

静态图表

比较句型

- (1) The number of French visitors was **the largest in the four countries / larger than any other countries'**.
- (2) Women spent 36 hours on housework, **compared with** men who spent 25 hours at home.
- (3) The consumption of beef was 70 grams **more / less than** that of lamb.
- (4) The consumption of beef **ranked the second / was the second largest** in the four foods.
- (5) The consumption of beef was **the largest (250 g), followed by lamb (220g)**.
- (6) Students who watch **less** television have **higher** scores.

倍数句型

- (1) The amount of coal was **three times as much as / more than** that of oil.
- (2) The number of cars produced in factory A was **three times as many as** that in factory B.
- (3) The amount of beef almost **doubled / tripled, rising / climbing from *** to *****.
- (4) The percentage of female students **increased four times**.
- (5) Factory A produced **three times as many cars as** Factory B.

表格: The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (剑 7-1)

Country	Food / Drinks / Tobacco	Clothing / Footwear	Leisure / Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15.77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

参考范文:

The table compares the percentage of expenditure on different items in five countries in 2002. The spending on food/drinks/tobacco was **much more than** that on clothing/footwear and leisure/education in all five countries.

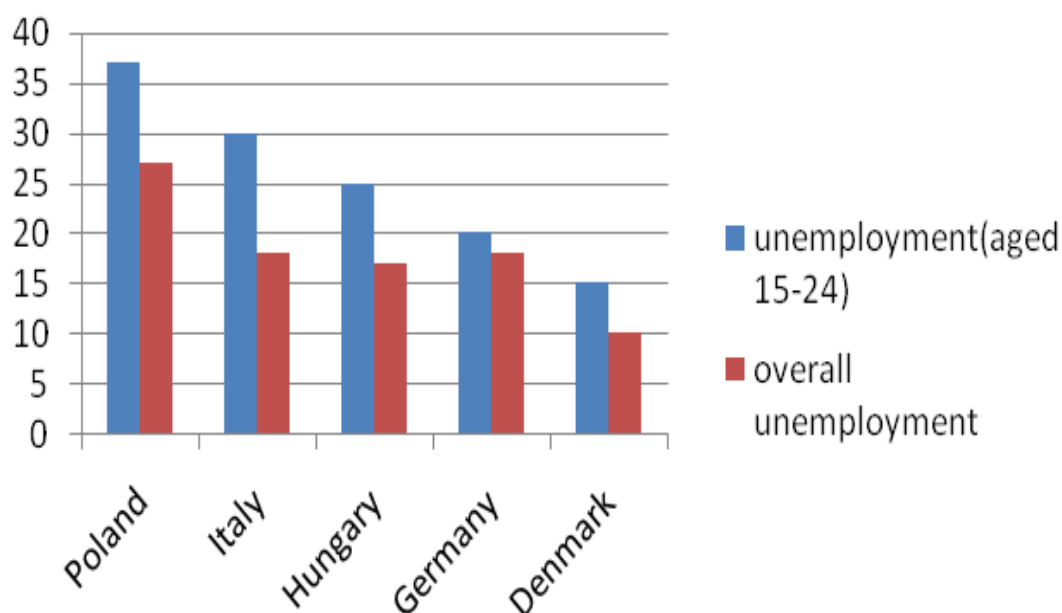
Turkish people spent the **highest** percentage on food, drinks and tobacco (almost one third), **closely followed by** Irish people (nearly 30%). The figures in Sweden, Italy and Spain were **much smaller** and they were all less than 20%.

Italian people spent 9.00% of their money on clothing and footwear, while Swedish people spent only 5.40%, **the lowest** proportion among the five countries. The spending on this item in Turkey, Spain and Ireland was similar (around 6.5%).

The expenditure on leisure and education in Turkey was 4.35%, which was **nearly twice as much as** that in Ireland (2.21%). By contrast, Spanish people spent the **lowest proportion** on this item (1.98%). Swedish and Italian people spent **almost the same percentage** (3.2%).

Among the five countries, Turkish people spent the highest proportion on food/drink/tobacco and on leisure/education and the largest spender on clothes/footwear was Italy.

柱图: The bar chart shows the overall unemployment rate in five European countries and their unemployment rate of young people aged between 15 and 24 in 2005. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2015-7-23)



参考范文:

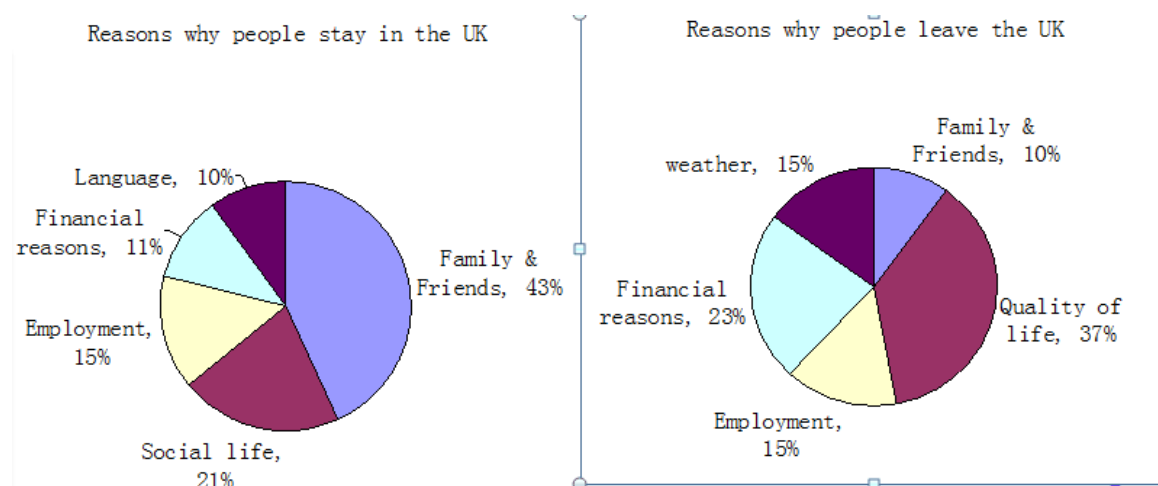
The bar chart gives information about the unemployment rate of young people and the overall unemployment rate in five European countries in 2005.

According to the chart, the percentage of unemployed people in Poland **was the highest**, at around 27% in 2005. By contrast, Denmark had nearly 10% of unemployment rate, which was **the lowest** among the five countries. The percentage of the other three countries was all **between 15% and 20%**.

The unemployment rate of young people **showed a similar situation**. Poland still had **the highest** figure in the five countries (more than 35%), **followed by** Italy (30%). In Hungary and Germany, 25% and 20% of young people had no jobs. This figure was also **the lowest** in Denmark, at 15%.

The chart shows the unemployment rate among young people **was higher than** the overall unemployment rate in all five countries and the gap was **the smallest** in Germany. In both categories, Poland had **the highest** rate, while Denmark had **the lowest** figure.

饼图: The charts show the result of a survey which indicates the percentage of people who stay in and leave the UK. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (2013-1-5)



参考范文:

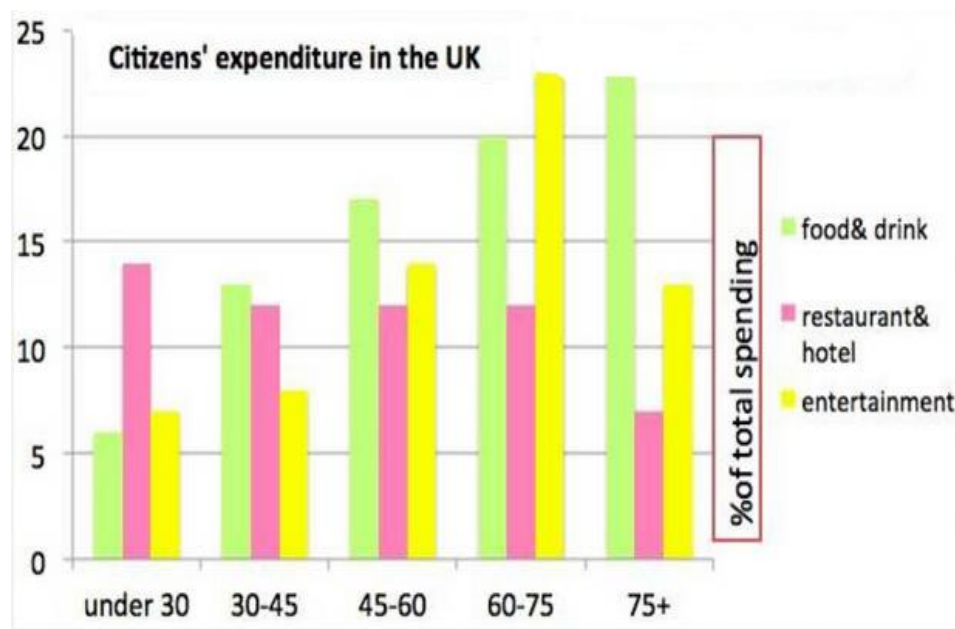
The two charts compare different causes that make people stay in and leave the UK.

According to the first chart, the percentage of people who stay in the UK because of family and friends is **the largest** (43%), and **the second largest** reason is social life, with 21% of people choosing this reason. 15% of people stay in the UK because of employment, and those who stay in the UK for financial and language reason account for **the smallest** (both about 10%).

In comparison, **the most important reason** for leaving the UK is quality of life (37%), which does not exist in the first chart. "Family and friends" accounts for **the smallest** percentage (10%). 23% of people leave the UK for financial reason, and this figure is **twice as much as that** in the first chart. The percentage of employment and weather is **the same** (15%), while nobody in the first chart chooses weather.

Overall, the reasons that prompt people to stay in and leave the UK are quite different.

柱图: 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.
(2015-2-18)



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.

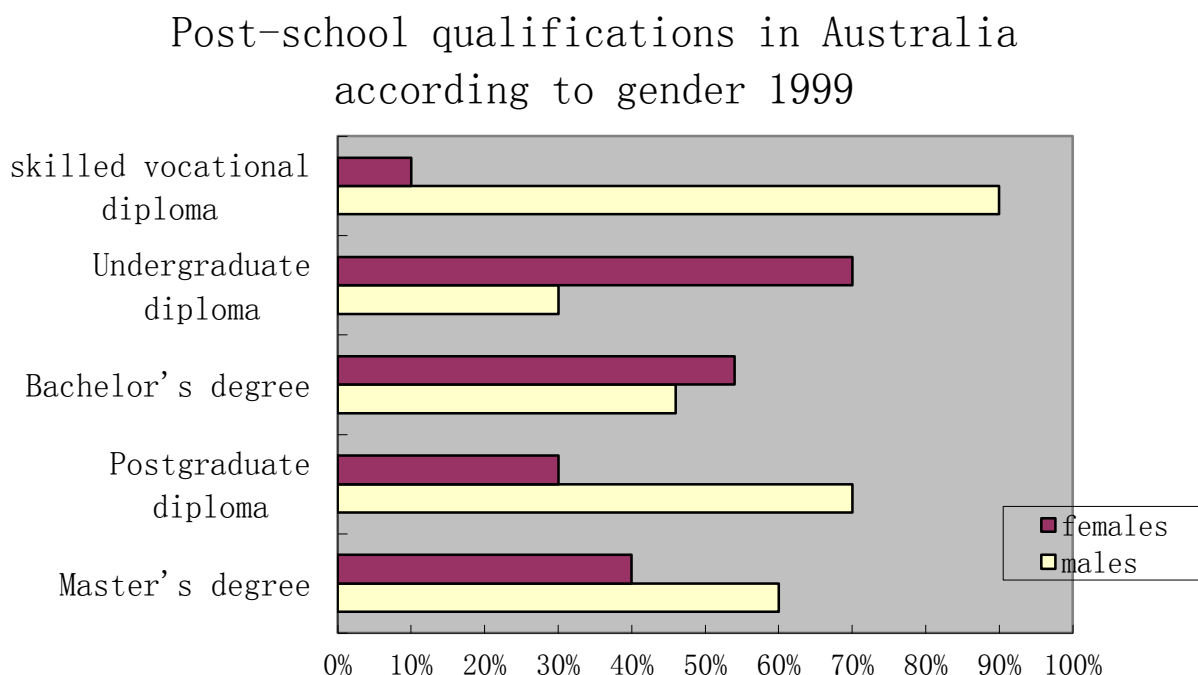
People under 30 spent only 6% of their income on food & drink, which **was the smallest** among all age groups. This figure **increased steadily with age** and for people aged 75+, they spent 23% on food & drink.

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.

柱图: The chart below shows the different levels of post-school qualifications in Australia and the proportion of men and women who held them in 1999. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. (剑 4-3)



句式变化

技校生当中，男生远远多于女生。

The percentage of males was **much higher than** that of females at the level of skilled vocational diploma.

Much more men than women held skilled vocational diploma.

Men **clearly outnumbered** women at the level of skilled vocational diploma.

The gender difference was **the largest** for people who held skilled vocational diploma.

参考范文:

The chart compares the percentage of men and women who held various qualifications in Australia in 1999.

The gender difference was the **largest** for people who held skilled vocational diploma. 90% of them were men and only 10% were women.

By contrast, **more** women **than** men held undergraduate diploma. 70% were females, compared with 30% of males. The percentage of females **was slightly higher than** that of males at the level of bachelor's degree. Females accounted for 55% and males 45%.

At higher levels of education, men clearly **outnumbered** women. 70% of postgraduate diploma holders were men and only 30% were women. However, the gap was **smaller** at master's degree and the percentage of males and females was 60% and 40% respectively.

In conclusion, **more men than women** held qualifications at **lower** and **higher** levels of education, while there were **more women than men** who had undergraduate diploma and bachelor degree.

静态图：部分柱图、部分饼图、部分表格

1. 判断图表主要比较什么内容，理清思路，分组分类比较
2. 注意句型的变化（变换主语）
3. 比较级与最高级结合使用
4. 最大值、其次值、相等值、最小值、倍数、合并、省略
5. 一边对比，一边读数字