

Day3：柱状图

资料一：高级范文（8-9 分）表达汇总

开头段	1	bar chart	柱状图
Overview 段	2	namely	也就是说
Detail 段 1	3	the majority of people	大多数人
	4	with the corresponding figures being XX and XX	对应的数字是 XX 和 XX
	5	a more significant proportion of residents	居民中的更多数的人
	6	In contrast	对比之下
	7	XX constituted a slightly larger part of XXX	XX 在 XXX 中的占比稍微多一点
	8	with the exception of XX	XX 是个例外
Detail 段 2	9	people showed marginally more interest in ...	人们对...的兴趣稍微浓厚一点
	10	be inclined to do sth.	倾向于做某事
	11	the percentages of A and B were almost equivalent	A 和 B 的百分比几乎一样
	12	occupied at least half of the whole population	占据了几乎一半的人口
	13	with respective figures being XX and XXX	各自的数据分别是 XX 和 XXX

资料二：中级范文（7 分）及表达汇总

The bar chart describes individual habits of both purchasing and drinking coffee and tea in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart.

Overall, over half of the population in the 5 cities had a drinking coffee/tea habit. Compared to buying coffee, either fresh or instant, people had an obvious preference for going to a café directly in most cities.

Most people in Sydney and Melbourne, respectively 61% and 63%, were fond of drinking coffee/tea in a café. Regarding coffee buying, compared to those from Sydney (45.2%), more residents in Melbourne (47%) preferred buying instant coffee. In contrast, 44% of Sydney's residents loved fresh coffee better, surpassing 42% in Melbourne.

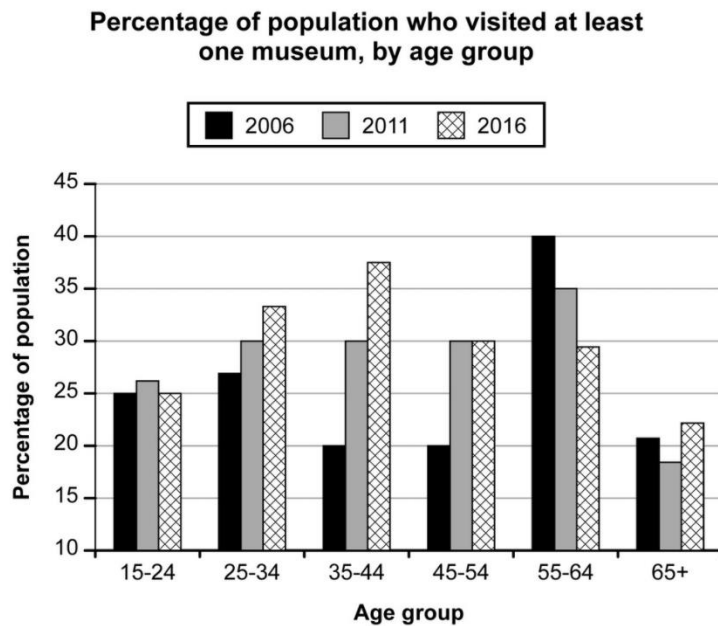
In other cities, the café was still the best choice for most people except in Adelaide. It was the only city where citizens felt more willing to buy instant coffee, instead of enjoying themselves in the café. In Brisbane and Adelaide, the percentages of residents who were inclined to buy fresh coffee were almost equivalent, both under 35%, lower than that in Hobart (38%). Drinking instant coffee was a prevalent fashion in these cities, with at least one-half of residents as its followers.

191 words

英文	翻译	批注
compared to	与……相比	“比较”常用短语，相当于 in comparison to
preference	偏好、更喜欢	可用作“比较”的替换，相当于两者之中更喜欢
instead of	而不是……	可以与 rather than 替换
be inclined to do sth.	倾向于做某事	相当于 tend to/be apt to
prevalent	流行的、普遍的	相当于 popular、common；动词为 prevail，如 This perspective prevails among people. 这种观点在人群中很盛行/普遍。
follower	追随者	相当于 fan，这里用作替换“喜欢”的表达，指那些喜欢喝速溶咖啡的居民

资料三：作业习题答案

The chart shows the percentage of people in one country, by age group, who visited one or more museums in 2006, 2011 and 2016.



参考提纲

Overview 段可以写的两个主要特征：

- 1) 这十年间，只有一个年龄段的人（55-64）**减少了去博物馆的频率** (went to a museum less frequently)。
- 2) 这十年间，比例涨幅最明显的是【35-44 年龄段的人】。（这一点也可以看作是在分析【极值】，就是【涨幅方面的极值】）
- 3) 如果写这一点也 ok：综合来看这十年间，**最不喜欢去博物馆的是【65+年龄段的人】，最喜欢去博物馆的基本是【55-64 年龄段的人】。**

（注意：分析时可以把数字和图表具体的含义（是否频繁去博物馆）结合在一起，这样在描述时就可以有“最喜欢去博物馆/最不喜欢去博物馆”这样的表达，会显得更丰富，同时体现出对图表的认知更深刻）

批注 [A1]: 怎么看出来？

就是把最后一个年份【2016】和最早的一个年份

【2006】作比较，发现只有这个年龄段的人的比例是下降了（此时可忽略中间的【2011】年份）

批注 [A2]: 怎么看出来的呢？

因为在 2006、2011、2016 这三个时间段，【65+年龄段的人】的占比都几乎是所有年龄段里面最低的（除了 2006 的时候，稍微比【35-44】和【45-54】高出一点）。因此可以理解为是“最不喜欢去博物馆”。

批注 [A3]: 怎么看出来的？

因为在 2006、2011、2016 这三个时间段，【55-64 年龄段的人】的占比都几乎是所有年龄段里面最高的（除了 2016 的时候，稍微比【55-64】低一点点）。因此可以理解为是“最喜欢去博物馆”。

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):

写前三个年龄段的,也就是【15-24】、【25-34】、【35-44】

细节 1: 2006 年,【35-44 年龄段的人】几乎可以被认为是最不喜欢去博物馆的一群人之一,因为对应的数值是全年龄段里最低的,只有 20%。

细节 2: 但是到了 2016 年,这一年龄段的人却成为最喜欢去博物馆的一群人,其占比是全年龄段中最高的,达到了 37%。

细节 3: 【25-34 年龄段的人】的数值的涨势和【35-44】的情况类似,在这 10 年间都上涨了,最终上涨了 6%左右 (rose by 6%)

细节 4: 【15-24 年龄段的人】在这 10 年间的数值起伏不大 (experienced no obvious changes/fluctuations), 都在 25%-26%左右徘徊 (the figures clustering between 25%-26%) (注意以上四个细节的描述中,除了细节 4,其余的都是既有【细节数据】,也有【对象和对象的比较】)

批注 [A4]: 怎么算出来的?

2016 年的【33%】— 2006 年的【27%】。

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):

写后三个年龄段的,也就是【45-54】、【55-64】、【65+】

细节 1: 2006 年,【45-54 年龄段的人】几乎可以被认为是最不喜欢去博物馆的一群人之一,因为对应的数值是全年龄段里最低的,只有 20%。

细节 2: 五年后,该年龄段的人的数值比例上涨迅速,上涨了 10% (rose by 10%), 到达了 30% (rose to 30%), 但在之后的 5 年却未曾变化 (the figure plateaued in the following five years)。

细节 3: 2006 年,【55-64 年龄段的人】是最喜欢去博物馆的一群人,但在未来十年中,其数值却持续下降,跌落到 30%以下 (witnessed an irreversible decrease to under 30% in the subsequent ten years)

细节 4: 2006 年,【65+年龄段的人】也不是很喜欢去博物馆,其数值只比【45-54 年龄段的人】略高一点。在未来十年中,其数值经历了一些小波动 (experienced small fluctuation), 在 2016 年的时候,这群人仍然是最不活跃的博物馆参观人群,其数值是 22%左右 (remained the least active museum-goers, with the corresponding (对应的) figure being 22%)。

(注意以上四个细节的描述中,除了细节 2,其余的都是既有【细节数据】,也有【对象和对象的比较】)

批注 [A5]: 比如细节 1 中的【最不喜欢】中的【最】其实就是一种比较

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 bar chart compares people in various age groups who had the museum experience in different years, respectively 2006, 2011, and 2016.

Overall, throughout the decade, only people between the ages of 55 to 64 went to a museum less and less frequently. There was an acute increase in museum visitors between 35 and 44 years old.

In 2006, 35- to 44-year-old people visited the museums the least frequently, and only one-fifth had such an experience. But ten years later, this age group took up the largest share of the population (37%). Similarly, 25- to 34-year-old museum visitors witnessed a steady rise by 6% across the decade. Moreover, the percentage of museum-goers from 15 to 24 years old experienced no obvious changes, with the figures clustering between 25% and 26%.

Over the same period, 45- to 54-year-old museum visitors occupied the smallest proportion (20%) in 2006. But after five years, the share rose dramatically by 10% and to 30%, with the figure plateauing subsequently. By contrast, 55- to 60-year-old citizens fancied museums most initially, whereas the percentage witnessed an irreversible decrease to under 30% in the subsequent years. Likewise, the elderly over 65 years old remained inactive museum-goers, with the corresponding figure being 22% in 2016.

206 words