合理的时间分配为大作文40分钟，小作文20分钟。

1. 把字数控制在最佳区间。小作文150-180，大作文250-280。

②每篇文章预留5min idea map时间和5min-review时间。

# 大作文

some people的同义词

表达观点的方法：

[雅思大作文万能四段式：模板+句型+词汇](https://www.ieltsday.com/1379.html)

## 开头段

改写题目+立场

中心句{？}+解释为什么+举例

如何写长？：

原因、结果、举例、对比

**思考的角度**：政府政策、经济、科技、人际关系

老龄化：

坏处

**政府政策**角度：B.政府要收税去支付养老金C.影响劳动人民的生活标准

**经济**角度：B.社会的**消费**力下降C.影响经济发展

经济角度：B.企业的产出下降C.影响经济发展

**科技**角度：B.老人不大喜欢冒险C.**创新**比较少

社会关系角度：B.老人的**赡养**是个问题C.**家庭**不够和谐

**环境**角度

好处

经济角度：B.很多人推迟退休，接受降薪继续工作C.企业的成本下降

经济角度：B.经验传给下一代C.提高企业的产出

### 句型

Many/some people claim/opine/believe/(habour the idea)that…

# 小作文

小作文思路：TOREADhttps://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/83528343

## 流程图

### 首段

1. Introduction→ Rephrase the topic（找相近词重新描述题目）

2. 对图表所包含的信息、要素做整体的**概述**，不需要强调细节

- 流程图：写共分几个阶段

一个流程图：It is strikingly evident that there are ... main phases involved.

两个流程图：The former can be divided into ... phases while the latter can be

separated to ... stages.

the flow charts(diagrams) provide information about XXX

### 第二段|第三段

描写步骤时需用到的“表次序”用词：

（1）Initially = To begin with ....

（2）This stage lasts for up to ... until... = After a period of nearly ...

（3）Once ...

（4）Prior to ..., it is first necessary to ...

（5）then = subsequently = after that = next

（6）Meanwhile, ...

（7）... (be) followed by ....

（8）Finally ... = Eventually ... = The process ends with ...

## 线状图

1.先(上升/下降)后(下降/上升)，之后便平稳

(1)According to the data , the years from …to…saw/**witness** a rise/climb/drop in the number/rate/percentage/proportion of 对象from数据to数据，which was followed by a rapid decrease/reduce/increase over the \*\* years.

(2)The number/rate…dropped/went up again from…in \*\* year to…in \*\* year and then went up gradually until \*\* year ,when there was a leveling off/leveling out at 数据for 一段时间。

(3) this is a cure graph which describes the trend of……这个曲线图描述了……的趋势。

2.对峰值和低谷的描述

(1)Also it can be noticed that in \*\* year ,the number/percentage … reached the bottom . However/on the contrary,\*\*year saw the peak during this period.

(2)……时间点，when the number/percentage reached(amounted to)to a peak of… / a high point at …

(3)……时间点,when the number/percentage bottomed out (at…)

3.趋势相同描述

(1)The proportion/number of 对象 in the xx and xx are similar and follow the same trend.In \*\* the figures were xx% and xx% respectively,rising to xx% and xx% respectively in \*\*,after dipping to xx% and xx% respectively in \*\*.(总体的趋势介绍)Thereafter,分开介绍即可

(2)the number of……remained steady/stable from (month/year) to (month/year).……月(年)至……月(年)……的数量基本不变。

4.对未来的表述以及转换词

(1)…is projected to…… as to

(2)…is expected to…… as for

(3)…is forcasted to …… …is estimated to…

5. 对波动的描述

(1)as can be seen from the graph,the two curves show the fluctuation of…如图所示，两条曲线描述了…的波动情况。

(2)……fluctuated dramatically between xx% and xx% during …period .

此外，在描述过程中还有很多的conjunctivewords/sentences，最常用的固定搭配如下：

并列：as well as(句首/中), also, as well(句尾), either, neither, moreover, furthermore, additionally, besides, what’s more, apart from …

举例：to illustrate, as an illustration, in particular , especially

事实：as a matter of fact, actually, as long as, so long as …

雷同/近似：similarly, likewise(句首/尾), at the same time, equally …

转折：whereas, nevertheless, nonetheless, though, although, while, yet, on the contrary, conversely, on the other hand, unlikely, instead (of), in spite of,

## 饼状图

1.描述

(1)It is clear that the most (adj.) xx is A, which accounts for m% of all x . B is the next largest(adj.)xx ,n% lower than A of all x and followed closely by C . The above three items of xx take uo about o% of the x%

(2)By contrast D E andF make uo the smallest percentage of total x , which are p% q% and r% ,respectively.

(3)The regions can be divided into two groups-one where … and the other where the reverse is the case.

(4) the graph provides some interesting data regarding……该图为我们提供了有关……有趣数据。

2.比较，占据，百分数

(1)Form, comprise, make up, occupy

(2)Constitute, cover, represent, account for

(3)Be shared by

(4)In 1950, the urban population represented less than 13% of the total. It is now about 40% and is expected to reach 60% by 2030. (摘自BBC)

3.比例，倍数

(1)A quarter of…(2)Half of…(3)A majority of…(4)A has something in common with b

(5)A shares some similarity with b(6)The difference between a and b lies in…(7)Double, triple, quadruple (v, n, adj)

(8)原来的2倍-double，50→100原来的3倍-triple, 50→150原来的4倍-quadruple, 50→200

(9)The value of the house has increased fourfold (=it is now worth four times as much as before).

(10)…be twice as adj. as …..

(11)…more than xx times as adj. as …..

## 柱状图

1.as can be seen from the diagram, great changes have taken place in……从图中可以看出，……发生了巨大变化。

2.from the table/chart/diagram/figure, we can see clearly that……or it is clear/apparent from the chart that……从图表我们可以很清楚(明显)看到……)和线型图写法一致，并且结合饼状图来写!

四、雅思小作文模板之表格题

1. 找出最大值，最小值，以及一般值

2. 进行分析比较，找出近似值和相差很大的数值

常用句式1.a is nearly /more than…times as much/many/large as b.(a是b的…倍。) / the table shows the changes in the number of……over the period from……to……该表格描述了在……年之……年间……数量的变化。

be the same as…(与…相同)

3. 表原因的句子

(1). cause-effect (较常用) ：XXX lead to / bring about / result in/ account for … (一个句子/shared the same tendency), therefore / thus / hence / as a result / consequently / (and) so …

(2). effect-cause (较常用)XXX be caused by / result from / be the result of / be the effect of / be the consequence of …(一个句子/shared the same tendency), because …

it is adj. that …

it is unimaginable that …

it is undeniable that …

it is interesting to discover that …

## 地图题

1.时态

如果地图题反映的是一个地方在过去的一段时间的变化，文章用一般过去时。如果地图题反映的是一个地方在将来一段时间的变化趋势，文章用一般将来时或表“估计”的词汇。如果地图题反映的是一个地方从过去到现在的变化，可用现完成时。

如：现在停车场改成了一个剧院。

The car park has been removed and replaced by a theatre.

城镇A的家庭数量从1937年到2020年将翻一番。

The number of homes in Town A is likely to double

(is likely to= is predicted to /is estimated to/is projected to/is expected to )

又可为：

It is likely that the number of homes in Town A will double.

(it is likely that = it is predicted/estimated/projected/ expected that….)

2.细节变化

地图每个细节变化都要提到，不要忽视一个细节

3.语态

地图题用被动语态

如： 2000年在城镇A 新建了一个医院：A new hospital was established in Town A in 2000.

4.地图题的书写顺序：时间顺序和空间顺序

如2006年9月A 类TASK 1

The map shows the development of the village of Kelsbey between 1780 and 2000.

适用句式

★A 在B 的东方/西方/南方/北方

A is/ lies/ is located/ is situated in/on / to the east/west/south/north of B

(in 表A 在B 内部， ON 表A 和B接壤，TO 表A 和B 分开)

★A 在B 内部的某个部位

A is in the eastern/ southern/ western/ northern part of B.

★A在B 西北部的120 千米处

A lies 120 km to the northwest of B.

★A 在B….角落

A is at/in the south-eastern corner of B ( at 表示A 在B 外部， in表A 在B 内部)

★在河流或道路的南边/北边等

On the south/southern side of the river

On both sides of the road

On the other side

★临近马路的地区

The area adjacent to/ near /next to/ just off the road

★在道路或河流的最南端

At the southern end of the river

★A 在B 的对面

A is on the opposite side of B

A is opposite B

★A 在B 东部的边界上(A 在B外部)

A is on the eastern border of B

★A 在B 东部边缘上 (A 在B 内部)

A is on/ along the eastern edge of B

5.“变化”词汇

地图题描述的是一个地区的变化，那么“变化”词汇必须过关。

雅思中国网海外考试研究中心分析发现，变化包括两种：图形原有事物的改变，图形新添事物。

我们先看图形原有事物的改变：

★原有事物可说成：

The original/previous/former garden

★原有事物尺寸上变大/变小：

The size of the library has been enlarged/extended/halved/reduced by half

★原有事物在数量上增多或减少：

The number of homes has increased/risen/grown/reduced /decreased/dropped/fallen

doubled/ tripled/ quadrupled to 500.

★原有事物没了：

The farms completely disappeared/were removed.

★原有事物被改为：

A becomes B

A is transformed/reconstructed/redeveloped/converted/changed/turned over to/ into B

A is replaced /substituted by B = A gives way to B

★图形新添事物

A newly-built road

A new car park was built/established/set up/constructed/completed and opened in the middle of B

A new IT centre has been added to the library

The year 2000 saw two additions to the land： a pond in the northern part and a vegetable garden on the opposite side.

地图题的6个常用句式(前三个句子为主，后面的句子为连接和点缀)

句式1：located/situated/sited/built/constructed+地点

1. 一块湿地(wetland)在湖的西南面。

A wetland is located to the southeast of the lack.

句式2：地点+with+地点+方位

2. 这个地区有一个很大的树林，在南面有一个农场。

This region has large woodland with a farm to the south.

句式3：there be 句

3. 东南角有两个学校。

There are two schools on the south-eastern corner of the area.

句式4：使用while, but 和and连接的句子

4. 城市的北面有一个山， 而南面有一个湖

A mountain is located to the north of the city, while there is a river to the south.

句式5：倒装句

5. 河的南面有个博物馆。

To the south of the river was a library.

句式6：使用名词性从句(譬如说it should be noted that, it is worth noting that, it is noticeable that, we can see that, it is clear that, one significant change is that)

6. 值得注意的是这个图书馆在东侧有一长列的会议室。

It is noticeable that the library has a row of meeting rooms on the eastern side.

## 流程图

流程图的5个常用句式

巧克力会转移到烤箱(oven)，被加热和变成液体。

常用句式1：用where或者in which引导的定语从句

1：Chocolate is sent to the oven, where it is heated and turned into liquid.

常用句式2：使用before或者after+分词的结构

2：Chocolate is sent to the oven, before being heated and turned into liquid.

常用句式3：使用after which 引导的定语从句

3：Chocolate is sent to the oven at the first stage, after which it is heated and turned into liquid.

常用句式4：使用until, once引导的状语语从句

4：Chocolate is placed in the oven, until it is heated and turned into liquid.

常用句式5：使用and连接两个步骤

5：Chocolate is heated in the oven and turned into liquid.

## 静态图

饼图、表格，涉及比例之类的

the land degradation is majorly **attributed to** over-grazing

two other major reasons are deforestation and over-cultivation, **contributing to** 30% and 28% **respectively**

over-grazing **was responsible for** 11.3% of degradation

## 句型

**表示比例**

第二段和第三段开头可用写作句型：

（1）Clearly ...

（2）More surprisingly...

（3）It is also interesting to note that ...

（4）成反比：A shows the inverse relationship with B = A and B are in inverse proportion=A is inversely proportional to B

（5）成正比：A and B are in direct proportion = A is directly proportional to B

[倍数的表达](http://yingyu.xdf.cn/201212/9251689.html)