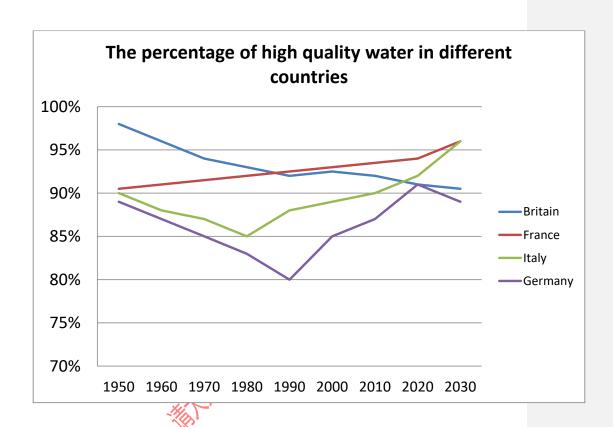
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26 个图表作文句子翻译	2
38 个图表作文错误	7
普通图表作文相关知识	10
地图和流程图	20
	NA AMERICA

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

26 个图表作文句子翻译



最高级和比较级

- 1. 在 1950年,英国有最高百分比的 high quality water (97%)。 Britain had the highest proportion of high quality water at 97% in 1950.
- 2. 在 1950 年,英国有最高百分比的 high quality water97%,比其他国家的数值大约高 5%。
 - Britain had the highest proportion of high quality water at 97% in 1950, around 5% higher than the figures for other countries.
- 3. 在 1950 年,英国有最高百分比的 high quality water 占 97%,相比 其他国家大约都在 90%。

The proportion of high quality water in Britain was the highest in 1950, at 97%, compared to around 90% in other countries.

4. 相比而言,法国在 1950 年有低一点的 High quality water 的比例 (90%)

In contrast, France had a smaller proportion of high quality water at 90% in 1950.

- 5. 1950 年,high quality water 的比例在其他国家低一点。 The proportion of higher quality water was lower in other countries in 1950.
- 6. 德国的数值在整个时期是最低的。
 The figure for Germany remained the lowest throughout the period.
- 7. 在 1990 年,德国的数值下降到了最低水平(80%)。 The figure for Germany fell to the lowest level in 1990 at 80%.
- 8. 在 2030 年,法国的数值可能到达顶峰大约 96%。 The figure for France is likely to reach its peak in 2030, at 96%.

百分比

9. 据预测在英国、法国和意大利,在 2030 超过 90%的水会是高质量的水。

The projection is that over 90% of water in Britain, France and Italy will be of high quality in 2030.

10 英国高质量水的百分比平稳下降到了 2010 年的 92%。
The proportion of high quality water inBritain dropped steadily to 92% in 2010.

See 的用法

11. 在英国高质量水的比例经历了平稳的下降到 92%。

The proportion of high quality water inBritain saw a steady decline to 92% in 2015.

12. 法国高质量水的比例平稳的上升到了 2015 年的 89%。 France saw the proportion of high quality water climb steadily to around 89% in 2015.

分词的结构

13. 水质量除了英国以外的所有国家都提升了,数据在 **2030**之前有着不同程度的上升。

The water quality in all these countries except for Britain improves, with figures rising to varying degrees by 2030.

- 14. 法国高质量水的比例被预测有一个升幅。在2030 年到 96%。 The proportion of high quality water in France is projected to show an upward trend, reaching 96% in 2030.
- 15. 英国数值的趋势被预料着会继续吸取,在 2030 年几乎下降到 91%。

The trend in the figure for Britain is expected to continue, dropping to almost 91% in 2030.

16. 意大利高质量水的比例下降到 85%,之后在 2015 上升到 96% The proportion of high quality water in Italy dropped to 85%, before rising to 96% in 2015.

There be 句型

17. 法国的数值有个显著的提升。

There is a marked increase in the figure for France.

18. 在德国,有一个急剧的下跌到 80%。 There was a sharp drop to 80% in Germany.

并列句

19. 1980年, 法国高质量水的比例下降到85%, 但是在2015年上

升到 92%。

The proportion of high quality water in France declined to 85% in 1980, but increased to 92% in 2015.

20. 意大利 high quality water 的比例在 1980 年左右下跌到 85%, 然 后在 2015 年上涨到 92%。

The proportion of high quality water in Italy dropped to 85% in around 1980 and then rose to 92% in 2015.

定语从句

21. 意大利高质量水的比例在 1960 年左右下降到 83% 之后在 2015 年上升到 96%

The proportion of high quality water in Italy dropped to 83% in around 1960, after which it rose to 96% in 2015.

22. 法国高质量水的比例在 **1990** 年到达 **92.5%**,在那一年,它超过了英国的数值。

The proportion of high quality water in France reached 92.5% in 1990, when it surpassed the figure for Britain.

状语从句

23. 德国的数值可能在 **2020** 年上升到 **92%**,虽然它可能在 **2030** 年下降到 **89%**。

The figure for Germany is likely to rise to 92% in 2020, although it will possibly decline to 89% in 2030.

24. 高质量的水的比例在英国下降时,法国的数值显示出一个相反的趋势。

While the proportion of high quality water in Britain declines, the figure for France shows the opposite trend.

其他

25. 意大利的数据在 **2015** 年显著上升到 **92%**,尽管在 **1980** 年下跌 到 **85%**。

The figure for Italy rose considerably to 92% in 2015, despite a drop to 85% in 1980.

德国的数据在80到90%之间波动。

The figure for Germany fluctuated between 80% and 90%.



38 个图表作文错误

A 普通图表作文

- 1. "millions" 或者"thousands"在句子中出现时不能加复数,只有"数字+million or thousand"的说法。
- 2. "the number of"后面一般接可数名词的复数,"the amount of", "the quantity of"和"the volume of"类似,后面一般接不可数名词。
- 3. 图表作文中不可以出现"l"或者"We",雅思图表作文需要正式的书面语言,因此在语言使用方面要减少第一人称的使用,减少非正式的说法。
- 4. 引用数据时不需要使用定语从句, 直接引用数据即可。

错误的例子: North America had a lower proportion of degraded land, which was only 5%.

正确的例子: North America had a lower proportion of degraded land, at only 5%.

- 5. 上升"和"下降"这些词(Increase, drop 等)都是不及物动词,没有被动语态。也就是"was increased"错的。
- 6. Reduce 和 raise 这两个词小作文用不到,因为是及物动词; arise 也不能替代 rise; "ascent/descent"不能用在小作文里。
- 7. 表示"占据"的时候,最好不要用"occupy",而是使用"account for/represent/constitute"
- 8. "outnumber"的主语一般是可数名词的复数,不能是不可数名词;而"overtake/surpass"的主语多用于不可数名词,或者是"number/figure/amount/proportion"这样的词;"exceed"表示超过某一个特定的数字或容量。
- 9. 对象词的错误。对象词就是图里的数字所代表的东西。

- **10**. 时态的错误。多为一般过去时,有时候可能出现一般现在时或者将来时态。过去进行时不可能出现。
- 11. 动态图过分注重数据和小的波动,而忽视趋势。所谓趋势,就是一个区间内最主要的一个变化(譬如说,如果大部分时候是上升,就是上升趋势)
- **12.** 静态图过分侧重读数据,没有将数据归类和归纳(具备类似特征的数据要放在一起)
- **13**. 很多学生使用奇怪的上升或者下降的替换词,而忽视词性的变换(应该使用名词或者分词去替换动词)。
- 14. Increase/rise/drop 这些词用作名词的时候,要用不定冠词 "a",譬如说"saw a drop"
- 15. 比较句中, 比较对象不一致。
- 16. doubled 不及物动词,没有被动。
- 17. rise 的过去时是 rose,而不是 rised。过去分词是 risen,而不是 rose。
- 18. "Percentage/proportion...accounted for"永远是错的,只有人或者物可以充当"accounted for"的名词。
- 19. Per cent 前面**要加数**字,譬如说"40 per cent",而 percentage 一般充当主语,后面要加 OF,"the percentage of ..."
- 20. While 是连词,要连接两个句子。
- 21. 副词移饰动词,应该在动词后面。譬如说"increased slightly"。但是不能说"slightly increased";slightly 也不能修饰名词为也就是"a slightly increase"是错的,应该是"a slight increase"
- 22 形容词不能修饰比较级别,譬如说"was slight higher than" 是错的,要说"was slightly higher than"
- 23. remained 后面只能加形容词,也就是"remain constantly" 是错的,只有"remain constant"。"Maintain"不是"remain"的替换词,譬如说,只能说"remained the most important means of transport",而不能是 maintained
- 24. "reach"这个词后面直接可以读数据,譬如说"reached 32 million",不需要加"to"

- 25. 在动态图里,一般是 rose "数字"-fold,而不是"rose five times"
- 26. 没有"comparing with"的说法,只有"compared with"的说法
- 27. 当表示"数字很低,几乎可以忽略"的意思,应该用 minimal,而不是 minimum
- 28. 表示年龄的时候,可以说"people aged between 20 and 40",不能把"aged"写成"age"
- **29**. 图表作文总结段不能表达个人观点、进行推测和预测、图表作文只需要根据数据进行总结和分析。
- **30**. 图表作文总结段不能出现数据,因为数据的表述已经在主体部分完成。

B流程图

- 31. Equipment 是不可数名词,facilities 是可数名词复数
- 32. Materials 是材料的意思,而 element 是元素的意思(不能用于流程图)
- 33. 如果 A 步骤是在 B 类 骤之前发生,那么应该是"A happens, before B"
- 34. 流程图不能使用祈使句

C地图

- 35. Cross 是动词,而 across 是介词(不能充当谓语)
- 36. Expand 是扩大的意思, expend 是花费的意思
- 37. Happen, take place 表示"发生"的意思,都没有被动语态
- **38.** 地图题只能说西边和东边(western side 或者 eastern side),不能说左边和右边(left side 和 right side)

普通图表作文相关知识

关于小作文的学习方法:

- 1 拿一个真题的图(剑桥雅思或者是我平时在微薄上发的图)
- 2 确定图的类型(动态,静态,地图,流程)
- 3 确定思路后, 打开精品班的课件,一个个必备句式模仿写,并且确保自己的句子不会犯课件里学生句子的那些错误
- 4 这个过程重复五个图, 你就完全掌握这些句子
- 5考试的时候,将这些句子灵活使用,减少错误,就可以获得7分

图表作文分两种情况

动态图	静态图
图上出现多于一个时间	图上只有一个时间
注意趋势(上升、下降、不变或者波动)注意最高值最低值和第二高值属于点缀	注意最高值注意最高值和第二高值其他类似的值可以进行分组

图表作文最常见的错误

- 1) 对象词的错误。对象词就是图里的数字所代表的东西。
- 2) 时态的错误。多为一般过去时,有时候可能出现一般现在时或者将来时态。
- 3) 侧重细节描述,而忽视趋势。所谓趋势,就是一个区间内最主要的 一个变化(譬如说,如果大部分时候是上升,就是上升趋势)
- **4)** 侧重读数据,没有将数据归类和归纳(具备类似特征的数据要放在一起)
- 5) 用奇怪的词,而忽视词性的变换。

名词	动词
The amount transported by road	The amount transported by road
saw a significant increase	increased significantly.
There was a rise in the	the unemployment rate rose
unemployment rate between	between 2000 and 2005.
2000 and 2005.	
The expenditure on clothing	The expenditure on clothing fell
saw a 5% fall.	by 5%.

小作文的连接词

also, likewise, similarly

in contrast, however, on the other hand

图表作文完成步骤

步骤 1	动态图	静态图
步骤 2	确定描述对象的个人	确定描述对象的个数
	数	<u> </u>
步骤 3	确定每个对象的趋	确定可以归类的数据
	势(1. 上升,2.下	
	降; 3.不变或者震	
	荡; 、	
步骤 4	从最高值开始描述	从最高值开始描述

小作文得高分的几个要点:

1 task response: 主要的趋势和特征 2. 对象词

2 cohesion & coherence: 连接词

3 lexical resources: 单词词性的变化

4 grammatical accuracy: 语法的准确

5 grammatical range: 句子的变化

动态作文的6个必备句式

必备句式 1: 分词结构

1. 电力供应差不多增长两倍(double),从 50 涨到 100。

正确的答案: Electricity supply nearly doubled, rising from 50 to 100.

学生答案: Electricity supply was nearly doubled, rised from 50 to 100.

错误 1: doubled 不及物动词,没有被动

错误 2: rise 的过去时是 rose

错误 3: doubled 和 rose 两个动词,没有连词,而且不并列,最好 rose 改成分词

2. 开荒(land clearance)是土地退化(degradation)的主要原因, 占据了 10%。

正确的答案: Land clearance was the main reason for degradation, accounting for 10%.

学生答案: The percentage of land clearance was the main reason for degradation, accounts for 10%.

错误 1: accounts for 一般现在时,时态不对

错误 2: "percentage...accounted for"永远是错的

3. 人口上升到 61 亿在 2005, 在 2006 年轻微下降到 60 亿之前。

正确的答案: The population rose to 6.1 billion in 2005, before declining slightly to 6 billion in 2006.

学生答案: The population rose to 6.1 billions in 2005, before being declined slightly to 6 billion in 2006.

错误 1: billion, million, thousand, hundred 等都不应该加 s

错误 2: increased, declined 这些词都是不及物动词,没有被动

必备句式 2: 用 while, 或者 although 引导的状语从句 , 或者是 but 引导的并列句

结婚的数字上升,而离婚的数字下降。

正确的答案: The number of marriages rose, while the number of divorces dropped.

学生答案: The amount of marriages rose. While, the number of divorces dropped.

错误 1: amount 一般是用于吨、克、公斤这些量词的名词

错误 2: While 是连词,要连接两个句子。

4. 虽然读科学的男生比女生要多,这个数字在下降。

正确的答案: Although men outnumbered women in science, this number declined.

学生答案: Although men outnumbers women in science, this number was declined.

错误 1: outnumbers 时态不对

错误 2: increased, declined 这些词都是不及物动词,没有被动

必备句式 3: 用 after which, during which time, by which time, when, where 引导的定语从句

5. 手机用户的数量在2005上升到2百万,在那之后数字保持水平。

正确的答案: The number of mobile phone users rose to 2 million in 2005, after which the figure remained constant.

学生答案: The amount of mobile phone users rose to 2 millions in 2005, after which the figure was remained constant.

错误 1: amount 一般是用于吨、克、公斤这些量词的名词

错误 2: billion, million, thousand, hundred 等都不应该加 s

错误 3: remained 系动词没有被动语态

6. 这个趋势一直保持到 2005, 在那一年, 离婚人数显著上升。

正确的答案: The trend continued until 2005, when the number of divorces rose markedly.

学生答案: The trend continued and remained constantly until 2005, when the number of divorces markedly rose.

错误 1: 副词修饰动词,应该在动词后面。

错误 2: remained 后面只能加形容词,所以是 constant.

必备句式 4: 使用倍数

7. 老年人的百分比在 2005 年是 1955 年的 3 倍 (15% 相比 5%)。

正确的答案: 1: The proportion of elderly people in 2005 was three times the figure in 1955 (15% versus 5%)

正确的答案: 2: The proportion of elderly people in 2005 was 15%, three times the figure in 1955 (5%).

学生答案: The proportion of elderly people in 2005 accounted for 15%, which was three times than 1955 (5%).

错误 1: "percentage...accounted for"永远是错的

错误 2: which was 多余

错误 3: 主语是 proportion, 和1955 对比不恰当

错误 4: 你可以说 three times higher than 或者 three times the figure for ...或者 three times as much as ...但是没有其他可能性

8. 在伦敦的居民看到了房价 5 倍的增长。

正确的答案: 1: Residents in London saw a five-fold increase.

正确的答案: 2: The housing price in London rose five-fold.

学生答案: The housing price in London rose five times.

错误: 在动态图里,一般是 rose five-fold

9. 出生率在 2010 年是 1.2%, 大概是 2005 年的一半。

正确的答案: The birth rate in 2010 was 1.2%, around half the level in 2005.

必备句式 5: 使用比较级和最高级

10. 年轻人比中年人更加可能为了职业而读书。

正确的答案: Young adults are more likely than middle aged people to study for career.

11. 美国的犯罪率比其他国家要高。

正确的答案: 1: The crime rate in the United States was higher than in other countries.

正确的答案: 2: The crime rate in the United States was highest.

必备句式 6: there be 句型

在教师工资的费用上有显著的上升。

正确的答案: There was a marked increase in the spending on teachers' salaries.

学习静态图的时候,注意读数据的方法

譬如说有这么一组数据

	•	
Dublic	Cycling	Caruca
l Public	Cycling	Car use
1 00110	0) 0 111 19	Odi doo

	transport		
The US	23%	15%	53%
China	67%	20%	7%

方法 1: while 引导的状语从句,有时候也可以用 and 并列连词连接在美国,开车的人最高,而骑车的人最少。

翻译: in the US, the proportion of car users was highest, while those who travelled by bike accounted for the lowest proportion.

方法 2: 倍数的表达

中国使用公共交通工具的数字是美国的三倍。

翻译: In China, public transport was used by a large proportion of people, at 67%, three times the figure for the US.

方法 3: 比较级的用法

美国开车的人比中国的人的比率高。

翻译 1: In the US, the proportion of car users was higher than the figure for China.

翻译 2:53% of Americans travelled by car, 46% higher than the figure for China.

方法 4: 最高级的用法

美国开车的人最多

翻译: Cars represented the most popular means of transport for Americans.

方法 5: in comparison with, compared with/to 的用法

美国开车的人是53%, 对比中国的7%。

翻译: 53% of Americans travelled by car, compared with 7% of Chinese people.

课后思考题

- a) 为什么线图都是动态图?
- b) 动态图什么数值最重要?选择 1:最后一年的数字选择 2:第一年的数字选择 3:峰值和低谷值
- c) 静态图一般要读几个数字? 选择 1: 10 个以下选择 2: 10 个以上
- d) 剑 4 的第二套小作文, 你觉得最主要的信息是什么?第一个线图怎么描述比较好?

第一个图分成两个时间段来写(一般只有线比较少的时候,都要分段写,否则没东西写)

- e) 结尾段一般写什么?
- a) 为什么线图都是动态图? 因为线图至少出现一个时间,所以必定是动态图
- b) 动态图什么数值最重要?选择 1:最后一年的数字选择 2:第一年的数字选择 3:峰值和低谷值

最后一年的数字最为重要,其次是第一年的数字,因为决定了动态图的主要趋势

峰值和低谷值可以附带阅读

- c) 静态图一般要读几个数字?选择 1: 10 个以下选择 2: 10 个以上 10 个以下为好,如果超过 10 个,最好类似的数字要懂得分组
- d) 剑 4 的第二套小作文, 你觉得最主要的信息是什么? 第一个线图怎么描述比较好?

第一个图分成两个时间段来写(一般只有线比较少的时候,都要分段写,否则没东西写)

In both winter and summer, the lowest demand is observed between 6 and 9 pm.

The most striking difference is that the peak demand occurs in the afternoon in summer, while the winter sees the highest demand by midnight.

当然, 你也可以说一下倍数

The electricity consumption in winter is nearly twice that in summer.

切忌不要用过去的态 (因为图中没有说时间)

不要读太多数据和细节,把握趋势最重要

e) 结尾段一般写什么?

动态图比较侧重趋势的对比。

静态图比较侧重最高值。

地图和流程图

流程图

- 流程图常见的错误是很多学生会忽略图里的信息。普通图表题经常 需要学生有选择地描述数据,而流程图需要学生全部信息都要涉及。
- 流程图在叙述过程中要注意以时间或者阶段来描述,这样比较清晰。
- 流程图不需要对比和比较。

传送	Deliver, send, transfer, transport
转化	Convert into, transform into
使用	Utilise, employ, use
连接词	Afterwards, subsequently, then, in the next step, after that, Next, finally At the first stage, at the second stage,

工序图基本上就是下面这么一个句子

材料+动作(被动》+介词(in or by)+器具

流程图的5个常用句式

首先你们要熟悉五个句子:

翻译:巧克力会转移到烤箱(oven),被加热和变成液体。

常用句式 1: 用 where 或者 in which 引导的定语从句

答案 1: Chocolate is sent to the oven, where it is heated and turned into liquid.

常用句式 2: 使用 before 或者 after+分词的结构

答案 2: Chocolate is sent to the oven, before being heated and turned into liquid.

常用句式 3: 使用 after which 引导的定语从句

答案 3: Chocolate is sent to the oven at the first stage, after which it is heated and turned into liquid. (这个句子只是为了练习结构使用,在这个语境下,不如第一句好)

常用句式 4: 使用 until, once 引导的状语语从句

答案 4: Chocolate is placed in the oven, until it is heated and turned into liquid.

(这个句子只是为了练习结构使用,在这个语境下,不如第一句好)

附加的句式

句子多數使用 and 连接两个步骤

答案 5: Chocolate is heated in the oven and turned into liquid.

课前练习题目(看看这些过程可以怎么使用5种句子描述,可以使用什么连接词;每句话都写一下,然后对照范文;这个过程重复3次,

就会熟悉所有的句子)

Academic Writing Task 1 Brick Manufacturing

WRITING TASK 1

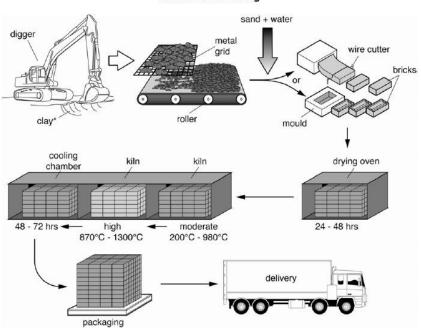
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Brick manufacturing



The diagram shows how bricks are produced and what facilities are used.

The whole process starts from the collection of clay. Once the clay is collected by the digger, it is sent to the metal grid. Clay is put through the metal grid and small particles then fall on the roller. At the next stage, these particles are combined/mixed with sand as well as water, before being cut by the wire cutter or shaped by the mould into bricks.

Comment [u1]: 句式 4: 使用 until, once 引导的状语语从句

Comment [u2]: 句子 5: 使用 and 连接两个步骤

Comment [u3]: 句式 2: 使用 before 或者 after+分词的结构

Next, these bricks are dried in the drying oven for 24 to 48 hours, and placed in one kiln, in which they are heated at the temperature between 200 and 980 C, and then in another kiln, in which they are heated at high temperature between 870 and 1300 C. Bricks are cooled in the chamber in the next step, after which they are packaged and delivered to customers.

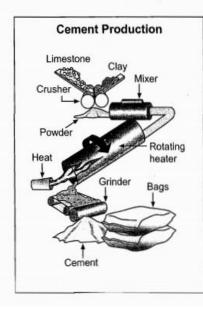
Overall, brick production consists of four stages, starting from collecting clay and ending in the delivery of bricks.

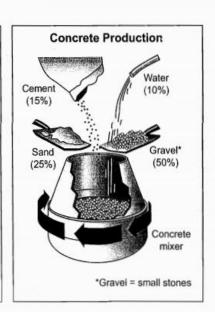
上课练习题目(使用 5 种句子描述,然后我上课评述和串成一篇文章,一定要自己写,否则上课会没有效果)

The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.

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

Write at least 150 words.





Comment [u4]: 句子 5: 使用 and 连接

Comment [u5]: 句式 1: 用 where 或者 in which 引导的定语从句

Comment [u6]: 句式 1: 用 where 或者 in which 引导的定语从句

Comment [u7]: 句式 3: 使用 after which 引导的定语从句

其次, 你们可以在文中使用五个句子:

句式 1: 用 where 或者 in which 引导的定语从句

句式 2: 使用 before 或者 after+分词的结构

句式 3: 使用 after which 引导的定语从句

句式 4: 使用 until, once 引导的状语语从句

句子 5: 使用 and 连接两个步骤

课后思考题

1) 为什么流程图一般用不到 although 引导的状语从句?

Although 是让步状语从句,一般意味着转折,但是流程图只是一个过程的描述,不存在转折。因此 although 只用于普通图表题,譬如说一个数据虽然本来是最高的,但是最后下降。

2) 为什么流程图不用过去或者将来时态?而普通图表经常是过去时态?因为流程图描述的是一个事实,不仅仅是过去发生,也不是在以后发生。而普通图表经常是出现过去的时间,应该用一般过去时或者过去完成时态。

3 为什么流程图的分词经常要用"being done",而不是普通图表里的 "doing"

流程图很多时候涉及到工具的使用,某个东西的制作或者加工,这些材料都是被处理,要用被动"being done"

地图

地图题分两种

	变迁题目	对照题目
定义	描述一个地区不同时期的特	对比两个地方的差异
	点	
例子	《手把手》上的题目	剑5的第三套
时态	使用过去时,也可能使用现	使用现在时
	在时和将来时态	
地点的描述	需要描述变化的方向(譬如	
	说,to the south, to the	
	north)	
共同点	● 不同地征べ譬如说建筑,道	道路,河流等)的具体
	位置	
	• 都要关注对比和比较	
共同点	north) 不同地征	直路,河流等)的具体

位于	Situated, located, sited, lying
位置	To the east/west/north/south of
WAYN.	On the eastern/southern side of
WANT.	In the north-eastern corner of
	In the centre of
附近	Next to, near to, adjacent to

地图题的地点通过两个参照物来定位: 1,在图里可以容易定位的地方(譬如说东南西北,或者东南角、西南角等)2,如果定位不了,可以选择最近的一个地方作为参照物描述。

地图题说地点的 1 个常见问题是,很多学生以一个没有描述过的地点 作为参照物。

上北下南左西右东

地图题的 5 个常用句式(前三个句子为主,后面的句子为连接和点缀)

句式 1: located/situated/sited/built/constructed+地点

12. ,一块湿地(wetland)在湖的西南面。

A wetland is located to the southeast of the lack.

句式 2: 地点+with+地点+方位

13. 这个地区有一个很大的树林,在南面有一个农场。

This region has large woodland with a farm to the south.

句式 3: there be 句型

14. 东南角有两个学校。

There are two schools on the south-eastern corner of the area.

句式 4: 使用 while, but 和 and 连接的句子

15. 城市的北面有一个山, 而南面有一个湖

A mountain is located to the north of the city, while there is a lake to the south.

句式 5: 倒装句

16. 河的南面有个博物馆。

To the south of the river was a library.

句式 6: 使用名词性从句(譬如说 it should be noted that, it is worth noting that, it is noticeable that, we can see that, it is clear that, one significant change is that)

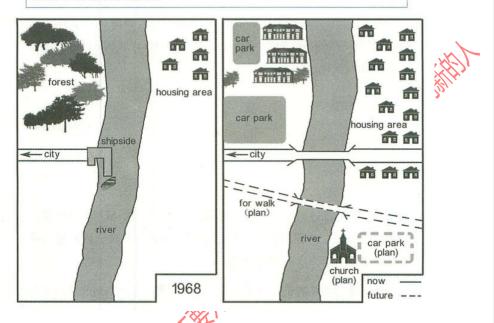
6. 值得注意的是这个图书馆在东侧有一长列的会议室。

It is noticeable that the library has a row of meeting rooms on the eastern side.

课前练习题目(看看这些地点可以怎么使用 6 种句子描述,自己先思考,先写,然后再对规范文;这个过程重复 3 次,就会熟悉所有的句子)

The two maps below describe the changes taking place in an area and proposed changes in future. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



The maps show how an area has developed and what changes are likely to happen in future.

There is a river that crosses the area from north to south. Situated to the east of the river, a small housing area covered the north-western corner of the area in 1968. A forest was on the north-western corner of the area with a city road to the west, linking the city and the shipside.

Since 1968, the forest has been replaced by buildings, while the housing area has doubled in size. It is also noticeable that the city road has been extended from west to east.

Comment [u8]: 句式 3: there be 句型

Comment [u9]: 句式 1:

located/situated/sited/built/constructed+地占

Comment [u10]: 句式 2: 地点+with+ 地点+方位

Comment [u11]: 句式 4: 使用 while, but 和 and 连接的句子

Comment [u12]: 句式 5. 使用名词性 从句

In future, a new road is planned to be built to the south of the existing road, and a church is to be constructed on the south-eastern corner with a car park next to it.

Overall, the areas have seen an increase in constructions and transport infrastructures and this trend is likely to continue in future.

上课练习题目(使用 6 种句子描述,然后我上课评讲和串成 篇文章 一定要自己写,否则上课会没有效果)

The map shows how a place in the UK, Chorleywood developed in the past.

Year: 1860 Year: 1780 III Ш 100homes Year: 2000 bridge Farm 500homes woods village sports field school 0 0 wetland for brids 0

句式 1: located/situated/sited/built/constructed+地点

Comment [u13]: 句式 4: 使用 while, but 和 and 连接的句子

Comment [u14]: 句式 2: 地点+with+ 地占+方位

句式 2: 地点+with+地点+方位

句式 3: there be 句型

句式 4: 使用 while, but 和 and 连接的句子

句式 5: 倒装句

句式 6. 使用名词性从句(譬如说 it should be noted that, it is worth noting that, it is noticeable that, we can see that, it is clear that, one significant change is that)

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