



## 2 Parts

Task 1 - 小作文 - 150 words

requirements: ① make comparison

② Summarize the main features

Task 2 - 大作文 - 250 words

4 types

1. 动态类 (dynamic) - 数据随着时间增加而变化 - 总体趋势

① increase ② decrease ③ no change/change a little

动态类

notice: 1. 判断变化的原则 (一头一尾) → 来判断上升, 下降还是变化不大, 最显著的趋势在尾部.  
2. 有几种变化就分为几段 (body paragraph): Introduction - B<sub>1</sub> - B<sub>2</sub> - Conclusion: 第二个得分为  
Introduction - Overview - B<sub>1</sub> - B<sub>2</sub>: 看重于第一个得分为

优先使用 分段 - 列出有几种变化  
因为第一种的 conclusion 和 body paragraph 重复.

2. 一静态类 ( ) - 会有对比组 - 后结论记得

题型 - 两组对比

① 规律 1 - Female > male - 对比科目

② 规律 2 - male > Female - 对比科目

题型 - 三组对比

① 规律 1 - C > A > B - staff

② 规律 2 - C > B > A - waiting time

③ 规律 3 - A > C > B - treating

Introduction (Chart - Verb-number - place - year)

→ 同义替换 (如果题目符合格式, 直接对题目同义替换).  
同时, 还可以完成变化.

上升: ① showed an upward trend.

变化不大: ② did not see a noticeable growth

Overview: 上升, whereas/while - 下降.

2 requirements - 对比(价值 - 相似 - 不同点) - 整体趋势

B<sub>1</sub> [数量多] - 上升

increase steadily → fluctuations

Road - 数量最多 - 增长稳定 - 波动 (was the most popular type)

Water - 也上升的 - 先上升 - 平稳 - 再上升

Pipeline - 数量最少 - 增长 (... was the least popular form of transport)

B<sub>2</sub> [步数] - 变化不大 → (... surged from 5 to 22)

↑ 增长 more than 4 times

rail - 1978 与 water 相近 - 但是在之后 - 下降 - 上升.

To be specific, the amount of cargoes delivered by road was the largest throughout the entire period, and increased constantly from 70 to 98/mmld<sup>↑</sup> 100, although there were fluctuations.

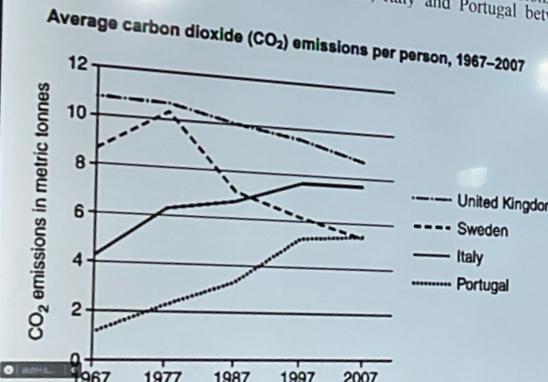
Meanwhile, the rising trend was also seen in (...) the volume of commodities shipped by water ↑ 加上单位 mmld  
climbed to just under 60 in 1982, after and it

which it maintained stable at this level and climbed again to over 60 in 2002. At the same time, pipeline was the least popular form of transport to deliver goods, although the figure for this form of transport surged more than four times from 5 to 23.

In terms of Rail, the amount of goods transported was similar with that of water before 1978, holding stable about 40 respectively. After that, it declined to 25, whereas grew back to approximately 40.

## C11-3-1

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.



in the generation of CO<sub>2</sub> in Italy, and it climbed gradually from about 4 tonnes in 1967 to 7.5 tonnes in 2007.

分数更高 - 句式更多样 - 描述更加接近图像

Italy - 排第三的(...ranked third) - 上升 (climbed 完成时) - 1987 超越 Sweden(overtaking ing形式) - 变成第二 (after which 句式)

As for Italy, the emission ranked third during the initial two decades, and had climbed steadily since then, overtaking that of Sweden in 1987, after which Italy became the second largest producer of this kind of greenhouse gas.

超越: overtaking

## Task 2 - Requirements

task respond - 不离题 (开头提到关键词) - 连句回答题目 (每句都提到关键词) - 积极回答题目 (每一句拓展都在围绕关键词展开)

Coherence (连贯性 - 连词 - 逻辑词 - 代词) and Cohesion (内容围绕一个topic 展开)

# SWTO 模型.

Strength 优势 - Threat 威胁

Weakness 缺点 - Opportunity 机会.

题型 1 - Do you agree or disagree

etc. 是否应该交税

(拆角关键词, 形成思路链)

然后用思路链和连词.

Introduction - 政策+态度.

B<sub>1</sub> - 支税的好处 - 基建 (提高人民的幸福感) - 减少贫富差距

B<sub>2</sub> - 支税的风险 (特定情况下) - 例如税率太高 - 负面影响.

Conclusion

题型 2 - Do you think this is a positive or a negative development

SWTO 人口从农村到城市

站在谁的立场 - 分析利弊

迁徙: 更多就业机会 - 赚更多的钱 - 更好的生活条件 - 接受更好的教育和医疗条件

本地人: 就业压力大 - 失去工作 - 收入少

农村 - 劳动力短缺 - 经济发展慢 - 加大贫富差距.

城市 - 大量廉价劳动力 - 促进经济发展 - 城市繁荣

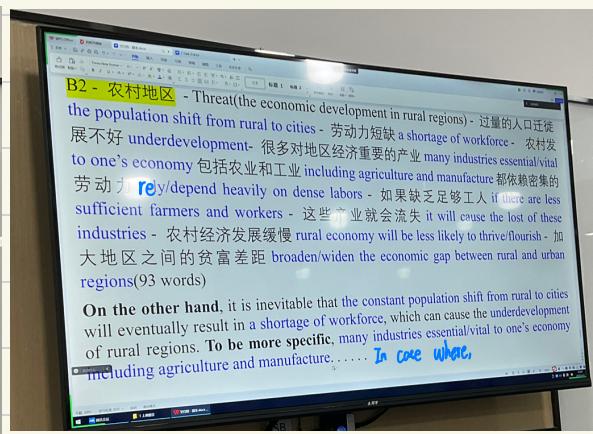
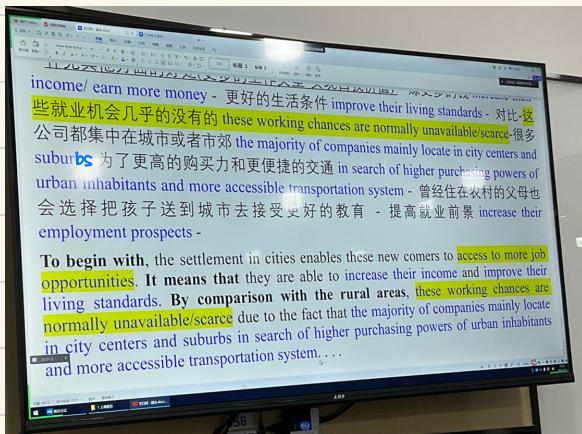
从问题看出提到了农村人和农村地区，所以选择这两个。

## Introduction - 题目改写立场

B<sub>1</sub> - 迁徙者 - Strength - Topic (employment) - 更多机会 and 更多的谋 - 更好的教育 - 提高就业前景.

B<sub>2</sub> - 农村地区 - threat -

Conclusion - 结论 (B<sub>1</sub>B<sub>2</sub>) - 迁徙者 migrates 來說可以提高工作的可能性 increase their possibility of employment - 但是过客人口 but exclusive



demographic, 人口

( if  $x > 1$  bad - if  $x < 1$  good )

题型3 - Do the advantages outweigh its disadvantages.

SWOT (topic: 环境污染)

S - 家在的一二线城市中心的环境污染

T - 路在的一二线城市中心的公共交通出行的人数受到限制 - 在市中心的公司无法使用共享 (topic: 带限制, 逐渐减少 - 影响公司的发展.)

