

## 雅思真题写作班精讲班第 11 讲讲义

### 图表作文（二）

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The first chart below shows the results of a survey which sampled a cross-section of 100,000 people asking if they traveled abroad and why they traveled for the period 1994-98. The second chart shows their destinations over the same period.*

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

VISITS ABROAD BY UK RESIDENTS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT (1994-98)					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Holiday	15,246	14,898	17,896	19,703	20,700
Business	3,155	3,188	3,249	3,639	3,957
Visits to friends and relatives	2,689	2,628	2,774	3,051	1,181
Other reasons	982	896	1,030	1,054	990
TOTAL	22,072	21,610	24,949	27,447	28,828

DESTINATIONS OF VISITS ABROAD BY UK RESIDENTS BY MAIN REGION (1994-98)				
	Western Europe	North America	Other areas	Total
1994	19,371	919	1,782	22,072
1995	18,944	914	1,752	21,610
1996	21,877	1,167	1,905	24,949

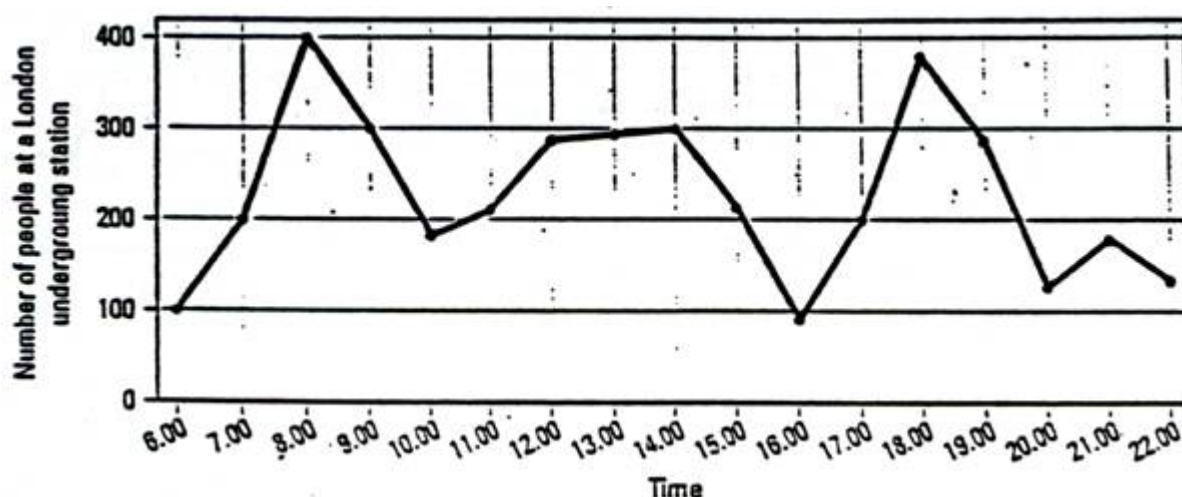
1997	23,661	1,559	2,227	27,447
1998	24,519	1,823	2,486	28,828

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The graph below shows the number of people at a London underground station from 6:00 to 22:00.*

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



## Sample Essay 2

The line graph illustrates the data about people at a London subway station from 6am to 10pm.

As we can see from the line graph, the number of people using this station fluctuates over these 16 hours. More specifically, at first, at 6am the number of people at the station stands at only 100. Then, the number shoots up over the next two hours, peaking at 400 at 8am. After that, the number declines rapidly for two hours, bottoming out at 180 at 10am. The period between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock experiences a slight growth in the number of people in the station, with the number reaching 280 at midday. Numbers in the following two hours level off at just under 300 people. From this point onwards, the number plunges to only 100 from 2pm to 4pm. The next two hours experiences a sharp rise again, with 6 pm arriving at 380 people. After 6pm, the number falls again, reaching the lowest point of 130 at 8pm. The period from 8pm to 10pm sees a slight rise, but finally the number of people declines again from 180 at 9pm to 135 at 10pm.

Therefore, it can be clearly seen from the line graph that the most people use the subway station during the rush hours in the early morning and the early evening. **图表题的规律**

图表作文必备词汇

开头段转述题目常用句型

The line graph describes / illustrates / demonstrates / summarizes / outlines / shows / indicates ... 后面跟名词或者从句

开头段或者主体段引出数据或者趋势常用句型

According to / As shown in / As can be seen from ...后面跟图表的类型, ...

It can be seen from ...后面跟图表类型 that... 或者 It is manifest/clear/evident/ obvious/ apparent from the ... that...

表示上升的动词

go up(went up) / rise (rose) / grow (grew) / increase (increased) / ascend(ascended), 其中 rise和increase 也经常做名词, grow-growth

表示急剧上升的动词

jump(jumped) / surge(surged) / shoot up(shot up) / soar (soared) surge也可以做名词

表示下降的动词

decline / fall / drop / sink / dip / decrease / descend, 其中decline / fall / drop / decrease 也经常做名词

表示急剧下降的动词

plummet / plunge

表示速度快的形容词

sharp / dramatic / drastic / rapid / precipitous / steep副词加-ly

表示幅度大的形容词

marked / substantial / significant, 副词加-ly

表示缓慢, 逐渐的形容词

gradual / steady / gentle /slow, 副词加-ly

表示小幅度的形容词

modest / moderate /slight , 副词加-ly

表示波动的动词

fluctuate , 不及物动词, 名词fluctuation

表示稳定在一个水平上的动词

level off at / level out at / hover at / stabilize at / reached a plateau at

表示到达最高点的动词

peak at / reach the highest point at, peak也可以做名词

表示到达最低点的动词

reach the bottom at / the lowest point at / bottom out at , bottom 也可以做名词

表示经历了某种变化的及物动词 experience / witness / see

表示到达多少数量的及物动词或词组

reach / arrive at / amount to / hit / register / stand at

表示占…(后面跟百分数或者数字)的及物动词或者词组

account for / represent / constitute / make up

表示数据由某几部分组成的及物动词或者词组

A is composed of / comprise / is made up of / consists of B,C and D,

表示对未来数字的预测的及物动词

expect / project / predict / forecast

e. g. The number of hamburgers sold is expected / projected to reach 100,000 in 2008.

表示“分别”的副词respectively

In the 2004 Olympics, China and Chile won X and Y gold medals, respectively.

表示“大约”的副词或者词组

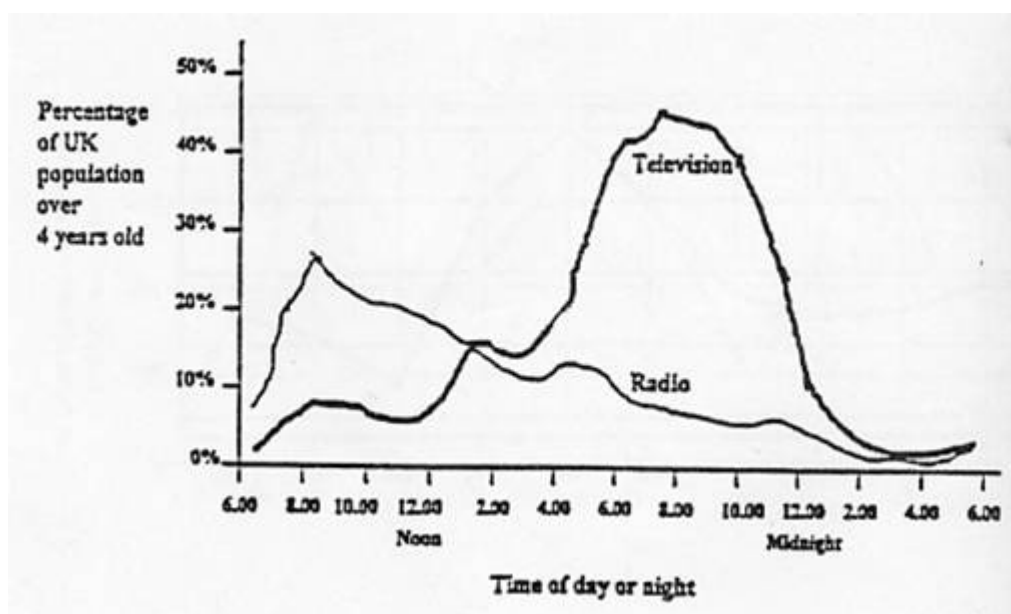
about , around , approximately , roughly , just over , just under

The graph below shows radio and television audiences throughout the day in 1992.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

### Radio and television audiences in the UK, October – December 1992



### Sample Essay 3

The line graph indicates the data of radio and TV audiences in 24 hours ( 6am to 6am the next day) in 1992.

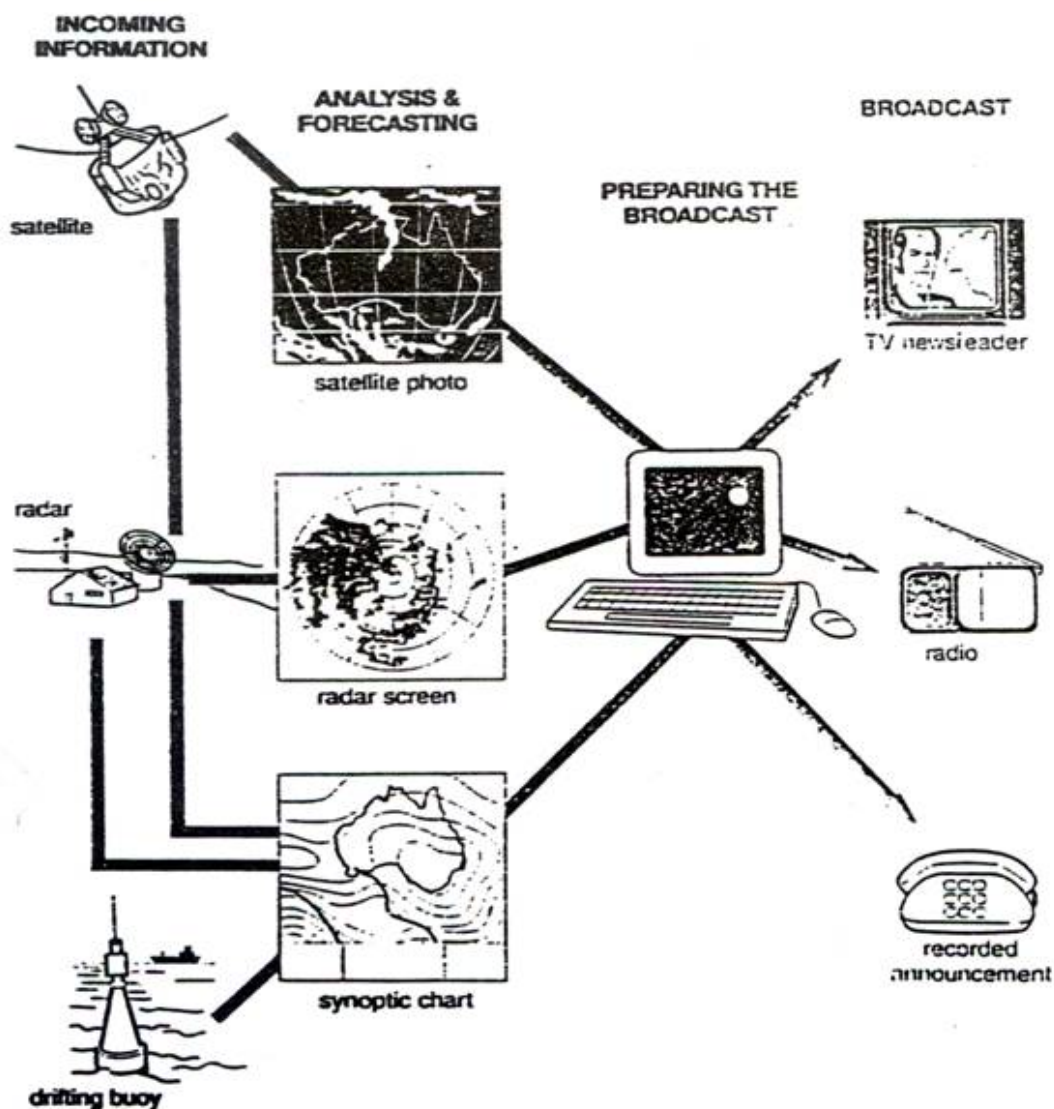
As can be seen from the line graph, there was a slight rise in the number of audiences from around 3% at 6am to about 7% at 8am. Then, from 8am to noon, it remained stable. After that, the number of audiences rose sharply until 8pm, peaking at just over 40%. From this point onwards, the number declined fast to around 4% at 6am the next morning.

Then, according to the line graph, unlike the TV audiences, the number of radio audiences increased rapidly from 6am( 4%) to 8 am, reaching the highest point at 30%. Then, in the next 22 hours, the number decreased gradually, with a slight rise from 4 pm to 5pm and around 11pm.

Therefore, it can be clearly seen from the line graph that before 2pm, the number of people who listened to the radio was larger than the number of people watching TV. After that, more UK residents chose to watch TV instead of listening to the radio. Overall, in these 24 hours, the TV audiences were larger than the radio audiences.

*The diagram below shows how The Australian Bureau of Meteorology Y collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts.*

You should write at least 150 words.



The diagram shows in four stages how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology gets its weather information.

In the first stage there is the "incoming information". Raw data is collected from outer space, on land, or at sea, using satellite, radar, and drifting buoy respectively. Next, this data is analyzed and forecasted by experts. At this stage experts study satellite photos, radar screens, and synoptic charts to determine weather conditions. Stage three of the process is when the information is prepared for broadcast. This is done through computer which sends all necessary data to the fourth stage. At this point the weather data is broadcasted to the general public via TV, radio and telephone (recorded announcement).

Thus, the process diagram shows how weather data is collected, studied, prepared, and finally broadcast.