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5月李仙童预测—图表作文 补丁

杨童-学为贵



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图表作文的要求

- Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
- Write at least 150 words.

整体概况： 趋势的整体变化； 项目/地区/人群之间的大体差异和相似点

细节性的主要特征： 极值（高峰；低谷；最大；最小）； 相似项目间的平均值； 不同项目间的差值（倍数关系）



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考场图表作文时间安排

Step 1: 读题目（注意对象和时态）+看图

Step 2: 直接写开头段落和概况段落

The charts illustrate the differences regarding XX ...

Overall, it is clear that ...

Step 3: 分析图上信息（标记关键特征； 归类相似项目和不同项目； 决定分段）

Step 4: 完成主体段落（不超过三段/不超过10句）

Step 5: 检查一遍时态是否一致





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图表语言

上升v.: rise (rose); increase (increased); ascend (ascended); go up (went up); *soar (soared)

上升n.: rise; increase

下降v. decline (declined); decrease (decreased); descend (descended); fall (fell); *plunge (plunged)

下降 n.: fall; decrease

小幅度的adj.: slight; marginal

稳定的 adj.: stable; constant

大幅度的 adj.: significant; dramatic (dramatically); considerable(considerably)

目睹v.: witness (witnessed); see (saw)—XX witnessed a slight rise of 5 percent.

波动n.: fluctuation; variation

高峰 n.: peak (reach the peak at ...)

低谷 n.: bottom (fall to the bottom at ...)

保持v. : remain; maintain



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图表语言

占有: account for; constitute; occupy; take up

达到: reach; arrive at; stand at; be up to

高一点: be slightly higher

高很多: be far higher

倍数关系: A is twice/three times more than B.

相似: A and B are in the similar quantity

均值: be at approximately... on average



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动态趋势变化图---三个时间以上

概况：整体趋势（无数字描述）

关键特征：最大/最小项目； 高峰低谷； 相似项目； 差异大的项目



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动态图必记句型

- 1. The overall sale of the company increased by 20 percent at the end of the year.
- 2. The expenditure of the office remained constant for the last six months but the profit rose by almost 25 percent.
- 3. There was a 15 percent drop in the quantity of student enrollment in this university.
- 4. The population of the country remained almost the same as it was two years ago.
- 5. There was a sharp drop in the industrial production in 2009.





- 6. A sharp rise took place between 1990 and 1995, with the percent increasing almost twice.
- 7. The population of the country dramatically rose in the last decade.
- 8. The price of the goods witnessed fluctuation during the early three months in 2007.
- 9. The number of students joining the fitness center fluctuated in different months of the year, and obvious ups and downs could be noticed in the last two months.
- 10. although there was a fall in the figure for A, the change was not significant, with the percentage declining merely 5 percent.



动态图关键特征

时间衔接表达:

Before a rise, the figure remained constant at 59 percent.

The figure declined almost a half **after** a constant rise.

The figure witnessed a sharp rise, **which was followed by** a decline.

The figure witnessed a sharp rise **before undergoing** a decline.

After reaching the peak at 45 percent in 2000, it saw a fall but the change was not significant.

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



The table gives information about five types of vehicles registered in Australia in 2010, 2012 and 2014

Types of vehicles	2010	2012	2014	% change (from 2010 to 2014)
Passenger vehicles	11,800,000	12,700,000	13,000,000	+10.2%
Commercial vehicles	2,300,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	+17.4%
Motorcycles	540,000	680,000	709,000	+30.8%
Heavy trucks	384,000	390,000	416,000	+8.3%
Light trucks	106,000	124,000	131,000	+23.5%

- The table illustrate the variations as to the quantity of five vehicles in Australia in 2010, 2012, and 2014.
- Overall, it can be seen that registrations for all vehicles increased, and the growth in motorcycles and light trucks stood out most.



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● 关键特征：

-最高项目：passenger vehicles

-最小项目：light trucks

-整体趋势：上升

Motorcycles> light
trucks>commercial
vehicles>passenger
vehicles>heavy trucks



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- The number of registered passenger vehicles always ranked the top, and witnessed a relatively stable rise, increasing from 11.8 million at the beginning to 13 million in 2014. commercial vehicles showed a similar situation, which underwent a higher increasing rate of 17.4 percent, although its figure was approximately one fifth of the quantity of passenger vehicles.





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- The remaining three types of vehicles were considerably less common. The respective starting points for each were 540,000 motorcycles, 384,000 heavy trucks and 106,000 light trucks.





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- Motorcycles rose the most rapidly, with a more than 30% increase to 709,000 by the end of the period, despite merely 540,000 in 2010. while the number of heavy trucks was not far lower than that of motorcycles, it gained a marginal rise of 8.3 percent, which amounted to 416,00 registrations in 2014. the number of registered light trucks remained the lowest, but its increasing rate was considerably high with 23.5 percent.

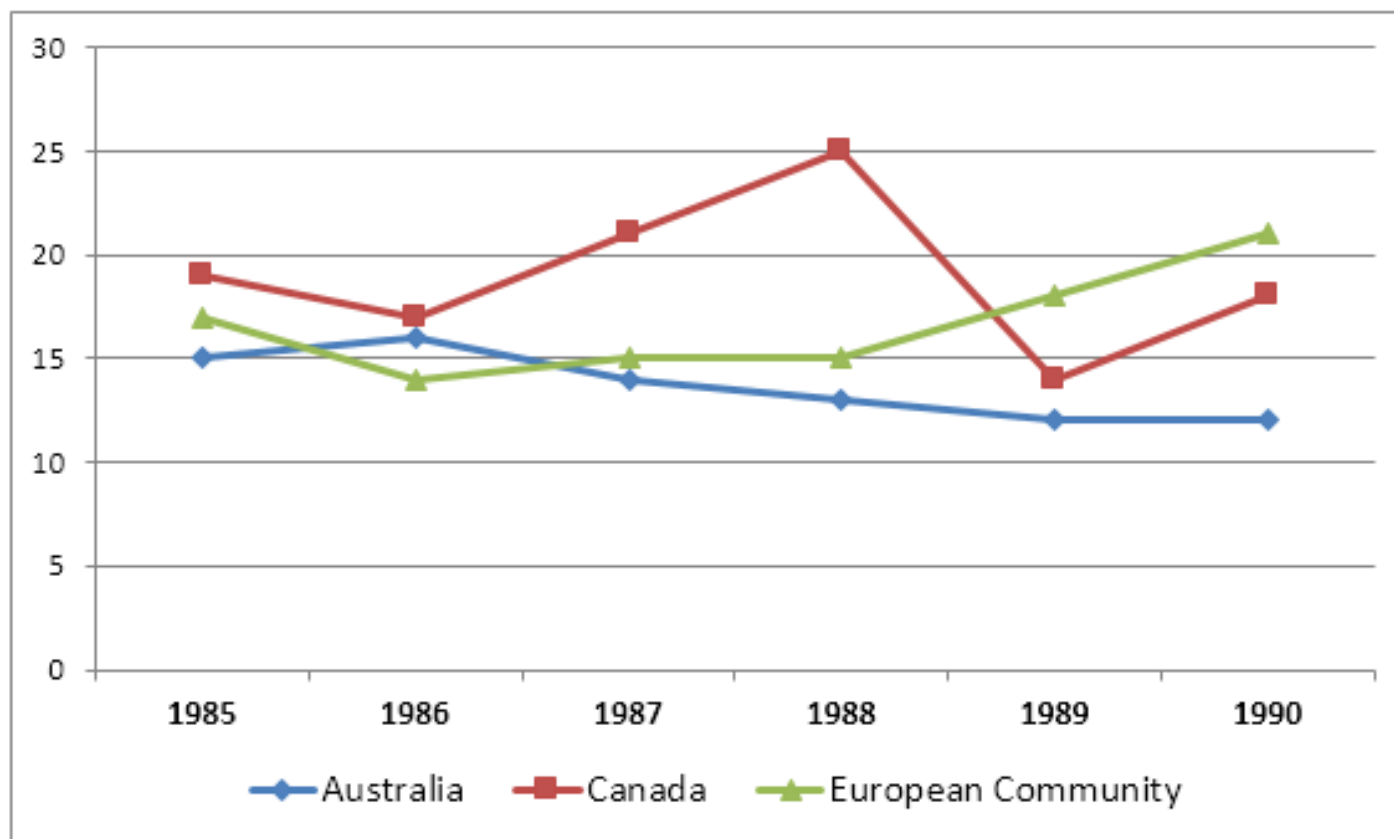




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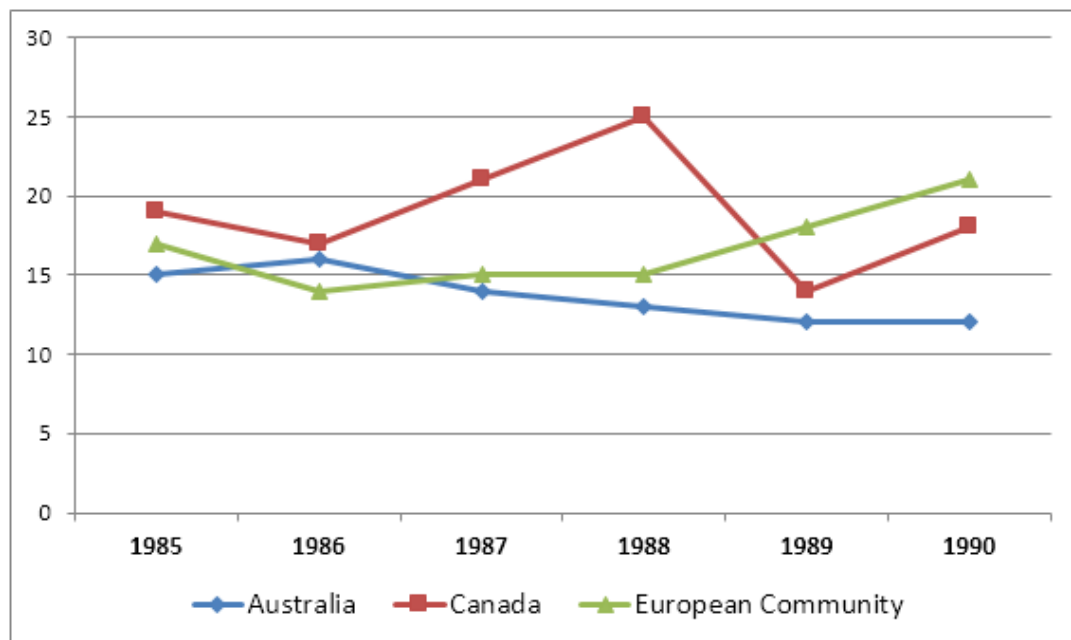
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The graph shows the differences in wheat exports over three different areas.



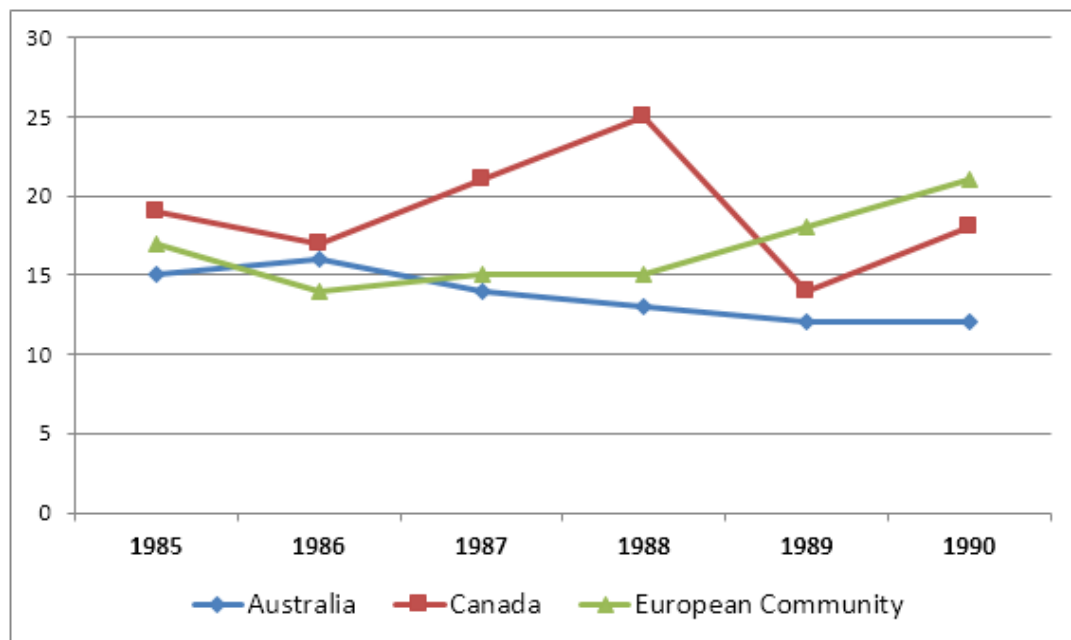
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- The line graph illustrates the variations in terms of exports of wheat between 1985 and 1990 among three regions.
- Overall, it is clear that the three regions showed different trends over the period. While wheat export in Canada and European countries rose with fluctuations, the export in Australia fell over time.



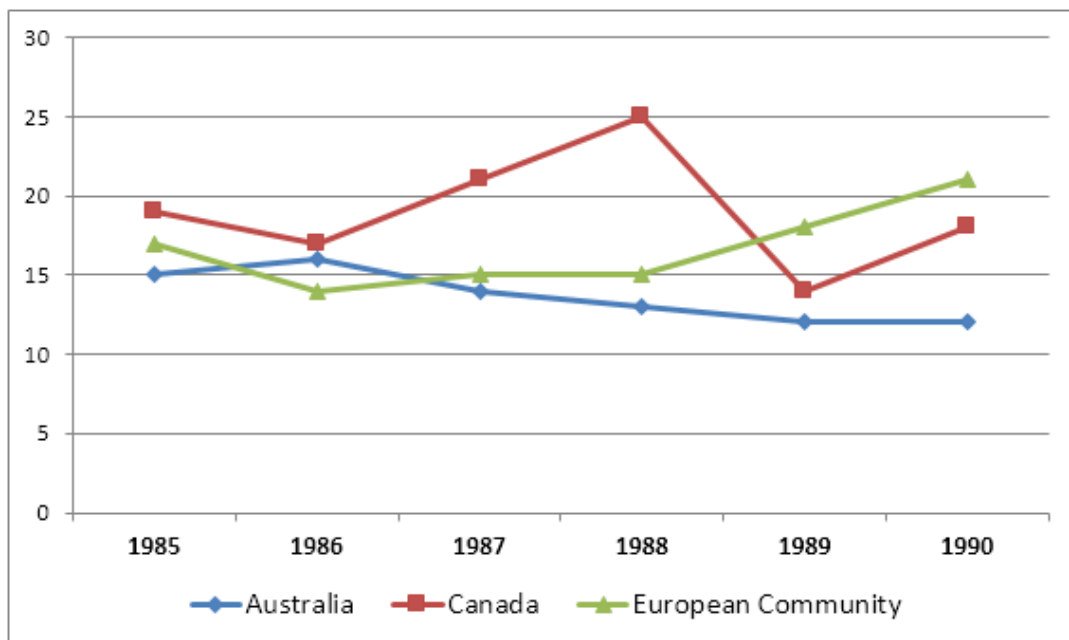


- As the graph shows, Australia's wheat export figure started at 15 million tons in 1985, followed by a small increase to around 16 million tons in 1986. Then, it declined steadily, which finally fell to just over 10 million tons in 1990.
- When it comes to Canada's exports, they shipped approximately 19 million tons of wheat in 1985. The figure fell to about 17 million in 1986, but then they experienced considerable growth. After reaching the highest point at 25 million in 1988, it dropped to below 15 million in 1989, but then afterwards rose back.





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- By contrast, the wheat exports from the European community experienced an increase during the period. In 1985, nearly 16 million tons were exported, but this number fell to about 14 million in 1986. Then, it started to rise sharply from 1988, overtaking the figure for Canada, which finally became the highest.



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静态对比比较图---无时间变化

- 概况： 整体情况概述（最大/最小项目； 人群或地区之间差异）

- 关键特征：

最大最小项目

相似项目

差异大的项目



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对比比较句型

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 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, totaling...





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- 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.

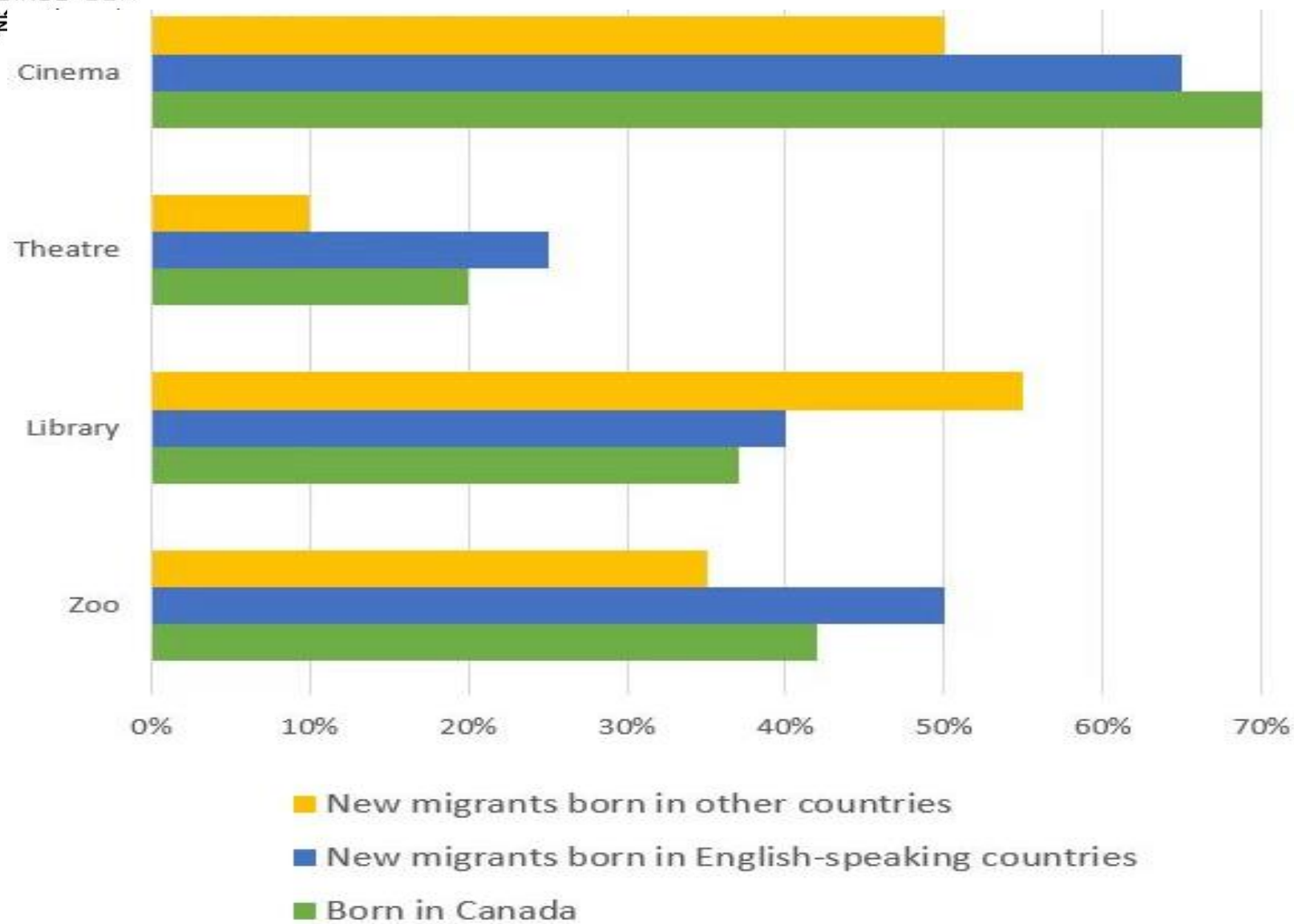


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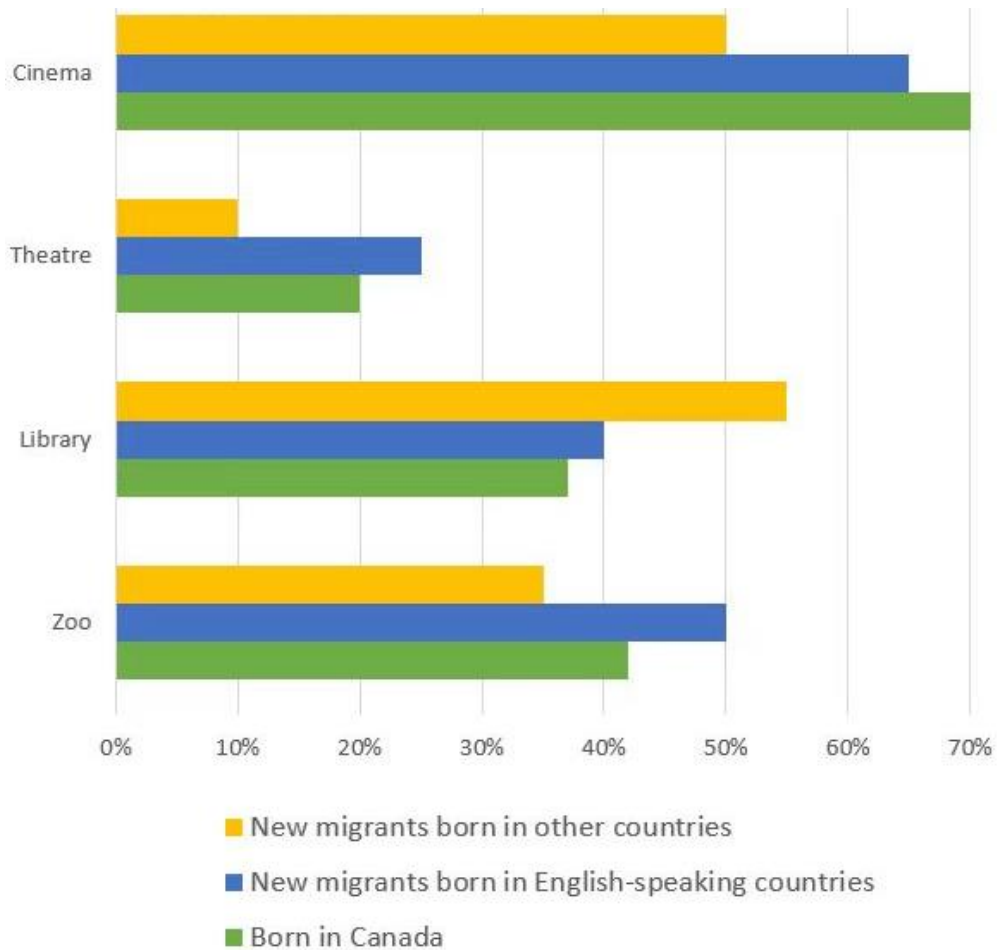
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- The chart demonstrates the variations in terms of the popularity of four leisure activities to three distinct groups of people, namely Canadians, the migrants from English-speaking countries and those from the places where English is not the native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





	NM (other)	NM (English)	Canadian s
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.

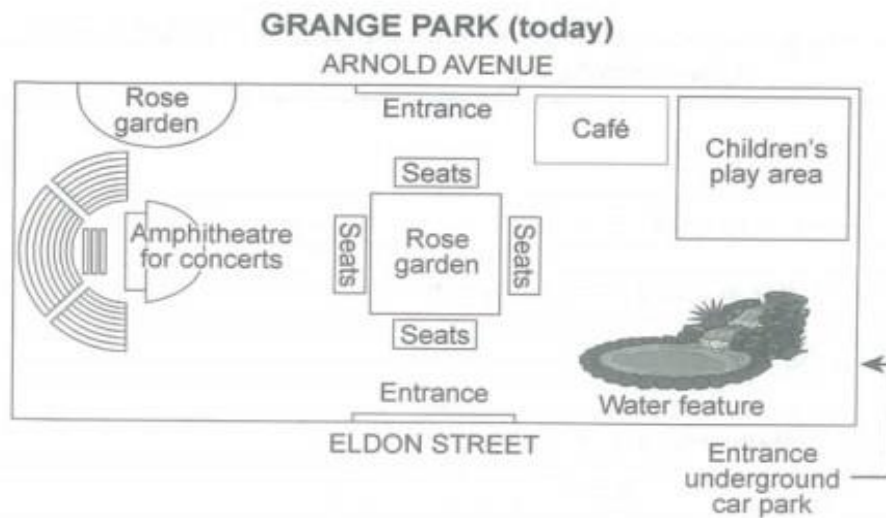
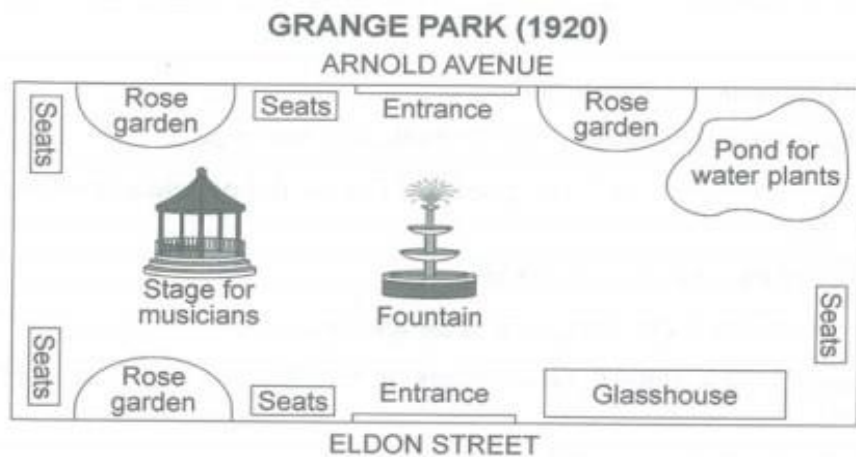




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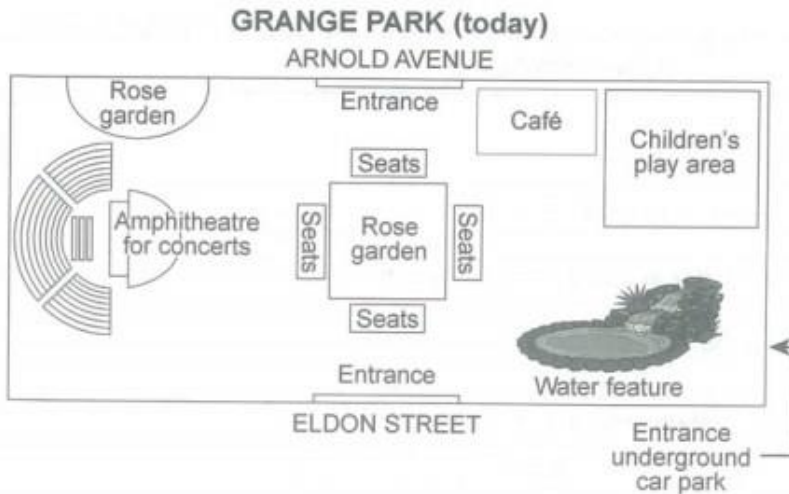
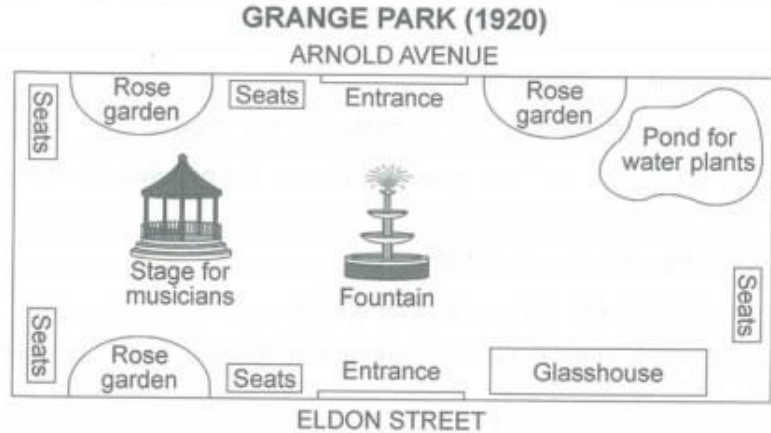
- Zoos are visited most by half of the English-speaking migrants, which is slightly higher compared with another two groups. The theater is the least favorite place for all the people. For example, only 10% non-English-speaking migrants attending, which is less than the half of theater-goers from Canada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





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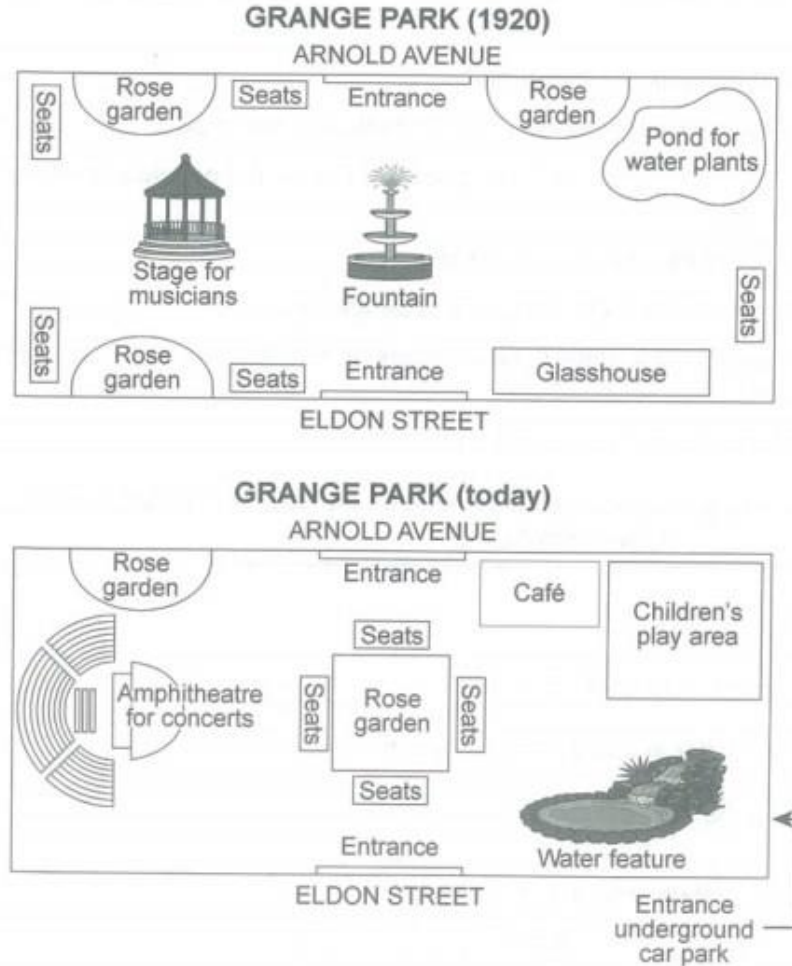


- The maps demonstrate the changes in the layout of Grand park between 1920 and the present.
- Looking from an overall perspective, it is apparent that this park has witnessed enormous transformations where there are more places for recreation available than before.

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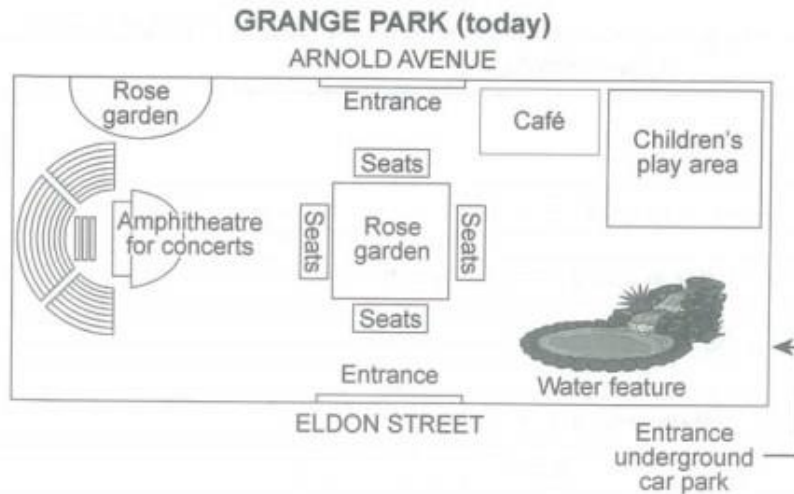
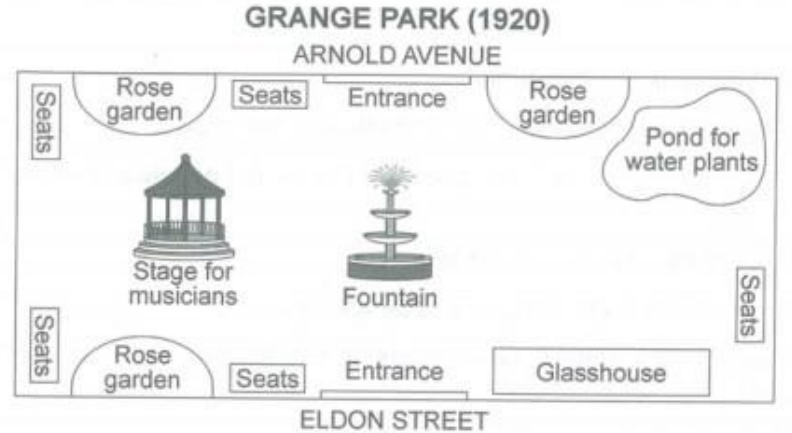
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- The most striking change is in the center of the park where the fountain has been removed in favour of a rose garden with full seating around it. To the left of the new garden, the previous stage for musicians has been turned into a much larger amphitheater facing the opposite direction that will allow for concerts in the park. This change has necessitated the removal of both seating on the far left side as well as the rose garden in the bottom left corner of the map.





- The entrances at the top and bottom in the middle have remained unchanged **but** on the right side a cafe has replaced the rose garden and where there was a pond for water plants in the top right corner, there is now a children's play area. Instead of the pond, a water feature has been built occupying the bottom right corner (replacing a glasshouse and some seats). Finally, leading to the water park is a new entrance for an underground car park.

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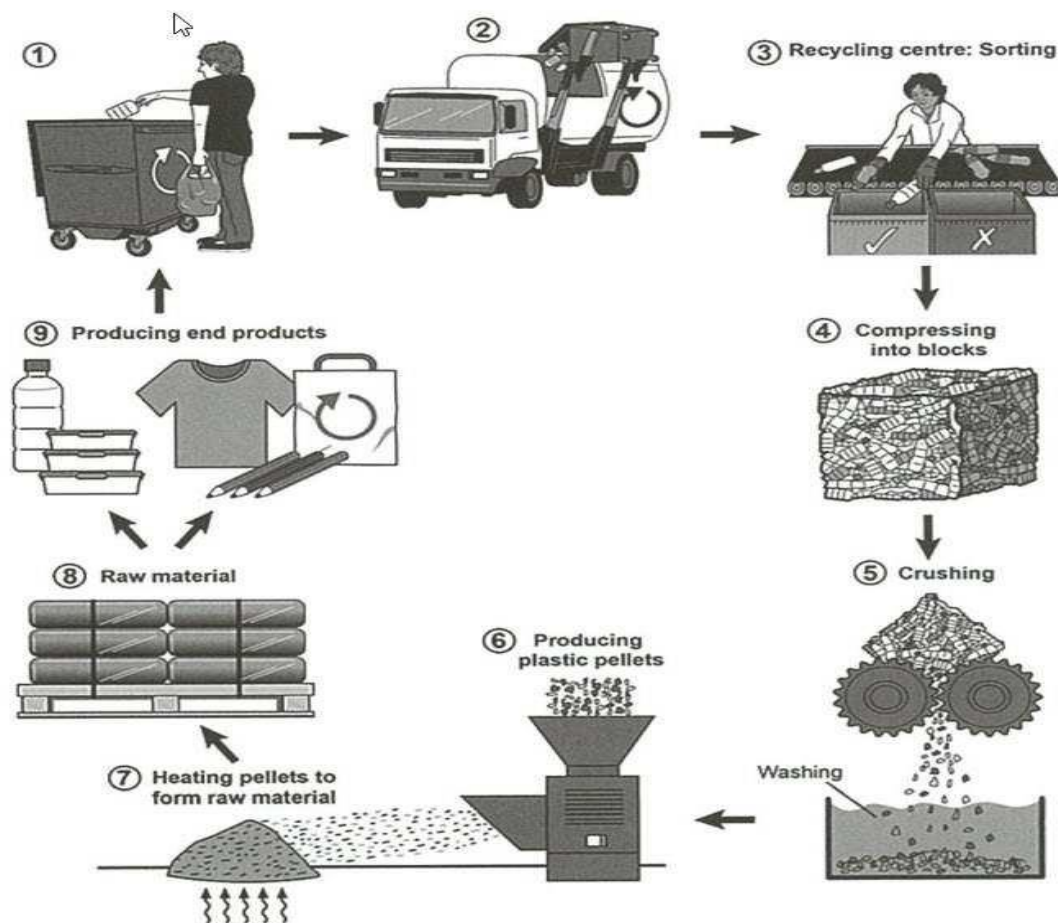
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How plastic bottles are recycled



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- The diagram highlights the steps involved in the production of recycled bottles.
- Looking from an overall perspective, it is apparent that this circular process is comprised of 3 main stages including initial collection and sorting, followed by processing and cleaning, and finally reconstitution into a novel material for further usage.





- Recycling **commences when** an individual places their rubbish in a designated recycling bin, **prior to** being loaded into specialized garbage trucks. **After** transportation to the recycling center, the plastic bottles are sorted by hand, compressed tightly to form blocks **and then** crushed into small pieces and washed.
- **The next stages involve** transformation into a reusable material. The pieces of plastic **are first** poured into a machine **that** turns them into pellets. These pellets are then heated **in order to** create a raw material that can be used in the manufacture of products ranging from clothes and bottles to containers and pencils. These items are themselves recyclable **and the process begins again.**

