

Day5: 表格

资料一：高级范文（8-9 分）表达汇总

开头段	1	the two tables display statistics concerning...	两个表格展示了关于 XX 的数据
	2	in two separate years	在不同的两年内
Overview 段	3	all five countries saw an increase in XX	五个国家的 XX 都增长了
	4	over the five-year period	在这五年之间
	5	albeit to widely varying degrees	虽然各自的程度不同
	6	experienced a decrease	经历了一个下降
	7	the UK stood out by far as doing...	UK 在...方面独立风骚/鹤立鸡群
Detail 段 1	8	Switzerland saw the highest expenditure on XX	S 国在 XX 上面的花销是最高的
	9	equaling twice and fifteen times the figures for the UK	是英国对应数据的 2 倍和 15 倍
	10	witnessed a considerable increase	目睹了一个显著的上升
	11	income went up to XX	收入增长到了 XX
	12	well over ten times compared to those of five years previously	是五年前的十倍还不止
	13	more than two times higher than/more than three times as high as Switzerland's equivalent figure in that year	比 S 国在那一年的对应的数据多出三倍不止
	14	the money rose by XX	费用涨了 XX
Detail 段 2	15	Despite a slight rise from 1999 to 2004	虽然从 1999 到 2004 有轻微的上升
	16	the figures mostly clustered between XX and XXX	数据基本上聚集在 XX 和 XXX 之间
	17	sales for XX were similarly modest	XX 的销售也是同样的不温不火
	18	It is noticeable that...	很明显，...
	19	showed a declining trend across the five years	这五年间显示出一个下降的趋势
	20	with a fall from XXX to XX	从 XXX 下降到了 XX

资料二：中级范文（7 分）及表达汇总

The two tables display sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in both 1999 and 2004 in five European countries.

Overall, all five countries saw an increase in coffee sales over the 5 years, but sales of bananas decreased in two countries. Switzerland was the nation that had spent most on imported goods.

In 1999, Switzerland consumed the most Fairtrade products, respectively €3 million for coffee and €15 million for bananas. The sales of coffee in Switzerland doubled those in the UK. More impressively, the former country even consumed bananas 15 times as much as the latter. Both nations had witnessed a considerable increase in two products by 2004. Incomes from Fairtrade coffee in the UK soared to €20 million, much higher than those in Switzerland (€6 million) in that year. Over the same period, Fairtrade bananas received a triumph in Switzerland, with sales rising considerably to €47 million.

Sales of Fairtrade products were far lower in Denmark, Belgium, and Sweden in both years. Despite a slight rise over 5 years, the figures for Fairtrade coffee sales in the 3 countries did not exceed €2 million. Similarly, Fairtrade bananas failed to seize the chance to enlarge their influence, with sales ranging from €0.6 to €4 million. Even in Sweden and Denmark, imported bananas lost their market further.

216 words

英文	翻译	批注
soar	激增、急剧上升	相当于 rise/ increase quickly。但需要注意，如果不是“激增”，就不能用这个词。
triumph	巨大成功	“Fairtrade 香蕉在瑞士取得了巨大成功”，在文中表示“香蕉贸易很成功”。
exceed	超过	可以用作 more than/over 的替换表达
seize the chance	把握住机会	

资料三：作业习题答案

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

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

Write at least 150 words.

Percentage of national consumer expenditure by category – 2002

Country	Food/Drinks/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

参考提纲

Overview 段可以写的两个主要特征：

- 1) 五个国家的共同特征：都是在【Food】上花费最多的比例；在【Leisure】上花费最少的比例。

（这一点是在考虑【极值】，是从【三个 category】的角度考虑的）

- 2) 在【clothing】和【leisure】上，五个国家彼此相差不大，但在【Food】上，Ireland 和 Turkey 以绝对优势一马当先（People in Ireland and Turkey spent noticeably far more of their budget on food/drinks/tobacco than those in the other three countries did.）

（这一点也是在考虑【极值】，是从【五个国家】的角度考虑的）

Detail 段 1 可以写的对象和细节（尽量把所有对象平均分成两组）：

写【Ireland】【Turkey】

细节 1：【Ireland】和【Turkey】在【Food】上的花销比例都远高于其他国家，分别是 28.91% 和 32.14%。

细节 2：同时，对于【Ireland】和【Turkey】国家内部而言，居民对于【Food】的花销比例

也远高于其他两个种类的消费。

(以上两个细节虽然都是在说【Food】，但细节 1 是在把【五个国家】作比较；细节 2 是在一个国家内部、将【三个消费种类】作比较)

细节 3：虽然【Ireland】和【Turkey】在【Clothing】上的花销比例差不多，都是 6%左右，但相比于【Ireland】人民，【Turkey】人民更舍得在【Leisure】上花钱 (Compared to residents in Ireland, people in Turkey showed more willingness to spend money on leisure/education-related issues)，其比例超过了 4%，是【Ireland】的两倍。

(注意以上 3 个细节的描述中，都是既有【细节数据】，也有【对象和对象的比较】)

Detail 段 2 可以写的对象和细节 (尽量把所有对象平均分成两组)：

写【剩下三个国家】

细节 1：这三个国家的居民在【Food】上花钱的欲望明显低于【Ireland】和【Turkey】，其对应的百分比分别是 16%、18%和 15%左右。

细节 2：【Italy】人民在【Clothing】上花钱的欲望值得一提，达到了 9%，是五个国家之首 (The interest in clothing/footwear shown by Italian was worth mentioning: they spent 9% of their budget on clothing/footwear-related items, higher than all other four countries.)。

细节 3：相比于【Spain】人民，【Sweden】人民虽然在【clothing】上花钱的倾向略低 (约为 6%)，但他们在【Leisure】的花钱方面却更大方。(Compared to the people in Spain, Swedish residents were slightly less inclined to spend money on clothing/footwear, with the respective percentages being nearly 7% for the former and nearly 6% for the latter; however, Swedes showed more generosity when it comes to leisure/education-related expenditure)

批注 [A1]: 注意不能只说【9%】，而要说【9% of their budget】

需要注意本题在写作时候的一个隐藏陷阱：

在比较各个国家的百分比时，我们只能说 A 国在某个项目上花钱的【占比】比 B 国高或者低，而不能说其花钱的【数额】比 B 国高或者低，后者是缺少进一步数据和信息支持的。

参考范文

- 范文为 7.5 分左右的水平，因此提纲中的一些要点被略去了 (但需要注意，范文的语言已经达到了 8 或以上的水平，因此如果内容更丰满，整体分数就是 8 或 8+)
- 黄色部分为可以积累的模板

The table compares consumer expenses in 2002 on various commodities or services in five countries: Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey.

Overall, all the countries consumed the most money on food/drinks/tobacco and the least on leisure/education. People in Ireland and Turkey spent noticeably far more of their budget on daily diet than those in the other three countries did.

The shares of expenditure on daily diet were significantly higher in Ireland and Turkey than those in other countries, respectively 28.91% and 32.14%, simultaneously much more elevated than domestic expenditures on clothing/footwear and leisure/education in these

two countries. Despite similar proportions in clothing consumption in both nations, Turkish people showed more willingness to spend money on leisure/education-related issues, with a figure of over 4%, doubling what was consumed by Irishmen.

In Italy, Spain, and Sweden, respectively, food consumption occupied around 16%, 18%, and 15%, relatively lower than those in Ireland and Turkey. Notable was the most substantial interest in purchasing clothes or shoes among Italian residents, who spent 9% of their budget on related items. Compared to people in Spain, Swedish residents were slightly less inclined to spend money on clothing/footwear; however, Swedes showed more generosity regarding leisure/education-related expenditure.

198 words