

Task 1

Line 图

动词 + 副词

- 动词
 - increase, rise, grow, fall, drop, decrease
- 副词
 - sharply, rapidly, dramatically, gradually, steadily, consistently, slightly, marginally, minimally

形容词 + 名词

- 形容词
 - sharp, rapid, dramatic, gradual, steady, consistent, slight, marginal, minimal
- 名词
 - increase, rise, growth, fall, drop, decrease

其他

- fluctuate
- remain stable, stay constant
- peak, reach the highest point
- reach the lowest level, hit a low of ...

Task 句型

- 句型一：X（描述对象）+ 趋势动词 + 副词
- 句型二：There was a + 形容词 + 趋势名词 + in X（描述对象）
- 句型三：时间 + saw/ experienced/ witnessed a + 形容词 + 趋势名词
- 句型四：A + 形容词 + 趋势名词 + took place/ occurred.
- 句型五：X（描述对象）+ showed/ took + an upward/ downward trend.
- Starting at 30, X fluctuated around this level in the first decade.（句型一）

例子

- 句型一：The price of textbooks fell sharply in 2019.
- 句型二：There was a rapid decrease in the price of textbooks in 2019.
- 句型三：The year 2019 witnessed a dramatic drop in the price of textbooks.
- 句型四：A sharp fall in the price of textbooks took place in 2019.
- 句型五：The price of textbooks showed a downward trend in 2019.

句子连接

- 方式
 - starting at, beginning from
 - before, after

- but, however, and, in addition, and then
- followed by
- when
- after this, following this period, thereafter
- 例子
 - Starting at 30, X fluctuated around this level in the first decade. (句型一)
 - X had fluctuated around this level in the first decade before it dropped abruptly to 23 in 1970.
 - Starting at 30, X had fluctuated around this level in the first decade before dropping abruptly to 23 in 1970.
 - However, the 1970s witnessed a considerable rise (句型三), and then a peak of 60 took place in 1980.
 - However, the 1970s witnessed a considerable rise, and then a peak of 60 took place in 1980, followed by a sharp fall over the next ten-year period.
 - Yet, there had been a stable pattern at 8 until 2000 (句型二), when it began to increase slowly.
 - Nonetheless, X is expected to show a downward trend between 2018 and 2022 (句型五), and after that, it will probably show an unnoticeable rise and fall.

步骤

- 观察图里的横轴和纵轴，对表中描述的对象有个简单的了解；**如果图的旁边有注解的话，一般是表示图里数字的单位，也不能漏掉。**
- 看题目有多少个线形图，一般来说，**如果题目里有不只一个图，那么一般是有几个图，就写几个主体段。**
- 如果题目里只有一个图，图里不超过三条线的，那就根据有多少条线来分多少段。
- 如果一个图里有超过三条线的，最好是按照一定的标准，比如趋势相似、所属类别相同等把几条线合并起来写。
- 如果一个图里刚好有三条线的，那么可以根据情况，一条线写一个主体段，总共三个主体段（小作文里最多写三个主体段），或者把其中的两条线合并在一个主体段，总共两个主体段，两种写法都可以
- 正确的做法是只写重要数据：**开始点、结束点、相交点、大致趋势、转折点、最大最小值**

写作例子

一开始在1950年，national rail network是最多乘客使用的，有1000 millions人这么多（开始点的描写），乘客人数虽然在1960期间升了一丢丢，到了顶峰（最大值描写），但是后面都是狂跌，在1980年跌到了最低的600 millions人（最小值的描写）。相反，London underground的使用人数在一开始的1950年大概只有national rail network的2/3（开始点的描写，对比横向元素：三分之二的分数关系），虽然期间有点小波动，但是之后二十年一直在保持平稳。在1970-80期间下跌到最低点，只有500百万人在用（最小值的描写），之后开始乘客人数开始回升，在1985年与national rail network的使用人数相等（相交点的描写）。在1985-2004，这两种交通工具的使用人数逐渐升到了1000百万人。（结束点的描写）有意思的是，light rail & metro systems这项数据在60年代才出现（描写有趣的点），只有非常非常少的大约10 million人在用，在1980年后看到缓慢的增长，到2004年有200百万人在使用。

It is clear that the trends of all three networks are **upward** with the most striking feature being the similarity between the National railway network and the London Underground. (概括句) **Starting from** one billion passengers using national rail network in 1950 (注意1000 百万就是10亿，也就是1 billion, 换成大单位更简洁), this figure **rose slightly to a peak** of about 1.1 billion **just before** 1960, before **dropping consistently to reach the lowest level** of 600 million in 1980. (句型一；连接方式一)

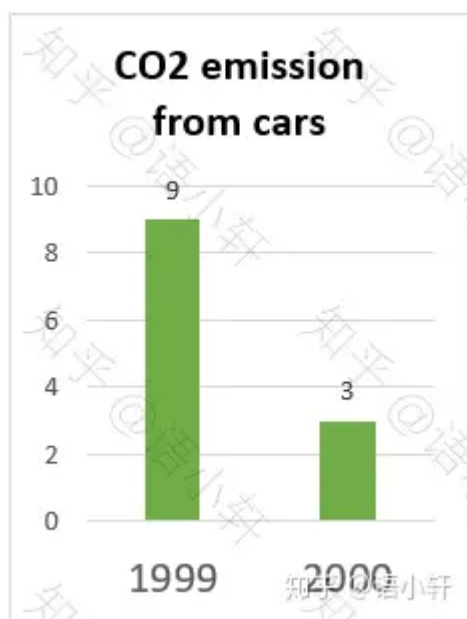
和二的合并使用) **In contrast** (表示对比, 引出第二条线的描述), the number of people who used the London Underground in the 1950s was only **two thirds** of those taking national rail network, with about 750 million. After this (连接方式六), this number **remained stable** for the next 20 years, followed by (连接方式四) a **gradual decrease to a low of** 500 million in around 1985. However (连接方式三), the next several years experienced a **rapid increase** in passenger numbers of London underground (句型三), to equal those using national rail network (equal这里作及物动词, 表示“与...相等”). **Thereafter** (连接方式六), both followed a **very similar pattern as** they **showed an upward trend** towards the billion passenger mark until 2004/05 (句型五), with the 1980s and the early 2000s **seeing the sharpest increase** (句型三). **On the other hand** (“另一方面”, 引出第三条线的描述), **after** their introduction in the 1960s (连接方式二), the light railway and metro systems carried fewer passengers than the other two networks, no more than around ten million over the first 15 years. **Nonetheless** (连接方式三), in the 1980s, there was a **marginal increase** in the number of journeys made by passengers (句型二), **reaching nearly** 200 million in 2004/05.

柱状图

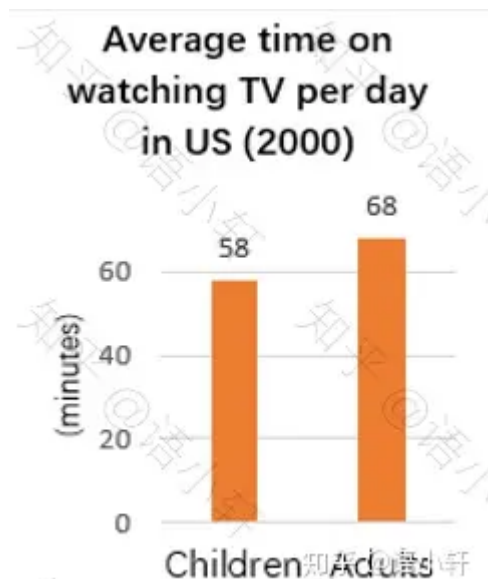
- 表达倍数、分数的句型

句型一: A is X times more than B. (主系表结构) 句型二: 主语 + 谓语 + X times more + 宾语A + than + 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语B (主谓宾结构) 句型三: There be X times more A than B. (There be结构)

- 例句



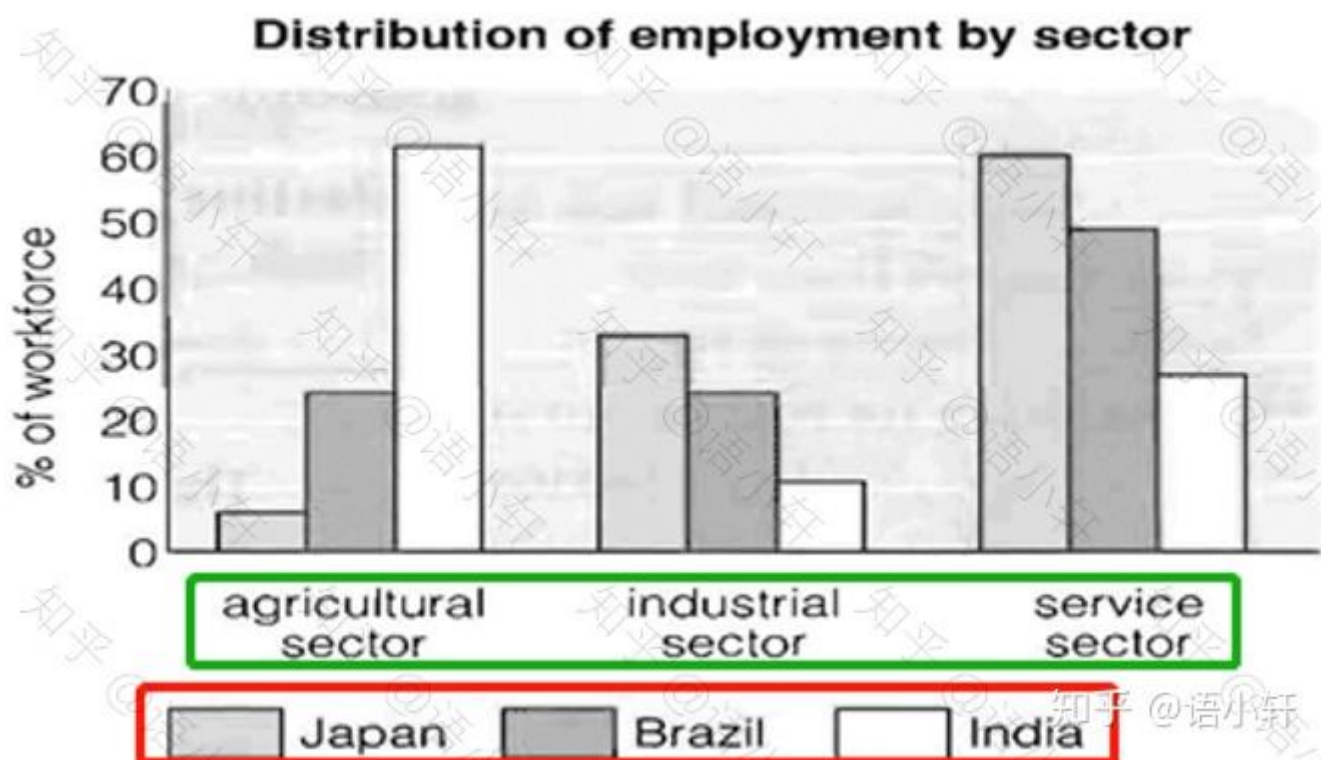
- 句型一: The amount of CO2 emitted from cars in 1999 was three times more than that in 2000. (没错, 这是“A是B的3倍”的意思, 不是4倍!)
 - 1999 = 9, 2000 = 3
- 句型二: In 1999, cars produced three times more CO2 than (they did) in 2000.
- 句型三: There was three times more CO2 emitted by cars in 1999 than in 2000



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- 句型一：In 2000, the average amount of time spent on watching TV on a daily basis by adults in US was ten minutes higher than that by children.
- 句型二：In 2000, adults in US spent ten minutes more on watching TV every day on average than children (did).
- 句型三：In 2000, there were ten minutes more time spent on watching TV every day on average by adults in US than by children.

柱状图类别

- 随时间推移，通常横轴表示时间(转化为线形图)
- 不存在时间推移的，按照同一分类标准，写内部的各种元素，而各元素又按照数值从大到小的顺序写。

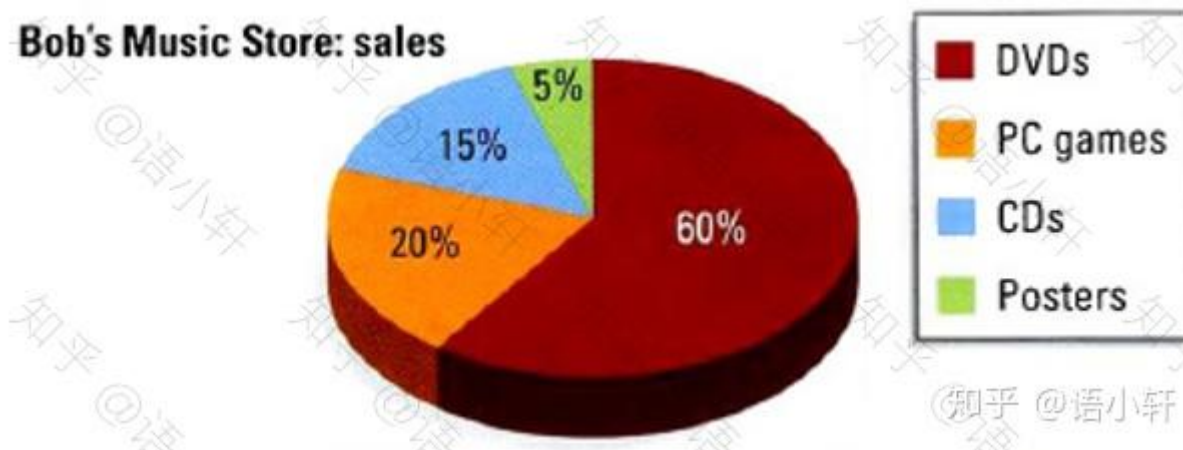


从图中可以发现，发达国家的劳动人口集中在服务业的多，而从事农业的少。（概括句）先说日本，发现做服务业的人口最多，有60%，差不多是工业的两倍（倍数对比），而农业只有一丢丢的5%人口在做。再说印度，大多数人都都在搞农业，有接近三分之二的人口之多，而服务业的人数只有农业的一半都

不到（分数对比），不到30%，做工业的人口就最少，十个人当中只有一个在搞这行。再说巴西，最多从事的是服务业，有刚好一半的人口，另外有趣的是，做农业和工业的人数相等，都是四分之一（相等数据）。The data indicates that the country with a more developed economy has a higher proportion of workers in the service sector than in the agricultural sector.（概括句）Speaking of Japan first（引出第一个国家），approximately six out of ten people work in the service sector, the figure doubling the percentage of population employed in industry（倍数对比；double在这里作动词）。However, a mere 5% of working population work in the agricultural sector（mere表示数量少）。As far as India is concerned, we can see that the majority of the Indian workforce, amounting to two thirds of its people, is employed in the agricultural sector, while the service sector hires less than half the number of that（分数对比）。The lowest percentage of employees work in industry, with 10%. When it comes to Brazil, exactly half of the people find their jobs in the service sector. Interestingly, an equal number of Brazilians work in the agriculture and industry sectors (25% in each)（相等数据）。

饼状图

占比数据



- 句型一：大比例或小比例 + 主语 + 谓语, with + 数字
- 句型二：主语 + (表示“组成”的动词) + 数字
- 句型三：单位 of 主语 + which/ who... + is + 数字
- 句型四：数字 + 主语 + 谓语
- 句型五：There be + 数字 + 主语 + which/ who...
- 句型六：For + 主题, 数字 + 主语 + 谓语
- 句型一：The majority of sales in Bob's store come from DVDs, with exactly 60%.
- 句型二：DVDs account for three fifths of the total sales.
- 句型三：The percentage of PC games sold is exactly 20%.
- 句型四：Fifteen percent of items sold in the store are CDs.
- 句型五：There is merely 5% of the total revenue generated by selling posters.
- 句型六：For the sales of posters, only 5% contributes to the turnover（营业额）。

类型

- 单一个饼图。
 - 在雅思考试里，其实极少会在小作文只出现一个饼图让你描述的，通常是单一饼图+其他类型的图（如柱状图、表格等）

- It is clear from the pie chart that (开头句式, 引出第一个数据) a majority of sales in Bob's store come from DVDs, with exactly 60%. Sales are spread over other goods. (引出其余四项数据)
Specifically (具体来说), the percentage of PC games sold is exactly 20%, whereas (表示对比) fifteen percent of items sold in the store are CDs. Lastly (引出最后一个元素), for the sales of posters, only 5% contributes to the turnover.
- sales, items sold, total revenue, turnover, 这正是雅思作文评分标准中Lexical Resource (词汇多样化) 的要求。
- 有表示时间推移的, 题目通常含有不只有一个饼图, 通常是一个图表示一个时间节点。
- 没有时间推移, 题目中含有多于一个饼图的。