

动态图表写作

◆ 数据图表题

线图 line chart

柱图 column / bar chart

饼图 pie chart

表格 table

◆ 非数据图表题

流程图 flow chart

地图 map

图表作文评分标准 (Analytical Scoring)

- ◆ 任务完成情况 (内容) Task Achievement (TA)
- ◆ 衔接与连贯 (结构) Coherence and Cohesion (CC)
- ◆ 词汇资源 (词汇) Lexical Resource (LR)
- ◆ 语法多样性和准确性 (语法) Grammatical Range and Accuracy (GRA)

词汇与句型 (升降变化):

The consumption of chicken **increased significantly to** 250g in 2004.

Increased from 140g to 250g = increased by 110g

Increased = rose = climbed = grew = went up

Decreased = declined = dropped = fell = went down

幅度副词: significantly / considerably / dramatically / rapidly / sharply

Slightly / gradually / slowly

词汇与句型 (升降变化)

1. The consumption of chicken showed / experienced **an increase / a rising trend / an upward trend** during this period, reaching 250g in 2004.
2. **There was a dramatic increase** in the amount of chicken and it **rose to** 250g in 2004.
3. The 25-year period saw / witnessed **an increase/ a rise** of 110g in the consumption of chicken.

词汇与句型 (平稳&波动)

- (1) The amount of water used for agriculture **remained/stayed stable/steady/unchanged** for 5 years.
- (2) The unemployment rate **leveled out / leveled off** at 6% between 2000 and 2005.
- (3) The house price **stabilized** at a high level from 1998 to 2000.
- (4) The consumption of electricity **fluctuated** slightly in this period.

词汇与句型（极值&超越）

- (1) The proportion of migrant workers **reached a record high of 60% / a peak of 60% / the highest point (60%)** in 2005.
- (2) The birth rate **peaked at** 3% in 2005.
- (3) The rainfall in 2000 was 1500 mm, **a new high / the highest point** in the twenty years.
- (4) The percentage of female smokers **grew to a record high** of 37% in 1990 and **overtook / exceeded** that of male smokers.

剑 8-4 线图： The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (剑 8-4)



开头段:

The graph compares the transport of goods by different modes in the UK from 1974 to 2002.

The graph shows how many goods were transported by different modes in the UK from 1974 to 2002.

中间段:

The quantity of goods transported by road was **the highest** over the 28-year period, **rising** from 70 to 98 million tonnes. In comparison, the quantity of goods transported by pipeline **was the lowest**. It **grew** from 5 to 22 million tonnes from 1974 to 1995, after which it **remained unchanged** till 2002.

Water and rail transported the same amount of goods in the first 4 years, at 40 million tonnes. The quantity of water transport **showed a significant growth** between 1978 and 1982, **rising to** almost 60 million tonnes. For the following decade, it **stayed stable** and after a slight fall in 1998, it **increased to** 62 million tonnes in 2002. The quantity of goods transported by rail **fluctuated** between 30 and 40 million tonnes from 1978 to 2002, **ending at** 40 million tonnes.

结尾段:

Over this span of 28 years, the quantities of goods transported by road, water and pipeline all increased, while the quantity transported by rail did not change.

时间表达的多样性

In ...

Till ...

By...

From ... to ...; between ... and ...

In the 20-year period; in the two decades

In the first 5 years; Over the next 5 years; For the following 5 years

..., from which (after which).....

Thereafter,

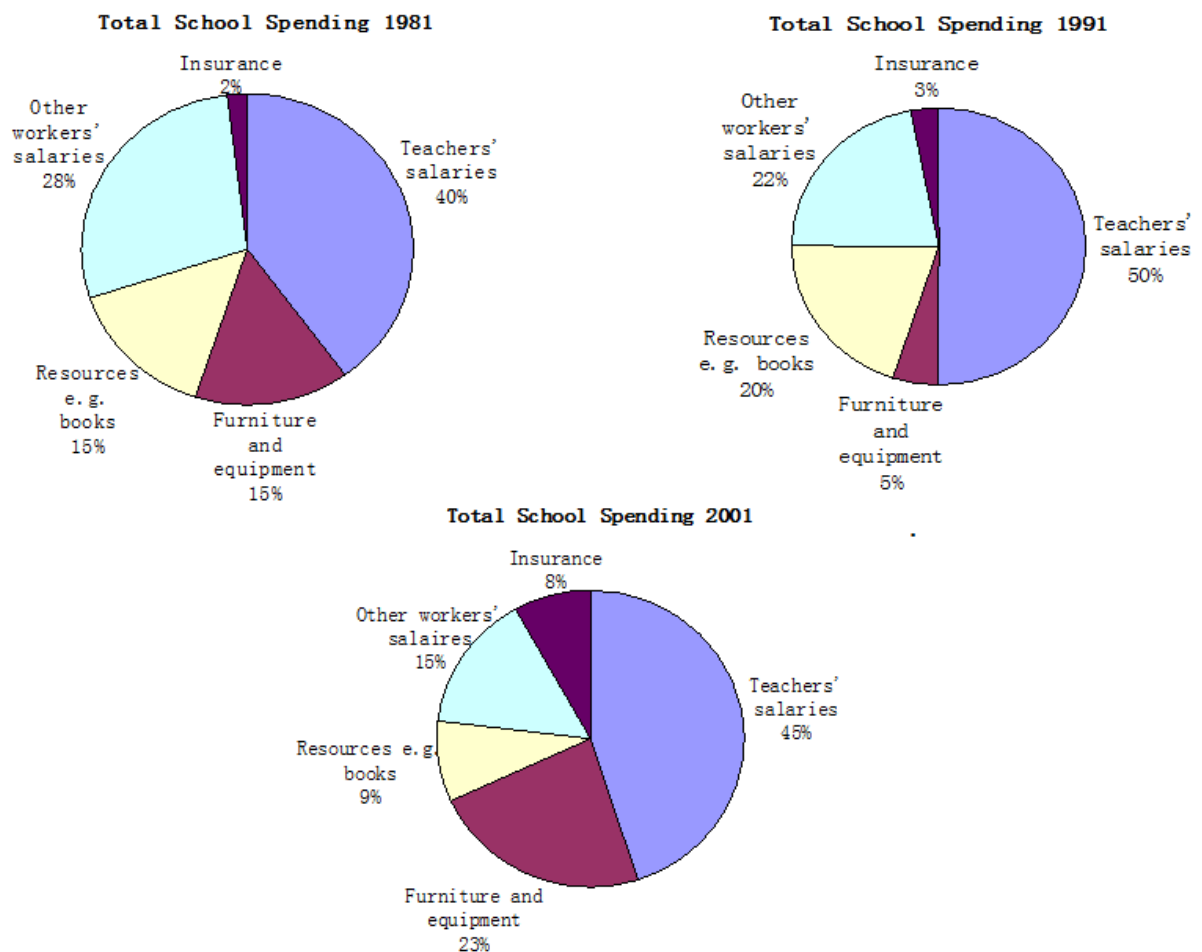
将来时态

...is expected to increase ...

...is projected to increase ...

It is predicted that ... will increase ...

剑 8-2 线图: The three charts below show the changes in annual spending by a particular UK school in 1981, 1991 and 2001. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



开头段:

版本 1: The pie charts show the percentage of spending on different items in a UK school in three years: 1981, 1991 and 2001.

版本 2: The pie charts demonstrate how much a UK school spent on different items in three years: 1981, 1991 and 2001.

中间段:

Teachers' salaries **accounted for** the **largest** part of the school's spending, which was 40%, 50% and 45% in the year 1981, 1991 and 2001 respectively. By contrast, the proportion of other workers' salaries **fell** from 28% to 22% and then to 15% in the twenty-year period.

Resources and books **made up** 15% of the total spending in 1981. It **rose** to 20% in 1991 and then **declined** sharply to 9% in 2001. The spending on furniture and equipment **showed an opposite trend**, **dropping** from 15% to 5% in the first decade, but it had **grown** dramatically to 23% by 2001.

The proportion of insurance cost was the **smallest** in the five items. However, it **increased** four times from 2% in 1981 to 8% in 2001.

结尾段:

In conclusion, the percentage of teachers' salaries was the **highest** in the three years. The cost on equipment and insurance **showed an increase**, while **there was a decline** in the spending on books and other workers' salaries.

句型转换: 老师工资占总支出的 **50%**。

The **percentage (proportion)** of teachers' salaries was 50%.

Teachers' salaries **accounted for (made up, constituted)** 50% of total spending of the school.

50% of money was spent on teachers' salaries.

动态表格: The table describes the change of people who went for international travel in different areas in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005 (In millions). Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2015-3-12 雅思考题)

1990	1995	2000	2005	Area
448.9	615.2	669.2	693.7	Total
18.2	20.8	26.9	28.7	Africa
80.5	112.5	118.2	113.2	America
60.2	80.3	117.4	135.8	Asia and the pacific
280.2	390.3	393.2	400.2	Europe
9.8	11.3	13.5	15.8	Middle East

写作提示：

1. 把表格当成 6 条线来描述，这样会比较清晰，不容易混乱。
2. Total 总人数可以先写。刚开始快速上升，后来增长变慢。
3. 然后写欧洲（因为欧洲人数最多）。前五年增长很快，后来增长变慢。
4. 美洲和亚太地区可以放在一起。美洲的特点是上升到最高值，然后下降。亚太地区是稳步上升。
5. 非洲和中东趋势相同，可以放在一起，都是不断上升。

参考范文：

The table shows how many people travelled abroad in different areas in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005.

From 1990 to 1995, the total number of travelers **increased dramatically** from 448.9 million to 615.2 million. In the next decade, this number **grew more slowly** and reached 693.7 million in 2005. The number of travelers in Europe **was much higher than** that in other areas. It **rose significantly** from 280.2 to 390.3 million in the first 5 years and then **slowly** to 400.2 million in 2005.

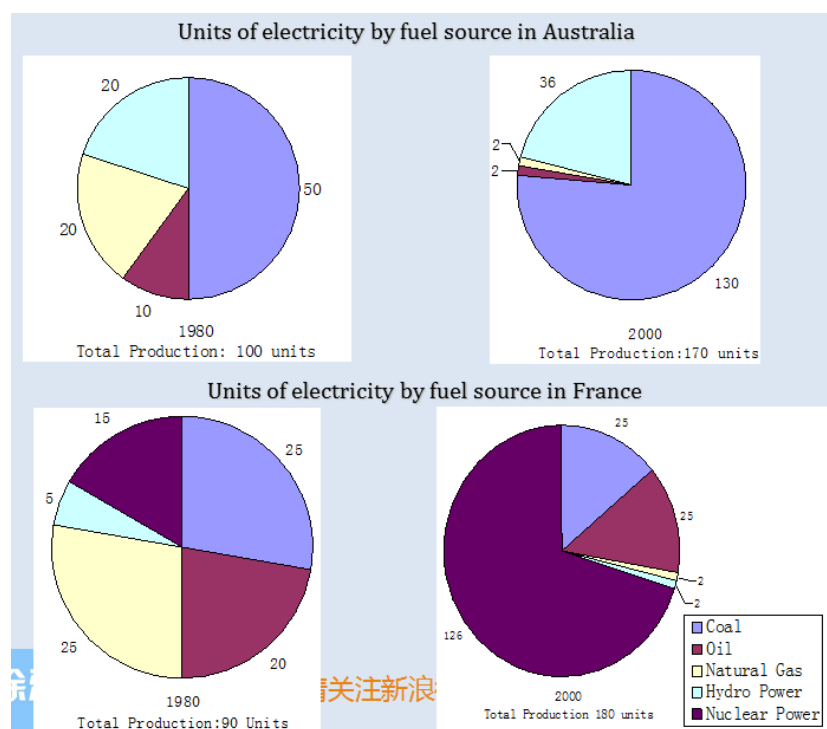
The number of travelers in America was 80.5 million in 1990. After **peaking at** 118.2 million in 2000, it **declined** to 113.2 million in 2005. The figure for Asia and the pacific region **increased steadily** from about 60 million in 1990 to 135.8 million in 2005. Africa and Middle East had 18.2 and 9.8 million travellers in 1990. The two areas **showed almost the same trend**, rising to 28.7 and 15.8 million in 2005 respectively.

Overall, during the period from 1990 to 2005, the number of international travelers in the five areas **showed an upward trend**.

连续变化的动态图（线图、部分柱图、部分饼图、部分表格）：

1. 主要写项目自己的变化趋势，兼顾项目之间对比
2. 按项目的顺序写（项目比较多时候可以合并）
3. 熟练运用词汇和句型，注意时态
4. 如何描述线图的连续变化
5. 某些不重要的信息可以合并或者省略

剑 7-4 饼图： The pie charts below show units of electricity production by fuel source in Australia and France in 1980 and 2000. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
(剑 7-4)



句型转换： 煤所发的电占总量的 50%。

The **percentage (proportion)** of electricity produced by coal was 50%.

Coal **accounted for (made up, constituted)** 50% of fuel sources for electricity production.

Coal **produced (generated, contributed)** 50% of electricity.

开头段

The charts compare the sources of electricity in Australia and France in the years 1980 and 2000.

The charts show how sources of electricity in Australia and France changed in the years 1980 and 2000.

澳大利亚(第一种写法, 按时间点的顺序)

The electricity **production** in Australia **went up** from 100 units to 170 units from 1980 to 2000. In 1980, coal **accounted for** half of energy sources for electricity production (50 units). The **percentage** of natural gas and hydro power was the **same** (20%) and oil **contributed** 10 units of electricity. In 2000, the percentage of electricity **generated** by coal **rose** to 75% (130 units). The **proportion** of hydro power remained almost **unchanged**, at 20%. Oil and natural gas were **not important** any more.

澳大利亚(第二种写法, 按项目的顺序)

The electricity **production** in Australia **went up** from 100 units to 170 units from 1980 to 2000. In 1980, coal **accounted for** half of energy sources for electricity production (50 units) and its percentage **rose** to 75% (130 units) in the two decades. Natural gas and oil **generated** 20 and 10 units of electricity respectively in 1980 and the two fuels were **not important** any more in 2000. The amount of electricity **produced** by hydro power was 20 units in 1980. This figure **increased** to 36, but the percentage of hydro power **remained almost unchanged** (20%).

法国 (按项目的顺序写)

The total production of electricity in France **doubled** from 90 units to 180 units between 1980 and 2000. Nuclear power, which was **not used** in Australia at all, **produced** 15 units of electricity in 1980. Twenty years later, it became the **most significant** fuel and **contributed** 126 units(70%). The amounts of electricity **produced** by coal and oil showed **little change** in the twenty years(25 units). However, natural gas and hydro power **generated** 25 and 5 units respectively in 1980 and they **made up** a **tiny** part in 2000.

结尾段

Overall, it is clear that in 2000 Australia relied mainly on coal and the major source of energy in France was nuclear power.

参考范文：

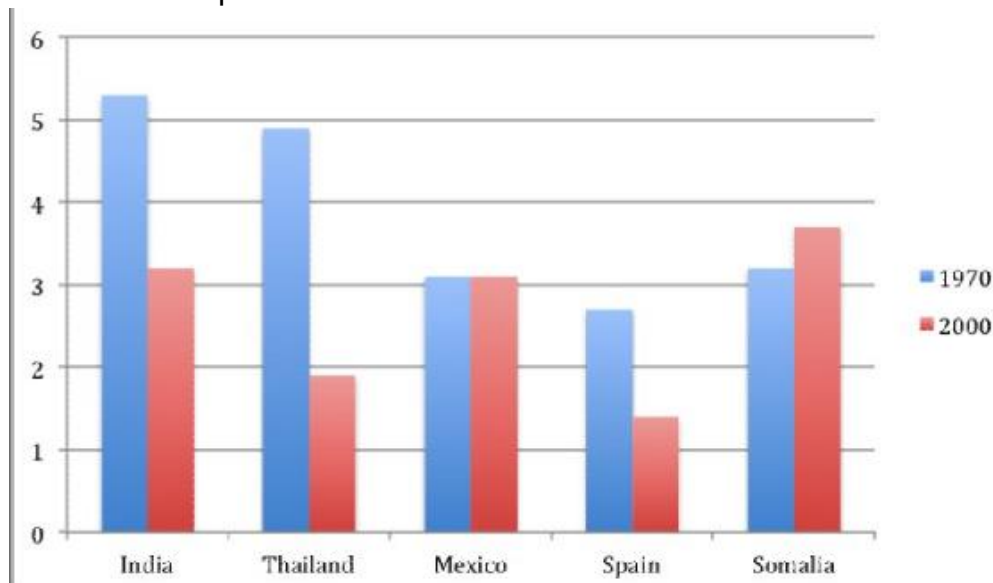
The charts compare the sources of electricity in Australia and France in the years 1980 and 2000.

The electricity production in Australia went up from 100 to 170 units. In 1980, coal accounted for half of energy sources for electricity production. The percentage of natural gas and hydro power was the same (20%) and oil contributed 10 units of electricity. In 2000, the percentage of electricity generated by coal rose to 75% (130 units). The proportion of hydro power remained almost unchanged, at 20%. Oil and natural gas were not important any more.

The total production of electricity in France doubled between 1980 and 2000. Nuclear power, which was not used in Australia at all, produced 15 units of electricity in 1980. Twenty years later, it became the most significant fuel, contributing 126 units. The amounts of electricity produced by coal and oil showed little change in the twenty years, while natural gas and hydro power made up a tiny part in 2000.

Overall, it is clear that in 2000 Australia relied mainly on coal and the major source in France was nuclear power.

动态柱图： The bar chart shows the birth rates of five countries in 1970 and 2000. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



开头段

The bar chart shows the change in the birth rate in five countries from 1970 to 2000.

The bar chart shows how the birth rate changed in five countries from 1970 to 2000.

主体段

In 1970, India had **the largest** birth rate among the five countries, at 5.2%, which **was closely followed by** Thailand (4.9%). The figure in Somalia and Mexico was almost **the same**, at about 3.1% and Spain's birth rate was **the smallest** (2.7%).

In 2000, the birth rate in India **fell** rapidly to 3.2% and Thailand **showed a more significant decrease**, ending at 1.8%. The birth rate in Spain also **declined** to 1.4% and it **remained the smallest** in the five countries. By contrast, Somalia's figure **increased** to 3.6% and it **became the largest** in the five countries. The figure in Mexico **did not change**.

结尾段

Overall, in the three decades from 1970 to 2000, the birth rate in India, Thailand and Spain **decreased** obviously and Somalia was the only country that **showed an increase** in the birth rate in the given chart.

时间点较少的动态图（部分柱图、部分饼图、部分表格）：

1. 项目的变化趋势和项目之间的对比都需要写
2. 可以按项目的顺序写，也可以按时间点的顺序写
3. 熟练运用词汇和句型，注意时态
4. 某些不重要的信息可以合并或者省略