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11月预测补丁（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）
- 流程图-- 衔接

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得分点

学英语 从此不走弯路
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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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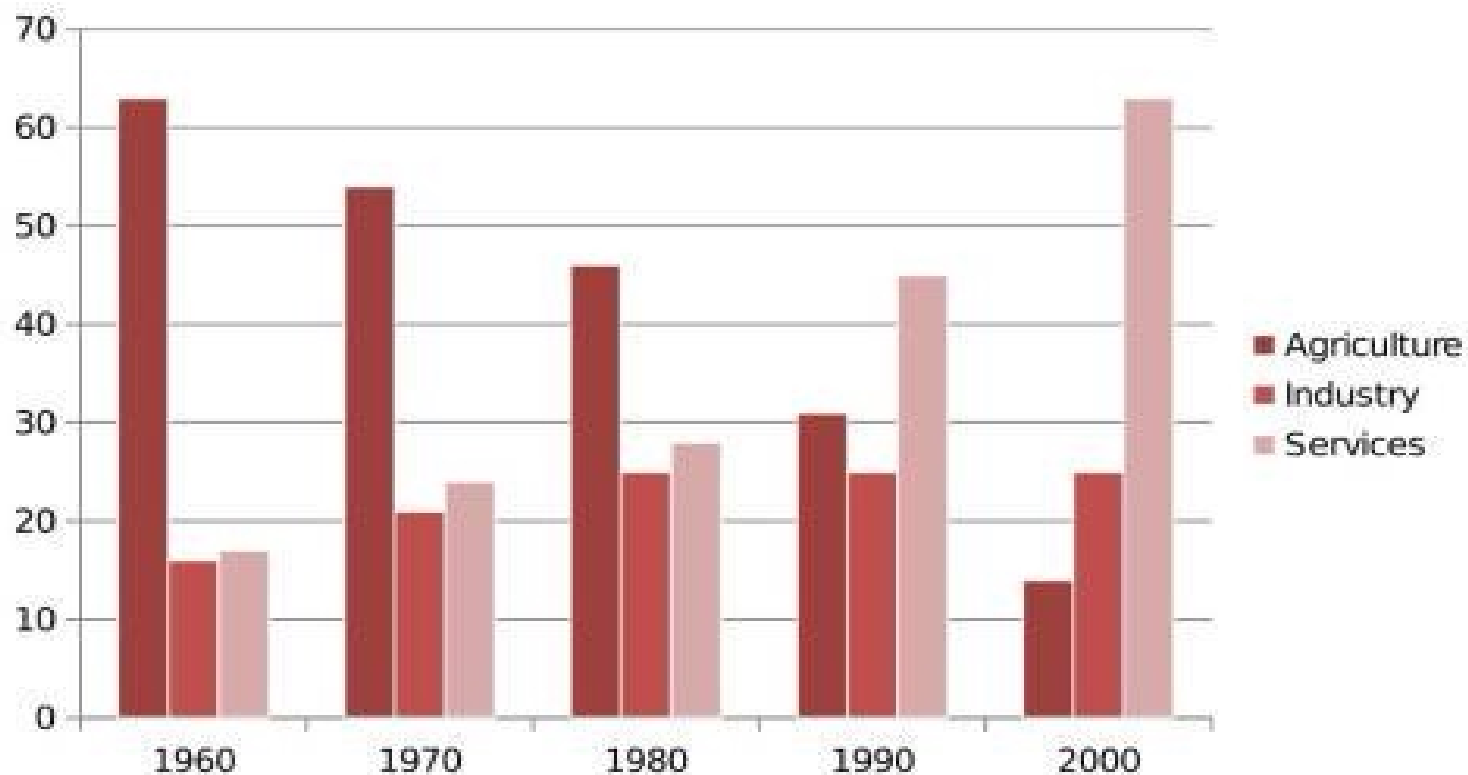


- The bar chart below shows the sector contributions to India's gross domestic product from 1960 to 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



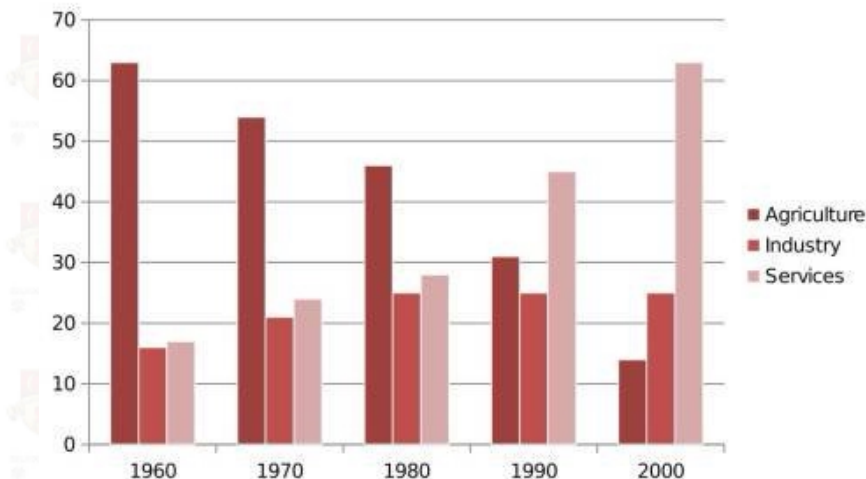
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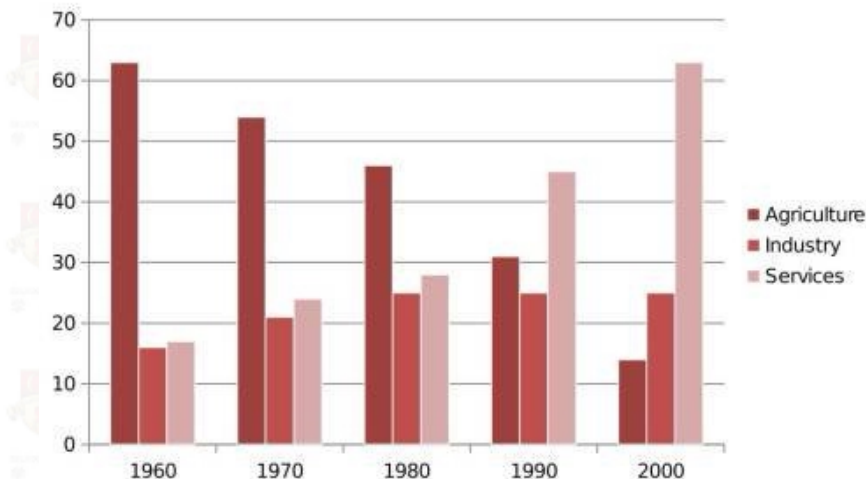
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- The bar graph illustrates the relative percentage contributions made by the agricultural, industrial and service sectors to the Indian economy between 1960 and 2000.
- Over the whole period, the significance of agriculture declined steadily while services grew in importance decade by decade.

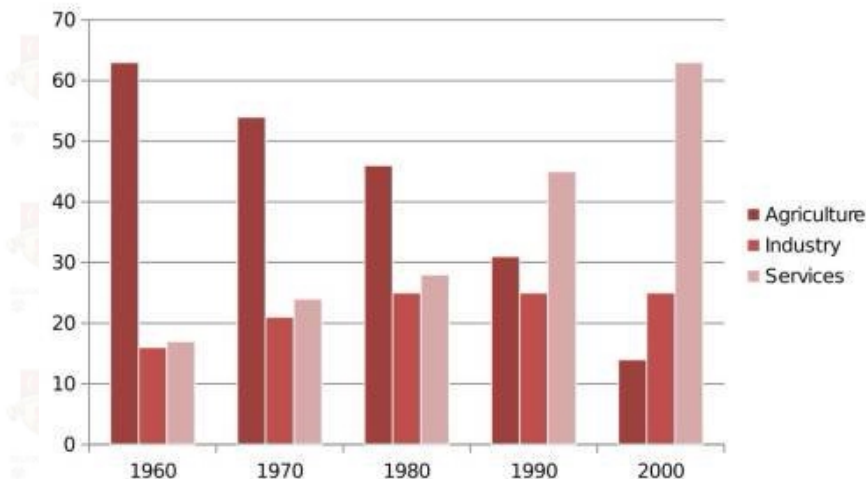


- In 1960, agriculture contributed by far the highest percentage of GDP, peaking at 62%, but it then dropped in steady increments to a low of 12% in 2000. The service sector, on the other hand, had a relatively minor impact on the economy in 1960. This situation changed gradually at first, and then its percentage contribution 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 and 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

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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 outnumbers 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...

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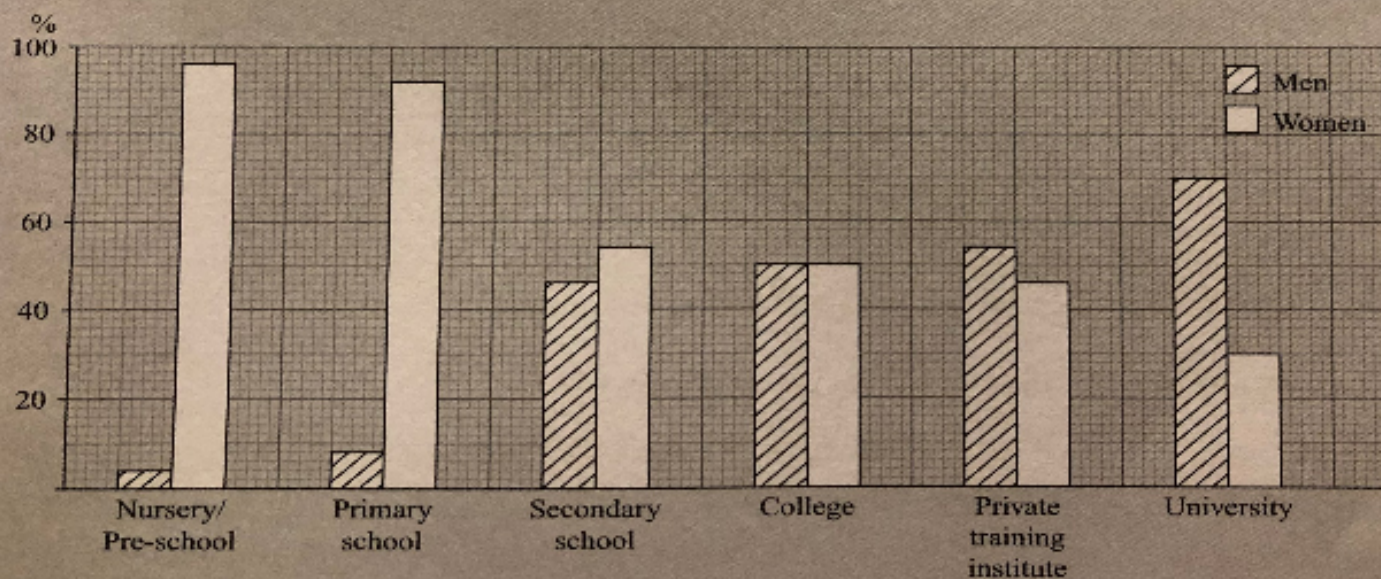
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart shows the percentage of male and female teachers in six different types of educational setting in the UK in 2010.

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

Write at least 150 words.



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- The bar chart displays the information about the gender difference in the percentage of teachers in six types of educational institutions in the UK in 2010.
- In general, more female teachers worked in the institutions targeting young children, while males dominated university education.



- Women played a more important role in schools for children. This was especially obvious in the schools for very young children. To be specific, over 95% of nursery school teachers were women. Primary schools showed a similar situation, where the proportion of female teachers accounted for over 90%.



- The percentage occupied by women and that by men were almost equal in the institutions whose target students are older children and young adults, namely secondary schools and colleges. Noticeably, they were in the same figure in terms of college lecturers, at 50%.



- When it comes to higher-level education, men constituted a larger share of teaching posts. In university education, the figure for males was almost twice that for the counterpart, taking up 70%.

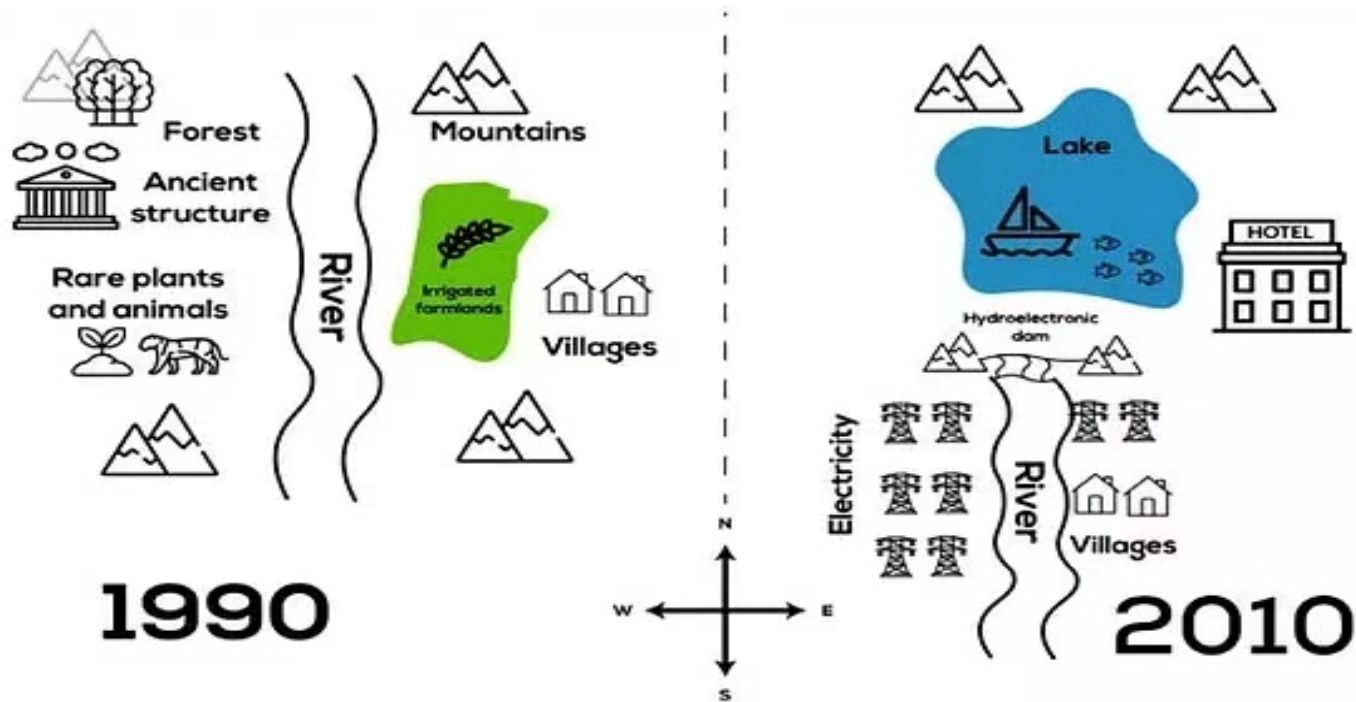


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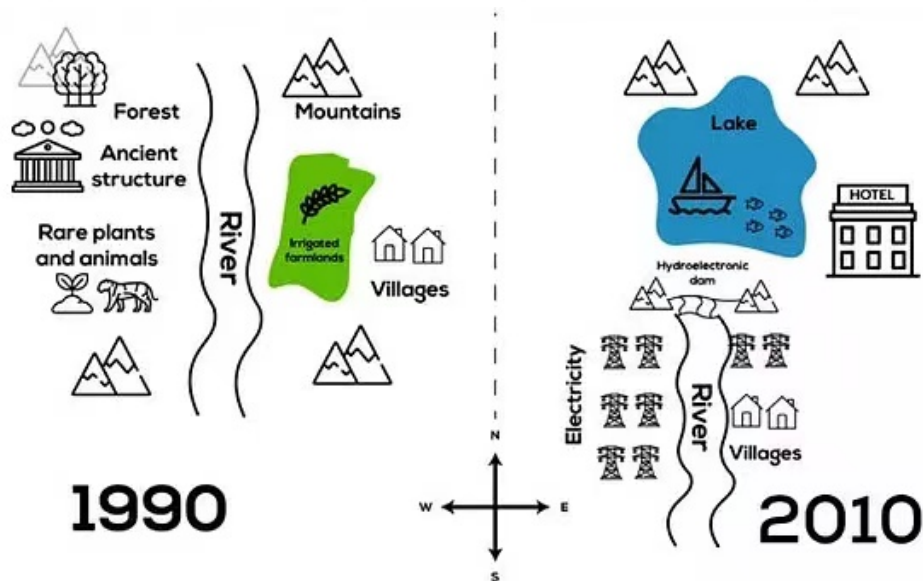
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The maps below show the changes in a town after the construction of a hydroelectric power dam

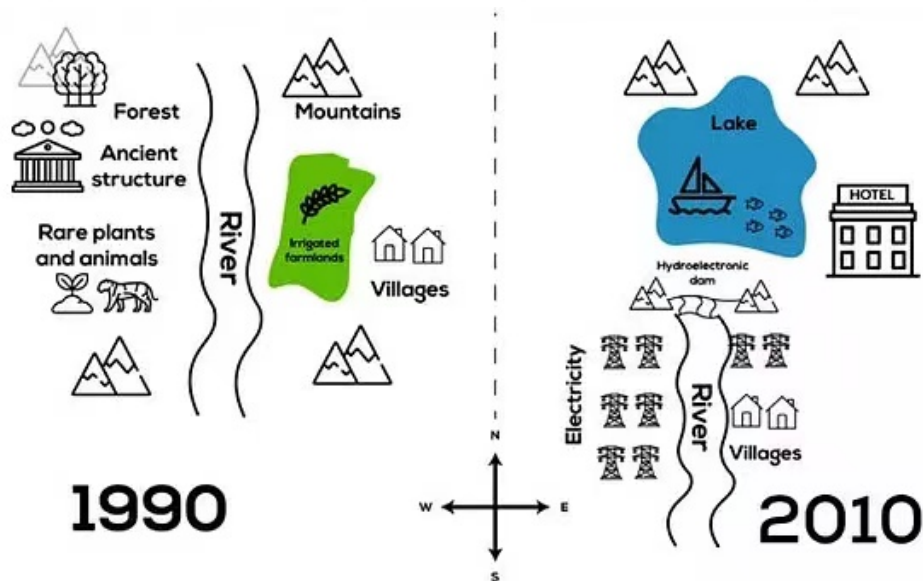


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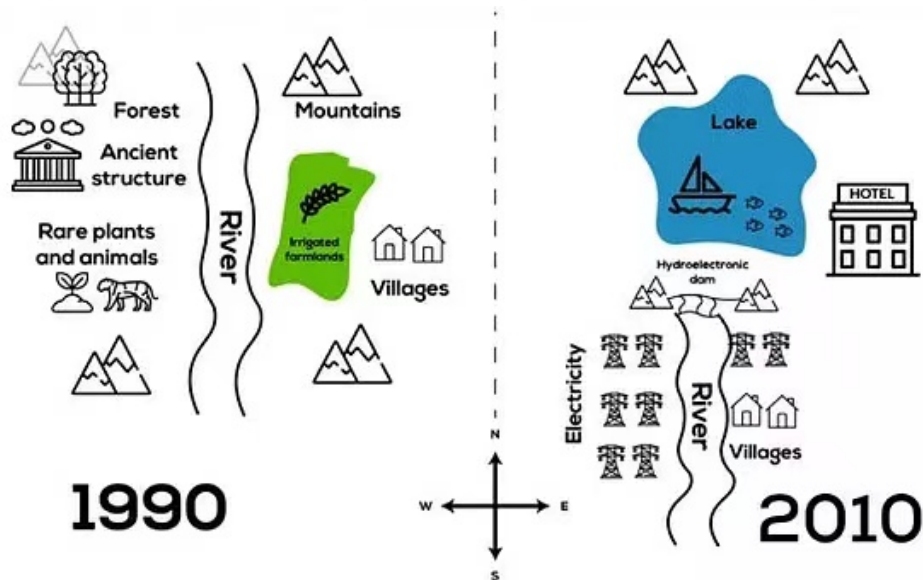
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- The diagrams illustrate how the construction of a hydroelectric power dam can change the structural scenario of a town over 20 year period, from 1990 to 2010.
- Overall, with the construction of a hydroelectric power dam, the town which used to be 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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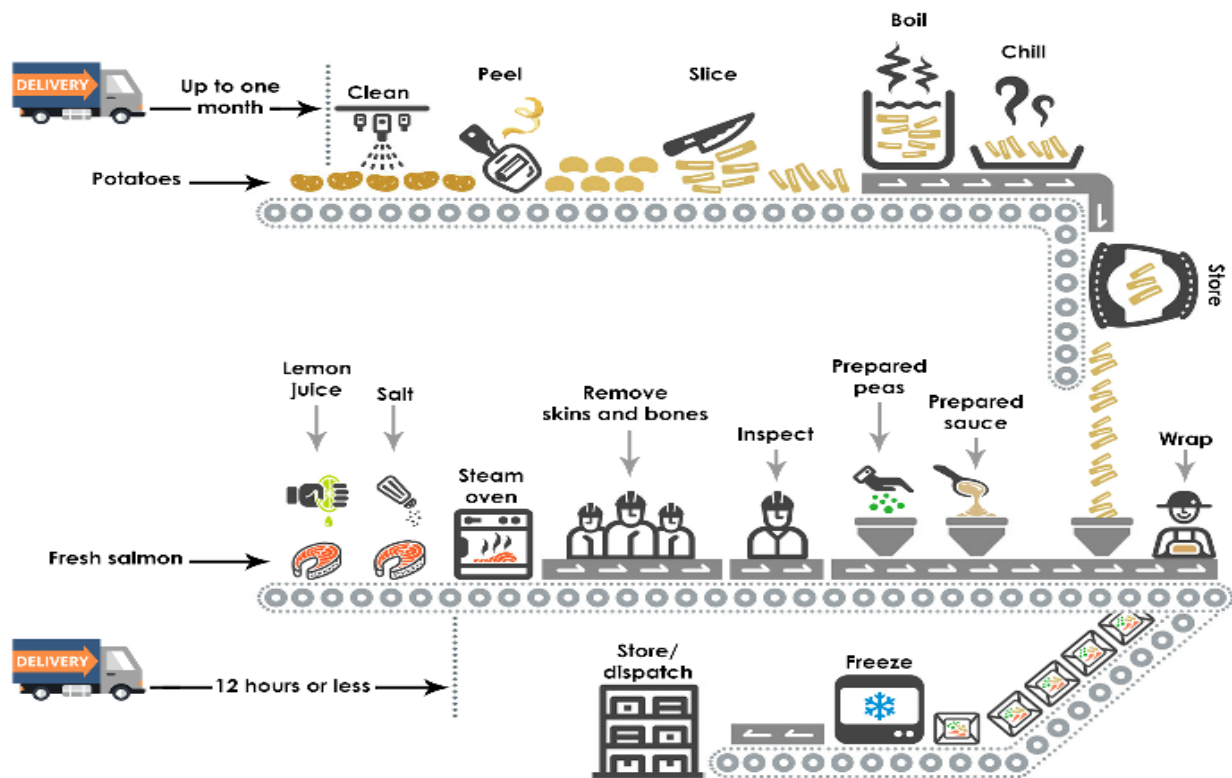
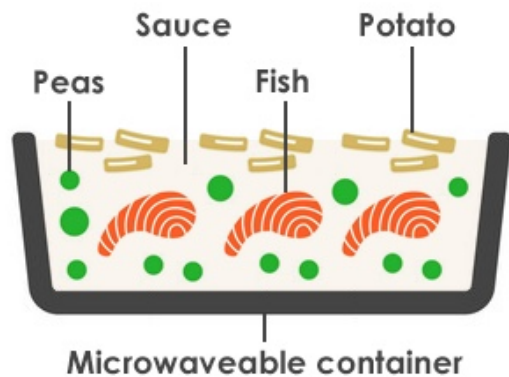
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Fish pie production line

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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 microwavable 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.