

考试日期：2020 年 9 月 26 日(星期六)

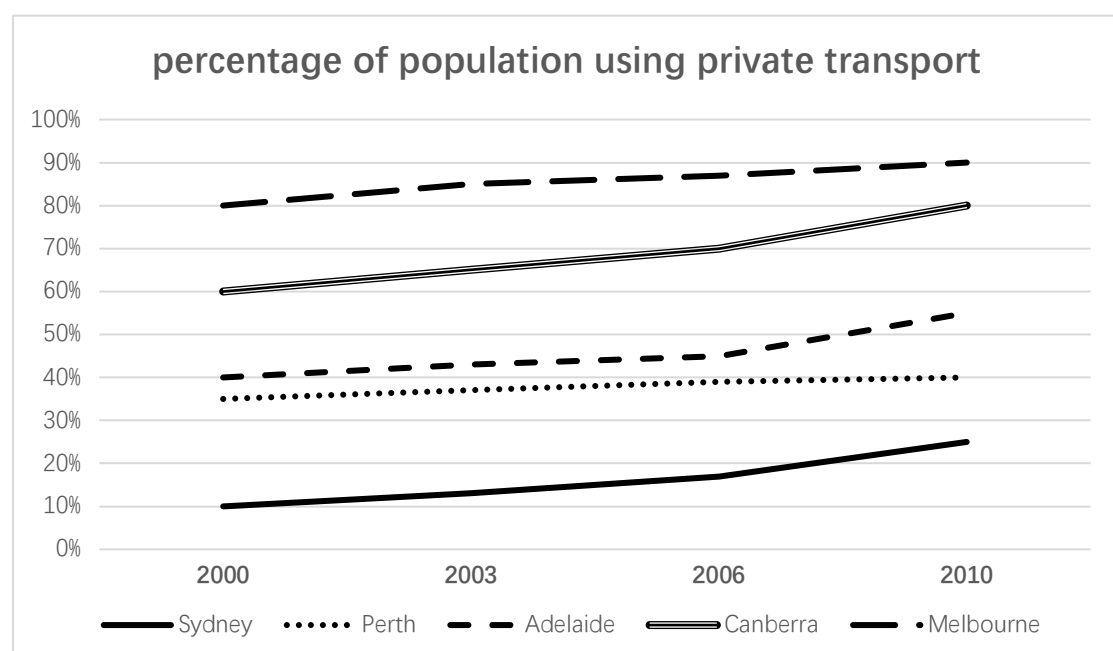
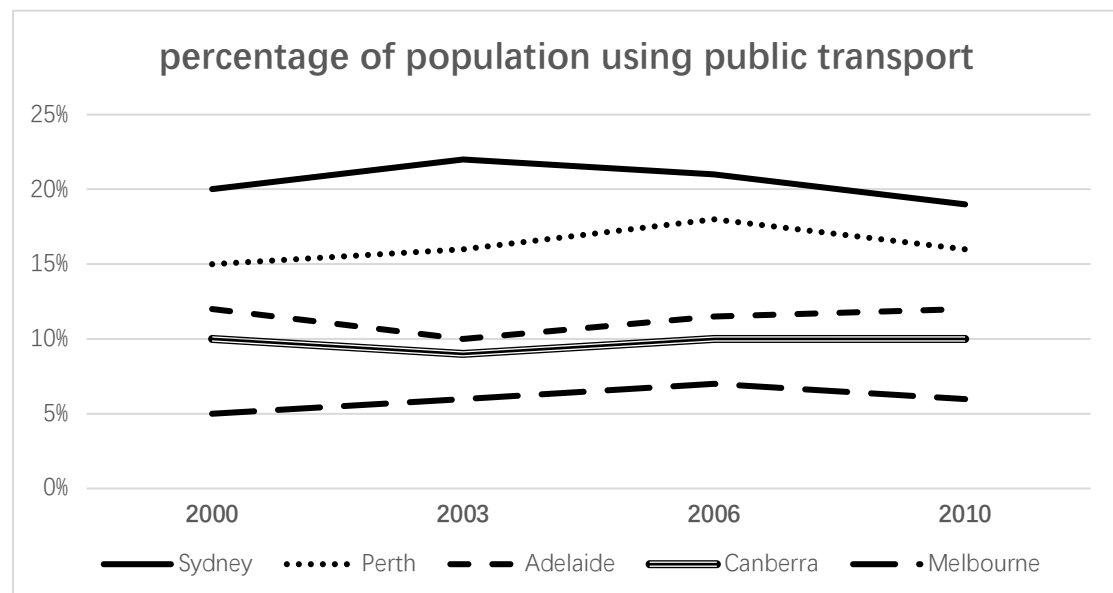
## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The line graphs show the percentage of people using public transport and people using private cars in five cities of Australia from 2000 to 2010.*

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

Write at least 150 words.



### 【图形分类】

线形图

双图

### 【题目解析】

两张图分别呈现 5 个澳大利亚城市的公共交通和私家车使用率，并展现从 2000 到 2010 间的变化。

看似是简单的线形图，实则对考生的数据整合、对比有极大的考验。

1. 两组线形图都需要描述，且两者之前需要进行必要的对比；
2. 常规线形图有 3-5 个变量，逐一描述即可；本图如果按常规方式则有 10 个变量，逐一描述会出现大量重复，篇幅过长；

建议解决：

1. 相似的城市及趋势进行归纳，合并描述；
2. 变化过程描述做必要的舍弃；
3. 数据选择方面：起点终点+过程中的特殊数据；

### 【写作思路】

考虑到本图的特点，结构上有两种可行的建议

**结构 1：两图分别写，最后总结对比。**

开头段：转述题目

主体第一段：公交车使用率前后基本持平，虽然有起伏。按顺序归纳使用率，接着描述重要的变化节点(如出现的峰值和低谷)。

主体第二段：私家车使用率有不同程度的增长。按大小顺序写各城市变化，并归纳其中的相似和差别（如 Adelaide 和 Perth 数据一开始相近但后期变化不同）。

结尾段：总的来说，5 个城市的私家车使用率之后都超过了公交使用率，在 Melbourne 的差距最大。

**结构 2：五个城市依次写，最后总结对比。**

开头段：转述题目

主体第一段：(如果按城市排序则可以根据公交车及私家车使用率差别大小排序)：Melbourne – Canberra – Adelaide – Perth -- Sydney

结尾段：总的来说，5 个城市的公交车使用率前后持平，但私家车使用率有不同程度的提高。

**\*无论用哪一种结构，考生都需要对其中的数据 and 特征做充分的归纳。**

### 【参考范文】： 以结构 1 为参考

The line graphs compare the changes in the proportion of people who used public and private transport in five Australian cities, during a decade between 2000 and 2010.

The percentages of public transport use in 2000 and 2010 were roughly the same in all the given areas, among which Sydney had the largest (about 20%), followed by Perth (around 15%), Adelaide (approximately 12%), Canberra (10%) and Melbourne (slightly more than 5%). Despite that, there were various ups and downs during the period. While the proportion in Sydney peaked at about 22% in 2003, the figure for Adelaide bottomed out at 10% in the same year, after which the former demonstrated a continuous decline, whereas the latter a slight increase. The rates in Perth and Melbourne reached their high points in around 2006, at nearly 18% and 7% respectively.

In terms of private vehicles, Melbourne and Canberra had the largest and the second largest user groups, at 80% and 60% respectively, and the former augmented by 10%, while the latter by 20%. In Adelaide and Perth, albeit a similar proportion in 2000 at 40%, a swifter growth was found in the former after 2006, approaching 60% by 2010. In contrast, only 10% of citizens in Sydney utilized private transport in 2000, although by 2010, this percentage had more than doubled to approximately 22%.

Overall, in all five cities, a larger percentage of people preferred private transport by 2010, and the greatest disparity can be found in Melbourne.

(246 words)

### 【语言积累】

**roughly (adv.)** 大致的  
**despite that** 即便如此  
**ups and downs** 起伏  
**peak at** 达到峰值  
**bottom out at** 触底  
**a continuous decline** 持续的下降  
**in the vicinity of** 接近  
**in terms of** 就...而言  
**augment (v.)** 增加  
**a swifter growth** 更迅速的增长  
**approach (v.)** 接近  
**in contrast** 相比之下  
**utilize (v.)** 使用  
**double (v.)** 翻倍  
**disparity (n.)** 差别, 区别, 差距