 数据

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While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—占比

（10）请用括号中的单词翻译句子。

1）最高百分比的糖分摄入来自于零食，占据了日常摄入量的42%。（…, accounting for…）

_____

_____

2）早餐和午餐所占的糖分摄入都很低，分别是16%和19%。（…constitute…）

_____

_____

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While-writing

10. 静态图主体段写作—占比

（10）请用括号中的单词翻译句子。

1）最高百分比的糖分摄入来自于零食，占据了日常摄入量的42%。（…, accounting for…）

The highest percentage of sugar intake comes from snacks, accounting for 42% of the daily intake.

2）早餐和午餐所占的糖分摄入都很低，分别是16%和19%。（…constitute…）

Breakfast and lunch both constitute relatively low portions of sugar intake, at 16% and 19% respectively.

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While-writing

11. 静态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

结合图表数据，完成问题。

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

(1) 将主体段1的句子进行排序。 正确顺序为：

_____

a. This was followed by the opening of the railway systems in Tokyo, Washington DC, and Kyoto.

b. It was opened in the year 1863, making it 140 years old. Paris is the second oldest, with its system opened in the year 1900.

c. In contrast, Los Angeles has the newest subway system, which was only opened in the year 2001.

d. London has the oldest underground railway system among the six cities.

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什么是coherence and cohesion?

有逻辑地组织信息和观点；行文推进清晰，贯穿全文

恰当地使用各种衔接手段，包括指称和替代，但有时或是误用，或使用不足，或过度使用

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(1) 将主体段1的句子进行排序。 正确顺序为：

d b a c

(2) 这些句子的逻辑顺序是：_____

a. 数量大小排序

b. 时间先后排序

c. 类别排序

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While-writing

11. 静态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

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d b a c

(2) 这些句子的逻辑顺序是：a

a. 数量大小排序

b. 时间先后排序

c. 类别排序

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While-writing

11. 静态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

(3) 阅读范文主体段1并找出加粗字体所替换的内容。

London has the oldest underground railway system among the six cities. **It** was opened in the year 1863, making it 140 years old. Paris is the second oldest, with **its** system opened in the year 1900. **This** was followed by the opening of the railway systems in Tokyo, Washington DC, and Kyoto. **In contrast**, Los Angeles has the newest **subway system**, which was only opened in the year 2001.

1) It 指代的是：_____
2) Its 指代的是: _____
3) This 指代的是：_____
4) Which 指代的是：_____
5) subway system替代的是_____
6) in contrast 所代表的逻辑关系是什么?_____

有逻辑地组织信息和观点；行文推进清晰，贯穿全文

恰当地使用各种衔接手段，包括指称和替代，但有时或是误用，或使用不足，或过度使用

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1) It 指代的是：__the underground railway system of London__

2) Its 指代的是: __the underground railway system of Paris__

3) This 指代的是：__the fact of Paris having the second oldest system__

4) Which 指代的是：__the subway system of Los Angeles__

5) subway system替代的是__underground railway system__

6) in contrast 所代表的逻辑关系是什么?__对比__

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要点总结

连贯

对数据的排序通常有以下几种方式：

_____：这是最常见的方式，可以按照数据的大小从大到小或者从小到大进行排序。

_____：如果数据是随时间变化的，那么按照时间的先后顺序进行排序是最合适的。通常在动态图中使用。

_____：如果数据是按类别分的，那么可以按照类别的逻辑关系进行排序，例如按照年龄段、地区等。

无论选择哪种排序方式，都要保证整个作文的逻辑清晰，易于读者理解。

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要点总结

连贯

对数据的排序通常有以下几种方式：

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按时间顺序排序：如果数据是随时间变化的，那么按照时间的先后顺序进行排序是最合适的。通常在动态图中使用。

按类别排序：如果数据是按类别分的，那么可以按照类别的逻辑关系进行排序，例如按照年龄段、地区等。

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要点总结

衔接

静态图的数据衔接可以使用的常见方式是：

1 指代（_____），关系代词（_____）

2同义替换（_____）

3 逻辑衔接词

对比逻辑词：in contrast, by contrast, however, on the other hand, while 等

并列逻辑词：similarly, likewise, also, following closely is 等

介绍或者转换话题: in terms of_____

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要点总结

衔接

静态图的数据衔接可以使用的常见方式是：

1 指代（it; this; its等），关系代词（which; that 等）

2同义替换（近义词，词性替换，上下义词等）

3 逻辑衔接词

对比逻辑词：in contrast, by contrast, however, on the other hand, while 等

并列逻辑词：similarly, likewise, also, following closely is 等

介绍或者转换话题: in terms of, regarding, concerning, with regard to 等

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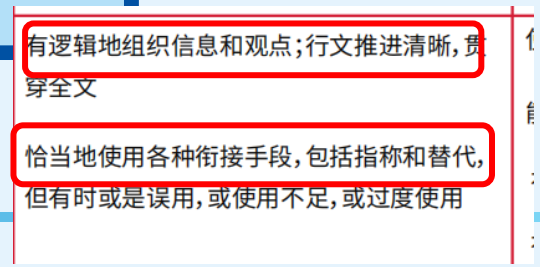
While-writing

11. 静态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接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恰当地使用各种衔接手段，包括指称和替代，但有时或是误用，或使用不足，或过度使用

(4) 使用下面的词汇完成主体段2和主体段3填空练习。

its	transit users	in terms of	whose	metro system	following closely is	in contrast

1)_____size, London's 2)_____ is the largest, with a total route length of 394 kilometres, nearly twice as large as Paris's system. 3) _____, Kyoto has the smallest system, with only 11 kilometres of route, which is more than 30 times smaller than that of London.

Interestingly, Tokyo, despite having only 155 kilometres of route, accommodates the highest number of passengers annually, at 1,927 million. 4) _____ Paris,5) _____ system caters to the second highest number of 6)_____, at 1,191 million per year. As anticipated, Kyoto, with 7) _____ relatively small underground railway system, serves the smallest number of passengers each year.

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While-writing

11. 静态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

(4) 使用下面的词汇完成主体段2和主体段3填空练习。

its	transit users	in terms of	whose	metro system	following closely is	in contrast

1)____In terms of_____size, London's 2)____metro system_____ is the largest, with a total route length of 394 kilometres, nearly twice as large as Paris's system. 3) ____In contrast_____, Kyoto has the smallest system, with only 11 kilometres of route, which is more than 30 times smaller than that of London.

Interestingly, Tokyo, despite having only 155 kilometres of route, accommodates the highest number of passengers annually, at 1,927 million. 4) __Following closely is__ Paris,5) ____whose_____ system caters to the second highest number of 6)___transit users_____, at 1,191 million per year. As anticipated, Kyoto, with 7) _____its_____ relatively small underground railway system, serves the smallest number of passengers each year.

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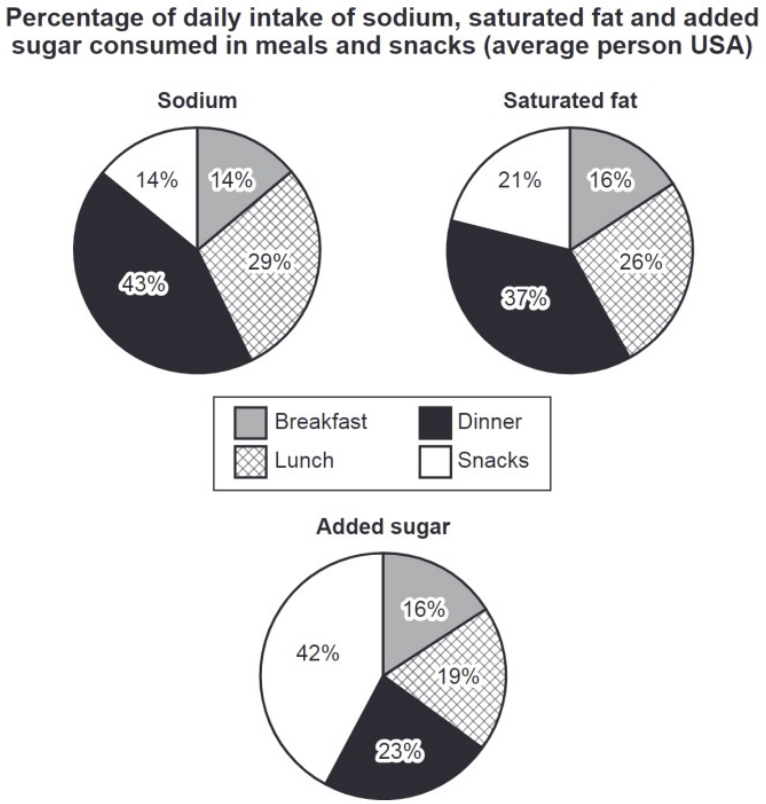
While-writing 主体段演练

12. 阅读题目，并独立完成主体段写作。

The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.



主体段1	Sodium；saturated fat
主体段2	Added sugar

While-writing 主体段演练

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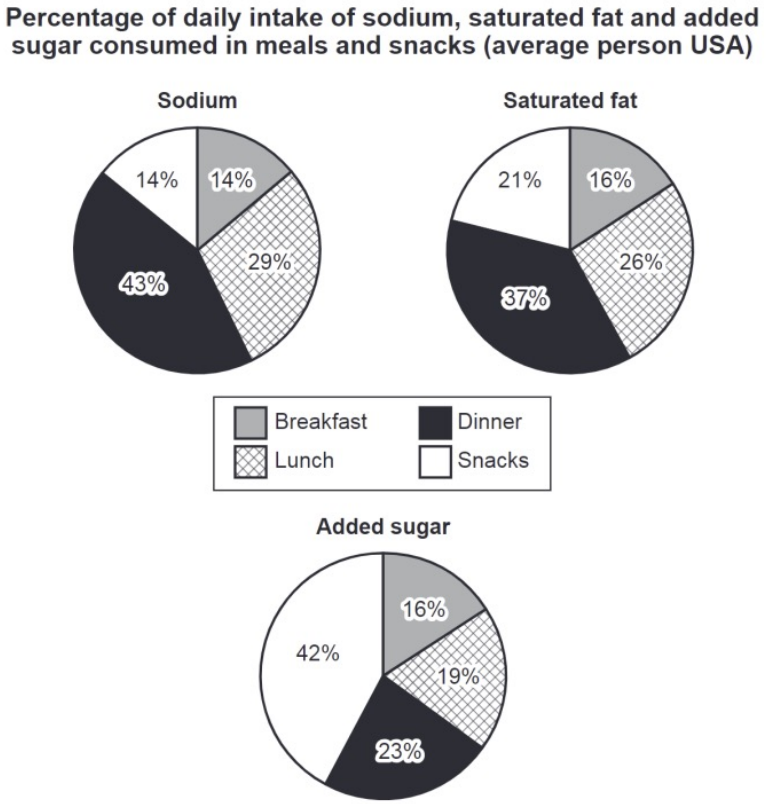

主体段1	Sodium；saturated fat In terms of sodium intake, the largest portion is consumed during dinner at 43%, followed closely by lunch at 29%. Breakfast and snacks are tied, each accounting for 14% of daily sodium intake. Saturated fat consumption also peaks during dinner at 37%, with lunch not far behind at 26%. Snacks contribute a significant 21%, while breakfast is the lowest at 16%.
主体段2	Added sugar Added sugars present a different pattern, with the highest percentage consumed through snacks, constituting 42% of the daily intake. This is a noticeable contrast to the other nutrients where snacks were not the leading contributor. Dinner follows with 23%, while lunch and breakfast account for 19% and 16% respectively.

学习目标

01 小作文各种图形，并区分动态图和静态图

02 静态图审题

03 静态图要点挑选

04 静态图分段逻辑

05 静态图开头段，主体段和概述段写作

06 静态图例题分析

While-writing

13. 静态图静态图概述段写作

阅读范文概述段，并回答问题。

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
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Tokyo	1927	155	1927
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Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

In conclusion, the data on the underground railway systems across the six cities highlight differences in opening dates, route lengths, and annual passenger numbers. While London has the oldest and longest system, Tokyo's railway, despite a shorter route, serves the highest number of passengers per year.

1) 该概述段是否有数据? _____

2) 该概述段是否有个人观点? _____

3) 该概述段是否写比较了图表数据的不同处?

_____

4) 该概述段是否强调了最大值或最小值?

_____

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While-writing

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阅读范文概述段，并回答问题。

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1) 该概述段是否有数据？ 无

2) 该概述段是否有个人观点？ 无

3) 该概述段是否写比较了图表数据的不同处？是，highlight differences in opening dates, route lengths, and annual passenger numbers.

4) 该概述段是否强调了最大值或最小值？强调了最大值， the oldest and longest system，the highest number of passengers

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要点总结

概述基本要求

1 概述段可以放在最后一段，也可以放在开头段后。常见逻辑词：

_____

2 概述段有两无：_____

静态图的概述段内容

1 强调_____或_____ ： while….,….

2 总结数据的_____: the data on…highlight differences in ….

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要点总结

概述基本要求

1 概述段可以放在最后一段，也可以放在开头段后。常见逻辑词：

Overall，To summarise, to sum up, conclusively等

2 概述段有两无：无观点，无数据

静态图的概述段内容

1 强调最大值或最小值：while….,….

2 总结数据的相似或不同: the data on…highlight differences in ….

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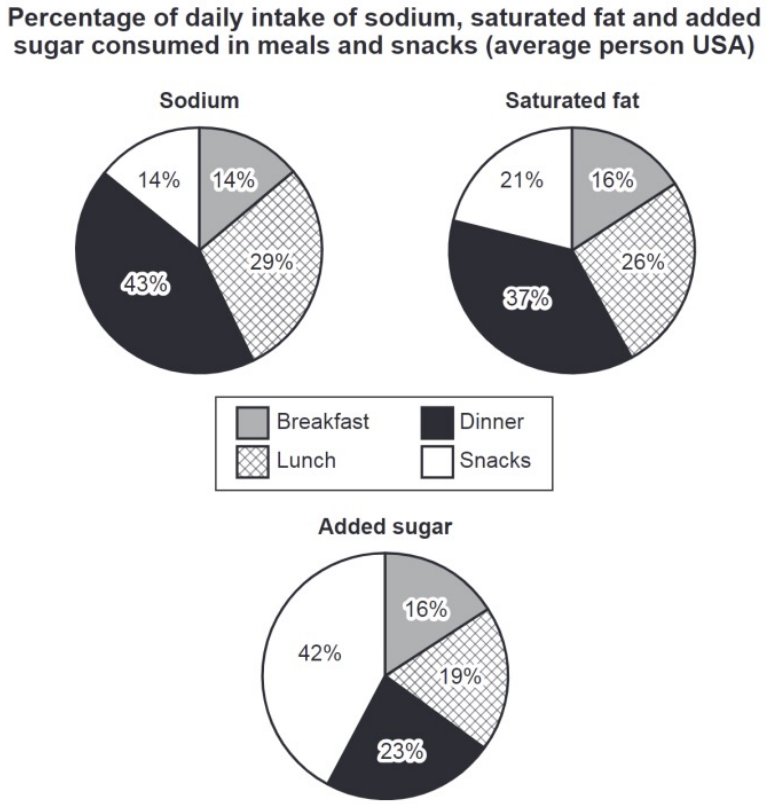
While-writing 概述段演练

14. 阅读题目，完成概述段写作。

The charts below show the average percentages in typical meals of three types of nutrients, all of which may be unhealthy if eaten too much.



概述段：

While-writing 概述段演练

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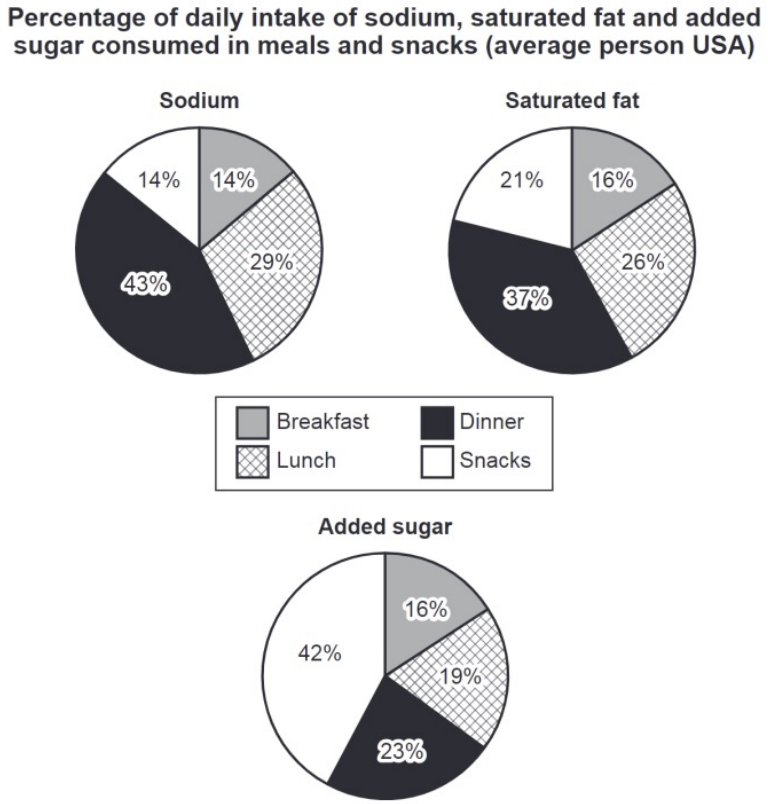

概述段：Conclusively, dinner is the meal with the highest intake of both sodium and saturated fat, while snacks are the primary source of added sugars for the average American. The data highlights a trend where the latter part of the day, including dinner and snacks, contributes to a higher intake of these potentially unhealthy nutrients.

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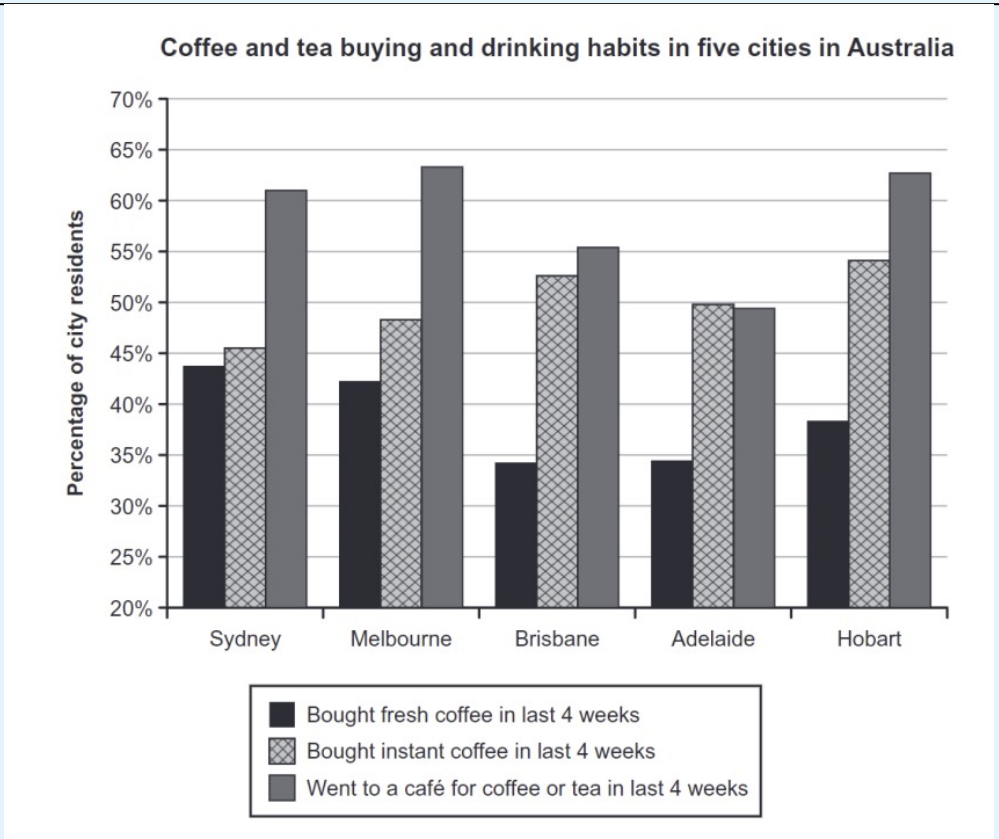
Post-writing

15. 阅读题目和例文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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Post-writing

15. 阅读题目和例文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

The bar chart presents data on the coffee and tea purchasing and consumption habits of residents in five Australian cities over the past four weeks. The chart reveals that Sydney has the highest number of residents who bought fresh coffee in recent weeks. Melbourne has the second highest number of residents who bought fresh coffee in recent weeks. The fewest purchases of fresh coffee were made in Brisbane and Adelaide. For recent instant coffee purchases, just over half the residents of Brisbane show this preference, second only to Hobart. Sydney shows of residents who recently purchased instant coffee.

Regarding visits to cafés for coffee or tea, Melbourne has the highest percentage of residents who have visited a café in the last month. It is closely followed by Hobart and Sydney. This contrasts with Adelaide, which has the lowest percentage of people for the same category. Overall, the data illustrates distinct preferences in these urban areas. Apart from Adelaide, at least half the residents of these cities have recently visited coffee shops. For all the cities, it is clear that recent purchases of instant coffee outnumber those of fresh coffee, though the proportions vary depending on the location.

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Post-writing

15. 阅读题目和例文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

(1)作文是否写出具体数据?

(2)作文是否挑选重点数据信息?

(3)作文是否有比较数据?

(4)作文的分段是否合理?

(5)作文是否使用指代或者替代?

(6)作文是否正确使用逻辑衔接表达?

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Post-writing

15. 阅读题目和例文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

(1)作文是否写出具体数据？ 没有

(2)作文是否挑选重点数据信息？是，挑选出最大，第二最小等信息

(3)作文是否有比较数据？第一段没有数据比较，只有对数据的罗列。第二段对数据进行比较，比如this is followed by, This contrasts with…

(4)作文的分段是否合理？不合理，需要满足开头段，主体段和概述段的分段

(5)作文是否使用指代或者替代？ 否，比如number of residents who bought fresh coffee in recent weeks和purchased instant coffee的表达出现重复

(6)作文是否正确使用逻辑衔接表达？ 是，比如Regarding转换话题，衔接段落；It is closely followed by和This contrasts with衔接句子

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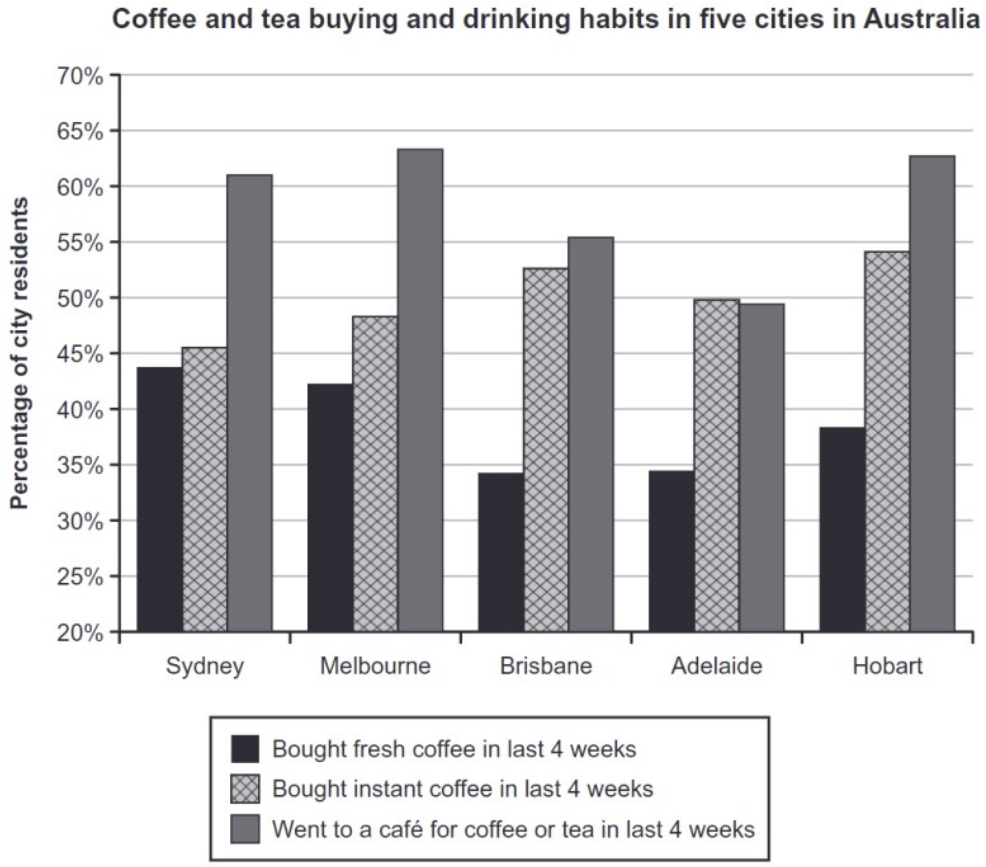
课后练习

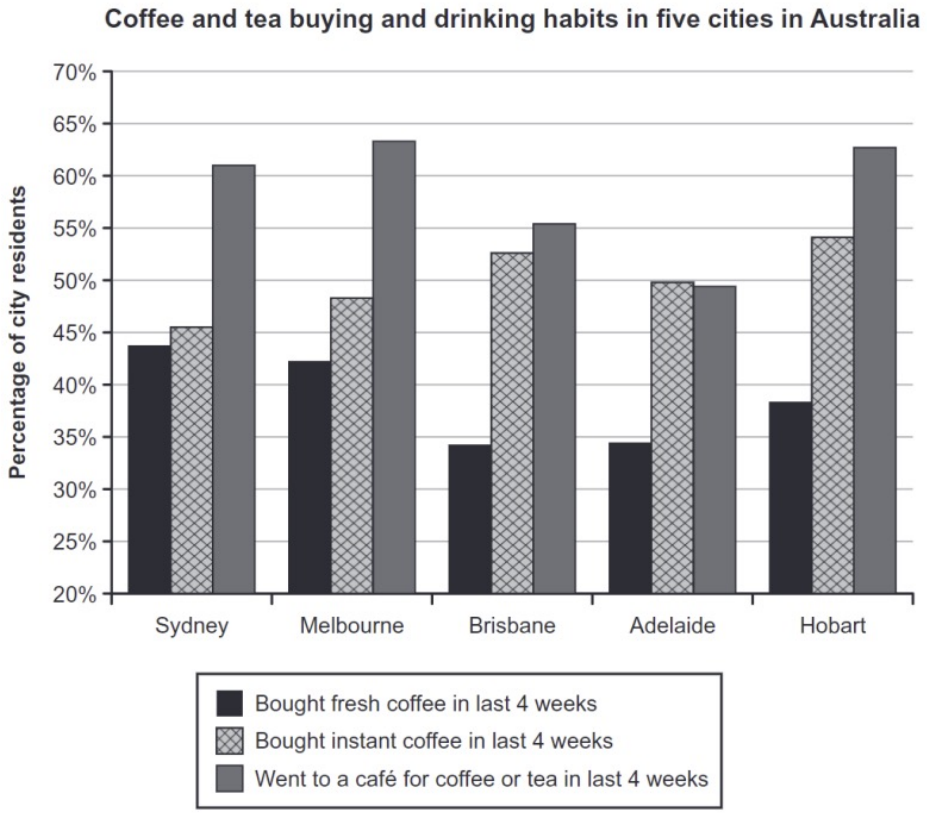
16. 修改例文中错误的地方，完成一篇完整的作文。



我的作文：

课后练习

16. 修改例文中错误的地方，完成一篇完整的作文。



SAMPLE ANSWER:

The bar chart presents data on the coffee and tea purchasing and consumption habits of residents in five Australian cities over the past four weeks.

The chart reveals that Sydney has the highest number of residents who bought fresh coffee in recent weeks (almost 45%), while Melbourne was second with just over 40% of its residents making this type of purchase. The fewest purchases of fresh coffee were made in Brisbane and Adelaide (both recording just under 35%). For recent instant coffee purchases, just over half the residents of Brisbane show this preference, second only to Hobart at almost 55%, while Sydney shows the least preference for this option at slightly over 45%.

Regarding visits to cafés for coffee or tea, Melbourne has the highest percentage of residents who have visited a café in the last month, with around 64%, It is closely followed by Hobart and Sydney, which both have over 60% of residents making this type of visit in the last 4 weeks. This contrasts with Adelaide, which has the lowest percentage of people for the same category at just under 50%.

Overall, the data illustrates distinct preferences in these urban areas. Apart from Adelaide, at least half the residents of these cities have recently visited coffee shops. For all the cities, it is clear that recent purchases of instant coffee outnumber those of fresh coffee, though the proportions vary depending on the location.

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