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1月预测补丁 (0117小作文)

杨童---学为贵

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小作文备考

- 动态趋势-- 三个时间以上找变化
- 静态对比—无时间变化找相同点不同点（极值；差距；相似点）
- 地图题—描述变化

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得分点

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- 整体概况信息
- 关键特征key features
- 语言衔接linking

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动态图关键特征

趋势：

大幅度的变化：significant/considerable/dramatic changes

小幅度的变化：slight/far less significant changes

保持不变：remain stable at.../maintain constant at.../reach a plateau

目睹波动：witness fluctuation

达到高峰：peak at .../ reach a high point at...

跌到低谷：drop to the bottom

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动态图关键特征

时间衔接表达:

Before....,....

....after....

...which is followed by...

...before undergoing

Then,/Subsequently,/In the following,/ afterwards,....

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句型得分点

- 定语从句

A constantly rose, which finally reached the top at..

- 分词

The figure for A became higher, rising from...to...

- 让步状语从句

Although a rise took place in A, the change was far less significant, with the figure slightly ascending by merely 5%.

While...,...

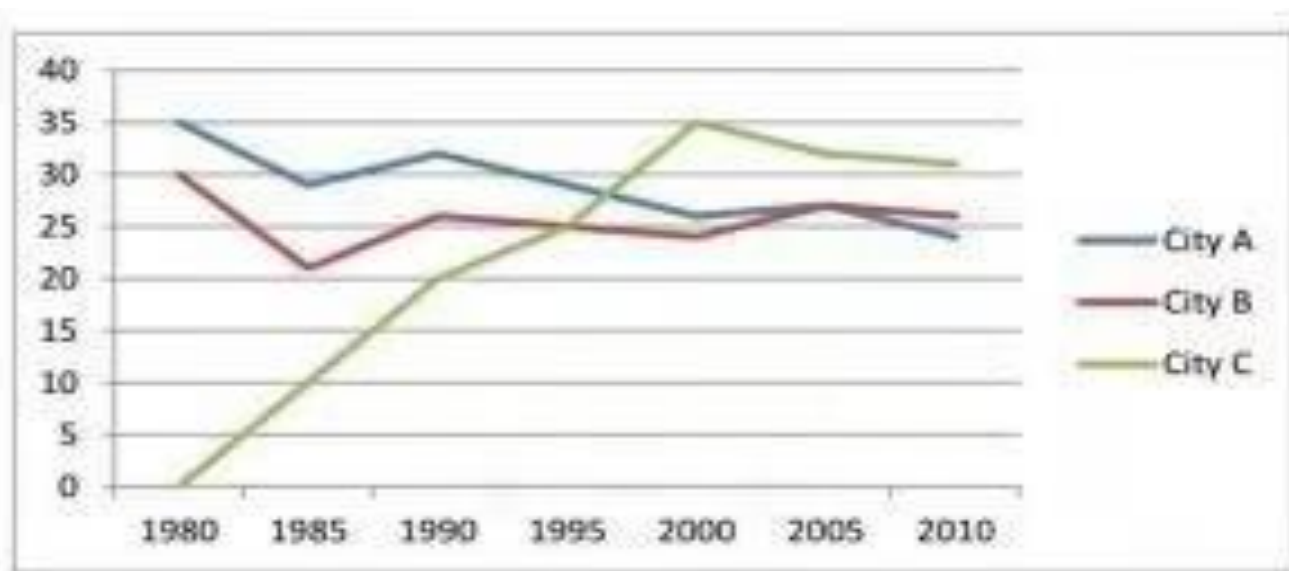
*Despite a rise, the figure for A remained the minimal.

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- The line graph shows the number of international conferences held in three cities between 1980 and 2010.





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第一步---写开头段落和概况

- The line graph displays the differences in terms of the number of international conferences hosted between 1980 and 2010 among three capital cities.
- Overall, it is clear that the number of international conferences in City A and City B declined over this period. In contrast, in City C, the number of such conferences saw a rapid increase until the year 2000.

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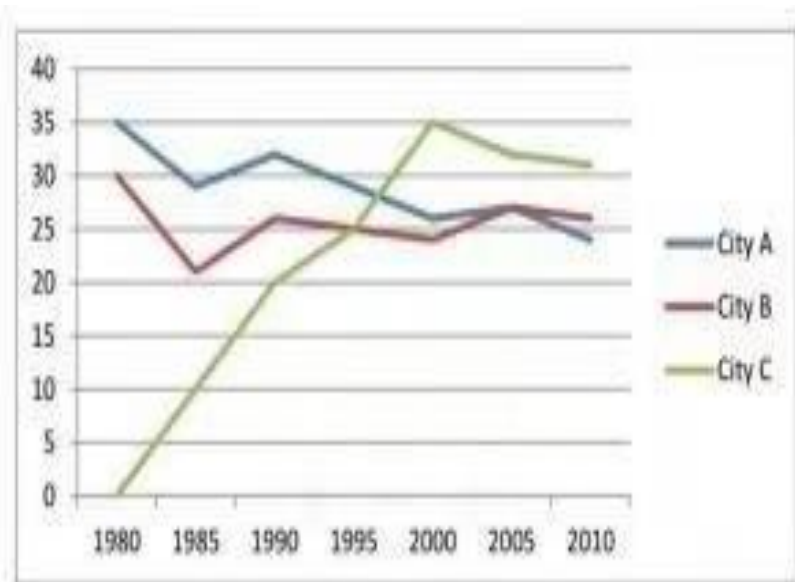


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第二步：画关键特征+决定分段



- BP1: A/B

- 1980

- 2005

- 2010

- BP2: C

- 1980

- 1990

- 2000

- 2010

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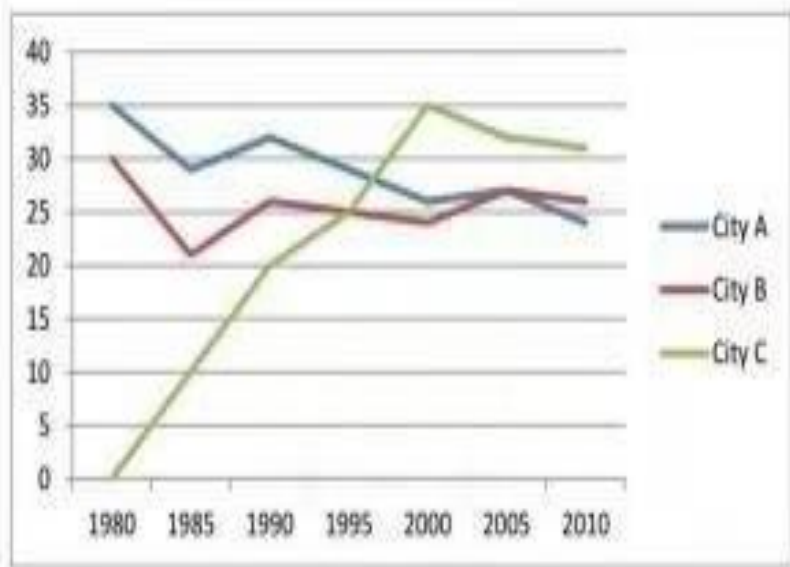


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第三步：写主体段落



- In 1980, there were 35 international conferences in City A, which ranked the top, compared with 30 in City B. Despite similar fluctuations, these figures then decreased. Noticeably, in 2005, the figures for both cities were in the same quantity, with 27 conferences. By 2010, conferences in City B had overtaken the number in City A, with 26 and 24 international conferences respectively.

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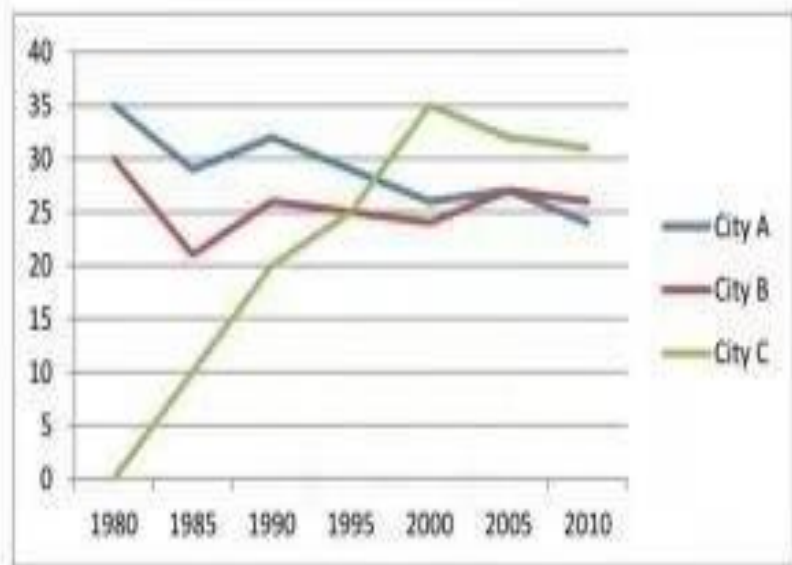


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第三步：写主体段落



- City C held no international conferences in 1980. However, it was the venue for 20 conferences in 1990, and after peaking at 35 in 2000, the number declined, but the following change was not significant, with the figure merely falling slightly to 31 conferences by the end of the period.

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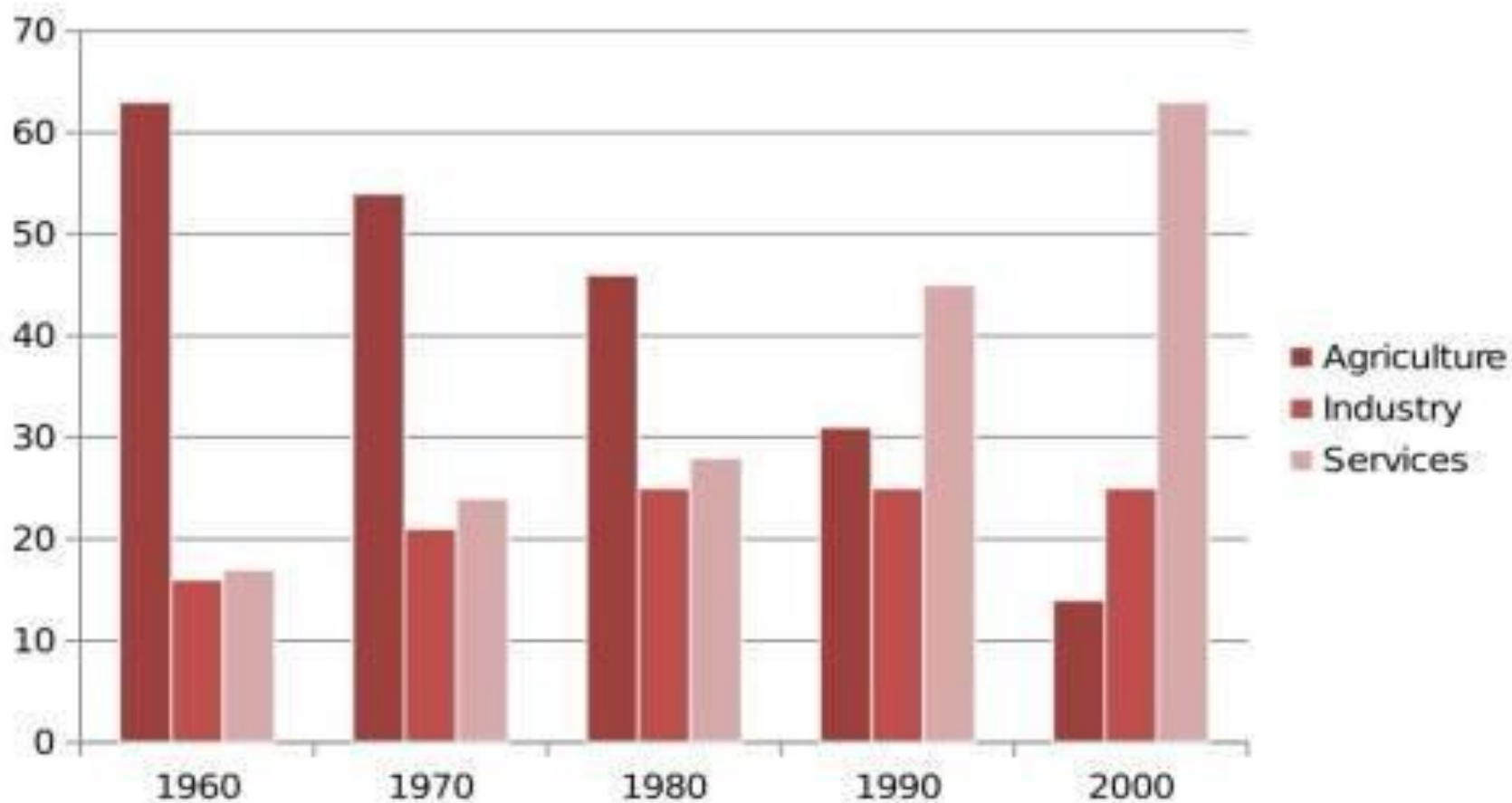


- The bar chart below shows the sector contributions to India's gross domestic product from 1960 to 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



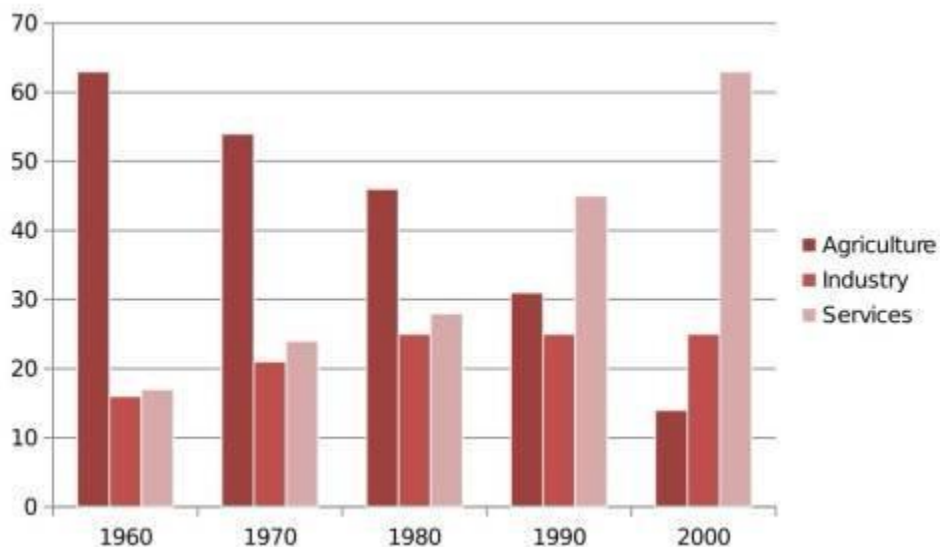
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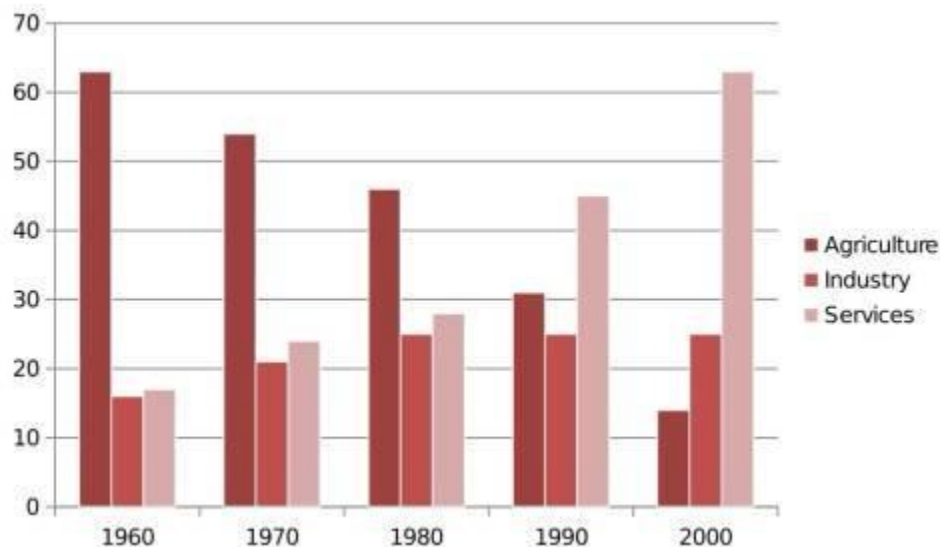


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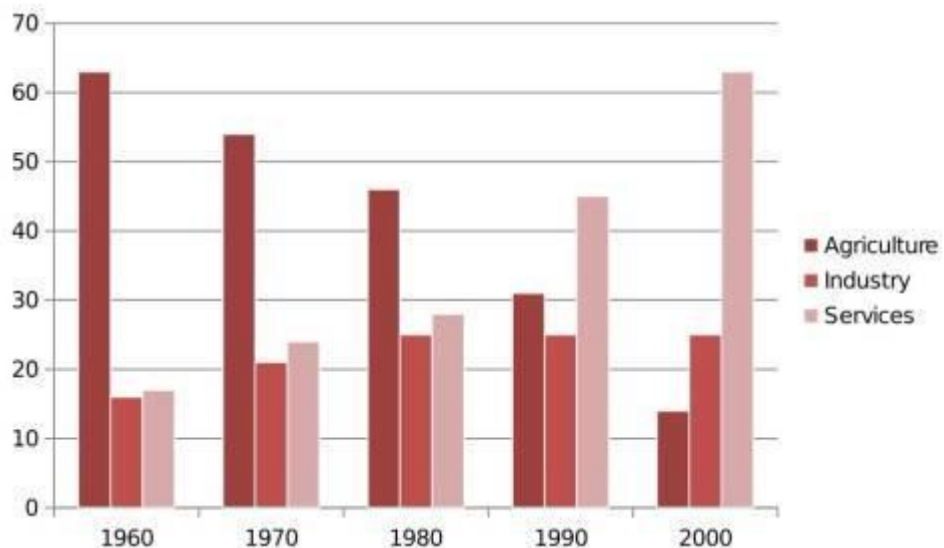
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- The bar graph illustrates the relative percentage contributions made by the agricultural, industrial and service sectors to the Indian economy between 1960 and 2000.
- Over the whole period, the significance of agriculture declined steadily while services grew in importance decade by decade. A different pattern emerged for industry, which initially showed a slow increase but then plateaued from 1980 onwards.



- In 1960, agriculture contributed by far the highest percentage of GDP, peaking at 62%, but it then dropped in steady decrements to a low of 12% in 2000. The service sector, on the other hand, had a relatively minor impact on the economy in 1960. This situation changed gradually at first, and then its percentage jumped from 28% to 43% between 1980 and 1990. By 2000 it matched the high point reached by agriculture in 1960, showing a reversal in the overall trend.



- Industry remained a steady contributor to India's wealth throughout the period. As a sector, it grew marginally from 16% in 1960 to exactly a quarter in 1980 then remained static for the next two decades, maintaining a constant share of the overall GDP.



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静态图

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- 没有时间变化
- 事物之间做对比比较
 - 相同点
 - 不同点

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对比比较

1. Compared with A, B is slightly higher with...
2. A is 5 percent higher than B, reaching 40%.
3. A and B are in the same quantity, at 45%.
4. A is three times more than B, reaching almost three quarters.
5. A outnumbered B in America, while the reverse is true for Japan.
6. A, B and C are similar, with the average reaching approximately,...
7. A ranks the top, reaching.... This is followed by B and C (...and...respectively). The remaining part belongs to D and E, totalling...

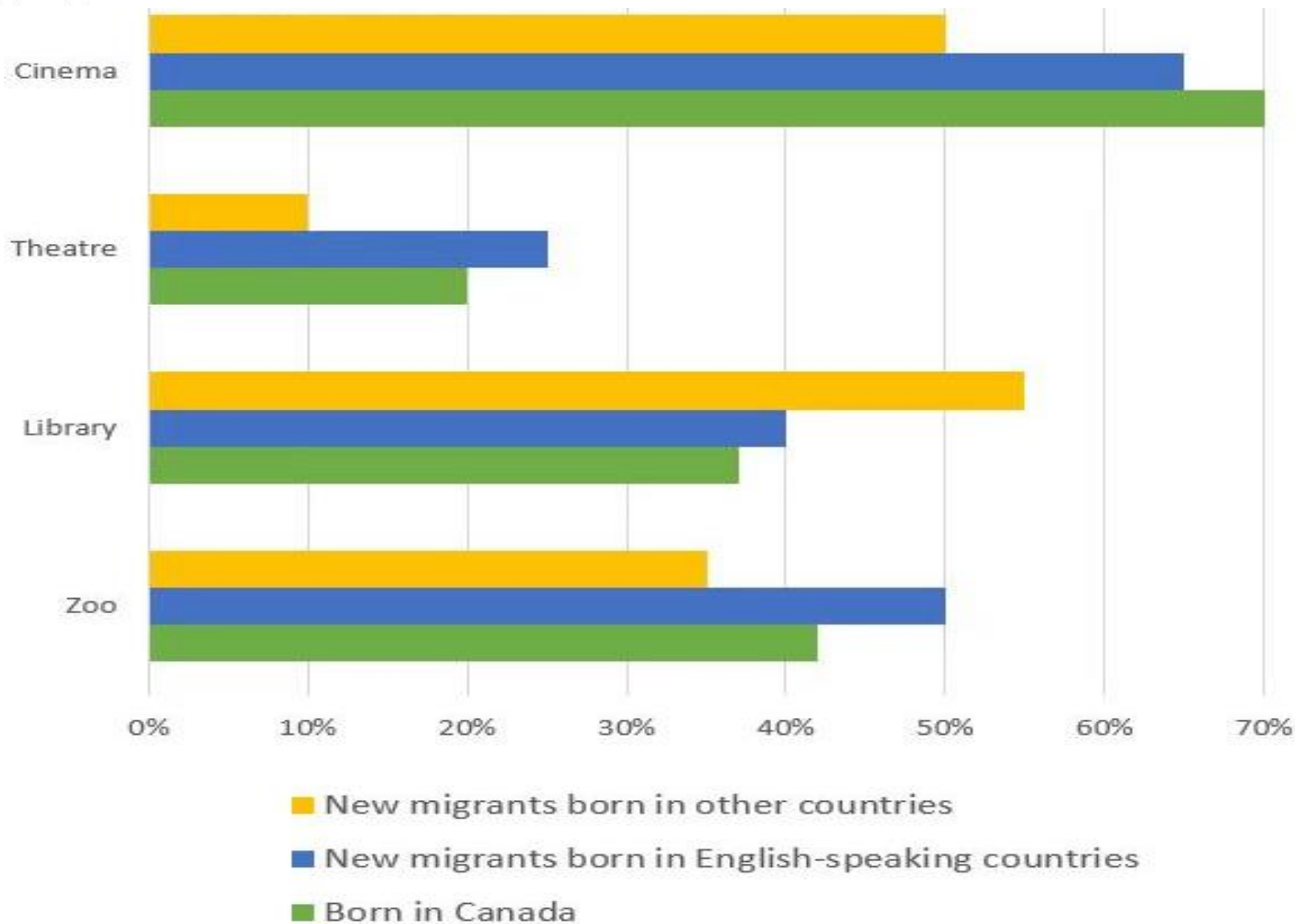


- The chart below shows the places visited by different people living in Canada.
- Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



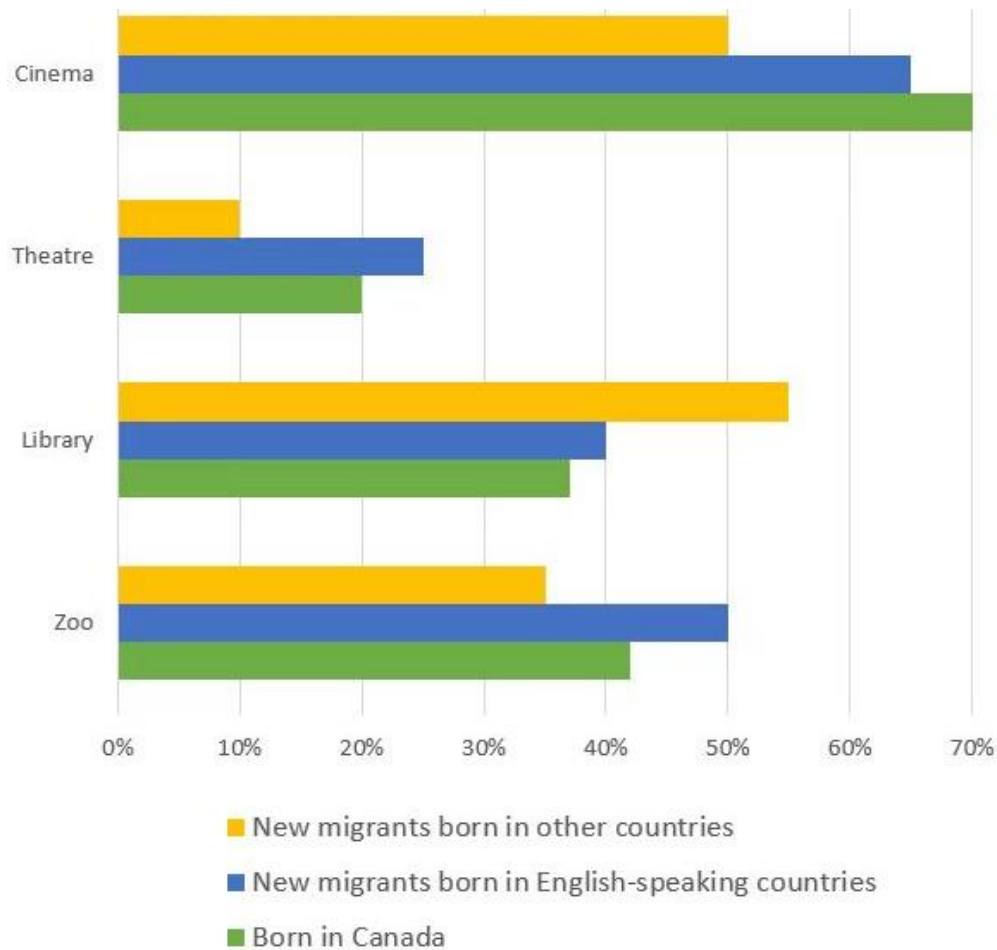
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- The chart demonstrates the variations in terms of the popularity of four leisure activities to three distinct groups of people, namely Canadians, the migrants from English-speaking countries and those from the places where English is not the native language.
- Overall, most people especially Canadians prefer going to cinemas and do not like theaters.



	NM (other)	NM (English)	Canadians
cinema	50	65	70
Theatre	10	23	20
library	55	40	37
zoo	35	50	41

- The cinema is by far the most popular free-time activity for most people. To be specific, 70% Canadians and 65% migrants from English-speaking countries choose it. Although it is not the most popular choice for the migrants from non-English-speaking areas, the figure is relatively high at 50%. Noticeably, 5% more of this group tend to choose the library, while the figures for remaining two groups are not high, at approximately 40% on average.



	NM (other)	NM (English)	Canadians
cinema	50	65	70
Theatre	10	23	20
library	55	40	37
zoo	35	50	41

- Zoos are visited most by half of the English-speaking migrants, which is slightly higher compared with another two groups. The theater is the least favorite place for all the people. For example, only 10% non-English-speaking migrants attending, which is less than the half of theater-goers from Canada and English-speaking migrants.

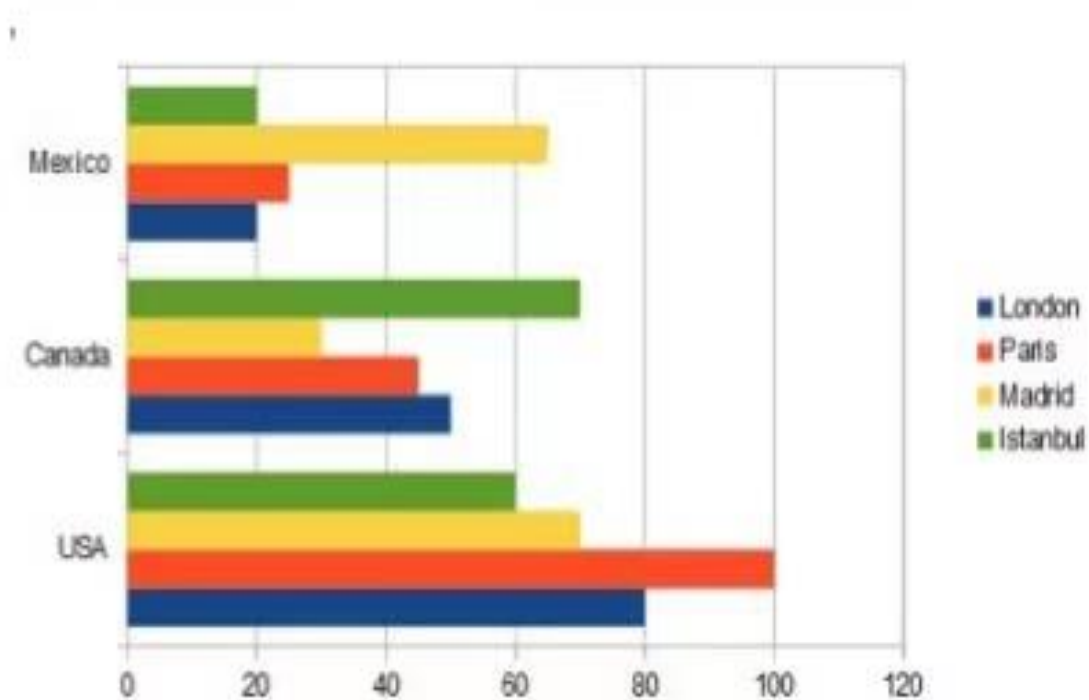


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练习

Expected City Visits by Country of Origin for 2018 (Thousands/year)

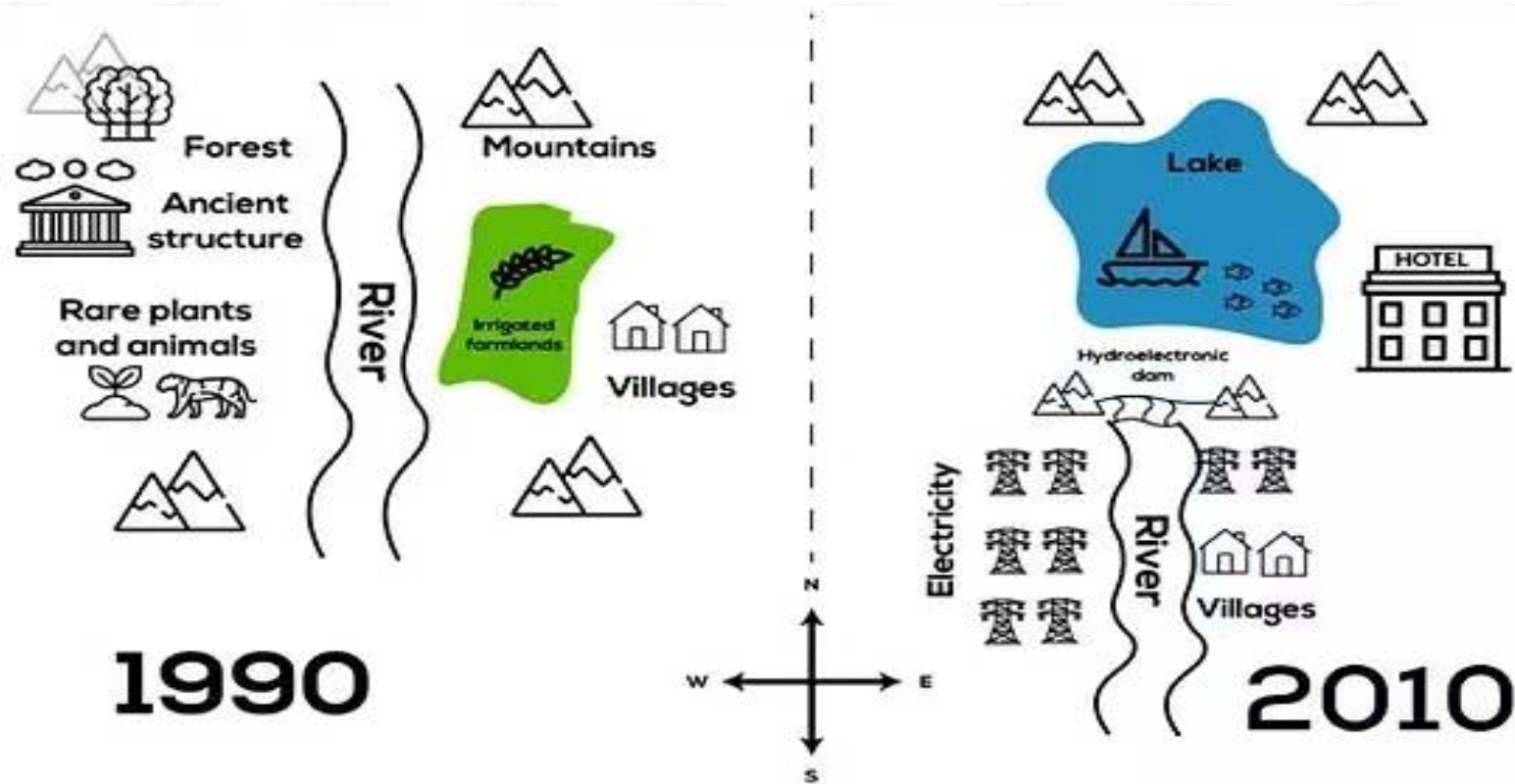


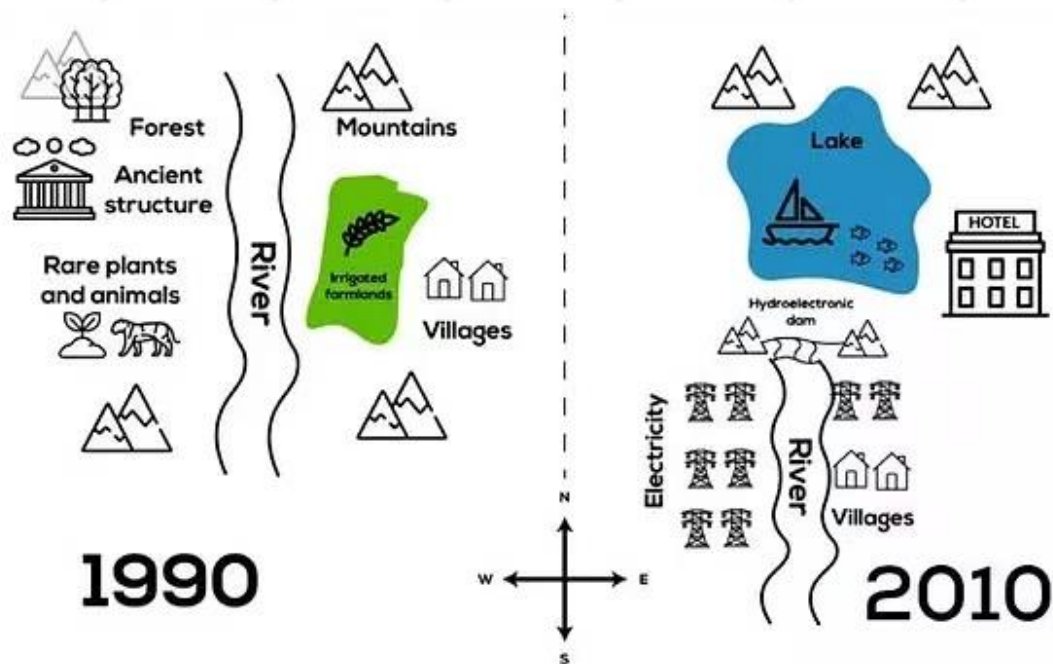
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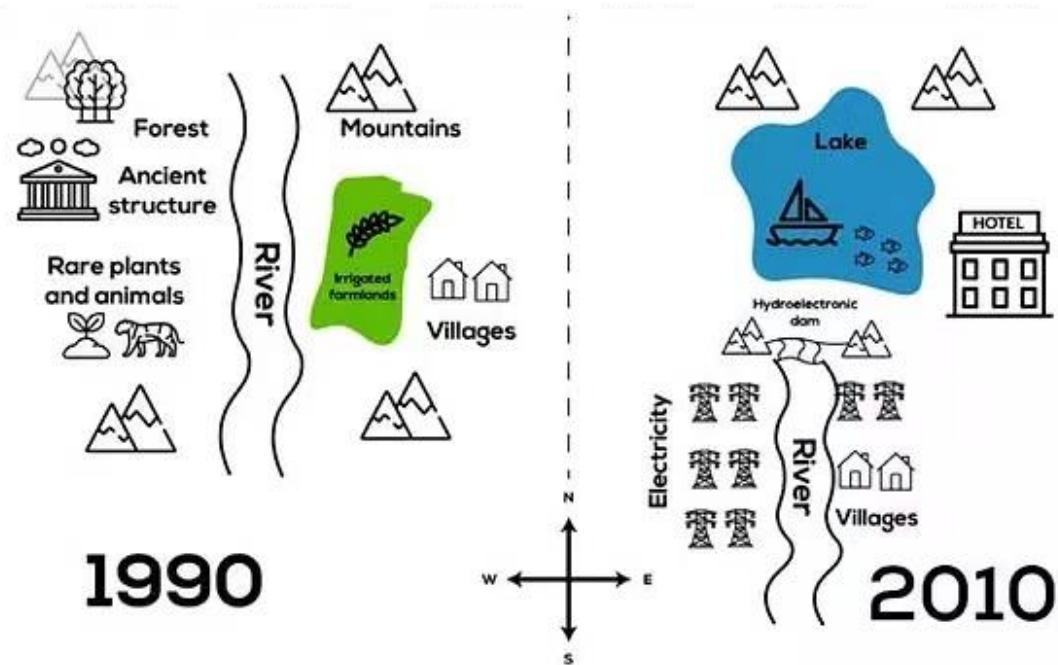


The maps below show the changes in a town after the construction of a hydroelectric power dam

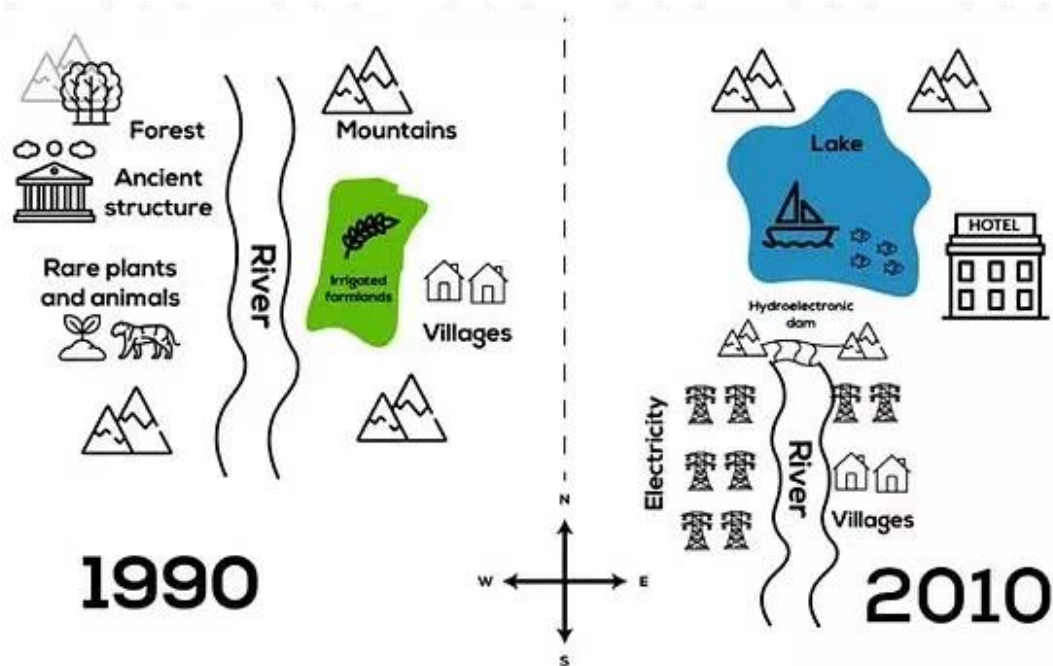




- The diagrams illustrate how the construction of a hydroelectric power dam can change the structural scenario of a town over 20 year period, from 1990 to 2010.
- Overall, with the construction of a hydroelectric power dam, the town which used to be a natural forest had been turned into a concrete town in a span of 20 years.



- In 1990, there was a flowing river bisecting the town that was full of ancient structures and natural greenery. However, by the year 2010, a giant hydroelectric dam was built on the river, blocking the water flow. Consequently, natural structures of the town disappeared, and some concrete buildings appeared. By 2010, all the rare animals, plants, and the natural forest of 1990 were replaced with electric towers on both banks of the river.



It is also worth noticing that the area which used to be river and integrated farmland had been occupied by a high-rise hotel building and an artificial lake. Only the mountains and some villages remained there.



- The diagrams below give information about the manufacture of frozen fish pies. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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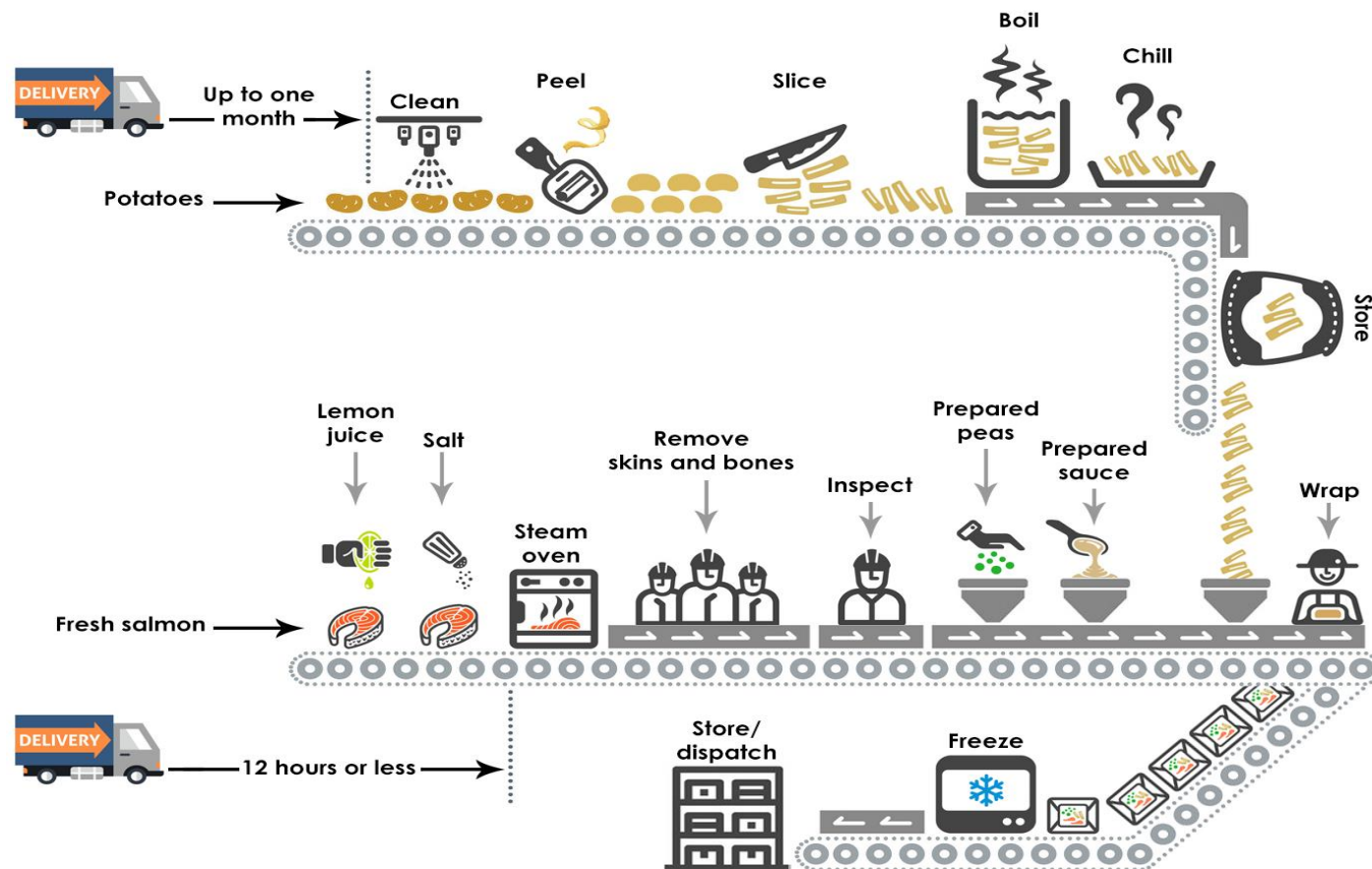
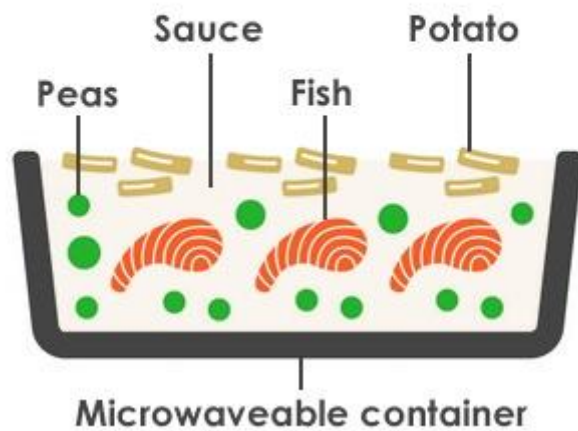
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Fish pie production line

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A fish pie

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- This diagram shows that there are a number of processes involved in the commercial production of frozen fish pies.
- Overall, the main ingredients consist of fresh salmon, peas and sauce, with sliced potatoes, and they are prepared separately.
- The potatoes, which may have been delivered up to a month in advance, are cleaned, peeled and cut into slices. The slices are boiled and then chilled before being stored until needed. The preparation of the fish is more labor intensive than the preparation of the potatoes. Within twelve hours of being delivered to the factory, the fresh fish is cooked by being steamed with lemon juice and salt. Then the skin and bones are removed by hand and disposed of, before a visual inspection takes place.
- After this, the pies are assembled in microwaveable containers. Peas and sauce, which have also been prepared, are added to the fish and then the pie is covered with a layer of cooked potato slices. The pies are then wrapped and frozen. At this point they are ready for dispatch, or they may be stored at the factory before being dispatched.