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3月李仙童写作预测—图表作文

杨童-学为贵



^{x2}
认准李仙童 雅思稳准狠



数据图 bar chart; line graph; table; pie chart

1. 动态趋势变化

2. 静态对比比较

地图

流程



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考场时间安排

1. 读题（判断动态静态；注意时态）
2. 完成开头段落和概况段落的句头

开头段落框架：

The statistical information provided demonstrates the differences in XX.

概况段落框架(只有文字性总结，没有数据； 1-2句话概括信息)：

Overall, it can be clearly seen that....、

3. 停笔一看图标识关键特征

大体特征（用于概括段落信息）

极值项目、相似点、差异大

4. 决定分段（主体段落2-3段）

5. 完成主体段落



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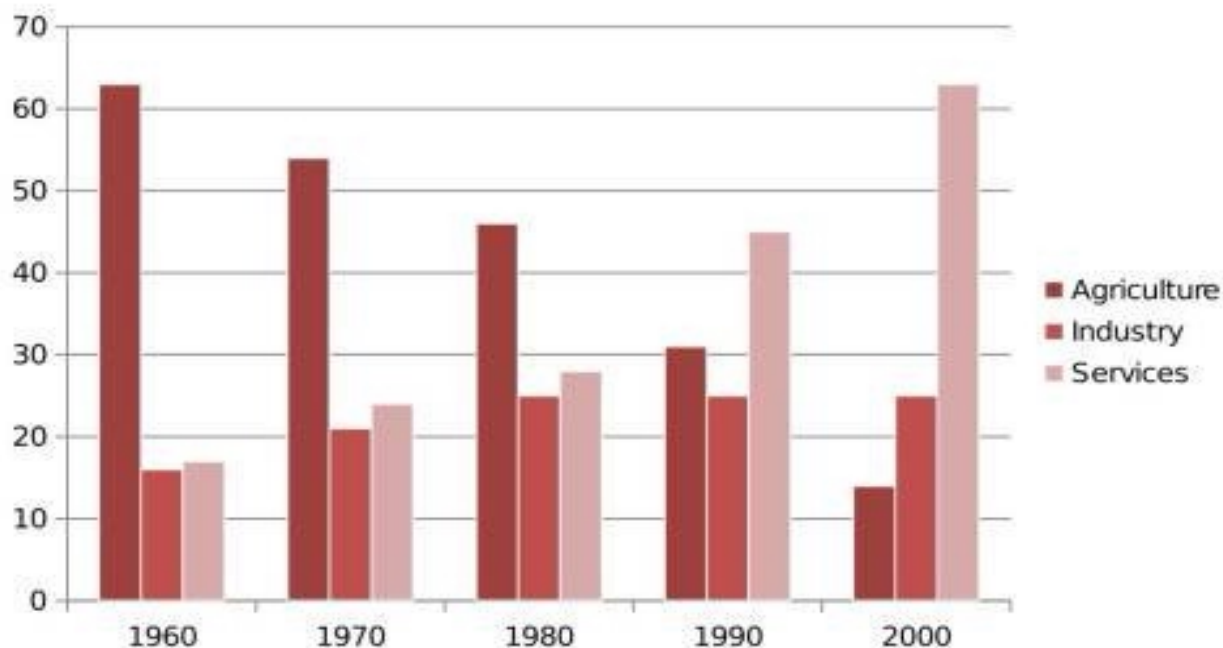
1. 先观察大体的特征
2. 先共同点，再看不同点
3. 不同点中先找差异大的以及项目数值最大的
4. 相似求均值；差异大求倍数
5. 不同项目时， 从一个项目入手做对比



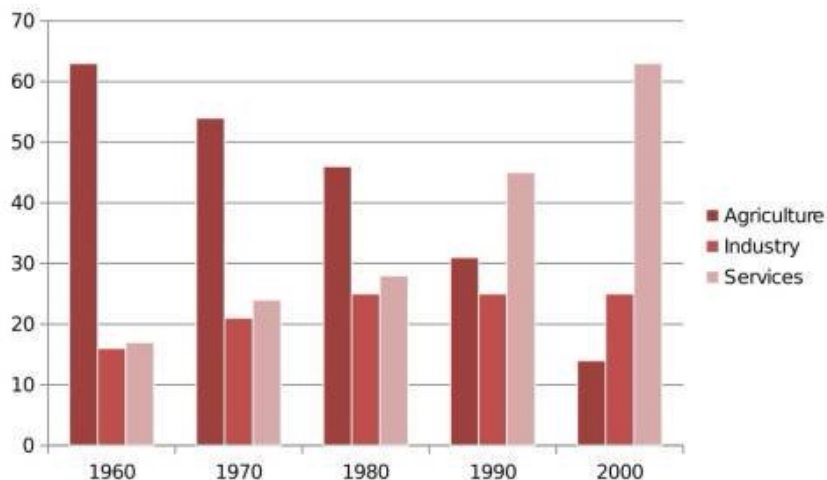
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The bar chart below shows the sector contributions to India's gross domestic product from 1960 to 2000. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

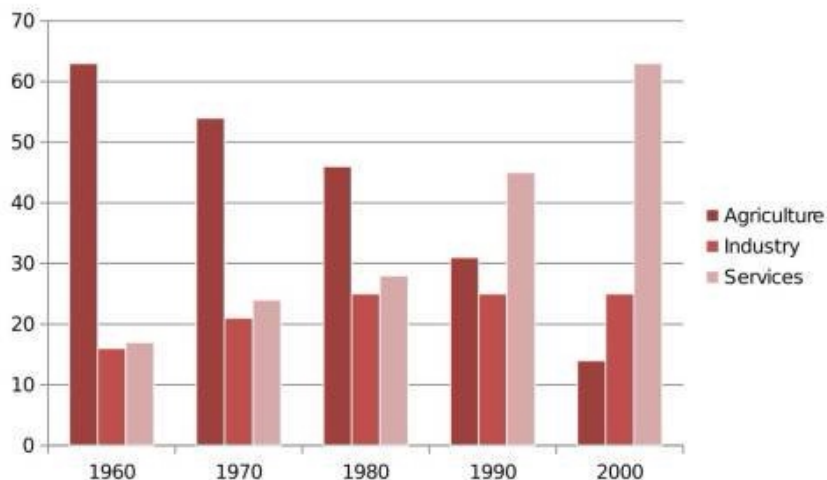


认准李仙童 X2 雅思稳准狠



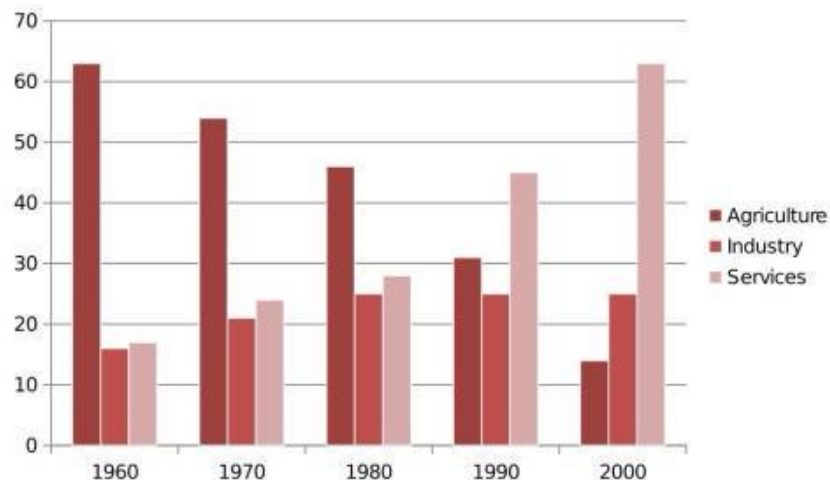
- The statistical information provided demonstrates the differences in the contributions made by the agricultural, industrial and service sectors to the Indian economy between 1960 and 2000.
- Over the whole period, the significance of agriculture declined steadily while services grew in importance decade by decade. A different pattern emerged for industry, which initially showed a slight 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 constantly 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 28% to 43% between 1980 and 1990. By 2000 it had matched the high point reached by agriculture in 1960, **showing an opposite trend**.



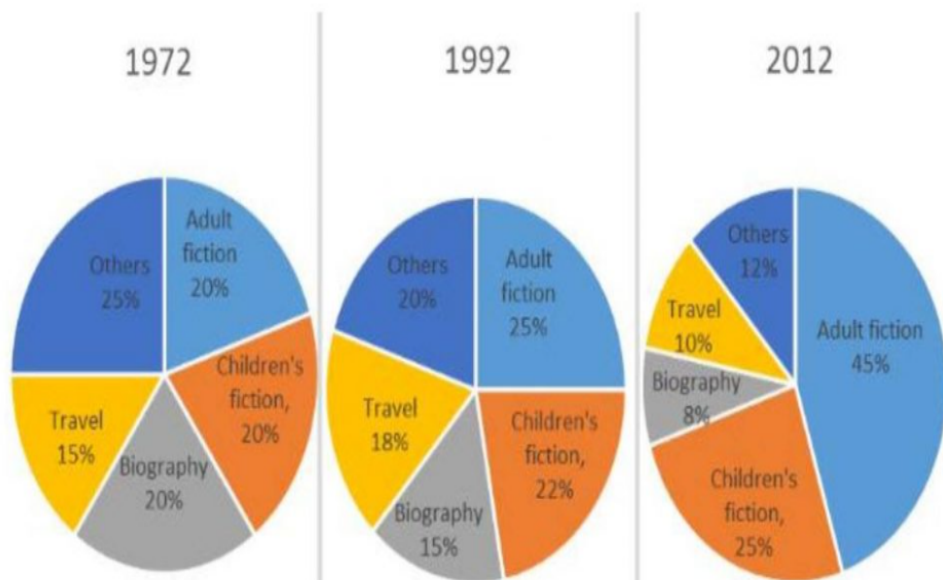


- Industry remained a steady contributor to India's wealth throughout the period. As a sector, it grew marginally from 16% in 1960 to exactly a quarter in 1980 and then remained static for the next two decades, maintaining a constant share of the overall GDP.



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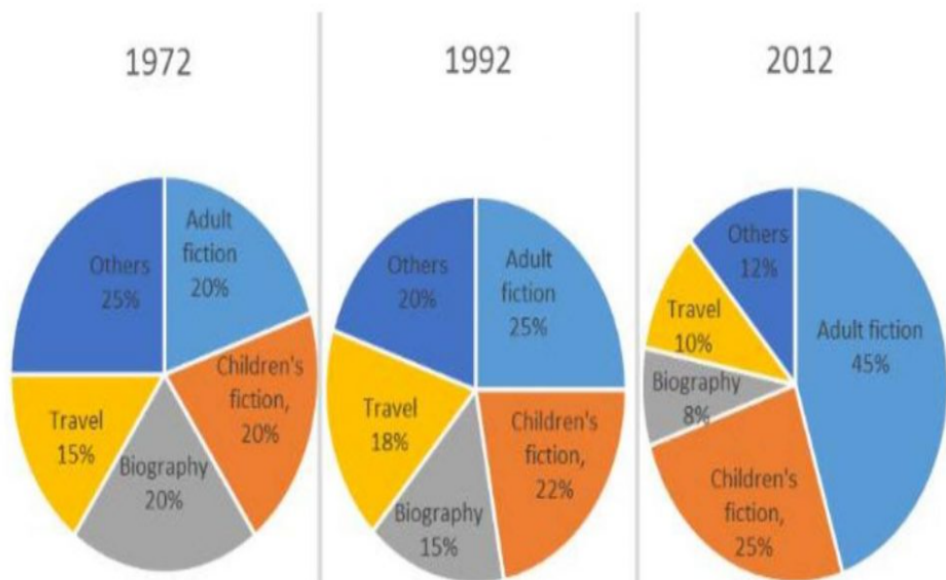
The pie charts below show the percentage of five kinds of books sold by a bookseller between 1972 and 2012.



- The statistical information provided demonstrates the differences in sales by a bookseller between 1972 and 2012 according to genre
- Overall, it can be clearly seen that adult fiction and children's fiction became more popular while the popularity in other items (others, biography, and travel) declined during the given period.



The pie charts below show the percentage of five kinds of books sold by a bookseller between 1972 and 2012.



	1972	1992	2012
Adult fiction	20	25	45
Children fiction	20	22	25
biography	20	15	25
travel	15	18	10
others	25	20	12



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	1972	1992	2012
Adult fiction	20	25	45
Children fiction	20	22	25
biography	20	15	25
travel	15	18	10
others	25	20	12

●主体段落一： adult fiction+children fiction+biography

●主体段落二： travel+others



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静态对比图必备句型

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, with the figure reaching..., whereas B is the minimal with...

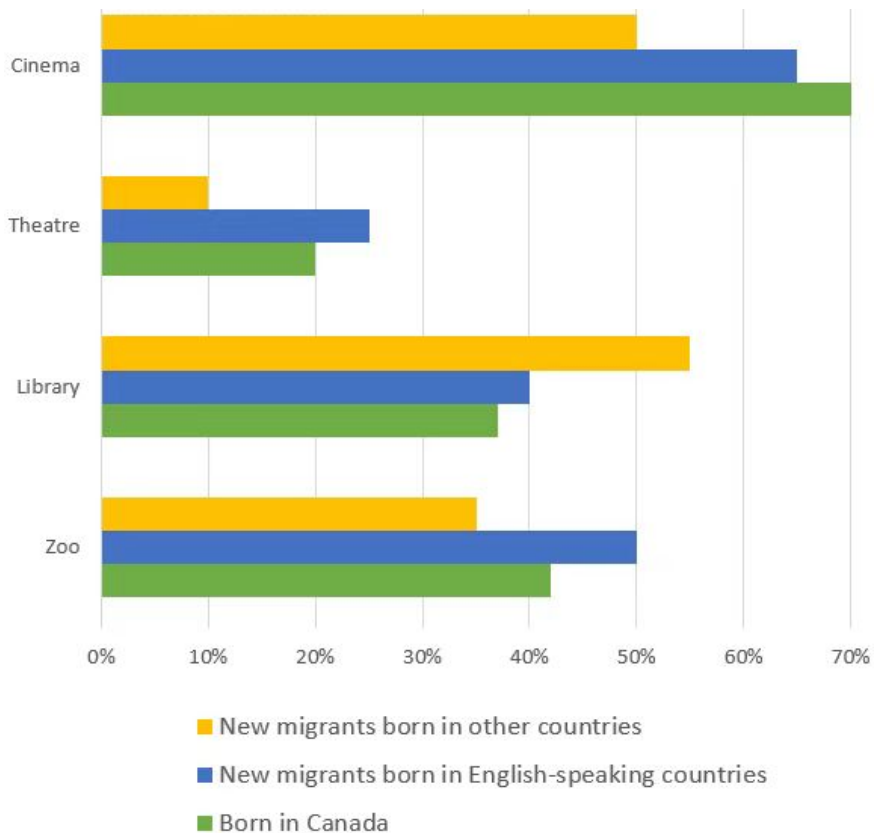


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- The statistical information provided demonstrates the differences in the popularity of four leisure activities to three distinct groups of people, namely Canadians, the migrants from English-speaking countries and those from the places where English is not the native language.
- Overall, it can be clearly seen that most people especially Canadians prefer going to cinemas and do not like theaters.

●



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	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.





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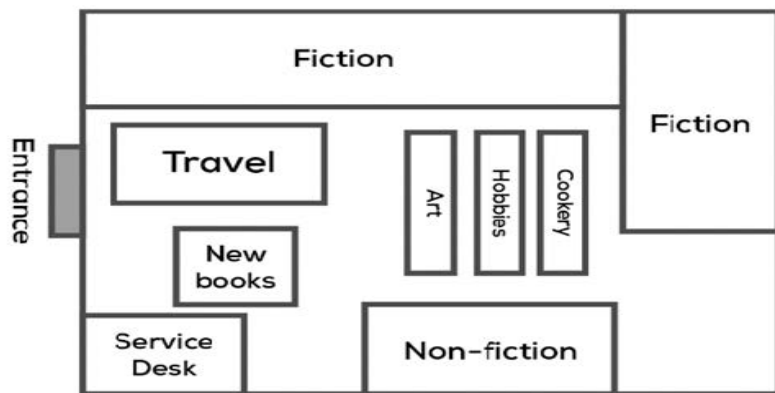
- Zoos are visited most by half of the English-speaking migrants, which is slightly higher compared with another two groups. The theater is the least favorite place for all the people. For example, only 10% non-English-speaking migrants attending, which is less than the half of theater-goers from Canada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



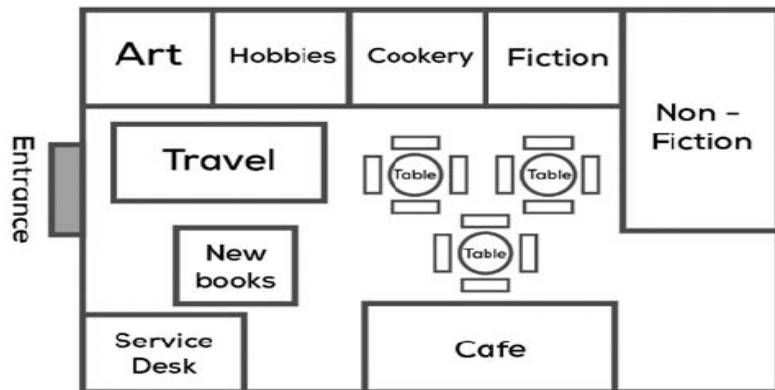


The maps below show a bookstore in 2000 and now.

2000



NOW



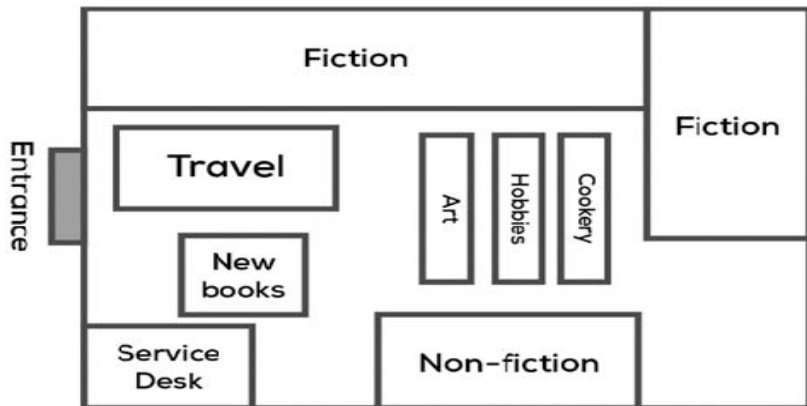
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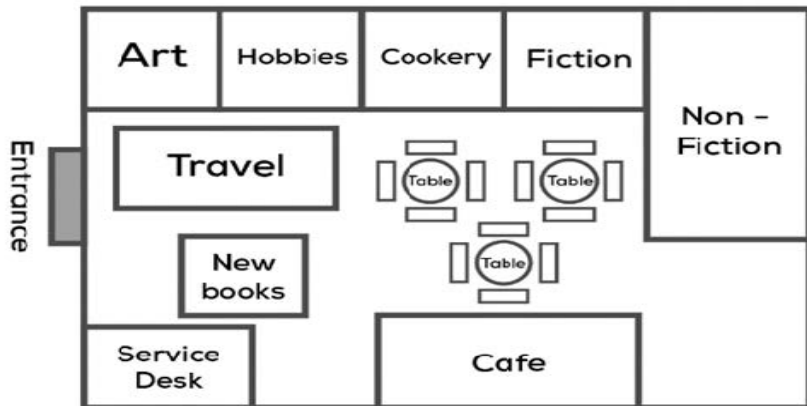




2000



NOW



- The maps demonstrate the differences in the layout of a bookstore between 2000 and the present year.
- Overall, the layout of the bookstore has been significantly changed. A number of features have been modified, while other facilities have been added.

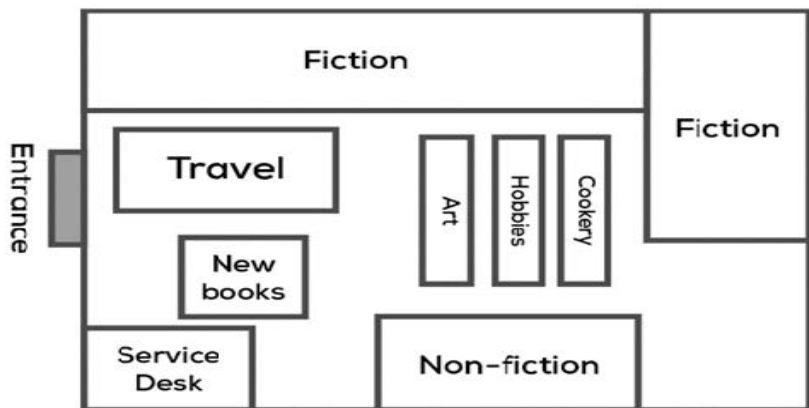
X2

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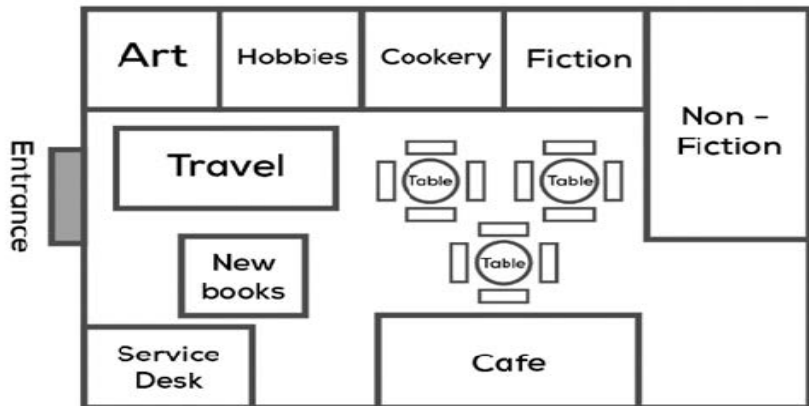




2000



NOW



- In 2000, there was a large section dedicated to fiction books on the left-hand side of the store. However, that section has been divided into four new sections, in which books on art, hobbies, cookery, and fiction are now displayed.
- The area for fiction books in the rear left corner of the store is now used for non-fiction books, while the old non-fiction section has been transformed into a new cafe. The central area of the room, which used to be for art, cookery, and hobby books, is now occupied by tables and chairs. Meanwhile, the space for travel books, new books, and the service desk, has remained unchanged over the years.

X2

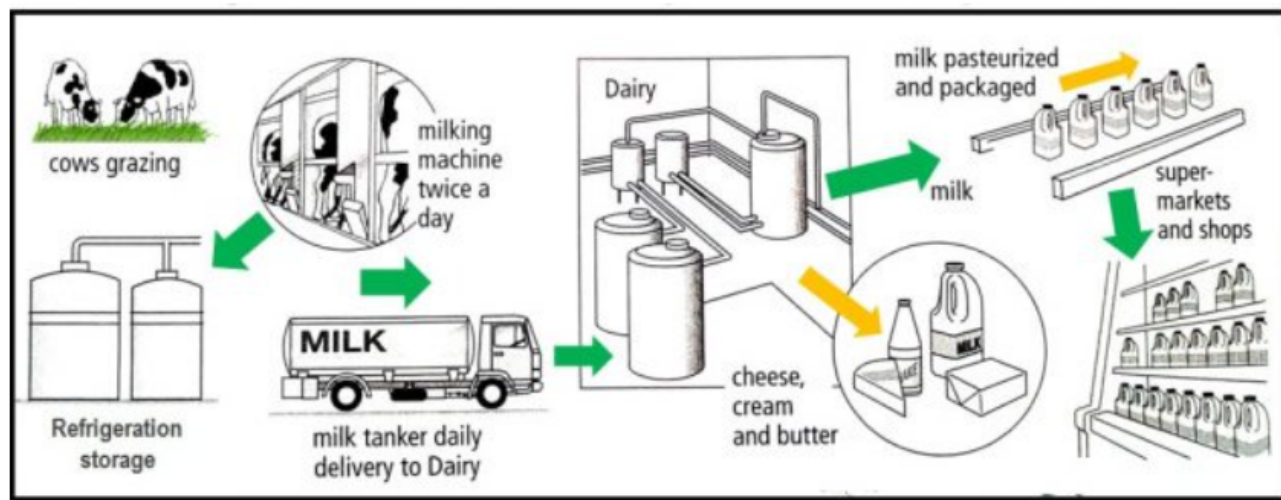
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The diagram below shows the production and processing of milk and dairy products for commercial sale.

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

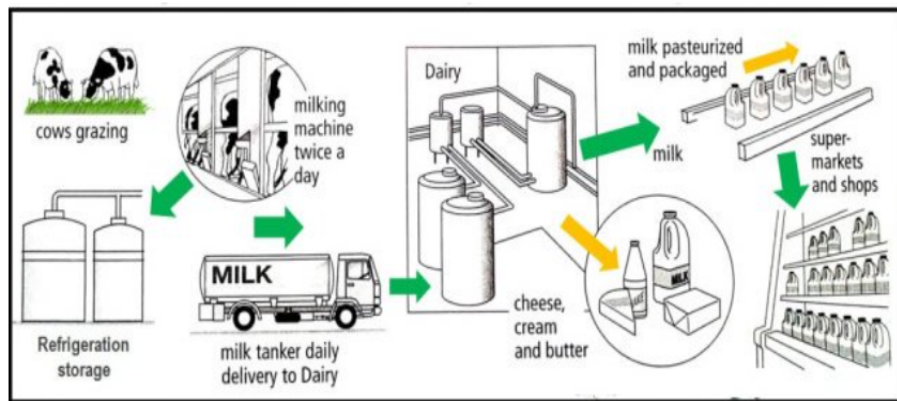
Write at least 150 words.



The diagram below shows the production and processing of milk and dairy products for commercial sale.

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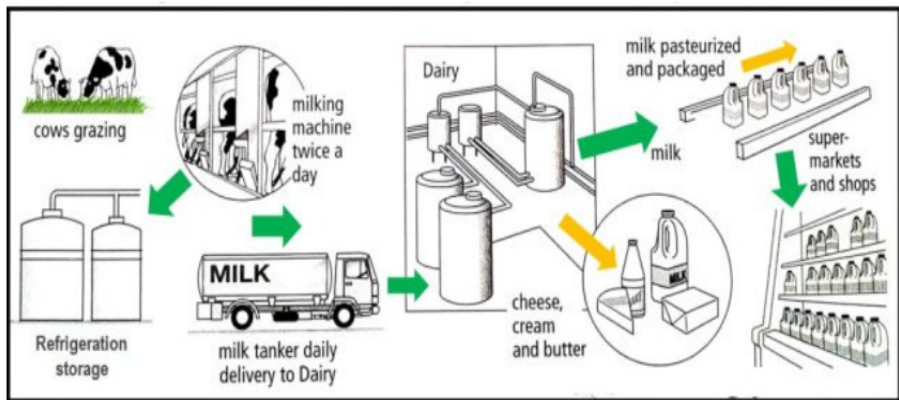


- The diagram demonstrates there are number of several stages involved in the production of dairy products.
- Overall, it can be clearly seen that the whole process is categorized into eight stages, starting with cows grazing and culminating in selling the products in the market.

The diagram below shows the production and processing of milk and dairy products for commercial sale.

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

Write at least 150 words.



● **After** cows grazing in the fields, they are taken to a milking **machine which is used for** milking them twice a day. **In the subsequent stage**, the milk is poured into a storage **where** it can be refrigerated. **Following this**, the milk will be put in a tanker **which is ready to be** delivered to the dairy on a daily basis.

● **Once** the milk is transported to the dairy, it will be pasteurized and then packed into bottles or turned into various dairy products such as cheese, cream and butter. **Finally, as soon as** the milk and dairy products have been processed, **they will be then** dispatched into supermarkets and shops to be sold.



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