Day2：折线图

资料一：高级范文（8-9 分）表达汇总

开头段	1	line graph	折线图
	2	regarding	关于
	3	per capita	每个人头/人均
	4	over 40 years	在 40 年之间
overview 段	5	overall	总体来说
	6	experienced a steady rise	（经历了一个）持续上涨
	7	witnessed a drop	有所下降/目睹了一个下降
	8	in the past 40 years	在过去的 40 年
	9	despite their respective increase and decrease	虽然各自有所上涨和下降
	10	remained the highest and the lowest	仍然是最高和最低的
	11	throughout the period	在整个时间段内
Detail 段 1	12	ranking the lowest among the 4 countries	是四个国家中最低的
	13	the figure saw a steady rise	数字目睹了一个持续的上涨
	14	in the following 40 years	在接下来的 40 年中
	15	equaling the amount for XX	和 XX 的数量相当
	16	experienced a parallel upward trend	经历了一个平行式的上涨趋势
	17	reached nearly 8 metric tonnes	达到了几乎 8 公吨
	18	the figure plateaued in the following 10 years	数字在接下来的 10 年中都趋于平缓
	19	by the end of the period shown	在所示的时间段的末尾
Detail 段 2	20	rose in the following 10 years to a peak of approximately 10 metric tonnes	在接下来的 10 年中上涨到巅峰，到达了差不多 8 公吨
	21	experience a considerable decrease	经历了一个相当大的下降
	22	in the subsequent 30 years	在接下来的 30 年
	23	being overtaken by XX	被 XX 反超
	24	saw a steady drop	目睹了稳定的下降
	25	the figure declined from XX to XX	数字从 XX 下降到 XX
	26	counterpart	对照物/参照物

资料二：中级范文（7 分）及表达汇总

The line graph compares 4 countries (the UK, Sweden, Italy, and Portugal) regarding the amounts of CO_2 emissions per capita over 40 years.

Overall, the average CO_2 emissions per person in Portugal and Italy rose steadily over 4 decades, while in the UK and Sweden things were the opposite. Among 4 countries, the CO_2 release per capita in the UK and Portugal remained the highest and lowest throughout the period.

In 1967, the released CO_2 each person in Portugal was below 2 metric tonnes, following which there was a steady rise to over 5 metric tonnes until 2007. The figure was the same as that in Sweden. The quantity per person in Italy also experienced an upward trend in this graph and ranked the second by the end of the period.

Every person in Sweden produced CO_2 over 8 metric tonnes in 1967. It reached a peak of about 10 metric tonnes in 1977 and decreased tremendously in the following three decades. Over the period, the figure in the UK declined from nearly 11 to around 9, whereas the British still caused the largest amount of CO_2 on average until 2007.
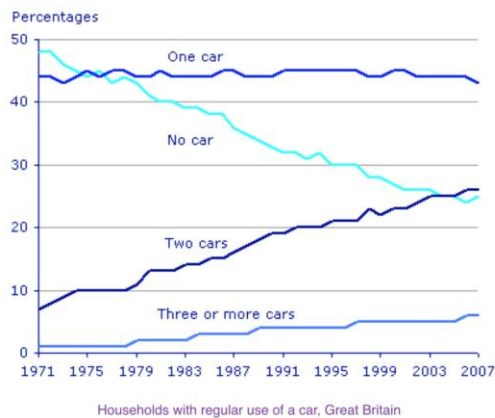
191 words

英文	翻译	批注
per capita	人均	相当于 per person；也可用作形容词：per capita GDP
throughout the period	贯穿整个时期	相当于 over the period
peak	顶点，峰值	名词，相当于最高点、最高值，可以替换为最高级，如 the highest value；也可以用作动词，如 The CO_2 emissions in Sweden peaked in 1977.
tremendously	极大地，非常地	可用于替换 considerably/obviously/remarkably 等
rise/increase	增加	互为常用替换
decline/reduction/decrease	减少	互为常用替换

资料三：作业习题答案

Line graph: Car ownership

The graph below gives information about car ownership in Britain from 1971 to 2007.

Households with regular use of a car, Great Britain

参考提纲

Overview 段可以写的两个主要特征：

1) 车的拥有率【整体上】是上升的

2) 【two cars 的比例】上涨最明显（saw the most drastic increase）；【no car 的比例】下降最明显

3) 如果写这一点也 ok：【one car 的比例】未明显变化（experienced no obvious changes）

Detail 段 1 可以写的对象和细节（尽量把所有对象平均分成两组）：

写【two cars】和【three or more cars】

细节 1：1971 年，【three or more cars】的情况是最罕见的（最罕见：the least common），几乎为 0%；

细节 2：接下来 30 年中，【three or more cars 的比例】有所上升，但并不明显；2007 年时接近 7%，但仍然是全国最罕见的情况。

细节 3：【two cars】的情况更普遍一些，1971 年的时候是 8%

细节 4：接下来 30 年中稳步上升，顶点是 2007 年，超过了 25%，普遍情况位居第二。

（注意以上四个细节的描述中，既有【细节数据】，也有【对象和对象的比较】）

Detail 段 2 可以写的对象和细节（尽量把所有对象平均分成两组）：

批注 [A1]: "最罕见"是如何定义出来的？
就是看其百分比是四根线里最低的。所以叫"最罕见"。

批注 [A2]: 怎么看出来"更普遍"的？
因为当年的百分比 8%是比【three or more cars】的 0%还是要高一些的。

写【no car】和【one car】

细节 1：1971 年，全国家庭几乎一半都没有车；这是全国最普遍的情况。

细节 2：30 年后，接近 80%的家庭都有了车。

细节 3：1971 年时，每个家庭都有一部车是相当普遍的情况，数据为 44%左右。

细节 4：接下来的 30 年中，【one car】的比例虽有小波动（despite tiny fluctuation），但仍然很高，2007 年时还是 42%左右。

（注意以上四个细节的描述中，既有【细节数据】，也有【对象和对象的比较】）

批注 [A3]: 从【no car】在 1971 年的百分比是近 50%这一点可以看出

批注 [A4]: 从【no car】在 2007 年的百分比是近 20%这一点可以看出

批注 [A5]: 因为【one car】在这一年的比例是排名第二位的，所以可以说是"相当普遍"

参考范文

- 范文为 7.5 分左右的水平，因此提纲中的一些要点被略去了（但需要注意，范文的语言已经达到了 8 或以上的水平，因此如果内容更丰满，整体分数就是 8 或 8+）

- 黄色部分为可以积累的模板

The line graph illustrates car ownership details in the UK between 1971 and 2007.

Overall, there was a trend that more families possessed private cars within the period. The number of households with two vehicles saw the most drastic increase, while in contrast, the proportion of those that never owned a car experienced a significant decline.

In 1971, households with at least three cars were negligible (almost 0%). Despite an increase in such families over the next 30 years, it remained the least common, with 7% in 2007. In comparison, having two cars appeared to be more common during this period, with 8% of households achieving it. Moreover, this proportion outstripped 25% in 2007, becoming the second most prevalent phenomenon regarding domestic car ownership.

Initially, it was commonplace that many families, or to be specific, nearly one-half could not afford a car across the country. However, around four-fifths managed to purchase their vehicles after more than 30 years. About 44% of households could possess one car during the 1970s, but the proportion remained relatively steady despite a tiny fluctuation across decades, with 42% in 2007.

183 words