

静态图写作

▶ 主讲老师：雷婧

图表类型

按有无连续的时间变化

动态图

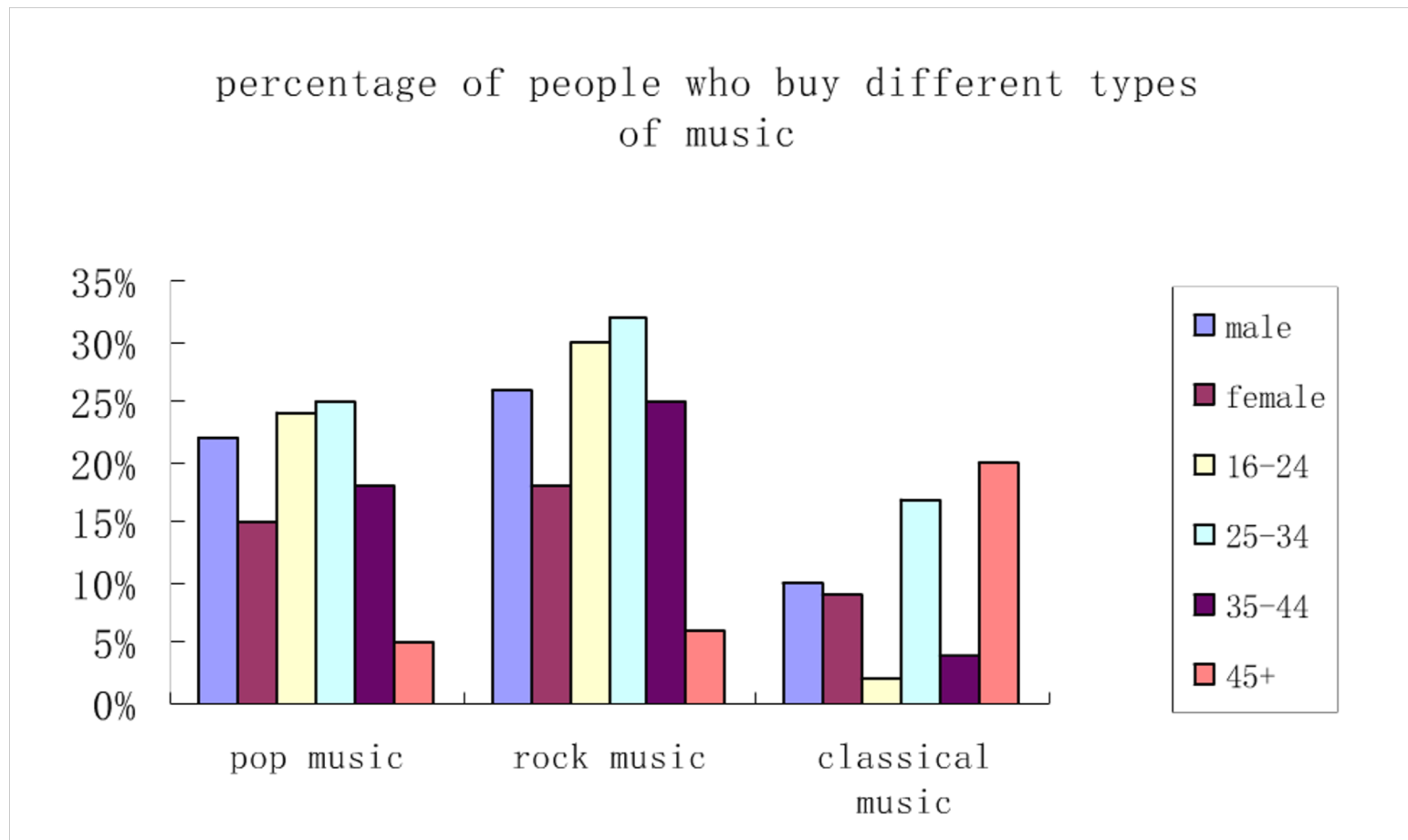
- Line Graph
- Bar Chart
- Table
- Pie Chart
- Sequence Diagram
- Map

静态图

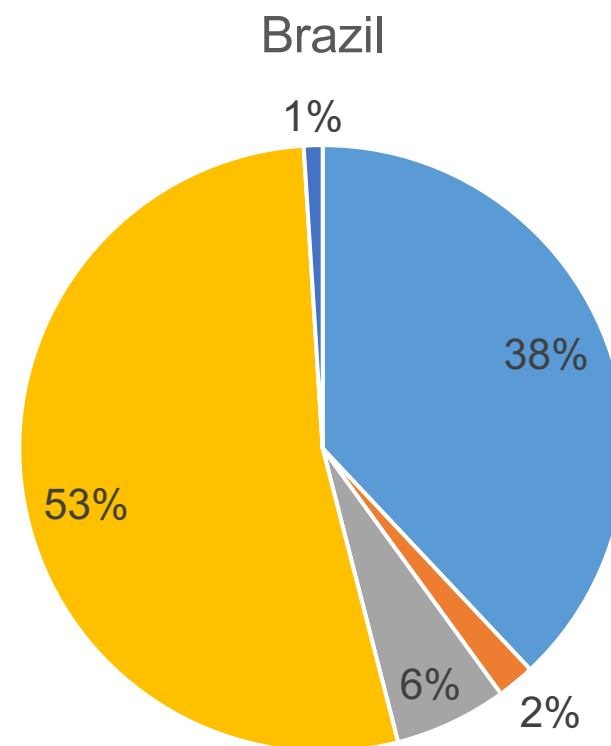
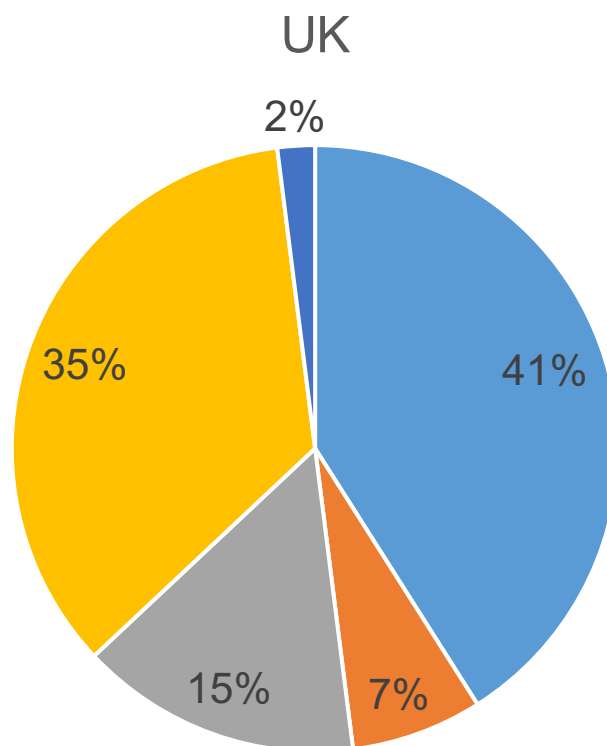
静态 表格

| Hours of leisure time per year in Someland | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | Teens | 20s | 30s | 40s | 50s | 60s | 70s + |
| Watching TV/videos | 1,200 | 700 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 1,100 |
| Socialising with 4 or less people | 150 | 150 | 300 | 250 | 250 | 200 | 200 |
| Socialising with 4 or more people | 350 | 350 | 50 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Individual exercise | 150 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 50 | 75 | 150 |
| Group exercise/sport | 450 | 350 | 200 | 150 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Cinema | 100 | 75 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 75 |

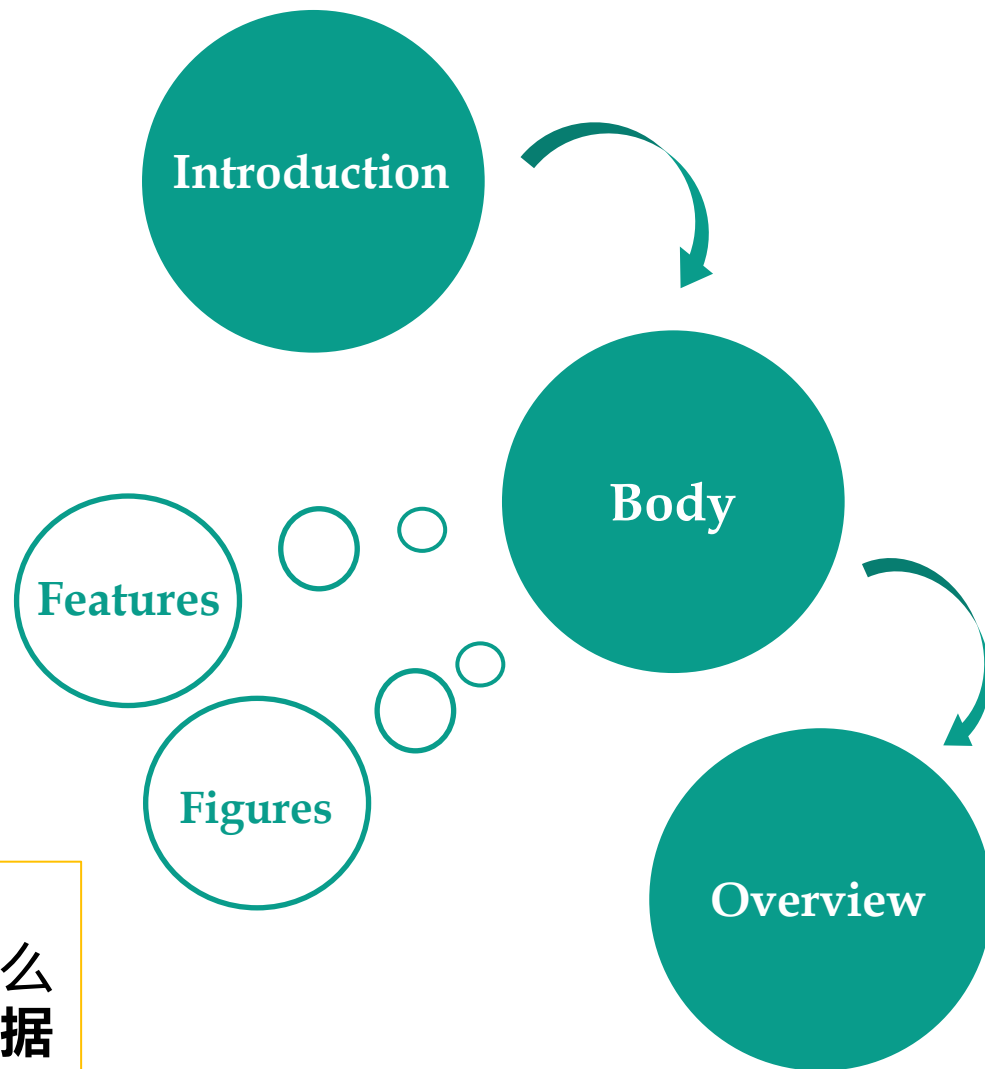
静态柱状图



静态饼状图

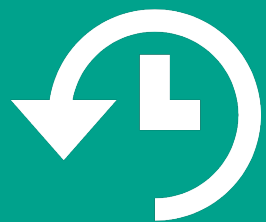


■ TV ■ Radio ■ Print ■ Online ■ Not Specified



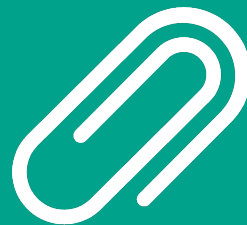
静态图的文章结构：

1. 开头同样是描述图形显示了什么
2. 主体段描述**数据特征**和**重要数据**
3. 同样需要概述



动态图

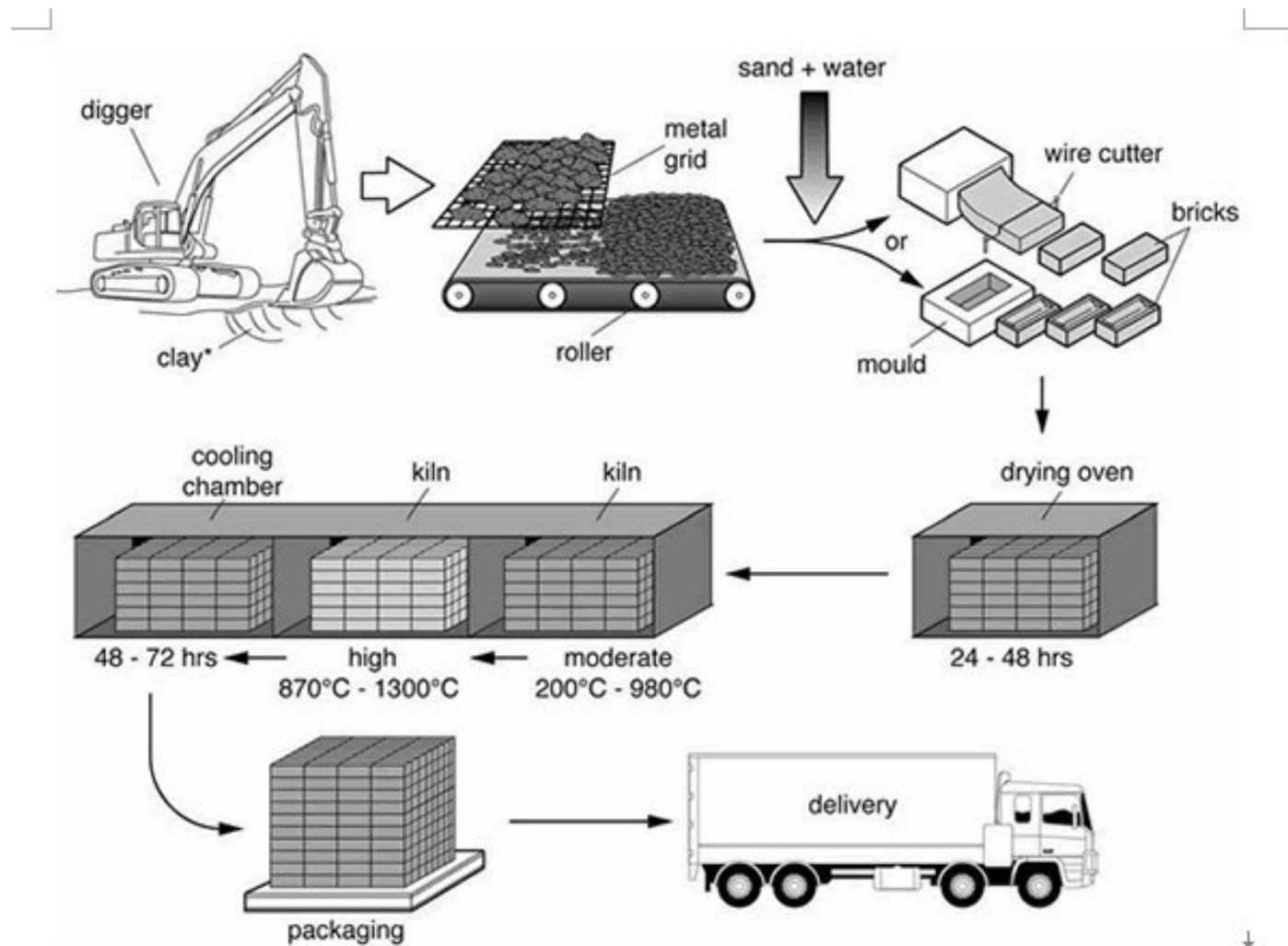
趋势+数据



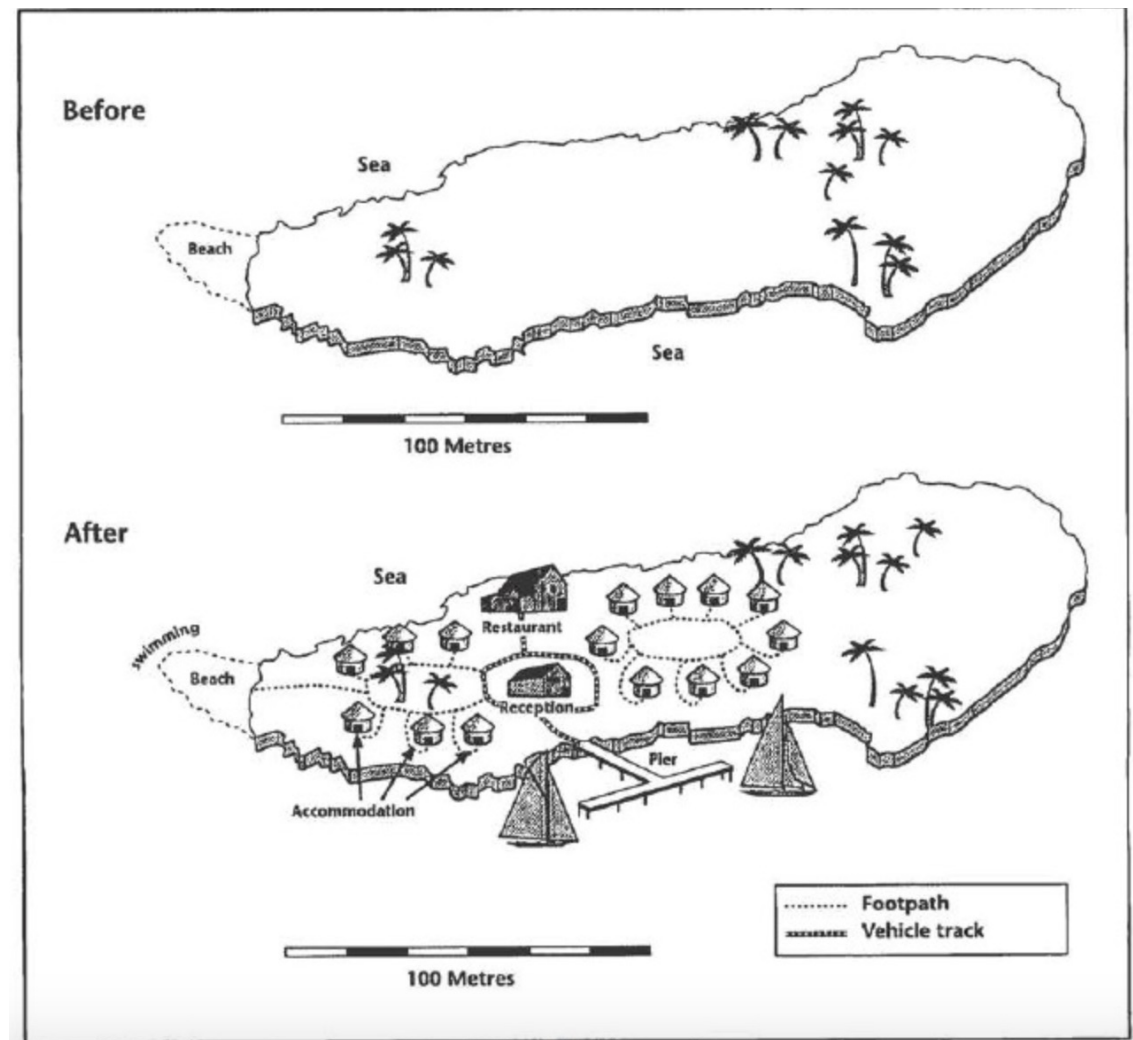
静态图

特征+数据

静态流程图

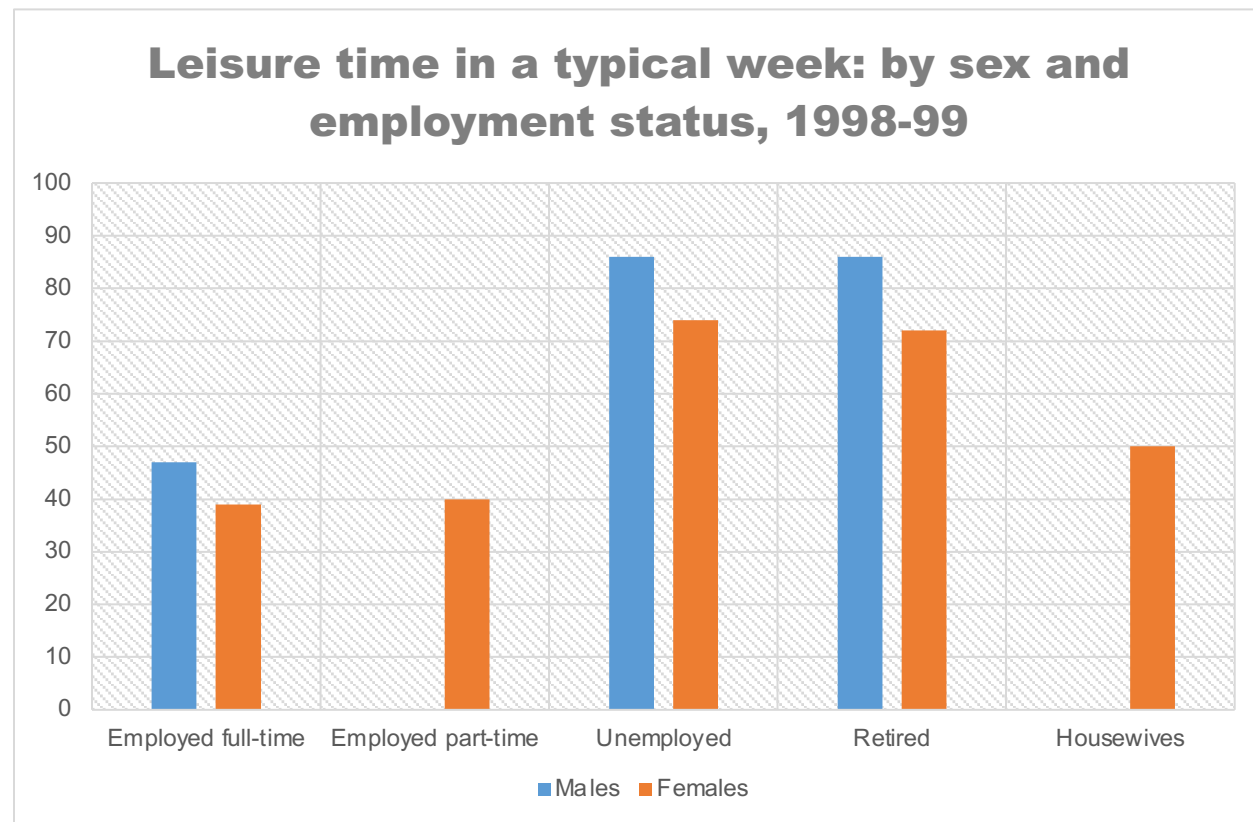


静态地图



◆ 静态图开头写作

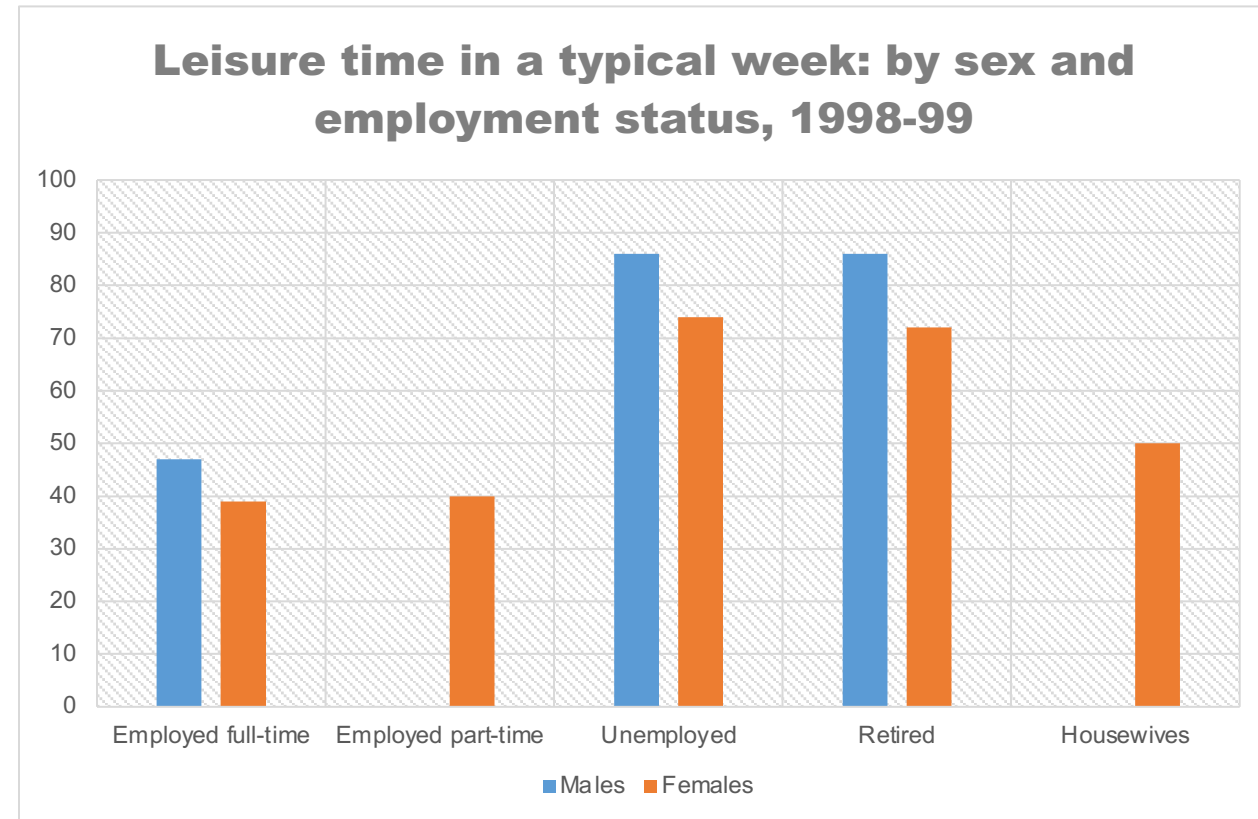
The chart below shows the amount of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status.



◆ 静态图开头写作

The chart below shows the amount of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status.

The chart compares how much leisure time people had in a typical week in 1998, according to gender and employment status.



◆ 静态图开头写作

The chart below shows the amount of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status.

The chart compares how much leisure time people had in a typical week in 1998, according to gender and employment status.

典型静态图开头句型：

The chart compares/demonstrates ... (图表数据的核心内容),

according to.../ in terms of .../
regarding ...

- 图表的核心信息依然可以用：
名词短语及宾语从句进行转换

◆ 静态图开头写作

The table shows the amount of leisure time people have per year in someland, and the time they spend on some daily activities.

The table compares _____ leisure time people have in someland, and _____ they allocate the time to six types of activities, according to _____.

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| Group exercise/sport | 450 | 350 | 200 | 150 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Cinema | 100 | 75 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 75 |

◆ 静态图开头写作

The table shows the amount of leisure time people have per year in someland, and the time they spend on six types of activities.

The table compares how much leisure time people have in Someland, and how they allocate the time to six types of activities, according to age groups.

| Hours of leisure time per year in Someland | | | | | | | |
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◆ 静态图开头写作

常见的静态图考察点：

1. 满意度
2. 做某事的百分比
3. 时间
4. 花费
5. 频率

The chart compares ...

- the satisfaction level of ... with ...
- how satisfied ... are/were with ...
- the percentage/proportion of ... who ...
- the percentage/proportion of ... doing sth
- the amount of time spent on ...
- how much time people spend on ...
- the expenditure on ...
- how much money people spend on ...
- the frequency of sb doing sth
- how often people do sth

according to.../ in terms of .../ regarding ...

静态图

Overview/Main features

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| Cinema | 100 | 75 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 75 |

静态图

Overview/Main features

1. In general, there are striking differences in both the amount of spare time and the way people use it.
2. Overall, teenagers have much more free time than the other groups, and watching TV is the most favored recreational activity.

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静态图

◆ Overview/Main features

1. 整体数据规律是否相似、相反、或各有千秋
2. 最大、最小、或最突出的某一组

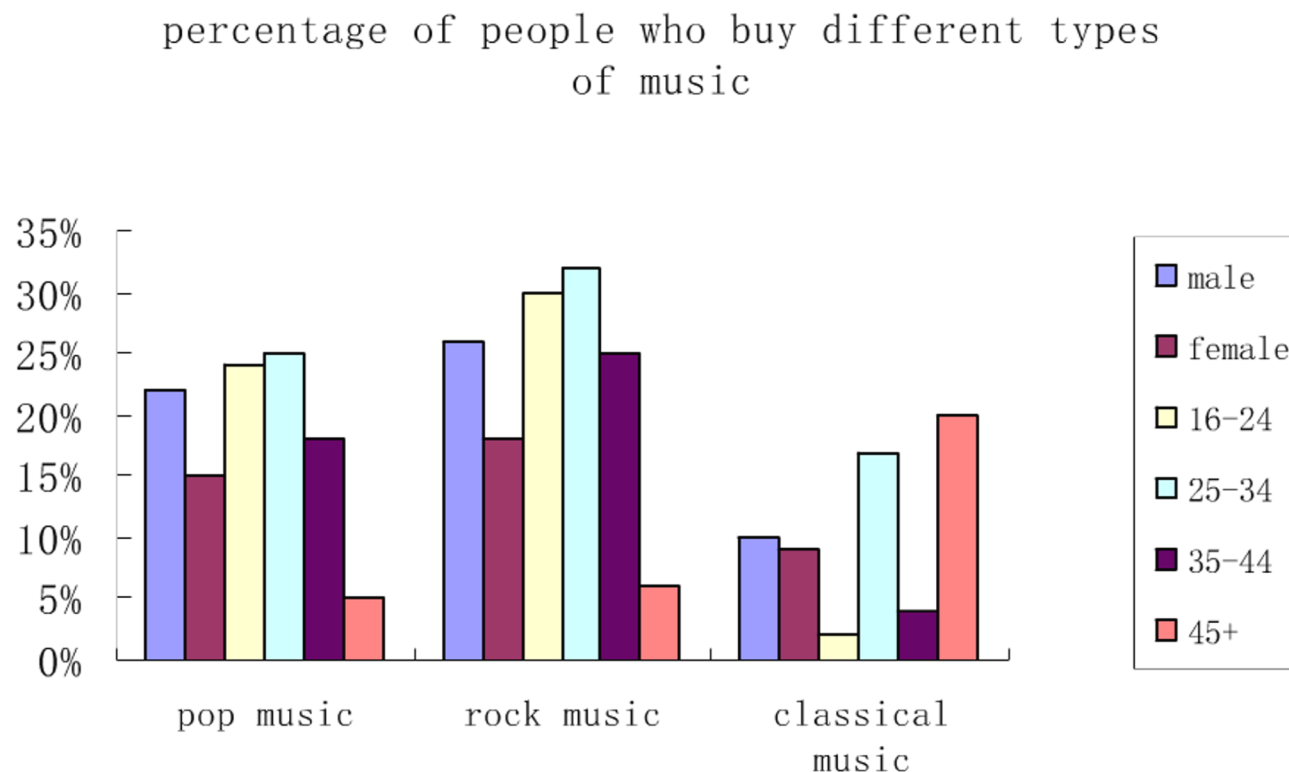
静态图

Overview/Main features

1. 整体数据规律是否相似、相反、或各有千秋
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Overall, the figures for the music

- A. have a similar pattern
- B. show striking differences



静态图

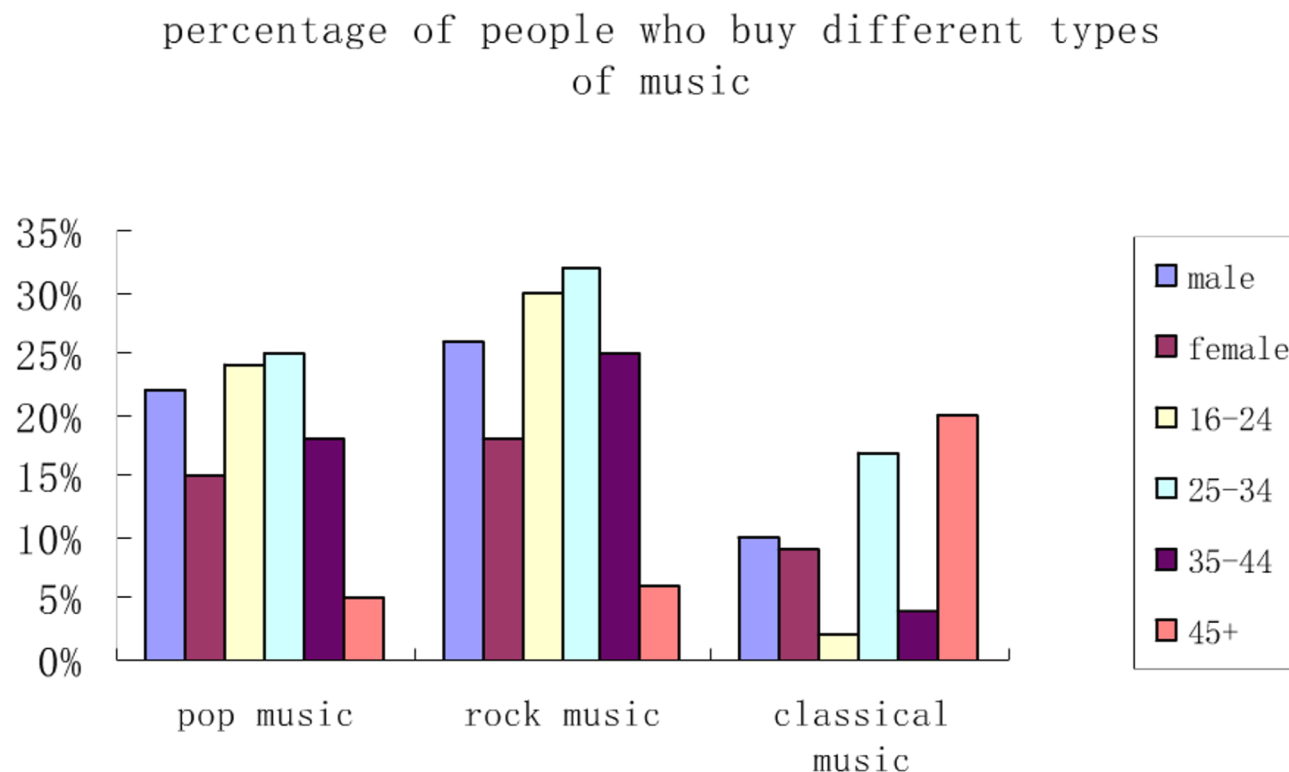
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Overall, the figures for the music

A. have a similar pattern

B. show striking differences



- Which is the most popular music?
- Which gender group buys more albums?
- Which age group has the highest buying rate?

静态图

◆ Overview/Main features

◆ Grouping / Ordering

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静态图

Overview/Main features

Grouping / Ordering

- Watching TV & cinema (sedentary entertainment)
- Socialising
- Exercise

* 分类和排序以描述清晰为目标

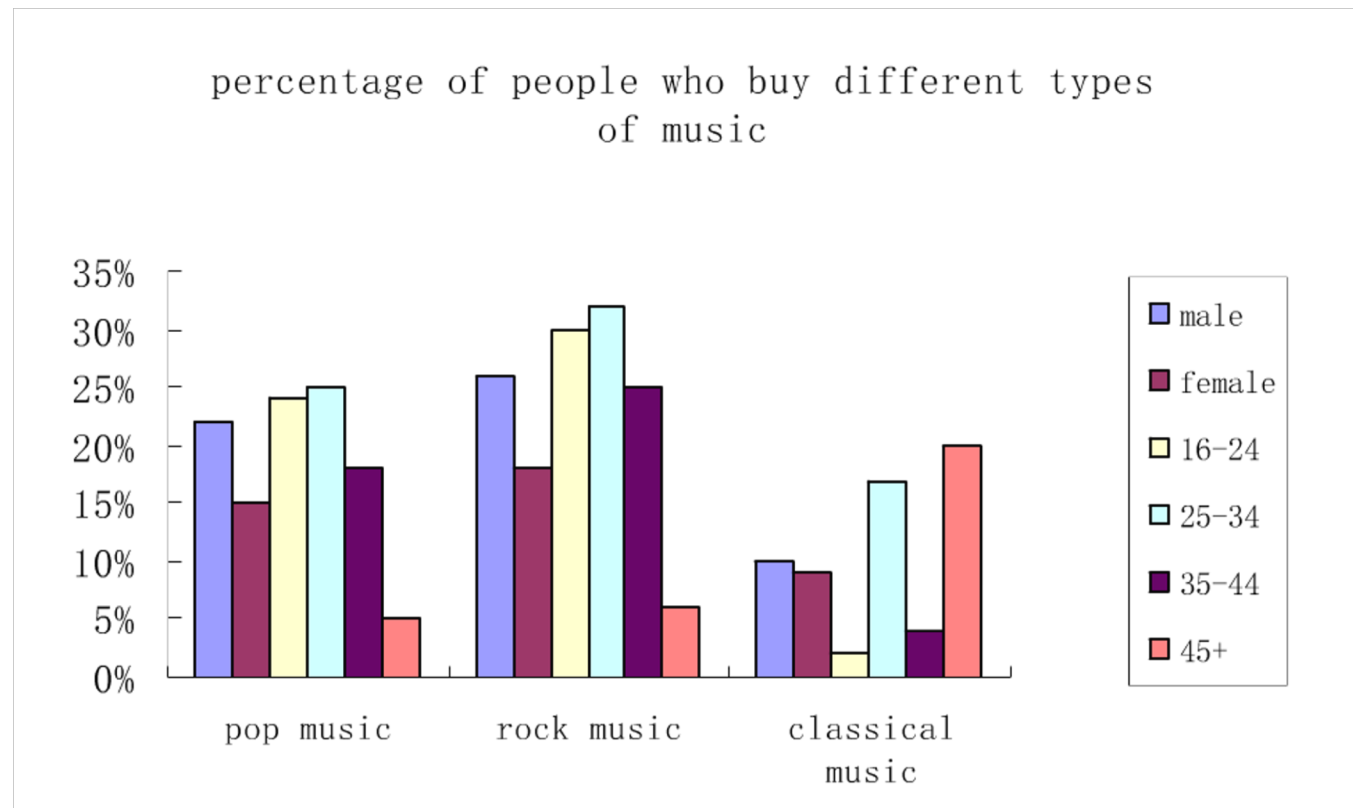
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静态图

◆ Overview/Main features

◆ Grouping / Ordering

* 分类和排序以描述清晰为目标



如何分类/排序？

A. 按音乐：rock → pop → classical

B. 按顾客：gender → age groups

静态图

◆ Overview/Main features

◆ Grouping / Ordering

◆ Reporting key figures

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静态图

◆ Reporting key figures

*不罗列数据

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静态图

◆ Reporting key figures

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It is manifest that watching TV gains the greatest popularity among the public.

In contrast, people spend the least of their leisure time in cinema.

静态图

◆ Reporting key figures

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It is manifest that watching TV gains the greatest popularity among the public and hours spent on this activity are always the most, at least more than 400. Teens and people in their 70s' spend over 1000 hours each year on this activity. In contrast, people spend the least of their leisure time in cinema, the figure for which is below 100 consistently.

静态图

◆ Reporting key figures

1. 数据特征(features)
2. 数据的归纳、重点强调

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静态图

◆ Reporting key figures

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- Socialising with 4 or less people
(small scale social activity)

- Socialising with 4 or more
people (large scale social activity)

- A. has great popularity among all people
- B. is a common choice for people of all ages
- C. only attracts some age groups

静态图

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When it comes to social life, small scale activity with 4 or less people is a common choice for all ages, _____.
However, socialising with 4 or more people only attracts those under 30, _____.
_____.

静态图

◆ Reporting key figures

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When it comes to social life, small-scale activity with 4 or less people is a common choice for all ages, with those above 30 being more interested, spending 300 hours on it per year. However, socialising with 4 or more people only attracts those under 30, who spend much more time (350 hours) on it than all the other groups combined.

静态图

◆ Reporting key figures

1. 数据特征(features)
2. 数据的归纳、重点强调

| | Teens | 20s | 30s | 40s | 50s | 60s | 70s + |
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| Individual exercise | 150 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 50 | 75 | 150 |
| Group exercise/sport | 450 | 350 | 200 | 150 | 50 | 0 | 0 |

- Individual exercise
- Group sport

- A. people have remarkably high participation
- B. the interest in this exercise declines with the increase of age
- C. not much difference can be found in people's participation

静态图

◆ Reporting key figures

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In terms of sports, not much difference can be found in people's participation in individual exercise. _____.
_____. By contrast, the interest in group exercise declines with the increase of age, _____.
_____.

静态图

◆ Reporting key figures

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In terms of sports, not much difference can be found in people's participation in individual exercise. Middle-aged group(30-49) spend more time (200 hrs), while those in their 50's spend the least. By contrast, the interest in group exercise declines with the increase of age, with the teenagers spending 450 hours a year and the elders showing no preference.

The table compares how much leisure time people have in Someland, and how they allocate the time on six types of activities, according to age groups. In general, there are striking differences in both the amount of spare time and the way people use it.

It is manifest that watching TV gains the greatest popularity among the public and hours spent on this activity are always the most, at least more than 400. Teens and people in their 70s' spend over 1000 hours each year on this activity. In contrast, people spend the least of their leisure time in cinema, the figure for which is below 100 consistently. When it comes to social life, small-scale activity with 4 or less people is a common choice for all ages, with those above 30 being more interested, spending 300 hours on it per year. However, socialising with 4 or more people only attracts those under 30, who spend much more time (350 hours) on it than all the other groups combined. In terms of sports, not much difference can be found in people's participation in individual exercise. Middle-aged group(30-49) spend more time (200 hrs), while those in their 50's spend the least. By contrast, the interest in group exercise declines with the increase of age, with the teenagers spending 450 hours a year and the elders showing no preference.

Overall, teenagers have much more free time than the other groups, and watching TV is the most favored recreational activity.

静态图

Overview/Main features

1. 整体数据规律是否相似、相反、或各有千秋
2. 最大、最小、或最突出的某一组

Grouping / Ordering

* 分类和排序以描述清晰为目标

Reporting key figures

1. 数据特征(features)
2. 数据的归纳、重点强调

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Reporting key figures

1. 数据特征(features)
2. 数据的归纳、重点强调

数据组的**特征**可能有:

1. 是整个图表最大/小的一组
2. 数据两极分化
3. 数据差别不大
4. 数据有明显的'变化'模式

重要的数据可以这样描写：

1. 描述数据范围
2. 挑选突出数据

静态图

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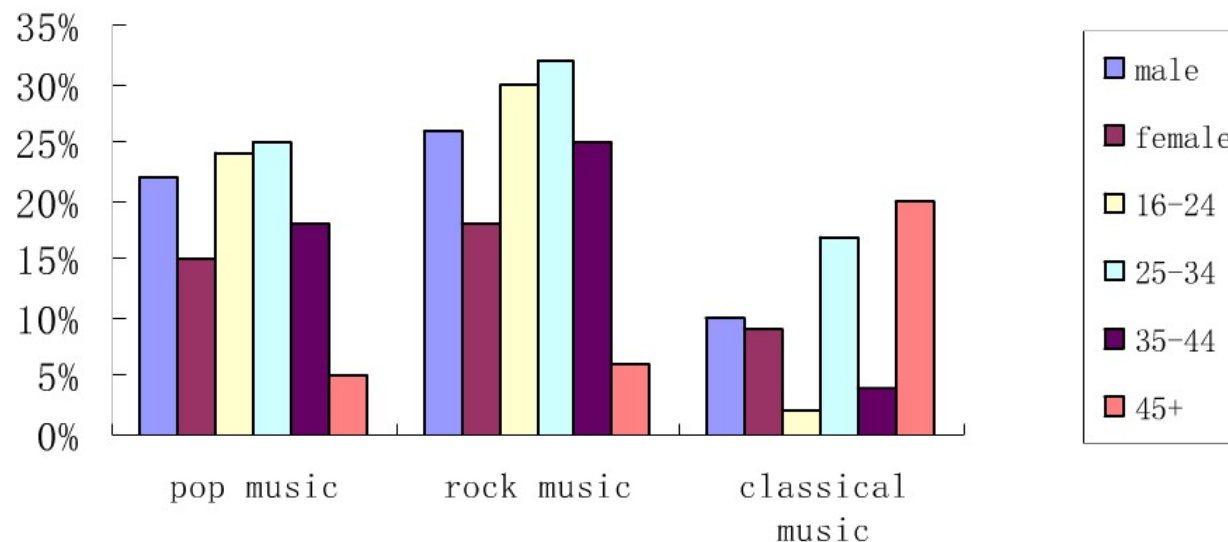
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Reporting key figures

1. 数据特征(features)
2. 数据的归纳、重点强调

percentage of people who buy different types of music



静态表格 柱状图

- 用于引出的句型
- 描述数据组特征
- 描写数据和对比数据

语言使用

用于引出的句型:

- The most noticeable feature is that ...
- One of the most prominent features of this data is that ...
- It is apparent/manifest that ...
- One major difference between ... and ... is that...
- Apparently/Obviously, ...

- It is manifest that watching TV gains the greatest popularity among the public.
- The most noticeable feature is that the male purchase more albums than the female for all types of music.
- One major difference between the figures for household expenditure and entertainment cost is that the former takes up a much larger percentage for middle-aged people.

用于引出的句型:

- The most noticeable feature is that ...
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在刚才的范文中我们用到了:

- ... gains great popularity among ...
- ... only attracts ...
- ... is a common choice for ...
- ... is just popular among ...
- Not much difference can be found in ...
- ...have remarkably high participation in ...
- ...declines with the increase of age...

*多数静态图在对比人们的喜好或选择

描写数据组特征

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*多数静态图在对比人们的喜好或选择

描写数据组特征

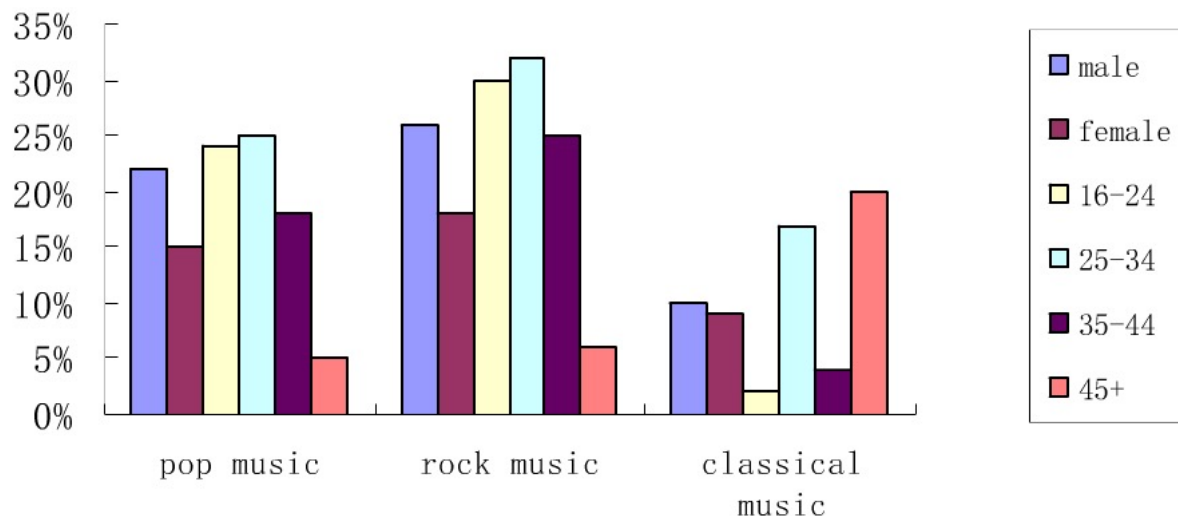
例1:

Watching TV gains the greatest popularity among the public.

例2:

The public have remarkably high participation in TV watching.

percentage of people who buy different types of music



描写数据组特征（通常是人们的喜好或选择）

➤ 人做主语

- ...show great interest in ...
- ...prefer to ...
- ...tend to...
- ...are willing to ...
- ...favor the choice of ...
- ...have a high level of preference for ...

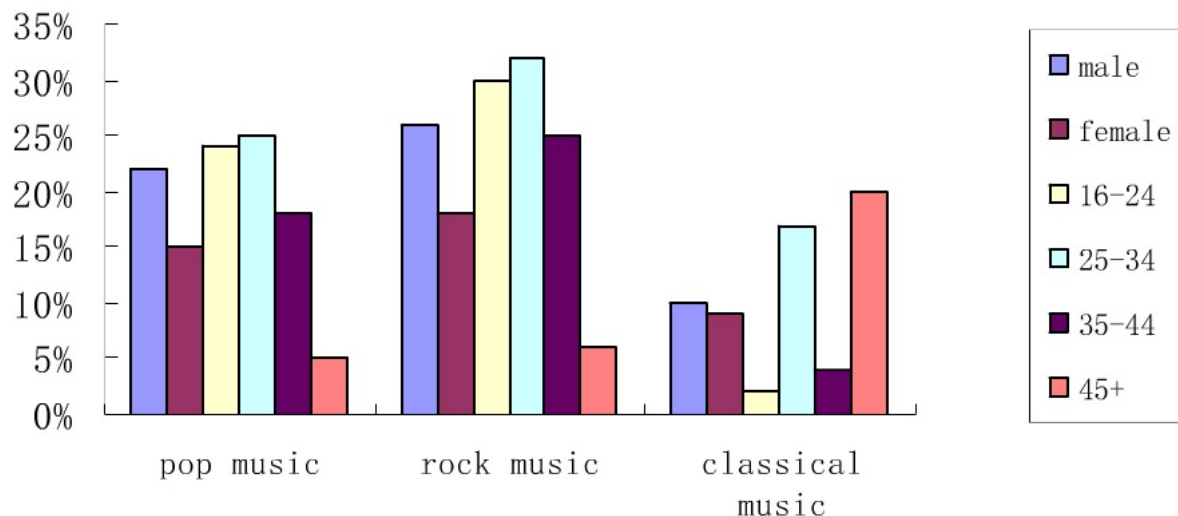
例： People above 45 favor the choice of classical music, with about 20% of them buying albums of this type.

描写数据组特征（通常是人们的喜好或选择）

➤ 事物/活动做主语

- ...is popular among...
- ...is preferred by...
- ...is a common choice for...
- ...has a popularity with ...
- ...is favored by...

percentage of people who buy different types of music



描述特征（通常是人们的喜好或选择）

➤ 对象做主语

- ...is popular among...
- ...is preferred by...
- ...is a common choice for...
- ...has a popularity with ...
- ...is favored by...

例： Rock music is a common choice for all age groups, except for those above 45. Averagely, 25% of Britain people purchase this type of album.

- Teenagers, who spend 1200 hours on this activity each year, obviously have a high level of preference for TV.
- Teenagers have a high level of preference for TV, spending 1200 hours a year on this activity.
- Teenagers have a high level of preference for TV, with 1200 hours of their leisure time being spent on this activity.
- Teenagers have a high level of preference for TV. They spend 1200 hours on this activity a year.

描写数据

- Rock music is a common choice for all age groups, except those above 45, **with over 30% of people from 25-34 buying/purchasing this type of music.**
- Teenagers have a high level of preference for TV, **with 1200 hours of their leisure time being spent on this activity.**

描写数据

- 用with结构
- 用定语从句
- 用分词结构
- 用完整的句子

- Rock music is a common choice for all age groups, except those above 45, **with over 30% of people from 25-34 buying/purchasing this type of music.**

练习:

男性总体购买了更多的音乐专辑，他们中有20%的人会购买。

- The male group buy more albums in general,
A. with 20% of whom purchase.
B. with 20% of male make a purchase.
C. with 20% of them making a purchase.

描写数据

- 用with结构
- 用定语从句
- 用分词结构
- 用完整的句子

- Teenagers, who spend 1200 hours on this activity each year, obviously have a high level of preference for TV.
- The most popular type is rock music album which is purchased by about 25% of the whole population.

描写数据

- 用with结构
- 用定语从句
- 用分词结构
- 用完整的句子

- Teenagers, who spend 1200 hours on this activity each year, obviously have a high level of preference for TV.
- The most popular type is rock music album which is purchased by about 25% of the whole population.

练习：

历史课得到学生的广泛好评，有90%的学生投票表示‘满意’。

- A. History course gained great popularity among students, 90% of whom voted 'satisfied'.
- B. History course, which was voted as 'satisfied' by 90% of the respondents, gained great popularity among students.

描写数据

- 用with结构
- 用定语从句
- 用分词结构
- 用完整的句子

- Teenagers, who spend 1200 hours on this activity each year, obviously have a high level of preference for TV.
- Teenagers have a high level of preference for TV, spending 1200 hours a year on this activity.

*分词的逻辑主语，跟主句的主语保持一致

描写数据

- 用with结构
- 用定语从句
- **用分词结构**
- 用完整的句子

- Teenagers, who spend 1200 hours on this activity each year, obviously have a high level of preference for TV.
- Teenagers have a high level of preference for TV, spending 1200 hours a year on this activity.

*分词的逻辑主语，跟主句的主语保持一致

练习：

家庭主妇群体的大部分时间在家务上，每周有40多小时在做家务。

Housewives contribute the majority of their time to household activities, _____.

描写数据

- 用with结构
- 用定语从句
- **用分词结构**
- 用完整的句子

- Teenagers have a high level of preference for TV. They spend 1200 hours on this activity a year.

*完整句子的表达转换，请同学们参考饼状图部分的讲解。

描写数据

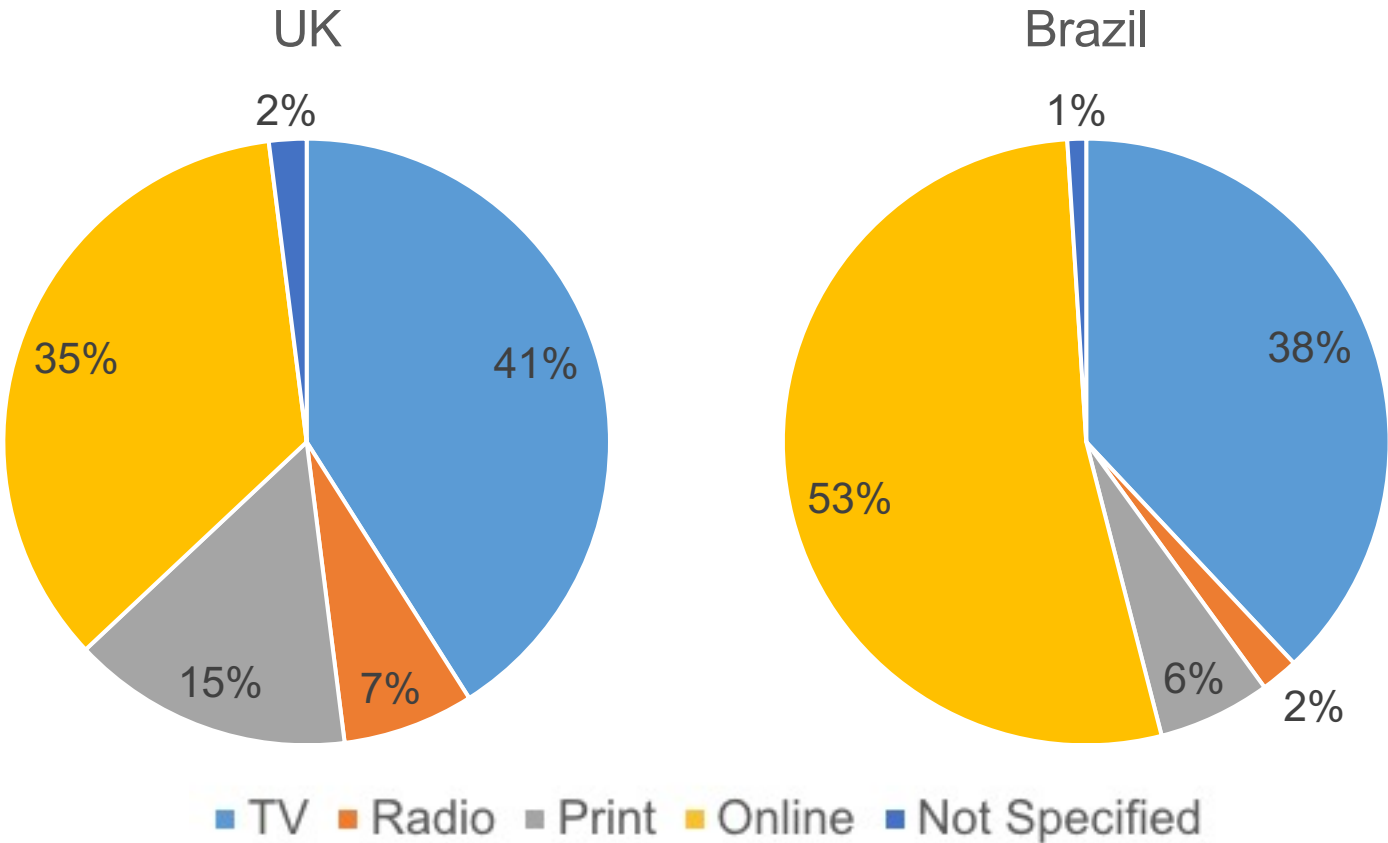
- 用with结构
- 用定语从句
- 用分词结构
- **用完整的句子**

静态表格 柱状图

- 用于引出的句型
- 描述数据组特征
- 描写数据和对比数据

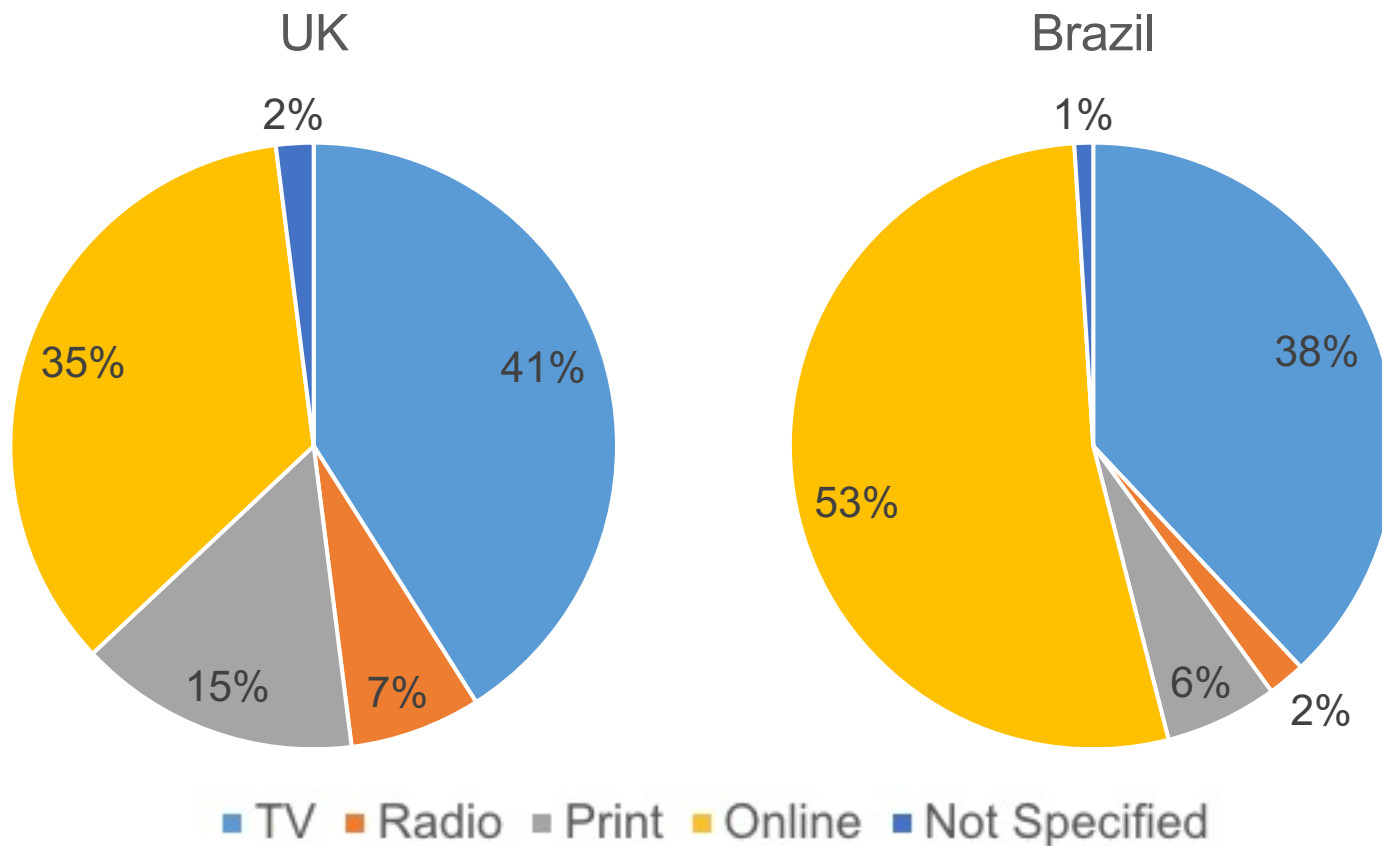
语言使用

静态饼图



静态饼图

- ◆ Overview / Main features
- ◆ Grouping / Ordering
- ◆ Reporting key figures



静态饼图 基本句型

有多少种方式来写出：41% / the UK / TV 这一组数据？

静态饼图 基本句型

有多少种方式来写出：41% / the UK / TV 这一组数据？

- 41% of the UK population access the news through TV.
- There are 41% of people in the UK who access the news through TV.
- The percentage of the UK people who access the news through TV is 41%.
- Accessing the news through TV is favored by 41% of the people in the UK.
- People who access the news through TV takes up 41% of the UK population.

静态饼图 基本句型

In the UK, 35% of people access the news online.
In Brazil, the figure is 53%.

About 41% of the UK population and 38% of Brazilian favor viewing TV news.

People who read the news in print take up 15% in the UK and 6% in Brazil.

Listening to the news on the radio is preferred by 7% people in the UK and 2% in Brazil.

静态饼图 复杂句

In the UK, 35% of people access the news online.
In Brazil, the figure is 53%.

About 41% of the UK population 38% of Brazilian favor viewing TV news.

People who read the news in print take up 15% in the UK and 6% in Brazil.

Listening to the news on the radio is preferred by 7% people in the UK and 2% in Brazil.

One of the most prominent features of this data is that, while in the UK over a third of people access the news online, in Brazil the figure is more than half, at 53%.

静态饼图 复杂句

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In Brazil, the figure is 53%.

About 41% of the UK population 38% of Brazilian favor viewing TV news.

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Listening to the news on the radio is preferred by 7% people in the UK and 2% in Brazil.

It is apparent that viewing the TV news is popular in both countries, with about two fifths of the UK population favouring this mode of delivery and only 3% fewer in Brazil.

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One major difference between the UK and Brazil is that over twice as many people read the news in print in the former, compared with the latter. The figures are 15% and 6% respectively.

静态饼图 复杂句

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Listening to the news on the radio is preferred by 7% people in the UK and 2% in Brazil.

Similarly, listening to the news on the radio is preferred by three times more people in the UK than in Brazil.

静态饼图 例文段落

One of the most prominent features of this data is that, while in the UK over a third of people access the news online, in Brazil the figure is more than half, at 53%.

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强调对比

Similarly, listening to the news on the radio is preferred by three times more people in the UK than in Brazil.

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One of the most prominent features of this data is that, while in the UK **over a third of people** access the news online, in Brazil the figure is **more than half**, at 53%.

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数据描述 多样

静态饼图 例文段落

One of the most prominent features of this data is that, while in the UK **over a third of people** access the news online, in Brazil the figure is **more than half**, at 53%.

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Similarly, listening to the news on the radio is preferred by **three times more people** in the UK than in Brazil.

数据描述 多样

1. 分数

2. 倍数

分数小练习

| | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 20% | a little under half |
| 77% | a fifth |
| 92% | just less than a third |
| 31% | about three quarters |
| 24% | approximately 9 out of 10 |
| 48% | almost a quarter |

常见的倍数/分数/概数表达

a half/third/quarter/fifth ...

two thirds/quarters/ fifths ...

twice/ three times ... as many / more than ...

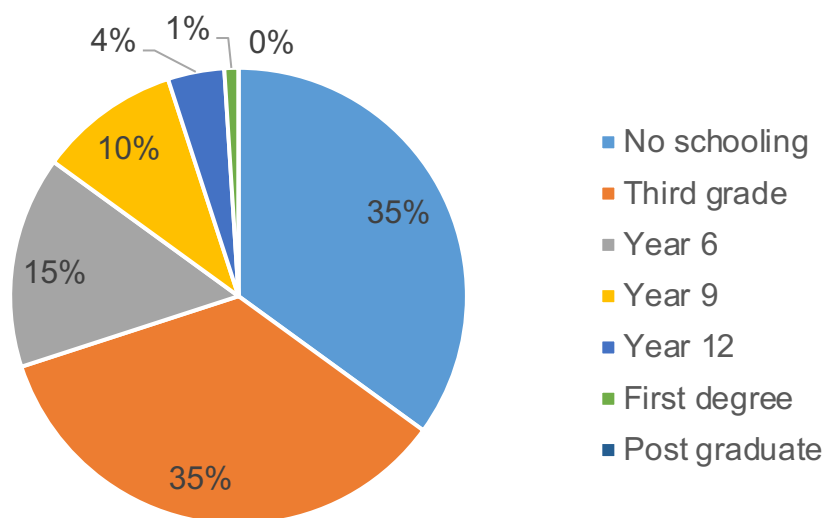
double / triple / quadruple ...

approximately / about / around...

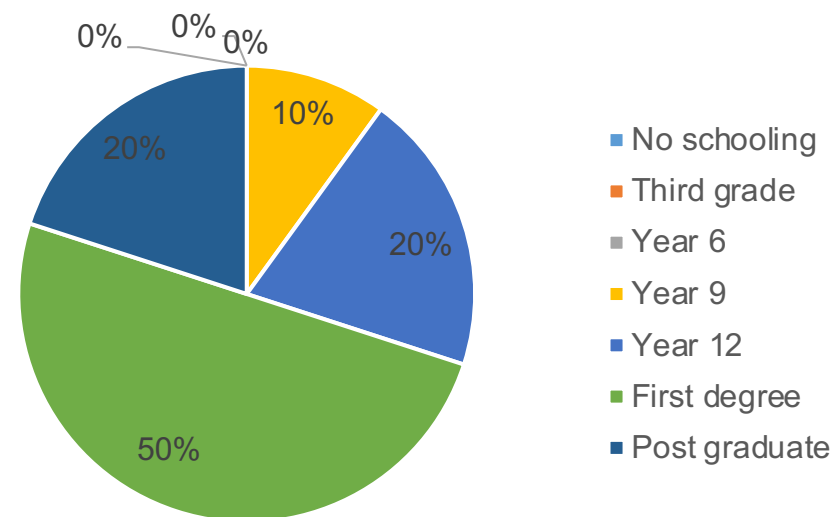
almost / nearly / close to / more than / just below ...

有时间对比的饼图

Highest level of education of women in someland - 1945



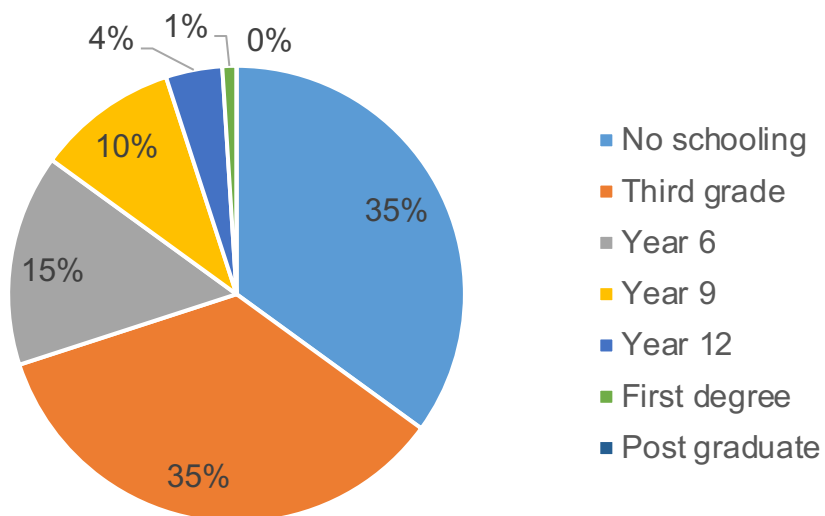
Highest level of education of women in someland - 1995



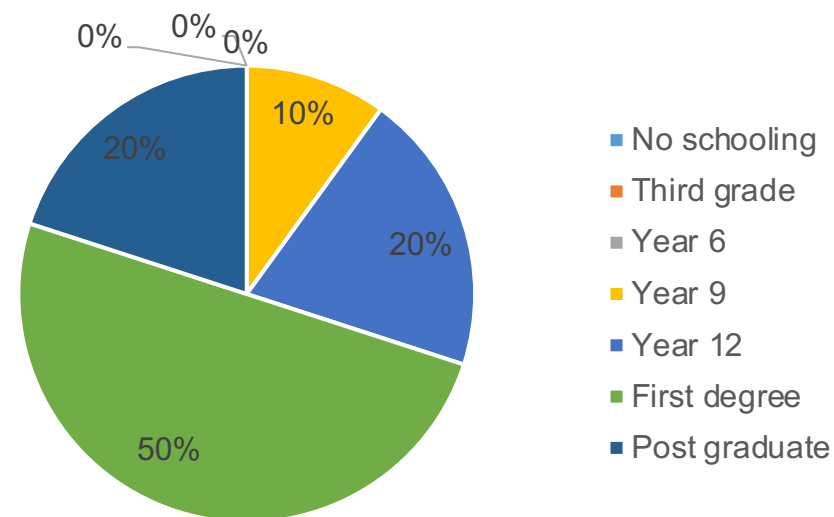
有时间对比的饼图

只有2个时间点对比的饼图，跟上述写法一样。

Highest level of education of women in someland - 1945



Highest level of education of women in someland - 1995

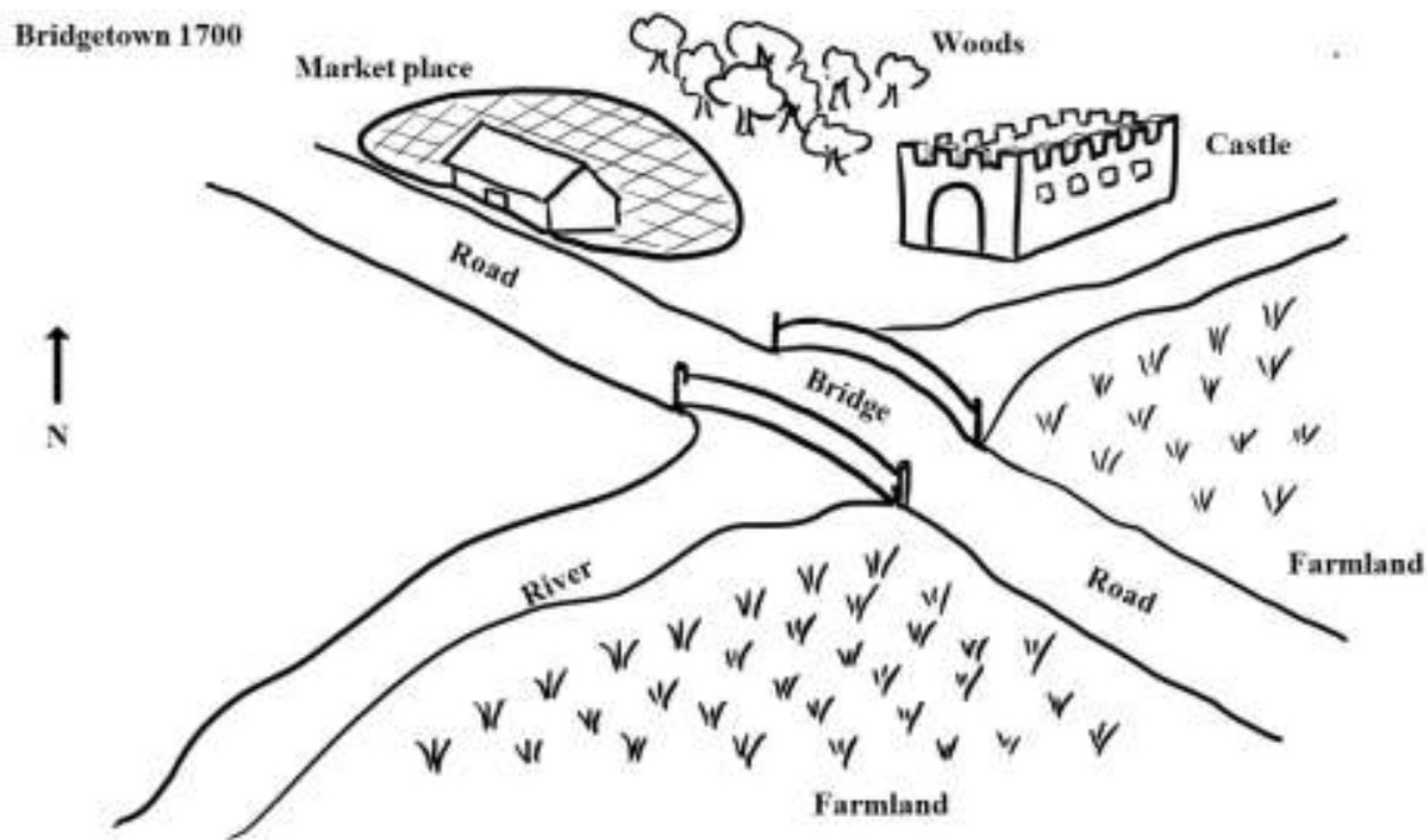


静态表格 柱状图 饼图

- ◆ Overview / Main features
- ◆ Grouping / Ordering
- ◆ Reporting key figures

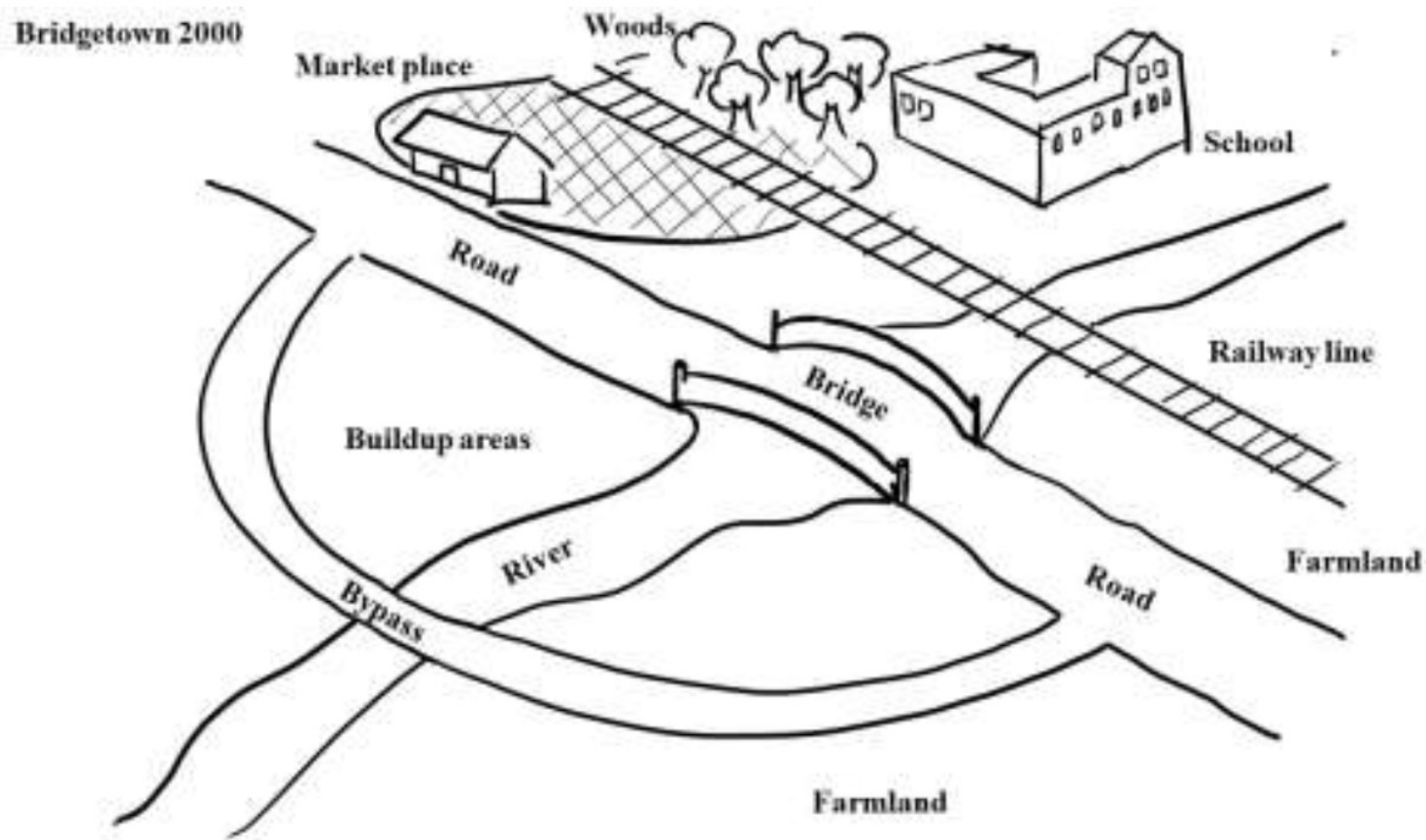
图例1

2017年4月29日雅思考试真题



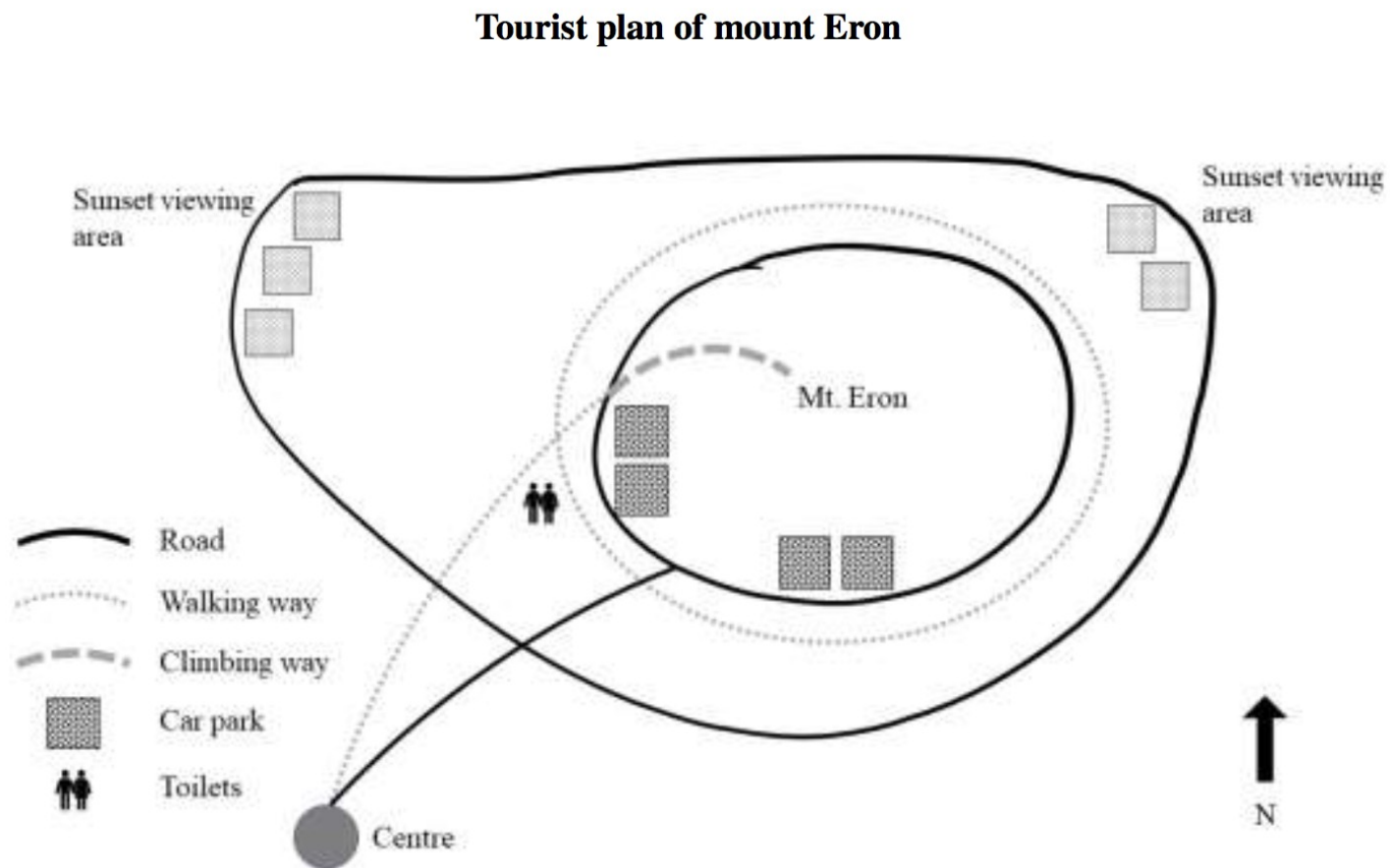
图例1

2017年4月29日雅思考试真题



图例2

2017年6月17日雅思考试真题

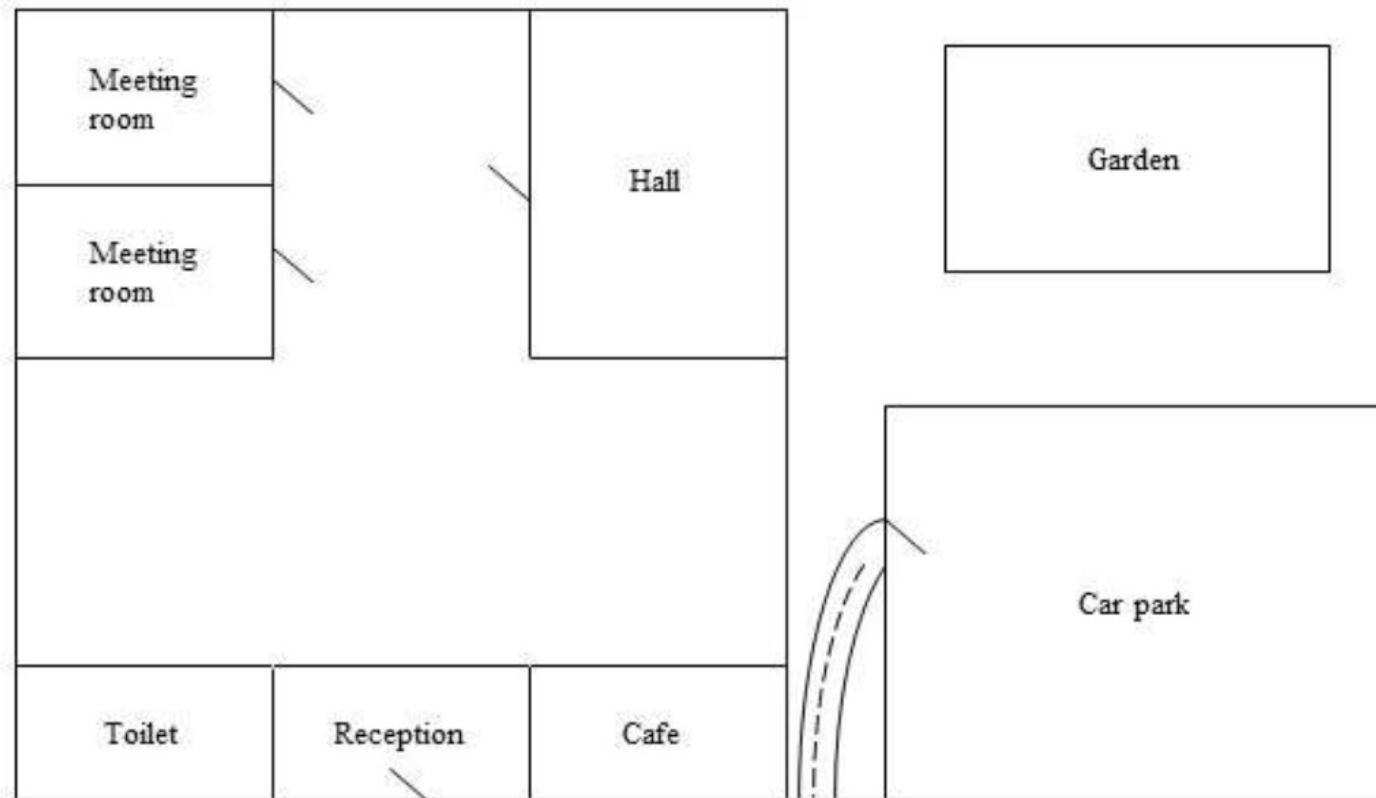


图例3

2017年2月18日雅思考试真题

Layout of a conference centre at present and future

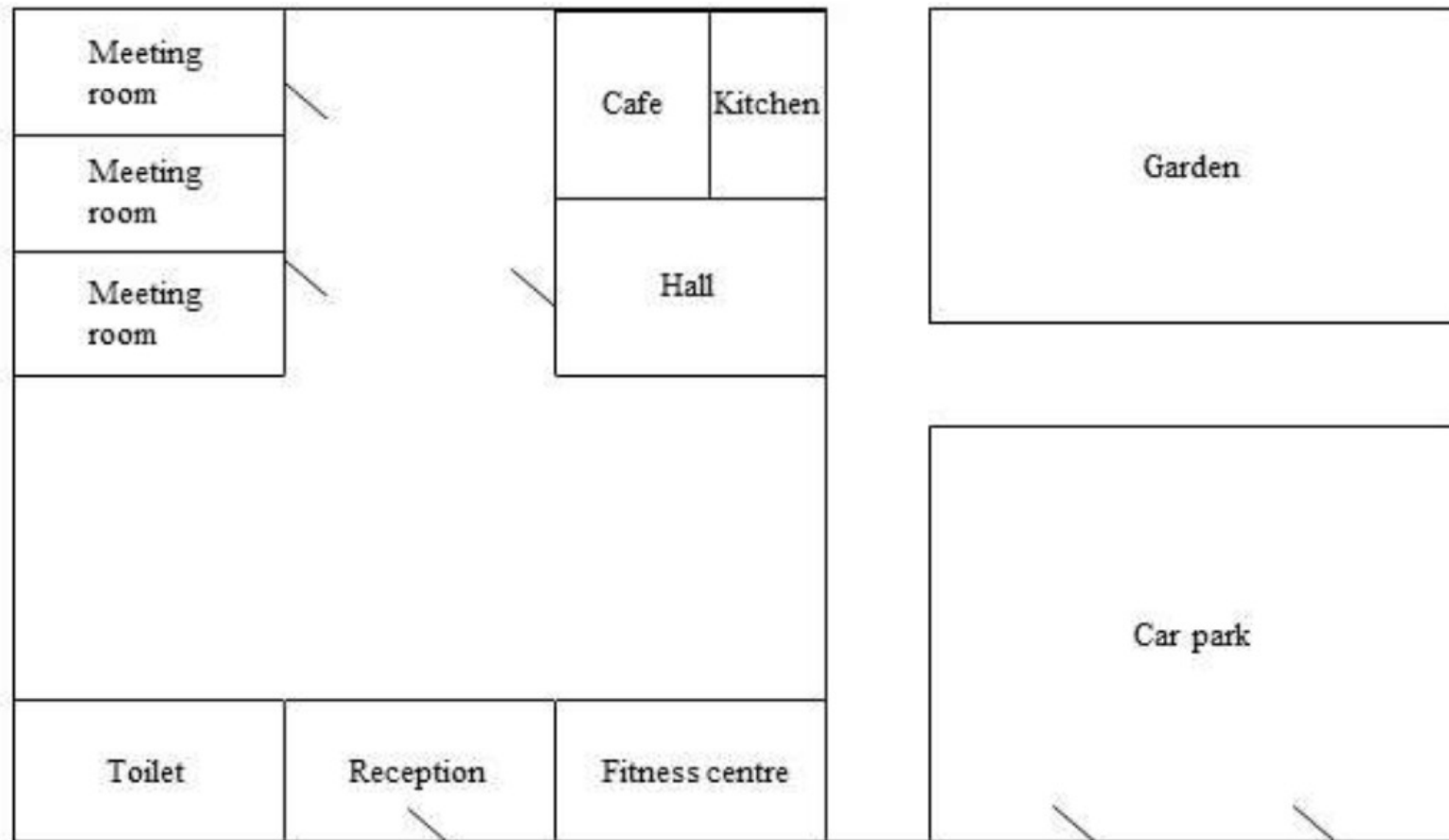
Present



图例3

2017年2月18日雅思考试真题

Future plan



地图题 如何破题？

描述一张地图；

对比两张地图

过去VS现在
现在VS将来



What

建筑、物体

When

时态处理

Where

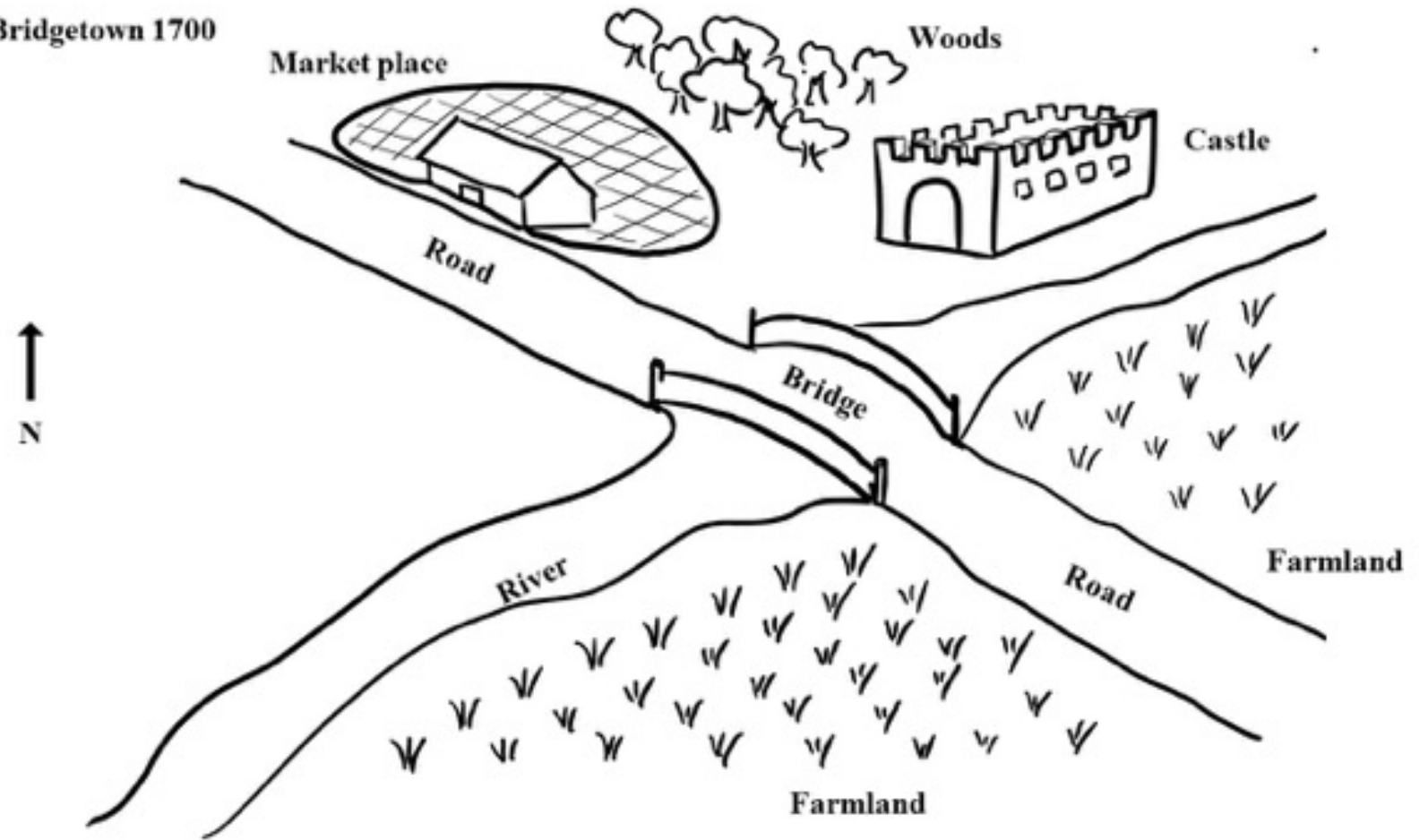
位置、方向

How

改动、变化

Where

Bridgetown 1700



Where

According to the first graph, a river _____
Bridgetown from the southwest to the northeast. A
road _____ far northwest to southeast and a
bridge _____ over the river. The northern
region _____ a market place, a
woodland area and a castle, whereas in the
southeast, a large area of farmland _____ along
the two sides of the road.

was located

went from

ran through

was established

was composed by

Where

According to the first graph, a river **ran through** Bridgetown from the southwest to the northeast. A road **went from** far northwest to southeast and a bridge **was established** over the river. The northern region **was composed by** a market place, a woodland area and a castle, whereas in the southeast, a large area of farmland **was located** along the two sides of the road.

Where

◆ 某物位于某地

- be situated/located/established in/on/at ...
- run through ...
- go from ... to ...

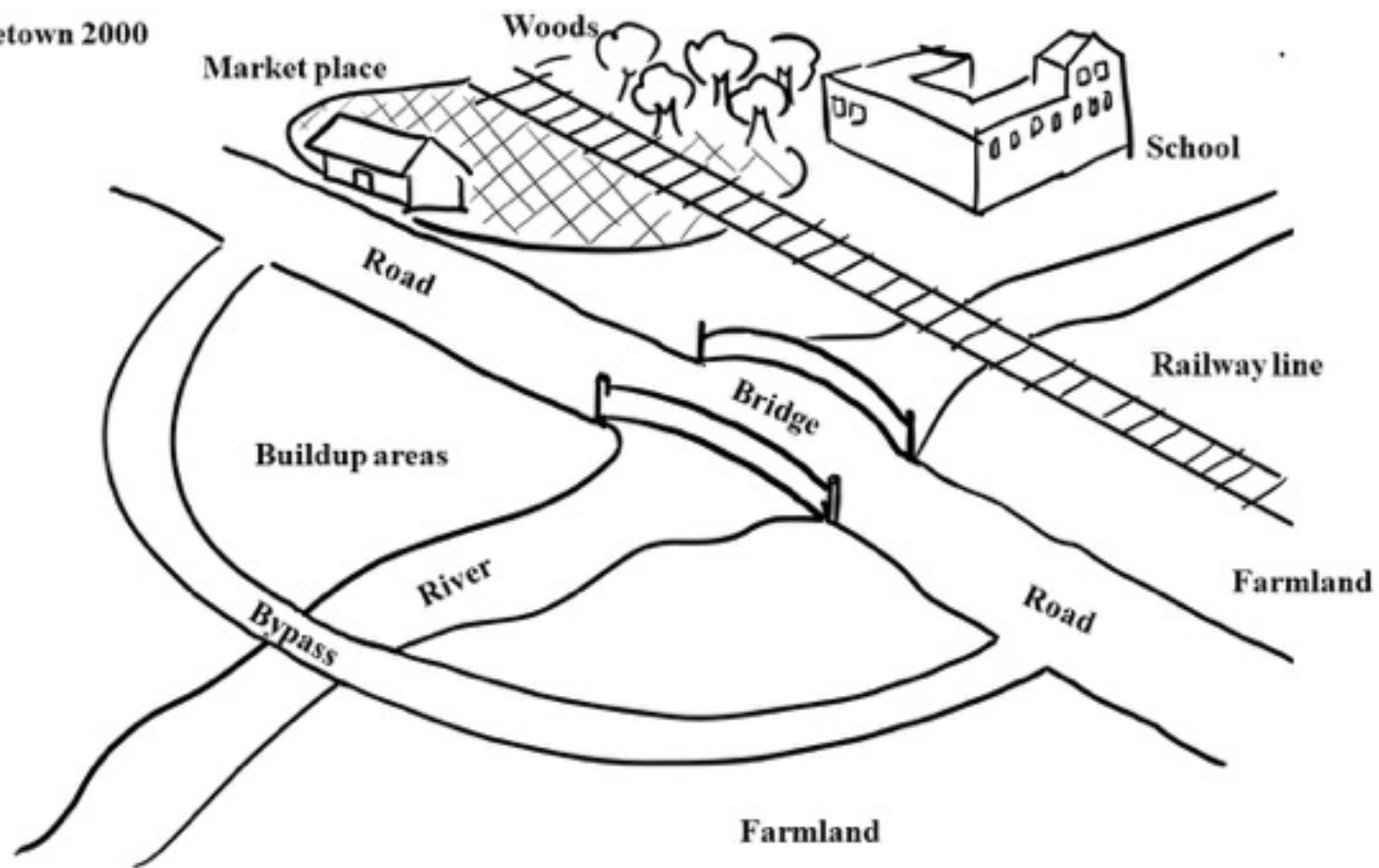
◆ 某地有某物

- be taken up / composed/ occupied / by ...
- be dominated by ...

◆ 方位词

How

Bridgetown 2000



How

300 years later, Bridgetown _____ .
For starter, the old castle _____ and
_____ a school. On the northeast side, a
railway _____ parallel to the road. It went through
the woods and market place. Secondly, a _____
bypass was connected to the road end-to-end across
the river on the southwest. Additionally, the rest of
the regions were buildup areas where waste land in
the 1700 had been used since 2000.

newly built

was built

had been removed

had undergone some changes

replaced by

How

300 years later, Bridgetown **had undergone some changes**. For starter, the old castle **had been removed and replaced by** a school. On the northeast side, a railway **was built** parallel to the road. It went through the woods and market place. Secondly, a **newly built** bypass was connected to the road end-to-end across the river on the southwest. Additionally, the rest of the regions were buildup areas where waste land in the 1700 had been used since 2000.

How

◆ 修建

- be built / set up / established / constructed / put up / developed in/on/at ...

◆ 改动(扩建、缩小、移动)

- be expanded / enlarged / relocated / refurbished / renovated ...

◆ 移除或替代

- be knocked down / teared down / demolished / flattened ...



What

建筑、物体

图中读取

When

时态处理

按照图的提示处理

Where

位置、方向

语料

How

改动、变化

语料

| 段落 | 一张地图 | | 两张地图 | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--|
| Introduction | 转述题目内容 | | | |
| Body 1 | 重要信息 版图规划 | 变化前 | 重要变化 版图变化 | |
| Body 2 | 次要信息 | 变化描述 | 次要变化 | |
| Overview | 总结地图特征 | 总结地图变化 | | |

When

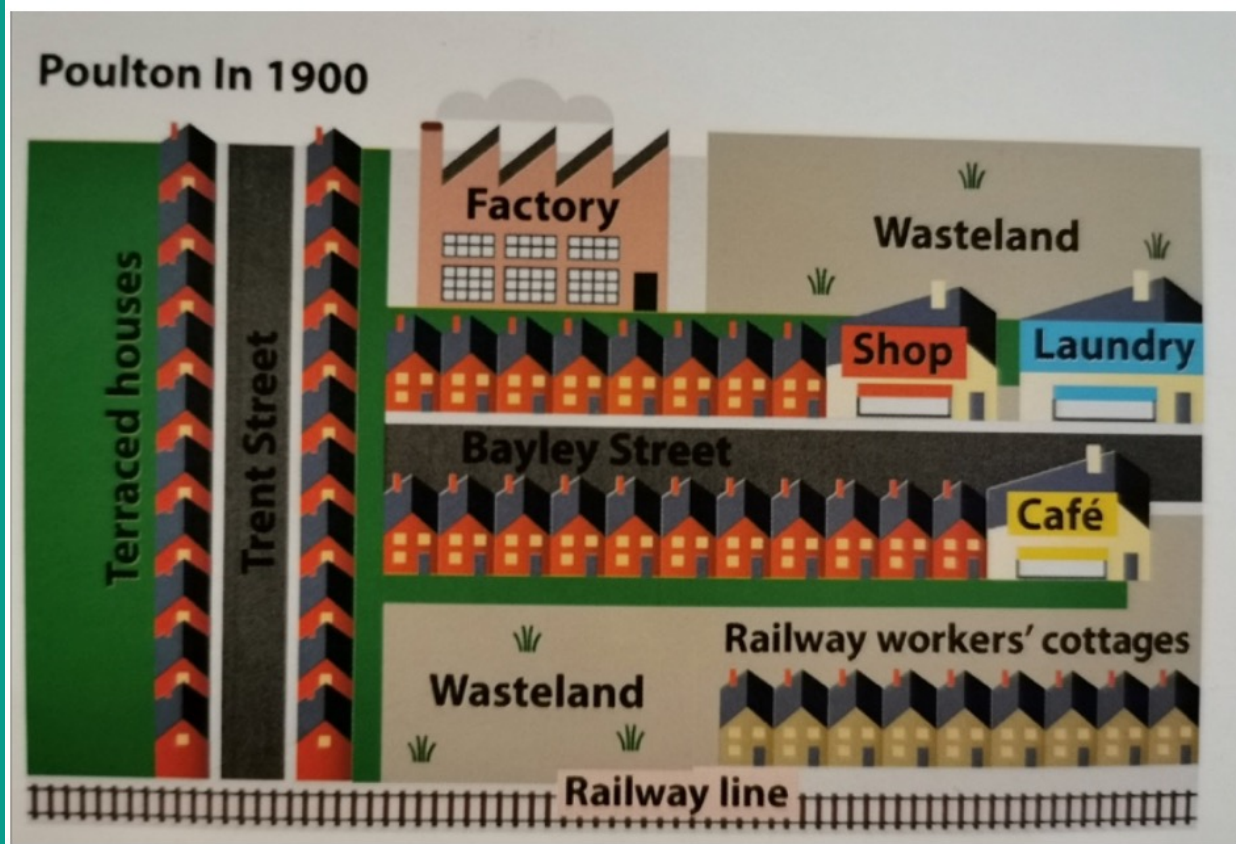
◆描述一张图

一般现在时（或根据图提示）

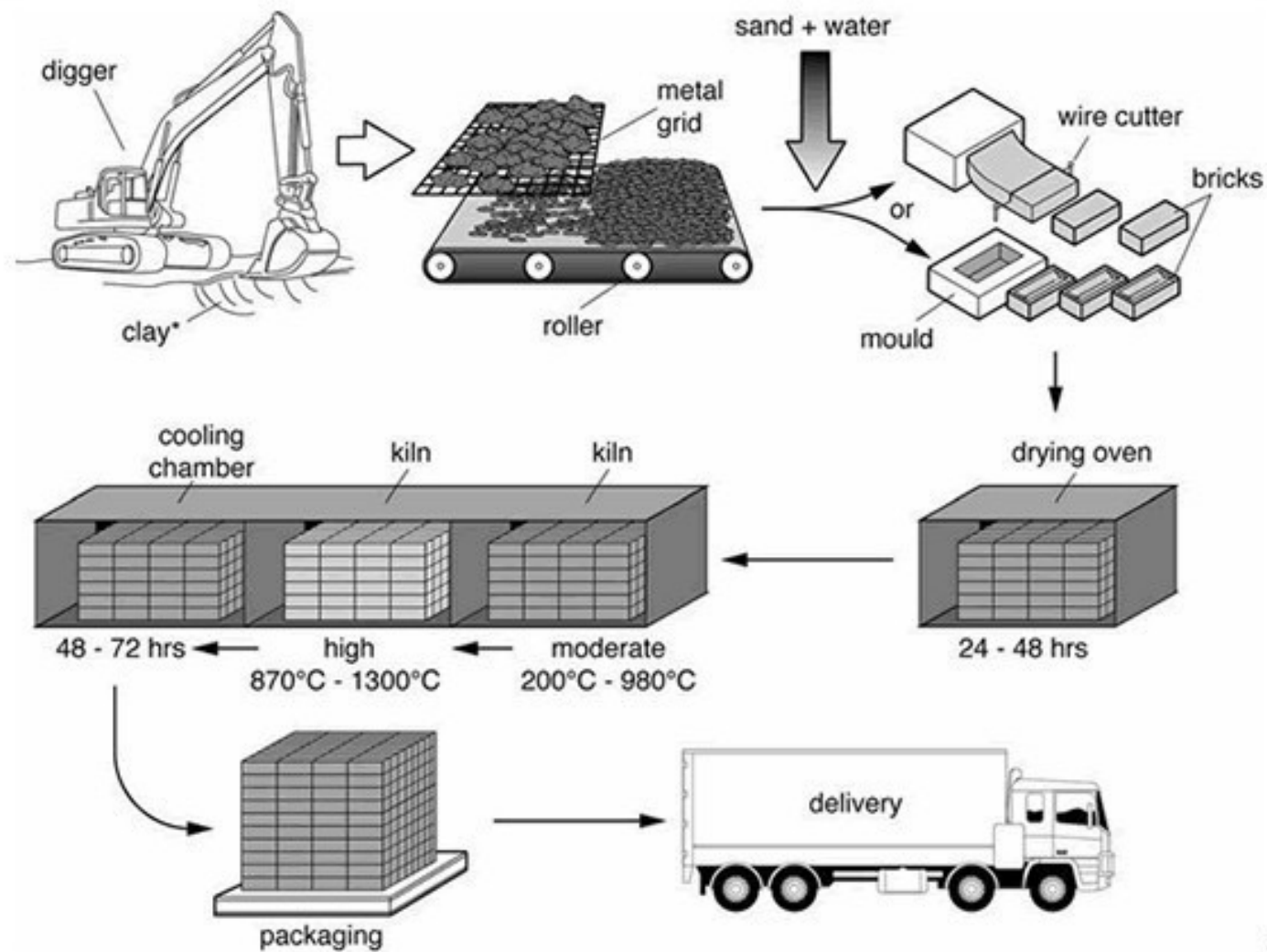
◆对比两张图

过去vs现在：一般过去时、现在完成时、一般现在时；
现在vs将来：一般现在时、一般将来时、将来完成时；
过去vs过去：一般过去时、过去完成时；

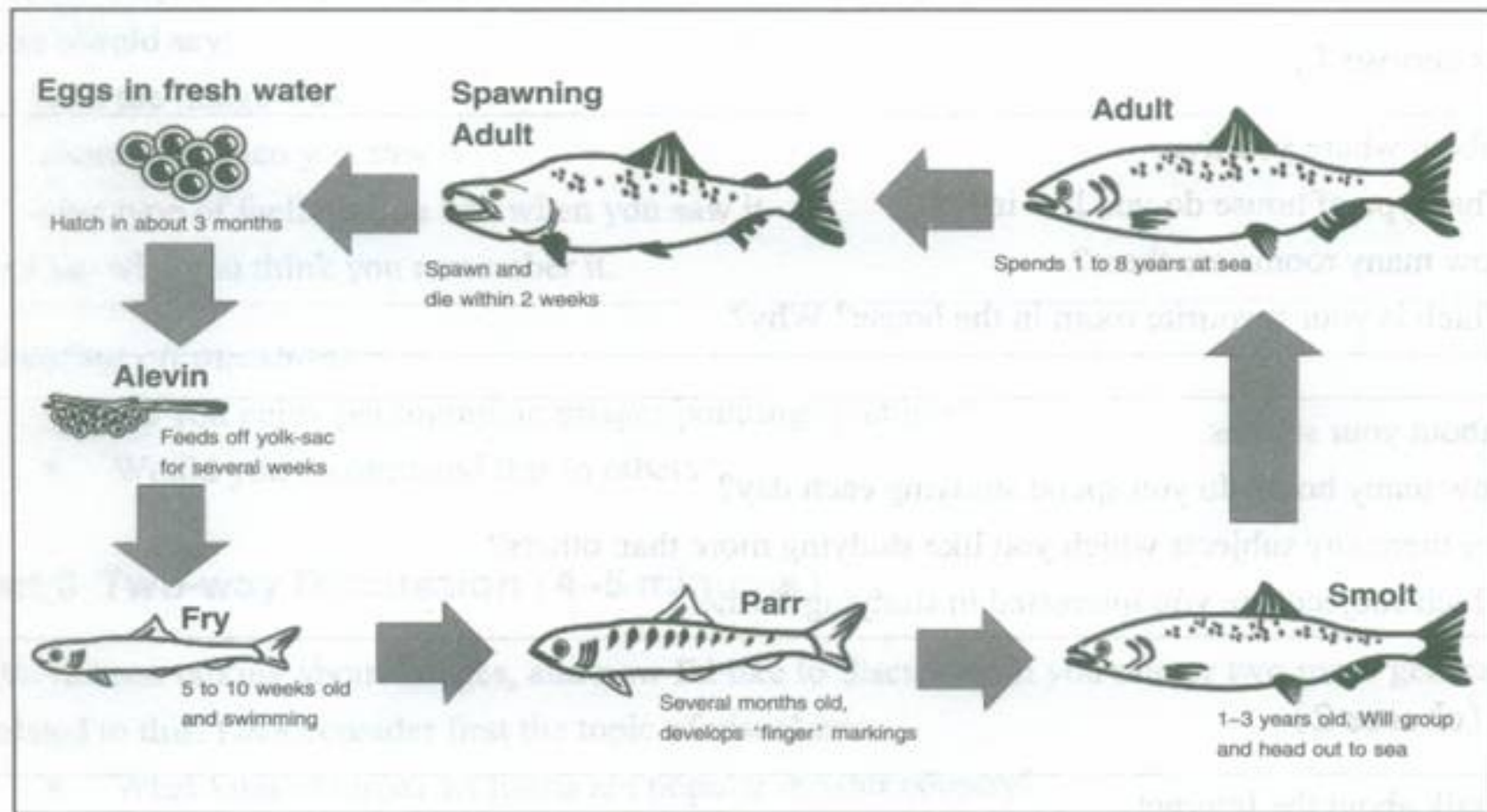
The maps show part of the town of Poulton in 1900 and 1935. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



制作流程

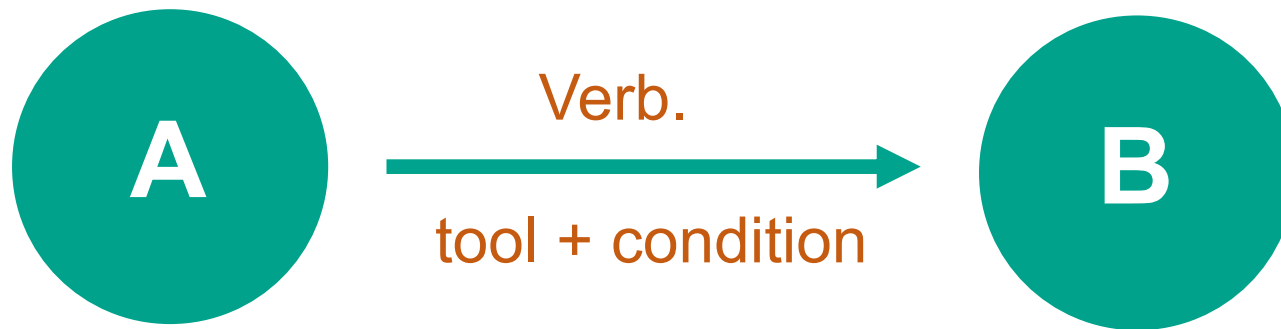


生长过程



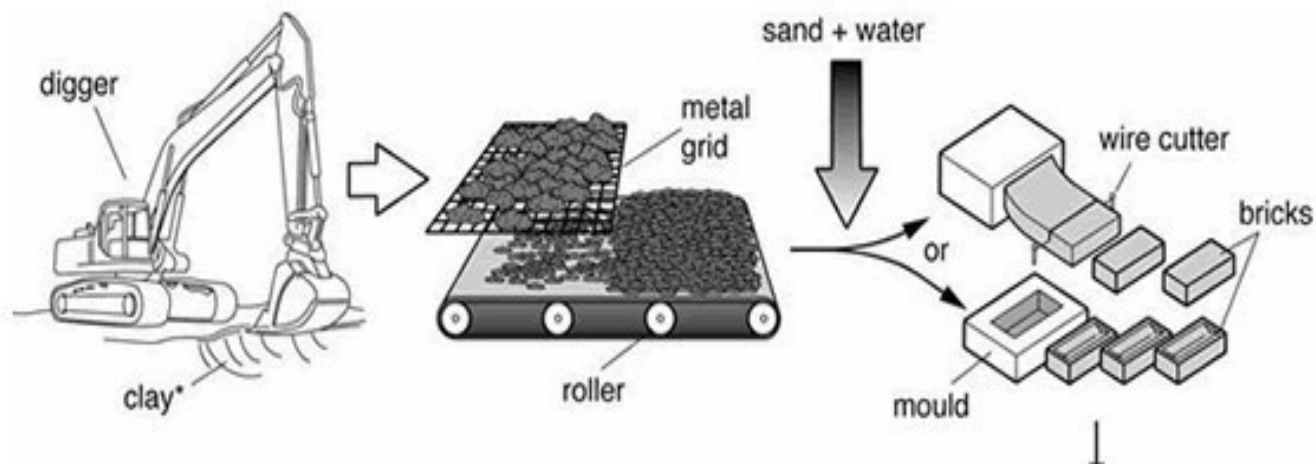
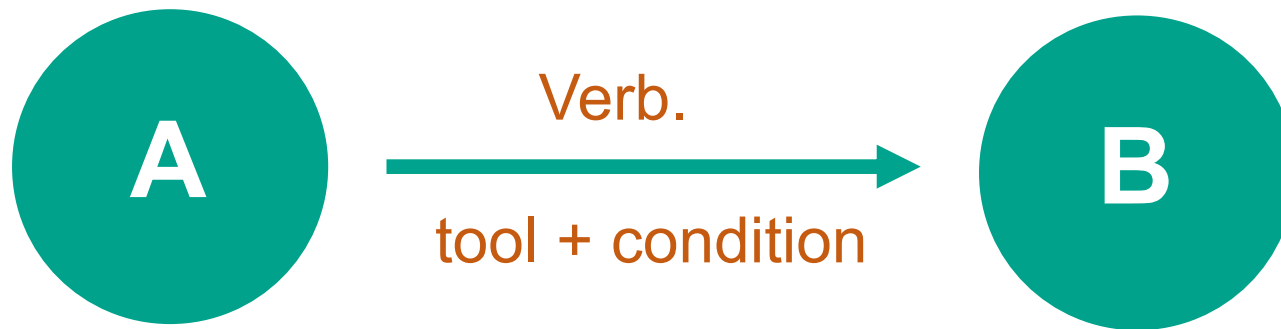
流程图

制作
流程

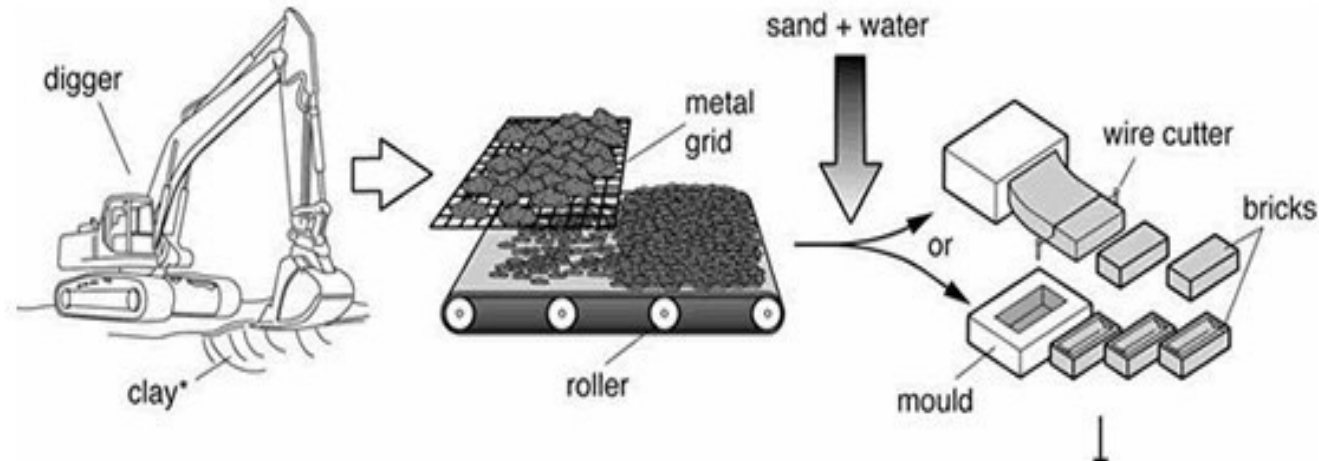
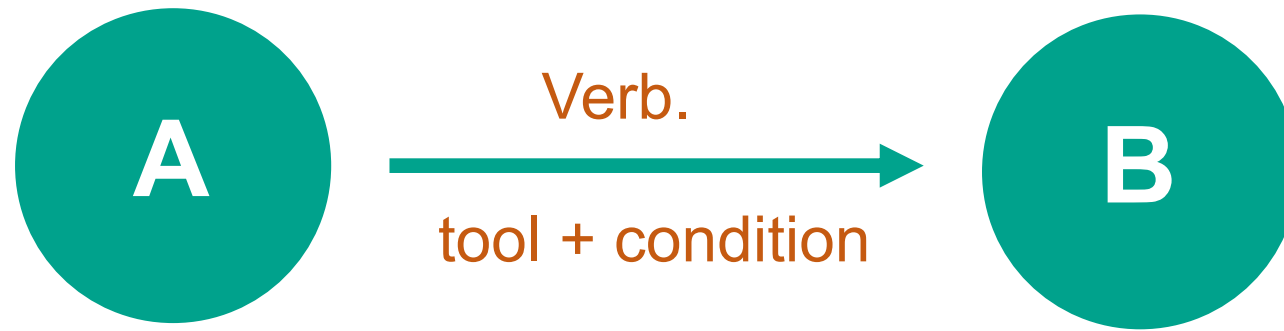


流程图

制作 流程

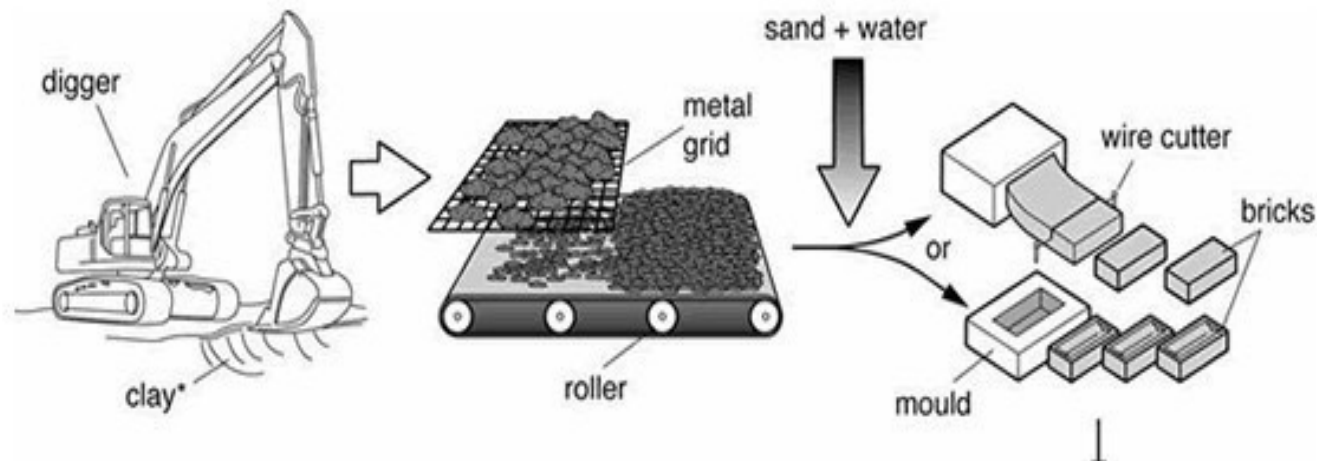
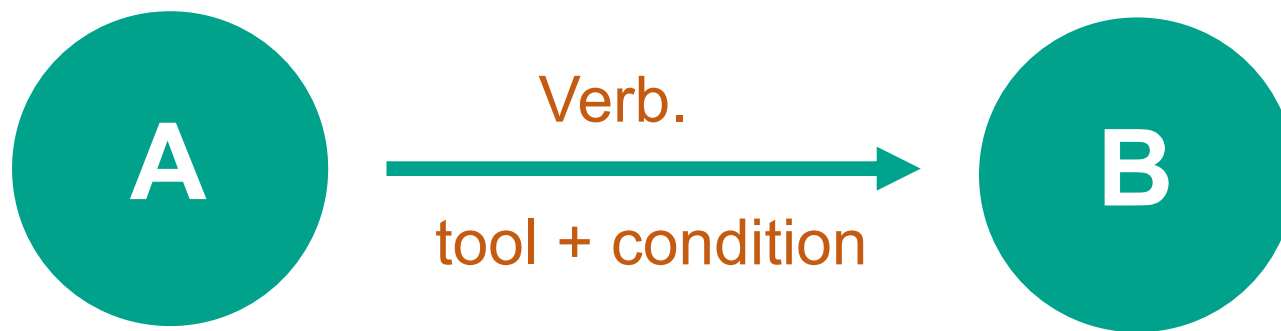


制作 流程



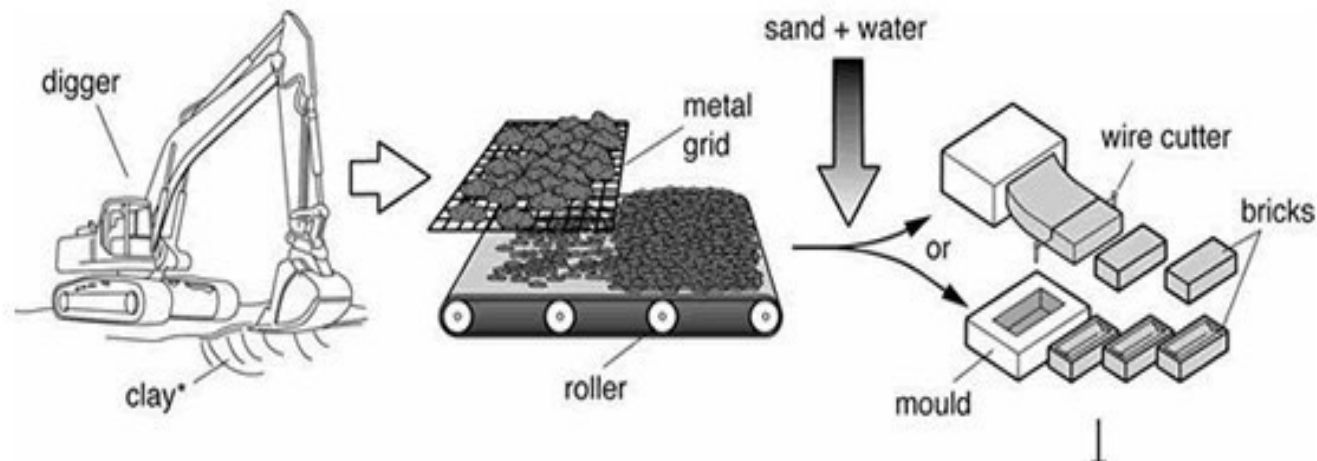
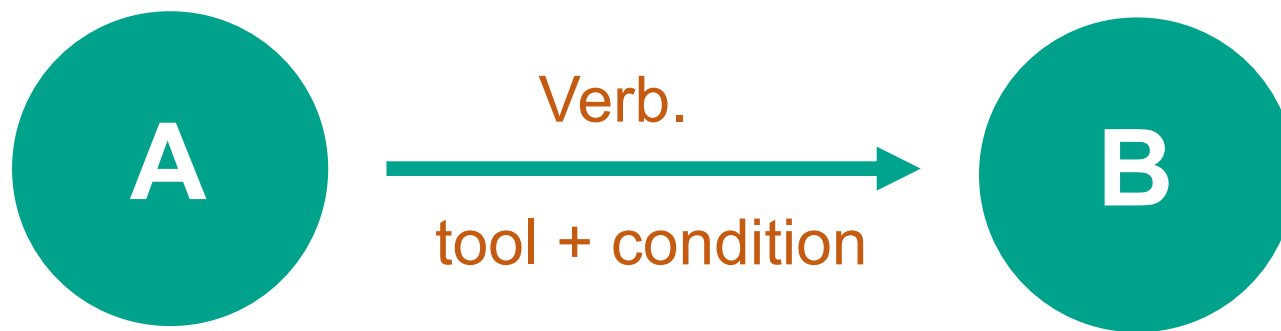
First the raw material, clay, which was just below the surface of soil in certain clay-rich areas has to be dug up by a digger.

制作 流程



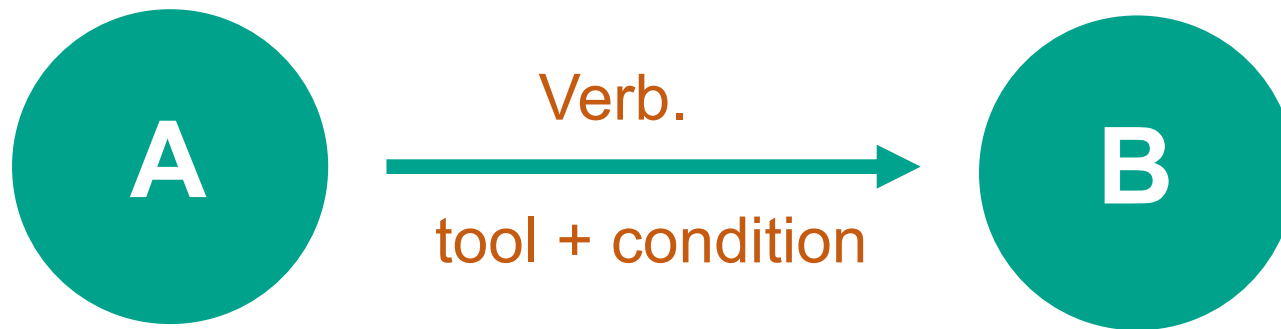
Then the lumps of clay are placed on a metal grid in order to break up the big chunks of clay into much smaller areas, which fall through the metal grid onto a roller, whose motion further segregates the bits of clay.

制作 流程



Sand and water are added to make a homogenous mixture, which is then either formed in moulds or cut into brick-shaped pieces by means of a wire cutter.

制作 流程



A/B来自：

图中读取；

Ved+n.；如：dried bricks

定性名词；如：raw material, mixture

其他：如定语从句；

工具tool来自：

图中读取；

动词变化；如：dig—digger

动词verb来自：

图中读取；

名词变化；如：digger—dig

动作拆解；如：place—fall through—segregate；

静态表格/柱状图/饼图

- ◆ 看总数判断整体状态
- ◆ 看描述对象和分类
- ◆ 筛选突出数据描述
- ◆ 强调对比和数据描述多样

地图、流程图

- ◆ 积累语料素材
- ◆ 活用图中信息
- ◆ 注意写作时态

1

静态图的种类

2

静态表格分析步骤

3

静态柱状图分析步骤

4

静态图语言表达

5

饼图分析步骤

6

饼图数据表达多样化

7

地图分析步骤及写法

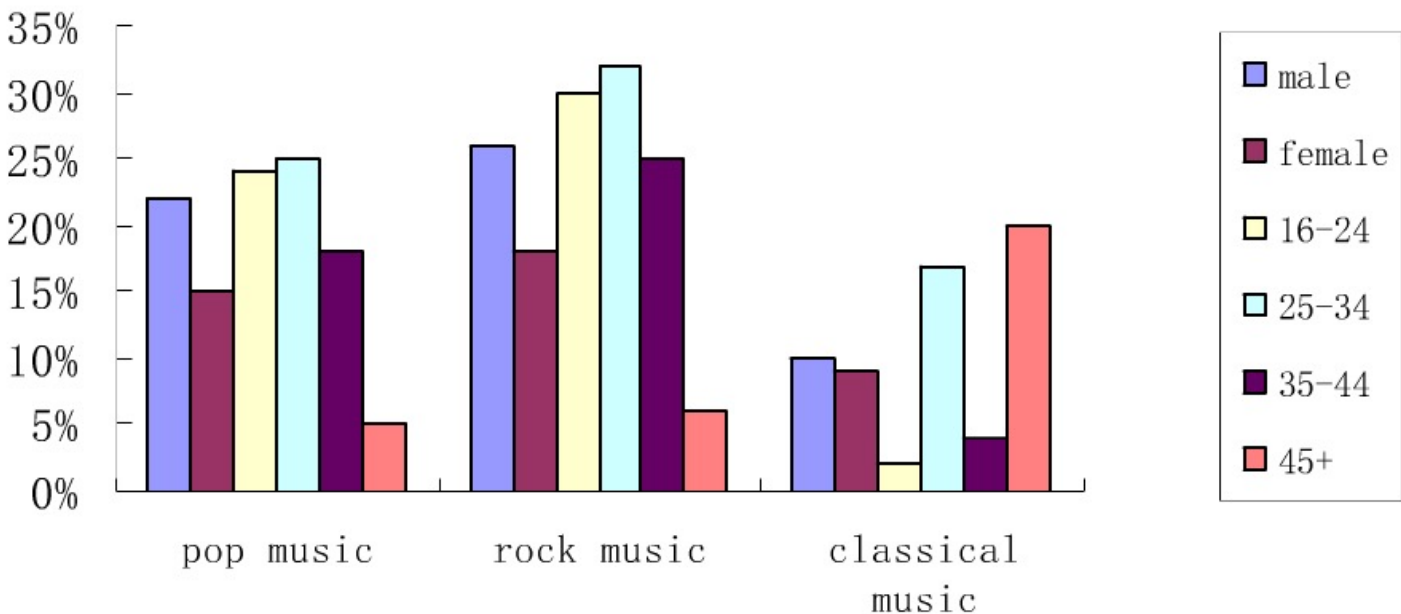
8

流程图分析步骤及写法

用课堂讲解的思路和句型，
补全右图的段落写作。

（ 下载附件：课堂作业-正课
第二次 ）

percentage of people who buy different types
of music





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