



Unit 2 Writing



学习目标

- 01 上单元内容复习
- 02 动态图审题
- 03 动态图要点挑选
- 04 动态图分段逻辑
- 05 动态图开头段，主体段和概述段写作
- 06 动态例题分析
- 07 混合图写作

上单元内容复习

1

考试介绍

- 1 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。
- 2 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。

小作文介绍

- 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。

上单元内容复习

2

静态图审题

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，合理概述描述和挑选突出重点信息，并比较信息的相似和不同。

要点挑选

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

上单元内容复习

3

静态图分段

- 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。

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。

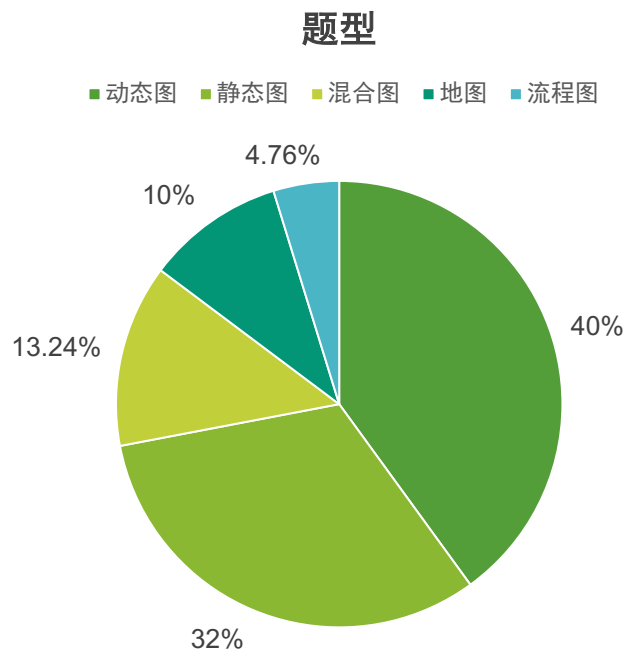
静态图开头段

- 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
- 5 可补充时间或者地点信息

动态图题型介绍

1 动态图考试频率

近三年考试数据分析发现，小作文超过一半题型集中在动态图和静态图。



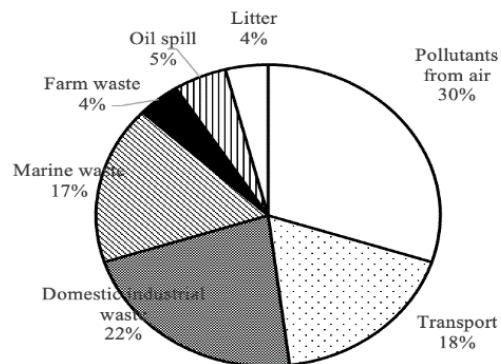
动态图题型介绍

2

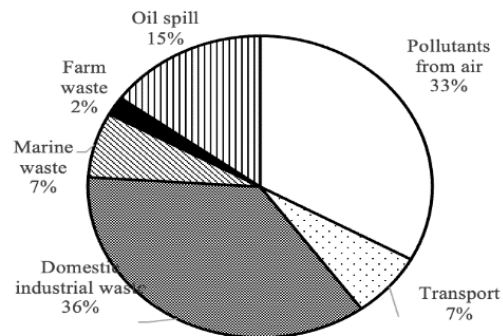
2. 复习动态图识别

请从下图中所有动态图: _____

Percentage of pollutants in 1997

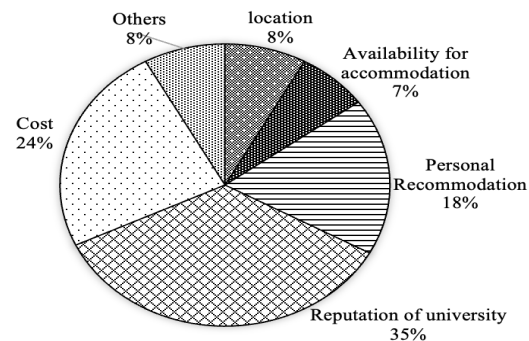


Percentage of pollutants in 2007

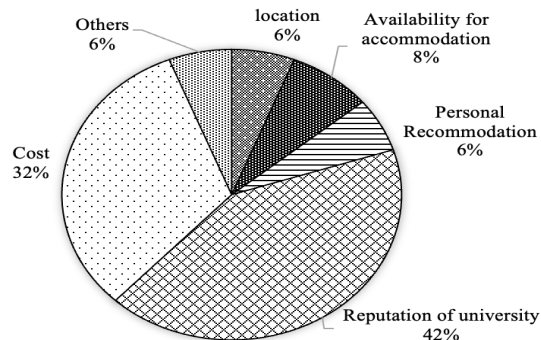


A

Undergraduates



Postgraduates



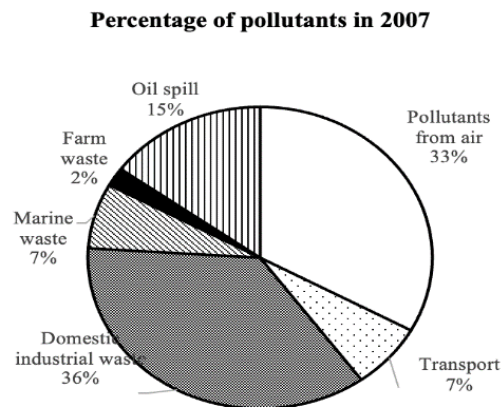
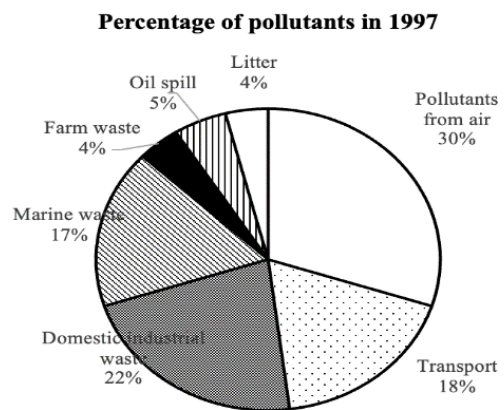
B

动态图题型介绍

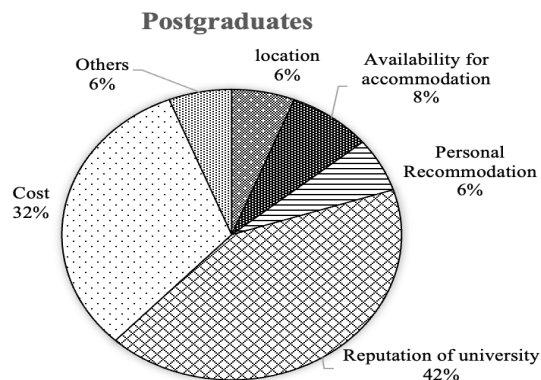
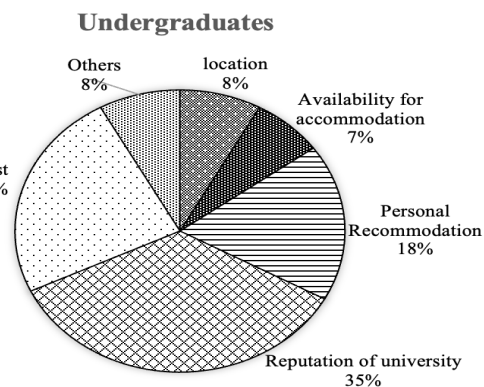
2

2. 复习动态图识别

请找到下图中的动态图: A



A



B

动态图题型介绍

2. 复习动态图识别

请从下图中选出动态图: _____

Year	Adult	Children	Total
2001	36,000	12,000	48,000
2003	212,000	36,000	248,000
2005	332,000	32,000	364,000
2007	331,000	31,000	362,000
2009	270,000	270,000	540,000

D

Water use by countries (million cubic litres)

Country	Domestic use	Industrial use	Agricultural use
Egypt	12	10	82
Saudi Arabia	10	30	64
New Zealand	8	46	44
Canada	6	70	10

C

动态图题型介绍

2. 复习动态图识别

请从下图中选出动态图: D

Year	Adult	Children	Total
2001	36,000	12,000	48,000
2003	212,000	36,000	248,000
2005	332,000	32,000	364,000
2007	331,000	31,000	362,000
2009	270,000	270,000	540,000

D

Water use by countries (million cubic litres)

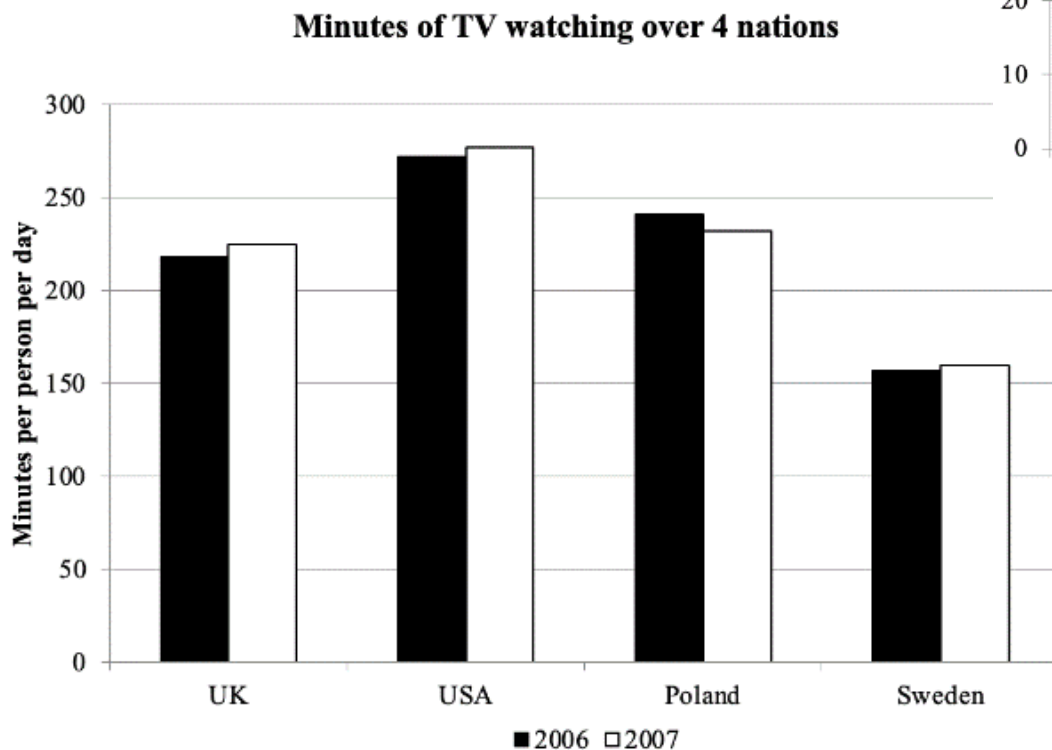
Country	Domestic use	Industrial use	Agricultural use
Egypt	12	10	82
Saudi Arabia	10	30	64
New Zealand	8	46	44
Canada	6	70	10

C

动态图题型介绍

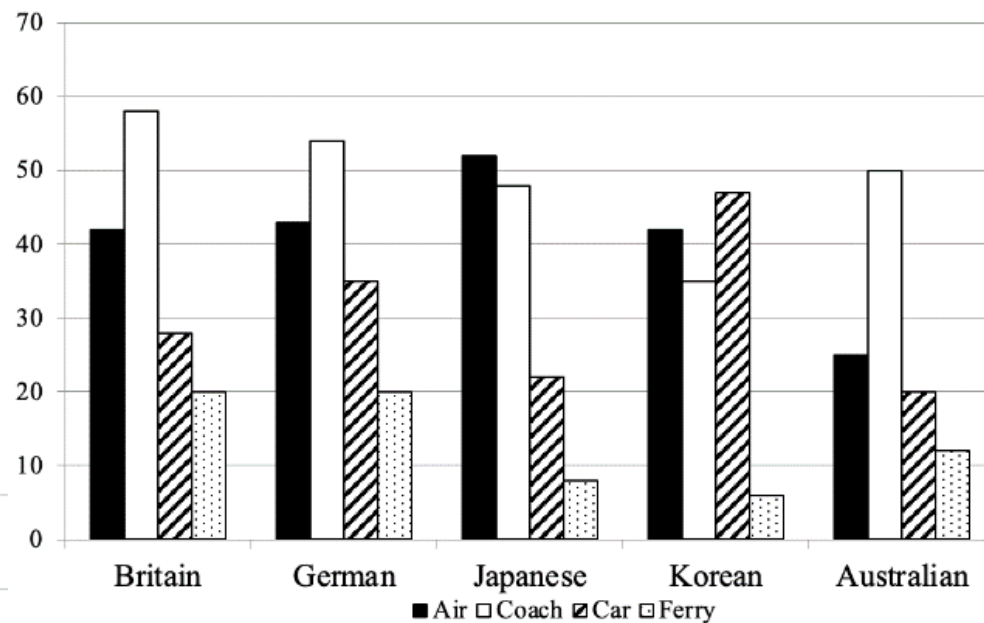
2. 复习动态图识别

请从下图中选出动态图: _____



E

Transport Used in New Zealand in 2004

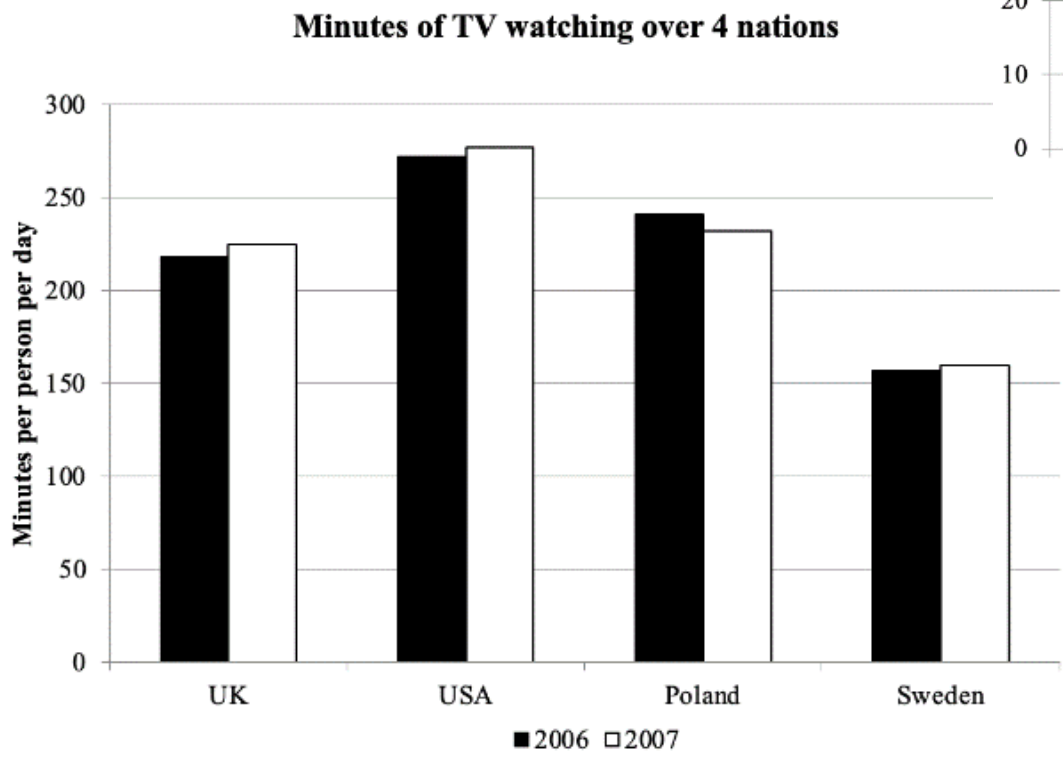


F

动态图题型介绍

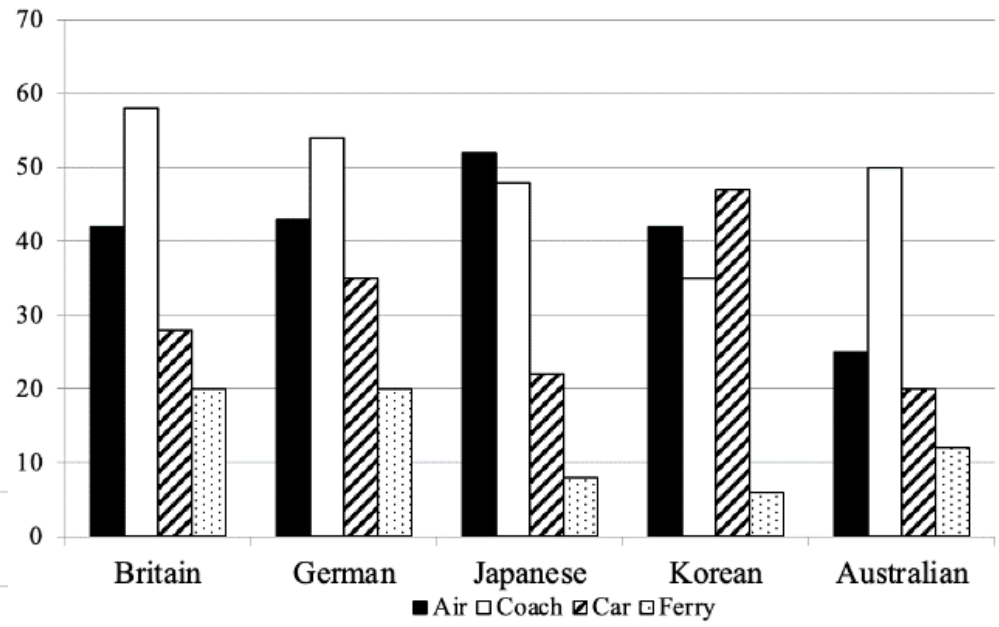
2. 复习动态图识别

请从下图中选出动态图: E



E

Transport Used in New Zealand in 2004

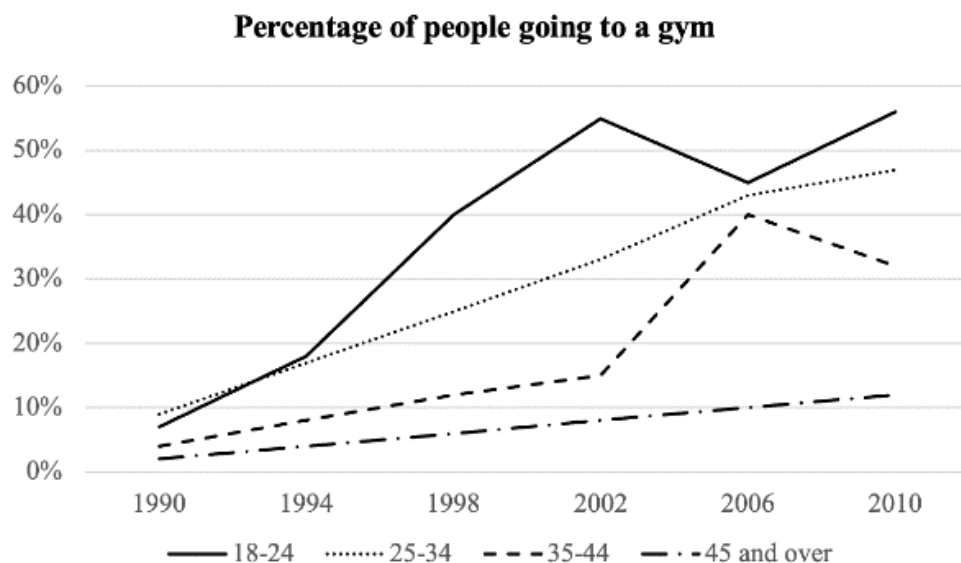


F

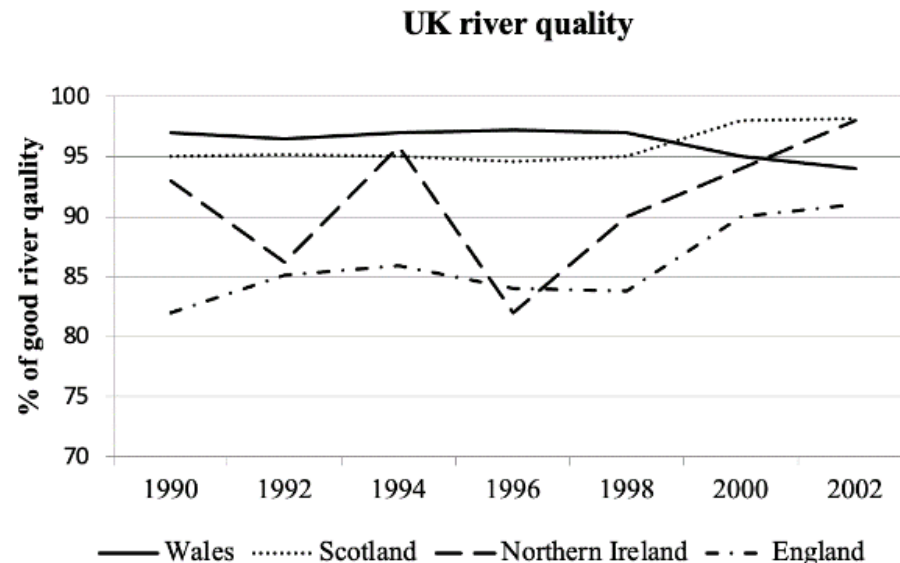
动态图题型介绍

2. 复习动态图识别

请从下图中选出动态图: _____



G

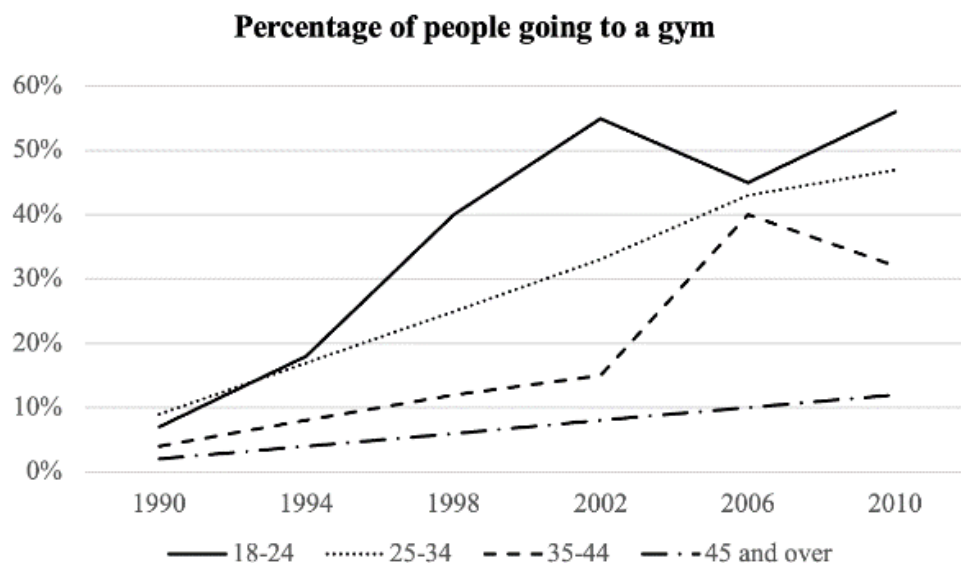


H

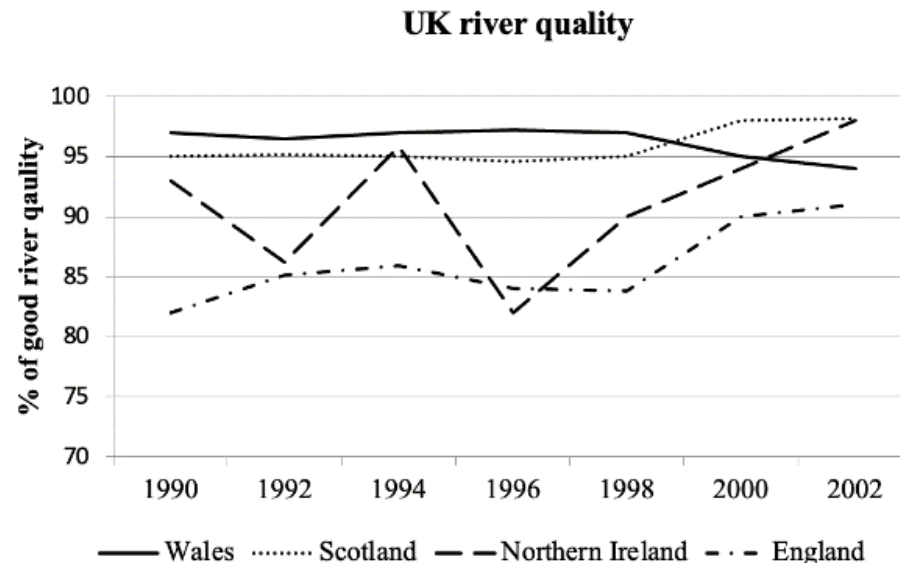
动态图题型介绍

2. 复习动态图识别

请从下图中选出动态图: GH



G



H

要点总结



1 动态数据类： 涉及 _____ 或以上 _____ 的数据图。

2 单阶段： 通常只有 _____ 的图称为单阶段动态图， 比如， 图 _____ 属于单阶段动态图。

3 多阶段： 超过 _____ 的图称为多阶段动态图， 图 _____ 属于多阶段动态图。

要点总结



1 动态数据类： 涉及 2个 或以上 时间 的数据图。

2 单阶段： 通常只有 2个时间 的图称为单阶段动态图， 比如， 图 A, E 属于单阶段动态图。

3 多阶段： 超过 2个时间 的图称为多阶段动态图， 图 D, G, H 属于多阶段动态图。

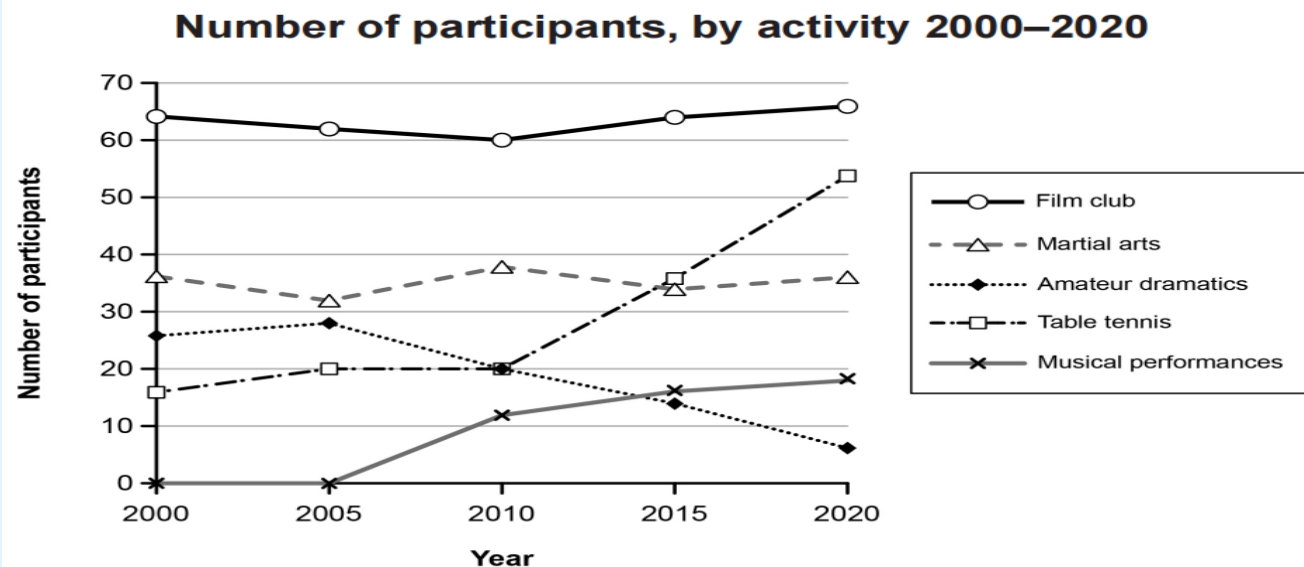
Pre-writing

3.动态图审题

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The graph below gives information on the numbers of participants for different activities at one social centre in Melbourne, Australia for the period 2000 to 2020.

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



1) 看标题找主题:

2) 看时间定时态:

3) 看横纵定单位:

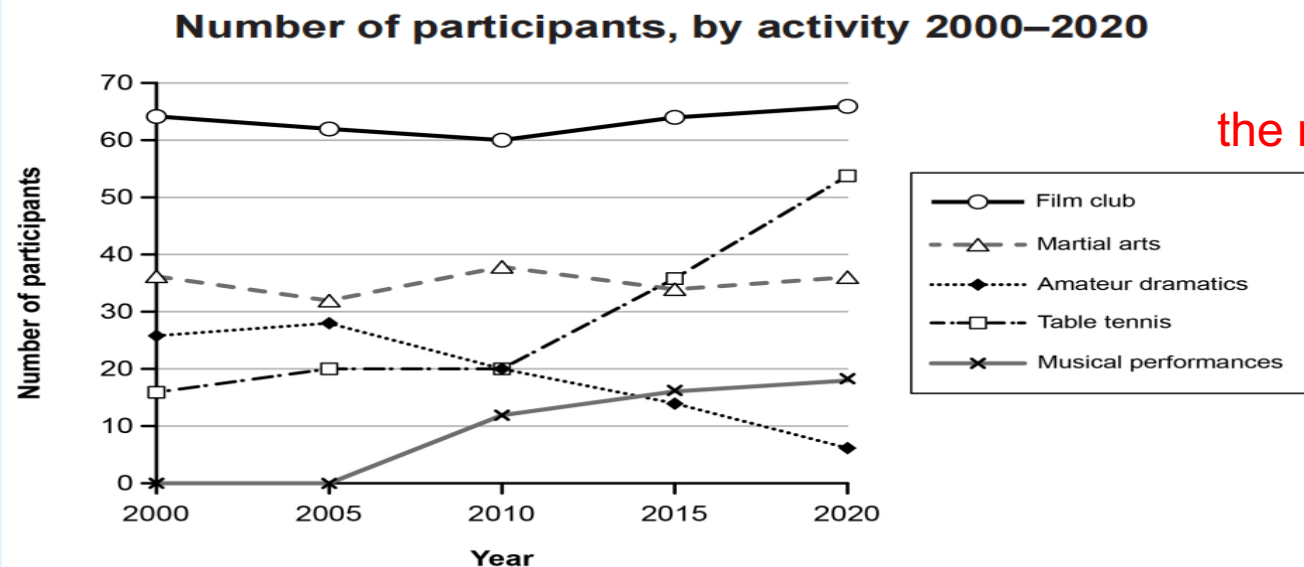
Pre-writing

3.动态图审题

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The graph below gives information on the numbers of participants for different activities at one social centre in Melbourne, Australia for the period 2000 to 2020.

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



1) 看标题找主题：
the numbers of participants for different activities

2) 看时间定时态：
一般过去时，过去完成时

3) 看横纵定单位：
participants

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。

要点总结



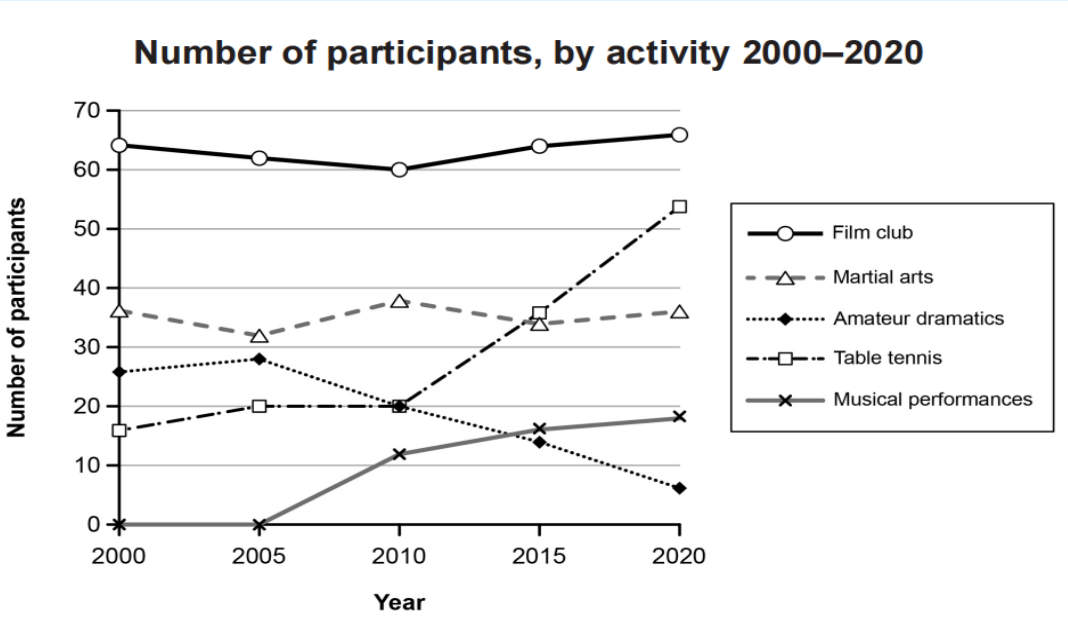
分析题目

- 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。

Pre-writing

4.动态图要点挑选

(1) 阅读以下题目，分析图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

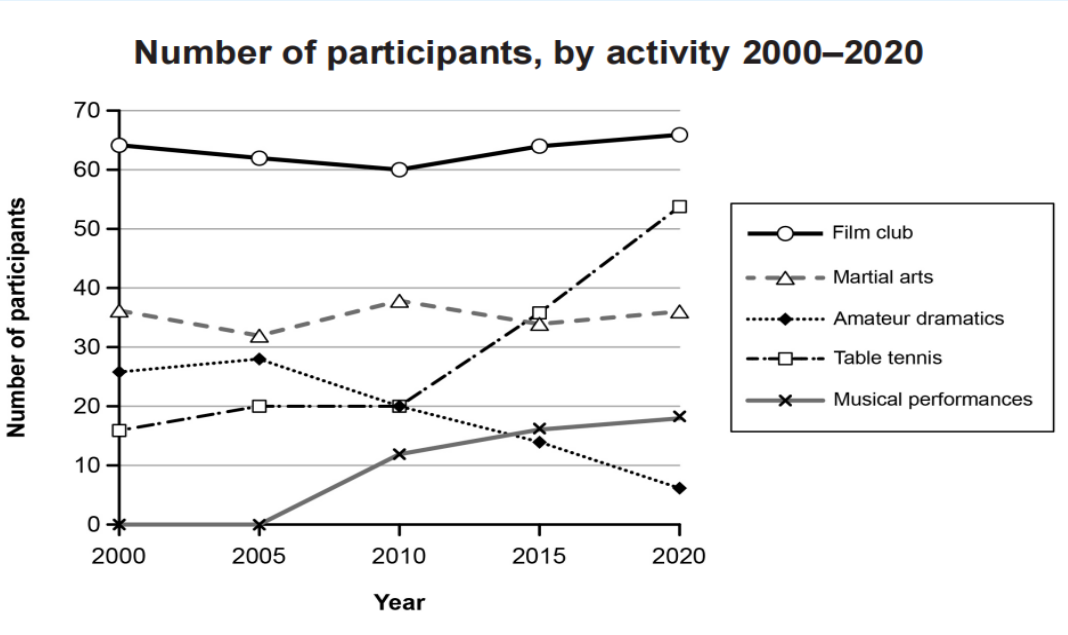


要点	trends	points	differences
Film club			
Martial arts			
Amateur dramatics			
Table tennis			
Musical performances			

Pre-writing

4.动态图要点挑选

(1) 阅读以下题目，分析图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

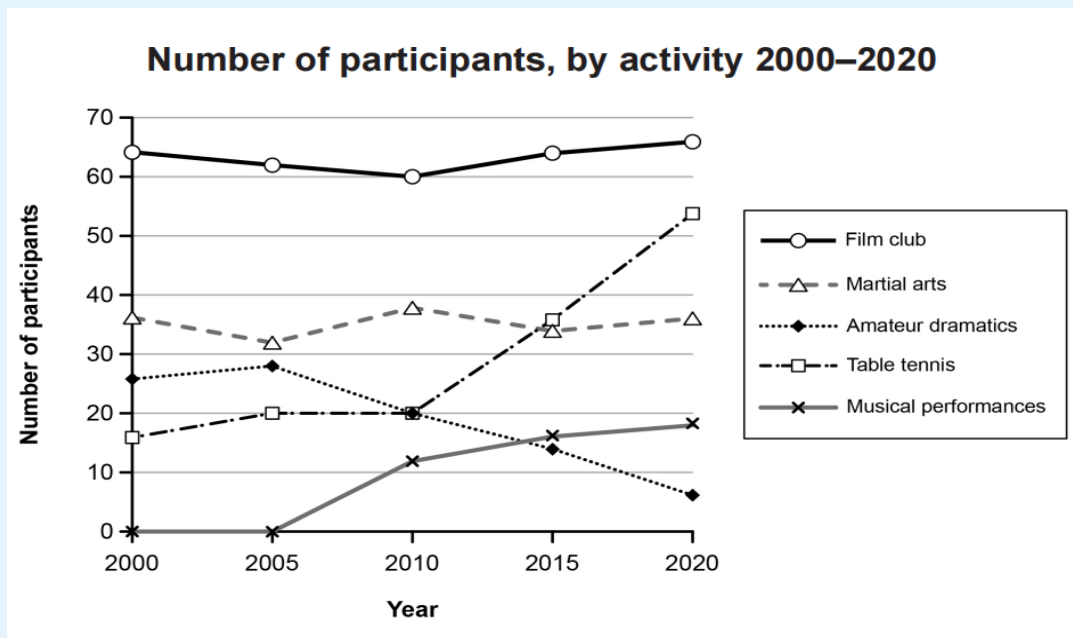


要点	trends	points	differences
Film club	相对稳定	起点 转折点, 终点	排名1st
Martial arts			
Amateur dramatics			
Table tennis			
Musical performances			

Pre-writing

4.动态图要点挑选

(1) 阅读以下题目，分析图表数据要点并完成表格填写。



要点	4 trends	5 points	2 differences
Film club	相对稳定	起点, 转折点, 终点	排名1st
Martial arts	相对稳定	起点, 终点	
Amateur dramatics	先上升后猛降	起点, 2005极值点, 终点	终点排名最后
Table tennis	先平稳后飙升	起点, 终点	
Musical performances	稳定上升	起点, 2015交点, 终点	

要点总结



- 4 trends: _____
- 5 points: _____
- 2 differences: _____
【不是必须】
- 要点挑选口诀: _____

要点总结



- 4 trends: 上升, 下降, 波动, 平稳
- 5 points: 起点, 终点, 转折点, 极值点, 交点 (赶超点)
- 2 differences: 排名 (强调最大, 最小), 差距 (强调相似, 大小差异)
【不是必须】
- 要点挑选口诀: 四趋五点两不同

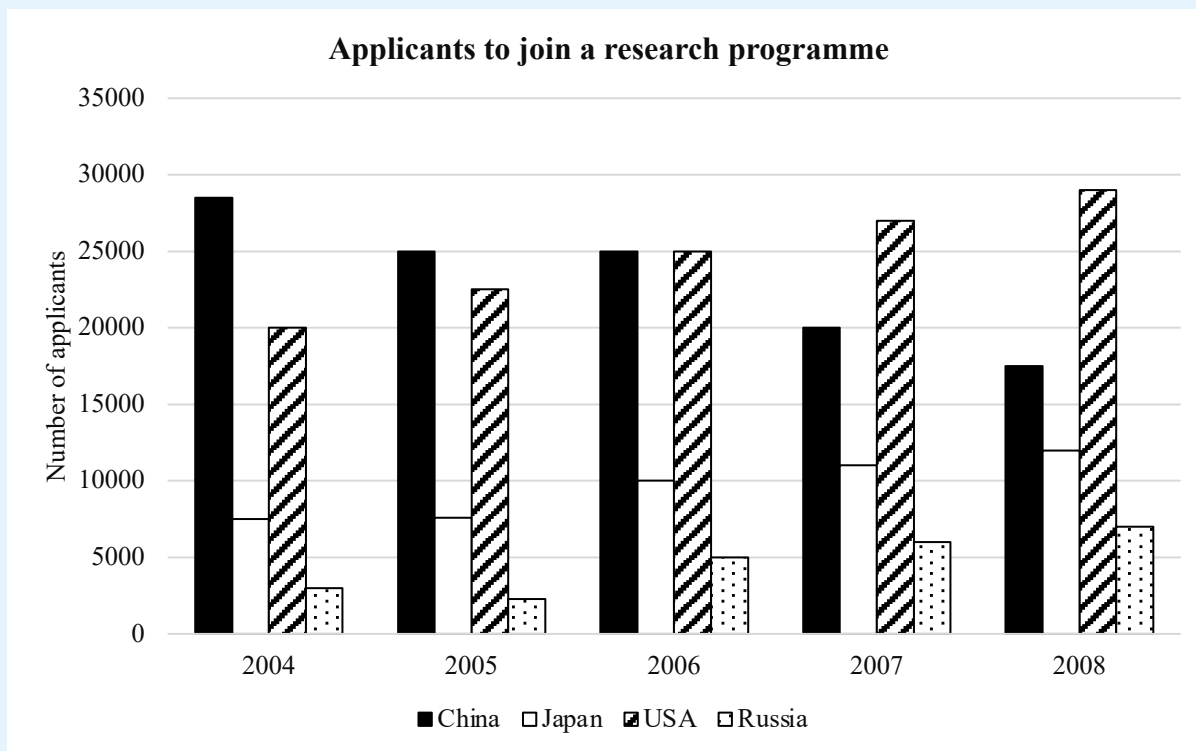
Pre-writing

4.动态图要点挑选

(2) 独立完成图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

The chart below shows the number of applicants from four different countries to universities in a European country

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



1) 看标题找主题:

2) 看时间定时态:

3) 看横纵定单位:

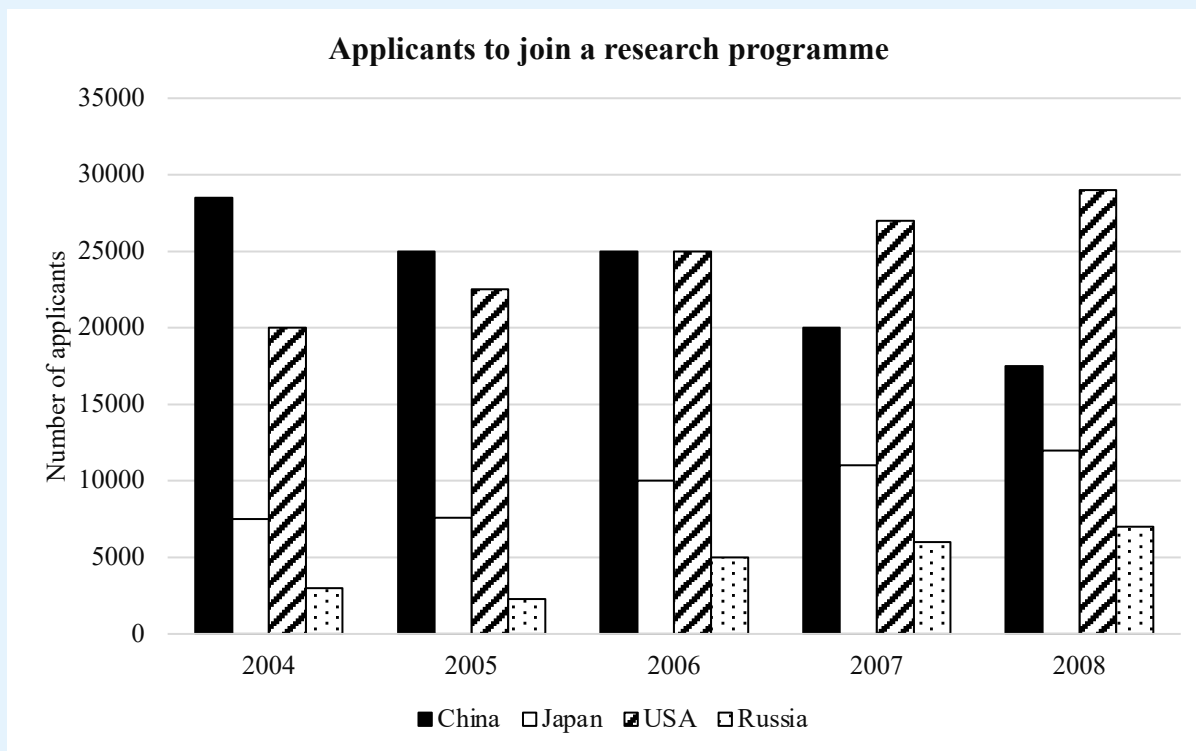
Pre-writing

4.动态图要点挑选

(2) 独立完成图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

The chart below shows the number of applicants from four different countries to universities in a European country

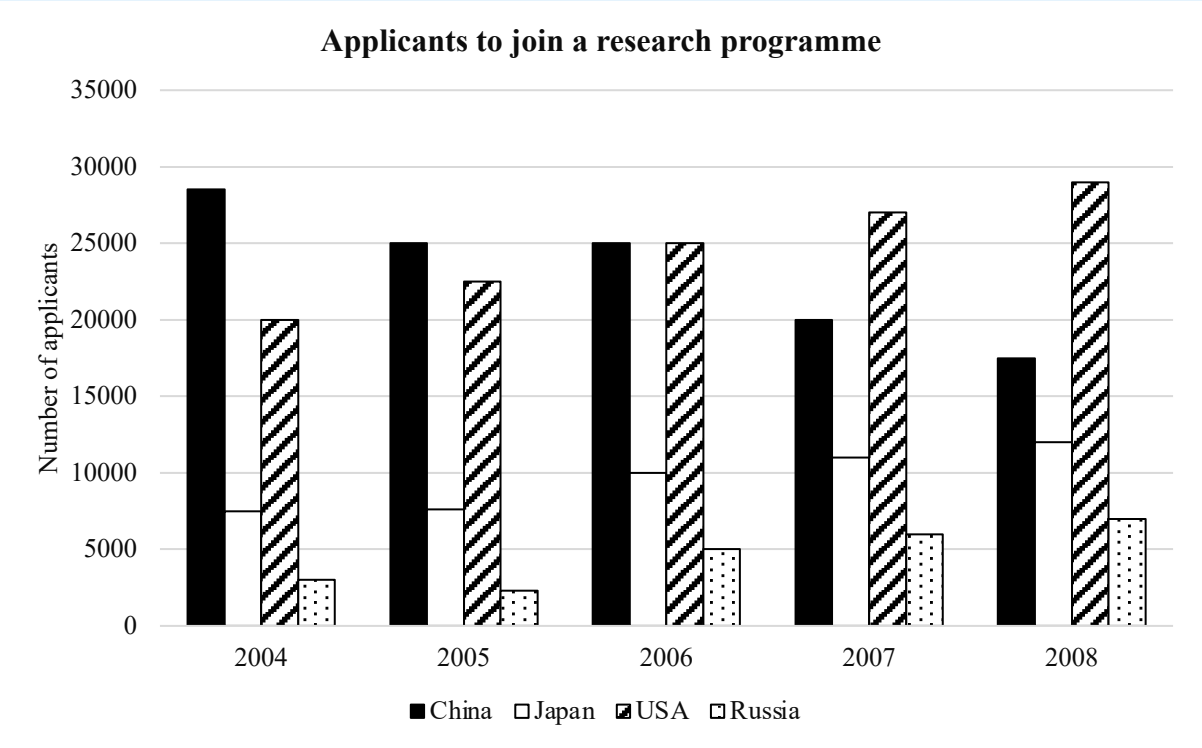
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



- 1) 看标题找主题:
the number of applicants from four different countries to universities
- 2) 看时间定时态:
一般过去时, 过去完成时
- 3) 看横纵定单位:
applicants

4.动态图要点挑选

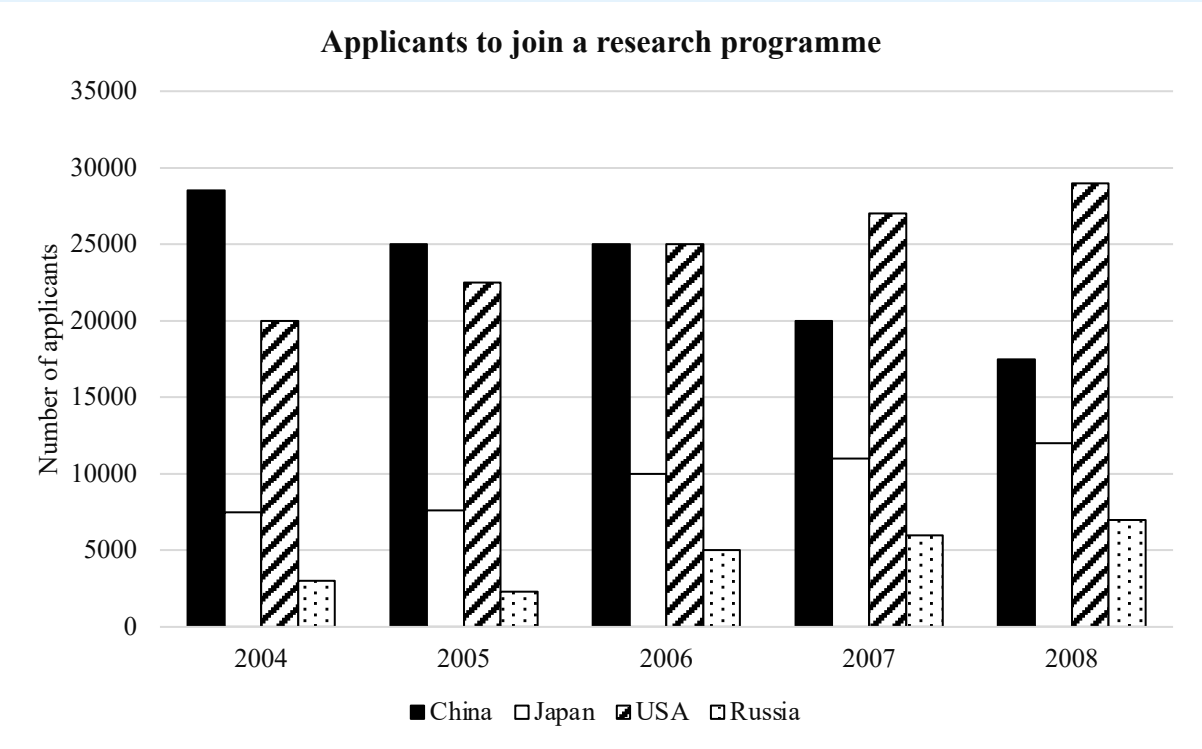
(2) 独立完成图表数据要点并完成表格填写。



要点	4 trends	5 points	2 differences
China			
Japan			
USA			
Russia			

4.动态图要点挑选

(2) 独立完成图表数据要点并完成表格填写。

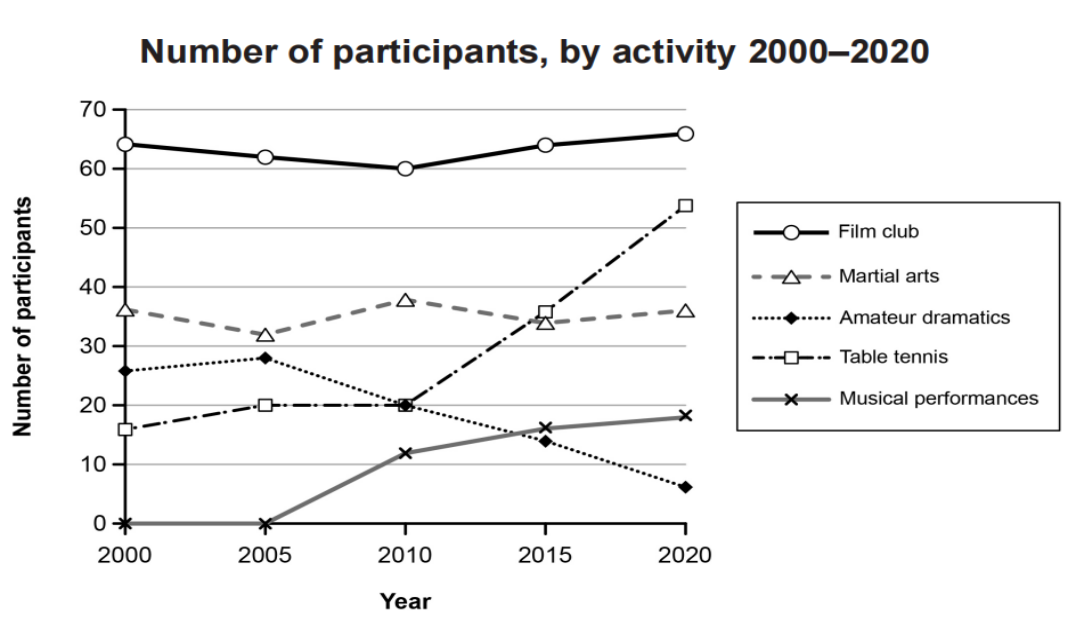


要点	4 trends	5 points	2 differences
China	下降	起点； 终点	下降到第二
Japan	上升	起点； 终点	
USA	上升	起点； 交点 2006； 终点	上升到第一
Russia	先小降，再 上升	起点； 极值 点2005； 终 点	

Pre-writing

5.动态图分段逻辑

(1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。



方法1

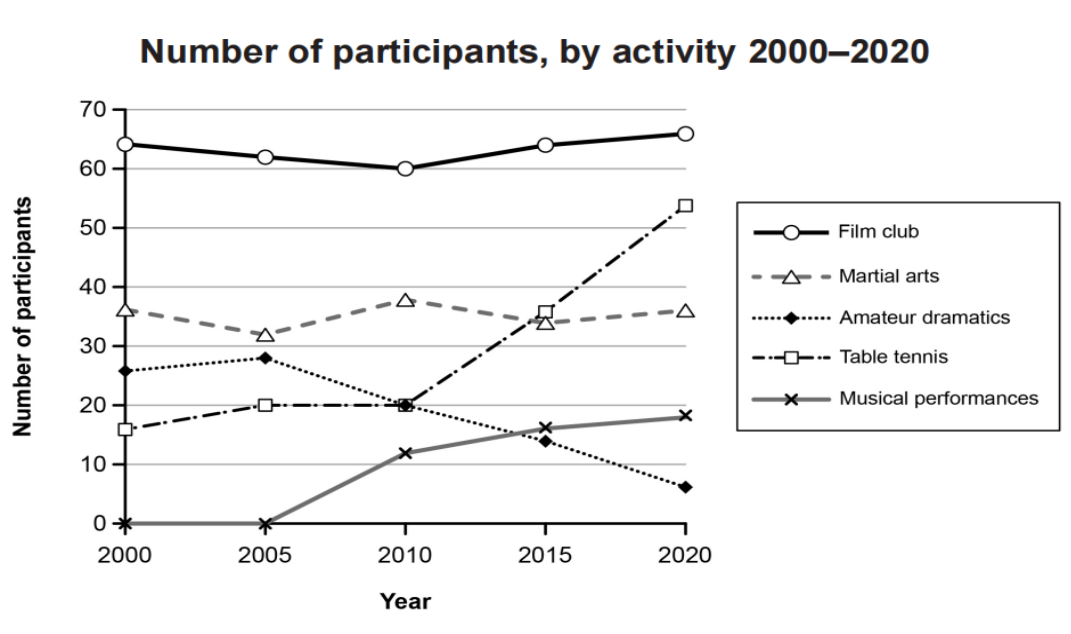
作文提纲：主体段分段（按趋势分）

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

5.动态图分段逻辑

(1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。



方法1

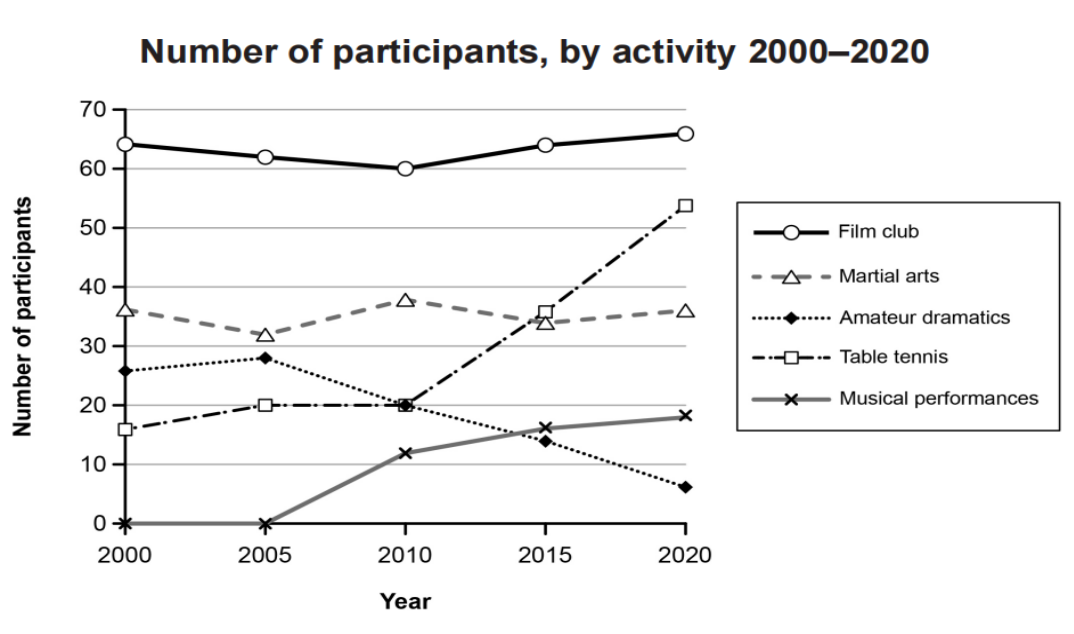
作文提纲：主体段分段（按趋势分）

开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	<u>稳定段</u> ：film club和martial arts
主体段2	<u>上升段</u> ：table tennis和musical performances
主体段3	<u>下降段</u> ：amateur dramatics +被赶超且下降到最低
概述段	总结细节信息

Pre-writing

5.动态图分段逻辑

(1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。



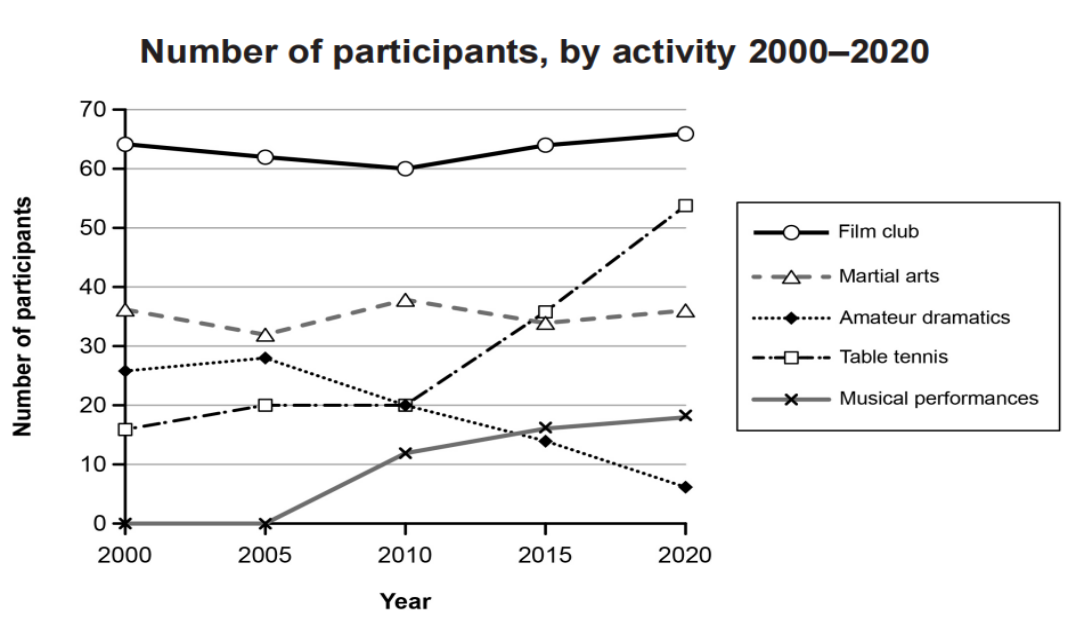
方法2

作文提纲：主体段分段（按大小对比分）	
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

5.动态图分段逻辑

(1) 阅读题目，完成下面的提纲。



方法2

作文提纲：主体段分段（按大小对比分）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	最大的film club；对比最小的musical performance
主体段2	其他三个起始点大小差不多的
概述段	总结细节信息

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，考察对于趋势的_____能力。

3在主体段的分段中，可以通过观察趋势，大小，幅度，时间，将_____的内容放在一段。比如：

- _____：上升一段，下降一段【适合趋势明显的图】
- _____：数据大的类别一段，数据小的类别一段【适合经历各种变化之后，大小关系没有太大改变的图，或能直观看到明显大小的图，如饼图】
- _____：变化幅度大的一段，幅度小的一段【适合所有类别都是上升或都是下降的图】
- _____：A时间段一段，B时间段一段【特别实用比较多时间点图，不同时间段之前的区分或差异比较清楚】

注意：分段没有对错，通常依据图形，怎么好写怎么分。

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，考察对于趋势的归类能力。

3在主体段的分段中，可以通过观察趋势，大小，幅度，时间，将相似，相反或有关联的内容放在一段。比如：

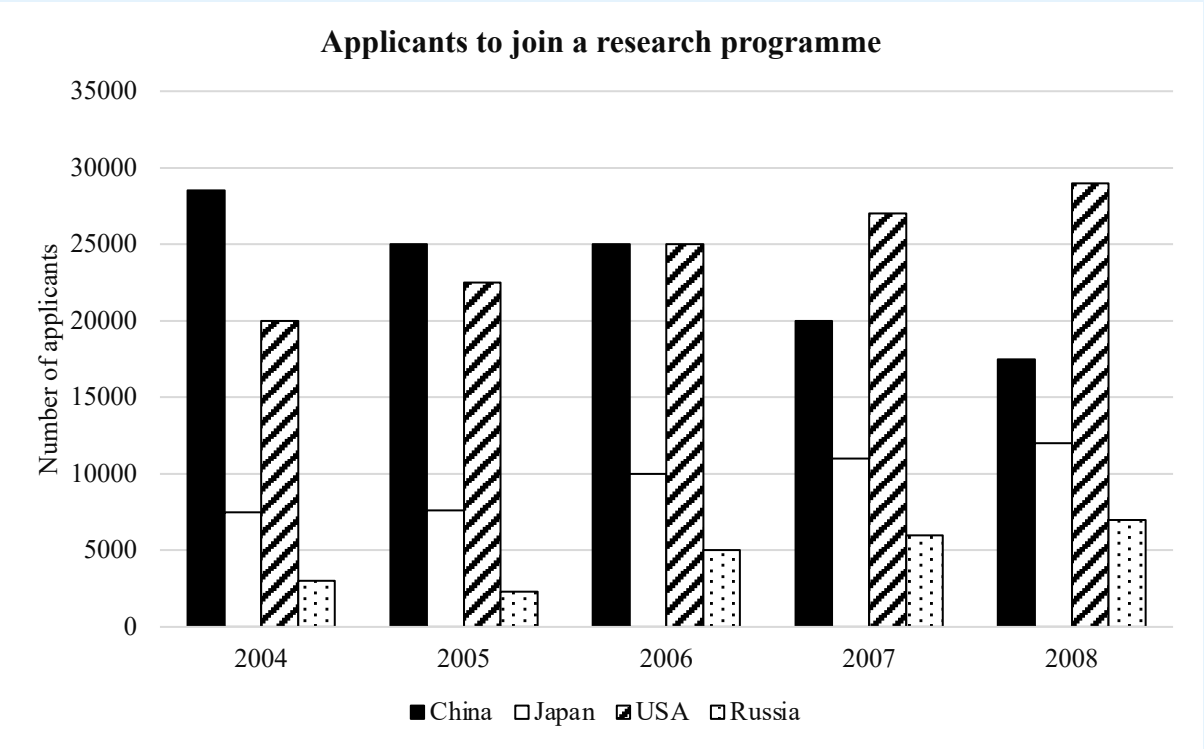
- 按趋势分：上升一段，下降一段【适合趋势明显的图】
- 按大小分：数据大的类别一段，数据小的类别一段【适合经历各种变化之后，大小关系没有太大改变的图，或能直观看到明显大小的图，如饼图】
- 按幅度分：变化幅度大的一段，幅度小的一段【适合所有类别都是上升或都是下降的图】
- 按时间分：A时间段一段，B时间段一段【特别实用比较多时间点图，不同时间段之前的区分或差异比较清楚】

注意：分段没有对错，通常依据图形，怎么好写怎么分。

Pre-writing

5.动态图分段逻辑

(2) 分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路，要求使用两种分段方式。



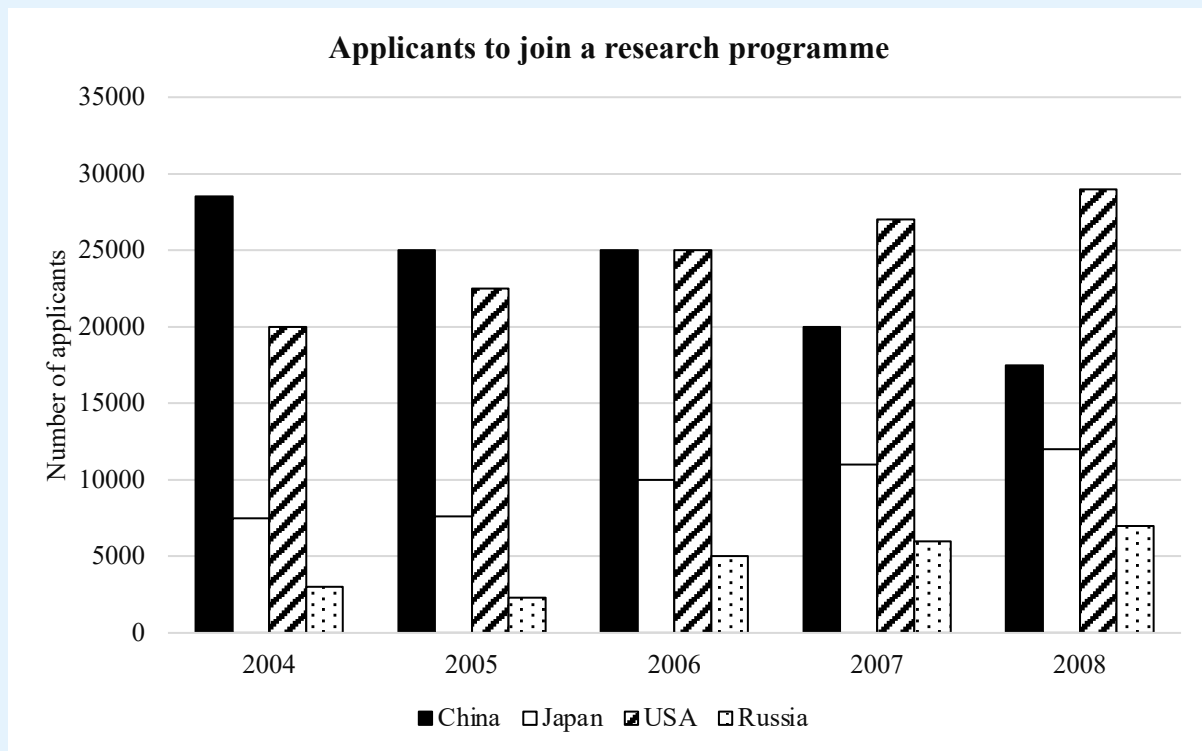
方法 1

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

Pre-writing

5.动态图分段逻辑

(2) 分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路，要求使用两种分段方式。



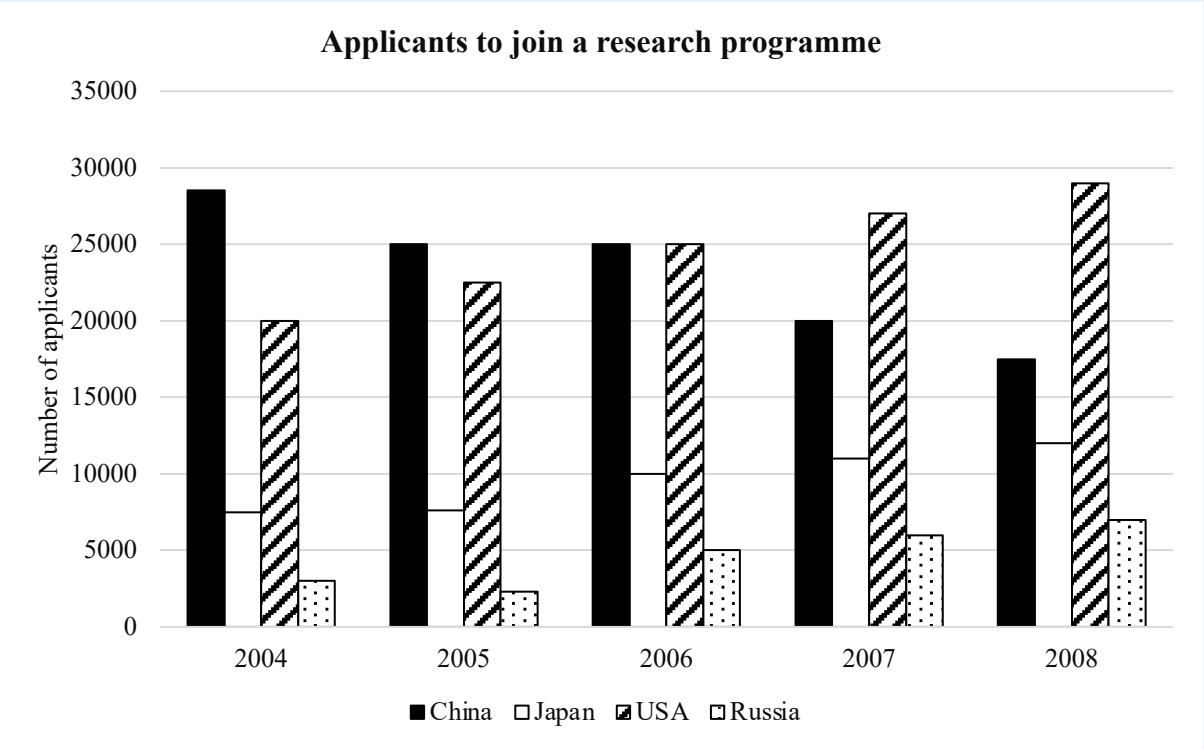
方法 2

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	
主体段3	
概述段	总结细节信息

Pre-writing

5.动态图分段逻辑

(2) 分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路，要求使用两种分段方式。

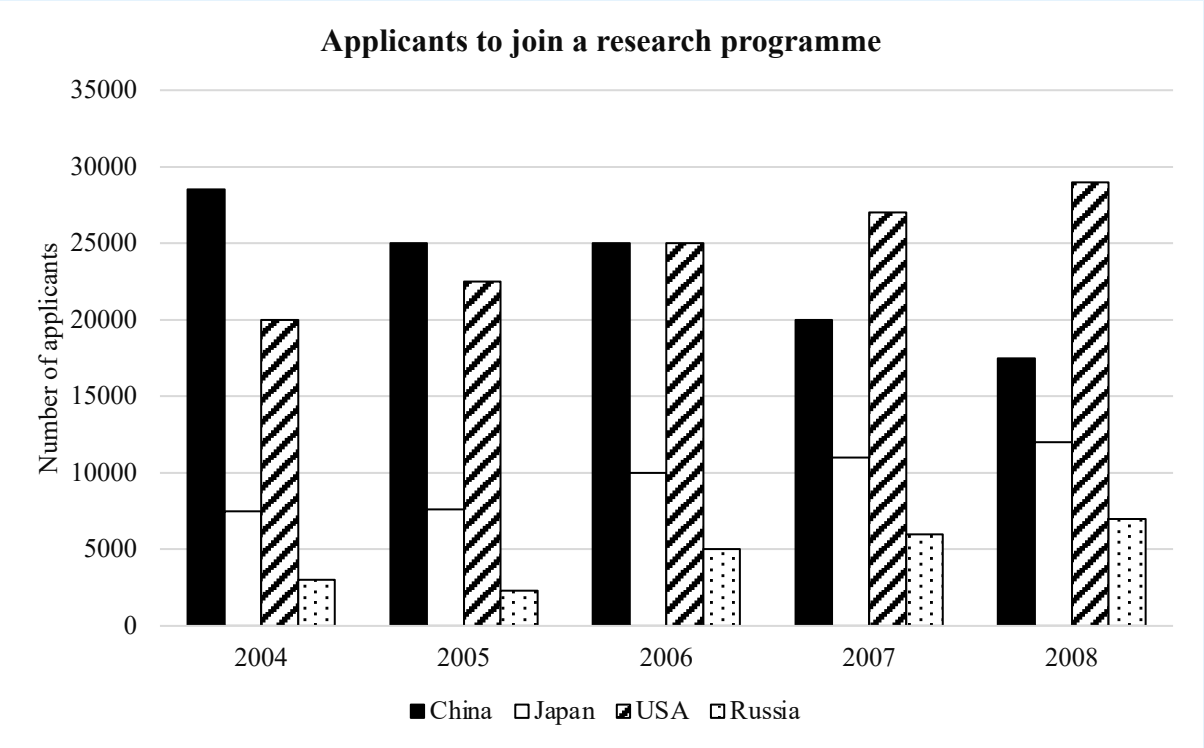


方法 1

作文提纲：主体段分段（按大小分）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	<u>China vs USA</u>
主体段2	<u>Japan vs Russia</u>
概述段	总结细节信息

5.动态图分段逻辑

(2) 分析下面的图表，填写你的分段思路，要求使用两种分段方式。



方法 2

作文提纲：主体段分段（按趋势分）	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1	下降：China且最大
主体段2	上升：USA; Japan
主体段3	先下降再上升：Russia且最小
概述段	总结细节信息

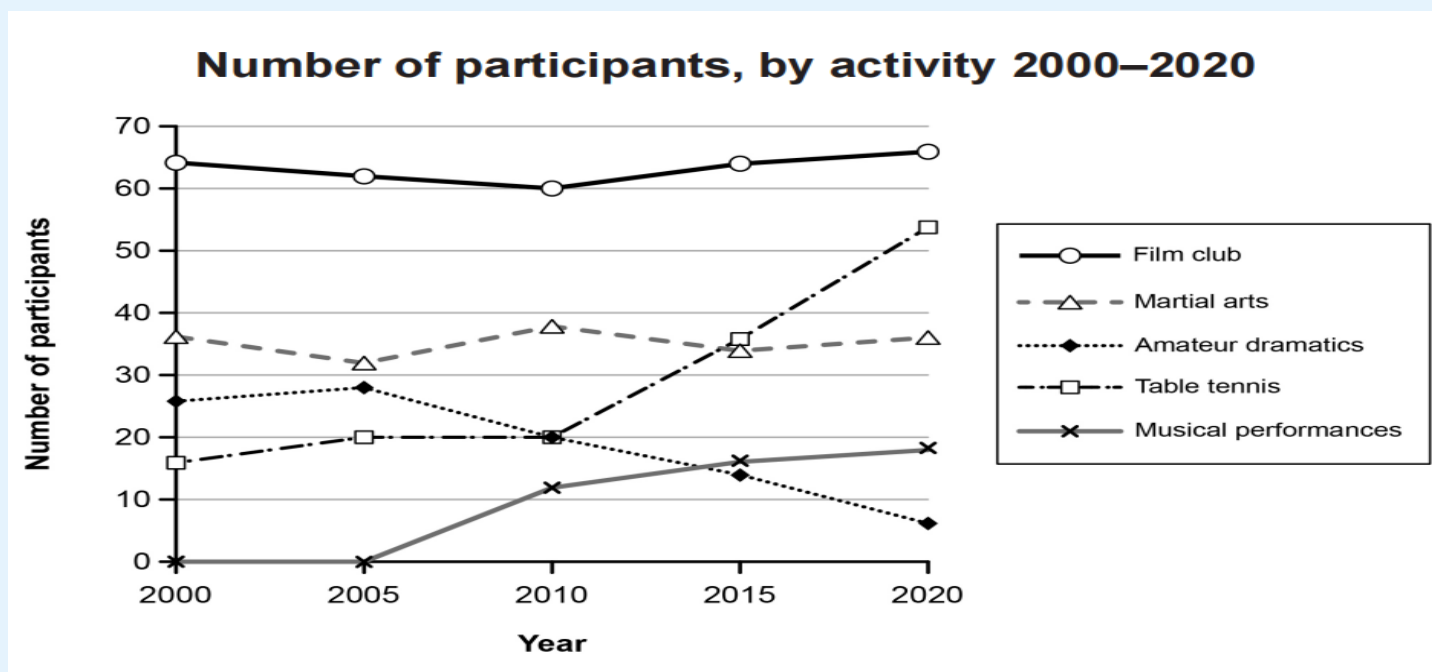
While-writing

6. 动态图开头段写作

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The graph below gives information on the numbers of participants for different activities at one social centre in Melbourne, Australia for the period 2000 to 2020.

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



6. 动态图开头段写作

题干： The graph below gives information on the numbers of participants for different activities at one social centre in Melbourne, Australia for the period 2000 to 2020.

开头段： The line graph provides data regarding the total numbers of people taking part in a variety of activities at a social club in Melbourne, Australia between the years 2000 and 2020.

1) 对比题干和开头段内容，填写下表。

开头段五要素	题干四要素	开头段改写内容
图表名	The graph	
展示	gives information on	
图表对象内容	the numbers of participants for different activities	
地点	at one social centre in Melbourne, Australia	
时间	for the period 2000 to 2020	

6. 动态图开头段写作

题干： The graph below gives information on the numbers of participants for different activities at one social centre in Melbourne, Australia for the period 2000 to 2020.

开头段： The line graph provides data regarding the total numbers of people taking part in a variety of activities at a social club in Melbourne, Australia between the years 2000 and 2020.

1) 对比题干和开头段内容，填写下表。

开头段五要素	题干四要素	开头段改写内容
图表名	The graph	The line graph
展示	gives information on	provides data regarding
图表对象内容	the numbers of participants for different activities	the total numbers of people taking part in a variety of activities
地点	at one social centre in Melbourne, Australia	at a social club in Melbourne, Australia
时间	for the period 2000 to 2020	between the years 2000 and 2020

要点总结



1 动态图开头段和静态图基本一致，都基本包含五要素：

2 不同之处是动态图的时间是多个，而静态图时间只有一个。

3 时间常见替换方式：

●

●

●

●

【适用于只有2-3个时间的图】

要点总结



1 动态图开头段和静态图基本一致，都基本包含五要素：

图表名字+展示的替换词+内容改写+地点+时间

2 不同之处是动态图的时间是多个，而静态图时间只有一个。

3 时间常见替换方式：

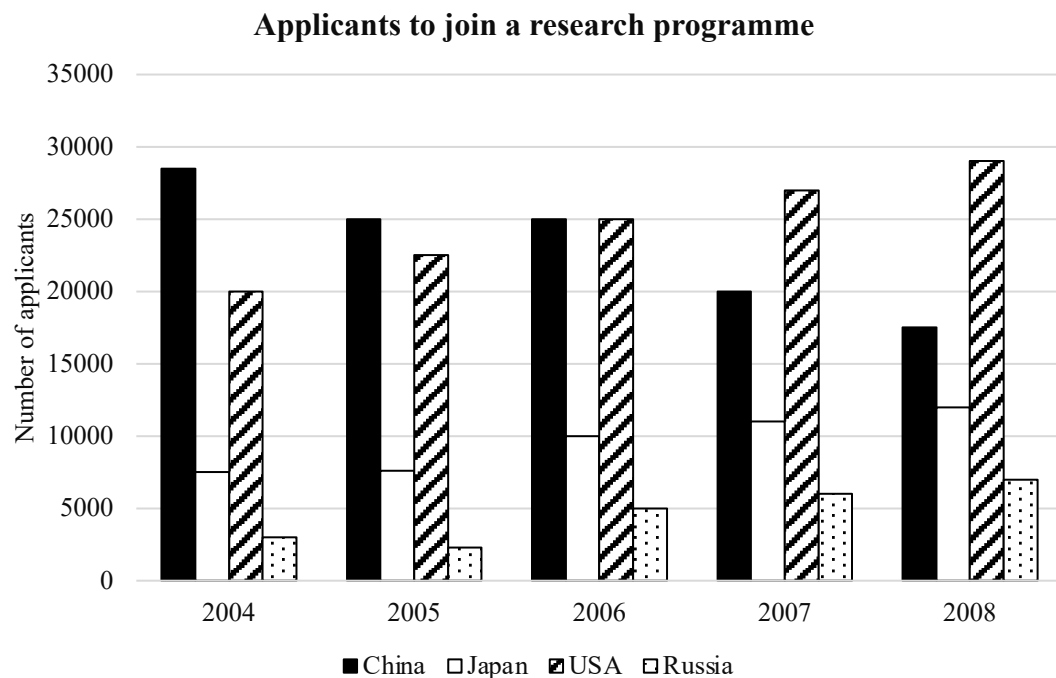
- between A 时间 and B时间
- from A 时间 to B时间
- over a period of ... years
- in three separate years: A, B and C 【适用于只有2-3个时间的图】

While-writing 开头段演练

7. 阅读题目，并独立完成开头段写作。

The chart below shows the number of applicants from four different countries to universities in a European country

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



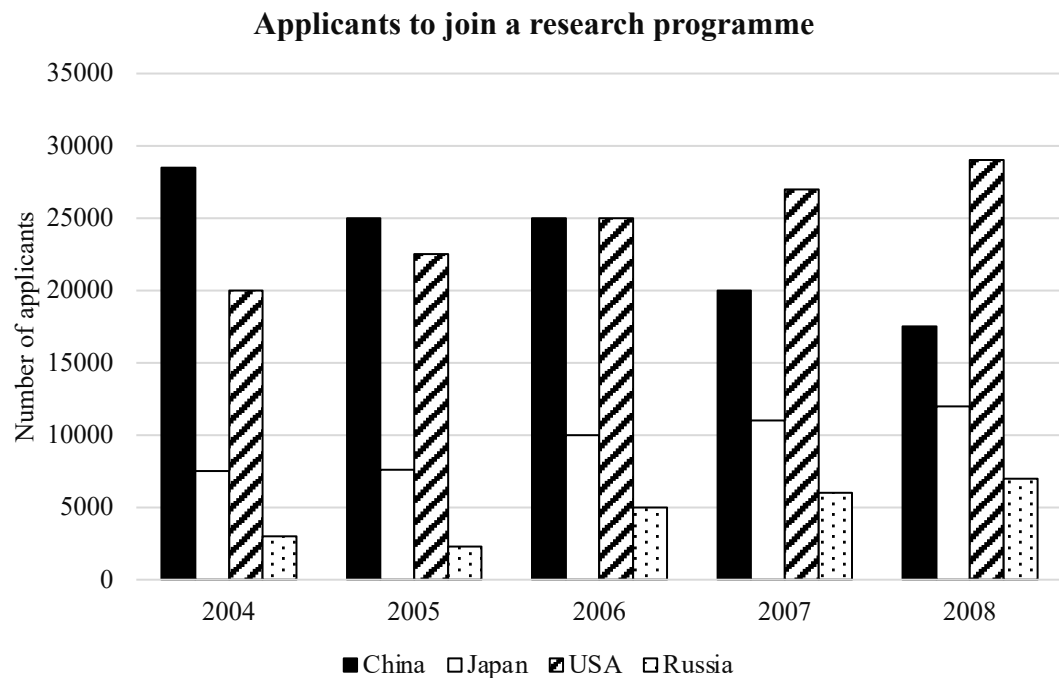
开头段：

While-writing 开头段演练

7. 阅读题目，并独立完成开头段写作。

The chart below shows the number of applicants from four different countries to universities in a European country

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



开头段:

The bar chart illustrates the number of people applying for a research programme at universities in a European country over a period of four years. The applicants are divided into their four nationality categories.

While-writing

8. 动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(1) 趋势动词, 幅度副词和句型

1) 请补全下列词汇

上升	In _____ /r _____ /g _____ /cl _____ /go _____ /as _____ / so _____ /ro _____
下降	de _____ /de _____ /f _____ /di _____ /re _____ /dr _____ /go _____ /plum _____ /plu _____
波动	flu _____ /wave/rise and fall/go _____
平稳	remain _____ /level _____ /maintain the same level/reach a _____ /sta _____

2) 以上哪些趋势词汇自带幅度? 请找出:

飙升: _____

骤降: _____

While-writing

8. 动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(1) 趋势动词，幅度副词和句型

1) 请补全下列词汇

上升	increase/rise/grow/climb/go up/ascend/ soar/rocket
下降	decrease/decline/fall/dip/reduce/drop/go down /plummet/plunge
波动	fluctuate/wave/rise and fall/go up and down
平稳	remain stable/level off/maintain the same level/reach a plateau/stabilize

2) 以上哪些趋势词汇自带幅度？请找出：

飙升： soar; rocket

骤降： plummet; plunge

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

3) 请将以下幅度副词分类放入对应的空格

Dramatically	Moderately	Considerably	Sharply	Substantially	Minimally	Gradually
Significantly	Rapidly	Steadily	Slowly	Marginally	Suddenly	Slightly

大幅度/快速地	小幅度/缓慢地

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

3) 请将以下幅度副词分类放入对应的空格

Dramatically	Moderately	Considerably	Sharply	Substantially	Minimally	Gradually
Significantly	Rapidly	Steadily	Slowly	Marginally	Suddenly	Slightly

大幅度/快速地	小幅度/缓慢地
Dramatically	Moderately
Considerably	Slightly
Sharply	Minimally
Substantially	Steadily
Significantly	Gradually
Rapidly	Slowly
Suddenly	Marginally

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

3) 动词+副词

上升	increase/rise/grow/climb/go up/ascend/ soar/rocket
下降	decrease/decline/fall/dip/reduce/drop/go down /plummet/plunge
波动	fluctuate/wave/rise and fall/go up and down
平稳	remain stable/level off/maintain the same level/reach a plateau/stabilize

大幅度/快速地	小幅度/缓慢地
Dramatically	Moderately
Considerably	Slightly
Sharply	Minimally
Substantially	Steadily
Significantly	Gradually
Rapidly	Slowly
Suddenly	Marginally

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

4) 请利用上面的趋势动词和幅度副词填空

- a. The number of male students in this school _____ (逐渐地上升) .
- b. The birth rate in Korea _____ (大幅地下降) during these years.
- c. The consumption of chicken in this European country _____ (波动) over the past three decades.
- d. In the past forty years, its consumption level _____ (平稳) .

5) 单阶段趋势动词句子结构总结:

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

4) 请利用上面的趋势动词和幅度副词填空

- a. The number of male students in this school rose/ went up gradually (逐渐地上升) .
- b. The birth rate in Korea fell/dropped significantly (大幅地下降) during these years.
- c. The consumption of chicken in this European country has fluctuated (波动) over the past three decades.
- d. In the past forty years, its consumption level remained stable (平稳) .

5) 单阶段趋势动词句子结构总结:

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

4) 请利用上面的趋势动词和幅度副词填空

- a. The number of male students in this school rose/ went up gradually (逐渐地上升) .
- b. The birth rate in Korea fell/dropped significantly (大幅地下降) during these years.
- c. The consumption of chicken in this European country has fluctuated (波动) over the past three decades.
- d. In the past forty years, its consumption level remained stable (平稳) .

5) 单阶段趋势动词句子结构总结:

主题词+趋势动词+时间

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词，幅度形容词和句型

1) 请填根据趋势动词和形容词，写出你知道的趋势名词和幅度形容词

趋势名词

上升	
下降	
波动	
平稳	

幅度形容词

大幅度/快速的	小幅度/缓慢的

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词，幅度形容词和句型

1) 请填根据趋势动词和形容词，写出你知道的趋势名词和幅度形容词

趋势名词

上升	an increase /an ascent/an upward trend/a rise/growth
下降	a decrease/a fall/a drop/a decline/a reduction/a downward trend
波动	fluctuations/variations/ups and downs/ rises and falls
平稳	/

幅度形容词

大幅度/快速的	小幅度/缓慢的
dramatic	moderate
considerable	slight
sharp	minimal
substantial	steady
significant	gradual
rapid	slow
sudden	marginal

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词, 幅度形容词和句型

2) 请利用上面的趋势名词和幅度形容词填空

- a. There was _____ (缓慢的上升) in the total output of fruit in 2020.
- b. The electricity generated by coal experienced _____ (突然的下降) after the year of 1980.
- c. The aging population had _____ (波动) throughout these years according to the researchers.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词, 幅度形容词和句型

2) 请利用上面的趋势名词和幅度形容词填空

- a. There was a gradual ascent (缓慢的上升) in the total output of fruit in 2020.
- b. The electricity generated by coal experienced a sudden decrease (突然的下降) after the year of 1980.
- c. The aging population had some ups and downs (波动) throughout these years according to the researchers.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词, 幅度形容词和句型

3) 单阶段趋势名词句子结构总结:

a. _____

b. _____

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词, 幅度形容词和句型

3) 单阶段趋势名词句子结构总结:

a. There was a/an 幅度形容词+趋势名词 + in 主题词+时间.

b. 主题词experienced/had a/an 幅度形容词+趋势名词 +时间

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词, 幅度形容词和句型

4) 数据的添加方式, 请把以下介词填入对应空格中:

from to at by of

- a. The number of male students in this school went up gradually _____ 500 in 2019
_____ 700 in 2024.
- b. The electricity generated by coal experienced a sudden decrease _____ 70% after
the year of 1980.
- c. The birth rate in Korea fell/dropped significantly _____ nearly 30% during these
years.
- d. In the past forty years, its consumption level remained stable (平稳) _____
around 41%.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词, 幅度形容词和句型

4) 数据的添加方式, 请把以下介词填入对应空格中:

from to at by of

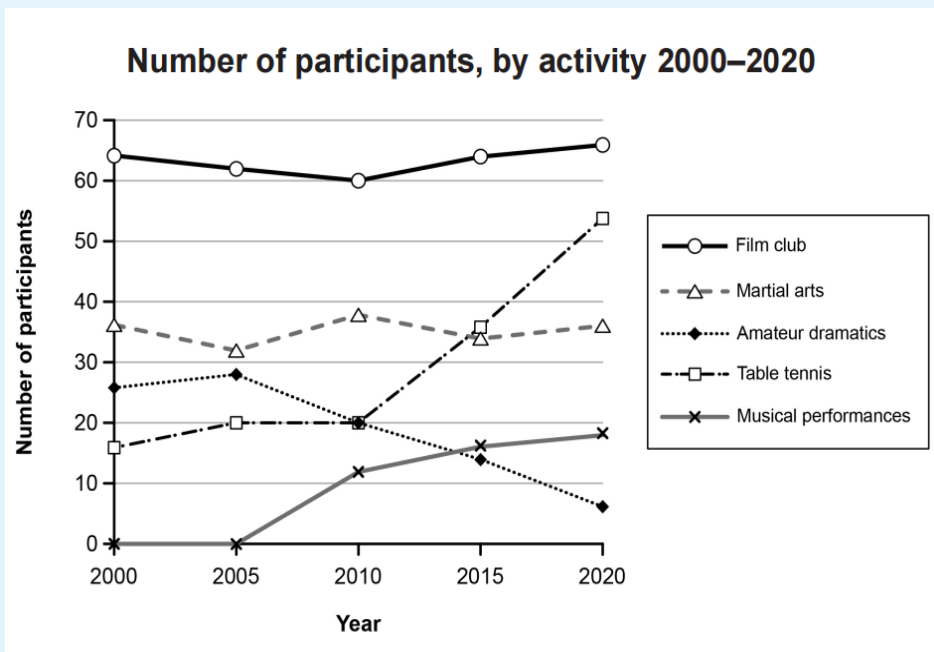
- a. The number of male students in this school went up gradually from 500 in 2019 to 700 in 2024.
- b. The electricity generated by coal experienced a sudden decrease of 70% after the year of 1980.
- c. The birth rate in Korea fell/dropped significantly by nearly 30% during these years.
- d. In the past forty years, its consumption level remained stable (平稳) at around 41%.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词, 幅度形容词和句型

5) 请描述amateur dramatics的number of participants 的变化, 分成两个单阶段: 2000-2005; 2005-2020, 分别写两个不同的句子。



a. 2000-2005:

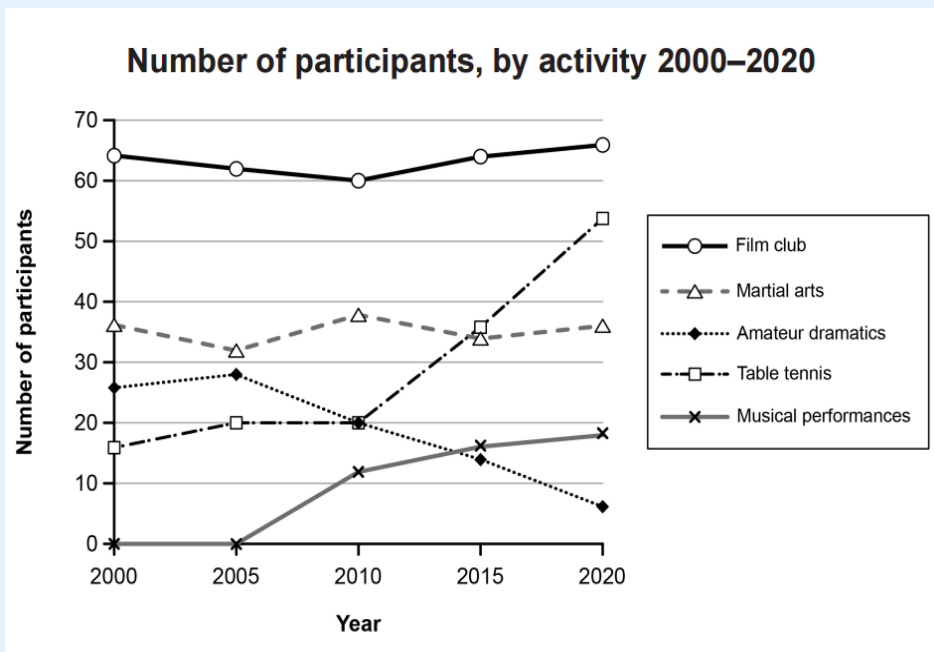
b. 2005-2020:

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(2) 趋势名词, 幅度形容词和句型

5) 请描述amateur dramatics的number of participants 的变化, 分成两个单阶段: 2000-2005; 2005-2020, 分别写两个不同的句子。



a. 2000-2005:

There was a slight increase of the number of participants who joined amateur dramatics from 26 people to 28.

b. 2005-2020:

The number dropped dramatically by 20 to 8 people in 2020.

要点总结



- **动态图写趋势时要带上幅度**

1趋势：_____

2幅度：描述改变程度【_____】，描述改变速度【_____】

3其他自带大幅上升下降的词：

- 飙升：_____

- 骤降：_____

要点总结



- 动态图写趋势时要带上幅度

1趋势： 上升, 下降, 波动, 平稳

2幅度：描述改变程度【大幅, 小幅】，描述改变速度【快速, 缓慢】

3其他自带大幅上升下降的词：

- 飙升： soar; rocket【动词】
- 骤降： plummet【动词】； plunge【名词/动词】

要点总结



- **动态图单阶段句式【强调要加幅度和数据】**

1 主题词+趋势动词+幅度副词+数据+时间

2 There was a/an 幅度形容词+ 趋势名词 in 主题词+数据+时间.

3 主题词experienced/had a/an幅度形容词+ 趋势名词+数据+时间

- **其他常用句式:**

4 A/An幅度形容词+ 趋势名词+数据 could be found in主题词+时间.

5 时间段 witnessed/saw a 幅度形容词 + 变化名词 in XX.

要点总结



- 动态图五点要带数据

1 From: + _____

2 To: + _____

3 At: + _____

4 By: + _____

5 Of : + _____

要点总结



- 动态图五点要带数据

1 From: + 起始数据

2 To: + 终点数据

3 At: + 某时间点数据

4 By: + 数据差额【用于趋势动词后】

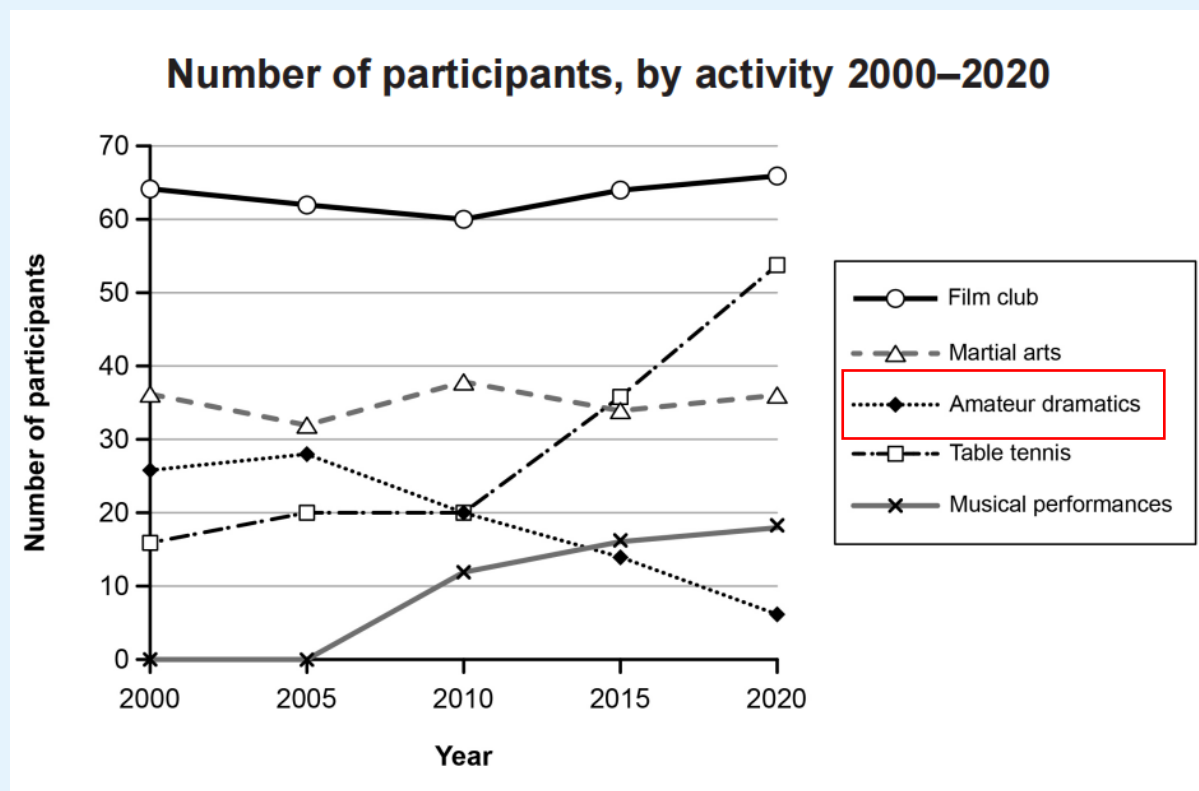
5 Of: + 数据差额【用于趋势名词后】

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(3) 多阶段描述方法, 请将以下词汇填入对应句子空格中。

before, after, but, followed



The number of participants who attend amateur
dramatics [XX]

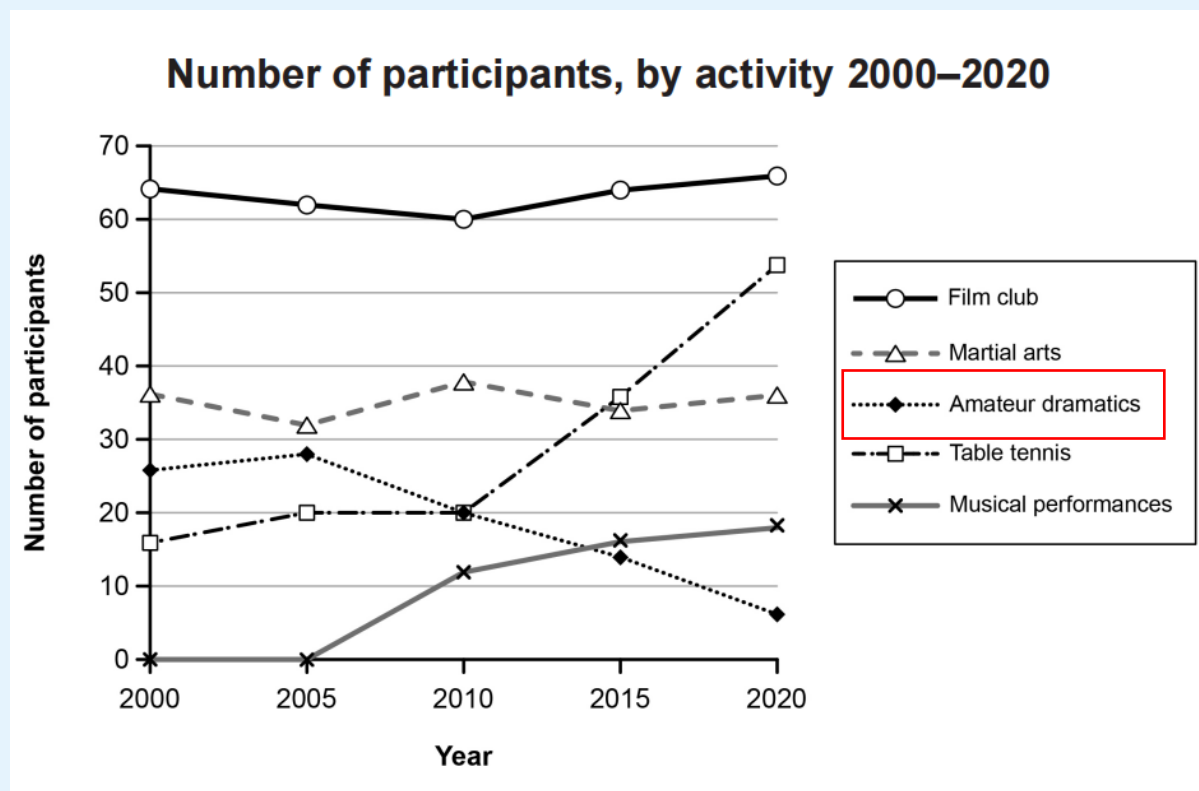
- 1) XX grew/reached to a peak _____ then
slumped...
- 2) XX grew/reached to a peak
_____ slumping...
- 3) _____ growing/reaching to a peak, XX
slumped ...
- 4) The first five years witnessed a growth in XX to
a peak, _____ by a 15-year period of
fall.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(3) 多阶段描述方法, 请将以下词汇填入对应句子空格中。

before, after, but, followed



The number of participants who attend amateur
dramatics [XX]

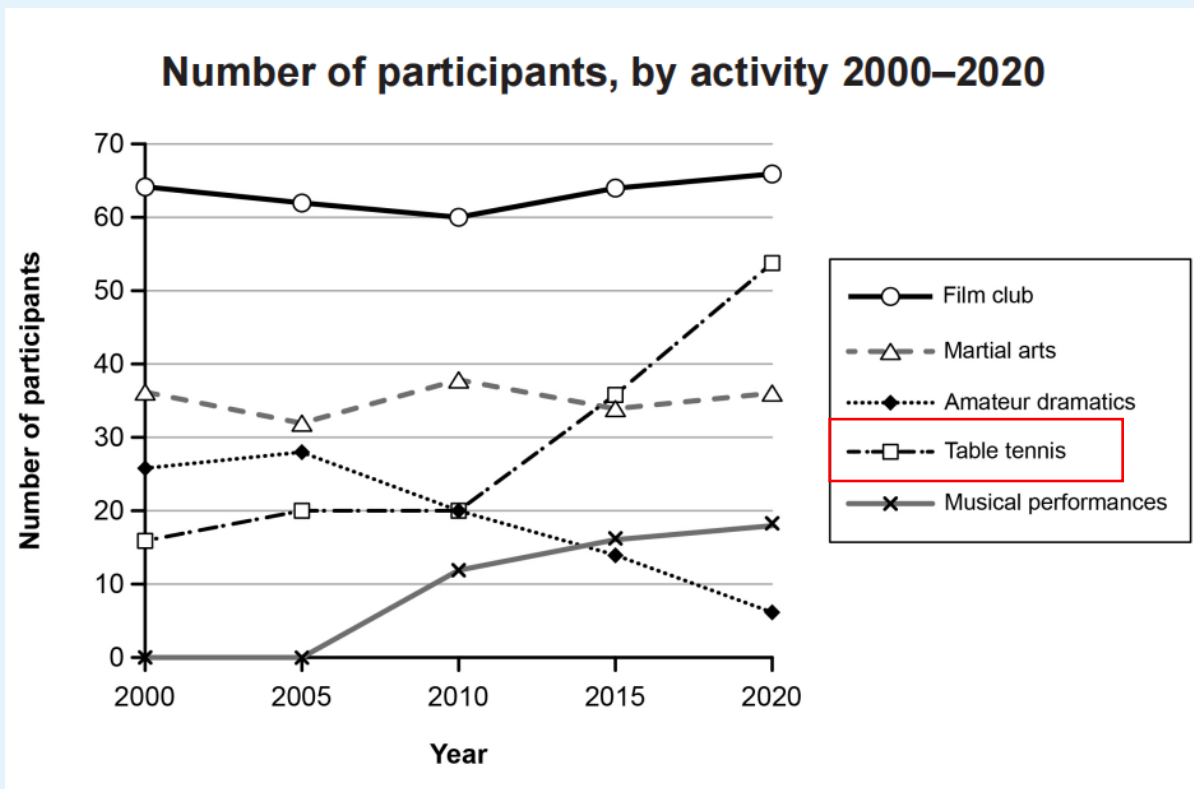
- 1) XX grew/reached to a peak but then slumped...
- 2) XX grew/reached to a peak before slumping...
- 3) After growing/reaching to a peak, XX slumped ...
- 4) The first five years witnessed a growth in XX to a peak, followed by a 15-year period of fall.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(3) 多阶段描述方法, 请将以下词汇填入对应句子空格中。

5) 请用刚刚学到的多阶段句式写table tennis的参与者的数据变化



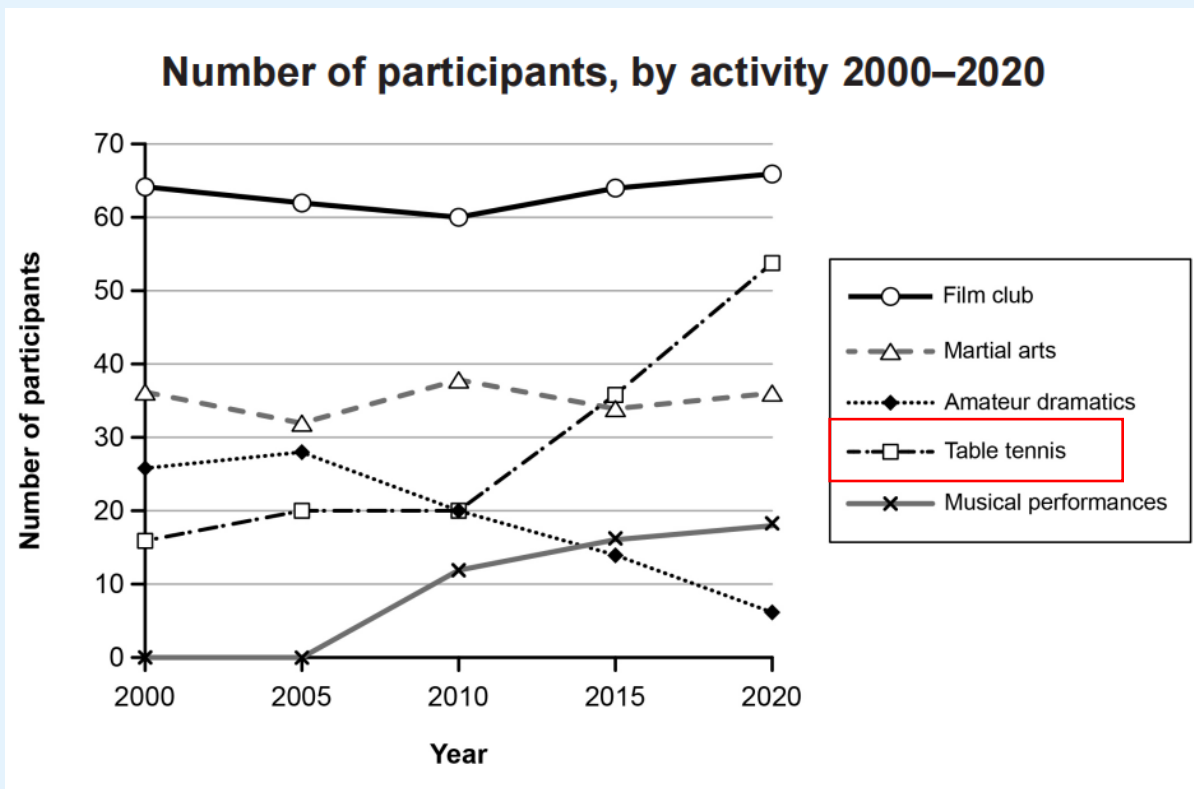
a.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(3) 多阶段描述方法, 请将以下词汇填入对应句子空格中。

5) 请用刚刚学到的多阶段句式写table tennis的参与者的数据变化

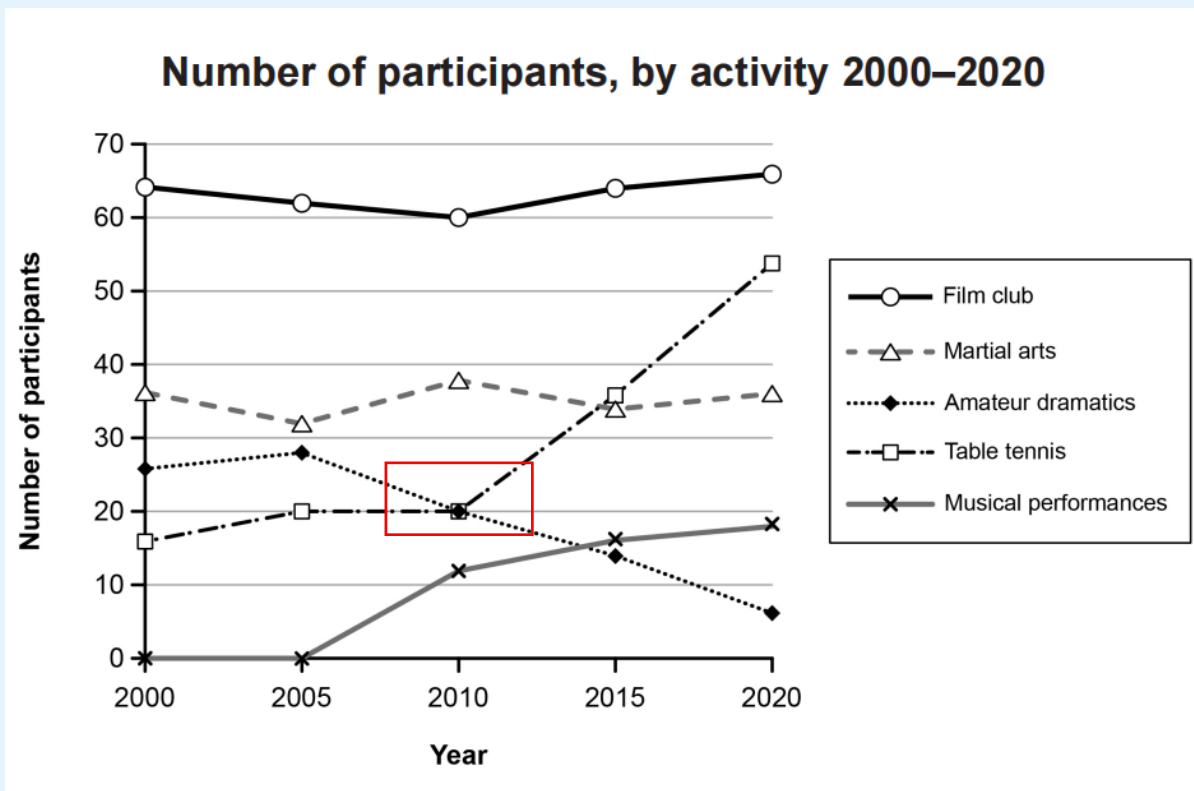


a. The number of table tennis participants saw a gradual increase from 19 in 2000 to 20, a figure that remained stable until 2010, before experiencing a dramatic surge to 55 participants by 2020.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(4) 交点的描述方法



- 1) 请用overtake / outnumber / be at the same level with / surpass 描述2010年table tennis 的参与者数据赶超amateur dramatics

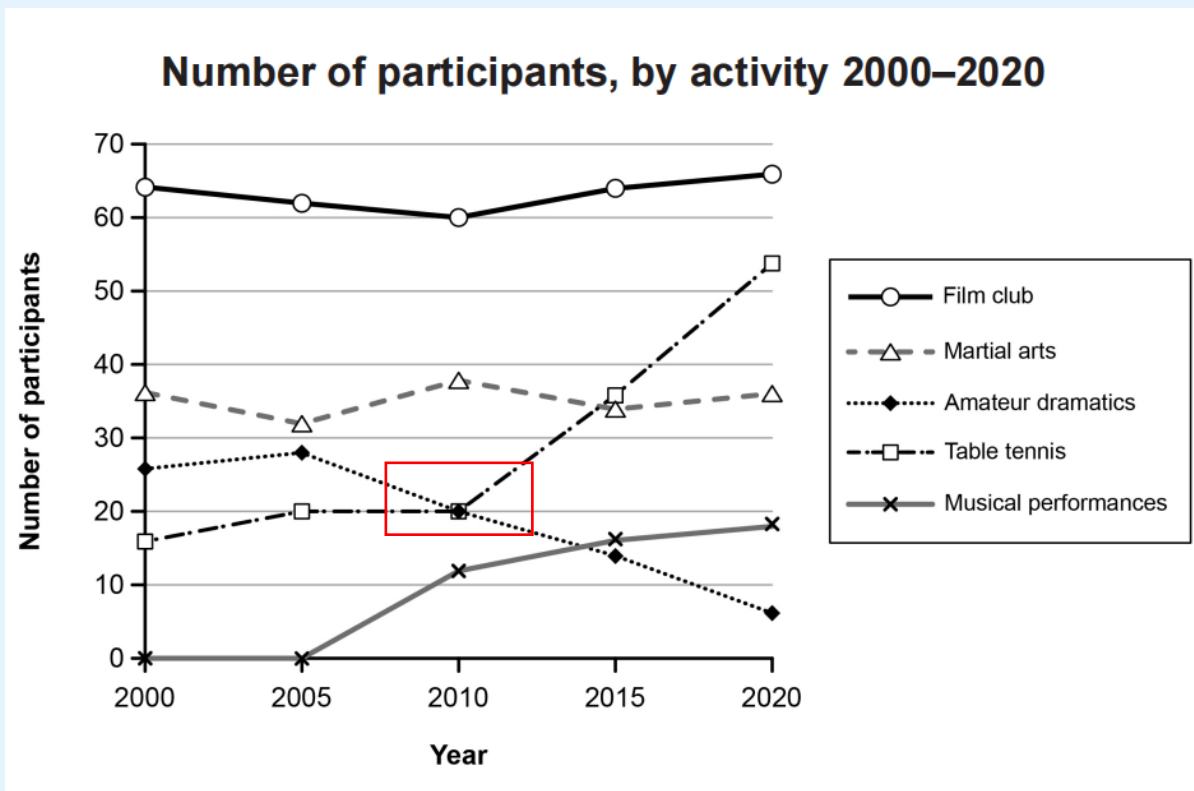
b. _____

_____.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(4) 交点的描述方法



- 1) 请用overtake / outnumber / be at the same level with / surpass 描述2010年table tennis 的参与者数据赶超amateur dramatics

b. Notably, the number of table tennis participants surpassed that of Amateur dramatics in 2010 at 20 people.

要点总结



- **多阶段描述句型**

1 XX 动作1 (变化动词+副词) + but/and 动作2 (变化动词+副词) .

2 XX 动作1 (变化动词+副词) + before 动作2 (现在分词 + 副词).

3 After 动作1 (现在分词 + 副词), XX 动作2 (变化动词+副词) .

4 时间段 witnessed a 动作1 (形容词 + 变化名词), + followed by + 动作2 (形容词 + 变化名词) .

- **极值点**

1 顶点: _____

2最低点: _____

- **交点**

_____ / _____ / be at the same level with / _____

要点总结



- 多阶段描述句型

1 XX 动作1 (变化动词+副词) + but/and 动作2 (变化动词+副词) .

2 XX 动作1 (变化动词+副词) + before 动作2 (现在分词 + 副词).

3 After 动作1 (现在分词 + 副词), XX 动作2 (变化动词+副词) .

4 时间段 witnessed a 动作1 (形容词 + 变化名词), + followed by + 动作2 (形容词 + 变化名词) .

- 极值点

1 顶点: grow/reach to a peak

2最低点: reach the bottom

- 交点

overtake / outnumber / be at the same level with / surpass

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(5)动态图的时态，请用正确的时态填空

- 1) XX _____ (increase) from 1990 to 2000.
- 2) XX _____ (increase) since 1990.
- 3) By 2000, XX _____ (increase) to 80%.
- 4) XX _____ (increase) in the next ten years.
(XX is expected/predicted/estimated to rise)
- 5) By 2030, XX _____ (reach) 80%.

While-writing

8.动态图主体段写作--词汇和句型

(5)动态图的时态，请用正确的时态填空

- 1) XX increased (increase) from 1990 to 2000.
- 2) XX has increased (increase) since 1990.
- 3) By 2000, XX had increased (increase) to 80%.
- 4) XX will increase (increase) in the next ten years.
(XX is expected/predicted/estimated to rise)
- 5) By 2030, XX will have reached (reach) 80%.

要点总结



- From 过去时间 to 过去时间: _____
- Since+过去时间: _____
- By+过去时间: _____
- By +将来时间: _____
- 将来时间: XX is expected/predicted/estimated to 上升/下降.

要点总结

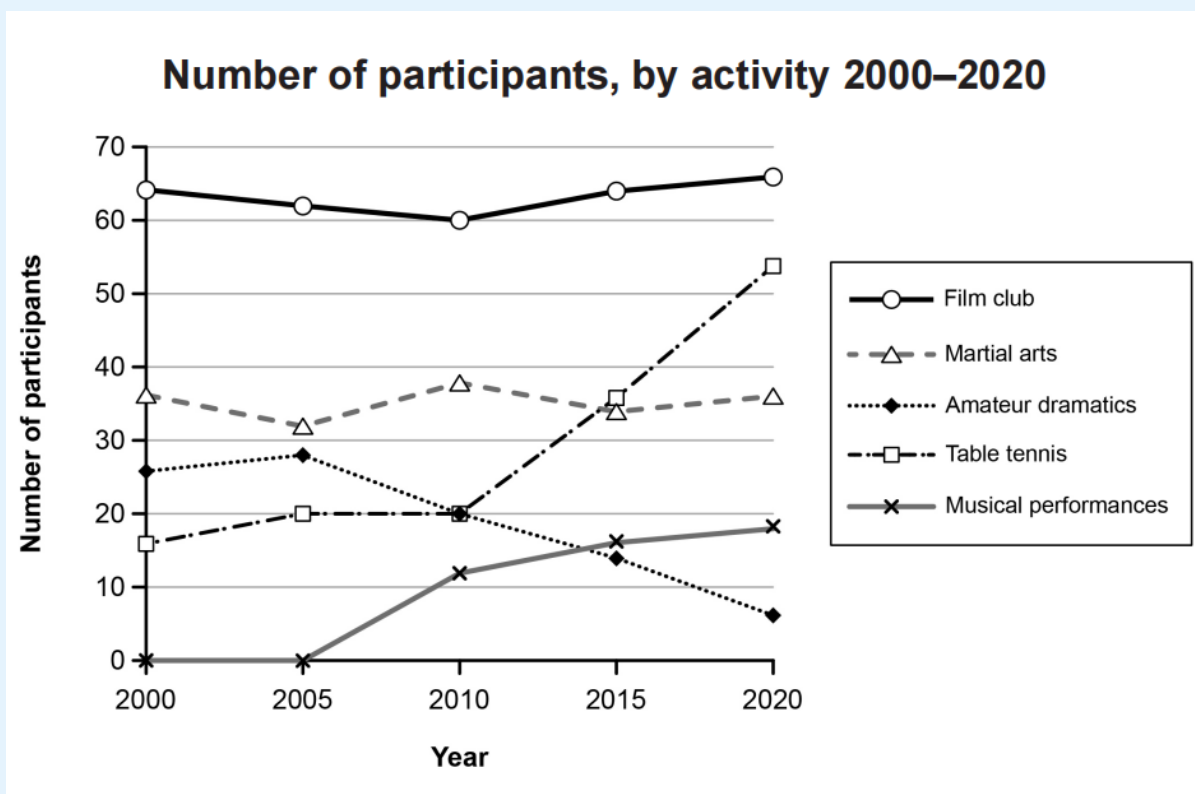


- From 过去时间 to 过去时间: 一般过去时
- Since+过去时间: 现在完成时
- By+过去时间: 过去完成时
- By +将来时间: 将来完成时
- 将来时间: XX is expected/predicted/estimated to 上升/下降.

While-writing

9. 动态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

(1) 阅读范文主体段，并回答问题。



1) 请勾画出所有逻辑衔接词

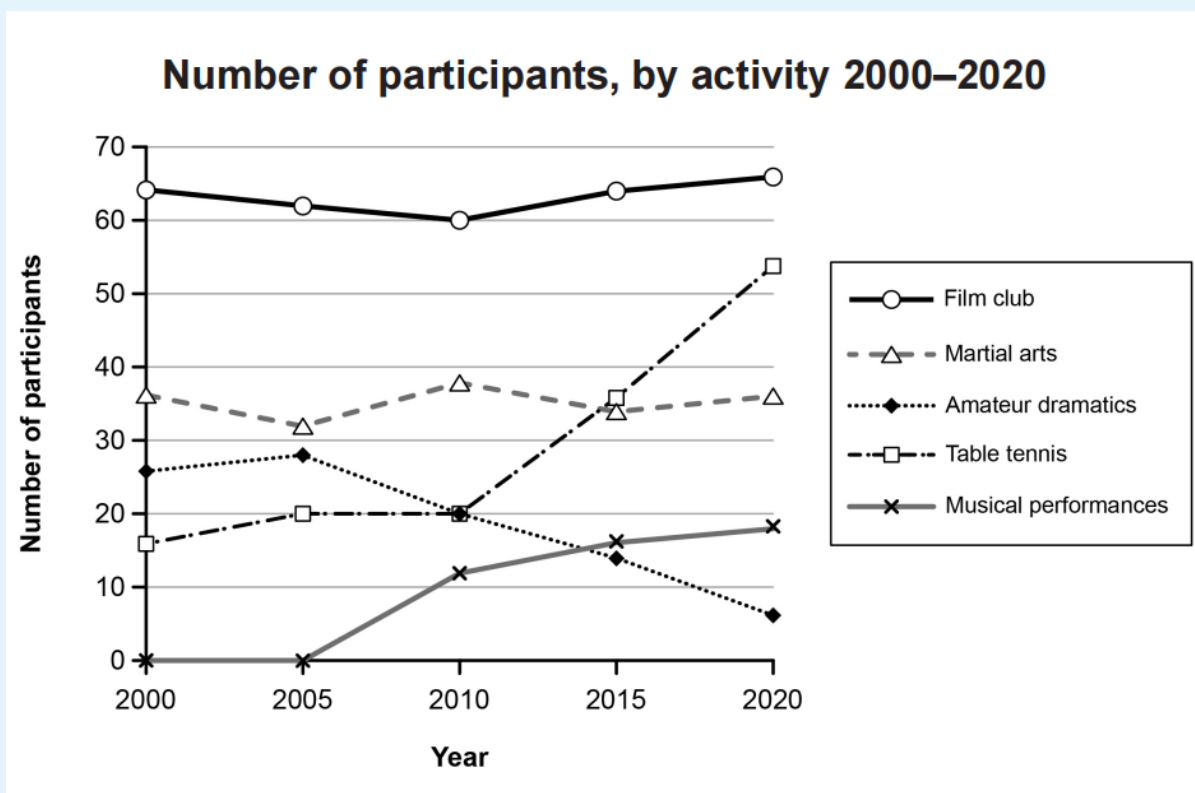
Firstly, the film club was the most popular over the timeframe in question with participant numbers remaining quite stable, between 60 and 70 people. In contrast, the musical performances activity had zero participants until 2005, from when numbers climbed to a peak of just under 20, by the year 2020.

For the remaining three activities, martial arts attracted the most participants in 2000, totalling 38, with amateur dramatics having 26 attendees, and table tennis appealing to 17 people. Over the 20-year time period, numbers for martial arts remained steady between 30 and 40 participants, while those for amateur dramatics fell steadily from a peak of 29 in 2005 to eight in 2020. On the other hand, the table tennis activity saw the greatest increase in attendees from 17 in 2000 up to 54 in 2020.

While-writing

9. 动态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

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9. 动态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

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2)将文章逻辑衔接词填入对应的空格中

顺序逻辑衔接词	相反趋势， 表对比的逻辑衔接词	相似趋势， 表顺承的逻辑衔接词	引出类别逻辑衔接词

9. 动态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

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顺序逻辑衔接词	相反趋势，表对比的逻辑衔接词	相似趋势，表顺承的逻辑衔接词	引出类别逻辑衔接词
Firstly	In contrast; On the other hand; while	无; similarly, likewise, also	For+对象; When it comes to ; In terms of ..

While-writing

9. 动态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

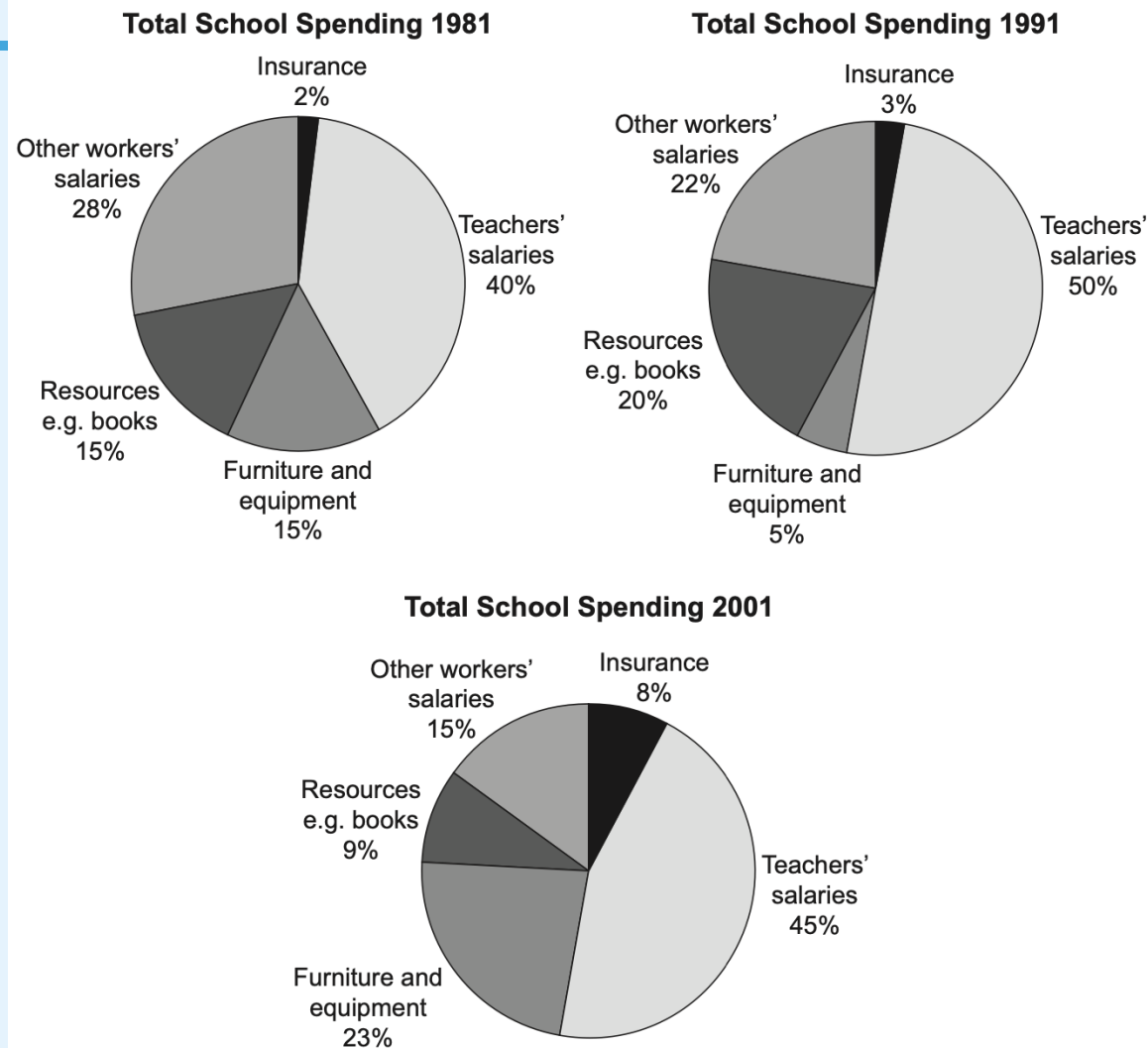
(2) 将以下逻辑衔接词填如对应的空格中

The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001.

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

When it comes to In contrast Similarly However

In terms of Overall a sharp contrast with



While-writing

9. 动态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

(2) 将以下逻辑衔接词填如对应的空格中

When it comes to In contrast Similarly However
In terms of Overall a sharp contrast with

The three pie graphs illustrate how the yearly expenditures by a certain UK school changed in these three years.

_____ the spending on teacher's salary, as the largest sector, it was 40% in 1981, which increased by 10% and ended up with 45% over the next decade.

_____, the spending on resources (e.g. books) grew to 20% within the first ten-year period, before dropping dramatically to 9%. _____, the expenditure on furniture and equipment was the opposite trend. It was equivalent to resources at 15% in 1981, but followed by an undulation to 23%, becoming the second largest one in 2001.

_____ other staff's salaries, the two decades witnessed a considerable fall from 28% to 15%.

_____, regarding the funds allocated to insurance, it grew gradually over the 20-year span to 8% of the school budget.

_____, across the two decades, it was the spending on staff's salaries that ranked the top place, forming _____ insurance which was always the least cost in the school budget.

While-writing

9. 动态图主体段写作—连贯与衔接

(2) 将以下逻辑衔接词填如对应的空格中

When it comes to In contrast Similarly However
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In terms of the spending on teacher's salary, as the largest sector, it was 40% in 1981, which increased by 10% and ended up with 45% over the next decade.

Similarly, the spending on resources (e.g. books) grew to 20% within the first ten-year period, before dropping dramatically to 9%. In contrast, the expenditure on furniture and equipment was the opposite trend. It was equivalent to resources at 15% in 1981, but followed by an undulation to 23%, becoming the second largest one in 2001.

When it comes to other staff's salaries, the two decades witnessed a considerable fall from 28% to 15%.

However, regarding the funds allocated to insurance, it grew gradually over the 20-year span to 8% of the school budget.

Overall, across the two decades, it was the spending on staff's salaries that ranked the top place, forming a sharp contrast with insurance which was always the least cost in the school budget.

要点总结



连贯与衔接

1 通常还是按照起点_____的方式描述

2对趋势的排序通常有以下两种方式及会用到的逻辑词：

- _____：similarly, likewise, also, 等
- _____：in contrast, by contrast, however, on the other hand, while 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。

要点总结



连贯与衔接

1 通常还是按照起点_____ **从大到小** _____的方式描述

2对趋势的排序通常有以下两种方式及会用到的逻辑词：

- 相似的趋势：similarly, likewise, also, 等
- 相反的趋势对比：in contrast, by contrast, however, on the other hand, while 等

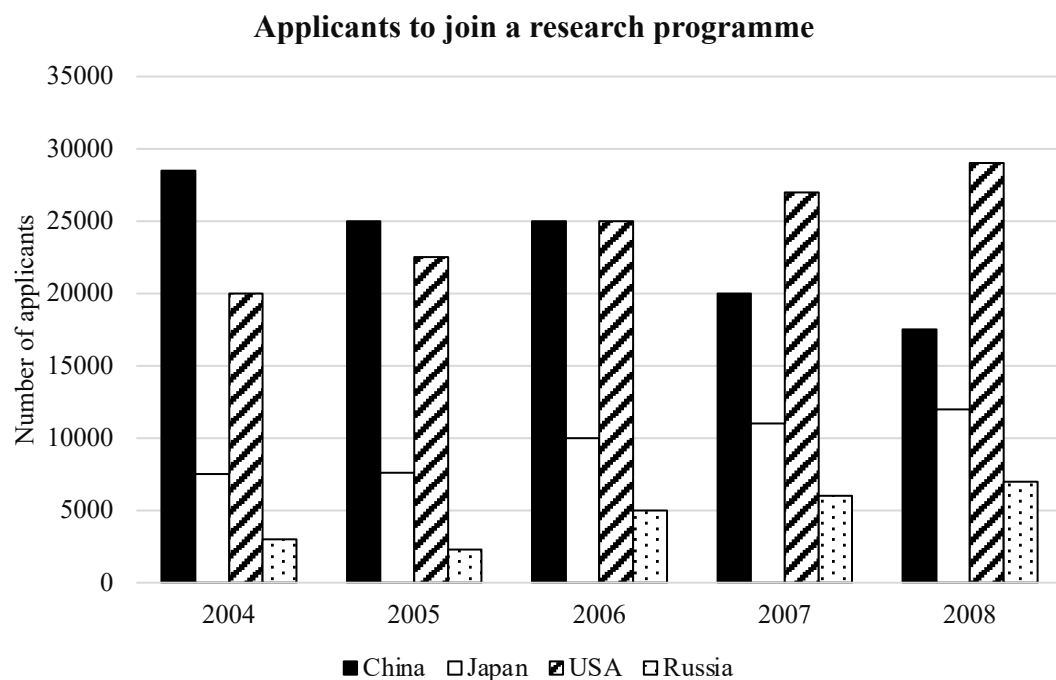
无论选择哪种排序方式，都要保证整个作文的逻辑清晰，易于读者理解。

While-writing 主体段演练

10. 阅读题目，并独立完成主体段写作。

The chart below shows the number of applicants from four different countries to universities in a European country

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



主体段
1

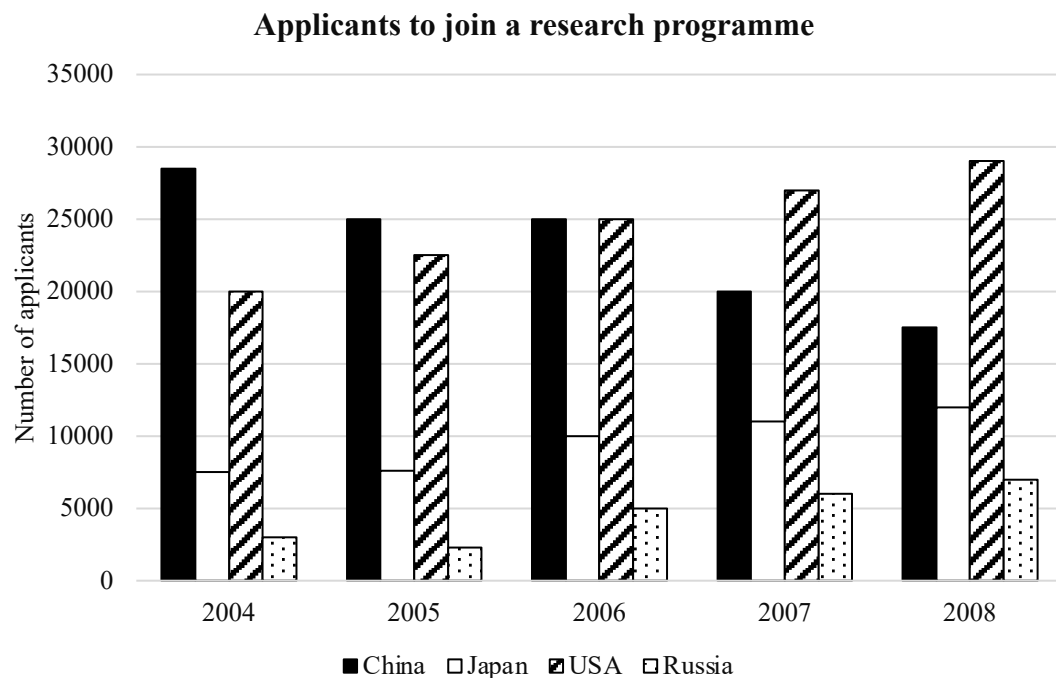
主体段
2

While-writing 主体段演练

10. 阅读题目，并独立完成主体段写作。

The chart below shows the number of applicants from four different countries to universities in a European country

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



主体段
1

There are two main trends that can be gleaned from the statistics. Firstly, the numbers of Chinese applicants fell gradually from a peak of around 29,000 in 2004 to about 17,000 in 2008. This contrasts with the numbers of people applying from the USA, which rose from a low of 20,000 in 2004 to a high of almost 30,000 in 2008. This also shows that whereas the largest numbers of applicants were from China in 2004, they were displaced by the number of US applicants in 2008.

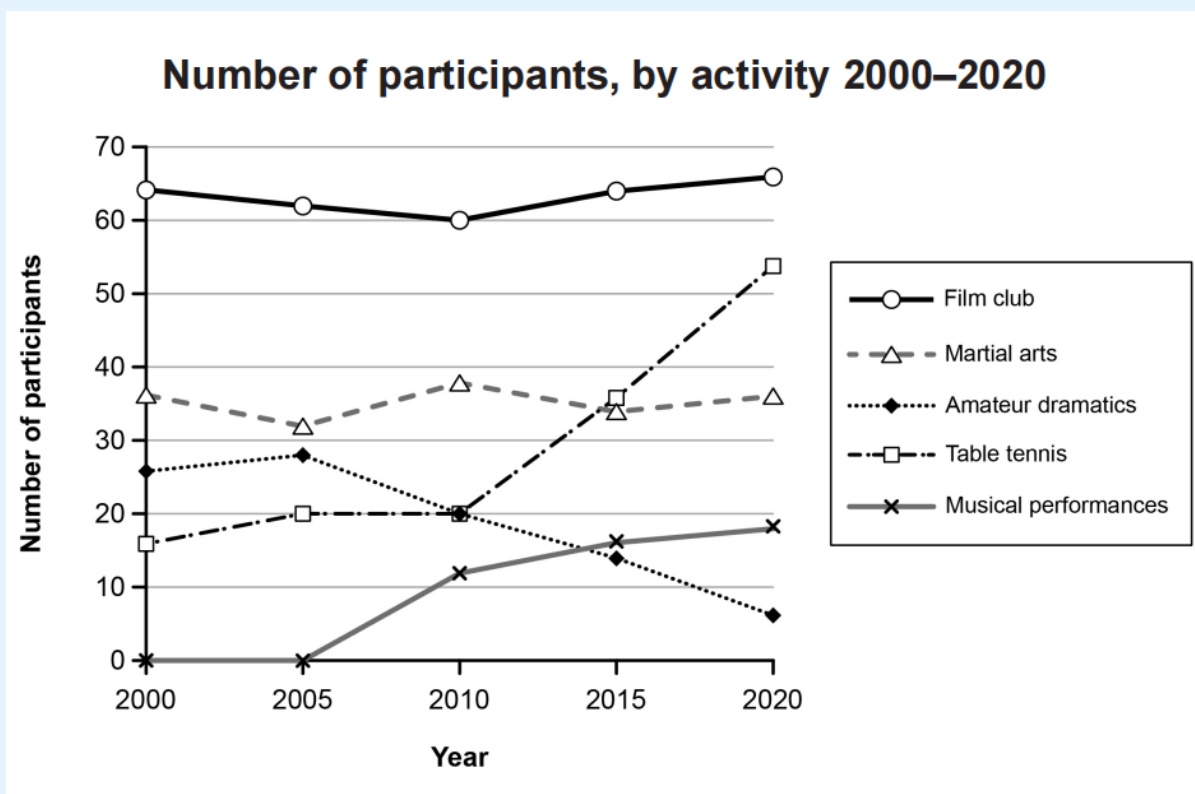
主体段
2

While applicants from Japan remained the third highest total, albeit considerably fewer than both the Chinese and the Americans, in each of the four years, their numbers also showed a gradual upward trend from around 7,000 in 2004 to approximately 12,000 in 2008. Russian applicants remained in the minority for each year but, while dipping slightly in 2005, otherwise showed growth in numbers.

While-writing

11. 动态图态图概述段写作

(1) 阅读范文概述段，并回答问题。



To sum up, throughout the period, the film club and martial arts club consistently held their appeal. In contrast, while table tennis and musical performances enjoyed a marked increase in participation, amateur dramatics suffered a steep drop, rendering it the least favored activity.

1) Overview通常放在文章的第几段？

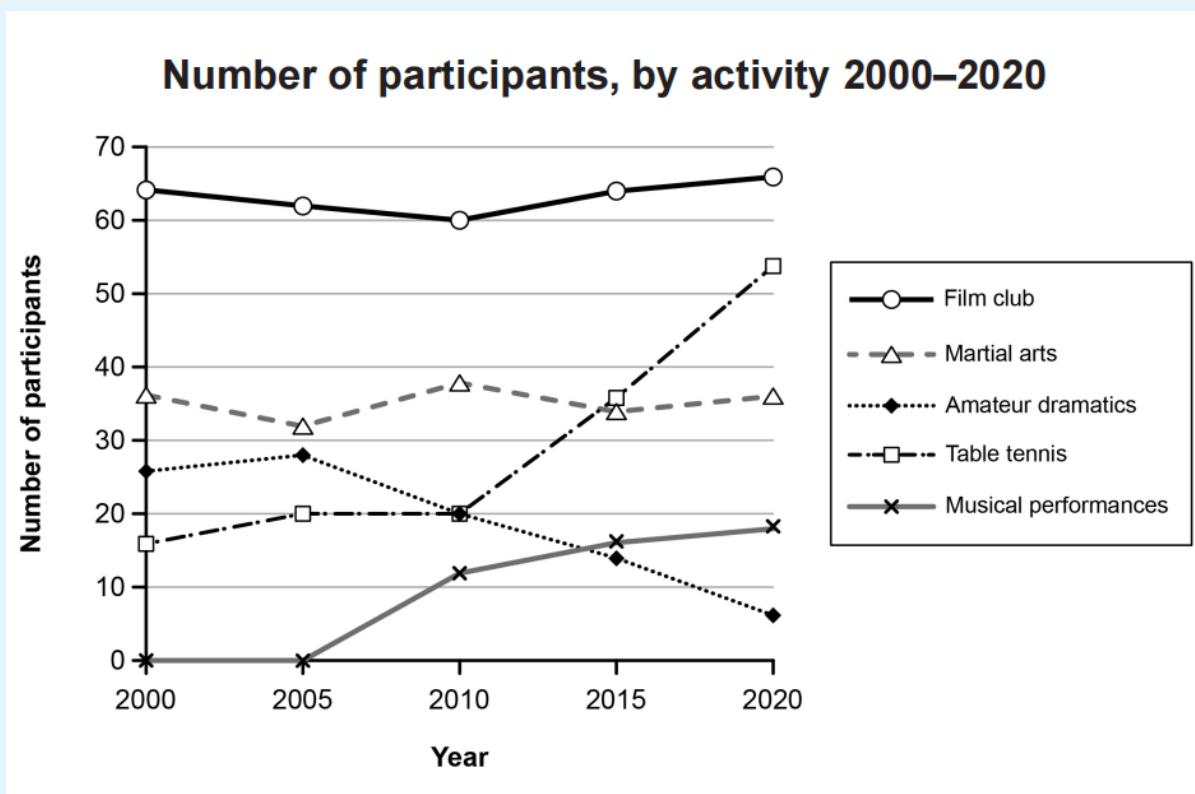
2) 本文用到的逻辑衔接词：_____

3) 回顾上节课讲过的其他总结逻辑衔接词：_____

While-writing

11. 动态图概述段写作

(1) 阅读范文概述段，并回答问题。



To sum up, throughout the period, the film club and martial arts club consistently held their appeal. In contrast, while table tennis and musical performances enjoyed a marked increase in participation, amateur dramatics suffered a steep drop, rendering it the least favored activity.

1) Overview通常放在文章的第几段?

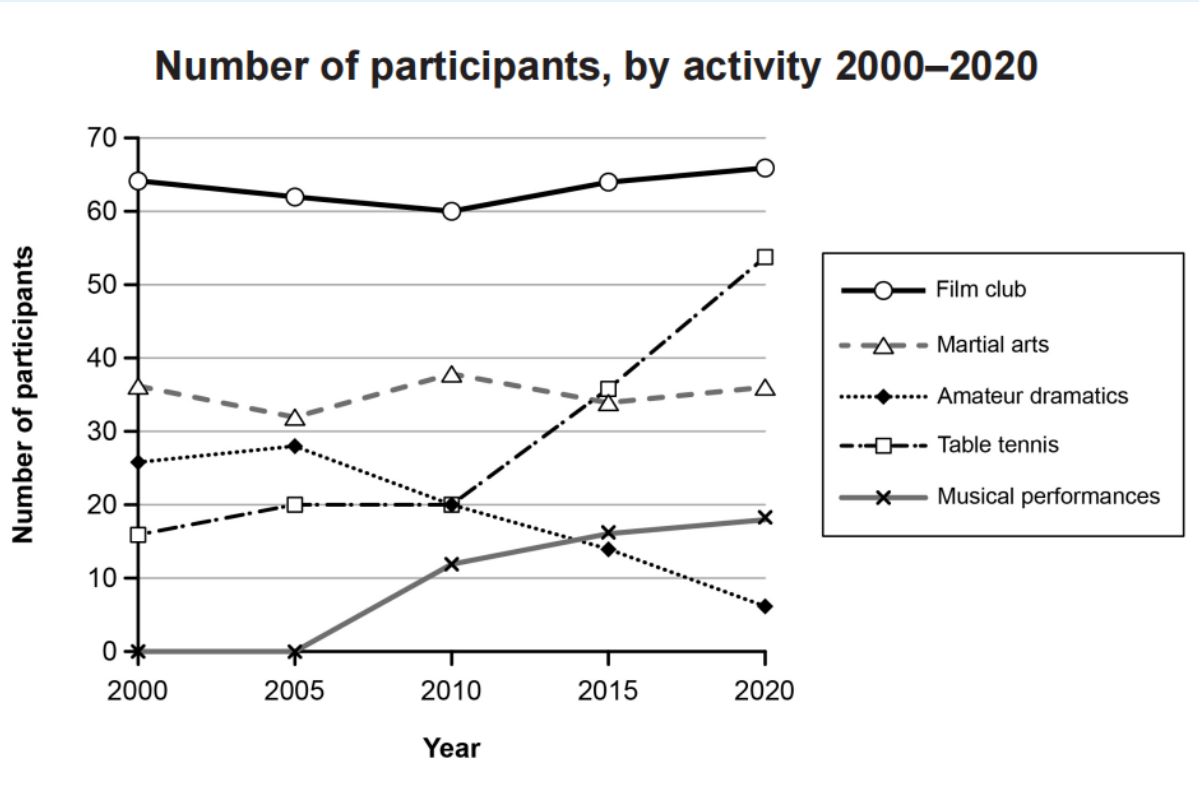
开头段后，或结尾

2) 本文用到的逻辑衔接词: To sum up

3) 回顾上节课讲过的其他总结逻辑衔接词:
Overall, To summarise, to sum up, conclusively

11. 动态图概述段写作

(1) 阅读范文概述段，并回答问题。

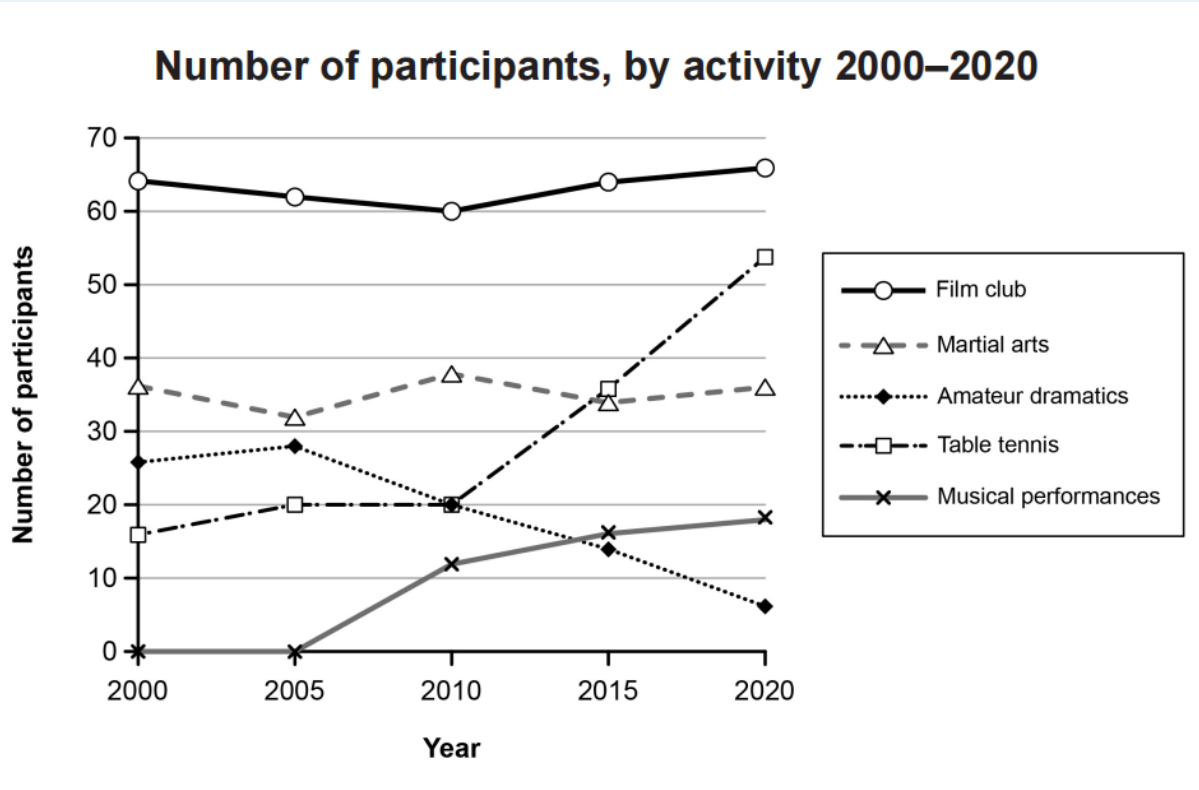


4) 请填写以下表格内容。

该Overview中的趋势对比 Trends	该Overview中的排序Ranking

11. 动态图概述段写作

(1) 阅读范文概述段，并回答问题。



4) 请填写以下表格内容。

该Overview中的趋势对比 Trends	该Overview中的排序Ranking
while table tennis and musical performances enjoyed a marked increase in participation, amateur dramatics suffered a steep drop	the film club and martial arts club consistently held their appeal, rendering it the least favored activity

要点总结



- **概述所在位置及常见逻辑衔接词**

1 introduction后, 建议用逻辑衔接词: _____

2 body后, 也就是最后一段, 建议用逻辑衔接词: _____

注意: 推荐把overview写在最后一段, 显得文章_____结构明显; 除此之外, 若有多个核心内容需要总结, 也可以把总结内容1写在introduction 后, 总结内容2写在最后一段。

- **动态图的概述段内容**

1 总结总体趋势 (_____) , 对比关系

2 强调大小排序 (_____) , 通常强调最大/最小

要点总结



- 概述所在位置及常见逻辑衔接词

1 introduction后, 建议用逻辑衔接词: In general, Generally speaking,

2 body后, 也就是最后一段, 建议用逻辑衔接词: Overall, To sum up, In short, To summarise,

注意: 推荐把overview写在最后一段, 显得文章总分总结构明显; 除此之外, 若有多个核心内容需要总结, 也可以把总结内容1写在introduction 后, 总结内容2写在最后一段。

- 动态图的概述段内容

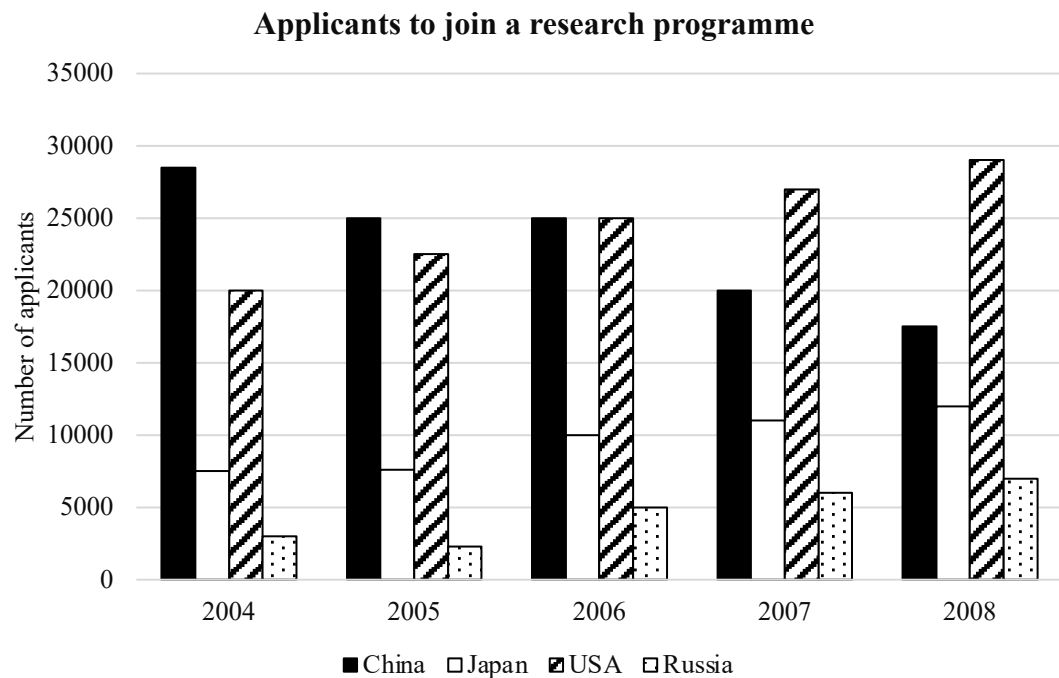
1 总结总体趋势 (trends), 对比关系

2 强调大小排序 (ranking), 通常强调最大/最小

While-writing 概述段演练

12. 阅读题目，完成概述段写作。

The chart below shows the number of applicants from four different countries to universities in a European country
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

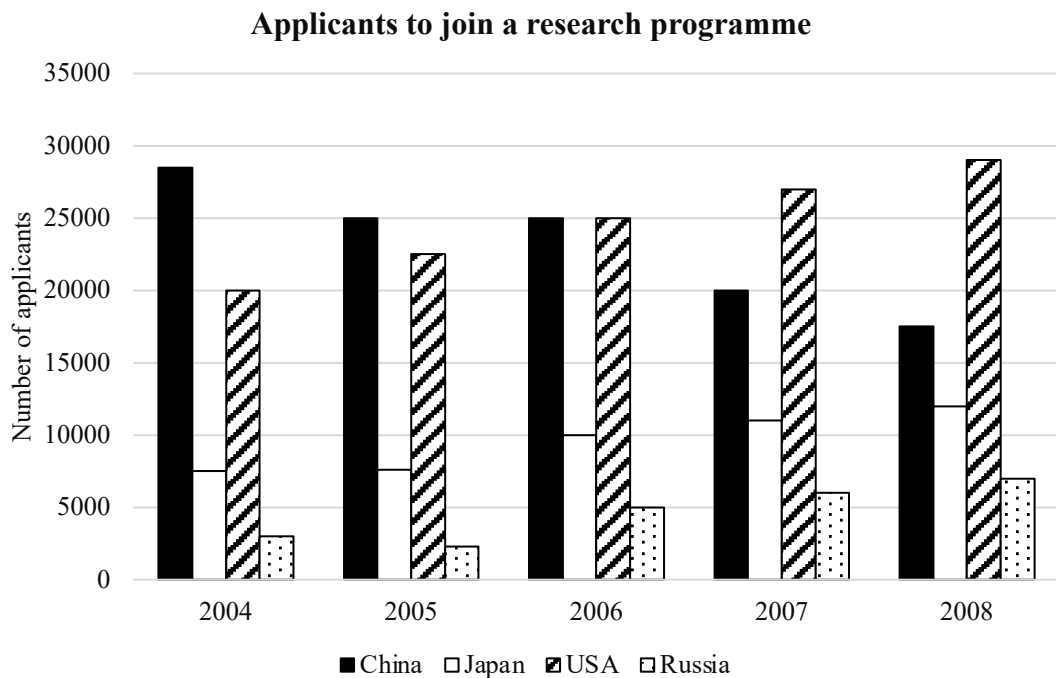


概述段：

While-writing 概述段演练

12. 阅读题目，完成概述段写作。

The chart below shows the number of applicants from four different countries to universities in a European country
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



概述段：

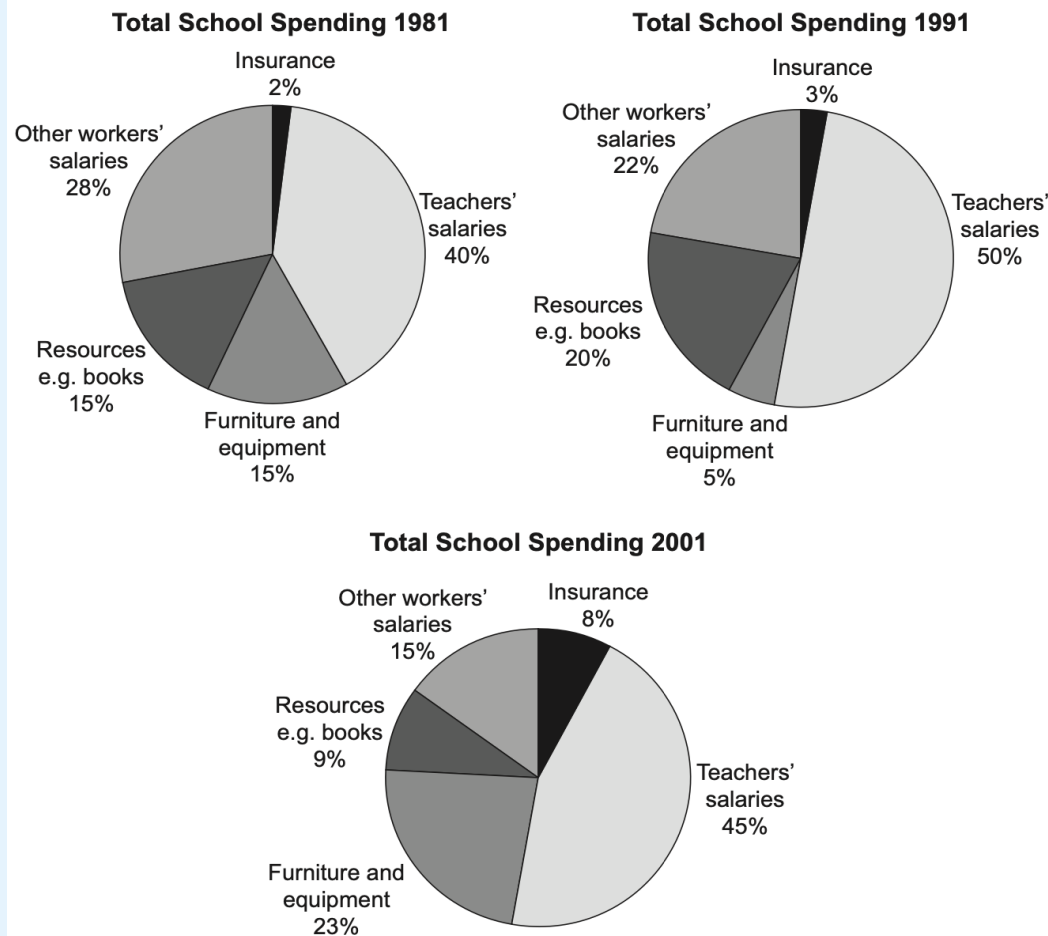
In summary, the main features of the numbers show a decline in the number of Chinese applicants paralleled by a rise in those of US applicants. Additionally, it's worth noting that the number of applicants from Japan and Russia was relatively low.

Post-writing

13. 阅读题目和例文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

The three pie charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001.

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



Post-writing

13. 阅读题目和例文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

The three pie graphs illustrate how the yearly expenditures by a certain UK school changed in these three years.

In terms of the spending on teacher's salary, as the largest sector, it was 40% in 1981, which increase by 10% and ended up with 45% over the next decade.

Similarly, the spending on resources (e.g. books) increased to 20% within the first ten-year period. However, the figure dropped dramatic to 9%. In contrast, the expenditure on furniture and equipment was the opposite trend. It was equivalent to resources at 15% in 1981, but followed by an increase to 23%, becoming the second largest one in 2001.

When it comes to other staff's salaries, the two decades witnessed a considerably fall from 28% to 15%. However, regarding the funds allocated to insurance, it increased gradually over the 20-year span to 8% of the school budget.

Overall, across the two decades, it was the spending on staff's salaries that ranked the top place, forming a sharp contrast with insurance which was always the least cost in the school budget.

- (1) 文章中哪个趋势词重复多次?
- (2) 请将重复的趋势词替换成其他表达
- (3) 请勾画本文错误的搭配，并改成正确的
- (4) 本文趋势动词部分有时态错误吗?

Post-writing

13. 阅读题目和例文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

The three pie graphs illustrate how the yearly expenditures by a certain UK school changed in these three years.

In terms of the spending on teacher's salary, as the largest sector, it was 40% in 1981, which **increase** (**increased**) by 10% and ended up with 45% over the next decade.

Similarly, the spending on resources (e.g. books) **increased** (**grew**) to 20% within the first ten-year period. However, the figure dropped **dramatic** (**dramatically**) to 9%. In contrast, the expenditure on furniture and equipment was the opposite trend. It was equivalent to resources at 15% in 1981, but followed by an **increase** **(undulation)** to 23%, becoming the second largest one in 2001.

When it comes to other staff's salaries, the two decades witnessed a **considerably** (**considerable**) fall from 28% to 15%. However, regarding the funds allocated to insurance, it **increased** **(rose)** gradually over the 20-year span to 8% of the school budget.

Overall, across the two decades, it was the spending on staff's salaries that ranked the top place, forming a sharp contrast with insurance which was always the least cost in the school budget.

- (1) 文章中哪个趋势词重复多次? **Increase**
- (2) 请将重复的趋势词替换成其他表达
- (3) 请勾画本文错误的搭配，并改成正确的
- (4) 本文趋势动词部分有时态错误吗?
有，第二段increase 应该是increased

Post-writing

13. 阅读题目和例文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

(5) 请将文中的这两个句子，用多阶段句型改写：

Similarly, the spending on resources (e.g. books) grew to 20% within the first ten-year period. However, the figure dropped dramatically to 9%.

It was equivalent to resources at 15% in 1981. However, there was an undulation to 23%, becoming the second largest one in 2001.

Post-writing

13. 阅读题目和例文，回答下面的问题并举例说明你的答案。

(5) 请将文中的这两个句子，用多阶段句型改写：

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混合图题型介绍

14. 动态+动态混合图

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The first chart shows the average housing prices in two cities in one country in 2010 and 2015, with projections for 2025. The second chart shows the percentage of people aged 30-35 who owned a home in 2010 and 2015.

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

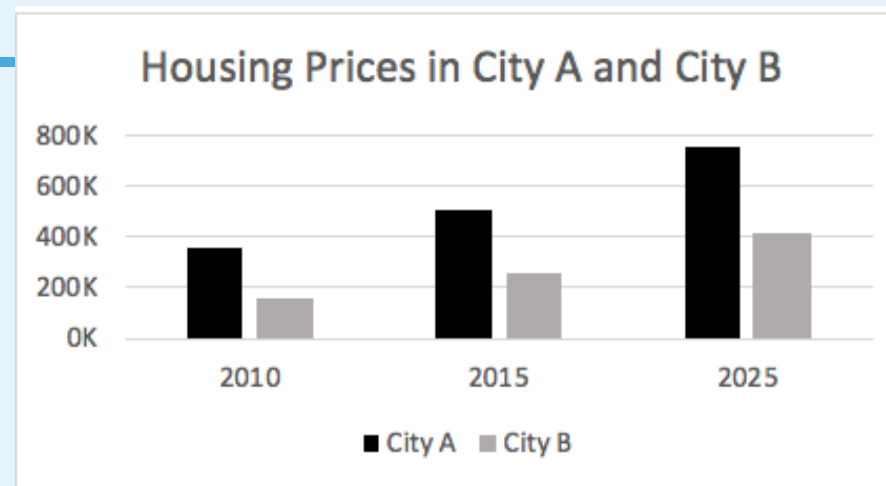


图1

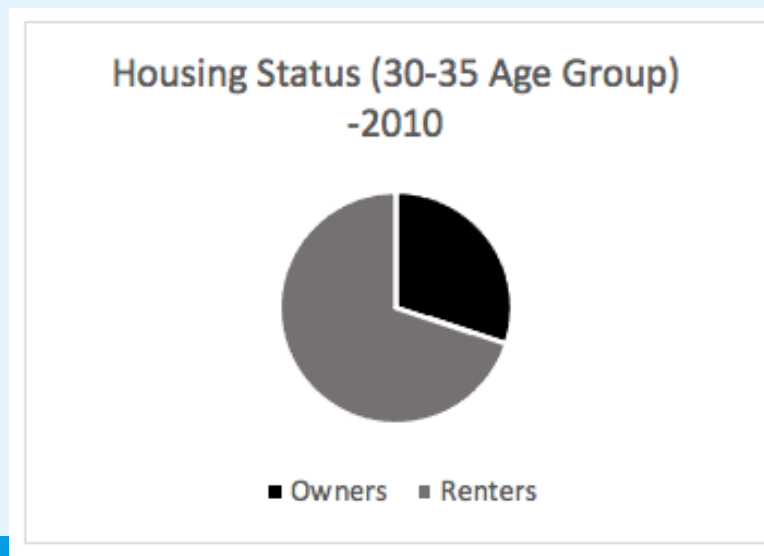
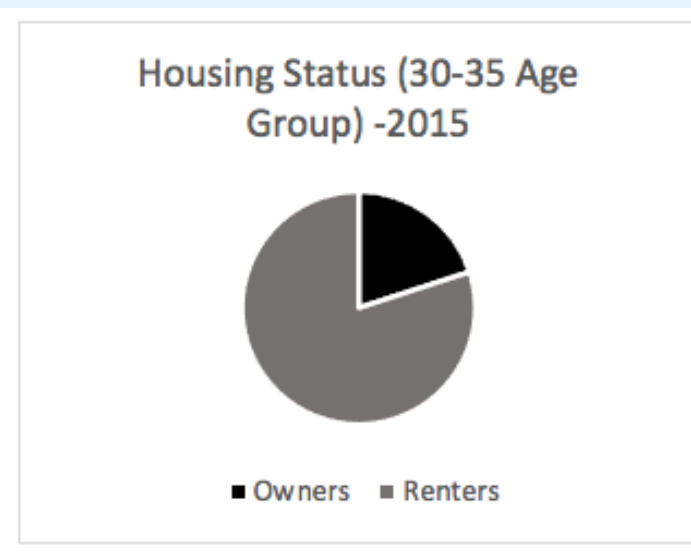


图2



混合图题型介绍

14. 动态+动态混合图

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

图一柱状图	图二 饼图
动态or静态:	动态or静态:
看标题找主题:	看标题找主题:
看时间定时态:	看时间定时态:
看横纵定单位:	看横纵定单位:

混合图题型介绍

14. 动态+动态混合图

(1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

图一柱状图	图二 饼图
动态or静态: 动态	动态or静态: 动态
看标题找主题: housing prices	看标题找主题: housing status
看时间定时态: 一般过去时, 过去完成时	看时间定时态: 一般过去时, 过去完成时
看横纵定单位: k	看横纵定单位: %

混合图题型介绍

14. 动态+动态混合图

(2) 阅读范文，分析混合图的分段方式与段落内容。

The accompanying diagrams include a bar chart reflecting the prices of housing in city A and city B in 2010 and 2015 with projected totals for 2025. The 2 pie charts give the proportions of people, aged 30 to 35, renting and owning homes in 2010 and 2015.

Looking first at the bar chart, we can see that the cost of housing in city A in 2010 was twice that of city B (just over 380k versus 190k). 5 years later, while prices had risen in both cities, housing in city A was at least double that of city B (500k versus around 220k). The projected prices for 2025 keep to the same proportions, as in previous years, though the prices in both cities are expected to rise (just under 800k versus 400k).

In the pie charts, in the 30 to 35 age group, just under three quarters of people owned their own homes, whereas, just over a quarter of people were renting their property in 2010. By 2015, the proportion of home owners had increased to well over three quarters against those who rented who were well under a quarter of the total.

To conclude, despite the increase in property prices, the number of people owning their own homes continued to rise.

Intro: 一句一图

Body1:

Body2:

Overview:

混合图题型介绍

14. 动态+动态混合图

(2) 阅读范文，分析混合图的分段方式与段落内容。

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To conclude, despite the increase in property prices, the number of people owning their own homes continued to rise.

Intro: 一句一图

Body1:

一图一段: 柱状图
四趋五点两不同

Body2:

一图一段: 饼图
四趋五点两不同

Overview:

趋势对比, 两图关系

要点总结



- **混合图分类**

- 1 动态+动态

- 2 静态+静态

- 3 动态+静态

- **分段方式**

- 1 动动/静静混合图：通常一图一段

- 2 动静混合图：动态一段，静态一段

- **Overview要求**

- 1 按照动态和静态的overview内容写

- 2 如果有明显关系的话，添加图和图的关系

课后练习1

● (1) 阅读题目，并回答问题。

The graphs show the number of students studying in one university, the government spending and students' family background.

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

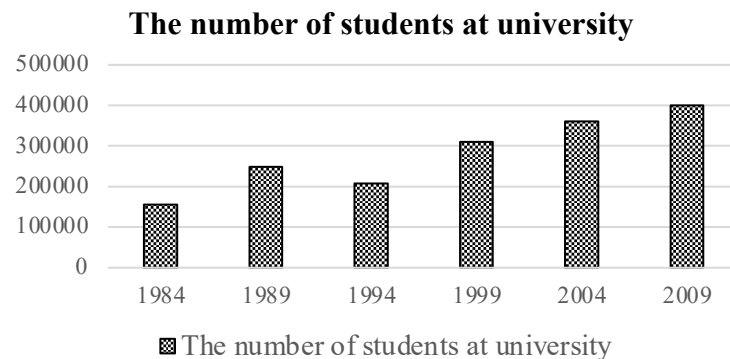


图1

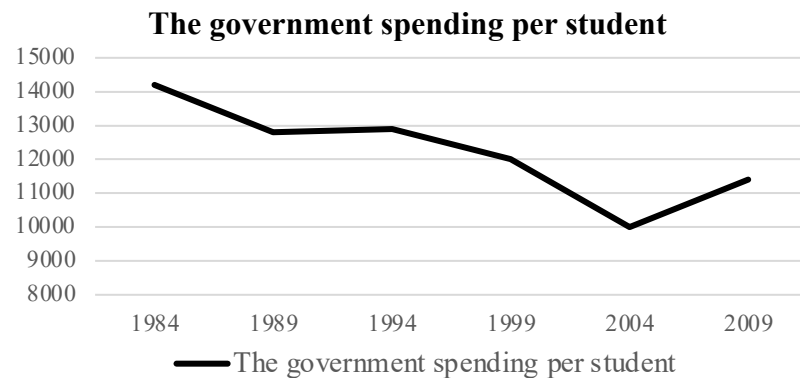


图2

The student economic family background

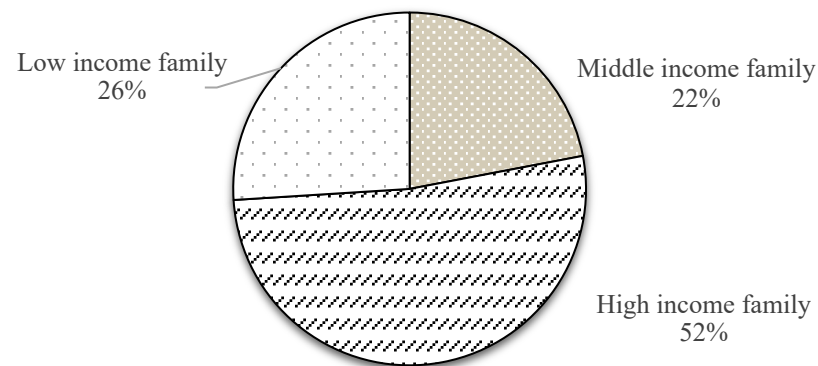


图3

课后练习1



15. 阅读题目，并回答问题。

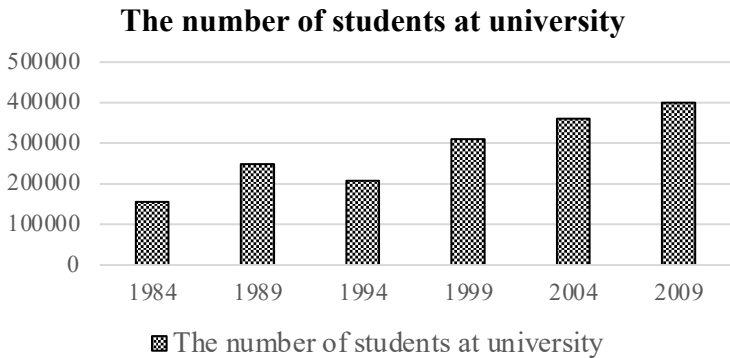


图1

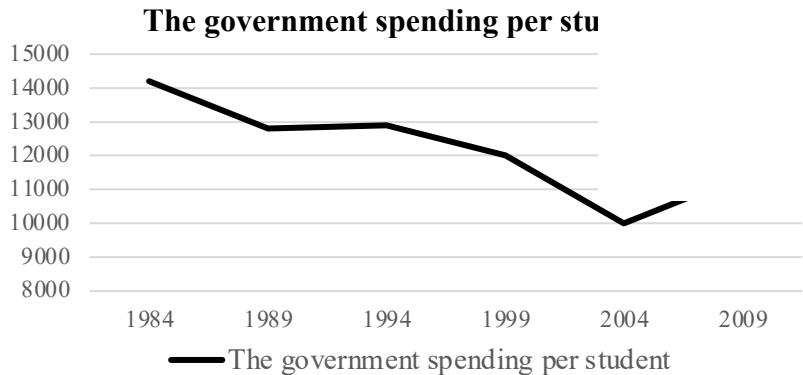


图2

The student economic family background

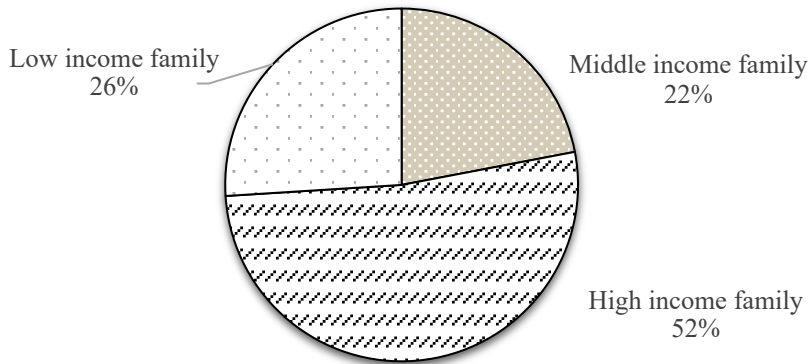


图3

图一 柱状图	图二 线图	图三 饼图
动态or静态:	动态or静态:	动态or静态:
看标题找主题:	看标题找主题:	看标题找主题:
看时间定时态:	看时间定时态:	看时间定时态:
看横纵定单位:	看横纵定单位:	看横纵定单位: %

课后练习1

15. 阅读题目，并回答问题。

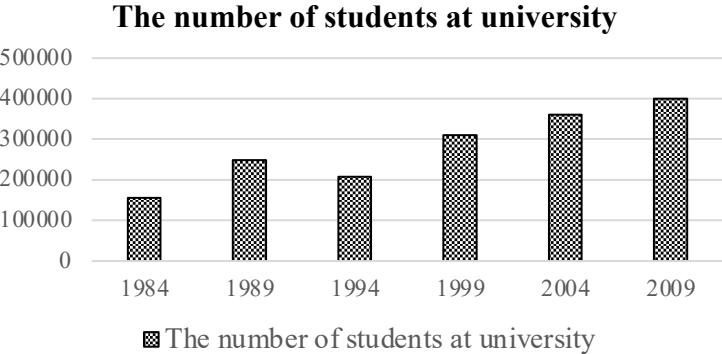


图1

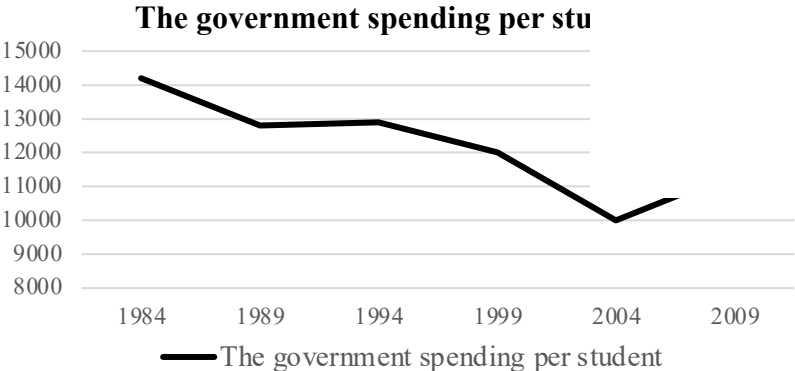


图2

The student economic family background

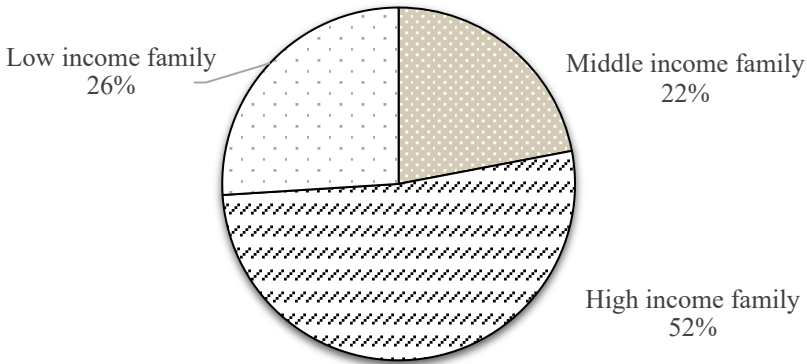


图3

图一 柱状图	图二 线图	图三 饼图
动态or静态：动态	动态or静态：动态	动态or静态：静态
看标题找主题：the number of students at university	看标题找主题：the government spending per student	看标题找主题：the student economic family background
看时间定时态：一般过去时，过去完成时	看时间定时态：一般过去时，过去完成时	看时间定时态：一般过去时
看横纵定单位：/	看横纵定单位：/	看横纵定单位：%

课后练习1

(1) 阅读题目，并独立完成开头段写作。

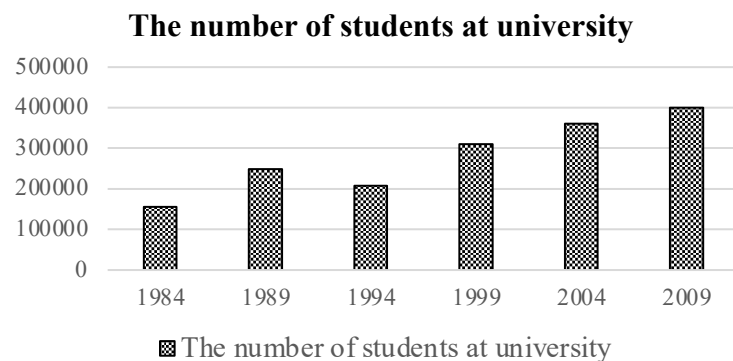


图1

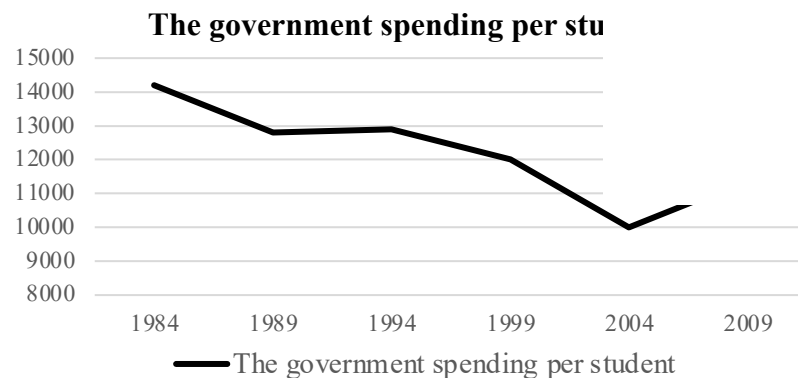


图2

The student economic family background

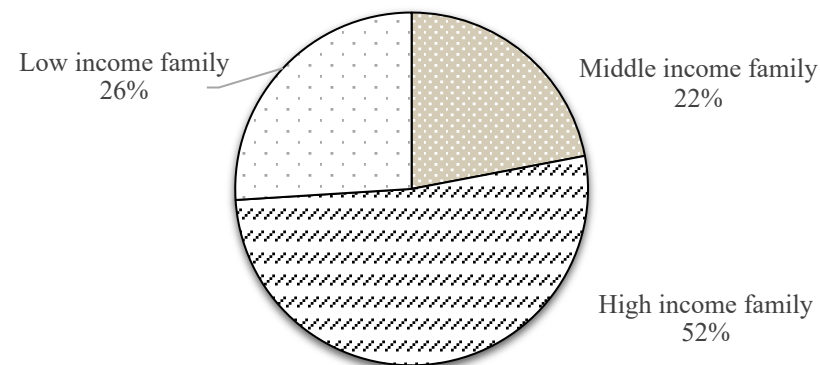


图3

课后练习1

(1) 阅读题目，并独立完成开头段写作。

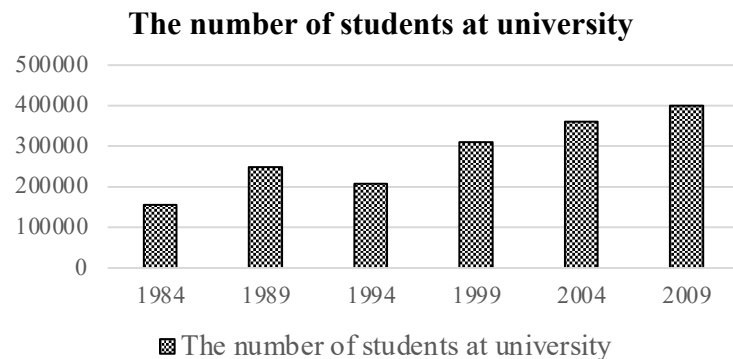


图1

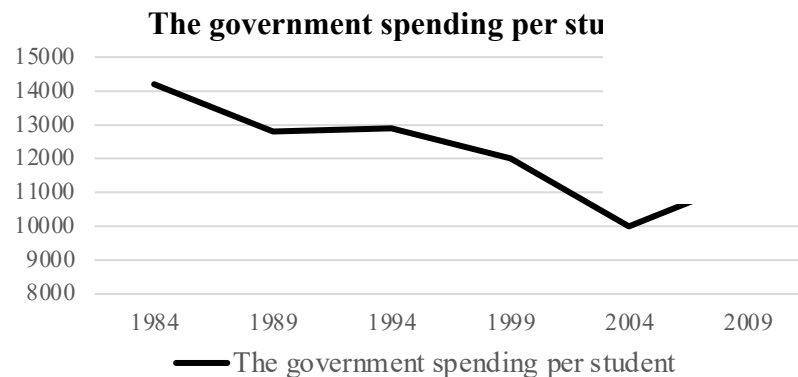


图2

The student economic family background

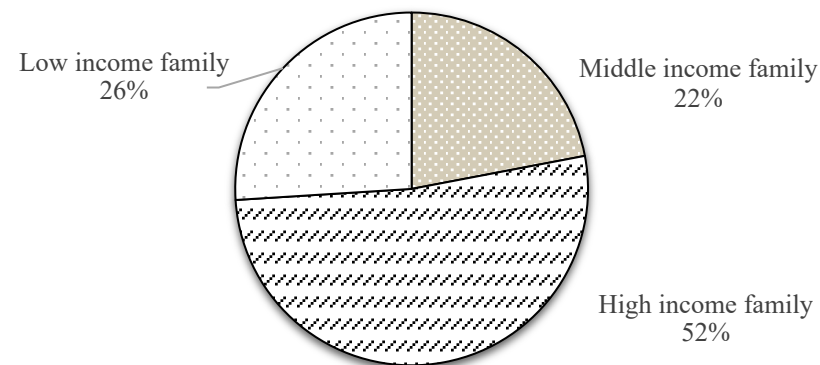


图3

The bar chart and the line graph reveal data concerning the student population at a particular university over a period of twenty-five years, the government spending per head over the same time period, and the pie chart illustrates the income group of the students' families.

课后练习1

● (2) 挑选要点, 进行分段。

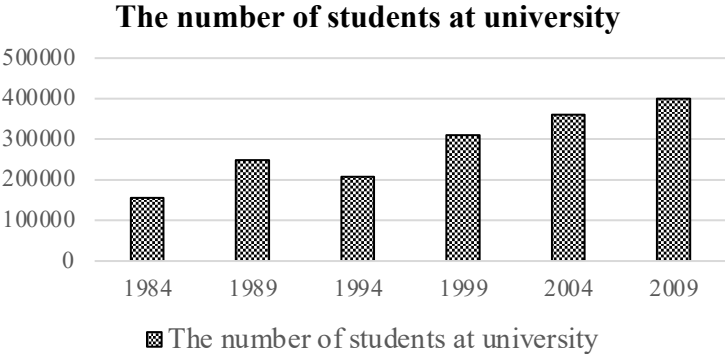


图1

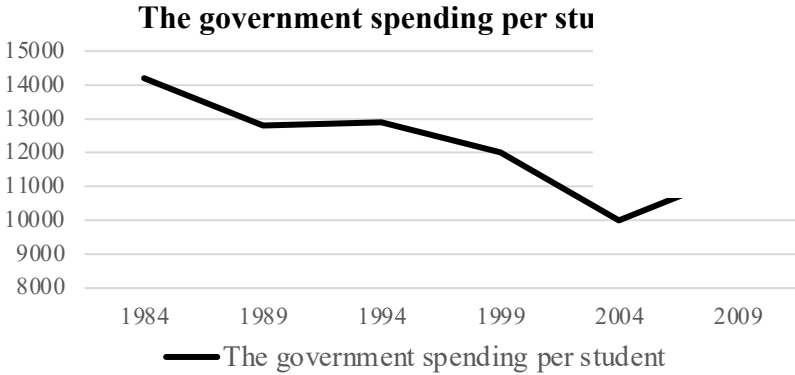


图2

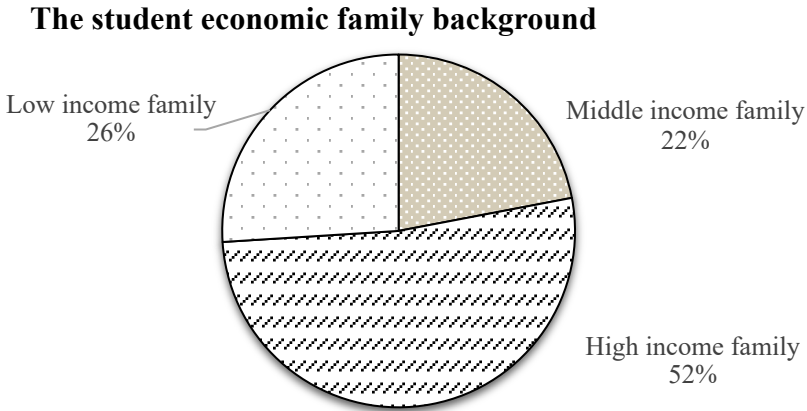


图3

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

课后练习1

● (2) 挑选要点, 进行分段。

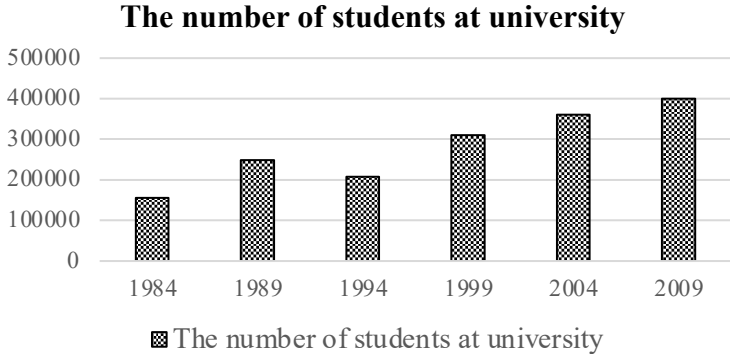


图1

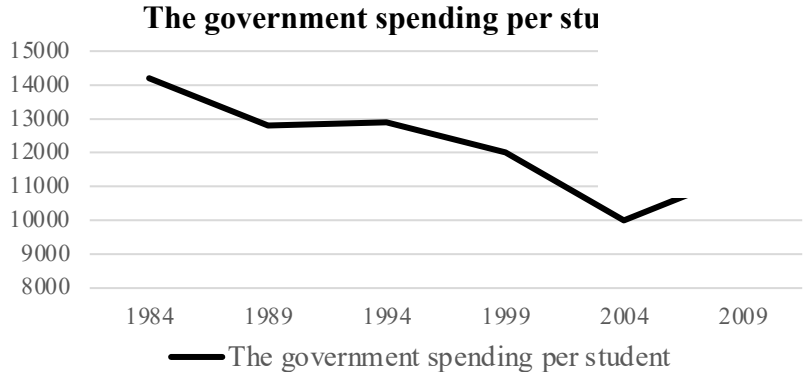


图2

The student economic family background

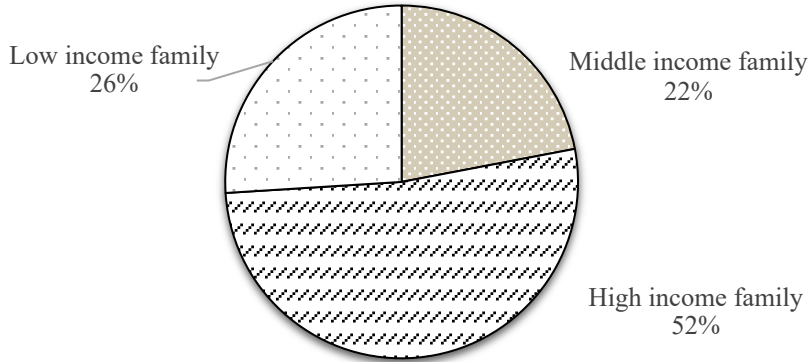


图3

作文提纲：主体段分段	
开头段	改写题干，介绍图表
主体段1【动态图】	Student numbers整体上升，2004下降 government spending per student 下降后上升
主体段2【静态图】	最大；差异比
概述段	总结细节信息

课后练习1

● (3) 完成主体段和概述段写作。

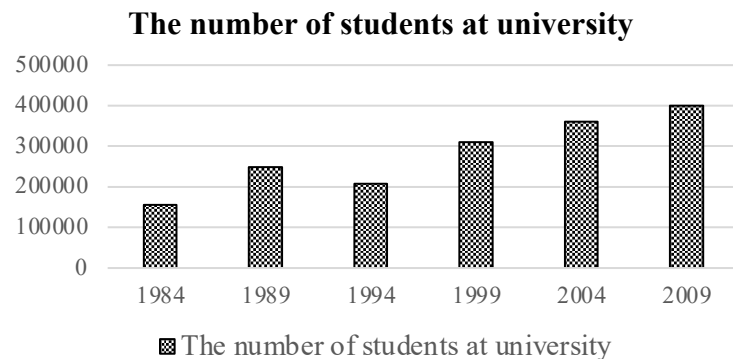


图1

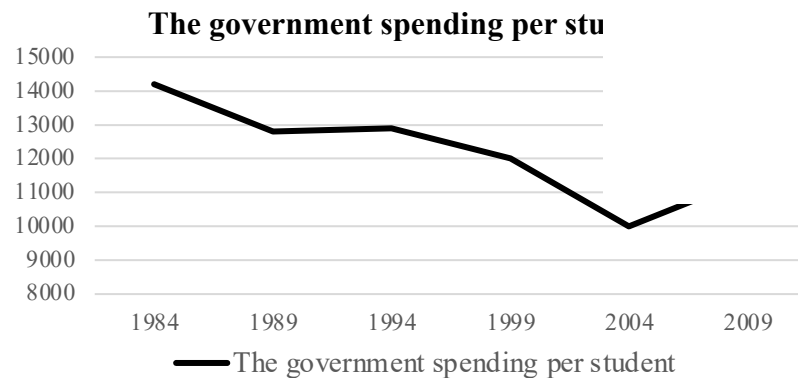


图2

The student economic family background

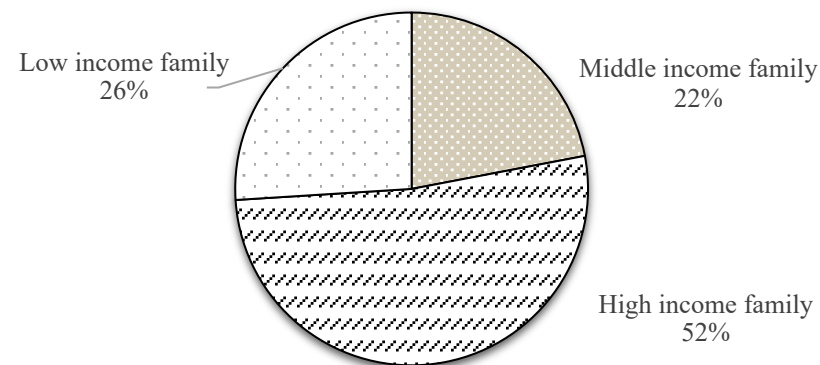


图3

课后练习1

(3) 完成主体段和概述段写作。

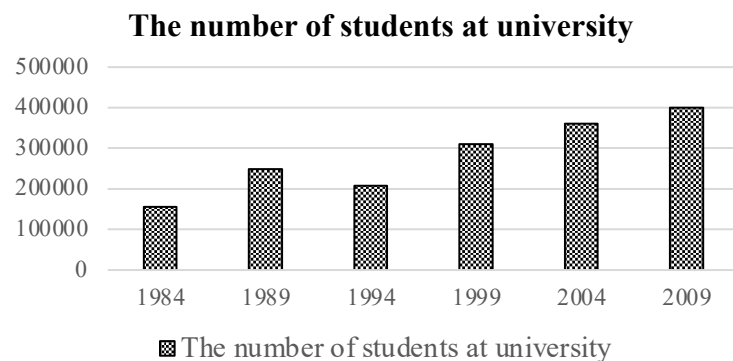


图1

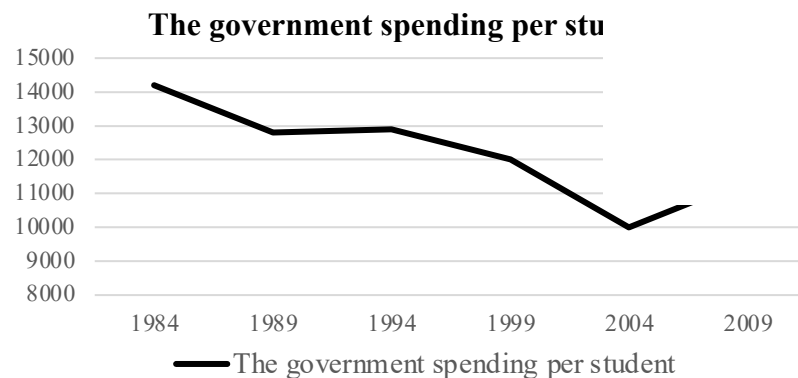


图2

The student economic family background

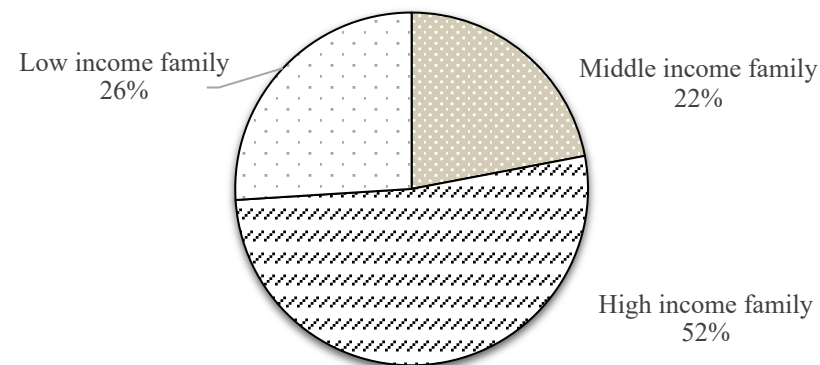


图3

Student numbers, apart from a dip in 1994, showed a steady upward trend from just over 150,000 in 1984, to 400,000 in 2009. Conversely, looking at government spending per student, there is a steady decrease until 2004, falling from an initial amount of just over 14,000 in 1994 to 10,000 in 2004. Thereafter, spending increased by a little under 20% over the next five years.

Moving onto the economic background of the students' families, we can see that just over half of all students come from high-income families (52%). A little over a quarter of students come from low-income backgrounds, while middle income families provide 22% of students.

To sum up, there is an inverse correlation between the number of students attending the university (upward) and the government funding per student (mostly downward). The majority of students come from high income families.

课后练习2

● WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table shows the number of international tourists to Australia in 1995 and a projection to 2020. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

	International tourists (millions)		Average annual growth rate
	1995	2020	
Europe	393	717	3.1%
America	110	292	3.8%
Africa	20	69	5.5%
East Asia	4	19	6.1%
South Asia	84	390	6.5%
Middle East	14	69	6.8%

课后练习2



SAMPLE ANSWER:

The chart displays the number of foreign visitors to Australia in 1995 with projected totals for 2020. The visitors are categorised as coming from six different regions.

One notable aspect is that projected totals of international arrivals to Australia predict growth for visitors from all six regions, ranging from 3.1% for European visitors to 6.8% for those from the Middle East. Looking at the actual figures for 1995, it can be ascertained that Europeans made up most of the total number of tourists by a wide margin of over 280 million people. America was the region with the second largest number of visitors, totalling 110 million visitors, followed by South Asia, with 84 million arrivals.

Africa, the Middle East and East Asia were the three regions with the smallest number of visitors, totalling less than 40 million tourists between them. However, it is worth noting that these are the areas, along with South Asia, where the biggest predicted area of growth is expected to occur.

To sum up, the predicted visitor growth rates for 2020 are progressively higher for countries in inverse proportion to the number of actual visitors that arrived in 1995.