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| 描述上升和下降的技巧 | 上升 | 下降 |
| 动词 | The country’s GDP increased by 5%. | The retail prices declined by between 5% and 9%. |
| 名词+of | There was an increase of 30% during the period. | There was a decline of 20% in car ownership |
| 名词在句首 | The growth was significant during the period(around 4%). | The decline was dramatic in this country(approximately 3% ). |
| “见证” | The 1990s saw a dramatic decrease in the sales of videos. | Britain witnessed a steep drop in the sales of books in the 1990s. |
| 使用up or down | The consumption of meat reached 45 thousand kilograms, up 40% from a year ago. | The trading volume dropped to 3 million a day, down 35%. |
| 现在分词在句中 | The number of married people was 1.6 million, rising to 1.7 million in 1999. | The unemployment rate was 9% in 1990, dropping to 6% in 1995. |
| “showing”现在分词在句中 | The crime rate in 2000 was 15% compared to 10% in 1995, showing an increase of 5%. | The number of tourists was 3 million, showing a decrease of 14% compared with previous year’s figures. |
| 词组 | The smoking rate in young girls was on the rise. | Motorcycle casualties were in decline. |
| 趋势 | There was an upward trend in sales. | The downward tendency was significant during the period. |

描述上升的常用词汇：

1.动词：

程度比较轻：climb/ climbed

程度一般：increase/ increased, rise/ rose, grow/ grew, ascend/ ascended,

程度激烈：spiral/ spiraled, soar/ soared, rocket/ rocketed, surge/ surged, shoot up/ shot up, leap/ leapt or leaped

2. 名词：

Increase, rise, growth, escalation

3. 形容词：

Upward, rising, increasing, ascending, increasing

描述下降的常用词汇：

1. 动词：

程度较轻：dip/ dipped, slide/ slid

程度一般：decline/ declined, drop/ dropped, decrease/ decreased, diminish/ diminished, descend/ descended

程度激烈：plumb/ plumbed, plunge/ plunged, plummet/ plummeted, nosedive/ nosedived, tumble/ tumbled, slump/ slumped

1. 名词：

Decline, decrease, drop,

1. 形容词：

Downward, dropping, decreasing, declining, descending

上表中“见证”的替换词：

See/ saw, witness/ witnessed, experience/ experienced, meet/ met, undergo/ underwent

上表中“showing”的替换词：

Showing/ revealing/ demonstrating/ illustrating

用来描述程度的副词和形容词：

副词（修饰动词和形容词）：

程度低：slightly, modestly, moderately, marginally

显著： considerably, remarkably, notably, noticeably, markedly, substantially, significantly

极为显著：dramatically, radically, exponentially

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| 描述时间和数据常用介词 | 使用方式 | 剑桥真题例句 |
| by | By 用于强调增加或减少的幅度：翻译成“了” | This percentage gradually declines by 10%-20% every decade. |
| at | at：最常用介词，通常三种用法：用法1 | 用于某个动词后：  1. After peaking at 90 billion the following years, these calls had fallen back to the 1995 figure by 2000.  2. Coal is predicted to increase steadily to 31q in 2030, whereas after 2014, gas is projected to remain stable at 25q. |
| 用法2 | 如果句子的主语是number, proportion, amount, figure  The figure for resource was highest in 1991, at 20%. |
| 用法3 | 跟在指代数据后面  North America had a lower proportion of degraded land at only 5%.(指代前面的proportion) |
| with | with+数据经常用于句子主语不是number, amount, proportion,这类词 | Petrol and oil are the dominant fuel sources throughout this period, with 35 quadrillion units used in 1980, rising to 42q in 2012. |
| to | to后面长跟增加或减少后最终的数值 | There was a dramatic increase in mobile calls from 2 billion to 46 billion minutes. |
| () | 括号的使用比较自用，长跟在一个名词后，主要用于长句子，避免度数据会是一个句子过分零散 | Europe, with the highest overall percentage of land degraded(23%) , also suffered from over-cultivation(7.7%) and over-grazing(5.5%). |
| In 1980 Australia used coal as the main electricity source(50 units) and the remainder was produced from natural gas, hydro power(each producing 20 units) and oil(which produced only 10 units). |

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| 描述时间的方法 | 例句 |
| During/ over the period(在...期间)  Throughout...(整个时期之内) | 1. Arable land diminished dramatically throughout the 1980s. 2. The divorce rate remained high during the twenty-year period. |
| Between ...and.../ from...to... | The growth accelerated during the period from 1995 to 2000. |
| ...earlier (多长时间之前)  At the beginning of (在...开始的时候) | 1. The proportion of homeowners was 78% in 1989, in marked contrast to a mere 35% three decades earlier. 2. At the beginning of the 1960s, around one third of the country’s population were smokers. |
| By the middle of...(在...中期之前) | By the middle of the 20th century, the underground railway systems were built to serve more than one million passengers per year. |
| By the end of...(在某一段时间之前) | Expenditure on resources dropped by the end of the period. |
| By/ until(直到) | The unemployment rate remains above 20% until at least 2020. |
| From...onwards(从...开始) | From the 1970s onwards, the volume of exports underwent a period of growth. |
| For at least(最少多长时间) | The house prices remained high for at least five years. |
| In the following...(在随后的...年) | The investment fell to 5% per annum in the following five years. |
| The early...the mid...the late...(...年代的早、中、晚期) | The crime rate rose from the mid-80s to the late 90s. |
| For the first time in...(多长时间内第一次) | Suicide rates declined for the first time in five years in 2010. |
| In a row for...(consecutive/continuing) years(连续...年) | The number of visitors increased for five years in a row. |

练习：

1. 美国人口在1989年到2003年得到了缓慢(快速)增长(下降)，从2亿人增加到4亿。
2. 教师的薪酬(teachers’ salaries)在连续在过去20年间处于缓慢上升趋势，仅仅增加了7%。
3. 中国汽车销量(the sales of cars in China)从2005到2014年一直处于急剧下降趋势，每年大约下降100000辆。
4. 土耳其在食品消费(food consumption in Turkey)方面从1999年到2009年飞速上升，占到家庭支出的20%。

描述数据的方法：

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| 表达 | 例句 |
| Up to/ as much as:多达 | 1. The number of shoppers plunged by up to 23 per cent. 2. House prices fell as much as 40% between 1980 and 1985. |
| Only, a mere, no more than：仅仅 | The web economy represents a mere 1% of the country’s GDP. |
| Top/exceed/ surpass：超过 | Exports topped 10 billion dollars in 2006. |
| In excess of:超过 | The turnover of the industry was in excess of 1.5 billion dollars. |
| Less than/ more than:少于/多于 | More than one-third of the British population has trouble sleeping from time to time. |
| Above/ over/ below:多于/少于 | 1. The consumption of fish was just below 50 grams. 2. Less beef was consumed(just over 50 grams). |
| A total of:总数 | A total of 900 million dollars was spent on public transport. |
| Remaining:剩余的 | Medicine represented 30% of the company’s revenues, merchandise 40% and vehicles the remaining 30%. |
| A(an) new/ record/ all-time/ high:历史最高  A(an)new/ all-time low：历史最低 | 1. The enrolment rate drooped to an all-time low, 50%. 2. The price of oil reached a new high in 2010. 3. UK trade deficit with China rose almost 10% to 3 billion, a ten-year high. |
| Ranging from:在...范围 | The price was volatile, ranging from $ 20 to $40. |
| Constitute:占据  Respectively:分别地 | Animal grazing and tree clearance constituted 25% and 40% for the world’s land degradation respectively. |
| Peak at/ amount to/ equal:到达最高点、到达、等于... | 1. Britain’s crime rate peaked at 9% or so in 1999. 2. Time lost due to illness amounted to 1200 working days. |
| Versus:相比 | There was steep decrease in the spending on education(223 million in 1989 versus 100 million in 1994). |

上表中表示“占据”的词汇：

Represent(represented)

account(accounted)for

comprise(comprised)

form(formed)

constitute(constituted)

make(made) up

take(took) up

上表中表示“大约”的词汇：

Approximately

Roughly

Or so

Around/ about

An estimated...: Britain’s crime rate peaked at an estimated 9% in 1999.

练习：

1. 花费在化妆品上的女性数量远远超过男性数量，比例达到了40%比13%，而花费在汽车上的情况则相反，男性比例超过女性比例的20%。
2. 中国出口商品数量在2000年创下新高，占据全球出口商品比例的21%，美国紧随其后17%，其余的分别是日本（11%）、法国（7%）、意大利（3%）。
3. 这家科技公司的每年的总体预算是6000万美元，其中40%花费在产品研发方面，将近20%在广告，剩余的40%分别花费在员工薪酬及其他方面。

表示倍数的方法:

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| --- | --- |
| 表达 | 例句 |
| Double/ triple/ quadruple:二、三、四倍 | Rent as a percentage of the household expenditure more than doubled between 1974 and 1998. |
| Double/ twice/ triple/ treble:是...的2/3倍 | 1. This park will cover 1400 surface acres, twice the size of the old park. 2. This city had an accident rate that tripled the national average. |
| Twofold/ three fold:两倍、三倍 | 1. There was a twofold increase in retail sales. 2. The rent on average increased threefold in the past five years. |
| Two/ three times...as...as:是...的...倍 | 1. Television was twice as popular as washing machine in 1999. 2. Britons were four times as likely to die from heart attacks as Italians and three times as Chinese. |
| Three/ four...times more than:是...的...倍 | An aggregate of 40000 households bought new vehicles, three times more than the number in 2004. |

练习：

1. 很清楚的表明，男性吸烟者在上世纪70年代初期是女性吸烟者的两倍，而在1985年男性吸烟者仅仅超过女性吸烟者3%。
2. 北京夏季用电量达到了50q（quadrillion）单位,是冬季用电量的3倍还多。值得注意的是晚上7点到11点是用电高峰，峰值达到了5q单位。
3. 古巴雪茄的出口比例远远高于其他国家，占据全球出口比例的21%；这个比例是智利和巴西总和的两倍还多。

表示排列的方法：

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| 表达 | 例句 |
| Rank(排名)/ rank high（排位靠前） | In 1999, Australia ranked second, behind the USA in domestic waste generation. |
| Top(领先) | The city topped the list of the country’s most popular tourist attractions. |
| Ahead of(在...之前)/ followed by(紧随其后) | 1. Business was the most popular subject area, followed by physical education and sport. 2. China has a population of more than 1.4 billion, far ahead of India, with 1 billion people. |
| Outnumber/ overtake | 1. The consumption of chicken overtake that of lamb in 1990. 2. Women outnumbered men in Business Management. |
| Climb/ jump from...to...(爬升...) | 1. Buses climbed from third to second as a means of travel. 2. China jumped from fifth to second in terms of GDP. |
| Fall from...to...(下跌...) | The crime rate fell from 1% to 0.3%. |
| 其他表达：maintain middle positions(居于中间位置), at the top of the table（排在首位）, at the bottom of the list（排位垫底） | |

练习：

1. 美国中产阶级的比例最高，澳洲紧随其后，日本排在第三，中国垫底。值得关注的是在最近20年，中国的中产阶级比例有所攀升上升了7%，而其他三个国家基本保持不变。
2. 近10年来中国的通货膨胀率显著提升，增长速率排在全球首位，这个数据超过了美国。
3. 孩子的学费在过去30年间是家庭支出最主要的项目，占据了25%，而近10年，购房的支出远远超过学费成为了最主要的支出，达到家庭支出的40%以上。

表示平稳或波动的方法：

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| --- | --- |
| 表达 | 例句 |
| Reach a plateau/ level off/ level out:达到某一“平台” | 1. The GDP reached a plateau in 1990, before declining suddenly in 2001. 2. Inflation leveled off at around 2%. |
| Bottom out：在底部保持不变 | Violent offences bottomed out for 3 years. |
| Plateau/ stand at/ stabilize at/ hold steady at/ remain steady at/ keep unchanged:保持水平或平稳 | 1. The country’s GDP plateaued for about 4 years. 2. LCD TV prices remained steady for three years in a row. 3. The unemployment rate stabilized at a higher level by around 1995. |
| Fluctuate/ volatile/ undulate:波动 | Prices fluctuated wildly during the five-year period. |
| Fluctuation/ oscillation/ undulation：波动 | Despite the fluctuation, the general trend was upwards. |

练习：

1. 把学校地点列入考虑范围的学生比例几乎保持不变，在2002年有16%而在1982年有11%。
2. 考虑学校教育设施的学生比例出现波动，波动范围从1990年的15%到1995年的20%。
3. 全球青少年犯罪率一直保持在7%左右，尽管从2002年到2007年出现波动，范围在3%-5%.

开头段写作技巧：

通常4中写法：

1. The... chart provides information(or data) about...
2. The ... chart shows/ illustrates/ demonstrates the changes in ...
3. The... chart compares...
4. The ... chart shows/ illustrates/ demonstrates how ... changed(or varied)...

例子：

1. The pie chart shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s.

改写：

The pie chart provides the information about the causes of land degradation(becoming less generative) and the table compares three regions in the terms of land degradation(why lands were not as productive as they used to be during the period before 1990s.)

1. The table describes the proportion of smokers in males and females(between the age of 15 and 20) in Britain.

改写：

The table demonstrates how the percentage of both male and female smokers who aged between 15 and 20 changed in Britain.

The table illustrates the changes in the proportion of female and male smokers aged between 15 and 20 in Britain.

1. The diagrams provide some information about the housing prices of five cities around the world from 1990 to 2000.

改写：

The charts show the changes in housing prices of five cities in the world between 1990 and 2000.

The charts demonstrate how the housing prices of five cities changed during the period of 1990-2000.

1. The graph shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport.

改写：

The chart compares the number of commodities transported in the UK by four means of transport during the period 1974 to 2002.

The chart illustrates the changes in the amount of merchandise transported in the UK by four kinds of transport from 1974 to 2002.

练习：

1. The chart contains information provided by Australian’s tertiary institutions about the percentage of male and female students enrolled in different subjects in 1995.
2. The pie charts show the world’s demand for energy worldwide in 2002 and the forecast for 2030. The column chart shows carbon dioxide emission around the world.
3. The table shows motor vehicle offences in England and Wales in 1995, 200 and 2005.
4. The graphs provide information about worldwide energy consumption, the countries with oil reserves and the world oil prices from 2000 to 2005.
5. The chart shows the different levels of post-school qualifications in Australia and the proportion of men and women who held them in 1999.

小作文主题段写作技巧：

图表作文分类：

1. 动态图：以“时间为线索”----出现变化----强调趋势
2. 静态图：非“时间线索”----个体趋势----强调对比

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| 内容审定原则 | 动态图 | 静态图 |
| A级数字（必选） | 最高值：以时间段最终的数据决定 | 最高值 |
| B级数字（必选） | 仅次于最终时间段的数据，用以决定排名和每个对象的趋势 | 第二高值 |
| C级数字（可选） | 时间最早的数据用以确定每个对象的趋势 | 最低值 |
| D级数字（可选） | 走势变化（如：从升到降）  幅度变化（如：快速到缓慢）  对比变化（如超过或落后） | 其他值 |

注：

动态图：如图中数据过多（12个数据以上），可以忽略某些C级和D级的数据

静态图：可选择性的将“类似数据”合并来写

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| 写作步骤 | 动态图 | 静态图 |
| 步骤1 | 确定类别：  静态图：无时间或只有一个时间  动态图：一个以上时间 | |
| 步骤2 | 确定描述对象 | 确定描述对象：“纵向对比”（不要自己和自己比） |
| 步骤3 | 确定趋势：1.上升2.下降3.平稳4.波动 | 归纳类似数据 |
| 步骤4 | 从时间终点的最高值开始描述 | 从最高值开始描述 |

例题：









