

第1步手写: 用铅笔手写。不需要严格控制时间, 主要是追求质量。

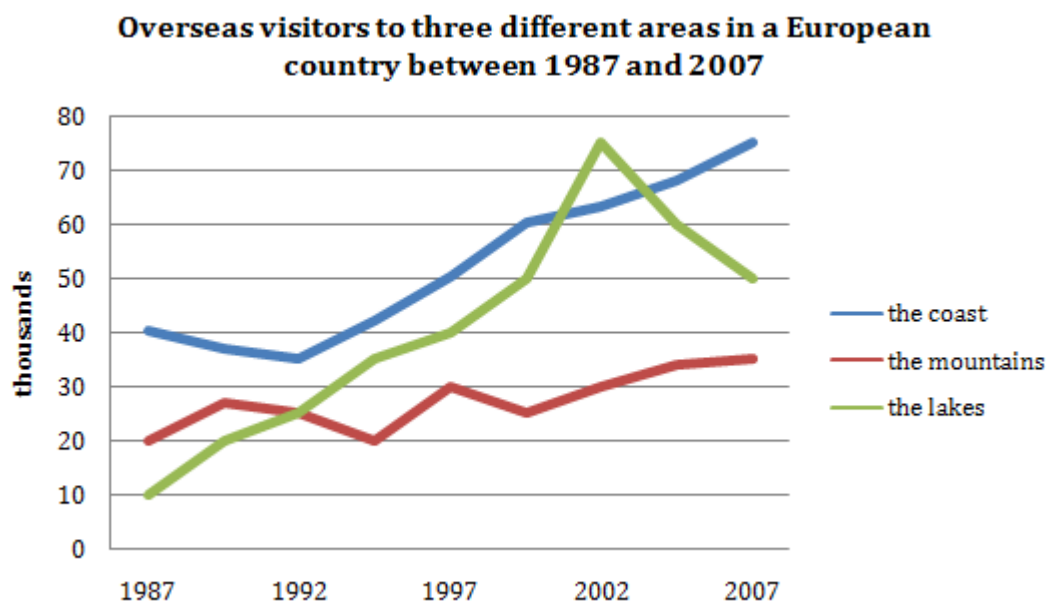
如果是模拟测试, 需要控制 20 分钟之内写完。

第2步自查: 对照老徐版本的参考范文自查, 自己修订错误; 主要是理清小作文的写作思路, 其次是词汇句型的变化。

第3步复盘: 过一段时间以后, 最好能重新写一遍, 仍然要求手写。这样能够充分掌握这个题目的写法。写完之后再对照原文。看看比第一次写有没有进步。

小作文比大作文简单, 但是一定要熟练。如果隔几天不写容易忘记。所以考前要坚持写一写。除了这些补充练习以外, 在录屏课程里面讲过的题目, 那些课件里面的题目也可以练一练, 熟能生巧。

题目: The graph shows the number of overseas visitors to three different areas in a European country between 1987 and 2007. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
(2015-7-11 雅思考题)



写作提示在下一页

参考范文在下下页

三条线可以按照顺序来描述, 这样会比较清晰, 不容易混乱。

当描述三条线的变化趋势时(范文中蓝色字), 顺带着对三条线的数据大小进行比较, 例如起点、交点、终点(范文中红色字)。不要过于啰嗦, 注意控制字数。

开头段记得转述题目, 结尾段可以把这个线图的主要特征或者趋势再概括一下。

高分的文章需要注意描述的时候句型有一些变化。

参考范文:

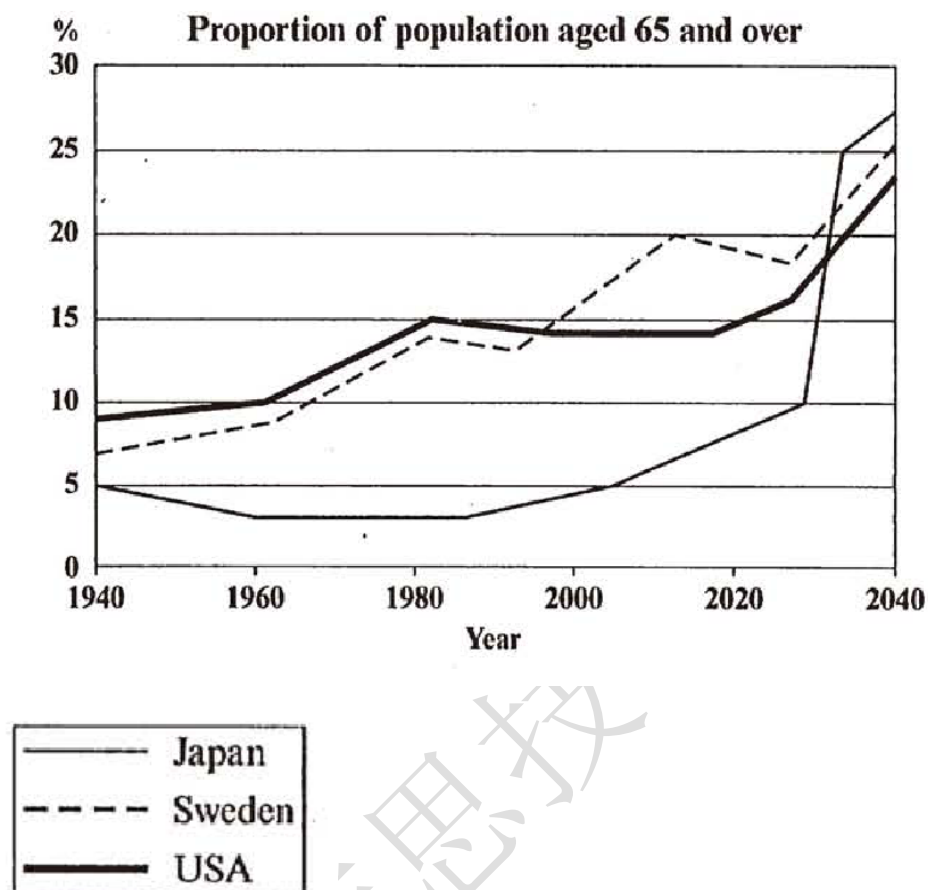
The line graph illustrates the changes in the number of foreigners who visited three different areas in a particular European country from 1987 to 2007.

In 1987, the coast was **the most popular** tourist spot, with 40 thousand people visiting it. This figure **dipped to 35 thousand** in 1992 and then **grew rapidly to 75 thousand** in 2007. The mountains attracted 20 thousand visitors in 1987. With **some fluctuations** in the first twelve years, the figure **rose to 35 thousand** in 2007, which was **the smallest** in the three areas.

As to the figure for the lakes, it was **the lowest** in the three areas in 1987. It **increased significantly** in the first 15 years, **overtaking** the figure for the mountains in 1992. After **peaking at 75 thousand** in 2002, it **experienced a rapid decline** and **fell to 50 thousand**.

Overall, the number of visitors to these three different areas grew in this period, while the figure for the lakes witnessed a quick drop in the last five years.

题目: The graph shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over between 1940 and 2040 in three different countries. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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参考范文在下下页

这个线图来自剑 5-1。三条线可以分开来写，这样比较清晰。记得每条线之间的大小也需要适当地做一些比较。主要是起点、终点和交点。线图的变化到了 2040 年。所以要注意时态的变化。

在写瑞典的时候，最初的 40 年和美国一样，所以可以概括描述。日本的变化比较多，记得要突出最后一个大幅飙升的阶段。

此外，通过日本的线图变化，复习一下线图的连续变化是如何写的。范文的开头段非常简洁，这种开头段的写法直接引用了书上的考官范文。

参考范文:

The graph shows the increase in the ageing population in Japan, Sweden and the USA.

In 1940, the percentage of aged people over 65 in the USA was 9%, **the highest** among the three countries. It **increased slowly** at first and then **grew more rapidly** to 15% in 1980. It **remained** stable for several decades and is expected to **rise considerably** to 23% in 2040.

The percentage of Sweden, which was **slightly lower** than that of the USA, showed a **similar trend** in the first 50 years. It continued **going up** since 1995 and **overtook** that of the USA in 2000. It is expected to **increase** to 25% in 2040.

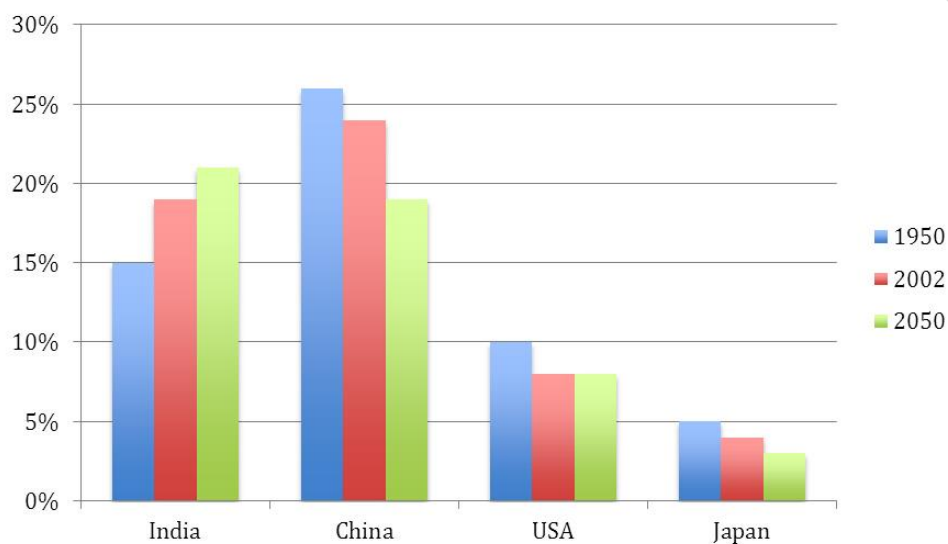
The proportion of aged population in Japan started at 5% in 1940, which was **the lowest** in the three countries. It **dipped** to 3% and after **remaining unchanged** for 30 years, it **has risen** to 8% in 2020. A **dramatic rise** is predicted between 2030 and 2040 and the figure will reach 27%, the **highest** among the three countries.

Overall, the percentage of old people in the three countries is projected to increase in the next few decades.

题目: The chart below shows the percentage of the whole world population in four countries from 1950 to 2002, with projections in 2050.

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

(2015 年 1 月 31 日考题)



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参考范文在下下页

这是一个动态的柱图，可以采取常规写法，按照项目（国家）顺序来写，条理非常清晰。写每个国家的时候，需要和其他国家做一些适当的对比。题目里面包含了 **2050** 年的数据，记得使用将来时态。

参考范文

The bar chart shows the proportion of population in India, China, the USA and Japan in 1950 and 2002, and it also indicates the projections in 2050.

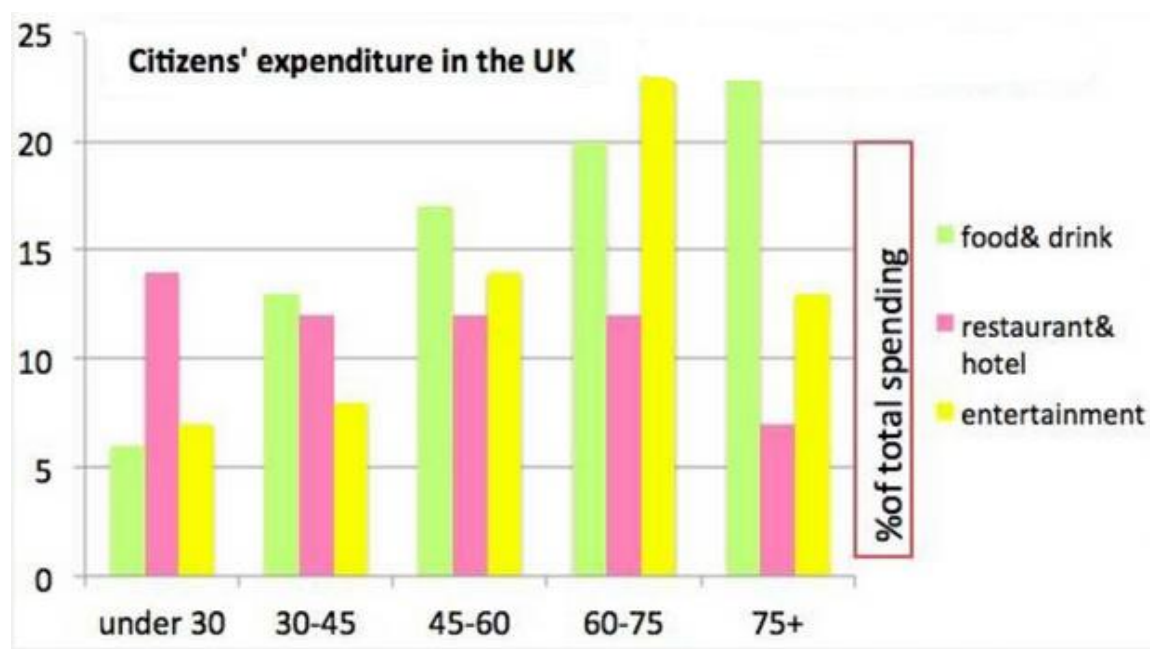
In 1950, China had about a quarter of the world population. Although this figure **decreased slightly**, it still **ranked the first** in 2002 among the four countries. It is estimated that the population in China will **continue dropping** and end at 19% in 2050.

By contrast, the percentage of India's population **grew** from 15% to 19% between 1950 and 2002. It is expected to **rise** to 21% in 2050, **overtaking** China and **becoming the largest**.

The population figures in the USA and Japan both **declined** from 10% and 5% to 7.5% and 4% between 1950 and 2002. It is predicted that till 2050 the percentage of the USA will **remain the same**, while the figure for Japan is likely to **keep falling**.

Overall, population figures are expected to decline in China, the USA and Japan, while the percentage of population in India is projected to overtake that in China in 2050.

题目: The chart below shows the expenditure on three categories among UK residents in 2004. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2015 年 2 月 18 号考题)



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参考范文在下下页

这个柱图涉及到年龄的变化，因此也可以看成是动态图。可以把三个项目（食品饮料、饭店酒店、娱乐）当成 3 条线来写。写出三个项目各自的变化趋势。

此外，对于某些重要的年龄组，比如起点、终点等等，也可以适当地比较一下三个项目之间的大小关系。

参考范文

The chart shows the percentage of spending on different items by people of different age groups in the UK in 2004.

People under 30 spent only 6% of their income on food & drink, which **was the smallest** in the three items. This figure **increased steadily with age** and for people aged 75+, they spent 23% on food & drink.

The spending on entertainment **almost showed a similar trend**. Young people under 30 spent **only** 7% on entertainment. People aged 45-60 spent nearly 15% on this category and those aged 60-75 spent **the highest** percentage (23%). After people passed 75, the spending **declined to** 13%.

People under 30 spent 14% on restaurants and hotels, **higher than** other age groups. The percentage on this item **was almost the same** for people in the age groups of 30-45, 45-60 and 60-75. People older than 75 spent **the smallest percentage** on this category (only 7%).

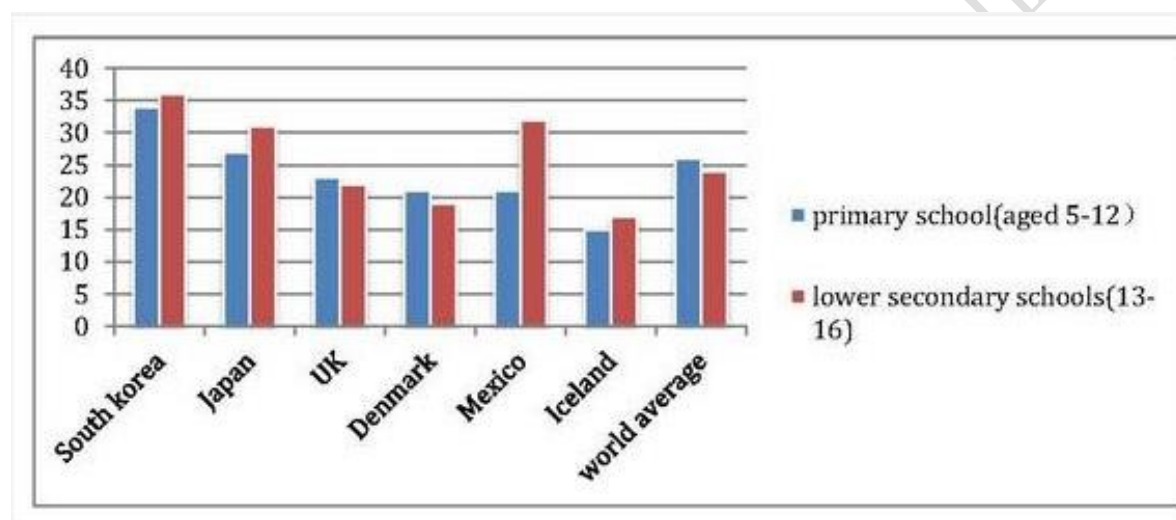
Overall, as people grew old, they tended to **spend more** of their income on food, drink and entertainment. Young people under 30 **spent the highest** percentage on restaurant and hotel.

真题: The chart shows the average class size in six countries in 2006, and compares them with world average class size.

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

Write at least 150 words.

(2015 年 5 月 30 号考题)



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参考范文在下下页

提示: 此柱图是静态图, 2015 年 5 月 30 号考题, 难度较大。除了 6 个国家, 还有 **world average**。思路要清晰, 根据上课讲的分组比较的方法去写就不难。把小学和中学当成两组数据, 然后组和组之间也可以进行比较。需要归纳合并一些数据, 避免字数超标。

1. 小学和中学的 **class size** 两者之间 (两组数据之间) 可以比较, 记得要归纳合并。(文章第二段)
2. 分别比较不同国家的中学的 **class size** (这是一组数据, 文章第三段) 韩国和冰岛的特征非常明显, 所以先写掉了。
3. 分别比较不同国家的小学的 **class size** (这是一组数据, 文章第四段)

参考范文

The bar chart shows the differences in the schools' class size in six countries in 2006.

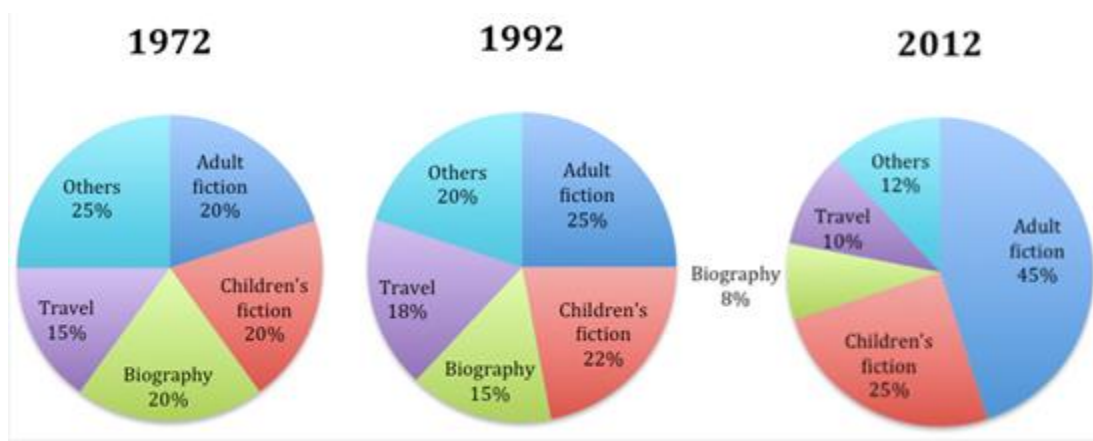
The world average size of primary schools (26) was slightly higher than lower secondary schools (24). The UK and Denmark had the same situation. However, in the other four countries, the lower secondary schools had larger size than the primary schools, particularly in Mexico.

The class size in South Korea was the largest in both primary and lower secondary schools, with 33 and 36 students in one class. By contrast, Iceland had the smallest number (15 and 17). In Mexico and Japan, the class size of lower secondary schools was above 30, while in the UK and Denmark this figure was 22 and 18, lower than the world average level.

As for the size of primary schools, Japan had 26 students in one class, similar to the world average level. In the UK, Denmark and Mexico, this figure was almost the same (about 22).

Overall, South Korea had the biggest class size while Iceland had the smallest in the two types of schools in the given chart.

题目: The pie charts below show the percentage of five kinds of books sold by a bookseller between 1972 and 2012. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



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参考范文在下一页

三个饼图，有三个时间点，可以按照线图写法，当成 5 条线来写。
可以按照图表的数据大小和类别来分段，**adult fiction** 和 **children's fiction** 分为一段，另外三个项目分一段。

参考范文

The pie charts show the change of sales of five different kinds of books by a bookseller in 1972, 1992 and 2012.

Adult fiction books accounted for 20% of sales in 1972 and it **increased to** 25% in 1992. In the next 20 years, its sales **grew dramatically to** 45% and **became the largest part** of the total sales. Children's fiction books also **increased**, but **not as significantly as** adult fiction books. It **grew** from 20% in 1972 to 25% in 2012.

The percentage of biography was also 20% in 1972, but it **showed a downward trend, falling** to 15% in 1992 and 8% in 2012. Travel books made up 15% of total sales in 1972. It **rose** to 18% in 1992, but **dropped** to 10% in 2012. Other books accounted for one quarter in 1972, but it **declined rapidly** to 20% in 1992 and then to 12% in 2012.

Overall, adult books and children's fiction books **increased obviously** in the four decades and other books **declined** during this period.

题目: The table gives information about annual salaries of five employment sectors in Australia in 2006 (in dollars). Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2015 年 6 月 18 日考题)

Employment sectors	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Sales	216,100	27,000	70,000
Engineering	145,080	38,500	80,000
IT and Communications	100,080	38,000	79,000
Education	69,000	33,000	50,000
Travelling	67,000	32,000	45,000

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参考范文在下下页

静态表格，来自 2015 年 6 月 18 号的考题

题目不难，一共有三个项目，所以主体段分三段，分别比较就可以了。
按照比较的原则对数据进行处理：最大、其次、相等、最小、合并、
倍数、省略。

以表格的纵向对比为主，最后兼顾一下横向的规律。

参考范文

The table compares how much money people earned in five different sectors in Australia in 2006.

In terms of maximum salary, people in sales sector **had the largest figure**, at 216,100 dollars and those working in engineering sector **ranked the second** (145,080 dollars). The maximum salary in IT and Communications was about 100,000 dollars and the figures in education and travelling were both below 70,000.

The minimum salaries **showed a different situation** in the five sectors. Engineering and IT sectors **had the highest figure**, at about 38,000 dollars. The minimum salaries in education and travelling **were almost the same** (33,000 and 32,000). Sales people **had the lowest** minimum salary, at 27,000 dollars.

The average salary in engineering was **the highest** in the five sectors (80,000 dollars), **closely followed by** IT and communications (79,000 dollars). Sales people earned 70,000 dollars and those in education and travelling sectors **had much lower** average salaries, at 50,000 and 45,000 dollars.

Overall, people working in engineering and IT **earned more than** people in the other three sectors, but the gap between the maximum and minimum salaries was **the largest** for sales people.

题目: The table shows the salary earned by a teacher on average in different countries in 2009. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2015 年 5 月 9 日考题)

Salary in 2009 US\$ per year				
Country	Starting	After 15 years	Maximum	Years taken to reach the top salary
Australia	36,000	52,000	56,000	8
Denmark	38,000	48,500	48,500	7
Luxembourg	45,000	85,000	130,000	9
Korea	36,000	48,000	48,000	32
Japan	28,000	36,000	53,000	37

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参考范文在下下页

静态表格，来自 2015 年 5 月 9 号的考题

这个题目是一个有点特殊的表格，不是很难，但是大家要把每个项目的含义看懂。

仍然按照项目来分类。为了方便对比和节约篇幅，老徐版本的范文采取了把前两项合并起来进行对比，把后两项写在一段里面。

由于数据比较多，有些不重要的数据可以省略。

注意上课讲过的句型转换方法（切换主语）。

红色字代表了项目之间的对比。

大家可以先写一遍再对照范文复盘。范文的条理结构非常清晰，数据处理也有所取舍。

参考范文

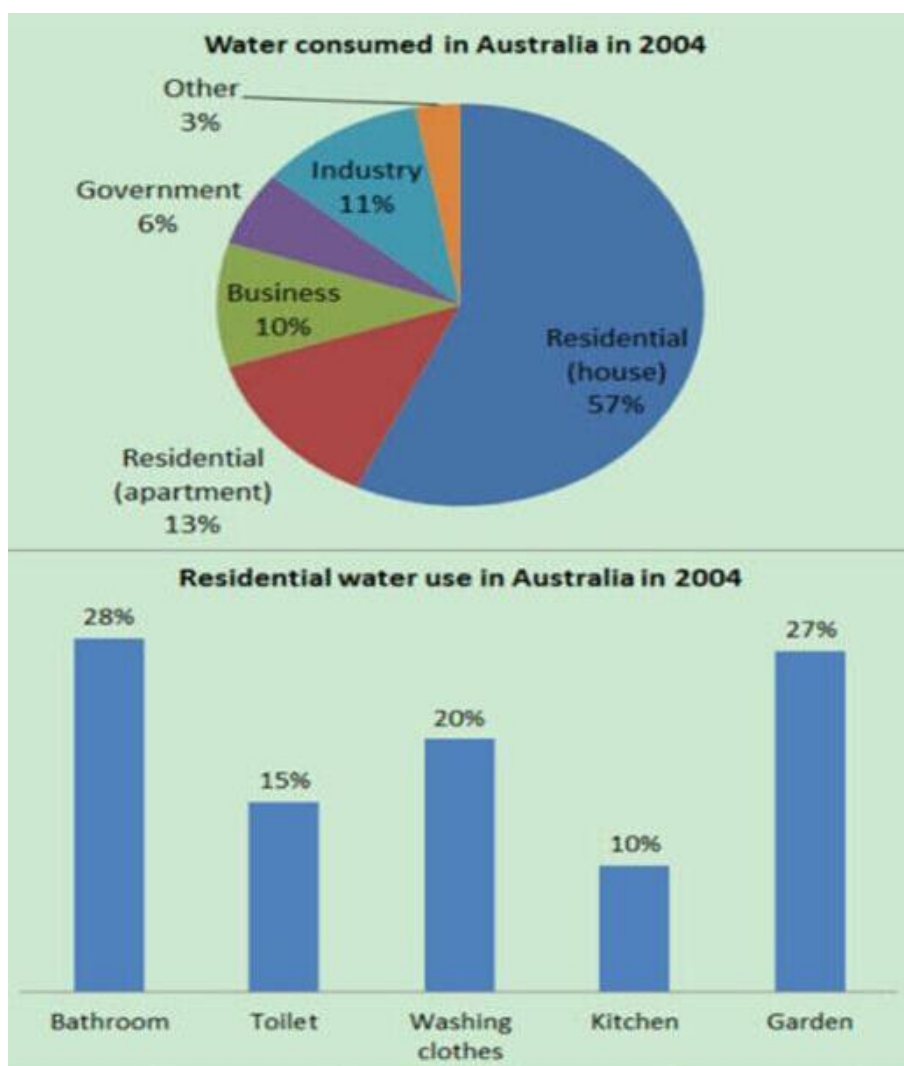
The table gives the information about teachers' salary in five countries in 2009.

Clearly, Luxembourg had **the highest** starting salary, at 45,000\$ per year. After 15 years, this figure **rose significantly** to 85,000, which **remained the first position** in these countries. A teacher in Denmark could earn 38,000\$ in the first working year and 48,500\$ in the 15th year. The starting salary in Australia and Korea was **the same** (36,000\$), but the growth in Australia **was greater than** in Korea. Among the five countries, Japanese teachers **earned the least** both in the first and the 15th year.

In terms of maximum salary, Luxembourg had 130,000\$, which was **more than double** that of the other four countries. Denmark and Korea had **the lowest** figure, at about 48,000\$. It took **the longest time** (37 years) for Japanese teachers to reach the top salary, **closely followed by** Korea (32 years). In the other three countries, this figure was **less than** 10.

Overall, teachers in Luxembourg earned **much more than** those in the other four countries and it **took very long** for Korean and Japanese teachers to get the top salary.

题目: The charts show the information about water consumption in Australia in the year of 2004. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2015 年 6 月 13 日考题)



写作提示在下一页
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这是一个静态的组合图，题目不难，来自 2015 年 6 月 13 日考题。

两个图分开写就可以了。

老徐雅思写作技巧预测班

参考范文

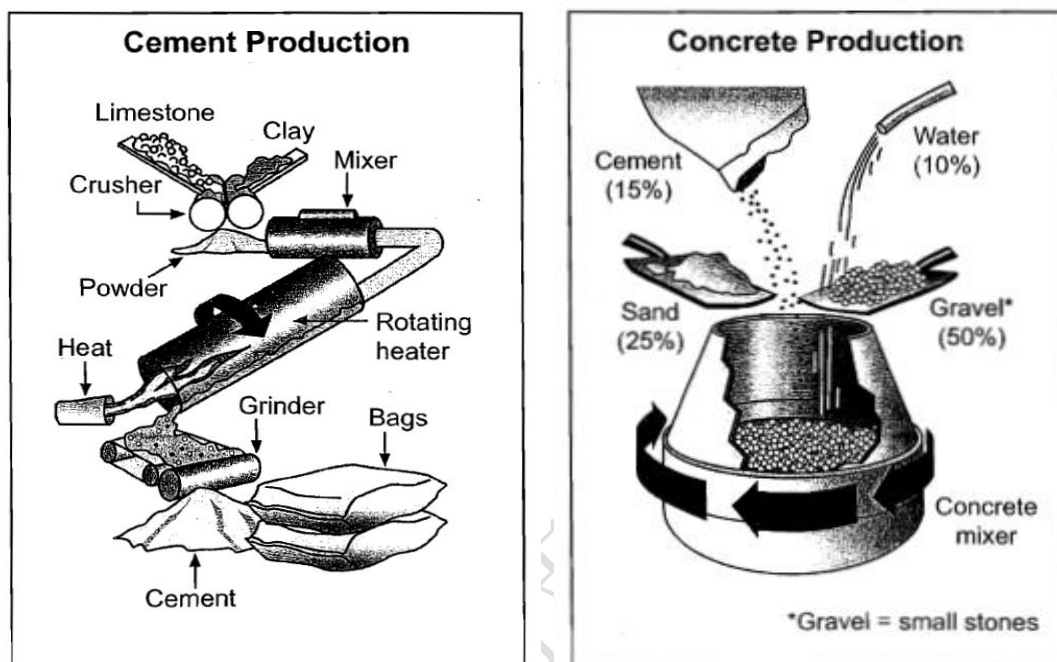
The pie chart shows how much water was consumed in different sectors in Australia in the year 2004. The table compares water consumption for different purposes in Australian families in 2004.

It is clear that **most** of water was used in the domestic sector. Water consumption for residential (house) accounted for **more than half** (57%) and residential (apartment) made up 13%. The percentage of water used in industry and business was **almost the same** (about 10%). The government used **a lower percentage** (6%) and the remaining 3% was consumed in other areas.

According to the bar chart, outdoor water use, such as garden, accounted for 27% of residential water consumption and the remaining water was for indoor use. 28% of water was used for bathroom, which was **the highest**. Washing clothes and toilet consumed 20% and 15% of water respectively and the **lowest percentage** was for kitchen (only 10%).

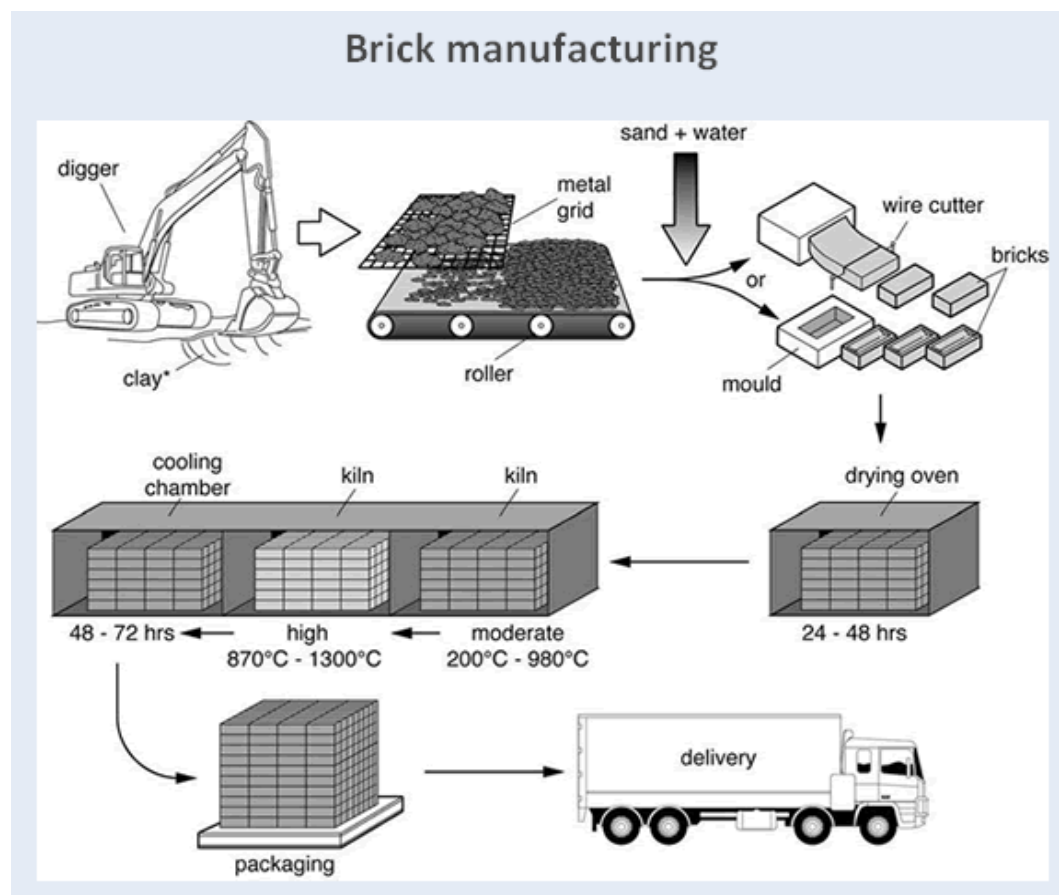
Overall, residential water consumption was **much higher than** water used in other sectors in Australia in 2004. For Australian residents, **more than half** of water was used for bathroom and garden.

流程图 1: The diagrams below show the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (剑 8-3)



流程图 2: The diagram below shows the process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry.

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



写流程图的技巧：确定每一步的名词和动词。使用一些灵活的衔接手段，包括介词、定语从句、状语从句、并列句等，把一些短句变成长句。范文中给出了红色字的动词，和下划线的衔接手段。万一考试碰到流程图和地图，都可以大胆地去写，不要过于追求完美，毕竟你的目标不是 9 分。考到 6 分以上是不难的。以下版本都是 7.5+

参考范文 (剑 8-3):

The first diagram demonstrates the steps and equipment for cement production and the second diagram shows how the cement is used to produce concrete.

According to the diagram, there are several stages in the production of cement. The raw materials are limestone and clay, which are crushed into powder in the first step. Then the powder enters the mixer, where it is fully mixed. After that, the powder passes through a rotating heater. Inside the heater the temperature is extremely high. After coming out of the heater, the powder is sent to a grinder and ground into cement. Finally, the cement is packed into bags.

After the cement is prepared, it is added into the concrete mixer with water, sand and gravel in a proportion of 15%:10%:25%:50%. With the four materials mixed, the final product concrete is produced.

Overall, the two diagrams show that cement can be made from limestone and clay and the cement can be used to produce concrete through a simple process.

参考范文(砖头的制作过程)

The diagram shows how bricks are manufactured and the process consists of seven stages.

To begin with, the digger is used to **dig** clay, which is the raw material for making bricks. Then the clay **is placed** on a metal grid and after **passing** the grid, the clay **becomes smaller** and **falls** through the metal grid onto a roller. The roller **moves on** and **delivers** the clay to the next step, in which the clay **is mixed** with sand and water. The mixture **is moulded** into bricks or **cut** into bricks by means of a wire cutter.

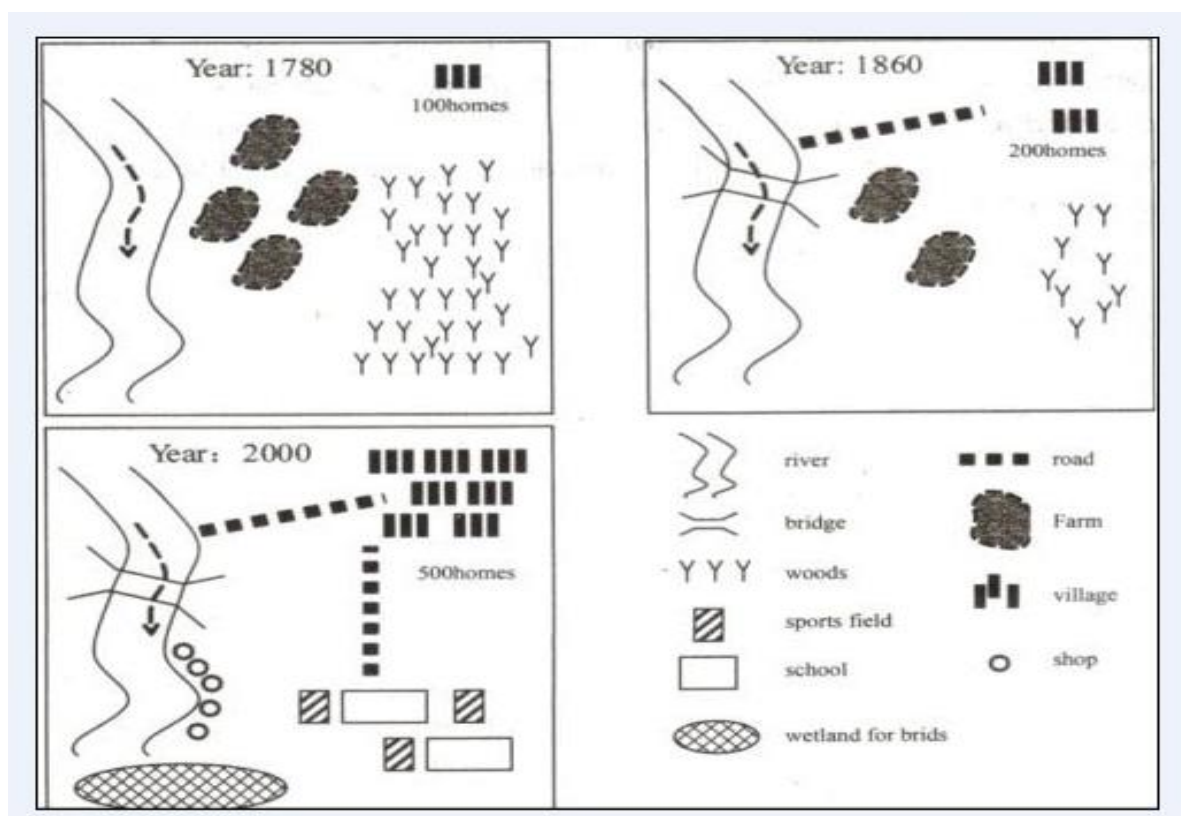
In the next stage, those fresh bricks **are kept** in a drying oven for 24-48 hours. The dried bricks **are then transferred** to the kiln, where the temperature is as high as 200 °C -1300 °C. After being kept in the cooling chamber for 48-72 hours, the bricks **are packaged** and then **loaded** onto the truck for transportation.

Overall, the diagram shows that clay can **be made into** bricks through several stages.

老徐

地图题 1: The diagram below shows the development of the village of Kelsby between 1780 and 2000.

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



此题比较简单，按照三幅图的顺序描述发生的变化就可以了。

参考范文

The map shows how the village of Kelsby developed from 1780 to 2000.

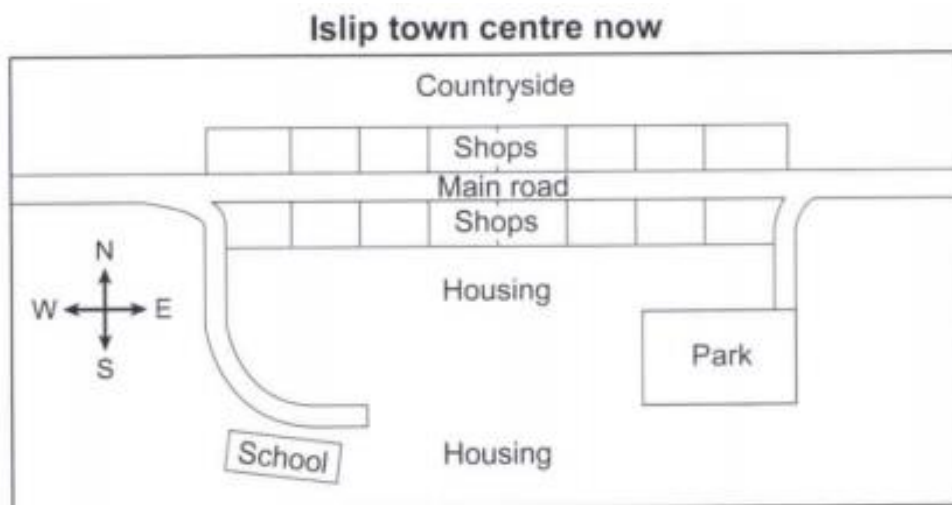
In 1780, Kelsby had only 100 homes. There were four farms in the centre of the village and a large piece of woods in the east. In the west of the village there was a river **flowing** from north to south.

Between 1780 and 1860, the number of homes doubled and the number of farms fell to two. The area of woods decreased dramatically. Meanwhile, a bridge was **constructed** over the river and a road was built to link the riverside and the **residential area**.

By 2000, the number of homes had risen to 500, but farms and woods had completely disappeared. In the southeastern area there were some school buildings and sports fields, which **were connected with** the housing area via a newly-built road. A few shops opened by the river and a piece of wetland for birds **emerged** at the southern end of the river.

It can be seen that the village **experienced significant change** during the 200 years.

地图题 2: The maps below show the center of a small town called Islip as it is now, and plans for this development. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



提示: 这是剑 12 第二套题目的小作文。

注意时态问题, 第一个图使用一般现在时, 第二个图使用一般将来时。

第一个图按照从北往南的顺序写, 注意课程里面给的关于地图题的词汇表达。

第二个图可以先把 **dual carriageway** 写出来, 这是一个最主要的特征, 然后仍然按照从北往南的顺序写。

在写第二个图的时候, 记得比较和第一个图的区别, 比如 **countryside** 消失了, 有些设施出现了, 有些设施被改建了, 公园的面积缩小了。

参考范文

The maps show the layout of Islip town center now and its planned development.

According to the first map, in the north of the town is the countryside. An **east-west** main road **passes across** the town center, with many shops **lined up** along the road. At the two ends of the shops, the road **extends** to the south, connecting a school and a park **respectively**. The housing area is located to the south of the shops and between the school and the park.

Moving to the second map, we can see the town center is planned to be **expanded** and **surrounded** by a **newly-built** dual carriage way, while the countryside will **disappear**. The main road inside the central area will **be made accessible to** pedestrians only. To the north of the road, the previous shops will **be replaced by** new housing with a bus station, a shopping center and a car parking lot. The school and the residential area will **remain almost unchanged** and the size of the park will be reduced, with the spare land **allocated** for new housing.

Overall, many modifications can be seen in the planned development of Islip town.